Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold Sunday and Monday; fresh north winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

Section 1

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,876. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1917.—110 PAGES, In Nine Sections. Including Picture and Magazine Sections in Rotogravure. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere (SEVEN CENTS)

BABST ASKED AID FOR SUGAR TRUST, SPRECKELS SAYS

Testifies Rival Urged Him to Advise President to Stop Dissolution Suit.

CHARGE DENIED BY BABST

His Accuser Sought an Extra Supply of Raw Product, He Tells Senators.

HOOVER ANSWERS ATTACK

Declares Spreckels Is "Sore" Over Reduced Profits—To Reply at Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Huge profits accumulated by refiners at a time when the public is experiencing a shortage in sugar were attributable to the high price for Cuban raw material fixed by Food Administrator Hoover, so Claus A. Spreckels, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company of Philadelphia told the Senate Committee on Manufactures today.

Mr. Spreckels had warned the Food Administrator, he testified, that it would be wrong to allow sugar refiners to serve on the International Sugar Committee, of which George M. Rolph, head of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, is Chairman. But the sugar refiners, most of whom were officials of the American Sugar Refining Company—the so-called trust—were allowed not only to serve, he said, but to participate in the price-fixing.

"The result of all this," Mr. Spreckels told the committee, "is that the public is paying high prices for sugar, the sugar refiners are getting extravagant profits, and, with it all, there is a shortage of sugar in the market."

Although the sugar refiners had received advantage of high prices, Mr. Spreckels said, the farmers producing beet product, from which much of the profit was gained, were getting no more. The "trust," he testified, so dominated the entire situation that, when the Food Administration fixed the price for Cuban raw material, it automatically advanced the price for Hawaiian, Peruvian, and domestic raw product. The Food Administration, Mr. Spreckels said, simply "played into the hands of the Sugar Trust."

Babst and Spreckels Clash.

The hearing was enlivened by a tilt between Mr. Spreckels and Earl D. Babst, head of the American Sugar Refining Company, in which they contradicted each other. Mr. Spreckels, who had been attacking the American Sugar Refining Company all through his evidence, running for three hours, alluded to a recent conversation between himself and Mr. Babst in which, he said, Mr. Babst urged him to write a letter to President Wilson suggesting that the pending dissolution suit against the American Sugar Refining Company be abandoned.

Mr. Spreckels quoted Mr. Babst as saying to him, at Mr. Spreckels's office:

"You see, we're 'good' now, and the Government ought to abandon that suit against us. It has been intimated to me that the Attorney General's office would let the suit drop if you would write a letter saying you were not averse to it. Now that we are all helping the Government and our company is 'good' again, no harm would be done."

Mr. Spreckels said that Mr. Babst regarded him as having influence with the President. The witness had been a supporter of Mr. Wilson in his campaign.

"Mr. Babst suggested that, as my company was the chief independent in the field, my word would have influence with the President." Mr. Spreckels went on. "Well, I told him I didn't know that I had any influence whatever with the President, and that I didn't know that I could write such a letter. I haven't written it yet."

Mr. Babst arose from a seat back of Mr. Spreckels and asked to be allowed to controvert the statement. Senator Reed, Chairman of the committee, said that as Mr. Spreckels had brought in a personal matter, Mr. Babst might reply, but that later, in any event, he would be called as a witness.

Mr. Babst asserted that the allusion to the Government abandoning the dissolution suit against the American Sugar Refining Company came after Mr. Spreckels had urged Mr. Babst to induce the International Sugar Committee to let him have more sugar. Mr. Spreckels confided to Mr. Babst, the latter said, that he had oversold his deliveries and was in an embarrassing position with his customers. He wanted 13,000 bags of sugar, Mr. Babst said, to fill up his oversales, after which Mr. Spreckels intended closing down his refinery.

Spreckels's Share of Sugar.

"I reminded Mr. Spreckels that he had already had 80,000 more bags of sugar than his proportionate share in the allotment for all the refiners, and that if the International Sugar Committee were to give him the 13,000 more bags he asked for it would bring his aggregate to one-third of the entire lot at the committee's disposal. I told Mr. Spreckels, though, that I would consult my associates.

"Then I remarked to Mr. Spreckels that it had been suggested to me by some of our competitors that, inasmuch

Continued on Page Nineteen.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS SOUTH
Atlantic Coast Line, leaving New York 9.15 A. M. & 3:24 P. M., effective Dec. 18th. Will start from Washington. Parlor car service New York to Washington. Reservations already made in advance from New York will be protected in cars from Washington. Apply 1185 Broadway.—Advt.

5,000 Norwegian Sailors Lost Since War Began

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is stated officially that Norway has lost 5,000 sailors during the war, a Central News dispatch from Christiania reports. The sinking of two more steamships is told of in the dispatch.

The steamers reported lost by the Norwegian Foreign office are the Strathorne and the San Croix. The Strathorne was torpedoed in the Mediterranean and eighteen of her crew were saved. The San Croix was torpedoed in the English Channel. Two men were lost.

JEWISH CAMPAIGN PASSES $5,000,000

Total Set for Drive Reported Achieved at Final Meeting, and More Coming In.

OVATION FOR MR. SCHIFF

Team Leaders Vie with Each Other in Praising Their Helpers—Great Work by Women.

The campaign to raise $5,000,000 in New York for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy came to a triumphant close yesterday, when, at the end of two weeks of labor, the five millions was in hand, with a slight margin over and more to come. Something more than half a million dollars was added to the fund on the last day and reported at the meeting of the captains and members of the forty-nine teams at 19 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon.

When, toward the close of the meeting, it was announced that $500,815 was the total for the day, and that the grand total received had come to $4,958,579, Jacob H. Schiff, General Chairman of the committee in charge of the work, announced that he would consider it a privilege to make up the total to five millions. This subscription of $41,421 is the largest individual contribution of the campaign, with the exception of Mr. Schiff's own opening gift of $200,000.

A moment later, however, more subscriptions were coming in, and several thousand dollars additional was reported before the meeting broke up. The Brooklyn committee is closing its campaign today and expects to have a large additional sum to report, and Jacob Billikopf, general director of the campaign, said that at least $50,000 was still to be expected through the mails.

When the triumphant oversubscription had been followed by the further announcement by Mr. Billikopf, in charge of the national campaign, that the $10,000,000 sought the country over had already been raised without including the $1,250,000 which is expected from the day's wage pledged by the east side unions, the crowd was stilled to silence as Mr. Schiff delivered a final summary of the significance of the campaign.

"This has been perhaps the crowning work of my life," he said: "I am in life's evening. Here in this country, in this city, I have lived and worked and made friends. Here, through this campaign, I have made new friends, and many whom I had not known heretofore I have inclosed within my heart. And at the end of the present terrible conflict which has made this campaign necessary, when Jew and Gentile alike in patriotism have enabled our country to come out victoriously from the unselfish conflict in which it is engaged, then Jew and Gentile will know no differences hereafter. This is the crowning success of our campaign.

Result of Unity and Strength.

"I have never witnessed anything like this campaign. Fifty-two years ago, when I came to this country, I don't believe the combined wealth of American Jewry was equal to $5,000,000. See where we have arrived; see where unity and strength have brought us. For this could never have been obtained if we had not been united. See now what we can do if we work together, trusting one another, and having confidence in one another. Ladies and gentlemen, if we do that we can accomplish anything that is right and good and just, and we don't want to accomplish anything else.

"The best thing about this campaign is that it was not a rich man's campaign. Many of you wealthy men have given much, but a great sum has come from the workingmen, to whom this work has given a real stimulus and without whom we should never have reached our total. The bulk of the money has come from men of small means, men to whom $10 means more than $250,000 does to me, from men and women to whom a single dollar is more than the ten thousand or twenty thousand that others have given.

"The heart of the people has been in it. It is a triumph, not for the rich man whose heart was turned into stone, but for poor people who have opened their hearts and given every penny.

"Another thing that makes me very happy is that in all these hours together there has been not one single note of discord. These meetings have been our greatest pleasure and our greatest entertainment, so that it is no wonder that our theatrical friends have been so prominent in the work and have done so well.

"To two men is due the real success of this movement, Jacob Billikopf and David A. Brown. These men have really sacrificed themselves. They have worked from 12 o'clock midnight till 1 o'clock in the morning—not that morning, but the next morning; they

Continued on Page Twenty.

THRU PULLMAN SLEEPERS SOUTH
via Seaboard Air Line Ry. now leaving N. Y. 9.15 A. M., 1.08 P. M., 3.54 P. M., commencing Dec. 16th, will start from Washington. Parlor Cars N. Y. to Washington. Advance reservations already made from N. Y. will be protected in cars from Wash. Tickets, information, 1184 Broadway, N. Y.—Advt.

NEW COAL SUPPLY ARRIVES IN TIME TO TIDE CITY OVER

Railroads Press Extra Men Into Service to Rush Fuel to Piers.

SITUATION IS STILL ACUTE

4,000 Persons Gather at One Brooklyn Yard and Beg for Coal.

THE CITY ASKED TO HELP

Aldermen-Elect Propose That New York Shall Buy $500,000 Supply for the Needy.

The coal situation improved yesterday, for with the moderation of the weather it was possible to break out the coal frozen in railroad cars and move it from tidewater to the city yards for distribution. The relief, however, was just enough to take the edge off a very pressing necessity, but the Fuel Administration was optimistic. However, there are still thousands of persons in this city who have not been able to fill their bins and are still only able to obtain coal in less than ton lots.

Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for New York County, said it was hoped to supply this week all those in urgent need and to restock the bins in many of the apartment houses where the tenants have been suffering from cold. Mr. Schley said there are 12,000 tons of coal piled up at this port and that this would be distributed also for the cellar trade.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is authority for the statement that there was on hand at Perth Amboy within the last few days 47,650 tons of anthracite coal ready for unloading into barges and delivery at the piers in this city. The scarcity of labor in handling the coal is no longer acute.

Work Day and Night to Get Coal.

"We have organized our coal unloading forces for a continuous day, night, and Sunday operation," said President E. E. Loomis of the Lehigh Valley. "We expect to have unloaded 5,400 tons of coal in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and as good or a better record will be made for the same period of time ending Monday morning. Coal is moving currently from the mines. Our plan of operating through trains carrying 2,000 to 2,500 tons of anthracite from the collieries to Perth Amboy without stop for classification en route is proving successful. There is enough coal in sight for New York's needs. It is being rushed here as rapidly as possible, and the people out not to get panicky."

Officials of the Erie Railroad said that 100 carloads of coal had been dumped at their Undercliff Terminal at Edgewater for distribution in New York points along the Hudson. Other lines reported the situation as "easing off."

Although there was a considerable increase in the arrival of shipments in Brooklyn yesterday over the day before, the fuel situation in that borough remained acute. Difficulties in the way of transportation were largely responsible for the shortage, according to a statement made by local Fuel Administrator Frederick E. Gunnison. Most of Brooklyn's supply of coal reaches the borough on barges and the prevailing weather has seriously interfered with that method of shipment. Mr. Gunnison is hopeful that with a few days of milder weather Brooklyn will be enabled to obtain something like its normal supply, which is from 8,500 to 9,000 tons a day. About 2,500 tons of coal reached the Brooklyn pockets and yards yesterday by barge, and several hundred more tons by rail.

Mr. Gunnison had to explain matters to the crowds that came yesterday to his office. In almost every case where the emergency was pressing the applicant, after investigation, received a card to his regular dealer asking that his order be filled, or such part of it as was possible under present conditions.

Many of the public schools in Brooklyn have coal enough to last only a few days, and there is said to be a possibility that a number of them will have to close temporarily.

4,000 Persons Wait in Line.

The lines of persons seeking coal at the various yards in Brooklyn grew longer yesterday. At Rudolph Reimer's yard, Atlantic Avenue and Hendrix Street, there were 4,000 men, women, and children. Mr. Reimer had only 200 tons of coal on hand, and this scant supply he distributed among the eager throng as evenly as possible. There were similar scenes in the poorer districts of Brownsville, Williamsburg and South Brooklyn.

The Park Department is having difficulty in getting sufficient coal to keep the greenhouses heated. It is reported that the Park Department in Queens must acquire coal at once or many of the valuable plants in the conservatory in Forest Park will be destroyed. In Brooklyn the Park Department has been keeping the plants alive by burning wood.

Cyrus Miller, Fuel Administrator in the Bronx, said that about 1,600 tons of coal had arrived there. This will tide over the borough, he thought, for the time being. There, as elsewhere, the difficulty was to get sufficient labor to get the coal in and out of the yards. In the Bronx 800 tons were distributed during the day.

Aldermen-elect Adolph Held, Abraham Beckerman, Algernon Lee, Maurice S. Calman, Alexander Braustein, B. C. Valdeck, and Barnet Wolff sent a letter

Continued on Page Four.

DEWEY'S ASSORTED HOLIDAY CASES. GRAPE JUICE AND OTHER LUXURIES. 138 Fulton St., N. Y. 'Phone 3001 Cort.—Advt.

EL GRAFICO, First Spanish Magazine. Complete on Puestos loc. 1400 B'way.—Advt.

Fletcher Assures Mexico We Will Not Intervene

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15.—The American Embassy declared in an official statement issued today that the United States would pursue a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of Mexico.

The statement denied published reports that the United States was ready to intervene in Tampico.

BAKER ORGANIZES MILITARY COUNCIL

New Body, Including Five Generals, Will Devote Itself to Problems of Supply.

MAY ALSO DIRECT POLICY

Secretary, Assistant, and Bliss, Sharpe, Weaver, Crozier, and Crowder the Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Secretary Baker announced tonight, after a long conference with President Wilson, that a Military War Council, to be composed of the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, and five high ranking officers of the regular army, had been created in a general order issued today.

This body will devote itself to problems of supply for the American forces in the field and will serve as a connecting link between these forces and the War Department. While the Secretary of War does not say so directly in a formal statement he issued, it is inferred from what he does say that the War Council will consider matters of military policy and questions relating to the co-operation of the United States forces with those of the Allies.

It is supposed that it will act in conjunction with the Inter-Allied War Council, just organized in Europe, of which Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has been elected president.

In his statement Secretary Baker is careful to say that the new American War Council will not take over "the specialized duties" of the Army General Staff and the Army War College, but will devote itself to "the larger problems" of the War Department. It is intended to send members of the War Council to the theatres of war to gather information and impressions for the benefit of the council. General officers of large experience will be added to the council from time to time.

No detailed explanation is made of the relations that the new War Council is to bear to the General Staff, but Secretary Baker's statement indicates that the new body will undertake to determine matters of strategy and problems that have a political or semi-political aspect. In a measure, it is a sort of super-General Staff. One of its members will be the Chief of the General Staff.

The statement issued by Secretary Baker follows:

"Plans which have been under consideration for some weeks were consummated in a general order issued today creating a War Council within the War Department. At the outset the council consists of the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, (General Tasker H. Bliss); Major. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, (Quartermaster General); Major Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, (Chief of Artillery); Major General William Crozier, (Chief of Ordnance,) and Major General Enoch H. Crowder, (Judge Advocate General, who is also Provost Marshal General in charge of Selective Draft.) The purpose of the council is to oversee and coordinate all matters of supply of our field armies and the military relations between the armies in the field and the War Department. The council will act through the Chief of Staff and will be provided suitable accommodations and facilities for the transaction of its business.

"The work of the war council is of the highest importance and there will be added to the council from time to time general officers of large experience, so that it may constitute the main reliance of the department for the large planning and initiative necessary to make our support of the armies in the field most effective and helpful.

"Upon the return of General Bliss from Europe, he will bring to the council fresh knowledge of the conditions as they affect all branches of the service. From time to time members of the council will be directed to spend in the theatre of war the time necessary to make general observations and special studies for the information of the council, to the end that there may be constantly present with the council officers of distinction and ability who have had opportunity for personal observation in the theatre of war. All details as to the council are at the pleasure of the Secretary of War. While any officer is detailed to the council, provision will be made to free him from administration duties and responsibilities.

"The War Council does not take over the specialized duties of the General Staff or the War College, but is intended to bring to the larger problems of the department both the experience and general training of the officers of most mature years and largest experience in the service."

General Bliss will retire as Chief of Staff on December 31 because of age limitation, but some officers believed that he probably would be retained in the council after that time because of the wide knowledge he gained of conditions on the fighting fronts and in France and England while attending the allied war conferences.

No announcement was made as to who would perform the administrative duties of which the officers named to the council tonight will be relieved, but the fact that Major Gen. Goethals, retired, has been in conference with Secretary Baker for the last two days led to the belief in some quarters that he would get a place in the War Department. It was pointed out that he was especially fitted for performing the great task of gathering supplies for the army and keeping them moving to the battlefront.

Continued on Page Three.

HOTEL SEVILLE, 59 Av. & 29 St., Cor. Madison Av.—Well arranged suites, all sizes, fully furnished. Yearly and season leases. Excellent restaurant.—Advt.

SEARS SUCCESS SERVICES, 11 a.m., Criterion Theatre, B'way at 44th St.—Advt.

RODWAY'S DELICIOUS MAYONNAISE. A Treat; "A word to the Wives is Sufficient."—Advt.

EL GRAFICO, First Spanish Magazine. Buy it on stands 1400 B'way.—Advt.

HOUSE RETURNS; SAYS ALLIES NOW WORK IN UNISON

Colonel Announces Complete Success of American Mission's Work for Co-ordination.

REPORT TO WILSON MONDAY

Meanwhile He Declines to Comment on Any Military or Naval Matter.

DID NOT DISCUSS PEACE

Nor Were War Aims Mentioned on His Trip Abroad—Came Back on Transport.

Colonel E. M. House, head of the American Mission to Europe, returned on a transport which reached an American port yesterday, and reported that the co-ordinated efforts of the Allies were now focused on the task of defeating Germany. He reported that the effort to unite the facilities and abilities of the Allies had been entirely successful. His formal report will be made to President Wilson at the White House tomorrow.

The arrival of the mission was as secret as its departure. The public knew nothing of the sending of Colonel House and his associates abroad until on Nov. 6 Secretary Lansing announced their safe arrival at a British port. Their return was as unexpected. With Colonel House returned Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; General Bliss, Chief of the General Staff; Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board, and Thomas Nelson Perkins, representing the Priority Board.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby and Alonzo E. Taylor of the Food Administration remained in Europe. Mr. Crosby is to be a member of an allied war council, which is, in effect, an international priority board. Each of the members of the mission has prepared a report on his particular work. These reports were sent to Secretary Lansing last night.

Within a few hours after his arrival Colonel House received newspaper men at his apartment at 115 East Fifty-third Street. He handed out the following typewritten statement:

Col. House's Statement.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the individual work of the members of this mission. Whatever success it has had as a force for good is due to them. In all my experience of men I have never known better or more intelligent team work. There has been no confusion of purpose, no slacking in the pursuit of the objects to be attained, and there has been absolutely no personal differences or friction to retard their work. They have been amenable to both advice and suggestion and have left the impression in England and France of men of great ability and of equally great modesty."

Colonel House said that he could not discuss military or naval affairs; that the full reports of the members of the mission would be made to the President and that it would be for the President to make public what he saw fit. He did say that ten days ago he visited General Pershing at the front and found the American troops in the best of condition. He had nothing but praise for General Pershing, and said the General was tackling a difficult job in the most efficient manner.

"Our mission was a success, a great success," he said. "When we left Paris the efforts of all the Allies were focused. Up to the time of the allied conferences they were not focused. They were not working together. They are working together now, and the promises are that they will continue to do so."

When Colonel House was asked about what he learned of peace prospects and of war aims, he said emphatically:

"I didn't talk peace with a soul in Europe. I didn't discuss war aims. I wouldn't discuss war aims so far as this country was concerned. I didn't talk about our peace wishes or war aims with any one at all. As for peace, perhaps what was accomplished was a great peace step, because it was a step toward winning the war. That is the best peace step to take, I believe. Please don't let any one get the idea that we discussed peace."

Tribute to His Associates.

Colonel House then made it very plain that his work was not to end the war except by victory, but to speed up the war. He said that the work done was toward mobilizing the munition and food supplies of the Allies and planning for America's maximum effort in the direction of greatest efficiency. He said that the other members of the mission had made success possible by taking off his shoulders details of the different problems, leaving him free for general direction of the work. The work of Admiral Benson and General Bliss, he said, was far superior in the discussing of naval and military action to anything he could have accomplished alone.

Colonel House said that the Allied Naval Council, announcement of which was published yesterday, was a result of the allied conference. He said that it was analogous to the Supreme War Council, in which he, with General Bliss as adviser, sat as America's representative. The Colonel is now a member of the Supreme War Council. Whether he occupies that position for the duration of the war will depend on President

Continued on Page Three.

Christmas Presents.—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry. Credit to reliable people. American Watch & Diamond Co., 6 Maiden Lane. Phone Cort. 5867. Open Evenings.—Advt.

EBERARD'S BROWN STOUT.—The healthful home drink. Sold everywhere.—Advt.

BOLSHEVIST PEACE SCHEMINGS WIDEN; TREATY FORMULATED, BERLIN ANNOUNCES; GEN. KALEDINE IS REPORTED ARRESTED

Kaiser Plans "Final Peace Offer" at Christmas; Treaty With Russia Formulated, Says Berlin

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Emperor William in his Christmas message purposes to make a final peace offer to his enemies, "on whom, in case of rejection, will fall the responsibility for bloodshed in 1918," according to an unofficial Berlin telegram forwarded from Geneva today by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15.—A treaty between Russia and Germany has been formulated, according to an official German statement received here, which says that at yesterday's meeting of the Russian and German representatives discussion of the proposed treaty was postponed until today. The announcement reads:

"On the part of both sides the conditions and draft of a treaty were finally formulated in the plenary sitting Friday. As, however, the Russian delegates desired to obtain supplementary instructions on some points from their Government, the general discussions were postponed until Saturday."

Russian Negotiations Again Resumed

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A Petrograd dispatch dated Friday announces the resumption of Russo-German armistice negotiations, and says that these are now concerned with the transport of troops from the front, the question of the seas, and conditions of fraternization. Russia maintains her attitude in respect of transportation of German troops to other fronts, contending that the Germans should not send men from the east to France and Belgium.

The Petrograd newspapers state that Germany has withdrawn her demand for disarmament of the entire Russian Army.

According to another dispatch from Petrograd, dated yesterday, the Germans have already begun to obtain fats and other sorely needed supplies from Russia. It was announced that credit institutions at the Russian capital had been advised that trade had been resumed with the Germans at Minsk and other points near the northwestern front. New shops have been opened, and the Germans are exchanging metals and chemicals for vegetables and fats, and especially soap. The price of soap is 15 rubles a pound.

ITALIANS HOLDING ON NORTHERN LINE

Invaders Reach Col Caprille, but Defenders' Front Is Still Unbroken.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES HEAVY

Berlin Reports Over 3,000 Prisoners Taken in Recent Fighting in the Mountains.

ROME, Dec. 15.—After an all-day battle yesterday on the Italian mountain front the enemy reached Col Caprille, the War Office announced today. Nightfall stopped the fighting. The Italian troops held firmly on positions a little to the rear of Col Caprille.

The official statement praises the bearing of the Italian troops during the bitter struggle of the last four days between the Brenta and the Piave, characterizing it as being "worthy of the greatness of the hour."

Following is the text of the official statement:

During yesterday the battle between the Brenta and the Piave continued fiercely. The artillery struggle, which had been repeated at intervals in the night, became violent again at dawn and continued without interruption. Early in the afternoon the enemy launched his masses of infantry to the attack in the Col della Berretta region, although a counteroffensive on our part, aiming at lightening the enemy pressure, succeeded in twice reaching the summit of Monte Pertica and attracting large enemy forces to that point. The enemy thrust was most violent on Col Caprille and to the south of Col della Berretta.

The assault was sustained by our troops and completely repulsed in a counterattack which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The enemy, who had never diminished his intense bombardment of our positions, began his artillery preparation again, renewed his force, and repeated the attack, succeeding in reaching Col Caprille. Our troops held firm to the positions a little to the rear, and nightfall stopped the fighting.

At the head of the Monte Solarolo salient the enemy attacked in force at 12:30 A. M. This attack was supported by a secondary action directed against Col dell'Orso and sustained by a most intense artillery fire, which swept our line. This attack was repulsed, and the enemy suffered heavy losses in a counterattack. He again attacked at 4 P. M., but another counterattack on our part forced him to retire and suspend artillery action for the day.

The daring of our troops of the Fourth Army during this fierce and bitter struggle, which has been proceeding for four days between the Brenta and the Piave, has been worthy the greatness of the hour.

BERLIN, Dec. 15, (via London.)—More than 3,000 prisoners have been taken by the Austro-German forces in the course of the fighting of the last few days on the Italian front between the Brenta and the Piave, Army Headquarters announced this afternoon. Some captures or cannon and machine guns also were effected. Italian counterattacks against positions taken were repulsed.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

In the last few days, in engagements

Continued on Page Two.

BRITISH FAILED, ASSERTS BERLIN

Flanders Drive for U-Boat Bases Checked and Defeat Imposed at Cambrai.

OFFENSIVE NOW "CLOSED"

Haig's Troops at Ypres Recover Part of the Ground Lost on Friday.

BERLIN, Dec. 15, (via London.)—This official statement has been issued at General Headquarters regarding the front of Crown Prince Rupprecht in Flanders:

"For over four weeks the British have discontinued their attacks in Flanders. Their violent offensive, which had for its objective possession of the Flanders coast and destruction of our submarine bases, may, therefore, be considered closed for the present.

"Nearly the whole English Army, reinforced by the French, has for over three months struggled with our army in Flanders to obtain a decision. Here also German leadership and German troops have been victorious, while at other points we have crushed the enemy by mighty blows.

"The failure of the English Army in Flanders has been accentuated by the heavy defeat which it suffered at Cambrai."

The official report, issued today, concerning operations on the western front reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—North of Cheluvelt two officers and forty-five men were taken prisoner as the result of a successful raid on the English lines near Poezelhoek. An English counterattack, launched at night to recapture the lost ground, broke down.

From the Scarpe to the Oise the enemy artillery fire is lively. At evening, in the night, and morning heavy surprise firing attacks were directed against our positions.

It was observed that an English attack was being prepared east of Bullecourt. Its execution was prevented by our destructive fire.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht—In the valley of the Thann we warded off an attack by a strong French reconnoitring detachment.

British Regain Some Lost Ground.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The British regained last night part of the ground won by the Germans on the Ypres front yesterday, according to the War Office bulletin today. The statement reads:

Local fighting was recommenced yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Polderhoek Château, in which our troops regained a considerable part of the trench into which the enemy had penetrated during the morning.

The hostile artillery was active during the night east of Messines and northeast of Ypres.

The report from Field Marshal Haig tonight says:

Yesterday evening the enemy made another local attack east of Bullecourt, but was completely repulsed. This afternoon we carried out a successful raid north of the village, in which we captured prisoners and destroyed enemy dugouts.

On another portion of the front a few prisoners also were taken during the night by Portuguese troops in patrol encounters.

On the Ypres front there has been further local fighting during the day

Continued on Page Two.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT PAYMENTS. 3 Months to pay. Illus. Catalog FREE. L. Prince & Co., 170 Broadway, 6th floor.—Advt.

COSSACK TOWNS OCCUPIED

Official News Bureau Tells of Victory in South Russia.

REDS' LEADERS CLASHING

Sharp Disagreement Over Force Policy and Treatment of Constituent Assembly.

PEACE PLOT AT STOCKHOLM

Scheidemann, Pro-Government German Socialist, Meets Lenine Agent Secretly.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In the midst of a maze of confusing dispatches from Russia about the military situation, the only definite report reaching here comes in a Petrograd dispatch of Friday, which states that the official news bureau has issued a statement that General Kaledine, the leader of the Don Cossacks, has been arrested and that the cities of Rostov, Nakhitchevan, and Taganrog, in the Don Cossack territory, are in the hands of the Bolshevist troops.

The arrest of General Kaledine, the announcement says, was made by Generals Kaldin and Botstsky and their staffs, who have invited the Mayor of Rostov to go to Novo Toherkask, the Cossack capital, to discuss the suspension of military operations.

There are various other reports regarding General Kaledine and General Korniloff, whose present whereabouts and fortunes were not known definitely.

"The fog of war has settled down over all the Russias," says the Petrograd correspondent of The Post, "although very little actual warfare has developed."

Such news as can be obtained comes casually, all the regular means of communication having been disorganized, but according to intelligence from different parts of the country, conditions are entirely those of war.

Bolshevist Leaders at Odds.

The people of Petrograd are said to be more interested in the attiude of the Bolsheviki toward the Constituent Assembly than in the Russo-German negotiations or civil war in the South.

The Bolsheviki are still represented as determined to prevent the Constituent Assembly from taking on any complexion except a reflection of their own views, but apparently there is sharp disagreement among the leaders as to the methods, and angry discussions are reported to have taken place.

A dispatch to The Times from Petrograd says that M. Lunacharski, Commissioner of Education, has resigned as the result of a disagreement with Lenine, Trotzky, Zinovieff, and other militant members of the Council of People's Commissaries. Lenine and his adherents declared themselves in favor of the withdrawal of all the Bolshevist members of the Constituent Assembly, so as to bring about the end of the assembly without a formal act of dissolution. Lunacharski is said to have stated that this would be highly unpopular in the country.

It is noted that although the German and Austrian Governments announced the resumption of armistice negotiations on Thursday and their adjournment until Friday, the Russian Commissaries issued no report regarding these developments, notwithstanding their statements that they would take the world into their confidence as to the progress of the happenings at Brest-Litovsk.

Secret Negotiations at Stockholm.

But while the Bolshevist Government at Petrograd is proclaiming its intention of conducting all negotiations openly and is declaring its hostility to all monarchies, including Germany, Phillip Scheidemann, the German majority Socialist leader and a strong supporter of his Government, is holding secret conferences at Stockholm with the newly appointed "Workmen and Soldier Government plenipotentiary and representative in Stockholm," Vorovsky, also known as Orloffsky.

Herr Scheidemann arrived there Sunday, according to a dispatch from the Swedish capital, and went to a room which had been engaged for him by a former Russian subject named Parvus, who is now a German subject. The secret of his presence and of his conferences with Vorovsky was kept so well that it was only learned today.

Further interesting light is thrown on the situation by the fact that Trotsky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, whose Stockholm representative is now working through Parvus as intermediary, denounced the same Parvus as a traitor in a paper he conducted in Paris.

The Social Demokraten, which publishes a long exposé of the affair, asserts that when the Dutch-Scandinavian conference was trying to bring about a general democratic peace the Leninites did their utmost to oppose it.

"But now, when it is a question of a separate peace," says the paper, "with every possibility of an imperialistic peace, at Russia's cost first of all and then at the cost of the whole western democracy, this 'traitor' is invited to Stockholm by the Bolsheviki as the proletariat's representative."

The Social Demokraten recalls the German imbecility Socialists recent af-

tacks on the efforts of the majority Socialists to represent the German Government as desiring an honorable and nations to decide their own destiny, and says with reference to the Bolshevist secret conferences with Scheidemann:

"This manner of conjoining two political parties with such radically different principles is inconceivable except on the assumption of moral bankruptcy on at least one side, and after all the last weeks have taught us concerning the Bolshevist methods it is not difficult to see where such bankruptcy already exists."

Parvus, who acted as intermediary between Schneidemann and Vorovsky, poses as a majority Socialist and enjoys the German Government's confidence to such an extent that he was among the men mentioned at the time of the last Government changes as a possible Minister of Finance. He was born a Russian subject but left Russia some years ago. He made millions through grain and coal dealings in Germany and became a German subject soon after the outbreak of the war.

Murmurings Against Lenine.

All the advices from Petrograd agree that force is the only law in Russia today, and that the strongest force for the moment is wielded by the Bolsheviki, who under the guidance of Lenine and Trotzky, are said to have established a despotic régime against which many of the Bolsheviki are murmuring.

According to The Post's correspondent, virtually every newspaper in Russia has been suppressed except those favorable to or controlled by the Bolsheviki. The banks continue to be closed. The Railway Men's Union, hitherto more or less neutral, is now being brought under Bolshevist influence.

"On the other hand, signs of good discipline are not wanting," the dispatch to The Post continues. "Soldiers returning by tens of thousands from the war zones no longer retain their arms, as they did with such disastrous results under the Kerensky régime. Even the Petrograd garrison has become amenable to moderate discipline. The strong hand is felt everywhere, and everywhere murmurs of indignation are heard at the manner in which the strong hand is employed—precisely, in fact, the general condition of public opinion under the Romanoff regime."

The same correspondent points to supposed indications of an intention to restore the monarchy. Lenine, he says, is "an invisible mystery, inaccessible and closely guarded," having given up making speeches, and now shuning publicity. Trotzky, on the other hand, speaks frequently and is very accessible.

In view of the announcement that the British Government is prepared to reexamine the question of the detention of MM. Tchitcherin and Petroff, Russian citizens, under arrest in England, with a view to their return to Russia, Leon Trotzky, Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has ordered that British subjects shall be free to leave Russia.

The British Ambassador, having expressed the hope that during next week he would be able to authorize the entry into England of diplomatic couriers of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Government, the Foreign Minister has authorized the free passage of a British courier into Russia.

Disarm Bolsheviki at Kiev.

Bolsheviki units at Kiev are reported to have been disarmed by the Ukrainians and sent to their homes. In one instance the Bolshevist troops resisted disarmament, and many casualties resulted.

APPEALS TO GERMANS TO QUIT WAR WORK

'Down with Government,' Is Slogan of Labor Circular Forbidden in the Empire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Committee on Public Information has come into possession of a copy of a protest of German labor against the war, the publication of which the German government has forbidden. It calls on working people to quit the factories and ends with a bit of verse which demands, "Down with the war! Down with the Government!"

In giving out the text the Committee on Public Information attached to it the following explanatory note:

"Clandestine presses and clandestine circulars have disseminated through Germany the following protest of labor against the war. It has been reprinted in Switzerland in the Berner Tagwacht and in Das Freie Deutsche Wort. A copy of the broadside forbidden in Germany has reached the Committee on Public Information, has been literally translated, and the original has been deposited in the Library of Congress. It is a single sheet of foolscap size, printed on both sides, and is decorated by a coarsely executed woodcut representing a soldier in arms, a workman in blouse and a woman shoving a rock off a precipice beneath which is seen the head and bust of the Emperor, crowned and sceptred and mustached, looking up in terror at the fate impending."

Following is the text:

FIGHT ON TO A FINISH.

The foes of the people are growing ever bolder, ever more shameless. War wastrels, war instigators, war profiteers, those to whom the misery of the people brings power and gain, such wish no peace.

Disfranchisement of the masses, misery of the masses, state of siege, slaughter of the people—this is what this Government has brought upon us.

Must we stand idle and see our wives and children pine away, our strength to labor—our only means of subsistence—grow less and less?

They promise extra rations to save themselves from the wrath of the people, from a revolution like that in Russia. But no extra rations can be given without consuming the seed potatoes and the breeding cattle. Should the Government decide upon this course millions of the German proletariat, German women and children, must face hunger and starvation in the coming Winter.

For the Government is in no position to fulfill its promises except under conditions which in the near future we shall have to face with fear and trembling. For there are not enough potatoes or cattle in Germany to assure the promised allowance for any length of time. If it were now possible to ration the laboring people more plentifully it would have been a crime without parallel to let them starve. But as a matter of fact the instigators of the war are hiding the truth from the people.

It is their harvest of blood which is crushing Germany, and their aims are for themselves alone.

But the immediate negotiation of peace is the only rescue from the abyss into which the Government is hurling the country.

But the Government proceeds to plunder the land. It wills no peace which would be acceptable to the so-called "enemy" countries. And if it should fashion peace on terms according to its own liking and if it could bring about a peace according to those terms, they would always be—as we know only too well—in the interest of militarism and imperialism, of the Junker and capitalist castes, and contrary to the vital interests of the German proletariat. Such an ending of the war touches each one of us.

Thus the most urgent task of German labor is to force peace—just as our Russian brothers are doing—and to fashion its terms according to the interests of the international proletariat, that we have our own peace and not that of the imperialists.

There is only one means to this end, the strike of the masses. This strike of the masses must swell in the cry of a million voices for peace, and that cry will serve for a kindling spark in the barracks and in the trenches; it will make men fight on sturdily to the end, it will bring about an organization of the masses which shall force peace and freedom.

Victory will be won by fighting and by the strike of the masses.

Workmen! Comrades! While our sons and brothers are being murdered and crippled in the trenches and on the battlefields the laboring people must starve until they have lost all power to work, and from sheer exhaustion must go famishing to the grave.

Thus it is ordained by the interests of the capitalists and of the Junkers; thus it is ordered by the interests of the ring which has contrived the war and has brought desolation upon the German people.

Workmen! Our brothers, the Russian proletariat, were but a few weeks ago in the same plight. But we know what has happened in Russia. There labor arose and forced not merely a settlement of food problems. It has also—and this is vastly more important—gained freedom, of which the German workmen do not yet dare to dream.

Russian labor has crushed czarism and has gained a democratic republic, the establishment of a government by the people. And we? Are we still patiently to endure the old poverty, extortion, hunger and murder of the people—the cause of all our pain and agony?

No, a thousand times no! Quit the workshops and the factories. Let labor stop!

Man of toil, awake from slumber!
Recognize thy growing might!
All the wheels will lose their motion
Without thy strong arm's devotion.
Down with the war! Down with the government!
Peace! Freedom! Bread!

WANTS ONLY BALKAN FOOD.

Austria Not After Territory, Says a Vienna Newspaper.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15.—Austria does not desire the annexation of Balkan territory or influence in the formation of the Rumanian and Serbian Governments, but only wishes security for obtaining grain and cattle "from the abundance of those countries," says the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, according to a Vienna telegram today.

On the other hand, says the newspaper, Austria will not permit the extension of the territory of Rumania or Serbia. She expects, it is added, to reach an agreement on this basis with Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier at Petrograd.

DENY THAT EX-CZAR ESCAPED.

Bolsheviki Get Rumor, and Soon After Contradict It.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.—Official denial was made at the Smolny headquarters this afternoon of an early report that Nicholas Romanoff, the former Czar, had escaped from Tobolsk, in Siberia.

Following receipt of the rumor which came to Smolny Institute, a special train, manned by sailors, was dispatched from Petrograd for the pursuit of the former Emperor.

The American Consul at Tiflis sent a report, received in Washington on Dec. 8, stating that a rumor was in circulation that the former Emperor had escaped. The message made it clear that there was no confirmation of the report.

Tobolsk is in Siberia, about 1,500 miles east of Moscow. For some time after the monarchy's deposition the ex-Czar, with his family, was confined in the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo. On Aug. 19, however, the Provisional Government announced that he had been transferred to Tobolsk, with members of his family and his suite. At first he was quartered in the Governor's palace in Tobolsk, but on Oct. 11 it was given out that he and his family had been transferred to a monastery about twenty miles outside.

One of many rumors current about the time the Tiflis report was in circulation reached London by way of Zurich. It said that Nicholas had made his way out of Siberia through Harbin and had reached Japan.

There were unconfirmed reports in November of a political overturn in Siberia which had made that province a land friendly to the former ruler.

ARREST AMERICAN ENGINEER.

Bolsheviki Seize a Stevens Aid in Siberia—Mistake, Says Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Dec. 14.—Charles B. Smith of St. Louis, member of the staff of John F. Stevens, head of the American Railway Commission to Russia, is reported to have been arrested at Tohita, Siberia, while in company with M. Oustrougoff, former Assistant Minister of Railways, who is held by the Bolsheviki as a member of the Provisional Government.

Ambassador Francis has telegraphed to American Consuls at Harbin and Vladivostok to intervene.

At the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevist headquarters, it was stated that if the American had been arrested it was a mistake, and he would be immediately released.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—The St. Louis man reported arrested is believed here to be Charles H. Smith, formerly a valuation engineer for the Missouri Pacific Railway, but later a member of the Valuation Board, formed jointly by the railroads and the Government, to determine the value of the railroads in the United States.

In May, 1916, he and his wife went to Russia, where he worked with American railway promoters. After the American Railway Commission arrived in Russia he joined that body.

STEVENS MEN KEEP AT WORK.

More Engineers in Russia—Allies in Touch with Reds' Foes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Stevens Railroad Commission is continuing its work of assisting to rehabilitate the Russian railroads and is in constant contact with the Department of Communications at Petrograd, according to information reaching the State Department.

State Department officials made it plain that the statement of Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, that the services of American engineers had been offered to improve the transportation situation on the Trans-Siberian Railroad was not to be taken as indicating any change in this Government's attitude toward the Bolsheviki.

The offer to send American railroad men to Russia to rehabilitate that country's transportation system was made while Kerenskiy was in power and many railroad men arrived before he was overthrown. Three hundred more engineers reached Vladivostok this week and are expected to begin work immediately.

A Russian military expert said today that the chief need of the forces in opposition to the Bolshevist Government were infantry and artillery. The bulk of the troops fighting the Maximalists are Cossacks or cavalry. The Kaledine and Korniloff forces are deficient in other arms.

The allied Governments, it was learned, are in constant communication with the army of the Caucasus, composed of troops of all arms who are hostile to the Bolsheviki, and communication is expected to be established soon with General Kaledine.

BRITAIN MADE NO INQUIRY.

Lord Robert Cecil Calls German Statement "Pure Invention."

LONDON, Dec. 15.—With reference to the German Government's statement that it had received through a neutral Government in September an inquiry in regard to its war aims under circumstances indicating that the inquiry was made with the sanction of the British Government, The Daily Chronicle prints a statement from Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, branding the whole thing as untrue.

No such inquiry was ever made with the knowledge and sanction of the British Government, Lord Robert Cecil's statement asserts, and he adds that no secret approaches of any sort were ever made relating to German war aims.

In conclusion Lord Robert Cecil said that the German Government's statement was untrue and pure invention.

CULPRIT ESCAPES AS RUSSIANS DEBATE

Challenges Justice of Sentence as He Is Led Out for Execution as a Spy.

DIVERTS SOLDIER GUARD

Disappears in Resultant Confusion —Story Reading Like an Allegory Told by Russian Newspaper.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The provincial newspaper Priasovsky Kral publishes an account of the escape of a Russian military prisoner who had been sentenced to be executed for selling military secrets to Germany and plotting explosions in two powder factories, which caused the death of 3,000 persons.

When a squad of soldiers and government agents had assembled to watch the hangman do his work the condemned man startled them by a proposal that, instead of executing him they give him a vote of approval. In the debate which ensued the executioner narrowly escaped hanging in place of the prisoner. The convicted man was elected secretary of the meeting and escaped while the vote whether to kill him or the executioner was being taken. The meeting then voted to sentence the executioner to imprisonment for failure to do his duty.

Smiling contemptuously the prisoner was led to the scaffold. When the sentence had been read he raised his hands and demanded to be heard.

"No," objected the Prosecuting Attorney. "It is too late now. You should have spoken at the trial."

One of the squad of soldiers stepped out and said in a tone of amazement: "What? Why too late? Is not speech free? Thank God, there's no Czarist régime to keep our mouths closed. Speak, comrade, speak!"

The condemned man began: "Comrades! Do you know who has condemned me? A court constituted entirely of lower middle-class capitalists, inspired by the imperialists of the allied countries. The prosecutor, as I know absolutely, was a masquerading Kornilovist! Comrades! Shall not democracy itself speak? Shall it not say, 'Hands off the creators and inspirers of the Internationale? Comrades! Can you possibly recognize a decision of this counter-revolutionary, anti-democratic court as binding on you?"

"Bravo!" shouted a guard. "Let me also speak."

The condemned man yielded the floor to the guard, who began: "Comrades, can anything be more atrocious than for us to permit the hanging of this man, who speaks as an apostle and champion of the Internationale? Comrades, I propose a vote of want of confidence in the executioner."

"I demand the right to speak," said the executioner. "Comrades, I solemnly protest against this universal condemnation of all executioners. I am just as good a revolutionist as any of you, and if the revolutionary people have imposed on me this sad duty, I am bound by my conscience. I demand, comrades, that you pass a resolution confirming the lawfulness of my acts. I hope that you understand that it is better to deprive one dangerous individual of his life rather than sacrifice thousands of useful lives."

"I move to discontinue your speech, Comrade Hangman," broke in the condemned man.

"And by what right, Comrade Exploder of Powder Magazines, do you constitute yourself the Chairman?" replied the executioner vehemently.

"Chairman! Chairman! Let's elect a Chairman," came from several parts of the audience. The election proceeded fast. It took only half an hour, and the condemned man had the office thrust upon him of Secretary of the meeting.

At this point an unfortunate divergency arose among three of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. One of them, a Minimalist, demanded the instant execution of the prisoner; another, a Social Revolutionary-Internationalist, suggested getting explanations from the Government; the third, a Maximalist, proposed that they should release the prisoner, and in his stead execute the executioner as a servant and agent of the counter-revolution.

The drummer got up to declaim against the third suggestion, but after his first sentence he began talking, not to the point, but to demand the transfer of all the land without purchase to the masses. A vote of closure was invoked to cut his speech off.

A very eloquent speech followed by the Secretary of the Garrison Committee, although it was not much to the point. He said that the revolutionary government was now organized, and there was no reason now to fear German spies or explosions at powder magazines, and therefore, in the name of the garrison, he called for the disclosure of all secret treaties.

The Chairman then turned the discussion to the actual subject, putting two questions to vote, first, the fate in store for the condemned prisoner; second, the fate in store for the executioner.

The voting showed a two-thirds majority in favor of executing the sentence, whereupon the condemned man expressed dissatisfaction as to the accuracy of the voting and demanded a formal division of the house. Thus the matter was carried to the prison court yard, and the ayes and noes were requested to line up on opposite sides of the gates. The result was still the same, but when they looked around for the Secretary, who was also the condemned prisoner, he was nowhere to be seen. It was explained that he had voted by marching out at the gate and had failed to return subsequently.

After some discussion, the meeting decided that the disappearance of the prisoner had disposed of any necessity of further discussing question Number One, and that there remained before the meeting only Question Two, namely, the fate in store for the executioner. This time the vote was unanimous, and the following resolution was passed:

"In consequence of the fact that the Revolutionary People on Feb. 28 to March 12 gained its freedom, not in order to own civil liberty; also in consequence of the fact that Executioner Demochkin neglected to execute sentence on the condemned man, the Assembly has decided to condemn Demochkin to three months' imprisonment. Long live the self-determination of the peoples on the basis of Russia, federative and indivisible!"

SERB CORPS OUT OF RUSSIA.

Part Sent to France and the Remainder to Macedonia.

Among the passengers who have arrived here from France in the last few days is Captain Saydan Gayitch of the Serbian Army. He is accompanied by eight officers, who are on their way to join the Serbian contingent in Canada. They have been fighting in the Serbian Army Corps with the Russian Army since their country was conquered by the Austrians, and they reached France via England and Archangel.

Captain Gayitch said that their corps numbered 30,000 troops and they had left Russia at the end of September because there was no immediate prospect of the Russian Army taking any active interest in the war. The first part of the corps was sent to join the army in Saloniki and the remainder of the troops are fighting with the French Army on the western front.

Another arriving passenger is Princess Ghicka, wife of Prince Albert Ghicka of Albania, who has come to visit her sister, Mrs. Zaldivar. The Princess, who is of English birth, said that she had spent the last year in Paris as lady in waiting to Princess Militza, and also doing Red Cross work.

PETROGRAD IS DEPRESSED.

Constituent Assembly a Fizzle, Delegates Fearing to Attend.

The Jewish Daily Forward yesterday received from its correspondent in Petrograd a dispatch saying:

"The constituent assembly is considered a fizzle and the public are depressed. Reasons given for such existing conditions are that delegates refused to apply for certificates to the commissioner, appointed by the Bolsheviki, because they wouldn't recognize the authority of the Bolsheviki.

"Most of the cadets abstained from applying for certificates for fear of persecution. They generally feared to appear in Petrograd. As for the Bolshevist delegates themselves, they are not much interested in the convention at the present time, but are rather opposed to the convention at this time.

"An order has been issued for the arrest of Tchernoff, leader of the Socialist revolutionist party, who was one of the leading members of the Kerensky cabinet. According to rumor, this order had been in contemplation for some time.

"In spite of the strict order against the sale of liquor many of the population are in a state of intoxication. Stores and shops are being pillaged in Petrograd and in some instances many were wounded when drunken mobs tacked peaceful citizens.

"Soldiers of the Bolsheviki have dispersed the Board of Aldermen of the city of Nijni-Novgorod."

U-BOATS' CREWS LESS ABLE.

Leygues Says Efficiency Is Lower and Ammunition Inferior.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Real progress is being made against the German submarine campaign, Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, declared in an interview in the "Petit Parisien today. He warns, however, against too optimistic conclusions being drawn from the reassuring developments.

"We are ceaselessly working to counter the effects of the submarine war and have made genuine progress," said the Minister. "We purchased a number of special high-speed, shallow-draft vessels to hunt submarines, and we are building a certain number ourselves.

"The German submarine campaign, while a grave, continuing danger, is partially checked. Last month our losses were the lowest on record. We have also observed that the German crews are less efficient and less enterprising than at the beginning, and that their ammunition is of an inferior quality.

"Still, however reassuring these observations may be, too optimistic conclusions should not be drawn from

ITALIANS HOLDING ON NORTHERN LINE

Continued from Page One.

between the Brenta and the Piave, we took forty officers and more than 3,000 men prisoners and captured some guns and machine guns. Several Italian counterattacks against positions we had captured were repulsed.

The supplementary report from General Headquarters this evening says there have been no events of importance on any of the fronts.

Heavy Fighting Continues.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 15, (Associated Press.)—Heavy fighting is in progress today on the mountain front in the north, east of the Brenta River. The enemy is attempting to advance his positions as he has those west of the river, which would give him two lines of approach to the Brenta Valley and the open plain.

The chief Austro-German effort is centring aboub Monte Berretta. There the enemy succeeded in advancing only a short distance in the course of repeated attacks, in which he suffered heavy losses.

Invaders Mass Big Guns.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 14, (Delayed,) (Associated Press.)—The enemy has brought a large number of his heaviest guns to the Piave and northern fronts, and the bombardment has taken on increased range and violence. Some of the shells have reached Mancino, eight miles back of the Piave and a few miles from the City of Treviso. Four hundred of these monster projectiles were concentrated on one point.

General Diaz, the Italian Commander in Chief, sums up the results of the struggle of the last three days in the north by saying that the enemy secured an insignificant stretch of ground at the cost of an immense sacrifice of blood. Although he has obtained a lodgment on Monte Spinoncia and Monte Fontanelle, heretofore held by the Italians, this does not represent any appreciable advance toward the plains, which is his main object, but merely a fluctuation of the Italian line, of which Monte Crappa is the dominating barrier. Even below Crappa, formidable defensive works have been constructed in the event that the enemy should reach the plain, but each day of his futile pressure on the north and east and of successful resistance by the Italians and their allies strengthens the belief that the enemy will not realize this eventuality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 14, (Delayed.)—Notwithstanding the snow and rain, the Austrian forces which have been concentrating on the Asiago Plateau today furiously attacked the Italian lines from the Brenta to the Piave Rivers. The enemy is employing great numbers of large and small calibre trench mortars, almost all manned by German artillerymen. Most of the bigger guns are German.

Facing 1,200,000 Austro-Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A report from diplomatic sources received here today from Rome says:

"Very exact figures from competent sources put the enemy strength on the Italian front at fifty-two divisions, of which forty-five are Austro-Hungarian and seven German. To this number must be added eight more divisions, four Austro-Hungarian and four German, which are kept in readiness in the rear lines. There are, therefore, altogether sixty divisions of enemy troops operating against us.

"The Cardinal Vicar, Mgr. Respigni, has sent a message to Roman Catholics announcing public prayer for the liberation of the Holy Sepulchre."

If the divisions referred to are at full war strength, the total of Austro-German forces on the Italian front is 1,200,000 men.

TINKHAM HURT IN ITALY.

Representative Only Bruised When His Car Fell Twenty Feet.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 14, (Delayed) [Associated Press.]—An army automobile in which Representative George H. Tinkham of Boston was riding today, on a visit to Monte Grappa, skidded on a mountain road and dropped twenty feet. It made a double turn and was crushed to pieces, but the Congressman and the other occupants escaped with bruises, the chauffeur being seriously but not dangerously injured.

Mr. Tinkham, who fired the first American shot against Austria the other day by discharging a gun on the lower Piave front, received slight injuries and was cared for by a military surgeon.

SWISS AGAIN PLEDGE STRICT NEUTRALITY

Thank Us for Assurances, Reserving Right of Deciding When to Ask Aid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In thanking the United States for its declaration of strict neutrality toward Switzerland, the Swiss Confederation, in a communication made public today by the State Department, declares that it will maintain its neutrality by its own forces and will repel a violation of its frontiers, reserving to itself the right to decide in what conditions it shall appeal to foreign powers to assist it in such action.

The communication is signed by Gustave Ador, head of the Political Department, and addressed to the Chargé d'Affaires at Berne in the absence of Minister Stovall, and is as follows:

"In a note of the 3d instant you were kind enough to inform the Political Department that you had been charged by the Department of State to inform the Federal Council that the presence of American troops in Europe, taking part in the war against the Imperial German Government, had led the Government of the union to inform the Swiss Confederation that, the same as its cobelligerents in Europe, the United States would not fail to observe toward Switzerland the principle of neutrality and inviolability of its territory, so long as this neutrality was maintained by the Confederation and respected by the enemy.

"In the name of the Federal Council I have the honor, in acknowledging this declaration, to beg you to transmit to your Government the thanks of the Federal Council for this new proof of the sentiments of friendship that the United States has always manifested toward Switzerland.

"The Federal Council can only renew the declaration of neutrality that it had the honor to notify to Washington April 20, 1917, insisting particularly on its firm and unwavering determination to maintain and defend its neutrality and inviolability of its territory by all means at its disposal against any person.

"At the same time the Federal Council has the honor to declare that by virtue of its sovereignty and in accordance with the declaration of the powers who signed the treaties of Vienna and Paris of 1815, in particular that of the 20th of November, the Swiss Confederation, to which it appertains to take the necessary measures for the defense of its territory, will maintain its neutrality by its own forces and will repel a violation of its frontier if that occurs.

"Referring to these acts and to its declaration of neutrality of Aug. 4, 1914, as well as to later declarations, especially the notification made at Washington by the Swiss Minister on April 20, 1917, the Federal Council believes that it appertains only to it to decide in what conditions it might appear opportune to appeal to the assistance of foreign powers."

AUSTRIA'S MAN POWER NOW ABOUT 1,239,000

Empire Has 1,170 Battalions of Infantry, 240 Squadrons of Cavalry, 922 Heavy Guns.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Friday, Dec. 14, (Associated Press.)—The total man power of Austria-Hungary's armies, the latest enemies of America, is now 1,170 battalions of infantry, 240 squadrons of cavalry, 2,950 field guns, 1,500 light howitzers, and 922 heavy guns, according to approximately exact figures obtained today.

In the Austro-Hungarian Army a battalion at war strength consists of 980 men and a squadron of cavalry, 150. Each field gun takes 12 men, each howitzer (mountain) 6, and each fortress gun, (there was no mobile heavy artillery before the war,) 14. On this basis, the man power indicated in the dispatch is 1,239,908.

GERMAN PACIFIST RECANTS.

Von Wrangel Says Prussian Militarism Must Be Crushed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 15.—Professor von Wrangel, a well known German pacifist, writes in the Freie Zeitung that he had always been in favor of immediate peace without annexation, but that as the result of a recent talk with Field Marshal von Hindenburg he has completely changed his opinion.

The Professor says he sees that Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau are right; that there cannot be a durable peace in Europe until German, especially Prussian, militarism has been crushed.

This verdict should be a shock to the highest German political and military authorities, with whom von Wrangel has been on excellent terms since the beginning of the war.

TOLSTOI'S CHATEAU AND BOOKS DESTROYED

Peasant Mob Tears Up Precious Manuscripts, Then Burns Them in Stables.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 15.—According to news just received in Russian Revolutionist circles at Zurich, Count Tolstoi's original books and manuscripts, also his old château at Yasnata Poliana, have been completely destroyed by peasant mobs, inspired by eLninist opinions.

Details show that the peasants after tearing to pieces invaluable manuscripts burned them in the stable, and afterward pillaged the house.

HONOR "FIRST 7 DIVISIONS."

King and Queen at a Choral Service in London.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A choral commemoration of the "First Seven Divisions," the men who stemmed the German onrush in the Summer and Autumn of 1914, was held today in Albert Hall in the presence of King George and Queen Mary and 700 survivors of the first British expeditionary army in France.

The veterans, many of whom were wounded, were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor. Then they marched through cheering crowds to the hall. Foreign Secretary Balfour and Lord Derby, Secretary for War, participated in the ceremonies. All the music was by British composers.

BRITISH FAILED, ASSERTS BERLIN

Continued from Page One.

in the neighborhood of Polderhoek Château without material change in the situation.

The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity today in the neighborhood of Hargicourt and Flesquières, between Gavrelle and Lens, and in the Passchendaele sector.

Check Germans at Verdun.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The day bulletin of the War Office says:

Nothing worth reporting occurred during the course of last night, with the exception of rather lively artillery fire on the Beaumont-Bezonvaux front, (north of Verdun.)

The statement issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

A violent cannonade prevailed in the regions of the Miette River. A surprise attack against the enemy's trenches to the south of Juvincourt succeeded. We brought back some prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans launched an attack in the region of Bois le Chaume. Our fire compelled the assailants to disperse. The artillery action was spirited throughout the whole sector.

CANADIANS VOTE AT FRONT.

Ballots Taken to Wounded at Dressing Stations—Polling Booths Under Fire.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Dec. 15.—More than 87 per cent. of the total vote of the Canadian Corps had been polled today in connection with next week's election in Canada. Some units have polled one hundred per cent. of the ballots.

There have been dramatic incidents in obtaining the votes of men wounded in action. The election officers have brought their ballot boxes with them to the advanced dressing stations and voted men as they lay in bed—men so weak that it was all they could do to mark their ballots. In the same way they have gone through the front line trenches.

One poll clerk has been seriously wounded, a presiding officer has been sent to the base as a casualty, and one gunner voting beside his gun was hit by shrapnel. Polling booths have been damaged by shell fire and by bombs, but there has been no serious interruption to the election work, and above all no interference with the actual war operations.

SEAPLANE DESTROYS AIRSHIP IN FIGHT

Another Aerial Craft Falls in Holland—Destroyer Sunk After Collision.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A British airship is believed to have been destroyed by a German seaplane and a second British airship was forced to descend in Holland, according to an official announcement tonight. It was also officially announced that a British destroyer had been sunk.

The text of the official announcement by the Admiralty telling of the losses follows:

"A British airship of the non-rigid type, with a crew which proceeded on patrol Tuesday from an east coast base, has not returned, and from the information available it is believed she has been destroyed by a hostile seaplane in the southern part of the North Sea.

"A second airship of similar type was forced to descend in Holland through engine failure, on Wednesday.

"One of his Majesty's destroyers was sunk on Wednesday after being in collision. All the officers and the ship's company were saved except two men who are presumed to have been drowned."

Dispatches from Holland on Thursday announced that an airship, believed to be English, had landed in a Dutch village.

$8.50

Medium or Small Figures

Low bust, medium length lightly boned corset.

Handsome model made in pink or white broche.

Redfern Corsets.

Every Corset Fitted

Redfern Corset Shop
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CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Holiday Sweets

in packages that fairly breathe the spirit of Christmas—Everything the sweet tooth can long for, from the good, Old-Fashioned Clear Candy for the kiddies to the most beautifully designed ribbon-decked Gift Packages of the finest sweets possible to the highest skill in candycraft, and all priced in a manner which will draw very lightly on the Christmas purse.

OLD FASHION CLEAR TOYS — "Twouldn't be Christmas for the little one without the procession of red and yellow animals. This year the parade will be bigger than ever. POUND BOXES 25c
5-Lb. Boxes.....$1.15

ST. NICHOLAS MILK CHOCOLATE FAMILY—12 cunning little figures of the jolly spirit of Christmas, moulded from our famous Premium Milk Chocolate; put up in handsomely decorated box. Pkg. 24c

OLD FASHION CLEAR CANDY—A collection of long lasting sweets—as clear as crystal and as delicious as Pure Sugar, rich Spices and Pure Fruit flavors can make them. POUND BOXES 22c
5-Lb. Boxes.....$1.00

SPECIAL MIXED CANDY —That good old fashion holiday mixture, consisting of Caramels, Nougat, Jelly Dates, Bon Bons, Peppermint and Wintergreen Creams, Chocolate Cream Drops, etc. POUND BOX 29c
(2-Lb. Boxes, 58c; 5-Lb. Boxes, $1.45)

HIGH GRADE ASSORTED CHOCOLATES or Bon Bons and Chocolates—A positive revelation in Quality and Variety for those who have cultivated the habit of paying fancy prices elsewhere. POUND BOX 39c
(2-Lb. Boxes, 78c; 5-Lb. Boxes, $1.88)

AMERICAN FILLED CONFECTIONS—A collection of lustrously finished, beautifully tinted little candy gems, having fillings of either tasty crushed Nuts or luscious Fruit Jellies. POUND TIN 44c

ASSORTED MILK CHOCOLATES—This collection introduces practically no end of toothsome centres, comprising Nuts, Fruit Jellies, Nougat, Caramels, Parisys, Three-Ways Fruit Flavors, Creams, Plantations and a host of others. POUND BOX 54c
(2-Lb. Boxes, $1.08; 5-Lb. Boxes, $2.70)

GOLD SEAL ASSORTED CHOCOLATES or Bon Bons and Chocolates: The superlative degree of Candy excellence. Every Sweet is a gem of delicious perfection. The variety is such that affords sweeping selection to sweet lovers of every taste. The package is a marvel of the Lithographer's art, beautifully decked out in Christmassy ribbons. PACKAGE DE LUXE, $2.50, $6.25 and..... $1.25

On mail orders your remittance must include delivery charges. We cannot accept any C. O. D. orders.

"For the Boys Under the Colors"

ARMY AND NAVY PACKAGE—In beautiful and appropriate patriotic dress—package contains the following: 1-Lb. Box High Grade Assorted Chocolates, ½-Lb. Box American Filled Confections, 1-Lb. Box Peanut Brittle, 1 Package LOFT Peppa and 1 cake of Milk Chocolate. PACKAGE COMPLETE $1.29

Special Offer to Churches, Sunday Schools & Institutions
30 Pounds of Metropolitan Mixed Candy and 60 Half-Pound Boxes (No. 9) for..... $5.55
30 Pounds Old-Fashioned Clear Candy and 60 Half-Pound Boxes (No. 9) for..... $6.15
30 Pounds Manhattan Mixed Candy and 60 Half-Pound Boxes (No. 9) for..... $8.25

SUPER ASSORTED CHOCOLATES or Bon Bons and Chocolates: The "exclusive" confectioner is asking twice the price for sweets that do not begin to compare with these in either Quality, Variety or artistic presentation. POUND BOXES 75c
2-Lb. Boxes, $1.50; 5-Lb. Boxes, $3.75.

Loft New York
Stores: New York, Brooklyn, Newark.
Address Mail Orders to 400 Broome St., New York City.

GOTHAM ASSORTED CHOCOLATES or Bon Bons and Chocolates: One of our newest creations, presenting a collection of confectionalized gems in pleasing diversity of styles and centres, artistically put up in plain but beautiful package, which will appeal to the most refined tastes. Packages, $1.00, $2.00 and $5.00.

The specified weight includes the container.

An elegant cigar for fastidious smokers is the high grade specially cured non-injurious
DENICOBAC CIGAR
A wonder of mildness and flavor
A most appropriate Christmas present.
The American Ocentric Co., Dept. C
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Trial Boxes of 25 Cigars.

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TAILORED DRESSES
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Special creations for all the various out-of-door functions of Palm Beach;

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HATS

This collection presents unusually different style departures, intensifying the attractive personalities of Hickson clothes; Youthfulness, Superlative Charm, Richness and Dignity.

The Avenue at Fifty-Second Street

PROHIBITION VOTE FIXED FOR MONDAY

House Will Dispose of Proposed Constitutional Amendment Before Holidays.

SUFFRAGE ACTION DEFERRED

Friends of the Amendment Unable to Bring It to a Vote Before the Recess.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House of Representatives today fixed the hour of 5 P. M. Monday for the vote on the resolution to amend the Federal Constitution by the prohibition of the liquor traffic and after a long parliamentary wrangle rejected three efforts to bring about a vote on the other controversial subject—the woman suffrage amendment—before the holiday recess or early next month. This action was preliminary to the adoption of a resolution to adjourn from next Tuesday until Jan. 3. Before the holiday recess national prohibition will have been disposed of, with indications that the House of Representatives will have passed the resolution by the necessary two-thirds vote. Such action would complete the required legislative proceedings as the Senate has already adopted the resolution, and the proposed amendment would then be submitted to the State Legislatures for their adoption or rejection. Three-fourths of the States must accept the amendment to make it a part of the Federal Constitution. The States will have seven years in which to express themselves.

It is expected that before the Representatives return to their districts to face critical constituencies the House, in response to a widespread demand, will have eliminated the provision in the occupational tax section of the Revenue Bill, exempting Senators, Representatives, and other officers of the Government from this tax. The Ways and Means Committee met today and considered a half dozen bills seeking to include the excluded persons within the double tax provision.

Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio tried to get the committee to accept his amendment striking out the tax altogether. He contended that it was a double tax, and in addition was a tax on brains and energy, and argued that if there should be a distinction between unearned income and earned income the higher tax should be placed upon the former, as it was in most countries where the income tax had been in existence a long time, such as England. He failed to convince the Democratic members of the committee of the justice of his argument, and it was decided to seek a suspension of the rules on Monday to amend the bill so as to include "officers of the Government" as subject to taxation along with other individuals.

Democratic members declared themselves in favor of prompt action on Monday, as they found that this part of the law was more objectionable to the masses because of its discriminating features and double taxation imposition than any other. In the farm sections of the country the people have severely condemned Congressmen for exempting themselves from the occupational tax.

Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who is responsible for the insertion of the objectionable provision, will ask the House to give unanimous consent to amend the bill on Monday so as to include the exempted Congressmen and other officials.

As soon as the House had agreed to vote on the prohibition amendment the fight to postpone action on the suffrage resolution developed. Representative Raker, Chairman of the newly created Committee on Suffrage, moved that this resolution, already reported without comment by the Judiciary Committee, be returned to the committee for consideration. This started a parliamentary wrangle which lasted for more than an hour and ended by the Chair ruling that such a procedure was without precedent.

Mr. Raker said that the Suffrage Committee would report the bill favorably, and that it would be handled on the floor by those friendly to the measure. He based his argument for reference to his committee on the contention that all such matters should go to it. Speaker Clark overruled him, saying that the bill had been referred to the Judiciary Committee before the Suffrage Committee existed.

When Mr. Raker found that his position was untenable, and before the Chair ruled against him, he tried to obtain unanimous consent for a vote on the suffrage resolution on Jan. 7. Representative Garrett of Tennessee objected. Objection was also made to its consideration by the House next Tuesday on the request made by Representative Webb, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Objection was made again by Representative Garrett to Mr. Raker's further request for consideration of the resolution on Jan. 10.

As the result of the failure to get unanimous consent the House will adjourn for the holiday recess without disposing of suffrage, and advocates of the resolution are now planning to work up sentiment in the districts during this period to compel prompt action by the House after the first of the year. Canvasses made today indicated that sentiment was growing weaker on both that and the prohibition proposition. At no time has it been the opinion of conservative members that suffrage would pass, and sentiment sounded in the House in the last few days shows that it has fewer friends than two weeks ago. The same is true of prohibition. Representative Randall of California, who two days ago asserted that the prohibition amendment would be adopted by a majority of 40, today reduced his claims to a majority of 25.

Before Congress adjourns for the Christmas recess the stage will be set for an investigation into the Navy Department's conduct of the war by the special committee appointed yesterday. Representative Oliver, Chairman of the committee, said that there would be a meeting on Monday at which the scope of the inquiry would be decided. Since the inquiry has been set in motion the Democrats have found that there will be a demand for information on many subjects now considered relevant, and therefore the committee at the outset will determine what general subjects are to come under its scrutiny.

DANIELS WANTS A RAILROAD.

One Needed to Carry Supplies To and From Indian Head.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Approval is expected by the House Committee on Naval Affairs of a recommendation made by Secretary Daniels that the Navy Department be authorized to construct and operate a railroad from the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head to a point in the District of Columbia. If a bill to that effect is passed by Congress the Navy Department will be in control of the first Government-owned railroad in Continental United States.

Secretary Daniels went personally before the committee in behalf of the legislation. He said that the Proving Ground was handicapped by its isolated situation, which renders it necessary to transport heavy armor and guns by rail to the Washington Navy Yard, transfer them there to boats for conveyance to Indian Head and again transfer the material.

A private firm had proposed to build and operate the road on the condition that the Government would advance $360,000 of the total estimated cost of $700,000, and would agree to be reimbursed for this advance through freights and other transportation charges.

The Navy Department is now at work on complete estimates covering the construction and operation of the proposed road. These will be submitted to Congress at an early date.

1,200 Germans Leave Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—About 1,200 unnaturalized Germans have left the District of Columbia under President Wilson's enemy alien proclamation. The period of grace ended last midnight.

ASK NEWCOMB TO TELL OF CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

Ex-Senator, Who Had Charge of Fusion Headquarters, Called by Swann to Appear Tomorrow.

Ex-State Senator Josiah T. Newcomb, who had charge of the general Fusion headquarters at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, and whose activities in the Mayoralty campaign included direction of the work of independent Democratic organizations and of the Republicans favoring the re-election of Mayor Mitchel, was invited by the District Attorney yesterday to appear tomorrow and tell what he knows of the distribution of campaign funds over which he had control. Coroner Timothy Healy, who was the Fusion representative of organized labor, was also asked to go to the District Attorney's office for the same purpose.

In a statement issued by Mr. Newcomb on Thursday, when he was in Washington, he announced his desire to assist the District Attorney's investigation, and declared he had not received a cent of personal profit for his work in the campaign. In another statement yesterday Mr. Newcomb said:

"The task was undertaken reluctantly as all my associates know. We did not underestimate the difficulties, nor very greatly overestimate the probabilities of success, but we felt that a campaign should be made the best we knew how. I did not profit from this work, which took me from my business and family. We were unsuccessful. I am sorry, for I think our cause was a good one."

One of the chief purposes of the proposed questioning of Mr. Newcomb, Assistant District Attorney E. P. Kilroe stated, had to do with the alleged failure of Mr. Newcomb to file reports of moneys he had disbursed in behalf of the Fusion candidates. Mr. Kilroe said his examination of the accounts of the Fusion Committee of 1917 and inspection made of the other reports filed at Albany had not disclosed Mr. Newcomb's name among them. All of the records from the office of the Secretary of State are expected to reach the District Attorney's office tomorrow to be made a part of the inquiry.

Examination of the reports showed the money spent for campaigning among the soldiers at the various camps amounted to $10,627.55, said Assistant District Attorney W. H. Black. Nearly one-half of this entire fund, or $4,150, was used in the campaign for votes at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I. This money was paid out by Jacob Levin, according to the vouchers in possession of the District Attorney.

The other expenditures at cantonments and the persons who had charge of the funds were as follows: Camp Wadsworth, where the Federalized New York National Guard were encamped, Frederick Waterbury, A. C. Carmiencke, and C. P. Glassel, $2,432.13; Camp Mills, Hempstead, L. I., Frank Shaugnessy, $630; Camp Merritt, John J. Hogan, $825.40, and general camps, Francis I. Butler, $1,286.66. Only $603.36 was spent to canvass the vote at the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, and it cost $1,000 for Warren C. V. Slycke to electioneer among the New York soldiers with the American expeditionary forces in France.

URGE BRITISH RATIONING.

Trade Unions Complain of Unequal Food Distribution.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Resolutions calling on the Government to introduce a system of rationing and asserting that a grave crisis is approaching in many of the working class districts, were adopted today by the Workers' National Committee, which includes representatives of most of the large trade unions. Robert Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation, is Chairman of the committee.

The resolutions say that in some working class districts women are compelled to wait in front of shops and often are unable to obtain tea, sugar, milk, butter, bacon, or margarine. A bad system of distribution is said to be largely responsible for this state of affairs.

MRS. CATT QUASHES POLITICAL BOOMLET

Won't Run for Representative or Senator, She Lets Suffrage Delegates Know.

AGAIN HEADS ASSOCIATION

Convention to Wind Up Its Work Today—National League of Women Voters Launched.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A boomlet for Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, first as a Representative in Congress and two years later as a Senator from New York State to succeed James W. Wadsworth, Jr., caused some excitement today among the delegates attending the annual convention here of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It was started jokingly at a luncheon of the College Equal Franchise League by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Many women took it seriously and for a few hours it seemed that a real movement to that end was afoot. Then Mrs. Catt herself heard of the affair and punctured it with a flat declaration that under no circumstances would she be a candidate for either office.

New York State, always a prominent factor in the national body, gained a more dominant position than before in that organization when, with the re-election of Mrs. Catt to the Presidency today, there also was added to the list of Vice Presidents two Empire State women, Mrs. Raymond Brown, influential in the State party, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, leader of the city party. The newly elected officers of the association are:

Honorary President—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

President—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York City.

First Vice President—Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Boston.

Second Vice President—Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York City.

Third Vice President—Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Nashville.

Fourth Vice President—Mrs. Raymond Brown, New York City.

Fifth Vice President—Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Washington.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, New York City.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Halsey Wilson, New York City.

Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven.

Directors: Mrs. Nonie B. Mahoney, Dallas; Miss Mary A. Safford, Florida; Mrs. Horace Stilwell, Indiana; Mrs. James L. Laidlaw, New York City; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Yonkers, N. Y.; Miss Esther Ogden, New York City; Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Charles H Brooks, Kansas City.

The convention passed resolutions urging Congress to enfranchise women so that in war times "all loyal citizens shall be equipped with the most up-to-date tools." Another resolution called for "equal pay for equal work," citing President Wilson as authority for the statement that there was a tendency in some quarters to take advantage of women's patriotic zeal. The delegates also called for ample representation on the War Council of the National Red Cross, begged for patriotic support of the War Certificate campaign, rejoiced in various suffrage victories, and thanked the press for its help.

A committee was appointed at the suggestion of Mrs. Catt to devise a National League for Women Voters. The league is to consist of all Suffrage Party members from States whose women are enfranchised, and is to devote itself to working for the Federal suffrage amendment.

At a symposium on women's war service abroad in Poli's Theatre tonight Miss Helen Fraser spoke for Great Britain, Mme. C. Simon for France, and Mrs. Nellie McClung for Canada. The delegates were impressed greatly with the wide sphere of usefulness women have found for themselves in the interests of the war despite opposition and discouragement. The convention closes tomorrow afternoon.

POLITICIANS NOT GUILTY.

Jury Acquits Jersey City Men Accused of Conspiracy.

A verdict of "not guilty" was reported at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the jury in the election conspiracy trial before Judge Mark A. Sullivan in Jersey City. The defendants were William P. Verdon of Hoboken, a Republican leader; ex-Assemblyman John J. Coyle, John Marrone and Anthony Marrone, brothers, and Thomas Dolan. The indictments charged the defendants with banding together and changing ballots to defeat the election of Paul Seglie and to elect Henry Ackerman as Boulevard Commissioner, and were founded chiefly on the evidence given by Joseph J. Kinsley, who was also indicted, but was not prosecuted because he was the State witness.

Kinsley testified that during the recount of the Boulevard Commission vote last Winter he and other defendants aided by others who were watching the ballot boxes took ballots from the impounded boxes at the County Court House to Verdon's house in Hoboken, where marks for Ackerman were substituted for Seglie marks. Seglie was elected by 22 on the face of the original return and has held the office to date. The recount elected Ackerman by 104, but he failed to get the recognition of the majority of the Boulevard Commission. W. T. S. Crichfield, who was indicted on the same charge, was acquitted by the jury at the direction of the court when the State's evidence had been heard.

NATIONAL PARTY TO MEET.

Convention Will Be Held in May by New Organization.

Plans for a national convention to be held the first week in May were announced by the Executive Committee of the newly-formed National Party at the end of a two-day conference which closed yesterday. Delegates were present from eleven States. Dr. Ira Landrith of Tennessee, temporary National Chairman, presided.

According to John Spargo, publicity director, the convention would be attended by from 2,500 to 3,000 delegates. He said that reports from all parts of the country showed that there was a rush to join the party. Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port, and Rose Pastor Stokes are interested in the National Party. Committees were appointed yesterday "to raise an adequate sum for financing the party organization." It was announced that the New York members of the party would meet in Syracuse on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week to perfect a State party organization.

CONCLUDES RATE HEARING.

Commissioner Wants New England Roads to Ban Outside Investments.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner George W. Anderson brought the hearings on the petition of New England railroads for freight and passenger rate increases to a close today with a statement urging the roads to stick to the business of railroading and not spend their funds in other enterprises. In this way, he said, the credit of railroads would be re-established.

The hearings have been in progress, with one or two delays, since Nov. 21. The testimony submitted will be placed before the full commission at Washington for a decision.

In his statement, Commissioner Anderson said investors put their money into railroad securities for the purpose of having it used for railroad business, and it was a species of moral fraud to take such money and invest it in anything but the carrier business.

The Commissioner expressed great confidence in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, declaring he believed its preferred stock good. The road is a valuable property and should be saved, he said.

As to increasing passenger rates, Mr. Anderson declared that the so-called luxury travel should bear the burden. He stated that in his opinion American railroads, even under present conditions, ought to be able to handle all the business and make money.

The shippers' representatives reiterated their willingness to bear their share of added revenues for the railroads, but declared against permanent rates on present conditions.

STATES WOULD KEEP HOLD ON RAILROADS

Protest Against Federal Control Eliminating Them Made to Congress by Commissions.

NEWSPAPERS CRITICISED

Representative Sims Says They Favor Railroads in Giving News, but Later Modifies Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representatives of State Railway Commissions were heard again today before the Congressional joint railroad committee, and all joined in objecting to any system of regulation which did away with the State Commissions. Chairman Ira B. Mills of the Minnesota Commission declared that State organizations, being more closely in touch with local situations, were more capable of doing justice.

"If you take the power away from the State Commissions, the poor man is out," said he.

Charles K. Elmquist, ex-member of the Minnesota commission, declared that if the Government took over control of railroads as a war emergency and eliminated the local commissions, it would draw protests from the country.

"If the Government takes over the railroads," he said, "it should do so with the understanding that it will continue to act with the assistance of the State boards."

Mr. Elmquist pointed out the trend toward socialism manifested throughout the country and added:

"If the Government succeeds in operating the railroads satisfactorily and gives better service and transportation at less cost, all agree that it will foment a spirit favoring public ownership."

Mr. Mills declared that railroads seemed to have the ear of the newspapers. Representative Sims of Tennessee, recently made Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, said "news sent away from here by The Associated Press and other news agencies favorable to the railroads is fully and fairly presented, while there is a mere mention of anything antagonistic to them." Later Mr. Sims, in response to a request for specimens of such dispatches as he referred to, gave this statement to The Associated Press:

"If what I said before the committee this morning, as reported, makes it appear that The Associated Press sent out garbled or unfair statements as to what took place before committees and other official bodies in reference to railroads it is erroneous and will be corrected by me before the same is printed, for I know of no such particular instances.

"My statement was intended to be that as a general rule the railroads' side has been more generally discussed and reported in the magazines and the newspapers than has the other side, to such an extent that the public is better informed on the position of the railroads, of the character of the legislation they seek, and their arguments in support of legislation sought by them than of the other side.

"But I do not mean to insinuate that The Associated Press or other news agencies have had any other motive than to faithfully and fairly report the proceedings of these several bodies. And if what I said conveys any other idea it was erroneous and will not appear in the printed records."

J. F. Shaughnessy of the Nevada Commission also was opposed to taking away any of the powers of the State commissions and told the committee the Nevada Commission was opposed to government ownership.

China Buys Amoy Drydocks.

AMOY, China, Dec. 15.—The Amoy drydocks have been purchased by the Chinese Government. Negotiations had been pending for the sale of the property to the Japanese, but there was such a storm of protests that the Chinese Government decided to acquire the docks.

ADVERTISEMENT.

YOUR GROCER WILL DELIVER YOU

White Rock WATER IN ANY QUANTITY

SPINGARN HOME BURNS.

Loss on Former Columbia Professor's Country House About $150,000

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Fire early today destroyed Troutbeck, the home of Joel E. Spingarn, former professor in Columbia University and now Major in the 311th Infantry. Henry Duffy, caretaker, who was the only occupant of the house, could offer no explanation for the fire, which started in the attic. The house was three miles from the village of Amenia and the firemen could not reach it because of the deep snow.

Troutbeck was one of the show places of eastern Dutchess County. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

Major Spingarn is now in a New York hospital, recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

TO BUILD POWDER PLANTS.

Government to Expend $90,000,000 —D. C. Jackling Placed in Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Announcement was made by Secretary Baker today that Daniel C. Jackling of San Francisco, managing director of a group of copper mines, would take charge of building the Government's explosive plants. He will act under authority of the Secretary of War, by whom he was appointed.

There is contemplated the expenditure of more than $90,000,000 in the erection of explosive plants for the Government, in order to supplement the present output of private manufacturers which it is calculated will not be sufficient to meet the Government's future needs.

VIOLATED WAR ZONE RULES.

Seaman Who Left Ship Door Open with Light Shining Is Fined.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Barnet F. Robinson, a member of the crew of a transatlantic liner, was found guilty in the Federal Court today of wilful disobedience in failing to close a door through which light could be seen when the vessel was entering the submarine zone on a recent trip. Judge Morton fined him four days' pay and the court costs, amounting to $38.

Axel Jansson, a member of the crew of the same steamer, charged with going to sleep when he was supposed to be on the lookout for submarines also was found guilty. He will be sentenced later.

Girls and Técla Pearls

go well together.

YET Técla Pearls are not too youthful for women of any age, but rather are so perennially youthful as to appeal to all women irrespective of years.

They also harmonize perfectly with any complexion, and are appropriate to any occasion, be it shopping, opera, or tea.

They are superb copies of real pearls, which only the finest experts can distinguish from the Oriental specimens, duplicating perfectly all the soft and subtle shadings, the delicacy, the orient, and the pristine beauty of the deep-sea gems.

And they have this advantage over Orientals, *you can afford to own them.*

TÉCLA PEARL NECKLACES with diamond clasp, $75 to $350

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HOUSE SAYS ALLIES NOW WORK IN UNISON

Continued from Page One.

Wilson's action. He said that the President might send some one else as America's permanent representative—Secretary Baker or some other man, he said.

The American Mission, Colonel House pointed out, spent two weeks in London in preparation for the allied conference in Paris. Two weeks were then spent in France. He called attention to the simplicity of the entertainment of the American Mission. This simplicity was in accord with a request he made of both the British and French Governments, through their Ambassadors in Washington, before he started from the United States. He said that in London the members of the mission attended a dinner given by Balfour, one given by Lloyd George, and one by the King Colonel House himself attended only one of these. In Paris there was a luncheon and dinner given by President Poincaré and a luncheon given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Nothing Binding on United States.

In speaking of the conclusions reached at the conference, Colonel House made it plain that nothing done was binding on the United States, that the acceptance of any recommendations arrived at would depend entirely upon President Wilson. He made it very plain that if America saw fit she could have a very large voice in the allied management of the war, as, for instance, in the Supreme War Council, but that President Wilson had not been committed to anything by what the mission had done in Europe.

In explaining his work abroad Colonel House said that the first interallied conference was held in Paris on Nov. 29, when all the countries fighting Germany were represented. This was a large gathering, in which all the nations, even Siam, Liberia, Montenegro, and Russia, were represented by numerous delegations.

"It appeared that the thing would be hopeless if everybody made a speech," he said. "They would be making speeches yet. And so we did away with speeches. Clemenceau made an address of a few sentences, and then we divided into committees to take up our various tasks. There were three full meetings of the conference, at which the committee work was reported."

Colonel House said he could not go into details of what was discussed at the Supreme War Council, which was attended only by representatives of England, France, Italy, and the United States. He said it was a very business-like body.

"The American men on our mission did great work," he said, "and convinced all they came in contact with that America was in the war in earnest and meant business. I think it fair and right to say, and the British and French newspapers will confirm me, that the conferences were a success, and that the war will be better fought because they took place."

Colonel House was asked what France thought of America's being in the war.

"They think it is paramount," was his statement in reply. He went on to say that in all his trips to Europe since the war started he had never found the morale of the English and French so high. The people were not wishing for a premature peace or talking of it.

"Even the pacifists," he said, "admitted to me that the morale of the French people was never higher."

Pershing Equal to His Task.

Colonel House said he found the American troops in good health and good spirits. He said General Pershing was a "wonderful man."

"General Pershing is doing a difficult task, a very difficult task, and doing it very well," he said. "His task is more difficult than the people here generally know, but he is equal to it."

Colonel House said it would not be politic to go into the details of why Pershing's job was difficult. He said that he was confident that the American troops would be found ready when their time came.

When he was asked what was the opinion in France as to Russia and what was his own opinion, the Colonel replied that no one's opinion about Russia appeared to be worth much, and that he didn't think his own was valuable enough to give expression to.

He was asked what he thought of the reported intention of the Germans to make a great drive at the western front of the Allies before American troops were in France in great force. He said he couldn't know about that, but indicated there was a general opinion that the Germans might have some such intention. He steadfastly refused to answer questions about the force of American troops now in France or those that would be needed. He also said he had no opinion to express on the submarine situation. When asked if he thought General Pershing would be brought back to America to become Chief of Staff upon the approaching retirement of General Bliss, he said he didn't know about that, but intimated he didn't think the idea was a good one.

"I cannot discuss technical military and naval matters," said he, "except to say that the Allies will henceforth work together toward one end and with the smallest friction. Our help will go where it will do the most good, and the contribution of each of the Allies will do likewise. There is now to be had a grasp of the whole situation and the needs and abilities of all can be known in a better manner than before.

"I feel confident that America's participation in the conferences we attended has been a success and will produce much good. Of course, our continuance in them, and my return to Europe, or the return of some one else, will depend on what the President and Congress may wish to do. I await the President's further orders."

The Colonel intimated that he had the greatest expectations of what could be accomplished by international priority arrangements, which will be worked out through a council, and that it would result in the distribution of men and munitions where most needed in the most efficient manner. As for the immediate peculiar needs of the different countries, he said he would make no statement.

"Our reports will all be in Washington tomorrow," he said. "It may be that the President will see fit to make some of them, or a part of some of them, public."

Colonel House said that he had as yet made no plans to return to Europe.

President Wilson about three months ago named Colonel House as an unofficial commission to gather data with which to equip America's representatives at the peace conference. While emphasizing his former statement that he had not discussed peace with any European officials, Colonel House said he had on his trip gained many ideas and much information that would be of use to America at the peace table.

"For," he said, "peace is coming some time."

He said that while he was away the work of compiling international data for peace conference uses had gone on and that it would be supplemented by what he had brought back.

"All the other countries are, while at war, preparing for the task of making peace, and our preparation is going forward," he said. "We must be prepared when the time comes to speak with knowledge and the authority that comes with knowing what we are talking about."

Colonel House expects to leave for Washington early tomorrow morning. He will be in the Capital for several days.

CROSBY HEADS BOARD ON ALLIED FINANCING

Council Formed in London Will Pass on Their Needs and Recommend Priorities.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Inter-Allied Council which is to take up questions of war purchases and finance met in London today. Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, was elected President.

Mr. Crosby, the only American delegate, was accompanied by Paul D. Cravath as advisory counsel. Great Britain was represented by Lieut. Gen. Smuts, Austen Chamberlain, member of Parliament, and Baron Buckmaster, former Lord High Chancellor; France by Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce; Major Hausser, representing the Ministry of Munitions, and Paul Dignon, a Deputy; Italy, by Baron Desplanches and Professor Attolico. The other allied nations will share in the deliberations of the council only as far as their particular requirements are concerned.

The sittings of the council will be held alternately in London and Paris, those in this city taking place at St. James Palace. Future conferences will be attended also by the Finance Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Italy.

A statement issued by the council says:

"This is the first permanent inter-Ally body in which the United States is represented. It results from the efforts initiated by Secretary McAdoo, and has for its primary object consideration of the needs of the Allied Governments for purchases in the United States. Purchases in neutral countries will also receive the council's consideration. A co-ordinated study of needs will be made, and when conclusions are reached the corresponding financial needs will be considered. The council's recommendations will then go to the Secretary of the United States Treasury and the Allied Governments concerned.

"The council will indicate the priorities desired by the respective Governments, but final decision as to priorities between these and the demands of the United States for the latter's own purposes will be made at Washington."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The announcement that Assistant Secretary Crosby had been selected as President of the Interallied Council delighted Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

"I am greatly pleased," he said, "that such an honor as the selection of Mr. Crosby to the Presidency of the Interallied Council should come to the United States and the Treasury Department.

"It is very gratifying also to know that the plans for the conference have been consummated. As a result of the organization of the council, I am confident that we shall get more effective use of the credits which the United States is extending to the Allies.

"A very distinguished honor has been conferred upon Mr. Crosby. I know of no man who by reason of his ability, loyalty, and general knowledge of the situation is more competent to discharge the duties of the Presidency of the council."

MISSION A SUCCESS, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

British Premier Enthusiastic in Eulogy of Col. House in Commenting on His Return.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—When a correspondent of The Associated Press called on Premier Lloyd George with the news of the arrival in America of the House Mission, the Premier authorized the following statement:

"I am very glad to learn of the return of the first great American mission to Europe. I say first, because I hope it will be the prelude to many more, for the experience we have gained on this occasion has brought home to me even more strongly than before the paramount importance of ever closer and more constant association between the United States, the free democracies of Europe and the nations of the British Commonwealth, not only in the prosecution of the war, but in future contact in the world's affairs.

"The mission which has thus successfully terminated its labors was, so far as we are concerned, an unqualified success. It did not receive a great deal of advertisement at the time, because Colonel House was rightly insistent that it was to be first and last a business affair.

"But the fruits of its labors will be seen by all in time to come. It not only enabled the United States and the Allies to co-ordinate their preparations so as to produce the maximum military effort in the shortest space of time against the common enemy; it brought fresh minds and a new perspective to bear upon the problems of the Allies. Its work culminated in the first meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, the outward and visible sign of new unity and new vigor in the co-operation of the great democracies of the world in their fight for the triumph of the ideals which they represent.

"To that conference President Wilson could not have sent more sagacious and useful representatives than Colonel House and the other members of the mission who accompanied him. Colonel House, indeed, has proved himself not only a worthy representative of the United States, but has won the friendship and respect of all the European allies."

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GARFIELD STRIVING TO DISTRIBUTE COAL

Redoubles Efforts to Release Supplies After Being Told of Nation-Wide Suffering.

MAKING SOME PROGRESS

Will Become Apparent in a Few Days—Householders Will Get Fuel First.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Reports of almost nation-wide suffering due to lack of coal stirred Fuel Administration officials today to redoubled efforts to release supplies held on tracks by car congestion. Orders went forth to Fuel Administration representatives in the Middle West to make every attempt to move coal to points declared to be facing actual coal famine. A. W. Thompson, Chairman of the Operating Committee of Eastern Railroads, was called into conference by Fuel Administrator Garfield for suggestions as to relieving the situation.

Tonight Dr. Garfield named C. R. Moriarity General Director of the Middle Western Coal Shippers' Terminal Pool Association. Mr. Moriarity will work with Homer Johnson, Federal Fuel Administrator for Ohio, and W. K. Prudden, Administrator for Michigan.

After his conference with Dr. Garfield, Mr. Thompson said the situation was serious, but that his committee was making great progress toward relieving congestion in the Pittsburgh terminal territory. The full effect of the committee's efforts, he said, would not become apparent for several days.

Word has been received from the New York Health Department within a day or two, according to one report, that there was suffering in some sections of the city, and that the increased number of cases of pneumonia was chargeable in part to the lack of fuel. Many cases of suffering involving children in the congested districts have been reported, it was said. The Fuel Administration is confident that conditions in New York will be relieved with the movement of coal shipments held up in Jersey City by the congestion of river traffic.

To relieve the situation in Michigan solid trainloads of coal are being sent from Kentucky and Ohio lake ports. Chairman Thompson and Administrator Garfield went over the whole transportation question as it affects coal very exhaustively, with the result that with the rearrangement of shipments on railroads, eliminating long hauls where shorter ones will reach the territory, and also eliminating the so-called "cross" haul, some immediate improvement in the situation is hoped for. The result of the plan would be to supply coal to localities from the nearest producing or shipping centre, instead of over the lines of ordinary trade.

Fuel Administrator Johnson reported from Cleveland tonight that he had started sixty carloads of coal into that city, where 100,000 men were idle today because of the shutting down of plants lacking power. Mr. Johnson, who has received full power in the matter of distribution, said he would supply householders first, even if it forced industries to close down.

"If the weather remains severe," he telegraphed, "my opinion is that all industries, no matter how important, should, except in cases of vital importance for keeping plant warm or maintaining refrigeration or something of that sort, give way to domestic needs. The miners are not loading, and the emergency will become graver unless the weather moderates. My office is distributing all the lake coal available to domestic consumers, and we are trying to make a train load for country distribution for the northwest part of the State."

The Fuel Administration tonight turned to the Car Service Commission for aid in getting coal to shipbuilding plants at Cleveland, Loraine, and Detroit, where seventy-two merchant vessels are under construction for the Government. The head of the plant wired today that he would be forced to suspend operations unless he received fuel immediately.

Reports from New York said that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company is running on short time because there is no coal to be had, and the Government Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., will shut down Dec. 18 if coal is not obtained. In Beaver Valley, Penn., women and children were reported to be housed in churches and schools that they might keep warm. Street car systems in many towns are also threatened with suspension because of lack of fuel.

At the Department of Labor today it was declared that the labor situation now is particularly favorable, and can in no way be charged with responsibility for the coal famine. Only three or four disputes are pending between operators and miners, and none of them, it was said, has more than a local significance. One prominent coal operator was quoted as having reported to the department that the labor situation was "A. No. 1."

COMMANDEER COAL SUPPLY FOR CLEVELAND

Steamer Laden with 7,000 Tons Now on its Way to That City—Gov. Cox Appeals for Aid.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 15.—A lake freighter, battling its way through ice and heavy seas, is the relief ship upon which Cleveland is depending to save it from dark homes, a street car tie-up, and a crippled telephone system. The boat is the steamer Otto Reis, loaded with 7,000 tons of bituminous coal. It was commandeered in Lorain Harbor today by State Fuel Administrator Johnson, and is on the way to this city to relieve the coal famine that already has paralyzed the city's factories and thrown 100,000 men out of work.

According to P. S. Jaeger, chief assistant to F. C. Baird, head of the lake coal pool, the boatload of coal will be turned over to the Cleveland and Electric Illuminating Company exclusively. It is expected to arrive here tomorrow noon. This company furnishes electric power to several thousand concerns and to the traction company to run more than two-thirds of the street cars in the city.

At the same time Mr. Jaeger announced that a train of seventy-five cars of coal is being rushed here from Sandusky, Ohio, to be delivered immediately to the power plants of the illuminating company.

The company now has enough coal on hand to last until Monday. The boatload and the trainload of coal, if they arrive on time, will mean protection until next Saturday.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15.—In a telegram declaring that Cleveland schools, hospitals, and other utilities will have to close unless they obtain coal immediately, Governor Cox pleaded today to Federal authorities for a priority order which would permit quick coal shipments to Cleveland from Eastern Ohio. The telegram was addressed to R. F. Lovett of the Priority Committee at Washington. It read:

"Cleveland is probably the largest industrial centre in this country suffering for want of coal. Unless something is done public schools, hospitals, and other utilities must close. The No. 8 vein coal mines are not far away. If you will authorize priority order for transportation of coal we believe we can send several trains there at once.

"If you could look in upon the conditions which I have tried to describe you would not hesitate. Please give us help. We believe we can induce the miners to work Sunday, and we are quite assured that we can get the necessary co-operation between the operators and the railroads. All we need is your official consent."

In making public the telegram Governor Cox said that Akron and Canton were just as badly in need of coal as Cleveland is, but that application can be made for priority orders only for a specific point. Action will be taken to relieve the situation in Akron and Canton as soon as results are obtained for Cleveland.

Governor Cox announced today that he has accepted the invitation of Senator Reed of Missouri to appear before the Senate Manufactures Committee to tell of the Ohio coal shortage.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 15.—All streets in the city were dark and street cars were idle for three hours last night owing to lack of fuel to create power. Steel plants filling Government orders here are in need of coal and further suspensions are predicted. Between 8,000 and 10,000 steel workers are idle today as a result of plants forced to close down.

TO HAVE "POWERLESS" DAYS.

New England Towns Adopt Measure to Conserve the Coal Supply.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The coal shortage reached an acute stage in New England today. Snow has delayed the transportation of anthracite by rail and storms have held back shipments of bituminous coal by water.

Manufacturing plants working on war orders are especially hard hit. The Boston Navy Yard sent 300 tons of coal today to the Fore River shipbuilding plant at Quincy as an emergency supply to enable the shipbuilding company to resume night work, which has been stopped in two big departments for lack of fuel.

"Powerless Monday" at Clinton and "Powerless Tuesday" at Leominster will go into effect next week. The New England Power Company today announced its inability to furnish electric power on these days, owing to lack of coal. The ruling will affect several large worsted and other manufacturing concerns in Clinton and Leominster.

Several cities and towns today took steps to conserve coal. Public schools in Newport, R. I., have closed for a three weeks' vacation because of lack of fuel. Cambridge grammar and primary schools, beginning Monday, will have one session a day, for the same reason.

FACTORIES TO BE CLOSED.

Pittsburgh Makers of Nonessentials Will Get No Current.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 15.—Practically all manufacturing concerns in Pittsburgh engaged in making other than absolutely necessary materials will be forced to close down the first of next week, unless their plants are steam-equipped, as the entire supply of electric current will be diverted to war-order factories. This was announced tonight by Robert J. Bulkley, member of the Priority Committee of the Council of National Defense, who is conducting an investigation into the electric power situation here.

The official order would be issued from Washington Monday, Mr. Bulkley stated. With the issuance of the order the rotation system of supplying power, which has been in operation for several weeks, will end. The rotation system has proved a failure, according to Mr. Bulkley.

The names of the manufacturing concerns affected by the order were not made public. The list was in the hands of the Priority Committee at Washington, it was said, and would be sent with the official order Monday. Mr. Bulkley said he was unable to tell how long power would be denied manufacturers of non-essentials, but asserted the situation throughout the Pittsburgh manufacturing district was acute.

DARKENED BROADWAY JUST A WAR REMINDER

Psychic Effect of Shaded White Way More Important Than the Coal Saving.

The order for "lightless nights" on Thursdays and Sundays was made, according to the report of the committee of the Broadway Association which conferred with the Fuel Controller before the order was issued, because the first order limiting the illumination of advertising signs to the time between 7:45 and 11 o'clock failed entirely of its purposes.

It was primarily intended to remind people that the country was at war and that it was their patriotic duty to save coal. But the reduction of illumination failed to serve as a reminder, it was found. In the second place, it was intended to cut down the consumption of coal by limiting the hours for lighting advertising signs, but it was found that very little coal was saved. The failure of this plan was as marked in other cities as in New York. It resulted in the decision to try "lightless nights" as a more effective method of making the psychological impressions on the public, which is described as the chief aim in snuffing out brightly lighted streets all over the country twice a week.

The Broadway Association agreed to co-operate with the Fuel Controller in a campaign to impress the public with the need for saving coal in every possible way. E. Ver Eecke, Secretary of the Broadway Association, said yesterday:

"The Government's idea in establishing 'lightless nights' is to bring home to the great general public all of these coal saving possibilities.

"'Lightless nights' in itself would not do it, but if it keeps the matter before the people so that they will follow and co-operate, the small saving in forcibly turning out the outdoor lights will help to huge savings by general co-operation. The idea is the psychological influence on all, not what a few do.

"It is admitted that the order of lights on from 7:45 to 11 did not save coal, and did not have the influence upon the people because they could not notice the difference.

"'Lightless nights' means that all outdoor lighting will be sacrificed temporarily in order to secure the co-operation of the people—in the homes, factories, hotels, public institutions, and everywhere where coal is burned.

"The turning out of all exterior electric illumination under an order for 'lightless nights' would not in itself save a large amount of coal. It is estimated that there are about 4,000 outdoor signs of all kinds in New York which consume during the year about 7,000 tons of coal for their illumination. Of the large spectacular 'bulb' electric advertising signs variety along the 'Great White Way' there are only twenty. There are approximately seventy-five locations for painted advertising signs and posters which are illuminated at night by electric reflectors. Thus the number of purely advertising signs on which electric current is used is less than 100.

"The purpose of the Government in the order for 'lightless nights' is to impress and secure the co-operation of the general public. If the conservation of coal and light were carried into the homes a great saving could be effected.

"If each one of the 1,100,000 families in New York saved one shovelful of coal per day—a shovelful weighing five pounds—it would mean a saving of 2,700 tons daily and 985,000 tons annually.

"People who do not sift their ashes make coal saving a joke. It is estimated that the sifting of ashes makes a ton of coal go one-fourth to one-third further.

"An advertising campaign is planned on the slogan 'Remember the Shovel.' If every householder, every factory, every establishment of any kind using coal, would keep this slogan in mind the coal famine would soon become a memory."

AIMS TO RID STREETS OF THE SNOW TODAY

Fetherston Reports Progress in Cleaning Thoroughfares Despite Lack of Labor.

Although hampered by lack of labor, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston said yesterday that satisfactory progress was being made in cleaning the streets of snow. He said that the department yesterday had 8,800 emergency laborers and 3,000 regular sweepers at work and 1,000 trucks were in use, as against 600 the day before. After an investigation Mr. Fetherston said that there was little vehicle congestion on account of the snow and declared that the main arteries of travel had been cleaned off. Today, with street traffic at a minimum, he expects to have nearly all the streets cleaned.

Mr. Fetherston said the lack of labor was particularly noticeable on the upper west side. While the force has been removing the snow, ashes have been accumulating, but just as soon as possible the department will release its regular force to clean up this accumulation.

Ninety fire alarm boxes were out of commission in the Bronx Friday night. The Fire Department was busy yesterday repairing the fire alarm system at City Island.

Snow shovelers in Long Island City went on a strike yesterday morning, demanding 50 cents an hour, an increase of 20 cents an hour. Truck owners joined the strike, asking $7 a day instead of $6 a day. Only six trucks and forty laborers appeared for work yesterday morning. Borough President Connolly held a conference with the leaders of the strike and finally agreed to try and get $7 for trucks and have the pay of laborers increased to 35 cents an hour when no snow is falling, with 40 cents an hour for all work during a storm. On that promise, 100 men and forty trucks started work in Long Island City, and President Connolly started negotiations with the Finance Department of the city to obtain the increase. If he is unsuccessful, the Long Island City men say they will stop work. Long Island City should have a force of at least 300 men and 100 trucks.

Outside of Long Island City only 250 men applied for work. The services of at least 1,000 men were needed. With this reduced force it is only possible to remove the snow from the principal streets of Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Far Rockaway, and Rockaway Beach.

ASK AID FOR MEN IN NAVY.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Joseph Roosevelt and Miss Alice Carpenter issued an appeal today to the pastors of New York churches to include in their Red Cross sermons tomorrow an appeal for aid for the enlisted men of the navy. It is pointed out that the women of the country must consider the morale of these men their first duty.

Accompanying the appeal is the following from a letter written by an ensign to his mother:

"It is very cold out here, with a high wind, and the men of my gun crew shivered and shook this morning at drill under their Red Cross sweaters. I earnestly wish the patriotic women who have so patiently knitted these sweaters could know what it means to us to feel that we are remembered at home. It is everything to our esprit de corps.

"Please don't let the Red Cross forget us. There are so many things they can send which the Government does not provide, such as mufflers, wristlets, mittens, &c.

"We are so seldom ashore, the routine is so monotonous, and we are so out of touch with home and America that we sometimes wonder why we are here, unless tangibly reminded. Magazines and books, tobacco, and games like dominoes and checkers will be greatly appreciated by the men who have no means of getting these things, as many of them have no friends or relatives ashore."

FRESH COAL SUPPLY LESSENS SHORTAGE

Continued from Page One.

to President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen asking that the city use its newly acquired power to purchase, store, and sell coal to the poor. They suggest the emergency can be met by using city funds to the amount of $500,000 to purchase coal at the mines for direct sale to the consumers, employing the Fire, Street Cleaning, and Health stations as distributing points and selling in quantities of 200 pounds or less. It is also suggested $1,000,000 be appropriated to buy and store coal as a reserve supply.

"Peacock Alley" and the other corridors and rooms in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria were shorn of much of their lustre yesterday when the management commenced its fuel conservation policy and reduced the electric lights by one-third in all public rooms of the hotel. No limit has been placed on the number of lights in the guest rooms beyond a polite hint that all the lights need not be burned at once. A desire to work with the Fuel Administrator in the present coal crisis was said to be the cause of the reduction.

There was a meeting of charity workers in the office of City Commissioner of Markets Moskowitz yesterday to plan means for getting fuel to needy families. One suggestion was that signs be placed on all the Street Cleaning Department wagons telling the public that free firewood may be obtained by going to certain dumps.

The highest mark for a week during the season was reached in fatalities from pneumonia, according to figures compiled yesterday by the Department of Health, there having occurred during Saturday noon last to noon yesterday 263 deaths from the disease out of a total of 1,443 fatalities from all causes. A decrease in the last two days, however, was noted. From noon Friday to noon yesterday 37 died from pneumonia out of a total mortality of 177.

A headline in THE TIMES on Saturday attributed the all-night delay of a local train out of New York to the Lackwanna Railroad. This delay was on another line.

Franklin Simon

Gifts for Men

Combining a little sentiment with a lot of utility

Don't give your husband or your brother some atrocious necktie that he will have to give to the hired man. Put into your gift some of the discrimination you exercise in selecting a gown, and all will be well. We have crowded the Men's Gift Shop with givable things that are novel, useful, beautiful and economical, so that if you don't exactly know what to give him, there's variety enough to suggest it.

Men's House Coats	5.00	to	25.00
Dressing Gowns	13.50	to	100.00
Blanket Bath Robes	5.00	to	8.50
Men's Sweaters	6.50	to	16.50
Imported Angora Jackets	21.00	to	24.00
Silk Reefers	3.50	to	14.00
Woolen Mufflers	1.50	to	2.00
Men's Pajamas	1.50	to	12.00
Men's Madras Shirts	1.50	to	3.00
Silk Fibre Shirts	3.50	to	5.00
Men's Silk Shirts	6.75	to	10.00
Imported Scarves	2.00	to	4.00
Domestic Scarves	1.00	to	5.00
Umbrellas	3.50	to	12.00
Full Dress Sets	3.50	to	10.00

MEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS

For keeping him home!

Opera Slippers, tan or black kid	3.50
Opera Slippers, tan alligator	4.00
Opera Slippers, green morocco	4.00
Faust Slippers, in tan kid	4.50
Romeo Slippers, in tan kid	4.50
Cavalier Slippers, in black, green or lavender kid	8.00
All-Wool Cosy Toe Slippers	1.50

Box Calf Skating or Hockey Shoes

5.00

Which is last year's price!

Men's Shops—2 to 8 West 38th Street
Connecting with our 5th Avenue Store

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Clearance Sale—Monday

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

Also plain tailored models

FIFTEEN distinctive models, of wool velour, duvet de laine, broadcloth, silvertone, Oxford suitings or velveteen, trimmed with squirrel, taupe wolf, taupe muskrat, nutria or Hudson seal fur.

35.00

Heretofore $49.50 to $59.50

Women's High Class Suits

With or without fur trimming

DUVETYN, suede velour, broadcloth, duvet de laine, Bolivia, silvertone or velveteen; trimmed with real beaver, mole, mink, taupe wolf, Hudson seal, Australian opossum or dyed kit fox.

55.00

Heretofore $69.50 to $98.50

New Models—At a Special Price

Women's Silk Dresses

Combined with self color Georgette Crepe

TWO DISTINCT MODELS, in black, navy, taupe, brown or prune; one with surplice bodice, silk embroidered vestee, draped tunic skirt; the other with beaded rever bodice, new straight line tunic skirt.

18.50

SALE of UMBRELLAS

For Women and Misses

UNION TAFFETA UMBRELLAS

Of black union taffeta, with hook or princess handles of various woods, some mounted with sterling silver, others with silk or leather wrist loops. *Special* 2.00

TAFFETA SILK UMBRELLAS

Of superior quality taffeta silk in black, green, garnet or navy; bakelite or sterling silver trimmed handles; some with leather wrist loops. *Special* 5.00

Go to the Red Cross Mass Meeting, Hippodrome, To-Night

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

FIRST SHOWING MONDAY

ADVANCE 1918 SPRING FASHIONS

For California and Southern Wear

Women's Spring Gowns

Women's Gown Shop—Third Floor.

SMARTLY tailored silk sport dresses of tussah, Siam, satin, sylvette, Hindu or crepe de chine, dressy gowns of Georgette or chiffon, embroidered, beaded or lace trimmed, also of printed chiffon or foulard, or exquisite lingerie gowns of net, lace or voile.

29.50 to 145.00

Women's Spring Suits

Women's Suit Shop—Balcony Floor.

INTRODUCING color combinations, such as black velvet coats with white satin skirts, embroidered cotton crepe coats with black satin skirts, also suits of new silk fabrics, including Roshanara crepe, snake-skin or sylvette silk, also of flannel or linen.

29.50 to 125.00

Misses' Spring Gowns

Misses' Gown Shop—Second Floor.

STRAIGHTLINE, tunic or draped models, of taffeta silk, figured chiffon, silk crepe de chine, satin, foulard, Georgette crepe, Khaki Kool or sylvette, also new model navy serge dresses, plain tailored, braid or button trimmed. 14 to 20 years.

19.75 to 98.50

French Hand-made Waists

Women's Waist Shop—Third Floor.

JUST received from Paris these dainty waists of batiste, voile or handkerchief linen, new high or low collar models, many with pleated frills, others embroidered, hand faggotted, ornamented with drawn work or trimmed with Val. or real Filet lace.

7.50 to 29.50

Women's Spring Millinery

Paris Millinery Shop—Fourth Floor.

MUSHROOM, wide brimmed sailor or close-fitting hats of Chinese crepe, satin, Georgette or linen combined with straw, novel worsted trimmings, fruit or flower wreaths or hand embroidered in silk or wool.

15.00 to 30.00

Women's Sport Shoes

Women's Shoe Shop—Third Floor.

HIGH and low shoes of genuine white buckskin, tan calfskin or white rheinskin cloth, with highest quality rubber or leather soles; military or low heels, suitable for golfing, tennis or yachting.

5.00 to 12.00

New Spring Models for Southern Wear

Bathing Costumes, Sport Skirts and Sweaters

FURS—*THE Distinctive Gift*

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

At Special Prices

FUR MUFFS

Special	12.50	Natural Nutria	12.50
Special	18.50	Natural Raccoon	18.50
Special	18.50	Hudson Seal	25.00
Special	22.50	Natural Beaver	22.50
Special	29.50	Real Skunk	24.50
Special	39.50	Taupe Fox	49.50

FUR NECKPIECES

Hudson Seal Coats
42 inches long, (*Dyed Muskrat,*) collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal fur. 125.00

Hudson Seal Coats
45 inches long, (*Dyed Muskrat,*) self or Skunk fur trimmed. 165.00

Hudson Seal Coats
45 inches long, (*Dyed Muskrat,*) collar and cuffs of Skunk or Seal fur. 185.00

Nutria Fur Coats
Full length belted model, large convertible collar. 145.00

Natural Muskrat Coats
45 inches long, Hudson Seal fur collar and cuffs. 115.00

Moire Caracul Coats
Full length model, with Skunk or Hudson Seal fur collar. 275.00

Clearance Sale

Women's High Class Coats

SMART COATS for semi-dress, street or motoring, of warm, soft materials such as duvetyn, Siberia cloth, Glove skin velour or genuine Bolivia cloth, the majority trimmed with fashionable furs.

38.00 50.00 75.00 98.50

Heretofore $59.50 to $165.00

WIDEN BARRED ZONE AT THE NAVY YARD

Germans Living Within 300 Yards of the Reservation Must Vacate by Dec. 31.

BUSINESS MEN MUST MOVE

Twenty-seven More Enemy Aliens Transferred from Ellis Island to the South.

All that part of Brooklyn within 300 yards of the New York Navy Yard was declared a barred zone yesterday, and orders will be issued tomorrow to all enemy aliens who come within the provisions of the war regulations of the United States, to seek other places of business or homes between now and midnight of Dec. 31. After that date no German will be permitted under any circumstances to cross the 300-yard line. The announcement of the creation of the new zone was made last night by United States Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn, following a conference in which the Marshal, United States District Attorney Melville J. France, and representatives of the Naval Intelligence Service took part.

One of the sections which will have to be cleared of enemy aliens as a result of the new order is Wallabout Market on Flushing Avenue, which is bounded on both sides by naval property. Hundreds of Germans are employed in the market, and hundreds of others have daily business transactions with produce, meat, and other merchants who do business there. All Germans who have places of business in the market will have to close them or sell out to Americans or friendly aliens, while those who delivered produce and other commodities will have to find a market in a non-restricted zone or else employ Americans to make the deliveries.

Flushing Avenue for more than two miles forms a boundary of the navy yard, and along this stretch are numerous apartment and tenement houses in which a large number of Germans have their homes. In every instance these families must move by New Year's Day. The same rule will govern in York and Sands Street within the limits of the prescribed zone. It is possible that United States marines will guard the new barred zone.

Marshal Power, Police Inspector Boetler, and several naval officers connected with the Naval Intelligence Service made a tour of inspection through Brooklyn and Queens yesterday afternoon. All of the territory which is included in barred zones was visited. Marshal Power said on his return that tomorrow he would deliver to the police a list of enemy aliens in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond Boroughs, in order that the rank and file of the police force would be able to quickly find any alien enemy in those boroughs, should the occasion arise.

Twenty-seven enemy aliens, all of them Germans, were removed from Ellis Island yesterday for transfer to the prison at oFrt Oglethorpe, Ga., under a heavy guard of soldiers of the regular army. Nine of the men sent South have been on Ellis Island several months, the others having been brought to New York during the last few days, from New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Among the Germans who are now bound for Oglethorpe are Jacob van Horn, who was an officer on the German gunboat Geier, which vessel, in order to escape capture by the Japanese, sought refuge in Honolulu Harbor during the first months of the war. Van Horne escaped from Hawaii and made his way to the United States. Several weeks ago he was found in this city and arrested by the Secret Service. Johann Meisbach, another of those ordered to Oglethorpe, was taken from a steamship which arrived recently from Argentina. He is said to have been an active German agent in Argentina. Wilhelm Kuehne of Brooklyn and Karl Schuster and Bernhardt Kiawaidder of Newark are also among the Oglethorpe-bound Germans.

Announcement was made yesterday that "straight talks" to Germans will be given at a meeting next Wednesday night by United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy and by a German-American. The meeting, a neighborhood welfare rally under the auspices of the Kips Bay Neighborhood Association at Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, will have the atmosphere of a friendly get-together conference. Another speaker will be Captain A. P. Simmonds.

Marshal McCarthy will give a statement of precisely where enemy aliens stand at the present time in relation to the United States Government. Persons of German descent who have doubts on this subject will have them cleared up in unmistakable fashion. Marshal McCarthy's message will show plainly and in a friendly way how enemy aliens can fulfill their duties here.

TELL ENEMY ALIENS OF NATURALIZATION LAWS

First Steps Toward Citizenship May Be Taken, but Final One Must Await End of War.

For the purpose of clearing away much of the misinformation extant concerning the naturalization law, and to explain to enemy aliens their status with the Government of the United States, C. O'C. Cowley, Federal Naturalization Examiner, prepared yesterday a concise statement of the law on the subject. He incorporated the opinion written by Justice Cropsey, which closely followed an earlier opinion written by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court. Justice Cropsey's opinion in brief is:

It is plain that this application, [referring to a petition for naturalization which was filed after April 6, 1917, by a German subject,] cannot now be granted.

The other question is whether it should be denied or action postponed till after the war. There would be nothing gained by a denial now. It would mean that the applicant would be obliged to make a new petition after the war ended and then wait ninety days, and that he and witnesses would be put to the trouble and expense of signing new papers. Nothing would be gained by such a procedure. It would entail unnecessary hardship and expense, and should not be required. The application will, therefore, be held over for proper action after the war has terminated.

Mr. Cowley said that so far as is known all of the Federal and State courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction have made rulings similar to the one quoted. Germans whose applications for citizenship were made on or after April 6, 1917, cannot be admitted to citizenship until the war terminates. So far it has been difficult to make aliens of German birth understand that the possession of first papers does not entitle them to full citizenship. County Clerk Schneider has frequently called attention to the fact that German aliens may obtain their first and second papers as formerly. The gain to them, by getting their papers now, will be their ability to become citizens immediately after the termination of the war, providing that the necessary ninety days has elapsed after the second papers were issued.

Mr. Cowley calls attention to the fact that the courts have judicially noticed that at present German ideals represent the very antitheses of the ideals of the Constitution of this country.

"This being the case," he said, "how would it be possible for any German alien to furnish evidence which would be satisfactory to any court that he was devoted to the principles of our Constitution, against which autocracy is now arrayed? For this reason it has been deemed wise to defer action in admitting Germans to citizenship until after the war."

DOWLING APPOINTS TWO.

New Borough Head Names City Employes to New Positions.

Frank L. Dowling, Acting Mayor and President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, announced yesterday the appointment of Albert E. Hull as Secretary of the borough at a salary of $5,000 a year, and Daniel L. Ryan as secretary to the Borough President at $4,500. Mr. Hull has been in the city employ twenty-seven years, having first entered the Department of Street Cleaning and remaining there four years. He was transferred to the Board of Aldermen as clerk, and when Acting Mayor Dowling became President of that body Mr. Hull was appointed his assistant.

Mr. Ryan was formerly a political reporter on The Evening Telegram, assigned at City Hall. In announcing the appointments yesterday Acting Mayor Dowling said: "Mr. Hull and Mr. Ryan are two valuable city employes, and I am very glad that I have been able to retain their services."

ARRAIGNS METHODS IN TRYING TEACHERS

Columbia Professor Likens the Way Evidence Was Obtained to an "Inquisition."

LINVILLE URGES REFORMS

Declares One-third of City's High Schools Are Dead Weight in Social Progress Step.

Assertions by Professor John Dewey of Columbia University, Charles A. Beard, a former professor of Columbia University, and Henry R[illegible]dle, President of the Teachers Union, that the three De Witt Clinton High School teachers, Samuel Schmalhausen, Thomas Mufson, and A. Henry Schneer, recently found guilty of "holding views subversive of good discipline and of undermining good citizenship in the schools," were not openly charged with disloyalty yet "branded so by implication," by the innuendoes of educational officials, were made last night at the De Witt Clinton High School. The occasion was a meeting under the auspices of the Teachers Union, at which "Democracy and Loyalty in the Schools" was the subject discussed by Professor Dewey, Mr. Linville, Leonora O'Reilly of the Women's Trade Union League, and John Boyle, a labor leader.

Professor Dewey arraigned the method of placing the three teachers on trial by the Committee on High School and referred to the method used by Dr. John L. Tildsley, Superintendent in charge of high schools, who preferred the charges, in obtaining the evidence, as "an inquisition, to use the term of antiquity."

There was "no little anti-semitic feeling in the case," according to Professor Beard, who sent a letter to the meeting which was read by Dr. Linville. "This is denied, but it is a fact," added Dr. Beard in his letter.

Dr. Linville's address, which consisted of a long typewritten document which he read, consisted of a detailed attack on the present educational system, which, he said, had "built up a tremendous machine strong in its manifestation of a personal will to rule."

Professor Dewey denounced the "self righteous patriots" who impugned other people's loyalty and asked what effect such talk had on the students in the high schools, who after hearing their teachers speak seriously on the subject of patriotism might be inclined cynically to sneer and say: "Oh, they have to say those things."

Makes Study of Trial.

After studying the minutes of the trial of the teachers, Professor Dewey said he decided that a teacher at the present time is subject to dismissal on charges so vague that there is no court of law in which he would have the slightest standing. The trial showed, he said, that the teachers have not obtained for themselves the ordinary civic right of a "hearing in court with orderly procedure." He asserted that the evidence of those who brought the accusations against the teachers was based on nothing more than the private views of the teachers, "not expressed in the school but brought out in purely, private, personal conversations."

"I don't know what this is called in 1917," the speaker continued, "but in the old days it used to be called the Inquisition."

"The questions asked the teachers always were," Dr. Dewey declared, "'What would you do in such a case,' and if the teacher refused the hypothesis they promptly built up another hypothesis. Mr. Mufson was asked what he would do if anarchy was discussed in his class and he replied by asking what would a cow do if the moon were made of green cheese and he were asked to jump over it. I have come to the conclusion that it is not these teachers who are under the real indictment, but it is the method of the administration of the public school system of New York in relation to the teaching body that is on trial. When teachers can be dismissed by twenty-four votes and it takes thirty-five votes to dismiss a janitor there is something wrong."

Dr. Linville Speaks.

Dr. Linville said that the charges against the three teachers were the culmination of "a long history of official oppression in the name of discipline; it is the most cruel of all similar acts, as well as the most dangerous."

"The schools are full of incompetent teachers and officials," he declared.

"In the high schools there is a shocking lack of understanding as to the purposes of the schools. At least one-third of the high schools of the city, eight of them, are dead weights in the general movement for social progress; they are conducted in a manner that holds as sacred the right of disciplining grown men and women. In practically every one of these schools the principal is a tyrant and also weak because he cannot control the situation which is developing in spite of him."

The following schools Dr. Linville mentioned in the foregoing class: De Witt Clinton, Stuyvesant High School, Eastern District High School, Girls' High School, New Utrecht, or Bay Ridge High School, Jamaica High School, Bryant High School, and Far Rockaway High School. Dr. Linville is head of the Department of Biology in Jamaica High School, and has been in the employ of the Department of Education for about twenty-five years.

Among the reforms advocated by Dr. Linville were the abolition of the board of twenty-three District Superintendents. He closed with an appeal to Mayor-elect Hylan to appoint to the Board of Education Professor Dewey, referring to him as a "teacher in service who will do more than any other man in America to establish democracy in education in the City of New York." The declaration was received with applause.

DUTCH SHIP WON'T RETURN.

Agent Here Says Nieuw Amsterdam Will Continue Trip from Halifax.

William Van Doorn, general manager of the Holland-America Line in the United States, said yesterday that he expected the liner Nieuw Amsterdam to sail from Halifax for Holland within a day or two with her 300 passengers and 10,000 tons of provisions for the Belgian refugees.

When asked about the report that the liner was going to return to New York Mr. Van Doorn replied that so far as he knew there was no truth in the statement.

The situation regarding the sixty Dutch steamships detained in American ports for the past four months is still the same. Conferences are being held in London between officials of the Allied Governments and Holland to decide what is to be done in the matter.

JURY DELIBERATING ON MEANS'S FATE

Judge Holds Night Session to Deliver Charge After Counsel Conclude Arguments.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 15.—The case of Gaston B. Means, charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, was given to the jury at 7 o'clock tonight. Argument of counsel, which began three days ago, was concluded at 5 o'clock, and Judge Cline immediately began his charge to the jury. Two hours were required for the court to review the evidence and instruct the jurors.

E. T. Cansler of Charlotte concluded his final argument for the defense this morning, and was followed by L. C. Caldwell of Statesville, who made the closing address for the State. Mr. Cansler made a dramatic appeal to the jury, and in the midst of his address Miss Belle Means, a sister of the defendant, broke down. She was removed from the courtroom by direction of Judge Cline.

Mr. Caldwell reviewed Means's financial transactions as the representative of Mrs. King, and declared that for two years the defendant pursued a system of misappropriation of the wealthy widow's funds. He also asserted that Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, a sister of the dead woman, got some of the money, and declared that she knew more about the financial transactions than had been disclosed.

Luncheon for Capt. Frank Claret.

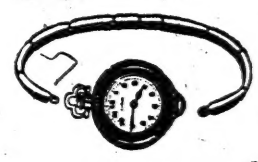
Captain Frank Claret, who commanded the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha when she was torpedoed last September and saved eleven of his crew from drowning by swimming with them to a raft, will arrive in New York within the next few days. He will be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be given by a number of shipping men to show their appreciation of his gallant conduct.

New Post for Coast Guard Captain.

Captain Godfrey L. Carden of the United States Coast Guard service, who has been in charge of the recruiting bureau at the United States Barge Office at the Battery for some months, has been appointed senior Captain in charge of the New York division, to succeed Catpain Horace B West.

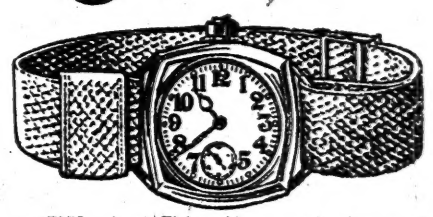
WRIST WATCHES
A Gift Appreciated by Men & Women

LADIES' octagon shape, 15-jewel Swiss wrist watch, 25-year gold filled case and clasp. Ribbon bracelet $15



LADIES' 15-jewel Swiss wrist watch, 25-year gold filled case. Detachable spring link bracelet $12

Same with ribbon bracelet . $12



MEN'S 7-jewel Elgin military watch. Square polished nickel case. Luminous dial dots and hands. Sanitary khaki strap..... $12.50

Shall We Send Our New Watch Book?

LEBOLT & COMPANY
534 FIFTH AVENUE
(Between 44th and 45th Streets)
Chicago: State and Monroe Streets

Women's
TAILORED SHIRTS
3.90 to 13.50
Typically mannish modes developed in dimity, crepe de chine, satin, Habutai silk and luxor. Made with precision and infinite care for detail.

Our Employees have enrolled as members of the American Red Cross.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

EVENING CREAM
Marquis de Sevigné
(Le Secret de la Parisienne.)
The well-known evening cream of Parisian women of elegance. It imparts to the arms and neck an exquisite white complexion. This evening cream is impervious to acid action and ineffaceable until removed—greaseless and delicately scented.

Clearance Sale
About Two Thousand Pairs of
WOMEN'S HIGH GRADE BOOTS
5.00
Formerly 8.00 to 15.00
Included are the most desirable types in walking boots, dress boots and low heel boots, in black, white and colored kid, patent leather, tan calfskin and with buckskin tops.
Not all sizes in all styles—but all sizes are represented collectively.
NO C. O. D.'s. NO EXCHANGES. NO CREDITS.

Advance Announcement
Extraordinary Special Sale
WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS
At Greatly Reduced Prices
TO BE HELD TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH
Complete Details in Monday Evening Newspapers

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET
HAVE ARRANGED FOR MONDAY
Very Special Values in
NEGLIGEES AND MATINEES
At Marked Price Reductions

Matinees..... 3.75 5.95 9.75
Formerly 6.00 11.75 18.50
Crepe de chine, meteor and Georgette crepe combined with laces.

Negligees.....*Formerly 28.50* 16.50
Two-piece garments consisting of crepe de chine slip and coat of chiffon with wide flounce, collar and sleeves of cream lace.

Meteor House Coats....*Formerly 29.50* 19.75
Directoire model, with collar and cuffs of wide swansdown.

Same Model in Silk Velvet..*Formerly 80.00* 49.00

Exceptional Showing of
UNDER BODICES
At Especially Attractive Prices
1.00 1.50 1.95 3.95
Of satin, crepe de chine, chiffon, Georgette and net attractively trimmed with filet, Mechlin and Valenciennes lace.

Unusual Values in
Hand Emb'd PILLOW COVERS
SPECIALLY PRICED AT
1.95 3.95 to 37.50
Sheer batiste, daintily hand embroidered in simple designs.

Exceptional Values Monday
WOMEN'S HOSIERY, GLOVES & GLOVE SILK UNDERWEAR

Women's Pure Silk Hose
Exceptional quality of medium weight silk in black, white and the desirable shades for street and evening wear. Reinforced lisle tops and soles. *Formerly 1.35* 1.15

Women's Pure Silk Hose
All silk hose with reinforced lisle lined garter tops and soles. In black, white and the favored shades. *Formerly 1.95* 1.65

Novelty Silk Evening Hose
Exclusive openwork hose for evening wear in exquisite lace designs. Black, white, gold, silver, flesh. *Formerly 4.50* 3.95

One Clasp Street Gloves
Pique sewn gloves, in white, pearl, sand, ivory, white with black stitching, or all black. 1.35

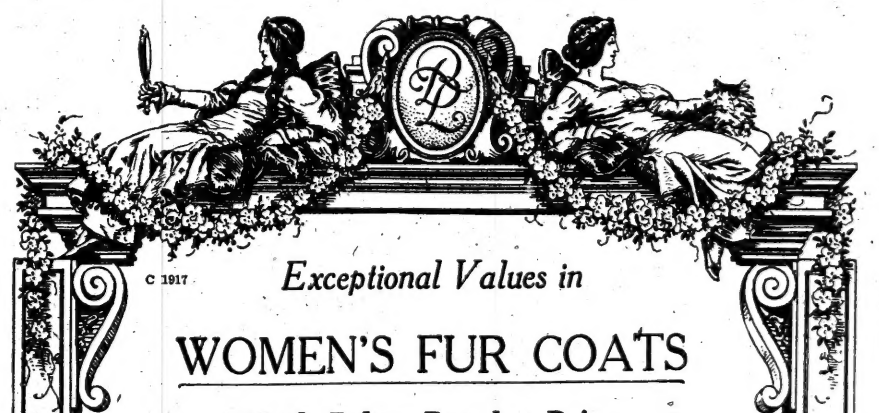
Washable Chamois Gloves
Short washable chamois gloves in white. 1.65

French Kid Gloves
Two-clasp gloves of real French kid in white only. 2.00

Glove Silk Knickers
Pure silk, reinforced in white, pink and black. *Formerly 2.25* 1.85

Glove Silk Embroidered Vests
Regulation shoulder or bodice style with satin ribbon straps in pink or white. *Formerly 1.95 2.25* 1.75

Glove Silk Opera Vests
Elastic top pure silk vests in white or pink. *Formerly 2.00* 1.75



C 1917

Exceptional Values in
WOMEN'S FUR COATS
Much Below Regular Prices

Hudson Seal Coats
Made from selected dyed muskrat pelts—40-inch long models. 95.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
45-inch long model of choice dyed muskrat, skunk collar and cuffs. 125.00

Natural Nutria Coats
Smart belted models, 45 inches long, selected pelts. 145.00

Bordered Hudson Seal Coats
45-inch long model of choice dyed muskrat, skunk border, collar, cuffs. 175.00

Hudson Seal Model Coats
Adaptations of foreign models combined with contrasting furs. 225.00

Scotch Mole Coats
45-inch long model with taupe fox collar and cuffs. 350.00

NECKPIECES			MUFFS	
12.50	16.50	Hudson Seal	12.50	16.50
10.00	14.50	Natural Raccoon	10.00	12.50
8.50	12.50	Natural Nutria	9.50	12.50
14.50	19.50	Beaver	16.50	22.50
22.50	29.50	Skunk	22.50	29.50
19.50	29.50	Taupe Fox	32.50	39.50

TO CLOSE OUT
About Three Hundred
WOMEN'S SUITS
These suits have been assembled from the regular stock and include the season's most fashionable models. Featured are tailored, fur trimmed and costume suits.

Cloth Suits *Formerly 35.00 to 45.00* 24.00

Cloth Suits *Formerly 49.50 to 69.50* 34.00

Cloth or Velveteen Suits *Formerly 65.00 to 85.00* 44.00

Costume Suits *Formerly 89.50 to 135.00* 68.00

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES MONDAY
MISSES' APPAREL
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Misses' Winter Coats
Formerly 29.50 to 55.00
20.00 29.50 39.50
A number of odd coats suitable for day, motor and general utility wear. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Frocks & Gowns
Reduced to
16.50 22.50 39.50
Frocks for afternoon, dinner and dance wear, including daytime frocks of serge or jersey. Sizes 14 to 18.

103 I. W. W. LEADERS FACE JUDGE LANDIS

Great Array of Alleged Conspirators Plead Not Guilty in Federal Court in Chicago.

NEW YORKER ENTERS ARMED

Bailiffs Take Pistol from George F. Vandervere, a Defense Attorney —Trial Set for Jan. 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—One hundred and three members of the Industrial Workers of the World, charged with conspiracy against the Government, were arraigned before Judge Landis in the United States Court today and all pleaded not guilty. It was the result of the biggest round-up ever made by the Secret Service forces of the Government.

There were more than 100 Secret Service men and policemen stationed in and about the courtroom, and no one except the defendants, their counsel, and newspaper men was permitted in the court.

Because of the large number of prisoners, the seriousness of the charge, and the reputation of most of the defendants, all precautions possible were taken to prevent any attempt at a demonstration. Every one entering the courtroom was searched and forced to undergo an examination of his associations and purpose.

George F. Vandervere, an attorney from New York, appearing for some of the defendants, was searched upon his entrance into the courtroom and a revolver taken from his hip pocket.

He was taken into custody immediately, and was not released until he was identified by local attorneys and had given a satisfactory explanation for the possession of the revolver.

Ben A. Stern, Judge Landis's personal bailiff, detected a suspicious lump in the lawyer's hip pocket.

"Certainly I have a gun," said the lawyer. "I'm George Vandervere, one of the attorneys for the defense."

"Well, you can't carry a gun into the courtroom, no matter who you are," replied Stern.

Vandervere surrendered the weapon. He explained that it was in his suitcase, and in unpacking hastily this morning he dropped the revolver in his pocket for want of a better place to put it.

Women Put Out of Court.

A slight, pale woman, recognized by one of the detectives as one who had sung outside the jail window where "Big Bill" Haywood was confined, was ushered out of the building.

Besides Vandervere, the defendants were represented by Attorneys Otto Christensen and John I. Matzen. Oliver Pagin, Frank K. Nebeker, and Claude R. Porter appeared for the Government.

Counsel for the defense asked more time to confer with their clients. The pleas were entered with the understanding that if counsel determined to argue on demurrers, the pleas might be withdrawn on Jan. 3, the date set for the trial.

The prisoners were an odd-appearing lot. There were not a few who confessed that they were poets. These were easily distinguished, either by their long hair, flowing cravats, or rolling collars. One of the Government attorneys referred to them as the "American Bolsheviki; without the whiskers."

The Clerk of the court read the names, struggling hard with some of them, and the defendant appeared.

"What is your name?" the Judge would ask, and the defendant would answer, giving the correct pronunciation.

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty."

With this the defendant would make his shuffling way through the crowded aisles back to his seat.

Arthur Giovanitti, rotund, clear skinned, black hair brushed straight back, and wearing one of the windsor ties, appeared before the bar.

Ben Reitman, erstwhile anarchist, who was a spectator, said to a reporter:

"Ah, there is a man, a great man. That's Giovanitti, the poet."

"Order in the court," shouted a bailiff, and Reitman's praise was cut short.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York, one of the few out on bond, pleaded in a low voice. She wore a dark blue and very plain tailored suit, with a wide white collar.

Roll of Defendants.

Those arraigned and the cities in which they reside are as follows:

New York—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Arthur Giovanitti, John Buldazzam, and Carlo Fresca.

Chicago—George Andreychine, Richard Frazier, R. H. Chaplain, Edward Hamilton, William D. Haywood, Bert Norton, Vladmir Lossief, Herbert Mapler, Paul Piki, Charles Plapn, Charles Rothfisher, and Ben Schrader.

Rockford—Harrison Haights and Fred Nelson.

Minneapolis—Carl Apiteen, G. J. Bourg, Dan Buckley, Forrest Edwards, Ted Frazer, Ragnar Johannsen, G. L. Lambert, Siegfried Sternberg, Archie Sinclair, W. E. Mattingly, and Joseph Ektor.

Butte, Mont.—Olin F. Anderson.

Paterson—John Arilla.

San Francisco—Charles Ashleigh, Pete McEvoy, George Speed, William Weyh, and Louis Parenti.

Jerome, Ariz.—Jerome Baskete.

Portland, Ore.—Charles Bennett, J. H. Byers, and Peter Green.

Phoenix, Aria.—Julio Blanco, A. D. Kimball, and Herbert McCutcheon.

Globe, Ariz.—R. J. Bobbs, Roger S. Culver, H. F. Kane, W. H. Lewis, and Joseph A. Oates.

Tulsa, Okla.—Arthur Booge.

Jacksonville, Texas—Stanley J. Clark.

Pittsburgh—A. Cordes and George Harrison.

Huron, S. D.—Alex. Cournos.

St. Paul—Pete Dalley.

Scranton, Penn.—Stanley Deubicki, Joe Graber, Albert B. Prashner, and Salvator Zumpano.

Tacoma, Wash.—J. T. Doren.

Los Angeles—James Elliott, Charles McWhirt, and Glenn Roberts.

Cambridge, Mass.—R. S. Fanning.

Seattle—John M. Foss, George Hardy, Harry Lloyd, and J. A. McDonald.

Denver—Meyer Friedkin and Charles Jacobs.

Salt Lake City—H. A. Giltner, Charles H. McKinnon, and Grover H. Perry.

Hammond, Ind.—W. A. Gourland and Jos Lenkas.

Youngstown, Ohio—Dave Ingar.

Duluth—Leo Laukki.

Fresno, Cal.—James H. Manning.

Providence, R. I.—Francis Miller.

Spokane—William Moran, James Roman, and Dan Sheridan.

Philadelphia—Walter T. Ney and Edward F. Doree.

Spring Valley, Ill.—Pietro Nigra.

Waukegan, Ill.—John N. Pancer.

Boston—James Phillipps.

Wilson, Okla.—Walter Reeder.

Buffalo—Roy Manuel.

Lordsburg, N. M.—Abraham Rodriguez.

Akron, Ohio—Sam Scarlett.

Cleveland—James Slovik.

Bellington, Wis.—Walter Smith.

Astoria, Ore.—Alton E. Sopel.

Garrizozo, N. M.—Vincent St. John.

Raymond, Wash.—James P. Thompson.

Omaha—Harry Trotter.

Springfield, Ill.—Joseph Usaplet.

Medicine Hat, Canada—Pierce W. Watter.

Detroit—Arthur C. Christ and Otto Juth.

Virginia, Minn.—Fred J. Jaakola and Charles Jacobson.

Mrs. Lathrop Here from France.

Mrs. Benjamin G. Lathrop, Chairman of the Paris Depot of the American Fund for French Wounded, has just arrived from France on an important mission to Washington. The Paris Depot supplies 4,000 hospitals with bandages, clothing, and other supplies. It is fed by 500 branches of the fund, scattered through the United States, which send out a million articles a week. Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer of the fund, is now in France, working in the devastated regions in connection with the civilian work of the fund. Mrs. Lathrop has just been along the line at the front in France visiting the hospitals.

REGENTS' STANDARD LOW FOR COLUMBIA

Selective System to be Adopted to Insure Higher Grade of Students, Prof. Jones Announces.

That the New York State Board of Regents' examinations are not of a high enough standard is given as one of the reasons for Columbia College's proposed selective and eliminating system of student selection. Professor Adam Le Roy Jones, class of 1898, Professor of Philosophy, is responsible for this statement, in his report made public yesterday as director of university admissions.

Dr. Jones says that with rare exceptions the Regents' examinations are not up to the standard of the examinations of the College Entrance Board, and that many students now enter the university who have not prepared for the College Entrance Board examinations. As a result the university has become so overcrowded that a selective system is imperative, and the unfit must be weeded out. The plan of the extension teachings courses at Columbia to try out the students whose entrance records are weak must be carried still further, in the opinion of Professor Jones.

The report states in part:

"The freer acceptance of the examinations of the New York State Educational Board has played an important part in the unprecedented growth of the college. The students in most of the high schools and in many of the preparatory schools in New York State are required to take these examinations in order to graduate from school. Many of them are not sure of being able to go to college until near the beginning of the college year. Many others have planned to enter a college admitting on certificate and have not taken college entrance examinations. As they are obliged to take the State examinations, it is possible for them to change their plans without difficulty, whereas if the State examination were not accepted for admission, the necessity of passing all the entrance examinations at the last moment would in most cases make their admission here an impossibility.

"The increasing proportion of students entering by the New York State examination would not be seriously disconcerting were these examinations of as high a standard as those given by the College Entrance Examination Board. With rare exceptions they are not. To meet this difficulty, in part at least, we have adopted the plan of considering no grade below 70 per cent. a certain passing grade. This plan will be put into effect gradually and will help to keep out the less fit."

Baroness Arrested as Alien.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Baroness W. Sutton Zollner, under arrest here as being a dangerous enemy alien, is being held without bond by the United States Marshal pending investigation. She claims she is an American and that there is nothing in the charges against her. She says she has been married three times, her second husband being Baron Court Loeffelholz von Courtberg, a Captain in the Bavarian Army, from whom she was divorced.

PRUSSIAN FEROCITY OBSERVED BY GERARD

Ex-Ambassador Tells of Wanton Butchery and Indifference to Suffering of Women.

GUEST AT LAWYERS' CLUB

Says Germans Hold Men of the Law in Contempt and Recalls Sneer of the Kaiser.

James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany, speaking before a gathering at a reception given in his honor at the Lawyers' Club yesterday described some of the "extraordinary streaks" which the war has developed in the German temperament. As one of these manifestations he cited the cold and ruthless indifference of German soldiers and officers to all forms of sufferings, whether the victims be prisoners of war or harmless women and children.

"The great German poet Goethe," declared Mr. Gerard, "knew the Prussian when he said that the Prussian was born a brute and that civilization would only make him ferocious."

Another "streak" discussed by Mr. Gerard was the "small opinion in Germany of Judges and lawyers." When he first arrived in Germany in the capacity of Ambassador, Mr. Gerard said, he could make no impression whatever on junker officialdom by telling them that he had been in this country a lawyer and a Judge of the Supreme Court. Only when he told them, in reference to his former connections with the National Guard, that he was a Major in some military branch of service, and that he had come of an old military family, was he able to acquire any social prestige.

"During a notable interview with the Kaiser, when he warned me with his finger in my face that he would not stand any nonsense from America after the war, he also took occasion to express his hate and contempt for law and lawyers. 'All the people who are opposed to me are lawyers,' the Kaiser shouted, 'Lloyd George, Asquith, Poincaré—they are all lawyers.'"

In his inspection of the prison camps Mr. Gerard said he found the prisoners suffering from starvation and persecution. In some of the camps the Germans deliberately endeavored to make the prisoners traitors to their own country, a procedure for which the German Government was denounced by the Socialist leader Liebknecht, who is now in prison.

"If the Germans could not induce a prisoner to act or fight against his country," said Mr. Gerard, "he stood the risk of being shot, and many of them were shot. Of course, it was always on some pretense. Thus in the case of some Irish prisoners at Limbourg. They would be starved for days, and then given liquor by the guards. The liquor would take effect and the Irishmen would make trouble, and the guards would shoot them down.

"They were just as merciless to the women of the conquered countries. I know of many instances where the German soldiers drove the women of Belgium into the fields and sent them to live in lonely farmhouses with Prussian soldiers. They were made to do manual labor of the hardest kind, and if they wavered they were made to suffer."

Mr. Gerard also described how refugees were kicked, beaten, and thrown into the munition factories of Germany to make munitions, which were to be used against their own people. When Mr. Gerard applied to the Chancellor for relief on the ground that such a procedure was in violation of international law the Chancellor pretended to be surprised that such things were taking place, but, according to Mr. Gerard, did nothing.

In conclusion Mr. Gerard said:

"This isn't going to be a short war. We are confronted by a long, hard, and desperate struggle. We shall be called upon to make many great sacrifices. But in the end there will be, there must be victory. The French said at Verdun, 'They shall not pass.' It became the watchword of the country. We can send them another from this country, 'They shall not win.' We know what this fight is, but we know, too, that we shall never permit the Prussian yoke to be pressed down on the neck of civilization."

SAVED BY NAVAL VESSEL.

Collier Was with the Knight of the Thistle When She Sank.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Dec. 15.—The sixty-four members of the crew of the British steamship Knight of the Thistle were brought here late today by an American naval collier, which rescued them shortly before their storm-battered steamer foundered on Monday, 200 miles southeast of Cape Race. Twenty-three of the men were English, and the remainder were Chinese.

The steamer left an Atlantic port Nov. 25 for England, encountering rough weather almost from the outset. On Thanksgiving Day her rudder was smashed, making her unmanageable. On Dec. 7, while the crew was engaged in throwing out a sea anchor to steady the ship, a mountainous wave crashed over the starboard side, doing great damage and severely injuring two Chinese members of the crew.

Late that day the collier arrived in answer to the S O S calls, and stood by for two days. Twenty of the steamer's crew were rescued by a liferaft, but were nearly drowned before they were pulled aboard the naval vessel. Others decided it was too hazardous to try to leave, and they remained on board the wreck until Dec. 10, when it became apparent that the ship was going down.

Putting off in lifeboats, they reached the collier after a desperate struggle, just as their steamer sank, stern first.

Marine Captain Killed in Haiti.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Captain John R. Martin, First Brigade, marines, in Haiti, was killed today in an automobile accident near Port Beudet, Haiti. He was a native of Detroit.

If you were a Cowpuncher

—doing your twelve hours in the saddle daily — constipation and yourself would be strangers. Most of us, however, need the eliminative aid of a prompt and efficient laxative like

PLUTO

America's Physic

An unequalled laxative, and a genuine curative agent for stomach, kidney and liver troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders. Look for the Pluto devil on the bottle. Sold at your druggist's.

Your Physician Prescribes It

(89)

SEND COPY EARLY.

Military arrangements necessitate the dispatch of early newspaper trains nearly one hour previous to former time. Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building daily before 6 P. M.—Advt.

Go To The Red Cross Meeting At The Hippodrome, To-Night

Speakers: Otto H. Kahn, William Howard Taft, Henry J. Allen, of Kansas; Henry P. Davison, Lieutenant Perigord of France.
Songs by John McCormack.
Seats Free—No Collection.
Apply Hippodrome Box Office After 2.30 P. M. First Come, First Served.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Announce For To-Morrow, Monday

Fur Sale of Unusual Importance

An Interesting Assortment of Fur Coats, Muffs, Scarfs, Stoles and Fur Novelties

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Distinctive Fur Coats

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full flare model, deep collar and cuffs, 42 inches long. *Sale Price* **85.00**

Women's Belted Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full loose box model, deep collar & cuffs, 45 in. long. *Sale Price* **135.00**

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), fashionable model, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs and 6-inch border of *Natural Skunk*. *Sale Price* **175.00**

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), finest of pelts, perfectly matched, 45 inches long, loose box model, 12-inch border, deep collar and cuffs of *Natural Skunk*, fancy silk lining. *Sale Price* **250.00**

Women's Natural Muskrat Coat, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs, pockets and belt of Hudson Seal or Seal Nutria. *Sale Price* **65.00**

Women's Natural Nutria Coats, box model, 45 inches long, Hudson Seal or self collar and cuffs, richly lined. *Sale Price* **95.00**

Women's Natural Nutria Coats, in belted and attractive models, 45 and 48 inches long, richly silk lined. *Sale Price* **195.00**

Women's Persian Lamb Coats, 45 in. long, trimmed with deep border, collar and cuffs of *Natural Skunk*. *Sale Price* **250.00**

Separate Fur Scarfs, Stoles, Muffs and Novelties

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Sale of 500 Women's Fur Muffs

New Ball Shape Muffs of Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*), Natural Nutria and Kolinsky Muskrat. *Offering Extraordinary Values at* **9.50**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Important Sales Monday

Taken from the Regular Stock

An Exceptional assortment of this season's best models in Women's Coats, Suits and Dresses

Offered at Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Attractive Coats

Women's Fur Collar Coats of Velour Cloth in smart models, featuring unique belt, pocket and collar effect. *Reduced to* **18.50**

Women's Nutria Collar Coats of Velour Cloth in the wanted colors, lined throughout and interlined. *Reduced to* **25.00**

Women's Tailored and Fur Trimmed Coats in a broad selection of fashionable materials, lined throughout. *Reduced to* **29.75**

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

Taken from the Regular Stock

A collection of about 125 Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns of beaded Georgette Crepe, Chiffon Velvet, Charmeuse, Crepe Meteor and Brocaded Metallic Cloth.

Formerly sold from 59.75 to 75.00

To Close Out 38.00

Entire Stock of Women's and Misses'

Tailored and Fur Trimmed Suits

At Extraordinary Reductions

Extraordinary Value Monday

Hand Made Cloth of Silver and Gold Slippers

Superior quality Cloth of Silver and Gold Slippers, hand made, two inch Louis XV. heel. *Reduced to* **5.50**

Also to Close Out—1,500 pairs Women's Boots of Tan Calfskin, Black Glace Kidskin, and Patent Leather Vamp with Black Glace Kidskin Tops; military or leather Louis XV. heels. *Reduced to* **5.50**

Women's Blouses—Specially Priced

Of Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Washable Satin, Men's Wear Crepe and Lace; featuring new cuff and shoulder effects, embroidery and beadwork.

3.95 5.00 8.90 10.75

Extraordinary Sale—1,500 Blouses of superior Crepe de Chine, Chiffon and Lace combinations, Figured Nets; smart and unusual models. **2.95**

Women's Silk Underwear

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, tailored or lace trimmed ..*Special* **3.95**

Crepe de Chine and Satin Petticoats .....*Special* **2.95**

Crepe de Chine and Satin Envelope Chemises .....*Special* **2.95**

Crepe de Chine Combinations, lace insertions .....*Special* **2.95**

Washable Satin Nightgowns.....*Special* **6.90**

Women's Wash Satin Underbodices

In fifty distinctive and attractive models of superior washable Satin, in tailored, embroidered and lace trimmed models.

1.00 1.50 2.00 2.95

500 Women's Pink Satin Bloomers

Wash Satin Bloomers, in tailored and lace trimmed models, fully reinforced. *Exceptional Value* **2.75**

Women's Crepe de Chine Negligees

Distinctive models in pink, rose and light blue, trimmed with lace, and rosebuds. Their beauty adapts them for gift giving.

5.90 7.90 10.75 15.75

KEEP SOLDIERS FREE FROM HOME WORRIES

Efforts Made by Red Cross Workers to Sustain Morale of Men at Front.

AID ONLY WHEN ASKED FOR

Academy of Political Science Hears of Government's Part in Caring for Families of Soldiers.

What is being done to uphold the morale of American soldiers and sailors by assuring them that all is well with those they left behind was told by Government officials and others at the afternoon session of the Academy of Political Science, held in Horace Mann Auditorium of Columbia University yesterday. Dr. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said that the Government compensation indemnity and insurance of soldiers and sailors was not only an earnest of the justice of American democracy but the greatest possible guarantee of military success.

W. Frank Parsons, Director General of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross, said that men may be the best soldiers in the world, but that if things are not well with their families at home they lose heart and their morale is weakened.

"Thousands of Home Service workers," he said, "in every part of this country are now in daily contact with the families of soldiers and sailors and know that it is a present fact, and not a theory, that confronts them. They are encountering many family situations in which only a friendly and individualized neighborliness can take the place of the enlisted man's help and protection during his absence.

"The Red Cross has no desire to shirk and no desire to intrude. Many families will not need Home Service, and our volunteer workers will go to none without a definite introduction."

Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau for looking out for the children of enlisted men, told of what was being done to guarantee the economic stability of the home of the fighters.

"The soldiers' orphan asylum," she said, "and the soldiers' home will not reappear after this war, if the spirit of the Government's measures is carried out. The law offers a distinct scheme under which if death results the family shall have at least a modest income with which to face the world, known in advance and ready when needed."

Miss Lathrop then pointed out that with an allowance from the soldier's pay of $15 a month and a Government allowance of $22.50 an increase of $47.50 is guaranteed. In the case of death of the soldier the family is allowed $47.50 a month. Compensation for total disability is on a rising scale, running up to $100 a month. There is also the provision for the re-education of injured men to equip them to make a living.

The immediate establishment of a definite Government policy toward labor during the war was advocated by V. Everit Macy, Chairman of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, in an address at the final session of the Academy held in the gymnasium of Columbia University last night. Mr. Macy told of the work of his board in settling shipbuilding strikes, and said that there was a crying need for similar boards in all war industries. This board was formed as the result of an agreement between the Shipping Board, the Navy Department, and organized labor.

"The creation of this board," said Mr. Macy, "is an innovation in that it is the first permanent board established by agreement between Government departments and organized labor in an effort to prevent industrial disputes causing the interruption of industry during the war. The board has just returned from a six weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast where it held hearings in Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco. At the time the board arrived on the Coast, there were 12,000 men on strike in Seattle, 8,000 in Portland, and 30,000 in San Francisco working under a temporary agreement for thirty days pending a hearing before the board. As the result of the action of the board a uniform wage scale has been established for all shipyards on the Pacific Coast."

Joseph E. Davies of the Federal Trade Commission said that never before had American industry been so highly efficient as now.

"Democracy is not built for war," he said. "War is not its business. It would not be surprising if in this great change a democracy should do some muddling. The experience of England and France was, however, before us, and many costly mistakes were avoided. The substantial achievements of the past few months are eloquent of the adaptability and capacity of the genius of our people and the quality of national leadership which the nation now enjoys. Still greater co-ordination and effectiveness is in sight. The ablest leaders of labor and the greatest business men of the nation are working with Government agents to that end.

"The wisdom and clarity of vision of President Wilson assures us that there shall be no division of responsibility and authority to impair national effectiveness. Still greater concentration of responsibility necessary to executive efficiency may be expected. The Government is thinking in terms of winning this war. Greater equalization of profit in those industries where price fixing has been necessary may be expected. An extension of power in the exercise of priority is probable, for price fixing without control over distribution is ineffective. A still greater participation of Government itself in industry may be necessary. Whatever may be necessary for still greater co-ordination and effectiveness of industry will be done to win the war."

PLANS A WEEK'S DRIVE FOR MILITARY TRAINING

National Security League to Conduct Campaign of Appeal to Congress All Over Country.

The National Security League announced last night that Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, who introduced the first universal military training bill in Congress, and Congressman Julius Kahn of California, who led the fight on the floor of the House for the selective draft law, will be the guests of the league at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor next Saturday. On that occasion the league announces that plans will be made for a universal military training week, during which meetings will be held in all parts of the country, and resolutions passed urging the adoption of the universal service principle by Congress.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the league, sent a letter to Secretary of War Baker yesterday, in which he charged the Secretary with inconsistency and change of position in his repudiation of universal military training in his annual report, which was published in yesterday's papers. In the course of that letter Mr. Menken wrote:

I know that some years ago you believed that war could not come to this country. I find you again revert to the possibility of universal peace. I would respectfully suggest that, while that should be the aspiration of all, experience has proved the error of that idealism. The present difficulties in Washington are due to two things—the absence of a citizenry trained to arms and the total disregard of the demands for preparedness which were manifest to us all from the day of the outbreak of the European war. The great struggle of your department has been to overcome in six months the neglect of three years, and if the policy of universal obligatory military training is not adopted at the present time you are paving the way for a repetition of existing conditions of strain and danger at a time when we may not have the benefit of the same patriotic leadership as that of Mr. Wilson.

The newly organized speaking division of the Federal Committee on Public Information, of which Arthur E. Bestor, one of the original members of the National Security League's Committee on Patriotism Through Education, is the head, has completed plans for a nation-wide system of patriotic oratory by means of which it is to carry to the people in every city, town, and hamlet in the country the true meanings of the war and the necessity for its efficient and aggressive prosecution. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's appearance in Philadelphia tomorrow evening is a part of the program. Other speakers who are already scheduled are Secretary of War Baker, Vice President Marshall, Henry J. Allen, editor of The Wichita (Kan.) Beacon, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Bishop Charles D. Williams.

German Editor Pleads Oversight.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 15.—Jacques Wisly of Holyoke, proprietor of the German-American Printing Company, which publishes the Connecticut Staatz-Zeitung, was arraigned here today before United States Commissioner Rice and pleaded not guilty to failure to furnish translations of news articles printed in German. He furnished $10,000 bond for a hearing on Dec. 22. He alleges that if there have been any infractions of the law they were due to oversight.

ENGINEERS GET WAR MAIL.

Letters from Lieut. Col. Parsons and Others Read at Dinner.

Robert Ridgway, engineer in charge of subway construction for the Public Service Commission, read several letters from engineers now in France at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Municipal Engineers of the City of New York, held last night in the Hotel McAlpin. There were about 200 present. The membership of the association has been reduced one-half as a result of the war since the last annual dinner.

One of the communications read by Mr. Ridgway, who was formerly President of the Municipal Engineers, was from William Barclay Parsons, the former consulting engineer for the subway, and now Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th Railway Engineers "somewhere in France." Colonel Parsons expressed delight at the quick response the Municipal Engineers made when the Government called for engineers to go abroad.

Mr. Ridgway also read letters from the following connected with the 11th Railway Engineers: Major R. S. Buck, Captain C. Raymond Hulsart, Captain C. D. Drew, Lieutenant C. M. Anderson, Private Wm. Stephens, Lieutenant Jack Langthorn, and Captain John P. Hogan, who was in charge of laying the pipe across the Narrows to Staten Island for the Board of Water Supply. Mr. Ridgway explained that he had been advised by Washington not to make the contents of Hogan's letter public for various reasons.

A letter from Lieutenant Donald Isaacs, which Mr. Ridgway sent to Mr. McIsaacs's mother, follows in part:

"Do you remember about that Church Army hut I said we swiped from the English? Well, we got it nicely set up in our new camp, but neglected to hide the Church Army sign on the door, and the choice of England's men promptly got on our trail and made us give it up again. They had to take it away and set it up themselves though."

Mr. Ridgway caused laughter when he read an extract from a letter sent by Private Stephens, who stated that he would not change places with John D. Rockefeller when, by the nature of his duties, he found himself in a high class hotel in a French town and took advantage of his opportunity by ordering two breakfasts.

Allow President's Cousin to Enlist.

DENVER, Dec. 15.—Authority to enlist Harry Woodrow Hamilton, a distant cousin of the President, who was rejected several days ago, because of lack of weight, was received at the local Marine Corps recruiting station today from Washington. Hamilton is a son of a banker at Cheyenne Wells, Col. Marine Corps officers said he was under weight because of too much athletic training.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave., at Thirty-Fifth St.

Special Values Monday in

FUR COATS FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Suitable for Christmas Giving

NUTRIA COAT, sport model, wide collar and belt. *$125.00*

HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat) coat, fine quality, dyed skunk collar and cuffs. *$155.00*

HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat) coat. natural skunk collar, cuffs and wide border. *$225.00*

HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat) coat, natural skunk collar and cuffs. *$185.00*

MOLESKIN COAT, handsome model, belted, with taupe fox trimmed collar and cuffs. *$295.00*

PERSIAN LAMB COAT, 45 inches long, natural skunk collar. *$175.00*

PERSIAN LAMB COAT, natural skunk collar and cuffs. *$225.00*

PERSIAN LAMB COAT, handsome fitted model, wide flare skirt, natural skunk collar, cuffs and wide border. An exceptional garment. *$295.00*

Note: The quantities of the above are principally one of a kind, therefore an early choice is advisable.

The *Unusual* In

TOYS

Replenished Stocks Monday

Juvenile Books—Christmas Cards

You'll be surprised at our little prices!

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

New York

A full line of Flexible Flyer Sleds.

Removal Sale

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE

On or before February 1st, 1918, we will remove our warerooms to 39th St., cor. 6th Ave.

We Offer Our Entire Stock of

Period Furniture

REGARDLESS OF COST PRIOR TO REMOVAL

Manufacturers **MANGES BROS.** Established 1852

Now at 115 and 117 West 23d Street

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

CONTINUATION OF OUR SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

Most Extraordinary Values

Serge Dresses—*Various Models* Former Price $45.00 *Sale Price* **22.50**

Satin Dresses—*Clever Models* Former Price $29.75 *Sale Price* **19.75**

Afternoon Dresses—*Clever Models* Former Price $55.00 *Sale Price* **29.75**

Afternoon Dresses—*Chic Models* Former Price $89.50 *Sale Price* **39.75**

Afternoon Dresses—*Very Highest Type* Former Price $110.00 *Sale Price* **59.50**

Chiffon Velvet Evening Gowns Former Price $55.00 *Sale Price* **29.75**

Evening Gowns—*Beautiful Models* Former Price $85.00 *Sale Price* **39.75**

Evening Gowns—*Highest Class* Former Price $145.00 *Sale Price* **69.50**

Evening Gowns—*Most Exclusive Models* Former Price $195.00 *Sale Price* **89.50**

Evening Coats—*Most Exclusive Models* Some sold as high as $275.00 *Sale Price* **79.50**

Coats—*For Afternoon and Street Wear.* Highest Class, handsomely enriched with fur. Former Price to $165.00 *Sale Price* **65.00**

Daytime Coats—*Plain and Fur-trimmed* Former Price $55.00 *Sale Price* **29.75**

Blouses for Gifts

Wonderful Assortment and Bargains

2.95 *Formerly $5.00* **3.95** *Formerly $7.50* **4.50** *Formerly $8.50*

NO C. O. D.'S NO EXCHANGES NO APPROVALS

TO PROMOTE EARLY CHRISTMAS BUYING, GIFTS MAY BE EXCHANGED ANY DAY BETWEEN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S

Paris **Best & Co.** *London*

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

Monday—Inexpensive Gifts at *Special* Prices

UNDERSILKS—A REMARKABLE SALE—at January Prices.

Specials in Satin

Pink or White.—2nd Floor

BODICES, with lace yoke, *$1.00*

BODICES, with pretty hand embroidered front, *$1.95*

ENVELOPE CHEMISES, in plain tailored style, *$2.95*

Another style, tailored with narrow edge, *$3.95*

GOWNS, Empire style in well-finished tailored effect, *$5.95*

EVENING PETTICOATS, finished with lace ruffle and net underlay, *$5.00*

Specials in Glove Silk

Pink or White.—Main Floor.

VESTS, with band tops, or bodices with ribbon shoulder straps. *Heretofore $1.95* *$1.65*

Extra sizes, Heretofore $2.25, *$1.85*

UNION SUITS, with low neck, knee length and band tops. *Heretofore $4.50,* *$3.50*

BLOOMERS, closed style, cut full, elastic knee and reinforced for extra wear. *Heretofore $2.75,* *$2.15*

Extra sizes, Heretofore $3.00, *$2.35*

A Christmas Sale of Infants' Hand-Made Dresses

Just 206 Dresses Which Will Go Quickly—Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

Unusual by reason of the lowered prices and the scarcity of hand-made goods; the daintiest imaginable. Nothing could bring more delight to the young mother's Christmas.

$2.20 *Regularly $2.75* **$3.00** *Regularly $3.75* **$3.50** *Regularly $4.00*

A selection of 50 Dresses which have become slightly soiled by being displayed will be sold Monday at greatly reduced prices.

A Sale of Wool Felt Slippers

Puss in Boots, Picture or Ribbon Trimmed Comfy Slippers, Cuff Slippers

Our Best standard stock—high or low cut—in pink, blue, red, old rose, brown. All of them of the best quality to be secured.

Children's **$1.00** *Sizes 1 to 10.* **Girls'** **$1.25** *Sizes 11 to 2.* **Women's** **$1.50** *Sizes 2½ to 8.*

Women's Negligees and Bath Robes—Sale Prices

2nd Floor

Wide Wale Corduroy *Silk Lined Throughout*

The collar and cuffs of this robe are finished with bias bands of the same Raglan sleeve, corduroy girdle and pockets.

Copen, Wistaria, Light Blue Colors **$6.85**

Crepe de Chine *Feminine—Charming*

Empire back, made full and graceful with shawl collar finished with pleated ruffle.

Pink, Blue, Copen, Rose Colors **$6.95**

Dressy *Satin Etoile* *Marabou Trimmed*

A soft, heavy quality iridescent silk, with corded front and back, Empire fashion, cut full.

Blue, Pink, Rose, Orchid Colors **$12.50**

Warm Eiderdown *Soft—Fleecy*

With long sleeves and sailor collar, pocket and sleeve bound with satin ribbon to match. It is simply finished with a cord at the waist.

Red, Copen, Blue, Pink, Gray Colors **$3.95**

Blanket Robes *Tailored Model*

Made practically the same as the Eiderdown robe, except for the material, which is a soft blanket, in all-over pattern.

Blue, Red, Gray Colors **$2.95**

Quilted Satin Robe *Direct from Japan*

—with beautiful hand-embroidered collar and cuffs and front trimming in cherry blossom design worked in different shades of

Red, Copen, Black, Pink, Light Blue **$10.95**

Mackinaw Coats—to Warm Boys' Hearts

—because they will feel properly dressed and protected for all outdoor Winter sports. These are of green, grey or blue Mackinaw cloth, belted back, or loose belt, all around. Some have four patch pockets, others two skate pockets.

Sizes 8 to 18 Years *Heretofore $9.75*—**Special $7.75**

A Sale—Young Men's Neckwear

—of choice imported and American silks, rich brocades, two tone effects, basket weaves, scrolls and Persian patterns.

Heretofore $1.00 **Now 65c**

A Sale—Women's Sweaters

—of brushed wool, shawl collar, and coat belted all around. Colors: rose, reseda, copen and tan.

Heretofore $7.85 to $9.85 **Now $5.95**

Reduced Prices—Women's Street Gloves

Guaranteed washable capeskin one-clasp style, with self or black stitched backs. Pearl, white or new tan shades.

Monday & Tuesday, $1.25 *Heretofore $1.65*

Glace lambskin gloves in one-clasp style, with Paris point stitching, back stitched in self colors or black, in the popular mannish style.

Monday & Tuesday, $1.35 *Heretofore $1.75*

Guaranteed washable capeskin, light weight, one-clasp. Pearl white, or new tan with black or self stitched backs.

Monday & Tuesday, $1.85 *Heretofore $2.50*

Women's Thread Silk Stockings—Two Remarkable Sales!

Hand-embroidered Clocks

Thread silk hose in a choice of black, with hand-embroidered clocks, or black with white hand-embroidered clocks.

Monday and Tuesday, $1.35 *Heretofore $1.75*

Plain Silk

Thread silk, desirable medium weight, made with all silk double garter top. Black, white, bronze, champagne, silver or pearl grey.

Monday and Tuesday, $1.50 *Heretofore $2.25*

GO TO THE RED CROSS MASS MEETING, HIPPODROME, TO-NIGHT (*Sunday*)

SPEAKERS: OTTO H. KAHN, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, HENRY J. ALLEN, OF KANSAS; HENRY P. DAVISON, LIEUTENANT PERIGORD, OF FRANCE.

Songs by John McCormack.

SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION. *Apply Hippodrome Box Office after 2:30 P. M. First Come, First Served.*

Greeley 1834 *You never pay more at Best's* Greeley 1834

PERSHING'S BUYERS HELP BEAT U-BOATS

Board Gets Great Quantities of Materials Abroad So as to Release Ships.

ARMY BUILDS OWN BOILERS

Exchanges Surplus Supplies with British and French—Price-Fixing Plan Used.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 15.—(Associated Press.)—The army itself is helping to best the submarine. Figures just made available show that the American expeditionary force, by paying close attention to the business end of its activities, has released the ships of the Allies of the task of carrying many thousand tons of army material, the ships thus released being utilized for other services equally important.

This has been done through the activities of the General Purchasing Board, which has bought all the material possible on this side of the Atlantic rather than order it shipped from the United States. The magnitude of the task is shown by the figures for the first half of November, during which one of the numerous branches of the board bought in France 25,000 tons of tools and equipment, 4,000 tons of railway ties, and 100 tons of cars. These purchases involved an expenditure of 18,000,000 francs, a sum which goes to help the industries of France, while at the same time saving the cargo space of some twenty vessels of 1,000 tons each.

This saving for a single fortnight in a single army branch is illustrative of what has been done in every branch by the new purchasing service, for which General Pershing is utilizing bankers and commercial experts who are anxious to do their part in France, and who, under the direction of regular army experts, are now engaged in work similar to that which occupied them in civil life.

System of Buying Supplies.

Long before the American troops began coming across the Atlantic in any great numbers the system for buying supplies of food had been worked out. The railroads had to have timber for ties, steel rails, and rolling stock. Ships for carrying purposes had to be listed and so directed that preferred shipments could be speeded up. Vast quantities of coal had to be brought to France for the army, and, if possible, the Winter needs of the civilian population.

Moreover, similar work had been done for the British, French, and Italian Governments. Each army needs all it can get of everything, and the problem is that of ascertaining where the need is the greatest. This once determined, the next question is as to the lowest prices and the largest supplies. In the transactions the Allies sell to one another their respective surplus and also negotiate with neutrals.

For instance, if neutrals owning timber needed cotton or coal, they were supplied, and thereby transformed from complaining traders into appreciative business friends. The examples where this has been done are plentiful, but the details are not available for printing. It is a fact, however, that the new army purchasing system has played a large part in preserving the leading manufacturing industry of a neutral country to which raw material had been supplied, the army receiving in exchange urgently needed war material.

The price-fixing policy which the United States has adopted at home in certain articles is being carried on by the army in France, aided by shrewd use of business information and special aid from the British and French authorities. In fact, requisitions are sent to Washington only when the desired goods, supplies, and materials are not obtainable in Europe.

Here is what was done about boilers, the need of which developed recently. American factories were ready to supply them, and the order was about to be placed when the board determined the boilers could be made here if raw material were available. The raw material, moreover, would take up one-tenth of the cargo space of the finished product, so plates were requisitioned and the ship bringing them carried a large quantity of other materials. The boilers now are being built.

Commandeered American Ships.

When the need of coal developed, England had plenty, but bottoms for carrying it were not available. The board promptly commandeered American vessels and now coal for the army, the Red Cross, and the French civilian population is coming across the Channel at an increasingly rapid rate.

Whatever material is needed, whether food, steel, wool, cotton or zinc, the board confers with its volunteer advisers selected from the foreign branches of American commercial houses, and these organizations give prompt advice with all their obtainable information. This aid also is shared with the Allies, who respond with co-ordinating efforts.

Here are two stories showing how American officers in France get things done. An artillery battery commander, having received orders to transfer his command by rail, loaded the men and their equipment and then discovered that no engine was attached to the train and none appeared available. At that moment a small freight engine arrived in the yards and its engineer and fireman, at first protesting, obeyed the battery commander's orders to take out the artillery train. This engine proving not powerful enough to move the heavy load, it was permitted to proceed on its regular freight run.

A few minutes later a passenger train arrived with a much more powerful engine. This one was cheerfully commandeered by the American officer, and, as a result, his organization was transported on time. Available records do not indicate whether that train's passengers have gone forward yet.

The second incident occurred the day before Thanksgiving, but has just come to light. An officer, under orders to see that the necessary quantity of cranberries reached his command in time for the holiday dinner, discovered that no freight train service was available. The barrels could not be moved by express, so the American bought passenger tickets, had the barrels trundled into the compartment of the car and arranged in the previously reserved seats before the astonished railway officials. The officer made his cranberry delivery in time for the dinner.

Pershing Aids French Loan.

Further evidence of the continued warm friendship between the American and the French forces is furnished by the aid General Pershing is giving to make the third French war loan a success. The bonds are being sold to yield 5.85 per cent. and may be paid for in installments. In a proclamation to the American expeditionary force, General Pershing says:

"As allies of the French, their interest in the success of this loan is our own. A liberal response to their plea will mean much to our glorious allies. There were many French subscriptions to our Liberty Loan. The careful consideration of the French loan as an investment is urged on all members of the American expeditionary force. The Commander in Chief will be much gratified to have liberal subscriptions made by the members of his command."

In appreciation of this proclamation, General Pagneau, chief of the French military mission, sent General Pershing the following letter:

"The cordial spirit of your plea, which reciprocates the close union between our countries and conveys a pleasing compliment to the work already done by France, will be highly appreciated by the French government and the general commanding in chief."

Shell Wounds Engineers.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 14, (Associated Press.)—A bursting shell has wounded two American railway engineers working behind the British front, according to reports received today. The projectile struck in a pile of picks, shovels and other tools.

Six representatives of the United States Food Administration arrived today at the American Army zone for a four-day visit with the troops. They were entertained at luncheon by General Pershing, inspected headquarters, and then left for a billet town.

The party will be taken all over the zone, will eat, sleep and talk with the soldiers and acquire first-hand information, which will be used in a series of lectures in the United States to assist in the food conservation campaign. The party also will gather information concerning food conditions in the army and in France.

A story of how German officers are surrendering is told by an American officer just returned from the British front, where he had been undergoing instruction.

One night recently a German officer crawled across No Man's Land to the British wire, raised his hands, and cried: "Comrade!" British soldiers covered him with rifles, whereupon the German said:

"Excuse me if I lower my hands. I've got a package here."

The surprised Britishers granted the request and the German dropped into the trench. In his hands he had a package of laundry. He said he had decided to surrender a week before, but had waited until his laundry came back.

Women's Christmas Greeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A Christmas message to American soldiers abroad is to be sent in behalf of the women of America through the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. President Wilson has approved the form of the message, which will be cabled to General Pershing, commanding the American expeditionary forces. It will read as follows:

"The women of America are with you in spirit and in service. You are our standard-bearers and our hope. We love you, we believe in you, and pray for you at this Christmas season."

A tribute to the work that American women were doing to win the war was paid today by Secretary Baker.

"If all the women in America tonight were to stop doing the things that they are doing and making the sacrifices that they are making to the conduct of the war," said Mr. Baker, "we would have to withdraw from the war. We would at least have to withdraw until we could bring about the entire reorganization of our social and industrial structure. The industrial contribution of women in this war, not consciously contributed to this war, but their contribution to industry in this country, is a thing which could not be withdrawn, so that one of the demonstrations which this war is making—one of the results it is bringing home—is that men and women are essential partners in industrial and commercial civilization. In any modern civilization, and that the democracy which will satisfy anybody's heart and mind to emerge from this war is one which recognizes the rights of all persons in that society.

"Women are making sacrifices in this war just as men are making sacrifices in it. The immense activities of the organized and unorganized women of America who are contributing to the strength of our nation as it is being expressed in this contest are not susceptible of being withdrawn any more than the activities of the men."

The idea of the women of the nation sending Yuletide greetings to the men in the trenches and camps of Europe was suggested at a mass meeting in Baltimore.

"While our men are sacrificing and suffering as we know they are," says Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, "there is nothing that the women of this country can do which ought to be delayed or shirked that will in any way add to their comfort and peace of mind, not only on the battlefields of Europe, but at home as well. Let us encourage them with the assurance that their families are cared for, that they not only have the material necessities of life, but the sympathetic interest of their neighbors and friends, and that the women of the United States are doing their share in upholding the standards of moral living, guarding the home, securing the education for children, and preventing the exploitation of young girls and boys in the industries of the country so long as such service is not needed."

ICE PLANT FOR PERSHING.

Three Stevedore Regiments and an Army Laundry Also Provided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Colonels W. G. Austin, C. E. Goodwyn, and M. J. O'Leary have been detailed by the War Department to command three "stevedore" regiments organized to take charge of loading and unloading army transports and supply ships.

Colonel Austin was a cotton exporter in Savannah when the United States entered the war, but he was once a Captain in the regular cavalry and was wounded by Sioux Indians at the battle of Wounded Knee. Colonel O'Leary held his present rank in the National Guard and was a shipping man in Savannah. Colonel Goodwyn held a commission in the Canadian Field Artillery. He resigned this to enter the United States service.

An "ice plant company" is the latest of the many special units to be organized for service in France. This command will have charge of a big ice factory and cold storage plant that has been erected in France to establish a food reserve. It will have a capacity of 6,000 tons of frozen beef and several thousands of tons of vegetables, eggs, and other supplies. The ice-making machinery has a capacity of 500 tons a day.

Ice Plant Company No. 301 is the official designation of the operating force. The total cost of the project is estimated at $2,000,000.

Another special unit will comprise a force to operate a great army laundry already erected. This plant is equipped to handle the uniforms and other clothing of 30,000 men.

PERSHING ARRANGES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES

Registration Service Organized and Land for Cemeteries, Given by France, is Plotted.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 14.—(Associated Press.)—The organization has been announced of a branch of the army whose sole duty is to arrange for the proper burial of our soldiers who die in France and for the care of their graves. Every detail has been worked out, and the American organization is expected to surpass similar organizations in the British and French armies, as the best features have been taken from both.

A unit of two officers and fifty men is provided for each army division. They are to arrange for proper burials in their respective divisions and also to take care of the divisional cemetery. The size of the units is to be increased if the needs demand. There also is a headquarters detachment under command of a Colonel, and reserve battalions are to be available for detachment with immediate assignment where needed.

To the American expeditionary force land has been assigned by the French authorities for use as semi-permanent or temporary cemeteries, and officers have just returned from a trip through the country locating cemeteries which may be used wholly or partly for American dead. Already, two large burial plots have been fenced in and posted, and a number of small ones arranged near the front as temporary resting places for the bodies of Americans who may be killed in action.

Each grave in the main cemeteries will have a cross at the head and an iron marker. Temporary graves will be marked by pegs and a cross or other headstone.

READY TO EMPLOY BLINDED SOLDIERS

Hero Land Showed How Sightless Men Could Make a Living Winding Coils.

WORK WELL IN FACTORY

Ampere, N. J., Firm Uses Several Scores to Do Important Work on Electrical Apparatus.

A practical illustration of what may be done in the education of soldiers blinded in battle to earn their own living was shown at Hero Land at a booth conducted by the American-British-French-Belgian Blind Relief Fund, where a group of blind men spent the hours deftly winding armature coils. These men have been taught by a large New York corporation to support themselves, and plans have been made for the widespread employment in winding coils of American soldiers who may lose their sight on the battlefields of Europe. A statement of the scope of the work is contained in a pamphlet which was distributed at the booth.

"The blind are taught to wind coils, these coils being the most necessary part of armatures, just as armatures are the most vital part of all dynamos and motors," the statement says. "Without coils efficient armatures would be impossible—without efficient armatures the dynamos and motors so universally used throughout the world could never have been developed to their present usefulness. The coil is probably the important unit of electrical manufacture.

"These coils, which may be of practically any shape or size, are composed of strips or strands of copper. In their naked state they would practically defeat the object for which they are made, and before becoming fit for work they must be insulated. This is done by winding them with tape of various kinds, and this is the work being done by the blind.

"Every electrical apparatus either making or using electricity must have coils, and the number of coils used each year is impossible to estimate. Many millions are used in this country alone, and the demand is nearly always in excess of the supply. Hence, the blind engaged in winding coils have a practically inexhaustible market for their wares, and this market must be supplied or electrical manufacture will cease.

"Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, a former President of the American Institute of Engineers and an electrical manufacturer for nearly thirty years, had been interested in the problem of finding employment for the blind. When it became evident that many soldiers were being blinded in the war, he set to work earnestly to find occupations for these unfortunate heroes.

"He realized that there were many occupations at which these blinded men might work, but practically none at which they might earn a bona fide living. None of these occupations were removed from the taint of charity—the wares made by the blind are not bought on a strictly commercial basis but are sold to those who pay for them feeling that they do so 'to help out the blind.' The various handicrafts taught the blind usually place them in competition with machine-made articles of the same description, with the result that they are unable to compete in the open market and their market is actuated by sentiment.

"Realizing this, Dr. Wheeler set out to find a way in which the blinded soldiers would be able to compete on an even footing with 'sighted' workers and earn their livings doing something needed in the commercial field. After much study he conceived the idea of teaching them to wind coils for electrical apparatus, his long experience in the electrical manufacturing field suggesting this.

"Winding coils is work for deft fingers, and he knew from his previous work for the blind that they, more than any others in the world, excelled in dexterity of touch and nimbleness of fingers.

"Four months ago, Dr. Wheeler founded the Double Duty Finger Guild. Several blind men, through the New Jersey Commission for the Blind, were induced to report to Ampere, N. J., and take up the work. They immediately became interested, and soon were proficient, with the result that several scores of men and women are now earning their living winding coils. Their work has attracted much attention, and arrangements are now under way to start similar workrooms in several of the larger Eastern cities and to employ to the fullest extent soldiers of the American expeditionary forces who may be blinded on the battlefields of Europe.

"So that all might understand, these workers were shown at Hero Land—they are all self-supporting, and for the first time since they became blind feel that they are independent and are earning their livings by the work of their own hands."

CAMP GIFTS IN SPECIAL CAR.

Queens to Send Presents to 1,000 Men at Spartanburg.

Richard S. Newcombe, Commissioner of Public Works of Queens, has made arrangements with President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad for a special freight car to be used in sending the Christmas presents to the 1,000 Queens soldiers now at Spartanburg.

Commissioner Newcombe, after an investigation, found that the freight is in such a congested condition at Jersey City that it would be impossible for the soldiers to get their presents by Christmas if forwarded in the usual manner. Under the plan he has devised any person wishing to send a package to Spartanburg must have it at the Borough Hall in Long Island City not later than next Thursday afternoon and as soon before that time as possible. The delivery will be made free of charge and a man will leave with the car on Friday morning to see that each package is delivered to the soldier to whom it is sent.

No Holiday Leaves at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The intensive courses of instruction which have been adopted for the midshipmen at Annapolis and the cadets at West Point will prevent the granting of the usual Christmas leaves at either of these institutions. Secretary Daniels left the decision regarding Christmas furlough entirely to Captain Eberle, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, who notified the Navy Department today that "liberty within the city limits would be the best that the midshipmen could expect.

CAN'T COMPEL OPERATION.

Enlisted Men Can Oppose It If There Is Danger of Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Judge Advocate General of the Army in an official ruling published today, upheld the right of an enlisted man to refuse to undergo a surgical operation unless the attending surgeon formally certified that there was no danger to the life of the patient. This action will result in the release from military custody of Private Brady E. Cross, of the 150th Infantry, at Camp Shelby, Miss., who has been tried by court martial for refusing to obey orders and, upon conviction, had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

The highest legal authority in the War Department pointed out that the law specifically provides for a court martial of the soldier who refuses to undergo an operation "necessary to remove a disability which prevents the performance of any or all military duties on the part of the soldier," but only when there is no danger of fatal consequences. No such certificate having been filed in Cross's case, the proceedings against him are declared null and void.

If danger to the soldier's life is reported and the man does not want to take the chance of undergoing the operation army regulations prescribe that he must be honorably discharged from the army for disability.

20 YEARS FOR DESERTER.

Severe Penalty Meted Out to Private at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, Md., Dec. 15.—A sentence of twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor, dishonorable discharge from the army, and forfeiture of pay was today imposed upon Private Lawrence W. Trefenpher of the 154th Depot Brigade, charged with desertion.

Trefenpher was absent from Oct. 1 to Oct. 27, when he was arrested at Staunton, Va.

CAMMEYER

Branch De Luxe

381 Fifth Avenue New York

Exclusive footwear for Women

The Cammeyer De Luxe Branch Announces for Monday Only

A Most Remarkable Sale

of

Women's Shoes & Slippers

Women's High Shoes That Formerly Sold To $20.00 a Pair; Louis XV. Heels $10.85

Women's High Shoes That Formerly Sold To $16.00 a Pair; Military Heels $8.85

It is impossible to give a detailed description of the shoes concerned in this sale. Included, however, are the exclusive "Cammeyer" color combinations. Sizes are incomplete.

Women's Slippers That Formerly Sold To $15.00 a Pair $7.85

All of the most wanted colors are represented, including sandal effects of imported brocades in white and silver, white and gold, and black and gold. Sizes are incomplete.

No C. O. D.'S, no Exchanges, no Credits

GO TO THE RED CROSS MASS MEETING, HIPPODROME, TO-NIGHT

BloomingdaleS

59TH TO 60TH STREET—LEXINGTON TO 3D AVENUE

Store Open Evenings Until 10

from Tuesday, Dec. 18th, to Monday, Dec. 24th, inclusive, for the convenience of those who *cannot* shop during the day.

Jewelry and Other Gifts

Sterling silver jewelry, hand-wrought like the finest platinum and diamond settings. Set with beautiful crystals, cut stones, or indestructible pearls. Reasonably priced.

Bar Pins, $1.25 to $15.98.

Fine Dinner Rings, $2.95 to $10.95.

Earrings, pendant or button, $1.00 to $15.95.

Exquisite real Filet Collars, $3.00 to $8.00. *Main Floor*

Sweetmeat Sets—7 China Dishes in lacquered box, $2.98

Hand-made beaded Pin Cushion from France, $9.00. *Second Floor*

Set of studs, vest buttons and links to match. Pearl, $1.50; pearl with centre stones, $2.25; enameled, $3.95.

Sterling silver Cigarette Cases, engine-turned, hammered, hand-engraved or plain, $5.50 to $18.95. Monogram engraved free. *Main Floor*

Sterling Silver Belt Buckle with belt, $1.50. Others up to $5.00. Of solid gold, $10.95.

Men's V-neck tailored Sweater of slightly brushed worsted, for house or sports wear. Green, blue or brown heather mixtures, $5.98.

Men's Blanket Bath Robes in various patterns, $3.98 to $15.00. *Main Floor*

59th to 60th St. BloomingdaleS Lexington to Third Ave.

Fifth Avenue, Popular Priced Fashion Shop

Lee-Morris Co

at 36th Street 394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

announce

Beginning Tomorrow (Monday)

Seven Economy Days

in fashionable

Coats, Suits, Dresses

An opportunity to purchase most practical and acceptable Holiday Gifts at considerable savings.

267 Smart Coats 29.75

Wool Velour with large collar of fashionable fur.

Pom Pom Cloth four distinctive, new models. Silk lined; warmly interlined.

136 Fine Coats 39.75

Velour de Laine large collar, deep cuffs and flaring border of fur.

Suede Velour large shawl collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal. Lined with Peau de Cygne and interlined.

Velour du Nord Coats, 50.00

luxurious full flare models with large collar and deep cuffs. Lined with heavy peau de cygne and interlined.

127 Stunning Suits 22.50

Velour de Laine, Duvet de Laine, Velvet.

Fur Trimmed Suits and models without fur. | Fashioned with all the precision of custom tailoring.

74 High Cost Suits, 35.00

The most fashionable Winter models. | Tailored to perfection in richest fabrics.

186 Charming Dresses, 18.50

Satin Jersey, Charmeuse, Velvet and Georgette. | For Street, Afternoon, Theatre and Evening wear.

142 Afternoon Gowns, 39.50

A large diversity of pretty models fashioned in the foremost silks.

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Ave.

WURLITZER "Established 61 Years in America"

WURLITZER "Over 200 Years of Instrument Making"

MAKE

"HER" HAPPY THIS CHRISTMAS

Nothing is closer to a woman's heart or a woman's happiness in her home than music. She knows how incomplete her home is without it. She particularly knows how incomplete Christmas is without music. The Player Piano has become the greatest of all instruments for the home. It gives you the mastery of the Piano; you can play with wonderful trueness and marvelous delight. If you want to make a gift intensely practical and useful and one that will be always remembered give "her" a Player Piano for Christmas.

THE WURLITZER

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PLAYER PIANO

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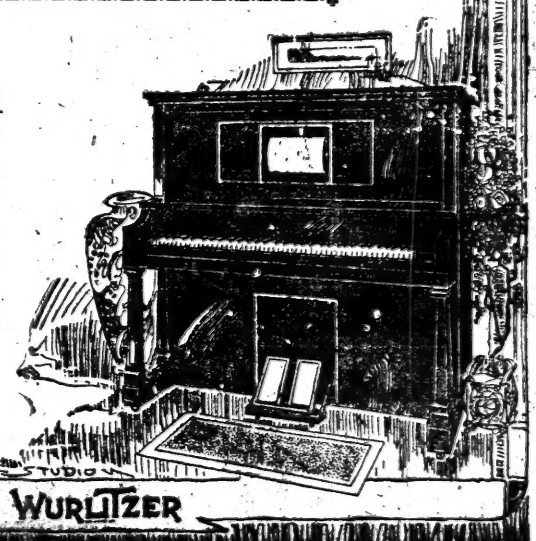


WURLITZER

DELAY OF UNIFORMS CHARGED TO MAKERS

Lack of Transportation Also to Blame, Quartermaster's Department Explains.

SUPPLIES ENOUGH FOR ALL

Senate Committee to Take Up Clothing Problem in Open Session Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—After devoting another day behind closed doors to hearing Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Army Ordnance, with reference to the complaints of lack of proper preparation in artillery, small arms and ammunition for the forces in the field and in training, the Senate Committee on Military affairs announced this evening that on Monday it would begin an inquiry into the supply of clothing and that the session would be open to the public.

The clothing question has come into prominence and caused deeper interest than any other by reason of the complaints that soldiers are suffering from cold because they have not received Winter underwear, uniforms and overcoats.

A prepared statement authorized by the Quartermaster General concerning the clothing supply was given out today by the Committee on Public Information. This shows that up to Dec. 1 overcoats, uniforms, underwear, shoes, hats, and blankets have been manufactured in millions of articles and "deliveries made to the armies for immediate use." This means that the goods enumerated in the statement have been delivered to army depots for transportation to camps and cantonments. Every effort has been made to get the supplies to the troops, but owing to transportation difficulties and other causes, according to the statement, "delivery delinquencies on contracts variously range from 6 to 48 per cent."

Allegations that are certain to be investigated by the Senate Committee represent that in some of the camps soldiers have suffered keenly in Winter weather from lack of woolen uniforms, heavy underclothing and overcoats. It is contended that Winter clothing supplies have been delivered but not distributed for some time.

New York Troops Suffer.

The New York troops at Spartanburg, S. C., received their Winter clothing only recently, and press reports within the last few days have asserted that some of the New York guardsmen were still without heavy outer garments. The suffering in the National Guard camps, where the men live in tents, is said to have been particularly severe.

The supposition that the Quartermaster's Department is solely responsible for the lack of uniforms and overcoats apparently is erroneous, and to get at the bottom of the difficulty the Senate committee will be obliged to investigate the relation of the Council of National Defense to the matter of furnishing clothing and blankets to the armies. The Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense is concerned with making contracts and furnishing army clothing. The inquiry in this direction probably will lead the committee to seek to ascertain the functions of the Board of Labor Supply of the Committee on Supplies, which has to do with adjusting labor difficulties and watching labor conditions generally in factories where army clothing is manufactured. Its members are Louis Kerstein, Captain Kruesi, Quartermaster's Reserve Corps, and Miss Florence Kelley.

The statement authorized by the Quartermaster General follows:

"Adequate supplies of clothing have been provided for all of the men in the service of the American armies, and if proper deliveries are made by manufacturers and the transportation system an uninterruptedly adequate supply for all future needs is assured.

"Due to delays by manufacturers of materials and by manufacturers of clothing, and also by congested railroad transportation, delivery delinquencies of contracts variously range from 6 to 48 per cent.

"To Dec. 1, 1917, the following supplies had been contracted for and deliveries made to the armies for immediate use:

"Blankets contracted for, 17,961,682; delivered, 5,990,236.

"Woolen cloth for overcoats contracted for, 7,691,520 overcoats; delivered, 2,925,340 overcoats.

"Suits of Winter underwear contracted for, 15,431,021 drawers and 15,926,824 undershirts; delivered, 6,532,140 drawers and 4,303,363 undershirts.

"Woolen cloth for uniforms contracted for, 28,958,958 yards; delivered, 11,299,867 yards, made up into 2,834,367 breeches and 2,378,511 coats.

"Woolen cloth for shirts contracted for, 35,135,061 yards; delivered, 10,900,335 yards, made up into 5,676,444 shirts.

"Shoes contracted for, 21,117,612 pairs; delivered, 8,525,295 pairs.

"Hats contracted for, 8,002,021; delivered, 3,554,991."

Chamberlain Is Satisfied.

General Crozier in his testimony today went into details of the War Department's work in speeding up the manufacture of guns and ammunition. At the end of the day Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, said General Crozier's testimony had been "quite convincing" as to the work now being done by the War Department in turning out the heavier ordnance.

"It appears from General Crozier's testimony that the War Department is doing everything that can be done now to thoroughly equip our fighting forces with heavy pieces," said Senator Chamberlain.

Details as to the lighter ordnance were also supplied by General Crozier, amplifying the ground he covered on his first appearance before the committee. The Ordnance Chief gave figures to show precisely how many rifles, machine guns and other light ordnance were at the disposal of the army.

WANTS BIGGER ARMY STAFF.

General Scott, in Last Report, Recommends Reorganization Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Reorganization of the War Department on a sound General Staff basis and adoption of universal military service as a national policy are recommended in the last annual report of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, as Chief of Staff. The document made public tonight is devoted almost wholly to a discussion of the staff question. General Scott explaining that his long absence in Russia and his "impending departure for France" gave him little time to prepare an adequate account of the army's preparations for the war.

After referring to what has been accomplished in the way of preparation, General Scott deplores the paucity of General Staff officers "for work of such unparalleled importance," and ascribes this shortage to the act of Congress in 1916, which limited the total number of such officers to fifty-five, only half of whom could be held on duty in Washington at any one time. The staff did not reach a strength of forty-seven officers until Congress increased that body in May, 1917, the report says, and had this number of officers been available in February and the months following "preparations for our entrance into the war would have been improved and hastened."

General Scott asks that Congress examine the question of staff control of the army in a spirit "freed from every thought of personal interest or prejudice," and recommends that the Chief of Staff be made the Secretary's one and only organ for command of the army in all that pertains to "discipline, recruiting, instruction, intelligence, training, arming, equipping, mobilization, transportation, education, moving of troops, the appointment, promotion, detail, and selection of officers," with authority to procure co-operation of the entire military establishment. Creation of chiefs of cavalry, infantry, and field artillery, under the Chief of Staff and staff sections to deal with recruiting, movement of troops, and promotion and detailing of officers also is recommended.

The annual reports of the Adjutant General and Inspector General also were made public tonight, but they add little information as to the present military situation or the condition of the army, as they deal mainly with the period prior to last June 30.

ROOSEVELT AT ARMY CAMP.

Addresses Officers at Sherman, but Calls Off Review Because of Cold.

CAMP SHERMAN, Chillicothe, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Every minute of the four hours Colonel Theodore Roosevelt spent at the national army camp here today was in demand. The former President arrived at the big camp shortly after 11 o'clock from Cincinnati, was met by Major Gen. Glenn the commanding officer, and was driven about on an inspection of the camp.

At noon the Colonel lunched with staff officers at division headquarters, and later informally addressed all of the camp's officers in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. He did not talk to the drafted and enlisted men.

Plans had been made to hold a formal review of the entire division for Colonel Roosevelt, but at his request, and because of the coldness of the weather, the review was not held. He left for the East at 3:45 o'clock.

MR. TAFT DEDICATES Y. M. C. A. AT UPTON

Proud of His Record in Dedicating Many Buildings of the Organization.

AUDITORIUM NOW IN SERVICE

Rabbi Schulman Will Conduct Jewish Celebration of the "Feast of the Lights" Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Dec. 15.—The large Y. M. C. A. auditorium, with a seating capacity of 3,000 and 8 smaller buildings or "huts," with a capacity of 800, were formally dedicated tonight at a meeting at which ex-President William H. Taft was a speaker. Tonight's meeting, which filled the new auditorium to the doors with soldiers, was in charge of W. F. Hirsch, Chief Y. M. C. A. Secretary at Camp Upton. The buildings were formally turned over to the camp by John P. Munn.

In introducing Mr. Taft Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, acting commander of the 77th Division, said: "It is the willing compliance with the law on the part of you men which has made possible the progress of the division. In my thirty-two years of military service I have never seen a finer example of soldierly qualities and subordination to discipline."

Mr. Taft received a noisy welcome from the soldiers. "There's a boy of mine," he said, "whose shoulders are unadorned with the insignia of an officer. When you've got a member of your family a private, you begin to feel a little more interest in privates in general.

"I am a Unitarian, and am therefore not eligible to the board of direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. I feel I would be narrowminded if I gave this as a reason for failing to support the organization in its work. Unitarian that I am and in spite of my ineligibility, I have dedicated more Y. M. C. A. buildings in different parts of the world than any other man on earth.

"The Y. M. C. A. teaches men to associate with each other. It will follow you right to the trenches and its workers will lay down their lives to accompany you to the post of danger in order to be of service to you. The work of the Y. M. C. A. is indispensible to the maintenance of the morale of the army, and we ought to thank God that we have a machinery like the Y. M. C. A. ready to fill the wants of the army in making us better sons, husbands, soldiers, and citizens."

Accompanying Mr. Taft from New York were Major E. B. Cassatt, Inspector General of the 77th Division, and Captain Pearl Thomas, aide to the Commanding General. A non-commissioned officer from the military police was assigned as an orderly to Mr. Taft during his stay in camp. Owing to the limited capacity of the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, Mr. Taft will deliver a second address tomorrow. In the evening the auditorium will be devoted to the Jewish celebration of the "Feas's of the Lights." The ceremony will be conducted by Rabbi Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, assisted by the chorus of Temple Emmanuel.

Three hundred new officers, graduates of the second officers' training camps at Plattsburg and Fort Niagara, reported today for active duty with the New York City Division. The officers range from Captains to Second Lieutenants and they were assigned immediately to the different regiments in the division. Among the officers were fifteen graduates of the Plattsburg Camp who were selected as assistant instructors for the second camp. The new officers practically fill the division's quota of officers. Probably the most concerned over today's arrivals are a number of Second Lieutenants who have been recommended for promotion but whose advancement had been held up. These officers with three months' service will face the prospect of being outranked by First Lieutenants fresh from the training camps.

The various companies today complied with the recent order from Washington, forbidding recreation in rooms originally set aside for sleeping. This necessitates the removal from the barracks of pool tables, pianos, and phonographs, which have cost some companies several hundred dollars and for which the men have now no place. The new schedule of holidays was put into effect today, when approximately 50 per cent. of the camp boarded trains for New York with 48 hour leave. The Wednesday half holiday has been abolished and in its place Saturday has been made a full holiday, thereby giving the men more time off at the week-end.

ARMY MEN SEE RELIEF FOR NEW ROCHELLE

Quarters at Ft. Slocum Soon to be Available for Recruits Billeted in the City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Dec. 15.—Every effort was made by the army authorities today to relieve the congestion of recruits which has prevailed here in the past two days owing to the absence of accommodations at Fort Slocum. More than 5,000 men are still billeted in the churches, fire houses, schools, clubs, police stations, and private dwellings. Soldiers are being dispatched from Fort Slocum in such large numbers, however, that army officials believe they will be in a position to transfer the entire mass of recruits to the post within a few days.

As a mark of appreciation for what the citizens of New Rochelle have done to take care of the overflow, 600 recruits presented a silk American flag to the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, where they were quartered. The flag will be dedicated at tomorrow's services. More than 300 men quartered in Masonic Temple presented a silver loving cup to the city.

For the convenience of the soldiers and the local committee of citizens who are housing and feeding the recruits, the Mayor yesterday issued orders permitting all stores where food is sold to remain open tomorrow. The saloons of New Rochelle, which were ordered closed by Governor Whitman yesterday because the recruits were to be paid off and sent home, will remain closed until the Governor countermands his order.

United States Marshal McCarthy was interrogated by the Council of New Rochelle last night on the charges made by him with reference to the sale of liquor to soldiers. He was on the stand for about two hours, and repeated the allegations that soldiers had been seen drinking with women.

ARMY CAMP IN PORTO RICO.

13,000 Drafted Men on Island Will Be Trained There.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 15.—Official advices received from Washington today announced the establishment of a cantonment here for the 13,000 men to be drafted into the National Army. The date for the cantonment's establishment was not specified.

Governor Yager is expected to arrive at an Atlantic port within a few days, and while here he will take up with the authorities the advisability of an amendment to clarify the Jones Act so as to avoid the possibility of continuous sessions of the Legislature with their purpose of overriding the powers of the United States now vested in the Governor.

ENLISTMENTS CLOSE FOR DRAFT AGE MEN

Hundreds Come Too Late at Army Recruiting Quarters and Plead for Admission.

4,000 ACCEPTED IN WEEK

Selective Law Men Still Eligible for Voluntary Service in the Navy.

When the noon hour struck at the army recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway yesterday and enlistments were closed for all men of draft age several hundred applicants were piling through the corridors of the building in a last-minute rush to join the regular army. They were all too late. Many of them insisted upon stating their cases to Colonel Chatfield and for fully an hour it was a turbulent crowd.

Most of the morning had been spent by the recruiting force in enlisting applicants of the previous night, who had not yet been put through all the examinations. The actual number taken in yesterday besides these men was about 300. On Friday 1,084 were enlisted from the greater city and 986 on Thursday. According to a rough estimate made by Colonel Chatfield New York's contribution in the drive of the last week would run close to 4,000 men.

About 100 of the men taken in yesterday were for the American ordnance base in France, many of them being mechanics and picked men in general. Among this group were ten young men from Indiana, Penn., all skilled workers, who were sent here at the expense of two citizens in their native town, who wish to help them enlist. Two six-footers, weighing more than 200 pounds and formerly guards at Sing Sing, were also enlisted for the ordnance branch. At the closing hour yesterday Colonel Chatfield said:

"Our work is not by any means finished. The present drive has been only for men within the draft age, but we shall continue to enlist men beyond and below the draft age, and shall start at once to enroll men for the United States Guards."

Colonel Chatfield received a telegram from Adjt. Gen. McCain stating that 24,000 men were needed for the United States Guards for the protection of public utilities in this country for the period of existing emergency. Men must be beyond the draft age, and married men are eligible. According to the plans announced by the War Department, the United States Guards will be composed of forty battalions of 600 men each. These battalions will be detailed to coast and lake cities to take over the guard work now done by soldiers released for service at the front. Colonel Chatfield said that special efforts will be made to get men for this branch who have at some time served in the United States Army or Navy or in the Fire or Police Departments.

According to Commander Charles Adams, in charge of navy recruiting, Friday was the record day for the navy in the New York district, about 1,000 men being enlisted from the district in twenty-four hours. He again called attention to the fact that men of draft age are still eligible for service in the navy if they bring with them certificates from their local draft boards indicating that they are not required to fill a quota.

BIG RUSH ON LAST DAY.

9,104 Recruits Accepted as Volunteering Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Yesterday, last full day on which men within the draft age were entitled to enlist voluntarily in the army, 9,104 men were accepted at the regular army recruiting stations throughout the country. Noon today was the limit at which voluntary enlistment of men within the draft age was permitted. So great was the rush to recruiting stations that it was impossible for the officers to examine all the applicants before noon and the Secretary of War issued directions that all eligibles who applied prior to that hour should be enlisted as soon as the necessary formalities could be completed.

When the War Department began the enlistment of the regular army to war strength last April, it set out to obtain 183,808 men. With the close of recruiting offices yesterday it had obtained 337,247 men, or 153,340 more than war strength. A majority of the States have filled their required quotas for the regular army but the following are still delinquent: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The War Department today instructed officers not to take recruits if there were no quarters for them.

With the putting into effect of the new draft regulations today, the first 5 per cent. of the questionnaires was mailed to draft men. At the same time, Provost Marshal General Crowder announced that the huge task of classifying the 9,000,000 men of draft age unquestionably would be finished within sixty days. There will be no further call of the draft men until the classifications are completed.

O'RYAN TELLS SOLDIERS DISCIPLINE MUST RULE

Says Lives of Men Will Depend Upon It and Most Obedient Fighters Will Win the War.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 15.—Major Gen. O'Ryan in a statement addressed to the 27th Division today said:

"Speaking for myself and for the officers who went abroad, I can say that we are glad to be back, but ready to go again. It is most satisfactory to find the officers and men of the division so keenly interested in their work. The health of the command has been exceptional, and the conduct of its personnel excellent. General Phillips told me he was proud of his command.

"Officers and men should not be impatient to get abroad. There is enough war there for everybody, and a continuation of the training period here under the favorable climatic conditions of this section of the country will prove most valuable. A soldier has been defined as a man who has an insatiable desire to go somewhere else, and who upon getting there immediately re-establishes and continues the same desire.

"The war will be won by disciplined fighting soldiers, not by devices or material things. The history of warfare shows this. What is going on abroad confirms it. The intelligence, loyalty, and individual skill of our men are valuable assets. But they are assets which cannot be effectively used in battle unless they are welded into a harmonious and dependable whole through the solid unifying influence of discipline. And this discipline, to be solid and substantial, must be hard as steel.

"It must produce an obedience so prompt and unquestioned that the act is performed subconsciously. Its quality should be such that the physical response to a command is correct in all details. Every battle in the history of warfare had its mistakes, errors, and neglects which affected the results, and these, in most instances, were due to failure in discipline.

"Every soldier in the division should understand the importance of discipline. His life will largely hang upon it. The lives of his comrades and the value of his regiment will be dependent upon it. Without it the tactical division cannot be regarded as an effective fighting machine. It cannot be created in a week, in a month, or a year. Its standard can always be improved. Every officer and man should think of this and take advantage of every day to increase the power of his unit by increasing the standard of organization and individual discipline."

Though the men had their usual half holiday this afternoon, the coldest day yet encountered kept them busy keeping warm. At 2 o'clock the thermometer registered 12 above, and more weather was expected later tonight. The snow and cold snap, however, spurred thought of Christmas, and the streets were crowded this evening with soldiers buying presents for the folks back home.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, will give a concert at Converse College on Monday night. The entire auditorium has been sold out to soldiers and special cars will be operated to bring them in from camp.

WILSON WIRES GREETINGS.

Sends Message to First of Indiana War Conferences.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—President Wilson telegraphed his greetings to the first of the series of State-wide war conferences, which closed here last night, but the message was not received by Will H. Hays, Chairman of the State Council of Defense, which arranged the Indiana war conference, until today. The message follows:

"Will H. Hays, Chairman of Indiana War Conference:

"Pray extend my warmest greetings to the conference, and express my confidence that it will redound to the benefit of the whole nation.

"WOODROW WILSON."

DRAFTED MEN TO GO WEST.

Chicago Party of 1,000 Suddenly Ordered to San Francisco.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A thousand drafted men from Chicago were suddenly informed today that they would be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, next week.

The reason for the dispatching a part of Chicago's quota to the Pacific Coast was not announced.

MASTER SHOE BUILDERS
SHOE CRAFT
A Few Doors West of Fifth Av. 27 W. 38th St. New York, N.Y. Telephone Greeley 16

Fitting The Narrow Foot
SPECIAL SALE

SHOECRAFT SHOES at a 20% Discount are a *real* bargain; inferior shoes are not an economy at any price. Included in the present sale are 38 of this season's most attractive styles in Boots, Shoes and Slippers, a few of which are here illustrated. The reduction will continue until our stocks are depleted, but early shopping will assure you a wider choice.

It always pays to buy ShoeCraft Shoes because the finest materials and workmanship are employed in their making, and they continue to look like new long after "cheap" shoes would have become shabby. Perfect fit is assured by careful graduation and proportioning.

The curve of the arch, the angle at which the heel is set on and similar scientific adjustments make ShoeCraft Shoes exceptionally comfortable. In view of the increased cost of footwear predicted for spring, the foresighted woman will anticipate future needs during this sale.

Sizes are as follows:
Widths: AAAA, AAA, AA, A, B and C.
All Lengths, starting at 3 and including 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½ and 10.
Sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10, $1 extra.

"MEDIA"—Travel Boot
1-inch Heel. Welted Sole

		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
831	Dark Brown Russia Calfskin	$12	$9.00
793	Black Kidskin, Dull Kid Top	11	8.80

"HERA"—Afternoon Boot
2-inch Heel—Welted Sole

		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
785	Black Kidskin	$10	$8.00
843	Brown Russia Calfskin	12	9.60
786	Black Kidskin, Button	10	8.00

"HERA"—Motor Boot
1-inch Heel. Welted Sole

		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
839	Very Dark Brown Russia Calfskin	$14	$11.20
655	Gun Metal Calfskin Morocco Calf Top	14	11.20
861	Dark Brown Calfskin, Tan Buckskin Top, 1½-in. heel	15	12.00

"PSYCHO"—Restaurant Boot
2-inch Louis XV Heel. Welted Sole

		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
890	Patent Leather, Pearl Gray Top	$15	$12
888	Black Calfskin, Tan Suede Top	15	12
889	Havana Brown Kidskin, Dark Brown Suede Tops	15	12
781	Pearl Gray Kid, Pearl Gray Suede Top	15	12
888½	White Calfskin	15	12

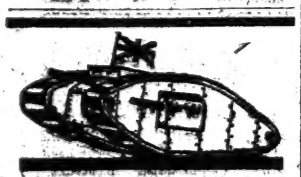
"TRUSA"—Morning Boot
1½-inch Heel. Welted Sole

		Regular Price.	Sale Price.
641	Black Gun Metal Calfskin	$10	$8.00
835	Very Dark Brown Russia Calfskin	12	9.60
847	Very Dark Brown Calf, Gray Suede Top	12.50	10.00

MAIL ORDERS—Order promptly while your size is here. Clip the styles you wish and enclose them with a cheque or money order. If you want us to substitute in case your first choice is gone, be explicit. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
POST PREPAID. Address mail to Dept. A-16.

THE SHOECRAFT SHOP, 27 West 38th St.

Burby
714 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th & 36th Sts.
Holiday
FURS
At Greatly Reduced Prices
HATS
For Southern & Sports Wear
WHOLESALE-RETAIL



TOY
"VICTORY" TANK
EXACTLY LIKE PICTURE—a replica of the great British war tanks fighting on the Western front. Every boy wants one for Xmas. A splendid war souvenir.
The "VICTORY" TANK is 11 in. long; of wood painted battle gray. Two under wheels give it a realistic plunging motion like those used in No Man's Land. Complete with flag and guns, postpaid in U.S.A. Agents wanted. Mail orders promptly filled. Or sold by
CLIFFORD CAMPBELL,
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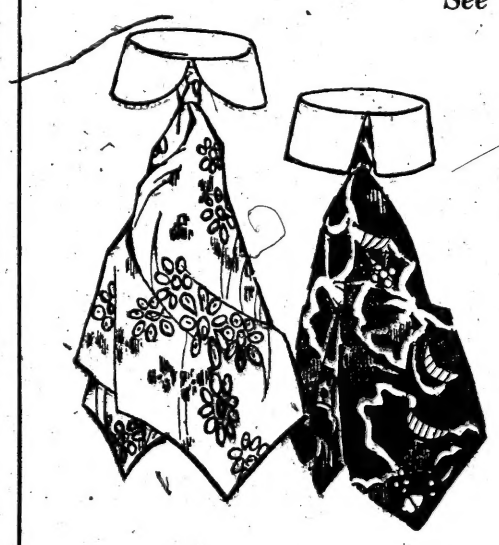
James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 17TH. 34th Street

Another Extraordinary Holiday Sale

34,900 MEN'S SILK SCARFS

See Window Display



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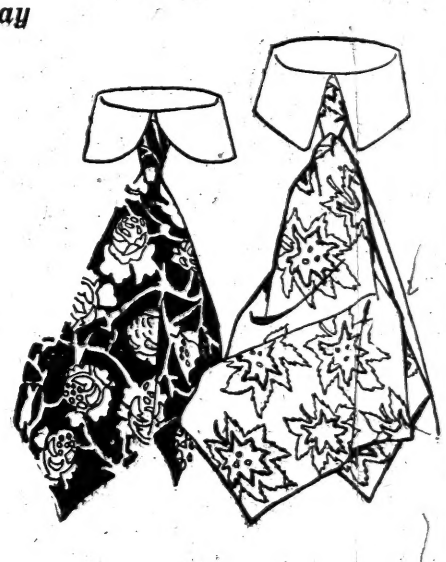
1.50 to 2.50



This special purchase is from a leading Neckwear manufacturer of New York, who, on account of war conditions, finds himself overstocked on Neckwear Silks which must be disposed of at a loss.

These Silks Have Been Made Up Into "McCreery Special" Open-End Four-in-Hand Scarfs Worth Up to Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

STOCK REDUCTION SALE

Our Entire Stock of

$4.45 Silk Shirts $3.95
originally sold at 5.50 and 6.50

Our Entire Stock of

$7.45 Extra Heavy Silk Shirts $6.95
originally sold at 9.50 and 10.00

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

Tonight—Hippodrome

RED CROSS MASS MEETING

Seats free. Apply Hippodrome Box Office after 2.30 P. M.

It is the object of this meeting to obtain 10,900,000 new members by December 25th.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

McCREERY GIFT CERTIFICATES

When in doubt send a Merchandise Certificate which makes possible the choosing of wanted gifts.

DINNER SERVICES

Greatly Underpriced

(Sixth Floor)

American Porcelain Sets,—Minton border design; open stock; 101 pieces. **29.50**

Royal Nippon China Sets with hand-painted border pattern; delicate color effects; open stock; 101 pieces. **35.00**

American Porcelain Sets,—three choice border decorations; also white and gold patterns; 101 pieces; open stock. **39.50**

Royal Nippon Sets,—hand-painted conventional border in Oriental colorings; open stock; 101 pieces. **60.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets,—conventional border design; solid coin gold ribbon handles; 101 pieces; open stock. **65.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets,—dainty floral wreath pattern, with solid coin gold ribbon handles and gold edge; 101 pieces open stock. **80.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets,—white and gold, with solid coin gold ribbon handles; 101 pieces; open stock. **95.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets,—wide encrusted gold band and coin gold ribbon handles; 101 pieces; open stock. **185.00**

A Timely Sale

ELECTRIC & GAS HEATERS

(Sixth Floor)

Oriole Red Reflecting Gas Heaters

when lighted represent a glowing fireplace..... **6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 10.50 and 12.50**

Sunshine Gas Radiators

Heavy nickel-plated mountings.

Low four-tube	5.75	High four-tube	6.50
Low six-tube	7.50	High six-tube	8.50
Star Cylinder Gas Heaters	3.00, 3.50 and		4.00
Electric American Beauty Radiant Heaters			8.50
Electric "Hotpoint" Radiant Heaters			7.50

All Electric Heaters can be fitted to an ordinary lamp socket.

IMPORTANT CHRISTMAS SALE

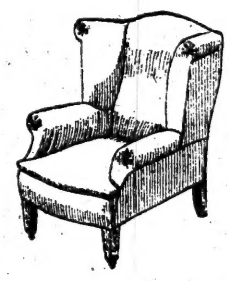
Special Prices For This Event

(Fifth Floor)

Natural Willow Arm-chairs with pocket. **5.85** formerly 8.00

Natural Willow Rockers. **6.75** formerly 9.50

Seat Cushions, covered in Cretonne. **95c** formerly 1.75

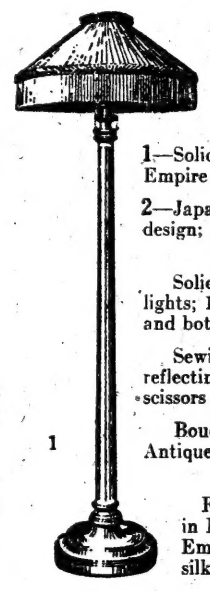


Cozy Corner Arm-chair, as illustrated, constructed in our own workshops, covered in Imported Damask, Velour, Tapestry, etc. **19.75** formerly 45.00 to 55.00

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Extraordinary Values

(Sixth Floor)



1

1—Solid Mahogany Floor Lamp fitted with 24-inch flat Empire shade; ruching on top and bottom. **25.00**

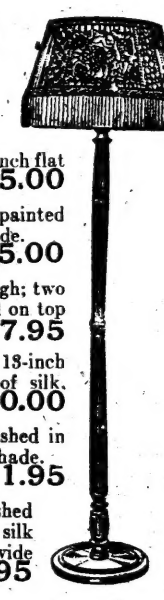
2—Japanese Lacquered Floor Lamp with hand-painted design; 22-inch embroidered Japanese silk shade. **15.00**

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps—28 inches high; two lights; 18-inch fancy silk shade with gold braid on top and bottom and silk fringe. **7.95**

Sewing Lamps of Solid Mahogany with 18-inch reflecting shade; complete with four spools of silk, scissors and crochet cotton. **10.00**

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fancy silk shade. **1.95**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade, with 4-inch silk fringe and wide silk braid. **11.95**



Entire Collection of

BRONZE AND MARBLE ART OBJECTS

At 25% Discount

The assortment consists of Bronze and Marble Statuary, Marble Pedestals, Bric-a-brac, also Hall Chime Clocks and a large collection of beautiful English China Service Plates.

(Sixth Floor)

Pre-Inventory Sale

HIGH GRADE DOMESTIC RUGS

At Decided Reductions

(Eighth Floor)

Every rug offered in this sale has been taken from regular stock and reduced, in many instances, to less than present wholesale cost.

Many of the season's most popular patterns and choicest colors are represented, but as quantities are limited on some items, early selections will be advantageous.

Extra Quality Wilton Rugs

Size 9x12 ft..... **59.75**.....regularly 72.50

Fine Fringed Worsted Wilton Rugs in patterns and colorings to harmonize with any surroundings.

Royal Wilton Rugs

9x12 ft. **39.50** regularly 54.50 — The lowest price that similar rugs have sold for this year.

8.3x10.6 ft. **38.00** regularly 49.75 — Royal Wilton Rugs in exceptionally good patterns and colorings.

Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs

Size 9x12 ft..... **34.50**.....regularly 42.50

Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs in attractive Chinese and Oriental designs

Seamless Velvet and Axminster Rugs

Size 9x12 ft..... **27.50**.....regularly 37.50

A limited quantity, but a remarkable value.

Exceptional Values

BED COVERINGS

(Second Floor)

Fine California Wool Blankets:		
single size	pair	10.75, 12.50 and 17.50
double size	pair	13.75, 15.00 and 20.00
Fancy Cotton Blankets in various colors	each	3.75, 4.50 and 6.75
Gray Wool Blankets:		
single size 4.50 — double size		5.50
Comfortables:		
Figured Silkoline, cotton filled	each	2.75
Dotted Silk Mull, solid colors; cotton filled	each	6.75
Figured Nainsook,—plain borders; wool filled	each	7.50
Bed Spreads:		
crochet, hemmed	each	1.25 and 1.75
satin finish, hemmed	each	3.45 and 4.75
satin finish, scalloped	each	3.75 and 5.00
Wool Fringed Traveling Rugs	each	7.50, 9.00 and 10.50

Special Values

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

(Sixth Floor)

"Pyrex" Gift Sets,—Transparent Ovenware, tempered to withstand the heat of the hottest oven—will not chip or crack. Sets consist of Covered Casserole, Bread Pan, Pie Plate, Au Gratin Dish, Shirred Egg Dish and six Ramekins; in fancy box. **4.75**

Carving Sets,—made of best American Steel; 3 pieces; with nickel silver ferrules and caps; in lined box. **3.50**

Steak or Bird Sets,—made of best American Steel; two pieces; with nickel silver ferrules and caps; in lined box. **2.25**

"Wear-Ever" or Aladdin Aluminum Self-Basting Double Roasters; 16 inches long; 11 inches wide. **3.75**

Aluminum Tea Kettles, with cold handle; highly polished; 4-quart capacity. **1.95**

Covered Saucepans, highly polished Aluminum; 6-quart capacity. **1.25**

Electric Irons,—6-pound weight; full nickel plated; with cord and plug. **2.95**

Duplex Fireless Stoves,—Roasting, Boiling, Baking, Stewing,—will cook an entire meal. Will bake and roast brown. Prices for full equipment. **7.00, 10.50, 12.00, 18.00 to 29.00**

Extraordinary Reductions

CURTAIN DEP'T

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains in a large assortment.

pair **5.75 and 7.75**

formerly 8.75 and 11.50

Bed Sets of Scrim or Net with Real Lace insertions and motifs.

set **6.25, 9.75 to 17.50**

formerly 8.75, 13.00 to 25.00

Unusually Low Prices

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" GIFT FURNITURE

(Seventh Floor)

1. "Plymouth" Fold-away Table, in Solid Mahogany. **5.75**
2. Solid Mahogany "Priscilla" Work Table. **14.75**
3. "Dolly Madison" Work Table, in Solid Mahogany. **8.75**
4. Solid Mahogany Inlaid Tip Table. **3.50**
5. "Martha Washington" Work Table, in Solid Mahogany. **10.75**
6. Knitting Stand, finished in Dull Mahogany. **5.00**
7. Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon... **13.95**
8. Solid Mahogany Arm Chair (or Rocker). **12.50**
9. Mahogany Cocktail Stand with removable glass tray. **9.75**
10. Solid Mahogany Spinet Desk. **25.00**
11. Mahogany Smoker's Stand with rubber-tired wheels and compartment for smoking articles. **12.00**
12. Solid Mahogany Secretary. **39.50**
13. Solid Mahogany Nest of Tables, four tables. **15.00**

IN ADDITION:

200 Smoking Stands at ½ Price. | **50 Tea Wagons at ½ Price.**

Unusual Values

"McCREERY LINENS"

For Holiday Gifts

(Second Floor)

Heavy Irish Linen Satin Damask Tablecloths

2x2 yards....each **4.50, 6.00 and 7.50**
2x2½ yards....each **5.00, 7.50 and 9.00**
2x3 yards....each **6.25, 9.00 and 10.50**

Napkins to match:

22x22 inches....doz. **5.00, 7.50 and 9.00**
24x24 inches....doz. **5.50, 9.50 and 12.50**

Pure Linen Satin Damask Sets,—hemstitched, consisting of Cloth and twelve Napkins. set **12.75, 15.00 and 17.50**

Round Scalloped Damask Tablecloths..... each **4.25, 5.75 and 7.25**

Madeira Hand-Scalloped and Hand-Embroidered Linens

Luncheon Sets, 13 pcs....set **3.75 to 50.00**
Luncheon Napkins.....doz. **5.25 to 22.50**
Lingerie Pillow Covers..each **2.25 to 7.00**
Tray Cloths.....each **25c to 3.50**
Towels.....each **1.50 to 3.50**
Scarfs.....each **2.75 to 16.00**
Cocktail Napkins.....doz. **2.50**

Cluny Lace-Trimmed Linens

Luncheon Sets, 13 pcs....set **5.75 to 34.00**
Luncheon Cloths.....each **7.50 to 12.50**
Scarfs.....each **2.00 to 17.00**
Centerpieces.....each **1.50 to 13.50**

A large assortment of Hand-made Filet Luncheon Cloths, Centerpieces, Scarfs, and Luncheon Sets, at special prices.

Irish Hand-embroidered Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases also specially priced.

Extraordinary Sale
COLLAR BAGS
Made of Black or Tan Leather; plain or fancy colored lining.
1.00
regularly 1.25 and 1.50

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Unusual Offering
Military BRUSH SETS
Black Seal Grain Leather case fitted with a pair of hand-drawn, solid-back Military Brushes.
1.50
regularly 2.25

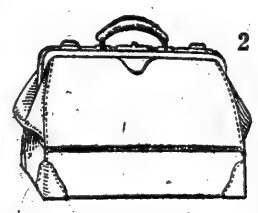
Extraordinary Sale
Real Filet Lace
COLLARS & CUFFS
At Less Than Half Regular Prices

Offering a special purchase of Real Filet Lace Neckwear at less than half price, for this sale only.
Collars.....2.95 regularly 7.50 to 9.50
Cuffs.....pr. 1.75 regularly 2.50 and 3.25
(MAIN FLOOR)

Remarkable Sale
JEWELRY & NOVELTIES
25% Discount
off any article regularly priced in stock, from $19.75 and upwards
INCLUDING:
Diamond-mounted Jewelry, Rings, Sterling Silver Novelties, Gold Bags, Purses and Novelties, Bar Pins, Brooches, Watches—Waltham, Elgin, Howard and Imported Makes—for men, women and children; Scarf Pins, La Vallieres, Necklaces, Bracelets, Full Dress Button Sets, Military and Bracelet Watches, Beaded Bags, Fans, etc.
(MAIN FLOOR)

"McCREERY LUGGAGE"
Offering Extraordinary Values
(FIFTH FLOOR)

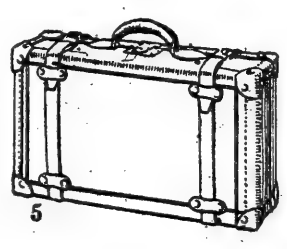
1—Genuine Cowhide Bag in Walrus and Seal Grain Leather; all hand-sewn; leather lined; three pockets. Size 16 inches.
12.75
regularly 18.00



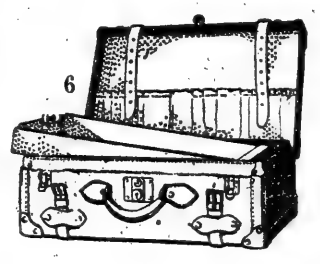
2—Brown or Russet Cowhide Bag, full cut; two pockets; hand-sewn corners. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches.
7.95
regularly 9.00

3—Black or Russet Cowhide Bag,—full cut Oxford design; French edges; sewed corners; hand-sewn frame; solid brass mountings. Sizes 16 and 18 inches.
12.75
regularly 15.00

4—Traveling Bag of genuine Tan or Black Long Grain Leather; all hand-sewn. Sizes 16 and 18 inches.
9.75
regularly 14.00



5—Genuine Cowhide Suit Case, built on steel frame; straps all around; reinforced edges; patent handle; linen lined; shirt pocket. Sizes 24 and 26 inches.
12.50 regularly 14.75



6—Week-end Case, made of Black Enamelled Duck, steel frame; corners and edges well protected; straps all around; separate tray and pocket. Sizes 24 and 26 inches.
5.95 regularly 7.50

Practical Christmas Gifts
WOMEN'S BLOUSES
(FOURTH FLOOR)

Georgette Crepe Blouses in White or Flesh Color; trimmed with dainty embroidery; flat collar edged with Filet Lace. **5.00**

White Georgette Crepe Blouses, trimmed with fine tucking and embroidery; semi-tailored model. **6.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses in White or Flesh Color; trimmed with Filet Lace. **8.95**

White or Flesh Color Georgette Crepe Blouses, with dainty drawn-work and embroidery; finished with lace edging. **9.75**

White Washable Satin Blouses,—box-plaited model; collar may be worn high or low. **5.00**

Special Offerings
WAVY HAIR SWITCHES

Made of fine quality Hair; soft lustrous texture; guaranteed to have a natural wave; will match your hair perfectly in quality and color.
18 inch.....**3.75** | 20 inch.....**6.75**

TOILET ARTICLES
Holiday Suggestions

Military Brushes, assorted woods.....pair **2.00** and **2.50**
regularly 2.50 and 3.00
Hair Brushes, assorted woods.....regularly 1.35, **1.00**
Hair Brushes of Turtle Ebony, Black Ebony and Karibrose.....
2.00, 2.25, 2.45, 2.65, 2.95, 3.45 and **3.65**
regularly 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 4.50 and 4.75
Cloth Brushes, assorted woods.....**1.45, 1.75, 1.85** and **2.00**
regularly 1.85, 2.15, 2.25 and 2.50
Hat Brushes, assorted woods.....**75c, 95c** and **1.00**
regularly 1.00, 1.25 and 1.35
Tourist Cases in Silk, Cretonne or Khaki Fabric.....**45c** and **1.45**
regularly 55c and 1.75
Pullman Aprons.....regularly 1.50.....**1.15**
Wash Cloth Cases in Silk, Cretonne or Khaki Fabric.....**19c** and **45c**
regularly 25c and 55c
Silk Vanity Bags with Puff and Mirror, assorted colors.....**95c**
regularly 1.25 and 1.50
Nickel Mirrors..regularly 85c, 1.45, 2.25 and 3.25 **65c, 1.15, 1.85, 2.75**
Nickel Triple Mirrors.....regularly 5.50 and 8.00, **4.75** and **6.50**

"SWEATER WEEK"
Remarkably Low Prices

Women's superior quality Brushed Wool Sweaters,—Plain Colors and Heather Mixtures; belted models; large collars. **11.90**

Women's Worsted Sweaters,—medium and heavy weights; also Fibre and Mercerized Cotton; in a variety of desirable colors. **6.90**

Women's Novelty Shetland Weave Sweaters made of Cashmere and Alpaca Yarns; light in weight; exceptionally warm. **15.90**

To Close Out

250 Worsted Sweaters,—discontinued models; in Shetland or plain weaves; heavy and light weights; a large variety of colors. **3.95**

Toy Specials
For Monday Only

Beaver Beasts	regularly 1.00	65c
Express Wagons made of steel, strongly reinforced; rubber tired wheels.	regularly 5.50	4.00
Plush Mechanical Ducks, mounted on strong wheels	regularly 1.75	1.25
Naval War Toy	regularly 50c	40c
Model Construction Toys	regularly 1.00	75c
Lionel Electric Train Outfits	regularly 5.00	4.00
Painting Outfits	regularly 50c	40c
Tool Chests	regularly 2.00	1.50
Plush Horses, strongly mounted on platform	regularly 5.00	3.50
Mechanical Train Outfits, consisting of 8-piece Track, Locomotive, Car and Tender.	regularly 1.50	1.15
Submarine Boats	regularly 1.00	85c
Alminum Kitchen Sets	regularly 50c	40c
White Enameled Tables with drawer or drop leaf	regularly 2.50	2.00
Character Dolls,—daintily dressed in various styles	regularly 2.50	1.95
Pillow Dolls	regularly 50c	40c
Skudder Cars	regularly 5.00	3.75

McCreery's Annual
SILK REMNANT SALE
COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 17TH

Thousands of McCreery's Beautiful Silk Remnants

From our Wholesale as well as Retail Stocks in practical lengths, consisting of Plain and Novelty weaves in every conceivable Color, also Black Dress Silks of standard quality and Fancy Silks, suitable for frocks, skirts, linings, trimmings and fancy work

At Astonishingly Low Prices

This important and most popular event of our Silk Department is being held two weeks in advance of the regular date of our Annual Fall Remnant Sale in order to give our Patrons an opportunity to purchase practical Holiday Gifts in the form of

The Famous "McCreery Silks"

The best values, largest variety and most complete color assortments in America.

Over two thousand feet of floor space will be reserved and devoted exclusively to this sale of Silk Remnants in the Silk Department, Second Floor.

Extraordinary Offerings
HIGH GRADE FURS
MUFFS & NECKPIECES

Skunk Scarfs,—large size; finest quality. **55.00**
Skunk Muff to match, canteen shape... **35.00**
Black Lynx Stoles made of choice rich fur. **42.50**
Black Lynx Muffs to match.....**32.50**
Taupe Fox Scarfs, animal shape.....**32.50**
Taupe Fox Muffs.....**32.50**
Georgette Fox Neckpieces, rich and beautiful fur. **55.00**
Georgette Fox Muffs to match.....**55.00**
Wolf Capes, in Taupe or Black....**37.50**
Wolf Muffs, in Taupe or Black.....**32.50**
Hudson Seal Capes.....**37.50**
Hudson Seal Muffs.....**12.50**

HUDSON SEAL COATS

Hudson Seal Coats,—45 inches long with deep collar and cuffs of Real Skunk.....
185.00
Hudson Seal Coats,—47 inches long; with shawl collar and cuffs of rich Beaver.....
225.00
Hudson Seal Coats made of the finest pelts; with superior quality Skunk collar and cuffs
245.00

HIGH-GRADE COATS
For Holiday Gifts

A large assortment of Women's Plain Tailored and Fur-trimmed Coats in all the most fashionable materials and wanted colorings, at very special prices.

To Close Out
46 WINTER COATS
Reduced to **25.00**

Beautiful Fur-trimmed Coats in a variety of fashionable colorings.

Reduction Sale
WOMEN'S SMART SUITS

The remainder of the stock of high-class Suits has been reduced to effect an immediate clearance.

To Close Out
58 WINTER SUITS
10.50
formerly 19.50 and 22.50

Two smart models; in a variety of most desirable colorings and excellent materials; size 34 to 42.

To Close Out
WOMEN'S DRESSES
19.75
formerly 29.75

The remaining stock of Afternoon and Street Dresses fashioned of Satin, Serge, Crepe de Chine, Velveteen and combination effects; in the most desirable styles and colorings.

Odd Lots
AFTERNOON DRESSES & EVENING GOWNS
15.00
formerly 22.00 to 25.00

Dresses made of Satin, Serge and combinations of Georgette Crepe and Satin, also Evening Dresses in Gros de Londre or Taffeta in all evening shades; exceptionally smart models.

Practical Christmas Gifts
FEATHER NECKWEAR & MUFFS

Marabout Collars.....2.75
Marabout Scarfs.....3.75
Marabout Stoles.....5.75 to 12.50
Marabout Capes,—finished with tails.....6.75 to 12.75
Marabout Muffs.....4.50 and 6.75

DEFINES 'DIVIDENDS' UNDER WAR TAX LAW

Collector Says Earnings Made Before March, 1913, Do Not Come Under the Act.

CAN PAY IN INSTALLMENTS

Plan Authorized by Government to Assist Taxpayers in Working Out Returns.

In view of the fact that only a fortnight remains before the distribution of income tax returns under the war revenue law, William H. Edwards, Collector of the Second, or Wall Street, District, yesterday issued a statement interpreting some of the provisions of the law which up to this time had not been ruled upon.

"A great many inquiries have been received at the Collector's office regarding the construction to be placed upon the term "dividends" as appearing in the law. Collector Edwards's statement relative to this said:

"No doubt one of the provisions of the law which will be of most interest to taxpayers is the definition of the term 'dividends,' which is held to mean any distribution that is ordered to be made by a corporation out of its earnings or profits accrued since March 1, 1913, and payable to its shareholders, whether in cash or in stock of the corporation. These stock dividends shall be considered income to the amount of the earnings or profits so distributed.

"Further, that any distribution made to the shareholders or members of a corporation in the year 1917 or subsequent tax years shall be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall constitute a part of the annual income of the distributee for the year in which received, and shall be taxed to the distributee at the rates prescribed by law for the years in which such profits or surplus were accumulated by the corporation, but nothing herein shall be construed as taxing any earnings or profits accrued prior to March 1, 1913, but such earnings or profits may be distributed in stock dividends or otherwise, exempt from the tax, after the distribution of earnings and profits accrued since March 1, 1913, has been made. This subdivision shall not apply to any distribution made prior to Aug. 6, 1917, out of the earnings or profits accrued prior to March 1, 1913.

"Under the above provisions taxpayers will be taxed on dividends at the rates of taxation governing during the year in which the dividends were earned."

The Collector said that a great many inquiries were still being received dealing with the question whether city or State employes were exempt from the income tax. For the benefit of those concerned, the Collector reiterated that compensation received from the city or State by an employe was exempt from taxation. Likewise, income from city and State bonds and obligations of the United States are exempt from tax, but in the case of obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917, only if and to the extent provided in the act authorizing the issue thereof. Federal employes are subject to the income tax with regard to salaries received, but are exempt from the excess profits tax.

"It may be interesting to note," the statement said, "that under rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury income tax and war-profits tax payments may be made in advance installments. When payment is made in this way at least one-fourth of such estimated tax shall be paid before the expiration of thirty days after the close of the taxable year, at least an additional one-fourth within two months after the close of the taxable year, at least an additional one-fourth within four months after the close of the taxable year, and the remainder of the tax due on or before the time now fixed by law, which is June 15, 1918, for the year 1917, and credit may be allowed against such taxes paid in advance under rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury of an amount not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum calculated upon the amount so paid from the date of such payment to the date now fixed by law for such payment, but no such credit shall be allowed on payments in excess of taxes to be determined to be due, nor on payments made after the expiration of four and one-half months after the close of the taxable year."

Collector Edwards is expecting a big rush of taxpayers after the first of the year for income tax blanks, information, and the filing of returns. Ample provision will be made to accommodate every one. The Collector said he would announce shortly the office buildings where men authorized by the Government might be found to assist taxpayers in making out their returns.

More Up-State Fare Increases.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Conditional fare increases from 5 to 7 cents were granted today to the Peekskill Lighting & Railroad Company and the Putnam & Westchester Traction Company by the Up-State Public Service Commission at Albany. The increases are subject to abrogation of a contract between the two companies, which provides the issuance of transfers from either line for continuous rides over the entire systems of the two companies.

GIRLS LEAD THE BLIND.

Boy Scouts Also Help Workers of Guild Where Blind Earn Living.

Residents of Ampere and East Orange, N. J., have become much interested in the little processions of Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts, seen every morning and evening leading the sightless workers of the Double Duty Finger Guild to and from their workroom. The voluntary assistance of the boys and girls has solved the last problem in connection with the guild, which was recently founded by Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler Company, manufacturer of their own living winding coils for motors and dynamos.

Dr. Wheeler, who is president and one of the founders of the Crocker-Wheeler Company, manufacturer of electrical motors and machinery at Ampere, started the guild to perfect a new occupation for the many war-blind. Now there are more than two score men and women, all totally blind, who have attained financial independence through their work in the guild winding room. Every coil they wind is used in the regular process of manufacture in the Crocker-Wheeler plant, where there are more than 250 "sighted" workers engaged in the same occupation. Allied governments have investigated the work and it is a question of only a short time before their sightless soldiers will be taught to earn their living in this practically inexhaustible field, where many millions of coils are used every year.

BE WISE, SAYS VANDERLIP.

Investment in Thrift Stamp Now Will Buy Luxuries Later.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15.—Buy war savings stamps now when they are cheap, and luxuries, which are high, later when they are cheap, was the plea today of Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the War Savings Committee, in an address at a luncheon here.

"War savings stamps are a security everybody can invest in," he said. "Never before in the history of the country have all the people had a chance to invest small sums in a gilt edged security.

"You know the main principle on which wise investors as well as wise shoppers act is to buy when things are cheap. And the wise shopper just now is not buying luxuries because luxuries have more than doubled in price. Now, among the ancient Greeks there was a class of philosophers called epicureans whose philosophy was to get as much pleasure as they could out of life. And so I would say to you, be a wise epicurean and a wise investor at the same time. Invest your money now in war savings stamps while they are cheap and buy yourself double or treble the amount of luxuries when luxuries become cheap again."

Red Cross Week

A Drive for

10,000,000

New Members

On Monday Morning

1,426

of our employees
will enroll

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Last Six Days

Profits to Be Eliminated

ON ALL

SOROSIS SHOES

For the past Twenty-four days we have been selling Sorosis Shoes at cost plus selling expenses. This Sale will continue for this

WEEK ONLY

All of our Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, consisting of the well-known Sorosis staples as well as the latest and most ultra-fashionable styles, are included. Stocks are constantly being replenished.

The object of this sale is to insure continuous employment at the Sorosis factories during the coming Winter. Among the employees are wives and dependents of those serving our Government and fighting for our Country.

Similar Sales Will Be Held in All Large Cities

Sold Exclusively in New York City by

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

A Linen Event

$35,000 Worth of Fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins at 25 to 50 Per Cent Less Than Current Prices

A Great Clearance Sale of odd lots and broken lines of splendid linens which we cannot now duplicate owing to the disturbed conditions abroad. Rather than show incomplete assortments of these numbers

we will close them out completely at Marked Reductions in Prices.

Table Cloths

Usual price $4.50 ..... $2.95	Usually up to $10.50 ..... $6.95	Usually up to $35.00 ..... $17.75
Usual price $6.00 ..... $3.95	Usual price $15.00 ..... $9.75	Usually up to $45.00 ..... $24.50
Usual price $7.50 ..... $4.75	Usual price $16.85 ..... $11.75	Usually up to $62.00 ..... $31.00

Napkins

Usual price $3.25 dozen $2.50	Usually up to $9.50 dozen $5.95
Usually up to $5.00 dozen $3.75	Usually up to $13.50 dozen $9.45
Usually up to $7.50 dozen $4.45	Usually up to $25.00 dozen $16.85

Second Floor.

Small Size Oriental Rugs

Holiday Gifts That Will Endure

A Splendid Assortment of Persian and Chinese Rugs at Attractively Moderate Prices.

Chinese Rugs
Hand carved qualities in exquisite colorings.
Sizes 2x3 to 3x6 feet
$17.50 to $52.50

Beluchistan Rugs
Silky pieces in rich shades of dark red, blue and ivory.
Sizes about 3x5 feet.
$23.50 to $45.00

Hamidan Mosoul Rugs
Heavy, Silky pieces in a large selection of designs and colorings.
Sizes 3x6 to 4x7 feet.
$37.50 to $58.00

Room Size Orientals

Persian Mahal Rugs		*Chinese Rugs*	
Size Averaging 6x9 feet	$135.00	Size Averaging 5x8 feet	$75.00
Size Averaging 12x14 feet	$250.00	Size Averaging 13x17 feet	$575.00

Intermediate Sizes at Proportional Prices.

Fifth Floor.

Sale of Cut Glass and Crystal

Timely Reductions for Holiday Purchasing

Thin Blown Plain Tumblers	dozen	69c	Jam Jars with colored spoon	each	$1.00
Thin Blown Cut Tumblers	dozen	$1.20	Cut Glass Candy Jars	each	$1.00
Thin Blown Cut Goblets	dozen	$3.00	Handled Lunch Plates	each	$1.50
Cut Glass Bon Bon Compotes	each	75c	Large footed Punch Bowls	each	$3.50

The Cut Glass section shows a magnificent collection of Venetian Glassware, hand painted objects on Glass, Gold incrustations on the finest crystal and Rock crystal of the best quality.

Moderate Prices Prevail Throughout.

Fifth Floor.

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon with glass tray top, two rear wheels prevent tilting.
Formerly $17.50 ..... $14.25

Folding Card Table; frame mahogany finished, felt covered top.
Formerly $2.50 ..... $1.95

Mahogany Tilt Tables, with top 22 in. in diameter.
Formerly $6.00 ..... $3.95

"Cowan" Martha Washington Solid Mahogany Sewing Cabinet, made with invisible hinges $12.50

Solid Mahogany Smoking Stand, 28 inches high, weighted base, glass tray, nickel match holder and cigar rests. Special $2.45

Lord & Taylor Furniture For Gifts

The pieces illustrated have been selected as representative of the many to be found in our immense stock of furniture that will make admirable and useful Holiday Gifts. ***All Are Special Values.***

Sixth Floor.

Solid Mahogany Muffin Stand, with scoop plate shelves.
Formerly $5.50 ..... $3.75

Tapestry Arm Chair or Rocker (large size), spring edge seat; all hair and moss construction, web bottom, made in our own workroom.
Formerly $40.00 ..... $29.50

Mahogany Dinner Chimes, sweet ringing tone.
Special $5.00

Solid Mahogany Tabourette, 18 inches high; 14 inch top.
Special $3.95

Mahogany Arm Chairs or Rockers, with various coverings; made in our own workroom, worth $22.00 ... $13.75

Sixth Floor.

1524 Members of Our Organization are enrolled as members of the American Red Cross

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Go to the Red Cross Mass Meeting At the Hippodrome To-night.

Speakers—Otto H. Kahn, William Howard Taft, Henry J. Allen of Kansas; Henry P. Davison, Lieutenant Perigord of France. Songs by John McCormack. Seats Free. No Collection. Apply Hippodrome Box Office after 2:30 P. M. First come, first served.

Special For Holiday Selling

Handsome Coats

Of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat)

Formerly $155.00 to $225.00
NOW
$125.00 $155.00 $185.00

Natural Muskrat Coats

Reduced to
$110.00

45 inch models; collars and cuffs of contrasting furs.

Skunk Capelets	$62.50
Skunk Scarfs	$31.50
Skunk Muffs	$29.50
Black Lynx Scarfs	$37.50
Black Lynx Muffs	$29.50
Hudson Seal Capelets (*dyed muskrat*)	$42.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs	$19.50
Hudson Seal Muffs	$12.50
Georgette Fox Scarfs	$45.00
Georgette Fox Muffs	$45.00

A splendid opportunity to purchase gifts that will give lasting pleasure and satisfaction.

Third Floor.

Gifts for Men

Sale of 5250 Four-in-Hand Scarfs

$2.00 Qualities	$1.50 Qualities	$1.00 Qualities
$1.35	**95c**	**65c**
$7.50 per ½ dozen	**$5.50 per ½ dozen**	**$3.75 per ½ dozen**
Rich Silks and Satins in a large assortment of beautiful color combinations	Novelty Silks in a range of colors and self figured effects.	A large variety of smart Scarfs in fancy patterns and colorings.

Other Gift Suggestions

Silk Four-in-hands	55c to $4.50	Gloves, unlined	$1.75 to $3.25
Belts	50c to $2.50	Gloves, lined	$3.50 to $8.50
Suspenders	50c to $1.50	Madras and Mercerized Shirts	$1.55 to $3.00
Silk Half Hose	60c to $2.50	Silk Shirts	$3.55 to $7.50
Lisle Half Hose	35c to $2.50	Dress Shirts	$1.50 to $5.00
Wool Half Hose	60c to $1.50	Silk Pajamas	$7.50 to $15.00
Gloves, Woolen	50c to $1.75	Flannel, various styles	$1.35 to $9.50
Initial Belts	$1.00 to $3.50	Madras and Mercerized	$1.35 to $3.50
Silk Reefers	$3.50 to $15.00	Blanket Robes	$4.95 to $18.00
Buckles for Monogram (with the Belts)	$2.50 to $20.00	Terry Cloth Robes	$3.95 to $13.50
Black and Tan Belts, with Buckle for Monogram	$3.50 to $5.00	Double-Faced Cloth House Coat	$4.95 to $13.50
Initial Handkerchiefs, Box of 6	$1.45 to $6.00	Silk Dressing Gown	$25.00 to $75.00
Plain Handkerchiefs, dozen	~~$1.75~~ to $17.00	Silk House Coats	$25.00 to $30.00

Ground Floor.

A Special Purchase

200 Women's Fur Collared Coats

Actually Worth $45.00 and $50.00

$27.50

Secured at a price that enables us to offer one of the most remarkable Coat Values of the year, these are garments that will prove worth while investments to every woman who wants a really smart yet practical Winter Coat.

Two distinctive models in Velour Coatings or Imported Vicunas in rich dark colorings; finely lined with peau de cygne and warmly interlined.

Deep collars of fur add style and comfort.

All Evening Wraps and Afternoon Coats at Reductions of ⅓.

Fur Trimmed Suits

Models formerly Sold up to $40.00
To Close at **$17.50**

Third Floor.

Lingerie Blouses

Handmade Models—Values up to $16.75
$7.95

Exquisitely dainty Blouses, with hand-drawn work and tucks, or elaborate with real hand-made Filet or Valenciennes laces.

Third Floor.

Georgette Crepe Blouses

White, flesh and suit shades in smart models, high collar and frill effects; Tuxedo collars, Buster Brown collars; others embroidered and filet lace trimmed. Worth up to $9.75..**$5.00**

White Washable Satin Blouses

Tailored model with Tuxedo collar and smart cuffs. Very Special.....**$3.95**

Ground Floor.

Petticoats

Gifts That are Pretty and Practical.
Specially Priced for the Holiday Demand.

Taffeta Petticoats, $3.95 and $4.95

Changeable and plain colors, deep shirred and corded flounces.

Silk Jersey Petticoats $4.95

Taffeta or silk Jersey flounces.

Satin Knickerbockers $2.85

Tailored or lace trimmed models.

Second Floor.

Negligees

That Will Make Delightful Gifts

Albatross	$5.95, $6.95, $8.75 to $14.75
Crepe de Chine	$5.95, $6.95, $7.50 to $48.50
Waterfall Velvet	$23.50, $29.50 to $42.50
Chiffon Velvet	$38.50 $48.50, $58.00, $68.00 to $78.00

Also

Satin Mules and Slippers	$1.95, $2.95, $3.45 to $6.95
Boudoir Caps	50c, 85c, 98c to $8.75
Blanket Robes	$3.45, $3.95, $4.95 to $9.75

Corduroy Lounging Robes

Very Special Values—$5.95 and $7.95

Second Floor.

Dainty Lingerie

Of Soft, Shimmering Silks

For the women who delight in lovely underwear these gift suggestions from a wonderfully complete assortment.

Gowns of Crepe de Chine	$3.95 and $4.95
Bodices of Satin or Crepe de Chine	98c, $1.50, $1.95

At Manufacturer's Prices

Philippine Hand Embroidered Gowns of Crepe de Chine
$8.45 to $10.95

Second Floor.

Tomorrow—A Thousand

Character Baby Dolls

At Very Special Prices

Imported Character Dolls, with jointed bodies and real baby faces.

Formerly 75c	Formerly $1.75	Formerly $2.75
50c	**$1.25**	**$1.75**

Dressed Baby Dolls. Formerly $1.25, **75c**

Dressed Dolls. Formerly 50c, **39c**

Dolls' Furniture; 4 pieces in white. Formerly $3.00, **$1.65**

Dolls' Reed Carriages. Formerly $14.50 **$12.00**

Children's Tea Sets. Formerly $1.50, **85c**

Gliding Settees, suitable for 2 children. Formerly $10.00, **$7.75**

Dolls' Perambulators, white or brown. Formerly $4.50.....**$3.75**

Dolls' Houses. Formerly $7.50 to $13.50, **$5.75 to $10.75**

Shoeflies, very strongly constructed. Formerly $7.00 **$4.95**

Flexible Flyers. Sizes 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, **$2.25, $3.00, $3.75, $4.75**

Sixth Floor.

50 Women's Daytime and Semi-Evening Dresses, in Georgette Crepes, Satins and Nets, in rich, dark shades and black. Values $59.50 to $98.50.

Monday $39.50

Third Floor.

Christmas Specials

"Onyx" Hosiery

For holiday gifts, Onyx Silk Hose, always of notably excellent qualities and exceptionally smart style. So extraordinary are the values offered for tomorrow's selling, and so limited the quantities, that early selection must be made if you would share in the economies.

Women's Silk Hose

Plain black, white or colors, also clocked Silk Hose. Very Special... **$1.45**

Silk Hose—in plain black or colors—a pair	$1.10
Hand Embroidered Silk Hose, a pair	$1.95
Clocked Silk Hose, plain and fancy designs, a pair	$2.00
Paris Clocked Silk Hose, black or white lisle soles and tops	$1.75
Paris Clocked Silk Hose—black, white or colors; all silk, a pair	$2.25
Hand Embroidered Silk Hose, gold, silver, bronze, peach or sky, a pair	$2.45
English Royal Ribbed all Silk Hose, a pair	$2.65
Hand Embroidered Silk Hose, black or white, very elaborate, a pair	$2.95

Ground Floor.

Black Dress Satins

Two splendid qualities of 40 inch Satins will be on sale tomorrow at much less than prevailing prices.

$1.78 and **$2.25** Yard

Also Hundreds of Lengths of

Plain and Fancy Silks

Will Be Offered

at ½ Price

Ground Floor.

Hundreds of Lengths of

Dress Goods

For Useful Holiday Gifts
Will Be Offered Tomorrow

at ½ Price

Engraved Personal Christmas Cards

Orders for Weddings, Monograms, Visiting Cards and Stamping executed in time for Christmas.

Ground Floor.

Stationery Cabinets

18 Sheets and 18 Correspondence Cards with gilt initial and 36 Envelopes..... **65c**

Cabinets of White and Tinted Paper with correspondence cards	50c
Cabinets of White Paper and correspondence cards	$1.00
Book Ends, a wonderful variety, pair	$2.50 to $15.00
5 piece Black Glass Desk Sets,	$4.50
8-piece Sets	$6.00
Boxes of Writing Paper for the Sunday school trees	10c
$10.00 Roycroft Nut Set	$8.00
$9.00 Roycroft Nut Sets	$7.00
$8.00 Roycroft Nut Sets	$6.00
Library Shear Sets with paper knife in leather case,	$1.50 to $2.00

Ground Floor.

Knitting Bags

75c, $3.00, $5.00

Formerly $1.00 to $10.00

1,500 of these bags from regular stock will be placed on sale tomorrow; all the wanted sizes and fabrics.

100 Table Runners

Formerly $1.50 to $2.50 at **$1.00** each

Imported Bags and French Boudoir Articles

A collection of 100 artistic pieces at half price and less.

$3.00 Table Runners	$1.50	$3.00 Tapestry Pillows	$1.50
$4.00 Table Runners	$2.50	$4.00 Tapestry Pillows	$2.50
$5.00 Table Runners	$3.50	$5.00 Tapestry Pillows	$3.50

Art Embroidery Section, Fourth Floor.

Women's Washable Gloves

Kayser's Chamoisette Gloves in white. Formerly $1.00 a pair..... **75c**

Washable Cape Leather Gloves, in choice shades of champagne, or pearl with 2 tone embroidered backs, also black with white embroidery. One clasp Prix seam sewn. Formerly $2.00 a pair—**$1.65**

White Washable Doeskin Gloves, made of fine, flexible skins; Paris point embroidered backs. Two buttons and buttonholes. Pique or Prix seam sewn. Formerly $2.00 a pair—**$1.65**

No Mail or Telephone Orders—None C. O. D.

Ground Floor.

Men's Wrist Watches

Sterling Silver; 15 Jewel movement. Formerly $15.00 **$10.95**

Gold Bar Pins, new designs	$3.95 to $97.00
Gold Brooches, effective novelties	$1.75 to $41.95
Gold La Vallieres, latest novelties	$2.50 to $40.00
Watch Bracelets, gold filled	$6.95 to $18.95
Watch Bracelets, solid gold	$28.00 to $175.00
Lorgnons of gold,	$10.95 to $60.00
Cigarette Cases of sterling silver	$5.95 to $35.00
Match Boxes of sterling silver	$2.95 to $12.00
Lorgnettes, of sterling silver	$3.95 to $90.00
Feather Fans, in novel effects	$1.00 to $75.00
Opera Bags in lovely colors	$1.00 to $3.50
Beaded Bags	$5.95 to $175.00

Ground Floor.

Chiffon Velvet Bags

Full pouch effect; 12 inches deep, fancy silk lining. **$3.95**

Fitted Leather Tourist Cases	$5.00 to $50.00
Folding Traveling Clocks	$8.95 to $39.00
Leather Brief Cases	$4.95 to $13.95
Leather Card Cases	$1.00 to $7.95
Leather Wallets, 14 kt. gold corners	$4.95 to $12.95
Leather Wallets in various styles	$1.25 to $10.95
Leather Strap Books, many new effects	$1.00 to $20.00
Leather Hand Bags	$1.00 to $30.00
Children's Bags	35c to 50c.

Ground Floor.

Handkerchiefs

Linen Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered initials. A box of 6..... **$1.50**

Men's Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered initial. Formerly $3.50 half dozen	$3.00
Men's Novelty Initial Handkerchiefs, colored borders and initial. Special box of 6	$1.25
Men's Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, corded borders. Special; box of 6	$4.75
Women's Linen Handkerchiefs; sheer linen. Formerly $1.25; box of 6	$1.00
Women's Novelty Initial Handkerchiefs; box of 6	75c
Boxed Handkerchiefs, white and colors, in many styles.	
Linen, half dozen	$1.50

Ground Floor.

Women's $7.85 Sweaters

Reduced for Clearance to..... $6.75

A collection of 450 smart Sweaters, of Wool, Shetland and Fibre Silk, in the most wanted colors and a variety of styles. Incomplete range of sizes.

Third Floor.

Glove Silk Underwear

Daintiest of Feminine Gifts

Exceptional values that will appeal to every woman who has Underwear on her holiday lists of purchases.

Glove Silk Vests, embroidered or lace trimmed. Formerly $3.75	$2.50
Glove Silk Bloomers, well reinforced. Formerly $2.75	$2.25
Glove Silk Camisoles, prettily lace trimmed. Formerly $2.95	$1.75

Second Floor.

Special for Monday and Tuesday

Walking Boots For Women $7.85

All Brown Kidskin Military Heels

Dark Tan Calfskin Vamps Fawn Cloth Tops

Holiday Slippers

For Men, Women and Children

Women's	Men's	Children's
95c to $5.00	$1.50 to $6.50	$1.00 to $1.50

Second Floor.

ENLIST THOUSANDS IN DRIVE FOR MEMBERS

Red Cross Launches Campaign to Enroll 10,000,000 at the Hippodrome Tonight.

TO CANVASS WHOLE NATION

Many Persons Unfriendly to Organization Already at Work to Hamper Its Activities.

The nation-wide drive of the American Red Cross for 10,000,000 new members begins tomorrow. Thousands of men and women workers all over the country will put forth a mighty effort until Christmas Eve, when the campaign ends, to enlist every family of the United States through one of its members in the service of the American Red Cross. With 10,000,000 new members in the Red Cross, bringing the total enrollment of the organization up to 15,000,000 souls, America, in the opinion of Director Henry P. Davison, will present the picture of a nation united as it was never before through all ranks of society, in a patriotic and whole-hearted effort to win the war against Germany. Greater New York's quota in this drive will be 500,000 of the national total. An extensive organization has been prepared for the campaign in this city, with C. O. Tamblyn as campaign director and Wellington E. Bull as campaign manager. Other members of the New York Committee are Willard V. King, Treasurer; Albert Ashforth, John J. Pulleyn, William C. Breed, Darwin P. Kingsley, Frank Presbrey, Mortimer L. Schiff, Charles T. Stuart, Jesse Straus, and Albert H. Wiggin. Some fifteen thousand women workers will participate in the drive in this city, these women being stationed at each of the 5,000 Red Cross booths which will be distributed tomorrow throughout all parts of the five boroughs. In addition to the women, thousands of men have been organized in teams and sub-teams to carry on the work of campaign by personal work, so that no family in any part of the city will escape the general canvass for prospective members in the American Red Cross.

From their pulpits today, clergymen in this city and in practically every city in the United States will urge the members of their congregations to join the Red Cross during the Christmas drive. In some of the churches Red Cross representatives will make addresses, depicting the urgent necessity of making the movement a success. They will point out that membership in the Red Cross will not only be a demonstration of loyalty, but will provide the actual means of aid and support to the sick and wounded soldiers at the front.

Official Opening Tonight.

The drive will be officially launched at a Big Red Cross mass meeting in the Hippodrome tonight. No admission fee will be charged and no collection will be taken up. The rally will mark not only the opening of the Christmas campaign, but also the close of the recent tour made by Henry P. Davison and other members of the American Red Cross around the United States. Otto H. Kahn will preside at the meetin and Henry P. Davison, William Howard Taft, Henry J. Allen, editor of The Wichita, (Kan.,) Beacon, and Lieutenant Perigord of the French Army, will speak. John McCormack will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Bishop David H. Greer will give the invocation. The stage will be decorated by a human red cross flag formed by 400 women, all members of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross. Fifty women will form the red cross upon a white field, composed of the other three hundred and fifty.

In the course of the Red Cross membership campaign a new service flag will appear in the windows of the homes in this city. It is the emblem of the Red Cross, and signifies membership in that organization. The flag is similar in shape to the national service flag. Instead of the star in the centre there appears a red cross and around the white field the stripe is blue instead of red.

In connection with the display of this flag the members of the Red Cross are requested to revive an old Yuletide custom on Christmas Eve and place in the window, directly behind the flag, so as to illumine the cross, a lighted candle. In the old days the light was placed at the window to guide the wayfarers on their homeward paths. The custom still maintains in some of the European countries. This Christmas Eve it is hoped to have a candle placed behind the Red Cross service flag in millions of homes, so that the emblem of mercy will be vividly outlined against the white field in the candle light. An additional red cross will be added for each additional member of the household.

To Deal with Imposters.

Membership cards will be sold at all the booths in the city at $1 each. Each membership card will entitle the holder to an emblem, which he will receive from local headquarters within a few days, and which will act as a receipt for his purchase. This plan was adopted in order to protect the public from imposters who will endeavor and actually have endeavored to sell fake Red Cross emblems to the public. It was learned last night that many persons unfriendly to the Red Cross and, therefore, to the United States were already at work. Reports were received which indicated that unauthorized men and women were peddling Red Cross window signs to storekeepers in certain parts of the city on the representation that the display of these placards in their windows this week would render them immune from any request for contributions. A score of men who were enlisted in the "four-minute" organization and who were scheduled to make four-minute campaign speeches in theatres and other places during the week received telephone calls yesterday that their services would not be required. In every instance the message was unauthorized.

The overhead cost for the campaign will be about 3 cents for each new member. This means that the success of the national drive will add about $30,000,000 to the coffers of the Red Cross.

Mrs. James W. Gerard is Chairman of the committee of women who will direct the enrollment at 5,000 booths in this city. Owing to the storm of last Thursday night and a strike of truckmen the committee has experienced some difficulty in having all the booths placed where it was originally intended to have them.

By tomorrow, however, there will be an ample supply of booths all over the city. They will be situated in department stores, office buildings, subway and elevated stations and at busy street corners.

Associated on the committee with Mrs. Gerard are Miss Mary Alexander, Miss Belle Gurnee, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Miss Charlotte Delafield, Mrs. Frank H. Potter and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau. Charles E. Hughes is Chairman of the Lawyers' Committee, Alfred E. Smith of the City Administration Committee, Jesse I. Straus of the Merchants' Committee, Henry R. Towne of the Manufacturers, Dr. Abraham Jacobi of the Physicians and Surgeons, John J. Winter of the Schools, Albert N. Ashforth of the Real Estate and Insurance, and J. R. Hasbrouck of the Dentists' Committee.

LITTLE PIANO SHOP
AROUND THE CORNER
753 Sixth Avenue
Between 42d and 43d Streets.
Christman Studio Grand, 5 feet long; has wonderful tone quality, and is substantially and elegantly built.
Used Steinway Baby Grand, $325
Clearing sale of used uprights—Large, $95; Milton, $75; Stuyvesant, Walters, $90; Columbia, $75; Young, $50; Steinway, $150, and a lot of others.
Pathé, Columbia, Sonora Phonographs
SEE OUR SPECIAL
FOR $79.50, WITH 12 SELECTIONS.
CHRISTMAN SONS
Also 36 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open Evenings.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West Forty-third Street

The Leatherware Section is replete with gifts

These are priced very low for To-morrow's selling.

Women's Hand Beaded Bags

Also Plain Chiffon Velvet; latest models in black and colors; regular values $6.50 to 12.50 each,

at $5.00, 7.50 and 9.75

Men's Bill Books,	at	$1.25 to 10.00
Men's Collar Bags,	"	$1.00 to 5.95
Men's Toilet Cases,	"	$5.00 to 32.50

Knitting Bags at $3.95 to 7.75

Fine velvets, in black and colors.

Women's Fitted Toilet Cases	$5.00 to 35.00
Women's Writing Cases,	at $3.95 to 37.50
Fitted Sewing Baskets,	at $3.75 to 37.50
Women's Fitted Suit Cases,	11.95 to 75.00

Women's Imported Glace Gloves

Two-Clasp Overseam Sewn, Paris Point embroidery, or heavy crochet embroidery; black and white, self or combination; *regularly $1.75,*

at $1.45 pr.

Women's Grey Suede Gloves

with fleece linings; regularly sold at $1.50,

at $1.25 pr.

Special for Boys and Girls

Genuine Mocha Gloves at $1.25

With silk lining; sizes 4 to 7; sold regularly at $1.50 pr.

Capeskin and Suede Gloves—$1.00

Pique sewn with warm fleece linings; embroidered backs or arrowhead backs; sold regularly at $1.25

Women's Imported Linen Handkerchiefs

With embroidered corners; assorted patterns; appropriately boxed for holiday gifts.

BOX of THREE	BOX of FOUR	BOX of SIX
75c	$1.00	$1.50

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs

Hand-embroidered corners; various patterns;

BOX OF SIX

at $1.50 and 2.00

Men's and Women's Silk Umbrellas & Parasols

At Exceptionally Low Prices

Silk and Silk-mixed Umbrellas

For Men and Women; fancy and sterling silver decorated handles; black and colors

$1.95 and 2.95

SILK UMBRELLAS—Men's and women's; with handles of ivory, cape horn, sterling silver, Bakalite and 14 karat gold mountings, ... at $4.95, 5.75

HEAVY SILK UMBRELLAS—For Men and Women; extra long sterling silver ring handles; also 14 karat gold and Bakalite ring handles, ... at $6.75, 8.75

Furs and Fur Garments at Very Moderate Prices

The display on the Third Floor includes

Coats of Ermine, Mink, Broadtail, Moleskin, Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal, Natural Nutria and Natural Muskrat.

Coatees, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs in all the fashionable furs and smartest models.

Men's and Women's Fur-lined Coats; Misses' and Children's Furs; Fur Robes, Rugs and Mounted Animal Rugs.

Tea Gowns and House Robes

Make Most Attractive Christmas Gifts:

Two-piece Crepe de Chine Tea Gowns, $10.50

Slips and Coats effectively trimmed with lace and rosebuds; chic colorings.

Women's House Robes
Of Wool Bedford Cord; Empire model; daintily embroidered,
at $5.95

Serviceable Robes
Of Wide Wale Corduroy; in an attractive range of colors,
at $2.75

Women's Glove Silk Vests

Lace tops, ribbon shoulders; in pink; a Useful Holiday Gift; regularly $2.00,

***Special* $1.79**

Glove Silk Vests
Embroidered; heavy quality, tailored tops; in pink only,
at $1.95

Glove Silk Bloomers
Heavy quality; well reinforced; full size; in pink only,
at $1.90

Furniture a Welcome Gift

Remarkable pre-holiday price advantages

MAHOGANY PIECES			MAHOGANY PIECES	
Candlesticks,	pair	85c	Trays with glass tops, - at	$3.75
Book Ends,	"	$2.25	"Sister Susie" Sewing Stands,	$8.50
Smoking Stands, - at		$1.75	Piano Benches, - at	$9.00
Foot Stools,	"	$2.50	Reading Tables, - "	$9.50
Tip Tables,	"	$3.50	Music Cabinets, - "	12.00
Muffin Stands,	"	$3.75	Tea Wagons, - "	12.75
Priscilla Work Stands, -	"	$4.50	Console Tables, - "	15.00
Tuck-a-way Gate Leg Tables,		$4.75	Secretaries, - "	40.00
Umbrella Stands, - at		$6.75	Hall Clocks, - "	40.00

Mahogany Writing Tables	*Upholstered Easy Chairs*	*Tapestry Davenports*
at $18.50	at $29.50	at $75.00

TOYS SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED

Many desirable items have been marked at about One-Third Less for Monday:

$5.00 "Tittle Bat" Games, at $3.50

$10.00 Mechanical Train Sets,	$7.50	$1.25 Steam Boats, - - -	50c
$6.75 Electric Trains, - -	$5.00	$7.50 Children's Chairs, - -	$5.00
$7.50 Work Bench, - - -	$6.00	$23.50 Children's Dressers, -	17.50
$2.50 Monkey on Wheels, -	$1.75	$20.00 Children's Chiffoniers,	15.00
$1.75 Toy Fort, - - - -	$1.00	$5.00 Novelty Chairs, - - -	$3.00
$1.00 Artist Sketch Box, -	75c	$5.00 Irish Mail Hand Cars, -	$4.00
50c Bunny and Turtle Race,	25c	$6.50 Secretary Desks, - -	$5.00
$1.00 Dressmaking Set, -	75c	$3.75 Bolo Games, - - - -	$2.75
50c Cut-Out Games, - - -	35c	$7.50 Child's Swing, - - -	$5.00

Toy Talking Machines, at $3.00

Will play 6 and 7 inch records.

Handsome Floor and Table Electric Lamps

Specially priced for Monday, on the Fourth Floor.

Boudoir Lamps of gilt carved wood; 10 inch fancy silk shade; special	$4.00
Mahogany Table Lamps, 18 inch silk shade, lined; silk fringe and galloon trimmed; formerly $6.50,	$4.75
Metal Floor Lamps, goose neck, in green or brass finish, ... at	$6.50
Floor Lamps of Black Japanese lacquer, with 22 inch silk shade and Japanese panels; formerly $24.00,	19.00

Floor Lamps, special at $12.50

In mahogany, old ivory or gilt with 26 inch silk shade.

Unusual Values in Women's Blouses

Arranged on the Second Floor

Smart Blouses of Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine, *Values up to $6.90* **at $3.85**

Satin Blouses Very new and effective tailored styles, *Exceptional value* **at $5.00**

Georgette Crepe Blouses, $6.90

Hand embroidered and beaded, *Values up to $11.50*

Special on the Main Floor:

Women's Net Blouses at $1.95

with frills and daintily embroidered effects,

Actual Value $2.95

In the Fancy Needlework Sections

There are numerous givable things priced very reasonably.

Imported Picture Frames, Very special ..... at	$5.95
Attractive Pillows, Of satin damask and velour tapestry, at	$3.95
Round Shirred Pillows, Made of fancy silk, ... at	$2.75
Silk Knitting Bags, Very special ..... at	$2.95

Cretonne Knitting Bags, 85c, 1.25

Three Christmas Suggestions in Hosiery

At Extremely Low Prices

Women's Silk Stockings

Silk tops and lisle soles; black or white;

at $1.00 pr.

Women's All Silk Stockings Extra quality, in black or white; pair	$1.35
Women's Silk Stockings Black or white with self or contrasting clocks; ..... pair	$1.39

Camisoles of Unusual Quality

Particular attention is directed to the very superior quality of the Washable Satin or Crepe de Chine in these exquisitely dainty Camisoles, made to our special order for Xmas gifts; the trimmings are of fine lace or hand embroidery in colors; may be had in Pink, Blue and White.

Regular Value $1.25 and $1.50. **A Xmas Special at .95**

NOTE: *All our Employees are enrolled for the Red Cross*

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Imported Taffeta Silk Petticoats
Of the quality used for fine Dress Wear; in the smartest colorings.
Value $10.00
Sale **6.95** Price

Special Lot of Silk Petticoats
Of excellent quality with deep tucked flounces in two-tone and solid colorings.
Actual Value $5.00
Special **3.95** Sale

An Event in Smart Coats

Surpassing in variety and value all previous offerings of the season.

A special new purchase at extraordinary concessions in price permits us to offer this collection of Women's Luxurious Winter Coats of Wool Velour and Broadcloth, all of the very newest cut, exquisitely tailored, with large convertible collars or richly fur-trimmed, as *illustrated*. Full Satin lined and warmly interlined.

If bought at market value, the prices would be $40.00 to $55.00

Our Special **29.50** Sale Price

NO C. O. D.'s. NO EXCHANGES. NO APPROVALS.

Our Entire Remaining Stock of

Women's High Cost Coats

To be Closed Out at 20% Off the Regular Prices.

Consisting of this season's smartest models in high-class Coatings trimmed with handsome furs.

Formerly $39.50 to $115.00

Now **31.50** to **92.00**

A Special Holiday Sale

Of

House Robes and Dressing Sacques

1/4 to 1/3 Under Regular Value

NOTE—Each dainty garment will be packed in an attractive, individual box, forming a graceful, practical gift.

No. 1—BEACON BLANKET WRAPPERS with Satin trimmings and girdle—in Tan, Copen., Pink, Blue, Lavender and Catawba. *Actual Value $4.00* — **2.95**

No. 2—BEACON BLANKET ROBES of Gilt-Edge Fabrics—fancy figured pattern; trimmed with Satin and Silk frogs; extra sweep. *Actual Value $6.00* — **4.75**

No. 3—CORDUROY ROBES — silk lined throughout—full back model with straight front; girdle of material; all colors; set-in sleeves and pockets are attractive features. *Actual Value $10.00* — **7.85**

No. 4—CORDUROY ROBES lined throughout with a fancy substantial material; deep shawl collar and pockets. *Actual Value $7.00* — **5.95**

No. 5—IMPORTED EMBROIDERED SILK MANDARIN COATS—interlined; in Copen., Pink, Rose and Black. *Actual Value $9.00* — **7.25**

No. 6—ALL WOOL ALBATROSS DRESSING SACQUE with hand feather-stitching and ribbon trimming; in Lavender, Light Blue, Pink and Copen. *Actual Value $5.00* — **3.95**

Furs Are the Choicest of Xmas Gifts

We feature for this week the season's smartest types in separate pieces or sets at the following remarkable Price Concessions:

Muffs				Neckpieces	
At 12.75	*Value $16.00*	HUDSON SEAL	At 20.00	*Value $25.00*
At 20.00	*Value $25.00*	HUDSON SEAL	At 58.00	*Value $65.00*
At 25.00	*Value $32.00*	SKUNK	At 29.50	*Value $37.00*
At 30.00	*Value $37.00*	BLACK LYNX	At 27.50	*Value $33.00*
At 14.00	*Value $18.00*	NUTRIA	At 14.00	*Value $18.00*
At 28.00	*Value $35.00*	BEAVER	At 28.00	*Value $35.00*
At 34.00	*Value $40.00*	MOLE	At 36.00	*Value $42.00*

Continuing Until Christmas

Our 20% Discount Sale

Furs of Superb Quality

In the season's most fashionable models—Coats, Opera Wraps, Stoles, Capes and Capelets, Sets and Separate Pieces, now at this remarkable discount, affording enormous savings on each garment.

SKUNK SCARFS AND STOLES	48.00	to	165.00
BLACK LYNX SCARFS AND STOLES	55.00	to	115.00
MOLE SCARFS, CAPES, STOLES	48.00	to	185.00
HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFF			165.00
HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPE			500.00
HUDSON BAY SABLE STOLE			625.00
CROSS FOX SETS	175.00	to	265.00
NATURAL BLUE FOX SET			450.00
SILVER FOX SETS			1,400.00
RUSSIAN SABLE SETS	1,000.00	to	1,200.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS	240.00	to	695.00
BABY CARACUL COAT			500.00
MOLESKIN COATS	650.00	to	850.00
MINK WRAP (dark skins)			1,535.00
KOLINSKY COAT			1,575.00

The Xmas 'Kerchief

1/4 to 1/3 Under Regular Value

Men's Initials

Pure Irish Linen with block initial. Doz. **3.00**

Assorted Colored Block Initial on fine linen; rolled hem. Doz. **4.50**

Superior quality Linen Handkerchiefs with block letter and cord edge. Doz. **6.00**

Women's Initials

Hand Embroidered Block Letter on Irish Linen. Doz. **3.00**

Appenzel Floral Embroidered Corner with block letter on sheer linen. Doz **4.50**

Embroidered Handkerchiefs—an unusually large and attractive assortment of Pure Irish Linen, daintily embroidered.

Special at .25, .50 and .75 each

20% Discount on American, French and Philippine Lingerie

Dainty Gift Suggestions of the very finest qualities—there are also a number of new designs specially selected for Holiday buying.

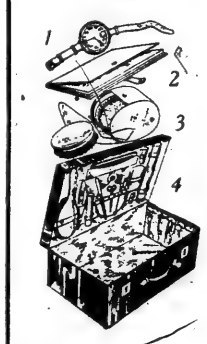
French Underwear		
NIGHT GOWNS	2.95 to 85.00	20% Off
ENVELOPE CHEMISES	2.95 to 13.50	
CHEMISES	2.25 to 21.00	
SKIRTS	3.50 to 75.00	
Philippine Underwear		
NIGHT GOWNS	1.95 to 13.50	20% Off
CHEMISES	2.75 to 7.50	
ENVELOPE CHEMISES	3.95 to 8.95	
DRAWERS	1.95 to 5.00	
American Underwear		
NIGHT GOWNS	.95 to 15.00	20% Off
ENVELOPE CHEMISES	.95 to 10.00	
CHEMISES	1.50 to 3.00	
CORSET COVERS	.50 to 3.00	
SKIRTS	1.00 to 25.00	

The Useful and Smart

in

Leather Goods and Novelties

Featuring an assortment of articles most reasonable in price and especially desirable for gifts.



No. 1—Soldiers' Wrist Watch **10.50**

No. 2—Leather Case Writing Tablet **4.50**

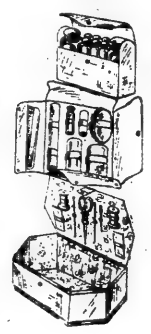
No. 3—Military Brushes **4.50**

No. 4—Fitted Limousine Case **28.00**

No. 5—Leather Medicine Case **2.25**

No. 6—Leather Toilet Roll **6.50**

No. 7—Leather-trimmed Wicker Work Box **5.00**



Continuing the Sale

of

Fashionable Blouses

Especially selected as being most appropriate for Christmas Gifts. The new striped Silks and colored embroidered Georgettes are unusually smart and the values are truly extraordinary.

GROUP I—Blouses of Crepe de Chine and Georgette, tucked and hemstitched; also fancy striped silks in Tailleur models. *Value $7.00* — **5.00**

GROUP II—Blouses of Washable Satin and Crepe de Chine; high or low collars; Wool Fibre Silks, in Tailleur models; also Georgettes in White and Flesh, with embroidery and hemstitching. *Value $5.50* — **3.95**

Brushed

Wool Sets

Sizes 2 to 6 years

(As illustrated) Four-piece set of brushed wool, comprising sweater, cap, leggings and mittens in assorted colors; very warm and practical for playtimes—a splendid Xmas gift. *Value $8.00* **6.95**

CHILDREN'S ALL-WOOL SWEATERS, "Slip-on" style and button front; Copen, Rose, Tan and Green. Sizes 2 to 6 years. *Value $2.00* **1.65**

Novelty Handkerchiefs

A varied assortment of unusual color effects, some daintily embroidered—also a special lot of pure White Irish Linen.

Value .15 to .25

Sale **.12½** Price

Specials in

Silk Lingerie

ENVELOPE CHEMISES of Crepe de Chine, with bodice top of Georgette and lace; lace edge on bottom. *Value $2.50* — **1.95**

GOWNS of Crepe de Chine, with bodice top of lace insertion and dainty rosettes of ribbon. *Value $6.50* — **5.00**

NOTE—Individually boxed for Presentation.

Gift Suggestions in Men's Wear

STRICTLY HIGH GRADE CRAVATS—the kind that men buy—mostly from the very finest English hand-loomed Spitalfields Silk squares. *Actual Value $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00* — **1.85**

Blanket Robes
Splendid quality, attractive patterns, finely made.
Value $8.50
6.95

Silk Mufflers
Knitted Mufflers in assorted colorings; 12x60; fringed ends.
Value $7.50 and $8.50
3.75

Silk Hose
High grade Silk sox; plain or hand-embroidered clox.
Value $2.25 and $2.50 pr.
1.75

Very Special

Crepe de Chines

An assortment of dainty, new Blouses of excellent quality crepe in White, Flesh and Pastel shades, including those trimmed with satin. A delightful gift.

Value $4.00

Special **2.85** Sale

Dainty

Chiffon Scarfs

Boxed for Xmas Gifts

An assortment of handsome scarfs for evening wear, showing floral designs in pastel colorings on white grounds.

Value $4.50

Special **3.00** Sale

Jackets

Of soft knitted Wool

Sale Price **1.95**

Underwear

WOMEN'S KNIT COMBINATIONS of light weight fine ribbed Lisle in a most comfortable, perfect-fitting model, with tight or wide lace-trimmed knee. All sizes. *Value $1.00* Special at **.68**

COTTON UNION SUITS of extra fine Cotton, in knee or ankle length. Regular size. **1.35** Extra Size **1.65**

Glove Silk Underwear

CAMISOLES of extra quality glove silk in Pink or White; beautifully trimmed with lace inserts, edging and shoulder straps; all sizes. *Actual Value $2.50* — **1.50**

VESTS OF GLOVE SILK; dependable quality in Pink or White; tailored finish; reinforced. *Actual Value $2.00* — **1.75**

Women's

Silk Hosiery

A special selection of styles most suitable for gifts, and offering extraordinary price concessions. Attractively boxed in 1-3-6 pr. lots.

SPECIAL I.
Pure Thread Colored Silk of excellent quality and weight, with strongly reinforced Cotton Tops and Soles; in White and 15 fashionable boot, dress and hat shades. *Regular Value $1.35 pr.* — 1 Pair, 1.18; 3 Prs. at 1.15; 6 Prs. at 1.12

SPECIAL II.
Fibre and Silk Mixed, excellent wearing quality; Cotton Tops and Soles, in Black, White and eight smart shades. — 1 Pair, .85; 3 Prs. at .82; 6 Prs. at .80

SPECIAL III.
Very superior quality Colored Silk, lustrous, strongly reinforced Silk Soles and Tops; in 26 most wanted shoe and gown shades. *Regular Value $1.75 pr.* — 1 Pair, 1.50; 3 Prs. at 1.45; 6 Prs. at 1.40

Elaborate Silk Hosiery

Greatly Reduced

White Silk Hosiery of exquisite quality with instepa richly self-embroidered. *Reduced from $2.75* — **1.75**

Little Girls, and those wishing to make little girls happy, are invited to visit our

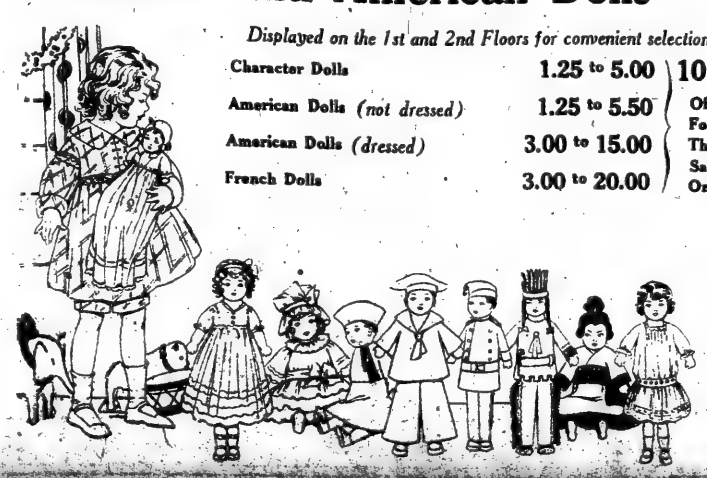
Christmas Exhibition and Sale

of

French and American Dolls

Displayed on the 1st and 2nd Floors for convenient selection

Character Dolls	1.25 to 5.00	10% Off For This Sale Only
American Dolls *(not dressed)*	1.25 to 5.50	
American Dolls *(dressed)*	3.00 to 15.00	
French Dolls	3.00 to 20.00	



Xmas Sale

of

Quality Umbrellas

Only the finer grades for Men and Women

Practically a whole and complete line of strictly high-grade umbrellas are represented in the one large showing. Only the most serviceable silks used. Best frames. Steel or wood shanks. Finest of neatly trimmed handles or English natural woods. Also leather strap stub handles among those for Women.

Actual Value $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00

While **5.95** stock lasts

Women's Fine Gloves

In

Gay Xmas Boxes

1, 3 and 6 pr. lots

1/4 to 1/3 Below Regular Value

SPECIAL I.
Women's one-clasp Glace Walking Glove, in White, Tan and Grey; splendid quality, with P. X. M. seams and spear back. One of this season's smartest styles for street wear. *Value $2.25* — 1 Pair, 2.00; 3 Prs. at 1.95; 6 Prs. at 1.90

SPECIAL II.
For Women—famous 2-clasp "Regis" Glace, soft, pliable and beautifully sewn; Paris Point embroidery. White only. *Value $2.00 pair* — 1 Pair, 1.48; 3 Prs. at 1.45; 6 Prs. at 1.42

SPECIAL III.
Women's Grey Suede—an exquisite Glove for Street and Afternoon wear; 2-clasp with handsomely embroidered backs; exceptionally soft and perfect fitting. *Value $3.00* — 1 Pair, 2.50; 3 Prs. at 2.45; 6 Prs. at 2.40

SPECIAL IV.
Women's Evening Gloves—16-button White Glace of beautiful quality, soft and elastic at top. Finished with Pearl Buttons. *Value $5.00* — 1 Pair, 3.85; 3 Prs. at 3.80; 6 Prs. at 3.75

BLAME IMO SIGNALS FOR HALIFAX CRASH

First Officer of the Mont Blanc Declares the Relief Steamer Was in the Wrong.

PILOT AGREES WITH HIM

Also Asserts That Outgoing Vessel Was Making the Limit of Speed Allowed in Harbor.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 15.—Jean Baptiste Glockin, first officer of the munitions ship Mont Blanc, testifying today at the resumption of the Government inquiry to determine responsibility for the collision between that vessel and the Belgian relief ship Imo, which caused the Halifax disaster, declared that the signals given by the relief ship just before the collision were contrary to the rules of navigation.

Testifying that the munitions ship had followed the rules throughout the whole happening, he said he was surprised at the signals given by the Imo, while the two vessels were heading toward each other in the narrows of Halifax Harbor. The witness said he believed the Imo changed her course between her first and her last signal, but was not positive about it.

Francis McKay, the pilot of the Mont Blanc, testified he boarded the ship the day before the disaster and brought her up the next morning to Bedford Basin. When the Imo first came into his view her bows were showing foam, he said, and she appeared to be making the limit of speed for that part of the harbor—five knots. The pilot described the signalings that passed between the two steamers, and said that his object was to get them in parallel positions.

The Imo suddenly blew two blasts when she seemed to be twisting to starboard, and five seconds later he saw the Imo throw a wake out from the starboard quarter of the propeller and she turned quickly to starboard. She was still coming at good speed, and there was nothing left for the Mont Blanc but to go full speed astern. The Mont Blanc had been traveling at half speed, then at full speed to clear the ferryboats, and then slow again.

"The Imo," said McKay, "was coming pretty fast and simply twisted into and struck the Mont Blanc," adding that he reckoned the vessel was then making seven knots. He said that the Mont Blanc could not have kept on as she was going, and that if he had ported his helm she would have gone ashore. Therefore he ordered the helm hard-a-starboard. The pilot said that after the collision he ordered full speed ahead in the hope that the rush of water through the hole made by the impact would fill her, but he noticed no response to his order.

Having twice piloted the Imo out of the harbor during the Summer, McKay testified he found her "a fairly handy ship," with plenty of power, and that she steered well. The witness said that he knew Pilot Hayes, who was killed aboard the Imo, as experienced and competent, and he did not believe Hayes responsible for the order given on the vessel.

There will be no Dominion election in Halifax on Dec. 17 for the two seats in the House of Commons. Polling in Halifax will be held on Jan. 28, the same date as polling in the Yukon.

FUND FOR HALIFAX BLIND.

$500,000 Asked for Those Who Lost Their Sight in the Explosion.

A campaign has been started for $500,000 to relieve and house the 500 persons blinded by flying glass in the Halifax explosion. The campaign is under the direction of Sir C. Frederick Fraser, Superintendent of the School for the Blind at Halifax. The following telegram was received yesterday by William J. Hartford, editor of the Writers' Press Association, from Sir Fraser:

"The disastrous explosion at Halifax on Dec. 6 has resulted in the blindness of 500 men, women, and children. Can you organize a campaign for the Halifax blind relief work, which needs four buildings and the immediate help of $500,000? A Blind Relief Committee has been organized here. Subscriptions may be sent direct or through the newspapers to Sir C. Frederick Fraser, School for the Blind, Halifax, N. S."

Contributions through various channels to the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross for Halifax Relief amounted yesterday to $2,900.75, making a total of $40,475.90. Contributions are received by the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, at 789 Fifth Avenue, or by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the chapter, at 52 William Street.

The New York Evening Post received $865.45 yesterday, bringing the total of its fund for Halifax relief to $4,006.45. The following contributions were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES: Charlotte R. Sackett, $25; Ellis Wainwright, $25; "In Commemoration of Dec. 8, 1807," $10.

HIT BY BLACKLIST RULE.

Business Men Appeal for Supplies Formerly Obtained from These Firms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Publication of the War Trade Board's blacklist has resulted in the receipt by that organization and the State Department of hundreds of appeals from American business men for assistance in obtaining essential supplies which formerly came from firms now included in this list. This condition had been foreseen, and plans had been made to recommend or assist in the establishing of substitute sources.

In some cases the Government itself has felt the influence of the blacklist. Shipments of nitrates and metal ores from Central and South America to be used in munitions manufacturing in this country have been found to be somewhat dependent upon supplies of certain goods heretofore obtainable only from one of the suspected firms. The mining companies have informed the purchasers in this country that unless a steady supply of electrical equipment, drilling machinery, explosives, &c., is assured from a substitute firm, the operation of the mines will have to be curtailed.

TO DIRECT AID TO ITALY.

Our Permanent Red Cross Commission on Its Way to Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Robert P. Perkins of New York, recently appointed Red Cross Commissioner to Italy, is on his way to that country with other members of the commission. Those serving with him are Chester H. Aldrich, James Byrne, Dr. Joseph Collins, Ernesto Fabbri, Samuel L. Fuller, and Guy Lowell of New York; Thomas S. Robinson of Youngstown, Ohio; Professor D. L. Witmer of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Sigourney W. Day of Wynnewood, Penn.

Mr. Perkins is President of the Bigelow Hartford Carpet Company. Mr. Byrne is a member of the law firm of Byrne, Cutcheon & Taylor. Professor Witmer is a psychologist and director of the psychological laboratory and clinic of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lowell is an architect of New York City and Boston. Mr. Aldrich is a member of the firm of Delano & Aldrich, architects, of New York. Dr. Collins is a neurologist and author of several books on the nervous system. Mr. Fuller is a member of the firm of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., bankers, and Mr. Fabbri is a member of a well-known family of bankers of that name. Mr. Robinson is a business man and banker. The Rev. Mr. Day, a priest of the Catholic Church, was formerly the head of the Newman School at Hackensack.

The commission, under Mr. Perkins's direction, will take over the preliminary relief work in Italy which, thus far, has been under the direction of Major Murphy, Red Cross Commissioner for Europe. The Red Cross War Council has just appropriated an additional $250,000 to meet Italian relief emergencies pending the arrival of the permanent commission at its destination. Previously, a total of $1,000,000 had been appropriated following the crisis brought about by the Teutonic successes in Italy, which involved the destruction of a large number of military hospitals.

Major Murphy cabled to the Chairman of the Red Cross War Council a few days ago that it had been necessary to place contracts which would use up practically the entire amount of money at his disposal. He requested the additional $250,000 appropriation as a proper safeguard.

WANT LA GUARDIA OUSTED.

Pro-Germans Base Demands on Congressman's Joining the Colors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Petitions demanding that the House of Representatives shall declare the seat of Fiorello H. La Guardia of the Fourteenth New York District vacant have not been formally placed before the House. Speaker Clark said today that the letters and petitions had been sent to him personally, and that he had not referred them to any committee. Some of the petitions insist that Mr. La Guardia shall be continued on the rolls, while others, emanating from pro-German sources, request that he be unseated.

Mr. Clark explained that he had not taken any official action because the salary of Mr. La Guardia as a member of the House of Representatives had been suspended, and therefore there was no violation of the law as set up by the petitions, namely, that the New York Congressman, who had joined the military service, was drawing two Federal salaries.

The same course was taken in the case of Representative Victor Heintz of Cincinnati, who also left Congress to enter the service.

Speaker Clark said today that the issue would probably be decided soon through the action of David Baumgartner of Cincinnati, who at the last election received 1,000 votes as a candidate for Heintz's office, although no election had been called for in the district. Mr. Baumgartner recently notified Speaker Clark that he would demand Mr. Heintz's seat if the Supreme Court of Ohio, now considering the case, should decide that the election was valid. Mr. Clark said that the fight which Mr. Baumgartner proposed to make would force the House to decide whether vacancies actually existed in the two districts in question.

TO TEST ELECTION OFFICERS

Civil Service Reformer Asks for Extension of Merit System.

Civil service selection of election officials was advocated in a letter sent yesterday to Governor Whitman by George T. Keyes, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association.

"The election law provides that the Board of Elections of New York City shall exercise the function of examining candidates for these places," Mr. Keyes said. "So long as the conduct of the examinations of local election officers is left in the hands of the Board of Elections it will be difficult to eliminate fraudulent and improper practices and impossible to eradicate organization importunity. There will always be the tendency either to make the questions so simple as to afford no real test of the candidates' knowledge of the duties which they are to perform or to make the rating of the papers a farce.

"The present system produces stupid and inefficient clerks and involves no searching investigation with respect to their character. The remedy for this atrocious situation lies in an amendment to the election law transferring from the Board of Elections of the City of New York to the Municipal Civil Service Commission the functions of examining the candidates for poll clerk, ballot clerk, and election officials."

XMAS STOCKINGS WAITING.

Volunteers Urged to Fill Them for Poor Boys and Girls.

The Relief Bureau of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has this year, as in former years, a supply of red Christmas stockings, each one tagged with the name and age of a small boy or girl who will have but little or no Christmas unless some one volunteers to fill a stocking for him. In its appeal the association says:

"These stockings will be sent promptly to any one who offers to fill and return them to us for Christmas Day; and we will gladly tell the filler later about the happiness carried to the little boy or girl by the Christmas stocking. Replies to this communication should be sent to William H. Matthews, Director of the Family Welfare Department, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City."

FRANÇOIS Inc.

589 Fifth Av., at 48th St.

Will show for the coming week

Suitable for

Christmas Gifts

Exclusive Rich Furs

Imported Beaded Bags

Ostrich Feather Fans

For Opera and Theatre Wear

BALANCE OF

WINTER HATS

Reduced to 5.00 8.00 10.00

Exceptional Values—

Originally sold for $25 to $40

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Stylish Comfort Gowns

at special prices, offer exceptional values

TEA GOWNS

Of satin combined with lace and Georgette crepe . . $35.00

Two-piece model, consisting of charmeuse slip, with lace-trimmed chiffon coat $38.00

BOUDOIR COATS

Of chiffon velvet, lined with silk and trimmed with swansdown, at $55.00

Of charmeuse, trimmed with lace 24.00

Of corduroy, lined with flowered mull and trimmed with moufflon, at $9.85

NEGLIGEES

Of messaline, embroidered; slip-on model . . . $12.00

Of corduroy, lined with flowered mull 5.00

Also

Blanket Robes, trimmed with satin ribbon . . . 4.50

(Third Floor)

Furs at Special Prices

should attract the attention of everyone who is in search of a really desirable Christmas gift. Among the exceptional values offered are

FUR GARMENTS

Hudson Seal Coats	$125.00
Natural Nutria Coats	95.00
Fur Motor Coats	95.00
Fur-lined Motor Coats	85.00

	FUR MUFFS	NECK FURS
Nutria	$11.00	$8.75
Natural Raccoon	12.75	9.75
Pointed Fox	50.00	45.00
Black Fox	21.00	28.00
Black Lynx	25.00	22.50
Skunk	28.00	22.50
Wolf	25.00	18.00

Also

Cape Coatees of Hudson Seal or Nutria . . . $135.00

Capelets of Hudson Seal or Nutria 85.00

High-cost Fur Garments, Muffs and Neck Furs at considerably reduced prices.

(Fur Department, Third Floor)

Another Monday Sale of Women's Marvex Gloves

(glace kidskin, in black or white)

will afford an excellent opportunity for buying worth-while holiday gifts at special prices.

Marvex Gloves, short length, per pair $2.15

Marvex Gloves, Mousquetaire, sixteen-button length . . per pair $3.85

Decorative Table Linens

will be offered to-morrow and Tuesday at exceptionally low prices.

Madeira Hand-embroidered Linens:

Luncheon Sets (13 pieces) per set . . . $5.00, 5.75, 7.75

Centerpieces, each 2.75, 3.50, 4.25

Tumbler Doylies, per dozen 2.40, 2.75

Tea Napkins . . per dozen 6.00

French Hand-made Centerpieces and Doylies of fine quality, ornamented with filet lace and broderie Anglaise:

Centerpieces . . . each $8.00

Doylies . . each $1.25 & 2.25

Fine Hand-crocheted Luncheon Sets (25 pieces) . . . per set $7.50

Also

Linen Damask Table Cloths each . $2.50, 3.90, 4.50 & 6.00

Linen Damask Table Napkins per dozen . $3.75, 4.50, 5.50 & 7.75

In the regular stock will be found many beautiful originations in decorative table linens of the costlier qualities.

(Fourth Floor)

On Sale on the Sixth Floor

offering practical gift suggestions, are

Semi-made Dresses of navy blue serge, special at . . . $12.50 & 13.75

Semi-made Skirts of broadcloth, in black and navy blue:

Plain $7.85

With silk embroidery . . . 8.75

(Sizes for Women and Misses)

A Quantity of Dress, Suit, Coat & Skirt Lengths

cut from this season's wanted woolen materials, in the popular colors, are on sale in the Wool Dress Goods Department, on the First Floor,

at prices that make buying an economy.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS

have been made in the prices of a large number of articles especially appropriate for Christmas gifts. Included are selections of

Silverware, Novelty Jewelry, Fancy Hand Bags and Stationery, Imported Novelties (Fancy Needlework Department), Women's Fancy Shoes and Men's Slippers.

SPECIAL VALUES are also offered in Toilet Articles, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Men's Furnishings.

Women's and Misses' Sweaters, Etc.,

at prices to warrant active selling.

Slip-over Sweaters of brushed wool, $7.2[illegible]

Skating Sets (cap and scarf) of brushed wool . . . . . per set $1.95

Japanese Silk Quilted Vests, with sleeves, at $2.45

The newest and most attractive styles in American-made Silk Sweaters are shown at prices ranging from $27.50 to 75.00

(Third Floor)

The Lace Draperies Department

(Fourth Floor)

A Special Monday Offering

will consist of

French Filet Lace Window Panels

(hand-made)

at $9.00, 12.50, 13.50 upward to 33.00

these prices representing remarkable values.

A New Selection of Solid Mahogany Art Furniture

attractively priced for to-morrow, comprises

Tea Wagons (four-wheel model) $15.00

Occasional Tables (Chippendale model) at $12.50

Folding Tea Tables . . . 6.75

Ash Trays (for table use) . 2.00

Smoking Stands . . . 1.90

(Fourth Floor)

Many patrons will find the Madison Avenue Entrance most convenient

HERO LAND BRINGS PROFIT OF $400,000

Receipts for Nineteen Days of Big Bazaar Reach Total of Nearly $600,000.

100 COMMITTEES TO SHARE

Total Attendance Placed at 250,000 —Goods Worth $100,000 Sold at Auction at Close.

Hero Land, the big war benefit that has been held at the Grand Central Palace for the last nineteen days, closed last night. Its total receipts were said to be between $570,000 and $600,000, of which $400,000 was profit. The expenses were estimated at between $150,000 and $175,000.

The Allied Bazaar, held in June of 1916 at the Grand Central Palace, had profits of $485,000, with expenses of $134,000. John Moffatt, Chairman of the Management Committee of Hero Land, occupied a like position for the Allied Bazaar.

Out of the total receipts from Hero Land will first be paid $60,000 to sixty committees which underwrote the expenses of the bazaar. The other expenses will then be paid. The estimated $400,000 profit will be divided among 100 organizations participating in the bazaar. The Guaranty Trust Company has handled the funds of Hero Land.

An advertisement published by the Hero Land management on Nov. 22 said that "it is confidently expected that the profits of the participating committees in Hero Land will exceed $1,000,000.

Mr. Moffatt issued the following statement last night:

"Hero Land has proved to be a gigantic success in spite of the many obstacles which faced it on the opening day. Among these obstacles was the general hostility to bazaars caused by the fiasco of the Army and Navy Bazaar. During the finishing week the Hero Land Bazaar was greatly handicapped by the snowy weather. In addition to these drawbacks Hero Land had to appeal to a public drained by two Liberty Loan campaigns, a campaign that was on at the same time for $5,000,000 for Jewish war relief, and a large number of lesser money campaigns.

"But, in spite of all these obstacles, it is estimated that the sum of about $400,000, after the payment of all of Hero Land's expenses, has been raised for the participating committees. This, we think, will be recognized by every one as an enormous success, in these hard and trying times. The average daily attendance at Hero Land was about 12,000 persons, which means that a total of a quarter of a million person visited the bazaar during the nineteen days it was open.

Hundred Committees Take Part.

"Inasmuch as about 100 committees took part in Hero Land, and as settlement is to be made with each of them, it will probably require several weeks for Charles H. Sabin, Treasurer of Hero Land, and Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., auditors, to prepare the detailed, audited statement. Just as soon as such a statement is prepared, it will be made public to the press and will be available for those who desire to see it."

A large crowd filled Hero Land last night. Joseph P. Day and his staff of auctioneers sold the contents of the booths. The merchandise, which was sold was valued at $100,000.

The program of the final day included a concert in the afternoon by the United States Naval Reserve Band from Newport, R. I., an exhibition by the Junior Police Battalion, a concert by the Twenty-fifth Precinct Military Band and by the Thirty-ninth Precinct Orchestra. In the evening, the New York Scottish Highlanders' Pipers' Band and the Hero Land Orchestra Band gave a concert. There were also dancing and vaudeville. It was "All Allies Day."

The Stage Women's War Relief announced that it had cleared $7,293.83 in the nineteen days of the bazaar. The receipts for Halifax Day at this booth amounted to $417. The activities of the booth were brought to a close by Julia Dean, Chrystal Herne, Adele Ritchie, Florence Nash, Virginia Warren and Billie Burke. A final parade was given with Elsie Janis playing a hand organ carried by Eugene O'Brien and followed by Holbrook Blinn and Madame Josephine Jacoby.

The National League for Women's Service announced last night that a number of the features of Hero Land would remain in Grand Central Palace for the Soldiers and Sailors' Christmas Carnival, which will open next Saturday. In addition to the trenches there will be a new French exhibit, together with special motion pictures just brought from France. The League for Women's Service will have the aid of the Jewish Board of Welfare Work, the National Service Commission, the Y. M. C. A., the New York Diocesan Council of the National Catholic War Council, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Patriotic Service League.

BIG BRITISH BANKS MERGE.

Three Institutions, with Deposits of $850,000,000, Amalgamate.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The latest in the series of amalgamations of prominent British banks is the fusion of the National Provincial Bank of England and the Union of London and Smiths Bank. Financial editors of the morning newspapers describe the amalgamation as a development of exceptional importance and the greatest event of its kind in the history of banking in Great Britain, both in point of size and consequence. The bank's new title will be the National Provincial and Union Bank, and it will have total deposits of about £170,000,000.

The National Provincial Bank was established in 1833, and on Jan. 1, 1917, its subscribed capital was £15,900,000, paid-up capital, £5,000,000, and reserve fund £2,000,000. The Union of London and Smiths Bank was established in 1839. At the beginning of the year its subscribed capital was £22,364,100, paid-up capital £5,584,736, and reserve fund £1,150,000.

DEMAND BY CITIZEN LAWSON

Wants Administration, Congress, and War Profits Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Telegrams signed "Thomas Lawson, Citizen," reached Senators today, couched in rather cryptic language, the purport of which was a demand for an investigation into the war appropriations by Congress and expenditures by the Government. Vaguely, the telegram called on Congress to "publicly expose contracts of committeemen and other amateur officials," saying that if Congress failed to do it the public would emphatically demand it." The text of the telegram reads:

"American people want and if do not get will emphatically demand open Congressional court to probe, expose contracts committeemen other amateur officials cost burden profit. Country's impression growing third to half Government funds profit. To camouflage our front well, fake your back."

"THOMAS LAWSON, CITIZEN."

SCOTCH WOOL SOCKS

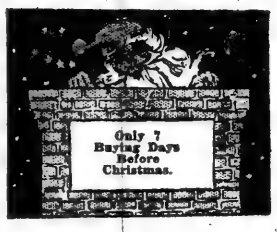
Medium Weight in Gray, White, Oxford, Heathers, Brown, Green & Black $1.25 Pair

Heavy Weight in White, Heathers, Brown, Gray, Black, Green and White with colored Clocks $1.50 Pair

Ranch Golf Hose, Fancy Jacquet tops, $3.50 Pair

Tennis, Golf and Resort Equipment.

Stewart Sporting Sales Co., 625 FIFTH AVE., at 20th St.



HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

Gifts Practical, Gifts Fanciful, Gifts for All the Family

(Our Cash-Buying Policy Lowers Selling Prices and Insures Large Assortments)

Following for Both MONDAY and TUESDAY:—

Snappy Blouses for Holiday Gifts

5.90 Our reg. $6.85 to $7.97

The 5.90 Kinds

are of fine Georgette—those of white and flesh show daintiest tucks, lace and net ruffles, while darker shades, such as navy, brown, taupe and green, are smartly tailored with just a bit of color here and there or vestees in contrast that are really chic.

3.68 Worth $5.00

The 3.68 Kinds

are of satin or crepe de chine, in white or flesh—Venise lace trim'd revers add a smart trimming touch—tuckings, ties and rolling collars are other winning features.

EVERY DAY

New arrivals in the popular 1.85 assortment.

A real $2.00 value.

The American Red Cross

have asked us to announce the

RED CROSS MEETING, HIPPODROME, TO-NIGHT

Speakers—Otto H. Kahn, William Howard Taft, Henry J. Allen, of Kansas; Henry P. Davison, Lieutenant Perigord, of France.

Songs by John McCormack

Seats Free. No Collection. Apply Hippodrome box office after 2:30 P. M. First come, first served.

You may join the Red Cross at our Red Cross Booth, Main Floor.

Red Ticket Lots

Women's Dress and Tailored Suits

"Red Tickets" mean radical price cuts. These Suits are new and in smartest styles.

Chiffon Velvets, Velveteens, Novelty Velours, Broadcloths, Velour Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Poplins and Serges.

Chiffon Velvets	Were $125.00	77.00
Fine Velours	Were $79.50	48.50
Broadcloth and Velours	Were $55.00 and $69.50	28.50
Velveteens, Poiret Twills and Broadcloths	Were $49.50	28.50
Of other fabrics	Were $39.75	22.50
	Were $24.00 and $27.75	12.50

Exceedingly smart models—ripple back, hip, finger or knee length Coats—splendidly tailored on perfectly plain lines or showing collars and bandings of Flying Squirrel, Near Seal and Hudson Seal, Nutria, Muskrat, Mouffion, Skunk, Opossum—the plainer suits have top collars of velvet.

Sizes for WOMEN and MISSES.

Appreciable Gifts

Women's Crepe Meteor Dresses

New blue, plum, taupe, brown, navy and black—self color Georgette crepe—hand embroidered vestee and collar—skirt gracefully draped on side—deep belt forming side yoke—strap effect front—sizes 36 to 46.

Our reg. $26.75 ..... 21.50

For a Miss

Georgette Dresses over silk linings—smart trimming accessory of wood beads in colors to match that of the dress—new blue, beige, pearl, gray, rose.

Our reg. $24.50—Monday and Tuesday 19.74

Beautiful Rugs

Truly, These Make Gifts to Be Cherished

Silky Mohair Rugs—Richest decorative colors—rose, various browns, shades of green and other colors.

18x36 inch	2.47
24x48 inch	4.94
27x54 inch	5.94
30x60 inch	7.47
36x72 inch	9.97

25% Less Than Last Year's Prices.

Also, Monday and Tuesday—

Seamless Velvet Rugs—newest designs and colorings—9x12 ft.—value $30.00...Special 25.00

Finest Grade Axminsters—picked yarns—most artistic—medallions and small carpet effects—9x12 feet 34.94

Seamless Velvet Rugs—7.6x9 ft.—very durable....Special 19.94

Finest Quality Kirman Wilton Rugs—fringed—Chinese and other Oriental effects—9x12 ft.—value $80.00 ..... 62.75

If She Sews, Why Not a Length of

FLANNEL?

These Are Specially Priced, Too.

Embroidered Flannel

Our reg. 77 ..... .64

Hemstitched or scalloped—large assortment of new designs—

Robe Cloth

Special ..... .41

Imported cotton—eiderdown finish—large variety of two-toned jacquard designs—

Shirting Flannel

Our reg. $1.57 and $1.77....1.44

Silk and wool—variety of striped patterns for negligees, pajamas, etc.

Flannel Remnants

SPECIAL PRICES

Silk embroidered or plain—white and colored—also Scotch and wool, and cotton eiderdowns.

The Gift Practical Dress Goods

All-Wool Broadcloths

48 and 50 inches—sponged and shrunk—fine assortment of colors, including navy blue and black. **For Monday and Tuesday, Special..... 2.00**

French Serges

All wool—48 to 50 inch—navy and black..... 1.68

48-inch Stripes and Plaids

All wool, French serge weave—brown, green and navy grounds with contrasting color combinations—our reg. $1.88. 1.44

Novelty Stripes and Plaids

Cheviot and storm serge weaves—sport or street wear—our reg. $2.84..... 2.00

All-Wool Challis

Dots, stripes, buds and florals on light and dark grounds.... .75

Embroidered Woolens

40 and 50 inch—French serges, prunellas and poplins—gold and silver thread embroideries on effective grounds.....2.97

Decorative Linens *For Holiday Fixing and Giving*

Renaissance Tea Cloths

68-inch—elaborate designs—many with embroidered centres—our reg. $3.95.....2.95

Buffet Scarfs

Variety of pretty designs—imitation cluny or filet lace trimmed—our reg. $1.95..1.45

Madeira Hand Emb'd Centre Pieces

Pure linen in a number of effective designs, showing fancy scalloping and eyelets.....1.75

Linen Dresser Sets

Scalloped and embroidered runner and pin cushion—cushion daintily run with pink, blue or white ribbon—set complete—in box....2.75

Christmas 'Kerchiefs

That he or she will like—plain white or fancy borders and colored embroidery.

To Give Her

Linen Handkerchiefs
Plain or wreath initial—half dozen in box.. .94 and 1.14

Linen Handkerchiefs
Plain or wreath initial—hand or machine embroidered—ea. .24

Linen Handkerchiefs
Daintily embroidered—or edging of Venise and Val. laces—.47-.77-.96-1.47-1.96 ea.

Silk Handkerchiefs
Crepe de chine—white with colored embroidery or plain—colors—trimmed with lace—each .24

Boxed Handkerchiefs
Some linen—emb'd corners—Boxes of six—1.96—2.47—2.96

For the Children

Initialled Handkerchiefs
Boxes of three..... .24

To Give Him

Initial Handkerchiefs
Corded borders—Box of six..... .78

Initial Handkerchiefs
Soft finish—Box of six..... .64

Linen Initial Handkerchiefs
Box of six.....1.17

Linen Initial Handkerchiefs
.24 and .47 each

Silk Handkerchiefs
.47 to 1.23 each

Initialed Silk Handkerchiefs
.47—.78—.96 each

Silk Handkerchiefs
Colored borders— .45 each

Khaki Handkerchiefs
Silk
1.24—1.57—1.74—2.47 ea.
Cotton
Boxes of six—.85—.87—.94—1.24

Boys' Silk Handkerchiefs
Colored borders or initials—each ..... .24

One of These Perhaps for the Man on Your Gift List

Silk Shirts

Bengalines and satins—of finest quality—colored stripes in immense variety of colorings—every seam silk sewn—all sizes 5.85

(Finer to 8.94)

Silk Striped Shirts

Of closely woven cloth in a variety of patterns on white—soft cuffs.....Special 1.35

Silk Neckwear

Of fine silk, satin or taffeta, in unusual assortments—varied to suit the most critical tastes..... Special .87

Fine Domet Night Shirts

With silk frogs and trimmings—military collar—wide and long—all sizes....Special 1.35

Smoking Jackets

Of double-faced cloth in interesting greens, browns, grays and various mixtures—all sizes—special.....5.00

Bath Robes

Of heavy blanket cloth in various jacquard and other designs—cord girdle—all sizes—special 3.30

Khaki Sweaters

Wool mixed—fine cardigan stitch—collar buttons to neck—two pockets—all sizes—warm and durable—Spec. 3.66

Army Sweaters

In varied styles—4.95 and 6.95

Sweater Coats—with or without collars—excellent quality.....3.48 to 6.74

Mufflers

For soldiers—of khaki wool—wide and warm...Special 1.68

Silk Striped Mufflers

(Boxed)..... .97
Others, 1.48.. 1.74.. 2.48 and 4.95.

Cardigan Jackets

All worsted—black—two pockets—size 36.....5.00
.50 rise on each larger size.

Did You Think of a HOUSE FROCK As a Gift?

If not here are suggestions worth while, for these are advance Spring models, with distinctive touches that make them practical for afternoon wear as well:—

At 1.97

House Frocks—One-piece models—of percale—in fancy stripes—grey, blue, pink—yoke models—pleated—with belt—contrast collars—sizes 36 to 46.

At 2.24

Gingham and Chambray house frocks—plain or two-toned stripes and plain colors—new sailor collar of pique—bias tabs of self or contrast stripe collar, belts and cuffs—all sizes.

At 2.74

Good looking models of fine gingham in fancy stripes and plaids—hemstitched vest effect, contrast collar, belt and large pearl buttons—collars of pique and chambray.

A Mighty Unusual Value In

Young Men's Suits

Special.....17.00

(33 to 38 chest.)

Swagger trench models—disappearing belts—four pockets—in brown mixtures—plain navy or brown—hairline stripes—novelty checks and dark plaids. One style coat features slash pockets.

Young Men's Overcoats—Sizes 33 to 42 chest—double faced overcoatings in cheviots and other fabrics—roomy pockets—regular or storm cuffs—Oxford and heather mixtures—splendidly tailored on smartest lines. Special value $25.00.....19.50

Smart models that young men demand—dashing, but quite correct—are these trench coats of double faced overcoatings—sleeves are finished with buckled storm flaps—Oxfords, green, navy and heather mixtures—included at this price are some Chesterfield coats—sizes 33 to 38 chest. Special 16.50

To Complete That Soldier's Kit

Khaki Wash Basins

Absolutely waterproof—folds into khaki case—our reg. .96... .84

Khaki Comfort Air Cushions

Splendid for auto or camp—folds into khaki case—our reg. $1.46.....1.23

Khaki Water Bottles

Every Soldier Needs One. Special.....1.12

And for Service Cutlery

Three-Piece Carving Sets

G. Wolstenholm's Sheffield steel—celluloid and stag handles—value $4.95.....4.25

Table Knives and Forks

Fine American steel—bone and ebony handles—set of six each, value $2.67.....1.95

Table Knives and Forks

Silver-plated blades—white celluloid handles—set of 6 each.....5.95

Poultry Shears

Nickel plated; good size.....2.97

Child's Two-Piece Sets

Bone or ebony handles—steel fork and knife—in holly box—special..... .57

Boy Scout Knives

Heavy-can-opener and other special appliances.....1.35

Imported Pocket Knives

2 and 3 blades—pearl and stag handles—value .78.. .57

Other Pocket Knives

.36 to 8.95

In Same Department:

Men's Razor Strops

.27 to 3.00

Shaving Brushes

.68 to 3.00

AN EXCEPTION

In order to promote early Christmas shopping, (thus increasing commercial economy and the welfare of all who serve the public at the holiday season) articles purchased for gifts between this date and Christmas Day may be exchanged for similar merchandise in other sizes and colors at any time up to 7 days after Christmas. This does not apply, of course, to articles sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Gift Bed Sets

Imported—most remarkable offering; because of impossible duplication, the importer discontinued these lines. The purchase was unusually large—bought at ⅓ off—will be sold on that basis.

Antique, Cluny, Embroidery, Lacet and Marie Antoinette—mounted on net or fine Marquisette—of many we have about ten of a style—

$9.98—Values	6.97
$14.98—Values	9.97
$17.98—Values	11.97
$21.98—Values	14.97
$28.50—Values	19.97
$35.00—Values	24.97

Bolster Shams—many of the Spreads have elaborate cushion work on the valances—make really exquisite Christmas gifts.

Silver Tableware For Holiday Time

Chocolate Sets

Three pieces and tray—our reg. $7.50.....5.00

Fruit Bowls

Rogers—gilt lined—our reg. $5.50.....3.95

Sheffield Bread Trays

A pleasing new and plain design—value $4.25.....3.45

Four-Bottle Castors

Value $3.98.....3.28

Marmalade Jars

Mustard Jars, Lemon Dish, with Fork, Pepper and Salt Shakers and other pieces, each... .46

Serving Pieces

Cold Meat Forks, Gravy Ladles, etc., each..... .58

Silver Serving Pieces

Pearl handles—Cold Meat Forks—Berry Spoons—Pie Knives—and many others. Special, 1.27

Babies' Silver Cups

Pretty designs or plain—value $1.75.....1.37

Children's Sets

Three pieces—plain or fancy—value $1.35..... .97

Ivory Gift Things *For Her Dressing Table*

Each Article Stamped "French Ivory" in Gold.

Hand Mirror	2.23
Hair and Clothing Brushes	each 1.46
Hat Brush	1.23
Powder Box or Hair Receiver	each 1.46
Hatpin or Bouquet Holder	.54
Nail Buffer	.56
Shoe Horn	.34
Cuticle Knife, Nail File and Shoe Horn	each .36
Large Tray	1.23
Medium Size Tray	.54
Small Pin Tray	.28

For Holiday Leisure Cozy Sofa Cushions

Tapestry Sofa Cushions

Attractive colors—blendings—velour back—reg. $3.97...3.47

Other Sofa Cushions

In various shapes and designs—up to.....6.24

For the Tiny Sewer

Fitted Work Boxes

Novelty Satchel shapes—and another contains a pair of real scissors—very special.... .10

Dainty Pin Cushions

In pink or blue hand painted designs—our reg. .35..... .23

SILK HOSIERY

What More Pleasing Gift?

Women's Silk Hose

Black or white—lisle sole, heel and toe—our reg. $1.17—pair ..... .95

Women's Silk Hose

Black, white and colors—double silk sole and top—our reg. $1.75—pair.....1.52

Men's Silk Plated Hose

Black, white and colors—lisle heel, sole and toe—our reg. .45—pair..... .36

Children's Cotton Hose

Black—double heel and toe—special, pair..... .23

Make Out Your Christmas List

Here is a list—merely suggestive to give you an idea of the lowest and the highest prices, and answer that most important question, "How much must I pay?"

Then remember this—our prices are lowest-in-the-city.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Table Linens	.35 to 3.50
Luncheon Cloths	1.25 to 7.50
H. S. Sets	6.68 to 42.50
Doylies	.5 to 2.25
Scarfs	.18 to 21.95
Centres	.18 to 22.95
Tea Cloths	.97 to 33.95
Emb'd Luncheon Napkins—each	.28 to 1.25
Luncheon Sets	.87 to 17.95
Pillow Shams	.23 to 3.95
Mantel and Piano Covers	1.57 to 10.95
Rugs	.74 to 82.00
Carpet Sweepers	2.67 to 8.97
Lace or Net Curtains	.67 to 35.00
Bed Sets	1.44 to 29.50
Rope Portieres	1.77 to 8.98
Portieres	3.44 to 34.50
Couch Covers	1.44 to 24.50
Table Covers	1.19 to 12.97
Quadruple Plated Bread Trays	1.95 to 5.95
Salad or Pepper and Salt Casters	.97 to 4.95
Cake Baskets	2.95 to 4.95
Children's Sets	.64 to 3.95
Carving Sets, 3 pcs	7.95
Tea Sets, 4 and 5 pcs	5.95 to 30.95
Coffee Sets	5.95 to 12.95
Knife and Fork Sets	1.00 to 16.95
Poultry Shears	2.97
Bed Spreads	1.17 to 8.97
Comfortables	2.62 to 33.73
Towels	.12 to 3.45

Couch and Table Covers

Are Fine Christmas Gifts

Moquette Couch Covers—rich Oriental rug designs 10.94

Finest Tapestry Couch Covers—extra wide—Verdure designs—special.....6.94

Reversible Kashgar Couch Covers—very serviceable...4.94

Frou Frou Damask Table Covers—square or round shape—special 5.94

Library Table Scarfs—Velour or Tapestry ends—gilt braid finish—val. $3.98.....2.94

Silk or Silk Mixed UMBRELLAS From Ample Holiday Stocks

Fine Silk Umbrellas

For men and women—also excellent quality, Union Taffeta—variety of handles—our reg. $4.97.....4.00

Finer Silk Umbrellas to 9.97

Colored Silk Umbrellas

Green, red, blue and purple. 3.47 to 6.47

Men's and Women's Umbrellas

Of fine black piece-dye taffeta—showing many different style handles—some natural, or simple mission effects, others are Sterling silver trimmed—our reg. $3.97.....3.50

Men's and Women's Umbrellas

Gloria silk and linen mixed—plain and trimmed handles—our reg. $2.97.....2.67

Children's Silk Umbrellas

Green, Red or Blue, with sterling silver or silk loop handles—our reg. $3.27.....3.00

Men's Walking Sticks

.74 to 4.47

Children's Canes

.46 to .97

Great Stocks of Comfortables and Pillows in Basement.

Some That Are Suitable for Gifts Mentioned Here—

Down Filled Pillows—excellent quality ticking—
22x28—our reg. $3.32.....2.57
24x30—our reg. $3.83.....2.97
26x30—our reg. $4.33.....3.33

Floss Filled Cushions—round and square.... .27 to .77

Gift Comfortables—dainty floral mull coverings, with satin insertions—for full-size beds—boxed and tied with huge satin bows.....4.97

Satin Comfortables—handsome brocaded designs, with effective borders—full bed sizes—neatly boxed—satin bows...10.54

Sateen Covered Comfortables—floral designs—cotton filled—well stitched—
Winter weight.....5.47..3.97

Other Comfortables—down and wool filled—Satin covered—plain and brocade designs—to....33.73

Lovely Petticoats

Gay and Lustrous

Silk Petticoats

Taffeta and Jersey tops—in every shade for street and evening wear as well as changeables, black and white—with attractive flounces of every description—fitted bands—all lengths.....4.93

Fine Sateen Petticoats

Soft and lustrous—very deep flounces finished with four pleated ruffles. Complete range of colors, including black—fitted bands—all lengths 1.88

VARIETY OF GIFTS SUITABLE FOR A MAN

Bath Robes	3.00 to 19.95
Shirts	.78 to 8.94
Neckwear	.35 to 1.95
Pajamas	.97 to 5.95
Sweaters	1.00 to 9.50
Mufflers	.55 to 5.97
Pocket Knives	.27 to 9.95
Razors	.94 to 4.95
Safety Razors	1.00 to 10.00
Razor Strops	.27 to 3.00
Shaving Brushes	.58 to 3.00
Suit Cases	.37 to 23.48
Travelling Bags	.54 to 18.50
Fitted Pads	3.67 to 10.48
Wallets	.92 to 4.34
Bill Folds	.24 to 1.85
Three-Fold Cases	.50 to 6.00
Cigar Cases	.16 to 2.67
Flasks	.92 to 6.00
Thermos Bottles	2.00 to 9.50
Thermos Carafe Sets	5.00 to 13.50
Collar and Cuff Cases	.46 to 3.67
Writing Tablets	.46 to 6.00
Military Brushes	2.46 to 6.47
Men's Combs	.14 to .26
Shaving Stands	.96 to 4.96
Magnifying Mirrors	2.46 to 4.46
Shaving Soaps	.5 to .25
Vegetal for Shaving	.64 to 1.75
Eau de Cologne	.35 to 3.25
Shaving Brushes	.36 to 1.96
Bay Rum	.23 to 1.00
Florida Water	.28 to .75
Fancy Garters	.38 to .97
Fountain Pens	.75 to 9.00
Diaries, etc.	.24 to 4.97
Stationery	.15 to 6.97
Poker Chips, Sets	1.47 to 2.47
Playing Cards	.15 to .75
Desk Sets	1.97 to 16.98
Bridge Sets	1.97 to 2.19
Pipes	.29 to 1.98

GIFTS FOR A WOMAN

Lace, Crepe Georgette and Silk Blouses	1.85 to 38.87
Lingerie Blouses	.92 to 10.47
Fur Coats	125.00 to 275.00
Fur Sets	22.97 to 45.97
Fur Scarfs	1.97 to 98.97
Fur Muffs	1.97 to 49.97
Dresses	3.75 to 75.00
Sweater Coats	3.94 to 33.97
Cloth Coats	14.97 to 69.74
Rain Coats	14.89 to 21.80
Negligees	5.31 to 31.71
Kimonos	.94 to 4.71
Dressing Sacques	.97 to 2.72
House Dresses	.94 to 3.97
Lounging Robes	2.38 to 9.94
White and Gingham Aprons	.28 to 1.94
Envelope Chemises	.18 to 4.94
White Petticoats	.78 to 12.94
Combinations	.78 to 4.94
Nightdresses	.68 to 14.94
Drawers	.27 to 4.97
Corset Covers	.78 to 3.97
Knitted Petticoats	1.48 to 3.97

GIFT HINTS FOR A GIRL

Fur Sets	2.49 to 29.97
Coats	4.94 to 32.94
Dresses	.97 to 17.97
Rain Capes & Coats	1.97 to 7.78

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

For Boy or Young Man

Youths' Overcoats	9.74 to 21.50
Young Men's Suits	7.94 to 19.50
Boys' Suits	2.94 to 13.50
Boys' Overcoats	3.96 to 14.50
Mackinaws	4.96 to 9.90
Trousers	.74 to 3.45
Rain Coats and Outfits	2.45 to 7.94
Sweaters	1.95 to 4.45
Shirts	.57 to 3.96
Blouses	.37 to 1.48
Suspenders	.28 to .65
Neckwear	.27 to 1.48
Hats	.48 to 4.94
Leggins	.67 to 1.48
Pajamas	
Young Men's Rain Coats	2.94 to 10.74
Boys' Play Outfits	.97 to 5.75
Boys' Wash Suits	1.25 to 4.96

GIFT JEWELRY

For Her

Watches	1.37 to 19.97
Rings	.47 to 21.97
Pendants with Chain	.47 to 29.97
Lockets	.97 to 29.97
Bracelets	.97 to 24.97
Bracelet Watches	4.97 to 19.97
Chains	.47 to 14.97
Pearl Necklaces	.48 to 8.97
Bar and Frill Pins	.47 to 19.97
Fans	.47 to 4.97
Toilet & Manicure Sets	.97 to 19.97
Jewel Cases	.47 to 24.97
Clocks	.97 to 21.97
Combs	.47 to 1.97

For Him

Watches	1.37 to 19.97
Rings	2.97 to 17.97
Scarfpins	.22 to 17.97
Watch Fobs	.22 to 5.97
Watch Lapel Chains	.47 to 9.97
Tie Clasps	.22 to 8.97
Cuff Links	.22 to 21.97

ASKS ROADBUILDING AS MILITARY ASSET

Gen. Goethals Tells of Immediate Need of Improved Highways in New Jersey.

SEES GAIN IN MOTOR USE

Report Says High Cost Should Not Delay Construction on Main Entrance to New York.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—The high cost of building roads should not delay construction of them in New Jersey, as they constitute military as well as transportation assets, General George W. Goethals, State Engineer, said in his annual report submitted today to the State Highway Commission. Improved roads were never before so greatly needed in New Jersey, General Goethals declared, as the State is "one of the main entrances to the country's outlet, the port of New York."

Governor Edge, after reading the report, said delay in road building was not warranted if based on costs, and emphasized General Goethals's allusions to the military value of the highways.

"If the State should await the return of lower cost prices," General Goethals said in part, "there will result attendant loss of business and consequently a higher ultimate cost of all things considered, and any difference in cost would not warrant such a curtailment of the enterprise, and so far as that viewpoint is concerned, in the opinion of many economic authorities, lower construction price conditions will never return."

General Goethals then says: "The congested condition of the railroads for some time past brought the motor truck to the fore as a means for transporting farm and manufactured products. The present and prospective war conditions affecting the handling of freight by the railroads will result in a greater use of motor trucks as well as tend to increase the loads hauled by them. In the State of New Jersey motor-truck routes have already been established, and, in addition, manufacturing concerns are establishing their own service for handling their products. Consequently the necessity for good roads is now greater than ever, and to handle such traffic the roads must be provided with good foundations, with proper drainage, if the maintenance charge is to be reduced to a minimum.

"Apparently, with this view of the situation in the minds of its framers and in accordance with the accepted principle that the best roads are the cheapest, the law relating to the highways provides that 'the routes be as short and direct as practicable between the points specified,' and that they 'shall be paved with granite, asphalt or wood blocks, brick, concrete, or other pavements having a hard surface and of a durable character,' and for the elimination so far as may be possible of all grade crossings and dangerous curves."

General Goethals recommends concrete as the best material known for the foundation of a highway system to uphold the present and prospective loads that will traverse it. Asphalt mixtures, he says, give the most comfortable surfaces for pleasure vehicles, which method of construction, as far as concerns materials, drainage, and other details, should be determined for each section. He also advocates that the work on the State highways be done by the State as a contractor. The organization of the engineering and construction departments of the State, General Goethals says, is successful, and have, at reduced cost over previous contract prices, been building the new highway to Camp Dix in Burlington County. This will to a considerable extent, he says, reduce costs which the State would have been compelled to accept in constructing the new highway system. This, with the assistance of reformatory and convict labor, will to some extent, he points out, efface the increased cost of present-day construction.

WARD COMPANY ACCUSED.

Bakers Charged with Attempts to Stifle Competition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Ward Baking Company, New York, was charged today by the Federal Trade Commission with changing prices from time to time to distributers of its bread with the intent of stifling competition. It also is charged with fixing arbitrary standard resale prices and refusing to sell to distributers who would not maintain such prices. This is the second Federal complaint against this firm. The company will have a hearing on Feb. 25.

J. F. Hillerich & Son Company, Louisville, Ky., is accused of violating the trade law by forcing its distributers to maintain certain standard resale prices on baseball bats and of violating the law which forbids price discrimination.

The National Distilling Company, Milwaukee, is charged with stifling competition by giving large amounts of yeast free to bakers who buy it, to the exclusion of yeast made by other firms.

Women Democrats to Give a Ball.

New members are flocking in to the Women's Democratic Club, which is to hold its big Democratic Victory Ball on the evening of Jan. 8 at Terrace Garden, at which the women will meet their Democratic men fellow-citizens and raise money for a big headquarters building for the club. All the Democratic city officials, from Judge Hylan down, have been invited to attend. Senator Robert F. Wagner is Chairman of Directors. The ball will celebrate both the Democratic and suffrage victory.

SEES YEARS OF ARMAMENT.

Americans Must Become a Military People, Says Dr. Eliot.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Under the obligation now placed upon the American people this country must be prepared for war for many years to come, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, said in an address today on "The America of Tomorrow."

Dr. Eliot said he was in entire accord with President Wilson in wanting the establishment of universal democracy, but to accomplish this he believed it would be necessary for America first to organize its people as a great army and navy, based on universal training.

Among other things, Dr. Eliot recommended rifle practice as a national sport and national control of the preservation of the public health, the merit system to be established in connection with its operation.

AGAINST TITLE COMPANIES.

No Right to Perform Legal Services, Appellate Court Finds.

The Appellate Division of the Second Department has just rendered a decision declaring that title companies have no right to draw chattel mortgages or bills of sale or to perform any other work of a strictly legal character. The decision follows closely a similar decision of a few days ago denying the right of trust companies to draw wills.

In the case at bar the Brooklyn Bar Association, through its Committee on Unlawful Practice of the Law, obtained the necessary evidence by employing a detective for whom the Title Guarantee and Trust Company drew a chattel mortgage and bill of sale for which it charged $6. Suit against the company was begun in the Court of Special Sessions, where it was held that the company had rendered legal services, which was not within its charter powers, and was prohibited by statute. A fine of $1,000 was imposed upon the company. The Appellate Division, in an opinion written by Justice Blackmar, affirms this decision.

MACHINE FOR FREE ENERGY.

House Passes Bill for Test of a Mysterious Invention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The bill providing for tests of a mysterious machine for utilizing free energy devised by Garabed T. K. Giragossian, an Armenian inventor from Boston, was passed today by the House after long debate. The measure provides for procuring the discoverer's rights if the machine is demonstrated to be practicable.

A similar bill passed at the last session of Congress was vetoed by President Wilson, but the new measure was said to meet the President's objection by providing that there shall be no patent on the general principle involved.

LITVANY SHOT ONCE BEFORE

Man Slain in Newark Had Had Frequent Love Affairs.

After Mrs. Minnie E. Knox of Newark had been arraigned in police court and charged with murdering Andrew Litvany by shooting him in his apartment at 130 Orchard Street, Newark, the police learned that once before Litvany had been shot by a woman under circumstances similar to those under which he met his death. On another occasion a woman sued him for breach of promise.

Litvany's record came to light when a detective who had been on his vacation for the past two weeks returned to Newark and heard of the shooting. He remembered the previous case and found the court records. Mrs. Knox was in love with Litvany, according to letters found in the slain man's desk. She is alleged to have feared he was going to leave her. Eight years ago another woman, who subsequently married Litvany, shot him when he threatened to leave her. Four years later he was sued by a woman who said he courted her and promised to marry her.

Mrs. Knox fainted in court and was taken to the City Hospital. Her attorney asked that examination be postponed till next Friday.

SOLDIER TAKES ACID.

Coast Artilleryman Held in Bellevue for Attempting Suicide.

A young soldier, describing himself as Frank Gordon, 22 years old, attached to the 1st Coast Artillery, at Fort Michie, Long Island, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday evening from Grand Central Terminal charged with attempting suicide with carbolic acid. Dr. Wilhelm, the ambulance surgeon, said the soldier's condition was not serious.

Patrolman Burch of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station said that Gordon said he went to Philadelphia on Friday and was married, and that his bride deserted him yesterday. The bride, according to the information the patrolman was able to get from Gordon, was employed in the kitchen of a hotel near the Grand Central Terminal.

BALK SINN FEIN'S ENEMIES.

Irishmen in Chicago Prevent Condemnation of the Society.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Condemnation of the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland, embodied in a resolution introduced today at a luncheon of the Irish Fellowship Club, caused excited debate among the members present. The resolution strongly approved the work of T. P. O'Connor, the Irish Nationalist leader, and pledged the club to raise funds to aid him.

Judge John P. McGoorty opposed the language of the resolution, asserting that it insulted the Irish race, as it branded the Sinn Feiners as men who were stabbing loyal Irish soldiers in the back while they fought against Prussian autocracy. The resolution finally was laid over for further discussion.

Senator Gore in Sanitarium.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Gore of Oklahoma went to a sanitarium here today for treatment for nervous trouble and insomnia.

REMEMBER NEGRO CHILDREN

War Christmas to be Made Merry Though Daddies Are in the Army.

The Christmas tree and dinner for poor negro children, an annual event under the auspices of the Union Baptist Church, 204 West Sixty-third Street, of which the Rev. G. H. Sims is pastor, assumes added importance this year owing to the large number of New York negro men nearly 3,500, now serving with the colors. The celebration is planned especially for the negro children of San Juan Hill, now known as Columbus Hill.

In honor of the event, Miss Rosalie M. Jonas, a white friend of the church, has written the following poem under the caption, "A Gentle Reminder":

Ev'ywhere dey havin' wars,
Santy Claus!
Kinder lonesome Home today,
Wid our menfolks Draf' away—
You ain't gwine to leave us, say,
Santy Claus?

Don't you quit us now, because,
Santy Claus,
Ef you took ter quar'lin', too,
Whar'd us po' chillune do,
We been countin' sho' on you,
Santy Claus!

"Uncle Sam" is took our Paw's,
Santy Claus,
So we all is Boun' to Win!
But when Chris'mus time come in
Watch he don't fergit dey kin,
Santy Claus!

Candy gone up, too, O Laws!
Santy Claus,
But I bet yo' Sweetnin' be
Safe down 'neath de Chris'mus Tree,
Whar no "Buns" can't tech it, see?
Santy Claus.

The taking of so many men for the army is felt keenly in the negro children's homes, and in the Christmas charities of the town the negro children are sometimes overlooked. Gifts for the tree and dinner will be gratefully received by the Rev. Mr. Sims at the church, or at his home, 131 West 131st Street. They may also be forwarded to Miss Jonas, 53 East Fifty-sixth Street.

PRESIDENT GIVES CLOTHING.

Sends Bundle of Castoff Garments for Needy Belgians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—After reading the appeal of the Commission for Relief in Belgium for cast-off clothing to be used for needy Belgians, President Wilson today sent by special messenger to the offices of the commission here a whole box of his own worn clothes. The President's messenger found a Food Administration office boy at the place ahead of him with a package of his own worn clothes.

Many gifts of clothes are arriving by parcel post, express, and freight.

Buy Direct!

Don't pay unnecessarily high prices for your Wines and Liquors. Buy direct from us and save the middleman's profit. We can afford to sell at a price that means a saving to you.

We gathered immense reserve stocks before prices jumped. That is why we can sell most all wines and liquors at prices which are considerably lower than those of dealers who have not had this advantage, and in addition to all this we offer an infinitely greater variety than you will find elsewhere.

Hygrade Goods are Best at the Price

California Vintage Wines

HYCALA BRAND

Hycala Port—Produces rich, red blood, makes for strength and vigor . . . . . 75c per bot.

Hycala Sherry—Excellent stimulant and aid to digestion. . . . 75c per bot.

Hycala Claret—A mild and popular table beverage. 75c per bot.

Fine old Vintage Sherries from Spain and full-bodied Sweet and Dry Ports from Portugal.

And we absolutely guarantee
Quality same as Always
Quantity same as Always

HYGRADE WINE CO.

Largest retail wine and liquor dealers in the United States

60 Stores in Greater New York

Look in the telephone book for address of our store in your neighborhood.

SERVICE HYGRADE COURTESY

MAIL ORDERS addressed to 35 Ninth Avenue will receive PROMPT and CAREFUL attention.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Say it and Be Understood.

You Can Get All That CHRISTMAS JEWELRY at Lamberts

We understand that you have your own ideas of what you want in jewelry for Christmas presents and we are writing to say that you can get it all at Lamberts at money-saving prices.

And when you have picked it out, let us put it aside for you. No pay until you call for it. Meanwhile we shall have carefully filled your orders for engraving. No delay, when you want your gifts, though you call when the store is full of customers and we are busy as we can be. Come to Lamberts, as homelike a place as you ever set foot in, for all shapes and forms o. diamond, precious stones and solid gold jewelry and rings, solid 14 karat gold, sterling silve. and gold filled watches you can depend on, and guaranteed silverware.

Save Money on Christmas Diamonds

The fond wish of some one's heart is to own a diamond ring or some other bit of diamond jewelry. This is not an expensive wish to gratify at Lamberts, even now, when diamond prices generally are rising. We bought our remarkably brilliant and interesting assortment of Christmas diamonds before the leap in prices at the cutters, and as always we imported the gems direct and mounted them in our factory. Hence

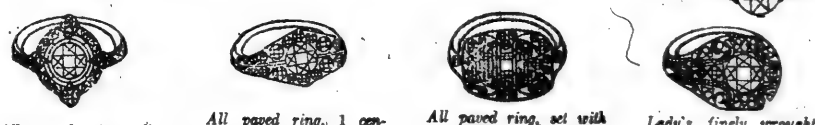
Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings

$25 $50 $75 $100 $150 $200 $275 $350

For example. A fine diamond mounted in solid 14-karat gold, we sell for as low as $10.00, $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00. Other engagement diamonds, somewhat larger, $100.00, $150.00, $200.00. Others still up to $1,500.00, all guaranteed to be exactly as represented. Engagement rings set in the very latest styles in the Lambert factory.

Prices of cluster rings paved with beautiful full-cut diamonds, $60.00 up.

$60 $75 $100 $150 $200 $250 $300 $400



All paved ring, fine lace work design, fine centre diamond and 40 small diamonds, $410.00

All paved ring, 1 centre diamond and 38 small diamonds set in a beautiful Lambert design, $500.00

All paved ring, set with 1 square diamond in centre and 36 small diamonds artistically set in a finely made design, $525.00

Lady's finely wrought ring containing one large and 28 fine small diamonds, $635.00

Bar Pins and Brooches Invite Your Eyes

Nothing we or anybody else could say about these Lambert Christmas Brooches would go as far with you as an examination of the brooches themselves. All fresh from the Lambert factory, where the diamonds in them were selected and mounted. No matter how well furnished is her jewel case she will rejoice at receiving one of the Lambert Bar Pins—maybe a paved creation set with well-matched diamonds.

Handsome inlaid top, solid 14-karat gold, 1 fine diamond, $24.00.

Solid gold bar pins, $2.75 *up; with diamond* $10.75 *up.*

Paved pin containing 27 fine diamonds, $225.00

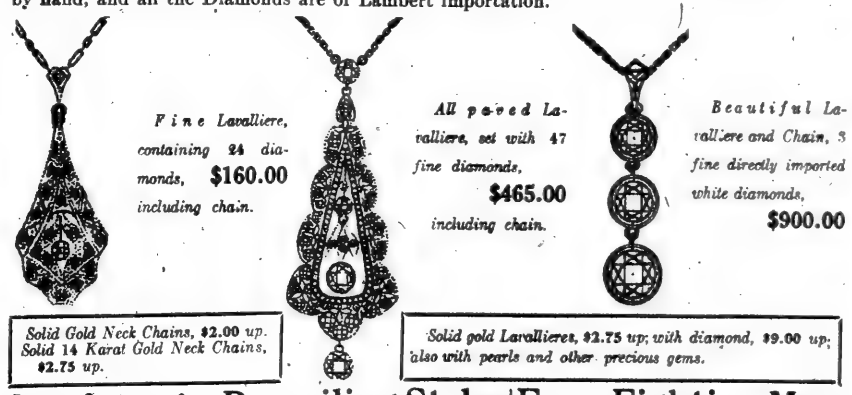
Solid gold brooches, $2.00 *up; with diamond,* $7.50 *up.*

Paved hand made brooch, unique effect, 3 large diamonds and 64 small diamonds, $875.00

Latest style brooch, all hand made. Set with one large directly imported diamond and 48 smaller ones, $325.00.

Who Would Not Enjoy Such Lavallieres?

Would not somebody you know like a Diamond Lavalliere from Lamberts—something as fine as those we are illustrating to-day, or others from the Lambert factory? They are all made by hand, and all the Diamonds are of Lambert importation.



Fine Lavalliere, containing 24 diamonds, $160.00 *including chain.*

All paved Lavalliere, set with 47 fine diamonds, $465.00 *including chain.*

Beautiful Lavalliere and Chain, 3 fine directly imported white diamonds, $900.00

Solid Gold Neck Chains, $2.00 *up. Solid 14 Karat Gold Neck Chains,* $2.75 *up.*

Solid gold Lavallieres, $2.75 *up; with diamond,* $9.00 *up; also with pearls and other precious gems.*

Scarfpins in Prevailing Styles

A word or two on Lambert Solid Gold Scarfpins and Diamond Scarfpins will suffice to remind gift-buyers of an attractive present to which frequent additions are made from the Lambert factory. Solid gold scarfpins as low as $1.50. Diamond scarfpins, $5.00 up

Fine American pearl, surrounded by 8 calibre sapphires and 12 diamonds, $120.00

Fine Oriental pearl, surrounded by 2 calibre sapphires and 10 diamonds, $175.00

One fine centre diamond, surrounded by 11 fine diamonds and 10 calibre rubies, $260.00

1 fine directly imported diamond, surrounded by 8 calibre sapphires and 8 diamonds, $350.00

For the Fighting Men

Guaranteed 7-jewel Waltham works, fit for hard service. This Military watch has the strongest crystal made, protecting a radium dial on which hands and figures shine in the dark. Olive Drab Khaki Webbing that outlasts leather. In sterling silver case, $20.00; *with 15-jewel Waltham works,* $25.00.

Other Military Watches, $15.00 *up.*

Waltham Watches of Known Accuracy

Select the Christmas watch with care, since you want it to serve its owner so well that he will never need another. Tell us about how much you think the watch ought to cost you, and we will come closer to your ideas than you would think possible. We are prepared to please you with the output of the factories that have established high reputations and simply must live up to them. And we, ourselves, employ the cleverest watchmakers we can find to inspect every watch that comes to us.

Solid 14-karat gold watch with engraved front containing 17-jeweled Waltham movement. Bracelet of extension links, $55.00.

Bring Us That Old Jewelry

Probably knocking around in some neglected bureau are pieces of old jewelry good in quality, but maybe out-of-date or broken or unsuited to your purposes in making presents. Before you decide that "Nothing can be done with that old jewelry," bring it to us to be remodeled into something beautiful and modern. You will be surprised at the lowness of the charges for this service.

LAMBERT BROTHERS

Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches

Third Avenue, Corner 58th Street

Store Open Every Night Until 10 o'Clock, Up To and Including Xmas Eve

G. SCHIRMER'S VICTROLA SALESROOMS
General View

THESE salesrooms are in the heart of New York's shopping and hotel district. Eleven elegantly furnished sound-proof rooms.

VICTOR VICTROLAS AND RECORDS ARE THE BEST

G. SCHIRMER'S *new VICTROLA SALESROOMS are the most attractive, most modern, and most comfortable in New York; therefore, the best place to buy your*

VICTROLA AND RECORDS

Open an account and make your Holiday purchases at

G. SCHIRMER'S

3 East 43d Street, New York

Convenient terms

WILL BE SENTENCED IF ARMY BARS HIM

C. Donald Fox, Who Pleaded Guilty to Bazaar Graft, Faces Prison Term.

JUDGE DEFENDS HIS ACTION

Says District Attorney's Office Recommended That Prisoner Should Have Chance to Enlist.

What action the military authorities may take on the application for enlistment of C. Donald Fox, who is under suspended sentence by Judge Crain in General Sessions on a charge of petit larceny resulting from investigation of the financial affairs of the Army and Navy Bazaar by the District Attorney's office, was not known yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Kilroe said Fox would surely be sentenced if he failed to join some branch of the military service, even if he should be rejected for physical defect.

The statement made yesterday by Colonel Walter H. Chatfield, U. S. A., head of the New York recruiting district, criticising the suggestion that Fox should have an opportunity to enlist to escape punishment, was answered by Judge Crain and a member of the District Attorney's staff. In the first place the District Attorney's office assumed full responsibility for the action which paroled Fox to apply for enlistment, Judge Crain, it was said, simply acted on the recommendations of one of the assistants of Mr. Swann.

Mr. Kilroe said that Fox had pleaded for a chance to make good, asserting that he had some time ago made application for enlistment in the Ordnance Department, which had been held up by the legal proceedings against him. Fox declared he would try to have his application approved, providing the charges against him were suspended. He said his application for enlistment had been made when his record was clean, and if prosecution was not pressed to sentence he would be acceptable for service.

Fox's offense is rated as a misdemeanor. This offense does not exclude a man from the selective draft law, it was said. If that were the case, it was suggested, any one who wished to escape service could do so by any one of numerous petty crimes that would lead to imposition of a sentence.

Judge Crain said that no insult to the army was intended by paroling Fox. He said there might be other than moral reasons for excluding Fox from service, which would have to be determined by the examining officers.

"A man might not be a fit person to be admitted to the bar, but a recommendation that he appear before a committee to pass upon his qualifications would not be an insult to that committee," Judge Crain said. My action simply gave Fox the privilege of presenting himself for enlistment. If the recruiting officers wished to refuse him the privilege of enlistment that is entirely within their province, I would be the last person to criticise."

Fox has until Feb. 1 to produce a certificate showing he had enlisted, whereupon he would go free; otherwise he may be required to go to jail for from one day to three years. His offense existed in getting the money on two consisted in getting the money on two have been paid to the Bazaar Fund.

RESIGNS AS FIRE CHAPLAIN.

Father McGean Obliged to Retire Because of Other Duties.

Father Vincent de Paul McGean, Catholic Chaplain of the Fire Department, has tendered his resignation to Commissioner Adamson to take effect on Christmas Day. Cardinal Farley recently appointed Father McGean, who is rector of St. James's Church in James Street, near New Bowery, Director-General of the United Catholic Works and Moderator of the Association of Catholic Charities. Father McGean felt he would be unable to longer serve as Chaplain. Commissioner Adamson appointed Father McGean Honorary Chaplain of the Department and wrote to him as follows:

"I sincerely regret the necessity for your taking this step, but I fully recognize from what you told me yesterday that it is imperative for you to be relieved from some part of your many duties. I am sure the severance of your connection with this department as Chaplain will be regarded by the entire uniformed force, who have learned to love and respect you through your seven years' service as Chaplain in this department, as a regrettable loss. They have learned to rely upon you for consolation and advice and practical help, and many of the men in the department can testify to the splendid assistance which you have given them in times of trouble.

"In March, 1910, Father McGean aided in the rescue of a woman in a fire in East 91st Street where two persons were burned to death, and at the Equitable Building fire in January, 1912, remained on duty for forty-eight hours and aided actively in soliciting contributions for the benefit of the firemen who were killed in the fire.

TO BUY FARM LOAN BONDS.

Bill Reported Authorizes Treasury Purchases of $200,000,000 Worth.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase not exceeding $100,000,000 of farm loan bonds each year for two years upon recommendation of the Farm Loan Board, in a bill favorably reported today by the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Request for the legislation came from the Farm Loan Board, which plans to resume within a few weeks the sale of bonds, stopped Dec. 1, when a selling agreement with private bond dealers expired. Authorization of purchase by the Treasury is sought in order to stabilize the interest on the bonds and to enable bankers to have time to float them, instead of throwing them on the market under emergency conditions with high interest rates. The bill as reported today limits the interest on the bonds that the Treasury may purchase to 5 per cent.

PLANS CHRISTMAS FOR POOR

Bowling Green Neighborhood Association Asks Gift of Toys.

The Bowling Green Neighborhood Association, which is working for the welfare of the people of "Wall Street's Back Yard," is arranging a Christmas festival for the children of its district. On the Board of Directors of the association are officers of the leading national banks and trust companies in Wall Street and a number of the prominent banking firms are also represented.

The association requests the children of Wall Street's financiers to send some of their last year's toys to help make a happy Christmas for the children of "Wall Street's Back Yard." These may be sent to the Community House, 45 West Street, and contributions in money may be sent to Lewis B. Franklin, care of Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, Chairman of the Finance Committee, or to John R. Hall, Treasurer, 5 Nassau Street.

Dinner to Consul General Liebert.

Emile Utard gave a dinner at the Union League Club last night in honor of Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General of New York. Among the guests were C. A. Downer, President Alliance Française; M. Johannet, Controller General of the French Army; Lucien Jouvaud, President of the French Hospital; M. Mettement, Ancell H. Ball, Louis Delamarre, Joseph A. Flynn, George C. Heilner, Alexander T. Mason, Frank S. Pavey, Henry Utard, René Wildenstein, T. Tileston Wells, M. d'Harcourt, A. Georges, and Cullen Yates.

SPRECKELS TELLS OF AID ASKED BY BABST

Continued from Page One.

as we all were going under Government control, with contracts under the Food Administration, so that the whole sugar industry would be under the Government, it seemed right that the dissolution suit against the American Sugar Refining Company be dismissed, that we might be on the footing as all other refiners. I asked Mr. Spreckels if he would support such a proposal if it were made, and, he replied that he would 'think it over.' As he didn't say anything more, I took it that he hesitated about it.

"And I want to say that nothing whatever was said about his writing to the President."

"You didn't ask me to write a letter to the President?" demanded Mr. Spreckels, turning around in his chair and glaring at Mr. Babst.

"Emphatically not," replied Mr. Babst, loudly.

"I repeat that you asked me to write to the President, and my statement is made under oath," snapped Mr. Spreckels.

"And I am under oath, too, when I say I did not," insisted Mr. Babst. "And I'd like to say to the committee that when I appear on the stand here I intend to controvert other statements equally at variance with the facts."

Early in the day Senator Reed informed ex-Judge Curtis H. Lindley, who appeared as counsel to Food Administrator Hoover, that the committee had decided to reject the request that Mr. Lindley be allowed to cross-examine witnesses. Such a policy, he said, the committee felt would throw the inquiry outside the bounds of a Congressional hearing and entail endless delay. But the committee "would be glad," Mr. Reed explained, to hear any witnesses the Food Administration wanted to put on.

At the close of the day Mr. Lindley, who had heard the Food Administrator pilloried for the sugar shortage, remarked to the committee that, as it appeared that the Food Administration was "on the carpet," he felt privilege ought to be allowed of cross-examination, at least of some of the witnesses. But Senator Reed was insistent.

Hoover's "Press Bureau."

"The committee has already decided against that," he said. "It seems as if the Food Administration has been able to take care of itself up to now. It has an elaborate press bureau. I don't think it will get the worst of it. At least, I hope not."

"I hope not, too," echoed Mr. Lindley.

In his evidence Mr. Spreckels told off a list of American Sugar Refining officials who had been taken into the International Sugar Committee, a circumstance, he said, that appeared to him to be "reprehensible."

"I told Mr. Hoover that I thought the personnel of the International Committee ought, like Caesar's wife, be above suspicion," said Mr. Spreckels. "I argued with him that the selfish interests of sugar refiners were quite apt to creep into their relations with the committee, no matter how hard they tried to avoid it."

"Was anybody appointed to represent the people on this price-fixing committee?" asked Senator Reed.

"No one," replied Mr. Spreckels.

On the International Sugar Committee, Mr. Spreckels observed, were George M. Rolph, head of the committee and President of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Company, which is affiliated with the American Sugar Refining Company; Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company; W. A. Jameson, another official of the company; Henry C. Mott, former buyer for the concern; Edwin T. Gibson, Secretary of the committee and private secretary to Mr. Babst in the refining company, and E. E. Hooker, whom he described as a "steering committee of one for the refining outfit."

Mr. Hooker, the witness continued, had his office at 111 Wall Street, "the former home of the sugar trust."

"All these officials of the sugar trust are now officials of the Government," the witness commented.

Mr. Spreckels told the committee that the American Sugar Refining Company was able to regulate prices in the market for any crop of sugar.

"When the Cuban sugar price goes up, beet and Hawaiian prices go up, too, for it's all controlled by the one concern," he said. "So for the Food Administration to fix a price for Cuban sugar is only to fix the price for the American Sugar Refining Company in every market."

Attacks Fixed Price.

The witness declared that the price of $5.375 fixed by the Food Administration for unrefined Cuban sugar delivered in New York Harbor was more than twice the price paid a little more than a year ago.

"This means that the consumer would have to pay not less than nine cents a pound for simple granulated sugar and three cents more a pound for lump sugar," Mr. Spreckels went on. "That would not include the wholesale and retail profiteering. By the time the consumer gets it, the sugar would cost more than ten cents a pound for the granulated."

Mr. Spreckels maintained that the price-fixing scheme of the Food Administration for Cuban raw sugar would mean only an increase in profit to the Cuban planter, an advance in cost to the American consumer and augmented profit to the American Sugar Refining Company.

"But wouldn't high prices encourage production in Cuba?" asked Senator Reed.

"No, it takes fifteen to eighteen months to mature a sugar crop," replied Mr. Spreckels. "Cane planted now would not be available until 1919; so, the price would go on the sugar already grown."

Beet sugar manufacturers in this country, Mr. Spreckels said, were dissatisfied over the Food Administration's price-fixing for the Cuban sugar.

"Although a higher price went to the Cuban planters, the American beet growers were not protected," said Mr. Spreckels. "Many of them, unable to get adequate prices, have given up raising beets and turned their lands over to other cultivation. The beet sugar industry is entirely dominated by the sugar trust and it pays the beet producers what it wants."

Asked what the beet sugar industry's profit was this year, Mr. Spreckels dug into a pile of books before him and after some computation, said it would aggregate $92,000,000.

Mr. Lindley interrupted the witness to say that the sugar growers were represented at the price-fixing and that the agreement entered into had been voluntary.

"Was coercion used?" asked Mr. Reed.

"I don't know what coercion is," replied Mr. Lindley. Inducement was perhaps used to make unpatriotic persons see the light."

"What I would like to know is, if something hasn't been done to protect the American farmer in the beet-raising industry, while the sugar refiners have been making their enormous profit," said Senator Reed, turning to Mr. Spreckels.

"From all I've been told, there hasn't been the slightest thing done by the Food Administration for the farmer," replied Mr. Spreckels.

Refused to Sign Waiver.

The witness spoke of his having declined to sign the waiver not to import Cuban sugar without authority of the Food Administration.

"I was informed that if I didn't sign the waiver, in any event I'd have to sign the contract with the Food Administration before I could sell any sugar," Mr. Spreckels testified. "I didn't sign the waiver. When my license came from the Food Administrator it didn't contain any privilege to sell—merely to manufacture. So I wrote in 'and sell.' When I got it back from the Food Administrator the words 'and sell' were struck out."

'SPRECKELS IS SORE,' IS HOOVER'S RETORT

Declares Refiner Would Like to See Food Board Destroyed—To Reply at Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, replied today to charges made by Claus A. Spreckels that the Food Administration and its International Sugar Committee, to which he referred as an adjunct of the Sugar Trust were responsible for the present sugar shortage. His statement follows:

"Anything I have to say to Mr. Spreckels's statement will be said in due time to the committee. It today requires no proof from me to establish that Mr. Spreckels, a leading sugar refiner, is sore at the Food Administration and would like to see it destroyed.

"It is realized that Mr. Spreckels's balance sheet will not look so good next year as last, for refiners' profits have been regulated. Furthermore, his balance sheet would have looked better this year if the price of last August had not been reduced and held fast, in the face of a partial shortage that promised a fair opportunity for 30-cent sugar and much increased profits.

"Mr. Spreckels, therefore, has reason to feel badly. There are other citizens who will feel the same way, and no doubt can entertain the public by assaulting the Food Administration. While many feel badly, still the vast majority of men and women of our business community and our farmers are sacrificing their profits daily to the nation's necessities without complaint, for many are sacrificing more than their money—their sons.

"We have had two months of partial sugar shortage—October and November—and will also have December before relief from the new crop. The American people have had 600,000 tons of sugar in these two months—that is 60 per cent. of their normal supplies in each month—and if cars are available, they will have 70 per cent. in December. Owing to car shortage, the shortage has been most acute in the northeast and about 200 cars are today blocked from that region.

"This 70 per cent. is twice the French ration. In the meantime, we have given France a good part of the 30 per cent. and are proud of it. This supply to France was given deliberately and the American people were told of it at the time. We have also agreed to draw 40,000 tons for our friends in Canada. I have yet to meet an American citizen who would have had it otherwise.

"As to the Food Administration stopping the sources of supply, the fact that all available supplies have been brought here that ships and cars could bring, and that it has already been eaten, is sufficient answer.

"Mr. Spreckels knows the bitterness of the ten years' fights between producers and refiners—between different refiners—and if he looks back over the last three months he will observe a desire of many of these elements to use the Food Administration as a club to settle their long-standing bitterness.

"If Mr. Spreckels will tell us where there is any sugar today that ships can be obtained to carry or cars can be obtained to deliver, it will be delivered at once with the same resolution that we have requisitioned or distributed over 60,000,000 pounds of embargoed sugar since Oct. 1. In the meantime, the 900,000 tons of sugar in Java is as remote as cheese out of the moon—unless we wish to take bread ships from our own soldiers and the Allies to provide ourselves with candy."

BRONX MAN ARRESTED FOR HOARDING SUGAR

Manager of Shirtwaist Company Says He Bought 60 Barrels to Make Syrups.

Charged with hoarding sugar, Hyman Borrok of 1,380 Boston Road, the Bronx, was arrested yesterday. He is the manager of a shirtwaist company at 3,339 Third Avenue. It is alleged that he bought sixty barrels of sugar, thirty on March 31 and a like amount on Aug. 3. They were sold by B. H. Howell & Sons of 129 Front Street, agents for the National Sugar Refining Company, and the sugar has been stored in a warehouse in Greenwich Street.

Borrok was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Freschi of Special Sessions, and yesterday was arraigned before the Justice, who sat as a Magistrate, and held in $100 bail for a hearing on Dec. 22. Arthur Williams, member of the Federal Food Board, held a conference with the Federal District Attorney as soon as he heard of the arrest. Borrok denied that he was hoarding and said he bought the sugar because he was going into the business of manufacturing syrups. The penalty for hoarding is a fine of from $100 to $1,000 or one year imprisonment, or both.

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday that it intends to regulate the price of Christmas turkeys just as it did at Thanksgiving time. It is predicted that there will be plenty of the birds for the holiday time. According to P. O. Foy of The Daily Market Report there were 3,230,478 pounds of turkeys in 217 warehouses on the 1st of the month.

"There will be enough turkeys to go around," said Mr. Foy, "but the men who have held the birds in storage will lose on them. Turkeys went into storage at from 31 to 32 cents a pound. They will probably be forced to sell at those figures; and will lose the storage costs. Fresh Western should retail at 38 cents, fancy Western at 43 to 45 cents, Texas fresh at 35 to 38 cents, and cold storage birds at 35 to 37 cents a pound."

The demand for Christmas trees, Mr. Foy said, is getting smaller, because of the fire menace. Shippers can no longer pile their trees up on "The Farm," in West Street, and so shipments are held in cars at a demurrage cost of $5 a day or are placed in storehouses. Ordinary trees should sell at from 75 cents to $1, and larger trees at from $5 to $7.

"Suggested" retail prices for ten articles were given out by the board. Potatoes should be sold for 3½ cents a pounds; lima beans, 17 cents a pound; whole rice, 12 cents; whole dried green peas, 14½ cents; loose rolled oats, 7 cents; California prunes, 16 cents, and bread, 8 and 9 cents a pound loaf.

BABIES SUFFER FOR MILK.

Federal Bureau Warns Against Endangering Children's Health.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Increased reports of suffering among young children because exorbitant prices have eliminated milk from the diet of many families evoked warning today from the Children's Bureau of the Labor Department that aside from humanitarian considerations it would be a great economic loss to the country if lack of milk was allowed to impair the health of future citizens.

"There is no substitute for milk in the diet of babies and young children," Dr. Grace L. Meigs said, "yet the increase in price is so startling that, as the bureau reports show, many mothers are economizing on milk. Young children cannot get the nourishment they require from the would-be milk substitutes given them, and we can expect them to be weakly and ailing.

"Cities in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware have found their milk supply problems so serious that the Governors' Tri-State Commission has recommended that the distribution of milk be regarded as a public utility and fair prices be assured. Conditions in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia have not improved greatly as the cold weather has curtailed the milk supply."

TAKES POST WITH HOOVER.

George A. Zabriskie to be Nation's Head Flour Distributer.

The United States Food Administration at Washington announced yesterday that George A. Zabriskie of the New York Produce Exchange and New York agent for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, had accepted the appointment as head flour distributer of the Food Administration. Under his supervision flour will be distributed through the nation's retail trade from miller to consumer.

"I shall try and determine a fair and equitable price for flour from the miller to the consumer with due consideration for the interests of both," said Mr. Zabriskie. His duties also will include the solution of problems affecting the distribution of flour through the retail markets of the country. His work will be co-ordinated with that of other departments of the Federal Food Administration.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

A CARD.

It is a pleasure to announce that all of our Employes have become members of the American Red Cross for the year Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen.

This is to help start the great Christmas drive for Memberships.

James A. Hearn & Son

Leonard's 24 West 39th St. Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

Final Clearance Sale

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 17

MATERNITY APPAREL

Mme. Leonard's Maternity Garments are so constructed that they expand as the condition requires without the change of a hook or eye. They are designed in strict keeping with the latest style edicts so that one may always appear in the height of fashion.

DRESSES Of Silks, Satins, Georgettes, Crepe de Chine—Some Serges.

Formerly $24.50, NOW 16.50
Formerly $34.50, NOW 21.50
Formerly $65.00, NOW 32.50

SUITS Only one of a kind—shown in all the wanted materials.

Formerly $34.50, NOW 16.50
Formerly $42.50, NOW 22.50
Formerly $65.00, NOW 37.50

NEGLIGEES—Short and Long.

Formerly $7.50, NOW 3.50
Formerly $14.50, NOW 7.50
Formerly $18.50, NOW 12.50

Ordinarily you would have to wait until after Christmas to avail yourself of the unusual reductions offered at this eventful sale.

Lane Bryant

"You Always Pay Less Here"

America's Largest Maker and National Retailer of Smart Clothes for Women of All Sizes—34 to 56 Bust.

21-23 W. 38th St.—Just Off Fifth Ave.

Further Reductions—Greatest Semi-Annual

CLEARANCE SALE

Coats-Suits-Dresses-Waists, Etc.

To Fit Women of All Sizes 36 TO 56 BUST Practically Without Alteration

Annually hundreds of our patrons eagerly wait for this opportunity to replenish their wardrobe at a considerable saving. Although prepared with extra salespeople, we urge you to come early so that we can give you the best service. Sale begins Monday at 9 A. M.

We have included in this sale a large variety of apparel suitable for the

SOUTHERN WINTER RESORTS

For Slender Women

36 to 42 Bust Measure.

Women who wear regular sizes will find Lane Bryant apparel (made in our own workrooms) *superior* both in fit and exclusiveness.

Coats—(Formerly 32.75)
Velour Coats. Plush Coats with Coney collar and cuffs 21.75
Others reduced to 34.75 and 42.75

Suits—(Formerly 45.75)
Wool Tricotine, Broadcloth, Velour, Oxford. Some fur trimmed ... 24.75
Others reduced to 34.75 and 44.75

Dresses—(Formerly 34.75)
Silks and Serges, for afternoon and street wear 18.95
Others reduced to 29.75 and 39.75

Wool Velour 34.75

YOU must see our offerings to really appreciate them. Do not miss this sale!

For Stout Women

44 to 56 Bust Measure.

Stout women can appear less stout in Lane Bryant specially designed *style-perfect clothes.* Scientific measurements enable us to fit all types and figures.

Coats—(Formerly 39.75)
Fine quality plush coats, belted models, with novelty pockets 29.75
Others reduced to 37.50 and 44.75

Suits—(Formerly 69.50)
Custom made suits in the latest winter fabrics. Richly fur trimmed and hand tailored 45.00
Others reduced to 34.50 and 69.00

Dresses—(Formerly 39.75)
Taffeta, Satin and Georgette combination, with beaded embroidery ... 24.50
Others reduced to 24.50 and 69.00

It is well to remember—Manufacturing on the premises makes Lane Bryant's prices always lower than elsewhere.

The Practical Gift Is the Useful Gift

Instead of trifles why not give your family and friends something at once useful and luxurious? Among the items listed below you will surely find the right gift, the timely gift—for both your stout and slender friends.

Waists
Sizes 36 to 56.
$5.00 WAISTS—Crepe de Chine. Hand embroidered and tailored models 2.95
$6.50 WAISTS—Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Voiles, and net embroidered ... 3.95
$7.50 WAISTS—Georgette Crepe. Hand embroidered, beaded or lace trimmed 4.95
$13.95 SUIT WAISTS—High cost waists of Georgette crepe, richly embroidered, in all suit colors 9.85
An unusually large assortment, although not every size at every price.

Skirts
36 to 45 waist.
$10.75 SKIRTS—All Wool Poplin and Wool Voile 6.95
$12.50 SKIRTS—Wool Velour Checks and Vigoreaux 7.95
$16.50 SKIRTS—Broadcloth & Serge. Exceptional values 10.75

Knitting Bags
Made up of remnants of imported materials from our own workrooms. We offer them at prices much less than what it would cost to-day to import the materials only. Prices range from 1.95 to 14.50
Were 3.50 to 25.00.

Underwear
regular and extra sizes.
Petticoats 1.50 to 22.50 *were 1.95 to 27.50*
Camisoles 1.95 to 3.95 *were 2.95 to 5.95*
Nightgowns 1.15 to 10.75 *were 1.50 to 14.50*
Chemises 1.10 to 5.95 *were 1.45 to 7.95*
Bloomers .95 to 3.75 *were 1.25 to 6.75*
All Glove Silk underwear radically reduced.

Negligees
Sizes 36 to 56.
$6.00 NEGLIGEES, Albatross and Corduroy 3.95
$9.50 PULLMAN ROBES of Silk, Negligees of Crepe de Chine and Albatross ... 4.95
$12.50 NEGLIGEES, Satin, Crepe de Chine and French Flannel 6.95
TEA GOWNS—Chiffon, Crepe de Chine, Satin and French Challis. Were $18.50 to $54.00. Now 11.95 to 39.50
An unusually large assortment, although not every size at every price.

MATERNITY APPAREL
The Entire stock of Lane Bryant famous maternity winter apparel is included in this clearance sale at similar reductions.
Suits, $16.95 to $44.50. Dresses, $12.85 to $44.75. Coats, $34.75 to $59.75. Waists, $1.95 to $4.95. Skirts, $6.75 to $14.50.

21-23 West 38th St. Lane Bryant 21-23 West 38th St.

Robinson's

25 and 27 West 42d St.

Newest Model Dresses

Fashioned in Georgette Crepe, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, in dark and high colors, including Flesh and White; newest waist lines, collar and sleeve effects.

21.50

Most Unusual Value

Our Original Newest Model, Box Tucked Effect, $21.50.

To Close Out
125 WINTER COATS
Of Wool Velour, Mixtures, and Tweeds, plain tailored; also nutria fur trimmed.
Sold up to $30.00. To Close 19.75

GO TO THE RED CROSS MASS MEETING, HIPPODROME, TO-NIGHT

Speakers: Otto H. Kahn, William Howard Taft, Henry J. Allen, of Kansas; Henry P. Davison, Lieutenant Perigord of France

Songs by John McCormack

SEATS FREE NO COLLECTION

Apply Hippodrome box office after 2:30 P. M. First come, first served

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE OF EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

TO-MORROW (MONDAY), TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS OF THIS WEEK AT 2:30

Prof. Commendatore Elia Volpi's REMARKABLE COLLECTION of RARE AND BEAUTIFUL

ITALIAN ART TREASURES AND ANTIQUITIES

RECENTLY BROUGHT TO AMERICA BY THEIR OWNER

ON FREE VIEW TO-MORROW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by

MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY

and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

All Employees of

C. G. Gunther's Sons

FURRIERS

Have Become Members of the American Red Cross

Take Home a Homeless Piano

We are forced to leave. Shubert is going to build a theatre on this corner that we have occupied for over thirty years.

$650 Opera Grand

$495

Bench and 1 Year's Tuning Free

This is graceful model of this well-known make—the smallest grand made, needing no more space than an upright. Tone? Come and be your own judge.

Floor space pattern sent on request.

(Open Evenings Until Xmas)

Only 4 ft. 8 in. long.

MATHUSHEK B'way and 47th St. Tel. 5547-5548 Bryant

JEWISH CAMPAIGN PASSES $5,000,000

Continued from Page One.

have worked twenty-five hours a day. They have been our best team and the most willing team in the whole campaign.

"And as I come now to thank the captains and members of the teams, I take my hat off to each and every one of them. They have all done well, they have all done their best. I have not done anything. I have done mighty little, so little that I am almost ashamed of it. These men—I don't want to name any of them, for the least has done as much as the most—I thank you, my friends, from all my heart for what you have accomplished.

Gives First Place to the Ladies.

"To the ladies, to whom at the times when they were disheartened I said that they would bring us over the top, I give my thanks, for they have brought in from $250,000 to $300,000. If they had not obtained it we would not tonight have our five millions. Ladies, isn't it you who finished it up? We men bow before you, and give you the first place.

"The publishers of the newspapers have given freely of their space, and we are grateful to them. And there is another class, if classes there are, to whom we are deeply grateful. I speak of our Gentile fellow-citizens. First of all is Charles Ward of the Young Men's Christian Association. He came to us of his own accord at the inception of our campaign, and said, 'Gentlemen, if my experience is of any help to you it is freely at your disposal.' His experience has guided us, has guarded us against mistakes, and has stimulated our efficiency.

"With him and behind him are a host of our Gentile fellow-citizens who have given with a free hand, unasked, and just after they themselves had passed through a successful campaign for many millions of dollars. The greatest thing in this campaign is that it has brought Jew nearer to Gentile and Gentile to Jew. I may make bold to say that the Gentiles, or many of them, have learned better now to understand the spirit of the Jew, and the Jew has learned now better to understand the great heart of his Gentile neighbor."

And when Mr. Schiff had ended Louis Marshall took the stand to supply something that he declared Mr. Schiff had omitted. "It is very true," he said, "that without Mr. Billikopf and Mr. Brown we could not have succeeded. But Mr. Schiff it was who was our pilot, who was able to steer safely around every shoal. He was able to inspire the crew of his ship with enthusiasm and zeal.

"He gave of his spirit to those who willingly pledged their support. Without him this movement would have lost the magnet which brought to it cohesiveness, unity of thought, and harmony of action."

Then the audience stood up and cheered Mr. Schiff again and again, the biggest ovation of an afternoon in which a large percentage of the time was spent in cheering for somebody. The singing of "America" ended the gathering.

The meeting was the most enthusiastic of all that have been held during the campaign and was marked by not only the largest total for a day's work yet reported but by three team totals that were far above anything that had been turned in previously. Something more than $30,000 was the highest total reported by any team on a preceding day, with the exception of the opening night, on which $1,000,000 was subscribed, but yesterday Team No. 4, under William Goldman, brought in $52,400; Team 19, captained by S. G. Rosenbaum, $73,-980, and Team 18, captained by H. B. Rosen, $100,711.

No. 18 Leads All.

This put No. 18, in which William Fox shared the honors with Mr. Rosen as the leading spirit, each giving the credit to the other, the honor of being the top team of the campaign. Its total for the two weeks was $329,068. Second place was held by No. 32, captained by Mortimer L. Schiff, with $294,376, of which $14,465 was brought in yesterday. Mr. Rosenbaum's team held third honors with $285,674, and Mr. Goldman's team was fourth with $277,993. Fifth honors went to the combined teams 10 and 11, captained by Louis Marshall, with $193,-801.

Among the women workers the honors went to Team 47, captained by Mrs. Alexander Marcuse. On Thursday this team had brought in the largest total yet reported in a day by any of the women's organizations, but yesterday it broke its own record and turned in $10,150. This gave it a total of $27,894. Second place, and a close second, went to Mrs. S. T. de Lee's team, 41, with $26,155. Team 51, headed by Mrs. Bernard Pollak, ranked third, with $21,387.

Competition among Teams 4, 18, and 19 furnished feverish excitement yesterday, particularly as the last two were the last teams which reported, and the factor which gave the honors to No. 18 was undoubtedly Mr. Fox's work among theatrical and moving picture producers and actors. This unexpected development of big contributions from this profession was referred to by Jacob Wertheim as the most tremendous feature of the whole campaign.

The race among these three took the lead in the interest after Mortimer L. Schiff's team, No. 22, had turned in a report of the day's receipts which made it evident that one of the others might beat it. The other three leaders had not reported as yet, and around the table where the captains and workers had gathered there was vigorous activity in raising additional funds. Finally Mr. Goldman reported $52,400 for Team 4, including $15,000 raised by the members of the team themselves on the last day—this, of course, representing a second or even a third subscription for each of them.

"The fact that I personally have been in the limelight," said Mr. Goldman, "has caused me great embarrassment. The men who have been in the foreground of the work have escaped notice." Then he went over the workers of his team by name, giving credit to each one.

A Happy Combination.

Chief among those singled out for mention were Hermann Lissner, Morris Asinof, the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass and Cyrus L. Sulzberger. Indeed, it was learned that Mr. Asinof's entreaties had been so successful that at a luncheon of the team yesterday Mr. Goldman had given him a copy of Israel Zangwill's book, "The King of Schnorrers." "Dr. Krass," said Mr. Goldman, "is a combination of rabbi and merchant, and Mr. Sulzberger is a combination of merchant and rabbi. If he ever wants to leave commercial life for the pulpit I know a synagogue in Raleigh, N. C., that would be glad to have him.

"Our team was in third place on Thursday night," he said as he ended his report, "and nothing will give us more happiness than to land in sixth place tonight."

When Mr. Rosenbaum reported for his team he also mentioned all the workers by name, giving special tributes to Armand Baer, S. M. Goldberg, Max Weinstein, and Reuben Sadowsky. But Jacob Wertheim explained that Mr. Rosenbaum had left himself out, and then told of the luncheon at the Waldorf on Friday, where friends of Mr. Rosenbaum had raised $50,000 to add to his team's total as a tribute to his personal work—a contribution which was begun by Jacob Sperber, captain of a rival team.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Rosen, reporting jointly for Team 18, were the last, and were greeted with anticipatory cheers, especially when it was seen that Mr. Fox carried no less than five fat envelopes full of checks and pledges. Some time before that, when Louis Marshall's team had been called on, Mr. Marshall said that they would not report, as they had given the results of their day's work to "a worthier team."

Mr. Marshall would not say who this was, but Mr. Fox explained it when he gave Mr. Marshall's contribution back and insisted on reporting without him. Besides bringing the biggest total of the campaign, and the biggest total for the day, Mr. Fox also reported the largest individual contribution of the evening, with the exception of Mr. Schiff's final gift to top off the $5,000,000. This was $25,000 from Lewis J. Selznick, given on condition that Team 18 raise $25,000 elsewhere in the last thirty-six hours of the campaign.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Rosen followed the example of previous leaders in mentioning their workers by name, particularly Judge Otto Rosalsky, "who was always sent to a man who was trying to get away with $1,000 when he ought to have given $2,000." The final announcement of the team's total brought a volley of cheers for Mr. Fox and Mr. Rosen which was exceeded in the whole day of cheering only by the final ovation to Mr. Schiff.

Miscellaneous contributions received at the offices yesterday amounted to $23,679, including $6,000 from Henry S. Hendricks. One of the features of yesterday's reports was the exceptional number of large anonymous gifts. Brooklyn, where the campaign will close today, reported $27,500 for the day, making a total of $235,000 so far.

Mrs. Straight's Gift.

Mrs. Alexander Kohut, organizer of the women's teams, reported that the names of the three anonymous women who had contributed $2,000 each, which she had not been able to mention on Wednesday, when the women's subscriptions were collected in such large numbers, were Mrs. Harmon August, Mrs. Lewis C. Wolf, and Mrs. Willard D. Straight. She spoke particularly of Mrs. Straight's contribution as having resulted from several visits she made to training camps of the army.

"Mrs. Straight told me," said Mrs. Kohut, "that she had seen the good relations existing between our work and the Y. M. C. A. and hoped it would continue; but that on her last visit to a cantonment she had seen no rabbis and consequently was making this gift specifically for making religious and spiritual comfort available for the Jewish boys in camp. The Catholics and Protestants she had seen were well taken care of and she wanted our boys to be the same."

Mrs. Kohut also announced that the members of the women's team were going to keep together and that they would continue the work of raising funds for war relief and for army and navy religious and welfare work. Among the individual gifts she announced were $5 from twenty Camp Fire Girls of the Emanu-El Sisterhood and $50 by neighbors of the sisterhood.

Felix M. Warburg announced that the total receipts from Old Bowling Green, the Joint Distribution Committee's concession in Herald Land, would amount to $40,000.

A contribution which aroused much comment was the gift of two months' entire salary from Emma Levine, a domestic who said that she could not sleep at night for the thought of the suffering poor in the European war zones. This came through Team 24.

The children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, who made up a collection early in the campaign, gave $50 more yesterday as a special contribution in honor of Mr. Schiff. Team 41, under Mrs. S. T. de Lee, brought in a big bag containing $682 in silver collected in a moving picture theatre, and another team reported the collection in Schachman's Theatre in Eighty-first Street of nearly $1,300.

Many Individuals Gave.

The girls in the office of the relief committee made up a collection of $71.75, and the girls in the cloakroom at the meeting room of 19 West Forty-fourth Street gave $10. The White Plains Committee, under Charles Hecht, reported $1,200 up to yesterday morning.

Team 30, under Israel Unterberg, with a total for the campaign of something more than $78,000, reported more individual subscriptions than any other team. Indeed, a feature of yesterday's reports was the large number of individual subscriptions reported by nearly every group; and apparently the only reason why the total was not larger was the one given by Henry M. Toch when he reported for Team 29. "Some gave according to their means and some according to their meanness."

Indication of the rapidity with which the funds collected are being made available was given by the statement made from the platform that $300,000 had been cabled yesterday through the State Department and the Dutch Government for the relief of sufferers in Poland and Lithuania. The money will be distributed by Max Senior and Dr. Boris Bogen, the joint distribution committee's Dutch representatives. This makes a total of more than $900,000, which has been sent in the last two weeks.

$10,000,000 DRIVE WINS.

Country's Subscription Assured, with Maybe $2,500,000 to Come.

The successful close yesterday of New York's campaign for $5,000,000 for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy brings also to a successful conclusion the national campaign for $10,000,000 for war relief, to which total four-fifths of the money raised in New York is to be devoted. The ten millions are assured in addition to the money to be obtained from the wages of Jewish workers on the east side, estimated at a million and a quarter dollars, and to the million and more which will come from Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, who has pledged to give 10 per cent. of everything contributed by all the rest of the country before the close of the year.

But this great accomplishment, which represents 50 per cent. more than had been raised for that purpose in the two years previous, is likely to be a mere preliminary of a far greater drive next year for the purpose of keeping the millions of suffering Jews in the war zone from starvation. Detailed plans for next year's work are not ready yet, but it is understood that American Jewry may be asked to contribute $25,-000,000 to its fellows in religion who have suffered from the war, and Nathan Straus, in addressing the final meeting of workers in the New York campaign yesterday, went so far as to say that fifty millions could and should be obtained.

Mr. Straus, who has been one of the heaviest contributors to war relief in the country, was introduced by Louis Marshall at yesterday's meeting with the statement that he was just starting for California.

"I propose," said Mr. Marshall, "that we appoint him Ambassador in General and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Pacific Coast and the outlying islands for the campaign of 1918."

"I have come to these meetings every day," said Mr Straus, "and I have come to learn how to collect money. I have learned it, but I want to say that we have only begun. What is $10,000,-000 when 3,000,000 people are starving? We are going to make it $50,000,000 next year. I am not a lightning calculator, but I can multiply——"

"No, no," Mr. Marshall interrupted him, "you divide."

"My friends," Mr. Straus continued, "if as you left here tonight you saw children dying on one side of you and mothers starving on the other, you could not eat your dinners till you had relieved their sufferings. You who have worked in this campaign are beginning to realize some of the sufferings of our brethren in Europe, but there are many who do not. I lie awake nights—I cannot sleep because of the thought of those people in misery and starvation.

"We must give more and yet more next year, and we want to have two kinds of rolls—a roll of honor and a roll of dishonor. On this latter roll let there be inscribed the names of those who do not give, or who do not give enough."

A further appeal for the fund to be raised next year was made by Judge Otto Rosalsky. Jacob Billkopf, who has been in charge of the work of raising the national fund, said that since the fall of 1914 American Jews had raised about $18,500,000 for the relief of their brethren in Europe.

"When this campaign for ten million dollars was begun last March," he said, "the air was full of pessimism. Nobody thought so large a sum could be raised.

"Every one told me that we could never raise it in a hundred years. And now we have raised not only the ten million, but a margin large enough to cover every possible depreciation and all the expenses of propaganda.

"Mr. Schiff has been the greatest dynamic factor of our campaign, not only in New York, but also in the national work. He has played the greatest part, with Mr. Rosenwald, in the great drama of the reconstruction and resuscitation of an entire people.

"The successful result of the 1917 campaign is all the more gratifying to me because the campaign was all new. I was called from Kansas City to this work, and I responded with great misgiving. My first inspiration came from a visit to Mr. Rosenwald, whom I saw at Washington, where he was serving on the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. When he gave me a contingent pledge of a million dollars I left him, dazed by the possibilities of the work.

"From that day to this there has been no letup in the campaign. At first we had practically decided to divide the country into thirty districts, with an attractive, capable woman in charge of each, but this idea was abandoned when we realized the difficulty of raising such a vast sum just after the Liberty Loan campaign and the drive for the Red Cross fund. It was well that we changed our plan, for the depression of the stock market made it all the harder for us to get money, and it needed all the efforts of our men and women to get the required subscriptions.

"But our people must not think that the need has stopped with the raising of this fund. It will go on day after day, calling for more help in a voice that we must heed; and we must give and keep on giving until the war is over and the afflicted in the ware zones can begin life anew."

BROOKLYN DRIVE STILL ON.

Borough Organization Hopes to Complete Its $500,000.

While in Manhattan the $5,000,000 campaign for Jewish war relief and welfare work closed last night, Brooklyn will go on through Monday in the effort to complete the $500,000 which it is hoped to raise in that borough. The total reported up to yesterday afternoon was $235,000.

Jacob H. Schiff was the guest of honor at a meeting at the Unity Club last night, at which a considerable additional sum was raised. The closing rally of the campaign will be held on Monday night at the same place. Mr. Schiff, Henry Morgenthau, and Nathan S. Jonas, Chairman of the Brooklyn committee, will speak; Sophie Braslau will sing, and Albert Greenfield will play at the final meeting.

Several suburban teams which have been co-operating with the New York campaign have not yet made final reports, and a considerable additional sum is expected from that source. Requests sent through the mails to hundreds of persons are expected to bring in thousands more, and most of the teams engaged in the campaign have reported that they expect additional contributions as the result of work already done. Indeed, the women's teams, according to an announcement of Mrs. Alexander Kohut, will retain the organization to continue the work, and much of the organization which has been used here will probably be transferred more or less bodily to the work on next year's campaign.

The raising of funds for war relief will probably be one of the topics under discussion at a dinner to be given tonight at the Hotel Astor in honor of the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass, for home years rabbi of Temple Israel, Brooklyn, who has been one of the most active workers in raising the ten-million-dollar fund throughout the country and in the closing drive in New York. Dr. Krass will be formally welcomed to Manhattan, where he is to become rabbi of the Fifty-third Street temple.

A new name has been chosen for this temple, and will be announced at the dinner tonight. The speakers will be Louis Marshall, Abram I. Elkus, and Dr. Krass.

BIG FIGURES OF CAMPAIGN.

List of Yesterday's Donors of More Than $1,000 and Team Totals.

Following is a partial list of contributions of $1,000 or more to the fund for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy which were turned in to the committee yesterday. It includes only those that were formally announced at the meeting of workers by the Captains of teams, and some of these did not report individual contributions which went to make up the team totals:

J. H. Schiff, (additional)...	$41,421	A friend	6,000
L. J. Selznick, (additional)...	25,000	Benj. Stern ...	5,000
H. S. Hendricks	6,000	Fox employes..	3,457
J. Sperber, (ad.)	3,000	M. Garfunkel..	3,200
D. Hermann...	2,700	Mrs. M. Astar.	3,000
Dress and Waist Goods Assoc.	2,500	Hotel Astor ...	1,000
L. Weber and G. Alexander.	2,500	J. Wertheim, (additional)...	1,000
Wilson & Co...	2,500	Spencer Trask Co.	1,000
Singer Mfg. Co.	2,500	D. Friedman ...	1,000
E. H. Harriman estate	2,000	Mr. & Mrs. H. Armour & Co..	1,000
Mrs. H. August	2,000	J. Rosenbaum	1,000
Mrs. L. C. Wolf	2,000	Mrs. N. J. Miller	1,000
Mrs. W. D. Straight ...	2,000	C. Sulzburger, (additional)...	1,000
Samuels family, Mt. Vernon.	2,000	P. Lorillard & Co.	1,000
Mrs. J. Sperber, (additional)...	2,000	Mrs. S. Elsner, (additional)...	1,000
Metro employes	1,673	Bonwit Teller & Co.....	1,000
W. P. Lehman	1,500	Anonymous ...	1,000
Al H. Woods..	1,500	Theda Bara....	1,000
Cohen, Goldman & Co. emps..	1,320	A. Kepner	1,000
C. Hecht	1,200	Otis Litho. Co.	1,000
Second panel Sheriff's jury	1,000	S. Lamport, (additional)...	1,000
		Mrs. W. A. Schiffer	1,000

Following are the totals reported by the various teams yesterday, and the grand totals reported by those teams to date. There are no teams numbered 17, 35, 36, 37, 38, or 39, and a number of those here reported were organized late in the campaign:

Team. No.	Captain.	Last Day.	Grand Total.
1	Charles Dushkind.....	$2,819	$19,759
2	Sigmund Elsner.....	2,247	20,371
3	Walter Emmerich.....	2,319	31,711
4	William A. Goldman....	2,489	277,735
5	Leo D. Greenfield.....	1,870	10,897
6	Colonel Henry A. Guinsburg	2,833	72,676
7	Samuel Kridel.....	3,618	67,569
8	Isidor N. Landauer.....	3,884	18,047
9	Social Workers.....	1,204	2,979
10	Samuel A. Lewisohn..	9,055	193,691
11	Louis N. Marshall....		
12	Sicher-Martin	3,617	53,543
13	Henry Morgenthau.....	3,884	96,764
14	Leopold Plaut.....	4,435	58,069
15	Harry Rascover.....	1,898	16,637
16	Louis J. Robertson.....	4,723	73,301
18	H. B. Rosen.....	110,711	329,117
19	S. G. Rosenbaum.....	72,724	285,422
20	Leopold Rosbach.....	2,239	41,807
21	Abe E. Rothstein.....	9,578	100,391
22	Mortimer L. Schiff.....	14,465	294,376
23	Waldmar Eltingon.....	3,614	94,995
24	Jacob Sperber.....	18,224	114,007
25	Eugene E. Spiegelberg.	2,805	36,939
26	Mendes & Stern.....	1,551	10,263
27	Leopold Stern.....	2,437	58,710
28	Leo Sulzberger.....	6,045	45,493
29	Henry M. Toch.....	6,423	44,825
30	Israel Unterberg.....	5,850	78,495
31	A. D. Wolf.....	4,447	41,856
32	Walter H. Liebman....	3,126	38,915
33	Tremont Lodge.....	800	2,984
34	Dr. P. A. Siegelstein...	2,689	4,436
40	Mrs. Max L. Lewison..	2,960	7,890
41	Mrs. S. T. De Lee....	5,500	26,055
42	Mrs. Lee K. Frankel...	3,738	11,635
43	Mrs. H. B. Goldsmith..	1,851	9,885
44	Mrs. Lafayette A. Goldstone	702	2,447
45	Mrs. Robert Hecht.....	996	7,193
46	Mrs. Elias Lustig.....	769	5,099
47	Mrs. Alex Marcuse....	10,150	27,767
48	Mrs. I. Unterberg.....	1,321	8,949
49	Mrs. Ben Minton.....	1,458	7,373
50	Mrs. Dora Newburger...	1,214	6,176
51	Mrs. Bernard Pollak...	6,882	21,587
52	Mrs. Charles Reisenstein	886	9,147
53	Mrs. Samuel Schulman.	769	14,785
54	Mrs. H. M. Toch.....	1,432	14,012
	Brooklyn—Nathan S. Jonas, Chairman	27,500	235,000
	Miscellaneous	23,679	1,862,964

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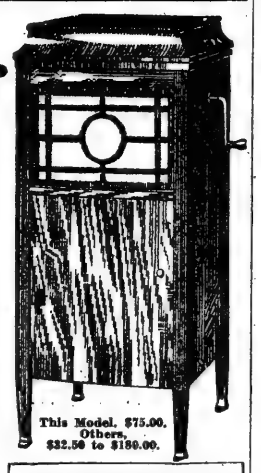

Some phonographs play one make of records. The Brunswick plays all records—all makes, including the famous Pathe records. This one feature alone makes The Brunswick the most desired and desirable phonograph. It means that you can enjoy all of the music of the world.

None is denied you. And better still is the fact that The Brunswick plays all records better—with more tonal value.

Come hear it play and prove this to your own satisfaction. Let us demonstrate The Brunswick. Learn its many points of superiority. Compare it with all others. The low prices and easy terms of payment are especially attractive.

This Model, $75.00. Others, $32.50 to $180.00.

Go to the Red Cross Meeting HIPPODROME—TONIGHT Songs by John McCormack. Seats Free—No Collection.

DAILY CONCERTS—OPEN EVENINGS ALL THIS WEEK
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
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New York Dealers—H. C. F. Koch & Co., West 125th St.; Riley-Hogan Co., Inc., 10 West 125th St.; J. A. Proben, 295 Amsterdam Ave.
Brooklyn Dealers—J. Kurtz & Son, 718 B'way & 169 Smith St. (2 stores); Edward Straus, 94 Court St.; Flatbush Music Co., 922 Flatbush Ave.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—E. B. Fuller, 7 N. 4th Ave. Mamaroneck, N. Y.—Burton G. Gedney, 65 E. Boston Road. Peekskill, N. Y.—Harry Elwich, 800 Main St.

Tomorrow—Monday, Dec. 17—we begin our

DOLLAR-A-DAY REDUCTION SALE

1,000 Winter Coats

Formerly sold at as high as $25 TOMORROW'S SALE PRICE $15.50

The balance will be reduced $1 each day until sold.
Monday, $15.50 Wednesday, $13.50 Friday, $11.50
Tuesday, $14.50 Thursday, $12.50 Saturday, $10.50
provided they last until then.

NOTICE—ALTHOUGH THE PRICE WILL BE REDUCED DAILY, THE SELECTION OF STYLES WILL ALSO GROW SMALLER AS THE SALE GOES ON.

MONDAY IS, THEREFORE, THE BEST DAY TO PICK THE BEST NUMBERS. TAKE THE HINT.

This remarkable assortment represents the balance of a wonderful stock of Winter Models, fur trimmed and plain, in velour, chevriot, plush, kersey, wool mixtures, etc.

Every Winter Suit—Every Silk & Serge Dress in Stock NOW REDUCED TO LESS THAN COST OF PRODUCTION.

Monday is our $15.50 DAY

Last season hundreds of women took advantage of our big DOLLAR-A-DAY-REDUCTION SALE. The biggest values, of course, were picked by those who came on the first day of the sale.

A word to the wise!

HAMILTON GARMENT CO.
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from the Vichy Government Springs; guaranteed by the French Government, famous the world over and recommended by all physicians, are now pleasantly combined with pure fruit juices in

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Their capital was small, but they had a firm belief that sterling honesty in both merchandise and methods would win them success.

The policy they so successfully initiated has continuously animated the establishment they founded, and it is my proud privilege, as their successor and sole owner of this corporation, still further to advance it.

This house must continue to stand preeminent in its field. The spirit of the times must continue to be interpreted by a constant betterment of its service, superior though that may already be. And above all else, there will be no deviation from the tradition handed down to me by Joseph Park and my father.

As a fruition of these governing principles of the Park & Tilford establishment, we offer in our stores this Christmastide the widest variety of choice viands to be found anywhere.

Quality for price, we solicit comparison.

Park & Tilford

ON THE EVENINGS OF THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY PRIOR TO CHRISTMAS, OUR STORES WILL CONTINUE OPEN AS LATE AS THE PRESENCE OF PATRONS REQUIRES.

THEY WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Gift Suggestions

that will reflect credit on the tastes of both receiver and giver.

Cigars

We are the largest importers of Havana cigars in the world. The renowned independent factories in Cuba send us their very choicest products in a wide variety of elegant holiday packings. Gifts selected from our stocks will please even the most fastidious tastes, because, however modest in cost, our cigars are sure to be superior products.

Perfumes

The finest perfumes in the world are those of Houbigant of Paris. His products are the dictates of fashion everywhere. His name on toilet preparations stamps them as master-creations. We are his sole agents for America; and in our stores are to be found the greatest variety of sachets, talcums, toilet waters and perfumes bearing his name.

Candies

Always a welcome gift

CHOCOLATES AND BONBONS and other confections of exceptional merit. "Temptingly Delicious." Packed in a wide variety of forms to suit all tastes; but only one standard of excellence—*the highest.*

Baskets of Fruit

Arranged with expert skill

A selection of the finest fruits, nuts, candies and other delicacies, in a variety of forms and sizes to suit individual tastes. Welcome gifts, especially acceptable at this season of the year.

2.75 to 50.00

For the Christmas Table

Fruit Cake of Old Virginia—Bromm's

A wonderfully delicious confection. Made in Old Virginia of the choicest nuts, fruits and baking ingredients. Improves with age. Every bite a delightful surprise.

2 lb. 1.50 4 lb. 3.00 4.50

Ye Anne Hathaway Plum Puddinge

The finest plum pudding made. Truly exquisite in flavor. An old-fashioned delicacy that is rich, nourishing and delicious. Particularly fine for the Christmas feast.

1½ lb. 1.50 2 lb. 2.00 3 lb. 3.00

Favorita Coffee

Extremely popular with our patrons. A product of careful selection and skilful blending. Prepared in our own roasting plant where we have unsurpassed facilities for the handling of fine coffees. Gives an appetizing cup, fragrant and thoroughly delicious. Usually .30 lb.

Special .26 lb.

5 lb. 1.25 25 lb. 6.10

Ceylon and India Tea

One of our own brands—the result of a careful blending of fine selected chops. Possesses a strong, rich fragrance. Sold in one-pound airtight packages which preserve all the original strength of the tea. Buff and Gold Brand. Regularly .70 lb.

Special .64 lb.

10 lb. 6.10 50 lb. 30.00

Champagnes

	Half bot.	Case 24 ½ bot.	Bot.	Case 12 bot.
Pol Roger, Brut, 1909	2.05	49.00	3.95	47.00
Lanson Pere & Fils, Extra Dry	1.80	41.50	3.45	39.50
Great Western Special Reserve	.95	22.75	1.75	20.75

Sherries

Hundred Year Old	Bot.	Case 12 Bots	Gal.
Oloroso, bottled in Spain for P & T	5.00	57.50	
Amontillado	1.50	16.50	7.00
Topaz	.90	9.85	3.75

Ports

	Bot.	Case 12 bot.	Gal.
Sandeman's V. V. O. Port	2.35	27.00	10.50
Burgundy Port	1.10	12.25	4.75
P & T California Superior Old			2.25

Imported Clarets and Sauternes

CRUSE & FILS FRERES—FRANCE

	Half bot.	Case 24 ½ bot.	Bot.	Case 12 bot.
Medoc	.45	10.25	.80	9.25
St. Julien	.55	12.50	1.00	11.50
St. Estephe	.60	13.15	1.10	12.15
Chateau Lafite	.70	16.50	1.35	15.50
Sauterne	.60	13.60	1.10	12.60
Haut Sauterne	.70	16.00	1.30	15.00
Latour Blanche	.75	17.00	1.40	16.00

Cognac Brandies

	Bot.	Case 12 bot.
P & T Hennessy, 1800 Brand	8.00	90.00
Hennessy Three Star	2.80	32.50

Vermouth and Liqueurs

	Bot.	Case 12 Bot.
VERMOUTH		
French, Noilly Prat	1.50	17.00
Italian, Martini & Rossi	1.00	11.50
Italian, Martini & Rossi, Dry	.90	10.50
CREME DE MENTHE		
Humphrey Taylor, White or Green	1.75	20.50
KUMMEL, Wynand Fockink	2.60	30.56

Whiskies Scotch and Irish

	Bot.	Case 12 bot.
P & T MacDougal Silver Label	1.85	21.50
Johnnie Walker Red Label Scotch	2.70	31.50
O'Shannon Irish	1.80	20.50

Rye Whiskies

	Bot.	Case 12 bot.	Gal.
P & T Private Stock Rye	2.05	23.50	
P & T Monogram Rye	2.00	22.00	8.75
Old Cumberland Rye	1.75	20.00	7.75
Monticello Spec. Reserve Rye, Distillers Bottling	1.75	20.50	
Alpine Creek Rye	1.30	15.00	5.50

Gins

	Bot.	Case 12 bot.
P & T Dry or Old Tom	1.65	19.50
Wynand Fockink Holland	2.25	26.50
Nicholson Dry or Old Tom	2.30	27.00

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Broadway and 41st Street Broadway and 112th Street Lenox Avenue and 126th St.

MISS MARY PYNE WEDS COL. FILLEY

National Anthem Played After Ceremony in the Church of the Epiphany.

MISS FORDE WEDS AVIATOR

Nuptials of D. B. Adams and Miss Edith T. Gracie; Lieut. Boyd and Miss Katherine Lamont.

The wedding of Lieut. Col. Oliver Dwight Filley, U. S. A., of the aviation section of the Signal Corps, awarded the military cross for conspicuous gallantry when with the British Army, and Miss Mary Pyne, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne and a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner G. Howland and Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, was solemnized yesterday at 12:30 in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William T. Crocker, and the Rev. Thomas A. Conover of Bernardsville, N. J.

The church was decorated with Easter lilies and Southern smilax, and the bride, who walked with her father, wore a soft white satin gown draped with point lace worn by her mother and grandmother. It had a full court train, and the tulle veil was held with orange blossoms. She carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Harriette Post was the bride's maid of honor, and wore a white taffeta frock topped by a large brown tulle hat and carried a cluster of white lilies.

Colonel Filley was in uniform, as were most of the ushers. His best man was Ensign Roger M. Poor, and the ushers were Captain A. Perry Osborn, Captain Charles Bird, Jr., Percy R. Pyne, Jr., Grafton H. Pyne and Meredith Howland Pyne, brothers of the bride, two of whom are in the Aviation Corps; John S. James of North Easton, Mass., a brother-in-law of the bridegroom; Dr. Malcolm McBurney, and Joseph W. Burden.

As soon as Colonel Filley and his bride passed out of the nave the organist played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the military ushers stood at salute until it was finished.

The ceremony was followed by a reception for the relatives and a few close friends at the home of the bride, 650 Park Avenue.

Colonel Filley is a son of the late Oliver D. Filley of St. Louis, and grandson of O. D. Filley, one time Mayor of that city. He attended the Rugby School in England, and later was graduated from Harvard. When the war began he was in Rhodesia, South Africa. He went to England, where he obtained a commission and won the military cross in July, 1915. Afterward he was transferred to the United States Army.

Whittemore-Forde.

The wedding of Harris Whittemore, Jr., of Waterbury, Conn., and Miss Roberta Napier Forde, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Forde of Montreal, was celebrated at 6:30 yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's uncle, A. Milton Napier, 50 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Philip Walcott of Naugatuck, Conn.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown trimmed with lace and a tulle veil, and carried orchids, and was attended by her sister, Miss Eleanor Forde, as maid of honor. The latter was in apricot taffeta. Dr. Floyd Harwood of Yale was the bridegroom's best man.

The bride was a senior in the Royal Victoria College, McGill University. Mr. Whittemore was graduated from Yale, and is now training as an aviator in the ground school of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which the Government has under its supervision.

Two Lieutenants Marry.

Lieutenant William Herbert McElnea, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McElnea of West Orange, N. J., and Miss Ruth Stewart Shann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Crowell Shann of East Orange, were married last evening at the home of the bride in a bower of palms and an American flag, the Rev. Dr. Harmon H. McQuilken, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John F. Paterson, officiating.

A reception followed, and was not only a reception for Lieutenant McElnea and his bride, but for his sister, who was Miss Ida McElnea, whose marriage to Lieutenant A. Leon Barry, son of former Freeholder Michael F. Barry and Mrs. Barry of Orange, had taken place in the afternoon.

Miss Edith T. Gracie a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A fashionable company assembled at St. Thomas's Church, Dupont Circle, this afternoon for the marriage of Miss Edith Temple Gracie of this city and Dunbar Burchell Adams of New York.

The bride was escorted to the altar and preceded by a group of attendants, consisting of Miss Adrienne Iselin, Miss Mary Millett, Miss Frederika Peterson, Miss Catherine Clark Culver, Miss Mary Louise Beekhams all of New York; Miss Margaret Thillman, and Miss Helen Blodgett of this city. All were gowned alike in sapphire blue velvet over petticoats of silver, the latter coming to the ankles, while the velvet skirts were draped high in the back in the new bouffont effect, then fell in a narrow train.

Mrs. Adams is the only child of the late Colonel Archibald Gracie of New York and Washington, one of the rescued passengers on the Titanic.

Miss Lamont Weds Lieut. Boyd.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Miss Katherine Lamont, daughter of the late Daniel S. Lamont, who was Secretary of War under President Cleveland, was married at 12:30 today to Lieutenant James Boyd of Harrisburg, Penn. The wedding was solemnized at Altamont, the Lamont home in Millbrook, Dean Howard Robbins, of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York, officiating. It was quiet, owing to the fact that both families are in mourning, only immediate relatives and a few intimate friends attending.

Wed to Lieutenant R. B. Leake.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—Miss Margaret Scott Pitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm R. Pitt of this city, was married in St. John's Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon to Lieutenant Richard Brian Leake, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Leake of Arlington, Vt. The Rev. Dr. Charles Morris Addison, rector of St. John's, officiated.

Miss Hirsch to Wed Christmas Day.

The marriage of Miss Blanche H. Hirsch, daughter of Mrs. Henrietta Hirsch of 313 East 57th Street, and Michael Keppler will take place on Christmas Day, at 1 o'clock. A reception will be held afterward at the Hotel McAlpin.

Travel to Cuba and Panama.

Among the passengers who sailed recently for Havana on two American steamships were:

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison C. Harvey, A. C. Rolf, Miss Julia Dols, J. B. Lopez, P. F. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. G. Moya, Mrs. C. McHerbert Miller, Thomas O'Connell, Julio V. Frades, William Humphreys, Mrs. Madelaine Cotton, Louis F. Corea, Mrs. Emilia Santos, and Alfred Rodrigues.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for Colon and west coast ports were:

Miss Ruth Adams, E. Anderson, E. Atkinson, R. Bennon, W. V. Camelar, Miss M. Dale, S. Dale, J. M. Frunkel, H. L. Hawthorne, Mrs. M. Herrick, Miss M. Merrick, Mrs. M. Loughran, Miss H. Loughran, Mrs. M. Morris, G. Morris, A. A. McKay, Mrs. F. Olivier, J. T. Pecnar, and Miss M. Toro.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Misses McKee, Field, and Bernheimer Among Brides to Be.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. McKee of Atlanta, Ga., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Moore McKee, to Perry E. Moore, First Lieutenant, 319th Field Artillery, now stationed at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Lieutenant Moore is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Moore of Hackensack, N. J., and is a graduate of Princeton, class of '16.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Austin Groves of East Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Field Groves, to Lieutenant A. C. M. Azoy, Jr., also of East Orange. Miss Groves was graduated from Smith College and Lieutenant Azoy from Princeton, both of the classes of 1914. Lieutenant Azoy received his commission at Fort Monroe, Va., and is now with the regular coast artillery at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan B. Currey of this city and Mohegan Lake, N. Y., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Harriet Dinsmoor Moore, to John Albert Linder of Mohegan Lake. Mr. Linder is a graduate of Princeton, class of '15.

Mr. and Mrs. Birch Francis Rhodus of Atlantic City, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Rhodus, to Albert S. Mortimer of this city. The marriage will take place on Jan. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. David L. Wasch of 1435 Dean Street, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Amelia A. Wasch, to Emil N. Baar, son of Mrs. Jacob Baar. Mr. Baar is a lawyer of this city and a graduate of Columbia.

The engagement of Miss Marjorie Bernheimer, daughter of Mrs. M. S. Bernheimer of Newburyport, Mass., to Morton Peabody Prince of Boston, has been announced.

Miss Bernheimer has been active in war charities, and is now working for the War Savings Fund in Washington, D. C. Mr. Prince is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Morton Prince of Beacon Street, Boston, and a graduate of Harvard, class of 1910. He is in Government service in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Goldfarb of 80 Elwood Street, this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Elizabeth Goldfarb, to Benjamin G. Adler, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Adler.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Hein of 312 West Ninety-ninth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Carolyn Gladys Hein, to Max C. Greenwald of this city.

Miss Marion E. Mumford of 102 West Ninety-third Street announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Gladys Bruce Mumford, to Walden Pell of this city. Miss Mumford has been taking an active part in the war work of the National Surgical Dressings Committee. Mr. Pell is serving with the United States Naval Reserve. He is a graduate of Columbia, Class of '02, and belongs to the Racquet and Tennis, Apawamis, and Richmond County Country Clubs, also the St. Anthony.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Camp of 2,023 Bedford Avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie M. Camp, to Earl Mathewson of Norwich, Conn., son of the late Dr. Earl Mathewson of Durham, Conn. Miss Camp is the sister of Mrs. George F. Lazarus, Mrs. George K. MacKenzie, and Mrs. Cyrus Foss Tibbals, Jr.

Mrs. H. W. Freund of 4 West Ninety-second Street, New York City, announced yesterday the engagement of her daughter, Miss Josephine Verne Freund, to First Lieutenant George Willis Brew, Ordnance Department, U. S. R.

Lieutenant Brew is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Brew of Erie, Penn. He is the Assistant General Manager of the Northern Contracting Company of Jersey City. Lieutenant Brew expects to leave shortly for France.

Miss Freund since her graduation from St. Mary's School in 1914 has been associated with her mother in welfare work.

Concert at Adolph Lewisohn's.

Adolph Lewisohn donated the use of the ballroom at his house, 881 Fifth Avenue, last night, for a concert held under the auspices of the Camp Upton Community Hall Committee, of which Mrs. Joseph K. Choate is Chairman. About three hundred invitations were issued for the affair, and prominent artists appeared in a program on a stage erected in the south end of the ballroom. Colonel James A. Moss from Camp Upton, in the absence of Major General J. Franklin Bell and Mrs. Choate, made an appeal in the interest of the Community Hall, which the committee hopes to get under way as soon as the necessary funds are raised. Mrs. Samuel M. Barlow and Miss Yvonne de Treville were the artists who appeared.

Miss Allan Weds Lieut. Hutchings.

Miss Audrey Allan, daughter of W. H. Allan, a lawyer of Warren, Penn., and Mrs. Allan, was married to Lieutenant W. S. Hutchings of the Ordnance Department at Dover N. J., yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. John H. Jowett officiating. Lieutenant A. K. Davis was best man. A small reception followed afterward at the Hotel Vanderbilt. Lieutenant Hutchings is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hutchings of Scranton, Penn. His father is Division Superintendent of the Du Pont Powder Company.

Evans Sisters Wed on Same Day.

Two weddings in the family of Mrs. Georgette Dunbar Evans of 438 West 116th Street were held last Thursday. Miss Dorothy Dunbar Evans, the elder daughter, was married to First Lieutenant Richard A. Wagner of Camp Dix in the Church of the Divine Paternity. The second daughter, Miss Helen Evans, became the bride of Cpt. Edmund Beilstein, in the Church of the Transfiguration. Mr. and Mrs. Beilstein will reside in Toledo, Ohio.

$2,500 Raised for Sick Children.

The Thursday Hospital After Care Circle for the Needy of the Gouverneur and New York Post Graduate Hospitals and for the care of infantile paralysis children cleared $2,500 by the bazaar given recently at the Hotel Astor. The circle has a Summer home at Long Branch, N. J., for children crippled by paralysis. Donations may be sent to Miss Matilda Danziger, President, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Navigation Closed on the Lakes.

DULUTH, Dec. 15.—Navigation for the season of 1917 at the head of the lakes practically came to a close at midnight last night, when the steamers Muncey and Boston cleared for Buffalo with grain. The total amount of shipping for the year probably will be only second to the record established in 1916, despite a late opening.

SELMARK
Home of Fashion
122 W. 34TH ST. WEST OF B'WAY.
On sale in our new and enlarged building
Style, Service at Moderate Prices

At ½ Original Value

Sample Coats
Sample Ev'g Wraps
Sample Ev'g Gowns
Complete Range of Sizes
THE COATS are of Chiffon Velvets, Pom Poms, Wool Velours, Velour Plushes.
THE EVENING WRAPS of Chiffon Velvet.
EVENING GOWNS of Chiffon Velvet, Silks, Satins, etc.
Original Prices $45, $75 to $95, to Close out at
$25 and up to $40

250 Sample Coats $14.50 and up
Originally made to sell at $30 to $65—now priced.....

Afternoon FROCKS that were up to $35—of Satins, Velvets, Georgettes, Charmeuse, Serges — to close out at..... $12.50

Beautiful Xmas FURS
Extraordinary sale of fine furs, sets—of the qualities that will make exquisite gifts. Now being closed out at less than cost.

NO Extra Charge for Credit
Open Evenings
Motor Delivery
OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICTS
Washington Heights Store, Amsterdam Avenue, Corner 145th Street.
Bronx Store, Third Ave., Cor. 163d St.
Yonkers Store, 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Best Gifts to Buy—Best Place to Buy—Best Way to Buy
BECAUSE
Anything for the home is a lasting reminder of your good sense and thoughtfulness. It's better to get something that's wanted.
BECAUSE
At our stores, displaying nineteen floors of the best quality obtainable, you can buy for less than downtown and other high rent locations.
BECAUSE
By our charge account method you benefit by cash prices on terms and divide payment into small sums, weekly or monthly.

Pedestal smokers, in mahogany; removable glass dish, $1.00
The magnificent splendor of this exquisitely fashioned Suit is reminiscent of the court life during the golden days under the reign of William and Mary, when the design was created and favored by royalty. Very best modern construction throughout, entirely of choicest American Walnut; buffet, china closet and server are overlaid with Burl Walnut panels. With 54-inch extension table the four pieces are priced..... $295
Solid oak china closet, designed to hold 100-piece dinner set. $13.75
Mahogany library table of unusual design, top 38 x 22; reproduction of antique.... $22.50
Luxurious three-piece Chesterfield Suit upholstered on broad, deep seated frames in most approved way with the best materials. Covered with tapestry or damask; full spring edges; loose cushions. Made to charm and rest. Complete..... $225

Another very popular historical design as presented by Grand Rapids designers for chamber use. The Queen Anne style is especially nice in American Walnut, of which all four pieces are carefully constructed. Each piece is adorned with overlaid Burl Walnut panels. One would pay at least one-third more for this high grade group at downtown stores. Our price is..... $165
Genuine Mahogany Martha Washington Sewing Cabinet; authentic reproduction of original antique. Instead of the downtown price, ours is..... $10.50
Mahogany base, with shade table lamp, complete, $5.50
New $75 Model
The Right Instrument to Delight the Whole Family on Christmas A. M. Is the COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA
The kind you won't want to trade in later. Call any day or evening and arrange for delivery Xmas day if desired.
Mahogany tea wagon, rubber-tired wheels and removable glass tray. $10.75
Morris Chair, with art-leather covered cushions; back adjustable to three positions; golden oak or mahogany finish frame, $18.50
The only Charge Account Furniture House in Greater New York Specializing in High Grade Quality. Plain Figure Price Tags.
For GOOD Furniture, Go To Goldburg's
Three of a Kind Stores
AMSTERDAM AV. COR. 145th ST. THIRD AVE. COR. 163rd ST. YONKERS 16-18 WARBURTON AV.
They Always Make Good
Handy Writing Desk, of dainty appearance, sturdy construction and balance. Various designs in all woods. One like picture at $12.50

THE Home OF Coats
A. Morton Oppenheim
ELEVATOR SERVICE PRESIDENT OPPOSITE WALDORF HOTEL
THREE UPSTAIRS SALESROOMS 11 W 34 ST 1ST 2D 3D FLOORS
THE Home OF Coats

"Quality Coats No High Prices"
"Quality Coats — No High Prices"
WONDERFUL WARM WINTER COATS
LOWEST PRICES OF THE YEAR

Exceptional Saving Opportunities

You will appreciate what a truly extraordinary offering this is.

Baffin Seal 69.50
"Quality Coats No High Prices"

WHETHER it is to be for motoring, for business use, for street wear or for dress purposes—here you will find that coat—and here you will find it at a price that you can well afford to pay. We shall not tell you what values are represented in this offer. We prefer rather to have you come here and see the exceptionally high class garments that we offer you at this low price.

PRACTICAL COATS
WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL THE PEOPLE

The values are unusual, and satisfactory service is the essence of every transaction.

Duvetyn Suede Cloth, Bolivia, Silvertone and Wool Velours, Siberian Cut Bolivias, Pom Pom Cloths, Novelty Mixtures, New Deer Shades, Slate, Beetroot, Wine, Green, Taupe, Black, Burgundy, Plum and Navy.

All the new colors of the season.

Tailored from every fashionable fabric of the day and literally weighted down with luxurious furs, are these superb coats.

Collars and cuffs of Cinnamon Wolf, Natural Raccoon, Nutria, Beaver, Hudson Seal.

Fur Trim'd Plush Coat 25.00
"Quality Coats No High Prices"

Fur Trim'd Coat 39.50
"Quality Coats No High Prices"

GREATEST SALE
Special Reductions

13.75 Boucle Coats.... 7.75
15.00 Fur trim'd coats. 7.50
65.00 Baffin seal coats.35.00
20.00 Seal plush coats..10.00
29.50 Pom Pom coats...18.50
175.00 Fur trim'd coats.75.00
175.00 Evening coats...85.00
28.75 Broadcloth coats.18.75
25.00 Duvetyn coats....14.90
25.00 Fur trim'd coats.16.90
20.00 Fur trim'd coats.10.00
35.00 Seal plush coats..22.50
27.50 Broadcloth coats.18.90
24.75 Wool velour coats.16.00
40.00 Velvet coats.....19.50
35.00 Bolivia coats.....19.50
15.75 Storm coats..... 9.75
19.75 Velour coats.....15.00
15.75 Plaid coats..... 7.50
16.75 Zibeline coats.... 9.75
75.00 Thistledown coats.39.50
85.00 Evening coats...35.00
25.00 Melton coats.....14.50
29.50 Velour coats....17.50
65.00 Duvetyn coats..29.50
75.00 Fur trimmed Bolivia coats.35.00
150.00 Silk velour coats 85.00
100.00 Velour de Laine coats.49.50
100.00 Fur trimmed Baffin seal coats.69.50
35.00 Trimmed plush coats 18.50
25.00 Kersey coats.....14.50

The Greatest Possible Value for Every Dollar

We proudly proclaim this offering the greatest of our career.

This sale achieves the pinnacle of successful value-giving in coats. We have a coat sale of such importance, of such magnitude, just once each year—it is the result of careful, powerful, concentrated buying efforts, with only one object in view—

Values up to $17.50

This Coat $10

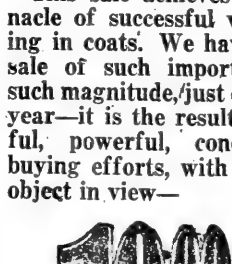
HERE are thousands of coats, including hundreds of samples (only one or two of a kind, making it advisable that you come early for best selections) in the approved and newest styles, splendidly tailored.

The variety of materials is particularly noteworthy, being

Seal Plush Coats
Pearson Plush Coats
Velour Coats
Broadcloth Coats
Corduroy Coats
Fancy Mixture Coats
Smart Plaid Coats
Fur-Trimmed Coats
Fur Collar and Cuff Coats

Every model illustrating the charm and beauty so characteristic of the vogue *this season.*

Coats



Values up to $17.50

Belted Models
Flare Models
Fur Collars—Cape Collars
Smart Novelty Coats

This Coat $10.00

COLORS: *Burgundy, Plum, Brown, Green, Navy, Black Taupe Mixtures.*
Thousands of Coats, Hundreds of Models.

WE BOUGHT THOUSANDS OF NEW DRESSES
All to Be Sold at

$5
Values $10, $12.50, $15
Greatest Sale of the Season
Serge Dresses
Silk Dresses
Velvet Dresses
ALL COLORS
ALL SIZES FOR WOMEN AND MISSES.
SALE COMMENCES AT 8:30 TO-MORROW MORNING

GAIN $20,000,000 IN GOLD RESERVES

Increases of $90,000,000 in Bills on Hand and $112,000,000 in Deposits.

MORE NOTES OUTSTANDING

About $43,000,000 Issued by the Reserve Banks in the Last Week, All Secured by Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Gains of $20,000,000 in gold reserves and increases of $90,000,000 in bills on hand and of $112,000,000 in member banks' reserve deposits are shown by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement. Federal Reserve notes outstanding show an increase for the week of about $43,000,000. Nearly all the notes are secured by paper pledged with the reserve agents. As the result of the large increase in deposits and in note issues the ratio of total reserves to combined net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities shows a decrease for the week from 65.1 to 63.2 per cent.

Collection of outstanding balances due from other Federal Reserve banks is mainly responsible for the increase of $38,600,000 in the total reserves of the New York bank. Total earning assets of the bank show an increase of $32,400,000, mainly under the head of acceptances and Government short-term securities. The bank's reserve deposits increased by $74,600,000, partly from initial reserve payments of newly admitted members.

Chicago reports an increase of $12,200,000 in reserves, while Richmond, St. Louis, and Dallas show considerable reductions under the same head, owing mainly to withdrawals of Government deposits and to the large discount activities of the three banks in connection with the financing operations of the Government.

On Dec. 11 the banks redeemed the outstanding balance of United States certificates of the Sept. 26 issue. This operation necessitated withdrawals in some volume of Liberty loan deposits from depositary institutions, and accounts to some extent for the increases in bills on hand reported by most of the reserve banks.

Discounted bills, including paper rediscounted for other banks, show an increase for the week of $26,500,000, Cleveland and St. Louis reporting the largest increases under this head. Of the total discounts on hand, $251,300,000, as against $283,700,000 the week before, represents collateral notes secured by Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness, and $115,200,000 as against $126,100,000 customers' paper similarly secured.

Accommodation of members in connection with Government financing accounts, therefore, for over 50 per cent. of the discounted paper held at present by the reserve banks. Large increases in the holdings of acceptances are reported by the New York and San Francisco banks. Of the total bills on hand nearly 50 per cent. mature within fifteen days and about 60 per cent. within thirty days.

No appreciable changes are shown in the total holdings of Government securities or municipal warrants. Total earning assets increased during the week by $92,500,000, and constitute at present 1.542 per cent. of the banks' paid- in capital, as against 1.536 per cent. show the week before. Of the total 96.6 per cent. is represented by discounts; 23.8 per cent. by acceptances; 9.5 per cent. by Government securities, and 0.1 per cent. by warrants.

Further accessions to membership and payments for Federal Reserve stock are reported by eight banks, and account for an increase of $392,000 in capital for the week. Government deposits fell off about $39,300,000, while member banks' reserve deposits increased $111,900,000.

Federal Reserve agents report an addition of $14,300,000 to the volume of outstanding notes. Against the total issued they hold at present $683,378,000 of gold and $602,967,000 of paper. The actual Federal Reserve note circulation now is given by the banks as $1,153,385,000, or $42,848,000 in excess of the total shown the week before.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on Dec. 14 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$45,126,000
Total gold reserves	77,776,000
Total reserves	82,576,000
Bills discounted and bought	85,335,000
Due to members, reserve account	80,684,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	66,038,000

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$454,850,000
Total gold reserves	632,349,000
Total reserves	673,679,000
Bills discounted and bought	458,346,000
Due to members, reserve account	730,965,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	389,667,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$47,901,000
Total gold reserves	101,151,000
Total reserves	106,626,000
Bills discounted and bought	50,037,000
Due to members, reserve account	77,598,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	[illegible]

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$67,920,000
Total gold reserves	121,800,000
Total reserves	122,348,000
Bills discounted and bought	70,836,000
Due to members, reserve account	116,466,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	88,208,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF RESERVE BANKS AND MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

STATEMENT SHOWING PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS LOCATED IN CENTRAL RESERVE, RESERVE AND OTHER SELECTED CITIES, AS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON DEC. 7.

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district.

Member Banks.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	*Total U. S.
No. of reporting banks.	36.	94.	43.	70.	653.
U. S. securities owned.	$55,258,000	$1,179,896,000	$46,861,000	$91,976,000	$1,760,736,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds and certificates.	41,753,000	230,028,000	22,986,000	28,946,000	373,134,000
All other loans and investments	65,724,000	4,168,407,000	540,629,000	1,226,727,000	9,423,127,000
Federal Reserve Bank	54,741,000	636,724,000	54,533,000	128,161,000	1,136,810,000
Cash in vault	28,063,000	134,756,000	22,655,000	58,570,000	387,607,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	532,269,000	4,107,195,000	496,094,000	913,068,000	8,377,621,000
Time deposits	79,077,000	323,832,000	15,986,000	274,550,000	1,259,372,000

*Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco included.

2. Data for banks in each central reserve city, banks in all other reserve cities and other reporting banks:

NEW YORK.

Number of reporting banks, 54.	
U. S. securities owned	$1,129,417,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	201,829,000
All other loans and investments.	3,750,170,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	580,525,000
Cash in vault	116,015,000
Net demands on which reserve is computed	3,730,971,000
Time deposits	287,854,000

CHICAGO.

Number of reporting banks, 36.	
U. S. securities owned	$63,124,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	18,881,000
All other loans and investments.	813,888,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	94,110,000
Cash in vault	29,433,000
Net demands on which reserve is computed	661,905,000
Time deposits	129,535,000

ST. LOUIS.

Number of reporting banks, 15.	
U. S. securities owned	$26,634,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates.	7,534,000
All other loans and investments.	253,326,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	23,117,000
Cash in vault	6,815,000
Net demands on which reserve is computed	187,598,000
Time deposits	76,598,000

TOTAL CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.

Number of reporting banks, 105.	
U. S. securities owned	$1,200,875,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	228,544,000
All other loans and investments.	4,815,883,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	712,752,000
Cash in vault	162,263,000
Net demands on which reserve is computed	4,589,474,000
Time deposits	493,987,000

OTHER RESERVE CITIES.

Number of reporting banks, 368.	
U. S. securities owned	$462,833,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	115,604,000
All other loans and investments.	3,320,699,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	372,791,000
Cash in vault	186,644,000
Net demands on which reserve is computed	3,204,077,000
Time deposits	595,562,000

COUNTRY BANKS.

Number of reporting banks, 150.	
U. S. securities owned	$97,523,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	28,986,000
All other loans and investments.	791,555,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	51,287,000
Cash in vault	38,700,000
Net demands on which reserve is computed	593,070,000
Time deposits	169,823,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$502,846,000	$500,656,000	$256,418,000
Gold settlement fund	393,810,000	376,776,000	177,341,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$549,150,000	$929,934,000	$433,759,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	668,378,000	668,938,000	273,274,000
Gold redemption fund	17,710,000	17,485,000	1,543,000
Total gold reserve	$1,650,238,000	$1,631,358,000	$708,576,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	50,146,000	51,949,000	7,907,000
Total reserve	$1,700,384,000	$1,683,307,000	$716,483,000
Bills discounted—members	713,481,000	$636,902,000	37,748,000
Bills bought in open market	254,428,000	190,682,000	122,918,000
Total bills on hand	$967,859,000	$827,584,000	$160,666,000
U. S. long-term securities	53,774,000	48,198,000	42,648,000
U. S. short-term securities	48,046,000	50,424,000	11,167,000
Municipal warrants	994,000	914,000	11,195,000
Total earning assets	$1,070,673,000	$978,120,000	$225,676,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	31,494,000	26,832,000	47,586,000
Uncollected items	319,656,000	$10,572,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$351,150,000	$336,904,000	$47,586,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against Fed. Res. Bank notes	537,000	537,000	420,000
All other resources	2,810,000	2,968,000	4,656,000
Total resources	$3,125,554,000	$3,001,836,000	$994,821,000

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	$99,440,000	$99,048,000	$55,781,000
Government deposits	129,285,000	168,568,000	28,762,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,549,080,000	1,437,174,000	.....
Due to non-member banks—clearing account	14,282,000	13,862,000	.....
Collection items	196,767,000	189,861,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,889,364,000	$1,809,265,000	$871,898,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,153,385,000	1,110,537,000	268,376,000
Federal reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	8,000,000	8,000,000	.....
All other liabilities, incld. foreign Gov. credits	5,365,000	4,986,000	816,000
Total liabilities	$3,125,554,000	$3,001,836,000	$994,821,000
Gold reserve against net deposit liabilities	61.7%	63.1%	69.5%
Gold and lawful money reserve against net deposit liabilities	65.0%	66.6%	70.7%
Gold reserve against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	60.8%	63.2%	103.2%

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$27,342,000
Total gold reserves	59,546,000
Total reserves	59,728,000
Bills discounted and bought	36,405,000
Due to members, reserve account	44,604,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	57,279,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$15,822,000
Total gold reserves	66,021,000
Total reserves	66,447,000
Bills discounted and bought	22,099,000
Due to members, reserve account	38,526,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	62,938,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$113,356,000
Total gold reserves	225,992,000
Total reserves	226,767,000
Bills discounted and bought	83,638,000
Due to members, reserve account	175,977,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	156,987,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$20,244,000
Total gold reserves	61,388,000
Total reserves	61,800,000
Bills discounted and bought	38,460,000
Due to members, reserve account	61,817,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	57,935,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$29,043,000
Total gold reserves	60,895,000
Total reserves	61,231,000
Bills discounted and bought	22,461,000
Due to members, reserve account	41,015,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	47,871,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$36,507,000
Total gold reserves	79,111,000
Total reserves	79,153,000
Bills discounted and bought	31,423,000
Due to members, reserve account	72,870,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	51,040,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$34,053,000
Total gold reserves	60,222,000
Total reserves	60,838,000
Bills discounted and bought	24,977,000
Due to members, reserve account	47,601,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	48,150,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$57,284,000
Total gold reserves	96,297,000
Total reserves	99,191,000
Bills discounted and bought	43,822,000
Due to members, reserve account.	70,907,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	60,442,000

NEW BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve Board Consolidates Items of 653 Member Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In accordance with announcement made in the last issue of The Federal Reserve Bulletin, the Federal Reserve Board made public today its first consolidated statement of principal asset and liability items for 653 member banks (national and State) in ninety-five leading cities of the country, as at the close of business on Dec. 7. Original figures furnished by member banks were consolidated for each district by the Federal Reserve Banks, the board's statistical division combining the returns by classes of banks and figuring totals for all reporting banks.

It is believed that weekly data regarding the leading banks of the country, covering, as they do, about 75 per cent. of the investments and deposits of all member banks, will prove of interest to the banking community as well as to the general public. Nearly all the banks in the cities selected have furnished the required data, and it is hoped that the few banks which have failed to send in their first statement will furnish data for the next report.

Analysis of the returns has been deferred for a week, when comparative data will be available for the first time. It is evident that the value of the statement will increase as the weekly data are continued and comparisons for longer periods thus become possible.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Alb. & Susq.	4½	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Alb. & Susq.	3½	Sp.	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Alle. & West.	3	—	Jan.	*Dec. 22
Beech Creek	½	Q	Jan.	*Dec. 19
Bost. & Lowell	4	—	Jan. 1	*Dec. 1
Boston & Prov.	2½	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Bos. & R.R. Hold. pf.	2	—	Jan. 10	*Dec. 31
Canada South.	1½	S	Feb. 1	*Dec. 31
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¾	—	Dec. 29	*Dec. 19
Do pf.	2	S	Dec. 29	*Dec. 19
Det. Riv. Tun.	3	—	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
El. & Wpt. pf.	3.16	—	Jan. 2	*Dec. 20
Greene R. R.	3	—	Dec. 19	*Dec. 14
Joliet & Chi.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 24
Lack. R.R. N.J.	1	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 7
Little Sc. Nav. R. R. & C.	$1.25	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 14
Mahon. C. R.R.	$5	S	Feb. 1	*Jan. 8
Do pf.	2½	S	Jan. 2	*Dec. 20
Me. Central	1½	Jan.		
Mich. Central	$2	S	Jan. 20	*Dec. 31
N. Y. Central	1¼	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2½	S	Jan. 2	*Dec. 21
Do 2d pf.	2½	S	Jan. 2	*Dec. 21
N. Y. & Harlem com. & pf.	$2.50	S	Jan. 2	*Dec. 17
Nor. R.R. N.H.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 10
Nor. Securities	3½	—	Jan. 10	*Dec. 29
Nor. & Wor. pf.	2	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
Old Colony	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
Phila., Balt. & Wash.	$1.50	—	Dec. 31	*Dec. 12
P., Ft.W. & C.	1¾	Q	Jan. 8	Dec. 10
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Rens. & Sara.	4	Jan.		Dec. 15
Tor., H. & Buf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 28
Valley R. R.	2½	S	Jan.	*Dec. 18

STREET RAILWAYS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Ashe. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
Bangor Ry. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Bost. & Worces. El. pf.	$1	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Braz. Tr., L. & P. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
Cap. Tr., Wash.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 8
Caro. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
Col. Ry., P. & L. pf., A	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
El Paso El. pf.	3	S	Jan. 14	*Dec. 24
Manila El. R. & L.	1½	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 22
N.Y. State Rys. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Nor. O. Tr. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 10
Penn. & Xenia.	2	—	Dec. 20	*Dec. 10
Unit. Tr. & El., Prov.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Utah P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
W. India El. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 23
Yadkin R. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
Yazoo & O.R. pf.	1¼	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 10

BANK STOCKS.

[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Franklin, Bkn.	3	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 24
Hudson	2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
Law. T. & T.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Ahmeek Min.	$2	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 18
Am. Ag. Chem. com. & pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 24
Am. Brake Sh. & Fdy.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Do pf.	2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Do pf.	1	Ex.	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Am. Coal	$1.25	—	Dec. 20	*Dec. 19
Am. Gas & El.	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Am. Gas & El.	$1	Stk.	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Do pf.	75c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Am. Pub. U. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Am. Typefdrs.	1	Q	Jan. 15	*Jan. 10
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	*Jan. 10
Anglo-Am. Oil.	15	Int.	Jan. 15	.....
Avery & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Balt. Elec. pf.	$1.25	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Balt. Tube com. & pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Bs. Ry. & S. 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	*Jan. 28
Barrett & Co.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	*Jan. 2
Bell Tel. of C.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Can. Con. Rub. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Can. Locomo.	1¼	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 9
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 9
C. Ag. Sug. pf.	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Cleve. El. Ill.	2	Q	Jan. 15	*Jan. 1
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	*Jan. 25
Colo. Power	½	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Comp.-Tab. Rec.	1	Q	Jan. 10	*Dec. 27
D., L. & W. Coal	20	Sp.	Dec. 28	Dec. 12
Dodge Mfg.	1½	—	Dec. 24	Dec. 22
Dodge Mfg.	4	Ex.	Dec. 24	Dec. 22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Dom. Can. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Draper Corp.	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Edm. & Jones.	25c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Eisenlohr (Otto) & Bros. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
El. L. & P. Ab. & Rock., Mass.	4	—	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
Empire Steel & Iron pf.	3	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do pf.	5	Acc.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Firest. T. & R.	$1	—	Dec. 20	*Dec. 10
Gt. L. Tow. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Guant. Sugar.	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 19
Hask. & Bark.	75c	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 18
Int. Petroleum.	50c	—	Jan. 31	.....
Kauf. Dp. S. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Key. T. & R.	30c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Key. T. & R.	20c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Key. T. & R.	3½c	Ex.	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Kresge (S. S.) Co.	2	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Lee Gas	1¾	Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 21

*Payable in Liberty 4¼s.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Man. El. Sup.	1	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 20
Do 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 20
Man. Shirt pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 20
Math. Alkali	75c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
May Dpt. S. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
McCrory St. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Mer. Disp. Tr.	2½	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 5
Mich. S. Tel. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Morris Plan.	3	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Narrag. El. L.	$1	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
Nat. Cloak & S.	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	*Jan. 8
Nat. Glue com & pf.	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Nat. Lic. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Nat. P. & Type.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
N.Y. Title & M.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf.	3	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Okla. Pr. & R.	12½c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Os. & H. Oil.	12½c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Ott. L., H. & P.	1¼	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Pac. Mail S. S.	50c	—	Dec. 26	Dec. 20
Pac. Mail S. S.	$2.50	Ex.	Dec. 26	Dec. 20
Phelps-Dodge.	2½	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Phelps-Dodge.	2½	Ex.	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Phelps-Dodge.	5	St.	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Prai. O. & G.	3	Q	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Prai. O. & G.	2	Ex.	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Regal Shoe pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Reo Motor.	25c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Reynolds (R.J.) Tob.	3	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Reynolds (R.J.) Tob.	2	Ex.	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Riordan Pulp & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 18
Royal B. P.	2	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Royal B. P.	2	Ex.	Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Safety Car. H. & L.	1¼	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 8
Securities Co.	2½	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Shaw. W. & P.	1¾	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 28
Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 19
So.W. Cities El. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Stan. Oil Cloth.	1	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do pf., A & B.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Stan. Parts pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Stan. Screw.	6	—	Jan. 1	*Dec. 11
Do pf., A.	3	—	Jan. 1	*Dec. 11
T. Water Oil.	2	—	Dec. 29	*Dec. 21
T. Water Oil.	3	Ex.	Dec. 29	*Dec. 21
Torrington Co.	71	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Torrington Co.	25c	Ex.	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Do pf.	3½	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
United Fruit.	2	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 20
Un. Gas Imp.	$1	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Unit. Sh. Mach.	50c	Q	Jan. 5	Dec. 18
Do pf.	37½c	Q	Jan. 5	Dec. 18
Utah Copper.	$3.50	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 14
Utah G. & C. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Victor Talk. M.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Victor Talk. M.	15	Ex.	Dec. 15	Dec. 12
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
West. Un. Tel.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 20
West. Un. Tel.	1	Ex.	Jan. 15	*Dec. 20
Wheel. S. & I.	2	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 6
Wheel. S. & I.	2	Ex.	Dec. 21	Dec. 8
Wilson & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24

*Payable in Liberty 4¼s.

ADDED NEWS OF HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

RIDING OF MADONNA DECIDES LONG RACE

With Linart Providence Cyclists Easily Outspeed Rivals in Motor-Paced Contest.

EGG AND CORRY SECOND

Twenty-four-Hour Speed Struggle Finds Leaders More Than Mile to Good.

THE FINAL SCORE.

	Miles	Laps
Madonna-Linart	.664	8
Egg-Corry	.663	2
Wiley-Lawrence	.646	9
Carmen-Hill	.637	2

The swift, tireless riding of Vincent Madonna of Providence and Victor Linart of Belgium carried the team to victory in the twenty-four-hour motor-paced race at Madison Square Garden last night. They covered 664 miles 8 laps, finishing one and a half miles ahead of the second team, made up of Oscar Egg and Frank Corry. In the last hour the Madonna-Linart combination whirled around the track at terrific speed and shot ahead of the other riders as they pleased.

The race was a grueling one for both the riders and pacemakers, and toward the end of the race several of the riders were about to drop off their wheels with exhaustion. Only the frequent use of oxygen made it possible for many of the riders to finish the punishing whirl.

Although the race abounded with thrills and constant dangers the Garden was only about half filled when the contest was finished. It was evident that the six-day grind and the indoor championships had given the bicycle fans about all the excitement they wanted for a while at least.

The hero of the race was Madonna, who exhibited speed and stamina which surprised the old timers. He and his partner, Linart, followed their pace makers with the precision of clock work and they exhibited far more skill at pocketing themselves behind the chugging, flame-coughing motors than even George Wiley, the world's champion pace follower, and the former title holder, Clarence Carmen.

The match race between Frank Kramer and Al Goullet was won by Kramer when he captured the two heats which were run off last night. Goullet won the first heat of one mile on Friday night. Last night in the second heat Goullet's wheel slipped on the Madison Avenue bank on the last lap and he was heavily thrown, giving Kramer an easy victory. In the final and deciding heat Kramer jumped Goullet on next to the last lap and won by several wheel lengths.

Corry Cracks Under Strain.

Egg and Corry made such frantic efforts throughout the day to catch up with the Madonna-Linart team that Corry cracked early in the afternoon and had to quit temporarily. Pete Drobach, one of the substitute riders, relieved the fatigued Corry, and he and Egg went out and whirled around the track at such terrific speed that they passed the other three teams time and again.

This was the most remarkable outburst of speed in the killing test and at times the motors which were pacing Egg and Drobach were hitting up a gait of nearly forty miles an hour. There was only a small crowd of spectators in the Garden at the time, but the place was in a constant uproar as Drobach and Egg thundered along gaining lap after lap on the leaders.

This punishing speed carnival was continued by Drobach and Egg until they had picked up all the lost distance and, after gaining eighteen laps in their great spurt, the Drobach-Egg combination went into the lead and, once they had the lead, the team relieving each other at short intervals, circled the track until they had gained three laps on Madonna and Linart, who had been leading the race from the start.

Drobach was pretty well tired up after gaining the lead with Egg, and Corry again came out and relieved him. Egg, however, began to slip under the gruelling ordeal and he had hard work following his pace. At the eighteenth hour the Egg-Corry team had covered 495 miles, 2 laps, while Madonna and Linart were trailing in second place with 494 miles 9 laps.

Then Egg began to weaken and Madonna and Linart crept back into the lead again; Napoleon Morin, who was pacing Madonna, carried him along at such terrific speed that the camp followers expected the sturdy little Italian to collapse on his wheel. His stamina was remarkable and he stuck to Morin's chugging motor as if he were tied to it, and in a dozen whirls of the saucer he had made up the lost distance, and at the ninteenth hour the Madonna-Linart combination was again leading. After that Egg and Corry dropped back steadily.

Riders Inhale Oxygen.

This indoor twenty-four-hour motor whirl at such a terrific gait has been such a strain on the riders' strength that it has been necessary for all of them to inhale oxygen when they got off their wheels. They have had only snatches of sleep, for they would only just close their eyes during the long weary morning hours when they would be suddenly awakened to be stimulated with oxygen and sent out onto the track again.

The pounding motors have caused such a vibration on the track that early yesterday morning many of the boards on the high banks were so loose that the race had to be stopped for nearly an hour while the track was nailed down.

It has been a race of pacemakers more than riders, for half of the daring motor cyclists are attached to the Philadelphia track, while the other half come from the Boston Motordrome, and there is much jealousy between them. Worth Mitten, who rode in forty six-day races in all parts of the world, and is one of the pacemakers in this race, says that it was the hardest race he has ever been in since from the instant the start with never a letup. All day yesterday the riders begged and beseeched the pacemakers to slow down, but the rivalry was so keen that they refused to listen to the requests of the riders.

George Wiley, who holds the motor paced championship of the world, is the most disappointed rider in the race. With his team mate, Lawrence, he planned to win the race by setting a fairly steady pace and sticking to it. But after the race had gone for a few hours Wiley found that Madonna and Linart were sprinting all the time. They have expected from the first that this team would crack, but the riding of these two has been a revelation to the other teams, for they did not believe that it would be able to keep up such a pace indoors.

It was necessary to administer oxygen yesterday because the air in the Garden was thick with the fumes and smoke from the gasoline motors. At times the spectators could hardly see across the track through the thick blue haze.

One of the most remarkable things about the race was that there was not a single puncture. Tires have been changed frequently because a puncture is the one thing the riders and pacemakers have feared, as a collapsed tire on one of the turns would surely have resulted in a serious accident. There was only one accident during the day and that was when Norman Anderson, one of the pacemakers, was about to go off the track; his motor bucked and he was hurled headlong down to the bottom of the track.

He was riding high on the saucer at the time and his machine was headed straight for the boxes. One of the trainers at the side of the track saw the danger and he rushed up and caught the runaway motor as it passed. He hung on long enough to turn off the juice and tumbled

GEN. B. J. D. IRWIN DEAD.

Ex-Assistant Surgeon General of U. S. A. Dies in Canada at 87.

Word was received here yesterday of the death at his Summer home in Cobourg, Canada, of Brig. Gen. Bernard John Dowling Irwin, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the Indian wars and the civil war, who served many years ago as Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Army. General Irwin was born in Ireland in 1830 and came to this country at an early age. He was graduated from the New York Medical College in 1850. He had joined the Seventh Regiment in 1848, and after receiving his medical degree entered the army as an acting Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant.

He was the post surgeon at several Western forts, and when the civil war commenced he was assigned to the Army of the Ohio as Medical Inspector. After the war he was Medical Inspector in several of the departments of the army, and in 1890 was appointed Assistant Surgeon General. He retired four years later and was advanced to the rank of Brigadier General, retired, by the act of April 23, 1904.

General Irwin was a member of the Society of the Tennessee, the Society of Colonial Wars, Loyal Legion, and the Order of Indian Wars. He had been President of the Army Medical Board in 1892. He contributed to military and medical literature.

James F. Horan, Lawyer.

James F. Horan, a member of the law firm of Geller, Rolston & Horan, 20 Exchange Place, died yesterday at his home in Bronxville in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Horan commenced the practice of law in this city in the early 80s. His firm had acted as counsel for the Farmers Loan and Trust Company for many years. At the time of his death Mr. Horan was President of the County Trust Company of White Plains, a Director of the First National Bank, and Trustee of the Home Savings Bank of that place. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Lulu Gray; a daughter, Mrs. Leon S. Roudies, wife of Colonel Roudies, U. S. A., and two sons, Lieutenant Earl Campbell Horan, U. S. A., and Stanley Gray Horan, a member of the Naval Reserve.

Major G. V. Menzies.

MT. VERNON, Ind., Dec. 15.—Major G. V. Menzies, lawyer and Democratic politician, died at his home here today. Major Menzies had attended practically every Democratic National Convention since 1880 and at the 1884 convention moved that the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President be made unanimous. At the Baltimore convention he nominated Thomas R. Marshall for Vice-President.

Major Menzies served during the Civil War as a soldier and later was graduated from the Naval Academy as a Midshipman. He rose to be Lieutenant Commander, and when he retired he was stationed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. A son, Lieutenant Winston V. Menzies, is now in France.

Gumersindo de Azcarate.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—Gumersindo de Azcarate, leader of the Republican Party, is dead at the age of 78 years. He was regarded as a man of extraordinary political talent and was often consulted by King Alfonso in difficult circumstances.

OBITUARY NOTES.

WILLIAM H. SHEPPARD, a retired wire work manufacturer and one of the organizers of the Wire Work Manufacturers' Association of New York and of the Wireworkers' Union, died on Friday at his home, 1,063 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Sheppard was a native of London, England, and in early life entered the employ of Joshua Horrocks, a Brooklyn wire work manufacturer, who died recently. Later for many years he was head of the firm of Sheppard & Stolp, owners of the Novelty Wire Works in Manhattan.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CARTON COSTELLO, an active church worker in Brooklyn and a former President of St. Francis Council, W. C. B. L., died on Friday at her home, 1,065 Second Street, Brooklyn, aged 60 years. She was the wife of John H. Costello, for forty years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

JACOB G. EICHHORN, 31 years old, associated with his father in the oil business, died at his home, 247 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, on Friday.

THOMAS CONNELLY, a Brooklyn undertaker for forty years in business at 74 Hudson Avenue, died at that address on Friday.

Mrs. MARTHA WOODWARD STUTZER, widow of Herman Stutzer, who was a prominent member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Friday at her home, 815 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-eighth year. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. C. T. Zoebisch, and a son, Herman Stutzer, who is Secretary of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

JOHN D'ANGELO, 91 years old, a naval veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at his home, 4,118 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss ANGELINE FLYNN, one of the oldest police matrons in point of service, died on Friday at her home, 140 Beach Street, Stapleton, S. I., in her sixty-sixth year.

Miss MARY YOUNG WHITING, a native of Providence, R. I., died yesterday in a sanitarium at Worcester, Mass., in her one hundred and third year.

J. H. WOODWARD, 75 years old, a retired iron and steel operator, and father-in-law of United States Senator Oscar W. Underwood, died yesterday at his home in Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. STEPHEN HANNON, a veterinary surgeon, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in front of his home, 95 Madison Avenue, Flushing, in his seventieth year.

JAMES T. SWIFT, a business man of Orange, N. J., died at his home there yesterday.

MICHAEL J. HANNON, an employe of the Public Service Traction Company of Orange, N. J., died at his home in Deal Beach yesterday.

Dr. LEWIS C. BURD, a practicing physician of Ogdensburg, N. J., is dead at his home in that place.

Former Councilman CORNELIUS VAN WERWERDEN of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home there yesterday in his seventy-fifth year. He was formerly a merchant in this city. He was an uncle of Edward Bok, editor of The Ladies' Home Journal.

Mrs. RAY HANNA, a millinery designer in Manhattan, and wife of Franklin Hanna, died at her home in Amityville, L. I., on Friday, and the funeral services will be held in the Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, this evening. She was born in San Francisco, Cal.

CHRISTIAN REINDERS WOLTERS, founder of the oldest commission house in New Jersey, died from pneumonia at his home, 18 Lincoln Avenue, Newark, yesterday, in his eighty-second year. He was born in Holland and came to this country at an early age. He founded the commission produce business of C. Wolters & Co., in Commerce Street, Newark, in 1855, at the age of nineteen. Mr. Wolters headed the company until 1896, when he retired, his son taking charge of the business.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ela., and Ga.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Ohio—Snow Sun.; fair Mon.

Ind.—Snow Sun.; cloudy Mon.

Mich.—Cloudy Sun.; snow Mon.

La.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Tex.—Rain and warmer Sun.; fair Mon.

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—A three-stone diamond ring between West 86th St. and West 88th St., or in subway. Handsome reward will be paid for its return to 12th floor at 30 West 86th St.

LOST—Patent leather purse, neighborhood 42d St. and Broadway, containing documents valuable only to owner. Reward, Commerce Chilles, M 8 Times.

FOUND—Pay envelope, 5th Av., between 46th and 48th Sts., on Friday, Schneider, 980 Union St., Woodhaven, L. I.

LOST—34th St., shopping district, Saturday afternoon, bar pin, fresh-water pearls, 1 missing. Reward. Room 403, 10 East 43d.

LOST—Mink muff, Saturday, 1:30, Gimbel's entrance elevated station. Reward. 7 5th Av.

LOST—

LOST AND FOUND.

(If other Lost and Found Advertisements may be found on the first page, Section

NOTED JEWISH AUTHOR DIES

Sholem Jacob Abramowitsch Expires in Russia at 81 Years.

Sholem Jacob Abramowitsch, known to Jews all over the world as the "grandfather" of modern Jewish literature, a title given him by the late Sholem Aleichem, the Yiddish poet and author, died on Friday in Odessa, Russia, according to a cablegram received yesterday by the Jewish Daily Forward from its Petrograd correspondent. He was 81 years old and known to Russian and German Jews under the pen name of Mendele Moikher Seforim.

He was born in Kopil, Lithuania, in 1836, and at an early age became a student of the Talmud. After the death of his father, in 1849, he became a wanderer, visiting Slutsk and Vilna, where he studied Hebrew in rabinical colleges. He also studied modern Russian and German literature. His travels about his native country gave him a keen insight into conditions among the Jews in Russia, and his novels dealt largely with Jewish life. He was one of the most prolific of Jewish authors, and wrote much on politics and history. He also contributed in German Jewish periodicals and magazines, and was the author of many translations into Yiddish and Hebrew from the German and Russian.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BIEBER.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bieber announce the birth of a daughter, Dec. 13.

CAREWE.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Carewe announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Jane, Dec. 8.

FRANKEL—Mr. and Mrs. A. Philip Frankel, (nee Estelle Cohen,) 9 Northern Av., a son, Dec. 13.

GRAF.—On Dec. 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Graf, (nee Gertrude G. Hauser,) at 200 West 54th St., a daughter.

JELLINEK.—On Dec. 10, at 935 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. Max Jellinek, (nee Bertha Neulinger,) a son.

McKAY.—On Dec. 15, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKay, 36 Monroe Av., Larchmont Manor, N. Y., a daughter.

STEINSELS.—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Starnsels, (nee Matilda Oettinger,) 606 West 137th, a son.

TAUB.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Taub, (nee Florence V. Simon,) a son, Dec. 10, 1917, Beth David Hospital.

WEINSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Bert L. Weinstein, 685 West 160th St., (nee Bessie Topal,) announce the arrival of a son.

Engaged.

BAAR—WASCH.—Mr. and Mrs. David L. Wasch of 1,435 Dean St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Amelia A., to Mr. Emil N. Baar, son of Mrs. Jacob Baar. At home Sunday, Dec. 23, from 3 to 6.

COHEN—COHEN.—Mrs. Charles Cohen of 102 West 119th Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Grace, to Irving Cohen.

GEHORSAM—HOMBERGER.—Mrs. Rose Homberger, 120 West 123d, announces the engagement of her daughter, Lillie, to Albert Gehorsam. At home Dec. 30, 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

HAYS—MARK.—Mrs. Bertha Mark, 54 East 80th St., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miriam, to Mr. Sidney Hays. Reception Sunday, Dec. 23, at the "Juliette," 103 West 117th St., 3 to 6. No cards.

LIEBMAN—HORWITZ.—Mrs. L. Horwitz of 136 West 112th Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Evelyn, to Charles Liebman of 212 West 114th Street.

MANDLE—BAUER.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bauer announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Henry H. Mandle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Mandle. Reception Sunday, Dec 16, Hotel Anasonia, 8-6 P. M. No cards.

PRINCE—BERNHEIMER.—Mrs Marjorie Bernheimer announces the engagement of Mrs. M. S. Bernheimer of Newburyport, Mass., to Morton Peabody Prince, son of Dr. and Mrs. Morton Prince of 458 Beacon St., Boston.

ROEMER—ENDEL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Endel of 91 Fort Washington Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Milton Roemer, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Roemer. A reception at the Hotel Savoy, Sunday, Dec. 16, from 3 to 6. No cards.

SONNEBORN—HYMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Elie Hyman of 1,340 Madison Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Jeannette, to Mr. Herman Sonneborn. Notice of reception later.

YOUNG—LINK.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Link of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie Cecelia, to Lieutenant Thomas Harding Young, U. S. R., of Boston.

Married.

BEILSTEIN—EVANS.—Dec. 13, at Church of Transfiguration, Miss Helen, daughter of Mrs. Georgette Dunbar Evans, to Colt Edmund Beilstein.

HOLTHAUSEN—STANLEY.—Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley of Woodcliff, N. J., have the honor of announcing the marriage of their daughter, Edna Margaret, to Corporal Ernest Holthausen of First Coast Artillery of New Jersey, Dec. 10, 1917, Hotel Majestic, New York City.

HORST—PATTON.—Miss Constance Saltonstall Patton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ludlow Patton, to Mr. R. Franklin Horst, on Thursday, Nov. 29, at Forest Hills Gardens, N. Y.

KWINT—FISHER.—Miss Etta Fisher to Mr. Morris Kwint, on Dec. 9.

LEAKE—PITT.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., Margaret Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm R. Pitt, to Richard Bryan Leake, Jr., lieutenant 301st U. S. Field Artillery, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Leake of Arlington, Vt.

McKAMP—SEED.—Mrs. Miles Alnscoe Seed announces the marriage of her daughter, Lucille, to Mr. George H. McKamp, United States Naval Reserve Force, on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, at her residence in Rahway, N. J. St. Louis copy.

MANDELTORT—BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bernstein of 200 West 111th St., City, beg to announce the marriage of their daughter, Rose, to Alexander H. Mandeltort. Ceremony performed by Rev. Dr. R. B. Tintner.

MANOWITCH—HIRSCH.—At Lakewood, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, Mrs. Christine Dann Hirsch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dann of Lakewood, N. J., to Saul Manowitch of New York City.

MILLER—SCHWABELAND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1917, at the home of the bride, Martha Elizabeth Schwabeland, to Herbert Baldwin Miller, the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Smith officiating.

MONTAGUE—OAKLEY.—Dec. 12, 1917, at Marble Collegiate Church, by Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., Ida L., to Miss Madge Oakley to Herbert Francis Montague.

ROSSO—BASSO.—On Dec. 12, at the County Clerk's office, New York City, Miss Teresa Basso to Giovanni Rosso.

WAGNER—EVANS.—Dec. 13, at Church of Divine Paternity, Miss Dorothy, daughter of Mrs. Georgette Dunbar Evans, to Lieutenant Richard A. Wagner, U. S. R.

Brooklyn.

RAPP—HANAN.—Dec. 14, Elizabeth S. Hanan to William J. Hanan, Jr.

Died.

AUERBACH.—On Dec. 15, Sophie Auerbach, mother of Joseph Auerbach and Mrs. Daniel Fraad. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 16, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 1,212 Beverly Road, Flatbush. Kindly omit flowers.

BANKS.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917, at her home in Westport, Conn., Martha Burr Banks, daughter of the late Col. Henry W. Banks. Services private.

BARRY.—Dec. 15, Anna Barry, beloved mother of Alice A. Barry. Remains in funeral parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av., and 65th St. Time of funeral later.

BECK.—On Friday, Dec. 4, 1917, Frances de Navarro, widow of Paul Beck and daughter of the late Frederick Tracy. Funeral private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BERNHEIM.—Gad Lodge, 11, I. O. F. S. I.—Brethren are requested to attend funeral of late brother, Abraham Bernheim, Monday, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M.

MAURICE M. STRAUSS, Secretary.

BROOKS.—At London, England, on Dec. 10, 1917, Marie Eliza, widow of Theodore Brooks and daughter of the late William Newton Adams and Maria del Carmen de Michelena, in the 73d year of her age.

CHUMASERO.—On Friday, Dec. 14, Blanche Chapin, wife of Robert Edgar Chumasero. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,250 Pacific St., Brooklyn, on Monday, 17th inst., at 8:30 P. M.

CLEMENCON.—On Dec. 13, 1917, Benedict Clemencon, in his 67th year, beloved husband of Julia Clemencon. Funeral services Sunday, Dec. 16, at 4 P. M., at his late residence, 790 Andersen Av., Grantwood, N. J. Interment private Monday, Dec. 17.

CUMMINGS.—On Dec. 15, Emma Louise, widow of the late William A. Cummings. Funeral services at her residence, 601 West 139th St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Kensico.

CYPRESS.—Adolph, expresses his heartfelt thanks to his relatives and friends for the sympathy extended him in his hour of bereavement.

DOWDALL.—Charles E., beloved husband of Louise Fintel, and father of George C., on Dec. 15, at his residence, 2,255 University Av., Bronx. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRANKLIN.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 15, at her home in Baltimore, Mrs. Mary Small Franklin, widow of Colonel Walter S. Franklin.

GALVIN.—Dec. 14, Ann Galvin, beloved mother of Mary, Margaret, and Anna Galvin. Funeral from her late residence, 336 West 51st St., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass

[illegible]

Died.

HALL.—On Dec. 15, Abby Frances Hall, beloved mother of Charles Ernest and Fred Wiggin Hall. Funeral at Providence, R. I., Dec. 17.

HANNA.—Ray. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Sunday, 8 P. M.

HAVILAND.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, John Budd Haviland, beloved husband of Adelaide A. and son of the late John Gedney and Eliza S. Budd Haviland. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,521 East 12th St., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 18. Friends, relatives, and members of Valley Forge, 76, J. O. U. A. M., and D. of L., 23, are invited to attend.

HORAN.—At Bronxville, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1917, James F. Horan, in his 57th year. Funeral service at Christ Church, Bronxville, on Tuesday, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaving Tuesday, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 1:35 P. M.

HORN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 14, 1917, William F. Horn of Cologne, Germany. Funeral from his late residence, 153 East 83th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Jean Baptiste Church, East 76th St. and Lexington Av. Interment private.

IRWING.—At his country home, Voburg, Canada, Bernard John Dowling Irwing, Brigadier General, U. S. Army. Funeral at U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

JOHNSON.—Marie Louise, beloved wife of Charles A. Johnson, suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 15, at her residence, 740 West End Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KUNST.—August, at his residence, 1,669 Morris Av., Bronx. Services Tuesday, 2 P. M., Woodlawn Cemetery.

MACHAY.—On Dec. 15, Selina, mother of Henry Ayres Mackay. Funeral from Dargeon Funeral Church, 107th St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday morning, 9:30. Requiem mass at Ascension Church, 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MEISSNER.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917, Carl P. F. Meissner. Funeral service at his late residence, 212 West 82d St., on Sunday, Dec. 16, at 2 P. M.

MORGAN.—Hannah C., wife of T. C. Morgan, suddenly, Dec. 14, at Great Barrington, Mass. Funeral Sunday, 3 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—Entered into rest Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917, Eleanor C. Morris, wife of the late Edward J. Morris. Funeral services at her late residence, 380 Riverside Drive, on Monday, Dec. 17, at 8:30 P. M. Friends and relatives invited. Interment at convenience of family.

MORTON.—Dec. 13, 1917, Washington Morton, aged 86 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304-06 West 126th St., Sunday, 12:30.

NEILL.—David W., Jr., of Bernardsville, N. J., suddenly, in his 24th year. Funeral services in the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 2 P. M.

POWERS.—At his residence, 200 West 79th St., on Friday, Dec. 14, 1917, George W. Powers, son of the late George W. and Mary H. Powers, in his 61st year. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Monday, Dec. 17, at 10:30 A. M.

PURCHAS.—Albert Edward, in his 53d year, at the Hotel Seville, Madison Av. and 29th St. Will rest in the Memorial Temple at Church of Transfiguration, 29th St. and 5th Av., 9 A. M., Monday. Services in church at 11 A. M.

RING.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., John Pierson Ring. Funeral Monday, Dec. 17, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 249 Edgar Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

ROACH.—A. Harrison, N. Y., Dec. 13, Stephan Wood, son of the late John and Emeline Roach, in his 60th year. Services will be held from his late residence, The Farm, Sunday, Dec. 16, at 11:30 A. M. Interment private.

ROBERTS.—On Dec. 15, in her forty-eighth year, Rose, (nee Englander,) beloved wife of Charles J. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the chapel of Saul Schachil, 2,003 7th Av., Monday, Dec. 17, 2 P. M.

ROTH.—Clementine, Saturday, Dec. 15, widow of the late William S. V. Roth, beloved mother of Eleonore, (Ullmann,) Hortense, (Appel,) Joseph R., and Camille Roth, and the late Esther Hall. Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 400 Manhattan Av.

RYSHPAN.—Mrs. Pauline, widow of the late Solomon Ryshpan, at her home, 150 West 111th St. Funeral will take place Sunday, 10 o'clock, from her late home. Omit flowers.

SCHREINER.—Dec. 15, Mathake Schreiner, aged 59 years. Funeral, Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Sunday.

SIELCKEN.—Hermann, at Baden Baden, Germany, Oct. 8, 1917, the beloved husband of Clara Sielcken, in his 74th year.

STAPLES.—At his residence, 547 West 142d St., Julius P. Staples, son of the late Joseph and Deborah Staples. Notice of funeral later.

STEINWEG.—Hannah, widow of Levi Steinweg and beloved mother of Sarah Roseborn, Abe Steinweg, and the late David Steinweg. Funeral from her late residence, 226 East 48th St., Sunday, at 10 A. M. Private.

STUTZER.—On Friday evening, Dec. 14, 1917, Martha Woodward, widow of the late Herman Stutzer, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, 815 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 16, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

TRIER.—On Dec. 15, 1917, Emanuel M., at residence, 609 West 114th St. Notice of funeral hereafter. Newark papers please copy.

URY.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917, Felix, husband of Emma Ury, at his residence, 230 West 103d St. Notice of funeral later.

VAN HERWERDEN.—At Plainfield, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917, Cornelius Van Herwerden, in his 74th year. Services at his late residence, 1,312 South Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

VIALLE.—On Dec. 14, William Henry Vialle, beloved husband of Mary E. Vialle, suddenly, in New York. Services in the FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, 1,970 Broadway, Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Friends and members of the F. & A. M., Knickerbocker Lodge, invited to attend.

WALKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917, Ephraim A. Walker, in the 88th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,248 Dean St., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WALKER.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 10, 1917, Horace M. Walker, formerly of Middletown, Del., aged 58 years. Notice of date and place of interment will be published later.

WIDDER.—Margaret, at her home, on Dec. 14, 1917. Services at 1,761 Topping Av., Bronx, Monday, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

WIEDERHOLD.—At Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 14, John Wiederhold, aged 75 years. Funeral services Monday afternoon, Dec. 17, at 2:30, at his late residence, 612 Union St., Schenectady, N. Y.

WRIGHT.—At Montclair, N. J., on Saturday evening, Dec. 15, 1917, Edward E., husband of Loretta Wright, in his 69th year. Funeral services will be held from his home, 201 Claremont.

WUESTHOFF.—At her residence, 1,323 Teller Av., near 169th St., our beloved mother, Marie Wuesthoff, in her 68th year. Funeral service Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Tuesday morning, private.

YOHALEM.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, Minnie beloved wife of Kadish, mother of Samuel W., Simon, Jennie, (Mrs. Harry Yohalem,) Beatrice Berlin, Isadore, and Lillian. Funeral Sunday morning at 10 from her late residence, 53 East 95th St.

YOUNG.—Mary A., dearly beloved mother of Laura E. Alexander, at her home, 951 Amsterdam Av., Saturday, Dec. 15. Funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

ZETTLER.—Dec. 14, 1917, Mary Zettler, aged 70 years. Funeral Monday, from her late residence, 518 East 119th St., at 10 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Angels, where a high mass will be celebrated.

BRENNAN.—Lawrence, 996 Manhattan Av., Dec. 14.

BRITTON.—James J., 210 East 21st St. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BRUNS.—Herman H., 1,182 East 31st St., Dec. 13, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

CARROLL.—Patrick, 500 West 175th St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CERAMI.—Antonio, 310 East 23th St., Dec. 14, aged 47. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CULLEN.—Anna M., 2,392 Broadway, Dec. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DANAHAR.—John J., 770 Washington St., Dec. 14.

DRUM.—Ellen, 56 West 90th St., Dec. 13.

FAGAN.—Ellen, 2,111 3d Av., Dec. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GARGAN.—Mary, 707 3d Av., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 8:45 A. M.

GLENNEN.—Thomas J., 2,039 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, Dec. 14. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GRUMBACH.—Babette, 24 West 116th St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HASSARD.—Mary, 233 West 122st St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEAD.—Martin, 326 East 94th St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HITCHCOCK.—Mrs., 366 Alexander Av., Dec. 14. Funeral notice later.

HOULIHAN.—Dennis F., 791 2d Av., Dec. 14. Funeral notice later.

KENNEDY.—Alice, 501 West 135th St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

McCABE.—John, 359 East 39th St., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 8 P. M.

McINTYRE.—James, 335 East 69th St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MENKE.—Frederick H., 1,685 3d Av., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MORAN.—Isabel, 641 Hudson St., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MORRIS.—Daniel, 316 West 49th St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROWLAND.—Jesnette, 4,684 Broadway, Dec. 13. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SCHMULTS.—Katharine, 420 East 23th St., Dec. 14, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SEERY.—Mary L., 66 West 53d St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SIGLER.—Mary L., Dec. 14, aged 59. Funeral 161 8th Av. today, 2 P. M.

WHALEN.—Michael, Dec. 13. Funeral 1,625 1st Av. today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

[illegible] Mary A., 17 Granite St., Dec. 13.

[illegible] 136 30th St., Dec. 14, 2:30 P. M.

[illegible] 547 Adams Av., Dec. 15.

[illegible] 27 Gerard Av., Dec. 14.

[illegible] Funeral [illegible]

BURROW.—Elizabeth, 1,[illegible] Dec. 14.

BURROW.—Elizabeth, 1,[illegible] Dec. 14.

Education Notes.

The names of the following have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses to teach in evening elementary schools during 1917-1918:

COMMUNITY WORK TO FOREIGNERS; JUNE 29.—Robert A. Halpern.

ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS.—Esther David, Pauline P. Fraiker; NOV. 9—Anis G. Hotchkiss, Anna Von Rodeck, Mabel C. Van Hoesen, Lillie English, Caroline Moorehead, Kathryn G. Clarke.

PHYSICAL TRAINING; DEC. 6.—Morris Kaufman, Sidney Kranz, William T. Cook, Richard E. Elliffe, Herman Brown, Saul Friedmann, A. Jacobson, Jennie C. Payne, Minnie Perlman, Flora Wittstein, Josephine A. Dalton, Rose Snow, Augusta Diemer, Florence A. Nelson, Agnes Gallagher, Elsie F. Redman, Luella M. Burchan, Alice Barker, Emma Galler, Blanche V. Lynch, Blanche A. Weill, Euphemia W. Langhorst, Catherine C. Malone, Lucy Schwanenflugel, Rose Mendell, Mildred Blakeslee.

MILLINERY; June 29—Hannah I. White.

SEWING AND DRESSMAKING—Fanny Klapper.

PITMAN STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING—M. Amanda Gallagher.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible lists of persons holding license as assistant teacher in high schools the names of the following:

ACCOUNTING AND PRACTICE, June 29—Alice L. Carvey.

ENGLISH, June 29—Rufus M. Hartill.

GREGG STENOGRAPHY, Oct. 31—John A. Leiash.

PHYSICAL TRAINING, (Men,) Nov. 30—Jacob Cohen, Emanuel F. Van Dam, William A. Anderson, William Stratton.

PHYSICAL TRAINING, (Women,) Nov. 30—Lois M. Owens, Mary A. Reed, Mary A. Flanagan, Ethel M. Mahoney, Ruth M. Earle, Alice M. McGlue, Helen A. Clark, Alice B. O'Leary, Alice Barker, Louise Herzog.

SPANISH, Nov. 30—Walter J. Bechtolt.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses to teach in evening high schools during 1917-1918 the names of the following:

BOKKEEPING: July 8, Nathalia Boniface, Katherine Bauer.

HISTORY: Nov. 2, Eugene B. Riley, Sidney F. Katz; Dec. 6, Maude D. Kivlen.

MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE: July 5, Dazino Blumberger.

MATHEMATICS, De Keller Stamey.

MECHANICAL DRAWING, Jacob M. Gray.

MEN'S TAILORING: Dec. 6, Mortimer C. Ritter, Thomas F. Walsh.

PITMAN STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWITING; July 5, Jessica Johnson.

TRADE DRESSMAKING: Mary T. Keatinge.

Died.

BYRNE.—Thomas E., 51 Montgomery St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow.

CLARKE.—James C., 1,195 President St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow.

DOUGLAS.—Albert Robert, 1,262 Sterling Place, Dec. 13.

DRUMMOND.—Amanda M., M. E. Hospital, Dec. 13. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GRONEMEYER.—Emma, 1,387 Putnam Av., Dec. 14, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KAVANAUGH.—Alexander G., 197 8th St., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KIRBY.—Mary E., 99 Macon St., Dec. 15, aged 77. Funeral private.

KOTTER.—Maria, 441 48th St., Dec. 14, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LOWE.—Henry, 487 81st St., Dec. 13.

McGUCKIN.—John, 729 East 32d St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MESS.—Elizabeth, 285 Clinton St., Dec. 14. Funeral private.

MULHALL.—James, 409 59th St., Dec. 14. Funeral Dec. 18.

NELSON.—Laura A., 781 Westminster Road, Dec. 13.

NOONAN.—Edward A., 698 Dean St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PIGGOTT.—William C., 1,216 Bushwick Av., Dec. 14. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

RANDEIN.—Ida, 332 Clinton St., Dec. 14, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REED.—Mary E., 1,500 Prospect Place, Dec. 13, aged 59.

RIORDAN.—Timothy, 4,623 11th St., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow.

ROACH.—William, 452 Myrtle Av., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHWARZ.—Jacob J., 96 Himrod St., Dec. 13, aged 61.

SHEPARD.—Eliza, 81 Newell St., Dec. 14, aged 90. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SHEPPARD.—William H., 1,043 Halsey St., Dec. 14. Funeral private.

SMITH.—James F., 10 Clermont Av., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

THOMPSON.—Daniel L., Dec. 14, aged 50. Funeral 318 Sumner Av., today, 2 P. M.

TINTE.—Michael A., 181 Waverly Av., Dec. 14. Funeral Dec. 18.

WEILAND.—Louise, 1,668 East 12th St., Dec. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

YOUNG.—Caroline M., 779 Lexington Av., Dec. 15, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

BULGRIEN.—Albert, 400 Central Av., Newark, Dec. 14, aged 64. Funeral today.

CULLITY.—Dennis, 513 Grove St., Jersey City, Dec. 13.

CUTTLE.—Emma, 171 Mount Pleasant Av., Newark, Dec. 13.

EVERSTEN.—Harry E., 157 Harrison Av., Jersey City, Dec. 13, aged 56.

FARRELL.—Rose, 274 Duncan Av., Jersey City, Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

GOTTSCHALK.—Henry, Newark, Dec. 13, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

HALLIGAN.—John, 458 South 17th St., Newark, Dec. 12, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

HATFIELD.—Norwood, 8 Belleville Av., Newark, Dec. 13, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow.

LESSON.—Charlotte, 181 East Kinney St., Newark, Dec. 13, aged 78. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHWARTZ.—Charles, 92 Armstrong Av., Jersey City, Dec. 13, aged 58.

SIMONSON.—Matilda, 175 South 11th St., Newark, Dec. 13. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Long Island.

BROCKETT.—Annie, Richmond Hill, Dec. 14. Funeral service today.

ISAACS.—Ella, Corona, Dec. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KERBY.—Joseph, Ozone Park, Dec. 14, aged 88. Funeral Dec. 18.

OTT.—Henry J., Long Island City, Dec. 14, aged 42. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BRINNITZER.—Clara; memorial services for the late Clara Brinnitzer, sister of Gustavo G. Berger, will be held today, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M., at Temple Ex Chain, 107 East 92d St. Friends invited.

JONES.—Dr. Amzi; in loving memory of my dear son, who entered into rest Oct. 12, 1915, at Saranac Lake, N. Y. Since then

It seemeth such a little way to me
Across to that strange Beyond,
For it has grown to be
The home of one of whom I am so fond.

And as to me there is no sting to death,—
It is but crossing, with abated breath,
A little strip of sea,
To find my loved one waiting on the shore,
More beautiful, more precious than before.
MOTHER.

KEHLMANN.—Charles. In sad and loving memory of my dear husband. Two years have elapsed and still our every thought is of him. Though he has departed, his spirit lives with us, and his goodness guides us forever. His devoted wife,
ANNA KEHLMANN.

SELG.—In memory of Joseph H., dearly beloved husband of Amelia and father of Eleonore, Frances and Corporal Richard J. Selg.

Gimbel Brothers | The Store of A Million Gifts

Only 7 More Days to Do Christmas Shopping

Dependable Furs

Beautifully designed coats, scarfs and muffs fashioned from carefully selected pelts. All marked at decidedly reduced prices for this great Holiday Sale.

Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Coats, 40 inches long, large collar and cuffs.
Holiday Sale Price, $90.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long, self collar and cuffs.
Holiday Sale Price, $115.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long, large skunk collar and cuffs.
Holiday Sale Price, $150.00
Hudson Seal Coat, 46 inches long, chinchilla squirrel collar and cuffs.
Holiday Sale Price, $225.00
Persian Lamb Coats, skunk trimmed, very fine skins; 46 inches long.
Holiday Sale Price, $225.00 and $345.00
Scotch Mole Coat.
Holiday Sale Price, $225.00

Motor Coats

Raccoon Coats,
Holiday Sale Price, $79.50

Muffs, Neckpieces, Collars, Capes at Very Special Prices

Muffs.		Neckpieces.
$10.00	Natural Nutria	$22.50
$12.50	Hudson Seal	$14.50
$15.00	Gray Squirrel	$15.00
$24.50	Real Skunk	$28.50
$24.00	Gray Taupe or Black Wolf,	$24.00

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Rugs

American-Made—Room Sizes, 9x12 ft.

$9.25 to $48.50

FOR TWO DAYS

Rag Rugs — Hit-and-Miss effects. Regularly $12.75. Special, $9.25

Axminster (Seamless) Rugs. Regularly $33.00. Special, $24.50

Wilton Rugs to close. Regularly $56.00 Special, $34.50

Wilton Rugs, choice designs. Regularly $56. Special, $48.50

Japanese Jute Rugs, $47.50

High grade; beautiful designs and colorings.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Fine French Kerchiefs

Dainty squares of art, sheer and exquisite with hand-work, some narrowly edged with lace, all with the allure of Paris, $5 each.

French hand-spun linen, corded and crossbarred and plain, hand hemstitched, $1 to $3.75 each

French glove kerchiefs, hand embroidered, some with dainty lace edges, $1.50 to $2.75 each

French character kerchiefs, with colored embroidery, a varied collection, 50c to $1 each

FOR MEN:

French linen, plain or with corded borders, 75c to $5

French colored linen, new and effective designs, $1, $1.25, $1.50 each

Japanese silk, white, beautiful initials, $1 each

KHAKI COLOR—36-inch silk mufflers, $2. Pocket size, silk, 50c to $1.15. Cotton, 27-inch, 25c, or $2.95 dozen

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Go to the Red Cross Mass Meeting, Hippodrome, Tonight

Speakers: Otto H. Kahn, William Howard Taft, Henry J. Allen of Kansas, Henry P. Davison, Lieutenant Perigord of France. Songs by John McCormack.

Seats Free. No Collection. Apply Hippodrome box office after 2:30 P. M. First come, first served.

(Every Regular Employee of CIMBEL BROTHERS is a member of the American Red Cross.)

Silk Gift Umbrellas for $3.25

Men's and women's. All silk or union taffeta with tape edge. Handles, Bakelite top, silver cap, curved wood, cape or buckhorn hook, rich natural woods. $3.25

Men's and women's umbrellas in all-silk or union taffeta, $3.95

Fine silks and yarn-dyed taffeta, tape edge, $5.50

Cane umbrellas, $8 to $15

Suitcase umbrellas, $2.75 to $10

Walking sticks, $1.50 to $50

GIMBELS—Main Floor

A Striking Opportunity to Give *Women's Boots at $7*

$7 $7 $7

Sensible, trim looking, fashionable boots in these styles-of-the-moment:

Mahogany vamp, with wing tip.

Mahogany vamp, with straight tip.

Dark tan, with medium sensible toe.

Black vici kid, another modest toe.

Battleship gray kid, straight-tipped.

Havana brown, with plain toe.

Dark brown, with matching cloth top.

Fieldmouse vamp, cloth top to match.

Dark tan, with perforated foxing.

Givers of things practical—and appreciated—need look no further. $7 pair.

GIMBELS—Second Floor.

Belt Buckles

The Gift for "Him"

Many new and striking designs on buckles. Fancy letters cut in centre or embossed effect.

Sterling Silver with belt, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4.50

Sterling front, with belt, $1.50 and $2.00

Sterling deposit, with belt, $1 and $1.50

Buckles without belts priced 50c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Exactly 100 of These Small Boys'

Bicycles at $10.50

REAL boys' bicycles—with solid rubber tires, spring saddles and ball bearings. At $10.50 they will sprint out!

Hand Cars, with steel frames, $3.75

Automobiles for boys, painted red, $5.75

Automobiles for larger boys, racing models, $12.50

Desk and Chair for boys and girls, secretary model, $2.95

Slate Hanging Blackboard, with numeral frame, size 30x23, at $2.75

Cyclone Scooter for boys, $2.25

Dolls' Carriages, white Pullman, with roll on hood and body, good size, $5.75

Children's Chairs, white enameled, 65c

Child's Rocker, mission finish, 65c

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor (Also Eighth Floor)

A Sale of Blouses

Including Styles to Suit All Tastes—At Prices To Fit All Purses

Over fifty styles at **$3.45** Values up to $6.95

1000 Fresh New Georgette Crepe Blouses

Georgette Crepe in white, beige, flesh and some suit shades. Many are hand embroidered or beaded—some feature trimmings of lace or fine pearl buttons. Others have ribbon ties and fancy shaped collars.

$10.00 to $18.75 Costume Blouses of Georgette at $8.95

Beautiful costume Blouses of high grade Georgette crepe in navy, all black, black and white, navy and white. Many are attractively hand-embroidered in silk floss, metal thread or wool yarn; others are beaded in dull black, cut steel or iridescent beads; some have soft roll collars and cuffs of white Georgette. Included in the assortment are a number of all black Blouses from a specialty house which makes fine black Blouses exclusively.

Blouses at $1.00

Cluster striped lustre cloth; a fabric somewhat resembling percale, but more attractive; white grounds, colored stripes. Plainly made and far more carefully tailored than Blouses usually sold for $1.00.

Blouses at $1.65

Values up to $2.95

1,200 Crisp, New Lingerie Blouses; at least 30 styles from which to choose. As there are not many of any one kind, we cannot undertake to fill mail orders for these $1.65 Blouses.

Blouses at $2.95

Values up to $5.00

Crepe de Chine, Georgette crepe, Roman striped messalines, $2.95.

All Blouses bought for holiday gifts may be exchanged up to December 31st.

GIMBELS BLOUSE SHOP— Third Floor

Negligees, House Jackets and Petticoats for Gifts

Regular and Extra Sizes.

Negligees of Albatross.

Sizes 34 to 44, $4.95 to $11.50
Sizes 48 to 54, $7.95
Crepe de chine, chiffon or satin, sizes 34 to 46, $5.95 to $75.00
Crepe de chine, sizes 48 to 54, $18.75 and $25.00
Flannelette Kimonos, sizes 34 to 46, $1.00 to $2.95; sizes 48 to 54, $2.75 and $2.95

House Jackets. Sizes 34 to 46.

Crepe de chine, $2.95 to $12.75
Albatross, $2.95 to $6.95
Quilted Satin, $5.95
Eiderdown, $1.95 and $3.95
Blanket Cloth, $2.95
Flannelette, $1.00 and $1.50
Flannelette, 48 to 54, $1.50
Peau de Cygne Petticoat, $3.95

A Holiday Special—comes in a wide range of colors, plain and two-tone, also black. The same model comes also in chiffon taffeta.

Other Petticoats may be had from $1.00 to $29.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor

A Special Selling of

Women's Dresses, $37.50

$50 and $55 Values.

Afternoon, evening and street Dresses purchased from one of the best gown makers in the country. Dresses which feature the approved lines and fashion details of European models.

In satin combined with crepe; all satin trimmed with black jet; serge combined with satin to form semi-tailored models; dancing frocks of chiffon in pastel tones; only one, two or three of a kind; sizes mostly 36 and 38.

Every garment an exceptionally good value.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

The Gentle Art of Giving Boxed Gifts

Three Reasons Why Boxes are Enticing

Silks

Satin Crepe Meteor, $1.65 per yd. Value $2.25. All wanted shades.

Dress Satin; 35 inches wide; good weight and high finish, $1.25 per yard. Value $1.75.

Crepe de Chine, 39 to 40 inches wide. All wanted shades; $1.15. Here's a lingerie opportunity!

Satin Messaline; 35 inches wide, high, bright finish; all good shades. $1.05 per yard. Value $1.50.

Wools

Give a Dress or Suit Length of black or colored dress goods. $5.00, $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 a length.

Coat fabrics, too, will be more than welcome when such as Velours, Bolivia, Tweeds, and others.

All wool challis in large Japanese figures for kimonos and for fancy work, 85c and $1 per yard. In small figures for pajama sets and to slip over night robes of delicate persons.

Tomorrow Only

48 inch Navy Blue Storm Serge, $1.35 per yd. Regularly $2.00.

Cottons

Gifts of Colored Cotton Goods 65c to $8.50 each.

Dress and Blouse lengths of almost every kind of cotton and cotton-and-silk-fabric; attractive colorings and designs.

New Printed Crepons; 38 inches wide, white or delicately tinted backgrounds with colored designs. 38c a yard.

New Printed Voiles; 38 inches wide; 1918 designs and colorings. Floral patterns, stripes, checks, plaids, etc. 25c a yard.

Printed Batiste, 28 inches, pretty designs. Over 70 different patterns. 18c a yard.

GIMBELS—Second Floor.

The friend who does things differently will search far to find a better gift than

LINENS

Irish Linen Table Sets, boxed and ribboned; 68x68 inch cloth and a dozen 22 inch napkins. $7.50 Set.

68x86 inch cloth, 22 inch napkins, $8.50 Set.

2x2 yard cloth with 22 inch napkins. $9, $12, $13.50, $15 Set.

2x2½ yard cloth with 22 inch napkins. $13.00, $15.00, $16.75 Set.

2x3 yard cloth with 22-inch napkins. $16.25 to $25.00 Set.

Hemstitched sets of pure linen. 70x72 with 20 inch napkins, $14.25 Set.

70x88 with 20 inch napkins, $15.25

Real Madeira Luncheon Sets; 13 pieces artistically embroidered by hand, $3.75 to $46.50 Set.

Madeira Tea and Luncheon Napkins; hand embroidered and neatly scalloped by hand on a fine round thread Irish linen. $5.00 to $25.00 Doz.

Filet pattern Lace Trimmed Scarfs; pure linen centers.

20x36 inch,	$2.25 Each.
20x45 inch,	$2.50 Each.
20x54 inch	$2.75 Each.
20x70 inch	$3.50 Each.
30 inches round,	$2.75 Each.

GIMBELS—Second Floor.

A Beautiful Boudoir Set at $18.75

Of Pyraline Ivory, a product resembling real Ivory in its original beauty and at a fraction of the cost.

Boudoir Sets, $18.75, consisting of 14 pieces—Puff Box, Hair Receiver, Comb, Brush, Mirror. Cloth Brush, Hat Brush, buffer in Boat, Shoe Horn, Button Hook, Nail File, Cuticle Knife and two Cold Cream Jars; monogrammed without charge. $18.75

Betty Ross Ivory Toilet Sets—Made by expert craftsmen. Set consists of Mirror, Hair Brush, Comb, Puff Box, Button Hook, Nail File, Nail Polisher, Cuticle Knife, Shoe Horn and Hair Receiver. Engraved with hand-carved two or three letter monogram in relief. Set (10 pieces), $21.00

Boudoir Sets, $14.00 (12 pieces)—Comb, Brush, Mirror, Puff Box, Hair Receiver, Bonnet Brush, Cloth Brush, Shoe Horn, Button Hook, Buffer in Boat and two Cold Cream Jars; monogrammed with two or three letter monogram.

Decorative Du Barry, $1.25 to $10.00. Hand decorated in raised floral designs. The most beautiful of all French Ivory Toilet Articles. Sold exclusively at GIMBELS and hand decorated by the original producer.

Set of 10 pieces is $30.00
Set of 3 pieces is $13.00

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Right up to the very last minute we shall have

Jewelry to Give

—both inexpensive and costly as you care to present it.

Vast variety based on years and years of Christmas experience in the past.

Truly named fineness and quality.

Surprisingly payable prices.

Diamonds *Rhinestone Jewelry* *Sterling Silver*
Watches *Table Silver & Cutlery* *Silver in Chests*
Clocks *Babies' Jewelry* *Toilet Silver*
Silver Plate *Men's Jewelry* *Optical Gifts*
Jewelry Made by French Soldiers *Hair Ornaments*

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Women's Pure Dye

Silk Stockings $1.35

More days of actual satisfactory service knitted into these splendid stockings than any others at their price, we believe.

Full fashioned; lisle top and sole; heavier weight than you expect; black, white and many desirable shades.

Give a box for real economy!

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Bloomers & Envelope Drawers

New Styles at Holiday Sale Prices

Envelope Drawers; one model of crepe de chine trimmed with narrow Val. lace; one of cream color lace.
Holiday Sale Price, $2.00

Envelope Drawers; washable satin trimmed with hemstitching and narrow Val. lace.
Holiday Sale Price, $3.00

Silk Bloomers, $2.00, $3.00, $3.95, $5.95

Two models of Jap silk, two of crepe de chine, daintily trimmed, some plain or hemstitched.
Holiday Sale Price, $2.00

Washable satin; deep ruffle trimmed with shirring of blue Georgette and dainty rosebuds.
Holiday Sale Price, $5.95

Washable satin with scalloped ruffle; Jap silk with Val. edged ruffle; Jap silk with blue satin ruffle; crepe de chine with novelty lace and hemstitching.
Holiday Sale Price, $3.00

Six models of heavy washable satin, attractively trimmed.
Holiday Sale Price, $3.95

Cotton Bloomers, 55c, 75c, $1.00

Pink or white Windsor Crepe,	55c
Pink cotton jersey,	65c
Flannelette,	75c
Pink batiste or white sateen,	75c
Pink batiste trimmed with lace insertion and organdie medallions,	$1.00

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Christmas Tree Lighting Outfits

In Gimbels New Kind of a Housefurnishing Store

For house current—red, white, blue lamps—

8 lights,	$2.15.	With colored fruit lamps,	$3.30
16 lights,	$4.45.	With colored fruit lamps,	$6.70
24 lights,	$5.95.	With colored fruit lamps,	$10.15
32 lights,	$8.95.	With colored fruit lamps,	$12.95
Battery Outfits (3 batteries), 8 lights,			$3.15

There's everything a housekeeper can want and in the quality she wants it, too!

No more space—what a pity, with 70,000 gifts yearning to go to some one!

Christmas Wreaths By the Thousands

Auto Sizes, 25c each; trimmed, 35c; with bell, 50c.

Apartment House Wreaths, 65c each.

Plain Red Wreaths, 10-in. to 16-in., 45c to $1.00.

Trimmed Red Wreaths, 10-in. to 16-in., 95c to $2.10.

Mailed anywhere in the United States without extra charge.

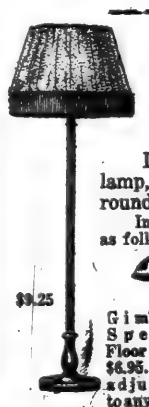
GIMBELS—Fifth Floor.

LAMPS

Table Lamps—Floor Lamps—Boudoir Lamps

You can't find a prettier gift.
You can't find a more comfortable gift.
Like the light from a lovely woman's eyes is a really beautiful lamp, for it confers charm upon the most commonplace surroundings.

In the Gimbels Lamp Store you can be so easily pleased at such prices as follow:



$9.25

Gimbels Special Floor Lamp, $6.95. Light adjustable to any angle. Completely equipped. $6.95

Floor Lamp, mahogany-finished, massive pedestal, Empire Shade, 22 inches, Silk lined, trimmed with fringe. $9.25

Floor Lamp, Japanese Lacquer, hand decorated with scenes from old Japan. Pyramid Shade of Japanese Silk, silk lined and trimmed with fringe or tassels. $19.85.

$35

Table Lamps made from Chinese or Japanese Vase. Shade from Mandarin Skirt. Very lovely selection. $35.00 complete.

In addition—Gimbels Lamp Store is prepared to turn any Vase into a lamp or electrolier and to produce unique lamp shades.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor.

$15.95

$19.85

Floor Lamp, Real Mahogany, fluted Column, 70 inches high. French Shade in Silk of soft pastel colorings. $15.95.

Another Oriental Purchase & Sale! The Entire New York Stock & Samples of

"Dohrmann Japanese Porcelains & Bronzes"

At Half Price and Less!

Said the importers: "You are the logical firm to assume the distribution of this, the most varied collection of fine bronzes we ever assembled. This statement may take emphasis from the fact that it comes from us, the largest firm importing Japanese bronzes and porcelains in the United States."

Bronzes: *Lily Bowls* *Animal Groups* *Jardinieres*
Vases *Buddhas* *Incense Burners*

Pottery: *Vases* *Bon-Bon Dishes* *Koros*
Bowls *Rose Jars* *Ginger Jars*

These Are Among the Gift Pieces:

Bronze Vases and Lamp Mounts from $1.00 to $29.50 Worth $2.00 to $6.00.

Bronze Baskets, $5.50 to $27.50 Worth $11.00 to $55.00.

Bronze Bowl, Table Centers, $1.50 to $17.50 Worth $3.00 to $35.00.

Bronze Incense Burners, 55c to $27.50 Worth $1.00 to $55.00.

Bronze Animals and Groups, $1.50 to $22.50 Worth $3.00 to $45.00.

Bronze Jardinieres, $2.50 to $20.00 Worth $5.00 to $40.00.

2,000 Pieces of Modern Japanese Pottery at One-half Retail Prices

Vases, Candlesticks, Bon-Bon Dishes, Bowls, Jars. In solid colors in newest decorations. Satsuma, variations of Hawthorne,

Soba pottery. Most attractive Christmas gifts for very small prices:

Vases, 25c to $15.00 Reg. 50c to $30.00.

Lily Bowls, 25c to $7.50 Reg. 50c to $15.00.

Ginger Jars, $1.25 to $4.50 Reg. $2.25 to $9.00.

Pottery Candlesticks, $1.15 to $2.50 Reg. $2.25 to $5.00.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Mirrors

As Gifts

$2.25 to $95.00 Each

More than $11,000 worth of mirrors from which to choose. Designs to suit the most fastidious.

Customers tell us repeatedly that here is New York's widest variety.

Standing Frames, Complete, $1.75 Each

Antique finish.

Sizes 6x8, 7x9, 8x10, 10x12 inches.

Wallace Nutting's Photographs are World Famous

Hand colored in hand carved frames so artistically they are unsurpassed as Xmas Gifts.

10x12,	$2.75	11x14,	$3.50
11x15,	$4.25	14x17,	$5.00
11x20,	$6.00	13x20,	$8.00
16x20,	$10.00	22x24,	$15.00
22x27,	$19.50	29x33,	$30.00

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Section 2

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:

Section 1. General News; 2. Editorial, Sports; 3. Classified Advertising; 4. Fashions, Society, Drama. Section 5. Business, Financial, Automobiles, One Hundred Neediest Cases; 6. Book Review; 7. Rotogravure Magazine; 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part; 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL Section 2

E SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1917. E

Ten Million Members by Christmas!
The Red Cross Takes Care of Our Boys Over There.
It Tries to Relieve Their Suffering.
It Looks After Their Comfort.
You Should Join!
Membership Costs Only One Dollar a Year. Membership Booths All Over Town This Week. The Red Cross Works Under Government Authority.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Price—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

A Merchandise Bond An Acceptable Gift
If in doubt as to just what gift would be most acceptable, why not give Macy's Merchandise Bonds. They come in denominations of $5.00, $2.00, and $1.00, and are redeemable in merchandise in any department of the store except the liquor department. Buy bonds at the Main Floor Desk. They may be sent by mail in payment of merchandise ordered. The recipient of one of these bonds, if he or she comes to the store to make purchases, must shop with a transfer card, which may be obtained at the Main Floor Desk.

THIS STORE
Is Not Open Evenings
Store Hours
9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

Gifts from Everywhere for Everyone—Priced for the Thrifty

A Negligee or Sacque

Is Sure to be Pleasurably Received

A lovely crepe de chine negligee with the back, front and shoulders hand embroidered in heavy silk floss. The design is one of flowers and butterflies. The front, neck and wing sleeves are hand scalloped. A ribbon girdle threads through hand-made eyelets. Rose, Copenhagen, pink, light blue, lavender, wistaria, black. **$9.74**

The dainty crepe de chine sacque illustrated is edged all around with shirred cream silk lace. A pretty ribbon rosette finishes at the fastening. Pink, lavender or light blue. **$4.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

A Fur Trimmed Coat

$12.74

Broadcloth trimmed with nutria fur makes this very pretty coat. It has a yoke effect with shirring in the back and on the pockets. Warmly lined and interlined. Brown, tan, green and Burgundy. Sizes 6 to 10 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

A Sweater Set

Will Please Any Woman

$12.74

This sweater set *illustrated* is of brushed wool. The sweater is belted, has deep patch pockets and a sailor collar. It buttons right up to the neck. The scarf has fringed ends. The tam o' shanter hat has a cord and tassel.

Rose, Copenhagen, Green, White, Cerise

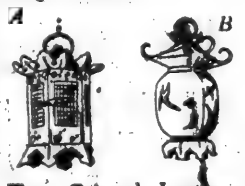
Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

For Gifts That Are Different

VISIT

The Far East Section

Gathered from the art marts of the East—things useful, things artistic, things individual, many rarely beautiful things to delight collectors.



Two Oriental Lanterns

(A) A Brass Lantern, effectively pierced. The red lining gives a warm glow when lamp is lighted. $17.94

(B) Lantern of brass over red parchment, carved in a unique design. $12.24

Macy's—Far East Section, Fourth Floor, Rear

New Wash Frocks for Women $5.49

Frocks of plain and printed voiles and ginghams in styles far in advance of the new fashions. Fresh, crisp, just unpacked, they will prove pleasurable gifts.

Two Styles at $5.49

A voile frock in foulard printed pattern, white flakes on black or blue ground. Buttons trim the point of the pleated tunic and the sleeves.

White voile dress with striped gingham forming the belt, front panels of the waist and banding on the collar and cuffs. Stripes of blue, pink or green.

Macy's—Third Floor, B'way.

Shrinking Mercury Suggests Gifts of

Bathrobes FOR WOMEN

$3.74

Blanket or Eiderdown Robes with shawl or sailor collars. Trimmed with binding of satin ribbon; tasseled girdles.

Light and dark shades.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Gift Petticoats $3.74

2 styles, of taffeta in street shades and black.

1 style, of silk jersey with a "clingy" flounce—in colors and black.

2 styles, of wash satin, dainty, white and flesh.

To Suit Every Taste—To Match Every Suit

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

She Can Always Use Some

"Marchioness"

Silk Hosiery

Macy's is the exclusive distributor of "Marchioness" silk hosiery. Here are a few characteristic points of quality:—

1—Double garter tops of lisle.
2—Heel, sole and toes full fashioned.
3—Heavy weight, quality unvarying.
4—Extra fashioning to make the tops elastic.
5—Extra high spliced heels.
6—Trim appearance.
7—The price — $1.39 pair — a "Lowest-in-the-city" price for hosiery of such quality.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Gifts of Service

Umbrellas *That Are Smart*

$4.69

For Women

All silk in black and colors. The new shapes and styles. Handles include caps of Bakelite, sterling silver, pimento with inlaid sterling, etc. The colored umbrellas have handles to harmonize.

For Men

Silk or silk mixtures with handles of stag, green ebony, horn, pimento, natural woods, handsomely mounted with sterling silver.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th Street.

Give Her a Set of Furs

Buy furs in this store, where confidence goes hand in hand with your purchase—confidence in the quality of the pelts, their genuineness, the style of the article, its less-than-elsewhere price.

Beaver *(Illustrated)*
Beaver collars fastening with two large buttons, $19.74
Large melon shaped muffs to match, $15.74

Nutria
Smart Nutria fur collars, $8.74
Full melon shaped muffs, $9.74

Hudson Seal *(Dyed Muskrat)*
A smart scarf with fur buttons, $5.94
Muffs to match, full melon shape, $8.49
Deep cape collars, $14.74
Melon shaped muffs, $10.74

Macy's—Third Fl., 34th St.

Linens and Towels In Gift Boxes

These should solve your problem if she has a home of her own—or may have one soon.

Bath Towel Sets $3.59
Consisting of one bath mat, two medium sized towels, two individual sized towels and two face cloths. Soft, absorbent quality in wreath design for monogram. Pink, blue, gold, and lavender.

Damask Table Cloths, $3.59
Heavy, pure Irish linen. Four attractive designs. 70 in. sq.

Madeira Luncheon Sets, $5.79
Beautifully hand scalloped and hand embroidered on extra fine quality round thread linen. Three elaborate designs in eyelet and blind embroidery.

Each of these items is boxed and ribboned, Christmas fashion.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Can't Count the

'Kerchiefs

In the 'Kerchief Section.

There's almost enough to supply everybody in New York. For whomsoever your gift of handkerchiefs may be intended, you are sure to get 'kerchiefs here that are just right. Prices are less.

For Women
Hand embroidered Appenzell handkerchiefs. 46c, 59c, up to $8.39.
Hand embroidered Madeira handkerchiefs. 39c, 46c up to $4.96 each.
Linen initial handkerchiefs. Box of 6 for 69c, 74c, 83c up to $2.39.
Handkerchiefs embroidered in one corner. 6 patterns in a box. Box of 6 for 49c, 59c, 87c up to $3.39

For Men
Linen embroidered initial handkerchiefs. Box of 6 for $1.49, $1.98 up to $3.96.
Japanese silk embroidered initial handkerchiefs 46c and 74c each.

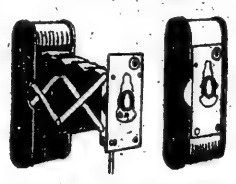
A Gift for the Boy in the Service

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Eastman

Vest Pocket Kodaks $10.79

Fitted with F-7.5 Anastigmat Lenses



Owing to the inability of the manufacturers to procure F-7.7 Lenses, Vest Pocket Kodaks so equipped are practically unobtainable.

We have, therefore, had our F-7.5 Anastigmat Lens made in a small size to fit these Kodaks. When obtainable, the Vest Pocket Kodak fitted with F-7.7 Lenses, slower than the F-7.5, sells for $12.00.

The camera measures 1x2⅝x 4¾ inches when folded, and takes pictures 1⅝ x 2½ inches. Uses Eastman Roll Film.

A Gift for the Boy in the Service

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Thousands of Gifts in

Lingerie

One can't go wrong in choosing lingerie—its appeal is certain. From stocks of holiday completeness, we suggest:

Silk Nightgowns,	$3.79 to $23.89
Silk Princess Slips,	$4.89 to $11.89
Silk Pajama Gowns,	$5.79 to $7.79
Silk Bloomers,	$1.69 to $9.89
Silk Envelope Chemises,	$1.79 to $16.89
Silk Camisoles,	94c to $12.89
Silk Combinations,	$4.79 to $7.79
Boudoir Caps,	46c to $9.89
Muslin Nightgowns,	69c to $7.89
Muslin Envelope Chemises,	69c to $6.49
Muslin Combinations,	94c to $2.79
Muslin Petticoats,	89c to $10.79
Muslin Corset Covers,	23c to $4.89
Muslin Drawers,	39c to $2.24

These Are Practical

White Aprons,	23c to $4.89
Bungalow and Coverall Aprons,	79c to $1.79
Nurses' Aprons,	89c to $1.89
Nurses' Uniforms,	$1.89 to $4.79

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Chapeaux La Marquise

Satin Hats With Nutria Crowns

$8.50

If her coat has a beaver or nutria collar, or if she wears beaver furs, a hat like this will be a thoughtful gift.

You may be sure of the style, the quality and the workmanship.

This hat is one of the smart, small shapes of the moment, becoming to every one. The brim is of satin, the crown and bow of nutria. *Illustrated.*

You may also be interested in the many other new hats in our collection at $8.50.

Macy's—Second Fl., 34th St.

A Braid Trimmed

Blouse

What a Pretty Gift!

$4.69

Here's a dainty blouse that any woman will be glad to add to her wardrobe. Made of double net in a rich cream color, it is effectively braided in soutache, on collar, cuffs and vest. A double row of novelty pearl buttons trims the front.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Sale of Fine American Paintings

By Well-Known Artists ***At One-Third to One-Half Off Regular Prices***

Here are paintings of real merit at prices which occur very seldom in the annals of art. To see them is an artistic feast—to possess them is an education. There are some that deserve to rank with modern masterpieces.

	Regular Price	Now
October Moonlight—*by G. Bageri, A.N.A.*	$699.00	$349.00
Figures and Landscape—*by E. Dufries, A.N.A.*	474.00	316.00
Figures—*by R. Vonnah, N.A.*	474.00	316.00
Autumn—*by C. Yates, A.N.A.*	399.00	266.00
Winter Scene—*by G. Brenstel*	299.00	199.00
Landscape—*by Geo. E. Brown*	199.00	133.00
Spring—*by Gustave Weigand*	274.00	183.00
Figure—*by H. Roseland*	174.00	116.00
Landscape—*by Emile Gruppe*	224.00	149.00
Landscape—*by G. Gaul*	224.00	149.00
Landscape—*by Olive P. Black*	124.00	83.00
Cattle and Landscape—*by R. A. Fox*	$149.00	$99.00
Narcissus—*by James Tyler*	149.00	98.00
Landscape—*by Frank Russel Green*	124.00	83.00
Figure—*by Percy Moran*	299.00	199.00
Landscape—*by H. M. Kitchell*	224.00	149.00
Marine—*by M. T. Hughes*	99.50	44.75
Landscape—*by W. Korniger*	149.00	74.50
Sheep—*by Shore*	49.50	24.75
Winter Landscape—*by W. Korniger*	74.50	37.25

And a number of others marked regularly 39.75, reduced to **19.87.**

These Paintings are all handsomely framed with due regard to appropriateness. They are reduced for one week only to stimulate Christmas shopping. Such a sacrifice of real art should be appreciated by the understanding public.

Spend a Pleasant Half Hour With These Pictures

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

Reduced—313 TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, $2.97 and $3.96

Were $3.49 to $4.96

These are offered at an opportune time for those who wish to freshen up the home for Christmas.

71 Block Printed Table Covers

53 x 53 inches,	**$4.49**	were	$6.24
69 x 69 "	**$6.94**	"	$10.24
69 x 120 "	**$10.49**	"	$16.49

In fine tapestry colorings and are made of heavy pile repp.

Pillow Slips of Artificial Silk

89c, *were $1.12*

Seven handsome French brocaded Tapestry Table Covers are reduced from $21.89. 67x67 inches—Now **$16.74**

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.

A Man Might Give

Velvet Suits

To the Woman Folk in the Family

We've reduced a collection of them specially, so that men who buy gifts so practical may purchase better suits than their wives or daughters would expect to have.

Velvet Suits
Plain and Fur Trimmed
$27.75 to $69.75
Formerly priced $39.75 to $114.00

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, B'way.

Here Are Your

Holiday Ribbons

Just As Gay As You Please

Holly and poinsettia in glowing colors trim these appropriate ribbons—dress your gift with them, that it may look its part.

No. 1 —19c for *10* yards
No. 1½ —21c for *10* yards
No. 2 —26c for *10* yards
No. 3 —32c for *10* yards
No. 5 —41c for *10* yards

We have plenty of Red Ribbons in all widths. No. 1 costs 12c for a piece of 10 yards.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Men's House Coats At $9.49

Such coats afford Christmas cheer and everyday comfort. All of them are well tailored of double-faced fabrics in Oxford gray, blue, green, maroon and other shades, trimmed with cord edging, double loops on fronts. Roomy patch pockets finished with cord edging. All sizes.

Macy's—2d Fl., 34th St.

Jewelry Gifts

Mesh Bags
10-kt. Solid Gold

Fine, soft mesh bags, some with straight frames, plain or hand engraved, others with dome shaped frames. **$99.75** to **$159.00.**

Lorgnons
10- or 14-kt. Gold

In the newest patterns of hand engraving, also pierced and engine turned designs, some of plain polished gold.

$8.74 to **$36.75**

Macy's—Main Fl., 34th St.

A Holiday

Frock For Little Ladies

$2.79

Made of soft white voile with a dear little frill around neck, sleeves and Empire waist line. Finished with pink or blue stitching and hand-made French knots. Sizes 2 to 6.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Rear.

In ½ Dozens Only

GLOVES

All Real French Glace Kid; Two-clasp full pique sewn; 4-row Silk Embroidery.

$8.39 FOR 6 PAIRS
No Packages Broken

All White—All Black
White with Black
Black with White

This price is lower than the current wholesale prices. Smaller stores may purchase advantageously. Send mail orders early—purchase early.

Macy's—Second Fl., Front.

Men's Slippers

Of Felt, 98c to $2.24
Warm, easy-fitting slippers, with soft leather soles, several shades. All sizes.

Of Leather $2.49 to $5.94
A complete assortment in Romeo, Faust, Cavalier, Everett and Opera styles, various colors—all sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

A Clock For the Mantel

$7.89

A pleasing clock like this is a home gift, a gift for all time.

10½ inches high
17½ inches long.

The case is in mahogany finish, hand polished. The 5-inch porcelain dial has an oval glass. The sash and feet are of brass. Strikes the hours on a cathedral gong, half hours on a cup bell. 8-day movement

Macy's—Basement, Front.

1,000 Yards of

Black Broadcloth $1.86 yd.

We usually sell cloth of this quality at $2.29 yd.

All worsted warp. Good, fast black. Well finished. All sponged and shrunk ready for the needle.

For gifts—will be suitably boxed on request.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

Sterling Toilet Set

Consisting of
Comb, Brush, Mirror
As illustrated
$17.89

The pattern is plain and bright with a narrow, embossed border. Boxed in a green silk case.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way

Standard Books

That Will Win the Admiration of All Booklovers.

Shakespeare's Complete Works, with notes and comments by Henry N. Hudson, Israel Gollancz and other Shakespearean authorities. 10 volumes, bound in three-quarter leather. **Set $8.94**

Victor Hugo's Works, edition de luxe, 10 volumes, in three-quarter leather binding. **Set $8.41**

Charles Dickens' Works, 15 volumes, in three-quarter leather binding. **Set $11.21**

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Christmas Smokes

That Please Men the Year Round

Mi Hogar Cabinet Especiales, made by skilled Cuban workmen; of fine quality Cuban tobacco. **Box of 25, $2.24**

Cuban Aster Regalias; clear Havana cigars of unusually fine quality. **Box of 50, $2.97**

Spanish Club Regalia Grande, mild blended Havana cigars for the man who prefers a mild, aromatic smoke. **Box of 50, $2.24**

Philip Morris Cigarettes, made of fine Turkish tobacco, in a holiday package. Cork or plain. **Box of 100, $2.15**

Macy's—Main Fl., 34th St., B'way, 43d Fifth Fl., 35th St.

Lounging Robes

For The Man's Christmas

Robes that are comfortable, attractive — Robes after a man's own choice.

There are rich velours, soft velvets and dark-toned brocaded silks—all lined with silk and excellently finished from collar to hem.

$32.50 to $67.50

Macy's—Main Fl., 35th St.

DRAFT BOARDS BEGIN TO CLASSIFY 540,000

Now Mailing Questionnaires to Men Who Have Not Been Called to War Service.

HAVE 7 DAYS TO ANSWER

Services of 3,000 Lawyers Will Be Required to Carry Out the Work —No Charge for Advice.

The machinery for classifying the 540,000 men of draft age in New York City who have not been called to the colors is ready. This huge job, to complete which will require the filling out by the registrants of more than 6,000,000 printed pages of answers to questions, which are now being mailed, has already begun with the mailing by the various exemption boards of questionnaires to the first 5 per cent. of registrants. The questionnaires will be mailed 5 per cent. daily on twenty consecutive days, not including Sundays. Each registrant is allowed seven days in which to fill out the questionnaire and return it to the exemption board of the district in which he makes his home.

The completion of the classification within the few weeks which the War Department has allotted will require the practically continuous services of more than 3,000 New York lawyers, who have been selected for this important service by the Legal Advisory Board for the City of New York, of which Henry W. Taft is the Chairman. Other members of the board are John M. Bowers and Charles A. Boston. It is of the shoulders of these three men, appointed by President Wilson, that the satisfactory, speedy, just, and legal classification of New York City's great army of registrants rests.

Mr. Taft yesterday issued the following statement to the registrants of New York City:

"Pay no money to lawyers, notaries, or interpreters. The local Law Board in your district will impartially and without charge advise, help you with your questionnaire, and take your oath."

For more than a month Mr. Taft, Mr. Bowers, and Mr. Boston have been at work completing the legal organization for the various boroughs and districts. There is an auxiliary board for each borough and a board for each of the 180 districts, each board being made up of three members. In the case of the district boards anywhere from twenty to thirty additional lawyers have been assigned as associate members.

Must Answer Truthfully.

The questionnaires, which every man who has been registered under the provisions of the selective draft law must answer truthfully and within the time limit set by the Government, will require the most careful filling out by registrants, and it is believed that at least 90 per cent of the registrants will seek legal advice and help in properly completing them.

"There are more than 540,000 registrants in New York City," said Mr. Taft yesterday, "and under the law these men are to be classified in twenty-seven days. This means that 20,000 men will have to be classified daily and assigned to their proper places on the call lists. It is estimated that it will require the assistance of at least 3,000 lawyers and perhaps more to complete the classification. The questions are such that a man has to know the regulations in order to properly answer them, and it is in order to simplify matters for them that the President has created these legal advisory boards, who will stand ready at all times to aid the man and the Government in arriving at a just decision in the case.

"The headquarters of the district boards will in a majority of the cases be in the same building as the offices of the local district exemption boards, and where such an arrangement as that cannot be made they will be in the immediate vicinity. The headquarters of each exemption district will display the address of the legal advisory board for the district, which will also give the name of the Chairman of the board. It should be emphasized that no man should hesitate for a moment about seeking the assistance of the lawyers appointed to aid him. They have been instructed to help in every possible way, no matter how long it takes, to see to it that all of his rights are protected, and furthermore, under any and all circumstances, to see that what is done for him does not cost him, or his relatives or friends, a penny."

The local exemption board was the move important Government agency in the selection of the first national army. This time the greater part of the burden rests on the members of the legal profession who, in the words of the regulations now in force, have been appointed "for the purpose of advising registrants of the true meaning and intent of the selective service law and of these regulations, and of assisting registrants to make full and truthful answers to the questionnaire, and to aid generally in the just administration of said law and regulations."

The headquarters of the Advisory Board for the City of New York have been established on the sixth floor of the Hall of Records, and from these offices Mr. Taft, Mr. Bowers, and Mr. Boston will direct the legal part of the classification of New York City registrants.

Borough Boards' Quarters.

The five borough boards, with the headquarters of each, are as follows:

MANHATTAN.

Room 614, Hall of Records, Chambers Street.
Walter F. Taylor, Chairman.
Ernest E. Baldwin, Secretary.
H. Snowden Marshall.

BROOKLYN.

Room 2, Hall of Records.
Charles J. McDermott, Chairman.
Ernest P. Seelman, Secretary.
John C. Clark.

BRONX.

County Court House, 161st St. and Third Av.
William W. Niles, Chairman.
W. Russell Osborn, Secretary.
Louis O. Van Doren.

QUEENS.

County Court House, Long Island City.
William E. Stewart, Chairman.
Henry C. Frey, Secretary.
Eugene N. L. Young.

RICHMOND.

30 Bay St., St. George, S. I.
Appleton L. Clark, Chairman.
Frank I. Smith, Secretary.
George M. Pinney.

As already stated, the headquarters of the 189 local district advisory boards will be, in nearly every instance, in the same building as the offices of the local Exemption Board for the district in question. The Chairmen of the district advisory boards, with the district to which each is assigned, are the following lawyers:

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

District. Board Chairman, and Address.
1—A. B. Morrison, 140 Nassau St.
2—C. B. Frederick, 35 Nassau St.
3—Harold Taylor, Municipal Building.
4—H. Starr Giddings, 59 Wall St.
5—Samuel W. Fasher, 302 Broadway.
6—A. J. Griffin, 3,208 3d Av.
7—J. F. Freer, 3,029 3d Av.
8—E. H. Koch, 391 East 149th St.
9—John Hone, 5 Gramercy Park.
10—W. M. Kilcullen, 165 Broadway.
11—John Davis, 68 William St.
12—H. J. Engel, 71 West 35th St.
13—F. T. J. Kammerer, 61 Chambers St.
14—C. M. Setzer, 13 Park Row.
15—C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.
16—W. T. Matthias, 306 East 175th St.
17—M. S. Cohen, 64 Wall St.
18—S. T. Stern, 41 Park Row.
19—E. R. Eckley, 2 Rector St.
20—E. C. Bowman, 1,916 Loring Place.
21—A. A. Mayer, 133 Broadway.
22—T. C. Larkin, 291 Broadway.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

22—F. W. Hinrichs, 52 Wall St.
24—W. C. Beecher, 237 Broadway.
25—Q. F. Hibbard, 74 Broadway.
26—J. T. McGovern, 26 Court St.
27—M. Dilzoro, 16 Court St.
28—C. A. Webber, 44 Court St.
29—Robert Moore, Municipal Building.
30—F. D. McGarey, 202 Lee Av.
31—S. H. Coombs, 280 Broadway.
32—C. Burstein, 215 Montague St.
33—A. G. Flamman, 44 Court St.
34—S. Zirn, 215 Montague St.
35—J. A. Cahill, 205 Kosciusko St.
36—J. C. Kinkel, 367 Fulton St.
37—R. B. Clapperton, 4,410 5th Av.
38—J. C. L. Daly, 375 Fulton St.
39—M. Flanagan, 153 Pierrepont St.
40—W. J. Belger, 149 Broadway.
41—A. G. McLaughlin, 15 William St.
42—F. B. Bard, 25 Pine St.
43—J. V. Cain, Surrogate's Court.
44—J. L. Robinson, 100 Broadway.
45—J. P. Reilly, 44 Court St.
46—H. Mehlbury, 233 Broadway.
47—L. A. Wray, 215 Montague St.
48—R. Malone, 261 Broadway.
49—T. O. Hughes, 215 Montague St.
50—J. C. Danzillo, 26 Court St.
51—R. Haselwood, 302 Manhattan Av.
52—H. Kretvogel, 99 Nassau St.
53—J. L. Bennett, 100 Broadway.
54—J. A. Freeman, 215 Montague St.
55—C. H. Levy, 163 Remsen St.
56—C. F. Hulseman, 337 Manhattan Av.
57—P. S. Chilton, 215 Montague St.
58—C. J. Ryan, 215 Montague St.
59—J. Kirschenbaum, 1,923 86th St.
60—L. B. Brodsky, 299 Broadway.
61—L. H. Pink, 44 Court St.
62—C. A. Decker, 100 Broadway.
63—E. H. Wilson, 55 Liberty St.
64—E. Egginton, 54 Wall St.
65—A. Feldbloom, 115 Broadway.
66—H. McG. Curran, 375 Fulton, Brooklyn.
67—J. H. Lack, 44 Court St.
68—L. J. Altkrug, 712 Broadway, Brooklyn.
69—A. Hasenpflug, 924 Broadway, Brooklyn.
70—A. S. Kesselman, 215 Montague St.
71—J. T. Blader, 44 Court St.
72—W. H. Wilson, 68 Menahan St.
73—C. H. Haubert, 896 Central Av.
74—T. B. Cullen, 197 Havemeyer St.
75—E. I. Garvar, 74 Graham Av.
76—J. M. O'Neil, 1,696 Myrtle Av.
77—A. C. Kiendl, 215 Montague St.
78—Adolph Kiendl, 215 Montague St.
79—F. E. Johnson, Jr., 215 Montague St.
80—C. B. Barfield, 425 Miller Av.
81—Isaac Allen, 849 Stone Av.
82—M. Zucker, 375 Ashford St.
83—S. Seiderman, 361 Fulton, Brooklyn.
84—Hyman Rubin, 1,679 Pitkin Av.
85—F. H. Ludlow, 68 William St.
86—M. L. Rice, 1,751 Pitkin Av.
87—G. A. Teisey, 44 Court St.
88—J. J. Spath, 56 Liberty St.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

89—A. S. Barnes, 51 Chambers St.
90—H. S. Haney, 135 Broadway.
91—M. O. Bacon, 31 Nassau St.
92—I. Lande, 15 William St.
93—Alfred Hays, 49 Wall St.
94—E. Peters, 2 Rector St.
95—C. H. Payne, 111 Broadway.
96—M. Marks, Woolworth Building.
97—Richard Kelly, 235 Broadway.
98—W. W. White, Woolworth Building.
99—P. J. Scott, 141 Broadway.
100—W. S. Bennet, 60 Wall St.
101—T. J. McManus, 190 Broadway.
102—E. B. Vail, 511 Fifth Av.
103—A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway.
104—G. Price, 37 Cedar St.
105—W. A. Purrington, 76 Wall St.
106—J. J. O'Connell, 31 Nassau St.
107—R. S. Chisholm, 108 East 86th St.
108—E. R. Leavitt, 99 Nassau St.
109—A. R. Walsh, 31 Chambers St.
110—R. H. Ramsay, 5 Nassau St.
111—C. M. Early, 38 Park Row.
112—T. Costigan, 256 Broadway.
113—W. Jeffries, 2 Rector St.
114—J. Potts, 2 Rector St.
115—W. P. Maloney, 41 Wall St.
116—B. Avery, 5 Nassau St.
117—T. A. Fechtig, Jr., 121 Madison Av.
118—W. B. Safford, 32 Nassau St.
119—W. A. Ullman, 233 Broadway.
120—W. D. Loucks, 120 Broadway.
121—J. Pleasure, 256 Broadway.
122—H. Pegram, 96 Beaver St.
123—J. J. O'Connor, 20 Exchange Place.
124—F. M. Czaki, 15 William St.
125—C. M. Bleecker, 49 Wall St.
126—E. J. Meyers, 100 Broadway.
127—J. McKee, 34 Nassau St.
128—W. P. Preble, 150 Nassau St.
129—J. H. Judge, 261 Broadway.
130—H. D. Merchant, 149 Broadway.
131—H. deF. Baldwin, 49 Wall St.
132—W. B. Hornblower, 2 Rector St.
133—A. Stickney, 54 Wall St.
134—D. L. Well, 70 Manhattan St.
135—T. F. Keogh, 233 Broadway.
136—S. B. Sharpe, 43 Cedar St.
137—C. P. Howland, 31 Wall St.
138—J. D. Fessenden, 52 Nassau St.
139—A. B. Spingarn, 55 Liberty St.
140—R. H. Weller, 31 Nassau St.
141—J. R. Davies, 680 West 141st St.
143—H. A. Trebing, 220 Broadway.
145—S. A. Engelberg, 160 Broadway.
144—J. E. O'Brien, 115 Broadway.
145—H. R. Medine, 34 Nassau St.
146—G. S. O'Loughlin, 20 Nassau St.
147—J. C. Kadane, 277 Broadway.
148—R. M. S. Putnam, 32 Liberty St.
149—A. M. Higgins, 200 Broadway.
150—M. S. Guiterman, 32 Liberty St.
151—L. F. Reed, 2 Rector St.
152—G. H. Emerson, 27 William St.
153—R. H. Williams, 70 5th Av.
154—Hilton Park, 1 Wall St.
155—G. S. Mittendorf, 22 Exchange Place.
156—S. Chaplin, 2 Rector St.
157—L. Prince, 261 East 119th St.
158—C. E. Thorne, 165 Broadway.
159—H. Mansfield, 49 Wall St.
160—S. McNamara, 30 Pine St.
161—J. T. Ryan, 149 Broadway.
162—J. O. Bell, 52 Wall St.
163—P. C. Anderson, 25 Broad St.
164—A. B. A. Bradley, 49 Wall St.
165—F. P. Harrington, 233 Broadway.
166—W. D. Brush, Municipal Building.
167—B. M. L. Ernst, 31 Liberty St.
168—R. M. Simpson, 2 Rector St.
169—J. T. McGovern, 141 Broadway.
170—J. L. Prager, 55 John St.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

171—J. J. Conway, 9 Jackson Av., L. I. City.
172—H. T. Weeks, 95 Fulton Av., Astoria.
173—W. H. Sienrecht, Plaza Court, L.I.City.
174—F. W. Ritter, Plaza Court, L. I. City.
175—W. H. Robinson, 17 Maurice Av., Elmhurst.
176—C. Colden, 22 South 8th Av., Whitestone.
177—S. Frontera, 27 Leona Av., Corona.
178—F. Adel, Court House, L. I. City.
179—E. J. Smith, Court House, L. I. City.
180—C. W. Groessel, 896 B'way, Brooklyn.
181—T. C. McKenney, Court House, L. I. City.
182—W. H. Wood, Woodhaven.
183—J. W. Magee, Richmond Hill.
184—E. J. Kiely, 360 Fulton St., Jamaica.
185—R. B. Lawrence, Jamaica.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

186—W. J. Kenny, New Brighton.
187—F. R. Leman, Port Richmond.
188—A. B. Widdecombe, Stapleton.
189—A. H. Yetman, Great Kills.

In practically all instances the headquarters of the local exemption boards are the same as were used in the selection of the first national army. In a majority of instances these headquarters are in Public Schools.

The following statement was issued yesterday by the New York office of the Adjutant General:

"The published statement that all men of draft age working in Local Exemption Boards would be replaced was unauthorized. No such policy was announced from this office. There is no intention of replacing clerks of draft age who are not members of the boards, because no provision of the Selective Service Regulations prohibits a clerk of draft age from doing such work. Serious injustice has been done by publishing the names of some of these clerks, coupled with the statement that their work was in violation of the Selective Service Law.

"Information coming to this office that some members of local boards were of the draft age has been thoroughly investigated, and efforts to replace such members as quickly as possible without interfering with the work of the boards are now under way. Some of these men were appointed at a time when no regulation had been promulgated requiring the members of the local boards to be beyond the draft age."

SWAMP RECRUITING STATIONS.

Thousands Volunteer Before New Draft Regulation Takes Effect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The War Department's huge task of classifying the nation's man power for army service actually began today with the mailing out of the first five per cent. of the questionnaires. At the same time recruiting facilities throughout the country, already overtaxed with recent enlistments, threatened to give way before the rush of draft registrants eager to avail themselves of the last chance to volunteer.

Secretary Baker today came to the relief of the thousands of men who have volunteered for the regular army but have been rejected because of the breakdown of the recruiting machinery by ordering that all qualified applicants who presented themselves before noon today should be accepted even though their examination and other details could not be accomplished until later.

Thousands of men seeking to volunteer before the new draft regulations went into effect at noon had been turned away because the recruiting stations were swamped.

The mailing of questionnaires will be completed speedily by the War Department and within sixty days more than 9,000,000 registrants will be divided into five classes as regards their liability for military service. In a statement issued today Provost Marshal General Crowder said:

"The plans have been made, the machine has been built and with the loyal co-operation of the local boards, so amply demonstrated by their past accomplishments, the millions of registrants will, within the space of sixty days, stand marshaled for their place in the world's war, each in the class to which his economic worth entitles him.

"I have not the slightest hesitation in predicting the absolute success of the classification system. From every part of the country has come praise for the plan. It will provide armies in a steady stream, armies built from the body politic by the body politic.

"Never before in the history of the world have armies been chosen with the scientific precision of the new system. Men will shoulder the gun first who should by all the laws of reason offer themselves first to their country, and only grim necessity will compel us to invade the more deferred classes; but if such necessity does arise, it will find the country ready.

"Through the Governors of the States a legal advisory board to assist registrants to make intelligent answers to their questionnaires has been assigned to every local board; through the same agencies the leaders in medicine in every community have pledged themselves to aid and assist in medical examinations. The great majority of the men who are building the new system have offered their services without price to their Government.

"The completion of the classification will practically complete the great work of the local and district boards. Thereafter they will act each in their respective areas as the Government's agents for any new registration which may occur, and will consider changes of status or transfers of jurisdiction when such may arise."

Travis Offers Lawyers to Aid Draft.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The services of approximately 300 attorneys at present engaged in work for State Controller Travis have been offered to expedite the work incident to the enrollment for the next military draft, it was announced today. The Controller's decision to request this additional service followed the appeal from President Wilson for lawyers to assist men in filling out the draft questionnaire.

DECISION IN STOCK MARGIN.

Court Holds Broker Must Give Reasonable Notice of Sales.

An opinion just handed down by the Court of Appeals says that before a broker sells the stock of a customer which has been carried on a margin reasonable notice must be given of the time and sale, and that if this is not done the broker is chargeable with conversion. The opinion grew out of a suit begun by a firm of stock brokers to recover a substantial sum claimed to be due on account of the purchase of stock for a customer and carried for him on a margin.

The shares of stock involved were worth about $40,000. These had been pledged with other shares of stock with banks as collateral for loans. No arrangement had been made between the plaintiffs and the banks for the serving of any notice on the defendant concerning any disposition which might be made of the stock. Part of the opinion of the court was to the effect that the broker was not relieved of the duty of notifying the customer of the disposition of the stock by the fact that the broker had hypothecated the stock for his own indebtedness and that it was afterward sold by the new pledgee. Then the opinion said:

"A person whose stock has been converted is entitled to a reasonable time after notice of the conversion within which to determine whether he will purchase other stock in the place thereof and may use as a basis for his claim of damages resulting from the conversion the highest prices prevailing during such reasonable period.

"At the time the defendant's stock was sold without notice to him its value was far less than the amount he owed the plaintiffs, and they had repeatedly pressed him to put additional margins, which he had failed to do. He knew of their suspension and failure about the time it occurred and that a receiver had taken possession of their office, and that there was an acute and widespread panic in the stock market.

"But he testified that he had no notice of the sale of his stock for more than a year after it occurred, the stock having during that time advanced to a point which would wipe out his indebtedness to the plaintiffs and leave a balance in his favor. It was held that however improbable it was under the circumstances that the defendant did not know or was not chargeable with knowledge of the sale for that length of time this was, nevertheless, a question of fact for the jury to determine."

The court decided that the decision of the lower courts, which had found in favor of the plaintiffs, should be reversed and a new trial granted.

Five dollars at *McHUGH'S* will buy a *Beautiful Bowl* of RUSKIN POTTERY

—a bright, colorful gift that will light up a room like an open fire.

Hundreds of other gifts *that*
Renew the pleasure of giving—
Brighten the joy of receiving

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & SON
9 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK

Let it be "MONDAY AT McHUGH'S"

WANTED
ON
Hydroplane Pontoons
Draughtsmen
Pattern Makers
Joinery Superintendent

State experience, salary and date available. All correspondence confidential.

Z 300 Times Annex.

FIRST IN ADVERTISING VOLUME.

In November The New York Times published 1,149,134 lines of advertisements, a greater volume by over 23,000 lines than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

Jews of New York
A WORD WITH YOU

Our remarkable Campaign for funds is about to close.

While thousands have subscribed, many other thousands have not been reached.

And it is to those that we are giving this last opportunity to subscribe.

No Jew in this great City but wants to do his share in this most worthy Cause.

SUBSCRIPTION CARD

JEWISH WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE
NEW YORK CAMPAIGN
509 FIFTH AVE.

Date.....

I promise to pay to WALTER E. SACHS, Treasurer .....Dollars ($.....)

For the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers $.....

For Soldiers and Sailors Welfare Work $.....

Payable as follows: .....

.....

Signed: Name .....

Address.....

Payments to be made to TREASURER ONLY.

Cablegrams recently received by the State Department at Washington, state that:

"The suffering of Jews in Poland and Lithuania beyond description. Parents hide death of children to retain bread cards. Jewish children begging in the streets for bread. Wives and widows of soldiers go mad from awful sufferings. Sufferers in occupied districts over one and a half million. For God's sake raise all the money you can."

Need anything more be said—Must we plead with you further?

Sign the pledge card in this announcement.

Make it out for as large an amount as possible—

Then mail it to us to-day.

It is a duty you owe to yourself.

Jewish War Relief Committee

509 Fifth Avenue, New York Campaign

JACOB H. SCHIFF, Chairman.

Until Xmas Open to 7 P. M. Saturday 10 P. M.

SPEAR & COMPANY

Uptown—22-24-26 West 34th St. Downtown—6th Ave. at 16th St.

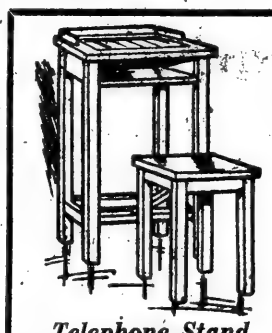
Until Xmas Open to 7 P. M. Saturday 10 P. M.

Use the Well Planned Spear Christmas Service

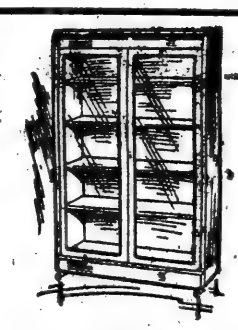
A diversified and intensely interesting display of gift suggestions greets the eyes of shoppers at SPEAR'S uptown store and SPEAR'S downtown store. There are so many things here you have perhaps never thought of as gifts. They display originality. They are useful, delightful accessories for comfortable living. Come and see for yourself. Take time to look around. Have your purchases charged to a credit account. Take 30 days or 90 days, 6 months, a year or longer to pay. That's a privilege you have at this store.

Floor Lamp
A Two-Chain Pull Lamp with 3-inch stem, fitted with 22-in. Empire design silk shade in four different colors.
Solid Mahogany Ivory Enamel or Burnished Gold.
$9.95
Value $15.

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon
With removable tray and Rubber Tire Wheels..... $17.25



Telephone Stand
Finished in mahogany, with disappearing Stool and Rack for phone books; two styles; with telephone removable top; call list showing through plate glass.. $9.50
Without plate glass top $7.85

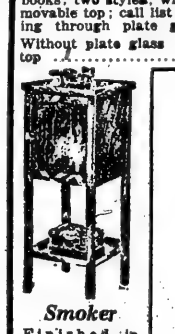


Double-Door Bookcase
Finished in Mahogany; 36 inches wide; 54 inches high $22.00

Windsor Rocker
Mahogany finish..... $6.25

Solid Mahogany Gate Leg Table
One of the charming pieces of new furniture; opens to 26 x 34 inches..... $14.75

Solid Mahogany Wing Chair
Seat and back covered with excellent quality tapestry in various colors; Rocker to match; each.. $29.75



Smoker
Finished in mahogany with smoker's chest, nickel trimmed glass ash tray, nickel cigar, cigarette and match holders. $3.75

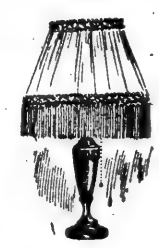
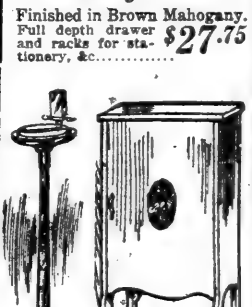


Table Lamp
Finished in Antique Ivory, Mahogany or Burnished Gold; 20 inches high, with 12-inch silk shade $5.75

Smoker finished in mahogany; with drawer for smokers' articles, nickel cigar, cigarette and match holders and nickel trimmed glass ash tray .. $3.10



Writing Table
Finished in Brown Mahogany. Full depth drawer and racks for stationery, &c..... $27.75

Japanese Lacquer Smoker, $2.50

Music Cabinet
Finished in mahogany.. $8.75

Solid Mahogany Sewing Cabinet
This is the well-known Martha Washington design and reduced for this sale; value $15.00 ..... $10.75

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon
This is a value which commands the attention of people acquainted with good furniture; worth $15.. $10.75

Mahogany Finish Day Bed
Size 3 feet wide and 6 feet long; handsomely constructed..... $29.75
An extra charge for Box Spring, Mattress and Bolster

William and Mary Period Library Suite
Finished in mahogany, cane backs and sides. The suite is upholstered in Damask. Complete with two Rosette Pillows..... $179.50

William and Mary Cane Top Table
Finished in mahogany; with 24x36 in. top..... $24.75

9x12 De Luxe Velvet Rugs, $24.75
Axminster Rugs, 9x12 feet..... $34.75
Wilton Rugs, 9x12 feet..... $41.75

Spear's Charge Credit Plan enables you to extend your payments over a period of three months, six months, a year, or longer.

FOOD PRICES LOWER IN UNITED KINGDOM

Official Memoranda Show Bread and Meat Cheaper Than in This Country.

CAUSED BY LORD RHONDDA

280-Pound Sack of Flour Sold for $12.50, the Price of a Barrel Here.

Despite the greater shortage in the supply, bread is today cheaper in England than in the United States. In America the householder pays about $12.50 for a barrel of flour, the average weight of which is 196 pounds, whereas in England a 280-pound sack of flour retails for 50 shillings, or the same price as a barrel sells for in the United States.

The prices of meats in the two countries are also in favor of the English buyer. An Englishman pays, according to the British food control system, about $2.12 for fourteen pounds of imported pork, at the rate of about 15 cents a pound, whereas pork in this country is selling at about 45 cents. Beef and veal in England, under the Rhondda system, sell for about $2.15 for fourteen pounds. In the United States the same amount brings about $3.30.

The meat supply report predicts a serious shortage of meat in England in 1918.

From official sources THE TIMES has received two memoranda prepared under direction of the British Food Administration, in which the bread and meat control system in Great Britain is explained. The first of these deals with the price of bread. It shows that on Sept. 17 last an order issued by Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, became operative which fixed the maximum price at which a four-pound loaf of wheat bread could be sold over the counter at 9 pence, or 18 cents. The price of four pounds of raw flour, needed to bake a four-pound loaf, in the United States is between 25 and 30 cents.

How Bread is Controlled.

The bread control statement which shows how England is meeting the bread problem, even to the extent of taking over the control of the great milling plants, is as follows:

From Monday, Sept. 17, the four-pound loaf is by order of the Food Controller to be sold over the counter at a maximum price of 18 cents. The price of flour is correspondingly fixed. Flour may be retailed at $12.50 per sack of 280 pounds, or $6.25 for a half sack. For quantities of seven pounds or more, but less than half a sack, the maximum price is to be 60 cents per stone of fourteen pounds; for a quarter, (3½ pounds) the permitted charge is 17 cents; for a half-quarter, 8½ cents, and for a single pound, 5 cents. For self-raising flour 7 cents a pound may be charged. These prices refer to sales for cash over the counter. A reasonable additional charge may be made by the retailer if he gives credit to his customer, or delivers the bread or flour at the customer's house.

The average price of the four-pound loaf before the war was slightly over 11½ cents. But in August, 1914, there came an increase averaging about 1 cent per loaf, and in December, 1914, a rapid advance began, which continued until June, 1915, raising the average price to 17 cents for four pounds. By March, 1915, the average price had risen to nearly 18 cents, and in November, 1916, it was just over 19 cents. Since then the price had risen to 22 cents, though where the bread was delivered the general charge was 25 cents.

The causes of this rise were mainly the growing scarcity of flour, but also the higher price of production owing to the cost of salt and meat, labor, horses and fodder, fuel and light, maintenance and replacement of vans and plant, and various other items. A rise in the price of flour and wheat was inevitable in time of war in a country which depended for four-fifths of its supplies of these articles on overseas imports.

The specific causes of the rise are four in number, the first being the cutting off of the Russian and Balkan wheat supplies, the British imports from Russia alone during the last three months of 1914 totaling only 32,000,000, as compared with 250,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1913, and more than 400,000,000 pounds in the same period in 1912.

Causes of Rise Discussed.

The second cause was the heavy consumption of the armies and the necessity of accumulating emergency stocks in the countries of the Entente. The third cause was the rise in freights due to the demands made on mercantile shipping for naval and military purposes, while the fourth and last cause was the failure of harvests which from time to time occurred in the main sources of supply.

Continuing the statement reads:

In order to carry out its scheme, the Government is taking over all the important flour mills of the country and working them on Government account. Flour will be sold from mills to the bakers at a uniform price, and the bakers will sell at the maximum prices of 18 cents for a four-pound loaf, 9 cents for a two-pound loaf, and 3 cents for a one-pound loaf.

The price charged to the millers for flour will be lower than the price at which the Government purchases the wheat. The difference will, therefore, have to be met by a Government subsidy. This will amount in the aggregate to a very large sum—estimated as high as $194,400,000 per annum.

The report which tells of the meat control system which Lord Rhondda has put in operation points out that the whole of the imported supply of meats, which in normal times amounts to 40 per cent. of the entire meat consumption of the United Kingdom, was absorbed, as a result of the war, by the British, French, and Italian Armies, and that the imported element in the supply available for the civil population has amounted to only 10 per cent. of the civilian consumption. Further restriction in the supply of foreign meats was due to the submarine activities of the Germans and the shortage of ocean tonnage available for its transportation.

Prices of Meat Fixed.

How Lord Rhondda met the meat situation and the prices he fixed are stated as follows:

Following on the lines laid down by his predecessor, the new Food Controller issued a meat order on Aug. 29, 1917, which fixed maximum wholesale and retail prices. This order came into effect Sept. 3. After that date no one was to sell wholesale any carcass of beef, mutton, or pork, or any hindquarter or forequarter of imported beef or veal at a price exceeding the maximum prices specified in a schedule. These prices are fixed for the months of September, October, November, and December, 1917, and January, 1918; for example, the price per stone for home-killed beef and veal in September is $2.16; in January, $1.83. The price per stone for hindquarters of imported beef and veal is $2.06 in September and will be $1.75 in January. The prices of mutton and pork continue the same during the five months; for home-killed mutton and lamb a maximum price of $2.16; imported mutton and lamb, $1.83; home-killed pork, $2.37; imported pork, $2.12 per stone.

The retailer's profit is based on these wholesale profits. It is limited to 20 per cent. on the price to be paid, or to an average of 5 cents per pound, whichever is the less. The Food Control Committees, which are being established throughout the country, are given the power of fixing particular prices, applicable to different localities, within the maximum limits of the order.

The result of the order, it is said, has so far been not only to check the rising prices, but to effect an all-round reduction of 15 to 20 per cent. more on mutton, less on beef. Lord Rhondda expects that a reduction in the price of beef to the consumer of 12 cents a pound will have been effected by January.

RARE AUTOGRAPHS ON SALE THIS WEEK

Anderson's to Dispose of Letters Written to Julia Ward Howe and Dr. Samuel G. Howe.

SEVERAL BY OSCAR WILDE

Document Signed by Washington, Carrying Many Notable Names, Included in the Sale.

Autograph letters from the correspondence of Julia Ward Howe, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, and from other sources will be sold at the Anderson Galleries on Thursday and Friday afternoons. A war letter, signed by George Washington, the body of which is in the handwriting of his secretary, Colonel Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., is dated New Windsor, June 23, 1781, and addressed to General Arthur St. Clair. It reads, in part:

"I am much obliged by your care and attention for the public service, and at the same time lament the small possibility of success which you have reason to expect from the representation you give of the disposition of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. Some favorable circumstances or some adverse fortune may possibly yet draw forth their exertions. Your zeal for the common cause, I dare say, notwithstanding these disagreeable prospects, will induce you to continue your utmost endeavors for the general good.

"It appears somewhat strange to me that our accounts of the operations in Virginia are so vague and uncertain; equally unaccountable appear to me to be the designs of Lord Cornwallis from his rapid and devious movements. By his latter conduct it would seem that the effect of all his operations in North and South Carolina are totally lost, and the enemy are likely again to be reduced to the possession only of Charlestown."

It is a remarkable letter in that it associates no fewer than eight historic names: Washington, Martha Washington, Jonathan Trumbull, General Arthur St. Clair, General Anthony Wayne, General William Irvine, Count de Rochambeau, and Lord Cornwallis.

Extremely rare is an autograph letter signed by Joseph Warren, ardent patriot and distinguished soldier in the Revolution. It is dated Boston, Sept. 17, 1774, and was written during the turbulent times immediately preceding the Revolution. Warren was one of the foremost actors in the stirring events that were then taking place. The letter says that the threatening aspect of affairs has made the demand for firearms incredibly great. Nine months after Warren gave his life at the battle of Bunker Hill in the cause of American liberty.

There are some interesting letters from Oscar Wilde to Mrs. Howe. One, dated London, Dec. 6, 1887, written on letter head of "Woman's World," of which he was then editor, reads in part:

"I am charmed at the prospect of counting you among my contributors. Would you write me an article of about 4,000 words on Concord—with sketches of Thoreau, the farm, and Alcott, the mystic, and Emerson, with his bright Attic mind, made happy by a phrase, and finding comfort in an aphorism, and Margaret Fuller, to whom Venus gave everything except beauty, and Pallas everything except wisdom. I should like the article to be illustrated by views of Concord. I often look back to our happy days with Uncle Sam, and have the pleasantest memories of New York."

On an autograph card, undated, addressed to Mrs. Howe, he says:

"Your letter is noble and beautiful. I have only just seen it, and shall not forget ever the chivalrous and pure-minded woman who wrote it, or the sympathy and sweetness and strength which reads in every sentence of it."

From Augusta, Ga., he wrote to Mrs. Howe:

"With what incumbrances one travels! It is not in the right harmony of things that I should have a hatbox, a secretary, a dressing case, a trunk, a portmanteau, and a valet always following me. I daily expect a thunderbolt, but the gods are asleep, though perhaps I better not talk about them or they will hear me and wake. But what would Thoreau have said to my hatbox or Emerson to the size of my trunk, which is cyclopian! But I can't travel without Balzac and Gautier, and they take up so much room; and as long as I can enjoy talking nonsense to flowers and children I am not afraid of the depraved luxury of a hatbox.

"I write to you from the beautiful, passionate, ruined South, the land of magnolias and music, of roses and romance. Picturesque, too, in her failure to keep pace with your keen Northern pushing intellect; lying chiefly on credit, and the memory of some crushing defeats. And I have been to Texas, right to the heart of it, and stayed with Jeff Davis at his plantation (how fascinating all failures are!) and seen Savannah and the Georgia forests."

In a letter to Mrs. Howe, New York, Feb. 16, 1889, William Cullen Bryant thanks her for a volume of her "Later Lyrics, in which your magnificent Battle Hymn is associated with so many beautiful poems." Charles Dickens, under date of Nov. 22, 1869, declines to give a reading to Dr. Howe's pupils because "the mighty gaslight and excitations of these episodical times in my life render any additional wear and tear the camel's last load of feathers."

In a letter dated London, Sept. 9, 1852, to Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, writes:

"Only think, a few days since a miser died here, leaving 500,000 pounds sterling, and to whom do you think he bequeathed that sum, which would have liberated millions of men?—to Queen Victoria. Funny that the man died in his own house. The infirmary of Bedlam would have been a fit place to die for him."

Henry W. Longfellow, in a letter to Mrs. Howe, Cambridge, March 4, 1858, says:

"My Dear Julia—I am very sorry not to join you last night at the Bay, but Fanny being ill with the influenza I could not think of leaving her, to amuse myself with a tragedy, though it were 'Hamlet' and the actor Booth, whose impersonation of the Dane is, I hear, so very fine. Nevertheless, many thanks for the remembrance and the invitation. Will you accept this copy of 'Miles Standish' and turn toward it the sunny side of your nature, which is so genial and pleasant?"

William M. Thackeray, Boston, Jan. 6, 1858, writing to Mrs. Howe, says:

"My days pass away one after another in writing letter after letter, in running to and fro to supper, breakfast, lecture, dinner, and in trying to shake all the hands which are held out to me, and I am sincerely sorry if among them I have seemed to neglect yours and Dr. Howe's."

Edwin Booth, under date of London, Dec. 5, 1890, says:

"My quiet 'Hamlet' did not please the critics, tho' the public seemed to like it, and many whose opinions are weighty praised it, but my noisy 'Richelieu' has taken them aback."

A letter from Thomas Carlyle to Leigh Hunt, Chelsea, Jan. 3, 1858, reads in part:

"I received your kind note, which was very welcome to me, the handwriting on the cover was like the hand of an old friend at the door. By a later post the same day the magazine arrived; for that you must report me much obliged to Mr. Moxon. I am crushed down into contemptible, irritating labor this long time; scarcely able to keep alive under it all."

An interesting and important historical document, being the charter of the brigantine Cornelia, in the service of the United American Colonies, bears the signatures of five signers of the Declaration of Independence—Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Hewes, Josiah Bartlett, Thomas McKean, and Robert Morris, as members of "a Secret Committee" appointed by the Continental Congress. The document is dated Feb. 1, 1776.

A letter by General Nathanael Greene June 22, 1781, to Colonel Isaac Shelby states that all the enemy's posts in South Carolina except ninety-six have been reduced, and urges Shelby to send him reinforcements that he may achieve complete success. Among the other autographs is one by Andrew Johnson, the rarest of the Presidents in full autograph letters.

A document, dated Dublin, Sept. 12, 1722, is signed by Jonathan Swift. Nine manuscript poems are in the autograph of Algernon C. Swinburne. A holograph letter of former President William H. Taft is one of the rarities in the collection. A letter by Zachary Taylor, July 27, 1848, to Governor Edward Kent of Maine, was written shortly before Taylor's election to the Presidency. The private papers of John Trumbull, aide-de-camp to General Washington and great portrait and historical painter of the Revolution, is one of the features of the sale.

DAD—YOUR BOY WILL WANT ONE OF THESE WONDERFUL
LIONEL ELECTRIC TRAINS
"Real—in everything—but Size"
Just the Christmas present your boy wants. Think of the real joy it would give him—and its educational value. Built like a real train—of high-grade steel—with Electric headlight and high-power motor. Electrically lighted coaches. Operate on batteries or from house lighting current. For sale at all Department, Electric and Toy Stores. Guaranteed by the makers.
The Lionel Manufacturing Co., New York.
LIONEL ELECTRIC TOY TRAINS
Standard of the World for 17 Years.

Open Evenings Until 10 o'Clock Till Xmas All Three Stores

X'MAS GIFT SALE

PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEED Up to the Last Minute

144-146 WEST 125ST. Bet. 7th and Lenox Aves.

Ludwig Baumann & Comp'y
America's Greatest Furniture House

49-51 Market Street Newark, N. J. Opposite Court House.

50c A WEEK AND A SMALL FIRST PAYMENT DELIVERS $35 WORTH OF GIFTS TO ANY ADDRESS

In recommending your friends be sure to tell them that we have only three stores.

We Have Only THREE STORES

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Open Evenings Until 10 o'Clock Till Xmas At All Three Stores.

We Give Trading Stamps S. & H. Green and Sperry Gold

Our Liberal Credit Means:
You can open an account with a single advertised article or an entire outfit by making a small deposit down and the balance in weekly or monthly payments.

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Whether you buy a single article or an entire outfit you may open an account with your purchase and pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments. Our stores offer thousands of useful Gifts. We invite you to come in. Comparison will convince you that, whether you buy for cash or on credit, that
Our Prices Are Always the Lowest

Gilt Mirror Reg. Price $13.75 9.94 Cash or Credit. Burnished ornaments.

Music Cabinet Reg. Price $16 12.98 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish.

Parlor Rocker Reg. Price $15 11.34 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish. Loose Cushion covered in Velour.

Floor Lamp Reg. Price $12 8.98 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish, beautiful shade.

Muffin Stand Reg. Price $5 3.74 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish.

Handsome Dresser Reg. Price $22 18.34 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish.

Morris Chair Reg. Price $28.50 22.24 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish, covered in best imitation leather.

Accounts Opened From $5 to $5,000 On Small Weekly or Monthly Payments. Small Accounts Especially Invited

Sewing Stand Reg. Price $7.50 4.98 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish.

Genuine Oak Book Case Reg. Price $25 18.34 Cash or Credit. Golden finish.

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Dolls 95c and up to 5.95

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Genuine Oak Rocker Reg. Price $3.50 2.79 Cash or Credit. Golden finish; wood seat.

Genuine Oak Chifforobe Reg. Price $32 24.78 Cash or Credit. Golden finish

Mahogany Bed Reg. Pr. $30 22.49 Cash or Credit. Handsomely made and finished.

Victrolas and Grafonolas From $20 to $380

Victor-Victrola No. IX. $57.50 Pay for it $5 on delivery and the balance $1 a week.

You may buy $10 worth of records with this machine at the regular cash prices without increasing these terms.

Columbia Grafonola $75 Pay for It $7 on Delivery and the balance $1.50 a week.

You may buy $15 worth of records with this machine at the regular cash prices without increasing these terms.

No Stamps With Victor Goods.

Open an Account With Our Special 3-Room Outfit $98 And Pay for It $1.50 a Week. Other 2, 3, 4 and 5 Room Outfits up to $1,500.

Open an Account With Our 3-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $250 Pay for It $3 Weekly.

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Console Table Reg. Pr. $12 8.74 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish.

Genuine Oak Rocker Reg. Pr. $10.75 7.49 Cash or Credit. Golden finish; covered in best grade imitation leather.

Lady's Desk Reg. Pr. $35.75 26.84 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish.

Corner Chair Reg. Pr. $10.50 7.74 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish; upholstered seat.

Open a Gift Account With Records
If you have a talking machine you may open and account with the purchase of records and pay for them in small weekly or monthly payments.
We Have Every Victor and Columbia Record Made

SPECIAL XMAS CREDIT OFFER.
You may open an account with the purchase of Holiday Gifts for your friends or your family without extra charge. Tell us where and when you want your purchases and they will be promptly delivered and you can pay for them next year on small weekly or monthly payments.

Sale of Ranges. Reg. Price $23.95 17.85 Cash or Credit. High shelves extra; $3.98 and $4.98. 25 other styles at money-saving prices.

American Walnut Toilet Table Reg. Price $25 19.98 Cash or Credit. Triplicate mirrors.

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Sale of Baby Carriages Reg. Price $28 20.95 Cash or Credit. Sanitary lining. Others at $25.55, $29.95 and up to $65.

Genuine Leather Parlor Suit (3 Pieces) Reg. Price $90 69.89 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish frame.

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3-Pc. Parlor Suit With 2 Cushions and 1 Roll Reg. Price $210 179.50 Cash or Credit. Mahogany finish frames, upholstered in damask.

Open an Account with Cut Glass, Silver, Cutlery, Vases, Toys, or anything we sell and pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments.

Cut Glass Water Set Reg. Price $15 10.95 Cash or Credit.

Boys' Hand Cars 4.98 and up to 24.95

100 PIECES Reg. Price $20 12.95

AMERICAN PORCELAIN Decorated With Pink Sprays
50-Piece Dinner Sets... $7.98
56-Piece Dinner Sets... 10.95
96-Piece Dinner Sets... 14.95
Other 50-piece sets up to $55.95
100-Piece Dinner Sets... 16.95
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100-Piece Dinner Sets... 22.95
Other 100-piece sets up to $75.

MAHOGANY QUEEN ANNE BED ROOM SUIT (4 Pieces) (Sold Separately If Desired.)
Dresser. Reg. Price $38... $34.38
Chiffonier. Reg. Price $42.50... $1.09
Bed. Reg. Price $40... $2.94
Toilet Table. Reg. Price $36.50... $5.97
Handsomely made and finished. Highly polished ...
Reg. Price $175. 124.98 Cash or Credit.

Sale of High Grade Room Size Rugs
Axminster, Brussels and Velvet Rugs in Oriental and Domestic Designs, at Savings of from 25 to 33⅓.

Velour Portieres 22.50 to $60 Pair.

Hand Painted Vases Reg. Price $3.25 2.50 Cash or Credit. Hand painted.

Cut Glass Pitcher Reg. Price $8.25 5.95 Cash or Credit

Gilt Clocks 4.50, 6.75 and up to $18.

Hundreds of other beautiful and sensible Gifts at money saving prices.

Child's Rocker 98c and up to 4.98

Drums 95c and up to 8.98 Pair of Drum Sticks with every Drum.

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Shoo Fly 1.49 up to 4.95

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We accept Liberty Bonds either for deposit or for future payments. Bring your Bond to us. We will credit you with your payment and give you the difference in cash, with full interest earned up to date.

Four Pieces
American Walnut Queen Anne Dining Room Suit (Sold Separately If Desired.)
Buffet. Reg. Pr. $53... $45.96
China Closet. Reg. Pr. $55. 42.47
Extension Table. Reg. Pr. $47... $32.38
Serving Table. Reg. Pr. $36... 19.46
Beautifully finished. The detail work shows the master craftsman's handiwork
139.67 Cash or Credit.

Carving Sets 3.97

Open an Account with Our Special Xmas Credit Offer
Whether your account is open or if you have closed it, we will fill your orders for any Christmas Gifts you may wish to make and add them to your account. This offer applies to everything in our stores—FROM FURNITURE TO TOYS—whether advertised or not. We will deliver them at any address at any time you state.

Baker, Murray & Imbrie INC.

The Sporting Goods Store of Expert Personal Service

What to Give a Man for Christmas

10-15-17 WARREN STREET
(Just across Broadway from City Hall)

FOR FREIGHT TUNNEL UNDER MANHATTAN

Calvin Tomkins Would Take New Jersey Railway Terminals to Long Island.

SEES OPPORTUNITY IN WAR

Believes Organization of the Port for War and Peace to be Identical Problems.

Ex-Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins discussed yesterday conditions surrounding the Port of New York, and suggested changes in terminal facilities, the best way of bringing into close communication the east and west sides of the harbor, the improvements needed in the methods of handling freight, and the opportunity of effecting these and other improvements because the war had focused the eyes of the nation on our harbor.

Mr. Tomkins has been studying the port conditions for many years and is considered an authority on the matter. Recently he testified briefly on port and terminal conditions before the commission named by the Governor and the Legislature to investigate the progress made in solving the west side improvement problem.

It is the opinion of Mr. Tomkins that the organization of the Port of New York for war and for peace are related but are not identical problems. He said that the first was essentially a matter of administrative unity, and that the second involved constructive planning.

"War administration," he said, "can be readily effected by co-ordinating the existing terminal facilities, docks, warehouses, railroads, and marine equipment, and directing their operation from one central headquarters through an agency of experts and the telephone. An immense economy in the use of storage, harbor equipment and the waiting time of ships can be effected by simply organizing the existing harbor facilities as an administrative unit in conformity with the practice of other large ports.

"New York has been so exceptionally reactionary in this respect that the mere commonplace recognition of what is the general practice elsewhere will be a revelation of efficiency to our complacent inertia. The seven railroad terminal systems of New Jersey can readily be organized as one great general terminal. The railroad equipment of the nine great railroad systems focusing at the port in New York and New Jersey, together with most of the private lighterage and terminal company equipment, can be included in such organization.

Service Easily Expanded.

"The car float service between the Long Island and the New Jersey terminals can be improved and expedited; a connected system of belt line railways and classification yards can be developed in New Jersey and connected with Long Island. In short, the service which can be obtained from existing facilities at the port can be quickly expanded to meet war needs with very little expense and effort, and now that the Government has commanded that this be done a real port of New York for war uses will promptly be called into existence to take the place of the congeries of separate, private rivalries, (portlets, so to speak,) about the harbor waters. This will be a great step forward. In addition to modernizing the war administration of the port, New York City should consider a comprehensive port plan for the future or its interests will be seriously prejudiced. The war affords the opportunity of doing this since it has focused the attention of the nation upon the necessities of the port.

"The crux of the port problem at New York is how to provide the best communication between the east and west sides of the harbor. That is, between New Jersey, Manhattan, and Long Island. The railroad terminals of the country now are found at tidewater in New Jersey. The rails should be extended under the Hudson River and across the Island of Manhattan to Brooklyn, there to connect with the Long Island and New England systems. When this shall have been accomplished, in conjunction with the car float ferry at South Brooklyn, now in existence, a satisfactory belt line system will have been thrown around the port with connections eastward toward New England and westward through New Jersey.

"Most of the freight coming to New York is landed by the water and rail carriers which bring and take it, on the side of the port opposite to its destination. It is then lightered across at heavy expense. In delivering freight at New Jersey from the West the railroads collect the cost of this lighterage service to New York from the roads in the West, whether they render the service or not. This will not always be permitted, and when it stops the New York side of the port will be at a disadvantage unless all rail access to New York shall be provided and the terminals actually brought over to this side, in which event the lighterage question no longer will exist.

New York's Disadvantage.

"New Jersey is now objecting to the present system and the rest of the United States is paying the bill. If the New Jersey railroads are permitted to continue to absorb the lighterage they will do all they can to deflect business to New Jersey and away from New York in order to secure pay for a service they do not render. Should the Interstate Commerce Commission terminate free lighterage New York would be at a decided disadvantage with New Jersey. So that either way the New York side of the harbor will suffer.

"There are two possible railroad crossings between New Jersey and New York. One at South Brooklyn, where the car float service is cheap and effective. The other by tunnels between the west side of Manhattan and New Jersey, and this last can only be utilized successfully if the New York Central Railroad shall not be given exclusive privileges and if the New Jersey roads are permitted to utilize the westerly side of Manhattan whenever they shall wish to do so. The terminal opportunity on the west side of Manhattan is the bait to induce the New Jersey roads to build the tunnels and provide the united service to reach New York. After establishing themselves on the west side of Manhattan, following the example of the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger tunnels, the freight tunnels will undoubtedly be projected under Manhattan and the East River to Long Island, there to connect with the Long Island and New England Railway systems.

"The Island of Manhattan must modernize its railway terminal system by locating the railroads on the land side of West Street and freeing the docks from railroad floats and releasing them for marine uses. More important, however, than providing modern terminals for the twenty-story city which is growing up behind them is the necessity for inducing the New Jersey roads to bring their rails to the New York side and make their real terminals here. If this shall not be done the drift of population, of industries, and wealth from New York to New Jersey will increase.

Control of National Port.

"Whoever controls West Manhattan terminals will control the plan and policy of the national port of the United States—will, in fact, be in a position to levy an octroi tax upon the food and raw materials of the city and export and import taxes in the guise of terminal charges upon the city's commerce passing through the port, since here is found the connecting link between the railway and highway systems of the country and the islands constituting a large part of the City of New York. The efforts of the Public Service Commission and the present Board of Estimate Committee to secure equality of opportunity for all railroads along the west side of Manhattan deserves the support of all citizens interested in the success of the port.

"The immediate war problem consists in integrating and organizing the railway terminal systems in New Jersey with the railway terminal system on Long Island. The peace problem consists in making provision now for an all-rail connection under the Hudson River and across Manhattan to Long Island, which shall result in bringing the lighterage exempt railway terminals of the country to the New York side of the port.

"It is probable that the rapid development of New Jersey and South Brooklyn under the war urgency will stimulate Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens to action to secure the all-rail connection by way of Manhattan. The west side Manhattan terminals, if held open for the use of the New Jersey roads, will attract them here, and once they get as far as the west side of Manhattan they will continue across to Long Island, where the great industrial and commercial terminals of the port should be located."

DENIES BIMETALISM RUMOR.

Government Not Considering Unlimited Coinage of Silver.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Reports that the government was considering unlimited coinage of silver or revival of the bi-metalism issue were officially denied today. Ray T. Baker, director of the mint, issued a statement explaining that the proposed government acquisition of the country's silver output was only to stimulate production and stabilize the market, and it was officially explained that the administration was not supporting Senator Shafroth's resolution, providing for the creation of a commission to study international silver monetary questions.

Referring to the government's silver negotiations, Director Baker said:

"I desire to state emphatically that the sole purpose of the Government is to insure an adequate supply of silver at a price which will be fair to the small producer as well as to the large producer, which will stimulate the production of silver and gold and other metals yielding silver as a by-product, which will stabilize the American silver market and which will render foreign exchange more stable.

"The negotiations afford no opening for a revival of economic issues and should be regarded purely as an effort to secure an adequate supply and to place American silver production on a more satisfactory and scientific basis."

CIVIL SERVICE.

Actuarial Clerk

Salary $600 to $1,200

Candidates must be at least 18 years of age and possess a working knowledge of actuarial terms, symbols and formulae, and of mathematics as applied to actuarial work. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 2; Duties, 5; Mathematics, 8. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until DEC. 19, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Inspector of Elevators

Salary $1,140 to $1,380

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and have had not less than five years' experience in the actual assembling, installation, repair, or design of elevators, or the equivalent of such experience. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until DEC. 20, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Inspector, Board of Water Supply

Salary $120 & $130 PER MONTH

Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 50, and have had at least three years' experience as Inspector or Engineer. They must be familiar with materials of construction, with contracts and specifications and with the methods and appliances for prosecuting public works. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until DEC. 21, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

A Practical Nickel Plated **XMAS GIFT**

No. 105

REDTOP Electric Stove

Complete With Attachments, $4.00 and one year LIBERAL GUARANTEE

For sale at all reliable dealers. Over 50,000 in use. If on account of greater personal gain your dealer tries to substitute, remit to

Redtop Electric Co.
8 & 10 West 19th Street, New York

Help the Newsboys Here and Abroad

The Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home, 14 New Chambers Street, deserves well of a generous public. At Christmas time it provides a dinner for hundreds of boys in New York, and this year it is striving to give its old boys in the United States Army and Navy sweaters, tobacco and other comforts to help them endure the rigors of a hard winter. This institution helps the lads at home, and it has a special claim in that it has placed more young men in the fighting forces than any other unit in America. Contributions should be sent to

W. LEWIS BUTCHER, 14 New Chambers Street, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

1918 Mothers-Fathers!

Begin this Christmas helping your boy write the brightest page in his life!

Fill his leisure hours with delight, and at the same time guide his mind into currents that will fit him for after-the-war opportunities and conditions, by presenting him with a year's subscription to The American Boy magazine for Christmas. Each number contains 44 to 56 big pages with a wealth of beautiful illustrations. It will so entertain and enlighten him, and mentally "set-him-up" so straight and true on the road to a liberal education that his ambition to forge ahead will be keen!

Cultivate the boy's tastes for constructive reading in a chummy way. Let The American Boy become his *first* friend, his best chum! Its manly spirit will win his heart and its clean cut stories develop his finest instincts just as it is doing for a half million American boys each month.

As a mother or father, you realize your responsibility in heading your boy right; to guide him gently away from temptations, to encourage him for better things. Then, by all means *you should know* that The American Boy is a *powerful influence for positive good;* that its wholesome, virile stories combining plot and action inspire and stir a boy to think; they carry a good moral *but do not preach;* they instruct without ostensibly teaching; they show resourcefulness, skill, moral courage, heroism!

There are no crime stories in The American Boy. Its columns are closed to the sensational, the morbid, the grotesque and the wishy-washy! It is positive, constructive—not negative. It says "do," *not* "don't!" It is performing a wonder-work making boys better men!

Your boy is now at the age where he needs the closest protection, the friendliest guidance. This Christmas, *begin with his reading!* You will stimulate his desire for better things, for good stories, for "know how," if you'll present him with a year's subscription to

THE AMERICAN BOY

"The Biggest, Brightest, Best Magazine for Boys in all the World"

Just glance at this partial program for 1918 and you'll not wonder why 500,000 boys read The American Boy each month and why their parents are glad they read it.

For instance, during next year it will publish *seven* of the best new boy books in serial form before they are put into book form. Besides the Mark Tidd story by Clarence B. Kelland and the serials by William Heyliger and Charles Tenney Jackson, there will be the true story of the adventurous life of Hugh Monroe, who spent all his life among the Indians of the West; a fine story of old pirate days by Ralph D. Paine; and other continued stories. There will be spirited short stories about School Life, Baseball, Animals, The Government Forest Service, Indians, the Lumber Woods, the Sea, Camp Life, Fishing, the Army and Navy, the Great War, and many other things—enough to fill eight more big volumes if printed in book form! All these would cost at least $20.00 as books.

And, here is another interesting side light on The American Boy for 1918—articles presenting facts in a form as fascinating as fiction—thrilling historical articles, stories of "boys who used their brains," articles about Gardening, Poultry Raising, Birds, Mechanics, Electricity, Aviation, Automobiling, use of Bicycle and Motorcycle, Camping, Sports—each in its season. And the regular departments—Dan Beard's page for Outdoor Boys; "For the Boys to Make," by A. Neely Hall; Photographic contest; American Boy Contests—writing essays, stories, reports of experiences, poems, cartoons, etc.; "How to do it"—handy, time-saving, labor-saving devices and methods; the Stamp Collector; Puzzles; "Funnybone Ticklers,"—jokes, comic pictures, etc.; Novel Inventions and Natural Wonders. Such a list certainly delights a real American boy!

An all-year Christmas Gift!

Just sign the coupon at the right and mail it, together with $1.50 and begin with that "jimdandy Christmas number," as your boy will put it. In reality, you are supplying your boy (or maybe some other boy you want to help) with the most modern, up-to-the-instant library that money could buy!

No remembrance this Christmas can afford such lasting benefit, such wholesome enjoyment, such man-building-inspiration as The American Boy! See this as other mothers and fathers see it—and send on your subscription today!

$1.50 by the year

15 cents a copy on news-stands

THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO., 146 American Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Contents of the Big 1917 Christmas Number

Black George and Christmas, *by Clarence B. Kelland,* author of "Mark Tidd, Editor."
A Dinner With Heart In It, *by Roe L. Hendrick,* author of "Little Sunshine," etc.
The Night Bird (the story of a boy tramp), *by Raymond Comstock,* author of "Tarnation Wildcat."
A Khaki Christmas, *by Irving Crump.*
Pan-America and the American Boy, *by Dr. John Barrett,* Director, Pan-American Union. (With a full page fascinating pictures.)
In the Oriana's Hold (a boy's adventure with an escaped leopard), *by Denison Clift.*
Contraband of War (a thrilling Jimmy May story), *by Charles Tenney Jackson.*
O'Rourke of the Night School (the story of a poor boy who became a builder of the world's biggest buildings and bridges), *by Judson Stuart.*
Jimmy Jenkins, Kidnapped (a humorous story of Theph Jones, the boy detective), *by Haynesworth Baldrey.*
A Boy Czar who won an Empire, another of the "Heroic Boys of History," *by Walter K. Towers.*
Columbian Unused (a war story about a boy's stamp collection), *by Armstrong Perry.*
In Every Line (a newspaper office story), *by C. M. Adams.*
Mark Tidd, Editor (continued), *by Clarence B. Kelland.*
Red Legs (continued), *by Donal Hamilton Haines.*
A Fight With a Devilfish, *by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark,* President United Society of Christian Endeavor.
Dan Beard's Outdoor Page—a page of Christmas interest, *by Daniel Carter Beard.*
The Only Chinese Boy Cartoonist in the United States, with his photograph and some of his clever cartoons.
Departments: For the Boys to Make, *by A. Neely Hall;* Natural Wonders; Successful Boys; Birds; The American Boy Contest; Puzzles; Photographic Contest; Reviews of new boys' books; Stamps; Friendly Talks with the Editor; Funnybone Ticklers.

This advertisement will not appear again. Fill out the coupon and mail *today!*

THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING COMPANY
146 American Building, Detroit, Mich.

Herewith find $1.50 for which send The American Boy for one year, beginning with the December, 1917, Christmas Issue to

*Name*_____

*Street and Number*_____

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*Donor's Name*_____

*Address*_____

If you want a Christmas Gift Card sent to the boy, put a cross (X) in this square ☐

MAYOR-ELECT PLANS SHAKE-UP IN SCHOOLS

Reorganization of the System Will Include Changes in the Personnel.

EFFORT TO CUT EXPENSES

Judge Hylan Asks Present Board to Delay Naming Men to Newly Created Jobs.

A reorganization of the public school system of the city after Jan. 1 is contemplated by Mayor-elect John F. Hylan. That this may go further than the abandonment of the Gary system and the installation of a new Board of Education was indicated by the discussion which took place yesterday at a meeting of the members of the next Board of Estimate at the Hylan headquarters at 50 East Forty-second Street, when the school situation was thoroughly discussed with the aid of Acting Superintendent of Schools Gustave Straubenmuller and District Superintendents Edward S. Shallow, Clarence E. Meleney, and William L. Ettinger. The Mayor-elect gave it to be understood that he believes the plan for a board of seven unpaid members should be given a fair trial, notwithstanding that many Democratic politicians and others suggest that it should be changed at the coming session of the Legislature.

At the conference considerable attention was paid to the reduction of the number of part-time pupils and to the maximum efficiency in the use of the present school plant. Judge Hylan is anxious to extend the education facilities of the city with as small expenditure as possible. It is the belief of the members of the new administration that there are a number of changes which might well be made in the personnel of the school administration.

An official statement that Judge Hylan contemplates a shakeup in the school system was contained in a letter to Chairman Willcox of the Board of Education which the Mayor-elect made public after the conference. In this letter he said that the next Board of Education "in all probability will find it advisable to effect a reorganization of the public school system after Jan. 1."

In the letter Judge Hylan asked the board to delay the appointment of officials to newly created jobs until after the next board could investigate the necessity for them. The appeal to the School Board was in line with the appeals of the Mayor-elect to the other departments of the present administration.

This is the letter of Judge Hylan to the School Board:

Dec. 14, 1917.

The Hon. William S. Willcox, President Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York.

My Dear Mr. Willcox: At the last meeting of the Board of Education resolutions were adopted creating four additional District Superintendents, subject to the adoption of a by-law amendment increasing the number of District Superintendents from twenty-six to thirty, and also adding three Directors, one of these a Director of Duplicate School Organization. The salaries of these positions total $33,500.

It seems to me that even if the retiring Board of Education, so near the end of its term of office, had found it necessary to create these new positions, it would have been better to have left the proposal in the form of a recommendation to the new Board of Education, which in all probability will find it advisable to effect a reorganization of the public school system after Jan. 1.

I call your attention particularly to the fact that one of the positions created is that of a director of organization of duplicate and intermediate schools at a salary of $4,500.

You already know that the Board of Education has called a halt, as you have already advised me, upon the extension of the duplicate plan in any of the schools other than those for which contracts have been awarded. Surely this position is not necessary, and I ask you and the other members of the Board of Education not to fill any of these positions until the new Board of Education, which will come into office on Jan. 1, has an opportunity of investigating the necessity for such positions. Very truly yours, JOHN F. HYLAN.

On Jan. 1 the present board of forty-six members will be replaced by a board of seven. Judge Hylan has in consideration the names of a large number of men for school commissionerships, but he has not yet indicated his choice. It is understood the slate of seven is far from completed.

Judge Hylan held a long conference yesterday with Senator Robert F. Wagner, after which it was said that the new city administration would get behind a bill to curb food profiteering, possibly by rigid price fixing, and also a measure to provide for the publication of all campaign contributions before election. Senator Wagner said that no definite plan had been fixed upon.

These two bills, with others providing for a moratorium preventing foreclosures of mortgages when interest has been paid during the war, municipal ownership legislation, and the abandonment of the Court House project will be discussed at a conference Judge Hylan will hold with Governor Whitman in Albany tomorrow or Tuesday. The Judge was to have gone to Albany Friday, but was prevented by the snowstorm. It is understood that when he goes this week he will be accompanied by Senator Wagner. Governor Whitman came to New York from Albany yesterday, but did not see Mr. Hylan.

WOMEN PUZZLE TAMMANY.

What to Do About Suffrage Has Got the Leaders Guessing.

Whether the joys or sorrows coming to Tammany Hall in the four years of the next city administration are to be shared by the newly made woman voters is a question which has added to the perplexing uncertainties of Christmas in Fourteenth Street. Tammany doesn't know whether or not to add some women members to the Executive Committee. The Democratic State Committee settled the question this week by providing places for fifteen women in its deliberations but, of course, Tammany must settle the matter for itself.

In the first place, Tammany doesn't know whether or not it wants women on its Executive Committee, and in the second place, Tammany doesn't know whether women want to be on that committee. Wigwam delegates have interviewed prominent suffragists this week and they got opinions that varied so widely that Senator Robert F. Wagner, Chairman of the Tammany Committee on Women Voters, doesn't know what to do. At the meeting of the Executive Committee Wednesday, Charles F. Murphy asked him what report he had to make and he replied "progress."

Some suffragists told Senator Wagner they thought the Democratic women of the city should have a political organization of their own. Other suffrage leaders said they were perfectly willing to become members of the regular Democratic organization, but preferred to do district work under a man leader. They thought that they would have duties to perform which would be correlative to those of the men, and the doing of which would not demand that they run a district or two themselves. In other cases, the Tammany scouts found many women undecided whether they were Republicans or Democrats, and therefore could not discuss the proposition.

Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is understood to be sounding out suffrage leaders as to their preference of candidates for the fifteen places on his committee open to the women voters. He is spending the week in the city. Mr. Harris is expected to announce the new appointees some time next week.

Names Receiver for Jewett Bros.

Judge Manton of the Federal District Court yesterday named Allen R. Memhard, a lawyer of 120 Broadway, as receiver of the stock brokerage firm of Jewett Brothers, which assigned for the benefit of creditors on Friday. The liabilities were placed at $400,000, and the assets about $250,000. The petition asks the court to declare the individual members of the firm bankrupt as well as the firm itself.

Prices Weak on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 59 francs 25 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 25 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 10 centimes.

URGES USE OF HORSEFLESH

Dean Hoskins of N. Y. U. Veterinary College Tells of Advantages.

W. Horace Hoskins, Dean of the New York University and State Veterinary College, strongly advocates the increased use of horse meat in place of the more costly flesh of other animals. Some time ago Dean Hoskins gave eight reasons why the American people should eat horse meat, and in a statement made yesterday he further advocates the use of equine flesh in all American households.

At present five butcher shops in the city are selling horse meat, and one of them sells horse meat exclusively. The meat is sold under Government inspection at 15 cents a pound. As the price of meat meats is more than three times this amount, the use of horse flesh will add considerably in eliminating the present high cost of living, it is said. Furthermore, the horse is freer from disease than many of the more popular food animals. Dean Hoskins is in the habit of serving horse meat at his own family table, and finds it palatable, tender, and sweet.

The widespread use of horses for food would be an economic solution to the cruelty to horses problem. "There is no reason," says Dean Hoskins, "why horses physically unfit for work, though enjoying perfect health, should not be used as food. Furthermore, there are now in the West 2,000,000 horses too small for army use, and out of commission for family use, through the automobile. They are horses raised on ranges, and are mostly still unbroken. If they could be killed and shipped here they would make valuable eating, would keep the price of meat down, as well as helping to solve the leather shortage, and best of all, would enable us to send enough meat abroad to end the war. Dressed, these animals would average 500 pounds each."

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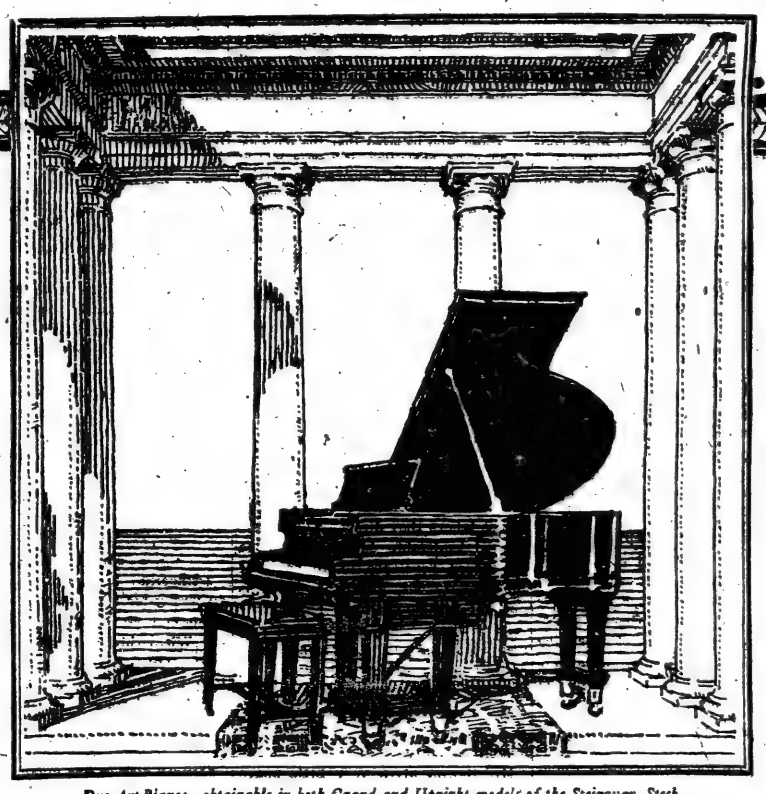

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 16, 1917.

ALLIED NAVAL CO-OPERATION.

Secretary DANIELS's announcement of the formation of an Allied Naval Council "to insure the closest touch "and complete co-operation between "the allied fleets," is highly important news, it is good news, and reassuring. Precious time has been lost, battles and priceless lives have been lost, through the slowness of the Allies in reaching the decision to co-ordinate their forces. They were late in learning that lesson from the enemy, but they have learned it now and evidence multiplies the closeness of the association in the work of combating the Central Powers. There must be one battlefront was the cry when the Allied Council met in Paris the other day. Something like that simplification of strategy has taken place, as is shown by the dispatch of British and French troops to aid the Italians on the Piave. Now the navies of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and America are to act as one fleet. "The task of the Council," says the Secretary, "will be "to watch over the general conduct of "the naval war and to assure co-"ordination of effort at sea as well "as the development of all sci-"entific operations connected with "the conduct of the war." What this means to the Central Powers may be judged from this table, showing the naval tonnage strength of the Allies as compared with that of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The figures in the case of each Power are those of 1914, save those for the United States, which are of 1916:

WARSHIP TONNAGE OF THE ALLIES.

Great Britain	2,713,756
United States	1,697,502
France	899,915
Japan	699,916
Italy	447,815
Total	5,909,004

TONNAGE OF THE TEUTONIC POWERS.

Germany	1,304,640
Austria-Hungary	372,008
Total	1,676,648

For years Germany professed an intense fear of the British Navy, she talked much about the freedom of the seas menaced by that Power. When the war began, Great Britain's naval strength, maintained in accordance with a long-standing policy, was a little more than double that of Germany. That was the peril she so much feared on the seas. Now she has against her the combined strength of all the great naval nations of the world. Her naval strength, not allowing for ships lost and others built during the war, is now 1,676,648 tons, against 5,909,004 tons for the Allies now united against her. By going to war, by carrying on war in a way that compelled the whole civilized world to take up arms for her defeat, she has increased the ratio naval strength with which she has to contend from 2 to 1 to nearly 4 to 1, and this includes the tonnage of Austria-Hungary. It is impossible that Germany should any longer entertain the faintest hope of success in sea warfare. Her great expenditures have gone for nothing, her warships dare not come out, only with her submarines is she capable of any offensive action, and these are slowly but surely being brought under control.

The augury from this co-ordination of the allied naval forces is of the best. In the first place, it puts an end to the talk about British "navalism" as, equally with Prussian militarism, a menace to the peace and security of other nations. Warnings of that sort have been heard, emanating no doubt from sources that were bitterly hostile to England and which more or less openly avowed the desire for German triumph. But now Great Britain makes common cause with France, Italy, Japan, and America. By this union of sea power each one of the Allies says in effect that alone it is unable, with certainty, to keep Germany off the seas. England says that as plainly as her allies, and her allies have no more to fear the wrongful exercise of her naval power hereafter than she has to fear theirs. The Council of Co-operation is established in a spirit of splendid loyalty of each of its members to all the others, and that is the only spirit which will win the war. There is no thought of individual gain for any Power, there is no suspicion of one by the others, all unite to make sure the achievement of the common purpose.

That spirit must control all the undertakings of the Allies, it must control their political aims and policies as fully as it controls their military and naval aims. The enemy, by every device of secret intrigue, has constantly sought to sow dissension among the Allies, to point out that the selfish designs of Great Britain, or of France or Italy, or earlier, of Russia, were a menace to the other Allied Powers or to the peace of Europe or of the world. To listen to these whisperings of malice and of evil design, even more, to heed them or to let them in the slightest degree control action, would be an appalling blunder. The only solid foundation for the alliance which binds the great Powers against Germany is that of full faith in one another's purposes and actions, full commitment to the great aim of the alliance, the overthrow of Germany. Great would be the rejoicing of the Kaiser, of his General Staff, of all Germany, and great would be the aid and comfort and strength they would take of it, if any one of the Allied Powers should harbor unworthy suspicions of the motives of the others, or should in any degree withhold from that full trust and co-operation which are vitally essential to victory.

Many questions will arise when victory has been achieved, questions of importance for the future of the nations, questions involving the rights and interests of nations, the commercial future of nations, but above all, the peace of nations. Those questions each and every one must now be put out of mind, they can be considered only when peace has come. They will give rise to rivalries of interest, to differences of view, to disputes. It would be madness to consider them now, for there must be no dispute, no rivalry save in valor and in war efficiency, no questions must come up that will lead to division. The Allies have undertaken to destroy the German menace, that is their present task, their only task. To that they should devote all their resources of men, money, materials, and of mind.

A HALTING RESOLUTION.

In our opposition to individual candidates [for Congress in 1918] loyalty to the Federal amendment shall not take precedence over loyalty to the country.

This resolution of the suffrage convention at Washington is not clothed with the felicity, or even the clearness, that might have been expected from a body rich in so many persuasive and accomplished weavers of words. Miss ANN MARTIN, Vice Chairman of the National Woman's Party, said at Salt Lake City some weeks ago:

There are, no doubt, many other ways in which I could help the Government organize war relief—Red Cross and other work—but I will do nothing but fight for national woman suffrage until this amendment for which we are struggling is passed by Congress.

Regrettable as Miss MARTIN's determination is, at least she makes no bones about proclaiming it definitely and unmistakably. The Washington resolution is so framed, inadvertently, we are sure, as to be ambiguous. By its terms, loyalty to the amendment and loyalty to the country might be thought to stand on an equal footing, neither having precedence over the other. The Washington resolution should have said: "In every case, "loyalty to the country shall take "precedence of loyalty to the Fed-"eral amendment." Such must have been the intention of the resolvers. They put it in a form which is unjust to the substance sought.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORT.

The inquiry which the Senate Military Affairs Committee is making in executive, or secret, as well as in open session has naturally excited curiosity about what Secretary BAKER would have to say in his annual report. It gives no information that the enemy could turn to his advantage in any way. In that respect the report is a model. Nor does it gratify a desire, legitimate enough, for some light upon the obscurity that envelops the activities of the Ordnance Department, which the people are disposed to think has been handicapped by divided counsels, if not by cross-purposes. The view is justified by General CROZIER's testimony before the Senate committee, which, after hearing it, decided to go into executive session. Secretary BAKER says nothing about the problem of the Ordnance Department except this: that the "products" it needs involve in the making "intricate "machinery and highly refined proc-"esses of manufacture," and that "it is unwise to interrupt" the industrial agencies of the country which "have "been devoting a large part of their "capacity to foreign production."

Deficiencies in the equipment of the land forces Mr. BAKER deals with by observing that "war under modern "conditions involved not only larger "armies than the United States had "ever assembled, but also more far-"reaching modifications of our or-"dinary industrial processes and "wider departures from the peace-"loving activities of the people." That is indisputable, and it accounts for obvious futilities of haste with the best of intentions but without method. The people would like more and more dispatch, now that the months are lengthening into a year after the declaration of a state of war with Germany. The enthusiasm, the will, the self-sacrifice of our people in the cause of a righteous war have impressed Mr. BAKER, as they have impressed everybody else, our allies included. On this point he says well:

Those who believed that the obvious and daily exhibition of power which takes place in an autocracy is necessary for national strength discovered that a finer and freer and greater national strength subsists in a free people and that the silent processes of democracy, with their normal accent on the freedom of individuals, nevertheless afford springs of collective action and inspiration for self-sacrifice as wide and effective as they are spontaneous.

There is an eloquence in the saying of it, but the enthusiasm and devotion of a free people do not function swiftly and smoothly in the making of war without leadership and team work; without the transacting genius of a few strong, masterful men and co-ordination of effort among those whose labors they direct. So far, the desired leadership does not seem to have been developed in all parts of the Government, and team work is not yet attained. Some remarkable results have been tallied, but the mechanism of our war machine still needs a good deal of adjustment. It is better to get it going right than to exclaim too often about the excellence of our performances as novices in modern warfare.

Mr. BAKER gives very little space to aviation, and there is no subject more important. "We are dealing here," he says, "with instruments "which for military reasons cannot "be described, and with activities "which cannot prudently now be de-"tailed." Still, one would like to know how many airplanes are being constructed every month and how the training of our aviators is proceeding. There is no lack of money for planes and men. Where do we stand and what will our resources be next Summer? Aviation needs encouragement, a lot of it. More publicity would give us more flying recruits.

Secretary BAKER finds a place in his report to speak in appreciation of the great work the railroads have done in transporting soldiers and supplies, despite the handicaps the companies have labored under, for which a Government that has been blind to their needs and deserts is largely responsible. Mr. BAKER says that he concurs in the statement of the Quartermaster General that "of those who "are now serving the nation in this "time of stress there are none who "are doing so more whole-heartedly, "unselfishly, and efficiently than the "railroad officials who are engaged in "this patriotic work." True as gospel.

UNMAKING THE UNITED STATES.

The prohibition amendment in the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House on Dec. 11 differs vitally from that passed by the Senate on Aug. 1. We do not refer to the change by which the manufacture, sale, transportation of intoxicating liquors, and so on, are prohibited "after one year from the ratification of this article," or to the extension of the time limit of ratification from six to seven years after submission. These alterations are mere mint and cummin. An entirely new, a startling proposal is contained in the new Section 2 of the proposed amendment:

The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation.

Calmly as an old-fashioned New England Legislature used to pass an Act for the Protection of Alewives the Judiciary Committee of the House purposes to create forty-nine nations, to strip the United States of its sovereignty, to make it the forty-ninth in a collection of States, independently and in conjunction with the Congress, according to their sweet will and pleasure, enforcing this precious amendment. "All legislative powers "herein granted shall be vested in a "Congress of the United States." For the benefit of the budding amendment, legislative powers for a particular purpose are vested in a Congress of the United States and in the Legislatures of forty-eight States. Section 1 of Article I. needs amendment. Article X., "The powers not dele-"gated to the United States by the "Constitution, nor prohibited by it "to the States, are reserved to the "States, respectively, or to the "people," seems to need revision in the light of the new amendment, which delegates to the States, divided among them, yet retains its undivided forty-ninth of, a power delegated to it by the Constitution. We put the reserved fraction at one forty-ninth, but the grant of concurrent power to legislate appropriately seems to imply, if concurrent legislation is like concurrent jurisdiction, that if the State Legislatures habitually use their power to enforce the amendment they will exercise it exclusively. Either the United States will have resigned in practice, or it will exercise only a fraction of, power which in any case it has no right to part with under the Constitution.

What is concurrent legislation? The Federal powers and the State powers are exclusive, barring the "twilight zone." On a subject on which a State has the power to legislate until Congress legislates, the State law, when Congress does legislate, is either overridden, or is valid only in so far as it is not inconsistent with the Federal law.

The most fantastic dreams of constitution-tinkerers never imagined any Witches' Night of innovation like this. The United States abdicates sovereignty. It sets up forty-nine coequal powers, forty-nine concurrent—or dissenting—confederate authorities to enforce an amendment for whose execution the Drys on the House Judiciary Committee may have thought that Congress might show no intemperate zeal.

The interstate, the State-Federal bickerings and collisions, the clash of courts, the inequalities and injustices which this curious scheme implies and involves, are obvious. Not for its inevitable sequelae, but for its essential folly, is it most to be reprehended. So far as it goes, and for the august necessities of prohibition, it denationalizes the nation. It deposes the United States and scatters the supremacy of its Government. Perhaps our guess is wrong about the motives that brought this eccentric proposal to life. Did some cynical Wet want to make the amendment ridiculous, odious, and impossible?

BEFORE SUNRISE.

Democracy is frank. When things go wrong for Germany her statesmen either conceal the fact or misrepresent it. When things go wrong for England LLOYD GEORGE takes England into his confidence about it. It is a sober picture he paints. "The worst moment" is a strong phrase; he uses it and explains it; "it is "because Russia has stepped out and "America is only preparing to come "in." Our army is not yet ready and our tonnage is unbuilt. Russia is releasing hundreds of thousands of German soldiers for use against the French and British, and they are making "desperate efforts to force "the issue before America is ready." Can any one imagine a German statesman using this language to his people if the conditions were reversed?

If Mr. GEORGE feels safe in using it, it is because he knows his people. What is the conclusion—one of despair, or even one of compromise? No, it is a British one. "We must "be prepared for greater efforts and "greater sacrifices. It is no time to "cower or to falter." "There must "be a further drain upon our man "power in order to sustain the addi-"tional burden until the American "Army arrives." "Great Britain's will "is as tempered steel and will bear all "right to the end." If there is no weakness, there is no boastfulness; he speaks calmly the matter of fact, and tells Britain not what it would enjoy knowing but what it wishes to know; what it has to face and what is required of it.

It may give us some twinges to know that, because of our long unpreparedness, more Britons and Frenchmen must die doing our work, standing between us and the enemy as we work feverishly to repair the consequences of our years of blindness and deafness. However that may be, we do not need the Premier's quiet words of confidence to be assured that the work we have imposed on our allies will continue to be done. There is only one possible alternative to going on with the fight to the end—that is to leave the world for the future to the mercy of a banditry that has been proved by this war to be successful and profitable and, therefore, worthy of endless repetition. Speaking for Britain, her leader assures us that this alternative will not be accepted. "We ought never "to have started unless we meant, at "all hazards, to complete our task." No, to have started on such a task without intending to finish it would have been a crime; to stop it now would be to defraud the ghosts of all the men who have died in the last three years to make sure that liberty should not perish from the earth. Only when that end is made secure will it be certain that these dead did not die in vain.

THE ONE HUNDRED NEEDIEST CASES.

The need of those included in the One Hundred Neediest Cases, vouched for by the charitable organizations and presented again by THE TIMES, is this year more acute, more distressful than ever before, on account of the severity of the season and a shortage in the necessaries of life without parallel in New York. War, the coldest December for thirty years, and the crippling of railroads by the heavy snows make conditions of existence hard enough for the employed and the well to do. They are like a living death for the unfortunates to whose extremity THE TIMES has called attention.

The response has been generous, and it is noticeable that the small contributions of people of slender means have helped materially to take some of the forlornest cases from the list. As a matter of fact, there is not one case that should fail to appeal to sympathy. The conditions of want, suffering, and helplessness differ; it is only the point of view, perhaps the ordeal of experience, a touch of nature, that discriminates. Here are common woe and misery, in every instance unmerited. Relief does not mean the alms of ordinary charity. No one is asked to give except to put families on their feet, in a way to make them self-sustaining by daily labor, their necessity being due to the death of a breadwinner or to temporary absence for hospital treatment, or to a similar stroke of adversity.

As a people we are somewhat prone to do the generous and helpful thing, to swell the required relief fund in the last days of solicitation, to come strong, as it were, at the finish. But in regard to the One Hundred Neediest Cases there is no time to be lost. Christmas is little more than a week off. Are any of these unfortunates to be overlooked and neglected when others no more in need of assistance and encouragement are relieved and made happy? Contributions can be sent to the charitable organizations that vouch for individual cases, or to THE TIMES.

FOR SERVICE ABROAD.

Sixteen Women Sought Who Can Drive Automobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I once more presume upon your extreme kindness to Le Bien-Etre du Blessé and ask for a few lines on your editorial page? The matter is urgent.

Several days since I received a cable from the Marquise d'Andigné: "Auto unit indispensable to Bien-Etre for rapid transportation of diet kitchen food for dressing stations." I cabled asking for more specific information. To this she did not reply, as she had already written. I received her letter yesterday and quote as follows:

I am terribly anxious to have the automobile auto trucks; all you can send. They would run up food for our diet kitchens to the postes de secours, taking hot soup, cocoa, &c., in the Norwegian cookers. This has never been done as yet.

This means that camions are needed to carry sustenance to the wounded as they are brought from the battlefield to the dressing stations directly behind the lines. The letter is dated Nov. 14, and the cable Dec. 4. Therefore, the need must have grown still more pressing during that interval.

I, therefore, must have eight Ford auto trucks and sixteen drivers, as there should be two on each car. It is a service requiring nerve, courage, and physical endurance, but I am convinced that the response will be as swift and eager as it was to my appeal for helpers in Paris. In another place Mme. d'Andigné says: "It is impossible to get women here. All the suitable ones are already nurses or worn out."

These are the requirements: Each woman applying for this unit must be an experienced driver and mechanic, able to repair her own car if it breaks down in the war zone. She must have a minimum income of $150 a month, besides paying her own traveling expenses. (All the money raised by me and sent to Paris is spent on food for the wounded men in the hospitals of the war zone.) A working knowledge of French is necessary; drivers may be for days at a time without meeting any one who can speak English. The drivers must be strong, healthy, indifferent to comforts, not under 25 or over 45. I suppose it is now well known that no wife of any man in the service can get a passport to France, no matter what influence she may think she has. I should also prefer women who had no sons in the service. This is stiff work and needs an unfettered mind.

In replying I should be grateful if no one would do so who cannot conform to all the requirements—which include, by the way, remaining at least six months, going as quickly as is humanly possible, and sending me a doctor's certificate, and a recommendation from one prominent member of their community. I received some three hundred letters in answer to my last appeal and fully a third wasted my time with eight pages setting forth their numerous virtues and finishing by asking me to provide the funds, or accept them six months hence. And will they kindly not take more than two pages to reply and inclose a stamped envelope? As THE TIMES seems to go everywhere, this will be read by people at a great distance from New York. Those that wish to go had better telegraph.

In regard to the Ford auto trucks, the more drivers volunteering who can provide these machines themselves the better. Each costs $850, and if they cannot afford them no doubt the public-spirited people of their community will make the necessary contributions. Through the courtesy of the French High Commission, as well as its interest in Le Bien-Etre du Blessé, they will be shipped to France as free of charge. It is indispensable that they be Fords, as they take up less room. In February the chauffeurs of the Automobile Club of America will give me the proceeds of their annual ball. As this will be in the neighborhood of $3,000 I shall ask them to buy auto trucks and inscribe them with the name of their society. Then I shall ask for another driving unit. But I must have sixteen drivers and eight cars much sooner than that. Perhaps Mr. Ford will give us the cars. "Detroit papers please copy!"

In the course of a month or two I shall ask for a force of women to work in the diet kitchens of the war zone, and hope that a number will respond who have taken a course in dietary cooking. They must be volunteers and not under 25.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

The Part Played by Socialism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with a feeling of regret that I read your editorial in today's TIMES entitled "Socialism's Offensive." Thousands of American Socialists are perfectly willing to work side by side with THE TIMES against Germany. There would be no occasion for your editorial even if you were correct as regards the attitude assumed and the detailed statements made. You say:

Thanks to socialism, what seemed impossible a few weeks ago, what has been impossible for a year and a half, has come to pass—the Germans have again assumed the offensive. The day of their offensives seemed past forever. It was past, until socialism gave it a new birth. Thanks to socialism, democracy is on the defensive as autocracy is on the offensive; and the day of democracy's defensive had seemed past forever.

As a matter of fact, the masses of the Russian people are distinguished above any other in the world for the orthodox character of their Christian belief. The millions who have broken their ranks and rushed home are imbued by a religious faith sufficient to make the foundations of the Rev. Billy Sunday's beliefs and emotions seem, by comparison, quite insufficient for salvation. Yet no one would rightly claim that the Russian collapse is due to the errors of Christianity.

The great danger we and the whole world face during 1918 does not result from the ups and downs of the Socialist movement. The danger, as we face it, especially in America, results from the fact that the great mass of our people, of all political persuasions, do not yet realize the enormous task we have before us. The majority of American citizens may not be prepared at the next election to support the war policies of the President, and I feel sure that you will not help to improve the situation by concentrating all the blame and all your analytical powers upon the Socialists." Let us blame nobody but those individuals whose moral guilt is proved. Meanwhile, let me suggest that the editorial columns of your great newspaper may be very usefully devoted to sounding that positive note of enthusiasm and, unity among our various political parties which, all of us long to hear. Leave the castigation of the anti-war Socialists to those of us who are in a position to lay hold of them with more success than you are likely to obtain by your present expression of opinion with regard to them.

FRANK BOHN.
New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

LOYAL COUNTRY PUBLISHERS

They Are Opposed to an Advertising Appropriation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the general public were interested it could be easily ascertained that Courtland Smith, in his business of producing newspaper material at wholesale and selling it to the local publisher at a profit, is not altogether without prejudice in the matter of Government advertising. But the general public is not in the least interested in holding up the Government at this time for an advertising appropriation, willy nilly. It is purely a scheme of the so-called advertising interests, and one of which they ought to be heartily ashamed.

The country publisher is merely dragged in as a necessary goat to help out as an excuse for dividing up the loot. No man is more patriotic or more willing to give of all that he is and all that he has to help out the Government in any crisis than the country publisher. He is willing to give, has given, and will continue to give his space to the Government free of charge to win the war. He had no voice whatever in suggesting this raid on the public funds under the guise of advertising that is not at all necessary, as has been proved by the two Liberty Loans just floated. It was originated and engineered by professional advertising agents who thought it was a good opportunity to make a noise and beat the tom-toms, incidentally getting a few of the millions that the patriotic citizens were contributing to their Uncle Sam and which they expect to be spent for necessities, not for luxuries such as advertising.

If these advertising interests are so solicitous about the Government's dilemma why don't they make up a fund themselves and advertise the bonds at their own expense as many of the merchants throughout the country have already done?

As to advertising space being a commodity like shells, guns, ships and food, this is mere bunk and nobody knows it better than Mr. Smith himself. We can't win the war by advertising space. Real bullets are made out of lead, not paper. We cannot kill any Germans by shooting off our mouths and charging the Government so much per shoot.

There are many intelligent publishers in Congress, and if there was any necessity for an advertising appropriation they would vote for it. Instead they almost to a man spoke against it when the discussion came up. It is high time that the people of our dear land were beginning to understand that ours is a government of the people, for the people, and that Government funds are the people's funds and not some outside money to be squandered or thrown away or parceled out to interests or cliques.

It takes honest publishers like Mr. Flint of Malta to see this proposal as it is—a scheme to give the so-called experts a chance to rake off the usual 15 or 20 per cent. under the guise of arousing public sentiment. That this attempt at pillage did not originate with the publishers, but with the advertising interests, is something the public is entitled to know. Mr. Flint expressed the sentiments of the average country publisher, and let us hope that he will not find his supply of white paper cut off as a result.

EX-PUBLISHER.
New York, Dec. 10, 1917.

French Village Seeks a Godfather.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am the secretary of the Mayor of the Township of Landres and St. Georges, which was invaded by the enemy.

This village, the population of which is entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits and numbers about 500 souls, has at the present time no resources or any administrative income. It is in the greatest need, as it has to be entirely reconstructed—the Town Hall, the school, water supply, fire engines, streets and roads will have to be entirely rebuilt.

Therefore, I take the liberty of applying to your great newspaper in order to discover in your generous country a wealthy person or town which would be willing to help our village by adopting it.

Gifts or help, in check or otherwise, may be sent to Mr. Vaucheret, Secretary of the Village of Landres and St. Georges, at Salmagne, Meuse, France.

A. VAUCHERET.
Salmagne, Meuse, France, Nov. 6, 1917.

Not the Greatest Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have Scriptural authority for the truth of the statement that "They also serve who only stand and wait." It is encouraging to workers to know that there are many willing hands which are only waiting eagerly for the chance to take part in a great work the organization of which has not yet been sufficiently perfected to call for them. But is it equally true that "They also serve who only stand and knock"? Is there no way to persuade some of our fellow citizens that their greatest service to the Red Cross campaign, for example, may not be to devote their mental energy to discovering some respects in which it is not conducted with omniscience and omnipotence? It is very doubtful whether the average fault-finding requires any intelligence whatever.

EDGAR DAWSON.
New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

DISILLUSION.

"Lenine was surprised at the Kaiser's peace terms."—News item.

So you would have the tiger hide his claws,
Though lean and hungry from his long, long fast;
And lick his sharp white teeth and cruel paws,
And spare the lamb, forgetting what has passed.

You think the serpent should not strike his prey—
The bird his baleful eyes hold in their spell;
Nor sink his poisoned fangs to hurt or slay
His victim, lying helpless where it fell.

You dream that he will love—perhaps forgive—
That Russia which one time fought to the death!
Not if the untamed beast in him still live,
Not while the serpent draws his poisoned breath.

First shall you see the rocks melt in the sun.
The mountains tremble at each passing breeze,
The earth stand still, nor close her daily run—
The evil one himself down on his knees.

You look for justice, or that gentler trait,
Sweet mercy, where such things do not exist.
Remember Belgium, France, the "Hymn of Hate,"
The murdered babes—there is a long, red list!

Then drop the foolish scales that blind your sight!
Shake off the twining coils around you spun!
Fling back your answer to the beast, and fight
Until the world is free—the war is won!

H. VARLEY.

THE BOLSHEVIKI EXPLAINED.

How Communist Fanatics Have Come to Place Their Chief Hope in the Kaiser's Armies.

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order to deal with the Bolsheviki we must understand them. If we want to know what they will do next we must understand their motives and their working principles. We need waste no time on their doctrines, for these are known only to a few leaders and have no relation whatever to the present situation. Nor must we stop to examine the morality or the sanity of the Bolsheviki. Whether they are fanatics or lunatics they are a fact.

The Bolsheviki are not pacifists. Lenine and Trotzky have insisted again and again on this point. They are merely opposed to all existing or "bourgeois" wars. If revolutionary Russia had any prospect of overthrowing any "bourgeois" government by a combination of war with an appeal to the people to revolt, there is no question that the Bolsheviki would favor such a war—even if directed against republican France or America. They do not object to fighting against Germany, they object to fighting with England, America, and France. They are pledged to war against Germany if their peace offers are refused and the German people do not revolt. Their pledges are of no value. But this is not because they do not mean them at the time they are made, but because they are being swept along in the tide of events—as I shall show. The pledge shows their psychology, their motive and acting principle.

They are not for peace at any price between the nations; they are for war at any price between the social classes. They are neither Tolstoyan fanatics nor primitive Christians. Their actions are based not on love but on hate. The word most commonly on their lips is "class war." And they mean this not as a doctrine with many interpretations, as it has hitherto been preached by Marxian Socialists, from the most moderate to the most radical, but literally "civil war," accompanied by wholesale violence and bloodshed.

The Russian revolution was not two weeks old when Lenine and the Bolshevist General Staff in Zurich issued a statement calling for "civil war," an appeal made again and again throughout the Summer. This civil war does not end with the Bolsheviki in power. "Revolution in permanence" is an equally important and fixed Bolshevist principle. The power is not to be used for governing or for establishing social peace, but for "class war." The power is not to be used to establish a condition, not even a Socialist State, but to organize a further revolution against all those social classes who have any function of exceptional importance in the present society. Thus they propose to annihilate not only the large capitalists, but "small capitalists, small shopkeepers, small and more or less well-to-do peasants and workers who have submitted to a bourgeois point of view." This last class means, practically, skilled labor. For in this same platform, drawn up by Lenine, all the non-Bolshevist Socialists are put in the category of "bourgeois." Thus the "class war" is to be waged against the skilled labor and brain workers of the cities, who make up the Social Democrats, and the majority of the peasants of the villages, who—as the elections for the Constitutional Assembly have shown—are social revolutionists. Both these parties are thoroughly revolutionary, pacifist and Marxian. But Lenine lumps them all together as "bourgeois," and proposes to wage civil war against them because they will not join him in declaring war against all the other classes, not only in Russia, but also—as far as his power lies—in England, France, and America. For let us not forget that the Bolsheviki have openly appealed to the peoples of these countries to overthrow their Governments and profess to believe that this is about to happen. The Bolsheviki, let us not forget, have taught their uninformed followers that the American people are represented not by the 440 non-Socialist members of Congress, but by Meyer London, elected almost exclusively by the vote of inhabitants of New York speaking a German dialect, and many of them knowing neither English nor Russian, though born in that country!

Not immediate peace, but immediate world-wide civil war—this is the foundation of the Bolshevist program. He is for immediate peace only because it happens to be a means to an end. Nor is he disturbed by the fact that the Kaiser and every pro-Kaiserite on earth today is jubilating even more over his agitation for a world-wide revolutionary class war than over this immediate separate peace between Germany and Russia. Indeed, the German propaganda and the Bolshevist propaganda—though they undoubtedly started from the opposite poles—have now become identical. Under such conditions a compromise between the two propagandas, where it has not already taken place, is inevitable.

But outer events are forcing the Bolsheviki to place their chief hope in the Kaiser's armies, even more rapidly than their inner logic is forcing them to co-operate with his "peace" intrigue for the permanent world-wide enthronement of German militarism.

For what are the actual sources of Lenine's power? He controls a majority of the industrial working classes—though only a minority of the skilled workers. This gives him a large majority in the arsenals, a slight majority in the large cities, and a still more tenuous hold on the railways—for there the skilled trainmen are Mensheviki and not Bolsheviki. In the country the Bolsheviki are nowhere. According to Lenine's chief scientific work—which is deservedly the Russian authority on this subject—the agricultural laborers constitute less than half of the peasant population. Yet it is chiefly upon these laborers that Lenine confesses he relies in all his late proclamations. Against these are the peasants he calls the "more or less well to do." This extremely poor but successfully struggling element of the peasantry is estimated by Lenine at not less than one-fifth of the total. They include such an unpopular figure as the village money lender, (the "fist,") but they also include all the most active, the most skilled, the most experienced, and the most enlightened peasants—who, moreover, carry with themselves politically nearly all those who do not work for hire (about one-half, according to Lenine,) as well as a large part of the hired laborers, the majority of whom work at the same time on their own land. We must remember the Cossacks, Poles, Armenians, Tartars, and Georgians—among whom the landless agricultural workers are still less numerous than among the other Russians. The prospect for Lenine among the peasants (80 per cent. of the population) is, therefore, hopeless.

Thus the Bolsheviki were bound to overthrow all Constitutional Assemblies—unless largely appointed by themselves. They know they are a minority. Lenine always has known that he could not have a majority for his kind of revolution. Not only did he acknowledge to me personally several years ago that the peasants would probably overthrow any such revolution, but he has repeatedly written about his fear that this would happen. His hope was that a German revolution would come to reinforce the Russian turmoil. Even if he still expects such a revolution, he knows now that it cannot occur soon enough to save his Government. What hope remains? One, and one only: an immediate peace with the Kaiser on any terms, before Russian opinion has time to organize.

The worst clauses of this peace treaty will, of course, be secret. This will save both Lenine and the Kaiser from much criticism. Then, this friendly relation once established, as Lenine is pressed harder and harder by his enemies at home he can call on the Kaiser for aid, sometimes public and sometimes secret. Of course, the Kaiser will exact a high price on each occasion.

The army situation absolutely compels the Lenine Government either to abdicate or to rely every day more and more on the Kaiser's armies. For there are only two actual forces to be considered, the Russian armies and the German armies on the Russian front.

The Bolshevist Government rests primarily not upon the workingmen, nor even upon the power of the army. It rests upon the disorganization of the army. This permits the Kaiser to move his troops west even without written armistice, thus making him an ardent Bolshevik. But inside of Russia it serves the purpose neither of Kaiser nor of Bolsheviki. *Such troops cannot be effective, even for the purpose of civil war.* Thus Lenine, pushed into power in the first instance by the victories of the military and propagandist armies of the Kaiser operating on Russian soil, now comes to be completely helpless without their aid. Whether he allows his Government to take directly the German money now being expended in Russia is of no moment. He allows the German money to be spent, having liberated most of the German spies and agents arrested by the Kerensky Government and totally suspended governmental action against the rest. This he can do all the more easily, since his purposes and those of the German propagandists have become identical—with the one exception that the latter take effective action to prevent the spread of the propaganda to Germany. That a revolution in Germany—spreading from Russia—is the foundation of every point in the Lenine program is now forgotten. *That is, the point has been reached when the Bolsheviki have ceased entirely to serve even Bolshevism and are serving Kaiserism exclusively.*

Lenine will stop at nothing. He believes that the end justifies the means. And he is an intellectual desperado who—in the choice of means—will set a new standard in treachery and violence that will make us forget Cesare Borgia. Being at the same time a megalomaniac fanatic, he will lose sight entirely even of his own end without realizing that he has done so. Indeed his real unconscious end is not anarchistic socialism, but endless, or at least lifelong, warfare against his enemies and those of his sect. Fortunately, he spreads his hatred so far and has labeled so many classes as "enemies of the proletariat" that his ultimate overthrow is certain. Indeed, he has premonitions of it himself. He has allowed the masses of town and country to believe that the Bolsheviki will bring immediate socialism—though he has repeatedly confessed that certain capitalists will continue to function for a considerable period, and though he could not bring himself, trained economist as he is, definitely to promise on paper more than "preparation for such steps as are feasible and completely realizable." But this is not the popular understanding nor the interpretation of the Bolshevist soap-boxers—and Lenine knows that this popular understanding is the sole source of his power. A day of reckoning cannot long be postponed, and Lenine has desperate and immediate need of every iota of help the Kaiser can extend him. That the Kaiser will find numerous means to extend efficient aid will hardly be questioned in view of the vast successes of the German propaganda in the recent past.

Thus Bolshevism is merely an interlude in the great drama of the Germanization of Russia. The whole German Socialist propaganda in Russia in the last half-century has turned out to be 10 per cent. socialism and 90 per cent. Germanism. The result is that, while Russia is not yet pro-German, she is already pro-German-Socialist, which applies to all the Socialist factions from Kerensky to Lenine. In no other way can we account for the amazing fanatic belief that the German Socialists (!) have the will and the power to assure an immediate and democratic peace and to guarantee the safety of the Russian revolution from the Kaiser's interference.

But in proportion as the Bolsheviki rely upon the Kaiser we can depend upon an awakening. The German Socialists' support of the Kaiser in the war against Russia has taught the Russian people nothing. But they will learn very quickly from the German Socialists' support of the Kaiser and the Bolsheviki in their civil war against the majority of the Russian people. It will be a costly and a bloody lesson. But great is the power of the lie. The German mental and moral poison has already cost millions of lives; it will doubtless cost millions of more before the world is efficiently and permanently organized against it.

In the meanwhile we must understand the Bolsheviki in order to be of efficient aid to the Russian people in the rapidly approaching civil war. For Germany is already on the field with millions of drilled and organized agents—e. g., the German and Austrian war prisoners—who, if we do not count the Bolsheviki. If the Entente does not find a way to aid the Russian people now, Russia may be lost to the cause of democracy, not only for the duration of the war but also for an indefinite period thereafter.

WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.
New York, Dec. 13, 1917.

Christmas Dinner for Men in Service

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rocky Mountain Club's Thanksgiving dinner to our soldiers

EXPOSES GERMAN LURES TO CAPTIVES

Swiss Journal Publishes Official Papers Concerning Irish and Mohammedans.

"DOCUMENTS OF DISGRACE"

Methods to be Used to Detach Men from Their Allegiance Told in Detail.

CASEMENT DEAL SHOWN

And the Plans to Seduce France's and Russia's Followers of the Prophet.

BY JULIAN GRANDE.

BERNE, Nov. 10.—The Volksrecht, official organ of the Swiss Social Democrats, a daily paper of Zürich, has just published some German documents which reached it from Berlin. The Volksrecht entitles its revelations "Documents of Disgrace—The German Government Incites Men to Turn Traitors."

In prefacing the publication of these documents the Volksrecht says in an editorial:

"It will be remembered that just at the outset of the war the German Government suddenly manifested remarkable sympathy with revolutions, always provided, of course, that these took place in one of the countries at war with Germany. Patriotic Germans immediately began to imagine that they saw the flames of revolution flaring up in India, Egypt, the Caucasus, and heaven knows where else. The fabric of these patriotic visions having since proved baseless, the German Government found itself obliged to take matters in hand.

"The Government of Germany accordingly announced its mission to deliver Ireland, India, Egypt, Poland, Persia, and the Caucasus—the very same Germany which in her oppression of her Polish, Alsatian, Lorraine, and Danish subjects has succeeded in outvying the Asiatic barbarism of the late Russian Government.

"Now, apparently, the nature and aims of this policy of liberation are as open and above board as its workings are profoundly mysterious. The following official documents afford the reader a glimpse of these mysteries. It is a glimpse into an abyss of infamy.

"The documents include the convention of the Under Secretary of State Zimmermann, afterward German Foreign Minister, with Sir Roger Casement, concerning an Irish Brigade, to be composed of British prisoners of Irish origin, and to be used against England, either in Ireland itself or in Egypt.

"They show the systematic endeavors being made to induce defenseless prisoners of war to commit high treason, to turn traitor to their country. The prisoners are urged to break their oath of fidelity to the flag—that is, to sully what is most sacred to a soldier, his honor. International law, of which the German Government gives itself out as the champion, and the most elementary rules of which are defied by such practices, is trampled in the dirt, although not without a hypocritical attempt being made to excuse such a gross breach of right.

"Were the secret actions of the German Government to be judged by its own publicly proclaimed legal and moral precepts, then any number of the leaders and supporters of that Government would have to go to prison.

Irish and Mohammedans.

"Incidentally, this monstrous display of infamy and defiance of international law as regards the Irish Brigade proves to be an equally monstrous piece of folly. The result of all this incitement to high treason and of the pressure, direct and indirect, exerted on prisoners of war, is an Irish "brigade" of fifty-four men all told. All this villainy for virtually nothing!

"Next comes the impressing of England's, France's, and Russia's Mohammedan subjects, (who, as soldiers, had been taken prisoner by the Germans,) to serve in a war against these countries. Count Hardenberg, in his report, describes these Mohammedans as, in the main, a pack of scoundrels, and suggests that they should be treated accordingly. Enthusiasm for the 'Holy War' is to be instilled into them by overloading them with work in prisoners of war camps. So long as they fought in the armies of France, England, or Russia they were 'savages' and a 'disgrace to European civilization.' Yet they are quite good enough to carry out the German Government's mission of disseminating 'civilization and freedom'—that German Government which, by its secret actions, is in reality doing its utmost to incite to rebellion against all public morality.

"That the German Government realized what it was doing is clear from the precautions taken to prevent the delegates of the powers, to whom the interests of subjects of States at war with Germany were confided, from noticing any signs of the efforts made to seduce men in prisoners' camps from their allegiance, either by deceiving the delegates or by falsification of official information or simply by forbidding them entrance to a camp.

"Nowhere, however, is the consciousness of the dishonorable and criminal nature of this propaganda so manifest as in the last document of this collection, in which views are exchanged between the German Minister of War and General von Loewenfeldt, the German Emperor's Adjutant General and Acting General in Command of the Guards.

"That Prussian officers should consider the duties assigned to them by the War Office and the Foreign Office as incompatible with their honor is a criticism of the political morality of these highest functionaries in the empire which speaks volumes.

"From the documents which follow the reader can now draw his own conclusions."

Roger Casement Agreement.

The documents published by the Volksrecht are as follows:

I.

Foreign Office, Berlin,
Dec. 28, 1914.

Dear Sir Roger—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23d inst., in which you submitted to his Imperial Majesty's Government a proposal for the formation of an Irish brigade which would be pledged to fight only for the cause of Irish nationalism, and which is to be composed of any Irish prisoners of war willing to join such a regiment.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that his Imperial Majesty's Government agrees to your proposal and also to the conditions under which it might be possible to train an Irish brigade. These conditions are set out in the declaration inclosed in your letter of the 19th inst., and are given at foot. I have the honor to be, dear Roger, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ZIMMERMANN,
Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Office.

To His Honor, Sir Roger Casement, Eden Hotel, Kurfürstendamm, Berlin.

[SECRET.]

Text of Articles 6 and 7 of the convention concluded between Sir Roger Casement and the German Government:

β. The German Imperial Brigade undertakes "under certain circumstances" to land the Irish Brigade adequate military support, and to send it to Ireland abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition, in order that once there it may equip any Irish who would like to join it in making an attempt to re-establish Ireland's national liberty by force of arms.

The "special circumstances" stipulated above are as follows:

In case of a German naval victory which would make it possible to reach the Irish coast, the German Imperial Government pledges itself to dispatch the Irish Brigade and a German expeditionary corps commanded by German officers, in German troopships, to attempt a landing on the Irish coast.

7. It will be impossible to contemplate a landing in Ireland unless the German Navy can gain such a victory as to make it really likely that an attempt to reach Ireland by sea would succeed. Should the German navy not win such a victory, then a use will be found for the Irish Brigade in Germany or elsewhere. But in no case will it be used except in such ways as Sir Roger Casement shall approve, as being completely in accordance with Article 2.

In this case the Irish Brigade might be sent to Egypt to lend assistance in expelling the English and re-establishing Egyptian independence.

Even if the Irish Brigade should not succeed in fighting for the liberation of Ireland from the English yoke, nevertheless a blow dealt at the British intruders in Egypt and intended to help the Egyptians to recover their freedom would be a blow struck for a cause closely related to that of Ireland.

II.

How Irish Were Trained.

To the Commandant, Zossen.

Half Moon Camp. (Halbmondlager.)
Half Moon Camp, Aug. 20, 1915.

REPORT.

On June 7, fifty Irishmen, with one German subaltern, were handed over to this camp, to be temporarily accommodated here. On June 16 another five Irishmen arrived, one of whom, having a broken leg, was sent to the camp hospital. There are, therefore, fifty-four Irishmen now here, one Sergeant Major, one Deputy Sergeant Major, three Sergeants, three Corporals, three Lance Corporals, and forty-three privates.

They were accommodated as well as could be among the Indian battalion, an arrangement which gives rise to much trouble, which is inevitable, considering the tasks imposed upon Half Moon Camp.

The Irish form an Irish brigade, which was constituted after negotiations between the Foreign Office and Sir Roger Casement, the champion of Irish independence.

Inclosed is the Foreign Office communication of Dec. 28, 1914, confirming the conditions on which the Irish brigade was to be formed.

The members of the Irish brigade are no longer German prisoners of war, but receive an Irish uniform; and, according to orders, instructions are to be issued to treat the Irish as comrades in arms.

The Irish are under the command of a German officer, First Lieut. Boehm, the representative of the Grand General Staff, (Political Division,) which is in direct communication with the subaltern in charge of the Irish. This subaltern has been receiving money direct, which he expends in the interests of the Irish; 250 marks were given him through the Commandant's office, Zossen, and 250 marks by First Lieut. Boehm.

Promotions, also, are made known by being directly communicated to the subaltern in question. As will appear from the inclosed copy, dated July 20, these promotions were as follows: (1) Sergeant Major, (2) Deputy Sergeant Major, and (3) Sergeants.

The uniforms arrived between the end of July and the beginning of August. Their coming was announced in a letter dated July 20. (copy enclosed,) and their distribution was ordered. The box of uniforms was addressed to Zossen, whence it was brought here. The uniforms consist of a jacket, trousers, and cap in Irish style, and are of huntsman's green cloth. Altogether, uniforms arrived for fifty men, and they have since been given out. Three non-commissioned officers brought their uniforms with them from Limburg on July 16. Two photographs of the Irish are annexed.

A few Irish are in correspondence with Sir Roger Casement, who, in a letter from Munich, dated Aug. 16, says that he hears that the Irish are shortly to be transferred from here to another place. In a letter dated July 17 he complains of his want of success, only fifty men having sent in their names as wishing to join the brigade.

Six weeks ago Sir Roger Casement was here with First Lieutenant Boehm. Since then, however, neither of these gentlemen has personally visited the Irish.

Since the 18th of June the commandant's office has allowed every penniless Irishman 2 marks a week—a sum which is now being paid out to fifty-three men.

On Aug. 6 the subaltern in charge of the Irish brigade was given a German soldier to help him.

In this camp every possible endeavor is made to help to attain the important objects in view, but owing to the Irish being accommodated with colored races within the precincts of a closed camp, it is inevitable that serious dissensions and acts of violence should take place. Moreover, a German subaltern is not suited for dealing independently with Irishmen.

(Sgd.) HAUPTMANN, d. R. a. D.
(Retired Captain on the Reserve List.)

III.

Berlin, Political Division of the General Staff,
Nr. Pol. 6451.
[SECRET.]
8, Moltkestrasse,
Berlin, NW. 40.
March 20, 1916.

To the Acting Commander in Chief of the Guards,
Berlin, C. 2.

Referring to the conversation with Lieut. Col. von Voigt-Rhetz, head of the Personalabteilung of the Office of the Acting Commander in Chief of the Guards, I would most humbly urge that instructions should be issued that the Irishmen kept in readiness for special purposes on the drill ground at Zossen should be immediately and as speedily as possible trained in the use of German machine guns, and that with this object in view a machine gun, with tripod and all appurtenances, should be mounted by the War Office on the said drill ground. The Irish Commander Monteith, as leader of these Irish, is to help to train them.

Signature: (Illegible.)

IV.

Berlin Military Telegraph Office.
[Telegram.]

To Lieutenant Colonel von Voigts-Rhetz, care of Acting Commander in Chief, Guards.

Two machine guns required for General Staff Political Department have arrived at commandant's office, Zossen Drill Ground, Military Department No. 1052. 3. 16. A. 2. 24. 3. 1916.

V.

Berlin Military Telegraph Office.
[Telegram.]

Acting Commander in Chief of Guards.

Reply to No. 11 b/W No. 230-269, of March 22, 1916:

Considering that men in question are to be got rid of on April 7 next, War Office desires withdraw its objections to men continuing be left Zossen, and most humbly requests you do likewise, so that plans of head General Staff of army on campaign may not be delayed. Must instantly begin train men. Machine gun is already handed over. You may make request for further motives for this. War Office, No. 159-16, secret, U. K. 24. 3. 1916.

VI.

Propaganda Among the Arabs.

Wölfelsgrund, Oct. 1, 1915.

My opinion about the treatment of the North African Arabs in Wünsdorf is based on the reports from Half Moon Camp which were shown me at the General Staff, the office of the Inspector of Prisoners of War Camps, and the office of the Commandant of the Zossen Prisoners of War Camp. I spent only about twenty minutes in the camp, and therefore could not judge much from that.

I would humbly venture to add that since submitting my report privately to Colonel Hopf at the War Office I have ascertained that the man best acquainted with conditions in Tunis, and also a Tunisian merchant, both German subjects, at present in Germany, entirely agree with me as to native character and methods of reasoning.

My experiences have been chiefly with Tunisians and Algerians, and least of all with Moroccans, one of whom, however, I used to have in my house. The Algerians are reputed to be inferior to the Tunisians.

The men [i. e., in the camp at Wünsdorf] come from by no means a good class; indeed, at the outbreak of war all inhabitants of the large towns in Tunis still used to pay a head tax in order to be free from military service. Consequently only the dregs of the population were taken and put into the army. There is not the least chance of their being large land owners, and it is absolutely preposterous not to make them work. That they should all try every means of avoiding being made to work is only to be expected, considering how incredibly idle they are. It is no reason why they should not work that then no distinction could be made in favor of a few who might be more or less educated. Any one able to read and write would simply be employed on lighter work.

Their treatment must always aim at weaning them from the interests of our enemies, and turning them to us, which can only be done by impressing them with a sense of our irresistible might. For the time there must be no thought of treating them kindly or mildly. Unlike the proud Zanzibar Arabs, and other lordly Oriental races, such as the Turks and Albanians, these people are a race of slaves, who have become enslaved owing to centuries of oppression by their princes and rulers. If kindness be shown such people without a cause, they scent weakness behind it, and are never satisfied. In North Africa I came to know many servants, and treating them kindly from the outset has always meant their ruin, whereas first ruthless severity and then milder treatment has always made them of some use.

They must, however, be impressed with Germany's greatness by every means suited to their mental capacity. Taking them for drives about Berlin, as has hitherto been done, is not at all the right way to go to work. They probably thought the statues in the Siegesalle were Italian plaster of Paris casts, and the black statues perhaps images of the devil (black races imagine the devil white), and we ourselves devil-worshippers. The Central Africans believe that evil spirits can be exorcised by driving in nails, and they have been nailing Hindenburg's statue. Moreover, they were accompanied by a policeman to protect them against the Berlin "mob."

This is not the way to inspire them with any respect for Germany. The proper thing would have been to show them a musketry charge by our miners and sappers, or several Zeppelins above Wünsdorf, let them hear the roar of the forge-hammers in some ironworks, and so forth.

Enlisting for the "Holy War."

But the gravest matter is trying to enlist them for the holy war. Now, every war against unbelievers is a holy war. Therefore the holy war is also against us. England, France, and Italy have robbed Islam of territories, and consequently here vengeance is in place, and if the Arabs among themselves like to call such a war holy, that is their affair. For us it is inciting oppressed nations to rise against their oppressors.

But we can go still further and say that we have the greatest respect for every one who consistently abides by the precepts of religion; that the holy war is such a religious precept and the chief religious precept binding on Moslems; and, therefore, we treat such "honorable" persons as engage to serve in the holy war.

But one thing we ought absolutely never to do, and that is represent the war to them in the light of a holy war, and still less ought we positively to beg them to enlist in it. The reports I have seen leave the impression on me that this is precisely what has been done. The men get a notion that we are in urgent need of their help and cannot dispense with it. Therefore they look on us as weaklings, and rate us accordingly. The German merchants in North Africa after the war will feel the effects of this, and of everything else that has been done to make up this rabble; and should political conditions in North Africa change, the consequences might be worse still.

We must always be guided by the principle that it is condescension on our part to allow them to go to war against England, France, and Italy in accordance with their religious ordinances, but that we have no need whatever of their help.

Even if the men are at the same time obliged to work hard, I do not think that there will be a heavy falling off in the numbers of those coming forward for service in Turkey.

At any rate they have many other inducements to do this.

To treat these fellows as is at present done is quite inconsistent with the proud position which his Majesty the German Emperor created for Germanism in the world of Islam. How to make any change, however, seems very difficult.

(Sgd.) COUNT VON HARDENBERG.
His Imperial Majesty's Consul-General, Captain in the Reserve, 3d Regiment of Foot Guards.

VII.

Sending Mohammedans to Turkey.

Berlin Political Division of the General Staff. Nr. Pol. 5305.
Moltkestrasse 8, Berlin NW. 40.
January 18, 1916.
SECRET—URGENT.

To the Acting Commander in Chief of the Guards, Berlin.

Subject: War Office instructions of Jan. 1, 1916. No. 253. I. 16. UK. Concerning transference of Mohammedan prisoners of war from Zossen to Turkey.

According to a further communication from the Superintendent of Railways in the war zone, it is intended to transport 300 volunteers to Turkey on the 24th of this month. Two more troop trains, each carrying 500 men, are to be dispatched between the 5th and the 10th of February. The following proposals are made as to the composition of these trains:

First Troop Train—Composition: 200 French Mohammedans from Half Moon Camp, under the command of First Lieutenant Wetsel, of the Reserve, assisted by one interpreter and one ambulance subaltern, and accompanied by a military detachment composed of one subaltern and ten men.

Second Troop Train—Composition: Remainder of the French volunteers from Half Moon Camp, Indian Mohammedan volunteers from the same camp, and Russian Mohammedans from Weinberg Camp, these last to fill up the train until there are 900 men on board. Train to be under the command of Major Baron von Nadelin, together with Reserve Lieutenant Grobba, one doctor, and four interpreters, accompanied by a military detachment of two subalterns, twenty men, and one bugler.

Third Troop Train—900 Russian Mohammedans from Weinberg Camp, under the command of First Lieutenant Böhlau, assisted by Reserve Lieutenant Beermann, one doctor, and four interpreters, accompanied by a military detachment consisting of two subalterns, twenty men, and one bugler.

We have the authority of the War Office for most humbly requesting the Acting Commander in Chief of the Guards to put in the necessary claims concerning the making up of the troop trains with the least possible delay.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the War Office. (Sgd.) NADOLNY.

VIII.

Watchful of "Propaganda Camps."

War Office.
No. 30. 16. g. U. 5.
Berlin, Feb. 2, 1916.

The War Office, acting in agreement with the Royal War Office of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg, has found itself compelled, out of consideration for German prisoners of war in foreign countries, to consent to the rules hitherto observed with regard to visits paid to prisoners of war camps being somewhat relaxed.

All the regulations hitherto in force concerning such visits are repealed, and from henceforth the following rules will come into force;

1. The representatives of the powers to whom are intrusted the interests of prisoners of war captured from our enemies shall, provided the War Office have been informed of their names through the Foreign Office, receive permission to visit German prisoners camps and military hospitals, on condition that these contain prisoners who are subjects of the power they represent. This permission shall be granted at any time without previous notice, on presentation of passes supplied by the War Office.

Diplomatic or Consular representatives are requested, at the outset of their visits, to call upon the Camp Commandant or his representative, and in the case of military hospitals upon the Chief Doctor or doctor in charge. The last named are entitled on medical grounds to raise objections to their visit, (urging danger of infection, &c.)

The War Office has the honor also humbly to submit the following additional regulation:

Propaganda camps may likewise be visited by the protecting powers without notice, but on condition that they contain prisoners who are subjects of a nation whose interests are confided to the delegate soliciting admission to the camp in question. In general, it shall be left to the commandant to prevent unpleasant discussions arising in such camps. In case inquiry be made about any workshops, workrooms, etc., in a camp, no workrooms, workshops, etc., in which war material is made are to be shown.

The same principle is to be applied to workrooms, workshops, etc., to which the employers for business reasons are unwilling to admit visitors.

Should one of the protecting powers nevertheless know of the existence of such workrooms, workshops, etc., and attempt to obtain admission to them by sending a representative, such request for admission must be refused. Those intrusted with the office of camp supervision must, therefore, be supplied by the Camp Commandant with instructions in no circumstances to allow any one in, and to give as the reason for not doing so that from military considerations no one can be admitted.

J. A. (Sgd.) FRIEDRICH.

IX.

"Every Means of Defense."

War Office.
No. 165. 16. geh. K. U.
[Secret.]
Leipzigstrasse 5, Berlin, W. 66.
May 9, 1916.

In further reference to your letter dated March 25, 1916.
Department II. b. W. No. 230.525.

In considering the question of the propaganda carried on among Mohammedan prisoners of war, it is essential to remember that they belong to foreign races which have gradually been subjugated by the countries for which they have been obliged to enter the war.

Similarly with regard to the Irish, as is proved by the present movement in favor of Irish independence, a movement which has of late manifested itself very strongly, and which is justified by past history.

Moreover, Turkey has never recognised French and Russian suzerainty over the Mohammedans of North Africa and the Caucasus, and some of the Mohammedans in Russia are now openly endeavoring to gain their independence. The comparison with France's treatment of Alsace-Lorraine does not altogether hold good, for the population of these two provinces is not a nation of foreign origin which has been subdued by us.

This marginal note is appended, written by Acting General von Löwenfeldt of the Guards Regiment, the Kaiser's Adjutant General: "But they are as foreign in origin as the Irish. The French inhabitants of Lorraine are not at all of the same race as ourselves, but for centuries past have spoken French, and since 1552 have been partly French."

As for the view put forward that the work of German officers and soldiers in propaganda camps is incompatible with the sense of duty and honor of a German soldier, it may be remarked that the first suggestion to undertake such propaganda came from the highest quarters in the Empire, and, moreover, with the knowledge of his Majesty the King Emperor.

[Marginal note by Löwenfeldt, "I never said that!"]

As for the officers, all they have to do is to supervise the propaganda, whereas it is left to the professional propagandists to influence the opinions of prisoners of war. Should there be officers in the Mohammedan camps who consider such employment as incompatible with the standard of honor of a German soldier, then there is no reason why they should not be employed in some other capacity.

As to the question of international law, the War Office would most humbly submit that in a life and death struggle such as that which we are compelled to wage, and in which our enemies, disregarding international conventions, shrink at nothing, Germany must likewise make the utmost use of every means of defense at her disposal.

(Sgd.) V. WENDEL,
For the Minister of War.
To the Acting Officer in Command of the Royal Regiment of the Guards, Berlin.

Calls It Brutality Unashamed.

The Volksrecht, commenting on these last words, "every means of defense at her disposal," says that here is brutality naked and unashamed.

"We are glad," it continues, "that the Acting German Minister of War has said outright the principles on which Germany wages war. The pity is that he should have done this merely in a secret document. Here, however, is at least a frank confession that as for international law, so called, the Germans snap their fingers at it, while all the time doing everything possible, by means of diplomatic notes and well-turned speeches in the Reichstag, to prove beyond all doubt that it is the German Government which during the last three years has been the true guardian angel of that international law which other nations are forever trampling under foot."

BIG JUMP IN USE OF SUGAR.

World Consumption in 1840 1,288,000. Against 19,000,000 Now.

Even if Americans are compelled by the shortage to get along with considerably less sugar than they are now eating, it may console them to know that they are still better off than were their ancestors, who got along with scarcely more than one-twentieth the amount of sugar the present generation has been accustomed to have. According to a pamphlet published by the National Bank of Commerce, the total sugar production of the world, so recently as 1840, was only 1,288,000 tons, whereas in the four years from 1914 to 1918 the average production was more than 19,000,000 tons.

Three hundred years ago, the pamphlet points out, sugar was a rare and precious luxury reserved only for the tables of royalty, or at best of the wealthiest and most powerful classes. In those days all sugar was cane sugar, for beet sugar was not discovered until 1747. However, in the ten years from 1880 to 1890 beet sugar, thanks to intensive cultivation and great efforts to promote its production, actually constituted three-fifths of the world's supply. Since then, however, cane growth has regained primacy, and since has formed about 55 per cent. of the total.

The United States is the greatest sugar-consuming nation in the world, with Great Britain second. The greatest producers of sugar for export are Cuba, Java, and the insular possessions of the United States. British India is the second largest sugar-producing territory in the world, but consumes its entire production at home.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note.—All lectures, unless otherwise specified, begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

THE FEAST OF ST. NICHOLAS, OR THE STORY OF THE LITTLE DUTCH BOY, REMBRANDT, Story Hours for Children, by Anna Chandler Curtis, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 3 P. M. Adults welcome.

STAINED GLASS, by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, N. G. N. Y., Sunday Afternoon Lecture, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 4 P. M.

FOOD CONSERVATION WITH PROPER DIET AT HOME, by Dr. Robert M. Allen, West Side Y. M. C. A., 316 West 57th St., 3 P. M. "What is the Use of Living," by Dr. Lyman Abbott, mass meeting, 4 P. M. "Reducing Temptation by Law Enforcement," by F. H. Whitin, 5:15 P. M.

HOSPITABLE HOLLAND, Talks on God Meeting Man in Different Parts of the World, by the Rev. Joseph W. Chaney, Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. and 7th Av., 7:45 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

THE PLACE OF THE DRAMA AMONG THE ARTS, by Dr. Louis Anspacher, Sunday morning service, Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, 10:45 P. M.

AN HOUR IN AN IRISH EDEN WITH DUNSANY, by Mrs. Bertha Kuntz Baker, following short 4 o'clock service, St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 2d Av. and 10th St.

THE ETHICAL PREREQUISITES OF PERSONAL PEACE, by Dr. Felix Adler, New York Society for Ethical Culture, Meeting House, Central Park West and 64th St., 11 A. M.

COST OF LIVING AND COST OF MEETING IT, by Dr. Henry Neuman, Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

TEN WEEKS IN THE BELGIUM OF TODAY, by Major Wallace Winchell, All Souls Church, Ocean and Ditmas Avs., Flatbush, 7.45 P. M. Illustrated.

THE CASE FOR SERBIA, by Captain David Albala, M. D., of the Royal Serbian Army M. C., who has been at the front in the three Balkan wars and the present, now attached to the Serbian Legation at Washington, Free Synagogue House, 36 West 68th St., evening.

STORIES AND EXPERIENCES OF PRIVATE PEAT, recently returned from two years' strenuous trench fighting, Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., evening. Private Peat was wounded and lay two nights in the open before being found. "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and other war songs will be sung.

THE I. W. W., by Andre Tridon, public forum, Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., 8 P. M.

SURFACE JAPAN, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL, by Don C. Seitz, public forum at P. S. 101, 111th St., near Lexington Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Harry Horsfall, Washington Irving H. S., Irving Place, near 16th St., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by W. A. Raboch, Morris H. S., 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS, (Yiddish lecture,) by Louis Lande, P. S. 188, Lewis and E. Houston Sts.

REVOLUTIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, (Yiddish lecture,) by B. Feigenbaum, P. S. 65, Eldridge St., near Hester.

Monday.

ECCLESIASTES AS A MODERN EXEMPLAR, by Dr. Enelow, Temple Emanu-El, 42d St. and 5th Av., 11 A. M. sharp.

SCIENCE AND THE WAR, by Dr. R. A. Millikan, annual address, New York Academy of Sciences, Auditorium American Museum of Natural History, 8:30 P. M. Members of the academy, affiliated Societies, and their friends invited.

FOLK SONGS OF FRANCE, by Albert G. Crawford, Washington Irving H. S., Irving Place, near 16th St. Illustrated.

PERU TODAY, by Joseph A. MacKnight, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Sts. Illustrated.

WHITTIER, THE QUAKER POET, by Edwin C. Holman, P. S. 48, 156th St., near St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

THE BALKAN PENINSULA AND PEOPLES, by Dr. Raphael Constantian, P. S. 79, 228 East 57th St. Illustrated.

IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION, by Martin A. Ferri, P. S. 62, Hester and Essex Sts. Illustrated.

THE MODERN DEBT TO GREECE, by I. R. Stoughton Holborn, Pilgrim Hall, 56th St. and B'way. Illustrated.

SPANISH-AMERICAN AND FILIPINO WARS, by Henry H. Constantine, P. S. 46, 196th St., near Briggs Av. Illustrated.

RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES, by George R. Kirkpatrick, P. S. 50, Bryant Av., near 172d St., the Bronx.

THE EVOLUTION OF WOMAN, (Italian lecture,) by Mrs. Dirce St. Cyr, P. S. 102, 113th St., near 2d Av.

Tuesday.

COLLECTING IN BIG INDIAN VALLEY, by Ernest Shoemaker. "Comment on the Choice of Food by Insects," by C. H. Richardson; "Some Remarks on the Distribution of Wasps," by Dr. Joseph Bequaert; New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

NEW EDUCATION IN MUSIC, by Mrs. Harriet A. Seymour, Wadleigh H. S., 113th St., near 7th Av. Illustrated.

EVERYWHERE WITH LINCOLN, by Dr. Henry R. Rose, P. S. 90, 147th St., near 7th Av. Illustrated.

SWITZERLAND: THE TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY, by Dr. Jerome H. Raymond, at Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

IRELAND, by Edward J. Parker, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Illustrated.

THE WEST INDIES, by Dr. George Donaldson, P. S. 36, 207th St. and Hull Av., the Bronx. Illustrated.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION BUREAU, by Dr. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 155th St. Illustrated.

AMERICAN IDEALS, (Yiddish lecture,) by Dr. Paul Abelson, P. S. 12, Madison and Jackson Sts. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

THE AMERICAN BOY SCOUTS, by Roland S. Dawson, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., near Varick St. Illustrated.

RUSSIAN FOLK AND PEASANT SONGS, by Edward Bromberg, Central Jewish Institute, 125 East 85th St. Illustrated.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN NEIGHBORS: THEIR ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS, by William R. Shepherd, Ph. D., Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av. Illustrated.

AMERICAN FOOTPRINTS IN SPAIN, by John D. Haney, Ph. D., Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St. Illustrated.

THE EVOLUTION OF SHIPS, by George H. Streaker, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av. Illustrated.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN STATES, by Livingston R. Schuyler, Ph. D., P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av.

HOW A CITY MAN CAN BECOME A FARMER, by Leon J. Rosenthal, P. S. 4, Fulton Av. and 173d St. (Yiddish lecture. Illustrated.)

Thursday.

PHIDIAS AND THE PARTHENON, by I. R. Stoughton-Holborn, F. R. G. S., at Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

A CHANGING INDUSTRY, by Miss Laura A. Cauble, at Labor Temple, southwest corner 14th St. and 2d Av. Illustrated.

ACROSS THE ANDES AND DOWN THE AMAZON, by George K. Cherrie, at P. S. 86, Castle Hill Av., between Watson and Black Rock Avs., Unionport. Illustrated.

ENEMIES OF THE HOUSEHOLD, by Mrs. Woodallen Chapman, at P. S. 52, 168th St., Findlay and Teller Avs. Illustrated.

Friday.

SHEEP ON NEW YORK FARMS, by Edward van Alstyne, Director of Farmer's Institute, New York State Department of Agriculture, at 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 to 5:30 P. M.

THE MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF ROCKS, by George E. Ashby, New York Micro-copical Society, American Museum of Natural History.

Saturday.

CURIOSITIES OF NEW YORK, by Albert Ullmann, free lectures for children, with stereopticon illustrations, the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, 76th and 77th Sts., 2 P. M. No tickets required.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME, (Yiddish lecture,) by Dr. S. Katz, P. S. 4, Rivington, Ridge, and Pitt Sts.

JEWS IN RUSSIA SEEK THEIR FRIENDS HERE

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society Announces an Additional List.

MANY IN NEED OF AID

Wife, in Want, Writes That She Has Not Heard from Her Husband Since the War Started.

Many inquiries have been received by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America from Jewish refugees in the countries along the Eastern front, asking for news of relatives and friends in this country. Many have been located and are now in communication with relatives and friends in Europe. In other cases the Society has been unable to locate those sought because of insufficient addresses or because they have moved from addresses given. The Society has just received through Petrograd a list of those for whom relatives on the other side are seeking.

John L. Bernstein, President of the Society, said yesterday that in almost every case it is necessary that the persons sought be found, as those who wish to know of their whereabouts are in dire distress. One inquiry comes from a soldier lately released from service. He has lost track of his relatives in Russian Poland and he believes that his relatives here may be able to supply him with news.

A wife writes that she has received no word from her husband since the war broke out. She is in want and she asks the Society to "beg him to send money." The Committee forwarding the inquiry appended this notation: "Applicant and her children are in great need, practically starving. Please locate husband."

In nearly every case those who seek relatives here are in want, and their finding means practically their physical salvation. In the past many of those wanted have been located through lists printed in THE TIMES.

Persons sought and the addresses supplied by the inquirer are as follows:

In New York City.

AITLER, (or GAITLER,) MORRIS, 370 Madison St.
ABISH, ZEIV, (brush maker,) New York City.
BODEN, SHLEMA-NUTE, (tailor,) New York City.
LAWNER, EISIK, 126 East 6th St.
FLEIR, HONG, New York City.
KAPLANSKY, ——, 11 West 114th St.
ABRAMSON, HIRSH, New York City.
AKKERMAN, ESTER RUCHEL, 24 (or 21) St. Mark's Place.
CHOLMSKY, RUVIN, New York City.
ZEMY, (or TZEMNY,) LOUIS, New York City.
ZIMMERMAN, SHOIME, New York City.
GOLD, MORRIS, 43 (or 13) West 112th St.
GOLDENBERG, MIRIAM, New York City.
SHER, MAYER, (tailor,) New York City.
CHERKASSKY, ESTER, 1,776 Bathgate Av., Bronx.
PODOLSKY, S., 204 East 6th St.
SHEMPLINER, REIZIA, (milliner,) Brooklyn.
PERTSHIK, MAER, 389 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.
BEINENSON, SORA FEIGA, Brooklyn.
RIWKES, NOIACH, 484 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.
FEIRMANN, YANKEL MAGEGA, 32 Leonard St.
LACKOW, M., 228 Beerum St., Brooklyn.
YOROWSKA, HELANA, (hat store,) Brooklyn.
AGINSKY, SOLOMON, 2,299 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.
ROTHMAN, ——, 173 Livonia Av., Brooklyn.
BORNSTEIN, M., 1,096 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.
LOSE, L., 805 Snediker Av., Brooklyn.
REINSTEIN, Mrs. P., 318 E. 5th St.
REINSTEIN, P., 96 E. 7th St.
RABINOWITZ, L., 346 W. 96th St.
RABINOWITZ, S., Third St.
GOLDSTEIN, M., 155 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.
SCHULLMAN, MOSES, 567 Springfield Av., (?)
KOSHEN, Y., 90 Chester St., Brooklyn.
BABCHIN, S., 94 Crystal St., Brooklyn.
ROSENBOGIN, ——, 96 E. 7th St.
ROSENBLUM, N., 178th St., Bronx.
GROSSMAN, BENE, 77 Bridge St.
ANTZELEWITZ, CHAIM OSHER, New York City.
GOLDING, ISAAK, New York City.
GRENSHAW Brothers, 143 First Av.
YOFFE, Y., 442 Wyona St., Brooklyn.
WEINGARD, ABRAM, 65 Park Av.
MARCUS, ABE, 1,509 Washington Av.
BUSLOWITZ, ROSE, 124 118th St.
FLIES, HELBERT, 72 Clinton St.
GOTTLEIB, Mrs. T., Brooklyn.
PLATSIK, AARON, 173 W. 4th St.
HALPERIN, B., 534 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn.
EPSTEIN, WOLG, 159 Windsor Place, Brooklyn.
STEIN, ISRAEL, (glassmaker,) Brooklyn.
ELSON, MOISCHE and TOEL, 173 E. 24 St.
ROTBERG, SAMUEL, (worker in hair,) New York City.
GRABSSKY, TELICIA, (stucco manufacturer,) New York City.
BLOCH, MORRIS, Osborn St., Brooklyn.
MEZEL, SAMUEL, 1,699 Washington Av., Bronx.
GREENBERG, WILLIAM, 833 Beck St., Bronx.
LANDA, HARRY, 1,497 Madison Av.
GAER, S., 977 Osborn St., Brooklyn.
EDELMAN, ——, 378 Grand St.
BASS, S., New York City.
LERNER, JOSEPH, (locksmith,) New York City.
PODVYSSOK, S., 67 Clinton St.
LUBEROFF, SOLOMON, 491 E. 174th St.
KLINGER, JOSEPH, 203 E. 7th St.
WOLLOCH, M., 599 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

Outside of New York City.

SLOVINSKY, SAM, Cleveland, Ohio.
RATSKIE, ISRAEL, Omaha.
PODWYSOKA, RUBIN, Philadelphia.
MUSHLIN, B., Providence, R. I.
RAPPAPORT, A., Providence, R. I.
KADEL, L., Paterson, N. J.
CITKOWITZ, L., Passaic, N. J.
BORN, PHILIP, Paterson, N. J.

Those who seek their name or the names of friends in the list are asked to communicate with Jacob R.

CUBS MAY CROWD GIANTS FOR FLAG

Purchase of Alexander and Killefer Makes Chicago a Contender in Next Race.

PHILLIE FANS DISMAYED

Baker Incurs Displeasure of Quaker Patrons by Disposing of Star Battery.

Unexpected events in the National League during the past week have put an entirely different aspect on the pennant race in President Tener's organization for next Summer. The sale of the League's best battery, Alexander and Killefer, by the Phillies to the Chicago cubs, absolutely eliminates the Philadelphia club as a pennant contender. It was Alexander and his string of thirty victories which placed the Phillies second in the scramble for the flag last Summer.

Alexander ranks with Mathewson as the greatest pitcher the National League has ever known. These two are the only twirlers in the history of major League baseball who have won thirty games for three successive seasons. Alexander pitched more than a third of the games won by the Philadelphia club last season. He won thirty games and the Phillies finished the season with eight-seven games won. From all appearances Alexander was as good as ever last season. Certainly a record such as he made gives no indication that the great pitcher is through by any means.

The acquisition of Alexander and Killefer makes the Cubs a dangerous contender in next season's pennant race. Matty's Cincinnati Reds would have been considered if he had been able to strengthen his infield, but with Kopf and Rath enlisted, and the possibility of Fred Toney being lost through the draft, Matty's chances have somewhat dwindled. The Cubs, with a number of veteran players, appear like the best club to give the Giants a battle.

With a catcher like Killefer, the work of the other Chicago pitchers should show improvement, and Manager Fred Mitchell expects that both Jim Vaughn and Phil Douglas will show great improvement next year. Chicago has a club of veterans who will escape the draft. Larry Doyle should have a good season according to all reports. He has entirely recovered from the injury he had last Summer, the broken leg causing him little trouble now. Doyle hastened to Florida as soon as the season was over, not even waiting to see the world's series. He is playing golf this Winter and expects to be as good as ever next year. Fred Merkle is another veteran who should cut an important figure in Cub affairs next Summer.

Cubs Still After Players.

Weeghman is not through strengthening his team, by any means. He means to land an infielder and an outfielder. He is after Rogers Hornsby of St. Louis. Hornsby is at odds with President Branch Rickey of the Cards over his contract. The sensational young shortstop demands a three years' contract at $10,000 a year, but the St. Louis management is willing to give him only a one-year contract, and the amount offered is quite a bit below the price he demands. Chicago has one of the most promising of the younger infielders in Pete Kilduff, but of course there is a danger of this youth being lost in the draft.

Philadelphia fans are not at all pleased with the sale of Alexander and Killefer, and President Baker finds himself very unpopular in that city just now. With this crack battery gone, Manager Pat Moran will have a hard time making much of an impression in the League next season. The players he got from the Cubs, Pitcher Prendergast and Catcher Dilhoefer, are not high class players, and will be of little use to him.

Both Luderus and Cravath have slowed up considerably, and already Moran is planning to have George Whitted play first. Cravath is anxious to stay out on the Pacific Coast, where he may be able to land a berth as manager of one of the coast clubs, so it is not at all certain that the heavy hitter will be with the club either. With Luderus and Cravath both gone, the batting strength of the Phillies will be greatly weakened, and this, on the top of the loss of Alexander and Killefer, will put the Phillies in a sorry plight.

Baker is considered one of the shrewdest business men in the game. No club has spent less for new players than the Phillies, and yet Baker has landed a pennant once and finished high in the race since he has been in command. His action in inviting the disfavor of Philadelphia fans in selling his greatest attraction in Alexander is taken as an indication that Mr. Baker foresees hard times in baseball next season. If the season promised to come up to last season it is very doubtful if Baker would think of parting with his star battery.

Baker has been preaching optimism in baseball, but nevertheless he was the one who proposed a new wartime clause in the players' contracts. Also Baker did not attend the joint club meeting in Chicago because it is believed that he already has made up his mind just what his retrenchment policies are going to be in Philadelphia. Mr. Baker joined with President Tener in condemning President Ban Johnson of the American League for suggesting that baseball be exempt from the draft. This is another reason why Baker stayed away, for he will have no part in any action of that kind.

May Cause Upheaval.

Baseball men are fearful that President Baker's action in selling Alexander will establish a precedent in the game which may result before next season begins in the disposal of baseball stars by the weaker clubs to the more prosperous clubs which can afford to make big investments. No one ever dreamed that Baker would risk disfavor with Philadelphia fans by selling Alexander.

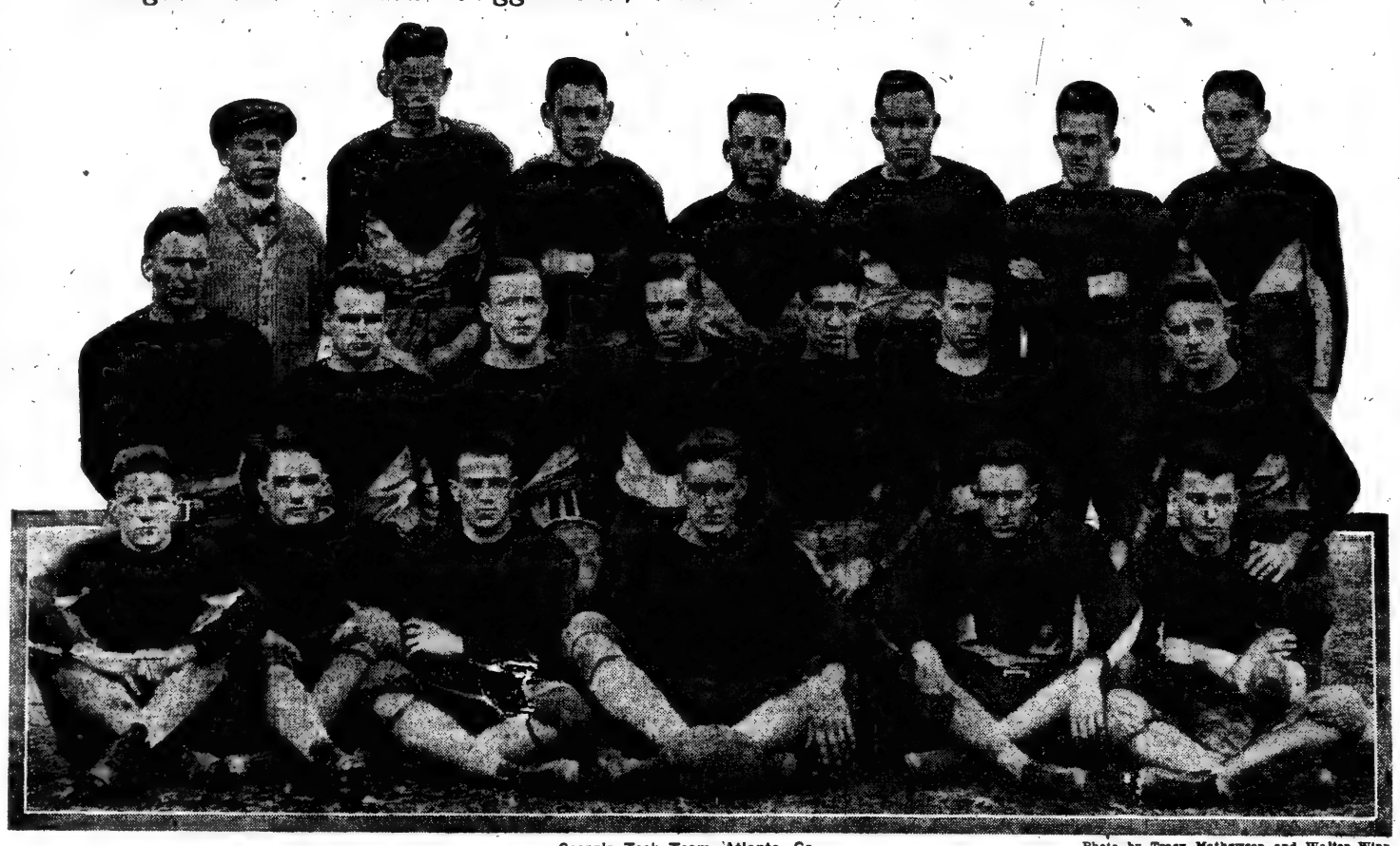
For years Clark Griffith has been offered a King's ransom for Walter Johnson, but the Washington Club did not care to risk the displeasure of the Washington fans by parting with its greatest attraction. The Yankees have for the past few seasons made offers from time to time to Washington for Johnson, and now that Philadelphia has broken the ice by ignoring the wishes of the home fans, Washington may do the same thing. The game in the Capital for the past few years has not been profitable, and much influence has been brought to bear on President Johnson to move the Washington Club to another city, but the American League head insists on keeping the club in Washington, as he believes that it gives his league added prestige in having a club at the national Capital.

If any more of the club owners begin to take radical retrenchment measures such as President Baker has done there is a great danger that the prosperous clubs of both Leagues will be able to get a monopoly on all the best baseball talent and leave the weaker clubs in such a position that the pennant races would become so one-sided as to kill all interest in the championship season.

For example, if Weeghman should be able to get Hornsby from St. Louis or Groh from Cincinnati, the interest which these two clubs would have in the race would be reduced and during the whole season the interest would be centred only on New York and Chicago. It would be much the same in the American League. If the Yankees should get Sisler, Pratt, and Lavan from the Browns, it is pretty certain that St. Louis fans would be so displeased that the patronage of the club would suffer.

If any more of the star players are sold before next season it will be done as an economical measure, just as it was in Philadelphia, but the clubs disposing of their stars are bound to suffer, and when the war is ended the baseball people will find themselves confronted with a state of affairs which will have a few clubs in possession of all the best players.

Georgia Tech's Football Juggernaut, Greatest of the Gridiron Machines of 1917



Georgia Tech Team, Atlanta, Ga. Photo by Tracy Mathewson and Walter Winn.

Top Row, Left to Right—Charles Wahoo, assistant coach; J. W. Heisman, headcoach; William F. Thweatt, reserve lineman; William C. Mathes, reserve lineman; William Higgins, reserve lineman; Dan P. Welchel, left guard; William Fincher, left tackle; Ray S. Ulrich, reserve end.

Middle Row, Right to Left—Robert S. Bell, right end; Alton R. Colcord, reserve end; Hamilton Dowling, right guard; John Rogers, reserve lineman; Joe Guyon, right half back; George Phillips, centre, Charles Johnson, reserve centre.

Bottom Row, Left to Right—Everett Strupper, half back; Marshall Guill, left end; Albert Hill, quarter back; Walker Carpenter, captain and right tackle; Theodore Shaver, reserve half back; Judy Harlan, full back.

Here's the Golden Tornado, the Georgia Tech football eleven, which was such a sensation on the Southern gridiron during the last season. This football machine is proclaimed by competent observers as the greatest team which has ever been developed in the South and which was unquestionably the leading eleven of the last season. The only line of comparison with Eastern teams was the game with Pennsylvania, when the Quakers, with their best players in the line-up, were overwhelmed by a 41 to 0 score. A comparison of Georgia with Western teams was shown when Ohio State, the Conference champions, played a scoreless tie with Auburn, and a week later Auburn was defeated by Georgia Tech, 68 to 7. These scores leave little doubt that the Yellow Jackets had a remarkable team.

Strupper, Guyon, Harlan, and Hill made up the backfield and around this quartet Coach J. W. Heisman built up an attack which swept everything before it. Tech won all its games by such impressively large scores that there was no doubt about its superiority. For three years it has not been defeated.

The attack of the Georgia team was largely of the shift variety, with variations from which a plunge, end run, or punt could be worked. Tech had great execution of the plays, specializing in sweeping end runs and off tackle smashes from its "jump shift" formation.

Coach Heisman, a former Pennsylvania player who developed the Tech team, has this to say about the eleven: "I consider the 1917 Tech team the best football team I have ever coached. It's the best team I have seen in my long career as a coach. I was lucky in having under me a team whose members possessed much natural ability and who played the game intelligently. I have never seen a team that, as a whole, was so fast in the composite."

Of the eleven players on the team, ten of them were native Georgians, and four of them were born in Atlanta. Fifteen of the twenty-one men on the squad learned their football in preparatory or high schools in Georgia. Twelve of the twenty-one players are not yet 21 years old, five have just reached the draft age, two are 22 years old, and two 23. Southerners are very proud of the Georgia Tech team this season, and claim that it ranks with the best football machines ever developed in this country. Guyon formerly played with the Carlisle Indians.

The team's record for the season is as follows:

Tech	33	Wake Forest	0
Tech	25	Furman	0
Tech	41	Penn.	0
Tech	3	Davidson	10
Tech	6	W. and L.	0
Tech	53	Vanderbilt	0
Tech	48	Tulane	0
Tech	98	Carlisle	0
Tech	68	Auburn	7
Total	491	Total	17

TENDENCY TOWARD REVIVAL OF SPORTS

Governing Bodies Beginning to Restore Championships for Next Season.

Apparently throughout the country the public mind is undergoing a change with regard to the status of sports during the period of war stress. It is not so long ago that a wave of self-denial, inspired by patriotism, threatened a complete abandonment of athletics. This followed the entry of the country into the world war, and on every hand sport-governing bodies and colleges decided that it was inadvisable to continue sports in the face of a national crisis. With second thoughts the pendulum has begun to swing the other way. Pronouncements from various governing bodies indicate that sport is to be regarded as an essential to war preparation as well as a necessary relaxation from the more serious problems which confront the nation.

However, the resumption of sport is being brought about with several anomalies. Most striking, for instance, is the fact that, whereas amateur bodies were insistent that sport be abandoned just before the draft was put into effect, professional sports went on in their accustomed way. Now the conditions are reversed. Amateur sport bids fair to pick up the reins just where they were dropped, but professional sport is encountering difficulties.

The resumption of sport had gradual beginnings and is still in the early stages. The college football season, even without the presence of Yale, Harvard, or Princeton teams, awoke the public once more to the lure of athletic competition. Universities here and there announced that sport would be matured until such a time as it was incompatible with the military program. More recent, however, there is the action taken by the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association which recommended that championships be restored for next season and that the game be established again on its pre-war footing. In view of the fact that it was this body which first called off championships the action is significant. Following the action of this committee the National Squash Tennis Association a day or two later announced that it would again hold its championship events.

What some of the other sport governing bodies will do has not been determined. Golf has still to speak its word on the matter, but the reasons are so manifest for the return to championships and to athletics in general that favorable action may be anticipated when the U. S. G. A. holds its annual meeting. As for amateur athletics, the governing body in track and field never did cancel its championships, and they will undoubtedly be held next year, as they were during the last Summer.

In the college world there is a lack of unity of action. The Tri-State College Conference recently took action which showed its inclination toward a wider participation in athletics. The delegates declared it their belief that the best method within the power of the colleges to fit men for military service was by competitive athletics, and it was voted to make athletics compulsory for the men students at the universities. More than a dozen colleges in Minnesota and North and South Dakota were represented. There is no college association in the East, but how matters are being considered may be indicated by the action of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League in going ahead with its schedule of events, in which both Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia are represented.

What the colleges as a body will do with regard to athletics, and the resumption of intercollegiate contests, will probably be determined at the meeting in this city, a few days hence, of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. This body held a meeting in Washington last Summer and at that time was strongly in favor of no curtailment of athletics. It is presumed by those who should know, and is also indicated by the early announcements of the meeting here, that there will be no change in this attitude. A number of prominent speakers will address the delegates, and their opinions will be awaited eagerly by the college world.

The reasons which appear to demand favorable action in re-establishing sport as it was before the war are not merely of the surface. In tennis, for instance, it was found that there was lack of interest in the tennis clubs of the country because of the abandoning of championships and that the property interest was in many cases endangered through the lapsing memberships. The same conditions prevail in many other sports.

The original reasons for calling off championships and relapsing into a lethargic state were purely patriotic. It was feared that the lure of titles might cause embarrassment in the recruiting of the national army, it not having been determined whether the volunteer or draft system would prevail. The adoption of the latter, however, has removed the most serious obstacle to the resumption of real contests, whether of the tennis courts, the golf links, or on track and field. Furthermore, it has been made plain by President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker that championships meet with their approval. Such support as that coming from the Government is expected to sweep aside all opposition which might otherwise have been encountered from various quarters.

One argument for the placing of sport on its pre-war status is the attention which is being given to athletics in the training camps. Special instructors have been enlisted and the men are encouraged in their desire for recreation, which, as one man said, "cannot do other than increase the efficiency of the men as well as give them entertainment." Football, baseball, and basket ball, to say nothing of other minor sports, are now strongly intrenched in the training camps.

Professional sport is on a different basis. Being commercial it involves a different problem, and a key to the situation is found in the recent record of the proceedings of baseball magnates. The International League is doubtful whether it will start next season. As for the minors, they have serious financial problems to face and realize it fully, as is shown by the new war-time contract that has been suggested for the players. The major leagues had a good season last year, but they have doubts as to the future, although the joint meeting of the American League and National League in Chicago decided to reserve decision and await events.

ATHLETICS GAIN AT N. Y. U.

Host of Students Take Part in All Sports.

In spite of the falling off in the number of the undergraduates and the loss of many experienced athletes, the results of the enforcement of the rule barring freshmen from 'Varsity teams has been decidedly successful at New York University, as shown by the football season and also by the showing of the basketball squad to date. Frank H. Cann, director of athletics, in a statement made yesterday said of football: "We have had the most successful football season we have ever had. It was successful not from the point of view of intensive development of a few men who would make an undefeated team but from the standpoint of large student participation. The daily average attendance at football practice during last Fall was far in excess of any other year."

In former years it was not unusual that the 'Varsity had no scrimmage on certain days, because there were not enough scrubs to form a second team. This year there were four and five elevens on the field constantly during the practice afternoons. Furthermore, a comparison of the scholastic standing of the freshmen who played football this year under the new conditions with those of the few freshmen who formerly reported shows that active but not excessive participation in athletics has given the 1921 men a much higher average than the former freshmen.

The same conditions that attended the football season are now being manifested in basketball. The large number of candidates makes competition for both 'Varsity and freshman teams more keen and gives the regulars stronger opposition in practice. From the standpoint of the active participation by the greatest number, as shown by both football and basketball, the freshman ruling is considered such a success at University Heights that it has been decided to have freshman teams in all sports.

L. I. KENNEL CLUB ELECTS.

John F. Collins Chosen to Head Dog Fanciers' Organization.

At the annual meeting of the Long Island Kennel Club the following officers were elected for 1918: President, John F. Collins, first vice-president; Dr. J. E. De Mund; second vice-president; William M. Brueggemann; secretary, James E. Meade; treasurer, William M. Willcox; assistant secretary, W. H. Purcell. Arrangements for the annual dinner of the club are being made by D. P. Ritchey, chairman of the dinner committee.

YALE SPORTS WAIT FOR ARMY ORDERS

No Plans Likely for Baseball, Track, and Rowing Until Spring Term.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—Efforts will be made by the Yale Athletic Council and the university Faculty in a short time to formulate a definite general policy regarding the three major Spring sports, baseball, track athletics, and rowing. In none has it been decided whether meets with outside colleges will be arranged and whether a definite 'Varsity team will be organized or not. In none is a Captain chosen for the organizing of the material and the planning for the coming season. There was no season in any of these three branches of sports after the declaration of war last Spring. The baseball nine was allowed to complete its Easter trip, which was begun at the time the declaration of war was made, the crew rowed its two races with the University of Pennsylvania two days after war was declared, and the track team took part in an outside event the same week, but all three sports were dropped immediately and no scheduled event was held before the close of college in June.

It was believed that when the Fall term of college was begun in September an attempt would be made to organize the Spring teams through the appointment of undergraduate managers and Captain. No step whatever in this direction has been taken, however, and it is now certain that the Christmas vacation will be begun without any plan being announced. A special meeting of the Board of Control will be held, however, to discuss the situation, but indications are that the only decision which will be made will be to wait till close upon the opening of the Spring term before deciding to organize any teams whatever.

Expect a Call to Colors.

The main reason for expecting this action is that a national call is expected about Feb. 1 for members of the Officers' Reserve Training Corps at Yale to report at Plattsburg. If this should be made, several hundred young men who are now Yale undergraduates and are enrolled in the present Reserve Officers' Training Corps would immediately report to win their commissions as army officers, and the university would again lack material for its Spring teams as completely as it did last Spring, when, following the declaration of war, not a single veteran of the baseball, rowing, or track teams remained in college. Under such conditions the likelihood of teams in any of the three branches of sports next season is slender. At present material exists for fairly strong nines, eights, and track team competition, and it is believed that the Winter sport teams, hockey, basket ball, swimming, and water polo, will have successful and elaborate seasons. In all except hockey the men are already at work and a formal schedule is expected the coming week. No definite hockey plans have been announced, but the basket ball squad under Orson Kinney and William McKinley Barber, the swimmers under the tutelage of Matthew Mann, and the water polo candidates, coached by Ogden Mills Reid of New York City, include unusually promising sets of players.

Teams Are Minus Managers.

Not only were all the 'Varsity athletes in football, baseball, rowing and track athletics lost to college sport last season, but the undergraduate managers also all volunteered, and most of the members of the Board of Athletic Control have also gone into the service of their country. George T. Adee and Jim Greenway are Majors, and Professor Robert N. Corwin of the Faculty is in general charge, as member of the Board of Control, of the details of the plans for next season's athletics. Professor Corwin has laid down the rule that no athletics will be conducted except as indorsed by Captain Winfield S. Overton, the new instructor in military training, and that no undergraduate will be allowed to take part in any branch of Yale athletics unless he is a member of the military units of the university.

Professor Corwin and Captain Overton have expressed their hope that an athletic program may be possible next Spring which will include some events with outside universities. Whether they can carry out their plan, however, will depend entirely upon the international conditions and upon the demands of the nation for Yale's undergraduates who are awaiting the call of their country for all kinds of military service.

Last Fall it was possible to produce an informal eleven which was barely able to defeat Connecticut preparatory school elevens, and whose most shining achievement was to overcome little Trinity College by a score of 7 to 0.

Captains May Be Chosen.

There is a sentiment at the university that it would be wise to appoint track, baseball, and crew Captains in order that the material in college may be improved and perpetuated against the close of the war and this step may be voted, whether a formal schedule for the Spring sport teams is ordered or not. Professor Mather Abbott, coach of the freshman and 'Varsity crews, has developed a rowing squad which is exceedingly promising, and Coach John Mack of the track squad has brought out a number of excellent field and track men, although the size is lamentably small. In these two branches of sport Yale has at present material enough to make an excellent showing. In the case of baseball no move has been made looking toward any resumption of the sport next season.

NEW GYM AT HARVARD.

Randolph Court Now Open to Entire Student Body.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—A new gymnasium has been opened for the students of Harvard in what was formerly Randolph Court. This building has been fitted up by Dr. D. A. Sargent to take the place of the Hemenway Gymnasium, which is now being used as barracks by the Naval Radio School. Randolph Court formerly contained a large tennis and racquet court, a smaller one, two squash courts, a swimming pool and a lounging room. The swimming pool and the lounging room will be used as formerly, but the four courts have been remodeled.

The larger racquet court has been fitted up for handball and for the use of the 5 o'clock athletic class. The 5 o'clock athletic class is under the direction of Mr. Schrader, who has conducted these classes in Hemenway for the last few years. It is held every day except Saturday and Sunday, and is open to all members of the university free of charge, although in former years it has been patronized largely by graduate students who could not get other forms of exercise during the Winter.

Basketball will be the principal game in the small racquet court, although it may be used occasionally for handball. The space is just large enough for a basketball court, and since it is entirely walled in, the ball can practically never go out of bounds, and the playing will, of course, be much faster. Dr. Sargent hopes that an informal series of games may be arranged here. One of the squash courts is reserved for boxing and one for wrestling. Special instructors for these sports will probably be secured if enough men are interested.

A special room for fencing has been fitted out on the lower floor of Apthorp House, together with a small supply room. A special passageway is being cut from the basement of Randolph Court to these rooms, making it possible for the fencers to dress in the gymnasium. The entrance through Apthorp House has been closed.

The lounging room has been renovated and the authorities have decided to allow smoking there, a radical change from the former policy in Hemenway. Practically all of the lighter apparatus has been moved from the old to the new gymnasium. Two rowing machines will be installed, as well as about twenty sets of chest-weights and five punching bags. More than 200 lockers are available. Several new showers have been installed, and the lighting facilities in the dressing rooms very much improved.

WILLIAMS TO BOX ERTLE.

Bantam Rivals Meet in Decision Bout at Baltimore.

Considerable interest is attached to the outcome of the fifteen-round bout between Kid Williams, the former bantamweight champion, and Johnny Ertle, St. Paul's boxer, whose claim to the title he won from Williams on a foul two years ago, has been swept into the discard because of his inability to box up to the standard of the class leader. The boxers will meet tomorrow night at Baltimore. Williams has been clamoring for a return match with Ertle since the latter's technical victory of two years ago, and he has trained hard for tomorrow night's bout with the view of establishing his supremacy over his St. Paul rival. Ertle has prepared carefully for the bout, which will mark his first important engagement after a long absence from ring competition. It is expected that the winner will receive a match with Pete Herman of New Orleans, the champion.

LACK OF ATHLETES HAMPERS COLUMBIA

Coach Metcalf Makes Plea for More Candidates for Different Sports.

T. Nelson Metcalf, coach of Columbia's football and track teams, recently outlined his attitude on war-time athletics. In substance Coach Metcalf said:

"At Princeton at least 70 per cent. of the students are out for some regular 'Varsity squad; at Oberlin the percentage is 80. Here at Columbia there are no statistics on the subject, but my guess is that about 20 per cent. are out for sports. More men must come out for the various squads, not only that we may have sufficient material for teams, but that they themselves may improve physically and mentally.

"At the present time we hear of the men with athletic records getting commissions in the army and navy, chiefly because of their athletic ability. This clearly shows that the army officials realize that a man trained by sports to think and act quickly and correctly will prove of great value in war, where his splendid physical condition will also give him the edge.

"For myself I am willing to take any man by college and, providing he is not a cripple and will stick by me through his college course, guarantee he will be fit to represent his institution. This is especially true of track, where the majority of the men, excepting the hurdlers and pole vaulters, are developed into champions during their college course. Small men can make a place for themselves on the track team. And nothing could be better for a fellow, for the team work in American sports is just the training for a man who intends to go to war. So Columbia wants to have more men out for the teams and wants these men to make the most of their education, not only the mental side from books, but also the physical and mental sides that are sharpened in athletics."

KINSELLA HARD PRESSED.

Forced to Five Games in Squash Match Against Harris.

Walter A. Kinsella, holder of the world's professional squash tennis championship, played two matches for the benefit of the Red Cross at the Montclair Athletic Club yesterday. In one he defeated Harry Harris, the Montclair professional, in a brilliantly contested five-game match, with the score 15—18, 15—9, 16—18, 15—11, 17—15. To equalize playing skill, Kinsella conceded his opponent five aces, and the object was so well attained that Kinsella several times bordered on defeat.

In a second exhibition match Kinsella played Frank Kidde, amateur champion of New Jersey, conceding him five aces. Kidde won the first game, 18—17, but was beaten in the second, 17—15.

MANY PENN STARS IN WAR.

Every Member of 1916 Squad, Except Two, in National Service.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 15.—Football statistics collected by the athletic authorities of the University of Pennsylvania show that with the exception of two men, who were rejected for defective eyesight, every member of the 1916 eleven and the first nine substitutes are in the national war service. This record is viewed with the more satisfaction since Pennsylvania was among the first universities of the East to decide to continue athletics as long as war conditions permitted or until the national authorities counseled otherwise.

"The record made by Pennsylvania football men," said M. J. Pickering, the graduate manager, "shows conclusively, in our opinion, that Pennsylvania's stand in maintaining football and other sports has stimulated enlistment rather than retarded it. Not only that, but it has been of the greatest benefit to the students who have remained. In addition to the almost unanimous enlistment of our athletes in football, track, rowing, baseball, &c., our student body has given approximately 2,000 undergraduates to the war service."

The only two members of the 1916 football team who did not get into the national service are ex-Captain Neil Mathews and this year's Captain, H. J. Miller. Mathews attended an officers' training camp last Summer, but was finally rejected for defective eyesight. Miller tried twice to enlist, but was rejected for the same reason. Both men are now trying to get into some form of service. Not only did the players enlist to a man, but last year's manager, Charles Lovett, is in the the Marine Corps, while this year's manager-elect and his assistant, Joseph Carpenter and Sydney Thayer, Jr., are now in active service in France. The following is the record of Pennsylvania's gridiron stars:

Clem Urquhart, left end, ensign in the United States Navy; Lewis Little, left tackle, First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department; J. R. Ludlow Wray, centre, petty officer in the United States Navy; Emanuel Wirkman, right guard, a Sergeant in the United States Navy; Neil Mathews, Captain and right tackle, entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan last Summer, but was disqualified two weeks before the end of the course for defective eyesight. He again tried to enlist in the regular army, but was once more rejected. Henry J. Miller, Captain of the 1917 team, tried to enlist twice during the Summer, but was rejected both times for defective eyesight. Bert Bell, quarter back, has been a member of Base Hospital Unit No. 20 since its organization last Summer. Ben Derr, half back, First Lieutenant at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Hobart Light, half back, was exempted from military service because he is a student in the Dental School, but as a member of the Dental Reserve Corps. Howard Berry, full back, who served with the National Guard on the Mexican border, is a member of the University Base Hospital No. 20. Charles Lovett, manager of the 1916 eleven, United States Marine Corps. Joseph Carpenter, assistant manager of the 1916 eleven and manager-elect for 1917, enlisted with Base Hospital No. 10 last Spring and is now in active service in France. Sydney Thayer, Jr., assistant manager-elect for 1917, joined the Marine Corps last June and is now on the firing line in France. Alex Wray, who substituted at centre last year and played the position regularly this year, enlisted last Summer in the navy and was made a petty officer. Being under 21 years of age, he was granted a furlough of a year, took the Officers' Training Camp course last Summer, but was rejected two weeks before the end of the course for physical disability. Since returning home he has enlisted in the regular army. John Titcomb, substitute tackle, an ensign in the United States Navy. Graves Williams, who alternated at half back, in the United States Marine Corps. Ray Young, substitute end and President of the senior class, a First Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Harry Read, substitute half back, is taking the Aviation course at Princeton. N. J. Albert Crane, substitute end, a First Lieutenant in the Dental Reserve Corps. Ralph Jones, substitute end and half back, a Captain in the Coast Artillery Corps.

HONOR FORDHAM PLAYERS.

Twelve Football Athletes Get Insignia at Meeting.

Twelve players and Raymond F. Delehanty, manager of the 1917 eleven, received their "F's" yesterday at the annual football meeting of the Fordham University Athletic Association. This is a smaller number than has been so honored in recent years. To receive the letter each player had to participate in three halves in the major games of the season. Georgetown, Cornell, and Rutgers were the contests that determined the awards.

The players who received the "F's" follow: Captain Joseph T. Kendricks, Joseph E. Dunne, Matthew T. Golden, Matthew T. McGrath, Eric C. Christensen, Herbert E. Gulick, Sylvester T. Fitzpatrick, Matthew R. Brennan, William S. Erwig, Frank E. Frisch, Floyd S. Abbott, Henry P. Ryan, and Raymond F. Delehanty.

The following members of the squad received the "U. A. A. insignia for their work during the season: Philip E. Colletti, Jeremiah J. O'Connor, Joseph T. Mullen, Richard E. Crowley, Vincent H. McDonough, Thomas T. Halligan, Thomas E. Costello, John T. Gilmartin, Walter N. Crovat, John E. Galligan, Joseph R. Pannuch, Walter S. McGuirk, and Patrick Fogarty.

The election for captain will be held tomorrow. William Erwig, who has played a good game at half back for two years, is expected to be selected.

VETERAN RACER IS VICTOR.

Budweiser, Despite Years, Shows in Front at New Orleans.

One of the most remarkable racers at the New Orleans meeting is G. H. Abbott's Budweiser, a son of Buckmaster-Missouri II. In spite of the fact that he is 17 years old he has been racing with great consistency, and only the other day led home a good field of platers in a race at a mile and twenty yards.

This well-preserved specimen of the thoroughbred first began to attract attention in the Summer, when there was a controversy as to whether he really was Budweiser or another horse called Ginger Snap. At the Laurel Fall meeting Budweiser began to show the form that culminated in his recent victory, rare indeed for a horse of his age. After three races at Laurel in which he was unplaced, Budweiser ran four times at the Maryland track and each time finished in the money. He was then shipped to New Orleans, where he ran third on his first attempt and won on the next time out. In all probability Budweiser, which was bred by Barney Schreiber, is the oldest racehorse in training.

TENER SAYS GAME SHOULD COME FIRST

National League President Advises Owners to Forget Politics and Play Ball.

NO RETRENCHMENT NEEDED

Leader, in Annual Report, Asserts Conditions Will Adjust Themselves in Future.

President John K. Tener of the National League, in his annual report, issued yesterday, impresses upon the club owners the importance of emphasizing the game and its players, rather than the business and political phases of the national sport. President Tener also strongly advises the baseball men to continue the game on its normal plane and to adopt no retrenchments or changes until conditions warrant such action. In other words, the National League leader believes that the game should go on as usual and if national events of the future are such as to make it necessary to subordinate baseball for more serious things, that will be time enough to curtail the national game.

"Our patrons," says President Tener in his report, "are not interested in your financial gains and losses, but they are interested, as sportsmen, in our national game. For, after all, baseball to them is but a sport. I therefore take the liberty of again suggesting to you, who have in part the destiny of the game in your keeping, that in these trying times, especially, you keep before you the necessity of fostering, protecting and advancing the game, so that when baseball again comes into its own you will be in the popular and best position with your patrons."

The National League President in his report also takes a slap at Czarism in baseball and advocates that each club conduct its own affairs in a manner best suited to local conditions. "I believe that the principle of 'Home Rule' should be more freely admitted and applied," he says.

"I desire to recommend to your earnest consideration," President Tener's report says, "some action that will give the individual President more control over club affairs that relate purely to local conditions than is now permitted by your laws.

Needs More Star Players.

"While as a general proposition I am an advocate of the centralization of authority and power, this principle is often applied to such an extent that rights and privileges are frequently subverted and, indeed, often forfeited by authority given under federatd provisions. I feel that I cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that in your public utterances and the consideration of legislation you keep well in mind that it is the play itself and the actors that are of special interest to the public and not those in official places or ownership. It is most important to the welfare of the National League that it secure players of exceptional ability, and that it gain its share of the world's series victories.

"Now with respect to your playing personnel. Already every club has felt the effect of our national emergency, some more and some less, up to the present, but I am satisfied that the national draft in its ultimate working will leave all clubs on practically the same basis as far as playing strength is concerned. Therefore I strongly recommend the advisability of retaining under your control all available players until such a time as it may be determined expedient to dispose of them because of failing attendance due to lack of interest or that such reserve players are found wanting in major league skill and ability.

"The exigencies of the national draft may not be exercised or felt until after the 1918 campaign has been started, and I consider that it would be a grievous mistake to limit by new legislation the player personnel before every club all emergency and contingency has been satisfied and provided for, or at the very least carefully weighed and considered.

No Lack of Interest.

"With respect to the interest the American people will take in their national game next year, I do not hesitate to express my confidence in their loyalty and attachment to it. It is my firm conviction that the interest is inherent, that it will be made manifest at the proper time, and that you should make provision to cater to it with very little less detail, care, and attention than in former years.

"I do not believe our people will long mourn, as those of old, in sackcloth and ashes, or that they will shut themselves apart from our usual and normal activities in such numbers that it will have a depressing effect upon our institutions. Only to a limited extent, as to casualties, are we in the war as yet, and a full realization of the awful agony the other belligerents have suffered and are suffering is yet to be impressed upon our nation. As a people we are a racial affinity to the Canadians and Englishmen. Both have displayed as keen an interest in their provincial sports as war activity permits, and I firmly believe this nation will do the same."

Yale Reserves to Take Up Boxing.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—Boxing is to be taken up extensively at Yale as an auxiliary training for members of the reserve officers' training corps, it is announced, and in this connection a boxing tournament is being arranged for the Winter. Fencing also is to be given an impetus as auxiliary training for the soldiers.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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From N. Y. Times, Dec. 9.

NEW BALL CAUSES STIR.

"* * * So far will it fly that golfers who do not use it are under a handicap right from the outset. * * * For the average golfer the new ball with its great carry undoubtedly would be attractive since it would make it easier to get well out on the fairway. * * * The recent Western Open Championship in which Jim Barnes made an unprecedented score of 283 for seventy-two holes, found Barnes, among others, using the new ball."

The Western Open Championship was won by James M. Barnes, score 283.
Second: Walter C. Hagen, score 285.
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PUBLIC SCHOOL 184 WINS TITLE GAMES

Martial Spirit Pervades Annual Elementary Championships of the P. S. A. L.

ONE NEW RECORD MADE

William Frankfort Clips a Fifth of a Second from Previous Mark for Fifty Yards.

Young America gave vent to its feelings yesterday with more fervor than usual in the ceremonies that preceded the fifteenth annual elementary school championships, held in the Twenty-second Regiment armory. The war gave special significance to the parade and salutation of the flag, which for years have been the means of inculcating patriotism in the lads who in future may be called on to fight their country's battles. From the veriest midget to the huskiest shot putter the boys from all boroughs seemed to realize the portent of the parade, and the climax came when the 2,300 engaged in the athletic competitions saluted the flag that had been lowered from the rafters of the building by General George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League.

The "The Star-Spangled Banner" was rendered in hearty style, the 5,000 boys and girls in the galleries joining in until the building seemed to shake with the sound of the youthful voices. It was a stirring scene and encouraging to Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, who with other distinguished visitors was in the reviewing party. As soon as the notes of the national anthem faded away the sixteen divisions which had formed the parade were dismissed for the real business of the afternoon, the decision of the championships, in which the boys were graded according to their weight.

No games in which mature athletes took part ever induced keener competition or produced more noise. Each school had its supporting army of rooters and these lads behind the firing line yelled themselves hoarse, especially in the relay races, in which the quartets fought bitterly for the medals and the honor of winning. The battle was desperately fought and at the end it was found that Public School 184, Manhattan, at 119th street and Lenox Avenue, had outshined Public School 62, which won the championship last year. The margin of victory was small, the boys of 184 scoring 24 points, while Public School 62 finished in second place with 18 points. Four schools tied for third place in the standing, one from Manhattan, one from the Bronx and two from Brooklyn. Team work was largely responsible for the victory of the Harlemites, as they won both the 220-yard relay for 70-pounders and the 440-yard relay for 100-pounders, besides garnering points for third places in two other relays.

The individual events were well contested, but a high standard had been set by noted athletes who have been graduated from the public schools, and only one record was broken and one tied. Little William Frankfort of P. S. 34, Bronx, accounted for the new figures when he won the 50-yard dash for boys weighing less than 85 pounds, and sped across the armory floor in 0:06 2-5. It clipped a fifth of a second from the mark made two years ago. In the 60-yard dash for 100-pound lads, the time of 0:07 2-5, made as far back as 1912, was equaled by the winner, G. Adachi of P. S. 160, Brooklyn. As there was no record for 75-pound boys, one was established when T. Carroll of P. S. 16, Manhattan, defeated a field of lively midgets in 0:08 3-5 for the 40 yards.

Adjt. Gen. Sherrill, a champion sprinter when at Yale thirty years ago, found enjoyable relaxation from his military duties in the games, and took a small part himself when he stepped on the floor to show his 9-year-old son, Gibbs, the crouch start, which he was the first one to use, so far as the athletic records of this country go.

An announcement that showed the usefulness of athletics as a part of preparedness was that latest reports from schools brought the number of competitive athletes who had joined the colors up to 1,198.

The summaries:

40-Yard Dash, 75-Pound Class.—Won by T. Carroll, P. S. 16, Manhattan; P. Richin, P. S. 43, Brooklyn, second; D. Bongiorani, P. S. 19, Manhattan, third; M. Ganghi, P. S. 27, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:06 3-5.

50-Yard Dash, 85-Pound Class.—Won by W. Frankfort, P. S. 34, Bronx; R. Jaffe, P. S. 25, Manhattan, second; A. Bosco, P. S. 14, Manhattan, third; B. Rohberger, P. S. 147, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:06 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, 100-Pound Class.—Won by G. Adachi, P. S. 160, Brooklyn; A. Gaglione, P. S. 19, Manhattan, second; A. Green, P. S. 52, Bronx, third; J. Waddell, P. S. 80, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:07 2-5.

70-Yard Dash, 115-Pound Class.—Won by K. Fields, P. S. 89, Manhattan; L. Denning, P. S. 10, Manhattan, second; J. Hurley, P. S. 179, Manhattan, third; J. Grady, P. S. 10, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:08 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Unlimited Weight Class.—Won by H. Kark, P. S. 40, Bronx; J. Ruppert, P. S. 54, Bronx, second; P. Lebek, P. S. 91, Queens, third; S. Minflin, P. S. 147, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:11 4-5.

RELAY RACES.

220-Yard Relay, 70-Pound Class.—Won by P. S. 184, Manhattan, (S. Phillips, B. Estrichen, S. Cohen, L. Frishin;) P. S. 168, Brooklyn, (L. Siegel, A. Leonard, S. Feinber, B. Shapiro,) second; P. S. 27, Manhattan, (Balsito, Zeltner, Cunningham, Coopermark,) third; P. S. 167, Brooklyn, (D. Brickman, R. Noren, P. Siegel, G. Goldman,) fourth. Time—0:31 2-5.

[illegible]-Yard Relay, 85-Pound Class.—Won by P. S. 14, Manhattan, (C. Degnan, J. Hect, C. Brennee, W. McCarthy,) P. S. 62, Manhattan, (J. Frieberg, A. Korb, H. Dineowits, D. Rosnikoff,) second; P. S. 184, Manhattan, (L. Marx, M. Cooper, M. Cohen, A. Tischler,) third; P. S. 10, Manhattan, (Rosenberg, Bobis, Acker, Ford,) fourth. Time—0:46.

440-Yard Relay, 100-Pound Class.—Won by P. S. 184, Manhattan, (W. Struminger, H. Liebowits, M. Schneck, W. Chamowitz,) P. S. 60, Manhattan, (Habercorn, Commernale, Kish, Maniscola,) second; P. S. 40, Bronx, (S. Frischman, F. June, P. Feldman, M. Spiess,) third; P. S. 62, Manhattan, (B. Chodos, B. Goldberg, A. Leder, F. Kopust,) fourth. Time—0:56 3-5.

440-Yard Relay, 115-Pound Class.—Won by P. S. 40, Manhattan, (Mendin, Mogowitz, Nowitna, Wormol;) P. S. 165, Brooklyn, (F. Lechs, A. Sigler, D. Dauris, C. Deering,) second; P. S. 184, Manhattan, (M. Weinstein, I. Lachinsky, L. Struminger, M. Singer,) third; P. S. 62, Manhattan, (A. Klaymans, J. Golden, H. Weingreen, M. Steinberg,) fourth. Time—0:55.

880-Yard Relay, Unlimited Weight Class.—Won by P. S. 43, Manhattan, (T. Haggerty, G. Apporta, S. Herman, A. Valucelli) P. S. 43, Manhattan, (Sapienza, Gropeo, Stevens, Girolimo,) second; P. S. 40, Bronx, (S. Vogel, H. Seroy, H. Bahle, M. Goldsmith,) third; P. S. 10, Bronx, (Rosenberg, Dietz, Morris, Malz,) fourth. Time—1:46 4-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

Running High Jump, 85-Pound Class.—Won by R. Myers, P. S. 160, Brooklyn, with 4 feet 5 inches; L. Silverman, P. S. 62, Manhattan, second, with 4 feet 4 inches; J. Schlessinger, P. S. 35, Bronx, third, with 4 feet 3 inches; E. Howden, P. S. 128, Brooklyn, fourth, with 4 feet 3 inches.

Standing Broad Jump, 85-Pound Class.—Won by J. Lewis, P. S. 184, Manhattan, with 7 feet 10 inches; J. Greenstein, P. S. 62, Manhattan, second, with 7 feet 8 inches; W. Siegel, P. S. 61, Bronx, third, with 7 feet 6¼ inches; M. Kirsch, P. S. 40, Bronx, fourth, with 7 feet 4¼ inches.

Running High Jump, 100-Pound Class.—Won by C. Andrews, P. S. 128, Brooklyn, with 4 feet 8 inches; H. Smith, P. S. 50, Brooklyn, second, with 4 feet 7 inches; M. Brickstein, P. S. 10, Manhattan, third, with 4 feet 7 inches; H. Domsky, P. S. 62, Manhattan, fourth, with 4 feet 7 inches.

Standing Broad Jump, 100-Pound Class.—Won by P. Hood, P. S. 9, Brooklyn, with 8 feet 2 inches; L. Wolitsky, P. S. 62, Manhattan, second, with 8 feet; J. Zimmerman, P. S. 55, Bronx, third, with 7 feet 11 inches; H. Cohen, P. S. 62, Manhattan, fourth, with 7 feet 10 inches.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, 115-Pound Class.—Won by A. Fredericks, P. S. 78, Brooklyn, with 32 feet 4½ inches; L. Goldberg, P. S. 184, Manhattan, second, with 30 feet 8½ inches; M. Stark, P. S. 62, Manhattan, third, with 30 feet 7 inches; P. Green, P. S. 139, Manhattan, fourth, with 28 feet 8½ inches.

Standing Broad Jump, 115-Pound Class.—Won by J. Levinson, P. S. 10, Manhattan, with 8 feet 4½ inches; M. Fantille, P. S. 12, Manhattan, second, with 8 feet; S. Friedman, P. S. 4, Bronx, third, with 7 feet 11¼ inches; P. Gallard, P. S. 52, Bronx, fourth, with 7 feet 11 inches.

Running High Jump, Unlimited Weight Class.—Won by A. Maier, P. S. 184, Brooklyn, with 5 feet 2 inches; A. Carberry, P. S. 178, Brooklyn, second, with 5 feet 1 inch; A. Bonderopsky, P. S. 19, Manhattan, third, with 4 feet 11 inches; B. Stegman, P. S. 61, Bronx, fourth, with 4 feet 11 inches.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, Unlimited Weight Class.—Won by A. Berkin, P. S. 164, Brooklyn, with 40 feet 5 inches; J. Phillips, P. S. 55, Bronx, second, with 39 feet; S. Nicholas, P. S. 5, Manhattan, third, with 38 feet 2 inches; A. Irving, P. S. 186, Manhattan, fourth, with 36 feet 11 inches.

WILL PLAY IN HAVANA.

De Oro and Otis Will Play There for Three-Cushion Title.

It has been definitely decided that the next match for the world's three-cushion billiard championship will be played in Havana on Jan. 10, 11, and 12. Alfredo De Oro, the title holder, will defend his laurels against Chesbrough S. Otis. The details for this match have been hanging fire for some time. De Oro desired to play the contest in Havana, as in January he is to be formally presented with a certificate from the Cuban Government which carries with it a life pension of $150 a month. Otis finally consented to play in the Cuban city and has been guaranteed a bonus which will make him a winner, as far as money is concerned, whether he captures the championship or not.

The players expect to leave for Havana on Jan 2, going as far as Key West by rail. This will give them plenty of time for practice under the climatic conditions in Cuba, a fact of which Otis will be glad to take advantage. In view of De Oro's popularity in Cuba, it is expected that one of the largest gatherings that ever witnessed a three-cushion championship match will see the contest.

August Kieckhefer of Chicago, who after Otis is the next in line as a contender for the championship, has filed a protest against De Oro, maintaining that it is contrary to the rules of the championship to take the contest to Havana and play it some thirty days after the time allotted for the match. The rule provides that not less than thirty nor more than forty days shall elapse from match to match.

With reference to this protest, Charles P. Miller, Vice President of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company says: "Kieckhefer need not be concerned about what De Oro and Otis are going to do. They have deferred their game until the dates named because Otis consented to do so, and we, as donors of the emblem, gave our consent. Had Otis held De Oro strictly to the rule, the game would have been scheduled for the middle of this month. For laudable reasons De Oro was anxious to have the game played in Havana, and Otis waived his literal rights in the matter. Kieckhefer has expressed the opinion that we are favoring De Oro. We are doing nothing of the kind. We are glad that De Oro and Otis have arranged to play in Havana, and believe everybody interested in billiards ought to aprove of a movement to give the match an international character. At the same time we will see that Kieckhefer's rights are rigidly protected. The winner at Havana will have to meet him the latter part of January."

Frank Taberski, holder of the pocket billiard championship, has set Jan. 2, 3, and 4 as the dates on which he will defend his title against Ralph Greenleaf at the Plankinton Arcade Academy in Milwaukee. The purse is $1,000. On this contest is dependent whether Taberski secures permanent possession of the pocket billiard emblem. This match was scheduled for Christmas week, but by the consent of the donors of the emblem, was postponed until the new year.

ENLISTED MEN TO SWIM.

N. Y. A. C. Adds Event Open to Soldiers and Sailors.

Another step toward providing athletic entertainment for enlisted men of the military or naval service at local camps, has been taken by officials of the New York Athletic Club. Paul H. Pilgrim of the Mercury Foot organization, last night announced that a special event would be added to the program at the club's next monthly swimming meet on Jan. 9, which would be for members of either branch of the service only.

N. Y. A. C. authorities were prompted in their decision to add the special event through the enthusiasm shown by the local soldiers and sailors in the opening meet of the season held two weeks ago. The water sport is popular among the country's fighters, especially among those training for naval positions, and it is from this group that the greatest entry is expected.

The club officials are convinced that several worthy swimmers are in the local naval service at present, some stationed at the Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, Naval Battalion, and others at the Nautical School, and it is to give them a chance for prizes in competition that the coming event has been arranged. The military service will also have prominent representatives in the event, it is expected.

Progress has been made on the club's plans for basketball and soccer football leagues for the benefit of the local camps, but nothing has been accomplished toward a fulfillment of the plans because of obstacles encountered. Originally it was intended to arrange the leagues along the same lines as those on which the club's Army and Navy Post's Football League was promoted, but it was found impossible to obtain leaves for the sailors or soldiers.

This condition has caused the New York A. C. officials to communicate with many independent teams in both sports toward the end of having these teams play the enlisted man at the various camps. Replies to these communications have been coming in and it is possible that definite announcement that the leagues have been formed will be forthcoming shortly.

The club's next boxing event will be held on Jan. 5. The proceeds will go to a fund for the benefit of the local camps. This tournament will be for professional boxers and the members who attend the bouts will not be charged admission fees. Instead they will be asked to subscribe to the collection for the fund. This plan has been followed at the boxing shows held at the club since the death of the Frawley Law.

FITZSIMMONS'S OLD STAND.

Blacksmith's Shop in Timaru Still Has Bob's Name on Sign.

While the memory of the late Bob Fitzsimmons will hardly be erased from the mind of the sporting public for a long time in the United States, it is also being kept fresh in the minds of the people who inhabit the antipodes. A citizen of New York walking down the main street of Timaru, New Zealand, would perhaps be startled to read the sign "Bob Fitzsimmons, Blacksmith," above one of the structures that line that thoroughfare.

According to an account from New Zealand, the proprietor of this blacksmith shop, an old Irishman, has for years conducted the place and will not remove the sign which Fitz put up when he started in business in that very same spot. Timaru is the place where Fitz broke into the boxing game. Jem Mace, the departed, who was formerly champion of England, put Fitzsimmons on while the Mace fistic combination was showing in the town. He whipped all his opponents, and from that night on he proved himself a fighter with a knockout punch. He was amateur middleweight champion of Australia back in the early 80s.

There has always been some doubt about Fitz's age. "Parson" Charles E. Davies went to England to look up Fitz's birth record at Helston, Cornwall, England, and found that he was a son of a village policeman and wife who were highly respected in the town. The birth record showed that Fitz first saw the light of day on May 26, 1863. The record books give Fitz's birthday as June 4, 1862.

BIG FIELD STARTS IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Forty-two Players Begin Competition in Handicap Event at the Yale Club.

The rehabilitation of squash tennis for the Winter season was indicated by the large entry which was made for the annual handicap tournament which began at the Yale Club yesterday. In addition to containing the names of many men who have long been prominent in the game hereabouts, the draw shows that the sport has made remarkable strides in enlisting support of comparatively new players. There are forty-two contestants for the honors this year, which constitutes the second largest entry that the annual event has ever known. Those in charge of the national association are particularly gratified at this showing, believing that it portends success not alone for the championships, which were recently restored, but also for the Red Cross benefit fund which the national association will raise this year.

While many of the prominent players were placed under what appeared to be almost prohibitive handicaps, most of them succeeded in stemming the tide and gaining the honors. The low handicap man of the tournament is Fillmore Van S. Hyde, next to Eric Winston the most proficient player of the Harvard Club coterie. He had what appeared to be a match that would more than tax his skill, for his antagonist was the experienced and capable R. Goepel of the Greenwich Field Club. Hyde's colors did go down in the first game at 15—11, but he managed to gain a bit more speed against Goepel's play and won the last two games at 15—8, 15—7. Goepel played from scratch, with Hyde at minus ten aces.

Only two other matches of the afternoon went to three games. In one the veteran Columbia Club player, F. S. Keeler, who had plus three aces, defeated a fellow-contestant from the Columbia Club, L. H. Cornell, whose handicap was plus one-half hand and three aces, at 12—15, 15—7, 15—9. J. Onatavia of the Harvard Club won the other extra game match from F. M. Blodget of the Yale Club at 13—18, 15—12, 15—3. Onatavia played from plus three aces, while Blodget had plus one-half hand and five aces.

Armin W. Riley of the Princeton Club, A. C. Scott of the Columbia Club and J. W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club were among the other winners. None of them was sorely pressed, despite having to allow liberal handicaps to their opponents.

The summaries:

Preliminary Round.—Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, minus 10 aces, defeated R. Goepel, Greenwich F. C., scratch, 11—15, 15—8, 15—7; L. H. Fischel, City A. C., won by default from Leonard Brooks, Columbia Club; H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, plus one-half hand and 5 aces, defeated W. Pendas, Crescent A. C., plus one-half hand and 3 aces, 6—4, 6—4; M. S. Well, City A. C., won by default from D. MacKay, Yale Club; L. Millus, City A. C., won by default from W. J. Knapp, Scarsdale; F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, plus 3 aces, defeated I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, 13—15, 15—7, 15—9; W. F. Phelps, Harvard Club, plus 3 aces, defeated M. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., plus 3 aces, 13—12, 15—7; A. W. Rice, Princeton Club, minus 5 aces, defeated G. N. Richard, Harvard Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, 15—11, 15—10; J. A. Victor, Yale Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, defeated C. Balker, Yale Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, 15—11, 15—10; C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, plus one-half hand and 5 aces, defeated Sterling Martin, Greenwich Field Club, plus 5 aces, 15—4, 15—11.

First Round.—H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, defeated N. E. Holland, Yale Club, plus one-half hand and 5 aces, 15—10, 15—11; A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, defeated T. H. Beardsley, Heights Casino, plus one-half hand and 5 aces, 15—7, 15—16, 15—7; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, minus 3 aces, defeated R. C. Coburn, Harvard Club, scratch, 15—9, 15—9; J. Onativia, Jr., Harvard Club, plus 3 aces, defeated F. M. Blodget, Yale Club, plus one-half hand and 5 aces, 13—18, 15—12, 15—3.

HARVARD SEVEN AT WORK.

Hockey Team to Train in Boston Arena Rink.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—The Harvard informal 'Varsity hockey team is to report next Monday afternoon at the Boston Arena for the first practice of the season. Robert E. Gross, the freshman coach, will also look after the 'Varsity until a regular tutor is put in charge. The squad has been allotted Monday and Friday afternoons at the Boston rink, a radical change from its program last Winter, when five afternoons each week were devoted to drilling the team.

Alfred Winsor, Harvard's graduate coach, recently announced that the pressure of business would prevent him from taking charge this Winter. It is likely, however, that Winsor will reconsider and give the informals his services.

ALEXANDER MAY JOIN ARMY.

Draft Orders Likely to Annul Recent Big Baseball Deal.

Grover Cleveland Alexander, the National League pitcher, who was sold by the Phillies last week to the Chicago Cubs in a deal involving an expenditure of $50,000, heard the tidings of his sale at Omaha, Neb., where he is spending the Winter.

Judging from the way that Alexander received the news, he may be pitching in the National Army next season, instead of in Chicago. Alexander said that his draft number is sure to appear in the next draft call in his home town, St. Paul, Neb. "I don't believe ball players should be exempt," said Alexander, "and if the Government needs me I am ready to go."

When the famous $50,000 deal was made, President Weeghman withheld $25,000 of it and if Alexander is drafted within thirty days of the opening of the National League season on April 16, the deal will be declared null and void.

TITLE TO CLINTON NATATORS

Defeat of Townsend, 33 to 20, Gives Team Manhattan Laurels.

De Witt Clinton High School's swimming team added another victory to its record yesterday, by triumphing over the representatives of Townsend Harris Hall in a dual competition in the City College natatorium, by a score of 33 points to 20. This victory practically clinches the Manhattan swimming championship of the Public Schools Athletic League for the West Fifty-ninth Street swimmers.

The De Witt Clinton team will soon oppose Erasmus Hall of Brooklyn in an interborough series which will decide the question of supremacy between the schools of Brooklyn and Manhattan. No date for this swim has as yet been set, but it is expected that it will be decided shortly in the pool of the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn.

The victorious team was without the services of its most dependable swimmer, Rudolph Sascke, but despite this easily outclassed its opponents. In the program of six events, four De Witt Clinton victories were recorded. Daniel Loewy was a potent factor in his school's victory, accounting for the 220-yard and 100-yard swims. The furlong he won handily in 3:00, being followed at the final touch-off by a schoolmate, Harold Hartman. The 100-yard swim furnished a more interesting struggle, Edward Throckmorton, Townsend Harris Hall, pushed Loewy hard to the finish. Loewy's time for this race was 1:10.

Townsend victories were registered in the 160-yard relay races, in which the team won handily and deadly slow time, and in the 50-yard swim. This event found Joseph Mayer plowing his way through the water in speedy fashion for a triumph. Mayer's time was 0:29 3-5.

The summaries:

160-Yard Relay Race.—Won by Townsend Harris Hall H. S., (Charles Rice, Edward Throckmorton, Reginald Conklin and Joseph Mayer). De Witt Clinton H. S., (Jack Fressman, Raphael Koenig, Harold Hartman, and Thomas Fitzgibbons), second. Time—3:00.

Dive for Form.—Won by Jack Fressman, De Witt Clinton, with 69 points; John Fleischman, De Witt Clinton, with 62 points, second; Charles Rice, Townsend Harris Hall, with 56 points, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Joseph Mayer, Townsend Harris Hall; Thomas Fitzgibbons, De Witt Clinton, second; Reginald Conklin, Townsend Harris Hall, third. Time—0:29 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Daniel Loewy, De Witt Clinton; Harold Hartman, De Witt Clinton, second; Charles Rice, Townsend Harris Hall, third. Time—3:00.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Samuel Fried, De Witt Clinton, with 58 feet; Charles Rosengren, De Witt Clinton, with 54 feet, second; Edward Throckmorton, Townsend Harris Hall, with 53 feet 10 inches, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Daniel Loewy, De Witt Clinton; Edward Throckmorton, Townsend Harris Hall, second; George Anderson, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—1:10.

HARVARD SENDS FOOTBALLS

Soldiers Get Many Pigskins to Boot Around French Trenches.

Fred W. Moore, graduate manager of athletics at Harvard, has sent more than 1,000 footballs to the American troops in France during the past season. Early in the fall Mr. Moore mailed communications to all Harvard graduates soliciting contributions for the football fund. The response was prompt and generous and as a result the United States soldiers have been able to indulge in the sport during their few idle moments.

It is significant that the demand for soccer footballs was great and about three-fourths of the footballs sent over were for the kicking game. The footballs were sent through the Red Cross and advices from Major Grayson Murphy of the Red Cross forces pointed out the fact that the soccer balls were very popular gifts. The equipment of the soldiers and the fields were not available for the American game of Rugby, while soccer, like baseball, does not require any extensive equipment.

FEW HIGH SCORES AT N. Y. A. C. SHOOT

Stephenson and Donovan Only Ones to Get Straight String at Traps.

Although conditions were not more difficult than usual, the gunners of the New York Athletic Club did not make particularly high scores at their Travers Island traps yesterday. Only two straight breaks of 25 targets were returned. Those who made perfect runs were Frank B. Stephenson and J. P. Donovan. Each had a straight string in the shoot for the Club Trophy.

Stephenson was the high scratch gunner of the day. He took the event with a total of 95 out of a possible 100 clay pigeons. The high handicap prize was won by C. L. McLeod, after a shoot-off against J. P. Donovan. Each had a full card of 100 targets.

Although he lost the high handicap prize, Donovan was awarded a special prize offered by A. C. Bennett for being second high man in the race. The prize was a wild goose, originally killed by the donor of the bird. J. I. Brandenberg scored a leg on the Travers Island Cup, and for the Haslin Cup legs were awarded to F. B. Stephenson, F. M. Wilson, J. H. Vanderveer, A. W. Currie, Z. Rogers, M. McVoy, Jr., and D. S. McMahon. All had full cards of 25 targets.

Seven scored legs on the Accumulation Cup. They were F. B. Stephenson, R. Greene, A. W. Currie, Z. Rogers, J. I. Brandenberg, D. S. McMahon, and C. L. McLeod.

The scores:

	T.I. Has. Cup.	Club. Cup.	Ac. Sc. Cup.	&H'cap. Cup.	Cups.	
F. B. Stephenson	1 23	1 25	0 25	1 25	95	5—100
E. H. Morse	3 23	3 24	3 23	3 23	81	12— 93
F. M. Wilson	4 25	4 25	4 21	4 22	79	14— 93
J. H. Vanderveer	1 22	2 25	2 23	2 24	87	12— 99
R. Greene	1 22	1 21	1 22	2 25	86	8— 94
H. Lawrence	2 24	2 17	2 23	2 22	78	10— 88
E. M. Leask	2 19	2 21	0 22	2 18	74	12— 86
F. E. Williamson	6 23	6 23	6 25	6 18	68	25— 93
D. L. Culver	1 21	1 21	1 21	1 24	85	8— 93
A. W. Currie	5 18	5 25	5 19	5 25	69	25— 94
W. C. Poertner	6 23	6 24	6 25	6 20	71	25— 96
A. C. Bennett	1 25	1 22	1 23	1 24	89	4— 93
W. B. Ogden	2 24	2 24	2 20	3 21	81	12— 93
G. H. Martin	1 20	2 24	2 24	1 24	88	6— 94
Z. Rogers	5 23	5 25	5 23	5 25	76	20— 96
W. S. Silkworth	1 24	1 24	1 19	1 23	86	8— 94
D. A. Baker	3 24	3 19	3 19	3 19	69	15— 84
D. I. Brandenberg	3 25	5 17	5 22	3 25	79	12— 91
D. S. McCutcheon	6 24	5 19	6 25	6 25	74	24— 98
B. Donnelly	0 17	0 21	0 23	0 21	81	0— 81
F. Schultz	0 17	0 18	0 18	0 17	70	0— 70
F. Bodwell	0 19	0 17	0 14	0 21	71	0— 71
H. H. Duden	4 25	4 22	4 20	4 23	74	15— 89
O. C. Grinnell	2 22	1 22	2 22	2 23	81	10— 91
J. P. Donovan	2 24	2 22	2 25	2 23	88	12—100
M. McVoy, Jr.	3 25	2 25	3 17	3 24	83	12— 95
N. Apgar	0 22	0 22	0 23	0 21	87	0— 87
A. Chandler	0 21	0 18	0 17	0 17	68	0— 68
D. S. McMahon	2 24	2 25	2 25	2 22	90	10—100
R. L. Spotts	0 17	1 22	1 21	0 22	80	4— 84
G. B. Anderson	0 19	0 18	0 15	0 23	75	0— 75
J. L. Bruse	0 16	0 15	0 13	0 17	60	0— 60
W. R. Delehanty	4 23	4 21	3 20	4 23	62	18— 80
H. D. Knight	2 24	2 22	2 19	2 23	78	10— 88
C. L. McLeod	3 22	5 24	4 21	6 25	70	35—100

WINNERS.

Travers Island Trophy—Won by J. I. Brandenberg.

Haslin Cup—Legs scored by all gunners with 25 targets.

Club Cup—Legs scored by F. B. Stephenson and J. P. Donovan with straight scores.

Accumulation Cup—Legs scored by all gunners with 23 targets.

High scratch gun—F. B. Stephenson.

High handicap gun—C. L. McLeod.

Special handicap prize—Won by J. P. Donovan.

NO TITLES FOR SWIMMERS.

Schoolboy Natators May Have No Championship Meet.

The interscholastic water carnival held annually by Princeton University will not take place this year. The abandonment of the fixture is universally regretted, for it invariably received so large and representative an entry that it had come to be accepted as emblematic of the eastern championships for high school swimmers.

There exists a peculiar situation in the field of scholastic water sports owing to lack of organization. No body is in control and no effort is made by the schoolboys themselves to agree on where and when the interscholastic aquatic titles shall be decided. As a result as many as seven and eight so-called interscholastic championships have at times been held in a single season.

Now that Princeton has stepped out of activities, it will be difficult to select, even unofficially, any particular meet worthy of championship rank. The three logically to be considered are those supervised in the past by Pennsylvania, Yale, and the New York A. C., but all three fall short of requirements, for they usually attract only swimmers from nearby schools and have local rather than interscholastic character.

Under the circumstances the fairest way to award the titles for 1918 will be to combine the returns of these three most important fixtures and allow actual performances to settle the issue where there is a conflict of claims.

The championship question holds especial interest for New Yorkers this season, for the local lads are an exceptionally fine lot and expected to figure conspicuously in the title tests.

Leo Giebel, of Berkeley-Irving, has shown ability to cover 100, 220 and 500 yards in record time and may be counted upon to make a great bid for supreme laurels at these distances. Other swimmers who will have to be reckoned with are Leeming Jellife, of Brooklyn Poly Prep, Leroy Sherman of Townsend Harris, Rudolph Sacke of De Witt Clinton, W. Katz and Frank Eberhardt of Stuyvesant, Joseph Weed of Fordham Prep, and Paul Chase of Berkeley-Irving.

MISS DARBY TO RACE HERE.

Indianapolis Swimmer Will Meet Miss Galligan Again.

Thelma Darby of Indianapolis, A. A. U. girl swimming champion of the Central Association, has wired the Winter Pool at Brighton Beach, agreeing to a match race of 500 yards with Claire Galligan of New Rochelle, national champion. This contest will be of great interest to the followers of swimming contests.

During the national champion's record-shattering tour of the Western States last Summer she met with but one defeat, and that at the hands of Miss Darby. On her homeward journey Miss Galligan was invited to stop off at Indianapolis and compete in a match race with that city's champion. In agreeing, the New Rochelle girl did not realize that this high school miss would furnish more than the ordinary competition she had been meeting in her tour. Before the champion had covered 100 yards she knew she had picked a tartar, an athlete who had both speed and endurance, and whose generalship in racing was well nigh perfect. Try as she might she was unable to shake off her little competitor, who held a slight lead right over the finish line. When Miss Galligan arrived in New York she expressed a desire that she might meet Miss Darby in a local pool. Negotiations were opened and the Indianapolis girl wired that the 29th of this month would be an agreeable date for her, but Miss Galligan has requested that the race be deferred until two weeks later, Jan. 12. No difficulty is expected in getting the swimmers to agree on a date.

ARMY FIVE BEGINS SEASON IN TRIUMPH

Cadets Defeat St. John's College, 41 to 25, in Opening Basket Ball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The Army basket ball team won its opening game of the season this afternoon from St. John's College of Brooklyn by a score of 41 to 25. The cadets led from the start. The first half ended, Army, 21; St. John's, 13. For a brief period in the second half the Brooklyn collegians flashed a burst of speed which carried their total dangerously near the Army. Some spectacular shooting from scrimmage by O'Brien and Lezoli accounted for several baskets.

Vidal, Shrader, and Gorman starred for the Army. The Army's plebe team vanquished St. John's reserves in the preliminary, 30 to 11. The lineup:

Army, (41.)	Position.	St. John's, (25.)
Hahn	R.F.	Kelly
Gorman	L.F.	Lezoli
Vidal	C.	Farrell
Wells	R.G.	Goette
Kreber	L.G.	Mahoney

Goals from field—Shrader, (2,) Hahn, (6,) Gorman, (6,) Vidal, (5,) Kreber, O'Brien, (2,) Kelly, (4,) Lezoli, Farrell, (2,) Goette. Goals from foul—Gorman, Kelly, (3,) Lezoli, (2,) Substitutions—Carter for Hahn, Shrader for Gorman, Rundell for Vidal, O'Brien for Kelly. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Mr. Koch. Umpire—Mr. Bigelow.

ST. PAUL'S FIVE TRIUMPHS.

Consistent Play Helps Down Brooklyn Prep, 30 to 14.

Showing the best form it has displayed thus far this season the St. Paul's School basket ball team yesterday triumphed over the quintet representing Brooklyn Prep School at Garden City, L. I., by a score of 30 to 14. The St. Paul team's play was more consistent and effective than has been the case in any of the previous games of the season. At the end of the first half the score stood at 13 to 2 in favor of the Garden City schoolboys.

The line-up:

St. Paul's, (30.)	Position.	B'klyn Prep, (14.)
Hirst	R.F.	O'Rourke
Spieden	L.F.	Wade
Mullin	C.	Fitzpatrick
Cole	R.G.	Brandes
Strang	L.G.	Hehl

Goals from field—Hirst, (2,) Secat, (3,) Mullin, (4,) Cole, Hobbs, Strang, Spieden. O'Rourke, (3,) Hehl. Goals from foul—Mullin, (4,) O'Rourke, (2,) Schnellein, (2,) Brandes, (2. Substitutions—Secalt for Hirst, Hobbs for Cole, Metzger for Strang; Schnellein for Wade, MacDonald for Fitzpatrick. Referee—Mr. Springfield. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

RENSSELAER SEVEN OUT.

Early Ice Brings Out Large Squad of Hockey Candidates.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The early skating this season has brought out a large number of candidates for places on the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 'Varsity hockey team. Besides Captain W. W. Johnson, the veterans out for the team are Clarence E. Kraehn of Tuffalo and McQuide, both seniors. Manager F. J. Carney of Utica has announced the following schedule: Jan. 5, Williams College at Williamstown, Mass.; 19, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Troy; 26, State College for Teachers at Troy; Feb. 9, West Point Military Academy at West Point; 16, State College for Teachers at Albany; 23, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Troy.

ETHICAL CULTURE VICTOR.

Basket Ball Team Beats Berkeley-Irving by 41 to 10 Score.

Showing a superior brand of basket ball, the Ethical Culture School quintet yesterday defeated the Berkeley-Irving School by the score of 41 to 10. The victorious team showed surpassing ability in passing, shooting and all-around team work. Captain Kurtz, playing right forward, led his team in victory, being the biggest individual point scorer on the team. He accounted for ten field goals and three from foul, for a total of twenty-three points.

The line-up:

Ethical C., (41.)	Position.	Berk.-Irv., (10.)
Kurtz	R.F.	Fish
Mirsky	L.F.	McAlesan
Adler	C.	Maurice
Stone	R.G.	Hoeck
Anson	L.G.	Riley

Goals from field—Kurtz, (10,) Mirsky, (5,) Adler, (2,) Doolittle, Joya, (2,) Fish, McAlesan. Goals from foul—Kurtz, (3,) Fish, (2.) Substitutions—Wilenchick for Stone, Doolittle for Mirsky, Joya for Hoeck. Time of halves—15 minutes each.

SOCCER TITLE TO CURTIS.

Staten Island Team Takes P. S. A. L. Laurels for Season.

Championship honors in the Public Schools Athletic League soccer football tournament which has just closed, were awarded to Curtis High School of Staten Island. According to the final standing, the team finished the season with twenty points, two higher than Townsend Harris Hall High School's

CLUBS WOULD HOLD GOLF TOURNAMENTS

Local Organizations Plan to Schedule Invitation Affairs Next Season.

M.G.A. OVERLOOKS QUESTION

Ruling Body Fails to Reach Conclusion as to Title Competitions in Coming Year.

That the Metropolitan Golf Association at its recent meeting failed to officially take up the question of tournament play next season is regretted by many of the local golfers. It seems to be a general opinion that, inasmuch as the tennis leaders of the country and most of the colleges have decided that sports are much in demand now, the ruling golf bodies would at least discuss the question.

It is not necessary to hold championship tournaments, but it could be possible to stage many of the smaller fixtures, such as two and three day affairs. Many of the clubs of the metropolitan district are anxious to hold invitation competitions next season, but are at a loss just what to do under the circumstances, since the official family has seen fit to ignore the question.

One of the delegates to the annual meeting made it known that there was to be a great deal more tournament play next Summer than was the case this last year. He opined that it made no difference whether or not the sanction of the M. G. A. was obtained, and that the clubs would hold the tournaments under their own control and without aid of the M. G. A., if necessary.

"This is not an insurgency move," explained the delegate, "but a move we find necessary, since the controlling body will not take up the matter. I can see no reason for no having tournaments, and many of the golfers I have spoken with are of the same belief. The tournaments were canceled last Summer for patriotic reasons, and that is the very reason we think they should be resumed. It is poor for the health of an outdoor person, such as a golfer, to mope indoors, and it is poor for one who is used to some mental and physical combat not to have that combat. Tournaments do not take men from their labors nor does it make a golfer any less anxious to help his country win the war. If there is no competition most of us are going to waste away from inactivity, and that will be much worse for the country than to enjoy a little helpful recreation.

Want Tournaments for Young.

"Especially I do not believe that we should call off the junior and scholastic championships. These two events bring together the youth of the country and help immeasurably to teach those youngsters to fight their life battles. None of the players eligible for these tournaments are of draft age, nor are any of them old enough to make good soldiers. It is better that they keep in good physical trim than to be inactive, and for this reason, if for none other, the M. G. A. should look to it that these affairs are held.

"As to the metropolitan amateur and open championships I have nothing to say. It is not for me to decide about these tournaments, nor do I think it makes much difference whether or not they are held. Most of our best golfers are either in the army or preparing to join, and if the big fixtures were held it is not possible that a representative field will be attracted.

"It is the three-day affairs and the week-end golf that I believe should be encouraged by the M. G. A. There is no reason under the sun why these events cannot be held, and there is little objection from army officials to soldiers taking part in athletic competitions of this kind for a limited period of time."

Some golfers believe that the M. G. A. did not consider championships because it is waiting for some move from the United States Golf Association when the parent organization convenes in annual session at Philadelphia, Jan. 18. It is hardly possible that the U. S. G. A. will restore any of the national fixtures, since it seems absurd to try to play such events with all the title holders too busy to attend, but it seems assured that there will be a recommendation for small tournaments throughout the land.

England has not had a championship tournament of first rank since the war began, but it has held several sectional affairs and most of the clubs continue to have two and three day tourneys for members and invited guests. Britain has not dropped its golf. In fact the authorities have insisted that enlisted men take up some branch of sports. Soccer football, tennis, golf and even baseball has flourished in the war zone during the last year.

Since the Kaiser several times has exhibited keen interest in golf it may be that he will understand a little speech made recently by Nathaniel Perkins of the Oakley Country Club. Mr. Perkins declared that the Germans have proved themselves poor golfers. They missed their drive on Paris; the Crown Prince foozled his brassie at Verdun; they've been badly bunkered in Italy; they were short on their approaches in the west, and they'll be heavily penalized for being out of bounds with their submarines."

A brand new trophy for amateur golf competition has just been donated to the Country Club of Brookline by G. Herbert Windeler, who at present is in England. The trophy is named the Herbert Jaques Memorial Cup and is presented by Mr. Windeler to keep green the memory of a man who labored faithfully for golf. The trophy is to be played for annually at Brookline in a 72-hole medal play competition open to all leading amateurs of the country. The winner is to have his name inscribed on a plate attached to the trophy and there are places for forty-eight names, or for forty-eight years of competition.

In a recent four-ball match at Whitemarsh Valley Chick Evans brought forth gasps of astonishment by his championship game. He, with Norman Maxwell, started the second eighteen holes of a thirty-six-hole match four down to Jim Barnes and Eddie Loos, Philadelphia's leading professionals. This was not too much for the amateur champion and his North and South titleholder partner. Evans had a 71, with 38 out and 33 in, to beat the professionals, after two extra holes were played. Evans won four holes in the afternoon and Maxwell two. Maxwell got a birdie 3 at the home hole to square the match.

After a successful season of golf the Western Golf Association, new stymie rule, amateur rule and all, is beginning to worry about next Summer. The official family, which abolished the stymie and amended its amateur rule so that Francis Ouimet could win the Western amateur championship, is entirely satisfied with its procedure, and is planning for more big tournaments next season. However, the loss of many of the younger players has caused a lot of worry, and it may be that an age limit tournament will be held next season in lieu of the annual amateur championship. Some of the golfers think that the affair should be played in classes according to age, much like the annual Seniors' Golf Association tournament at Apawamis. The Western Association is to meet in January, and it is possible that there will be more rules which do not carry out the laws of the U. S. G. A.

Chicago now boasts a club with three distinct eighteen-hole courses in use and a fourth almost ready for play. It is the Olympia Field Country Club, which a short time ago made the announcement that it would build four courses on its 600-acre property. This astonished many golfers of other sections, but with Western determination the members made good, and during the last season fifty-four holes were in use and it was announced that next year the last course would be ready for play. Building lots are also for sale, and an attempt is being made by the club to form a colony of golfers second to none in the country.

Columbia University is to have a 'Varsity golf team this year. One of the big reasons which prompted this movement is the fact that A. L. Walker, Jr., Eastern interscholastic champion, Staten Island champion, and Richmond County champion, is a student at Columbia. Recently, in a match played at Nassau, Walker defeated G. S. Bijur, another Columbia student, at 2 and 1. Bijur led to the fifteenth hole, but Walker won the last three. Walker had a 78 and Bijur an 81 for the trip, which is mighty good golf. Walker and Bijur are two of the leading young players of the district, and there is a lot of optimism at Columbia over developing a team which can make a showing in matches with other colleges.

PIGEONS TO BE EXHIBITED.

Uses of Homers in War Will Be Feature at Annual Show.

Sectional interests will be emphasized at the annual show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, which will be held in Madison Square Garden from Friday, Dec. 28, to Tuesday, Jan. 1. The purpose will be to enable experts to specialize on local conditions, and to that end the program has been arranged to make the opening day Connecticut Day; Saturday, Dec. 29, New Jersey Day; Sunday, Dec. 30, Long Island Day, when all soldiers and sailors will be the guests of the show; Monday, Dec. 31, New York State Day, and Tuesday, Jan. 1, Canadian Day. There will be a centralization on topics of direct concern in each section to raisers and consumers of eggs and poultry, in accordance with needs of the different communities, while Canada Day will be featured by afternoon and evening lectures from visiting British poultry experts, their only talk during the show.

The entries, which closed on last Wednesday, have not as yet been fully tabulated, but there is every indication that last year's total of 12,000 single exhibits will be exceeded. The appreciation of the show is apparent in the rush of entries despite war conditions, and another factor is the desire of the large raisers of poultry and eggs, both as amateurs and from the commercial side, to instruct and encourage by their exhibits the small producers to raise the poultry and eggs used in their homes.

The New York Poultry ad Pigeon Association was formed under the law as a corporation not for pecuniary profit, to uplift the standards of the poultry and pigeon fraternity and to educate and advance novices in the occupations. The public spirited motives are still paramount and find expression in the annual show of America, in which the best in all breeds are gathered at the Garden and the exhibition conducted simultaneously with a lecture course by the scientific poultry experts. The British lecturers this year include Edward Brown, regarded as the most eminent authority in England.

Homer, or carrier pigeons, a distinct breed, will have an entire section of the Garden to themselves. All the winners of the year's flights held under the rules of the International Federation of Homer Pigeon Fanciers will be included in the exhibits. Each concourse in membership holds such contests weekly for the training of the homers, and in addition to thirty classes for show homers, and twelve for exhibition homers, there are twenty-five classes for recode homers, in which the most valuable flying message carriers in the United States will be in competition.

The classes begin with those for cocks, 100 miles record; hens, 100 miles; and young birds, 100 miles. The classes mount upward in steps of fifty yards, one for each of the three types mentioned, until the maximum of classes for birds with records of 600 and of 1,000 miles. This is only the second year that classes for these two great distances have been included for the record homers at the Garden, and they are one of the features of the exhibition.

At the Garden competitions last Winter first prize for cock homers, record 900 miles, was won by Arthur E. Schoener of Brooklyn, and the winning hen was owned by Adolph Alper of the Bronx. The winners of the first prizes for birds with 1,000-mile records were Henry Immig of Brooklyn, in cocks, and John Katz, Jr., of the same borough, in hens.

Pigeons, regardless of the many modern forms of signaling messages, are still of the first importance for conveying news from the battle lines to the directors of the fray in the rear positions. United States Army officers who are detailed to study this work are to be exhibitors of homers for the first time at the Garden, and a special large pen will be devoted to the display of army carriers.

POLO PLAYERS JOIN HANDS ACROSS SEA

Hurlingham Club Expresses Gratitude to American Body for Memorial Flags.

Another evidence of the "hands across the sea" spirit in the world of sports, is revealed in a letter now in possession of H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, from the Hurlingham Club of London, England, sent to him in acknowledgement of a gift of two flags which had waved over the Meadow Brook polo field during the international cup matches.

The gifts of the flags last Summer had been accompanied by this official letter from Mr. Herbert, addressed to the Hurlingham Club committee:

"Before the great war, the flags of England and America floated side by side at Meadow Brook during the international polo matches of 1911, 1913, and 1914. Then they represented friendly rivals in a splendid sport.

"Today, when the two great Anglo-Saxon nations have allied themselves against a common foe, the Polo Association of America desires to present to the Hurlingham Club of London two of these flags—one of England and one of America—as a token of admiration for the polo players of England who have fallen in the course of right, and as a symbol of loyalty and friendship.

"The reply to the Polo Association, which is dated Sept. 15, but was delayed in transmission, is signed by Viscount Valentia, C. B., M. V. C., Chairman of the Hurlingham Club Committee. It reads:

"On behalf of the Committee of the Hurlingham Club, I write to thank you, and through you the American Polo Association, for the very welcome present they are kind enough to make our club in memory of our comrades in the great game of polo who have fallen in the service of our country. The love of sport has ever been a bond of union in the happy alliance which exists between them, and which we are confident in hoping will lead to that victory and lasting peace, the goal aimed at by the Allied Powers with whom we are privileged to combine.

"May the day be not far distant when representative teams of America and Great Britain may meet once more on the polo field in friendly rivalry and the experience in war may have set a further seal upon fraternal friendship."

There is no lack of polo players under arms to warrant a well-starred service flag for both the Polo Association and the Hurlingham Club. The response to the call to arms in Great Britain, where the mainstay of the game has always been the regimental teams, was unanimous, and it has been as earnestly responded to by American players.

American polo ists were at the front as volunteers before the United States declared war. They gained many distinctions, especially in aviation, and one of the best known, Norman Prince of the Myopia Club, has been killed while flying in France. Of British polo ists who have joined in the game in this country those dead in action number the Grenfell brothers, Lord Wodehouse, Major St. George Leslie Cheape, Captain A. Noel Edwards, Lieutenant H. A. Tomkinson, and H. H. Wilson.

To name all the American polo ists now in France, or in active service in this country would be to reprint many columns of the army list. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., for instance, who made a remarkable record as a polo junior in 1915, is flying in France, and his father is a Captain in the Aviation Corps here. Elliot C. Cowdin of the Rockaway Club, has earned his star with the Lafayette Escadrille, and Frederick H. Prince, Jr., of the Myopia Club, who was married while on furlough last Summer, is again at the front.

Among others now across the Atlantic on duty are Raymond Belmont, also an aviator; A. J. D. Biddle and Rodman Wanamaker second, both of Philadelphia; A. Smith Cochrane of Meadow Brook, who is in the British Navy; H. F. Corbett of the Portland (Ore.) Polo Club; Norman Whitehouse of the Westchester County Polo Club, and two sons of William Arault Hasard, President of the Rockaway Club and Secretary-Treasurer of the Polo Association; W. A., Jr., and W. H. P., with Stephen Wing, also of the Rockaway Club.

Devereux Milburn, who played back on Meadow Brook in all the International Cup matches, after two Summers at Plattsburg, on Friday became a Captain of field artillery at Camp Dix, where polo ists also at work include Kingdon and Jay Gould and John Wanamaker, Jr.

Among officers on duty in the infantry, with the artillery, as aviators, engineers, in the navy, or with field ambulances, on home or foreign service are the Robert E. Strawbridges, Senior and Junior; Paul D. and Philip Mills, P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Wister Randolph, John A. Stahl, Malcolm Stevenson, C. C. Rumsey, F. S. Von Stade, Maxwell Stevenson, Eugene S. Reynal, Harvey S. Ladew, Harry L. Montague, Joseph E. Davis, Bryce Wing, Thomas A. Velie, Richard Devereux, Thomas and W. Stanley Stokes, J. Larocque Anderson, John O'Day, W. B. Eaton, H. S. Borden, Fred McLaughlin of Chicago, Max C. Fleischmann of Cincinnati, and the Appletons, F. R., Jr., and C. L., of Meadow Brook.

WAR ASPECT TO CRAFT.

Models for Service to Predominate at Motor Boat Show.

Ira Hand, secretary of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, Inc., and general manager of the 14th annual Motor Boat Show, to be held in Grand Central Palace, Jan. 19-26, is on a trip to Detroit and several other Middle Western cities, securing new exhibitors. From present indications this season's exposition will surpass in interest all former shows largely because of the fact that the motor boat is to play a big part in this war in the role of submarine chaser.

The patriotic movement to assist the Government by donating privately owned craft for war use is considerably wider in scope than the general public realizes. For instance, the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., is an example of a collective movement along this line—eight 62-foot patrol boats having been donated recently by fourteen members of this club. These fourteen banded together in groups and financed the building of the vessels, which include Daiquiri, Ellen, Apache, Inca, Kangaroo, Commodore, Snark and Sea Hawk. Each of these has for a power plant two Model F eight-cylinder Sterling engines totaling 400 horsepower. These are capable of twenty-seven miles per hour. Nearly all of them have been approved by the Navy Department and turned over for service, but there will be at least one of these models exhibited at the Show.

Nearly every builder who has applied for space has notified Mr. Hand that he will exhibit boats mainly of the cruising type. There will be several runabouts, day cruisers, launches and small craft but the general trend of the exhibitors is toward the cruising boat. Some of these boats will be quite remarkable in their build and arrangements. One that will be seen is a sixty-one footer, the largest boat ever exhibited at a Motor Boat Show. This boat has very complete accommodations, not only for cruising as a yacht, but for hard service in war time. It is capable of a speed of between twenty-five and thirty miles an hour. Several cruisers of the military type are to be exhibited this year.

There will be a large display of engines varying in size from three horsepower to four hundred and fifty horsepower. Among the engines to be exhibited are the Van Blerck, Sterling, Palmer, Frisbie, Duesenberg, Fairbanks-Morse, Peerless, Bridgeport, Murray, Arrow, Carlyle Johnson and others.

Roberts to Lead C. C. N. Y. Team.

Carl Roberts, inside left on the College of the City of New York's first and victorious soccer team, was selected by his mates yesterday to lead the eleven. Roberts is a senior.

RICH WINNINGS MADE ON TURF

Twenty-four Horses Earned Over $10,000 During Past Season.

The returning prosperity of the turf is well illustrated by the list of the leading money winners of the season, which shows that twenty-four horses have won more than $10,000, while last year only fourteen had credited their owners with that amount. Sun Briar, which heads the list, has accumulated $59,505 for Willis Sharpe Kilmer, the largest amount gained by any one horse since Novelty made his fine record in 1910, the year the directors' liability law went into effect.

A further review of the lean years shows that in 1914 only fifteen horses won in excess of $10,000, while in 1912 only six horses won that much, Star Charter leading with $14,655, an amount exceeded this year by a dozen horses.

Besides Sun Briar, Omar Khayyam, Papp, Old Rosebud, and Hourless have all netted handsome returns for their owners, the smallest winner of this quintet being Hourless with the neat total of $28,725.

An unusual feature of the winning list for this season is the prominence of the steeplechasers. The opportunities for jumpers have been increased mainly by the addition of valuable stakes at Pimlico with the result that two of the jumpers are above the $10,000 mark. Brooks, the winner of the Manley Memorial, has earned $11,330 for Joseph E. Davis, and St. Charlcote, a more brilliant performer, has carried the colors of Edward M. Weld to victory on enough occasions to corral $11,085. The Greentree Stable's Cherry Malotte is another jumper that just fell short of the $10,000, with a total of $9,860.

There is still a chance that Pan Zareta, Marion Goosby, and Runes may be added to the list of winners of $10,000, as they are close to that figure and are still in training. The latest records compiled by Racing Form give the thirty big money winners as follows:

Horse, Age, and Owner.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
Sun Briar, 2 years; W. S. Kilmer	5	2	1	$59,505
Omar Khayyam, 3; W. Viau	9	2	0	49,070
Papp, 2; G. W. Loft	7	2	4	41,011
Old Rosebud, 6; H. C. Applegate	15	1	3	31,720
Hourless, 3; A. Belmont	5	1	0	28,725
Westy Hogan, 3; W. Viau	10	4	1	19,811
Escoba, 2; K. D. Alexander	5	1	4	18,004
Tipity Witchet, 2; Brighton Stable	14	5	0	17,403
Roamer, 6; A. Miller	7	4	2	16,801
Cudgel, 3; J. W. Schorr	10	4	1	15,630
King Gorin, 4; R. L. Baker	4	6	2	15,575
Jack Hare, Jr., 2; W. E. Applegate	9	6	1	14,600
Liberty Loan, 3; A. K. Macomber	5	2	2	13,895
Colonel Vennie, 4; J. Livingston	6	4	1	13,084
Fruit Cake, 3; A. K. Macomber	11	6	7	12,826
Moscowa, 5; J. P. and G. H. Keene	6	3	2	12,265
Lucullite, 2; A. Belmont	3	3	1	12,070
Ticket, 5; A. Miller	5	7	6	11,905
Opportunity, 3; W. Woodard	13	10	10	11,365
Brooks, 4; J. E. Davis	6	2	1	11,330
St. Charlcote, 5; E. M. Weld	6	2	1	11,085
Sunbonnet, 3; A. K. Macomber	3	3	1	10,675
Spur, 4; J. Butler	3	4	1	10,325
Boots, 6; A. K. Macomber	2	1	0	10,250
Cherry Malotte, 8; Greentree Stable	4	3	2	9,860
Marion Goosby, 5; M. C. Moore	7	7	6	9,808
Rosie O'Grady, 2; H. P. Whitney	3	2	2	9,800
Runes, 5; H. Watterson	3	1	6	9,260
Sasin, 4; C. Buxton	10	1	3	9,179
Pan Zareta, 7; J. Marrone	13	4	7	8,965

Mrs. Tompkins Wins at Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Brenton Tompkins of Summit, N. J., won first prize in women's putting contest at Pinehurst today with 23. H. Bradford Lewis of Andover and C. B. Fownes of Pittsburgh tied for first prize in the men's division at the same figure.

YACHTS FOR WAR SERVICE.

Lake Michigan Association to Prepare 75 Craft in 1918.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—According to plans made at its annual meeting here recently, the Lake Michigan Yachting Association will prepare seventy-five yachts, with complete crews, for Government service during 1918. Arrangements have already been made for the practice of sea manoeuvres and study of war tactics.

It is the intention of the inland sailors not only to do their bit for the war on land, but to have all hands ready for action on inland or salt seas, with their yachts, if that be demanded by the Federal Government, and to that end the annual regattas will give way to the war problems and the "pink teas" to serious discussion of war tactics on both land and sea.

The proposal was made by President-elect Edward Rising, who outlined a plan whereby a real service to the Government could be rendered by the members of the association by having sea manoeuvres instead of the regattas, and if not demanded for war service that the regattas could be observed as usual.

"We are at war," he told his fellowtars, "and must appreciate that we can be of great aid to our country by preparing now for what may be a hurry call to actual duty.

"I would suggest, therefore, that we have our seventy-five available yachts to conduct a series of war and sea manoeuvres, using the flagship of the squadron for a base of sea evolutions as laid down by the United States Navy in times of war, and in this manner we will become proficient in the actual war game and sea fighting tactics."

The idea found ready response among the members, who stood ready to follow the suggestion of Mr. Rising, and it was made a special order for a meeting of the body to be held next Spring. If the regattas are to be held, they will begin July 4, according to the sentiment of the members, who also decided to postpone the schedule for 1918 to that meeting. The officers elected were:

Commodore—Edward Rising, Chicago Yacht Club.

Vice Commodore — Bayard Holmes, Jackson Park Yacht Club.

Vice Commodore — Charles Koehne, South Shore Yacht Club.

Purser — Frank Weaver, Columbia Yacht Club.

Charles Scates will continue to act as Secretary.

TELLS OF FRENCH RACING.

I. C. Ryerson Says Government Is Keeping Sport Alive.

Ira C. Ryerson of Goshen, N. Y., who has been in France for the past two years, where he conducted a racing stable, arrived at an American port recently accompanied by his wife. He said that when the war broke out he disposed of his stable, but was invited to return to France in 1915, and since that time had raced his horses there on a more limited basis than before the commencement of hostilities. Mr. Ryerson said that the French Government was doing all it could under the circumstances to keep the sport of racing alive, and that race meets would in all probability be continued in the vicinity of Paris.

HOMEBRED HORSES REMAIN IN FAVOR

Victories of Hourless and Omar Khayyam Have Not Shaken Faith of Breeders.

The victories of Hourless, Omar Khayyam, and Sunbonnet in the three-year-old division and of Sun Briar in the two-year-old class have revived the question of whether imported horses are superior to those bred in America. There is no doubt that the imported horses named have proved themselves topnotchers in their respective divisions during the past season, but there are many who believe that this is an exceptional year and that the American thoroughbred soon will come into his own again.

An authority whose opinion is worth while has the following to say on this subject:

"I would regard Hourless as a phenomenal horse, perhaps as good as any that has appeared in this country in many years, while for wear-and-tear qualities Omar Khayyam has seldom been equaled. They are a wonderful pair of colts, but because they are foreign-born is no reason why we should forget the home-breds that have shown class during the past season, nor those which have achieved distinction for us in the past both at home and abroad.

"It is largely a matter of accident," this expert resumed. "Some years we have several performers which surpass their fellows, while in other seasons no great superiority is evident. The Royal Week of the Ascot Meeting represents what is unquestionably the acme of English racing. There isn't a selling race on the program, and not an event is run that closes later than yearlings. Any British turfman that wins a single one of the events at that meeting considers himself recompensed for the expense and worry of a season. Yet what do the records show? During the Whitney-Lorillard-Keene invasion some years ago Americans won at least one race a day at Ascot, while on the closing day of the period they captured no fewer than four events. It created a sensation.

"During the Saratoga meeting," continued the authority, "I think it was the day that Sunbriar won the Hopeful, I quite lost patience with a man who was deploring the decadence of the American thoroughbreds and saying what a splendid thing it was that we were able because of the war to replenish our supply of blood. Now, while I am willing to admit that we have secured many desirable thoroughbreds of English and French lineage, I am also of the opinion that we have had quite a lot of inferior animals marketed in this country in the last few years. The importation of the Joel and Sledmere yearlings by Messrs Macomber and Coe, respectively, was a ten-strike, and the benefit to the American thoroughbred of the future cannot be overestimated. Englishmen are still lamenting their departure from their shores, but I have heard no lamentations over the taking of some of the other stock which must ultimately be assimilated in this country.

"I couldn't resist the temptation after the gentleman had held forth for some time to call his attention to the fact that American blood had played a prominent part in the few racing tests which had been held on the Continent during the past Summer. He was surprised to learn that Brume, the dam of Brumelli, W. K. Vanderbilt's good filly which had won the substitute for the French Derby, was out of Duella by Bramble, the mare that carried the Whitney colors on the flat and over the hurdles in this country some years ago, and he was still further surprised when I told him that Frank Hitchcock's Sandy Hook, which ran second to Brumelli and which had also scored in several races over a distance of ground at Chantilly, had for a granddam the American mare Handspun by Hanover and the next dam the immortal Spinaway by Sensation.

"When his attention was called to the fact that San Genaro, winner of the Austrian Derby, had for his granddam Meta 2d by Sensation, my friend capitulated and was willing to acknowledge that the United States still had strains of blood that were potent. Meta 2d, by the way, comes from one of our strongest American families, though there is the best of English blood at the foundation source. Her dam, Maxmetic by Ill Used, was out of Magnetismo. She was a full sister to Masher, which ran second to Potomac in the second Futurity, and if she could have been trained would have been renowned as a race mare. Meta 2d was one of the American thoroughbreds raced in England by the Lorillard-Beresford confederacy, and she was bought by the Austrians.

"Mind you, I am strong for foreign blood of the proper sort, and we must have it if we are to keep up with the other nations in the development of the horse of blood, but I am not saying that it is the only thing in the world that makes for excellence. Mingled with our stout American strains, it produces results that are satisfying. The best of foreign blood, however, is what we want, and the wisdom of securing it has been demonstrated in striking fashion in the experience of Marcus Daly and James R. Keene in the past, and in our own day of August Belmont. Let us take Mr. Belmont as a concrete example, because of what Hourless and other horses of his breeding have done. Hamease, by Archduc, the granddam of Hourless, cost Mr. Belmont $17,500, and I don't think he regrets her purchase any more than that of Fairy Gold, for which he gave $20,000 and which produced for him such great horses as Friar Rock and Fair Play, besides mares which are breeding on, and will be a powerful factor in the development of the Nursery Stud."

Camp Devens Names Four Runners

AYER, Mass., Dec. 15.—Camp Devens will be represented at the Millrose Athletic Association games in New York on Dec. 21 by four quarter-mile runners of high class. They are First Lieutenant Eddie Teschner, former Captain of the Harvard track team; Second Lieutenant William Barron, another former Crimson leader; Second Lieutenant Henry W. Minot and Private William Meanix, both old Harvard men.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 22. MAIN NEWS SECTION.

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS
USED CARS
Overhauled, Repainted and Guaranteed.
Model '17—Limousine, Westinghouse shock absorbers.
Model '16—7-pass. Landaulet.
" '17—7-pass. Sedan.
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" '17—7-pass. Touring.
" '17—4-pass Chummy Roadster.
" '17—6-pass. Special Runabout.
Other Standard Makes
1917—7-pass. Hupmobile touring, run 3,300 miles.
1917—5-pass. Oakland, model 32, 6-cyl.
1916—7-pass. Oakland, model 50, 8-cyl.
1916—5-pass. Chalmers touring.
1913—5-pass. Cadillac.
1916—2-pass. Pullman runabout.
1914—2-pass. Hudson runabout.
Also other cars in stock.
Brady-Murray Motors Corp.
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ALL YEAR DEMOUNTABLE BODIES
FOR ALL MAKES OF CARS.
Must dispose of the following bodies in stock, on account of advanced season, at SACRIFICE PRICES:
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(4) 1917 model OVERLANDS, four and six cyl.
(1) 1917 7 pass. BUICK.
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WINTER STORAGE AUTOMOBILES
In our fireproof warehouses.
All cars jacked and covered.
$5.00 Per Month and up
J. KINDERMANN & SONS
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Telephone Melrose 194.

Winter Bodies: Only 20 Left
Limousines, Landaulettes, Sedans, etc.; Selling Fast!
Prices, $40, $75, $100, etc.
LAST CALL. SACRIFICED VALUES.
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.
ONLY ADDRESS
1788 Broadway, near 57th St.

COLE 8
FOUR DOOR SEDAN
Model 864
THE foremost all season car creation of the year—adaptable to every business, pleasure and social requirement—inimitable in its many unique advantages.
SPECIAL FEATURES include adjustable partition between driver's seat and tonneau, insuring utmost privacy. Telephone to driver. Corner and dome lights controlled both from driver's seat and tonneau. Automatic door lights. Roller curtains. Perfection heater in floor of tonneau adjustable to any temperature. Completely disappearing auxiliary seats.
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Service Station at 224 West 57th St.

Buick
Announcement
TO-MORROW the doors of our 3rd BUICK SERVICE Station will be thrown open.
Two big successful branches NOW in operation in Brooklyn.
Successful, because we have rendered BUICK OWNERS real SATISFACTORY SERVICE at moderate rates.
Right here, in the heart of New York, on 64th Street, just west of Broadway, in a big, bright, well-equipped, sunlit workshop of over 15,000 square feet, a staff of real COMPETENT BUICK MECHANICS will be ready to serve you.
This picked organization of BUICK EXPERTS was brought together by a man who has had over eight years' experience in charge of Service with the BUICK MOTOR CO.
He and his Associates and Fellow Workers all know your BUICK from A to Z. They can diagnose trouble and execute work in the shortest possible time, at the least cost to you.
If YOU want to experience that feeling of complete satisfaction, bring YOUR BUICK in tomorrow for those little repairs it may need and let us demonstrate what REAL BUICK SERVICE will mean to you.
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GO WITH YOUR CAR ON SOUTHERN TRIP

Motorists Must Tour to Winter Resorts Due to Shipping Difficulties—Big Travel to the Army Camps.

An inquiry from the proprietor of one of the large Florida hotels came to the Automobile Club of America last week which throws some interesting light upon conditions of Southern travel this season confronting those who wish to take their motor cars with them. It stated that the prospective patrons of the house had been asking how they could get their cars to Florida, and the Automobile Club of America was asked to solve the problem.

"Go along with your car. That is the best answer I can make to the anxious motorist contemplating a Southern trip," said O. M. Wells, the club's road expert, who recently returned from a road inspection tour to all of the popular resorts. "This season will see more cars driven South by their owners or chauffeurs than ever before. It is the only sure method the owner has of finding his car at his favorite Winter resort when he arrives."

Never before have the Northern motorists been up against so serious a proposition in regard to getting their cars South as at the present time. Owing to the railroad congestion and the freight car scarcity, practically no automobiles are being shipped by railroad either as freight or express. Some of the express companies are willing to take cars for shipment, but they give no guarantee of delivery. It may take a month to deliver the car. For the motorist who wants his car, shipment by railroad is practically out of the question.

Besides the railroads the steamship lines running to Southern ports have been a popular method of sending cars south in former years. This is still feasible, but to a more limited extent. For instance, last week it was said at the office of the Clyde Line that only ten or twelve automobiles were taken on each of the weekly sailings to Jacksonville. It was explained that this is much less than in former years owing to the heavy freight carried on each trip. No reservation for a Jacksonville boat could be given last week earlier than the second week in January.

As a result of these difficulties in shipping cars hundreds of motorists have literally taken to the road, and more Northern cars will travel over the Southern highways this season than in previous years. Southern travel, despite the fact that the real Florida season does not begin until after the holidays, has set in much earlier than usual. Ever since November scores of motorists have been going down, many of them making the trip by easy stages, stopping at Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Atlanta, Augusta, and other places preparatory to the final run into Florida early in January. Hundreds of others are preparing to go down after New Year's and scores of inquiries from members and others in various parts of the country have been pouring in to the Automobile Club of America and the touring department of the American Automobile Association.

"Last year there were over 5,000 motor cars from Northern and Western cities in Florida," said Mr. Wells, "and I believe that number will be greatly exceeded this year. I never saw so many cars headed south as in my recent trip last month. One day, on my run from Pinehurst north to Richmond, about 150 miles, I checked cars on the road from every State in the Union, a record which I doubt has ever been seen before in a day's run. Some of the cars were coming north, but it was a remarkable illustration of the extent of Southern motor travel.

"A large part of this increased travel has been due to the Southern military camps, causing many Northerners to make a tour to one or more cantonments to visit their boys. Besides this, I was surprised at the number of Westerners, many in their little Fords, with their families and baggage going South for the Winter. Many of these were wealthy farmers who have become moderately rich from the high prices for their wheat and corn crops. The small hotels and boarding houses as well as the big houses will be better patronized in the South this season than ever before."

Many Northern motorists who do not wish to make the entire Southern trip in their cars are sending their automobiles South with their chauffeurs. From New York to Pinehurst by way of Washington is about 650 miles and to Miami is 1,185 miles. The former trip can be made in from four to five days, provided the weather is good, and about eight to ten days to Miami. If the car is driven by the chauffeur it will be possible for the owner and his family to tour part way by motor and use the railroad for other portions, meeting the car at different points.

The military camps have added immensely to the interest in Southern touring. Between New York and Florida on the main highways or readily accessible by short side trips there are over twelve army camps. At Wrightstown, N. J., is Camp Dix. Between Washington and Fredericksburg, on the Potomac, is the new naval camp at Quantico. Below Baltimore is Camp Meade, and a short distance south of Richmond is Camp Lee at Petersburg. From there a trip can be made to the Langley Field aviation camp near Old Point Comfort. Further south, on the main westerly highway between Durham and Atlanta, are the camps at Charlotte, Spartanburg, and Greenville, and on the easterly highway between the two cities are the camps at Columbia and Augusta. At Atlanta is Camp Gordon and Camp Oglethorpe, the latter an officers' training camp. A short distance beyond Atlanta, just over the Alabama line, is Camp McClellan at Anniston, and there is a camp at Macon, Ga.

Road conditions are considerably improved this season for Southern touring, and with good weather the motor trip to any of the popular Southern resorts may be made with comfort and pleasure. After the first of the year, however, one is likely to encounter as much, and sometimes more, snow in Southern Virginia and the Carolinas than in the North. Those who go late, therefore, will have to start with an optimistic heart that vexatious delays may not be encountered, but, judging from the inquiries from prospective Southern tourists within the last two weeks, there is no indication that Southern travel will show any diminution owing to the new conditions which the war has imposed in getting automobiles to the warm Winter resorts of the Far South.

ADAPTED TO ALL SEASONS

Neat type of Landau-Brougham, with roomy body, for town use. Mounted on Peerless eight-cylinder chassis. Shown by the Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corporation.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTO TRADE

The new edition of "Motor Trucks of America," issued by S. V. Norton, manager of truck tire sales of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, will be issued Jan. 1. It will contain complete specifications of nearly 150 of the leading gasoline and electric-driven motor trucks.

The main building of the new factory in Chicago for the Elgin Motor Car Corporation has just been completed, giving facilities for 100 cars per day.

An order for 300 Saxon cars was recently received at the factory from the distributers at Atlanta, Ga. They are to be delivered in December, January, and February, at the rate of 100 a month.

Dodge Brothers dealers in the United States and Canada are receiving their first consignments of the Dodge commercial car. It is practically a duplicate of the car which Dodge Brothers have been delivering to the Government in large quantities for several months.

W. L. Van De Wiele has joined the Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corporation, distributers of the Peerless cars and motor trucks, as manager of the truck department.

The sales force of the Champion Spark Plug Company will meet in Toledo for their annual sales convention during the week beginning Dec. 17.

Four instructors of the Atkinson Automobile School have joined the army service in the motor transportation section. They are directing mechanical repairs to motor vehicles and training men from the ranks.

The Paige Primer, issued by the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, is being used as a textbook in the educational work conducted at Sing Sing under the direction of the Mutual Welfare League.

Announcement is made by William Fulton Melhuish, President of the Fulton Motor Truck Company of Farmingdale, L. I., that the company will exhibit at New York during the National Automobile Show at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Saxon Motor Car Corporation has added to its list a six-cylinder light delivery car having a load capacity of 500 pounds.

USED CAR SALE
OF
Rebuilt Peerless Models

We Still Have a Few Used PEERLESS Cars and All Are Guaranteed.

Prices Range from $500 Up.

A Chance to Buy a REAL Bargain If You Act Now.
Time Payments If Desired.

You Take No Risk—We Guarantee Each Car.

We Must Make Room for Our New Closed Cars.

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NEW LAW FOR DEALERS.

Fewer Sets of Plates Issued Feb. 1 and at Higher Cost.

Secretary of State Hugo calls attention to the fact, of interest to automobile dealers, that the new law which becomes effective Feb. 1 will limit the number of dealer's plates, the object being to prevent much of the alleged willful abuse of their use and a resulting loss of revenue to the State. The present registration fee for dealers and manufacturers in New York State is $15 a year, and it remains unchanged. Under the new law dealers will be compelled to limit the loan of plates to a buyer of a car to six days instead of fifteen, as is now the case. Not more than five extra sets can be issued hereafter to any one dealer or manufacturer except in cases where the business is of such magnitude as to warrant additional plates. A charge of $5 will be made for each set of plates, an increase of $3.

These extra sets will be easy to distinguish. The original set will be without any alphabetical designation. Beginning with the second set, however, the letter "F" will appear, additional sets carrying succeeding letters, which will follow the registration numbers. This scheme is expected to assist the authorities in more readily fixing the responsibility in accidents where cars with dealers' plates figure, and which at the present time has shown itself to be more or less difficult.

There is a provision in the new law which will require a dealer to notify Mr. Hugo's office of the sale of a new car, furnishing the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser and a description of the machine, with the number of the engine, &c. Where the dealer loans a set of plates to a purchaser while the latter is securing his plates from the State information must also be filed with the Secretary of State.

Forms will be furnished to dealers and manufacturers on application next month.

CARELESS DRIVING.

Take Turns Slowly and Slow Down the Engine for Stops.

"There is too much carelessness in automobile driving," said an officer of a large motor company in calling attention to the useless wear and tear on the car, combined with reckless waste of gasoline.

"Did you ever notice," he added, "how some drivers take turns? A honk of the horn—a rush of air, and they're gone—if the road is clear. If it isn't, the brakes lock with a slam, the wheels slide, there's a smell of burned rubber, the clutch is disengaged, the motor races its head off. And what does this all mean? Useless wear on tires, excessive waste of gasoline and oil, severe strains on the engine, and certain damage to the brakes.

"The greatest racing car pilots slow down for turns on the track. They do that because they know how to get the best results. I cannot figure out why some passenger car drivers don't use the same good judgment.

"It's absolutely unnecessary to race a motor in making a stop. In starting all one has to do is to speed up the motor just enough to pull away from the curb smoothly.

"I feel pretty strongly on this subject, and I believe that a little extra caution on the part of every automobile owner in America will make it possible for all of us to get the utmost out of every drop of gasoline and oil we use, and at the same time prolong the life of our cars."

Ninety Cars in Salon Show.

The makes of cars to be shown at the New York Salon exhibit opening in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Jan. 2 include the Biddle, Brewster, Cunningham, Daniels, Fageol, Fergus Lancia, Locomobile, Murray, Mercury, Rolls-Royce, Simplex, White and Wolverine. Separate custom coachwork exhibits will be made by Brooks-Ostruk and Rubay. Accessory exhibits include Dunlop and Faure tires, Westinghouse Air Spring, Macbeth Lens, Stentorphone, Fryer-Auster Shield, Ladlaw Cloths and Duratex.

All of the exhibition space on the main floor and in the balcony is taken. There will be about ninety cars on view, valued at $500,000.

MANY NEW MODELS FOR MOTOR SHOW

Fewer Low-Priced Cars Than Last Year—Over 300 Passenger Vehicles Will Be Exhibited.

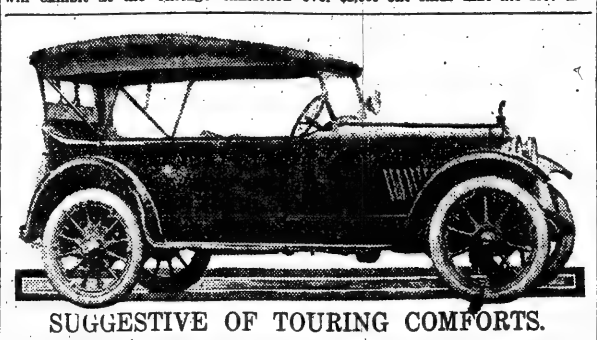
A clear-cut object lesson that the war cannot dim the popularity of the motor vehicle either for utility or pleasure touring is shown in the announcement that the forthcoming National Automobile Show in the Grand Central Palace Jan. 5 to 12 will contain a larger number of individual exhibits of cars, accessories, and parts on the four floors of the building than ever before and many products will be shown for the first time. In all there will be 86 different makes of cars and 260 accessory displays at the show and a like number will exhibit at the Chicago exhibition Jan. 26 to Feb. 2. S. A. Miles, general manager of both the New York and Chicago Shows, which are held under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, has been compelled to turn down applications for space from late comers, despite the fact that arrangements provided a little more room than last year.

Over 300 new models of automobiles, ranging all the way from tiny runabouts selling for a few hundred dollars to the largest, roomiest limousines costing more than $5,000, will be shown. Among the exhibitors are several makes of electric and steam cars. In diversity and magnitude it will exceed all previous automobile shows in the world.

The exhibits will include cars meeting every purse. Due to the increased cost of material and labor, the percentage of low-priced cars will be less than last year when about 10 per cent. of the models (not production) sold for under $750. This year slightly under 6 per cent. of the models on the market will sell under this mark. An indication of the price changes is provided by recently compiled statistics which show that 21.6 per cent. of the 1918 models will list for under $1,000. Last year this price class represented 27.7 per cent. A man desiring to spend between $1,000 and $2,000 for a car this year will have 49 per cent. of the models to select from, while last year he had 53.6 per cent. Carrying the classification still further to the cars selling for over $2,000 one finds that the 1917 and 1916 percentages are 18.7 and 29.4 respectively.

As the most important barometer of automobile design and construction, the show will demonstrate that the 1918 car shows very little change mechanically from that of 1917. What changes have been made, as was the case last year, will chiefly be in the nature of minor refinements. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the show to the person giving attention to design tendencies will be found in coach work. Present indications are that there will be a number of new body designs introduced at the show, with special attention given to details in connection with the fitting of auxiliary seats, interior panels, lockers, &c.

There are now 4,500,000 automobiles registered in the United States, as compared with about 3,225,000 at this time last year. The increase in importance of the forthcoming exhibition over its predecessors is in relative proportion to the increase in the number of motor vehicles in service.



SUGGESTIVE OF TOURING COMFORTS.

The latest Lexington model known as the Spor-tour, otherwise a sporty car for pleasant travel. It embodies many interesting mechanical features.

Danger in Gas Exhaust Fumes.

The recent death of the comedian, Nat M. Wills, who was asphyxiated while working in his garage by the exhaust fumes from the motor of his car, has served to call sharp attention to the insidious dangers of carbon monoxide gas. The gas is tasteless and colorless. There is a little odor, but not enough to warn the unsophisticated.

The poisonous gas is produced by the incomplete combustion of carbonaceous substances when burned with an incomplete supply of air. Many persons have succumbed to its poisonous fumes, and scientists have given the cause of death from the gas the name of petromortis.

"This poisonous gas inhaled for a short time acts upon the red corpuscles of the blood and deprives the blood of its power of distributing oxygen to the system," said William H. Stewart, Jr., President of the Stewart Automobile School, yesterday. "A few full breaths will induce unconsciousness.

"The single cylinder engine is sometimes called 'a one-lunger.' The lungs of the multi-cylinder motor must breathe plenty of fresh air, together with a small quantity of gasoline properly vaporized, in order to insure efficient operation. The exhaling of the motor is the exhaust. In a small, unventilated room with the engine running it takes but a little while to fill the room with poisonous exhaust gases. Since there is more or less carbon monoxide gas in the exhaust fumes, it is reasonable to assume that there is more and more expelled from the motor as the supply of the fresh air in the room is reduced, and the motor is forced to breathe again the already foul air. Such conditions induce incomplete combustion and augment the danger of monoxide gas. In a cold room the danger is greater, in that the fumes accumulate more quickly and hang to the floor.

"The symptoms are hardly noticeable to one working. The eyes may smart and one may feel groggy, but while working in a cramped position such as necessary under a machine one may not always properly judge cause and effect.

"In larger garages there is plenty of ventilation caused by the constant opening and closing of doors. In the small garage, such as the average owner has in the rear of his home, extreme caution should be used to insure proper ventilation. There should be a window open at the top and one open at the bottom to permit circulation. In addition, one should also arrange for the exhaust fumes to be carried out of the building. This may easily be accomplished by connecting the exhaust line from the motor to the outside by means of a flexible metallic hose.

PAIGE
The Most Beautiful Car in America

In Zero Weather

A Paige enclosed car will start instantly and continue to run smoothly no matter how cold the weather may be.

Three new engineering features are the answer.

The Paige is the only enclosed car that has them in combination and therefore the only one that guarantees practical winter driving.

It will be worth your while to investigate.

Essex "Six-55" 7-passenger $1775; Coupe "Six-55" 4-passenger $2850; Town Car "Six-55" 7-passenger $3230; Limousine "Six-55" 7-passenger $3230; Sedan "Six-55" 7-passenger $2850; Brooklands 4-passenger $1895; Sedan "Six-39" 5-passenger $1925; Linwood "Six-39" 5-passenger $1330; Glendale "Six-39" Chummy Roadster $1330; Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger $1330. All Prices f. o. b. Detroit.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

PAIGE-DETROIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc.
1886 Broadway Phone Columbus 6720

PAIGE-DETROIT CO. OF NEWARK, 524 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Royal Garage & Mach. Works, Bedford Ave. & Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn

MORE ROAD WORK NEEDED.

Imperative for Motor Transport Efficiency, Says A. A. A. President.

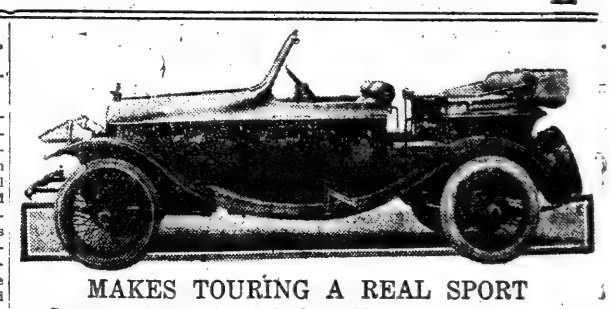
"Highway transportation of passengers and freight must be greatly amplified in order that the self-propelled vehicle may attain its maximum utility in the present congested condition of all our avenues of communication," said Dr. H. M. Rowe, President of the American Automobile Association, which has its national headquarters in Washington. "I am of the belief that the average car owner now employs his vehicle at least nine-tenths for utility and scarcely one-tenth for pleasurable purposes. Of course, this is the case more in the country than in the city.

"We should not needlessly consume fuel and rubber in sightseeing tours, but the A. A. A. tour bureaus in Washington and New York report an unusually large number of owners who spend their Winters in the Southern States and on the Pacific Coast making the journeys over the road instead of seeking transportation by rail for their vehicles and themselves.

"I believe that the newly created Highways Transport Committee, of which Roy D. Chapin of Detroit is Chairman, will make clear to the Council of National Defense that the road problem demands a serious and substantial acceleration at this time, so that both motor trucks and passenger automobiles can serve to their utmost efficiency."

How Gasoline May Be Saved.

"Running the engine while the car is standing causes a daily waste of 67,000 gallons of gasoline," says a motorist who advises conservation, "and it is difficult to estimate the amount of gasoline wasted in cold weather because of over-cooling, due to improperly covered radiators. Another thing to remember is to refrain from cleansing parts of the chassis and motor with gasoline. Use kerosene instead. The proposition that faces the motorist today is to keep his car in good order and save fuel. It is estimated by experts that there is a waste from leaking carburetors alone of more than 30,000 gallons per day in this country. Poorly adjusted carburetors waste 240,000 gallons."



MAKES TOURING A REAL SPORT

Snappy roadster model of the latest Moon car for four or six passengers. When not in use the two side seats fold over and disappear as part of the body. Chassis has 124-inch wheelbase, 66 horse power.

$120,000,000 FOR STATE ROADS

EUGENE M. TRAVIS,
State Controller.

Probably the largest single item of expenditure included in the annual appropriation law has to do with the building of our highways. Since 1898, when the first expenditure of State funds was made for their construction and maintenance, New York has expended or pledged over $120,000,000. This was not the first State aid, however, as nearly a century ago attempts were made to encourage the improvement of highways by legislative grants to turnpike and bridge corporations. These companies were allowed to charge toll rates regulated and afterward maintained by the State until acquired as free roads.

Up to 1900 the care and maintenance of the public highways were left almost completely to the localities, the Boards of Supervisors being restricted upon the amount of property assessed. The Commissioner of Highways in each county was the boss, and he could order every man over twenty-one, with the exception of clergymen and county officials, to work upon the roads. But the new era of road cohstruction in the Empire State began in 1898 when provision was made for the State to construct a few macadam roads, the cost to be apportioned among the State, counties, and towns upon a basis of 50, 35, and 15 per cent. of the cost.

For the improvement of the town roads the State paid, under the "Money System act," to each town which had abandoned its antiquated labor system and paid its highway tax in cash, a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the tax levied. The amount paid to the towns in 1899 was $34,517. This year's share, recently distributed, totaled $1,956,206, while the combined sum during the last two decades amounts to $19,431,939. In 1907 a new plan was adopted by which the counties paid 2 per cent for each $1,000 of assessed valuation per mile. The towns paid 1 per cent. and the State the balance, excepting that in no case could the county pay more than 35 per cent. or the town more than 15 per cent. of this assessed valuation.

In 1905, however, occurred the first of the two great highway bond issues, which to date amount to $100,000,000. That year a constitutional amendment was passed authorizing the issuance of $50,000,000 fifty-year bonds. This issue became obligated by 1913, and of the second $50,000,000, adopted by referendum, $35,000,000 has been obligated. In order to meet these issues for redemption, a sinking fund has been provided which, at the close of the last fiscal year, amounted to almost $26,000,000.

"Better" and "Still Better"

Here are the two Willards—the good old time-tested Willard that has proven its worth on over a million cars, and is as good today as ever—and the "Still Better Willard," with Threaded Rubber Insulation.

The "Still Better Willard" costs a little more, but it pays you back with interest. In the vital matter of insulation, it's head and shoulders above anything else on the market.

If you need a new battery you can hardly afford not to get the latest, finest and most dependable battery quality to be had.

Drop in and let us tell you more about it.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO.
Factory Branch and Distributing Depot,
228-30 West 58th Street
Col. 8314.

F. S. GASSAWAY, Inc.

EAST STATION
216 East 54th St.
9270 Plaza.
Batteries called for and delivered.

WEST STATION
70 Columbus Ave.
Col. 6236.
East Station open until 8:30 P. M.

DELMI CO., Inc.

BROOKLYN
1046-48 Atlantic Ave.
9310 Prospect.

JAMAICA
60-62 Twombly Pl.
2470 Jam.

WESTCHESTER ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
187 Main St.

YONKERS, N. Y.
259 So. Broadway.

AUTO SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT CO., INC.
590-2 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.
1608 Astoria

STORAGE BATTERY
Willard
SERVICE STATION

'WE'LL CUT HUN LINE,' PERSHING'S MESSAGE

Urges Y. M. C. A. Secretary to Combat Idea Here That German Army Is Invincible.

NO GRUMBLING OVER THERE

American Soldiers All Declare Themselves In to Stay "Till the Show Is Over."

The American Army in France has no misgivings regarding the ultimate victory of the Entente Allies, was the message sent by General Pershing to the people at home, through Charles W. Whitehair, Secretary of the Cornell University Y. M. C. A., who has just returned from the French and other European battle-fronts. Mr. Whitehair, who is actively engaged in war work for the Y. M. C. A., was the principal speaker yesterday at the monthly luncheon of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York at the McAlpin.

Mr. Whitehair said that just before leaving France General Pershing asked the Secretary to preach one doctrine when he got back to America, and that was that the Entente Allies, including the American soldiers, were a unit in the belief that they would eventually "break through" the German lines in Northern France. Here is the message General Pershing asked Mr. Whitehair to deliver:

"You must go back home and dispose of that doctrine that we can't break through the German lines. We can break through with a human wedge, and we will. Tell everybody you meet of our determination to win."

Secretary Whitehair paid a tribute to the morale of the British, French, and American soldiers at the front, and described the mental attitude of the men when they were about "to go over the top."

"You people in New York," he said, "don't know what a crowd is until you stand in the midst of the countless troops waiting for the word to 'go over.' The roads and the fields are filled with men. The motor traffic regulations are perfect, and even white posts are put in position before the battle to mark out a way for the wounded to go to the rear. The men's faces are set and determined and in the direction of the foe.

"That war is not making men brutes is certain. Instead, it is uplifting them. In this connection, I want to say a word in praise of the treatment accorded prisoners of war by the British soldiers and the British nation. After the war, Great Britain will have nothing to be ashamed of in this respect. Over and over again, I have seen British soldiers, themselves wounded, share their tea, chocolate and cigarettes with German prisoners just brought in. I have seen instances where the British Tommy actually parted with his clothes to minister to the comfort of his captive enemy. This makes a noble chapter in the history of this great war."

Mr. Whitehair had words of the highest commendation for the American Army officers in France, and described them as "a marvelous group of men." He added that the people at home could depend upon the officers to look sharply after the welfare of the men. Illustrating the importance attached by high army command to the safeguarding of the men's morals and health, Secretary Whitehair told of the clean-up in Cairo effected by the military authorities. "It is realized that a sick soldier is a drag, and so the authorities strive to keep their men from preventable diseases," he said.

Turning to the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. at the American and French army camps, he said that the work undertaken by the semi-religious organization had as a double object the creation of a clean body and a pure heart in each individual soldier. This, he said, was the religion of the Y. M. C. A. The value of home influence in army camps could not be overestimated. In conclusion Secretary Whitehair said:

"I want you to know just what the spirit of our troops in France is. All of the soldiers I talked with said, 'We want to go home, but not until the show is over.' There is less grumbling in the army over there than is heard on a university campus. In view of this spirit held by our fighters, nobody at home can begin to give one-half of what the boys over there are giving. We must support them, and our allies, Britain and France, who for three years fought our war."

The other speakers were Robert R. Reid, President of the Federal Oil Company, and Winslow Russell of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company. William P. Atkinson, President of the Underwriters' Association, presided.

PLAN TO SIMPLIFY BUSINESS

Credit Men Suggest Rules After Studying Office Procedure.

In order to co-operate to the greatest possible extent in supplying the nation's need of men for war service, the National Association of Credit Men recently made a study of office procedure, with a view to economizing labor there by simplifying processes. As a consequence J. H. Tregoe, Secretary and Treasurer of the association, was provided with three rules, copies of which he has sent out to all members of the association, with the statement that they were drawn up by the Committee on Commercial War Economy, and the request that they be observed. The rules are:

1. That checks received in the course of merchandising, and unimportant letters and communications, be not acknowledged.
2. That every dispensable and non-productive office or business device or system that can be released without decreasing the real abilities of the business be suspended during the war.
3. That credit departments shall not inquire of other departments in unimportant cases, and that promiscuous and merely general inquiries be discontinued.

Mr. Tregoe, in the letter accompanying these rules, points out that even small economies of this description in office procedure may not only, in the aggregate, prove of value in conserving the working resources of the nation, but may also be vitally important in enabling the individual business to weather the hard times of the war period.

SPEED NEW SUBWAY OPENING

Service Board Expects to Announce a Definite Date Soon.

The inquiry by the Public Service Commission into the reasons for the delay on the part of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in getting the new subway lines ready this month for at least partial operation has been postponed for a week. In the meantime there will be conferences between the commission and officials of the company for the purpose of gathering the precise details of the work needed to be done.

It was announced yesterday at the office of the commission that there was hope for operation on the Seventh Avenue subway from Times Square south and on the Lexington Avenue line north from the diagonal station at Forty-second Street some time in January. The last estimate for the operation of these lines was made by the company, and it set the time of operation not earlier than March. This date for the complete operation of the two trunk lines remains unchanged, but the commission is determined to have trains operating in large sections of the lines within three weeks.

It was said that considerable work remains to be done on the two lines, and that the very important work of installing the interlocking plants and the signal systems is very much behind schedule time. General Manager Hedley of the company recently told the commission that no rapid transit line would ever be operated with his consent until every safety appliance was installed and in working order.

The company is now working its men in shifts in order to get the substations in. That there is a scarcity of men and much difficulty in getting supplies is admitted by the commission, but it is of the opinion that sufficient time has been allowed the company to overcome these difficulties. At the hearing next Thursday it is expected an announcement will be made fixing a definite and unchangeable date for the partial operation of both of the trunk lines.

BOY SCOUTS WIN IN COURT,

Decision Orders U. S. Boy Scout to Produce Its Membership.

A decision was handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday compelling the United States Boy Scout to furnish to the Boy Scouts of America a list of its members, in support of the contention of the latter organization that the United States Boy Scout has not more than 10,000 bona fide members instead of 200,000, as claimed. The Boy Scouts of America is suing to compel the United States Boy Scout to eliminate the word "scout" from its name. The defendant contends that it is the original organization.

The Boy Scouts of America won an important point in the controversy when the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court granted an application it made to take the testimony of General Sir Robert Baden-Powell in London to refute the contention of the United States Boy Scout that it has been approved by General Baden-Powell. A commission will also take the testimony in France of Major Frederick Trevor Hill, a member of the Manhattan Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and now on the staff of General Pershing, in proof of his assertion that he never approved the use of his name by the defendant.

It was said yesterday at the office of the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America that the suit was made necessary because of the appeal by the United States Boy Scout for advertising and contributions for its booklet on Camp Pershing, which has resulted in confusing the Boy Scouts of America with the enterprise. It was stated that the matter had already been investigated by the District Attorney.

The Boy Scouts of America sold more than $23,000,000 of the first issue of Liberty Bonds, and $102,084,100 of the second issue, to 533,820 subscribers, it was said yesterday.

COLUMBIA'S SERVICE FLAG.

Five Hundred Stars Now on the Field and Room for 700 More.

A service flag bearing 500 stars was hung over the entrance to the Columbia University Library yesterday. The flag, whose area is 240 square feet, has space for 700 more stars, which will not be put on until the canvass to determine the actual number of Columbia students now in service has been finished.

Returns already in indicate that nearly 9,000 alumni and students of the university are in some form of war work. The stars on the flag, however, do not include last year's graduates, and stand only for persons registered at Columbia when they joined the service.

Columbia has altered many of its courses to meet the needs of the Government, and Captain R. Hodder Williams of the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry is drilling about 250 students on South Field.

FLORIDA ENCHANTMENTS

"The 'best Christmas story since 'Robinson Crusoe.'"
—*Florida Times Union.*

A $3 book, 128 superb half-tones, from author to reader direct,

$2.

Autographed for presentation.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST DIMOCK BOOKS.

A. W. DIMOCK, Peekamose, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Service Plates	Decorated Candy Jars
Cocktail Sets	Mahogany Desk Sets
Sheffield Pitchers	Colored Glass Decorations
Antique Gold Mirrors	Smokers' Sets
Mahogany Trays	Floor Lamps
Boudoir Lamps	Book Ends

THIS YEAR, when the Christmas sentiment means so much, and when good taste prescribes a wise economy, come to Ovington's—where gift suggestions with all the charm and distinction of Fifth Avenue are found in great profusion at moderate prices. $2.50, for instance, is a figure at which you may find hundreds of splendid articles. Come now, while timely deliveries are certain.

OVINGTON'S

$500,000 IN STAMPS GOAL IN SCHOOLS

Allotments of $800 to $1,000 Distributed for Sale to Children.

RIVALRY FOR RECORDS

Teachers Report That War Saving Campaign Is Encouraging Thrift Among Pupils.

New York's school children during the last week have become an active force in the war savings movement through the sale of thrift and war savings stamps. By their teachers and their parents they have been made to understand that the stamp enables them to participate in the successful prosecution of the war. Responding to this appeal to their patriotism the school children of the city in the last four days, according to the estimates of the War Savings Committee, have organized to purchase close to one-half million dollars worth of stamps.

Every school in the city, private and public, has ordered a substantial supply of stamps, the allotment to each school being from $800 to $1,000. There are more than 600 public schools in greater New York. Contests have been started not only between the schools, but also between classes in the various schools.

Teachers all over the city find that the war savings campaign involves a practical demonstration of the ideas of thrift and providence which they have for years been trying to impress upon minds of the children. In the schools of the poorer and foreign sections of the city the children are every bit as eager to help as in the schools of the well-to-do. If the children of the foreign population do not quite understand what it means to make the "world safe for democracy" they know that their brothers who are in the army or navy are going far away from home, where they will need food, clothing, and supplies.

A teacher of one of the lower east side schools reported the following episode to the War Savings Committee. A number of children of foreign parentage, Austrian, Italian, German, Jewish, &c., all between nine and twelve years, were gathered around one of the tables of the School Lunch Society in the basement of the school. Some of them jingled some extra pennies, which they evidently intended to spend after they had eaten their regular luncheon on cake and candy. Marie Celeste, a little black-eyed Italian girl, started toward the cake counter, when Yetta, a Jewish child of Rumanian parents, cried out:

"Where you goin'?"

"To get a chocolate cake," replied Marie.

"Ain't you ashamed," exclaimed Yetta. "Didn't teacher say you must save all your pennies and buy a stiff ticket to help win the war?"

Her appeal had no effect on Marie, and she came back with the chocolate cake, placing it in full gaze of the other children at the table. Several of them started to buy just that kind of a cake, when Yetta began to plead again.

"Where you goin'? To buy a cake like Marie when the teacher said the soldiers ain't got nothin' to eat? You ought to be ashamed, Marie can't help it, 'cause she wasn't born here, but you ought to be ashamed of yourself, Celia Goldberg, and Bella Schmidt, and Florence Crell, 'cause you was all born here and your papas are all citizens."

The children, moved by her appeal, romped around her and threw their pennies into her hand with great glee.

"Nine, ten, eleven cents," slowly counted Yetta, "taint no use. Ain't enough. Marie, you ain't no patriot. Eat your old cake."

United States Government thrift cards, with a war saving stamp of the value of 25 cents attached to each, were distributed last night instead of the usual Chanuka gifts among 600 pupils of the Albert Lucas Religious Classes, which meet in the Rivington Street Synagogue and in the Pike Street Synagogue on the lower east side.

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE
49 WEST 28TH STREET.
Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50c
AFTERNOON TEA.
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday { Chicken Dinner
Dinner 60c.
(6068 Mur. Hill) Open Sunday 1 to 7 P. M.

NOW OPEN
SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street,
in the ART GALLERY,
formerly occupied by BRAUN & CO.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

THE MAYFLOWER
Twenty-five West Fifty-fifth Street.
Breakfast. Luncheon. Dinner.
Sunday Afternoon Tea with Waffles.
Sunday Dinner served 1 to 3 and 6 to 8.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 35th St., Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS.
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

At the Sign of THE GREEN TEAPOT
Closed Sundays
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c. Dinner, $1.00.
Saturday Night, Roast Turkey and Waffles.

OLD CHELSEA 51 West 16th St. Open Sundays.
Known for delicious home cooking.
Breakfast, 35c; Lunch, 40c; Dinner, 75c.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c.
Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

Dorothy-Louise 1 WEST 38TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 53D STREET.
3 to 8. Except Sundays.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome.
SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE ROSE GARDEN 36 West 56th St., Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Also a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 166 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d.
Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c.
Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Mad. Sq. 4976.
"Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
No. 39
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

56 E. 53d St. OPEN FIRE lunch warmth and coziness.
Where an To THE DIXIE TEA ROOM.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

The OAK ROOM 56 East 57th St. New York City
Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 35c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner 50c.

THE TALLY HO 30 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's
LUNCHEON : AFTERNOON TEA . DINNER

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street. (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STUDENTS INN, 329 West 58th St., West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 50c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

THE HOLLY TREE 26 VESEY STREET. One flight up.
Moderate Priced Luncheon for Business People.

THE MARYLAND 112 West 72d St. Just off Columbus Av.
Maryland fried chicken dinner, Sun., 12-2.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Beginning Tuesday, store will remain open evenings until 7 o'clock up to and including Christmas Eve

Many Holiday Offerings at Splendid Economies

Insurance in PRICE and QUALITY

Christmas shopping is being more carefully done this year than ever before.

Gifts are apt to have a practical trend.

Every penny spent is made to count.

Quality assumes far greater importance than it ever did—i. e., the *service* that can be expected from what one has bought.

Price plays a powerful part in determining where shopping is to be done.

The Christmas shopping you do at The Store Accommodating *insures* you in these two essential respects—*quality* and *price*.

Of the merits of Abraham and Straus merchandise there is never a question

Close investigation shows that in buying here you are paying LESS than you would pay elsewhere for goods of the same high quality. In fact, you could buy here with your eyes shut and be SAFE!

Economy and quality count for a lot. You get them both, here.

But there is more than just this to The Store Accommodating's Christmas Service.

It offers you a better Store to shop in than ever before in its history.

It provides rich holiday stocks, running into the millions of dollars in value, and in an assortment with few rivals in New York.

It gives effective help in doing your Christmas shopping, and getting it home promptly, from an augmented sales and delivery force—speeded up to meet the demands of the busiest week in the whole year.

Monday's News Is Full of Holiday Offerings at Great Savings.

Read it all carefully—and SHOP EARLY!

Lace and Scrim Curtains—1,500 Pairs Less Than Half

Besides these splendid values there are some other opportunities presented that make for fine savings. All taken from our regular stock and reduced.

Nottingham Lace Curtains
39c. and 69c. a Pair
Were 65c. to $1.25

Scrim Curtains, 39c. and 69c. a Pair, Were 65c. to $2.95

2,300 Yards Curtain Scrim 10c. a Yard

Colored, figured and fancy bordered.

Third floor, East Building.

Fine Wilton Rugs Sharply Reduced

We are offering several hundred fine Wilton Rugs that have been sharply reduced to clear them. If you are in need of a new Rug for the holidays, here is an opportunity to get one at a saving.

Size 4½x7½ ft., were $19.50 to $35, now ..... $15 to $25
Size 6x9 ft., were $35 to $55, now ..... $29.50 to $45
Size, 8¼x10½, were $49.50 to $79.50, now ..... $39.50 to $69.50
Size 9x12 ft., were $55 to $85, now ..... $45 to $75
Size 9x15, were $76.50 to $120, now ..... $69.50 to $110
Size 10½x13½, were $90 to $135, now ..... $85 to $119.50

Third floor, East Building.

A Special Christmas Reduction Sale of Women's Fur Coats

Women who have bought Abraham and Straus Fur Coats this season have convinced themselves with shopping about and making careful comparisons—of the remarkably low prices existing.

Superbly fashionable models have been taken from these low-priced stocks and further reduced for an amazing value-giving event in furs.

Hudson Seal Coats
(Dyed Muskrat)
at $115—from $137.50
40 inches long; a finely-fashioned all Hudson Seal model, in loose rippling effect. Others

at $85—from $110 and $132.50
38 and 40 inches long; all Hudson Seal model in loose rippling effect.

Natural Muskrat Coats to $82.50—from $98.50
45 inches long, with Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) collar and cuffs.

Beautiful Caracul Coat at $525—from $595.
Trimmed with collar of black lynx and ermine, wide cuffs and border of black lynx.

Hudson Seal Coats
(Dyed Muskrat)
at $450—from $495
50-inch model, with shoulders of moleskin and a large moleskin collar. Others

At $375—from $425
48 inches long, all of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) in a smart semi-fitted mode, with rippling skirt. Others

At $475—from $525
48 inches long; a superb, voluminous wrap, with huge moleskin cape collar.

Other Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats involved in this reduction include models with skunk collar, cuffs, and border; with trimmings of mole or natural squirrel.

Handsome Moleskin Coat At $495—from $595
Plain model; 48 inches long.

Hudson Seal Muffs, $9.50
(Dyed Muskrat)

Nutria Muffs (Round) $9.50

About 684 Dinner Sets Reduced

As taken from OUR OWN STOCK, WHICH SHOULD MAKE as many fine gifts.

100-Piece (Open Stock) Nippon China Dinner Sets $39.75, from $55.43
Decorated in highly colored new pattern in all-over design; handles are colored; fine, thin, transparent china.
51-piece, in above design, regular $31.30, now $19.75.

100-Piece (Open Stock) English Porcelain Dinner Sets, $37.50, from $46.65
This low price is to introduce new all-over design of several beautiful colorings in peacock design. Service complete for 12 people.

100-Piece (Open Stock) English Porcelain Dinner Sets, $38.75, from $42.82
Decorated in neat narrow conventional border design; each piece is gold-lined, handles covered in coin gold; service for 12 people.

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets Reduced

At $25.00, from $35.00.
At $21.98, from $29.75.
At $18.89, from $24.98.
At $16.89, from $22.98.
At $9.98, from $12.98.
At $14.89, from $18.89.
At $11.98, from $15.98.

15 Dozen High-Grade English China Service Plates Reduced

Only 1 dozen of pattern of high-grade, wide acid gold border and overall designs.

$84.00 dozen, from $120.00.
$72.00 dozen, from $96.00.
$50.00, from $72.00.
$48.00, from $65.00.
$38.00, from $60.00.

Toyland Is Radiant With Christmas Joy

Vast Stores of Christmas Happiness for Boys and Girls

Great possibilities for bringing pleasure on Christmas Day to thousands of children are in this wonderful Toy Store. Despite the fact that since the holiday season began it has been Brooklyn's busiest Toy Store, its splendid reserve stocks enable it to enter the last strenuous week of Christmas buying with ample assortments of the dolls, toys and games that the little people so earnestly wish for.

These Special Toy Offers for Monday

DOLLS' WHITE ENAMEL FURNITURE, a maker's samples, specially priced at..98c. to $4.98
STOCKINET DOLLS, with hand painted faces, without hair, 15-inch, $2.24 from $2.98; 20-inch, $3.49 from $4.98. With hair, 20-inch $4.98 from $5.98.
MADAME HENDREN'S SAMPLE DRESS DOLLS, dressed in felt costumes of various nations; specially priced at.....59c. to $1.98
STEAM ENGINES, upright model, with whistle, steam gauge, safety valve and fly-wheel, special at $3.98

Great Stock of Sleds All Ready for the Snow— and the Snow is Here!

How it will delight many a boy or girl to go whisking down hill on these speedy sleds! Many are priced specially low.

Flexible Flyers
38 inches long..... $2.97
42 inches long..... $3.45
48 inches long..... $4.43
52 inches long..... $5.98
64 inches long..... $7.48
102 inches long..... $14.95

Jr. Racers
48 inches long..... $4.24

Fire-Fly Steering Sleds
36 inches long..... $1.79
41 inches long..... $2.24
46 inches long..... $2.59

Champion Steering Sleds
34 inches long..... 98c
38 inches long..... $1.39
46 inches long..... $1.98

Coaster Sleds
36 inches long..... 85c

Girls' Sleds
36 inches long..... 69c
38 inches long..... 98c
52 inches long..... $2.39
56 inches long..... $2.79

Fourth floor, Central and West Buildings.

A Great Christmas Display of Fine Solid Gold Jewelry

Produced for us by the best goldsmiths of this country, and containing every new feature that is worth while. Beautiful styles of hand-engraving and engine-turning, new connections in cuff links, various colors of gold and many other distinctive marks which make it an assemblage of merit.

Exquisite designs, showing the highest degree of workmanship and style. Mounted with precious and semi-precious stones.

Gifts for Women

Brooches	$1.47 to $41.00
Bar Pins	$2.34 to $36.75
Bead Necklaces	$3.65 to $28.50
La Vallieres	$1.83 to $42.00
Bracelets	$6.45 to $37.50
Lingerie Clasps	95c. to $5.65
Crosses	$1.18 to $5.50
Hat Pins	84c. to $3.45
Women's Stone Rings	$1.58 to $44.00
Dorine Boxes	$18.65 to $29.00

Gifts for Men

Pocket Knives	$2.83 to $16.75
Watch Chains	$2.97 to $38.50
Cuff Links	$1.74 to $18.75
Tie Clasps	$1.23 to $6.50
Scarf Pins	$1.39 to $16.85
Stone Rings	$7.65 to $21.50
Belts with Gold Buckles	$8.65 to $18.75
Key Rings	$3.85 to $8.10
Pocket Pencils	$6.70 to $16.75

Street floor, Central Building.

395 Women's Coats, $14.95, $19.95, $21.50

A great round-up of considerably higher-priced women's Coats radically reduced BEFORE CHRISTMAS instead of after. Also groups of Coats at $21.50 recently secured in remarkable purchases, affording substantial savings. Women who had intended to wait may enjoy a fine Coat's warmth and good looks for the holiday.

Materials — Velour, Kersey, Bolivia, Broadcloth, Burella, Mixtures, Plushes.

Fur Collars of—Natural Raccoon, Dyed Opossum, Kit Coney, Nutria.

Also styles effectively trimmed with plush, and a variety of untrimmed Coats. A wide range of the desirable colors and many in black. Every size, from 34 to 44, many, many times represented.

Second floor, Central Building.

3,000 Pairs Women's Gloves, $1.29 Pair

A splendid collection at prices far below today's market. Comprised of:

2,000 pairs two-clasp White Kid Gloves, overseam sewn, Paris Point stitching, were $1.75 and $2.00 pair.

500 pairs of two-clasp Pearl Washable Kid Gloves that were $1.75 pair.

All new, fresh and perfect, in the season's most desirable styles.

Street floor, Court, West Building.

Other Offerings

Women's New Serge Dresses at $14.98; Special! Second floor, Central Bldg.
Clearance of Misses' $23.50 to $33.50 Coats at $18.50. Second floor, Central Bldg.
Women's "Cocoa" Boots at $5.95. Reduced from $7.95. Second floor, West Bldg.
600 Silk Quilted Vests. Special at $1.69. Second floor, East Bldg.
287 Silk Blouses. Formerly $4.98 and $5.98, at $3.98. Second floor, East Bldg.
High-Priced Abrast Corsets in a Sale at $4.98. Second floor, East Bldg.
Taffeta Silk Petticoats. Special at $2.74. Second floor, East Bldg.
Women's and Girls' Sweaters Reduced to $2.96 and $3.96. Second floor, East Bldg.
Cloth Skirts. Formerly $7.50 and $12.75. Now $6.75. Second floor, Central Bldg.
Semi-Made Corset Covers at 59c. Street floor, Central Bldg.
Extra Size Dressing Sacques reduced from 94c. to 79c. Negligee Balcony, Entrance Street floor, Central Bldg.
Men's "Star" Tub Silk Shirts, Special, $4.98. Street floor, East Bldg.
Men's Good House Coats at $3.75. Second floor, Central Bldg.
Princess Lace Handkerchiefs. Fine at 39c to 98c each. Street floor, Central Bldg.
Men's Winter Overcoats at the Season's Lowest Price, $15.85. Second floor, East Bldg.
Men's Fiber Silk Socks, 29c pr., from 39c pr. Central Bldg.

22,800 Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs

Two splendid lots taken from our regular stock and specially priced for Christmas-giving:

Men's 75c. and 87c. Handkerchiefs, 59c. Box of 6
Of hemstitched mull, with initial, white in wreath, that were 75c. a box, and colored letters with fancy cords, were 87c. a box.

Women's All-Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c. Each. Were 20c.
2,400 of these, hemstitched.

Other Handkerchiefs for Christmas-Giving

Women's mull, 3 in box.....49c., 59c.
Women's linen, colored embroidery, 3 in box.....59c., 75c.
Women's linen, embroidered, 6 in box 98c., $1.69, $1.75
Men's linen, initial, boxed in ½ dozens, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $3.25
Children's fancy Handkerchiefs, 3 in box .....17c., 25c.
Children's novelty silk Japanese Handkerchiefs, 3 in box.....25c.

Street floor, Central Building.

11,900 Pairs Black Silk Hosiery—Sale

All perfect, desirable Stockings, fine for Christmas-giving, at prices impossible to match at today's market:

1,560 Pairs Women's Silk Stockings, $1.19 Pair
Full fashioned, fine weight, with lisle tops and soles, square and Pointex heels.

3,560 Pairs Women's Black Silk Stockings, 89c. Pair.
Full fashioned, good weight, with lisle tops and soles.

3,720 Pairs Women's Black Silk Stockings, $1.48 Pair.
Light and medium weight, with mercerized tops and soles.

1,800 Pairs Women's Black Silk Stockings, $1.75 Pair
Heavy weight, lustrous finish, with silk tops and lisle-lined silk soles.

1,260 Pairs Girls' Black Silk Stockings, 98c. Pair
Full fashioned, lisle tops and soles; made just like women's stockings on a small scale.

Street floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

A Good Picture As a Gift Gives Constant Pleasure

Be sure it is a good Picture when you give it. Make doubly sure by getting it where good Pictures can be obtained—and obtained at reasonable prices.

Our Picture Galleries these days are full of suggestions, of which we mention but a few:

Thompson's Nature Views
Faithful reproductions of Nature's loveliness and grandeur. Gilt, mahogany and walnut frames.
59c. to $15.50

Wallace Nutting's Views
Blossom and Colonial views. Mahogany, antique gilt and white and colored frames.
65c. to $22.50

Color Prints

A Christmas Offering of Astonishing Interest!

40 Pieces of Fine Diamond Jewelry

$11,942 Worth, Reduced to $8,932

Many of the very finest pieces of Diamond Jewelry in our rich stock have been chosen to form this offer. We imported all the Diamonds ourselves—and their full prices were based on the cost prevailing two years ago, ignoring subsequent increases.

The settings—chiefly of platinum—are in artistic designs chosen by us before the stones were mounted.

At these new, reduced prices for this occasion—fixed with the purpose of reducing our stock—superb pieces of Diamond Jewelry can be bought as Christmas gifts at a saving that will not be matched again. Here is the list in detail:

16 Rings
$85.00 from $115.00
100.00 from 133.00
110.00 from 145.00
$140.00 from $185.00
155.00 from 205.00
185.00 from 245.00
225.00 from 300.00
270.00 from 353.00
385.00 from 515.00

12 Bar Pins
$83.00 from $110.00
115.00 from 155.00
135.00 from 178.00
200.00 from 270.00
$285.00 from $355.00
315.00 from 425.00
335.00 from 475.00
380.00 from 520.00

6 La Vallieres
$190.00 from $250.00
345.00 from 330.00

6 Brooches
$80.00 from $110.00
95.00 from 126.00

Oriental Gift Shop Rich With Gifts

Great place to visit, especially if you are undecided or cannot think of a gift for some one who may be difficult to please. Here are pretty things from both Occident and Orient. So many of them, that a complete list is simply out of the question. However, here are a few of the things you'll find:

Figures and groups in "Assyrian bronze," $2.29 to $23.85
"Armor Bronze" Book-Ends, pair, $4.98 to $15.98
Book-Ends and Racks, in antique-finished metal, pair.....$1.25 to $8.50
Brass Door Knockers with decoration in colors .....79c. to $1.50
Hand-painted Glass and Tin Novelties, such as Flower Pots, Ferneries, Bon-Bon Boxes, Candle Holders, etc., 79c. to $5.25
Decorated Japanese Sewing Baskets, 98c. to $1.50
Tie Racks, Ash Trays, Tobacco Jars, in

Section 3

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:

Section
1. General News
2. Editorial, Sports
3. Classified Advertising
4. Fashions, Society, Drama

Section
5. Business, Financial, Automobiles, One Hundred Neediest Cases
6. Book Review
7. Rotogravure Magazine
8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part
9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part

The New York Times.

REAL ESTATE Section 3

RE SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1917. RE

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	5c

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Reward if the finder of the articles of jewelry missing since about Nov. 1, 1917, from Millbrook, N. Y., will return them to the owner's agent, John T. McGovern, 141 Broadway, New York City; a very substantial reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST.—Monday, Dec. 10, in southbound 5th Av. stage, large brown envelope, (Underwood & Underwood,) containing war photographs. Suitable reward if returned to Henry W. Lanier, Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

LOST.—Old-fashioned gold pin, scroll and two small flowers, between 113th and East 80th, near Madison; return to Martha Washington Hotel, 29 East 29th; probably lost in bus or car; reward.

LOST.—On Election Day, 2 certificates of the first Liberty Loan, Numbers B 283795, B 283774; lost between 66th St. and New Amsterdam Theatre. C. J. K., care of Godfrey Bauer, Box 93, Station W, Brooklyn.

LOST—On Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917, at 6 o'clock, in a Town taxi, taken from Colony Club to 108 East 75th St., a black caracul muff, with seal edges. Finder return to Mrs. G. M. Tuttle, 108 East 75th St., and receive reward.

LOST.—Black silk bag, with colored silk flowers, containing black leather purse with C. J. on and nearly $50; finder will be rewarded handsomely. Classic Jamieson, Hotel St. James, 109 West 45th St.

LOST.—Gold mesh purse, on Thursday, Dec. 13, store on 59th St., or Tiffany's, or 33d St.; initials A. C. H. on purse; reward. E. Freiberg, 103 West End Av. Tel. Columbus 7345.

LOST—$100 reward for the return of diamond and onyx pendant earring, lost Dec. 11; no questions asked. Return to Cartier, jeweler, 653 5th Av.

LOST—On Nassau St., between Beekman and John, platinum top, diamond cluster ring, without centre stone. Reward if returned to B. Gutter & Sons, 170 Nassau.

LOST.—Gold pin, Thanksgiving Day, initials "M. V. P."; reward; lady who called about same, please call between 12 and 1 P. M. Vivas, 543 West 146th.

LOST.—In taxi, large skunk muff, between Ritz-Carlton and 300 East 4th, Wednesday evening; substantial reward, Call 300 East 4th St. Phone Stuyvesant 1726.

LOST.—Dark taupe fox muff, containing khaki knitting, on 10th Av. car going downtown, 1 to 1:30 P. M., Thursday; reward. Studio Club, 35 East 62d St.

LOST—Brown envelope containing discharge from French Army, Citation of Valor, and other papers; suitable reward for return. F. S. Arguimbau, 135 Front St., city.

$50 REWARD for return of white button pearl earrings, surrounded by diamonds, lost Grand Central Palace Dec. 14. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Gold garter clasp, between Van Rensselaer and McAlpin Hotels; between 8 and 10 P. M.; liberal reward. G 429 Times Annex.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch, monogrammed, "I. H. R.," last Friday; liberal reward, no questions asked. Please return Rey, 27 Argyle Road, Brooklyn. Flatbush 7100.

LOST.—Lady's gold wrist watch on black silk band; initials E. M. F.; liberal reward. Return Hotel Knickerbocker, 42d St. and Broadway.

LOST.—Saturday morning, Park Av. car, 23d St., red leather case containing sixty dollars, railroad passes. Liberal reward. Chas. Picco, 417 Lexington Av.

LOST.—Gentleman's open face gold watch, monogrammed, also chain, Dec. 13, 6th Av. "L" (155th,) or Putnam Station; reward. Horton Letter Co., 241 West 23d.

LOST.—$100 reward, between 77th St. and 5th Av. and 71st Regiment Armory, diamond bar pin set with colored stones. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av. Circle 3661.

LOST.—Wednesday, on 34th St., between 5th Av. and R. H. Macy & Co., skunk muff lined with brown silk; reward. W 12 Times.

LOST—Suit case, with initials L. S. B., Saturday, on Boston Post Road. Reward for return to Fitch Gilbert, Jr., 801 5th Av.

LOST—Persian neckpiece Wednesday matinee, Cohan & Harris. Phone 2552 Newtown. Roper.

LOST—A bunch of keys at 43d and 8th Av. or 60th St. and Broadway. Reward if returned to 412 West 15th St.

LOST—Black cameo earring, old-fashioned setting; valued as heirloom; reward. 18 West 87th St.

LOST — Green turquoise matrix circular brooch, surrounded with small pearls; reward. Phone Bryant 3566.

LOST.—2 Liberty bonds, Friday, Broadway, between 83d and 113th Sts.; reward. Brous, 601 West 113th, Apt. 3C. Morningside 6261.

LOST.—Grey fox neckpiece, on 6th Av., between 11th and 14th Sts.; reward. Wylie, 32 West 66th St.

LOST—Monday night, a gold lorgnette, black ribbon, diamond buckle; suitable reward. Stratford House, 11 East 32d.

LOST.—Brown leather wallet, contents approximately $75; reward. West 23d Y. M. C. A.

LOST.—Purse with keys, between 62d and 59th Sts. and Madison Av. Boorum, 27 East 62d St.

LOST.—Old gold cloth, 116th subway; can't finish gift. Phone Schuyler 4731.

LOST—Lorgnette and gold chain with six diamonds; reward. 115 East 70th St.

LOST—At Hero Land, emerald-diamond ring; liberal reward. Address E 59 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD. NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

If the person who found diamond rings in ladies' room at the Ritz-Carlton Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 4, will phone Cortlandt 8161 she will learn something to her advantage.

REWARD.—Lady's gold watch, initials L. J. B., fastened leather strap. Kennedy, 241 West 107th.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, diamond ring, about Sunday, Dec. 9, with three large diamonds running up and down finger, surrounded by smaller diamonds set in gold. Return to L. T. P., Apt. 22, 146 East 49th. Murray Hill 875. No questions asked.

$150 REWARD

for brooch circle of 30 diamonds, set in platinum, lost Wednesday afternoon, Empire Theatre to 5th Av. and 48th St. or in Waldorf or horse cab. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$100 REWARD

for silver fox boa, lost in or near Rialto Theatre Thursday afternoon; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$300 REWARD

return diamond and emerald ring lost Dec. 12, between 45th and 57th Sts.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St.

Found.

FOUND.—Night Nov. 13, mink neckpiece; describe property. Z 309 Times Annex.

LOST AND FOUND.

☞ Other Lost and Found Advertisements may be found on next to last page, Section One.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

18TH ST., 140-142 EAST, (Gramercy Park section.) — Housekeeping apartments, 7 rooms and bath, $900. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; 5 beautiful large rooms and bath, only $80.

28TH, 28 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

31ST, 130 EAST.—Corner, six and bath; all outside.

36TH ST., 120 EAST.

Near Park, 5th Av. Bus, Lexington Av. Subway; eight all outside light rooms, elevator, $87.50. Supt. on premises.

MADISON AV., 173, (Between 33d and 34th Sts.)—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartments, $1,200; elevator, telephone, maid and valet; maid service served in rooms if desired. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

MADISON AV., 750, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $750 to $1,400. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

MADISON AVE, 110.—Apartments, two elegant rooms, bath, improvements, $45 monthly. Janitor.

MADISON AV., 1,215 (at 87th.)
Sublet reasonable, 8 rooms, 2 baths. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
59 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath, $70, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
sublet large single room and bath. also larger suites; complete service.

TWO ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE. PHONE 6958 PLAZA.

WASHINGTON SQ, 80 EAST.—Two and three room apartments; electric light, maid service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment, six rooms, two baths; private house.

10TH, 60 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchen and bath, to Oct. 1.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3105.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; six beautiful, large rooms and bath, only $60.

54TH ST, 19 WEST.—Doctor's apartments; rent $2,300; very desirable location. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

70TH ST., 239 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors; bath; extension permanent tenant, quiet tastes, desired. Owner.

74TH, 132 WEST.—High-class two-room suite, all improvements, plenty heat; references.

81ST ST., near Central Park West, in high-class apartment house, 7 rooms and 2 baths, fully furnished in the heat of taste; $275 per month to a responsible party. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

41 WEST 82D ST.

Sublet, 6 rooms, 2 baths.
New fireproof building.
Southern exposure. Apply on premises.

92D, WEST.—Exceptionally well heated apartment, 5 sunny rooms, 2 baths; unexpired lease, 21 months; rent, $100; no agents. Phone for appointment, Schuyler 8583.

68 WEST 107TH ST.—THE MIDETTE.
Attractive 5-room apartment to let; elevator, telephone, gas, and electricity; day and night service; responsible private families only. Apply to Superintendent.

110TH ST., Northwest Corner 7th Av.—Nine rooms and 3 baths, overlooking Central Park; fireproof; one block to "L" subway, and cars. William F. Fuerst, Inc., agent, 87 Nassau St.

113TH, 606-607 WEST. — Desirable 8-room apartment in modern apartment house; unfurnished or furnished; reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

113TH ST., 542 WEST.—Two and three large rooms; every known improvement.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath, two toilets; rent $900; corner Morningside Drive, near Columbia University; newly decorated; immediate possession.

141ST, 221 WEST, (7th Av.)—Six rooms, elevator apts.; $42 up.

160TH ST., 685 WEST.—Beautiful 6-room elevator apartment, with 2 baths, to sublet; concessions. Apply Apartment 6G.

172D ST., WEST.—To sublet, sunny 5-room apartment, 2d floor, well heated; $60. Mrs. Block, Audubon 3476.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
to reliable party only, modern private house; hardwood floors, electricity, shower, garden; three minutes 145th St. subway express; rent, $75; two roomers pay $60. 135 Times.

ATTENTION!—See apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
130 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $45.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or janitor.

BENNETT AV., 41.—Five large, outside rooms; vacant account enlistment. Supt. St. Nicholas 2188.

CONVENT AV., 270, (opposite College.)—4-room apartment; all outside, sunny. Apt. 6D.

DUE to death, must sublet desirable 7-room apartment, upper west side. Reasonable. 410 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
274-276 W. 19th St.; 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST., OR SUPT.

HIGH CLASS
elevator apartments to lease; 6 rooms; rent reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT,
1,945 7th Av., (117th;) 7 rooms, bath, $63.
AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST. OR JANITOR.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Two rooms, with kitchenette; southern exposure; seen appreciated; $600 per year. A. J. Odell. 5400 Audubon.

SUBLET, desirable 7-room apt.; large, light, well heated; near Riverside and Columbia University; $95. L 196 Times.

THE CLEBURNE,
924 WEST END AV., Corner 105th St.
Unusually Attractive Apartments.
One 7 rooms, 3 baths.
One 8 rooms, 3 baths.
One 10 rooms, 4 baths.
Immediate Possession.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
138 Broadway, or on premises.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 86TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500. Superintendent, on premises.

To Sublet—5 rooms, containing all modern

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ADOPTION.—American boy baby, two weeks; perfect. Hilda Miller, midwife, 409 West 127th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

40TH, 149 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment; three rooms, with kitchen and bath; southern exposure; will sublet for three months. Telephone Vanderbilt 1373.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two well-furnished, large rooms and bath.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Superb luxuriously furnished apartment, one to two rooms, bath, service.

86TH ST., EAST.—Modern elegantly furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; $500 per month; reference required. By appointment only. Lenox 10145.

APARTMENT, completely furnished, for the Winter, parlor, bedroom, and bath. Hotel Touraine, 9 East 39th St. Apply WILMERDING & FIELD, 11 West 35th. Telephone 33 Greeley.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms; most desirable location and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

BELOW 59TH.—7 rooms, 3 baths; very handsomely furnished. Appointment, Col. 3974.

EAST SIDE.—9 rooms, 3 baths, 7th floor; very bright and well furnished; $2,500 season. Tel. 2890 Murray Hill.

EAST SIXTIES.—Duplex apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths; $3,000. Exceptional. Telephone 2890 Murray Hill.

FURNISHED STUDIO APARTMENT.
New apartment; east of Central Park; studio 14x30, with north skylight; two large bedrooms and bath, dining room and kitchen, large attic, all very light; season or year; rent $200 a month. Particulars of
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
710 Madison Av. Plaza 4931.

FURNISHED apartments on Gramercy Park.
BOTH LARGE AND SMALL.
Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison, Inc.,
25 East 26th St. Phone Madison Square 337.

MADISON AV., 750, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $750 to $1,400. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

MADISON AV., 645.—Studio apartment, furnished, maid service, for rent until Feb. 8. Inquire on premises or telephone Murray Hill 1755, between 9 and 5.

MADISON AV., 715.—Artistically furnished apartment, three rooms and bath; valet service.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished apartments, two rooms and bath.

PARK AV., (FIFTIES.)—Attractively furnished, 12 rooms, 4 baths; long or short lease. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av. Tel. 2890 Murray Hill.

SEVEN large, very light, well-furnished rooms, 2 baths, in the Seventies, $250; references. Phone Lenox 4031.

THE WOOLSEY, 141 East 44th St., (East of Lexington Av.)—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, furnished, $80 to $82.50; satisfactory reference indispensable. Apply to Superintendent on premises or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. 6410 Bryant.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

VERY desirable 2 room, bath, and kitchenette, furnished complete; heart of city; rental, $125 monthly, until July 1; responsible party only. Phone 6150 Murray Hill.

9 ROOMS, 3 baths; unusually attractive duplex; highest type Park Av. building; restaurant service. Tel. 2890 Murray Hill.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 210.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service; six months. Madison Sq. 7894. Hart.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

27TH ST., 26 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive apartment, furnished, four rooms, two baths; will rent as one or two apartments; exceptional opportunity for right people; call between 4 and 6 P. M.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

46TH ST., 53 WEST.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS, BATH, KITCHEN; STEAM HEAT; BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED. PHONE 9779 BRYANT.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $50-$100. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

48TH, 34 WEST.—Parlor floor, 2 large rooms, kitchenette, bath, service; immediate occupancy.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; just finished; all improvements; can be had furnished or unfurnished, with or without maid service; open for inspection daily, including Sundays.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Two and one room suites, with private baths; also single rooms; electricity, good heat, elevator. Phone Circle 4138.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Finely furnished, modern apartments; two rooms, foyer hall, bath, kitchenette electric lights, gas logs, hardwood floors; $110 month. Apply on premises or phone Circle 5202.

53D, 5 EAST.—Well-furnished sunny two-room, bath, kitchenette, apartment, third floor; lease October. Miss Lawton.

53D, 46 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; southern exposure, steam heat, electricity.

54TH, 29 WEST, (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome 1 and 2 room, sunny suites; private baths.

55TH ST., 124 WEST.—Beautifully and newly furnished four-room, sunny apartment; Oriental rugs.

55TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—Desirable two rooms, bath; elevator, telephone, hall service.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Rooms and suite, attractively furnished.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment for six months or longer; price, $200. Call any day, 1 to 5, at Apartment 4H.

57TH.—Large, light apartment; big concession; leaving city; immediate. 4282 Circle, afternoons.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette, apartment to sublet. Columbus 6186.

58TH, 182 WEST, (Alwyn Court.)—14 rooms, 5 baths, 8th floor; most wonderful apartment in city. Railing, Circle 491.

65TH ST., 136 WEST, (THE SHROPSHIRE.)—One bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, all light; parquet floors; every improvement; rent $50; this apartment can be had unfurnished at $45 from Jan. 1;) REFERENCES AND LEASE REQUIRED.

66TH, (Central Park West.)—Bachelor apartment, 2 large light rooms, furnished or unfurnished; highest reference required. Phone Columbus 586.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Four-room duplex apartment, choicely furnished; refrigeration, cooking free; $225. Mrs. Hallam.

68TH, 1 WEST.—Will sublet $300 apartment for $225; 7 rooms, 2 baths; southern exposure. Telephone 3070 Vanderbilt, week days.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Will sublet 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, in apartment hotel, 8th floor, overlooking Central Park. Apply superintendent.

73D, (near Riverside.)—Suite of two large rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Columbus 3764.

73D, 118 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; also single rooms; good heat.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Small 3-room suite, $65.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large, cheerful 2-room suite, with kitchenette; attractive furnishings; $45 monthly to October, maid service included.

86TH, 106 WEST.—One, two rooms, kitchenette, $50 up; warm; moderate; references.

84TH and Broadway.—Charmingly furnished apartment, five rooms, two baths, to let to the first of June, or longer, $175 monthly. Phone Schuyler 5350, or write Apt. 6 D, 255 West 84th.

85TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment of 8 outside, sunny rooms; $200. Telephone Schuyler 2006, address Box L 167 Times.

86TH, 22 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny front basement, kitchenette; electricity; quiet, well-kept home.

86TH, 200 WEST.—High class, five rooms; homelike, cozy; long lease. Apt. 2B.

86TH, WEST.—Superior sitting room, bedroom, bath, kitchen privileges. E 16 Times.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds; bath; electricity; hall room.

88TH, 345 WEST.—Fully and exceptionally furnished 8-room apartment for 3 months or longer. Phone River 3021.

90TH.—Immediate possession given of an outside seven-room corner apartment in high-grade building on Riverside Drive, in the nineties; well appointed in every detail; good maid will remain if desired; rent from 4 to 6 months at $350. Phone 2007 Riverside.

90TH, 47 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished apartments, near Central Park; electric lights, all improvements; private house.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Well furnished, large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath. Riverside 7128. Hale.

90s, (West End.)—Six rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished. Appointment, Columbus 3974.

91ST AND BROADWAY, (The De Sola.)—Most desirable apartment, 5 rooms, bath; southern exposure; $225 monthly; less for long lease. Apt. 35. Private phone, Riverside 8417.

92D ST., 304 WEST.—Party going South will rent beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, until May; adults; immediate possession; $150. River. 5561.

94TH ST., (Central Park West.)—Furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; corner; $250 month. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

95TH, 55 WEST.—Four rooms, completely furnished, piano, for three or four months, beginning Jan. 1; rent, $80. Apt. 5.

97TH, 12 WEST, (Apt. 408.)—In new elevator apartment, three bright rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; linen, silver; $135 per month.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—High-class three rooms; block subway express; $75.

112TH.—Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 6th floor, four months, longer. Vanderbilt 1451.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Exceptionally attractively furnished 7 rooms; Steinway piano, victrola; $150; 8-room, Apartment 21, front.

116TH.—Magnificently furnished apartment, new building, tenth floor, 5 rooms; party leaving city will sublet immediately, 4 months, $175 month; $150 month to October; references exchanged. Address Owner, 123 Times.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed, sunny two-room apartment, kitchen; reasonable. Reynolds.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, front, south, opposite Columbia. Whitlock, 9E.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice Blue living room; pink bedroom, furniture by Stickley; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8274, Apt. 9A.

121ST, 420 WEST.—Completely furnished 6-room apartment; all improvements. Apt. 42.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Apartment 5 rooms to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; open 4 to 5 P. M. daily; references.

125TH, 629 WEST, (The Ridgefield.)—Near Riverside Drive, elevator apartment; six rooms, front, completely furnished, piano. Superintendent.

137TH, 606 WEST.—Four rooms, with or without modernly equipped dental office. 1B.

155TH, 856 WEST.—Ideal corner apartment, 7 rooms, adults; $125 monthly. Apt. 3W.

A MAGNIFICENT three-room corner apartment to sublet; red and cream, mahogany furniture, open fireplaces; maid's service and linen. Manager, Hotel Chelsea, 2780 Chelsea.

APARTMENTS, beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
With or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $30 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT OF QUALITY.
9 rooms, 3 baths, extra maids' rooms; south, east, and north exposure; handsomely furnished; seen any time. The Osborne, 205 West 57th St., or
EVEHETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Avenue.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dinglemann, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Artist wishes another woman doing artistic work to share her studio. H 188 Times.

ATTENTION.—See apartment house information Page 25 in "The Red Book" classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 room apartments, $35, $45, $55 $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions. Lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE corner apartment of 7 beautifully furnished rooms on Riverside Drive in the Nineties for rent, five to six months at $350 per month; good maid will remain if desired. Telephone 2007 Riverside for appointment.

BACHELOR apartment; single or double rooms; elevator service. Apt. 4C, 1372 Columbus.

BEVERWYCK,
39 WEST 27TH ST.
TWO AND THREE ROOM APARTMENTS.

BROADWAY, 3,647, (at 150th St.)—For rent, 3 months from Jan. 1, beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; all rooms outside and overlooking Hudson; furnishings include piano, silver, and linen; rent $125 a month. Write Apartment 6-E, or telephone Audubon 8110.

BROADWAY, (corner 165th)—Full view Hudson River; 8 large, light rooms; homelike; appointment only. Audubon 4490, Apt. 6A.

BROADWAY, (113th.)—Elegantly furnished eight-room apartment, two baths; elevator; $250 a month from Jan. 1; references. E 23 Times.

BROADWAY, 3,920, (Corner 164th.)—Beautifully furnished, five-room, foyer apartment; Knabe grand piano; until Oct. 3; $85. Phone Austin, 3780 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 3,454, (Rockcliffe.)—Six rooms, light, clean; every convenience; near Riverside. Marter.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST 70S.—Handsomely furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths. Vanderbilt 1450.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. 14 Van Winkle. 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

CLAREMONT AV., 20.—High-class apartment, seven rooms and two baths, completely furnished, to sublet Dec. 1; $150. J. Collins, Apartment 6-B.

CORNER SIX-ROOM APARTMENT, facing park; six months, $100 monthly. Cathedral 9487.

ELEGANTLY furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment near 58th St.; southern exposure; high-class apartment house. Telephone 2310 Circle.

Extraordinary 5-room apartments, exquisitely furnished; every nook and corner carefully planned and executed; complete in every detail, including silver and linen; very high-class elevator apartment house. Inquire 517 West 113th St. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

FURNISHED apartm'ts HOTEL SAN REMO,
74th to 75th St., Central Park West.
DIRECTLY FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Insures maximum of sunlight and air. Tranquility or by year. Complete hotel service. Restaurant. Service Table d'Hote & a la Carte. Convenient to "L" subway, & Surface lines. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6700.

FURNISHED apartment, six rooms, three baths, $125 per month, or unfurnished by year, $1,200; fifteen minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Particulars from Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 78th St. Telephone Schuyler 9700.

For rent 3 months from Jan. 1, beautifully furnished 4-room apartment, all rooms outside, overlooking Hudson; furnishings include piano, silver, and linen; rent $125 a month. Write Apartment 6-E, or telephone Audubon 8110.

Furnished apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I can rent apartment furnished.
E. K. Van Winkle. 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Small furnished apartment, Jan. 1, west side, facing street, near subway. E 21 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, at once, unfurnished 8-12 apartment, Park Av.; duplex, studio preferred; take long lease; pay $5,000-$10,000 year. L 176 Times.

TWO or three rooms, bath, kitchenette, not more than $35; might divide large apartment. Address Manhattan, M 5 Times.

Doctor's high-class apartment of three or four rooms, between 8th and Amsterdam Avs., 76th and 86th St.; long lease. M. D., N 196 Times.

Three rooms, bath, with modern improvements; uptown section, west or east; reasonable rental. Communicate immediately with C 349 Times Downtown.

Wanted, unfurnished apartment of three or four sunny rooms for refined couple with no children; state rent. W 23 Times.

Unfurnished apartment wanted, 5 to 7 rooms; must be good, accessible neighborhood and reasonable rent. L 171 Times.

Wanted, unfurnished apartment, 4, 5 rooms, within 20 minutes' Battery. C 388 Times Downtown.

Six-room apartment, elevator, till Oct. 1; $75. L 187 Times.

4 OR 5 ROOMS, unfurnished apt., west side, $50-$65. L 241 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lessees.—Owner retiring will lease for long term apartment houses showing large profits. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

INDUCEMENTS.
Unequaled for shipping facilities, labor, buildings of all types, factory sites, garages, model tenements, splendid transportation; small and large plots. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 873.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

FACTORY SITES.
We are ready to build on plots of all dimensions near Brooklyn, E. D. Terminal, in from 90 to 120 days, to sell or rent. Apply Paul S. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FACTORY SITES near R. R. Owner, LEON LUFT, 202 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

A place wanted for a girls' boarding school within short distance of New York, with 5 acres ground; all cash. L 275 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

LARGE PLOT in heart of new apartment section, Grand Concourse, New York City; will sell all or part; little cash, balance easy. Owner, Mrs. Dickinson Jewett, Upper Nyack, N. Y.

WATER RIGHTS at Lake Mahopac; bungalow plot, $500; very reasonable terms. L. T. B., 40 West 32d St. Madison Square 9680.

ALONG the Sound—Choice properties. Howell C. Perrin, 7 East 42d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.
Near Huntington; 20 acres land, good soil, suitable potatoes, cabbage, pickles; good set buildings; price $6,000; easy terms; cheapest real farm in Huntington Township. Daniel Gérard, 1,270 Broadway, (33d.) N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

FIVE-ROOM BUNGALOW
For sale; only small cash payment; no brokers. L 178 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Spend Christmas in your own home, Montclair, Morristown section; will sacrifice mine; it's ready to move into; new; on plot 100x284 feet; trees, flowers, shrubs; 7 handsome rooms, tiled bath; living room 28 feet long, with huge open fireplace; steam heat, running water, electric light, parquet floors, hardwood trim; high in the hills, near pretty lake, in refined, exclusive neighborhood; near country club, schools, churches, and markets; 45 minutes on train to N. Y. C.; splendid commutation service; D., L. & W.; complete, beautifully decorated; $16,000; $4,000 on first mortgage, balance $2,000 on easy terms, to desirable party. Commuter, Post Office Box 529, New York City.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME.—For a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room home, on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawn, open fire place, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors, on a highly restricted property, with every city improvement and only thirty minutes away. Price $5,500. Call, write or phone, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

Speculators, Builders, Homeseekers.—Client must sell all or part seventy lots in subdivision with improvements; half hour out; bank valuation, $600; price, $150; Liberty bonds taken; terms. B. V., Times Harlem.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!
Factory sites, cheap land; trucking distance New York; railroad sidings; Jersey Central, Lehigh roads; public utilities; plenty labor. Board of Trade, Kenilworth, N. J.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

South Orange, Mountain Station, Maplewood, Properties, $3,500 to $85,000.

Eugene Hughes & Bro., op. Sta., So. Orange.

THE "ORANGES."
EUGENE A. KELLY.
Opp. East Orange Station, East Orange, N. J.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
Robert T. Stoutenburgh,
20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—80 a. $3,000; best located waterfront property in the Berkshires; 15-r. house. W. H. Turner, Chester, Mass.

Ohio—For Sale or To Let.

A LANDMARK FOR OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OFFERED FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE: A THREE-STORY BRICK BUSINESS BLOCK WITH STRICTLY MODERN LIVING APARTMENTS; A CLEAN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STOCK, AND A TRADE READY MADE FOR YOU AND KNOWN FOR TWENTY MILES AROUND; IN THE BEST TOWN OF 1,500 POPULATION IN OHIO. ADDRESS LOUIS SHIELD, PLYMOUTH, OHIO.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AIRPLANE and motor assembly experience; also executive, factory superintendent, correspondent, advertising, selling; American, age 43; speak French fluently; also some German; references. W 53 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Wanted, for the service staff of a large advertising organization a capable writer, possessing initiative, originality, and the ability to complete her ideas; the work is highly specialized, and the starting salary will be based on learning process and not on the past performance of the successful applicant; the future holds unusual possibilities to the one who can grow with the organization; experience is not so essential as ability to write difficult and high-class copy for a letter, an advertisement, a newspaper article, or a booklet; temperamentalists, egotists, and hack writers will please not reply; applicants will kindly state personal characteristics, writing experience, minimum starting salary, nationality, age, and the reason for applying for this position. Address Service Department, Z 278 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING is a fascinating business; if you KNOW you know something about it, and want to learn more, if you're willing to try to write an advertisement or folder or a business bringing letter, a progressive New York Shoe Shop has a position open at a fair salary to start. S. S., G 443 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT, FOR COMPILING RECORDS; MUST BE PLAIN WRITER, ACCURATE, GOOD READER AND TYPIST; WELL BRED AND NEAT IN APPEARANCE; APPLICATION TO BE TYPEWRITTEN, STATING RELIGIOUS FAITH, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. T 393 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AUTHOR, Writer, with exaggerated, imaginative ability, to collaborate with advertiser in writing book on entirely different lines; have facilities for publishing; prefer unknown writer. Phone Gramercy 1910 or write for appointment. Calls, 390 6th Av., New York.

BANK CLERK.—Man, 27 years of age, 7 years' experience bookkeeper, auditing, paying teller, will accept position with banking or commission firm. T 395 Times Downtown.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St., require

BRIGHT GIRLS,

14 years and upward, for junior positions; parents will be glad to know that these girls are under the direct supervision of our educational director and nurse, both competent, expert women, thus insuring the best of care and training for higher positions.

Apply in person or by mail, 8:30 to 10 A. M., employment office, 7 West 35th St.

BILL CLERK.—Must be able to operate Wahl-Remington machine, accurate at figures and closing; state references and salary desired. D 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRPHER CORRESPONDENT;
QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY:
ACCURACY,
COMPETENCE,
EXPERIENCE.
REPLY BY MAIL, STATING QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED, THE BRACHER CO., BELLEVILLE, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER.—A YOUNG LADY WANTED AS BOOKKEEPER; ONE WHO HAS HAD THOROUGH EXPERIENCE AND IS QUICK AND CORRECT AT FIGURES; STATE PARTICULARS, GIVING REFERENCES, ETC. ADDRESS L 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPERS.—GIRLS WANTED FOR CLERICAL WORK WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN BOOKKEEPING. CALL AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY 5-CENT FARE FROM ANY POINT OF NEW YORK AND 5 MINUTES' FROM GRAND CENTRAL.

BOOKKEEPER
for cotton piece goods house; several years' practical experience; must understand compiling accounts and have knowledge of typewriting; A1 position. Call or write Chuck Davis & Co., 15 West 20th.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be thoroughly accurate and reliable; knowledge of stenography preferable but not essential; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary desired. L 141 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS.—EXCELLENT OPENING FOR BRIGHT GIRLS, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; STATE AGE, REFERENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. Z 303 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT; GOOD PENMAN; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING DESIRABLE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 1 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter, dictaphone experience, for N. Y. branch office of factory, before Jan. 1; state salary, own writing. Manager, C 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry bookkeeper; familiar with controlling accounts and stock ledgers. Answer by letter, giving full particulars, S. B., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady wanted with bookkeeping experience for general office work; age about 30; previous experience in figuring costs desirable; salary to commence, $15 per week. L 266 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant in cashier's department; must be quick and accurate; state where last employed and salary expected. Steiner & Son, Asbury Park, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced; one understanding controlling accounts; references required; state salary. O 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Must be experienced; good chance for advancement; write, stating full details. Moskowitz Bros., 12 East 22d.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced controlling system; state details, whether now employed, and salary desired. Address Cloaks and Suits, L 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer. Apply, stating experience and salary required, T 317 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, 18-22 years of age; state experience and salary desired. H. D., 117 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced double entry; state age, experience and salary. L 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant and cashier, experienced. Mary Elizabeth, 392 5th Av.

BOOK SALESWOMAN, experienced, for The Bible Story; five volumes; the best wartime seller; liberal commission and drawing account. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

BUYER.—Young lady with experience in purchasing hardware, electrical, sanitary, automobile, and general supplies required in exporter's office; age about 30; state experience and salary. L 267 Times Downtown.

CAFETERIA counter woman, competent, neat active and strong; good coffee, simple salads, and quick in waiting on trade; permanent if suited; considerate treatment; all day, including Sunday; superb girls will be given splendid training, with chance for advancement; immediate; must live vicinity 7th Av. and 23d St. Apply M. Huntington, 215 W 23d.

CASHIER Wanted.—Cafeteria needs experienced cashier; inducement to one who has had counter experience in lunch room; permanent if suited; work all day, including Sunday; considerate treatment and chance for advancement; must live vicinity 7th Ave. and 23d St. Apply M. Huntington, 215 West 23d St.

CASHIERS.—We require experienced cashiers for our tube rooms; good opportunity; congenial surroundings. Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, white, capable. Apply Monday, 9 to 12, Price, 65 Central Park West.

COMPLAINT CLERK in advertising department of daily newspaper; must be able to operate typewriter and handle large volume of detail; in replying give reference, telephone number, and salary desired. Z 301 Times Annex.

CANVASSERS, well dressed; we have good proposition; big money to be made; quick returns on immediate sales; commission; come early, all week. See Mr. Brower, 2d floor, 18 Old Slip, near Hanover Square.

CLERKS.
High school graduates; $12 to start. Write, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St., city.

CLERKS.—LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE DESIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL BRIGHT YOUNG GIRLS IN ORDER DEPARTMENT, FIGURING AND TYPING; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. L 179 TIMES.

CLERK!—Conscientious, intelligent young lady, American, in railroad office as typist and clerk; state age, education, and religion; salary, $65 per month. L 126 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.
Those who have specialized in physics and mathematics; salary dependent on ability; good opportunity for advancement. Address stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St., city.

COOK, to assist with housework; wages $40; good American family in Pelham. Apply to Moore, 627 Lexington Av.

COOK and general housekeeper, white, between ages 35 and 40, for apartment. Apply Sunday morning, Apartment 29, 315 West 86th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.

YOUNG LADY WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE TEXTILE CORPORATION; STATE AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND SALARY DESIRED. T 355 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DEMONSTRATOR wanted to sell high-grade, well-known line of toilet preparations in out-of-town department stores; must be experienced; apply by letter, stating line you have sold; salary and commission. L 165 Times.

DESIGNER. — Thoroughly experienced on high-class negligees and kimonas; no others need apply. Masrallah & Meena, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSMAKING.—

WORKROOM STATISTICIAN.

A large 5th Av. dressmaking establishment requires the services of a thoroughly competent bookkeeper to take charge of their workroom records; this position offers an exceptional opportunity to one thoroughly familiar with the work of this department. Write, stating fully experience and places formerly employed,
"Confidential," Box 84 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Well educated lady for responsible position requiring tact, good address, and executive ability; good salary; please give particulars regarding education, age, and general experience in first letter. C. V. Sawhill, Besse Building, Springfield, Mass.

EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING
COPY WRITER.
M 2 TIMES.

FANCY WRAPPERS AND PACKERS.—SALARY AND WORKING CONDITIONS GOOD; 5-CENT FARE FROM ANY POINT IN NEW YORK CITY. APPLY AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced, with knowledge of credit files, accounts files, &c.; able to take charge of filing department of bank; reply, with details as to experience, to D. 217 Times Downtown.

FORELADY.—BY PROMINENT ART NEEDLEWORK CONCERN; ONE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING HELP, CALCULATING, AND ASSIST IN DESIGNING AND MANUFACTURING OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, FANCY PILLOWS, CRETONNE BAGS, &C.; STATE AGE, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. C 398 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FORELADY wanted, with knowledge of drugs, to take full charge of bottling and finishing department in wholesale house. Write full particulars in confidence to L 157 Times.

FORELADY. — EXPERIENCED CANDY FACTORY; STEADY POSITION, GOOD SALARY. APPLY AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SALESPEOPLE
FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
TOY,
LAMP,
CHINA,
PERFUMES,
NOTIONS,
NECKWEAR,
VEILING,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
MEN'S HOUSE COATS,
ART NEEDLEWORK,
UMBRELLA,
LEATHER GOODS,
BOOK AND STATIONERY.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A NUMBER OF MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMEN FOR PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT; EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL; LIBERAL SALARIES; PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRLS to do clerical work. Apply Miss Carlock, The Butterick Publishing Co., 326 Hudson St., New York City.

GIRL, bright, for main office large engine building corporation; fine opportunity for advancement. Call in person, inquire for Mr. F. Hardy, Chief Accountant, De La Vergne Machine Co., foot East 138th St.

GIRLS, 16-20 years of age, for order picking and stock work; experience unnecessary. Heilas, Jess & Co., 93 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRL.—Scandinavian, to take care 7-year-old girl, to school and assist with light duties. Apply 5 to 6 P. M., 365 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Telephone 5746 Prospect.

GIRL to operate switchboard and do clerical work. A. R. Mosier & Co., East 242d Street and South Railroad Av.

GIRLS wanted by American Bank Note at their plant at Garrison Av. and Tiffany St., Bronx.

GIRL, beginner, about 16 years of age, in office of large corporation. L, P. O. Box 1648, New York.

GIRL for newspaper office; willing to learn; salary, $6. Manhattan Press, 320 5th Av.

GLASS WORKERS.
Stem makers and hand sealers-in experts can make $20 week with overtime and bonus. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged woman without incumbrances; must be fully competent and willing, of a cheerful disposition, and a good plain cook, (no washing;) one who will take interest in her work and value a good home rather than high wages or moving-picture shows; state age and wages expected. W 67 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted.—Capable; small family; Bayside, Queens Borough; no laundry; woman, $30-45 preferred, who wants good home among congenial people $25-$30; references. E 26 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined lady would like position in small private family; best references. Tel. Riverside 3677, Apt. 11.

LABORATORIES OF THE AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE have excellent positions open for girls and women; no experience required; salary to start, $7 per week; working conditions are pleasant, well-lighted, and well-ventilated rooms; positions permanent. Apply American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., near 34th St. Ferry and 1 block from Queensborough tube. Long Island City.

LADY.—The Eastern department of large corporation desires to put into training a refined, educated lady, middle-aged or over 28; one accustomed to the best socially; to act as club organizer after Jan. 1; experience not necessary; must have credentials; salary $90 monthly; advancement. A. G., 42 Times.

LADY for general office work, including invoices on typewriter (stenography not essential); must be quick and correct at figures; permanent position; state age, qualifications and salary. C 143 Times Downtown.

LIGHT COLORED GIRLS WANTED as ushers; must be polite and courteous; $10 per week. Call Audubon Theatre, 165th St. and Broadway, Monday, 10 A. M.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; must be expert bookkeeper and stenographer; thorough business correspondent, with and without dictation; to take full charge of office; must have A1 references; none others need apply. T 392 Times Downtown.

MILLINERS.
AITKEN SON & CO. require experienced milliners; only those accustomed to high-class work apply to 218 East 59th St.

MILLINERS.—Improvers, copyists, and apprentices wanted; experience; good pay. La Mode Model Importing Co., 396 5th Av.

MODELS.—STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON MISSES' SUITS; SIZE 16; HIGHEST SALARY PAID TO EXPERIENCED. DAVE SCHREIBER, 6 WEST 32D.

MODELS.—Young women wanted for high-class coat and dress house; very good salary; steady position. Weinstein & Brecher, 43 West 25th St.

MODEL stylish 16 size for suits and dresses, good salary and long season. J. Holt & Sons, 39 Madison Ave.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODEL.—Ladies' hats; must have showroom experience. Apply Monday, 9-10 A. M., Berg Bros., 599 Broadway.

MODELS wanted, experienced, size 16, for cloak and suit house. Phil Katz, 11 East 26th St.

MODELS, small 36, for silk suits.
A. Weiss, 210 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined woman capable of caring for young child. Write, stating age, experience, and references, Mrs. J. Franklin Nusbaum, 842 Berkeley Av., Trenton, N. J.

OFFICE WOMEN.

Large clothing concern requires ten clerks for payroll and cost figuring, between 20 and 40 years of age; positions pay from $8 to $12; promotion to right parties; only exceptionally neat writers and quick figurers will be considered.

Call Employment Department,
754 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

OFFICE SUPERVISOR.—Take charge of 6 to 8 girls, publishing concern; subscription department; splendid opportunity for experienced, capable worker; state age and experience; salary $14 a week to start. Z 328 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright, accurate girl with experience, to assist at books. J. L. Herzog & Co., 45 Rose St., corner Duane.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; knowledge of stenography; state salary and experience. S. K., 236 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, beginner, good at figures; stenography not necessary. Room 1,308, 225 4th Av.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
IN
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

OPPORTUNITY.

Stenographer with sales ability, capable, advancement to sales correspondent or sales engineering, at good pay; knowledge electric lighting helpful; start $15; letter stating satisfactory training, experience, references, secures interview. Storeroom, 533 West 52d St.

OPERATOR.—Telephone switchboard operator with central office experience, about 35 years old, to take charge of switchboard exclusively for large chemical manufacturing company; state age, experience and salary expected. C 337 Times Downtown.

PATTERN WOMAN.
Experienced pattern woman who knows how to sell patterns herself and can teach others; tactful woman who can produce results with big merchants and is willing to travel anywhere with them; real opportunity to advance herself with rapidly growing business. Give experience in detail and salary expected to Sales Manager, Home Pattern Co., 114 5th Av.; letter only.

PRINTING ORDER CLERK.—Experienced with entering and laying out jobs, making work instruction tickets for kinds of work with large plant; give references, experience, salary, &c. L 286 Times Downtown.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR.—Thoroughly experienced on all kinds of work for large plant; give references, experience, salary, &c. L 286 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE wants a bright young American woman of good appearance who has had experience in handling office routine; must be able to letter neatly and draw simple diagrams; state education, experience, salary, and inclose sample of lettering. Address T 383 Times Downtown.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway at 34th St.,
Require saleswomen in the following departments:
Leather Goods,
Umbrellas,
Jewelry,
Boys' Furnishings,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Infants' Wear.
December store hours:
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SALESLADY.—Exceptional chance; high-class, dignified holiday proposition for smart, refined girl or woman; experience not necessary; commission; $30-$60 weekly easily made; big future; work full or part time. Room 1012, 220 West 42d.

SALESLADY FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PAPER JOBBER; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY, BUT SOME KNOWLEDGE OF PRINTING OR PAPER ADVANTAGEOUS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. L 158 TIMES.

SALESLADIES IN SHOWROOM OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST BE YOUNG AND HAVE STOUT FIGURES; ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE; NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED. BAUM & WOLFF, 99 MADISON AV., CORNER 29TH ST.

SALESLADY.—Calling only on private parties, high-grade imported household linens and art embroideries; large commissions. M. J. Forster, 307 West 79th Street. Phone Schuyler 5199, only between 6 and 8 P. M.

SALESLADY.—One who is well acquainted with cloak and suit, dress and waist trade, to carry line of buttons; salary. L 184 Times.

SALESLADIES, $7 and upwards, according to sales. Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

SALESWOMEN.
We require experienced and inexperienced Saleswomen:
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
PERFUMERY,
HANDKERCHIEF &
LEATHER GOODS
departments; also girls for Bargain Tables. Permanent positions to those that qualify; good salary. Apply to Superintendent, Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

SALESWOMAN.
We want an alert, refined, self-confident woman to sell financial service to banks and brokers; all leads supplied; liberal commission; permanent. Phone, 10 to 1 or 3 to 4, Manager, Cortlandt 2574, or write T 301 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN, EXPERIENCED IN BEADED GOODS, HAND EMBROIDERIES, AND ALLIED LINES; MUST HAVE CLIENTELE; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. N 177 TIMES.

SALESWOMAN.—We require the services of a refined American saleswoman; must have the equivalent of a high school education and come well recommended; opportunity for advancement; drawing account against commission. B. S., 65 Times.

SALESWOMAN wanted, to call on underwear and infants' wear trade with line of novelty trimmings; commission basis. L 162 Times.

SALESWOMEN wanted, experienced on gowns and suits. Bernard, 531 6th Av.

SECRETARY for Christian physician's office; experienced stenographer, executive ability, accurate, college education or equivalent; state age, education, experience; $100 per month if qualified. L 166 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to go to Washington; war work; $25 per week; state experience and nationality; also file clerk, $20 per week. Z 311 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-TYPIST. — Speaking French; liberal salary; Teachers Agency, Hopkins, 587 5th Av.

SILKS.—Assistant buyer in New York office, thoroughly acquainted with silks and all dress fabrics, for jobbing trade only; best references required. T 338 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS, life insurance, by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given to beginners; commission. Apply branch office, 18 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Competent, well-educated young women for permanent positions with large corporation; salary, $18 to start; advancement; must be under 30 years of age. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St., city.

STENOGRAPHER.

YOUNG LADY WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE TEXTILE CORPORATION; STATE AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND SALARY DESIRED. T 356 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—An experienced, highly educated young woman, one who has some knowledge of books, who can assist the cashier, would be preferred; the position is one that offers many inducements to well educated person. Address, experience and salary expected, to ADVERTISING, Box G 424 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHERS
to act as confidential workers; capable of taking fast dictation and transcribing notes accurately to typewriter; neat workers between the ages of 21 and 29 preferred; positions paying handsome salaries and expenses; out of city; state age, nationality, experience, past places of employment, and nearest telephone, if any. P. P., 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large firm offers exceptional opportunity for neat stenographer; must be able to take dictation quickly and accurately. State experience, references, age, and salary desired to Box 48 Station G, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Opportunity for girl with intelligence and initiative to secure permanent connection, with excellent prospects, as assistant to secretary of trade association; salary to start, $15. Address E 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; good, permanent position with manufacturing corporation located in the Bronx; answer, stating fully your experience; give age, salary you have earned and name references. Z 295 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; one possessing executive ability; capable of handling general correspondence and acting as general office assistant. Write R. G., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Girl of experience as law stenographer and typist who can answer court calendar and keep track of cases; salary $15. T 397 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER who also can write from dictaphone and do general office work wanted; handwritten application to L 172 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young woman experienced in mercantile work; permanent position; state particulars, education, experience, salary, &c. G 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced, $10 week start; excellent opportunity advancement. Call Monday morning, Lighting Fixtures, 569 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, one who has had experience in real estate office preferred; give references, experience, salary. L 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, office of large corporation; sala.y $14. Write O. A. Keenan, Bridge Plaza, (North,) Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and competent, high school graduate; state age, education, experience, salary desired. L 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for position in large downtown commercial house; state experience, references, and salary expected. T 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, executive ability, as assistant office manager publishing house. L 193 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, legal experience, $15-$22, depending on qualifications. Phone 5844 John for appointment.

STENOGRAPHER.—Pleasant work, refined surroundings; $10 per week. Phone. W 88 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted as office assistant; accurate; salary $12, hours 9-6. L 194 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, $10 to start. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, religion, and experience. L 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, experienced; good permanent position; City Real Estate Improvement Corp., 347 5th Av.

SUBSCRIPTION SALESWOMEN of character, by long-established Protestant weekly; salary or commission. Z 256 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, for factory office of Long Island City firm. L 161 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Speed, accuracy, good grammar, spelling; reasonable salary; give telephone. W 85 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McIlvenolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4355, afternoons, 2 to 6.

TYPISTS.
Rapid, accurate, well educated; $12, advancement. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St., city.

TYPIST.—Young lady, experienced, wanted; possibilities for advancement; good salary to start. Address Box 33, Madison Square.

TYPIST.—Young woman, neat, bright, must be rapid; good position; excellent future. L 148 Times.

TYPIST, for copying work on Remington machine, in office of large corporation. A., P. O. Box 1548, New York.

WANTED.

TRAVELING SALESWOMEN.

We require three more ladies as traveling representatives to sell "Virginia Dare" dresses to merchants on the road.

Intelligent women of culture and refinement will find this a splendid opportunity to enter an interesting and lucrative field.

Training in saleswomanship will be given free by an expert. Previous selling or business experience not absolutely necessary.

Salary paid while training. All traveling expenses paid while on the road.

Apply by letter only, giving full details and references. No personal interviews granted unless arranged by letter.

KING & APPLEBAUM,
39 West 32d St.,
New York City.

WE WANT to secure the services of a young woman of refinement and good education to transcribe letters on typewriter from Edison dictating machine; our hours are 9 to 5, and 9 to 1 o'clock on Saturday; we are downtown publishers; the position we offer is permanent; the application of a high school graduate with several months' experience in transcribing will be given first consideration if she answers the following questions: What is your age, religion, education, and experience, give reference. T 379 Times Downtown.

WOMAN.—Real estate firm wants a young or middle-aged woman for clerical work; good handwriting essential and stenographic ability desired; state experience, age, and salary. Address Box T 382 Times Downtown.

WOMEN'S DRESS
BUYER.
We are ready to engage a competent buyer for our Women's Dress Department. We will consider for this position only those who have had experience in a similar capacity in a large store. Applications to be made by letter only, stating full particulars.
L. BAMBERGER & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

WOMEN, PROGRESSIVE, ENERGETIC, WITH SELLING ABILITY, CAN EARN $100 PER WEEK AND MORE WITH ARTICLE OF ABSOLUTE NECESSITY AND MERIT TO EVERY MAN IN ACTIVE SERVICE; LUCRATIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN AFFILIATED WITH ANY AUXILIARY; LIBERAL COMMISSION. ADDRESS E 67 TIMES.

WOMAN or student in exchange for home and board, part time work. Apply Sunday before 7 P. M., Apartment 52, 511 West 143d. Audubon 194.

YOUNG GIRL, French or Italian, assist exclusive shop interior decorating. 48 E. 49th.

YOUNG LADY WANTED BY LARGE IMPORT AND EXPORT HOUSE; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS BOOKKEEPING AND CAN OPERATE POSTING AND BILLING MACHINES; GOOD POSITION FOR ONE WHO HAS HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE ALONG SIMILAR LINES; ONLY APPLICATIONS CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE CONSIDERED. D 226 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY to run automatic sharpener in window; light work; steady position; must be reliable, honest; $12. Apply 9:30 Monday. Grant Sales, 15 Park Row.

YOUNG LADY.—Clerical work; must state experience and salary expected. T 3.7 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for showroom; state experience and salary expected. Address B. A., 266 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for general housework. Mrs. Militsky, 2 Pinehurst Av. St. Nicholas 9814.

YOUNG women, alert, wanted for clerical positions; excellent chances for advancement. Apply, by letter only, giving references and salary expected, Elmer & Amend, 3d Av. and 18th St.

YOUNG WOMAN who can type and is accurate and fast at ordinary figuring; state age, nationality, salary. T 341 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4248.

STENOGRAPHER, Hungarian, good typist, wanted by publishing company; steady position; good salary, short hours; apply personally Monday, 178 2d Av., 2d floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER—Must be thoroughly experienced in both languages, $30 per week.
LAW STENOGRAPHER—Must have 5 years' New York legal experience, $25 per week.
STENOGRAPHER—Experienced in making up statements, accountant's office, $20 per week.

We also have 4 positions for STENOGRAPHERS at $20; 12 positions at $18; 17 positions at $15, and 11 positions at $12.

EXECUTIVE CLERK—About 28 or 30 years of age, good at general office details and figures, position in Passaic, N. J., $25 per week.

BOOKKEEPERS—Several positions at salaries ranging from $15 to $20 per week.

TYPISTS—Several positions in Akron, Ohio, for girls who can do billing, (Underwood machine,) salary $60 to $70 per month.

We also have several other positions in New York for BOOKKEEPERS, with salaries ranging from $10 to $15 per week.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1—ROOM 725.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, Office Manager, $100 monthly, Akron, Ohio; several Stenographers, Akron, Ohio, $85 monthly; Stenographer - Secretary, Bronx, $22; law-commercial, $18; insurance-advertising, $15-$12; beginners, $8.

Head Billing Clerk, Ohio, $125 monthly; 5 Billers, Akron, $70 monthly; 2 Billers, downtown position, $14; Long Island City, $15.

Bookkeepers, $20; Bookkeeper-Stenographer, $18; Brooklyn, $15; Assistants, $12; beginners, $8.

Typists, Tabulators, Akron, Ohio, $60 monthly; Copyist, uptown, $12-$10.

Office Assistants, $12; good opportunity for advancement.

Dictaphone Operators, $15.

No registration fee.
ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
29 Ve ey.

REFINED, well-educated AMERICAN young women for high-class, permanent openings with Banks, Corporations, Oil, Export, and Insurance Companies.
TYPISTS.
COMMERCIAL, $9, $10, $11, $12, $15.
EDUCATIONAL, $15.
BANK, $15 and lunches.
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.
COMMERCIAL, $10-$12.
BANK, $15.
INSURANCE, good penman, accurate at figures for rating dept., $12 to $20.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
BANK, (knowledge stenography,) $65 and lunches.
STENOGRAPHERS.
Three Spanish-English, $25 to $30.
Five English Stenographers, $18 to $20.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty Street.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE.
115 Broadway.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, KNOWLEDGE BOOKKEEPING, $1,500-$1,800; SECRETARIES, (2,) $1,200-$1,300; MANY OTHER EXCELLENT OPENINGS RANGING FROM $9 WEEKLY TO $1,000 YEARLY. SEE OUR MRS. SPIER, ROOM 708.

STENOGRAPHERS, Washington positions, $25; legal, $18; commercial, $8-$15; bookkeeper-stenographer, $20; bookkeepers, $15; clerks, $10; typists, $12; billing clerks, $14; dictaphone operators, $18; many positions. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHERS, Washington positions, $25; legal, $18; commercial, $8-$15; bookkeeper-stenographer, $20; bookkeepers, $15; clerks, $10; typists, $12; billing clerks, $14; dictaphone, $18; many positions. Quick Service Agency, Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$20; legal, $20-$25; Spanish-English, $30; Hoboken, $12-$15; typists, $10-$14; bookkeepers, $15; cashiers, $15; office assistants, $12. Business Opportunities Agency, Cultaus &Masterson, Proprietors, 203 Broadway.

EXCELLENT opportunities for advancement are offered to operators of Underwood Bookkeeping Machine. A knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting is preferred. Apply Miss Littlefield, 9th floor, 63 Vesey St., New York City.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
MISS GRIFFIN, 154 NASSAU.
We can place immediately dictaphone operators, $15-$18-$20; stenographers, bookkeepers, typists; clerk, good at figures; good salaries.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS urgently requested to apply for following excellent positions: Secretary, $30; Stenographers, $14-$20; Clerks, good writers, $15 to $18; Typists. Mutual, 41 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists, dictaphone operators, ledger clerks; excellent openings with reputable concern for refined, educated Americans. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, $12-$15-$18; beginners, $8-$10; bookkeepers, stenographer, $18; switchboard operator, $12; typists, $8-$10; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 96 Liberty St.—Stenographers, $25-$12; bank and stock and bond bookkeepers; code clerk, Peru; college girls, $18; bill clerks; file clerk, $100; dictaphone operators; typists, $18; clerks; register free.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $15-$18; bookkeepers, $12-$20; ledger clerk, $15; mail clerk, $10; typist, (beginner,) $10. Budenbender, Prop.

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
132 NASSAU, ROOM 513.
STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$15-$18; TYPISTS, $12.

YOUNG LADIES—Office clerks, $10-$12; steno., $18; typists, (beginners,) $7; other good positions. Business Service Bureau, 209 Broadway.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, commercial, $7 to $18; law, $20-$15; bookkeeper, $18; assistant, $12; several typists, $15-$12-$10; clerks; free registry.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES.—Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, clerks, (ledger;) bookkeepers-stenographers. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office assistants, typists; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

YOUNG LADY for office work. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, L 199 Times.

EXCELLENT opportunity for Bookkeepers (5) & Stock Ledger Clerks (8) over 22 yrs. at $20 & bonus. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU AGENCY, 30 East 42d St.—Immediate openings; high-grade positions.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clerical, uptown, downtown. Alpha Agency, 132 Nassau, Room 717.

STENOGRAPHER to take editorial dictation. Room 313, 120 Broadway. Call after 10 o'clock.

F. K. GOGGIN Agency, 200 Broadway.—Register free, many superior office positions.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our 6 weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years. We secure positions for our graduates paying from $12

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN, ATTENTION!

COLT PATENT FIREARM CO.

of

Meriden, Conn.,

want

DRAFTSMEN

on jig and fixture work in connection with U. S. Government contract for machine guns.

Also A1

GAUGE INSPECTORS

and

TOOLMAKERS.

Call to see
Mr. G. R. Gibson
at
Hotel McAlpin

and let him make you a proposition. He will be there Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 15, 16, from 1 to 5 P. M. daily.

Also interviews by appointment.

DRAFTSMEN

EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DETAILERS FOR WORK ON U. S. AIRPLANE ENGINES. CALL
READY TO GO TO WORK
IF ACCEPTABLE
BRING SAMPLE OF WORK.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL VEHICLE CO.,
BORDEN & STAR AVES.,
L. I. CITY.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. K. B., 250 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.—Several electrical and mechanical draftsmen, preferably with experience in steam power plant, desired. Apply Room 2020, 120 Broadway, between 9 and 10 Monday, Dec. 17.

DRAFTSMAN with experience on instrument work for position as checker; Government work, but permanent position to good man; salary $25 to $30 a week. D 212 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.
First-class draftsman in aeroplane work; permanent position and good pay. Call or write. Curtiss Engineering Corp., Garden City, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN and CHECKER on structural steel and plate work; experienced men only need apply; permanent position for the right man. Porcupine Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DROP FORGERS; BEST WAGES,
PIECE WORK; FIFTY WANTED
AT ONCE; GAUGEMAKERS,
TOOLMAKERS; ATTRACTIVE
LINE OF WORK FOR A1 MEN.
APPLY IN PERSON OF BY LETTER, REMINGTON ARMS CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

EYE FOREMAN wanted, high grade, with old concern; first-class opportunity for good man. Z 241 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS.
Young men experienced in repairing and inspecting telephone equipment and other small electrical apparatus; wages, 25c. to 35c. per hour, 48 hours per week. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ELECTRICAL ESTIMATOR for estimating and supervising the installation of electric work; state details of your experience. L 262 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER, experienced. American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, OILERS, BOILER CLEANERS, COAL PASSERS. Apply New York Edison Co., 38th St. and 1st Av., Monday, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.
Young man wanted to assist in order department; state age, salary, and experience. L 278 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK for large publication; accurate at figures and detail; moderate salary to start; opportunity for advancement; Sunday work; six-day week; state age, experience, salary desired, and telephone number. Z 292 Times Annex.

ERRAND BOY wanted; $30 per month. Redfield Advertising Agency, Inc., 34 West 33d St.

ESTIMATOR AND CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT.—Building contractor wants estimator and construction superintendent; must be familiar with all trades. Builder, W 3 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 IN INSURANCE BROKERAGE OFFICE.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN TO LEARN THE BUSINESS AND TO ADVANCE AS HE PROVES CAPABLE. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING SALARY EXPECTED.
T. J., 249 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPERIENCED MAN FOR OFFICE AND TRAFFIC WORK WITH LARGE AND GROWING MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN MID-WESTERN TOWN; WORKING CONDITIONS IDEAL; RIGHT OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH NECESSARY ABILITY; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN OFFICE DETAIL AND TRAFFIC CONDITIONS; STATE CHARACTER AND BUSINESS REFERENCES; SALARY ACCORDING TO ABILITY. G 436 TIMES ANNEX.

EXPERIENCED TRUCK DRIVERS wanted for ordnance department; reference required.

Apply to THE MILITOR CORPORATION,
BERGEN AND KEARNEY AVS.,
JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

EXECUTIVE AND OFFICE MANAGER wanted by large firm manufacturing and jobbing throughout the United States a line of auto specialties; thorough knowledge of modern office methods and vigorous initiative essential; to be considered, state age, experience, salary. Executive, 136 Times.

EXECUTIVE, man between 25 and 40, to take charge of shipping department; should be experienced in handling claims and in office management; exceptional opportunity for the right man. Write, giving full particulars, to the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company, Norwalk, Conn.

EXPERIENCED MAN WANTED.
Forwarding agent and ship broker requires the services of man with some knowledge of shipping and ability to handle details of export business; state briefly by letter qualifications, age and salary expected. L 282 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED STOCK CLERKS; GOOD PAY, FINE POSITION. BOX B. P., 1,364 BROADWAY.

EXPORT MANAGER, CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.
Executive to assume immediate charge of chemical department for large export house; this is small department, but offers large possibilities to capable man; chemical experience desirable, but not absolutely essential; export experience essential. Call St. Nicholas 8490 between 1 o'clock and 1:30, or after 11:30 P. M. Write 2D, 555 West 186th.

EXPORTING AND IMPORTING MAN thoroughly conversant with Far East and Oriental markets is wanted by large New York house; state full details, experience, and nationality. C 315 Times Downtown.

FACTORY COST ACCOUNTANTS.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN CAPABLE OF CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS AND ASCERTAINING COSTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS; MUST BE ABLE TO DEVISE AND INSTALL COST SYSTEMS AND SUPERVISE THE WORK OF OTHERS; STATE FULLY EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, REFERENCES, &C.; ALL APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND NO REFERENCES INVESTIGATED WITHOUT PERMISSION. ADDRESS T 394 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FACTORY MANAGER, BY PROMINENT KNIT NEEDLEWORK CONCERN; ONE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING LARGE FORCE OF HELP, CALCULATING, &C., AND ASSIST IN MANUFACTURING OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, FANCY FILLOWS, CRETONNE GOODS, &C.; STATE AGE, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. C 309 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FARMERS.—Married or single, gardeners and other agricultural workers. Write or call at the Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607. Phone Farragut 9777. All services rendered free.

FIREMAN WANTED.—A first-class licensed fireman for high pressure plant, night service; must be thoroughly experienced and reliable; wages $3.75 per day; references required. Apply Room 821, 30 East 42d St., Monday A. M.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, TOOL DESIGNERS, AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FOREMAN for milling machine department doing plain milling operations on small manufacturing work; experience must include position as foreman of similar work and ability to handle successfully male and female help. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factor Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

FOREMAN, punch press department; must be first-class die setter, familiar with all blanking, forming, bending, and drawing dies, able to handle male and female help and keep up to production schedules. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factor Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

FOREMAN wanted to manage prison shirt factory, located near Baltimore; one who has hold similar position and is qualified to supervise sewing, finishing, pressing, and shipping of shirts; when applying give age, experience, references. L 288 Times Downtown.

GARAGE FOREMAN wanted; must be citizen; one who knows proper care of automobiles and can handle men; good wages and position. To receive attention applicants must give names and addresses of former employers. L 198 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SALESMEN
FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
TRUNK,
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
MEN'S FURNISHING,
MEN'S HOUSE COATS,
BOOK AND STATIONERY;
ALSO
GOOD MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF STOVE SECTION; GOOD SALARY; PERMANENT POSITION.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $60 a week. Call
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St.,
six blocks south of 14th St.

GLASSWORK ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT of rectifier and tube department of lamp factory near New York City; state age, nationality, experience, &c.; will pay the right man $3,000 year. G. A., 90 8th Av.

GLASSWORK FOREMAN of night force in rectifier and tube department of lamp factory near New York City; state age, nationality, experience, &c.; salary, $46 a week. A. A., 90 8th Av.

GLUE SALESMAN.—Experienced metropolitan district; give full information; salary. D 223 Times Downtown.

GOVERNMENT WORK ON
Submarines
At The Lake Torpedo Boat Co.,
Bridgeport, Conn.
Machinists,
Shipfitters,
Anglesmiths.
Machine Riveters,
Chippers,
Caulkers.
Men employed on Government work need not apply.
See Mr. Corrigan and Mr. Lee, Monday, Dec. 17,
At U. S. Government Employment Service,
Barge Office, Battery.

GREASE AND OIL SALESMAN.

LEADING MANUFACTURER AND DISTRIBUTER OF LUBRICANTS REQUIRES HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN FOR WEST VIRGINIA; CONNECTION WITH THE COLLERIES OR MAN FAMILIAR WITH COAL MINING MACHINERY PREFERRED; STATE AGE AND QUALIFICATIONS; COMMUNICATIONS AND INTERVIEWS CONFIDENTIAL. SALARY. L 249 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HERE IS
AN OPPORTUNITY

IF you have shop experience

IF you have technical training

IF you are ambitious

IF you desire to develop in sales work

Send your qualifications and photograph to the

Industrial Bearings Division.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

All communications will be considered confidential.

HOUSE DETECTIVE.
Experienced.
for
Large
Fifth Avenue
Establishment.
Permanent Position
And Good Salary.
Reply, Giving References.
M. R. L., 284 Times.

INVESTIGATOR, &c. — College graduate wanted in claim department of prominent casualty insurance company to investigate and adjust negligence claims; good opportunity for bright, energetic man; in reply, state business experience, education, languages spoken, and whether exempt from draft. C 201 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR, &c.—Insurance company, liability lines, wants experienced, intelligent investigator and adjuster in New York office; in replying, state age, education, family, business experience, nationality, languages spoken, and whether exempt from draft. D 202 Times Downtown.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.—We require a man in our physical testing laboratory; successful applicant must have at least one year's experience and have a knowledge of the physical properties of ferrous and non-ferrous metal; a good opportunity for the right man. He must be located about 40 miles from New York City. Apply by letter, stating age, nationality, education, detailed experiences, and salary expected. Z 289 Times Annex.

LABORERS.—NATIONAL SULPHUR CO., 624 KENT AV., BROOKLYN.

LARGE CORPORATION, HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK, REQUIRES GENERAL MANAGER; MAN OF ENERGY AND MATURE EXPERIENCE IN MERCHANDISING, TO OPERATE A CHAIN STORE ORGANIZATION; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, IN CONFIDENCE, AS ONLY MEN WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR INTERVIEW WHO CAN SHOW PAST RECORDS OF ACHIEVEMENT INDICATING QUALIFICATIONS FOR A LARGE POSITION OF THIS CHARACTER; SALARY LIBERAL. ADDRESS EXECUTIVE, BOX 222 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LARGE EXPORT HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES OF YOUNG MAN 20 TO 28 YEARS OLD, AS ASSISTANT TO EXPORT MANAGER; MUST SPEAK AND WRITE SPANISH FLUENTLY AND HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF THE DRY GOODS LINE AND SOURCES OF PRODUCTION; WHEN ANSWERING GIVE FULL DETAILS AS TO PAST EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED. C 329 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LAYOUT MAN and designing, first class, on automobile work; must be experienced. Militor Corp., Berger & Kearny Avs., Jersey City.; ask for Mr. Taylor.

LINEN MAN wanted, experienced, retail or wholesale, to work himself in for road position; salary and commission. L 275 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.
One who has had large experience and some executive ability; opportunity for advancement; state experience, companies worked for, age, and salary desired. Address Large Office, C 284 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS wanted; first-class machinists on accurate work for U. S.; eight-hour shifts at standard wages in new, comfortable shops. The Liberty Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

MACHINIST, first-class. American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

MAN, BETWEEN 30 AND 35 YEARS OF AGE IN SHIPPING AND WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT OF LARGE COFFEE IMPORT HOUSE; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN SIMILAR LINES; ONLY APPLICATIONS CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE CONSIDERED. D 227 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN capable of organizing and developing national sales organization; magazine experience advisable, but not necessary; man preferred who has operated as assistant to sales manager of large organization and who wishes to grow; a good place for a good man with commensurate salary; give full particulars in your letter. G 447 Times Annex.

MAN wanted for minor committee at Washington; well informed, capable, industrious, and presentable; some knowledge of medicine desirable; moderate salary; give full particulars. Lay-Medico, 25 West 45th St.

MAN.—Insprance company, casualty lines, desire the services of an experienced man to take charge of small branch claim department. In replying give full particulars. D 203 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted by large grocery corporation in Jersey City to take charge of mail room; postal clerk preferred. Address H. J. S., P. O. Box 290, New York City.

MANAGER wanted for popular priced vaudeville and picture house of large circuit; only those having experience need apply; state age, salary expected, references. Z 239 Times Annex.

MANAGER for high-class garage and general automobile business in selected district; only capable and experienced men with first-class references need apply. Z 236 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR ONE OF THE LARGE RUBBER MILLS; MUST BE COMPETENT TO HANDLE AND DIRECT CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT; ALSO POWER PLANT OPERATION; JURISDICTION WILL COVER SEVERAL PLANTS; ONLY HIGH-CALLBRED MEN NEED APPLY; IN ORDER TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION, APPLICANTS MUST OUTLINE FULLY PAST EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY, CREDENTIALS. X 357 TIMES ANNEX.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN.
Thoroughly capable men wanted at once, with experience, in any or all of the following lines: Industrial plant layouts, elevating, conveying, and transmission machinery, typing, tank work, and power plant construction. Call 11th floor, 360 Madison Av.

MEN of energy wanted to sell electric sweepers in Westchester County; no canvassing; liberal commissions; inexperienced men preferred; no answers without references considered. W 33 Times.

MEN TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; PERMANENT WORK; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. L 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

METALLURGIST
WANTED, FAMILIAR HEAT TREATMENT OF CARBON AND ALLOY STEELS IN AEROPLANE ENGINE PLANT.
APPLY
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL VEHICLE CO.,
BORDEN AND STAR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

METALLURGIST Wanted.—Young man, preferably between twenty-five and thirty years of age, not subject to draft, for a permanent position as assistant in laboratory of a large Baltimore manufacturing plant. Give full details as to age, experience and salary desired. Address the Employment Manager, Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLINERY SALESMAN.
Popular trimmed hat house wants first-class salesman; must have good following; salary or commission; all details strictly confidential. S. C., 273 Times Downtown.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
desire a Manager for their Dry Goods and Notion Departments; must have a good knowledge of the lines and be capable of economical operation of his department.
A permanent position for a reliable and energetic man.
Apply by letter only, giving full particulars as to past experience and positions.
Address M. W., 205 Times.

MOTOR STRUCK SALESMEN.
SEVERAL MOTOR TRUCK SALESMEN FOR POPULAR-PRICED, MEDIUM-SIZED MOTOR TRUCK; COMMISSION BASIS, WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT. W 45 TIMES.

OFFICE BOY.
BRIGHT YOUNG MAN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING WAGES, A. F., 274 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY, 16-17, GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; A1 REFERENCES REQUIRED. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH. AV.

OFFICE BOY.
Advancement.
Apply 60 Park Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY wanted; good opportunity for bright, capable boy; not over 17 years; wages to start $12 per week. Apply Stone & Webster Co., 63 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

OFFICE BOY Wanted.—Heating contractor's office; in reply state age, experience, education, and salary expected. Z 282 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY wanted by a downtown import house; state age and salary desired. H. D., 117 Times Downtown.

OFFICE and general experience, figuring costs, selling ability, stationery manufacture. Z 288 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY wanted, steamship line; state age, where educated, &c. D 230 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted.
L 175 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Call Monday, 10 to 12, 1,790 Broadway, Room 717.

OFFICE MANAGER FOR WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING ESSENTIAL; MUST BE LIVE WIRE AND HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE HANDLING OFFICE FORCE; STATE AGE AND SALARY. D. H., 219 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OPERATORS (automatic screw machine) on B. & S. machines; only those able to set up their own machines need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ORDER AND STOCK CLERK, for paper house, who has had good experience in similar position with wholesale paper jobber or mill; good position for right party. Z 306 Times Annex.

ORDER CLERK. — EXPERIENCED IN DRUG LINE; OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLERS. WRITE PARTICULARS. L 180 TIMES.

OPTICIAN wanted, all around man, experienced in all branches of shop work; salary $25 to $30. L 284 Times Downtown.

PAPER CUTTER, $20; lithographic transferrer, $27. Call between 10 and 1, Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607. Phone Farragut 9777. All services rendered free.

PAPER CUTTER.—Experienced machine cutter, thoroughly capable of handling all grades of cardboard and paper; state age, experience, and salary. Cutter, 233 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN wanted as an assistant in ethical G. U. clinic; single, temperate; knowledge of dermatology and gynecology; expellent opportunity for right man. Call 9 to 10 A. M., 109 East 19th St., New York.

PRACTICAL MAN wanted, as superintendent for the manufacture of asbestos pipe covering, lagging, &c.; state experience and salary expected. Address 401 Kesner Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PRESIDENT of large downtown bank requires the services of a competent and experienced secretary; must be a good stenographer, preferably with a knowledge of bookkeeping; no replies will be considered unless written in own handwriting, setting forth age, education and experience. Address C. J. S., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR, thoroughly experienced on all kinds of work, for very large plant; give references, experience, salary, &c. L 235 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN.—Live wire with good following can make good connections with high-grade firm; salary and commission; give full details in first letter; confidential. C 211 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—H. Florsheim, 101 5th Av., maker of ladies' neckwear, the better kind, would make arrangements for Coast representative on a commission basis.

SALESMAN wanted by large New York shoe jobbing house; a salesman thoroughly experienced and acquainted with the shoe dealers of New York and Brooklyn; man of draftable age will not be considered. Apply by letter to C. W. Smith, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers St. and West Broadway, giving references, salary expected.

SALESMAN.—One covering New England States, one Phila., Baltimore, Washington, for exclusive line of women's neckwear; commission basis; only those handling kindred lines need apply. Write A. B. C., Z 334 Times Annex.

SALESMAN. — YOUNG, ACTIVE SALESMAN; LARGE PERFUMERY HOUSE; NEARBY STATES; ABILITY, ENERGETIC, TACTFUL, AND OF PLEASING PERSONALITY; STATE SALARY, EXPERIENCE, AND INCLUDE REFERENCES, WITH FULL PARTICULARS. ADDRESS PERFUMERY, 274 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, salesmen, (2); old-established proprietary company doing a national business has permanent position Jan. 1 for Middle West (1) and Southern States (1); salary and commission; references required; state experience; applications confidential. Box 55, Syracuse, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Young men wanted, under 21 years of age, as salesmen in high-class retail stores; salary $15 per week to start with; splendid chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references, O 398 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
A PROMINENT LIABILITY INSURANCE company requires services of a competent salesman to sell mutual liability insurance; only experienced man capable of efficient work considered; salary and commission; replies confidential. T 306 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
Liberal commission and permanent position for active refined, experienced salesman in financial district. Phone Manager, between 10 and 1 or 3 and 4. Cortlandt 2574, or write. We supply leads. T 300 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted calling on high-class men's furnishing and department stores to sell mesh and athletic underwear and pajamas; commission basis. Apply by letter, with full particulars as to territory covered, to The Knelpp Linen Mesh Co., 40-42 East 19th St.

SALESMEN.—By silk manufacturer, lace or silk salesmen to sell Georgette Crepes in connection; straight commission; one man for every State or two; state line now selling, territory, and whether making small or large towns. L 151 Times.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent, experienced American salesman, 25 to 45 years of age, with A1 references from previous employers; opportunity for advancement to executive position; guaranteed drawing account against commission. B. B., 64 Times.

SALESMAN.—Jewelry and fancy goods house has opening for high-grade man, call on New York and Brooklyn department stores; one with acquaintance preferable; salary, commission; state experience, &c. Box C D, 1,364 Broadway.

SALESMAN, milliners, to handle side line of flowers and fancies for States of New York and Pennsylvania, also for the South; strictly commission basis; no drawing; state experience in reply. Z 283 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—TWO MEN FOR SALES PROMOTION WORK IN EAST; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER; PAST EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, &C.; SALARY. L 150 TIMES.

SALESMAN wanted, specialty house making silk and cotton underwear for city and surroundings; only experienced underwear salesmen need apply; commission basis. W 55 Times.

SALESMAN.—Unusual chance good man make big money selling stock oil company paying 2 per cent. monthly; managed by bankers and experienced oil men; commission basis. H 133 Times.

SALESMEN.—Specialty salesmen to handle a side line, paying a liberal commission; state territory and line handled at present; all communications treated confidential. D 238 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, experienced automobile salesmen to sell Ford commercial cars lower east side, New York City; also in Bronx; liberal commission basis. L 277 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, &c.—Young man, draft exempt, as inside salesman and general assistant in cotton goods house. Write, stating qualifications, references, and salary expected, L 271 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, first class, to handle a new article of merit; man of personality who can sell large consumers, such as railroads, steamship companies, and institutions; commission. G 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to carry popular priced skirts and dresses as side line; commission basis; able to make prompt deliveries. Bear Garment Mfg. Co., 36 East 21st St.

SALESMAN wanted to carry popular priced skirts and dresses as side line; commission basis; able to make prompt deliveries. Bear Garment Mfg. Co., 36 East 21st St.

SALESMAN.—One who is well acquainted with retail trade in New York City and State; also all parts of Jersey; to carry line of buttons; drawing account; 10 per cent. commission. L 185 Times.

SALESMEN, THREE, SIDE LINE LADIES' BELTS AND BRASS NOVELTIES; MIDDLE WEST, SOUTH, COAST; COMMISSION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. L 169 TIMES.

SALESMAN
To call on small city trade and nearby towns for bead and fancy goods house; salary and commission; state experience. G 289 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, leather goods, handle side line ladies' belts, Western territory, department store trade; also one for New York City, vicinity; up-to-date concern; commission. B. J., 144 Times.

SALESMEN.—Lawyers or law students to sell to lawyers a proposition that appeals to them; commission. Legal Record Service, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN to carry distinctive line ladies' and children's belts and novelties as side line; Southern and Middle West territories open; commission basis. Z 314 Times Annex.

SALESMAN. — Commission only, those acquainted with druggists, restaurants, add grocers trade; good opportunity for energetic man. Address W. C. B. Co., Pelham, N. Y.

SALESMAN. — Photoengravers' salesman who controls some trade; good opportunity for right man; progressive house; salary and commission. L 84 Times.

SALESMAN, with good following in States of California, Oregon, Washington, to take out skirts as a side line; established house; commission basis. Z 304 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced in the electrical building, to sell on isolated plants, large contractors; man who has good trade desired only; salary. T 316 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, calling on out-of-town department stores, to take a side line on commission of one article for stationery department. D 240 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Highest class Philippine undergarments for South and Middle West; only those having large following need reply; commission basis. E 51 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced high-class corset salesman wanted for Southern territory. Apply, giving experience, references, and salary expected. L 155 Times.

SALESMAN.—UMBRELLAS: ONE FAMILIAR WITH HIGH-CLASS TRADE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. ARTHUR W. WARE & CO., 12 EAST 18TH.

SALESMEN.—Ford pleasure and commercial car line; energetic men; liberal commission; hustlers. C. and S. Motor Corporation, 19 West 125th St.

SALESMAN, high grade, to sell stock in very successful war work manufacturing company; commission basis. W. R. Price, Inc., 127 5th Av.

SALESMEN to sell high-class jewelry to haberdashers outside New York; commission. X 356 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Hustler, experienced stock or insurance; age, reference first letter; commission. C 347 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN experienced on leather novelties wanted, with references; commission. L 255 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on silk dresses or skirts; experienced only; no other need apply; commission. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SALESMAN.—Metropolitan territory; gas, water, steam valves and fittings; salary. W 37 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in automobile body line; exceptional opportunity; commission. Greasam Auto Co., 358 W. 68th.

SALESMAN.—Traveling; side line popular boys' trousers; commission. David Kurtz, 603 Broadway.

SALESMAN on commission for the Middle West; novelty and laces, hand embroideries. E. L. Nelson & Co., 114 5th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced, for high-class proposition; unusual opportunities; big commissions. L 127 Times.

SALESMAN.—Nine dollar ladies' waists; small side line; state territory covered; references; commission basis. N 151 Times.

SALESMAN to handle one soldier kit as side line; quick seller; big commission. S. K., 273 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALES: CHIEF ASSISTANT WANTED; SALARY $4,000 PER ANNUM TO START.
Should possess thorough knowledge of sales office work and ability to manage present estimating and correspondence forces systematically. No traveling required. Experience in large engineering work desirable but not essential. Element of business ability a vital qualification. College man preferred. Age between 30 and 40 years. This opportunity, in a well-established firm engaged in engineering and manufacturing machinery for mining, ore and coal handling, steel works, coke ovens, and hydraulic turbines, presents good prospects for an able man.
THE WELLMAN-SEAVER-MORGAN CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SALESMEN WANTED.
HOW OTHERS HAVE SUCCEEDED.
We have over forty salesmen who are making an average of about $85 per week; some of our salesmen average better than $150 per week, and frequently make over $300.
A large and well-established corporation desires the services of three additional high-grade salesmen.
The position is permanent if you are honest, energetic, capable, and can stand prosperity after you qualify; no competition; commission basis and weekly bonus. For appointment address E 1 Times.

SALESMAN.—GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT, WITH SELLING ABILITY AND IMPRESSIVE PERSONALITY, TO INTRODUCE A PROMISING COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE TO BUSINESS MEN; RIGHT MAN CAN MAKE PERMANENT, PROFITABLE CONNECTION; COMMISSION BASIS. E 33 TIMES.

SALESMAN.
A newly organized company dealing in Hardware Supplies and all allied lines to the large consuming trade is desirous of making connections with a competent salesman covering New Jersey and New York territory. We offer to such a man the co-operation of an organization that is qualified to meet the sternest competition as to price and service. Our proposition is based on a very liberal commission basis, and is well worth investigation by any one who controls to any extent business of this character. L 256 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER. — A carburetor manufacturing company is ready to place on the market the best motor carburetor so far invented; of the first hundred sold for testing purposes offer proof that it saves at least 25 to 50 per cent. gasoline on different make cars; carburetor invented by an engineer whose prior inventions are known and sold all over the world; the company seeks a sales manager whose past record and experience in same or kindred line only will justify him to take absolute charge of the sales department; an unusual opportunity to the right man; give all particulars, salary, &c. P. O. Box 1407.

SALESMAN, AGE 30 TO 40, FOR ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE LINE, TRAVELING TERRITORIES; IF YOU POSSESS ABILITY ABOVE AVERAGE, ARE KEEN, ANALYTICAL, AND WANT TO CONNECT FOR A PERMANENT FUTURE, WE HAVE OPENINGS; EARNINGS ONLY LIMITED BY YOUR ABILITY; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. WRITE, STATING AGE, RELIGION, AND FORMER SALES EXPERIENCE, L 147 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—LARGE EXPORT HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELERS, PREFERABLY MEN WITH DRY GOODS EXPERIENCE; MUST SPEAK SPANISH FLUENTLY AND HAVE UNQUESTIONED PROOF OF PAST RECORD OF SUCCESS AS SALESMEN; WHEN ANSWERING GIVE FULL DETAILS REGARDING EXPERIENCE, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. C 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN WANTED.
for sales department in gas company; hustlers can earn big money, commission, and bonus; excellent opportunity for permanent position at good salary; character references required. Apply Room 38, Central Union Gas Co., 148th St. and Courtlandt Av., Bronx. Take Bronx Park subway express to 149th St., 3d Av.

SALESMAN, FIRST CLASS, FOR LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WASH GOODS, CHIFFONS, &c., TO SELL HIGH-CLASS DRY GOODS AND DEPARTMENT STORES, COVERING LARGE CITIES IN STATES TEXAS, ALABAMA, TENNESSEE, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS; ONLY THOSE ACQUAINTED WITH THESE LINES AND TERRITORY NEED APPLY. APPLICATIONS BY LETTER ONLY; SALARY OR COMMISSION. GOLDENBERG BROS. & CO., 109 5TH AV.

SALESMEN WANTED WITH ESTABLISHED TERRITORIES TO SELL HIGH-GRADE LINE OF PHARMACEUTICALS, SPECIALTIES OUT OF THE ORDINARY, TO PHYSICIANS; VARIOUS TERRITORIES OPEN; COMMISSION BASIS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; REPLIES CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL. Z 235 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN REQUIRED
for gold jewelry, watches, and diamonds.
Must be thoroughly experienced.
SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway, at 34th St.

SALESMAN wanted with large experience in steam boiler plant operation and good knowledge of engines and piping; 31 to 40 years old; technically educated; knowledge of chemistry valuable but not essential; must be active, aggressive, and good appearance; now employed; salary $125 per month, expenses, and commissions; position worth over $2,500 per year. Address F. G. C., 90 West St., giving age and experience in full; replies treated confidentially.

SALESMAN.—Hustler, with automobile driver's license, (not chauffeur,) to put on New York market patented novelty that should sell big to tobacconists, leather goods dealers, and department stores; must have character, personality, appearance, and be able to handle and care for car, which will be furnished, with garage in Brooklyn; small salary and good commission. Replying, state fully experience and connections. T 309 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, TOYS.
BIG POSITION; LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY FOR SALESMAN WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE TOY TRADE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. D 233 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—High-class man wanted on commission for New York and suburbs to sell our full assortment beautiful trees, shrubbery, hedges, roses; we pay full selling commission weekly as orders are turned in and additional commission for delivering and collecting; any intelligent and thoroughly reliable man can make good money in these times; well rated references required. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN for large knitting mills to handle full line of sweaters and bathing suits; must be well known to New England trade; house carries best accounts through this section; salary and commission. L 190 Times.

SALESMAN.—An exceptionally attractive and salaried proposition for a man to represent us in New York and vicinity; he must possess real sales ability and should have experience along the lines of bookkeeping, auditing, or accounting. We are a large corporation manufacturing loose-leaf accounting systems and supplies; part or full time arrangement as desired. Z 302 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, START 1918 WITH OPPORTUNITY.
Write us confidentially your experience if you have sold stocks by phone. We offer the highest salary and commission arrangement to confident workers who produce steadily; exceptional managership vacant. Box 74 D, Wall St. Post Office.

SALESMEN accustomed to earning $50 to $100 per week wanted for high class proposition necessary to every one of "OUR BOYS" going "OVER THERE"; liberal commission; live wires only; deposit on samples. Address E 65 Times.

SALESMEN, listen; our sales force making big commissions calling on merchants in smaller towns appointing agencies to handle the best and fastest selling article on the market; new copyrighted sales plan sells the goods quickly at a big profit to the merchants; our company well rated. Address Salesmanager, 1,458 Congress St., Chicago.

SALESMAN with trade; must thoroughly understand printing trade; salary $25-$30. L 186 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—Specialty salesman, high powered, successful man, who values his time at $5,000 to $10,000 a year, as Boston representative, also man for Connecticut and Rhode Island and Buffalo, for a well-established and successful Chicago corporation; we have entirely new service for manufacturers and wholesalers which possesses unusual salient

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN,
UNDER 21,
TO WORK NIGHTS ON RECTIFIERS.
WILL BE PAID
$10 WEEK WHILE LEARNING,
$18 WEEK WHEN EXPERTS.
CALL,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

YOUNG MEN, with high school education, 16-20 to start; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, capable, wanted to take charge of record and order desk old established grocery brokerage house; must be experienced in handling routine correspondence and not afraid tackle hard proposition; opportunity for advancement to department head; state salary expected and experience. Address P. O. Box 356, Norfolk, Va.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, wanted as bank messenger and other duties; must come of good family and be able to furnish best of references; salary, $500 per year; this is a good opportunity for the right party. Reply, giving references, W 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN, not over 20 years of age, bright, especially accurate at figures, of good family and character; permanent position with good opportunity for advancement; apply by letter, with age, religion, references, experience, and salary expected. D 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED MAN, ASSISTANT TO FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; STATE AGE AND SALARY. P. C. R., 137 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN is wanted by large exporting and importing house to learn business; high school or college graduate preferred; write details, age, training. C 313 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, typist and bill clerk, wanted by wholesale firm; possibilities for advancement; salary to start $12. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience and references. L 237 Times Downtown.

$200 PER WEEK

is being continuously earned by more than 30 of our traveling salesmen, and a few exceptional men are drawing weekly from $300 to $500; we have openings for several serious-minded men, (Americans,) who can show records of ability, and who are willing to work hard and cover territory thoroughly; liberal advances to real salesmen; commissions paid weekly. L 142 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced seniors, juniors, and private accountants, $1,500-$2,500 per annum. BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT MAN.—Thoroughly experienced in installment furniture business; location Connecticut; salary, $1,560 per annum.

STOREKEEPER.—High-grade, experienced man; manufacturing materials, &c.; $3,000 per annum.

SALESMEN, (3 positions,) experienced in South America, dry goods or allied lines; salary, $3,000 per annum. SALESMAN, experienced mechanical rubber business; $1,800 per annum.

BUYER.—Plumbing supplies, experienced man in the line; 30-35 years of age; salary, $1,500 per annum.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—For plant making 5-inch 50-caliber guns; must be thoroughly familiar with this branch of work, and an executive; salary, $6,000. FOUNDRY SUPERINTENDENT.—Between 31 and 40 years of age; thoroughly familiar with gray iron foundry practice; salary, $3,600. WORKS ENGINEER.—Man thoroughly familiar with the maintenance and operation of power plant and factory equipment; must have held similar position; salary, $3,000.

ENGINEERS.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER. — Thoroughly familiar with machine shop practice and the operation of machine tools for inspection work; salary, $2,600. MINING ENGINEERS.—Several positions open for competent mining engineers with selling experience; salary, $2,500. MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—For appraisal purposes on power plant equipment; salary, $1,800. MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of seamless steel tube; salary commensurate with man's ability. MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—To act as assistant manager of engineering department with manufacturing concern; must have held similar position; salary, $1,500.

DRAFTSMEN.

Several positions open for competent mechanical draftsmen with power plant layout and design experience. Draftsman on electrical layouts; good salary for man experienced in this line.

CHEMISTS.

METALLURGICAL CHEMIST. — Man with experience in iron and steel; familiar with heat treatment; salary, $2,000.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT AND BUYER, with experience in dry goods line and familiarity with South American trade; salary, $1,200-$1,300 per annum.

ENGLISH-SPANISH STENOGRAPHER. —Unusual opportunity for high-grade man; $1,800 per annum. 25 openings for good STENOGRAPHERS at $18 and $25 per week; also a number of positions at $15-$18 per week.

15 ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS for large financial institution; bank experience preferred; $20-$25 per month and dinners.

BOOKKEEPERS.—We are only filling about one opening in five, because we cannot get the men. With conditions as they are, no bookkeeper should be out of work. Over one hundred requests for Americans, preferably exempt, are open on our books today; salaries ranging from $15 to $25 per week, with excellent chance for advancement.

CLERKS.—All kinds, cost, payroll, shipping, billing, order statistical, &c.; the demand far exceeds the supply.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 55 Liberty St.—Bank Men, $1,000-$3,600; Chemical and Drug Salesman, China; Textile Buyer, New York; expert Shoe Salesman, China; Auto Service Man; salaries commensurate. Accountants, $2,000; young Corporation Accountant, $75-$90; Mechanical Draftsmen; Payroll Clerk, $1,000; Invoice Clerk, $1,000; Typist and Bill Clerk, $90; Stenographers, $15-$25. General Porter, $60; Office Boys, $10. Register free.

BOOKKEEPER, to make financial statements, $30-$35; stenographers, $15-$20; Spanish, $25-$35; assistant bookkeepers, $15-$25; stock clerks, $12-$14; office assistants, 16-$12; timekeeper, $15; packers, $12. Chemists for pharmaceutical extracts; also analytical chemists. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, Coultaus & Masterson, Proprietors, 203 Broadway.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 NASSAU ST. BEEKMAN 4572.
We have a number of exceptional openings, accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, telephone operators, correspondent, secretarial salesmen, chemical buyer, clerical.

SPANIARDS for South America; thoroughly experienced; $3,000, commission, expenses. Accountants, bookkeepers, secretaries, stenographers, clerks, boys.
MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU,
41 LIBERTY ST.

METALLURGIST.—Capable of assuming authority and responsibility for the proper industrial operation of a plant; must have technical training and be experienced. Apply Twenty-ninth Century Employment Agency, 342 6th Av.

ACCOUNTANTS, $1,800-$4,000; secys. (steno., Russia and So. Am.) $2,100-$2,400; typists, $10-$14; payroll clerks, $12; office clerks, $12; boys, (16,) $8. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

MANY immediate openings; bookkeepers; accountants, (cost,) (office manager;) clerks, (ledger,) (general;) stenographers, $10-$40; no red tape; personal attention; others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
ROOM 513, 132 NASSAU ST.
BOOKKEEPERS, $18; STENOGRAPHERS, $18.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, law, $25-$18-$20; typists, $12; bookkeeping, $22; clerks, shipping; free registration; boys.

SPANISH-ENGLISH TRANSLATORS, (50,) (Government work. Pan-American Agency, 50 Pearl St.

F. X. GOGGIN Agency, 200 Broadway.—Register free; office and technical positions.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, C. P. HASSON.

WE NEED AT ONCE
Accountant, publishing experience, $3,000; Public Accountants (4) $2,400-$3,000; Cost Accountant for Brooklyn, $1,500-$1,800; Traveling Auditor (permanent) $1,800 and expenses; Accounting Department Assistant for Tampico, $1,800; Voucher Auditor, $1,800; Bookkeeper with Credit experience in Furniture for Connecticut, $1,500; Bookkeeper and Stenographer for New Brunswick, $1,500; Cost Clerk, mill experience for Connecticut, $1,600; Secretary-Correspondent, advertising experience, $1,800; Twenty-six Bookkeepers, $17 weekly to $1,800 yearly; Five Timekeepers and Five Cost Clerks experienced in machinery manufacturing $1,800; Eight Ledger Clerks, $75 monthly; Spanish-English Correspondent, $20; Spanish-English Stenographer, $1,300; Purchasing Agent for Plumbing Supplies and Sanitary Specialties, $1,200-$1,600; Ten Ledger Men for Bank, $1,000.

Two Hundred other good positions to be filled IMMEDIATELY in Accounting, Corresponding, Bookkeeping, Selling, Stenographic and General Clerical work at salaries from $8,000 yearly to $10 weekly. We can place a number of young men without previous experience in business.

EXPORT SALES MANAGER, thoroughly experienced, for large Middle West corporation; $2,500.
ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER, thorough business training, for a professional office; financial experience preferred; $2,000.
ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE, in charge of merchandising operations of large corporation, 30-33 years; $1,800.
ACCOUNTANTS.—One experienced in textile business as office manager and credit man, $2,000; (2) for credit investigation, $1,800 (2) manufacturing accountants, $30-$35; (5) general accountants, $20-$30; public accountants, seniors, semi-seniors, and juniors, $25-$75.
BOOKKEEPERS, (28;) $12-$30.
CLERKS, (31,) insurance correspondent and investigator, $23; timekeepers, $16-$25; stockkeepers, New Jersey, $25; others, $10-$25.
STENOGRAPHERS, (16,) $12-$30.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
30 CHURCH ST.
CALL IN PERSON 9 TO 2.

(20) BOOKKEEPERS, ONE WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, $12-$25.
(10) STENOGRAPHERS, ONE WITH LEGAL EXPERIENCE, BROOKLYN, $13-$18.
ASSISTANT IN EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, COLLEGE TRAINED WOMAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN SERVICE DEPARTMENT PREFERRED, $18-$20.
(5) TYPISTS, ONE EXPERT ON LONG-CARRIAGE MACHINE, $10-$18.
(13) CLERKS, $8-$12.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
30 CHURCH ST.
CALL IN PERSON 9 TO 2.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, (2,) steel and wooden shipbuilding; salary commensurate.
SUPERINTENDENT, (shipbuilding;) salary commensurate.
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, (several;) salary $2,100.
MARINE DRAFTSMEN, (several;) $2,000 to $2,500.
OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY,
149 Broadway, New York.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED.
Any one who has natural aptitude for using tools can learn Mechanical Dentistry in a short time. Profitable, dignified, pleasant work. We teach you individually by actual practice; brief course. Start any time, day or night. Easy payments—no charge for tools or materials. We are constantly in touch to fill high-salaried positions; 25 years of success. Write for booklet 19. BODEE SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, (Under supervision of State University,) 15 West 44th St., N. Y.; 15-17 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS pay $800 to $1,800 a year, with short hours, vacations, steady work, no strikes or lay-offs. Let our Civil Service Expert, former Government examiner, prepare you for Post Office, Railway Mail, Customs and other positions. Write today for free booklet R-117, with list of positions. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN—AGE IS NO BARRIER.—Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; state age. Booklet 50. The Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

MEN.—Take the shortest cut to high-salaried positions; big demand for Mechanical Dentists; we teach you individually by actual practice; no book study; short course; easy payments; start any time day or night; write for free booklet No. 18. BODEE School of Mechanical DENTISTRY, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y. 15-17 Flatbush Av., B'klyn. Est. 25 yrs. Supervision of Univ. of New York State.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 17 Madison Av., N. Y.

MEN, EARN BIG MONEY.—War has created many openings for stuclo, commercial, and motion picture photographers; our 3 months' course fits you to fill these positions; salary $23 to $100 weekly; day or evening classes; easy terms; any one can learn. Call or write for booklet. THE INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 12T, 141 West 36th, N. Y.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute (founded 1853), Broadway at 73d St.

EARN $25 to $100 a week as Motion Picture Studio, Commercial Photographer. Easy, fascinating profession. Three months' course covers all branches. Day or evening classes, easy terms. New studios. Call or write for free booklet. The Art Dept. of Photography, (11-T.) 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Nat. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1303-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

TEACHER-SUPERVISOR, commercial subjects, wanted; established school seeks experienced teacher-organizer; excellent opportunity to the right man; give fullest particulars; communications confidential. E 43 Times.

Mechanical drafting, tool designing, $25. TOOLMAKING, (FOR MACHINISTS,) $35. MACHINIST TRADE, PRACTICAL, $30. Registration this week. Day, evening classes. N. Y. Engineering Institute, 4 West 125th St.

PUBLIC SPEAKING, self-confidence, voice building; private and class lessons; men, women; afternoon and evening classes now forming. Write, telephone, Walter Robinson, Carnegie Hall.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 23 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WEHAT.

GOVERNMENT CLERK exam. Jan. 5th, $900 to $1,100 at start. Get prepared by former Government examiner. Booklet J-98 free. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

LATE CHIEF ENGINEER teaches drafting, mathematics, machines; unusual opportunity. 1341 West 48th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ABILITY
HIGH ORDER.

Clever ad writer, splendid executive; refined young woman seeks congenial position where experience, integrity, ability will be appreciated; all or part day. W 57 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Refined young lady; thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and cashier; trial balance, office detail, &c.; 12 years with one firm; best references. W 63 Times.

AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMAN, CULTURED and capable, desirous associating with reliable concern in either executive or secretarial capacity, where long experience in office management and interviewing can be utilized. Have traveled extensively and speak French fluently. Remuneration, $25 week. W 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, six years' experience, accurate, best references; desires connection with reliable concern. T 346 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; controlling accounts, trial balances, stenography; reference; $18. G 235 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; absolutely accurate and reliable. T 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent to take full charge; experienced double entry, trial balance; excellent recommendation; salary $30. N 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; nine years' experience; exceptional ability; take full charge. W 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, 7 years' experience; $20; references. T. K., 2,250 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — 4½ years' experience; competent; trial balance, controlling accounts. Z 329 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; controlling accounts; 10 years' experience; entire charge; reference. N 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Cashier. — Experienced, efficient; controlling accounts, trial balances; references. C 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Five years' experience; capable taking charge; references; $16. E 56 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Eight years' experience; familiar trial balance, controlling account. W 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Christian; double entry; five years' practical experience; best reference. V 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced, capable of taking charge of office; $18. E 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; ten years' trial balances, controlling accounts; executive ability; $25. C 357 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE, refined young lady wishes position in physician's office; assist weak patients and correspondence. Write A. E., 135 Times.

COLORED GIRL wishes half-time work, mornings; reference. Mitchell, 582 Lenox Av.

COLUMBIA Student wishes part time work in family near university; care of children. French instruction; good needlewoman; four days week, morning or afternoon. Advertiser, 514 West 124th St.

COMPANION.—A widow, experienced traveler, competent to manage a home, desires position as lady's companion; best of references. Address Companion, Box 46, 1,364 Broadway.

COMPANION.—American Protestant, 30, academic, musical, business education, well groomed, bright personality, distinguished references, will travel South as companion to lady or gentleman, or child's tutor. E. B., 100 Times Harlem.

COMPANION. — A refined French woman teaching school desires position companion, tutor, during three weeks' Christmas vacation; highest credentials. O 11 Times.

COMPANION or Trained Attendant for lady or entire charge of young child; highest references. Carpenter, 610 West 139th St., Apt. 2a. Phone Audubon 4537.

COMPANION.—Lady will take charge party, two or more, going to Florida; can give best accommodations there in my modern home if desired. H 198 Times.

COMPANION, Housekeeper, Secretary, by mental scientist; would travel. Box 60, 2,730 Broadway.

COMPANION.—Lady will give part time to invalid, exchange for quiet, refined home; references exchanged. E 4 Times.

COOK.—White, experienced young woman; fair manager; wishes position with pleasant, small private family; city, country; references. Call Sunday, Monday, no letters. Lavaty, 436 East 81st St., top floor.

COOKS, waitresses, housekeepers, nurses, couples, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored woman, cooking, waiting, cleaning. Pleasant, 244 West 63d.

DRESSMAKING, $4 day; perfect cut and fit; quick worker; no lunch. Phone Martin, 2652 St. Nicholas.

DRESSMAKER; first-class; expert remodeler; by day or home; $3.50. W 77 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class; new, alterations; $3 day. Godard, 259 West 112th.

EXECUTIVE, employed as cashier of large corporation, desires changing; have thorough knowledge accounting in all branches; 11 years with present company; would accept $1,800, provided future prospects look brighter than at present; A1 credentials. W 62 Times.

EXPERT LADY FURRIER.—Remodels fur coats and sets, at half store prices; best workmanship. Apart. 1A, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 164th West.

FASHIONABLE GOWNS and remodelling; home or out; references. Tel. Morn. 381.

GOVERNESSES.—The Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607, is anxious to find positions for a number of German visiting, nursery, and other governesses. Write, call or 'phone Farragut 9777. All services rendered free.

GOVERNESS.—Parisienne, college graduate, young visiting governess; French, German, English, pianist. T. T., 2,730 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—French, wants students or other work, forenoon or evening. Z 321 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Intelligent, active, thoroughly experienced and competent housewife seeks refined home privileges for couple without further consideration in exchange for services; only interested in hearing from refined people; the usual grafters with everything for nothing propositions save stamps. Address Unusual, D 223 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by middle-aged American woman, position as housekeeper or matron; large experience; capable taking entire charge; best reference. Address Housekeeper, Z 291 Times Annex.

IRONING.—Young woman wants plain ironing, light housework, half day. Apply letter, A. White, 104 West 75th St.

LADIES' and Children's wardrobes kept in order; alterations; day, hour. 772 St. Nicholas Av., Apartment 4B. Audubon 1740.

LITERARY WORK.—High-class business woman, having handsomely appointed 5th Av. office, where she conducts business not occupying full time, would act as city representative for out-of-town concern, or is open to proposition for literary work; any line which could be handled in connection with business dealing in artistic things; best class of women; references exchanged. W 25 Times.

MEDICAL MASSEUSE or attending invalid by the hour; Swedish graduate; highest references. Mrs. E. Bislin, 68 West 60th.

NURSE.—Trained; desires permanent position with invalid or delicate child; city or country; highest references; moderate terms. M. F., care Hawlett, 120 East 87th St.

NURSE.—Trained, refined, experienced young woman desires care patient or entire charge delicate child; references. Phone River 3293.

NURSE, undergraduate, wishes care of elderly or invalid lady. N. R., Times Harlem.

NURSE. — Care invalid, elderly person; responsible woman. Call 9-12 Monday. 107 East 71st St.

NURSE.—Refined American desires position with elderly lady or care of infant. Sadye, 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

NURSE.—Experienced child's nurse; English educated; references; speaks French. Address E 30 Times

NURSE wishes position in physician's or dental office for morning hours; best references. D., 927 Columbus Av.

OFFICE NURSE.—Refined young woman, hospital training, desires position as office nurse to physician; references. Phone River 3293.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady, experienced in office work, with knowledge of stenography; references. Address O 20 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, ledger clerk; 3½ years' experience; refined Christian; $10. T 350 Times Downtown.

OFFICE POSITION WANTED.
Position as assistant to busy executive preferred; young woman, 24, college graduate; moderate salary if chance for advancement. W. E., Times Harlem.

PRIVATE SECRETARY seeks position where she can make full use of her talents, training, and experience; ten years spent in serving successful executives qualifies me for position of responsibility; tactful, loyal, accurate, dependable, quick; trained stenographer, accustomed to answering 90 per cent. of employer's mail without dictation; respect business secrets; have held present position for two years and will remain where I am until I find opportunity I am seeking; reasons for desiring change will satisfy the most exacting; salary to start, $30 per week; may I arrange an interview? H 189 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—American, refined, seeks permanent position, where she can sell best retail trade; employed department store. E 74 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Competent employee are valuable assets. Is there an opportunity for one in your establishment possessing initiative, executive ability, and a thoroughly rounded business training? I want unlimited possibilities in return for close application. G 279 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, OFFICE MANAGER, possessing initiative, executive ability; practical financial experience; can be of invaluable service to busy man; moderate salary; best references. G 287 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, with years of wide experience, references; capable handling correspondence without dictation; cultured; executive ability can fill position valued by man. W 29 Times.

SECRETARY.—Able correspondent; expert stenographer; possessing executive ability and tact; thorough technical and mercantile experience; capable. T 298 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, Christian, possessing business initiative, capable assuming charge; credentials. V 215 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, DEPT. MGR.—Trained correspondent, alive, conscientious; references; $20-$25. O 14 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated and refined; four years' New York experience; $20-$25. Z 327 Times Annex.

SOCIAL SECRETARY, correspondent, stenographer; American; Protestant; graduate New York City private school; experienced; references. E 24 Times.

SPECIALIST in suburban real estate accounting would like position or part time work; reference from well-known, old-established suburban real estate corporation; ready Jan. 1, 1918. N 192 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Highly recommend my stenographer, whom business conditions compel me to release; intelligent, experienced; corresponds without dictation; exceptional ability; salary $18. Employer, V 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Six years' experience, high school graduate, excellent credentials; $18. C 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Age 20; Christian; 4 years experience; education equal to that of high school graduate; efficient; initiative; executive ability; quick at figures. Z 305 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — COMMERCIAL EXPERT; ACCUSTOMED TO ASSISTING BUSY EXECUTIVE AND ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITIES; $18. T 359 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; GOOD BUSINESS TRAINING; INTELLIGENT WORKER; $18. T 326 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER WISHES EMPLOYMENT EVENINGS OR SATURDAY AFTERNOONS; EXPERIENCED. ADDRESS E 57 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Young lady, 6 years' experience, desires position with reliable firm; best references; salary $18. H Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; good address; college graduate; several years' experience; familiar office routine; unquestionable reference; salary $20. V 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — SECRETARY. — Full or half time; Wellesley graduate; six months' experience; available Jan. 1; immediately if necessary. Z 326 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience, able to do good general office work; ambitious. Miss W., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; Rapid worker; references; $15. D 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, experienced, well-trained, intelligent worker; $15. G 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Woman, 35; all-round office worker; references; $18; now employed. W 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY—Competent; executive ability; reliable, accurate; high school graduate; $18. E 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER. — Five years' experience; absolutely efficient. Augusta Kaplan, 209 East 114th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; high school education; handles work intelligently; $16. C 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; high school education; intelligent worker; neat, willing; references; $14. D 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 5 years; rapid, accurate, neat; references; $16.. T 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, employed daytime, desires work evenings. T 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, thoroughly experienced, wants position afternoons. J. Fox, Room 810, 220 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, engaged in literary work, desires part time secretarial employment; references. W 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Downtown position; thoroughly experienced; fifteen dollars; Christian. T 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; experienced; familiar office detail; reliable; salary $18. T 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Several years' experience; thoroughly competent; Christian; $16. E 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined American, six years' experience technical, commercial; $16. T 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Office or manuscript; shorthand, typewriting done home; experienced; Christian. T 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; 2½ years experienced capable Christian girl; $17. T 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; accurate, hard worker, neat; $14. C 385 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience; willing worker; excellent references; $12. D 208 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; Christian girl; familiar with financial and engineering; pleasant voice; excellent reference; $12. V 209 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TUTOR.—Experienced teacher, college graduate, give private lessons in English subjects, French, and Latin. Address Tutor, 2,843 Broadway.

WOMAN, refined American, active, seeks position (not clerical) where fidelity and intelligence is necessary; now employed. E 73 Times.

WOMAN of refinement and culture desires position requiring tact and the exercise of critical discrimination; would be particularly valuable in position requiring artistic or literary qualifications. Scobel, care of Byrnes, 746 St. Nicholas Av.

WOMAN, energetic, capable, clerical, selling experience, wholesale, retail; moderate salary. E 15 Times.

WOMAN, capable, wants war relief work, any kind, on salary. N 149 Times.

YOUNG LADY desires work evenings; rates moderate; specification work a specialty. E 44 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1800.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored cooks, chambermaids; references. Columbus 3129. Augusta A. A., 333 West 53d.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A A A1 SALESMAN.
Now employed by leading manufacturer; shortage in stock badly curtailing my earning power; have been working on salary, commission, expenses, (aggregating $85 weekly;) well educated, temperate, good personality, and have splendid record with present company; speak French fluently; American; 36. O 21 Times.

ABLE EXECUTIVE OR ASSISTANT.
American, (25,) married; university graduate; experienced credit manager, accountant, correspondent. E 5 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager; record clean, successful; possessed good judgment; pleasant personality; many years executive and official capacity; competent modern manufacturing, corporation, and mercantile accountant, with chain stores' experience, thoroughly understanding office routine, systematizing, auditing, payroll, factory costs and efficiency, statistics, financial reports, &c.; able, forceful correspondent; handle large volume sales, deliveries, collections, and fare employes; take entire charge. D 206 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, with wide general experience and executive ability; quick, keen, analytic thinker wants position with public accountant or production engineer. G 275 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, experienced business man, desires to change; thorough experience in manufacturing, trading, and brokerage stores; accounting office, sales organization; highest references as to ability and character. A. B., 854 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE, AUDITOR, university graduate, certified public accountant, cost specialist, varied extensive experience, desires position; salary $4,000. N 164 Times.

ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, ADJUSTING.
Do you contemplate entering a new enterprise? Employ an experienced man to determine whether it is earning or losing money. Samuel W. Block, 200 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—32; thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and cashier; financial statements, income reports; qualified to take full charge; disengaged Jan. 1; references. V 184 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, employed by a large corporation for the last 12 years, contemplates making a change after Jan. 1; would like to make an investment, with services, in an established business. C 378 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, (19,) accounting student at Columbia evenings, experienced bookkeeper and cost clerk, desires good connections as junior accountant. Address T 400 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.—Fifteen years' experience, age 34; capable office executive, efficiency expert, systematizer; best references; A1 man for A1 position. F. S., 225 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER, VARIED EXPERIENCE; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE EFFICIENCY METHODS; $2,000. ACCOUNTANT, TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Freidlander, 18 Cedar. John 6655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, (25,) student of accountancy, 2 months' experience with certified accountants, desires connection. C 345 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Portlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, aggressive, tactful correspondent, manager, clean, successful record, open for position; salary $2,000. T 324 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $250 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Would accept temporary position. Tel. 8472 Riverside, or write E 27 Times.

ACCOUNTANT in charge of department large corporation, open to good offer. T 314 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, public experience, wishes position; corporation or business; $28. E 48 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, office manager; thoroughly experienced; clean-cut American; executive. 49 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE MANAGER; mechanical manufacturing experience, accounting, cost, auditing, time study, shop routing, statistical and financial statements; thorough executive; highest credentials; age 37; salary $2,500. E 14 Times.

ADVERTISING.
Yong man with five years' newspaper experience, now employed with large metropolitan daily, desires connections with fast-growing newspaper, trade paper, or advertising agency where my knowledge as to copy, layouts, engraving, general office management, and conscientious work shall be rewarded with advancement; exceptional references.
B 53 TIMES ANNEX.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Analytical, resourceful, careful, salesmaking copy, typography and layouts that demand attention; experience in advertising agency and manufacturing concern; dealer helps house organs, ideas, and initiative; see my scrapbook. Z 219 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING-PRINTING MANAGER-SALESMAN.
Man of wide experience handling catalogues, booklets, mail order and advertising printing, seeks new connection; creative ability; practical all details; good producer. N 181 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Experienced, successful solicitor and manager, influential acquaintance throughout Eastern territory, seeks opening on established, general or class publication; letters confidential. W 44 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, promotion sales work; can plan and carry out national advertising campaigns, get up attractive dealer helps, &c. D 216 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE.
Sales and engineering training; live wire with clean record. A. K., 189 Times.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
Somewhere there is a brainy man of big business who needs an efficient, intelligent executive assistant; somewhere near there is such a man of the "tell once what is wanted and it will be done" type, who, after eighteen years in the hard school of experience, is seeking for larger opportunity for service; you are the former; I am the latter; let us get together. Experience, T 387 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT, 27, experienced mechanical architectural drawing, construction, cut zones; 4 years' experience managing clerk in law office; passed Bar third year; law student; seeks opening; salary $20. T 335 Times Downtown.

A YALE MAN,
ten years' legal, secretarial, advertising, tutoring, selling, efficiency training. Busy Executive, to do your thinking for you; hard work and long hours give me no nightmare; I am willing to dirty my hands; future considered more important than initial remuneration. Address Z 271 Times Annex.

BELIEVING I have reached a limit in my connection with a fairly good-sized national bank, I desire to offer my service where 25 years of banking experience in all its branches, coming in contact with business men of large and small interests and individuals of all classes, will be of mutual benefit; age 46. Service, N 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, (27,) EXEMPT; NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE MERCANTILE, WHOLESALE, AND MANUFACTURING LINES; SEND FOR ME IF YOU WANT MAN OF BRAIN, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, COLLEGE UNIVERSITY TRAINING; REFERENCES OF THE BEST. MAX GOLDING, 1,425 45TH ST., BROOKLYN. PHONE 1315 WILLIAMSBURG.

BOOKKEEPERS, Accountants.—The Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607, is anxious to find positions for a number of accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, and other office workers. Write or Phone Farragut 9777. All services rendered free.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 23, university training, thorough experience manufacturing, railroad, and public accounting, wishes responsible, interesting position; best references; salary, $30. T 371 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Office Manager desires position; exempt; 12 years' experience; thoroughly experienced in double entry, trial balance, balance sheet, accounting; best references. N 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 30 years' experience, 14 years with last employer in charge of accounting, credit, and collection departments; highest credentials. W 32 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST. — All-around capable office assistant; 10 years' experience; highly recommended; exempt from draft. F., 2,274 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Exempt, N. Y. U. training, high school graduate, 3 years' experience, statements, controlling accounts; references; $25. N 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (19,) accounting student Columbia evenings, experienced bookkee

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

VALET, visiting, service, care of apartments. Williams, the Chatsworth, Riverside Drive.

WINDOW TRIMMER, card writer, and advertising man desires position with progressive concern that will appreciate honest, conscientious efforts, and offer future possibilities: 15 years with New York stores; open to make change Jan. 1; energetic, progressive, hustler. X. Y. Z. care of New York Reserve Fund, 140 West 141st St.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, age 25, draft exempt, would make connection with reputable firm granting promotion commensurate with ability and worth; graduate high school and college pharmacy; considered intelligent, reliable, and persevering; excellent correspondent; at present part owner pharmacy, but desirous change; would also consider partnership any line. Worker, Box 200, Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, wide experience in building construction as estimator and superintendent, desires position, any line, where previous experience will be valuable; reasonable salary; first-class references. D 226 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) three years' high school education, good penman, reliable and conscientious, desires position, with opportunity for advancement. Write or phone D. Weiner, 690 East 138th St. Tel. 4380 Melrose.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) DRAFT EXEMPT, seeks employment evenings; excellent education; thoroughly conversant advertising and correspondence; intelligent, ambitious, energetic. Alert, C 369 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, well educated, six years' business experience, desires to connect with concern where initiative and ability are essential; expert stenographer, correspondent. T 347 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) married, exempt from draft, competent bookkeeper, 7 years' selling experience, first-class references, wishes permanent position. Harris, 247 Newkirk Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, good education, wishes clerical position, with advancement; moderate salary; excellent references. D 213 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt, college education, business experience, best reference, desires position with accountant or bookkeeper. T 372 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Exempt; mercantile house preferred; stock and inside work; A1 references; four years' experience. N 169 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, well educated, knowledge of drafting; also 2 years' business experience; at present employed. P. A., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, proven ability, reliable, conscientious, desires position with good opportunity for advancement; A1 references. S. A., 104 East 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, about 18; good education; look after sample office and learn to sell fine knit underwear; $10 weekly just to start. N 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, exempt from military services, wishes position with good chance of advancement, or learn good trade. H 199 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, typist, desires position with advancement; 6 years' experience; excellent recommendations, conscientious; $15. Blumkin, 537 West 158th.

YOUNG MAN.—Retired, highly educated; not expert in the English language; willing to do any kind of work with good people; references. C 374 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, 2 years' university training in accounting, correspondence, advertising; 2 years' experience; references. T 368 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, reliable, intelligent, linguist, commercial bank, office, selling experience, seeks adequate occupation evenings. H. Montes, 231 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 25, assistant equipment engineer and draftsman; desires position as salesman or other situation. C 397 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, accurate at figures, desires clerical or general office position, with chance for advancement; $12. W 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, educated, practical inside and outside experience, A1 references, desires position. V 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27; executive ability; bookkeeper, salesman, stenographer. V 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, executive ability, initiative, and tact; highest credentials. W 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) exempt, desires position where faithful, honest work will bring good future. W 36 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, seeks position; experienced typist, filing, billing, payrolls. G 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college law school, (Columbia,) graduate, exempt, desires position. W 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, wishes position. Wish, 9 Essex St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking, table guests; references.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double room, two flights up; private bath; home table; references.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; excellent meals served; refined surroundings.

50TH, 222 EAST.—Private Jewish family offer large or small room, with board, to gentlemen or couple; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

60TH, 36 EAST.—Fine rooms with every convenience, to rent, with board.

85TH, 9 EAST, (opposite park.) — Large, sunny room, conveniences, good table, moderate.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; suite rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room, with bath; single room.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST (near 5th Ave).—Large, small rooms, excellent board, all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electric light; unexcelled board; telephone.

16 WEST 49TH ST.

Rooms, with board, table board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive double sunny room; single room; good table; references.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.

Large rooms, southern exposure, references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, southern exposure, private bath; reference.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; suit particular people; also smaller room.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator.

MADISON ARMS.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—Table guests, day, week; home cooking; bluebell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 236 WEST.—Fine location; attractive, warm rooms; excellent Southern cooking; references.

72D, 251 WEST.—Two double rooms; private bath; second floor; unusual accommodations; treasonable.

72D, 314 WEST.—Large or single room; handsome American home; table personally supervised.

72D, 315 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room, with private bath; excellent table.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-heated double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable large sunny rooms; also hall room; board; references.

112 WEST 73D ST.

Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, private bath, excellent cooking, modern conveniences.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath, private phone, electricity, steam; table guests.

75TH, 234 WEST. (The Hurlburt.)—Second-floor suite; private bath; steam heat.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; also single, near bath; table guests.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)

Beautifully furnished rooms, baths adjoining; steam, electricity, conveniences; excellent cooking; table guests.

151 WEST 76TH ST.

Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; two-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 123 WEST. (The Georgian.)—Select accommodations, warm, electricity; excellent table; references.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Large, one room, adjoining bath; medium, sunny room; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Desirable room, warm and pleasant for refined people. Wells.

81ST, 174 WEST.—"The Little House"; beautiful large room; delicious home table; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large rooms, dressing room attached, board, modern conveniences; references.

82D, 66 WEST.—Refined Jewish house, four rooms; suitable young man; moderate.

83D, 35 WEST.—Splendid accommodations; private bath; steam, electricity; home cooking. Schuyler 8227.

84TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive hall room, southern exposure; elevated and subway stations.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

18TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking, table guests; references.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double room, two flights up; private bath; home table; references.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; excellent meals served; refined surroundings.

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72D, 315 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room, with private bath; excellent table.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-heated double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable large sunny rooms; also hall room; board; references.

112 WEST 73D ST.

Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, private bath, excellent cooking, modern conveniences.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath, private phone, electricity, steam; table guests.

75TH, 234 WEST. (The Hurlburt.)—Second-floor suite; private bath; steam heat.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; also single, near bath; table guests.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)

Beautifully furnished rooms, baths adjoining; steam, electricity, conveniences; excellent cooking; table guests.

151 WEST 76TH ST.

Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

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83D, 35 WEST.—Splendid accommodations; private bath; steam, electricity; home cooking. Schuyler 8227.

84TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive hall room, southern exposure; elevated and subway stations.

BOARD WANTED.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING, OR BOARDERS?

The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 9 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls; office hours, daily, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Board and room wanted by young gentleman; best of references; suburban or country home; private family, with no other boarders; $75 to $100 per month. Z 331 Times Annex.

Army man desires comfortable room, breakfast, and dinner, preferably with private family, convenient to Hoboken subway; state price. Address Officer, T 350 Times.

Gentleman requires board, residence in high class, large boarding establishment, preferably between West 60th and 90th. Z 289 Times Annex.

2 or 3 young army officers desire first-class room and board at $25 weekly; above 42d St.; give location and particulars. Address T 385 Times Downtown.

Board wanted in a French boarding house or with a private family, by woman; below 42d St. preferred. G 445 Times Annex.

COUPLE desire two rooms with bath, with or without board; first class only. L 142 Times.

THREE ADULTS in private family, preferably in an apartment house; 2 rooms, private bath. G 442 Times Annex.

Board wanted, west side, by gentleman; small room. Box 44 Times.

Gentleman desires room and board with private family above 60th. E 40 Times.

Gentleman wishes room and board above 6th St. E 50 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive and homelike; open all year; steam heated; good table and attendance; spacious grounds; accessible for commuters. Tel. 673 Tompkinsville.

Westchester County.

Delightful house with large rooms, comfortably heated; all Winter coal in; excellent table; home cooking; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car and thirty from Grand Central. Telephone 908 Yonkers, A. Lane.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; Winter rates; garage; references required. F. F. Dawes. Telephone Larchmont 561

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J. A quiet, homelike sanitarium for all NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS. Modern house; large grounds; automobile rides; wheelchairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; also AGED PEOPLE AND INVALIDS requiring special care. Rates moderate.

A CHARMING HOME, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, FOR TWO BUSINESS MEN OR WOMEN; NO MEALS; GOOD LOCATION; HACKENSACK, 380 UNION ST. PARTICULARS, PHONE 1436 HACKENSACK; BEST REFERENCES.

Connecticut.

GREENWICH, Conn.—During war will share luxurious suburban home; 3 acres; large double room, bath; New York 47 minutes; refined Americans only; references required. E 69 Times.

Private family, elderly couple; home comforts; $25 per week. Address Y 349 Times Annex.

Pennsylvania.

Refined home, steam heated, private bathrooms, sun parlor, porches; automobiles, horses, good food, large dairy, farm; moderate prices; booklet. Address Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

11TH, 19 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large and small elegant-heated rooms; electricity.

22D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $13 weekly; front room, with running water, $13 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 133 EAST.—Top apartment, quiet room; electricity, steam; reasonable. Phone 5221 Madison Square.

37TH, 125 EAST, (Murray Hill 991.)—Unfurnished, $45; running water; four southern windows, kitchenette privileges; will furnish; smaller room, $20.

39TH, (339 Lexington Av.)—Furnished single or double room; private house; gentlemen.

48TH, 142 EAST. — Cosy furnished room; steam heat, hot water. Young.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large sunny rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

57TH, 23 EAST—Unusually large room, tiled private bath; southern exposure; good service.

61ST, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

66TH ST., 117 EAST.—Large front room, connecting bedroom; private entrance; running water; steam heat; fine location; suitable 1-2 gentlemen; moderate. Remund.

Gentleman, refined, let comfortable room; apartment; no others; convenient locality. W 5 Times.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat, electricity; board optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LENOX AV., 240—Attractively furnished, newly decorated large and small rooms; hot, cold water; southern exposures; board optional; references.

MADISON AVE., 529.—Elegantly furnished rooms with or without private bath; phone, electricity.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; musical studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 268, (29th.)—Double room, private bath, $10; single room, $5.

MADISON AV., 432.—Large, bright, cheerful, sunny furnished rooms; also back parlor.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually attractive 1-2 room suites, private bath; steam; electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Warm, sunny medium and single rooms; conveniences; references. Stuy. 1821.

11TH, 227 WEST.—Sunshiny, quiet, single room, well heated; dainty apartment; view, home privileges; hot water always, evenings. Henry.

11TH, 122 WEST.—Large room for rent; hot and cold water abundantly in room; refined district; respectable house.

18TH, 31 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms for artistic people; antique, mahogany and chintz; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

37TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, toilet, kitchenette, electricity, telephone, gas; $18.

37TH, 145 EAST.—French family; large room with private bath; electricity, phone.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

46TH, 148 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, every convenience, homelike, comfortable; also unfurnished apartment.

52D, 54 WEST.—Front room, running water, electric; refined location; gentleman only.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, sunny room, private bath; other rooms; homelike.

53D, 46 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water, steam heat, electricity; elevator.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; near bath; electricity; telephone; references.

54TH ST., 40 WEST.—Single room, running water, electricity, gas, telephone; $5.50.

55TH ST. — Englishwoman having modern corner elevator apartment will let large, comfortable room; southern exposure. Dodsworth, 358 Circle.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two people; elevator; 5th floor.

58TH, 320 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, comfortable rooms; well-kept house; subway.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable single room; all conveniences; continuous hot water; references; gentleman.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Well located room, couple gentlemen; refined Latin family; references.

59TH, 208 WEST.—Large rooms with baths; also small rooms; telephone service.

66TH, 67 WEST.—Most attractive rooms; large and small; private house; homelike surroundings.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; complete housekeeping.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, running water, steam, electricity, kitchenette.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suites, with lavatories; southern exposure; modern conveniences. Buckley.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms, parlors; electricity; private baths.

70TH, 10 WEST. — Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 70th St. Telephone Columbus 9639.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; you must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; kitchen privileges; up-to-date apartment. Joel.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Second floor, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; also small room; references.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Single room with running water, bath adjoining; references exchanged.

70TH, 218 WEST. — Refined, cosy, large rooms; French family.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; kitchen privileges. Apartment 14.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $4 up; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

71ST, 37 WEST.—LARGE, SUNNY FRONT BASEMENT, KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; ALSO LARGE DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE TILE BATH, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY; MEDIUM AND SINGLE ROOMS, ADJOINING BATH; REASONABLE.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two magnificently furnished rooms, private bath, open fireplace, electricity, telephone; also large single room, bath; exceptional residence; private.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, beautifully appointed; private bath; reference.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; electricity, running water, phone, desirable location.

71ST, 30 WEST. — Comfortable room; well heated; electricity, private bath; unique house.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm room or second floor suite.

72D, WEST.—Furnished room in apartment for married lady; kitchen privileges; no other boarders. Address W 39 Times.

72D, 261 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

73D, 200 WEST.—Table boarders solicited at most moderate charges; high-class foor with high-class cooking; recommended by present patrons; table d'hote dinner 60 cents; inspection invited; parlor dining room; separate tables; also sunny room to let.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated house; 2 rooms, with kitchenette; also other rooms; maid service. Telephone.

73D, 113 WEST.—Desirable double front room, near bath; southern exposure; conveniences.

73D, 167 WEST.—Warm, handsomely furnished, large second-floor room; running water; adjoining bath; reasonable.

73D, 156 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room, private bath; near subway; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

73D, (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms, single, en suite, with bath. 3764 Columbus.

73D, 269 WEST.—Warm medium room, next bath, $6; ample coal supply.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths, kitchenettes; breakfasts if desired.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; SUITABLE ONE OR TWO MEN.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Large and small room, southern exposure, running water, heat, electricity.

74TH, 111 WEST.—One large room, one medium; heat, running water, electricity.

75TH, 2 WEST. — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER; TWIN BEDS; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Large double front, back rooms and bath, suitable two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; select and refined neighborhood; references necessary. Columbus 718.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.) —Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH ST., 125 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, with private bath; southern exposure.

75TH, 139 WEST.

Large, small rooms adjoining bath; electricity.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also small room, parlor for guests' use.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful sunny suite; select, modern apartment. Columbus 7245, Galvin.

75TH, 8 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $6-$12.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny room; dressing room; small room; select house; reasonable.

75TH, 54 WEST. — Large rooms, private baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom; single rooms.

76TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; small front room; every convenience; finest location.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Homelike, large room, with or without bath; electricity; all conveniences.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large outside room, well furnished, elevator apartment; breakfast optional.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; southern exposure; bath, steam heat, and electricity.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms, connecting bath; single, en suite.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Very high-class room, with bath.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large, attractive room, dressing room attached; electricity, telephone; near subway.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished rooms; gentlemen, couples; adjoining baths; well heated.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive, warm, clean single room, adjoining bath; superior house; $4.50.

78TH, 308 WEST.—Two desirable rooms, $3 and $6; breakfast optional.

78TH, 106 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; 1-2 rooms, kitchenette optional.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Neatly furnished back parlor; well heated; southern exposure; private bath.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Double, single rooms, attractive, sunny suite; baths, electricity, steam.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity, telephone; $12.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished, beautiful rooms; all conveniences; reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, steam heat, electricity; telephone, reference.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large room; also room with private bath; all conveniences.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large clean rooms, twin beds, one flight up; electricity; $10.

82D, 70 WEST.—Well heated, attractive, large room; electricity; telephone; also small room.

82D, 250 WEST.—Congenial home offered to refined gentleman; private apartment. White.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Well-furnished room; electric lights; southern exposure; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well heated rooms, private bath, electricity; small room; $4 up.

83D, 325 WEST.—Two sunny rooms, steam heat. Apartment 5 West. Telephone 4770 Schuyler.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor suite, with bath, constant hot water, maid service; ideal location; reasonable. Schuyler 9019.

84TH, 268 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; warm, sunny room; electricity; lady preferred. Osborne.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Splendidly heated room; electric light; parquet; private house.

84TH, 47 WEST. — Second-story front room, private bath; attractive twin beds.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny, front rooms, adjoining bath; private hall. Ross.

85TH, 253 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, connecting or single; telephone, shower. Nilson.

85TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, attractive room, dressing room; private house; references. Owner.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Two large, light rooms, finely furnished, well heated; modern.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Desirable front suite, also single rooms, elevator apartment. Lascelles.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, front, sunny room, adjoining bath; breakfast; high-class house.

86TH ST., (533 West End Av.)—Attractive room; electricity; every convenience; references.

86TH ST., 76 WEST, (Apt. 2B.)—Handsome room, private family; elevator house; "L," subway; refined gentleman; reference.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Medium rooms, adjoining bath; $6; gentlemen only.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny front room, fourth floor; references. Smith.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds; bath; electricity; hall room.

340 WEST 87TH ST.

Several desirable rooms; exceptional second floor.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house, beautiful front room, parlor, kitchenette, electricity, $35-$45.

87TH, 110 WEST. — Large, light, attractive room in private house; suitable one or two; should be seen; moderate.

87TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house, handsomely furnished parlor; suitable two. Riverside, 7702.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; large front room; breakfast optional; references.

87TH, 185 WEST.—Large outside parlor, adjoining room, suitable 2, 3; other outside rooms; conveniences. 'Phone Voegstin.

88TH, 254 WEST.—Large room, all conveniences in private home; convenient to transit.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; also rear room; exclusive house.

90TH, 255 WEST. — Large, medium room; high-class elevator apartment; references. Penny.

91ST, 115 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE, WELL-HEATED ROOMS; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Warm, sunny, large room, $9; small room, $4.50; electricity.

92D, 42 WEST.—Beautiful large room and kitchen; medium size, single, $3.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Warm, comfortable medium room, adjoining bath; private home; conveniences; gentleman.

94TH, 70 WEST. — Distinctively homelike, scrupulously clean; private bath; select house; references.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Attractively furnished corner room, suitable for two. Apt. 2, north.

94TH, 32 WEST.—Single room; electricity; hot water heat; $4; references.

96TH ST., 318 WEST, Apartment 62.—Large, cheerful, well furnished front room, facing tennis courts; modern elevator apartment; convenient subway; small French family; privacy.

96TH, 336 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—Nicely furnished room; near Riverside; moderate terms.

93TH, 251 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath. Riverside 2867. Apt. 2-W.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen, Apt. 41.

96TH, 62 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; constant hot water and heat; telephone.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room for two gentlemen; also side room. Apartment 3A.

96TH, 149 WEST.—Small, furnished rooms; kitchen privileges; homelike; private family. Irwin.

96TH, 131 WEST.—Two single rooms; private family; subway, "L." Lucas.

97TH, 256 WEST. — Beautiful large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 43, Riverside 3494.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Attractive corner room, two gentlemen, couple; kitchen privileges. Buttera.

97TH, (756 West End Av.)—Large room, running water; $4.50; gentlemen. Weber.

97TH, 158 WEST, (Near Subway and "L."— Large, sunny rooms; every convenience.

97TH, (750 West End Av.)—Large room, 3 windows; southern exposure.

98TH.—Lady living alone will rent large front room on Central Park West, with breakfast privileges, to business woman; $10 week. Phone Monday, Riverside 4642.

98TH ST., (near West End Av.)—Exceptional room in modern apartment, for American business man, looking for a refined home; $12 week; also two-room suite for two, $16; references required. H 190 Times.

1018T, 309 WEST. (Apt. 3.)—Two sunny, connecting rooms; every convenience; gentleman, couple.

102D, 1 WEST.—Attractive single or two rooms; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Wright.

102D, 9 WEST.—Private family, single room, bath adjoining; lady. 8472 Riverside. Hinckhoff.

106D, 262 WEST.—Two very large newly furnished rooms, bath, and all conveniences in private home.

105TH, 220 WEST, (next Broadway.)—Large outside room, $5; kitchen, elevator; lady. Apt. 64.

106TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsome front room, private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

106TH, 107 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; electricity; $4 per week; gentleman. Academy 1958.

106TH, 301 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Two large outside rooms, bath, together or separately; twin beds; three closets; modern elevator apartment. Phone Academy 3288, Apt. 5-B.

106TH, 200 WEST.—Cheerful, well-heated room; electricity, phone, private; reference; $6. Finnerin.

106TH, 311 WEST.—Attractive heated front; suitable couple, two business people. Bath.

106TH, 301 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; private family. Call 12 to 2, Apt. 1A.

109TH, 304 WEST, (Adjoining Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished extra large front room, with dressing room; electricity; immense closets; modern.

106TH, 312 WEST.—Small, clean room, heated; reasonable; running water. 7 front.

111TH, 515 WEST.—A lady having front apartment, seven rooms, let two connecting rooms, running water, use of kitchen and dining room, to people appreciating a home.

111TH, 311 WEST, (6RE.)—Neat, well-furnished room; modern conveniences; no other roomers.

111TH, (272 Manhattan Av.)—Sunny rooms, facing park; modern. Apt. 44.

111TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 25.)—Large outside room; southern exposure; near Riverside.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Comfortable large front room; all conveniences; dining room; subway. 3E.

112TH, 611 WEST.—High-class furnished room, near Riverside; $6. Thompson.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light room, bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH, 517 WEST, (Apt. 64.)—Spacious room, private bath; business woman preferred.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath, for business woman, gentleman. Apartment 41.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Charming outside room, Columbia University district; modern conveniences; business woman; references. Apt. 32.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive outside room; running water; reasonable. Apartment 2.

116TH (near Riverside and Columbia).—Sunny parlor with bedroom and running water if desired; telephone Morningside 6487.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Morningside Drive, overlooking Park; connecting sunny rooms. Apartment 42.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; good heat. Apartment 36.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; also large room, kitchen privileges. Apt. 41.

119TH ST., 422 WEST, (Apt. 67.)—Large front room, also small, sunny; kitchen if desired. W. W. Dudley.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Bright, sunny room, southern exposure, high-class apt. house, dining room in house. Apply Apt. 38.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms, southern exposure, running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 103 WEST.—Sunny front room; dressing room; American family; board optional.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, heated room, modern apartment, $6. McCague.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Outside, sunny room; high-class apartment house. Apt. 25.

121ST, 537 WEST. — Large, light, heated rooms, modern apartments, $5 and $6.

122D, 118 WEST.—Well heated large, medium rooms; continuous hot water; reference.

122D, 416 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 41.

123D, 439 WEST, (Apt. 16.)—Attractive sunny room, heated, electricity, elevator; conveniences.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Outside front room; elevator; running water; congenial; $7. Hammer.

138TH, 600 WEST.—Gentleman; private family; elevator apartment. Call Sunday. Apartment 46.

139TH, 520 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; with shower; modern elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 31.

140TH, 606 WEST.—Very desirable, warm front suite; also single; subway, Maynard.

142D 605 WEST.—Room, near shower bath; elevator; subway, buses; $5. Scott.

142D, 547 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let; references. Apt. 12.

143D, 617, (Broadway subway.)—Real hot water, steam, electricity; $5. Audubon 4286.

143D, 527 WEST.—Three or four rooms and kitchen, furnished, modern. Apt. 2.

149TH, 600 WEST.—Room, facing Broadway; all conveniences; private family. Apartment 4E.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Well furnished; Hudson view; warm; reasonable; convenient location. 6B.

146TH ST., 502 WEST.—Furnished room for gentleman or couple; use of kitchen if desired. R. Zweig.

149TH ST., 567 WEST.—Furnished room, all improvements, with breakfast; no other roomers; home comforts; reasonable. Apt. 53.

136TH, 575 WEST.—Desirable front room; every convenience; American family; kitchen. Evans.

160TH, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Opposite Jumel Mansion; every convenience; adjoining bath.

163D, 561 WEST.—One-half price! because 30 minutes downtown; sunny, modern room; elevator apartment. 6B.

178TH, 501 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—For rent, room, first class, elevator apartment, southern exposure, running water, electric light, congenial surroundings; private family.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

One or two gentlemen, with private family; apartment West 78th St.; large, well-furnished living room and alcove; bath adjoining; electric light, steam heat; breakfast optional; $15 up weekly. Telephone 7766 Schuyler.

A RESPONSIBLE business woman can find exceptional home in attractive apartment, large room, conveniences, central; in fact, very unusual opportunity to find a real home; ready Jan. 1; references exchanged. M 6 Times.

ATTRACTIVE, large room, private bath; modern conveniences; one or two gentlemen; refined Jewish family. Morningside 6092.

ATTRACTIVE room; en suite; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

ATTRACTIVE, large room in private home; all conveniences; located on Convent Av., near subway. L 152 Times

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC

Brougham, 1917 Model.
Completely renewed. This process included overhauling, repainting, renickeling, and refinishing the interior.
It has every appearance of being a new car. It is capable of giving 100% efficiency.
This type is the ideal all-weather car for the family that does not care for a chauffeured vehicle.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
8 LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN.
PHONE MAIN 527.

CADILLAC, 1916, exceptionally fine mechanical condition; good shoes; ready for immediate use.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC Limousine, 1917 landaulet top; perfect condition, Summer upholstery covers and two brand new extra cord tires, $2,950. 'Phone Murray Hill 4813, or Flatbush—8264W.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted; color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1913 7-passenger touring car; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
Four passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 Cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; also limousine and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousines, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC—4 passenger Cabriolet; starter and lights; completely equipped. 170 East 73d.

CADILLAC, early 1916 limousine; excellent condition; $1,175. 216 State, Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLACS.
Coupe and Landaulet, 1914-15, 4-cyl.; perfect condition. Homan, 211 West 58th.

CADILLAC, 1916 model; perfect condition, with new Berlin body; private owner; sacrifice price. Telephone Greeley 1934.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder limousine; condition equal to new; will sacrifice. Garage, 121 West 54th. Warren's car.

CADILLAC, 1914, Special.—Roomy, aluminum body; in excellent condition; just overhauled and painted. Telephone Schuyler 4872.

CADILLAC 1917 Brougham Landaulet; used four months; condition like new. Columbus 8063.

CADILLAC, 1915 8-cyl. Sedan, 5-pass.; 1915 Kissel Car 6 Coupe, 4-pass. 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 2287 Market.

CADILLAC 1916, with touring and brougham bodies, sacrifice. Circle 4348. Avidon, 136 West 52d St., ground floor.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, PERFECT CONDITION; $650. 505 WEST 50TH ST.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS COUPELET.
As good as new; electric equipped; guaranteed; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

CHALMERS Limousine, model 18; motor fine, starter and lights; body gray whipcord, in wonderful condition; very cheap; great car for renting business.
Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

CHALMERS.—Contract for newest improved Chalmers 1918 7 seated Sedan; delivery two weeks; attractive reduction in price. J. T. Burns, 1,237 Broadway.

CHALMERS Master Six; special inclosed Winter body; Westinghouse shock absorber; lot of extras; $900 to quick buyer. 505 West 50th St.

CHANDLER TOWN CAR.—At sacrifice, almost new; handsome interior appointments, 5 Houck wire wheels, new tires; run about 5,000 miles; will guarantee and give any demonstration. Berringer, 223 West 57th.

CHANDLER Chummy Roadster, this year's model; oversize tires, extra equipment; excellent condition; 5,500 miles; $800 cash. Tel. 3744 John. 10-11:30 A. M.

CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING CAR.
model Baby Grand; good condition; good shoes; looks like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

CHEVROLET 1917 model, demountable rims, Winter top, electric dome light, motor, body, top, and tires good condition; snap at $400. Phone or write J. P. Rawlings, 333 Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

CHEVROLET Baby Grand, late 1917, practically new; electric starter, light, extras; sacrifice. 479 East 154th, Bronx, (private residence.)

CHEVROLET sedan, like new; starter and lights, extras; $425. 170 East 73d.

CHUMMY ROADSTER, 1917, $650; wire wheels; perfect every way. Willys Overland, Brooklyn, Bedford Av., corner Hancock St. Phone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

COLE 8 cylinder, 7 passenger touring car, model 8-50; many extras; fine condition; no dealers. 168 Douglas St., near Bond, Brklyn.

COLE.—Brand new 8 cyl. 7 pass. at a saving of $503, owning to transfer of agency. Box L 152 Times.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CONVERTIBLE SEDAN, $832 cash, $50 monthly. Willys Overland, Brooklyn, Bedford Av. corner Hancock. Phone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

COUPE, four-passenger, elegant car for lady, $857 cash, balance $53 monthly; new paint. Willys Overland, Brooklyn, Bedford Av. corner Hancock St. Phone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

CRANE SIMPLEX,
BREWSTER ENCLOSED DRIVE, LIMOUSINE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
685 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

DELAUNEY BELLEVILLE Limousine, with extra touring body; mechanically fine; painted green; tires excellent; upholstery gray; suitable for private or renting business; wonderful car at short price.
Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

DeLAUNAY-BELLEVILLE brougham, 19 H. P., newly painted; perfect condition; beautiful town car; great bargain. Bond, 114 West 50th St.

DODGE BROS. BROUGHAM LANDAULET TOWN CAR.
Excellent light and stylish Winter car; condition, appearance, tires, &c., excellent; car all ready for service; economical to operate; price reasonable.
COLT-STRATTON COMPANY USED CAR DEPT.,
109 West 64th Street, 7th Floor. Col. 7101.

DODGE BROTHERS sedan; driven 5,000 miles, in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; equipped with front and rear bumpers and new extra shoe.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars. We are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE touring; like new; fully equipped; $475; seen Sunday. 170 East 73d St.

FIAT 1915 town car; latest importation; run very little; price reasonable. Fiat, 1,776 Broadway, 4395 Columbus.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT.—Beautiful baby limousine, condition guaranteed; new paint and shoes; a real bargain. Phone Columbus 4395 for demonstration.

FIAT landaulet, like new, completely equipped, suitable taxi, $900. 170 East 73d.

FORD delivery, $265; mechanically perfect; paint and tires like new. 170 East 73d St.

FORD touring, like new; fully equipped; first reasonable offer accepted. 170 East 73d.

FRANKLINS—HUDSONS.
FRANKLIN — Economy—Comfort—Construction.
HUDSON—Value—Design—Results.
FRANKLINS.
1917 Touring, Sedan, Brougham and Limousine.
1918 Touring, Sedan, Berlin. Private owners.
HUDSONS.
1916 and 1917 Touring, Limousine, Sedan, Chrislaet, and Speedster. Exceptional values.
MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS.
1917 Buick Touring, Ford Landaulet, Oldsmobile Limousine, Studebaker Touring, Briscoe Sedan, and "57 other varieties." Honest representations. Real values. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Franklin and Hudson Cars a specialty. Columbus 8322.

HUDSON, $450, 1916, 6-40, small seven-passenger; fully equipped; electric lights and starter; all new shoes, new extra shoe. Owner Private Garage, 16 East 39th St., near 5th Av.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six sedan, limousine, touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; 5 pass. Alexander Harris, 1,704 B'way.

HUDSON, 1917 TOURING.
[illegible] Broad., 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE, 1913, 6-48, Limousine; overhauled by our own mechanics; newly painted blue; fine condition every way; brand-new tires; suitable for private or renting work. Locomobile Company, 61st St., near B'way.

LOCOMOBILE limousine for rent by day, week, or month reasonable. L. Ceruth, 110 West 124th. Tel. 4720 Morningside.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 Limousine; original cost, $5,700; take $1,000. 305 West 50th St.

LOZIER 1916 coupe, price $850, overhauled, newly painted; first-class running order; will demonstrate. Hofmann, 405 East 140th.

MARMON LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Practically brand-new; latest model; guaranteed, no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger landaubrougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 landaulet, also touring and roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; Al mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

MERCER ROADSTER, $1,750.
As good as new; every equipment; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

MERCER touring; can turn to sporty speedster; electric starter, lights; demonstration; sacrifice. 142 Brown Place, Bronx. Melrose 4950.

MERCER 1916 chassis; run 1,300 miles; absolutely perfect condition; like new; tires good; cheap. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

MERCER 1914 raceabout and touring; service guaranteed; roadster. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MERCERS.—1913 with racing seats, 4 speeds, 1912 chassis. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

MITCHELL sport car; special blue body; red upholstering; 4 passenger; excellent throughout. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917 Town Car; condition, appearance excellent. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

NATIONAL, Newport, 6-cylinder; in excellent condition; sacrifice; any demonstration. Mathews, 1,000 President St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 6680.

NATIONAL speedster; excellent condition; new paint; good rubber; a very classy car; price $300; can be seen any time. 1,111 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

OAKLAND SEDAN.
Runs and looks like new; fully equipped; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

OLDSMOBILE COUPELET.
Every possible equipment; like new; guaranteed; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OVERLAND LANDAULET.
latest model; fully equipped; guaranteed; many extras; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB 1918 for sale; special brown finish; one new extra tire; mileage, 2,900. Phone Yonkers 4378.

OVERLAND roadster for sale; mileage, 2,900; special tan body; wire wheels; spare tire; spot light. Phone Yonkers 4378.

1917 OWEN MAGNETIC LIMOUSINE.
Brougham; practically new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway. 907 Col.

OWEN magnetic, 1917, brougham-landaulet; like new. B. C., 35 Times.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1917 2-25 Clover Leaf, 4 pass.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-25 Limousine, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD TWIN SIX LIMOUSINE.
Practically new; guaranteed; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way. Col. 907.

PACKARD 1-35 landaulet twin six; Westinghouse shock absorbers; full equipment; like new; sacrifice. Marco, 1,690 Broadway. Circle 2907.

PACKARD 2-25 Twin Six Phaeton; car painted cream color, with black molding. (No. 2235.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 2-35 Twin Six Landaulet; body painted blue and upholstered in gray cloth. (No. 313.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD touring; excellent condition; electric starter, lights; wire wheels; $200 worth extras; demonstration; must sacrifice; $650. Melrose 3936.

PACKARD, limousine body, 1915, model 3-38, perfect shape, for sale; sacrifice. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 310.

PACKARD 1914, limousine; beautiful body; first-class condition. Van Schassen, 23 West 62d.

PACKARD 1916 twin six limousine; fine condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD limousine, 4-30, exceptionally fine condition; very reasonable. Cuadrado, 23 West 62d.

PACKARD 1915 3-38 limousine; newly painted; excellent condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR.
Late model; little six; looks like new; many extras; condition guaranteed; must sacrifice for cash. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

1915 PEUGEOT SEDAN.
25 horse; overhauled; 90 day guarantee; electric starting, lighting. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINES.
CLEAN UP SALE.
A good and serviceable 48, newly painted, $2,000.
38 H. P., newly painted, overhauled, and guaranteed, $1,500.
48 H. P., rebuilt and guaranteed; Westinghouse Air Springs; an exceedingly comfortable and serviceable car and only $2,000.
38 H. P. Sedan in splendid condition and guaranteed, $2,500.
48 H. P. Inclosed Drive Limousine, rebuilt and guaranteed; Westinghouse Air Springs; exceptional condition inside and out; complete protection for seven people; specially priced at $2,750.
For Hackmen we have a few limousines and landaulets around five and six hundred dollars while they last.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
410 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mulberry 4000.
Pierce-Arrow Distributors.

PIERCE-ARROW B3, 1915, 48, seven passenger, straight roof limousine; 18,000 miles of actual service; repainted and in unusually good mechanical condition; fully equipped and ready for immediate service; at less than one-half of new cost; demonstration. Owner, M. R., 49 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE.
Thoroughly overhauled; new shoes; many extras; guaranteed; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

PIERCE-ARROW, 38 H. P.
MILEAGE, 2,600.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
685 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE "36" BROUGHAM LIMOUSINE.
Late model; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way. Col. 907.

PIERCE-ARROW, "38" landaulet; beautiful condition; electric starter. Telephone Owner, 548 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, late model, 48 h. p.; perfect condition; fully equipped. Phone Owner, 1200 Murray Hill.

PULLMAN 1916 roadster "4"; elegant condition; fine tires; quick sale. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

RENAULT.—Latest model; 65-H. P. roadster; Westinghouse light and starter; Dunlap wire wheels; luxurious equipment and appearance; absolutely perfect condition; cost $7,500; owner going to camp; will sacrifice; demonstration by appointment; no dealers. Robert Graves, Jr., 1,868 Broadway. Telephone Circle 657.

RENAULT TOWN BROUGHAM,
35-24 H. P.
LATEST IMPORTATION.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
685 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7 passenger.
RENAULT 1913 Messugham-Landau, 7 pass.
RENAULT 1912 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

RENAULT 6 CYL. LIMO.
Overhauled, repainted; late model; perfect; guaranteed. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway. 907 Col.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1916 TOURING; DRIVEN 3,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO 1916 5 passenger 4 cylinder; in excellent condition; $620. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

ROLLS-ROYCE limousine; also Sedan and collapsible; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SAXON BARGAINS.

SIX CYLINDER TOURING CARS AND ROADSTERS, ALL GUARANTEED; PRICES $300 UP; TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.

SAXON MOTOR CO. OF NEW YORK,
1,744 Broadway. Circle 4163.

SAXON SIX touring; slightly used for demonstration purposes; sell for cost. Saxon Motor Co., 1,744 Broadway, Circle 4163.

SAXON 1917 touring; many extras; good condition; big bargain. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4395.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, like new, $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

S. G. V. Town Car, and other Closed Cars; Cadillac '14 Land.; Pierce 1912 "6-36" Landaulet; Pierce "Baby 4" Taxi, Cadillac 1914 Coupe, Garford 1915 Land.; also Limousine and Taxi Bodies; trades and time payments. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

S. G. V.—BEAUTIFUL TOWN CAR.
Latest model; mechanically perfect, ready for service; will trade or accept deferred payments. F. D. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

S. G. V. touring car; excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

SIMPLEX TOURING CAR.
New paint; perfect mechanical condition; guaranteed. Here is a chance for some one to purchase a high-grade car at an exceptionally low price.
THE CENTRAL MOTOR COMPANY,
176 Church St.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SIMPLEX "38" BROUGHAM LANDAULET.
Latest model; shaft drive; 90 day guarantee. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way. 907 Col.

SMITH FORM-A-TRUCK, WITH PANEL BODY; IN GOOD SHAPE; WILL SELL QUICKLY. G. W. KAYTON, 318 WEST 48TH ST.

STANDARD '16, 7-passenger touring. Standard, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger; like new; any demonstration; extra new shoes and tubes; would like to sell Sunday between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.; this is my car, and will sell at one-third of cost; guaranteed in A1 condition; no dealers. Mr. Henry, Gotham Sporting Goods Co., 57 Warren St.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOWN CAR.
"Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases; interior renovated; newly painted; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. (Columbus 7600.)

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city. Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Has been used so little, can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1918, 8-cylinder town car; perfect condition; any demonstration; big bargain. Flat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4395.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEVENS-DURYEA A. A. limousine, full equipped; owner going West; bargain. Columbus 5232.

STUDEBAKER LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM, 1917; runs and looks like new; many extras; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

1917 STUTZ TOURING.
Four passenger, wire wheels; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway. 907 Col.

TAXICABS.—Six Whites, 1912, perfect; sell one or more, time payments. Wheeler, phone Riverside 7282.

WHITE 45 h. p. 1917 Limousine; new six weeks ago; great sacrifice. Brewster & Co., Queensboro Bridge; L. I. City.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1917 "88" Sedan; like new. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WHITE LIMOUSINE, 1917.
MILEAGE, 5,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
685 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

WINTON SIX Limousine; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; very attractive proposition; price right. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1914 LANCIA limousine, Holbrook body. Mrs. J. T. Leonard, 34 Gramercy Park.

Miscellaneous.

PREPARE FOR THE WINTER!
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR CLOSED CAR BARGAINS.
CHANDLER Town Car, Exquisite Interior.
MITCHELL 1916 7 Passenger Limousine.
HUDSON "Super Six," 3 Pass. Cabriolet.
Garford Berlin Lim.; Chalmers Berlin Lim.
Pierce 6-36 Lim.; Lozier Limousine.
S. G. V. Town Car; Renault "20" Landaulet on 3 p. c. commission.
OPEN CAR BARGAINS.
BUICK 1917 "6" 4 Passenger ROADSTER.
BUICK 1917, 5 Pass.; BUICK 1916, 5 Pass.
CHEVROLET 1917, 5 Pass. TOURING.
DODGE '16 5 Pass.; SCRIPPS-BOOTH Road
GRANT 1917, "Little 6," 5 Pass., TOUR.
Subject any demonstration. Time payments
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
221 West 57th St. 'Phone 1270—Greeley.

TIRE PRICES WILL ADVANCE.
Buy Now at Cut-Rate Prices!
SAVE FROM 30% TO 50%
On All Fresh, A1 Makes.
Tubes Saving You 40% to 70%.
Stock Up Now—"Be Wise."
Jandorf Automobile Co.,
1,763 Broadway, Near 57th St.
Bronx and Westchester customers accommodated at 2,300 Grand Concourse, corner 183d St.

AUTOMOBILE SALE.
1915 PEERLESS 63-48 touring; 7 passenger.
1914 PEERLESS 6-48 touring; 7 passenger.
1915 BUICK runabout, c-36.
1915 CADILLAC limousine; 8 cylinder.
Above cars are ready for instant service, equipped with electric self-starting and lighting; will be sold without reserve; guaranteed as to condition. Decon Holmes, 305 West 79th, near Broadway.

SECOND-HAND
LIGHT FORD TRUCK FOR SALE.
New ¾-ton truck on rebuilt Ford chassis with load-carrying unit, seven leaf springs and roller bearings, 130-inch wheel base, stake body and cab, with wind shield; new rear tires and tubes, 31x4, non-skid; front tires 30x3½, non-skid, in good condition; one price only, $475. Address Chas. Hamilton, 230 West 54th St.

MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY BEAUTIFUL (LATE MODEL) CADILLAC TOURING CAR; USED PRIVATE EXCLUSIVELY; EQUAL TO NEW; MANY EXTRAS; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; SOLD FOR LESS THAN QUARTER VALUE. OWNER'S PRIVATE STABLE, 148 EAST 89TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.

WINTER TOURING CAR.
Cole 1914 6 cylinder 7 passenger car, with detachable Winter top, converting same to limousine or sedan; in good operating condition and appearance; will sacrifice at $850. COLT-STRATTON COMPANY USED CAR DEPT.,
109 West 64th Street, 7th Floor. Col. 7101.

ELECTRIC BROUGHAM, 1916. Rauch & Lang, seating five; new, high-capacity battery, recently installed; excellent condition; $1,950. N 70 Times.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

USED CARS of all makes; overhauled and guaranteed. Flat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4395.

WE REPAIR auto radiators, lamps, windshields, and fenders on all makes of cars. 1,650 Broadway, New York.

SACRIFICE smart coupe, electric starter and lights. Seen Sunday. 170 East 73d.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING, $450.
DODGE ROADSTER, $475.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
CHALMERS LIGHT TOURING, $375.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine. (New.)
1917 CADILLAC "8" Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout. Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 OVERLAND 83B Touring.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
Open evenings and Sunday till 1 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE.
1,694 Broadway, between 53d and 54th Sts.
USED CARS OF ALL MAKES.
Limousines, Landaulets, Sedans, Tourings, Speedsters and Runabouts.
1917, 1914, 1913, 1912 Mercer and Stutz Tourings, Runabouts and Raceabouts.
Hupmobile Sedan, 1917.
Hudson Coupelet.
Studebaker Touring, victoria top, 1917.
Hudson Super 6 Limousine; run 2,600 miles.
Dodge five-passenger, 1916.
Oldsmobile small Four, five passenger.
Buick Runabout, Abbott Roadster.
Saxon light 6 five-passenger Touring.
Chalmers Coupelet.
ALL GUARANTEED FOUR MONTHS.
PERFECT CONDITION.
Time payments. Trades considered.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS, TRUCKS, TRUCKS.
VARIOUS SIZES AND MAKES.
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 WEST 52D. CIRCLE 190.

FORD HUDFORD 1-ton truck, 1917 model; handmade body; cost $990; sacrifice $600; extra equipments; ready for service. 559 West 23d St.

Automobiles Wanted.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.
I will repair, paint, advertise, and sell your car at your price for reasonable commission or return car without charge for work done. B. C. Morrison, 1,926 Broadway, Room 609.

CARS on consignment; largest used car store on Broadway; in best location, assures quick sales at highest prices; save Winter storage; also bought for cash. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

CLOSED CAR Wanted.—Well known Southern attorney and horseman desires exchange several valuable Kentucky thoroughbred carriage horses for slightly used sedan or closed car. Address Mr. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Col. 6832.

EXPERIENCED used car man will inspect or purchase cars on moderate commission basis. Address L 144 Times.

FRANKLINS Wanted.—I will buy or sell Franklin cars of any date on moderate commission basis. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 6832.

CADILLAC-WHITE, limousine or sedan, wanted; not over $1,000. W 66 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

A PRIVATE seven-passenger automobile for rent as monthly; brougham type limousine, just overhauled and newly painted; fine condition; with a very expert chauffeur. Apply at the Lotos Garage, 120 West 56th St., Hallen & Hartmeyer. Tel. Circle 581.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce-Arrow Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

CADILLAC limousine, beautiful, $2.50 hour; monthly preferred; owner driver. Wesley, Circle 2094.

CADILLAC limousine, very stylish, hourly, monthly preferred; very reasonable. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

LIMOUSINE for rent, monthly or season; very reasonable. Smith, Murray Hill 7176.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—A beautiful 1917 limousine twin six Packard for $300 a month. Chauffeur in livery. Murray 726 West 96th.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD 1916 limousine for hire monthly; beautiful car, experienced chauffeur; reference. H 153 Times.

PACKARDS, sixes, limousines, landaulets, for monthly hire; reasonable rates. Phone Morningside 3300.

PIERCE-ARROW—Town limousine, beautifully equipped, air springs; desirable monthly. Circle 4215.

PIERCE - ARROW limousines; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

TRUCKS.—Want contracts for hauling with brand-new 3½-ton truck; also brand-new 1½-2-ton trucks; bodies to suit. Lawrence Motor Sales Corp., 136 West 52d. Tel. Circle 190.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE BODIES, latest models, for twin six Packards; also Cadillac 1917-1916. Premier Auto Trimming and Painting Co., 136 West 52d St.

BODIES.—Late models, sedans, limousines, landaulettes. Arena, 136 West 52d St., 5th floor.

Automobile Storage.

Automobile Storage and Warehouse Co., 411 West 39th St. Bryant 3067.
Money loaned on cars in storage.
Unredeemed bargains in used cars.
Automobiles sold on 3 p. c. commission.
Highest prices paid for used cars.
Dead storage, $5 per month.

DEAD storage for automobiles, $5 per month up; separate rooms for furniture, $1 per month up; pianos, $1 per month. Matt Dwyer's Storage Warehouses, 311-317 West 140th St.; Audubon 1540-1541.

AN attractive charge for storage and trucking automobile bodies, &c.; modern building, 50x100; perfectly reliable; call and examine. 410-12 West 52d St. Telephone 514 Columbus.

DEAD STORAGE for automobiles and bodies; rates reasonable. Ansonia Storage Warehouse, 137 West 99th St.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

AUTO storage, $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. Tel. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Supplies.

RACCOON FUR COAT, $25; muskrat-lined coat, $35; large auto robe, $15. Call any time. All new. Private Apartment, 1A, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av., (164th.)

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL 235 West 50th St. Superior instruction guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

FOR SALE.

Addressing Machine.—Perfect working order; 4,000 new stencils; bargain. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 29th.

Russian sable muff, value $600, for $225; shown afternoons, between 4 and 7. Delmonte, 14 West 104th.

Tel-Electric player piano, excellent condition, 70 rolls, $400; private home. 40 West 72d. Telephone Columbus 1242.

Will sell at substantial sacrifice, pure white diamond, 1¼ carat; dealers need not apply. H 200 Times.

French gowns, afternoon and evening gowns, slightly used, size 38, $15, $20, $30. W 69 Times.

African gray parrot, fluent talker, whistler, singer; none better. Phone Murray Hill 547.

Almost new Mason-Hamlin grand piano; will pay $10 month. H 183 Times.

Sacrifice new, latest model $215 Columbia Grafonola; never used. Z 263 Times Annex.

Bell $40 baby carriage $15; blue enamel; excellent condition. 256 West 94th St.

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS

ANTIQUES.

Early American furniture and glass, antique, quaint Christmas gifts. THE SUN DIAL SHOP, 805 Madison Av.

APPAREL.

PENELOPE DRESS CRAFT STUDIO.
Dresses for street—evening; detached linings. Embroidered wool and velvet motor skating hats, scarfs, muffs. Children's sets. Chinese jackets, smocks, tunics. Knitting bags. Mail orders. Ruth Butts Carson, 42 W. 39th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—From now until Christmas, sold retail at wholesale prices. Mme. Seardora, 36 East 15th, 6th floor.

MME. JACOBY imported Persian lamb fur coats for sale below cost. Mme. Louise Comte, 16 West 65th St., City.

ARTISTIC DRESS.

"THE NEW ART OF DRESS"
has made economy a privilege. Garments so beautiful they are worn without reference to changing fashions. Garments adapted to two or more occasions without artifice or the sense of compromise. Garments designed for individual requirements in color, line and material. Booklet on request. Plaza 1495.
B

HERKIMER DISPUTE STIRS MOHAWK VALLEY

Protests Against German-American and Socialistic Control of Herkimer Homestead Association.

BY a curious chain of events the guardianship of the historic Herkimer homestead in the Mohawk Valley has passed in great measure into the control not of patriots of American ancestry and traditions but of the New York State German-American Alliance and its foreign-born Socialist Honorary President, Theodore Sutro. Mr. Sutro is President of the General Herkimer Homestead Association. Throughout that section of New York State a movement is on foot to change the guardianship of this landmark of American revolutionary history and place native-born Americans in charge.

The State purchased the homestead of General Nicholas Herkimer shortly before the outbreak of the European war, during the brief administration of Sulzer as Governor. A commission was appointed to take up the matter of guardianship, and the General Nicholas Herkimer Homestead Association was incorporated. The men who are working now for a change in the membership say it was largely through Mr. Sutro's efforts that the active and voting membership was organized to consist only of Daughters of the American Revolution and members of the German-American Alliance.

In July it was proposed to admit the Sons of the American Revolution to membership. But upon Mr. Sutro's expression of opposition, it is said, that proposal was withdrawn, and only one Son of the American Revolution, a man of German descent, was admitted. Shortly after that meeting Mr. Sutro made a speech in Albany urging the members of the German-American Alliance to vote the Socialist ticket in the Autumn election. He was quoted afterward in an interview as saying:

"I did not address the alliance, but I did address the members of the alliance and urged them to vote the Socialist ticket this Fall. I have made addresses before various organizations in New York urging them to vote for Socialist candidates. I am disgusted with the old parties. I haven't any confidence in them. That's all I will say."

At this the opposition in the Mohawk Valley to German American control—and especially to Sutro's control—of the Herkimer Homestead reached a head. Sutro's resignation from the Presidency of the association was demanded. People reminded each other of his German-American activities as set forth in "Who's Who" and also of that special paragraph in the constitution of the German-American Alliance which states that "the official language of the alliance shall be German." There was a protest against Sutro's bracketed spelling of the Revolutionary General's name in the German fashion—Nickolaus Herchheimer—which is not the way the encyclopedia spells it. It was pointed out that, although Theodore Sutro was born in Germany, Nicholas Herkimer was not.

Mr. Sutro has long been prominent, not only as the editor of a German newspaper in New York City, but as an active worker in many German societies and movements here. His German-American record in "Who's Who" is in detail as follows:

> Born, Aachen, (Aix-la-Chapelle,) Prussia. President, General Nicholas Herkimer Homestead Association; Honorary President, German-American Alliance, State of New York; United German Societies, City of New York; German-American National Alliance; member German Press Club; is distinguished as public speaker, equally in English or German languages. Prominent in all German-American matters; was in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland in 1913-1914 as representative of German-American National Alliance and about 125 German-American newspapers, endeavoring to bring about the participation of these countries in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. President and editor of the Deutsches Journal and President German Publication Society.

Not long after Mr. Sutro began to urge German-Americans to vote the Socialist ticket Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer wrote a letter to a Herkimer newspaper which read in part as follows:

"My attention has been called to an interview with Theodore Sutro, some days since, in which he announces that he is a Socialist and that at a secret meeting of a number of the German-American Alliance he advised them to vote the Socialist ticket at the coming election.

"The fact that Mr. Sutro had become a Socialist would be of no interest to the people of the Mohawk Valley were it not that he is President of the General Herkimer Homestead Association.

"It is well known that the Socialists do not support the Federal Administration in its war measures, and that many of them are pro-German.

"The loyal people of the Mohawk Valley are not Socialists nor are they willing that a Socialist shall remain President of the association which cares for the home of General Herkimer.

"I am not informed how Mr. Sutro became President of the association. I understand it is a voluntary association and that it filed its certificate of incorporation last Summer, and that its constitution provides that only members of the German-American Alliance and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution can be active or voting members. No member of the Sons of the American Revolution or Sons of the Revolution, no descendant of the heroes who fought at Oriskany can be a member of the association which cares for the home of General Herkimer. The rule should be that no one could be a member of the association who is not a descendant of our Revolutionary fathers.

"That a foreign-born citizen should be admitted to the association and be made its President is incomprehensible to all Americans. It is said that, at the last meeting of the association, it was proposed to amend its constitution to allow real Americans to become members, but was unceremoniously voted by a Prussian-born President.

"This condition should not be allowed to continue a day. Mr. Sutro should be called on to resign. If he refuses to do so, he should be removed by the Daughters of the American Revolution and all members of the German-American Alliance should resign and their places be filled by the descendants of our Revolutionary fathers. 'Put none but Americans on guard' at the shrines of our liberties. Yours sincerely,

"WARNER MILLER."

John W. Vrooman, Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Legislation, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has pointed out that there are several historic mansions and lands purchased by the State, "but in no instance has the male membership or commissionership been confined to any organization whatever of foreign extraction like the German-American Alliance."

The whole matter has been widely and fervidly discussed in the Mohawk Valley. And recently the New York State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution have, at their State meetings, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, under the present laws of the State of New York, the General Nicholas Herkimer Homestead Association, through its constitution, does not allow as active and voting members, any male descendant of the American Revolutionary fathers, confining said membership to persons who are members of the German-American Alliance and to the Daughters of the American Revolution;

"Whereas, such restriction is an injustice to the patriotic Americans who are descendants of the man who fought with General Herkimer at the battle of Oriskany and to other descendants of men who gave active service in the American Revolution; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this society protests strongly against this injustice and respectfully requests the Legislature of the State of New York at its next session to amend the said law, eliminating such restriction; be it further

"Resolved, That an additional amendment of said law be enacted, to wit: That the Presidency of the said General Nicholas Herkimer Homestead Association shall be vested in the person of a native-born American; that no foreign-born person shall be eligible to such office or to membership in the association."

MME. STANLEY'S RECITAL.

A Large Audience Hears Her Program in Aeolian Hall.

Like many other song recitals this season, the one Mme. Helen Stanley gave yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall was conspicuous by the absence from it of German songs. Four by Dvorak were Czech songs. Mme. Stanley began by asking the audience to join her in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner"; but as the words were not printed in the book of words of her songs, few did so.

Mme. Stanley sang some little known and excellent songs. There were old Italian ones by Orlandini, an early eighteenth century operatic composer; Serpina's "Stizzoso" air from Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona"; Sgambati's charming "Flor di Sepe," an admirable etting of "Orpheus with His Lute" from "Henry VIII" by Charles Fonteyn Manney; an unconventional group of French songs by Koechlin, Bruneau, Chausson, Widor—the very pretty "Rosa, la Rose"—and the lady who styles herself "Poldowski." There was a characteristic selection of American songs to English words.

Mme. Stanley's singing with orchestra in Carnegie Hall has recently been admired. Her singing in this recital was something to give pleasure to lovers of the finer art. The voice has agreeable and expressive quality, especially in ranges above the lower, which has not much fullness. There is indeed brilliancy when it is heard at its best. There is intelligence in its treatment, in the management of the phrase; there is musical feeling. There was more precision yesterday in the attack of certain tones than has sometimes recently been noted. Mme. Stanley gave variety and characteristic expression to her interpretations. Some may have wished for a more clear ènt enunciation, especially in the French songs; a more intelligible treatment of the text. A large audience showed obvious enjoyment of Mme. Stanley's performance and called for numerous encores.

ROBBING THE POOR AT LUNCH COUNTERS

TIME was when a poor man or woman could rush into a cheap lunch place, and hastily but satisfactorily obtain (1,000 calories of good food, pay 25 cents for it, and still have twenty minutes to loaf before the 1 o'clock whistles sounded. But those days passed away with paper collars. The quick lunch is still with us, and there still are alleged luncheons served for 25 cents, but where has flown the nourishment?

Once a beef stew contained more than 350 calories of food or body fuel. It had a generous hunk of beef, a real onion, carrots, potatoes, and all sorts of good things in it. It would appease the appetite, and serve an honorable purpose. Today one gets a thin slice of potato, a husk of an onion, a bit of carrot the size of a campaign button, and much "gravy"—fat and water and flour

The writer has worked in kitchens in such places. He has served as a waiter and been directed to grab things quickly, for there was money in "come-backs." He has stood as white-coated as a bartender or barber behind the counter and served foods. He knows what they used to do and what they do now.

Science is wonderful! As fast as conditions make it impossible to serve a whole boiled egg in a cold meat sandwich or a lettuce or tomato sandwich science produces a machine neatly to clip the hard boiled egg into eight slices. Three of these slices go on the outside leaf of lettuce. Science wins and the poor patron loses. Where three eggs made three sandwiches in the old days today they make eight.

"Owing to the high prices of everything we must increase our prices," says the lunch room man. "And even at that we are losing money," many say. But do they?

Here is a little example of coffee finance: It takes one pound of coffee to make a gallon. Restaurant coffee can be purchased at from 11 to 18 cents a pound. Take the higher price and figure it out. Certain condensed milk people make a cheap brand especially for cheap lunch places. This is added to skimmed milk and used in the coffee.

One pound coffee	$ .18
Skimmed milk and condensed	.30
Cost of gallon of coffee	.08
One gallon coffee makes 30 cups, at 5c.	4.00
Profit on gallon of coffee	3.92

Pity the poor lunchroom proprietor! He could sell that sort of coffee at 2 cents a cup and make a profit of about ⅘ of a cent a cup. He could sell it at 3 cents and make nearly 75 per cent. profit, and in a week the poor man would save 12 cents—enough for a sandwich.

"Shakers and" is a common order. It involves the doughnut. Bakers make these for the trade just as a machine turns out Attleboro jewelry in a steady stream all day. They cost the proprietor 1½ cents each. He sells them two for 5 cents, so it can be seen that his profit dwindles here; it is only 100 per cent. Again, some genius came to his rescue. "We will make you one large doughnut for 5 cents," he said, "really a little more than two small ones." As a matter of fact, a dozen large ones weigh four ounces less than two dozen small ones. And instead of 100 per cent. profit on these the restaurant man makes about 112 per cent. Suppose the worker orders "sinkers and." Translated it means the man takes a large cruller and a cup of "our own coffee," at a cost of 10 cents. The proprietor retains the modest amount of 7½ cents on such a combination.

"Ah-ah!" chortles the hardworking customer; "we have strawberry shortcake today!" and orders it. There comes the big hunk of shortcake, really synthetic spongecake, four strawberries, and a dab of whipped cream. That cake cuts into sixteen portions. Figure it out like this:

Cost of cake	$0.30
Cost of berries	.25
Cost of whipped "cream"	.25
Total cost of cake	$0.80

Sixteen portions, at 15 cents the portion, $2.40.
Profit, $1.60.

The lunchroom man manages to squeeze $1.60 profit out of an 80-cent investment. He would make a good profit at 10 cents.

The ham you get in a ham sandwich is not beaten out as a goldsmith hammers out goldleaf—a machine cuts the slices that way, so thin that a man with chronic astigmatism can see to read through each slice. Ham and beans is a favorite order. There is much nourishment in beans, and one thin slice of ham looks big when you take a birds-eye view of it. The charge is 20 cents. The actual cost of the ham and beans, bread, and hint of butter on it is 9 cents, leaving a paltry 11 of the 20 cents for profit.

But for a genuine money-getter, try hot buttered toast. It used to be served for 10 cents, and is now in some places, but owing to the war and the unrest in Hayti it has been necessary to increase the price to 15 cents for three slices. Three slices of bread cost nearly 1½ cents, and there's your buttered toast. Forgot the butter? No, indeed; your hot buttered toast, which costs you 5 cents more than the plain toast, is buttered by means of deft fingers. There is a large bowl standing on the table into which all the butter come-backs are dumped. Many people leave some butter. Into the bowl it goes. If you pay a nickel less and have it unbuttered you get a small lump of butter and butter it yourself. From my experience in nearly a score of such eating places I am convinced that the food could be made twice as clean and twice as nourishing and served in double the quantity for the same money, and yet return a good profit to the proprietor.

URGE WOMEN FOR JURORS.

Queens Officials Advocate Amendment to the State Law.

County Judge Burt J. Humphrey of Queens and Thorndyke C. McKennee, commissioner of jurors in that county, are advocating the passage of an amendment to the law governing the selection of jurors, by the next session of the Legislature, permitting the selection of women for jury duty in order to fill up gaps in the list of jurors caused by the war. The increased population of the county and the growth of industries has increased the litigation and additional terms of the county and supreme court have been called for next year. Just as this condition arises the commissioner of jurors finds his available list depleted by the men called to war and by those who have to be excused from jury duty to work in factories making war materials for the Government.

Following the provisions of the law Commissioner McKennee yesterday filed with the county clerk a list of 3,500 men for jurymen for the courts for the ensuing year. He was aware, he said, that many of the men named in the list would not be available.

"We have three classes of jurymen," said Commissioner McKennee, "those between 21 and 35 years; between 35 and 50 years and between 50 and 70 years. The first two classes are the most available for jury duty and yet they are the classes that are most depleted by the war. The men of the first class are nearly all subject to the draft, while in the second class are included a large number of skilled mechanics working in the factories supplying the needs of the Government. I believe that it will be necessary to call women to fill up the gaps and now that they have been given the vote I believe the law should be changed so they can act as jurors as soon as the amendment can be passed by the Legislature."

"I favor women for jurors in courts," said County Judge Humphrey. "Now that the women have been given the vote I believe they should perform all the duties devolving upon those who have the right of franchise. I believe that women are well qualified to sit in judgment upon the facts in a case and that they could do as well as men if they were chosen as jurors."

SAILORS TO PLAY SANTY.

Men on Battleship Will Entertain 100 Neediest Children.

The sailors on one of the big battleships in this harbor are going to give a wonderful Christmas to 100 of the poorest boys and girls in the city. The 100 children will be taken on motor boats to the battleship on Christmas Day, will be shown over the ship, will be guests of honor at a number of entertainments and will then sit down to a big Christmas dinner.

The fund to make this possible was raised by popular subscription among the sailors. They sent their chaplain, whose hand had appeared in the enterprise from the beginning, to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor with the request that the Association pick out 100 children who were most in need of a good time. They have been selected and arrangements made to take them to the battleship.

The dinner, the sight-seeing trip over the ship and other amusements will not make up the whole Christmas. The fund collected by the chaplain from the 600 men on the ship will also provide a sweater, a cap and gloves for every one of the one hundred.

CARUSO SINGS AT BENEFIT.

"Tosca" Given for Italian Hospital —"Prince Igor" at Matinee.

Signor Caruso sang for the Italian Hospital's annual benefit at the opera last evening, assisted by Scotti and Miss Muzio, in Puccini's "Tosca," led by Moranzoni, while an audience mainly of their countrymen in New York welcomed Mr. Gatti's new stage pictures of old Rome and the only music the composer has written around Italian scenes. The Golden Horseshoe was decked with flags and the guests of honor included the Ambassador and the Consul General, as well as General Tozzi of Italy's War Commission.

There was a large audience at the Metropolitan's regular matinée yesterday, when Borodin's "Prince Igor" was sung again by a familiar cast, including Mme. Alda, Messrs. Amato, Althouse, Didur, Segurola, and others, under the direction of Bodansky. Winter weather of late had affected some of the voices, but that was forgotten in the lively Tartar ballet.

HOUSEKEEPER HIS HEIR.

Godfrey Knoche's Will Gives New York Realty to Mrs. Maywald.

The will of Godfrey Knoche, a wealthy engineer and architect of Palisade Road, Fort Lee, who died on Nov. 18, which was probated yesterday, bequeaths to Mrs. Rose Maywald of Fort Lee, said to have been housekeeper for Knoche, $2,500 and the premises known as 510 to 516 East Seventy-second Street and 511 to 515 East Seventy-first Street, New York, occupied by Taylor's coffin factory, and a tenement house, and 616 East Eighty-third Street, New York, occupied by the Auto Body Manufacturing Company.

Knoche, who was unmarried, was born in Erfurt, Westfalen, Germany, and was a retired army officer. He was a cousin of Lieutenant Otto von Wedingen, the U-boat officer who sent to the bottom three British ships in the early part of the war.

The residue of the estate, which is said to include valuable holdings in Fort Lee, is to be divided into twenty-two equal parts, and is given to six sisters of the deceased, four of whom live in Germany. The sisters here are Mrs. Charles C. Clausen of Sharon Springs, N. Y., and Mrs. Julius Siebricht of Yeadon, Penn.

BRONX LAND MAP.

Will Conform with Tax Map and Eliminate Confusion.

Conveyancers and others who have occasion to visit the Register's office in the Bronx will be interested in the adoption of the new land map, to conform with the tax map, and which will replace the obsolete map established in 1891.

Register Edward Polak of Bronx County announced that the Board of Tax Commissioners on Dec. 7 filed in his office a certified copy of the new land map for Bronx County, Volumes 1 and 2.

The original land map, which became effective Jan. 1, 1891, divided the city into numbered blocks for indexing purposes. Since 1891 many street changes have occurred, notably the definite dividing line of Manhattan and the Bronx at Marble Hill; park improvements, new and widened streets and avenues, and the discontinuing and closing of streets and avenues.

In spite of these actual physical changes the technical "land map" remained unchanged. The result was considerable confusion in determining the legal or technical indexing block for lots within areas where changes have occurred. The confusion was increased by the fact that, while the land map stood still, as of 1891, the tax map has been kept up to date and in pace with actual street changes. The commercial atlases or maps which are in general use in real estate and other offices are prepared from tax maps, and the annual tax bills are rendered according to the blocks and lots of the tax map. Land owers, therefore, have become generally familiar with the tax map, but often have not known that the land map differed from the tax map. Errors in recording instruments resulted.

The new land map corrects this difficulty. The intent of the 1916 law is that changes in the land map and tax map shall be made once a year and that the two maps shall conform.

Persons offering for record in the Bronx Register's office after Jan. 1, 1918, an instrument relating to property in any of the blocks on the existing land map, the outlines of which have been changed, should consult the new land map. If an error is made in the number of the new block in which the property is situated, the record of the instrument will not, unless the error is corrected, operate as constructive notice, and the value of the recording of the instrument will subsequently be lost.

To Auction Skyscraper.

The Broadway Maiden Lane Building, the eighteen-story structure at the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, will be sold at auction by Joseph P. Day on Dec. 28 in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom. The building was erected in 1902 by the Broadway Building Company, Stewart Browne, President, and was sold to the Edward Martin Company of Newark in March, 1916, for a reported price of $3,500,000.

The sellers took back a purchase money mortgage of $310,000, which was foreclosed last July, and the property purchased at the foreclosure sale by Mr. Browne and his associates. The present sale is to satisfy a judgment obtained by the New York Life Insurance Company for the nonpayment of a first mortgage, which, with interest and other charges, amounts to about $2,850,000.

Apartment Leases.

Bastine & Co. have leased apartments at 839 West End Avenue to Mrs. C. Calm and Edward Levy. The building is now completely rented.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company rented for Miss Sadie Williams to Joel J. Walker her apartment at 131 East Sixty-sixth Street, furnished, for the rest of the season; also the furnished apartments for Captain Jeremiah Beall at 15 West Fifty-fifth Street to Raymond F. Almirall, and for Harry I. Caesar to Bradish G. Johnson at 156 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Dwelling Leases.

The Houghton Company has leased for the Bond and Mortgage Company the four-story dwelling, 57 West Seventy-fourth Street, to Mattie E. Quance, for a term of years.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,920-32, n e corner of 64th St, begins 64th St, n s, 575 ft w of Central Park West, runs n 100.5x w 50x n 100.5 to s s of 66th St (58-62 West) x w 75x s 50.5x w 72.4 to e s Broadway x s e 173.11 to n s of 64th St x e 169.11 to beginning. Dec. 11; Uaum Real Estate Corp. to Mutual Life Insurance Co., Law Dept., 59 Cedar St, due and interest as per bond $550,000

WADSWORTH AV, 230, n w corner of 184th St, 170.10 to s s of 185th St, 270, mm. rents, Dec. 10; D. H. Jackson Co. to Jacob Rosenthal, 340 West 86th St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Marks & M., 62 Park Row $9,000

29TH ST, 154 West, s s, 173.6 ft e of 7th Av, 24.6x98.9, Dec. 18; Wilton Holding Corp. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $17,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

31ST, 166 West; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against George L. Donnellan et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, e s, 110.4 ft n of 164th St, 27.5x 111.4; Bankers Trust Co., as trustee, against Annie Federman et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, White & Case.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

BROKERS, ATTENTION!
Full Commission Paid.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN
53rd St., near 9th Ave.
Rent $12,000
1st Mortgage $51,000
Land Area 10,000 Sq. Feet
GEORGE NEIMAN, 437 Fifth Ave.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A 3 Family Flat House, WEST SIDE.
THAT $5,000 CASH
WILL PURCHASE.
Submit detailed letter only.
George Neiman, 437 Fifth Ave.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Dec. 17.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

7th Av, 2,221, e s, block front from 131st to 132d St, 199.10x125, two and three story structure and hall and three-story theatre; Union Estate Company against Loretta Corporation et al.; Elsman, L. C. & L., attorneys; due, $25,083.15; taxes, &c., $5,545.10.

Marble Hill Av, 44-46, e s, 427.3 ft n of 225th St, 25x100, one-story frame building; M. G. Waters against Conrad Millsen et al.; Bleecker & T., attorneys; due, $5,909.66; taxes, &c., $1,214.02.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

207th St, West, n s, 50 ft e of Seaman Av, 50x100, vacant; City of New York against Fabian Realty Company et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $2,319.58; taxes, &c., $526.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By George Price.

182d St, 801-9 East, n s, 41.3 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 100x100x90.10 to Southern Boulevard x 20.4x81.10, vacant; S. J. W. Bent against G. W. Tubbs et al.; Engelhard, P. P. & S., attorneys; due, $11,195.45; taxes, &c., $280.82.

By Daniel Greenwald.

135th St, 341-3 East, n s, 108.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100, two three-story dwellings; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against F. C. A. Foxwell et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $4,440.62; taxes, &c., $174.72.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Canal St, 497, n s, 50.6 ft e of Renwick St, 17x70.8x irregular, 3½-story lofts and stores; voluntary sale.

75th St, 188-190 East, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 37.6x102.2, two 4-story tenements; executor's sale, estate of Caroline Frank, deceased.

Englewood, N. J.—Walnut St, s w corner of Lincoln St, 4½-acre estate, with mansion and outbuildings; executor's sale, estate of Sarah P. Barber, deceased.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Jarvis Lane, s e corner of East Jarvis Canal, 140x200x irregular, 3½-story stucco dwelling and garage; executor's sale; also

Brooklyn—Beerum St, 179-181, 50x100, two 3 and 4 story business buildings; executor's sale, estate of R. S. Blumenthal, deceased.

Kingsbridge Terrace, w s, 39.7 ft n of 229th St, 250x118x irregular, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Catharine Paris, deceased.

Brooklyn—Bridge St, 81-85, e s, 100 ft s of Front St, 73.8x125, vacant; trustee's sale, estate of Dominick G. Bodkin.

Yonkers—South Broadway, 43, near Prospect St, 62.6x20.2x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

85th St, 350 West, s s, 98.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2x irregular, 6-story Red House apartment house; Republic of Panama against Brenel Realty Co. et al.; Sullivan & C., attorneys; due, $166,884.79; taxes &c., $4,216.45.

Suffolk St, 16, e s, 125.5 ft n of Hester St, 25x100, 5-story tenement and store; Victoria Lauby against Justin Comment et al.; Steiner & P., attorneys; partition.

AT 3206 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

169th St, 128 and 128 East, s s, 163 ft w of Concourse, 50x87.2x irregular, two frame dwellings and stable; E. F. Cole against Anthony Falvella et al.; W. F. Wund, attorney; due, $4,885.29.

Van Nest Av, n s, 100 ft e of Melville St, 25x95; A. L. Du Val against Solomon Silberman et al.; F. D. Arthur, attorney; due, $4,015.58; taxes, &c., $260.91.

By Henry Brady.

Grant Av, s w corner of 166th St, 156.5x100, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against Bernard Arensberg et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $5,015.15; taxes, &c., $420.

By James J. Donovan.

Cretona Av, s w corner of Fordham Road, 200.3x52x irregular, vacant; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against J. M. Levy et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $9,654.32; taxes, &c., $312.

By Greenwald & Co.

Ogden Av, 1,209-1,215, w s, 87.2 ft s of 168th St, 76.8x17.4x irregular, four two-story dwellings; E. F. Coleman against Carr Building Co. et al.; W. F. Wund, attorney; due, $16,-014.96; taxes, &c., $2,658.71.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Goerck St, 1, w s, 75 ft n of Grand St, 25x 75, six-story tenement and store; J. Hofmeman and another, trustees, against Loretta Corp. et al.; J. C. Levi, attorney; due, $16,328.72; taxes, &c., $308.

3d Av, 2,024, w s, 50.6 ft s of 111th St, 25x70, four-story tenement and store; Franklin Savings Bank against Gustav Gerber et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $18,055.33; taxes, &c., $385.76.

By Henry Brady.

Essex St, 167, w s, 225 ft s of Houston St; 25x86.6, five-story tenement and store and three-story rear tenement; New York State Sunday School Association against Israel Wolfish et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $26,888.42; taxes, &c., $688.72.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Pitt St, 62, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100, three and four story tenements and stores; W. F. Ricarde and another, trustees, against Fannie Deutsch et al.; Jay & C., attorneys; due, $26,850.18; taxes, &c., $1,-118.55.

Thursday, Dec. 20.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Arthur C. Sheridan.

43d St, 144-146 East, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, two five-story buildings; also 17th St, 534-536 East, s s, 178 ft w of Avenue B, 50x 92, three four-story tenements; also 11th St, 648 East, s s, 65 ft w of Avenue C, 18x 47.4, four-story house; R. M. Law, individually and executor, against L. R. Law et al.; Cannon & C., attorneys; partition.

By Joseph P. Day.

93d St, 16 East, s s, 124.5 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.8; four-story dwelling; Jacob Wener against Calvin Realty Corporation et al.; Silberberg & D., attorneys; due, $11,-116.16; taxes, &c., $968; prior mtg $25,000.

Rutgers Place, 21, n s, 75 ft w of Clinton St, 26x110, six-story tenement and store; General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church against Sarah Bimberg et al.; Murray I. H. & H., attorneys; due, $37,266.78; taxes, &c., $1,-551.60.

Cannon St, 112 and 114, e s, 75.2 ft n of Stanton St, 49.9x100, 1½-story theatre; Albert Salomon and another, trustees, against Moses Zimmerman et al.; F. H. Levy, attorney; due, $53,769.76; taxes, &c., $421.95.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Arthur C. Sheridan.

137th St, 564 East, s s, 950 ft w of Home Av, 50x110, six-story apartment house; A. H. Jackson against Mary Altieri et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $51,627.39; taxes, &c., $800.

By James J. Donovan.

220th St, s s, 429 ft w of White Plains Road, 50x114; Peter Schweickert against Charlotte Sowden et al.; E. L. Brisch, attorney; due, $1,597.80; taxes, &c., $429.92.

Friday, Dec. 21.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Church St, 274 and 276, w s, 72.7 ft s of White St, 50.9x108.3x irregular; six-story lofts and stores; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Central Building and Improvement Co. et al.; Carwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $54,276.81; taxes, &c., $2,449.95.

Chrystie St, 96, e s, 100 ft s of Grand St, 25x100, six-story tenement and store; August Ruff against Hannah Autenreith et al.; Gettner, S. & A., attorneys; due, $33,864.11; taxes, &c., $438.10.

By Joseph P. Day.

191st St, 325 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25.6x100.11, six-story tenement and store; Andrea Tripaldi against Societa Co-operative Degl' Italiani et al.; Charles Novello, attorney; due, $1,867.01; taxes, &c., $336; prior mortgage, $20,250.

By J. H. Meyers.

97th St, 154 East, s s, 196 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.11; five-story tenement and store; C. M. Cannon and another, trustees, against John Scholes et al.; W. N. O'Neil, attorney; due, $20,573.89; taxes, &c., $634.50.

By Samuel Marx.

62d St, 210 West, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100, five-story tenement; J. F. Eadle and another, executors, again A. S. Levy et al.; F. L. Holt, attorney; due, $15,778.81; taxes, &c., $833.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Woodycrest Av, e s, extending to Anderson Av, 30.8x200x30x irregular, — s of 165th St, three-story dwelling and vacant; William Totten and others against E. V. R. Ketchum et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; due, $8,868.09; taxes, &c., $4,046.95.

By Henry Brady.

Bronx Boulevard, e s, 350 ft s of Rosewood Av, 50x100; Edling Brewing Co. against Catherine Reilly; Bernstein & L., attorneys; due, $6,776.06; taxes, &c., $650.

187th St, 783 East, n s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 32.7x98.8, vacant; Maria Spica against 187th St Const Co. et al.; Nicholas Selvaggi, attorney; due, $3,128.35; taxes, &c., $362.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 179th St, 80x100; Oswald Berle to Tennyson Realty Corp., 60 Wall St, mtg $66,000, Dec. 14; attorneys, Fressinger & N., 60 Wall St. $100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,567 and 1,569, e s, 50.11 ft n of 100th St, 50x95; Dora Kessler to Benj. M. Gruenstein, 60 West 95th St, & ano., all liens, Dec. 11; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 220 Grand St. $100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 100th S 50.11x95; same to same, all liens, Dec. 11 attorneys, same $100

MAIDEN LANE, 129, n e s, 19.8x82.3 to w s of Fletcher St, mtg $22,500; Maiden Lane, 131, n s, 20.0 ft w of Water St, 19.7x55.4x20.10x55, mtg $15,000; James J Moore to Denison Realty Corp., 92 William St, also mtg $1,500 on the two parcels; Dec. 14; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1

PARK AV, 1,674, s w corner of 118th St, 25.5x89.6; Jennie Paley to Fannie M. Korn, 875 Park Av, all liens, Dec. 12; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 220 Grand St. $100

2D AV, 1,073, w s, 50.5 ft s of 57th St, 25x100; Frederick Laschhorn to Helene Walter, 177 East 94th St, and another, mtg $12,700, all liens, Dec. 14; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St. $2,100

29TH ST, 154 West, s s, 173.6 ft e of 7th Av, 24.6x98.9, foreclosure Nov. 13, 1917; Robert L. Luce, referee, to Wilton Holding Corp., 135 Broadway; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $18,000

106TH ST, 218 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 100x32x irregular; Michelina Savino to Antonio Messina, 803 Columbus Av, mtg $18,-700, all liens, Oct. 4; attorney, S. A. Cotillo, 95 Liberty St. $1

144TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 24.9x99.11 Frank Nusbaum to Morris Nusbaum, 289 Fairmount Av, Newark, N. J.; one-half part, mtg $20,300, Dec. 3; attorney, Frederick Jay, 790 Broad St, Newark, N. J. ..$1

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,593, w s, 22x10x irregular; Sarah A. Sutter to George Donnelly, 2714 Creston Av, mtg $6,000, Dec. 14; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $100

BELMONT, AV, w s, 200.5 ft s of 177th St, runs s 200 x w 163.6 to Arthur Av x 201.8 x e 188.1; Sidney W. Fish, Referee, to Bronx Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, Dec. 12; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $35,000

COURTLANDT AV, 709-11-13, w s, 50x100; Cedar Construction Co., Inc., to George W. Horton, 984 Park Place, Dec. 14; attorney, Max Stern, 31 Nassau St. $1

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 61.11 ft e of Tiebout Av, runs s 67.1x n e 36.8 x n 34x n w 37.4; George Donnelly to Sarah A. Sutter, 456 East 186th St, mtg $10,000, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 36.3 ft s of 178th St, 36.3x100.7; John C. Wallace Co. to Henry Haffer, 848 Crotona Park North, mtg $20,000, Dec. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 258.11 ft s of 170th St, 65.2x110.8; John L. Fox to Alex Sussman, 1,081 Teller Av, mtg $50,000, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

3D AV, n e corner 165th St, runs n 82 x e 76.8 x 86.7 x 31.2; also Boston Road, w s, 317.11 ft s of 166th St, 75.2x117.9; Joseph G. Barrow to American Realty Co., 200 Broadway, Dec. 15; attorney, M. Monfried, 299 Broadway $1,000

12TH ST, s w s, 555 ft s e of White Plains Road, 50x114; Frances R. Silver to Garfield National Bank of City of New York, Jan. 12, 1914; attorney, Thomas D. Adams, 165 Broadway $10

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

43D ST, 318-22 West, all; Mary C. Pease to Harry W. Flint, Huntington, Mass., 10 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, L. J. Gold, 132 Nassau St. $8,500

49TH ST, 112-14 West, all; Eliel Land Corp. to Henri Mollat, on premises, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Edwin L. Kalish, 27 William St. $7,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D ST, 274 to 280 East; Howden Tile and Marble Co., Inc., against Israel Orphan Asylum, owner; Clark & Appelman, contractors $165

5TH AV, 509, Knickerbocker Chandelier and Electrical Supply Co. against Dykman Building Corp., owner; Creyden, Ltd., contractor $218

126TH ST, 56 East; Louis R. Smith against Myron Butler, owner; H. Fleisher, contractor $35

45TH ST, 7 to 11 West; Michelman & Gordon Iron Works, Inc., against Brett & Goode Co. and Forty-fifth Street Realty Co., owners and contractors $126

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, 1,010; Ole G. Bertelsen against 1,010 Tremont Avenue Corp. and Lustgarten Co., Inc., owners; Lustgarten Co., Inc., contractor $800

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Cretana Av, 1,864, to a one-story brick store and garage, 30x90; Joseph Lichtenstein and J. Wulfe, 1,423 Prospect Av, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

MONTCLAIR HOMES

We Offer the Following Choice Properties:

$55,000 Attractive brick and stucco residence, 16 rooms, dining porch, 4 baths; every modern convenience; garage. Acre of beautiful grounds. Unobstructed view of Manhattan; elevation 550 ft. Business reasons necessitate immediate sale.

$32,000 Charming Southern Colonial residence, 10 rooms, 4 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; separate servants' quarters. Plot 185x165 ft. Extensive rose and vegetable gardens.

$16,500 New Colonial residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, spacious bedrooms; interior in ivory; all tile kitchen; near Lackawanna Terminal.

$11,000 Modern stucco residence, 9 rooms; 2 baths; big living room with fireplace; sleeping porch, sun parlor; lot 60x150 ft., garage. Exceptional value.

$6,500 Bargain, residence of ten rooms and 2 baths; 7 bedrooms, steam, electricity; lot 60x150. Easy terms.

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FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.

At Lackawanna Terminal—Montclair, New Jersey.

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AND LARGE SPACE

Modern Office Buildings

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Store & Loft
ABOUT 12,000 SQ. FEET.
Newly Modernized Building
140-142 6th Ave.
NEAR 11TH STREET.
Sprinkler, Passenger & Freight Elevators; 1st Class Service.

Two Light Lofts
ABOUT 7200 SQ. FT. EACH.
132-138 West 27th St.
NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.
Sprinkler and All Modern Improvements. Rent $2500.

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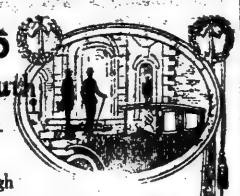
Downtown Office, 51 Chambers St.

Studio Apartments

One Hundred Central Park South
S.W. Corner 59th St. & 6th Ave.



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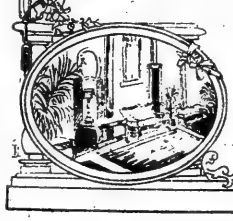
2 and 3 rooms and bath

Larger Suites Easily Arranged.



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Restaurant on Main Floor will serve Meals in Apartments if desired.

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Offices: 1036 6th Av., Cor. 58th
Phone Plaza—9299.

182 West 58th Street

A Corner Residential Building

Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres

ONE SUITE OF 10 ROOMS AND 5 BATHS, $5,000
Also Suite of 14 Rooms and 5 Baths, $8,000
Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled

Tenant desires to sublet, handsomely furnished, one of the most attractive apartments in the building; 11 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Rental for season, $6,000.

Specially arranged four-room Doctor's Suite, with private entrance, $2,000 per annum.

Inspection Invited. Resident Manager. Phone Columbus—4253.

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ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE STORES

AT THE PARTRIDGE INN

Augusta, Georgia

CENTER OF RESORT
NEAR CAMP HANCOCK.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS **PARTRIDGE INN, Augusta, Ga.**

Corporations, Firms and Individuals desiring to lease Office Space, Lofts or Warehouses in the Downtown Section of the City can obtain particulars of the space they desire by calling on me.

No information given over the phone.

Thomas J. O'Reilly
Downtown Office, 51 Chambers St.

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HESS SERVICE

Insures Highest Standard of Management *a Real Service.*

OFFICES and SHOWROOMS
Only a few remain in

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Near 25th St.
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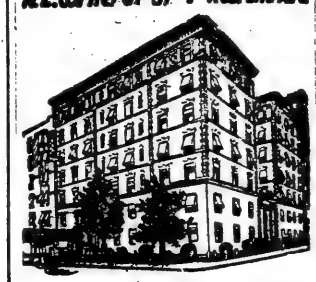
M. & L. HESS, Inc., B'way at cor. 20th St. Gramercy—6052.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81st St. & West End Ave.



VERY DESIRABLE
Corner Apartment
9 very large outside rooms

Ample Closet Room. Free—Electric light, refrigeration, and separate laundries, including laundry fuel.

Will be Rented Furnished or Unfurnished
Apply to Superintendent on Premises

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

CHATSWORTH
344 West 72nd St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
1 Attractive Apartment, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, 2,000.

CHESTERFIELD
260 Riverside Drive,
North Corner 96th St.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,600 to $2,000.

425 WEST END AVENUE,
Corner 80th St.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $2,000 & $2,200.

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Corner 84th St.
1 Very Desirable Corner Apt. 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,300.

COLONIAL PARKWAY APARTMENTS
409 Edgecombe Ave.,
Near 155th St. "L" Station.
3, 4 & 6 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths, $600 to $1,500.

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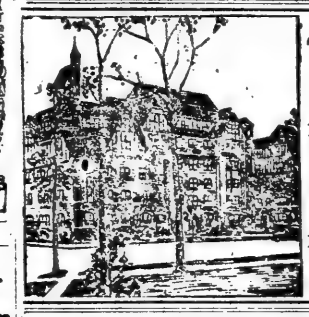
Finest Elevator—Gardens Apartments

"Forest Hills Gardens"

15 Min. from 34th St. and 7th Ave.
FOREST HILLS, L. I.



½ Block { From Forest Hills Inn To West Side Tennis Club, From R. R. Station.

3 R Wonderful Outlook
O Over Woods and Farms
O Over West Side Tennis Club
M All outside rooms, like corner
S Pullman dining alcove in kitchen

PRICES $600 per annum up.
Also 5 Exceedingly Large Rooms
Also 2 Room Kitchenette with living room 19x21. All front.

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FOR SALE OR RENT
A NORTH RIVER PIER

in the vicinity of the Battery. Will lease for a long term or sell at a reasonable figure.
Full particulars of
BRYAN L. KENNELLY
156 Broadway

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LARCHMONT on the Sound
Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
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Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35

Seven Rooms. Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

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There are better bargains now

PARK HILL
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The most desirable suburb near New York. All city improvements and conveniences. The homeplace of a large number of prominent New York families. Three routes of rapid transit. Only a short trolley ride from the Van Cortlandt Park terminus of the Broadway subway.

GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent
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100 ACRES
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Golf Links with Club House

This ideal property for nearby Country Club, with grounds completed in golf course, tennis courts, etc., and commodious club house.

Ideal location within 30 minutes by Penn.-L. I. R. R. trains, with subway connection from Manhattan to Jamaica.

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38 Miles from New York.
Half Mile from Station.

35 Acres of high land; attractive old farm house, 14 rooms; outbuildings; fruit trees. For further particulars apply R-645.

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JUST YOUR DREAM OF A HOUSE.

New, cozy and attractive; all of its equipment tried out and shaken down; broad lawns, full grown; walks laid, shrubbery and garden planted; $2,600 cash, $5,400 on mortgage; costs about $35 a month to carry without payment on principal. On a side hill overlooking surrounding country for miles; spacious verandas and good sized rooms. On first floor, dining room, living room with fireplace, kitchen, pantries and sun porch; second floor, four chambers and bath. High, light basement. Near depot. Six massive columns on porch have caused it to be known as "The Pillars." Z 319 Times Annex.

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Near Ossining
1 hour from Grand Central Station. 70 acres of land, charming farmhouse; taken in foreclosure by present owner. Great opportunity for quick buyer. $5,000.
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Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

AT SCARSDALE.
FIELDSTONE DWELLING.
Five family bedrooms, 5 baths; 3 acres, beautifully landscaped; large garage; high elevation; exceptional bargain; might rent.
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What more appreciative Xmas present can you give your wife than

A BEAUTIFUL ALL YEAR HOME?

On the wonderful and hilly North Shore, 30 minutes from Herald Square, Electric Express Service.

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Beautiful 11 room and 3 Bath; English Home; solarium, sleeping porch, servants' quarters with bath, cultivated grounds; near Country, Golf and Yacht Clubs, situated on a hill commanding a full view of the Peninsula of Great Neck.

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EASY TERMS.
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Within easy commuting distance; house of nine rooms and bath, $35; seven rooms, two baths, $48; nine rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $55; eight rooms and bath, $60; 11 rooms and two baths, $100; ten rooms and three baths, furnished, $125; all substantial, attractive, modern houses. N 180 Times.

A Most Unusual Opportunity

to acquire a very delightful, modern home, Bronxville, New York; price $35,000, cash $7,500, balance arranged to suit. Particulars, apply to

ALBERT R. KEEN, 12 West 44th St., N.Y.

NEW COLONIAL RESIDENCE,

Of seven rooms and bath, restricted park; thirty-four minutes from Grand Central. Large living room with attractive brick fireplace, spacious porch, 2-car garage. Price $8,000.00.

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Adjoining Country Club. We are offering one of the most picturesque plots in the park at a price we feel sure many will want to take advantage of. Two acres well laid out, close to North Avenue. Splendid views. Nothing like it to be had anywhere near New York for our price. Wykagyl Office, corner North and Palne Ave., New Rochelle.

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Mother (2 sons gone to war) will rent at Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y., white Colonial house, almost new, 9 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, including gas; large plot with fine garden; less than block to Gedney Farm Hotel; completely furnished to May 1 at $100 per month, or unfurnished by the year at $100 a month. Worth at least $125. Write L 134 Times.

THE OWNER OF SEVERAL

beautiful building plots, a short walk from Scarsdale Station, will make attractive proposition to individuals interested in living in this fine residential community. Inquiries wanted from principals only. Address Scarsdale, 94 Times.

WESTCHESTER BARGAIN

Will sacrifice practically new stucco, modern home on large plot. Only $4,900. High land, good neighborhood; easy terms; ½ hour out; 3 minutes' walk to station. Owner, 30 E. 42nd St. Room 1424.

Comfortable Any Season.

For sale or rent, 8-room Colonial house, steam heat, open grate, electricity, gas; detached garage; large grounds; highly restricted colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central. Apply to owner, H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

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Sale or rent, at Colonial Heights, exceptionally well-built 8-room house, with all modern improvements; only 30 minutes from Grand Central, on the Harlem Division; large plot of ground; immediate occupancy. A. REINER, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

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WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE.

6¼ acres; residence 10 rooms, 2 baths, gallerie, hot water heat; stable, garage, workshop, man's room; practically new.

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Within commuting distance, on Harlem Railroad; 200 acres, fine soil; ten-room house with fireplaces; dairy barn; outbuildings; with lake. $75 per acre. No exchange.

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WOULD AN $100,000 COUNTRY ESTATE OF 100 ACRES WITH SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS OF ALL KINDS INTEREST YOU AT $50,000; HALF CASH?

Owner Must Sell.

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$6,500. Exceptional Opportunity. Modern residence; convenient to Lackawanna; 9 rooms, 2 baths; steam, electric; splendid condition; good size plot. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair.

ALL THE Modern Homes, Apartments, every description.
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a town of character and refinement, on the mountainside and near New York

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$1000 PER ANNUM
Unfurnished house of 10 rooms, 2 baths.

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Colonial residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat.

Furnished—$250 Per Month to April 1st
Mountainside residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Offices opp. Lackawanna Terminal
Montclair, N. J.

Our advice to strangers is to rent first, purchase later.

A HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

You can buy this one for $11,000 on very liberal terms and move in by Dec. 25

Wonderfully situated, overlooking a magnificent inland lake 500 ft. above sea level, with large, beautifully planted grounds, fine old trees, shrubs and flowers in profusion. The charms of its land and water views are unparalleled near New York. In a picturesque, select section of beautiful country estates, possessing ideal commuting facilities to New York City. Specially designed for the site it occupies, and built by day's labor; there are 12 large rooms, three tiled baths. Living room 30 ft. long. Huge open fireplaces, hardwood trim, parquet floors, expensive plumbing. This house is nearly new and handsomely finished throughout, has every modern convenience and is in an ideal location for access to all outdoor sports, including golf and boating, and several exclusive clubs.

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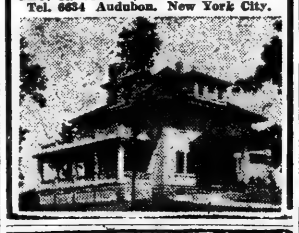

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Client must rent handsomely furnished house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; hot water heat; 2 acres; garage; in an accessible and desirable winter colony. To May 1st at $75 per month.

JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I.

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What a Christmas for Your Family This Cozy Home Would Make

It's Ready Now.
$7,250
Easy Terms.
Craftsman Home
9 Rooms
2 Tiled Baths.
Plot 100x215 ft.
After $2,250 Is Paid on Easy Terms, $32.20 MONTHLY

Pays interest, insur., taxes, water; city conveniences and country advantages combined; overlooks lake; living room 27 feet long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood; easy commutation; select, refined, highly developed neighborhood.

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country clubs, churches, schools. Automation to New York City. E. L. KILBY, 18 East 60th St., New York City. Tel. Plaza—4370.

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Your Rent and a Little Cash Down Buys It.

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY.

Title for $1,000, balance like rent. Price $8,500; lot 100 x166 ft; 11 big rooms, 3 baths; wide verandas, beautiful grounds, in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes, golf and tennis. Splendid commutation; 45 minutes to 42d St. Station. Lackawanna R. R. Open for inspection.

MONTCLAIR

$16,500. On beautiful Southside; charming residence; center hall, large living room, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; all interior woodwork finished ivory; convenient to Lackawanna. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair.

Farms Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Potato. Also Country Homes
Advise size and location desired.
C. W. ZUCKER, Specialist
Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Factory or Sites

JEWELRY PLANT

One story building, 4,000 sq. ft., fully equipped, or will sell without equipment; modern in every respect; power and lighting plant.

Louis Schlesinger
31 Clinton St. Newark, N. J.
TELEPHONE MARKET 6500

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FOR SALE

Beautiful residence and lot, large shade trees, over acre ground; price	$10,000
Newspaper plant, daily, weekly and job	12,000
Three 2-story, 5-room renting houses	6,000
Fine residence lot, large shade trees	3,000
Fine residence lot, heart of city	2,500
City lot, off public square	5,000

Other property. If interested, write or wire

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NEW JERSEY FARMS

Farms in Southern New Jersey. Send for beautifully illustrated catalogue. Fruit, poultry, truck, general farms. Healthful climate, mild winters, fine farms and farming lands. Now is the time to buy. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1077 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn., or Vineland, N. J.

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Dandy Village Farm
On Electric Lighted Street

Five minutes' walk to school, stores, churches, library, town hall, &c.; 14 acres keeps cows and horse; nice lot fruit and wood for fuel; near lake; neat 9-room house; 35-ft. barn; owner has other business and includes cellar full of potatoes, vegetables and fruit, dry stove wood, a good cow, flock of poultry, horse, wagons, sleigh, sled and farm tools; $2,000 takes all, easy terms; see page 7 Strout's Catalogue of 321 bargains, copy mailed free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, DEPT. 2026-G, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

CONCRETE FIREPROOF BUILDING
3 Entire Floors
5,000 Sq. Feet to Floor

Manufacturer leasing modern concrete manufacturing building desires to sublet 3 floors.
Bldg. 50' x 100'. Exceptional light. Low insurance rate.
Located in Bronx near Subway, Elevated, Surface lines and very convenient for shipping; near freight houses and docks.
Exceptional labor market.
Will rent one or more floors to firm of unquestionable standing.
Yard storage adjoining, available to tenant.

Address F. J. Ward, McAlpin Hotel

22 WARREN ST.

Store, Base., Sub-Base.

TO LEASE

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS
Rent Reasonable

Hubbard & Peixotto, Inc.
55 JOHN STREET

OFFICE SPACE
TO LET

10,000 SQUARE FEET of space on one floor, completely laid out for corporation offices, is offered in whole or in part at $1.00 PER SQUARE FOOT. Building located over station of Queens Borough Station, six minutes from Grand Central Station, (transfer from Interboro.) 25 minutes from Wall Street. Abundance of heat, natural light, elevator and porter service, etc. Apply Rental Agent, Queens Subway Building, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, N. Y. Phone Hunterspoint 4500.

LOFTS TO LET
From Feb. 1st
72-74 MADISON AVE.,
near 28th St.
50x100; 2 Elevators; Sprinkler.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

Desirable Store
and basement.
6 EAST 18TH ST.,
RENT $1,800 YEARLY.
Possession about March 1st.
Heilner & Wolf, 30 E. 42 St.
Murray Hill 2071. Or your Broker.

Exceptional Floor Space,
16,360 Square Feet.
78 Feet on 42d St.
A Perfect Showroom,
229 WEST 42D ST.
O. D. & H. V. Dibo, Agents,
on premises. Brokers protected.

OFFICE FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST FOR RENT IN NEW HOTEL ALEXANDRIA,
750 WEST 103D ST.
Between Broadway and West End Av.
Can Be Seen Any Time.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TWO BROADWAY BUILDINGS
With all modern improvements
FOR LEASE
In whole or part
325-7 Broadway
at Worth St.
Each 30x100 feet
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

These buildings can be connected and rented together or rented separately.
(NO MANUFACTURING)

Wright Barclay (Inc.)
320 Fifth Avenue.

133 WEST 72D STREET,
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
One large, double suite.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WANTED
Shipping Room
Must be Ground Floor, Space 50'x40',
Near Pier 28, East River.
Apply by mail.
909 BRUNSWICK BLDG.,
New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Corner Apts.—8-9 Rooms

Exceptionally large, all outside rooms. Modern, refined, high class; elevator.
Rent $960-$1400
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435 Ft. Washington Ave.
West 179th and 180th Sts.
Apply on premises. Phone St. Nicholas 9843.

Skylight Studio
2 ROOMS AND BATH. $50.
5 West 16th
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

HIGHLAND COURT
600 WEST 192ND STREET
at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—5 ROOMS.
REDUCED RENTS.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apts. Every Convince. *Directly opposite Spanish Museum Buildings.*
7 Rooms, 2 Baths; Rent Reasonable.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

7 Wonderful Rooms

In high-class modern elevator apartment house; very convenient; attentive management; unsurpassed location.

RENTS GREATLY REDUCED
230 WEST 107TH ST.

HIGHLAND COURT
600 WEST 192ND STREET
at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—5 ROOMS.
REDUCED RENTS.

Corner Apartments
HARTLEY HALL
485 Central Park West, cor. 109th St.
5th Floor, 8 Rooms. $1,200.00.
Every room facing Central Park or Street.

CHOICE APARTMENT
9 Rooms and Bath.
LOW RENTAL.
265 West 81st St.,
NEAR WEST END AV.

562 WEST END AVE.
At 87th St.
Elegant Apartments,
8 & 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Immediate Possession.
Very Low Rentals.

GERARD
127 West 121st St.
7 Large, Light, front Rooms, Elevator, Hall Service, $75.
H. M. HAYWARD & CO., B'way & 100th St.

211 West 69th St.
Re-modeled like new.
4 Very Attractive Rooms, $35-$60.
Elevator, parquet floors, refined decorations
H. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway and 100th St.

Sufficient Coal for the Winter
2 HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

FALKLAND
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
S. E. COR. 181ST ST.
AND
FALKIRK
875 West 180th St.
N. E. COR. HAVEN AVE.

4-5 Rooms Large foyers, ample closets. **$660-$750**

Agent on Premises.
Telephone St. Nicholas 9212, 9282.

Very Attractive Apartment,
9 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Rent $2,100.

STANLEY COURT
12-story fireproof apartment house. Of the highest type.
301 West 106th St.,
N. W. Corner West End Ave.
Renting Agent on Premises.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agt.,
162 WEST 72D ST.

JUST COMPLETED
The Hudson
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
Offices and Studios.

All outside, one and two rooms and bath, including electric light, steam heat and service.
Northeast corner 9th Ave. and 14th St.; phone 6050 Chelsea, or
VAN VLIET & PLACE, Agents.
16 8th Ave.

14th St., 335 West
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6 ROOMS

Extra large, especially well arranged; abundant closet space; beautifully decorated; conveniently located.
RENTS $33 UP.

At a Sacrifice.

To sublet, with immediate possession
Apt. of 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
400 Riverside Drive, Cor. 112th St.
Southern exposure, attractive view, light rooms. Apply on premises, or
SHARP & CO.,
2,600 Broadway. Riverside 4346.

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1,800 7TH AVENUE.
Four Beautiful Rooms and Bath
Strictly modern elevator apartments.
RENTS $45 AND $50.

STUDIO
51 West 12th Street, 20x53; open fireplace; all improvements; rent $100 month. Telephone 2377 Chelsea.
DUROSS CO., 155 West 14th

Gainsborough Studios,
222 West 59th St
Fine Studio, Facing Central Park. North Light, To Rent.
J. E. Ball, Manager.

601 West 115th St.
Sublet, 6 rooms, 2 baths
New, Fireproof, Building.
Apply E 54 Times.

2 WEST 83D ST.
HIGH GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE.
Corner Overlooking Central Park.
SEVEN ROOMS, RENT $90.
H. M. HAYWARD, 125 West 125th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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Exquisite Apartments of
1 & 2 Rooms
with Bath and Kitchenettes
Rents $30 to $65

If you want a small apartment in a refined residential neighborhood don't miss these.

Apply Supt. on the premises.
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Near Central Park West
or J. J. Hearn,
1036 Sixth Ave., at 38th St.

JUST COMPLETED
370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 92d Street.
Special 4-Room Suite, with Huge Living Room and Open Fireplace, $1,450.
See Supt. on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Near Subway.
One Apt., 8 rooms, **$1,500.**
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With two or three baths. Apply to A. J. ODELL, Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5100, or
MANHATTAN LEASING CO.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390 Barclay

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartment of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

Wilbraham

5th Av., N. W. Cor. 30th St. Entrance, 1 West 30th St.

Choice Apartments of 2, 4, or more large, well-ventilated rooms, with bath; annual rentals $720 to $1,500, including maid's services; meals, laundry, and valet service if desired. Superintendent on premises, or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540.

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ADJOINING CENTRAL AND MANHATTAN SQUARE PARKS.
6 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.....$2,400
Eleventh floor; living room; 18x28; bedrooms all face south; modern fireproof building.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

JUST COMPLETED
High Class Restricted Apartment
1706 NELSON AVENUE
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, BRONX.
3 and 4 Rooms, $35 and $50.
All improvements, extensive outlook. Take University Av. car at West 181st St. Subway station to Brandt Place; walk one block east. Close to Jerome Av. "L" and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. stations. Supt. on premises.
French Management Corporation,
299 Madison Av., Corner 41st St.
Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

FOR SUBLEASE.
264 Riverside Drive, Cor. 99 St.
Corner Apartment 9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Large Rooms. Spacious Closets.
Rental $2,100.
APPLY TO SUPT. ON PREMISES.

10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
ALL OUTSIDE.
495 West End Avenue, S. W. Cor. 84th St.
Superintendent on premises or
Alfred C. Bowman, 5 West 31st St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

815 PARK AVE.
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 BATHS. RENTS $2500 TO $3800
1, 3 & 4 Rooms $750-$1,350-$1,900. On Main Floor.
Agent on premises. Phone Rhinelander 499.

429 4TH AVE.
AT 30TH ST.
Also 61 and 118 West 48th St.
Bachelor & Studio Apartments
Premises, or Paul A. McGolrick, 1,476 B'way

1 Room & Bath $30 Monthly Up
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Furnished or unfurnished. Maid optional.

993 PARK AVE.
AT 81TH STREET.
Apartment, 10 rooms, 2 baths, third floor; south and west exposure. Unfurnished.
$3,600.
Apply Superintendent, or telephone Lenox 9178

New Three and Four Room Housekeeping Apartments
Southern exposure; rents moderate. Maid and Valet Service.
799 Park Av., Corner 74th St.

182 West 58th Street
A Corner Residential Building
Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres
ONE SUITE OF 10 ROOMS AND 5 BATHS, $5,000
Also Suite of 14 Rooms and 5 Baths, $8,000
Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled

Tenant desires to sublet, handsomely furnished, one of the most attractive apartments in the building; 11 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Rental for season, $6,000.

Specially arranged four-room Doctor's Suite, with private entrance, $2,000 per annum.

Inspection Invited. Resident Manager. Phone Columbus—4253.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Elevator Apartments

1261 Madison Av. 8-9 ROOMS
Corner 90th St. 2 Baths, $2,000
Physician's Apt.—8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,000

1326 Madison Av. 7 ROOMS
Corner 94th St. $1,200

16-20 E. 97th St. 7 ROOMS $660

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of all East Side Apartments.
DUFF & CONGER, Inc.
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.
TELEPHONE LENOX 8900.

48 EAST 61ST ST.
A superior house, charmingly situated. *Adjacent to best Clubs and Residences.*
2 & 3 ROOM APARTMENTS
STUDIOS, Open Fireplaces.
Catering, Maid and Valet Service.
House Just Completed.
Rentals $900 to $2,250
DUFF & CONGER, Inc., Agts.
Madison Av. & 86th St. Tel. Lenox 8900

ATTRACTIVE HIGH-CLASS 4-5-6-Room Suites
IN MODERN HOUSES.
130-34 E. 67TH STREET
Corner Lexington Ave.
137 EAST 66TH STREET
JUST COMPLETED.
Special Rates Until Oct. 1st, 1918
Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Colver, Inc.
Murray Hill 2085 185 Madison Ave.

Adjoining Park Av.
6 AND 7 EXCEPTIONAL ROOMS, $1,500 UPWARD.
103 East 84th St.
George Neiman, 437 5th Av.

39th Street at 5th Av.
Bachelor apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; large and light; elevator service; steam heat, electric light; moderate rents.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.

BROOKLYN.

APARTMENTS
7 rooms and bath and servant's room.
All Modern Improvements.
Electric Light, Hard Wood Floors.
Steam Heat and Hot Water
Rents $50.00 to $55.00
945 & 951 President Street.
Select Neighborhood.
About 200 feet from Main Entrance to Prospect Park.
Accessible to Flatbush Avenue, Ninth Avenue and Union Street Cars.
Subway in operation in four months.
For particulars apply to
REALTY ASSOCIATES
162 Remsen Street Brooklyn, N.Y.
Telephone Main 6480

BRONX.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves.
6 Rooms, $46.
S. E. Exposure.

7-ROOM APARTMENT
209 DYCKMAN ST.,
Near B'way and Subway; Modern Imp'ts.
RENT $42.

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station via Queensboro Subway.
GARDEN APARTMENTS
Have Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings, which gives a maximum of sunlight and a beautiful outlook from every window.

3 Rooms & Bath, $34 to $40
4 Rooms & Bath, $43 to $50
Also 5, 6, 7 & 8 Room Apartments

At Jackson Heights you will find Play Grounds for Children, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Bowling Alleys, an Athletic Field, Gardens, and a private hall where dances and other social activities are held.

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.)

Booklet, etc., on request.

THE
Queensboro Corporation
Renting Office at Jackson Heights.
Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
Telephone Newtown 706.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET, Elegantly furnished seven-room Apartment.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.
MRS. BEATRICE GUNSBERG,
620 West 115th St., New York.

Gainsborough Studios,
222 West 59th St.
Furnished Studio, Facing Central Park, North Light, For Rent.
J. E. Ball, Manager.

Dentist Apartment To Rent
GROUND FLOOR.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

James Butler Buys Six-story Warehouse on Washington and Laight Streets.

ACTIVE SUBURBAN MARKET

Two West Harlem Apartment Houses Figure in Trade for New Jersey Property.

Commercial growth on the lower west side was exemplified yesterday in the acquisition of a large Washington Street warehouse by a prominent grocer to meet increased business requirements.

James Butler, Inc., bought from the Union Pacific Tea Company the six-story building at 401 to 411 Washington Stree, southeast corner of Laight Street, on a plot 125 by 80, to be used as an addition to the present quarters at the southwest corner of Washington and Hubert Streets. The Laight Street corner was transferred last May by the Ragus Tea and Coffee Company to the present seller.

Harlem Apartment in Exchange.

Miss Jane Lowndes has purchased from the Westbrook Realty Company the seven-story elevator apartment house at 353 and 355 West 118th Street, covering a plot 50 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave her residence at Monmouth Beach, New Jersey.

John R. Davidson and Charles P. Learnard were the brokers in the deal.

Bronx Sale.

Cahn & Pittman sold to Arthur Costello the two-story dwelling at 831 Jennings Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100.

Westchester County.

Joseph E. Merriam, through the Mount Kisco Holding Company, of which he is President, has sold to Melville W. Thompson the property recently purchased by Mrs. Jennie Bishop from R. D. Pruyn, at Mount Kisco, lying between the estates of J. Borden Harriman, Jesse I. Straus, John Henry Hammond, and Charles S. Brown. The consideration is understood to be about $10,000.

Brooklyn.

R. A. Schlesing sold for Christian Rieth the two-family house at 305 Palmetto Street and the two-story brick factory in the rear to John and Margarete Gottel.

Herbert R. Ludden has sold for M. E. Eastman the three-story building at 864 Thirty-ninth Street to the F. & L. Novelty Company, which will occupy.

New Jersey.

Ellis P. Earle sold to William J. Morton, President of the William J. Morton Company, the large residential property on the mountainside at 49 Prospect Avenue, Montclair, N. J. Mr. Morton gave in part payment his residence and one acre of land located on Mountain Avenue, Summit.

Mr. Earle also sold 150 feet of frontage on Prospect Avenue, north of and adjoining the property purchased by Mr. Morton, to Edward C. O'Neill, who intends to erect a large residence. Both of these transactions, which involve properties valued at $90,000, were negotiated by the Frank Hughes-Taylor Company.

Samuel Nash bought through Feist & Feist the four-story factory at 117 and 119 New Jersey Railroad Avenue, Newark, on a plot 60 by 100, and later resold the property to the Specialty Holding Company, which occupies the adjoining plant. The two buildings will be connected and other alterations made.

Herman Z. Baum purchased from Mrs. Fannie Rose the twelve one-family houses at 106 to 120 Peabody Place and at 117 and 119 Oraton Street, Newark. Louis Schlesinger, Inc., negotiated the sale.

The same brokers also sold for Mrs. Agnes S. Crane of San Francisco the plot of 3.4 acres, between Lincoln Highway and Harrison Creek, near Avenue R, to Harry K. Ford.

Cahn & Pittman have purchased a twenty-acre farm, fronting on Central Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., containing a two-and-a-half-story dwelling, with outbuildings.

Recent Buyer.

St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church is the buyer of the dwelling at 223 West 132d Street, reported sold recently by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. The church now owns 130 feet at this point. It has also purchased from Katherine Dumerhaut and Margaret V. Gannon the two three-story dwellings, on a plot 33 by 99.11, at 212 and 214 West 132d Street, directly opposite.

Commercial Leases.

Moore & Wyckoff leased the ground floor store at 37 East Sixtieth Street to Miss Lucy A. Throop, interior decorator, and the store at 693 Madison Avenue to Mrs. A. Perrin, both for a term of years.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., leased the Broadway front of the Victoria Building to Kirby, Block & Fischer, and the store at 80 Madison Avenue to S. Josephson & Sons.

The Duross Company has leased the store at 27 Greenwich Avenue to the George Cunningham Photo Studio Company and the store and basement at 342 West Fourteenth Street to the Atlantic Hotel Supply Company.

Horace S. Ely & Co. rented 183 Jane Street, a five-story warehouse, on lot 25 by 100, to the Standard Express and Trucking Company for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman leased for Wendell L. Nichols the store at 155 and 157 East Thirty-second Street to the Aimone Manufacturing Company.

Realty Notes.

The Union Real Estate Corporation has obtained from the Mutual Life Insurance Company a mortgage of $580,000 on its property at 1,920 to 1,932 Broadway, northeast corner of Sixty-fourth Street.

The Fleischmann Construction Company has the general contract for the six-story brick, stone, and terra cotta theatre and office building, 100x368x137 feet, at 1,639 to 1,649 Broadway, southwest corner of Fifty-first Street, for the Moredall Realty Company, Messmore Kendall, President, lessee. The land is owned by the Wendel estate. The improvement will cost upward of $500,000.

There were no mortgage deeds recorded yesterday in the register's office of the Bronx.

WHAT MAY REALTY AND ITS VAST ALLIED INTERESTS EXPECT FROM THE INCOMING CITY ADMINISTRATION?

Mayor-Elect John F. Hylan Favors a Moratorium on Mortgages for the Duration of the War—The Real Estate Board and Property Owners' Associations Declare That New Sources of Revenue Must Be Found to Relieve the Present Tax Burden on Realty.

Realty men throughout Greater New York are intensely interested in the program of the incoming administration as affecting real estate and its vast allied interests.

The question that is being asked and discussed at the present time is "What may realty expect from Mayor-elect Hylan and his associates?"

Many operators and brokers take an optimistic view of the situation, but do not deny the fact that the real estate market is and has been, during the past four or five years, at the lowest ebb reached during the last quarter of a century.

Mortgagees have for several years past and still are compelled to take title to properties at foreclosure sales for less than the amount of the mortgage.

As recently as Nov. 21 a number of properties assessed at $1,714,000 were sold at the widely advertised auction sale of the Hamilton Fish Corporation for $1,298,950, or $415,050 less than the city's assessed valuation.

In other words, the holdings were purchased for 75 per cent. of the valuation placed upon them by the city.

While it is idle now to debate just who and what has brought about this lamentable condition of affairs the fact remains that the present and past administrations have failed in providing new sources of city revenue with the result that realty, the greatest source of the city's income, has been bled white by taxation, and made a burden instead of a source of income to thousands of owners both large and small.

Suggests a Moratorium.

That Mayor-elect Hylan is well aware of this situation and has promised his aid to realty is apparent in some of his recent statements. On Friday last he announced his intention of visiting Governor Charles S. Whitman and discussing with him a proposition for the establishment of a moratorium to prohibit for the duration of the war foreclosures of mortgages when the interest has been paid. While stating that he had not gone deeply enough into the matter to discuss the details of the proposed moratorium, he thought that together they might evolve a plan after talking it over.

"It has been brought to my attention," said the Judge, "that a good many trust companies and other financial institutions have been foreclosing a good many mortgages lately, for reasons of their own, and will probably foreclose a great many more in the near future. It seems to me that in these stringent times mortgages ought not to be foreclosed if the interest is paid promptly. It results, in these times, in many small business men being wiped out, who would not be wiped out if the loan accommodations they have had were continued."

Declared Unconstitutional.

The proposition to create a moratorium, however, is not new, as it was suggested last Spring and generally condemned by real estate men as impracticable. When asked for his opinion regarding a moratorium, Walter Lindner, solicitor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said, "No such Statelaw can be enacted and be within constitutional limitations. It would never, in my opinion, stand an examination by the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court of the United States."

Realty's Expectations.

When asked for his opinion as to what realty may expect from the incoming administration, Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board of New York, said:

"Political platforms are as a rule carefully read but soon forgotten. Before the adoption of the platform of the dominant political parties a committee was appointed by the Real Estate Board to confer with the platform makers. After several conferences the committee was satisfied that the platform makers were determined to put before the public platforms that would appeal to the casual reader rather than to the careful thinker. An attempt to have, for instance, the municipal ownership 'plank' eliminated from the platform of both parties proved futile.

"As one looks back there was really small chance for the voter to determine to cast his ballot in accordance with the pledges contained in the platform as he read and interpreted them.

"During the campaign the Real Estate Board addressed the following open letter to the candidates:

"'October 20, 1917.

"'Dear Sir: The Real Estate Board of New York is interested in certain phases of municipal government which it believes to be of vital importance to the taxpayers. For this reason it submits to you and to all other mayoralty candidates the accompanying statement on these subjects with the request that, if you deem it proper, in your public discussions between now and the November election, you express your views upon them.

"'It is hoped that you will co-operate with us to the extent requested, for the enlightenment of the public.

"'LAURENCE McGUIRE, President.'

"Along with this letter was sent the following statement:

"'Statement of Views of the Real Estate Board of New York on matters affecting taxpayers, submitted on Oct. 20, 1917, to the Mayoralty candidates of the Republican, Democratic, Fusion, and Socialist Parties, with a request for a public statement of their views.

"'The city is very heavily in debt. It has nearly exhausted its borrowing capacity, and the annual tax on real estate is rapidly approaching the limit imposed by law. Real estate bears the principal part of the expense of all city departments. Under normal conditions it would have been necessary this year, from a business point of view, for the administration to exercise the greatest economy in order to avoid an alarmingly high budget and tax rate. The war emphasizes this, because our citizens will have abnormal demands made upon them.

"'We are in favor of limiting the budget and the issuance of corporate stock to those expenditures that are absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the city's affairs and the health and protection of its citizens.

"'We believe that the burden of taxation and other public charges upon real estate cannot be increased, or met, without a further depreciation in value so serious as to become a matter of concern to the city itself, and that new sources of revenue must be found.

"'We believe that Tax Commissioners, appointed under the law by the Mayor, should be selected for their unquestioned qualifications as experts on real estate values, and that this standard should be observed in selecting members of the Tax Board.

"'We believe that the Tax Commissioners should be left to make valuations of real estate for purposes of taxation uninfluenced by the size of the budget, and that they should not arbitrarily raise real estate valuations under instructions from any source in order to keep down the tax rate.

"'We favor such revision and administration of the laws relating to building construction and inspection and orders for structural changes in line with the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill as will provide for fire prevention by bringing really hazardous buildings up to a better standard rather than by a continuance of the present system of administration of fire prevention laws, involving unreliable, changing and vexatious orders relating to the alteration or reconstruction of buildings already proved to be safe under ordinary occupancy.

"'We believe that the city should have exclusive jurisdiction over construction and structural changes in buildings, whether such buildings are factory buildings or not. We ask that in public utterances you make clear how you stand on these several matters.

"'We also ask that you express your opinion regarding the working of the so-called "pay-as-you-go" policy in relation to the issuance of city bonds for public improvements.'

"The following answer came from candidate, now Mayor-elect, Judge Hylan:

"'Oct. 31, 1917.

"'Mr. Laurence McGuire, President the Real Estate Board of New York, 217 Broadway, New York City.

"'Dear Sir: I have your letter of Oct. 20 and am deeply interested in its contents. It is notorious that the City of New York is overburdened with debt. It is more than probable that the debt limit has been exceeded already as would be shown if the assessment on real estate were fixed at its real value. While owners are holding on in the vague expectation that something will turn up to put their property values back to the basis on which the assessments were fixed, mortgagees are making desperate efforts to compel the owners to reduce the mortgages. Foreclosures are infrequent because of the fear that the property, at sale, would not realize the amount of the mortgage, and such sales as are taking place show that the assessments for purposes of taxation are greatly in excess of the amounts realized.

"'It should be patent to all observers that, on account of the additional demands made by the war on business of all kinds, the strictest economy should have been exercised in the making of expenditures and in the projection of plans involving additional expenditures by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. That this has not been done is attested by the size of the budget just adopted.

"'An elementary sense of their obligations to the city should have shown the appropriating officials the necessity for keeping the budget and corporate stock expenditures down to the lowest point that necessity dictates.

"'In appointing Tax Commissioners as well as all other appointments I intend to use great care to secure competent, honest, and impartial men. The element of honesty is all-important in public officials. The Tax Commission will not reduce assessments on the property of campaign contributors and personal favorites, a practice which has added to the already heavy burden of less favored taxpayers.

"'The manner in which Tax Commissioners should perform their duties is defined by law, and I believe in living up to the terms of the law. The law never contemplated that valuations of real estate for purposes of taxation should be influenced by the size of the budget or instructions to keep down the tax rate.

"'From my investigations I am of the opinion that the administration of the fire prevention law has been undertaken and carried out not only in an unscientific manner but in a way that has brought much hardship on small owners. The reorganization of that bureau with a view of ending hazardous conditions by actual constructive measures in accord with a consistent policy will be one of the subjects to which the attention of the Fire Commissioners will be directed after January 1st, in case I am elected.

"'The "pay-as-you-go" policy was undertaken by the present administration for purposes other than the best interests of the city. It is an elementary proposition that the carrying of the full burden by the people of today for improvements that will benefit future generations is inequitable. This is the meaning of the "pay-as-you-go" policy which has been so largely responsible for the present large budget and high tax rate. Unjust and inequitable under any conditions, it is indefensible in war times.

"'Heavy as our Federal taxes will be, what would be their limit if the Government insisted on raising the entire cost of the war by taxation instead of selling Liberty bonds? When the "pay-as-you-go" policy scheme was before the Legislature I recollect that your board as well as the representatives of all real estate interests of the city appeared in opposition to it and predicted the very results that have followed the enactment of the law.

"'JOHN F. HYLAN.'

"The statements in Mayor-elect Hylan's letter are clean cut and entirely to the point. It is edifying and gratifying, particularly at this time, that Mayor-elect Hylan has put himself on record firmly and unequivocally as to his position on each and every item in the Real Estate Board's statement. Naturally there has been, and still is, much speculation as to what real estate may expect from the incoming administration.

"It was my privilege to confer with Mayor-elect Hylan at his headquarters in the Business Men's League. I had been introduced to the Mayor-elect on a former occasion but only in a casual way. I was indeed glad of the opportunity of viewing at close quarters the man who is to guide the destinies of the city for the coming four years.

"In discussing various phases of the more complex questions which must be decided in his administration he was seeking information from practically every viewpoint and not in any way committing himself.

The Municipal Ownership Question.

"It is fair to say that the Mayor-elect will approach his important task with practically an open mind on all questions. His one desire is to give the most careful consideration and thought and the best he possesses to the administration of his office.

"It is quite true that the Mayor-elect has committed himself to certain definite and fixed policies in his administration, and these, in so far as it is possible, he will, I am confident, carry out. This does not necessarily mean that the city will be committed at once to general municipal ownership and operation of public utilities.

"While believing in the principle of municipal ownership there is no doubt in my mind that this principle should first have a fair trial in a small way, and should demonstrate that it is for the best interest of all of the people before any extensive program is attempted. This is all said without regard to the fact that legislation would of necessity have to be secured before it will be possible to take over the utility corporations.

"The Mayor-elect realizes the enormous funded debt on the city, and further realizes the great burden which the taxpayer must meet once a year. Many have asked the Mayor-elect in what way they can be helpful to him. The answer invariably is, 'Tell me how I can reduce the budget.' There can be no doubt but with the determination he clearly portrays that when he is shown the way he may be relied upon to accomplish the result we all desire.

Promises to Aid Realty.

"The Mayor-elect shows a very marked interest in the general real estate situation. His attention having been called to the unfortunate results of too drastic enforcement of regulatory laws, he strongly, though carefully, expressed himself as being in favor of the utmost discretion being used by the heads of departments or bureaus in the enforcement of these laws.

"He frankly stated that in his opinion it was never intended to apply to every building regulations which might be absolutely necessary in the case of one building, although he realized that when such laws were passed there was no classification of buildings, and because of this the laws enacted had to be general in their application, and must of necessity visit great hardship on some.

"He believed that real estate had been and still is carrying too great a portion of the burden of taxation, and said frankly that he would insist and would employ every means to discover new sources of revenue in order that the burden may, during his administration, be more equitably distributed. He expressed a desire that the Real Estate Board appoint a committee to aid him in reducing the expenses of city government and to add to its income by finding new sources of revenue.

"The vast tract of land acquired for a civic centre and Court House is one thing in which the Mayor-elect is very seriously concerned. He realizes that it is costing the city about $1,000 a day to carry this unused land, and there is no money available for carrying out the scheme.

"The real estate interests can, I am sure, feel confident that they will be treated fairly by the incoming administration, and that everything possible will be done for the conservation of the city's most valuable asset.

Increased Activities.

"The Real Estate Board will increase its activities during the coming session of the Legislature in an earnest effort to secure the enactment of fair and reasonable laws and the repeal of unfair and burdensome laws now on the statute books. In its efforts it asks for the co-operation of organizations and individuals and for the practical and full support of both.

"A study of existing conditions in so far as securing legislation is concerned was never better than at the present time. Personally there is not a time within my memory when the stage was better set to act; consequently, now is the time for action. The Legislation and Taxation Committee of the Real Estate Board has had drafted various measures which will be introduced during the first week of the legislative session and all will be kept fully advised as to its activities.

"I cannot lay too much stress on the fact that now is the time to act, that this is the time that you are required to help yourself by way of actively and aggressively supporting the proposed measures before referred to.

"The requirements of the Government for funds to successfully prosecute the war make it necessary that all other requirements be subordinated. This means that in order to help the Government win the war, the State, the city, and the individual must come into a period of the strictest economy. This is the Mayor-elect's view of the situation, as I see it, and in which he should have the unqualified support of all the people."

Henry Bloch, President of the Real Estate Owners Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, said:

"The time has come to immediately remedy an admittedly existing evil. Fundamentally, realty conditions are sound. We have the anomalous situation of extraordinarily good renting conditions, and yet no reasonable or adequate return on realty investments. The supply of accommodations is rapidly growing less than the demand therefor. It is apparent that if given a chance realty will soon again come to its own.

New Sources of Revenue.

"It remains with the incoming administration to profit by past experiences and to at once relieve realty of its intolerable tax burden. This can best be done by passing legislation at the next session of the Legislature providing for new sources of city revenue.

"Let us have no more commissions to study the subject of taxation. The Joint Legislative Commission, headed by Senator Ogden L. Mills, and the Mayor's Taxation Committee, headed by Alfred E. Marling, did admirable research work. Meetings were held, testimony taken, voluminous reports were carefully prepared, and every one agreed that additional revenue must be secured, but no practical results were achieved. Realty still bears the entire burden of taxation.

"Let the new city administration study the reports of both these able committees and see that their suggestions for additional revenue are promptly enacted into law. In this way alone can the present deplorable condition be relieved.

Overinspection Must Stop.

"The newly elected officials must realize that duplication of inspection and multiplicity of orders by various city departments are not only an inexcusable waste of money and effort, but a continual source of unnecessary annoyance and embarrassment to realty owners. Departments having jurisdiction over buildings should be consolidated into a single department.

"As it is, orders relating to buildings are now issued by the Building Department, Tenement House Department, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Fire Department, Board of Health, and State Department of Labor.

Consolidation of Departments.

"Several city departments can and should be consolidated; e. g., Bellevue and Allied Hospitals should be taken over by the Department of Health; the Building Department should be merged in the Tenement House Department, or vice versa. There is no need of one department duplicating the work of another. Consolidation of departments would enable great reductions to be made. In these serious times curtailments should be made wherever possible.

No Structural Alterations During War.

"The administratioin should require that departmental heads issue no orders requiring structural alterations in buildings during the period of the war, particularly so if no health or fire hazard is involved. Structural changes can well be left until times are again normal. If such a policy is to be followed city departments can dispense with a large number of employes who can engage in other and more necessary work.

Revision of Realty Valuations.

"The city's realty assessed valuations should be completely revised; abundant evidence is at hand showing large overvaluations. When property is overassessed the city deprives the taxpayer of his money without right. Assessed valuations must be kept high to permit a large city indebtedness.

"If the city has exceeded its debt limit let that fact be made known fearlessly and do not deliberately foist the burden on the taxpayer and try to deceive the public or the bondholders to believe that the city's realty is worth more than is a fact.

Opportunity of New Officials.

"The new officials take office unhampered by a precedent or by pledges. They are afresh undertaking a great work which will require most intense concentration of thought and of effort. The political campaign is over and they will have the good-will and co-operation of all civic organizations. Let one of their first efforts be directed toward making realty—the city's chief asset and practically its only source of revenue—once more a reasonably profitable investment."

REVIEW OF REAL ESTATE MARKET

Considerable Demand for Investment Properties in Old and New Sections.

LEASING CONTINUES ACTIVE

West Side Apartment Houses Attract Investors—Business Men Buy Downtown.

Income-producing properties of both residential and commercial character, figured prominently in the business of the week, with Manhattan and Bronx apartment houses holding considerable interest for investment capital.

The business of the week showed that there is still a market for well-located improved properties in more than one section of the city, and that there is a dormant demand underlying the apparent apathy, waiting to be quickened into action.

The recent successful auction sales at which special efforts were made to bring the desirability of real estate to the attention of the investment public, exemplified the possibilities now prevailing for the consummation of real estate sales.

In spite of the competition of other forms of investment which has drawn huge sums into other channels, and in spite of the extreme caution exercised by lenders on realty, there has been a steady, although somewhat restricted, series of ownership changes whereby both newcomers and veteran buyers have continued to acquire desirable properties in New York.

While the business of the past week involved several exchanges, which rarely have any significance because they mean the release of no new capital, the cash element was present in enough deals to justify the statement that there continues to be a market for real estate.

While the sales branch of the market concerned itself chiefly with apartment houses, a few deals were closed involving commercial buildings in the old downtown section, which reflect the confidence of local business men in their neighborhood. The old metal goods centre on Front Street contributed a series of purchases involving an entire block, part of which is to be improved with a new home for the New Jersey Zinc Company. Another important transaction concerned business properties directly opposite.

This section has witnessed within recent weeks several transactions, including purchases for occupancy by prominent firms and other buildings leased for long terms after modernization had been provided for.

On Hudson Street, a business man enlarged his realty holdings, and in the "Swamp," a firm of leather merchants bought at auction the loft building they have been occupying under lease.

The leasing market, especially as affecting commercial properties, maintained its strength, since no relief has been afforded, and there is no immediate prospect that there will be, from the existing shortage of space in modern buildings.

The prevailing demand for business space calls for both store and loft area. As long as no new buildings are erected to provide for this steadily growing demand, the opportunity will continue to present itself for the owners of the older types of business buildings to modernize them for present-day requirements. More than one section offers possibilities for profitable alteration projects, since the demand for space long ago outgrew the supply.

Interborough Passengers.

The number of passengers carried by the lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company during the last fiscal year increased 42,688,674.

"OWN YOUR HOME."

Suburban Developers Launch Movement to Encourage Buyers.

Prominent men identified with the suburban real estate field have inaugurated an "Own Your Home" campaign, which has promise of bringing a great revival in the suburban real estate market.

Convinced that rent payers would accept the opportunities that the suburban field offers if they but knew of conditions, the "Own Your Home" Committee has undertaken the financing and management of a widespread endeavor to induce every man to own his own home who possibly can do so.

Plans of the committee have advanced so far that a definite newspaper advertising and publicity campaign will be started early in January, to continue for six months. This campaign will have for its purpose the creation of a desire for suburban home ownership by educating the reading public regarding the desirable features of suburban life.

A meeting was held last week at the call of J. W. Doolittle, who is President of the Real Estate Exchange of Long Island. Support was promised from about thirty of the leading suburban real estate concerns.

At the first meeting of Mr. Doolittle's associates a working committee of seven was appointed, and from these two subcommittees were selected, one to look into the matter of advertising and publicity and the other to work up a plan for financing the campaign.

Meade C. Dobson, sales manager of the Howard Beach Estates Corporation, was named Chairman of the Advertising and Publicity Committee, the other members being H. J. Hapgood, developer of Mountain Lakes, N. J., and Edward D. Paulin, President of the Leonia Heights Land Company. Stephen Yates of the Shore Acres Realty Company became Chairman of the Finance Committee, with W. C. Constant of William E. Harmon & Co., Anning Prall of Staten Island, and Mr. Dobson as his associates.

Homes for Workmen.

Three hundred workmen's houses are to be erected at Arlington, S. I., for the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation to house the large number of mechanics in the employ of this concern.

They will be two-story houses of brick, concrete, and stucco, each 23 by 36, and the cost about $2,000 each.

HOUSING FACILITIES IN QUEENS IMPERATIVE NEED

Coincident with the remarkable industrial development of Long Island City has been the intensified demand for adequate facilities to house the great army of workers employed in these plants.

The creation of the new industrial centre in Queens has been one of the most important phases of New York's economic expansion within recent years, but, curiously enough, in spite of this unprecedented growth and the improvement in the means of transit, there have been few building operations during the present year designed to provide homes for Queens Borough working people.

A great deal has been written about the increase in the number of factories in Queens within the last three years. Figures prepared by the Queens Chamber of Commerce, based upon the United States census of 1914 and their own recent industrial survey, show that the number of establishments has increased during this period from 975 to 1,169 and the number of employes from 37,021 to 63,964.

This growth is not alone due to increased governmental demands occasioned by war contracts, but had already strongly manifested itself before the war began. Since then the demand for factory space has, of course, been even more stimulated, so much so that since the first of the year there have been requests for space amounting to nearly 1,000,000 square feet, which was not available for use.

The virtual completion of negotiations last week for the taking over of two of the largest plants in Long Island City by the Government for the manufacturing of airplanes and munitions has given rise to reports that the entire district may become an important centre of Government industries.

The Stewart-Warner speedometer plant, one of the structures to be taken over, was completed a few months ago and is representative of the splendid type of buildings that have characterized Long Island City's industrial expansion. There is little doubt that the future of the section as a leading industrial centre is assured for many years to come, and that its continued growth along these lines is not dependent solely upon war demands that will terminate when peace is declared.

Residential construction providing housing facilities, nevertheless, has fallen off to a startling extent during the past year, in spite of the strong demand. John W. Moore, Building Superintendent of Queens, reports that since the first of the year only 44 new tenements were projected, involving an outlay of $1,186,500, as compared with 258, involving $3,728,500, for the corresponding period last year.

These figures indicate not only a marked decline in the number of new buildings, but reflect the unusual increase in cost, the 1917 average being $26,965, as against $14,451 for 1916.

Most of the people employed in the Long Island City factories are required to return to the congested population centres in the city, in spite of the fact that there are large areas, within easy walking and riding distance, suitable for the erection of both small homes and moderate priced tenements.

It has been estimated that 16,000 people employed permanently in the borough are compelled to live in Manhattan and Brooklyn because no homes are available in the immediate vicinity of their places of employment.

That there has been no response on the part of building interests to this demand waiting to be capitalized, is directly ascribable to the various deterrents that have been operating generally throughout the city to restrict building construction.

It has become difficult for the ordinary private channels of mortgage investment to furnish the funds needed by the builders to carry on their operations, on account of the diversion of capital into other fields necessitated by the successful prosecution of the war. This has brought a practically complete cessation of the building of moderate priced dwellings and tenements for the working classes, since the fundamental requisite in the erection of such houses is the obtaining of a fairly liberal mortgage loan.

Unusual opportunities present themselves, therefore, at this time for profitable building enterprises in the Borough of Queens. The high prices of materials and labor have added to building costs, but the working people themselves are better able to pay an increased rent since the advancement of the wage scale and the practical assurance that this standard of pay will be maintained indefinitely.

Those who have been studying the situation in Queens and who are familiar with the condition of affairs suggest two possible remedies that will bring about the desired relief.

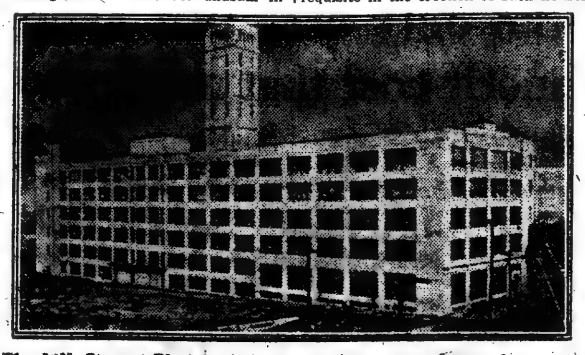
Either large private interests which are now dependent on mortgage loans should enter the field of providing homes for the working people, or else the State or Federal Government should make loans with suitable safeguards regarding the character of buildings, rentals, &c., to builders who would be willing to furnish the land and a portion of the necessary capital to put up these buildings.

In the discussion of the situation with builders and others interested in Queens real estate, the consensus of opinion seems to be a willingness to go ahead provided adequate loans could be obtained. The factory officials in Queens are unanimous in their opinion that the satisfactory housing of their employes within a reasonable distance of their factories is of the highest importance in the successful conduct of their business, and that some relief should be afforded at once.

Special Sales Day.

Joseph P. Day will hold another special sales day next Tuesday, Dec. 18, in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom, and will offer a number of diversified properties in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Far Rockaway, and Englewood, N. J.

The New York City holdings include 497 Canal Street, a large vacant plot on Kingsbridge Terrace near 229th Street, in the Bronx, and Brooklyn properties at 81 to 85 Bridge Street and at the northeast corner of Boerum and Humboldt Streets.



The J. K. Stewart Plant at Jackson and Honeywell Street, Long Island City, Taken Over by the Government for War Industries.

Building Code on Sale.

Architects, contractors, and others identified with building construction in New York City will be interested in the revised edition of the Building Code now ready for distribution and on sale at the Municipal Reference Library in the Municipal Building.

It comprises a volume of 322 pages, indexed so that every provision is readily available, and includes amendments up to July 17, 1917. It is expected to be used as a standard code throughout the United States.

'TO EXTEND GAS MAINS.

Douglaston and Little Neck Owners Will Obtain Service.

After a long legal battle, which went for final decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, the residents of Douglaston and Little Neck, L. I., will be furnished with gas by the Queens Gas Company.

The Public Service Commission, upon application of citizens in those sections, directed the company to extend its mains from the terminal at Flushing to these localities. The company objected on the ground that the order was unreasonable and that their return on the required investment would be insufficient to justify the outlay.

The commission, however, pointed out that the growth of the towns and the surrounding country has been so steady that provision would have to be made to provide for future demands that would speedily assure a fair net return on the necessary expenditure.

It is expected that summary action will be taken by the commission to compel the gas company to make the extensions ordered.

HOUSING DEMAND.

New Jersey Cities Strive to Attract New Factory Workers.

Keen competition has developed in New Jersey cities, principally between Newark and Jersey City, with reference to housing accommodations for the big army of workers who will be concentrated in this section of the State by the building of so many new factories.

The Federal Ship Building Company has located a huge plant on the Meadows between the Newark Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Plank Road and in several months will have from 4,000 to 6,000 men at work.

Practically all of these employees are well-paid skilled mechanics and men with families and represent the substantial class of population highly desirable as permanent residents in the growing New Jersey communities. The housing problem resolves itself therefore into more than providing temporary board but the supplying of permanent quarters into which they may bring their families.

Both property owners and business men in Newark and Jersey City and in the surrounding smaller centres are alive to the possible benefits that will accrue as a result of the permanent settlement of these families within their limits, and strenuous efforts are being made to attract them to the various communities.

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NAVY SUPPLY HEAD FIGHTS PROFITEERS

Admiral McGowan Reports His Bureau Is Dealing Direct with "Original Sources."

10,000 FIRMS AS BIDDERS

"Short Selling Brigade" of Brokers Described as Still Making an Effort to Do Business.

How the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department, at the head of which is Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, U. S. N., is meeting the great war responsibilities which have devolved upon that department of the navy, is told in detail in the annual report of Admiral McGowan, which has just been made public by Secretary Daniels. This is the business arm of the navy, and today it 's handling hundreds of millions of dollars with an efficiency which caused one of the best known business men in this country to refer recently to Admiral McGowan as "the ablest business man in the employ of the United States."

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is the one great naval department upon which the efficient working of all other departments depends. If this bureau falls, the entire naval establishment would go down with it.

"When the war of 1917 became imminent," says Admiral McGowan, "the pressure on the supply department at first doubled, then trebled, and in some cases increased many times over. Double shifts, treble shifts, and additional officers and employes—all working overtime—have, however, kept the work up to date."

"The navy's supply system," the Admiral adds, "was so planned in advance and so operated in ordinary peace times that when put to the test of war it merely experienced an orderly expansion to handle adequately the increased volume of work without any radical change in method and consequently without confusion or delay."

The Business Called Gigantic.

The extent of the gigantic business establishment over which Admiral McGowan presides and which, as he points out, "is directly affected by every operation in every field of naval activity" is indicated in the opening paragraphs of the report. Those paragraphs, which in a few words give a picture of what it means to keep the navy going in war time, read as follows:

The increase in labor, organization, contract, and policy problems under the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; the development of the Naval Coast Defense District with their bases, patrols, mine sweepers, mine layers, and the like, together with the increases in the units and the movements of the fleet under the Chief of Naval Operations; the increase in the enlisted strength of the navy to a total of 217,000 men, (including regulars, Naval Reserves, Lighthouse and Coast Guard Services and Naval Militia,) together with the corresponding increase in the commissioned personnel under the Bureau of Navigation; the increased demands for structural steel, tools, lumber, rope, paints, oils, &c., under the Bureau of Construction and Repair; forgings, boiler and engine materials, electrical supplies, crucibles, tubing, and other engineering appliances, &c., under the Bureau of Steam Engineering; cartridge cases, explosives, chemicals, ammunition details, gun forgings, telescopes, powder tanks, metals, &c., under the Bureau of Ordnance; the increased activities in public works projects, dry docks, buildings, railroad equipment, &c., under the Bureau of Yards and Docks; the increased shipments under the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—all these involve a corresponding increase in the work of advertising, purchasing, contracting, receiving, storing, shipping, issuing, paying and accounting under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and this in addition to provisioning and clothing the men and fueling the fleet and furnishing it with every kind of needed supplies both at home and abroad.

In obtaining the huge quantities of supplies needed by the navy the Bureau of Supplies goes to what Admiral McGowan terms the "original sources" of all things needed by the service afloat. Every effort is made to make navy bidding attractive to these sources, and the result is that today there are more than 10,000 firms on the navy's bidding lists, the bidders representing every section of the country, and these bidders are kept in constant touch with the department. The result has been, it is pointed out, of mutual advantage to the Government and the various sources of supply upon which the navy depends.

"Despite all this effort to get into immediate contact with the producer," Admiral McGowan says, "there still remain, however, a large number of profiteering agents, professional contractors, and navay brokers who constitute a 'short selling brigade,' holding out to responsible but uniformed outsiders all manner of inducements and assurances that they are in a position to furnish advance information and to 'land' contracts.

"These people are scarcely more troublesome than a number of other speculators who seem to be under the impression that the navy is seeking the services of outside purchasing agents instead of simply buying the goods direct as required by law.

"When it is remembered that every doubtful dealer means unsatisfactory deliveries and consequent loss in fleet efficiency, it is obvious why the application of any candidate for admission to the bidding list must be and is being critically scrutinized. The restrictive measures which have been adopted, by which the most scrupulous care is exercised in placing the names of new firms on the navy's bidding list, will, it is firmly believed, prevent recurrence of the troubles of the civil war, and the war of 1917 will be perfectly clear of any taint of suspicion in the purchase of naval supplies. As a concrete example of how sharply the lines are being drawn between satisfactory and unsatisfactory contractors, it may be stated that eighty-six firms have been debarred from the bidding since July 1, and not one has been restored.

Department Has Met All Demands.

"There has been and will continue to be, as long as the war lasts, a large number of well meaning but uninformed persons who will naturally indulge in much criticism of Government purchasing in general. The navy knows, however, that its own purchasing system is flexible and businesslike, and that it has met all demands upon it in supplying the needs of the fleet. No test could have been more severe, and no reason exists for changing the system.

"While intelligent and patriotic cooperation from the outside sources is much to be desired and cannot fail to be productive of far-reaching good to the Government if properly utilized, it is nevertheless a fact that orderly expansion from within will accomplish infinitely more for the naval service than could be expected from any procedure which might involve the possibility of supervision (and control) from without.

"In addition to the manifest disadvantages of having outside control of inside activities and thus separating responsibility and authority, any method which would violently disturb existing conditions would have the added disadvantage of two people or sets of people trying to do this same thing at the same time—the result being that it could not be well done by either or both."

The report makes the interesting announcement that "there is now about five times as much poultry in storage as there was the same time last year" and this is why an effort was made to have the Navy use more poultry than is ordinarily the case. Commenting on this huge stock of stored poultry, Admiral McGowan suggests that it should be released to the public, "who are justly entitled to it at reasonable prices rather than have the Navy take it at somewhere near its present fictitious figure."

When with the coming of war the enlisted force of the Navy was suddenly increased from about 64,000 men to its present strength of 217,000, in all branches, one of the biggest problems which ever confronted a Paymaster General, namely, that of clothes for these thousands of men, developed. But the Navy met the issue and solved it. A new government factory was instantly started at Charleston, S. C., while the various private contractors were called upon to assist, and together the Navy and these private manufacturers clothed America's present great force of bluejackets and marines.

The report in detail gives the story of the fuel, food and other big problems which the Navy had to solve when the country entered the war. These problems had been anticipated and the result has been that the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has satisfactorily met the various situations as they developed.

NEW YORK LOSES GAS SUITS.

Court Denies Bronx Companies Need Not Ask for Street Rights.

Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court on Friday gave a decision against the city in its suit against three gas companies, subsidiaries of the Consolidated Gas Company, operating in the Bronx, to compel them to apply to the Board of Estimate for permission to use the public streets for their mains. The three companies are the Central Gas Company, the Northern Gas Company, and the Westchester Lighting Company.

The city sought to establish its right to control the public thoroughfares, and an order served on the companies to sue for the privilege of using them was disregarded. Then the city instituted the action, and asked that the companies be ousted from the streets on the ground that they constituted a nuisance, and that a receiver be appointed for the property. Similar suits were begun about the same time by various municipalities throughout the State, but the local companies and all of the others contended that as long as the State accepted franchise taxes from the companies their right to use the streets was beyond local control.

The Westchester Company was organized in 1862 and the others in 1859. They declared that the franchises granted them were perpetual and that the claim of the city that they had no franchises at all was without foundation.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Today.

Professor Mordecai M. Kaplan will address the Harlem Forum at the Wadleigh High School on "What Are the Jews?" at 10:45 A. M.

There will be numerous Chanukah entertainments under the auspices of Young Judea throughout the city in morning, afternoon, and evening.

Dr. Louis K. Anspacher will speak on "The Place of the Drama Among the Arts" at the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall at 10:45 A. M.

The second annual service of "Ye Old Settlers Association of Ye West Side" will be held in Rutgers Presbyterian Church, beginning at 11 A. M.

The service flag of the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension, containing 450 stars, will be unfurled in the afternoon.

Alderman Isaac Cutman will deliver an address on "City Government" before the Hebrew Association for the Blind at the University Settlement at 3 P. M.

Dr. S. Badanes will talk about "The Bolsheviki" before the Sociocratic Circle at the City College Club at 3 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman will speak on "The Meaning of the Bible" at the Men's Conference of the Bedford Branch of the Y. M. C. A. at 3:30 P. M.

Dr. Lyman Abbott will speak on "What is the Use in Living?" at the Men's Meeting of the West Side Y. M. C. A. at 4 P. M.

Judge M. Linn Bruce will speak at the West Side Y. M. C. A. on "Toward Democracy" at 4 P. M.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill will speak on the subject of "Stained Glass" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art at 4 P. M.

Ex-Ambassador Elkus, Senator La Fontaine of Belgium, and Supreme Court Justice Lazansky will speak on "International Problems" under the auspices of the Brooklyn Civic Forum at Public School 84, beginning at 8 P. M.

The Rev. George L. McNutt will speak on "The Unearned Dollar," under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, beginning at 8 P. M.

Captain David Albala of the Serbian Army will speak on "The Case for Serbia" at the forum of the Free Synagogue at 36 West Sixty-eighth Street in the evening.

Mrs. Hannah Skeffington will speak on "Democracy In Ireland" at the open forum of the Rand School, 7 East Fifteenth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

John H. Snodgrass will address the University Settlement Forum on "The New Russia" at 8:15 P. M.

Colonel Roosevelt, Julia Marlowe, and Dr. Allen MacRossie will address a Red Cross meeting at the Hempstead Armory, Long Island, in the evening.

Tomorrow.

Dr. Lyman P. Powell of Hobart College will speak on "An Educator at the Front," under the auspices of the League for Political Education, at the Hudson Theatre at 11 A. M.

Dr. S. Josephine Baker will lecture about the Bureau of Child Hygiene at the United Charities Building at 4:10 P. M.

Miss Selma Cohen will lecture on "National Ism in Modern History" under the auspices of the Hadassah School of Zionism, at the Salanter Talmud Torah at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Edgar J. Banks will lecture for the American Institute of the City of New York on "A Thousand Miles Down the Tigris River," at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

The annual address before the New York Academy of Sciences will be delivered by Dr. R. A. Millikan, on "Science and the War," in the American Museum of Natural History, at 8:30 P. M.

The receipt of news from Camp Wadsworth will mark the meeting of the Defendam Association of the old Twenty-second Engineers at the armory, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, in the evening.

Tuesday.

The Headmaster of the Southern Cross School in Brasil will deliver a lecture upon the work among Brazilian boys at A. A. Anderson's studio, 20 West Fortieth Street, at 3 P. M.

The Children's Lecture at the American Museum of Natural History, beginning at 4 P. M., will be about "Historic Costumes."

There will be a meeting for discussion of "The Protection of Our New York Girls in War Time" under the auspices of the Girls' Protective League at the Cosmopolitan Club, beginning at 4 P. M.

Trade subjects will be discussed at the dinner-meeting of the New York League of Advertising Women at the Advertising Club in the evening.

Theodor de Booy will lecture about "Unknown Parts of the West Indies" before the American Geographical Society at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, in the evening.

Mme. Jutta Bell-Ranske will lecture on Ibsen's "Master Builder," under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, beginning at 8 P. M.

There will be a State elocution contest, called "The Battle of the Orators," under the auspices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at Palace Theatre in 135th Street, beginning at 8:15 P. M.

There will be a patriotic war lecture and dance at the Park Avenue Hotel for the benefit of the National Woman's Army Ambulance Fund in the evening.

The Christmas meeting of the Dickens Fellowship of New York will be held at the National Arts Club, beginning at 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

The war convention of the Manufacturers' Council of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce will open at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark at 10 A. M.

Mrs. Seuman MacManus, a Venezuelan, will lecture about her country before the College Fellowship of Goodwill, in the Hunter College Auditorium, at 3:30 P. M.

United States Marshal McCarthy and others will speak about German-Americans at a rally under the auspices of the Kips Bay Neighborhood Association at Public School 59, in the evening.

Professor Frederick Morris of Columbia University will deliver a lecture on the topography of France, at the Bronx Union Branch, Y. M. C. A., at 8:15 P. M.

David Tannenbaum will lecture on "The Second Commonwealth," under the auspices of the Hadassah School of Zionism, in P. S. 10, at 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

Judge Charles A. Prouty will address the Railroad Men's Improvement Society, in the Merchants' Association assembly room, on "Co-operation with the Government in War Times," at 6 P. M.

Controller-elect Charles L. Craig will be the guest of the West End Association and the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park at dinner at the Hotel Majestic in the evening.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield will be the guest at a dinner at the Bankers' Club in the evening, at which "Foreign and Domestic Trade During and After the War" will be discussed.

Friday.

Dr. Edward Van Alstyne of the State Department of Agriculture will lecture about "Sheep on New York Farms" at 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, at 4:10 P. M.

Dr. Frank Bohn will speak before the Patrick Henry Community Centre in Public School 171 on "What Germany Is" at 7:45 P. M.

Everett Dean Martin will speak on "Is the Mind or Soul a Product of Evolution?" under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union, beginning at 8 P. M.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

The Naval Reserve Force of the United States, which when war was declared on Germany numbered only about 10,000 men, is nearing the 50,000 mark. The latest report shows that the strength of the reserve is 49,246 men, and of these thousands are in active service in the fleets. The reserve is divided into four classes, as follows:

The Fleet Naval Reserve, now numbering 2,190 men, is made up of those who have received naval training and whose war duty assignment would naturally be on vessels of the fleet. Enrollment in the Fleet Naval Reserve is for a period of four years, but in time of peace a member may be discharged upon request. In time of war a member of the fleet reserve is obligated to serve throughout the war.

The Naval Auxiliary Reserve, now numbering 8,921 men, is composed of seafaring men with experience on merchant ships. These men are ordered to duty on auxiliary vessels of the navy. To be eligible as an officer in this class the applicant must have had not less than two years' experience as a watch officer on a lake or oceangoing vessel and possess the other usual qualifications.

The Naval Coast Defense Reserve, now numbering 36,891, is composed of citizens of the United States whose technical and practical education has been such as peculiarly to fit them for the many positions in navy yards, administrative offices on patrol vessels, and various other branches of the navy at sea and ashore. A great number of college men, fishermen, old sailors, men with business experience, and such classes of citizens are enrolled in this branch of the Naval Reserve force.

The Naval Reserve Flying Corps, with 1,244 enrollments, is composed of qualified aviators, or persons skilled in the design, operation, or building of aircraft. An officer of this class must be a qualified aviator, though he need not be a licensed air pilot.

Major William C. Harllee, U. S. M. C., the target expert of the Marine Corps, has obtained an option on 5,000 acres of land in New Jersey, and near New York, which is to be made into one of the finest target ranges in the United States. The range when completed will be the largest in the world. It is three miles long and one mile wide.

Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, the Adjutant General of the Army, signed a few days ago more than 100,000 commissions, these commissions being those of men who have come into the army from the officers' training camps and thousands of others who have been promoted in the regular, National Guard, and national armies. General McCain operated a signature machine in signing the commissions and completed the job in two working days. The Assistant Secretary of War signed the commissions for the President, and also used a signature machine.

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General of the United States, called attention recently to the fact that a wrong impression has been created in the country regarding the status of men who have failed to register for service under the provisions of the selective draft law.

"It is generally and wrongly believed," said General Crowder, "that it is useless to seek out those men who have not registered because they would not now be liable to be reached in the draft. This is not the fact, because as each man is registered his card is sent to State Headquarters, where he is assigned a number by the Adjutant General of the State. If more than two cards from the same district are forwarded at the same time the Adjutant General makes a drawing and assigns to the first card drawn the serial number first remaining open on the list of the board, and the next card the second number, until each card has its serial number. These cards, thus numbered, are then returned to the local board, which immediately applies the master list and fixes the order number of the registrant. If the number which is allotted by the Adjutant General proves to be one of those at the top of the list, the registrant is placed on the order list in the place in which he originally would have been placed had he registered at the proper time.

"These provisions of the law make it important that a vigilant outlook be maintained for non-registrants. Under the new system, when the final classification is finished every registrant will be furnished with a certificate of final classification which he will be required to produce upon demand of the proper authorities. This certificate will finally fix every man's status and will be issued in card form of pocket size. A glance at this card will at once show, as time progresses, whether a man is out of camp properly, and will serve the double duty of proving registration and compliance with the selective service law."

Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U. S. A., commanding the Southwestern Department of the Army, gave a heart to heart talk to nearly 3,000 young men at Fort Oglethorpe when he presented commissions to them as officers of the American army.

"In the supreme test of war the profession of arms will demand," said General Duvall, "that you bring to it all that is best in you. There is no talent or intellect too brilliant, no gift of character too noble for sacrifice on the altars of patriotism, and there will be need and service for every high quality you possess.

"Do not follow the modern fashion of dragging the horrors of the battle trench into the firelight of the hearth. Steel yourselves and your men by discipline and sheer courage to do the thing that is given you to do and then bury it on the field with the dead! Fight as your fathers did when they met on this hard-fought battle ground where, to the limit of human endurance, they struggled and suffered, and killed and died, (which is all that men can do in any warfare,) and returning leave behind, as they did, the savage deeds and blazing ferocities, which are sacred on the field of valor, but loathsome on the tongue of the boaster.

"Let only the great invigorating and exalting influences of war impress your souls and strive to mirror back upon our people only war's glorious aspects; for in the officers who lead its armies to battle a nation beholds its flower, and in your image the youth of America will shape her coming manhood."

Regarding the plans for the great aero training station at North Island, Cal., The Army and Navy News of San Francisco prints the following in its Decemper issue:

"Lieutenant Earl W. Spencer, Jr., commander of the Naval Aeronautical School at Rockwell Field, with Lieutenant Frank Simpson, Jr., and Ensign Herbert French, are making plans for work on the great naval training aero station and aerial coast patrol terminal at North Island, Cal., where the army and the navy each has half of the island.

"Seaplanes for the new naval air school are now en route from various manufacturing plants throughout the country, Lieutenant Spencer attending to these shipments before he left Washington for San Diego.

"Lieutenant Spencer was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis July 9 1906, from Illinois. For the last few years he has been attached to the naval aeronautical station at Pensacola. This is his first Pacific Coast duty in the aviation branch.

"Lieutenant Simpson was in command of the Los Angeles aviation contingent at North Island last year and has taken a prominent part in the development of Southern California aeronautics.

"Ensign French is a veteran naval flier and has a number of notable flights to his credit. More instructors will be added as the North Island naval aircraft school expands."

That many general officers, now in service in France, will be recalled to the United States because of physical inability to stand up under the strain of active service on the western front is indicated in the following paragraph from the current issue of the Army and Navy Journal.

"Owing to the fact," says the Journal, "that General Pershing has reported that some of the general officers who went to France with our expeditionary forces have not been able to withstand the physical strain imposed upon them by their exacting duties, a new rule has been put into effect by the War Department regarding all general officers detailed to such service in the future. Under this rule all such officers must undergo a medical examination to determine their fitness. The Army Examining Board appointed to carry out this rule is headed by Brig. Gen. William H. Arthur, M. C., N. A. The New York Medical Journal is authority for the statement that it is likely several of the general officers now abroad will be ordered home for the above reason."

The annual report of Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Naval Chief of Ordnance, which has just been submitted to Secretary Daniels, shows that the ordnance service has worked day and night to meet the war emergency, and indicates that the destroyers in European waters are being supplied with depth bombs of an improved type, which are described as the most effective yet used against U-boats. On the general subject, he says:

"In addition to depth charges, the bureau has developed and procured a supply of a number of weapons specially devised for anti-submarine use, the details of which it is considered should best be kept confidential. There may be mentioned, however, anti-submarine aircraft bombs, non-ricocheting shell, a heavy-projectile howitzer, and smoke apparatus.

"Prior to the year 1917, submarine nets had not passed beyond the experimental stage. After the outbreak of submarine warfare in February the bureau acquired a large amount of net material, and a large number of completed nets from private contractors. The net material then acquired, and a still larger amount subsequently purchased, has been made up by naval forces into nets. These nets have been employed for the defense of the fleet and of the several fleet bases."

His report tells of the development of a new type of high-powered six-inch gun which is to be mounted on the scouts under construction, and of the approaching completion of the first sixteen-inch guns. It is indicated that several superdreadnoughts, which at the beginning of the war were under construction, will soon join the Atlantic Fleet, the report stating that the turret equipment is complete.

The officers and bluejackets who man American destroyers now operating in the European submarine zones are the particular concern of Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy. In a recent order to his subordinates Admiral McGowan gave these instructions:

"Requisitions, requests, and recommendations from Vice Admiral Sims, Senior Naval Officer in Command in Europe, are to be acted upon the same day they are received, and, unless there be some insurmountable obstacle, in exact agreement with his wishes; that is to say, when I properly have any discretion in the premises, it is to be understood that that discretion has already been exercised when Admiral Sims's wishes become known.

"Advice of action taken will be immediately cabled to Admiral Sims in every case.

"I am aware that, almost without exception, the foregoing rule has been in effect ever since Admiral Sims went abroad; but the necessity for instant action and unconditional support of everything that he does or wants to do is so obviously important that this order is issued to the end that immediate and favorable action may hereafter be invariable."

Colonel Malin Craig is the Chief of Staff of the "Sunset" Division of the National Guard Army. Prior to that assignment Colonel Craig was one of the staff officers of the Western Department. Colonel Craig is one of the youngest Colonels in the army.

The new 72d Regiment of Field Artillery, U. S. A., 1,400 officers and enlisted men strong, organized at Plattsburg last Summer, has joined a regular army division, now training for overseas service in one of the Southern camps. The men of the 72d are for the most part former troopers of the famous 2d United States Cavalry. The commander of the division to which the regiment has been assigned is Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, for many years commanding officer of the 2d Cavalry. General Dickman will be remembered by Plattsburgers of 1915 and 1916 as one of the regular army commanders who participated in the training camp manoeuvres of those years.

Of the six new brigadiers recently named by President Wilson all but one are West Pointers. The exception is André W. Brewster, who entered the service in 1885 from civil life. General Brewster wears the Congressional Medal of Honor for a gallant act performed during the Boxer outbreak in China in July, 1902. General Brewster, then a captain in the Ninth Infantry, while under fire rescued two of his enlisted men from drowning, one of whom had been wounded twice and had fallen into a pond. Without removing accoutrements General Brewster rushed in the face of a deadly fire, to the aid of his drowning men and dragged them back safe to the American lines. General Brewster is a native of New Jersey and is fifty-five years of age.

The navy is waiting the publication of the names of the officers who have been selected for promotion to Rear Admiral, Captain and Commander. The board which made the selections had as its President, Admiral Henry T. Mayo, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, the other members being Vice Admiral DeWitt Coffman, and Rear Admirals F. F. Fletcher, Walter McLean, Albert Winterhalter, A. F. Fechteler, T. S. Rodgers, W. L. Rodgers, and J. H. Glennon. Nine new Rear Admirals, forty-six Captains, and 112 Commanders have been selected by the board. The names will be made public shortly by Secretary Daniels.

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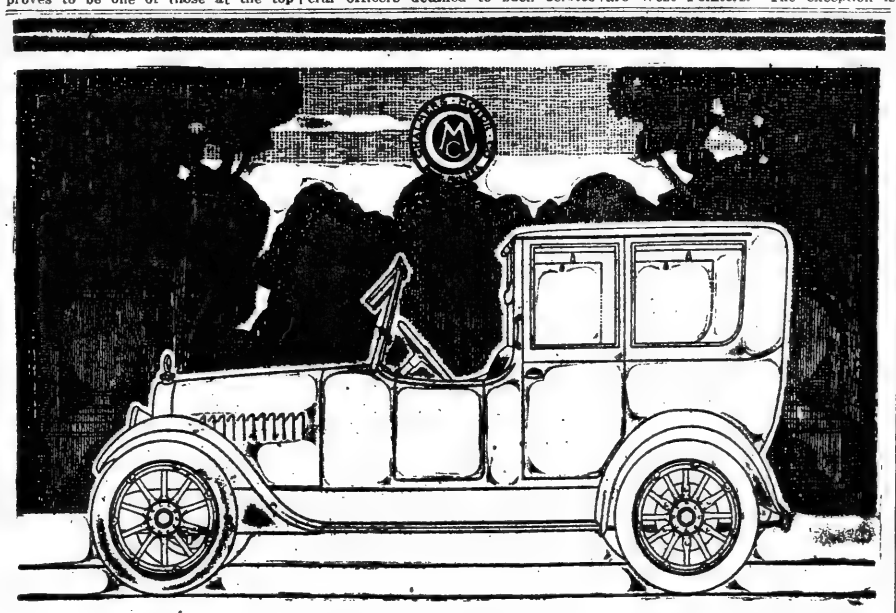

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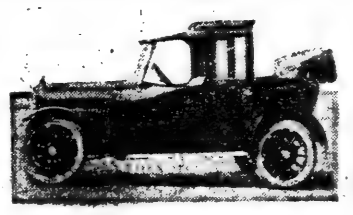

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Section 4

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:
Section 1. General News
Section 2. Editorial, Sports
Section 3. Classified Advertising
Section 4. Fashions, Society, Drama
Section 5. Business, Financial, Automobiles, One Hundred Neediest Cases
Section 6. Book Review
Section 7. Rotogravure Magazine
Section 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part
Section 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part

The New York Times.

Music—Drama Section 4

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1917.

PNEUMONIA'S GAINS IN CITY AND STATE

No Cause for Fearing Epidemic if People Will Observe Recognized Precautions—Record of Last Week.

By Dr. CHARLES F. BOLDUAN, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the New York City Department of Health:

To say that there is an epidemic of pneumonia is to sound an alarmist note that is not justified by the facts. There is, however, an unusual increase in the number of pneumonia cases and of pneumonia deaths. Pneumonia is a communicable or infectious disease, and therefore the increased number of cases means far more danger than usual for all of us. Also, all the conditions of weather, food and fuel which now promise to attend us throughout the Winter are favorable for the increase of the disease. But pneumonia is, to a large extent, an avoidable disease. So it is most advisable that the people of New York should know the danger and how to escape it.

For a number of years now pneumonia has been the most deadly disease in this city; the vital statistics of the Department of Health show that more people die of it than of any other form of illness. Pulmonary tuberculosis, "the great white plague," used to stand pretty close to it. Thus, in 1898 the death rate from tuberculosis was 2.36 per 1,000 population, from pneumonia, 2.47. But tuberculosis has shown a steady decline; each year the death rate has been less than the year before; in 1916 it was 1.50. Though the death rate of the city has decreased from 20.26 in 1868 to 13.89 in 1916, the rate for pneumonia, with slight ups and downs, has held stubbornly to about the same average figure.

The normal number of deaths from pneumonia in this city at this time of year is about 200 a week. The deaths have been increasing daily, so that the last week's total probably will be above 250. Here is the daily progression: A week ago Friday there were 27; Saturday, 29; Sunday, 31; Monday, 31; Tuesday, 33; Wednesday, 39, and Thursday, 54. There is always an increase in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases as the Winter progresses, but this year the increase began earlier than usual, and is also at a much higher rate.

The same condition exists in the State as a whole. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Health Commissioner, has warned that there is a marked increase in the number of deaths from pneumonia this Autumn. According to his reported statement, "in October there were 282 more deaths from this cause than in September, and 171 more than the average for October in the last five years. For two Winters the number of deaths from pneumonia has greatly exceeded the average of former years."

This city being the centre of State travel, the prevalence of any communicable disease up-State means more danger for this city than for any other part of the State. Also, the epidemic of pneumonia that is reported to exist in many of the cantonments means an added danger to this city, as relatives and friends returning from visits to the encampments may readily be germ-carriers.

While there is no cause for undue alarm, the fact cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public that pneumonia is an infectious disease, but one that can be guarded against. The increased death rate speaks for itself and should serve as a warning. Unless the people co-operate and observe proper precautions there is every probability that the disease will become epidemic.

To bring home the importance of avoiding pneumonia, it should be remembered that it is one of the most deadly diseases that afflict us here in this climate. The percentage of cases that end fatally runs from 20 to 40 per cent., depending upon the age of the patient. No age is exempt, but it is more apt to result fatally with the very young and the very old because of their smaller stock of vitality. For the same reason it is particularly fatal among those who are chronic users of alcohol. Among this class the death rate jumps to about 50 per cent. and over.

The essential cause of pneumonia is the germ called the pneumococcus. Speaking broadly, there is no pneumonia without the presence of this germ. At the same time, it is important to remember that the mere presence of the germ does not always mean an attack of pneumonia. In "catching" the disease, fully as important as getting the germ itself, is the resistance or lack of resistance of the human body.

The pneumonia germ or pneumococcus is present in the sputum and the nasal mucus of those who have the disease. Of course, the germs are more plentiful in the sputum and the mucus discharge of those who are confined to their beds with pneumonia, but the germ itself is often just as virulent in the sputum and nasal mucus of those who have what they call "just a cold in the head," and who are still up and about their daily tasks, and to be encountered in streets, subways, offices, theatres, and other public places.

It is obvious that the first thing to do in order to avoid pneumococcus is to avoid the sputum or the nasal discharge of others. Look out for the person who coughs, sneezes, or spits. A cough or a sneeze sprays the surrounding air with germs. Aside from the question of common politeness, the person who must cough or sneeze ought to be public-spirited enough to cover his mouth or nose with his handkerchief. Every one should help to create a public sentiment against all spitting and against unshielded coughing and sneezing.

To avoid the pneumococcus it is also necessary to avoid the use of anything on which it may find lodgment. Don't use common towels, common drinking cups, common eating utensils. The common use of one handkerchief, or, as is done in some families, the mother's apron, for young children is bad. Don't "swap" pipes or any like article.

The secretions from the noses and throats of patients should be burned or disinfected.

In a densely populated city, where crowded transportation lines must be used, where many people labor in the same shop, dwell in the same house, it is difficult to avoid coming in contact with the germ. It is therefore of the utmost importance that all of us should keep our bodies in the highest state of vitality. Resistance to the germ plays a bigger part in pneumonia than in some other infectious diseases. It also plays a big part in the recovery of those who are stricken. Statistics from Germany, before the great war broke out, showed that of 10,000 cases of pneumonia in the German Army only 4 per cent. resulted fatally. This was because of the splendid physical condition of the soldiers.

Fresh air is the great foundation stone of physical vitality. Vital statistics show that pneumonia, bronchitis, colds, and grip fade away during the Summer months when the windows are open, increase during the months when the windows begin to be closed, attain and hold their maximum during the shut-window months of Winter, and then decrease as the windows are gradually opened in Spring.

Become a fresh air crank, even at the risk of being disliked. Insist upon fresh air in your home, workshop, and office.

Enroll your child in the open-window class in school, and ask your neighbors to do the same. For a list of schools having fresh air and open window classes write to the Department of Health.

Avoid large crowds in closed or poorly ventilated rooms. Not only does the bad air lower your resistance, but you are in danger of catching disease from others.

Don't ride in a crowded street car when going only a short distance. Walk!

Walk a mile in the open air twice a day. It will increase your vitality and thus help you to dodge disease; also it will add ten years to your life.

Keep the windows of your bedroom wide open, day and night, even in the middle of Winter. Remember, the fear of night air is an exploded myth. You can't overdose yourself with fresh air, and disease germs can't endure it. Be sure, however, to keep your body warmly covered.

Vitality is reduced by too much heat as readily as by too much cold. Avoid going suddenly from one temperature into another without either putting on or taking off wraps or overcoats. Avoid wet feet. This is a most frequent cause of chilling the body, and chilling the body is a frequent cause of pneumonia and all other respiratory diseases.

There have recently been some very interesting laboratory experiments which bear directly on the pneumonia situation. These experiments relate to attempts to infect various animals with anthrax bacilli.

Frogs ordinarily do not become sick if injected with anthrax germs—a very deadly germ which readily kills cattle and also men. If such frogs, however, are kept in a warm room at blood-heat temperature, they will rapidly become sick and die of anthrax.

In the case of chickens, which also do not readily take anthrax, sickness and death follow the injection of anthrax germs provided the chickens are chilled by keeping them standing in cold water.

White rats ordinarily are quite resistant to anthrax germs. Yet they rapidly become sick and die after being injected with anthrax germs provided they have first been fatigued. It is a simple matter to fatigue a rat in the laboratory by making the animal run a treadmill. Various animals can be readily infected with disease germs, to which they are ordinarily resistant, if their resistance is reduced by alcohol.

From these experiments the following lessons are drawn: the body should not be either excessively overheated or chilled. When fatigued special care should be taken not to expose one's self to infection of any kind. Alcoholic beverages should be shunned.

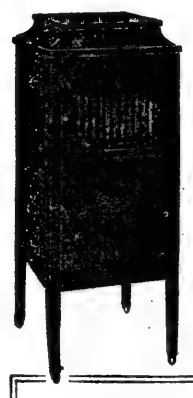
Among the many contributions to our knowledge made by the war none is of greater interest or more important than those made in the domain of dietetics. This is due largely to the economies enforced in almost all the warring countries because of diminished available supplies of certain staple foodstuffs. So far as the fat content of the diet is concerned, the feeding of the civilian Belgian population, for example, showed, according to Mr. Hoover, that health could be maintained by a daily ration providing 40 grams of fat.

At one time it was thought that fat and carbohydrate, both being fuel foods, could be substituted one for the other in the diet, merely making the appropriate allowance as based on the caloric value of the food. This is now known not to be the case; a certain amount of fat in the diet is indispensable. According to Mr. Hoover an increase in tuberculosis manifested itself among the Belgian children when the fat ration was redued too low. A more striking effect of a restricted fat ration is afforded in what has become known in Germany as "Kriegs-oedem," (war oedema.) This is a disease which manifests itself by a peculiar weakening of the vitality.

Here in New York at this time it should be kept in mind that a decrease in the fat ration decreases the resistance of the body to pneumonia, tuberculosis, and other diseases; that in cold weather the body requires more fatty foods than at other times.

The attention of physicians and hospitals should be called to the anti-pneumococcus serum which the Bureau of Laboratories has been producing for some time. Unusually good results have been obtained at the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute by the use of this serum in cases of pneumonia of a certain type. The demand, however, from physicians and hospitals remains slight. Full information as to how this serum may be obtained will be forwarded to any one on receipt of a postcard request to me.

One of These Five
AEOLIAN-VOCALIONS
Will Make Your Christmas Merry!

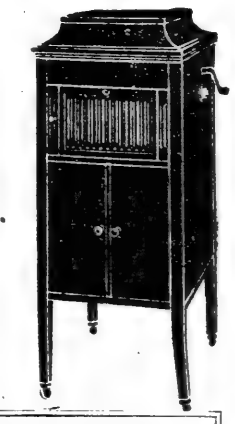


THE Aeolian-Vocalion is the Gift of Gifts for this Christmas. It will not only provide delightful entertainment for all, but the joyous and elevating influence of music throughout the New Year, and for many years to come.

It is possible to play the Aeolian-Vocalion by means of its fascinating tone control, the Graduola, but that is entirely optional with you.

The Vocalion is no more expensive than other phonographs, even though made by a house famous for musical instruments of highest grade. The Vocalion is priced from $45 upwards, and may be purchased on terms as low as $4 per month.

Any one of the instruments listed represents phonograph-value, dollar for dollar, that cannot be duplicated elsewhere, and with the liberal terms suggested, afford opportunity for immediate purchase which everyone who is fond of music will wish to grasp.



STYLE "G" *Price, $110*
Cabinet—Selected Mahogany or Oak.
Tone-Control—By means of the famous Graduola.
Tone-Arm—New Universal Tone-Arm playing every standard make of record.
Automatic Stop—Of an improved convenient type.
Monthly Terms as low as $6

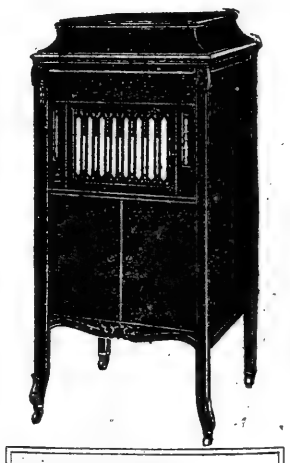
STYLE "H" *Price, $165*
Cabinet—Fine Mahogany Veneer or Quartered Oak. Contains six record albums.
Tone-Control—By means of the famous Graduola.
Tone-Arm—New Universal Tone-Arm playing every standard make of record.
Automatic Stop—Of an improved, convenient type.
Monthly Terms as low as $8

Vocalion Advantages

TONE quality—of unequaled naturalness and beauty. The typical phonograph tone is entirely absent.

Tone-control—by means of the famous Graduola. This device is exclusive with the Vocalion, and controls with artistic effect the expression of the record. This feature is unique and must be demonstrated to you ere you appreciate its fascination.

All Records Available—The Vocalion is so equipped that any record of standard make may be played without additional attachments or inconvenience. Thus, practically *all* of the world's music is available to you.



STYLE "J" 2 *Price, $275*
Cabinet—Mottled Mahogany Veneer or Quartered Oak. Contains eight record albums.
Tone-Control—By means of the famous Graduola; also the *Volunome*, making a variety of needles unnecessary.
Tone-Arm—New Universal Tone-Arm, playing every standard make of record.
Automatic Stop—Of an improved, convehient type.
Monthly Terms as low as $12

Period Vocalions

THE two-fold value of these new Period Vocalions will be at once appreciated. Now, at practically the regular phonograph prices, you may have the Vocalion in beautiful case designs that thoroughly harmonize with their surroundings.

The rich and peculiarly life-like tone quality of the Vocalion is just as evident in these Period Vocalions as in the conventional models. No acoustic value—no part of the beauty or volume of tone is sacrificed.

Sixteen of these period models are on exhibition at Aeolian Hall. The prices are *exceedingly moderate*, from $215 upward. Monthly payments as low as $10.

PERIOD VOCALION
William and Mary, No. 1497—Price, $295
Cabinet—William and Mary design, in Mahogany or Walnut. Exclusive Vocalion features, convenient filing device.
Tone-Control—By means of the famous Graduola.
Tone-Arm—New Universal Tone-Arm, playing every standard make of record.
Automatic Stop—New and improved type.
Moderate down payment
Monthly Terms as low as $12

Special Christmas Offering

of Talking Machines of Standard Makes taken in exchange for the Aeolian-Vocalion.

Price Reductions in many cases fifty per cent

PERIOD VOCALION
Jacobean, No. 1510—Price, $375
Cabinet—Jacobean or Antiqued Oak. Exclusive Vocalion features, convenient record filing device.
Tone-Control—By means of the famous Graduola.
Tone-Arm—New Universal Tone-Arm, playing every standard make of record.
Automatic Stop—A new and convenient type.
Moderate down payment
Monthly Terms as low as $15

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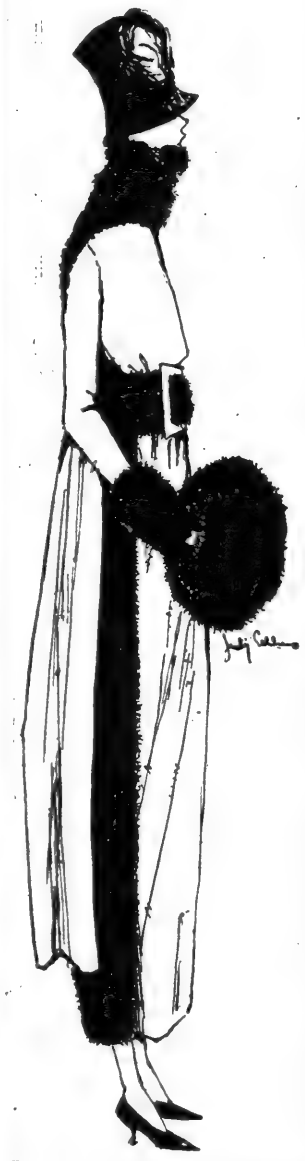
Aeolian Hall in Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, and Newark, Open Evenings Until Christmas

NOTES OF CHRISTMAS FASHIONS AT SMART SHOPS

At Christmas time the subject of fashions for women comes boldly to the fore. What is there in the way of a gift that can please a women more than something that has to do with this, her own and particular subject? It is in the shops of New York that this fashion gift idea reaches its height. Here everything is done to make fashion attractive and irresistible. It is war time—economy time—to be sure. But even economy has its attractions when the mind of a clever designer tackles the problem.

And all is not economy as yet in the world of fashion. The other side of the argument is that the workers must be kept working, and that the Government cannot supply them all with work for soldiers, to keep them busy and well-fed. So, maybe, the ladies who cling to the luxury of lovely gowns, those who give them to each other, those who demand them from their indulgent husbands, are an unconscious relief committee for those who make a living by sewing.



New Gown of Brown Velvet and Nutria Fur.

Up and down Fifth Avenue the Christmas crowd is hurrying, and a visit to the smart shops that they are patronizing discloses many new and bright notes of fashion. There are furs and jewels for the rich in abundance, and then you can go all the way down the scale until the tiniest trinket is reached.

Blouses are a never-ending source of feminine joy, and seldom have there been more beautiful ones than now. Here the craze for simplicity weakens a bit and one spies all varieties of extravagance collected within the bounds of a chiffon waist. At one of the big shops there was exhibited a black and white chiffon affair that had every poster point duly recognized and carried out. Its sleeves and underarm portions were black, while its panel front with low and rounded neck was white stitched with black silk floss around the edge. There was another of this same kind, only where the first had been black this one was white, and vice versa, or with black beads on white for the trimming. The beads were laid in rows quite simply, with an effect of spangles and glitter, that was quite irresistible.

Another blouse had dark blue panne velvet for the front panel that ended in a sash tied behind in a gay butterfly bow. The velvet was lined with a café au lait chiffon, and the rest of the blouse—sleeves, &c.—was carried out in the same tone of chiffon. For a repetition of the mother color, blue, tiny, satin-covered buttons were used in close rows toward the wrists of the chiffon.

Before we pass the blouses by in this tour of Christmas shopping, mention must be made of a little French visitor made of crushed strawberry handkerchief linen. For a finish for the low-cut, rounded neck and at the ends of the tight band cuffs, circular ruffles, made two inches wide, were used. They, in their turn, were finished by a regular blanket stitch of Delft blue cotton. To make the thing even more ravishing, all the seams—for cuffs, for armholes, for circular yoke—were joined by cat stitching of the same blue thread.

There has burst into bloom at this Christmas season a hybrid frock for home and private party wear. It is made of printed chiffon, draped over a silk foundation. The prints are all those new and gorgeous modern patterns needing and having no trimming. They are just draped to suit the figure for which they are designed, leaving their own patterns to carry out the full responsibility of the gown. They make lovely fill-in frocks, suitable for the most informal occasion.

In a Christmas shop, with Christmas atmosphere strongly evident, was found a lounging robe made of a stiff, heavily woven silk that was printed or dyed in irregular squares of many bright colors. The lining was a violent pink and the edging all around was made of a fascinatingly foreign silver galloon.

Some new and gorgeous pillows were found. One was in the shape of a diamond. It was made of royal blue bengaline, and the edges where it was joined together were corded with a line of peacock green. Then there were silver and gold cushions, hard little rolls of precious brocades, and pillows chiefly notable for the gorgeous tassels allowed to hang from their corners.

Bags are bewildering in their profusion, and it is possible to choose from among the piled-up mass of them a few that are really interesting and original in design. There was one of gold-embroidered damask, done in an all-over pattern. It was lined with dark blue, heavy taffeta, and mounted on two oval rings. Its size was its chief charm, for it measured not more than eight inches from end to end, and where it met the rings it turned back in two points on either side, showing the blue lining. The stiffness of its materials made it perky and full of character.

One knitting bag actually looked new. It was from orange felt, and oval in shape. Each side was laid absolutely flat against the other side, and the two were held together with purple blanket stitches of wool. It had large oval rings at the top.

One thing that makes a welcome Christmas present is the sporting set of hat and scarf made by the hand of an artist with the needle. These sets are colorful and bizarre—also expensive. The most attractive ones are of glove-akin cloth embroidered to the limit of their possibilities. One set was built upon the foundation of a Chinese green duvetyn—goodness only knows where they found the color. They must have dyed it especially. The scarf was lined with a warm tone of terra cotta Georgette crepe, and the two were seemingly held together with an over-and-over stitch of a light bluish green. Placed just where it would find its place under the tilted chin of its wearer was a bunch of crocheted flowers. The hat was made in four portions sewed together, and the sewing was done in the same shade of green used on the scarf. There was another bunch of crocheted flowers right at the tip of the crown.

Colored beads are good for wear with the modern gowns—that is, when they are wisely worn and chosen with a view to the completion of a gown. They must not be thrown on at random just because they are beads and because beads are considered smart. But if the gown be plain and drab and studiedly uninteresting, then flash over it a rope of brilliant beads suitable to your own particular aura, and you have something that speaks of individuality. In the shops there are wondrous strings of beads, which, as presents, might inspire the creation of a gown built to show them to advantage. It has been done, and it is not at all a bad idea. There are enameled beads, and painted beads charming with their colored motifs painted on black surfaces, and the whole lacquered to make it shine. Then there are jeweled beads, set at intervals on links of silver and gold and jeweled pendants.

Negligee of Rose Red Velvet.

Tortoise shell combs are having a run of popularity, for the coiffure most in vogue is arranged so that a comb is a striking part of it. The high coiffure is the newest thing—the one with a puff at the top, and at the base of this puff, keeping the same angle with it, is placed by preference a simply designed comb. For evening it is set with sparkling rhinestones, jet or other semi-precious jewels, and for less formal occasions it is simply of delicate tortoise shell. The rolled headdress is still holding its own with surprising tenacity. The women find it easy to handle and generally becoming.

Gloves seem to be more desired than usual this Christmas-tide because beautiful ones are so scarce. The very best style of service gloves seems to be the gauntlet type, with no slit for an opening, but just a strap at the wrist that buttons over to hold the glove snugly in place. The leather ones are best for all-round wear, though those of suède and even the white kid ones are finding many supporters.

The individual gown—that cross between a negligée and a formal frock—is undoubtedly gaining in America. The possibilities for its varied development are, it seems, quite limitless. At a specialty shop there are being shown a number of these fascinating creations, all ready made up. The lines are so subtle and so graceful and the materials so wonderful in color and texture that they would hold the attention of even the most rabid unbeliever. They are made of heavy crêpes, stenciled in gold or silver, or of filmy layers of chiffon falling straight and in a single layer over ravishingly colored Oriental silks. There are others of layers of bright colored chiffons and still others made from Japanese and Chinese brocades.

One gown was a trouser dress made of a black and white Poiret taffeta. The voluminous sides of the trousers can be picked up by their wearer and held out straight in the most bewildering manner, showing untold yards of material. The gown has a straight and short jacket of black chiffon hanging over much throat and a little Poiret silk, and, in the front, between the surplice sides of the waist, is inserted a brilliant diamond of orange satin. There is a faint bit of stenciling shadowed on the black of the chiffon.

Some kimono lounging robes seen were of deep dyed shades of red and green and yellow. Over the silkiness of their foundations were draped layers of diaphanous chiffons either of the same color as the foundation or of some different color. Stenciling and wood blocking were largely used on these robes, as were also spots of original-looking embroideries.

There were blouses designed to be worn with street clothes and subdued enough for the most conservative. For instance, there was one of black satin hung straight back and front with straight sleeves—nothing more than the usual smock idea. But around the waist was twisted a long sash belt about five inches wide and lined with cérise chiffon velvet. This same idea was carried out in a scarf at the neck, which wound tightly around the throat above a low-rounded neck. Then the low part of the neck was finished with a little bit of silk embroidery.

Among short-waisted gowns seen, one was of Gobelin blue extra heavy crêpe, with an extra wide crushed girdle under the arms made of old gold lace.

READY TO CURB SMALL PROFITEER

CYRUS W. MILLER, head of the Bureau of Complaints and Investigation of the State and Federal Food Boards, says they are going after the food profiteer with such vigor that the dealer who charges unjust prices will be eliminated from New York. Merchants making unfair capital out of war food emergencies, he prophesies, will be prosecuted and made to conform to the regulations or be forced out of business, regardless of their volume of business. This can be done, he says, because of the recently enacted law defining the policy of New York State in relation to the production and supply of food and the control and distribution of the necessaries of life. This law, giving the State Food Commission the authority to make rules and regulations for dealers doing a business less than $100,000 a year, has already been passed on by the Attorney General.

Although the methods of procedure in detecting and controlling the refractory small merchant might differ from those used by the Federal Food Commission against merchants doing an annual business of $100,000 and therefore licensed by the Federal Government, both will be made to conform with the regulations, and strict watch will be kept to see that no loopholes are left for the retailer or wholesaler.

"Food hoarding and profiteering will soon be too hazardous for the dealer to risk breaking the rules upon which we are now at work," Mr. Miller continued. "Not only will the merchant who violates them be subject to trial, prosecution, and fines, but he will be in danger of having his supplies cut off by the wholesale house with which he is doing business. He may even be restrained from carrying on his business for the period of the war. The right to make such rules and regulations is plainly defined and given to the State Food Commission by the law enacted last August."

The problem of curbing New York City's thousands of small merchants has been a puzzle. Both Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City, and John Mitchell, President of the State Food Commission, said last week they believed publicity was to be the biggest factor in the success of their campaign for giving the public food at a reasonable price. Publication of food prices will be begun within a few days.

"There are about 50,000 food retailers in New York City doing less than $100,000 a year business," said Mr. Williams. "The larger dealer, licensed by the Federal Government, is far in the minority, as is the wholesaler. While the larger dealer will be in the hands of the Federal Food Board, the thousands of smaller merchants will be held in check by the State Food Commission, but the measures taken against them will be similar. Proper publicity is to be one of the biggest aids in this campaign."

Mr. Mitchell outlined two plans as the ones on which he was basing most confidence in restraining unjust retailers. "The first, the publicity plan," he said, "will be a very important factor in our campaign. This will be begun almost immediately. It requires of the merchant that he daily post his prices of the necessary food commodities. The State Food Commission would then publish daily the wholesale and retail costs, with a fair margin of profit. This would enable the customer to see, by comparing the lists, whether or not he was being overcharged. Of course, the prices would vary according to grades and the communities in which they were sold."

When asked whether this variance of grades would not leave loopholes for the dishonest merchant and whether the plan would not require an elaborate system of publication of prices in the various languages of the people in certain districts of New York City, Mr. Mitchell said that the plan was not yet fully prepared, but that details would be arranged so that publication of prices would perhaps be made in the languages spoken by the largest number of people in each community.

"As to grades," he added, "I realize that we might say that 22 cents was a fair price for good sirloin steak and that a butcher might charge that for meat from a tough old cow. But we would require the arrangement and labeling of goods so that inspectors might at any time enter the store and see just what was being sold and just what was being charged.

"The second method with which we can have a good hold on the retailer is a rule requiring of the wholesaler that he demand as a condition of purchase that the retailer charge only such a price for the goods bought from him as will allow a fair profit. Should the wholesaler find that this condition of purchase is being violated, he would be required to cut off supplies from the retailer."

Mr. Miller, in outlining the State Food Commission's work, said:

"The retailer must buy his supplies at prices which are subject to the fluctuations of price in the wholesale market. He must maintain an attractive store, and usually a delivery wagon. Often his customers demand deliveries of goods when the delivery costs more than the small purchase. He suffers from bad bills and spoilage of goods and other sources of loss. Proper inspection and study of the situation will in time eliminate many of these evils, from which the public is the ultimate sufferer.

"Some of the retail dealers have not attempted to co-operate with the Food Administration to bring food to the public at fair prices. Here is an instance in which the jobber stands in the way: The year's supply of canned goods is usually purchased by the retailer in June and, although the prices were set at that time this year, the jobber continued to raise his price as the retail market advanced. In the Fall, when the deliveries of canned goods were made, many of the merchants' deliveries were 20 to 30 per cent. short. The retailer has no redress. But he should have. For the shortage forces him to go into the open market and buy his Winter supply at a higher price. Meanwhile, the jobber, who has been protected by full orders all Summer, often takes that quantity of goods which he has failed to deliver because of an alleged shortage and sells it at a higher price in the open market.

"It has been deemed wise to consolidate the powers of the Federal and the State Food Commissions. A new body called the Federal Food Board for the State of New York has been made of the two. It represents the co-operation of the two, and is composed of the three State Food Commissioners, John Mitchell, Jacob Gould Schurman, and Charles A. Wieting; Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for the city, and Charles A. Treman, Federal Food Administrator for the State outside of the city. This board will have entire charge of the food administration in the State and city.

"Examination of the new food laws shows that the authorities have power to control all dealers, whether retailers or wholesalers, regardless of the volume of their business. The State commission is working out rules to prohibit the evil practices which investigations have uncovered. After they become operative, disobedience will be too hazardous for the dealer to risk."

SAME WAGE SCALE FOR WOMEN AND MEN

A CALL to the employers of New York State to enlist in a novel patriotic movement has been made by Miss Mary Dreier, Chairman of the New York Committee of the Committee of Women in Industry of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. Presiding at the conference, set aside for the discussion of "Workingwomen in Wartime," which formed part of the Safety First Convention held at Syracuse last week by the Industrial Commission of New York State, Miss Dreier centred her speech around the obligations of the employers carrying on business in the greatest industrial State in the Union.

Emphasizing the fact that the pressure of the war was daily making greater demands upon the employers and workers of the country as the draft called more men to the colors, she said, among other things:

"'Employers who have never considered woman's labor will find there possibilities not before contemplated, and women will find new avenues of employment—industries formerly closed to them will open their doors, and they will be drawn from unimportant industries to those essential to our national existence.

"'To the employers in this State a great obligation presents itself. Whether they will meet it in a far-visioned, comprehensive spirit of true patriotism, or in a narrow, self-seeking, self-satisfied manner depends upon the men who have grasp industrial leadership now.

"'The reason why New York State employers have this special opportunity is because it is the greatest industrial State in the Union; it has embodied in its laws protective measures for the workers of the State, and, being what it is, it can easily take leadership among the States for the most effective and useful service to the nation."

Miss Dreier then went on to show how this State, in connection with practically the whole country, had had a great opportunity in which it had failed miserably, in the treatment accorded to the immigrant man and woman who had come to this country in answer to our industrial needs. Describing our short-sighted policy toward foreigners as one which had destroyed multitudes at once, she also maintained that it had created a fertile ground for anti-American forces trying to undermine our nation.

"'It is of supreme importance,' she told her audience, 'that we do not fail again.'"

Discussing the result of this unique conference upon her return to New York City from Syracuse last week, Miss Dreier said:

"The conference gave the employer and the worker a chance to thrash out [illegible] of substitution—that is, women workers for men—it showed the necessity of paying special heed to the health of women in reference to their new jobs, and it concentrated attention on the present unfair wage scale."

Representative employers and workingmen from all over the State were there. After the papers were read the discussion centred upon the desirability of women taking the places of men, when men themselves were actually out of work.

"In preparation for the emergency we should be fortifying ourselves with knowledge as to the numbers of women who can be drawn from superfluous industries; whether more women would be willing to enter industry if wages were better, and how many women would be available to follow industrial pursuits.

"In the meantime, thousands of women have been drawn into industries, and New York, though it hasn't big munition plants, is a centre for airplane making. The textile industry, also, is in full swing here, as well as tent making and other war activities.

"'The same pay for the same job,' is what Commissioner Sayre called it. To my mind it is not only fair play to women to pay them in relation to their output, but a question of fair play to the men who have been called to service, and whose places the women are taking. Otherwise these men will find, when they come back, that not only have their places been taken, but wages cut.

"The effect of the 'speeding up' of industry on women was another phase of the present situation discussed. It interested me very much to find that, so far, but little consideration had been given to women in relation to new industries. 'The protection of workingwomen as a matter of shop management' was suggested by the head of one large company. Each factory should have a special labor department, he thought, to consider the question of adjustment and the labor power of the concern, take up all questions relative to the workers' welfare, and familiarize itself with the workers' point of view and needs.

"To go back to the Syracuse conferences, I hope that some of the things discussed there will guide the employers of New York in their attitude toward the worker. For one thing, it created a much more definite interest in the work of women and showed the necessity of standardizing conditions in labor.

"Miss Melinda Scott, the only woman member of the Advisory Council of the Industrial Commission of New York State, made a plea for the conservation of women, and pointed out the fact that the employer could only insure permanent fair play to his employe by introducing democracy in the workshop—that is, by bargaining collectively with his workers regarding wages, hours, general conditions, &c."

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Auspices, National League for Woman's Service.
NOTE—All of the war councils of New York City have combined to make this the great New York City Christmas party.
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SOCIETY PLANS FOR HOLIDAYS

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Appleton, Frances.
Burton, Margaret.
Burden, Leila.
Byrne, Sheila.
Brown, Sylvia.
Brown, Ethel.
Baldwin, Lucile.
Brower, Janet.
Bigelow, Rosalie.
Bartlett, Juliet.
Bacot, Eleanor.
Blair, Marie L.
Cogswell, Louisa.
Chrystie, Elizabeth.
Chisolm, Margaret.
Dean, Ruth.
Edey, Mary F.
Fraser, Myra T.
Glendenin, Florence.
Hougland, Katherine.
Haight, Alice.
Haskell, Margaret.
Hodenpyl, Marion.
Hyde, Elizabeth.
Handy, Ruth.
Knapp, Katharine.
Kent, Katherine.
Krech, Helen.
Lorillard, Mary V. R.
Loney, Virginia.
Lincoln, Polly.
Manning, Elizabeth.
Reynolds, Martha.
Minott, Josephine.
Marden, Ruth.
McLane, Alys.
Moore, Angela.
Moffat, Elizabeth.
O'Rourke, Katharine.
Poor, Constance.
Pratt, Edith G.
Powers, Margaret Van V.
Quintard, Jane.
Reick, Margaret.
Richards, Minnie.
Rhinelander, Frederica.
Reynolds, Martha.
Ramsay, Julia.
Sherwood, Rosamund.
Schoen, Gretchen.
Semple, Ellen.
Turnure, Irene.
Thorne, Alice.
Thomson, Margaret.
Taylor, Priscilla.
Taft, Helen.
Turck, Katherine.
Yuille, Melissa.

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The Two Scotch Collies Owned by Miss Elizabeth K. Osborne, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Osborne of 40 West Forty-fifth Street, Collected a Large Amount of Money in Their Mite Boxes at Hero Land for Uncle Sam's Boys. The Late J. P. Morgan Paid $5,000 for the Great Grandsire of the Dogs.

ACTIVITY in service of some sort marks the days of society as the Christmas holiday season approaches. Since the abandonment of so many dancing assemblies, and with the bulk of society engaged in war relief work, the luncheon hour has come to be quite the place for meeting. The business man's lunch in the Wall Street section has long been a sort of informal function. Now the custom has spread uptown, to the Fifth Avenue environment, and the society women's lunch is fast becoming a fixture.

There are several fashionable restaurants where these busy women, dropping their war work for an hour or so, congregate. Some of them bring guests, often visiting officers of the allied forces, and the occasion is made one of social interest and relaxation. The luncheon is always more economical, costing much less than the formal dinner, which is of itself an attraction in these days of thrift. Then the spirit of informality reigns, which of course makes lunching out all the more pleasant.

Scores of people are going South for the holidays, to be with their soldiers or sailors who are unable to get leaves of absence for the Christmas celebration. The visiting list at the towns nearest the cantonments will increase, of course, as the season advances, for many want to be with their boys as long as possible before they are called to France.

The season in Florida and other Southern points this Winter will be a notable one, and judging from advance reports people will find plenty of amusement. Plans are already being made for the Washington Birthday ball at Palm Beach. A month back everything was booked to the roof at all of the big hotels.

Society in general is still modifying entertainments, on account of the effects of war time economy. The junior promenade at Yale, an annual social function which attracts many New Yorkers, is to be modified so as to reduce the cost, and the class dances held the day before the promenade are to be omitted. The historic Charity Ball held annually since civil war days, for the benefit of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, is also to be abandoned. One year, during the civil war, the dance was omitted.

The lack of enthusiasm on the part of society is largely responsible for the sweeping abandonment of many of the time-honored institutions. Those who usually work hard for the success of such affairs declare this year that everybody seems to be perfectly listless. This attitude is evinced on every side, although the Christmas sales for charity have been largely attended during the week.

A record attendance also marked the last meeting of the War Assemblies at the Automobile Club, held under the auspices of the Aviation Committee of the National Special Aid Society. Last night was very successful in point of attendance and interest, with numerous supper parties after. Lieutenant Ed Doyle, an ambulance driver, had given a graphic description of the Verdun attack. Mrs. William Allen Bartlett entertained the guest of honor at supper.

The débutante affairs are few and far between, and only informal family entertainments will enliven the next fortnight.

Mrs. William McNair has abandoned arrangements which she had made for the début of her daughter, Miss Vera McNair.

Last Monday Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt gave a tea at her home, 907 Fifth Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Edith Gibb Pratt. There was no receiving party to assist Mrs. Pratt and her daughter, and of course no dancing nor the usual dinner which usually follows the afternoon function. Tomorrow Mrs. Pratt is to give a second reception for her daughter.

It was finally decided last week that the Junior League will hold no entertainment this season, and the financial assistance for the league's numerous philanthropies will now be raised in some other manner, probably by subscription, although no plans have been formulated as yet in this direction. This annual entertainment usually netted something like $20,000, and, of course, out of this the expenses had to be paid. This season a sum sufficient to carry on the league's charities will be raised. The question of the entertainment, when it came up at the league meeting, was fully discussed, and when the vote came the majority were against it very largely.

THEY are dancing down at Spartanburg, S. C., while the folks at home are abandoning all the fixtures of the dancing season.

On Saturday night the newly organized Rock Cliff Club is to hold its initial dance in a pavilion in Rock Cliff Park, near Camp Wadsworth, which has been extensively remodeled for the dances. The majority of the members are from the 105th and 107th Infantry Regiments, and at present the membership is limited to 300 men. Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt is the holder of the first ticket.

On Tuesday members of the American Medical Military Aid Association are to give a concert and dance in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton.

The Headquarters Company of the 304th Infantry, stationed at Camp Upton, is preparing to give a brilliant military ball on Christman Eve at the Hotel Arsenia. The proceeds will go into the company's fund for dependents of the men in the military organization.

The Friday Juniors are to hold a dance at the Plaza on Christmas Eve, also on Dec. 28 and April 5, the last one principally for girls not yet out. Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Justus Ruperti, Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John M. Camp, and Mrs. Willard S. Brown are among the patronesses.

The second of the four Junior Dances, also held at the Plaza, falls due on Friday evening.

On Friday afternoon, Jan. 11, at 4 o'clock, the Misses Lillian and Aline Mixter of Philadelphia will present their dolls' opera, "Cinderella," in the Aeolian Concert Hall, part of the proceeds to go to war relief. The opera is to be given entirely by dolls, who will be dressed as grand opera stars, and they will sing upon a miniature stage.

The children of society are to come in parties, and they will see, besides the opera, champion doll roller skaters and toe dancers. Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Benjamin Duke, Mrs. Angier Duke, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Warren S. Adams, Mrs. James M. Beck, and Mrs. Frederick W. Foote are among the patronesses.

Tonight the Duke and Duchess de Richelieu will appear at the home of Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury in Philadelphia, who has asked many of her friends in to meet them. The Duchess is to give a song recital, and the Duke will speak of France and the work of staying the ravages of tuberculosis, in which he and the Duchess are interested.

The directors of the Musical Art Society, which numbers in its membership many prominent New Yorkers, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their association on Tuesday evening, with a concert of choral music appropriate to the season, in Carnegie Hall. Eugene Delano is President; Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Vice President, and John S. Shephard Secretary.

E. Roland N. Harriman, who is in the Ordnance Department of the army, has gone to Dayton, Ohio, with Mrs. Harriman for the Winter. Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze has closed her house here and has gone to Atlanta, Ga., to be near Major Kountze, who is at Camp Gordon. Major Howard C. Dickinson, U. S. R., stationed at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., has been here on a furlough, with his wife and mother.

Mrs. Umberto Coletti, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Lancashire of 7 East Seventy-fifth Street, is now in Rome, Italy. Her husband, Lieutenant Coletti, is at the Italian front. Captain and Mrs. Thruston Hughes are now stationed at Fort Hamilton, after an absence of two years spent in Panama. Mrs. Hughes was formerly Miss Katherine Leech of Washington, D. C.

WEDDINGS continue in large numbers. It is quite ordinary nowadays for one church to have two or three nuptials during the afternoon. Among the churches, St. Thomas's, on Fifth Avenue, has had the largest percentage of society war weddings, and the bridal door, with its stone floral carvings, swings open many times during the week.

No matter how numerous the weddings, each has its own distinct interest, although it is very difficult to introduce innovations at the ceremony so long fixed by custom.

There was an unusual element of interest, however, attached to the marriage, last week, of Miss Florence A. Neff of this city and Edwin Morrison Geroud of Boston. The ceremony was performed in New York at 11 A. M., and two hours later the bridal party boarded a train for Boston, where the reception was held.

But New York is nearer Boston and Philadelphia socially now, with so many intermarriages, and modern rapid transit makes it possible for such an innovation as bridal ceremony here and dining and dancing afterward in Boston.

Although far removed, the marriage last Monday of Miss Teresa Fabbri, daughter of Major and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri of 7 East Ninety-fifth Street, and Lieutenant James Cameron Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. William Clark of this city, was one of the important nuptials of the week. The wedding took place at Bar Harbor, Me., several days before the date arranged originally, on account of the bride's father leaving for Italy as a member of the Red Cross Commission.

Lieutenant Clark and his bride left after the breakfast and reception for San Antonio, Texas, where he is with the Signal Corps. Many citizens of Bar Harbor attended, the town being decorated with the colors for the occasion, as Major Fabbri is one of the Selectmen there. The lace veil that the bride wore was that worn by her grandmother, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and by her mother when they were wed. Mr. Fabbri, who gave his daughter in marriage, wore the uniform of a Major in the Red Cross.

Usually weddings fall off around Christmas, but this year they will be celebrated during the holidays. The week is rather void of them.

On Friday Miss Agnes Mildred Brown, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Judson Brown, will become the bride of Harold Coe Stuart in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, with the subsequent reception at the bride's home, 981 Park Avenue.

Two interesting marriages have been announced for Saturday.

Miss Janet B. Mowry is to marry Ensign Thomas C. Parsons, U. S. N. R., in the naval chapel at Annapolis, Md., and in St. James's Episcopal Church, this city, Miss Jeannette Jennings will be married to Henry Calhoun Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ambrose Taylor.

Miss Mowry has chosen for her attendants Mrs. Thomas Richardson Kurtz of California, her sister, Miss Harriet Mowry, and Miss Elizabeth Clarkson of Tivoli, N. Y. Ensign Wilbert A. Smith is to be best man for Ensign Parsons, whose ushers will include Ensigns Edward Occumpaugh, Herbert C. Sneath, and Carl O. W. Sparkman. The reception is to be held in Carvel Hall.

Miss Jennings's wedding will be followed by a reception at the home of her parents, 11 East Seventieth Street. She will be attended by her sister, Miss Constance Jennings, as maid of honor, and the Misses Helen James, a cousin; Helen A. Hoadley, Alice R. Lawrence, Ellen G. McCarter, Caroline B. Knapp, and Jeanne Gourd, as bridesmaids.

William A. Taylor, Jr., is to be his brother's best man. The ushers selected are Jeremiah Maxwell Evarts, Henry E. Coe, Jr., Adolph Dick, Oliver G. Jennings, Atwood Violet and Watson Blair.

Five days after Christmas, Miss Alta J. Fitch, a débutante of the season, is to be married to Horace L. Hotchkiss, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Hotchkiss, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., in St. Bartholomew's Church, with a small reception afterward at the St. Regis.

The bride-elect, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Fitch of 960 Park Avenue, will be attended by Miss Katherine Fitch, her sister, as maid of honor, and the Misses Vera McNair, Margaret Reick, Marion F. Hodenpyl, and Maria F. Cook as bridesmaids. Mr. Hotchkiss will have William C. Browning as his best man.

Several weddings are scheduled for January, with Miss Anna Kirk Bridgman, daughter of General and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, among the first of the new year brides. Miss Bridgman is to wed Octave A. Alvarez, on Jan. 9, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

In Brooklyn on Jan. 5 Miss Mildred Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Patterson of Kansas City, Mo., will be married to Charles B. Bull, Jr., a nephew of the late Dr. William T. Bull. The ceremony is to be performed in Christ Church, with a small reception following at the town house of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull, parents of Mr. Bull. Their engagement was announced early in November.

In Philadelphia on Jan. 12 will be held the wedding of Miss Dorothy Welsh and Andrew C. Imbrie of New York in Old St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets, where her grandfather, John Welsh, was vestryman for fifty-four years. The maid of honor will be Miss Mary Kelsey, and Lieutenant Howard Imbrie, a brother of the bridegroom, will act as best man. The ushers will be Robert F. Welsh and Herbert S. Welsh, brothers of the bride; Willis H. Buler of Boston, Henry M. Candy of Wilmington, and Edward R. Otheman and Frank L. Janeway of New York. The Rev. John Walker will perform the ceremony.

In London, England, on Thursday, Miss Elizabeth MacBride, daughter of James MacBride of this city, was married to Captain Perry St. Gere Kelton, who is attached to the West African frontier force. It was the first Anglo-American wedding at which American officers in service uniform were present, the couple passing beneath an archway formed of swords, as they left the church, held by six British and six American officers.

A wedding of interest, just announced, which took place last Wednesday in St. Patrick's Cathedral was that of Miss Harriet Lummis, only daughter of Mrs. William Lummis of 829 Park Avenue, and James S. Warren, who returned recently on leave of absence from ambulance service in France. When they return to France Mrs. Lummis, who is an expert driver, also plans to enter active service.

The marriage of Miss Helen Tefft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burton C. Tefft of 464 Riverside Drive, and John Bradley Kingsley, U. S. N. R., will take place on Thursday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

ENGAGEMENTS came with a rush at the end of the week.

Miss Dorothy Trowbridge Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Trowbridge Hollister of 930 Park Avenue, is engaged to Lieutenant Thomas L. Horn, U. S. N. A., of Philipsburg, Penn., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Horn. Miss Hollister is a member of the Junior League, and has been associated with the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross. Lieutenant Horn, who is a Princeton man, is connected with the Ordnance Department of the army.

Mrs. Alphonse H. Alker of 21 East Sixty-sixth Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mabel W. Alker, who made her début two years ago, to Arthur E. Orvis, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Orvis of 58 West Eighty-ninth Street. She is a granddaughter on her mother's side of the late James E. Ward, the founder of the Ward Steamship Line.

Mrs. Gardner Colby of East Orange, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Martha Louise Colby, to James E. Brinckerhoff of the 21st Field Artillery, U. S. A., stationed at Leon Springs, Texas. Lieutenant Brinckerhoff is the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. B. Brinckerhoff of Orange.

An engagement of interest just announced is that of Miss Katherine G. Chapin, elder daughter of Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin, to Francis B. Biddle of Philadelphia. Miss Chapin was presented to society several Winters ago, and belongs to the Junior League. Mr. Biddle is a son of the late A. Sydney Biddle. His mother, who is a daughter of Moncure Robinson, is the great-granddaughter of Edmund Randolph.

Mrs. Scoville Church Williams of 51 East Seventy-eighth Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Phyllis Hamilton Williams, to Lieutenant Edmund Austin Crenshaw, Jr., U. S. N., a son of Edmund A. Crenshaw of Philadelphia. Miss Williams is a graduate of Vassar College. They will be married in Panama within the next fortnight.

Miss Amo Sessions, daughter of Mrs. John A. Davis and Mr. Davis of 375 Park Avenue, is engaged to Lieutenant Harold P. Banks, U. S. R., son of Dr. and Mrs. John H. Banks and a brother of Reginald M. Banks. Lieutenant Banks is attached to the Ammunition and Supply Train of the 2d Division, U. S. A.

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PROGRAM OF ZIONISM MENACES JEWISH UNITY

BY RALPH P. BOAS

THE fall of Jerusalem is one of the most romantic events of the great war, for it gives reality to what has for a generation been a dream—Zionism. That Zion with its memories and its romance should once more pass into the keeping of its ancient people, that God should once again be praised in the ancient liturgy in a new temple, that the ancient culture which gave Europe its religion should once more flourish—here are possibilities the realization of which might well stir the most pedestrian mind.

It is just because the Zionist program is near fulfillment that honest criticism must not be stifled. This is no time for a comfortable and easy acquiescence to what is after all a matter involving the future, not of a few thousand colonists, but of the whole Jewish world. For Zionism is not merely a proposal to erect a new State in Palestine; it is a program of life for Jews everywhere. The Zionists maintain that Judaism is a way of life. Judaism, they hold, presupposes a complete round of human activity. It presupposes certain theological beliefs and certain spiritual activities consequent upon these beliefs. It presupposes also a submission to the traditional discipline of Jewish law. It holds that such spiritual activity and such submission to discipline are impossible in countries which cannot make allowance for them, countries in which custom, prejudice, and convenience are all against separatism and individuality in everyday life.

Zionism maintains, therefore, that the only possible way for a man to be a complete Jew is to believe in Jewish theology, to order his spiritual life as that theology dictates, to obey faithfully the minute prescription of the traditional Jewish law, to speak a Jewish language, to cultivate the Jewish arts, to live in a Jewish land under a Jewish government. The Zionist maintains, moreover, that Judaism is now confronted with a very real issue, preservation or extinction.

With the last of the compact European Jewries in process of dissolution, Judaism has no longer any central home. The result is gradual but inevitable assimilation, which can have only one end, the extinction of Judaism as a religion and of the Jews as a group.

Assimilation is the crux of the Jewish problem as the Zionists see it. Zionism demands, therefore, that Jews regard themselves as a nationality forming with a dozen other nationalities a union under the Stars and Stripes. It would consider America not as a "melting pot," but as a magnified Balkan peninsula. It would, if consistently interpreted, regard the individualism shown by the Germans in the United States and by the French Canadians in the Dominion as entirely justified, since these groups refuse to allow their individuality to be fused with others into a single national group. Zionism is therefore more than a romantic adventure; it is a very practical and momentous issue.

That Zionism has its dangers is obvious. And these dangers are the more vital, since it is likely that men carried away by sympathy with and admiration for success may fail to recognize them.

The gravest danger lies in a concept of German pseudo-science, the "Jewish race." The world sees only dimly that the riot of national romanticism which is upon us is the child of Kultur. The idea of a primitive unspoiled German race which in all respects was like an individual and which, therefore, was under the biological necessity of living its life as the plant lives, tirelessly and remorselessly—this idea is the father of the present insistence of self-styled nationalities on independent existence. Some men, instead of finding out by what right they ask for the creation of a new state, assume that the world should recognise their yearning for peculiarity as inspired by a kind of zoological necessity. The mere blind impulse to be one's self, to remain on earth as an individual, fundamental though it be, is after all a characteristic which one shares with the cabbage.

The fact is that there is no pure Jewish blood. The whole record of Judaism is a record of constant intermarriage and assimilation. Every one knows that Jews differ among themselves as much as Frenchmen, and that the class-concept "Jew" is the product of loose observation of particular groups. All talk of race necessity in connection with Zionism is misleading. The only possible justification for Zionism is that it will enable Jews to live better lives. Zionists are continually maintaining that only in Palestine can Jews live nobly; that Judaism as a religion can live only where Jews have political autonomy. There is a causal relationship assumed here which needs to be proved. Even Ahad Ha'Am, perhaps the greatest of the Zionists, sometimes despaired because many Zionists could see only the political side of their movement, and therefore paid no attention to its truly valuable aspects, the Jewish culture, the Jewish religion, the Jewish ethics. What assurances have we that Jews, when tangled in the problems of political administration, will automatically become nobler and finer men? There is every assurance that they will not, for they must necessarily shift the burden of effort from religious and ethical achievement to political achievement.

Moreover, Zionism is continually emphasising the breach between Jew and Christian which most of us are trying to bridge. As the child of anti-Semitism, it thrives on persecution. Its central argument is that Jews can never be at home in a "foreign" land. It makes capital of every instance of petty intolerance and nourishes itself upon the ill-will which Jews are prone to fancy even when it is not present. The chip which many Jews bear more or less ostentatiously now that the yellow badge has been removed, some Zionists magnify into a veritable Pilgrim's burden which can drop from the bent back only upon the soil of Palestine. Zionists are continually heaping abuse upon the non-separatist, upon the man who has no desire to be different from other human beings and is very grateful that he does not have to be a marked man among men. Many of us do not believe that peculiarity is the most desirable thing in life. We honestly believe that the separation of church and state is one of the great blessings of life, and that among some Jews there is altogether too much inbreeding of ideas and sentiment. We honestly feel that Jews have still a few things to learn from others. We realize that we must continually make efforts to retain our Judaism, but if Judaism is so far gone that its only salvation lies in becoming a little State it had much better die and be done with the unequal struggle. As a mere survival it has only the value of a sentimental curiosity.

But one may grant all these things and still ask: If there are Jews who can be happy only in Palestine, why not let them go there and be happy? But such is not the real issue. Zionists want political independence. They want to speak as the Jewish people. In short, they want to arrogate a supremacy which non-Zionists can never dream of giving them without a struggle. Whether we will or no, the world insists upon looking at Jews as a unit. For what one Jew does, in the eyes of the world all Jews are responsible. We bear upon our backs the burden of many a Jew who is a disgrace to the air he breathes. With such a spirit abroad, Zionists would, consciously or unconsciously, dragoon us into a citizenship and a nationality which we do not want. Every rash act of a Jewish politician would be the rash act of our brother. We will not be dragooned out of America into Palestine. It is all very well for Zionists to say that non-Zionists will not be affected by what goes on in a new Jerusalem, but they know that they are not facing the facts. Who of us Jews can escape being drafted into whatever is done by a "Jewish people" under a "Jewish flag"?

In its attempt to force unity upon all Jews, whether they want it or no, Zionism is on the brink of splitting Judaism irreconcilably. There are men who urge that now is the time for a new peace in Judaism; that with an approaching consummation Zionism ought to receive new confidence and encouragement. Such a wish is far from fulfillment. Not harmony but disruption is in sight. It is inconceivable that American Jews should allow their future to be determined by the group of men who will control the Zionist State. They would have but one resource, to cast off their bonds and convince the world that Jews, truly American Jews, could not take the responsibility for men who attempted to reconcile loyalty to America with a foreign nationality.

Who knows what the future may bring forth? Who knows what entangling alliances an independent Palestine might form? One must remember Trotzky, Dernburg, and Hillquit. They, too, are Jews. No country now can escape international association. Those dreamers who think that Zion could occupy a splendid isolation in international politics have no sense of history. They make the same mistake as the dreamers who think that the puny protests of a Government at Jerusalem could end Jewish persecution everywhere. Just so long as genuinely active anti-Semitism which would call forth protest is possible, just so long will little States have no power. A condition of international good-will which will make the voice of a little State heard in the council of nations, will make of anti-Semitism an impossibility.

The future is clear. The complete Zionist program means a complete disruption of Jewish unity. With Zion an independent State every American Jew must become a Zionist and take the responsibility for the acts of Zionists, or find some other name than Jew. No one, of course, can object to colonies of Jews in Palestine, or anywhere else. But every Jew who values his independence and the Americanism of which he has become a part will object as never before to the complete Zionist program. What was once a dream has now become almost a reality. And as it becomes real it becomes, just because of its romantic associations, insidiously dangerous.

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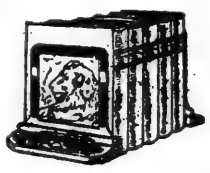

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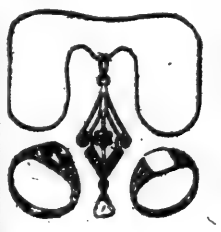

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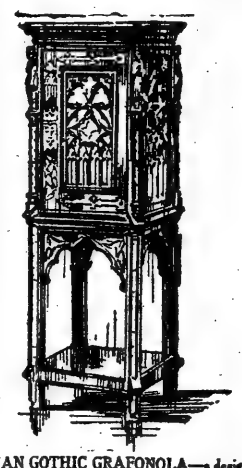

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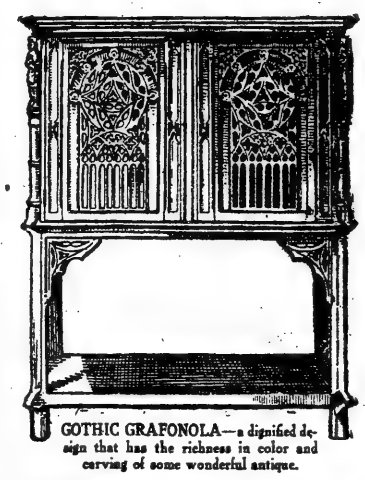

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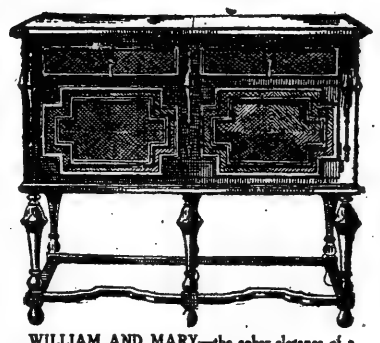

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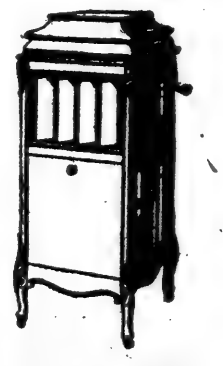

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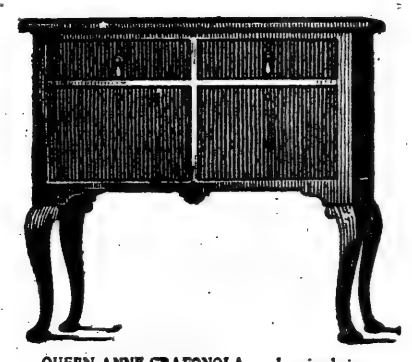

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GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSICAL WORLD

A MacDowell Catalogue by Mr. Sonneck—The War and a Beethoven Biography.

OSCAR G. SONNECK has compiled and the Library of Congress publishes a Catalogue of the First Editions of Edward MacDowell's compositions. This bibliographical work is done with the utmost minuteness and accuracy, and if it had to be done at all, minuteness and accuracy were necessary. For there is a surprising amount of confusion in regard to the various editions of many of MacDowell's pieces. There were reissues often embodying various revisions, corrections, and additions by the composer. Mr. Sonneck has the idea that these various editions will be highly prized by collectors in the future, and thus the identification of the first ones will occupy their eager attention. Perhaps so, but it hardly seems as if the interests of art were served by this volume in proportion to the amount of time, patience, and skill expended upon it. Since Mr. Sonneck completed it he has left the post of Chief of the Music Division of the Library of Congress, to the great loss of that institution, and will devote his time largely, it is understood, to editing The Musical Quarterly, of which he has had editorial charge since its beginning.

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The October issue of that excellent periodical sustains the level upon which it was placed at the beginning. The articles have a varied interest. E. J. Dent, the distinguished musical scholar of Cambridge, England, speaks of "Music in University Education," describing the innovations that had been introduced before the war in requirements for musical degrees at the two chief English universities. Henry F. Gilbert makes a statement of his own artistic faith in an article on "Folk Music in Art Music," his belief being that "the art of music has finally lost its recondite and artificial character and has received in its stead the inspiration of the folk spirit." Our own American composers, until we have "a fundamental folk consciousness of a quasi aesthetic character," will turn to Europe for models, and inasmuch as they do this will their work be non-significant in the founding of the American school of music. "The Musical Public and Its Opinions" is a somewhat abstruse analysis by Reginald Gatty of musical impressions upon various kinds of listeners. J. G. Prod'homme contributes an account of a hitherto unpublished letter of Beethoven, with facsimile and translation. The proposed English edition of Alexander Wheelock Thayer's great life of Beethoven—now unfortunately postponed on account of the war—and the vicissitudes of its composition are described by H. E. Krehbiel, its editor. Carl Van Vechten's "Notes on Gluck's 'Armide'" are chiefly historical. A translation of an interesting letter of Jenny Lind describes her singing method. Mendelssohn's organ sonatas are analyzed by Orlando A. Mansfield.

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Ernest M. Skinner, himself a well-known builder of organs, is the author of a book on "The Modern Organ." (The H. W. Gray Company.) It is a practical and lucid explanation of many things in organ construction from first-hand knowledge. He describes the evolution of the present electric action from the old "tracker" action; explains wind pressure and the modern methods of supplying it; the swell box and the mechanism of the modern crescendo. The disputed matter of the "augmented pedal" is discussed, and the device is favored by Mr. Skinner, both on account of its economy of cost and space and what he considers its musical advantages. One of the most important chapters in the book is devoted to Mr. Skinner's own discoveries in acoustics which relate to the movement of the air in and around a speaking pipe. Mr. Skinner is convinced that he has found the true explanation that others, from Tyndall on, have been mistaken about. Of great practical value is the discussion of specifications and the location of the organ in churches.

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It may be doubted whether any amount of "book learning" alone will enable a student to master the violin. Pavel L. Bytovetski's book—a little one at that—entitled "How to Master the Violin" will at least help him toward it. It gives him explanations, specific rules, musical examples, and several photographic illustrations. It will, at any rate, be a useful adjunct. The author lays stress on the fact that he brings forward improved and more effective methods of achieving mastery. The restatements of accepted principles and the provision of new means, he declares, have all undergone thorough tests, and their effectiveness has been proved.

***

Miss Kitty Cheatham has "woven" "A Nursery Garland," which she dedicates to all the children in the world. G. Schirmer publishes it. It is a handsome volume, containing 146 songs, mostly solos and mostly arranged from music of the masters, though some are folk tunes and some are original. The words are from various sources. Some of the songs are for dance and play. There are pictures in color by Graham Robinson. The whole will recall Miss Cheatham to many who have derived pleasure from her own entertainments, many features of which are embodied in the book.

***

Enthusiasm and admiration are reflected on every page of Mrs. Mary H. Flint's little book "Impressions of Caruso and His Art as Portrayed at the Metropolitan Opera House." It is privately printed. The book is made up of a short account of each of his most important rôles, a brief characterization of the personage and of Mr. Caruso's embodiment of it. Each is provided with a fine photograph. It is all well written, the work of one who has observed closely and with a background of knowledge and experience. The admirers of Mr. Caruso will find their sentiments expressed for them here.

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A set of six songs by H. Stanley Hastings, called "Songs of Spring and After," is published by the Carl Millspaugh Publishing Company. The verses are by Clarissa Roosevelt Robinson, a poet of distinction herself and of distinguished connection. E. A.

Giuseppe De Luca, hero of new French Opera at the Metropolitan.

Henri Rabaud, Composer of "Marouf"

PHOTOS © MISHKIN

Mme Alda as the Princess

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

December.

16—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
16—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Winifred Byrd, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
17—Ralph Lawton, piano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
18—Salzedo harp ensemble, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
18—Musical Art Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
19—Yvette Guilbert, afternoon Theatre du Vieux Colombier.
20—Columbia Festival Chorus, evening, Carnegie Hall.
21—Kreisler, chamber music, evening, Aeolian Hall.
23—Friends of Music, afternoon, Ritz-Carlton.
23—Orchestral Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Society of Ancient Instruments, afternoon, Vieux Colombier.
27—Ruth Cramer, Janet Jackson, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
27—Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
27—Bella Hecht, piano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
28—Harriet Foster, songs, evening, Aeolian Hall.
28—The Duncan Dancers, evening, Carnegie Hall.
29—Thibaud and Lortat, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
29—Cherniavski Trio, evening, Carnegie Hall.
30—Mischa Elman, violin, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
30—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.

CAIRO COBBLER IN NEW FRENCH OPERA

Rabaud's "Marouf" Echoes Laughter of Arabian Nights in Song—A Light, Fantastic Oriental Tale.

THE Metropolitan season's first war-time novelty, at a period when the Old World finds any new opera with the breath of life in it a "rara avis" overseas, will be shown in New York next Wednesday. A first time in America, as far as the Northern Hemisphere is concerned, it has been sung far to southward recently in Buenos Aires. Before that it was given at Milan, where the performances were, of course, in Italian. At Stockholm, in a Swedish translation, it held the stage nightly for six consecutive weeks, while the original Paris version, as lately as a month ago, at the Opéra Comique, was announced for its thirty-eighth representation. Produced within a few days before the outbreak of the war, the Oriental fantasy, with its echoes of laughter from the "Arabian Nights," grew in favor as the French capital, the once "gay Paree," turned again to the stage for relief from the tragedy of Europe day by day.

"Marouf, the Cobbler of Cairo," is good time for at least once in his life. So Ali presents the cobbler to his fellow-citizens as the richest merchant in the world, who has a wonderful caravan on its way to their town. As such Marouf is accepted, until even the Sultan, in spite of official misgivings of his Vizier, is also deceived. Marouf is invited to the palace and received with all but royal honors. The Sultan is looking for just such a son-in-law, and hastens to offer the unknown millionaire his beautiful daughter, Saamcheddine.

For forty days Marouf is happily married to the Princess and is master of no mere mythical wealth. His word is law in the palace, and the expenditures he orders soon empty the Sultan's treasury. But his Majesty, heedless of the Vizier's warnings and doubts, consoles himself with the thought that the promised caravan of Marouf must soon arrive, and then the treasury will be more than replenished when the bridegroom pays up for his wedding.

At length, in Act IV., questioned by the Princess herself, Marouf confesses the truth. The absurdity of it all strikes them both as a great joke. Their wild merriment is suddenly checked by thoughts of the possible fate of such gay deceivers. The Princess, who really has fallen in love with Marouf for himself and not for his imaginary riches, suggests instant flight. But he cannot bear the thought of separation from her, and she at once agrees to go with him, disguising herself as a boy.

Marouf and the Princess are discovered in Act V. at an oasis in the desert, where they find shelter in the hut of a poor peasant. The cobbler seeks to repay his host by taking a turn at the plow. Presently the implement strikes an iron ring attached to the covering of a subterranean chamber. The ring has also a magic power. At the Princess's touch the poor peasant is transformed into a guardian spirit who offers his services to the astonished pair and orders up an army of dwarfs to bring the hidden treasure.

Along come the Sultan and his troops in hot pursuit. The fugitives are about to be severely dealt with when there are heard actual sounds of an approaching caravan. It is the caravan of Marouf, thanks to the guardian of the ring. The first camels appear, loaded with gold. Marouf rises to the unexpected, the undreamed-of, occasion. The Cobbler of Cairo, the Princess, everybody, in fact, is happy, except the skeptic Vizier who pleads for pardon from Marouf, and only escapes with a hundred lashes. So the opera ends with a comical whipping, as it began with another.

What the music will tell of these realistic incidents in the story has been only hinted as yet in rehearsal. It is said of Henri Rabaud, the composer, that he is 52 years old, a Parisian by birth, the son of a professor at the Conservatoire, and himself a graduate there. Besides his second and latest symphony, recently heard, a string quartet is also credited to Rabaud, in addition to other smaller works, and an opera, "La Fille de Roland."

Less is known of the early opera, which was given several years ago at the Opera Comique. His new "Marouf" was produced at the same house in the early Summer of 1914. M. Rabaud was a leading conductor of the Grand Opera in Paris for seven years, during the direction of Andre Messager. At present he is conducting at the Opera Comique.

Jean Perier and Felix Vieuille, two men whom Hammerstein brought to New York in "Pelleas et Melisande," acted the first Marouf and the Sultan in Paris. Theirs were the familiar names in a French cast including Mlles. Davelli and Tiphaine, Messrs. Bourgeois, Bellet, Azema, De Creus, L'Heureux, Belhomme, Bertheud, Gilles, Pujol, Audoin, Brun, Feinier, and Eloi, led by Rabaud.

Giuseppe de Luca will create the rôle of Marouf at the Metropolitan, with Kathleen Howard as the shrewish wife, Frances Alda as the Princess, Rothier as the Sultan, Segurola as the Vizier, Chalmers as Ali, the friend, and Bada as the desert plowman. There are also Rossi as the Cadi, Leonhardt as the pastry cook, Reiss as a sailor, Malatesta as a merchant, Audisio as a donkey driver, Bloch as a muezzin, Burgstaller as the Sheik-al-Islam.

CHOIRS AID MUSICAL ART.

Two New York choirs will assist the Musical Art Society of this city in celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening next. At this concert, among other music, an important novelty will be produced, Klose's "Pilgrimage to Kevlaar," with Heine's poem translated into English by H. E. Krehbiel, to be spoken by Edith Wynne Matthison, and with many voices in incidental English and Latin hymns.

The chorus of pilgrims will be sung behind the scenes by the choir of Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, under the direction of George A. Wedge. The Gregorian service in a cathedral will be intoned by the choir of Cavalry Protestant Episcopal Church, of which John Bland is the leader. An important organ voluntary will be played by Gaston M. Dethier.

As the story runs, a young man grieving for his lost sweetheart is persuaded by his mother to join a procession moving through the streets of Cologne to a shrine of the Virgin. At the altar he makes offering of a waxen image of his heart. His prayer for health is answered on his return home by a miraculous visit of the Virgin, who with a touch of her hand brings him surcease of sorrow in death.

Metropolitan Opera.

Eleven French composers, their music led by a certified "pro-Ally Hollander" and sung by a half dozen artists, two Americans, a Canadian, Belgian, Italian, and Frenchman, make a Metropolitan concert out of the ordinary this evening with a patriotic finish when Rothier sings the "Marseillaise."

Louise Homer has airs from "Samson" and "Mignon," Florence Easton from "Louise," Althouse and Delaunois from "Carmen," Laurenti from "Herodiade," Rothier from "La Juive." There are duets from "Thais" and "Mignon," the trio from "Faust," and for Hageman's orchestra the overture to Lalo's "Roi d'Ys" and Chabrier's "Spain."

Donisetti's "Daughter of the Regiment," postponed last Saturday week, is to be revived tomorrow after fourteen years since Sembrich last sang the drummer girl. Written in French, the opera will be sung in Italian by Hempel, Carpi, Scotti, and others, and Papi will conduct.

Henri Rabaud's "Marouf," which is Director Gatti-Casazza's first novelty from Paris, has a dress rehearsal in private tomorrow and will be produced Wednesday night with De Luca, Alda, and Rothier, led by Monteux. The work has been sung in Stockholm, Milan, and Buenos Aires.

"Carmen" has a third hearing on Thursday, with Farrar, Peterson, and Whitehill, all Americans, and Caruso in the tenor rôle, his only appearance here this week, as he sings Tuesday in Philadelphia.

"Boris Godunoff" will be sung a third time on Friday, the cast including Homer, Delaunois, Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, and others in one of the greatest historic tragedies of the Russian Czars.

Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," hitherto delayed by Hempel's cold, will be next Saturday's matinée, the cast further including Farrar, Matzenauer, Kanders, De Luca, and Didur, led by Bodansky.

Leoni's "L'Oracolo," a first time under Moranzoni, and a début for Rafaelo Diaz, tenor, assisted by Easton, Braslau, Scotti, and Didur, will be paired Saturday night with "Pagliacci," sung by Martinelli, Muzio, and Amato.

"Le Bohème" at popular prices is announced for Tuesday week, Dec. 25, with John McCormack, his second appearance, and May Peterson, a new Mimi. The company sings Christmas night in Brooklyn and New Year's in Philadelphia.

CAMPANINI FOR AMERICANS.

Cleofonte Campanini, who is coming to New York on Jan. 22 for a month's campaign at the Lexington Opera House, wrote in the Western papers recently that he had given successfully thirty-five performances of Victor Herbert's "Natoma," though his colleagues said that it "couldn't be done," that Americans themselves "wouldn't stand for it." The Chicago Opera chief, once a first aid to Hammerstein, declared he should continue along the same lines. He held that American opera must be attended and discussed.

"This season will see produced in Chicago two operas by American composers, sung by American artists," he said. "The scenery has been painted by an American, the costumes are 'made in America,' and the operas will be 100 per cent. American productions. 'Azora,' by Henry Hadley, I believe to be worthy of the utmost support and encouragement. 'A Daughter of the Forest,' by Arthur Nevin, is also a worthy pioneer. 'America first' is a good slogan. For America, the war spells opportunity."

Turning to music after the war, Mr. Campanini continued: "Were a German director to give an English opera in the English language in Berlin now he would be torn to pieces. While it is not an exact parallel, I think it a fact that the famous war songs of the Southern Confederacy did not receive any effusive welcome in the North for many years after America's struggle. It was twenty-five years after the Franco-Prussian war before Wagnerian opera was again given in Paris.

"Will we condemn the wedding march from 'Lohengrin' because a composer long since dead happened to reside in a country with which we have had a subsequent conflict? Will our appreciation of Schubert's serenade be diminished by the circumstance of America having been at war with Austria? Music appeals to emotions that are above the passions of hate and prejudice. The aversion to the German tongue will linger, perhaps. But the great masters of music spoke in a universal language.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

Jascha Heifetz will play the Tschaikowsky concerto at this afternoon's Philharmonic concert in Carnegie Hall, the fourth of the society's regular Sunday series, when the symphony is Dvorak's No. 4, in G major, and after the violin solo, Sibelius's "Swan of Tuonela," Smetana's "Vltava," and Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody."

John Powell is soloist with the Symphony Society today in Aeolian Hall, the program including a revival of Raff's symphony, "In the Forest," as last year this society gave the composer's "Lenore." The American pianist will play Liszt's concerto in A major, and the orchestra concludes with Elgar's "Falstaff."

Winifred Byrd, pianist, appears tomorrow afternoon at Aeolian Hall, playing Chopin's sonata in B flat minor, and pieces by Mozart, Scarlatti, Schubert, Weber, Liszt, Grieg, and Dubois.

Ralph Lawton, lately at the Greenwich Theatre, will be heard at Aeolian Hall tomorrow evening in music of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms—the F minor sonata—Grieg, Smetana, Debussy, Glazounow, and Liszt.

Carlos Salzedo and an ensemble of seven harps, with Marcia Van Dresser, soprano, on Tuesday afternoon in Aeolian Hall will give old French airs, Ravel's "Five Greek Folksongs," Duparc's "Invitation to the Voyage," and Salzedo's "Pentarhythmic."

The Musical Art Society will give a notable concert in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, assisted by Edith Wynne Matthison, Gaston M. Dethier, the Symphony Orchestra, and choirs of Madison Avenue Methodist and Calvary Episcopal churches, with rare music of Sweelinck, di Lasso, Ladmirault, Gevaert, Klose, H. T. Burleigh, Elgar, and Berlioz.

Yvette Guilbert on Wednesday afternoon at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier will resume her recitals, lately interrupted by a cold. After a final pair Friday afternoon and Sunday evening the French artist leaves for a Western tour.

The Columbia Festival Chorus will perform Handel's "The Messiah," as is its annual custom, on Thursday evening, in Carnegie Hall, the soloists being Florence Hinkle, Mabel Addison, Dan Beddoe, and William Tucker, and the conductor Walter Henry Hall.

Fritz Kreisler and Messrs. Letz, Svecenski, and Willeke of the former Kneisel Quartet will give the first of their three concerts at Aeolian Hall next Friday evening, playing Mozart's quartet in C major, Beethoven's in F major, op. 59, No. 1, and Schubert's in A minor, op. 29.

Henry T. Fleck of Hunter College announces in the city's free concert series in the East Sixty-eighth Street hall next Saturday a recital by Louis Edgar Johns, composer, including songs for Mary Schiller, Elsie Deermont, and Robert Maitland.

Daniel Maquarre, Hans Kindler, and Carlos Salzedo will play for the Friends of Music next Sunday at the Ritz-Carlton music of Leclair, Rameau, Salzedo, and a new "Dithyrambe" by Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

The Orchestral Society, led by Max Jacobs, will give the first of two concerts in Aeolian Hall next Sunday afternoon, its program including Cesar Franck's symphony in D minor, Tschaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini," and a novelty, "In the Orient," by Arthur Hartmann.

WAR-TIME MUSIC.

Bands of the 77th Division at Camp Upton, 112 players from four regiments, will be at tonight's Community Chorus rally in the 71st Regiment Armory to raise money for their own larger personnel and equipment. The leaders are Victor Bergman, Clarence Byrn, Olaf M. Nord, and Oliver Miller, veterans of fifteen and twenty years' service, while some of the players are Lieff Rosanoff, Marcy Weinberg, Augustus Carbone, and David Hochstein.

John McCormack, who has volunteered to raise $100,000 in concerts for the Red Cross, will first lend his voice in that organization's behalf at the Hippodrome tonight, in a mass meeting to start the Christmas drive to raise the Red Cross membership to 500,000 in New York and 10,000,000 in the nation.

The University Glee Club will sing at Camp Merritt on Wednesday night, paying its own expenses, as it has already done at Camp Dix, and will on Jan. 5 at Camp Upton. Twenty-eight members of the club, graduates of many colleges in the United States, are serving in the army and navy.

The Philharmonic Society will give another concert for the national army in Christmas week, as it did lately at Camp Dix, when it started the movement of leading orchestras to play for the soldiers.

The New York Symphony Orchestra opened on Friday last the musical entertainments arranged on a large scale in the new Y. M. C. A. Auditorium at Camp Upton, a hall with benches for 3,000.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Samuel Baldwin's free organ recital at the City College today includes Debussy's "Little Shepherd" and Scott's "Over the Prairie." On Wednesday's list are Bonnet's chaconne and Handel's pastoral symphony from "The Messiah."

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Ernest F. Jones in a free organ recital at the Boys' High School today will play Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" and Dethier's "Christmas" variation on the carol, "Adeste Fideles."

The Zoellner Quartet appears Monday evening at the Academy in a Haydn quartet Op. 28, Dvorak's "American" Charles Skilton's "Indian Dances."

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Oscar Spiressu returns from California to take charge of the Strand Orchestra, beginning tomorrow with a program including Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony and the "Rumanian Rhapsody" of Enesco.

Anna Case and Mischa Elman, with Mary Warfel, harp, and James Stanley, bass, will appear Friday morning in the fourth of the Biltmore musicales.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association will tonight celebrate the feast of Chanukah by performing an opera, "Judas Maccabaeus," by A. W. Binder.

Tilly Vecharias and Moritz Feifstein give a concert in aid of the Jewish Relief this evening at the Young Women's Hebrew Association.

The Choral Art Club, from Brooklyn, and the Little Symphony, led by George Barnes, have a war benefit next Saturday in Carnegie Hall.

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Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 3.
Raff's Symphony, "In the Forest."
Piano Concerto, Liszt; Falstaff, Elgar.
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THREE DIFFERENT PROGRAMS!
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The Piano Recital of Mr. PAOLO
Martucci
announced for today at Princess Theatre, has been postponed to Sunday, January 20.

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Fritz Kreisler Louis Svecenski
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Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Dec. 21, at 8:15.
Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert.
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Thurs. at 8, Carmen, Farrar, Peterson; Caruso, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux.
Fri. at 8, Boris Godunow, Homer, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 2, Nozze di Figaro, Farrar, Hempel, Matzenauer, Howard, Kanders; De Luca, Didur, Reiss, Malatesta. Cond., Bodansky.
Sat. at 8 (75c. to $3), L'Oracolo, Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur, Bonci. Pagliacci, Muzio; Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Moranzoni.
XMAS DAY MAT. at 2 (75c. to $3), LA BOHEME. Peterson, Miller; McCormack, Scotti, Didur, Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.

TO-NIGHT at 8:30, 50c to $1.50. FRENCH COMPOSERS CONCERT
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MISCHA Elman JAMES Stanley
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Society of N. Y. (70 Musicians)
MAX JACOBS.....CONDUCTOR
Symphony, Franck; Irish Rhapsody, Herbert; Fantasy, Tschaikowsky; 2 Sketches, Hartmann.
Tickets 25c to $1.50, at Box Office.

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Aeolian Hall, Friday Evening, December 21,
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A QUARTET OF PLAYS ANTICIPATE THE HOLIDAYS

AMERICAN HIGH COMEDY

By JOHN CORBIN.

THE current season is witnessing a curious reversal of form in our theatrical output. During the past five years a drama has developed which was more broadly popular than ever before and more intrinsically American. If serious, it was really a melodrama, and not least so when it boarded perplexing social themes, such as feminine morality and the white slave traffic. In comedy it dealt with broadly popular situation and character, familiar to the man in the street and the drummer in the buffet car, and it tended always toward farce. But, if we have ever had a true comedy (and really we haven't) it had faded before the uprising of more broadly popular tastes in the theatre.

In his latest volume of essays on the drama, Clayton Hamilton comments on the fact, and explains it on the ground that we have no "aristocracy," and that, anyway, the playgoing public quite lacks the spirit of what Meredith called "thoughtful laughter" and prized above all else as an evidence of social health. True, the two first and best comedies of Clare Kummer were produced last season, but they were a solitary phenomenon. Today a new fact has arisen to confront the prophets of despair.

During the first half of the present season we have had but one crook drama of note, "De Luxe Annie," and only three comedies of the business world—"A Tailor-Made Man," "Lombardi, Ltd.," and "Business Before Pleasure." Two or three other plays of the older sort have been produced and have almost instantly failed. As against this we have had a full dozen farces and comedies of the drawing room. And of these a clear majority strike the note of high comedy. It is true that several of the dozen have failed, and that the one which has signally succeeded is very far removed from the true comedy of manners. As yet there is no occasion for congratulating ourselves on a rush of brains to the head. But managers and playwrights have done their part, and with results which in at least two cases are memorable.

"The Pipes of Pan."

ON revisiting "The Pipes of Pan" what impresses one most is the slightness of the materials out of which it is fashioned. A painter-man of talent has gone stale doing potboilers. Back from his receding youth comes the one romance of his life—a romance with red hair. Uplifted to a spirit of adventure, he spends the night with her at a costume ball. The result is a misunderstanding with her husband, in which she resolves to leave her home and her son. But it is only for a moment. In the end she follows the path of womanly honor and maternal affection. The painter is even less deeply stirred. He goes back to his tubes and canvas and works quite happily on an idyl of Pan piping to a dryad. The comedy is not so much of the heart as of the artistic temperament—and it is a temperament so gentle, so housebroken, that the impact of a returning comet with red hair serves only to raise it again to the point of productivity.

The thing that delights one in the little play—and it is one of the most delightful of this or any season—is the delicacy of its texture, the airy spontaneity of its unfolding. A good half dozen of characters are freshly imagined and limned with unfailing sympathy, unerring skill. The dialogue is often witty and always touched with the lambent glow of humor—quite the brightest comedy dialogue of the season. In brief, we have here a comedy of poetic mood—the mood of pussy willows on the piano and daffodils in the open window; of flutes that pipe to Spring from a neighbor's apartment and of mortals who dance in costume. And it is no less genuinely poetic because it is a mood of gentle manners and of errant impulses brought quickly back to leash.

At one point there was perhaps a jarring note. Surely, when a wife has spent the night with a painter and i found the next day alone with him in his studio, her husband has a right to ask questions. The answer was at hand, and it would have ended all serious doubt. But it would also have ended the play. So it is neither asked nor answered, and we have "drama" and another act. The result is an effect of willful wrongheadedness. These people who have been unfailingly simple and natural, unflaggingly amiable and entertaining—and who are so again, in the last act—become suddenly as mad as the characters of crude melodrama. In Mr. Carpenter's other comedy of this season, "The Three Bears," there is a similarly "dramatic" scene, which is similarly destructive of illusion. He will not have mastered his medium until he has learned to handle such scenes—or to avoid them.

The acting of "The Pipes of Pan" is wellnigh perfect, down to the smallest part. Janet Beecher tones the reputed red of the heroine's hair to a copper bronze, and the flaming abandon of her escapade to the glow of reviving embers. That is as it should be; she is loyal to the part and to the play. But by the same token she illumines the character with many moments of rejuvenant sensibility, of wistful romance and of brimming fun. Norman Trevor, as the painter hero, gives one of the finest performances of its kind in a memory of many years. If high comedy is rare on our stage, high-comedy acting is rarer. In Mr. Trevor, distinction of personality is combined with unfailing artistic instinct, and the whole informed by an intelligence that is so far from usual on our stage as to be perhaps unique.

"Art and Opportunity."

THE late Harold Chapin had the address, when writing comedy, to avoid "drama" altogether. That is a rare evidence of mastery. But had he the art to develop his amazingly subtle and complex heroine sincerely and without sophistication? In returning to the play I confess to certain misgivings. Is it possible that a young woman who is consciously marrying for money and position and who uses every weapon in the armory of her sex to achieve her end should impress one throughout as essentially frank and honorable, sincerely affectional, and even, at the end pulsating with romance? If so, then the American lad who was snuffed out by the Germans at Loos lived long enough to achieve a little masterpiece of comedy.

This Peter makes no pretense of loving her young man. She tells her prospective father-in-law at the outset that she is an "adventuress." Poor and with expensive tastes, her only profession is matrimony—and she professes it with a frankness, a bland simplicity as it seems, that takes the sting out of the word she has used and in fact quite captivates Lord Worpelston. But that is only the beginning of her subtlety. Having put the word into his mouth, she accuses him of having called her an adventuress. Thus she gains the sympathy of the remainder of the household, who look upon Worpelston as a boor and upon her as his guileless victim. Is Peter disingenuous in all this? Possibly. Yet she is certainly not an adventuress in the full sense of the word. She used it, as she says, in the hope that Worpelston would contradict her; and this is doubtless the truth. He didn't, and so she manoeuvred him into a deeper pitfall—that is all.

It is not that she consciously intended all this—far from it! A few of her bag of tricks she seems thoroughly to understand, thanks, no doubt, to her lifelong use of them. But when she gets into more deeply perplexing paths, as she speedily does, she is the most genuine of clairvoyants, threading the labyrinth blindfolded, yet inerrantly. The power that guides her is no conscious art, but the inspiration of those age-old instincts that alone have enabled our mothers to achieve their God-given purpose in a world fashioned by the shallow logic of the male. No woman was ever more primitively feminine than this Peter!

So she throws over the son, having convinced him that he has never loved her; and she does it in such a manner that Lord Worpelston announces his own engagement to her. Peter is well aware that the father is more suitable in years, more eligible in fortune. Never for a moment does she lose the woman's sense of real values! And yet, in the next moment, she throws over Lord Worpelston. Again one senses a subtler intention, a more primitive impulse. What is it? There is a Duke who is even richer than Worpelston, more distinguished in society and politics. And there is also the Duke's secretary. He is the most suitable of all in age, and the only one of the lot who approaches Peter in resources of the mind and of the heart; but he is quite poor and with no position at all except in the possible future.

This young man is the master key to the comedy. On a second hearing it is plain as day that all the twistings of her course, all the involutions in her apparent motives, are the result of an inerrant, though very largely unconscious, instinct toward him. At the end of the second act she knows it in her heart, and declares it to him in a song of tense and beautiful passion; but it takes an act more to reveal the truth to him, and to the audience.

Miss Painter's first tendency to overact has been lessened by experience in the part, and no doubt also by the more intimate auditorium of the Cort Theatre, to which the play has fortunately been moved; but her performance is still rather monotonously underlined; lacking some measure of subtlety, variety and climax. In intention, however, it is always sure and fine. In her good looks, and in the flood of womanly feeling she throws into the love songs, she has two resources of inestimable value. Her performance held the audience breathless, amid a perpetual bubbling of delight.

More than any other American play this, I take it, is true Meredithean comedy. Never for a moment is the sheer, hard actuality of human nature ignored or sophisticated. Yet the things that are worthy in character, beautiful in emotion, are also there. It is by bringing these two into juxtaposition—the mortal truth and the illusion which is immortal—that the deep springs of laughter are unsealed. Of the death of Harold Chapin, William Archer said that it was the greatest loss sustained by English letters since the death of Rupert Brooke. The poems of Brooke are finely individual, veracious, distinguished. Yet it may be doubted whether a comedy like this is not a far rarer thing and more precious.

That its production here has not been financially successful is no longer a secret. The removal to the Cort Theatre was made possible only by the loyalty of the company, who are content to receive the little that is left when rent and current expenses are paid. A few nights ago the critics, routed from a new play across the street, noticed that the Cort was dark. The word flew about that the gallant effort to support the play was ended. It was a false report. The front lights had been switched off to save expenses. But even if those lights are finally extinguished, the spirit of Harold Chapin will not be dead, for as he gave to his country a deed of heroism when such deeds were rare so he has given to the dull world of our theatre a work of true beauty and humor. It will not be forgotten.

Mr. Ditrichstein, in "The King," Is Again a Great Lover, But This Time Made Doubly Interesting by the Trappings of Royalty. The Result at the Cohan Is One of the Half Dozen or So of the Season's Real Successes.

THE STORY OF LUCILE WATSON

IT is interesting to note, in view of what appears to be a recent fashion of singling out Lucile Watson from the middle of any cast in which she happens to appear, that her work drew forth similar attention as long ago as 1902, when, as a member of the senior class of a dramatic school, she acted at a special matinée on the stage of the Empire. Her flair for the kind of humor commonly called dry, coupled with a certain assurance and sophistication, has since then gained for her a long succession of rôles requiring these qualities for their proper enactment, and by her earnest attention to this sort of part she has gradually achieved almost a unique position on the American stage. Today she typifies a certain kind of character in the minds of the managers and of the theatregoing public, and, although she turned aside occasionally in the past to play parts somewhat different, her present commitment to this type seems to be definite. At present she is contributing a particularly excellent characterization to the performance of "The Naughty Wife."

Miss Watson is Canadian, having been born in Quebec and raised in Ottawa. She came to New York to enter the Sargent Dramatic School more or less against the wishes of her father, an English army officer, but he became reconciled when it began to become evident that the stage was her field. Two weeks spent in haunting the offices of a theatrical employment agency, following her graduation from the dramatic school, resulted in an engagement in a piece called "Hearts Aflame," which Walter Lawrence produced in the Fall of 1902 at the Bijou. In the cast of this piece, in addition to Aubrey Boucicault, Mrs. Felix Morris, and Bijou Fernandez, was Arnold Daly, and it was Daly who was responsible for the young actress's next association.

"If you care," remarked Daly one night toward the end of the engagement, "I'll speak to Fitch about you."

Needless to say, Miss Watson cared, and a few nights later Fitch, then one of the most powerful men in the theatre, occupied a box at the Bijou. There is no evidence to prove that he came solely to see Miss Watson, but in the end it amounted to that. Miss Watson, eager to make an impression, played to Fitch and Fitch alone and interested him in spite of her anxiety to do so. The result was a letter from the playwright a few weeks later, while the company was in Buffalo, asking her to call.

Out of this grew an engagement in "The Girl With the Green Eyes," with Clara Bloodgood, and it must have been during this time that Miss Watson picked up so many of Miss Bloodgood's ways and mannerisms that she was referred to for many years thereafter as Miss Bloodgood's double. In the rôle of a servant in "The Girl With the Green Eyes" Miss Watson, still in her first year on the stage, achieved her first considerable success, her work being generally regarded as superior to the star's. Fitch was so delighted that he immediately wrote for her a large part in "Glad of It," which was subsequently produced with dire results at the Savoy, long since gone over to the movies.

A subsequent engagement in support of William Collier in "The Dictator" was interrupted by her marriage to Rockcliffe Fellowes, well known as an actor, and for a year or more she was absent from the stage. Upon her return Fitch had nothing for her, although he was anxious for a lien on her services. Miss Watson, in the interim, played in Margaret Anglin's support in "Zira," a drama by Hartley Manners. During the run of the piece in Chicago—on April 13, 1906, to be exact—Miss Anglin's company gave a special matinée of a play called "The Sabine Woman," and Miss Watson played one of the roles. Rehearsals had been sadly insufficient in number, and Miss Anglin and her confrères were making up most of their speeches, but in spite of this the play made its impression, and Miss Watson had been accorded the privilege of helping with the making of theatrical history. For the play was "The Great Divide." When the regular production followed, a little later, Miss Watson was otherwise occupied and unable to accept the part.

The return to Fitch was made in Ethel Barrymore's support in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" and "Her Sister," and after playing in these for two years Miss Watson appeared in the last of the Fitch plays, "The City." A postcard from Fitch telling her something about the part was received by her on the same morning which brought the news of Fitch's death. Subsequently, when "The City" was played at the Lyric, Miss Watson shared the triumph that was the lot of Tully Marshall, Walter Hampden, Mary Nash, and the others.

There followed for Miss Watson a succession of plays which failed—"Sold," "The Truth Wagon," "Just to Get Married," "The Best Best People," and "The Point of View." In the last few years her name has been identified with half a dozen pieces of varying worth, and in each of them her work has been one of the outstanding features. Possibly her most widely noted performance in the last season or so was in "The Eternal Magdalene," the much heralded McLaughlin play, which flourished for a time at the Forty-eighth Street.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Sarah Bernhardt in repertory; Belle Baker, Cameron Sisters, Le Maire and Gallagher, Brendel and Burt, Lyons and Yosco, Maria Lo, Gordon and Rica.

COLONIAL—Robert T. Haines in "The One Way Out"; Florenz Tempest, Emmet Devoy in "The Call of Childhood."

RIVERSIDE—Gus Edwards's song revue, Imhoff, Conn and Corenne, Ames and Winthrop.

ALHAMBRA—Paul Dickey in "The Lincoln Highwayman"; Harry Carroll, Milt Collins.

ROYAL—Maud Lambert and Ernest R. Ball, Farber Sisters.

ORPHEUM (Brooklyn)—Bessie Clayton, Nonette, Mme. Doree's Celebrities.

BUSHWICK (Brooklyn)—Harry Fox, "The Bonfire of Old Empires," with Geraldine O'Brien; Lydell and Higgins.

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

STANDARD—"Peter Ibbetson," with Constance Collier and John Barrymore.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"The Very Idea," with Ernest Truex and Richard Bennett.

LOEW'S SEVENTH AVENUE—"The Man Who Came Back."

One of a Numerous Company Which Will Swing the Fulton Theatre Back to Musical Comedy ("Words and Music") on Saturday Night.

PLAYWRIGHTS I HAVE KNOWN

By ARTHUR HOPKINS.

THERE is no gratification in producing quite equal to that of leading a playwright to his first New York success. I have brought five playwrights into the glare of Broadway, and not only have they succeeded but they have been personally acclaimed each in his own way as a new note and a distinct addition to the theatre. It began with Eleanor Gates. Then came Elmer Reizenstein, Clare Kummer, Philip Moeller, and Robert Housum.

With none of them have I had the tribulations that are commonly supposed to arise between playwright and producer. With all of them work has been a joy. And in all of them I have found a certain fineness of character which I like to believe is largely responsible for their success.

IT began with "The Poor Little Rich Girl." I was given the book to read by a friend of Miss Gates. It seemed to me there was a play in it. At the time I was producing vaudeville sketches and wanted to get into the larger field. I asked Miss Gates to come to my office. She came, accompanied by a certain playwright. I have never seen a more generally discouraged and dejected person than was Eleanor Gates at our first meeting. She fastened her chin on her chest, stared straight ahead and took not the slightest interest in the discussion as to the possibility of doing the play. I finally said that if she would make a play out of the book I would do it. There was a half-hearted indication from her that something might be done.

The accompanying playwright, who had done all the talking for her, finally suggested that he collaborate with her. I objected to this and said I felt sure that the story was so strongly and strangely her own that collaboration would only injure it. Her chin rose; the distance departed from her eyes; she began to take real interest, and within twenty-four hours she was working at top speed.

The first act was soon finished. It was bad. In my absence she had listened to the voice of the well-intending playwright. I did not know it until afterward. She quickly rewrote the first act and it was splendid; then, with no help, she wrote the second act. She was afraid to read it to me—that glorious second act of delirium. She had been told that it wouldn't do, and if I heard it I would become doubtful of the whole venture. I knew none of this.

When she finished reading I told her she mustn't change a line, and as it was first written it was played. The third act was a little more bothersome, but she soon had it. I shall never forget the early rehearsals. The actors were bewildered and most of them thought the author and producer half mad. I know they felt sorry for me. Miss Gates was a brick. She followed every step of the way, with a complete willingness to change and rewrite, build up and tear down, which was almost reckless.

And there never was a finer joy than to witness her joy when the play succeeded so completely. Success didn't turn her head. It was failure—the failure of her next play, "We Are Seven," which I produced. She blamed every one but herself, and chiefly me. And though the association ended unhappily, I must always have a very warm spot for the little woman who lifted her chin and went to work. She will write other fine plays, but some one must get after her and make her do it. She is well worth all the attention that any producer may give her.

AND then came Elmer Reizenstein, a youngster out of a law office, with "On Trial" under his arm. He had a splendid idea, and a confused story. After I bought the play I told him we would have to begin by throwing away the story. He had no objection. Then we discussed various stories—finally one definite story began to take shape. From that moment Elmer ground out copy like a printing press. Every morning at 10 o'clock he would come to the office with reams of stuff. We would go over it together, finally agreeing on which was all right and which bad.

In two weeks the play was finished, and Elmer had written every line, contrary to the belief at the time that I had written part of the play. There never was a moment that working with him was not a lot of fun, and all through the rehearsals we had more laughs than find their way to Broadway in a season. "On Trial" was not a fluke. Elmer is a real playwright, and he will demonstrate it again.

AND now Clare Kummer, as rare a darling as it was ever any one's privilege to know. "Good Gracious Annabelle" was originally written as the book of a musical play, but the book just would not behave. It rose up and insisted it would have no duet interruptions or choral meanderings. As soon as I read "Annabelle" I bought it. Then Miss Kummer found she didn't own it. The musical play contract was still in force. Then I did a wild thing—I gave the man with the contract $3,000 for his rights in the book.

Then rehearsal time came around. Miss Kummer came to see me. She didn't know how to break it to me, but finally she burst out with it. She asked me not to produce the play. She felt sure it was no good, and that I would only lose money. I don't know that any producer has had that experience before, but then, Clare Kummer isn't like any one else in the world. I had to argue with her for an hour that her play was good and had to be produced.

I have never seen any one who can write and change a play with the ease and speed that she can. She writes on the stage while the play is in rehearsal. She says it's because I rehearse so quietly. Those writers who seek the mood and the surroundings for the proper sparking of their muses should see Clare Kummer writing a scene while watching May Vokes read strange lines for the first time.

One day she timidly suggested that she had an idea that might make a play. She told me the idea. I said: "Go home and write it. We'll do it." It was "A Successful Calamity." Nothing can surprise me in the Clare Kummer future. She is the most fertile, easy, wonderful mind I have ever known, and it isn't mind at all—it is something deeper and finer and more lasting.

PHILIP MOELLER came to the office one day with a brief synopsis of a play he wanted to write. I read it and phoned him to go to work immediately. In a week the first act was finished—it was splendid. I sent him on the trail of the second act—it was splendid. In a few days he had captured the third act and "Madame Sand" was finished. Moeller is lightning and he is never in the slightest degree fascinated by anything he has written—he will throw it away at the first challenge. There is every reason to believe that Moeller will be an important factor of the next few seasons. He has a head teeming with ideas, and his pencil responds. We are planning another play now. As he spoke of it several days ago, it will very likely be finished by Wednesday or Thursday.

THERE were certain sentimental associations that made the success of Robert Housum's "Gypsy Trail" particularly gratifying. Although we had not known each other, we had many mutual friends, as he had worked on the Cleveland newspapers after I had left them.

Working with Housum was a rare joy. He, too, has the faculty of dissociating himself from his work and grasping at every suggestion of change. Like the others, he turned out his work with great speed. He was bothered by only one spot. I asked him for a better second-act curtain. He suggested a number that were half good, and one morning he came to rehearsal rather dejected. He said: "I wrote a curtain last night that I thought was good, but when I looked at it this morning I realized it was terrible." I asked him to show it to me. It is the present second-act curtain, which I think is one of the best comedy curtains I have ever seen. Housum is sure to do other fine things, for there is so much that is fine in him.

So there they are—Eleanor Gates, Elmer Reizenstein, Clare Kummer, Philip Moeller, Robert Housum—five as fine souls as it will be your privilege to know. And, incidentally, they wrote pretty fair plays.

THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS

THE week before Christmas, generally an utter blank so far as the theatres are concerned, will this year usher in a quartet of new attractions. All of these, however, will be offered during the second half of the week, and are being produced at that time to anticipate the rush of plays which will come with Christmas week.

FLO-FLO—*Thursday night at the Cort Theatre.*

This is a musical offering, a much magnified version of a piece entitled "The Bride Shop," which was popular in vaudeville for three seasons or more. Silvio Hein is the composer of the music, and the book and lyrics are by Fred de Gresac. The company will be headed by James B. Carson, well known in vaudeville, and also will include Roma June, Oscar Figman, and Dolly Castles.

YES OR NO—*Friday night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.*

Arthur Goodrich is the author of this drama, a play having for its theme the importance which sometimes attaches to the words of the title. The piece tells the parallel stories of two women, one rich, the other poor, and is necessarily uniquely constructed. The principal parts will be played by Willette Kershaw, Emilie Polini, and Marjorie Wood, and among others in the cast will be Eva Francis, Byron Beasley, Halbert Brown, and Walter Regan.

LORD AND LADY ALGY—*Saturday night at the Broadhurst Theatre.*

The season for all-star revivals is being somewhat rushed by William Faversham, who, in reviving this comedy by R. C. Carton, is endowing it with one of the most noteworthy casts of several seasons. Possibly the production will be chiefly important by reason of the return to the stage of Maxine Elliott, long absent therefrom. Mr. Faversham himself will also be of the company, and others of stellar calibre will be Irene Fenwick and Maclyn Arbuckle.

Still others whose services will be enlisted will be Lumsden Hare, Florine Arnold, Eva Le Gallienne, George W. Howard, George Fitzgerald, Frederick Lloyd, Philip Leigh, Mrs. Edmund Gurney, Grace Ade, and Herbert Belmore.

WORDS AND MUSIC—*Saturday night at the Fulton Theatre.*

The success of "Hitchy-Koo" rendered it inevitable that it would be followed by others from the same workshop, and the result is "Words and Music"—produced by, but not with, Raymond Hitchcock. It is solemnly promised that the new piece is the work of William Shakespeare and Ludwig Beethoven, but it is assumed, in the absence of definite information, that the words and music written by these two have here and there been slightly rearranged for the purposes of musical comedy.

Be that as it may, the piece will bring back Richard Carle to these parts, and among others present will be Elizabeth Brice, late of the Century; Wellington Cross, from vaudeville; William Gordon and Ray Dooley, also from vaudeville; Marion Davies, Edna Aug, and numerous others. The production will mark the first musical piece that has invaded the Fulton since the days when that playhouse was masquerading as a Folies Bergère.

Maxine Elliott, Whose First Appearance on the New York Stage in Seven Years Will Be Made at the Broadhurst Next Saturday in the Revival of "Lord and Lady Algy."

No new production will be offered by Jacques Copeau's French company this week, "Barberine" and "Le Pain de Menage" will be played Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings; the three short plays, "La Navette," "Le Carrosee du Saint Sacrament," and "La Jalousie du Barouille," will be given Wednesday and Friday evenings and Thursday and Saturday afternoons. Christmas week will witness the presentation of "Twelfth Night," one of the most successful of M. Copeau's productions at his house in Paris.

A benefit performance at the Hudson Theatre tonight will have for its beneficiaries the dependents of soldiers who were members of the theatrical profession before entering the service. Among those on the program will be Mme. Eleanore de Cisneros of the Metropolitan, Barney Bernard, John O'Malley, Grace La Rue, and Van and Schenck.

TO BERNHARDT AT THE PALACE.

YOU soared in youth
To art's high altitudes,
Made bright by fame's hot sun,
And held those clear aerial levels long,
Like some great aeroplane
That hovers o'er the capitals,
Lit by fame's morning light, its noonday glare,
Its glow of afternoon,
In your imperial flight across the world,—
'Til now, in sight of sunset dusk,
You spiral down in splendid sweeping curves,
Seeking your last lone landing place.

That cross you wear
Was ne'er more nobly won
By any born of woman—
Explorers freezing at the pole;
Men dying in the crash of cannonade;
The mother yielding up her soldier son;
Not these are braver than your soul of flame.
You always fought a liberation war
For life, for art, for France—
And now the drumming guns find you
Still glowing like a battle cruiser's fires,
Still strong and bold and ready for attack,
So like the angry batteries of your race—
The last of the immortals of the stage,
You come to us again in magic artistry,
And standing on the final barricade
Of age and greatness make magnificent farewell.

She's France that fears not death;
She's France that cries "They shall not pass!"
She's France that vivifies all art;
She's France whose wit is petrol to the mind;
She's France, the racing motor of accelerated life;
She's France the joyous and she's France the sad—
All France is summed in her—
She is our ally and each one of us
Must pay devotion to her art, her soul,
And all her wondrous womanhood.

WALTER J. KINGSLEY.

GOSSIP OF THE QUONDAM WHITE WAY

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

The Greenwich Village Players, Despite Their Distance from the Centre of Things, Are Nevertheless Reported to be Holding Their Theatrical Own. (A Scene from "Behind a Watteau Picture.")

THE unusual spectacle of four new plays opening during the week preceding Christmas is about to be accorded New York, but this fact is not to be construed as indicating any confidence on the part of the managers in the box-office potentialities of the pre-Christmas period. The facts of the matter are that the number of new plays to be revealed during Christmas week probably will reach as high as nine, and in these circumstances some of the more far-sighted managers are opening their attractions during the latter half of the week to come, rather than face the diminished quotient of attention which is the inevitable result when a large number of premières is divided into a small number of days.

It is estimated that approximately eighteen new productions will be made in New York between Dec. 20 and Jan. 4, and there is no reason to regard this figure as excessive. Those which are definitely determined upon for Christmas week are Ethel Barrymore in "The Lady of the Camellias," at the Empire; "Why Marry?" at the Astor; "Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath," at the Republic; "General Post," at the Gaiety; Margaret Anglin in "Billeted," at the Playhouse, and "Going Up," at the Liberty. In addition it is confidently expected that Charles Hopkins will reveal the Owen Davis "Arabian Nights" at the Punch and Judy, and down Washington Square way the Greenwich Village Players are expected to offer a new program. Still further, there will be M. Copeau's French production of "Twelfth Night" to complicate matters.

In a word, a general change in the face of the theatrical map will be made before the new year is far under way, and only the six or eight theatres which are so fortunate as to have real successes will endeavor to press on into the season with their current programs.

To the list of pending attractions must now be added Augustus Thomas's drama, "The Copperhead," which was placed in rehearsal during the last week by John D. Williams. The leading rôle in "The Copperhead" will be played by Lionel Barrymore, who, meanwhile, has withdrawn from the cast of "Peter Ibbetson."

Despite the publicity which has attached to the theatre war tax and the endeavors to impress its inevitability upon the public, a surprisingly large number of people continue to act under the impression that it is something which can be avoided. Theatrical treasurers report that numerous patrons put down only the price of the tickets, and when asked for the war tax, produce it with a celerity which indicates that it had been held waiting in the palm of the hand. This action is construed to mean that the purchaser is quite willing to pay the tax providing he is asked for it, but that he will take a chance first on the box office man's forgetting about it. Inasmuch as the percentage of forgetfulness among box office men when it comes to matters of this sort cannot even be detected with a microscope, the futility of the expedient becomes more or less evident.

In view of the depression which has overtaken the Broadway theatres latterly, it is interesting to note that the houses comprising the subway circuit—in particular the Standard and the Bronx Opera House—have felt the slump hardly at all. Despite the fact that the prices at these houses are just half the Broadway figures, (sometimes less than half, in fact,) the gross receipts are generally in excess of the amounts reached by the average Broadway house. "The Man Who Came Back" lately played for two weeks at the Bronx Opera House to approximately $19,000, and it is a rare attraction which fails to reach $8,000 a week at either the Bronx or the Standard. The management of one of the most popular of the season's plays, a piece which has been in the city since September, is looking forward eagerly to the day when its attraction will quit the glare of the avenue and begin to "get a little real money" in the Bronx.

Al Jolson has already begun rehearsing for the forthcoming entertainment at the Winter Garden, and the probabilities are that he will begin his engagement at that institution next month. Jolson will be seen in the character of Sinbad the Sailor and the show probably will be called "Sinbad."

Arnold Daly, freed from "Why Marry?" is reported to be about to return to New York under his own management. It is possible that Daly will revive "The Master" here while preparations are being made for a new piece.

The Rialto was passing along a wild rumor during the latter part of the week that the cast of "The Cohan Revue of 1918" was likely to contain no less a luminary than George M. Cohan himself. The psychology of his return at this moment, it was pointed out, is concerned with patriotism and Mr. Cohan's well-known stand thereon, and inasmuch as George M. never has been one to overlook the value of the psychological, Broadway is holding its breath.

Charles Winninger, who will doubtless be remembered for his imitation of Leo Ditrichstein in the last Cohan revue, will be in the cast of the new Cohan entertainment at the New Amsterdam. Winninger, together with Mrs. Winninger, (Blanche Ring,) has lately been regaling the West with a musical piece entitled, "What Next?" but he was released for the Cohan piece when the strength of "What Next?" suddenly gave out at Chicago last week. Still speaking of the Cohan revue, an official indorsed impersonation of David Belasco will be one of the features of that entertainment. It has been indorsed by none other than Mr. Belasco himself, who has personally seen to it that the impersonation was accurate in every detail.

Messrs. Bolton, Wodehouse, and Kern are reported to have decided that "Tut! Tut!" was too frivolous a title for their pending entertainment at the Princess, and the piece has accordingly been rechristened. It will bear the more dignified title of "Say When."

Enlisted men by the hundreds are being entertained at New York's more hospitable playhouses these nights, and one wise in the ways of Broadway was heard to remark that it will be a hard blow for the soldiers if the new year brings the expected theatrical prosperity.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premier
Oh, Boy!	Casino	Feb. 18
Business Before Pleasure	Eltinge	Aug. 15
Maytime	Shubert	Aug. 16
The Eyes of Youth	Maxine Elliott	Aug. 22
Cheer Up	Hippodrome	Aug. 23
A Tailor-Made Man	Cohan & Harris	Aug. 27
Leave It to Jane	Longacre	Aug. 28
The Country Cousin	Gaiety	Sept. 3
The Masquerader	Booth	Sept. 3
Polly with a Past	Belasco	Sept. 6
Lombardi, Ltd.	Morosco	Sept. 24
Tiger Rose	Lyceum	Oct. 3
Jack o' Lantern	Globe	Oct. 16
Doing Our Bit	Winter Garden	Oct. 18
Chu Chin Chow	Manhattan	Oct. 22
The Land of Joy	Park	Nov. 1
Miss 1917	Century	Nov. 5
The Pipes of Pan	Hudson	Nov. 6
Her Regiment	Knickerbocker	Nov. 12
What's Your Husband Doing?	39th Street	Nov. 12
L'Elevation	Playhouse	Nov. 14
Greenwich Village Players	Greenwich Village	Nov. 15
The Naughty Wife	Harris	Nov. 17
Madame Sand	Criterion	Nov. 19
Odds and Ends of 1917	Bijou	Nov. 19
The King	George M. Cohan	Nov. 20
Over the Top	44th Street Roof	Dec. 1
Washington Sq. Players (2d bill)	Comedy	Dec. 3
Blind Youth	Republic	Dec. 3
The Grass Widow	Liberty	Dec. 3
The Gipsy Trail	Plymouth	Dec. 4
The Silent Assertion	Bramhall	Dec. 8

NOTES OF THE LONDON STAGE

LONDON, like New York, is not immune from theatrical politics, and the most interesting bit of news from that city, in the absence of any new productions of a really first-class nature, concerns the break between Alfred Butt and the firm of Grossmith & Laurillard. The immediate result was that the latter firm's play, "Theodore & Co.," was withdrawn a week ago from Mr. Butt's theatre, the Gaiety. "Theodore & Co." had a run of something more than 500 performances to its credit, and, in accordance with the London custom, was generally regarded to be good for a year or more.

Christmas in London, of course, is not complete without its revival of "Peter Pan," and accordingly the production will be duly made at the New Theatre some time during the coming week. Many of the former favorites will act in the play, but there will be a new Peter in the person of Fay Compton. When "Peter" has run his course Dion Boucicault will produce a new comedy by Pinero—undoubtedly the same comedy to which Sir Arthur referred in a recent letter to John D. Williams, printed in these pages, in which he declared that he would not risk his new piece under the present conditions. The piece is delicate in texture. "Sir Arthur has recaptured," declares Boucicault, "something of the charming sentiment and gentle humor of 'Sweet Lavender.' The title I am not yet free to announce, but you will find the piece described on the program as 'An Idyl of Suburbia.'"

Although "Theodore & Co." has departed, the news concerning "A Little Bit of Fluff" is not so dire. That piece, which ran for eight performances in New York City, reached its one thousandth performance at the Criterion last Wednesday and still has not been headed off.

Two plays which New York is to see in another week are "Billeted" and "General Post," neither of which gives any indication of being near the end of its London run. Both of these are war plays, as is "Seven Days' Leave," which continues on its way at the Lyceum.

Last night witnessed the end of "Loyalty," which was produced at the St. James with considerable éclat—and perhaps a little too much heralding—on Nov. 21. Another piece which lately came to grief was "The Invisible Foe," by Walter Hackett, which was produced at the Savoy, with H. B. Irving and Fay Compton in the leading rôles.

The Savoy, incidentally, has been leased by Gilbert Miller, and is a small theatre inside, but its open fire already rested on him ere they were lifted to welcome the next visitor. This came as something of a surprise to one accustomed to the lingering amenities of Urbana, but its effect was enlightening. Young Hubbell began to develop a serviceable sense of proportion.

Also he worked—hard. Among other things he organized a small orchestra, which was soon in great demand at social dances, dinners, and the like. There were times when it numbered as many as fifty musicians, and it was under such conditions that Hubbell developed his talent for conducting.

The turning point in his career is connected with a visit of the late Sam S. Shubert to Chicago in 1906. A mutual friend arranged an interview at the producer's hotel, and there for the better part of an afternoon the ambitious young composer displayed his wares. The outcome of the meeting was an offer to write an operetta to succeed "A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino Theatre in New York.

Hubbell's response was embodied in "The Runaways," which acted as a vehicle for Fay Templeton. Intrenched now in the Eastern metropolis, the scores came thick and fast. Among them were "Fantana," in which Jefferson De Angelis, Julia Sanderson, and Douglas Fairbanks appeared, Fairbanks singing "Just My Style," which was Hubbell's first international hit; "Mexicana," which offered an outlet for the talents of Christie MacDonald; "A Knight for a Day," which holds the Chicago record for runs, having played in that city 613 consecutive times; "The Midnight Sons," for Lew Fields, and "The Jolly Bachelors," whose cast included Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth and introduced Vernon Castle to New York playgoers.

Not unnaturally, Hubbell also came a musical cropper now and then. In the Spring of 1912 "A Winsome Widow" was written, to be followed by "The Three Romeos"—a failure. In this catastrophe there was also involved R. H. Burnside, stage director of the Hippodrome. The lapse, accordingly, was not without its compensations, since it served to bring Hubbell within the purview of Charles B. Dillingham. Three years later Hubbell became a part of the Dillingham régime, Burnside having consumed that period in palliating the crime of his former confrères.

Hubbell's greatest successes have been identified with the Hippodrome, where during the last three years he has contributed the scores of "Hip, Hip, Hooray," which contained those vocal high lights "Ladder of Roses" and "The Flower Garden Ball"; "The Big Show," which disclosed "Poor Butterfly" and "Hello, I've Been Looking for You!"; and "Cheer Up!" which bids fair to be remembered by "Melody Land," "Queen of the Nile," "Cheer Up, Lim," and "What a Wonderful Mate You'll Be." "Poor Butterfly," the singing hit of "The Big Show," has not only enhanced the reputation of its author but has aided considerably in cultivating his material progress through life.

Ina Claire in "Polly With a Past," One of the Few Entertainments Which Have Not Been Appreciably Affected by the Lethargy to Which the Playgoing Public Has Lately Fallen Victim.

THE ARGOT OF VAUDEVILLE

PROBABLY no branch of the amusement world has as its members, and draws to itself as audiences, a group of persons quite so theatrically sophisticated as does the two-a-day, sometimes called vaudeville. It is a sophistication which expresses itself in a number of ways: the purpose of this article and one or two which will follow it is to discuss its workings only so far as the development of a vaudeville argot is concerned. The slang of the vaudeville performer is the most up-to-date in the world; probably nine-tenths of this country's popular slang expressions, and even a larger percentage of its theatrical expressions, have come out of vaudeville. Of these by far the more interesting are the theatrical, and it is with them that these several articles will deal.

These expressions, in turn, are themselves divided into two classes—those which are peculiar to vaudeville, and those which can be applied equally to the other branches of the amusement world. These two classes, however, are so closely related that no attempt will be made to treat of them separately; a glance will suffice to tell whether or not they are applicable to the theatrical world at large. Thus, if you are an actor and the audience should "walk out on you"—that is, leave the theatre before your portion of the entertainment is concluded—it is obvious that they are privileged to do so whether you are a vaudeville performer or an actor in the legitimate.

Belle Baker, let us say, meets a schoolgirl friend on Broadway. Being asked her destination, she replies:

"I am on my way to the United Booking Offices to see Eddie Darling about my engagements in the Keith houses."

Miss Baker then meets that sprightly juvenile, Frank Carter, who queries:

"Where away, Belle?"

Miss Baker, relapsing to the vaudeville vernacular, replies:

"I'm vamping up to Eddie Darling'a. I never split the headline with any billtopper before, but it looks as though Bernhardt has got the Indian sign on me. I'm goin' up to tell Darling and George Gottlieb that I'll run second to her at the Palace next week."

"Got any open time, Belle?"

"Nope. Booked solid and no pink slips for yours truly."

"George Le Maire lamped your turn at the Colonial and says you have a sure-fire routine, Belle. Says you were knockin' 'em out of their seats."

"Well, they ain't walkin' out on me, I'll say that. I can hold down any spot they hand me."

Miss Baker has been telling Mr. Carter that she is a headliner of such magnitude that she must either head a program absolutely alone or she will not play, but that in the case of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, with whom she has been asked to work on the same bill at the Palace, she will make an exception and take second headline position, known technically as "middle liner." She also conveyed the information that she had no idle weeks in sight, and that in her case no cancellation notices (pink slips used in the U. B. O.) would be handed her. Mr. Carter made it plain to her that a performer of much discernment had viewed her act and approved it, her "routine" (material and its arrangement) being excellent.

One sometimes hears an artist spoken of in public as a "performer." Now, in vaudeville that is a word not to be lightly spoken. Just because an artist is on the stage he or she is by no means entitled to be called a performer. That term applies only to finished, resourceful, technically expert men and women of the stage. It is a great compliment when a veteran refers to a younger artist as a performer. Folk like Dorothy Jardon, Nora Bayes, the Cameron sisters, McIntyre and Heath, Elsie Janis, Sam Bernard, Dainty Marie, Marie Nordstrom, the Flying Bracks, Harry Carroll, Nonette, and the like are performers. Artists like these are always to be relied upon as a tower of strength and as able to meet any emergency.

Comedians, especially monologists, have some phrases of their own that you hear constantly when funny men like Jim Morton, Frank Tinney, Frank Fogarty, Bert Fitzgibbon, and their ilk get together.

"Did you get 'em laughin'?" asks Morton.

"Say, young feller, they were chokin'. I seen a lot of janes stuffin' mouchoirs in their Hoover conservation plants to can the giggles. Some riot!" replies the comedian addressed.

"You gotter top your laughs when you get 'em goin' like that and, say, that's harder than nursin' laughs when you're shy on the scream stuff," comments Tinney.

By "topping laughs" Mr. Tinney meant that, when a monologist has so much humor in his talk that he can rush things he should not drag out his points, but should spring jokes so fast that the laughs overlap. That is to say, before the laugh on joke 1 dies out a portion of the audience should be laughing over joke 2, and so on in series until the end, thus keeping appreciation at a constant high peak and registering either a "riot" or that heaven of vaudevile accomplishment, a "show stopping" hit.

By "nursing laughs" Mr. Tinney was inculcating the fact that when a comic is short of humorous material he should work up to his laugh deliberately, and then try to heighten it and keep it going by interpolations until every smile, chuckle, and chortle has been squeezed out of the auditors.

REGARDING HELEN WESTLEY

THE personnel of the Washington Square Players, while it has been considerably less changeable than that of any other theatrical organization which has endured in this city for the same length of time, has nevertheless not been sufficiently immutable to excite the envy of the laws of the Medes and Persians. Actors and actresses have tarried for a time in the ranks of the Players, learned something about their profession and then passed on to where the art was perhaps less abundant, but the rewards more so. The actor who elects to linger with the Players from season to season, despite the beckoning fingers of managers over on Broadway, can truly be said to be one who is wedded to his art.

Possibly the best known of the Players at the present time is Helen Westley, who has been with them since their inception and who has appeared on every program. On every program except one, in fact, she has appeared not once, but two or three times—the sole exception being the opening bill, on which she acted only once. In the current bill at the Comedy she appears in "Neighbors," "The Critic's Comedy," and the pantomime, and her performance in the second piece has been generally hailed as the high water mark of her career.

Not only has Mrs. Westley been of the Washington Square Players since their organization, but there even is a legend in Forty-first Street, where the Players make their headquarters, that she was responsible for their organization. At all events, three years ago Mrs. Westley was one of that crowd of Washington Squareites who made the bookshop of the Boni boys their meeting place, and, as is now generally known, it was out of a gathering at this spot that the Washington Square Players grew. The passion of those who met at Boni's was to tear things, and particularly things dramatic and literary, to pieces. And so it came to pass that somebody—and here is where the legend brings in Helen Westley—finally remarked: "Well, why don't we put on a few plays? We've talked enough about how badly other people do it; let's do it ourselves." And the thing was done.

Contrary to the general belief, Mrs. Westley was far from an amateur at the time of the organization of the Players; her fidelity to the organization rather than any suggestion of the amateur in her work appears to have been the foundation of such a belief. Despite her interest in the histrionic, it is an interest which comes second to her passion for books, and it was necessity rather than choice which sent her upon the stage.

She preceded her stage début by a course of study at the Sargent Dramatic School, (from which, despite the popular opinion of the worth of dramatic schools, have come a considerable number of well-known players,) and then came a heart-breaking six months of one-night stands. The company which she joined was of the cheapest sort, salaries were rarely paid, and travel was generally by boat instead of rail. Mrs. Westley, accordingly, retains vivid memories of night trips down the Ohio River on a boat which made frequent stops to load and unload portions of its cargo. All of this was not conducive to the highest degree of dramatic art, but in some manner Mrs. Westley and her co-players survived and played their repertory, emerging from the experience much wiser in the ways of the theatre.

There followed a period in vaudeville, and then more road work in "Under the Red Robe" and "Because She Loved Him So." A little later she joined a repertory company of which Jessie Bonstelle was the star, and again her work took her to strange pastures. This time she toured the Maritime Provinces, and January found them in Newfoundland and environs. A period of retirement from professional life followed this adventure, and her next stage appearance was made on the historic occasion when the Washington Square Players took over the Bandbox.

KRIS KRINGLE IN KHAKI.

Christmas celebrations in cities near the army training camps will take on a novel aspect this year, as soldiers and sailors in many instances furnish the major portion of the programs to be given on the holiday, and in practically all cities the festivities will be shared by men of the United States forces. In New York soldiers from Camp Upton will join in the customary carols around the Tree of Light, by the Community Chorus.

Song leaders of the Commissions on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments are arranging many such programs. At Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, a song-and-light festival will be given. Claude Bragdon, originator of the lighting plan in the Rochester festival, as well as in New York, Buffalo, and Syracuse, visited the Ohio camp recently and outlined the method to be used in preparing for a similar event. A committee from the camp and the commission's song leader, Augustus D. Zanzig, are arranging for the festival, which will have accompaniments from a military band in addition to a huge soldier chorus.

Far afield, at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, the local song leader is arranging a sing for Dec. 20. The Division Band of 500 pieces, and a detailed chorus of 150 men will lead the singing. One hundred singers from Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, will take part at the Tree of Light celebration in Tacoma. The commission's song leader at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard, has been made Chairman of the Music Committee in Norfolk, and town and camp will unite there in the singing of Christmas carols.

PATRIOTISM AT OPERA.

For most persons one of the great moments of an evening at the opera nowadays, when it seems as if half America had gone to war, is the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the Metropolitan Orchestra. It is a mighty incident, usually following the first intermission, when the entire audience has arrived. A subscriber witnessing the custom for the last five weeks felt that some had grown careless in their reception of the national air, and wrote a letter to the management asking that something be done about it.

"I am amazed, indignant, and disgusted at the incredible number of persons who not only laugh and chatter all through it," said the letter, referring to the anthem, "but who actually turn their backs upon the musicians and seize the opportunity to 'rubber,' as they say, at the occupants of the boxes and the house in general. They are either grossly ignorant and ill-mannered, or blatantly unpatriotic, and they should be informed that such conduct is outside the pale of decency.

"As an old subscriber to the opera, and a most enthusiastic admirer and appreciator of its management, I venture to make a suggestion. Would it not be possible to print, in a conspicuous place on the program, some simple reminder? I suggest the following: 'The management has been requested to beg the audience to stand at attention, and to refrain from conversation, during the playing of the national anthem.'"

HUBBELL OF THE HIPPODROME

FOR some three years Raymond B. Hubbell has stood twice daily in the orchestra pit at the Hippodrome, wielded the baton from right to left and vice versa, and watched endless spectacles unfold and then fold themselves on the Hippodrome stage. In that period he has written practically all of the music of the Hippodrome shows, excepting only a few numbers by John Philip Sousa. Among his compositions have been several of the most noteworthy successes ever achieved in the popular song field, such as the far-famed "Poor Butterfly," for example, and "The Ladder of Roses." Before going to the Hippodrome he had written the music for countless musical pieces, including no less than five of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies"—a fact which has been more or less lost sight of in view of his later activities.

Hubbell is a native of Urbana, Ohio, a village which further distinguished itself by sponsoring Chic Sale. He began to compose at the age of 14. He cannot recall that he ever received orthodox instruction in pianoforte; from the very first the mysteries of the keyboard were unclosed to his sympathetic touch; he was one of the musical elect. Urbana conquered, the youthful Hubbell craved a vaster homage. He looked about him speculatively, and Chicago caught and held his eye. The Illinois capital seemed a fair prize, so he left the scene of his juvenile triumphs and repaired thereto.

Moving Pictures

TO-DAY—MATINEE at 3. TONIGHT at 8.30
WILLIAM FOX Presents
WILLIAM FARNUM
IN VICTOR HUGO'S Immortal Classic
Les Miserables
AN OPEN SESAME TO ENCHANTMENT!
Witness the Desolation and the Glorification, the Sorrow and the Courage of Jean Valjean, the Greatest Character in the
IN YOUR MEMORY
Picturization of the Gospel of the Poor, whose Irresistible Appeal Has Compelled
Daily Matinee, 2:30—25c and 50c. Every Night, 8:30—25c to $1.00.
LYRIC

ALWAYS WORTH WHILE
RIALTO
TEMPLE OF THE MOTION PICTURE
B'WAY AT 42ST.

DIRECTION OF S. L. ROTHAPFEL.
COMMENCING TODAY—JESSE L. LASKY PRESENTS
GERALDINE FARRAR
in "THE DEVIL STONE," by Jeanie Macpherson, from the story by Beatrice de Mille and Leighton Osmun.
An Artcraft Picture Produced by Cecil B. de Mille.
GLADYS RICE, Soprano | JAMES PRICE, Tenor | BELA NYARY, Czimbalom Virtuoso
BANFF NATIONAL PARK | RIALTO ANIMATED MAGAZINE
THE INCOMPARABLE RIALTO ORCHESTRA
HUGO RIESENFELD, Conductor, rendering "Patrie," by Bizet, and Incidental Music Throughout the Program.
Next Week—MADAME PETROVA in "Daughter of Destiny."

STRAND
B'way . . . at . . 47th St.
Personal Direction Harold Edel
Goldwyn Pictures presents
MAE MARSH
in Oliver Morosco's famous stage success
THE CINDERELLA MAN
by Edward Childs Carpenter
Knud Dalgaard, Photo Portraiture
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Victor Moore, Comedy
Nadine Tagelli, Soprano
Popular Symphony Concerts daily excepting Saturday, Sunday & Holidays. Oscar Spirescu conducting.
Scenic Studies
THIS WEEK
Review
Goldmark, Schubert and Enesco.
Ditmars Zoological

there's another big doublebill at the broadway
Theatre—B'way at 41st St.
beginning today:
First—a Bluebird photoplay, "The Girl by the Roadside," featuring VIOLET MERSEREAU, 5 reels. Second—Herbert Rawlinson, the hero of "Come Through," in his newest film play, "The High Sign," 5 reels. Also—the Universal Animated Weekly and other moving picture specialties. A complete, well balanced program of just enough variety to please. Prices: Matinees, 20c & 30c (incl. war tax). Evenings, 25c, 30c & 55c (incl. war tax). Smoking permitted in balconies. Finest Photo Plays in New York at the Broadway Theatre, Broadway at 41st St. Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M.
Extra! FIRST SHOWING OF HALWAX DISASTER PICTURES!

PLAZA THEATRE
Madison Ave. and 58th St.
CONTINUOUS TO-DAY AND EVERY DAY, 1 to 11 P. M.
Mme. Petrova
In George Broadhurst's Drama
"THE LAW OF THE LAND"
COMEDIES—ADVENTURES—NEWS.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
AFTERNOONS, 15c. EVENINGS, 25c.
Monday—Elsie Ferguson in "Barbary Sheep."

81ST STREET THEATRE
BROADWAY & 81st ST. PHONE SCHUYLER 9566
MON., TUES., WED.
PATHE PRESENTS
THE RUSSIAN ART FILMS
'The Painted Doll'
A Wonderful, Amazing, Superb Presentation
NEXT THUR., FRI., SAT., SUN.
Thos. H. Ince's NEWEST & GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA
'The Zeppelin's Last Raid'
A Stupendous, Startling Picture.
Also Gaumont VAUDEVILLE.

Loew's New York Theatre

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

RIALTO—Geraldine Farrar in "The Devil Stone."

STRAND—Mae Marsh in "The Cinderella Man."

LYRIC—William Farnum in "Les Miserables."

BROADWAY—Violet Mersereau in "The Girl by the Roadside"; Herbert Rawlinson in "The High Sign."

81ST ST.—First half—"The Painted Doll"; second half, "The Zeppelin's Last Raid."

THE most interesting event of the week in film circles, of course, has been the definite addition of Fred Stone to the list of picture stars. The peculiar talents of Stone, coupled with the quite evident suitability of these talents to the film screen, has made him for a long time one of the most sought-after players on the stage by film men. Since the sensational success of the acrobatic Fairbanks on the screen the demand for Stone has naturally increased, as it has been generally recognized that Stone's chances for duplicating the Fairbanks success were undoubtedly the greatest of any. The terms of a prior contract with Charles B. Dillingham prohibited Stone from engaging in pictures, but a contract signed about a year ago gave him this privilege, and from that time his eventual appearance on the screen has been regarded as a certainty.

It will, however, be some time next Winter before the public will have a chance to see how Stone fares as a camera star, for he will play out the season at the Globe before going to California under Paramount-Lasky management. Stone, like Fairbanks, combines an unusual personality with his genius for the eccentric—from the acrobatic standpoint he is not unlikely to excel even the only Doug—and film people generally are inclined to believe that his success as a film star is assured. The fear is expressed by some, in fact, that his success in the films will raise his earning powers to such a figure that he will eventually be lost to the legitimate stage.

Speaking of Fairbanks, word comes from the Douglasian camp of the visit of their star to the Grand Canyon of Arizona, which, incidentally, is the scene of the newest Fairbanks effort, "The Modern Musketeer." It was Fairbanks's first visit to the canyon, and when asked what he thought of it he shook his head sadly before replying.

"I was disappointed in it," was the answer. "I couldn't jump it."

The question of Sunday movies is again up for discussion, and some time during the new year there probably will be a decision from the Court of Appeals which will settle the matter once and for all. A decision upholding the exhibition of films on Sundays was handed down by the late Judge Gaynor in Brooklyn, in 1908, and it is this decision which stands as a precedent for the showing of Sunday films in New York City. The only parts of the State where Sunday films have been banned are Schenectady, Albany, Binghamton, and Utica, and it is the exhibitors in these cities who are carrying the matter to the Court of Appeals for a general decision.

The value of the motion picture in war time is further proven by the fact that the War Department has approved a plan to instruct recruits in the various military tactics by means of the movies. For many months, in view of the shortage of trained instructors, officials have been seeking for some intensified method of instruction, and the use of pictures was finally suggested by Leslie W. Brennan of Utica. Accordingly, the class at West Point was put through various tactics and evolutions before the camera—the manual of arms, the school of the soldier, the school of the squad, schools of the company, semaphore work, arm signals, firing positions, grenade throwing, and trench work.

The films have already been used successfully at several of the training camps, and the original idea has now been enlarged upon. The more detailed pictures will soon be ready for distribution, and by their use it is estimated that recruits will be able to learn their military lessons in sixty to ninety days less than by the old method of instruction. One obvious advantage of the use of pictures, of course, is that the difficulty of instructing recruits deficient in English is met by printing the leaders in different languages, whereas the former method required the use of linguistic instructors. The saving of money also will be a considerable item.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson completed his picture work here more than a week ago, and sailed on Wednesday for England. The film, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," was made under the direction of Herbert Brenon. No date has yet been fixed for its release.

Something about the condition of the Australian film market at present is revealed in letters to the Goldwyn Company from Harold Bolster, who is touring the Orient in the Goldwyn interests. Writes Mr. Bolster:

"Both from personal investigation and from conversations with the leading film men of Australia and New Zealand I have received a most optimistic impression of the state of the market for American films here and the prosperity of theatres and exhibitors. Australia has suffered in the past from the war, both materially and spiritually. The impression, I hear, was particularly acute following the costly failure of the British at Gallipoli, where Australian troops lost heavily. But since the British fortunes on the battlefield have improved, and war conditions at home have grown normal, the attendance at motion picture houses has steadily picked up. For a time this year labor unrest also played a part in creating an unsatisfactory state; but the Government speedily solved the difficulty, and now the islands of Australia and New Zealand are in a steady and most satisfactory condition.

"Americans who reach Australia these days might think themselves at home in the United States, by a look at the posters outside the theatres. While English films have a certain 'home folks' appeal, the American products enjoy one advantage that outweighs at this time even the superior workmanship which our films in general display. It is the simple fact that the thousands of extra miles that England lies beyond the United States add immeasurably to the uncertainties and difficulties of shipment created by the war. Even for the American film company this has become a very serious consideration."

An expedition which sailed for Southern waters a few days ago has for its object the making of pictures of a remarkable drifting floe-berg. Capt. Frank Wild, who was for three years Leeward and Windward Islands, and the Central American countries, and in certain parts of Northern South America. The expedition is headed by C. De Forest Pryer, and ten months will be spent in the accumulation of complete data of scientific, historical, and educational interest. Mr. Pryer is a film veteran, having made half a dozen expeditions into Mexico on the trail of the elusive celluloid.

The only film entertainments in the city planned exclusively for children continue to be given Saturday mornings at the Bunny Theatre, Broadway and 147th Street, under the direction of Mrs. Jane Stannard Johnson. The principal film to be exhibited next Saturday will be "Kris and His Wonderful Lamp."

The first picture made by Olga Petrova since that actress cut the managerial reins and embarked under her own direction will be exhibited at the Rialto Theatre in another week. It is "Daughter of Destiny." Meanwhile her second film, as yet unnamed, has reached the cutting and assembling stage, and the third, entitled "The Life Mask," is already under way.

A private showing of the filmed "Blue Jeans," at Wurlitzer Hall Friday afternoon, had as its audience a number of stage folk who appeared in that classic in the days gone by. The original production of the piece, at the old Fourteenth Street Theatre in 1890, enlisted the services of Robert Hilliard, Jennie Yeamans, and George Fawcett, among others, and the late Ben Teal was stage manager. Among those at the private showing were Hilliard, to watch his nephew, Robert Walker, in his old part; Mabel Taliaferro, who made her début in "Blue Jeans" as a baby, and Laura Burt, who succeeded to Mrs. Yeamans's rôle. George Fawcett is at present somewhere in California, the Studio State.

Frank A. Keeney, well known in Brooklyn, Newark, and environs by reason of his operation of a number of film theatres, is about to join the ranks of the film producers with Catherine Calvert (Mrs. Paul Armstrong) as his first star. Mrs. Armstrong appeared in several of her husband's plays, notably "The Deep Purple," and several vaudeville sketches, and made her first film appearance last March.

The film made by Marion Davies in the several months preceding the opening of the Century show will be shown to the public in another week. It is "Runaway Romany," and Miss Davies herself is the author thereof. Pedro de Cordoba and Joseph Kilgour are among those who appear in Miss Davies's support.

The most recent movie acquisitions are the Dolly Sisters, who will begin work on their first film under the Selshick banner in a few weeks.

Elsie Janis, Who Is Putting New Life Into the Entertainment at the Century These Nights by Reason of Her Justly Celebrated Impersonations of Stage Folk.

VARIOUS MUSICAL EVENTS.

The People's Institute of Brooklyn is extending its Community Chorus to stores and factories of that borough and to suburban branches, under the leadership of Charles S. Yerbury, Charles A. Kaiser, Herbert S. Sammond, Ralph Grosvenor, and Mrs. George E. Wibecan.

The Rialto musical staff, who will assist S. L. Rothapfel in opening the new Rivoli after Christmas, includes Hugo Riesenfeld, Erno Rapee, Nat W. Finston, G. M. Rubinstein, Arthur Depew, Eda Waldrop, A. G. Robyn, Firmin Swinnen, W. H. Humiston, Edward Falck, M. Berodkin, and Alfred Saenger.

Dorothy Berliner, pianist, with Beatrice Bowman, soprano, and Lester Bingley, baritone, will take part on Monday at the ninetieth meeting of the Humanitarian Cult at Carnegie Hall.

WHERE TO GO TONIGHT.

Programs will be given as usual at the Century and the Winter Garden tonight, but the Hippodrome will be given over to a Red Cross mass meeting, at which John McCormack will be the soloist.

Other entertainments for the seeker after Sunday night amusement will be the customary Valverde concert at the Park, with Doloretes and other of the Spanish dancers, and a benefit performance at the Manhattan Opera House which will enlist the services of Irving Berlin, Louis Mann, Sam Bernard, Harry Carroll, Belle Baker, and others.

HEMPEL IN FRENCH ROLE

Though Donisetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" is sung in Italian now, as it was fourteen years ago at the Metropolitan, and long before that at the old Academy, it was composed for Paris and is all as French as the regimental flag that the prima donna, in her rôle of vivandiere, visibly kissed in Philadelphia last Tuesday, and will again tomorrow in New York. Frieda Hempel confessed "La Figlia del Reggimento" was not her favorite opera—not a grand opera, not even a great one—yet she counted it "the most enjoyable" in her repertoire.

"The rhythm is so marked that the whole cast falls into the swing of it from the opening bars of the overture and keeps step with it to the fall of the last curtain," Miss Hempel said. "In all other operas, no matter how receptive the audience, there seems to be an invisible curtain between singers and listeners which gradually fades away. It is like meeting an acquaintance, there is the first formal greeting, the perfunctory comment on health or weather, before you are ready to converse with each other naturally.

"No preliminary greetings are necessary in 'The Daughter of the Regiment.' The soldiers of the 11th dash right through the invisible curtain with their stirring drums, and it's like meeting an old friend from the very start. I learned parts of the rôle in my student days and have sung Marie countless times abroad and in many countries. Everywhere, people have caught the spirit of the opera and rollicked through it with the singers, and I am glad I can sing it here and enjoy it with American audiences.

"Donisetti's scores are all melodious, but I think he reached the height of spontaneity when he wrote his military opera. The music gives one the impression that he rushed in from a visit to some regiment that had a real Sergeant, as swaggering and blustering and good-hearted as Sulpizio of the 11th, and a vivandiere as disconcerting and as wholesomely likable as Marie. The score makes many demands on the singers, but I think I may speak for the whole cast and say we all thoroughly enjoy it."

MUSICIANS IN THE WAR.

Spare tickets for New York concerts may be sent to Miss Frances Brundage, Secretary of the National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music, who will furnish addresses of camp song leaders for their distribution to soldiers.

Harold Land, soloist at St. Thomas's, gave his farewell recital before entering military service recently under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. at New York University, headed by the wife of Dean Archibald Bouton.

Harold Bauer has arranged with the Friends of Music to give a benefit Jan. 26 at Aeolian Hall for the Paris society, known as L'Aide Affectueuse aux Musiciens, of which the pianist is an official representative.

Arnold Volpe's orchestra, assisted by Marie Volpe, soprano, and Miltonella Beardsley and Constance Eldridge, pianists, will give a concert Jan. 21 in Aeolian Hall, planned by local clubs for the Red Cross.

Albert Spalding has cabled from somewhere in France that he has won a commission and is now a First Lieutenant with the American Expeditionary Forces. The violinist enlisted last June as a private in the Aviation Corps of the Signal Service.

Negro troops from Camp Upton, with choruses of men, women, and children of their race in New York, will take part for the first time in a special song rally at this city's Tree of Light on the afternoon of Christmas Day.

America's army in France, having found military bands over there, often double the strength of our own, will probably increase the present maximum from twenty-eight to around fifty players.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

Walter Henry Rothwell will be one of the Cincinnati Orchestra's guest conductors, replacing its former leader, Dr. Ernst Kunwald, at five concerts before Christmas. An Englishman by birth, Mr. Rothwell has led the St. Paul Symphony, the Savage Opera, and the first Civic Concerts in New York.

W. Franke Harling will hold a Christmas masque at the Greenwich Village Theatre next Sunday night, with old carols by a quartet including Gretchen Morris, Helen Weiller, Albert Quesnel, and Lyman Wells Clary, assisted by Natalie Boshko, Sara Gurewitch, and Marcella Darcy.

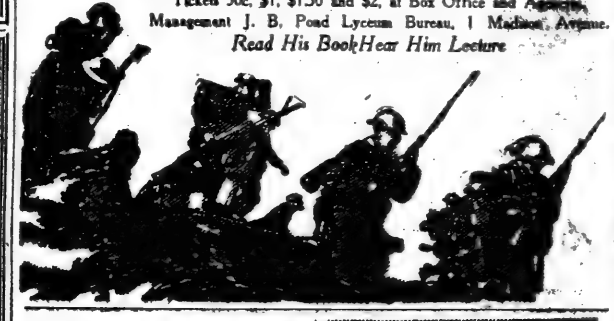
The Community Chorus is planning to sing on the night of Wednesday, Dec. 26, at the Tree of Light in Madison Square, if weather permits, giving a program of Christmas carols and patriotic songs.

The New Singing Society will hold a Christmas carol festival on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, at Washington Irving High School, where all choirs, choruses, and individual singers may take part.

SHUBERT THEATRE West 44th St.
TO-NIGHT at 8:15
Annual New York American Xmas Fund Benefit
A Wonderful Bill of Popular Favorites—Vaudeville Stars and Artists from the Concert and Dramatic Stage
A Wonderful Bill—Don't Miss It! Including
CLIFTON CRAWFORD
DONALD BRIAN
LILLIAN LORRAINE
ED. WYNN
THE CANSINOS
PEGGY WOOD
SOPHIE BRASLAU (contralto)
VERA CURTIS (soprano)
MAX GEGNA (cellist)
JULIUS TANNEN
Master of Ceremonies
Popular Prices
SEATS NOW ON SALE

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00 Except Sat., Sun. and Holidays
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Mon. Mat., Dec. 17
MOST IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT POSSIBLE
Farewell Forever of the World's Greatest Actress and Most Wonderful Woman,
Positively the Last American Appearances of
MADAME SARAH
BERNHARDT
In a repertoire of great scenes from her favorite plays—a gallery of her supreme roles in which she wishes to be remembered. "From the Theatre to the Field of Honor" will be the opening bill, to be followed by "Camille," "L'Aiglon," "Merchant of Venice," "Hecuba," "Theodora," "The Death of Cleopatra," "Jeanne D'Arc," and others to be announced later.
STRONG SUPPORTING COMPANY—PERIOD COSTUME PRESENTMENT.
Madame Bernhardt's happiest American tour was in Vaudeville, and That Is Why She Wishes to Say Good Bye at the Palace Theatre, where she can reveal her art in high lights, strip drama to the nerves and be in these tremendous tableaus the Bernhardt whose achievements are immortal.
The Great American Girl Needlimer who wrote, "I Am Proud and Glad to Be anywhere on the Same Bill with Madame Sarah Bernhardt."
THE DRAMATIST OF SONG
BELLE BAKER
With brilliant new material by Blanche Merrill, which she sings as the lyrics require with pathos, comedy, tears, laughter, joy, hope, despair, but above all, delight. She delineates character with the precision of a portrait painter.
ADDED ATTRACTION
FRANK CARTER
The Juvenile with a 100 Horse Power Comedy Personality in Cartoresque Vaudeville.
TED SHAPIRO at the Piano.
EXTRA FEATURE. TWO WONDERFUL GIRLS IN A FASCINATING ACT.
DOROTHY (A Cutie) MADELINE (A Sweetie)
CAMERON SISTERS
in a repertoire of Dances. BURTON DANIELS at the Piano.
WILLIAM LE MAIRE & GALLAGHER ADDED FEATURE ED
in a military travesty, "THE BATTLE OF WHATSTHEUSE."
BRENDEL & BURT "WAITING FOR HER." Maria Lo's Posing Novelty Gordon & Rich LYONS & YOSCO Singing their own songs

Private Peat His Own Soldier Story
TWO YEARS IN HELL—AND BACK WITH A SMILE!
PRIVATE PEAT—two years on the western front, through the horrors of Ypres, is back to tell us there are worse things than war. He was there when the Huns first used poison gas. He knows fighting in the trenches, the life and hardships and triumphs of the common soldier, and knows how to tell about them.
AEOLIAN HALL TUESDAY EVE. at 8:30 DEC. 18
Tickets 50c, $1, $1.50 and $2, at Box Office and Agencies.
Management J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Madison Avenue.
Read His Book Hear Him Lecture



AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM. S. AND LEE SHUBERT, Inc.

B'way & 50th St. Phone Circle 2330. Evenings at 8. Winter Garden Matinees Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2.
DOING OUR BIT
A Frolicsome Frivol by Harold Atteridge. Staged by J. C. Huffman.
With a Gigantic Gathering of Carefully Chosen Celebrities, including FRANK TINNEY, Ed. Wynn, Henry Lewis, James J. Corbett, Charles Judels, Alice Lewis, Sam Ash, Duncan Sisters, Chilson Ohrman, Leah Nocah, James Messham, The Casinos, Vera Maxine, Virginia Pissinger, and 150 Others, not forgetting the Far Famed Winter Garden Beauty Brigade!
MATINEES XMAS and NEW YEAR'S DAY.
SUNDAY CONCERT TONIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT
See 'em at the Winter Garden first. EUGENE and WILLIE HOWARD—CLIFTON CRAWFORD Fred and Adele Astair, Craig Campbell, The Mysterious Sharrocks, Harper, White & Clayton, Friscoe, and Jean Boyd, and Joe Laurie, and Alice Brennon, and all the favorites of "Doing Our Bit"

William A. Brady's 48th St. Theatre, nr. B'way Tel. 178 Bryant. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Commencing Friday, Dec. 21 Seats Now on Sale.
G. M. ANDERSON & L. LAWRENCE WEBER offer
Yes or No
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES
By Arthur Goodrich
Notable Cast, including
Willette Kershaw, Emilie Polini, Byron Beasley, Marjorie Wood, Eva Francis, Malcolm Duncan, Robert Kelly, Frank Wilcox
and a score of others.
First Matinee Saturday Next.

Broadhurst THEATRE, 44th Street, W. of B'way
GEORGE BROADHURST, Director.
SATURDAY NIGHT
NO MAT. CHRISTMAS DAY.
EXTRA MAT. THURS., DEC. 27.
REGULAR MATS. TUES. & SAT.
SENSATIONAL STAR CAST
WILLIAM Faversham
MAXINE Elliott
Her Return to N. Y. Stage
IRENE Fenwick
MACLYN Arbuckle
In R. C. Carton's Sparkling Comedy
"Lord and Lady Algy"
with a Notable Cast of 50 Players including
LUMSDEN HARE, FLORINE ARNOLD, EVA LE GALLIENNE
SEAT SALE OPENS WED.
Regular Prices, 75c to $2.50.
Opening Night, $3.00.

44th St. STREET THEATRE ROOF THEATRE
Tel. Bryant 61. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
ONLY 6 O'CLOCK THEATRE IN NEW YORK.
No Restaurant. No Smoking.
Smartest Place for Smart People.
PROMENADE CONCERT 8:30
Lee & J. J. Shubert's New Musical Entertainment
OVER THE TOP
T. Roy Barnes, Craig Campbell, Justine Johnstone, Laurie & Bronson
"Over the Top" a decided success. Justine Johnstone plays and dances delightfully. Pretty, clever, tuneful, handsomely staged and costumed."—Pepe, Journal of Commerce.
Five Dozen Justine Johnstone Girls in a series of marvelous and wonderful gowns.
Extra Mats. Xmas & New Year's Day at 2 o'Clock.

39th St. THEATRE, W. of B'way. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
BIGGEST LAUGH MAKER OF THE SEASON.
WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING? George V. Hobart's Screaming Farce
Closes Here Next Saturday
MUST FILL CONTRACTS IN PHILA., CHICAGO and BOSTON.
HALE HAMILTON—Splendid Cast.
CHRISTMAS EVE—DEC. 24 Moving From the Republic
Lou Tellegen in "BLIND YOUTH"

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE 39TH NEAR B'WAY. EVES. 8:30 MATS. WED. SAT. XMAS & NEW YEAR
MARJORIE RAMBEAU IN EYES OF YOUTH
BY MAX MARCIN AND CHARLES GUERNON

PLAYHOUSE WEST 48TH STREET. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK
Grace George and Her Playhouse Company in
"L'ELEVATION"
(The Heights)
by HENRY BERNSTEIN

From August to December You all will remember
Maytime
at Xmas time at the Shubert Theatre
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris
Book Music by Rida Johnson Young. Music by Sigmund Romberg.
44th St. near Broadway. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Extra Mats. Xmas & New Year's Day

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Phone 3846 Greeley. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. 2:15
"OH BOY" 2ND YEAR
"Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.
Prices 50-75c., $1.00-1.50-2.00
Pop. Price Mat. Wed., Reg. Mat. Sat.
Extra Mats. Xmas & New Year's Day.

"THERE'S A LINE AT THE WINDOW"
NOTE: Our plan of selling front row seats at the box office and giving regular performances Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, when orchestra seats are sold for $1.50 and $1.00, has already won wide acclaim from thousands who have found that it is really true—JOIN IN.
HIT
"The Gipsy Trail"
The Merriest Journey in Town
Dr. Frank Crane says: "The best play in town. If it doesn't wring the juice out of your dry old heart I'm a poor guesser."
PLYMOUTH THEATRE 45TH ST., W. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 6. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Direction of ARTHUR HOPKINS.

Booth Theatre, 45th, West of B'way. Phone 3846 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
5th BIG MONTH
RICHARD WALTON TULLY Presents

GUY BATES POST
IN THE MASQUERADER
A Play by John Hunter Booth. Founded on the Novel by Katharine Holland Brown.
NO MATINEE XMAS
XTRA MAT. FRIDAY, DEC. 28

"A carnival of good humor nicely chosen and admirably served."—Eve. Sun.
COMEDY THEATRE WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS
NEIGHBORS
THE CRITIC'S COMEDY
THE GIRL IN THE COFFIN
YUM CHAPAS
"The Washington Square Players have won a unique place in the affections of Theatre Lovers."—Evening Sun.

LONGACRE THEATRE 48TH ST. W. OF B'WAY. Phone BRYANT 10.
EVES. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.
5th MONTH OF THE BIG SMASHING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
LEAVE IT TO JANE
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
by ROLFE, WODEHOUSE and KERN.
AUTHORS OF "OH BOY."

MOROSCO THE HIT
100TH PERFORMANCE TOMORROW NIGHT
Lombardi, Ltd
with LEO DITRICHSTEIN
A Delightful Humorous Quip
MATS. NOW 10 WEEKS AHEAD INCL. XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY

ASTOR OPENING XMAS NIGHT
WHY MARRY?
A Comedy by
JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS
Tomorrow Night at 8:20
JOHN BARRYMORE
CONSTANCE COLLIER
LIONEL BARRYMORE
in
Peter Ibbetson

THE LAMBS NEW YORK
DEC. 11, 1917.
Mr. Jack Norworth,
Bijou Theatre, New York.
Dear Jack:—
I can't resist the temptation to tell you how much I enjoyed "Odds & Ends" Tonight.
Your bit with the French girl was a classic.
Miss Lorraine was the perfection of artistic loveliness, and Harry Watson, Jr., demonstrated that he was the best and most legitimate laugh getter that has been in New York for years.
With Best Wishes,
(Signed) Percy G. Williams.
NORWORTH & SHANNON'S
Odds & Ends OF 1917
BIJOU Now Playing at the
SEATS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S AND EVERY WEEK IN ADVANCE.
Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2:15.

STANDARD B'way & 25th St. Mats. Tues. & Thurs. 25th & 26th Sts. Mat. Sat. 2:15 to 7:15.
Tomorrow Night at 8:20
JOHN BARRYMORE
CONSTANCE COLLIER
LIONEL BARRYMORE
in
Peter Ibbetson

LOEW'S 7th AVE. 7th Ave. 125th St.
Nights 25c to $1. Mats. Tues. and Thurs. 25c to 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
RETURN ENGAGEMENT!
WILLIAM A. BRADY Presents
"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"
Direct from Its Long Run at the Playhouse.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
Sole Management...MORRIS GEST
THE MOST WONDERFUL, GORGEOUS, GIGANTIC, COLOSSAL, COLORFUL, MAGNIFICENT, SUPERB AND BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE EVER KNOWN IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.
William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest present
CHU CHIN CHOW
A Musical Tale of the East
Now in Its Second Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
Created and written by Oscar Asche
Music by Frederic Norton.
Company of 300 People
SEATS NOW ON SALE
for the following Holiday Performances:
Christmas Mat. and Night, New Year's Eve, New Year's Mat. and Night.
$ Extra Holiday Children's Matinees at Popular Prices—Best Seats $1—Thurs., Dec. 27; Fri., Dec. 28; Mon., Dec. 31.
TOMORROW NIGHT BENEFIT HALIFAX SUFFERERS
Prices Eves. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Always $2.00 Orchestra Seats $1.50 (Except Sat. Night).
Wednesday Matinee 25c to $1.00.

Not "Camelflage" — but a REAL SHOW
Cheer Up! AT THE HIPPODROME
Management CHARLES BILLINGHAM
Bearing a Caravan of Laughs for the Holiday Season
EVERYTHING ON A BIG SCALE—EXCEPT THE SCALE OF PRICES
Staged by R. H. Burnside
MATINEE DAILY
200th Time Tuesday
The Pageant that has brought delight to a Million People

HIPPODROME .....Special
Management Charles Billingham
TO-NIGHT! AT 8.30
RED CROSS MASS MEETING
SPEAKERS:
Ex-Pres. WM. H. TAFT
HENRY P. DAVISON
OTTO H. KAHN
HENRY J. ALLEN
Lt. PERIGORD, of the French Army
JOHN McCORMACK
is a contribution of songs to the American Red Cross for the Christmas drive for 10,000,000 new members.
100 WOMEN WILL FORM A HUMAN RED CROSS
ALL SEATS ARE FREE
There will be no appeal for funds. Reserved Seat Tickets will be given away at the Box Office.—First come first served after 2:00 this afternoon.

Th. Vieux Colombier
65 West 50th Street. Circle 1272.
Mon., Tues., Thurs., Sat., Wed. & Fri. and Mats. Barberine, Pain de Menage, Bacque, Merimee, Moliere

Opera CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS AT SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of "conditional exposas" issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Friday, December 21st, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 12 packages of precious stones. The stones will be on exhibition Thursday, December 20th, 1917. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, December 4, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS PRICED.

Long list of securities not quoted elsewhere with prices bid and offered published in the Open Security Market of The Annalist every Monday. On all news stands; 10 cents. $4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, published by The New York Times Publication Corporation.

Amusements of the Current Week

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. SEATS THURS. MONDAY, DECEMBER 24
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Ethel Barrymore
in th drama by Alexandre Dumas, fils
The Lady of the Camellias

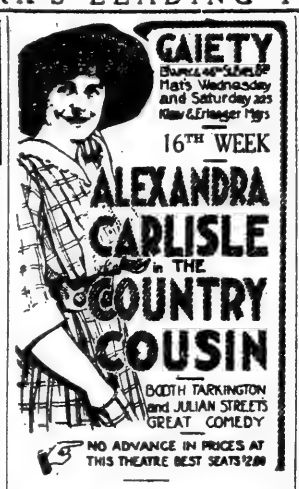
KNICKERBOCKER Bway & 38th St. Klaw & Erlanger Mgrs
Evgs at 8:20 Mats Wed and Sat at 2:20.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES AT THIS THEATRE BEST SEATS $2
Joe Weber Offers
DONALD BRIAN
IN A REAL MUSICAL COMEDY
HER REGIMENT
by Wm Le Baron and Victor Herbert
FULL OF REAL MUSIC
Company Includes
AUDREY MAPLE and FRANK MOULAN
Seats for XMAS and New Year's Eve and New Years Day

GEO. M. Cohan THEA., 43 St., B'way Klaw & Erlanger —Managers—
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
COHAN & HARRIS present
MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN
In the Reigning Comedy Triumph
"THE KING"
by Caillavet, de Flers and Arene.
Seats Selling for the next 8 Weeks, including Xmas and New Year's Matinees.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. James K. Hackett Lessee & Mgr.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES AT THIS THEATRE. BEST SEATS $2.00
Evgs 8:30 Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:30
MRS. FISKE
IN A NEW COMEDY
MADAME SAND
By Philip Moeller.
Seats Now for Special Xmas Matinee

CENTURY 62nd ST. & BROADWAY PHONE COL. 8300
LEW FIELDS, CECIL LEAN, BESSIE McCOY DAVIS, CLEO MAYFIELD, ANN PENNINGTON, VIVIENNE SEGAL, SAVOY and BRENNAN, VAN & SCHENCK, HARRY KELLY, ANDREW TOMBES, & Extra added Star ELSIE JANIS.
32 Others—Chorus of 172
MISS 1917
Wed. & Sat. Mats. Reduced Prices
ALL HOLIDAY MATINEES POPULAR PRICES
No Raise in prices New Year's Eve.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20
SUNDAY CONCERT.
Smoking Permitted.
POPULAR PRICES 50c-$2
CECIL LEAN and CLEO MAYFIELD
VAN and SCHENCK
ANN PENNINGTON
SAVOY and BRENNAN
ANDREW TOMBES and BASIL LYNN
CLARK and VERDI
LEW WILSON
MESS and BENNETT
SASCHA PIATOV & CO.
SIEBEL LAYMAN and SYLVIA CHANBRAE
CENTURY OCTETTE
MARIMBA BAND
FOUR HARMONY KINGS
Features from "MISS 1917" and Extra Added Attraction
ELSIE JANIS.

AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE
"A NIGHT IN SPAIN" with RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
"AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS"
Reserve tables now for New Years Eve



GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Klaw & Erlanger Mgrs
Mats Wednesday and Saturday
16TH WEEK
ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
in THE COUNTRY COUSIN
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES AT THIS THEATRE BEST SEATS $2.00
Beginning Monday, Dec. 24 XMAS EVE.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Will Present
WILLIAM COURTENAY AND THOMAS A. WISE
By Arrangement with J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr.
IN GENERAL POST
A new Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.
BIGGEST LONDON SUCCESS IN YEARS
—SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY—

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evgs 8.20 Mats. Wed & Sat 2.20
3rd BIG WEEK of the Smashing Dramatic Hit
LOU TELLEGEN
"The Matinee Idol de Luxe" five Sun
in "BLIND YOUTH"
by Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen (Direction Charles Emerson Cook)
MOVES XMAS EVE to 39TH ST. THEATRE
Seats 4 Weeks in Advance

LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES AT THIS THEATRE. Best Seats $2
"THE GRASS WIDOW"
surprises and tickles the Broadway regulars."
—Eve. Mail.
XMAS NIGHT TUES., DEC. 25 | SEATS THURSDAY
COHAN & HARRIS WILL PRESENT
"GOING UP"
A MUSICAL PLAY
BOOK AND LYRICS BY
Otto Harbach & James Montgomery
Music by Louis A. Hirsch
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

4th MONTH!
DAVID BELASCO Presents
POLLY WITH A PAST
A Comedy by George Middleton and Guy Bolton.
Cast Includes:—
Ina Claire, Cyril Scott, Anne Meredith, H. Reeves-Smith, Louise Galloway, William Sampson, Winifred Fraser, Herbert Yost, Robert Fischer, George Christie, Thomas Reynolds.
Belasco Theatre
West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Seats Now for Xmas & New Year's Mats.

Seventh Week
THE PIPES OF PAN
By EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER, with NORMAN TREVOR & JANET BEECHER.
HUDSON THEATRE
W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

TIGER ROSE
By WILLARD MACK.
Presented by DAVID BELASCO
—AT THE—
LYCEUM W. 45 St. Nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30.
Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
CAST INCLUDES: LENORE ULRIC, WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, WILLARD MACK, THOMAS FINDLAY, PEDRO de CORDOBA, EDWIN HOLT, CALVIN THOMAS, FULLER MELLISH, ARTHUR J. WOOD, EDWARD MACK, JEAN FERRELL
SEATS NOW FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S MATS.

SAY!

CHARLES CHERRY.	THE BEST seats.
VIOLET HEMING.	ARE AT the.
LUCILE WATSON.	BOX OFFICE for.
FRANCIS BYRNE.	EVERY PERFORMANCE.
ARE ACTING in.	FIFTY CENTS to.
THE NAUGHTY.	TWO DOLLARS, including.
WIFE.	SATURDAY NIGHTS and.
BY FRED Jackson.	CHRISTMAS AND
AT THE.	NEW YEAR'S weeks.
HARRIS THEATRE.	ABDUL TALZEMO.
FORTY-SECOND ST.	KING OF Corum, said.
EVERY NIGHT.	"SOLOMON HAD.
AND MATINEES.	MANY WIVES, but.
WEDNESDAYS AND.	NONE COMPARED.
SATURDAYS.	WITH.

THE NAUGHTY WIFE
or LOSING ELOISE.

FULTON THEATRE WEST 46 ST. TEL. BRYANT 100. MESSRS. HITCHCOCK & GOETZ, LESSEES & MANAGERS.
FIRST PERFORMANCE
NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 22d
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK & E. RAY GOETZ presents
Words & Music
A SNAPPY REVUE
WITH
RICHARD CARLE
ELIZABETH BRICE WELLINGTON CROSS
RAY, GORDON AND WM. DOOLEY
MARION DAVIES EDNA AUG
ALSO
Harry & Anna SEYMOUR
DOROTHY HERMAN
FRANK MAYNE
JAY WILSON
ELEANOR SINCLAIR
BEN HENDRICKS
T. MARTELLE
AND A BEAUTY CHORUS DE LOOKS
Box Office Opens To-morrow—Seats Now for Xmas & New Year's

ELTINGE THEATRE W. 42d ST. EVES. 8:30 MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:30
POP. MAT WED $1.50
5th Month of Capacity
THE PLEASURE IS ALL YOURS BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
BY MONTAGUE GLASS & JULES EURTY GOODMAN
with
BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR

58th St., Columbus Circle, at B'way. Park Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees 2:15. Wed. & Sat. & Holidays.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
Valverde Concert
—WITH—
All the Singing and Dancing Features from "The Land of Joy."
STARTING TO-MORROW SPECIAL PRICES
500—2nd Balcony Seats @ 50c
300—1st Balcony Seats @ $1
AND WE PAY THE WAR TAX
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW.

THE LAND of JOY
8TH BIG WEEK
The Spanish Musical Show That Startled New York
WITH ITS { WONDERFUL MUSIC, MARVELOUS DANCING, BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, CHARMING SCENES
SEATS NOW FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S MATINEES.

Richard III said:
My Kingdom for a horse & when he got one he galloped off to see Fred Stone in Jack O'Lantern-Globe
*Matinees Wednesday (Popular Prices) and Saturday.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149TH ST EAST OF 3D AVE.
PHONE MELROSE 3230
NIGHTS 25 TO 1.00
MATS WED. & SAT. 25¢ 35¢ & 50
STARTING TOMORROW NIGHT
"The Very Idea"
with ERNEST TRUEX and RICHARD BENNETT
Direct from the Astor Theatre to the B. O. H.
JOHN DREW XMAS WEEK
MARGARET ILLINGTON
in "THE GAY LORD QUEX"
NEW YEAR'S WEEK "DAYBREAK"
With BLANCHE YURKA.
Seats by mail as far ahead as you desire, but must be accompanied by check, money order or stamps.

ICELAND ICE SKATING

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY at 96 St.
Two Big Sunday Concerts. Week Dec. 17.
Feature Super-Extraordinary
Greatest Musical Production in Vaudeville.
GUS EDWARDS presents
GUS EDWARDS' ANNUAL SONG REVUE
"A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH"
(In Ten Spouts)
Introducing OLGA COOK, the Young American Prima Donna, supported by Dan Healey, Helen Covne, Gloria Foy and SIGNOR MARIO-VILLANI, Neapolitan Tenor, with 16—Typical Edwards Beauties—16
N. B.—This offering is entirely apart from any GUS EDWARDS' cabaret. Mr. Edwards is now confining his entire attention to KEITH Vaudeville Productions.
Extra Added Feature
CECIL CUNNINGHAM
In New Repertoire of Bright Little Story Songs.
IMHOFF, CONN & COREENE | HARRY COOPER
AMES & WINTHROP | CLARA & EMILY BARRY
EVERETT'S NOVELTY CIRCUS | Hearst-Pathe

F. F. PROCTOR'S
BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
125th St. "Miniature Ballet" with Lois Gible. Chas. R. Sweet, Perkins Animals, Cosaks & Donlevy, Felix' Sisters & Le Roy, others. Cont. 1 to 11.
58th St. Temple ton, Gessler & Holt, Kar-ney's Symphone, Julie Ring & Co., "Spades Are Trumps," the Four Harmony Kings, other. Cont. 1 to 11.
23d St. TEN GREAT FEATURES VAUDEVILLE & PHOTO PLAYS All New Every Mon. & Thurs. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c
5th Ave. Jas. C. Morton & Co., Maud Earl & Co., Gilbert & Friedland, Dayton Family, Foulon & Golden, Mallory & Wilson, Hampton Girls, Etc.

NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS
CARNEGIE HALL 57TH ST and 7TH Av
TONIGHT AT 8:30
also TOMORROW AT 3
Our WEST INDIES
The Re-Discovery of America
Exquisite Color Views Wonderful Motion Picture
Prices.....50¢ to $1.50
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK Evgs. & Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75c, $1. Wed. Mat., 25, 50c
ONLY ATTRACTION Playing Brooklyn.
The Irresistible Laugh Festival,
TWIN BEDS
With LOIS BOLTON.
NEXT WEEK A NEW YEAR'S WEEK
FISKE O'HARA

COLUMBIA
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.
"The Home of burlesque de luxe."—N. Y. Times
Entire Change of Show Every Week.
Always Clean, Lively, Beautifully Presented Burlesques at Moderate Prices—Exclusively Patronized by Ladies and Children.
2 BIG CONCERTS TODAY at 2:15, 25c to 50c. Commencing TOMORROW AFTERNOON at 2:15, 25c to $1.
THE GOLDEN CROOK with BILLY ARLINGTON
Carefully Chosen Company of Comedians, Singers, Dancers and Specialists.
BIG CHORUS OF PRETTY, "NIFTY" GIRLS. Spectacular Display of Scenery, Costumes and Up-to-date "Effects." Twice Daily. Seats Two Weeks in Advance. Smoking Permitted.
Week Dec. 24—Rose Sydell's London Belles.

"THE HOUSE OF TRUTH." Cor 27th & Lex. Ave.
Evgs. 8:20. MATS. SAT. 2:20. PHONE MAD. SQ. 2951
Bramhall Playhouse
"THE SILENT ASSERTION."
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. BEGINNING TO-MORROW (MON.) EVE. GLIDING O'MEARAS, Both All Seats Wood, O'Brien Havel & Co. Reserved Will & Mary Rogers & 5 others. 25, 35, 50
PRIVATE PEAT SPEAKS BRIEFLY
SUNDAY 8 P. M.
Bruce Methodist, W. 104th, near Columbus

Hotels and Restaurants

OLE SALERO—
LORA JEAN CARLISLE and the World's Best Skaters in the Winter Ice Show IN THE Golden Glades
That Zip-Zippy Dinner Show at 7:15.
That Snappy Midnight Parade at 11:30
DANCING BALCONADES BALLROOM 5 O'CLOCK NIGHTLY
AFTERNOON TEA DANCING. 3 TO 6 DAILY
AND INTERSPERSED The Musical Comedy
"ON THE CARPET"
With Helen Hardick and the Brilliant
"WHITE HUZZARS"
Thomas Healy's Broadway & 66th St.
Reserve Tables Now. Phone Columbus 9000
To-Night
One Hundred Percent Benefit for the Halifax Sufferers
MIDNIGHT SHOW at 11:30—TO-NIGHT
GOLDEN GLADES WINTER ICE SHOW
And Musical Comedy
"ON THE CARPET"
Devoted to the Fund
Entire Receipts Including Food And Admission
$5.00

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.50
SERVED FROM NOON TO NINE P. M.
GENUINE OLD FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.50
with the JIM-JAM REVUE with MARION WEEKS.
A Gorgeously Costumed Entertainment, Staged by Edw. P. Bower, with Music by Louis Silvers.
TWICE NIGHTLY, IN MAIN RESTAURANT, at 7:30 and 11
Atop of Reisenweber's JOAN SAWYER, Nightly Beginning at 9. Miss Alice King, Hostess.
Reserve Your Tables Now for New Year's Eve
REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58th ST. Phone 9640 Columbus.

Pelham Heath Inn - Blossom Heath Inn
Pelham Parkway at Eastchester Ave. Reservations for New Year's Eve Merrick Road, Lynbrook, L. I.
New York's Smartest Motor Resorts.
Foremost in Cuisine—Appointment—Decoration.
DANCING Open All Year. Under direction of H. & J. SUSSKIND. OUT-DOOR SKATING

TO-DAY, EXQUISITE TABLE D'HOTE UNTIL 9 P. M.
or DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
The Famous Hofbrau
Janssen wants to see you
30th STREET & BROADWAY
Beautiful Music. Dancing After 8 Until Closing.
SPECIALISTS IN BEEFSTEAK AND DINNER PARTIES.

Hotel Margaret
Brooklyn
Offers
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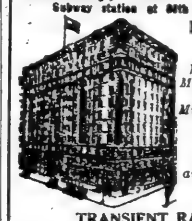
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GENERAL DYER ON ARMORY DANCES

Permission Given Where Those to Participate Are Soldiers and Friends—Reasons for Restrictions.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE R. DYER will open the armories to dances for the soldiers, by the soldiers, with the soldiers' personal friends. He will not grant to outside organizations permission to give dances for the soldiers in the armories. This is the position, as he explained last week, which he has always held in the matter of dancing in the armories. He has no intention of withdrawing from it. The reasons for his stand he is quite willing to give in detail.

"In the first place," he said, "there is no one more in favor than I am of furnishing the soldiers with wholesome and enjoyable amusement and recreation, and plenty of it. You can't do too much for the soldiers. But you have to be careful about what you do and how you do it, or else you won't be giving them pleasure at all. The soldiers are not objects of charity.

"Now about those Thanksgiving Day dances: I refused permission for those, and I shall continue to refuse permission for similar dances, for two reasons. The first is this: What pleasure would it be for the soldiers to dance with girls they had never seen before, who were not their friends or acquaintances or ever likely to be, who had been brought up in different surroundings, with different ideas? These girls were to be brought to the party and were to ask the soldiers to dance. Do you think the men would enjoy that?

"The second reason is that I was afraid that among a thousand men or more some might stray in who were not among those expected, or else that one man among the thousand might in a perfectly innocent way say or do something that would offend some one, even although according to his ideas and traditions his conduct was absolutely above reproach.

"Therefore I took the stand I did. This matter has always been more or less in dispute. But I know the soldiers, and I am convinced that I am right. I have been associated with soldiers, in the closest possible connection, for thirty years. I believe no one knows them better than I do. I certainly believe dancing should be allowed to the soldiers. But I still maintain that if you honestly want to give the soldiers the full pleasure of dancing they should be allowed to choose their partners and have the dances with their own friends.

"All such dances should be under the direct supervision of the men's own officers. I have just given permission for a dance in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Dec. 31, upon request of Colonel James A. Morse, in command of the colored regiment of the national army at Yaphank. The permission is given on condition that Colonel Morse assumes full responsibility for the good order and discipline of the dance. This dance is to be given for the benefit of the regiment, and will be participated in by the officers and men of the regiment and their own friends.

"I shall be only too glad to give any military organization permission to hold dances in any of the armories under my control, with the same conditions as I gave permission to Colonel Morse. But unless the men have their own dances, with their own friends, under the direction of their own officers, there isn't any pleasure in it for them or for their girls who are brought to dance with them. The soldier is put in an uncomfortable position at once. The whole system of patronizing, and simple and innocent action on either side, might bring criticism one for the other. The soldiers are not objects of charity or sympathy. They are not freaks. They are not uncouth objects. They are men who are doing their duty by their country, and they have a right to be dealt with man to man.

"This matter is going to come up again and again, I suppose," General Dyer went on. "It is not a small matter, or a simple one. Of course, people want to do things for the soldiers. And as I said, they can't do too much. But they must do it intelligently. They must do the things the soldiers want done. They must not patronize them.

"As I said to one of the ladies who consulted me about the Thanksgiving request," he added. "Suppose you were a soldier, just landed in London. You had some hours' leave, and you were glad of your bit of liberty, and you made up your mind you'd see the things in London that you'd always heard about. You had it all thought out, as was perfectly natural, what you wanted to do. And then came a messenger from Buckingham Palace, commanding you to have tea with the Queen! Wouldn't it be awful? That is the way it is when a company of charming ladies invite the soldiers in to dance with beautifully dressed rich young girls whom the men don't know. In the first place, dancing by order isn't what the soldier, in nine cases out of ten, wants to do. But in addition to that, do you suppose he enjoys it? His hands are dirty—he knows it, and he doesn't like it; his clothes are mussed—he doesn't like that either, but he has been sleeping in his uniform these cold nights. His boots aren't all they should be, but he can't wear his other boots until these are worn out. He feels ill at ease, uncouth. He is not uncouth, but the chances are that he is being treated as if he were. He is stiff and uncomfortable. So is the girl he is dancing with. He wishes these kind, well-meaning people would let him alone. If he lives in New York he wants to be with his family or friends. If he is a stranger, there's a lot in New York he wants to see and hasn't had a chance to see yet. In any case, he gets mighty little liberty, and when he is, on leave he wants to be allowed to do as he pleases, or entertained in a way he enjoys. How can he and this strange girl enjoy dancing together? They are in danger of offending each other all the time, simply because they have been brought up differently.

"If you want to entertain the soldiers," repeated General Dyer, with emphasis, "find out what they want first. Don't insist on having a soldier to dinner when he has friends and relatives of his own he'd rather be with. Don't make him come to a dance with some strange girls when he'd rather see the sights of New York. I don't mean any bad or harmful 'sights,'" he added quickly. "It is a fact that the boys from the West, for instance, are wild to see the town; they want to see the Woolworth Building, the Stock Exchange, the Statue of Liberty—a lot of things.

"Now, to go back to the Thanksgiving matter, which brought all this to a head," he continued. "There is a committee of ladies which wants to provide innocent and pleasant amusement for the soldiers. They have working with them some social welfare men, who have done exceptionally good work in their line, but don't know much about soldiers: This committee asked permission to have Thanksgiving dinners for the soldiers in the Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiment Armories, and after that permission was given they asked if they might have dancing. They planned to ask, say, a thousand men from Yaphank—I am speaking now especially of the Twelfth Regiment Armory affair—and to bring the same number of young girls and have them dance after dinner. I refused that permission, for the reasons I have explained. I talked with one of the ladies about it before Thanksgiving. I explained my position, and she absolutely agreed with me. The Colonels of the Twelfth and the Seventy-first Regiments and the Chaplains of both regiments also agreed with me, and urged me not to change my attitude. I haven't changed my attitude.

"Now, here is some practical advice to people who want to help give the soldiers a good time: Ask the officers what the men want to do. Don't say, 'Can't I do this for the soldiers?' Say, 'What do the soldiers want? What can I do that will be practical and sensible and enjoyable?' Keep in touch with the Y. M. C. A. secretaries at the camps and find out just what men really are lonely and want to be invited to dinner. I knew a man, for instance, who had planned to spend Thanksgiving Day with his parents and sister, and at the last minute he had to go to a dinner at some club that was entertaining the men,' and he couldn't see his people at all! Of course, he had an awful time! It is all right to entertain the soldiers; but be sure you get the right ones! Don't spoil some chap's good time because you are more sentimental than intelligent.

"What Mrs. Dyer and I do," he added, "is to telephone to the Y. M. C. A. and ask if there are five men hanging around who would like to come to have dinner with us. So they send us five men who want to come. We haven't any girls at the dinner to make the men feel stiff and uncomfortable. It isn't a 'party.' When they get there, we say: 'There's plenty of hot water, if you'd like to take baths; and there's lots of time.' So they go and get good hot baths, if they want to. It's nice and homelike. They like that. Then we have a simple, natural, comfortable dinner. Another thing I've been doing lately is take some of these young Westerners around New York—I took a party from the Pacific Coast through the Stock Exchange the other day. They were tremendously interested.

"What the soldier wants, first, is to be let alone, to do what he wants to do when he wants to do it; then to enjoy his liberty when he is on leave. Ask them what they want to do. Let them have their own good times, with their own friends. Treat them like men, not as freaks or objects of charity. They can have their own dances in the armories, as I explained; all they like!"

FREIGHT HANDLING BY MACHINES NOW

Miniature Rail Lines On Piers Show How the Shortage of Labor Has Effected an Improved Method

WAR is schoolmaster to the railroads in forcing the solving of a long-standing and difficult problem in freight handling, as Peace, with all its accredited industrial blessings, never was.

War said: "You will have to get along with fewer men." Peace will stand a lot of talk, but War is peremptory. The railroad managers recognized that it would be a waste of words to present sound peace-time reasons why more men could not be spared, so the problem stringently resolved itself into this: Devise machines to take the place of men.

This is what has been done—a machine with which two operators do more work than six men under the old system is now in use in this city. It foreshadows a transportation revolution, experts say, and in a field that, before the war, baffled some of the best minds in the railroad business. There are two kinds of freight, speaking in the railroad way—carload lots and "l. c. l.," less than carload lots. In the handling of carload-lot freight wonders had been accomplished before the present war. Great machines had been contrived that would take a car as the hand picks up a cup, and empty it in a few minutes. One of these commodity handlers loaded a 12,000-ton boat in twenty-three minutes. Cost of handling coal, coke, limestone, and iron ore was reduced from 56 cents a ton to as low as 4 cents. It was wonderful, but the problem of whole cars of one commodity was a comparatively simple one to begin with.

Not so with "l. c. l." Here there are many packages, hardly two alike, ranging in size from the box less than a foot square to the piano. Each one required handling by the man with the hand truck; at least, this was the general viewpoint of railroad men until a few months ago. Its inherent difficulties had left this method of handling "l. c. l." practically unchanged since the first day of railroading, and in the midst of an industry that came into life and grew through mechanical appliance man-power pushed freight over station platforms in a manner not very different from the practice, in moving single packages, in use hundreds of years ago. Naturally it was hard to keep this work intact. The war, long before the United States became a participant, made heavy inroads in it, with other industries bidding for men. In order to prevent congestion at large freight stations, as much as $1 an hour has been paid for labor.

Early this year several of the leading railroads directed their attention to the problem, to see if mechanical appliance could not be adapted in some way to the handling of "l. c. l." For the Pennsylvania Railroad the experiment was undertaken at Piers 3, 4, and 5 North River, under the general direction of H. C. Bixler, Superintendent of Freight Stations and Transfer, and the immediate direction of Malcolm Townsend, Freight Agent at this Pennsylvania point, who, when a call was made at a general meeting, volunteered to tackle the proposition. It was a refutation of the general notion that an old man was naturally averse to new ways. Mr. Townsend is past 70, and in a few months will retire on a pension. It has been a still more impressive refutation in what has been accomplished, for the new system of "l. c. l." freight handling installed at this station, now practically complete, is beginning to attract the attention of railroad men all over the country. It is predicted that all of the 300,000 freight stations in the United States will be affected in a greater or less degree by the new package freight handling methods.

The test began last February, with the appearance on the piers of a small electric tractor, similar to that used in handling baggage at large passenger stations, and the plan followed was that of evolution—not an abrupt forcing of a new system on the old. For several days the tractor was merely moved in and out among the hand-truck operators, to accustom the workers to the speed and habits of the newcomer. Then one trailer, loaded with freight, was attached to the tractor and began regular trips from the unloading platform to the freight cars. At the beginning of the experiment 165 men with hand trucks were at work there; now every hand truck has been eliminated from the main floor.

Trains, made up and moved like the freight trains of a railroad system, have taken the place of the hand trucks, with switch engine and two freight yards for assembling cars into trains in further likeness to the big railroad. There was no definite design to reproduce a small railroad system in this restricted area, but, as with better and better results the new method was pressed forward to take the place of the old, the evolution, it was observed, was taking this shape more and more definitely. After many changes, many adaptations, this is the way the "l. c. l." is handled there:

Only outgoing freight is received at these piers. It is delivered by wagons and trucks on the West Street side. Freight classification under this new system begins as the packages are unloaded. If a lot is for one destination it is loaded directly on a trailer and drawn away by a "switch engine" tractor. If the wagon load consists of packages for many different destinations, these are moved by hand truck to a platform a few feet away, against which are backed up, level with the floor, a long line of empty trailers. Over each of these is a classification number, as "35," meaning Chicago, "61," Pittsburgh, and so forth. The package when it is first unloaded is marked by the shipping clerk with its destination number, and this is the guide to the hand truckmen in loading up the trailers at the platform.

"This is New York," said Mr. Townsend, in explaining the system, "where we receive the freight. Out there," he continued, as he pointed to the main floor, "is the railroad, and on the other side where the barges—or 'floats,' as we call them—are, you see, the destination points, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati, as the case may be."

As fast as the trailers accumulate a load they are pulled by the switch tractor to the freight yards, of which there are two, "North" and "South." Four trains are made up at once, there being space for two in each yard, with a tractor to serve as locomotive for each train. There are usually four sets of freight cars on barges on the river side of the piers to be loaded, and each of the yards serves two of the barges. At the runway entrance to each barge is a blackboard containing a set of numbers, and the trains are made up to correspond to these numbers, so that trailers loaded with classification "37" are dropped by the truck at freight car "37," Chicago, on the barge, just as a big freight car is dropped at its station destination. There are two men with each tractor train: one takes the place of the railroad engineer as the operator, while the other acts as conductor and brakeman combined, coupling and uncoupling the trailers, but it is not necessary to stop the tractor in order to drop a trailer, as a device has been put in use by which a flying switch can be made. One switch engine tractor draws the single trailers down to the assembling yards. Trains are made up in a short time, and there is hardly any interval when one is not in movement to its destination on the barges.

The whole atmosphere of the shipping station has been changed. Instead of tired men pushing hand trucks the visitor sees briskly moving tractors and trains with their alert operators. Hand-truck operators traveled at the rate of one mile an hour. Tractor trains consist of from four to eight trailers, and, with a full set, they do not move at less than four miles an hour. From burdensome work, which men left whenever they got a better chance, positions which are attractive have been created. From both the labor standpoint and the money standpoint it is a great change. Here are some figures on the handling of freight at these piers on the economical side:

Packages.	Weight.	Trailers.	Equiv. Hand. Truck.
60 boxes oranges	3,200 lbs.	3	10 men
102 half chests tea	7,650 lbs.	5	25 men
12 cases tobacco	2,520 lbs.	3	11 men
65 chests tea	4,390 lbs.	4	17 men
85 pigs tin	8,075 lbs.	2	21 men
146 pkgs. groceries	3,400 lbs.	4	16 men
86 boxes oranges	3,280 lbs.	3	17 men

Other railroads in New York now at work on plans to install mechanical handling of package freight are the New York Central, the Lackawanna, and the New York & New Haven. The Burlington and other roads are taking it up in the West.

James H. Leonard, editor of Freight Handling and Mechanical Engineering, says regarding the change that was ahead: "The era of mechanical package freight handling is at hand. Scarcity of labor and its increased cost have forced the issue. The new policy is revolutionary, but it was the inevitable outcome of conditions that have existed for the last three years. Industrial trucks, tractors, and trailers, hoisting, conveying, and storing devices, wherever practicable and suitable, are to be put into service, and what is of added interest is the fact that all new freight stations are to be designed with the view of promoting the maximum handling economy. Further in the general plan of mechanical handling the automobile motor truck is to be pressed into service. That is to say, instead of having cars switched between stations in city terminals, the motor truck will be used to perform that transfer function."

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HOW TO SAVE FUEL IN HOUSE HEATING

Special Detailed Instructions by Government in Coal Economy—Regulation of Air Important Factor

THE shortage of coal in the United States has become so acute that the Coal Administration is sending out appeals almost daily for the conservation of every available pound of fuel. Among other things, it has suggested that the schools be closed during January and February, these two months to be made up by having sessions closed a month later in the Spring and opened a month earlier in the Fall. Householders have been urged to do their bit by cutting down the temperature of their homes from the usual 70 degrees to 68, which medical experts assert is more conducive to good health.

It is likely that the latter suggestion will be entirely lost on a majority of those who are charged with the care of residence furnaces, unless their apparatus happens to be elaborately equipped, among other things, with a thermostat. The average commuter who fires his furnace will not be interested in the proposal to change the temperature in his house by two degrees if he only can get the temperature up to normal and bank his fire before he has to run to catch the 7:55 or the 8:32. But what he can do is to save a ton or so of coal by properly regulating his fire.

How he can do this is explained in a pamphlet recently issued by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior under the title of "Saving Fuel in Heating a House." If a copy of this pamphlet were put into the hands of every one having the care of a furnace, an immense saving of coal would be the result. One man, after careful study of these instructions, has found that he will be able to reduce his coal consumption from ten to eight tons with a hot-water heating system.

"The total output of coal in the world during the calendar year 1913," says the introduction to the instructions, "according to a Government report, was 1,443,393,052 short tons, and of this amount 39.5 per cent., or 570,048,125 tons, was mined in the United States. Probably 10 to 15 per cent. of the coal produced in the country went to purchasers who used it largely in heating dwellings. The Federal Government used a large quantity of coal for heating the many small buildings occupied by its various departments and bureaus, and is, therefore, directly interested not only in selecting proper fuels but in obtaining the best possible results from their consumption.

"The importance of providing an inlet for the air that must enter the furnace room is frequently overlooked, especially in small, tightly closed furnace rooms. Roughly, 150 to 300 cubic feet of air are required for each pound of coal burned, and, to prevent trouble from insufficient draft, some means of admitting this air into the furnace room must be provided.

"The suggestions following have to do especially with preventing incomplete combustion and the admission of a large excess of air into the furnace, and the minimizing of the attention necessary to maintain the proper temperature in the rooms heated.

"Whatever fuel may be selected, convenience will be promoted by having the heater large enough to maintain for at least eight hours, without attention, proper room temperatures under any weather conditions, except the most severe. If a heater will not do this, it is too small or the draft is insufficient. Satisfactory regulation of the fire will be facilitated by the proper equipment of dampers, including a hand damper in the smokepipe, a check damper, also in the smokepipe, and a damper, preferably a lift damper, in the ashpit. The ashpit damper and ash door, as well as the pit itself, should be made so that the supply of air under the grates can be entirely cut off by closing the door and damper; otherwise proper control of the fire will be difficult if not impossible. This is a point often neglected. If bituminous coal is to be burned a lift damper in the firing door is advisable.

"Whether the fuel be hard or soft coal, coke, or wood, the stack damper should be kept partly closed at all times except in severe weather, unless the conditions as to the size of the boiler and draft are such that all available draft is regularly needed. In most cases, with the stack damper partly closed, the proper regulation can be obtained by varying the positions of the check damper and the ashpit damper. The fire door should not be used to check the fire except in emergencies, for the reason that the cold air admitted through the open door cools the firepot at the same time that it checks the fire.

"Other suggestions that apply regardless of the fuel used are: Attend to the fire regularly; do not wait until it has burned low and heat is needed throughout the house. Often the need can be anticipated and by attention at the proper time trouble can be avoided. In addition, economy of fuel is more likely to be obtained by fairly uniform rates of burning than by attempting to supply a large amount of heat in a short period and then suddenly checking the fire.

"Let the size of the coal fired be as nearly uniform as possible. Using coal of uneven sizes prevents an even flow of air through the fuel bed and increases the tendency of the fire to burn through in spots.

"Try to keep the fuel bed from air holes, as they cause waste of fuel and may prevent the heater from maintaining the desired temperature.

"Avoid excessive shaking of the grates and thus reduce the amount of coal lost by falling into the ashpit. Ordinarily the shaking of the grates should be stopped as soon as bright particles begin to drop through, or, under some conditions, as soon as light from the fuel bed begins to show in the ashpit.

"To get the best results in firing anthracite, the following recommendations are made:

"Keep the fuel bed thick so that it will not burn through in spots and admit a large excess of air. If there is a bright bed of coals over the entire grate, as there should be before a heavy charge is fired, some of the burning coal should be pushed to one side or end of the grate—the part nearest the opening where the gases leave the fire pot—and the bed of live coals made thicker there. Then fire the fresh charge so as to make the bed approximately of uniform thickness and yet leave visible a bright spot of live coal to ignite the combustible gases coming off the freshly fired fuel.

"If the fire is low, take care not to put it out by throwing on too much fresh coal. Fire lightly and allow each firing to become ignited before fresh coal is thrown on. Use small sizes of coal if they are available.

"When preparing the fire to last over night or for a similar length of time, push some of the burning coal aside and fire the fresh charge so as to leave a bright spot visible to ignite the distilled gases. The drafts should then be allowed to stand open for a short period, possibly half an hour, before they are closed for the night, so that a part of the volatile matter or gases in the coal can be driven off before the air supply is greatly reduced."

The amount of fuel consumed will depend, it further is pointed out, on the size of the house, the number of rooms, and more largely still on its construction. A brick or stone house may be heated more easily than a frame dwelling, and ill-fitting doors and windows, especially where the house is exposed to high winds, are not conducive to economical heating. One of the largest factors in the proper and cheapest method of heating a house is its location with reference to exposure to winds.

NEW IDEA FOR COAL ECONOMY

REACH "the man with the shovel"—the fireman—in Federal coal regulation and a great saving will be accomplished, is the new idea brought into this situation by Albert A. Cary, mechanical engineer. This proposal was made by Mr. Cary at a discussion on "Preventable Wastes of Coal in the United States" at the recent annual meeting in this city of the Society of Mechanical Engineers. There are few industrial plants, he asserts, where a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent. in the amount of coal burned is not possible by better methods.

"To meet the present emergency," Mr. Cary said, in the discussion referred to, "I propose that the War Coal Board take the necessary measures to bring all the firemen in this country under their control by requiring the firemen to take out and hold a United States license. The various State, county, and municipal governments can assist them in this work. The applicants for these licenses must show some qualifications which would entitle them to hold such privileges, but it is doubtful whether it would be possible, at the beginning, to have all of these applicants examined before qualified examination boards.

"Any operator of a coal-burning plant (domestic plants, of course, excepted) who operates his equipment without a licensed fireman will be liable first to fines and finally to more severe penalties. Each license shall be issued for the applicant to operate in a definite, described plant, and nowhere else. Should the fireman leave this plant for any good reason rather than for incompetence, he can take his license to the proper authorities and have it transferred to another plant where he has found re-employment.

"Should the fireman be found to be incompetent, his license will be confiscated, and his future applications will be denied. Inspectors appointed by the War Coal Board will visit from time to time the various coal-burning plants, and, should they find any of them using fuel wastefully, a notice will be served upon the owner. If this is not followed by prompt action to reduce or stop the waste, the fireman's license will be revoked.

"Such action might, of course, cause the stoppage of the plant. The above suggestions are proffered in a very crude and hurried way, merely to offer a basis upon which a means for checking unpardonable wastes of fuel taking place in such a large percentage of the coal-burning plants in this country can be accomplished. A careful study of conditions and a practical formulation of the manner in which this system should be applied will without doubt produce the desired results."

WAR MAY AFFECT EVEN CENTRAL ASIA

Control of Region May Pass From Russia to Great Britain, Says Native of Afghanistan.

THAT the war's effects may even extend as far as Central Asia, causing that remote region to pass from Russian to British control, was the opinion expressed the other day by Achmed Abdullah, a native of Afghanistan and a relative of the Emir of that land, who is now in the United States. Achmed Abdullah was educated at Oxford and Cambridge, spent some years in France and Germany, and later joined the British Indian cavalry, becoming a Captain in Sam Browne's Horse. He saw active service in the Balkan wars, and has also been in the British diplomatic service.

"'What is the meaning of the great war to Asia?' is a question I have often been asked," he said, "chiefly in regard to my part of Asia—Afghanistan—and, generally, Central Asia, and I have always felt that the thought underlying the curiosity is less political or commercial than cultural. It is the wish—partly sentimental, partly the result of Occidental conceit—to be assured of the fact that the thousands and tens of thousands of Asians who have been doing their 'bit' against the Hun, be they Hindus, Arabs, Pathans, Turkomans, Khirgiz, Buriats, Chinese coolies, Tonkinese, Armenians, Goorkhas, or what-not, will take home with them various valuable lessons in European civilization; will, in fact, be better men for having rubbed elbows with Westerners on Western ground, and act as a leaven among the teeming millions of their compatriots after their return.

"For generations Central Asia, with the natives looking on more or less indifferently, has been the meeting ground for Russian and British diplomatists. Time and again the Russian won, thanks to his rather more Machiavellian twist of mind and also because of the aura of fear with which he succeeded in surrounding the Russian superstition. Japan gave this superstition a severe jolt. But somehow it regained its balance, and it was left to the Russians themselves finally to destroy it. They kicked out their Emperor and with him the things, foolish, cruel, and otherwise, which the Emperor stood for. Today Russia is a republic, apparently rapidly disintegrating, as at the time of Tartar dominion, into a number of smaller republics. The Russian, away from Romanoff pomp and circumstance, is a dreamer, an idealist, one who cannot hold the fact-loving, cold-blooded Central Asian opportunist. Nor will he be able to reconcile the use of force with his republican ideals if the Central Asian should decide to give up his Russian allegiance and turn to the British Empire.

"The Central Asian likes religious and social liberty. He demands it. During the days of the Russian Empire he had it. In fact he had rather more of it than the European Russian, the Pole, or the Jew, since the Czar's Viceroys in Asia—shrewd men who did not want to conquer by force—preferred to assimilate him gradually. But now Russia is a republic, an idealistic, not a conquering republic, and the civic demands of a free citizenry will spell the reverse of freedom to the Central Asian, and force him to turn toward Britain, across the Afghan border. For the Central Asian, demanding liberty, wants it protected and upheld by a certain distinct form, just like the Englishman who, the freest man in the world, will be the last to give up his King, his royalty, his crowned safety valve. To the Central Asian, as to the Englishman, the sceptre is like the carved coral button on a Mandarin's cap—ludicrous, but very important, since it compels respect from the unthinking millions and expresses a central idea such as can be expressed by no written proclamation, however fine and beautiful.

"Thus, in doing away with the Mandarin's button of pomp, the Russian revolution has driven a wedge from the Caspian to the Altai Mountains, has given up the whole of Central Asia, the richest land in the world, immense in extent, hardly scratched, taking in Khiva, Bokhara, Samarkand, the whole of Eastern Turkestan—eventually, even, the whole of Persia, Afghanistan, and Chinese Turkestan, as far as the sources of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

"All this land will fall under British dominion. I do not believe that Britain will fight for it. The British do not believe in wars of aggression. They wait until circumstance drops the ripe fruit into their laps. And the Central Asian fruit is nearly ripe. Nor will it mind dropping into the British lap. Rather, thinking Central Asians will try to hasten the process. An English advance from the south into Central Asia—a Japanese advance from the east into Manchuria and Mongolia—these will be the results of the war for Central Asia.

"And what will happen when the two powers meet?"

DOGS IN CONVENTION.

They Consider The Effect on Their Diets of Food Conservation.

There was a meeting of the committee appointed by the dogs to ascertain why they were getting nothing to eat.

The different members were called upon to report on the different articles they had been asked to investigate.

"Bones?" asked the Chairman.

"I find that they are grinding bones to feed to the hens in order to make them lay," said the first dog.

"Meat scraps?"

"They are grinding it up into hamburger steak and boiling it into soup."

"Crusts?"

"There aren't any."

"Dog bread?"

"Used for a breakfast food."

The convention adjourned without day.
—Portland Press.

GREAT LAKE SHIPS FOR OCEAN WAR WORK

ONE of the phases of the country's great shipping problem is suggestive of the old parlor trick of softening the shell of an egg with acid till it can be squeezed through the small neck of a big-bellied bottle, and then allowing it to stiffen again as a preliminary to challenging somebody to get it out.

There were many thousands of tons of good shipping on the Great Lakes suitable for emergency war traffic on the Atlantic, but the vessels were too big to come through the twenty-five locks of the Welland Canal. Those ships were wanted very much, but for many weeks after the entrance of America into the war they were looked upon as entirely unavailable. Finally A. M. Hunt of the Torpedo Protection Board of the United States Shipping Board said that the lake boats must be got; that it would be a crime not to get them. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Board, agreed with him and told F. A. Eustis to go up to the lakes and get the ships out. The manner of doing it was left to him.

He has got out some of the vessels and hopes to get out a good many more, by the simple mechanical process of cutting them in two, floating them through the locks, and then putting them together again and bracing them sufficiently for seaworthiness on the Atlantic.

The great saving effected by this process of taking a ship from the lakes to the ocean over building a new vessel at an Atlantic Coast yard is in time and material, rather than in money. So far as time is concerned, the whole job can be done on any one ship in about 100 days. But it takes three times as long to build a new ship. The cost, however, of cutting in two, putting together again, and strengthening, is about the same as that for new construction of the same tonnage.

Figures show the importance of the lake shipping. Mr. Hurley has declared that he wants to produce 6,000,000 tons of dead weight shipping by the end of 1918 to assure the world of being able to go on with its ocean-carrying business regardless of submarines. There is just about that much shipping on the lakes today. Of course, it is intended to take only a small part of that, partly because the bigger ships are not only too long, but too wide to get through the locks, and partly because it would be unwise to strip the lakes too clean, for the essential war industry of steel and iron is dependent on the lake fleet. Therefore the suggestion that wide ships be cut in four pieces to get them through the locks will not be acted upon.

In his survey of the lake situation, Mr. Eustis found eighty steel vessels and forty-four of wood construction which could be cut in two for the journey through the locks. He has brought out sixteen steel boats, averaging 300 feet in length, by the cutting process; five vessels just under 250 feet, which could come through the locks as they were, and twelve ocean-going tugs. The aggregate tonnage thus transferred from lake to sea is 80,000. Eustis declares that twice as much might have been obtained. He hopes to get it all in the Spring, and in the meantime much time can be saved by doing the cutting and strengthening this winter before the ships leave the lake dry-docks.

What this new tonnage is to cost the Government has not yet been determined. Some of the transferred vessels have been written down by their owners as low as $50 a ton, but it would cost from $150 to $200 a ton to duplicate them. A Government board is now at work on the question of what will be fair compensation to be paid by the Government to the owners.

In addition to the old ships brought out after cutting, there were twenty-seven other new vessels under construction in lake yards which were commandeered by the Shipping Board and which already have been brought out. Two of these had to be cut to get them through the locks. The other twenty-five were "canal-sizers," that is, built to go through the locks without cutting. It is hoped to bring out fifty more of that type. These canal-sizers are vessels averaging 3,500 tons.

Of all the 250 vessels under construction throughout the country commandeered by the Shipping Board 105 were on the lakes.

It has several times been suggested that ships might be cut into four pieces, which would make possible the removal of practically any ship on the lakes, but this has not yet been tried.

"The inland waterways of the Great Lakes," said Mr. Eustis in Washington the other day, "have built up the only commerce carried by ships to which America today can look with pride. In the short space of six or seven months out of each year the lakes see pass over them about 100,000,000 tons of freight, much of which is carried 1,000 miles. Although the wages paid are very high, bulk freight is carried here probably cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The tonnage moved east is roughly double that going west, so ships have to make many trips empty. Yet ore has been carried east for 45 cents a ton and coal west at the same time for 30 cents a ton. While there probably was not much profit at these prices there certainly is a big profit at present—where ore is carried at $1.50 a ton.

"The ships and docks that have made this enviable record in water transportation are specialties, but the men and plants that built them have not hesitated to lend a hand to help relieve the great strain on ocean shipping. Gradually channels have been provided on and between the upper lakes which will accommodate large ships, but the channel from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario around Niagara Falls, and from Lake Ontario to Montreal, will still accommodate only ships not over 44 feet beam, 14 feet draught, and about 250 feet long; therefore, the big ships of the lakes which are 600 feet long and 60 feet wide are barred from the ocean, and the lake shipyards are prevented from building really large ships for the ocean. In spite of these limitations the lakes are sending out an important tonnage to help in the war. Since last August the Great Lakes, with their fourteen yards, have completed and sent to the ocean twenty-seven new ships, with an aggregate dead weight tonnage of about 85,000 tons. Not content with giving practically all of their new construction to the war, the lakes have given of their accumulation. In these inland water reaches where America's only great shipping industry of today has been built up, she had a stock of shipping on which she could draw in our hour of need. The limitation in the size of locks leading to the sea has proved a barrier, but it has been overcome, and some little of the Great Lake fleet has already passed out to sea, and more of it, it is to be hoped, will follow.

"The greatest difficulty so far has been that of getting the necessary authority in any one man's hands or of getting those who had the authority to agree and stay agreed on what should be done. This probably is part of the price we pay for the benefits of freedom, and freedom certainly is worth the price.

"The physical difficulties of getting the ships out of the lakes all reverted to the dimensions of the locks. The length limit has been overcome by cutting ships into two pieces, but the width limit has so far proved an absolute barrier that has prevented the removal of ships of more than 44 feet molded beam.

"The practice of cutting a ship heretofore has been to put her into dry dock, cut out the necessary rivets to leave her in two pieces, and then to pull her apart in the dry dock. Wooden bulkheads having been placed across her hull, she could then be floated out of the dock in two pieces. These pieces are then towed through the locks and channels and have to be put into dry docks again on the St. Lawrence River below the locks. Here any damage received in transit has to be repaired, the two pieces have to be exactly lined up and drawn together, and finally the whole structure has to be again fastened together and the wooden bulkheads removed. All this consumes from a week to ten days of dry dock time, and, since there are only three dry docks available for this and all other repair work on the St. Lawrence, and since they can only be operated for about six months in the year, the number of ships that can thus be put together is very limited.

"This Fall, the need for tonnage being peculiarly pressing and the new Government ships being not yet available, the temptation to draw on the shipping of the lakes was very great. There were last August on the lakes some eighty steel ships that were narrow enough to come through the locks and also some forty-four wooden ships of canal size. There are plenty of dry docks on the lakes to cut a large number of these. There are plenty of dry docks on the Atlantic Coast of our country to put them together. The problem therefore was to get these ships from the St Lawrence to American ports.

"The plan first considered was to tow the pieces of ships out of the St. Lawrence to our American harbors. Wrecking experts said this could be done, but at considerable risk. The Shipping Board disliked to incur the risk, and the insurance men finally practically vetoed the scheme. Then the spirit of our lake men showed its worth. One of the engineers from Cleveland said 'if they will not let us tow these pieces, let us put them together afloat.' This had never been done before, and the suggestion seemed a very bold one, but each engineer who studied it seemed to be impressed with the feasibility of the suggestion. After consulting various experts the Shipping Board determined to try it. Twelve ships have now been put together afloat and those that are doing the work think that two or three times as many could have been handled this way had the work been left wholly in their hands."

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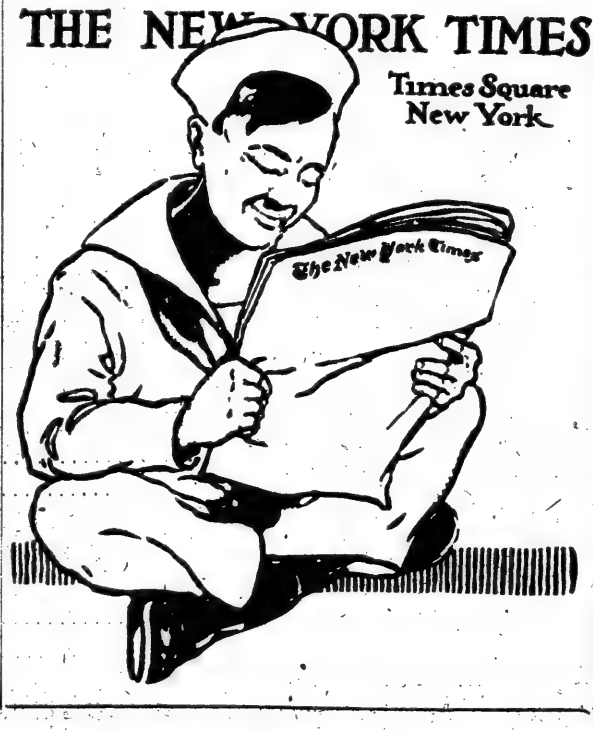

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Bamberger's—Men's Shop—First Floor.

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These Boots and Shoes sketched from stock.

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Cordovan riding boots, at **25.00**
Tan calf riding boots, at **24.00**
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Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Oriental Rugs make Ideal Christmas Gifts. They are generation-lasting, and of great intrinsic value.

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

Christmas Gifts In Stationery

This year let stationery of some form or another be the token of friendship from one friend to another. There is nothing so practical and yet so distinctive as a gift such as this.

Bamberger's is fully prepared as to whatever you may wish. Here are a few suggestions:

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WRITING PAPER, **50c** to **10.00**—Large holiday boxes of paper or correspondence cards; some boxes contain both in various sizes.

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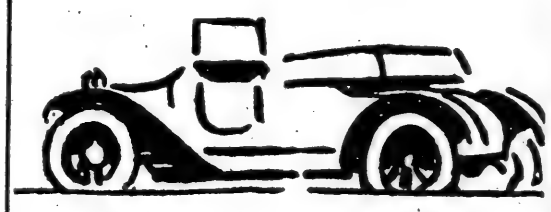
Bamberger's—First Floor.



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LOT 1—REGULAR 12.98 ROBES, 8.50.
7 robes of imitation cub bear, 64x50 inches, or of black goat, 58x60 inches, with backing of wool plush. Wonderful values at this price, 8.50.

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Only two in this lot. Imitation buffalo robe, 58x54. Imitation cub bear robe, 66x54.

LOT 3—REGULAR 20.00 ROBES, 13.50.
14 robes in this lot, in various sizes, of gray goat, imitation cub bear, imitation buffalo or Russian goat.

LOT 4—REGULAR 22.98 ROBES, 15.00.
11 robes in this lot in various regular sizes. Imitation black bear, gray goat or black goat. Wonderful values at 15.00.

LOT 5—REGULAR 27.98 ROBES, 18.50.
Only two robes in this lot. One of Russian goat; the other of black Manchurian wolf. Large sizes.

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10 robes in this lot in various regular sizes of imitation cub bear, black goat or Oronocco beaver.

LOT 7—REGULAR 35.00 ROBES, 22.50.
7 robes in this lot in extra large sizes. Imitation cub bear or black Manchurian wolf.

LOT 8—REGULAR 40.00 ROBES, 25.00.
Only three in this lot of imitation black bear or brown Manchurian wolf in extra large sizes.

LOT 9—REGULAR 45.00 ROBES, 30.00.
Only two robes, extra large sizes, limousine type, of broadcloth lined with Jenet.

LOT 10—REGULAR 50.00 ROBES, 30.00.
Only two robes, extra large sizes, of imitation black bear. Wonderful quality and very warm.

LOT 11—REGULAR 55.00 ROBES, 35.00.
8 robes in this lot in various good sizes. Broadcloth, lined with muskrat. Also black Manchurian wolf of excellent quality.

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Section 5

XX SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1917. XX

APPEAL OF NEW YORK'S ONE HUNDRED NEEDIEST CASES

Much More Help is Required to Rescue the Destitute at Our Own Doors—All Subscriptions Now Total $26,041.46, Including $3,792 Yesterday.

CONTRIBUTIONS to New York's One Hundred Neediest Cases now total $26,041.46, a sum which is still about $36,000 short of the total which was raised in the campaign of last year, when a dollar went a good deal further than it does now. The money received yesterday from all sources totaled $3,792.40.

The list of neediest cases has never aroused such widespread interest and sympathy as they have done this year, though gifts of large sums have been few. The letters pouring in to THE NEW YORK TIMES and to the charitable organizations have been far more numerous than in previous years. They have come from all adjoining States and from points as distant as Virginia, Alabama, and Wisconsin. No list of cases has ever been presented which offered greater opportunities to relieve desperate immediate distress and to prevent future suffering. But much more remains to be done. The dearth of large contributions has made it essential that those who are able to give something should not neglect to give it. Contributions have so far ranged from ten cents up to $1,000, and the great number of small gifts have built up a considerable sum.

Three new cases were relieved yesterday—Nos. 85, 43, and 38. This makes a total of twenty-four cases which have been closed. Cases are marked "closed" when all the money required for them has been received in contributions for specific application to those cases. Money which is given for this cause, without direction that it shall be used for any particular cases, is equally divided among all the cases. For instance, the gifts of $1,000, which have been received for the One Hundred Neediest Cases as a whole, provide $10 for each individual case.

Where more than the amount required is received for a specific case, the charity organization handling the case writes to the contributors after the full amount for the case has been received, asking permission to use the money for other cases.

The statement in yesterday's TIMES, for instance, that one case had received only $2 meant that only $2 had been received with specific directions that it should be applied to that case. This case, like each of the others, will receive 1 per cent. of the fund made up of gifts which have been received without request that they should be applied to any given cases.

This fund of unspecified contributions is distributed as follows in proportion to the number of cases reported by each society; 28 per cent. to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; 18 per cent. to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities; 29 per cent. to the Charity Organization Society, and 25 per cent. to the State Charities Aid Association.

One of the youngest contributors to the 100 neediest cases wrote as follows to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

My Dear TIMES:

I would like to send some money from my Christmas present allowance to the lady who crochets booties for 22 cents in yesterday's paper. I would like to give 10 cents to her.

I am 7 years old and I dream at night, too, so will give you this other 10 cents to Donald, who is alone all the time and who dreams. Love from

ASTRID PETERS.

Another young philanthropist wrote this:

My Dear TIMES:

Mother read in today's paper about little Donald, so I thought I would give some of my dollar, and I don't give more because I want to buy some war savings stamps for Christmas presents and give 5 cents to the five children, too.

I am a little girl, and my age is 10 years old, and my name is

SALLY PETERS.

29 East Twenty-ninth Street.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor issued the following statement yesterday:

"A physician called up the office today to state that he and his wife wished to contribute $200 a month for the next twelve months for Neediest Cases. He is considering cases, and will announce later his decision as to which ones his contribution is to be applied to."

A contribution also reached the A. I. C. P. from a person who was interested two years ago as a result of the TIMES appeal. The contributor is not a resident of New York City, but she is now beginning the third year in which she has contributed regularly to the care of two aged sisters who have been enabled to continue to live together in their modest home as a result of the continuance of her help.

The visitor of the A. I. C. P. who has been in touch with the "Christmas Baby" family described in Case 45 states that the joy of the mother in this family is unbounded. She has had a simple, childlike faith that in some way the needs of her two children and her coming baby would be met, and she considers the Christmas gift of THE NEW YORK TIMES contributors a reward of this faith. At any rate, the fact that it is possible for this mother and her children to remain together during the coming months in their simple home will bring Christmas satisfaction to those who have made it possible.

One man who came into the A. I. C. P. office today stated that if the readers of THE SUNDAY TIMES who have their feet in warm shoes and warm clothes on their backs, live in comfortably heated rooms, and know that their meals will be regular and ample could once be made to realize what it means to go about with feet inadequately protected and without warm clothing and, still more, if they could realize what it means to sit, on their day of rest, in a home with perhaps no other heat than an oil stove and with the 'cupboard bare,' or nearly so, the needs of THE TIMES cases and every other case of similar destitution in New York would be amply met.

One of the letters received yesterday by the Charity Organization Society was the following:

Gentlemen: Inclosed please find check for $25, which please apply to any case or cases which in your judgment this will relieve.

I wish to ask a further favor. I expect to be in New York for Christmas and I want to have a little Christmas tree and general good time for six or eight children who would not otherwise have any Christmas.

I shall be very greatly obliged if you will supply me with the names or will arrange to find these children for me. I shall have this little Christmas tree and a dinner for these children at my New York office. Children not over 14 years old.

Please advise if you can secure these children for me, and I will send more complete direction.

Very truly yours, ——.

Theodore W. Hanigan, Financial Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, expressed his gratitude yesterday for the amounts contributed by people in Manhattan and elsewhere to cases in Brooklyn. He continued:

"This is evidence that the charity of these people, both in Brooklyn and Manhattan, is not confined to one side or other of the East River, but responds to need wherever it may appear in the greater city.

"And it is right that this should be the case. Brooklyn's population is growing at an enormous rate, and the indications are that this borough will soon become the most populous in the greater city. This increase in population is due in large measure to a steady influx of moderately well-to-do people and poor people who are attracted here by cheaper rents and better living conditions. Parallel with this increase, there is going on at the same time a slow but steady migration of some of the wealthy people of Brooklyn to uptown Manhattan. This two-edged sword can only mean work for an organization like the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and less money with which to do it.

"It is encouraging to note the increasing number of people outside the borough boundaries of Brooklyn who appreciate this condition and recognize the partial responsibility of the other boroughs, especially Manhattan, to help Brooklyn take care of its poor."

RECORD OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Yesterday's gifts to the One Hundred Neediest Cases were $3,792.40, bringing the total to $26,041.46. Amounts were received yesterday as follows: THE NEW YORK TIMES, $1,018.40; by the Charity Organization Society, $1,678; by the State Charities Aid Association, $434; by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $215; by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $417.

Contributions were received by THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

Sally Peters	$0.20	Mrs. W. Stabler	10.00
Astrid Peters	.20	M. Stiefel	5.00
L. C. J.	1.00	K. M. C.	1.00
F. R. Dunlap	5.00	Ronald Lanther	
Mrs. B. E. Valentine	5.00	Mrs. F. H. Lanther	5.00
Mrs. L. P. Miltonberger	10.00	Florence R. Selig	15.00
S. H. Barnhelm	10.00	W. S. Manheimer	10.00
W. C. B.	25.00	F. J. S.	50.00
"Two Friends"	6.00	In Memory of E.	
S. B. Carter	10.00	B. C.	5.00
Anonymous	100.00	Anna M. Jones	5.00
Wilma Waite	9.00	H. M. Manwaring	5.00
L. W. Dougan	10.00	In memory of	
Anonymous	1.00	Jacob Jaffy	1.00
Mrs. W. C. Lowe	50.00	"H. A."	1.00
Mrs. J. D. Finley	5.00	Charles Somio	5.00
L. S. Norton	10.00	Agnes R. Wilcox	30.00
Henry Ittleson	25.00	H. R. Gurgenheim	25.00
Marjorie Horwita	5.00	Julius D. Scott	5.00
L. P. L.	5.00	"Noisy Table, Loeb's Cafe"	8.00
Minnie E. Barse	25.00	Anonymous	5.00
M. X.	10.00	W. B. Gibson	10.00
Mrs. J. Leberman	10.00	Mrs. G. B. Baker	50.00
Agnes Fogo	10.00	S. F. E. Jung	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Goodkind	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. L. Goodkind	25.00
Anonymous	5.00	Alex. Leopold	1.00
Ellen and Phyllis	5.00	Mrs. F. C. Amonnellen	.50
Anonymous	25.00	"In His Name"	10.00
[illegible]		"Two Friends"	2.00
[illegible]		Wesley Hills	5.00
[illegible]		[illegible]	5.00
Police Dept.	1.00	E. B. Adler	25.00
"B. L."	1.00	Mrs. W. S. F.	5.00
E. F. Hazen	5.00	J. A. Keenan	5.00
W. Quackenbush	5.00	Will Gratz	10.00
W. S. Hill	3.00	J. Miller	5.00
M. Blumgardt	10.00	D. E. Rice	5.00
A. M. Planock	5.00	C. R. H.	100.00
J. B. Burnham	10.00	C. B.	5.00
L. B. F.	3.50	E. M.	1.00
Total			$1,018.40

Contributions to the State Charities Aid Association were received as follows:

Christianity	$5	C. F. Wiebush	$10
Mrs. Kirby Dwight	150	Mrs. T. K. Gibbs	150
Mrs. C. F. Hoge	6	Mrs. C. E. Hunt, Jr.	4
Irene Wormser	15	Anonymous	8
Mrs. O. M. Poe	2	Anna T. Burchard	5
E. M. Van Cleve	5	Evelyn Sommerfield	3
Mrs. S. P. Cook	1	Bertha G. Brooks	100
Total			$464

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities received contributions as follows:

Mrs. H. C. Bainbridge	$5	Mrs. T. K. Gibbs	100
Miss E. V. Crittenden	5	Mrs. W. R. Innis	50
Miss K. T. Crittenden	5	"J. V."	2
Mrs. "C. D."	200	L. C. Knoegel	5
Miss F. McC. Holmes	10	Mrs. E. M. Leventritt	2
		J. A. Mirel	25
		"Times Reader"	1
		R. L. Jones	1
Total			$417

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received contributions as follows yesterday:

A Widow's Mite	$1	Miss B. A. Gulliver	25
Mrs. F. T. Busk	25	Mrs. J. H. Low	10
J. H. Christie	10	Mrs. A. B. Francis	5
Mrs. H. A. Day	25	Mrs. G.W. Maynard	10
Mary V. Davis	1	E. M. Fox	5
Mrs. John F. Dwight	50	[illegible]	25
[illegible]		[illegible]	10
Total			[illegible]

The contributions received yesterday by the Charity Organization Society will be printed later.

Selected for The New York Times by Four of the City's Leading Charity Associations

TEN CASES THAT HAVE RECEIVED LEAST AID

An Opportunity to Keep Families From Being Scattered, to Save Suffering Babies and Invalid Parents.

BELOW are ten of the One Hundred Neediest Cases which have so far received little attention. Some have received nothing, and others only a fraction of what is required. It is inconceivable that such conditions of distress, which can be relieved, should go unrelieved long after they have been brought to the notice of the generous public of New York. It is hoped that the opportunities presented in these cases for keeping affectionate families from being scattered, for supporting babies, children, and mothers until the breadwinners can be restored to health, and for saving children from permanent deformity of mind and body, will not be overlooked by those who have in the past years proved so liberal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES presents the One Hundred Neediest Cases as a Christmas appeal. In not one instance is the distress due to the sufferer's fault; the need, the illness and the misfortunes have come from circumstances beyond control. And every case deserves immediate help.

Four great charitable associations selected the cases, which are representative of the destitution at our very doors.

There is no deduction from contributions for any purpose. The money sent will go without delay to the case indicated by the contributor, or if that specific need has been met by earlier gifts, the donor's permission is asked to transfer the contribution to a similar or equally pressing case.

Money may be sent to the organizations reporting the cases or direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square.

The four organizations from the records of which the 100 cases have been chosen are:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

CASE 2.

Father Worked Too Hard.

His wife was very delicate, his four boys were all young, the family had no means of suport beyond what he could give. And so John C. ignored his serious heart trouble as best he could and struggled on, working for them all. This Christmas season finds the father dangerously ill in a hospital, the frail mother unable to work, the children hungry, and the family in despair. Even if the father "recovers" he will be unable to go back to work. It will take $744 to keep the destitute family through the year. (A. I. C. P., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

CASE 20.

Two Families in Want.

The death of Mrs. R.'s husband in a small Southern city a year ago left her destitute with four young children. Her sister, a widow, with four young children of her own to support, sent for her at once, and by pooling their efforts the two brave women have sought to support their eight children. But it has been too much for them. They are living in crowded, unhealthy rooms, lacking sufficient food and clothing. It would be a heart-breaking thing to send the children to institutions, but under present conditions it would be the only alternative to starvation. They must have help if this Christmas is not to mean that this loving and devoted group of ten is to be scattered in all directions and probably never again united. Two hundred and fifty dollars will meet their needs. (C. O. S., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

CASE 19.

Boy Can't Help.

Ten-year-old Peter has felt the responsibility of the family resting heavily upon him since his father's death. He did without new shoes last Winter, when his feet were literally on the ground, and he proudly fastened bits of wood to the soles so that they would "be just as good" as new boots. But Mrs. G., worn out by her husband's long illness, needs far more help than little Peter can give. She is tired, devitalized, almost exhausted now. She earns $13 a month, but that is not nearly enough to feed three children. Thirty dollars a month through the coming year is needed. (A. I. C. P., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

CASE 96.

Father Insane.

Tony and John are twins, 1 year old, but so little, so ill-nourished, so pinched and white that they do not appear to be six months old. This year has been a time of terror for their mother. There has never been enough food in all these months. A little while ago her husband was "committed," and she then realized that all through this year of horror he had been going insane. An effort is being made to build up her health and teach her a trade, but there is no money to support the family meanwhile; $250 will feed the hungry children and make the mother strong. Without help they will starve. (C. O. S., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

CASE 55.

Mother and Six Children.

On one of those terrible "four days" last July Herbert D. collapsed on the street and died almost immediately in the hospital. His wife was left with six little children and enough insurance to cover funeral expenses. Since then she has struggled along as well as she could by doing janitress work. But her situation is desperate, and until 14-year-old Kate can get the precious "papers" that make a child a wage earner, it is hopeless. They need $300 to take them through their trying time. (C. O. S., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

CASE 62.

Deserted and Ill.

Her husband was a drunkard and a drug fiend. The legal separation that was necessary to free her and their five children from the threat of his insane abuse was almost a happiness. But the years of hardship had wrecked her health. A month ago she had to go to a hospital. If she goes back to work now she will break down again. Two hundred and seventy dollars will make that sacrifice unnecessary. (B. B. C., 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.)

CASE 69.

Children Threatened.

Four children already threatened with tuberculosis cannot be kept well with a family income of $20 a month. Even with eleven-year-old Annie to help about the house, look after the younger children, and give aid in the household "managing," the mother can neither earn more money nor stretch her $20 to cover her children's needs. None of them is ill as yet, but "malnutrition" is telling on them all. The family ought to have $30 a month more. (A. I. C. P., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

CASE 90.

Cripple Tried to Help.

Already crippled by a disease of the spine, 16-year-old Caroline was literally working herself to death in a sweatshop to help her sick mother and three brothers and sisters, when she was found by charity workers. She is being taught a lighter trade. One brother, a year older, is working hard for the family. But they need $300 to hold them together until the family can provide its own support. (C. O. S., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

CASE 81.

Five Dollars a Week.

Marie and her husband and four little children were living happily in the country. But when her husband died Marie could not make ends meet, so she gave up the country home and came to the city to find work. But she could never make enough money to keep the children fed and clothed. The family is living in dark, unhealthy rooms, the mother is half-starved, the children in need. The oldest boy is a great help to his mother in caring for the younger children and doing chores about the little tenement outside school hours; but he is only 12, and "working papers" are a long way off. The family needs $250. (C. O. S., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

CASE 94.

Motherless Boys.

These two boys, 10 and 8 years old, were carefully raised while their good mother lived, but since she died three years ago a drunken and brutal father has done much to crush them physically, mentally, and morally. Underfed, unwashed, untaught, they would have sunk almost into the state of dumb animals had it not been that the good start they received from their mother remained with them. They are bright, sturdy little boys, and even in their clumsiness and uncouth ignorance there is much that is likable about them. A new beginning they must have now for good or bad. Money for food, clothes, and shelter in a wise boarding home will give them the chance for which their mother worked so hard. Only $8.50 a week is required. (S. C. A. A., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

THE OTHERS WHO STILL NEED HELP

THOSE of the One Hundred Neediest Cases that still call for urgent relief, in addition to the ten especially mentioned above, are outlined below. The initials following each case indicate the organization reporting the case.

97. This little girl's crooked leg has been straightened after years in a hospital, but she needs $50 to keep her in a good home with foster parents, who are too poor to care for her otherwise. Unless the $50 is forthcoming she must go to an institution. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

93. A girl of 17 years, earning $9 a week in a factory, has been the sole support of two younger sisters and a semi-invalid mother. They should have $40 more a month to keep them well and strong. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

93. Three hundred and forty-eight dollars is needed because this 15-year-old girl has collapsed from overwork while trying to support herself and an invalid mother. That sum will give them medical attention and help until the little girl can do well at her trade. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

92 One hundred and fifty dollars is needed to provide for this family until the mother is out of the hospital and the sick father has recovered from an operation. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

91. This young mother and two children were left without means when the father suddenly became severely ill with tuberculosis. They need $40 a month for some time. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

89. If this keen and clever girl can keep on with her school work for seven months she will have her working certificate and can support herself well. She needs $150 to give her a start. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

88. This family's whole income now is $13 a month, made by the mother by manufacturing children's shoes. It will not keep her and her three children. Thirty-five dollars a month more is needed. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

87. This woman and her two children are penniless, sick, and hungry, while the father is in a convalescent home. Ninety dollars will probably put the family on its feet again. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

83. This eleven-year-old boy thinks he can help himself by working on a farm in the Summer. He is said to be a fine boy, though both his parents have been repeatedly in jail. Through this Winter he sorely needs a friend. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

82. One hundred and ten dollars is needed by this family of a father, mother, and three children to supplement the mother's earnings until the father's illness is cured. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

79. One boy earns $30 a month in this household of a mother and four children, the fourth born a few weeks after the father had commenced suffering from pernicious anæmia. Two more children will be born to the family before the father can be restored to health. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

78. One hundred dollars will give this woman a chance to [illegible] but is threatened with tuberculosis; [illegible] to endure the good food [illegible] save these children from disease and to prevent the wrecking of the home. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

77. A year's treatment will restore the father to his place as the breadwinner, but in the meantime the mother and three little children are trying to live on $2.50 a week. The result has been malnutrition, threatening them all with their father's disease. Forty dollars a month will see them through. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

75. A mother in danger from tuberculosis is struggling to support her two children, the father being in a sanatorium. They need $40 a month for some time to keep disease away and to hold the family together. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

74. Eight dollars a week is the maximum income of this family, consisting of an injured man, his wife and five children, two of them very delicate. The eldest son will soon be able to work. They ought to have $100 for urgent needs. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

73. This mother and her four girls, all delicate, need $50 a month in addition to what the mother can earn by taking boarders. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

72. The mother, the breadwinner for a family of three children, earns only $20 a month. This Winter she needs at least $100 more. The children are thin and anemic from lack of proper nourishment. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

70. This widow, with five children, one a baby four weeks old, should have $300 to help along. None of them gets enough to eat. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

66. This mother, just widowed, has walked the streets when she could hardly stand, with her infant in arms, seeking work to support herself, her baby, and two other children. She needs help to the extent of $300. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

65. This office boy gets $16 a month, and it is all there is for his mother and five other children, for the father is dying in a hospital. They need $39 a month more. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

64. If this sickly 14-year-old girl is to live she must for some months have a home in the country; $200 is needed for this purpose. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

63. Overwork has nearly cost this young widow her life. One child must undergo an operation, and there are two others needing food. The family must have $480 to carry it through this emergency. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

61. This old woman, self-supporting until crippled with rheumatism, faces dependence for the first time in her life. $300 will put her in a comfortable church home, where she longs to go. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

60. By crocheting caps for babies this mother earned $15 a month, but cannot support her four children on it; $480 is needed to take care of this family until the eldest child can work. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

59. A [illegible] needs $40 a month to [illegible] sanatorium. [illegible] needs $40 a month [illegible] (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

58. A homeless, emaciated 7-year-old girl may be saved and restored to health if $4 a week can be supplied. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

57. This widow kept her four children until she was stricken in health and had to undergo an operation. They should have $200 for their bare needs during the next six months. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

56. Two Italian boys of 12 and 11 are orphans and alone. The oldest has the making of a musician; $9 a week would provide for them. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

54. This man, in the first stages of tuberculosis, can get well if he can stop work and go to a sanatorium. But he has four children and a sick wife. This family should have $100 for immediate needs. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

53. This little boy, found when three weeks old by a policeman in a tenement doorway, has gone through a hard youth, is sick, and needs $4 a week to make him sturdy. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

52. The mother, weakened by an arrested case of tuberculosis, is doing her best for her three children, the oldest 6 years. They need $50 a month for some months to come. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

51. This is a boy of 3 years, with a well-shaped head and fine brown eyes, but many physical ailments. He may struggle through and grow up a strong man if $3 a week can be raised for board and good care. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

49. This girl's crooked back can be straightened if she is treated now; $100 is needed. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

48. Three of this widow's five children are old enough to help her, but one is feeble-minded, one crippled, and one not a good boy. The mother is ill from worry and overwork; $100 will help to keep them until her health is restored. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

43. This old woman, who never knew poverty until her husband was stricken with paralysis, in 1909, is now alone in the world and destitute; $480 will meet her needs for the year, which will probably be her last. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

42. Forty dollars a month is needed to help this widow in her struggle to support her seven young children. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

40. The mother, father, baby, little boy and girl, and an older girl are trying to live on $6 a week, which the blind father earns. They need $200 till the older girl can go to work. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

39. Three brothers, 10, 7, and 3, are now alone in the world except for their grandmother, who is too old and feeble to help. It will take only $10 a week to take care of them. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

38. Last [illegible] the father died and [illegible] leaving the mother with five little [illegible] $40 a month [illegible] more than is [illegible] (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

37. Thirty dollars a month is needed by the mother and six children until the oldest girl, now at a trade school, can help. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

36. The father will recover if he can stay a year in the tuberculosis sanitarium where he is now. The mother and three babies need $400 through the Winter. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

35. Lucy, 8 years old, and her brother, 2 years old, left alone in the world after cruel experiences, are sick, and need $8 a week to keep them and to keep them together. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

34. Forty-five dollars a month is needed by a widow with five young children, the youngest an infant in arms. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

33. This 16-year-old boy's reason is threatened by his hard experiences in his family life. His cure must be now or never. He needs $5 a week. (S. C. A. A.; Gramercy 1454.)

32. Philip, 14, is trying to support his sick mother and six brothers and sisters. Help him with $800. One of the sisters can help a year from now. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

31. A long series of mishaps left the husband insane. This broke his wife's health. Two hundred and fifty dollars is needed for her care and treatment if her life is to be saved. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

30. This woman eight years ago took two friendless city waifs to her farm in the country. Her husband's death and her own failure in health have left her without money or food. They need $120. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

29. The wife and four little children of this Polish ironworker are in danger of starvation because the father's long illness has swept away their savings. They need $240. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

27. A once wealthy Frenchman died completely ruined. His wife, left destitute, came to this country with her son and sister. The two women are sick. The sole income is the boy's earnings of $9 a week. They need $250. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

26. An overworked widow and four children, weakened by hunger, need $324. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

25. A frail, deserted mother and a sick eldest daughter cannot at present support this household of five. They need $150 until the oldest boy can go to work. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

24. The wife works in this family, and the father, in an invalid chair, cares for the four children. They need $100 through the Winter. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

23. During ten years of widowhood this woman has kept her two children by toiling day and night. Now, when the children are nearly old enough to be self-supporting, illness has put the family in a desperate plight. They need $180. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

22. Three dollars a week is needed to care for and educate a singularly bright [illegible] opportunity [illegible] to be at [illegible] (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

21. A hard-working widow, with four young children from a few months old to 7 years, needs $480 to keep them through the year. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

18. A man of fair earning capacity is recovering from a long illness. The family needs $280 before the father can return to the support of his wife and seven children under 11 years. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

17. Though partly blind herself, a 17-year-old girl earning $8 a week has been the sole support of her mother and four younger children. They need $38 a month until the second daughter can work. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

16. At the end of two years of struggle with consumption, during which he has aided his family and kept up small payments on life insurance, the father is dying and will leave a wife and five little children. They need $350. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

15. There are six children under 14 years and there will soon be another. The father is in a hospital getting over an operation. It will be five months before he can return to work; $192 will give them the immediate necessities of life. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

12. A mother and six young children were left with slender means of support when the father was sent to a tuberculosis sanatorium; $65 a month will keep them through the Winter, while the father is trying to get well. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

11. This bright and winning boy has lost his speech within the last year from nervous disease. Treatment must come now or he will be dumb for life; $150 is needed for his food and shelter for the coming year, while he is in the physician's care. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

10. This mother nearly killed herself working for her three children after the father had been sent to jail; $100 is needed for their most urgent needs. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

9. A skilled workman was stricken with paralysis, after his wife's long illness had wiped out their savings. One of the two sons is just of working age, and his $6 a week is the sole income of the family; $300 may restore the father to health and put the family on their feet. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

8. A mother and five young children were left entirely destitute when the father was taken to an asylum. His insane outbursts had previously wrecked the mother's health; $400 is needed before the mother will be able to aid in their support. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

7. The father's seven months of illness, ending in death, exhausted the savings of his family. To keep her four daughters, all under 11 years, the mother worked as a janitress by day and as a dishwasher in a restaurant at night, after her girls had been put to bed. This broke her health. The family is penniless. They need $50 a month now and $35 a month later. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

4. Eleven dollars a week is necessary to keep together a family consisting of a hard-working mother, now slowly convalescing from a dangerous illness, and four children of 10, 8, 7, and 5 years, left to their own resources by a drinking father. (B. B. C., Main 8200.)

3. A mother's health has broken supporting a family of three children on earnings of $7 a week in a cigar factory, while her husband is in a hospital for the insane. The oldest boy, 14, who has unusual ability, is in a trade school, and will do well as a skilled workman if he can be kept there a little longer. The family must have $200 now if the mother is to have a chance to recover. Twice that amount would finish the boy's trade education. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

1. A woman, formerly well to do, has been left penniless by the death of her husband. Her struggle to support her eight months' old child has made her more and more an invalid. Her life can be remade and her baby given a chance for $25 a month. (S. C. A. A., Gramercy 1454.)

Many Families Have Not Yet Been Relieved and Will Face Dire Distress Unless the Public Responds to the Christmas Appeal in Their Behalf.

LAST YEAR'S RESULTS

Records Show That Gifts to Neediest Have Rehabilitated Families.

Those who contribute to any of New York's 100 Neediest Cases confer a benefit, not for a few months only, but, in many cases at least, for the lifetime of those who are helped.

The families which are kept together by this charity, having got a start, are usually able to stay together without further aid. In most of the cases the aim is to help good, self-respecting people over "rough places." Once started on the way to independence, they remain there.

If the contributions which are required now should be withheld, the result would not only be increased sorrow and physical suffering, but it would mean that, in spite of the sorrow and suffering, the amount of money eventually obtained for their support in one way or another would be greater, much greater, than is now needed.

In some cases a few dollars now will make, eventually, a self-supporting member of society, a good citizen, out of a boy or girl who is threatened with loss of reason or with physical deformity unless promptly cared for. Unless those few dollars are forthcoming, that boy or girl will go in time to a hospital for the feeble-minded or to some other institution and become a public charge for life. Dollars spared now mean thousands of dollars expended later by the State. The contributions needed now would result not only in a saving of money all around, but in a benefit to the individual whose value cannot be calculated. There is no way of measuring the value to an individual of a sound mind and independence.

In many of the cases on the list a few hundred dollars will support a family until the mother, who has overworked herself in her desperate attempt to keep her loved ones under her motherly care, can rest, or receive medical attention, or technical instruction which will enable her in the future, by her own efforts, to support her little sons and daughters, at least until they are able to help her.

It is clear what happens if this does not come. The mother struggles until she dies prematurely or becomes a hopeless invalid and a public charge. What she most dreads happens—the children are taken from her. To save the family from starving it is broken up. Very seldom when a family is torn asunder is it ever reunited. Putting aside the heart-piercing tragedy to the individuals, to the children whose mother is half the world to them, to the mother whose children are everything to her; putting the case on its lowest level as one of mere profit and loss, the gain to society is large when these cases are cared for immediately and fully.

The ultimate aim of charity is to do away with itself. It seeks now to rescue those who fall by the way in the struggle for existence, but the ideal for which it strives is a condition of society in which none need fall by the way. This ideal is far away. The nearest approach which can be made, while human beings remain fallible and unfortunate, is to endeavor to put them solidly on their feet when, for one cause or another, they fall. This approach to the ideal is fulfilled very largely in the relief given to most of the 100 Neediest Cases.

Careful tests which have been made by the organizations selecting the cases in which the need has appeared to be greatest have shown that these contributions have not only alleviated immediate distress, but have assured a better future for those whose plight was considered as ranking among the saddest.

The most comprehensive survey of the results in past cases has been made by the Charity Organization Society. So striking has been the permanent results from the benefits to the 100 Neediest Cases of 1916 that this organization has issued a pamphlet setting forth the sequels to these cases. In many cases the families, once placed in a position of self-respect and self-support, have fought hard and successfully to hold their ground. In some cases, such as those of old people, hopeless invalids, or mothers who could never hope entirely to carry the burden of large families of young children, entire independence and freedom from outside relief has not been achievable. But in each case there has been a distinct and large gain. In every case the benefit went far beyond the food, clothing, shelter, or medical attendance which could be purchased by the sum provided for the case.

It would take a great deal of space in which to tell these stories of the great permanent benefit produced by contributions in past years to the 100 Neediest Cases. Besides, a sympathetic reader, who looks over the unrelieved cases on this page, will readily imagine what difference to the future of scores of children and to many overburdened or invalid mothers and fathers, quick and sufficient relief intelligently administered is certain to make. In closing its pamphlet the Charity Organization Society says:

"Twenty-one other families were told about in THE TIMES last December. We cannot tell the story of progress for them all here. If you were interested in the ones not mentioned, we shall be glad to send you a special report. We have been more successful with some than with others. But there has been definite progress in each.

"The Charity Organization Society does not divide your gift. You can contribute for relief and be certain that every penny is so used.

"The first thing to do for a hungry man is to feed him. But food is not the only need—nor shelter—nor clothing—important though they are. Beyond these and added to them should be the kind of help that puts a man (or a family) in a position to supply his own needs. That is why our visitors and our many volunteers spend their days in helping to find the 'way out' for the many sufferers who come to us.

"Rebuilding shattered and broken lives, giving renewed hope and fresh opportunity to those whose courage has been broken by heavy misfortune, changing human derelicts into useful citizens—these are our [illegible]"

MILITARY CRITIC'S REVIEW

Not the Slightest Chance, Apparently, That Germans Can Break Through On the Western Front—Far-Reaching Results Possible From Fall of Jerusalem.

By a Military Expert.

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LAST week I discussed the pending German attack, laying particular stress upon the resources of Germany by means of which such an attack is not only logical, but probable. Considering the question of numbers alone, Germany has an advantage of nine to eight. Does this indicate that man power in numbers alone is sufficient to offer Germany an even chance of victory? On this point we can only give answer based on the reports of those who have recently returned from the front and from such indications as have presented themselves during the last few months.

The first of these is the question of the relative morale of the two armies. We cannot judge of this morale on the basis of idealism. Theoretically, the soldiers of the allied armies, feeling that they are fighting a holy war, could be expected to fight harder than the Germans, who are fighting a fight for materialism and for those things which civilization condemns. Practically, this feeling may exist and does exist in certain individuals of the allied forces. It also exists, in a sense, in certain individuals of the German Army. But in many more of the latter there is the feeling that they are fighting a war of self-defense. Most soldiers in the trenches do not indulge in any such thoughts. This elevation of the spirit because of the cause for which the war is being waged does not, enter into the matter. But the question of the morale of the soldier, as a whole, on his spirit to fight just as hard against odds as when they are in his favor, of élan in attack and dogged determination in defense, of belief in the ability of his side to win, these are the things which do count, a few of the things which make up the morale of an army.

In these respects the armies of the Allies are superior to those of Germany. The German is going down hill and has been for some time. He has been fed on lies and promises which he never sees fulfilled. He is told that he is winning when the iron of defeat is being driven deeper and deeper into his soul through the hammering of the allied artillery. Since the days of the Verdun fighting he has seen himself always going backward in France and Belgium. He is, as a consequence, showing a readiness to surrender which in the early days of the war he never exhibited. In other words, although thoroughly subdued and controlled by the iron discipline of the German Army, he nevertheless finds his spirit weakened, his morale slipping.

In the armies of the Allies the situation is the reverse. It is they who have been successful, who have been going forward and have tasted of victory. Their spirit is good, they feel that when they move out it is to go ahead. This factor in war, intangible as it is, is one of the most potent things in an army and does much to make up for numerical shortage.

Another question is: What is the relation between the mechanics of war in the two armies? In the actual number of guns, the matter may well be a standoff. Germany has been able to move most of her guns from the Russian front and in this way has undoubtedly compensated for the numerical superiority which for a time existed in favor of the Allies. In the matter of shells, however, it is an established fact that those of the Allies are superior. The German explosive is inferior in quality, due probably to an inferior cotton substitute; at least 25 per cent. of the German shells are ineffective through failure to explode. The Germans' fire is, moreover, less accurate and less consistent from the same cause. Their airplane work is also inferior for, although the Allies' machines do not control the air, they certainly hold the advantage.

All this being so, what will be the probable outcome of a German attack? I would say at the outset, that, from such information as exists, there does not seem to be the slightest chance that the Germans can break through or cause the Allies material embarrassment. It is not a particularly difficult matter to mass sufficient men and guns behind a given section of the line, and bend it back. It is merely a question of how many men it is worth to reach a certain point. And if you have the men and are willing to expend them you can reach your objective. But the cost is likely to be a great deal more than the military value of the point desired. Germany can undoubtedly drive into the positions of either the French or the British for several miles if she is willing to pay the price. It will be costly both because of artillery inferiority and of the German tactics. But it can be done.

Therefore, we should not be alarmed if, in the first effort, Germany does penetrate the allied lines. It is absolutely true that there is no point of importance anywhere within the allied lines which is worth the price Germany will have to pay to get it, and this is the key to the whole situation. German leaders know this, but, nevertheless, the situation is such that they must attack. Not to do so would admit an inability to which Germany cannot at this time confess. The situation, then, is one which we can regard with the greatest concern, with anxiety perhaps, but not with any doubts or fears of the outcome.

The actual fighting this week has been rather without interest. After a heavy bombardment the Germans essayed a heavy attack against the British lines about Bullecourt. It was not a main attack, however, but rather a feeler to sound the lines in that sector. It was beaten off practically without gain and was not repeated. There is still nothing to negative the idea expressed last week that when the attack opens it will be against the French in Champagne.

One of the most interesting events of the week was the fall of Jerusalem. It must be admitted, however, that this is more important from the viewpoint of sentiment than from the military viewpoint. At the same time, it is the culmination of an extremely well-fought campaign and, therefore, is not without military interest.

When the British began their operations in this field it was with the obvious purpose of protecting the Suez Canal. Beyond this no one looked. This was in the early days of Turkey's participation in the war, when the necessity of neutralizing her entrance was paramount. But the Suez Canal was never really in serious danger from Turkey. There was always the problem, which Turkey was in no sense able to combat, of throwing a military railroad across the Syrian desert in order to establish communications with a permanent base.

This presented several difficulties. The first was the physical laying of such a road over the shifting sands of the desert. But the second was still more difficult—the obtaining of the materials to use in the construction. The existing railroad—which in this country of sparse communications is the only means of transporting such a wealth of heavy material as would be needed for railroad construction—does not penetrate the wall of the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo. There are still miles of tunneling to be done through the heaviest of mountain ranges, making it necessary to move all material overland. Therefore, the Turkish attack against the canal made in the beginning of the war was a futile effort, which failure of material as well as British pressure forced the Turks to abandon.

When the British campaign opened the situation was entirely different. The engineering problem of laying a road across the desert was solved and a small military road constructed, which is still in active use. Materials were brought in through the Suez Canal itself, both from England and from the Orient. As the troops advanced, the road was extended behind them, so that they were in constant touch with their base by means of rapid ways of communication. In addition, after the seaport of Jaffa was taken, a ready means was at hand to support the army by overseas communication—in fact, as the British advance northward, this will become a still more simple matter. With the facilities afforded by these means of supplying the army, the British pushed ahead steadily, until, by a series of brilliant flanking operations, Jerusalem was surrounded on the south and east and its communications with the sea cut off by the taking of the railroad which runs to Jaffa. The Turks had to evacuate Jerusalem or be captured.

It is an interesting question to discover just what the British object is and how much further they will attempt to push matters. It was certain, up to the time of the total Russian collapse, that there was a great measure of co-operation between the Palestine and Mesopotamia armies. As the Palestine army advanced, its right wing, stretching out toward the east, would sooner or later touch the left wing of the Mesopotamia forces and gradually force the Turks back until they were against the mountain wall which guards the eastern gate to Constantinople. This would involve the taking of Aleppo, from which the railroad swings to the east across the Euphrates.

But for this strong assistance from the Russians between the Black Sea and Mosul would be necessary. It is only by means of such assistance that the British right could be protected from a flanking operation which would send them back to the Persian Gulf. This was proved by the trend of events in Mesopotamia. The British in this theatre have demonstrated their vast superiority over the Turks and have had no difficulty in driving them back from Bagdad as far as it was safe to follow. But, although heavy raids have taken place, at some points a hundred miles from Bagdad, the raiding force has always returned to its base without the main body making any effort to take advantage of the destruction of Turkish bases. Under such circumstances it is freely admitted from British sources that there is a certain fear of what lies beyond—the fear of a strong German force which would make the British position, with its attenuated line of communications, a dangerous one. Therefore, we may assume that the British are not looking for the present toward any attempt to direct a campaign against Turkey with the object of combining against the Turkish capital.

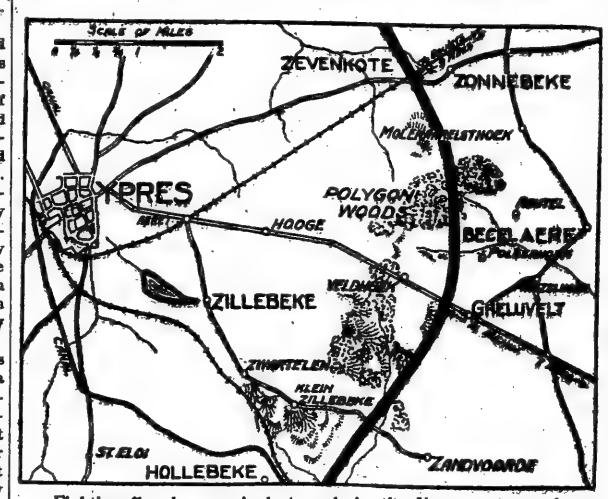
There are, however, two objects to be gained by this continuous pressure on the Palestine front. The first is that, as long as General Allenby continues his present plans, no attempt can be made against the Bagdad army by the enemy because of the threat against the slim thread which would connect an advancing army with its bases back toward the mountains. The second is the hope that, through a series of successive defeats, the Turk may be induced to make peace independently of Germany. Of the two the former seems much the more probable.

The Italian situation seems to be well in hand. The Austrians have delivered several heavy attacks, well backed up by artillery, against the positions on the Asiago plateau and have succeeded in taking some of the Italian advanced positions and a number of Italian prisoners, but the results attained have been, in every sense, unimportant. In addition to this there have also been several attempts made to acquire a crossing on the lower Piave, but so far without success. On the mountain front there are apparently contingents of German troops operating with the Austrians. They cannot, however, be present in very great numbers. As was stated last week, there are in the neighborhood of thirty divisions of the enemy front in France and Belgium, actually identified by divisions. This negatives the idea that the Germans are present in Italy in force. Consequently, the Italians have only the Austrians to deal with and these they outnumber.

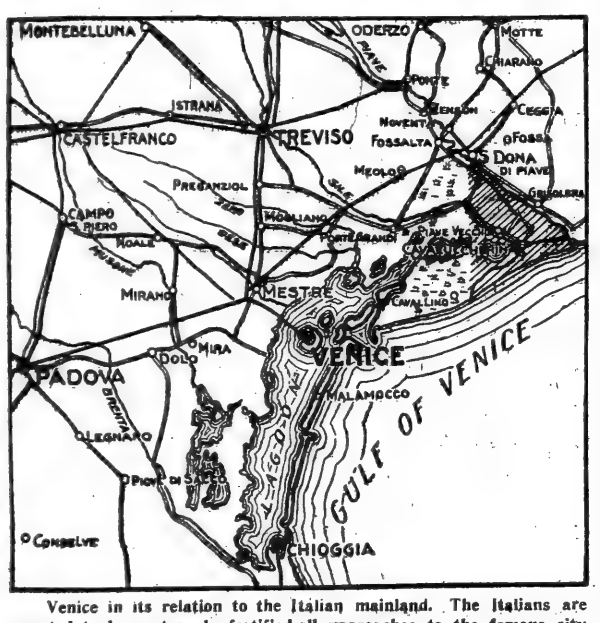
The weather in Northern Italy has up to date greatly favored the attacking force. The heavy snows which usually characterize this time of the year have been entirely absent. But the position of the Austrians becomes more dangerous daily, and if they expect to break through into the Venetian plain before Winter breaks it will have to be done at once. But there is no indication that the Italian defense will not continue to hold. In any event there does not seem good reason to fear that there will come another débâcle, by reason of the configuration of the battle line. The danger of a surprise attack—and a surprise which will overwhelm the mountain positions is the only contingency which can cause danger—is apparently far distant.

The situation in Russia during the week has presented some very interesting developments which may or may not amount to a great deal. News from Petrograd and Moscow has come altogether from a Scandinavian source and has been uncertain and contradictory. Apparently, the Cossacks have revolted against the disgraceful Bolshevist régime and have attempted to overthrow it in favor of a more conservative policy. Led by Korniloff and Kaledine, the Cossacks seized the Black Sea provinces, among them Ekaterinoslav, the principal source of Russian coal and iron, and at the same time made themselves masters of the railroads running to Petrograd from the Black Sea belt, thus controlling the food situation. They then made no other move for some time, waiting apparently until the result of this action should make itself felt in the capital. When they deemed the time ripe, they openly took the field against the radicals. This is as far as reliable news carries us. Battles are being fought here and there, with conflicting reports as to the victors. It is evident, however, that the right of the Bolsheviki to turn Russia over to the Germans for exploitation for the next fifteen years is being generally challenged, and the attempt to do so will meet with a certain amount of opposition.

The salvation of Russia, from an allied point of view, can come about only through civil war—a war of the most bitter sort—so that those who are now drunk with their new-found liberty may be sobered by the calamities which attend such an event. The rule of the Bolsheviki, or any other political sect, can be looked upon merely as an interregnum between the old bureaucracy and the new Government, whatever the new Government may eventually be.



Fighting flared up again last week in the Ypres sector and resulted in the capture by the Germans of a section of British trenches, 300 yards long, in Polygon Wood, Part of Which Was Recaptured.



Venice in its relation to the Italian mainland. The Italians are reported to have strongly fortified all approaches to the famous city and to be prepared to defend it to the utmost in case the enemy should attack it.

MERCHANT MARINE NEEDS TRAINED BOYS

Commodore Miller, of Naval Militia Discusses Plans for Reserve—Requirements Outlined.

DESPITE the recent announcement of the Federal Shipping Board that thirty training schools were already in existence for the purpose of preparing officers and seamen for America's new merchant marine, a number of privately organized agencies are at work to supplement the efforts of the board. Some have been at work for years; others have been organized since the war began. Efforts are being made to co-ordinate these agencies, to bring them under one head, and to arrange for this one organization to have a semi-official relation with the Government.

One of the organizations, the Naval and Merchant Marine Corps, U. S. A., was recently dissolved and its work taken over by the United States Junior Naval Reserve. Its commandant, Captain Lewis Till, is now employed as a drillmaster by the Junior Reserve. Another organization with a similar purpose—that of training boys to be fit candidates for positions in the new merchant fleet—is the National Nautical Training Association, which came into being last Spring under the inspiration of Commodore Jacob W. Miller and with the patronage of August Belmont among others. Commodore Miller was Chairman of the committee in charge of the naval parade during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. He has had a long experience in the navy, and latterly in the Naval Militia, which, under his guidance, has grown from a membership of 100 to its present status, with more than 16,000 members enlisted under the colors.

"Why," the Commodore was asked last week, "is it necessary for private citizens to organize to prepare recruits for the merchant marine when the Government has sole authority and must needs be relied upon in this emergency?"

"That is a fair question, and one that should be fully answered," was the reply. "I will begin by going back to the days of the Revolution. You will remember that the first naval commission granted by the Government of the United States was to John Barry of Philadelphia, a merchant ship owner. Admiral Barry, the first commander of an American fleet and the founder of the American Navy, brought from private life an effective organization both of material and personnel. This private organization, which had been maturing for private purposes in the pre-Revolutionary days, the patriotic and far visioning Barry dedicated to the service of his country in one of her darkest hours; on that has been built the mighty force which is now the American Navy.

"So it has been right on, for more than 140 years. It may be laid down as an axiom of American marine history that in war all private interests become automatically Governmental interests. For the first six months of the present war there seemed to be doubt in some quarters of this imperative necessity. In fact, it was only on Nov. 28 that the Shipping Board decided that all merchant ships operating in the war zone under our flag should be manned and officered by naval reservists. This came after three months of effort on my part to convince the Shipping Board that it was folly to divide authority, and try to make the merchant marine in war time distinct from the navy. That is impossible. The merchant marine in war time is part of the navy, and must operate only as such.

"If I stray from the point of your question, it is only to elucidate. You will see what I mean. First, that the navy began with private endowment. Second, that the navy is now augmented by private complement of the largest order. And, third, which is the question at issue, that the navy of the immediate future (and in its true sense that means the merchant marine) must still look to private enterprise for the source of its life, growth, and wellbeing.

"For instance, see what a blessing has come from the Naval Militia, which began as a purely private enterprise, inspired by public-spirited citizens, but without Government authority. Twenty-five years ago, when I first agitated the idea in this State, we began with about 100 Naval Reservists. When war was declared this year the Naval Militia was so well organized that more than 16,000 men, with at least the rudiments of a nautical training, were ready and willing to step into the regular naval ranks.

"So much for the past. Now a further step is necessary, and it must be taken by private though public-spirited enterprise. I refer to the preparation of boys who will be fit candidates in the immediate future for the host of new positions in the new merchant marine. The Shipping Board has its training schools for intensive development of officers and men. It says that these may be prepared in six weeks, in some instances, but they must be men who have at some time had some experience of the sea. While there are a few thousand such men in the country, the supply is limited, naturally.

"This brings the problem back to the point where naval training has always begun and where it always must begin—to youth. Under the law the navy can take boys 19 years old, but not under that. It is during the years below 19 that the foundation for a sailor's life is best laid. And we must be preparing now, not only for 1918 and 1919, but for the even more fruitful years and the more exacting years that will follow the war.

"The last two weeks has seen some order coming out of the chaos. The Shipping Board has been working quietly for months on the problem, and its recent announcements show a full comprehension of the problem and the formation, at least, of plans to meet it. Naturally the Shipping Board is not only restrained by law from being interested in those under 19, but it also has chiefly in mind the imperative needs of 1918.

"There remains for private, public-spirited enterprise the vast field of youth. It is a fascinating field, and one so far barely touched. For many years there have existed two school ships—one in Massachusetts and one in New York. Yet together they graduated barely 100 cadets a year. And it was an expensive process; it cost about $900 apiece to graduate these cadets.

"Believing that these State school ships should be continued, our Nautical Training Association advocated that they should be augmented in other States than New York and Massachusetts. But further study of the subject taught us that such an idea was impracticable. Even the large financial interests of New York would not be able to purchase and support another ship, while the Government has none to lend.

"This led us to the conclusion that the only solution lay in Governmental control. In so far as the problem concerns men above 19, this question is now solved. But not for those under 19.

"What shall we do? We must revive the sea spirit among Americans. We cannot forget that 40 per cent. of those who fought the civil war were under 19. A little larger percentage of those who fought the Revolutionary War were under 19. The seamen of the just dawning new day of the American merchant marine are now plain American boys. Can't we help them to get ready?"

"If training ships are so hard to get, how can you reach the boys of the interior?"

"There is a way around this. As long ago as 1848 it was determined officially by the United States Government that the proper way to begin the training of sailors was in a camp ashore. The Junior Naval Reserve has been doing that for some time past. It has had camps in New York, Florida, and Texas where boys have been taught the rudiments of a sailor's requirements.

"These basic requirements can be taught in a camp on shore as well as or even better than on a ship at sea. Then, after the boy is fittingly prepared, let him have his opportunity as an apprentice seaman. Fortunately, the navy can, under the law, employ apprentices.

"Such a movement, however, a movement to enlist voluntarily a very great number of the youths of the United States, must have back of it the solidified power of public opinion, and the backing of leading men in every community, not only in New York, but throughout the country. If the organization is not composed of the citizens themselves it will not endure.

"This gets me back to where I started. The American Navy began with private endowment—the private endowment of one man, Philadelphia Jack Barry. It has continued through various crises of power and decline to be augmented and sustained by the merchant marine which must, in time of war, become an integral part of it. And the future greatness of the new merchant marine must look for the vivifying spirit which alone can lift it to world power to a unified, determined private enterprise and support.

"Just now the opportunity for this private enterprise seems to be directed chiefly to devising ways and means to get ready the youth of the country today for the merchant marine of tomorrow. For the ships of 1918 there will be needed 10,000 officers and 100,000 men. The Shipping Board says it has 6,000 officers and 40,000 men ready and the others in sight.

"But what of 1919? By that time every old salt long in retirement, every available man not drafted into the service of the military establishment, every mechanic that can possibly be spared from the making of essential munitions and supplies, will have been absorbed for the fleet now on the ways.

"If the war is still on a year from now, the need will be more imperative than ever. If the European war is over, the greater war, the war that is to decide the fate of America in the coming generation, the peaceful war for the world's commerce that is to follow the present war, will be enlisting the sustained power of our national purpose. In that war the soldiers of the sea who are to decide it are now the ungrown boys of America. They must be trained now for what is to come.

"The United States is accomplishing a miracle. She is producing a merchant fleet equal to the best in the world in an incredibly short space of time. But she must not think that this fleet can be maintained or augumented, as it must be, unless provision is made not only for the coming year, but for all future time."

It was announced in Washington three days ago, without many details, that the Shipping Board had decided on a comprehensive program for obtaining civilian crews for the new merchant marine. Said the statement in part:

"About 58,000 officers and men will be required for the ships the board aims to put into commission before the end of 1918. The work of enrolling and training this new personnel will be conducted by Henry Howard, the board's director of recruiting, from headquarters at the Custom House, Boston.

"Any citizen between 21 and 31, in good health, is eligible for this service.

"The men trained will be added to crews formed on a nucleus of veteran seamen. When shipped for sea duty they will be paid the standard wages of the merchant marine. Crews crossing the Atlantic now receive a war bonus of 50 per cent. on their wages, making the earnings of seamen or firemen $90 a month, of a quartermaster or boatswain $105 a month, of an oiler or water tender $97.50 a month, and of cooks as high as $112.50 a month, with food and lodging furnished."

PUTTING THE "E" ON SLAV.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Advertising That Counts

In eleven months of 1917 The New York Times printed 3,410,435 agate lines more advertising under the seventeen important classifications listed below than any other New York morning newspaper.

CLASSIFICATION	TIMES Agate Lines	Second Morning Newspaper Agate Lines	Third Morning Newspaper Agate Lines	Fourth Morning Newspaper Agate Lines	Fifth Morning Newspaper Agate Lines	Sixth Morning Newspaper Agate Lines
Dry Goods and Specialty Shops	2,865,868	2,189,682	1,964,208	1,512,330	1,124,246	659,617
Real Estate and Bldg. Material	1,152,849	822,321	409,401	945,867	103,058	232,646
Financial	1,137,981	399,735	384,580	426,274	425,599	445,824
Automobiles	926,926	432,045	586,720	437,630	230,346	616,570
Publications	545,696	155,818	80,729	26,042	218,682	165,011
Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants	456,699	327,193	185,519	321,521	193,010	153,515
Men's Furnishings	322,371	234,665	169,880	52,314	243,091	58,933
Miscellaneous Display	301,658	231,674	182,030	138,362	181,650	194,501
Musical Instruments	260,768	170,443	208,419	26,109	143,542	83,579
Transportation	227,221	140,786	120,200	149,388	41,467	139,085
Schools	157,715	136,724	71,167	40,469	82,392	108,292
Foodstuffs and Confections	141,345	65,310	92,100	21,253	61,903	20,331
Office Appliances	138,146	23,468	5,035	4,372	43,254	14,251
Boots and Shoes	113,950	64,039	76,133	21,086	19,019	18,044
Beverages	78,645	63,328	47,522	30,443	27,400	29,701
Charity and Religion	69,862	51,361	36,378	52,124	52,996	23,287
Public Service	58,773	37,446	39,514	37,841	38,750	56,457
Total Agate Lines	**8,956,473**	**5,546,038**	**4,659,535**	**4,243,425**	**3,230,405**	**3,019,644**
Medical Advertisements	95,002	360,822	158,508	27,590	11,173	35,439
Other Classifications	2,331,103	6,792,537	3,590,496	2,488,576	1,007,095	725,970
Complete Total Agate Lines	**11,382,578**	**12,699,397**	**8,438,539**	**6,759,591**	**4,248,673**	**3,781,053**
Less Help and Situation Wanted Advertisements	647,354	4,781,158	1,229,378	1,404,240	52,195	13,332
Total Agate Lines, Less Help and Situation Wanted	**10,735,224**	**7,918,239**	**7,209,161**	**5,355,351**	**4,196,478**	**3,767,721**

The average daily and Sunday net paid sale of The New York Times for the six months ended September 30, 1917, was 357,225 copies.

RED CROSS GIVES HALIFAX QUICK AID

Places Facilities at Disposal of Public for Relief of the Stricken City—$83,000 More for Armenia.

In the midst of preparation for the Christmas membership drive and the carrying on of its great activities in Europe and at home the American Red Cross has placed its facilities at the disposal of the American public for the relief of Halifax. It will receive, forward, and administer contributions of funds for the care of destitute families in Halifax and the reconstruction of the homes destroyed by the explosion.

An appeal has been made by the authorities of Halifax to the Canadian people for $25,000,000, the amount said to be needed to restore means of self-support to the stricken families. An independent appeal has not been made by the Red Cross, but scores of contributions already have been received through the Atlantic Division headquarters, the New York County Chapter, and the Brooklyn Chapter. The National Headquarters has notified all chapters to receive donations for Halifax relief and to forward them to division headquarters, which in turn will turn over the funds to the National Red Cross.

A telegram from Eliot Wadsworth of the Red Cross War Council and Harvey D. Gibson, General Manager of the Red Cross, describes the manner in which contributions for Halifax relief will be handled. The telegram, addressed to Ethan Allen, Manager of the Atlantic Division, reads, in part, as follows:

The American Red Cross has made abundant contribution of blankets, hospital equipment, new clothing, medical supplies, surgical dressings, glass, and other materials which were urgently needed, and will pay for these supplies out of its own funds.

The Red Cross has sent a staff of 100 doctors, 150 nurses, and 50 social workers, all carefully selected and organized into a working unit. All those in responsible positions in Halifax advise that the personnel and material now there, or on the way, will fully meet the present temporary needs.

Therefore, the Red Cross offices should not accept supplies of any kind, except such as may be later specifically requested through Red Cross channels, nor should old clothes be taken under any circumstances.

The most helpful gift now is money, to be expended by responsible committees in charge. All Red Cross offices should accept such contributions and concentrate them at Red Cross Headquarters in Washington. They will be forwarded at once and an accounting made of their use.

Sufficient Supply of Blankets.

According to a telegram received by the Red Cross from the Chairman of the Red Cross Committee in Halifax, the supply of sweaters and blankets already shipped is more than sufficient to provide for every one in the city. The telegram reads:

Kindly send word broadcast that blankets, sweaters, doctors and nurses should not be sent now, till present congestion is relieved. Every building is at least partly wrecked, and all work is done under difficulties. Rise of problem should be known soon. My estimate now is 2,000 or more dead; perhaps 3,000 severely wounded, and besides these, 5,000 or possibly more, homeless but not severely wounded.

Blankets and sweaters are now in sight for more than every one in the city, including the big majority of the city who are not in need. It is inexpressibly sad here, but situation soon will be well in hand if allowed to work itself out by those already here, and if shipment is made only of such goods and people as are found to be needed and are specially asked for.

John S. Ellsworth, Chairman of the Military Relief Committee of the New York County Chapter, who was on his way to Canada at the time of the explosion, reached St. John just two hours after the disaster and immediately wired Red Cross headquarters for food and clothing, which were sent at once. The Red Cross relief committee has remained in Halifax, where, with the Government officials and citizens' committee in charge, it has helped receive and distribute supplies.

Passengers on the Twentieth Century Limited have twice collected sums of money, which they have sent to the Red Cross to be forwarded to Halifax. In both cases the donation was started with the excess fares to be refunded to the passengers for the delayed arrival of the trains.

Gifts to Halifax Fund.

The contributions to the Halifax Fund of the Red Cross total to date more than $40,000. Those of $100 or more are as follows:

Mrs. C. Tucker	$2,500	W. J. Low	$250
Two Friends	5,000	Pac. Novelty Co.	100
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. White	3,000	Titus, Blatten & Co.	100
Anonymous	1,500	C. B. G. Mfg Co.	100
20th Cent'y Ltd.	1,153	R. Keppler	100
Van Courtlandt		P. L. Smith	100
R. C.	1,000	"Cash," 42 B'way	500
"One who hates cold"	1,000	Mrs. P. Tuckman	500
Mrs. W. C. Osborn	1,500	Mrs. S. F. Bulkeley	500
A. C. James	1,000	Anonymous	250
Macy Co.	1,000	Mrs. J. Beer	237
C. H. Dodge	1,000	Mrs. J. P. Morgan	130
Johnson & Higgins	1,000	Rahway Mercey Committee	100
New Haven R.C.	315	Richwood & Co.	100
J. McLean	500	Friend	100
W. A. Clark	500	M. Babcock	100
E. S. Clark	500	E. Babcock	100
M. O. Wilson	250	Mrs. G. P. Black	100
Mrs. W. W. Tompkins	150	Mrs. C. B. Hewitt	100
Prospect Helpers	100	A. de Bary	100
R. B. Hirsch	100	O. L. Stix	100
J. C. Colgate	100	G. O. May	100
E. Townsend	100	Litzenauer Bros.	100
M. L. Schiff	250	C. B. Winslow	100
Heidelberg, Wolf & Co.	500	Passavant & Co.	100
J. A. Mitchell	200	Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davidge	100
Bk. of Montclair	100	Conley Foil Co.	100
W. Childs	100	F. Lyman	100
Anonymous	100	R. F. Cutting	100
Mrs. C. Zabriskie	100	W. A. Nash	100
P. H.	100	A. R. Shattuck	100
Julia Pierrepont	100	R. L. Cutter	100
T. G. F.	200	G. Blumenthal	100
E. H. T.	200	A. Iselin, Jr.	100
G. T. Hart	250	C. A. Coffin	100
		G. B. V.	100

The New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, 389 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges a check for $5,066 from the F. Kleinberger Galleries, Inc., $3,700 of which is the proceeds of a recent exhibition of Italian art. In order to make the amount more than $5,000, E. M. Sperling, Vice President of the Kleinberger Galleries, added his personal check for $1,300.

French Wounded Fund.

The American Fund for French Wounded was organized at the outset of the war to supply the small isolated hospitals in France. It has now become the largest independent war relief organization supported by Americans, has sub-committees in cities throughout the country, and is recognized and approved by the French Government. It is now befriending 4,000 hospitals in France, and many of them are the small hospitals near the front to which our own soldiers will be sent for the important first treatment that means life or death. In order to meet a greatly increased need for surgical dressings the American Fund for French Wounded has opened five new workrooms, and is sending out an appeal for volunteers to help in this important work.

"Major Murphy, head of the American Red Cross Commission in France, has cabled over that nothing in the whole situation there is more important," said Miss Emily Hedden, director of the surgical dressings workroom recently established by the American Fund at 73 Park Avenue. "He also says that surgical dressings must be sent over in millions with all possible speed, and that, if this is not done, and done immediately a serious calamity and national disgrace are inevitable. We have been sending over from all our workrooms a monthly average of 635,000 bandages, and we hope to double this. Many women who have thus far taken no part in war relief work are eager to serve, now that our own boys are over there. To make room for them we have opened additional workrooms in New York City and shall continue increasing our output. Recently we installed in our workrooms throughout the country the simple invention of a Boston tinsmith, and this enables a worker to turn out two perfect compresses a minute. A newcomer in our workrooms here turned out in five hours today 350 compresses, just 250 more than she could do without this invention.

"Our new workrooms are running most smoothly. One is located in the Henry L. Stimson residence, 275 Lexington Avenue, and is under the direction of Miss Candace Stimson, Mrs. Charles Miller, and Miss Davison, sister of Henry P. Davison. Another is located in the top floor of the Grolier Club Building, at 47 East Sixtieth Street. This is presided over by Mrs. Arthur Scribner. There is another at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, under the direction of Mrs. H. Beekman Delatour, and one at 325 West Forty-second Street, the headquarters of the New York Kindergarten Association. And of course there is this one at 73 Park Avenue. Volunteers who wish to make dressings for our own wounded boys overseas are invited to join us. One of our workers, who has just returned from France, tells of the great need that existed in many of the 3,000 hospitals she visited for our organization and the French Government. Some of them had no surgical dressings at all, and no hospital linen. Wounded men were lying on bare mattresses and in some cases on straw pallets. We must not let that happen again. We must keep our distributing centre in Paris so well supplied that all these hospitals may have what they need at the time they need it."

All subscriptions to the Fund for French Wounded should be sent to 20 West Twenty-third Street. Recent gifts to the fund amounted to more than $8,750. Those of $100 or more follow:

Milwaukee Com.	$1,000	F. A. Adams	$500
Louisville Com.	1,200	Huntington (L. I.) Com.	129
Mrs. H. D. Frasch	1,000	Logan (Kan.) Com.	102
Miss A. E. Witherbee	1,000	Clementine J. Rees	100
Miscellaneous	1,635	R. N. Sayles	100

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, subscriptions to which should be sent to Murray H. Coggeshall, the Treasurer, at 70 Fifth Avenue, has collected to date more than $367,500. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Miscellaneous	$1,467	Wilkinson Bros. & Co.	$150
Mrs. W. T. Sedgwick	450	C. H. Kelsey	100
Anonymous	300	G. S. Dearborn	100
Mrs. O. H. Campbell	200		

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Incorporated, 542 Fifth Avenue, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President, has received the following letter from the Hopital Militaire, Ris-Orangis, France:

We herewith acknowledge the receipt of six cases of surgical dressings which arrived in good condition and will be of the utmost service to the hospital. We do not require any more pajamas, as most of our patients have their limbs in splints, and nightshirts are preferable; but comfort bags, sweaters, and slippers are always very welcome and useful to the patients.

Henry Clews, Treasurer, acknowledges the following new contributions:

Mme. L. Thurn	$200	Mrs. W. H. Moore	$100
Mrs. W. Fahnestock	100	Mrs. O. M. Lindsay	200
Mrs. W. M. Van Norden	125	Miss E. A. Blair	100
Mrs. Bartlett and A. Thorne	100	Mrs. W. S. Adams	200
		Miss E. Glorney	130
		Bazaar Com.	580
		Various	454

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund, which provides relief for the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, has collected since its organization nearly $375,000. Gifts of $100 or more recently received included $100 from Mr. and Mrs. William Emerson and the same amount from H. H. Stambaugh.

Training French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Room 134, the Biltmore Hotel, has received in cash contributions to date $347,140. The following subscriptions of $100 or more are acknowledged:

Mrs. H. E. Huntington	$5,000	Mrs. W. H. Bliss	$200
Mrs. W. D. Sloane	1,000	Various	110

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits costing $2 each for the soldiers fighting in the trenches of France, has collected to date more than $250,000. Recent gifts included $179 from the Boston Committee. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the fund.

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $282,598. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year. Subscribers receive the names and addresses of children on request. Donations of over $100, recently received, follow:

Anonymous	$500	Paterson Com.	$260
H. Bowerman and H. D. Sedgewick	100	A Friend	200
Mrs. G. Stronberg and Mrs. A. Grosset	100	Misses Serpell and Miss H. Lord	100
Shawnee-on-Delaware	500	Livingstone and others	123
Anonymous	200	Mrs. A. E. Roosevelt	100
Mrs. R. Jaffray	100	L. W. Pettingill and Mrs. R. D. Lapham	100
Mrs. C. C. Worthington and Mrs. P. M. Burrill	100	"For 10 Orphans"	365
Mrs. R. F. Griggs	100	Q. R.	250
Mrs. H. T. Dunn and Brown Caldwell	100	Mrs. W. V. S. Thorne	146
Mr. and Mrs. R. J. H. Powell and H. T. Dunn	100	Through Miss Leland	352
		A Donation	158

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief, Committee, of which James A. Blair, Jr., 380 Madison Avenue, is the Treasurer, has received new donations which total more than $1,500. Those of $100 or more follow:

Miscellaneous	$472	Amelia H. Jones	$100
Alice H. Forbes	100	H. J. Coolidge	100
Carmen, Okla.	200	G. A. Peabody	100
E. M. Brewer	200	Katherine Pomeroy	100

British Patriotic Fund.

The British Patriotic Fund, organized to assist the wives and children of British recruits who have gone to the front from the United States, reports new gifts amounting to $2,715. The office of the fund is 280 Broadway. C. Clive Bayley, the British Consul General, is the President, and L. B. Stoddart, the Treasurer. Among the members of the committee are Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, John G. Milburn, Otto H. Kahn, Darwin H. Kingsley, James M. Beck, Alton B. Parker, E. H. Outerbridge, Harry Payne Whitney, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Frederic R. Coudert, George W. Wickersham, William H. Taft, George W. Perkins, Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Mrs. C. W. Bowring.

New gifts of $100 or over follow:

Simpson, Spence & Young	$1,000	W. E. Glyn	$100
Bowring & Co.	500	G. T. Neard	100
N. A. Macleod	500	A. W. Shields	100
L. B. Sanderson	250	Various	165

American Military Hospital.

The Fund for the American Military Hospital, formerly the American Ambulance, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, have received the following contributions:

Mrs. H. A. Murray	$600	P. R. Pyne	$100
D. B. Jones	300	F. L. Stetson	100
T. D. Jones	300	Various	202
Mrs. A. M. Costa	100		

British American Fund.

The British American War Relief Fund, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Lucy W. Whitridge is the President, and George W. Forsyth the Treasurer, acknowledges recent contributions which total more than $1,250. Those of $100 or more follow:

Miscellaneous	$385	Mrs. J. P. Morgan	$117
T. J. Coolidge	25	F. L. Stetson	100
Mrs. G. H. Milliken	20	Mrs. E. R. Shepard	250
Mrs. A. Carnegie	10	T. J. Coolidge	100

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid, 293 Fifth Avenue, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman, and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer, reports new donations amounting to $571. This committee has shipped 9,460 cases of clothing to France, and in addition to its other activities cares for 294 French war orphans.

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President and Major Charles Elliot Warren the Treasurer, in a report just made public announces the collection, since April 1 last, of $28,717. The office of the fund is at 9 East Thirtieth Street.

Trench Comfort Packets.

The Trench Comfort Packets for the United States and the Allies, 2-14 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is the National Chairman, has received new donations which total $520.

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

It is announced that Sunday School children in all parts of the United States, of whom there are more than 15,000,000, will on Christmas Day make a contribution for the relief of the starving Armenians and Syrians. The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, of which Cleveland H. Dodge is the Treasurer, announces new contributions to the fund which total more than $83,000. Those of $100 or more follow:

Arm. Nat. Union, Boston	$21,000	Rel., Suffern, N.Y.	$100
Miscellaneous	15,889	Emergency Aid, Philadelphia	500
Spokane Com.	2,000	Com., Fitchburg, Mass.	360
E. S. Harkness	5,000	St. Paul's Ch., Brooklyn	100
Mrs. S. V. Harkness	5,000	Fourth Presb. Ch., Chicago	336
Buffalo Com.	3,000	Cong. Ch., Williamstown, Vt.	130
Assyrian Fund, N. Y.	2,000	R. P. Schenaer	713
San. Fran. Com.	7,500	W. J. Schieffelin	100
C. M. Cook	1,000	Miss J. T. Crimmins	100
Mrs. K. Bradford	1,000	F. R. Van Brunt	100
Troy Com.	3,000	A.-S. Com., New-burg	130
St. Louis Com.	1,500	Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Calvert	250
Madison Av. Pr. Church	1,117	First Cong. Ch., Springfield, Vt.	350
New Cumberland Com.	670	St. Michael's Ch., New York	192
All Saints' S. S., New York	166	J. McCormick, Jr.	100
Mrs. H. L. & Miss J. S. Wood	100	St. James Ch., N.Y.	841
Pres. Ch., N. Y. C.	539	M. B. Quivey	100
First Pres. Ch., Bridgeton	178	Plainfield R. C.	100
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hone	120	Cong. Ch., Presque Isle, Me.	125
First Bap. Ch., Woodside	100	People, Gillette, Wyo.	153
Col., Rochester, N. Y.	200	B. in C., Detroit, Kan.	194
Miss A. H. Kingsland	100	Des Moines Com.	195
Cont., Portland, Ore.	100	Mrs. W. Bhane	250
Ch. of Reconciliation, Utica	105	L. Stern	100
Cleveland Com.	900	Mrs. A. Smith	500
Mrs. A. B. Wade	100	Minneapolis Com.	500
Christ Pr. Ch.	150	First Presb. Ch., Muscatine, Iowa	100
St. Paul's P. E. Ch., New Haven	183	North Av. Presb. Ch., New Rochelle	329
First Pres. Ch., Wilmington, Ohio	111	First Presb. Ch., Chester, Ill.	104
First Cong. Ch., Kenosha	120	J. H. Denison	300
Miss C. Machlem	200	D. K. Moses	100
Y. W. C. A., Albany, N. Y.	100	A. Lewis	100
E. Petersburg, Pa.	129	West Presb. Ch., Bridgeton	109
Orient Cong. Ch.	110	First M. E. Ch., Vandercriff, Penn.	120
T. H. Jones	100	L. K. Seymond	500
W. S. Stearns	100	Canton Chr. Col., New York	100
J. A. Jenkins	108	St. Julius Ch., New Milford	141
Citizens, Granite Falls	100	W. D. Willard	100
W. P. Hunt	100		
W. H. Perkins	100		

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, Arthur Lehman Treasurer, acknowledges these recent contributions of $50 or more to the $10,000,000 that is being raised in this country for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Europe:

Detroit Com.	$10,000	New Britain Com.	$300
Kan. City Com.	7,500	Decatur Com.	325
St. Paul Com.	7,500	Anderson, Ind., Com.	270
Baltimore Com.	7,000	R. S. Smith	250
Elizabeth Com.	4,300	M. Vesell	250
Richmond, Va., Com.	3,500	A. E. Rothstein	250
Saginaw, Mich., Com.	3,000	M. Hurewitz	250
A. S. Ochs	2,145	A. N. Adelson	250
Shreveport Com.	2,000	Cumberland Com.	250
Est. I. N. Seligman	1,875	H. A. Dix	250
Chester, Penn., Com.	1,000	I. Pollack & Son	150
Terre Haute Com.	1,000	A. Joske	150
Louisville Com.	1,000	Mr. and Mrs. H. Shevitz	125
Mrs. M. Mandel	1,000	Rosenberg Bros.	125
Portland, Ore., Com.	1,000	L. Liberman	110
Frankel Brothers	1,000	A. Siegel	100
Shaaray Tefila Cong.	667	R. Blumenthal	100
Dallas Com.	600	Berwick Com.	100
Fort Smith Com.	600	I. M. Shane & Son	100
Galveston Com.	600	I. O. Schiff	100
Cong Sons of Is.	525	Sivin Brothers	100
Nachlath Z'vee C.	500	M. E. Rosenberg	100
Ashland, Wis., C.	500	I. H. Rosenberg	100
B'klyn R. A. Cong.	435	J. Marquess	100
Bessemer Com.	401	L. W. Herman	100
Chattanooga Com.	350	A. Herman	100
Temple Beth Emeth	300	H. Gertner	100
		M. S. Friedenwald	100
		M. Finkelstein	100
		L. Cashman	100
		Woonsocket Com.	100
		Mme. Alma Gluck	100

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, the Treasurer, at 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges new gifts which amount to more than $1,900. Those of $100, or more, follow:

Miscellaneous	$1,338	W. S. Speed	$100
J. W. Griffith	400	R. W. Bailey	100

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, 360 Madison Avenue, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, reports new gifts which bring the total amount collected by that committee to $122,073.

Le Bien Etre du Blessé.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurer, of the Bien Etre du Blesse, 360 Madison Avenue, reports new donations which amount to $982. Among the gifts was one of $400 from Mrs. Annie W. Caldwell.

French Heroes Fund.

The French Heroes Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, has received new gifts amounting to $256. Mr. Blair, who is also the Treasurer of the Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, acknowledges new donations to that fund which total $430.

Dollar Christmas Fund.

Donations exceeding $15,000 have been received by Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children. This year the contributions lag behind those of previous years, but Mr. Clews in renewing his appeal expresses the hope that the total which will be cabled to Belgium on Christmas Eve for distribution under the auspices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium on Christmas Day will be worthy of the occasion. If all those who subscribed last year will remit similar amounts this year the total will reach $100,000.

Donations should be addressed to Henry Clews, 15 Broad Street, New York. The same committee which has backed the Dollar Christmas Fund since its start in 1914 indorses the present appeal when the need is described as even more serious. Conditions in Belgium have been made more serious because most of the available coal supply has been transported to Germany. The children and young mothers whom the Dollar Fund seeks to aid on Christmas Day are the worst sufferers. Happily it is still possible to buy food in Belgium in limited amounts, and the proceeds of the Dollar Fund will be expended in Brussels by the accredited agencies of the Commission for Relief. Donations of $100 or more follow:

J. A. Hance	$300	Laura C. Black	$100
W. P. Wharton	250	E. L. Ford	100
W. S. Stearns	200	R. C. Hawkins	100
Kate Carey	101	A. Bliss	100
W. E. Walker	100	J. R. McMaster	100
C. S. Green	100	Various	975
E. R. Hutchinson	100		

American Students Committee.

The American Students Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy who are serving their country at the front and their families, has collected to date more than $38,215. The fund provides, as well, comfort kits, consisting of sweaters, mufflers, socks, tobacco, &c., for the soldiers. Last week's receipts amounted to $651. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Charite Maternelle.

The American Fund of the Charité Maternelle de Paris, of which Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, 32 Liberty Street, is the Treasurer, reports new gifts amounting to $587. These donations included one of $100 from Mrs. Castleman of St. Louis.

Jerusalem Relief Work.

With Jerusalem restored to Christian control, relief work among the 50,000 persons destitute in the Holy City and surrounding parts of Palestine is being advanced as rapidly as finances will permit, according to word received by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief from agents for the committee at Cairo, Egypt.

A refugee hospital already has been established at Gaza, south of Jerusalem, but its overcrowded condition indicates three more will be required to meet immediate needs, the cablegram stated.

The American committee was asked to forward $16,000 monthly to support this work, and $25,000 was dispatched upon receipt of the request. Further advances will be made as receipts warrant, it was said. Transmission of these funds through Constantinople will not be hindered by the Turkish Government, according to assurances from the American legation at Berne. Word also was received stating that Americans in Constantinople are "well and undisturbed." So far the Turks have shown no disposition to interfere with relief work throughout the country districts.

Aiding Soldiers' Dependents.

Mrs. John M. Glenn, Chairman of the New York Home Service Section of the American Red Cross, has issued a call for more volunteer workers to engage in helping families of soldiers and sailors in Manhattan and the Bronx. The Red Cross has at present in the two boroughs more than 1,400 families under care. There are 160 volunteer workers, 65 of whom are visiting the homes of those whose men are at the front.

At the request of the Red Cross, the New York School of Philanthropy has opened a special course of training for persons who are willing to become Red Cross volunteer workers. This class which this week begins its sessions will continue until February 5, lectures being held on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock. The course includes three days of practical field work each week under competent supervision. The course will be conducted by Miss Margaret Leal of the Department of Family Welfare of the New York School of Philanthropy. Persons desiring to volunteer as Red Cross visitors should register for this course at the School of Philanthropy, Room 901, 105 East Twenty-second Street. There is no fee.

"The Red Cross needs volunteers who are willing to train themselves for work with families," said Mrs. Glenn. "Each day brings to us wives and mothers of soldiers and sailors who in the absence of their men need help in meeting such peculiar problems of family life as ill-health, lack of recreation, employment, and the apportionment of the household budget. There are scores of lonely women who are worried and distraught because of their fears for the safety of their husbands or sons, and who need encouragement and some sort of recreation or other occupation which will take their minds from the anxieties that are distressing them. No more important service to the strengthening of the morale of our forces on land and sea can be made than that of volunteering for work with the Home Service Section of the Red Cross."

TERRORISM IN BOHEMIA.

Medill McCormick Gets Details of Austrian Cruelty There.

In a letter to J. F. Stepina, President of the American State Bank of Chicago, Congressman Medill McCormick of Chicago, who recently returned from Europe, describes conditions in Bohemia. He says in part:

"The situation of Bohemia differs from that of Poland in that it has neither been wasted by contending armies nor redivided. The Bohemian press is even more closely muzzled than the Viennese press. The playing of national music was prohibited. There were wholesale arrests upon the slightest provocation, and I think it may be fair to say that the political executions have numbered between 2,000 and 3,000. I quote from a private communication which was sent me in answer to a request for information.

"The number of civilians officially admitted to have been executed for political offenses in Bohemia during the first eighteen months of war was 1,200, and this is certainly only a part of the truth. Meanwhile thousands of intellectuals were placed in insanitary internment camps and subjected to every kind of privation; the mortality has been very great. In the Austrian Parliament the Czech National Socialist Deputy Stribrny has given a terrible account of the treatment of interned victims—among them women, girls and old men, who were sent off often in chains, and who were usually crowded together in filthy cattle trucks.

"In one case a batch of forty-three persons were killed on the road by a Magyar militia detachment. In the Styrian camp of Talerhof many were beaten till they bled and were even tortured. For the first three days and nights in October all sexes and ages were camped in the open without any kind of accommodation. When disinfected the women and girls had to undress, and were often waiting naked in the cold for over an hour until they got their clothes again. Epidemics were rampant. There was no pretense at sanitation, and brutal guards forced them to wade up to the knees through filth on their way to the latrines. The horrors of Talerhof throw the camp of Wittenberg into the shade.

"Even the most Austrophile of the Czech leaders, the Socialist Smeral, boldly declared only last month that the deplorable policy of these three years of war, its arrogance and injustice, have cut so deep into the soul of the people that to the vast majority of the Czechs the Czech State appears as the only way out of an intolerable chaos.'

"The Government's plans for 'recognition of the rights of nationalities' provide for local national self-government on such a scale that if it is carried out the Czechoslovaks, instead of being united in a single national State, will be racially and administratively broken up by the establishment of local German and Hungarian Governments, so that Slovakia, Moravia, and Bohemia will look like a political ethnological checkerboard."

Renewed Literary Interest.

Say, the literaries at Ledlie's schoolhouse are becoming interesting; and you know it? Miss Isaphine Underwood gave a very interesting talk on geography and sang a touching and pathetic song of her own composition about the soldier boys and some other very interesting selections were given at the last meeting. That's right: each one put their shoulder to the wheel and it will roll easy. The subject for debate on Saturday, Aug. 18, is, "Can you have more pleasure in Summer or Winter?" —Hanesville Correspondence Pomeroy (Kan.) Leader.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

INCREASED PRODUCTION NECESSARY TO VICTORY

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Do Not Let Snow Block the Government

WE DECLARED war against Germany absolutely confident that the man and material power of the United States would hasten victory for Democracy—nothing must interfere—nothing will.

The President, in his far-sighted proclamation of April 16, 1917, stated plainly the duty of our producers and handlers of necessities.

Our captains of industry realized at once that our President expected them to increase production—then more production and more production—and to keep on increasing production for the requirements of our Government and our people.

As production is increasing and our army is being created, former transportation facilities are being overburdened.

Enormous tonnage of both men and materials is being carried over our highways, for short and long distances, by motor trucks. The use of motor trucks is increasing daily.

The necessary highways must be kept open for continuous automobile traffic every hour of every day throughout the winter—*there must be no delay in breaking any snow blockades.*

Our American army of four million automoqle trucks and passenger cars can be of tremendous assistance to the various State and local highway authorities in keeping the roads open for traffic.

Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Public Safety Committees, enlist your members to assist in hauling snow ploughs, shoveling out drifts, constructing windbreaks—above all, *keep the wheels moving;* a well-traveled road is hard to block.

We repeat: Necessary highways are those leading to communities that are now being relieved by motor truck transportation. *These highways must be kept open.*

It is not fair to burden the railroads where it is possible to use motor trucks.

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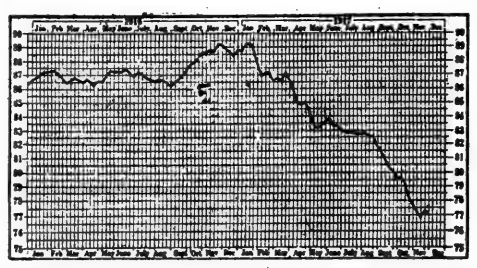
THE TREND OF THE BOND MARKET



The above chart is one of several appearing weekly in The Annalist.

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NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL WORLD

ASK INTERPRETATION OF WAR PROFITS TAX

Business Men of Country Watch Daily for Light from Washington.

ROBERT R. REED GIVES VIEWS

Counsel for Investment Bankers' Association Forecasts Applications of the Act.

The business men of the country are watching daily for light from Washington which shall help them apply properly some of the puzzling features of the excess profits tax to the incomes of their corporations and partnerships. The feeling was evident in local circles yesterday that a revision of the whole war tax law would not be attempted, and that what the prospective payers of excess profits taxes could more certainly look forward to was a series of interpretations of particular items of the statute by the Advisory Board recently appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

In selecting the board Mr. McAdoo had in mind the need of "breaking the heavy impact of this tax" upon the business interests of the country, says Robert R. Reed in the forthcoming issue of the trust companies' magazine. Mr. Reed as counsel for the Investment Bankers' Association and other clients directly affected by the excess profits tax, spent much time at Washington while the tax measure was being prepared last Summer.

"I shall try to forecast, as nearly as seems possible," he continues, "some phases of the law as they are apt to apply under the proposed regulations. We are already practically informed by a published statement of Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that partnerships will be permitted to set off from their net income a reasonable allowance for the personal services of the partners, the balance only being subject to the graduated taxes up to 60 per cent. I think I may safely generalize by saying that this is but one important instance of the purpose and spirit with which the department seems to have approached this subject. If by some arbitrary or accidental arrangement the income return under the letter of the law would not fairly reflect the return earned on capital, which is the intended subject of the tax, a readjustment of income, made preferably before the end of the year, ought, and I hope will, pass unquestioned by the department, provided, of course, that it is fairly intended and effective to make the taxable net income reflect the actual return on 'invested capital,' and has the result only of preventing what would otherwise plainly be both an unintended and a destructive tax.

"For instance, there are cases of close corporations, in substance partnerships, whose active stockholding managers and officers receive no salaries or only nominal salaries, taking their compensation wholly out of the net income. The services they have rendered at the instance of the corporation form a just basis for a salary compensation, such as in most similar cases is paid, and a fair compensation paid now might well be accepted as a proper deduction against income. Another instance of greater importance, and perhaps greater difficulty, is that of a holding company and its separate entities, where the distribution of business and earnings has by some wholly arbitrary arrangement thrown the bulk of the profits into one concern and made the resulting tax either higher or lower for all the companies combined than it would be on a consolidated tax return of the parent company.

"They are all in fact one, and the tax should not be substantially higher or lower than it would be if they were taxed as one. Having this in mind as perhaps an inherent purpose of the law, and finding in a given case that the arrangement previously existing is wholly arbitrary and accidental and does not reflect as to any constituent concern its fair contribution of earnings, and that these earnings have in fact been diverted from it with the effect of avoiding the tax to it, ie seems reasonable to suppose that a necessary readjustment of income would be recognized, provided always that its purpose is to give to each company for taxation its fair earnings and net income and that the net tax result between the different companies checks up with what might be called the "consolidated return.'"

"Another important ruling is practically forecast in Commissioner Roper's statement. It is one allowing investment bankers to deduct losses shown by proper inventory of securities carried for sale. This is exceedingly important when we consider the case of dealers with perhaps a cash profit on securities marketed early in the year, but with much of their available capital, including these profits, wiped out at present values and possibly barely able to keep their heads above water. To tax them on the original profit is to tax an income that no longer exists, and to collect the tax out of a capital that is already depleted, perhaps vanishing.

"Mention should also be made of the common sense decision already announced to exclude from any tax in any case the full amount of the so-called 'deduction,' i. e., 7 to 9 per cent of 'invested capital,' plus $3,000 in the case of a corporation and $6,000 in the case of a partnership or individual. Though nowhere expressed in the act, this regulation undoubtedly affects a major intent of the act.

"One more forecast may, I think, be made with some, though far from complete, assurance. That in that 'invested capital,' as that much-abused term is finally work out, will in the majority of cases come pretty close to actual operating capital values, except, of course, for the wholly confusing and dangerous exclusion of borrowed money and the somewhat mixed exclusion of good will and similar intangibles. Just how this will be worked out is still, so to speak, 'in the lap of the gods' sitting at Washington. The soundest constructive view to reach this result lies, I believe, in the subdivision of 'invested capital' under the act by the following heads, giving to each its broadest proper scope:

I. Contributed capital:
(1) Par capital "not exceeding par."
(a) Cash paid in.
(b) Tangible property paid in.
(c) Patents, &c., paid in.
(d) Good-will, &c., paid in.
(2) Paid in surplus.
II. Earned capital—surplus and undivided profits.

"All items of contributed capital should under the law be proved as facts by direct evidence where possible, either as par capital or 'paid in surplus.' In many cases where original tangible property paid in has disappeared and replacement is not allowed as such in maintaining contributed par capital, there will be little or no contributed capital under the act. But in such cases earned capital or surplus under the act includes all earnings applied to the property. It is 'surplus' not, as it appears on the books, but 'surplus' under the act, i. e., surplus over the contributed capital allowed by the act.

URGES TRADE ACCEPTANCES

William F. H. Koelsch Wants Banks to Give Indorsement.

That banks throughout the country can go a long way in encouraging the use of trade acceptances by indorsing them is the opinion of William F. H. Koelsch, Vice President of the Bank of the United States and member of the American Trade Acceptance Council. As President of the New York Credit Men's Association he made a special study of trade acceptances, and is one of the most ardent advocates of the system as a substitute for open-book accounts.

"By adding their indorsement to trade acceptances," said Mr. Koelsch yesterday, "banks give them the intrinsic value of bankers' acceptances and enlarge the field for credit expansion to meet the commercial needs of the country. It is in this respect that the interrelation of the bankers' and trade acceptances becomes most apparent."

"It is also hoped," he added, "that the larger concerns which have heretofore relied upon the sale of their single name paper through brokers wil come to a realization of the fact that it is their duty to accept drafts drawn upon them covering their purchases of merchandise, except when cash payment is made for the same.

"It has developed that a number of large concerns are gradually obtaining trade acceptances from their customers, but they themselves have shown a reluctance to give their own acceptance. In one instance it has been said that this would be beneath their dignity. While such a statement can have no possible bearin so far as the economic side of the proposition is concerned, it might not be out of place to mention that many of the largest and best-known banking institutions in this and other countries have never considered it beneath their dignity to accept drafts, and in so doing their credit has not been in any way impaired, but, on the contrary, it has established them among the bankers of the world as factors in the development of the world's legitimate commercial and financial operations."

RESERVE BOARD HITS TERMS OF CALDER BILL

Opposes Practice of Borrowing on Collateral Consisting of Railroad and Other Bonds.

That the Federal Reserve Board does not favor legislation of the character contemplated by the so-called Calder bill, which would permit the Federal Reserve Banks to borrow on collateral consisting of railroad and other bonds, is indicated by editorial comment published in the December Federal Reserve Bulletin, a referring to a recent quarterly meeting of the Federal Advisory Council, held in Washington, it says that the question whether the Reserve System could with propriety be employed to relieve the necessities of the industrial enterprises of the country was discussed, and that the council's view was the same as that which has guided the board, namely, "that the system must use every effort to maintain its liquid character and that commercial paper regarded as eligible for discount must be of a kind calculated to provide its own means of liquidation."

The Bulletin goes on to say that the admission of long-term obligations, or obligations short-term in form only, but requiring continual renewal and incapable of settlement within a reasonable time by the use of funds growing out of business transactions directly financed by them, was regarded as unquestionably opening an avenue of danger to the system, both because of the unliquid character of the paper, and because of the very large quantity of such paper almost inevitably to be expected for discount under present conditions, should paper of this character be held admissible for discount at Federal Reserve Banks.

"The attitude of the council with respect to rates of discount," says the Bulletin, "was distinctly that they could to advantage be increased, such advance being called for by the growing pressure upon bank resources, and the necessity of discouraging unnecessary applications for discount."

Concerning "liquid paper," the board's publication says: "As the requirements of war financing absorb a large share of the capital available in the financial market, there is disposition on the part of borrowers to put their paper into a form available for discount at Federal Reserve Banks in order that it may gain a wider field of sale, and may be enabled to take advantage of the lowest rate offered at any time. It is highly desirable that the paper of the country should in every possible way be brought into conformity with the requirements of the Federal Reserve act and of the regulations of the board, and that there be at all times as large a proportion of banking discounts and investments in the form of strictly liquid paper eligible for presentation to Federal Reserve Banks as is possible.

"The campaign of education which the American Trade Acceptance Council is now carrying on is contributing strongly to this desired end. It is, however, undesirable that in this process of reshaping the commercial paper of the country there should be developed any kind of paper technically eligible for discount at Federal Reserve Banks, but in fact not conforming to the spirit and purpose of the act and the regulations under it. During the last month the attention of the Board has been directed to a plan for financing corporations for approximately two years by means of a series of ninety-day notes, issued under an agreement with the borrower, providing for seven renewals. As statements have appeared in the press that notes of this kind are eligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks, the Board thought it best to state definitely that renewal agreements of this nature destroy the self-liquidating character of the notes and render them undesirable as investments for Federal Reserve Banks. This opinion is in harmony with the Board's ruling, made about a year ago in the case of certain acceptance credits, in connection with which the Board laid stress upon the point that the discount market, which is intended to deal with short term and commercial borrowings, should not be made to exercise functions properly pertaining to the investment market."

GET LIBERTY LOAN INTEREST

Between 500 and 600 Persons Cash Coupons Here—$5,000,000 Paid.

Between 500 and 600 persons called at the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday to cash the first semi-annual coupon on their 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan bonds. It was said at the bank that the day's payments approximated $5,000,000. Some of the banks sent in their coupons in advance. A great many will come in by mail tomorrow.

Holders of $50 bonds turned in their small slips, measuring 1¼ by 2½ inches and received 87 cents; while coupons from $100 bonds were redeemed at $1.75. Most of the payments made yesterday were for coupons on bonds in large denominations. Payments not in excess of $20 were made in cash, and those above that level were made by check.

There is no hurry for cashing in the coupons. The coupons are obligations of the United States Government and after the due date are redeemable at their face value, just as currency of the United States. The easiest way is for those having bank accounts to deposit their coupons together with checks and cash when they next make a visit to their banks. Every bank will receive the Liberty Loan coupons as cash and credit its depositors with the proceeds. Many stores will accept the coupons in lieu of cash.

Persons holding registered bonds will receive their interest payments from the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington by check. Bankers advanced the suggestion yesterday that persons cashing in their coupons reinvest the money in thrift and war savings stamps.

The 40 per cent installment on the Second Liberty Loan was due yesterday. The Reserve Bank was not in a position to make public the amount of money received, but estimates placed the total at about $125,000,000. In this district the allotment of bonds amounted to $1,151,000,000 out of the $3,809,000,000 for the whole country, and payments received for the bonds previous to yesterday totaled about $975,000,000, leaving a balance of $176,000,000. As a large number of subscribers paid up for their bonds in full it is expected that the balance remaining for the final 40 per cent. installment due Jan. 15 will be very small.

Figures for the whole country show that $1,020,000,000 was due the Government. More than half of this sum was paid yesterday, and after the adjustment is made the balance remaining to be paid on Jan. 15 will probably be less than $500,000,000.

The Treasury redeemed yesterday $683,296,000 of 4 per cent. certificates of indebtedness issued on Oct. 24. Of this the banks in the New York Federal Reserve District took $543,683,000. Added to the $35,000,000 in interest paid out on the First Liberty Loan, yesterday's disbursements by the Government were in excess of $720,000,000. The receipts from the Second Liberty Loan installment payment closely approximated this total.

India's Indigo Crop.

The second official estimate of India's 1917-18 crop of indigo, published recently, shows a total area so far reported of 21,191,000 acres sown. This is 17 per cent. larger than the estimate made at this time last year. The increase, which is said to be due to the high prices obtained last year and to favorable conditions at sowing time, is noticeable in all of the provinces so far heard from with the exception of Sind, which shows a decrease of 15 per cent. The crop has been adversely affected by excessive rain in many parts of northern, western, and central India, particularly in Gujarat (Bombay), the United Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara, Hyderabad, and in many of the central India and Rajputana States. Elsewhere the present condition and prospects of the crop are reported to be generally good.

How He Got His Men.

One of the best known sales managers in the knit goods field makes it a point of never directly approaching a salesman who he thinks would fit into his organisation. His reason is that when this is done the latter is inclined to get a "swelled head" and thereby lose a good part of his value. As this manager's concern pays its men entirely on a commission basis, the question of earnings plays no part in his methods of hiring. When an opening comes and he has a man in mind to fill it, the manager gets in touch with a buyer he knows well and asks him to suggest to the prospective employe that he might find something interesting if he dropped in to see the —— people. The whole process is, of course, confidential, for if the buyer were to give the plan away its effectiveness would be destroyed.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

An Excess of Advances Over Declines During the Week.

While it showed fewer changes than for some time, there was again an excess of advances over declines in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week. The percentage of foodstuff revisions shown was quite a little higher than usual. The week showed a total of 50 changes in the general list of 334, of which 34 were upward. The previous week, when there were 80 changes in all, 49 of them were advances.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities last week at this city, unless otherwise specified. With them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Year Ago.
Beans,mar.,choice,100lbs.	$15.75	$15.75	$12.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.09¼
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.10¼
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.20	.19½	.12
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.11¾	.12	.08½
Butter, creamery ext., lb.	.49¼	.47	.39
Cheese, f.c., held, sp., lb.	.24½	.24½	.24¾
Eggs, Western, 1sts, doz.	.55	.48	.45
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.16	.16	.08½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.10¾	.10¾	.07½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13½	.13½	.10¼
Raisins, lb.	.06	.06	....
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	10.60	10.60	8.85
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	10.00	10.00	7.75
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	1.09½
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	1.79¼	2.04	1.04½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.83¾	.84½	.58¾
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.60	1.75	1.15
Hides, Chi., pack, No. 1, lb.	.35	.35	.33½
Hides, Chi., cows, nat., lb.	.33	.33	.32½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.46	.46	.37
Leather, union backs, lb.	.68	.68	.85
Iron, pig,F.,No.2,Phil.,ton.	34.25	34.25	29.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	47.50	47.50	55.00
Copper, Lake,cts., N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.25
Lead, New York, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	7.75
Tin, New York, lb.	.88	.85	.43
Petroleum, ref.,gal. in bbl.	.15	.13	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.30	7.35	6.90
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	17.15	16.85	9.50
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.90	8.90	8.85
Lard, pr.st., Chi., 100 lbs.	25.00	25.50	16.75
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	25.50	27.25	13.82½
Mess pork, Chicago, bbl.	50.50	50.50	29.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.06¼
Rubber, up-river, Para, lb.	.54½	.54½	.61
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	8.35	8.35	7.15
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.27	.27	.16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.20
Potatoes, bbl.	4.25	4.25	4.50
Wool, aver., 100, Phila., lb	.754	.754	.579

More than 40 per cent. of all the week's changes were shown in foodstuffs, in which there was a total of 14 advances in 24 revisions. Flour continued unchanged here. At Chicago the advances were shown in live hogs and sheep, with mess pork unchanged. Live beef, prime lard, and short ribs all went down. In this city both bacon and hams were higher.

There were only a few changes in the vegetables, none of which was very important. They consisted of declines in choice red kidney beans and white turnips, and an advance in rutabagas. Potatoes did not change. A rise in apples was the only change among the listed fresh fruits. The dried ones showed rises in citron and lemon peel and a drop in prunes.

In the dairy products the best and medium grades of butter went up, while cheese was generally unchanged. In the eggs there was a drop in fancy nearbys and a rise in the best Westerns. The latter revision was attributed to decreased supplies due to traffic interruptions resulting from weather conditions. The drop in the best eggs brings them within 6 cents a dozen of the comparative 1916 prices.

The teas showed no changes for the week, but both No. 7 Rio and Santos No. 4 coffee rose in price. Both of the leading grades of raw sugar were lower, but New Orleans molasses again went up. The only change in the spices was a further drop in Zanzibar cloves. In the grain list prime timothy hay was off, but both malt and No. 3 white oats advanced. The last-named went up quite sharply.

The metals list was without real feature, the only changes consisting of advances in ordinary antimony and tin. In the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils only three of the fourteen changes shown were declines. Features were lacking. The naval stores showed declines in pitch, resin, tar, and turpentine.

While there was no quotable change in leather, the hide list continued to show weakness. This time six of the ten listed grades went down, they being No. 1 Texas, Colorado, branded cows, No. 1 heavy cows, No. 1 buff, and No. 1 kip. Miscellaneous changes included a drop in hops and increases in the prices asked for common Hudson River brick, hemp, and tallow.

After several weeks of steady rising, burlaps have apparently touched top for the time being. Trading in them was limited by several factors, including a marked scarcity of available goods. A rather paradoxical situation prevailed in the cotton goods, in that while gray printcloths eased off more or less as a result of less active trading, standard constructions of unfinished sheetings went up. This was due in no small degree to the buying efforts of the bagmakers.

Jewelry Sales None Too Large.

While most of the leading makers of jewelry will show a nice gain this year over the business done in 1916, reports from various quarters of the trade indicate that holiday business, as a whole, has been disappointing. Strangely enough, the cheaper and medium grades of jewelry apparently are more in demand than the more expensive pieces, in spite of the rising cost of living and the increasing need of economy on the part of people who are not well off. With much of this business, especially in high grade gold and platinum jewelry, done on memorandum, manufacturers of these goods will not know how much they actually have sold in the last month or so until the returns are completed, in the early part of January. It is said, however, that the quantity of memorandum goods sent out this month is quite a little smaller than was the case a year ago.

Silversmiths Have Been Hit.

In spite of the tapering off in business that has marked the last couple of months in the Maiden Lane district, leading silversmiths report that total sales for the year are considerably ahead of last year. Much of the quiet in last month and this is largely attributed to the fact that retailers bought their wares earlier than usual in anticipation of higher prices resulting from the advancing market for silver. Some of it, it is admitted, is due to the lessened purchases of luxuries that have featured recent trading, but a marked turn for the better is looked for soon after New Year's. Reports from concerns in the Lane which operate retail departments are frankly unfavorable. Much of this business, it is said, comes from the Wall Street "crowd," and with the Street under the weather there has not been the free spending this year that characterized the holiday season in 1916.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

JEWETT BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jewett Brothers, stock brokers at 120 Broadway, who made assignment on Friday, by these creditors: Frederick W. Michler, $1,000; Gustave Scheiner, $25, and Raymond Campbell, $25. It was alleged that they had made preferential transfers of property and payments to creditors, and had made an assignment to Allen R. Meinhard. Judge Manton appointed Allen R. Meinhard received, with a bond of $10,000. Seabury, Massey & Lowe, attorneys for the firm, consented to the appointment of a receiver. Liabilities are stated to be $400,00, and assets, $250,000. There are bank loans to the amount of $1,000,000 secured by collateral.

SAMUEL SCHENWETTER.—Judge Manton appointed Joseph P. Morrissey receiver for Samuel Schenwetetr, grocer at 157 West Houston Street. Liabilities are $4,600, and assets, $1,200.

NOVELTY ARTIFICIAL FLOWER CO., INC., at 1,114 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to David C. Cornell. Herman Strompf is President, and Ladislaus Weiss is Treasurer.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

American Phonograph Co.—Bradstreet Co. $168.45
Arthur Walker & Co.—J. N. Kaulbach 2,530.55
Bellotte, George A.—J. Moran 754.68
Carey, John—Press of Joseph D. McGuire 164.70
Farrow, Daniel, (Rufus Darrow's Sons)—J. Johnson 500.00
Greig, James M., (Greig's Specialty Shop)—S. Karp 111.52
Gilligan, Anthony B.—Frits Lindinger Cafe 144.41
Gent, John G. and Caroline B.—Dimock & Fink Co. 549.78
Gallegher, John H.—Investors' Agency 1,061.05
Same—Same 6,084.83
Gill-Spear, Adrian—H. C. Hoerle 536.70
Home Const. Co.—Julius Weinstein, Samuel Wallenstein, and W. & B. Electrical Const. Co.—P. J. Starobin 170.87
Jordan, Jennie A.—People's Trust Co. 20,312.91
James, Blanche, and Edward Johnson—People, &c. 300.00
Kidder, James H.—A. B. McFadyen 467.40
La Vin, Julian C.—Copley Plaza Operating Co. 117.85
Lobenthal, Samuel—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. 213.12
Mitchell, Madeleine, by guardian—Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City, costs 109.19
Malkoon, Tony, (Malkoon Bros.)—J. R. Gold et al. 146.61
Metal Shelter Co.—R. J. Hubbard 350.20
Mandola, John S.—Walton Body Co. 111.70
National Surety Co.—G. W. Blake et al. 2,401.82
Same—Same 2,722.62
Same—G. G. Platt 5,190.49
National Towel Supply Co.—S. Masi 2,081.79
Packard, Anna—Lannin Realty Co. 216.58
P. Grossman—Bradstreet Co. 117.35
Segall, Henry, and John H. Wexler—D. Meyer 185.26
Sweeny, Margaret—T. Holden, Jr. 601.57
Spelecy, Michael W.—S. Militzky et al. 178.48
Schick, G. Carl—461 8th Av. Co. 162.93
Steinfeld, Victor—G. Goldberg & Sons 232.00
Seagull, Henry, and John H. Wexler—D. Meyer 185.26
Taylor, George M.—G. E. Tarbell 2,698.25
Ullman, Hugo H.—M. Snyder et al. 235.91
U. Av. Ry. Co.—K. Parpa 5,151.79
U. S. Motor Cab Co.—M. Withnell 10,134.36
Wolff's Shirt Shops—Stettiner Bros. 132.34
William Necker—A. E. Delaney 600.71
Same—F. Morgan 200.60
Wilfred Holding Co. and Robert Padgur—Barrett Co. 129.70
Zablowitz, Roman—L. Bralower et al. 176.15

In Bronx County.

Egen, William—M. Zinn et al. $412.12
Fielding, Howard B.—H. H. Oesnock 112.50
Klinger, Joseph—H. Ryan 49.08
Mayer, Hyman—I. Lipshitz 170.88
Mulligan, William G.—B. T. D. Merriman 2,801.06
183d St. and Morris Av. Corp and Frank Stols—Caselaro Painting and Dec. Co. 432.35

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Beakirt, Zadal H.—J. G. Bruston, May 15, 1917 ..... $5,581.94
Hoskens, Thomas M.—A. E. Bailey, June 30, 1917 ..... 1,788.10
Clausen-Flanagan Brewery—A. Pascucci, Dec. 4, 1917 ..... 1,631.10
Same—B. Pascucci, Dec. 4, 1917 ..... 6,635.00
I. M. Ludington's Sons—National Wareman Bank of New York, Jan. 16, 1917. 3,707.64
Taylor, George C., President—H. Scheetus, Feb. 17, 1917 ..... 2,961.68
Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co.—T. Gurley, Dec. 4, 1917 ..... 125.00
Sussman, Matilda—F. Keith, April 12, 1917 ..... 2,291.45

In Bronx County.

Egnert, Henry—J. Victor, Nov. 5, 1917. 200.65
Wall, Sal—City Kashmals Co., March 26, 1917 ..... 200.65

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at primary points during the last week showed a falling off of over a million bushels from the previous week and were over 4,000,000 bushels under the corresponding week a year ago. The unfavorable weather was doubtless responsible for part of the loss, but the fact that already a very large proportion of our exportable surplus has been disposed of makes it appear entirely logical to believe that supplies of wheat are moderate. There is no reason for alarm, however, as the Food Administration will take care of the distribution and will see that experts cease when home reserves are threatened.

RYE.—Market steady. No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn trade is still waiting for the movement. Prices on Saturday were easier easily, in sympathy with oats, and on expectations that the milder weather in the West will bring about a freer movement next week. It was noticeable, however, that the trade was not disposed to become over-zealous on the selling side, and was also averse to assuming a bearish position on promises of larger receipts. The local cash market was easy, kiln dried No. 3 yellow, being quoted at $1.68½, cost and freight New York, 15 days' shipment, subject to embargo, while Argentine was still quoted at $2.20 asked, free on board New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.23	1.24¾	1.25	1.24¾	91½
Jan.	1.21¼	1.21	1.21¼	1.21¼	91½
May	1.19¾	1.18¾	1.19¾	1.19	91½

OATS.

The oats market experienced an early setback of ⅝c to 1¼c under liquidation, prompted by the prevailing belief that shorts in December in the West had covered their outstanding contracts. The absence of export demand and the promise of better weather for the movement also had its effect on prices. Toward the close, however, there was renewed buying, and final quotations were ⅛c to ⅜c net higher. The local cash market was steady, standard being quoted at 83@83½c; No. 2 white, 83¼c; No. 3 white, 83¼@83½c; No. 4 white, 83@83½c; fancy clipped white, 90¼@91½c; ordinary clipped white, 86@86½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	75¾	73½	75	74¾	49¾
May	72	70⅞	71⅝	71⅛	53

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products experienced another sharp break early under what appeared to be hedging operations by packers. Receipt of hogs were liberal, with prices 25 points lower, and there were numerous complaints of a very poor cash demand for domestic consumption. Toward the close there was a partial rally on covering, but final prices were considerably below the previous close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Monday, 35,000, and for next week, 190,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 2,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	28.50	28.15	28.47	28.90	16.00
May	28.72	28.40	28.72	28.75	16.05
Ribs—					
January	28.87	28.27	28.35	28.77	13.70
May	28.75	28.45	28.72	28.90	14.07
Pork—					
January	44.80	43.75	44.80	44.70	27.25
May	44.90	43.90	43.90	44.60	26.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was dull and [illegible]

local market. Prices were easy, however, closing unchanged to 10 points lower. The declining tendency of lard affected sentiment more or less, and, owing to limitations, there was little incentive to take an aggressive stand either way. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	18.50	18.60
December	18.50@18.75	18.60
January	18.85@18.90	18.60
February	18.80	18.60
March	18.85@18.93	18.85
April	18.90@19.05	....
May	19.00	....

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday, with prices losing the best part of Friday's advance. July contracts sold off to 7.53c and September to 7.70c, with the close showing a net decline of 4 to 6 points. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	7.09@7.04	7.06
January	..	..	7.06@7.07	7.11
February	..	..	7.14@7.15	7.19
March	..	..	7.22@7.24	7.26
April	..	..	7.30@7.31	7.34
May	..	..	7.37@7.39	7.41
June	..	..	7.46@7.47	7.49
July	7.53	7.53	7.52@7.55	7.57
August	..	..	7.62@7.63	7.66
September	7.71	7.70	7.70@7.72	7.74
October	..	..	7.77@7.79	7.81

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,066 packages. Some of the delayed stock came in today and was picked out mostly to regular trade, but there was not enough to go around and the market was quite strong in consequence. Held creamery about 4 cents higher with close to 1,000 tubs of extras held at 46c. Renovated steadier. Ladies and packing stock show further slight improvement. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 50@51c; extra, (92 score,) 50c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44@49c; second, (83 to 87 score,) 41@43½c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted higher than extras, 52@62½c; extras, 51@51½c; first, 46@50c; seconds, 42@45c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 46@46½c; extras 45¼@46c; firsts, 42½@45c; seconds, 40@42c; thirds, 39@39½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 48@49c; good to prime, 44@46c; good to prime, 44@47; common to fair, 35@43c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; first, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 32@35½c; lower grades, 32@34½c; Packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35¼@36c; No. 2, 34½@35c; lower grades, 31@34c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 2,300 cases. There is a positive dearth of fresh gathered eggs in the market. A number of express lot were due, but the delay in transit has kept them back, and the market is irregular. Dealers need more stock than they can obtain, and in the few cases where receivers have had a few eggs, upon which selling prices had been fixed, higher values had been obtained. Much of the small stock offering is frozen, and values are extremely irregular accordingly. Storage eggs firmly sustained; the tendency is still slightly in sellers' favor. Nearby eggs cleaning up closely at former prices. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 61@62c; extra firsts, 59@60c; firsts, 57@58c; seconds, 52@56c; third and poorer, 45@52c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 38@38½c; firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 36@36½c; lower grades, 30@34c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 58@62c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 27@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henmery whites, fine to fancy, 68@70c; ordinary to good, 60@67c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 58@60c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 50@60c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 55@60c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, fancy; gathered browns and mixed colors, [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Hoover's Right Idea

MR. HERBERT HOOVER, National Food Administrator, had the right idea when he recently said in an official statement: "Those who wish brewing entirely suppressed should bear in mind that if such a course were pursued THE COUNTRY WOULD BE PLACED UPON A WHISKEY BASIS entirely."

That is the crux of the True Temperance question which Prohibitionists in their over-zealousness fail to see.

Mr. Hoover's statement was made in connection with his recommendation that, as a food conservation measure, the alcoholic content of beer be reduced to 2¾ per cent.

In the brewing of beer, *alcohol is not sought* by the brewer, but is an incident to the process through natural fermentation.

The new 2¾ per cent. American beers will be similar to those so popular in Norway, Denmark and Sweden, where, on account of their low percentage of alcohol, they are classed among the True Temperance drinks, and, *to encourage their consumption,* ARE MADE TAX FREE.

The United States Brewers' Association.

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

A vast number of producers and merchants in many lines of industry breathed easier after the conference on war industries held in Washington during the past week. From publications, apparently by official sanction, they had been led to believe that a hard and fast line had been drawn between what were deemed to be essential and non-essential industries, and that the latter were to be suppressed more or less speedily. One statement, which was allowed to go uncontradicted for several weeks, was that a list had been prepared of some hundreds of articles the manufacture of which was to be checked. What this would mean in the way of dislocating domestic business and causing unemployment was obvious. Its disturbing effect on finance and exchange was another feature to which THE TIMES called attention and which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States dwelt upon in a report of great value. From the remarks at the recent conference it appears that no drastic step is in contemplation and that, at the utmost, all that is asked is that waste—whether of fuel, needed raw materials, or of labor—be avoided. Between the two extremes—the exploded "business as usual" notion and the restriction of industries to those needed for military uses and the feeding and clothing of the civilian population—there is a rational middle ground conserving production that will preserve trade organizations during the war for their value thereafter, and that will also permit the extension of exports which will aid in paying for raw materials brought in from abroad.

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Combinations for Export Trade.

In view of the conceded importance of maintaining and extending the export trade which this country has developed within the past three years, the passage by the Senate of the Webb-Pomerene bill is most opportune. This is intended to permit producers and exporters to combine for overseas trade and will enable them to meet the competition abroad of Europeans whose Governments encourage such combinations and, in the case of Germany, virtually subsidize them. The bill, which hitherto was passed by the House of Representatives in virtually the same shape, will now go into conference, and there seems to be no doubt of its speedy passage. The signature of the President is also assured. The opinion was held by many that the bill was unnecessary, the contention being that the anti-trust acts were only intended to apply to domestic trade. But it has been deemed best to have no doubt about the matter by having a specific declaration of Congress to that effect. Safeguards are incorporated to prevent combinations in interstate trade and against monopolies or extortions. Aside from the value of such an act to meet competition abroad against articles of American production, it will be of especial benefit to producers here, in preventing foreign buying syndicates from playing off one set against the other and so forcing prices down as used to be done in copper and other articles. It will be a good step in the work of preparing for post-war conditions.

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Conjecture Is Unsafe.

There are so many recent instances of the misuse of statistics that it would seem almost a duty to issue a general warning against accepting the conclusions which are presented except after a thorough examination of the facts on which they purport to be based. An instance in point occurred at the recent dinner of the Textile Club in this city, when a number of supposed experts addressed several hundred trade members. Among the speakers was John R. Munn of the American Woolen Company, who is beyond question well posted on matters relating to the industry in which he is engaged. Among other things he said that the average annual consumption of a man of military age is about five pounds of virgin wool. As a soldier he requires more. This much is true, but Mr. Munn added: "Best estimates put the consumption of a man in military service at 66 2-3 pounds per year, over thirteen times his civilian rate." With all due respect to Mr. Munn, it should be noted that this is mere conjecture, not based on any fact. The authority for saying this is Mr. Munn himself. As one of the three members of the Sub-Committee on Exports of the Joint Wool Conservation Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers he recently signed a report in which he said: "The estimate of wool required for Government purposes has not been divulged, and, so far as the trade can report, it must be in the nature of a guess." Following this up, he added that "assuming that 3,000,000 men will be in service to be supplied by the Government and that each man will need 66 2-3 pounds of clean wool a year, we can set 200,000,000 pounds of clean scoured wool as necessary." Any conclusion based on assumptions of this kind would seem rather shaky.

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How the German Mind Works.

A statement which brings vividly to mind the German practice in peace time as well as war was contained in the address of Count von Hertling, now the Imperial Chancellor, before the Bavarian Diet on Oct. 23, when he was the Prime Minister there. He referred to the great work which Americans are doing in France, building quays and the like, and added:

> Meanwhile, the French workmen tolerate in the factories the competition of the unsympathetic American workmen, and the employers allow their business secrets to be disclosed.

To the mind of no one else than a German would an idea of this kind occur, and there is a reason for it. Those who are constantly attributing base motives to others are the ones who are usually impelled by such motives. To do anything except for self-interest is alien to the German autocratic mind. Consequently, it is insisted, all others must be similarly influenced. In the case in point, if Germans were given access to French factories, they would worm out any secrets of business or manufacture, and would transmit the information gained to a bureau in Berlin established for the purpose of handling it for the benefit of German firms or industries. In time of peace this was done by Germans in France, Italy, Great Britain, and other European countries, as well as in the United States. Since the war began, the Germans in the occupied portions of France and Belgium have not only compelled the disclosure of secret industrial processes, but have stolen bodily the machinery, and shipped the same to Germany, at the same time deporting the workers with the mechanism. A particularly glaring case is that of the artificial silk industry of Belgium. So far from emulating this kind of conduct, the Americans have done the reverse. They have introduced into French workshops American labor-saving tools and other machinery and have increased production. This will tend to bring about a stronger competition from France when the war ends. But it has been done as a friendly act to help along a people fighting in a common cause, and it has been gratefully accepted.

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Getting Rid of Old Customs.

More nations than one have found it advisable to use the war as a pretext for getting rid of a lot of archaic observances and slovenly devices which in course of time became hindrances to efficiency and economy in different industries. Even ancient usages which had virtually the force and effect of laws have had to give way to ones based on common sense and the needs of the day. Among them were credit observances and conditions, and antique requirements, such as those in Great Britain calling for the giving of an extra inch to the yard and an extra yard to the bolt of fabric sold. In this country many trade evils have been, or are being, put under the ban. Cancellations, returns of goods, pest dating, absurd discounts, and a number of others are being done away with not only in the primary markets, but in all the others, ranging down all the way to the ultimate consumer. One of those that have recently come to the fore has been the matter of doing away with the practice of allowing freight rates from mills to this city. In most instances now prices are made f. o. b. mill, all delivery charges to be borne by the buyer. The custom of allowing the delivery charges grew up during the long period when it was a buyers' market, and the latter could force concessions. It differed in this respect from the free deliveries of retailers, which have been so much abused. In the latter instance, it was the retailer himself who kept on voluntarily offering more and more to his customers in order to meet his competitors. Stopping the custom was in consequence made much more difficult, and it has not been accomplished, except partially, even under the stress of war and appeals to patriotism.

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The Situation in Cotton.

Those who hoped the Government's estimate of the cotton crop would indicate a larger yield than previous ones had foretold were disappointed when the figures were made public on Tuesday. It must be said, however, that the quotations prevailing before the publication were virtually based on similar unofficial estimates. Several violent fluctuations in prices occurred during the week, owing to various rumors, but it seems to be pretty well settled now that they will continue high for the remainder of the year. A great deal of cotton is held in the growing districts subject to owners' orders. These owners are not inclined to sell, despite the fact that the carrying charges are mounting each month. They are still firmly convinced that prices will tend higher rather than lower before another crop comes in. In exports there has been no appreciable increase, the total being about 750,000 bales less than at this period last year. Imports of cotton into Great Britain have been put under official control, and tonnage will be allotted for them in proportion to the imports of previous years. The goods markets continue to show strength, although the dealings have slacked as they usually do at this period of the year. The fixing of prices for cotton flannels and blankets for next Fall, as well as those for dress ginghams, were among the features of the week. Large advances were made, based not so much on cost of production as on demand. Government orders of one kind or another still dominate in the cotton goods markets.

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Wool and Woolen Fabrics.

With directness and common sense, the War Trade Board has taken measures to deal with the wool situation. It recognizes two things which the Commercial Economy Board either could not or would not understand. The first of these is, as THE TIMES has repeatedly shown by citation of the actual census figures, that the supply of wool is ample and there is no need of getting up any scare on the subject. The second is that the price of wool is too high, due to speculation and the effects of the statements of scarcity made by interested parties. The War Trade Board, too, lays the spectre of the fabulous amounts of wool supposed to be required in the immediate future for military purposes, stating that the quantity needed in 1918 will be "little if any greater than in 1917." Provision is made for obtaining all the wool needed for Government purposes at a price 5 per cent. below the figures of the Boston wool dealers of July 30. Of especial value to the garment trades is the suggestion against "the far-forward purchasing and the unnecessary accumulation of stocks." This has simply helped the woolen mills to get higher prices for fabrics and has caused the public to pay more for its clothing. Wool prices will hereafter be stabilized, which means they will be lower. How soon this will affect cloth prices is yet to be seen. Certainly the figures for overcoatings for next Fall, given out during the past week, gave no sign of it, being exceedingly high. But this was before the War Trade Board's conclusions were announced.

PROFIT ALLOWANCE TO COAL JOBBERS

It Is Declared to be Insufficient to Enable Them to Continue in Business.

That the present Government profit allowances to jobbers on sales of anthracite and bituminous coal are so small that they do not even meet the cost of distribution in many cases, and that an increase in these allowances is vitally necessary if the country's present coal shortage is properly to be alleviated, are contentions advanced by Charles S. Allen, Secretary of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York, Inc.

"One of the gravest features of the nation's coal problem is the probable elimination of the jobber, unless a greater compensation is granted him," said Mr. Allen yesterday. "Under existing regulations of the Government he now receives 15 cents a ton on bituminous and 20 cents a ton on anthracite coal as compensation for his services. His costs equal, and in many cases exceed, those amounts.

"The function performed by the coal jobber is very different from that of the ordinary middleman. He gathers large tonnages from numerous small operators and distributes them to an equally large number of consumers, this distribution being relative to the quality of coal provided and the particular requirements of the consumer. The term 'jobber' refers to the wholesale coal merchant, who really is not a jobber in the common acceptance of the term, but that designation has been fixed for him by the order of the President, which likewise fixed his compensation.

"It is not generally known that, according to the reports of the United States Geological Survey for 1914, (the latest available,) 72½ per cent. of the mines of this country—4,248 in number—produced in that year less than 100,000 tons each. The aggregate production of these mines, however, was 120,000,000 tons. The significance of these figures will be appreciated when it is remembered that they represent about one-fifth of the total coal production of the country. These small mines produce so limited a quantity that their owners find it too costly to maintain a selling and distributing organization of their own. They ordinarily conduct their business with very small capital, and it frequently is necessary for the jobber to act as their financial backer by providing funds to meet payrolls and other expenses.

"In addition to this, the jobber usually pays the small operator for his output upon short time and, on the other hand, extends in normal times a credit of from thirty to sixty days to the consumer. This involves the tying up of a very considerable capital. The jobber likewise assumes the payment of the freight charges and other expenses incident to transportation, such as demurrage, &c., which he is not always able to include in the price at which he disposes of the coal. He also performs all of the numerous services required to provide a proper distribution of the coal, including tracing of cars passing over the line to insure as nearly as possible regular deliveries. He also arranges for the water transportation, assuming responsibility for the payment for it, and in general gathers together the output of numerous small operators and distributes largely to the smaller consumer, who has no facilities for performing the many services which the jobber undertakes.

"The inadequacy of the present allowance for jobbers' commission is clearly shown by the figures obtained from three representative coal jobbers of this city. The accounting departments of their businesses are conducted on the most approved plans and their allocation of costs have been most thorough. They are classified for one of the principal jobbers in New York City, who last year handled 750,000 tons, under headings as follows:

"Office expenses—Telephone and telegraph, rent, stationery, payrolls, petty cash, office furniture, insurance, railroad demurrage, boat demurrage and charges incidental to transportation and stevedoring, costing 13.53 cents a ton. Under the head of selling expenses are allowances or commissions, brokerage, traveling, advertising, discount and interest, bad debts, brance office, amounting to 5.42 cents a ton. Under general expenses come taxes, prospecting, (examination of mines for quality and production,) and other expenses, totaling 2.50 cents a ton, making a grand total of 21.45 cents a ton as the net cost of distribution. This net cost is arrived at by deducting from what would be a larger figure the items of profit in this schedule, notably interest and discount on bank balance.

"Another large New York jobber, who handled during the first ten months of this year between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 tons, shows a cost of distribution in excess of 25 cents a ton.

"A third jobber, who in the fourteen months ended Nov. 30, 1917, handled 900,000 tons, shows an average cost of 13.65 cents a ton, which figure, however, does not include bad debts or insurance reserve for contingencies and other items, which, if added, would bring this cost to a very close aproximation of the first two cases.

"It may properly be said that the jobber has performed a service in the past which has been of the highest importance to the industries of the country, for whenever there has been a temporary shortage in the market, due to strikes or failure of transportation, it is the jobber who, by locating and offering free coal in the emergency, has stepped into the breach and relieved the consumer who had been receiving his supply under contract and who, because of these conditions was cut off or curtailed. It has been the jobber who has saved the situation up to this Winter. In such an emergency the largest as well as the smallest consumer appeals to the jobber for relief. In the present emergency a deputy of one of the State Fuel Administrators has very plainly stated that his only assistance has come from jobbers and that without this assistance he would have been unable to accomplish the results he has obtained.

"The jobbers of the United States employ about 10,000 people, men and women of high-class business training, well compensated for their services. The elimination of these people from the function which they perform in the distribution of coal would work untold hardship upon them as well as have its reflection on the conditions in the communities in which they live.

"The importance of the jobber in the industrial fabric of the country was demonstrated last Winter when he came to the rescue of factories, foundries, and plants which were threatened with having to close their doors because of inability to obtain coal through the regular trade channels through which they had contracted because of railroad congestion.

"In many instances the coal which jobbers were handling prevented severe suffering and epidemics of sickness in cities facing coal shortage with zero weather prevailing. The jobber, under the restrictions and regulations that have been imposed upon him in recent months, cannot perform that service again this Winter, although the coal shortage and the small supply available in all cities and towns make doubly necessary that he should be able to give every relief that lies within his power.

"Many small mines in West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and parts of Pennsylvania have ceased to operate because of limited capital and inability of the jobbers to extend financial assistance to them because of the small compensation which would be derived from handling the output of their mines, as well as the risk of the mines not being able to successfully operate at the Government prices.

"These are the material factors in the coal shortage situation, and one of the immediate results that would come from higher compensation to the jobber would be an increased output of coal from these small mines now closed, to which the jobber could extend the necessary financial assistance.

"The jobbers of New York City, in a genuine desire to relieve the present situation, have, through the Wholesale Coal Trade Association, appointed a committee of experienced coal men whose services have been placed at the disposal of the State Fuel Administrator, and they are at present endeavoring in every possible way to place him in position to meet the demands which are being made upon him."

GRAY GOODS FEATURELESS.

Prices of Sheetings Firmer Than Those of Printcloths.

Features were lacking in the local gray goods market yesterday, and sales were about as scarce as the features. From present indications, with the inventory season at hand, there will be no further buying movement of importance until after the turn of the year unless something unusual and at present unforeseen comes up. Sheetings continue firmer than printcloths here, and at present prices present a more attractive manufacturing proposition than cloths of printcloth-yarn construction. It was pointed out yesterday, for instance, that while the poundage price of four-yard 56-60 sheetings at 15 cents a yard was a little less than the poundage price of 39-inch 80 square printcloths at 15⅝ cents a yard, the quicker weaving and other factors leading to a lower production cost for the former, make them the better "sell."

Printcloth prices continue to ease off slowly in first hands where there are goods actually to be sold. A price of 11⅝ cents has now been pretty generally established on nearby deliveries of 38½-inch 64-60s, but the mills remain steadfast as yet in their refusal to let these goods out at a lower price. Liberal bids of 11⅝ cents for them are reported to have been refused in the last forty-eight hours. Considerable question has been raised about the ability of buyers to get any reasonably nearby deliveries of 38½-inch 60-48s, either from first or second hands, under 10¾ cents. It was asserted yesterday that a certain well-known buyer is ready to take over 2,000,000 yards of these goods for Spring delivery, if they can be had at 10 cents, recent reports of business for this shipment at that price to the contrary.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

For the Most Part They Show Little Evidence of Activity.

The Japanese raw silk market continues very quiet, with little demand either from this country or Europe. There has been no change in prices and, as most of the filendas are now closed, very little variation in quotations may be expected until the opening up on Jan. 25 next. The visible stock at Yokohama is now estimated at 30,000 bales.

Cables received by A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc., from Canton say that that market is a little easier in spite of the rise in exchange and that reelers are more willing to make concessions on firm offers. There has been very little buying of late and unless prices recede further not much business can be expected. Shanghai remains unchanged in all respects. Reelers are still very firm in their ideas as to price and will not meet the views of prospective buyers.

The Italian market shows no change. In this city there has been a little more activity all around lately, and it looks as if conditions are going to improve somewhat.

New Locomotive in New Zealand.

A new type of locomotive has been employed on the Woodville-Taihape section of the Main Trunk Railway of New Zealand during the last three months, according to a recent issue of the British (Government) Board of Trade Journal. The first of the class was constructed at the Government workshops in Dunedin for service on the Canterbury Plains some two years ago. After severe grade tests, which proved successful, four of the new engines were sent to North Island some months ago and have been used on the Wellington-Taihape section with good results. It appears that this engine can travel further than the compound engine without taking in water, and that it has a greater hauling capacity.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN WAIST INDUSTRY

Exactions Declared to Have Caused Some Manufacturers to Become Jobbers.

During the last few months it is reported that a large percentage of waist manufacturers in this city have abandoned, in the face of abnormal labor conditions, their efforts to continue making their own lines, and, to all intents and purposes, have become jobbers, depending in great part for their supplies on the "social shop" or contractor. It is the latest manifestation of the movement which started several years ago, when the labor situation first became fraught with difficulties, and since which time it is authoritatively estimated over 50 per cent. of the manufacturers in New York have been forced to give up manufacturing and turn their plants into jobbing establishments.

"The situation in labor," said one prominent authority in the trade, "which has been brought on partly as a result of war activities is, I believe, more than any other one factor the cause of the general movement in our industry to switch from the manufacturing to the jobbing end of the business. It has been necessary for us to pay war wages to our factory workers in spite of the very important fact that we do not in any way share in war profits. It has brought on an impossible condition, in which our expenditures and manufacturing costs have been increased beyond the bounds of reason without the possibility of a corresponding advance in the prices we are able to get for our product. It has not been possible for us to compete in price with manufacturers in other cities where labor is content not to force wage increases which are, in effect, confiscatory.

"With so many opportunities open in other industries more directly connected with the war, many of our workers have left this trade for more congenial occupations, or for more pay. To those who have remained it has been necessary from time to time to grant wage increases, though neither our percentage of profit nor any increased volume of business warranted any such action. Subsequent developments, the forced turning of manufacturing plants into jobbing establishments, prove better than mere words how unwarranted these wage advances really were.

"It would seem to me to be a very shortsighted policy on the part of the organized workers in this city, who not only work under better conditions, but receive a higher rate of pay than similar workers in any other community in the United States, to drive the industry out of New York and bring back into being here the "social shop." Particularly would it seem ill-advised on their part when it is borne in mind that this condition, the prevalence of the social shop, is the very one against which they fought so bitterly some years ago.

"The social shop is more or less of a family proposition. It usually consists of the head of the shop, his wife and children, of whom there usually are quite a few, and perhaps a few others in the neighborhood who are friends or relatives of the family. Most frequently the shop is located right in the home of the 'boss.' Manifestly, under such conditions, and beyond the reach of organized labor, manufacturing costs are reduced almost to the vanishing point. The manufacturer who has turned jobber can sell the merchandise which he gets from this source sometimes for less than it would cost him to make a similar garment in his own plant, and still realize a reasonable and legitimate profit.

"This, however, is by no means a desirable basis for our industry in this city. But, if labor costs continue to mount higher very soon there will be practically no manufacturing done in this city, except in such places as the one described.

"I know of a manufacturer in town whose payroll for the thirty-five workers in his plant amounts to nearly $2,000 a week. That is an average of about $57 a week for needle workers. Among these thirty-five workers are men and women drawing from $30 to $80 a week. Not even under the best possible conditions could our industry exist and continue to pay such abnormal wages.

"It is strange that the effect on the industry of their unusual demands cannot be impressed upon these people. Many manufacturers, who have built up a substantial business and who have created a demand for their particular line of goods among a large clientele scattered all over the country, instead of turning to the jobbing end of the game will simply transfer their factory bodily to some nearby town or city where the labor question is not so impossible and where they can continue their business under more favorable conditions.

"With much of the industry driven from the city, and with the social shop brought back into prominence and doing what manufacturing is done here, what will become of these workers and their high pay? It would seem to me as though they are killing the goose that lays the golden egg."

Are Making Silk Knitting Bags.

One of the well-known manufacturers of the medium and cheaper grades of men's flat silk neckwear has added a pretty penny to the profits of the firm this year by making up some of its most attractive silks into the huge knitting bags that are now as much in vogue. This has been done without interfering in any way with the regular output of the factory, and at prices ranging from $48 to $60 a dozen. Enough of the bags have been sold to aid materially in meeting the high cost of living. While the idea was taken up largely with the intention of carrying on the work through the holiday season only, the success of the project has been so marked that the concern probably will continue to make up bags as long as the call for them continues.

SITUATION IN BROAD SILKS.

The Storm Interfered Somewhat With the Week's Business.

Though buying of broad silks in the local market last week started off at a good pace, the storm of Thursday night interfered with business seriously and held the total for the week down considerably lower than it might otherwise have been. Even so, as near as can be estimated, the week's turnover compares favorably with the business of the previous week.

There were more buyers in town during the last seven days, and they seemed to be much more interested in merchandise than they have been for some time. This and the volume of orders actually placed, were strong influences in creating a better feeling throughout the trade.

The attitude of the Government regarding non-essentials announced last week was taken as a bull argument by sellers. There is also a growing recognition of the fact that silks are by no means unnecessary. Their importance as a substitute for wool is becoming more generally acknowledged, and there are reasons for hoping that the Fuel Administration will bear this in mind when alloting coal supplies.

Taffetas are apparently the leading weaves for Spring in the week's dealings. Foulards with dark backgrounds come next. The retail trade is said to be taking quite a little satin for immediate delivery in black and in some of the other dark colors. Dressmakers are reported to be buying this weave for evening gowns for which it seems to be very popular.

The crepes continue strong, both for immediate delivery and for Spring, though most of the business is being done for the later delivery. Waist manufacturers seem to be favoring georgette and crepe de chine in the light colors.

SHIPPING FREIGHT RATES.

No Discrimination Said to Be Shown Against Americans.

No ocean freight rates giving British shippers an unfair advantage over Americans have been fixed by the British Government, according to a statement of Sir Thomas Royden, shipping advisor of the British War Mission, who recently appeared at a conference at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. The statement was made as a result of suggestions from certain American quarters that officially established British freight rates were discriminatory and were injuring American trade with foreign countries.

In explanation, Sir Thomas said that the only ocean freight rates established by his Government were those applying to certain articles classed as vitally important to the prosecution of the war. On such articles a flat rate is enforced, which just covers the cost of the shipping. Rates on all other articles, and on cargoes between intermediate points, are fixed by an organization of ship companies, not by the Government. The British Government, he said, not only has had no part in establishing discriminatory freight rates, but as a matter of fact discountenances any discrimination of this kind.

Steer Clear of Mannish Effects.

There is a growing disposition in the local cloak and suit trade to shun the military and extremely mannish effects in women's coats and suits for Spring. Though there is no objection to these creations so long as they are confined to designs in which dress goods will serve the purpose, there is a fear that the idea might develop, as most styles for women do, to extremes which would require the use of men's wear fabrics. Inasmuch as there is now hardly a sufficient supply of these goods to meet the demands of the men's wear trades, women's coat and suit manufacturers do not relish creating a desire for something which they could only supply with great difficulty and in small quantities.

Parasols Back Again.

There seems to be some indication that parasols next Spring will be rescued from the comparative oblivion of last year and brought back into the sunlight of popularity which they enjoyed a few years ago. They are said to be in more favor with the Palm Beach trade, and Spring buyers are taking more interest in the new offerings, shown usually with Spring millinery. Sets consisting of parasols, hats and knitting bags are shown in many combinations of bright colors, and the pergola type parasol seems to be the most in favor thus far. Backgrounds of white and pink seem to be the most generally used setting for the various color effects.

Restrictions on Christmas Gifts.

The weekly bulletin of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce under recent date says that in response to a cable inquiry as to whether Christmas parcels containing foodstuffs or other articles, such as shoes or wearing apparel, the importation of which is prohibited, would be admitted to the United Kingdom, a reply was received that parcels having contents of this kind would not be allowed to enter the kingdom if addressed to civilians. Parcels for members of the Canadian expeditionary force will be admitted only when strictly conforming to the permitted weight and size.

IMITATIONS OF MILLINERY.

Copying of Models to Sell at a Low Price Hurts Business.

A novel suggestion for bettering business is contained in the current bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, which says:

"One of the great evils of the millinery business, every one admits, is the haste of manufacturers to copy models which are selling well in the retail stores and to make them up at a much lower price. The effect of this is, of course, the killing of the business on that particular style, with the final result that the cheap anufacturer, while boosting his business for a very short time on that number, has succeeded really in lessening the total business that he would otherwise have received on that number.

"For instance, business on satin and imitation fur hats in one city was distinctly lessened by the appearance a few days after the original number had been shown at $6.50 of a copy selling at $2.89. The buyer who originally introduced this number was doing a splendid business, but no sooner had the cheap hat appeared in the windows of a competitor than the business dropped. The competitor might have done more business had he introduced the same number at a price more nearly that at which the original was shown.

"The manufacturers realise this this condition, certain of them being more appreciative of it than others. One aggressive manufacturer blames the condition on the buyers themselves and his argument is rather a startling one. 'Keep the manufacturers' salesmen off the floor of the retail departments,' he says, 'and you'll see a changed condition. More models are "crabbed" by salesmen seeing a number selling well on the floor of a certain department than in any other way. Salesmen are keen. They are more or less good merchants themselves, and when they see one house doing a big business on a number they are keen to get that number into their line at a cheaper price so that they can run to the competitors with it. You'll say that the manufacturers will send their shoppers around anyhow. But let me tell you that, in my experience, my shoppers have not been as productive of information as have my salesmen. So for the good of the millinery business in general, and I am frank to say my business in particular, I'd like to see an iron-bound rule in every department prohibiting manufacturers' salesmen from going on the selling floor.'"

CAMERAS SELLING WELL.

One Factor is Their Popularity as Gifts for Soldiers.

The demand for cameras of various types is said to have been greater this Fall than ever before. Manufacturers with offices in this city report that retailers have been literally clamoring for merchandise, and that in spite of greatly increased factory output they have been unable to supply all that were wanted.

Though manufacturing costs have been steadily increasing during the last two or three years, prices in most cases have not been advanced anything like proportionately. Most manufacturers have managed to increase their production sufficiently to offset to some extent the higher costs of labor and of other overhead charges. This Fall, however, prices have been advanced about 10 per cent. But it did not serve as a check on buying. On the contrary, demand continued strong, and where merchandise was obtainable the increase was paid almost without question.

The popularity of cameras as gifts to soldiers leaving for the various mobilization camps in this country and in France is said to have been one of the biggest factors in the large volume of sales. For this purpose the pocket variety has been the most sought, though some of the larger sizes have also been well taken. The lines most in demand are those selling for from $5 to $10 each at retail.

Predicts Big Dress Season.

In spite of the gloom which seems to prevail in so many quarters over the prospects for the 1918 trade, some of the largest dress manufacturers in this city are making plans for what they believe will be one of the best seasons for medium-priced dresses for women that they have ever had. Said one of these manufacturers yesterday: "We have no reason to believe that the augmented purchasing power of women due to their increased participation in business will not have the same effect on the dress industry here that it has had in Canada and in England, where the demand has been more than doubled. We expect a larger volume of business this Spring than we have ever before experienced, and we are preparing to take care of it."

To License Potassium Purchases.

The American Consul General in London cables that the Controller of Potash Production has announced he will license the purchase by any person of potassium compounds provided they are used solely in B. P. form, or in B. P. preparations purely for medical purposes.

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

WARDROBE TRUNKS Wanted.—Will buy six 45-inch for coats and suits. Z 236 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DOLLS.—10 gross unbreakable composition, to close out. Duplex Novelty Co., 73 West Houston St.

KIMONOS.—Embroidered silk, cotton kimonos, lunch cloths, etc.; about $2,000; arrived late for season; at exact cost; will submit consular certified invoice. L 201 Times Downtown.

LEGGINGS, Jersey Leggings, Drawers.—All colors and sizes in stock; right prices. Halperin, Phillips & Co., 121 West 17th.

SKIRTS.—Our Spring line of silk and silk poplin skirts is ready for jobbers and manufacturers. Tip Top Skirt Company, 53 West 21st St.

YARN.—Khaki, gray; prompt delivery; any quantity; samples submitted. Bond, 76 East 22d.

Help Wanted.

CREDIT and general office man by large textile mill, Philadelphia; highest credentials required. Address Z 206 Times Annex.

SALESLADY.—Calling only on private parties, high-grade, imported household linens and art embroideries; large commissions. M. J. Furster, 807 West 178th St. Phone Schuyler 5199, only between 6 and 8 P. M.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by silk manufacturer, laces or silk salesman to sell georgette crepes in connection; straight commission; one man for every State or two; state line now selling, territory, and whether making small or large towns. L 138 Times.

SALESMAN, millinery, to handle side line of flowers and fancies for States of New York and Pennsylvania, also for the South; strictly commission basis; no drawing; state experience in reply. Z 262 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced on leather novelties wanted, with references; commission. L 255 Times Downtown.

$200 PER WEEK

is being continuously earned by more than 30 of our traveling salesmen, and a few exceptional men are drawing weekly from $300 to $500; we have openings for several serious-minded men, (Americans,) who can show records of ability, and who are willing to work hard and cover territory thoroughly; liberal advances to real salesmen; commissions paid weekly. L 142 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 7000.

BALTIMORE—L. Singer & Son; S. M. Shapiro, woolens; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, house furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—J. Smith; men's furn. goods; St. Francis.

BOSTON—Andrews, Johnson & Co.; S. M. Andrews, wholesale millinery; Manhattan.

BOSTON—Cohen Bros.; J. J. Cohen, notions, hosiery, underwear; Park Avenue.

BOSTON—C. E. Osgood Co.; F. A. Carrier, carpets, furniture; Imperial.

BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 Broadway, Cumberland.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

LA SALLE, Ill.—R. M. Neustadt & Sons; G. Neustadt, clothing, hats, furn. goods; R. M. Neustadt, clothing, hats, furn. goods; Ansonia.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—J. H. Evens & Co.; J. H. Evens, millinery; Latham.

MONTREAL, Can.—Acme Hat Co.; S. Levine, hats; Broadway Central.

PHILADELPHIA — Ross Minnillery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH.—Kaufman Dept. Store; L. Schwartz, muslin underwear, petticoats, house dresses; 1,261 Broadway; Cumberland.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Co.; W. H. Knapp, mfr.'s muslin underwear; somerset.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

IDEAS IN WOMEN'S HATS.

Features of Some That Will Be Offered for Next Season.

Quite a little attention is being given in the wholesale millinery trade at the present time to getting out attractive combinations in hats. Among those now seen here for immediate wear is a Hawaiian effect which is a combination of maline brim with satin edges and a crown made of burned ostrich. Another is a hat with a Georgette brim and a crown made entirely of strands of wool. Satin combined with Georgette is frequently encountered. Among the newer ribbon hats are those of striped grosgrain ribbon with satin or sephyr braid facings; also grosgrain ribbon belting hats with scalloped edges.

Among the new trimmings, designed especially for Spring use, a certain local house is showing transparent effects that do not obscure the outline of the hat. It is predicted that this idea will be exploited widely for the new season.

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Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

SKATES at half price. A. N. JACOBS, 621 6th Ave. (near Herald Sq.)

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of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
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The Property of
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Composed, in part, of
Antique and Modern Furniture
In Great Variety.
Lindeman & Sons Upright Mahogany Case Piano, Hand Made Table Pieces, Filet and Cluny Laces, Paisley and Chantilly Shawls, Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Table and Floor Electroliers, Mirrors, Ancient and Modern Paintings, Water Colors, Prints, Engravings, Books, Staffordshire and other China, Solid Silver and Sheffield Plate, Antique Jewelry, Chinese Porcelains and Enamels, a Collection of Curios from Morocco, Cut Glass and many other objects of adornment.
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AT this time of the year our Department Managers are so busy that they cannot devote as much time to salesmen as they would like.

We are, however, always on the market for the right merchandise in any quantity at the right prices, and this office will be glad to make special appointments for our Department Managers for the submission of such lots of Merchandise as, upon inspection of this office, appear to warrant such special appointments.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Much of Friday's Gains Short-Lived—Record Increase in Surplus Reserves.

A considerable part of the gain which the stock market enjoyed on Friday disappeared yesterday on a resumption of the selling movement, possibly induced by fears of important news which may develop over Sunday. For a Saturday morning activity was rather pronounced, and in some issues too great for the limited amount of supporting orders in hand. The wide fluctuations which have been brought about on moderate sized markets lately emphasize the part which professional dealings played in controlling price swings when given a free rein. As a rule, the professional operator is buying stock when the public is selling and putting out lines when the outside customer is buying. In consequence he serves both to check a falling market and to discourage a rapid rise. Without his influence prices lately have moved upward very easily when the public was taking stocks and gone off just as suddenly when the market has been asked to take investment holdings.

Without any clearer indication of the settlement of the railroad control question and with but meagre news from the front prices weakened rather easily in all departments yesterday, with declines running up to 4 points in some of the industrials.

The result of the payment of $400,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness some days earlier was seen in yesterday's bank statement, which showed an increase in the excess reserve of $72,000,000. This item stood Friday night at $170,846,000, making the largest total the Clearing House has reported since July 6. The calling of the certificates resulted in a decrease of $206,000,000 in loans. The reserves in the Federal Reserve Bank increased $83,000,000, and net deposits, largely because of funds forwarded to New York by out-of-town institutions, by $90,000,000.

The week's transactions on the Stock Exchange, running slightly ahead of those for the previous week in volume, showed general losses, which in the case of many prominent issues ran to 5 points and over. Declines in foreign Government bonds, and in particular in the Russian issues, were almost as great as in speculative shares.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....6 | Last 6
Low .....6 | Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½@5¾	Sixty days	5½@6
Ninety days	5¾@5¾	Ninety days	5¾@6
Four months	5½@5¾	Four months	5½@6
Five months	5½@5¾	Five months	5½@6
Six months	5½@5¾	Six months	5½@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3¾@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¼
4 to 6 months ..... 5½@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	—.0005⅛
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	...
France—				
Demand	5.73⅝	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	—.00⅜
Cables	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	—.00⅜
Rubles—				
Demand	13.12⅛	13.12½	13.12½	—.12½
Cables	13.37½	13.37½	13.37½	—.12½

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75¾	$4.76⅛
5.1828	Paris	5.73⅜	5.71⅜
	China—		
	Hongkong	74.00	74.25
	Peking	113.00	113.25
	Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10	Holland	43.87½	44.12½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1823	Italy	8.25½	8.20½
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	52.25	52.50
	Yokohama	52.25	52.50
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50	Russia	13.12½	13.37½
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	38.00	38.50
	Copenhagen	33.00	33.50
	Christiania	34.00	34.50
19.295	Spain	23.97	24.03
	South America—		
32.42	Brazil	26.65	26.75
42.44	Buenos Aires	47.21	47.31
5.1826	Switzerland	4.32	4.29

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $678,527,501; balance, $84,863,829; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,410,185; Federal Reserve credit balance, $54,112,345.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c par; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43d, off ⅛d; in New York, 85⅞c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 67c.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Rul. ing		High.	Low.	Rul. ing.
1917	6	5	5½	1911	4½	2½	4
1916	2	2	2	1910	3¼	2¼	2½
1915	2	1¾	1¾	1909	5	2	4½
1914	2¾	2	3¼	1908	4½	2	3½
1913	4	2	3½	1907	25	2	18
1912	6	4	5	1906	28	4	12

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1917.	
Dec. 15	$3,295,635,096	$6,029,089,240
Dec. 8	3,631,548,149	6,557,821,384
Dec. 1	*3,107,307,571	5,500,494,158
Nov. 24	3,476,203,725	6,408,989,504
	1916.	
Dec. 16	$4,227,023,994	$8,634,006,699
Dec. 9	4,028,614,270	6,414,271,445
Dec. 2	5,630,423,592	5,753,292,181
Nov. 25	*4,804,902,350	6,678,145,951

*Five days.

MEETINGS CALLED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am. Coal Co. of Allegany Co.	Dec. 26	....	Dec. 27
Am. Ice Co. (new)	Dec. 15	....	Jan. 3
Am. Tobacco Co.	Dec. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 7
Consolid. Interstate-Callahan Mining	Jan. 15	....	Feb. 4
Continental Can Co.	....	....	Jan. 3
Cuban-Am. Sugar	Nov. 23	....	Dec. 18
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R. Co.	Dec. 8	....	Jan. 8
Duluth-Sup. Trac.	Jan. 3	....	Jan. 8
Erie & Pitts. R. R.	Nov. 15	....	Jan. 14
Gen. Electric Co.	Dec. 7	Jan. 4	Jan. 8
Irving Nat. Bank	Jan. 5	Jan. 9	Jan. 8
Lehigh Valley R. R.	Nov. 15	....	Jan. 15
Nash., Chat. & St. L. Ry. Co.	....	....	Apr. 9
N. Y., B'klyn & Beach Ry. Co.	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 18
N. Y. Cent. R.R. Co.	Jan. 3	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Pennsylvania	Feb. 20	....	Mar. 12
Tol. Rys. & Lt. Co.	....	....	Jan. 17
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	Jan. 2	....	Jan. 17
U. S. Trust Co.	....	....	Jan. 4
Va. Ry. & Pow. Co.	Dec. 3	Dec. 11	Dec. 20

For Rights.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
Del. Lack. & West. R.R.	Dec. 15	....	Dec. 27	Jan. 15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	260,710	851,274	191,650
Year to date	177,571,072	221,929,661	167,707,749

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
9⅝	10	100	Advance Rumely	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2	2¼	400	Alaska Gold Mines	2¼	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
2	2¼	9,100	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
15⅝	16	300	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
67	69⅜	100	Allis-Ch. Mfg. pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+1⅜
74	77	100	Am. Agri. Chem.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
65½	66	100	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66	65	65	—2
145	155	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	150	150	150	150	—4
33½	33½	6,600	American Can	33	34¼	32½	33½	+ ¾
86½	90	300	American Can pf.	88	89½	88	89½	+ ⅞
63	63⅜	800	Am. Car & F'dry.	63⅜	64	63¼	63½	...
22⅜	23	100	Am. Cotton Oil	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½
46½	47	600	Am. Hide & L. pf.	47⅜	47½	46½	46⅞	— ⅛
53½	54	800	Am. International	54	54	53½	53½	—1½
24	24¼	1,000	American Linseed	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	24	— ⅛
68	70	400	Am. Linseed pf.	67½	68¾	67½	68½	+2
49	50	300	Am. Locomotive	49½	49½	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
90	95	100	Am. Locomot. pf.	94	94	94	94	...
9⅛	9⅜	500	American Malting	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
69¼	69⅝	2,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	70	70	69	69¼	—1⅛
99⅝	100⅜	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	100¼	100⅜	100½	100⅜	+ ⅛
54½	55	200	Am. Sumatra Tob.	54⅜	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞	— ⅛
99¾	100¼	5,400	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	102	102	99½	100¼	—2¼
134	136	700	Am. Tobacco	136	136	134	134	—2
84	90	50	Am. Tob. pf. new	90	90	90	90	...
21	25	100	Am. W. Paper pf.	21	21	21	21	...
54⅜	54⅞	4,300	Anaconda Copper	55⅛	55⅝	54⅞	54⅞	—1⅛
70½	73⅝	1,400	At., Top. & S. F.	81	81	78⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
75	80	100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
85	85	100	Atl. Coast Line	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+⅛
92½	94	600	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	94	94½	94	94	...
52½	52⅝	1,200	Baldwin Loco.	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52½	— ⅛
46½	46½	800	Balt. & Ohio	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ½
⅞	1	100	Batoplias Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
67½	68½	800	Bethlehem Steel	69½	69½	68½	68½	—1⅝
67½	68	20,900	Beth. St. Cl. B t. c.	69¼	70	67⅞	67⅞	—2⅛
93½	94⅜	700	B.S. pf. sub rcts. f.p.	94½	94⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅝
36⅝	37⅜	100	B'klyn Rap. Trans.	37	37	37	37	—1
107⅜	108½	200	Burns Brothers	107½	107½	107½	107½	—1½
14⅝	14⅞	300	Butte & Superior	15	15	15	15	...
10¾	11	200	Cal. Petroleum	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
128⅜	128½	5,400	Canadian Pacific	130¼	130½	128½	128½	—2
59	59½	1,000	Central Leather	60⅜	60⅝	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅜
26	27	100	Cerro de Pasco	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	...
43½	43⅝	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	—1⅛
38⅝	38½	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38½	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	—1⅛
86	87	200	Chi. & Northwest	87½	87½	87	87	— ½
17½	17⅝	300	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	18¼	18¼	18	18	...
37¼	39	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6. p. c. pf. t. c.	38	38	37½	37½	— ½
13½	13⅝	1,700	Chile Copper	13⅞	14	13½	13⅞	...
38	39	900	Chino Copper	39½	39¼	38	38½	—1⅛
31½	32¼	200	Colo. Fuel & Iron	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
28	29	100	Colum. Gas & Elec.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
77½	78¼	1,800	Consolidated Gas	80⅜	80⅝	77½	78½	—2
26½	25⅝	5,600	Corn Products Ref.	26¼	26¼	25¼	25¼	—1¼
89¾	90¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ½
89½	90½	20	Do., odd lot	90	90	90	90	...
47¼	47½	2,800	Crucible Steel	49	49	47¼	47¼	—1⅞
26½	26¾	300	Cuba Cane Sugar	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
74⅜	76	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	...
93¼	94½	100	Delaware & Hud.	93½	93½	93½	93¾	—1½
10⅜	10⅝	100	Denver & Rio G. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
29½	30	3,000	Distillers Securities	29⅞	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	...
7	7½	100	Dome Mines	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13⅝	13⅞	1,400	Erie	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	20¼	100	Erie 1st pf.	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
16½	16½	100	Erie 2d pf.	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	—1
28	28	100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	28	28	28	28	...
120	121⅜	2,000	General Electric	121⅜	121⅜	120	120	—1⅜
85½	86	400	General Motors	85¼	86	85½	85½	—1½
34⅜	34⅝	300	Goodrich (B. F.)	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
94	94	100	Goodrich pf.	94	94	94	94	...
84⅞	84⅞	500	Great Northern pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84¼	84¼	— ⅝
24¼	24½	300	Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	24½	24½	24	24	— ⅛
29½	30	100	Haskell & Barker	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
39½	40¼	600	Inspiration Copper	40¼	40¼	40	40	...
6	6¼	600	Interboro Consol.	6⅜	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
32½	35	200	Inter. Agricul. pf.	33	33	33	33	+2
19¼	19¾	1,100	Inter. Mer. Marine	19¼	19¼	18¾	18½	— ⅝
76	77½	6,900	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	78	78	76½	77	—1½
25⅞	25⅞	900	Inter. Nickel	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅝	...
23½	24½	800	Inter. Paper	23½	24¼	23½	24½	+ ⅛
46⅜	46⅝	100	Kan. City So. pf.	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
95	95	200	Kayser, (Julius)	95	95	95	95	...
29⅜	29¾	1,400	Kennecott Copper	30⅜	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅞
71⅝	72	1,100	Lackawanna Steel	72½	72½	71⅜	71⅜	— ⅞
51½	51⅝	500	Lehigh Valley	52½	52½	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
100	101	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	+1⅛
16	16	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16	16	16	16	+1⅛
108	108	500	Louisville & Nash.	108	108	107⅜	107⅜	+ ¼
93¼	93¾	100	Manhattan El	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¼	—2
20¼	20¼	500	Max. Motors 2d pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
69⅜	70⅝	1,900	Mex. Petroleum	69⅜	70⅝	68½	69	—1
26¼	26⅝	500	Miami Copper	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅝	2,000	Midvale Steel	41¼	41⅝	40¾	41	— ½
4	4	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7	7	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
22¼	23½	3,300	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	22¼	23½	21⅞	22	—1½
60¼	60¼	500	Montana Power	60¼	60¼	60	60	+1¼
59	59	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	59	59	59	59	— ½
23	23	400	Nat. Enamg. & Stg.	23	23	22½	22½	+1½
33½	33½	500	Nat. Enamg. & Stg. pf.	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅓	+ ⅛
40½	40½	200	Nat. Lead	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	400	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	...
17⅛	17⅛	160	New Or., Tex. & M.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
102	102	300	N. Y. Air Brake	102	102	101	101	—3
67⅜	67⅝	100	N. Y. Central	67⅜	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅛
13¼	13¼	100	N. Y. Dock	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
28⅞	29	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
98	98	98	Norfolk & West	98	98	98	98	...
80¾	81	1,200	Northern Pacific	80¾	81	80¼	80¾	— ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	1,600	Ohio Cities Gas	34⅜	34⅝	34	34	—1
43⅜	43⅝	700	Pennsylvania R. R.	43⅜	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	...
36⅛	36½	300	People's Gas, Chi.	36⅛	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅝
5⅜	5⅝	100	Peoria & Eastern	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
25½	25½	100	Philadelphia Co.	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
41⅛	41⅝	400	Pittsburgh Coal	41⅛	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
58	58½	200	Pitts. & Ya. pf.	58	58½	57½	57½	— ⅛
52¼	52¾	100	Pressed Steel Car	52¼	52¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
110¼	110¼	500	Pullman Co.	110¼	110¼	109	109	— ½
106½	106½	50	Do., odd lot	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
20⅞	20⅞	700	Ray Consol. Copper	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
68¾	68¾	12,800	Reading	68¾	68¾	67	67	—2
71⅝	72⅜	4,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	71⅝	72⅜	71¼	71⅝	— ⅛
67	67¼	500	Royal Dutch cfs.	67	67¼	66½	66½	— ⅛
13	13	100	St. Louis San Fran.	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
127¼	127¼	400	Sears, Roebuck Co.	127¼	127¼	127	127	—1½
28¼	28¼	100	Shattuck Ari. & Pet.	28¼	28¼	27	27	—1½
79⅞	79⅞	1,100	Southern Pacific	79⅞	79⅞	78⅝	78⅝	—1⅜
23	23	300	Southern Railway	23	23	22½	22½	—1
57½	57½	300	South. Railway pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
43	43	3,100	Studebaker Co.	43	43	42	42	— ¾
127	127	1,480	Texas Co.	127	127	123	123	—5
15¼	15¼	1,000	Texas & Pacific	15¼	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
46	46	1,100	Tobacco Products	46	46	44	44	—2¼
108	108	6,700	Union Pacific	108	108	106½	106½	—1½
35⅝	35⅝	100	United Alloy Steel	35⅝	35⅝	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
84	84	300	United Cigar Stores	84	84	83½	83½	—1½
74	74	100	United Drug 2d pf.	74	74	74	74	—1
112	113	400	United Fruit	112	113	112	113	...
5¼	5¼	100	United Rys Invest.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
49	49	800	U. S. Rubber	49	49	48	48	—1
41½	42⅛	100	U. S. Smelt. R. & M.	42	42	42	42	...
81⅞	82	83,100	U. S. Steel	83⅜	83⅝	81⅝	81⅞	—2½
105	105½	1,900	U. S. Steel pf.	106½	106⅝	105½	105⅝	—1⅝
72	72⅝	2,200	Utah Copper	72⅞	72⅞	71⅝	72¼	— ⅝
10	10⅛	100	Utah Securities	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	600	Wabash pf. A	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	— ⅛
18½	19¼	200	Wabash pf. B	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
12¾	13½	200	Western Maryland	13	13	13	13	— ⅝
11	13	200	Western Pacific	11	11	11	11	...
80¼	82	600	Western Union Tel.	81	81	80⅜	80⅜	—1
35⅝	35⅞	1,000	West'house E. & M.	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
34	35	100	White Motor	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
17⅞	18⅛	2,500	Willys-Overland	18	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
32½	36	100	Wisconsin Central	34	34	34	34	+1

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	91	91½	10.70
Argen. Gov. dis.	6	Dec. 15, '17	80½	100	6.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	92¼	94½	9.10
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98	99½	7.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	93½	93¾	9.15
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94½	94¾	9.75
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	98	7.00
Norweg. Gov't.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.80
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	97	6.25
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	47	49	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	37	39	...
Do rubles	5½	Feb 14, '26	$83	$86	...
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1919	99	99¼	7.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	96	97	7.00

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	94	97	6.90
Ark. Val. Ry.	5	May, 1919	99	99½	7.25
B. & O. P.	6	July, 1919	95	96	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	98¾	99¼	6.30
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	96¾	97½	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	96½	96¾	7.45
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	92⅜	93¼	...
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	82¾	83¼	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1919	98½	98¼	10.70
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	97	98¼	7.80
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '26	95½	96¾	6.35
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¼	100¾	5.35

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	90	96	...
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	95¾	96¼	5.35
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99¼	99¾	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	98	99½	...
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99½	99	6.55
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	98¼	99¾	6.50
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	99	8.05
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96

THE COTTON MARKET

Continued Weakness Apparent, with the Closing Prices Off from 15 to 23 Points.

The cotton market showed continued weakness yesterday, and at one time there were apparent prospects of a considerable break, with January selling down to 28.28 and the other active months uncertain. There was a final rally, however, with more trade buying in evidence. The close was steady, off from 15 to 23 points. There was no particular interest in the market, and much of the weakness appeared to be due to little more than liquidation of some old long accounts for the holidays. The action of the Government in taking wool under control had some sentimental effect.

The market opened at a decline of 3 to 10 points under overnight selling orders. At first the tone was steady and there were rallies of a few points right after the call, but the market soon weakened. Stop-loss orders were uncovered on a scale down, with the break extending about 50 to 59 points from Friday's closing figures on the active months. Trade interests were reported moderate buyers on the decline and as soon as liquidation subsided the market rallied on covering. Closing prices showed recoveries of some 30 to 40 points.

The week-end reviews of the goods situation indicated rather a smaller turnover, but continued strength in prices. New Bedford reports that the demand for goods made of coarse, heavy yarns is large in excess of the demand for fine materials. Government contracts placed during the week were smaller, and sales of print cloths at Fall River showed a falling off, although there were further advances in prices. No change was reported in the ocean freight situation, and the few advices received here from the South did not indicate any weakness in the spot department.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
Dec.	29.73	29.75	29.75	29.60@29.65	29.75
Jan.	28.90	28.98	28.28	28.75@28.85	29.08
Feb.				28.40 Bid.	28.56
March	28.47	28.50	28.00	28.38@28.40	28.54
April				28.18 Bid.	28.37
May	28.25	28.31	27.75	28.15@28.18	28.34
June				27.98 Bid.	28.14
July	27.93	28.04	27.58	27.83@27.85	28.00
Aug				27.70 Bid.	27.79
Oct.	28.70	28.70	28.55	28.65@28.75	28.88

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 60 points lower at 30.10 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were also lower: Galveston, 28.60; New Orleans, 29.00; Savannah, 29¾; Augusta, 29.00; Memphis, 29.50; Houston, 28.25; Little Rock, 29.50.

The following table, compiled by The Financial Chronicle, gives the statistical position of the cot on trade, as figured up to yesterday morning:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	158,476	194,741	200,170
Since Aug. 1	3,179,574	3,021,100	4,326,808
Port stocks	1,331,812	1,268,573	1,861,063
Interior receipts	218,836	236,773	210,196
Since Aug. 1	4,366,760	4,143,984	5,567,244
Interior shipments	187,420	271,598	177,798
Interior stocks	1,248,095	1,216,659	1,379,069
Am't brought into sight	397,481	410,038	377,995
Since Aug. 1	6,329,273	6,021,702	7,839,191
Northern spinners' taking	98,484	107,282	98,774
Since Aug. 1	1,055,796	1,027,312	1,470,195
Southern consumption	81,000	80,000	81,000
Since Aug. 1	1,654,000	1,574,000	1,547,000
Exports to Great Britain	45,251	24,880	107,353
Since Aug. 1	1,103,004	1,058,753	1,418,218
Exports to France		1,200	14,630
Since Aug. 1	270,417	270,417	405,399
Exports to Continent	32,217	31,338	53,655
Since Aug. 1	514,441	482,231	985,948
Total w'k's exports	77,468	57,418	177,618
Total exports since Aug. 1	1,887,465	1,820,001	2,789,165
World's visible supply	4,875,781	4,707,445	5,703,772
Of which Amer.	3,375,781	3,267,445	4,659,782
Live pool stocks	401,000	444,000	707,000
Continental stocks	241,000	224,000	544,000
U. S. stocks	143,252	143,696	143,738
New Orl. stocks	318,672	293,249	466,406
On shipboard waiting clearance	134,139	134,772	210,216

DEMAND FOR HARDWARE.

Certain Kinds of Goods Now Easier to Get Than They Were.

In the hardware line it is, on the whole, somewhat easier to get goods from the manufacturers in a reasonable time than was the case some six months ago. Things made from wire and from sheets are not in such general demand as in the last six months, and consequently the mills are not so crowded with orders. Yet barbed wire continues to be comparatively scarce.

For most commercial purposes the sale of galvanized flat and corrugated sheets is not as heavy as twelve months ago. This is so despite the lowering in price. Tinplate is almost unobtainable because of the Government demand. Yet, curiously enough, tinware is still fairly plentiful, though there are prophecies of coming scarcity. The Government is practically taking all the production of the makers of revolvers. Shotguns are very hard to get, and can be had only in limited quantities. This is due, however, not to any great demand, for such is not the case, but to a markedly decreased production, because the gun factories are making other kinds of goods for the Government.

Some mechanics' tools, such as files, wrenches, and twist drills, are scarce and cannot be had promptly, not only as a consequence of domestic demand, but also because there is much governmental call for these tools, especially the drills. Freight embargoes and congestion play a leading part in making goods difficult to get, but demand by the Government is the dominant factor in much of the scarcity. This is especially illustrated in the inability of the manufacturers of safety razors and sets to keep pace with a demand beyond their capacity to supply promptly, because of the call for these goods from the cantonments. Meanwhile, however, most manufacturers of finished goods find it easier to accumulate stocks of material than for many months past.

Californians in Deal.

Negotiations have been completed for the securing of an option to purchase property located on the west side of Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., taking in all the upland, and dock and water grant, consisting of between one and two acres, known as 789 Warburton Avenue, and water grant 51½. The property has been held for a number of years by Harry Woodhouse, at present a resident of England.

The concern taking the option is a California corporation, the International Associated Pharmacists, who propose to improve the property by building an up-to-date, unique concrete loft building. Building operations, however, will not be started until Spring. M. A. Broderick was the broker affecting the negotiations.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.30	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.05	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	5.85
Chesapeake & O.	1917-'27	4½	5.50	5.50
Chi. & N. Western	1917-'26	4½	5.40	4.50
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	6.00	5.00
C., C., C & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.75	5.75
Delaware & H.	1922	4½	5.75	5.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.90
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.90	5.90
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.75	4.95
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.75	4.95
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	6.00	5.00
Mo., Kan & Tex.	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'27	4½@5	6.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Norfolk & West'n	1917-'21	4½	5.70	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Penn. Con. Pitts.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.30	5.40
St. Louis & W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.20
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.90	4.90
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Union Tank Line	1917-'22	5	6.00	5.75

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,467,000	$40,537,000	$225,000	$137,000	$141,000	$229,000	$5,253,000	.....	$32,718,000	$1,290,000	$775,000
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,222,700	39,070,000	2,491,000	274,000	325,000	420,000	13,349,000	.....	46,505,000	2,000,000	
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,509,200	22,156,000	175,000	145,000	462,000	143,000	2,224,000	.....	16,141,000	882,000	1,351,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	19,257,800	151,961,000	8,405,000	392,000	2,799,000	389,000	27,960,000	10,015,000	153,767,000	10,015,000	3,777,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,572,500	31,638,000	427,000	323,000	483,000	552,000	4,400,000	.....	28,221,000	.....	
National City	25,000,000	††47,721,400	347,092,000	3,052,000	3,125,000	1,271,000	1,424,000	102,371,000	.....	564,085,000	7,392,000	1,762,000
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	3,552,300	62,148,000	162,000	236,000	797,000	409,000	9,329,000	.....	49,030,000	2,651,000	442,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	835,500	16,446,000	65,000	133,000	335,000	151,000	1,994,000	.....	13,998,000	67,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	200,000	75,900	2,178,000	30,000	44,000	36,000	9,000	336,000	.....	2,139,000	.....	47,000
American Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5,275,200	121,077,000	982,000	313,000	662,000	482,000	13,968,000	.....	85,888,000	7,054,000	4,956,000
Nat. City Bank of Com.	25,000,000	20,580,400	518,476,000	262,000	1,568,000	1,137,000	547,000	35,795,000	.....	286,293,000	5,187,000	
Pacific	500,000	1,102,900	10,253,000	76,000	388,000	468,000	217,000	1,171,000	.....	9,734,000	240,000	
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,173,200	70,934,000	2,624,000	916,000	1,490,000	1,608,000	9,760,000	.....	67,566,000	7,185,000	1,869,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	16,560,800	143,744,000	7,892,000	522,000	1,401,000	543,000	20,951,000	.....	143,836,000	.....	220,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,761,700	33,762,000	107,000	27,000	960,000	414,000	4,136,000	.....	23,935,000	247,000	1,019,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,102,500	10,630,000	57,000	98,000	380,000	174,000	1,680,000	.....	10,332,000	.....	92,000
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,128,600	20,693,000	675,000	289,000	562,000	354,000	2,640,000	.....	20,844,000	.....	
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,510,200	111,192,000	1,220,000	396,000	1,918,000	3,152,000	15,202,000	.....	103,307,000	.....	
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,673,400	35,513,000	77,000	700,000	53,000	227,000	3,592,000	.....	23,952,000	300,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	17,063,300	182,759,000	581,000	935,000	449,000	530,000	20,837,000	.....	146,954,000	3,781,000	3,734,000
East River National	250,000	84,400	2,732,000	11,000	34,000	166,000	15,000	494,000	.....	3,211,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,758,000	20,151,000	83,000	73,000	457,000	444,000	2,237,000	.....	16,835,000	.....	937,000
First National	10,000,000	28,321,000	342,391,000	61,000	373,000	1,398,000	71,000	41,100,000	.....	157,007,000	1,510,000	6,702,000
Irving National	4,500,000	5,304,900	98,512,000	1,911,000	434,000	2,805,000	436,000	13,445,000	.....	94,888,000	424,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	600,000	350,200	8,772,000	141,000	71,000	287,000	208,000	1,695,000	.....	9,200,000	.....	199,000
German-American	750,000	858,400	5,699,000	96,000	83,000	5,000	6,000	745,000	.....	5,149,000	.....	
Chase National	10,000,000	13,126,500	324,107,000	3,382,000	2,000,000	1,063,000	612,000	44,361,000	.....	259,001,000	19,388,000	1,300,000
Germania	400,000	518,400	6,151,000	98,000	45,000	223,000	70,000	1,054,000	.....	6,281,000	.....	
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,000,300	16,824,000	316,000	235,000	82,000	315,000	2,290,000	.....	15,531,000	1,000	894,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,221,200	10,525,000	62,000	267,000	185,000	91,000	1,295,000	.....	9,146,000	120,000	397,000
Fifth National	250,000	437,600	7,288,000	65,000	97,000	211,000	31,000	841,000	.....	5,784,000	350,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,424,000	47,475,000	634,000	420,000	656,000	196,000	8,722,000	.....	46,478,000	16,000	70,000
Liberty National	3,000,000	4,256,800	84,093,000	180,000	22,000	213,000	540,000	13,453,000	.....	62,415,000	2,568,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	884,100	12,778,000	14,000	32,000	158,000	506,000	1,740,000	.....	10,484,000	435,000	414,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,185,300	12,997,000	90,000	80,000	337,000	212,000	1,596,000	.....	9,450,000	.....	398,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,000,000	2,135,400	33,335,000	132,000	66,000	212,000	324,000	5,839,000	.....	24,775,000	5,233,000	
Bankers Trust	11,230,000	12,990,400	305,550,000	605,000	93,000	254,000	777,000	24,786,000	.....	207,924,000	33,272,000	
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,391,500	64,717,000	215,000	172,000	142,000	229,000	6,511,000	.....	49,339,000	9,736,000	
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	26,125,400	454,913,000	3,046,000	212,000	586,000	725,000	75,838,000	.....	385,502,000	35,921,000	
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,211,200	10,675,000	93,000	44,000	93,000	142,000	1,538,000	.....	8,185,000	938,000	
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,211,700	83,963,000	432,000	176,000	639,000	668,000	8,189,000	.....	65,194,000	12,174,000	
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,331,500	22,754,000	238,000	90,000	338,000	362,000	2,266,000	.....	21,782,000	1,348,000	
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,032,700	81,551,000	62,000	32,000	21,000	11,000	7,678,000	.....	55,939,000	6,675,000	
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,116,700	27,929,000	160,000	145,000	201,000	173,000	2,096,000	.....	15,119,000	1,296,000	
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,070,900	54,203,000	223,000	71,000	101,000	251,000	5,250,000	.....	44,774,000	1,651,000	
Nassau Nat., Brklyn	1,000,000	1,111,200	14,068,000	37,000	80,000	260,000	103,000	1,225,000	.....	9,443,000	501,000	50,000
Irving Trust	1,500,000	1,082,200	27,499,000	72,000	243,000	387,000	904,000	2,862,000	.....	22,460,000	1,245,000	
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Greenwich	500,000	1,372,700	13,208,000	980,000	179,000	512,000	220,000	727,000	.....	13,457,000	15,000	.....
People's	200,000	502,400	2,897,000	47,000	41,000	111,000	193,000	191,000	$538,000	3,176,000	16,000	.....
Bowery	250,000	1,812,900	4,402,000	279,000	17,000	42,000	190,000	238,000	332,000	3,870,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,300,200	16,578,000	1,140,000	114,000	1,125,000	620,000	429,000	.....	17,345,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	88,300	5,654,000	332,000	107,000	143,000	207,000	341,000	452,000	5,631,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,353,600	15,000,000	593,000	247,000	454,000	401,000	834,000	1,998,000	13,733,000	.....	.....
West Side	226,000	54,000	3,901,000	242,000	105,000	89,000	38,000	236,000	176,000	3,054,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,014,100	19,013,000	863,000	664,000	562,000	395,000	1,176,000	346,000	19,303,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	654,100	24,927,000	2,278,000	150,000	524,000	350,000	1,330,000	.....	26,390,000	29,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	11,705,200	18,474,000	1,470,000	193,000	222,000	343,000	1,132,000	1,438,000	22,644,000	649,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T.	4,000,000	5,184,000	23,867,000	599,000	197,000	48,000	159,000	1,305,000	125,000	15,498,000	575,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	568,200	13,718,000	562,000	161,000	294,000	223,000	615,000	210,000	12,302,000	1,748,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$186,300,000	$311,667,700	$4,456,753,000	(1)$446,776,000	(2)$16,189,000	(3)$27,102,000	(4)$20,419,000	$575,449,000	.....	$3,421,130,000	$187,303,000	$33,621,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	5,078,600	9,933,300	105,740,000	6,804,000	1,835,000	3,562,000	2,611,000	5,453,000	$3,842,000	106,884,000	60,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	10,000,000	17,458,300	76,019,000	2,631,000	551,000	564,000	728,000	3,052,000	1,773,000	50,428,000	2,972,000	.....
Agg., 50 members	$201,378,600	$339,029,500	$4,638,344,000	$56,211,000	$18,575,000	$31,228,000	$23,758,000	$583,984,000	$5,615,000	a$3,578,440,000	$190,335,000	$33,621,000
Change	.....	.....	−230,319,000	−1,652,000	−226,000	+452,000	+1,072,000	+6,879,000	−680,000	+38,888,000	−6,044,000	+282,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$4,384,993,000	(5)$45,539,000	(6)$15,478,000	(7)$28,788,000	(8)$19,739,000	$626,393,000	$3,475,672,000	$188,061,000	$33,583,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	104,140,000	2,923,000	1,551,000	3,776,000	2,781,000	8,004,000	106,991,000	60,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	73,850,000	2,756,000	551,000	600,000	670,000	2,993,000	50,738,000	3,117,000	.....
Aggregate, 59 members	$4,564,653,000	$55,008,000	$17,880,000	$31,164,000	$23,192,000	$635,390,000	$5,206,000	b$3,633,232,000	$191,238,000	$33,883,000
Change	−206,085,000	−1,912,000	−785,000	+677,000	−631,000	+$2,198,000	−1,036,000	+80,195,000	−708,000	+403,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, Nov. 20, 1917; 16 State, Nov. 14, 1917; 14 trust companies, Nov. 14, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $110,486,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $107,564,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $751,367,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $685,332,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on: Net demand deposits	Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank		$575,449,000	$444,746,900		
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$14,812,000	5,453,000	Net time deposits 5,619,000		
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	4,474,000	3,052,000	Net demand and time dep. $450,365,990	$125,083,010	+ $1,928,830
			Net demand deposits 19,239,120	1,055,880	− 522,380
			Net demand deposits 7,563,900	*87,900	+ 13,500
Total	$19,286,000	$583,954,000	Total net deposits $477,169,010	$126,100,990	+ 1,419,770

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits $451,837,360		
			Net time deposits 5,841,830		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$626,393,000		Net demand and time dep. $457,479,190	$168,913,810	+$71,905,570
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$15,196,000	6,004,000	Net demand deposits 19,218,900	1,981,040	− 272,090
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	4,577,000	2,993,000	Net demand deposits 7,618,200	*48,200	+ 168,650
Total	$19,773,000	$635,390,000	Total net deposits $484,316,350	$170,846,650	+$71,802,140

*Deficit.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold	Oth Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat.	5,982,000	14,600	211,800	1,118,300	469,400	7,637,800
Colonial	8,882,500	778,500	582,100	1,038,400	99,000	10,804,500
Columbia	10,267,000	671,000	704,000	928,000	21,000	12,029,000
Grace & Co. (W. R.)	3,825,000	1,000	1,000	845,000	120,000	3,595,000
Intnl. Bank	5,011,500	226,100	310,000	855,300	3,900	5,424,700
Mutual	8,117,600	518,000	501,000	645,000	.....	9,581,000
New Neth.	4,074,000	197,000	407,000	235,000	45,000	5,290,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,410,000	114,000	112,000	144,000	.....	2,077,000
Yorkville	6,063,500	586,700	431,000	802,800	30,200	7,832,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	6,182,000	26,900	211,800	487,800	784,400	6,580,000
Mechanics'	19,460,200	927,000	1,208,000	3,394,000	41,200	26,178,700
Nat. City	6,252,000	36,000	178,000	539,000	801,000	7,507,000
North Side	4,509,646	117,401	433,175	755,738	5,161	5,789,681
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	8,886,000	216,000	575,000	3,623,000	233,000	10,141,000
Hudson Co.	4,742,174	88,482	227,536	1,074,980	60,780	5,015,413
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	7,278,900	15,800	191,100	962,700	85,900	7,110,900
Second Nat.	5,351,978	49,251	145,438	771,497	57,198	5,815,540

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Co.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	9,321,000	582,000	1,145,000	.....	9,755,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	7,294,686	306,246	963,373	276,556	8,285,819

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	736,900	82,000	14,000	99,100	.....	710,835
Bk. of Euro.	2,435,700	245,000	83,200	175,600	.....	2,231,000
B'way Cent.	1,274,200	108,000	65,000	99,750	8,450	1,432,200
Bryant Park	1,752,900	101,300	124,000	306,500	.....	1,920,700
Chel. Exch.	4,310,000	.....	451,000	422,000	198,000	3,998,000
Gotham Nat.	4,458,000	6,000	337,700	680,400	343,800	5,446,500
Harriman N.	21,528,800	265,800	490,800	2,904,600	403,000	24,748,200
Public Nat.	13,937,000	47,000	546,000	1,556,000	1,171,000	20,590,000
Sherman	3,830,000	68,700	201,000	770,200	736,900	5,430,900
23d Ward	2,717,100	104,700	233,200	332,600	33,200	3,329,100
W'chester Av	1,497,900	43,200	43,600	117,900	12,800	1,447,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,120,100	55,000	99,000	54,500	.....	1,170,900
Bk. Flatbush	1,449,000	89,000	90,000	134,000	.....	1,585,000
Homestead	965,400	52,300	51,100	171,400	.....	1,065,900
Montauk	796,800	54,000	41,900	69,300	.....	859,100
Peoples Nat.	3,291,000	80,000	164,000	229,000	245,000	3,675,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Co.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	177,409,381	†28,275,019	26,444,584	2,705,497	187,955,616
Empire	38,491,100	2,508,000	4,863,500	2,899,800	45,128,800
Equitable	217,809,000	20,795,000	3,852,000	38,342,000	226,512,000
Farm. Loan.	144,388,900	8,567,500	14,665,500	17,847,900	172,156,200
Fulton	7,906,300	978,700	1,066,200	.....	7,977,100
Hudson	5,034,100	332,400	950,000	257,800	5,594,800
Mercantile	7,131,000	28,500	916,700	.....	8,276,000
N. Y. L. Ins.	30,067,400	2,110,900	868,900	.....	27,179,200
Scandinavian	13,606,773	187,821	3,136,825	145,937	14,440,513
Transatlantic	4,778,200	373,000	1,142,700	2,040,600	6,772,100
Union	69,494,804	1,726,429	*15,395,607	292,564	74,402,233
United States	67,015,800	5,000,000	8,148,800	.....	64,407,000

*Including $8,457,457 due from Federal Reserve Bank.
†Including $21,640,000 at Federal Reserve Bank.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	23,524,182	1,848,005	2,449,958	.....	25,013,804
M'facturers'	13,072,400	535,500	2,351,900	.....	14,826,700

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$335,980,000
Brooklyn	84,159,000
Columbia	93,467,675
Fidelity	11,846,000
Franklin	23,113,500
Guaranty	$25,813,000
Irving	29,345,500
Lawyers Title	16,972,200
Lincoln	15,184,200
Metropolitan	$53,315,600
New York	75,681,000
Peoples	25,434,700
Title Guarantee	28,405,500
United States Mortgage	70,809,000
Total	$1,337,975,275
Change	−$5,458,275

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Twenty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $710,100, were chartered today. They include:

The E. and D. Motor Sales Co., Watertown; $10,000. R. W. Butterfield, J. W. Damm, H. Brown, Watertown.

Suffolk Oyster Co., Greenport; $145,000. W. A. Sweet, F. M. Wright, W. C. Dudley, 251 West 129th St.

Krisel-Lavine Co., Kings County, women's wearing apparel; $50,000. J. Krisel, M. and R. Lavine, Manhattan Square Hotel.

Marmon-Long Island Co., Brooklyn, auto business; $160,000. T. B. Vanalstyne, F. G. Carrie, G. E. Rodgers, 1,350 Broadway.

Garton Corp., Manhattan, transportation and navigation; $80,000. J. L. Batchker, W. F. Sutherland, L. G. Gooding, no address given.

F. H. Legging Co., Manhattan; $10,000. M. P. Hartman, M. and H. Friedman, 116 East 81st St.

Ricardo Gomez and Distlin Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting; $50,000. G. F. Handel, J. E. Dereden, F. X. Distlin, 265 Nevle Av.

The Harbor Dock Co., Manhattan, 400 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $20,000; H. P. Coulson, J. M. P. Thatcher, S. McLanahan, 135 Broadway.

Well Made Garment Co., Manhattan; $10,000; M. Foller, J. and T. Balsam, 36 W. 111 St.

Fajardo Bros. & Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $50,000; D. L. Thompson, M. and M. Fajardo, Jr., 541 W. 143 St.

International Ash Can Works, Manhattan, $10,000; A. M. Rosenbaum, A. M. Rosenthal, B. M. Joffe, 1,884 Prospect Av.

Realty Men's Interstate Service, Manhattan, printing and publishing, $20,000; H. L. Ford, B. F. and S. G. Herman, 25 W. 43 St.

Herald Square Waist Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Gluckman, R. Maslow, L. Nathanson, 691 Park Av., Brooklyn.

The Caravel Co., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals

NO MEAT CHRISTMAS IN THE BIG HOTELS

New Problem for the Chefs This Year—How They Are Arranging Menus for the Holiday's Dinners.

WITH several months of training in the "Hooverization" of food, the chefs of the big New York hotels have been trained to prepare Christmas menus in keeping with the Government's conservation plan. In view of the fact that Christmas this year falls on Tuesday, a meatless day, the ingenuity of the chefs has been taxed. But they have shown themselves sympathetic. Particularly do the French chefs, many of whom have served in the French Army, although they are now naturalized American citizens, realize that conservation is a necessary war measure.

Oscar Tschirky, manager of the Waldorf-Astoria, said that his hotel would go a step further by making the New Year's Eve dinner meatless and wheatless, in spite of the fact that it would not be a day formally set for such observations. The Waldorf has never placed on its menus a notice of the meatless and wheatless days, as the other hotels have. The manager explained his theory that if the public's attention was not called to the absence of these products, they were more likely not to be missed.

Edouard Panchard, chef at the Hotel des Alpin, Café Savarin and the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, told of his new born dishes. He added that, in order to supply a variation from the fish and fowl, he was substituting turtle meat. His Christmas dinner menu follows:

Oysters
Pumpkin Cream Soup
Celery Olives
Turtle Meat Creole
Guinea Hen with Brussels Sprouts
Sweet Potatoes with Pineapple
Salad in Season
Plum Pudding, with Frothy Vanilla and Rum Sauce
Fruit, Nuts, and Raisins
Nut Bread Coffee

Jean Ricrocher, chef at the Vanderbilt, called his card the Victory Menu, a wartime list of foods for the public to help save for the soldiers. Ricrocher was for some years a chef in the French Army. Recently he conducted a class in the hotel kitchen of the Vanderbilt, preparing a dozen young men to be cooks in the United States Navy.

"Our Christmas plan does not mean that the well-to-do guest should not or will not receive what he is accustomed to," said M. Ricrocher. "The consuming, for example, of terrapin, duck, lobster, saves the articles of food needed for our soldiers and the armies of our allies. Such things are of no use whatsoever to them. It is evidently an aid to the country for those who spend freely to use what may be called 'de luxe food stuffs' like game, fowl, and sea food."

This is M. Ricrocher's menu:

Torbay Oysters
Shirred Egg Bercy
Minced Chicken Gratin
Baked Potato
Vanilla Ice Cream
Tea Coffee Milk

M. Coquin, the Hotel Claridge chef, has arranged this menu for Christmas:

Cape Cod Oysters, Mignonnette Sauce
Cream of Celery
Aiguillette of Chicken Halibut, Menagere
Roast Stuffed Turkey with Chestnuts
New Lima Beans au Beurre
My Lady Salad
Plum Pudding
Fruits
Cafe

The chef at the Majestic has prepared a Christmas menu which is individual in that the usual turkey is omitted and squab substituted in its place. He is also introducing corn and rye breadsticks for the first time:

Hors d'Oeuvres Assortis, Noel
Crabflake Cocktail
Green Turtle au Madere
Corn and Rye Breadsticks
Sea Bass, Meuniere
Cucumbers
Punch Cardinal
Roast Jumbo Squab, Stuffed
Guava Jelly
Brussels Sprouts aux Marrons
Sweet Potatoes Florida
Salade Camouflage
War Mince Pie Maple Parfait
Honey Cake Popcorn Macaroons
Nuts and Raisins Bonbons des Allies
Cafe au Diable

Two simple Christmas menus have been prepared by Louis Seres and Leony C. Derouet, employed by the management of the Biltmore, Manhattan, and Ansonia. For the Biltmore this is the card:

Grapefruit and Orange in Cup with Dubonnet
Essence of Tomato Madriline
Black Olives Celery Assorted Nuts
Filet of Grayfish, Commodore
Stuffed Maryland Turkey with Chestnuts
Broiled Apples and Sweet Potatoes, Cranberry Jelly
Salad My Fancy
Maple Sapolce Cream Mince Pie
Basket of Fruit
Rye and Graham Rolls Corn Bread
Coffee

Grayfish is the fish that the Food Administration is particularly striving to introduce to the people.

The Ansonia menu follows:

Macedoine of Fruit au suc d'Ananas
Crouse au Potatoes
Celery Olives Salted Pecans and Nuts
Crouse Avocado
Roast Vermont Turkey, Sage Dressing, Cranberry Sauce
Candied Sweet Potatoes,
Brussels Sprouts with Grapes
Salad Calve
Plum Pudding Flambe
Cafe

Harry Bigg, steward at the Park Avenue Hotel, says there are few requests for fancy foods now, and that the people have accepted the simple menus with good grace. All they insist upon is plain, wholesome food. His menu, "100 per cent. Hooverized," follows:

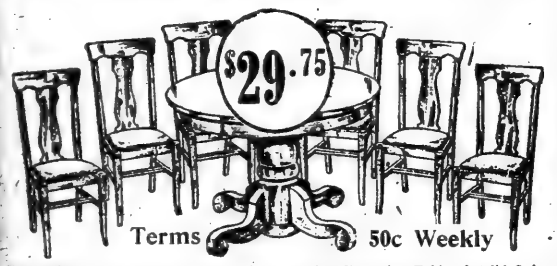
Blue Points
Celery Olives
Cream of Tomato
Roast Vermont Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
Celery Dressing
Hashed Cream Potatoes Mashed Turnips
Romaine Salad
Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce
or
Ice Cream—Cake
Demi-tasse

So it goes all over town. The large hotel or restaurant not observing Christmas as a "meatless day" will be an exception.

May's XMAS Suggestions

Open Evenings Until Xmas

7-Pc. Dining Room Suite Extension Table and Six Chairs



Terms 50c Weekly

You could not get a better set at twice our price. Extension Table of Solid Oak, golden finish, highly polished, with solid pedestal and massive Colonial legs. Extends six feet when open. The slip seat Box Diners are covered in Imitation Leather. A very remarkable value on "PAY MAY'S WAY" PLAN.

$1 Weekly.

This $75 Vitanola Talking Machine

With 24 Selections of Either Victor or Columbia Records. Complete for **75.00**

ON PAY MAY'S WAY PLAN, $1 WEEKLY.

Telephone Stand & Chair

Genuine oak, fumed finish. Complete. **2.98**

Other styles in all finishes up to **14.98**

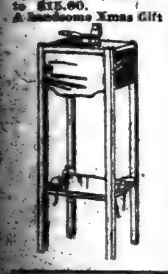
SPECIAL.

1.98

Massive Pedestal, 24 inches high, of Golden Oak, Fumed or Mahogany finish and piano polish.

A Handsome Gift For Only 4.98

Fumed, golden or mahogany finish, also large assortment of Smoking Stands, in golden and mahogany finish from $1.98, up to $15.00. A handsome Xmas Gift



Morris Chairs

50c Weekly

All styles and finish up to **35.00**

This style in golden oak or mahogany finish on Pay May's Way Plan, **12.98**

12.98

Martha Washington Sewing Table

In genuine mahogany; dull finish. **8.75**

This Style Complete, **8.75**

Large Assortment of Floor Lamps.

All Prices Plainly Marked—One Low Price to All

MAY & CO. 259-261 Sixth Ave. Bet. 16th & 17th

Open Evenings This Week Until 7 o'Clock

Sale Monday and Tuesday
Women's $1.95 to $3.50
Neckwear
Choice at **$1.50**

All Wool Scarfs in all the leading shades, suitable for men, women or children. (One style illustrated.) Note, please, that these scarfs are not exchangeable.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

"Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Sale Monday and Tuesday
No Gift More Welcome.
Madeira Luncheon Sets at $3.45 and $4.95

13-piece Luncheon Sets; hand scalloped and eyelet embroidered. These were imported to sell at $6 to $9 a set. They are priced so low because the shipment was late.

$6 to $9 doz. Madeira Luncheon Napkins —dozen **$4.95**

A manufacturer's import line of scalloped hand-embroidered luncheon napkins.

Do You Save
Trading Stamps?
If Not—Why Not?

Thousands of people who do save Trading Stamps need no argument to convince them of their value.
This is addressed to those who have not heretofore saved Trading Stamps.

Do you know the value of Trading Stamps?
Do you know what a wonderful aid to economy they are?
Do you know that they are helping thousands of people today to keep down the high cost of living?
Do you know that filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 in merchandise in this store or for $2 in cash?
Do you know that for ten years this store has distributed on an average more than $250,000 in yearly dividends to its patrons through the medium of Trading Stamps?

Did you get your share of these dividends—if not, why not?

And, finally—do you appreciate that by means of Trading Stamps you can secure a wealth of gifts for Christmas presentation without any cost to yourself?

Realize Clearly That the Dividends You Receive from Trading Stamps Are All Clear Profit to You.

This store has for more than a fifth of a century been the headquarters for low prices and big values, and has built up an enormous trade by giving

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere."

Investigate the merits of our Trading Stamps system at once—come in tomorrow—let us prove to you how we can save you money if you will but **Concentrate your Christmas Shopping at Greenhut's.**

Begin saving Trading Stamps at once.

For full particulars inquire at information desk on Main Floor.

Sale Monday and Tuesday
Buy Christmas Gloves Here

The ever satisfactory gift—and we can promise you the very best values to be had in New York.

Women's Mocha Gloves—silk lined and unlined; three row embroidery or Paris point on back. Colors grey, putty, brown and tan; real values to $2.50; pair.... $2 (This is the most wanted glove of the season.)

Women's Genuine French Kid Gloves—in tan, grey, champagne, black and white; also white on black and black on white embroidered; pair..... $2

Kayser Two Clasp Duplex Fabric Doeskin Gloves — perfectly resembles the real doeskin; wears and washes well; white and black, also black on white; pair..... 98c

Women's Double Silk Gloves—good heavy quality; Paris point embroidery on back; blacks and plenty of that much wanted color, grey; other houses sell them at $1.25; our price..... 98c

Sale Monday and Tuesday
Gifts in the Leather Goods Store

Velvet Bags—in black and colors; at $1.95 to..... $7.50
Leather Hand Bags and Strap Purses—at..... 98c
Allover Beaded Frame Bags at $6.95 to..... $5
Novelty Purses—of pink pin seal or Vachette; at $1.50 to $1
Children's Bags—Silk, Velvet or Leather; at 25c to. $1.50
Toilet Cases—for men or women; at $2.95 to..... $25
Men's Bill Folds—at 50c to..... $10.50
Men's Wallets—at $1.50 to..... $7.50
Card Cases—at 50c to..... $3.50
Collar Pouches—50c to..... $3.95
Collar and Cuff Boxes—at 98c to..... $2.95
Wallets or Bill Folds—with gold corners; at $5 to..... $10.50
Brief Cases—at $2.25 to..... $7.50
Tie Racks—at..... 49c

Sale Monday and Tuesday
Gifts of Silverware
Both Personal and for the Home

Platters—Sheffield quality plate on nickel, with roll thread border; 20-inch Well and Tree; at..... $11.50
18-inch Well and Tree; at..... $9
Vegetable Dishes—lock handle; large size; thread border, plated on copper; at..... $10
Quadruple Plated Tea Sets—4 pieces; ribbon design; Colonial shape; at..... $13.50
Butter Dishes to Match—at..... $3.95
Quadruple Plated Fruit Bowls—burnished silver; gold lined; at..... $5
Fruit Bowls and Baskets—large assortment; at $3.75 to..... $22.50
Sterling Silver Toilet Sets—3 pieces; at.... $13.50
Five pieces; at..... $20.50
Sterling Silver 5 Piece Manicure Sets—at..... $2.50
Sterling Silver 8 Piece Manicure Sets—at..... $4.50
Sterling Silver 11 Piece Manicure Sets—at..... $6
Sterling Silver 3 Piece Military Sets—at..... $9.50
Sterling Silver 4 Piece Military Sets—at..... $11.25
Sterling Silver 5 Piece Military Sets—at..... $16.75
Toilet Manicure and Military Sets to Match—in grey finish; Grecian design.

GIFTS FOR CHILDREN:

Sterling Silver Baby Spoons—at $1.50 to..... $2.50
Sterling Silver Child's Table Set—at $1.75 to.. $7.50
Sterling Silver Napkin Rings—at $1.00 to..... $4.50
Sterling Silver Cups—at $2.25 to..... $8.50
Plated Cups—at 50c to..... $2.95
Child's Plated Table Set—at $1.25 to..... $3.25
Sterling Silver Infant Sets—two and three pieces; $1.95 to..... $4.50
Baby Military Sets—$2.95 to..... $4.50

Sale Monday and Tuesday
Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets

A wonderful line of these home comforts, suitable for presentation, at..... $4.95, $5.95 and $7.95

We have never showed a better collection, which embraces the newest and best of the season's fabrics and shades,—brown, gray, blue, maroon and Oxford grays.

The materials are very fine,—and every coat is nicely finished with cord edges and braid in colors to match materials. All sizes.

And if you care to pay a higher price,—say $12 and $15,—you will get a choice of the highest class woolens and velvets,—and these are coats that will give years of service.

Sale Monday and Tuesday
To Your Friend Who Is an Autoist Give an
Automobile Lap Robe

Double Plush Lap Robes—extra heavy; green and black plush; size 54 x 72; at..... $6.69

WE HAVE OTHERS IN CLOTH, PLUSH AND FUR, PRICED FROM $4.45 to $35—AND AT ANY PRICE THE BEST VALUES IN TOWN.

Sale Monday and Tuesday
In All New York You Will Not Match These Values in
Christmas Jewelry

And in all New York you will not find better or more carefully chosen stocks—for we have gathered the very best in jewelry produced by leading makers.

Exquisite pieces in solid gold or platinum, set with diamonds and other precious stones.
Endless arrays of inexpensive jewelry, in solid or plated gold, set with semi-precious stones.

Every purse and every whim can be gratified from our almost endless displays of jewelry.

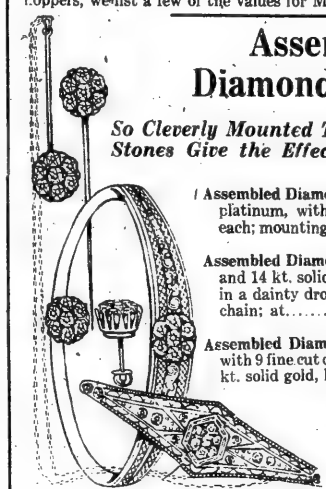
Gifts for father, mother, brother, sister, sweetheart and friend.

No matter how little you pay, your gift will be in good taste if chosen here.

Among the thousands of specials which await the crowds of holiday shoppers, we list a few of the values for Monday and Tuesday here:—

Assembled Diamond Jewelry

So Cleverly Mounted That a Number of Small Stones Give the Effect of a Large Diamond.



Assembled Diamond Earrings—screw back; set in platinum, with 9 fine cut diamonds in each; mountings of 14 kt. solid gold..... $90

Assembled Diamond Lavalliers—set in platinum and 14 kt. solid gold, with 9 fine cut diamonds, in a dainty drop design with a platinum chain; at..... $40

Assembled Diamond Bracelets—set in platinum with 9 fine cut diamonds; bracelet is of 14 kt. solid gold, handsomely pierced..... $70

Assembled Diamond Scarf Pins—set in platinum, with 9 fine cut diamonds, mounting of 14 kt. solid gold; at.. $45

Pocket Knives or Cigar Cutters—gold-plated, with one or two blades; bright finish; at.... 65c
Metal Purses—pierced design; white kid lining, with two compartments..... $1.75
Mesh Bags—silver-plated ring mesh; novelty ring handle..... $5.95
Sterling Silver Mesh Bags—fine reverse ring mesh; narrow frame..... $20.50

Bracelet Watches for Women in Gold Filled Cases
from $8 to $28

Waltham Watches for Men—14 kt. solid gold; 15 jewel adjusted movement; plain polished cases; at..... $23
Other Waltham or Elgin Watches—from $10 to..... $45

Real Shell Cameo Brooches—exquisitely carved head; set in 14 kt. solid gold pierced mounting; at..... $15
Other Real Shell Cameo Brooches—in gold-filled and solid gold mountings; at $1.50 to..... $50
10 Kt. Solid Gold Signet Rings—engraved design; good weight; set with 1 fine cut diamond; at $12
14 Kt. Solid Gold Rings—for men; plain design; set with large synthetic sapphire and 2 cut diamonds; at..... $25
14 Kt. Solid Gold Signet Rings—octagon shape; set with 4 diamonds; green gold; at..... $45
Diamond Solitaire Rings—set with fine cut diamond, weighing 49-100 of a kt.; ring is 14 kt. solid gold with high prongs; at..... $56.50
14 Kt. Solid Gold Rings—set with 3 fine cut diamonds, and 3 each genuine rubies and sapphires; at..... $58
Diamond and Platinum Dinner Rings—exquisite design, set with 11 fine cut white diamonds; at..... $215
Diamond Rings—set in platinum, with 1 diamond, weighing 92-100 of a kt. and 4 small diamonds on either side; ring is of 14 kt. solid gold; at..... $250

Sale Monday and Tuesday
For Writing Desk and Boudoir Desk Sets and Desk Novelties
Most Acceptable Gifts.

An immense variety in various finishes, brushed brass, bronze, ivory, silver, Circassian, Pompeiian.

At $2 to $22.50

Book Ends and Book Racks—at 95c to..... $6.50
Letter Files—at $1.19 to..... $4.50
Ink Stands—at 95c to..... $7
Letter Openers—at 25c to..... $1.50
Pencil Stands with Calendars—at..... 19c
Hand Blotters—at 75c to..... $2
Paper Clips—at 39c to..... $1.75
Twine Holders—at $1.50, $2.25 and..... $2.50

Sale Monday and Tuesday
Christmas Groceries

We deliver turkeys; fresh meats, fresh vegetables and fruits, also some varieties of our home baked products, and all staple groceries to points in Greater New York and vicinity reached by our free wagon delivery service, but we do not send these or other perishable goods C. O. D. Mail and telephone orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Tea.
MIXED TEAS—green teas or black teas; 5 lbs., $2.15; lb.. 45c
INDIA-CEYLON TEA—Fountain Blend Blue Label; 5 lbs., $3; 1-lb. can..... 63c

New Vegetables
JERSEY SWEET POTATOES—selected stock; 5-quart basket..... 65c
NEW YELLOW TURNIPS—all good keeping quality; bushel $1.75; 5-quart basket..... 29c
NEW ONIONS—selected for boiling purposes; 5-quart basket..... 48c

Christmas Raisins
MALAGA CLUSTER RAISINS—carton, 45c, 49c and..... 35c
CALIFORNIA CLUSTER RAISINS—6 cartons, $1; carton..... 18c

Christmas Apples
CHOICE SPITZENBERGS—box, 113, $4.25; dozen..... 48c
RED APPLES—box, 150, $2.95; dozen..... 28c

Christmas Dinner Basket
These baskets contain an assortment of strictly fresh pure foods for Christmas. They save you time and cost less than you would pay if you personally selected each of the items included in the baskets.
Can Condensed Soup
Dry Picked Chicken
Pack. Poultry Seasoning
Two Quarts White Potatoes
New Yellow Turnip
Quart New Onions
Package New Macaroni
Can Baked Beans, No. 2 size
Package Crisp Soda Biscuits
Three Ripe Sweet Oranges
Pound New Mixed Nuts
Half Pound Ground Coffee
All packed in basket for $2.50
Order your Christmas Dinner Baskets now. We deliver them to any address in Greater New York and to all suburban points reached by our free wagon delivery service.
None sent C. O. D.

Christmas Nuts
NEW PACK WALNUTS—5 lbs., 48c; 2 lbs..... 20c
FANCY MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 49c
SOFT SHELL WALNUTS—3½ lbs., $1; lb.. 30c
BEST MIXED NUTS—3¼ lbs., $1; lb.. 28c
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS—3 lbs., $1; lb.. 35c
CHOICE MIXED NUTS—2 lbs.. 44c

New Canned Food
Fountain New Spinach
Fountain Selected Lima Beans
Fountain Cut Stringless Beans
Silver Lake Strawberry Beets
Harpoon Cut Wax Beans
Thomas' Pork & Beans
Fountain Sauerkraut
Dozen each or assorted, $2.10
No. 2 size can, 18c

Plum Pudding
FOUNTAIN QUALITY OLD ENGLISH STYLE PUDDING—can, 85c, 74c, 49c and..... 25c

Christmas Oranges
SWEET ORANGES—ripe, selected fruit; box 176, $3.75; dozen..... 28c
FLORIDA ORANGES—sweet and very juicy; box, 150, $5.50; dozen..... 45c

Olives
GIANT QUEEN OLIVES—reg. 45c jar..... 34c
FOUNTAIN QUEEN OLIVES—reg. 32c bottle..... 25c

White Potatoes
The best selection in the market; 120-lb. bag, $3.75; 60-lb. bag..... $1.95

Our Own Roasting
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs..... $1
COAST BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.40; 4 lbs..... $1

Sale Monday and Tuesday
A Gallant Array of
"Toy Town" Soldiers

They are all Americans—and here they are marching as to war. Every branch of the service is represented. All complete with their rapid fire guns their coast defense guns, their anti-aircraft guns and their big forts.

The assortment of toy soldiers which we are showing right now is really marvellous. Your little fellow may favor the Infantry or the Cavalry—we can please him anyway. These diminutive warriors are true to life, and we can imagine nothing that will please your kiddie better than one of these sets which range in price

From 25c to $8.00

Coast Defense Guns—a really clever model..... $2.50
Rapid Fire Guns—mounted on tripod, complete with ammunition; at..... $3
The Anti-Aircraft Guns—modelled after the ones used "Over There"..... $1.50
Imported French 75 mm. Guns—a good copy of the real ones; at..... $1.25
"Slim-Jim"—a compressed air cannon of considerable power, complete with smoke and target; at $2 and..... $3
Fort Sets—painted background; at $2.50 and..... $5
Liege Fortress—with approaching trenches and imitation barbed wire entanglements; at..... $8.50

And in addition to these incentives to patriotism, a special showing tomorrow in

DOLLVILLE

Celluloid Toys for the Bathtub
Wonderful Steam Engines
Submarine Boats
Superdreadnoughts
Printing Presses
Electrical and Mechanical Trains
Mad Looking Bulldogs
Handsome St. Bernards
Fairy Theatres

In a word—a million of things to make the tots glad this Yuletide.

Sale Monday and Tuesday
Now for the Great Christmas Sale of
Fine Umbrellas
For Men, Women and Children

Values Extraordinary—and the Choicest That the Market Affords This Season. Of Course, at Greenhut's Famous Low Prices.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas—covered with best American Taffeta cotton; silk cases and tassels handles plain or sterling trimmed; also Bakelite tops, with silk cord loops; at..... $1.25
Men's and Women's Umbrellas—covered with silk Gloria; handles include plain, or engraved silver caps and bands, as well as natural woods; at..... $1.89
Men's and Women's All Silk Umbrellas—guaranteed for one year; close rolling; a variety of fine handles for choice; at..... $2.89
Children's Umbrellas—assorted sizes; guaranteed waterproof; extra strong frames; at..... 65c
Men's and Boys' Walking Sticks—in all popular woods and styles plain or trimmed with Sterling Silver; at $1 to..... $15

Sale Monday and Tuesday
Dinner Sets, Fancy China, Cut Glass
Surely Something Here to Bear Your Christmas Compliment!

$8.50 Dinner Sets—50 pieces; choice of pink rose or conventional border decoration..... $6.95
100 Piece Dinner Sets—choice of two patterns; dainty blue or pink spray decoration; regularly $15.95. The set for..... $13.95
100 Piece Open Stock Dinner Set—gold lace border decoration..... $18.95
$24.95 Dinner Sets—choice of 3 conventional border decorations..... $21.50
Nippon China Dinner Sets—100 pieces; black and white decoration with gold lines; very special, at..... $36.50

FANCY CHINA.

$1.39 Hot Water or Milk Jugs—pretty decorations..... 98c
$1.19 Celery Sets—choice of several decorations..... 79c
$1.95 Celery Sets—several decorations to choose from $1.59
$3.95 Tea Sets—very attractively decorated..... $3.25
Boudoir Sets—assorted decorations—

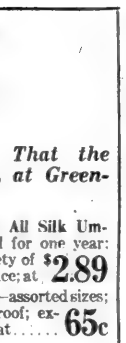
Regularly.	Sale Price.
$1.29	98c
$1.39	$1.10
$1.89	$1.59

Complete Breakfast Sets—regularly $7.50; at..... $5
Regularly $5.95..... $3.95

GLASS WARES.

$6.50 Cut Glass Vases—14 inch; very attractive cutting; 3 different shapes..... $4.95
Water Sets—cut rose design; complete with 12 inch tray; special, at..... $4.95

Sale Monday and Tuesday
Christmas Tree Decorations



OUTFITS that can be used whether there is electricity in your home or not.

If you have electricity:

8 Assorted Color Light Outfits—long insulated wire with socket; at..... $2.24
16 Assorted Color Light Outfits—long insulated wire with socket; at..... $4.49
24 Assorted Color Light Outfits—long insulated wire with socket; at..... $6.79
32 Assorted Color Light Outfits—long insulated wire with socket; at..... $8.99

For Homes Where There Is No Electricity:

8 Light Outfits—assorted colored bulbs, with insulated wire; at..... $2
Red Seal Battery Outfits—set of three batteries, complete with box and switch ready for use; at..... $1.15
Red Seal Batteries—at..... 37c

HOUSEHOLD WARES
Affording Many a Gift Suggestion:

Nut Bowl Sets—solid mahogany bowl, with copper or nickel-plated hammer; regular $3.50; at..... $2.25
Handsome Serving Trays—medallion center; glass covered; size 11x17; some with massive side handles; at..... 95c
Nut Bowls—many styles and finishes, including Birch, Mahogany, Walnut or Brown; at $1.10 to..... $5.50
Turtle Cuspidor—bronze finish opens by stepping on the head; self-closing; at..... $1.50

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Section 6

16 PAGES — NEW YORK, DECEMBER 16, 1917

TWO FAMOUS AMERICAN SCHOLARS

Edward Everett Hale and Robert Collyer, Intimate Friends and Co-Workers in the Same Field, as Shown in Their Lives and Letters

LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDWARD EVERETT HALE. By Edward E. Hale, Jr. Illustrated. Two volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF ROBERT COLLYER. By John Haynes Holmes. Illustrated. Two volumes. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

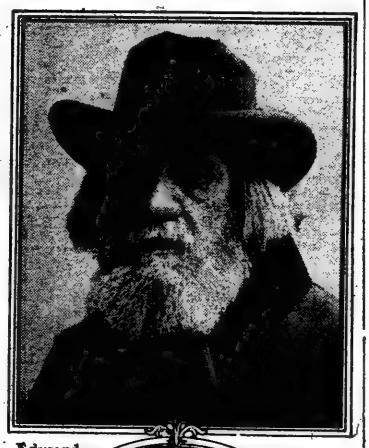
WIDELY different in origin and early life were the subjects of these two biographies, and they were almost equally different in some phases of their personalities. But so similar are other phases of their influence, and there are so many points of resemblance between them as men and workers, that the likeness becomes all the more heightened and insistent by reason of the contrast. They were both Unitarian clergymen, and each of them was an important and powerful factor in the building up of their respective churches and in increasing the strength and importance of their sect, while both were universally beloved and were potent centres of influence for the general good. They lived long, toiled nobly and fruitfully, and in much the same way, and the span of life covered for both almost exactly the same years. For many of those years they were not only co-workers in the same religious sect and in many other good works, but they were also warm friends. Dr. Collyer writes to Dr. Hale in 1868, "But to you I can say anything because there is no film ever so thin between the beat of our hearts," and signs himself, "always your brother," and "thine in love."

But their origins and their early lives and training are so widely separated and different that only that greatest of all the forces of magic, the power of the human spirit, could have brought their paths so close together in their mid-career. Edward Everett Hale was of the very essence of New England, in birth and heredity and training. He was born in 1822 of a family that, like so many New England families and so few in any other part of the country, could trace its descent back through the centuries to the early years of the colony and could tell something about the characters and the life of its forebears in every generation. In the Hale family they were all fine men and women, rather more prominent than the average in their times and localities, nearly all of them showing public spirit and the desire and ability to serve their communities in one way or another. Young Edward Everett Hale's father was the owner and editor of The Boston Daily Advertiser, and the boy was born into and grew up in an atmosphere of books and writing and literary and journalistic discussion. It is chronicled of his mother that while she rocked the cradle with her foot she wrote from dictation his lectures for her famous brother, Edward Everett.

The years just before the outbreak of the war had much account and discussion of certain "infant prodigies" who entered college in their early or middle teens and there did marvels of work. But such feats were an ordinary matter in Dr. Hale's youth. He himself entered Harvard when he was 13, and was graduated four years later. His two uncles, Edward and Alexander Everett, had completed the course at Harvard when even younger than he. If to the comparison it is objected that college entrance requirements are now more extensive and advanced, it can be rejoined that if the boys of those days did not have to know so much when they entered college they had to know what they did know a great deal better and more thoroughly than they do now.

Dr. Hale was all his life a busy worker. For the two volumes of this work his son has examined, in addition to thousands of letters, many diaries and notebooks kept with astonishing care and regularity all through his life, great numbers of sermons, addresses, and lectures, besides scrapbooks, sketchbooks, and other such matters, as well as many published volumes and articles. A word of praise should go to Mr. Hale not only for the painstaking care, fine discrimination and judicial mind with which he has done this work, but also for the excellent spirit of literary craftsmanship in which the whole work has been conceived and carried out. For it is what one might call, for lack of a better term, creative biography. He has used his materials as a sculptor would use clay, and out of them has made a clear and luminous figure which stands out from the pages, a real and authentic portrait of the man as he was. He has not even allowed his filial love to obscure or to gild or to make deceptively recreate what he felt to be the true lineaments of his subject or the true estimate of his character, his work, and his influence.

One sees, as Dr. Hale passes through the years of his young manhood, how the forces of life mold him, develop him, train him for greater issues than he had himself foreseen or planned for. For some years after he left college he hoped to be a literary man, a brilliant essayist, a student of books and of nature who would transmute his learning and observation into striking and clever pages of print. One of his reasons for taking up the ministry



Edward Everett Hale.

Robert Collyer.
PHOTO © BY PACH BROS.

was that he thought it would give him time to pursue a literary career in addition to preaching sermons. But hardly had he begun the work of his first ministry with a church in Worcester when life began to call at his ear so loudly and to tug at his heart so insistently that all such dilettante plans and purposes were quickly thrown aside. His ten years with the Worcester church and his forty and more years as pastor of the South Congregational Church in Boston were years of hard work in which he reached out into life upon many sides and set in motion great currents of influence. And all that he wrote through all those years had in it the sturdy purpose of usefulness and the tough fibre of earnest intention to grip the heart of his fellows. Almost amusing is the contrast, so violent is it, between those early ambitions and the simple effectiveness, the zealous spirit, and the ethical purpose of "The Man Without a Country," "My Double and How He Undid Me," and "In His Name." Of his many books, "The Man Without a Country" is undoubtedly the one that will live longest. It has taken its secure place as a classic in our literature, and, aside from its literary quality, it will always have a profound appeal because it so simply and so perfectly embodies the basic principle of our national life, and, indeed, of all democracy. For the isolated man on the battleship has been guilty of the high crime of refusing to recognize his kinship with his fellows, his responsibility to the common life of his community, his obligation of mutual service.

That idea of community obligation, of the duty of service that lies upon the individual, which has become one of the most insistent notes in the modern philosophy of life, had not yet been developed while Dr. Hale was living through his busy years of work and ministry. But his biographer shows that it was the basic principle of his religion and that he made it an active factor and fruitful factor in the influence he exerted, that, in short, he was one of the first protagonists of the modern gospel of community service. All this work that he did, such as the inspiring of the Lend a Hand clubs and the Ten Times One clubs, which made a network over the land and led to larger movements which finally resulted in a complete change in the attitude of most people toward life, is a wonderful illustration of the eternal truth of the power of the individual, of the possible influence of a single, strong, forward-looking personality.

During the civil war Dr. Hale took an important part in the work of the Sanitary Commission, which was then the only instrumentality for caring for the wounded and enabling the civilian to make his help felt in the struggle. Afterward he was prominent also in the Freedman's Aid Society, the Emigrant Aid, and other public works. Mr. Hale brings out in a very interesting way the effect of the four years of that conflict upon his father's character, showing how it enlarged his vision and widened his purposes of influence.

Dr. Holmes, in his life of Robert Collyer, shows that it had the same effect upon him, inspiring him to greater issues, training him for larger fields, enlarging his vision, and molding him to wider usefulness. Dr. Collyer was then the pastor of Unity Church in Chicago, where he officiated for twenty years, from 1859 to 1879, the hard years of his early life left far behind him. Dr. Collyer died in 1912, but it is difficult to realize that one man's life covered such a vast step in social progress as that included between the conditions of his childhood and those of today. Born in a little manufacturing town in England, he had to go to work in the mills when he was but 8 years old. His daily toil lasted from 6 in the morning until 8 at night, with an hour out at noon. He had no schooling after he was 8 years old, but he had a love of books that was encouraged by his parents and by an occasional elder who shared his pleasure in reading. The chapters devoted to Dr. Collyer's early life in Dr. Holmes's biography are particularly interesting for many reasons, not the least of which is the proof his narrative gives of the inspiring and shaping influence of the home upon childish character—something that the modern world does not always remember. Although Dr. Collyer's parents had been taken from workhouses when only 10 years old to work as veritable slaves in the mills, he insisted that he was well born and well bred. And the narrative of his early life makes it evident that so, indeed, he was.

Millworker and blacksmith during his childhood, youth, and young manhood, earning his own way and teaching himself from the time he was 8 years old, Robert Collyer reached a high plane of intellectual and spiritual achievement and became a potent force for good. His work during the civil war, his pastorate of twenty years with Unity Church in Chicago, and of nearly thirty with the Church of the Messiah in New York City, placed him high in the regard of all who knew him, who sat under his preaching, or knew about his work. He died in 1912, at the age of 89, Dr. Hale, his elder by a year, having died three years before. In the eyes of their respective biographers both men, and especially Dr. Collyer, owed their very great influence to personality. Dr. Holmes, whose pages, although written in a more sentimental manner, also make, as do Mr. Hale's, a graphic portrayal of his subject and cause the very man himself to stand forth a vital, radiant being, discusses very interestingly Dr. Collyer's relation to his time and the reasons for his wide and potent influence, although, he says, "Neither in his own genius nor yet in his relation to his time and place is greatness for Robert Collyer to be found." And yet, he insists, he was a great man, and he finds that the answer lies in personality. "What he was as a human soul," says his biographer, "is the all sufficient and only accurate interpretation of his story." And at the end he says: "Robert Collyer's life was long, full, happy, very beautiful. • • • He won his place by labor, effort, and unconquerable faith, and looked upon a fame which had been achieved and not conferred."

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

example: One of the members of the "Committee," Dr. Berg, is proved to be a traitor to the party. Through his treachery the party has lost some of its most valued members; it would seem quite plain that if you were a member of the party, believed in it and what it was doing, there could be no alternative but to kill Berg. Berg is killed to be sure, but only after the most heart-rending introspections and hair-splittings. Under the circumstances these seem utterly childish. These men are as vacillating as children; when they do act, (with the exception of the magnificent Volodya,) it is from momentary desperation or impulse. These are not as men enchanted by the vision of a glorious ideal, they are as men obsessed by a mania.

Nevertheless "What Never Happened" is an extraordinary book, gaining tremendous authority from the fact that M. Savinkov, who served as Minister of War in Kerensky's Cabinet, was himself a terrorist in the 1905 revolution, was implicated in the assassinations of the Grand Duke Sergius and Von Plehve, and had been condemned to death at Sebastopol in 1906. The book chronicles a red procession of murders, suicides, and executions. I have said that its protagonist is revolution, which is quite literally true. Wanting a focal character, there are a score of revolutionists who play a more or less important part in the story, till they are killed or commit suicide. True there are three brothers, one or the other of whom is in the story from its beginning. But the first is hanged at about the middle of the book, the youngest plays a brief and pathetic part enough, and the third, who kills himself in the end, does not join the party till well along in the middle of the story. The eldest, Andrey Bolotov, we meet in the first chapter. He is the son of a retired General, an aristocrat, to whom a brilliant career would be open were it not that he has allied himself with the party. He is, in fact, a member of the "Committee," the all-powerful group—at least in its own estimation—which directs the activities of the revolution over all the empire. The committee does not itself take part in "terror," that is, the assassination of high officials or robbery. Bolotov is assailed by doubt whether it is right for him, as a member of the committee, to send people to do murder when he does not do it himself. It would be as pertinent to question whether it is right for the Secretary of War to send men to the trenches when he does not go himself. Bolotov finally declares his wish to take part in "terror" and he does. There is remarkable description (obviously obtained at first hand) of the inside methods of the terrorists. Bolotov becomes for a time a cabdriver and lives as other cabdrivers, waiting for a chance to assassinate the Chief of Police. He takes part in the famous Moscow uprising which is described with thrilling vividness. From this he escapes alive, but his younger brother, who has come, full of hope and enthusiasm, to find him, is accidentally killed. It is a pathetic episode. Andrey himself is hanged, though he might have escaped by signing a paper giving away his comrades. It is then that his other brother, who has just returned from the Japanese war, joins the party, and with his death and the failure of the revolution the story ends. The book is full of lurid, unforgettable pictures. The most memorable is the scene where Volodya—the most surely drawn figure in the story—meets his death in a lumberyard after his long battle, single-handed, with the police. Altogether, it is a tragic, overwhelming book. And the note of hope for the future of Russia on which it ends has today the sound of prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIA

THE WINDS OF THE WORLD. By Talbot Mundy. Illustrated by Joseph Clement Coll. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THE loyalty of India to England has been one of the interesting things about this war. It is so interesting that it is small wonder that it offers material for fiction. And here, by the author of "King, of the Khyber Rifles," a man who knows his India well, is a hair-raising tale of adventure, intrigue, peril, uncertainty, that centres in the loyalty of an Indian regiment and the failure of German "diplomacy."

The chief characters in the book are three: Kirby, the English Colonel of a Sikh regiment; Risaldar-Major Ranjoor-Singh, whom Kirby trusts as he trusts himself; and Yasmini the dancer, to whom the winds of the world have whispered their secrets, and who plots and plots again for the sheer fun of the thing. Yasmini is the most remarkable of the three, a creature of fiction merely, yet unendingly interesting: only the Russian ballet can dance as she dances; she sings, she intrigues, she holds court among all men, great and small; she is surpassingly beautiful and incredibly clever, and no man knows for sure on what side she stands. She has a great part to play in the book, and the trick by which she slays her enemy at the end is well worth waiting for. But if Yasmini is wonderful, the Sikh officer, Ranjoor-Singh, is far the most interesting character in the novel. The question of his loyalty becomes for the reader a pressing personal affair, his adventures humanly thrilling. Kirby and the dancer the author has drawn in a conventional fashion, winning the reader's attention by obvious means enough. But Ranjoor-Singh's capture of our

(Continued on Following Page)

Selected Books for the Holidays

VISCOUNT MORLEY'S RECOLLECTIONS

John Morley has looked back over the England of the last half century and has given in his "Recollections" a rare picture of a great period—a period of statesmen, scientists and men of letters. His intimate knowledge of men and events and the classic beauty of his literary style make this easily the most important book of the year.

HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR
By JAMES FORD RHODES. "A concise summary almost beyond praise for its mastery of the subject matter, its sense of proportion and its literary effectiveness."—*N. Y. Tribune.* With maps, $2.50

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF WOODROW WILSON
By EDGAR E. ROBINSON and VICTOR J. WEST. A narrative of the policy followed by President Wilson in dealing with international problems since 1913. $1.75

INSIDE THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
By RHETA CHILDE DORR. A vivid first-hand account of the great revolution and its significance. $1.50

AMERICA AMONG THE NATIONS
By H. H. POWERS. An interpretation of our relation to foreign nations in terms of the great geographical, biological, and psychic forces which shape national destiny. $1.50

TENDENCIES IN MODERN AMERICAN POETRY
By AMY LOWELL. "A vital and convincing book . . . the first of its kind in the field . . . must remain the source of future knowledge and appraisement."—*Boston Transcript.* Ill. $2.60

THE ARTHUR RACKHAM KING ARTHUR
Illustrated in colors by ARTHUR RACKHAM. Arthur Rackham is one of the foremost illustrators of the world; it would be hard to find more beautiful examples of his work than those contained in this book. $2.50

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A SHORT HISTORY OF SCIENCE
By W. T. SEDGWICK and H. W. TYLER. A clear, comprehensive treatment of the romantic rise and development of the sciences. Ill. $2.50

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN
By HENRY VINCENT HUBBARD and THEODORA KIMBALL. The volume offers a working theory of landscape design, discusses its elements, and applies this theory to the most important problems. Ill. $6.00

A THEOLOGY FOR THE SOCIAL GOSPEL
By WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH. Takes up the old doctrines of the Christian faith and shows how they can be re-interpreted from the modern social viewpoint. $1.50

RECENT NOTEWORTHY FICTION

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By WINSTON CHURCHILL. "One of the most absorbing and fascinating romances, and one of the most finished masterpieces of serious literary art which have appeared in this year or in this century."—*N. Y. Tribune.* $1.60

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

THE CABIN. By V. Blasco Ibanez. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50 net.

THE CITY OF THE DISCREET. By Pio Baroja. Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50 net.

WHETHER the results of the great war now engrossing the attention of the world will ultimately prove injurious or beneficent no man can say. But one good thing at least is already perfectly evident—it is decreasing the provincialism of the nations, increasing their interest in one another. Here in the United States one outcome of this increased attention to other countries appears in the number of translations of foreign novels published during the last year or two. Not only certain French and Russian writers whose names were already more or less familiar to us have appeared, but also many newcomers—new, that is, to American readers—from both these nations, and side by side with them writers from Holland, from Belgium, and now at last from Spain. These latter have a special claim on our attention, because of the link existing between them and our South American neighbors, of whose literature we ought to know so much, and do know so very, very little.

The two novels chosen to open the new series of translations from the Spanish which Alfred A. Knopf intends to publish are unlike in practically every way save one; neither of them presents a pleasing or attractive picture of Spain and the especial phase of Spanish life and character which it portrays. Both show us a people narrow-minded, ignorant, altogether lacking in ideals and in nobility of purpose, with little morality and less generosity. Each contains a description, for instance, of a Spanish school, and each portrays a system about as far as may be from admirable. Yet the one author, Ibañez, belongs to a group of writers who, to quote from the excellent introduction, "have waged the battle of the new against the old, of progress against conservatism, of the modern ideal against defect," a group to whose influence it is to a great extent due that "the light of the new era is dawning at last" over Spain; while of Baroja, on the other hand, it has been said that "no one can say for certain just what his thoughts and beliefs are," though he is intimately acquainted with those of every one else. The novel translated, "The City of the Discreet," was written, the translator tells us, solely to amuse.

"The Cabin" of Ibañez is a rural tragedy, simple, direct, realistic, dramatic, absorbingly interesting. Its scene is laid near Valencia, in a "huerta," an irrigated district divided into tiny, fertile truck gardens and fruit farms, nearly all of them worked by tenant farmers. One farm, comprising some of the best and richest land in the entire huerta, belonged to a miser, Don Salvador, who owned many other farms, and was cordially detested and feared by all his tenants. This especial farm, on which stood the "barraca" or cabin that gives its name to the book, was rented by an honest, hard-working man called Barret, whose forefathers had lived there for many generations, so that every one of its fields had been "watered by the blood and sweat of the family." But misfortune pursued Barret, and a long, frantic struggle against overwhelming odds ended in suffering and murder and death and shame. Then the cabin was left empty: none would occupy it or till the ill-fated land. The buildings tumbled into ruin, the fields were overgrown with weeds. The once flourishing farm was a patch of desolation in the midst of the fertile huerta, a silent warning to all the landlords of the district to show mercy to their tenants, an impressive symbol of the power of the poor, when banded together for some definite purpose.

It is with the coming of Batiste Borrull and his family that the novel opens. Of another district, he knew nothing about the history of Barret's fields and the curse resting upon them, so when the sons of Don Salvador offered to let him have them, rent free for two years, he accepted joyfully. For he had several children; he had been unlucky and was very poor, though strong and industrious. At once all the other residents of the huerta joined together against him, the more vehemently because of his very strength and industry, which but for their hostility would have brought him considerable property. The bitter persecution he suffered, the hatred visited upon his children, the momentary break in the clouds when his sorrow awakened a passing sympathy in the breasts of those neighbors who, cruel as they seemed, were acting in self-defense, and the final, inevitable tragedy—all these are related vividly, in a style both clear and colorful. The characters are admirably drawn; we see and know them all—the chattering girls who brought their pitchers to the Fountain of the Queen; the children in the little village school where "only three books were to be seen . . . the same primer was used for all," and the Moorish method still reigned, the method of "sing-song and repetition"; the gathering of the "Tribunal of the Waters" composed of the syndics of the canals, who met before the door of the Cathedral in accordance with "a custom dating back five centuries" and there dispensed justice in a way favored by the peasants who still regarded "the art of writing . . . with a certain superstitious terror," being themselves quite ignorant of it. Interesting in itself, admirably constructed, the book gives an excellent account of the people and the customs of at least one Spanish district. And to the translators this praise may be accorded; the fact that the book is a translation does not obtrude itself upon the reader.

While "The City of the Discreet" also has its scene laid in that part of Spain which was formerly in the hands of the Moors, and is principally concerned with the once splendid city of Cordova, it shows us a life and a people very unlike those of the huerta. Several of the characters agree that "Cordova is asleep. . . . One cannot live here. . . . No one works." And worse still, "the activity of the few who do work annoys and offends those who do nothing," so that it is only the idler who has friends and admirers. "The people are all dead, and their brains are not working. . . . Spain is merely suffering from anchylosis of the joints, . . . a rabble of lawyers and soldiers and priests and pawnbrokers." Baroja, in fact, is even less complimentary to his fellow-countrymen than is Ibañez, and it must be admitted that his book is less interesting. It is episodic, loose in construction, and the characters have not quite the same vitality as those of Ibañez. Nor is there the same effect of inevitability that one finds in the other novel. We accept Quentin's position at the end, but without any great amount of conviction or of interest, principally because we do not very much care what happens to him. As a story, "The City of the Discreet" is fairly entertaining, but as a picture of Cordova and the residents thereof it is very interesting, indeed—all the more interesting because it is so different from anything we Americans know. The once great houses crumbling into ruin because of the profligacy or the incompetency of their owners; the beggars of the Potrá, that coterie of "old men, beggars, and tramps," the vivid sketch of La Corredera, the great plaza where the pawnshops are, sprawling with life, splashed with color under the brilliant African sun—these and many other pictures, admirably drawn, finely finished, pass before our eyes in rapid succession. It is in its descriptions that this book has especial excellence—its descriptions and a certain quiet, ironic humor with which it is permeated. At times this irony becomes biting, as it does in the account of the farcical revolution headed by the bandit Pachecо. The very unheroic hero of the story says of himself that he is "self-centred, a liar, a deceiver, an ingrate," one who has "lied so many times" he no longer knows when he is lying and when he is telling the truth. He is also a thief, without loyalty of any kind, and with no ambition save that of getting money without working for it; when we leave him he is a Deputy, and has won for himself "a brilliant career"—all of which implies much that does not require comment.

Taken together, these two books give us a graphic, picturesque account of certain phases in the life of a nation about whose customs and point of view the great majority of us are none too well informed. Novels, if they be good ones, can give a better and more accurate idea of a country and its people than any other type of literature; and both "The Cabin" and "The City of the Discreet" are well-written books. It seems probable that Baroja, who is described as a stylist who, "knowing all the delicate shades and nuances of his language, employs words as an artist uses his colors," suffers, and unavoidably suffers, more from translation into another tongue than does Ibañez, whose style is less subtle and more direct. In both cases, however, we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have made these two novels comprehensible to the many American readers to whom Spanish is still an unknown language.

MINISTER SAVINKOV'S NOVEL

WHAT NEVER HAPPENED. A Novel of the Revolution. By "Ropshin" (Boris Savinkov.) Translated from the Russian by Thomas Seltzer. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.00.

IT is the abortive revolution of 1905 which is the protagonist of this record of Russian "terror," not the bloodless, epochal one of a few months ago. For—and perhaps the book suffers from this lack—there is no single character who epitomizes the mighty, repressed surge of revolutionary Russia. The figures in this book are flickering, distorted silhouettes cast luridly or darkly against a vast, uncertain background—which is the "Party." To the American reader at least the book suffers slightly for want of rationale. It would have gained considerably by the presence of a firm, subsisting character of unalterable conviction and purpose, a man animated by a philosophy which could impress us as matured, thought out. Even revolution is in need of such men. The Boloteva and the Serieshas of this novel seem like pitiful atoms, impelled to their miserable destinies by an impulse as mysterious and fateful as that which urges the moth to the flame; their tortured introspections would be impossible to men rarified and calmed by the resolution born of high indignation. Read at the moment when history has finally crowned these terrorists of 1905 with martyrdom, one wonders that they could have been so hopeless, so wavering, so uncertain of their cause. True they killed, but it was as Hamlet killed—after four acts of casuistry. The Boloteva of this book seem to be eternally crying, with Hamlet:

> The time is out of joint; O cursed spite,
> That ever I was born to set it right!

These revolutionists are avid of problems; no issues present themselves clearly. For an

(Continued on Following Page)

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RODIN: THE MAN AND HIS ART

RODIN: The Man and His Art, with Leaves From His Notebook. Compiled by Judith Cladel and Translated by S. K. Star, with Introduction by James Huneker, and Illustrated with Photographs. New York: The Century Company.

It is possible now to think of Rodin as a natural product of modern civilization, and not as a violent innovator upsetting tradition. Like other moderns he has drunk deeply at many springs of inspiration. The day is past when a talent may remain local and develop within a circumscribed environment. Greece and Rome and ancient China, Egypt, Italy all speak to it in turn, and unless it is exceptionally strong these multitudinous echoes from the past confuse it. But an artist of Rodin's strength keeps a clear head. He may be perverse or extravagant, excessively intellectual or excessively emotional, but he is never confused. Therefore when we say that we find in his work something of Gothic and something of Greek and a good deal of Renaissance Italy we are saying only that he had his opportunity to inquire of different ages and different races concerning the problems that interested him and to make his personal solution on the basis of very complex impressions.

The book, arranged by Judith Cladel, "Rodin: The Man and His Art" appears at a moment when the attention of the world is called to the artist by his death and the conclusion of his work. Much of the text is touched by the generous but blighting spirit of special pleading and resentment against criticism of Rodin, but biographical information is given of the kind that alone is important in the case of an artist; and the quotation from the note-books have the great value of original and direct expressions upon a subject thoroughly known and deeply felt.

Mr. Huneker opens the book with an introduction in which he says practically, or poetically, all that need be said of Rodin. He tells us in a few paragraphs and with a nice emission of adjectives what is significant in his career; that he mastered the technique of his art by the sweat of his brow, working for other sculptors as an anonym, that he worked for the Sevres porcelain works, that he learned so well to represent reality as to get himself accused of faking his "Age of Bronze" by taking a mold from the living model; that his drawings are "the swift notations of a sculptor whose eye is never satisfied, whose desire to pin to paper the 100 most evanescent vibrations of the human machine is almost a mania," that rhythm "means for him the codification of beauty," that around all his statues we may walk as he himself does when he models them, that he is a poet and a precise sober workman of art, that he knows ecstasy and accomplishes in clay what Mallarmé attempted with French poetry, shivering the syntax of stone. The following passage is the best of criticism, taking into account physical accident and the temper and quality of the inner spirit in discussing the final achievement:

> As a portraitist Rodin is the unique master of character. His women are gracious, delicate masks; his men cover octaves in virility and variety. That he is extremely shortsighted has not been dealt with in proportion to the significance of the fact. It accounts for his love of exaggerated surfaces, his formless extravagances, his indefiniteness in structural design; perhaps, too, for his inability, or, let us say, his lack of sympathy for the monumental. He is a sculptor of intimate emotions. And while we think of him as a Cyclops destructively wielding a huge hammer, he is more ardent in his search for the supersubtle nuances. But there is always the feeling of breadth, even when he models an eyelid. We are confronted by the paradox of an artist as torrential as Rubens or Wagner, carving in a wholly charming style a segment of a child's back, before which we are forced to exclaim: Donatello come to life! His myopic vision, then, may have been his artistic salvation; he seems to rely as much on his delicate tactile sense as on his eyes.

In the biographical chapters the events of Rodin's life are elaborated and a reasonable perspective is kept, bringing into relief the important moments such as that when he came under the influence of Michelangelo's later marbles in which the forms are only half disengaged from the marble, a method of expression that became for Rodin a principle of decorative art.

The pages dedicated to Rodin's own notes cover a wide field of comment. Throughout he raises a hymn to work, however. The workman who best knows his trade, who has been an apprentice and mastered difficulties, is better fitted to be an artist than the school-trained man. And to take up a variety of handicrafts, ceramics, jewelry, &c., is to develop intelligence in the treatment of material.

The practical sculptor it is, not the professor of art ner the critic, who can tell you the secrets of "ronde-bosse" or sculpture in the round as opposed to bas-relief. The effort of his life, Rodin confides in his note-book, has been to escape from the pest of flatness that has contaminated both the Asiatic and European races. The ignorant speak of profiles and interior modeling in sculpture as though they were separated, whereas the profiles must be considered solely as the outer evidence of the interior mass, each "the perceptible surface of a deep section, like the slices of a melon, so that to see is faithful to the accuracy of these profiles, the reality of the model demand of being a superficial reproduction, seems to emanate from within. "The solidity of the whole, the accuracy of plan, and the veritable life of a work of art proceed therefrom. Of the line and structure of the Gothic:

> By means of what principle did the master-builders support the weight of these enormous masses of stone, which yet join lovingly in the imponderable atmosphere? By obeying the law of the equilibrium of the human body. The human body standing upright, the feet joined, in equilibrium, is the basis of the Greek column. Pediments and roof, supported by a series of these standing bodies, these human columns, that is the Greek temple. The architecture of the Parthenon reproduces the equilibrium of the body in a state of rest. In action the body sways; that is to say the weight rests on only one leg, while the body inclines to the opposite side to regain its balance by counterpoise. That is the sway of Gothic architecture. This sway constitutes the law of motion for the body of man and animal, ever seeking perfect equilibrium. It is not surprising that the Gothic masters, who copied from all nature, took from men and animals the charm of balance.

Besides these comments, written from the intense interest of the artist in the reasons and sources of what he observes, there are other notes that are casual or lyric as the spirit prompts, but the student of art will find a liberal gift of just that wisdom for which they turn in confidence to their teachers during the impressionable student period, and which only too often they fail to receive. If there were no other reason for the publication of the book these disjointed yet organically related discussions of the problems that interest artists and are interrogated by them would justify it.

Miss Cladel in her introductions to the notes gives more than one interesting glimpse of the sculptor's methods when actually at work. She shows him modeling the head of Hanako, the Japanese actress. He models the whole in the rough after his usual fashion. Then he cuts off the head of the bust and lays it upside down on a cushion. He then makes his model lie on a couch and, bending over her like a vivisector, he studies the structure of the skull seen from above, the jaws viewed from below, the lines joining head to throat and neck to spine. Then he is ready to chisel the features of his bust with the point of a penknife. In the course of modeling a bust he takes numerous clay impressions for purposes of comparison, and his studio may contain five or six of these, each with a different expression.

At the end we see him taking the tremendous fact of the war characteristically. In England he was told of the burning of Rheims and laughed his incredulity. For two days he refused to believe it, considering it an invention of the newspapers to stimulate recruiting. When convinced, he said:

> The Biblical times have come back again, the great invasions of the Medes and the Persians. Has the world then reached the point where it deserves to be punished for the egotistical epicureanism in which it has slumbered?

THE BOOK OF BRIGIT

THE BOOK OF BRIGIT: A Canine Globe Trotter. By Margaret L. H. Smith. Illustrated. Purlington, Vt.: E. Stanley & Co. 75 cents.

A very quaint and attractive little volume is this "Book of Brigit," and, in the full sense of that much abused word, it is also unique. For it is the account of the travels of a small dog written in the first person, and that small dog, as she proudly remarks, is probably the only dog that has ever been "clear round." For Brigit has circumnavigated the globe in a long and leisurely journey that included stops of weeks or months in a great many places. She visited, aside from the many places and long stops in various parts of America about which, on her mistress's advice, she does not say much, the Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands, Japan and China, Singapore, Ceylon, Egypt, and Italy. She met a great many important people, among them Lord Kitchener, whom she thought very handsome. She had many exciting adventures and everywhere attracted a great deal of attention, especially if she stood upright on her hind legs and waved her paws in the air—a feat which she found was pretty sure to get her anything she might want. In Japan she had her own rickshaw, and there is a picture of her sitting up therein in highly interested enjoyment. She liked Japan very much, indeed, except the "many sad sights" she saw and the earthquakes. She always knew when an earthquake was coming—eleven happened during her stay—and they always frightened her almost out of her wits before any one else knew about it.

It is a charming little book, just such a book as a small doggie of sense and dignity who has been the daily companion of a master and mistress of intelligence might be expected to write, and one feels sure that her mistress has accurately reported her observations and sensations. Any one who loves dogs will heartily enjoy it, and children will find it wholly delightful. The author is devoting the proceeds of its sale to the Red Star Fund, a branch of the Red Cross which cares for the wounded horses and dogs at the front.

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THE COMING OF THE DAWN

THE COMING OF THE DAWN. By Jane A. Pherson. Illustrated by Philip H. Pratt. Cincinnati: The Standard Publishing Company. $1.50.

This is a story written in a very earnest spirit to help break down the barriers of race between Jew and Gentile and make each side see the good in the other. It has also a great deal of action and plenty of thrilling incident. The scene moves around the world during the course of the ten years or more covered by the movement. The chief actors in the tale are a lovely girl whose Christian parents would be so broken-hearted and horrified by her marriage with a Jew that she will not consider it and a fine young Jew who loves her devotedly whose parents have the same attitude toward him. She establishes a mission in the ghetto for the material betterment of its people, and he goes to Russia to try to find some means of lessening the horrors which his race suffered in that country. He gets caught in a pogrom, is sent to Siberia for life, escapes from the convict camp, and after many harrowing experiences and narrow escapes finally reaches Vladivostok and sails on an American steamer for home. In the meantime, he has come through such a religious experience as has revealed to him the value of the New Testament and its scheme of religion, and has shown him how closely allied are it and the Old Testament and why there should be no antagonism between the two religions. Soon the war begins and he returns to Russia to fight as Colonel of a Siberian regiment because he feels sure that the freeing of his oppressed race in the land of the Bear would be hastened by the victory of Russian arms. The story is evidently written out of a profound desire to do something toward bringing about a better understanding and a closer union between Jews and Christians.

THE MAJOR

THE MAJOR. By Ralph Connor. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company. $1.40 net.

While Mr. Connor's new novel cannot be said to amount to much as a story, the picture of Canada in the early days of the war with which it concludes is quite interesting. The book begins some years ago, when its hero is a little boy, and carries him through his school and college days. His Quaker mother has taught him to hate war, and this hatred persists until the end, when he is a Major in the Canadian Army, "still a pacifist, but, thank God, no longer a fool," as he himself puts it.

There are a number of other characters, rather too many, in fact, and the tale shows the effects of the war on the majority of them, as well as relating their different love-stories. In Canada, as in England, there were a few who saw the danger approaching, and strove to warn their countrymen. Of these few Jack Romayne, perhaps the most likable person in the book, is one. But in Canada as in England, talk of German aggression and German preparations for war was met with scoffing and with incredulity. And the awakening was very bitter. The gathering of that first wonderful volunteer army, when 25,000 men were asked for, and 100,000 rushed to enlist, forms an important part of the novel. Several typical Germans play equally typical rôles, and several splendid Canadian women, when the hour strikes, prove themselves loyal and courageous and patriotic, though more than one of them had ranked among the pacifists in those far-off days before the invasion of Belgium. The brief sketch of the United States in those first months of the war, when, though the many were still indifferent, the intelligent minority had already seen and understood and placed themselves on the side of the Allies, is neatly drawn.

THE YEARS OF THE LOCUST

THE YEARS OF THE LOCUST. By Albert Payson Terhune. With frontispiece. Robert J. Shores. $1.50 net.

In its plot Mr. Terhune's new novel is trite, old-fashioned melodrama, with an angelically beautiful and more than angelically virtuous heroine, wedded to a villain of the deepest and blackest dye. He gives Lorraine, the angel lady, plenty of grounds for divorce; but she does not believe in divorce, because her mother did not believe in it—at least, that is the only reason she ever gives, but we suspect that the true one is a desire to accommodate the author. Of course there is a noble hero, and after much tribulation we leave them in a state of unadulterated bliss. An individual known as Hallill also called the Stranger, but who is really no less a person than St. John himself, plays an important part in their romance. All this portion of the book has little or nothing to recommend it, yet the novel as a whole is not entirely without merit. There are some interesting bits about the Syrian Desert and Jerusalem, and several of the minor characters are neatly drawn. Raegan of Tenth Avenue, New York, and the detective whose determination was proof against even the agonies involved in crossing the desert on the back of a racing camel are both amusing. The experiences of the caravan which was attacked by Bedouins are entertaining, and, in short, whenever Mr. Terhune gets away from his leading characters and his main theme and turns toward comedy or farce his book shows sudden and marked improvement.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

refuge in qualification and academic jargon. He calls the Treaty of Frankfort the great iniquity of the nineteenth century, and speaks of the fate of Alsace-Lorraine as a striking and melancholy object lesson to a world threatened with German domination. The book is inspiriting and informing, and leaves the reader with a forcible impression of the finality of the issue.

TRISTAN AND ISEULT

TRISTAN AND ISEULT. A Play in Four Acts. By Arthur Symons. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

THIS drama, published in what is an admirable format for a verse-play, is the finest piece of imaginative work that we have ever had from Arthur Symons. It has an enchantment that is hard to analyze. The people shown, we think as we read, lived long ago; it is their dust that takes form and shows a life to us. It is something of this feeling that gives the strange enchantment to these four acts. The persons are not so much incarnated as reincarnated; they are burthened from the first with a consciousness of perils and tragedies that belonged to lives lived before. Not one word expressing such a thought appears in anything that is said. But the sense of re-incarnation remains with us while we read the play and after we have read it. And the verse that the poet has made for his tragedy, so straightforward apparently, so subtle really, helps this impression. The people have a speech that is at once lucid and remote like speech in a dream.

In this new redaction of a thousand-year-old story there is something done that gives it a more complete unity. In every other version Iseult of Brittany appears only in the last scenes and we feel that she is more or less an alien in the world of Tristan and Iseult of Ireland. In Arthur Symons's play Iseult of Brittany is never an alien. She appears in the first act where Tristan has come into Ireland to ask for Iseult as a wife for King Mark. She is the cousin of Iseult of Ireland, and when the play opens she is weaving—

> A knight in armor, dying, there is grass,
> An apple orchard, birds singing, and sheep.

In these two lines which she speaks to Tristan there is the quality of remembrance, the genre of a dream, that haunts all the play.

Tristan has come to Ireland for the second time. It is evident that Iseult of Ireland even now regards him with some unaccountable feeling. She is made eager by his coming. Then she discovers that the hand that slew Morolt, "this tender, more than father, this glory of Ireland," was Tristan's. She would kill him with Morolt's sword, as Morolt's son Meriadoc would kill him with the dagger that has long been poisoned for the slayer of the Irish champion. But Tristan is not slain. Says the Queen:

> He has broken
> Our bread. Put down your sword. Tristan,
> your life
> I give you; get you gone out of our gates.

But Tristan does not then depart. Given his life he comes forward as the ambassador of his uncle, King Mark of Cornwall. The great foe of Ireland would wed Iseult and make a peace between the two kingdoms. The King and Queen think well of it and Iseult acquiesces, but with resentment in her heart:

> Come with me
> Brangaene. We will talk of being Queens,
> Not in this market where they bid for us,
> But somewhere out of doors: I am faint for air.

The second act is, of course, on board the galley that bears Iseult of Ireland to Cornwall. The unaccountable feeling that she bears toward Tristan appears to her now as hatred—hatred for the slayer of Morolt and for the man who has beguiled her people into giving her in marriage to an old and unknown King. But she would be reconciled with Tristan. She would seal the covenant with the pledge of the winecup. But it is left to a child to bring the cup, for Brangaene, worn out, is sleeping. Iseult, drinking "Pledge me! my husband, Mark!" and Tristan drinking "Health to Iseult, honor and peace to Mark!" drink out of the cup of love. In a moment they have entered into a world of irrevocable passion:

> What is it that has set me free? I feel
> As if a boundless joy had given me wings:
> I am as universal as the sun.
> Look, Tristan, there is nothing here but light:
> Light in the sky, light in the hollow sea,
> The encircling and caressing light of the air:
> Light eats into my flesh and drinks me up;
> I am a cup for the immense thirst of light;
> I cannot see you, Tristan, for the light.
>
> Iseult, I see you wrapped about with light
> As in a glory, clothed and garlanded,
> And your face shines, it dazzles me; your eyes
> Are burning out of brightness like two flames.

The third act opens with Mark's jealous vision. In this act there is a conflict between Iseult and Tristan. He speaks of honor when she would have him speak of love only. Mark banishes him, and Tristan goes without striking the King with the dagger that Iseult has handed him. The fourth act is in Brittany, where Iseult is now doing what she had dreamed of when she was in Ireland—she is watching over a dying knight. The poisoned knive of Meriadoc has at last struck home. Tristan is dead when Iseult of Ireland comes to his bedside, for he has ceased to live when Iseult of Brittany, wild with jealousy tells him that the sail outside is not white, but black. Iseult of Ireland dies beside him. The play closes with sorrow and forgiveness. Brangaene tells Mark that the pair loved "not well nor ill, but of necessity," for they had

(Continued on Page 561)

THE MAJOR

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

NEWS OF SPRING AND OTHER NATURE STUDIES. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Illustrated by Edward J. Detmold. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

HERE is a Maeterlinck gift-book, made up of eight "nature studies," and twenty color illustrations, an exquisite book indeed. Of the essays, only one is new to America. The others have been published in "The Measure of the Hours" and "The Double Garden," but appear in this volume in somewhat changed form. For not only has the translator thoroughly revised his original work, but additions and corrections by the author, made in the later French editions after the publication of the first English version in America, have been introduced. And it is, indeed, in the re-publication of these long-known and well-loved essays that the present volume will doubtless find its heartiest and most lasting welcome.

The first paper, the one that has never before been published in this country, is short, interesting, rather practical. It is called "Our City Gardens," but it refers especially to what we in America should be more likely to call "squares" or simply "small parks"—in other words, the "gardens" are public breathing spaces, not beautified private "yards." The essay is addressed especially to English readers, but has its interest and value for American city dwellers as well. M. Maeterlinck begins:

> In our large towns most of the gardens made or rearranged within the last half century seem laid out on an unvarying plan. They all present the same winding paths, which turn upon themselves to lead nowhither, the inevitable lake, in a more or less drawn-out ellipse, the essential lawn, with the useless and obvious mounds and valleys, adorned at intervals with everlastingly oval flowerbeds, while here and there, an exotic plant, a palm, an araucaria or an aloe, stands chilly awaiting an uncertain ray of sunshine. All this is neither extremely ugly nor extremely displeasing, because nothing is quite ugly or displeasing in the world of plants, and the most indifferent display of green is welcome to the eye of one who lives in a stone prison; and yet we are entitled to ask if these paltry and monotonous combinations really exhaust all the joys that the trees and flowers can give us.

With this beginning, which seems so mild, but is so demolishing, M. Maeterlinck goes on to suggest improvements of public gardens, along the essential line of giving the park the appearance of really belonging to the landscape. In "certain antiquated and almost dead cities," he points out, perfect models survive of humanized walks and parks. And he recalls, among others, the illustrious gardens of Italy, whose perfections are so manifest, adding:

> They contain and continue their peristyles, columns, and balustrades in so inseparable a fashion that this earth, perhaps, possesses nothing more satisfactory or more stately.

He goes on:

> But, in the presence of our modern five or six-storied buildings, in which all the styles mingle and clash, what relations are we to establish between their incessant contradictions and the unfortunate garden that has to agree with them? This is just the problem which people have hardly studied, which I do not pretend to solve, but to which I would simply call the attention of those who hold in their hands the grace, the beauty, the charm and the health of our large towns.

The great fault of our municipal gardeners, he says, is their dread of the tree. And in the latter part of his essay he urges more and better trees in city squares and along city streets.

The other essays included in the volume are for the most part, as has been said, well-known from the first English edition. They are "The Intelligence of the Flowers," "Perfumes," "News of Spring," "Field Flowers," "Chrysanthemums," "Old-Fashioned Flowers," and "The Wrath of the Bee." It is scarcely necessary to do more than mention them. But we may point out to those who have not read "The Double Garden" and "The Measure of the Hours" that the lover of beauty, as of nature, can ill-afford to miss such essays as these.

FRENCH WINDOWS

FRENCH WINDOWS. By John Ayscough. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40.

THIS is a little book of sketches from the life of an English priest with the British Expeditionary Force in France, a book that is marked throughout by its breadth of view, kindness, and sympathy. For the most part, the brief papers record the experiences and impressions of an elderly chaplain whom the author calls "the Ancient," with the soldiers and residents in France. We need scarcely point out that "the Ancient" loves France. And something of the note of his pictures is struck on the first page of the book, when he says of them: "The first intention of each, in the Master-Painter's mind, had obviously been 'Peace,' only an Imperial maniac had supervened and crudely overpainted 'War' on every one of them."

So he sketches for us the things that the priest saw, the people he talked with, the masters sensed, in those days in France. Young French soldiers, British Tommies, now and then a prisoner, women of the invaded districts—these are a few of the people of the book. He writes, for example, of a young Pole in the Austrian Army, wounded, and brought a prisoner to a hospital to die, "the dead lad, who had died in no quarrel of his country's, but in that of one of his country's merciless riflers and despoilers, at the hard, plain call of sheer obedience." He tells of the way the Germans had left a beautiful chateau and village which he visited, finding in each house, great or small, "the same ruin, havoc, desecration, filth, and shame; you would say that bands of malevolent apes had been holding spiteful, senseless, ingeniously destructive carnival there; as though, long kept under by the superiority of man, they had seized a moment of anarchy for revenge—not revenge of an injury, but of man's hated superiority." He pictures the brief of a young Scotchman, not for his own wounds or discomforts, but for his baby's death. At the end he gives a little summing-up of his book:

> It sets down little things, leaving the big things to other writers able to treat of them; its appeal is not to the war-student, but to the simple folk like the writer, who may care to hear of other simple folk who came his way, met him, and passed on, on the highway of the war—with whom, living or dead, be Peace.

In picturing for us these "little things" in their simplicity, as seen through French windows, the book is always sympathetic, often heart-breaking, almost always tender, and not easy to forget.

ALSACE-LORRAINE

ALSACE-LORRAINE UNDER GERMAN RULE. By Charles Downer Hazen. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

PROFESSOR HAZEN'S answer to the momentous question of Alsace-Lorraine is an excellent example of point of view and purpose in the presentation of historical facts. The book is not, properly speaking, a history; it is a footnote to history and a plea for the vindication of a principle. It defines the issue at stake and gives that issue body and life by describing the subjection of a republican and democratic people to arbitrary and absolute authority. The central fact in the history of Alsace-Lorraine since its annexation in 1871 is the German denial of any other principle than the principle of the right of force, to which France gave an apparent sanction when she was led by expediency to the espousal of terms of peace contrary to the political ideals of the modern world. The "peremptory psychologists of Berlin" have proved to their own satisfaction that the question of Alsace-Lorraine does not exist. In point of fact, it has existed in the mind of all Europe as the test question. "It has been kept open all these years because it is more than a local question; because it epitomizes in clear and definite fashion the most absorbing preoccupation of the modern world, the aspiration for liberty, for the recognition and establishment of popular rights."

The book gives a clear and full explanation of the two factors in the failure of Germany to assimilate Alsace-Lorraine—namely, the fundamentally French character of the people, and the persistently myopic policy of Germanization. The foundation of the nationalism of Alsace-Lorraine, Professor Hazen points out, is not a particular language or a particular religion; it is a principle—the principle which France represents. He traces the process of Gallicization from the first material annexation in 1552 to the fusion completed "in the boiling furnace which we call the French Revolution." "Germany's reasons for annexation at the Treaty of Frankfort were founded on fear of the French Revolution, and her government of the provinces as conquered territory and in disregard of the collective will of the governed was motived by fear of revolutionary ideas. The story of German rule as told in this book in its changes of form and detail is the story of faith in the efficacy of force and refusal to recognize the causal fact which has carried us forward to new convictions—the French Revolution. Special attention is given by the author to the specious Constitution of 1911, which superseded that of 1879. The chapter on the Zabern affair of 1913 is particularly well worth reading for the understanding it gives of the final triumph of military over civil power in Germany. It was after the decision of the Zabern case by the Higher Court Martial at Strasburg that the editor of Vorwärts wrote: "The Constitution and the rights of the people are banished from the empire. This is the end of the reign of law. The sword is our master."

Professor Hazen writes simply and vigorously. He has not the timidity that seeks

(Continued on Following Page)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 559)

drunk out of the cup of love that the Queen of Ireland had prepared for Iseult and Mark. "Had I but known," Mark says in the end:

> Had I but known! Tristan, had I but known!
> Had my son Tristan but had faith in me
> And told me all the truth, then had I given
> Iseult, whom I have loved, to be his wife.
> But now has all this woe come to an end
> In sorrow, and because we were all blind.

"Tristan and Iseult" is ingenious and subtle; it is imaginative, too, and above all it has a personal soul.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. By Alexander Harvey. B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

YEARS OF MY YOUTH. By William Dean Howells. Harper & Brothers. Illustrated Edition. $2.50.

THE chief impression derived from reading Mr. Harvey's book is that he hates the English, and will go out of his way without provocation to attack and vilify them. He employs whole pages in invective against England's manners, methods, intelligence, and what not; a perfect rhodomontade of accusation bursts from him whenever he bumps against any one or anything belonging to our ally, and in reading him you cannot avoid an impression of purple-faced wrath swinging aimless fists at something quite beyond its reach, and for that reason even the more detested.

Here are some sample statements from the book, which is supposed to be a critical study of William Dean Howells:

> The state to which science is reduced in England now is a disgrace, even from the standpoint of the low intellectual level of the Anglo-Saxon. * * * It is thoroughly understood on the Continent of Europe that the English mind is second-rate, that the English themselves are not a nation of artists, and that their criticism of even a Hottentot with the pencil need disturb no one.

There are several references to this "Continent of Europe," each conveying the idea that it considers itself immensely superior to England with an arrogance whose flavor is distinctly Prussian, certainly savoring little of France, Italy, Spain, or even Russia.

Not content with demonstrating to his own satisfaction that England is contemptible, the writer proceeds to impress upon us another conviction. He wants to show that England holds us in abiding contempt:

> A mistake could not be greater than that of the young American writer who seeks out a British author in the hope of getting a little encouragement or advice. In nine cases out of ten the Britisher will assure the American that the writers of the United States have no standards. When the American asks what "standards" are, he will be favored as a rule with a dissertation upon his own incapacity to understand such a subject. The Briton is firmly convinced that he has what he is pleased to call standards. He has no doubt of his own capacity to sit in judgment upon American literature and to pronounce it beneath contempt. * * * The conduct of the English in thus assuming to pass judgment upon the literature of any nation whatever, their own included, has long been a source of amusement to the Continent of Europe. It is thoroughly understood on the Continent that the literature of those English, viewed as a whole and making allowances for exceptional achievements, is second rate.

And a little further along we are told that:

> Never does it occur to the American mind, apparently, to ask for evidence of the capacity of the English to pass judgment upon our literature in this style, or upon the literature of any country at all, for that matter, their own included. Now, it would be difficult to say which is more striking, the preposterous character of the average Englishman's judgment of our literature, or the tone of pontifical finality in which that judgment is pronounced.

And so on, and so on.

After awhile we get to Howells. Here is one estimate:

> The greatest living artist in the field of fiction who uses the English language happens to be an American. He happens also to be William Dean Howells.

Read on, and we get this:

> Howells is at the head of the sissy school of American literature. This school, for commercial reasons, is the dominant one.

And in between:

> Taken as a whole, the fiction of William Dean Howells comprises the most effective indictment of the native world, of the native American society, that has ever been framed. It is a world of the trivial and the inconsequential, a society of men and women without ideas except those caught on the rebound or at second hand from the Europeans. * * * Howells goes from the bottom of American society to the top with equal ease, though not * * * with equal sympathy.

The point seems to be, taking the book as a whole, that England is anathema. That America is a nation of weaklings, overfeminized, hanging in art matters on England's judgment, a judgment invariably adverse to America, that it is a nation void of ideas, a mass of little souls. That Howells has confined himself, with skill and artistry, to the delineation of such folk, and that he is therefore our greatest writer. And that—another theme running through the pages—Poe is truly and above all the perfect and supreme love of Mr. Harvey. Here he passes into the rhapsodical form of writing, and, above all, it is Poe's eroticism he extols:

> The ostentatious fashion in which the native American school of dominant Anglo-Saxon writers of the Howells breed has turned its back upon Poe is about to be avenged. The imbecility of the criticism of Poe by this school is sufficiently proved by the latest discoveries in psychoanalysis. Death is revealed in the Freudian psychology as a symbol of sex. We know now, for example, what the imbecility of the Anglo-Saxon like Stedman missed altogether. The "symbolism" that caused Poe to suggest the idea of death was his mode of reference to an

(Continued on Following Page)

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 16, 1917.

CONTENTS

Page
Two Famous American Scholars..... 553
Latest Works of Fiction..... 554-556
Rodin: The Man and His Art..... 557
Notable Books in Brief Review,
558-559, 561, 562
Shakespeare and America..... 560
Latest Publications..... 560
Christmas in Cards, Calendars, and Books..... 563, 564
Holiday Books for Young Readers. 564-565

SHAKESPEARE AND AMERICA

EVEN in those days when the twisting of the British lion's tail was considered a legitimate and enjoyable occupation, SHAKESPEARE was regarded as the common heritage of England and America—a heritage quite beyond the power of either nation to estimate in concrete terms of value. In both countries SHAKESPEARE has furnished the theme for a constantly increasing literature, a literature that has gathered some of its best results from American Shakespearean scholarship. But the "common heritage" idea is usually regarded as a matter of language identity. SHAKESPEARE wrote in English, and English is the language of the United States. That there is a deeper bond than this, that SHAKESPEARE was directly connected, in idea and sympathy, with America, has not, strange to say, been among the numberless theories put forth in regard to the great Elizabethan dramatist by the host of students who have "discovered" pretty much everything else in the Plays and Poems. SHAKESPEARE wrote one play, it is true, "The Tempest," that had the Bermudas for its setting. To get the "local color" for "The Tempest" it has been suggested, by FURNESS and KIPLING, that he hobnobbed with some returned mariner—and there were many returned mariners in those days whose yarns must have been more than welcome to inquisitive poets and playwrights. Beyond the appropriation of this brief bit of casual sailor's gossip, it has not been supposed that SHAKESPEARE had any particular interest in, or knowledge of, the America of his day. But now comes an interesting survey of the whole subject from a new angle by Professor CHARLES MILLS GAYLEY of the University of California, showing that SHAKESPEARE's connection with the "New World" was not limited to one play, but is traceable in a number of plays and was the result of his personal intimacy with some of the leading English colonizers of his day. Professor GAYLEY's book on the subject has just been published by the MACMILLANS, under the title "Shakespeare and the Founders of Liberty in America."

PROFESSOR GAYLEY is thoroughly aware of the novelty of the theory suggested by the title of his book. "That the institutions," he remarks, "the law and the liberty, the democracy administered by the fittest, are not only theirs [Englishmen's] but ours in common, but are derived from SHAKESPEARE'S England, and are SHAKESPEARE, too, we do not generally know or, if we have known, we do not always remember." And then Professor GAYLEY proceeds to prove this interesting and vital connection between SHAKESPEARE and the liberalism that found its way to the American colonies in SHAKESPEARE's day, by pointing out that men who were known to be friends of the dramatist were the leaders of the Liberal, or Independent, Party in the Virginia Company of London. "It was a group of patriots," he tells us, "clustered about SHAKESPEARE'S patron, the Earl of SOUTHAMPTON, and Sir EDWIN SANDYS, SOUTHAMPTON'S ally—a group of patriots, some of them friends of SHAKESPEARE, some of them acquaintances—that laid the foundations of constitutional government in the New World." One of Professor GAYLEY'S most striking proofs of SHAKESPEARE'S intimacy with the members of the Virginia Company is founded on "internal evidence" discoverable in "The Tempest." He does not believe that the "local" material for this play was drawn from a mariner's gossip but from an unpublished letter by WILLIAM STRACHEY, a letter that was "jealously guarded from the public, and accessible for long after 1610, long after 1613, only to the inner circle of the Virginia Company." A good portion of Professor GAYLEY'S book is devoted to a comparison of STRACHEY'S letter and the descriptions in the play, and the case that he makes out in support of his theory by this means is undeniably a most convincing one. Of even greater interest is Professor GAYLEY'S citation of passages from the Plays in which is voiced the liberalism of HOOKER, the liberalism that was believed in by SHAKESPEARE'S friends in the Virginia Company and that was reborn in the American Colonies.

> The liberty we enjoy today is what it is, primarily because SOUTHAMPTON, SANDYS, and the FERRARS, SELDEN, BROOKE, COKE, SACKVILLE, CAVENDISH, and other patriots were Englishmen; because GATES, DE LA WARR, and STRACHEY, DALE, and WYATT, the BRADFORDS, BREWSTERS, and DUDLEYS, willing to venture, were Englishmen; because in the decades when England was awakening to the perils of arbitrary rule at home, these contemporaries of HOOKER and SHAKESPEARE established in the New World an advance guard of English rights.

Altogether, Professor GAYLEY'S theory is a fascinating one, to the historian as well as to the student of literature. And it is timely. As he says: "In this period of conflict, the sternest that the world has known, when we have joined heart and hand with Great Britain, it may profit Americans to recall how essentially at one with Englishmen we have always been in everything that counts."

TRANSLATIONS from the Spanish into English have always been few compared with the translations we have had from the French and the Italian. The reason is, in all probability, that Spanish literature since the days of the immortal CERVANTES has not been so rich, so full of appeal to a world audience as the literatures of the two other great Latin nations. Now, however, there seems to be going on in Spain a sort of literary renaissance, a renaissance that is showing its best fruit in fiction and that appears to date approximately from the period of the Spanish-American war. As yet very little, if any, of this new Spanish fiction has found its way into English. We have manifested an absorbing interest in Russian fiction that has brought forth a large and increasing number of translations from the Russian, and these, with our own and the English writers of novels, have kept this particular department of contemporary literature filled to overflowing. But now, it is gratifying to learn, this new school of Spanish fiction is at last to be made accessible to American readers. The first two volumes in this projected series of Spanish translations—novels by BLASCO IBANEZ and PIO BAROJA—have just made their appearance and are reviewed elsewhere in this number of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS. They are what is called "regional novels," minute studies of life in different regions of Spain—like the "Dartmoor novels" of PHILLPOTTS and TREVENA. But in method and spirit they are quite unlike the work of either of these English novelists. They are thoroughly realistic and, in a way, carry on the tradition of "Don Quixote," the first and supreme novel of Spain. As a promise of what is still to come from this, to us, new and rich field of literature, they are important contributions to the season's publications.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Dec. 12
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

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DEMOCRATIC IDEALS. Edited by Olympia Brown. 12mo. Published by the Federal Suffrage Association. 50 cents.
A memorial sketch of Mrs. Clara B. Colby.

JOHN FISKE. By John Spencer Clark. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Two volumes. $7.50.
The biographer was a lifelong friend and associate of Fiske.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDWARD EVERETT HALE. By Edward E. Hale. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Two volumes. $5.
An authoritative biography by Dr. Hale's son.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK, 1917. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
A statistical and historical annual of the States of the world for the year.

LAS CASAS. By Alice J. Knight. 12mo. New York: Neale Publishing Company. $1.
Biography of "The Apostle of the Indies."

CENTRAL AMERICA. By W. H. Koebel. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (South American Series.)
Historical descriptions, &c., of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, and Salvador.

AFRICAN MISSIONARY HEROES AND HEROINES. By H. K. W. Kumm. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
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CHRISTMAS IN CARDS, CALENDARS, AND BOOKS

CALENDARS for the new year and holiday cards this season are unusually interesting and varied, and those many buyers who have decided to limit their Christmas buying to remembrances of this sort will find an attractive assortment from which to make selections.

Especially appropriate as a souvenir of our entrance into the war is a beautiful large calendar published by E. P. Dutton & Co. called "The Towers of Belgium." Its seven tall and narrow pages have each a picture by Roy Hilton of some famous Belgian tower, with an appropriate poetical quotation selected by William Gorham Rice. Mr. Rice, who has written several books about the towers and carillons of Belgium, has also furnished a page of text descriptive of the Belgian towers and carillon music. Another Christmas remembrance prepared especially for American fighting men bound for overseas published by this house is "The American Soldiers and Sailors' Diary for 1918." It has been arranged and compiled by Mary Parker Converse, and has on each page a quotation at the top, and below spaces for three daily entries. It contains also the calendar for the year and a table of French coins. The Duttons offer an "Eat and Grow Thin Calendar," by Vance Thompson, which contains the famous "Mahdah Menus," much advice about how, what to do, and what not to do to overcome the tendency to corpulency, and many recipes for making unusual dishes contained in the menus. Among the usual block calendars offered by this house having a quotation for each day from the designated author, with the block of leaves set against a scene from his works, are Dickens, Shakespeare, and Tennyson calendars, and several religious calendars with a text from the Bible for each day, a gardening calendar, and others with varied quotations.

"A Calendar of War Verse," prepared by a group of young women in Buffalo and published under the auspices of the Buffalo Chapter of the American Red Cross, sells for 75 cents, and all its profits are devoted to the Red Cross. Its pages contain fifty-three poems about the war by English and American poets, and is dedicated to the memory of Alan Seeger.

Brentano's has a series of handsome calendars, different from any of the usual calendar ideas. In simple frames there are good reproductions in colors of famous paintings, including Watts's "Hope," Millet's "Angelus," and Mme. Le Brun's portrait of herself and her daughter. The calendar, by months, hangs below the picture. A cheerful-looking calendar is framed in tan leather, with an adjustable card for each month, the frame decorated in rich reds and blues. Attractive with its picture of an apple orchard in bloom, made from a water-color painting, is another tall calendar in white and apple green. Among the Brentano Christmas cards is a large one having on its front page a reproduction in colors of the picture of Florence Nightingale as "The Lady of the Lamp." Among the varied styles of cards are many in booklet form, with the front page showing a picture in tapestry colors, a bit of English landscape in colors, or a girl in old-fashioned costume. Unique is a large folding card of half a dozen pages, imitating brown and weather-beaten parchment, with a long "Greeting" and decorations of Egyptian figures and picture writing.

From Paul Elder & Co. in San Francisco comes their yearly "Impressions Calendar," artistic in design, color, and printing, and containing on each of its two dozen pages a selection from some noted author set against a spirited and beautifully colored design.

Sully & Kleinteich offer a great number of beautiful individual and varied calendars. "Life's Calendar," of fifty-two pages, has on each page a clever drawing with a witty sentiment below it, the whole inclosed in a border of pale blue, adorned with white figures and designs. From this house comes a number of literary calendars, each having quotations from a famous author—O. Henry, Stevenson, Omar Khayyam, Longfellow, Dickens, George Eliot, Kipling, Shakespeare, Lincoln, Mark Twain, Kate Douglas Wiggin's Rebecca—all beautifully designed and printed with artistic illustrations and each neatly boxed. The "Pope's Calendar," in white and gold, with quotations from the words of various Popes, is issued by Sully & Kleinteich, as is also a "Calendar of Inspiration," compiled by Mary Eleanor Kramer; a "Go On Cheerfully Calendar of Beautiful Thoughts," a calendar of "Proverbs Day by Day," which has a proverb for every day in the year and is handsome in its tan and red coloring; a "Witty and Wise Calendar," with a touch of cynicism in its quotations, and "Just for Today Calendar," written and compiled by Helen M. Winslow. Quite gay in its spirit is a "Toasts Calendar," with a toast sentiment for each of its fifty-two pages, while equally suggestive of the merrier side of life is the "Just Smoke" calendar, all in praise of the joys of tobacco, and Fannie Merritt Farmer's "Dinner Calendar," with its fifty-two pages filled with appetizing menus and recipes. Sully & Kleinteich publish also Walter Camp's annual "Football Calendar," with its weekly paragraph of pungent advice about football that is just as applicable to other kinds of effort.

Raphael Tuck furnishes several small calendars having pictures in color of English country scenes on small blocks of wood, with a calendar by months suspended below. This house has also a variety of block calendars, both religious and literary, of which one called "God Will Provide" shows a country scene with a flock of sheep.

This house offers a great variety of Christmas cards, of which one line is in booklet form, with a picture in colors on the cover of pretty girls in old-fashioned dress, or bits of English country scenes. Another in square cards has a strip of picture in tints or colors across the top, with a space for the sender's name below. Another booklet line has a handsome front page in excellent imitation of tapestry. Others are in photogravure, and another style showing a variety of beautiful cards is printed in colors from water color designs.

In small cards carrying Christmas and New Year greetings E. P. Dutton & Co. have a bewildering variety, all of them very beautifully designed and artistically executed. For the most part the designs are small, sometimes in sketchy outlines, often a strip of landscape, or of a few small figures, but the distinguishing characteristic always that of graceful idea and artistic execution.

THREE CHRISTMAS BOOKS

THE SEVENTH CHRISTMAS. By Coningsby Dawson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

A LITTLE BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. With illustrations and decorations by Will Crawford. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

WHILE SHEPHERDS WATCHED. By Richard Aumerle Maher. Decorations by Charles R. Stevens. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THESE are three "little books for Christmas," though that is the specific title of only one of them. But one of them, certainly—Coningsby Dawson's "The Seventh Christmas"—is so sweet a little legend that it has a value beyond the celebration of any particular feast.

"The Seventh Christmas" relates how, for the first time in the world's history, the Christmas story was told to a child—to the Christmas Child Himself. It was the seventh birthday of the little Jesus, but nobody noticed it. Joseph was old and tollworn. Mary was discouraged, and unable even to offer a bit of a present to her little son. For the carpenter's family in Nazareth was very poor, so poor that on the seventh Christmas there was not even enough to eat. Then Mary, on a sudden impulse, told the Christmas story to the child Jesus, showed Him the golden caskets that the Wise Men from the East had brought. We must not spoil, by retelling it here, the little tale of what happened after that, and of how the seventh Christmas was celebrated at last. But we quote the end of the story:

> When the shedding of the dromedary had died out in the olive groves they returned to the doorway of the carpenter's shop. As they sat there in the grayness of the morning Mary slumbered, and the little Jesus drew her robe about her to keep her warm. Then He took the crown from off His forehead and set it back in its casket. And He took off His kingly garment and put on His sheepskin jacket; for He knew that soon the people of Nazareth would be stirring and they would wonder to see Him thus appareled. And He said to Himself: "I am nearly a man. Am I not 7?" So He did what He had never done before—He took Joseph's tools and He worked upon the ox-yoke.
>
> Now, when Mary wakened and remembered, she thought she had been dreaming. But when she searched for the third casket, which had contained the gift that signifieth death, it was gone.
>
> While she was still troubled in her spirit, Joseph awoke, uttering a glad cry, and called her to him. By the bench she found him marveling, for the ox-yoke was finished and the little Jesus lay asleep on the shavings in the corner.
>
> Bending over the childish hands, she saw that they were blistered with toil for her. Then she fell to smiling and weeping. "Of a truth," she whispered, "He is the Son of God."

Dr. Brady's book is a collection of writings "for Christmas." First is a little Christmas essay, a greeting for the holiday time. Then there is a new modern "version" of the story of the Prodigal Son—a melodramatic version, we must admit, but not without

(Continued on Following Page)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ecstasy of love realized through the instrumentality of the physical organism as the soul emerged upon the spiritual plane. . . . The truth is that of all the poets who have used the English tongue Poe is the most erotic. This zeal truth [sic] about him has been obscured by the imbecility of Anglo-Saxon criticism.

Occasionally you meet with an experience or a thing for which some particular word is the one fit and perfect definition. So with this book. For it the word egregious seems to have been exquisitely invented.

Of a vastly different type is Howells's own book, published last year, and here brought out anew with illustrations from photographs made by Clifton Johnson, illustrating the Ohio scenes where the "Years of My Youth" were passed. The book makes one of the most delightful autobiographies ever written, and holds a wonderful picture of a phase in the life of America that has gone. The hardships and vicissitudes of Howells's youth, the courage and the good cheer with which they were met, the portrait of his mother and of the home she made, the traits of neighbors and friends, the temper of the Middle West some fifty or sixty years ago, these things fill the charmingly written pages, that furthermore reveal the growth and development of the writer's own mind and soul with that clarity and sincerity so typical of all his work. It was a happy idea to give Mr. Johnson, who has so often proved his discriminating art with the camera, the commission he has so delightfully fulfilled. The book should be a favorite with holiday buyers.

THE GARDENS OVERSEAS

THE GARDENS OVERSEAS. By Thomas Walsh. New York. The John Lane Company. $1.25.

THIS new collection of poems by Thomas Walsh, whose previous books, "The Prison Ships" and "The Pilgrim Kings" will be remembered, shows a great variety of subjects. Latin America, Europe, Ancient Greece and Rome, mythic tales of Ireland, Spain, stories of the saints, the home land, the present days of war—his muse has gone flitting here and there about the earth and through the centuries.

Especially interesting, now that readers of the United States are beginning to have more adequate information of the literature of Latin America, are some poems that are described by Mr. Walsh as being "after" certain poets of Central and South America. Apparently they are free translations. Among those represented in this series are poets of Nicaragua, Colombia, Peru, and other countries of Latin America. Lively imagination and vivid picturing mark most of these specimens. There is graphic characterization in "A Creole Triptych," "after the Spanish of José Santos Chocano of Peru." Its three sonnets describe "The Dandy," "The Plainsman," and "The Gaucho." Here are the first lines of that picturing a South American dandy:

His shirt of silk and trappings show his style;
A wave of lace is bulging at his chest;
And at his belt there is a pistol dressed,
Shoved down at every moment's frown or smile.
In his pyramidal sombrero, while
He keeps his lonely state, garbed in his best,
And on his lassoed steed he takes his rest,
His saddle makes the very throne seem vile.

More imagination and more feeling for beauty are shown in the "Hymn to Aurora," after the Spanish of Julio Flórez of Colombia, which addresses the gold and rose of dawn as a "heavenly butterfly" spreading "great and tenuous wings" "over the Andes' mighty summits."

Mr. Walsh's poems dealing with themes and emotions of the ancient world, of Hellas or Rome, or the early Christian centuries, of Irish myth or history, of mediæval Spain, call up striking pictures, some of them sumptuous with color and other poignant with emotion. There is a series of "Alhambra Songs" especially graphic in their coloring.

One of the best of the poems, somewhat daring in its symbolism, but carrying through its idea with success and having a singing quality in its lines, is "With the Air Fleets":

We swing to the ultimate offing—
But our anchor is dug in a star;
The while the black squads of the scoffing
Go battling afar
To the infinite—such is their boasting—
His riddle to read—
As urchins the precipice coasting—
To face him, indeed.
See them pass!—like the flocking of ravens!
Do they reach unto Godhead?—Who knows?
From out of their spaces or havens
No signals disclose!
But the star pulls hard at our cable—
Shall we loose on their track?
Or leave them to madness and fable,
And homeward draw back?

The volume takes its title from a sequence of three sonnets of "gardens overseas" in August, 1910, 1917, and 1918.

Statesman's Year Book

The 1917 edition of "The Statesman's Year Book," the fifty-fourth annual publication of that valuable reference book, contains statistical and historical surveys of the several States of the world based as far as possible on official returns. The editor, J. Scott Keltie, found it impossible to obtain from Germany, and the nations associated with her in the war, sufficient information to enable him to deal adequately with those countries; but he presents the latest available information with respect to each of them. The treatment accorded other countries is quite full and satisfactory. (The Macmillan Company.)

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HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS

THERE are three good books by Ralph Henry Barbour for this year's list of boys' books, and any one of them is worth while, and each a little better than the other. "Hitting the Line" (Appleton's, $1.35,) tells the story of Monty Crail's school life and football experiences. Monty is running himself through life. He gives up a military school which doesn't suit him, and as they won't send him off he takes the matter in hand himself, and, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," he leaves. Monty is an orphan, a pretty good sort, with a Western life for a background. He heads for Mount Morris School, but, meeting boys from Grafton, sidetracks himself, and there is where the story is laid. Exercise with his fists starts Monty in with his school friendships, his humorous tongue makes him some enemies, but he pulls through and on to the football team, which is one goal which he is after.

In "The Adventure Club Afloat," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.35,) Mr. Barbour takes his boys to the water for adventures, and of course they have them. The club gets its start at school where the boys, just before the Summer vacation, talking things over among themselves, decided that, all things considered, they get more fun out of school than home life. They are glad to finish school for their vacations, but more glad to be back again. Summers in the average Summer resorts where they go with their families, they all agree, are tame, conventional, and adventureless. So the club starts with thirteen boys and no hoodoo. They coast around the New England coast, get much experience and lots of fun.

"Centre Rush Rowland," (Dodd, Mead, $1.35,) is a real thriller in a football story. Mr. Barbour brings a big Yankee backwoodsman, 17, out of Maine and puts him in school. This is Ira Rowland, who doesn't have the best kind of a time at first among boys of a kind he has never known before, but when he finally gets into football he makes the team for the Parkinson school.

"Scouting With General Funston," the "Little Guy," as his soldiers called him with affection, is a story of adventures in Mexico, hard experiences, trouble with bandits, and suffering on the deserts. It is written with the idea of bringing out the character of General Funston. "How he fed his soldiers, —clothed, trained and organized them into an army simultaneously, keeping them out of trouble, is one of the marvels in American history," the author, Everett T. Tomlinson, says. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

A first-class book with a background of reality is "The White Blanket," by Belmore Browne, (Putnam, $1.25.) It is the story of an Alaskan Winter. The writer has had many experiences in the Alaskan wilderness, mapping the regions, prospecting for gold, and collecting and painting wild animals, and besides his own adventures, heard many grim tales of the hardships of others in the northern wonderland. To preserve these tales, which are really history, he finally decided to put them in the form of the story as it appears in this book. It is made more interesting by illustrations from original drawings by the author.

Diamonds, black foxes, and adventures in the North Woods, running rapids, and theft by trappers are a few of the incidents in "Northern Diamonds," by Frank Lillie Pollock, (Houghton Mifflin, $1.25.) There are real dangers from men and the wild life, but the boys of the story pull through and make a tidy sum with their foxes and diamonds. There are real Indians in this new story, "The Golden Cache," by J. W. Schults, (Houghton Mifflin, $1.25,) and an air of reality that can only be given by a writer who knows his subject. Mr. Schultz, an old-time Indian trader and buffalo hunter, was an Indian by adoption. Young Tom Fox, the hero of the tale, Pitamakin, an Indian, and José, a Spaniard, go on a search for gold, which they eventually find.

There is any amount to go in the book, "Mark Tidd, Editor," Clarence Buddington Kelland, (Harpers, $1.25,) in which the famous fat boy makes much fun and considerable cash. There is as much go in the story as in the paper Mark edits, which, as the handbill advertising it says, is "The Wiffleville Trumpet and it is going to toot." "Mark Tidd and Company will give this town a paper which will make the State jealous." There is a mysterious man with black gloves in one of the adventures, and the cover shows Mark, with an eye shade pushed back on his forehead, hard at work at the editorial desk.

"Straight Ahead," by Hawley Williams, (Appletons, $1.35,) is an interesting story of a boy who made good. Connie Ford, the village grocer's son, is allowed to resign from the business college where he is loafing away his time after making a similar record at high school. In some way after this Connie gets a grip on himself, gets a job, follows it earnestly, after a time takes up, by himself, the course of the business college, and, finally, the end of the book discovers a capable, dependuponable young chap ready to go into business with his father, with good sound ideas of business. It is a book that is interesting and worth reading.

In a tale of the Far West, "Ross Grant on the Trail," by John Garland, (Penn Publishing Company, $1.35,) the hero, searching for a man who tricked him, travels all sorts of rough country and meets all kinds of rough characters, until finally, as the author says in the introduction, he came into a situation where he "proved bigger than the thing he bumped up against." "Winning His Army Blue," by Norman Brainard, (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, $1.25,) tells the story of a military boarding school, interesting in these war days, and how the hero pulls through many tangled meshes of unpleasantness. There are mountains and cañons, adventures and excitement when two white boys and their small negro chum, Robert Lee Abe Lincoln George Washington Sherman, the latter known as Rags, take a trip to the West in "Camp Jolly," by Frances Little, (the Century Company, $1.25.) "Secret Finders in the Grand Cañon," the subtitle, is descriptive of the employment of the boys. The Government has ordered the father of one of them to Arizona on a rock-formation investigation and he takes all three along to give them a chance for a worthwhile outlet for their superfluous energy.

"Uncle Sam's Boy at War," by Oscar Phelps Austin, (Appletons, $1,) tells how "An American Boy Sees the European War." Dan Patterson, going abroad with horses for the Allies, sees about everything there is in connection with the great fight. It is really a history of modern warfare put in the form of a story, and the pictures are from actual photographs. It is a pleasant way of getting much valuable information in compact and readable form.

"The Boys' Book of Mounted Police," by Irving Crump, (Dodd, Mead, $1.35,) is, similarly, a book of information about an interesting body of men who do a wide range of work which is explained.

"The Safety First Club and the Flood," by W. T. Nichols, (Penn Publishing Co., $1.25,) is a story of a group of boys who come through mental and physical difficulties with credit. It is an appetising story with most delicious eatables served in it. Mrs. Grant, after giving each of the boys a big "sector of mince pie," expresses her appreciation of their enjoyment. "That's one comfort of having boys around," she says. "When you take extra trouble to please 'em, they'll meet you half way. They've got real appetites and know what to do with them." "The Boys' Book of Scouts," by Percy K. Fitzhugh, (Crowell, $1.25,) is a story of the real scouts and pioneers of early days. There is Kit Carson, Uncle Dick Wooton, Buffalo Bill, Lewis and Clark and many others. The "Cruise of the Deep Sea Scouts," is a story of the Boy Scouts Afloat, by Capt. Thomas D. Parker, U. S. N., (W. A. Wilde Co., $1.25.) Jack Frost is the hero of the story. He has an interesting experience getting to his ship by airplane in the first part of the book and winds up as a naval ensign.

THE NIGHT CLUB

THE NIGHT CLUB. By Herbert Jenkins. Herbert Jenkins, Ltd. Five shillings net.

IT was none other than our old friend Bindle—"J. B." himself—who gave the "Night Club" its name. The Night Club had no rules; its purpose, as Bindle put it, was simply "to tell the tale," but after one trial it was discovered that to permit any one who chose to tell a story was to invite boredom of the most profound and painful description. So to one member was assigned the duty of hearing, selecting, and writing down the different stories. And as the narrators of them belonged to many types, so, too, do the tales. First comes an account of how the Night Club acquired its one woman member, when the charming Miss Sallie Carruthers played pranks with the British Navy. Then there is the history of "The Boy," otherwise Second Lieutenant Richard St. John Custance Sumners, and how he won promotion and the D. S. O. He was a very lovable boy, and it is easy to understand why his men called him "The Kid" and did not intend to permit the Huns to capture him, not under any combination of circumstances.

Jocelyn Dare, author and hater of publishers, furnished the story of the Barabbas Club, to which no writer was eligible until he could prove that he had "been extremely rude to at least one publisher." Jocelyn Dare himself was sued for libel by no less than thirty, and the way in which he turned the tables on the wrathful band is both ingenious and amusing. The elderly and irascible General who became a member of the Night Club in a somewhat peculiar way has a good story of the English Army in India, and from an actor comes a rather conventional tale of the stage. Several fantasies, masquerading as dreams, are related, and Angell Herald, publicity agent, tells about the social aspirations of Mrs. Blitox-Jones, while Old Archie, keeper of a coffee stall, has a very effective ironic history to tell. But clever as many of the tales are, the best parts of the volume are those accounts of Bindle and Sallie, Jocelyn Dare, Dick Little, Lord Windover, and "The Assassins"—so they nicknamed Dick Little's fellow-medical students—which provide a setting for the tales. Bindle himself is always amusing, and his comments on life in general and on women, matrimony, and religion in particular are often very entertaining. Mrs. Bindle is still a good deal of a trial to J. B., and strongly objects to Zeppelins, even though she does describe death as "a release from the fetters of the flesh." Bindle is quite as cheerful and philosophical as ever, one of the few characters of the kind who are amusing instead of merely exasperating. Altogether a large percentage of readers will close this volume with a sincere wish that "they, too, might become members of "The Night Club."

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

its Christmas appeal. There follows a word of advice on Christmas giving, a short story for girls, a short story for boys, a Christmas carol, a Christmas meditation, an interesting little record of some Christmas experiences in the Far West, and a Christmas wish for every one at the end. It is an interesting, sincere, and sympathetic little book.

In "While Shepherds Watched," Richard Aumerle Maher tells again the story of the first Christmas, and at the end of the book reminds us all of the meaning of Christmas today. He says:

> It is not a time. It is not a season, nor an event. It is the breaking of the burr that contact with life makes around the hearts of men. Perhaps that burr is needful. Without it life might hurt too much. But once in every year the burr must be broken, that the love of Christ may enter into the heart. Otherwise the heart becomes all a burr.

The little book is written with feeling and simplicity.

A JOYFUL CHRISTMAS

CHRISTMAS AND THE YEAR ROUND. By Dr. Frank Crane. New York: John Lane Company. $1.

"CHRISTMAS," remarks Dr. Frank Crane, "in this year 1917, means the supreme fact about life, namely: that it is joyful."

That is, in a sense, the characteristic note of Dr. Crane's philosophy. It is certainly the touchstone for his readers. The people who are stimulated, helped, inspired, by that pronouncement, which comes near the end of the first essay in Dr. Crane's latest book, will doubtless be stimulated, helped, inspired by the whole. If they do not agree with the writer, that joy is the supreme fact in the life of the world today; if they find the meaning of Christmas to be, not joyfulness, but hope and charity; if they cannot say, as Dr. Crane said in the book he published earlier this year, "Thank God for now!"—then they will be more irritated than inspired by this present volume. For, first of all, the author of "Christmas and the Year Round," and other books of like nature, is an optimist, the kind of optimist who not only finds something to be glad of every minute, everywhere, but who appears to be glad of almost everything.

There is, however, a constructive side to Dr. Crane's philosophy. He is scornful of dishonesty, of cowardice, of snobbishness. He expresses a real indignation against injustice, a real passion for a better democracy in the future that shall be built by increasing the democracy we have now. He tells his readers seriously that money is not really the main thing in life. He urges the importance of work. He is characteristic, and at his best, in such a paragraph as this:

> There are all sorts of men who have been praised for all sorts of things. But I give first place, first prize, and the blue ribbon, also honorable mention, the gold medal, and the Victoria Cross, together with the Nobel Prize and three cheers, to the man who keeps his word.

He pauses, too, to dwell upon the value of quietness. Now and then he is really epigrammatic. Some of his papers, such as "Old Clothes" and "The College President," are funny. He is always brisk, and the ideal of life to which he calls his readers is always democratic, independent, contented, and sturdy.

NORSE AND ARABIAN TALES

EAST OF THE SUN AND WEST OF THE MOON: Old Tales from the North. Illustrated by Kay Nielson. New York: George H. Doran Company. $4.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS. Illustrated by Rene Bull. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

ONE of the most charming things that can happen in the book world at Christmas is the publication of new and interestingly illustrated editions of ancient tales that we all have loved. Several such new editions have appeared this year to swell most pleasingly the list of "gift books." And we welcome none more heartily than the old loved fairy tales.

The Norse folklore is not so well-known as some of the other literature of the childhood of nations. But its quaint delight is familiar enough to arouse some association of pleasantness and charm in the mind of the general public when the new edition is announced; and the very fact that custom has not been in danger of stailing its witchery adds a kind of zest to the appearance of the present book. To those who know the Norse tales, then, and to those who do not, we commend "East of the Sun and West of the Moon" in its new and delightfully illustrated edition. For it is very picturesque, very interesting, very beautiful.

Like all folklore, these Norse stories mingle the simplest matters of every day with the wildest supernaturalism, the tender relations of peasant folk with the grotesque, the adventurous, the terrible. The tales from the North are perhaps more quaint than most; but that may be because we do not know so well the folk customs in which the tales take root. Certainly their simplicity is very sweet, their eerie quality presented in the most matter-of-fact fashion, their bizarrerie grotesque and lovable. And all of this Mr. Nielson has put, exquisitely and delightfully, into his pictures. Strange, decorative, beautiful, these are pictures of what never was on sea or land, surely, but to be found in the simple and adventurous and questioning mind of man in all the days when the nations were finding their first child-coels in

(Continued on Page 566)

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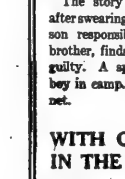

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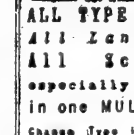

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(Continued from Page 564).

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> Wrestle and leap and run,
> Feel sea and wind and sun,
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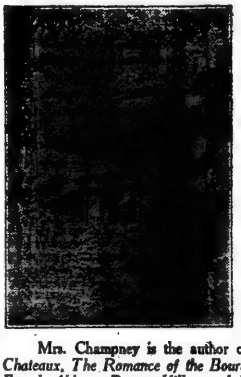

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

Section 7

SUNDAY DECEMBER 16, 1917.

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SIXTEEN PAGES

THE REAL COL. HOUSE

How He Became a Power in Texas and Helped to Nominate Wilson—He Does Not Like His Military Title

THE E. M. House mystery, according to Colonel House's friends, is due entirely to the fact that the American people cannot understand why a man should do something for nothing. If Colonel House were Secretary of State in name, as he almost is in fact, or if he were an Ambassador whose appointment had been duly confirmed by the Senate, and if he were getting the salary that goes with either of those places, there would be no mystery about him. Nor would he be doing so much for the country as he now is as the unpaid adviser to the President.

His intimate friends from Texas and elsewhere say he is doing what he is doing, as adviser and as head of the American Mission to the Conference of the Allies, because of his love for his country. But that is in the nature of eulogy. People who do not know him may not be willing to accept it. Very well, you can put it this way, which is also approved by his friends: House is doing what he is doing now, and what he has been doing since 1892, for the love of doing it, and for nothing else. That is, he is an artist in high politics, a dilettante, a connoisseur of statesmen and public policies. He puts the policies first. If he approves them, he takes a look at the statesman who is responsible for them. Then, if he likes the man, he backs him.

Colonel House is credited with having had a good deal to do with the formation of the Wilson Cabinet. That is true, but you can go far back of that, so far as the Wilson-House alliance is concerned. What is not generally known is that Colonel House had a good deal to do with the political preliminaries that made possible the nomination of Woodrow Wilson in 1912.

That was long before his name had ever been publicly connected with the name of the President. But the Texan had gone through the process of approving the principles and policies of Wilson as Governor of New Jersey in 1910 and 1911, before he knew or saw him. He had supplemented that by his inevitable personal appraisal of the man, face to face, (at a dinner table, as usual,) and then, approving both man and measures, he went to work as one of the unknown master builders to make Wilson the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. He

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Edward M. House, the President's Closest Friend and Adviser.

sailed for Europe on the day that the delegates to the National Convention assembled at Baltimore. He received the result of the balloting by wireless as his ship approached Queenstown. It was the most characteristic thing in the world for him to go away just before the victory. He had a dread of being caught as a hero. Perhaps he did not know Wilson well enough then to be sure that the nominee would not try to thrust public campaign honors on him.

It was at a private dinner in New York City, at the home of a common friend, in October of 1911, that Wilson and House first saw each other. Another dinner, given nine years before by Sidney Edward Mezes (now President of the College of the City of New York) at Austin, Texas, in honor of his friend, Franklin K. Lane, is another occasion that now has dramatic and political interest because of what has followed in American politics. It was a memorable incident of the days when fate or circumstance was bringing into close social relations four of the members of the present Cabinet, with the personality of E. M. House as the rallying point of their intimacies and friendships. But there had been years of anonymous political activity and success to the credit of House before either of these dinner parties went to the table, so let us try to be chronological—after just one more digression.

House has been called the Talleyrand of Texas. Senator Sheppard of that State says the comparison is entirely wrong, because Talleyrand was a man of no principle. To get a composite out of history to fit House, his intimates would take the best of both Talleyrand and Warwick and reject the rest of their qualities. Of course, there has been the comparison of House with Machiavelli, made by those who know nothing about either the Italian or the Texan. But that is absurd except for the fact that Colonel House has been put to the torture, just as Machiavelli was. It was in 1894. Senator Culberson of Texas, then just elected Governor of that State as the result of House's political generalship, was the man who inflicted the torture. He insisted on making House a Colonel on his staff. The adviser reluctantly accepted to please the Governor, but he could not see the matter through. He got so far as ordering the uniform and sword, but balked when those trappings were delivered at his home in Austin.

When the bundle was unwrapped, disclosing a resplendent mass of gold lace to this man who would not even allow himself to be called Chairman of a political campaign committee, he hurried from the room. He told his darky coachman to go into that room and take the things that he would find there for his very own. The coachman did so, and thereafter that darky was always the Most Worshipful High Cockalorum of his lodge because of his splendor on meeting nights. There is all the truth and nothing but the truth in the story of how Colonel House got the title at which he winces every time he hears it.

But the Culberson campaign was not the beginning for Mr. House in public affairs. He took his first dish in politics, as they say in Texas, in 1892, when James Hogg was making the campaign for his second term as Governor. His big issues were the creation of a railroad commission and the squeezing of water out of railroad stocks. There was a split in the party over the question of how the commission should be appointed. George Clarke, who wanted to be Governor himself, led the bolting faction and made his campaign on the declaration that if there was to be a railroad commission it should be elected by the people and not appointed by the Executive. House did not know Hogg before that, but he emphatically approved his stand on the railroad issues, and so went to work for him, always back of the curtain and as an adviser without title or

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ALIEN ENEMIES

Law Puts Them on a Par with Germans Here, but Many Will Be Favored Because of Their Loyalty to America and the Allies

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

JOHN C. KNOX, First Assistant United States District Attorney, was asked to outline the proposed methods of dealing with the new body of alien enemies automatically created by the declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. He said:

"What you say about their individual patriotism in regard to their adopted country, about their hatred toward the Hapsburgs and all the intolerable conditions they left in Europe, about the resolutions passed by the Bohemian Alliance, the Slovak League, the Jugo-Slavic League, the Congress of Ukrainians, and a lot more is all perfectly true; yet until there is further legislation on the matter all subjects of Austria-Hungary are amenable to the same law which since last April has governed the alien enemies in this country who were born in Germany. The sole interpreter of this law, the sole court of appeal, is the Attorney General.

"The law permits no discrimination. Yet from time to time I am asked to get from the Attorney General an opinion on this or that point: How are we to treat citizens of Alsace and Lorraine who have fled from their country in order to fight against Germany? Or, take the case of a native-born German who is a naturalized citizen of Great Britain and is now here on an official mission—what is to be his status?

"I have received a reply to the first question: It is that the law cannot do otherwise than to take cognizance of their citizenship, which is German. In regard to the second, it may or may not depend upon the British Government's definition of the man's mission and how far the Attorney General may feel justified in paying attention to that definition. Yet, according to the law, he is an alien enemy, and I really have little doubt as to what will be the ruling of the Attorney General."

When it is considered that the declaration of war against the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary technically adds 1,700,000 alien enemies to the 2,500,000 designated by the declaration of war against Germany last April, it seems, at first glance, that the duties of the Federal authorities who are responsible for their good behavior become almost double, particularly as many Austro-Hungarian subjects are engaged in industries from which they can hardly be spared without disrupting the economic situation of the country.

A brief examination of the question, however, will convince any one that there is a vast difference between the alien enemies recently tabulated as such and those who have borne the appellation since last April, and that it would be manifestly unjust to place the former in the same category as the latter, not merely with regard to restrictive measures to be adopted, but also to the attitude of the public toward their social, industrial, and even political condition. Yet there is the law.

Let us examine the whole question from the general to the specific, from the abstractions in Europe to the concrete phases presented in the United States. In the first place, the ethnical and political composition of the German Empire and that of the Dual Monarchy are entirely different. The former is a confederation of almost entirely Teutonic States, which of their own free will have come to acknowledge the dominance of the Kingdom of Prussia and the Hohenzollerns for all purposes of government—if not in all local administrations, at least in interstate relations and international affairs.

The composition of the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary is entirely different, and the mandate of the Hapsburgs is not the same as that enjoyed by the Hohenzollerns. The basis of the Empire of Austria, which is merely a geographical and political designation without nationality or language, is the Archduchies of Upper and Lower Austria lying along the Danube. These Teutonic States, through the centuries, gradually developed the Austrian Empire by conquering neighboring kingdoms and turning them into Crown Lands, thus robbing them of their independence, but not in all cases of their nationality.

But there was one kingdom which the empire did not succeed in absorbing in that way for any length of time—the Magyar Kingdom of Hungary. Today Hungary is a political entity, joined to the empire by the commercial and political agreement of 1867, called the "Ausgleich," which further provides for a common unity of conduct in the international affairs of the Dual Monarchy. And, finally, the Emperor of Austria is also the King of Hungary. He is no longer a Magyar, however, but a Teutonic Archduke.

Hungary, just like Austria, and, in later days, with the sanction of the empire, has also expanded over neighboring nationalities, robbing them of their independence, but in a different way. She has turned them into provinces instead of Crown Lands, and has taken away every vestige of nationality, together with independence.

Thus we see various nationalities and races—often the same race and the same nationality—governed in one way by the Archduke Charles as Emperor of Austria and in quite another way by the same monarch as King of Hungary. Over both empire and kingdom he is as absolute as is Kaiser Wilhelm over the German Empire. There is this difference, however: the servitude of the Kings, Princes, Grand Dukes, Dukes, &c., and their subjects, who make up the German Empire, is voluntary; that of the conquered nations of Austria, of the absorbed peoples of Hungary, is not.

As Alphonse Daudet once wrote of the French of Alsace-Lorraine: "A con-

(Continued on Page 14)

Underwood & Underwood.

Austro-Hungarians Will Soon Be Seen in Pictures Like This One of German Sailors Interned at Fort McPherson, Ga.

States and Nationalities in Austria-Hungary. Different Local Conditions Make the Situation Most Complicated.

position. Hogg won, and he and all who knew the inside facts of the fight admitted that House had done it.

That was House's first venture into politics of any sort. He began with Governors, never having bothered with the early training of the ward or the district. Up to that time he had been known in Texas only as a very quiet gentleman who had been up North to college and had come back home to care for and develop the wild lands which he had inherited from his father. Because of his quiet effectiveness in one campaign he became known as the most astute politician in Texas. He had the reputation then, as he has now, many times over, of being able to see further into a stone wall than anybody else in the party. "His ability to foretell what a given line of action will bring about is almost uncanny," said a Cabinet member the other day in the course of a conversation about House.

But Texas did not make a mystery of House, as the rest of the United States did, when he emerged from State into national affairs. They took it for granted that a man could be interested in politics without reward of money or place. Neither did Texas jump at the wrong conclusion that House had fabulous fortunes which he wished to protect or increase by getting into a position to determine legislation. House is not a millionaire, and never was. He has an income of about $25,000 derived from considerably less than $1,000,000 worth of property, consisting for the most part of those Texas wild lands, which he has put into cotton, and of stock in Texas banks. An honest appraiser would rate Mr. House as being worth between $600,000 and $700,000. It is all he wants, friends say. It enables him to serve on the periodical European missions for President Wilson, for which he will take no salary, and to indulge in all the other activities of life that seem worth while to him.

Texas not only knows about how much Mr. House has, but it knows how he got it, so there is no chance for mystery down there. His father, T. W. House, went to Texas in the days of Sam Houston, some time in the course of that period between 1836, when Texas became an independent republic by defeating Mexico in the battle of San Jacinto, and 1844, when Texas entered the United States. The elder House acquired and developed land and was a pioneer in the organization of successful banks. He died in 1882, leaving all this property to seven children. Three of the sons, T. W., Jr., Edwin M., and John, bought out the other heirs. T. W. took over the banking property, John took the sugar plantations, and E. M. House took the wild lands. The latter then moved from Houston, where he had been born in 1858, to Austin to be near the Public Lands Office of the State.

Twenty years later John died, childless, and left his property to the two brothers. Again E. M. sold out to T. W. nearly everything but his wild-land holdings, which he continued to develop and convert into crop-producing areas. From these lands, which he improved by his own effort, and his moderate stock holdings, he derives his income. That is all there is to the financial mystery of E. M. House.

In his work at Cornell University, and in his hours and weeks and years of riding over the wild lands of Texas, House read and thought of history and high politics. He was developing, in the saddle and in his dingy little land office in Austin, the same interest and avocation and hobby that Woodrow Wilson, through those same years, was developing in his studying and teaching and writing of history and politics at Johns Hopkins and Wesleyan, Bryn Mawr and Princeton. The two men were getting in shape to appreciate and understand each other when they should first meet at that dinner table in New York in the Fall of 1911. When Woodrow Wilson became Governor of New Jersey in 1910 he was doing exactly what E. M. House had done in the Hogg campaign of 1894—that is, going into the laboratory to see if the principles developed through years of study would actually work. But House did not want to be known as the workman. He continued to be the artist in politics, to handle men and measures or reject them in very much the same spirit that a man collects pictures or pottery.

Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General. | Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General. | David F. Houston, Sec'y of Agriculture. | Franklin K. Lane, Sec'y of Interior.

Four Cabinet Members Who Attended in 1902 a Texas Dinner That Has Become Politically Historic.

His second activity was in the campaign for the election of Charles A. Culberson, who succeeded Hogg as Governor of Texas. There was a real fight, for the Populists and the Republicans had combined. Culberson made his fight on the issue of retrenchment and financial reform in general in the State Government. The issue appealed to House. He again stood out of sight on the side lines and directed a big fight, and Culberson won—and a darky coachman got a Colonel's uniform and sword for lodge nights.

Joseph D. Sayers was House's choice for Governor at the end of the second Culberson term. Sayers was then in Congress and too busy as a member of the House Appropriations Committee to get from Washington down to Texas to do any work for himself. Nevertheless, House had him nominated and elected in spite of the fact that the candidate never got into the State until the campaign and voting were all over and it was time for him to be inaugurated. That Sayers victory for House is still considered in Texas as one of the wonders of political history. In the next campaign House supported S. W. T. Lanham, and that was his last dish in Texas State politics.

In the meantime he had become intimately acquainted with William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan's daughter's health was such after his first campaign in 1896 that the family decided to move South for a year or so. They went to Austin and leased the place next to E. M. House's. There was only a hedgerow between them, and that was no barrier. The two men and their families became very intimate, but neither in 1900 nor in 1908 did Mr. House select Mr. Bryan as the Presidential candidate with whom he wished to be as closely associated, politically, as he was to be later on with Woodrow Wilson. Neither did the Alton B. Parker campaign of 1904 appeal to Mr. House as something he wanted a "dish" in. It is true that when the time came for making the first Wilson Cabinet Mr. House agreed with Mr. Wilson that the first place should be offered to Mr. Bryan as an act of political gratitude and political expediency to avoid factional resentment at the beginning of a new Administration. But whether Mr. Wilson and Mr. House thought that Mr. Bryan should accept or decline is another story. He did accept.

For a starting point in the story of E. M. House as a national figure the Austin dinner party in 1902 is as good a place as any. It was in that year that Woodrow Wilson was elected President of Princeton and that Franklin K. Lane was defeated in the campaign for the Governorship of California. Only a coincidence, of course, but a mighty interesting item in a series of coincidences, for it was the election at Princeton that gave Wilson a long lift on the road to Trenton and Washington, and it was the defeat in California that helped to get Lane started for the Cabinet room.

Also, in 1902, Sidney Edward Mezes was elected Dean of the University of Texas, succeeding in that office David Franklin Houston, who had just been made President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Mezes and Houston had gone to the University of Texas together in 1894 as Harvard graduates to begin their teaching at the same time, one as Professor of Philosophy, the other as Professor of Political Science. Mezes married in 1896 Miss Anna O. Hunter, a sister of Mrs. E. M. House. Before going to Harvard, Mezes had been a fellow-student of Franklin K. Lane in the University of California. The two were great friends. So when Lane started on a trip east after the Governorship campaign of 1902, he came by way of Texas to say hello to Mezes in Austin. Dean Mezes gave a little dinner party in his honor, and four of the men at the table were to be at the Wilson Cabinet table eleven years later and help run this Government in wartime fifteen years later. The four were Thomas W. Gregory, now the Attorney General, then a Regent of the University of Texas; Albert Sidney Burleson, now Postmaster General, then a Representative in Congress from Texas; David Franklin Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Lane himself, Secretary of the Interior. The other three guests at the dinner were E. M. House, R. L. Batts, now United States Circuit Judge, and C. K. Bell, now dead.

That was the first meeting between House and Lane, but a friendship developed out of it. Although Mr. Lane became a national figure by virtue of his office as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner from 1905 to 1913, and made a record that attracted the favorable attention of Woodrow Wilson, his selection for the Cabinet is one of the several such selections that may be attributed largely to Mr. House. The choice of Mr. Houston as Secretary of Agriculture was directly due to the recommendation of the Artist in Politics, Mr. Houston, then Chancellor of the Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., was on his way to Washington, D. C., with the Cabinet appointment in his pocket, when he met David R. Francis of that State, now Ambassador to Russia, on the same train. Ex-Governor Francis, at the moment, was considered as surely slated for a place in the Cabinet. He probably thought so himself, and did not suspect Houston when the latter, in reply to a question on the train, said that he was coming east on a personal matter. Francis had his surprise a day or two later when the announcement was made.

Albert Sidney Burleson was one of the few Texas Congressmen who had worked for the nomination of Wilson all through the pre-convention campaign, and he had had a long public career in Washington before Wilson chose him for the Cabinet. Nevertheless, the friendship of Colonel House certainly did not injure his chances. Robert L. Henry of Waco, another Texas Congressman, wanted very much to be Postmaster General in the Cabinet, but House favored Burleson and Burleson got the place.

Attorney General Gregory, the fourth prospective Cabinet member at the Mezes dinner to Lane, was not in the Wilson Cabinet from the outset. But he was headed for it. He had been an intimate friend of House for many years. He had achieved a national reputation by his work as Special Attorney for the State of Texas in prosecuting big corporations for the violation of the anti-trust laws, and Mr. Wilson knew him personally. No doubt Mr. House told the President that Gregory was the man needed by the Federal Government to take hold of and reopen the New Haven Road case, which had been started in the Roosevelt Administration and dropped in the Taft Administration. Mr. Gregory was assigned to that work as special assistant to Attorney General McReynolds, and when McReynolds left the Cabinet for the Supreme Court, Gregory took his place at the Cabinet table as a matter of course.

Gregory was in the East in the Fall of 1911 and spent a fortnight with House in the Berkshire Hills looking at scenery and talking about the national campaign of 1912. There was already a big Wilson movement afoot in Texas, despite the opposition to it of the party machinery of that State. Gregory was one of the leaders of this movement, and House, who had been watching the work of Wilson as New Jersey's Governor, approved it. One of the errands that had brought Gregory east was to see Wilson and tell him something about the big State fair at Dallas, to which the Jersey Governor had accepted an invitation to speak. It was very soon afterward that Mr. Wilson and Mr. House met at the dinner party in New York. And right after dinner, figuratively speaking, Mr. House hurried down to Texas to help Gregory and Burleson and the rest of them get that State in line for Wilson in Baltimore.

Mr. House then did a much bigger political thing than he had accomplished even in the Sayers campaign, when he elected his man without calling upon the candidate to so much as show himself in the State. Officially the Democratic Party of Texas was solid against Wilson in the Winter of 1911. Governor Colquitt and Senator Bailey were both against him. So were the Chairman and about thirty of the thirty-one members of the Democratic State Committee. Also, twelve of the sixteen Texas members in the House of Representatives were against the New Jersey Governor. All these groups were split up among Champ Clark, Underwood, and Harmon.

Against this opposition Mr. House went to work, and he was so successful that when the State Convention to select delegates to Baltimore was held three-fourths of the convention were for Wilson. So Texas sent to the National Convention a solid delegation of forty Wilson men, and that delegation was the cornerstone of the Wilson strength at Baltimore in 1912.

E. M. House laid the cornerstone.

"Let 'er burn! We come first"

MAKING VICE UNPOPULAR IN CAMP

Good Behavior of National Army's Young Soldiers Has Been Evident Under the Influence of Rational Safeguards and Systematized Recreation

FROM an uninhabited wilderness to the largest city next to Brooklyn on Long Island—that has been the growth of Camp Upton within three months. The national army cantonment at Yaphank, where 40,000 men from New York City and its suburbs are now training for France, has caused the population of Suffolk County to be more than doubled, for, aside from soldiers, there is no inconsiderable number of civilians attached to the camp, and many officers' families live in the neighborhood.

Not even the mushroom boom towns of the Western frontier had the proportionate growth of the sixteen national army military cities similar to Camp Upton. Indeed, during its early days the camp had much of the appearance of a typical frontier town of fiction or the motion picture. From a station consisting chiefly of a few unpainted shacks, and even more unsightly water tanks, a villainous road led past workmen's tents and more hastily built shacks. Impatient little broncos, with high Western saddles, were tethered to fences or dashed up the road at a gallop, carrying rough, unshaven men wearing flannel shirts and trousers tucked into high boots. About temporary store buildings with false two-story fronts lounged more pioneer-looking characters. Law and order were represented and enforced by square-jawed mounted individuals with silver stars pinned to unbuttoned waistcoats.

At first glance it appeared that Camp Upton had all the local color necessary for a Western romance. But the conventional incentives for a motion-picture thriller of free and easy Western life were lacking. One looked in vain for the saloons, gambling houses, and dives supposed to thrive in pioneer towns whose morality has not caught up with their rapid growth. There was none. There is none now, since the military authorities have assumed control of the camp and most of the workmen have left. The absence of the dive is almost as remarkable as the miraculous growth of the camp itself.

From the very first liquor was barred from the workmen's camp, and all people entering were subject to search by special police. Any disreputable characters who braved the almost impassable roads to come to this section of the wilderness soon left faster than they came, and the police of the nearby towns of Patchogue, Riverhead, and Port Jefferson saw to it that visitors behaved themselves.

The fact that liquor was not permitted among the workmen, however, does not mean that there were no attempted violations of the law. When Colonel John Howard, now commander of the Military Police and Trains of the 77th Division, assumed his duties as Provost Marshal, late in August, he had many interesting experiences with bootleggers. But Colonel Howard had been used to keeping order in out-of-the-way places. He is a Westerner with a direct, uncompromising manner that puts fear into the most crafty. Workmen found it dangerous to smuggle liquor into the camp. Many are now serving jail sentences.

Secret Service men and other Government agents were sent to assist Colonel Howard. Their identity was unknown, even to each other. They lived with the laborers, worked on the buildings, and accompanied the men on their short trips to neighboring towns. So quietly did the agents work that two Secret Service men arrested one another simultaneously as suspicious characters and brought each other to Colonel Howard's headquarters without either disclosing his identity to the other. It was not until Colonel Howard made the men show their Government credentials that they were enlightened.

But the situation caused by the presence of several thousand workmen, at one time 12,000, was temporary. The real work was to safeguard the camp morally for soldiers arriving later. Something more than the mere checking of vice was necessary. A suitable environment which should make vice impossible had to be insured. As President Wilson said in writing to the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities: "The spirit with which our soldiers leave America, and their efficiency on the battle fronts of Europe, will be vitally affected by the character of the environment surrounding our military training camps."

Here was a delicate situation. Lack of tact might undo everything. Complacent citizens of towns near Camp Upton might be antagonized by the hint that there might be room for improvement in their communities, while the soldiers' resentment would be aroused by the hasty suggestion, [a suggestion that some good people are still too ready to believe,] that "military camp" was synonymous with the word "vice." Too liberal a viewpoint might result in the situation getting beyond control; too puritanical an outlook might cause license when vigilance relaxed.

Again, outside activities might interfere with military training. The army is neither a reformatory nor a Sunday school. It has quite enough to do in creating within a few months soldiers capable of facing veterans of more than three years' continuous war service. Consequently, well-meaning civilians through ignorance might interfere with military discipline in their work among soldiers. Here was another situation where excessive zeal on the part of civilians might upset the apple cart. One absurd instance did occur shortly after the first recruits reported for duty, only to be squelched immediately.

At a conference of one of the Suffolk County churches "Food Conservation" was among the topics discussed. One good member arose and said he had heard

War Gifts and Taxes Threaten Home Charity

How Local Benefactions Are Affected by American Philanthropy in Europe—New Government Levies Curtail Incomes of Those Who Formerly Gave Freely

By RICHARD BARRY.

ARE we forgetting the poor within our gates in the louder call of the anguish beyond seas? A hundred millions to the Red Cross, fifty millions for the Y. M. C. A., ten millions for the Jewish foreign relief, millions for the Belgians, the Serbians, the Italians, the Russians, the French; hundreds of thousands for bazaars, for fairs, and for countless private contributions.

We have a vast "reservoir of generosity," to use a fascinating phrase of Robert W. de Forest's, yet what of New York City? It may not be amiss to recall that it is ever new, as was long ago written—"the poor we have always with us." And Winter is at our door; Christmas is all but here.

Hints have been dropped recently that the local charities, not only in New York, but throughout the country, were beginning to feel the diversion of home charity to war charity abroad. Word has come of the serious condition in some inland cities. In one case it is said that a will of a wealthy person has been changed so that bequests formerly intended for home charitable use are to be diverted to an international object.

It would not be fair to say that home charities have complained. They are not begrudging anything done in the foreign field, but they are apprehensive. Some of them are seriously wondering what they will do to get through the coming Winter as well as they have weathered former seasons.

For an elucidation of the situation Mr. de Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, was sought. As he is also Vice President of the National Red Cross Society, his dual interest in international and in local relief would seem to give him both an intimate knowledge of the facts and an unbiased view of them.

"The outlook for organized charity in New York is grave," said Mr. de Forest. "I do not wish to be pessimistic or to sound an undue alarm, but I will be frank to say that you have consulted me at a moment when I am viewing the future with a degree of apprehension I have not experienced in recent years."

"Are the appeals for help more this year than usual?"

"That is difficult to say, just yet. At first glance one would think that they should be less, as there is so little excuse this year for unemployment. Every man or woman who wants work can find it now. Every able-bodied man is needed, somewhere, and every able-bodied woman, too.

"But what is saved through the lessening of unemployment will be more than lost, I fear, through other causes. For instance, I have this." Mr. de Forest showed a letter from Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry House Settlement, saying that demand for nursing had increased 40 per cent., and asking what could be done for assistance.

"Chaotic conditions among all classes of people mean a breaking down of routine ways of life, and this is likely to mean increased want and privation among the poorer classes. The calls on local charities will be heavier than ever, and it will cost more to supply them."

"Has the drafting of young men increased the calls for aid?"

"In a measure, yes. Of course, each soldier has his pay, and he can, if he wishes, send part or all of it to those left behind. But it is entirely up to his individual conscience, and many, at a distance, forget. The war offers a wonderful opportunity for the shifting of burdens; not only among the poor, either. I have in mind a story I heard the other day from one of our Red Cross officers stationed in Paris. He had a position in the service for a woman, and forty applicants appeared for it—forty unemployed, independent American women in Paris! One of them told the officer quite frankly that she had left a happy home and two children in America because she 'wanted a change.'

"This is a bit beside the point. It merely illustrates the fact that, if those in the upper classes 'want a change,' those in the lower classes are not without the same wants, and they don't always consider the privation, often the suffering, that ensues when they get what they want. That is where the charity societies come in.

"Perhaps this, too, is an inconsiderable item. There is all too much unavoidable suffering, of genuinely distressing cases for which no one seems actually to blame. For illustration see THE TIMES 100 neediest cases in last Sunday's issue. In any event, the ones who suffer are blameless, and it must be our office to relieve that suffering. Yet we are handicapped as never before."

"By lack of contribution?"

"Not entirely. In a broad way, from an executive standpoint, I will explain it in this way. Local charities at this moment find themselves in a predicament similar to that of the railroads. As I am a railroad Director, I know something of that. It is now generally seen, as we in the railroad business have seen for some time, that the Government was discriminating against the railroads—not intentionally, of course. However, in the press of the moment, attention was concentrated on ships and sea transportation, apparently forgetting that railroads and land transportation were just as vital to the general situation as shipping. Of what service will a perfect line of sea transportation be if the land transportation is crippled? The Government and the public, too, is at last awake to this imperative truth.

"Let us apply the same reasoning to charities; for the same or a similar situation exists there. As a people we have heard so much about, thought so much about, and done so much for distress among foreign peoples and in the war zone that we are on the verge of forgetting our own needs at home. I do not say we actually have forgotten them, but I am apprehensive; I am troubled with fears for the immediate future.

"It is a much more complex thing than just the matter of contributions, though that is a vital part of it. Take our own New York Charity Organization Society. We have given our very best men to the Red Cross. Dr. Edward T. Devine, our General Secretary and Director of our School of Philanthropy, is serving the Red Cross in France; W. Frank Persons, until the opening of the war our Director, has been called to Washington as Red Cross Director General of Civilian Relief; Mrs. John M. Glenn, Chairman of our Committee on Co-operation and District Work, is at the head of the Bureau of Home Service of the New York County Red Cross Chapter, and has the families of nearly 2,000 soldiers under her care, and some of the most experienced members of our staff are serving with her. Otto T. Bannard, our Vice President, has been in charge of the Red Cross Supply Depot in this city.

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Robert W. de Forest, Who Sees Danger of Decrease in Charitable Gifts.

I could easily make this list longer. It is not a matter of numbers, but of quality, for the men we have given are among the best qualified in America for relief work. It is no reflection on those now doing their best to fill the vacant places with us to say that the older, more experienced men and women cannot be replaced, certainly not at once.

"While we have given the best of our organization and working force to the Red Cross, the public also has been giving its best to the Red Cross and to the many organizations for foreign relief.

"There is a deep reservoir of generosity in the American people. Just how deep no one knows. It seems that we must have gone rather deeply into it, and what I am chiefly hoping now is that in the process of tapping that reservoir we have not gone so deeply that there is not enough left to care for our customary charitable work at home."

"Do you believe in giving to relieve the suffering in Europe caused by the war?"

"Emphatically, yes. But not at the cost of neglecting suffering in America. While many of the officers and members of the Charity Organization Society are giving liberally of money and of service to the Red Cross and to various committees formed to help women and children and other noncombatants in Europe, they are giving no less service and no less money to the work of our home society.

"The need in Europe is great—very great. Let us help Europe to meet it if we can. But the direct responsibility for meeting that need falls on the great nations of Europe, one of which certainly is wealthier than our own.

"More important than that is the fact that we have here increasingly each month some of Europe's burdens to bear, for many who have gone to Europe to fight have left their wives and children here.

"We cannot expect help from Europe. We must bear our burden alone, and that after we have helped bear hers. And our burden is going to be greater than ever before.

"Yes, I believe in giving liberally to help suffering in Europe, but we should hold ourselves sufficiently in reserve to be able to relieve suffering at home. It means more sacrifice and more self-denial.

"It has not been necessary before, at times of great disaster, to cripple local charities in relieving the special distress. Though we all helped San Francisco at the time of the fire, no one lessened his customary charities on account of the extra demand. The same condition will doubtless hold true with the Halifax disaster. It is not likely that any of the Canadian home charities will suffer, though large sums will be raised for suffering Halifax. It should be the same with New York charities and the European war. Though that is the greatest disaster of all, it should not blind us to our local calls for help.

Mr. de Forest would not make any definite estimate of sums needed, or of numbers of persons required to aid in the work here. He referred to the last annual report of the Charity Organization Society, which reveals that in the previous year $323,531 was expended for local purposes in addition to that spent on the School of Philanthropy, which, through endowment, is practically a self-sustaining organization. Thus it appears that nearly a third of a million is required annually by the society to carry on its work, and that most of this sum must come through voluntary annual contribution.

"Has the usefulness of the society been impaired as yet?" Mr. de Forest was asked.

"I do not think so," he replied. "I believe we have been doing just as much and doing it just as well as formerly, but as chief executive of the organization it is my duty to think of the future, and I am grave about that."

"To what extent have your contributions fallen off?"

"I do not say they have yet fallen off at all, but what I do know is this: One can hardly expect to receive the same generous amounts from the same givers who have so kindly helped us in the past. How could it be otherwise? Naturally they have contributed very largely to other pressing charities, international chiefly. At the same time the income tax, the war taxes, the super-profits tax, and, in some instances, especially with men and women of fixed income, an actual decrease of annual revenue, leaves them with a smaller fund to draw on. They positively have not the money to give, however generous they may be."

"But are you not speaking of a more or less limited class of wealthy persons?"

"It is my experience that charitable giving comes from a limited class. Not all the rich are charitable. Not all millionaires are philanthropists. We all know that the great body of support for practically all charities, regardless of denomination, regardless of purpose, comes from a certain comparatively small number of people.

"Of course the general public is always called upon, and the general public responds, as it can, and often in a spirit that is fully as generous as though the amount given had been larger, but the real sustaining body of contributions comes from the limited few. And that few—in the present moment—is suffering from the war."

"What about the new millionaires? It has been revealed recently that the United States has three times as many in 1917 as it had in 1914. Are they not giving?"

"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. de Forest, as though his inner thought had been penetrated, "you have struck the essence of the whole matter. No. The new millionaires are not giving. There may be rare isolated cases, but certainly in a ratio infinitesimal to their number."

"Do you mean to say that the very men who are profiting the most by the war are leaving the burdens of distress and privation caused by the war for others to bear?"

"That is your way of putting it, not mine," continued Mr. de Forest, cautiously. "I would rather say that it is customary for new wealth to turn to charitable giving only after a lapse of time."

"But the war is here. We are living years in months; months in days. They have made their money more rapidly than in peace times. Now are they going to take the normal course in realizing the need of charity?"

"Exactly," concluded Mr. de Forest. "It seems hardly fair to get rich at a war speed and not give with war speed. That is what we need right now—a giving to home charities with a war speed, not a peace speed."

Where Belgium's Valiant Army Gives Battle

Vast Shallow Lake Covers the Fighting Ground Germans Have Ceased Trying to Discourage King Albert's Men Through Propaganda

WHILE the big news of the west front of late has come from the Cambrai sector, where the British are at hand grips with the Germans, or else from the troops of General Pétain in their fighting along the several hundred miles of front held by the French, the Belgian soldiers have been well-nigh forgotten. That the small army of King Albert is fighting with all the superb courage and strength which held Germany back and saved Europe in 1914 no one doubts; but one hears little about it nowadays.

The Belgian Military Attaché in this country, Major L. Osterrieth of the First Belgian Guides, described the other day some of the fighting which Belgium's army had been doing in the last year. He said he wanted Americans to remember that Belgium was still on the firing line with an organized force.

"We are there," he remarked, "though some people—yes, a good many people—may have forgotten us. Our army is better organized, better officered, and, I think, in better spirits even than it was at the beginning of the war. Remember we are facing and holding at least ten German divisions, about 200,000 men, in front of our guns."

The conflict between the Germans and the Belgians presents possibly two aspects, according to Major Osterrieth, that are not to be found anywhere else along the thousands of miles of trenches scattered through Europe and Asia Minor. The first is the character of the country and the second the character of the troops. In regard to the country, the predominating feature is water. The Belgians are holding a line approximately twenty-five miles long, extending from Nieuport, near the North Sea, inland to Dixmude. When the German drive on Calais threatened the British and the Belgian forces many months ago, the scheme of opening the sluice gates and letting in the sea was adopted by the Allies. The country was already cut in criss-crosses by canals and dikes, and when the sea flowed in it became a lake, shallow in most places, yet traversed by steep streams where a man or a horse could be submerged.

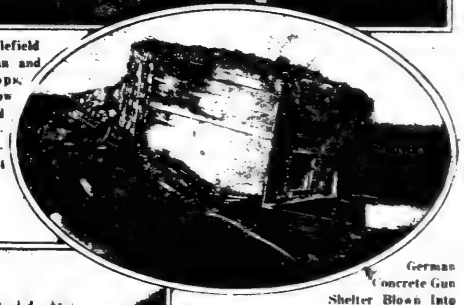
There can be for the Belgians none of the thrill of a fierce drive against the enemy, where tanks and men charge headlong until the foe is reached and the hand-to-hand combat begun. Neither the Belgians nor the Germans can make appreciable headway against the water. Bridges and flat boats must be employed to move troops and guns in the flood regions. The bridges are the sole means of communication in some cases with front-line trenches and outposts. According to Major Osterrieth, the term "trench" is a misnomer along this watery Belgian front.

"We seek a bit of high ground," he said, "such as a railroad embankment, and there we erect our defenses. Sand bags piled up in hundreds constitute our trenches. At night, either the dog teams or, if the terrain permits, little motor cars bring up the freshly filled bags with which the soldiers replace the bags shattered by the day's artillery fire."

At some points in the flooded area which stand out above the water machine guns are stationed. The Belgians call these stations "postes aquatique." In the "postes aquatique" the men live literally like beavers. The lower part of their station may be several feet under water, while they and the guns lie half in and half out of the water, and watch lest the German continues his drive on Calais, and wait for King Albert's word, which will send themselves back toward Ostend and Brussels. In several places anti-aircraft guns are emplaced amid a clump of bushes on some spot standing perhaps six inches out of the water. The crews lie hunched like duck hunters in a blind, with the Taube or the Fokker for the game.

One of the great problems the Belgians have had to overcome in defending the flooded areas has been that of getting food, ammunition, and reinforcements to the firing line. For the food they have constructed kitchens actually on the line. These, according to Major Osterreith, can serve as many as 400 soldiers with hot soup or stew, even while the shells are flying overhead. For the ammunition and reinforcements bridges are used where the gunfire prevents flat boats. The bridges are constructed by the engineers, and are kept in a fair state of repair in spite of German artillery. Near the firing line the sand-bag defenses have been erected ten or twelve feet to serve as a protection.

Major Osterrieth said that some of the most exciting moments of a Belgian soldier at the front came when he was caught in the middle of one of the communication bridges at night by a German star shell. Another disadvantage of the bridge at night is the likelihood of one's making a misstep and going overboard. This happens frequently. The unlucky soldier may drown or escape with a wetting, according to the depth of the water and the intensity of German fire at the time.



Watery Battlefield of the Belgian and German Troops, Showing Narrow Bridges Used for Communications Between Different Army Units.

Communication Bridge Near the Firing Line, Protected by Sandbag Ramparts.

German Concrete Gun Shelter Blown Into Water by Belgian Gunfire.

The water everywhere makes for a dismal, misty climate, to which the troops, however, have become more or less innured. The animals, too, have become hardened, though the Major said it had been found that a shaggy-haired dog did not do as well as a short-haired one on account of the weather conditions. They sickened and died in the Summer, chiefly because of the extreme humidity.

The Germans, also, have not found fighting in the flooded districts child's play. They have erected a series of concrete pill boxes and shelters for their big guns on the few high and dry spots and are trying to hold on. These concrete shelters are wonderfully constructed, but frequently a well-directed shell from Belgian artillery will slide the whole shelter over backward into the water, which is always near by. Barbed wire fastened on crossed sticks is planted by the engineers of both armies where the water is shallow. This effectively aids the water to discourage advance by the infantry.

Speaking of the character of the Belgian troops, it is perhaps better to use the word "attitude," for, says Major Osterrieth, the character of Belgium's army is the same as it was when the war commenced. The Belgian is the only army which ever maintained an organization and a splendid morale in the face of the occupaton of practically every bit of its country by the foe. At the beginning of the war, or a few months after the beginning, the Germans facing Belgian troops attempted to discourage them by throwing notices into their trenches. Such notices told of farms burned, old men and women butchered, and young girls mistreated in the cities and villages which King Albert's men had left behind them. That sort of thing has stopped now, for the German officers discovered that its effect on the Belgians was exactly opposite to the effect intended.

In addition to suffering enforced expatriation, the Belgian soldiers have most of them left dear ones behind. Fathers, mothers, wives, sweethearts, and, in many cases, sons and daughters, have become memories which haunt King Albert's men. The troops have thus become one huge family held together by a common memory and a common desire for revenge.

"Some of our soldiers have not been on furlough since the war began," the Major said. "They have lived and fought day in and day out. Why shouldn't they? They have no home, no place to go. Their relatives they have left in Belgium, and they have heard stories of what has happened there. Their friends are the rifle, the machine gun, and the bayonet.

"I believe that the relation between officer and enlisted man in our forces has improved with the war. There are too many ties of grief and the desire for vengeance binding the officer and the private for the two not to love and understand one another. The company and the regiment have become home to our soldiers, and it supplies to them the wants which British homes and French homes do the soldiers of those countries."

Major Osterrieth said that in the army there was not much hope of ever again seeing the Belgians who were left behind. Some few were optimistic, he thought, but the majority had given up hope. However, it made no difference in their fighting qualities. The three years of war had hardened them to think only of the task ahead, to hold the German until the time came to drive every invader from Belgium.

King Albert and his Queen are daily visitors in the trenches, heartening the troops to keep up the long struggle. The army of Belgium is kept recruited up to full strength and is maintaining at the front eight divisions, or about 160,000 men, trained and fully equipped. The new conscript law, enacted by the Belgian Government, which is now in Havre, keeps the ranks full. Major Osterrieth said that some Belgians escaped every month through the electric wire fence at the Holland frontier and appeared at Havre ready to serve. The Germans always exacted a fearful penalty on the family of the man who escaped.

"Our army," concluded Major Osterrieth, "is a fighting force whose spirit and courage are keeping at bay a superior number of the foe, the boast of whom is that they comprise the finest military machine in the history of the world."

This Christmas Night

O MOTHER OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE, and for thy Son's dear sake,
Grant to the mother hearts tonight one dream, lest they shall break—
In mem'ry of that happy hour when He was wholly thine,
Fill thou their empty arms tonight, the while the Star doth shine.
As thou wert crucified with Him, so they have walked the way
With their dear lads through No Man's Land, day after weary day;
And as the shadow of the Cross for thee was veiled in light
Those few brief hours, lift thou for them their heavy cross tonight.
Just for tonight, this Christmas night, let each one sink to rest,
And dream the soldier sleeps again, a baby at her breast.

JOSEPHINE LAWRENCE.

Americans of Six Nationalities at a National Army Camp: Left to Right—Chinese, Italian, Greek, Native American, Russian, and Turkish. © Underwood & Underwood.

of food wasted at Camp Upton. He thought something ought to be done to teach army cooks how to conserve food. It was pointed out to him, however, that it was the first principle of an army mess Sergeant to "feed the man, not the garbage incinerator." Instead of teaching the army food conservation, army cooks might give civilians lessons in domestic economy, especially since Camp Upton's cooks were not only giving each soldier all he wanted to eat at a cost of 38.37 cents a day, but were saving scores of dollars weekly for company funds.

With this exception, practically no instances of lack of tact have occurred. The military authorities, Government investigators, civilian volunteers, local officials—all have co-operated to a surprising degree in maintaining a healthy environment for the soldiers. As a result, soldiers are to be seen in almost every locality on Long Island. In commenting upon this fact some time ago, Secretary Baker said:

"I took a ride two or three weeks ago pretty nearly along the entire length of Long Island. There were two military camps on Long Island at that time, the so-called 'Rainbow Division' and Camp Upton. Long Island—at least the part I saw of it—is about ninety miles long, and it is dotted throughout that entire ninety miles with men in uniform. Every little village, every hamlet, every small town and large town had soldiers scattered through its streets and its hotels and throughout all the places of entertainment to be found there. The Chief of Staff, who was riding with me, remarked that soldiers always reminded him of ants in the directions which they traveled. They seemed to scatter from the centre in every direction, for wholly unexpected and unanticipated distances.

"Now, that is what we have to face. The soldiers of these camps, in their days off and their hours off and in the moments of relaxation, are going to scatter through all of the cities and towns near by. The railroads, the street railroads, and the motor cars will take them to all those centres of civilization. We must make the advantages as wholesome, we must make inducements in them to wholesome thinking and wholesome living just as fine and as numerous as we can possibly make them."

Even before the first recruits reported for duty at Camp Upton representatives of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities and other organizations were in the neighborhood of the cantonment investigating conditions. The Camp Upton representative of the War Department Commission is W. A. Waterman, who has been made a civilian aid to the Commanding General and has an office at camp. Girls in the towns were organized into clubs to keep them occupied in patriotic work, community choruses were assembled, and adequate sleeping and restaurant accommodations were tabulated for visiting soldiers and relatives. On one of the main streets of Patchogue a military club has been opened, with pool tables, games, books, and magazines. A large number of soldiers are found there every night. The citizens at Riverhead have arranged frequent entertainments for soldiers, with free transportation to and from the camp. Hundreds of soldiers were Thanksgiving Day guests of neighboring farmers and residents of Patchogue, Riverhead, and Port Jefferson.

All possible evil influences, wherever found, are watched by Government agents and special workers of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, who must remain anonymous because of the confidential nature of their work. They report often both to the military and civil authorities. No liquor is allowed to be sold within five miles of the boundaries of Camp Upton, and even the possession of liquor in this radius renders one subject to arrest by the military police. Saloon keepers outside this zone are careful not to sell to men in uniform. Their care was stimulated, possibly, by the hint dropped early in the days of the camp that it might be necessary to extend the prohibitory areas.

Although Government agents are constantly in the neighborhood, the military police and the camp intelligence service also watch conditions outside the camp. If irregularities are found, they are dealt with promptly by the military police, if they possess the jurisdiction; otherwise, the cases are turned over to the civil officials.

Inside Camp Upton visitors are welcome. There are no unnecessary restrictions. No women are allowed inside the barracks after "retreat" in the late afternoon, and at no time are women permitted about the camp unescorted. The War Council of the Young Women's Christian Association has erected three hostess houses in the camp for enlisted men and their friends, and an emergency worker of the organization meets every train to conduct unchaperoned women to the hostess houses, there to await their soldier friends and relatives.

Miss Vera Shafer has been in charge of the war work of the Y. W. C. A. on Long Island since Sept. 1.

"I have worked," said Miss Shafer the other day, "with the representatives of the Fosdick Commissions and with Chiefs of Police, and have had the co-operation of the communities, ministers, School Superintendents and Principals, public nurses, all of whom were anxious to do anything in their power that the standards of the girls in their towns might not be lowered because of the excitement of war and the unusual conditions existing.

"In addition to the help given by local committees, I am familiar with the investigations made under the direction of Miss Maud Miner of the Committee on Protection of Girls of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, through her workers, Mrs. Marion Goldman and Mrs. Edith Mitchell, and also that of the General Secretary of the Traveler's Aid Society of New York City. Since we are social workers well known to each other and intensely interested in this one subject, we have conferred very closely together.

"At Patchogue we have a resident secretary who is giving all her time to the recreational, social, and educational club work for girls. The worker goes to the commercial dances where girls are, and is constantly looking after their needs and interests. A representative of the Committee on Protection of Girls is working both at Patchogue and Riverhead.

"Here at Camp Upton I have been in the camp at various hours of the day and late in the evening. I have been in jitneys on every road between here and Patchogue, at the junction nights waiting for trains, and I have watched diligently for any sign of wrong conditions. The one thing that impressed me here was the absence of a woman problem. I wish it were possible to publish broadcast the excellent conditions we have found on the island."

Inside the camp itself the work of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association is well known. Frank Glick, Captain of the 1915 Princeton football team, civilian aid to the Commanding General and in charge of athletics, has been successful in organizing teams among the various units of the New York City Division. Max Weinstein has done much to get the soldiers singing. But the soldiers are not content with outsiders bringing amusements to them. One of the best indications of Camp Upton's spirit is the fact that the men are anxious to do something for themselves. Regiments are raising money for their own regimental theatres. The 307th Infantry gave an entertainment in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre to raise money for a building, and the 305th Infantry filled the Hippodrome one night for the same purpose. The 367th Infantry, composed of negroes, has issued bonds for $40,000 for a theatre of its own. The colored soldiers have taken $10,000 worth of bonds, and outsiders of their own race have subscribed a similar amount. The remainder of the money will be raised by the admission fee to the regimental entertainments.

Practically every company has something going on for the men at night. This has resulted in a curious phenomenon. Ask any soldier at random what is new in the camp. Does he tell how rapidly the division is being made ready for France? Does he speak of the new wrinkles of trench warfare that are being taught? Does he mention a man punished for being absent without leave? He does not. *The* news of the camp, according to the soldier, was last night's company show.

The Children's Carnival

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

Dedicated to the Soldiers and Sailors' Children, for whom a fete is to be given at Grand Central Palace, New York, Dec. 22 to Dec. 29, under the auspices of the National League for Woman's Service.

I.

NOW, as the dawn impends
Their Christmas pageant ends,
Homeward to happy beds they go—
Children whose fathers face the foe
Where Flanders snow descends.
Low fades the magic light
Dimming the wonder-sight;
Lingering children all have passed;
Locked are the Palace doors at last
And all is wrapped in night.

II.

Sudden the darkened Hall
Rings with a joyous call;
A million magic candles flare
On children's phantoms thronging there,
Where Christ shines white and tall!
Eager each pallid ghost
To meet and greet their Host,
Cling to His hand and touch His knee—
"My little dead who died," quoth He,
"From Ypres to Alost."

III.

There, until dawn of day,
The martyr children play
With elfin horn and fairy drum
Before the rising sun is come
To chase the stars away.
Then, ere the stars are fled,
He calls His little dead,
And, lest the sleepy flock should roam
And linger there, He guides them Home,
Each to a happy bed.

Master of Time and Space,
(Hark to the Hunnish guns!)
Christ of the Shining Face,
Teach us Thy purpose runs;
Pledge us anew Thy grace;
Steel the sword of Thy sons
To smite him down in his place
Who slew thy littlest ones!

Women Police in England

THERE is a Women's Police Service in England, which is doing valuable work quite distinct from that of the Women Patrols, a report just issued announces. The women have proved so useful that they may be continued as a permanent branch of the police force in times of peace.

In July, 1916, factory police work for women was introduced, and daily demands for the women officials are coming in from factories in all parts of the United Kingdom. Since that time the women have been tried out and found to be courageous and cool in times of danger, and endowed with much tact and discretion. In one of the factories where the women have displaced entirely the men police, civil and military, several thousand women are employed in the manufacture and handling of some of the most dangerous explosives of the war. When there is an air raid these women police clear the factory of all employes and are left with the firemen in sole charge of the place. Their work is to stand guard at the sheds and powder magazines, and not a policewoman has ever shirked her dangerous duty. The cost of training the women is supplied by people interested in the movement.

Last July, one year after the first had gone into service, there were 612 of these policewomen on duty.

Policewomen, in their course of training, are given a special drill, they attend the police courts to learn court procedure and how to give and take evidence, they study first aid and take lectures in civil and criminal law, with special reference to the laws relating to women and children. They are taught patrolling, inspecting lodging houses and houses of detention. In the course of this training it has been discovered that the average Englishwoman knows very little of the laws for women and children, or their enforcement, and it is found that they go more readily to policewomen than to policemen to ask for information and advice.

The report states that good work could be done all over the country by policewomen in dispelling this ignorance, and that it would do much for the protection of children.

Christmas Spirit as Aid to War Savings Drive

Frederic W. Allen Tells How the Stamps Are Expected to Confer Permanent Benefit on America by Teaching Thrift

THE War Savings campaign, in which the people of the United States are asked to contribute $2,000,000,000 to the Government, is to receive a decided impetus during the holidays from the carnival of gift-giving which accompanies Christmas. At least that is the expectation of Frederic W. Allen, Director of War Savings for New York City.

Those who give Christmas presents this year, he says, will take thought of the war and the crisis which the nation is facing, and will exercise in the selection of gifts a share of the self-sacrifice and intent to serve which America is asking of all her loyal citizens. The Director, by the way, is setting an example by giving the Thrift and War Savings Stamps, purchased from the Government, as Christmas presents to the members of his family.

The campaign began in the city officially on Monday, Dec. 3, when the Post Office stations and a few of the banks placed on sale the Thrift Stamps, War Savings Stamps, and War Savings Certificates. Today the efforts of Director Allen have borne fruit. More than 25,000 agents, working in every bank, public school, and Post Office station, as well as in retail stores scattered all over the greater city, are selling the green Thrift Stamps and the Savings Cards which show that the holder has placed his money with Uncle Sam. Mr. Allen was a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, when he was appointed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to lead the army of workers canvassing New York.

"The motto of the whole war savings drive," said Mr. Allen the other day, "is simply, 'Save and Serve.' Those two words are self-explanatory and they describe fully and accurately what the Government proposes to accomplish in floating this new form of war loan. We are trying to get 100,000,000 people in this country to participate in the war by contributing a few dollars toward the successful prosecution of it. When you consider that subscriptions as small as as a quarter will be received and that no one may buy at one time more than $100 worth of War Savings Stamps, and that no one may own more than $1,000 worth of these stamps, you can understand that this financial proposition is one which directly concerns the people in the broadest sense of the word.

"Twenty-five cents is the smallest amount received, as I have said. For this one may obtain a Thrift Stamp. When the first stamp is bought the purchaser receives with it a Thrift Card with the stamp attached. The card has spaces for sixteen more such stamps. When the Thrift Card is filled—that is, when one has bought $4 worth of Thrift Stamps—he takes his card to the nearest

Poster for the War Savings Campaign, Drawn by James Montgomery Flagg.

Post Office station, bank, or whatever War Savings agent is in his vicinity, and exchanges the card for a War Savings Certificate Stamp.

"To make the exchange, if it is made this month or next, the purchaser has to pay 12 cents, his War Savings Stamp thus costing him $4.12. If the exchange is made in February, the stamp will cost $4.13, in March, $4.14, and so on. The price of the stamps is increased in this way because they are earning interest. On Jan. 1, 1923, the Government promises to pay $5 for each War Savings Stamp.

"When the first War Savings Stamp is purchased the buyer receives a card on which to paste it. This card is called a War Savings Certificate. There are spaces on it for twenty War Savings Stamps. When the certificate has been filled the purchaser has a Government bond worth in five years $100, for which he paid $82.40. The five-dollar War Savings Stamps are not transferable after they have been attached to a War Savings Certificate. The Thrift Stamps bear no interest until enough have been bought to obtain a War Savings Stamp. They are merely to enable people to purchase the stamps by saving a quarter at a time.

"Of course, it can be seen that these figures were worked out on the basis of a 4 per cent loan. That is what it amounts to. A man, woman, or child has invested his or her money with the Government and receives in return 4 per cent. interest. The holder of a War Savings Stamp may obtain his money back again plus the accrued interest whenever he desires by presenting the stamp at the nearest money order Post Office. All that is required is that he give notice ten days before he wants his money."

Mr. Allen went on to describe the savings campaign's lasting benefits to the United States.

"We are, of course, learning the elementary lesson of patriotism," he said, "that is, we are learning to do what we can to help make the nation effective in war. Every purchaser of a War Savings Stamp should have this consideration first of all in his mind.

"Frank A. Vanderlip, at the head of the War Savings campaign for the nation, has aptly termed 'slacker dollars' that money which is hoarded and not put actively in service for this war. I do not believe that when the drive is over there will be many 'slacker dollars' in New York. If the people could only realize the lasting benefits to themselves of learning to save, I do not believe they would hesitate an instant to invest their money. That is another thing the War Savings campaign is going to teach—saving, real honest thrift.

"Do you realize that in the United States only 115 persons out of every 1,000 have accounts in savings banks? In Europe the ratio is, or was before the war, something like 250 out of 1,000. In England, after a War Savings campaign a good deal similar to the one we are conducting, it was found that the savings banks deposits actually went up. If America once learns the habit of thrift she will never forget, and if it teaches the nation that, the war will at least have done us one great service.

"Now, I am advocating making this Christmas a real war Christmas in which the needs of the nation will be put before everything else," continued Mr. Allen. "I shall explain in a moment how such a Christmas may really be for the best, but let me tell you first what I mean. Let at least a few of the gifts which everybody makes be in the shape of War Savings Stamps or Thrift Stamps or War Savings Certificates. This will help the Government financially. Take my word for it, every quarter is needed.

"I am urging that clubs and other organizations which make a habit of giving presents of money to employes arrange for a part of those presents this year to be War Savings Stamps. One thing is certain: If a person once gets the habit of saving it will stay with him for life. The club servant or employe of a big corporation who is started on the path of thrift by one of the War Savings Stamps will be likely to continue of his own accord and to invest his money thereafter rather than squander it.

"With American troops in the trenches, and with American youths in training camps and cantonments by the hundred thousand in this country, I believe the people at home are going to see to it that the nation shares directly or indirectly in all the Christmas festivities. And I can see no better way to include the country and at the same time preserve the spirit of Christmas giving than to make presents of War Savings Stamps."

Troublous Times for the Theatre Business Along Broadway

(Continued from Preceding Page)

consideration at the hands of the managers unanswered. Another put into effect a co-operative scheme by which producer, players, and theatre should share receipts pro rata, but it failed to bring relief for the very good reason that it did nothing to increase the receipts. For the same reason a general reduction of actors' salaries suggested in some quarters will not solve the problem of the vacant orchestra chair. Suggestions are plentiful; the remedy still undiscovered.

One manager admits that the trouble is at the managerial end of the string. He says playgoers seceded because the price of their recreation had gradually soared beyond their means. Accordingly he has introduced a scale of reduced prices for the first half of each week, and made a bid to the public to return to the atrophied box office by offering to have good seats there available to them as well as the ticket brokers. Further, he has promised to maintain the reduced scale throughout the run of a new play, regardless of its popularity, and to restrict the brokers to a reasonable commission on each ticket. His new play has apparently demonstrated that people will come to the box office for seats if they have any assurance they can buy good ones there, while the number of comments on the agency abuse indicates a general discontent with this method of distribution.

This manager asserts that he is not against the agent as such, that he objects to him only when he ceases to be an agent and becomes a principal. The agent does that when he buys out large blocks of seats far in advance and markets them at arbitrary prices. Until the panic came, it was not unusual for the brokers to buy in advance $40,000 worth of seats for an attraction that promised to be popular, while in one case they purchased $200,000 worth before the premiere. Naturally, to protect themselves and show a profit they must charge enough for the seats which they sell to cover the losses on those they do not, and an unsold seat, unlike most commodities, has no value after curtain time. Like Clementine of the undergrad song, it is "lost and gone forever" after 8 o'clock. The theatre patron who pays $8 for a seat to the most popular play is paying the agent's losses on the unused seats for those less popular. Rarely does the manager get any appreciable part of the premium.

If this unhealthy condition can be cured, if the ticket broker will be willing to accept a reasonable commission for his services, it is argued by the manager in question, the public's present expenditure will buy seats for all the theatres instead of four or six. Thus the public will be enabled to see more plays for the same money, more stages will show a profit, and the agents themselves will not have their earnings diminished. Strangely enough, the ticket brokers have indicated their preference to return to this basis. They say they would make more money with less risk than under the present system of enforced purchases in large quantities.

Troublous Times for the Theatre Business

All Sorts of Suggestions for Remedying War Slump Are Being Considered by the Managers—The Question of Prices and Ticket Speculators

Billie Burke. Grace George. Laurette Taylor. Marie Doro.

AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE APPEARED AS STARS IN NEW YORK THEATRES THIS SEASON.

IN the Hudson hinterland referred to by the theatrical profession as "the provinces" a new play called "The Golden Goose" is being groomed for the metropolitan stage. When it reaches Manhattan, as it probably will in the course of a few weeks, the irony of the situation will undoubtedly be pointed out by the reviewers, for it is an open secret that the golden goose of the theatres is dead—killed by the managers who plucked her too closely. At least she is dead for the time being, and nobody knows how long it will take to resurrect her.

Last week four of Broadway's principal playhouses were dark, and this week several more will close for want of patronage. All will reopen, of course, for the holiday season, when Santa Claus is kind to managers as well as to children, but when the festivities are over, some are apt to suspend operations again. Certainly they will have to, unless conditions improve vastly — unless that portion of the playgoing public that suddenly forswore Broadway returns to be amused.

When the United States entered the war last Spring there were many and varied predictions as to what effect our participation would have on the theatre. One of the most prosperous seasons in the history of the native stage was at the home stretch. Glowing with its success, a majority of the official forecasters predicted continued prosperity, basing their prophecies on the wartime popularity of stage presentations in London and Paris, a popularity unprecedented in the annals of these capitals.

For the first eight weeks of the season of 1917-18 it looked as if the optimists were right. They pointed with pride to auditoriums well filled, regardless of the quality of the offerings; to box offices where one could get only information, and little of that as to where all the tickets were. A few intrepid managers became so elated at what appeared to be the American public's adoption of the slogan, "Amusement as usual," that they adopted a $3 scale of prices. And then the débâcle! Suddenly and without warning the seats that had been filled all Fall were found vacant; there was not only one but many vacant chairs. The managers were uneasy, but they chose to consider the depression temporary. Nevertheless, it continued, and the end is not yet. In fact, the last week has been about the worst week in the history of the American theatre.

How complete has been the rout that began in the last days of October only the close observers know. In the intervening weeks the reversal of form has been complete. In August theatres were at a premium; now they can be had for a song, or at least a couple of them. In August almost any wise man would have told you that certain stars were valuable assets; that, no matter how unsuccessful their plays, their personal followings would keep them alight for six or eight weeks. Consider the stars of first magnitude extinguished by the deluge. Some of them lingered a month or two; the engagements of others were numbered by days or weeks. Never have these idols been treated so cruelly. One whose minimum drawing power was $9,000 a week dwindled to a third of that; another who recently played to $10,000 weekly blinked out this season when the receipts dropped to $150 a night; a pair of stars who singly in other years could pack the house attracted about $600 a night, and part of that came from the cut-rate man.

Even musical comedy has not been immune—that fabled form of relaxation beloved of the Tired Business Man. Any old musical comedy, however decrepit the libretto, in normal times would last six or eight weeks and make money; recently one equipped with the music of the world's most famous light-opera composer and sung by one of the most popular American light-opera baritones came and went the same week. A brace of stars with a standing record of full season runs lasted two months.

The cut-rate ticket has found its way into playhouses it has never before violated. There have been nights a-plenty in the last few weeks when seats for all but three or four theatres could be bought at substantial reductions at "Joe's." Not all of them have come direct from the box offices, for a few attractions are popular enough not to be forced to traffic with Joe, but they could be bought nevertheless for half of what the other agencies paid for them. There have been nights, too, when even Joe could not dispose of his pasteboards, and on such nights any manager without a smattering of Greek would tell you that hoi polloi were not on Broadway.

What is the cause of the sudden upheaval which has already cost the theatres hundreds of thousands of dollars? Pro Bono Publico writes to his favorite paper that it is because the plays presented nowadays are so inferior that intelligent people won't tolerate them, and then spoils his argument by adding that they must perforce attend the movies. Also the general average of plays this season is admitted to be as good as in recent years, and, furthermore, the defection is nation-wide, which means that the rest of the country stopped going to see last year's plays synchronously with Manhattan's desertion of this year's crop.

Others assert that the imposition of the war tax on tickets wrought the havoc. The prevailing tendency of the public to palm the tax and not produce it until asked to, a fact substantiated by any ticket seller, lends color to this assertion, but the real cause lies deeper. The tax was only the Boston tea-party incident of the situation, the proverbial straw that broke the dromedary's back.

Late in October a number of events conspired to awake the average American to a realization of the fact that we were principals in a terrible war. The Italian reverses, the latest Russian collapse, the Liberty Loan, the levying of the war tax tripped on the heels of one another. Added to these was the sugar shortage, the first alimentary indication that the war was real for us; undoubtedly this was a contributory cause to the public's awakening, since a man's intelligence, as surely as his heart, is reached through his stomach.

Nov. 1, then, witnessed a public conscious of a fierce and probably long conflict ahead, a conflict which would require a conservation of resources and energy. The natural reaction was economy with a vengeance, and immediately off came the head of the theatre, which had become overdeveloped through the acquisitiveness of managers, the greatest of all luxuries. That the attitude of the public was one of economy and not a reversion of feeling against this form of relaxation in wartime is evidenced by the fact that the movie and variety theatres are thriving. One of the Broadway palaces dedicated to the movies took in $19,000 the other week, while the losses of a theatre with a $3 scale of prices must have been at least half that.

William Faversham. Margaret Illington. John Drew.

Several schemes have been advanced as a solution to the problem by which the theatre may be saved from disaster until peace or the necessity of relaxation has brought the masses back to the theatre. The proximity of Paris and London to the battle front and the constant presence of thousands of troops relieved the theatre in those cities of any such crisis. One manager recently addressed an appeal to the public, pointing out the importance of the stage as a medium for mental and nervous relaxation and asking for more loyal support. The answer was echoed in dozens of letters showered upon the newspapers by persons who for years had had their pleas for box-office

(Continued on Following Page)

Food Middleman Presents His Own Case

His Contention Is That Every Proposed Substitute Contains Him in Disguise—Solution of the Problem in Community Co-operation

At both ends of the food line—producer's and consumer's—the cry is frequently heard now: "Do away with the middleman!" Some, under the raw touch of high prices, would sweep the middleman away instanter, as the worst of parasites; others have a plan for the gradual but none the less absolute elimination of the middleman and see a world after the war with this ancient link in distribution rendered obsolete.

What has the middleman to say to these many proposals to do away with him? How does he think the food problem will be advanced toward solution?

There are no middlemen so conspicuously "middle" at this time as the grocers. They handle food, and food prices are the sorest points. Therefore, H. M. Foster, General Manager of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association, was asked what objection there was to the elimination of middlemen. Mr. Foster began his answer by laying a broad foundation on which to stand against the many-sided attacks now being made on them.

"There are," he said, "three fundamental phases to the food problem: production, distribution, and consumption. In order to apprehend the problem clearly these phases must be seen as divided into five processes: First, natural production, as the growing of tomatoes; then, as the second part of this division, the preparation for use, as canning the tomatoes, this being under the heading of manufacture; third, transportation, taking the food to where it is to be used; fourth, distribution, which involves storage, selling, and collection; fifth, consumption.

"The object in outlining these phases is to point out what methods accrue to the community's benefit, for it is my contention that this problem must be considered from the community standpoint, and that progress in solving the problem will be made only as attention is kept fixed on that point.

"What service to the community does the middleman render? First, he collects the food, literally, from all parts of the world. The larger wholesale grocer carries anywhere from 1,500 to 2,000 different items. In that work he takes the responsibility of the entrepreneur, in the supervision of production in foreign lands, as illustrated in the case of tea. He takes the responsibility for inspection, to see that quality is up to mark; for the risks by sea and land transportation, and all other risks incidental to war conditions. The middleman, moreover, must act as the guardian of the goods in quantities sufficient for the community which he serves. Now, in war time, he also has to repress the demands made upon him. That is obviously against his interest as a business man, but he has to do it to extend available supply over the period of scant or no production. In this he is rendering a distinct community service.

"From a historical standpoint there is a good deal to be said for the middleman in answer to the slogan heard so frequently now, 'Eliminate the middleman!' The so-called middleman has survived in the keen competition of life since primitive days. If he was not an economic necessity, he would have been eliminated long ago by the pressure of competition.

"Let us assume for the sake of argument that he is eliminated. Who will render the service formerly rendered by him? Whoever does it becomes a middleman. So we get back to the same condition as at present. If the answer is that the consumers will do it themselves, the expense of the service will be enormously increased by being decentralized. If my wife finds she is just out of tea and is in a hurry to get a pound to last us for a week, it will be a long time before I get my cup of tea. If she sends to Ceylon for it, and does it unaided, I could hardly pay my rent and pay for that cup of tea also.

"The usual ways of attacking the middleman may be put under four general heads: mail-order houses, direct selling of manufacturer to retailer, consumers' co-operative associations, and large corporations which sell to their employes at cost goods other than those of their own manufacture.

"Take the mail-order houses. Why cannot they take the place of the middleman? First, they are at a disadvantage in the element of time; second, owing to impossibility of adequate selection for the purchaser. When a woman wants a sack of flour she can't wait for a mail-order house to send it, nor can she select a cut of meat by catalogue. What a rôle the element of time plays in distribution, especially in the purchase of small quantities of food, will be realized by any one after a few minutes of reflection.

"Next consider the plan of the manufacturer who sells directly to the retailer or the consumer. He must organize his selling machinery in such a way as to distribute in quantities small enough for the retailer's limited demands, or, still smaller, for the consumer's needs. In this way he is simply duplicating, instead of eliminating, the middleman.

"How about the co-operative societies? The local co-operative society is performing the entire distribution service at no cost to the producer for that service. This involves hidden costs which do not appear in the selling price. That is not business. Co-operative societies which have succeeded have done so because one of the members managed the venture successfully. Unless the manager of such an organization is an amateur, which generally implies incompetence, he is, sooner or later, attracted by an offer of a position as business manager because of the capability shown, and the association has to fall back on a substitute, who wrecks the venture by his incompetence.

"Finally, a word about the corporations which provide for and sell to their employes goods at cost. If a wholesale grocer sold clothing to his employes at wholesale cost, and if a clothing manufacturer sold groceries at wholesale cost to his employes, each one of these, in attempting to do an outside business as a side line, would eventually add that much expense to his own business—and that would have to be taken out of the community.

"Instead of attacking present methods let us wait until we have something better to offer. In the meantime, co-operation between distributers and consumers will surely help to make matters better. The New York Food Distributers' Association, composed of representatives of all the food-distributing agencies in the city, arranged a trip for city men to see the farmer at work and in immediate contact with his problems. A return trip was arranged for up-State farmers to see at close range the complexities of the food problem in New York. When, on the first trip, the idea of co-operation was laid before a farmer who had been complaining of his troubles he replied: 'I can feed myself and my family, and I don't care if New York starves.' This showed clearly the need of a better understanding, and when the farmers were brought here they learned to their amazement that it takes 1,100 carloads a day to feed New York, and that only 5 per cent. of the amount required comes from their own State. Just as we, on our trip, got a better grasp of the farmers' difficulties at their end of the line, they, on their trip to this city, saw, for the first time, some of the things against which we have to contend.

"To develop the community interest in the solution of the food problem here in New York meetings should be held in districts of limited area to let consumers, producers, and distributers face each other, not only to tell about their own difficulties, but to understand better those of the others in the three-cornered deal. The consumers, for instance, should come to understand that they, from one important viewpoint, are, roughly, composed of three classes: those who can afford the expense of credit and delivery of goods to the house and demand it; those who can't afford it and still demand it—which, unfortunately, is by far the largest class; and those who can't afford it and have common sense enough to know it.

"In order to promote economy for the benefit of the consumers a meeting of the retail grocers of the city, at the instance of the wholesale grocers, was recently held. It was the first meeting of the kind ever called in New York. Between two and three thousand retailers were present, and they showed themselves enthusiastically in favor of a spirit of closer co-operation between the wholesaler and the retailer from the community standpoint. The special purpose of the meeting was to promote a plan for selling goods to consumers on a 'cash-and-carry-home plan,' charging a cent a dollar for credit, and five cents for delivery for those who still demanded it. It was decided at this meeting that the plan of economy, which was heartily indorsed, should be passed on to the consumers at meetings called by the retailers, when the scheme could be thoroughly explained to the consumers. This is a real step toward combining the present conflicting elements into an effective whole.

"The war has brought to the fore in the food trade a commercial unselfishness unknown before. The wholesale grocers have made rules and regulations for the betterment of the whole problem, and these have been adopted by the Government. There has been house-cleaning from within, which is always more valuable and effective than discipline from without. Many of the most prominent grocers in the country have left their business and gone to Washington to aid Mr. Hoover in the food administration which now regulates their business. This is community spirit, which I desire to emphasize from first to last as the one promise of solution of this problem—on a nation-wide scale.

"Another instance—so that each side may better understand what the other sides are doing. The wholesale grocers have further sacrificed their interests and profits in this way: When the Government buys canned goods from the packers, which it does now instead of from the wholesalers, as was the practice before the war, the wholesalers, in addition to relinquishing the profits on this business, serve the Government by acting as inspectors at the canneries, to see that the goods are up to standard. In order to do this, the wholesalers or their representatives travel at their own expense over the country and in all cases give their services free of charge.

"Are not these instances encouraging signs that we can all get together under a generous feeling of community spirit; that each one can work not for himself alone, as he used to do, but, under a broader conception, for the good of all? The development of this thought is the real solution of the problem.

"So far, in the handling of this problem, there has been too much concentration by each side on its own difficulties.

"Let us hope that there will be less of indiscriminate and unsubstantial accusations back and forth in the future, and more effort to try to understand what the real difficulties of the situation are and a sincere desire to work together for the removal of as many of these difficulties as possible."

A New Yorker at the Front

Lieut. F. F. C. Rippon, American in British Flying Corps.

HERE are a few lines from a soldier's letter, written near the battle front in France, that will serve to bring home to those far away from the scene how war keeps at its twenty-four hours on end, with the menace of sudden death in sleeping as well as waking hours. The letter is from F. F. C. Rippon, Second Lieutenant in the Flying Division of the British Expeditionary Forces in France, who was Secretary of the Department of Correction of the City of New York until he resigned in March, 1916, to enter the British Army. Lieutenant Rippon is one of four brothers, all of whom volunteered for service in the British Army and became officers. The second day after the former New Yorker's arrival at the front a brother who was in the Flying Division suffered an accident to his machine in midair, fell to the ground and was killed. The two other brothers have been wounded.

In a letter to Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of the Department of Correction, Lieutenant Rippon writes: "Have had about an average of four hours' rest and sleep, with twenty hours of hard work during the last two weeks or so, and am now 'back a bit.' Yesterday morning I turned in at 5 o'clock and the gentle Germans started shelling our billet, a frame of a farm. It took the fourth shell to really wake one, and this killed two of our men in the same room and wounded a third, I sleeping about four yards away. With one of my men I carried both out (one being alive, but dying a moment or two later) and got the others away. It was all the worse because the preceding day they had shelled our position heavily, but we got away without any casualties. As I was shut up all night in a dugout that was being heavily shelled, and was gassed a little about a week ago, I am very glad of a day off, as I am rather fagged with fatigue and want of sleep. Owing to the absence of the Captain, I have been second in command during the heavy work."

An Unusual Kind of War Relief Work

Personally Conducted Help for French Families of the Educated Class Enables Them to Continue Their Home Life and Training of Children

CHILDREN who face actual starvation in France are not the only soldiers' orphans in piteous need of help. There are in France today thousands of mothers, comfortably well-to-do before the war, whose husbands have been killed, whose homes have been destroyed, whose property has been almost or entirely lost, and whose children are deprived of their chance of education and threatened with the loss of their mothers' care. Early in the course of the war such a family was brought to the attention of F. S. Terry, representative of the National Electric Lamp Works with the General Electric Company. He took the trouble of corresponding with societies in Paris, then of writing direct to members of the family, learning their exact situation, their losses, their specific needs, and gave his time and thought and personal interest as well as money for their aid.

In investigating this case, he learned of others, found out all about them, "adopted" one family and then another and then another, building up a wide personal agency of immediate war relief. Altogether, he has provided for forty needy orphans, children of the educated, cultured French families of the invaded districts. He has so interested his friends as to bring about the "adoption" of about a hundred more. But the more he learned about conditions in France, and the more letters he had from French societies, the more need he discovered, of this definite specified kind. So he has now established a special fund to spread and augment an effectual response to a need little known and often bitterly tragic.

The organization of the Nela Fund, as it is called, does not make this aid for French mothers and children and soldiers themselves any less personal and direct than it was when the first case was investigated and the first godchild adopted. It only makes it bigger and assures its thorough efficiency. For, almost of equal importance with the money itself, is the gift of sympathy that goes with it, the genuine personal interest that takes from this peculiar war relief the sting of "charity," the mutual understanding between people of different nations who are one in the same cause. Only gifts made in that spirit are wanted by the Nela Fund. The organizer's individual effort is emphasized only because the personal quality is an essential feature of the fund's work. It was with some difficulty, in fact, that he was persuaded to give an interview describing the work.

"Just leave me out of it and tell what is being done," he said.

He was reminded that in these days of varied war relief activities it was necessary for a good cause to be backed openly by persons of established responsibility. Therefore, as he wished support from as many sources as possible, he consented to give his story to the public. At the same time he disclaimed a desire to appear as monopolizing the leadership of the unusual charity, remarking that he was perfectly willing to follow somebody else if thereby the work could be broadened.

"These French mothers of what the Europeans call the middle classes, reduced to want by the cruelties and the voluntary sacrifices of war, would starve before they would ask for 'charity' in the ordinary sense," he said. "But we owe them much. Unless we feel that the French are 'our own people,' fighting for us and with us in the cause we share, there isn't any use of our being in this war at all. For we are fighting together for a cause, not for territory or something to be divided, but for one thing that we think worth suffering and dying for. And that makes us all brothers, all indeed one nation working and sacrificing for one thing. The French soldiers in the trenches are 'our boys,' too. And the French orphaned children are ours to care for, a part of our share in the common burden of the war.

"What we can do to help France is not 'charity,' but our ordinary duty, if we are to bear our part. France has already borne a far heavier share. That is why I have felt especially like helping the French. Their sufferings for three years, their losses of property, the reduction of thousands of families to poverty, the terrible things that have happened in the invaded districts—all this, even if we don't speak of the actual loss of life, makes the French need very pressing. Then, too, the French soldier gets 5 cents a day, and the American soldier gets $1. The French soldier's family needs help more. I want to help the 5-cent man. There is no question, it seems to me, of a different nationality. We are all one nation, fighting together for freedom for all peoples and for the right to live in peace.

"Of all the French needs, it has seemed to me that I could help most by working for those families that are not threatened with actual starvation, but with the loss of everything that life has meant to them in the past and may mean in the future.

"The starving children of France are being cared for by the Fatherless Children of France, the Red Cross, and other large associations, and they do it better than an individual could. But there are thousands whose needs are different, more personal; they must be cared for in a different way. And it has often seemed to me that their sufferings are the most acute of all. Certainly they have suffered the most mentally. They are brought from comfort to penury. The children's chance of an education is gone. It may be—often is—that their only assurance of freedom from destitution is in the separation of the family and the destruction of family life. They have never been poor before. The family life has been tremendously important, the parents have planned constantly for their children's education and future. Now the father is dead, the future wrecked, the parents have sacrificed everything for their country.

"I do not mean that I am asking

These Children of a French Count Killed in Battle Have Been Kept Together by Judicious Aid from America.

Naval Officer's Children Who Have Not Been Separated.

Soldier's Little Boy Who Can Now Stay With His Mother.

Americans to keep these families in luxury. But it is important that the children should be educated, the households kept together, and the families allowed to live in some sort of decent comfort.

"Many Americans do not realize, I think, how important education is for these French children. It is more important than in America. This is still a young country, where successful business careers may be won without much education or special training, often by chance. But it is very different in France. There education is all-important. Opportunity depends upon education and fitness only, and upon education much more than with us. And all these children are children whose parents were planning for their education as one of the necessary things of life.

"These good families ought not to be broken up. They are devoted, well trained, well cared for. We want to keep these children with their mothers. They are families well worth saving, of high standing in every way. The mothers are willing to make every sacrifice for their children. These families are truly the flower of France

"Corresponding directly with the families is a necessary and important part of this work, for two or three reasons," he continued. "In the first place, it is the kind way. We must realize the situation of these families. We cannot patronize them, or simply hand out money thoughtlessly. Some of the mothers would rather starve than take money like that. They are not objects of charity. Unless we are really interested enough to write to them and keep them in mind there is no use of our trying to do this work. As for gratitude, it is as I always tell them—the gratitude is on our side.

"The correspondence brings France and America nearer to understanding each other. The French do not understand the American heart. They think we are all rich. I have been told of Americans who gave money, talked of money, were exceedingly interested in money and the amounts they were to give, without once looking at a picture of one of the children or asking a question that showed any interest in the orphans themselves. It is important to give the French people a new viewpoint. They are touched by the evident interest in these letters. They carry them about and read them to their friends. They write to us showing how deep their own interest is. I did not begin to write these letters with the idea of its doing good to America. I began to write them with a deep sense of what these people had done and suffered for us. It all comes back to that—to the fact of the common struggle. What they do is done for us. The letters are an expression of appreciation. But I soon found that they had the advantage, also, of giving the French a new view of us. And, on the other hand, their replies give us a new knowledge of the French."

Of course, all the cases are carefully investigated in France. The Nela Fund works with the Association Nationale Française pour la Protection des Familles des Morts pour la Patrie, the St. Cyrienne, the Federation Nationale d'Assistance aux Mutilés des Armées de Terre et de Mer, the American Ouvroir, and the Association Valentin Hauy. The whole scope and manner of the work is made plain by citing extracts from the correspondence, "official" and personal, about one or two of the families. Last Summer, for example, the American Ouvroir wrote:

> We have on our books of the St. Cyrienne, the family of the Comte L. du St., (descendant of the Lafayette family;) the widow has nine children and only $400 a year to support them on. This family has had a better income. Now this is all that is left. It makes it particularly hard for women of this class who are unfitted to earn their living. As they are not trained for anything special, the situation is more complicated for them, much harder, in fact, than for the women of the poorer classes, who always have had to work, and who get plenty to do in the munition factories or working by the hour.

The Comte du S. was a Commandant in the French Army, a rank which is equivalent to that of Major in the army of the United States. The report of the family sent to this country contains his military record, with glowing tributes to his bravery, and the courageous manner of his death. The following citation was quoted in the report:

> The General commanding the 2d Army cites on the order of the army: Chief of Battalion, de L. du S. Gaspart Louis Guy of the 140th Regiment of Infantry. He displayed the most brilliant courage on Sept. 25 by rushing at the head of his

(Continued on Page 15)

picture, clever as it is, gives the impression of a standardized type and a repetitive scheme. George Tera's girl in blue has distinguished eyebrows and is characterized with simplicity, but the background is at once too vague and too assertive to help the imagination much. You cannot get away from it, you cannot define its shapes, and in bothering over it you forget the charming head that should be the dominant interest in the composition. G. L. Nelson's portrait of a young woman in a green smock, about to ascend a stairway, is, on the contrary, distinctly dedicated to the young woman's delicate and appealing personality in spite of the brilliant claim put forth by a vase of flowers in the foreground. The picture of a woman in a spotted skirt bending over a baby, by Mary Danforth Page, is another immigrant from Philadelphia; Lydia Field Emmet has a pleasant portrait of two children; August Franzen shows his large and dusky portrait of an Admiral of the fleet, and there is a vivacious quality in the two plaided children by James R. Hopkins in the Academy Room where the light is so much better than in the classic Vanderbilt gallery.

Indians are prominent among the subjects of both pictures and sculpture. Two bronzes by Paul Manship strike the aboriginal note with vivacity. One, the "Pronghorn Antelope," is placed at a considerable distance from the other, "Indian Shooting," so that the illusion for the visitor entering the gallery is that of hunter and hunted carrying on their savage game among the highly civilized surroundings. The sense of reality stops there, however, as the group is treated in accordance with a decorative formula, and suggests in only the slightest degree the movement of life.

F. Luis Mora, in his Indian cavalcader shows the redman as he appears to the casual glance of his white brother under rather unfavorable conditions. The primeval dignity of aspect is much diluted in these youths on horseback, their regular features more or less distorted by various kinds of grimace, but the artist emphasizes with more decision than most painters of Indians have shown the characteristic profile, unlike that of any other race, whatever the tribe.

Ernest L. Blumenschein has a panel in which three phases of Indian life and ceremony are represented. At the left two figures, one heavily draped in a black mantle, represent grief; at the right two figures, one dancing wildly, represent the love festival; in the centre an old man is telling the love of his people to a young child. The composition is dignified and well knit, admirable as decoration. Other Indian subjects are by Irving Couse, Mathias Sandor, William Fair Kline, William Ufee, and J. E. Beringhauer, showing an increasing tendency to treat the Indian in a matter-of-fact fashion, placing him in the environment of today and letting the idealistic conception of his picturesque historic past fade out of pictures as it is fading out of memory.

Mohammedan Books at the Grolier Club.

In the pleasant gallery of the Grolier Club's new home at 47 East Sixtieth Street is an exhibition worthy of the high ideals of the club and its now appropriate and beautiful quarters. Mohammedan manuscripts to an extraordinary number and of great richness and splendor have been lent for the exhibition, which is the first of its kind to be held in this country. The walls bloom like a garden of exotic flowers with the miniatures that form an essential, not an extraneous, part of the Mohammedan book, and in the cases are examples of the early writing, sweeping like sword play across the mellow pages and striking the note of austere nobility that establishes the exhibition upon its high plane.

The earliest of these writings is a Cufic fragment of the Koran, of the eighth or ninth century, a calligraphy said to have been developed from the characters of the stone inscriptions of Islam in the first century. The strong freedom of the hand and the precision of its action would indicate a scribe of superior power and training, but such giants of linear art may have been numerous in those mysterious days.

The Cufic writing has the vigor and boldness of complete technical competency. What came later marks a slow decline. It is a habit of criticism to find technical perfection at the moment when technique has lost its relation to the significance of its subject matter and has thus become a degraded and detached mechanical facility. Technique rightly considered is the result of power over means of expression, and when that power is at its full technique mounts to its furthest heights. Fortunately, however, there are long periods during which a race enjoys the power of hand it has developed through centuries, before it loses interest and treats art as a plaything. The Naskhy writing belongs to a later date than Cufic, having been generally practiced from the tenth to the fourteenth century in Persia and corresponding to the primitive period of Persian painting. One of the most interesting of the exhibits dates from this period, the "Manafi-I-Heiwan," or Bes-

Fifth Avenue Photo Studio

Grolier Club Exhibition, Armenian Miniature Lent by Dr. R. M. Riefstahl.

tiarum, belonging, as does the Cufic fragment, to Mr. Morgan. This immensely valuable manuscript has been described in detail by Claude Anet in the Burlington Magazine. It is dated, and while part of the date is effaced enough remains to fix its execution as completed between 1295 and 1300. It is a Persian translation of an earlier Arabian manuscript and was made at the command of Ghazan Khan, one of the Mongol princes of Persia, and shows, in M. Anet's opinion, no trace of Byzantine influence and only distant analogies to the art of Chinese-Turkestan and that of the Sung, belonging in style to an art quite indigenous to Central Asia and to Persia.

The illustrations of different kinds of animals are magnificently swift and secure, and show into the bargain touches of delicious, though possibly unconscious, humor. The comic spirit assuredly presided over the cheerful elephants interlocked, the markings of their hide drawn into a schematic decorative pattern with such ease and flowing simplicity of movement as to seem an effect of unforced nature. In this design the two massive creatures are surrounded by a lively arabesque of flower and leaf, and singing birds, and the rhythm of their gesture hints at the rhythm of some slow dance of prehistoric ages. Seen merely as a design, it is a marvel of dignity and beauty, but character and life are in the sly glance of the eyes, the toss of trunk and tail, the whole physiognomy of elephant. The design of the goats, one falling headlong from a crag in the presence of an unconcerned companion; the design of the horned gnu, the latter also picturesquely contrasted with a background of leafage and singing birds; the fine design of couching stags are brilliant and vivid passages of descriptive art by an artist foreshadowing the imaginative sympathies of Kipling. The manuscript also contains miniatures, in which human beings play the principal part. The figures are drawn with considerable skill, and the types are astutely observed and differentiated.

The third period represented in the exhibition is that of Nostalik and Talik writing, and within this period falls the delicate work of the Persian miniaturist, Behzad, whose fine outline and quiet rhythms are interestingly contrasted with the more rugged vigor of the earlier schools.

The history of Mohammedan art differs little in its great divisions from that of other races. Slow climbing to power, and passionate, stern expressiveness, then the gradual softening of muscle and decline of interest, until, content with little things, the Mohammedan artist reaches his second childhood and perishes. But in the art of this exhibition one not only may follow the development of aesthetic expression, but enter the history of a great race by a hundred doors. The color has the ravishing quality of the lacquers of the East and tends to dull the curiosity of the visitor to all but its sensuous appeal, but with the opportunity of study extended into January the public should be able to make its own many a delicious plum of knowledge gained at first hand of the intricate civilization portrayed in a truly astonishing fullness.

The exhibition is essentially one of books in accordance with the traditions of the Grolier Club, and the miniatures and bindings take their place in it by virtue of their connection with books.

Brooklyn Society of Artists.

The Brooklyn Society of Artists announces its first annual exhibition, to be held at the Pouch Gallery in Brooklyn from Wednesday, Jan. 16, to Saturday, Jan. 26, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sunday, Jan. 20, excepted. The day for receiving pictures is Saturday, Jan. 12, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The private view is Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, from 8:30 to 11 o'clock. The jury of selection are Frederick J. Boston, Benjamin Eggleston, Harry Roseland, Eugene V. Brewster, Nicolas Macsoud, Hamilton Easter Field, Max Herrmann, Eleanor C. Bannister, Alexandria Robertson Harris, E. L. Blumenschein, Harry C. Edwards, and Louise Mansfield.

Mezzotints by S. Arlent Edwards.

At the Anderson Galleries is an exhibition of the work of S. Arlent Edwards prior to their sale on Monday, Dec. 17, at 8:15 in the evening. Mr. Edwards is an accomplished technician in the very attractive art of printing in colors from a mezzotint plate, done in one printing and without retouching, as by the old English engravers, and the quality of his work is inferior to the best of theirs only through the difficulty of obtaining inks that will produce color of equal refinement. His reproductions cover a wide field and include many subjects now inaccessible.

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The National Academy Exhibition

Art at Home and Abroad

"The Mother of Five Sons," by Karl Anderson. (In the Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.)

At the National Academy exhibition this season there are few pictures that depart greatly from the average of recent years. The portraits, however, have an advantage in their inclusion of a number showing either originality in design or special acuteness in the reading of character. Karl Anderson has a large portrait composition in the South Gallery which strikes a note not so much new as ingratiating and ingenious. The modern French artists are more apt to do family groups of such proportions than we are. The problem is rather complicated, the undertaking rather arduous for the confirmed portrait painter of America, who seems to prefer to spend his energies on the single figure, or at most a pair of figures. Mr. Anderson, however, has courageously attacked the problem of a six-figure composition, with a dog for good measure. He calls his picture "The Mother of Five Sons," and the mother, young, sturdy, handsome, with a fresh outdoor aspect and a simplicity of hair and gown once considered the prerogative of the débutante, is the centre of interest. Her youth and health and modernity are charmingly emphasized, as though the artist were challenging his public to believe it all. Her eldest son stands just behind her, the youngest clutches at her hand, pulling her fingers with a natural childish gesture. The others have come into the cheerful living room, whose windows open on the sea, from their various sports, the implements of golf and tennis in their hands. The look of likeness among the brothers is delicately managed, leaving to each his individuality. The arabesque is light and clear, a daintily swinging line woven through a color pattern of bewildering variety that unites in a blonde tone of gay and tender beauty. In a French salon the picture would be felicitous, but it is none the less an American picture of the kind America needs for the recording of her pleasant family life in Summer homes.

On the opposite wall is Mr. Kenneth Frazier's outdoor portrait of two girls and a horse. Swarthier in color than Mr. Anderson's and more conventional in arrangement, this picture also opens a window on characteristic American life. The future student of art history will read in it something of our immediate day; the slimness and muscle of our athletic girls, the trim tidiness and stiffness of our clothing when we are at sports; the beauty of our horses, no longer utilized for purposes of labor, but increasingly limited to the aristocratic saddle horse and bred to the extreme of elegance in this kind; also the stimulating character of our landscape under brooding skies with a tang of Autumn in the Summer air.

Another outdoor idyl in this gallery is William Cotton's large picture of a man and a woman resting on a hillside. The woman is barefoot, in a costume as motley and daring as a gypsy's, purple skirt, blue-and-white waist, grass-green sweater, yellow turban, but her face is that of the sophisticated city dweller essaying the life of the fields. The man also is a clean-cut young athlete, his sweater muffling a slender form. The oar in his hand is the sign of their day's travel, from which they rest in a slightly conscious pose of idleness.

These are the salient paintings in the South Gallery, and their size lends a certain dignity to the arrangement of the walls. Only large sculpture is in the room also, and the effect upon entering is agreeably impressive. The "Russian Bacchante," by Malvina Hoffman, and Paul Manship's "Dancer and Gazelles," are at the east and west ends of the gallery, and in the centre is Robert Aitkins's group of a faun carrying off a mermaid, in colored plaster, a brilliant and muscular performance, with as much of the suggestion of primitive passion as you are apt to get in twentieth century American art. On either side of the door are two figures, one by Mr. Fry, which is unfinished, the sculptor having gone to the war, and which has an elusive loveliness in consequence, the head rising like a flower from its sheath; the other by Chester Beach, a lovely version of youth, which he calls "Beyond," and which, in the yearning of the childish features, the tender angles of the gaunt little figure and the indescribable pathos of the girlish throat and slender body, carries out the poetic idea with charm and technical adequacy. So far as sculpture is concerned, the South Gallery is the Salon Carré of the exhibition.

In the Vanderbilt Gallery Mr. Sargent's portrait of Mr. Rockefeller has the place of honor. It is a somewhat less conventional portrait than the one shown last month at a private gallery, and the painting is somewhat drier and less fluent. The chief difference in the pose is that the head is turned up in a listening attitude, the eyes, a little dull, are listless in expression, the seated figure reveals its emaciation beneath the loose garments. It is not one of the triumphs of the artist's career, not a portrait that speaks as the "Henry James" does, of that sympathy between subject and painter which insures a personal zest and fullness in the rendering.

Among other portraits that attract and hold the attention during a preliminary survey of the rooms is that of "The Twins: Virginia and Jane," by Joseph T. Pearson, heroines of last year's Pennsylvania Academy. In their present surroundings they look a trifle less daring and independent of tradition than when they were first seen in Philadelphia, but not less entertainingly right as combined portraiture and decoration. Giuseppe Trotta shows another portrait of a pretty child with bobbed hair and lace collar and big ribbon bow. Her mouth is partly open, as the mouths of his little sitters are apt to be, and the

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Unusual Kind of War Relief

(Continued from Page 10)

battalion to the assault of the German lines, which he materially helped to pierce. Fell mortally struck. Had been wounded seriously once before.

The General Commanding the 2d Army.
(Signed) PETAIN.

Commandant du S. had also won the Croix de Guerre, and was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. His widow was left with nine children and a pension of 2,000 francs a year. Through the Friendly Society of the Saint Cyrienne, the association of students and former students of Saint Cyr, (the French Military Academy,) the American Ouvroir became interested in the Comtesse du S., and through that organization her needs were made known to Mr. Terry. In acknowledgment of his aid she wrote:

My misfortune alone urged you on, and you have come, in a magnificent fashion, to the rescue of my flesh and blood, a boon I had no right to expect, just as America is coming to the help of France, which is so sorely tried. Rest assured, sir, that your gift has reached its goal and has brought great comfort to an unhappy woman and great joy to her children.

Please permit those of my children who can write to join me in thanks to you. If the good wishes of widows and orphans bring luck, I am sure that much will be yours. I beg you to accept ours with the added expression of my great gratitude.

The letter of reply to Mme. du S., showing the idea of personal interest, contained the following:

We have only expressions of admiration and words of praise for the French people because of their courage, their great sacrifices, and their wonderful spirit of unselfishness. Do we realize that their determination to remain free is also a protection to us? If we do, we cannot claim it to be a virtue that our hearts go out to them. We think of those who have given up their lives in our great common cause, and it is a privilege to be able to express our feelings in the way that would have given them the greatest happiness, by being helpful to those who are left behind and were dear to them. To be of service to a descendant of Lafayette is to an American an even greater privilege.

We have been spared the terror of invasion. For this we give thanks, but not without thoughts of sympathy for those who have had these cruel experiences, for it is no more just that it should have come to them than to ourselves. Any word from you or your children will always be of interest to me.

Another typical record was that of Mme. P., whose husband, Captain P., fell in battle Aug. 22, 1914, leaving his wife with a little son, Pol Maurice, and no adequate financial support. The father had spent three years on an official mission in Japan, and the little boy was born in Yokohama, in 1912. Captain P. had also been cited in the order of the day, as follows:

P., Captain of the —— Battalion of Chasseurs on foot, called with his company to the rescue of a regiment which was being severely tried, deployed his unit, and rushed forward under a murderous fire. Struck mortally, he cried out, "Forward all the same!"

Only enough money was asked for Mme. P. to enable her to keep her young son with her and to continue his education—the sum of $150 a year.

Another widowed mother wrote not long ago:

I am very happy to be able to give you news about your godchildren. André continues enjoying the good health he brought back from the seashore. His photo, moreover, speaks with sufficient eloquence on that subject. He is very happy at this moment: the opening of the schools approaches, and my little fellow is going to learn to read. Jean, my eldest, is still at his depot, awaiting the day of his departure. This cannot be far away, for he has finished his instruction and Winter is at hand, the proper season, he tells me, for the formation of fighting units. So then, once more, I am about to tremble with fear.

No matter how patriotic and brave one may be, Sir, there are things in life that one dreads. After my husband, my son! And with them goes my happiness, peace, quiet, and my object in life. Those are the things I shall have lost, and such is the fate of all mothers, of all women. And that is what we have been brought to by the ambition of a man greedy for domination and aided by a barbarous nation. Ah! accursed Germany! May you crumble under the weight of remorse! May you drag forever, like a curse, the price of the numberless sufferings that you have caused us!

Pardon me, Sir, if I allow myself to be overcome by my hatred, but Germany or the Germans can never again deserve sympathy. They deserve nought but hatred and contempt.

This is part of the letter from another mother:

I should like to make you appreciated as far as possible with those whose benefactor you have become. I do not at this moment possess a good photograph of them, only a very small one, and rather bad at that. I send it to you such as it is, thinking that perhaps you would like to receive it. My little fellow (seated) is fairly natural. My girl is better looking, and I say so simply to be sincere. What I should like to do especially is to give you an exact description which will be, as it were, a living photograph. * * *

My husband, the son of an officer, was a Lieutenant of Chasseurs on foot at the time of the outbreak of the war. He had just been admitted to the War College the first time he applied, a thing rather unusual. A brilliant officer in time of peace, he evinced in the war admirable qualities of heroism. Being wounded on Aug. 24, 1914, he assumed command of the company which the Captain had to relinquish on account of a severe wound. He had the will power to remain at this post for days, although his wounded leg troubled him much. He was appointed Captain on the 31st of August. On Sept. 6 following, a bullet cut off part of a finger, while another went through his jaw; yet he refused to be sent to the rear. On Sept. 8, while he was exhausted by these various wounds, he was going to retire to the rear, when his company and the neighboring one were ordered to defend an important position. There was no one else except a very young Second Lieutenant to command. Gathering once more his strength, my husband took the lead, and it was during this night of Sept. 8 that a last wound overcame his courage. What he did was all the more admirable, because he was by no means a fanatic, but a cool nature, reasoning out the consequences of his deeds. I may add, that giving up his life was an immense sacrifice, for life in our family meant happiness.

And that was not the only sorrow that befell my children. Their grandfather, my father, was killed at the Dardanelles, he being a Brigadier General. He had been a soldier from the day he was old enough to join the army. A volunteer of the war of 1870, he had since made several campaigns in Tunisia, at Madagascar, &c. It was by accomplishing bravely his duty as a chief and by exposing himself in order to save the lives of his soldiers that he was killed in June, 1915.

Aside from these losses, the war has wrought its ravages about my very fireside by destroying even the mementoes of a happy life. I was driven out of St. Mihiel, where my husband was garrisoned, by the coming of the Germans. I fled with my little Ginette, then 3 years old. My son was born four months later. I learned from refugees of St. Mihiel that the home I occupied had been completely burned. I have since seen, on photographs taken from airplanes, that their story was but too true.

For some time Mr. Terry only added to his own personal list of godchildren, but that was too slow. He began to talk to his friends and business associates and urge them to "adopt" French children, too. That was successful, so far as it went. "But that was too slow, too," he said. So he has established the Nela Fund, which investigates cases of need, co-operates with French societies, protects the donor absolutely in the distribution of his money, and in addition to these aids, which it shares with other relief agencies, possesses the additional advantage of being in every case personal, and guaranteeing to every giver that every cent of his gift will go to French need; there are no deductions for salaries or other executive expenses—for any purpose at all. The contributor to the fund gets the name and address of his "godchild," and the correspondence that ensues is a part of the gift. But if the donor finds the correspondence difficult the organization will assist him in writing the letters, or even take them off his hands entirely; in every case it will see that letters are written and that a real personal interest is sustained. The fund employs an expert translator to attend to the difficulties of language. It also attends to all the stated payments. The organization's name, "Nela," was taken from the initials of Mr. Terry's company, whose thousands of employes contributed a nucleus of the fund.

The fund's work has been extended to include soldiers themselves, as well as soldiers' orphans. Mr. Terry's office, at 120 Broadway, is the headquarters, and the money is transmitted through J. P. Morgan & Co.

"We can't be satisfied," Mr. Terry said, "until the time has come when it is impossible to find a lot of photographs or a list of names and addresses which say to us, 'These French soldiers' orphans need help.'"

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Austro-Hungarian Alien Enemies

(Continued from Page 3)

quered people which preserves its language has the surest implement with which some day to break its fetters," so, in an analysis of the ethnical aspects of the heterogeneous mass of 50,000,000 which forms the Austro-Hungarian Empire, prime importance should be given to the persistency with which they have preserved their various languages. In Austria we have the following composition:

German	9,950,266
Bohemian, Moravian and Slovak	6,435,993
Polish	4,967,984
Ruthenian	3,518,854
Slovene	1,252,940
Serbian and Croatian	783,734
Italian and Ladin	768,422
Rumanian	275,115
Magyar	10,974

And in Hungary:

Magyar (Hungarian)	10,050,575
German	2,037,435
Slovak	1,967,970
Rumanian	2,949,032
Ruthenian	472,587
Croatian	1,833,162
Serbian	1,106,471
Italian, &c.	469,255

It will thus be seen at a glance that while in Austria about 10,000,000 Ger-

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Thomas D. McCarthy, U. S. Marshal in Charge of Control Over the Aliens of New York City.

mans dominate 20,000,000 of various nationalities who once enjoyed political and territorial entity, and, by a system of gerrymandering and property and educational discrimination, keep up a disproportionate representation in the Imperial Parliament through allowing certain concessions of local legislation and administration, in Hungary about 12,000,000 Magyars and Germans dominate about 10,000,000 people of the same varied nationalities, who, however, by the nature of their absorption, have neither political nor territorial centres through which to preserve their racial integrity.

Before the murder of Archduke Ferdinand, that heir to the imperial throne had conceived the idea of turning the Dual Monarchy into a triune Monarchy, based on the German, Magyar, and various Slav populations, and Emperor Charles, on his succession to the throne, threw a sop to the Czech by having himself called King of Bohemia as well as King of Hungary.

Bohemia is the thorn in the side of the empire. Its proportion of illiteracy is less than that of any other Austro-Hungarian State, and the people there have never ceased to obstruct and even to fight, when the opportunity came, against the domination of the Archdukes of Austria. The same is true of the Poles of Galicia, particularly those of Cracow, the last vestige of an independent Poland, which, although guaranteed by France, Great Britain, and Prussia, as well as Austria, was obliterated in the middle of the last century. Nothing need be said of the attitude of the Rumanians of Bukowina, of the Jugo-Slavs of Dalmatia, or of the Italians of Tyrol and of the coastland of Carniola. From the beginning of the war those who could have been fighting against Austria, while the Italians of "Italia Irredenta" have been patiently awaiting deliverance from the mother country.

In Hungary, however, the conditions for armed resistance to the ruling power have not been so favorable, nor expressions of revolt so open. Little could be done or expressed by the Rumanians of Transylvania, but propaganda has not been lacking among the Slav peoples of Croatia and Slavonia, and of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose representatives have been sent with those of Dalmatia to meet officials of the Serbian and Montenegrin Governments at Saloniki, and have there set forth their aspirations for a Jugo-Slav (Southern Slav) State, with a persistence that has been somewhat embarrassing to the plans of the Allies in the Adriatic.

In twenty years the immigration to the United States from Austria rose from 60,000 in 1890 to 270,000 in 1910; from Hungary it rose in the same period from less than 30,000 to over 100,000. It has been an immigration, however, in which the moving inspiration was not only a desire for political and social freedom, but also economic necessity. The majority of the immigrants have been from Bohemian, Hungarian, and Slav communities. The first two preserved their native culture by entering educational, professional, or higher commercial circles; the Slavs, for the most part, entered manual industrial life, with few aspirations beyond those of labor and for joining organizations to make labor more remunerative. As has been said, of these Austro-Hungarian-born people, now either residents or naturalized citizens here, there are 1,700,000, a large proportion of whom are technically alien enemies.

Already they have been made to feel their new status. Editors and others who have been identified with pro-German propaganda here have been arrested and interned. Subjects of Austria-Hungary who had been drafted into the national army have been released. In the cases of the prohibited zones and registration, the law is being carried out with no discrimination as to its interpretation and application, but with as slight injustice and inconvenience as possible with regard to the known political opinion and attitude of the individual. Moreover, as it is a well-known maxim of political economy that the worst enemy a State may have is an idle man, it may be taken for granted that the Government will so arrange the execution of the law that large bodies of alien enemies shall not become idle or be released from those industries where their work is even more necessary to the nation than it is to themselves. Mere suspicion and anonymous charges based on gossip, it is quite certain, will not be the excuse for internment. If the technical, as well as the actual, alien enemy complies with the law, he may be perfectly certain that, aside from inevitable occasional mistakes, the other laws of this country will continue to afford him ample protection.

Possibly the most trying condition is that of the Bohemians here, who, almost en masse, have fought Austria tooth and nail from the beginning of the war. In Chicago there are some 150,000, in Cleveland 40,000, in New York 40,000, and in all the United States about 540,000. In this city they live mostly in the section bounded by Avenue A, First and Second Avenues, Queensboro Bridge, and East Eighty-sixth Street. They have enlisted in the army and navy of the United States and have purchased over $3,500,000 of Liberty bonds.

Both the Czechs and Jugo-Slavs are on record as to their attitude toward the Vienna and Budapest Governments—the former through the Bohemian National Alliance, founded in Chicago as early as August, 1914, and the latter through the Jugo-Slavic League.

As to the Hungarians or Magyars, there is some doubt, although collective and individual expressions of loyalty have not been wanting.

Mr. Knox summed up the whole question in these words:

"It all depends upon the individual: the alien enemy who is indifferent to the war must obey the law and his obligation ends there; the alien enemy who sympathizes with the enemies of this country will be put where his sympathies will do no harm; but the alien enemy whose sympathies are with the United States, with the Allies, with his own little nation fighting for her freedom, will cheerfully, I believe, accept inconvenience and even apparent injustice without a murmur, when he contrasts what he suffers with the greater sufferings that his own people are enduring over there."

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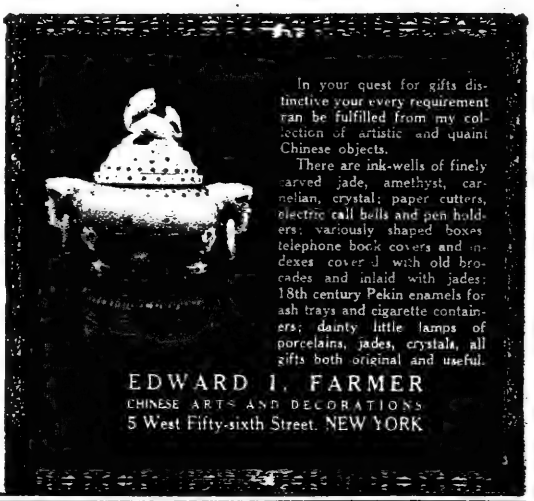

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Among the Subjects are:

The Living Flowers of the Sea, Frontispiece in three colors; The Procession of the Worlds; The Beginning of a Great Bridge; The New Chariots of the Sky; The Great Workshop Down in the River; Along the Panama Canal Zone; The Wonderful Machinery of Our Ears; Plants That Eat Insects; Strange Animals That Eat Ants; The Space No Man Can Measure, and others.

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Many will be disappointed on Christmas morning. This year the express companies cannot deliver packages received at the eleventh hour.

ORDER AT ONCE TO INSURE CHRISTMAS DELIVERY.

Sunday,
December 16, 1917

The New York Times.

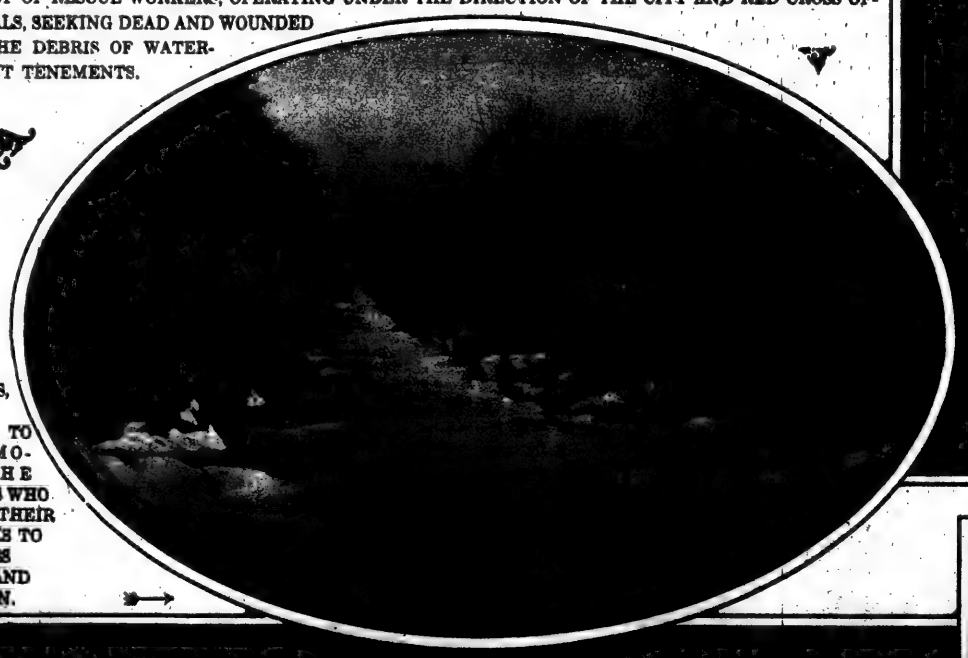
Rotogravure
Picture Section,
In Two Parts

8

GENERAL VIEW OF THE NARROWS AT HALIFAX, N. S., WHERE THE EXPLOSION OF THE FRENCH LINE STEAMSHIP MONT BLANC TOOK PLACE,
Showing a Portion of the Waterfront With Its Wrecked Buildings, Railway Cars and Tracks in the Foreground, and, in the Background, the Belgian Relief Ship Imo, Which Rammed the Mt. Blanc, Causing the Explosion, Beached on the Dartmouth Shore, as Well as the American Warship Which Rushed to the Aid of the Stricken City, Its Commander Having Heard the Explosion 52 Miles at Sea.
(Photos © International Film Service.)

GROUP OF RESCUE WORKERS, OPERATING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CITY AND RED CROSS OFFICIALS, SEEKING DEAD AND WOUNDED IN THE DEBRIS OF WATERFRONT TENEMENTS.

SLEIGHS EMPLOYED TO REMOVE WHOLE FAMILIES AND BEDDING FROM ROOFLESS DWELLINGS TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND TENTS PROVIDED FOR THE HOMELESS.



THE TENTED CITY ON HALIFAX COMMONS, HASTILY ERECTED TO ACCOMMODATE THE SOLDIERS WHO GAVE UP THEIR BARRACKS TO HOMELESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

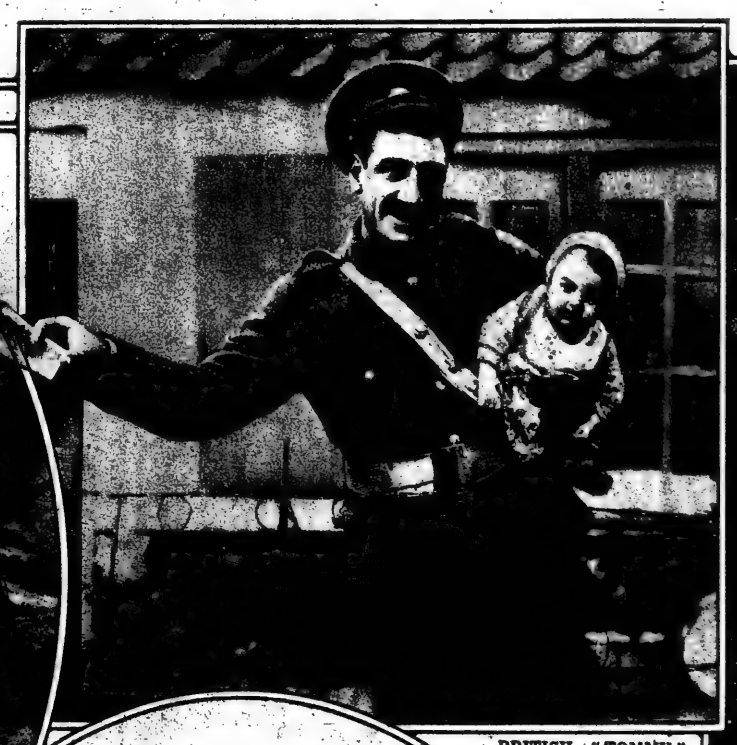
PREMIER BORDEN OF CANADA, WITH MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS EXPEDITION SENT FROM BOSTON TO AID RESCUE WORK IN HALIFAX.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: John F. Moors of Boston, Major Giddings, U. S. A.; Premier Borden, and A. C. Ratheaky.

WRECKED CHURCH AND SCHOOL ON THE RICHMOND WATERFRONT, HALIFAX.

THRONGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN RENDERED HOMELESS AND PENNILESS BY THE EXPLOSION, WAITING WITH BASKETS IN FRONT OF THE HALIFAX CITADEL FOR PROVISIONS SUPPLIED BY THE CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE AND THE RED CROSS ORGANIZATIONS.

HALIFAX HARBOR, LOOKING UP THE NARROWS FROM THE RICHMOND OR NORTHERN SECTION OF THE CITY, SHOWING COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF EVERY BUILDING IN THIS PART OF THE CITY.

PICKETS ABOUT TO GO ON DUTY FROM A SHELTER DUGOUT AT FORT SHERIDAN, LAKE COUNTY, ILL., WHERE THOUSANDS OF YOUNG AMERICANS ARE IN TRAINING FOR SERVICE ABROAD.
The Dugout, from Which Hot Soup Is Served at Short Intervals to Men on Duty Under Actual War Conditions, and the Bridge in the Foreground, Were Built by Men of the Engineers' Section.
(Photos © Committee on Public Information.)



BRITISH "TOMMY," WITH HIS NEWLY FOUND "MASCOT," RESCUED BY HIM WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE GERMANS' FRONT LINES.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

BETTY CALLISH AS THERESE MANIX IN "THE KING", AT THE GEORGE M. COHAN THEATRE.
(Burke & Atwell.)

Men in Training at Fort Sheridan at Target Practice from Trenches Dug by Themselves.

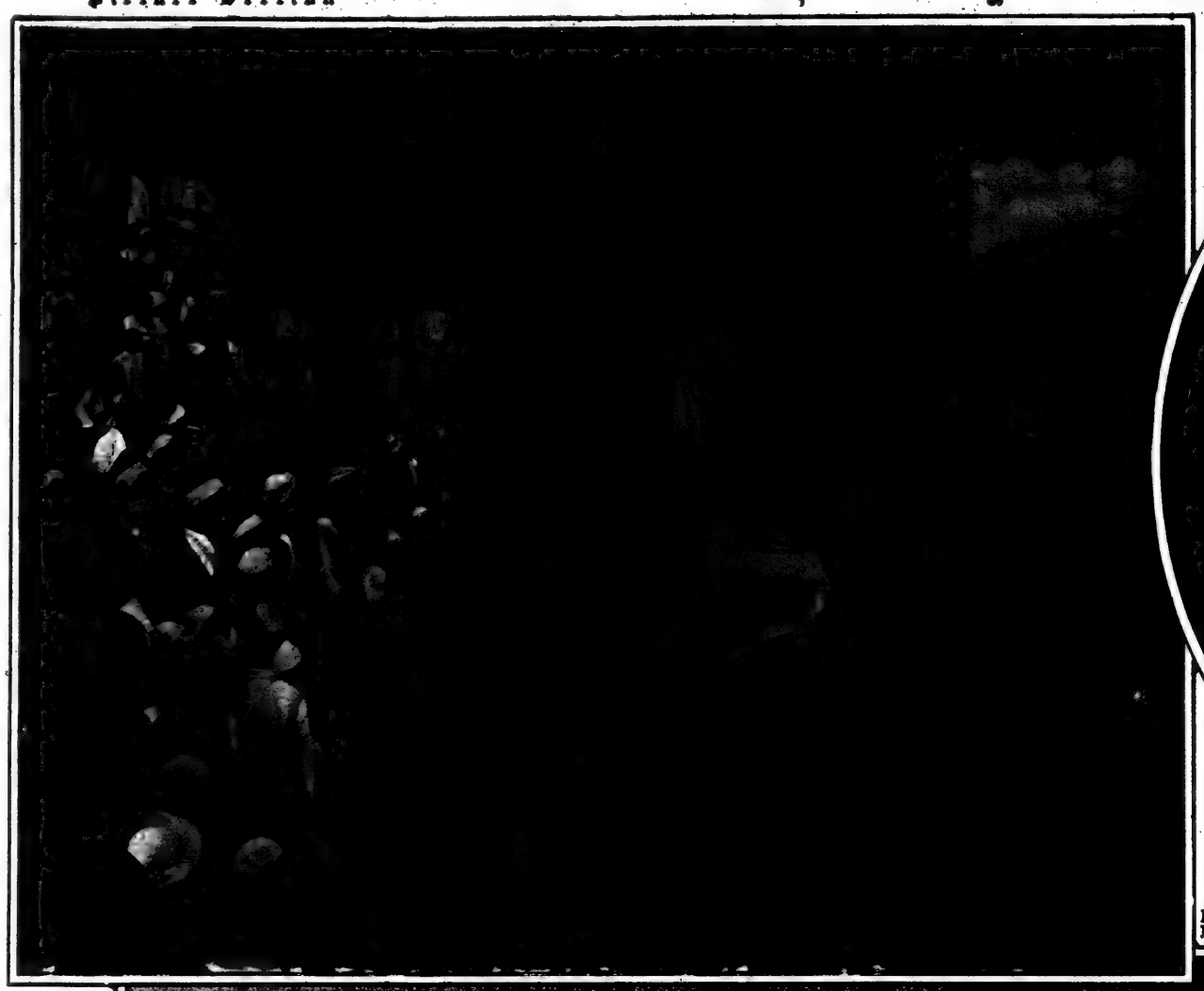
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, Former Governor-General of Canada, Speaking With a Group of Young American Army Officers at One of the Training Schools for British and American Troops Behind the Front in France.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

"OVER THE TOP" AT FORT SHERIDAN, THE FIRST SNOWFALL ADDING REALISM TO THE SCENE.

YOUNG BELGIAN OFFICER BEHIND THE LINES WORKING OUT A MILITARY PROBLEM WITH THE AID OF HIS TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

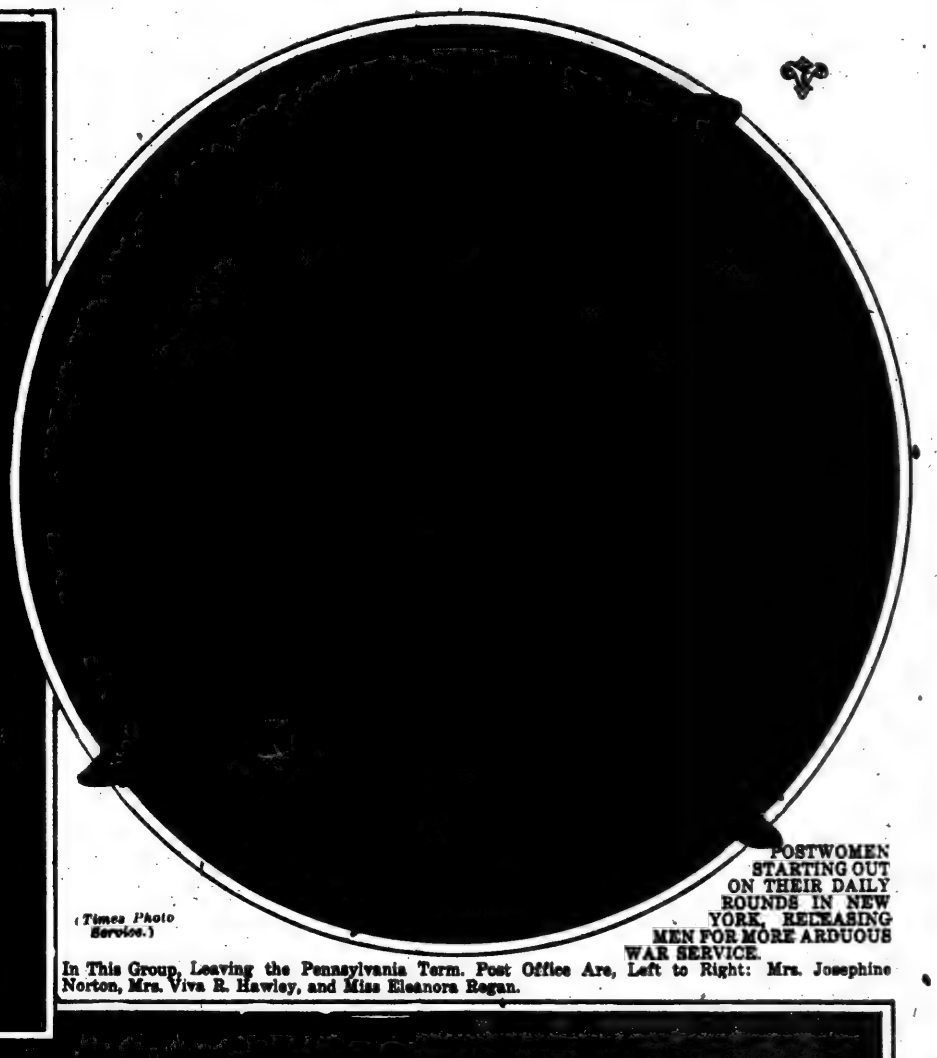
THE HARRODIAN GIRLS' FOOTBALL TEAM READY FOR THEIR TRIUMPHANT GAME WITH THE GIRLS OF THE STERLING ATHLETIC CLUB AT BARNES, SURREY, ENGLAND.
(Western Newspaper Union.)

MAJOR BENEDICT CROWELL, NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN, CLIMBING ONE OF THE SNOWCOVERED HILLS OF AYER, MASS., FOR AN INSPECTION OF THE CAMP DEVENS CANTONMENT.
(© International Film Service.)



ARABS AND A MOTLEY THRONG OF "CHILDREN OF THE DESERT" LOOKING ON WHILE BRITISH TROOPS IN THE BAGDAD CAMPAIGN DRAW ONE OF THEIR HEAVY FIELD PIECES UP A SHARP INCLINE.

(Central News Service.)



(Times Photo Service.)

POSTWOMEN STARTING OUT ON THEIR DAILY ROUNDS IN NEW YORK, RELEASING MEN FOR MORE ARDUOUS WAR SERVICE.

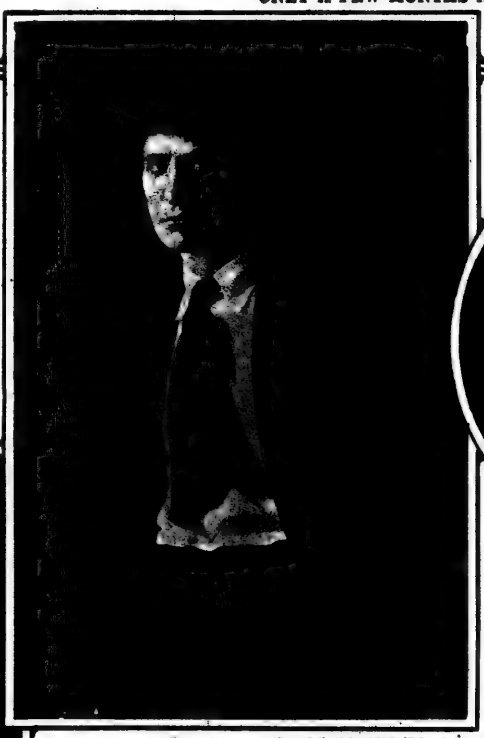
In This Group, Leaving the Pennsylvania Term. Post Office Are, Left to Right: Mrs. Josephine Norton, Mrs. Viva R. Hawley, and Miss Eleanora Regan.

A DAILY SCENE ON THE DRILL FIELD OF ONE OF THE NATIONAL ARMY CANTONMENTS IN THE MIDDLE WEST, EVERY MAN OF THE MARCHING HOSTS HERE SHOWN HAVING BEEN, ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO, ENGAGED IN PEACEFUL CIVILIAN PURSUITS.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

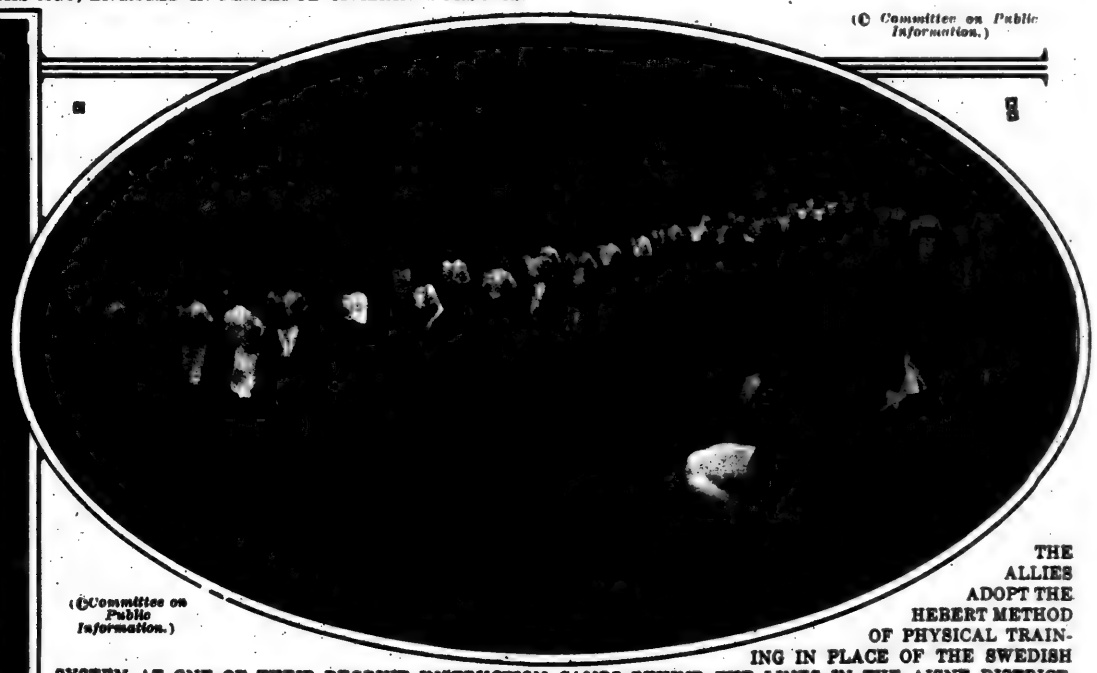
LADY EVELYN KING, Considered One of the Most Beautiful Women of England, Who Is Devoting Her Entire Time and Energy to Making More Comfortable the Lot of Wounded British Soldiers Brought Back from France.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



LOU TELLEGEN AS MAURICE MONNIER IN "BLIND YOUTH," AT THE REPUBLIC.

(White Studio.)



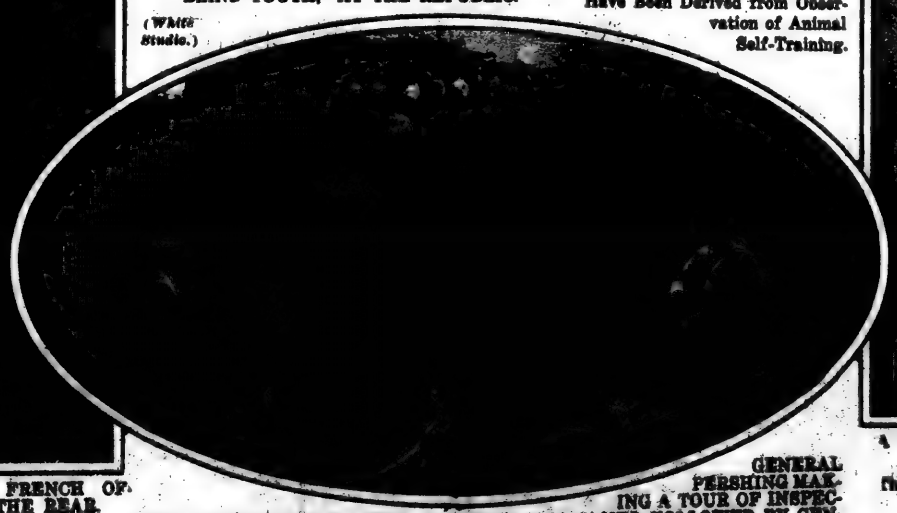
(© Committee on Public Information.)

THE ALLIES ADOPT THE HEBERT METHOD OF PHYSICAL TRAINING IN PLACE OF THE SWEDISH SYSTEM AT ONE OF THEIR RECRUIT INSTRUCTION CAMPS BEHIND THE LINES IN THE AISNE DISTRICT.

The Training Is Carried Out in a More Natural Way, the Men Wearing as Few Clothes as Possible. Its principles Are Said to Have Been Derived from Observation of Animal Self-Training.

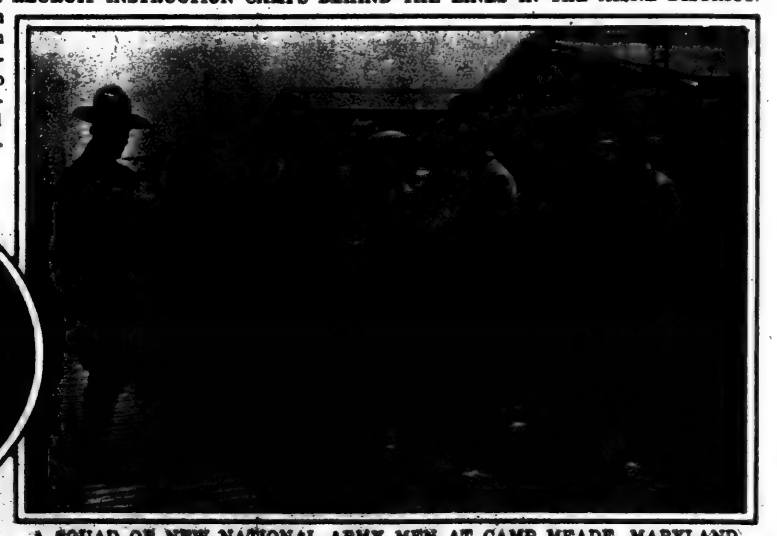
GERMAN PRISONERS, CAPTURED IN THE RECENT FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN THE AISNE DISTRICT, MARCHING TO THE REAR.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)



GENERAL PERSHING MAKING A TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE FRENCH LINES AT CHEMIN DES DAMES, FOLLOWED BY GENERAL FRANCHET D'ESPEREY

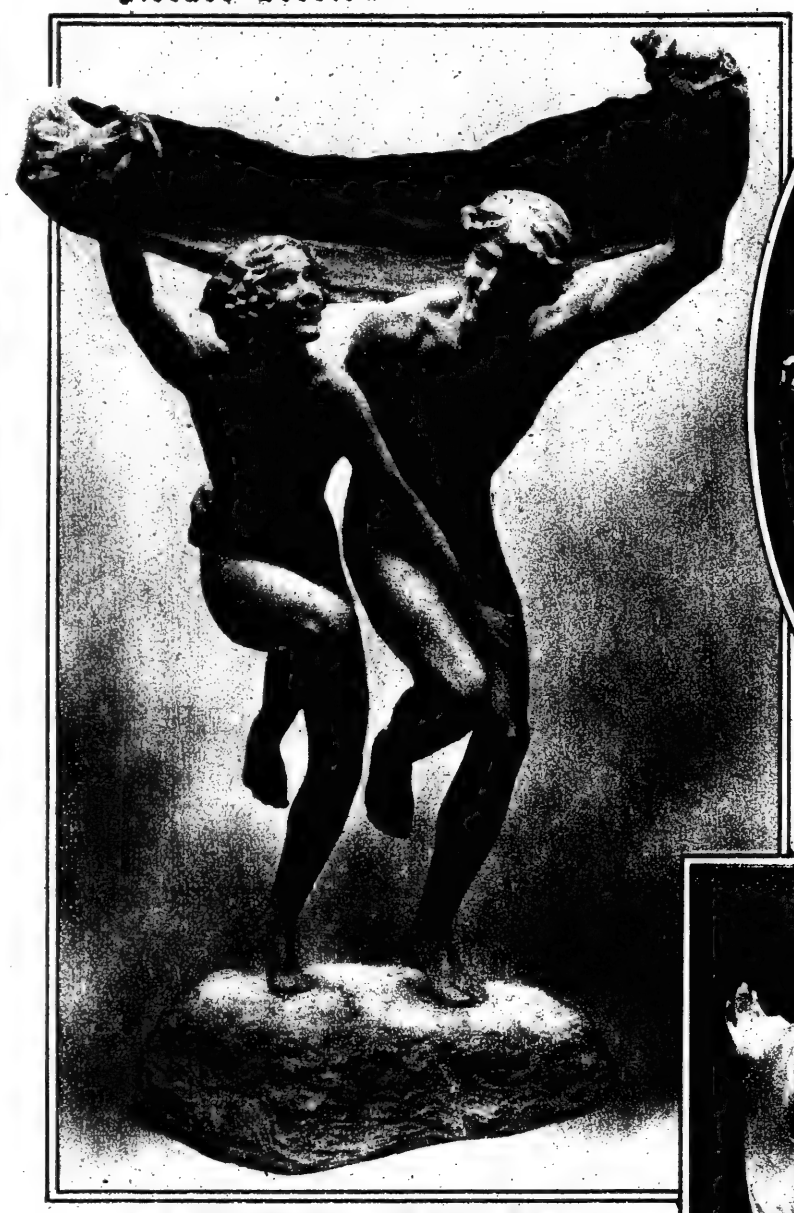
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



A SQUAD OF NEW NATIONAL ARMY MEN AT CAMP MEADE, MARYLAND, DRILLING IN BLUE OVERALLS IN THE ABSENCE OF UNIFORMS.

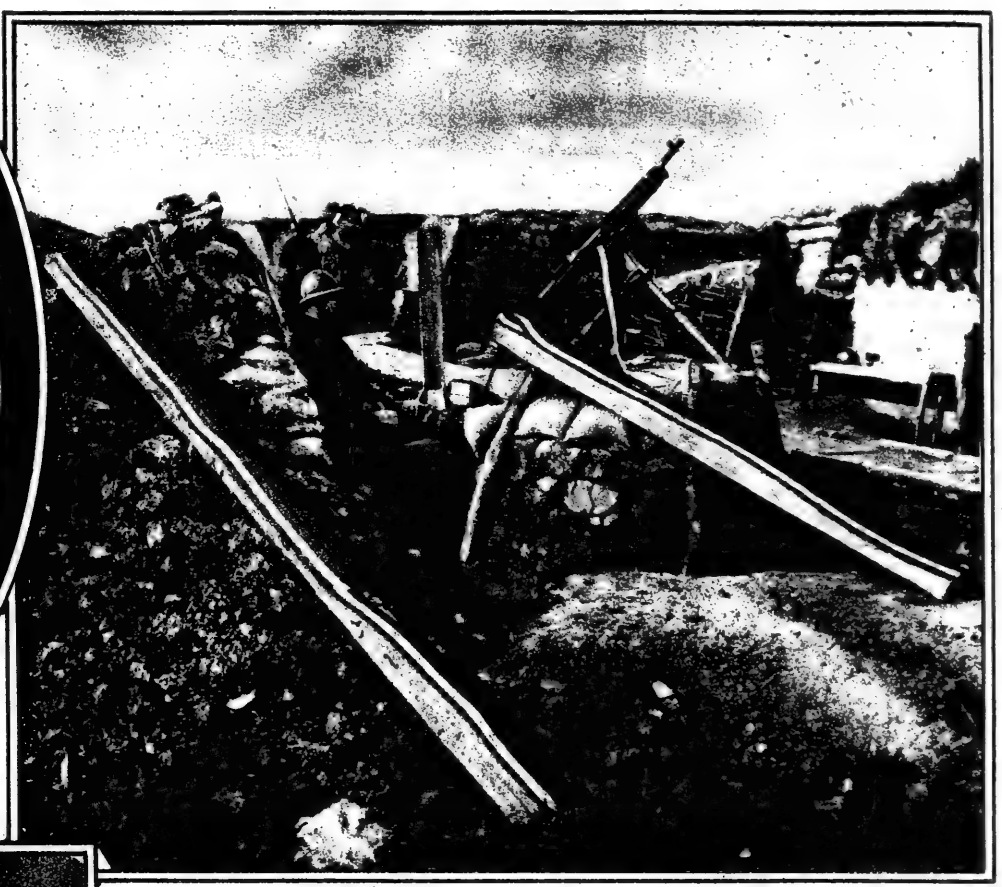
This Shortage of Uniforms and Other Proper Clothing at the Training Camps Has Already Become a Subject of Congressional Inquiry.

(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



"RUSSIAN BACCHANALE"—BY MALVINA HOFFMAN, AWARDED THE JULIA A. SHAW MEMORIAL PRIZE BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
This and Accompanying Reproductions of Paintings and Sculpture Have Been Adjudged the Prize Winners at the "Winter Academy", Which Opened Yesterday.
(*Photos by Juley.*)

"A CHILD OF MONHEGAN"—BY ALICE HUNT STODDARD, AWARDED THE ISIDOR GOLD MEDAL.

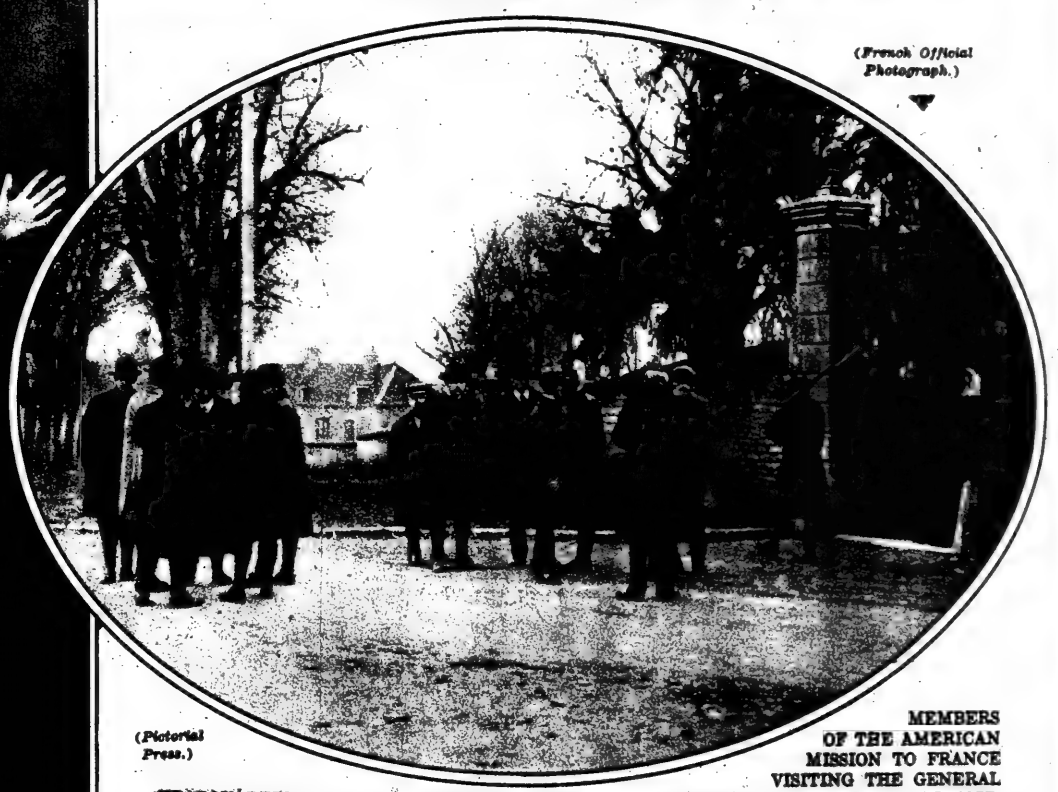


AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN STATION ON THE BELGIAN FRONT, WITH LONG BELTS OF CARTRIDGES READY FOR INSTANT USE.

FRENCH SOLDIERS USING THE NEW GRENADE RIFLES
Which Discharge Both Ball and Grenade Simultaneously, the Bullet Automatically Firing the Grenade Cap, Causing the Explosion by the Time the Grenade Reaches the Enemy Trench a Few Feet Away.

"UNFINISHED FIGURE" BY SHERRY E. FRY, WHICH WON THE ELIZABETH N. WATROUS GOLD MEDAL.

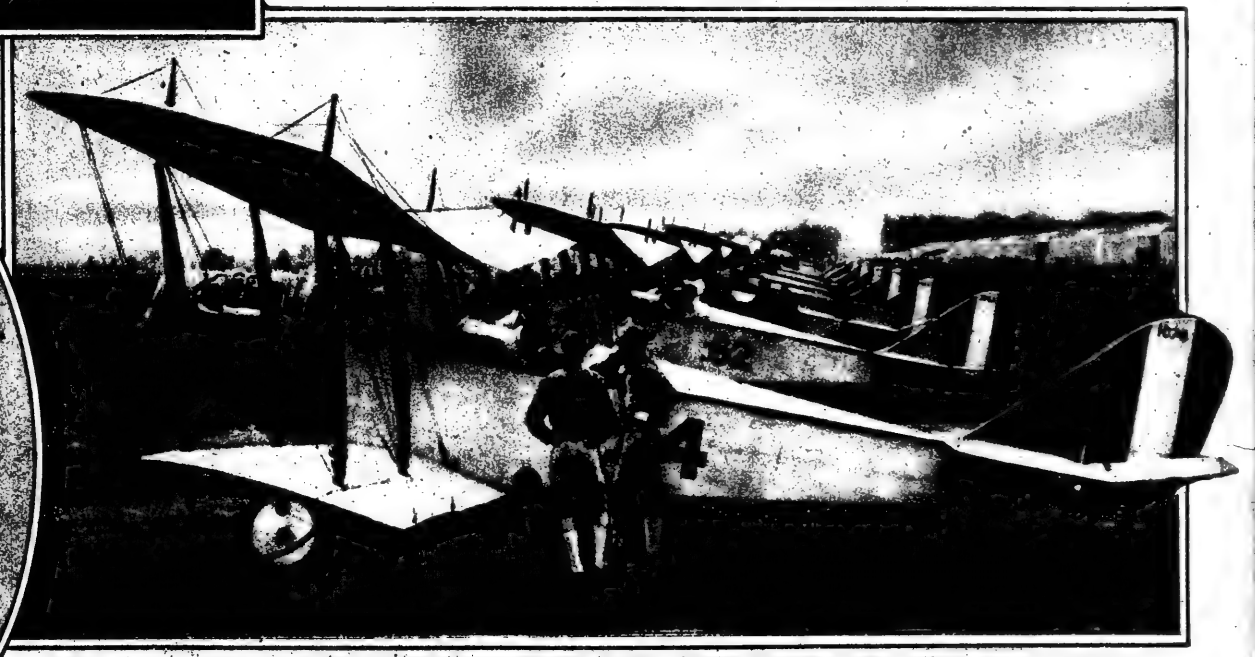
SHELL CASE OF THE FRENCH "75," CONVERTED INTO A FLOWER VASE BY A FRENCH SOLDIER.
(*Pictorial Press.*)



(*French Official Photograph.*)

(*Pictorial Press.*)

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MISSION TO FRANCE VISITING THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AT CHAUMONT, HAUTE-MARNE, FRANCE.
From a French Official Photograph.



SCENE AT AN AMERICAN AVIATION SCHOOL "SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES," FROM WHICH ARE GRADUATED 1,000 MILITARY AVIATORS EVERY MONTH FOR SERVICE ABROAD.
(© *International Film Service.*)

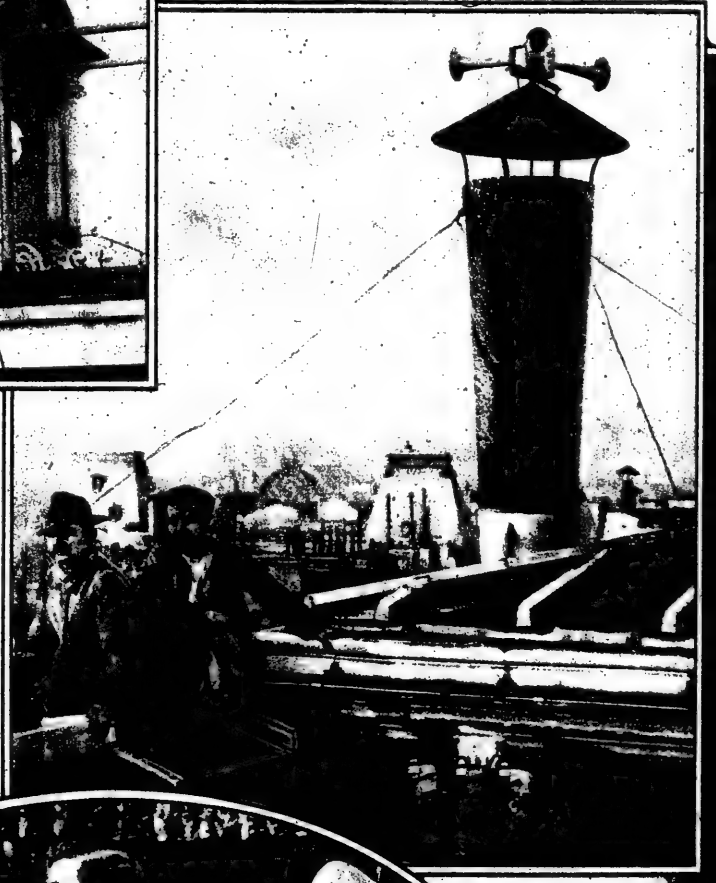
FRENCH USE GIANT AUDIPHONE FOR DETECTING THE APPROACH OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT.
Many Wires, Arranged Harp Fashion, Are Used to Catch the Vibration from Approaching Airplanes, and Are Transmitted Through the Tube and Mouthpiece Shown in the Foreground to Sentinels Always on Duty. In the Background Appears a New Type of Three-inch Anti-aircraft Rifle Capable of 25 Shots a Minute.

GENERAL FRANCHET D'ESPEREY, COMMANDER OF THE NORTHERN FRENCH ARMY GROUP, EXAMINING AN ARMORED GERMAN BATTLEPLANE BROUGHT DOWN ON THE AISNE FRONT, GERMANS, AS WELL AS FRENCH AND AMERICANS, NOW PAINTING DEVICES ON THEIR MACHINES.
The Head of This Bird Has Been Destroyed by French Shot, but Apparently It Is a Goose.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

THE TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES HAVING BEEN CUT DURING THE RECENT BATTLE OF THE AISNE, FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES ARE SENDING MESSAGES TO HEADQUARTERS BY CARRIER PIGEONS.
(© Herbert & Kadel.)

NAT C. GOODWIN, EDMUND BREESE AND ESTELLE WINWOOD IN A SCENE FROM "WHY MARRY?" OPENING ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.
(Hughes & Atwell.)

DONALD BRIAN AND CISSIE SEWELL, IN "HER REGIMENT," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.
(White.)



MICROPHONES OF THE MOST DELICATE CHARACTER ALARM PARIS OF ENEMY AIR RAIDS.
The Slightest Air Pressure, as Well as Sound, Is Registered by the Instrument Here Shown, Installed on the Roof of the Equitable Life Building in Paris, Giving the Alarm to Sentinels Always on Duty, Who Transmit It to Operators of Sirens on the Roofs of Other High Buildings Throughout the City.
(French Official Photograph.)

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU,
"The Tiger," and French Premier at 76, Talking with Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance in the New French War Cabinet.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

ONE OF THE MANY SIRENS ON PARIS ROOFS WHICH GIVE WARNING OF THE APPROACH OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT.
(French Official Photograph.)

LUCILE WATSON
FRANCIS BRYNE
AND VIOLET HEMING
IN "THE NAUGHTY WIFE" (LOSING ELOISE), AT THE HARRIS THEATRE.
(White.)

GIRLS APPEAR AS CONDUCTORS ON THE STEPLESS BROADWAY CARS.
This Is Miss Anna Pedersen, One of the Two Dozen Girls Who Began Work as Conductors on Last Monday, Each Wearing the Khaki-Colored Uniform Adopted by the Company, Including Trousers and Spiral Leggings.
(Western Newspaper Union.)

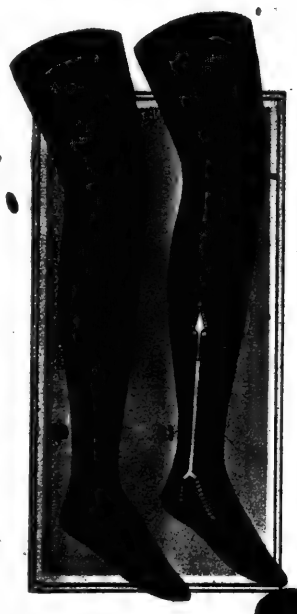
Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

PURE THREAD SILK HOSIERY

For Women and Misses

at Special Prices



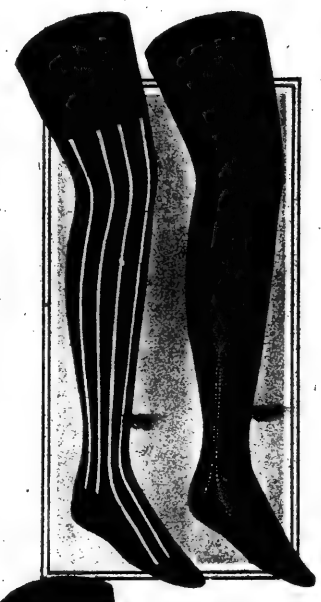
No. 39 — Openwork Pure Thread Silk Hose, in black or white. *Special* 2.95

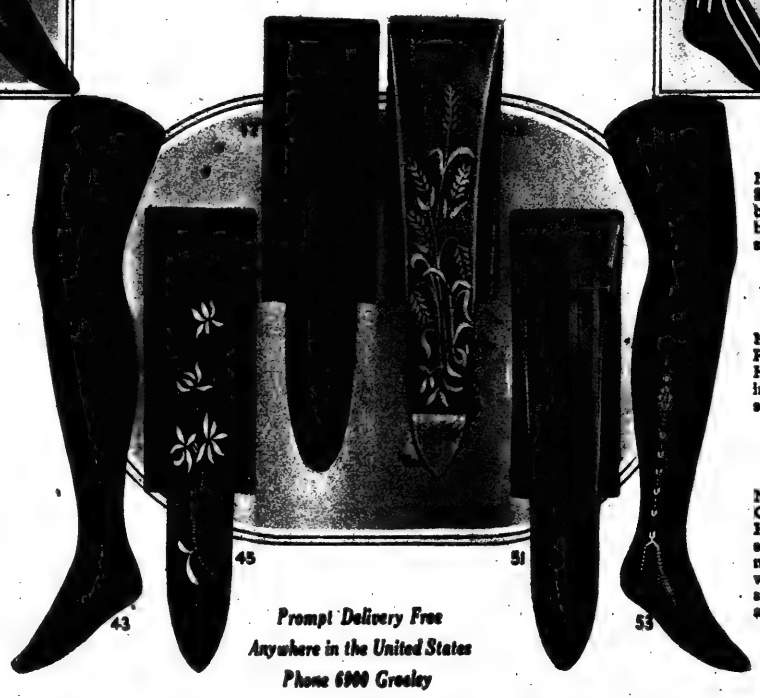
No. 41—Hand Embroidered Clox Hose in black with self or white plain or novelty hand embroidered clox; also white with self or black clox; silk garter top. *Special* 1.95

No. 55—Pure Thread Silk Hose, in black or navy with white stripes; also white with black stripes; lisle garter top. *Special* 1.05

No. 57—Paris Openwork Clox Pure Thread Silk Hose, in black or white; lisle sole and garter top. *Special* 1.25

All Hosiery Suitably Packed in Holiday Boxes





No. 43—Pure Thread Silk Hose, in black, white or colors to match shoes or gowns; lisle garter tops; all weights. *Special* .95

No. 45—Pure Thread Silk Hose: black richly embroidered in self or white; also white with black or self embroidered, assorted designs; lisle top and sole. *Special* 1.15

No. 47—Hand Emb'd Pure Thread Silk Hose, in black, white or pink; richly self embroidered; assorted designs; silk garter top. *Special* 1.95

No. 49—Pure Thread Silk Hose, in white or black richly self embroidered; assorted designs; lisle top and sole. *Special* 1.15

No. 51 — Openwork Pure Thread Silk Hose, superior quality, in black or white; assorted designs. *Special* 3.25

No. 53—Hand Emb'd Clox Pure Thread Silk Hose, in black with self or white plain or novelty clox; or white with self or black clox; silk or lisle garter top; all weights. *Special* 1.45

Prompt Delivery Free Anywhere in the United States

Phone 6900 Greeley

Peck & Peck

Women's Box No. 3 at $15.00

Contains three pair of exquisite pure thread silk hose, which may be had black, white and all colors, and one pair of dainty hand-made silk garters.
1 pair Queen Victoria, clocked $6.00
1 pair No. 816/3 ..... 4.00
1 pair No. 82 ..... 4.00
1 pair silk garters 2.50

Women's Box No. 5 at $5.50

Contains:
No. 721—1 pair fine quality pure thread silk stockings with openwork clocks. In black, white and all evening shades. $5.00
No. c-351 — Hand-embroidered pure silk stockings in black or white with black or white embroidery $3.75

Gristmas Boxes

LLAMA SPORT SET

$45.00 COMPLETE

Delightfully soft real Llama wool sweater, toque and muffler made to match. In natural color with Vicuna trimmings of dark blue, old rose, brown, purple and hunter green.

INDIVIDUALLY

Sweater $27.50
Toque 5.00
Muffler 8.50

GIFTS THAT WILL BE APPRECIATED

Men's Box No. 4 at $15.00

Contains:

An exceptional set for men of discrimination. The pure silk muffler and socks are perfectly matched in most harmonious color combinations.
1409—1 pure silk muffler. White with stripes of blue, purple or green $3.00
407—1 pair very fine pure thread silk fancy socks to match. $6.00

Men's Box No. 1 at $6.50

Contains:

19—Fine English Spitalfield silk scarf in newest designs and colorings $3.00
32C—1 pair of pure thread silk clocked socks, to match scarf. $3.50
32—1 pair of black silk evening socks $2.50

Other boxes of socks and scarfs for men from $3.00 up.

Send for illustrated Christmas Catalogue and make your selection or we will prepare sets for those who have individual requirements.

Peck & Peck MERCHANDISE CERTIFICATES for any amount you wish enable your friends to make their own selections.

PECK & PECK

Stocking Shops

586 Fifth Avenue at 48th Street — *501 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street*

NEW YORK CITY

Palm Beach — CHICAGO — Newport

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

No. 10—White Shamrock lawn; colored scallop edge, in assorted colors; embroidered corner design. *Each*, .25

No. 11—White linen; hand hemmed; three row border in assorted colors ..... *Each*, 35

No. 12—White linen; tape border; hand sewed colored hem; assorted colors ..... *Each*, .35

No. 13—White linen; hand hemmed; border of solid color; tape and cords finish ..... *Each*, .35

No. 14—White Shamrock lawn; scalloped edge; assorted corner designs ..... *Each*, .25

No. 15—White linen; spoke stitch, in assorted designs ..... *Box of Six*, 1.50

No. 16—White linen; tape borders; hand sewed French hem ..... *Each*, .25

No. 17—White linen; six rows of spoke stitching. *Each*, .50

Diamond Engagement Rings in 14K Gold or Platinum

Compare our prices with those quoted by any other house on earth. Your money immediately returned for any goods not perfectly satisfactory.

$5 to $15 — $18 to $30 — $35 to $50 — $60 to $75 — $85 to $100

OUR BINDING WRITTEN GUARANTEE attesting quality and value in the broadest possible terms accompanies every Diamond that we sell and we will accept any Diamond ever sold by us at the full price in exchange for other goods or a larger diamond.

Our old establishment (occupying entire third floor at 175 Broadway) and our low overhead selling expenses enable us to sell Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry at surprisingly attractive prices. Safe delivery of our goods sent by express or registered mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send for Jewelry Catalog No. 100.

175 Broadway, Upstairs. N.Y. Bennett 175 Broadway, Upstairs. N.Y.

NO MORE HOT IRONS

for my Husband's Trousers

The heat burns the nap off and steam rots the cloth. The New Patent PANTS PRESS is a 3-in-1 (Presser, Stretcher and Hanger).

Is Heatless.

Does not shine the fabric.

Folds in a Suitcase

Use it 10 days, money back if not satisfactory. If not found at nearest store send for illustrated price catalogue.

PADDINGTON SALES & MANUFACTURING CO.

246 East 52nd St., New York

BEWARE OF CHEAP IMITATIONS "Paddington" is the only genuine made.

The HARDMAN FIVE-FOOT GRAND

No matter how beautifully, how modernly, how quaintly, how elaborately, how plainly, your home is furnished, you can make it infinitely more attractive by adding the Hardman Five-Foot Grand. Play this remarkable, small piano yourself. See it. Love it as all its owners do.

$750

Convenient Terms

A SOFA WITH COMFORT BUILT IN

Every inch of this splendid sofa has been built—not just made. Its softness and spacious depth is inviting to the fatigued body. And built on such distinctive lines, too! Your Living Room or Library will have a touch of charm added to it.

Length 7 ft. In Tapestry or Damask.

Specially priced $115.00
Arm Chair to match $67.50

We are showing a wide variety of beautiful and useful old pieces for holiday gifts.

Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company

49-51 W. 23d St.

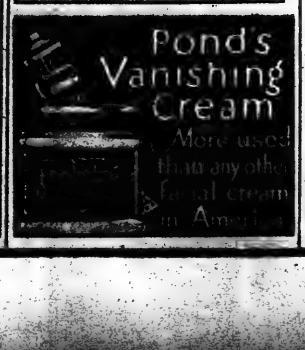
High Grade Seed

For Your Vegetable Garden, Flower Garden, Lawn or Farm.

Our 1918 Spring Catalogue [illegible] Jan. 1st. Mail us a postal.

Stumpp & Walter Co.

New York City



G. SATTLER

HAIR MERCHANT.

NOW AT

12 W. 50TH ST.

Tel. Circle 8777.

Nestle's Permanent Wave a Specialty.

Formerly 15 West 31st Street, 12 West 45th Street

ARTISTIC DENTISTRY

Porcelain Inlay Work a Specialty. Restoration of shade, shape and general appearance of natural tooth accomplished. Irregularities of teeth corrected. Porcelain bridge-work displaying no gold. Special attention to children's teeth.

DRS. M. & H. SCHLESINGER, Times Bldg., 42nd St. & B'way. Telephone Bryant 833.

Here's the Newest Idea for Christmas!

TWO, in fact,—and both approved not only by common sense but by the example of leaders of society like Mrs. Robert Bacon, Irving Brokaw, and others. (1) Instead of buying a dead Xmas tree to be thrown on the ash-heap "the morning after," buy a live Xmas tree and after the gifts are distributed have a "planting bee" and let the children plant the tree on the lawn, naming it after Grandma or some other member of the family,—perhaps the absent one "over there" or about to go. Repeating this each Xmas will give you a notable collection of trees rich in sentimental associations. Order a Douglas Spruce, 5 ft. high, $4.00; or a Japanese Fir (fragrant balsam odor), 5 ft., $5; 6 ft., $15; 8 to 10 ft., $20. Sent by express anywhere—but order Now.

(2) Give something really distinctive and lasting for Xmas. Give your married daughter a group of evergreens (always cosy, always smiling) for a corner of her lawn ("Daddy's Cove"). Similar gifts for Wife, Mother, Sister, etc. Why not a Christmas gift to Mother of a Cove of Evergreens—to keep your memory "ever green," lend added beauty and color and warmth to the home landscape in winter, and a cool retreat and resting-place in summer. How much it will mean both in comfort and in grateful memories! A group of 32 choice Evergreens, carefully selected by us for this purpose (uncommon specimens, too) costs only $26,—and we take charge of all the details, the proper arrangement, etc., and even guarantee that they will all grow beautifully. Or, instead of a Cove of Evergreens, give a group of Fruit Trees and Berry Bushes (what a sweet reminder of the giver—every year—forever!) A pantry $10 (for 11 trees and 120 plants) or even $6 (for 13 trees) pays for the Fruit Garden—and we assume all the trouble. Or a Complete Rosebed—how would you feel if you received a gift of a Garden of Roses?—not cut flowers to wither and die, but a collection of Rose Plants to bless the recipient every year with their beauty and fragrance. $5 or $10 or more, as you wish, will pay for such a gift. Among other gifts are: Brilliant Shrub Group, 20 plants, $5. Blue Garden, 100 plants, $10. "A Wall of Green" (evergreen hedge—pine, fir, spruce) at 65c. per running foot.

Send us list of names, state amount and wishes for each gift—we will send Xmas Certificates naming the gifts, "Cove of Evergreens," "Fruit Garden," etc., (no prices), to be planted after their own wishes in the spring (we look after everything—guarantee perfect growth—relieve you of all bother). *The joy and sweetness of these unique gifts will last forever.*

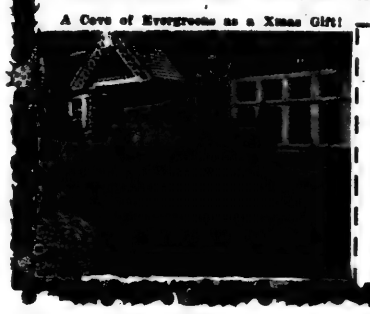
Make up your list and write us as quickly as possible—and order your own Xmas tree at once (wire collect if necessary).

Note the Special Offer in the Xmas Coupon Below!

I. HICKS & SON, Westbury, L. I.

"Sixty Years of Knowing How" (Phone Westbury 68)

A Cove of Evergreens as a Xmas Gift!



—XMAS COUPON—

SPECIAL OFFER TO TIMES READERS—Attach this Coupon to your order, and if it amounts to $20 or more, we will send FREE to your own or any other address a LIVE CHRISTMAS TREE (as described above), a Japanese Fir, of fragrant balsam odor, 5 ft. high, which we sell for $5.00.

Give your instructions, names and addresses, etc., on a sheet of paper attached to this blank, and refer to various offers simply by number, as follows:

(1) Live Xmas Tree (state whether Douglas Spruce, $4, or Japanese Fir, size and price as above).
(2) Cove of Evergreens, 32 trees, $26.
(3) Fruit Trees & Berry Bushes, 11 trees, 120 plants, $10.
(4) Fruit Garden, 13 trees, $6.
(5) Garden of Roses, $5, $10, and up—state amount.
(6) Brilliant Shrub Group, 20 plants, $5.
(7) Blue Garden, 100 plants, $10.
(8) "Wall of Green" (evergreen hedge), 65c. per running foot.

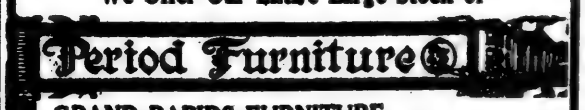
Be sure to sign your own name and address at bottom of your order sheet.

I. HICKS & SON, Westbury, L. I.

Removal Sale

On or before February 1st, 1918, we will remove our New York City showrooms to 39th St., cor. 6th Ave.

We Offer Our Entire Large Stock of



GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE (Direct from Factory)

REGARDLESS OF COST PRIOR TO REMOVAL

Manufacturers **MANGES BROS.** Established 1852

Now at 115 and 117 West 23d Street

Sunday.
December 16, 1917

The New York Times

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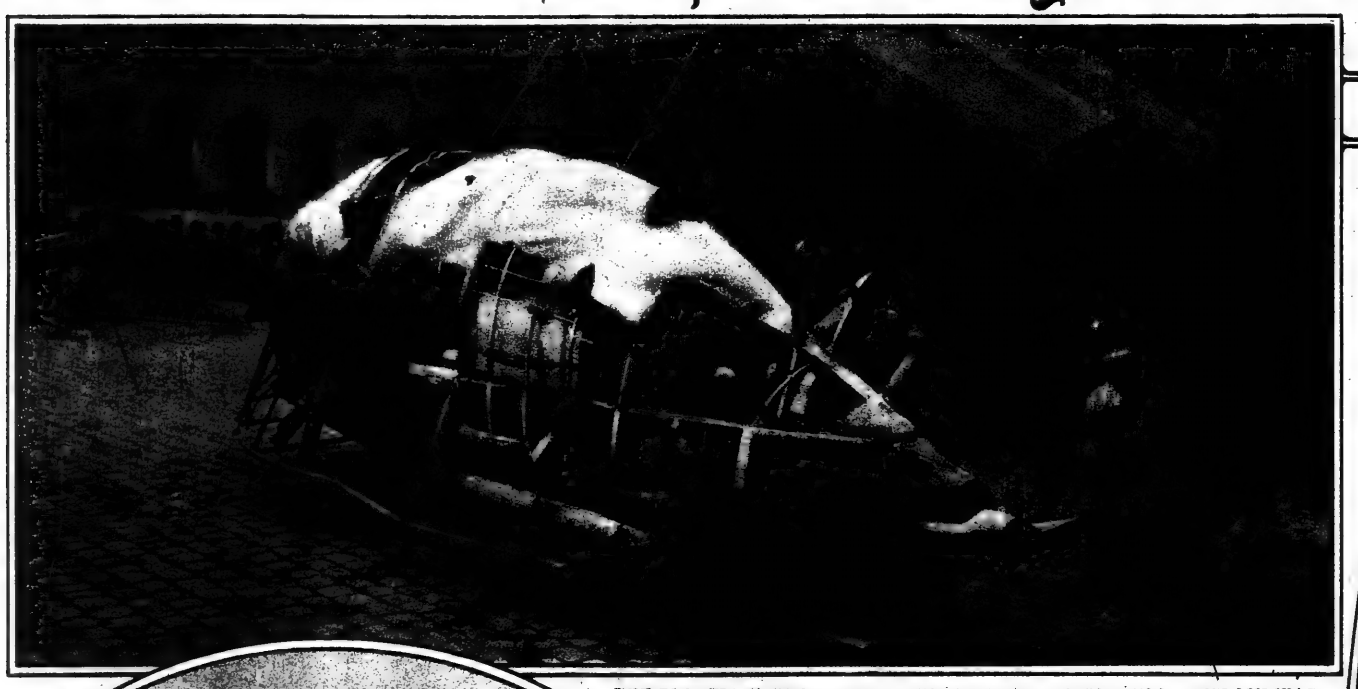
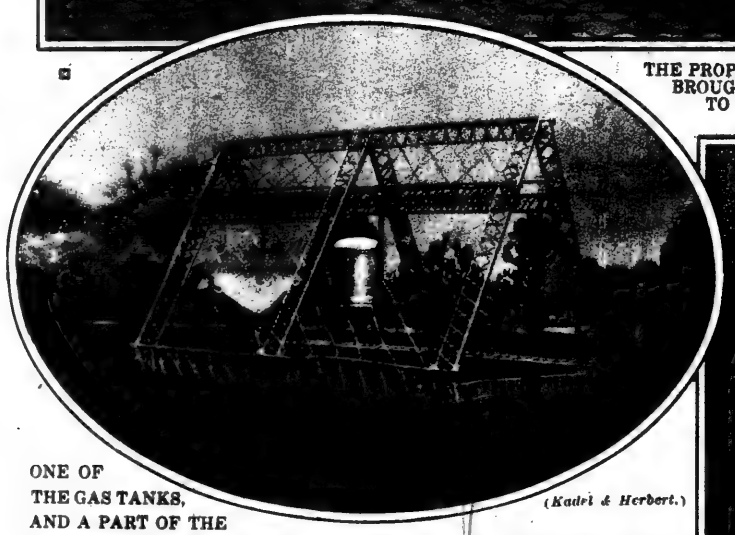
9



THE PROPELLER TUBE OF THE GREAT GERMAN ZEPPELIN L-49, WHICH WAS BROUGHT DOWN INTACT AT BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, FRANCE, ADDED TO THE WAR TROPHIES IN THE COURT OF THE INVALIDES.
(Kadel & Herbert.)



ONE OF THE GAS TANKS, AND A PART OF THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ZEPPELIN L-49, SET UP ON THE GROUNDS OF THE INVALIDES.
(Kadel & Herbert.)

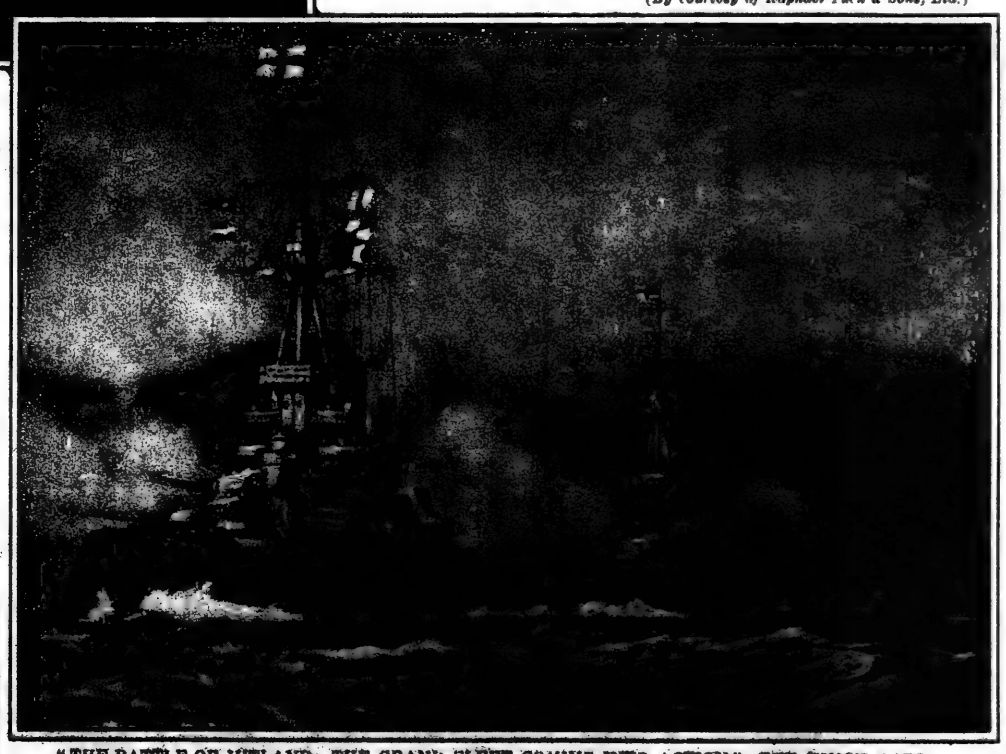
"THE LADY OF THE LAMP."—QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S CHRISTMAS CARD.

"A Lady with a Lamp shall stand
In the great History of the land
A noble type of good
Heroic womanhood."—Longfellow.

THIS AND THE THREE ACCOMPANYING REPRODUCTIONS ARE FROM THE BRITISH ROYAL CHRISTMAS CARDS TO BE SENT OUT ON THE FOURTH WAR CHRISTMAS.
(By courtesy of Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd.)

"A ROYAL WOOING—KING HENRY V. AND PRINCESS KATHERINE OF FRANCE."—THE QUEEN'S CARD.
"Fair Katherine, and most fair,
Will you vouchsafe to teach a soldier terms
Such as will enter at a lady's ear
And plead his love-suit to her gentle heart?"—Shakespeare.

"ONWARD"—PRINCE OF WALES' CARD.
"The golden age is not behind but before us."—Simon, Duc de France.
(Photographs © Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd.)

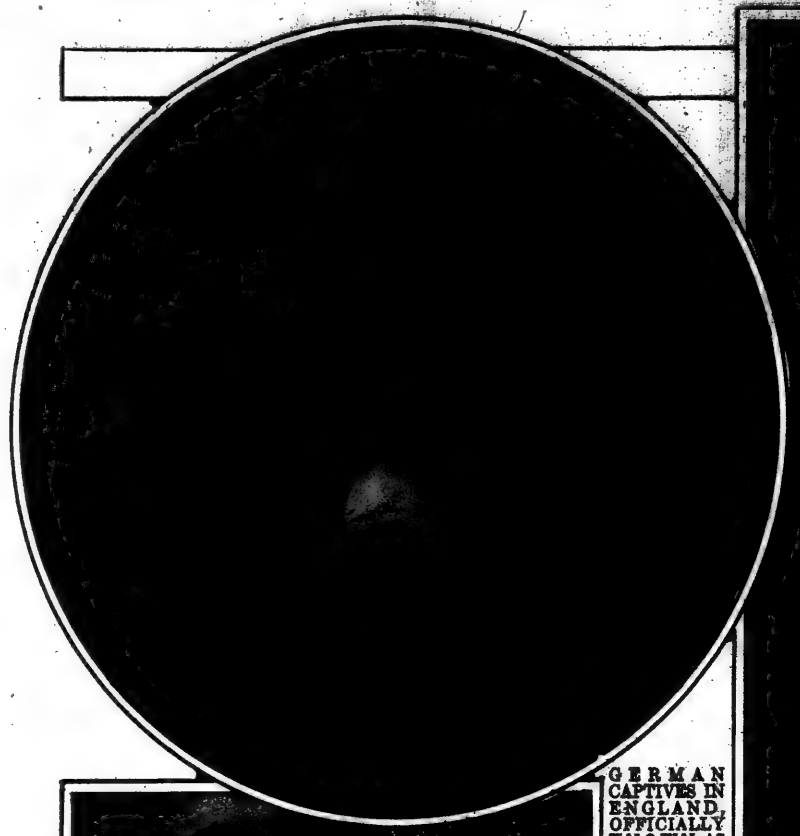


"THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND: THE GRAND FLEET COMING INTO ACTION."—THE KING'S CARD.
"The Glorious Traditions Handed Down to Us by Generations of Gallant Seamen Were Most Worthily Upheld."—J. R. Jellicoe, Admiral, Commander in Chief.

PRINCE PRAONG ARTIT,
Twelve Years Old, Heir to the Throne of Siam, Arrives in This Country to Continue His Education and to Study American Customs, Under the Supervision of the Siamese Minister at Washington.
(International Film Service.)

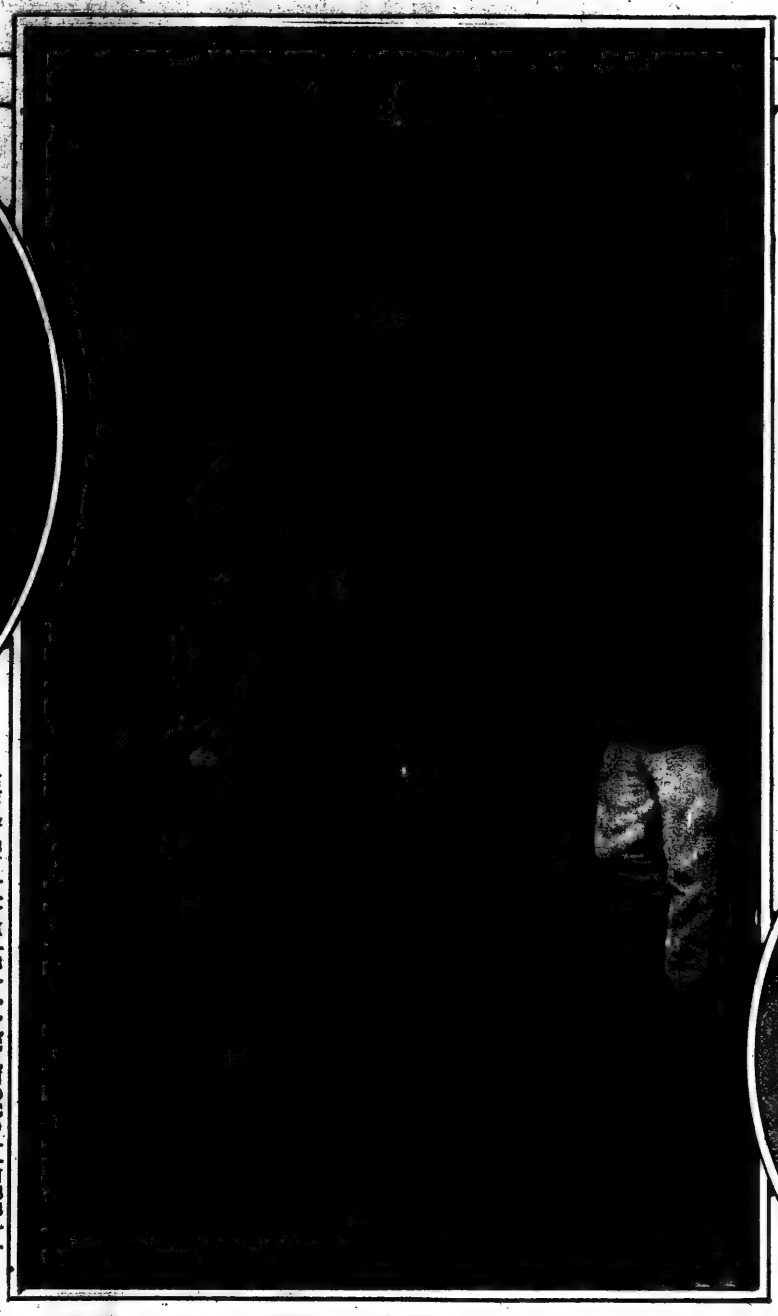
GERMAN BLUEJACKET OF THE LANDING FORCE ON OESEL ISLAND SIGNALING TO A GERMAN WARSHIP LYING IN THE HARBOR.
(© International Film Service.)

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF GERMAN TRANSPORTS LYING IN THE HARBOR OF OESEL ISLAND, RUSSIA, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE GULF OF FINLAND.
(© International Film Service.)



GERMAN CAPTIVES IN ENGLAND, OFFICIALLY KNOWN AS "FRIENDLY ALIEN PRISONERS," BECAUSE THEY COME FROM SUCH PROVINCES AS ALSACE-LORRAINE, SCHLESWIG, AND POLAND, WHICH, THE ENGLISH SAY, HAVE BEEN FORCED TO FIGHT, ARE EMPLOYED NEAR LONDON IN LAYING DRAIN PIPES AS WELL AS OTHER OUTDOOR WORK.

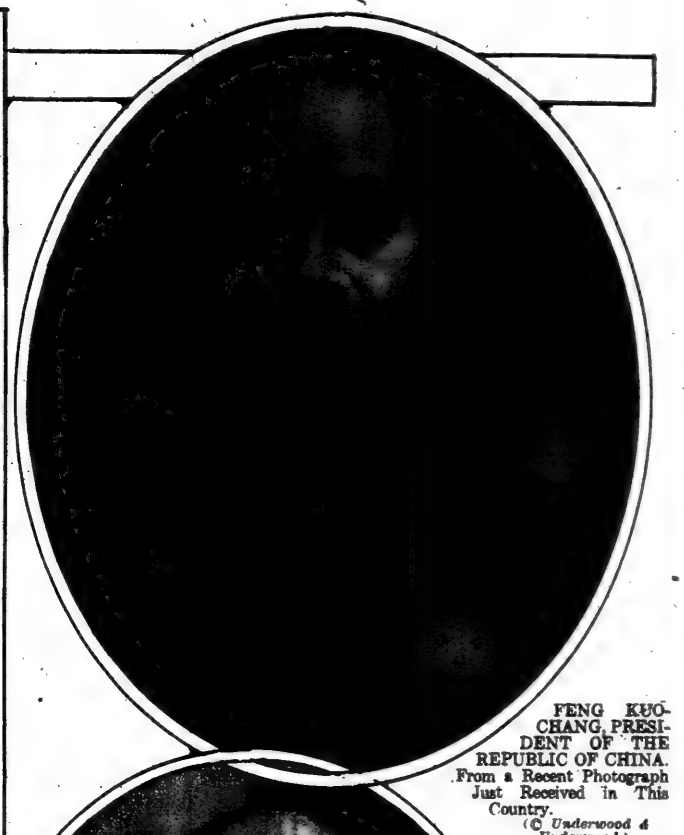
(© *Press Illustrating Service.*)



DR. CESARE BATTISTI, FORMERLY A MEMBER OF THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT FROM TRENT, AND LATER AN OFFICER IN THE ITALIAN ARMY, IS LED TO EXECUTION BY HIS AUSTRIAN CAPTORS.

Dr. Battisti Was of Italian Descent, and Just Before the Outbreak of the War Between Austria and Italy He Returned to the Land of His Fathers and Joined Her Armies. When Captured by the Austrians He Was Tried by Court-Martial and Sentenced to be Shot as a Traitor.

(*International Film Service.*)



FENG KUO-CHANG, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA. From a Recent Photograph Just Received in This Country.

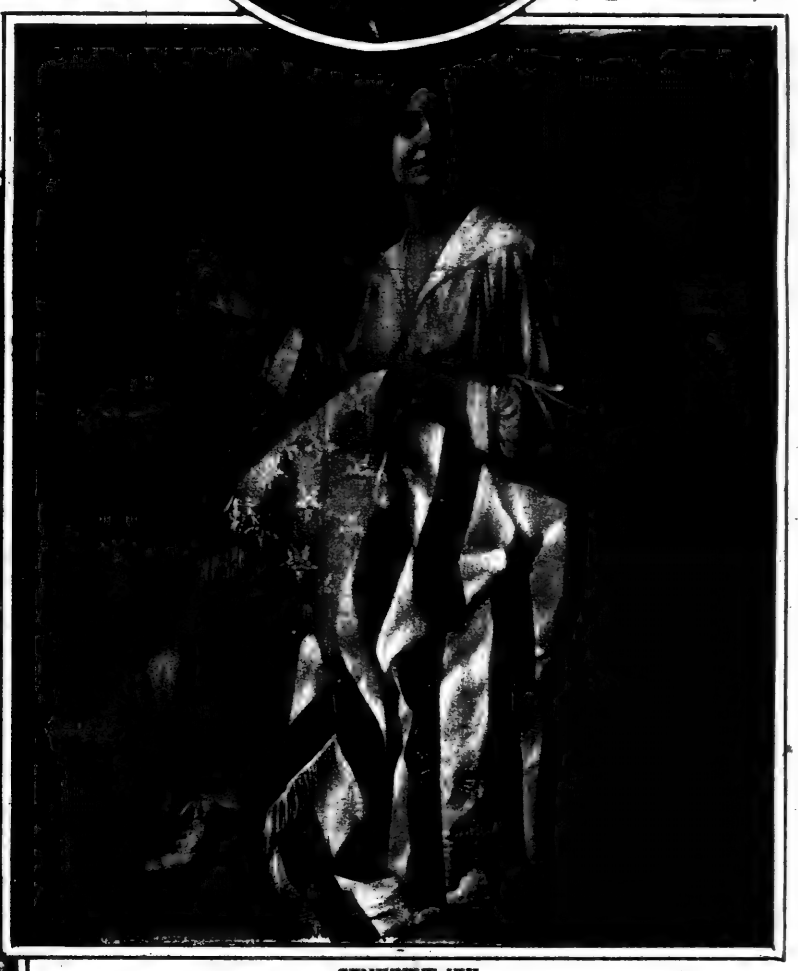
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

GENERAL YENG-CHANG, Chief Military Adviser of the Chinese President, Former Minister of War, and Former Chinese Minister to Germany, Who Is said to Have Been Chosen to Command an Army of 300,000 Men Which China Expects to Send to France.

(*Underwood & Underwood.*)

BARONESS DE SERCLAES, AND MISS MARIE CHISHOLM, Who Have Received the British Military Medal for Caring for the Wounded Since November, 1914, Behind the Belgian Lines in What Is Known as "The Cellar House of Pervyse."

(© *International Film Service.*)



GENIVIEVE VIX,
French Opera Singer, Embroidering an American Flag Which She Presented to General Pershing Just Before Sailing for America to Join the Chicago Opera Company.

ENGLISH GIRLS WHO HAVE REPLACED MEN AS STABLE "BOYS," CARRYING WATER TO CATTLE UNDER THEIR CHARGE.

(© *Press Illustrating Service.*)

INTENSIVE FARMING ON A LARGE SCALE NEAR WALTON-ON-THAMES TO SUPPLY ENGLAND'S NEEDS.

By the Use of Cloches, or Bell-Shaped Glass Coverings, Shown Here, It Is Expected That the 50,000 Cauliflower Plants in This Field Will Be Matured for Use Next Spring Even Before Such Plants Are Ordinarily Set Out. (*Press Illustrating Service.*)

(*Underwood & Underwood.*)

ENGLISH GIRLS WHO HAVE REPLACED MEN ON THE FARMS, RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN THE OPERATION OF A TRACTOR, ADOPTED IN MANY PARTS OF ENGLAND AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES REQUIRED FOR WAR SERVICE.

KING FERDINAND OF RUMANIA AND M. ALBERT THOMAS, FORMER FRENCH MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, ON THE RUMANIAN FRONT.

(*Central News Photo Service.*)

PHOEBE FOSTER IN "THE GYPSY TRAIL," AT THE PLYMOUTH THEATRE.
(White Studio.)

HAMILTON'S

Our Most Exclusive Models Are Included in This

Big Sale of Coats

At Prices That Mean Unusual Savings for You

Our entire stock of plain and fur trimmed models in more than 50 different styles; all sizes.

As Low as $10.50—as High as $50

This beautiful full cut coat of Salt's Esquimette Plush with luxurious collar of genuine Moufflon Fur... NOW $19.75

A Real $35 Value!

WINTER SUITS NOW REDUCED TO LESS THAN COST OF PRODUCTION

Big Reductions on Dresses

BE CURIOUS! Visit our showroom.

HAMILTON GARMENT CO. 307 FIFTH AVE. NEAR 32ND ST. NY

The Fine Art

that has made the name of Stickley a magic word with lovers of good furniture, has been applied to the perfection of the DAYBED—and so now you may come to the Stickley Showrooms in the Craftsman Building and find the choicest as well as the largest collection of Daybeds in all America. They range from Craftsman and Colonial simplicity to decorative period designs, but all, regardless of style or price, share in the superb Stickley craftsmanship and the glowing Chromewald finish, and all alike embody the unique exclusive extension feature by which a single pull and a slight lift convert an exquisite day-couch into a luxurious, rigid double bed—the acme of comfort. To purchase a Daybed without first seeing this group would be exceedingly unwise. Delivery and terms made through your own dealer. If you cannot call, send for folder illustrating various designs.

STICKLEY ASSOCIATED CABINETMAKERS
6 East 39th St., New York.

Blym Shoe

Holiday Footwear—Practical Xmas Gifts

Style 8729½ Women's Juliette Slippers Gray, wine and black. Also with ribbon trimming. 1.25

Style 8718 Women's Felt Slippers 1.35 Old Rose, Pink, Blue, Lavender, Wine and Gray.

Style 8707 Women's Felt Slippers Blue, Lavender, Pink, Old Rose 1.75

Style 9306 Children's Juliette Slippers Red and Gray, also Red with Fur Trimming.

5 to 10½ 90c
11 to 2 ..... 1.35

Style 649½ Men's and Boys' Storm Boots High Cut. Heavy Grain, in tan and black; will not harden or crack.
Boys' 11 to 13½ 3.00
Boys' sizes, 1 to 5 ..... 3.50
Men's sizes, 6 to 12 ..... 4.50

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. Mail Order Dept., 3240 Third Av., N.Y. Postage, Including Insurance, 10c Extra. Send P. O. Money Order or N. Y. Draft.

Purchases made at any Blym Store may be exchanged at any other Blym Store. A convenience at this holiday period.

Blym Shoes — Comfort Slippers
Red Cross Shoes — Novelty Boots
Evening Slippers — Spats — Pumps
Silk Stockings — Rubber Footwear

The thoughtful giver of practical presents doubles the value of the gift.

Gifts of footwear help your family and friends in their program of war time economy.

Eleven Big Blym Stores work under a unified system that minimizes expense and makes possible the real economy so necessary just now.

Silk Stockings 1.19 In all evening shades and desirable street colors. Put up in handsome boxes. Special value for the Christmas season.

Style 3870 Patent Colt Oxfords Also in Black Kid and White Nu-Buck. 4.50

High Cut Spats. Fine quality cloth (not felt) 1.50. White, Light and Dark Fawn, Sand, Ivory, Pearl, Dark Gray and Black.

Style 1679 Silver and Gold Slippers 5.00 Genuine Imported Silver and Gold Cloth. Narrow toes, Spanish heels.

Style 9010 Tan and Black Kid Romeos 2.00

Style 9041½ Men's Opera Slippers, Tan & Black Kidskin 2.00

Style 911 Women's Skating Boots 3.50 Black Box Calf.

Low Prices on Our Standard Line of Rubber Boots

DULL GUM BOOTS, KNEE LENGTH.
Men's Sizes, 7 to 13 ..... 3.25
Boys' Boots, sizes 2 to 6 ..... 2.50
Boys' Boots, sizes 11 to 2 ..... 1.90
Women's Boots 3½ to 8 ..... 2.00
Misses' Boots, sizes 11 to 2 ..... 1.75
Children's Boots, 6 to 10 ..... 1.35

STORM KING DULL GUM BOOTS.
Men's Sizes, 7 to 12 ..... 3.90
Boys' Sizes, 3 to 6 ..... 3.00
Boys' Sizes, 11 to 2 ..... 2.25
Children's bright and dull finish, sizes 5 to 10½ 1.85
Misses' bright finish, sizes 11 to 2 ..... 2.25

Men's and Boys' Storm King Dull Gum Boots

Arctics for Men, Boys, Women & Children

Women's 6 Buckle, 3½ to 8 ..... 3.00
Misses' 6 Buckle, 11 to 2 ..... 2.50
Children's 5 Buckle, 6 to 10½ 2.00
Women's 4 Buckle, 3½ to 8 ..... 2.50
Misses' 4 Buckle, 11 to 2 ..... 2.00
Men's 4 Buckle, 7 to 13 ..... 2.25
Boys' 4 Buckle, 2 to 6 ..... 2.25
Men's 1 Buckle, 7 to 13 ..... 1.50

I. Klym & Sons. Factory 511-519 E. 72d St.
WEST SIDE STORES: 233, 234 West 125th St. 6th Av., 32d & 37th Sts. 8th Av., 30th & 40th Sts.
EAST SIDE STORES: 3d Av. and 125d St. 3d Av., 149th and 161st Sts. 162 Bowery, nr. Broome
BROOKLYN STORES: 442, 444 Fulton St., opp Bridge St., near Hoyt. Broadway, near Park Av. Broadway, near Greene Av.
NEWARK STORE: 839 Broad St., opp. Military Pk.

Above is a reproduction of the beautiful Prudential Girl Calendar for 1918, which will be found next year in millions of homes where Prudential life insurance is carried.

BARTO DAY BEDS

THE first Day Beds in point of origin, and easily first in quality and perfection of design.

QUEEN ANNE

Graceful and beautifully executed design. Mahogany or painted. Cane panels, $35. Box springs and hair mattress, $20.

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A favorite for small apartments. Mahogany or painted, $45. Box springs and hair mattress, $25. Other designs. Immediate delivery. Write for illustrated folder.

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Specialists in Interior Furnishings and Draperies.
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PLATINUM TOP GUARD RING $29

Set with Seven Genuine, Brilliant White Diamonds.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Diamonds Remounted in Gold and Platinum at Low Rates.

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1917

SHOWROOM
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AT FORTY SECOND STREET

BEADED BAGS

Fine hand made bags to private trade only. Will make bags from your own designs. Will call by appointment, with bags and patterns.

MRS. WILLIAMS
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Beauty in the Making

Begin now to lay the foundation for your daughter's future good looks and attractiveness—to teach the lessons of skin hygiene and complexion care that may mean her life's happiness. At night, give the tender skin, face, neck, arms, hands, a thorough cleansing with

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM
The Kind That Keeps

to clear the pores of the day's accumulation. Make it a daily practice in childhood, it will be a daily habit in girlhood; a daily delight—a splendid reward in womanhood. For your child's nursery or your own toilet table demand D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream. It beautifies the skin, banishes signs of passing time or marks of illness. Tubes and jars, 10c. to $1.50.

Put a tube in the Soldier's Kit. A comfort in camp or trench.

POUDRE AMOURETTE: A perfect face powder, very fine and dainty, delightfully perfumed. Looks natural, stays on. Flesh, white, brunette, 50c.

TRY BOTH FREE.

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An Ideal Christmas Gift

Before you definitely decide on which Grand you intend to purchase be sure and see the

PEASE PETITE GRAND

This Grand Piano, only 5 ft. 8 in. in length, is an acknowledged success, with a volume of tone which is surprising. Attractive in case design and of exceptional durability.

Call and see this Piano or write for descriptive literature and our easy payment plan. Liberty Bonds accepted at par with accrued interest. Liberal allowance for your old Piano in exchange.

A full line of Uprights, Player Pianos and Grands.

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Warerooms:
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ALL STORES OPEN EVENINGS.

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More than goodness of quality and workmanship—they are truly pieces of art.

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How to reduce them

Specific treatment for this trouble given in the 32-page booklet wrapped with every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap. Write today to get it before. For sale at all toilet counters.

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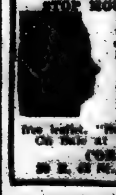

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Beautify Your Grey Hair—Use

The new French Preparation from the Far East

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Price Postpaid $1.50.

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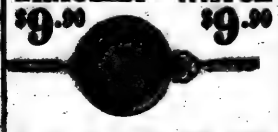

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...hance the Beau...

...s decorations and the charm of the Crea... ...magic touch of the new Indirect Li... ...he CURTIS Art Lamp (t... ...ire room, both below a... ...reatest advance i...

...ve ... ...secret is all ... ...stall! Easily ... ...morrow—or write ... ...tifully illustrated ... Lighting of the Home

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Khaki-Kool is the fashion fabric of all outdooring, the acknowledged inspiration of the season's finest costumes the silk supreme which anticipates style and creates by its own beauty modes of exclusive distinction.

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Walnut Groves of France Supply Selected Nut Centers

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Distributed by
Lindt Chocolate Company
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If you have never tasted Yuban—

IF you are a lover of good coffee and do not know the unusual flavor of this coffee—try it first as we suggest.

Have your first cup of Yuban without cream—without sugar—clear black undiluted—nothing but Yuban.

The very first sip will impress you with its remarkable flavor. This is not chance—some happy combination. It is Yuban.

Yuban is actually different from other coffees. It has a distinctive flavor. Even the aroma is different. You will realize for the first time what coffee can be.

Make this test with Yuban today.

YUBAN
The Arbuckle Guest Coffee

"I do my hair becomingly and trust to

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Invisible **HAIR NETS**

to keep it neat and trim. Why don't *you* try them?"

They are made of finest human hair in all shades, sterilized and specially processed for invisibility and exceptional strength.

Self-conforming, cap-shaped, or all-over styles. Sold in sanitary envelopes. Satisfaction guaranteed. At all good stores.

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White or grey—25c. each

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IMITATION diamonds have been produced that only the expert can distinguish from the genuine. But wouldn't you rather own a genuine diamond? So, the expert musician, not satisfied with superficial similarity in pianos, selects the

KRAKAUER
***Small Grand* PIANO**

because of its depth and beauty of tone. Many New York homes take pride in the possession of Krakauer Small Grand Pianos. When you see and hear it you'll know the reason why.

$725
Terms of Payment Arranged.

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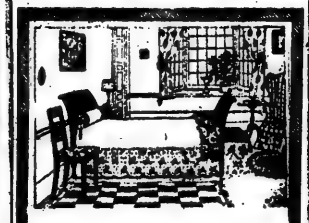

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Your courage and your judgment are influenced by the things you have about you.

You owe it to yourself and to your family to maintain those standards of orderliness and beauty in your home furnishing that give good cheer and confidence.

A woman came to ask for an inexpensive selection of our decorative furniture, saying that she had lost her husband and could not be in France with her son, so she had decided to make a bright and charming room for herself as a beginning of a new attitude of constructive service on her part. You can imagine the eagerness with which we co-operated with her.

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We make our furniture in our own factories near New York. There are no delays due to shipments from a distance.

Call for consultation and advice, whether you want to purchase now or later.

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2 West 47th Street, New York,
First door west of Fifth Ave., 4th floor.

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HAIR TREATMENT

and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair & Scalp Conditions. They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes.

Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.

Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet T. "Healthy Hair," free on request.

Frank Parker Hair & Scalp SPECIALIST
51 WEST 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

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ELITE GLOVES
the ideal gift—useful, economical. Made in all new styles and novelties in *Washable Capes, Doeskin, Mocha and Glace*, for Women, Men and Children.
On sale at all good stores
Ask in particular for the *new Military style for Women in the popular Khaki shade.*

For Christmas

Violet, Rose, or Wistaria

A gift well worth the giving is this dainty assortment box of toilet requisites, prepared and packed by

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Quality—Service—Price
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Display Extraordinary of Table, Boudoir, Floor and Piano
LAMPS
Ideal Xmas Gifts. Novel and Artistic Designs not to be found elsewhere.
Buy Direct from Factory and Save Money.
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Thousands of Novelties Suitable for New Year's Eve Celebrations. Attractively Displayed. Conveniently Located.
Paper Hats, Noisemakers, Serpentine and Confetti, Souvenirs, Decorations, Masks, Jokes.

Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs Should Select Their Favors at Once.

B. SHACKMAN & CO.,
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Between 20th & 21st Sts.

FOR CHRISTMAS!

Perfumery Set $1

Consists of three triangular-shaped bottles designed to fit a cylindrical Oriental box, artistically decorated. Each bottle contains one-half ounce of Vantine's fragrant Oriental perfumery, each odor different. When emptied the box makes a most attractive holder for hair pins, &c., and is also a very artistic ornament for the dressing table. On sale in our Perfumery Section, or mailed postpaid upon receipt of $1. (Please specify 1284T.)

A. A. VANTINE & CO., Inc.
Fifth Avenue and 50th St., New York.

We have just received from Maison Violet, Grasse et Paris, a shipment of more celebrated Royal Thridace Toilet Soap
The Office Soap
More of this Soap is used on the Continent than any other soap made
Send 2c in stamps for the Loan Sheet above the world.
FRANK A. MUNSEY CO.

The "BLISS" Reproducer
Will Improve YOUR Phonograph 100%

No matter what make. Does away with that unpleasant thin nasal tone produced by all makes sound boxes.

Doubles the life of your records by giving fuller volume with the lightest needles.

Plays all makes of records.
We invite comparative tests. Price—Nickel, $4.00; gold, $7.50. Send check. Ten Days' Trial. Money refunded if not satisfactory.
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Wilson-Laird Phonograph Co., Inc.,
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GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE

Fashionable Footwear for Particular People.

Khaki Suede or Cloth, Havana Brown, All White Kid, Gray Suede.
Sizes from 1 to 9
Send for Catalog T. Mail orders filled.
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THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
CLEAR AS A BELL

Twelve superb models of this unrivalled instrument from $50 to $1,000.

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The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World.

Take the Jar Off Your Spine

Every day you average 8,000 steps—8,000 little shocks that jar your spine and tend to wear you out.

Don't pound away your energy with every step you take. Wear O'Sullivan's Heels—the only Heels for city streets. These shock absorbers will save you 5,000 shocks a day. For men, women and children. Sold everywhere.

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Call, write or phone for free catalogue, the BLUE BOOK of Jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches, cut glass, ivory, novelties. AT WHOLESALE PRICES you save one-third. Thousands of splendid gifts for Weddings, Birthdays, Anniversaries. Prices, $1.00 to $100
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BOHN SYPHON Refrigerator

Adopted for the Refrigerator and Drinking Cars of practically every railroad in the country. In Household sizes, Wood or White Porcelain Exteriors; also Ideal and Sanitas Refrigerators. Prices, $15.50 up.
White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of New York, 23 W. 42d St. Yonkers, 187

IDEAL ECONOMICAL XMAS GIFT
AND MARK OF IDENTIFICATION

For Children and Grown Ups—as well as for the boys at camp.

High-grade pencils with any name stamped in gold. Packed in holly boxes. Father, sister, brother, mother—all appreciate them. ORDER NOW. Write name plainly. Shipment via Parcel Post within 24 hours.

6 in box	60c	GODFREY
12 " "	$1.00	44 W. 46th St.,
25 " "	1.75	New York

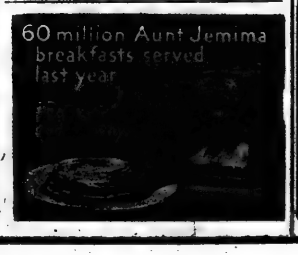
Also 3 Medium Grade for 25c.

The Francis
Permanent Hair Waving

Is recognized as the most beautiful natural wave. Mr. Francis, authority on hair, gives his personal attention, and his experience is at your disposal.

Telephone, write or call for appointment.

FRANCIS French Hair Specialists, 6 West 57th St., N. Y.
Tel. 3814 Circle



Pasco Coffee
5 lbs.—$1.00

Freshly Roasted—Bean or Ground
Direct From Wholesaler

Tested and recommended by THE GENTLEWOMAN EXPERIMENTAL KITCHEN of New York.

Try It!

Five pounds DELIVERED FREE within 200 miles or Ten pounds within 300 miles of New York. Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
Price List on Request.
Mail Your Order—TODAY!

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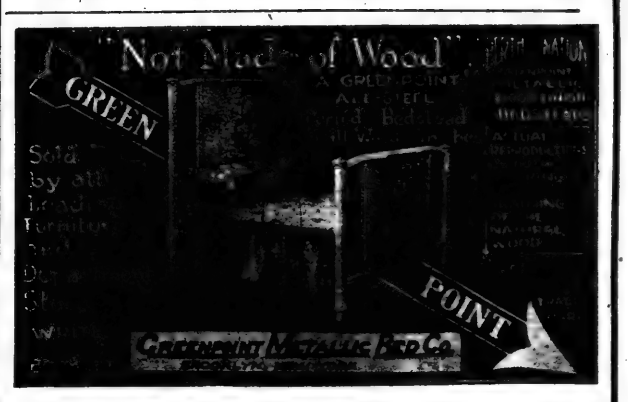

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The most successful establishment in existence.

Illustrated booklet free.

C. NESTLÉ CO.
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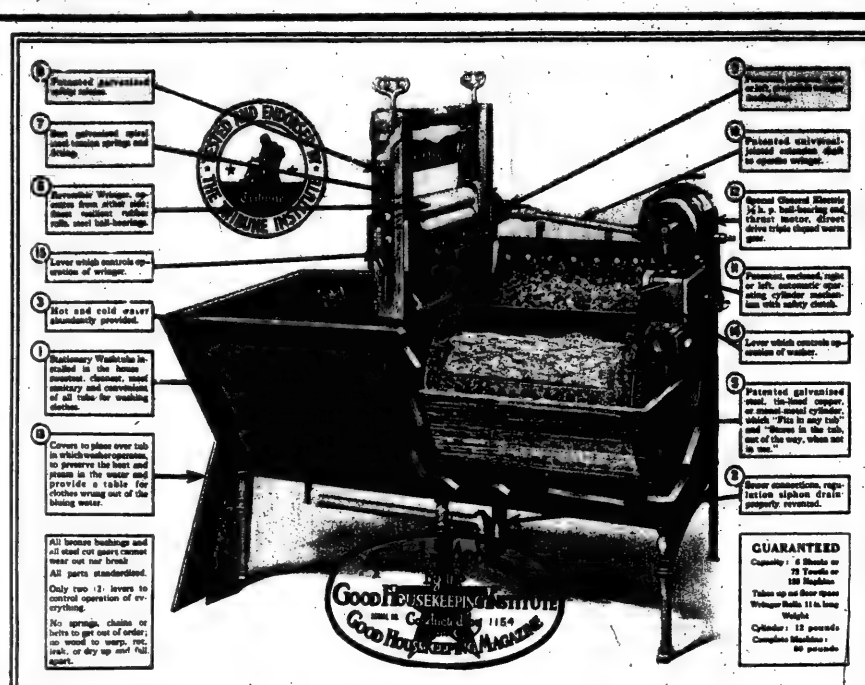
Cor. 82nd St. Telephone 6041 Plaza.



Washing Without Work,

BY ELECTRICITY, IN YOUR STATIONARY WASHTUBS.

Save the big expense and the fuss and muss of a washwoman. Do away with the costly laundry, which washes your clothes in the same water that washes the clothes of others and uses chemicals which rot them. Wash, rinse and wring your clothes by electricity in your own clean, convenient, stationary washtubs.

The "Modern Home Washer" will do it. It fits in any stationary washtub and stores in the tub, out of the way, when not in use. It takes all the hard work out of washing. It solves the servant problem. It washes the clothes cleaner and whiter than any washwoman and much quicker than any other washing machine.

MODERN HOME WASHER

does a small washing in Six Minutes—a big one in less than an hour.

Most washing machines are bulky affairs that are always in the way in small kitchens. They mean a lot of work and sloppy floors, to fill and empty them. But the "Modern Home Washer," in your stationary washtubs, does away with all this bother and takes up no extra room. It uses less than two cents' worth of electricity an hour. It washes the daintiest things without injury as well as bath mats, blankets and small rugs. It makes the clothes last six times as long as those which are washed and soon worn threadbare on a washboard. Think what a saving that means.

This wonderful time labor and money saving machine has been approved by both Good Housekeeping and the Tribune Institutes. It is guaranteed for five years. It is made right in Brooklyn and arrangements for a free trial in your own home can be made. Write or telephone today. Ask for booklet.

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The Shop Individual

RUSSEKS

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Rich Fur

Coat

of Natural Muskrat.

Collar and Border of Australian Opossum

Special

$120.00

Keep HIM Fit With a COMFYKIT

Many Thousands in Use in ARMY and NAVY

Contains everything needed by the Soldier or Sailor from Safety Pins to First Aid Comforts.

Also indispensable to the comfort of Automobilists, Tourists, Camping Parties, etc.

Most Complete Kit

SANITARY WASH RAG — the pocket runs full length of "COMFYKIT" and can be used to carry handkerchiefs, etc. 1
SAFETY PINS — handy lot of medium size. 2
SAFETY RAZOR — one complete Durham Duplex. 3
SHAVING BRUSH — Rubber - Set Collapsible, in Special Metal Case. 4
TALCUM POWDER — Williams', with patented Metal Case. 5
SHAVING STICK — Williams', in Metal Case, handsomely nickel-plated and polished. 6
COMB — six - inch flexible and non-breakable type. 7
HAIR BRUSH — Military, high grade, ebony finish. 8
FOOT POWDER — can of "Nathan's," a superior antiseptic foot powder. 9

The Nathan "COMFYKIT" is made of a durable olive drab, two-ply auto cloth, and is guaranteed to stand the hardest and most racking wear.

On The Market

TRENCH MIRROR — nonbreakable, Polished Steel. 10
BUTTONS — a handy assortment of extra buttons. 11
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TOOTH BRUSH — a superior type, with flexible handle and Special Sanitary Tooth Brush Guard. 13
TOOTH PASTE — Williams', in handy collapsible tube. 14
EMERGENCY CASE — of zinc-oxide Adhesive Plaster. 15
SEWING OUTFIT — consisting of two spools of cotton with easy-thread needles, thimbles and pins, and contained in compact metal carrying case. 16
SOAP BOX — Aluminum, full size for large cake of soap. 17
EXTRA POCKET — for stationery, pencils, postcards, letters and extra razor blades. 18

The articles contained in the Nathan "COMFYKIT" are of the finest quality — the standard products of leading manufacturers.

Price Complete, $5.00

Size when opened 22½x9 inches.
Size when closed 9x5x2¾ inches.
Weight Complete 24 ounces.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Look for the "NATHAN" Trade Mark on All Genuine "COMFYKITS."

The NATHAN Trade Mark is based on 16 years' experience in the Field of Fabric Accessories and is, therefore, a guarantee of highest quality.

NATHAN "COMFYKNIT" MUFFLERS, HELMETS etc.

"COMFYKNIT" MUFFLERS Used by Soldiers, Sailors & Nurses. *Standard Size* 10x69 in. Price $3.00

ALL "COMFYKNIT" ARTICLES are of Finest Quality, knitted woolen fabric — soft, warm, fleecy, lightweight — correct shade olive-drab. Most suitable gift for Soldiers, Sailors, Nurses, Aviators, Ambulance Corps, Campers, Hunters, Motorists and Ice Skaters. Can be used by men, women, boys and girls for ordinary winter wear.

"COMFYKNIT" WRISTLETS Keep the hands warm while allowing free use of fingers. Price 50c per pair.

"COMFYKNIT" STOMACH BANDS For protecting and warming stomach. Invaluable for soldiers, sailors and campers. One standard size, 9½ inches in width. Price $1.50.

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"COMFYKNIT" SLEEPING SOCKS Keep the feet warm and induce sound sleep. A real blessing to soldiers, campers and others. Price $3.00 per pair.

Special Christmas Box $10. All the above articles sold individually or in special Christmas box containing Nathan's "Comfyknit" Muffler, Helmet, Wristlets, Sleeping Socks and Stomach Band for $10.00. (Including the Nathan "Comfykit"), $15.00.

If not at your dealer's we will send direct upon receipt of price

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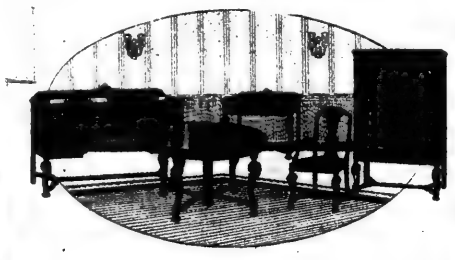
ATTRACTIVE, substantial furniture for the home will give your family and friends pleasure throughout the years.

¶ A beautiful holiday sentiment, as well as the most practical gift at this time.

¶ Kellner's prices are *always most moderate.*



Louis XIV Dining Room Suite, American Walnut, 10 pieces.... $315
Buffet 66 in.

You are cordially invited to see the 25 rooms completely furnished on display here. They are interesting and instructive.

KELLNER BROS.
S. E. Cor. 15TH St. & 6TH Ave.
SINCE 1891

SHOE CRAFT

27 W. 38th St. New York

Fitting The Narrow Foot

Widths AAAA, AAA, AA & A.
All sizes including 8½, 9, 9½ & 10

SLIPPERS that drag at the heel detract from grace and enjoyment and may cause accident. No such annoyances mar your evening if you wear dainty ShoeCraft Slippers, which fit securely and afford comfortable arch support.

"MAIA"—A Party Slipper
1 3-8-inch Heel. Hand turned Sole.
1868 Black Satin $7
1882 Silver Cloth, tarnish proof...$10
1882 Gold Cloth, tarnish proof...$10

SALE—See our advertisement on Page 9, main section this paper.

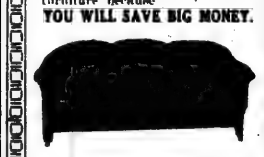
Send for Catalog A-16

Furniture of Refinement

For Particular People.

The buying of furniture is an event—not occurring every day. It is important enough to justify your coming out of the high rent district to buy your furniture because

YOU WILL SAVE BIG MONEY.



Luxurious Sofa, $55.00

Loose Spring Cushions, Spring Edge, 74 inches long, covered in fine Tapestry. Can be covered in Velour Silk Damask, Denim.

"Expenses Slight - Prices Right"

BERMAN FURNITURE CO.

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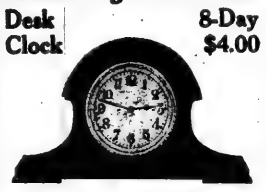
STORE & OFFICE: 863 Eighth Av.
Showrooms: 1662 B'way, 52d St.
1 block from all transit lines.

A Dainty Xmas Gift

Desk Clock **8-Day $4.00**



Blue 6 in. wide, 4 in. high.

EVERY woman needs one of these dainty clocks for desk or dressing table. Men use them on their desks at the office.

Mahogany case, fine 8-day movement; 2-inch dial, beveled glass, $4.00 delivered.

Mantel Chime Clocks, $20 to $65.
Hall Chime Clocks, $50 to $500.
Catalog 10 sent free.

Wm. H. Enhaus & Son
Agents for the Seth Thomas Clock Co.
31 John Street, New York City

Reduce Your Flesh

Try my famous rubber garments to reduce your superfluous flesh.

DR. JEANNE WALTER'S *famous medicated* **RUBBER GARMENTS** *For Men and Women.*

Chin Reducer $2.00
Neck and Chin Reducer 3.50
Bust Reducer 5.00
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Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc.

Send for free Illus. Booklet

Brassiere, $6.00 Made from Dr. Walter's famous reducing rubber with coutil back.

Dr. Jeanne A. B. Walter
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DANDR-OL HAIR CERATE

Recommended for Restoring and Strengthening Weak, Scrawny Heads of Hair.

Removed dandruff; prevents hair falling out; relieves itching of scalp; hygienic.

In tubes, 35c and 65c.

DANDR-OL HAIR TONIC

Nourishes the Hair and Scalp. Builds up the fatty cushion in which the hair is imbedded.

50c. and $1.00 per bottle. Can be obtained at R. H. Macy and other Drug and Dept. Stores.

R. H. LAIRD CO.,
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Write for booklet "RT" on "Care of Hair and Skin." Mail orders filled.

DOLL BEDS Miniature 4 Posters, complete, $6; others $1.75 up.

DAY BEDS $16 TO $60
Box Springs and Felt Mattresses to fit any bed, $26.50 up.
Box Springs and Hair Mattresses, $34 and up.

GEO. M. MILLER Bryant 914 — **7 West 45th Street** NEW YORK

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Knit for our Soldier Boys

Military Khaki Sweaters, Gloves, Wristlets, Helmets, Mufflers, Socks, Bands, Good Shepherd and Columbia Yarns, Angora and Tapestry Yarns. French Tapestries, large assortment.

HENRY HESSE
399 Sixth Ave.,
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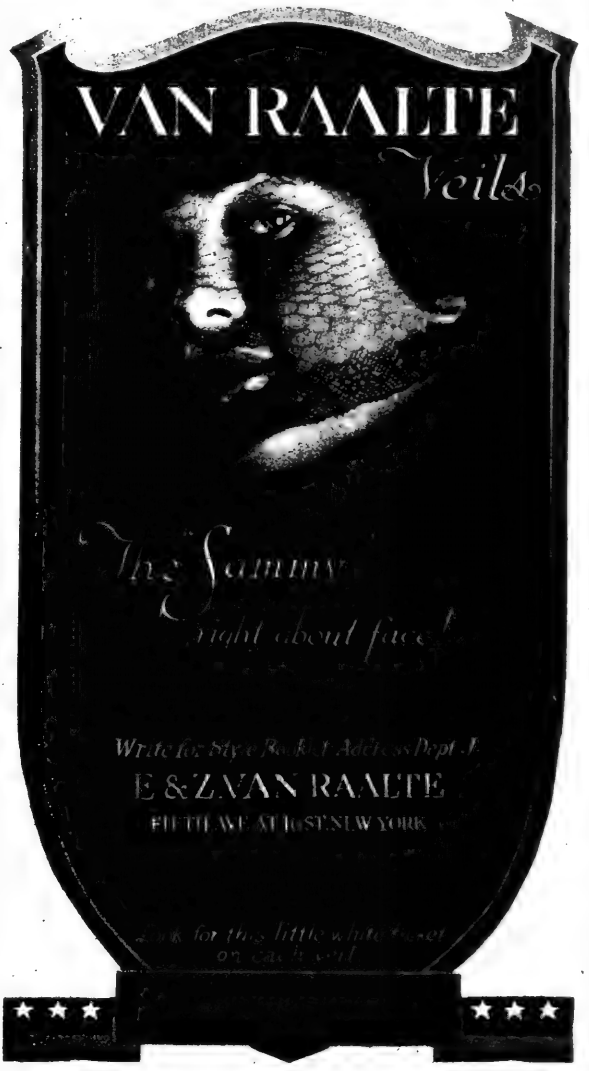
VAN RAALTE Veils



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Write for Booklet "B."

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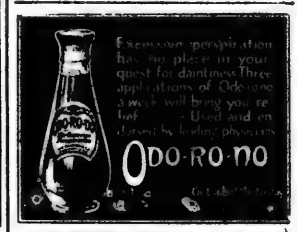

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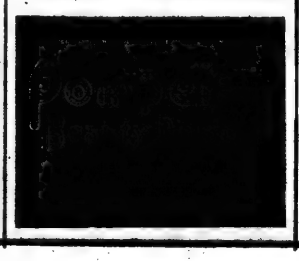

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Improve Your Appearance

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PROTECT YOUR HEALTH.
Avoid Neuralgia, Catarrh and Colds by Covering Your Bald Spot With a Wig or Toupee.

Fit and Match Guaranteed.
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is the ONLY one built for the true maternity figure.
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HE CAN COME IN HIS LUNCH HOUR.

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Plant in window for December-January, Roman Hyacinths, red, white, blue, 6 for 75c, 12 for $1.35. Grand Golden Narcissi, 6 for 60c, 12 for $1.00. Single Daffodil, Yellow Trumpet, White bunch flowers. Narcissi, 6 for 40c, 12 for 75c, 100 for $5; but west of the Mississippi $6 more per doz. We did the tedious work. Yours will be the pleasure; the fragrance and the blooms; success guaranteed. Directions. Cash with order.

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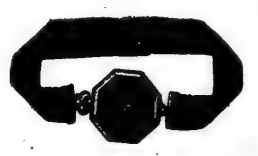

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GUARANTEED (Gold Dial size of dime)
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Burns kerosene or gasoline without wick or chimney. Superior to gas, electricity or acetylene at 1-10 the cost. Fill only once a week. No trimming or soiling. Can't spill or explode even if upset. Simple, clean — no odor.

IDEAL XMAS GIFT

Thousands of satisfied users in cities because no eye strain. Wonderful for reading or sewing. Endorsed by physicians and Ins. Co. Made in 18 styles, and fancy art finishes. Call for demonstration. Phone Spring 927. Agents wanted. Quick seller.

POWERLIGHT CORPORATION,
843 Broadway, New York.

Christine Miller, the noted concert contralto, singing in direct comparison with Mr. Edison's re-creation of her voice on the New Edison.

MUSIC in the home; how wonderful are its many charms. Life without music—what a void it would seem.

Music is one of the big worth-while things that belongs to our very existence. It is one of the greatest influences brought to bear upon our daily lives. It makes life real; it makes life sweet. It inspires, it soothes; it helps to make this great, big, wonderful world of ours more wonderful every day—what home can be without it?

Music is an essential part of our lives, so let us have it as good as we can. Good music is a possession now within the reach of all.

The WILLIAM and MARY—

Official Laboratory Model

The vogue of furniture in period design, especially that of the William and Mary period, has created a demand for the New Edison Official Laboratory Model in a cabinet to harmonize with the general scheme of decoration where this period design is being carried out.

The William and Mary cabinet shown here is manufactured exclusively in walnut and is now on sale at the shops of all Edison dealers. This model bears the same Official Laboratory Model hallmark as the regular Chippendale Model.

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No Needles to Change — Plays All Makes of Records

Through the wonderful genius of the world's master inventor, Thomas A. Edison, it is now possible to have real music. Music true to the life from which it was re-created. Music alive with the fleeting breath of reality — *Genuine Music.* Come today or tomorrow and hear Mr. Edison's latest re-creations at the nearest Edison dealer's shop — then judge for yourself.

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William Ricker
658 Newark Avenue
5 Corners, Jersey City

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Light snow today; cold; Tuesday fair and cold; northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,877. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

COAL RECEIPTS HERE INCREASE; MORE ON WAY

Schley Says There Will Be 25,000 More Tons in the City Today.

WEATHER ONLY BARRIER

Some Difficulty in Delivery Is Feared Because of the Street Conditions.

SEES AMPLE SUPPLY SOON

Fuel Being Thawed Out and Rushed Here in Barges—Hotels Now Conserving Lights.

Unless weather conditions interfere with transportation, coal men here, who are interested in the movement of fuel, said yesterday that the situation has been mastered. Reeve Schley, Federal Fuel Administrator for Manhattan, declared that by working all night and day 20,000 tons of coal had been thawed out of the cars and carried on barges to New York yesterday.

"There are 75,000 tons of coal now at tidewater," said Mr. Schley yesterday, "and the movement is free to port. We will have 25,000 tons in New York by tomorrow morning. If the weather permits we will soon have enough here to supply all needs. Distribution of the coal depends largely upon the weather."

The coal coming in now is being used to supply emergency needs, keep hospitals and other institutions supplied, and to reach the poor as much as possible through the agency of the small distributer. The two great difficulties that have to be surmounted now, Cyrus Miller, Fuel Administrator for the Bronx, said yesterday, was the thawing out of the coal and its delivery.

Although the railroad men are confident that the situation will be met and the shortage soon relieved, thousands of families are unable to get more than a limited supply of coal. Hundreds of men, women, and children wait almost every day at the coal yards for a chance to get a bushel or two of fuel. It is said that users of coal do not share the feelings of the coal handlers. To the latter the situation is a pressing one and it is declared that those who have coal cannot look forward with any great assurance that they will be able to replenish their bins when empty. New York is conserving her coal supply through absolute necessity, and even the large users of fuel who are supplied by contract and who were stocked up in the Spring are "going slow."

Thawing Out the Coal.

In the Lehigh Valley yards at Perth Amboy 500 men are working night and day to thaw out and dump into barges the 47,000 odd tons that are on the rails there. The officials in charge of coal distribution for the railroads are using a special car as an office and they are directing their men personally. There is no shortage of coal barges and the Lehigh officials say that the coal is coming in in a satisfactory manner. Members of the wrecking crews have reinforced the regular workers and are assisting in steaming out the coal.

"I am fairly optimistic over the coal situation," said E. E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, yesterday. "With the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes, the anthracite operators are in a position to flood New York with coal. There is no reason for a panicky feeling."

Railroad men say the weather will be a determining factor in deciding whether New York gets enough coal within the next few days to relieve the shortage. At the Lackawanna, Erie, and other railroad yards handling coal there was the same scene of activity yesterday as at the Lehigh Valley yard and the same report of progress was made.

All day yesterday a force of clerks in the office of Burns Brothers, at 50 Church Street, was looking after the distribution of the coal. Burns Brothers, as well as some of the other large dealers, intend to devote their energy now to distributing coal in small quantities to those in the greatest need.

"If it does not snow again," said Frank Burns, "I believe the situation will take care of itself. It is improving right along and without another storm we will be able to supply enough to prevent any actual suffering."

Distribution in Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn the coal deliveries yesterday were estimated at 2,000 tons, and when this estimate was made another barge was reported near one of the distributing points.

In the Bronx five barges arrived early in the day, and others were expected. Men worked all night putting the loads into the coal pockets as fast as the barges arrived. Fuel Administrator Miller said that he expected, from reports received, that coal would continue to arrive in satisfactory volume during the next few days, and that his force was prepared to ship it to distributing points as quickly as it could be thawed out and reloaded.

"The Bronx today is in very good shape," he said. "We have more than 2,000 tons of coal now moving, and this will supply the emergency cases. The snow has hampered distribution, and in the outlying districts, where the drifts

Continued on Page Four.

DUNN'S ASSORTED HOLIDAY CAKES
BREADS, BUNS AND OTHER LUXURIES
128 Fulton St., N. Y. Phone 966 Cort.—Adv.

American Troops Train For Capture of "Pill Boxes"

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 16.—(Associated Press.)—Intensive training in the science of attacking "Pill Boxes" has begun at one of the largest training grounds. Numerous concrete structures identical with those used by the Germans have been erected, and the troops are being taught how the British take them.

The system of attack involves automatic rifle fire from a number of points into the slots, a sufficient number of rifles being used from various points to assure a continuous stream of bullets entering every slot from each direction from which the pillbox is attacked. Under this fire bombers crawl to the pillbox and the firing ceases. The bombers then quickly hurl grenades inside the minute forts. This system, if faithfully carried out, seldom fails to bring about the capitulation of the largest of the pillboxes.

17 ENGINEERS LOST IN BATTLE

Americans Killed or Captured on Day They Voluntarily Helped the British.

'FIGHTING COP' AMONG THEM

Frank Upton Was a New York Policeman—Several Others from This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. — General Pershing today sent to the War Department a casualty list in which appeared the names of seventeen American army engineers recorded as missing as a result of the action of Nov. 30 last. The report did not say whether these men were killed or whether they had been taken prisoners by the Germans. Nor did it say where they were "missed," but in view of the known fact that it was on Nov. 30 that a large number of army engineers got into the action at Cambrai in the German counterattack on General Byng's army, it is reasonably certain that it was there these men were taken or killed.

Fifteen days having elapsed without any of the missing engineers reporting for duty, General Pershing has listed them as missing in action. Previously he had reported fifteen engineers of the same unit, mostly New York men, as having been severely wounded in the same action.

The casualty list, which also includes three deaths from natural causes, and one wounded, follows:

DEATHS.

WOLF, HERBERT J., bugler, headquarters troops, Dec. 11, scarlet fever septicaemia; emergency address, Morris Wolf, (father.) 77 Warumbeck Street, Roxbury, Mass.

MINKLER, CLARENCE M., private, first class, field hospital, Dec. 11, scarlet fever nephritis, acute; emergency address, Ira B. Minkler, South Street, Proctor, Vt.

SCHENKMAN, GEORGE, private, infantry, Dec. 14, tuberculosis chronic pulmonary; emergency address, Mrs. Yetta Schenkman, (mother,) 7 West 113th Street, New York.

MISSING.

IN ACTION.

UPTON, FRANK, Corporal, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. Jane Upton, (wife,) 411 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York.

GOLDWETTER, SOLOMAN, private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Miss Rose Perlstein, (friend,) 62 119th Street, New York.

SEAMAN, GEORGE H. J., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. Anna Seaman, (mother,) 1,032 Emerald Street, Woodhaven, L. I.

RANLET, DALTON, private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Danlet M. Ranlet, (father,) 118 Forty-fourth Street, Corona, N. Y.

GEOGHEHAN, CHARLES A., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. Michael Geoghehan, (mother,) 511 West 185th Street, New York.

ANDREWS, HAROLD T., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Frank Bradford, (uncle,) Union Montreal Building, Portland, Me.

McGRATH, ALPHONSO J., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Timothy McGrath, 1,163 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

VAN DE MARK, MYRON, private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. A. R. Van De Mark, (mother,) New Paltz, N. Y.

BROOKS, FRANK, private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. B. Warshopsky, (sister,) 940 Fox Street, New York.

MANEY, ULRICH N., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, John M. Maher, (father,) 1,792 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

LALLY, JOHN, private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Michael Lally, (father,) Golden Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

LOVELL, LUKE A., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Thomas Lovely, (father,) 101 North Stevens Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.

MASON, HARRY J., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. C. Mason, (mother,) 357 Eighth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

SWENSON, PAUL M., Sergeant, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. J. E. Swenson, (mother,) 366 Wadsworth Avenue, New York.

DINA, MICHAEL, private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, James Dina, (father,) 147 East Fourth Street, New York.

TINGO, PETER J., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. Anthony Tingo, (mother,) 2,419 Arthur Avenue, New York.

ULTZ, HERBERT F., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. A. Karl, (mother,) 78 Union Street, Newark, N. J.

WOUNDED.

BOYLE, H. C., First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., attached British forces, severely wounded, Dec. 7; emergency address, Mrs. Margaret Boyle, 100 Main Avenue, Luzerne, Penn.

Upton a New York Policeman.

Corperal Frank Upton mentioned in the list of missing is Francis Joseph Upton, one of New York's best-known policemen, who immediately enlisted in the service after obtaining an indefinite leave of absence from Police Commissioner Woods when this country entered the war. His wife and three children

Continued on Page Three.

Established 1848. N. S. Bond Company
Special Sale on the Exchange—Adv.

MEANS ACQUITTED OF KING MURDER; MAY BE TRIED HERE

Jury in Concord, N. C., Frees Agent of Wealthy Widow Who Was Shot.

DOOLING RETAINS EVIDENCE

Prosecutor Comes to New York with Documents Seized in Means's Rooms.

SWANN PLANS NEW MOVE

Says He Will Go Before the Grand Jury in Connection with Financial Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 16.—Gaston B. Means was acquitted here this morning of the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, a wealthy widow who was shot at Blackwelder Spring, near Concord, on the night of Aug. 29. Means was Mrs. King's business agent, and had had charge of her affairs for the last few years.

The jury's verdict was returned at 10:22 o'clock to Judge E. B. Cline in the presence of the defendant, his wife, father and mother, and other relatives and friends. The case went to the jury at 7 o'clock Saturday night, when Judge Cline concluded his charge of two hours, marking the end of the third week of the trial. At 9:30 o'clock this morning, through Sheriff Caldwell, the jury sent a message asking that Judge Cline go to the Court House.

To the crowd that had assembled the Judge said that he did not know whether a verdict had been arrived at, but if it had there must be no demonstration when it was made known. He instructed Sheriff Caldwell to arrest any one violating this order. The Judge also warned that none of the jurors should be approached by any one after the verdict was announced until they had been discharged. His instructions had the desired effect, and there was no demonstration whatever when the decision was announced.

When the jurors filed into the courtroom Judge Cline said to them that in his charge Saturday afternoon he had inadvertently referred to the time of the tragedy at Blackwelder Spring as in the "evening," and asked whether any of the jurors had interpreted that as an expression of opinion on his part as to the fact of the time Mrs. King was shot. The jurors replied in unison that they had not. Clerk Stonestreet then asked the jury the formal questions and J. Frank Goodman, foreman, announced the verdict.

Means Regains Liberty.

Frank Osborne of counsel for the defense asked Solicitor Hayden Clement if he had any further charge against the defendant, who replied: "I have not." Mr. Osborne then made formal request for the release of the defendant, which Judge Cline granted.

Counsel and friends crowded about Means to extend congratulations. The smile he had worn almost constantly throughout the three weeks' ordeal broadened perceptibly. He threw his arm about his wife, and, surrounded by friends and relatives, they left the courtroom. Near the door they met a sister of Means, and she and Mrs. Means fell into each other's arms weeping.

For the first time since early in September, when he went to jail rather than attempt to get bail, Gaston Means walked upon the streets of his boyhood home a free man. Accompanied by his father-in-law, W. R. Patterson, who was associated with him in some of the financial transactions for Mrs. Means that were aired in the trial, he went about shaking hands with friends and receiving congratulations. To Mrs. Means, upon whom the possible fate of her husband rested heavily throughout the long trial, the verdict brought instant relief, and the sober look she had worn gave way to joy.

The verdict did not occasion much surprise in Concord, and to Means, his counsel, and friends was only the result they had predicted from the beginning. Means apparently never wavered in his conviction that he would be found innocent, although there was evident disappointment last night when the jury failed to bring in a prompt verdict of acquittal. Means expects to remain for a visit at his parents' home in Concord, but has given no intimation of what he intends to do later, although it is the general understanding that he will return to New York.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who left for New York last night, took with him the mass of papers and documents seized in Means's apartments in that city, and which were produced at the trial. Asked if there would be any action against Means by the New York authorities, Solicitor Clement said he did not expect any, but could not speak with authority.

Killing of Mrs. King.

Mrs. King was killed at Blackwelder Spring, a lonely spot in the country near here, Aug. 29 last, when, with Means and a party of his friends, she had stopped on an automobile drive to practice pistol shooting. Means and she were alone at the time, Captain W. S. Bingham and Afton Means, a brother of Gaston Means, having walked down the road to shoot at rabbits.

A Coroner's inquest accepted the

Continued on Page Five.

TELEGRAFO CIGARS FOR CHRISTMAS
Quality Unsurpassed—Value Unequalled
Packed in Individual Boxes—Adv.

Kaiser Puts Submarines In Special Department

LONDON, Dec. 16.—An imperial decree prescribng for the duration of the war the formation of a new section in the German Imperial Navy Department to be called the U-Boat Department has just been published, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's, Limited.

The new department deals solely with U-boat affairs, which heretofore have been handled by the dockyards section of the Navy Department.

CUT HARBOR NET TO SINK THE WIEN

Rizzo, with Two Launches, Torpedoed Austrian Battleship and Sister Craft.

SAWED CABLES IN DARK

Italians Braved Trieste Batteries and Mines and Escaped Without a Scratch.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Dec. 13, (Delayed.)—There are men and deeds which shine athwart the fog of war, across its dreary routine and staleness, like a sunbeam through the clouds. Such men and such deeds came to light when two little ships and their crews gnawed their way through the bombs and nets which guard the inner harbor of Trieste and sank the battleship Wien where she lay moored to her buoy, with her sister ship, the Monarch, slumbering alongside of her, behind steel nets fringed with mines, and with sentries yawning by their guns on the mole and breakwater.

Italian sailors under Lieutenant Rizzo, of the Italian Navy, worked at the cables of the nets, within earshot of the forts and ships till they sawed them apart and could run in and do their work. It was more than a great feat of arms; it was a lark.

The Wien was one of three ships launched in 1805. Her sisters were the Kaiserin and Budapest. She carried four 10-inch guns and six 6-inch guns and a crew of 441 officers and men. The Italians almost got her a month ago when she was shelling the Lower Piave line and motor boats went for her with their torpedoes. She had other narrow escapes, too, and now she lies on the clean sandy bottom of Trieste harbor in about eleven fathoms of turquoise-blue water.

Feat Accomplished by Two Launches.

Lieutenant Rizzo and the crews of his two launches—craft not much bigger than a ship's lifeboat—are the men who put her there. Rizzo is one of those men in the Italian Navy who make a weird specialty of tickling the Austrian in his bed. He is 30 years of age, a Sicilian, with the strong, masculine good looks of his race. In charge of his second boat was a tough fire-eater of sixty-two years.

The thing had been well prepared, after careful study of the mined area. It seems that the Austrians had devised a system of combined nets and mines, so that Rizzo's chances were great, at best, of being blown to pieces. One of his chief problems was that of the huge steel cables attached to the nets; but he cut these handily asunder on the night of the 9th.

When the two little boats set out there was a mist on the sea. It was past midnight when they crawled in toward the coast, where lies the white city of Trieste, cascading in snowy traces down its radiant hillside to the piers and docks of its port. The two boats crawled in toward the harbor mouth.

Trieste harbor is an affair of three piers jutting seaward, making thus two channels, one on either hand of the central pier, which is also a breakwater. These channels were closed by booms and nets, with their mines all linked to the piers by great steel hawsers.

The boats glided alongside one pier and Rizzo climbed up its concrete side and reconnoitred the situation. There was nobody on that pier. On the middle pier, however, was a guardroom. There could be heard a confusion of voices and barkings of dogs, and from the railway station ashore the noise of an engine screaming vociferously, and between whiles the slapsten feet of the sentry patrolling the middle pier

Sawed Cables in Silence.

Lieutenant Rizzo crawled back and gave the order, and up came his men, crawling on hands and knees over the concrete, passing the big cutting tools from hand to hand, groping their way to the cables. Some set to work to cut them, while two men scouted inshore lest some sentry should arrive. "I shouldn't have liked to be that sentry if that sentry had come, with those big, wet sailors lying armed behind the mooring bollards and waiting to silence that sentry.

The cutting instruments worked well. It needed only a strong jar to set the mines exploding, but the cutters bit their way through strand after strand of twisted steel wire. Three cables above water were severed without trouble; then five more below water were grappled and hauled to the surface and cut in their turn.

At last came the moment when the weight of the net and its attachments tore the last remaining steel strands asunder, the whole great coburgh of metal and explosives sank, and the harbor lay open. Rizzo and his men crawled back to their boats, and those boats moved like shadows into the Vaplone di Muggia, where the Wien and Monarch lay nosing their buoys. Near

Continued on Page Four.

SHAKE-UP IN ARMY FORESEEN UNDER NEW WAR COUNCIL

Gives Baker a Chance to Shift General Crozier and Other Bureau Chiefs.

MOVED BY SENATE INQUIRY

War Secretary's Action Follows Ordnance Revelations and White House Conference.

CROZIER TO TESTIFY AGAIN

Committee to Hold Open Hearing Today Regarding Equipment of the Troops in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Washington began today to see additional significance in the announcement by Secretary Baker last night that he had issued an order forming a War Council within the War Department, with himself at the head and the Assistant Secretary of War and five general officers composing the additional personnel.

In some quarters the creation of the War Council is looked upon as a direct outgrowth of the revelations made to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by the Chief of Ordnance concerning lack of guns and small arms, and the prospect that there will be additional revelations in regard to other delinquencies in military preparation as the inquiry proceeds. But interest was centred today in the significance of a sentence in Secretary Baker's statement, indicating that the general officers assigned to the War Council, all of whom are bureau chiefs of the War Department, would be freed from "administrative duties and responsibilities."

In addition to the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of War, the members of the War Council are General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of the General Staff; Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster General; Major Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Artillery; Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General and Provost Marshal General.

It is known that the Secretary of War has a high opinion of the ability and capacity of several of these officers, but the idea is prevalent in Washington that the council was formed partly to permit the assignment of other officers to corps or bureaus in order to bring about a new deal in the administration of the military establishment.

Although Secretary Baker says in his statement that the plans for the creation of the War Council have been under consideration for some weeks, this has not served to dissipate the view that the announcement of its formation was directly the result of the developments before the Senate Military Committee. It is likely that before the committee's hearings have proceeded very far Senators will begin to ask what measures were taken to co-ordinate the work of the War Department or to provide for conferences between the Secretary of War and those high ranking officers in charge of war activities. The creation of the War Council would partly meet criticism arising from inquiry along that line.

General Bliss, who returned to this country yesterday with Colonel E. M. House, attended the Paris interallied war conference as the principal military adviser to Colonel House, the direct representative of President Wilson. He will reach the retiring age on Dec. 31, and it is generally understood that he will not be continued in active service as chief of the General Staff. Under the order issued yesterday the Chief of Staff will be a member of the War Council by virtue of his office. It is supposed here that Secretary Baker's notice that "while any officer is detailed to the council provision will be made to free him from administrative duties and responsibilities," means that the Chief of Staff will devote all his time to the business of the War Council. In fact, according to one sentence in Secretary Baker's statement, he will be the principal executive member of the council. "The council will act through the Chief of Staff," Mr. Baker says.

General Crowder has received much praise for his great work of carrying out the selective draft law. He has been a military observer in wars and has a high reputation as an administrator. His duties as Judge Advocate General of the Army could be transferred to another officer in order to give him the opportunity to devote his talents of organization and initiative to the work of the War Council. Other officers assigned to the new council have also earned much praise for their ability, and it is felt that they will be able to aid the Secretary of War greatly in determining military policies.

At the same time, the formation of the council will enable the Secretary of War to meet an embarrassing situation with reference to the demand for a reorganization of the Ordnance Department, sure to follow the current investigation by the Senate Military Committee, by relieving General Crozier from his administrative duties as Chief of Ordnance and directing him to devote all his time to the work of the War Council.

The announcement of the creation of

Continued on Page Four.

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ARMISTICE IS SIGNED BY BOLSHEVIKI; PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO BEGIN AT ONCE; TROTZKY THREATENS TO USE GUILLOTINE

Germans Now "Long for Conciliation"; Foes Urged to Avoid Victor's Heavy Hand

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 16.—Commenting on Lloyd George's speech, the Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"The British Prime Minister is vying with Wilson in forceful language, and their ideas are so completely identical that it is difficult to tell one from the other. 'Victory first; negotiations afterward,' is their motto; they know no middle way. With us it is just the contrary. Some of us are longing for a middle way of conciliation, and they are anxious that the enemy should not feel the heavy hand of the victor.

"Even the prospect of prolonging the war for years does not frighten Lloyd George. We only ask how long the 'busy minorities' which he deplores so impressively will leave him a free hand in his peculiar bridge-building task. To bait Russia once more he will find very difficult, and Italy will feel her defeat no less intensely because the English Prime Minister has the kindness to call it only a passing misfortune.

"We, too, believe that the present hour is not a happy one for the Entente, and our leading Generals will take care it does not improve in 1918. Then England will probably reconsider the question of a premature peace, and perhaps look at it more closely than Lloyd George has been pleased to do until now."

Calls on Germany to Move Openly for Peace.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.—The Berlin Socialist paper Vorwärts, commenting on the alleged attempt to open preliminary peace discussions between Great Britain and Germany, demands that the Government tell the German people what it intended to communicate to Great Britain.

Attacking secret diplomacy, the paper suggests that both Governments are afraid to take the initiative, lest it be considered a sign of hidden weakness.

"When will it be realized," the paper asks, "that it is a great honor, instead of a disgrace, to strive with the enemy for a means for reconciliation with freedom and self-respect to end this insane human slaughter?"

The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Balfour did not say whether Britain was still willing to discuss the question, but there is no apparent reason why there should be a change. It is worth something that Britain formally declares her readiness for such discussion."

GERMAN PRINCE WARNS OF FAILURE

Max of Baden Declares Empire's Sword Alone Will Never Bring Triumph.

TIRPITZ STILL HAS HOPE

Relies on U-Boats, but Admits That Up to the Present Britain Has Won.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 16.—Prince Max of Baden, President of the Baden Upper Chamber, in his address to the House yesterday, said:

"Wilson has no right to set himself up as judge of the world. Let us not, however, deceive ourselves. The American people does believe that the war must be continued in behalf of the ideal set up by Wilson.

"The democratic legend of our opponent has proved itself a colossal lie. In France and England influences are at work opposing a peace obtained by violence. Power alone can never secure our position, and our sword alone will never be able to tear down the opposition to us. The enemy must obtain the knowledge that behind our power stands an ecumenical conscience. This sign Germany must bear upon her standard, and in hoc signo vinces."

Prince Max of Baden, whose warning has created a sensation in Germany, has the reputation of being one of Germany's sanest and ablest democratic statesmen.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.—The German papers contain lengthy accounts of the speech of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz before the Hamburg Branch of the Fatherland Party, in which the Admiral said:

"Up to the present in this war Great Britain has won, rather than lost. Peace based on the status quo ante or on renunciation, therefore, is out of the question for Germany."

With reference to the rumor that Germany would give up Zeebrugge and Ostend if the British evacuated Calais, von Tirpitz said:

"The evacuation of Calais would never be equivalent to the loss of such first-class security. Moreover, the Channel Tunnel will become a fact after the war. For real security, we should have, besides Flanders and Antwerp, Calais and Boulogne. The rumor in question is a screen behind which the question of Flanders might be permitted to disappear.

"The pretext that we cannot coerce Great Britain and America fails to the ground when we consider the growing scarcity of the cargo space of our ruthless arch-enemy. The time for final decision will come when real distress begins to take the place of merely threatening distress. That time will come. It is only a question of keeping cool."

ALLIES MAY TREAT WITH BOLSHEVIKI

United States Said to Have Counseled a More Tolerant Attitude.

MAY LONG RETAIN POWER

Entente's Aim Now to Furnish Relief to Russia From Economic Collapse.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—While the Russians were continuing to make progress in the ratification of an armistice arrangement with the Germans, the Entente Governments apparently were approaching an agreement for more sympathetic dealings with the Bolshevist Government. The adoption of a more tolerant attitude toward Russia is said to have been urged by the American delegates to the recent Paris conference, and this viewpoint now apparently has been adopted by all the members of the Entente. Lord Northcliffe's Weekly Dispatch says today:

"The belief here is that the Bolshevist Government is likely to remain in power for a long time. The principal aim of the Ententé henceforth will be to try to assist in every effort to bring Russia relief from an economic collapse."

Dispatches during the last twenty-four hours from Petrograd tell of further efforts by the Bolsheviki to consolidate their Government in civil life and with the army, church and the courts and with regard to railway communication.

The railway men's union for the district around Petrograd has voted to and consented to transport Bolshevist and consented to transport Bolshevikist troops to the south to operate against General Kaledine. The union also has sent delegates to the front to arrange for the transportation of demobilized troops homeward. Two regiments, fresh from the front, paraded Petrograd Saturday, and the newspapers say the task of demobilization is proceeding rapidly, though in disordered fashion. In many cases companies have been reduced to the strength of 25 to 30 men by gradual departures of soldiers who demobilized themselves.

The railway situation, despite the brave front of the trade unions, is precarious everywhere. Many strikes are threatened, owing to the non-arrival of funds for the payment of wages.

The serious fuel question in Petrograd has now been complicated by strikes of employes in the Fuel Department, who refuse to work under the Bolshevist commissaries. A similar cause has been responsible for a strike of the employes in the Petrograd City Hall, who quit work on the appearance of the new Bolshevist Mayor, who formerly was a day laborer.

The Russian Church, which was one of the most powerful institutions under the old régime, now has received attention at the hands of the Bolsheviki, which has directed the confiscation of all church property, lands, money, gold, silver, and precious stones, and the abolition of religious instruction in the schools.

Little is heard from the Constituent Assembly in the day's dispatches. One

Continued on Page Two.

TRUCE "PROTECTS" ALLIES

Only Transfers of Troops That Had Begun Can Be Carried Out.

APPEAL MADE TO PEASANTS

With Workmen's Councils, Are Urged Not to Balk Success of Revolution.

WANT EX-CZAR IN CAPITAL

Soldiers Demand That Nicholas and Family Be Imprisoned There or at Kronstadt.

Trotzky Tells Opponents They May Expect Guillotine

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.—The Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, by a vote of 150 to 104, today approved a decree declaring the Constitutional Democrats enemies of the people. The Peasants' Congress, by a vote of 380 to 321, denounced the arrest of members of the Constituent Assembly, and called upon the country and the army and navy to defend the Delegates with all their forces.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, in an address to his opponents, said today:

"You are perturbed by the mild terror we are applying to our enemies. But know that within a month this terror will take the terrible form of the French revolutionary terror—not the fortress, but the guillotine."

BERLIN, Dec. 16, (via London.)—An armistice agreement between the Bolshevist Government in Russia and the Teutonic allies was signed at Brest-Litovsk yesterday, according to an official communication issued today. The armistice becomes effective at noon Monday and is to remain in force until Jan. 14. A provision in the agreement is that peace negotiations are to begin immediately after the signing of the armistice. The text of the communication follows:

An armistice agreement was signed at Brest-Litovsk yesterday by plenipotentiary representatives of the Russian upper army administration on the one hand and those of the upper army administrations of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the other hand.

The armistice begins at noon, Dec. 17, and remains in force until Jan. 14, 1918. Unless seven days' notice is given it continues in force automatically. It extends to all the land, air, and naval forces of the common fronts.

According to Clause 9 of the treaty, peace negotiations are to begin immediately after the signing of an armistice.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.—Announcement was made today by the Bolshevist official news agency that Russia and Germany had agreed upon the terms of an armistice. The Russian delegates constituting the Armistice Committee at Brest-Litovsk advised the Bolshevist authorities at the Smolny Institute that the agreement reached concerning the transfer of troops was to this effect:

"Both sides signing this agreement bind themselves until Dec. 30, 1917, (Jan. 12, 1918,) not to carry on operative military transfers on the front from the Baltic to the Black Sea, except such transfers as were already begun up to the moment of signing this agreement."

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, declared at a meeting of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates last night that peace negotiations would be begun immediately after the armistice had been signed. The Foreign Minister announced that for a time a break in the negotiations seemed imminent because General Hoffmann, the German negotiator, insisted on the right to transfer troops in small units. The German commander finally accepted the Russian formula.

"We can't and won't aid militarism in any way," M. Trotzky said. "This question of transferring troops was most fundamental. I think our formula is considered by our allies to be satisfactory."

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A Russian Government wireless message received here says:

"Ensign Krylenko, Commander in Chief of the army, in a proclamation addressed to all the army commands on all the fronts and the Military Revolutionary Committee, announces that in consequence of the signing of the armistice, which begins Dec. 17, I propose, until receiving the full text of the treaty, to cease all military operations."

An official Russian statement received here by wireless from Petrograd says that the following proclamation signed by the Commissaries of Agriculture and War and the Bolshevist Premier

Lenine has been addressed to the Executive Committee of the Peasants' Deputies and the Military Council at the front:

"For the sake of closer unification of all the revolutionary forces of the laboring people, which forces are a guarantee for the victorious conclusion of the revolution, we propose to all peasant organizations and sections and to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates that they shall interpose no obstacles, but shall render every possible aid to the work of developing and strengthening the peasant organizations at the front."

A dispatch from Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that yesterday at about the same time that it was reported that former Emperor Nicholas had escaped, a meeting of the Ismailovsky and Petrogradsky Regiments was passing a resolution demanding the immediate removal of the former ruler "with Alice and family" to Kronstadt or to the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress for strict confinement and the cancellation of all theatre privileges.

The meetings of almost all units of the Petrograd Garrison have sided with the People's Commissaries and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates against the Constituent Assembly in the form originally intended. Three Cossack regiments quartered in Petrograd have offered to send detachments against General Kaledine.

The newspaper Isviestia, organ of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, says that the Maximalists, Socialists, and Social Revolutionaries of the Right must be classed with the Right parties and the counter-revolutionaries. Since the ejection of members of the Constituent Assembly from Taurida Palace by armed sailors attempts to meet there have been abandoned. The Bolshevist Red Guards broke up a meeting for the defense of the Constituent Assembly and made forty arrests. Uproarious scenes in the Peasants' Congress have followed clashes between the supporters and opponents of the Constituent Assembly.

The destruction of wine stores in Petrograd continues, accompanied by orgies and shooting.

GERMANS AND RUSSIANS TRADING AT THE FRONT

Metal Goods Bartered for Food —Germans in Petrograd Restaurants and Streets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.—A painful impression has been caused here by the suicide at Brest-Litovsk of General Skalon, attached in the capacity of technical adviser to the Russian delegation. Middle class opinion generally commends his act as a protest. The Bolsheviki on the whole are silent on the subject.

Everybody believes peace, and probably a general peace, will be the outcome of the present negotiations. It is clear that Russia, if nobody else, will soon have peace with Germany. Both Russian and German signs are plentiful on the front, especially in the Minsk region, that trading already has begun. The Germans, with their usual systematization, had prepared large stocks of metal goods at easily accessible points, and are now bartering these for food.

In Petrograd the German language is regaining its lost popularity. One frequently hears obvious Germans, probably released prisoners, speaking in the restaurants and streets. Von Lucius, previously a German embassy official, has returned to Petrograd, apparently with the knowledge of the Bolshevist Government. A neutral legation here is taking a large number of flats in the central part of Petrograd and offering generous rents.

Ten days ago the looting of the Winter Palace cellars was revived by soldiers calling for drink. Since then the wine stores have been systematically raided, the result being much drunkenness and disorder. Intoxicated soldiers firing wildly at everything are now common objects. There have been a great many casualties during the last few days.

The Soviet is doing its utmost to check the disorders by sending Red Guards and armored cars manned by sailors to disperse the looters. The trouble, however, is likely to continue while drink remains in Petrograd. The drunken soldiers even hold up the Soviet cars to see whether the occupants are carrying bottles. This indiscipline is leading to bitter enmity between the soldiers, almost all of whom are of peasant origin, and the Red Guards, who are factory hands.

It must not be supposed, however, that the latter are models of discipline, as cases of looting by them are also frequent. Restaurants, cafés, and hotels are raided every now and again, ostensibly to find persons suspected of speculating in food or hiding from arrest. Sometimes the results justify such raids, but generally the sufferers assure one that something valuable is noticed to be missing afterward.

On the other hand the Petrograd bourgeoisie is distinctly lacking in fighting spirit and submits with extraordinary tameness.

The civil war in Don towns apparently is proceeding favorably for the Bolsheviki. Taganrog, Rostov, and Nakhitchevan are in the hands of the Black Sea Fleet. Kaledine and his Cossacks are holding on to Novo Tcherkask, higher up the river, but it now appears that his position is somewhat precarious.

The fact is Cossacks are divided among themselves. A part, consisting principally of small landowners in the lower ranks, are inclined to follow the Bolsheviki, and the part containing the higher ranks follow Kaledine, but a great many desire merely to be left alone.

The Cossacks on the northern front are largely permeated with the Bolshevist ideas, even to the point of forming an important unit of the Bolshevist armed forces. Korniloff is said to have been wounded in his last unsuccessful encounter with the Red Guards. Startling news is expected from Ukraine shortly, where trouble is certainly brewing.

TO ACT AS BOLSHEVIST AGENTS

Dutch Revolutionary Socialists Accept Invitation by Lenine.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.—The Tribune, which is the organ of a small Dutch party of Revolutionary Socialists, announces that it has been officially invited by the Maximalists to undertake telegraphic correspondence with revolutionaries in Petrograd on the subject of peace movements among the proletariat and among the bourgeoisie in Europe and America, and also the Russian revolutionary movement; informed regarding political events in the Central Powers and Entente countries. The Tribune has accepted the task.

David Wynkoop, editor of the Tribune, in an interview said that the information to be supplied would relate particularly to the Entente nations, as naturally the Russian Government was better acquainted with affairs in the Central Powers than in the Entente countries.

GET MANCHURIAN RAILROAD.

Consuls Report Bolsheviki in Control—Want China to Oust Them.

PEKING, Dec. 14.—Bolshevist forces have taken over the Chinese Eastern Railway and the administrative area in northern Manchuria, according to a telegram from Harbin received by the foreign legations here. General Horvath, the Russian commander at Harbin, who was forced to work in with the Bolsheviki for the purpose of maintaining order, is said to have informed the consular officials that in the future it would be impossible for him to be responsible for the conduct of affairs. The foreign consuls at Harbin suggest that the Chinese, supported by the Entente powers, take over the railway and railway zone.

Four battalions of Chinese troops have arrived at Harbin and are assisting the non-Bolshevist soldiers to maintain order. The situation in northern Manchuria is said to be precarious.

ALLIES MAY TREAT WITH BOLSHEVIKI

Continued from Page One.

group of the Constituent delegates has gone to Kiev to hold sessions there.

News from the Russian provinces is fragmentary. The All-Siberian Workmen's and Soldiers' Council is trying to form a Congress at Irkutsk. The Constitutional Democrats announce the formation of a Constitutional Democratic Government in Poland.

MAY RELEASE CHICHERIN.

British Government Expected to Accede to Bolshevist Demand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 17.—The Daily Chronicle is authorized to state that the Government is reconsidering the circumstances attaching to the internment of Chicherin, whose release was recently demanded by Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister.

In unofficial circles, says The Chronicle, the belief is expressed that his release may almost immediately be expected.

A dispatch from Petrograd on Nov. 27 announced that Trotsky had written to Sir George W. Buchanan, the British Ambassador, demanding the release of Chicherin and Petroff, characterizing them as "stainless and self-sacrificing men of high ideals."

CZAR'S RUMORED ESCAPE.

His Family's Popularity in Tobolsk Known to be Great.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.—A report reached Smolny Institute, the Leninite headquarters, last night of the escape of former Czar Nicholas from Tobolsk. The source of this statement is not given, but it is probably true. During the last few weeks reports have repeatedly been arriving indicating the undeniable popularity of members of the ex-imperial family with the Tobolsk inhabitants.

A few weeks ago the Military Revolutionary Committee decided to replace the soldiers guarding Nicholas with Red Guards, a trainload of whom were dispatched from Petrograd. Moreover, it is generally believed that Germany is keenly interested in the restoration of a monarch so susceptible to German influences.

The Bolshevist Government regards the report seriously enough to justify sending 5,000 sailors immediately to Cheliabinsk, on the Trans-Siberian railway, 360 miles northeast of Orenburg, presumably to prevent Nicholas from meeting the anti-Bolshevist troops under General Dautoff in the Orenburg district. The report of the escape makes no reference to the ex-Czar's family.

Official denial was made at the Smolny Institute on Saturday that the former Czar had escaped, according to a Petrograd dispatch received yesterday.

PIERCED HARBOR NET TO SINK THE WIEN

Continued from Page One.

est lay the Wien; the Monarch slumbered 200 yards beyond her. Rizzo edged in to investigate, and then backed off till he had his enemy at 150 yards. His second boat, commanded by an old petty officer, shifted out upon his beam to get a line which cleared the Wien's bow and commanded the Monarch's great steel flank. Rizzo raised his arm in that gloom and saw the answering gesture of the petty officer. It was the moment to let her go. In a second four long steel devils were sliding through the water for the enemy.

Torpedoes Struck Home.

A roar, a blast of flame, a waterspout raining on them, and a second roar as the Monarch, too, got her dose. In the motor boats the men yelled involuntarily as the torpedoes landed on their targets.

A searchlight flashed out from the Wien and sawed at the darkness. A scream sounded over the water: "Wer da?" There were shoutings and stampings along the deck of the wounded ship, searchlights waking along the shore and on the breakwaters, and anti-aircraft guns arousing everywhere. No one in Trieste knew whence the attack had come, whether from the air or the sea. The sky was festooned with bursting shrapnel, while the ships in the harbor opened with their guns toward the harbor mouth, shelling the mist of the Adriatic at random. By the light of that furious illumination the Italian sailors saw the great bulk of the Wien listing toward them.

By this time they were making for the harbor mouth, shells spouting around them, but none hit them, and both boats saw before they left that last subsidence, that wriggle and resignation with which a great ship goes under. The Monarch still floated, but the Wien lay at the bottom.

The conquerors breakfasted at home. Every man of them was very hungry.

The Italian Embassy in Washington has already announced the torpedoing of two Austrian warships in the harbor of Trieste. The Austrian authorities have admitted the sinking of the Wien, without details, but have said nothing of the fate of the Monarch.

Austrian War Loan Subscriptions.

VIENNA, Dec. 16, (via Amsterdam.)—According to provisional estimates 5,601,000,000 kronen have been subscribed to the seventh Austrian war loan.

AUSTRIANS INCREASE MOUNTAIN GAINS

Storm Italian Positions South of Col Caprille, Taking Many Prisoners.

MENACE ROAD TO PLAINS

But Italians Still Hold Heights Flanking San Lorenzo Valley, the Enemy's Objective.

BERLIN, Dec. 16, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian troops have pushed their advance south of the recently captured heights of Col Caprille, (in the mountains between the Brenta and the Piave,) and have taken by storm other Italian positions. Several hundred prisoners fell into their hands, according to the afternoon report of the War Office, which follows:

Continuing their successes, the Austro-Hungarians have taken by storm Italian positions south of Col Caprille and captured several hundred men, including nineteen officers.

Heavy Guns Pound French Lines.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 15, (Delayed.) — (Associated Press.) — Colonel Ferréol François Bel was the first high French officer to fall in Italy. He was buried this morning in a tiny village at the foot of Monte Tomba, close behind the front where he was killed by a shell while inspecting the line.

The funeral of Colonel Bel was attended by General Fayolle and British and Italian officers from adjacent regiments. A German airplane that was flying over the scene at the time of the burial was put to flight. For two years prior to taking over the command of a Chasseur regiment in Italy, General Bel was on the Headquarters Staff of Marshal Joffre.

Parts of the French lines yesterday were under the heaviest bombardment they had experienced since the Allies came to Italy. This fact has led to the belief that the Germans and Austrians at last have been able to get their heavy artillery into position. The town of Crocetta was bombarded by 400 shells of heavy calibre, while other points in the neighborhood were under a violent fire.

Foe Nears a Road to the Plains.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 15, (Delayed.) (Associated Press.)—After a heavy sacrifice of men and five days of continuous fighting, the enemy has succeeded in making another slight advance, bringing his position up to Col Caprille, just east of the Brenta River. This represents an advance of about three-quarters of a mile, its chief importance being that Caprille is one of the dominant heights at the head of the San Lorenzo Valley, leading southward to the plains toward which the enemy is persistently exerting all his pressure.

As his chief effort the previous week was to gain command of the passes west of the Brenta River, so all his attention in the last week has been given to the passes on the east bank. The fighting during the last five days has been heavy, and at times desperate, for control of strategic positions.

The struggle yesterday and today took on a double aspect, with the Italians attacking on the right of Monte Pertica, occupied by the enemy, while the Austrians concentrated their attacks on the left, around Col Della Beretta, and its neighboring hill, Caprille. The Alpini again distinguished themselves in charges up the slopes of Pertica in an effort to take the hill, but, while all reports agree that heaps of enemy dead marked the course of the assaults, they were unable to maintain their position at the summit, exposed to the sweep of enemy batteries.

Austrian attacks on the left were twice repulsed, but late yesterday, with a large addition of fresh troops, the Austrians got to the summit of Caprille, while the Italian lines were correspondingly drawn back. Although Caprille is at the head of the San Lorenzo Valley, the passage along this valley is controlled by the heights on both sides, held by the Italians.

MONITORS PROTECT VENICE FROM SHELLING

Patrol the Flooded Piave District, Preventing the Austrians from Building Bridges.

ON THE LOWER PIAVE RIVER, NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 15, (Delayed,) (Associated Press.)—Countless square miles of desolate marsh land, intercepted and cut into numberless islands by sluggish lagoons and inundated to the depth of several feet, line after line of stationary batteries of guns of from three to fifteen inches in calibre, and deep, muddy trenches filled with men determined that the enemy shall not advance any further—such are the impressive and apparently well-nigh unassailable defenses of Venice.

The character of the warfare all along the lower Piave line, and particularly the methods employed to defend the "Queen of the Adriatic" from the Austro-German invasion, undoubtedly are unique even in this war of novelties. Nature has placed a barrier in the path of the invader apparently more insurmountable even than the mountains which the enemy has fought his way across, and these natural obstacles have been fortified as probably has no other region in Europe.

Human ingenuity has outdone itself to provide floating fortresses armed with huge gund which, camouflaged and concealed cunningly from spying airplanes, can slip from point to point, never offering a mark for the invaders and yet always able to bombard the enemy as he attempts nightly to build pontoon bridges across the Piave.

Skilled engineers have ferreted out every bit of solid mainland in the vast swampy area north of Venice and have planted batteries, large and small, according to the distance from the Austrian lines. They never relax their vigilance in watching for the enemy. The same engineers have cut away the dikes that formerly controlled the water to irrigate the fertile Italian plans, creating a vast lake.

A Thousand Peasants Homeless.

The inundation has made a thousand peasants homeless, but it presents an almost insurmountable barrier to the Austrian artillery from its scores of vantage points and frustrates every attempt of the Austrians to steal across unnoticed. Finally, in addition to the foremost infantry lines in the inundated section, big and little batteries are scattered everywhere, and floating monitors are constantly on patrol. Thus far the enemy has been prevented from bringing his big guns up to a position from which he might bombard Venice.

The trip through the defense system of Venice and along the lower Piave which The Associated Press correspondent, though accredited only to the French armies, was able to make through the courtesy of the Italian naval and military authorities, began at Venice, from which city a speedy naval motor boat ploughed its way at sunrise into the confusing maze of canals that intersect the vast marshland area to the north. The grumbling of the big guns, constantly growing louder, could be heard in Venice, where it sounded like thunder.

Virtually all signs of life were left behind as the boat worked its way into the narrow channels running between islands rank with great reed growths through which a man could hardly force his way. Even the customary salted life of any wilderness seemed to be lacking except for a few ducks seen flying occasionally around some corner.

Suddenly the press boat almost ran into a grayish steel hulk secured to the shore by chains and ropes. The vessel, on which was mounted a huge gun, had taken up its position on this spot the night before. It had successfully thrown shells to the Piave River and many times had defeated the efforts of the Austrians to complete a pontoon bridge to the southern shore. In case enemy airplanes were seen during the day, the monitor was prepared to slip its cables at nightfall and steam away to some other spot where the Austrian shells would be unable to reach it, but from which point it could continue its work of destruction.

The monitor was only the first of a series. Others with lighter guns and lighter draft were lying in reserve, ready at a moment's notice to slip through the winding channels to some point nearer to the enemy and from there direct an unexpected fire on his positions.

The armament of the monitors generally became lighter as the press boat approached more closely to the front lines, and similarly smaller guns began to make their appearance as the tortuous lagoons merged either in the Sile River or in the Sile Canal, far to the north of Venice.

District Under Four Feet of Water.

The artificial waterway runs almost due east and west from Porto Grande to the sea, while the New Piave, several miles to the north, flows eastward to the sea. The area between this waterway, composed of the Sile Canal and the Old Piave, and the course of the New Piave, which normally is fertile and productive, is that which has been inundated, and as far as the eye can see the trees, houses, and farms are standing in about four feet of water. Some peasants, whose homes abut the canal, still occupy them, using boats to reach the canal bank. Most of them, however, have departed because of the impossibility of obtaining food.

The Austrians have occupied the entire northern bank of the New Piave, and here and there have been able to put little detachments across, which have struggled through the inundated territory and occupied isolated farmhouses. The main body of the troops, however, has been unable to cross because of the activity of the monitors and stationary batteries, and is unable to inflict any serious damage because it is too far away from Venice for the big guns to be effective. The Austrians have reached San Dona di Piave, which is about 16¾ miles as the crow flies northeast of Venice, but the Italians hold Musile, on the south bank of the river opposite San Dona di Piave, and have been able to prevent the Austrians from bringing any heavy artillery up to that point, from which Venice possibly might be bombarded.

At Capo Sile the correspondent temporarily left the naval escort for a military escort, so as to inspect the infantry positions, which were indescribably muddy and bleak. They bisect the ruined town, the houses of which have been destroyed by the Austrian artillery. The infantrymen were cheerful, and, not disheartened by the uncomfortable conditions, were busy bettering them, despite the unceasing whine of Austrian shells.

Later the press boat again plowed through seemingly endless mazes of canals, meeting with more monitors and new and cunningly located batteries, which, as the afternoon approached, began to get into activity, especially against airplanes that were circling about. The canals and lagoons were resounding with the explosions of shells of all calibres as the correspondents steamed off to the lugo shore batteries that gave the final touch to the defenses of Venice. The guns here made even those of the biggest monitors look like playthings.

To make the trip complete the correspondents were treated to a glimpse of the British monitors, which were in operation in unison with those of the Italians. The sunset had turned the waters of Venice into what looked like a sea of blood as the press boat steamed back into what probably is the best protected city threatened by the war.

ITALY GETS 60 AMBULANCES.

Three Sections of American Red Cross Corps Presented to Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Dec. 15, (Delayed.)—A profound impression was created here today by the presentation of the first three sections of the American Red Cross Ambulance Corps for the Italian Army. The presentation was made by Major Vernon S. Prentice, representing the American Red Cross, to General Gastaldello in the presence of the American Consul and a large number of Italian military and civil officers.

The three sections, comprising sixty cars, were lined up in the great courtyard of the Ancona Barracks. Two American volunteer drivers in khaki stood in front of each car. As the reviewing General passed the young men stood at attention, exciting general admiration. It was the first time so many American boys in khaki had been seen here. They drove out of the barracks and, as they paraded the Piazza del Duomo with American flags flying, were greeted with frantic cheers and cries of "Viva America!"

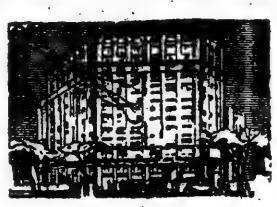
The presentation, coming at a time when the nation was rejoicing over America's declaration of war on Austria, gave tangible proof of the assistance which is coming to Italy from the United States.

In his presentation speech Major Prentice said:

"On behalf of the American Red Cross, which represents the whole people of the United States, and with the deepest feelings of affection, I have the honor to present to you, the representative of the heroic Italian soldiers, the first three sections of the American Red Cross Ambulance Corps for Italy. The Americans who operate these cars have volunteered their services. It will always be their pleasure and distinction to remember that in furthering the effort which America will make in helping Italy to combat the common enemy they are the first American unit to reach the front. From the bottom of my heart I cry with them: 'Long live Italy! Long live the Italian Army!'"

General Gastaldello expressed the deep gratitude for this latest evidence of American sympathy and co-operation.

One of the sections started immediately for the front; the others will follow within a week. George von Utassy of New York heads the first section, with L. G. Hunter of New York second in command. Those in charge of the second are I. N. Gillespie and A. C. Collenson of New York, and of the third C. O. Griffin of Philadelphia, and C. L. Welch, Jr., of Pittsburgh.



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BRITISH REPULSE RAIDS NEAR CAMBRAI

Berlin Reports That Germans Gained Ground at Poezelhoek, East of Ypres.

FRENCH CHECK GERMANS

Break Up Attacks North of the Chemin des Dames and On the Champagne Front.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Minor German attacks on the Cambrai front last night and today were repulsed by the British, Field Marshal Haig reported tonight. South of the Scarpe there was artillery activity on both sides. The German batteries developed a more intense fire north of Langemarck, on the Flanders front.

Following is the text of the night report:

During the night a hostile party attacked one of our posts west of Villers-Guislain, but was driven off by our fire. Today an enemy bombing attack northwest of La Vacquerie was repulsed after sharp fighting.

We improved our position slightly last night east of Ovien. An enemy attempt at a raid early this morning south of Armentières was successfully repulsed.

The artillery was active on both side today at a number of points south of the Scarpe. There was increased hostile activity north of Langemarck.

The text of the official statement issued this afternoon is as follows:

We captured a few prisoners and a machine gun during the night in patrol encounters south of Cambrai. There was nothing further of special interest to report.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—German forces last night attacked the French positions north of the Chemin des Dames, on the Aisne front, and east of Cornillet, in Champagne. The French War Office in its statement issued this afternoon reports that both attacks were repulsed. On the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, there was an increase in the artillery fire.

The text of the statement reads:

Between the Aisne and the Oise Rivers there was great activity by the artillery of both sides. We repulsed an enemy attack north of the Chemin des Dames.

In Champagne the Germans last night attempted to attack our positions east of Cornillet, but were repulsed by our fire.

There was lively artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse, notably in the sector of Chambrettes.

There was nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Aviation.—Our chaser airplanes displayed great activity on the day of Dec. 15, bringing down five enemy machines. It has been confirmed that three other German airplanes were smashed on the ground as the result of engagements which took place on Dec. 12 and Dec. 14.

The War Office announcement tonight reads:

There was intermittent artillery action over the greater part of the front, quite violent north of Caures Wood. (Verdun sector.) An enemy raid last night on our trenches south of St. Quentin completely failed.

Berlin Reports Gain Near Ypres.

BERLIN, Dec. 16, (via London.)—German troops advanced their lines east of Ypres yesterday, after repulsing a British attack, according to the War Office report, the text of which follows:

At the Park of Poezelhoek Castle, after repulsing a partial attack by the enemy, we advanced our lines and took prisoners.

There was lively artillery activity on the Scarpe as far as the Oise. Near Monchy and southwest of Cambrai it assumed considerable intensity. British attacks near Monchy and Bullecourt failed.

Prisoners were brought in as a result of reconfinoitring engagements at many points on the French front.

HELD BY U-BOAT NET; SUNK.

Pilot Boat While Entangled Rammed by Steamer Berkshire.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Dec. 16.—The Maryland pilot boat Pilot, while caught in a submarine guard net off this port, was rammed and sunk by the steamer Berkshire of the Merchants and Miners Line. No lives were lost. The Berkshire was only slightly damaged.

The Pilot was bound to the city early today for coal and supplies, and became entangled in the submarine net in trying to enter the inner harbor. The Berkshire, inbound from sea, in a mist rammed the Pilot nearly amidships and sent her to the bottom in about sixty feet of water. A Custom House launch took off the Pilot's crew.

TWO DISASTERS IN GERMANY

Explosion at Friedrichshaven and Another Near Kiel Kill Many.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Two disasters in widely separated parts of Germany are reported in Zurich dispatches received here today.

An explosion occurred in the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshaven, and resulted in the death or injury of many. The second explosion occurred near Kiel, destroying a factory where bombs were prepared for Zeppelins and airplanes. Many of the employes in this plant were killed.

252

Q. How soon after a will is probated can legacies be paid without liability to the executors?

A. Legacies may be paid as soon after the date of letters testamentary as the six months' advertisement for debts has been completed. If such advertisement has not been published, a year must elapse before legacies may be paid.

Further plain facts about the settlement of estates will be found in booklet "What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know." For a copy simply address our nearest office.

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PARIS CROWDS BUY BONDS.

No Figures on Third War Loan to be Announced Before Christmas.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The crowds at the banks and Post Offices, where subscriptions were being received for the third war loan, were larger on this, the last day, than on any previous day.

No figures will be given out respecting the subscriptions before Christmas. It will require ten days to get in the results from all the colonies, protectorates, and departments, and it was said today at the Ministry of Finance that any estimate made before Dec. 25 would be purely imaginative.

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THERE are a thousand transitory offerings which may serve to remind the recipient of your sentiments this Christmas, but it is the peculiar charm of a gift of Gorham Silverware that it remains as a permanent reminder, not only of this Christmas, but of many Christmases to come, renewing the sentiment annually regardless of whether you supplement it with future giving.

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BAKER THINKS FOE WILL FAIL IN WEST

Doubts if Increased Strength of Germans Will Give Them Any Permanent Advantage.

CALLS IT A PEACE DRIVE

Declares Berlin Is Eager for Us to Believe That a German Victory Is Near.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—While in no way attempting to disguise the importance of the situation along the western battlefront, where Germany is massing troops drawn from the Russian front, Secretary Baker, in his weekly review of the war, issued tonight, is more optimistic than he was in his statement of a week ago.

He asserts that there is no element in the military situation that "should lead us to conclude that the initiative in the west has passed from the Allies to the enemy," and that while the German military leaders are seeking to obtain peace through victory by threatening to break through the French front and roll back the allied forces on a broad scale, it is not the American official military belief that the Germans will succeed.

Secretary Baker says that "the enemy is apparently very eager to have us believe that he is about to win such a victory," and that the "bold advertising of an imposing offensive on the part of the enemy, which, while in the realm of possibility and therefore should not be neglected or overlooked, must in no wise be interpreted to mean that the increased strength of the hostile forces will result in any permanent strategic advantage to the Germans."

The German Offensive.

Here is Secretary Baker's statement:

"During the period of the review the general military situation in the west has remained unchanged.

"Rumors of great preparations on the part of the Germans, with a view to achieving some major strategic success in the west, continue to reach us.

"Reports of massed hostile concentrations in those sectors where the enemy proposes to break through the French front and roll back the allied line on a broad scale are numerous.

"The German higher command seeks peace through victory. The enemy is apparently very eager to have us believe that he is about to win such a victory.

"No element in the military situation should lead us to conclude that the initiative in the west has passed from the Allies to the enemy.

"For the last two years the Germans have been on the defensive in the west. The bold advertising of an imposing offensive on the part of the enemy, which, while in the realm of possibility and therefore should not be neglected or overlooked, must in no wise be interpreted to mean that the increased strength of the hostile forces will result in any permanent strategic advantage to the Germans.

"Surveying the outlines of the general war strategy on all fronts, we find that both belligerents have been on the offensive during the last six months.

"The Central Powers have taken the initiative in the eastern and Italian theatres; the Allies along the major front in the west, in Palestine, Mesopotamia, and East Africa.

"The enemy has confined his efforts to advancing his lines along the Russian front, resulting in the capture of Riga, and then by a well-conducted offensive in Italy, with the assistance of an intensive political drive, gained a marked strategic success in this sector.

"The Allies in the principal theatre of operations, the west, have been able to record an almost uninterrupted series of tactical advantages, and in spite of the concentration of a preponderant majority of the most efficient German divisions, have gained considerable terrain and taken a large quota of prisoners.

"In the outlying areas of Mesopotamia and Palestine the British have driven the enemy before them, and their offensive culminated during the week in the capture of Jerusalem.

"Though the capture of the Holy City cannot be held a principal military objective of the campaign so vigorously pursued by General Allenby in this theatre, the conquest of Jerusalem will have a wide influence throughout the Turkish Empire.

"The Turkish forces have been unable to check the victorious advance of the British and Jerusalem fell into their hands after a brief encounter.

"The results achieved by the British forces in Palestine are of significant importance and will go far toward reaffirming the prestige of the allied powers throughout the Orient.

"Germany realizes the danger attendant upon the waning of her influence in the East, and will, therefore, be more anxious than ever to conclude a speedy peace before the 'war map' becomes less favorable.

"In the west engagements of increasing scope and intensity took place. Fighting of a local character occurred in the Cambrai area and the enemy made several raids in the neighborhood of La Bassée and Ypres. A successful reconnoitring thrust in the Cambrai salient was carried out by a British detachment and resulted in the capture of an enemy outpost east of Bourlies.

New Stroke Near Cambrai.

"A hostile attack in force was launched between Bullecourt and Queant, northwest of Cambrai, and succeeded in penetrating British positions. Fighting continues furious east of Bullecourt. The persistence and increasing violence of the German destructive fire apparently indicate that a further offensive is contemplated in this area.

"Hostile artillery fire of a demonstrative character was noted northeast of Ypres, more especially in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

"Southeast of Polygon Wood the enemy developed a strong reconnoissance assault in the vicinity of Polderhoek Château. He succeeded in gaining a foothold in certain British advance positions on a front of approximately 300 yards.

"Along the French front numerous patrol encounters took place, and the customary raids and violent artillery duels are reported in the region of the Aisne and Oise, in Champagne, on the right bank of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace.

"Owing to the clear weather which prevailed in the west, the activity of the allied aircraft was greatly increased. The British carried out a very successful raid against hostile works in the area of Valenciennes.

"The raiding of German towns of the interior, more especially the industrial centres of the Rhineland, by allied aircraft, as reprisals for the repeated bombardment of open towns in France and Great Britain by the Germans, has been successfully initiated.

Raids Depress Germany.

"Reports of observers recently out of Germany, who were present during previous air raids, state that these raids have had a very depressing effect on the civilian population, and have heightened the growing discontent among the German people, who now for the first time are being brought face to face with real war conditions.

"In the Italian theatre the Austro-German forces are continuing their pressure against the Italian lines in the mountain area between the Brenta and the Piave.

"As the result of repeated hard driven offensive thusts, the Italians have been forced to abandon a part of their first line along the Asiago Plateau.

"The enemy is continuing his effort to break through the Frenzela Valley Ridge and pour down into the plain. The Italians are stubbornly defending their positions in this area; British and French forces are now in the firing line.

"In the region of the Beretta the enemy has gained some terrain. There are no indications of slackening of hostile pressure.

"Unusually mild weather has hitherto greatly assisted the enemy in his advance. Now snow is falling, and it is believed that the enemy operations will be considerably hampered by the difficulties of maintaining his position in the high mountain area.

"On the Lower Piave the enemy made an attack in force and advanced in the Piave' delta east of Capo Sile. After achieving a temporary success, the Austrians were driven out and all the lost ground was recaptured.

"East Africa has been cleared of all hostile forces, and the shattered remnants of the German detachments have fled into Portuguese East Africa.

"The armistice concluded by the Russians with the enemy now includes the entire eastern front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Negotiations are not proceeding smoothly. The German demands, as reported to us, specify, among other points, the immediate opening up of channels of commercial intercourse between Russia and Germany."

Air Fleet Raids Bulgar Lines.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The following report of operations in Macedonia was issued today by the War Office:

"Eastern Theatre, Dec. 15.—The artillery was moderately active along the whole front. It was quite lively north of Monastir. Thirty allied airplanes bombarded storehouses and the railway station at Chestovo, eighteen kilometers northwest of Doiran. An enemy airplane was brought down by our artillery."

CAILLAUX CHARGES A PLOT BY ENVOY

Declares Charges Against Him Result from Personal Quarrel with Ambassador Barrere.

HIS IMMUNITY IS WAIVED

Committee Acts on Demand by Clemenceau and Threat of Government Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—In the "hall of lost footsteps"—the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies—the Caillaux affair is naturally the chief topic of conversation. As a result of his appearance before the committee appointed to report on the suspension of Caillaux and the parliamentary immunity of Clemenceau and Caillaux himself, there exists considerable division of opinion. On the one hand it is urged that the Government's case is sufficiently strong against the ex-Premier to insure his trial by court-martial. On the other hand, Caillaux's friends declare that the allegations in the report of General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, are not sufficiently substantiated to justify even a high court procedure, must less a military court of justice.

As stated in a previous dispatch, Joseph Caillaux has numerous and devoted adherents, and they are sparing no efforts to influence opinion in the ex-Premier's favor. Thus the Echo de Paris states today that it is assured by Deputy Ribeyre, one member of the committee, that there is no truth in the statement attributed to him on Friday on leaving the committee room to the effect that the result of Caillaux's first hearing before them was "a pitiable collapse of the accusation." Yet this statement was widely circulated yesterday and printed triumphantly in the Caillaux-phile or anti-Government press.

In point of fact, the impression in the Chamber lobby today is that Caillaux's attempt to reply to the Government charges regarding his action in Italy by the counterclaim that the whole thing is trumped up by Camille Barrère, French Ambassador in Rome, for reasons of personal enmity, is not particularly happy or convincing. There is a general expectation that the committee will report in favor of the suspension of parliamentary immunity, a point of view rather less firmly maintained yesterday as the result of the activities of Caillaux's friends.

The character of Premier Clemenceau is a guarantee that no compromise or evasion will be permitted. The old "tiger" is not the man to withdraw from the task to which he has set his hand, and from a political viewpoint it is unquestionable that his position will be enormously strengthened if he can break the Caillaux organization, once and for all. He will never have another such opportunity for, rightly or wrongly, public opinion is convinced that Caillaux is the head and fount of what Lloyd George called "Boloism."

Despite the extreme gravity of the case and the very great public interest it can be safely said that nothing in the nature of an "affaire Dreyfus" is to be dreaded. The France of three and a half years of war declines utterly to be stirred by an political case, however important it be to the persons involved.

The moderation of the press has been very striking, although the censorship restrictions have practically disappeared. Only the Figaro shows a not unnatural venom in quoting in big black letters the concluding words of Caillaux's desposition before the committee yesterday:

"'I have been too friendly with all sorts of people. My wife often warned me, saying, 'be careful, you will end by getting yourself assassinated.'"

The Figaro comments bitterly: "In that respect, Mme. Caillaux certainly knows what she is talking about."

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Premier Clemenceau appeared today for the second time before the committee of deputies examining the Caillaux case and declared that, if the former Premier's immunity was not waived, the Government would not remain in power another hour. The committee then decided to waive Parliamentary immunity. Nine of the eleven members voted favorably, while two refused to vote.

Caillaux defended himself yesterday before the Committee or Eleven, appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to report on his proposed suspension and that of Deputy Loustalot, declaring that a plot had been concocted against him, the leader of it being Camille Barrère, the French Ambassador to Italy, with whom M. Caillaux was unfriendly as the result of a personal matter.

M. Caillaux denied that he had made any unpatriotic speech while on his visit to Italy and in support of this he appealed to the statements made by Signor Martini, former Italian Minister of the Colonies, and to the letter which Former Premier Briand wrote to him when he, (Caillaux,) returned to France from Italy. On leaving the Chamber M. Caillaux told the journalists he had refuted all the allegations contained in the letter of General Dubail, the Military Governor of Paris, some of which he declared to be absolute forgeries.

"The forgery industry," he added, "has not made progress since the days of Dreyfus. It rather has declined in quality, judging from some of the forgeries in the accusations. They are so enormous that they surpass probability."

The Figaro explains that the strained relations between Ambassador Barrère and M. Caillaux arose from the fact that when Mme. Caillaux arrived in Rome Mme. Barrère did not receive her. Caillaux complained to the French Foreign Minister, telegrams were exchanged, and Ambassador Barrère had to send a secretary to apologize to Mme. Caillaux. The secretary went in the morning, when it was unlikely Mme. Caillaux could see her.

PERSHING OPENS WAY TO WIN PROMOTIONS

Man in the Ranks May Get Temporary Appointment—Merit Will Make It Permanent.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 16, (Associated Press.)—Every enlisted man in the American Army now carries the stars of a General in his knapsack. Orders just issued by General Pershing and a plan announced today so provide for promotion from the ranks that any private may win a commission, and, having won it, may climb rapidly up through successive grades.

The latter feature is made possible by a section of the general orders which says that hereafter all temporary appointments and promotions on the American expeditionary force will be on a selective plan, as in the British Army. Recommendations for appointments and promotions must be based solely on demonstrated fitness and capacity of the man. The system of temporary appointments is one which the American Army has not had previously.

Under it a First Lieutenant who had demonstrated special qualities and fitness may find himself a temporary Captain or even a temporary Major. He would hold that position until he had proved himself worthy of the new rank, when the appointment may be made permanent. The British have found this method excellent, and by it have secured a great number of efficient officers.

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YOU don't surrender quality or dignity, nor practise parsimony, yet you *save your money* and *serve your country* through prudent economy.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery (Men's) in dainty Holiday Boxes—**55c, 80c, $1, $1.50** pair. All colors.

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17 ENGINEERS KILLED OR TAKEN IN FRANCE

Continued from Page One.

live at 254 West Twenty-second Street. At the time he enlisted he was attached to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Upton, who had been a policeman seventeen years, serving most of the time in plain clothes for special work, assisted in the capture of the murderers of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. He arrested Dago Frank Cirofici, who was one of those put to death for the Rosenthal crime. He also caught a confidence man named Wolf and furnished the evidence which sent him to prison for twenty years.

In an encounter with a burglar at the Abingdon Square Hotel, Upton nearly lost his life. He jumped from a fire-escape to the one below, but fell through an opening, breaking several ribs and suffering concussion of the brain. He was laid up three months in St. Vincent's Hospital. Upton was successively a member of the loft, pickpocket and strong-arm squads, and because of his bravery and determination in the pursuit of criminals he was known to his fellows on the force as "the Fighting Cop."

Mrs. Jane Upton, his wife, said the cablegram undoubtedly referred to her husband. She feared he had been killed and not captured, as his fighting temperament would not be likely to lead him to submit easily to being made a prisoner.

"Just before my husband enlisted he had remarked that as he had assisted in clearing out the gangs here he was in good practice for the foreign enemy, and would try to get 'over' quick for a good fight," said Mrs. Upton.

The Uptons' children are Leo, 16 years old, a student in a high school; Hazel, 14, who won a scholarship in the Manhattan Trades School, and is now a student in the School of Applied Design, and Frances, 12, who is learning ballet dancing, and has appeared in benefits at the Majestic Theatre, has danced for Red Cross benefits and more recently danced at Hero Land.

Upton, who is 40 years old, was born in Greenwich Village and is of Irish descent. According to Mrs. Upton, he spoke German, French, Italian, and Hungarian. His father, William C. Upton, lives in West Ninth Street.

Charles A. Geoghegan's parents at 511 West 185th Street told last night of the success their son had as a student at the College of the City of New York, after which he had taken a course at the High School of Commerce and then had entered the employ of the Newman Andrews Wire Company at 28 Cortlandt Street. Geoghegan was in the sales department of the firm when he enlisted on May 5. He was last at home on July 4. He is 23 years old. When his command reached England it was changed to the Railway Engineers, it was said.

"I am hopeful for my son's safety," said Mrs. Geoghegan. "Anyway, I am proud of him."

In the last letter received from her son he wrote that "things are fine at our front." His father is employed by C. K. G. Billings.

John N. Maney, father of Ulrich N. Maney, at 1,792 Amsterdam Avenue, said his son had written him a cheerful letter on Nov. 15, stating that the American boys in France were getting excellent training. Ulrich Maney was a bookkeeper in the office of the Southern Pacific Railway at the time of his enlistment.

At the home of Harry J. Mason, 357 Eighth Street, Jersey City, where his mother, two sisters and four brothers live, it was said he had been employed as a machinist by the Edison Company. He was a graduate of Public School 32 in Jersey City.

Luke A. Lovely was in the plumbing business with his father at 101 North Stevens Avenue, South Amboy, where the boy graduated at St. Mary's School. Mr. Lovely said he had last heard from his son on Nov. 21, when a package arrived with postcards.

Herbert F. Ultz lived with his mother, Mrs. Anna Karl, at 78 Union Street, Newark, before he enlisted in the engineer regiment. He was 25 years old, and had worked as a machinist until he went into training at Fort Totten. His regiment went to France on July 14. His mother received a letter from him a few days ago, and before the news of his capture came had had a premonition that he had been taken prisoner by the Germans.

Paul M. Swenson lived with his mother, Mrs. Jennie Swenson, at Wadsworth Avenue and 191st Street, before he left for France in October as a non-commissioned officer in the 11th Engineers. He was 23 years old, and Mess Sergeant of his company.

Dalton Ranlet was in the construction department of the Interborough before his enlistment. He was 20 years old, and lived at 24 Janet Place, Flushing. In recent letters to his family he had spoken of his anxiety to "have a try at the Huns."

Peter J. Tingo lived with his mother at 2,419 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, before he enlisted in the Engineers after six unsuccessful attempts to get into other branches of the service. A defective left eye barred him on several attempts to get into the army. He was 19 years old and a chauffeur.

"It's hard to lose him if he's been killed," said Mrs. Tingo, "but if we learn that he has been killed I will be proud of him because he has died an honorable death."

Join the Red Cross TO-DAY

A Wise Man's Christmas Thought

INSTEAD of giving large sums of money outright, many prudent men are putting such funds in trust with this Company, making the income payable to the beneficiary. The principal amount can be paid over on a specified date.

Might it not be wise as well as kind to establish, as a Christmas gift, a trust for each of the persons dependent on you, or for some other person or object you wish to support? Thus they would have the satisfaction of knowing that their maintenance will be assured, no matter what your own circumstances might be, because under the law their incomes would be entirely separate from your own.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System
16 Wall Street Fifth Ave. at 42nd St.

The Stores Where Women Can Buy Practical and Useful Gifts for Men

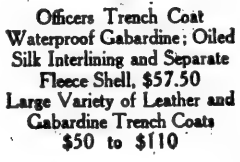
Weber and Heilbroner
Holiday Gifts for Men
Both Civilian and Military

This season it is specially desirable to select gifts for which men have actual and practical use. In no other stores in New York are the tastes and daily needs of men better understood. We make a special feature of assisting women in the selection of gift articles which will be most appreciated by their men friends and relatives. All these articles are moderately priced and represent the utmost in value.

Officers Trench Coat
Waterproof Gabardine; Oiled Silk Interlining and Separate Fleece Shell, $57.50
Large Variety of Leather and Gabardine Trench Coats $50 to $110

Nickel and Enamel Smoking Sets From 75 Cents for Single Pieces, to $28.75 a Set

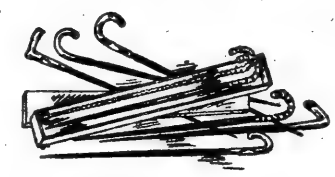
Reversible Leather and Gabardine Coat
For motorists and officers, $75



Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, of Imported Irish Linen
Box of Six—$1.50
Also Sets in Boxes of Six, $2.00 to $6.00

Fine Leather Belt
With Sterling Silver Buckle (Space for Monogram)
$3 to $5.50

Silk Suspenders in Christmas Box, 50 Cents, Others to $1.50



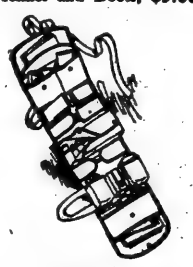
Men's Taffeta Umbrellas
Sterling Silver Trimmings, $2.15
Other Silk Umbrellas, up to $12.00
Combination Cane and Umbrella Set, $6.50
Canes, $1.50 to $12.00

Christmas Box of Domet Flannel Pajamas and 3 Pairs Wool Socks, $3.50
Silk-and-Cotton Pajamas $4.00 and $5.00
Others, $1.65 to $15.

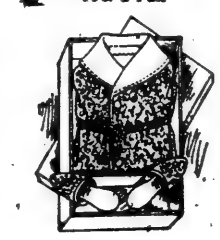
Soldier's Sleeping Suit
Domet Flannel Pajamas, Helmet and Boots, $5.00

Natural All-Wool Hosiery
65 Cents a Pair
Full-fashioned Silk Thread Hose, with Lisle Soles, Heels and Uppers—12 Different Colors, 75c. a Pair

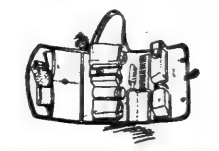
Fur-Lined Gloves
$6, $7 and $8
Gray Mocha Gloves, $2.75
Washable Cape Gloves $2 and $2.50
Gray and Khaki Buck Gloves, $3.75



Khaki Military Toilet Case
$8.00
Contains Hair, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Comb, Tooth Paste, Soap, Darning Cotton, Bachelor Buttons, Adhesive Tape, Trench Mirror, Pencil, Wash Rag and Extra Pockets.



Silk Dressing Gown
Beautiful Brocade Pattern; With Slippers to Match, $22.50
Others, $16.50 to $85



Khaki Military Toilet Case
$5.00
Contains Shaving Soap, Tooth Paste, Comb, Hair Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Soap Box, Trench Mirror, Wash Rag, and Extra Pockets.
Others, up to $15

Soldier's Christmas Box
Contains Regulation Army Shirt, O. D. Wool, 4 Khaki-Cross-Bar Handkerchiefs and Regulation Black Barathea Four-in-Hand $5.75

Worsted Skull Caps
For Motoring, Aviation and sleeping, $1.00
Wool Reefers, $1.65 to $2.50

Special Accordion-Ribbed Silk Reefer, in Six Two-Tone Color Combinations, $3.65
Other Reefers, $2 to $13.50

Khaki Travel Slippers in Case
$2.50

Evening Dress Jewelry
Combination Sets—Vest Buttons, Cuff Links and Studs, Mother-o'-Pearl with Platinoid Border, $3.75
Other Sets up to $12

Blanket Robe—Extra Heavy
With Slippers to Match, $6.50
An Assortment Also at $7.50

The Great Christmas Sale of Neckwear

Comprising the entire Weber and Heilbroner stock of Fancy Silk Four-in-Hands, known from coast to coast—probably the largest assortment in America—is now in progress, offering material reductions.

Full assortments of Leather Novelties, Smokers' Articles, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags and Dreadnaught Wardrobe Trunks.

Christmas Merchandise Bonds, redeemable for their face value in any of these stores, are sold in amounts from $1 up—permitting the recipient to make his own selection of a gift.

Eleven Stores in Manhattan

241 Broadway
44th and Broadway
20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway
1363 Broadway
30 Broad
775 Broadway
58 Nassau
1185 Broadway
150 Nassau
42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clysmic Ginger Ale
Actually Aged

Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported

MADE WITH CLYSMIC
SPARKLING TABLE WATER

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

A Gift for "Prep" School and College Men

Blankets and Pillows, in the correct colors, blazoned with either the insignia or name of the school or college, always prove an acceptable gift to a student.

They add much to the attractiveness of dormitory rooms and are constantly used at athletic games.

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5th Avenue at 50th Street

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Booksellers To the World

BOOKS
Make the Best Presents

Color Plate Books
Rowlandson
Cruikshank
Aiken
Surtees
Leech
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FIFTH AVE NEW YORK

MALICE *IN* KULTURLAND
By HORACE WYATT
Illustrated after Tenniel by W Tell.
The cleverest parody on Alice in Wonderland ever published. Delightfully humorous. Read it and give a copy to some one at once.
75 cents net. Postage extra. All Bookstores
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

turns common Kerosene without wick or chimney. 333 C.P. Superior to gas or electricity. No eye strain. Fill only once a week. Can't spill or explode even if upset.
Simple—Clean Odorless
Ideal Xmas Gift
Made in 18 styles and fancy Art Finishes. Show Rooms, 548 Broadway, near Spring St. Phone Spring 937.
POWERLIGHT CO., New York.

OUR MONEY AND THE STATE
BY HARTLEY WITHERS.
We are all paying war taxes, and it is to everyone's interest to understand clearly on what principles tax money is raised and distributed. Especially interesting at present is the author's explanation and discussion of the question whether war expenses should be met by loans or by taxes.
$1.25 Net. Postage Extra. All bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

USEFUL XMAS PRESENT
Give your children and friends six best quality Pencils, printed with their OWN NAME, in a fancy box. RED, WHITE and BLUE colors and gold-tipped rubbers.
Send 50 cents in stamps or money order and name wanted—we will do the rest.
ELCO PENCIL CO., Dept. T.
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.
ALL ORDERS FILLED IN 24 HOURS.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.
The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents, on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WIRELESS PLOTTING MUFFLED BY MUSIC

German Cruiser at Honolulu Kept Band Playing While She Relayed Messages to Japan.

TOLD IN CAPTAIN'S DIARY

Bernstorff, Boy-Ed, and Others Figure in Journal Taken From Commander of the Geier.

HONOLULU, Dec. 16.—While the ship's band was playing lively tunes to drown out all tell-tale sounds, the wireless apparatus of the German cruiser Geier, at the time she was interned in this harbor, relayed messages between German agents in the United States and Japan in furtherance of a plot to embroil the two countries in war, according to an article printed in The Star-Bulletin here.

The article, which is published with the authority of the United States Naval Intelligence Bureau, declares that the seal placed on the Geier's wireless by the American Government was broken by the Germans in order that the messages might be transmitted. This information was obtained from the diary of Captain Grasshof of that vessel, the article states.

Grasshof's diary says that, in November, 1914, and February, 1917, messages ordering widespread promulgation of reports that Japanese forces were to land in Mexico and German forces in Canada, were handled by the Geier's wireless, the operators working night and day in order that there would be no delay in the transmission of these radiograms.

According to the diary, Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, and Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, his principal aids, figured prominently in the plot. George Roedik and H. A. Schroeder, former German Consuls at Honolulu and Manila, were also implicated. Both pleaded guilty in San Francisco recently to complicity in a plot to establish a revolutionary government in India.

A German secret agent known as "K-17" was said in the diary to have aided in the transmission of these messages, and also to have advised the German Government of the sailing time of Danish vessels from here and elsewhere. The diary hints at a plot to stir up revolts in China against the British, in furtherance of which quantities of arms were supposed to have been secretly buried in Shanghai and Manila. It also reveals supposed orders from the German Embassy at Washington following the destruction of the Lusitania to destroy German vessels in American and insular ports, as immediate war was feared. The diary states that these orders were canceled subsequently by a certain "H. V. B." presumed to be von Bernstorff, but such cancellation came only after the machinery in these vessels had been destroyed. Orders to the sailors of the Geier to return to Germany through the use of false passports also were issued, the article states.

The article says that Grasshof was court-martialed after the discovery of the diary, and is now in solitary confinement pending his removal to Fort Douglas, Utah.

On Feb. 4, 1917, the Geier was set afire by her crew and badly damaged. Afterward she was towed to the Pacific Coast for repairs.

BROADWAY IS DIMMED BY 'LIGHTLESS NIGHT'

Few Signs Still Blazed in Spite of the Order of the Fuel Administrator.

Broadway was without its usual brilliancy last night because of the order of "lightless nights" on Sundays and Thursdays by the Fuel Administrator. Practically all the large electric advertisement signs were darkened, but here and there one was aglow either through defiance or a misunderstanding of the order. All the principal hotels and theatres were darkened, retaining only the necessary signs over the doors. Several hotels not only reduced the lights on the exterior, but cut down from one-third to one-half the lights in the public rooms and corridors.

While the "lightless night" order was observed in all parts of the city, nowhere was it more noticeable than around Times Square, where most of the big display signs are centred. With the exception of a few cabarets, all the restaurants on Broadway were dimmed. Many of the small directional signs which did not come within the order remained lighted.

MRS. HARRIMAN IN INQUIRY.

Swann Seeks Interview With Her in Ambulance Investigation.

Among the persons District Attorney Swann has requested to call at his office to tell what they know about the activities of the American Ambulance in Russia is Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Acting President of the Junior Patriots of America. The request for an interview with Mrs. Harriman was sent in a note addressed to her home at 34 East Fifty-second Street. In an inspection of the records and financial affairs of the American Ambulance Assistant District Attorney Kilroe found that it had participated with the Junior Patriots, and it was said that large commissions had apparently been paid to solicitors for contributions.

The financial records of the American Ambulance in Russia, which are being considered in the general investigation of war charities by the District Attorney's office, were so involved as to total amounts received, and differed so widely from the audited report, that Mr. Kilroe has decided to call in the official auditor at the Criminal Court Building to straighten out the accounts.

WAR WITH TURKEY CALLED A MISTAKE

Nor Would Action Against Bulgaria Be Wise, Says Dr. Barton of Mission Board.

WOULD BE AID TO GERMANY

Excuse for Teutons to Spur On Fresh Turkish Atrocities and Americans Would Suffer.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Dr. James L. Barton, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, today made public a letter he wrote to Senator Lodge of the Foreign Relations Committee, on the occasion of the Senator's recent speech in favor of a declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria.

Stating that the Senator's characterization of the Turk and the atrocities he has committed were "none too strong," Dr. Barton said that, after conversations with scores of responsible Americans who had returned from Turkey since diplomatic relations were broken off, he had been inevitably led to the following conclusions:

"Both Bulgaria and Turkey are under the military rule and domination of the Germans, without power of throwing off that rule. In Turkey, for instance, the Minister of War, Enver Pasha, is thought to be now and to have been for years an agent of Berlin. It was through him that Turkey was involved in the war without a vote of the Cabinet and without the approval and knowledge of the Grand Vizier, or even the Sultan himself.

"Second—There has been almost a universal protest among the Mohammedans of Turkey against the alliance of Turkey with Germany, and absolutely universal protest by the non-Moslems of Turkey. The intelligent Turk is quite aware of the fact that if Germany wins all that she contemplated at the outset of the war, Turkey's sovereignty would be sacrificed. We all know that Germany began the conflict with her eyes directed to the East, and not to the West, and that 'Berlin to Bagdad' did not mean simply a rail connection between Berlin and Bagdad, but German sovereignty across the whole area.

Friendly Toward the United States.

"Recent reports—as late as into October of this year—make it clear that the Turkish officials are increasingly friendly toward the United States. They see the impending ruin of their country. The sending of Bernstorff to Constantinople is interpreted as an endeavor on the part of Germany to stem this rising tide of friendship and convert this friendly spirit of the Turks into a spirit of hatred.

"If the United States should declare war on Turkey there is every reason to expect that German officials would at once seize the large plants of American colleges and institutions in Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut and elsewhere and put them to military uses, thus materially increasing their military equipment.

"There is grave danger that upon the declaration of war by the United States, the remaining non-Moslem population in Turkey—the Armenians, the Syrians, the Greeks, and the Jews—under German insistence, would be savagely maltreated, if not generally massacred.

"It is a matter of history that Germany desired to rid the country of these people in order that the 'Berlin to Bagdad' domination might not have the problems of various unassimilated nationalities to deal with. Turkey acted at the beginning under the advice and direction of Berlin in starting deportations and in perpetrating the atrocities which have shocked the civilized world. But in spite of German pressure these have become less and less during the last few months. If, however, war should be declared by the United States against Turkey, Germany would have a new argument to use to arouse again the Turks, even if Germany herself did not take a more direct hand in completing the work of destruction of these non-Moslem races.

Jeopardise American Lives.

"It would be impossible for the United States under present conditions to send an expeditionary force against either Turkey or Bulgaria. The declaration would simply stir up new disturbances within Turkey, and would jeopardize American lives and American interests, as well as the lives of millions of helpless non-Moslems, for whose protection nothing whatever could be done.

"On the question of declaring war against the United States there was only one member of the Turkish Cabinet that was strongly in favor of such a step. This demonstrates what has already been said, that Germany was eager to have Turkey declare war against the United States unquestionably for the purpose of giving Germany an absolutely free hand in Turkey in dealing with American property and American interests and for the purpose of carrying out her original plan of eliminating the non-Moslem population from the eastern part of the Turkish Empire.

"Whatever may be the necessity for the future, a large number of patriotic friends of our country, who believe in the necessity of prosecuting this war to its logical and final conclusion, are of the opinion that to declare war upon Bulgaria and Turkey now would be not only of no aid in the prosecution of the European war and no help whatever to our allies or to the cause of America in this conflict, but would be destructive to American interests in Turkey and to the innocent people of the empire who are suffering at the hands of their overlord, almost as much as the people of Belgium, Serbia, and Russian Poland suffer."

SWITZERLAND TO GET WHEAT, CORN, SUGAR

54,000 Cars of Cereals Provided for in Agreement Ratified at Berne.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 16.—The Swiss Government has ratified an agreement with the United States by which the American Government will furnish Switzerland 24,000 cars of wheat and 30,000 cars of other cereals, corn, and sugar.

Announcement was made on Dec. 5 of the signing of an agreement between American and Swiss delegates for the rationing of Switzerland.

GIVE $1,000,000 IN BONUS.

Crane Company Will Also Again Increase 12,000 Employes' Wages.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Twelve thousand employes of the Crane Company in its Chicago and Bridgeport (Conn.) shops and elsewhere will celebrate their first war Christmas with a bonus of 10 per cent. of their annual earnings and two 10 per cent. wage increases. In addition, each will receive a thrift stamp booklet containing a few stamps. The 10 per cent. bonus will approximate $1,000,000, according to President Richard T. Crane, Jr. Of the employes affected about 7,000 live in Chicago, 3,000 are employed in the shops in Bridgeport, and the remainder in the concern's suboffices in various parts of the country.

On the first of last month every employe received a 10 per cent. wage increase. Mr. Crane today announced that on Jan. 1 all shop employes would receive another 10 per cent. wage increase. He also declared that after Jan. 1 a system of death benefits would be instituted.

A bonus of $110,000 has been distributed among 3,200 employes of the Elgin National Watch Company.

WAR COUNCIL MEANS AN ARMY SHAKEUP

Continued from Page One.

the War Council followed a protracted interview yesterday afternoon between President Wilson and Secretary Baker. No statement concerning the interview was forthcoming from any official quarter.

CALLS CROZIER AGAIN.

Senate Committee to Ask Him About Supplies for Men in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The investigation of the Senate Military Affairs Committee into the country's military status will turn, tomorrow, to the equipment of American troops in France with bombs and other appliances of modern warfare. General Crozier, who testified for two days before the committee, in secret session, after his earlier revelations concerning delay in equipping the troops with rifles and machine guns, will again take the stand, giving his evidence publicly.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said tonight that General Crozier's secret evidence before the committee had convinced the Senators that the War Department was doing all it could to speed up military operation in every way. While much delay was occasioned in the early stages of preparation, the Senator said it was evident that the department was devoting its full energy toward thorough equipment of the men in the field.

"The War Department has worked so fast in the last few months," said Senator Chamberlain, "that the troops may be said to be adequately equipped with fighting material. The department could not equip 1,000,000 men at once, but there were not 1,000,000 men to equip. By the time the army reaches that aggregate there will be enough of everything for every man in it.

"It is true that the War Department has had to rely upon Great Britain and France for its machine guns, and much of its ammunition, but that has been no deprivation to either France or England, for those two countries have had more than they needed for their own armies. When the United States has 1,000,000 men in France the United States will either have the ammunition for them or will easily be able to get what is needed from France and Britain without in any way depriving them.

"The committee wants to know something about the manufacture of bombs and other modern appliances of warfare, and General Crozier is prepared to tell of that. He has told us, privately, of the output of ammunition, rifles, and other war equipment.

"After we have thoroughly gone into the ordnance equipment the committee intends looking into the delay in supplying clothing and blankets to the army in training at home."

The Military Affairs Committee will inquire into the delay by manufacturers, as indicated in yesterday's statement by the Quartermaster General, and also of the railroads in transporting materials for the army.

Senator Chamberlain expects the committee to adjourn toward the middle of the week, until after Jan. 1.

B. Altman & Co.

Choice Oriental Rugs
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTATION

Few gifts convey as much pleasure and satisfaction to the recipient as an Oriental Rug of fine quality. The prices asked for such rugs in the Department on the Fifth Floor are sufficiently moderate to commend them to discriminating purchasers.

ORIENTAL RUGS
In small sizes . $24.00 to 90.00
In room sizes . 138.00 and upward

In many instances these prices are less than the present cost of importation.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, New York

THE GIFT
Of Beautiful China
Of Sparkling Crystal

There are no Christmas remembrances dearer to the feminine heart than those which contribute to the adornment of the home.

The superb displays in this establishment afford countless suggestions of this character—whether you have decided upon an expenditure of one dollar or one thousand dollars.

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

COAL RECEIPTS HERE INCREASE

Continued from Page One.

are high, we have been unable to use the heavy trucks. There was also danger of the trucks stalling and becoming useless for further work. For this reason the distribution has been limited. The Fuel Administration has been endeavoring to supply the regular channels, and especially those dealers who sell to the poor or institutions and hospitals. They are supplied with coal at least for present needs, and we intend to see that they are supplied, for we wish to reduce suffering to a minimum."

Some of the yards in New York were closed yesterday. In the Brownsville and other sections of Brooklyn men went to the coal yards with pails and bags, but could get no supplies. In some instances it was necessary for the police to keep order and explain the situation. When a small dealer in Eighth Street, Brooklyn, appeared in front of his place of business with a small supply of coal, all he had, two women claimed it first. Others also asked for some of the fuel. Two policemen assisted in selling the coal and it was divided between the first two claimants.

Hospitals are conserving their coal and have been able to keep a fair supply on hand.

Hospitals that have notified the authorities that they had need for coal have been instantly supplied. This was so in the case of St. Luke's Hospital, which was supplied within a few hours after it was found the fuel was practically gone. General Superintendent O'Hanlon of Bellevue Hospital said that there was no shortage at that institution. At present there are 1,400 patients in the hospital, which is not above the normal average. There are 2,000 reserve tons of coal at Bellevue.

Conditions at Hotels.

Inquiry at the hotels disclosed that they were keeping sufficiently ahead of their supply, so as to allay fears of a famine. Every hotel is enforcing a strict conservation, and guests have been asked to assist whenever possible.

J. G Warburton, a coal operator of Wellington, Ohio, who is a guest at the Hotel Majestic, has formed a coal conservation league among the guests. In the ballroom of the hotel he made an address on the seriousness of the coal situation. He said that every hotel guest can help by conserving lights in their rooms. More than 100 guests were pledged to use as little light as possible.

More than 2,000 guests at the Biltmore found this notice under their doors yesterday morning: "As an act of common defense, save coal by turning out the lights when leaving the room." The hotel has also darkened the 10,000 lights on top of the hotel, on the sides of the building, and at the entrances.

The Commissioner of Charities reported that his department had enough coal for the present, and there had been no suffering on account of a shortage. This would indicate that it is in the apartment houses, the office buildings, and in private homes where the pinch is felt the most.

Many apartments, a railroad man said yesterday, were well stocked with coal, as were some private homes. Those who have been following the situation, he said, had laid in a plentiful supply of coal early in the Spring, and, realizing the seriousness of the situation, they have been conserving coal. However, in a majority of the smaller apartments, he said that those who do not buy by contract were somewhat inconvenienced, and in some instances tenants had held protest meetings. The shortage among private families is due, it is said, to the fact that the owners either depended on the promise of the Fuel Administrator that there would be an ample supply or did not go elsewhere when their own dealers began to put them off. Complaint is heard of the poor quality of the coal in many quarters, but Cyrus Miller of the Bronx said that it was no time for such complaints, as the consumer should be glad to get any kind of coal.

Overcoat and oil stove parties are popular, and in many places down town all on Saturday the office forces worked with their overcoats on. In the section of Brooklyn beyond Flatbush there was an oil scarcity three days last week, and those who depended on oil to heat their apartments were hard put for a time.

Health Commissioner Emerson repeated yesterday that the increase in sickness, and especially pneumonia, was due to the shortage of coal in New York. Dr. Thomas J. Riley, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, said that sickness in the district which the bureau served had increased one-tenth over this time last year. He blamed the coal shortage for the increased illness, and asserted that unless coal was brought into the city in sufficient quantities conditions among the poor would grow worse.

Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies of the Board of Education, said that unless coal was received within the next two or three days it may be necessary to close the schools until after the holidays. Steps are being taken to increase the supply for the schools.

Inquiry at the Interborough brought the report that there was coal enough on hand at present, and it was expected this supply would be replenished right along.

The record of the Municipal Lodging House yesterday showed that on Saturday night 198 men, twenty women, and five children were sheltered. The capacity of the house is about 800.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston yesterday said that 8,300 of his men worked all day in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx removing the snow, and that the contractors had about 1,700 laborers at work. In addition, there were 1,000 trucks hauling snow. The Commissioner said that the total number of men at work decreased from Saturday, and explained this by saying that the men were paid off on Saturday and did not work yesterday. Commissioner Fetherston expected to have a large force on hand early this morning. South of Fourteenth Street was the territory handled in Manhattan yesterday, as the Commissioner explained that the principal avenues and streets north of Fourteenth Street had already been cleared.

Mrs. Kate Hickie, the only woman snow shoveler, worked all day yesterday in Fifth Avenue.

In the Bronx Deputy Commissioner MacStay said he had about 2,350 men at work and about 500 wagons. He expressed the opinion that conditions would be nearly normal by this morning.

LACK OF CARS KEPT COAL MINES IDLE

Loss of Production in Bituminous Field Last Week Put at 4,000,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The United States Fuel Administration continued its efforts today to obtain emergency coal for districts where suffering was reported and wartime industries were in danger of being forced to shut down. To State Fuel Administrators a free hand was given in their efforts to meet conditions brought about by lack of transportation facilities and the severe weather conditions, with orders to fill domestic needs at all costs.

The National Coal Association, representing an annual output of 300,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, issued a statement asserting that the coal famine, with the resultant suffering in Ohio and other districts, was due almost entirely to car shortage and the inability of the railroads under present operation methods to meet transportation conditions.

The association made the flat statement that, because of car shortage at the mines, production in the bituminous fields of the country had shown a loss of approximately 4,000,000 tons in the last week. The mines, the association said, were hit harder by the failure of the railroads to deliver enough cars for lading than in any other week of which the association has a record. The loss in production due to car shortage since Nov. 1 was put at 15,000,000 tons.

"The distress caused by the fuel famine already in some sections," the statement by the association read, "is certain to spread throughout the country generally and will continue, probably with increasing severity, until the mines are supplied with sufficient railroad cars to permit them to produce the coal they are capable of producing."

Blame Lack of Priority Order.

Coal operators, it is said, are inclined to blame a good deal of the present trouble on the fact that no priority order was issued giving coal preference when a request was made for such an order about three weeks ago by Fuel Administrator Garfield. This phase of the transportation problem, as it would have affected coal and other commodities, has been the subject of much dispute, with officials holding opposing views.

Government officials said tonight that the general conditions throughout the country were no worse in any district than they were yesterday in New York, and that in a few districts a decided improvement was reported. These officials were of the opinion that the present emergency would be met and suffering alleviated within a reasonable time if storm conditions abated. Enough coal was on cars, ready for delivery, it was said, to supply present needs and prevent a famine of large proportions that would cause a wholesale shutting down of factories, if the railroads could clear up the traffic congestion, especially in the "blizzard zone" of the Middle West.

What the future held in store, unless means were devised for a more efficient and speedy movement of coal, officials of the Fuel Administration refused to predict. It was pretty generally admitted, however, that another heavy snowfall and low temperatures in the near future might create a situation even graver than that now faced.

Government direction of the railroads and a Government pooling of all coal were again being urged by several officials as the only permanent solution of the problem. In the meantime, efforts are being made to bring about a voluntary pooling of bituminous coal in the eastern district along the lines of the plan adopted by the Coal Shippers' Terminal Pool Association in the central district. These voluntary pools, officials in favor of Government pooling say, will form the nucleus of regional coal pools throughout the country, which eventually will be controlled by the Government.

Loss of Production.

The statement of the National Coal Association took up the situation from the viewpoint of the operators in some detail.

"Mines in Ohio, where the shortage of coal has caused acute distress during the last week," it said, "were heavily handicapped by failure of the railroads to supply them with cars enough to permit them to run full time. The loss of production in one district alone approximated 200,000 tons. At the moment the people of Ohio were in the grip of a fuel famine, the Ohio mines were running part time because of lack of cars.

"The following reports from one Ohio field alone show the extent to which the mines were thus crippled: On Monday mines that could have produced 722 carloads of coal received only 242 cars; on Tuesday mines that could have produced 936 carloads were supplied with only 270 cars; on Wednesday mines that could have loaded 998 cars were given only 366 cars, and on Thursday mines that could have produced 1,154 carloads of coal received from the railroads only 320 cars. While details of Friday and Saturday's operations are not complete, indications are that car shortage and congestion caused production curtailment fully as great as on other days of the week.

"In the Pittsburgh field alone car shortage and congestion, rendered more acute, as in Ohio, because of weather conditions, caused a loss of approximately 500,000 tons in bituminous coal production. On Saturday, Dec. 8, lost production was 53,700 tons, and seventeen mines, with a production of 17,600 tons, stood idle all day for lack of cars; the following Monday, with lost production of 76,550 tons, thirteen mines were idle for the same reason; Tuesday's report shows lost production, due to car shortage, of 80,000 tons; Wednesday's report shows lost production totaled 88,000 tons, and that twenty-eight mines were idle for lack of cars; Friday production loss was 81,000 tons; forty-two mines that could have produced 53,500 tons were unable to turn a wheel because there were no cars to take away the coal as it was mined.

"These instances are typical of the situation which prevails in bituminous coal fields all over the country. Take the great producing fields in the Fairmont-Clarksburg section of West Virginia, for instance. Here is what they report in the way of lost production because of inadequate car supply at 120 mines for the week: Monday, 15,000 tons; Tuesday, 33,600 tons, 55 mines idle all day; Wednesday, 33,700 tons, 49 mines idle all day; Thursday, 30,800 tons, 25 mines idle all day; Friday, 40,000 tons, 74 mines idle all day; Saturday, 36,000 tons, 47 mines idle all day."

Report Some Improvement.

Car shortage continues as the chief factor checking a maximum production of coal, according to statistics made public today by the Geological Survey. Labor shortage and mine disability are given as other causes. Bituminous mines, the tables show, are producing only about 75 per cent. of what they are capable of putting out. Transportation, it is declared, is improving slowly.

"A general easing up in the shortage of cars was reported," said a statement accompanying the statistics, "from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. In West Virginia, on the other hand, losses due to inadequate transportation were severe."

CLEVELAND GETS COAL.

Lake Boats, Fighting Ice, and Trains Relieve Fuel Famine.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 16.—With the arrival here today from Lorain of two boatloads of coal after a battle through the ice, with the arrival of two trains of approximately 125 cars of fuel, made up from Sandusky and Ashtabula, Ohio, and the coming of a third heavily coal-laden vessel from an Ohio point, the coal crisis confronting this city, which had closed down hundreds of factories working on war orders and thrown out of employment thousands of workmen, was broken.

The City Coal Committee will meet tomorrow to arrange for the distribution to domestic consumers of an additional 16,000 tons of coal from several lake boats, which have been unable to proceed to northern ports, because of the ice, and thus 15,000 to 20,000 families will be relieved.

BEGINNING THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE OF EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE

At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
THIS (MONDAY), TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS AT 2:30

Prof. Commendatore Elia Volpi's
REMARKABLE COLLECTION
of
RARE AND BEAUTIFUL
ITALIAN ART TREASURES AND ANTIQUITIES

RECENTLY BROUGHT TO AMERICA BY THEIR OWNER
ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

Crocker
Mourning Specialty House
Special Holiday Discount of
20%
Gowns, Waists, Scarfs, Neckwear, Bags Veils and Black Jewelry Novelties.
All Goods Marked in Plain Figures
375 Fifth Avenue at 35th St.

Are you sending a weekly package of candy to *your* soldier?

The men in camp crave sweets constantly, because of the energy they supply. For Christmas, tell your soldier that you have placed a standing order for a package to be sent him every week, through

Huyler's
ARMY DELIVERY SERVICE

Our representatives at practically any training camp will deliver your gift in perfect condition, and regularly. Leave a standing order at any Huyler store or agency.

McGIBBON & CO.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

To close 1918 year and prior to stocktaking we offer a real benefit to every Buyer, for example.

FOR MEN—200 dozen Men's pure linen Hand Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs
$3.00 a dozen, were $3.75

250 dozen Men's pure linen tape bordered Handkerchiefs with Hand Embroidered Initials
$3.00 a dozen, were $4.25

FOR WOMEN—100 dozen Women's Appenzell Hand Embroidered Corner Handkerchiefs
50 cents, were $1.00 each

These prices will only last this week.

West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

JEWISH FUND FAR BEYOND $5,000,000

At Least $75,000 More to be Added by Belated Contributions.

BROOKLYN KEEPS UP WORK

500 Collection Boxes in That Borough Still to be Opened—National Campaign a Success.

Jacob Billikopf, Executive Secretary of the Jewish War Relief Fund, said last night that he expected belated receipts today to bring the total at least $75,000 above the $5,000,000 total reached Saturday night. It is known that a number of contributions which were sent to the committee were not received Saturday night and there are a large number of smaller contributions in the mail.

On Saturday night, when the $5,000,000 mark was $41,000 away, Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman of the committee, announced that it would give him pleasure to make up the supposed deficit. When it became apparent that the $5,000,000 would be passed without Mr. Schiff's emergency donation, which was in addition to his initial gift of $200,000, he was told last night that his $41,000 would be refunded.

"Oh, no," was his reply, "my contribution stands."

Alexander S. Kempner, Executive Secretary of Team 18, reported last night that he expected to receive additional donations of from $5,000 to $10,000 for his team, the Chairman of which is William Fox. He also announced that when Mischa Elman, the violinist, learned that he would not be able to return to New York in time to give a concert benefit for the fund he had sent his check for $1,000.

It was also announced last night that the 150 Jews in Sing Sing Prison had contributed $300 to the fund, and wished to give their earnings for the rest of the year. This would require the consent of the State Superintendent of Prisons, and Rabbi Samuel Buchler, visiting chaplain to Sing Sing, will make an effort today to get that permission.

In an attempt to bring the Brooklyn total up to the allotment of $500,000, the campaign was extended over today. Yesterday contributions were received, it was reported, to the amount of $50,000, bringing the borough total up to $275,000. Max Abelman, Secretary of the Brooklyn Committee, said yesterday that the committee was not discouraged by the failure to raise the allotment and that the campaign would continue until $500,000 was raised.

"There are 500 collection boxes yet to be opened," he said, "and no doubt their contents will swell the fund considerably. Already we have obtained more money than has been contributed to any Jewish charity in Brooklyn in the last fifty years."

The amounts in the boxes will be counted at the offices of the Manufacturers Trust Company and the amount raised will be announced at a meeting at the Unity Club tonight, when Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman of the New York Committee; Henry Morgenthau, and Nathan S. Jonas, Chairman of the Brooklyn Committee, will speak. Sophie Braslau will sing. Captains of teams, individual workers, representatives of lodges and societies will attend.

Mrs. S. T. De Lee, captain of Team 41, said yesterday that a mistake had been made in reporting the receipts of her team. The figures given out at the headquarters of the committee Saturday night credited Team 41 with a total of $28,155, and it was stated that Team 47 was first among the women's teams with a total of $27,694. Mrs. De Lee said the total for Team 41 should have been $29,615, thus placing it first among the women's teams. Team No. 18 was first among the men's teams.

The success of the New York campaign insured the success of the national campaign for $10,000,000. In making up the total is a contribution of $1,000,000 from Julius Rosenwald, who promised to give $1 for each ten raised in the nation. Mr. Billikopf last night related an interesting circumstance of the obtaining of Mr. Rosenwald's gift. He said that he asked Mr. Rosenwald at 11:48 on a night in March for the promise, and at 12:03 o'clock the promise was given.

JEWS LAUNCH PLANS TO OCCUPY HOLY LAND

Zionists at Baltimore Start Movement to be Supported by $100,000,000 Fund.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16.—Two hundred leaders of the Zionist organization of the country launched at a convention here today the great movement to realize Jewish national entity as a result of the recapture of Palestine from Turkey.

"An historic gathering," Nathan Straus of New York termed it, amid cheers. It was the first concrete step toward the achievement of the national character taken by the Jews of the world, and intimation was given at the meeting that a practical re-occupation of the Holy Land would be under way within a month or two.

A cable was received from London stating that physicians and nurses and medical units could go to Palestine within another month, and it was informally announced that the American Jewish unit, organized by the Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization of the country, was ready to begin work in Palestine at once.

The outlines of an international Jewish fund of $100,000,000 to make the Jewish reoccupation real and practical were given, and within a few minutes $85,000 was raised toward an initial $1,000,000 of the international fund with which to begin the reassimilation of the "promised land."

The $100,000,000 fund is to be used for constructive and administrative work in the new Jewish State. The delegates were primed to return to their homes to form local organizations to raise funds for the national treasury.

A resolution of gratitude to Great Britain for the liberality of its declaration indorsing the re-establishment of Palestine as the national home for the Jews was passed.

Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the Supreme Court of the United States appeared unexpectedly and extended his congratulations to the Zionists for the prospective realization of their dreams.

The conference adopted unanimously the following resolution, introduced by Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States District Court:

> This conference of American Zionists rejoices that the leadership of the cause of the allied nations is vested in part in the President of the United States. He has formulated the aims of the Allies with such power and nobleness as to command the assent thereto of the leaders of the associate peoples, and as to move the American people to the unfaltering determination that this war shall be waged to a triumphant conclusion on behalf of the fundamental principles of democracy and justice.

Another resolution adopted unanimously was addressed to the Arab people, as follows:

> The American Zionist Conference congratulates the Arab people on the splendid achievement which they have made in the direction of an independent national life.

Nathan Straus, in a short address, called upon the Jews of the world to unite in the face of the eminent realization and the great hope for the restoration of Israel in its own land.

A resolution was adopted at the night session naming the $100,000,000 "Constructive and Administrative Fund," the "Palestine Restoration Fund," and arranging for the raising of the initial $1,000,000 within sixty days. To handle this fund a National Finance Commission of five was chosen, as follows: Eugene Meyer, Jr., Chairman; Louis Robinson, Administrative Chairman; Nathan Straus, Vice Chairman; E. W. Lewis-Epstein, Treasurer, and Henry Alsburg, Secretary. All of them are from New York.

In addition to Justice Brandeis and Mr. Straus, the speakers included Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, Chairman of the Provisional Committee, who presided, and Clarence de Sola, President of the Canadian Federated Zionist Societies. There were delegates from the Federation of American Zionists, the Federated Societies of the Middle West, the Hadassah, the Order B'nai Zion and the Mizard.

ARREST 106 IN PISTOL FIGHT

Bridgeport Police Besiege Negro Club's Rooms for Three Hours.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 16.—A pistol battle lasting three hours between the police and frequenters of a negro club on Water Street was fought here early this morning, resulting in the wounding of one policeman, two white citizens, and three negroes. Of the injured two are likely to die. The proprietor of the club "Baby Doll," William Thomas, and 105 others are under arrest.

The fight started shortly after 2 o'clock. Thousands of shots were fired from pistols and from riot guns in the hands of the police. Virtually the whole police force was at one time engaged in the siege of the quarters held by the negroes, and the final battle took place when Superintendent Redgate and four or five patrolmen forced their way into the clubroom and fought those inside face to face.

A white man had made complaint to a policeman that he had been roughly handled at the Thomas quarters. The policeman summoned two others and went to investigate. When they attempted to get in the door was slammed in their faces and shots were fired through the door. Policeman Thomas McNamara was hit in the leg and the others sent in a call to headquarters for help. The men inside then barricaded the doors and, opening the windows facing the street, threatened to shoot any one approaching by that thoroughfare.

The police tried to force their way into the building and were met with a volley of shots. The Superintendent of Police called in nearly all of his men and the place was surrounded, one detail taking station in a freight house across the way, from which they fired into the windows of the club with riot guns, thus stopping the negroes from shooting into the road. Chief Redgate got into the clubrooms from the rear with five others. In the smoke-laden clubroom they found five men, who surrendered only after they had emptied their weapons. Thomas was captured in the cellar of the adjoining building. He is held without bail to await the outcome of the injuries inflicted upon those shot. Others were captured on fleeing from the clubrooms.

Of the 106 under arrest, twelve are white men and twelve are young white women, the rest being negro men and women. Those injured are:

George Harris, Bridgeport, negro, shot in back when negroes fired in Water Street.

Maurice Dannio, white, Bridgeport, shot in body; expected to die.

Thomas McNamara, policeman, shot in thigh.

William Green, negro, Bridgeport, shot in eye; will probably die.

Harry Morris and William Johnson, negroes, Bridgeport, slightly wounded.

SIX MONTHS FOR HISSING.

Disapproval of Russian War Film Leads to Disorder Charge.

Paul Kulikoff, 30 years old, of 208 East Twelfth Street, who was arrested on Friday last, charged with disorderly conduct for hissing Russian war pictures at the Strand Theatre, was sentenced to the Workhouse for six months by Magistrate Ten Eyck, in the Men's Night Court last night.

The sentence followed a report by Probation Officer Louis Bergman, who said that Kulikoff had lived at 208 East Twelfth Street two months and that his room was barren of everything but a mass of literature on anarchism. He said Kulikoff had told him he had been a college student at Odessa, Russia; had come to this country nine years ago, and had a registration card in a leather case in his room. Neither case nor card was found, the officer said.

ROADS WANT LANE FOR RAIL DICTATOR

Taft and Brandeis Also Mentioned for Post of Supreme Transportation Control.

EXPECT ACTION VERY SOON

Executives Would Like to See Railroads' War Board Continued as the Operating Body.

Railroad executives expect President Wilson to name a railroad dictator today, tomorrow, or Wednesday. It is their belief, expressed yesterday, that the President will name a man to have supervision over the carriers of the whole country, with the Railroads' War Board continuing in direct and active charge of the operation of the roads. That the war board, as the best body of railroad men available, should continue in charge of the physical operation of the roads was the one big point emphasized to the President by the railroad executives of the Eastern lines, who held a conference in New York a week ago yesterday, and they believe that they have carried that point. They argued that it would be useless to try to get a better equipped body of railroad managers than the war board.

Of all the names mentioned for the post of railroad dictator, of supervisor, that which has perhaps the most favor in the eyes of the railroad men themselves is that of Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Lane was for years a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which gives him a knowledge of railroad affairs held by few. In addition, railroad men have a wholesome respect for Mr. Lane, not only from a general aspect, but also from the fact that they got to know him last March, when, pending the Supreme Court decision on the Adamson law, he got the roads to agree to give the eight-hour day at a time when the unions were threatening a strike if they didn't get it. They still remember the appeal to their patriotism he made to them one Sunday night after receiving the news of the sinking of three American ships by German U-boats.

Ex-President Taft has been mentioned as a possibility for railroad dictator, as has Justice Brandeis. Railroad men would rather have Mr. Lane.

No Action by Congress.

It is generally conceded that the President will not deem it necessary to have any action by Congress prior to his naming a dictator to supervise the running of the railroads. There would have to be action by Congress to effect the $1,000,000,000 loan to the railroads which has been proposed. Incidentally, with a Government dictator, it is believed that there will be less opposition in the Senate and the House to such financial aid than there would be with the railroads still completely under private management.

There will also have to be action by Congress, in all probability, to permit the pooling of all of the roads of the country, which is proposed. But with a Government dictator or supervisor in charge, it is probable that the passage of these laws will follow the actual pooling arrangements.

Some railroad officials contemplate feelings of relief at the appointment of a Government supervisor, in so far as it would relieve them from the conflict of Government orders, such as was recently experienced when one Government board ordered priority for coal and another ordered priority for food. The railroads had no power to decide which to obey. That decision would be up to the Government dictator.

Another wholesome effect of the creation of a dictator is seen in that his approval of the orders of the war board would give the effect of Government support to its orders. While there has not been a great deal of unwillingness on the part of the roads to obey the orders of the board, there have arisen circumstances when the force of a Government fiat back of its orders would have produced more efficient results.

The action of the State Railroad Commissioners in stating to the Newlands Commission in Washington on Saturday that the State control of roads should not be taken away from them also points out a field for the activity of a Government dictator. The railroads have been for three years conducting a campaign to bring about exclusive Federal control, instead of control by the Federal authorities and the authorities of forty-eight States. When the roads first started to curtail passenger traffic they were compelled in a number of States to get the assent of the State commissions before they could take off trains.

It has been suggested that this country follow the example of England in increasing passenger fares 50 per cent. in order to discourage passenger travel. This is an instance in which State commissions could cause difficulties. The Supreme Court has rather consistently held of late that the national authorities were supreme in matters affecting the railroads, but it is contended that with a Government dictator the roads could effect war changes much more expeditiously.

Most railroad officials do not share the belief held by some economists that "Government control" is a step toward Government ownership. They believe that with the unification of the roads under the war board, with a Government director, the roads will be able to accomplish the utmost maximum, and they believe that President Wilson shares that belief. They are quite confident that the President intends to take no step toward Government ownership.

TOBACCO FACTORY BURNED.

$500,000 Factory Loss at Norfolk Attributed to an Incendiary.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 16.—Fire tonight destroyed, with a loss of about $500,000, the plant of the British-American Tobacco Company, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of cigarettes for exportation to England and France. Officials think it was the work of an incendiary.

For a time the Federal Custom House nearby was threatened, and a guard of marines was called out.

FOR MUNITION SHIP CONVOY.

Warned by Halifax Disaster, New York Moves for Protection.

To lessen still further the danger of a munition ship explosion in this harbor such as wrecked Halifax, the Merchants' Association is asking additional precautions, among them a regulation for the convoying of munition ships to warn approaching vessels to keep at a safe distance. S. C. Mead, Secretary of the association, has written to the Secretary of War on the subject. After calling attention to the Black Tom explosion in 1916, he says:

"The recent explosion in Halifax indicates the danger which may attend the movement of vessels carrying explosives. On this point we have received a letter from one of our members, which says:

"'The terrible loss of life in Halifax due to the explosion should be a warning to us. Precautions should be taken immediately in the port of New York to convoy all munition ships, warning approaching vessels far from their course. Should an explosion take place here like in Halifax, the destruction would be appalling. We trust that the association has taken action to prevent such an occurrence.'

"We assume that your department has given full consideration to this important subject with a view to reducing to a minimum the danger from explosives, but, nevertheless, submit to you the foregoing suggestion for such consideration as in your opinion the subject deserves."

$2,000 More to Help Halifax.

A fund of $2,000 for the relief of the Halifax sufferers was raised last night at a benefit in Thomas Healy's restaurant, "Golden Glades," at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. All the money taken in was put into the fund, Mr. Healy said, none being retained by the management for the cost of food or service. In addition to the usual cost of the food and entertainment each guest was asked to pay an admission fee of $5 to go to the fund.

Drop More Names from Blacklist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The War Trade Board today announced that the following names have been removed from the enemy trading list recently issued by the United States Government: La Vanguardia, Buenos Aires, Argentina; F. J. Alvarado & Co., San José and Port Limon, Costa Rica; Correiro da Manha, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Harold Denniston, La Paz, Bolivia.

CHRISTMAS

this year must be a season of useful gifts only. Our Guaranteed Mortgage Certificates, in $50 units, make it possible for everybody to give a welcome lesson in thrift within his own family.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
233 E. 149th St., N.Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

MEANS ACQUITTED OF KING MURDER

Continued from Page One.

statement of Gaston Means that Mrs. King shot herself accidentally. It was not until her body was taken to Chicago for burial that charges of foul play were made. There a Coroner's physician declared that the wound in the back of the head could not have been self-inflicted.

The investigation shifted to New York, where Mrs. King had lived for several years, and where Means had handled her business affairs. A search of the apartments there of Mrs. King and her sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Gaston Means, disclosed, according to New York officials, that Means had misappropriated the woman's money, and also that he was connected with German agents.

Mrs. King had inherited approximately $1,000,000 from her second husband, James C. King of Chicago, and at the trial New York and Chicago witnesses declared nearly all of this sum had "vanished" during the time Means was connected with her affairs. It also was asserted Means was preparing to offer for probate an alleged second will of James C. King which would give an additional $2,000,000 to Mrs. King.

North Carolina officials reopened the investigation, and at a hearing here last September Means was bound over to the Grand Jury, his indictment following. At his trial, which began here Nov. 26, the State contended that Means had taken Mrs. King's fortune and killed her to escape an accounting. Witnesses asserted Means had kept her a virtual prisoner in the Chicago Beach Hotel. The defense denied this, and offered evidence to show that Mrs. King approved Means's speculations with her money.

Means testified that he had investigated alleged neutrality violations for German interests before the United States broke relations with Germany, but always was loyal to his country and turned over to officials information he thought of value to America.

The defense contended Mrs. King's death was accidental; that she stumbled, fractured her ankle, fell and fired the pistol.

Mrs. King's mother, Mrs. Anna E. Robinson of Asheville, and her sister, Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, took opposite sides in the case, the mother appearing as a witness for the prosecution and the daughter siding with Means.

Swann Plans New Charges.

District Attorney Swann said last night that he did not feel at liberty to express his opinion of the verdict in the Means case, but he made this statement:

"It is a remarkable condition of affairs down there."

It was intimated by the District Attorney that he had no intention of dropping prosecution against Means here based on investigations concerning financial affairs of Mrs. King's estate.

"I will go over the whole case with Mr. Dooling, starting tomorrow, and decide just what matters to put before the Grand Jury," Mr. Swann said. "We have evidence of acts committed by Means in this county. It may take a day or two to prepare the evidence to ask for indictments."

Saks' Dress Clothes

—None Finer

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

¶ The unusual grace of line, and the finesse of finish of Saks garments for evening wear are the result of years of intensive specialization. Their every feature has been so skillfully tailored that they compare favorably with the best of merchant tailored productions.

¶ We have replaced conventionality with *individuality* in our dress suits and tuxedos. They express rather than absorb a man's personality. They are tailored so as to grace with their presence even the most distinguished gathering.

Dress Coat and Trousers,	$27 to $60
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers,	$25 to $45
Dress Vests,	$3.50 to $12

Saks & Company

Broadway at Thirty-Fourth Street

Charming Gifts of Hand-Made SLOANE FURNITURE

IN our Division of Furniture there is a profusion of small pieces which will prove most acceptable Holiday remembrances.

The selection includes Nests of Tables and decorative little Stands in lacquer, mahogany and satin-wood; graceful occasional Chairs and Stools; finely made Desks for the living room or library; dainty Writing Tables for the boudoir; handsome Screens; beautiful Lamps and Mirrors; Book Ends and other table and desk accessories of unique character —each article distinguished by exquisite design and workmanship.

W. & J. SLOANE

FIFTH AVENUE & 47th STREET, NEW YORK

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Offer Extraordinary Values To-day in a

Mid-Winter Sale of Women's Fur-Fabric Coats

at Prices Which are Much Below Regular

Every coat in the lot is cut along the most approved lines, featuring many exclusive ideas in pockets, collars and belts. The following are only a few of the many remarkable values awaiting your selection:

At $29.50
Regularly $35 to $39.50

Coats of Salt's Esquimette Plush in two very charming models with collars of Skunk-Opossum or self material. Also coats of Salt's Arcadian Lamb with large collars of Coney or Skunk-Opossum. Lined with Silk or Satin.

At $39.50
Regularly $49.50 to $65

Stunning coats of Salt's Velour de Nord, Salt's Sealette, Esquimette and Arcadian Lamb, beautifully lined with Silk, Skinner's Satin or Peau de Cygne. Many have collars, cuffs and border of Coney; others have large collars of Skunk-Opossum.

At $50
Regularly $65 to $80

Coats of Baffin Seal, Velour de Nord, or Esquimette Plush. Some with collar, cuffs, and border of Skunk-Opossum. Others with large collars of Natural Raccoon, Nutria, Australian Opossum lined with Peau de Cygne or Fancy Silk. All sizes.

Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats Greatly Reduced for Prompt Disposal

¶ A collection of very smart coats in the season's most successful models, fashioned of almot every wanted material, beautifully trimmed with Hudson Seal, Muskrat, Opossum, and other wanted furs. Sizes 34 to 52.

Reduced Prices: $19.50, $29.50, $39.50

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Open Until 7 P. M. Beginning Tomorrow

Officers

To keep our Military Equipment Section favorably before you, we repeat this remarkable offer—

Heavy Winter Overcoats

of 30-ounce all-wool cloth, regulation model, plaited back, fully lined.

at $28.50

Where else will you find officers' great coats so priced?

Nowhere in New York, we think! So, throughout this great Military Equipment Store you find immense variety, and qualities to be relied upon for long, hard service. This is, of course, true of

Christmas Gifts for "Boys in Camp"

Sweaters, gloves, sewing kits, toilet kits, mess kits, woolen shirts, leather puttees, spiral puttees, folding pails and buckets, khaki handkerchiefs, writing kits, bed rolls, clothing rolls, first aid kits, unfilled kits, folding lamps, money belts, soldiers' diaries, Sam Brown belts, duffle bags, laundry bags, swagger sticks, trench mirrors, flashlights, army shoe brushes with polish combined, army ponchos, army slickers and the much wanted sheep-lined coats.

GIMBELS MILITARY EQUIPMENT SECTION—Fourth Floor

Please Carry Away as Many Parcels as You Can

The recent blizzard has disarranged all delivery systems. Quantities of goods bought before the blizzard are still awaiting delivery. Naturally, these have to be given preference over delivery of later purchases. Therefore, you will not only help to relieve the congestion, but get your purchases that much sooner *by taking with you as many parcels as you can.*

R.H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prime—quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

London Coats That "Carry On" Through New York Blizzards

When a Nor'easter hits town and sends men to cover, one of these smart, warm overcoats will carry you through to your destination--as smartly and correctly clothed as British Clothes-Makers can clothe you.

Burberry's and Other London-made Overcoats for Men, $44.75 to $64.50.

Tailored of warmth without weight overcoatings and heavy fleecy fabrics in Oxford, green, brown, tan and heather mixtures. The models include Double-Breasted Ulsters and Ulsterettes, Great Coats, Cape Overcoats, and English Slip-Ons. Of course, the prices are "Lowest-in-the-City."

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SEAMEN A PROBLEM TO ARMY AND NAVY

Both Services Want Merchant Vessels and Crews Brought Under Their Control.

CONGRESS MAY HAVE TO ACT

Agreement with Union by Shipping Board an Obstacle—Transports Delayed by Sailors' Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The dispute existing between the Navy Department and the Shipping Board as to the manning of merchant vessels promises to be the most complex problem to come before the sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee appointed to investigate the Navy Department's conduct of the war. The committee will hold its first session tomorrow and then decide whether this matter shall be included in the inquiry.

Members of the committee who were seen tonight expressed themselves as none too willing to enter upon such an inquiry because of the opposition, already strong, against the proposal made by the Secretary of the Navy that the merchant vessels shall be operated and manned by the navy. It appears that the Shipping Board some time ago made an agreement with the Seamen's Union governing the pay of the men who enter the Government service to operate the merchant vessels under the direction of the Shipping Board. Subsequently the Navy Department made its demand upon the Shipping Board that for the sake of efficiency and unified direction all Government ships should be under the control of the navy. The proposition came after the Shipping Board had completed plans to train sailors for the merchant ships.

Developments since that time, and especially the accident in the harbor at Halifax, have convinced members of the Shipping Board that legislation should be enacted giving complete authority to the navy to operate and man all Government vessels during the period of the war, even merchant vessels. But the agreement made with the Seamen's Union as to the pay and training of seamen makes it impossible for the board to agree to the request of the navy for control of the merchant ships. Legislation, it is asserted by those familiar with the situation, is needed to propefly and satisfactorily solve the dispute, as otherwise there will be divided authority, which is certain to cause great trouble as overseas shipping increases in the next ten months.

Opposition of Labor.

It is admitted that the real obstacle to turning over the merchantmen to the navy is the opposition of labor. The agreement with the union provides that sailors who enter the merchant service shall receive wages of $60 a month and a bonus of $30 a month for going through the war zone. Captains and officers to receive pay exceeding the pay of relative officers in the navy. Sailors who man the transports and other ships under the direction of the navy will receive the ordinary pay of an enlisted man, which is $30 a month. Representatives of the Seamen's Union have been very active in upholding the arrangement already made, and their activity has now been turned into a lobby to guard against the enactment of legislation which might disturb the agreement.

In the opinion of navy officials and members of the Shipping Board the divided authority will lead to clashes and militate against the efficient operation of ships intended to carry supplies and other necessities abroad. Some of them say that the sailors on the merchantmen will be less efficient and not as capable, therefore, of performing the hazardous service in the war zone as enlisted men in the navy. Conservative opinion favor complete control by the Government of shipping, but, apparently, Congress and officials are slow to take a stand openly for such legislation because of labor's opposition.

While admitting the importance of action on this subject not a single member of the subcommittee would say tonight that the committee would include this in its scope of investigation. One member said that the resolution creating the committee was not designed to cover such controversial subjects. Secretary Daniels, however, is expected to present the issue himself and suggest to the committee that it call witnesses, including navy men and members of the Shipping Board, with the idea of bringing before Congress the necessity of legislation to give the control of all Government shipping to the navy.

Representative Oliver, Chairman of the subcommittee, declined tonight to venture an opinion as to the course of the committee on the dispute. He said:

"We expect to go into everything that will show what has been done, and what is being done by the navy and all its departments. The purpose of the inquiry is not to cast discredit upon the navy nor to make it appear the navy has been derelict in any part of its duty, but rather to ascertain how far it has been able to proceed with its program, with a view to determining whether there is need for additional action by Congress. It is probable that the investigating committee will be able to recommend certain legislation which it will find is needed to strengthen the Navy Department's power in the war."

Trouble the Army Meets With.

A new element to the controversy is added by Quartermaster General Sharpe, who in his annual report, made public tonight, urgently recommends immediate legislation to bring the crews of transports, minelayers, and other army vessels into the military service. Continual difficulties with civilian crews are described, with the conclusion that grave danger can be averted only by making officers and men subject to military discipline.

General Sharpe probably will appear this week as a witness in the Senate Military Committee investigation of army war preparations, and his testimony, with its proposal of still another plan, may result in a general airing of the subject before the committee.

Ever since the war in Europe created an abnormal demand for seamen, General Sharpe's report says, there has been trouble. The chief difficulty encountered for several years was with the constant changing of crews as men were drawn away by offers of higher pay in the merchant service, interfering with the speed and precision of such important duties as harbor mining and troop movements. The army transport Sherman was tied up for some time in March, 1917, when under orders for Honolulu with military building materials, by a demand for higher pay by the crew.

"That increase had to be granted," says the report, "before the ship could sail."

"Since the United States entered the war," it continues, "the need for a firm control over transport crews has increased, difficulties with certain members of crews arising at almost every sailing of an army transport, and the same conditions multiplying on the harbor boats, mineplanters, and cable steamers."

In April of this year with war at hand, the crew of the army transport Thomas refused to sail without an increase in pay, while at Newport, R. I., the army vessel crews were about to resign to get better pay in the naval reserve.

"With the rate of wages fixed by law," the report says, "the department has found itself seriously embarrassed and handicapped in undertaking to accede to the demands for increases, and in several instances an adjustment to meet the requirement of the crew has only resulted in a similar request from the same crew in a very short period, so that the department has been placed at the mercy of its employes."

The General's recommendations follow:

"At present, when delays are liable to result seriously and when the successful carrying out of certain lines of operation are essential, depending upon efficiency in every department, it seems absolutely essential:

"First—That the crews shall be of the best type of American citizens available, who are experienced in the work of maintenance and operation of vessels of this service.

"Second—That the tenure of services of such employes shall be of such duration that they cannot be terminated at the will of the employes.

"Third—That all members of the crew shall be subject to military discipline, thus enabling a prompt and strict compliance with such orders as may be given.

"No other plan than an enlisted service can possibly be suggested under which crews of vessels of the army transport service, the mine planters, and the harbor boats can be controlled, with fixed rates of pay in different grades, and it is urgently recommended that, in view of the unusual conditions now existing, a law be enacted along the lines heretofore proposed for the commissioning, warranting, and enlisting of the crews of the entire service."

GOMPERS TO SETTLE CLOTHING TRADE ROW

30,000 Women Workers Want Opportunity to Make Soldiers' Uniforms.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, came to New York yesterday to try to settle the differences between the unions in the clothing trade which are at odds over the manufacture of uniforms. The organization of the workers in the men's clothing trade is known as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; that of the workers in the women's clothing industry is the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Because of the curtailment of the women's clothing industry through war economy of women there are about 30,000 members of the International out of work. By reason of difficulties experienced in their efforts to get some of the uniform work, contracts for which have mostly been let to men's clothing shops, some members of the International have protested of unfairness on the part of the Board of Control and also unfairness on the part of the Amalgamated in that the union tried to keep all the work.

Mr. Gompers presided at a conference yesterday at the Hotel Continental which was attended by representatives of both the clothing unions and of the Central Federated Union. He was told by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International, that the meetings at which charges of unfairness had been made did not express the sentiment of a majority of the members of the International, who did not wish to make any attack upon the Board of Control, headed by Mrs. Florence Kelly. Mr. Schlesinger said that the women garment workers were anxious to participate in the uniform work and asked Mr. Gompers to do what he could to bring it about.

Later in the day a committee representing unemployed workers in the International called to see Mr. Gompers and asked him to use his influence with the authorities at Washington to help settle conditions of unemployment among 30,000 workers by getting them a part of the uniform work. All of the local labor officials told Mr. Gompers that the unemployment of the workers on women's clothes was due to the fact that American women were wearing their last year's clothes in many cases and that therefore the demand for women's clothes had materially decreased. Generally, at this time of the year the women's garment industry is at peak.

The representatives of the unemployed workers pointed out to Mr. Gompers that the work on army and navy uniforms had been let at the outset to men's clothing shops, which are unionized by the Amalgamated. The delegation repeated the charge that the Board of Control had favored the Amalgamated, which is not affiliated with the Federation of Labor. Mr. Schlesinger repeated to Mr. Gompers that he did not take this view.

At the close of the conference Mr. Gompers assured the representatives of the unemployed workers that he would take the matter up with the War Department with a view to getting the International workers a share of the uniform work.

BREAK MIND TEST RECORD.

Two Officers at Camp Dix Win at Mechanical Assembling.

CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J., Dec. 16.—The psychological tests of the officers at the cantonment have just been completed, and it shows that two of the officers here broke the record. The test is commonly referred to as the "mechanical assembling test," and each candidate is required to assemble ten objects in thirty minutes. If he fails he does not qualify. How many, if any, of the officers failed is not announced.

The record time, it is said by officers here, for the test was seventeen minutes, but Captain Van Winkle did the work in thirteen minutes, and Captain Wilber took one minute more than that.

One of the mechanical devices that the men are required to assemble is a common mouse trap. Just why this object is selected as part of the test is not explained, but it is said to be used all over the country. This, with mechanical toys, picture puzzles, &c., make up the test, and from the way the officers tackle the work they appear to enjoy it.

SEES LAND NATIONALIZATION

F. C. Howe Talks on Problems After the War.

Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, spoke at the Forum of the Church of the Messiah last night on the subject "After the War, What?"

"A getting back to the land will be the political and industrial salvation of peoples and of nations," he said. "One problem will be getting the returned soldiers back to ten or twelve hours' work a day after the kind of life they will have been accustomed to at the front.

"It seems to me the best way to get the people back to the land will be to make this earth belong to all the people, when we can go from this island to the surrounding country and build our bungalows or houses and pay only ground rent to the proper official, life will be worth living, for man is like the animals, he knows the land is his, although a comparatively few persons seem now to own it."

AERONAUTIC SHOW PUT OFF.

Fear Transport of Exhibits Might Add to Rail Congestion.

The following statement was issued last night from the office of Henry Woodhouse, one of the Governors of the Aero Club of America:

"The Organization Committee of the second Pan American Aeronautic Exposition announces that, in order to keep clear of any possibility of adding to the congestion in transportation facilities of the country, it has decided to postpone the exposition which was to be held at the Grand Central Palace on Feb. 16 to 23.

"As the entire purpose of holding the show was to assist in carrying out aerial progress by the process of education and creating enthusiasm, outlined in the first announcement of the exposition, the committee feels that it can carry out such a program by holding a series of aeronautic conferences instead of holding the show."

BENOIT INJURED IN FLIGHT.

American Aviator Breaks Both Legs at a French Aviation School.

PARIS, Dec. 15, (Delayed.)—Lee Benoit, an aviator of Attleboro, Mass., fell with his machine on Thursday while making a flight over the grounds at a French aviation school. Both Benoit's legs were broken. He was taken to a hospital, where he is reported to be doing well.

Charles J. Biddle of Andalusia, Penn., and Phelps Collins of Detroit, both members of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, have each brought down a German machine within the last week.

SHIPBUILDERS NEED WORKMEN'S HOUSES

Huge Plants Expanding Faster Than Housing Facilities for Those Employed.

SKILLED LABOR SCARCE

Fleet Corporation Contractors Report Some of the Difficulties in the Way of Quick Construction.

If the building of ships is to take place on the scale hoped for, it will be necessary for the Government to finance the building of workingmen's homes around the plants of new or expanded shipbuilding concerns, according to shipbuilding companies in and near this city which have reported to the Merchants' Association. The lack of additional local railroad facilities and the shortage of labor are other obstructions to speedy work on ships under the Emergency Fleet Corporation contract in shipyards in New York harbor.

Another cause of the failure of some yards to reach a maximum of efficiency has been the delay in getting tools and parts of ships. Other problems which builders report as serious are the difficulty of preventing the shifting of labor from yard to yard, long delays by exemption boards in deciding industrial claims of shipbuilding employes, lack of realization on the part of labor and the public of the importance of building ships, and the necessity for a larger supply of ship workers with special skill. In its report on the problem the association says:

"One shipbuilder states that his one great problem is to get 2,000 workmen, but he thinks this problem could easily be solved if he could provide housing accommodations for them. The immense amount of capital which shipbuilders have had to put into plant enlargement absolutely prevents most of them from investing in houses. On the other hand, private builders will not construct houses enough because of the high cost of materials, scarcity of workmen and future uncertainty. Shipbuilders are practically unanimous in stating that the Government must finance the building of workmen's houses, if the required ships are to be produced. There are indications that the Government has already given careful attention to this matter.

"Several of the new shipyards are being constructed in undeveloped sections where housing facilities are not available, and where existing transportation facilities to the residential sections must be improved in order to care for the great demands which the shipyards will put upon them. This is particularly true of the Newark Bay section, where the three enormous plants of the Submarine Boat Corporation, Federal Shipping Company and the Foundation Company are being erected. On Staten Island, there are three very large shipyards which are rapidly expanding and which are especially in need of housing facilities in the vicinity of the plants on account of their distance from Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and other districts with large labor supplies. The same situation exists at Newburg, where there are two shipyards, one of them being a new yard of considerable size. The housing facilities of this city are utterly inadequate for the needs of these plants.

"The problem of furnishing adequate transportation facilities really consists of three problems. There is the problem of constructing or installing additional facilities, the problem of operating existing facilities so that there will be no delay in carrying men to and from the plants, and the problem of hastening the construction of transportation facilities which have been started."

CALL FROM SHIPYARDS.

Men Engaged in Non-Essential Work Asked to Come Forward.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Public Service Reserve of the Department of Labor is working to aid the Shipping Board in finding the men needed to build the 6,000,000 tons of ships which the United States hopes to produce in 1918 and is appealing to workmen in non-essential industries to go to work in shipyards, where they will perform essential patriotic services and be well paid at the same time. William Edwin Hall, National Director of the Public Service Reserve, said yesterday:

"The workman who can help build a ship has now the opportunity to serve his country at good wages, practically as much, as if he actually enlisted for duty in France. The big army we are developing will never be able to go to France and fight for us unless civilians get the ships built. We have to build 6,000,000 tons of vessels next year or much of the national army will have to remain in this country on dress parade.

"The Public Service Reserve wants to get in touch with men not doing war work who will be able to help build these ships. By enrolling in the reserve the patriotic worker who is at present engaged in non-essential industry will enable the Government to have a record of his abilities, his name and address and present occupation, so that when a great need arises for a man of his type the Government can inform him and obtain his services provided he is satisfied with the wages and conditions offered. The patriotism of the labor unions in backing up this movement of the Government to enroll workers in the Public Service Reserve is very gratifying."

UNITE IN COMMUNITY XMAS.

Seven Organizations to Entertain Men in Service and Their Families.

Announcement has just been made by the War Camp Community Service of the affiliation of seven of the great organizations of this city with the National League for Woman's Service, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, toward the celebration of a community Christmas for the soldiers and sailors, their wives and children, at Grand Central Palace from Dec. 22 to Dec. 29. The big children's Christmas carnival which the League for Woman's Service will hold at the Palace beginning next Saturday at 1 P. M., will, through the new arrangement, become a general Christmas celebration for all enlisted men and their families.

Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the Directing Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Children Christmas Carnival, announced yesterday the affiliation of these organizations: The Jewish Board for Welfare Work, the War Camp Community Service, the Y. M. C. A., the New York Diocesan Council of the National Catholic Council of America, the Y. M. H. A., and the Patriotic Service League. Admission to everything at the carnival will be free to all children of soldiers and sailors, as well as to the adult companion who accompanies them. The amusements include a merry-go-round, Punch and Judy show, Ferris wheel, Mother Goose Street, a giant slide, presided over by the Old Lady Who Lived In a Shoe; a real snow bank, a one-ring circus with the white horse, trained ponies, the lady who jumps through the hoops, and real clowns.

Workers for the $1,000,000 fund for the War Camp Community Service will close the campaign this week by trying to reach every business man in the city. Pledge cards were signed in many churches yesterday, and it was announced at the headquarters in the Hotel McAlpin that about $305,000 had already been contributed to the fund. Ernest Stauffin, the Treasurer, said that he had received at his headquarters in the Liberty National Bank at 120 Broadway subscriptions from J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and many other financiers. Captain Nehemiah Boynton will open headquarters at the Hotel Majestic today and send out workers on the west side. The committee directing the fund points out that the money is to be used in the "standardizing of soldier leisure," and that it is under the direction of Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities organized by the Army and Navy Departments.

FEARS CHAOS IN MAILS.

Merchants' Association Tells of Complaints from All Parts of Country.

The Merchants' Association is inquiring into the condition of the mails, as a result of complaints from its members, according to a statement by the association. It says:

"From all parts of the country complaints are coming in of very serious delay in the transportation and delivery of the mails. The annual report of the Postmaster General boasts of a revenue derived from the business of his department. Conditions seem to indicate that this revenue, from a Governmental activity which was never intended to yield a revenue, was obtained at the cost of efficiency.

"The insistence of the Postmaster General upon his plan still further to cripple the postal service by the abolition of the pneumatic tubes has added to the alarm which the breakdown of facilities has already aroused among business men.

"The increase in the weight of parcel post packages which the Postmaster General demands would increase the volume of parcel post matter and further disorganize the already disorganized machinery. The handling of the present parcel post material intrusted to the Post Office Department is so inefficient that an increase in its volume should be granted only after the closest scrutiny of what is already being done.

"The Merchants' Association feels that in asking for adequate postal service it is serving the entire business community, and it intends to exert every endeavor to obtain adequate service."

BIGGEST CHRISTMAS MAILS.

One Ship Carries 10,000 Bags of Good Cheer to Europe.

On account of the irregular mail service between the United States and England the congestion caused by the Christmas mails and parcels at the foreign Post Office has been very heavy.

One liner sailed recently with 10,000 sacks, which is the heaviest mail ever taken from an American port on one steamship. Another liner left with more than 5,000 sacks, and a French liner left recently with 6,500 sacks of letters and parcels which included a great number of packages for the American troops in France.

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Tan Cape Business Gloves, full P X M sewn spear backs 2.50
Gray Mocha Dress Gloves, pique sewn, light weight 2.75
Set of 3 9.25

For Women

Gray and Tan Cape Warm Gloves, Vicuna lined, extra long wrist with adjustable strap 4.00
Washable Cape Utility Gloves in buff and tan, pique sewn, with two-tone embroidery 2.50
French Kid Dress Gloves, full pique sewn, crocheted embroidery, in African brown, mahogany, navy, gunmetal and other fashionable shades 2.75
Set of 3 9.25

For Children

Khaki Wool Warm Gloves with extra long wrist and adjustable strap 1.25
Tan Cape Utility Gloves, wool lined, two-toned embroidery 2.00
Unlined Dress Gloves of buff Washable Cape, Tan Cape and White Lambskin 1.50
Set of 3 4.75

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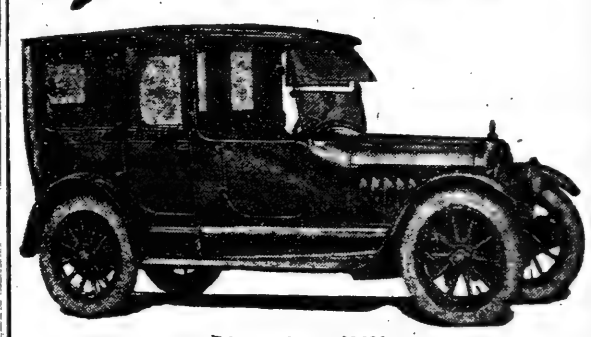

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Into the Heart of Motherhood—

each burdened day brings throb or thrill.

Into your heart, Mothers of America, come the trials, and labors, and sacrifices of the Nation to be translated into its fervent patriotism and its heroic purpose.

To you the Nation is turning now in its day of supreme need and effort. A great share of America's mighty task is placed upon your heart and in your hands. The courage and inspiration of manhood find in you a necessary source of strength.

The mother instinct is the sacred birthright of all womanhood. Even the "little mothers" of the tenements are glorified with this tender, brooding spirit. In the mother hearts, young and old, that beat steady, and strong, and true throughout this land, is the real hope of America.

The mothers of France and England, no less than the heroic sons and fathers in the battle trenches, are saving Democracy to the world. They are supporting their armies, and are making it possible for their countries to "carry on." And now to you, Mothers of America, has come the same great task. You are giving it your time, and toil, and treasure. You have consecrated your best, and your all, to the service of your country. THE LITERARY DIGEST has told and will tell again and again, from week to week, the growing record of your devotion and your service.

In some of the States you have been called to share in the planning and administration of Government, and these States will gain strength, wisdom, and purity in their civic life to whatever extent you shall bear your part with clear vision and intelligent understanding. In every State, in every city and village of America, however, you are called to the largest and most vital part in molding the life of the nation, in preparing the foundation of future citizenship, in lighting and feeding the fires of patriotism, and in rendering the service to America and to its fighting sons which belongs to the spirit and heart of motherhood.

You need no inspiration for this supreme task. Your spirit is ready and eager for it. You do need all that can be given you, by others, of cooperation, and all you can gain, for yourself, by careful, intelligent preparation. The life of the world is complex, confusing, full of contradictions. You want to know the real facts and to have them rightly related and explained. THE LITERARY DIGEST is doing this for you, and you will find it your strong and constant helper. In the jangle of conflicting opinions, you will find relief and satisfaction in the unbiased presentation, in THE LITERARY DIGEST, of the opinions on every side of every question, gathered from thousands of leading newspapers and magazines throughout the world.

As the war pushes its way into your home, your kitchen, your nursery, your cellar, and lays its heavy hand on those you love and on the things you need, THE LITERARY DIGEST comes, also, to help you to understand and to meet these hard conditions, and it brings you special help in household matters prepared for it each week by the United States Food Administration.

As your boys and girls grow, and go to school, and step forth bravely and hopefully into the great uncertainties and responsibilities of life, THE LITERARY DIGEST helps you to guide their reading and thinking into useful channels, to give them the equipment they need for citizenship, and to insure their success in the world. Seven thousand high-school teachers have adopted THE LITERARY DIGEST in their classes for all their pupils, and the United States Government recognizing its universal school use, is supplying special war-time lessons for every issue.

As you meet with other women in your social, or church, or war activities, THE LITERARY DIGEST helps you to discuss with them all the big topics of the day. It helps you to inform and to influence them, that they, with you, may understand and do a woman's whole part in the work of the new age. Already, a million and a half women throughout the nation are reading THE LITERARY DIGEST, and the advantage, in any circle, rests with those who have its helpful companionship from week to week. THE LITERARY DIGEST offers to every mother in America its world-wide service of information in all the things of business, of politics, of industry, education, religion, science, literature, art, home economics, and the happenings of the world war.

Into your home circle, or, through you, into your circle of friends and co-workers, THE LITERARY DIGEST will bring, each week, a thrilling story of the great world in action. Into your mother's heart, warm with zeal for your country's highest good, THE LITERARY DIGEST every week will pour the eager story of

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SHARPE PREDICTS SUCCESS

Quartermaster General Declares Test Will Give Drivers Genuine War Training.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, the Quartermaster General, announced today that the first section of the American Army's new experimental truck transport service had started from Detroit on its way to the Atlantic seaboard. The test is being made in an effort to relieve congestion in freight terminals by the overland use of motor trucks, under plans worked out by the Quartermaster Department and the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense.

If the plan proves successful it is expected that the total relief to the railways through the shipment to the coast under their own power of 30,000 war trucks will amount to 600,000 tons. The trucks have an average capacity of three tons, and only two of them can be shipped by rail in a forty-ton freight car. The new plan will, therefore, relieve 15,000 freight cars, and will also permit the transportation of 90,000 tons of Government materials to the coast from the interior storage depots. Thus 17,250 forty-ton cars may be released. The plan is expected to serve also an urgent need—that of providing adequate opportunity for the training of an effective corps of transport drivers and officers.

"No matter how capable a man may be in the operation of a truck at home under peace time conditions," said General Sharpe today, "he must receive weeks of additional instruction and training before he can become an efficient unit in the highly organized transport service which has been worked out by the French and English behind the western front. The military motor truck driver must not only understand the problem of maintenance, repair, adjustment, and loading and unloading, but he must be able to take it through on time over the worst of roads, rain or shine, day or night. Night on a transport road behind the allied lines means absolute darkness. The driver must also achieve an instinctive ability to do the right thing in perfect co-ordination with his unit under every conceivable difficulty. This comes only through experience and training.

Good Training for Men.

"The training which our men will receive in driving loaded army trucks from factory to seaport under the trying conditions which will be encountered this Winter, will as nearly as possible reproduce the actual service conditions abroad. Under the plans worked out the transport companies will negotiate drives of varying distances up to 800 miles over various types of highways, and our men will have met and solved actual problems which will be invaluable to their efficient service behind the lines. They will reach France with a minimum of additional training to be required. The wear and tear on the trucks themselves will be infinitesimal compared with the great benefits to be derived from their use.

"Working in close touch with the Storage Committee of the Council of National Defense, which is helping to work out the efficient mobilization of the varied stores of war at convenient central points, the Highways Transport Committee is laying out a comprehensive system of through routes between the truck production centres, the storage centres and Atlantic Coast ports. The routes which are being selected are those which can most easily and clearly be brought into condition to stand the traffic, and which will lead most directly from the truck production centres to the seaboard. A central main line or backbone military highway will be selected between Chicago and New York City, and leading to this main line, feeder routes from the various scattered motor production centres. In the East branch routes will lead off the main line north and south to the various Atlantic Coast ports.

"Officers of the Quartermaster Department have been for months gathering detailed information in regard to the roads, and the possibility of heavy motor truck traffic over them. On most of our through routes of traffic in this country, the Government has been confronted with more or less extensive gaps, which are now improved to an extent allowing heavy truck traffic during the Winter months. State and county officials have been called to Washington, and are urged as a patriotic duty in the war emergency, to bring the local gaps immediately into suitable condition.

Routes Mapped Out.

"The Highways Transport Committee has called upon the various highway authorities for co-operation in the important work of laying and selecting the various routes, and determining upon the points where construction must be accomplished before heavy motor truck transportation is possible. Late in November engineers, representing the Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, and the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, left Detroit, spent ten days in selecting the most feasible route between Detroit and an Atlantic Coast port, and the first motor truck company is expected to follow this route. Army officers and War Department officials will watch the results of the first motor company's drive of 600 miles with keen interest and upon the success of this trip will depend the extent to which motor truck transportation on the part of the Government will be developed. In each State, the inspection party was accompanied by a representative of the State Highway Department, who noted the locations of those sections of route requiring immediate improvement, and action on the part of the States and counties to remedy unsatisfactory conditions has been urged by the Council of National Defense.

"As the plan develops and is carried to its logical development, there will be many ways in which local organizations can assist. Federal routes should be marked in such a way that they can be easily followed by the truck company commanders, even though they will be provided with detailed maps. Arrangements can be made for right of way through any congested centres and a system of expeditious delivery of supplies, gasoline, and oil can be worked out. Local bodies can keep commanders of the motor truck companies advised a day in advance, by telephone or wire, of the weather conditions and their possible effect upon the roads, so that all precautions may be taken to avoid delay. Altogether, a real opportunity will be provided for definite service to the Government, to the public and various civic and commercial organizations along the line, who can, in a hundred ways, aid in making the Government's transport service efficient and successful.

"Every nation at war has been forced by the demands of transportation to fall back upon its highways and carry upon them a portion of the overload. The system of through roads which France had developed saved her in 1914, and since then her railroad system and highway transport system have been brought to a remarkable state of efficiency."

BOOK PAPER PRODUCTION.

Figures for Five Weeks Made Public by Trade Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Figures made public tonight by the Federal Trade Commission show an increase in the mill stocks of periodical paper, but a decline in the stocks of other grades of book paper during the period of five weeks beginning Oct. 28 and ending Dec. 2. Stocks on hand at delivery points, however, increased from 9,750 tons to 14,894 tons.

The figures are based on weekly reports to the commission from forty-eight book paper companies operating seventy-four mills. The results of the operations are given for the first and fifth weeks of the period covered by the report as follows:

	Week of Oct. 28. Tons.	Week of Dec. 2. Tons.
Stock on hand at mills at beginning of week—		
Total book paper	35,127	32,749
Periodical paper	2,588	4,860
Made during week—		
Total book paper	16,492	16,506
Periodical paper	4,860	5,544
Shipped during week—		
Total book paper	17,967	16,506
Periodical paper	5,200	5,522
Stock on hand at mills at end of week—		
Periodical paper	4,907	4,880
Total book paper	33,532	32,602

The weekly reports for the 245 machines included show the following hours lost for the five weeks on account of lack of orders:

	Machines.	Hours Lost.
First week	33	2,834
Second week	39	2,677
Third week	37	2,234
Fourth week	30	2,373
Fifth week	40	2,954

The exports of book paper from the United States and imports of chemical pulp for the first ten months of 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916, were as follows:

	—Net Tons.— 10 Mos. 1917.	10 Mos. 1916.
Exports of book paper (total)	38,466	48,540
Imports of unbleached sulphite (total)	224,008	....
From Canada	101,862	....
From Sweden	114,764	....
From Norway	5,899	....
Imports of bleached sulphite (total)	38,767	....
From Canada	10,030	....
From Sweden	12,225	....
From Norway	15,553	....
Total imports of unbleached chemical pulp	316,223	264,651
Total imports of bleached chemical pulp	40,802	44,892

The table shows a marked decline in the exports of book paper and a large increase in the imports of unbleached chemical pulp for the first ten months of 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916.

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The Pretext for National Prohibition

The plea for National Prohibition is made on the ground that the Prohibition States could not protect themselves against liquor shipments from "Wet" States.

This reason no longer exists. The Webb-Kenyon Law, together with the Reed Amendment (generally known as the "Bone-Dry" Law), forbid any railroad or express company to transport liquor into States whose laws prohibit it, and *make it a crime for anyone to bring liquor into any Prohibition State.*

If a State wants to be "Bone-Dry," it can become so by adopting State Prohibition, with the assurance that the Federal Government will see to it that no liquor is shipped in.

The amended Webb-Kenyon Law was passed in recognition of the right of each State to adopt its own policy on liquor legislation free from outside interference. For the same reason those States which do not want Prohibition must have *the same right of protection* for their policy FREE FROM INTERFERENCE.

Coercion by a constitutional amendment of States opposed to Prohibition would be most unfair.

Remember, that once adopted and made a part of the Constitution of the United States, National Prohibition would be VIRTUALLY IRREVOCABLE. However short it might fall of the results expected of it—whatever other evils might arise because of it—however great its failure might be in a National way, even as it has been in the State experiments—*it would be practically impossible to revoke it,* EVEN THOUGH AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION DESIRED ITS REPEAL.

Thirteen of the *smallest States of the Union, with a population of less than 5,000,000* **COULD THEN OVERRULE THE OTHER THIRTY-FIVE STATES WITH A POPULATION OF 95,000,000.**

The United States Brewers' Association

NEW YORK'S ONE HUNDRED NEEDIEST CASES

Still Seventy-five That Have Not Been Provided For.

GIVING BEGETS GIVING

Many Merry Christmases for Those a Few Days Ago All But Hopeless.

Contributions received so far from 1,153 persons have assured full relief for twenty-five of New York's One Hundred Neediest Cases. The total received, including $289 that came to THE NEW YORK TIMES too late to be included in the list printed on Sunday, amounts to $26,330.46. This still lacks $30,000 of the amount raised by the campaign for the One Hundred Neediest Cases last year, and there are seventy-five cases still only partly provided for.

Nearly every case relieved means present happiness and a better outlook for the future for several persons. The number benefited in each case ranges from one to ten. The total number of those whose plight is told in the stories of the One Hundred Neediest Cases is 408 persons.

The other twenty-four cases which have been fully cared for are the following:

5. Three hundred and eighty dollars was raised in this case to take care of a mother, a partial cripple, and six children, all under 12 years, left penniless by the death of the father. The children were hungry and sick when this aid came.

6. A sick and, perhaps, dying mother, who needed her two babies with her, if her life was to be lengthened a little and made brighter, received considerably more than the aid that was asked for.

13. This was the case of a frail mother who needed help to keep her five children; the last born a week before the father died only a few months ago.

14. A young widow, crippled by rheumatism, and her two-year-old child, will now be supported till the mother has sufficient care and rest to work again.

Care and Rest for Mother.

21. Care and rest have been provided for this mother who, after keeping her two sons by toiling day and night through ten hard years of widowhood, broke down, when the children were soon to be old enough to support her.

28. In this case money was provided for clothes and other things to enable a 9-year-old girl, whose previous life had been very hard, to stay in a good foster home.

38. The recently widowed mother now has the money needed to enable her to support herself and five children.

41. This was the little girl who broke the State law and tried to work before she was old enough, so that she might help her sick mother, and who tried to commit suicide when she was prevented from working. All is well now with this sensitive and self-sacrificing little girl and her invalid mother.

42. This old woman, who had never known poverty until her husband's recent death, will now be able to spend this year, probably her last, in her little home.

44. This mother now has the help she needs, so that she and her two babies may get along.

45. This mother and her three children, thrown on the world by the father's sudden death, are now sure of a living and being together for a year.

46. Two pretty little children, each with a foreign "look," have been adopted by people who are delighted with them.

47. Help has been given to this family of six, whose sole income before had been $7 a week earned by the eldest daughter.

50. The 15-year-old boy's earnings have been supplemented, so that he can now keep his ailing mother.

67. This woman, who does fine needlework, and her two little sons, have now enough to live on.

Year's Contest for Blind Father.

68. A year's relief has been provided for a blind father, a partly blind daughter, a mother in poor health, and a 12-year-old boy, who has worked dutifully and bravely for them.

70. Ample relief was provided for this widow and her five children, none of whom was getting enough to eat.

71. A good home has been found for this boy, who is nervously afflicted because of his experience under a drunken and brutal father.

76. A good home has been assured to a 13-year-old girl, just emerging under good training from a bad upbringing which had overlaid her natural good qualities.

80. The way has been made clear for the next twelve months for this woman, whose husband died suddenly, leaving her the sole support of six children.

84. Help has come in this case for a widow who could not earn quite enough for herself and four children.

86. Good care is to make a sturdy youth of a fine, lovable, but sickly boy, whose foster parents had been compelled to give him up.

96. Incipient tuberculosis, threatening the mother, will be checked, by the contributions for this case, and she will be able to get through the year with her four children.

99. This misguided girl will be sure of a new start. Her misstep was due to the fact that she had been left motherless at an early age. She can now take care of her baby and go on with her plans to educate herself "at night school, in the hope that she may help the fatherless child to a better station in life.

100. This gentle, quiet, white-haired old lady is now to spend the evening of her life in her pleasant little home, instead of being moved to an institution.

Many Children Give.

The 1,153 persons who have taken care of these cases and have partly taken care of the others are of all ranks and types and from many parts of the country. The number of children who have contributed for other children is very large. A club of high school girls is taking care of one case. Many contributions have come from soldiers and naval officers. There have been many widow's mites. If it were possible to check up the number of contributors accurately the total would be many more than 1,153, because some of the gifts, as they have come to THE TIMES, have been made up of the contributions of many persons not individually named, as in subscriptions sent in the name of the employes of a firm or members of a club.

A striking feature of this campaign has been the sympathy which has been roused by New York's cases in many other cities and regions. Probably realizing that the tragic and hopeless misery of some of New York's Neediest Cases could not be duplicated in smaller towns, where neighborhood life is really possible, persons in many parts of the South, Middle West, and New England have sent their contributions for these cases. All of the charitable organizations which apply this help have remarked both the great number of individual contributors this year and their wide geographical distribution. The one disappointing feature of the campaign has been pointed out before—the scarcity of big gifts. The average amount for each gift from the 1,153 persons who can be identified as having contributed to the Hundred Neediest Cases is $22.

Five hundred and sixty-five of the contributions have been sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The day after it is received the money is distributed among the charitable organizations applying it to the needy cases.

Generosity Begets Generosity.

Many of those who have sent letters with their contributions have restated the principle that generosity creates generosity, and that the fact that millions and millions have been given for war relief work is a reason for, rather than against, liberal giving to alleviate suffering and prevent future suffering at home. One of the letters received by THE NEW YORK TIMES late on Saturday was this:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am enclosing two checks for $3 each, which you will kindly acknowledge as from "Two Friends," to be applied toward some one or two of the "Hundred Neediest Cases" not proving so popular as the others. It is impossible to decide which those would be likely to be, as all seem almost equally worthy of attention. I am glad to note that the response to the appeal seems to be even readier than ever before, despite all the unusual demands. Surely the needs of the city ought not to be forgotten, even in the face of the appalling needs on the other side of the water.

Very truly,
MARGARET ROYS.

Many of those who have interested themselves in certain of the Neediest Cases have not limited themselves to giving the money which has been asked for by the charitable societies reporting the cases, but have given additional help in the way of clothing and Christmas gifts. Scores of the families figuring in these cases have found warm-hearted people who are going to make Christmas a real Christmas for them, in addition to giving them food and shelter for the year. THE NEW YORK TIMES and the charity organizations have received many letters similar to this one which came to THE TIMES:

Forest Hills Bn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed please find check for $25 for the "Neediest Fund." I would like Case 26 to have $10 and Case 30 to have $5. It seems so little when they need so much, but it will help some.

I would like to have the names and addresses of these cases, that I may do a little bit for them at Christmas.

Thanking you for your kindness and this opportunity to be of service.

Very truly yours,
MINNIE E. BARSH.

Many of those who gave to the Neediest Cases last year have taken a godfatherly interest in the families and children they have helped and have been ready through the year to render additional help, to make sure that the original gifts were not made in vain. Many who have sent money this year have written, asking to be kept informed of the progress of the family they have aided and offering to do more. The majority of the letters received now are from readers who give money to be used for the cases still in great need, without specifically mentioning the case. These letters are pleasing to the four charitable organizations for the reason that such gifts are simplest to handle. On the other hand, when gifts suddenly come in a shower for a specific case, a good deal more than the amount required comes in, and it sometimes takes considerable correspondence to get permission to use the surplus for others whose plight is unrelieved. The following is one of the letters received by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your reports of suffering families in this city have certainly touched a spot in my heart, and I am inclosing to you a check for $5 for you to use on any case you think most deserving, and a little later I will try to add to this contribution.

H. M. MANWARING.

Some Late Contributions.

The following are the contributions received by THE NEW YORK TIMES too late to be included in Sunday's list:

J. B. T.	$1	M. H. Mendel	$10
Mrs. J. W. Master	15	L. P. Macey	5
E. E. Alley	10	Old Woman	2
W. Philbrick	2	Miss J. M. Stevens	5
Mrs. B. Lewinson	10	J. W. Johnson	2
J. Grossmann	25	Anonymous	15
Miss H. K. Mills	5	Mrs. J. J. Gileson	25
L. McFerran	5	Constance Warren	5
M. Davison	5	J. I. R.	100
Charity Fund Grace Ch. Union, N. J.	5	Lenox Banks	10
Grace Sun School Union, N. J.	5	C. T. Behrisch	10
L. H. Miller	5	Mrs. O. L. Goldsmith	2
W. H. Dadey	1	Mrs. M. Lester	4
			$289

Many Besides the 100.

This letter has been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from George F. Canfield, Acting President of the State Charities Aid Association:

State Charities Aid Association,
105 East Twenty-second Street.
New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

Gentlemen: On behalf of the State Charities Aid Association, I desire to express our deep sense of gratitude for the generous response to the appeals for our neediest cases, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Contributions ranging from $1 to $150 have been received. Checks and money are coming in daily, many of them accompanied by letters which express a personal interest often of more worth than the contribution itself, and expressing the true spirit of Christmas even in these days of war. The American people are generous. They have already responded readily to the urgent calls for help everywhere, and now that their attention has been called to the needs of destitute and suffering families and children here, they are giving help quickly and gladly so as to relieve those in distress. We feel grateful to the friends of the needy who help us to make life happier and better for them, and we desire, through THE TIMES, to thank sincerely the giver of every gift, large or small.

We are receiving offers of homes for children; money is being provided for food and shelter for destitute women and children; clothes are being received, and a thousand and one other needs are being supplied. Present indications are that by Christmas Day all of the cases which have been published will be provided for.

Great praise is due THE NEW YORK TIMES for its generous gift of space this year when the demands for newspaper space are unprecedented, and when its value is perhaps greater than at any previous time. We appreciate not only this particular act of generosity on the part of THE TIMES, but the social vision of its management. There is no better way of making known to the general public the needs of those in distress, because of poverty and misfortune, here in our midst, and of pointing out to those who can and wish to help a very direct way of doing so.

The association has many other cases, no less needy than the published ones, which are still uncared for. In fact, the cases in THE TIMES are merely a concrete cross-section of the work of our organization. To these other cases, which are too numerous for the public to become acquainted with through newspaper columns, we earnestly call attention in the hope that generous friends may be found for them as well as for the others.

The State Charities Aid Association wishes a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all those who are generously bringing Christmas cheer to so many lives.

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE F. CANFIELD,
Acting President.

TO GIVE CHRISTMAS PAGEANT

Patriotic Service League Spectacle for Bryant Park.

The Bryant Park plaza of the Public Library will be the scene of a Christmas pageant Sunday, Dec. 30, at 6:30 o'clock, to be given by several hundred girl members of organizations affiliated with the Patriotic Service League.

"The Steps of Gold," as the pageant is called, was written by Miss Theodora McCormick. As the participants are almost entirely young business women and shop girls, the effects have been designed with inexpensive simplicity so far as costuming is concerned, relying for scenic effect upon the use of color in masses and the movement of groups with musical effects. The Bryant Park plaza will be especially lighted for the occasion.

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

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Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 149th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

Children's Hearts Touched by Appeals for the Unfortunate

Many Individuals Have Given, But Large Donations Have Been Few and There Is Much Misery to be Alleviated.

Selected for The New York Times by Four of the City's Leading Charity Associations.

Seventy-five of New York's 100 Neediest Cases, which are still only partly relieved, are presented again to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with a renewed appeal for help for the 300 or more women, children, and sick or injured men, who may not only be rescued from present misery, but put on the road to future independence.

The seventy-five remaining cases are as sad and for the most part as striking as the twenty-five which have been first to draw full assistance. Opportunities still open for saving lives, preventing devoted families from being scattered, restoring to mental and physical health children who may go through life deformed in mind or body unless treated and cared for immediately, giving rest to mothers crushed by overwork, and for lightening pain and warding off threatening tragedies, are laid again before a public which has always proved generous in response to this appeal.

None of the cases to be aided are now receiving State aid. In each case 100 per cent. of the gift goes direct and immediately for the purpose stated. Not one cent is applied to the running expenses of the charitable organizations caring for the cases.

Money may be sent to the organizations reporting the cases or direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square.

The four organizations from the records of which the 100 cases have been chosen are:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

97. This little girl's crooked leg has been straightened after years in a hospital, but she needs $50 to keep her in a good home with foster parents, who are too poor to care for her otherwise. Unless the $50 is forthcoming she must go to an institution. (S. C. A. A.)

96. The wizened faces of the 6 months old twin children show they are half starved, while the two older children are not much better off. The mother has been incapable of taking care of the family since the father some time ago was committed to an asylum; $250 is needed to care for the family while the mother, intelligent and willing, learns a trade. (C. O. S.)

95. A girl of 17 years, earning $9 a week in a factory, has been the sole support of two younger sisters and a semi-invalid mother. They should have $40 more a month to keep them well and strong. (A. I. C. P.)

94. These two boys were well and carefully trained by a good mother, until her death, since when they have been brutally handled by a drunken father. Eight dollars and fifty cents is needed for food, clothing, and shelter for them in a good boarding home. (C. A. A.)

93. Three hundred and forty-eight dollars is needed because this fifteen-year-old girl has collapsed from overwork while trying to support herself and an invalid mother. That sum will give them medical attention and help until the little girl can do well at her trade. (C. O. S.)

92. One hundred and fifty dollars is needed to provide for this family until the mother is out of the hospital and the sick father has recovered from an operation. (B. B. C.)

91. This young mother and two children were left without means when the father suddenly became severely ill with tuberculosis. They need $40 a month for some time. (A. I. C. P.)

90. Three hundred dollars will help the eldest girl to learn a trade and keep a family of a mother and four children going with the $6 a week income of the eldest boy until the family is self-supporting. (C. O. S.)

89. If this keen and clever girl can keep on with her school work for seven months she will have her working certificate and can support herself well. She needs $150 to give her a start. (S. C. A. A.)

88. This family's whole income now is $13 a month, made by the mother by manufacturing children's shoes. It will not keep her and her three children. Thirty-five dollars a month more is needed. (A. I. C. P.)

87. This woman and her two children are penniless, sick, and hungry, while the father is in a convalescent home. Ninety dollars will probably put the family on its feet again. (B. B. C.)

85. A day laborer earning $10 a week is doing the best he can for his invalid wife and six sickly children; $450 will restore them all to health and give promise of a better future for them. (C. O. S.)

83. This 11-year-old boy thinks he can help himself by working on a farm in the Summer. He is said to be a fine boy, though both his parents have been repeatedly in jail. Through this Winter he surely needs a friend. (S. C. A. A.)

82. One hundred and ten dollars is needed by this family of a father, mother, and three children to supplement the mother's earnings until the father's illness is cured. (B. B. C.)

81. Four children are living in dark, unhealthful rooms while the mother earns $5 a week as an office cleaner. They need $250. (C. O. S.)

79. One boy earns $30 a month in this household of a mother and four children, the fourth born a few weeks after the father had committed suicide; $320 will provide for them and put the eldest girl through a course in the Manhattan Trade School. (C. O. S.)

78. One hundred dollars will give this woman a rest that will save her from a breakdown and insure keeping her and her two little girls together. (B. B. C.)

77. A year's treatment will restore the father to his place as the breadwinner, but in the meantime the mother and three little children are trying to live on $2.50 a week. The result has been malnutrition, threatening them all with their father's disease. Forty dollars a month will see them through. (A. I. C. P.)

76. A mother in danger from tuberculosis is struggling to support her two children, the father being in a sanatorium. They need $40 a month for some time to keep disease away and to hold the family together. (A. I. C. P.)

74. Eight dollars a week is the maximum income of this family, consisting of an injured man, his wife, and five children, two of them very delicate. The eldest son will soon be able to work. They ought to have $100 for urgent needs. (B. B. C.)

73. This mother and her four girls, all delicate, need $50 a month in addition to what the mother can earn by taking boarders. (A. I. C. P.)

72. The mother, the breadwinner for a family of three children, earns only $30 a month. This Winter she needs at least $100 more. The children are thin and anemic from lack of proper nourishment. (B. B. C.)

66. This mother, just widowed, has walked the streets when she could hardly stand, with her infant in arms, seeking work to support herself, her baby, and two other children. She needs help to the extent of $300. (C. O. S.)

65. This office boy gets $25 a month, and it is all there is for his mother and five other children, for the father is dying in a hospital. They need $30 a month more. (A. I. C. P.)

64. If this sickly 14-year-old girl is to live she must for some months have a home in the country; $200 is needed for this purpose. (S. C. A. A.)

63. Overwork has nearly cost this young widow her life. One child must undergo an operation, and there are two others needing food. The family must have $480 to carry it through this emergency. (C. O. S.)

62. Just leaving the hospital, this mother will not be able for six months to earn anything for her five children; $270 is necessary until the eldest child can help. (B. B. C.)

61. This old woman, self-supporting until crippled with rheumatism, faces dependence for the first time in her life; $300 will put her in a comfortable church home, where she longs to go. (C. O. S.)

60. By crocheting caps for babies this mother earned $15 a month, but cannot support her four children on it; $480 is needed to take care of this family until the oldest child can work. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

59. A mother earning $8 a week is the only support of five children, not sick, but all threatened with tuberculosis; $130 is needed for good food to save these children from disease and to prevent the wrecking of the home. (B. B. C.)

58. A homeless, emaciated seven-year-old girl may be saved and restored to health if $4 a week can be supplied. (S. C. A. A.)

57. This widow kept her four children until she was stricken in health and had to undergo an operation. They should have $200 for their bare needs during the next six months. (B. B. C.)

56. Two Italian boys of 12 and 11 are orphans and alone. The oldest has the making of a musician; $9 a week would provide for them. (S. C. A. A.)

55. Widowed last July, this woman needs $300 added to her own earnings to keep herself and her two children until the oldest can work. (C. O. S.)

54. This man, in the first stages of tuberculosis, can get well if he can stop work and go to a sanatorium. He has four children and sick wife. This family should have $100 for its immediate needs. (B. B. C.)

53. This little boy, found when three weeks old by a policeman in a tenement doorway, has gone through a hard youth, is sick, and needs $4 a week to make him sturdy. (S. C. A. A.)

52. The mother, weakened by an arrested case of tuberculosis, is doing her best for her three children, the oldest 6 years. They need $50 a month for some months to come. (A. I. C. P.)

51. This is a boy of 3 years, with a well-shaped head and fine brown eyes, but many physical ailments. He may struggle through and grow up a strong man if $3 a week can be raised for board and good care. (S. C. A. A.)

49. This girl's crooked back can be straightened if she is treated now; $100 is needed. (S. C. A. A.)

48. Three of this widow's five children are old enough to help her, but one is feeble-minded, one crippled, and one not a good boy. The mother is ill from worry and overwork; $100 will help to keep them until her health is restored. (B. B. C.)

42. Forty dollars a month is needed to help this widow in her struggle to support her seven young children. (A. I. C. P.)

39. Three brothers, 10, 7, and 3, are now alone in the world except for their grandmother, who is too old and feeble to help. It will take only $10 a week to take care of them. (S. C. A. A.)

40. The mother, father, baby, little boy and girl, and an older girl are trying to live on $6 a week which the blind father earns. They need $200 till the elder girl can go to work. (B. B. C.)

37. Thirty dollars a month is needed by this mother and six children until the oldest girl, now at a trade school, can help. (A. I. C. P.)

36. The father will recover if he can stay a year in the tuberculosis sanitarium where he is now. The mother and three babies need $400 through the Winter. (C. O. S.)

35. Lucy, 8 years old, and her brother, 2 years old, left alone in the world after cruel experiences, are sick, and need $8 a week to keep them and to keep them together. (S. C. A. A.)

34. Forty-five dollars a month is needed by a widow with five young children, the youngest an infant in arms. (A. I. C. P.)

33. This fifteen-year-old boy's reason is threatened by his hard experiences in his family life. His cure must be now or never. He needs $5 a week. (S. C. A. A.)

32. Philip, fourteen, is trying to support his sick mother and six brothers and sisters. Help him with $600. One of the sisters can help a year from now. (A. I. C. P.)

31. A long series of mishaps left the husband insane. This broke his wife's health. Two hundred and fifty dollars is needed for her care and treatment if her life is to be saved. (C. O. S.)

30. This woman eight years ago took two friendless city waifs to her farm in the country. Her husband's death and her own failure in health have left her without money or food. They need $120. (S. C. A. A.)

29. The wife and four little children of this Polish ironworker are in danger of starvation because the father's long illness has swept away their savings. They need $240. (C. O. S.)

27. A once wealthy Frenchman died completely ruined. His wife, left destitute, came to this country with her son and sister. The two women are sick. The sole income is the boy's earnings of $9 a week. They need $250. (C. O. S.)

26. An overworked widow and four children, weakened by hunger, need $324. (C. O. S.)

25. A frail, deserted mother and a sick eldest daughter cannot at present support this household of five. They need $150 until the oldest boy can go to work. (B. B. C.)

24. The wife works in this family, and the father, in an invalid chair, cares for the four children. They need $130 through the Winter. (B. B. C.)

22. Three dollars a week is needed to care for and educate a singularly bright but ill-trained orphan boy of 9 until he is fit for adoption. (S. C. A. A.)

21. A hard-working widow, with four young children from a few months old to 7 years, needs $480 to keep them through the year. (A. I. C. P.)

20. This mother and her four children were left destitute in a Southern city by the father's death a year ago. Her sister, a widow, with four young children of her own, sent for the other family. The two women have not been able to care for the eight children. They should have $250 for immediate needs. (C. O. S.)

19. Thirty dollars a month is needed through the coming year by a widow and three children, who have now only the mother's $13 a month. (A. I. C. P.)

18. A man of fair earning capacity is recovering from a long illness. The family needs $280 before the father can return to the support of his wife and seven children under 11 years. (C. O. S.)

17. Though partly blind herself, a 17-year-old girl earning $6 a week has been the sole support of her mother and four younger children. They need $38 a month until the second daughter can work. (A. I. C. P.)

16. At the end of two years of struggle with consumption, during which he has aided his family and kept up small payments on life insurance, the father is dying and will leave a wife and five little children. They need $350. (C. O. S.)

15. There are six children under 14 years and there will soon be another. The father is in a hospital getting over an operation. It will be five months before he can return to work; $192 will give them the immediate necessities of life. (B. B. C.)

12. A mother and six young children were left with slender means of support when the father was sent to a tuberculosis sanatorium; $65 a month will keep them through the Winter, while the father is trying to get well. (A. I. C. P.)

11. This bright and winning boy has lost his speech within the last year from nervous disease. Treatment must come now or he will be dumb for life; $150 is needed for his food and shelter for the coming year, while he is in the physician's care. (S. C. A. A.)

10. This mother nearly killed herself working for her three children after the father had been sent to jail; $100 is needed for their most urgent needs. (B. B. C.)

9. A skilled workman was stricken with paralysis, after his wife's long illness had wiped out their savings. One of the two sons is just of working age, and his $6 a week is the sole income of the family; $300 may restore the father to health and put the family on their feet. (C. O. S.)

8. A mother and five young children were left entirely destitute when the father was taken to an asylum. His insane outbursts had previously wrecked the mother's health; $400 is needed before the mother will be able to aid in their support. (C. O. S.)

7. The father's seven months of illness, ending in death, exhausted the savings of his family. To keep all four children, all under 11 years, the mother worked as a janitress by day and a dishwasher in a restaurant at night, after her girls had been put to bed. This broke her health. The family is penniless. They need $50 a month now and $35 a month later. (A. I. C. P.)

4. Eleven dollars a week is necessary to keep together a family consisting of a hard-working mother, now slowly convalescing from a dangerous illness, and four children of 10, 8, 7, and 5 years, left to their own resources by a drinking father. (B. B. C.)

3. A mother's health has broken supporting a family of three children on earnings of $7 a week in a cigar factory, while her husband is in an insane hospital. The oldest boy, 14, who has unusual ability, is in a trade school, and will do well as a skilled workman if he can be kept there a little longer. The family must have $200 now if the mother is to have a chance to recover. Twice that amount would finish the boy's trade education. (C. O. S.)

2. A man, worn out by efforts to support his frail wife and four children, is in the hospital with heart disease. The mother is unable to work, the children are hungry. It will take $744 to keep this family through the year. (A. I. C. P.)

1. A woman, formerly well-to-do, has been left penniless by the death of her husband. Her struggle to support her eight-months-old child has made her more and more an invalid. Her life can be remade and her baby given a chance for $25 a month. (S. C. A. A., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

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STARS OF MINOR LEAGUES TO GLOW IN MAJOR FIRMAMENT NEXT YEAR

BUSH LEAGUE STARS TO GET ATTENTION

Enlistment of Baseball Leaders Leaves Room for Sandlot Favorites.

CHANCES RARE IN PAST

Scouts Overlook Able Diamond Experts — Sisler and Hornsby Are Exceptions to Rule.

The smart bush league ball player is going to have a better chance to shine in the major leagues next Summer than he has ever had in the history of baseball. A big change is gradually coming over the major league players in regard to military and naval service, and, as a class, the players do not propose to be regarded as slackers. They have been backward about enlisting, but in a measure this has been the fault of the club owners, who have advised many of their players against enlisting because, up to the time that President Ban Johnson so undiplomatically broached the subject, some of these club owners really believed that the Government would exempt the ball players. They failed to realize just what effect such an unpatriotic proposition would have on the baseball fans.

Since such players as Alexander, Speaker, and Collins have expressed their willingness, and the fact that baseball players are joining the colors every day, there is going to be an unusual opportunity for young players from the minors next season. Many a baseball star dazzles unseen in the minor leagues. Although big league scouts scour the bushes every year for talent, scouts, like every one else, make mistakes, and make some bad ones. One only hears about the bad ones they pick; few know about promising baseball talent which is altogether overlooked.

According to the most experienced baseball men, there is plenty of promising talent in the minors if these players only had a chance. They will get a chance next season on account of the war conditions such as they have never had before. The difference between a smart bush league player and the average major leaguer is not so great as is usually supposed. Natural baseball ability is displayed by youths when they are mere boys, even before they reach the minor leagues. In fact there are hundreds of amateur players in every part of the country who need only some major league experience to fit them for high-class service.

Sisler Natural Player.

Natural ability in batting and running the bases are assets of a ball player which experience and coaching alone cannot give him. Take a player from the bushes who can hit the ball and run the bases and all that he needs when he goes up to the major leagues is to have the rough spots on his playing smoothed off. George Sisler, the young star of the St. Louis Browns, for whom Colonel Ruppert of the Yankees made a big offer, is an instance of a boy who had the necessary talent from the time he was a school lad. When he was in high school Sisler was playing sensational ball around Barberton and Akron, Ohio. He was a great kid pitcher, slapped the ball out from a slugging position and ran wild on the bases. He had the stuff in him from the start. All that he needed was the chance.

When he was at the University of Michigan Sisler exhibited the same sensational playing ability. Branch Rickey wasn't slow to see that this rough diamond could soon be polished into a rare gem. When he joined the big league Sisler perhaps didn't know much about inside baseball, but he had the fundamentals of a great player, and he made good just as soon as he had the opportunity.

There are so many fine young ball players in this country who have never been seen by professional baseball scouts or managers that all the talk about baseball being ruined because many of the regular players will be taken by the draft sounds ridiculous.

Dozens of instances may be recalled of bush leaguers who went to seed simply because they got into a rut in the minors and never broadened out. Many a ball player has been chosen from a minor league club to go into the majors, while one of his teammates who was a much superior ball player has been overlooked. If such a bush leaguer has been called to the attention of a scout and the scout happens to drop in on a day when the youngster has an off day he brands him as no good, and that is the last opportunity he ever gets.

Owners Prepare for Poor Year.

The major league club owners see the handwriting on the wall, and they have already started to turn loose high salaried players who may be drafted before next season. By this plan of action they show that they anticipate that they will lose more of their best players than they are willing to admit. Just as soon as the major league players realize that the average baseball fan will regard them as slackers, it means that their patriotism and pride will be touched, and the first thing the club owners know their ranks will be thinned out and they will go chasing around looking for young talent.

Here is where the chance of the "phenoms" from White River Junction, Kokomo, Red Hat, Wappingers Falls, and numerous other places will come in. There are so many good "kid" players at large on the sandlots in this country that there is certain to be a percentage of them who will make good in the major leagues. A call for bush league stars would bring forth so many candidates that it would take a whole season to eliminate the unsuccessful.

Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Cardinals, who is the most promising youngster who has broken into the big leagues in a long time, recently discussed minor league baseball, and he said he couldn't see very much difference between the bush league and the major league variety. Hornsby says that it is easier and a whole lot safer to face major league pitching than it is the minor league variety. He goes on to say:

"Lead me away from those Class A and B pitchers who have so much speed that they don't know where it's going. We played down around my old home league last Spring, and I was afraid to go to the plate. The kind of birds that throw 'em at your head, without trying to, are dangerous. Up here they shoot at you occasionally, but you generally know when it's coming. Besides, they have new balls in the big show all the time, and I surely do like to swing at the white ones after looking at the shaggy bush league pills."

So next season the fans may expect to see more youngful wonders playing major league ball than ever before. No matter how many of the ball players are enlisted or drafted, there will be plenty of promising players to fill up the ranks. The major leagues will be compelled to give the bushers a chance and that is all that a good many of them need.

CORRIGAN HORSES FOR SALE

Stallions to be Disposed Of Include Colin and Delhi.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 16.—James W. Corrigan of Cleveland, through his secretary, J. W. Fraser, announced today that on Jan. 15 at Kingston Farm his Wickliffe stud of thoroughbred stallions, brood mares, and weanlings, and his Wickliffe stable of thirty-seven pacers, now at Churchill Downs, would be sold.

The number of horses to be sold is about 140. It will be the largest single disposal sale since the passing of Colonel Milton Young's McGrathiana stud in 1908. The stallions to be sold are Colin, Delhi, Disguise, Hippodrome, Last Coin, and Uhlan.

BANSHEE SAILS HOME FIRST.

R. B. Sickells's Ice Yacht Takes Opening Brush of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 16.—In a flurry of snow that almost blinded the skippers at times, six ice yachts of the Independent Club sailed the first race of the season today on the North Shrewsbury, which was covered with seven inches of ice.

It was the Commodore's race, and a six-mile event. Ralph B. Sickells's Banshee won by a good margin and in fast time, for the light southeast wind that was blowing.

Four new fifth class boats started in this race, the Blue Jay, owned by Harry Asay; the Little Imp, built for I. T. Straus of Newark, and handled by Anatole Chameroy; the Eel, sailed by Robert McDermott of East Orange, and No Name, built for Clarence E. Fisher of Newark, and sailed by the owner.

Sickells, who is Commodore of the club, got away in the lead with the Banshee, and, with favorable wind, was never headed throughout the triangular course, which started from a stake in front of the clubhouse, extending across the river sailing to windward, and up the river to a stake opposite the steamboat dock, and back. The Blue Jay showed up the best of the new boats, pointing up well, and traveling all the time. The Eel finished third; O. U., owned and sailed by C. H. Page of Newark, fourth; No Name, fifth, and Little Imp, sixth.

The summary:

START AT 3:18—SIX-MILE RACE.

Yacht.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Banshee	3:30	30:12:30
Blue Jay	3:32:15	14:15
Eel	3:37:30	19:30
O U	3:37:45	19:45
No Name	3:38:00	20:00
Little Imp	3:38:15	20:15

COBB IN VAN OF BATSMEN.

Detroit Star Leads American League with Average of .383.

In the official batting averages of the American League, which were announced yesterday, it is revealed for the benefit of those who place little faith in unofficial averages that Ty Cobb heads the batsmen of last season with an average of .383, just short of the .400 mark which he coveted. His superiority is measured by many points, for his nearest rival is Earl Hamilton of St. Louis, who compiled an average of .368. Following these men come Sisler of St. Louis, with .353; Tris Speaker of Cleveland, with .352; Ruth of Boston, with .325; Allan Russell of the Yankees, with .323; Veach of Detroit, with .319; Murphy of Chicago, with .314; Felsch of Chicago, with .308, and Gainor of Boston, with the same percentage.

Cobb's record shows that he played in 152 games, was at bat 588 times, made 107 runs and 225 hits. He pounded out forty-four two-base hits, twenty-three three-baggers, and seven home runs. He pilfered fifty-five bases, three more than Ray Chapman of Cleveland. Nineteen players hit .300 or better.

The Yankees are rather forlorn in their showing. Allan Russell leads the New York men in sixth place, but to find another of Ruppert's crew it is necessary to look far down the list. Thirty-first in the grouping appears the name of J. Franklin Baker, the second Yankee batsman of the season. The home run king was well up in four-base clouters, however. He made six home runs, which was surpassed by only four other players, one of them Wally Pipp of the Yankees, who has the greatest total of homers—nine. Baker's average was .282. The third Yankee of the year in batting is Walters, with an average of .263, in forty-fifth place. After that the Yanks appear with greater frequency, quite a respectable number of them getting in ahead of the sixty mark.

In club batting the Yankees bring up the rear with an average of .238, which will explain to some just why they finished the season where they did. Detroit led in club batting, with an average of .259. Philadelphia, strange as it may seem, is second, with .254, and the new world's champions, the White Sox, are third, with .253. Boston and Cleveland have .246; St. Louis, .245, and Washington, .241.

LEWIS TO MEET ZBYSZKO.

Leading Wrestlers in Finish Bout at Tourney Tonight.

One of the country's leading wrestlers will be eliminated from further competition in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre this evening when Ed "Strangler" Lewis of Lexington, Ky., and Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, meet on the mat in one of the three finish matches scheduled. This is expected to be the most important bout of the tournament.

The bout tonight will find Lewis with his dangerous head hold against Zbyszko with his variety of holds. Tonight's card follows:

Twenty-Minute Matches.—Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, vs. John Freberg, Swede; Harold Christensen, Dane, vs. Pierre Le Beige, Belgian.

Finish Bouts, (two and one-half hours' limit.)—Karl Pospishil, Bohemia, vs. Sula Hevonpas, Finland; Frank Leavitt, United States Army, vs. George Manich, Serbia; Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., vs. Wladek Zbyszko, Poland.

SKATERS IN HANDICAP RACE.

Kuhne to Start from Scratch in St. Nicholas Event.

Walter Kuhne of the New York A. C., metropolitan one-mile outdoor skating champion, will be on scratch in the half-mile handicap which will be the feature of the speed skating card at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink this evening. Kuhne will allow handicaps to Arthur and Stanley Gershel, Richard Distler, and Irving Reimer of the Riverside Skating Club; Warren Beebe of Long Branch, Billy Taylor and Al Lake of the New York A. C. Lake, who is the indoor amateur bicycle champion, is almost as proficient on skates as he is astride a wheel.

Beebe of Long Branch and Stanley Gershel are the two men considered most likely to defeat Kuhne. Beebe is best outdoors on a large track, but has shown that he can negotiate the short turns of the St. Nicholas Rink.

FORM BASKET BALL LEAGUE.

Naval Teams to be Organized for Competitive Play.

Sergeant Thomas A. Lynch, athletic director at the Federal rendezvous, Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, announced last night that plans are under way for the formation of a basket ball league, to furnish competition for the enlisted men at the various naval training stations in and about New York. The league will officially open its season tonight, with a game between the five representing the Federal rendezvous and the Bensonhurst station five. This game will be played on the former team's court.

COCHRAN TO PLAY CUTLER.

Professional Billiardists Will Compete in 3,000-Point Match at Daly's

Billiard matches for the benefit of the Red Cross will be played at many of the billiard rooms throughout the city this week. One of the most interesting matches will be that at Maurice Daly's Academy, where Welker Cochran is scheduled to play both afternoon and evening in a 3,000 point 18.2 match against Albert Cutler.

In aid of the billiard ambulance fund Maurice Daly has arranged to give instruction in billiards at noon each day. A charge of 25 cents will be made for admission to the classes.

FINAL MATCH AT SNOOKER.

J. Howard Shoemaker Plays Roy Johnson at Doyle's Tonight.

The final game in the snooker pool tournament at John Doyle's Academy will be played tonight between J. Howard Shoemaker, the amateur pocket billiard champion, and Roy Johnson. This event will mark the opening of Doyle's new room on Broadway between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets.

FRANK GOTCH, GREAT WRESTLER, IS DEAD

World's Ex-Champion Succumbs to Prolonged Illness at His Home in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 16.—Frank A. Gotch, retired heavyweight champion wrestler of the world, died at noon today at his home in Humboldt, Iowa, of uraemic poisoning. He had been in failing health for two years. Gotch retired in 1911 after he had scored an easy victory over Alec Munro, the British wrestling champion. He was doubtless the greatest wrestler this country has produced.

In Humboldt, Gotch was one of the solid citizens. The inventor of the famous "toe hold" and other noted quirks in wrestling was the Director of a bank, the President of a street railway system and an electric lighting company, and the head of an automobile business. It is believed by the natives of Humboldt that its most famous citizen was worth perhaps $500,000.

In spite of the statement made by Referee Smith that nobody could throw Gotch, the great grappler, following his defeat of Hackenschmidt, Gotch said that he could feel himself slipping and decided to retire from the game before he was defeated.

Gotch was born in Humboldt on April 27, 1878, of German parents. On April 2, 1890, he engaged in his first professional match with Marshall Green at Humboldt, and he won the match. Previous to this time he had shown great form as an amateur wrestler in and about his home town. His victory over Green caused his fame to spread, and on June 16 of the same year he wrestled Dan McLeod, then a widely known mat artist, at Luverne, Iowa. Gotch lost this match, and he also lost the match on Dec. 16 with Farmer Burns at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Burns, who was recognized as one of the greatest wrestlers of that time, was so impressed by Gotch's work that he took him to the Klondike in 1901, after the Iowa Farmer had won five matches in 1900. In the Klondike region Gotch won all his matches, scoring victories over four of the best men in that section. On his return he won five more victories in a row, one being over Carl Pons, a German wrestler of considerable reputation in that day. Gotch was then matched with Jenkins, the world's champion. The contest came off at Cleveland on Feb. 22, 1903, and Gotch was defeated.

After a number of successive victories, two being over Farmer Burns, Gotch got a return match with Jenkins in the following year and won the title. Since his first professional match, in 1899, his record showed a string of 140 matches. Of these he won 132, and the defeats which were listed were mostly in handicap matches. In addition to these victories, Gotch defeated more than 200 men in exhibition handicap matches, and toured England, where he defeated all comers.

His greatest performance was at Chicago on June 1, 1910, when he pinned Zbyszko's shoulders to the mat in 6¼ seconds. His wonderful endurance was shown in his first match with Hackenschmidt, when the German gave up after two hours and three minutes. Neither man was able to secure a fall, and after the match Hackenschmidt retired, leaving the international championship to his opponent. The speed and elusive tactics of Gotch proved too much for the world's famous strong man.

The first intimation that Gotch's health was failing came to him in the Summer of 1916, when he was making a tour of the country with a circus as a test to see whether he should sign articles for a match with Joe Stecher of Dodge, Neb., who had won the title from Charlie Cutler of Chicago. Gotch had been wrestling in exhibition bouts with the circus, but he was compelled to leave for his home because of stomach trouble. He never regained his health fully, although he later rejoined the circus, being compelled to leave again on account of an injury to his ankle.

Gotch is survived by a widow, a 4-year-old son, Robert Gotch; a brother, Fred Gotch; a sister, Mrs. Charlie Hurth of Humboldt, and his mother, Mrs. Alelia Gotch, also a resident of Humboldt.

MACY LEADS BILLIARDISTS.

Remains Undefeated in Final Round of Novice Tournament.

Arthur R. Macy, the representative of the Broadway Billiard Academy, leads the eight competitors who will finish the series of matches for the novice national championship at 18.2 balk-line during the coming week. The tournament is the first of the season to decide a national title event held under the direction of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. Macy has still to meet Edward Seixas, John Low and Herman Felsen.

John Lange, the representative of Fuller's Academy, and John Low of Howison's, are giving Macy a lively finish for the championship. Sidney Brussell of Lawler's Academy in Brooklyn has counted the high run for the tournament, twenty-eight, made in a match with Horton. The cue work of the competitors, the finalists from the original field of sixty players, is of higher class than a year ago.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	High Av.	H.R.
A. R. Macy	4	0	3 19-27	15
John Lange	3	1	3 22-26	24
John Low	2	1	3 22-26	20
Sidney Brussell	2	1	3 19-27	28
William Horton	1	2	3 16-28	17
Edward Seixas	1	2	3 15-30	19
James Ferguson	0	3	3	19
Herman Felson	0	3	2 18-40	19

RILEY VICTOR AT SQUASH.

Reaches Third Round of Handicap Tourney at Yale Club.

Armin W. Riley of the Princeton Club and H. C. Dessauer of the City Athletic Club advanced to the third round of the national handicap squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club yesterday. Riley was forced to three games before asserting his supremacy over W. F. Phelps of the Harvard Club. The advance of Dessauer was made at the expense of Dr. P. L. Mittendorf of the Princeton Club, who defaulted. His name was advanced from the first round, even though he was not present, because of the default of D. S. Baker of the Yale Club.

Riley had a strong opponent in Phelps and was forced to display all his skill in overcoming the liberal handicap which was allowed his rival. Riley played from minus five aces, while Phelps had plus three. The first game went to Phelps, in a sharp driving duel, with the score 15—16. Riley then awoke to his danger and succeeded in taking the last two games at 15—4, 15—0.

W. H. Vander Poel, the Squash Tennis Club expert, made his bow in the tournament when he played J. G. Waldron, who came all the way from Montclair to be defeated at 15—4, 15—7. Another easy victory was scored by R. L. Strebeigh of the Columbia Club, who defeated A. G. Blaisdell of the Yale Club at 15—4, 15—4.

An exhibition match for the benefit of the Red Cross has been arranged for Thursday afternoon, after the playing of the semi-final round of the tournament, in which Walter A. Kinsella, the professional champion, will compete against Frank Lafforgue, professional at the Yale Club. Lafforgue made a big reputation as a squash tennis player when at the Racquet and Tennis Club in this city, although his specialty is racquets. It is expected that Kinsella will at least be forced to a close match.

The summaries of the handicap tournament:

First Round.—R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, defeated A. G. Blaisdell, Yale Club, plus one-half hand and 5 aces, 15—4, 15—4; Dr. P. L. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, won by default from D. S. Baker, Yale Club; W. H. Vander Poel, Squash Club, plus 3 aces, defeated J. G. Waldron, Montclair A. C., plus 3 aces, 15—4, 15—7.

Second Round.—H. C. Dessauer, City A. C., won from Dr. P. L. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, by default; Armin W. Riley, Princeton Club, minus 5 aces, defeated W. F. Phelps, Harvard Club, plus 3 aces, 16—15, 15—4, 15—9.

KIVIAT JOINS ARTILLERY.

Famous Runner Enlists and May Resume Athletics.

Abel Kiviat, for many years one of the best distance runners in this country, yesterday enlisted in the Thirteenth Coast Artillery, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton. He is on a furlough for a week, recovering from his physical examination and preparing his business for war duties.

Since 1908 Kiviat has been one of the leading milers of this country. In that year he won the intercollegiate mile and half mile while a student at Curtis High School, and in doing so set new records for each event. Shortly after he joined the Irish-American A. C. of this city, and also was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, of Brooklyn.

While with the Thirteenth Regiment he won twenty Military Athletic League medals, besides accounting for several metropolitan championships. During the Olympic games of 1912, held in Stockholm, Kiviat ran second to A. N. S. Jackson of England in the 1,500-meter run. He holds the world's record for the 1,500-meter run. He was declared ineligible for amateur competition by the A. A. U. in 1915.

Kiviat hopes to form a track team at Fort Hamilton, and also expects to get together a two-mile relay team to enter in the Meadow Brook games in Philadelphia. He has as partners for such an event Sidney Leslie, James McGuire, and Ed Kaskell, three prominent runners.

I. C. A. A. A. A. MEET IN MARCH

Philadelphia May Get Indoor Games of Colleges.

Although there has been no official agreement that the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will hold its annual indoor and outdoor championships next Spring, several moves by the officials in charge point to this being a fact. It was made known last night that it had practically been agreed that the indoor championships would be held in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, during the first week of March. The Meadow Brook A. A. of Philadelphia has donated the use of the hall and will hold its title games a few days after the college event. Just when the outdoor championships will be held and the site for the contests has not been mentioned as yet.

ROAD RACES POSTPONED.

Poor Conditions Forces Cancellation of Weekly Runs.

The poor condition of the city's streets caused a cancellation of all the scheduled handicap road races which were to have been held by the various athletic leagues throughout the city. The Harlem A. L. chase was deferred until next week, making the second time in as many weeks that the race has been postponed.

In the interest of wool conservation, the designers, manufacturers and dealers in women's wear have agreed, for next year, to feature the "slim silhouette."

So, ladies, take notice!

For men, our range of sizes has always included the "slim silhouette." Longs and extra longs they are called. But then, we find it necessary to provide stouts and extra stouts, shorts and short stouts, with "regulars" as well.

Lest our Uncle Samuel decrees "slim silhouette" sizes for more men, others than the boys in khaki must begin training.

So, stout men take notice! Expand your noble chests and draw in your "tummies."

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KENNEL CLUB WILL PASS ON UNIT PLAN

New System of Awarding Championships Is Chief Topic Before Meeting of A. K. C.

After six months' trial of two radical innovations, the breed unit idea as the nucleus of championship points, and the licensing of judges, the discussion of the value of these changes promises to be the most important matter before the delegates at tomorrow's quarterly meeting of the American Kennel Club. Every dog club in the country will be represented, or send a proxy, while the associate subscribers, who number 225 men and women who own kennels or manage them, will be represented by two delegates, A. C. Hooley, noted for English setters, and Francis G. Lloyd, who specializes in Scotch terriers. There are 125 dog show or kennel clubs entitled to send delegates.

The License Committee believes that the unit plan of bestowing points toward a championship is destined to be of greater benefit to dog breeders than to grant points on the aggregate benching at a show, which was the plan discarded.

A dog must gain fifteen points to become an American Kennel Club champion. Under the old plan, if but one dog was benched in a breed, it would gain, if there was a winners' class, all the points a show was entitled to by its total benching. The new plan gives the minimum count of one point in a certain thirty-seven breeds on a benching of but one dog; in eleven other breeds, the minimum award requires but two benchings; in four breeds, three benchings; in thirteen breeds, four benchings; in three breeds, five benchings; in three breeds, six benchings. In only two other recognized breeds is a benching of six required to gain one championship point, Airedale terriers, in which eight, and Boston terriers, in which ten must be benched.

The position of the American Kennel Club is that if a breed is so weak at a show that the benchings are not up to this allotment, it is not entitled to even one point toward a championship. The opponents of the change assert that it will kill the show circuits, as there is no longer an incentive for an owner to send a dog to the small shows, as there is no assurance that its breed will have enough benchings to make a victory count anything toward a championship.

The opposition claims it is already manifest that the new plan will ruin the Far West and Southern shows, which depend on the touring dogs for an entry, and, as the latest proof, it will be stated that the Boston show, which used to be a three-day affair, with money prizes and a three-point value toward a championship, is to be held next, on Jan. 1, as a one-day show for only ribbon prizes.

The other point to be thrashed out is whether anything has been gained by requiring judges to be licensed. The A. K. C. position is that a license, as with the registration asked of gentlemen riders by the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, is merely to more quickly fix the responsibility in cases where the rules may not be followed. The License Board does not assume to pass on the knowledge, status, experience, or ability of the licensed judges, except that no show superintendent or professional handler may be licensed as a judge.

The opponents may be divided into three groups. One group maintains that it is unjust to debar as a judge any competent amateur or professional, except in the case of proved charges of unfairness or dishonesty. The second group is made up of a small but very important coterie of amateur judges, who believe that after their years of voluntary labor in uplifting the standards of dog breeding it is almost an impertinence to ask them to apply for a license, while in the third group are those who regard the action as an unwise exercise of autocratic power and the suppression of individual prerogatives by the American Kennel Club.

Columbia Chess Team Third.

Defeating the West Side Y. M. C. A. by 3½ to 2½ in the fourth round of the Metropolitan Chess League's annual series, Columbia's chess team held third place in the competition, close up to the Rice Progressive and Staten Island Clubs, leaders in the race. Incidentally the Blue and White obtained valuable practice for the forthcoming intercollegiate tournament, which starts in this city on Thursday. Captain C. B. Isaacson, H. E. Leede, and M. Sterman won their games and D. E. Ehrlich drew.

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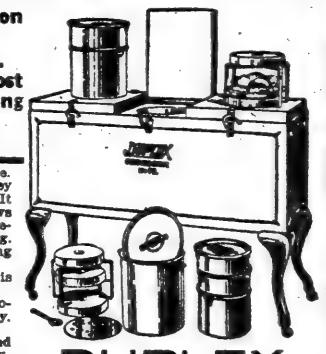

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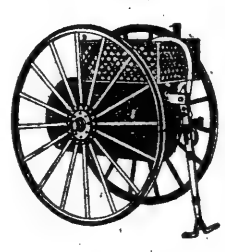

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PREDICTS NEW LIGHT ON CHRIST'S LIFE

Dr. Endly Expects Important Finds to Follow Excavations in Jerusalem.

FORBIDDEN BY THE TURKS

Sixty Feet of Debris Covers Those Parts of the Sacred City Known to the Saviour.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Endly of Cleveland, an authority on archaeology, who has visited the Holy Land in connection with Biblical research, told the congregation of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, in Sixtieth Street, last night, when speaking on the subject of the British capture of Jerusalem, that it is held that in Jerusalem are to be found within the next few years such wealth of information concerning Jesus Christ as the world has never possessed. He was most optimistic over the effect of new information about the Scriptures, and about the founding of Christianity, upon the future of the world.

"The Turkish Government has permitted practically no excavations and research in Jerusalem," said the Rev. Dr. Endly in the Madison Avenue Church last night, "and at least sixty feet of accumulation now covers the Jerusalem of our Lord. At Scheckem, at Bethlehem, and Nazareth, and indeed at many other points, those who know whereof they affirm are sure the richest of new information is to be discovered. Not for a moment do I think anything the Christian holds dear today will be upset by this new information. On the contrary, it is to be enriched and confirmed, and we are to know far more than we now do concerning Jesus Christ and His life on earth. Many things now but faintly understood will be made clear. Such researches will be undertaken as the world has never seen, and such discoveries. It must be so. Hardly will the war end before these studies will start. The Christian world is impatient even now to begin.

Predicts Republic of Palestine.

"The Palestine of the future will be a republic, I think. It will be under British protection, and perhaps America will have a part in it. I hope we will. It will take long years to bring a republic into existence on safe lines. Many of the people are densely ignorant. Schools must be established. But in our day education goes on apace. What has been done in the Philippines will be repeated in Palestine. If the Jews who put forth Zionist plans will make a narrow State, and Mosaic lines, and try to demonstrate that the Jewish plan of administration is the right one, based on the law of Moses alone and Jesus Christ left out, they will not be permitted to make any State. The Christian world will not submit to such a narrow condition of things in the new Palestine. It hardly seems likely that such narrow plans will be put forth if American Jews have their way. I am not in close touch with Jews, but what I know of American Jews, especially here in New York, leads me to believe that Zionism expressed in Palestine will be liberal and progressive.

From pulpits all over the city yesterday congregations were urged to try to bring themselves to a true recognition of the fact that the country is at war and to make the sacrifices necessary if the country is to be on the winning side. The Rev. Dr. Sherwood Eddy, Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., said at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church:

"Not until our boys are well into it and long lists of dead and injured begin to come back will the home folks really begin to recognize the reality and horror of war."

Dr. S. Edward Young, who preached at the Bedford Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, urged employers to fill the places of men who go to the front as far as possible with relatives, men or women, who are left behind. He said:

"Is not the bitterest injustice of this war, as far as it immediately affects our own country, the fact that young men unnaturalized and with sympathies with the Central Empires are going to reap harvests of profits at the expense of our own boys who go to the front? Surely business men and employers everywhere will listen to the appeal to keep these lads' positions for those nearest to them and away from fellows who feed on America, but will not strike a lick on her behalf."

Dr. Joseph Silverman, who preached at the Temple Emanu-El, said that the fall of Jerusalem would probably cause a change in the ancient Jewish ritual of worship. He said:

"The holidays of the Jewish calendar are of the joyous sort. With the possible exception of the observance held by the orthodox Jews on the anniversary of the fall of Jerusalem, there is not a melancholy note in our ritual. Now that the ancient city has been captured by the British forces, I imagine that this melancholy ceremony will now be abandoned, and the occasion turned into one of praise and thanksgiving."

Great Parade of Catholics.

Twenty-five thousand spectators lined the route of the parade yesterday of the Color Guard of the Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Societies, the Alumni Association, and the graduating class of the Ascension Parochial School, the Color Guard being 2,000 of the members of these organizations now in the military or naval service. At the end of the parade the service flag of the Ascension Roman Catholic Church at 107th Street, near Broadway, was raised with ceremonies. It carries 477 stars. Monsignor Edwin M. Sweeney, who spoke at the flag-raising, said:

"There can never be a Catholic slacker. The Church would disown any man who would prove treacherous to his nation as unworthy of our religion. There is no room in our midst for any who carries either the taint of the slacker or of the traitor."

At the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in West 104th Street Dr. Christian F. Reisner read replies which he had received from Governor Whitman and Samuel Untermyer to the question, "How can the Church be of service in the war?" Governor Whitman said:

"The Church can teach us that we are not true to ourselves, not true to our country, should we hesitate to answer this call."

Samuel Untermyer wrote:

"When the blessed harbinger of peace descends upon earth, the Church can do its inspired work of casting out the hate and the bitterness engendered by war and implant in the souls of men the divine qualities of mercy, forgiveness, and forgetfulness that will restore the brotherhood of man."

The Rev. Father John E. Wickham, Superior of the New York Apostolate Fathers, who preached at St. Patrick's Cathedral on the attitude of the Church toward women, said:

"The Catholic Church has never failed to render unto woman what belongs to woman. There shall be no fettering of woman's intellect, as is easily deducible from the long bead roll of woman Christian scholars. There shall be no fettering of woman's soul, as is demonstrated by the innumerable woman martyrs, virgins, and confessors of the faith."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, who spoke yesterday at the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., said:

"In no country in the world have real men been made so fast as they are now being made in the United States."

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, who spoke to the congregation of the Institutional Synagogue at the Mount Morris Theatre last night, said:

"The men who fought under Judas the Maccabean have left their descendant among us, at Yaphank and at every other camp in the United States, on the soil of France, or wherever else a good Jew may find himself. From them the Jews of the world look for a good, a glowing, and a glorious report."

APPEAL AGENTS NAMED FOR DRAFT DIVISIONS

Whitman Selects 189 Attorneys to Act for the Government in This City.

Certificates of designation as Government Appeal Agents will be delivered today to 189 attorneys in this city. In selecting them Governor Whitman was assisted by suggestions from the War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York, whose work is carried on at 40 Wall Street and 39 Pine Street, under the direction of its Executive Secretary, Mountfort Mills.

The Selective Service Regulations require that a Government Appeal Agent shall be designated for each of the 189 divisions in the city. Their powers and duties are distinct and different from those of the 189 Legal Advisory Boards, whose appointment was announced Friday. The Government Appeal Agents, all of whom have telephones, and their addresses are:

BRONX.

1—Wollman, B. F., 20 Broad St.
2—Alsop, Reese D., 120 Broadway.
3—Britt, T. Louis A., 271 Broadway.
4—Boyesen, H. H., 49 Wall St.
5—Cowden, Frederick H., 32 Liberty St.
6—Canthers, James R., 49 Wall St.
7—Donnelly, Nicholas F., 20 Vesey St.
8—Logan, W. S., 30 Broad St.
9—East, John P., 149 Broadway.
10—Farries, Richard H., 165 Broadway.
11—Sykes, Emery K., 49 Wall St.
12—Hardon, Henry W., 60 Wall St.
13—Batchelor, O. D., 67 Wall St.
14—Kirby, John J., 32 Nassau St.
15—Cashman, J. T., 277 Broadway.
16—Koenig, Leo L., 1 Madison.
17—Favey, Frank D., 32 Nassau St.
18—Polk, L. L., 41 Park Row.
19—Little, Robert F., 2 Rector St.
20—Putnam, James L., 42 Wall St.
21—Moore, Banton, 1 Liberty St.
22—Reid, Robert M., 24 Broad St.

BROOKLYN.

23—Donahue, Eugene A., 149 Broadway.
24—Clark, Chauncey L., 27 William St.
25—Freeman, Abel G., 2 Rector St.
26—Murray, William, 189 Montague St.
27—Flander, Carl, 60 Broadway.
28—Connolly, Edward J., 189 Montague St.
29—Maddox, Edward H., 44 Court St.
30—Fanning, Edward J., 215 Montague St.
31—Gross, Frederick L., 189 Montague St.
32—Hirsh, Hugo, 391 Fulton St.
33—Glore, Harrison C., 391 Fulton St.
34—Rose, Leroy W., 44 Court St.
35—Plockett, William P., 215 Montague St.
36—Good, William H., 44 Court St.
37—Bishop, Merrill, 111 Broadway.
38—Bach, Milton J., 44 Cedar St.
39—Heistad, Henry E., 190 Montague St.
40—Jacobi, Ralph E., 189 Montague St.
41—McCandless, Charles W., 32 Wall St.
42—Hovell, Albert A., 50 Court St.
43—Gilchrist, Thomas B., 40 Wall St.
44—Sparks, Frederick W., 44 Court St.
45—Scringeur, James H., 215 Montague St.
46—Bell, James D., 44 Court St.
47—Dowling, George J. S., 50 Court St.
48—Kent, Richard J., 215 Montague St.
49—Fuller, Jesse, Jr., 44 Court St.
50—Martyn, Frederick S., 188 Montague St.
51—Byrne, E. J., 44 Court St.
52—Brennan, Philip A., 44 Court St.
53—Titcomb, George W., 215 Montague St.
54—Clancy, John J., 239 Bedford Av.
55—Carleton, Chester D., 32 Broadway.
56—Hagerty, W. J., 25 Court St.
57—Ingraham, Henry A., 177 Montague St.
58—Clarkson, Sidney A., 50 Court St.
59—Cassin, E., 50 Court St.
60—Troy, Thomas F., 16 Court St.
61—Donnelly, Felix A., 27 Cedar St.
62—Wilkinson, Ignat. M., 27 Cedar St.
63—McGivney, Arthur A., 61 Broadway.
64—Squiers, Arnon L., 34 Nassau St.
65—King, Robert H., 27 Cedar St.
66—Strasburger, Montrose A., 50 Broad St.
67—Whitehouse, H. N., Corporation Counsel.
68—Cammann, W. C., 33 Wall St.
69—Bachrach, H. S., 957 Broadway, B'klyn.
70—Gadrich, Max R., 32 Nassau St.
71—Saumenicht, Wm. G., 52 Broadway.
72—McDavitt, J. Frank, 120 Broadway.
73—Moore, Thomas, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
74—Smith, William H., 58 Wall St.
75—Brenner, Mortimer, 111 Broadway.
76—Bondy, William, 149 Broadway.
77—Daly, Edw. H., 52 Wall St.
78—Friedman, Stanleigh P., 2 Rector St.
79—Kenney, Alex L., 5 Beekman St.
80—Loew, William N., 3,002 West 3d St., Coney Island.
81—Rasquin, William, Jr., 170 Broadway.
82—Roe, Clinton T., 44 Pine St.
83—Dobson, H. C., 189 Montague St., B'klyn.
84—King, Frederick P., 32 Liberty St.
85—Miller, Charles Coleman, 68 William St.
86—Conklin, William R., 31 Nassau St.
87—Updike, Edwin H., 55 Liberty St.
88—Hoppin, W. W., 32 Nassau St.

MANHATTAN.

89—Guggenheimer, Chas. S., 120 Broadway.
90—Howell, Lloyd M., 115 Broadway.
91—Galston, Clarence G., 48 Wall St.
92—Benedict, Abr., 149 Broadway.
93—Cox, Archibold, 233 Broadway.
94—Meyers, John Caldwell, 14 Wall St.
95—Kressel, Isador J., 37 Wall St.
96—Truesdale, Jos. R., 149 Broadway.
97—Wierum, Otto C., 27 William St.
98—Ford, Wm. H., 2 Rector St.
99—Goddard, Henry W., 32 Wall St.
100—Gordon, Gordon, 165 Broadway.
101—Mehan, Lyle E., 233 Broadway.
102—Speir, Louis Dean, 20 Exchange Place.
103—Greenbaum, Lawrence S., 2 Rector St.
104—Byers, Mortimer W., 41 Park Row.
105—Schuyler, Schuyler S., 20 Exchange Place.
106—Beale, Phelan, 165 Broadway.
107—Humphrey, Theo. F., 22 William St.
108—Hill, John Warren, 120 Broadway.
109—Haviland, Merrit E., 32 Nassau St.
110—Hawkes, McDougall, 32 Nassau St.
111—Herrick, Walter R., 61 Broadway.
112—Jaeckel, Al. F., 32 Liberty St.
113—Kohlman, Francis L., 61 Broadway.
114—Clark, John Kirkland, 61 Broadway.
115—Locke, Allan S., 36 Wall St.
116—Leventritt, Leo L., 126 Broadway.
117—Seipp, Henry G., 30 Broad St.
118—Levy, Felix H., 128 Broadway.
119—Merriman, Chas. D., 2 Rector St.
120—McMahon, Edward W., 100 Broadway.
121—Stiger, Wm. D., 80 Broadway.
122—Cakes, Chas., 2 Rector St.
123—Samuels, A. Bertram, 120 Broadway.
124—Strauss, Chas. A., 37 Liberty St.
125—Smith, Arthur, 111 Broadway.
126—Bier, Sylvan V., 5 Nassau St.
127—Foote, Chas. R., 32 Liberty St.
128—Wilcox, Edw. W., 115 Broadway.
129—Brill, Harry, 5 Beekman St.
130—Podell, David L., 42 Broadway.
131—Canfield, Geo. F., 49 Wall St.
132—Hunt, Leavitt J., 120 Broadway.
133—DeMilhau, Louis J., 2 Rector St.
134—Wittson, Girard S., 60 Wall St.
135—Hurley, Thos. L., 5 Beekman St.
136—Hewitt, Thos. D., 43 Cedar St.
137—Hartman, Sigfried, 120 Broadway.
138—Lindley, Van Sinderen, 111 Broadway.
139—Strouse, Alex L., 1,459 Broadway.
140—Lannon, John David, 2 Rector St.
141—McBride, John J., 29 Broadway.
142—Sexton, Lawrence E., 34 Pine St.
143—Thorne, Sam. Jr., 27 Cedar St.
144—Rosecrants, Clarke M., 49 Wall St.
145—Lane, C. J., 261 Broadway.
146—Rogers, Chas. P., 20 Broad St.
147—Small, Eugene W., 30 Broad St.
148—Ranson, Albert W., 35 Nassau St.
149—Tuska, Benj., 20 Nassau St.
150—Wheat, Alfred A., 135 Broadway.
151—Weeks, Richard F., 61 Broadway.
152—Rossman, Sidney, 149 Broadway.
153—Van Sinderen, Howard, 44 Wall St.
154—Nash, Stephen H., 50 Pine St.
155—Banton, Joab H., 1 Liberty St.
156—Cushing, Harry A., 43 Cedar St.
157—Griffiths, Charles R., 120 Broadway.
158—Baldwin, William W., 2 Rector St.
159—Cooksey, Paul, 141 Broadway.
160—Larocque, Joseph, 40 Wall St.
161—Doughty, Thomas S., 54 Wall St.
162—Knapp, James R., 30 E. 42d St.
163—Hornblower, George S., 24 Broad St.
164—Barnes, Henry B., 45 Cedar St.
165—Brown, Charles B., 30 Pine St.
166—Hart, George William, 105 E. 19th St.
167—Byrd, William, 59 Wall St.
168—Keenan, Joseph A., 55 William St.
169—Johnston, John B., 31 Nassau St.

QUEENS.

170—Wormser, I. M., 35 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
171—Frank, Philip, Hunter Av., L. I. City.
172—Gregg, G. A., Hunter Av., L. I. City.
173—Hetherington, J., Bridge Plaza, L. I. C.
174—Leach, J. A., Bridge Plaza, L. I. C.
175—Klages, A. G., 246 Jackson Av., L. I. C.
176—Dugan, M. F., 84 Wolsey St., L. I. C.
177—Blackwell, G. E., 67 Wall St., N. Y. C.
178—Barthel, L. A., Savings Bank Bldg., Jamaica, N. Y.
179—Daly, Clark, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn.
180—Kliendl, A., 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.
181—Walker, R., 14 Wall St., N. Y. C.
182—Arent, Maxwell, 63 Park Row, N. Y. C.
183—Fajans, H. F., 360 Fulton St., Jamaica.
184—Clephane, M. W., 44 Broadway, N. Y. C.
185—Jones, W. A., Jr., 233 B'way, N. Y. C.

RICHMOND.

186—De Roode, A., 52 Wall St., N. Y. C.
187—Foster, G., 55 Liberty St., N. Y. C.
188—Parsons, G. S., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
189—Cunneen, J. J., 11 Wall St., N. Y. C.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of the Rivoli Theatre, the new picture house at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, will take place on Thursday, Dec. 27. The new theatre will be under the direction of S. L. Rothapfel.

"Toot! Toot!" a musical comedy made from Rupert Hughes's farce, "Excuse Me," will be produced for the first time in Wilmington, Del., next week. Edgar Allan Woolf and Berton Braley are the authors of the book and lyrics, and Jerome Kern the composer of the score.

The appearance of Frances Starr in this city in a new play has been deferred because of the continued success of "Polly With a Past" at the Belasco. Miss Starr will make a brief tour in the Spring, and probably will be the opening attraction at the Belasco next Fall.

A professional matinee of "The Silent Assertion," at the Bramhall Playhouse, will be given tomorrow afternoon.

Vera Michalena has been added to the cast of "Flo-Flo," which will have its first performance at the Cort on Thursday night.

SHUBERTS IN WAR WITH OLD RIVALS

Sever All Booking Arrangements with Klaw & Erlanger in Five Big Cities.

BOTH SIDES MAKE CHARGES

Theatrical Men Say the Storm Has Been Inevitable for Some Time —Suits to be Filed.

The theatrical war between Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts, which was brought to an end by an agreement entered into six years ago, broke out again with new intensity yesterday, when announcement was made by the Shuberts that they had severed all pooling and booking arrangements with Klaw & Erlanger in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and St. Louis. This action, following the Philadelphia suit brought recently by Klaw & Erlanger, in which the pooling agreements were shown to exist, was not entirely unexpected. The five cities named are the only ones in which agreements have been in force.

J. J. Shubert, in the statement made last night, declared that the terms of the contracts with Klaw & Erlanger provided for settlements every Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, and that these settlements had not been made. Letters setting forth their intention to terminate the agreements, he said, had been sent to Klaw & Erlanger, the Estate of Charles Frohman, and all persons interested with them in the theatres of the five cities.

When this statement was brought to the attention of Marc Klaw last night he declared that charges had been brought against the Shuberts by a former accountant of theirs in Chicago, and that certain settlements had been withheld until they were strengthened out. He also said that he did not believe that the letter referred to was received by Klaw & Erlanger prior to the filing of the Philadelphia suit.

The suit in Philadelphia was brought by Klaw & Erlanger in an endeavor to obtain an annulment of the pooling agreement, and similar actions were to have been brought in other cities. Consequently there will be no attempt by Klaw & Erlanger to enforce the agreements. It is generally felt, in fact, that another theatrical war has been inevitable for some time, and that both factions are inclined to welcome it.

The theatrical war will be a booking war, and accordingly it is not likely to be felt in New York, where the number of theatres is so large. Its effects will be most noticeable in the cities containing only a few first-class theatres, where, prior to the signing of the peace agreement, it was the custom of the two factions to oppose each other with their strongest attractions.

Among the producers who have been booking through the Shuberts are William A. Brady, Arthur Hammerstein, Oliver Morosco, Elisabeth Marbury, Comstock, Elliott & Gest, Richard Walton Tully, and Arthur Hopkins. Those who have booked with Klaw & Erlanger have been George C. Tyler, Cohan & Harris, David Belasco, the Charles Frohman Company, Henry W. Savage, and Charles B. Dillingham. The Selwyns and A. H. Woods have recently had attractions in both Klaw & Erlanger and Shubert houses.

WELCOME TO DR. KRASS.

Central Temple Congregation Pays Tribute to Its Rabbi Emeritus.

The congregation of the Fifty-fifth Street Temple, Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayin, gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor last night in honor of the retiring rabbi, Dr. Isaac L. Moses, and to welcome the new rabbi, Dr. Nathan Krass, who comes from the Temple Israel, Brooklyn. It was announced that the name of the synagogue would be changed to Central Temple.

Dr. Moses had been rabbi of the congregation for seventeen years, having assumed the post on Jan. 1, 1901. He becomes rabbi emeritus, and, as such, will serve as an adviser to Rabbi Krass. Samuel P. Hamburger, President of the congregation, presided and paid a tribute to the work of Dr. Moses and told of the love and affection in which the seventy-year-old rabbi was held. Mr. Hamburger reviewed the history of the congregation from its organization in 1846. Speaking of Dr. Moses, he said:

"He has not retired; a successor has been chosen, but he has not retired. We have honored ourselves by honoring him by making him our rabbi emeritus." Mr. Hamburger suggested a campaign to pay off an $80,000 debt of the congregation. Tribute was also paid to Dr. Theodore Ginsberg, who for thirty-five years has been cantor of the congregation. Max Shalleck, on behalf of the congregation, gave Dr. Moses a purse.

Dr. Moses told of his appreciation of the exhibition of love for him, a rabbi, who, he said, had never sought friendship at the expense of softening words of correction he thought due to the members of his congregation.

Louis Marshall paid a tribute to both Dr. Moses and Dr. Krass, and told of the prominent rôle played by the congregation in American Jewry. Dr. Krass thanked the congregation for its cordial welcome.

EXHORTS JEWISH SOLDIERS.

Rabbi Schulman at Camp Upton Lauds America's War Spirit.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of the Beth-El Synagogue, preached last night at Camp Upton, Yaphank, at a Hannukah service to the Jewish soldiers. He said:

"The best that has been done in this world has been done by men who were not afraid to die for what they considered right. Even in times of peace those men do their duty perfectly who leave not their post, even in the face of death. Death is not the worst evil. We all have to die sometime. The worst evil is so to degrade life as to cling to it like a whipped slave rather than to rise and fight for everything that makes life worthy.

"The Maccabean spirit is the spirit of what is best in Israel's history. It is a spirit of faith, of loyalty, of courage, and of modesty.

"This spirit, American soldiers of Jewish faith, and all of you, our brethren, we should utilize for our holy American purpose. The soul of the American people, of which we are a part, is being put to a great test. The Almighty, in his inscrutable providence, is testing it in the terrible furnace of this great world-war, into which, after matchless patience, under great injustice and injuries, we have at last been compelled to enter.

"There is no doubt that the American people will give a good account of itself. For the purpose of the vindication of American honor and for the proof of the greatness of America's soul, and for the realization of America's purpose, you men who have the privilege of wearing the uniform of a soldier of the United States, and your comrades, are the American people."

BRIDGE GIRDERS DAMAGED.

Accident Puts Harlem River Freight Span Out of Service.

The New York Central freight bridge over the Harlem River at Spuyten Duyvil, below 230th Street, was so badly damaged yesterday afternoon that it will require four or five days to make the necessary repairs. In the meantime no freight will pass over the bridge. A train was passing over the bridge when steel girders being carried on one of the cars slipped off and slid through the cross ties. They became entangled with the moving cars, and some of the steel girders of the bridge were demolished.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Jascha Heifetz Gives Fine Performance of Tschaikowsky's Concerto.

The Sunday afternoon concert of the Philharmonic Society was given unusual distinction by the appearance at it of Jascha Heifetz, the young Russian violinist, who had been heard at only one pair of orchestral concerts before in New York. He played Tschaikowsky's concerto. The performance was an extraordinary one. No doubt the piece has rarely or never been played here with such a perfect mastery of all its great difficulties, with such apparent and thoroughly deceptive simplicity and lack of ostentation. There have been few performances in which there was such absolute security in every passage, every run, ever phrase; in which every note was in tune, perfectly round and distinct, golden in tone, in its true relation to what went before and what came after; or in which there was so subtle and vital a rhythmic pulse.

There have been, no doubt, performances of greater sweep and vehemence, of more feverish passion. The music may be read so, and perhaps most naturally, but Mr. Heifetz showed that it may well bear a more lucid interpretation; one that is nevertheless warm in feeling and vivid in expression. At all events, Mr. Heifetz's interpretation was a consummately finished one, exquisitely proportioned according to the ideal he had in view; a beautiful work of art. It was all the more remarkable in that he had to labor against an unrhythmical and unfinished accompaniment. Mr. Heifetz roused a great enthusiasm from a very large audience.

The program began with Dvorak's melodious and spontaneous symphony in G, Op. 88, that has disappeared largely from programs in recent years; a work agreeable to hear, though it has touches of old fashion about it now; Sibelius's dreamy "Swan of Tuonela," Smetana's symphonic poem "Vltava," and Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody." The playing of the orchestra was not at its best in either the symphony or the symphonic poem.

The Symphony Society for its seventh Sunday afternoon concert in Aeolian Hall yesterday revived Raff's symphony, "In the Forest," popular several decades ago, in the days when Leopold Damrosch and Theodore Thomas were educating New York audiences up to the problem of music of later despots of din. Conductor Walter Damrosch told his hearers something of the old "romantic" period, before his orchestra played the four parts, "Sunlight," "Twilight," "Dance of Dryads," and "Night." He also spoke briefly of Elgar's "Falstaff," which closed the matinée.

John Powell was the soloist in Liszt's pianoforte concerto in A major, which was heartily applauded. Over the Aeolian stage yesterday hung for the first time the orchestra's service flag, with six stars for the men who have gone to war. Two of these players were at Camp Upton when their hundred former associates went there to play last Friday, and both Karl Rissland and George Possell were called up in khaki uniform that evening to play their old instruments, which the band had taken along for them on the patriotic occasion.

LOUISE HOMER SINGS 'DIXIE.'

Metropolitan Audience Joins Her in Singing Patriotic Choruses.

Louise Homer encored with "Dixie" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," her contralto airs from charming "Mignon" and "Samson et Dalila" in the Metropolitan gala concert of French opera selections by a half-dozen stars last evening. At the only intermission the orchestra, under Hageman, also followed Chabrier's "Espana" with "The Star-Spangled Banner." In this, as in Mme. Homer's patriotic pieces, many of the audience quickly joined their voices in the chorus. Everybody, including the orchestra, stood up again at the concert's close, when Leon Rothier sang the "Marseillaise," a demonstration not surpassed hitherto on this stage and in this company of many nations.

Florence Easton sang an air from "Louise," as well as the "Faust" trio, with Althouse and Rothier, and a duet from "Thais," with Laurenti, one of the younger baritones, who himself won an ovation in the "Vision Fugitive," from "Herodiade." Raymonde Delaunois sang the "Habanera" from "Carmen"; Althouse the flower song from that opera, and Rothier opened with an air from "La Juive." The orchestra gave other numbers from "Le Roi d'Ys" of Lalo and "Sylvia" of Delibes. Next Sunday's star, it was announced, will be the Russian violinist, Joscha Heifetz.

LAST OF FARRAR FILMS.

"The Devil-Stone" Much Like the Ordinary Run of Photo Plays.

The last of the Geraldine Farrar films which the movie makers have been holding in reserve since the visit of the prima donna to the coast last Summer was exhibited at the Rialto Theatre yesterday, and offered no conclusive evidence of why it should have been thus reserved for the place of honor. The name of it is "The Devil-Stone," and it is only by its enlistment of the services of Miss Farrar that it differs in any particular from several dozen other films. First in the garments of a fisherwoman, then in a convenient vision, and later as a woman of wealth, Miss Farrar is given the opportunity for the depiction of three varied types, and all of them she renders interesting.

At the Strand Theatre a movie version of Edward Childs Carpenter's comedy of two seasons ago, "The Cinderella Man," was exhibited, with Mae Marsh in the rôle originally played by Phoebe Foster.

On the new program at the Broadway were "The Girl by the Roadside" and "The High Sign."

Boston Symphony Helps Halifax.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Karl Muck, Mme. Melba, and Fritz Kreisler, united this afternoon in the biggest concert that Boston has had for years for the benefit of the sufferers from the Halifax disaster. More than $5,000 in mail orders were returned, and at least that amount was turned away from the box office. Major H. L. Higginson contributed Symphony Hall and its attaches. The concert netted considerably more than $10,000.

To Play in Paris for Our Troops.

Announcement of a plan to take fifteen American actors and actresses to Paris, to give productions for American soldiers there under Government auspices, was made last night by Mrs. Henry B. Harris. Approval of the plan, she declared, had been given by George Creel and by the Marquis de Polignac of the French commission now in this country. The enterprise will be under the auspices of the Stage Women's War Relief, and it is expected that the players will sail for France about the middle of February.

MUSIC NOTES.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper at Washington was expected to notify Collector Max Eisner, of the New York district, today as to the Government's new plans to collect the war tax. Under a new ruling, all tickets subscribed in advance for the opera or concert season are held subject to the 10 per cent. tax, hitherto levied on the nightly sale. The change takes effect today.

Trinity Church's Boy Choir has volunteered to sing at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Christmas Carnival at the Grand Central Palace next Saturday afternoon, the opening day of the carnival, given under the auspices of the National League for Woman's Service. The choir of Grace Church also will sing Saturday evening.

Bands from Camp Upton, 112 players representing four regiments of the new national army, took part last night in the final song rally of the Community Chorus at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. These bands are to be increased in number, for which purpose a collection was taken to buy instruments and music for the large personnel.

CHANUKAH CHILDREN'S DAY.

Young Judeans Give Entertainments Throughout the City.

Thousands of Jewish boys and girls, and grown-ups too, heard the story of Chanukah yesterday at the entertainments held by the Young Judeans. This society, composed of children connected with Hebrew schools, holds its festivities at this time of the year, and instills the Chanukah or Maccabean spirit into the hearts of the children. The entertainments were especially joyful this year, on account of the recent taking of Jerusalem by the British.

Eleven theatres and halls were filled to capacity in various parts of the city. The entertainers were the members of Young Judea and men connected with the society. At all the theatres the story of the valiant Maccabees and of Hannah and her seven heroic sons was told with enthusiasm, moving pictures and slides were shown to bring the story nearer to the hearts of the boys and girls, and poems were recited to touch the emotions of the children. Plays and tableaux were presented in all the theatres, and an especially fine sketch was given at the Regent Theatre, at 116th Street and Seventh Avenue. Here also an inspiring Zionist song was sung by Albert Newman, a member of the Temple Honor Club. The children, led by the Rev. Marcel Katz, the composer of the music, joined in the chanting of the chorus.

Entertainments were held in the Bronx at the Prospect Theatre and the McKinley Square Theatre; in Harlem, in the Regent Theatre and Temple Beth Israel; in lower Manhattan, at the Educational Alliance and People's Theatre; in the Williamsburg section, at the Folly Theatre and the Comedy; in Brownsville, at the Liberty Theatre, and in Borough Park, at the Garden Theatre.

Washington Sq. Players Cut Prices.

The Washington Square Players yesterday announced that an effort would be made by them to meet existing theatrical conditions by a marked reduction in the price of seats, as well as by the assumption of the war tax. The price cut, which will be effective at the Comedy tonight, will not affect the highest priced seats, which will continue at $1.50. All other seats, however, will be sold for half the former figure, the lowest price being 25 cents. The former price scale will be adhered to on holidays, Saturdays, and opening nights.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF ATOP THE NEW AMSTERDAM Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. DONALD BRIAN HER Musical Comedy Success REGIMENT

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. BEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN TOWN THE GRASS WIDOW

XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25TH, SEATS THURS. "GOING UP" A MUSICAL COMEDY NOVELTY

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY, The Country Cousin

MONDAY EVE., DEC. 24—SEATS, THURS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM will present WILLIAM COURTENAY AND THOMAS A. WISE In GENERAL POST By Arrangement with J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr. A New Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry BIGGEST LONDON SUCCESS IN YEARS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. MRS. FISKE In MADAME SAND Philip Moeller's New Comedy

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "The Matinee Idol De Luxe."—Eve. Sun. LOU TELLEGEN In "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen Moves to 39th St. Theatre Next Monday.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE PIPES OF PAN

CENTURY Bway. 62d St. EVEGS. 8:20 LEW FIELDS, CECIL LEAN BESSIE McCOY DAVIS & Extra added Star ELSIE JANIS "MISS 1917" Wed. & Sat. Mats.—Reduced Prices SUN. NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT Holiday Matinees, Popular Prices

AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE "A Night in Spain" Spanish Dance Revue

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE NAUGHTY WIFE (LOSING ELOISE)

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose

PARK Broadway & 59th Street. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW THE LAND OF JOY Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. 123D TIME TONIGHT DAVID BELASCO Presents Polly With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (POP $1.50) & Sat. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20 MATINEE WEDNESDAY POPULAR PRICES

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Tonight, 8:15, Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Maitfeld; Carl, Scott, Cond., Papi. Wed. at 8, (first time), Maroof, Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada, Reiss, Malatesta, Bloch. Cond., Monteux. Thurs. at 8, Carmen, Farrar, Peterson; Caruso, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux. Fri. at 8, Boris Godunow, Homer, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Papi. Sat. at 2, Nozze di Figaro, Farrar, Hempel, Matzenauer, Howard, Ranzers; De Luca, Didur, Reiss, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky. Sat. at 8 (75c. to $3), L'Oracolo, Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur, Rossi. Pagliacci, Muzio; Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Moranzoni. Next Mon. at 8, Samson et Dalila, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Monteux. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

FOURTH BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Dec. 21, at 11. ANNA Case MARY Warfel MISCHA Elman JAMES Stanley Res. Seats, $3., Box Seats, $5. On sale at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

THEATRE DU VIEUX COLOMBIER Yvette Guilbert LAST THREE RECITALS. WED. AFT., DEC. 19, AT 3. FRI. AFT., DEC. 21, AT 3. SUN. EVE., Dec. 23, at 8:15. THREE DIFFERENT PROGRAMS. BOX OFFICE (65 W. 35th St.) KNABE PIANO.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 23, at 3. ORCHESTRAL Society of N. Y. (70 Musicians) MAX JACOBS.....CONDUCTOR Symphony, Franck; Irish Rhapsody, Herbert; Fantasy, Tschaikowsky; 2 Sketches, Hartmann. Tickets 25c to $1.50, at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3. Salzedo HARP Ensemble MARCIA Van Dresser SOPRANO Dir. Catharine A. Bamman, 25 W. 39th St.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 30, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL MISCHA ELMAN SEATS NOW ON SALE. Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau, Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Today at 3 P. M. Recital by American Pianist, WINIFRED

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1917.

OUR "SHORTAGES."

MR. SPRECKELS's testimony in Saturday's newspapers was to the effect that there was plenty of sugar, more than in previous years, but that his share was kept from him by Government management. The same newspapers published Mr. GARFIELD's testimony that unusual quantities of coal had been mined, and that much of it is in storage by the foresighted, but there are many who agree with Mr. SPRECKELS's view that their shares of coal are kept from them by the official agencies appointed to assure that all should get what they wanted at a fair price. The case is similar regarding iron. There never was such production, and never such a famine. It has been remarked repeatedly that there is more food than in average years, and yet there never was such complaint of deficiency of supply. So with railway facilities. Never was there so much freight carried, and never such an accumulation of freight which cannot be carried. It is not suggested that these "shortages" are not real, but it is clear that they are not in the same class with the shortages reported from over the ocean. For instance, THE TIMES printed last week a report of shortage of fuel in Berlin, but there was no suggestion that Berlin was burning more fuel than usual. The shortage in Berlin, like the shortage in Paris, and to some extent in London, with the exception of food, which is superabundant there, is a true deficiency of supply. There is suffering in other lands because the goods wanted do not exist. That is a different and more poignant shortage than deficiencies due to bad distribution, some having too much and others too little. It is an annoyance rather than a comfort to those without fuel or food that others have too much, and that the official methods for remedying such conditions do not work.

The officials will defend in due course. This is no brief for them. Merely in passing, it may be remarked that the Sugar Trust did not fix the price at which it bought away the Louisiana sugar from Mr. SPRECKELS, and that the Louisiana sugar, like some others, was not included in the regulation of which Mr. SPRECKELS complained. Mr. HOOVER will make his alibi good in time, and Mr. GARRETT has cleared himself with the operators, who originally were his severest critics and now are his accomplices, like Mr. HOOVER and the Sugar Trust. Such incidents must be expected in regulated industries. It is part of the purpose of regulation to provide a clearing house of complaints in order that they may be remedied by authority during the suspension of ordinary trade discipline in economic ways. But it may be remarked that conditions are less feverish in the self-regulated industries. In coal and copper there is not complete happiness, but they have been allowed to regulate their prices by agreement, and there is comparative calm. In one or two other trades affairs have been allowed to take their usual course, and the result is interesting. When prices mounted so that they could not be paid, orders ceased piling up, and the shortage disappeared without increase of supply. The same quantities supplied all wants because the wants had been reduced.

That remedy is a specific, not a cure-all. There are wants which cannot be supplied by reducing them in any manner whatever. First of such irreducible wants are the war wants. The Government cannot get enough ships, or labor to build ships, and so through a long list. There is a check to the building trade, sometimes spoken of as a collapse. But there is a greater growth of engineering operations along lines akin to building. If space allowed, there might be made a catalogue of industries which have created shortages in some directions, and excess supply in other directions. The Government has been a chief offender in what is sometimes called "piracy" of labor. Government labor on cantonments was paid in excess of any rate of wages which could be called fair with due regard to other labor and to the demands on taxpayers. Government "cost and profit" shipping contracts have allowed overbidding the labor market. The munitions factories have bought away the coal miners. And so on. The result has been that the unusual distribution of wage funds has raised prices faster than the supply of goods has been increased. The wage envelopes have been fatter, but they have bought less goods. Also there is no reproach to wage earners in saying that their wants expanded faster than their wages. The money market will take up in like manner whatever supplies are furnished it. At the present moment the price of money is rising, although the supply is as much greater than usual as is the case with the commodities supplied in unusual quantities to the famished markets.

It is not possible to increase supplies forthwith. But the demand could be reduced as soon as consumers could be persuaded to take no more than their previous supply, and to apply their unusual earnings in thrift toward bettering their own condition by investments in war funds. It is true that those who consume less help our partners in the attack upon Kaiserism, but the connection is so remote that it is difficult to control consumption in that manner. But it is too clear for dispute that the man who puts his increase of wages into war funds, Liberty bonds or certificates or stamps, eats his cake and saves it. He shoots the money at the enemy, and he lays aside the surest of all refuges for the day of his need. Moreover, what such investors do not consume falls back into the general fund and turns our shortages into surpluses.

NONPARTISAN PATRIOTISM.

Mr. WILSON's suggestion to the Minnesota Democrats the other day that Senator KNUTE NELSON, Republican, and thorough American, be re-elected to the Senate by both parties, is consonant with the general nonpartisan feeling and action of Americans at this time. The moderation and impartiality of the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in the investigation of the War Department are further evidence of this spirit of patriotism and unity.

Among the politicians the long continuance of this spirit may be difficult. There the perseverance of the saints is hardly to be looked for; and we know how often the Old Adam of partisanship has broken out in the political leaders of Great Britain, France, and Italy. The "sacred unity," so hard for them to live up to, is easier to the mass of the people. Their eyes are fixed upon the great end of winning the war. To the inveterate politician the winning of the offices, of party advantage, is apt to seem absurdly important. The American politicians are behaving admirably at present. May they so behave till the victory comes, in comparison with which all party ambitions and struggles are as a fool's bauble to the universe!

The people have been having, and will have, a noble unconscious education in nonpartisan co-operative patriotism. The workers for the Liberty Loans, the Red Cross, and Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and Jewish funds, the men and women in every community who are engaged in the multifarious activities of support of the Government and the war, of comfort to and relief of the soldiers and sailors, the workmen and the farmers, who are our primary and final base of supplies, are busily doing their best. In this united effort for the common cause who gives or has the time to give a thought to politics? There is but one platform for all the loyal: "Win the war!" Congress is to be commended for its nonpartisan patriotism. It is the people who have set, and who will not cease to set, the high example.

AMERICAN CHEMICALS.

The creation of new chemical industries here and the great expansion of old ones are subjects of comment in several of the Government's annual reports. Secretary LANE calls the growth phenomenal. Showing how the output of acids, dyestuffs, and other products, of which nearly all of our supply before the war came from Germany, has increased in the last three years, he says:

> American chemists have met the country's needs as ably and completely as did the chemists of Germany. We can go forward with every confidence that there will be no serious shortage of the many chemical products required for domestic consumption.

In its annual report the new Tariff Commission gives much space to this subject. It is making a careful survey of the industries. In a special report to Congress the results of this investigation will be set forth, with recommendations concerning a readjustment of tariff duties. The industries, says the Commission, "will have "to face new conditions on the con"clusion of peace. In some branches "there will be surplus capacity and a "probability of sharp international "competition." Surplus capacity will exist where acids and other substances have been produced in great quantities for munitions. Demand for these will be cut down. But there should be no reduction of the output of chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c., now made here in place of those imported before the war.

There is evidence in the annual reports that the importance of preserving and defending the new industries hereafter, when peace conditions are restored, is clearly seen at Washington. They should be fostered not only because they have made us independent of the old foreign sources of supply, but also for the reason that their growth has involved the saving of much valuable material which we formerly threw away, at the coke ovens, smelting mills, and elsewhere. Our necessities have compelled utilization of what for many years was waste, but ought not to have been neglected. Such legislation as may be required to defend the new industries will not be effectively opposed when the time for it arrives. Consumers will know that competition in the home market is assured. They will not desire to be dependent on Germany again for chemicals.

BADEN HEARS THE TRUTH.

If it is true that a sensation has been created in Germany by the address of Prince MAX of Baden to the Baden Upper Chamber, of which he is President, it cannot be because of the conclusion he reached. That conclusion was orthodox enough. It was that Germany must back up by a little hypocrisy the efforts of the pacifists in England and France. But the reason he gave was highly heretical. It was this:

> Power alone can never secure our position, and our sword alone will never be able to bear down the opposition to us.

The sensation this statement creates must be due less to its nature than to Prince MAX's surprising choice of an hour in which to make it. For he makes it on the eve of Germany's much advertised offensive on the western front. He makes it at the moment when, all Germany has been taught, Italy has been all but demolished. He makes it at the precise time when all the foreboding voices in Germany have been hushed and the Pan Germans, restored to the saddle of public sentiment, are riotously riding down every moderate. Germany is at the very brink of victory, according to the dominant chorus; the Russian slump, the Italian defeat, and the sight of returning armies from the east marching to the western front have silenced every warning mouth and created a debauch of overconfidence. And at this moment the President of the Baden Upper Chamber declares that Germany cannot win by force, and proposes that she try the desperate experiment of convincing the world that she has an "ecumenical conscience."

It is the shadow of America that darkens his future. What does it matter that America's pretense of democracy is "a colossal lie," so long as the Americans believe it is the truth, and so long as they intend to fight for it? So he says. And they do intend to fight for it; deluded as they may be, they do "believe that the war "must be continued on behalf of the "ideal set out by WILSON." That, evidently, though he does not say it in so many words, is the reason why "our sword alone will never be able to bear down the opposition to us." The misguided confidence of America in its ideal is the menace in his path; that is something that arms her to continue the war. It must be met and undermined by idealistic talk of a contrary nature; we must outdo the Americans with a camouflage of fine talk that will bewilder them and furnish weapons to those friends of ours in France and England, the "influ"ences that are at work opposing a "peace obtained by violence."

Prince MAX's proposal to meet idealism with Pharisaism is a belated compliment to the power of an ideal, a thing concerning which German statesmen have been contemptuous. It is, indeed, because the American people are animated by a belief in this democratic ideal that they will fight to the end, and are unconquerable. His simple and desperate plan will not succeed, but that is no matter. The important thing is that this German statesman, at a moment when the air of Germany is filled with exultant voices, prophesying victory, declares to her that the hope of victory by the sword is vain.

THE EASY WAY TO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Hitherto one great obstacle to Government ownership has been the necessity of supplying capital by taxation. If the Government took over the railways they perhaps might earn their upkeep, but it would still be necessary to find a billion a year for their betterments. If the railways did not grow, and the country did grow, there would be a deficiency of railways such as is now experienced for exactly that reason. During the last four years the railways have spent less than half their customary appropriations for enlarging their facilities, whereas the growth of the country required unusual additions. The figures for the statement are that the railways reduced their capital outlay to $260,000,000, and there was need for $800,000,000 without any unusual increase. The country is not ready for an addition of hundreds of millions to war taxes, and the impediment to Government ownership and operation is apparent.

However, it no longer exists as respects the telephones. Senator GORE of Oklahoma has solved the problem. He has introduced a bill applying the Post Office surplus to buy the telephone system of the District of Columbia. The objection that the Post Office surplus is hardly large enough for that small operation and is derisory on a national scale will not be troublesome to the devotees of Government ownership and operation. It is merely frivolous to object that there would be no Post Office surplus if the department paid its bills, or financed itself on ordinary commercial principles. The true doctrine is that the Post Office surplus is, or at least may be made, whatever is desired. The Post Office does not buy its plant with its surplus. Government finances the Post Office plant in the same manner that Government regulation has made it necessary for Government to find money for railway betterments. It is only a step further to provide the Post Office with money to whatever extent is necessary to provide the surplus to buy the telephones. The Post Office might even take over the railroads under the post roads clause of the Constitution.

It will be a comfort to many to learn that at last the chief obstacle to Government ownership and operation is removed without alarming the taxpayers. They would never stand for taxes for Government ownership, but taxes for the Post Office surplus are different. If solemn persons think that it is impossible or dangerous to joke on such a serious subject they are invited to read the testimony that the Newlands committee listened to as reported on Saturday. The star witness for Government ownership of the railways supported it because the Government could borrow fourteen billions at 2½ per cent. and thus save 2 per cent. of what the railways pay. All the waste in dividends would be saved by Government ownership, of course. With the Post Office surplus to provide the money, truly the last obstacle to Government ownership and operation of everything is removed.

END OF THE CANADIAN CAMPAIGN

Sir WILFRID LAURIER has been on the stump in the Canadian West. In British Columbia and Manitoba there would seem to be small hope for him. Liberals there are largely Unionists. Saskatchewan and Alberta are better grounds. They have a considerable population of Scandinavian origin that is said to be opposed to conscription, and in the northern region of both there is an element sympathetic with Sir WILFRID's friends, the Quebec Nationalists.

It is distressing for Americans to read that "from North Dakota has "spread into Alberta and Saskatche"wan the Non-Partisan League, an "organization under suspicion in the "United States as more in sympathy "with the pacifists than with the pro"Ally party in that country"; also that among the American Canadians in the two provinces are "many im"bued with the doctrines of LA FOL"LETTE."

Sir WILFRID's defeat will be a victory for the Allies, for the United States, a victory over pacifism, American or Canadian, over the friends of Germany, over Germany. If we may judge from his speech at Winnipeg, it is with curious and feeble arguments that he supports a feeble cause:

> For whom would the Kaiser vote? For the Government which does its level best to aid the submarine in destroying England's overseas trade.

That is, the tariff, raised to provide more war revenue, is an ally of the submarine; and for the want of labor to make and man ships to carry British goods, causing a reduction of imports to Canada, the tariff is to blame. Even the bitterest opponent of Canadian or any other high protective tariff will not, if loyal to civilization, seek tariff reduction by reducing the armies that are fighting for civilization. Sir WILFRID's harping upon the tariff string is hardly likely to make the Canadians forget that his Quebec allies demand not only the repeal of the Military Service act, but the return of the Canadian soldiers now overseas. England must fight her own battles, they say. What would happen to Canada if Germany should win?

The Canadian election today is not Canadian alone. It concerns every nation that is fighting Germany.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Women Who Replace Men Workers.

Something of light and more of information in regard to the capacity of women to do the work hitherto monopolised by men can be gleaned from an address delivered by J. W. UFF of the General Electric Company at the recent meeting in this city of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The war has compelled that company to fill the places of many employés lost by enlistment or draft, and the results of the change are interesting from both the industrial and the psychological standpoint. Some difficulties have been encountered, as was inevitable in a situation equally unfamiliar to all concerned, but on the whole the experience has been satisfactory to a surprising degree.

The women workers differ from the men in various ways, and some tasks they learn more easily than others. The only real limitation on their competence, however, or at least the only one mentioned by Mr. UFF, as reported in The Iron Age, was that of physical strength. They can be taught to run any machine the operation of which is not beyond their physical powers, but the substitutions cannot be made rapidly, as it has been found that the pupils do not learn well or rapidly if the instructing foreman does not give exclusive attention to a single pupil till she has acquired proficiency.

More care must be taken than in the case of men to employ no women of whom the others disapprove, for when that is done a lot of resignations, with or without explanation, are sure to follow. Inspection of the product of women's work has to be more careful than that of men, as fey women have any conception of the importance of dimensions or any judgment as to the strength of materials. They are curiously slow, too, in acquiring appreciation of the difference between a dull and a sharp tool, and they more frequently absent themselves from work than do men.

No discrimination is made against married women, though care is taken to ascertain that absence from home does not injuriously affect dependents. No segregation of the men and women workers has been attempted or needed. The delicate question of clothing was left to the women themselves, and they voluntarily adopted a suitable uniform as soon as they saw that their ordinary garments caused accidents.

Its Misdeeds Will Now Be Forgiven.

It is only fair that New Rochelle, having recently received a lot of advertising as unpleasant as it was well deserved, should now get some of the other kind that has been equally well earned. Throughout the whole of last week the little city found itself confronted with the alternative of housing and feeding thousands of enlisted men for whom the Federal military authorities, through somebody's incompetence or lack of foresight, could not take even decent care, or else of letting those thousands of men remain cold and hungry in the streets, day and night, until the slowly moving army machinery could catch up with its task.

New Rochelle's choice was made without hesitation, and, ever since the rush of recruits began, its women and men—it would be hard to say which did the more, so in courtesy the women are mentioned first—have been devoting an immense amount of time and intelligent energy, and a good many thousand dollars as well, to the work which had devolved upon them as patriotic citizens, not because it was theirs, especially, but because they happened to be nearest to it.

Churches, schoolhouses, the buildings of the various municipal departments, and almost innumerable private houses were opened and kept open to the young soldiers to be, all through a cruelly cold and stormy midwinter week, and food for them has been given in generous amounts and of the best quality—in not a few instances to the stripping bare of domestic larders. And it is a curious fact—of which several explanations could be made, but the kindest will do best—that some of the very men who recently brought just and severe criticism on New Rochelle have taken effective part in teaching the rest of the country that, even though the city has its faults, it also has its merits—being therein much like other cities the world over.

Now, at any rate, New Rochelle can hold up its head again. With its miserable gimmills all closed "for the period of the war" and its smirched reputation made bright by the best of detergents, good deeds well done, it can count itself enormously the gainer, on balance, from its recent experiences.

Baseball Plans Announced.

With an astonishing disregard for the new proprieties and new decencies that new times create, the so-called "magnates" of baseball have proclaimed in both "leagues" their unswerving adherence to the wretched fallacy of "business as usual." They have found no reason for admitting that a great war is going on or that their country is a participant in it! Their announced purpose is to follow next year exactly the plan they followed in the days of peace! They will play the same schedule of games as in the past, and they will withdraw from productive activities, industrial as well as military, as many stalwart young men as ever, or at least as many as can be tempted by big salaries for little work to evade their duty to their country and to let other young men do their fighting for them.

The spectacle thus presented is not a pleasant one—it is not calculated to make us proud of baseball as an American institution and the one sport distinctively American. If this is the sort of patriotism produced by closest contact with our national game, it is no wonder that the part of the American public for which baseball is the favorite spectacle knows less than do the devotees of any other sport the laws that govern the generous sportsman and habitually indulges in practices so unfair and so base that by them victory and defeat are alike made shameful.

Professional baseball should not expect, and would not receive, in wartime more than reluctant tolerance, even though it walked humbly and sang very, very low. Its promoters and exploiters evidently intend to do neither if they can help it. That being the case, it is to be hoped that there are some startling surprises to be encountered by them before next Summer is ever.

History for the Flanders Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The presence of American troops on the British front in Flanders recalls the following incident:

In the North Carolina Hall of History at Raleigh is preserved a scrap of paper on which is written the dying message of a North Carolina Colonel who fell at Gettysburg. Struck down while leading his men in a charge during the second day's battle, he lived just long enough to write on a small piece of Confederate paper, stained with his blood the following message to his Major: "Major, tell my father I died with my face to the enemy. I. E. Avery."

In 1909 James Bryce, then British Ambassador to the United States, while on a visit to Raleigh, read that heroically simple message, and turning to those gathered about him, said with deep emotion: "It is the message of our race to the world."

May we not hope and believe that the spirit of this gallant young American soldier is today in sympathetic communion with the like spirits of the soldiers of our race, whether enrolled under the Stars and Stripes or under the Cross of St. George, as they stand shoulder to shoulder on the battle-fields of Europe upholding the cause of democracy and civilization?

R. D. W. CONNOR.
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 14, 1917.

THE FLIER'S SONG.

Far, far away across the rolling waves
To that dear land the broad Atlantic laves,
When victory has set our fliers free,
I'll wing my way, Dear Heart, to thee, to thee.

CHORUS.

Fly, then, my plane, to battle with the Hun,
Cheer through the blue till victory is won,
Then spread your wings across old Ocean's foam—
Back to the dear old land, to love and home!

When war's dread deeds are done, and, pealing high,
Sing all our bugles to the echoing sky
To tell the world of savage war's surcease,
Then shall my heart in thine find perfect peace.

Yet must I wait the dawning of the day
That sees our flag triumphant o'er the fray,
Sees fear and wrong struck down for evermore—
Then shall I fly, Dear Heart, from there to thee.

S. C. A. CHILD.

A PROPOSED LEAP IN THE DARK.

Grave Responsibility Resting Upon the House of Representatives When the Prohibition Amendment Comes to a Vote Today.

New York, Dec. 16, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The vote to be taken tomorrow afternoon in the House of Representatives on the proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States places upon that body a responsibility of the utmost gravity. And upon each individual member of the House rests his full share of that responsibility, a share which he cannot evade. That the amendment will afterward be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification does not relieve the House, or its individual members, of the duty of voting upon the question in accordance with their judgment of its merits, any more than the possibility of a Presidential veto relieves them of the like duty in ordinary legislation. Any Representative who votes for a measure which he thinks unwise or wrong, and hides behind the excuse that the action of the House is not absolutely final, is simply a shirker.

And in the matter which is to come up for decision tomorrow afternoon the duty that such a man is shirking is peculiarly imperative. It is in the House of Representatives, and in the House of Representatives only, that the question of an amendment to the Federal Constitution is passed upon on a basis even approximately corresponding to the populations concerned. In the Senate the State of New York has no greater representation than the State of Nevada. One man in Nevada counts for as much as 110 men in New York. So, again in the matter of ratification by the State Legislatures, the twelve most populous States of the Union had 51,000,000 inhabitants under the census of 1910, while the remaining thirty-six States had only 41,000,000; yet ratification by these thirty-six would fulfill the constitutional requirement of approval by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. It is only in the House that the great States, with their large urban population, can assert themselves with a weight at all proportioned to their numbers. Quite apart from this consideration, each Representative's duty to vote according to his judgment of the merits of the proposal would be clear and indisputable. But this adds greatly to the weight of the obligation.

Now, what is it that this amendment proposes? It proposes to bring about, and to establish, humanly speaking, for all time, a regulation of the habits of the people of every State and city in the country, concerning which there exists in the various parts of the Union the greatest possible difference of opinion, sentiment, and established custom. It proposes to fix, rigorously and permanently, in New York and Philadelphia and Chicago, in Boston and Baltimore and St. Louis and San Francisco, an order of things that has never been even experimentally instituted in any great city in the world. It proposes suddenly to deprive millions of people in these cities—and of course elsewhere—of what has been, for untold ages, one of the prime resources of men for sociability and enjoyment. It proposes to do this without the slightest reference to the wishes of these great communities, and it proposes to fasten the result upon them without recourse or appeal, however badly the new order of things may work, however great may prove to be its drawbacks, however desirous these great populations may be, after experience of the new régime, to abolish or to modify it. Of course, it will not be a physical impossibility to repeal the amendment; but it is not too much to say that it will be a moral impossibility. For, so long as thirteen States, however small, however unrepresentative of the Union as a whole, adhered to prohibition, it would be impossible to loosen the hold of the amendment. And it requires no argument to show how little effect could possibly be produced upon the minds of people in Wyoming or Kansas by the grievances that New York or Chicago might find in the workings of prohibition.

If there is any subject under the sun that ought to be left to the control of the several States or their subdivisions, surely this is such a subject. The Webb-Kenyon law, a law which I have always advocated, makes it perfectly feasible for any State to establish effective prohibition, State-wide or local; the one argument that could be regarded as furnishing just ground for decreeing prohibition for the separate States by Federal fiat is thereby removed. The proposed amendment projects Federal authority into a domain upon which no other part of the Constitution intrudes. It undertakes to regulate the daily life of the people of one State according to the desire or preference of the people of other States. And it imposes this interference as a virtually unchangeable régime, in face of the fact that experience has shown that the subject is one upon which the public judgment is peculiarly liable to change.

Apart from all these objections to the proposal there stands the vital objection that the subject is one which is flagrantly out of place in such an instrument as the Constitution of the United States, which is, and ought to be, an instrument dealing only with those fundamentals that are regarded either as essential to the vital functions of government in a Federal republic or as fundamental safeguards of human rights. To imbed in the Constitution the desire that happens to be, or to seem to be, uppermost in the country at a given moment on such a subject as drink is not only to make a leap in the dark, but to run counter to the entire spirit of the Constitution.

FABIAN FRANKLIN.

ART NOTES.

An Exhibition by the Sculptors Who Are Now in Uniform.

Fifth Avenue will shortly see an exhibition of the work of "sculptors who are following the flag." It will comprise the representative work, much of it new, of America's young sculptors who are now in uniform, some of them the most promising artists in the land.

One is Captain Robert Aitken, now at Camp Upton, Yaphank. He is a member of the National Academy, was Secretary of the National Sculptors' Society, has an international reputation, and when he went away to Plattsburg for training left in his studio commissions to the value of $100,000. Another is Captain Charles Cary Rumsey, noted as polo player and artist. Others are Lieutenant Sherry E. Frey, Harry D. Thrasher, Adolfo Ramon, and Nathan Potter.

Thrasher is a Prix de Rome man, once a pupil of Saint-Gaudens, and considered one of the most brilliant of the younger sculptors. He is now in the Camouflage Corps, being so anxious to get to France that he refused to wait for the training that might land him a commission. A monumental piece by Thrasher will have prominence in the exhibition as typifying the spirit of America in the war. Photographic reproduction of this piece has been featured abroad. Ramon, a pupil of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, is in France in the Signal Service. Potter, the son of E. C. Potter of Greenwich, noted as a sculptor of equestrian subjects, is a pupil of Daniel Chester French.

The exhibition will begin on Jan. 7, continue three weeks thereafter, and will be held at Gorham's. Its purpose is to give a complete exhibition of the work and possibilities of these men at the time that they left the studio for the camp. Several of the pieces will exemplify the patriotic spirit that filled the young sculptors as they put on uniforms.

The Art War Relief.

The Art War Relief sends out an announcement that it has been organized for the following objects:

To bring together artists, artisans, art students, and others interested in art for the purpose of patriotic service.

To maintain headquarters where relief work will be directed.

To work as an auxiliary of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross; to establish branches in the art schools and organizations for making surgical dressings, hospital supplies, and garments, knitting, &c.

To co-operate with the committee appointed by the Federal Government in obtaining posters, and to serve as a clearing house for all posters designed for patriotic service.

To help in the re-education of disabled soldiers and sailors by giving instruction in the handicrafts and in securing them positions.

To render assistance to artists disabled in the war and to aid their families.

Checks of any amount should be made payable to the Art War Relief, and mailed to Mrs. Stowe Phelps, Treasurer, 861 Fifth Avenue.

Gratitude of Hapsburg Subjects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Writing in behalf of my readers, faithful and loyal workers in the steel mills, coal mines and factories of our nation, may I not express through your columns their gratitude for the generous and farsighted attitude of our President in not having classified them as alien enemies?

The President's war proclamation, in having placed these subjects of Austria-Hungary on their honor, is the most wonderful Christmas gift that could have been presented to these workers of our industries, and it is the writer's emphatic opinion that the nation's confidence, as expressed by the President, will serve to increase their loyalty and gratitude, in terms of lawful conduct and more whole-hearted and faithful work.

They will never, never forget that the Government of the United States, in their hour of trouble, has stood back of them with trust and protection.

ERNEST L. MANDEL,
Editor of Mayer Maskanzeg, Chicago.
Workmen's Journal.
New York, Dec. 11, 1917.

FEDERAL INVENTORY OF FOOD TO BEGIN

Survey Will Cover 86 Most Important Items and All Dealers Must Report.

AFFECTS FAMILY LARDERS

Stock Taking Will Be Made in Specially Selected Homes as Basis for General Estimate.

Every pound of food in this country on the first of the year is to be carefully recorded so that the Food Administration may know just what is in the nation's larder. The inventory will begin in a few days, when more than three-quarters of a million questionnaires will be placed in the mails. The survey was provided for in the War Emergency bill and the Bureau of Markets has been commissioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the big stock-taking enterprise in co-operation with other branches of the Department.

The survey will reach every holder of food in the country, requiring all to report stocks which they have on hand the last day of the year. A separate schedule will be sent to a representative number of specially selected homes throughout the country, and upon the returns from these an estimate will be made for all the homes.

The aim of the survey is to give to the Government, producers, dealers, and consumers exact information as to the quantities of food materials on hand. The survey will be made by means of schedules containing blanks for answers in regard to eighty-six items, covering more than a hundred different foods. These items are divided into ten general groups. Grains and seeds, grain food products, meat and meat products, fish, animal and vegetable fats, dairy and related products, canned goods, fresh fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, nuts and peanuts, and sugar, starches, &c.

The Bureau of Markets is asking each individual and concern that does not receive a schedule by Jan. 2 to write to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to any of the many agencies of the bureau throughout the country, for a copy.

The act of Congress providing for the War Emergency Food Survey fixed a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, as punishment for any individual or concern who willfully fails to make report when requested, or willfully reports incorrectly. The Bureau of Markets, however, counts on the full co-operation of the affected trades and industries, and hopes that there will be very few cases in which it will be necessary to enforce compliance through prosecution.

The Federal Milk Commission announced yesterday that it is engaged in determining the price of milk which shall prevail here up to April 1 next. Beside taking tesimony here, the commission has held sessions in Utica and Watertown, and had heard from both the farmers and the milk distributers. It takes 2,000,000 quarts of milk a day to meet the normal demands of this city. The price of milk was recently advanced, but the distributers contend that they cannot make even a fair profit.

Dr. W. H. Jordan, head of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, commented yesterday on the apparent lack of interest in the milk problem in New York City, saying:

"This may be explained by the fact that there have existed recently two milk commissions, one authorized by the State, and the other by the city, with only investigational and advisory functions. There is a very essential difference between the Federal Milk Commission and previous commissions, because the Federal Commission now sitting has behind it the authority of the United States Government. It is authorized, in view of an agreement reached between the Dairymen's League and the New York Milk Conference Board to fix the price or prices which shall be charged the consumer.

"The public should recognize the fact that this commission must deal with economic conditions which it cannot annul, and whatever conclusions it reaches as to milk prices must be based for a time at least upon what now exists. In view of the very high cost of cattle feed and the large increase in the cost of labor, it could not be expected that milk would remain at former prices any more than is true of other foods. It should be said, however, that the price of milk has not increased in the same ratio as the price of many of the staple foods."

CENSORS SOLDIERS' DRESS.

O'Ryan Bars Leather Puttees and Hip-Length Trench Coats.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 16.—Leather puttees and khaki spiral leggings are taboo for the enlisted personnel of the 27th at Camp Wadsworth under an order issued today by Major Gen. O'Ryan. At the same time, the hip-length trench coat with the almost fur collar was officially forbidden. Both orders, it was explained, were to broaden the line of demarcation between officers and men in the interest of rookies who have been saluting well set up "putteed" privates in the belief that they were "shavetails," or newly commissioned Second Lieutenants.

For the present, however, many enlisted men will continue to wear the leather leg protectors by virtue of special passes. Whenever it is found impractical to issue the canvas leggings, because of a shortage, the passes will be issued.

The last of the divisional cavalry passed out of existence this afternoon when the headquarters troop was redesignated as mounted infantry. With the change the headquarters troopers must forsake the beloved yellow hat cord for the "doughboy" blue, and as there has always been rivalry between the two branches, there was joy in the infantry and gloom in the troop.

According to the weekly report made to the War Department by Lieut. Col. E. R. Maloney, division surgeon, there are only nine cases of pneumonia in the base hospital, and no cases of contagious diseases. There have been a few cases of measles in camp, but they have been of mild type, and were promptly isolated. The record disclosed two deaths in the week, one from pneumonia and the other from tuberculosis of the lungs. The rate of sickness continued to decrease steadily.

Owing to other duties, Brig. Gen. Phillips, U. S. A., has been relieved of command of the divisional school of the line, and Lieut. Col. John B. Tuck, 106th Infantry, detailed as commandant.

Though the four-mile course was covered with ice-topped snow, a big field of soldier athletes took part in the first cross-country run managed by Harvey Cohn, former metropolitan middle distancer and now divisional athletic instructor. Victory went to Vic Voteretsas, Company K, 71st Infantry, who barely managed to nose out Nick Gianapolous of the 106th Infantry. Right back of the two Greeks finished Frank Zuna of the 14th. The prize for the organization finishing a squad first went to Company B of the 102d Engineers, formerly the 22d. The prizes were given by Spartanburg merchants.

BRITISH TRADE LARGER.

Increase in Both Imports and Exports, Despite U-Boats.

LONDON, Dec. 14, (Delayed.)—The Board of Trade returns for November show imports of £109,789,023, an increase of £20,854,217 over November, 1916, and exports of £43,382,335, an increase of £894,081. The increases in imports include cotton, £5,014,949; and manufactured articles, £17,661,716. The decrease in imports were in food, drink, and tobacco, amounting to £7,062,000.

The exports of manufactured cotton were increased by £3,436,373. In almost every other case there was a decrease.

THE VATICAN'S ONE REGRET

That All the Deliverers of Jerusalem Are Not Catholics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 15.—Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of the Pope, has issued a manifesto expressing the joy of the Holy See at the falling of Jerusalem into the hands of Christians. It says that the joy of Catholics is only clouded by the fact that the captors of the city do not all profess the same religion. Mgr. Respighi further regrets that all the liberators of the Holy Sepulchre do not carry in their hearts "the holy unity of faith as desired by Christ."

FAVORS FEDERAL CONTROL.

Census Director Urges Supervision Over Vital Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Federal control and supervision of birth and death registration to supplant the present State and municipal systems is recommended in the annual report today of Sam L. Rogers, Director of the Census. The United States, it is declared, cannot have a system of vital statistics comparable to those of foreign countries until all the States enact proper laws or until the Federal Government assumes control.

"I have come to the conclusion," Mr. Rogers says, "that by far the most satisfactory and effective means to hasten the day when the entire United States shall have adequate registration would be afforded by placing the matter entirely under Federal control and supervision."

Active preparations are under way, the report says, for beginning the next census in 1920.

SHIP BUILT IN 7 MONTHS.

First Steel Vessel for the American Fleet is Launched.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A telegram to the Shipping Board today told of the launching at Los Angeles of the first steel merchant ship contracted for by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The vessel was one of eight of 8,800 tons capacity each ordered May 12 from S. L. Napthaly.

Turning out the vessel within seven months when the yard in which it was built had to be constructed after the contract was let was hailed by Shipping Board officials as demonstrating what American industry can do in an emergency.

One vessel contracted for by the Fleet Corporation already has been launched, but it came from the yard at Seattle, which had been in operation for many years.

NEW WAR SCHOOL TO OPEN.

Special Vocational Training to be Given Drafted Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Creation of a War Training Department to administer a system of special vocational training for drafted men was announced tonight by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The department will co-operate with the War Department and the Shipping Board in supplying shortages of skilled men for essential war work.

The department will establish free vocational schools and classes to train men in large numbers for special army work and for Government construction. Already the Federal Board is training 15,000 radio and buzzer operators for the Signal Corps.

RED CROSS STARTS DRIVE FOR 500,000

Great Mass Meeting in Hippodrome Marks Opening of Membership Campaign.

20,000,000 ON NATION'S ROLL

H. P. Davison Declares He Will Be Surprised if the Number Enlisted Falls Below That Figure.

The American Red Cross campaign for 500,000 new members in Manhattan and 9,500,000 more in the nation by Christmas Eve was opened by a great mass meeting in the Hippodrome last night. Near the close of the meeting Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, announced that, while 10,000,000 in the nation is the number sought, he would be surprised if the number falls below 20,000,000. Eventually, he added, the membership sought will be 100 per cent. of the non-fighting population of the country.

Ex-President Taft, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Red Cross organization, presided and warned the people of America that the greatest danger that is today facing the civilized world is the temporary ending of this war by an inconclusive and, for that reason, a German peace. Mr. Taft said no greater work is being done in the world than the splendid work which the American Red Cross is doing in the countries of our allies, where not only the soldiers, but the civilian population is receiving assistance from the American organization. The speakers, in addition to Mr. Taft, were Mr. Davison, Otto H. Kahn, Henry J. Allen, editor of The Wichita (Kan.) Beacon, and Lieutenant Perigord, a fighting priest of the French Army, who is now a military instructor for the national army division at Camp Devens, Mass.

The stage of the Hippodrome was one huge living Red Cross flag, made by 100 women in red, 300 other women constituting the white field. Bluejackets from a French cruiser now in American waters formed a guard of honor for the meeting, and were stationed in all parts of the house. Later they circulated through the audience distributing the official Red Cross membership campaign appeal. John McCormack, the Irish tenor, opened the meeting with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and at the end of the song received a tribute of cheers and hand clapping which lasted more than six minutes. He ended the meeting by singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Mr. McCormack has contracted for $100,000 worth of concerts, every cent of which he has donated in advance to the Red Cross.

While the Red Cross was the theme of all the speakers, the victory that must end the war was emphasized by each. Mr. Allen, who recently returned from France and England, whither he went on a Red Cross mission, said the French want the American armies to enter the war in the Alsace section, and he predicted that the Americans will be found fighting side by side by the famous "blue devils" who are holding the eastern end of the west front for the Allies.

Speaking of the British army now fighting in France, Mr. Allen brought the house cheering to its feet when he declared that, "man for man, it is a better army than Germany has ever had at any time in her history." The morale of both the French and British, he said, is of the highest, and it is the work of the American Red Cross to aid in every way possible in maintaining this morale. Nothing had done more to hearten the French, he added, than what the American Red Cross is doing for the families of the French soldiers. The American campaign against tuberculosis, he said, is making wonderful progress, while thousands of babies from the devastated sections of France have been taken over by the American Red Cross and reared and cared for according to the most approved American scientific methods.".

"It should not be," said Mr. Taft, "that the greatest war in history should have been fought for nothing. If we do not win, these millions of men who have gone to the colors, the millions who have died, the other millions who are suffering in hospital or prison camp, will have fallen or suffered in vain. The danger of an inconclusive peace is that our allies who have been fighting our battles for three years and more may become exhausted and unable to hold out until we produce our potential action.

"With this in mind we should remember that there is no instrumentality more effective at this time to strengthen this morale than the American Red Cross. Those engaged in carrying on the Red Cross work feel that it should be sustained by the millions of American men and women. So don't let us keep talking about a 10,000,000 membership, but let us strive hard for a 100 per cent. American membership."

Mr. Davison, who has just concluded a 15,000-mile tour, during which he has visited nearly every State in the Union, told in detail the story of the work already done, as well as that planned for the aid and care of our own soldiers and sailors and the fighting men and suffering noncombatants in the lands of the Allies. Mr. Davison said that there is in progress in this country a pro-German campaign, the purpose of which is to tear down the American Red Cross. The work of these enemies, he added, is much more pronounced in the East than in the West.

To date Mr. Davison said the American Red Cross has appropriated and spent in part more than $42,000,000 for the relief of the French people. For every dollar donated to the Red Cross for relief a little more than a dollar's worth of relief is given, he added, for all the expenses of the Red Cross, including the home civilian work, is paid for from the fund derived from membership dues.

Mr. Davison said he did not despair of Russia as yet. There are still many chapters in this war to be written by the Russians. He paid a tribute to the Italians, and emphasized the importance of the American Red Cross task in that country.

Mr. Kahn, who was the Chairman of the committee which organized last night's meeting, said

"The spirit of Prussianism and the spirit of Americanism cannot live in the same world. One or the other must conquer. In the mad pride of its contempt for democracy Prussianism has thrown down the gauntlet to us. We have taken up the challenge, and now stand array on the side of the other freedom-loving nations of the world, giving our fresh strength and our boundless resources to them who, heroically striving, have borne the heat and burden of a dreadfully long and exhausting struggle, yet stand unwearied, unbeaten, and resolute.

"Some there are, it is true—the more is the pity—of foreign birth, some even of American birth, who, misguided, corrupt, or traitorous, have failed to join wholeheartedly our cause, or even are opposing it as far as they dare. We reject with abhorrence and deep resentment their sentiments and views, and we bid them beware lest a kindly, trustful, and forbearing people arise in righteous wrath and smite with the indignant fist of its mighty power the wretches who are basely abusing its tolerance."

Thirty thousand Red Cross campaigners will start the drive in Manhattan early this morning. There is hardly a block in Manhattan, but will have its booth to be used by women, and they are numerous in the business sections. These booths will be in charge of the Women's Committee, working in five sections, three to a booth, and the Bowery section is to be as faithfully served by them as Fifth Avenue. Ten thousand men, under the direction of Darwin P. Kingsley, will have charge of the canvassing of the homes.

ROOSEVELT MAKES APPEAL.

Urges Heavy Red Cross Enrollment During Christmas Week.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 16.—In speaking at three meetings in the campaign to enroll 30,000 new members for the Red Cross in Nassau County before Christmas, Colonel Roosevelt told 5,000 persons here tonight that he believed the war would only be won "as it should be won" by "a disciplined nation at the back of a disciplined army at the front." He spoke of the expansion of the Red Cross, of its work with foreign armies, in relief work for the civilian population in invaded countries, and with the newly organized American armies, and he said that with the progress of the war its work would increase, and that its membership would have to increase likewise.

"Last June the Red Cross asked the American people for 10,000,000 new members during Christmas week. Let this be done in the name of America! The money brought in will be a good thing, but a far better thing will be the fact that the success of this membership campaign will bring home to the people of this country a full sense of their obligations to America and to all suffering mankind, and will make them realize the deadly peril that every man and woman in this country must organize, whether in the line or back of it. To win this war as it should be won we need a disciplined nation at the back of a disciplined army at the front. We, the people of this democracy, must ourselves supply the necessary discipline.

"If on Christmas morning the Red Cross can announce to the world that 10,000,000 more Americans have joined it, and thereby signify their unqualified support of our army and navy and our nation in this war, the moral effect will be of inestimable value."

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION ENDS

Women Plan Drive on House for Passage of Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The forty-ninth annual convention of the National American Women Suffrage Association ended here today with the women determined to concentrate all their efforts for the next few weeks on driving the Federal suffrage amendment through the House. A conference of the Executive Council and the State and Congressional Chairmen was held at which it was determined to devote unremitting energy to that purpose up to the last minute.

When the conference closed the Executive Council met alone to devise ways and means for carrying on the militant policy of fighting in Congressional districts, determined upon for future years if the amendment does not get through the present House. The women are determined to elect enough pledged Congressmen to insure its passage the next time it comes up.

New York women are to play a large part in the effort to win the present Congress. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Congressional Chairman of the State party; Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney, Congressional Chairman of the city party, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, re-elected President of the national body, are among the Empire State leaders who will work to that end.

The final public session of the convention in Poli's Theatre was devoted to a general discussion of the woman suffrage question. Miss Helen Frazier called for England and Mrs. Nellie McClung for Canada. James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany, was to have spoken, but could not get here. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, taking his place on the program, begged that the Government enfranchise its women, that they might devote themselves wholeheartedly and single-mindedly to war work.

DINNER TO MISS RANKIN.

Member of Congress Expresses Hope for Federal Amendment.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, a member of Congress from Montana, was entertained at dinner last night by the committee of 1,000 women in the Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street. Miss Amy Hicks, temporary Chairman of the committee, was toastmaster, and the only other speaker besides Miss Rankin was Miss Helen Todd.

Miss Rankin said she had every hope that the Federal amendment granting woman suffrage would pass. She spoke of the Allen Wife bill, which she had prepared, under which a woman citizen would not lose her citizenship through marriage to a noncitizen. She pointed out that many women of the Northwest who have land grants must lose their homesteads if they marry Canadian farmers. Miss Kathleen Taylor, Financial Secretary, announced that a permanent organization of the committee of 1,000 women would be effected at an early date. The organization is nonpartisan.

INVITES WOMEN TO CONFER.

Federation of Independent Voters Suggests Talk on Public Matters.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Independent Voters, held yesterday afternoon in its headquarters in the Park Avenue Hotel, it was announced that the federation had informed Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party of the desire of the committee to meet a committee of women voters to confer on the transit situation and any other public matters the women wish to consider.

The letter to Miss Hay pointed out, it was said, that the transit problem was one of the most important questions to be considered by the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that this problem was one of peculiar interest for women in view of the overcrowding during rush hours on the subway and elevated lines.

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H. P. DAVISON ISSUES RED CROSS APPEAL

Says American Branch, Modern Miracle, Has Accomplished the Impossible.

ASKS MILLIONS TO ENLIST

Chairman, Telling the Story of His Own Conversion, Speaks with Zeal of a Convert.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Henry P. Davison today issued an appeal to the nation, in his capacity as Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, in connection with the launching of the American Red Cross Christmas membership campaign. The statement, which is addressed "To Americans Who Want to Help," is described by Mr. Davison himself as the "story of a conversion," as a result of his experiences during the last six months, and in it he asserts that the Red Cross work has given him a wholly new conception of America and the spirit of the nation.

Here is the text of Mr. Davison's appeal:

"This is a story of a conversion—of something that happened to me in the last six months.

"When President Wilson asked me to serve as Chairman of the War Council for the American Red Cross, I gladly accepted as my opportunity to do my bit. I foresaw a great development of opportunities for Red Cross service throughout the world. I believed in the value of the work and was willing to aid because of the need for organization and development, which then appeared.

"Since that time I have had to realize that all my conceptions were inadequate. Today the American Red Cross is one of the modern miracles. It has accomplished the impossible in its national organization with volunteer workers, in the Junior Red Cross for children, in its chapter administration covering the whole United States map. It has mobilized America for action in the world emergency; it stands behind the American Army and Navy with supplies and with personnel for every call which they may make upon it.

"It works with President Wilson's approval in the task of preparing our people for immediate service to those among us who may suffer because of changes which the war has brought about. It has given the women of the country an education in practical training for service unequaled in our history. Best of all, it has given to our military forces the one visible proof of American determination to stand by her allies in the rescue of civilization. In Belgium, France, Italy, Russia, Rumania, Armenia, Serbia, the American flag of the Red Cross is the symbol of its kindly hand.

"The Red Cross has given me a new conception of America and the American spirit. I invite the American people to come in with me under President Wilson and make it the nation-wide organization that is demanded by these times. We need your loyal and your efficient membership in order that our organization may be truly represented. If the Red Cross is not as democratic as you would like to make it that is probably because you are on the outside looking in. My experience is that no one has the right to criticise who is not in the work up to his neck. I believe that today we shall obtain a membership of twenty millions, in which all social lines are flung to the winds and an organization representative of the entire people will be created.

"A few days ago the country read of the Red Cross trains and personnel that were mobilized instantly for the relief of Halifax. But our organization is enlisting today in the task of universal emergency. American people have enlisted for the period of the war, and we shall see it through to victory, but victory is based on 'morale.' 'Morale' means the spirit with which the men go into the fight.

"Our boys are going in with the consciousness that the American people are behind them to care for their dear ones; to supply them with the necessary comforts of life; to renew them in body and mind if they are crippled; to aid the stricken countries to recover from the devastation which they have witnessed, and with this knowledge the efficiency of our armies is increased a hundredfold.

"This is a message then of the American Red Cross. For our country's sake, for our boys' sake, most of all for our own sake, you need to join and to be one of us in the great task of humanity which President Wilson has outlined as the scope of Red Cross service.

"To the 5,000,000 members working loyally with us today—Stand by the colors!

"To the ten or fifteen million members who will join us before Christmas Eve—Fall in!"

WAR FUND IS $164,369.

American Poets' Committee Announces More Ambulances for Italy.

Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman of the American Poets' Ambulances in Italy, announces that the fund has now reached $164,369.55, of which $151,789.55 has been received and $12,600 is assured from special subscriptions.

Recent contributions of ambulances came from citizens of Oyster Bay and others in honor of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, through Mrs. Victor Cumnook of Oyster Bay and New York, from members of the Southern Society for a car to bear the name of that organization, from members of the Cosmopolitan Club for an ambulance to bear the name of the club, and from citizens of Chicago, through The Chicago Tribune, for an ambulance in memory of the late Henry E. Legler, Librarian of the Public Library. Friends of Thomas A. Edison have also contributed a car in his honor.

The committee announces that the last of its unit of 100 cars is to be delivered today to the Italian Army through the American Red Cross, the first fifty having been delivered to the Italian military authorities. By reason of the rise in exchange since the fund was undertaken it has been possible, by arrangement with the Italian Government, to provide thirty-seven field hospitals.

Contributions to the fund since Dec. 8 were as follows:

Contributions reported Dec. 8	$142,242.55
Additional contributions for the Theodore Roosevelt Fund, (through Mrs. Victor Cumnock)	50.00
Mrs. John Wells	50.00
Subscribers of The Chicago Tribune for an ambulance in memory of the late Henry E. Legler, (this being the fourth ambulance secured by The Tribune)	2,000.00
The Cosmopolitan Club of New York for an ambulance to bear its name	1,500.00
From friends of Thomas A. Edison to complete a fund of $1,500 for an ambulance given in his honor	1,240.00
Miss Emily A. Thorne of New York, in honor of the Cathedral of Milan	2,000.00
Mrs. Ethel Howard Crow	10.00
Irving Brokaw, (toward the Theodore Roosevelt Fund)	50.00
S. H. Peck, (toward the Sidney Lanier Fund	25.00
The Allied Relief Committee of Madison, Wis., (through E. H. Byrne)	22.00
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, in memory of Victor Chapman	200.00
Margaret M. Gage	50.00
Prince Giovanni del Drago	50.00
Contributions handed in at Here Land	30.00
Mrs. Henry C. Phipps	250.00
Sidney Homer, (toward the Tuscania Fund)	10.00
The Southern Society for an ambulance to bear its name	2,000.00
Total	$151,799.55
Assured from special subscriptions	12,600.00
Grand total	$164,399.55

As soon as the outstanding subscriptions are completed a final report of the fund will be presented for auditing and will then be given to the press. Meantime, until the account is closed, checks for any amount may still be sent, drawn to the order of George A. Plimpton, Treasurer, to Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman, 70 Fifth Avenue.

ENSIGN G. W. OBERG DROWNED OFF PIER

New York Man Slips on Ice at Baltimore and Friend Dives After Him in Vain.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16.—George W. Oberg of New York, an Ensign in the Naval Auxiliary Service, assigned to engineer duty here, was drowned today. He slipped on an icy pier and fell overboard. A friend of his named Honeyman, who was near, plunged into the chilly waters in an effort to save him, but, although he was a good swimmer, his muscles were numbed by the cold, and he narrowly escaped losing his own life. He was rescued with considerable difficulty by others at the pier.

The body of the drowned Ensign was taken to the morgue. According to data found in his pockets he enlisted on Oct. 20 last at New York. He was 31 years old. An envelope addressed to him from Helen Brenou, 210 West 107th Street, New York, was among his papers. She is believed to be a relative. He was a member of the crew of an American freighter loading here.

It was said last night at 210 West 107th Street that Ensign Oberg was a brother of Mrs. Herbert Brenon, wife of the moving picture producer, who was Miss Helen Oberg. A letter was received by his sister on Saturday stating that he was in good health and expected to see her again before sailing.

Gen. H. W. Hubbell, U. S. A.

Brigadier Gen. Henry Wilson Hubbell, U. S. A., retired, died on Sunday night at Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in New York City, and at the age of nineteen answered Lincoln's first call for volunteers in the civil war. He enlisted in the old 7th Regiment, and subsequently fought at Gettysburg, where he won honorable mention. After the civil war he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the regular army. At the time of the Spanish war he was Colonel of the 201st New York Volunteers. General Hubbell, who married Miss Sarah Sprague, daughter of General John T. Sprague, is survived by four children.

TRACES ARMY EPIDEMICS.

Gorgas Finds Common Ailments Largely Due to Overcrowding.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Renewed warning against overcrowding troops in barracks or camps as the prime cause in the spread of practically all diseases, but particularly of measles, mumps, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, pneumonia, and epidemic meningitis is given in the annual report of Surgeon General Gorgas, which was made public tonight. The document treats almost wholly with observations made during the mobilization of troops for border service, and evidently was compiled before the recent experiences at training camps and cantonments, in some of which serious epidemics have developed.

Observation of measles cases, General Gorgas says, has led a high medical authority to the conclusion that these common epidemics of military life are preventable in barracks or in the field through careful segregation and rigid medical inspections.

Control of typhoid fever was maintained throughout the year, the report says, despite the guard mobilization. There were only ninety-seven cases and five deaths in the entire army. The new triple typhoid vaccine, it adds, has given good results in immunizing troops against both typhoid and para-typhoid. The report says that on June 30 of this year there were 13,900 medical officers in the army, and adds that when the war extension of the service is complete there will be close to 24,000 doctors on duty.

NO DUTY ON SOLDIER GIFTS.

England to Admit Parcels Free When Properly Addressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The State Department announced today the conditions whereby parcels containing dutiable goods might be delivered free of duty in Great Britain when intended for officers and men of the United States Army and Navy, soldiers of American nationality serving in the British or Canadian armies, or for American medical officers serving in British military or base hospitals. The announcement follows:

"The British Board of Customs announce the following conditions whereby gift parcels containing dutiable goods may be delivered free of duty: Such parcels intended for officers and men of United States Navy in United Kingdom should be addressed for delivery on board ship in which addressee is serving; when intended for members of American army in United Kingdom should be addressed to regimental address of recipient; when intended for soldiers of American nationality in British or Canadian armies or for American medical officers serving in British military or base hospitals, should be addressed in care of Committee for American Soldiers and Sailors of the American Red Cross, 154 New Bond Street, London, England, which committee will verify right of addressee to duty-free concession and arrange for delivery of parcels. Dutiable goods must be specifically described as tobacco, cigars, chocolate, etc. Foregoing relates solely to dutiable goods imported by parcel post."

MRS. HOWLAND ENGAGED.

Marriage to Ogden H. Hammond Will Take Place Soon.

The engagement has been announced of Mrs. Marguerite McClure Howland, widow of Dulaney Howland, to Ogden H. Hammond of this city. Mrs. Howland has been a widow since April, 1915, and Mr. Hammond a widower since May, 1915, when his first wife, who had been Miss Mary Stevens of Castle Point, was lost in the Lusitania, her husband being rescued.

Mrs. Howland is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David McClure of this city and a sister of Mrs. Bolling W. Haxall, Jr., of Middleburg, Va. She has a son, McClure Meredith Howland. Mr. Hammond came here from St. Paul, Minn. He is a son of the late General John H. Hammond, U. S. A., and a brother of John Henry Hammond, who married Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, and of Mrs. Louis Starr, Jr., of Bernardsville, N. J. He is a member of the Union, Racquet and Tennis, and Automobile Clubs, and the Essex County Hounds. The wedding will take place within a few days.

Miss Barbara Alida Boston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Guyton Boston of Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., and Heroy Maxwell Dyckman, ensign in the U. S. N. Reserves, and son of Mrs. Frank Dyckman, Orange, will take place on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 22, at the bride's home. The wedding was planned for February, but owing to the war has been changed to this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wallace of Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Barbara Wallace, to Ernest H. Klipstein of East Orange. The wedding will take place on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 9, in the Hillside Presbyterian Church, Orange.

Goes to Panama to Wed Navy Officer

Mrs. Scoville Williams of 51 East Seventy-eighth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Mis Phillis Williams, to Edmund Kremshaw, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and now in Panama. Miss Williams and her mother, who formerly lived in Nutley, N. J., have sailed for Panama, where the wedding is planned to take place on Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Lieutenant Kremshaw will have several weeks' leave, but will report for duty again on Jan. 15, when his bride will return to this city and continue her work of Secretary at the Finch School.

TEACHERS AT RALLY PLEDGE LOYALTY

Five Hundred Promise to Support Government's Military Policies in Their Classes.

LOOSE CHARGES DEPLORED

President Wilcox Defends the Instructing Body and Criticises 'Intolerance Without Regard to Facts.'

Speakers who have made "loose charges of disloyalty" against the teachers of New York City were criticised, and pleas for tolerance of "honest doubt and difference of opinion among teachers whose minds should not be 'bound by a straitjacket'" were made last night at a rally of teachers held at the Stuyvesant High School, under the auspices of the Federation of Teachers' Associations. John W. Rafferty was the Chairman. The speakers were President William G. Wilcox of the Board of Education, Thomas W. Churchill, Professor Robert M. McElroy of Princeton University, and the Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool.

Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools, administered a loyalty pledge to the 500 teachers present. The teachers promised to inculcate in their pupils "unquestioned loyalty to the military policy of the Government and to the measures and principles proclaimed by the President and Congress," and expressed their sympathy with the "purpose of the Government in its efforts to make the world safe for democracy." The pledge concluded with the following:

"We believe any teacher whose views prevent him from subscribing to such sentiments should not be permitted to teach the youth of our city."

Letters from Mayor-elect J. Hylan and Dr. J. H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, were read by Dr. Straubenmuller, Judge Hylan wrote that he was convinced of the loyalty and sincere devotion to duty of the teaching staff, and said if disloyalty did exist he would do everything to assist in its eradication.

In his address President Wilcox said that no teacher should be unfairly accused or pre-sentenced. He believed, he said, that the "loose charges of disloyalty have been absolutely unfounded."

"These loose charges have been quite as much a discredit to the speakers who uttered them as to the teaching staff," he asserted. "We must carefully weigh all rights in questions of this kind. Intolerance without regard to facts and the kind of hasty decision that excites resentment in the minds of fair-minded people are as bad as disloyalty itself because at the present time we need a united public opinion and not a disunited people.

"The object we have in view is not to find the victims in the teaching staff, not to institute an inquisition or pry into the private opinions of teachers on social and other matters, but it is to promote a united opinion and a united effort on the part of the teachers as to their obligation to the Government in this time of war."

Mr. Churchill made a plea for fair criticism.

"I would hate to see teachers bound in a straitjacket," he said. "They do that in Prussia, but we don't want the schools in this country to become Prussianized. If anybody criticises me, and I can't stand for it, so much the worse for me. If General Crosier can criticise Secretary Baker and get away with it, it shows that justice is bound to come out of honest difference of opinion.

"The man who said some time ago at a meeting in the De Witt Clinton High School that there were 1,000 disloyal teachers in this city, ought to prove it, and I dare him to show me one such teacher. Where a teacher, however, is found guilty of disloyalty he should be ousted quickly, but not on clamor. The Board of Education should be assured and sentenced among difficulties. We should not treat these matters with bias, prejudice, or passion.

"We are patriots all, and we will sign any pledge that comes along even if we sign a protest afterward, and I believe the teachers of this city are as loyal a body as ever went from France toward Berlin through the trenches."

Chairman Rafferty after declaring that this organization stands ready to defend any teacher falsely accused or tried, said it was the judgment of the Federation that any teacher found guilty of inculcating disloyal sentiments should be "dismissed, interned for the duration of the war, and his State license revoked."

"What is wanted of teachers is not uniformity of opinion prescribed from above," said Dr. Pool. "The cause we are fighting for is high, and in that cause there is room for difference of opinion within limits."

NO ENEMY ALIEN TEACHERS.

Language Instructors All Americans or Have Declared Intent.

No enemy aliens are teaching foreign languages in the elementary schools, according to John L. Hulshof, Supervisor of Foreign Languages, who said yesterday that the sixty teachers under him were either American citizens or through "first papers" had signified intention to become citizens.

The report that two or three enemy aliens were teaching foreign languages was denied by Mr. Hulshof, who added that while he was of German nativity he has been an American citizen for thirty-two years. Mr. Hulshof has submitted to Acting Superintendent of Schools Gustave Straubenmuller a report on the textbooks used in the study of German, which contain praise of Germany and the Germans.

"I have gone through all the books," said Mr. Hulshof last night, "and I find very few objectionable passages. I believe we ought to eliminate those books which contain references that do not conform to American ideals."

It is believed that the Board of Superintendents will report to the Board of Education at its next meeting, on December 26, which is also the last meeting of the present board, the advisability of eliminating the study of all foreign languages in the elementary schools. A resolution was passed recently by the Course of Study Committee, of which Professor Franklin Giddings is Chairman, asking the Board of Superintendents to look into the matter.

To eliminate foreign languages from the elementary schools would affect German most, for about 65 per cent. of the pupils studying foreign languages are studying German, according to Mr. Hulshof.

RAILROAD IN THRIFT AID.

Long Island Puts War Saving Certificates on Sale at Offices.

At the request of the Government, and in order to assist in the raising of funds for carrying on the war, the Long Island Railroad has completed arrangements for placing on sale the new War Savings certificates and Thrift stamps at ticket offices, principal freight agencies, and at other points where there is a possibility of disposing of them either to the general public or to employes.

As in the case of the campaign for the two Liberty Loans, special efforts will be made to encourage investment in the War Savings certificates and Thrift stamps on the part of employes of the company. Children of employes will also be urged to become investors and aid the Government with their savings. It is expected that representatives will be present in pay cars to sell the stamps and certificates to the employes when they are paid off.

In a general appeal addressed to all employes of the Long Island Railroad, General Manager J. R. Savage says:

"It is requested that every one interest himself in this proposition, and that special efforts be made to have the children of employes, as well as the children of the public, become interested in purchasing, particularly the Thrift stamps. Here is a fine opportunity for those who could not purchase Liberty bonds to lend their savings to the Government."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FLANGERS.—Dec. 14, Bruner Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Flangers, a daughter.
KOSOFSKY.—Dec. 10, 600 West 174th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kosofsky, a son.
KRIEGER.—Dec. 10, Bay Ridge Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Krieger, a son.
WAXBERG.—Dec. 10, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Waxberg, a son.

Engaged.

GREENWALD—HEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Hain of 310 West 95th announce the engagement of their daughter, Carolyn, to Max C. Greenwald; at home on Dec. 23, 3 to 6. No cards.
APFELBAUM—EHRLICH.—Estelle V. Ehrlich to Harry Apfelbaum.
BUCHENHOLZ—JAFFE.—Bessie J. Jaffe to Dr. Ira Buchenholz.
FRIEDBERG—FAIRBERG.—Ruth Fairberg to Harry Friedberg.
FRIEDMAN—BALZER.—Pearl Balzer to Irving Friedman.
LANGLAND—RYAN.—Margaret L. Ryan to Howard F. Langland.
LENROW—STEINBERG.—Matilda Steinberg to Lester E. Lenrow.
LEVOW—DREBEN.—Sadie Dreben to Bernard Levow.
MEIER—SONNENSCHEIN.—Beatrice Sonnenschein to Milton Meier.
ROTH—ROSENSTEIN.—Mildred Rosenstein to Emanuel B. Roth.
VOGEL—KURTZ.—Jane Kurtz to Arthur Vogel.

Married.

BEDELL—CUTTER.—Dec. 15, at Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. Charles M. Mills, D. D., Miss Mildred Ethel, daughter of George F. Cutter of Boston, to Allen Trippett Bedell, son of Mrs. Charles M. Bedell of Montclair, N. J.
FILLEY—PYNE.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917, at the Church of the Epiphany, in the city of New York, Mary Pyne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, to Lieut. Col. Oliver Dwight Filley, U. S. S. C.
NETTER—GLASER.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, at 215 Audubon Av., William Netter to Frances Glaser.
SAUNDERS—ALEXANDER.—Mr. David L. Alexander announces the marriage of his daughter, Dorothy B., to Marvin Edward Saunders, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Saunders of Kew Gardens, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 16, 1917. Ceremony performed by the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendez.

GREENWALD—JUDAS.—Dec. 9, Lena Judas to Jacob Greenwald.
MILLER—WOLF.—Dec. 9, Stella Wolf to James J. Miller.
WITT—KLEIN.—Dec. 15, Miriam Klein to Max A. Witt.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917, Marguerite Adams, at her late residence, 221 8th Av., Brooklyn. Funeral service and interment private.
ALLISON.—On Dec. 13, Mortimer Allison, beloved husband of Kate Allison. Funeral service on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 8 P. M., at the funeral parlors of L. A. Hammond, 990 Lexington Av., between 121st and 122d Sts. Golding Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Veteran Odd Fellows invited to attend.
BALL.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Middleton, 440 East 62d St., Cassie A. Ball, dearly beloved wife of George W. Ball. Funeral private.
BARRY.—Dec. 15, Anna Barry, beloved mother of Alice A. Barry. Funeral Tuesday from funeral parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., near Broadway, at 10 o'clock.
BARTLETT.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 16, 1917, Marcus M. Bartlett, in his 79th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John D. Morgan, 20 Beechwood Road, Summit, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment Arlington National Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers. Washington, D. C., papers please copy.
BEARDSLEY.—Helen A., widow of the late Henry Beardsley, of New York City, Dec. 16, in her 76th year.
BERNHEIM.—Gad Lodge, 11, I. O. F. S. I.—Brethren are requested to attend funeral of late brother, Abraham Bernheim, Monday, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M., 175 E. 111th St.
MACRICE M. STRAUSS, Secretary.
BIEBER.—Elias, on Dec. 16, at his residence, 970 Tinton Av., Bronx, in his 60th year; survived by five children. Funeral services at residence at 10 A. M. today. Meriden (Conn.) papers please copy.
BROWER.—Henry Parker, Dec. 16, beloved husband of Bessie Brower, son of Peter and Carrie Brower. Services at late residence, 1,329 Clay Av., this, Tuesday evening. Funeral Wednesday, 11 A. M.
BUXBAUM.—Julia, beloved wife of Simon Buxbaum and dearly loved mother of Millie, Gerson, Birdie, Frank, and the late Charles L. Relatives, friends, and members of Henrietta Vereln, Maternity Aid Society, also Empire Rebecca Lodge, 42, are invited to attend funeral from 600 West 180th St. Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.
CHICHESTER.—Entered into rest, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1917, in her 88th year, Catherine A., widow of the late Lebbeus Chichester. Services at her late residence, 550 West 184th St., Monday, 8:30 P. M. Interment Lianbury, Conn., Thursday.
COGAN.—On Dec. 16, 1917, Mary E., beloved wife of Daniel Macnail, in her 40th year. Funeral from her late residence, 916 Stebbins Av., Bronx, Wednesday, 2 P. M. Eastern Star service Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.
COMSTOCK.—Dec. 15, 1917, Samuel M. Comstock, dearly beloved husband of Adelaide Comstock. Funeral from his late residence, 129 East 71st St., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.
CUMMINGS.—Emma Louisa, widow of the late William A. Cummings. Funeral services at her residence, 571 West 139th St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Kensico.
CUMMINGS.—Manhattan Chapter, D. A. R., announces, with deep regret, the death on Dec. 15 of its beloved member, Mrs. William A. Cummings. Funeral from her late residence, 571 West 139th St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Katharine W. Arrowsmith, Regent; Elizabeth S. White, Secretary.
DOWDALL.—Charles E., beloved husband of Louise Fintel and father of George C. Requiem mass will be offered at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Avs., Bronx, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.
FERN.—Dec. 15, 1917, Peter Fern. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Tuesday, 1 o'clock.
FOSTER.—William George, Jr., on Dec. 16, 1917, 15 years of age, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William George Foster of 58 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Services at above address Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.
GALVIN.—Dec. 14, Ann Galvin, beloved mother of Mary, Margaret, and Anna Galvin. Funeral from her late residence, 422 West 51st St., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 9:45 A. M. Solemn requiem mass Church of Sacred Heart, 10 A. M.
GUILLAUME.—At Bayonne, N. J., on Dec. 14, 1917, John H., beloved husband of Julia L. Guilfoyle, (nee Howe.) Funeral from his late home, 54 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., on Tuesday morning. Solemn requiem mass at St. Andrew's Church, 4th St. and Broadway, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.
HANNA.—Ray. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., Campbell Bldg., Monday, 10 o'clock.
HARNED.—Marion V., Twelfth month, 16th. Funeral services at her sister Lucy Powell's residence, Farmingdale, L. I., Twelfth month, 18th, at 12:30. Carriages meet 10 A. M. train from Penn. Station.
HAVILAND.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, John Budd Haviland, beloved husband of Adelaide A. and son of the late John Gedney and Ellen S. Budd Haviland. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,821 East 12th St., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 18. Friends, relatives, and members of Valley Forge, 76, J. O. U. A. M., and D. of L., 23, are invited to attend.
HORAN.—At Bronxville, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1917, James F. Horan, in his 57th year. Funeral services at Christ Church, Bronxville, Tuesday, at 10:30 o'clock. Train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 1:35 P. M.
HORN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 14, 1917, William F. Horn of Cologne, Germany. Funeral from his late residence, 158 East 88th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Jean Baptiste Church, East 76th St. and Lexington Av. Interment private.
HOWELLS.—Mary G., widow of George Howells, at her residence, 200 West 107th St., in her 73d year.

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January and December 1917 Bond Prices Compared

We have prepared a pamphlet showing the wide difference in January, 1917, and December, 1917, prices on a list of standard bonds.

This information is presented both in tabulated and chart form.

A copy of this Price Comparison may be had upon request for pamphlet AG-148.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Thrift to Free More Industries for War

The year is approaching its close without any clear sign of a turn in the long period of depression through which security values have been dragging their way. The declines last week were halted for a brief time by a rather vigorous rally, but this gave way to a fresh outburst of liquidation which undid in two hours much of the recovery made in two days. The stock market has not had the benefit of any organized leadership. It has suffered for all the faults of Congress, of Governmental department heads, and of the railroad executives, both actual and imagined. Each change for the worse in the status of submarine warfare, in the breaking up of Russia, in the several campaigns at different points on the battle front, has been signalized by liquidation of more securities. In Great Britain, when that nation was passing through its similar experience, there was an outlet in the United States for a large part of securities which had to be sold. Here there is no market except that supplied by buyers, who are just as close to the influences making for uneasiness as the sellers. A very large share of the surplus funds which would ordinarily have been devoted by the owners to the purchase of standard issues offering such high yields as are now obtainable have been put into the United States Government bond issues, which increased by nearly $6,000,000,000 the supply of investment media without adding anything to the sum available for investment. The present prices of neither stocks nor bonds can be considered fairly representative of the values underlying the securities. They are the prices of war conditions. It is as certain as anything can be in these days when precedents are daily going by the board that those who use a portion of their savings for the purchase of securities which are being thrown upon the market by owners who happen to need the principal more than the interest or dividends will possess investments which will eventually be worth much more than the present values. There are numerous instances of stocks which are quoted for less dollars per share than the companies represented held in liquid assets over and above prior liens. That all investors are not unmindful of the opportunities offered by these peculiar conditions is indicated by the rapid increase which has taken place in the number of names on the corporation stock books. One of the inactive steel issues, for instance, is today owned by 2,243 stockholders, as against 1,551 on the books only a year ago.

Most of the railroad shares and some of the most firmly established industrial issues have gone below the lowest figures touched in the great panic ten years ago. With the growth of the country the established transportation systems should increase proportionately in value, as it becomes increasingly difficult each year to add new mileage. Had the railroads been free to mark rates up to correspond with the rise in costs their securities should be selling today at record high levels as a reflection of the tremendous volume of business offered to them. Any company forced by regulation or custom to accept a fixed price for its wares suffers with the lessened purchasing power of the dollar when inflation is under way. This process has now gone so far that railroad men say that the 15 per cent. increase in rates for which they asked some weeks ago would fall far short of restoring net earnings if allowed in full. It looks very much as though the President had made up his mind to incorporate the carriers into the Government's big war machine and to make up any deficit from operation as a part of the war's cost. It is highly necessary that some solution of the present intolerable situation should be reached at an early date to give the railway managers greater latitude in attacking the problems of congestion which have already begun to spell famine in certain necessary commodities at Eastern points.

A peculiar controversy is raging between men who are co-operating with the Treasury Department to encourage national thrift for the provision of funds to be loaned to the Government, and a class of business men engaged in the production and sale of articles that are within or close to the line separating luxuries from necessities. As the most important part of the nation-wide war savings campaign bankers have been preaching the value of thrift to the Government not in its relation to the amount of money thus saved for investment in war loans but in the light of the lessened demand which such saving means upon the man power of the country. In this the United States is again taking a leaf from the book of Great Britain's experience. There it was early found that "business as usual," a slogan originally sponsored by leaders who meant it to imply the carrying on of life along as near normal lines as possible was being made to justify the sale of the non-essentials. No marked success was met with in selling war savings stamps abroad until the gospel of saving in order to free labor for war activities was preached to the working classes. The campaign of education which has been carried through many States already has provoked manufacturers of automobiles, jewelry, musical instruments, and similar articles to combative efforts designed to encourage people to continue in their old ways of extravagance. Their argument is based on the theory that the Government cannot collect war taxes unless industry is running to fullest capacity. Ignoring the obvious fact that a workman engaged in producing an article which no one needs can be utilized in making munitions or ships, and that a dollar spent unwisely means the diversion of some one's labor from a useful to a non-essential task, the men who advocate free spending profess to be working for the same object as those who are aiding the distribution of war savings stamps. It would be unfortunate if the country should suddenly reform its old habits of spending to limit itself to the purchase of things absolutely essential to life and comfort, but something approaching that must be achieved by degrees in the course of the next few months if the Government is to be able to make good the deficiencies concerning which testimony was elicited last week at the Congressional inquiry into the conduct of the War Department.

Labor is more or less fixed and does not quickly move from one field to another when demand for its products undergoes a great change. The ideal solution of the present difficulty would be the conversion of such plants as lend themselves to it from the production of non-essential articles to things needed by the army and navy, and the shifting of employes from those plants which cannot be easily converted to the new industries which are turning out ordnance supplies and ships. A secondary argument for such a reconstruction of the country's industrial capacity has been furnished by a discovery that there is not enough coal being distributed to supply both necessary and unnecessary consumers. Already the new realization of what personal sacrifices must be made to free labor and materials for war has brought about a severe contraction in the demand for many articles with unfortunate results in the case of some manufacturers and retailers. The change must come, but every effort should be made by business men to anticipate it so far as possible by altering plans and plants to meet the new needs arising daily as the war's demands multiply in number and size. There is no reason for a decrease in the total value of goods manufactured, but they must be products having a direct or indirect relation to the present necessities of the nation.

LONDON MARKET HEAVY.

War Loan Diverts Interest from Stocks—Public Cautious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Stock Exchange conditions were still unsatisfactory last week. Each day brought renewed depression, although a slightly greater resistance was offered on the closing days. The public was very cautious, and there was realization on recent speculative purchasing. Political and military events were still the dominating factor of the market, although the vigorous war loan campaign is diverting an increasing volume of funds from existing securities.

The sale of national war bonds for the week ended Dec. 8 established a new record of £23,089,250, following the distribution of the dividend on the 5 per cent. war loan and the exhibition of the tanks, which left London last Saturday after a very successful effort, and are now touring the country. The prospects are favorable for continued satisfactory subscriptions.

The introduction of a new vote of credit of £550,000,000 to meet expenditures for the remainder of the current year, making £2,450,000,000 for the twelve months, in contrast to the original estimate, when the budget was introduced, of £1,975,000,000, was also a restraining influence, more especially as the Chancellor stated that more taxation would be inevitable next year if the war were still in progress.

PARIS BOURSE QUIET.

Security Market Almost Stagnant—Surtax Causes Reaction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Bourse exhibited little animation last week, coupled approach of the end of the year, coupled with the war loan issue, which closes on the 16th, combined to render the market stagnant. Further weakness was evidenced in the Russian group, upon the report that the present Government would repudiate their foreign loans, but the official announcement that all Russian coupons due the 1st of January would be duly paid caused a recovery, prices holding up well.

The adoption of proposals of a super-tax on war profits by the Budget Commission caused a sharp reaction in French industrials and war stocks generally. The tax proposed rises to 80 per cent. on profits over half a million francs, and is retroactive to January, 1917.

Friday's market closed much firmer, professional opinion being that the slightest favorable developments of a political or millitary nature would soon cause all-around improvement.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,808,074,036 francs, and foreign advances show an increase of 5,000,000 francs. An important decrease of 90,000,000 francs in note circulation was a sequel to the new war loan.

Exchanges are firmer, with sterling at 27.26 and dollars at 5.72.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 15, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,087,854	177,571,072
Same period a year ago	10,657,464	221,929,661

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	62.99	58.60	90.46	58.60
Same period a year ago	98.01	89.52	102.01	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	73	73	73	+ 1½
1,100	Advance Rumely	10	9½	9¾	— ¼
500	Advance Rumely pf	21½	21	21½	— ½
200	Ajax Rubber	47	45½	45½	— 2¾
4,200	Alaska Gold Mines	2¼	2	2	— ¼
11,300	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2	2	— ⅜
1	Albany & Susquehanna	180	180	180	..
5,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17¾	15¾	15⅝	— 1½
1,300	Allis Chalm. Mfg. pf	70	65	67½	— 3¼
500	Am. Agricul. Chemical	78	72	74½	— 4¾
400	Am. Bank Note	30	29	29	..
6,700	Am. Beet Sugar	73	63	66	— 5
200	Am. Brake S. & Fdy. pf	154	150	150	— 5
30,600	Am. Can	34½	30½	33¼	— ½
1,200	Am. Can pf	97½	88	*89½	— 2¼
8,900	Am. Car & Foundry	66½	60¾	63½	— 1⅝
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	— 2½
2,500	Am. Cotton Oil	24¾	21¾	23¼	— 1¼
300	Am. Express	80	80	80	..
1,800	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅞	11	11½	— ⅛
9,200	Am. Hide & Leather pf	53¼	45¼	46⅞	— 7⅛
200	Am. Ice	10½	9½	9½	— 1
6,000	Am. International	56	48¾	*53⅝	+ 1⅛
5,500	Am. Linseed	25¾	23¼	24¾	— ½
1,850	Am. Linseed pf	71¼	67½	*68½	..
9,310	Am. Locomotive	51½	47¾	49⅝	— 2⅛
200	Am. Locomotive pf	94	94	94	— 3½
2,400	Am. Malting	11½	8¾	9¼	— 2¾
1,400	Am. Malting 1st pf	53	51	51	— 2
100	Am. Shipbuilding	90	90	90	— 3
30,700	Am. Smelting & Ref	72¾	67⅝	69¼	— 2⅝
500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	100⅞	100	100¼	— ⅝
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	92⅝	92¾	92⅝	..
3,300	Am. Steel Foundries	55	50¼	*53¾	+ 1⅝
3,400	Am. Sugar Refining	96	92½	92½	— 4
300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	106⅞	106	106	..
8,200	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	56½	53	54⅞	— 1⅝
23,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	104⅜	99½	100¼	— 3¼
26,815	Am. Tobacco	161	130⅜	134	—27½
516	Am. Tobacco pf., new	91¼	89	89	— 3
1,400	Am. Woolen	43	38⅝	*39¼	— 2
260	Am. Woolen pf	89½	89	89	+ ⅜
2,300	Am. Writing Paper pf	22¼	19½	21	— 3
1,150	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅛
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	42	42	42	..
47,800	Anaconda Copper	56⅜	53⅜	54⅞	— ⅝
200	Assets Realization	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
200	Associated Oil	56	56	56	— 2¼
12,480	Atch., Top. & S. F	83¼	78½	79⅜	— 3¼
1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	80	78½	79¾	— 1¼
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
3,400	Atlantic Coast Line	92	83	84½	— 6½
9,400	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
100	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	— 1¼
18,700	BALDWIN LOCO	54¼	50¾	52½	— ⅞
100	Baldwin Loco. pf	98	98	98	+ 3¼
11,700	Baltimore & Ohio	48⅝	45	46½	— 1¾
800	Baltimore & Ohio pf	54	53	53	— 1¼
1,200	Barrett Co.	90	86½	87	— 5
100	Barrett Co. pf	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
700	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	— ⅛
26,400	Bethlehem Steel	75½	68¾	*68¾	— 3
289,800	Bethlehem Steel, Class B t. c.	75⅝	66¼	*67½	— 2¼
100	Bethlehem Steel pf	90	90	90	+ 5
11,200	Bethlehem Steel pf. sub rcts. f. p.	95¼	83⅞	*83⅞	— 2⅛
13,500	Brooklyn Rap. Tran	40⅝	36¼	37	— 3
100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	6	6	6	+ ¼
12,100	Burns Brothers	114¾	104½	107½	— 5¾
5,800	Butte & Superior	16⅝	14⅞	15	— 1⅝
1,600	CAL. PETROLEUM	11⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅞
2,500	Cal. Petroleum pf	35½	32	32	— 4
300	Calumet & Arizona	61½	60	60	— 5
70,600	Canadian Pacific	133⅜	126	128½	— 3½
400	Central Foundry	30	28	28	— 2½
23,400	Central Leather Co	63	57	59⅜	— 2
1,816	Cerro de Pasco	29	27	27½	— 2¼
800	Chandler Motor	63	61¼	*61¼	+ ¼
11,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¾	42⅞	43¾	— 2½
300	Chi. & Alton	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
500	Chi. Great Western	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
1,100	Chi. Great Western pf	20	18	19	— 1½
10,210	Chi., Mil. & St. P	39¼	35¾	35¾	— ½
4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	69¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅜
2,500	Chi. & Northwestern	91	86	87	— 4½
275	Chi. & Northwest'n pf	140	140	140	— 3
10,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c	18⅝	16½	18	— ¼
3,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c	50	46½	47	— 3
2,300	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c	40	36¾	37½	— 3⅜
7,500	Chile Copper	14⅜	13½	13⅝	— 1⅜
7,400	Chino Copper	42¾	37½	*38¾	— 1⅝
100	Cluett, Peabody	46	46	46	— ½
300	Cluett, Peabody pf	90¼	90	90	— 2½
3,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	33	30	32	— 1¼
200	Colorado Southern	20	20	20	— ½
2,650	Columbia Gas & Elec	29⅜	27½	28¾	— 1⅜
600	Com. Tab Recording	27	24	27	— 1
6,450	Consolidated Gas	82½	77¾	78½	— 5
1,200	Continental Can	83¾	80	80	— 4
900	Continental Insurance	41½	38	38	— 4
63,500	Corn Products Ref	29⅞	27½	28¾	— ⅝
1,020	Corn Products Ref. pf	90½	89¼	89¾	— ⅞
31,600	Crucible Steel	52⅜	46¼	47¼	— 4⅝
400	Crucible Steel pf	87½	86	86	— 2
13,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	28½	25⅞	26⅝	— 1½
3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	78½	75	*75½	— 1¾
1,200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	141¼	130	130	— 10
110	DEERE & CO. pf	95	95	95	— ⅝
6,400	Del. & Hudson	96	92¾	93½	— 1⅝
800	Del., Lack. & Western	180	170	170	— 15
1,400	Den. & Rio Grande pf	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— 1¼
29,150	Distillers Securities	32⅝	27	28⅝	— 2½
700	Dome Mines	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & At	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
600	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
300	ELK HORN COAL	23	20	20	— 4
300	Electric Storage Bat'y	48	47	47	— 1
21,100	Erie	15¾	13⅝	13⅝	— 1⅜
6,700	Erie 1st pf	23	19½	20¾	— 1⅝
200	Erie 2d pf	17¼	16¼	16¼	— 1⅜
100	FEDERAL M. & S	3	3	3	— ⅛
600	Federal M. & S. pf	30	28	28	— 3½
2,400	GASTON, WM. & W	32	30	31	— ⅛
300	General Chemical	166	153	153	—12½
100	General Cigar	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— 2¾
28,500	General Electric	124⅜	118	120	— 3
15,500	General Motors	87	84¼	85½	— 1½
300	General Motors pf	74½	74	74	..
4,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	36½	33⅜	34¼	— 1⅝
200	Goodrich pf	94	94	94	..
100	Granby Consol	67	67	67	— 1
11,200	Great Northern pf	90⅜	82¾	84¼	— 4⅞
7,400	Great Nor. Certs. for Ore Properties	25⅞	23¼	24	— 1⅝
300	Greene-Cananeа Cop	37	36½	37	..
200	Gulf States Steel	94	88	88	— 5
300	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	12	11½	11½	— ⅝
200	Gulf, Mob. & Nor. pf	33½	32½	32½	— 3½
300	HARTMAN CORP	40	36	36	+ 1
3,800	Haskell & Barker	29½	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
2,100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	93	87	88¼	— 4⅞
12,700	Inspiration Copper	41⅜	38⅝	40	— 1
4,220	Interboro Con.	8⅝	6	6	— ⅝
2,800	Interboro Con. pf	42⅝	39¼	*41¾	— ¾
200	Inter. Agricultural	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
1,000	Inter. Agricultural pf	37½	31	33	— 1
1,900	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	110	104½	*104½	— 3½
200	Inter. Harvester Corp	52	51½	51½	— 1½
200	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf	96	92	92	— 3
38,800	Inter. Mer. Marine	22½	17¾	18½	— 2½
140,400	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	85¾	74¾	*77	— 4½
15,400	Inter. Nickel	26¾	24½	25⅜	— 1
4,400	Inter. Paper	24½	22	24½	+ ½
1,100	Inter. Paper pf., sta	55	53½	53½	— 1½
100	JEWEL TEA	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅝
2,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	16⅜	15¾	16	— 1¼
900	Kan. City Southern pf	45¼	45¼	46¼	— 1⅞
700	Kayser (Julius) & Co	100	95	95	— 6
300	Kelly Springfield Tire	39	38¾	38¾	— ½
100	Kelsey Wheel pf	70	70	70	..
28,900	Kennecott Copper	31⅜	29	29¾	— 1⅜
100	Kress (S. H.) Co	43	43	43	— 7
16,500	LACK. STEEL	82¼	69¾	*71⅜	— 8⅝
100	Laclede Gas	30	30	30	— ¼
400	Lake Erie & Western	9⅝	8½	9¾	+ ⅛
40	Lake Erie & West'n pf	15	15	15	..
1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
4,600	Lehigh Valley	53¼	51¼	51¾	— 2⅜
1,000	Liggett & Myers	170	151	152	—20
1,600	Liggett & Myers pf	102	99¼	100¼	— 1⅞
400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16	14⅜	16	+ 1½
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf.	80½	80¼	*80¼	+ 1¾
2,100	Lorillard (P.) Co	170	145¼	150	—20
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	100	100	100	— 2½
5,800	Louisville & Nashville	112⅞	105½	107⅝	— 6⅝
100	MACKAY COS.	71½	71½	71½	— 3½
300	Manhattan Elevated	97	93¼	*93½	— 5
1,400	Maxwell Motors	25	21	22¼	— 4½
1,900	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	54¾	49	*52	— 2½
2,400	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	20½	17⅛	19⅜	— ¾
950	May Department Stores	47½	43¼	43¾	— 4½
24,200	Mexican Petroleum	75½	67¾	*69	— 4¾
6,333	Miami Copper	27½	25¼	26¼	— ⅝
1	Michigan Central	80	80	80	..
25,200	Midvale Steel	43½	40¾	41	— 2½
7,750	Minn. & St. Louis, new	9¼	7	7⅜	— 1½
400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	80½	79	79	— 1½
2,600	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	4½	3¾	3⅞	— ½
400	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	7½	7	7	— ½
28,200	Missouri Pac. tr. cfs	23⅝	21¼	22	— 1½
5,000	Missouri Pac. pf. tr. cfs	39¾	37⅞	38¼	— 1½
1,800	Montana Power	61	58¾	*60	+ ⅞
50	Morris & Essex	69½	69½	69½	..
600	NATIONAL ACME	28¾	26	28¾	+ ⅛
200	National Biscuit Co.	90	90	90	— 3
100	National Bis. Co. pf	106	106	105	— ½
300	National Cloak & Suit	60	59	59	+ 2
4,100	National Conduit & C	24½	21½	22¾	— ⅝
4,500	National Enam. & S	35½	33	33¾	— 1⅞
1,500	National Lead	42¾	40	40¾	— 3
8,200	Nevada Con. Copper	18½	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅝
800	New Orleans, Tex. & M	18	17	17⅛	— 1⅜
2,700	New York Air Brake	104	99	101	— 5
19,000	New York Central	68⅞	64¼	67¾	— 1
300	New York, Chi. & St. L	14	14	14	— ⅜
100	New York, C. & St. L. 2pf.	41	41	41	+ 1
200	New York Dock	14	13½	13½	— ¼
7,800	New York, N. H. & H	29⅝	27⅞	28	+ ½
800	New York, Ont. & W	20	17½	17½	— 2½
100	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	— 2
7,900	Norfolk & Western	102¼	95	98	— 4¼
12,600	Northern Pacific	84½	78¼	80¾	— 4
300	Nova Scotia Steel & C	63	61	61	— 4
22,000	OHIO CITIES GAS	35	32	34	— ½
220	Ontario Mining	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
1,270	Owens Bottle Machine	54¼	52½	52¾	+ ¼
1,500	PACIFIC MAIL	26¾	24½	25	+ 1¼
1,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel	18	17	17	— 1½
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	37	37	37	..
29,287	Pennsylvania Railroad	45	43	43¼	— 1
2,100	People's Gas, Chicago	38	35½	35½	— 2⅜
900	Peoria & Eastern	5⅝	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
1,400	Pere Marquette	15	13	13½	— 1⅜
600	Pere Mar. prior pf	48	48	48	..
500	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co. 1st pf	90	90	90	— 1½
2,490	Philadelphia Co.	26	24½	25⅛	— 1⅞
100	Pierce-Arrow	30	30	30	— ¼
100	Pierce-Arrow pf	91	91	91	+ 2
400	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	50	50	50	—10
2,200	Pitts. Coal	43½	38½	40⅜	— 2⅜
3,200	Pitts. Coal pf	75½	74	75	— 3
100	Pitts. Steel pf	89½	89¼	89¼	— ⅝
3,600	Pitts. & West Va	21	19½	20⅜	— ¾
1,000	Pitts. & West Va. pf	58¾	56	57⅛	— ⅝
1,900	Pressed Steel Car	51	49	50¼	— ⅞
100	Pressed Steel Car pf	93	93	93	— 1
8,750	Pullman Co.	115⅞	107	109	— 7
200	QUICKSILVER pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1,300	RY. STEEL SPRING	43	39¾	39¾	— 2½
100	Railway Steel Spring pf	96¾	95¾	96¾	— ⅝
11,500	Ray Consol. Copper	22⅞	20¼	*20½	— 1¾
119,850	Reading	69⅝	64⅝	67	— 1½
600	Reading 2d pf	35	34½	35	— ½
42,400	Republic Iron & Steel	75¼	68	71⅝	— 2⅜
400	Republic Iron & S. pf	92	92	92	— 2
4,500	Royal Dutch t. r	70¼	66	68½	— 5¾
555	Rutland pf	18	18	18	—15
1,500	ST. L.-SAN FRAN	14¾	13	13	— 2
200	St. L.-San Fran. pf	25¾	25¼	25¼	— 1¾
200	St. L. Southwestern	22	22	22	— 2
100	St. L. Southwestern pf	34	34	34	— ½
400	Savage Arms	56	54¼	54¼	— 8½
400	Saxon Motor	7	6	6½	+ ¼
600	Seaboard Air Line	9	8¼	9	..
900	Seaboard Air Line pf	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	..
9,900	Sears, Roebuck & Co	134	124½	127	— 7
50	Sears, Roeb'k & Co. pf	120	120	*120	..
1,500	Shattuck-Arizona	17¼	17	17	— 1⅝
16,100	Sinclair Oil & Ref	29⅝	25½	27	— 3
1,925	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I	38	34	34	— 3⅝
24,900	Southern Pacific	81¼	77⅜	78⅝	— 2¾
200	South Porto Rico Sugar	140	135	135	—10
100	South Porto Rico S. pf	106	106	106	..
22,400	Southern Railway	24½	21¾	22¼	— 1⅝
2,800	Southern Railway pf	57½	53	57½	+ 1¼
100	Standard Milling	77½	77½	77½	— ½
100	Stewart Warner Speed	43	43	43	..
36,600	Studebaker Co.	43¼	40¼	42	— ⅞
1,600	Superior Steel	35	33	34	— 1
2,800	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	12⅝	11⅜	12	— ½
21,880	Texas Co.	136	121	128	—12
3,000	Texas & Pacific	16	14½	14⅝	— ¼
100	Tidewater Oil	165	165	165	—10
500	Third Avenue	16	15	16	— ⅛
18,600	Tobacco Products	46¼	42½	44	— 2
100	Twin City Rap. Tran	65	65	*65	— ⅝
400	UNDERWOOD TYPE	91	83	*83½	..
250	Union Bag & P., new	60	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
54,600	Union Pacific	111¼	104¾	106½	— 3¾
100	Union Pacific pf	70	70	70	— 1
4,000	United Alloy Steel	36	35	35⅜	..
9,275	United Cigar Stores	86½	81¾	83½	— 2½
200	United Cigar Stores pf	100½	98¼	98¼	— 3½
800	United Drug	75	69	73	+ 4¾
100	United Drug 1st pf	49	49	49	— 1
200	United Drug 2d pf	75	74	74	— 5½
2,000	United Fruit	116	111	113	— 4½
1,440	United Rys. Invest	6	4¼	5¼	— 1½
725	United Rys. Inv pf	14	12	12¾	— 1½
900	U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy	11	10¼	11	+ ⅝
100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	44	44	44	— 2
13,900	U. S. Express	16½	16¼	16¼	..
500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	110¾	103	107½	— ⅝
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	92	90	90	— 4
7,200	U. S. Rubber	50¾	45	48	— 1⅝
700	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	95¾	92	93	— 2⅜
1,500	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M	44½	42	42	— 3
100	U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf	43½	43½	43½	— 2½
849,250	U. S. Steel	88½	79½	81½	— 5
15,380	U. S. Steel pf	107¼	102½	105¾	— 2⅝
41,900	Utah Copper	78⅝	71¾	*72¾	— 1
200	Utah Securities	10½	10⅜	10¼	— 1½
1,300	VA.-CARO. CHEM	32½	30¼	31¼	— ⅝
100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	99	99	99	— 4
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SET PRICES TO STAY FOR IRON AND STEEL

More Conferences to be Held, but Revision Before Jan. 1 Is Not Expected.

SHORTAGE OF COAL IS FELT

Commercial Demand for Finished Steel Products is Light—More Coke Moving.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16.—While further conferences between representatives of the Government and the iron and steel producers are to be held before Jan. 1, it is altogether improbable that there will be any revision of the present set prices for iron and steel products, either Jan. 1 or soon after that date. The conference between the War Industries Board and leading iron and steel manufacturers last Monday was chiefly with reference to deliveries and methods of apportioning tonnages and placing orders, while it is understood that yesterday's conference between the Federal Trade Commission and representatives of the producers was chiefly with regard to details of accounting methods. It is announced, however, that the commission will place certain cost data before the War Industries Board within a few days, and that another conference between the board and the producers will be held before Jan. 1.

The improvement that was being effected in the transportation situation through the influence of orders issued by the General Operating Committee conducting the pool of railway facilities east of Chicago encountered a setback with the storm of a week ago Saturday, and consequently receipts of coke at blast furnaces have been greatly reduced the last week, and there has also been a severe shortage of coal at the Youngstown district steel plants and those that run alongside the lake front. Blast furnaces have also had their trouble with frozen ore, so that the production of pig iron has been greatly curtailed, and the steel works would have been unable to consume the normal tonnage of iron if it had been available. It looks now as if the production of pig iron this Winter will be at a lower rate than in the first eleven months of the year, when pig iron production was at a slightly smaller rate than in 1916, and steel ingot production at only a slightly larger rate. There has been capacity through new construction sufficient for a considerable increase.

Exports of scrap, pig iron, unfinished steel, finished rolled steel, pipe, nails, wire, &c., amounted to 571,893 gross tons in October, against 489,415 tons in September and 522,810 tons in August. The October exports compare with a monthly average of 543,000 tons in the twelve months preceding, thus showing an increase of 5 per cent. over the monthly average. The October exports of pig iron, wire rods, and billets were particularly heavy. What is regarded as ordinary commercial buying of iron and steel is now at a very low ebb, and it is estimated that about 80 per cent. of the current shipments of many of the mills is war steel for actual war purposes.

The commercial demand for finished steel products continues very light, which is attributed mainly to the talk of possible price revision soon after the beginning of the year. However, this revision seems entirely improbable, and it is more than likely that the holiday spirit has much to do with the slowing down of the market. Then added to that is the decrease in commercial consumption of steel due to the war, this decrease being more than made up thus far by the development of such large war steel demands. It was a common thing, a few months ago, to consider war steel as simply war steel—the steel used in making shells and other strictly war munitions, together with ship steel and a few other items. Efforts were then made to estimate the proportion of the total steel output that would be required by the war.

Now that the country's entire resources are being devoted to the war, an entirely new viewpoint is being taken. One by one various industries are being marshaled as essential in waging the conflict to the fullest extent, and as this is done the steel they consume is to be regarded as war steel. The distribution of Government orders will eventually be in fair proportion to the productive capacities of the different units. At the beginning some companies received more Government business than others, but these irregularities have been in process of reduction right along. In tracing finished steel as it leaves the steel industry proper a very small proportion is found to be passing to forms of consumption that can properly be called peace or commercial uses.

The United States Steel Corporation has announced a small decrease in its unfilled obligations—112,569 tons—against decreases averaging more than half a million tons during the five months previous, which is due to contract bookings for sheets and tin plates for the first half of next year, larger Goverment orders, and a decrease in shipments. Wall Street was confounded in its estimate of a decrease of more than 300,000 tons, which in the end really amounted to about 130,000 tons. The mass of the corporation's sheet and tin plate business is booked semi-annually, and for the present half year it was booked practically all in April.

It was chiefly for that reason that the April bookings of the corporation showed up so large, and when the Government prices on sheets and tin plates were anounced on Nov. 5 the corporation proceeded to allot nearly all of its prospective production for the first half of next year, the operation being nearly completed by the end of the month. Apart from this large sheet and tin plate business in October, there were heavier Government orders.

The last has been a bad week for the railroads, and the freight and passenger traffic is still in a partly paralyzed condition. While the officials worked night and day to move freight, the combination of car shortage, scarcity of men, and blizzard conditions retarded much headway. However, it is asserted in railroad circles here that the reduction in freight movement in and through this district is much less than would have been the case if the cold weather had come two weeks previously, when a general cleanup was ordered by the Railroad Pool Board, which began issuing orders from its headquarters here just before the storm broke, and which had brought about some results.

The slowing down in transportation lessens the production of pig iron as well as steel, but, as the fuel shortage has also shut off the consumption of steel, the mills are not placed under much additional pressure for deliveries by reason of their shipments being reduced. Weather conditions improved during the early part of last week, allowing a little freer movement, but Saturday and yesterday again became threatening, and the railroad yards and sidings are filling up rapidly.

Through the orders of the General Operating Committee of the Eastern Railroads and Fuel Administrator Kuhn a better movement of coal has been brought about. More attention is being paid to the domestic consumers than to the mills, but it is expected that the industrial plants will soon feel the benefits of the freer movement in coal cars, and iron and steel production become heavier and conditions easier.

Conditions as to the movement of coke have improved, although the cold snap still affects the Connellsville region. Some valley furnaces that were forced to bank last Sunday have resumed. The Carnegie Steel Company, which had only forty-one blast furnaces operating the week before, put four more on the active list last week. The general cleanup movement of the operating committee facilitated car supply last week, and rail shipments from the Connellsville region increased by 25,589 tons over the week before, while river shipments also increased slightly.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 15, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$27,269,500	$990,328,950
Same period last year	24,066,000	1,114,946,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.70	75.20	86.39	75.20
Same period a year ago	88.95	88.65	89.18	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	64½	64¼	64½	1
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, & N. O. 1L 5s				
Series A	34	28	28	13
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, Series B	50	50	50	4
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	2
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	82	82	82	5
Am. H. & Leather 6s	98	98	98	10
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	85½	84	85½	65
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	83	81½	82	12
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	88	88	88	1
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	93¾	93	93½	94
Am. Thread 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Am. Tobacco 6s	110	110	110	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	78	77	77	15
Armour & Co. 4½s	83½	83	83	13
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	83	82¾	82¾	40
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	73½	73½	73½	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	73½	73	73	8
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s	80	79	79	8
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
Atl. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	72½	72½	72¾	3
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	99	99	99	1
B. & O. p. l. 3½s	86	84	85½	6½
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	78	77	77	5
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	81	78¾	79½	76
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	76½	71¾	71¾	63
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96½	96½	96½	3
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89½	87¾	87¾	17
Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	78½	77	77	4
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	96¾	92¼	92¼	41
Bush. Ter. Bldgs. 5s	78	78	78	2
CENT of GA. con. 5s	58½	58½	58½	5
Central Leather 5s	94	92¾	93	3
Central Pacific 4s	79¼	78¾	78¾	9
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	15
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	103½	102	103	27
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	72	72	72	3
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	73½	72	72½	351
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	67	66	66	9
Chicago & Alton 3½s	38	36	36	7
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	83½	82¾	82¾	204
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	91¼	91¼	91¼	20
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	82½	82	82	7
C., B. & Q. D. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
C., B. & Q. Ia. Div. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Chi. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	97	97	97	1
Chi. G. W. 1st 4s	57	53	53	24
C., M. & St. P. 4s	75	74	74	22
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	67	64	65½	37
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	76	70½	71½	147
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	70½	65½	67¾	44½
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	98	97¾	98	2
C., M. & Puget S. 4s	79	79	79	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	81½	80	80	14
Chicago Rys. 5s	82	82	82	4
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	76	74	76	3
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	61¼	59¼	60	69
C., St. L. & P. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	66	64	64	10
Chile Copper 7s	100½	98¾	99¼	41
Chile C. Sa. rec. p.pd.	75¾	70	70½	185
Cleve. & Pitts. 4½s, Series A	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
Col. Industrial 5s	74½	74	74	5
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	71	69½	69½	19
Col. Gas & E. 1st 5s	76¾	75¾	75¾	4
Con. Gas conv. 6s	100	96¼	96¼	122¼
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s, '34	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
Cuban-A. Sug. col. tr. 6s	100½	100	100	48
Cumberland Tel. 5s	91¾	90	90	3
DEL. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	88	88	88	1
Del. Lack. & W. 5s	85¾	80¾	80¼	2
D. & R. G. con. 4s	63	62¼	62½	4
Det. United 4½s	68¼	68¼	68¼	1
Dist. Securities 5s	70½	70	70½	3
ERIE 1st cons. 7s	100	100	100	5
Erie gen. 4s	49¾	49	49	29
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	40	38	38	11
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	40¾	39	39	23
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	45	42	42½	49
FT. W. & D. C. 1st 6s	95½	95½	95½	2
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	96	95	96	6
Georgia Pacific 6s	103	103	103	1
Granby cv. 6s, A	96¼	96¼	96¼	4
Green Bay deb., B	8	7¼	7½	37
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	87¼	87½	87½	1
HUD. & MAN. ref. 5s	50	47¾	50	15
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	12	11	12	28
ILL. CENT. 4s	73	73	73	1
Ill. C. and C. St. L. & N. O. 5s	91	91	91	4
Illinois Steel 4½s	83	82¾	82¾	11
Indiana Steel 5s	96½	95	95	8
Inter.-Met. 4½s	52	51½	51¾	33
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	80½	77¼	77	176
Int. Agric. 5s	66½	64¼	66½	4
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	91¼	89¾	89	229
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	1
KAN. & MICH. 2d 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	96	94¾	95	8
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	88¾	85	85	16
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	81¼	81¼	81¼	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	97½	97¼	97¼	15
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	84	83	83	19
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84½	83¾	82¼	10
Leh. Val. cons. 4½s	90	90	90	5
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	95	95	95	2
Liggett & Myers 7s	110	110	110	20
Liggett & Myers 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Lorillard 7s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	85¾	85	85	9
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	75	75	75	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 4s	100	100	100	2
Lou. & Nash. gen. 6s	106½	106½	106½	3
MET. TEL. & TEL. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	4
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C.	102¾	102¾	103	3
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A.	104¼	104¼	104½	3
Mich. State Tel. 5s	86	86	86	1
Midvale Steel 5s	94	93	93	6
M., L. S. & W. cons. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Mil. & Ner. 1st ext. 4½s	88	88	88	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	57¾	57	57	33
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	30	30	30	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1923	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	53¾	52¾	53	3805½
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s	86	85¾	86	11
Montana Power 5s	88¾	88	88	2
Morris & Essex 3½s	78	78	78	3
N. O., TEX. & M. Inc. 5s	37	35	35	22
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	71¼	71¼	71¼	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	92	85	85½	338
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	78¾	77¾	77¾	6
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	82	82	82	1
N. Y. Dock 4s	73	73	73	5
N. Y. Lack. & W. ter. and imp. 4s	93	93	93	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	50	49¼	49¼	2
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	19	17¾	18	56
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	87½	85¾	86	10
N. W. Tel. & S. 4½s	41	40	40½	15
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	83¾	83	83¾	5
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	105	105	105	1
Northern Pacific 4s	83½	82	82	67
Northern Pacific 3s	58½	55	55	73
Nor. States Power 5s	97½	97¼	97½	5
ORE. SH. L. ref. 4s	83½	82¾	82¾	9
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	103	102¼	102¼	2
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	81½	80¾	80¾	2
Pacific T. & T. 5s	91¼	90¾	90¾	7
Penn. 4s, 1948	90	89	89	8
Penn. con. 4½s	96½	96¾	96¾	2
Penn. Gen. 4½s	91½	89	89	117
Penn. gtd. 4s, Ser. E.	88	80	80	1
Peo. Gas Chi. cons. 6s	98¼	95½	95¾	1
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	90	90	90	131
P., Shen. & L. E. cons. 5s	97½	97½	97½	4
Pocahontas Coll. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	10
Public Service 5s	77¾	75¾	75¾	5
RY. ST. SPR., INT.-Oc. 5s	93	87¾	87¾	11
Ry. St. Spr., La. T. 5s	104½	104½	104½	5
Reading gen. 4s	83½	81½	81¼	15
Rep. Iron & S. 4s	85½	83	83¾	31
R., W. & O. c. 5s	97	97	97	2
ST. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	71¼	71¼	71¼	1
St. L., I. M. & P. 1st 5s	78¼	78¼	78¼	2
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series A	85¾	83¾	84¼	179
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	70¾	68	68	4
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	58½	57	57	62
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	42¾	41	41	54
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	69¾	66	66	15
St. L. & S. W. cer. 1st 5s	58	57	57	11
St. P., M. & M., Mon. ext. 4s	82¼	82	82	1
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	96½	93¼	93¼	5
St. P. & N. P. 6s	104	103½	103¾	4
San. A. & A. P. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	5
S. P. & Sioux C. 1st 6s	100	100	100	8
Seab. A. L. g.4s, sta.	70¾	70¼	70¾	4
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	48½	47	47½	59
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	55	54½	54½	3
Sinclair Oil & R. 7s, with warrants	91	88	88	10
So. Bell Tel. 5s	91½	91½	91½	3
So. Pac. conv. 5s	89¾	87	87	94
So. Pac. conv. 4s	75¾	74	74	42
So. Pac. ref. 4s	79	77¾	77½	39
So. Pac. col. 4s	69½	66	66	18
Southern Ry. 5s	93½	92	92	54
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	59½	57½	57¾	131
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	88	88	88	1
TENN. C. & I. gen. 5s	95	95	95	2
Tenn. Copper Co. 6s	88	87½	87½	4
Texas Co. deb. 6s	97	95	97	16
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	80	80	80	2
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	50	50	50	10
Third Av. 1st 5s	95	95	95	10
Third Av. adj. 5s	33½	31	31	9
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	43	43	43	2
Tol., W. V. & O. 4½s, Series B	92	92	92	1
Tri-City 5s	92	92	92	2
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	88¾	86	86½	20
Union Pac. ref. 4s	78	76¾	76¾	12
Union Pac. conv. 4s	83½	81½	81¾	31½
U. Rys. inv. (Pitts.) 5s	60	60	60	1
U. S. S. & R. Co. 6s	96½	96½	96½	5
U. S. Rubber 5s	100½	100	100	15
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	76¾	74¾	74¾	393
U. S. Steel 5s	98	96	96	240
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	91¾	91½	91¾	4
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. 6s	97½	97½	97½	1
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	6
WABASH 1st 5s	95½	93½	93½	2
Wabash 2d 5s	81½	81	81	4
Wash. Term. 4s	85	85	85	1
Western Md. 4s	54½	53½	54½	1
Western Electric 5s	94¼	85¼	86¾	73
Western Pacific 5s	78	78	78	65
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
West Shore 4s	78	78	78	4
West Shore 4s, reg.	75	75	75	2
Wilson & Co. 6s	95¾	94¾	94¾	22

Total sales $5,979,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. Liberty 3½s	96.80	96.46	96.56	5478
U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s	97.84	97.30	97.84	37
U. S. Liberty 2d 4s	97.50	97.18	97.36	9312½
Arg. For. Becur. 5s	91¼	90¼	91¼	123
Anglo-French 5s	89¾	84¾	84¾	2337
City of Bordeaux 6s	79¾	74	76	200
City of Lyons 6s	80	74	74¾	284
City of Marseilles 6s	79½	74	75	191
City of Paris 6s	74¾	73¼	74¾	2171½
City of Tokio 5s	70¾	70	70	7
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	92¾	92	92¼	11
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	91	90½	90½	29
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	91¾	89¾	89¾	22
French Govt. 5½s	94½	93¾	94½	690
Japanese 4½s	90	90	90	76
Jap. 4½s, Eng. sta.	90	90	90	5
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	90	90	90	35
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	76	75	76	36
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	91½	91½	91½	3
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97¾	95¾	96	579
U. K. of G. B. & I. 3½s, 1918	98¾	98¾	99½	513
U. K. of G. B. & I. 3½s, 1919	95	93½	93¾	287
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	97½	95¾	95½	451
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	91¼	88¾	88½	280

Total sales $21,250,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

4s, 1957	87¼	87	87	3
4s, 1959	88	87¾	87¾	8
4½s, 1964	91¾	91¼	91¼	1
4½s, May, 1967	97	97	97	1
4½s, 1963	97¼	96	96	16
4½s, 1965	97¼	97	97	13

Total sales $46,000

Grand total $27,269,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	26,731	75,456	188,725	$95,000
Tues.	32,152	105,500	256,525	215,000
Wed.	30,150	127,016	155,190	178,000
Thurs.	43,155	135,930	231,650	196,000
Fri.	26,100	122,832	133,695	106,000
Sat.	22,315	80,935	99,200	47,000
Total	180,706	642,809	1,064,915	$767,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.
40,500	*Aetna Exp.	9	7	7¾	—
100	*Ast. E. pf., w. l.	46	46	46	— 2¾
3400	*Air Reduc.	65	60	60	—10
50	Am. Bank Note pf.	26	26	26	
8,300	Am. Tin Tan.	¾	¾	¾	— ¼
1,400	B.-Am. Tob. ctf.	16½	15½	15½	— ¾
900	B.-A. T., coup.	16¾	16	16¾	— ¾
50	*Can. C. & F.	15	15	15	
100	*Can. C. & F. pf.	45	45	45	—21
800	Cas. Nat. Gas.	¾	½	¾	— ¼
13,050	*Car. Ld.	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
680	Carwen Steel	9	8	9	
4,200	Chev. M. C., w. l.	64½	60	63	— ½
1,150	*City Ser. pf.	73	70	70½	— 3
769	*City Ser. pf. old	210	204	206	— 3
100	Comp. Ship.	70	70	70	— 2
1,800	Curtiss Aero.	30	25½	26	— 3
4,675	*Electric Gun.	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1,700	Ev. Heaney	23	21½	22	+ 1
1,200	*Hall Signal	4	3	4	+ 1¼
2,750	*Int. Lobe C.	2¾	2½	2¾	— ¼
750	Int. Rubber	9¾	8¾	9	— ¾
900	Key. T. & R.	13	12	12	+ 1
590	*S. S. Kresge	70	65	65	— 7
1,550	*Lake T. B.	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
150	*Lake T. B. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	— 1¼
1,000	*Man. Trans.	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
800	Marconi of A.	3	2¾	2¾	
6,500	*Maxim Mun.	¼	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
300	N. Y. Trans.	18½	18	18½	— ½
1,100	Nor. A. P. & P.	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
800	Peerless Tr. M.	13	11	11	— 2
770	*Poca.-L. Coal	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
4,250	*Prud. Pic.	6	5¾	6	— ¾
12,900	Smith M. Tr.	1½	1	1	— ¼
1,400	*Stand. Met.	8¾	7¾	7¾	— 2
9,000	Subm. Boat.	1¾	1¼	1¾	— ¾
2,200	Triangle Film	1¼	¾	¾	— ¼
6,300	*United Motor	15¾	14¼	14¾	— ¾
1,250	*U. S. L. & H.	1¼	1	1¼	— ¼
21,150	U. S. Steam	5¾	4¾	4¾	— ¾
1,900	United Zinc	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
3,200	*World Film	¾	½	¾	— ¼
14,900	*Bar. O. & G.	1¼	1	1	— ¼
1,670	*Wr.-Mar. pf.	40	35	35	— 7

STANDARD OIL SECURITIES

1,100	Anglo-Am. O.	17¾	17	17¾	+ 1¼
100	A.-Am. Oil r.	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
40	N. Y. Trans.	125	125	125	— 6
151	Ohio Oil	290	275	280	— 9
5	P. Oil & G.	280	280	280	—30
10	St'd Oil, Ky.	290	290	290	
32	St'd Oil, N. J.	495	492	495	—10
35	St'd Oil, N. Y.	260	255	255	—10

OTHER OIL STOCKS

1,200	*Ames Oil	—	—	—	—

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
11,800	*Bay. O. & G.	1¼	1	1¼	—
980	*Beth. O. & G.	10	10	10	—
77,000	*Best.-Wyo. Oil	21	14	15	— 6
12,700	*Cosden Oil	6¾	5¾	6¼	— ⅝
1,200	*Cosden O. pf.	8¾	3¼	8¼	— ⅝
42,180	*Crown Oil	1	⅝	⅞	— ⅛
44,760	C., P. & Ref.	1¼	¾	1¼	+ ⅛
5,300	*Elk Basin P.	6¾	5¾	6	— 1
4,000	*Elk. Oil & G.	¾	½	½	— ⅛
6,200	*Esm. Oil Co.	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
6,700	*Federal Oil	2¾	2¼	2¾	— ⅝
9,500	*Fiar Oil	¾	½	¾	— ⅛
8,350	*Glenrock Oil	11¾	7	7¼	— 4¾
9,000	*Han. O. & R.	8	5¾	8	+ 2¼
7,200	*Houston Oil	26¼	21	25¾	+ 2¾
2,800	*H. G. C. O. & R.	4¼	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
8,100	*Inter.-Pet.	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
54,500	Kanawha Con.	5-32	3-32	3-32	— 1-32
2,475	*Lead City Oil	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
17,500	*Merritt O. C.	21¾	18	17¾	— 3¼
13,500	Met. Petrol	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
43,000	*Midw. Oil	108	85	93	— 8
1,000	*Mex. Oil, pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
22,335	*Midwest Oil	100	90	90	—15
2,000	*N. Y.

BUY—SELL

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Safety Car Heating & Lighting
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100 Pacific Coast Com.

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars par share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Dec. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39...	5	Mar. & Sep.	65	78
Am. W. W. & E., '34..	5	Apr. & Oct.	60	65
Anac. & Pot. Riv., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	87
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33...	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	55	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39...	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31.....	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35.....	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38..	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32..	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82½	87½
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99.....	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39...	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	93
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53...	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36.....	5	Jan. & July	83	93
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Conn. R. & Lig., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	80	90
Do unstamped, '51.....	4½	Jan. & July	80	90
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39.	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	78	83
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	75	77
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Do 1st, '65.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Cons T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	95	97
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do deb., '30.....	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32....	5	May & Nov.	97	99
Dallas Elec 1st, '22....	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56.	5	June & Dec.	85	95
Eliz. & Tr. R.R. '62...	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	89
El. Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87½	93
Ex. Springs Water. G. & Elec. 1st, '32..	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40....	5	May & Nov.	83	88
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49.....	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	..	70
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46..	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Hackensack Wtr., '52..	4	Jan. & July	..	80
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Hobo. Ferry 1st, '46..	5	May & Nov.	94½	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25..	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49....	5	May & Nov.	95	97
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49.	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49....	4	May & Nov.	67	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88	90
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44..	5	Jan. & July	83	89½
Do 2d, '44.....	6	Jan. & July	90	96
K. C. Long D. T., '25..	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44..	5	Jan. & July	82	88
Do 2d, '44.....	5	Jan. & July	65	78
Do 2d, '44.....	6	Jan. & July	79	85
Knoxville Trac., '38....	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	101
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	6	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	98½	99½
Middle West Util., '25..	6	Jan. & July	95	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	67	68
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash.R. & Last con., '53	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do ref. '58.....	5	June & Dec.	75	85
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	6	Jan. & July	94	98
Newark Gas, '48.....	5	June & Dec.	97	100
N. Y. & Hob. F., '46..	5	June & Dec.	94½	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '30.	5	Jan. & July	98	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	68	71
N. J. & Westchester Lighting gen., 3004..	4	Jan. & July	57	63
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32..	5	Jan. & July	95½	96¼
Do ref. '32.....	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	79	83
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	77	82
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28.....	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Ontario Power 1st, '43.	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31.....	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44..	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	65	73
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	101
Do cons., '36.....	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	70
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37..	5	May & Nov.	86	93
Salmon Riv. Pwr. '34..	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29.	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	89	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	94
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	86	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35..	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	84	90
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	72	78
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	80	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	75	78
Un. Tr. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Do deb., '28.....	5	May & Nov.	93	97
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	74	75
Do income, '49.....	4	June & Dec.	53½	54½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27..	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	79	81
Washington Gas, '60..	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Wash. R. & El. con., '31	5	Jan. & July	72	75
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	85	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30.	6	June & Dec.	..	95
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '39.	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '38...	5	June & Dec.	54	62
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	83	87
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., 13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr..	..	..	..	14	17
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	69	73
Am Gas & El. ($50)...	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	89	91
Do pf. ($50).....	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	40	41
Am. Light & Trac.....	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	200	205
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	88	90
Am. Power & Light...	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	45	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	73	76
Am. Public Utilities...	¾	..	July 1, 14	25	27
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	58	59
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	Jan. & July	Oct. 1, 17	4½	5¼
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39...	5	Feb. & Aug.	Nov. 26,17	58	60
Do participating pf....	..	..	..	8	10
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf..	3	S	Dec 1, 17	78	82
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	97	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	93
Capital Traction.....	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	78	80
Car. Power & Light...	½	Q	Nov 1, 17	28	29
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	90	92
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	66
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50).	..	..	..	45	50
Cities Service.....	*½	M	Dec 1, 17	204	206
Do pf.	½	M	Dec 1, 17	68½	69½
Colorado Power.....	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	20	23
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10,17	95	100
Columbia R., G. & E...	..	..	..	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	76	82
Columbus Elec. pf....	3	S	Jul 17, 17	78	82
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	34	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	63	65
Conn. Power pf.....	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J....	2	S	Jul 16, 17	65	..
Eastern Texas Elec....	2½	S	July 2, 17	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	78	83
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	93	94
Eliz. & Trenton.....	2	S	Oct 1, 17	22	..
Do pf.	2½	S	Oct 1, 17	28	..
El Paso Electric.....	2½	Q	Dec 15, 17	98	102
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	126
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	5	7
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	25	35
Gal. & Hous. El. pf....	3	S	Sep 15,17	..	66
Gas & Elec. of Bergen.	..	..	..	75	90
Hudson County Gas....	4	S	Jun 1, 17	118	123
Illum. & Pr. Sec.....	..	..	..	23	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	92	98
Int. Trac. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	90
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	100
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr..	..	..	.....	20½	22
Do pf.	..	..	.....	50	54
Kansas City Rys.....	..	..	.....	18	22
Do pf.	..	..	.....	50	54
Middle West Util. pf..	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	56	58
Miss. River Pr. pf.....	3	S	J. & J.	35	36
Mobile Electric.....	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	85	93
Nashville L. & P. pf..	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	67	71
Newark Con. Gas.....	1	S	July 1, 17	85	90
Niagara Falls Power..	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	150	160
No. Ont Light & Pwr. Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	53	56
No. States Power.....	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	88	90
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	88	89
Nor. Texas Electric..	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	50	52½
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	68	74
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	33	34
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15,17	80	81
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	20	21
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	52	54
Southern Cal. Edison..	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	79	82
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	94	97
Sou., U. & Middle.....	..	..	.....	65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	115	..
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	95	100
Standard Gas & Elec. Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	5	6
Tampa Electric.....	2½	Q	Nov 15,17	20	21
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. Do pf.	..	..	.....	2	3
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf....	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	10	12
United Light & Rys....	1	Q	Oct 1, 17	90	100
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	29	30
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.).	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	23
United Utilities.....	..	..	..	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Washington Gas.....	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	54	55
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	70
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	67	70
Western Power.....	..	..	..	8	10
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	40	41
West. States Gas & E.	¼	Q	Nov 15,17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison.....	$3¾	Q	Jun 30,16	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass.....	*1½	Q	Nov 15,17	207	211
American Chicle.....	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	35	37
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	68
Amer. Graphophone...	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	73
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	81	82
Amer. Typefounders..	1	Q	Oct 15,17	35	38
Atlas Powder.....	d10	Q	Dec 10, 17	137	143
Atlas Powder pf.....	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	96	98
Babcock & Wilcox....	2	Q	Oct 4, 17	108	110
Bord. Cond. Milk.....	4	S	Aug 15,17	92	93
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	93	97
By Products Coke.....	8	A	..	120	126
Carbon Steel 1st pf....	4	S	Sep 29, 17	85	90
Cardenas-Am. Sugar.. Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 17	15	20
Celluloid	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	90	90
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	145	155
Certainteed Products. Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	140	150
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	42	43
Childs	1½	Q	Dec 10,17	85	88½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10,17	69	72
Crocker-Wheeler	s3	Q	Oct 15, 17	88	90
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Del., Lack. & W. Coal.	10	Q	Oct 15, 17	101	102
Eastern Steel.....	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	160	165
Eastman Kodak.....	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	90
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	455	480
Fajardo Sugar.....	½	Q	Oct 1, 17	100	108
Federal Sugar.....	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	85	90
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	79	82
Great Western pf.....	1½	Q	Oct 29, 17	91	96
Guantanamo Sugar....	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	..	110
Hercules Powder.....	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	45½	47
Holly Sugar.....	m4	Q	Sep 25, 17	240	245
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	95	98
Int. Silver.....	..	..	.....	42	52
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	83	87
Kan. C. Stock Yards..	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	92	95
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	79½	81
Lanston Monotype....	1½	Q	Nov 30,17	90	100
Manat. Sugar.....	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	100	110
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	.....	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	.....	72	78
Merg. Linotype.....	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	125	127½
Michigan Sugar.....	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	73	75
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	87¾	90
Midwest Refining.....	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	96
Nat. Sugar Refining..	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	93	96
New Jersey Zinc.....	4	Q	Nov 10,17	228	230
New Niquero Sugar...	3½	..	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	3	Q	Sep 20, 17	107	110
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20,17	100	105
Nipe Bay Sugar.....	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	115	125
Otis Elevator.....	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	37	39
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	89
Procter & Gamble.....	5	Q	Nov 15,17	680	715
Remington Typewriter Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	.....	10¼	11
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	58	61
		..	Oct 1, 14	39	42

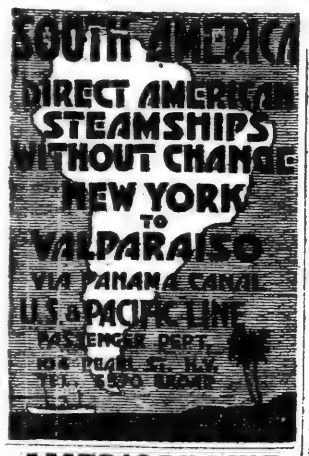
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Royal Baking Powder.	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	117	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	87	89
Safety Car H. & Ltg..	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	66	68
Santa Cecilia Sugar...	..	..	.....	12½	14
Do pf.	..	..	.....	85	87
Shredded Wheat.....	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	112
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine..	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	162	163
Union Ferry.....	2	S	J. & J.	36	40
Warner Sugar.....	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg....	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	190	200

*And 4½% extra. ‡And 10% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	490	510
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	*6	S	Nov 1, 17	220	230
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	..	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	*4	S	July 2, 17	180	..
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Nov 1, 17	290	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Bronx Nat....	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	150	175
Bronx Boro	150,000	..	..	.....	150	200
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	..	95
Chase Nat'l..	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	300	320
Ch.-P. Nat...	3,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	205
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 17	..	115
Chemic Nat..	3,000,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 17	370	385
Citizens Nat..	2,550,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	210
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	380	385
Coal & I. N..	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	350
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	158	161
Corn. Exch..	3,500,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 17	285	293
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.....	100,000	25	Q	Oct 1, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat..	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	225
First Nat....	10,000,000	‡10	Q	Oct 1, 17	870	900
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	180
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	133	..
German Ex.	200,000	12	S	July 1, 17	370	390
G'manla, new	400,000	3	S	Nov 1, 17	..	200
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	330	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Oct 1, 17	650	..
Harriman, N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 10, 17	..	250
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	480	490
Irving Nat....	4,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	210	214
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 17	370	380
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	..	300
Manh'n ($50)..	2,050,000	34	S	July 2, 17	310	315
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	245	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	S	Nov 13,17	280	285
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	265	290
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	285
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	165	175
Mutual.....	200,000	67	..	Jan 1, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 17	200	210
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	405	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	150	200
Pacific ($50).	500,000	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Sep 29, 17	210	230
Park Nat....	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	450	460
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	215
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	420	450
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	395	425



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HOTEL WINDSOR, under new management; facing beautiful Hemming Park; $140,000 spent in improvements during summer of 1916. Robt. R. Meyer, Prop. J. E. Kavanaugh, Mgr., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

PINEHURST NORTH CAROLINA, center of Winter Out-of-Door Life. Information at General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WAH TAI CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of Imported Chinese and Japanese Goods, Wooden Ware, Furniture, Lacquer Ware, Musical Instruments, Pottery, Ornaments, Vases, Embroideries, Kimonos, &c. The above lot of merchandise has just been removed from the Custom House.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
FERGUSON & FERGUSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 41 Park Row, New York.

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SEES WAR'S COST TO LIFE INSURANCE

W. A. Hutcheson Says It May Tax American Companies $30,000,000 a Year.

POLICIES MADE IN PEACE

These Have No Restriction Clause and Each Soldier With One is an Added Liability.

American life insurance companies face a possible loss through the war of some $30,000,000 a year, according to William A. Hutcheson, Vice President and actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. This is due to the fact that American life insurance policies were issued prior to last April with no war restriction clause, and every man in the service who had a policy then is an additional liability to the companies without recourse. Since then, of course, the companies have charged a war premium, and the Government has undertaken to insure the lives of its soldiers and sailors.

As Mr. Hutcheson pointed out yesterday, the problem is a complex one, inasmuch as there is little precedent or experience upon which to base calculations. The best basis is the English experience. In England the average age of the army man is above that of the American Army, for the reason that for the first part of the war England had the volunteer system. This means that the average insurance for each soldier is higher in the English Army than it would be in our army. Mr. Hutcheson estimated that, inasmuch as the English war insurance losses are 20 per cent. of the normal, it may be a proper estimate to allow a loss of 10 per cent. for this country's figures, which would mean $30,000,000 a year. "This calculation is made after considering the ratio of the numerical strength of the British forces to the population and the probable relation of the American forces if all those available under the 21 to 31 year draft are taken. He also takes into consideration that there are many men in military service above the age of 31 years, and that there may be many more.

"All our premium rates," said Mr. Hutcheson, "are, of course, based upon mortality tables which do not provide for the casualties of war. Born of our confidence in the continuance of peace, we had come to regard war as next to impossible for this country. As a result, the practice had grown up of issuing policies which permitted war service without any restrictions and without requiring payment of any extra premium, and these contracts when issued had cost the companies for all time. Since the war started there has been a general return to the practice of issuing new policies with war clauses, and calling for extra premiums.

"At the end of the year 1916 there was $16,800,000,000 insurance in force in companies doing ordinary business and reporting to the New York Insurance Department. Some of this business is on the lives of females, and still other insurance is on the lives of foreign residents. Taking these facts into account, and assuming that only 10 per cent. thereof was on male lives in the United States between the ages of 21 and 30, we see that no less than $1,680,000,000 ordinary insurance was on male lives subject to military or naval service, and practically all of it was absolutely free from all restrictions as to such service. By no means all of the American life companies report to the New York Insurance Department. So far, except in the European business of certain companies, we have had few war death claims to meet, but we must steel ourselves to meet them. The British weekly casualty lists may give us some idea of what may be expected when we have an army as large as theirs. These lists show from 20,000 to 30,000 weekly casualties, of which about 20 per cent. are 'killed or died of wounds,' and the remainder are 'wounded or missing.'

"A year ago the President of the Institute of Actuaries in England stated in his presidential address that the British companies had paid over $37,500,000 in war death claims in the first two years of the war. From other sources I am able to state that the total death claims paid in the British companies in 1914 and 1915 amounted in all to about $190,000,000. The war death claims therefore amount to about 20 per cent. of the total death claims over the two-year period.

"It may be of interest to apply the above percentages to the normal American death claims. The New York Insurance Report shows that about $300,000,000 was paid in death claims in 1916, about $250,000,000 thereof under ordinary policies and about $50,000,000 under industrial policies. The Canadian and British percentages of war claims were, respectively, 35 per cent. and about 20 per cent. per annum in 1916. If the American companies' war death claims should amount to even 10 per cent. a year, that would be $30,000,000 a year. If our war death claims should amount at any time to any appreciable part of the assumed 10 per cent. of our normal death claims, either the contingency reserves or the dividends of the American companies, or both, will be called upon to make very considerable contributions to the cost of the war, for it must be remembered that in hardly any case can the companies charge any extra premiums as an offset to such war claims."

NEED LABOR-SAVING DEVICES

Demands of France on America Grow, Says Merchants' Association.

Letters and requests received constantly by the Merchants' Association indicate that, exclusive of war materials, a wide variety of American goods is needed in France today. While farm machinery of all kinds are most in request, labor-saving machines of all kinds are called for because of the labor shortage in France. Many goods formerly supplied by Germany are now required from America. The statement of the association continues:

"Automatic machinery for quantity production and labor-saving devices of every description will be required. In the manufacture of this class of machinery, the United States excels. In the past Germany has been the principal source of supply for certain lines of merchandise imported into France. Among these are hardware, electrical goods, drugs, chemicals, and dyes. Hardware and electrical goods have long been manufactured in this country on a large scale, and the remarkable progress made by the American chemical industry during the last three years should permit us to do much to meet the requirements of France in that line.

"While the problem of rebuilding the thousands of ruined homes and factories in France can only be faced in its entirety when the war ends, much is constantly being done in this respect. As her armies advance every effort is being made to repair without delay the damage wrought by the invader. Building supplies are wanted at once, particularly iron and steel, cement, lumber and railway material, and in the final reconstruction the demand for such commodities will, of course, be increased many fold."

AID OSSINING POLICEWOMAN.

League Members Ask Her Retention, as She Chases Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Dec. 16.—While Policewoman Anna O'Shea of Ossining, whose services the village board has decided to dispense with, was chasing soldiers inclined to flirting, through snow two feet deep today, prominent women of Ossining were perfecting plans to retain her services by opening a woman's private detective agency.

Mrs. John Brandreth Kane, Dr. Anna Harvey Voorhis and Miss Clara Fuller of the Welfare Committee, representing the Civic League and other women's organizations, will make another effort to have the village trustees rescind their action and reappoint Mrs. O'Shea when her term expires a week from tomorrow. Should the board refuse, a woman's detective agency, with Policewoman O'Shea in charge, likely will be opened to continue the campaign she has been waging against flirts, illicit liquor sellers and other transgressors.

Mrs. O'Shea, although stout of build, chased through the snow a young girl whom she found in company with soldiers after she had promised to mend her ways. The girl and the soldiers escaped.

RAISES SUNKEN VESSEL.

System Demonstrated in Cuba Involves Acid Gases in Tanks.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—A successful demonstration of a new system for raising sunken vessels was given today at Regla, across the harbor from Havana, when the sixty-ton two-masted barge Regla was brought to the surface.

Four specially constructed tanks divided into two sections, one section containing acid and the other water, were attached to the hull by divers. When all was ready a valve in each of the tanks was opened by means of lines, allowing the water in one section to mix with the acid in the other. The gases thus formed expelled the water, converting the tanks into buoys, the lifting power of which was sufficient to bring the craft to the surface and maintain it there.

Although only a few feet of one of the masts was visible above the water, the moment the valves were opened the barge began to rise, and within a minute she was afloat.

Officers of the army and navy witnessed the demonstration.

TELLS OF ARTILLERY FIRING.

Lieutenant in Letter From France Says Earth Rocked for 30 Miles.

Lieutenant Franklin A. Harwood, a former member of the advertising staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, now with the American Expeditionary Army in France, writes from Somewhere in France under date Nov. 23: "We're taking our turn in the trenches and the allies' artillery is kicking up the devil tonight. They say the earth rocks thirty miles away. There is another TIMES boy in this company. He's Second Lieutenant C. V. Cross from the Sporting Department. He is a University of Virginia man, too, by the way. Our commander is a West Pointer from Kentucky. Another Lieutenant is an old chum of mine from Tennessee. Our battalion of this regiment was the first American force in the trenches and first to have casualties. This is General Pershing's original pet regiment that has followed him everywhere."

CRASH SETS AUTO AFIRE.

Broken Headlight Ignites Gasoline Tank of Polo Player's Car.

The gasoline tank in the rear of the automobile of Stanley Mortimer, the polo player, who was driving his car through Central Park last night, was set on fire by the headlight of another automobile, as a result of a rear end collision.

A car, driven by Samuel Steehen of 20 East Seventy-ninth Street, skidded and crashed into Mr. Mortimer's car at Seventy-second Street and the Centre Drive. The glass on the headlight smashed, and the flames ignited the gas tank, which was broken from the impact. The flames were quickly extinguished.

Car Kills Man Wearing Earmuffs.

Benjamin Jacobson, 38 years old, of 169 East Ninety-sixth Street, a switchman employed on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad, was struck and instantly killed last night by a shuttle car while crossing from the northbound to the southbound track at Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue. The car was operated by Robert McCann of 469 East 155th Street, the Bronx. It is believed that Jacobson wore earlaps and did not hear the car approaching. The Coroner decided Jacobson's death was accidental.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,-553.

Notice is given that HARRY S. LYONS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,-538.

Notice is given that JACK LICHTENSTEIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,-018.

Notice is given that JACOB ROSENBAUM, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of VITAPHONE COMPANY, a corporation, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the trustee of the said bankrupt estate will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of December, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at 1,112 North Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey, the following goods and chattels:

All the goods and chattels of the bankrupt company contained in the aforesaid plant, consisting of a complete set of factory buildings near railroad station, together with stock of machinery, tools, phonographs, dies, electric motors, shafting, belting and all other goods and chattels located in the plant of the bankrupt company at No. 1,112 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., together with the right, title and interest of the trustee in trade names, trade marks and good-will of the bankrupt company.

The trustee will also offer for sale a parcel of real estate commonly known and designated as No. 1,112 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., either free and clear of a mortgage encumbrance held by George L. Babcock or subject to the said mortgage.

The aforesaid property will be open for inspection on the 19th day of December, 1917, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The trustee will make his report of sale and application for confirmation of sale before Honorable Atwood L. De Coster, Referee in Bankruptcy, at the Bankruptcy Court Room, 776 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on the 21st day of December, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
WILLIAM NEWCORN, Trustee.
119 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
FURST & FURST, Attorneys for Trustee, 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

TO HOLD CONVENTION ON FOREIGN TRADE

Head of Steel Corporation Calls Meeting of Great Industrial Concerns.

WILL DISCUSS WAR NEEDS

Aid for Allies Most Important Topic and Bill Permitting Combinations Will Be Considered

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation and Chairman of the Foreign Trade Council, will today issue the formal call for the fifth national foreign trade convention, to meet at the Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 7, 8, and 9. The theme of the convention will be "The Part of Foreign Trade in Winning the War."

"American participation in the war against Germany," says Chairman Farrell in his call, "has laid a new obligation upon the foreign trade enterprise of the United States, and at the same time presented it a new opportunity. To consider that obligation and that opportunity, to discuss what has been done by the different elements of foreign trade, and to give serious thought to the demands and the problems of the future, delegates from every part of the United States, representing all phases of commercial and civic development, will assemble for the three days' sessions at Cincinnati.

"The war has added importance to the maintenance and development of foreign trade. It has made clear and paramount the element of national service. It is our duty, as never before, to see to it that the flow of overseas commerce proceeds with uninterrupted regularity and in the largest possible volume, steadily bringing to us the products necessary to the life of the enterprise on which we are embarked, and steadily carrying to our allies, and to our neutral sources of supply, the materials and manufactures that will enable them to maintain their efforts in the field or to continue to produce the food and raw materials so essential to our military success. More than ever the foreign trade of the nation serves a vital national purpose in maintaining the gold reserve and sustaining the huge bulk of national credit upon which the necessities of war are making such enormous demands."

All Americans engaged in or desirous of entering overseas commerce, and especially all chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other commercial and industrial organizations, as well as firms and individuals, are invited to take part in the convention, individually, or by the appointment of delegates. The discussion will be led by men who are foremost in the foreign trade experience of the United States.

Approximately one-half of the time of the convention will be given to the presentation of prepared papers and reports dealing with one or another of the numerous phases of this great convention theme. The remainder will be devoted to group sessions for the intensive discussion of single problems under the leadership of specially qualified experts.

The preliminary program made public by O. K. Davis, Secretary of the Foreign Trade Council, reveals that all elements entering into overseas trade will receive minute attention at the convention, with especial emphasis laid upon the measures necessary for American foreign trade to meet the new situation when peace is restored, and to hold the gains it has made in recent years—organization in production and co-operation in marketing. In this connection, it is probable that consideration will be given to the most efficient methods to give effect to the provisions of the Webb bill permitting the formation of combinations to carry on export trade. This bill, which recently passed the Senate and earlier received the approval of the House, is now in conference with every prospect of an agreement being reached.

Among the special features of the convention will be a large collection of samples assembled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from all parts of the world, showing the character of products marketed by other nations. The Pan American Union will be represented, so that information may be supplied regarding friendship in Latin-American commerce.

WILL AID NATIONAL SERVICE.

Vice President Marshall to Speak at Congress in Chicago.

The National Security League announced last night that Vice President Marshall has accepted its invitation to speak at the great congress of national service in Chicago on Feb. 21, 22, and 23. Secretary of the Interior Lane is also expected.

Elihu Root, who succeeded the late Joseph H. Choate as Honorary President of the league, is taking an active interest in drawing up the program of the congress in an advisory capacity. The invitations to the congress, which are now being sent out by the Security League to Governors, Mayors of the principal cities, college and university Presidents, State, city, and country School Superintendents, and patriotic, fraternal, civic, and trade bodies, are signed by a notable committee, including Mr. Marshall, ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, Samuel Gompers, and Cardinal Gibbons. It is expected fully 10,000 delegates will attend.

FIRE NEAR THE NAVY YARD.

U. S. Marshal Power Found It Was Not of Incendiary Origin.

A three-alarm fire that burned out a floor in the three-story factory of the National White Lead and Color Works on the East River waterfront in Brooklyn, a block from the Navy Yard, last night, brought out United States Marshal James M. Power and several other Federal officials. With the aid of Fire Marshal Brophy of Brooklyn, they decided that the fire started in the boiler room from an overheated steam pipe and was not of incendiary origin.

John Metz, a fireman in the boiler room, discovered the fire, and Frank H. McCarthy sent in an alarm. Deputy Battalion Chief John O'Hara sent in two other alarms, fearing the fire might reach the navy yard, as well as a huge gasoline plant of the Edison Electric Company on the waterfront. The fire was confined to one floor of the building and the damage was estimated at $10,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; slowly rising temperature; light n. e. winds.

S. C. and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; slowly rising temperature Tues.; light n. e. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Mon.; warmer on e. coast. Tues. fair and warmer; gentle n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy and warmer; gentle n. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon.; warmer in w. Tues. cloudy; warmer in e.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; warmer in e. w. Tues. snow, with rising temp.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. snow.

Mich.—Probably snow Mon. and Tues.; not quite so cold.

La.—Mon. rain, warmer. Tues. fair, warmer.

Okla.—Mon. fair, warmer. Tues. cloudy.

E. Tex.—Mon. cloudy, warmer. Tues. fair.

W. Tex.—Mon. fair; warmer in n. Tues. fair.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair and warmer Mon.; Tues. probably increasing cloudiness.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Mon., probably light snow in n.; Tues. unsettled.

Minn.—Unsettled and warmer Mon., with probably light snow in n.; Tues. unsettled and somewhat colder.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Mon., probably followed by increasing cloudiness Tues.; colder in w. Tues.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues. and in w. and cen. Mon.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues. and in w. and cen. Mon.

Neb.—Fair Mon.; warmer in e. and colder in w. Tues. unsettled and colder.

Kan.—Fair and somewhat warmer Mon.; Tues. unsettled; colder in w.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS MELTZER, trading as MELTZER BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, December 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 38 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Coats, Suits, Piece Goods, Trimmings, Office Furniture and Fixtures, also the Receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of premises 38 W. 25th St., held by the Bankrupt.
BENNO LEWINSON, Receiver.
SAUL S. MYERS, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES BLANEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 516 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Dresses, Suits, Furs, Silks, Woolens, Piece Goods, Typewriter, Fixtures, Power Machines, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Desks, Elaborate Show Room Fixtures, etc.
MORTIMER S. BROWN, Receiver.
FERRIS, DENNENBERG & ANSBACHER, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany, black, navy, taupe, reindeer, plum, for cash. Bernstein-Da. Corta Co., 38 West 32d. Madison Square 7039.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Kerseys, velours, serges, coatings, &c., any style; will pay cash. Call Gramercy 5961.

BROADCLOTH, VELOURS, PLUSHES Wanted.—For spot cash. Louis Turoff, 150 West 22d St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for all colors botany 315. Phone M. S. 8272.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits, also junior coats. Call with samples all day. Chel. 2906. 129 West 22d St., 7th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 3. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted in silk, in the better grade; will place orders. Call with samples, 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber ordering better grade flapper and junior coats and shoe-top suits. Room 1806, 15 East 26th

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at junior Spring coats all week, between 2 and 4. R. & M., 17 West 38th St., 5th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders better grade, snappy styles; any day between 9-3. 22 West 27th; 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will buy Spring coats, ladies', juniors', and children's, all week, 4-6, 8th floor, 41 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS and Dresses Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 156 West 23d St., eighth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on children's Spring coats, sizes 6 to 14. Eighth floor, 48 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber wants 1,000 Fall coats for cash; must be cheap. Kreiger Cloak and Suit Co., 38 West 36th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of the better grade. Call with samples, 134 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies' Spring coats. Call between 9 and 12, mornings, 826 Broadway, one flight up.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Girls' and juniors'; will look at samples all week. Call 1,140 Broadway, Room 1104.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at stylish stouts, cloth and silk coats. 105 Madison Av., fifth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing order on Spring coats and suits. 45 West 27th, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors; will place stock orders. Call with samples, 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Gilbert Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Twelfth floor, 48 West 21st.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at ladies', juniors', children's all week. First floor, 48 W. 22d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking all week, better grade. 36 West 25th, 16th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Spring. Shapiro, Room 500, 1,170 B'way.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at ladies' Spring coats all week. Top floor, 12 West 21st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobs high-grade coats, suits, dresses, for cash. Gruber. Canal 8670.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Spring samples. 12 West 31st St., 4th floor.

COVERT Wanted.—Parker-Wilder M 500 or similar. Haft, 104 West 27th.

COVERTS Wanted.—Open to buy coverts at a price. Farragut 2347.

DRESSES Wanted.—Plain tailored serge dresses; jobber placing sample orders. Call with samples all week, third floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at Spring serge and silk dresses. Room 611, 35 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—High-class cloth dresses. Sixteenth floor, 6 West 32d.

FIGURES Wanted.—Stout sizes. Call M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash; inclose samples. M 10 Times.

KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal's mole and other kinds; state quantity and cash price. Address Box E 41 Times.

KHAKI COTTONS Wanted and drill cloths, rubberized remnants; also contractor, manufacturer leather items. National Novelty Co., 79 5th Av.

PAISLEY Wanted.—Tussah and fancy silks for linings. Call between 12 and 2, 334 4th Av., Room 1101.

PANAMA Wanted.—Open to buy 200 pieces green cotton warp Panama, any width; price must be reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7906.

PANTS, Caps, Socks, and Gloves Wanted.—For laborers, to fill factory contract for one year. F. R., 288 Times Downtown.

PLUSH, Iron Frames Wanted.—Cash for any quantity. Telephone Stuyvesant 1590.

PLUSH IRON FRAMES Wanted.—Cash for any quantity. Telepsone Stuyvesant 1590.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe, mole, and reindeer; any quantity, for cash. Greeley 4321.

POPLIN Wanted.—Pekin, tan, and clay. A. Levinsky, 27 West 24th.

POPLINS Wanted.—20610, high shades, for cash. Farragut 376.

SERGE Wanted.—Open to buy French and storm serges; will pay spot cash. Phone Stuyvesant 1204.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity French serges, all colors. National Garment Co., Madison Square 7715.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—54290, 7120, 104, 7514 or similar. Madison Square 2745.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—U. S. 7120, 7301, other numbers. Madison Square 2426.

SERGES Wanted.—Moore's 36-inch cotton warp serge for cash. Left, Morningside 3407.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity Whitman's 104. Call at 303 5th Av., Room 512.

SICILIAN Wanted.—Open to buy 200 pieces green Sicilian, any width; price reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7906.

SOL SATIN Wanted with labels at a price. Leo F. Sturm, 46 West 38th. Greeley 877

SUITS, COATS, AND DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs at a price, quantity no object, for January sales; write or phone what you have; no samples looked at in office. Sam Levy, 15 East 26th. Madison Square 3068.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Suit and coat jobbers looking at Spring samples; better merchandise wanted; call Monday morning, 3d floor, 39 West 32d.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, suits and coats. See Mr. Masoff, twelfth floor, 141 West 36th.

SUITS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies'; snappy styles. 104 West 27th, 1st floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for quantities of cheap black taffetas; not to exceed 70 cents per yard. Lewis-Hurwits Co., 150 Madison Av.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Open to buy Fisher-Kennedy's tweeds for cash. Farragut 2648.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open to purchase velour or other heavy cloths; will pay spot cash. Phone Stuyvesant 2204.

VELOUR Wanted.—Checks and plaids; serges, poplins, and other woolens; pay spot cash. Phone Spring 8821.

VELOURS Wanted.—0630, 544, 13609, 13680, 13046, 13045, 13682; Juilliard's 110, 3885; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—544, 11068, 13609, 13046, 15680. Farragut 2390.

VELOURS wanted, and kerseys, heavy weights, in all colors. Chelsea 8015.

VELOURS Wanted, also kerseys, heavy weight, all colors. Farragut 5166.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy 544, 13046, 11068, 13609, and 15629. Leibman & Hurwitz, 138 West 21st St.

Contracts Wanted.

SALES AGENCY wants to handle lines selling to jobbers and retailers, dry goods trade. Kaufman & Lehman, 214 Main St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY HAT BANDS.—Silk and mercerized. Hindenberg Bros., 513 West Broadway.

BATHROBES.—Men's, cut from Lawrence individual blankets, well finished, $3; immediate delivery. F. W. Maas, 115 University Place. Stuyvesant 3209.

BUNTING, wool, double warp, 36-inch; immediate delivery; all colors. Madison Square 550.

CAMISOLES.—Large quantities on hand for immediate delivery. M. S. and S., 12 West 17th St.

CLOAKINGS.—Duval's, Flagler's, other % Meltons. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1215.

CLOAKINGS.—Flagler's, Duval's, other % Meltons. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

COATS.—Silk plush coats at greatly reduced prices; fur trimmed, 40 inches long; Sol or Wisner satin lined; wonderful values; call and convince yourself. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Velour du Nords, broadcloths, bolivias, burellas, &c., plain and fur trimmed, to close out. Mesritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—5,000 Fall coats, ladies' and misses' high-class models; finest materials, fur-trimmed; popular colors, at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

COATS. — Exceptional opportunities for special sales; fur-trimmed ladies' coats to close out very cheap. Aero Coat House, 51 West 21st.

COATS.—2,000 fur-trimmed and plain velours, pom-poms, all shades; priced for January sales, 5%. Cloak Co., 22 West 32d, third floor.

COATS.—1,000 fur-trimmed and tailored velours, plushes, pom-poms, to close out at a price. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—800 coats of the better grade, at special low prices; fur trimmed. Leo F. Sturm, 46 West 38th St. Greeley 877.

COATS.—Last 75 to close out; Spring suits, wool serge, $8.75 up; great values. Schoen, Weiseman, 53 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS, 1,800, better grade, real good values, for January sales. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—High-grade coats, fur trimmed; best colors; sacrificing. Leskowits, 36 West 18th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and ladies' cloth coats; plain and fur trimmed; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 26th.

COATS. — Plush; special bargains; fur trimmed; $10.50 to $14.50. Hutner, 48 West 26th St.

COATS for immediate delivery: assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Better grade children's, juniors'; will close out cheap. Silverman, 15 East 26th St.

COATS.—Have 50 coats to close out at a price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 E. 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring 1918; exclusive line. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 100 West 26th.

COATS. — Infants', children's, juniors', to close out. Chas & Rosenthal, 153 W. 27th.

COATS.—Closing out entire stock, plushes and cloths. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—150 to close out; fur assortment colors and sizes. I. C., 30 West 32d.

COATS.—250 ladies' and misses', sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—250 good coats to close out cheap. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th.

COATS.—800 Winter coats to close out, cheap. Norwalk Bros., 106 Madison Av.

COATS.—400 fur trimmed to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—To close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Quantity of Indian head and skirtings, for domestic and export trade. Call 303 5th Av., Room 512.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE, 5-thread, job, $1; dark colors. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Sennet, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Gleckner, 49 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Party to close out very reasonable. 15 West 24th St., fifth floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk to close out. Chatham Dress Co., 27 East 22d St.

DRESSES, serge, to close out, $3.75 up. Ruby, 116 W. 39th.

DYE.—Two pieces imported indigo; 3,500 pair assorted rubber soles, .06; imported China samples. Seaboard Leather, 32 West 19th.

ELASTIC.—150 gross ¼-inch elastic, below market price. Ch

HELPED HALIFAX FROM LEAN BINS

Carloads of Glass, Roofing, and Other Scarce Items Went Out Freely.

NEW YORK AS UNDERWRITER

Stands Ready to Replenish Part of Drain in Boston Stocks—Gravel Famine Here.

Quick and effective relief was rendered the city of Halifax last week by New York and Boston building material distributers, who gave freely from almost depleted stocks.

For several weeks prior to the explosion at Halifax building material distributers in this city and Boston were vieing with each other to find adequate supplies available for heavy Government construction work and private building enterprises.

Two days after the explosion there went out of Boston window glass, roofing materials, nails, lumber, plaster blocks, terra cotta fireproofing material and corrugated iron in quantities that gave outward evidence that there was no such thing as a basic building material shortage.

Boston did not even wait for New York distributers to underwrite them for future supplies, but went ahead, and the Empire City was not slow to place their reserves at the disposal of the Hub should, in the present building emergency, their supplies run low.

The Boston Office of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, for instance, immediately shipped two carloads of window glass, representing 1,500 boxes of sizes 10 by 12, 12 by 18, 12 by 20, 14 by 18, and 14 by 20. Each box contained sixty lights, and as a box ordinarily supplies about three quarters of the amount of glass needed in a dwelling of the size most affected by the explosion this single shipment provided protection against the blizzard in 1,100 homes from this one concern alone. Montreal also shipped great quantities of glass. Winnipeg rushed timber scheduled ultimately for Boston consumption.

The Certainteed Products Company's Boston office rushed large quantities of prepared roofing material sufficient, it was said, to roof at least a thousand houses. Iron and steel warehouses were drawn upon heavily for metal ceilings, corrugated iron and other quick construction material without any thought as to how their own customers were to be taken care of, except that if it came to a pinch comforting telegrams lay in executive desks assuring the Bay State distributers that New York would see that some of their supplies would be placed at their disposal.

In the glass situation there continues to be a serious shortage as far as the New York district is concerned, but prices have not been advanced and probably will not be until after the first of the year. Metal lath prices have remained stationary, although there is a tendency on the part of builders to get their orders for February construction work in before the first of the year, when prices are expected to show a change, with probabilities good for an upward turn. The Government has not announced sheet prices yet, but the trade expects a level higher than the present one.

There is a famine in gravel in this market at present, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports. Nominal prices for three-quarter inch sizes run to $1.75 a yard, and for inch and a half size to $1.60. This product normally sells at 85 cents and 90 cents a yard. Most of the companies mining this material are sold up for a year, and it is exceedingly difficult for private builders to obtain gravel of either size.

The cause of this shortage is primarily due to the heavy demands upon local gravel deposits for vast submarine bases and other Government construction operations from Raritan Bay to New London and up the Hudson. Reflecting this condition, there is also an extreme tightness in the crushed stone market, where prices are quoted at $1.50 and upward for inch and a half trap rock and $1.75 for three-quarter-inch size.

Bluestone is quoted nominally at $1.50 for three-quarter-inch size. The normal price for this commodity is 85 cents for inch and a half trap, and 75 cents for the same size in bluestone.

The effect of this shortage of gravel on concrete work this Winter will not be as acute as it appears upon the surface, as most of this overselling is due to forward buying by retailers. It has also chief interest among private builders who may be awaiting the lowering of building materials before giving their projected building enterprises into the hands of architects for sketches. It indicates clearly that forward buying is the safe course if such a common commodity as gravel and crushed stone are in acute shortage in the middle of Winter.

Fireproofing block manufacturers have been forced to close their plants for lack of coal in some instances. In the Raritan section only two plants were reported in operation Saturday. In anticipation of a heavy demand next year following the Government building program of the Summer the Long Island Brick Company is carrying on brick manufacture even up to the present.

Some Hudson brick plants are burning brick now, but word comes down from Newburg that there is a quantity of brick in the sheds entirely ample for Spring and early Summer use. Prices are holding at $7.75 and $8 a thousand for ordinary grades at wholesale and $8.25 for best brands.

Building material manufacturers find their chief concern at present in the coal shortage, which, however, they were assured is to be relieved in this section following an investigation made of distributing and manufacturing conditions here last week.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Walker<N Y Tel Co.
Coffins<Black & White Cab Co et al.
Rossiter<Krapp.
Gunther<Wendt.
Allen<N Y Cons RR.
Otis<N Y & Queens Elec Lt & Pow Co.
Transp Tractor Co,Inc<Bklyn Un Gas Co.

The following cases if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Naughton Const Co< Oceanyan.
Adams<Weis & Zerweck, Inc.
Pastka<Knabbe.
Breques<In R Tr Co Sobinsel<R F Stevens Milk Co.
Hamblet<Tuzio.
DeFalco< same.
Freeman<Gracenery Chocolate Co.
Gansil, as extrx< Clifton Knit Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2945.

Elting<Weis & Zerweck Brewing Co.
Schaefer<N Y Rys Co.
Fornuto<Seaman & Fiori<Rosemary.
Lighthouse<Wels.
Friedsman, as admx< Un Ry Co of NYC.

MacDonald<Bernheimer & Schwartz Pleasure Driving Co.
Williams<L I RR Co.
Fitzjohn<Lassitle & Murphy, Inc.
Christensen<Ruppert.
Bailey<Lacina & ano.
Norton, as extrx< Langden & ano.
Johnson<Deutschmann Logan, as admr<L I RR Co.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

BY THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB STERNSTEIN SONS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 12 West 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' suits, machines, power tables, pressing plant, pattern, cutting machines, safe, fixtures, etc. TAYLOR, TRUE & PARK, Receiver.

HERBERT W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 27 Pine Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PEARL TEICH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 47 East 6th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Scarfs, Muffs, Furs, Fur Machines, Fixtures, etc.

JOHN L. LITTLE, Receiver.

ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUMAN BAROTZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 945 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, novelties, fixtures, etc.

EDITH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Motion calendar:
Healey<Moran.
Individual Co<Public Service.
Barbin<Otis.
Oriental Co<Dejonge.
Morse<Tillotson.
Spencer<Babylan.

General calendar:
Re SS Kearsarge, NY C R R<Gapinsky.
McCallum<SS California.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Emile F Monjo.
Frank Seidel.
Morris Fine.
Schulman & Sherman.
Frank Ennist.
Nat Fox & Feather.
Frank Mandel.
Josephine Goldstein.
Josiah M Neifert.
Anna M Hyams.
Alfonso Lambrose.
Edward Goodenheimer.
Fred S Jandorf.
Louis Yanafsky.

Under objections:
Louis Shepetovsky.
Friedberg & Jaffe.

Adjourned cases:
Albert Sonberg.
Louis Schaffer.
Herman F Linder.
Moses Akelmacker.
Geo W McCormack.
H & L Fishgold.

Motions:
Candie Boehm Corp.
Henry Saltzer.
Bernard Geist.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty.

Owners Yacht Oneida, (limitation.)<
Warner Sugar Ref<SS Binghamton.
Czarnikow<same.
Siberia, SS Corp<same.
Rockland, &c, Lime Co<SS Ogeechee, &c.
Atlantic Gulf, &c<Tug Louise Rugge.
Flower Lighterage Co< Johnson.
Penn RR<Tug NY Cent No. 17.
Marx & R<SS Kean Hall.
NY & Cuba Mail SS< Akerlund.
Mackey<SS Chicago.
Erie RR<SS Tuscan Prince.

Same<Welshman.
Same<Christiane.
Bond:
US<Arkow.

Common law calendar:
Greenawalg<Napier et al.
Reilly<McDonnell.
Seymour<Nager.
Kever<Phila & Reading R R Co.
Fuller & Fuller<Thaw.
Zupkus<Jamison et al.
Staten Island Bldg< Webster.
Castellano, as trustee< Wilson.
Karsher<Nassau Elec R R Co.
Metzger<MacFarland.
Mokus<Grassell Chemical Co.
Jaegershook<Standard Oil Co.
Tomaschefsky< Trounstine, et al.
Scudder, as trustee< Curtin (2.)
Lloyd<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Casey<same.
Goelinitz<same.
US<Diemer.
Waldo<Aaronson.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

US<Weingeg.
Bankruptcy:
In re Rivkof Ritz, Inc.

The Maintenance Co< Teven.
Root<Brainard.
Bosca<Bosca & Co.
Rosenberg<Evarts Holding Co.
Mendar<Maader.
Brand<Brand.

General calendar:
PART IV.—Greenbaum, Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Delehanty, Certiorari cases.
503 5th Av Co<Purdy.
PARTS VII and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brady<Levine.
Oudin<Tracy.
Semon Bache & Co< Schneider.
Gomez<Kuczer.
Eastman<Cohen.
Anderson<Fox.
Martin<Gold.
Rosenthal<Rosenberg.
Lawyer<De Luca.

PART III.—Donnelly, Inc—La Motea<Rethman.
Inc—Garbifka<Imp Chandelier Co.
Grassick<Ambrookian (2.)
Mahoney<Taylor.
O'Leary<Henshaw.
Brigadier<Gritman.
Moran<Gimbel Bros.
Becker<Gotch.
Atkinson<NY Rys.
Sondak<B, Q Co & S RR.
Linda<NY Rys.
Prendergast<Hurlburt.
Lang<I R T.
Metoskie<Greenwald.
Gallagher<3d Av RR.
Hennessey<Erie RR.
Breen<NY Rys.
Ferrigno<Adams, Jr.
Carroll<Strang.
P Paperman<Hirschfield, Inc.
S Paperman<same.
Periman<Hotel Rental Service Co.
P Flatow<Johnson.
A Flatow<same.
Tully<Hopkins.
Raynor<Walton.
Fromer<Barun.
Britolis<Bradley Con.
Sutton<Hurdon.
O'Hare<Johnson.
Flaw<Rothschild.
Canfield<CNY.
Roberts<Orange Co Milk Assn.
Luchin<Levin.
M J Stidmouth<Hart(2)
McGrath<Goetz.
Ritter, Jr<Mansbach.
Tschinder<Gloud.
C Rothman<Goelet.
F Rothman<same.
Reichart<Jaffoni.
Zellerneyer<Spalding.
Bjorn<Beasa.
O'Bryne<Superior Mot Garage Co.
Kreiger<Fearing.
Elken<Wolf.
Falmenbaum<Pipe & Contractors' Sup Co.
Fanning<Rubinger.
O'Keefe<Int R T.
Teckler<Jaffe.
Mead<Mora Towing & Transp Co.
Ehret<H O H Co.
M Naser<Greenbaum.
R Naser<same.
Feron<Int Brew Co, Inc.
M Cassidy<Torrence.
M F Cassidy<same.

PART XIV.—Tierney, Inc—Partridge<Mackay.
Weil Corset<Mumtner.
Martinelli & Co< Beatty.
De Witt<Vogelstein.
Doctor<Raisz.
Hoffilin<Halperin, (2.)
Same<Riviera Waist.
Same<Ostend Waist.
Same<Triangle Waist.
Dixon<Bronston Bros & Co.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
Sisson<Garthe.
Selwyn<Walker.
Flake<Atl Coast Ry.
Gould<Paul Gerli & Co, Inc.
Spain<Man Shirt Co.
CNY<Bock.
Sisson<Harvey.
Mod Awy<Tidewater Oil Co.
Titus, Jr<Pulver.
Strout<Archer.
Terry<Green.
Teitz<Bernstein.
Lanahein Bauman Co<Blue Ridge Furn.
Dolan<Zeigenfuss.
Pelanne<Bechestwer.
People<Spaner.
Forbes & Co<Emerson Bldg Co.
Nat Fish Co<Shipman Imp Co.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Cleat
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess.
PART VII.—Foley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lee<Van Buren, &c, Co.
Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Epstein<Gens.
PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hannevig<Taylor.
PART XIII.— ....., J.—At 10 A. M.
PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess.
PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Simon<Hess Bros.
PART XVIII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Catherine Phelan.
Isaac Mendelsohn.
C Zeigler.
Rose B Muendel.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
George G Dewsnap.
Bridget Fitzsimmons.
Louis Hefter.
Thereen Simes.
Annie Madge.
Ellen M Tesemacin.
Patrick J Dunn.
Estate of:
Maria Bartlett.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Veught<Bedell Co.
Schoening<Stand Musical String & M Co
Zadany<Blaisdale.
Lonas<Von Emdo.
Mondle<Rubinstein.
Same<Goldstein.
Int Fixture Corp< Freeman.
Carter<Dorfman.
Greenberg<Mendelowitz.
Nat Cartoon Service Corp<Berkowitz.
Seidman<Rutchik.
Conwit Teller<Bishop.
Rosenthal<Willis.
Budnick<Kalman.
Epstein<Messinger.
Edelstein<Squire.
Frankel<Stern.
Rich Print Co<Sumner-Sternberg Co.
Vacuum Oil<Hartigan.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Greenberg<J. Goldberg Son & Co.
Lack<Holzner.
Triangle Waist Co< Rothschild Realty.
Rafferty<Ullek.
Chalmers Printing Mills Co<Am Fid Co.
Kirschner<Frosch.
Hutter<Stokes.
Tooth<Gray.
Sarge<Seger.
Petrelli<Klein.
Feinberg<Herman Hamberger Co.
Halpern<Rosenfeld.
Wyrhower<Reskanoff Scott Co.
Tompkins<Livert.
Brew<Albert.
Smith<Mid Crosstown Ry.
Martinez<Pitts Plate Glass Co.
Gallant<P. Franz & Co.
Zuckerman<NY Rys.
Birdo<Muldering Sanitarium.
Kleinberg<Tinker Rty Corp.
Hunsdorfer<Altman.
Dvashynski<same.
Fusaro<Finkelstein.
Kanter<N Y Rys.
Friedman<same.
Reilly<26th St. Garage.
Feldman<Int R T.
Slotzky<Mosznick.
Krizer<N Y Rys.
Negler<Columbian Nat Life Ins Co.

Turner<Harding.
Dioce<Cardova.
Tateiman<Luxemburg.
Tolmach<Int R T.
O'Connell<Int Mere Marine Co.
Panno<Liebich.
Lax<N Y Rys.
Dym<same.
Schneider<Aschley.
Kinsey<N W Treat Ax
Kerwin<Hudson.
Nieberg<Adrian.
Burns Int Det Agcy< Elwell.
Bernstein<Cohen.
Elias<Salik.
Martens<Union Ry.
Varney<Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co.
Krohnberg<Alpert.
Rosen<Rosen.
Hoffman<Mulberg Steam Heating Co.
Glatzer<Swift.
Weingart<NY Edis Co
Hopper<Radiator Pub.
Elphant<Dorfman.
Bomoowitz<Zuckerman.
Leimtues<Con Gas Co
Zam<Goldstein.
Weissman<NY Rys.
Sent<Nor Grain Co.
Dubiner<NY Rys.
Kaufman<same.
Bacon Organ Solutans<Krakofsky-Browne.
Levy<NY Rys, (2.)
Mandelbaum<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR. Case on.

Singer<Itzkewitz.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Am Gas Governor Works<Hoelscher.
Claremont Iron Works<Montrose Rty Co.
Hoyt & Saxon<Shenfield.
Flynn<Finnerty.
Kafka<Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank.
Paul<L W Hirsch.
Consert Bros Co<Nat Surety Co.
Aligase<Hyman.

Eberhart & Son<Pfeiffert.
Satzman<Barry.
Ferber<Schwartz.
Berilone<Savenet & Co.
Hapeney<Sun Print & Pub Assn.
Cantillo<Lukasey.
Dreyer<Moller.
Miller<Saberski.
Golden<Abenn.
Atlas<Greenwald.
Kornblum<Diamond.
Golden<Solomon.
Tischler<Fisher.
Oschack<Rosentover.
Ehrlich<Lefkowitz.
Nippon Amer Co<N E Penna Nat Co, (2.)
Yanoff<Silver.
Fuller<Haendel.
Echelman<Breen.

PART III.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ross<CNY.
Krasiow Const<Quinn.
Kane<Lipman.
Santoro<Santoro.
Feldman<Cohn.
Phinny<Hay.
Renner<N Y Mun Ry.
Matzo<Matzras.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 481.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Angell, J.

Burke<Cohen.
Talbi<B H RR.
Pollack<C I & B RR.
Steinfeld<So Bkl Ry.
Baronas<B H RR.
Pieper<B H RR.
Carroll<CNY.
Mascolo<Scalro.
Waitkus<Leh Val Coal Co'Leary<B H RR.
Baumgarten<Emmett.
Gunsberger<Kristeller.
Mazer<Rohrey.
Young<Wright.
Baar<Schellenberg.
Sinram<Gerstenman.
Luria<B H RR.
Lissio<During.
Slutsky<Gruendler & ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Mock<Mock.
Ivers<McNulty Bros-Crosby Realty Co.
Pants<B H RR.
Engelman<Grotross.
Eckel<Stiber.
Richards<B H RR.
Ward<Wash Rys & ano.
Thorp<Sub-El Dev Co.
Schmidt<Prog Lunch.
Hanson<Manfredo.
Kilboy<NY Cons RR.
Hallburton<Costello.
Boyle<To Bklyn RR.
Brown<Cornish.
Lamuto<Waillant.
Ahrens<Edison El Ill.
Gallagher<Adlbes.
Sassaukas<Teitelbaum.
Walter<Kaylor.
Zundts<Taylor.
Abbate<Walsh.
Werner<B H RR.
Nelson<Briggs.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2179.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Rose H. Hearon.
Charles Petersen.
Rebecca Eastern.
Richard M Chapman.
Ellen Sweeney.
Martin Stegen.
Abraham Bashkowitz.
Mary Britz.
William Harding.
James M Beebe.

Administration of:
William McDonald.
Mary McGovern.

Accounting of:
Jeronomus Underhill.
Florence Ingram.
Samuel Parkinson.

Catherine Dowd.
Isaac D Tuma.
Maria Gelsten (2.)
Isabell Johnston.
John Adams.
Clemenca Mommsen.
Rachel Smith.

Estates of:
John Feeney.
John Bonnie.
Helen L Johnson.
Whitney O'Donnell.
Conrad Kuhling.

Guardianship of:
Marmix infants.

Contested calendar:
Bridget Kiernan.
Mary C Dugan.

County Court.

PART V.—May, J.

Hanson<B H RR.
Engel<McCann.
Smith<C I & B RR.
McCloskey<Henderson.
Harris<Union Fabrics
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 606.

Radinsky<Israel.
Dene<Wyler.
Harris<Bristol.
Rosenberg<Cornelius.
Wurthe<Rabel Bros.

Same<North River Ins Co.
Terowsky<Lais Restaurant Co.
Oriental Fireproof Sash & Door Co<Edward Scanlon Co.
MacMonnies<Phillippi.
Sameth<Sigmund.
Burger<Solomon.
J R Waist & Dress Co<Bloom.
Majestic Metal Bed Co<Markel.

PART IV.—Fmelita, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Columbia Trust Co<Mandelbaum.—Geo. A. McLaughlin. Equitable Life Assur. Socy.<Bursch.—Royal H. Weller, N. Y. Inv. Corp.<Friedman.—Edward H. Kelly, Pendleton<Davis, Theron L. Strong.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Gavegan, J. — Mary Bernstein<Harry Bernstein. — Henry D. Luce, Simon Wolf<Joseph Freisinger.—Joseph Freisinger.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.

Re CNY.
CNY<Kennedy (2.)
Same<Hildburgh.
McKesson<Kleiner.
City Real Est<Begley.
Cramp<Fedvida.
Andrews<Wagner.
Oberwager<Kusher.
Teitelbaum<Herzog.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.

Silberstein<Goldstein.
Rothenberg<Greenthal (2.)
Picciano<Liquori.
Newbauer<Blaustein.
Cavaliere<183d St & Morris Av Corp.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.

Walsh<Rodgers & H.
Schramek<Coleburn.
Scher<M Rubel Co.
Sonn Bros<CNY.
Levy<N Y Life Ins.
Preggiato<Tobin.
Dahlander<Park & Tilford Co.
Levenson<Goldstein.
Simpkins<Barrick Pub Co.
Rubenstein<Dodin.
Lynch<Union Ry Co.
Brand<Tunick.
No Side Roof & Corr Co<CNY.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1167.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—....., J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Est—Antonio Fierro.
Est<David Harner, Jr.
Est—Archibald Buchanan.

Wills for probate:
Catherine Patterson.
Helen Perry.
Louis Baltes.
John E Hallet.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Smith<Waynor Cont.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.

Sorinsen Co, Inc< Rowan.
Pollack<Union Ry.
Marino<Armanino.
Elsen<Bee Bldg RR.
Scherrer<Int R T.
Murray<Schiltt.
Kiernan<Mager & A.
Engelhardt<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.

Farkas<Stein.

Audley<Audley.
Levine<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Mackler<Blvd Renting Firm.
Cross<Cross, Austin & Irland Lumber Co.
Herrmann<Scheele.
Mascaro<Union Ry.
Ludwig<Munves.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

The Committee on Character reports that the following applicants for admission to the bar have passed the examination, and are recommended for admission:

Frederick O Beattie.
Alexander J Chambers.
George E Holmes.
Frederick V Kearney.
Francis R Mullin.
Abram N Sadofsky.
Annie S Wyckoff.
Chester Baffa.
Charles Isaminat.
Abraham Wasserman.
Vincent A Cashin.

Eiffel B Gale.
Charles M Glueck.
Samuel Konvissar.
Louis Levy.
Harry W Malmeke.
C E Smith.
Edward J Rausch.
Nathan Lottman.
Harold R Pouch.
Harry C Goebel.
Thomas A Lavery.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Maitbie, (Moore & Co.)
Re Bruere, (B Moore & Co.)
MacLeod<MacLeod.
Vossnack, Jr<Bonielle.
Stephens<Ahrens.
Gilbert<Ahrens.
Weller<Weller.
Spall<Spall.
Mtg Hold<Leoni Con.
Dunkley<Ski Sav Bk.
Duffy<Duffy.
London<Fringe.
Goldfarb<Keener.
Abrams<Cherry.
B Kozinsky<Lehrer.
R Kozinsky<same.
J Chernoff<Davis Rty
P Chernoff<same.
Re 78th St, (Farm Ln & Trust Co.)
Marx<Tuttle.
Holland<Curtis.
Fortuna<Ajello.
Lee<Brilliant.
Re Humboot St, (Cooke, Jr.)
Bleiman<U Surety Co.
Ramson<Salamone
Home Sav Bk<Edwards.
Re Kings Co Mtg Co.
Tuzo<Millenbrinck.
Same<Weigert.
Blue Taxi Co<Bell.
Lawyers Mtg<Everts.

PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ross<CNY.
Krasiow Const<Quinn.
Kane<Lipman.
Santoro<Santoro.
Feldman<Cohn.
Phinny<Hay.
Renner<N Y Mun Ry.
Matzo<Matzras.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 481.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Angell, J.

Burke<Cohen.
Talbi<B H RR.
Pollack<C I & B RR.
Steinfeld<So Bkl Ry.
Baronas<B H RR.
Pieper<B H RR.
Carroll<CNY.
Mascolo<Scalro.
Waitkus<Leh Val Coal Co'Leary<B H RR.
Baumgarten<Emmett.
Gunsberger<Kristeller.
Mazer<Rohrey.
Young<Wright.
Baar<Schellenberg.
Sinram<Gerstenman.
Luria<B H RR.
Lissio<During.
Slutsky<Gruendler & ano.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Mock<Mock.
Ivers<McNulty Bros-Crosby Realty Co.
Pants<B H RR.
Engelman<Grotross.
Eckel<Stiber.
Richards<B H RR.
Ward<Wash Rys & ano.
Thorp<Sub-El Dev Co.
Schmidt<Prog Lunch.
Hanson<Manfredo.
Kilboy<NY Cons RR.
Hallburton<Costello.
Boyle<To Bklyn RR.
Brown<Cornish.
Lamuto<Waillant.
Ahrens<Edison El Ill.
Gallagher<Adlbes.
Sassaukas<Teitelbaum.
Walter<Kaylor.
Zundts<Taylor.
Abbate<Walsh.
Werner<B H RR.
Nelson<Briggs.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2179.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Rose H. Hearon.
Charles Petersen.
Rebecca Eastern.
Richard M Chapman.
Ellen Sweeney.
Martin Stegen.
Abraham Bashkowitz.
Mary Britz.
William Harding.
James M Beebe.

Administration of:
William McDonald.
Mary McGovern.

Accounting of:
Jeronomus Underhill.
Florence Ingram.
Samuel Parkinson.

Catherine Dowd.
Isaac D Tuma.
Maria Gelsten (2.)
Isabell Johnston.
John Adams.
Clemenca Mommsen.
Rachel Smith.

Estates of:
John Feeney.
John Bonnie.
Helen L Johnson.
Whitney O'Donnell.
Conrad Kuhling.

Guardianship of:
Marmix infants.

Contested calendar:
Bridget Kiernan.
Mary C Dugan.

County Court.

PART V.—May, J.

Hanson<B H RR.
Engel<McCann.
Smith<C I & B RR.
McCloskey<Henderson.
Harris<Union Fabrics
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 606.

Radinsky<Israel.
Dene<Wyler.
Harris<Bristol.
Rosenberg<Cornelius.
Wurthe<Rabel Bros.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lord<Vil of Tarrytown
Fishbaugh<Brian.
Baumgartner<Baumgartner.
Yonkers Riders Sup Co<Anderson.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Fairchild<Smart.
Hammond<Howe.
Fairchild<Smart.
Worthington<Worthington.
Corporate Investing Co<Pope.

Highest number reached on call, 534.

Also for the hearing of motions.

Deruggiero<Deruggiero.
Sterns<Jennings.
Lucchi<Horton.
Goldsborough<Staab.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., no assignment; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Fardette<NY & Stamford Ry Co.
Orchard<West St RR.
Spears<NY, NH & HRR
Sonberg<Knox.
Wells<Niehaus.
Hunter<Mills.
Johnson<Yonkers RR.
Jammo<Frankenberg.
Hinspeter<West Elec RR.
O'Connor<Webber.
Hanrahan<Squire.
Jackson<McGuire.
Auer<Teschner.
Chebiak<N Y C RR.
Wit<Purcell & Gilfether.

Clarke<Union Ry.
Ries<West Elec RR.
Lee<Barrett.
Corcoran<Red Hook Light Co.
Monahan<NYORR.
Koch<Waterbury.
Boddington<Schmidt.
Flowery<Andrews.
Merone<West Elec RR
Hyatt<City of New Rochelle.
Moran<Kelly.
Westchester-Dutchess Corp<Matthiessen.
Genoa<Funk.
English<N Y C R R.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Niedswiecka<West St RR.
O'Reilly<Unier Ry.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Schaffhauser<Union Ry.
Breiter<NY Cent RR.
Grindrod<Wsat Co Brewing Co.
Powers<West El RR.
Orloski<West St RR.
Walsh<NY & Stamford Ry.
Webb<Dale & Cain.

Seifert<Maas.
Foody<Underpinning & Foundation Co.
Meranto<N Y C RR Co. (2.)
Briggs<Thorne.
Kracke<B R T (2.)
Weeks<Schwartz.
Noedine<Schloss.
Imhof<Inter Tr Co.
Goldman<Hanauer.
Hayes<The Connecticut-Nassau Paving.

Highest number reached on call, 676.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, C. J.

Wildey<Carpenter.
Serra<Eisler.
Erick<West Elec Ry.
Hoey<Linehan.
O'Leary<City of Yonkers.
McIntyre<N Y C RR.
Hubbell Hardwood Door<Zibelli.

Clark<Preuss.
Wilson & Co< Kozlowsky.
Laccone<Van Horn.
Furnace Co<Symmin.
Casserello<Vogt.
Blasenstein<Sheets.
Brady<Fitzgerald.
Wood<Hiler.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Notice of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina, on November 3, 1917, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court between The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under a mortgage made by Interstate Chemical Corporation, dated October 2, 1911, as *complainant*, and Interstate Chemical Corporation (hereinafter occasionally called the Company), W. R. Sullivan and F. B. Tilghman as Receivers of said Interstate Chemical Corporation (hereinafter occasionally called the defendant receivers) and Franklin Q. Brown, et al., as a Bondholders' Protective Committee acting under a certain Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated September 30, 1914, as *defendants*, I, R. A. Hagood, the Special Master appointed by and referred to in said decree, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the main entrance of the County Court House, in the City and County of Charleston, State of South Carolina, on January 14, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., the property in said decree described and therein directed to be sold, to-wit:—The property embraced in and subject to the lien of a certain mortgage dated October 2, 1911, made and executed by Interstate Chemical Corporation to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, being the same mortgage hereinabove mentioned and for the foreclosure of which said suit was instituted.

A brief description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:—

The premises, warehouses and plants of the Company situated respectively in Charleston, Charleston County, S. C.; Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C.; Macon, Bibb County, Ga., and Greenwood, Greenwood County, S. C.; also the premises of the Company at Tampa, Hillsboro County, Florida; also the premises containing the mines, phosphate deposits and buildings of the Company in the Counties of DeSoto and Polk, in the State of Florida.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the Company in and to said lands, premises, and all the machinery, fixtures, tools and appliances, upon said premises or connected therewith.

The above mentioned Charleston, Charlotte and Macon properties shall be sold subject to a certain lease dated July 27, 1917, made between W. R. Sullivan and F. B. Tilghman, as Mortgage Receivers in said foreclosure suit, and W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., as subsequently extended to June 30, 1918, insofar as such lease may affect such properties or any portions thereof.

For detailed statement of the terms and conditions of such sale, reference is hereby made to the full text of said decree, the original of which is on file with the Clerk of said Court, and copies of which may be had upon application either to said Clerk or to the undersigned.

As more fully provided by said decree, the terms and conditions of sale are as follows:—

1. From time to time, the Special Master is authorized to adjourn the sale as provided in said decree.

2. Any party to said cause, or any holder of bonds secured by said mortgage, may bid at the sale, and if a successful bidder, may purchase in his own right.

3. Said sale will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension.

4. Said property will be sold free and clear of all interest, liens and claims of any and all parties to said action, and of the rights of persons represented or claiming by, under or through them, or any of them.

5. The Special Master will offer for sale only in one lot and as an entirety, all of the above mentioned property, and will strike off and sell the same to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation of the sale by the Court.

6. Bonds duly certified under said mortgage, or coupons thereto appertaining, will be received in satisfaction of any bid in whole or in part, at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	50c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	50c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	50c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40
Situations Wanted	25

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 70th St. Telephone Columbus 9630.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; you must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; kitchen privileges; up-to-date apartment-hotel.

70TH, 229 WEST.—Second floor, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; also small room; references.

70TH, 276 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $4 up; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two magnificently furnished rooms, private bath, open fireplace, electricity, telephone; also large single room, bath; exceptional residence; breakfast.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, beautifully appointed; private bath; reference.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; electricity, running water, phone, desirable location.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity, shower, elevator, reasonable. Debernys, Columbus 2368.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

72D ST., (BETWEEN PARK AND COLUMBUS AVS.)—ONE ROOM AND BATH IN EXCLUSIVE HOME; EVERY CONVENIENCE. COLUMBUS 2978.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated house; 2 rooms, with kitchenette; also other rooms; maid service. Telephone.

73D, 113 WEST.—Desirable double front room, near bath; southern exposure; conveniences.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

73D, (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms, single, en suite, with bath. 3764 Columbus.

74TH ST., 3 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths, kitchenettes; breakfasts if desired.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; SUITABLE ONE OR TWO MEN.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Large and small room, southern exposure, running water, heat, electricity.

74TH, 111 WEST.—One large room, one medium; heat, running water, electricity.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Large double front, back rooms and bath, suitable two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; select and refined neighborhood; references necessary. Columbus 719.

75TH-ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $8-$12.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny room; dressing room; small room; select house; reasonable.

76TH, 64 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom; single rooms.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath, kitchenette, telephone, maid service.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; small front room; every convenience; finest location.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Homelike; large room, with or without bath; electricity; all conveniences.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large outside room, well furnished, elevator apartment; breakfast optional.

77TH, 117 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished rooms; gentlemen, couples; adjoining baths; well heated.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Two desirable rooms, $8 and $10; breakfast optional.

78TH, 146 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; 1-2 rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive large rooms adjoining bath, well heated, $5-$9.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Neatly furnished back parlor; well heated; southern exposure; private bath.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity, telephone; $12.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished, beautiful rooms; all conveniences; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also room with private bath; all conveniences.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Large clean rooms, twin beds, one flight up; electricity; $10.

82D, 250 WEST.—Congenial home offered to refined gentleman; private apartment.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Second floor, front; other rooms; heated; $4; kitchenette; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Well-furnished room; electric lights; southern exposure; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well heated rooms, private bath, electricity; small room; $4 up.

83D, 203 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny, front rooms, adjoining bath; private hall. Ross.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, connecting or single; telephone, shower. Nilsen.

87TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sunny; electricity, well heated; private house; references.

87TH, 136 WEST.—Two large, light rooms, finely furnished, well heated; modern.

87TH, 240 WEST.—Desirable front suite, also single rooms, elevator apartment. Lascelles.

87TH, 206 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny front room, fourth floor; references. Smith.

340 WEST 87TH ST.

Several desirable rooms; exceptional second floor.

88TH, 110 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room in private house; suitable one or two; should be seen; moderate.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house, handsomely furnished parlor; suitable two, Riverside, 9782.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; large front room; breakfast optional; references.

88TH, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; also rear room; exclusive house.

90TH ST., 310 WEST, Apartment 62.—Large, cheerful, well furnished front room, facing tennis courts; modern elevator apartment; convenient subway; small French family; privacy.

90TH, 315 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

90TH, 42 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; constant hot water and heat; telephone.

90TH, 231 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room for two gentlemen; also side room. Apartment 3A.

97TH, (736 West End Av.)—Attractive corner room, two gentlemen, couple; kitchen privileges. Butlers.

97TH, (759 West End Av.)—Large room, 3 windows; southern exposure.

98TH, 243 WEST, (2d.)—Bright, sunny, well furnished room, with lavatory; modern apartment.

101ST, 900 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two sunny connecting rooms; every convenience; gentlemen, couple.

102D, 205 WEST.—Two very large newly furnished rooms, bath, and all conveniences in private house.

112TH, 304 WEST.—Comfortable large front room; all conveniences; dining room; subway.

113TH, 241 WEST.—Beautiful light room, bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 400 WEST.—Morningside Drive, overlooking Park; connecting sunny rooms. Apartment 42.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms, southern exposure, running water. Apartment 12A.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, heated room, modern apartment, 16. McCarey.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, heated rooms, modern apartments, $5 and $6.

122D, 116 WEST.—Well heated large, medium rooms; continuous hot water; reference.

125TH, 262 WEST.—Large, smaller room, highclass elevator apartment; references. Apt. 62.

125TH, 330 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; with shower; modern elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 51.

126D, 266 WEST.—Room, near shower bath; breakfast if desired; $3. Scott.

ATTRACTIVE large room in private house; all conveniences; located on Convent Av., near subway. L 182 Times.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,403.—Comfortably furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen; 91st St. subway. Apt. 2B.

BROADWAY, 2,764.—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined. Starrett, Academy 1368.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (96th.)—Attractive suites facing park; 2 rooms, bath.

CLAREMONT, 160, (125th.)—Large sunny room, breakfast privileges; all conveniences; professional or business woman. Phone 8290 Morningside, 5-I, Sundays and evenings.

CLAREMONT AV., 196.—Attractive, two-room front suite; elevator; private family. Morningside 5100.

NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Refined young lady wanted to join 2 business women in dainty, well furnished modern apartment; home comforts; references; moderate. L 293 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (134th.)—Large room, also two connecting single rooms, with private bath; references. Apartment 42, Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 63.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large room, with bath; single room; newly furnished; private. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th St.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam; bachelor apt. Telephone Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Two nicely furnished, small, warm rooms; all conveniences.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d St.)—Beautiful suite, facing river; private house.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 775.—Attractively furnished rooms on third, fourth floors; private house; home privileges; ladies preferred; references. Miss Smith.

WEST END AVE., 497, (83rd.)—Large room, private bath, conveniences; business gentlemen preferred; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th.)—Large, comfortably furnished, WARM, connecting rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large front room, twin beds, running water.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior room, with or without bath; breakfast. River 3050.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN of refinement wishes to rent room where home comforts are assured; prefer one in family; write, giving full details; no objection to roomers; can furnish excellent reference. N 165 Times.

Young man wants home with educated people, preferably near 9th Av. and Broadway; desires use of piano; not over $6; particulars desired. C 291 Times Downtown.

A nice, cosy room with bath in private family wanted by a Japanese gentleman, subway to between 72d and 116th Sts., west side. N 167 Times.

Light, heated bedroom, between 70th and 80th; reasonable; references. 38 West 104th. Coupts.

Subway; private or club; $12-$15; references. Box W 96 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

157TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking, table guests; references.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double room, two flights up; private bath; home table; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (103 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Two single rooms. Phone 9783 Murray Hill.

West Side.

57TH Av., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; good single rooms; refined service; references.

16TH, 7 WEST (near 5th Ave.).—Large, small rooms, excellent board, all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electric light; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive double sunny room; single room; good table; references.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.

Large rooms, southern exposure, references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 36 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; suit particular people; also smaller room.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—Table guests, day, week; home cooking. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 256 WEST.—Fine location; attractive, warm rooms; excellent Southern cooking; references.

112 WEST 73D ST.

Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, private bath, excellent cooking, modern conveniences.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath, private phone, electricity, steam; table guests.

75TH, 234 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Second-floor suite; private bath; steam heat.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; also single, near bath; table guests.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)

Beautifully furnished rooms, baths adjoining; steam, electricity, conveniences; excellent cooking; table guests.

151 WEST 76TH ST.

Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

76TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Splendid accommodations; private bath; steam, electricity; home cooking. Schuyler 8227.

96TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive hall room, southern exposure; elevated and subway stations.

98TH, 164 WEST.—Few attractive large rooms; superior service and table; homelike.

67TH, 133 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, other rooms, excellent table, table guests accommodated.

93D ST., 676 WEST END AV.—Large double room, bath adjoining; electricity and phone; home comfort; gentlemen or married couple.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; subway, "L"; excellent cuisine; French spoken.

102D, 250 WEST.—Attractive, large, front rooms, bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; conveniences. Audubon 4980.

CONVENT AV., 425. (148th St., West.)—Large, steam heated, second floor room; private residence; telephone 3425-J Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61 (79th).—Large rooms, newly decorated, private baths, steam, electricity, reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583 (Apt. 31).—Two rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent cuisine.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.

174 West 124th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient. Brooklyn.

WEST END AV., 871, (103d.)—Beautiful, large rooms, adjoining bath; Spanish private family; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Fine house; just opened; every modern convenience; six baths; well heated; excellent cooking.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A FEW CADILLAC SPECIALS.

1917 TOURING, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted a beautiful maroon.

1916 TOURING, Model 53, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted.

1915 RUNABOUT, beautiful mechanical condition.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

FROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost new $5,000. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK, small 5-passenger; late model; electric starter; complete equipment; excellent condition; a bargain. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.

Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring, Flack, 1,799 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.

Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN.

Seven passenger; full rear doors; used about 10,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstery; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 5-passenger, with two bodies, limousine and touring; all in fine condition. Drop postal making appointment for demonstration and inspection to Howard, Chauffeur, at 811 Union St., Brooklyn, or phone South 4484.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.

Seven passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.

Five passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 Cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.

Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousines, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 19 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA, PERFECT CONDITION, AT REASONABLE PRICE. S. H. SPEAR, 449 WEST 42D ST.

CADILLAC, early 1916 limousine; excellent condition; $1,175. 216 State, Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC 1916 model; perfect condition with new Berlin body; private owner; sacrifice price. Telephone Greeley 1834.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder limousine; condition equal to new; will sacrifice. Garage, 121 West 54th. Warren's car.

CADILLAC 1917 Brougham Landaulet; used four months; condition like new. Columbus 8581.

CADILLAC, 1915 8-cyl. Sedan, 5-pass.; 1915 Kissel Car 6 Coupe, 4-pass. 686 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 2867 Market.

CADILLAC 1916, with touring and brougham bodies, sacrifice. Circle 4348. Avidon, 136 West 52d St., ground floor.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET. Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger landaubrougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 Landaulet; also touring and roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MERCER ROADSTER, $1,750.

As good as new; every equipment; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

MERCER 1914 raceabout and touring; service guaranteed; roadster. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917; beautiful 7-passenger touring; practically new; perfect condition; a sacrifice at $650. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MITCHELL sport car; special blue body; red upholstery; 5 passenger; excellent throughout. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917 Town Car; condition, appearance excellent. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

NATIONAL, Newport, 6-cylinder; in excellent condition; sacrifice; any demonstration. Mahoney, 4,066 President St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 6480.

OAKLAND SEDAN.

Runs and looks like new; fully equipped; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OVERLAND LANDAULET.

latest model, fully equipped; guaranteed; many extras; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

OWEN magnetic, 1917, brougham-landaulet; like new. B. C., 85 Times.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1917 2-25 Clover Leaf, 4 pass.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Limousine, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD 1914, limousine; beautiful body; first-class condition. Van Schaanen, 14 West 62d.

PACKARD limousine, 4-30; exceptionally fine condition; very reasonable. Cuadrado, 23 West 62d.

PACKARD limousine, 4-36, exceptionally fine condition; very reasonable. Cuadrado, 23 West 62d.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE.

Thoroughly overhauled; new shoes; many extras; guaranteed; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway (50th St. subway station.)

PIERCE-ARROW (1915) Limousine, 38 H. P.
PACKARD (1916) Landaulet, like new.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PULLMAN 1916 roadster "4"; elegant condition; fine tires; quick sale. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7 passenger.
RENAULT 1913 Brougham-Landaulet, 7 pass.
RENAULT 1913 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.

Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 130 West 55th St.

REO 1916 5 passenger 4 cylinder; in excellent condition; $520. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

ROLLS-ROYCE limousine; also sedan and collapsible; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SAXON SIX touring; slightly used for demonstration purposes; sell for cost. Saxon Motor Co., 1,744 Broadway, Circle 4165.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, like new, $875. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

S. G. V. touring car; excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOWN CAR.

"Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases; interior renovated; newly painted; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 58th. (Columbus 7600.)

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.

Most beautiful car in city. Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $5,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.

Has been used little, can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEVENS-DURYEA A. A. limousine, full equipped owner going West; bargain. Columbus 5232.

STUDEBAKER, latest model, 18 Series; slightly used demonstrator; fully guaranteed; at a big reduction in price; opportunity. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM, 1917; runs and looks like new; many extras; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

TAXICABS.—Six Whites, 1912, perfect; sell one or more, time payments. Wheeler, phone Riverside 7282.

"WHITE" USED CARS.

Also other well-known makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1917 "88" Sedan; like new. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON SIX Limousine; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; very attractive proposition; price right. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD storage for automobiles, $5 per month up; separate rooms for furniture, $1 per month up; planes, $1 per month. Matt Dwyer's Storage Warehouses, 311-317 West 140th St.; Audubon 1540-1541.

AN attractive charge for storage and trucking automobile bodies, &c.; modern building, 50x100; perfectly reliable; call and examine. 410-12 West 52d St. Telephone 514 Columbus.

DEAD STORAGE for automobiles and bodies; rates reasonable. Ansonia Storage Warehouse, 237 West 59th St.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 148th. Phone Audubon 2075.

AUTO storage, $5 month. 176th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. Tel. 1213 Mitrop.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 13 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1917 STUDEBAKER, $650.
DODGE ROADSTER, $475.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
CHALMERS LIGHT TOURING, $375.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body, 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

CARS on consignment; largest used car store on Broadway; in best location, assures quick sales at highest prices; save Winter storage; also bought for cash. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

TOURING CAR.—Can some one furnish the service of an automobile for a few weeks for the use of a Captain of Artillery? M 12 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce-Arrow Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Ergill, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Brothers, 425 West 54th. Columbus 598.

CADILLAC limousine, beautiful, $2.50 hour; monthly preferred; owner driver. Wesley, Circle 2004.

LIMOUSINE for rent, monthly or season; very reasonable. Smith, Murray Hill 7176.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7281. Muldoon.

PACKARD.—A beautiful 1917 limousine twin six Packard for $300 a month; chauffeur in livery. Murphy, 74 West 96th.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE BODY.—Must sell at once beautiful round back limousine body; A1 condition; fits any up-to-date chassis; in our way; first $100 cash offer takes it. Stere, 1,930 Broadway.

BODIES.—Late models, sedanas, limousines, landaulettes. Arana, 136 West 52d St., 5th floor.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 202 W. 63d St. 7930. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL Superior instruction guarantees you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 305 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, high school graduate, experienced, seeks oppertunity; $12. C 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, accurate; familiar office routine; knowledge stenography; $16. E 45 Times.

CLERICAL WORKER and file clerk, experienced; best references; salary $15. V 221 Times Downtown.

COOKS, waitresses, housewokers, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 224 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced in all work; home, out; $4. Madame, 200 W. 102d.

EXECUTIVE, employed as cashier of large corporation, desires changing; have thorough knowledge accounting in all branches; 11 years with present company; would accept $1,800, provided future prospects look brighter than at present; A1 credentials. W 62 Times.

GOVERNESS, speaking German and English, good sewer, long years' references, wishes position. E. A., 233 East 60th St. Tel. Plaza 3510.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Experienced young lady, office manager, bookkeeper; references; 1st. 228 Columbus Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated and refined; four years' New York experience; $20-$25. Z 327 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, thoroughly experienced, understands general office work, wishes position with reliable firm. R. C., 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, conscientious worker, desires evening position; best references; hours 7:30-12:30. Box 504, 115 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $15. D 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience; willing worker; excellent references; $12. D 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, conscientious, capable, seeks position reliable firm; $18. Evelyn Brown. Plaza 4928.

STENOGRAPHER; excellent knowledge of office details; 3 years' experience; $16. C 272 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 134 West 50th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1898.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope's Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE EXECUTIVE OR ASSISTANT.

American, (28,) married; university graduate; experienced credit manager, accountant, correspondent. E 5 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Freidlander, 18 Cedar. John 5653.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

AMERICAN, 25, exampt, possessing initiative, desires employment where advancement will be rewarded for conscientious work. T 349 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT, 27, experienced mechanical aeronautical drafting, construction, time study; 4 years' experience as managing clerk in law office; passed Bar third year; law student; seeks opening; salary $20. T 335 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Energetic, reliable young man is seeking position as assistant bookkeeper; no experience. Nathan Abrams, 226 East 119th.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, double entry; trial balance, controlling accounts; best reference. C 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 25, university training, thorough experience manufacturing, railroad, and public accounting, wishes responsible, brain-testing position; best references; salary, $30. T 371 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Exempt, N. Y. U. training, high school graduate, 3 years' experience, statements, controlling accounts; references; $25. N 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Man, 36, executive ability, desires position; bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. C 371 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, college graduate; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements. G 433 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced controlling account, trial balance; references; moderate salary. O 29 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4858.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, single, 33, ten years' private driving, over two years last position, careful, experienced city driver, highest references. Thomas 24 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, reliable, experienced, wishes position; best references. Adler. Tel. Rhinelander 3883.

CHIEF CLERK and purchasing agent, six years' experience with large manufacturing concern, desires to make change between now and first of year. Address C. C., 210 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CLERK, 20, bookkeeping, shipping, marking, insurance experience. Box 72, 1,819 2d Av.

COMMISSION MAN with office in Chicago; at present in New York, wants more lines women's wear. H 187 Times.

FOREMAN, single, 35; man of intelligence and education; handle gang of men; experienced outdoor work; will do indoors if offered. B 296 Times Annex.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate desires position; advancement. Box H, 2,131 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

RESPONSIBLE, exempt Cuban-American, 31, going Cuba, will represent or accept proposition offering advancing opportunity, integrity. E 81 Times.

SALES MANAGER, (AUTOMOBILES,) 34, WIDE EXPERIENCE, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,) SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZER, OPEN FOR PROPOSITION JAN. 1, 1918; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. C 242 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALES MANAGER, 38.—Systematic, tactful, resourceful, experienced, seeks change Jan. 1. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturing representative, experienced in all branches manufacturing textile lines; capable in creating new designs; thorough experience in weaving and mechanical end; salary and commission. O 28 Times.

SALESMAN, resident in Chicago, 6 years' selling experience Chicago and Middle West, desires local agency for reliable dry goods commission house; can be interviewed Tuesday. L 274 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Married, 32; ten years' road work; unlimited, justifiable faith in ability; must connect with proposition having possibilities. T 366 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, energetic executive, producer, with proved record as to ability, would consider 1918 engagement. T 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, inside, young man, with reliable concern; any line; salary. W 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, exempt, (24;) aggressive, conscientious; excellent references; college training. C 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) correspondent, desires to change his position for one where there are chances of advancement. V 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English-Spanish, translator, correspondent, competent, useful man; full set bookkeeper, 29; exempt; $25. Mass, 246 West 123d.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 20, college man, desires good connection; salary, $18. V 220 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Three years' experience, well versed in office management, billing. W 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, trustworthy, intelligent; factory, office, and bookkeeping experience, desires position where exceptional services are appreciated; an interview will convince you. O 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years old, at present employed, and with determination to get ahead, wishes position where hard and conscientious work will lead to the opportunity to travel. O 28 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt, college education, business experience, best reference, desires position with accountant or bookkeeper. T 372 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat appearance, now employed, desires position where opportunity is offered. T 354 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19

HOME AID NEEDED TO COMBAT ILLNESS

Prevalence of Pneumonia Intensifies the Demand for Proper Care of Poor.

MANY CALLS FOR NURSES

Workers Make Appeal for Donations to Assist in Saving the Lives of Stricken Children.

The danger of an eclipse of the imperative need for home relief by the demand for war relief work has been emphasized recently by the heads of philanthropic organizations. The increasing prevalence of pneumonia in the city, according to all the authorities, has intensified the home need until it has become a necessity. It has been pointed out that the prevalence of pneumonia is, in one sense, the result of unrelieved home needs, and itself is producing needs far more menacing to the public welfare than those which caused it.

In order to understand the situation and the relation of causes and effects in it, a representative of THE TIMES yesterday visited one of the poorer, more congested parts of the city where general want was known to exist in company with pneumonia. The reporter was equipped with the latest advice from the Department of Health relating to the treatment and prevention of pneumonia.

"It is of the utmost importance," the circular said, "that all of us keep our bodies in the highest state of vitality." "Fresh air is the great foundation stone of physical vitality," so "Keep the windows of your bedroom wide open, day and night," but "Vitality is reduced by too much cold."

The reporter found a two-room tenement in which a family of seven lived, two of the children being sick with pneumonia. He recalled the advice, "Keep your bedroom windows open," but he saw that the bedroom, in which the patients were confined, was also of necessity a living and sleeping room for other members of the family. He remembered the warning against "too much cold" and realized that, for the health of all, the room must be kept warm as well as aired. But the family was without coal, or any other fuel; so if the windows were opened the room got cold and if closed aid was given to the enemy, disease.

Importance of Nutrition.

The Department of Health circular also emphasized the importance of proper nutrition for children as a protection against pneumonia, and the reporter knew that milk was one of the essentials of proper nutrition. He then learned that the two children sick with the disease, as well as their sisters and brothers, had substituted tea and coffee, without even sugar, for milk, because the family had been unable to buy milk at its advanced price. The cost of living had risen faster than the husband's wages, and the family income had been reduced through the absence of a son, whose whereabouts was revealed by a service flag hanging from one of the windows which the distracted mother did not know whether to keep open or closed.

The family whose condition has been presented serves to illustrate widespread conditions. According to the observations of the reporter and the testimony of social workers, it is typical of many other families. And there are more families struggling against ignorance and incompetence, as well as poverty. To drive out ignorance by education, to offset incompetence by supplying skilled aid, and to overcome scarcity and poverty by providing the physical necessities of life is the work of the philanthropic organizations and individuals, and it is for this work, multiplied by conditions due to the war, that they have appealed for help.

An example of the needs and difficulties of home relief agencies is furnished in the case of the Henry Street Settlement's nursing service, which seeks to provide education and skilled aid and indirectly physical necessities of life for as many as possible of the 90 per cent. of the city's sick who never go to hospitals. In 1916 the settlement kept an average of 113 nurses busy throughout the city, and the beneficial results of their work have been attested by Department of Health and hospital authorities. As this year advanced it was found necessary to increase the number of nurses on the staff continually, as the demand for their services increased steadily, until on Nov. 20, 1917, there were 137 nurses on the staff, despite the fact that it had been necessary to raise the nurses' salaries.

Adds Nurses to Staff.

Then pneumonia began to become a public menace—six weeks before it usually begins to give trouble in the city—and since Nov. 20 the Settlement has added a net number of eleven nurses to its service, making the total working today 148. As the maintenance of each additional nurse engaged means, at the barest minimum, an addition of $1,200 a year to the expenses of the service, it may be seen that in one item the Settlement has added $13,200 to its liabilities, figuring on the basis of a year.

That the increased cost of maintaining the nursing service will be much more than this sum for the current year is known at the Settlement, and the size of the threatened increase has alarmed the workers, but the determination to put and keep nurses in the field to the very limit of their ability has not weakened.

"We must have nurses," said Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Settlement, yesterday. "The need for them is increasing every day, and some children, whose lives can be saved by proper nursing, will die. We are swamped every morning with calls for nurses, and each day we feel that the number is absolutely as many as we can answer, but the next day brings more. It has been the pride of the Settlement for years that we have never failed to answer a call, and we are fighting now against overwhelming odds to keep up this record. We simply must not fail, for every failure may mean the death of a child."

The service, however, has already begun to crack under the strain put upon it. In the past every case of illness taken in charge by a nurse received all of the attention made advisable by the condition of the patient, but recently the supervisor of the nurses has been forced by the lack of money, and, therefore, of nurses, to limit the attention to some cases to a dangerous degree. As a result the number of visits are fewer than they should be for the best results to the patients, or the length of time spent with patients is being reduced.

The Settlement fears the time will come when it receives calls that it cannot answer. The question is worrying the workers, but they are trying to be confident that the public will give assistance by donations of money.

HYLAN GOING TO ALBANY.

Will Discuss Legislative Program with Whitman Tomorrow.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan will go to Albany tomorrow to discuss with Governor Whitman a legislative program which the coming city administration wishes to put through at the coming session of the Legislature. What Judge Hylan regards as one of the most important is a measure providing for the publication of all campaign expenses five days before Election Day.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, who will be the spokesman at Albany for the Hylan city administration, announced last night that he would introduce a bill at Albany, when the Legislature meets next month, to curb campaign contributions.

"'I am going to introduce a bill," said Senator Wagner last night, "to provide that all candidates and campaign managers must file, five days before Election Day, a statement of all moneys received, with the names and addresses of the contributors, also the amounts expended and the objects of such expenditures. My bill will then make it unlawful for any candidate or campaign manager to receive any contribution after filing the above statement.

"The bill will supply before election an open book, in which the people may read who are the real supporters of the candidates, and will tend to keep down the use of money, because no candidate will care to confess that he requires exorbitant sums in his canvass."

THREE PERISH IN CAMP JAIL.

Aero Squadron Men Burned to Death at Middletown, Penn.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 16.—E. F. Gallagher, Munhall, Penn.; W. J. Kramer, Detroit, Mich., and W. L. Wiley, Rockford, Ill., all members of the 113th Aero Squadron, U. S. A., were burned to death when the guard house at the Government aero warehouses at Middletown, near here, was destroyed by fire early today.

The fire was caused, it is believed, by gas generated by tar roofing paper, which the men, the only inmates of the small frame structure that served as a camp prison, were burning to heat the stove in the building.

The men were confined for minor offenses. Kramer was rescued alive, but died in the post hospital. The others were dead when comrades dragged them from the burning building.

SOLDIER VOTE COUNT MAY SHIFT RESULTS

A Few Minor Candidates with Small Pluralities Await Final Returns with Anxiety.

SOME ALDERMEN AFFECTED

Canvass of Ballots Will Be Made Tomorrow—Some Soldiers Known to Have Voted Twice.

The ballots voted by soldiers and sailors in the November elections will be counted tomorrow. An estimate of the total vote cast by New York City men in the service here and in France and by sailors here and in foreign waters puts the figures at from 25,000 to 40,000, which may determine the election of a number of minor candidates, but cannot change the results for the more important offices.

In several boroughs the vote was close for some Aldermen and other district candidates, and the chief interest will centre in these contests. In Manhattan the soldier vote might decide the election of five Aldermen, one Assemblyman, and a Municipal Court Justice. In Brooklyn eight Aldermen, seven Assemblymen, and one Municipal Justice had such small pluralities that the military ballots may change several results announced. The election of Sheriff in the Bronx and one Alderman may be affected by the war ballots.

The five Aldermen-elect in Manhattan with the smallest pluralities are: Thomas A. Williams, Democrat, who received 85 more votes than his Republican opponent, Edward N. McInness, Thirteenth District; M. S. Calman, Socialist, 80 votes more than Charles Delaney, Democrat, Twentieth District; Frank A. O'Brien, Democrat, 111 more votes than Isidor Peistein, Socialist, Twenty-second District; W. C. Rosenberg, Democrat, 214 more votes than William H. Chorosh, Republican, Twenty-fifth District, and A. M. Wise, Democrat, 111 more votes than Frank McCabe, Republican, Twenty-seventh District.

C. M. Havican, Democratic candidate for Assemblyman, Thirteenth District, Manhattan, got only 138 more votes than Brewster, Republican. Schiff, Republican candidate for Municipal Court Justice in the Eighth District, got only 38 more votes than Slevin, his nearest opponent among the four candidates.

In the Nineteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, one vote would change the result, according to the revised count of the ballots, as announced on Nov. 8. S. C. Klingman, Democrat, was reported tied with his Socialist opponent, Weil, each receiving 2,598 votes. M. R. Matheson, Republican, has 131 votes over Smith, Democrat, in the Tenth District, and T. E. Brownlee, Republican, is 207 votes ahead of Donlan, Democrat. Dunne, Republican-Democratic nominee in the First District for Municipal Justice, got 633 majority, the smallest in any district in Brooklyn for that office.

James F. Donnelly, Sheriff-elect in the Bronx, had a majority over Eugene J. McGuire of 2,604 votes. Martin, for Alderman, had a plurality of 282 over Wilmot, Republican.

The Honest Ballot Association announced yesterday that it would have 1,200 watchers at the polls, chiefly to observe defects in the method or the law governing the casting and counting of soldiers' votes with a view to recommending improvements. It was also asserted that some soldiers and sailors had voted twice, once in uniform and again in their home election districts. George W. Kessler, Secretary of the association, made this comment:

"In the soldiers' and sailors' election law there is no provision for the delivery of registers or poll books to the polling places against which the war ballots may be checked. This would make it impossible for election inspectors or watchers to determine whether soldier voters also had registered or voted in the civilian election. In fact, that is just what was done by a considerable number of men from nearby military and naval training camps."

BOSTON ELECTION A PUZZLE

Five Candidates for Mayor in Field and Hard to Pick Winner.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Political prophets acknowledged themselves baffled today in efforts to pick the winner of this city's mayoralty contest next Tuesday. The election is a Congressional affair, in a sense, as two of the five candidates are now members of the House, while two others have served there. Mayor James H. Curley, an ex-Congressman, is opposed for re-election by Congressman James A. Gallivan, Congressman Peter F. Tague, and Andrew J. Peters, ex-Congressman and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. James O'Neal, Socialist, is the fifth candidate. The campaign has been sharp, and in instances conducted along personal lines.

FOUND DEAD IN GARAGE.

Dr. M. G. Benedict Apparently Suffocated by Auto Gas Fumes.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 16.—Dr. Martin G. Benedict, head master of the Wardlaw School for Boys here, was found dead in his garage near his home on Saturday night. His death is thought to have been due to suffocation, caused by gas fumes from the engine of his automobile. He had run his car into the garage on Saturday morning to store it for the Winter, and it was not until his wife returned from New York late on Saturday night that a search for Dr. Benedict was begun. He was 71 years old.

Dr. Benedict was born at Delhi, N. Y., and was graduated from Colgate University. For some years he was Professor of Pedagogy in Penn State College, and later became Principal of a high school at Utica, N. Y. He resigned this position to become Principal of St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt. He was appointed head of Wardlaw School last September. He leaves his wife, a son, who is in China, and a sister and brother at Delhi, N. Y.

RECTOR DIES IN PULPIT.

The Rev. John Edgecumbe Stricken While Preaching on Charity.

The Rev. John Edgecumbe, for the last twenty-five years rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Cranford, N. J., dropped dead in the pulpit of his church yesterday while he was preaching on charity and appealing to the congregation to aid the parish poor. He was in his eighty-sixth year.

He made an impassioned appeal and had just completed the phrase "Remember the little children," when he was seen to fall behind the pulpit. A physician said death was instantaneous. Mr. Edgecumbe had often expressed the wish that he might die "in harness." He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

NEW ROCHELLE MAKES ROOKIES FEEL AT HOME

6,500 Are Comfortably Quartered, Fed, and Entertained by the Townsfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Although there were 6,500 recruits in New Rochelle today waiting to be transferred to Fort Slocum on David's Island, the city was very quiet. In the morning the "rookies" attended the various churches and in the afternoon there were many special entertainments for them. Many of the recruits were quartered in the parlors of private residences. All the saloons were closed tight.

Marmaduke R. Clark, representing Colonel Kingsbury at the Knights of Columbus Hall, which is the clearing house for the recruits on their way to the fort, stated that it was a remarkable record to find that of the 6,500 men only four have reported ill. Besides the men in New Rochelle 500 rookies are in the Mount Vernon Armory, and 185 men in the Pelham fire house.

Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon visited the armory in his city and presented each man with two cigars, boxes of cigarettes and candy. He arranged with Joseph R. Haug, manager of Proctor's Theatre, to allow all the rookies to see a vaudeville show free of charge tomorrow night. During the afternoon Mrs. Mabel McKinley Baer, niece of President William McKinley, visited the armory, and, after singing several patriotic songs, left 150 pieces of music for the men. Mrs. Baer is head of the McKinley Chapter of the National Security League.

Mayor Edward Stetson Griffing of New Rochelle, who has been working hard to see the rookies get the best in the city, had photographs taken of groups of men in khaki this morning, so that they may be kept as official records of the city during war times.

During the afternoon the Forum, founded by Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, was opened at Loew's Theatre, where an address by W. Bourke Cockran on "America in the War" was listened to by 3,000 recruits. In the basement of St. John's Church parish house a barber shop has been established, and in the basement of another church an Italian chef, engaged by a committee of wealthy residents, served Italian dishes to 150 recruits.

To various society balls women brought baskets of food stuffs, while other women did the cooking and citizens did the serving. The Wykagyl Country Club and the Y. M. C. A. opened up their shower baths to the soldiers. Late in the afternoon the Red Cross sent 3,500 blankets and many cases of towels, soap, and sweaters for the men. One rookie from 'way down East lost his money on a train, but rather than depend upon charity he got a job in a barber shop with permission to report at headquarters three times a day until ordered to the fort. Colonel Kingsbury sent a company of regulars from the fort to look after the wants of the rookies. One of them lost a wallet containing $21, and the rookies took up a collection, and in ten minutes the regular got the amount he lost.

Schooner Beached Near Sandy Hook

The American schooner Ruth E. Pember was beached early yesterday near the Sandy Hook Coast Guard station after having been seriously damaged in collision with a submerged wreck one and a half miles northwest of the Scotland Lightship. The vessel is of 95 tons register, built in 1901 at Tottenville, Staten Island, and owned by John F. Cohn.

P. R. R. DROPS MORE TRAINS.

Service Between Here and Washington Reduced by 3,000 Miles a Day.

The Pennsylvania Railroad put into effect yesterday a material curtailment in passenger service between New York and Washington as a part of its war program to increase its capacity for handling freight. Two trains, the Florida Limited and the Florida Special, running to Palm Beach, were taken off between the New York-Washington run and sleeping cars operated on daytime trains between New York and Washington were dropped. The Washington train leaving New York at 11 A. M. was dropped, as were the trains leaving Washington at 7:30 A. M., 9:05 A. M., and 11:45 A. M.

Sleeping cars on through trains, running in the daytime between New York and Washington, were dropped, sleeping accommodations being retained on trains leaving New York at 9:30 P. M. and 12:30 A. M., arrangements being made for the transfer of these cars to through trains for the South at Washington. The Pennsylvania thus effected a saving of 3,000 train-miles a day.

THERE ARE SO MANY CHANCES

THAT you have to take every day in these adventurous times, that it hardly seems necessary to take any with your valuables.

Especially since there is a chance-proof vault watched over by a vigilant combination of experienced men and cunningly devised machinery that you can rent from us at a small price.

MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Established 1870

For Christmas
BUY "MILLER" LAMPS
Floor, Table, Boudoir, Piano, Desk,
They ARE beautiful, well made, fine quality, moderate priced goods. SEE them. DEALERS should have "MILLER"
Electric, Gas and Oil lamps for sale; if not, you can buy them from
Edward Miller & Co.
Manufacturers, Established 1844
70 Park Place, near Woolworth Building, New York.
When you build Buy "MILLER" Lighting Fixtures.
"Miller" METAL Floor Lamps with Silk Shades Are NEW, BEAUTIFUL.
Make note of this advertisement.

TAPS
Relieves
Auto-Intoxication
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, slowly rising temperature today and tomorrow.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,878. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

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PROHIBITION WINS IN NATIONAL HOUSE BY 282 TO 128

Senate Gets Back Resolution Today for Concurrence and May Act at Once.

THEN IT GOES TO STATES

Jubilant "Dry" Leaders Expect Swift Ratification — Bryan Predicts It Within 3 Years.

GALLERIES ARE THRONGED

But Debate Is Tame, with Result Admitted—Limiting of States' Time Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—By a vote of 282 to 128 the House of Representatives late this afternoon adopted the resolution proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution which would prohibit liquor traffic in the nation. As the resolution, which passed the Senate in August, was slightly amended before being brought before the House, the resolution goes back to the Senate for concurrence before it can be submitted to the States for ratification. Senator Sheppard will request tomorrow unanimous consent to take up the amended resolution.

If the Senate concurs in the changes made in the House the resolution will then be submitted to the State Legislatures and three-fourths of the States must adopt the proposed amendment to make it a part of the Constitution.

Leaders of the prohibition forces are jubilantly claiming victory before the State Legislatures. William Jennings Bryan, who heard the debate today from the press gallery, predicted that the nation would be dry in three years and that the liquor question would not figure in the national election in 1920.

Twenty-eight States have prohibition or have enacted laws making their territory dry. If these States and eight others adopt the proposed amendment in the seven years allowed by the resolution for State action the manufacture, sale, and importation of liquor in the United States will be prohibited.

The action of the last session of Congress in prohibiting the manufacture of whisky during the war, and in passing a law making the District of Columbia dry, is regarded as an index of increasing sentiment in favor of prohibition.

The resolution as adopted by the House reads thus:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

ARTICLE —.

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

As passed by the Senate, the resolution made no concession to the distillers, brewers, and retailers, merely providing that prohibition should become operative upon ratification. It also allowed only six years for ratification.

Galleries Packed.

The galleries were filled long before 11:30, when the resolution was brought before the House. While great interest was manifested in the proceeding by the temperance advocates in the galleries, there was little excitement on the floor. The opposition, appreciating the outcome, waged a perfunctory fight, and the proponents contented themselves with fully presenting obvious arguments. More than forty speeches were made, but the House itself lost interest in the struggle.

The dry forces lost heavily over early claims, and although there was never any doubt as to the result the final vote showed that they had only eight more votes than the necessary two-thirds.

An amendment offered by Representative Lea of California providing that the prohibition provision should not apply to light wines and beer was rejected by a rising vote of 232 to 107.

The gallery crowd refrained from demonstration until the vote was announced and then broke into prolonged applause, in which the advocates of the resolution on the floor joined.

Ex-Secretary Bryan, who has made prohibition one of his issues, went on the House floor and took a seat with Representative Webb as co-recipient of congratulations.

"I am very happy over the result," he said afterward. "The majority was greater than we anticipated, and it only shows how rapidly the tide is rising. The sentiment has now reached a point where it carries with it those who might have opposed it had there been a prospect of successful opposition. I feel

Continued on Page Three.

Why Dorfast Spavins Cost More because never made from storage pork, but from the choicest parts of young pigs, killed right at the Farm in Southern.—Advt.

No Revision of Tax Bill; Extra 8% on Salaries Stands

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—There will be no general reconsideration of the War Tax bill at this session of Congress, Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee announced today when the measure was attacked by Republican Senators. He declared the bill was not perfect and added that to correct various inconsistencies some legislation would be required.

Legislation specifically to subject all Federal officials, except the President and members of the Supreme Court, to the excess profits tax, was agreed upon today by the House Ways and Means Committee. There has been widespread criticism because the occupational tax of the War Tax act lays upon the income of professional and salaried men, when they exceed $6,000, a tax of 8 per cent., in addition to the regular income tax, but exempts members of Congress.

The resolution will be disposed of tomorrow by the House, which late today agreed by unanimous consent to debate it one hour and then take a final vote. Passage is regarded as assured.

SPRECKELS DENIES HOOVER'S CHARGES

Says He Offered Aid to Food Board and Tells of Sugar Hoarding in West.

BITTER FEELING AT INQUIRY

Clashes Over Witness's Cross-Examination—Hoover's Plea to Testify Ignored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Claus A. Spreckels, head of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, resuming his evidence on the sugar shortage before the Senate Committee on Manufactures today, challenged the statement of Food Administrator Hoover of last Saturday that the country faced a 30-cent sugar crisis last Summer. He also denied Mr. Hoover's assertion that Mr. Spreckels was "sore at the Food Administration and would like to see it destroyed." Furthermore, he disputed Mr. Hoover's statement that the United States had shipped a "good part" of 80 per cent. of the October and November sugar supply to France.

Mr. Spreckels was led into his contradictions of Mr. Hoover by Senator Reed, Chairman of the committee, who offered the Food Administrator's statement into the record, and asked the sugar refiner to say if the assertions embraced in it were true.

Earlier in the day Mr. Hoover, with his counsel, ex-Judge Lindley, appeared at the hearing room at the Capitol, hoping for an opportunity to controvert the evidence in which Mr. Spreckels accused the Food Administration of being responsible for the sugar shortage and the prevailing high prices. Senator Reed, to whom Judge Lindley appealed, said he would consult the other members of the committee.

An executive session was held, after which the Senator put Mr. Spreckels back on the stand to take up his evidence where he left off on Saturday. No word was communicated to Mr. Hoover, who waited a few minutes and then left. His counsel afterward informed Senator Reed that Mr. Hoover would not return until asked by the committee.

Spreckels Contradicts Hoover.

Holding up a newspaper clipping of the Hoover statement on Saturday, Senator Reed read off the allusion to the prospect of thirty-cent sugar last Summer.

"Is it true that such conditions prevailed last Summer as to justify thirty-cent sugar?" asked Mr. Reed.

"I see no justification for any such statement," replied Mr. Spreckels.

"Did conditions last Summer indicate any extraordinary prices?" pursued Mr. Reed.

"No, Sir," was the reply.

"It says here—this statement—that you were 'sore' and wanted to see the Food Administration 'destroyed,' and that your profits have been cut down by it. Is that true?" asked Mr. Reed.

"That is not true," replied Mr. Spreckels. "I wrote a letter to Mr. Hoover offering to do anything I could to aid the Food Administration and to work without profit. I wanted to help in the sugar crisis."

"And he had that letter before him when he wrote this statement?"

"He did."

Senator Reed asked about the Food Administrator's statement that "a good part" of 80 per cent. of the October and November supply of 500,000 tons had been sent to France.

"That is not true," commented Mr. Spreckels. "The entire shipment of sugar to France in October was 24,073 tons; none was shipped in November and none this month."

Mr. Spreckels said that George M. Rolph, head of the Food Administration's International Sugar Committee, and of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, urged him last Summer not to carry out contracts he held to ship 26,000 tons of sugar to France, as it was wanted in this country. According to the witness, Mr. Rolph stated that he and other refiners had cancelled their French contracts, and that the Food Administration wanted all the refiners to do the same. Mr. Spreckels declined to cancel his contracts, he testified, as France needed the sugar, but he could not get ships to send it in.

After Mr. Hoover left, Judge Lindley said Mr. Hoover "thought it necessary for the public good that Spreckels's statements be controverted immediately."

"The committee has even refused to tell me what disposition was made of our request," said Judge Lindley.

Hostile Feeling Shown.

All through the day's hearing the air was electric with hostility between some

Continued on Page Twenty.

Christmas Presents—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry. Credit to reliable people. American Watch & Diamond Co., 92 Maiden Lane, Above Cash, 1917. Open Evenings. Advt.

CANADA VOTES FOR CONSCRIPTION; QUEBEC OPPOSED

French Districts Give Union Government Only 3 Seats Out of 65.

BORDEN RETAINS CONTROL

Incomplete Returns Give His Supporters a Safe Majority Over the Liberals.

TWO MINISTERS DEFEATED

But New Seats Will Be Found for Them—Laurier Rejected by Ottawa Constituency.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Tuesday, Dec. 18.—The Union Government has been returned and conscription confirmed by the Canadian domestic vote.

At an early hour this morning practically complete returns from the eastern Provinces and results not quite so complete from west of the Great Lakes indicate that, apart from the soldiers' vote to be counted in January, the Government will have a majority in excess of 40.

The Provinces east of the Ottawa River more than verified the predictions of those who believed that the Unionists and Liberals would break about even, but Ontario and the west proved a surprise. The Opposition counted on at least twenty seats from Ontario and got only half that number. Liberals thought they could count on not less than fifteen seats in the west, but up to 1 o'clock Mulloy of Provencher, Manitoba, is the only supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier elected.

Two or three seats in Northern Alberta may still be in doubt, because of the larger number of country polls still to be heard from, but there is little to indicate the possibility of more than three or four of the opposition being selected in Western Canada.

In Ontario 72 out of 82 of the constituencies have been won by the Unionists and all the Mayors have been elected by large quantities. The opposition has been successful only in Northern Waterloo, Russell, South Renfrew, Prescott, South Perth, West Middlesex, Kent, South Essex, North Essex, and South Bruce.

Sir Wilfried Laurier was returned in Quebec, East, by 6,000 majority.

Quebec did emven worse for the Unionists than was expected, sixty-two out of the sixty-five seats going into the Liberal column.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 17.—Ontario, as was anticipated, went overwhelmingly Unionist, thus protesting against the Quebec mandate against conscription as represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. At a late hour seventy of the eighty-two seats had been heard from, of which sixty were Unionist, with majorities ranging from 500 to 13,000, the latter being the majority in North Toronto of Sir George Foster.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was defeated in Ottawa, one of the twin seats in which he ran. He was chosen in the Quebec district. In North Waterloo, where Kitchener (formerly Berlin) is located, the anti-Unionist, W. D. Euler, was elected.

The strong Unionist majority in Ontario is regarded as a notification to Germany that Canada is in the war to the finish, and to Quebec that it must enlist or be conscripted.

At midnight these estimates of the result by provinces were made:

Province.	Union.	Liberal.	Not Heard From.	Defeated.	Ind. Opp.
Ontario	74	6	..	..	2
Quebec	3	60	2	..	..
New Brunswick	6	5	..	..	..
Nova Scotia	6	8	..	2	..
Pr. Edw'd Isl.	1	3	..	..	..
Manitoba	13	1	..	1	..
Saskatchewan	16	..	..	..	..
Alberta	..	3	3	..	..
British Colum.	10	..	3	..	..
Yukon	..	..	..	1	..
Total	138	83	8	4	2

Total membership, 235.
Deferred elections, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—The result of the elections in Quebec Province was a foregone conclusion. The Government, in fact, had discounted Quebec entirely in all its calculations. The province has sixty-five seats, and of these the Government has won only three. Two Ministers, the Hon. P. E. Blondin, the Postmaster General, now overseas with a French Canadian battalion, and the Hon. Albert Sevigny, Secretary of State, are among those who lost their seats. Seats will be found for both elsewhere.

The general impression here is that the province has gone as everybody expected it would—solidly "quit-the-war," pro-Laurier, and anti-British. The French-Canadians are highly elated at their cleanup, but in Montreal they express considerable annoyance that the Hons. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, and Sir Herbert Ames, head of the Patriotic Fund, have been elected by big majorities.

The West Strongly Unionist.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 17.—Although at this hour returns from British Columbia and Alberta are incomplete, it is apparent that Western Canada has made almost a clean sweep for Union Government and its "win-the-war" program. Probably not more than eight Laurier Liberals will be elected west of the Great Lakes out of a total of fifty-nine constituencies, and thus the West as a whole does not come far short of offsetting French Canada in Quebec Province.

A feature of the election is the enormous majorities. The three Winnipeg constituencies, North, Centre, and South, rolled up just short of 40,000 Union votes against 10,000 cast for the Opposition. All the fifteen Manitoba seats have gone Unionist with the solitary exception of Provencher, where there is a big French-Canadian element, and the sitting member, Molloy, has a lead of about 400. But this doubtless

Continued on Page Eight.

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Admiral Harris Out of Fleet Corporation; Found Post Irksome; Piez to Succeed Him

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris, recently appointed General Manager of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, asked today to be relieved of that duty, and returned to his post as chief of the navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks.

His request will be granted, and Charles A. Piez, a Chicago engineer, who is Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, will be named to succeed him.

While no official announcement has been made as to Admiral Harris's reason for surrendering the task, which he assumed less than a month ago, it is said that he did not find the work congenial.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board tonight denied rumors that he was preparing to resign.

There have been frequent resignations and removals from the Shipping Board and Fleet Corporation since its inauguration. Chairman Denman and General Goethals clashed in the early days of the board's activities, and after conferences with President Wilson had failed to bring harmony, both resigned. Then Rear Admiral Capps was named to superintend the work of construction for the boards, but after a few weeks he, too, resigned because of poor health, it was announced. It was also said at the time that he was dissatisfied with the action of the Shipping Board in putting Mr. Piez in supreme charge of the Emergency Fleet Corporation's building program.

SAYS RED TAPE HAMPERED ARMY

Crozier Blames War Department Methods for Delay in Equipping Troops.

REPORTS AN IMPROVEMENT

Tells Senate Committee of Lack of Rifles and Powder—Big Guns Not Interchangeable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Red tape in the War Department, with delay in putting war appropriations through Congress, General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee today, has retarded the equipment of the American fighting forces at home since the United States entered the war against Germany.

General Crozier said time was wasted in the War Department because of conventional methods that bound officials to too much formality. But the War Department was getting on with the work of equipping the country's forces, he said, and, in doing it, had cut the red tape. No fear need be felt, he said, that the American soldiers will lack fighting material. The early delays are being overcome and the War Department is speeding up.

General Crozier admitted, in reply to searching questions by Senators, that the army in training was sadly deficient in rifle equipment; there are not even enough rifles in the country for home defense. He also admitted that not enough powder was being manufactured; he said the powder plants were not running up to the capacity they were before the United States went into the war.

Another point developed in General Crozier's evidence was that the War Department, while confronted with the problem of heavy guns for the army in France, had not yet seriously considered making its field pieces interchangeable with the French or British guns, although that expediency, it is conceded, would enable the United States forces to avail themselves of French and British ordnance in almost inexhaustible quantity.

Criticises Steel Manufacturers.

Neglect of steel manufacturers to cooperate with the Government after the War Department had fixed a price for steel, which Gen. Crozier said was below the figure favored by them, had caused delay, he declared, in speeding up the manufacture of shells and guns. The steel men, General Crozier said, found it more profitable to sell their steel in the open market, and thus put the Government at a disadvantage.

The Ordnance Chief, in telling of the output of projectiles by the plants run by the Government, said less than 3 per cent. of the aggregate needed for this year had been manufactured. Out of 78,000,000 mobile artillery projectiles ordered from the manufacturers for the year ending June 30, 1918, only 2,000,000 had been delivered thus far. In the meantime the United States, depended on Great Britain and France to make up the shell deficiency. The fact that Great Britain and France are able to supply all that are needed has solved the problem.

General Crozier drew the fire of Senators when he adverted to the delay in getting appropriations from Congress. He spoke of the $2,032,537,000 appropriation asked of Congress on April 5, one day before war was declared on Germany, and said it was not until June that the money was made available.

"In the meantime, the War Department did what it could with the appropriation made in August, 1916," General Crozier went on. "Congress wanted an itemized statement of that $2,932,537,000 appropriation, and the War Department had to give it."

Senator Chamberlain reminded General Crozier that the War Department, according to his previous evidence, had not begun to spend the money appropriated in August, 1916.

"I am not satisfied with any explanation you have made as to the delay in using the money already available," exclaimed Senator Chamberlain. "You had money for machine guns, and you haven't got the machine gune yet. You had money for small arms, and you have spent it for pistols instead of rifles."

"We were shorter of pistols than rifles," put in General Crozier. "We had to provide them. We had to consider the imperative needs of the army."

War Department Red Tape.

"Well, I don't think the country is going to be satisified with the explanations you have made as to these delays," insisted Senator Chamberlain.

"The public thinks there is too much red tape about the War Department," suggested Senator Hitchcock. "Isn't it true that there is altogether too much red tape and circumlocution about running affairs there?"

"That much is red tape," assented General Crozier. "We have been cutting it, though."

"Isn't it true that officers across the hall from each other have to write notes when they have anything to say, instead of stepping across the hall and having the thing done at once?" pursued Senator Hitchcock.

"Across the hall?" echoed General Crozier. "Why, Senator, the War Department is in sixteen different buildings, all over town. We've had to hire fifteen automobiles to get our officers from one to another."

But the General admitted that what is characterized as the "paper indorsement system," requiring officers to conduct all transactions in writing, even to the simplest questions, entailed delay.

"We're trying to reform it now," he went on. "There has been a great improvement since the war began. You see, it was all new with us, this huge

Continued on Page Two.

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WANTS GOETHALS TO SUPPLY ARMY

Canal Builder Asked by Baker to Succeed Sharpe as Quartermaster General.

STEP IN REORGANIZATION

Works In with War Council Scheme—Baker Denies Plan to Shelve Crozier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The first step in the reorganization of the War Department to meet the storm of criticism expected to grow out of past and future revelations before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs concerning delays in preparing the armies of the United States for war became apparent today when it was learned that Major Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, had been asked to take charge of the Quartermaster Department of the army. Secretary Baker declined to discuss the matter, but it seemed to be well understood in army circles that General Goethals had the offer under consideration.

Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, the present Quartermaster General, has been appointed a member of the new War Council, the formation of which was announced by Secretary Baker Saturday evening after a long conference with President Wilson, at which it is supposed that the lack of military preparation shown in the testimony of Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and the conditions of preparedness in other branches of the military establishment were discussed.

General Sharpe and other heads of military staff departments assigned to the War Council, Secretary Baker explained today, will be relieved of their staff department administrative duties while serving on the council, but will retain their rank and official designation. This means that new chiefs will be in charge of the artillery corps, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, and the Ordnance Department, the heads of which have been assigned to the War Council.

Ascribed to Crozier's Testimony.

In the face of repeated denials by the Secretary of War, opinion persists in the War Department and in army circles that the formation of the War Council under the chairmanship of Secretary Baker was the direct result of the condition of military unpreparedness revealed by the testimony of the Chief of Ordnance before the State Military Committee and that a realization that additional revelations concerning other War Department branches are in prospect.

Secretary Baker insisted today that the detachment of five high ranking army officers from their duties as chiefs of military departments and assignment to the new War Council was no part of a policy to shake up the army administration. Among army men very generally, some of whom are in a position to know the reason for the changes, the formation of the War Council is regarded as a first step in the reorganization of the military establishment intended to avert as far as possible the storm of criticism expected to follow the investigation by the Senate Committee.

It is not believed in army circles, however, that the services of all the high officers assigned to the War Council are unsatisfactory to President Wilson and Secretary Baker. That the council will be in a position to serve a good purpose by co-ordinating the work of military preparation is conceded. To a certain degree it meets the suggestion that there has been lack of co-ordination. All of its members have had large experience in military matters, and each is an expert in his particular branch of the service. But there is no escaping that among a considerable number of their brother officers the action of the Secretary of War in relieving some of these "bread chiefs" from active administrative duties is taken as meaning the introduction of a policy of having new men in charge of a large part of the war preparedness work.

A New Chief of Staff.

General Tasker H. Bliss, who returned to the United States from Europe on Saturday and resumed his duties as Chief of the Army General Staff today, is one of the members of the new council. He will reach the retirement age on Dec. 31, his sixty-fourth birthday, and it generally understood that, while he may be continued on active duty as a member of the War Council, a new Chief of Staff will be appointed. For this important place Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, until recently in command of the 30th Military Division, and Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, commander of the 41st Military Division, which recently vacated Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., for more comfortable quarters, are looked upon as standing the best chance of appointment.

It is apparently the purpose of the Secretary of War, however, to have the Chief of Staff devote himself to the work of the War Council, while the technical and administrative duties of the Chief of Staff will be performed by the Assistant Chief. This indicates that much of the authority and importance of the General Staff will be vested in the new council over which the Secretary of War will preside.

Secretary Baker said today in answer to questions that the heads of staff departments and bureaus assigned to the War Council would be relieved of their administrative duties while attached to the council, and other officers would

Continued on Page Seven.

EL CAPITAN, Fine Spanish Manzanilla Quality (a quintessence of fine sherry) 50 cts. per bottle. Advt.

GERMAN RAIDERS SINK 11 VESSELS IN BRITISH CONVOY

One British and 5 Neutral Merchantmen, a Destroyer, and 4 Trawlers Lost.

FEW FATALITIES REPORTED

3 British Killed; Many Survivors Landed at North Sea Ports —Investigation Ordered.

PART OF ESCORT OFF DUTY

Only Anti-Submarine Guard Met the Attack—Three Other Ships Sunk Dec. 12.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced today that one British and five neutral merchantmen, a British destroyer, and four armed trawlers were sunk in the North Sea last Wednesday by German destroyers. One of the two British destroyers convoying the merchantmen—the Partridge—sank after receiving a direct hit, which caused an explosion; the other, the Pelew, was hit, but succeeded in reaching port.

The total tonnage of the merchant ships lost, which were on their way from Scotland to Norway, was 8,000.

Eighty-eight Scandinavians, two of whom are women, and ten British were rescued by four British destroyers detached from a cruiser squadron which hastened to the scene. Other survivors reached Norway in boats.

Partridge Sunk, Pelew Disabled.

Sir Eric said that the circumstances of the attack, so far as could be determined from the reports received, were that the Partridge sighted four enemy destroyers shortly before noon and, with the Pelew, engaged them, while the convoy scattered. The Partridge was hit heavily. Soon afterward an explosion occurred aboard and she sank. The Pelew was pierced at the waterline and her engines were disabled, but eventually she was brought safely to port. The enemy then attacked the convoy, sinking the six merchantmen and four armed trawlers.

The entire crew of the trawler Lord Alverstone was saved in one of its own boats. The casualties on the Pelew were one officer and three men killed and two seriously wounded.

Information regarding the crew of the Partridge, Sir Eric said, was incomplete, but a report from Biel told of the taking there of three officers and twenty-one men from the Partridge and one officer and twenty-five men from the trawlers.

The Partridge and the Pelew, together with four armed trawlers, said Sir Eric, composed the anti-submarine escort of the convoy. For some reason, as yet unexplained, he added, the force which was sent for the purpose of protecting the convoy against surface attacks was not on the scene in time to prevent the destruction of the convoy. A court of inquiry had been appointed to investigate the circumstances, he announced.

A second convoy, which also was being covered, was not attacked.

Three Vessels Sunk Dec. 12.

Two neutral merchant vessels and a trawler were sunk off the Tyne on Dec. 12 by German destroyers, Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons today.

Mr. MacNamara's information was given in reply to a question by Robert P. W. Houston, member for Liverpool, who asked regarding an attack by "a flotilla of large German destroyers."

Mr. MacNamara added that another trawler had been damaged and that eight men had been killed on the two trawlers.

Replying to a question why there had been no Admiralty communication on the subject, Mr. MacNamara said he imagined the Admiralty did not have all the information on the subject at its disposal.

Berlin Reports Many Prisoners Taken.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (via London, Dec. 17.)—The following official communication was issued today dealing with German naval attacks on commercial traffic off the east coast of England and in the North Sea last Wednesday:

Simultaneously with an attack on commercial traffic off the English east coast, our light forces on Wednesday, under command of Lieut. Capt. Hans Kolbe, again attacked a convoy.

The convoy, consisting of six steamers totaling 8,000 tons, including an armed English steamer, the torpedo boat destroyer Partridge and four armed vessels, were destroyed in battle. The English destroyer Pelew escaped damaged.

Our forces returned without losses and with a large number of prisoners, including four officers.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 17.—Sailors from the ships sunk by German warships in the North Sea say that fire was opened by the attacking cruisers at a range of 3,500 yards, and that within a half hour the British armed ships, with the exception of the destroyer Pelew, were sunk.

Crews from steamers in the convoy saved in all 196 sailors, who were landed on the west coast of Norway. Fifty-nine of the rescued were British.

Viscount Grey's Nephew Captured.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Kiel says that among the British prisoners taken in the raid by the Germans on the convoy in the North Sea were ten wounded men, including Lieutenant Grey, a nephew of Viscount Grey, former British Foreign Secretary.

Continued on Page Three.

EL CAPITAN, Fine Spanish Manzanilla Quality (a quintessence of fine sherry) 50 cts. per bottle. Advt.

Diplomats Here Get News of Coming German Peace Offer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Information received here today among neutral diplomats agrees with intimations from abroad that Germany is considering another offer of peace.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—The Imperial German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, declared in an interview that the speech of the British Prime Minister before the benchers of Gray's Inn is the British Cabinet's answer to the Pope's note and shows that the British Government, under the Lloyd George leadership, is completely inaccessible to the idea of a just peace by understanding.

BRITISH ASSIST ITALIANS IN NORTH

Berlin Reports Their Repulse in an Attack South of Fontana Secca.

ITALIANS BEGIN OFFENSIVE

Austrian Counterattack Near Caprille Fails, as Does an Assault on the Brenta.

ROME, Dec. 17.—Austro-German forces which attacked the Italian lines on the Northern front from the direction of San Marino [on the east bank of the Brenta, near Col della Berretta] were driven back in disorder, the War Office announced today.

In the Col Caprille region the Italians attacked and then were counterattacked. Finally the enemy had to withdraw to the positions from which he started.

The text of the communication follows:

The artillery battle continued violent all through yesterday, between the Brenta and the Piave. An infantry combat began at daybreak to the east of the Brenta. During one of our counteroffensive advances in the direction of Col Caprille the enemy opposed us with superior forces compelling the attacking column to suspend its advance and support itself on a line of defense more to the rear. The struggle continued for several hours with great stubbornness. Toward midday other reinforcements with great élan re-established a position to our advantage, and the enemy counterattack had to be withdrawn to the positions of departure.

In the early hours of the afternoon the enemy launched an attack at the lower end of the Brenta Valley. After a violent bombardment important detachments in dense formation left San Marino and were launched on the road against our barrage, but were stopped by our prompt and effective concentrated fire and forced to retire in disorder.

On the whole of the front the aerial activity has been marked on both sides. In the zone north of Monte Grappa one of our Caproni squadrons and reconnoitring machines on several occasions bombed and attacked with machine guns enemy infantry assembled there.

ROME, Dec. 16. (Delayed.)—There was little infantry fighting on the front between the Brenta and Piave Saturday, and one hostile attack was checked, the official statement from the War Office today says. There was much artillery fighting on the Northern front. The statement reads:

Between the Brenta and the Piave the struggle, which diminished in intensity Friday evening, did not increase yesterday. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Col della Berretta region, hostile infantry attempted to advance against our line, but was driven back completely by a prompt counterattack. The artillery activity generally maintained the character of an harassing fire. Our batteries repeatedly and for a long time put down an intense barrage on the positions on Col Caprille, which had been withdrawn fro mthe day before.

In the Giudicaria Valley, on the night of the 14th-15th, we repulsed enemy detachments which, after long artillery preparation, attempted to carry one of our observation posts on Monte Melino.

At the delta of the Piave a storming platoon, well supported, by an armed motor boat, destroyed one of the enemy's small bridges, and patrols consisting of sailors attacked some houses occupied by the enemy and captured anumber of prisoners. Along the remainder of the front the fighting was normal.

On the night of the 14th-15th movements of troops within the enemy's lines of communication were bombarded effectively by our airships. A hostile airplane was brought down by British airmen near Ormelle, and one of our airmen accounted for another machine west of the Seren Valley.

BERLIN, Dec. 17, (via London.)—British troops on the Italian front yesterday launched an attack south of Monte Fontana Secca, but it broke down before the Austro-German positions, the German War Office announced this afternoon.

The text of the afternoon report follows:

Between the Brenta and the Piave violent artillery duels have continued on isolated sectors. Austro-Hungarian troops brought in several hundred prisoners as the result of a successful enterprise south of Col Caprille. An English attack against our lines south of Monte Fontana Secca broke down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 15, (Delayed.)—Once again the Austro-

Continued on Page Two.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER Delivered in Sealed Bottles. Phone Bryant 6800. Advt.

TROTZKY DEMANDS THAT THE ALLIES PASS HIS AGENTS

Says Otherwise Russia Will Not Recognize Passports of Their Government Couriers.

FINANCE LEADERS SEIZED

Hint That General Skalons Did Not Kill Himself, but Was Murdered.

PEACE PARLEY TO BEGIN

Bolshevist Envoy in Stockholm Wants to Meet Germans There —Terms of the Armistice.

German Foreign Secretary to Negotiate Peace Himself

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, says a Berlin dispatch, is proceeding to Brest-Litovsk during the course of the week to take part in the peace negotiations with Russia.

A semi-official dispatch received here from Vienna, dated Monday, says:

"The Governments of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Russia will follow up the armistice as speedily as possible with peace negotiations. The selection of plenipotentiaries is now proceeding, and pending their arrival the armistice delegates at Brest-Litovsk have started informal peace negotiations."

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Leon Trotzky, the Russian Commissary of Foreign Affairs, has notified the foreign embassies that they must visé the passports of Bolshevist couriers, or that similar courtesies will be refused them, a dispatch from Petrograd says. The notification says the Government considers the question of recognition purely formal, and that it does not care about it in the least, but that foreign Governments must realize that the Bolsheviki constitute the de facto Government, and extend to it the right for its couriers to travel abroad.

The Petrograd agency of the Bolsheviki has issued the following announcement:

"At a meeting of representatives of the upper classes, presided over by the Director of the Persian Bank of Discount, for the purpose of lending aid to strikes, the following persons were arrested:

"M. Pepine, former manager of the General Treasury; M. Skvordsoff, former Director of the Ministry of Finance; M. Chatskabanoff, former Vice Minister of Finance; M. Balanbanoff, former Vice Director of the Ministry of Finance; M. Heymann, Director of the Persian Bank of Discount."

The reported suicide during the armistice negotiations at Brest-Litovsk of the Russian General Skalons apparently has made a considerable impression at Petrograd, although the Russian National Commissaries are silent in regard to it. A Petrograd dispatch to The Post says General Skalons was responsible for the armistice conditions, including the evacuation of Moon Sound, which so offended the Germans at the first meeting of the negotiators and rendered nugatory the efforts of the first mission. General Skalons returned most unwillingly for the second meeting, under imperative orders of his superiors. The correspondent seeks to show there is nothing to prove that he committed suicide, which is most improbable, and insinuates that he was murdered.

Bolshevist Defeat at Odessa.

There is no confirmation of last week's official Bolshevik announcement regarding the arrest of General Kaledine. The situation in Southern Russia continues to be obscure, and the news is fragmentary and contradictory.

The Petrograd Railway Men's Union, according to a Reuter dispatch from the Russian capital, has received a telegram to the effect that the Bolshevist troops in Odessa attacked the arsenal where the Ukrainian Rada was assembled. The officials of the Rada summoned the Ukranian troops quartered in Odessa. These attacked the Bolsheviki, who were defeated after street fighting, in which there were many casualties on both sides. The sailors of the Black Sea Fleet participated in the fighting. Afterward the Black Sea sailors divided, the majority going over to the Ukrainians, who are preventing the Bolsheviki from sending troops from Odessa against General Kaledine.

The town of Grosnyi, in the Caucasus oil region, according to a dispatch to The Times from Odessa, has been attacked by a warlike Caucasian tribe, the Tchetchen. The town was surrounded and besieged, after which there was desultory fighting between the tribesmen and the garrison. The oil wells caught fire, and some are said to be burned out completely. Many persons were killed and injured.

The latest returns from the elections to the Constituent Assembly, as supplied by the Bolsheviki, show that of 237 delegates 85 are Bolsheviki, 115 Social Revolutionists, 10 Constitutional Democrats, and the others scattering. About 80 delegates are now in Petrograd, but no further attempt has been made to hold a meeting.

Want Parley in Neutral Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 16.—M. Vorovsky, representative at Stockholm of the Lenine Government, declares that as the authorized [illegible] of Russia he is instructed to [illegible] peace negotiations here. As soon as [illegible] of the Central Powers [illegible] for [illegible]

tions Voronsky will agree. He is ready, too, to transmit messages from the enemy Governments to the Russian Government. These, he says, can have reference to such questions as the military delegations at Brest-Litovsk are not authorized to discuss.

"The official standpoint of my Government," says Voronsky, "is that after the settling of an armistice peace negotiations ought to be conducted on neutral soil. There will participate from the Russian side a committee representative of all the Social Democratic and revolutionary parties who stand by the program of the Soviet."

I learn that Scheidemann and Dadd, leaders of the German majority Socialists, are here and are to discuss peace terms with the Russian representatives. Herr Parvus, one of the leaders of the Bavarian Social Democrats, is also at Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 17, (Associated Press.)—M. Voronsky, said to be the representative here of the Bolshevist Government, is quoted by the Tidningen as saying that the story published by the Social Demokraten concerning secret negotiations between the Bolsheviki and Philip Scheidemann, the German majority Socialist leader and other German Socialists, is untrue. He says it is true that Scheidemann and other Socialists are in Stockholm, but no secret conferences have been held, nor are any contemplated. No conferences will be opened, he added, unless the Entente Powers agree to enter the negotiations for a general peace.

Terms of Russo-German Armistice.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.—The terms of the Russo-German armistice, according to a statement issued here, obligate no transference of troops until January 14 (January 1, Russian); no increase of troops on the fronts or on the islands in the Moon Sound or a regrouping of forces. The Germans are not to concentrate troops between the Black Sea and the Baltic east of the 15th degree longitude east of Greenwich. Intercourse beween the troops may be allowed from sunrise to sunset. Groups are limited to twenty-five persons at a time, who may exchange newspapers and unsealed mails and who may carry on trade and exchange articles of prime necessity.

A special agreement will be made by the Naval General Staff regarding the extension of the armistice to the White Sea and the Russian coast in the Arctic zone. It is agreed also that attacks on war and commercial vessels must stop in these regions in order to avoid attacks in other seas.

The armistice on the naval front embraces all of the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea east of the meridian 15 degrees east of Greenwich. The demarcation line fixed for the Black Sea is from the lighthouse of Slinka to the estuary of the Danube to Cape Garos. In the Baltic the line runs from Reoguel to the western coast of Worus Island to the Island of Bagsher to Khegarne.

Russian war vessels must not cross south of this line and the other parties must not go north. The Russian Government guarantees that the Entente war vessels will obey the rules of this provision and that Russian warships will not be allowed to sail among the Aland Islands.

Partial Text of Agreement.

The text of the armistice in part is appended:

Between the representatives of the higher command of Russia on the one hand and of Bulgaria, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey on the other hand for the purpose of achieving a lasting and honorable peace between both parties, the following armistice is concluded:

The armistice shall begin on Dec. 4 (Dec. 17) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continue until Jan. 1 (Jan. 14). The contracting parties have the right to break the armistice by giving seven days' notice. Unless notice is given the armistice automatically continues.

The armistice embraces the land and aerial forces on the front from the Baltic to the Black Sea and also the Russo-Turkish front in Asia Minor. During the armistice the parties concerned obligate themselves not to increase the number of troops on the above fronts or on the islands in Moon Sound, or to make a regrouping of forces.

Neither side is to make operative any transfer of units from the Baltic Black Sea front until Jan. 1 (Jan. 14), excepting those begun before the agreement is signed. They obligate themselves not to concentrate troops on parts of the Black Sea or Baltic Sea east of 15 degrees of longitude east of Greenwich.

The line of demarcation on the European front is the first line of defense. The space between will be neutral, their navigation being forneutral. The navigable rivers will be bidden except for necessary purposes of commercial transport or on sections where the positions are at a great distance. On the Russo-Turkish front the line of demarcation will be arranged at the mutual consent of the chief commanders.

Intercourse will be allowed from sunrise to sunset, no more than twenty-five persons participating at a time. The participants may exchange papers, magazines, unsealed mail, and also may carry on trade in the exchange of articles of prime necessity.

The question of release of troops freed from service who are beyond the line of demarcation will be solved during the peace negotiations. This applies also to Polish troops.

Naval Fronts.—The armistice embraces all the Black Sea and Baltic Sea east of the meridian, 15 degrees east of Greenwich, applying to all naval and aerial forces. In regard to extension of the armistice to the White Sea and the North Antarctic Russian coast, a special agreement will be made. Attacks upon war and commercial vessels must cease in the above regions, and attacks in other seas must be avoided.

After fixing the lines of demarcation in the Black and Baltic Seas and limiting the movement of warships, the agreement stipulates that commercial navigation of these seas will be permitted under rules to be formulated by a commission.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice peace negotiations are to be begun. It is provided that measures shall be taken for the exchange of civil prisoners, invalids, women, and children under 14 years, and for the amelioration of the condition of war prisoners. The treaty concludes with these words:

With the purpose of facilitating the conduct of peace negotiations and the speedy healing of the wounds caused by the war, the contracting parties take measures for re-establishment of cultural and economic relations among the signatories. Within such limits as the armistice permits, postal commercial relations, the mailing of books and papers, will be permitted, the details to be worked out by a mixed commission, representing all the interested parties, at Petrograd.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Recognition of the Bolshevist Government by the United States still is remote, it was indicated today at the State Department. Reports in Europe suggesting a developing sentiment in favor of dealing with the new regime as a de facto Government have found no response here, and it was made plain that the United States would continue its policy of awaiting developments. Reports from Ambassador Francis are now coming through with more regularity, but consuls in many parts of the country appear unable to communicate with Petrograd.

BOLSHEVIKI CONTROL HARBIN.

Said to be Even More Aggressive There Than in Petrograd.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—News received in London is to the effect that the population of Harbin, Manchuria, is entirely under the control of the Bolsheviki, and that great disorder prevails there.

Movements of the Russian Railway Administrators and of the Civil Governor are being hampered. The Governor's authority is being ignored. The Bolsheviki in Harbin are said to be more aggressive than those in Petrograd.

A dispatch received here from Peking says the Allied Ministers in the Chinese capital decided that at the present juncture the preservation of order in Harbin should be intrusted to the Chinese Government and that two battalions of Chinese regular troops were dispatched there for Kirin.

WARNING OF RAIDERS SENT FROM MANILA

Ship Owners Notified That German Vessels Are Supposed to be Near Singapore.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 17.—Officials of the Philippine Government have issued a warning to ship owners to beware of German raiders suspected to be near Singapore, one of the Straits Settlements.

American and British warships, it is announced, are co-operating in guarding the shipping routes.

Governor-General Harrison has received the assurance that 140,000 tons of shipping has been pledged by the Shipbuilding Board for the transportation of Philippine products in order to relieve the stagnation and congestion here. This shipping will be spread over the period of a year.

BERLIN SENDS PICKED TROOPS FROM EAST

The Total Is Not Large and No Big Offensive Seems Likely Before New Year.

PRESENT ATTACKS LOCAL

German Soldiers Have Been Showing Renewed Spirit—Get Profusion of Rewards.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 16.—There is still fighting about Bullecourt and also in the neighborhood of Poelchook Château by Gheluvelt, but although this is fierce business for the troops engaged and as important to the individual soldier in attack or counterattack as a battle on a big scale, it is merely local fighting and the enemy has not developed so far any ambitious offensive.

It is still too soon to say whether the last month of the year will see the western front quieted down into Winter warfare, which is only a relative kind of quietude, or whether the internal condition of Germany and the need to strike quickly and decisively before the American troops appear in great numbers will tempt the enemy to the great and hazardous adventure of a general assault upon the British lines.

Such a plan needs time for preparation—the accumulation of vast stores of ammunition, the concentration of big guns, the laying down of new roads and rails, and the gathering of reinforcements and reserves. It is doubtful, therefore, if he is ready to attempt a big blow this side of the New Year.

The weather so far is in his favor. It is cold and dry, with gusts of snow and fair visibility for airplane reconnoissance, but this is liable to break any day.

Extent of Shift Exaggerated.

Meanwhile, whatever the enemy's intentions may be, there is a good deal of traffic going on between the East and the West. The number of his divisions brought from Russia is not large; popular imagination has exaggerated this addition to the weight against the British. His system has been rather to pick out the best men in his battalions on the Russian front and send them over here in drafts of 300 or 400 men to fill up the gaps in the divisions broken under the British fire. To Russia he is sending his boys of 17½ and 18 of the 1919 class, just out of their depots. The soldiers, who come over to the Western front from Russia, do not like the change after holding the lines on the Eastern front for many months with hardly any casualties and fraternizing with the Russian troops. They hate the Western form of warfare with its destructive and harassing fire far back behind the lines, and its barrage fire and its murderous attacks and counterattacks.

A good deal of falsity has been written and talked about the deterioration in the morale of the German troops, and I think it an insult to the British to make out that they are fighting a frightened and cowardly and physically unfit foe. If that were so they ought to have finished the war with a victory long ago. On the contrary the German soldiers have fought with exceeding courage always, except when broken under great storms of shell fire, and for the most part they are stout, strong men who take a lot of beating.

But there is a limit to what human nature can endure, and the German high command, knowing this, does everything in its power to encourage the fighting spirit to the highest possible point of courage, and is quick to reward any individual act of bravery—sometimes too quick. Honors and Iron Crosses are scattered with a profusion which is at times indiscriminate, as in the case of the capture of Corporal Q. It happened in front of the Hindenburg tunnel trench, which was taken by an Irish brigade on Nov. 20, and the chief character of the adventure was an Irish soldier, Corporal Q. He was missing one night. He had been out to a sap-head in advance of the front line and did not come back again.

There was not a shot fired that night, no scuffle of patrols, nor any raid. Corporal Q. had been spirited away in dead silence by some little party of the enemy, who had been lying close to the British lines in the darkness and had jumped on him as he went his round.

Crosses for Taking One Corporal.

A document, which fell into the British hands after the taking of the Hindenburg tunnel trench, shows that this kidnapping of Corporal Q.—without a shot being fired—was made into a heroic exploit by some German officer, desiring to make most of the affair.

"On the 15th of this month," says the report, "a patrol of the 10th Company of the 471st Infantry Regiment broke into the English trenches and brought back an English prisoner without suffering any casualties. The success of the enterprise was due to the well-devised preparations of the company commander, Lieutenant of Reserve Schafer, who has already established an excellent reputation in Flanders battles, and to the vigorous conduct of Patrol Commander Unter-Offizier Candre, as well as of Lance Corporals Gietz and Litzner and Privates Sabirovsky, Kolling, Drees, Blotevogel, and Stellberg. To all who took part in the enterprise I express full recognition of their brave and capable behavior.

"His Majesty the Emperor and King has awarded to Lieutenant of Reserve Schafer for his services on this occasion and also to Unter-Offizier Candre an Iron Cross of the first class. In the name of his Majesty the Emperor and King I award to Privates Sabirovsky, Kolling, Drees, and Blotevogel the Iron Cross of the second class. Further, I promote Lance Corporal Gietz to Unter-Offizier and Private Stellberg to Lance Corporal for bravery in the face of the enemy, and I grant a reward of 10 marks each to members of the patrol."

"For bravery in the face of the enemy." It was the simple Irish face of Corporal Q.

GUNS BUSY ON WEST FRONT.

Intense Activity in the Vosges—French and British in Raids.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Heavy artillery fighting took place last night in the Vosges, the War Office reports. The French raided the German lines in the vicinity of St. Quentin. The bulletin reads:

We made a successful raid on the enemy lines south of St. Quentin.

Our patrols carried out operations on the right bank of the Meuse and brought back prisoners.

In the Vosges the artillery activity was intense in the region of La Thur. On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

The War Office announcement tonight reads:

Both artilleries were active south of St. Quentin and on the right bank of the Meuse.

In Upper Alsace an attack by the enemy in the sector of Aspach le Bas was without success.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—"There is nothing of special interest to report," says the official announcement today from the War Office.

The War Office this evening issued this communication:

This morning raiding parties attacked two of our posts in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal. In one case an attacking party was repulsed. In the other the enemy succeeded in entering our post and captured a few of our men. Those men were recaptured by a counter-attack, in which our troops regained the post and killed or took prisoner a number of the enemy.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing of special interest to report beyond the usual artillery activity by both sides.

Snow fell heavily last night and continued to fall today.

BERLIN, Dec. 17, (via London.)—The official report from headquarters today reads:

Western Theatre, Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—There has been lively artillery activity on the south bank of the Scarpe and on isolated sectors southwest of Cambrai. Heavy artillery and mine firing have been directed against the southern front at St. Quentin.

Army of Duke Albrecht.—North of St. Mihiel and in the Sundgau the artillery of the French has been more active.

49 Bohemian Towns Dark.

ZURICH, Dec. 17.—The electrical works at Kolin, a town of Bohemia, thirty-five miles east of Prague, have been compelled to shut down for lack of coal, with serious results to the surrounding country. Forty-nine towns and villages are without light, and thirty-four big industrial plants and sugar refineries have been closed.

JERUSALEM WON AT BAYONET'S POINT

British Would Not Reply to Artillery Fire for Fear of Damaging the City.

AMERICAN COLONY SAVED

Although Engaged in Relief Work, Deportation Had Begun at Instance of Germans.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—In attacks preceding the surrender of Jerusalem the Turks employed storming troops in successive assaults on Nebi Samuel, northwest of the Holy City, then held by London troops, according to a Reuter dispatch from British headquarters in Palestine. The dispatch, which was sent by airplane, gives details of the capture and entry into Jerusalem.

The final Turkish attack was preceded by a such a heavy shelling that it appeared the enemy was confident the British would be blown off the summit, but all their attacks were repulsed sanguinarily. The Turks had a strong line west, south, and northeast of Jerusalem. They were well provided with machine guns and their artillery dominated the crests over which the British would have to advance. Some Turkish guns were placed just outside the city walls, making it impossible to reply to their fire without endangering the town.

"A torrential rain made the roads impassable," the correspondent continues, "while a chilly east wind pierced the sodden soldiers to the bone. The problems of supply and transport almost drove us to despair. The camels were unable to keep a foothold on the slippery paths. Nevertheless, the food and ammunition supply was maintained fully.

"On the night of Dec. 7, when our attack began, the men moved up under cover of darkness, the attack pivoting on Nebi Samuel, from which the Londoners advanced eastward toward Jerusalem while other troops ascended the Hebron Road, threatening the town from the south.

Faced Gunfire at Bethlehem.

"They found Hebron evacuated, but encountered resistance around Bethlehem, where the Turks also had posted guns so that counterbattery work would endanger the sacred village. Hence our troops had the disagreeable experience of being shelled without the ability to reply. But they pressed forward and by noon of the 8th were two miles north of Bethlehem.

"The Londoners had a hard task on the steep slopes of the Judean hills, where it was impossible to bring field guns to their support, but some mountain batteries and howitzers rendered magnificent service and by 7 o'clock in the morning the Londoners had come to grips, stormed and captured all the enemy works west of the town. The Turks still held the last line on the ridge overlooking Jerusalem, having posted numerous machine guns in the houses of the Jewish and German colonists in the furthest outskirts of the town. The position was changed late on the afternoon of the 8th. The magnificent feat was crowned with complete success and the Turks were driven out at the point of the bayonet, the survivors bolting to either side of the town. Their losses were enormous.

"Throughout the whole fighting around Jerusalem the Turks showed a more desperate spirit and a greater tenacity than in almost any previous fighting. They stood their ground to the last.

"During the night the Turks withdrew to the north and east of the city and at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th the Mayor and Chief of Police came out with a flag of truce and surrendered the town.

"Acceptance of the surrender was made formally at noon, without actually entering the city, only pickets being posted to prevent surprises. Meantime our troops swept through the suburbs northward, being subjected to machine-gun fire from the Mount of Olives and Mount Scopus. The ridge of Mount Scopus, north of the city, was stormed with the bayonet, and the Turks were cleared from the Mount of Olives.

"Big demonstrations of joy broke out when the General advanced to take the surrender of the city. Flowers were showered on the troops and the populace clapped their hands to testify to the joy of deliverance from the hands of the oppressors.

"Further north the Turks were established in a long series of trenches around the village of Beitiken. These trenches were carried with a rush, and the British line advanced beyond the village. Welsh troops, advancing from the south, pushed across the road east of Jerusalem leading to Jericho, and drunk back Turkish reinforcements advancing along this road to succor Jerusalem. In the course of all these operations they captured nearly 1,000 prisoners, in addition to 700 wounded Turks in hospitals in Jerusalem.

Turks Let 45,000 Pack Animals Die.

"The wonderful co-ordination of all our movements in itself speaks praise for the admirable staff work. Of conditions in Jerusalem, I learn that, in the early days of the war and the abortive Turkish attacks against the Suez Canal, the Turkish losses in pack animals exceeded 45,000 dead from neglect, lack of food, and overwork. The people were so famished from hunger that they used to fight for the bodies of the animals that died in and about the town. Then there was suspicion and persecution.

"Everybody suspected of sympathizing with the Allies was imprisoned or killed. Many persons were executed. Among these was the Mufti of Gaza, belonging to a distinguished Arab family, who, after an attempt to escape, was captured and hanged with his son outside the Jaffa gate. All aged subjects were sent away, but the American colony of about 300 was not molested. It did noble work in relieving distress, aided by funds from America.

"When the United States broke off relations with Turkey these funds were discontinued. Nevertheless, the members of the colony persisted in the good work to the best of their ability, and between January and March of this year they assisted more than 250,000 persons. They also took charge of the hospitals and have done splendid service. Recently the Germans attempted to obtain the exile of all Americans from Jerusalem. The Turks opposed the proposal, but a number of younger males were sent to Damascus. It was also intended to deport the remainder, but the British arrival defeated the intention.

"Early in November Enver Pasha, (the Turkish Minister of War,) came to Jerusalem and returned to Constantinople, where he recommended that the town be evacuated. Three days later, however, a change was made, and reinforcements were hurried down. A proclamation was issued saying that the Turks would hold out to the last. The new forces were very truculent, and it is even said some of the sacred edifices were mined.

"Later General von Falkenhayn arrived and took control of defense measures. The day prior to our entry workmen were still engaged in fitting his headquarters with electric light.

"The population of Jerusalem is heart and soul with us, and there cannot be the slightest doubt of the attitude of the Jews and Arabs. According to the Turkish estimates, there are in Palestine nearly 25,000 Arabs and Jews who deserted the army to evade military service, but it is said that the Turks lately have avoided undue severity, as they were beginning to realize the mistakes of their policy."

Jerusalem's Deliverance Celebrated.

ROME, Dec. 16.—To celebrate the delivery of Jerusalem from Turkish rule a procession of 15,000 students and 20,000 members of scientific associations marched today to the convent Sant Onofrio Tasso, where is the tomb of the poet Torquato Tasso, who in the sixteenth century wrote "Jerusalem Delivered."

Hundreds of bells throughout Rome were rung during the ceremonial at the convent, where Cardinal Lega said mass and blessed the immense crowd.

According to the Messaggero, the Pope has addressed a circular to all Bishops in the belligerent countries declaring that if any Christian State aids the Turks in an attempt to retake Jerusalem it will be condemned by the Holy See.

ITALIANS GUARD JERUSALEM

Part of the Libyan Force That Helped Take City Left as Garrison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—An official dispatch which reached Washington today from Rome told of the part that Italian troops took in the recent capture of Jerusalem. The advices received here today said that the Italian troops were chiefly forces from Libya, namely, bersaglieri and cavalieri, with some units taken from other arms. They were under the command of Major d'Agostino.

The expeditionary troops landed in Egypt in August, whence they were transferred to Syria, and in September they were sent to Caanjurris, head of the railway line built by the British in a northeastern direction from the Suez Canal. These troops had a notable part in the operations which resulted in the occupation of Jerusalem, and were mentioned for bravery in the official report of General Allenby. Some of them have been retained to garrison the Holy City.

BRITISH ASSIST ITALIANS IN NORTH

Continued from Page One.

German offensive vainly dashed itself against the bulwark of Monte Grappa. The enemy employed 2,000 cannon in these latest attacks, and sent 40,000 men in successive waves against the Italian lines. The battle has been fierce and more dogged than those preceding it. The enemy troops, having recently arrived from Galicia, were fresh and in good condition for the attack. Nevertheless, without gaining any definite results, the Austrians lost two-thirds of their effectives. The Italian troops, although severely tried by weeks of incessant activity, bravely defended their positions.

It is supposed that, although the enemy obtained no advantage in this new action, he will renew his attacks.

On both sides of the Brenta River the fierce struggle continues over a vast extent of territory. The enemy's determination to force a way through the mountains to the plains is apparently not yet weakened.

The Berlin bulletin makes the first reference to the presence of British troops in the mountain sector between the Piave and Brenta rivers. It had previously been announced that British forces held the isolated range of hills known as Il Montello, lying to the south and west of the Piave, linking up the river and mountain fronts of the defense against the invaders.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ILLTREATED BY MEN

Some Made to Change Places with Their Orderlies Under New Elective System.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, Dec. 16.—Yesterday was a painful day for the officers of the Russian Army. The decree of Lenine came into force abolishing all military ranks, titles, and decorations. Henceforward officers will be elected by the men. The officers who are not re-elected to their duties become privates, with their pay correspondingly lowered. Privates prefer to elect officers from among themselves, and former officers are therefore almost always degraded. There were several cases yesterday of officers publicly assaulted by soldiers, who tore off their epaulettes and medals, using considerable violence and every insult contained in the luxuriant vocabulary of the Russian private.

On the front, or what remains of it, matters are even worse. With the active encouragement of German spies, the soldiers have introduced every possible means of degrading their officers. Colonels and their orderlies have been made to exchange functions. Officers of many years' service have been forced to clean out stables. An army whose soviets are unanimously opposed to the death penalty has no hesitation in its application to its own officers. The drastic reduction in pay is the last straw. Ranks have virtually ceased to count. An officer cannot desert, like a private. His country is still theoretically at war, and his fellow-soldiers would not hesitate to punish him and his family if he escaped. So officers now frequently wear civilian overcoats and invariably present a depressed appearance.

SAYS TEUTONS DROPPED POISON BOMBS IN VENICE

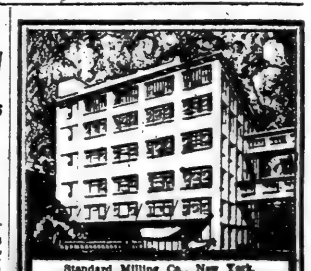
Wife of American Artist Tells How Her Home Was Wrecked and Occupants Made Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 17.—How Mrs. Walter Francis Brown, wife of an eminent American artist, who had resided in Venice, Italy, for years, nearly lost her life when a bomb from a German aeroplane exploded in her apartment there during a raid, was graphically described in a letter to her brother, Dr. John T. Beckwith. One of the explosives went through their apartment in Piazza du Mula, on the Grand Canal, wrecked a salon, seventy-five feet in length, which contained many art treasures.

In investigating the ruins, Mrs. Brown and her servants discovered that a yellow powder had been scattered over the floors. Those who touched the powder suffered swollen hands, arms and feet and they became afflicted with a stubborn skin disease. Finally, the skin all peeled off. The powder also ate and destroyed the pads on the feet of a pet cat. The animal's fur turned from white to yellow and remained that color.

Mrs. Brown states that all Americans were ordered out of Venice the first week in November, when the Germans and Austrians got within twelve miles of the city on the Lower Plains. There were only two American families there, however, in addition to the Consul, B. H. Carroll. Mrs. Brown is now in a small hamlet named Alsasino, in Southern Italy. Her husband came to America some time ago and could not get back. He is now the guest of his brother, United States Circuit Judge Arthur L. Brown, at Providence, R. I.



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(TO BE ADDED TO DAILY)

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Firms desiring to have their names added to this list should communicate in writing with Publicity Committee, Red Cross Membership Drive, 244 Madison Ave.

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REWARD!

Justice B. Detwiler offers reward for information which will lead him to find his 7-year-old daughter, Eileen Barbara Detwiler, who possesses clean-cut features; has hair cut Buster Brown style, and probably wears felt hat and tailored blue cloth overcoat with fur collar and cuffs. Last seen being placed in taxicab about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Dec. 5th, on 112th Street, nearly one block east of Broadway. Communicate with
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Telephone, Cortlandt 2572.

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SAYS RED TAPE HAMPERED ARMY

Continued from Page One.

rush of work, and we had to make changes as we went on."

"Have you done everything possible to get the one essential so vitally important—quick action—in war time?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"We have," replied General Crozier. "And, to see if we are getting as much action as we can, we've engaged an efficiency expert, who is now at work studying the various features of our system. Something may come from that, I think."

General Crozier informed the committee that the War Department put in orders for 9,000,000 rounds of ammunition last Spring before funds were available to pay for it. Huge orders for guns were placed; in every phase of ordnance the War Department began putting orders, he said, so as to adequately equip the army. No newly organized factories orders were given, and the War Department urged the utmost speed everywhere.

Huge Orders for Ordnance.

"Since the war began we have placed orders for $1,500,000,000 in ordnance," General Crozier went on. "That is more than 50 per cent. of the Government's entire expenditures for any year since the Spanish-American war. I cite this to show that the War Department has been doing what it could to supply its army.

"One reason for the delay in furnishing detailed estimates wanted by Congress was that every estimate had to go to the War College and then to the Chief of Staff for approval. After that Congress got it. That is the way with all the estimates, and it takes time to put them through."

Senator Hitchcock wanted to know why the remaining $1,500,000,000 of the money appropriated by Congress last Spring had not been expended by the War Department.

"Nearly the entire amount has been used up in contracts already put out," explained General Crozier. "When all the ordnance and ammunition now contracted for is delivered, there will be none of that money left."

"Why haven't the Home Guards been supplied with rifles?" interpolated Senator Frelinghuysen. "I understand only a comparatively few of them have rifles now."

"We've done the best we could," replied General Crozier. "The fact is, we didn't have anywhere enough rifles to go around. I did what I could in sending them to the States where they were needed the most; that was all that could be done about it."

"Is there not a large number of Russian rifles in this country?" pursued Senator Frelinghuysen. "Could not they have been supplied the Home Guards?"

"Yes, there are thousands of those rifles here," replied General Crozier. "I'm not sure that there is ammunition for them, though. It may be that Great Britain could supply it."

The evidence turned to heavy artillery. General Crozier explained that the French had a 240-millimeter gun, which is approximately a 9.5 or 9.6-inch, and the British a 9.2-inch gun, and that the equivalent adopted for the American Army was a 9.5-inch gun. Senator Wadsworth asked if the War Department was making interchangeable shells for the French and American guns.

"No, that is not being done," replied General Crozier. "We cannot use the French shells now in our 9.5-inch guns. Neither is there any interchangeability with the 4.7-inch guns, the 8-inch howitzer, or the 5 or 6-inch guns."

"In view of the great mass of projectiles needed for the 9.5-inch guns, don't you think it would be advisable to have the American and French guns of that type made interchangeable?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"Well, there is something to be said in favor of that," agreed General Crozier. "But it involves something more than mere change in the size of the shell or the gun. The French gun is not quite the same bore as ours. But we could make ours like the French gun. They use a different shell, one with thinner casing, and our shells would have to be made differently if we were to get the full advantage from the interchangeability."

Slump in Powder Making.

Senator Frelinghuysen asked how much powder had been manufactured by the Government plants since the United States entered the war.

"Not so much as before we went in," was the reply. "Our private plants turned out immense quantities before the war, but the demand slackened up, and since we went in the plants have not been running anywhere up to capacity."

The du Pont Powder Company manufactured about 90 per cent. of all the powder output of the country before the war, General Crozier said, while the Hercules and Aetna made the remainder.

"Is sufficient powder begin made for all our needs?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"No, the output ought to be augmented," said General Crozier.

The Government has established nitrate plants, General Crozier went on, and is now making nitrates out of oil. This is a new process, and is yielding satisfactory results.

"How about hand grenades and other implements of modern warfare?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"We are turning out vast quantities," said General Crozier. "We're making trench mortars, hand grenades, rocket bombs, everything used in modern warfare. We used to make a hand grenade that, with the experience in this war, we discarded. We've profited by the experience of the French and British in all of these things. All this took time to provide for, after we got into the war. But we're getting on with it."

"Are we making the so-called tanks?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"Oh, yes, we're making plenty of them," said General Crozier. "It wouldn't do to give figures, but we're making, I may say, quite a few."

Likewise, the General went on, the War Department has been turning out great numbers of trucks, tractors, trailers, and other mobile equipment. He quoted four orders involving 6,000 heavy army trucks and aggregating $22,500,000, and another group of four orders for 8,750 tractors, costing $25,500,000.

In speaking of guns for coast defense, General Crozier said the naval guns aboard ships of some of the warring nations outranged those of the American forts.

"When these coast-defense posts were built we did not think the time would ever come when we would need a greater elevation for our guns than 15 per cent.," said General Crozier. "We didn't think we could hit anything so far out at sea, even if the guns could shoot that far, for we did not have the range finders then that we have now. But since that time gunnery has advanced, so that our guns are outranged—that is, some of them, not all. We are remedying that now."

Adverting to delay in getting ordnance, General Crozier said the steel manufacturers "did not appear to be doing all they could to help the Government."

"We were delayed nearly the whole Summer because no price was fixed for steel," said General Crozier. "When the price was finally fixed, it was below the commercial price, so the producers could make more by selling their product in the market to manufacturers of munitions and ordnance rather than to the Government. That delayed us more, until arrangements were made with the steel men."

General Crozier completed his evidence today. The Military Affairs Committee will tomorrow hear Colonel Isaac Lewis, inventor of the Lewis gun.

CROZIER SUBMITS REPORT.

Progress on Machine Gun Supply—Developing an American Helmet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In his annual report for the fiscal year which closed on June 30 last, submitted today, Major General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, touches briefly on the rifle and machine gun situation, now under investigation by the Senate Military Committee.

General Crozier says contracts were placed for 1,000,000 United States rifles of the model of 1917 with the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the Remington Arms Company of Delaware and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

There is nothing disclosed in the report as to the progress made on these contracts or the rate at which they are being manufactured. The report shows that during the year the Springfield Arsenal turned out 13,285 rifles of the Springfield 1903, model, and repaired 2,910 such rifles.

With respect to the faulty primers turned out by the Frankford Arsenal at Philadelphia General Crozier says:

"This arsenal was not successful in manufacturing an entirely satisfactory primer after it was necessary to utilize composition made from raw material of domestic manufacture, and a certain number of misfires and hangfires condemned the Frankford Arsenal with explosive bullets, "which, it is understood, have been used with marked success abroad in aero combats." General Crozier says that efforts are also being made to develop an armor-piercing bullet less difficult to manufacture than that now in service.

As to facilities for the manufacture of smokeless powder General Crozier says:

"Active preparations for waging war consequently resulted in a portion of the year's product. When it was found that the primers were not satisfactory primers for calibre .30 cartridges were purchased from a private manufacturer.

Experiments have been made to give a cartridge case which would give satisfactory results in all types of machine guns. Such was finally developed and is now being perfected."

With respect to the machine gun situation General Crozier says that the question of procuring an adequate supply has been a question of securing deliveries. After explaining that the Machine Gun Board had continued tests of various machine guns and submitted its report, General Crozier says:

"A number of guns were declared to be efficient for service, and procurement of these various types has, due to the existence of a state of war, been to large degree a question of ability to secure deliveries. In other words, the number of machine guns on hand when war was declared was so small that it was necessary to keep going at the greatest possible capacity those machine-gun factories which were already in operation and to utilize their output when the guns so manufactured had been reported by the board as efficient, even though they may not have been reported as most efficient. Every energy has been bent to secure satisfactory output, and considerable progress in this direction is being made. Funds appropriated to date are adequate for this purpose, although approved requirements have vastly increased, even within the last few months both for divisional organization and for aircraft service. Satisfactory co-operation is being had with the Signal Corps in the procurement and application of machine guns to aircraft work."

The report shows that the British type of helmet has been adopted by Secretary Baker as the official helmet for our army and has been designated as the 1917 model of steel helmet.

"Two hundred thousand of these helmets," says General Crozier, "have been ordered from British sources of supply, and will be delivered to our army in France. Preliminary to inaugurating the manufacture of these helmets in the United States, careful experiments are being conducted to determine the best processes and most suitable material. It is expected that manufacture of these helmets will be begun shortly by several of the concerns in whose plants experiments are now being conducted.

"Coincident with the effort to develop the art of manufacturing helmets in this country, effort is being made to develop a design of helmet which shall not only better conform to our equipment, but shall also give greater protection than the English helmet. Experiments have been conducted with respect to various types of body shields and neck protectors. So far the most satisfactory articles for this purpose have been found to be the British body armor, which weighs a little over sixteen pounds, and the British silk necklet, weighing about three and one-half pounds."

General Crozier says that a simple trench periscope has been adopted in the last year, and that about 65,000 of them have been made or are in progress of manufacture.

General Crozier says experiments are being conducted with a view to obtaining a satisfactory tracer bullet, and preliminary tests are being conducted at on a large scale have developed very large requirements for powder and high explosives. These requirements are rendered more difficult of meeting, due to the necessity for furnishing our allies with these materials. However, the capacity has been so greatly increased by purchases made in this country by the Allies during the last three years that the task, from this point of view, has been greatly reduced.

"Early deliveries of smokeless powder being necessary, the old system of air-drying, requiring from 100 to 120 days, has been superseded to a large extent, especially for smaller-grain powders, by a new system of water drying, which expedites final delivery of powder from seventy-five to one hundred days. In other respects the system of manufacture, as covered by the specifications for smokeless powder in effect prior to the beginning of the war, has remained practically unaltered.

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PRESIDENT DELAYS RAILROAD ACTION

May Act During Holiday Recess of Congress and Seek Legislation Later.

McADOO IS HIS ADVISER

But Is Not Likely to be Taken from Treasury Post to Become Railroad Administrator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Congress will adjourn tomorrow until Jan. 3, and any action that President Wilson may take with regard to the railroad problem that will require legislative attention will be deferred until after that time. It has been intimated that the President would not ask Congress for authority to carry out his intention to take over the control of the railroads for war purposes, having convinced himself that he had ample power to do this under a paragraph in the Army Appropriation act of Aug. 29, 1916. This paragraph gives him authority to take over and operate the railroads of the nation or any part of them for the transportation of troops and material required by the Government in the prosecution of a war.

The understanding that prevails, but which lacks any official confirmation, is that during the Christmas holidays the President will issue an executive order or a proclamation placing all the railroads of the country in the control of the National Government, but leaving their direct operation and management to their present executives. It will be necessary in that event, however, for the President to ask Congress for legislation that will enable him to furnish the railroads with money to obtain new equipment and to make extensions that will enable them to care for the increased transportation due to war conditions. But this money is not needed at once and the President, it is said, could conveniently await the reassembling of the Senate and the House before proposing his railway financial program.

The impression was given by officials today that during the holidays and probably prior to Christmas the President will devote much of his time to considering what is necessary to do to carry out the plan of bringing the railroads under Governmental control and financing them to insure the most efficient operation. He is consulting and expects to have further conferences with Secretary McAdoo and Attorney General Gregory.

Mr. McAdoo appears to be his principal adviser on the subject of railroads and is supposed to have had a large part in convincing the President that the situation demanded Government control of transportation. From the first Mr. McAdoo has been in favor of having the railroads placed under the Government, and the great confidence that the President has in his judgment and ability has made his part in the transportation problem of the highest importance.

Nothing has appeared to show who will be chosen by the President to serve as the Government administrator of the railroads after they have been transferred to national control; but the idea is growing that Mr. McAdoo will be intrusted with this great task. It is not expected, however, that he will retire from the Cabinet, as it is well understood in Washington that the President would be much averse to have Mr. McAdoo sever his connection with the President's advisory body.

Secretary Lane's name also continues to be mentioned prominently in connection with the selection of a Government railroad administrator. While not a practical railroad man, he has had large experience in transportation matters as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and is highly regarded for his knowledge of railroad problems.

Senator Borah urged the Senate today to remain in session over the Christmas holidays so as to grapple with the railroad transportation problem. The Idaho Senator gave notice that he would ask for a vote tomorrow in an effort to rescind the joint resolution adopted today by which Congress is to adjourn from tomorrow until Jan. 3.

"We have no right to adjourn while the country is in the strain of turmoil over the railroad situation," said Senator Borah. "To leave here with this problem agitating the whole country and no relief in sight is worse than neglectful. It seems unbelievable.

"To my mind, additional legislation is needed to remedy the railroad situation, and this must come quickly. I do not believe the President has the power to take over the railroads, in any practical way without the aid of Congress. It will be necessary to provide legislation guaranteeing the securities of the railroads and effectuating the financial standing of the roads. The President may have power to take the roads, but not to finance them.

"Is Congress to run away from this problem at a time when the President needs its help? I urge that we do not leave the capital when the country is in a cloud of gloom, when no way has been devised to prevent a breakdown in the country's food and fuel supply."

"Is there a breakdown?" asked Senator Mark Smith of Arizona.

"Yes, it has broken down in many parts of the country," replied Senator Borah. "Hundreds of thousands of people are cold and hungry because of it. The whole situation arises from a lack of policy to meet the war emergency. Congress is a part of the Government, and is responsible to the people. If we shirk that responsibility we have to answer to the people for it.

"I say we ought to stay here and work to solve this problem during the two weeks of Christmas holiday. Time is important and delay is dangerous."

OPPOSE WILSON NOMINEES.

Senators Charge Partisanship in Picking Explosives Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Wilson's appointments of State's explosives inspectors were sharply criticised tonight by Republican members in a Senate executive session, which confirmed all such appointments pending except a few recently made. Partisanship in the appointments was charged and the qualifications of the appointees as a whole were criticised.

Senator Penrose, who led the opposition, said that virtually all of the appointees were "deserving Democrats or mongrel Republicans," and that few of them had demonstrated their fitness for their duties. Many of those named were said to be local politicians, and the Pennsylvania appointee, Senator Penrose declared, was a "specialist in root beer."

Some criticism also came from the Democratic side, and Senator Lewis withdrew the nomination of the Illinois appointee, W. A. Compton, a lawyer and State Senator, because, he said, he knew he would not have time to devote to the work.

Senators Ashurst and Pittman, Democrats in charge of the nominations, defended the appointments and declared that experts with experience in handling explosives were not needed, their duties being largely administrative.

CAPTAIN BLUE PUNISHED.

Sentenced to Loss of Numbers for Grounding Super-Dreadnought.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. — Captain Victor Blue, who commanded an American superdreadnought which recently ran aground in home waters, was sentenced by court-martial to loss of twenty numbers, but Admiral Mayo, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, recommended that it be reduced to ten.

Captain Blue, one of the best-known younger officers in the navy, is under review for promotion by the board now in session to recommend some new Rear Admirals.

VICTOR DURAS FREED, BUT KEPT IN RUSSIA

Much-Arrested Former American Vice Consul Unable to Leave the Country.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 17.—Victor Hugo Duras of Nebraska, former American Vice Consul at Liége, Belgium, and otherwise connected with the Diplomatic and Consular Service, who was arrested in August, 1916, at the Finnish frontier on suspicion that he was a German spy, has been freed by the Bolshevist Government, but so far has been unable to leave Russia.

Mr. Duras was appointed to the Liége post in 1913, but left after Liége fell. He was appointed Vice Consul at Petrograd in 1914. A year later he left the Consular Service and tried relief work at Kharkov, and finally obtained a position in the American Legation at Bucharest, a connection which he soon severed.

Proceeding to the Finnish frontier in August, 1916, he was placed under arrest by gendarmes, who declared that they found in his possession the seal of the American Legation at Bucharest, blank passport forms, a pass through the German lines, and also a letter purporting to bear the signature of Charles J. Vopicka, the American Minister to Rumania, attesting the inviolability of all his documents.

Mr. Duras explained that the German pass was one he had in Belgium. He was taken, however, to the Petrograd prison. The American Embassy sent notes to the Russian Foreign Office and finally demanded an explanation. The Government answered that they considered him a spy. An embassy representative was told by the prosecutor that the Russians deemed Mr. Duras an imposter, citing the fact that he wore a wig.

In March, 1917, when a revolutionary mob burned the prison, Duras escaped and rented an apartment, in which other residents said his actions were suspicious. He was rearrested by the Kerensky authorities, but escaped and went to Kharkov. Here he was arrested again, but escaped and went to Irkutsk, where he was recognized by Basil Miles, special representative of the State Department at Washington, who was in charge of the German prisoner relief.

Mr. Duras was returned to the Petrograd prison, from which he was released a week ago. He tried to proceed to Sweden, the Embassy having furnished him with a passport which was good only to the United States. At Balicstrov he was arrested on the demand of the espionage bureau and brought back to Petrograd under guard. Later he was released, but has been unable to secure a permit to leave.

AMERICA A FRIEND, ISHII TELLS JAPAN

At Tokio Banquet He Says He Found America's Gold in the Heart of Her People.

OUR GOOD-WILL SINCERE

Praises Agreement on China, Which He Is Sure Will Help All Three Nations.

TOKIO, Dec. 17.—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission which recently visited the United States, was the guest of honor at a banquet given this evening, which was attended by two hundred Japanese and Americans. Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, President of the American-Japanese Association and Chairman of the Tokio Bankers' Association, presided. The guests at the function were the members of the special mission which visited the United States, Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador, and the staff of the American Embassy.

The banquet was the most representative gathering in recent years, and gave to Viscount Ishii his first opportunity to speak to the Japanese public since his arrival from the United States. The speech had been circulated broadcost and has been made a feature by newspapers throughout the country. Responding to the toast of the evening, Viscount Ishii said:

"Since last I met you I have had extraordinary opportunities to address great audiences. There are many words and sentiments which I would wish to add now, but in this presence, indeed before the whole world, I declare that I would not modify or withdraw anything I said in the course of our visit to America. We had a wonderful trip and a wonderful experience. We sailed upon a voyage of discovery in search of treasure and found it.

"It affords me the keenest gratification to tell you that we bring back to all the people of Japan from all the people of America a message charged with an earnest spirit of good-will and a sincere desire for a good understanding and friendship.

"The answer to your message of good-will was delivered to us by the whole people of America, by men whose names stand highest in the roll of American honor. Let there be no doubt among you as to the sincerity of the message. There was no false note in it, there was no discordant tone in the voices welcoming us.

"We are well aware that our personalities played no part in the treatment we received from the President and people of the United States which was intended for our Emperor and our people.

"Now returning from our voyage of discovery, we bring to our gracious sovereign and the people of our nation the assurance that the true gold of America lies at the very heart of its people.

"We are very earnest in our desire to convince the whole people of this country of the value and real meaning of the reception of this mission at the hands of the people of the United States. Here let me refer to the notes exchanged between Japan and America. For the consummation of this international agreement I stand personally a debtor to President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing for unusual courtesies and consideration. As the result of the frank exchange of opinion, we arrived at an agreement which must help America, China, and Japan.

"The mutual declarations with regard to China ought not to be the subject of suspicion at any time. Neither should they under any consideration give offense, because, where no offense is intended, no offense can be given.

"There is no suggestion of interference in China in the policies of the Government in the recognition of the fact that Japan stands in special relations with or has special interests in China.

"Chinese friends tell us that China and Japan are like the two wings of a bird, the two wheels of a carriage or as the lips to the teeth. It is difficult for me to understand, therefore, why a highly intelligent people should now take umbrage because of this putting into writing of the special relations between Japan and China or of the special interests of Japan in China.

"I confidently believe that the time will soon come when our Chinese friends, in their quick discernment of the world situation, will be satisfied to be partners in the new agreement, which so materially contributes to strengthening the good relations not only between America and Japan, but between Japan, America, and China.

"With such a renewed conception of international amity and solidarity, guaranteeing unbroken tranquility in Eastern Asia, the undivided energies of Japan and China should henceforth be directed toward strengthening the forces now struggling in the common cause, which China has espoused, as well as Japan.

"I am now happy to be able to state before you that there are now no longer questions with regard to China between Japan and the United States. In a speech before a magnificent assemblage at a dinner in the City of New York I said that for many years the common foe of Japan and America has been the worst enemy of China."

"German influence is responsible for most of the unfortunate misunderstandings and widespread misinformation impairing the relations between the two countries.

"If the Chinese Government or people should now be misled by an ill-advised interpretation of this new instrument it would be a matter of sincere regret to me, as, I am sure, it would be to the eminently fair, broad-minded and splendid statesman who stands at the head of the diplomatic affairs of the United States."

Viscount Ishii paid a tribute to "the loyalty, patriotism, unity, and magnificent self-sacrifice of the whole people of the United States looking to effective participation in the war." He added:

"We are proud indeed to be the comrades and partners of such allies. We are proud to have a share and a place among the armies moving forward to the set objective."

GERMAN RAIDERS SINK 11 VESSELS

Continued from Page One.

Lieutenant Grey was aboard the destroyer Partridge and was wounded by a shell splinter.

In the course of the fighting Lieutenant Grey took over command from the fallen commander of the destroyer. Grey was picked up by a torpedo boat destroyer, on board which he received medical attention.

Duplicates German Raid in October.

The latest German raid on North Sea shipping duplicates the successful enterprise of October, carried out by two German raiders, which attacked a convoy in the same waters. On that occasion they sank nine neutral merchantmen and two of the escorting British destroyers. Five Norwegian, three Swedish and one Danish vessel were sunk without warning, three other merchantmen escaping. The raiders were armed heavily and succeeded in evading the British watchers on the return as well as the outward trip.

By penetrating the waters off the mouth of the Tyne on Dec. 12 the Germans carried their operations close to the English coast for the first time recently, so far as the official communications have shown. The Tyne flows through Northern England into the North Sea at South Shields.

PROHIBITION WINS IN NATIONAL HOUSE

Continued from Page One.

sure that the States will ratify it, and I think it is likely to be ratified within three years, so that the next national convention will have nothing to do but to express satisfaction over the success of national prohibition."

Webb Opens the Debate.

Representative Webb, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, opened the debate and explained the changes made in the prohibition resolution passed by the Senate. These give the States concurrent power in enforcement of prohibition, extend from five to seven years the time in which the States may act on the resolution, and give the distillers, breweries, and dealers two years after the resolution is ratified by the States in which to retire from business.

In closing Mr. Webb attacked Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who wrote him a letter opposing prohibition. Mr. Webb said in part:

"It would be a slander upon the American people, and especially upon the American workingman, to say that he is opposed to national or State prohibition, and, as Mr. Bryan said this morning in answer to Mr. Gompers, it would be a worse slander still to intimate that the great laboring classes of this country have got to measure their patriotism by the quart or schooner."

Mr. Webb read letters from labor leaders from several States favoring the amendment, and added:

"Intelligent labor has risen up and repudiated Gompers's idea that we ought to keep laborers drunk in order to keep them at work, while we keep our soldiers sober in order to keep them in condition to fight."

Representative Walter N. Chandler of New York, opposing the resolution, said in part:

"It is my opinion that this is the most radical and revolutionary proposition in the way of an amendment that has ever been submitted to the American people. Up to the present time we have ratified seventeen amendments. The first attempt that we have ever made to invade local or State legislative action is the amendment we have before us. This takes out of the hands of the State the police power and confers it upon the Federal Government.

"I am opposed to this resolution, also, because the present method of amending the Federal Constitution tends to subvert rather than promote the rule of the people in the affairs of the Government. I have formed twelve groups of thirty-six States each, but each one being different from the others, and in each one there are 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 fewer people and fewer voters than in the twelve remaining States, showing that there are twelve distinct chances that a minority of the people, living in a majority of the States, will impose their will upon a majority of the people living in a minority of the States.

"I will not, as a Representative of the State of New York, vote for a proposition which will permit twenty States of this Union, whose total population is less than that of New York, to have twenty votes against her one."

Asked by Dupre if he intended to support the suffrage amendment, Chandler replied that he would, adding that his State had recently adopted it. Alexander of Missouri asked why he was willing to force suffrage upon the States and not prohibition, to which Chandler replied that he voted as his State wished.

Argues Limitation Will Invalidate.

Representative Steele of Pennsylvania, who opposed the resolution, held that Congress had no precedent to justify putting a limitation of seven years in which the States might ratify or reject the proposed amendment. He said that this restriction might be held unconstitutional, and urged that the time limit be stricken from the resolution.

As an advocate of the resolution, Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin agreed with Mr. Steele that the limitation clause might invalidate the resolution.

"It seems to me very clear that in the submission of the Constitutional amendment Congress is given the naked power of submitting proposed amendments, and Article V. itself takes care completely of everything beyond that. And if that is so, we have no power to attach any condition to the ratification. I believe that section 3 is absolutely invalid, and, if that be true, the very serious question presents itself whether when this amendment shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the States, the court may hold that section 3 was an inducement to the passage of the resolution and if section 3 is invalid then the entire Constitutional amendment is invalid."

Representative Cooper of Ohio, for the amendment, told the House:

"You look into a hatband or a coat to see if it bears a union label, but you can look in vain into the whisky bottle for a union label."

Representative Dyer of Missouri, opposing it, declared the issue nothing more or less than whether Congress shall stand by "Dinwiddie and the Anti-Saloon League, who think more of this issue of the wet and the dry than they do of the issue of whether America or Germany shall win this great war."

Representative Gallagher of Illinois opposed the amendment, and charged that the "professional agitators who keep the prohibition wrangle constantly before Congress" were the same people who obstructed the legislation for the conservation of food and fuel.

Representative Kahn of California contended that prohibition should be left to the States, and ridiculed the holding of liquor responsible for all the ills of mankind. He said that distillation was the easiest of all processes, and that men could not be prevented from getting liquor if they want it.

"You cannot curb intemperance by law," he added, "but you make sneaks, liars, and hypocrites of men when you attempt to put in force laws of this kind."

Representatives Lea and Nolan of California opposed and Representative Osborne of California favored the amendment. Mr. Nolan said that the President already had ample power to deal with emergencies.

Representative Gard of Ohio held that the amendment proposed an invasion of the police power of the States and threatened the unanimity of the American people in winning the war. The great body of Americans, he contended, wanted to leave the whole matter just as it was.

Representative George I. Graham of Philadelphia closed the debate for the opponents of the amendments. In part he said:

"I do not regard the question presented today as one which involves a struggle between the wets and the drys. So far as I personally am concerned, I am not classed with the wets.

"Let me say there is no difficulty about the third section of this bill. I conferred a moment ago with the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. Lenroot,) and I think that perhaps I am at liberty to say that he concurred in the view which we expressed together. The limitation here is in the article that is to be submitted, and is not a separate proposition. Hence, when it is voted upon by the States and adopted, it is as much a valid article and amendment to the Constitution as was the Fifth Article of that instrument, which itself contained a limitation as to the amendments being made with reference to slavery or affecting the question of slavery.

"Congress has the power to propose amendments. That means to state them in their entirety, and it has proposed this amendment with a limitation of seven years as the period within which the Legislatures may act upon it. In my judgment, it is absolutely constitutional, so that it may not be a bugaboo to any member who wants to vote for its adoption. It is idle and unwise for us to send proposals for amendment loose upon the fabric of this nation, without some limitation. As the Chairman of the committee himself said, one of them got astray and has never been heard of up to date.

"Now, gentlemen, is it not true that today in this country you can have prohibition in one or two ways? As a war measure we have clothed the President with power at once, not only to prevent the manufacture and distribution of distilled spirits, but also to regulate and prohibit the manufacture and sale of other beverages containing alcohol. We have clothed the President also with power to guard the various cantonments where our soldiers are gathered. Within proper limitations he can forbid all use of liquor at or near any of these places.

"It has been said that this is the only way in which to reach the people, and a whole mass of claptrap has been poured out here in the way of sentiment and suggestion about appealing to the dear people whom we are to consult. Is it consulting the people when you send this amendment to the Constitution down to the States to be voted upon by the legislators in those States? This is no direct referendum to the people.

"You may say this is a moral question, and I will grant you that it is, but you have no right to legislate in behalf of the accomplishment of a moral reform by adopting illegal measures to accomplish your purpose."

The vote on the resolution was as follows:

For the Amendment—282.

Democrats—141.

Adamson,	Ashbrook,	Bankhead,
Alexander,	Aswell,	Barkley,
Almon,	Ayers,	Barnhart,
Beakes,	Harrison,	Ragsdale,
Bell,	(Miss.,)	Rainey,
Beshlin,	Harrison, (Va.)	Raker,
Black,	Hastings,	Rayburn,
Booher,	Hayden,	Robinson,
Borland,	Helm,	Romjus,
Brand, (Ga.,)	Helvering,	Rubey,
Brodbeck,	Hensley,	Rucker,
Brumbaugh,	Hilliard,	Russell,
Burnett,	Holland,	Sanders, (La.,)
Brynes, (S.C.,)	Hood,	Saunders, (Va.)
Byrns, (Tenn.,)	Houston,	Sears,
Candler, (Miss.)	Howard,	Shackleford,
Caraway,	Hull, (Tenn.,)	Shallenberger,
Carlin,	Humphreys,	Shouse,
Carter, (Okla.,)	Jacoway,	Sims,
Clark, (Fla.,)	Johnson, (Ky.,)	Sisson,
Claypool,	Jones, (Tex.,)	Snook,
Collier,	Jones, (Va.,)	Steagall,
Connally,	Keating,	Stedman,
(Tex.,)	Kehoe,	Stephens,
Connelly,	Kelley, (Pa.,)	(Miss.,)
(Kan.,)	Kettner,	Sterling, (Pa.,)
Cox,	Kincheloe,	Stevenson,
Crisp,	Kitchin,	Sumners,
Decker,	Larsen,	Taylor, (Ark.,)
Denton,	Lee, (Ga.,)	Thomas,
Dickinson,	Lever,	Thompson,
Dill,	Littlepage,	Tillman,
Dixon,	Lobeck,	Venable,
Doolittle,	Lunn,	Vinson,
Doughton,	McClintic,	Walker,
Drane,	McKeown,	Walton,
Evans,	Mays,	Watkins,
Ferris,	Montague,	Watson, (Va.,)
Fields,	Moon,	Weaver,
Fisher,	Nicholls, (S.C.)	Webb,
Flood,	Oldfield,	Welling,
Foster,	Oliver, (Ala.,)	Whaley,
Gandy,	Olney,	White, (Ohio.)
Garret, (Tenn.)	Overstreet,	Wilson, (La.,)
Garrett, (Tex.,)	Padgett,	Wingo, (Ark.,)
Glass,	Park,	Wise,
Godwin,	Polk, (Del.,)	Young, (Tex.)
Gregg,	Price,	
Hamlin,	Quin,	

Republicans—137.

Anderson,	Focht, (Pa.,)	Kreider,
Anthony,	Fordney,	La Follette,
Austin,	Foss,	Langley,
Bland, (Ind.,)	Frear,	Lenroot,
Bowers,	French,	Little,
Browne,	Fuller, (Ill.,)	Lundeen,
Browning,	Good,	(Minn.,)
Burroughs,	Goodall,	McCormick,
Butler,	Gould,	McCulloch,
Campbell,	Graham, (Ill.,)	McFadden,
(Kan.,)	Green, (Ia.,)	McKenzie,
Cannon,	Griest,	McKinley,
Carter, (Mass.)	Hadley,	McLaughlin,
Cooper, (Ohio,)	Hamilton,	(Mich.,)
Cooper, (W.Va)	(Mich.,)	Mapes,
Cooper, (Wis.,)	Hamilton,	Miller,
Copley,	(N. Y.,)	(Minn.,)
Dickson,	Haugen,	Mondell,
Cramton,	Hawley,	Moores, (Ind.,)
Currie, (Mich.)	Hersey,	Morgan,
Dale, (Vt.,)	Hicks,	Mott,
Dallinger,	Hollingsworth,	Nelson,
Darrow,	Hutchinson,	Norton,
Dempsey,	Ireland,	Osborne,
Denison,	James,	Paige,
Dillon,	Johnson, (S.D.)	Parker,
Dowell,	Johnson,	(N. Y.,)
Dunn,	(Wash.,)	Peters,
Elliott,	Kearns,	Platt,
Ellsworth,	Kelley, (Mich.)	Powers,
Elston,	Kennedy, (Ia.,)	Pratt,
Emerson,	Kiess, (Pa.,)	Purnell,
Esch,	King,	Ramseyer,
Fairfield,	Kinkaid,	Rankin, Miss.
Farr,	Knutson,	Reavis,
Fess,	Kraus, (Ind.,)	Reed,
Robbins,	Smith, (Mich.)	Vestal,
Rowe,	Snell,	Volstead,
Rowland,	Steenerson,	Wason,
Sanders, (Ind.)	Sterling, (Ill.)	Wheeler,
Sanders, (N.Y.)	Stiness,	White, (Me.,)
Scott, (Iowa.)	Strong,	Williams,
Scott, (Mich.,)	Sweet,	Wilson, (Ill.,)
Sells,	Switzer,	Wood, (Ind.,)
Sinnott,	Temple,	Woods, (Ia.,)
Slemp,	Timberlake,	Woodyard,
Sloan,	Towner,	Young, (N.D.,)
Smith, (Idaho)	Treadway,	Zihlman.

Independents—4.

Baer, (Non-Partisan,)	Fuller, (Mass.,) (Ind.,)	Randall, (Pro.,) Schall, (Prog.)

Against the Amendment—128.

Democrats—64.

Blackmon,	Gallagher,	Oliver, (N.Y.,)
Bruckner,	Gard,	O'Shaunessy,
Buchanan,	Garner, (Tex.,)	Overmyer,
Caldwell,	Gordon,	Phelan,
Campbell, (Pa.)	Gray, (Ala.,)	Pou,
Cantrill,	Griffin,	Riordan,
Carew,	Hamill,	Rouse, (Ky.,)
Church,	Hardy,	Sabath,
Coady,	Heflin,	Sherley,
Crosser,	Huddleston,	Sherwood,
Dale, (N. Y.,)	Hulbert,	Slayden,
Dent,	Igoe,	Small,
Dewalt,	Key, (Ohio,)	C. B. Smith,
Dies,	Lazaro,	T. F. Smith,
Dominick,	Lea, (Cal.,)	Steele,
Dooling,	Lesher,	Sullivan,
Doremus,	Limbicum,	Talbott,
Dupre,	Lonergan,	Van Dyke,
Eagan,	McAndrews,	Welty,
Estopinal,	McLemore,	Wilson, (Tex.)
Fitzgerald,	Maher,	
Flynn,	Mansfield,	

Republicans—62.

Bacharach,	Greene, (Vt.)	Nolan,
Britten,	Haskell,	Parker, (N. J.)
Cary,	Heaton,	Porter,
Chandler, (N Y)	Hull, (Ia.)	Ramsey,
Clark, (Pa.)	Juul,	Roberts,
Classon,	Kahn,	Rodenberg,
Crago,	Kennedy, (R.I.)	Sanford,
Davidson,	Lehlbach,	Scott, (Pa.)
Davis,	Longworth,	Siegel,
Drukker,	Lufkin,	Snyder,
Dyer,	McArthur,	Stafford,
Edmonds,	McLaughlin,	Swift,
Benjamin, L.	(Pa.,)	Templeton,
Fairchild,	Madden,	Tilson,
Francis,	Magee,	Vare,
Freeman,	Meeker,	Volgt, (Wis.)
Garland,	Merrett,	Waldow,
Gillett,	Moore, (Pa.)	Walsh,
Glynn,	Morin,	Ward,
Graham, (Pa.)	Mudd,	Watson, (Pa.)
Gray, (N. J.)	Nicholas,	Winslow,
Greene, (Mass.)	Nichols, (Mich)	(Mass.)

Independents—2.

London, (Soc.,) Martin, (Prog.)

Pairs of Absentees.

Stephens (Neb.) and Neely, (W. Va.,) for amendment, with Gallivan, (Mass.,) against.

Goodwin (Ark.,) and Miller, (Wash.,) for amendment, with Tague, (Mass.,) against.

Taylor (Col.) and George W. Fairchild, for amendment, with Curry, (Cal.,) against.

Total membership of House, with one seat vacant, 434.

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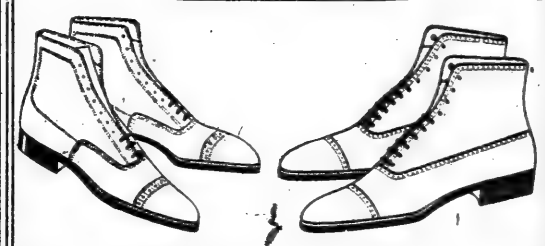

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Swagger lasts, too—up above, there!—designed by us, so as to keep away from standard types.

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Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

FRANKLIN SIMON
$6.50 IMPORTED MUFFLERS
$4.50

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MILITARY AND
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COLUMBIA COLORS
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PRINCETON COLORS
YALE COLORS

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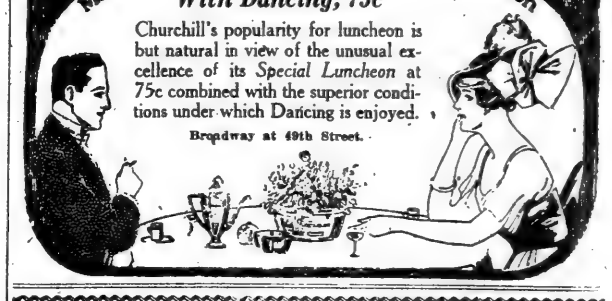

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CONTROLLER TELLS OF CITY FINANCES

Prendergast Declares They Are Sound in Answer to the Mayor-Elect.

DEBT MARGIN IS NARROW

But Present Limit of $35,000,000, Mostly Allotted, Will Reach $65,000,000 in 1918.

MAINTENANCE COST LOWER

Less Was Spent for Improvements Under Mitchel Than McClellan and Metz Expended.

In a long letter to Mayor-elect Hylan Controller Prendergast set forth yesterday the exact situation regarding the city's finances. The letter was a reply to one from Judge Hylan of Dec. 8, asking the Controller to tell him just what condition the city was in financially to carry out the promises made in the Tammany platform on which he was elected. Judge Hylan's letter contained a number of assertions regarding the city's finances and regarding some of these the Controller takes issue.

The Controller set forth that the city's debt limit today is $35,105,200.80, but of this amount, all except $1,400,000 is included in authorizations already made by the Board of Estimate, but not yet reduced to contract form. He explained that the Board of Estimate had allotted to various public purposes the bulk of the city's possible borrowings, but that these authorizations, with the single exception of $1,094,283.10 for rapid transit, would not become legal charges against the debt limit until the contracts were let and registered. The new Board of Estimate, he further pointed out, can rescind these authorizations, under certain restrictions, and spend the money as it sees fit. How the debt-incurring power of the city will be increased by the end of 1918 to more than $65,000,000 the Controller explained as follows:

On Jan. 1, 1918, when the new budget becomes effective, the city's debt limit will be expanded in the sum of $17,506,650 by budget appropriations for redemption of debt and sinking fund installments, of which $6,506,000 reflects the practical results of the "pay-as-you-go" policy. During the year there will be a further expansion of $204,100 by the redemption of water supply bonds of some of the former municipalities and the redemption of assessment bonds from special funds in which moneys will be available.

From time to time during the year the increments to the sinking funds, consisting of revenue from their investments and interest on their deposits, less the gradual increase of accrued amortization on exempted bonds will give a further expansion of approximately $4,247,100. These various sources of debt reduction will give a debt limit expansion of $21,917,910, and there should be a further expansion for rapid transit purposes of $1,530,950.00 from the exemption of rapid transit bonds under contracts Nos. 1 and 2, the petition for which has been submitted to the Appellate Division.

There will also be added borrowing power available next March due to the increase in assessed valuations. No definite figures can be given. Estimates vary from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000, but I think a conservative figure to use in this estimate would be $5,000,000. These accretions represent a total of $3,448,980.66, and added to the debt limit, as it will probably appear on Dec. 31, 1917, will give a margin available up to Dec. 31, 1918, of $65,537,116.56."

Must Meet Several Requirements.

The Controller went on to explain that this increase in debt-incurring power did not mean that the Hylan administration would have the money to spend as it saw fit. A number of requirements will have to be met. For subway construction alone $15,550,584 will be needed in 1918, with further needs for 1918 or 1919 of $8,184,000, making a total of $23,734,584, which should be charged against the $65,000,000. Other charges, if met in 1918, will reduce the $65,000,000 total to $2,114,949, the charges including $12,000,000 for schools already authorized; $9,492,000 for the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad, already reserved; $4,000,000 for dock purposes, of which $1,000,000 is already authorized; $9,000,000 for various municipal purposes, including those of the Borough President's offices, and $3,000,000 for the fund for park and street openings and the Street Improvement Fund. The Controller added:

This exhibit shows that there may be an unincumbered and uncommitted balance of debt-incurring power available on Dec. 31, 1918, of $2,114,925.66. This is a very narrow margin, and one which might very easily be wiped out by some unforeseen or emergency demand upon the city's resources. Considering the ever-advancing scale of prices and the great risks which the very nature of the present times suggests, as, for example, a catastrophe such as that which occurred recently at Halifax, it will be apparent that nothing more than the program outlined in these figures is possible, and its consummation is not certain. Some of the rapid transit authorizations may be deferred until 1919. This general statement is also subject to such action as the incoming Board of Estimate and Apportionment may desire to take in respect to the existing reserve for the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad and the outstanding authorizations for various municipal purposes. I make no mention of the existing authorizations for schools, as I hardly presume it would be the policy to divert them to any other purpose.

May I also remind you that the authorizations for various municipal purposes are subject to encumbrance at any time, and that I am discussing these matters as they stand today?

Suggest Sale of Real Estate.

As a means of obtaining available borrowing power the Controller suggests the disposal of the following city real estate not used for the public purposes for which it was designed:

a. Parcels purchased for general purposes, now vacant. The total cost of these is $5,508,049.38. Of this $5,062,714.33 was purchased prior to 1910 and $445,334.95 since 1910.

b. Parcels purchased for general purposes, now rented. The approximate cost of these is $2,000,000. Of this $1,700,000 was purchased prior to 1910 and $300,000 since 1910.

c. The New York County Court House site, the cost of which, without interest, is $11,679,844.56; and

d. Real estate purchased for rapid transit purposes. Of this there is subject to resale probably about $8,000,000.

The proceeds of the sale of real estate bought for general purposes must go into a special fund and be used for no other purpose than the purchase of real estate.

The New York County Court House site, I have been advised, must be used for court house purposes unless the Legislature decides otherwise; so that nothing may be done with that property without legislative action.

The proceeds of the sale of property bought for rapid transit purposes must be used for these same purposes.

Taking up Judge Hylan's assertion that the "bonded debt" of the city showed "an increase in three and a half years of $226,274,010.27," the Controller pointed out that the Mayor-elect had been "misled into including in his figures for the city's debt $229,500,000 which is not real debt at all, because it will never have to be paid." He said that even on the basis of Judge Hylan's assumption as to the city's debt, the four years of Mayor Mitchel's administration showed a smaller increase by $44,881,625.41 than in the McClellan-Metz administration, "the latter a period of profound peace, of fairly normal business conditions, and the former the period of a great war and the highest scale of prices in the world's history."

"A discussion of the city debt," Mr. Prendergast said, "should be predicated upon a knowledge of the elements constituting that debt. When the people hear of the 'city debt' they invariably think of the debt represented by the issuance of long term bonds, or, to use another term, 'the permanent debt.' The term 'bonded debt,' as used by you, would also convey that idea. This, however, is misleading and hurtful because in the bonded debt there are contained the obligations known as general fund bonds, which on June 30, 1917, amounted to $229,500,000. These are bookkeeping obligations and will not have to be paid at all for reasons which I shall explain later. There are also contained in the 'bonded debt' assessment bonds, against which the city holds, in large part, collectible assessments; revenue bills, and bonds, which are covered by collectible taxes, and special revenue bonds which must be paid from the succeeding year's tax levy. It is therefore wise and seemly, when we are discussing the city debt to deal in exact terms in order that the city's credit, as represented in its outstanding securities, may not be unduly harmed.

"Our monthly reports, which you tell me you have consulted, make plain this distinction between the several kinds of debt. Permanent debt is described as 'the funded debt.' The funded debt consists of corporate stock, corporate stock notes, and assessment bonds. It is almost entirely in the form of fifty-year bonds.

"The bonded debt on Jan. 1, 1914, (the date to which you refer,) consisted of the funded debt, amounting to $1,084,418,429.58, of which the sinking fund held $169,955,027.79; general fund bonds, amounting to $159,507,000, and revenue bonds and special revenue bonds, amounting to $39,775,475.03.

Defines General Fund Bonds.

"I have said that general fund bonds are not genuine debt. These bonds are issued to cover the moneys which are annually converted under the law from the old Sinking Fund of the City of New York to the General Fund to reduce taxation. They comprise revenues of the city which under old laws have first to be paid into certain of the sinking funds, until are in excess of requirements, because those funds already have assets more than sufficient to discharge all their obligations. General fund bonds are issued in compliance with law simply as an accounting procedure to cover the moneys so converted. By 1930 all the obligations of the Sinking Fund of the old City of New York will be paid and all the general fund bonds will be canceled and will disappear as book debt.

"It is estimated that by 1930 there will have been issued about $650,000,000 of general fund bonds. While under the law they have to be stated as part of the debt, they will not have to be paid, and therefore must be deducted in any calculation showing the true condition of the city's obligation to pay. The courts, I may add, also prescribe that general fund bonds be deducted in figuring what is known as the city's debt limit.

"Let me now refer again to your statement. On June 30, 1917, the second date to which you refer, the bonded debt was $1,440,208,180.58. Of that amount $229,500,000 was in general fund bonds, which are not debt in the business sense at all. Revenue bonds and special revenue bonds, payable from taxation, amounted to $52,530,400. The remainder, $1,208,175,680.58, was the "funded debt" of the city.

"You call attention to the fact that there has been an increase in the 'bonded debt' in three and a half years of $226,274,010.27. Let us see if this is an abnormal increase judged by the experience of other administrations.

"The McClellan-Metz administration started on Jan. 1, 1906, with a 'bonded debt' of $642,434,012.75, and at its close on Jan. 1, 1910, left a 'bonded debt' of $948,005,728.88, an increase in four years of $303,571,716.13.

Bonded Debt, When Mitchel Took Office.

"The Mitchel-Prendergast administration started on Jan. 1, 1914, with a 'bonded debt' of $1,263,683,904.61, and will leave on Jan. 1, 1918, a 'bonded debt' (the remaining two weeks of this month estimated) of $1,622,383,393.33, an increase in four years of $358,699,090.72, or $44,881,625.41 less than that incurred by the McClellan-Metz administration, the latter a period of profound peace, of fairly normal business conditions, and the former the period of a great war and the highest scale of prices in the world's history.

"I will now compare the state of the "funded or permanent debt" during the same periods. This is the only reasonable comparison, as the general fund element of debt that will never have to be paid distorts the comparative totals when the "bonded debt" is used. The funded debt at the opening of the McClellan-Metz administration was $565,036,512.75; at its close, $794,930,288.88—an increase of $229,873,776.13.

"The funded debt at the opening of the Mitchel-Prendergast administration was $1,064,418,429.58, and at its close will be (rest of this month estimated) $1,219,383,995.33—an increase of $154,965,565.75, or $74,908,219.38 less than during the McClellan-Metz administration.

"In studying the course of governmental expenditures it is just as important to consider the nature of the outlays as the aggregate amount. It is also desirable that such expenditures should be confined as far as possible to those which are of a self-supporting character. In this way the debt does not fall upon the citizen in the dead load of taxation, but is widely distributed and absorbed in the ordinary agencies of daily life, where its burden is least felt. I therefore consider it timely not only for your information but your guidance to call attention to this comparison.

"Under the McClellan-Metz administration the debt created was in the proportion of 40 per cent. for revenue-producing improvements and 60 per cent. for non-revenue-producing improvements. The policy of the Mitchel-Prendergast administration has been the reverse of this, and has been practically 70 per cent. for revenue-producing improvements and 30 per cent. for those that produce no revenue. The advantage to the taxpayer is so obvious as not to require further comment."

Mr. Prendergast then gives a table of the total sums expended, with these percentages:

	4 Years, 1906-1909. Per Cent.	3½ Years, 1914-1917. Per Cent.
Water supply	19.73	15.70
Rapid transit	4.64	50.31
Docks and ferries	15.62	3.68
	39.99	69.75
Non-revenue-producing improvements	58.88	25.89
Deficiencies in taxes	1.13	4.36
	100	100

Maintenance Cost Kept Down.

As for Judge Hylan's assertion that "the total net expenditures by the present administration approximates over a billion dollars—a truly stupendous total," the Controller stated that the present administration has kept down the advance in operation and maintenance costs. He showed that $10,253,000 less was spent for local assessments for the fund for street and park openings than in the McClellan-Metz administration, and $8,147,000 less for street improvements. Comparing the increase in general operating and maintenance expenses of corresponding years in the two administrations, the Controller showed that the McClellan-Metz régime in 1908 spent $18,703,000 more than it did in 1906, while under Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast only $373,000 more was spent in 1916 than in 1914. He wrote:

It is through the appropriation or budgetary accounts that our largest expenditures are made. They represent a progressive increase in every four years of the Greater City. No administration has been able to hold back the tide of advancing outlays. A little closer perusal of the statistics given in our reports will satisfy you regarding this.

For example: The gross budget of the last year (1909) of the McClellan-Metz Administration was $37,902,196 greater than the budget of its first year. The gross budget of the last year (1917) of the Mitchel-Prendergast Administration was only $18,118,585 greater than the budget of its first year, a difference of $19,783,611 in favor of the present Administration.

The foregoing figures prove that this Administration, to the expenditures of which you refer as "enormous" and "stupendous," has kept down the advance in administration and maintenance costs.

The Controller also set Judge Hylan right regarding his assertion that the city's issues of short-time obligations should be added to the otherwise listed expenditures of the city. He said:

Please bear in mind that revenue bonds and bills and corporate stock notes are not expenditures. They are only moneys used temporarily until the moneys from tax levies and bond sales are available. When these latter moneys are available the temporary obligations are redeemed.

It is true that the issuance of those temporary loans necessitates the payment of interest charges which are covered in the appropriation accounts. This will have to be so until the city collects all its taxes in advance of its expenditures. I have reduced interest charges considerably through the semi-annual tax payment plan, and regret the opposition to the legislation I strongly favored during this administration carrying back the tax payment days to January and July.

This administration started on Jan. 1, 1914, with outstanding revenue bonds and bills of $33,456,250.03. It has issued $315,568,541.49 and will probably issue $4,000,000 before Dec. 31, making a total of $352,819,291.52. On Jan. 1, 1914, there were corporate stock notes outstanding of $81,486,538.75. There have been issued $426,439,754.28, a total of $487,926,114.03. This makes an aggregate of $1,040,739,905.55 of short term obligations which will have been administered in the four years 1914-17. I estimate that of this great total there will be outstanding on Jan. 1, 1918, $35,000,000 in revenue bonds and bills, and $17,275,000 in corporate stock notes, or a total of temporary debt of $53,775,000.

The Controller stated that the city would come up to the first of the year with a cash balance of about $13,450,000, against which will be outstanding warrants, vouchers, &c., of about $7,500,000.

SNOW REMAINS IN STREETS.

A Few Main Thoroughfares Clear, but Others Await Shovelers.

The work of cleaning the snow off the streets is proceeding rather slowly because of the lack of sufficient labor. The Street Cleaning Commissioner estimated last night that 9,000 men under the Snow Removal Bureau and 2,000 men employed by contractors were at work assisted by 110 trucks. Late last night 100 carts were being employed to clean up Broadway. The main arteries are pretty well cleared, it was reported.

In the Bronx slow progress was being made, and the department was devoting its efforts to clearing up the well-traveled thoroughfares. In Harlem, it is said, 125th Street is the only one cleaned. East of Fifth Avenue the streets are snowbound, especially along Park Avenue from 106th to 115th Street.

Last night conditions in Eighth Avenue were improved, though there are high piles of snow about Columbus Circle. Both sides of Sixth Avenue from Forty-second to Forty-eighth Street are cumbered with snow piles and the side streets in that vicinity are still deep with snow.

Three women snow shovelers were at work yesterday, Commissioner Featherston said, and he added, they were giving satisfaction.

The Tottenville Division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad was tied up yesterday morning and hundreds were more than an hour late in getting to work.

Sixteen pupils of the Newtown High School at Elmhurst, some of them boys from well-to-do families, have joined the snow-shoveling force in Queens, not so much to relieve the shortage of men as to make money for the Young Men's Christian Association fund to be used in war work. John E. Quis was made foreman of the schoolboy gang at $5 a day, Edward Jenick was elected checker at $3.50 a day. The rest of the boys will earn $2.80 a day. They were permitted to work in one squad, and were also allowed to elect their own foreman and checker. The lads are busy clearing the streets of Elmhurst. Unlike the foreman and checker in the usual political squad, both Quis and Jenick shoveled snow with the other boys.

The strike that was declared among the Long Island City men employed to shovel snow on Saturday ended yesterday, when Borough President Connelly announced that he had been authorized to pay them the same rates given in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

COL. HOUSE SEES WILSON.

Reports to President on His Mission to Allied Council.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Colonel E. M. House, back from Europe, where he attended the great inter-allied war conference as head of the American mission, came to Washington late today and drove directly to the White House to make a personal report to President Wilson.

N. Y. U. School of Law Celebration.

A reception is to be held on Saturday afternoon by the New York University School of Law and woman's law class in the Washington Square building of the university to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first Doctor of Laws degrees conferred upon women in this State. More than 1,550 invitations have been sent out, and it is expected there will be present one of the largest gathering of women lawyers New York had ever witnessed.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 15th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 15.84 cents per pound.—Advt.

Gidding & Co.
5th AVE. 46th ST.
Paris New York

With Oriental motif predominating in line and color of Madame's costume, is it not fitting that gifts to her suggest an exotic note?

A colored link chain of Galileath with a brilliant Chinese tassel, or an Egyptian ornament chain, will make an artistic appeal. Or, to wear on luxurious furs, Madame may desire a gay flower boutonnere in Oriental colors.

In this Paris Shop of America one does not hesitate at what kind of gift to give; rather it is a question of selecting the most beautiful from the endless display.

Blindfolded you can pick
Club Cocktails
by a perfection in blend and a smoothness of wood-ageing practically impossible in the home-mixed variety

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave., at Thirty-Fifth St.
Established 1879

Tuesday's Sales—
Inexpensive Christmas Gifts

Imported Woolen Gloves—A Sale

SCOTCH WOOL GLOVES. Every one knows something about the scarcity particularly of *Scotch* yarns. Therefore, we feel ourselves most fortunate in securing the entire supply of gloves which one of Scotland's foremost makers had on hand. We offer them at extreme reductions.

At $1.15 a pair, children's Scotch gloves, made of soft, warm, fine wool, in pure white, in choice shades of oxford, navy, blue or brown. *Heretofore* $1.50.

At $1.65 a pair, women's Scotch gloves, in pure white, choice of heather, oxford, navy, blue or brown. *Heretofore* $2.25

A Rare Offering!
Women's Thread Silk Stockings in a Sale, $1.35
Some Almost Half Price

THIS collection consists of black thread silk hose in light, medium, and heavy weights. A varied assortment interesting both from point of view of quality and value.

Little Girl's Party Frock—
Special $12.75
Crepe de Chine—Lace Trimmed

A *party* dress indeed! The kind she will need for the final dancing school party and similar important events. This is a quaint girlish model, which is made up in girls' sizes—4 to 10 years only. *3rd floor.*

It comes nicely boxed as a gift

Quilted Japanese Robes—
Special $7.95
Our Own Importation

AS warm, as soft, and as light as eiderdown—this Japanese quilted robe of china silk, lined also with silk, makes a gift cherished by the invalid.

This is also particularly appreciated by any woman, where no one—it matters not how fortunate—is outside the possibility of being slighted by the coal man.

Silk loops, characteristically Japanese, fasten this garment down the front. *Colors: rose, pink, light blue, red.*

3rd floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Fitted Bags
for Holiday Gifts

The ideal gift to those who travel or expect to go South this Winter. A belated shipment which we have scheduled to sell at once affords exceptional values.

Fitted Traveling Bags
(for Men or Women)
$27.50
Usually sold at $30.00 to $42.50

Bags for Women—Handsomely lined with moire silk in colors; fitted with French ivory in removable limousine rolls.

Bags for Men—full leather lined; with convenient inside pockets; black ebony fittings.

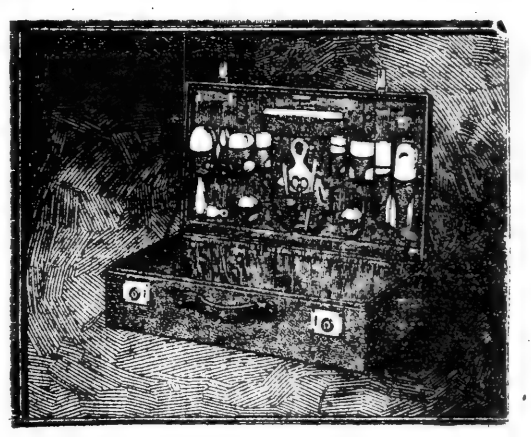
Unfitted Traveling Bags, $8.50

Black bags of smooth or grained cowhide leather; sizes 16 and 18 inch; formerly $12.50 and $13.50.

Fourth Floor.

FURS
of Superior Quality
For Christmas Gifts
Coats, Coatees, Capes, Stoles, Neckpieces and Muffs in all the fashionable furs.
Ready for immediate delivery.

Men's Fur Coats
Fur lined and fur outside, for all occasions
Officers' Coats
Aviation Suits
Fur Lined Blankets
Foot Warmers
Gloves and Caps
Automobile Robes
WIDE RANGE OF PRICES
C. G. Gunther's Sons
391 Fifth Avenue New York



THIS Fitted Suit Case is of 24 inch size. The leather is heavy grained goat skin, of fine quality. The lining is of extra strong moire.

The case is built on frames of seasoned bass wood, firmly reinforced at the angles. The leather is finely handstitched with the strongest of waxed linen thread

The handle is of leather, padded with leather. The hinges are of solid brass, and are brass-riveted. The two heavy locks are of solid brass, gold plated.

The toilet articles are of artificial ivory—and the pockets which hold them are of grained goat skin—firmly sewed to the removable moire-covered easel.

This case is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839
TWO SHOPS—177 Broadway—14 W. 40th Street

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today, an Important

Reduction Sale of Women's Sweaters

$3.95

Former prices $5 to $16

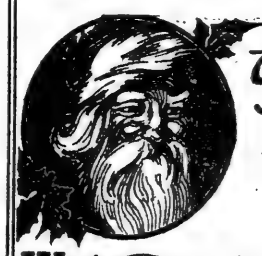
Now $3.95, 6.95, 8.95, 12.50

¶ Smart Russian-back, Middy and Sailor Collar sweaters, with sash or belt and large patch pockets. Made as only the best of sweaters are produced in Fibre Silk and Shetland Wool. The colors include Rose, Pink, Purple, Copenhagen Blue, Gold and White.

The Values are extraordinary in every sense of the word

"Onyx"
Silk
Hosiery
The gift that is hoped for by every Man and Woman
This trade mark identifies them at good shops everywhere
Emery-Beers Company, Inc.
Wholesale Distributors

It's what we do "Over Here" that counts "Over There."
Join the Red Cross This Week



Acknowledged with thanks

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen
Regular, Pocket, Safety and Self-Filling Types
The Useful, Durable, Practical Present for men, women and the young folks—at the front, in camp, business, home and college.
$2.50, $4.00, $5.00 and up
Convenient to Buy, Easy to Send
Sold by Best Local Dealers
L. E. Waterman Company, 191 Broadway, New York

BIG RUSH OF COAL GIVES RELIEF HERE

25,000 Tons Shipped to City and 75,000 More Are at Jersey Terminals.

SCHLEY SEES DANGER PAST

Fuel Administrator, Railroads, and Harbor Navigators Unite to Help Fill New York's Bins.

POLICE CENSUS PROBABLE

Amount in Hands of Small Dealers to be Determined to Prevent Hoarding—Pneumonia Decreases

The Fuel Administrators, the operating departments of the coal-carrying railroads, the big dealers, and those who navigate the harbor craft, dropped nearly every other activity yesterday to give undivided attention to the work of filling the city coal bins. There has been plenty of coal at tide water, but the severity of the weather made it impossible to move enough to meet even half of the coal demand of the city. Yesterday the temperature rose and the snow storm of the early morning blew out to sea, making it almost ideal weather for the "breaking out" and the transportation of coal about the harbor. So all forces concentrated their efforts on this work of bringing the coal to New York. How well they succeeded is shown by a statement made last night by Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for Manhattan, that 20,000 tons of coal had been transferred from tide water to the city and that at midnight the total delivery for the twenty-four hours would be 25,000 tons. He estimated that this left about 75,000 tons of coal on the rails at the New Jersey terminals.

"We have come through a very tight situation," he said, "and I am now sure that we will be able to keep a supply of coal in transit to the consumers that will relieve the situation. The period of grave scarcity is past and every hour finds the situation improving."

Mr. Schley said that the retail dealers had received enough coal to supply about 3,000 families, and twice that number if it was sent out in smaller amounts. Many of the large office buildings downtown were supplied with coal for the next few days on Saturday and yesterday, and the hospitals and other institutions replenished their supplies.

"Coal is now retailing for $8.25 to $9.10 a ton, depending on the size and grade," he said. "When buying in 100-pound lots, as the poorer classes are obliged to buy, the price runs about $14 a ton."

The settlement workers say that the small-lot buyers are paying as high as $1 a hundred pound measure.

Many Complaints Received.

Notwithstanding the increased shipments of coal into the city in the last two days the complaints continue to come in, and yesterday, at the office of the Manhattan Fuel Administrator, about 700 complaints were received. The majority of them came from persons who are willing and able to pay for coal, but cannot get it. To the office there come each day hundreds of persons who want to know why the Admin strator has not attended to their case. There was one such who called and created a momentary excitement in the outer office. This was a woman, formidable looking and determined. She told Mr. Schley's assistant, O. E. Stanton, that she wanted coal, and when he sought to explain that there were thousands with the same want she grew indignant and then angry. She said that she would shoot Mr. Stanton, but she did not show a revolver. She grew calm, however, and said that she was sorry for her outburst before she went away. This was the most exciting incident reported.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad reported that for forty-eight hours ended at 7 A. M. yesterday, 10,900 tons of coal had been dumped into barges and that there were 40,000 more tons in sight at Perth Amboy. G. L. Moore, Engineer of Maintenance and Way, and F. N. Hibbits, Superintendent of Motive Power, are at the scene night and day. They have made their headquarters in a special car and the company has added a mess car to the yard equipment.

"Now that the Great Lakes are closed to navigation the coal shipments to the East have been increased," said a representative of the company. "We are loading our cars at the mine breakers and we are bringing our coal trains to New York with only one stop, and that to change locomotives. The task is to transport it to the city, and this is now being accomplished as fast as possible."

The Erie Railroad reported that coal was moving freely from the yards at Edgewater and Undercliff. There were on hand 244 cars, each containing approximately 800 tons of coal, and these were being unloaded as fast as the large force could get the coal steamed out. There, as in other yards, the delay caused by frozen switches was being lessened as the weather moderated. Richard T. Davies of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company said it took eight men more than an hour to steam out and unload fifty tons of coal from one car.

Water Transportation Slow.

The Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company is shipping coal to Boston in accordance to instruction from the Fuel Administration, and it was said that because of the weather it took one string of barges nine days to make the trip. An official of the company said that this was the worst emergency in twenty-five years, but that, considering the way coal is now moving it may be considered serious but not dangerous.

At the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company the officials told of the difficulties of bringing coal into the city.

"The railroads are swamped," an official said. "The roads have not been building locomotives during the last year and hence the motive power has weakened. Our yard men have been working day and night in double shifts, but the work has been slow because we have had to steam out the coal before we could unload any of it."

"There is certainly enough coal now in New York or close at hand to relieve the shortage," said E. E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. "In my opinion there was never very great cause for alarm over the situation. The agitation, however, led many who would ordinarily have been satisfied with the supply in their cellars to go out and order more. This tended to make the situation worse, and created an actual shortage, in some cases. The Lehigh Valley Railroad has increased the amount of anthracite it brings to New York this year over last year by between 85,000 and 90,000 tons. Someone must have been getting this coal."

The Fuel Administrators in Brooklyn and Manhattan note an increase in the number of those who come with physicians' prescriptions. There is a belief that this is becoming a regular business with some doctors at a standardized price of 50 cents a prescription.

It is probable that the Fuel Administration will ask the police to make a coal census in the precincts to get an idea as to just how much coal is in the hands of the small dealers and to check hoarding. City Commissioner of Markets Henry Moskowitz said that he had discussed the advisability of such a census with Mr. Schley and that a conference had been arranged between Mr. Schley and the Police Commissioner.

Brooklyn Situation Relieved.

Brooklyn got her share of coal and Frederic E. Gunnison, Fuel Administrator for the Borough, said that he expected that the end of the day would see between 4,000 and 5,000 tons in the yards and ready for distribution today.

"The situation has greatly improved," Mr. Gunnison said, "and if weather conditions hold I expect that we will soon be near normal again. The average householder, who has been filled with alarm, and who has been forced to buy through his regular dealer is now getting coal delivered again by the ton. The yards are being fairly well supplied."

Joseph A. Hall, Assistant Fuel Administrator in the Bronx, did not strike a hopeful note yesterday. The Bronx has received 2,100 tons of coal in two days, and it was down to 500 tons when the coal-laden barges began to arrive, the borough was still in pretty bad shape, he said. The hospitals and institutions are being cared for, and the small dealers supplied. Great trouble is experienced in trucking through the streets, on account of the snow. Coal, in some cases, it was reported, was being delivered to consumers in half-ton lots.

Another person who was not optimistic over the situation was a member of a coal firm having offices in different parts of the city. He said that the Fuel Administrator had asked the dealers not to talk, but he thought that the Administration was taking too rosy a view of the situation. This dealer said that the best estimate he could make of the amount of coal that reached the city on Sunday was 5,000 tons. The coal distribution, he added, depended more on the Fuel Administrator than on the weather.

Many of the large office buildings that were almost at the end of their coal supply on Saturday night have received from a week to ten days' supply. Even with this they are using every measure short of inconveniencing tenants to conserve coal. Elevators are put out of use except during rush hours, and lights are being conserved. This is particularly so in the financial district. One office building was reported to have only two elevators in use except during the morning and evening rush hours. The coal shortage has hit the Stock Exchange, and the electric lighting has been reduced. In clusters of five lights only one light is kept burning. In the New Street lobby, which the brokers make an informal reception and smoking room, the amount of electricity used was cut in half. At the Wall Street entrance, the halls upstairs and in fact all through the building, the lack of illumination is noticeable.

Coal Distribution Improves.

Michael F. Burns of Burns Brothers said that the firm was doing "better." He said that coal was coming in and was being distributed to supply pressing needs.

"How much has come in today?" he was asked.

"I can't say," he replied. "We have been too busy distributing coal to keep tabs, and I will not be able to tell until we check up later."

It was thought at the office, however, that the supply of yesterday exceeded that of Sunday by 50 per cent.

That the delivery of coal is a gamble on the weather is the opinion of some of the men engaged in harbor transportation. Without gales or snow, there is still the danger from ice to be reckoned with. If there comes a drop in the temperature, there may be so much ice in the harbor as to make barge navigation almost impossible.

"We began to get out coal today to supply the schools after working all night on the problem," said Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies of the Board of Aldermen. "Today we have been shipping it to the weak points."

Many of the public schools still have only coal enough for the next few days. Mr. Jones obtained 300 tons of coal for distribution yesterday. The situation, he said, remained serious.

The Socialist Aldermen-elect intend to take steps to have the situation relieved. The resolution to have the city buy, store, and sell coal to consumers will come up before the Board of Aldermen today, and it is expected that a delegation of more than 1,000 persons will journey to the Aldermanic Chamber to ask that the Aldermen give the city power to go ahead with the purchase of coal, as they are authorized to do under the new food act. There will also come up for the consideration of the board the proposed ordinance requiring that all coal be sold by weight instead of by measure. This ordinance is said to have the indorsement of the Federal Fuel Administration.

The Health Department reports a decrease in pneumonia deaths. From noon Saturday to noon yesterday there were 37 deaths from this cause. In Manhattan during the forty-eight hours there was a total mortality of 68, 10 of which were from pneumonia. In the Bronx a total of 20 deaths, 4 from pneumonia; in Brooklyn, 62 deaths, 18 pneumonia; in Queens, 18 deaths, 5 from pneumonia, and in Richmond, 9 deaths, 2 from pneumonia. Brooklyn continues to maintain the highest pneumonia death percentage.

GARFIELD ASKS MINERS TO WORK ON HOLIDAYS

Appeals for Co-operation to Prevent Curtailment of Output During Christmas Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Workers in the coal mines throughout the country were asked today by H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, to work during the holidays with the exception of Christmas Day. Messages were sent to miners and operators asking for co-operation in this movement so that the output would not be curtailed. In normal times the mines are practically idle for about six days during the period from Christmas to New Year's.

While car shortage has made it impossible for many of the mines to keep working at maximum production, and millions of tons of coal have been lost each week, Dr. Garfield wired that the mines should be kept open to avoid any chance of loss where cars are available. It is understood that he received assurances from many of the mines tonight that the request would be met.

Reports from Michigan today were to the effect that a serious condition was faced there, and State Fuel Administrator Prudden wired for authority to divert coal from theatres, halls, and even from industries in order to supply domestic needs if the situation demanded such drastic action.

Dr. Garfield immediately wired his approval of such a plan and later authorized a blanket order to all State Fuel Administrators, answerable directly to the Federal Fuel Administrator, to use their judgment in emergency cases of the kind.

In the meantime every effort was made to move coal now on cars and from most districts word was received that the general conditions were somewhat improved. Pittsburgh got 7,500 tons of coal which had been held up in barges in the Ohio River and which could not be moved because of the low water.

H. H. Johnson, Fuel Administrator for Ohio, wired that the situation there was somewhat improved. Transportation facilities, however, were still in bad shape because of the weather conditions. At one point twenty-eight locomotives were frozen to the tracks.

The fuel situation in the Middle West was discussed at a conference between Dr. Garfield and F. C. Baird, in charge for the Fuel Administration of railroad transportation. The terminal pool plan, put into operation recently, Mr. Baird reported, is doing much to clear congestion.

To relieve a shortage in Pittsburgh the Fuel Administration today seized for distribution in the city 7,500 tons of coal loaded on barges in the Ohio River. The coal had been destined to points down the river, but could not be moved because of the low water.

Ohio operators and miners reported a settlement of their differences over powder prices, which had threatened to bring about a shut down of mines. West Virginia mines resumed operations today after a shut down, caused by the War Department's diversion of water from power plants.

CARS DARK IN BALTIMORE.

Coal Shortage Also Prevents Heating Them—River Traffic Blocked.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Heatless and lightless street cars with the service curtailed 20 to 50 per cent. and only enough coal to keep the big lighting and power plants running for another day make the fuel situation in Baltimore tonight as bad as ever with no prospect of an early improvement.

The Susquehanna and other rivers and the upper Chesapeake Bay are frozen and steamboats are fast in the ice. The big city iceboats are powerless, owing to the lack of fuel, to cut them out and open up navigation.

COAL NEED SHUTS SCHOOLS

Paterson, N. J., Orders Closedown Till Jan. 3—24 Below Up State.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 17.—The pupils in the various schools in this city will have an additional week's holiday over the Christmas this year due to the coal shortage. The Board of Education this afternoon decided to close the schools this afternoon and not to open them again until Jan. 3, when it is expected that sufficient coal will have arrived in this city to supply all the schools.

NEWTON, N. J., Dec. 17.—Lack of a supply of fuel has resulted in the schools in Hardston Township being closed, and the closing of the schools in several surrounding places until after the Christmas holidays.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 17.—The coal shortage in East Orange is reported as being more serious than since the start of the coal famine, more than 750 families having been listed as having little or no coal. In the Third Ward of the city frozen gas mains added to the distress of the residents, because of the street being dug up for the Third Ward drain.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Almost unprecedented cold weather prevailed over the Hudson and Harlem Valleys today, with minimums officially recorded as low as 24 degrees below zero. At Pleasant Valley the official observer of the New York City Department of Water Supply reported 24 below yesterday and 24 today at 5 A. M., and an average of zero for forty-eight hours along the New York Aqueduct in Ulster County. The mercury went to 20 below yesterday. The coal supply here is exceptionally bountiful.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The severe cold weather of the last few days has caused an ice jam to form in the St. Lawrence River east of Ogdensburg. Thermometers have registered as low as 35 degrees below zero. This morning it was 18 below.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Traffic on the Mississippi River between Memphis and points north was suspended today owing to the accumulation of ice floes and the formation of a gorge which blocked the channel near Osceola, Ark.

Starts 100 Locomotives to the East.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 17.—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad's quota of 100 locomotives ordered released by Western railroads for use on railroads in the East were started from here today. They will go to the Pennsylvania lines.

HAVE RAISED $300,000 IN BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN

Workers for Jewish Relief Funds Hope to Increase Total to $500,000.

The campaign for the fund for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy, which ended in Manhattan on Saturday, closed last night in Brooklyn with a rally at the Unity Club at Bedford Avenue and Dean Street. It was announced that the total pledges in the borough amounted to $300,000, and Nathan S. Jonas, campaign manager, said that an effort would be made by private appeals to raise it to $500,000 before New Year's Day.

The largest single contribution announced was that of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Firuski, of $2,000, on behalf of the children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wintner subscribed $1,100, and Leo D. Greenfield, whose previous contribution was $1,500, added $500 as a thank offering for the success of an operation on his brother.

Presidents of the State Federations of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations met yesterday and took steps toward districting their federations for more effective organization of their work. Separate huts at army and navy encampments, to be known as the Jewish Welfare Board Buildings, are to be established by the board with its share of the funds which have just been raised, and the Presidents of the associations began planning their co-operation in this work.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Feature to-day

Handsome Fur-trimmed Coats—

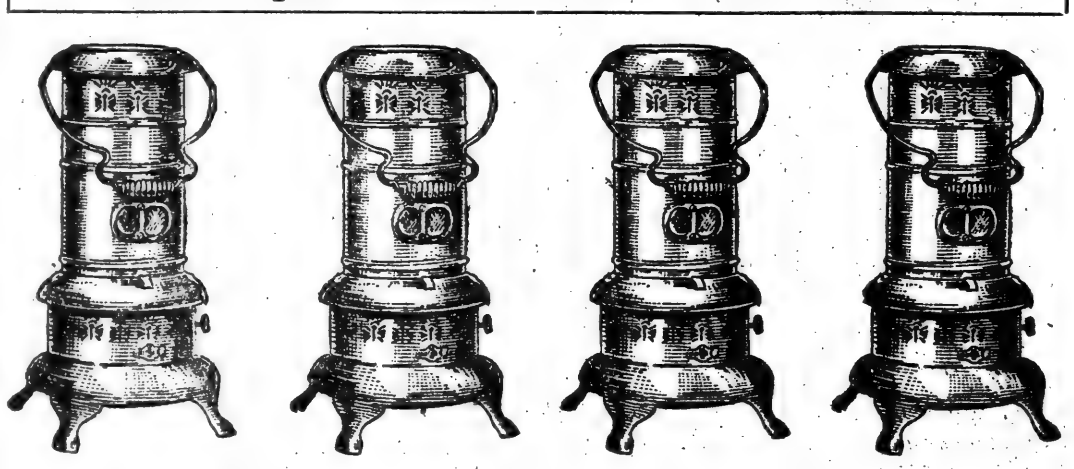
As Christmas Gifts or For Personal Wear

Fashionable models developed in soft warm materials—particularly suitable for gift purposes—formerly to $135—at $55 & $75.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Open from 9 A. M. Till 7 P. M.



Again Gimbel Ingenuity Meets a Health & Home Crisis!

1400 Oil Heaters to Offset the Coal Shortage

None C. O. D. None to Dealers.

$5.95

Mail and 'Phone Orders Filled While Quantity Lasts.

In the hot days last July, while most stores were marvelling at the spectacular way in which the Gimbels store was meeting the electric fan shortage, our European Chief was studying what Paris and London did last winter to offset the shortage of coal.

Result, on his cabled advice we "plunged" on heaters—oil, electric and gas—and got them at our prices. Further result, when all other New York stores are decrying the scarcity of stoves, Gimbels announce the arrival of 2,000 of one style alone, and, wonder on wonder, at a sensational price.

We point to this merchandising feat with pardonable pride, since its chief incentive was an ambition to render a service to New York people at a time of crisis like the present coal shortage.

Hundreds of other stoves, at "early" prices.

GIMBELS NEW KIND OF HOUSEFURNISHING STORE—Fifth Floor

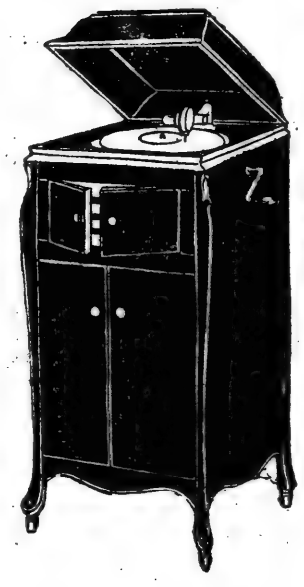
Buy the

VICTROLA

at

Gimbels

It does Make A Difference.



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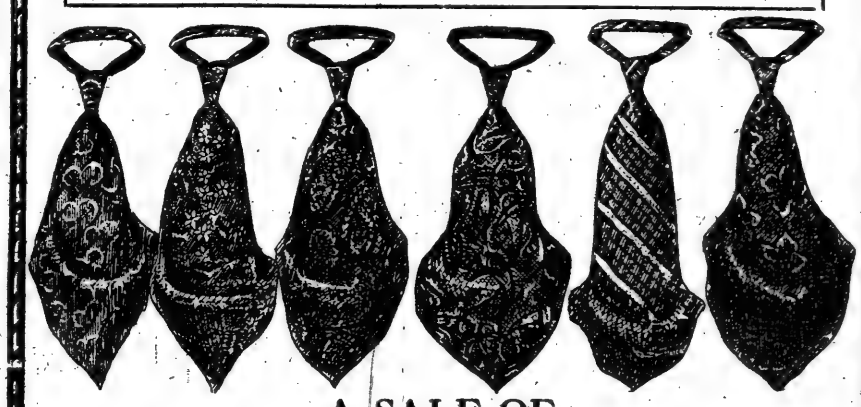


A SALE OF

24,000 MEN'S NECKTIES

The "Appreciated" Christmas Gift

Now on Sale. From two of our best necktie makers, cut over our own full shapes. A broad assortment of colors and the most desirable patterns. These are the kind of ties that "He" would choose himself. Yes, ties are a practical gift and this event may solve the question. Give him ties for Christmas!

In Christmas Boxes, of course, if desired.

39c	75c	95c	$1.35
for 50c and 65c Ties	for $1 and $1.25 Ties	for $1.50 and $1.65 Ties	for $2 and $2.50 Ties

The most important sale of Men's Neckwear we have held!

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

Keep Your Warmth In a Fur-Lined Coat

Why leave your home or office to place yourself at the mercy of chilling blasts from the north? Bundled in a warm fur-lined coat you will keep "as warm as toast" in spite of old Boreas.

Fur-Lined Coats, for Men, $61.50 to $396.00

Well tailored garments, in a conservative model, with shells of dark Oxford or black kersey, and lined with carefully selected and well matched skins, with shawl collars of various furs—too numerous to mention here.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St.

Oxford Bag, $11.89

Of smooth brown or russet, or long grain black cowhide, with reinforced sewn-on corners, brassed slides, rubberized lining and full length pocket. Removable, adjustable holder for your toilet fittings. Sizes 16 and 18.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Swagger Sticks, 49c to $4.96

Our collection includes sticks with caps of enamel, bakelite, sterling with emblems, solid gold—various materials in various sizes. Some with leather loops, still others leather covered.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Leather Toilet Cases Are Convenient

The traveling man and the stay-at-home also, find that they provide a convenient method of purchasing toilet articles and a compact way of keeping them. Usually fitted with brush, comb, mirror, tooth brush holder, soap dish, space for safety razor, and the like. $21.24 to $23.74.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Smart Cravats of Imported Silks, $1.89

A collection of flowing open-end Cravats, made of the elite of neckwear fabrics, imported French, Swiss and Italian silks.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make, or who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

CANDY FOR YULETIDE IS NOW IN STORAGE

Manufacturers Prepared for Holiday Demand Months in Advance.

WORK BEGUN IN AUGUST

Makers Say They Are Living "from Hand to Mouth" Now So Far as Sweetening Is Concerned.

Notwithstanding the lack of sugar felt throughout the nation, New York City is not going to suffer from a shortage of candy this Christmas. An investigation among the leading candy manufacturers of the city showed that, while all complained of an acute sugar shortage, yet each asserted that he had enough candy in stock to meet the Christmas demand. Candy makers, like everyone else, have had their normal supply of sugar cut off. Under Federal order, each factory is to be allowed from one-tenth to one-half of its usual allotment of sugar from the refineries when all other demands have been filled.

"We began way last August," said one big manufacturer, "to get ready for Christmas. All this season the demand for candy is so tremendous that if we depended on any daily supply from our factories we would never be able to meet the demand. Hence we have to take advantage of cold storage. For example, we, and I have no doubt any number of other manufacturers, began in the late Summer, while the demand for candy was small, to get ready by making a quantity of those candies which keep. The candies made at this season are, for the most part, the small hard candies which you see everywhere at Christmas time. They are put into cold storage and keep unimpaired. Along in the early par of October we began getting a stock of other candies. The bonbons and chocolates are put up at this time. The chocolates are made last, for they fade out in time and cannot be sold."

The manufacturer continued to say that realizing that a sugar shortage was impending, every big candy maker had assured the country for sugar. His concern, he said, had laid in a supply on which it was practically existing at present. In answer to the query as to the possibility of a candy famine after Christmas, he said:

"No, I do not think there is any danger of such a thing. It is true we have had a bigger demand this year than ever before, and we have made more, but it is our experience that after Christmas the candy trade goes down to practically nothing. The sale of candy in January, February, and March put together does not amount to more than one-tenth the Christmas trade. Everybody has candy in his house for a long time after Christmas and few buy it."

Johannes Bruyn of B. H. Howell Sons & Co., the Secretary of the Distribution Committee of the American Refiners' Committee, which is in charge of the distribution of sugar all over the country, said the retail grocers were given every bit of sugar that they needed so far as the Distribution Committee was able, after the condensed milk people had been supplied. The last was necessary, he declared, because of the needs of the army for the milk.

Investigation at the candy factories as to just how much they were getting from the Federal Food Administration, showed that this source of supply has been extremely irregular. Two of the larger candy concerns in the city both declared that the Food Administration had of late stopped supplying them with any. It was estimated by an official of one that his company got about 375 barrels of sugar during October and November from the Food Administration. An official of the other stated that he had gottan only about 450 barrels between Oct. 15 and Dec. 15.

The former of these two concerns is using, it was said, about 25,000 pounds of sugar weekly, or approximately seventy-five barrels a week. The rest of the sugar, it was said, had been purchased in the open market before the acute shortage was felt.

An official of the other factory estimated that his concern was using at present about 10,000 pounds of sugar a week. This was way below the normal consumption, he said. He asserted that during the last week, on several occasions, he had been afraid that he would not be able to work his factory the next day, because there was literally no sugar in his plant. This especial factory, which makes one of the most popular brands of candy in this city, had been especially fortunate, it was said, during the late Summer and early Fall in laying in vast quantities of sugar.

The fact of the army in the fields and the large supply of candy sent abroad is one of the reasons given for the unexpected demand for the sweets. Another lies in the fact that prohibition, at least so far as men in uniform are concerned, has created a desire for candy in men who hardly know the taste of it. An attempt was made early in the sugar famine to induce the army officers to quit buying candy for the soldiers in order to help cut down the demand for sugar. This demand was refused by the Quartermaster Department, which asserted that candy was one of the most necessary of the field rations of a fighting force.

DEALER MUST REFUND OVERCHARGE IN SUGAR

Federal Food Board Finds 20 Cents a Pound Was Charged in Another Case.

Joseph M. Horowitz of 1,408 Park Avenue was before the Federal Food Board yesterday to answer a complaint that he had charged 20 cents a pound for sugar sold at retail. As the dealer could not speak English his sons, Isador and Morris, were his spokesmen. Harry Goldberg of 1,439 Madison Avenue told the board that he had agreed to pay $40 for 300 pounds of sugar, and all he received was 200 pounds. For this he paid $4, and left $10 on deposit for the remainder. He said that when he asked for the remaining 100 pounds the defendant demanded $15 more. He refused to pay and came to the Food Administration with his complaint.

It was brought out that the sugar he obtained had been distributed in the North Star Theatre, 106th Street and Fifth Avenue, to holders of admission tickets, bearing certain numbers. Goldberg admitted he had not done business with Horowitz direct, but through Max Macht, the father of the owner of the theatre. Chairman John Mitchell decided that Macht would have to come before the board and testify before a decision could be given. The defendant promised, however, that he would refund the overcharge.

Arthur Williams, a member of the board, announced that an Inspector had placed a sign in the store of Max Sacks, a retail grocer of 39 West 139th Street, to the effect that Sacks would refund any overcharges on sugar since Nov. 1. In the case of Hyman Borrok, charged with having hoarded sugar, it was announced by Mr. Williams that the fifty-two barrels of sugar were to be sold to charitable institutions at 8 cents a pound, and that the defendant was to receive the proceeds. Assistant District Attorney D. T. Alcott, however, said that the charge of hoarding gainst Borrok would not be withdrawn.

Members of the New York Fruit and Produce Trade Association and the National League of Commission Merchants held a conference with the Federal Food Board at headquarters, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street. They discussed the "split system" of shipping and the changes in shipping as reported to be planned by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The members said that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which delivers perishable products to Piers 27, 28, and 29, North River, from wheance the merchants cart away their consignments, had announced its intention to adopt a different system of forwarding the new Spring crop of potatoes, the only perishable food mentioned throughout the discussion. It was said the potatoes were to be delivered in New Jersey instead of being brought to this side of the river. To get their shipment of potatoes from the Jersey City freight terminals the members told the board they would be put to additional expense. The additional charge on the product the consumer would have to pay, they said. The board will hold a further hearing on the complaint.

The Federal Board gave out another list of suggested retail prices. Some of these which the consumers should pay in medium rent places were: Potatoes, 4 cents a pound; lima beans, 15 cents; kidney beans, 17 cents; whole rice, 12 cents a package; broken bulk rice, 9 cents a package; dried green peas, 15 cents a pound; split peas, 21 cents; bulk oatmeal, 7 cents; California prunes, 18 cents; red onions, 5 cents; corn meal, 7 cents, and bread, 16 ounces for 9 cents.

ASSERTS MONUMENT INVADES HER RIGHTS

Widow Sues a Widow for Violation of Copyright in Cemetery Memorial.

CASE NEW TO THE COURTS

Destruction of One Woodlawn Statue Probable if Court Upholds the Plaintiff's Contentions.

If Mrs. William Henry Young wins a copyright infringement suit which she began yesterday in the Federal District Court the statue now standing at the head of the grave of Samuel Long in Woodlawn Cemetery will be destroyed and Mrs. Long will have to pay Mrs. Young whatever damages the court deems sufficient to meet the injury done by the alleged infringement. The suit is based on an alleged copy of a monument made especially for the grave of Mr. Young. It is the first time, according to Charles C. Nadel, Mrs. Young's attorney, that such an action has been brought.

Mr. Young was a real estate man. He died on Oct. 22, 1899, and his widow, Minnie K. Young, determined to mark his grave in Woodlawn with a statue. The design, made by Little & O'Connor, architects, is of bronze. It represents the figure of an angel, six feet high, with outspread wings measuring nine feet from tip to tip. There is a halo about the head, one hand holds a laurel wreath and the other a wreath of oak leaves. The hair flows over the shoulders, the eyelids droop over the eyes, and the arms and part of the feet protrude from clinging draperies. The design was copyrighted on Nov. 6, 1900, as a work of art.

Mr. Long, who was for many years President of the Kalem Company, a moving picture concern, and a Director of the General Film Company, died on July 28, 1915. Mrs. Young alleges that the statue marking Mr. Long's grave is the same as that for which she holds the copyright, save for a few changes, done, she alleges, for the purposes of concealing the infringement, but not sufficiently marked to destroy the similarity. Mrs. Young, in her complaint, said:

"The defendants have made a colorable change or alteration in the head of the figure by having the eyes wide open and looking straight forward, and giving the face the appearance of a suppressed smile, thereby seriously impairing the artistic merit of the design."

Mrs. Young protested against the continued display of the alleged infringement, but in spite of her protest and objections the defendants, she says, continued "to maintain said piratical copy or reproduction of said piece of statuary."

Mrs. Young names as codefendants with Mrs. Long, John Williams, Inc., and Lassari & Barton, who made the statue for Mrs. Long and set it up.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

MISS VARNEY ACQUITTED.

Was Tried for Murdering Wife of Man Who Wooed Her.

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 18.—Miss Harriet A. Varney, a nurse of West Upton, was found not guilty of the murder of Mrs. Pauline Keyes, the ten-months' bride of George H. Keyes, a Boston real estate man, by a jury in the Norfolk County Superior Court here early today. The jury deliberated more than four hours.

The case was given to the jury early last night. Her counsel, in his closing argument, maintained that an alibi had been proved for his client, and that "when the curtain rises on the second act of the drama another face will be there." The State maintained that Miss Varney killed Mrs. Keyes because of jealousy.

In the closing arguments for both sides there were criticisms of Keyes, who, according to his own admissions as the State's chief witness against Miss Varney, had lived with the nurse as man and wife for a long period.

Law Guide for Soldiers.

A law guide for soldiers and sailors has been issued by the Legal Aid Bureau of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, to help United States soldiers and sailors in any legal questions likely to affect them. Information is given on the allotment of pay, allowances on the distribution of property in the absence of a will, guardianship and custody of children, powers of attorney, insurance, and many other matters to which a thoughtful member of the fighting forces should give his attention.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK

A REMINDER: *All specials advertised in Sunday's papers are on sale today. Those items are additional to the specials listed in last night's papers.*

If you want to save the most money on tasteful, sure-to-be-appreciated Christmas gifts, make your selections here, and NOW. You have nothing to gain by waiting.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

"Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Till 12 o'Clock Today (Tuesday)

This Means That You Will Receive TWO "Sperry" Gold Stamps With Each 10c You Spend on Purchases Made Today Till 12 o'Clock.

Filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in this store, or for $2 in cash.

If you are not already a collector of Trading Stamps, you are not taking advantage of one of the surest ways of reducing the high cost of living. Trading Stamps have a real cash or merchandise value.

Come in—get full particulars at Information Desk on the Main Floor.

Christmastime Sale of Books

For Those Who Buy—For Those Who Read—And For Those Who Give

The week before Christmas finds our Big Store in a splendid state of preparedness and ready for your visit, if you contemplate the purchase of books for gift-giving purposes.

Literally, hundreds of suggestions are here,—from the very newest publications to the good old standbys of English and foreign literature.

Fine gift volumes in rich leather bindings.
Standard classics.
Educational works.
Books on military training for all branches of the service.
Religious works.
Histories of wars, past and present.
Popular fiction.
And so on, right down the line.

Children's Books

We have arranged a separate section for these, in which you can comfortably inspect volumes which will appeal to the child mind. The very latest is here, as well as the old favorites of the days when we were young.

Fine Gift Works

We are offering some exceptional values in sets and single volumes of the world's greatest authors. Rich bindings are here a-plenty. Books that it is a pleasure to handle and a pleasure to read. Representative classics which will find a welcome niche in any library.

Young People's Library—specially recommended for Sunday Schools; each volume 22c. Some of the titles:
Robinson Crusoe.
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
Pilgrim's Progress.
A Child's Story of the Bible.
A Child's Life of Christ.
Aesop's Fables.
Black Beauty.
Flower Fables.
Water Babies.
And many others.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland—regularly 69c; at 50c.
A Child's Garden of Verses—by Robert Louis Stevenson; regularly 45c; at 35c.
Boy Mechanic—a thousand things for boys to do—how to construct wireless telegraph, propellers, vehicles, engines, motors and dozens of other things; 800 illustrations; 2 volumes; regularly $1.80; each $1.45.
Paint and Crayon Books—at 10c to 75c.
These will keep your children amused perfectly. We have also a splendid line of Cutout Books, Cutout Animals, Soldiers, Dolls, etc.
Metal Crucifixes—at 89c to $5.25.
Rosaries—gold-plated; garnet, topaz, emerald, etc.; at 39c, 49c, and 69c, with better qualities up to $10.25.
Soldiers' Religious Kits—each contains a manual, rosary, crucifix, identification card; all complete for $1.25.
Scholars' Holy Bible—self-pronouncing; illustrated; regularly $1.35; at 98c.
Holy Bible—bound in leather; clear type; authorized version; self-pronouncing; regularly $2.15; at $1.85.
Testaments—15c to $1.50.
Prayer Book and Hymnals—at 70c to $4.10.
Sets of the Works of Charles Dickens and Victor Hugo—5 volumes; pocket size; boxed; at $1.45.

Sets of the Works of Charles Dickens and Victor Hugo—5 volumes; pocket size; boxed; at $1.45.

Latest Fiction

Amarilly in Love—by Belle Maniate; at $1.10.
In Happy Valley—by John Fox; at $1.15.
Apron Strings—by Eleanor Gates; at $1.15.
Hearts Kingdom—by Maria Thompson Daviess; at $1.15.

Children's Books

A Real Mother Goose—fully illustrated in colors; at 98c.
Land of Play—book of pictures and rhymes; at 25c.
Children's Book of Stories—Frances Hodgson Burnett; at 25c.
Boys' Easy-Word Story Book—fully illustrated; reg. 85c; at 50c.

Illustrated Gift Books

Kim—By Rudyard Kipling—boxed; at $1.45.
Poetical Works of Edgar Allan Poe—with illustrations by Edmund Dulac; $1.95.
Spell of France—by Carolyn Mason; at $2.15.
Poetical Works of John Keith—illustrated; gift edition; at $1.50.
Heart of O 'Sono San—by Elizabeth Cooper; at $1.55.

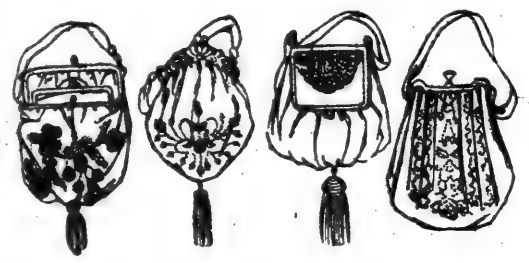
Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the "S" Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give "S" Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double "S" Stamps till 12 o'Clock. Single "S" Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps till 12 o'clock Today.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce an Important Holiday Offering of

850 Women's Smart Chiffon Velvet Bags Special $4.95

Regularly $8.50 to $18.50



¶ Frame and drawstring bags, all of exceptional quality. Some plain, others beautifully ornamented with steel or colored beading. Each bag lined with Silk and fitted with centre compartment and mirror.

Phenomenal Values—at an Opportune Time.

JOIN THE RED CROSS TO-DAY JOIN THE RED CROSS TO-DAY

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Knitting and Shopping Bags

Of Brocaded Velvet and Silk

at $15.00 and $28.50 Each

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

Your Christmas With an Ampico

THIS Christmas, more than any you have ever spent together, should be ever memorable in its associations. Music is the most uplifting of forces, banishing the sordid cares of every-day materialism. What music means can only be measured by observing the vast audiences who listen attentively at concert halls—the spirit with which the Army enters into singing—the quick response of children to music's beauties. No more effective entertainment can be ushered into your home than an Ampico Reproducing Piano, the King of instruments, which, as if by magic, plays for you all music, great or simple, classic or popular, exactly as artists play on the concert stage, and as they have recorded their playing for the Ampico.

If you own a piano which is silent, or is seldom played, exchange it for an Ampico. You'll never realize how much of music's real beauties you are missing until you own one. The charm of Ampico music will fill your home with an abiding happiness, will banish from your mind the cares of the day, and bring to your heart a fuller appreciation of the love and good-will that surround you. In the midst of these war-tossed times you will still realize how much happiness there is in this world. How much there is in your heart to make life worth while. Unlock the door that shuts you from the full joys of music with the

AMPICO
Reproducing Piano

Make This a Musical Christmas in Your Home

Music you will find ever new, ever delightful. In the Ampico you will find the perfect instrument for your home music. Tone for tone, touch for touch, each minute cadence will come to you, exactly as you have heard the talented artist, who recorded the roll, playing on the concert stage. You have but to touch a lever to fill your home with music of exquisite beauty. Make this Christmas one to be remembered through all the years to come—the Christmas that brought enduring happiness to your home.

Come hear the Ampico to-day. Hear how perfectly it reproduces the playing of great artists, for your pleasure and profit. There need be no question of the cost. You can easily afford to pay the convenient monthly terms that will be arranged to suit you. And while you pay for it, you will be living—really living—with the exquisite home joys of music. Here is the Ideal Gift for Christmas.

THE AMPICO IN THE KNABE

UPRIGHTS, $1,250 and $1,350—MIGNON GRANDS, $2,050

THE AMPICO IN THE HAINES BROS., $950

THE AMPICO IN THE FRANKLIN, $800

The Ampico is completely encased within the piano, so that the chaste beauty and grace of the case design is preserved intact.

Convenient Terms of Payment Arranged. Pianos & Players Taken in Exchange

OPEN EVENINGS

Headquarters for Christmas Victrolas and Records

LIBERTY BONDS TREATED AS CASH

Knabe Warerooms
Fifth Ave. at 39th St.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Christmas Inside And Out

Good, old-fashioned holidays have come again.

Snowclad hills without—warmth and cheer within.

In the Berkshires or in town—in a wayside inn or a dugout—here are the things that will bring the tingle of enjoyment.

All the implements and clothes for ice and snow sports—gifts that will make the military man know he is graciously remembered—games for the fireside and for the trenches.

Every foot of space in this greatest sporting goods store in the world glows with Christmas sentiment.

For the Great White World Outdoors

Imported Swiss Bobsleds
Ski Bobbs
Skis and Ski Outfits
Ice Skates for Rink and Outdoor Skating
Skate Sails
Snowshoes
Tip-Ups for Ice Fishing
Hockey Sticks
Skating Shoes—Skate Bags
Skating and Coasting Suits for Men and Women
Shotguns and Rifles

Around the Christmas Fireside

For country or city house—to add to the enjoyment of a Christmas party:—

Poker tables in great variety; poker chips and cards in handsome cases and racks; roulette and baccarat.

Staunton chess men; checkers and backgammon.

Cigar and cigarette humidors, cocktail shakers, cellarettes, Thermos bottles, Tantalus bottle sets, hot-scotch jugs, Cape Cod lighters.

Cigarette and cigar cases, tobacco pouches, Sheffield carving sets and poultry shears.

Keeping Bodies and Memories Warm

Gifts most appropriate to the season and the circumstances:

Army Blankets and Sweaters
Officers' Bedding Rolls
Gloves for Military Use and Snow Sports.
Mitts for Women
Engladine Suits for Women
Mackinaws—Mackinaw Suits
Leather Coats and Waistcoats for Men and Women
Sheep-lined Coats
Skating Stockings—Ski Socks
Two-in-One Gloves

Shoes for Holiday Weather

Skating Shoes for Women, double-laced, black or tan calf, with sheepskin lined tongue, shown above, specially priced at $10.

Sheep-lined motor boots for women.

Town-and-country storm shoes, officers' watertight field boots, sheep-lined trench moccasins, cruisers, rubber-bottom-leather-top snow boots.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of Equipment for Military Men.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

TELLS OF INTERVIEW WITH GEN. PERSHING

Commissioner to Collect Votes of Soldiers Finds Him a Man of Few Words.

CALM IN HIS MANNER

Ousterhout Says His Gaze Was as Piercing as His Finger When Pointed at an Objective.

Howard Ousterhout, who had charge of the commission that went abroad to collect the votes cast by the New York soldiers in France at the November elections in this State, tells in this week's issue of the Columbia Alumni News of an interview he had with General Pershing.

"Having located the New York men who were in France and entitled to vote on Election Day," says Mr. Ousterhout, "I laid out three routes which could be covered by the members of our commission in automobiles. In order to obtain these machines I had to get the permission of General Pershing. He had been at the Front, but returned to Paris, where I succeeded in finding him after several hours' delay. He is tall, and of imposing appearance. I handed him my letter from Secretary of War Baker as he came out of his inner office. The General read it and returned to his sanctum. Soon, however, he came out again and, pointing his finger directly at me, said: 'I'll see you now.'

"There was no mistaking the personal identification, although the waiting room was filled. I found him a man of few words. He thought everything out carefully before speaking, was calm and deliberate in his manner. His gaze was as piercing as his index finger when directed at any particular objective. As soon as he was convinced of the necessity of my requests, he granted them, writing out the necessary memoranda himself in long hand, with a short blue pencil, and signing each 'J. J. Pershing.' We talked for five minutes about one mission which is unique in the annals of our country, before I left. The General seemed to show the effects of the great burden of responsibility that rests upon his shoulders. He did not minimize the magnitude of America's titanic task.

"By this time the other members of the commission had reached Paris. We divided the country into three parts and each set out in an automobile, with an army driver and a French officer as conveyor, our plan being to distribute the ballots among the various units, allow the New York men to vote and then return by the same route, collecting the ballots.

"My journey carried me along the entire allied front. It required nearly the whole day to get into the area of the actual operations, but once there I never lost the sound of the perpetual artillery duel during the rest of the trip. The air was filled with airplanes. At first I endeavored to keep track of them, but they were so numerous that the task became arduous, so I gave it up.

"The preparations for General Byng's drive upon Cambrai were being made while we motored through the country occupied by the Third British Army.

"We encountered many German prisoners, in pens, working on farms and doing other manual labor in several farms and villages. They were a stubborn looking lot, but appeared to be well treated, and not overworked or abused in any manner whatever."

Mr. Ousterhout spent a week at the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces, where he came in close touch with General Pershing's staff.

RULES FOR BAKERS ISSUED.

Food Board Regulations Provide for Standard Weights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Rules and regulations for licensed bakers were made public today by the Food Administration. A schedule of standard weights for bread and rolls is provided and the contents are restricted; but for the present there will be no objection to the baking of products from sweet yeast dough or of crullers, doughnuts, ice cream cones, pastries and similar products. Rules regulating their production will be published later.

While the bakeries will be forced to use standard weights for bread the Food Administration has decided for the present to permit small bakeries to sell portions of loaves. Bakers on the east side of New York have been selling bread in portions of slices for 1 and 2 cents. They said that many families there were unable to pay for one pound loaf at a single purchase.

The rules state that the Food Administration has fixed no price for baking products, but add that action will be taken against bakers who charge more than a price which furnishes a reasonable profit.

Hotels and restaurants and railroad companies which engage in baking come within the restrictions of the licensing system as well as the general baking industry. Institutions controlled by a State or any political subdivision thereof, hospitals, sanitariums and similar institutions and charitable institutions, whether public or private, are exempt.

One section of the rules provides that "all returns of bakery products to the licensee or allowance for unsold bakery products, no matter under what guise, are forbidden." All systems of rebates also are denounced.

Special rule No. 1 requires that bread shall be manufactured only in units of the following weights:

"One pound, 1½ pounds, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 4 pounds, 4½ pounds, and any other weight of even pounds, or any weight into which 1½ pounds may be divided without leaving any remainder." If a twin or multiple loaf is baked each unit of it must conform to the weight requirements. The weight requirements apply to all kinds of bread.

Special rule No. 2 permits the baking of pans of rolls if the units conform to the weight requirements. Special orders for rolls that weigh less than one ounce or more than three ounces cannot be filled.

SUES ENGINEER FOR HER SCIENCE PRAYER

Miss Grace M. Trankla Asks $12,500 from Clarence C. Burger, Mining Man.

VERBAL CONTRACT ALLEGED

Success in Ventures Not Due to Spiritual Aid of Mrs. Eddy's Follower, Defendant Says.

Allegations that instruction in Christian Science aided Clarence C. Burger, mining engineer, at 71 Broadway, and President of several mining companies, to put through a mining deal in which he made a fortune, form the basis of a suit for $12,500 filed against Mr. Burger in the Supreme Court yesterday by Miss Grace M. Trankla for services. Mr. Burger is in the West on mining business and at his home, at 20 Fifth Avenue, it was stated last night that on his return he would file a denial of the allegations by Miss Trankla. It was also stated that Mr. and Mrs. Burger have been Christian Scientists for years and that the allegation that he received any "instruction" from the plaintiff, or that his religious beliefs were in any way involved in his mining business were false.

Miss Trankla alleges that in April last she made a verbal contract with the defendant by which he engaged her services as an instructor in Christian Science, at which time she was unable to complete a musical education she had planned because of lack of funds. She says that she was "a proficient student and devout follower of Christian Science, and for this reason he told her he needed the aid and attention of some one who could by instruction, advice, and prayer lead to a deeper understanding of its principles." She alleges that Mr. Burger told her he wanted "not only to be healed of physical defects and habits to which he represented to her he had been addicted, but that his greater success in life might be promoted by such aid."

Miss Trankla alleges that Mr. Burger told her that if she would devote her entire time to his instruction until Oct. 1 last and give up her musical career he would pay her $150 a month salary and give her $2,000 at the end of the period. She also says he told her he had an important mining deal on in which he expected to make millions and that if she would "exert her Christian Science power" to bring this about he would give her $10,000 additional. She says she laid aside all other personal interests and "prayed earnestly day by day," both at her apartment and at Christian Science reading rooms, but that Mr. Burger has failed to pay her $150 for October and give her the $2,000 additional. She also says she believes the mining deal succeeded as the result of her efforts, and wants the $10,000 also.

TO PUSH COURT REFORMS.

Committee of Lawyers Will Hold Public Hearings.

President George L. Ingraham of the City Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, has appointed John Godfrey Saxe, John A. Garver, Louis Marshall, Herbert C. Smyth and Nelson S. Spencer a committee to co-operate with the committee of the Legislature, of which Senator J. Henry Walters is Chairman, in relation to the proposed amendments of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The movement for the simplification of practice in the civil courts has been gaining headway for several years. Senator Walters's committee of the City Bar Association will hold hearings at which Senator Walters will explain the proposed reforms, and advice will be asked from judges and lawyers. Senator Saxe, later will announce the dates of these hearings.

Congress to Recess Until Jan. 3.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Arrangements for Congress to recess from tomorrow until Thursday, Jan. 3, were made final today when the Senate adopted the House resolution to that purpose.

WANTS GOETHALS TO SUPPLY ARMY

Continued from Page One.

take charge of the bureaus. He said that the staff heads assigned to the council would be sent to Europe as part of their duties and that, while other officers would be made members of the council from time to time, it was useless to speculate as to their identity, as he had not given consideration to any names. Mr. Baker declined to say a word in regard to the offer to General Goethals.

General Goethals, who will succeed General Sharpe as Quartermaster General if he accepts the offer of Secretary Baker, has not had direct experience in quartermaster duties, but he handled immense problems of supply while he was Chief Engineer of the construction of the Panama Canal. General Sharpe, the Quartermaster General, has had long and intimate experience in caring for the needs of the army in the matters of clothing, food, shelter, and transportation. He has studied the supply systems of European armies and has adopted many improvements in the American military supply system.

Goethals Sought Duty in France.

General Goethals was in Washington last week under orders to report to the Secretary of War, and it is supposed that the offer of the Quartermaster Generalship was made to him then. It was said today that he was still considering the offer, but that an announcement might be expected in a few days. Since his retirement from the office of General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, after his differences with William Denman, then Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, General Goethals has been State Engineer of New Jersey. He applied for active duty in France, and it had been gossip that he might have charge of the railroad divisions, the lines of communication between the American main base and the American front.

The statement that General Goethals had been asked to perform the duties of Quartermaster General caused much speculation in military and other circles. There was a noticeable agreement of opinion that General Goethals was bound to clash with the Council of National Defense in its exercising of the function of purchasing supplies for the army that until recently had been entirely within the authority of the Quartermaster General.

The whole matter of supplying the army is certain to be inquired into by the Senate Military Committee in its present investigation. The committee already has determined to go thoroughly into the complaints that soldiers in camps and cantonments have been suffering in this Winter weather from lack of heavy underwear, wool uniforms, overcoats, and a sufficient supply of blankets. The disposition has been to blame the Quartermaster Department for these alleged delinquent tendencies, and there is considerable interest in seeing what the committee will bring out as to the measure of responsibility of the Council of National Defense in connection with them.

It is realized in Washington that from the viewpoint of national interest this phase of the inquiry will attract the most attention, for the reason that every mother who has a son in the army will insist upon having the responsibility fixed for the suffering said to have been caused, particularly in the camps where soldiers live in tents. These mothers and other relatives will insist upon knowing who was at fault in the failure to have a sufficient supply of Winter clothing for the soldiers after cold weather set in and whether the prevalence of pneumonia, resulting in many deaths, was due to this state of affairs. On that account the Senate Committee is expected to make a rigid and searching inquiry to get at the bottom of this phase of its investigation.

Means to Supply Clothing Not Lacking.

There is much talk that the lack of supply of Winter clothing for the soldiers has not been due to a scarcity of cloth or inability of uniform makers to produce sufficient numbers of garments to furnish every soldier with all that he needed. The matter of supplying clothing for the army is vested nominally in the Quartermaster General, but since the formation of the Council of National Defense much of this work has been taken over by the Supply Committee of the council. It is the understanding that the Supply Committee, through a sub-committee, awards contracts for uniforms, overcoats, underwear and blankets, and the distribution of the articles is undertaken by the Quartermaster Department.

Reports are in circulation that the capacity of the country for producing cloth and uniforms has not nearly been exhausted and that many manufacturers of uniforms have not had contracts in any way commensurate with their ability to produce. It is also reported that there has been little encouragement to extend clothing factories so as to take care of present and future needs of the army.

The Senate committee is expected to be called upon to inquire whether the question of the open or closed shop has played a part in retarding the work of manufacturing clothing for soldiers. Some of the largest concerns in the country which make a specialty of manufacturing uniforms are not unionized, and these concerns are said to have received only a small share of the work that they were capable of doing. It will be the duty of the Senate committee to ascertain if contracts for army uniforms were purposely withheld from such firms because they declined to unionize their establishments and if, in consequence of this, troops failed to get Winter clothing before the cold whether set in.

It is said also that the Quartermaster Department has had no voice in determining the award of certain contracts, and that with regard to clothing it has been little more than a rubber stamp to the appropriate committee of the Council of National Defense.

Crocker

Mourning Specialty House

Special Holiday Discount of 20%

Gowns, Waists, Scarfs, Neckwear, Bags Veils and Black Jewelry Novelties.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures

375 Fifth Avenue at 35th St.

For Christmas give

LUCKY CURVE

PARKER

SAFETY-SEALED

FOUNTAIN PENS

FOR the boys at the front, for relatives, friends and sweethearts. The enduring gift, always appreciated, always useful.

Parker Self-fillers are *safety-sealed*, the new type "no holes in the wall" fountain pens. Ink can't get out to soil clothes or uniform.

In event of injury to interior mechanism, the pen automatically changes from a Self-filler to non-Self-filler without interruption of service. Because of these exclusive features it's the pen for the army and navy, where only dependable pens are wanted.

Your search for suitable gifts is at an end—decide on PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS. The name is your guarantee of quality.

No. 20—$2.50
No. 21— 3.50
No. 51— 3.50
No. 24— 4.00
No. 14—Sterling, 5.00
No. 14—Gold Plate, 6.00

Parker Clips 25c extra

Ink tablets in place of fluid ink for soldiers' use, box of 36 for 10 cents.

At leading dealers.

Obtainable at most stores where fountain pens are sold.

PARKER PEN CO., 810 Hill St., Janesville, Wis.
New York Retail Store, Woolworth Bldg.

Easy to fill

New Parker PATENT Clip—hold in place like washer. Drops pen to level of pocket. Pen does not protrude or bend, under pocket level of uniform.

In Dainty Gift Boxes

MATERNITY

THE MOTHER'S STORE

Lane Bryant

is a name every mother knows. It is famous for apparel for expectant mothers and for wonderful baby clothes.

CLEARANCE SALE

ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER

MATERNITY APPAREL

An exceptional opportunity for the expectant mother to purchase a smart costume, differing in no outward way from the apparel offered to the normal figure.

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Lane Bryant, 21-23 West 38th St.

THE AUSTIN COMPANY

ORDER an Austin Standard Factory-Building on a 30-day delivery schedule and get back the time you have lost by putting off that new building.

The Austin Company
217 Broadway, New York
Barclay 8886
Cleveland Pittsburgh
Detroit Indianapolis
Washington.
Export Representative: The American Steel Export Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

LITTLE PIANO SHOP AROUND THE CORNER
753 Sixth Avenue
Between 42d and 43d Streets.

Christman Studio Grand, 5 feet long; has wonderful tone quality, and is substantially and elegantly built.

Used Steinway Baby Grand, $325

Clearing sale of used uprights—Lurch, $65; Milton, $75; Stuyvesant, Walters, $50; Columbia, $75; Young, $50; Steinway, $150, and a lot of others.

Pathe, Columbia, Sonora Phonographs
SEE OUR SPECIAL
FOR $79.50. WITH 12 SELECTIONS.

CHRISTMAN SONS
Also 35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open Evenings.

CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

WATCHES-DIAMONDS ON CREDIT
EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED LOWEST PRICES
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AS CASH
CALL, WRITE OR PHONE AGENT CALLS
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.
OPEN EVENINGS 6 MAIDEN LANE PHONE BEEKMAN 5887

Concentration Sale for Men

16,143 pairs Regal Shoes

$2.45 — $3.45 — $3.95

Regular Prices $5, $6, $7, $8

Genuine Gun Metal Vamp, Black cloth top. Sizes broken. Regular $5—now $2.45

Gun Metal Calf, Blucher style. Regular $6—now $3.95

King Calf Blucher. Regular $5—now $3.45

Patent Leather Vamp, Matt Calf top. Regular $5—now $2.45

Wine shade Russia Calf, Fawn color cloth top. Regular $6—now $3.95

Cordo Russia leather, white fibre sole and heel. Regular $6—now $3.45

9,652 pairs sold in two days. Double quick, orderly buying by men made this new record possible. *Sizes now are not complete in all styles but we have your size in a good choice.*

16,143 pairs ready today. 139 styles to choose from. The same shoes have sold this season in Regal Stores at $5, $6, $7, $8. But these 139 styles stand in the way of our new manufacturing policy (a policy new to the shoe industry). For 1918 we will concentrate our three great factories solely on a selected line of the most wanted styles and leathers.

Every shoe in this Sale represents the best for Winter wear—good fresh stock—sound, serviceable leathers.

Frankly, we are surprised what quick decisions New York men can make—man after man bought two or three or even six pairs without a moment's hesitation. We were hard pressed for more bundle wrappers, more cashiers, more salesmen—we apologize for any seeming failure in service. Today we are better prepared for you—to give you two pairs of Regal Shoes at about the price of one and serve you without loss of time.

Open 7.30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

No Mail Orders, No Refunds Or Exchanges

Note:—

Half the Sub-Standard Regals included in this sale are sold—4200 are here for you.

By "Sub-standard" Regals we mean just this:

Take the finest hide ever tanned, cut it up—and a few of the pieces are sure to have minor blemishes. Probably nothing more than a slight abrasion—but it does not pass the final nicety of Regal inspection.

These pieces we make up into what we call "sub-standard shoes," plainly so marked in or on the shoe, because no one but the inspector can tell the difference. (The salesman might make a mistake.)

The leathers are as good as the regular shoes—the appearance is there—the wear is there.

If you can find your style and size in a pair of these Sub-standard Regals you will get a shoe bargain indeed! Priced now $2.45 $3.45 $3.95

Black or tan, Blucher or Bal, leather or fibre soles. Sizes incomplete. Now $3.95

FIVE MORE SALE DAYS

If the Stock Holds Out

in *Ten* Regal Stores

NEW YORK

6th Avenue, cor. 21st St.
125th Street, cor. 7th Ave.
Broadway, cor. 27th St.
150 East 14th St., cor. Third Ave.
2929 Third Ave., near 152nd St.
Nassau Street, cor. Ana

BROOKLYN

397 Fulton Street 1049 Broadway 1375 Broadway 301 Broadway

Special Service During Rush Hours

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A Revolutionary Pilgrimage
By ERNEST PEIXOTTO
Visiting battlefields and historic sites, Mr. Peixotto takes his readers, step by step, to all the important localities connected with the American Revolution.
Illustrated. $2.50 net.

Voyages on the Yukon and Its Tributaries
By HUDSON STUCK
Archdeacon of the Yukon
The author who wrote so successfully of Alaska in winter in "Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled," describes in this new volume Alaska in summer.
Illustrated. $4.50 net.

On the Headwaters of Peace River
By PAUL HAWORTH
The fascinating story of a thousand-mile canoe trip through the Canadian Rockies.
Illustrated. $4.00 net.

The Life and Art of William Merrit Chase
By KATHARINE METCALF ROOF
With letters, personal reminiscences, and illustrative material. Introduction by Alice Gerson Chase. With reproductions of the artist's works. $4.00 net.

Charles Scribner's Sons — Fifth Avenue New York

AIND Ginger Ale

May now be obtained at pre-war prices and in unlimited quantity

CANTRELL & COCHRANE, LTD.
DUBLIN BELFAST NEW YORK

E. & J. BURKE, SOLE AGENTS

AT ALL BOOKSTORES TODAY

By **Theodore Roosevelt**

National Strength and International Duty

The past and present political and military blunders of the United States are here exposed to clear sight. If continued they will, in Colonel Roosevelt's belief, bring disaster.

$1.00 Net

Princeton University Press
Princeton, New Jersey

WILLIAM REIMAN
328 Fifth Avenue, 32d & 33d St.

High Grade Diamond Jewelry

Below Competitive Prices.

Headquarters for

Diamond Wrist Watches

Our Special Wrist Watch
With 32 Full Cut Diamonds Set in Platinum
$150.

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THAT WILL LAST

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Valuable Today — Priceless Later.

$5.00 a Year.

'Twill Rejoice the Giver and Gratify the Receiver.

WHITMAN CONFERS WITH MAYOR-ELECT

Says He Assured Hylan of His Help in Getting Legislation "Mutually Beneficial."

TALK ON SCHOOL MATTERS

Municipal Ownership and Proposed Law for a Closer Supervision of Campaign Funds Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—At a conference today with Governor Whitman, Mayor-elect Hylan of New York City talked generally concerning the legislative program for New York City, but details were not discussed. A measure proposed by Senator Robert F. Wagner providing that all candidates and campaign managers must file expense accounts five days before election was considered. The Governor and Mayor-elect Hylan also discussed municipal ownership.

It was brought out at the conference that one of the first things Judge Hylan will do after taking office will be to appoint the school board of seven members. Judge Hylan has not yet made up his mind whether he will ask any amendments to this law. He did not tell the Governor whom he would appoint.

It was intimated here today that Senator James A. Foley might be appointed Corporation Counsel.

Governor Whitman, after Mayor-elect Hylan had left for New York, said: "Judge Hylan seemed to want to get the co-operation of the State authorities in seeking legislation for the city more than anything else. I assured him that I would do everything possible to help him to get legislation that would be mutually beneficial."

It was said there was no discussion of New York City's debt limit.

On his return from Albany last night Judge Hylan declined to make any statement regarding his conference with Governor Whitman at Albany, at which the city legislative program and legislation looking to a closer supervision of expenditures in municipal campaigns were discussed.

In the absence of Judge Hylan, his headquarters, at 50 East Forty-second Street, were practically deserted during the day. A few applicants for positions appeared, but left on being told that the Mayor-elect would not be there.

Dr. Anna W. Hochfelder of 227 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, is the latest woman candidate for membership on the new Board of Education. She is a graduate of Hunter College and the New York University Law School, and has been a teacher in the public schools. She is a member of the Intercollegiate Equal Suffrage League.

Miss Katherine D. Blake, Chairman of the Teachers' Section of the Woman Suffrage Party, recently had an interview with Judge Hylan relative to the appointment of women on the Board of Education. She has since sent the following open letter to the Mayor-elect:

"Let me again urge that in considering any woman for appointment to the Board of Education you give due value to the organization work of such a woman. I feel sure that in considering men for appointment, other things being equal, you would without hesitation appoint a man who had shown his ability in your organization in preference to one who had never done organization work. We are merely asking you in your appointments to consider the same qualifications in women that you would consider in men.

"There are so many splendid women, good wives and mothers, who have done admirable work in the clubs and in the Woman Suffrage Party of this city and State that I feel justified in again making this appeal to you to carefully consider organization work in all appointments of women."

FUERTEZ SEEKS INJUNCTION.

Painter of Bird Life Would Restrain Use of Name in Publication.

Louis Agassiz Fuertez, naturalist and painter of bird life, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for an injunction restraining the University Society, Inc.; the Nature Lovers' League of America, Inc., and the J. B. Lyon Company from using his "name or reputation" in connection with the "Nature Lovers' Library." The plaintiff tells of his employment by the State of New York, the American Museum of Natural History, and others, to paint bird groups, and says he is "well and favorably known as a painter of birds and a naturalist in the world of arts and of natural science."

The plaintiff alleges that in 1908 he painted a series of bird life pictures for the State of New York, "the plates therefrom to be made by the State for its public use," and that his name is being used without his permission in connection with a book issued by the defendants called "Birds of America," the first volume of the "Nature Lovers' Library." He alleges that the plates for the book are made from electrotypes of the original copper plates of the paintings he made in 1908 for the State of New York, which the J. B. Lyon Company obtained as State printer for the State of New York and has used unlawfully for the book issued by the other defendants.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER, $6,574.

A Centrepiece Made in London in 1798 Brings $338 at Sale.

A sale of old English silver dating from 1700 to 1816, at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, brought $6,574 for 198 numbers. A fine centrepiece, circular, pierced, and with festoons and medallion ornamentation, weighing 131 ounces, went to B. Crawford for $338. This was made in London in 1798 by William Eley and William Fearn. A George III. silver epergne, with five cut glass dishes, went to the same buyer for $217, and a large silver jug and cover for $119.

An old Irish three-piece tea set went to F. Shephard for $155; a George III. oval chased silver bowl with handles and net for flowers, and also cover to use as a soup tureen, went to the same buyer for $135; a silver rose bowl for $115, and a handsome old silver candelabrum, reign of William IV., weighing 200 ounces, for $197.

E. Berney paid $240 for a pair of George III. vegetable dishes; J. B. Wilson $190 for a pair of exceptionally fine oil, vinegar, pepper and salt cruets, early George III., and $285 for a silver gilt cup standing on a plinth.

GERMAN HOME FOR WAR AID.

Hospital Will Use 'Deutsches Haus' at Columbia University.

The Columbia University "Deutsches Haus," at 419 West 117th Street, has been turned over to workers in the University War Hospital, where women of the Faculty are assisting in the making of hospital supplies and garments for Belgian children. This work is under the direction of Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, wife of Columbia's President.

For many years the Deutsches Haus" has been the home of the Exchange Professor in German and has been the headquarters of the department library. Now the second floor has been fitted out with a dozen sewing machines.

Professor W. A. Braun, director of the haus, in making announcement of the change said yesterday:

"It has been evident for some time that if the house were not reserved for the special requirements of the German department, some of which had for the moment disappeared entirely, while others had been greatly reduced in importance as a result of the war, the room could be put to some use which would directly or indirectly contribute to the task which every loyal American now recognizes as of first importance, namely, the winning of the war.

"Since the outbreak of the European war it has become increasingly apparent that some temporary modification in the use and administration of the Deutsches Haus of Columbia University was inevitable."

SALE TO AID DEPENDENTS.

Articles Offered Are Made by Almshouse and Hospital Inmates.

A sale of rugs, laces, and weavings made by the inmates of the almshouses and hospitals on Blackwell's Island will be held from 2 to 6 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eight Street. The sale is in charge of a committee of prominent women and social workers appointed by the Commissioner of Public Charities to show the value of occupation for the patients and inmates. The proceeds will be used in extending the work in the institutions from the six centres where experiments have been conducted.

Among the articles on sale are tennis nets, sweaters, socks, and other knitted articles, caps, handbags, and crocheted articles, aprons, children's clothes, laces, rugs, and beadwork. Part of the purchase proceeds will go to the individual worker. Persons who do not wish to attend the sale may order articles from Miss Marion R. Tober, Secretary, Room 710, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The Occupation Committee is also raising a fund of $7,000 to aid students from Teachers College at Columbia University in learning to give therapeutic occupation work in base hospitals in France, where disabled soldiers and sailors are not able to leave the wards. The pupils are studying this work with the teachers of the committee in the city institutions. Explanations of the work done in the hospitals will be given this afternoon by Henry C. Wright, Deputy Charities Commissioner, and other experts.

134 MEZZOTINTS, $8,209.

Two Madonnas Bring $320 Each at Sale at Anderson Galleries.

A collection of 134 mezzotints in color by S. Arlent-Edwards, belonging to Max Rosenberg, was sold at the Anderson Galleries last evening, bringing $8,209. The rare "Pink Boy," Master Nichols, after Thomas Gainsborough, of which there were only 100 proofs, went to E. Keene for $235. Two "Madonnas" brought the highest individual prices. The "Madonna" after Botticelli, part of the "Virgin and Child," in the National Gallery, one of Edwards's finest prints, went to Knoedler for $320, and "Madonna" after Fra Fillippo Lippi, part of the "Virgin Adoring the Child," in the Uffizi Gallery, went to M. Knoedler for the same price.

Two rare prints, companions, after Nattier, the two daughters of Louis XV., "Mme. Adelaide as Diana" and "Mme. Henriette as Flora," went to H. Maxwell for $375. To Knoedler went another print after Nattier, "Mme. Louis de France," for $225, and two prints after Nicolas Lancret, "The Music Lesson" and "Innocenci, the Garden Party," went to the same buyer for $380. "Phillippe Elisabeth D'Orleans," a print after Nattier, went to Knoedler for $200.

HAS A NEW THRIFT PLAN.

Allen Asks Firms to Give 25-Cent Stamp to Each Employe.

Frederick W. Allen, Director of the War Savings Committee in New York City, issued an appeal yesterday requesting all corporations, business houses, and other employers of labor in this city to help the war savings campaign by purchasing for each employe a 25 cents thrift stamp, inclosing it in a thrift card, and presenting it to the employe on the next convenient pay day. This would mean an investment of thousands of dollars on the part of employes. Mr. Allen feels convinced that the employers will respond to his request.

"I realize that in the case of large corporations, the cost will be considerable," said Mr. Allen, "but I am sure that 25 cents per employe is a moderate price to be paid for the good that will result. I believe this method is less expensive than any other way of teaching thrift in the homes."

According to Mr. Allen, several prominent employers with whom he has been in conference on the matter have approved of the idea, and have promised to carry it out in their own concerns.

DRAFT DODGERS SENTENCED

Twenty Years in Prison for Two and Fifteen Years for Another.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston today approved court-martial sentences for violations of the draft law imposing twenty years each on John T. Dunn and Adolph L. Yanger of Providence, and fifteen years on Fritz Stepanovitch of this city. They were sent at once to the Federal prison in Atlanta, Ga.

Dunn and Yanger were tried at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and Stepanovitch was tried at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass. The Providence men were found guilty of refusing to register, and the Boston man of failing to report for examination.

A Death in Pershing Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—General Pershing today reported the death of Howard C. Stahl, a Field Artillery wagoner, on Friday, of measles, complicated by pneumonia. His father, Elmer G. Stahl, lives at Sidney, Ind.

SULZER GOT $5,000 FOR AIDING MITCHEL

Ex-Governor Received It in Cash, but Record of Payment Was Not Filed.

HE SAYS $3,350 IS DUE

J. T. Newcomb, Head of Speakers' Bureau, Says He Forbid Use of American Party's Name.

William Sulzer got $5,000 for making campaign speeches in support of Mayor Mitchel, according to information obtained yesterday by the District Attorney's office in the investigation of the financial affairs of the Fusion Committee of 1917. In the course of questions put to ex-State Senator Josiah T. Newcomb, who managed the independent Fusion organizations, district meetings, and the Speakers' Bureau, it developed that this payment was not included in the list of expenses filed, and Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black, trying to disclose why it was omitted, brought the answer from Mr. Newcomb that Mr. Sulzer did not think the money had to be reported.

The payment was made in cash and in three installments between Oct. 16 and 30. Who first suggested placing Sulzer on the Fusion payroll, Mr. Newcomb didn't know. He first heard of it when the subject was discussed at a luncheon of the Campaign, or "City Hall Managers," as they were known to the Fusion Committee, at the Vanderbilt, at which were Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel; George H. Bell, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and W. H. Childs, Executive Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

"Mr. Sulzer's first proposition, was it not, was to organize a circularizing campaign in the name of the American Party?" asked Mr. Black.

"Yes, I think the American Party," answered Mr. Newcomb. "I told him that as manager I didn't see that proposition at all; that I was trying to confine myself to getting an orderly campaign with meetings in the districts, and that he fitted into the meetings and that was where I wanted him." Newcomb said he didn't know who had carried on the negotiations with Sulzer, but that he had ultimately come to him because he was manager.

Before Newcomb had sidetracked Sulzer from his proposition to drag the American Party into the Fusion campaign, the ex-Governor had sought to get approximately $25,000 to finance his part in it. Sulzer had, apparently, conducted his campaign in his own way, after his American Party plan had been curbed, and although he had no authority to give out interviews, Newcomb said, they were given out without consulting Newcomb, who also had not been consulted regarding the tenor of the Sulzer speeches.

"Did he, (Mr. Sulzer,) say he wanted to be paid in cash instead of in check?" questioned Mr. Black.

"I think he did," replied Mr. Newcomb, who said he would have preferred to pay with checks, but that payments were made with the full knowledge of the members of the Campaign Committee, and receipts taken for the money. After quoting Sulzer as saying he did not think the payments to himself had to be reported, Newcomb said: "I told him that a receipt from him to me was sufficient for the Corrupt Practices act, but not enough for the District Attorney."

"Did you report it to anybody?"

"Certainly, I gave a receipt to W. H. Childs, saying, 'I have received from you these sums for the purpose of meetings and speakers'." Mr. Newcombe admitted that Sulzer's name did not appear in the receipt. After the investigation of fusion matters had been started by the District Attorney, Sulzer had made request for more money on the ground that he had a deficit in his campaign, said Newcomb. "At a conference on Dec. 11 with Sulzer at the office of Mr. Childs, the latter had said that I thought some statement should be made regarding this payment. Sulzer remarked that he didn't think it was necessary. After Sulzer had departed Mr. Childs and I drew up a memorandum of our talk with Sulzer, and both of us signed it."

"Did you think at the time you made this payment to Mr. Sulzer that it was in violation of the Corrupt Practices act?"

"No; and I don't think so now, and I have been so advised by good counsel. There is no place in any act that I know anything about that fixes the amount of the compensation of any speaker."

"Did you hire Mr. Sulzer because of his oratorical ability, or because of the fact that he had been Governor and impeached?"

"Because of his oratorical abilities." When a reporter called the attention of Mr. Sulzer to this payment to him last night, he asserted that the Fusion Committee still owes him $3,350. He said the money was not a personal payment, but represented expenses of advertising his meetings, rental of halls, printing, and distribution of literature, &c.

District Attorney Swann said he had received a letter from Laurens Harlin, an employe in the Finance Department, informing Mr. Swann that Thomas E. Bush, a city employe, had received $275 from the Fusion Committee for making campaign speeches in behalf of Mayor Mitchel. Bush went to the District Attorney's office when sent for and said he had made speeches, but had received no compensation. The hundreds of sheets of Fusion reports filed at Albany have been obtained by subpoena by the District Attorney and are to be checked up by auditors in preparation for use as part of the investigation.

LORD ABERDEEN LOSES PIN.

Offers Reward for Return to Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

The management of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel has inserted an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning offering a reward for the return of a valuable pearl scarf pin that was lost between the Grand Central Station and the Grand Central Palace by Lord Aberdeen, who has apartments at the hotel. Lord Aberdeen was not at the Ritz-Carlton last night, and employes had no knowledge of the details of the loss.

It was surmised by employes of the hotel that Lord Aberdeen lost the pin on one of his many trips to the Grand Central Palace where, with Lady Aberdeen, he has been taking an active interest in the Hero Land Bazaar, the proceeds of which are to go for the relief work among wounded soldiers of the Allies and their families and children. It is requested that the finder of the pin return it to the Ritz-Carlton at once and receive the reward from the cashier.

WILL INVESTIGATE FIREMEN.

Merchants' Association Committee to Report on Work at Recent Fires.

Alfred E. Marling, Chairman of the Merchants' Association Committee on Fire Prevention and Insurance, has appointed, under the authority of the Board of Directors, a subcommittee of three to consider a report made to the New York Board of Fire Underwriters concerning the operation of the Fire Department at the fires in the Dow's Stores, foot of Amity Street, and the Charles William Stores in Brooklyn. The committee consists of John C. Eames, C. F. Shallcross, and W. D. Baldwin. The report was also submitted to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Fire Department was severely criticised in the report of the underwriters. Fire Commissioner Adamson issued a general order making it mandatory that an experienced officer of no lower rank than Battalion Chief respond on the first alarm to every fire in a district of importance. The report also stated that several pumps in the high-pressure station on Joralemon Street were found to be out of order, while the river fire-fighting force was held to be inadequate at the fires which destroyed large quantities of supplies awaiting shipment to the Allies. It also was charged in the report that forty-nine lengths of hose burst or had the couplings blown off. Fire Commissioner Adamson said he had heard nothing of the proposed inquiry by the Merchants' Association, but believed it was a pretext for raising fire insurance rates. He pointed out that this is the only city east of the Ohio River in which the rates had not been recently raised.

HELD AS BOGUS OFFICER.

Officials Identify "Lieutenant Jennings" as Deserter.

The man who was arrested on board the Clyde liner Mohawk last week on the arrival of that vessel from Southern ports, and who at that time posed as "Lieutenant W. A. Jennings, U. S. A.," was identified by agents of the Department of Justice yesterday as a man who was arrested in New York last year under the name of "Lieutenant E. C. McCann, U. S. A.," and who escaped within a few hours after he was imprisoned in one of the city armories.

As "Lieutenant Jennings" the man gained entrance to the homes of some of the leading citizens of Atlanta, and when arrested last week was on his honeymoon. He is said to have married a daughter of one of the best known men in Atlanta. The young woman returned to her home when she found out that she had married a "bogus" officer.

"McCann" is now on the way back to Atlanta in the custody of Federal agents. In addition to impersonating army officers he is charged with having forged a number of checks. In Atlanta the man is said to have posed as a nephew of William Jennings Bryan, and the son of a Vice President of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Both of these claims, it was stated yesterday, have been proved false. It is also alleged that the man deserted from a National Guard regiment on border duty last year.

WANT CLEANUP IN NEWPORT.

Clergymen Urge Police Reorganization in Accordance with Daniels's Aim.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 17.—The clergymen of Newport have sent a letter to the City Council asking a reorganization of the Police Department in accordance with the aim of Secretary Daniels to clean up Newport. The letter reads in part:

"In view of the evident laxness of our local authorities and the necessity that has arisen for the activity of the Federal authorities to correct the moral conditions of Newport, are you as a member of the Representative Council in favor of immediate and radical reorganization of the Police Department in order that this city may stand before the world as an independent and self-respecting community? Kindly reply by return mail, or at your earliest convenience, in order that we and those associated with us may know the feeling of the members of the Representative Council in regard to this vital matter, before proceeding further."

MASKED MAN STILL ROBS.

Forty Jersey City Detectives on His Trail Do Not Disturb Him.

The masked robber who has been holding up persons in the streets of Jersey City and West Hoboken for the last two weeks committed two more robberies last night notwithstanding the fact that forty Jersey City detectives were on his trail searching for clues. John Fry of 596 Henderson Street was held up at Paterson Plank Road and Congress Street about 9:30 o'clock and had $5 taken from him. Half an hour later George Hogue of 253 Hunter Avenue, Jersey City, was stopped by the masked robber at the corner of Clinton Avenue and Paterson Plank Road and was compelled to give up $10.

The robber is described by his victims as wearing a big slouch hat, long black coat, and a black silk muffler. He speaks with a determined manner that admits of no delay.

SWAMPED BY ARMY RECRUITS

Complete Figures of Saturday's Enlistments Not Available Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. — Complete figures for army recruiting on Saturday will not be available for some days to come for the reason that, while all applications received before noon of that day from registrants covered by the draft law will be considered, it was impossible for the recruiting officers to handle the rush of applicants in one day.

General McCain, the Adjutant General of the army, had notified recruiting officers that applications received before noon would be considered, and all men who applied before that hour will be enlisted if they pass the physical tests.

No Japanese at Vladivostok.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Further denial that Japanese troops have been landed at Vladivostok was contained in dispatches to the State Department from the American Embassy in Tokio. A cablegram received at the Russian Embassy from the Russian Ambassador at Tokio also said no Japanese troops had been landed at Vladivostok.

COUNT OF SOLDIER VOTE BEGINS TODAY

Honest Ballot Association Expects to Have 1,200 Watchers on Guard.

MITCHEL'S PLACE IN DOUBT

His Lead of 7,129 Over Hillquit May Be Wiped Out When the Ballots Are All Tallied.

The counting of the votes cast by the soldiers and sailors at the last election will begin at 10 o'clock this morning. While the result as affecting the candidates whose election is close will probably be known today, the full count as affecting all candidates may not be completed until Friday. The vote to be counted today may decide the election of several Assemblymen, Aldermen, and Municipal Court Justices in the various boroughs and that of Sheriff in the Bronx.

The greatest amount of general interest centres in the vote cast by the soldiers and sailors for Mayor Mitchel and Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor. The Mayor and Mr. Hillquit ran neck and neck for second place, the Mayor in the civilian election having a lead of only 7,129 over his Socialist rival. Considerable money was wagered on the Mitchel-Hillquit contest and in nearly all cases the stakeholders agreed to wait for the canvass of the soldier vote before paying the wagers. Mitchel led Hillquit in four of the five boroughs, but fell below his rival 10,929 votes in the Bronx. In Brooklyn the Mayor had 2,713 more votes than Hillquit and only 102 more than Hillquit in Queens. The Mayor made his best showing in Manhattan, where he polled 13,374 more votes than his Socialist rival. The total vote for the entire city was, Mitchel 149,307, and Hillquit 142,178.

In Manhattan today's canvass may decide the election of five Aldermen, one Assemblyman, and a Municipal Court Justice. The Aldermen with small pluralities are Thomas A. Williams, Democrat, Thirteenth District, 85 plurality; M. S. Calman, Socialist, Twentieth District, 89 plurality; Frank A. O'Brien, Democrat, Twenty-second District, 111 plurality; W. C. Rosenberg, Democrat, Twenty-fifth District, 214 plurality; A. M. Wise, Democrat, Twenty-seventh District, 111 plurality. The Assemblyman is C. M. Havican, Democrat, Thirteenth District, 138 plurality. For Justice of the Eighth District Municipal Court, Schiff, the Republican candidate, got 38 more votes than Slevin, his nearest opponent among the four candidates.

James F. Donnelly, Sheriff-elect of the Bronx, had a majority over Eugene J. McGuire, Fusion candidate, of 2,604 votes. Martin, for Alderman, had a majority of 292 over Wilmot, Republican.

The ballots cast by Brooklyn soldiers may change the results of one Aldermanic and four Assembly contests. While there are supposed to be nearly 25,000 Brooklyn men in the military service, the soldier vote numbers only 11,445. The count of the civilian vote in the Forty-sixth Aldermanic District showed that William W. Colne, Republican, had defeated John L. Dempsey, Democrat, by 118 votes. There are 571 soldier ballots to be counted in this district. The Assembly contests which may be finally decided by the soldier vote are in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Nineteenth Districts. The winners in the count of the civilian vote in these districts, and their pluralities, are as follows: Tenth—Malcolm R. Matheson, Republican, 62 votes; Eleventh—Thomas E. Brownlee, Republican, 145 votes; Twelfth—Albert Link, Democrat, 29 votes; Nineteenth—Joseph A. Weil, Socialist, 28 votes.

The Honest Ballot Association has announced that it will have watchers at various election district polling places to report on the condition in which the ballots arrive and on the count. The association has provided its watchers with a questionnaire, containing more than two score queries, the answers to which are expected to develop any defects in the new soldiers' and sailors' election law. The association expects to have 600 watchers in Manhattan, 350 in Brooklyn, 250 in the Bronx, and about 30 in Queens. The Socialists will also have their watchers at the polls. They claim that the election of two Socialist candidates in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn depends upon today's canvass.

In many of the sixty-three Assembly districts of the city suffragists will also watch the counting of the soldier vote today, according to plans announced at the City Party headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday. Most of the watchers will be women who acted in that capacity during registration week and on Election Day.

FATHER SEEKS DAUGHTER.

J. B. Detweiler Says Girl Was Seen with Strange Woman.

Justice B. Detwiler, a Director of a foreign language school in this city, has been for two weeks seeking to recover possession of his seven-year-old daughter, Eileen Barbara Detwiler, who disappeared from the Convent of the Academy of Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament at Grimes Hill, Staten Island, on Dec. 4 last. According to the testimony of children who were playing with her at the time, the girl was taken out of the convent yard by a woman, placed in a taxicab, and driven away.

Mr. Detwiler, who lives at the Della Robbia apartments at Ninety-sixth Street and West End Avenue, said last night that a friend had seen his child only a few days ago, stepping into a taxicab at 112th Street and Broadway, again in the company of a strange woman. Mr. Detwiler has been separated from his wife, the mother of the child, for a considerable period. From the descriptions he has received of the woman who had his daughter in charge, however, he said, he was convinced she was not his wife.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,700	$4,500
3,000	5,000
4,000	7,000
7,500	11,500
14,000	21,000

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Removal Sale

Closing out entire stock of Desks and office furniture at great sacrifice.

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HAIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Now on sale, the newest book on hair. BALDNESS, its causes, its prevention, and its treatment.
Pub. by the E. P. Dutton Co., 681 Fifth Av.

Also, Hygiene of the face and cosmetic guide.
Hair and its preservation.
Loss of hair and the Quartz lamp treatment.

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This entire stock of Hanan Men's Fine Shoes has been placed on SALE at Greatly Reduced Prices

Broadway & Canal Street

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Store Open Ev'gs. From Tues., Dec. 18, to Mon., Dec. 24, Inclusive, till 10 o'Clock.

Dainty and Serviceable Philippine Lingerie
Beautifully hand-embroidered.
Envelope Chemises and Night Gowns, $1.98 to $5.49.
Also Drawers—slashed or closed sides—with various corner designs and hand-scalloping, $1.98.
Main Floor.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
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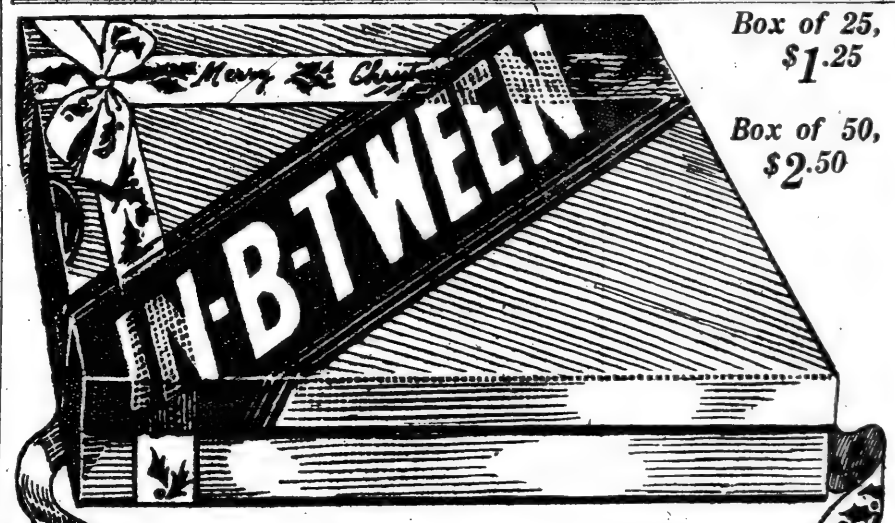
59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Ave.



Your Christmas Gift— IN-B-TWEEN Cigars

A HOLLY-RIBBONED box of 25 or 50 Cigars. Long Havana Filler, hand-made. A remembrance which is personal, not perfunctory, and interested, yet inexpensive. It breathes the Holiday Spirit of Good Cheer and a Good Smoke. Half a dozen boxes go a long way.

Holiday Boxes for sale at Hotels, Clubs, Cigar Stands and Chains-of-Stores everywhere.

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CANADA VOTES FOR CONSCRIPTION

Continued from Page One.

will be dissipated when the soldiers' votes come to be counted, as the English-speaking people of Provencher sent a large contingent overseas.

In the sister province of Saskatchewan, it appears that there has been a clean sweep of the sixteen seats, which is the more remarkable as this province was very strongly Liberal in the last Parliament, and half the members of the Provincial Cabinet and the bulk of the Provincial legislators have been out stumping for Laurier. The result is due largely to the bold leadership of the Hon. J. A. Calder, the Liberal leader, who is now Sir Robert Borden's Minister of Immigration, and to the fact that the farmers' organizations came out solidly for the Union Government.

In Alberta Laurier is doing better, thanks to the leadership of his old lieutenant, the Hon. Frank Oliver of Edmonton, whose own seat in West Edmonton is by no means safe. It is possible that the Opposition will secure four of the twelve Alberta seats.

In British Columbia, visited last Friday by Sir Wilfrid Laurier after a dramatic trip across the continent, the tendency is all toward the Union Government. Two only of the twelve seats are likely to go into the Opposition column.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 17.—Anti-conscription candidates were snowed under in almost every British Columbia constituency today. Partial returns make it certain that Vancouver and its suburbs will return three Unionists, with majorities running about 2 to 1. From Vancouver Island comes the same story of overwhelming success.

Upper country reports are to a similar effect. Only in Skeena, the constituency which includes Prince Rupert, is the Opposition ahead. In this instance the Unionist, Colonel Peck, is in the trenches, and his opponent has made the running in his absence. The latter's lead is so small, however, that the soldiers' vote will in all probability destroy it, giving British Columbia a solid Unionist delegation of thirteen.

At the time this dispatch is sent, British Columbia cities are scenes of wild rejoicing over local returns and indications from Eastern points that the Government has won by a comfortable margin in Canada as a whole.

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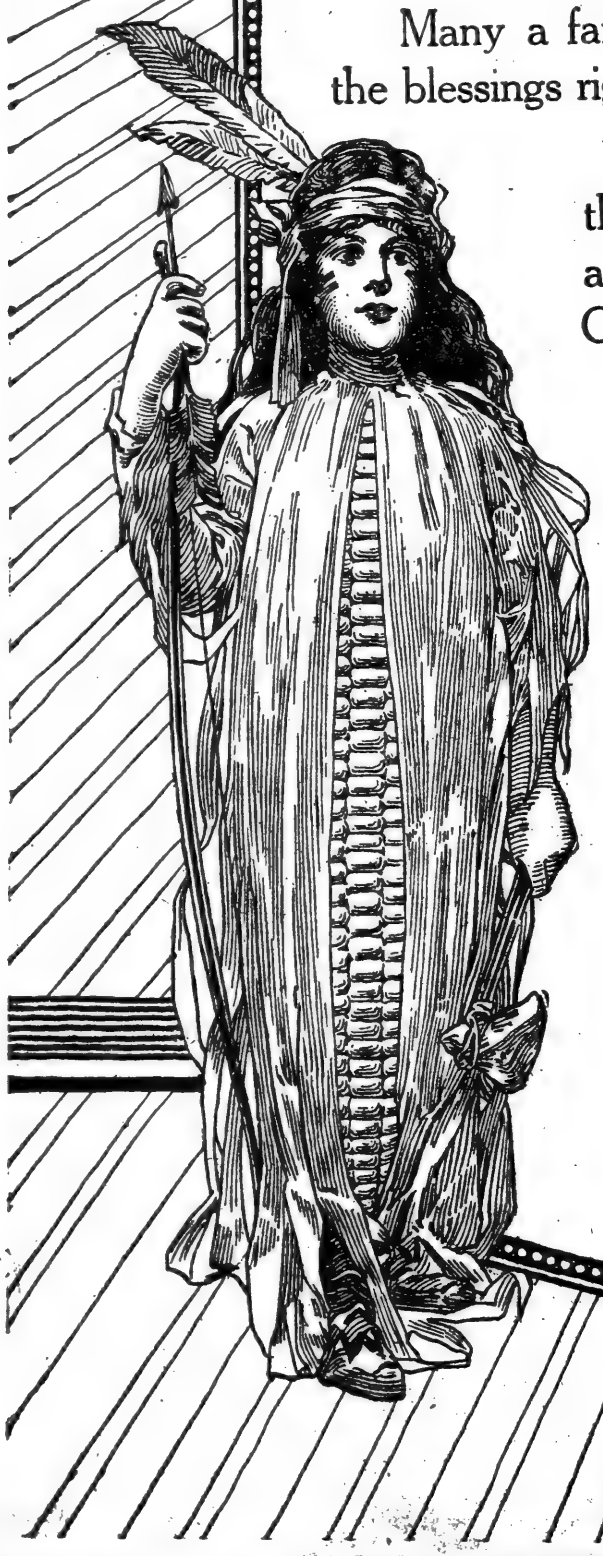
Children Should Have Candy!

Save Sugar—But Don't Spoil Xmas for the Children.
Karo, the Great American Syrup, Makes Delicious Candy!



Many a family is just discovering the blessings right at their door.

Here they have been thinking that saving sugar means doing without Christmas candy.

And they find that Karo, the great American Syrup, makes most delicious and wholesome candy!

They also find that making candy at home is all sorts of fun.

And that they can make twice as much pure candy for the same amount as candy cost at former Christmas times.

So this year they are having all the sweets they want and are saving sugar as well! They are going to the grocer for Karo, the Syrup for Christmas candy making.

They are sending for a *Corn Products Cook Book* and learning how to make the most delicious chocolates, fudges, caramels, creams, nougats and taffies.

They are making up wonderful batches of candy for the soldier boys in camp—the kind that keeps fresh for days.

Every housewife should know the three great KARO flavors

KARO (golden brown) in the Blue Can

The universal syrup for waffles, hot biscuit, griddle cakes, and bread.

KARO (crystal white) in the Red Can

The syrup for cooking and preserving. Great for candy making.

KARO (maple flavor) in the Green Can

Prepared especially for those folks who like the good old-fashioned maple flavor.

Every woman wants a copy of the *Corn Products Cook Book*, showing the hundred delicious and economical uses for Karo—*the household syrup for all purposes*. You can get it—free—by asking your grocer or writing us.

Corn Products Refining Company P.O. Box 161, New York

This year trim the tree with Karo Pop Corn Balls

Golden balls of Pop Corn make dandy trimmings for the Christmas tree. Have the fun of making the Pop Corn Balls at home. Anyone can do it. Follow these directions:

After the corn has been popped, take from the quantity any uncooked or partially cooked grains, being sure to have only fine, large, puffy ones. To one cup Karo (golden brown in the blue can) allow one tablespoon vinegar. Boil together until it hardens when dropped in cold water. When ready pour over the pop corn while hot. As soon as cool enough to handle, butter the hands well and form the mass into balls.

J. B. CROOK & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1837
549 FIFTH AVE.
AT 45TH ST.
"Specialists in Sporting Goods"
CHRISTMAS SPECIAL
$1.50

GENUINE FRENCH BRIAR PIPE—
Sterling silver mounting—
Amber stem—Leather case
SPECIAL.....$1.50
Open Evenings Until Christmas

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Fifth Ave. at 48th St.
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We carry a complete stock of French Books—classic and contemporary.
The French Children's Books deserve special note.
All Books of All Publishers

GRAY & DAVIS INC.
BOSTON, MASS.
To keep pace with the demand for Automobile Starters, Aberthaw erected this structure of reinforced concrete with brick trimming. The beauty of the completed building shows no evidence of the speed with which it was built.
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By
Theodore Roosevelt
National Strength and International Duty
Such is the vigor and fearlessness of Colonel Roosevelt's presentation of the case, that this book, far from discouraging, inspires and stimulates the reader.
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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
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SIX YEARS' GAIN.
Since 1911 THE NEW YORK TIMES has gained more than 4,000,000 agate lines of advertising, a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

SEIZE WOOL SUPPLY; SUSPECT POISONING

Woman Says She Was Taken Ill on Three Occasions While Knitting for Soldiers.

FIND A POWDER IN MATERIAL

Hoboken Health Officer Sends It to Chemist to be Analyzed—Plot Tale in Newark.

The Hoboken authorities seized yesterday a quantity of wool which the Hoboken Recreation Centre, a city institution, had bought for distribution to women and girls who were knitting sweaters and other woolen garments for American sailors and soldiers of the overseas forces. The seizure was made as a result of the illness of Mrs. Rose Anderson of 64 Washington Street, who was taken ill on three different occasions last Friday and Saturday, each time after she had picked up a quantity of the wool which she was knitting.

The authorities have placed samples of the wool in the hands of a Newark chemist, who is expected to report today whether the wool had been subjected to a poisonous solution. In the meantime an investigation is being made to find out whether any other women have been taken ill as a result of handling the wool.

Friday morning last Mrs. Anderson sent her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Anderson, to the Recreation Centre to get a new supply of wool. That afternoon Mrs. Anderson used it in a sweater she was knitting. Half an hour afterward she became ill. She recovered within an hour and that night started to knit again, and for a second time she became ill. Saturday morning her son, Eward Anderson, a member of the New York State police force, called on her, and while he was with her she fell to the floor unconscious. When she revived she told her son of her previous spells and Anderson reported the facts to Dr. Stack of the Hoboken Health Department.

Dr. Stack went to the Anderson home. He examined the wool and found that it contained a powdery substance. He immediately seized the whole supply at the Recreation Centre and sent samples to the chemist for analysis. When asked last night if he thought the wool may have been poisoned by enemy aliens, he replied that until he received the report of the chemists he would make no charges. Dr. Stack examined Mrs. Anderson yesterday and found her apparently in good physical condition. Many of Mrs. Anderson's friends were of the opinion that the wool had been treated to frighten women and to cut off the supply of knitted garments for the American fighting men.

Herman Mutchler, a Hoboken saloon keeper, and reputed one of the wealthiest men in that city, was arrested Saturday by army intelligence agents charged with attempting to bribe United States officials. Two agents of the service went into his saloon and are said to have discovered that Mutchler was violating the law forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers. The agents allege that he offered one of them $20 to suppress the facts. United States Commissioner Edward N. Stanton held Mutchler in $5,000 bail for a hearing next week.

Director of Parks and Public Property John F. Monahan has ordered all doors of the Newark City Hall kept closed excepting during business hours. Entrance will have to be made through Police Headquarters at all other times. Policemen are on guard at both the bottom and top of the stairs leading from the police corridor into the hall proper. Word reached Mr. Monahan through an anonymous source that an employe of the city, whose sentiments are known to be strongly pro-German, had threatened to blow up the building. An investigation is being made to try and trace the person who gave the information over a telephone. The voice was that of a woman.

FEW HOLIDAY FURLOUGHS.

Baker Says They Are Discouraged to Relieve Railroad Congestion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Commanding officers at camps and cantonments have been instructed to discourage furloughs in large numbers for the Christmas holidays. Secretary Baker today denied that Christmas furloughs had been forbidden entirely, but said they were discouraged, both on account of transportation conditions and because training might be seriously affected if many men were absent.

"The people of the nation will bear this privation, I know," said the Secretary, "in the same fine spirit which has characterized every previous response when it is understood that the relieving of the railroads from this burden will enable them by so much to concentrate our energies and capacities for the transportation of our resources to the seaboard and to the battlefront in France."

Woman Fined $300 for Sedition.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Julia R. Armbruster, aged 26, of Syracuse, a member of the Socialist Party, pleaded guilty to sedition in the United States Court here today and was fined $300. Judge George W. Ray, presiding, said this sentence is a warning that seditious utterances would not be tolerated.

ROCKEFELLER'S HOME IN CLEVELAND BURNS

Blaze Starts at Night in the Forest Hill Residence of Standard Oil Man.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17.—The home of John D. Rockefeller, at Forest Hill, in East Cleveland, a suburb of this city, took fire at 10:40 o'clock tonight.

Mr. Rockefeller left here on Oct. 10 for his Winter home at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

The fire spread with such great rapidity through the four-story building that it is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

It was impossible to save any of the furnishings of the house, and many valuable paintings, bronzes, and tapestries were destroyed. The home was elaborately furnished throughout its fifty-five rooms.

The loss on the building alone will be more than $50,000.

Mr. Rockefeller bought the building a number of years ago and has added many extensions. He has lived in it every Summer since its purchase.

At Mr. Rockefeller's home at Pocantico Hills last night his housekeeper said that no word had been received there that Mr. Rockefeller's Cleveland home was on fire. The housekeeper said Mr. Rockefeller was at his estate at Lakewood, N. J., but attempts to reach him there by telephone failed.

McADOO URGES WAR LOANS.

Asks Public Support and Denounces Pro-German Traitors.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—"The free soil of the United States should be an unhealthy place for traitors. If it is not it is the duty of Americans immediately to make it so," said Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo here tonight. "We are pledged to make this world safe for democracy if it takes every dollar of our resources and every drop of blood of our fighting men," he added.

Mr. McAdoo was the principal speaker at the Union League in the opening of the Statewide campaign for the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety to combat German-inspired pacifism. The central figure of a demonstration by the Chairmen of the sixty-seven county public safety committees of the State representing 10,000 members, he spoke for nearly two hours in an appeal for co-operation and self-sacrifice.

The Secretary pointed out that Liberty Loans, war savings stamps and every means adopted by the Government to finance the war must be supported unitedly if the country was to endure. His chief concern was over support for Government war loans. He said:

"Any man who sells a Liberty bond below par stabs at the very life blood of the nation," he declared.

SOLDIERS CLASH AT BORDER

Mexicans Fire on Americans Who Accidentally Cross the Border.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 17.—Mexican Federal soldiers fired on an American cavalry patrol which accidentally crossed the border on the island near Fabens, Texas, late yesterday, killing one cavalry horse and wounding another. The American soldiers returned the fire, and one Mexican soldier was seen to fall from his horse. No Americans were hit.

The firing was reported to division headquarters here today and an investigation ordered. Faben is thirty-two miles southeast of El Paso, and the "island" is a large tract of land formed by a bend in the river, on which the boundary line is not clearly defined.

Americans Detained for Inquiry.

John Guerra, an American citizen of Cuban parentage, who arrived yesterday from Cuba, was detained by the immigration officials and sent to Ellis Island for further examination today. Mr. Guerra, who was born in Germany, is a member of the firm of Rieg & Co. of Attleboro, Mass., manufacturing jewelers, and was detained by the Federal authorities when he arrived from Central America several months ago. It is expected that Mr. Guerra will be released today after his citizenship papers are examined.

NEW ROCHELLE GETS GIFTS FROM RECRUITS

Bronze Tablet for a Public Building in Appreciation of Good Fellowship.

HOTELS AND HOUSES FULL

Neighboring Towns Relieve New Rochelle of Care of 500, While 1,200 Men Are Sent to Camp Devens.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Although another increment of about 1,000 of the 8,000 army recruits who crowded into the village last week on the last days for the enlistment of men of draft age, was taken to the outfitting stations at Fort Slocum today and an additional increment of about 1,200 men was sent to the national army encampment at Ayer, Mass., all the hotels and public buildings and many of the private homes here were still filled today with recruits waiting to be mustered in by the army authorities. Rye, Harrison, Mamaroneck, and other villages offered their assistance in caring for the men, and it was estimated that about 500 were sent out of New Rochelle to await the call of the army, leaving about 4,000 to be cared for here.

Although Colonel H. R. Kingsbury and the officers at Fort Slocum adhered to their custom of giving no information about the distribution of increments of recruits for the army, it was learned that the congestion was to be relieved by sending part of the men to be formed into a depot brigade at Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., where they would be outfitted and prepared for service. It was said that this was a deviation from the custom of handling recruits for the army, but it was also pointed out by officers that the rush of recruits to be outfitted at one station also was unusual.

Colonel Kingsbury notified the Citizens' Committee and the Mayor here today that the army would assume part of the burden of feeding the men while they were waiting to be outfitted, by paying the regular army daily ration cost of 40 cents a day. It is estimated that the entire cost of caring for the men will be about $50,000, and the Government will pay about $20,000 of this sum in its daily ration allowance.

Citizens of New Rochelle gave a turkey dinner to the men Sunday, and in appreciation the recruits took up a collection of $500 to be used in buying a bronze tablet to be placed on one of the public buildings, telling "what good fellows" the citizens have been in sharing their homes and food with them. In Rye, Mamaroneck, Harrison, Port Chester, and other villages Red Cross chapters and other associations aided in feeding the men and many club houses were thrown open for their use. A committee of citizens today asked Colonel Kingsbury to order its members to do anything he wished for the welfare of the new soldiers.

AYER, Mass., Dec. 17.—It was announced at Camp Devens today that part of the men now waiting to be outfitted at Fort Slocum would be brought to the national army encampment here and turned into the depot brigade. Men from the brigade will be distributed among the infantry commands to furnish barracks for the new men. They will be outfitted and probably trained here, it was said.

QUITS CONGRESS TO ENLIST.

R. C. Johnson of South Dakota to be "Tamest Private in Camp."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota gave up his seat in Congress today to enlist as a private in the regular army. He left for Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, this morning. To several of his friends he said that he would be "the tamest private in camp."

Mr. Johnson is 35 years old and has a wife and two children. From 1911 to 1914 he was Attorney General of South Dakota. He was elected as a Republican to the Sixty-fourth Congress.

LETS IN MORE VOLUNTEERS.

Crowder Rules That Men of Draft Age May Join Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today issued to Governors new rules under which men of draft age may join the army at their own request. White men only will be accepted and they may enlist only in the infantry, Signal Corps, Medical Corps, and Quartermaster's Department. Supply conditions were such, General Crowder said, that no men could be accepted in the coast artillery, field artillery, cavalry, or Engineers' Corps.

Enlistments in the regular army by men of draft age ended at noon last Saturday and the volunteers may be inducted into service now only through their local boards. General Crowder's telegram specified these commands to which men accepted to the special services open to them might be sent:

Aviation Section, Signal Corps, to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Land Division, Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Medical Department, to Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley, Kan., by local boards west of the Mississippi River, and to the Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., by boards east of the Mississippi.

Quartermaster Corps, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

Ordnance Department, Raritan Station, Raritan, N. J.

Infantry, to Fort McDowell, California, by local boards of Pacific Coast States, and to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., by all other boards.

Transportation and subsistence expense to the camps are to be furnished by the local boards.

CAPTURED AIRMAN WRITES.

Willis of Lafayette Escadrille Sends Letter to Parents.

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—The first direct communication from Lieutenant Harold B. Willis of the Lafayette Escadrille, who disappeared while flying over the German lines on Aug. 18, was received by his parents today. His capture by Germans was reported soon afterward, but Willis's letter reveals for the first time the story of his captue.

"My last flight was some distance within the lines," he wrote. "One of the boys in front of me attacked and I was able to put away my assailant, but was immediately jumped on by two others, later by a third. To avoid being riddled from the rear I had to turn and engage, and was thus separated from friends on my level. French machines above me evidently did not see my situation.

"Almost immediately my motor was hit and only ran intermittently, so that they could always keep above me. My efforts became the avoidance of fire on the line of flight, and to regain the group of lines. I did not succeed, however, in any of these on account of loss of motor, and the odds against me. I landed twenty kilometers in the rear. An adversary landed beside me and proved very correct and sympathetic. My machine was hit thirty times, in body, motor, and windshield. Half the cables were cut, tire shot away, and an unknown number of holes in the wings.

"They took me to luncheon and later to the rear. The treatment since continues correct.

"My chief distress has been my inability to tell you of my safety, and, further, my exile from the front and the fighting. Am with splendid French officers. Am studying German, doing sketching and woodcarving."

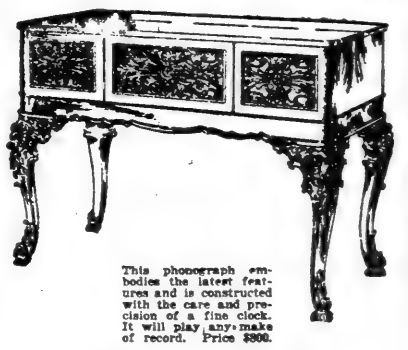
The letter was three and a half months on the way.

DELAYS MEANS INQUIRY.

Prosecutor Will Place Information Before the Grand Jury.

Proceedings which the District Attorney says he will begin here against Gaston B. Means, who was acquitted by a jury at Concord, N. C., on Saturday of the murder of Mrs. Mary A. King, were postponed yesterday because of the illness of Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who returned on Sunday from the trial of Means.

Mr. Swann said last night that he expected to place information before the Grand Jury just as soon as he and Mr. Dooling had considered further features of the evidence gathered here concerning Means's activities in the management of financial affairs of Mrs. King in this county.

The Tobey Spinet-Phone

Musician, designer and master craftsmen have united to produce the Tobey Spinet-Phone, a phonograph that lends dignity and elegance to the most luxurious surroundings.
It is patterned after the fine old Spinet Desks and is built by hand by Tobey workmen. The wood is solid St. Jago mahogany, beautifully figured and exquisitely carved. It is a phonograph of remarkable volume and sweetness of tone, made possible by the wonderful patented duplex horn, which is built in a new and scientific manner.
This phonograph embodies the latest features and is constructed with the care and precision of a fine clock. It will play any make of record. Price $300.
The TOBEY Furniture Co.
5th Avenue at 53rd Street.
Come in to-day and see this beautiful instrument. We shall be glad to play it for you.

$4.95
SPECIAL SALE
OF MEN'S
Walk-Over SHOES
$4.95
$6. to $8. Values
These shoes are all this season's models in Black, Tan, and Patent Leather—Button and Lace. This is one of the real sales of the season, at a most opportune time when economy is the watchword of the hour.
A full line of Phoenix Hosiery for men and women
Walk-Over Shoe Stores
New York City: 179 Broadway, 1173-75 Broadway, 1439 Broadway; 144 Bowery, 252 W. 125th St., 622 W. 181st St.
Brooklyn: 1355 Broadway, 563-7 Fulton St., 5406 Fifth Ave.
Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St.

Could Byng Have Won His Victory Without THE "KNIGHT?"

IT WAS a daringly bold stroke—the British staked everything on the tanks at Cambrai.

Success or failure depended entirely upon the efficiency and reliability of motive power of these forts-on-wheels.

FOR this, the most crucial test ever given an automobile engine, the Knight Motor was chosen.

ITS prodigious power, tenacious performance and extreme quietness as the tanks stole silently across No-man's land that gray morning *won the day.*

YOU will welcome this opportunity to become more intimately acquainted with this marvelous motor at the Salon of Willys-Knight enclosed cars.

OUR variety of individualized closed equipages enables you to select a distinctively different closed car.

BECAUSE the quietness, and flexibility of the Knight motor, the *only* type that improves with use, emphasizes the slightest deficiency in body construction. Therefore it has been necessary for us to create bodies that excel as the motor excels.

FURTHERMORE, because of the economies of our great production these Willys-Knight closed cars offer a saving of hundreds up to thousands of dollars in the initial cost price of your car.

Visit the Willys-Knight Salon of Enclosed Motor Cars at Our Broadway Building at 50th Street

Willys Knight
WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.
Broadway at 50th Street
Telephone Circle 1300
BROOKLYN. Cor. Fulton St. & Bedford Ave. *Tel. Bedford 8800*
BRONX 149th St. & Courtlandt Ave. *Tel. Melrose 150*
NEWARK 35-37 Halsey St. *Tel. Mulberry 2646*

Chauffeurs' Overcoats
Of Heavy Frieze

Special at $25
Wonderfully Warm Coats With Heavy Wool Lining
SUITS
of Gray Whipcord Special at
$18.50
Norfolk Jacket and Trousers
Fur Lined Coats Specially Priced
Muskrat lined with Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal Collars—$78.00.
Muskrat lined with Persian Lamb Collar—$65.00.
Muskrat lined with Persian Lamb Collar—$48.50.
$22, $25 and $28 Motor Lap Robes—Special at $19.50.
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH ST.

Facts About the Sugar Situation

Our Government has asked you to use sugar sparingly. We believe that the people of this country will be glad to do their part to conserve the sugar supply when they know the facts.

These facts are as follows:

More than two-thirds of the source of Europe's sugar supply is within the present battle lines. This has resulted in greatly reducing the production of sugar in Europe.

England and France and other countries have been forced to go for sugar to Cuba.

Ordinarily, nearly all of the Cuban raw sugar comes to the United States and is refined here, chiefly for home use. This is not the case now.

In view of the exceptional world demand for sugar there is no surplus, and barely enough to tide us over until the new crop comes in. The people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly. No one should hoard or waste it.

This Company has no surplus sugar to sell. It is working with the Government to conserve the supply, and to take care of the Allies so far as possible.

Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

NEW YORK'S ONE HUNDRED NEEDIEST CASES

Thirty-six Are Provided For But Sfxty-four Are Still Incomplete.

FUND NOW TOTALS $34,346

Woman Sends Liberty Bond Coupons—Physician Closes Six of the Cases.

The appeal for those of the 100 Neediest Cases, which have been provided for only in part, brought a number of offers yesterday to the charitable organizations direct and through THE NEW YORK TIMES from persons who desired to give the help that was still needed to one or more of the cases or to take complete charge of a needy family for one year or more.

A New York physician, who would not allow his name to be used, contributed money sufficient to complete the sum required for cases 37, 52, 65, 77, 69, and 91. One man, who called at the offices of the Charity Organization Society, desired to give all that was necessary to the assistance of a needy family for a year. As there were no families on the list which had not already received some assistance he finally undertook to be responsible for the care of a family outside of the list of the 100 neediest for the coming year. Mr. and Mrs. William Pitman Earle, Jr., gave $500 to complete the amounts needed for three cases. Consequently more was done for those remaining of the 100 Neediest Cases than appears in the total contributions received yesterday. The contributions yesterday totaled $6,213.91. This brought the total received to date to $34,346.82.

Contributions made with the stipulation that they should be applied to one or more specific cases provided fully yesterday for eleven more cases. The total number of cases fully provided for is now thirty-six.

Christmas Gift Money to Neediest.

Many who have written to THE TIMES and to the organizations have stated that they have decided to forego their ordinary Christmas giving this year and to turn over the sum they ordinarily spent for this purpose to the 100 Neediest Cases. One of the letters of this type received yesterday by THE TIMES was as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer is happy to indorse a check for $19.45, which it was my intention of using for Christmas gifts, but the "ten cases" are each and all of them far more urgent than anything within my personal knowledge, and there is no doubt whatever that this little offering in His Name who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, ye did it unto me," will bring more real happiness than many times this amount, distributed to those who need it less, or perhaps are bored by Christmas giving and need it not at all.

Please divide this into five equal parts and give to the five cases who get the least.

The sixty-four remaining cases are all partly provided for, as they will have their share of the sum made up of contributions not designated for a specific use. One of the letters received by THE TIMES was as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly assign a case to me of one of the neediest families, as advertised in your paper, as I would like to take care of it.

Yours very truly,
J. F. LUCEY.
Woolworth Building.

Another man who wishes to take charge of a needy family wrote as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted the list of New York's 100 neediest families, given in your issue of Dec. 14. I would like to get in touch with one family which I can help, and, while I do not wish to be known, still I would like to be able to keep my eye on the family in question so that I may personally see that all their needs are supplied.

I shall be pleased, if you will suggest to me a worthy family and give name and address.

Appeal for Case No. 1.

The State Charities Aid Association wishes to call the attention of its friends especially to cases 1, 30, 64, and 89, which so far received few contributions specifically designated for them. Case No. 1, which is usually one of the first to be closed by reason of its position on the list, has, strangely enough, been almost entirely passed over so far this year.

The full benefit resulting from the publication of the One Hundred Neediest Cases is not reflected in the total of the gifts received, because many of those who have been prompted by these appeals have gone to the charitable organizations and arranged to give assistance to needy families in the way of personal care, clothing, food, and other necessities. Some have also taken an interest in families which, though very needy, were not included among the neediest. One family offered to give all the aid needed to a crippled child because that family had a little crippled girl of its own. When they found that the child in whom they had taken an interest had already been provided for, they directed that their contribution should go to some other crippled child. As there was no other on the list of One Hundred Neediest Cases which fitted in with their purpose, the cases of other crippled children were brought to their attention, and they finally gave the help to a child whose condition resembled that of their own.

One of the contributors said in a letter to the Charity Organization Society:

Grateful for Chance to Help.

"I am sorry that my contribution came too late to help the poor child who wanted to 'get out of the way,' but as long as she is provided for it is all right. I certainly have no objection to your offer of using your own judgment in distributing my humble gift. You certainly know better. Still, if perchance cases 55 and 90 are still in want please apply my little offering to them. I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity of thinking of others and making me realize how fortunate I am in having a good home, plenty to eat, and no special ailment."

Several of the contributions which have been received in lump sums are collections which have been taken up in clubs, classes, or business houses. The following letter was received by THE TIMES yesterday with a contribution of this kind:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Enclosed please find check in amount of $130, to be applied as you think best to the fund for the Hundred Neediest Cases. Of this $150, $85 was collected by us from friends, and $64 added to it by ourselves.

I. AND E. WEILL.

The stories of needy families and individuals in this city continued to make effective appeals to readers of THE TIMES in distant points. Some of the contributions coming from a distance yesterday were from F. S. Billings of Woodstock, Vt.; S. E. Davis, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss A. C. Bradley, Fryeburg, Me.; C. S. Jeffers, Mayersville, Miss.; A. H. Riebl, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and A. Scheffer, Detroit.

Several of the neediest cases have received help in the form of Liberty bonds. One such contribution came to THE TIMES yesterday with this letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sending you herewith coupons cut from Liberty bonds amounting to $132.12. The writer wishes you to apply this to the alleviation of your hundred neediest cases.

Very truly yours,
MRS. HENRY SCHUBART.

Soldier Gives His Earnings.

A striking feature of the campaign for the neediest this year has been the number of contributions from soldiers and sailors. One of the letters yesterday was the following:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Enclosed please find check indorsed to your order for $15, which kindly place to the credit of your collections for the 100 needy families. The writer earned this check this Summer while serving as a private in Troop H of Rochester, guarding the New York Aqueduct, and it represents some good hard work.

It gives me pleasure to make a contribution to such a worthy cause. Very truly yours,
C. C. WOODWORTH.

The Charity Organization Society announced yesterday that, to save postage, it would not hereafter acknowledge gifts under $1, in addition to their acknowledgment in the list of contributors printed in THE TIMES. Hitherto it has been acknowledging through the mail gifts which it has received directly and gifts, or its share of gifts, forwarded through THE TIMES. It should be understood, however, that neither the expense of postage nor any other expense is deducted from the gifts to the 100 neediest cases, 100 per cent. of which goes to the cases.

$34,346 NOW IN FUND FOR THE 100 NEEDIEST

$6,213 Received Over Sunday; of This $2,384 Was Sent to The Times.

The contributions for New York's 100 Neediest Cases totaled $6,213.91 yesterday, bringing the total for the campaign so far to $34,346.82.

Gifts were received yesterday as follows: By THE NEW YORK TIMES, $2,384.62; by the Charity Organization Society, $1,306; by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $1,058.79; by the State Charities Aid Association, $874.50; Brookly Bureau of Charities, $590.

The total amounts received during the campaign have been as follows: By THE NEW YORK TIMES, $12,787.87; by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $9,025.90; by the Charity Organization Society, $7,045.55; by the State Charities Aid Association, $3,545.50, and by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $1,942.

Contributions yesterday were received as follows by THE TIMES:

"E. A."	$100.00	"H. G. N."	25.00
Kate C. Pomeroy	1.00	E. W. Foster	10.00
Gertrude B. Mackay	5.00	E. Stoaffer	5.00
E. C. Pearson	5.00	Ethel H. Windei	50.00
A. M. Raphael	10.00	Anonymous	10.00
"A Friend"	3.00	"Amicus"	10.00
Mrs. F. Topping	10.00	Anonymous	2.00
A. Bower	2.00	Mrs. S. W. Lockwood	10.00
Mrs. M. J. Carney	25.00	Anonymous	25.00
Miss L. A. Gardiner	2.00	A. H. Schefer	10.00
F. S. Billings	20.00	Misses M. Steinfield and R. Steinfield	20.00
"A Well Wisher"	1.00	"Sonny"	5.00
Mrs. J. A. Frank	5.00	M. L. Newman	10.00
E. McLoughlin	2.00	"D. G. F."	2.00
"Donor"	1.00	H. W. Alexander	1.00
N. T. Guernsey	100.00	Mrs. C. F. Everitt	5.00
Joseph Gantz	50.00	Joseph Ullmann	20.00
Rosa Krunkal	5.00	F. M. Copen	20.00
Anonymous	5.00	Anonymous	20.00
U. S. B.	10.00	Leo Abraham	2.00
C. D. McAllister	5.00	H. W. Zaum	10.00
A. M. Bower	5.00	Carrie Banks	20.00
Mrs. I. H. Peet	5.00	David Geiger	5.00
E. C. Bailey	10.00	C. F. Lashelle	5.00
Mrs. F. G. Ringwalt	5.00	M. E. D.	25.00
"R. T."	1.00	Mrs. Kleinberger	60.00
"W. J. H."	25.00	Mrs. P. E. Jennings	10.00
A. D. O'Neill	5.00	Mrs. A. Richards	50.00
Betty Hersberg	5.00	S. E. Davis	2.00
S. S.	10.00	C. S. Jeffords	10.35
C. Woodworth	15.00	A. H. Riebl	10.00
"R. E."	100.00	E. O. Dewing	2.00
Mrs. L. Henlo	5.00	Mrs. H. B. Thomas	5.00
E. De Pinna	10.00	M. Kaufman	10.00
E. Argamonte, Jr.	5.00	Anonymous	2.00
C. A. Wilson	150.00	Mrs. A. M. Balch	5.00
E. D. Denzer	10.00	Mrs. M. A. Saunders	5.00
A. W. Doolittle	5.00	In Memory of J. N. B.	2.50
"E. W."	25.00	A. Scheffer	5.00
A. Geiger	10.00	A. Jacoby	50.00
B. Kellogg	10.00	T. B. Griswold	1.00
Mrs. F. A. Stone	5.00	E. L.	1.00
B. Baumann	1.00	A. E. Leaman	5.00
"R. J."	50.00	G. R. McKee	15.00
J. B. Hickok	5.00	Anonymous	2.00
Mrs. F. A. Stone	5.00	A. C. Edwards	20.00
Baby L. Wolff	5.00	C. C. Tyler	50.00
S. A. Drew	5.00	In Memory of J. Delano	5.00
"M. R."	5.00	M. A. Pinch	5.80
T. Van Kannel	25.00	Mrs. I. Bleck	25.00
J. C. De Sola	10.00	W. E. Weill	150.00
F. G. Brill	2.00	Miss M. E. Martin	40.00
"Anonymous"	50.00	Mrs. R. Craig	10.00
M. M. Sterling	10.00	R. E. De Sola	10.00
W. L. Sackett	2.00	M. A. A.	122.12
"G. R. W."	10.00	R. G. Powers	5.00
Anonymous	10.00	"R."	1.00
Isabel Eiles	5.00	Polly, Betty, & Nancy Putman	25.00
C. L. Feldenheimer	5.00	M. B. Mosher	9.00
In memory of M. G. Knowles	5.00	Anonymous	2.00
A. Heeg	1.00	O. L. L. & I. L. L.	25.00
V. F. Callmeyer	5.00	Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Stills	60.00
Dr. S. Neuhof	2.00	Mrs. W. F. Decker	25.00
F. L. Fuller	5.00	W. M.	5.00
Helen Presena	5.00	G. S.	5.00
L. Wolff	10.00	J. Feltx	3.00
J. McAllister	10.00	B. King	3.00
Grace C. Balch	25.00	S. K.	5.00
E. N. Perkins	25.00	K. L. F.	5.00
"From A Friend"	1.00	One Who Longs to Do His Will	19.45
H. Prochaska	11.25	B. P. C.	5.00
"Sympathiser"	10.00	Julia F. Starr	2.00
"Bob"	5.00		
G. Fountain and Elizabeth C. Fountain	25.00		
B. S. and F. Caldozo	5.00		
Total			$2,384.62

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THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 60 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Charity Organizations Ask That Gifts Be Speeded Up

Volunteers Come Forward to Take Complete Charge of Some of the Very Needy Families for a Year or More.

Selected for The New York Times by Four of the City's Leading Charity Associations.

The following contributions were received yesterday by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor:

Allison, May	$5.00	In Memory of Francis, C. H.	$10.00
A. M. T., Mrs.	5.00	In Memory of H. W. E.	10.00
An Army Officer	5.00	In Memory of Mother	10.00
An Invalid	5.00	Karp, Mrs. M. J.	2.00
Anonymous	200.00	Keller, Mrs. W. A.	5.00
Barlow, L. F.	2.00	Lambert, C. I.	5.00
Bradshaw, Miss	10.00	No Acknowledgment	100.00
Bernkopf, Mrs. M.	2.00	Phipps, Miss A.	10.00
Cahen, Helen K.	3.00	Pollard, Mrs. G.	5.00
Calladay, Eliz. A.	5.00	Pollard, Mrs. S. E.	15.00
Crana, Ruth B. N.	2.00	Reichenbach, R. W., and Lillie	5.00
Colman, Mrs. L. A.	5.00	Roberts, W. J.	15.00
Cohn, Lester	25.00	Satterlee, Mrs. R.	13.00
Copley, F. B.	5.00	Schell, Mrs. W.	20.00
Cash	2.00	Sonders, C. B.	10.00
Cash	2.00	Schloss, Sadie M.	6.00
Cash	10.00	Slingsby, Helen R.	25.00
C. F. S.	2.00	Smith, Miss E. D.	5.00
Dixon, Marion B.	2.00	Straus, Mrs. S.	1.00
E. P.	5.00	Spies, Mrs. U. A.	25.00
E. W.	5.00	Taylor, Mrs. C. L.	10.00
Floyd, Augustus	10.00	Terry, Sarah C.	2.00
Friend	100.00	Vietor, Mrs. T. L.	25.00
Graves, Jessie M.	1.79	Wattley, R. B.	50.00
Guering, Mr. & Mrs. Jules	5.00	Welsh, S. Charles	10.00
Hasipp, Margt. S.	2.00	Willis, Miss E. M.	10.00
Hermann, S.	40.00	Wood, Peggy	10.00
Holman, Miss B.	2.00	Wyckoff, Mrs. Eleanor N.	5.00
Howes, Mrs. R. W., 3d	10.00	Wyckoff, Mrs. Peter B.	25.00
Hoyt, Miss H. S.	5.00	Wortendycke, Mrs. A. C.	10.00
Hunt, Eliz. K.	10.00		
H. J. H.	100.00		
H. W. H. & W. H.	5.00		
Total			$1,058.79

The following contributions were received yesterday by the State Charities Aid Association:

Alice T. Stratton	$5.00	Miss Anna L. Brackbill	15.00
Miss Ruth B. Moran	5.00	Miss A. C. Bradley	50.00
Buster Dan	1.00	Louise Butler	5.00
Mrs. Elisabeth C. Davis	100.00	Grace Bigelow	15.00
Mrs. S. L. F. Deyo	150.00	F. B. Stratford	25.00
Mrs. J. E. Rousmaniere	100.00	Laura L. Peasley	15.00
Mrs. W. Meigs	8.50	Mrs. W. A. Keller	5.00
Mrs. L. L. Tefft	16.00	J. C.	1.00
Miss C. L. Schell	5.00	Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff	20.00
Mrs. G. W. Ely	3.00	Mrs. J. B. King	20.00
Helen K. Cahen	2.00	Blanche Bechoff	16.00
S. Falaise	5.00	Mrs. E. Brunswick	10.00
Miss Lillian C. Groome	1.00	Marguerite Carstit	5.00
Beatrice Stein	15.00	Anonymous	50.00
Mrs. Lucy A. Mosman	5.00	G. E. Nichols	50.00
Mrs. R. Sturmdorf	4.00	Lucy P. Eastman	100.00
Mrs. L. M. Dickinson	5.00	Anonymous	20.00
Mrs. F. Ludlam	5.00	H. C. Corson	12.00
		Anonymous	30.00
Total			$574.50

The following contributions were received yesterday by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities:

Anonymous	$2.00	J. A. Fay & Egan Co.	$1.00
A. L. A.	1.00	Myers, B. G.	10.00
Burr, Mary M.	10.00	Newhouse, Mrs. W. S.	10.00
Coulter, Jr., P.	5.00	Schnakenberg, Miss C.	5.00
Earle, Mr. and Mrs. W. P., Jr.	500.00	Stein, Frank J.	5.00
Gasteiger, J. W.	5.00	Stilwell, Mrs. A.	10.00
Gilmore, Mrs. W.	2.00	Tatman, Mrs. A. H.	5.00
"Helen and Betty"	1.00	Taylor, C. E.	2.00
Hooes, Miss L.	10.00	Van Cleve, E. M.	5.00
Hughes, Mrs. E. R.	1.00		
Total			$590.00

The following contributions were received yesterday by the Charity Organization Society:

B. B.	$2.50	Carrie L. Godfrey	$10.00
Cash	15.00	J. L. Habberton	5.00
C. D. Babcock	2.00	T. A. Hatch	5.00
Helen K. Cahen	2.00	Hendricks	25.00
"S. Falaise"	7.50	A Friend	10.00
Eliz. Colliday	10.00	Mrs. W. P. Ketcham	5.00
"Anonymous"	5.00	Mrs. E. V. Lasarus	5.00
Mrs. F. B. Copley	5.00	Mrs. L. J. Lesser	5.00
B. E. Crafts	1.00	Mrs. C. W.	5.00
"Anonymous"	300.00	E. H. Myers	5.00
Anna E. Edwards	15.00	Helena V. Otis	10.00
Mrs. W. L. Hazen	10.00	Miss Sarah N. Peck	25.00
J. O. Heiman	5.00	Mrs. Richardson	2.00
Mrs. C. F. Hogg	8.00	Mrs. H. B. Roger	5.00
L. M. Kronheimer	30.00	Mrs. A. A. Stilwell	10.00
J. F. Loewi	44.00	Anonymous	5.00
"Anonymous"	280.00	Miss Minnie A. Stinson	5.00
Miss H. Marx	5.00	Blanche G. Varney	2.00
"In Memoriam"	5.00	S. C. Welsh	10.00
Minnie S. Musser	2.00	Mrs. Henry Whitehouse	10.00
Jacob Parker	5.00	Katherine Carr Wilson	1.00
"Anonymous"	5.00	Mrs. H. E. Worcester	100.00
M. F. S.	2.00	Emily P. Wolcott	2.00
Mrs. R. Sturmdorf	2.00	W. F. Schneider	10.00
G. M. Wheeler	1.00	J. H. Christie	10.00
Mrs. P. B. Wyckoff	50.00		
Mrs. S. K. Walker	5.00		
"Anonymous"	2.00		
Mrs. H. W. Berry	25.00		
Miss B. G. Brooks	100.00		
Mrs. A. J. Broseau	10.00		
Sara Caskey	3.00		
Mrs. S. Carey	25.00		
F. W. Chapin	10.00		
R. D. Fleming	5.00		
E. P. Cornell	5.00		
Mrs. W. T. Dengler	1.00		
Total			$1,306.00

The following contributions were received by the Charity Organization Society on Saturday:

"In memory of a mother"	$1.00	Mrs. C. D. Dickson	125.00
Cash	5.00	J. G. Essey	25.00
Mary I. Frank	2.00	Ella F. Folkard	5.00
Mrs. W. Jackson	1.00	Margaret L. Folkard	5.00
Mrs. R. M. Levantritt	2.00	Hilda E. Fox	10.00
H. K. Hammond	5.00	Miss E. B. Greppo	100.00
E. W. Kammerer	1.00	Mrs. A. F. Hapgood	10.00
S. E. Levy	10.00	Mrs. C. E. Hughes	25.00
H. B. Livingston	20.00	Mrs. A. J. Ray and Mrs. F. E. Howe	7.00
J. McC. Magie	50.00	R. L. Jones	5.00
Nettie A. Maurer	3.00	Miss K. Kerr	2.00
H. J. McQuade	15.00	Miss C. Mayo	15.00
Florence Thayer Smith	1.00	H. D. Meyer	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. Terbel	40.00	Anonymous	8.00
E. A. Thorn	10.00	E. M. Van Cleve	5.00
M. W.	10.00	N. Weinberg	10.00
Anonymous	475.00	Emma Salison	3.00
C. H. Abbott	25.00		
H. J. A.	100.00		
C. F. Beckwith	2.00		
Miss E. D. Beggs	50.00		
S. W. Davis	100.00		
Total			$1,298.00

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96. The wizened faces of the 6 months old twin children show they are half starved, while the two older children are not much better off. The mother has been incapable of taking care of the family since the father some time ago was committed to an asylum; $250 is needed to care for the family while the mother, intelligent and willing, learns a trade. (C. O. S.)

95. A girl of 17 years, earning $9 a week in a factory, has been the sole support of two younger sisters and a semi-invalid mother. They should have $40 more a month to keep them well and strong. (A. I. C. P.)

94. These two boys were well and carefully trained by a good mother until her death; since when they have been brutally handled by a drunken father. Eight dollars and fifty cents is needed for food, clothing, and shelter for them in a good boarding house. (S. C. A. A.)

93. Three hundred and forty-eight dollars is needed because this fifteen-year-old girl has collapsed from overwork while trying to support herself and an invalid mother. That sum will give them medical attention and help until the little girl can do well at her trade. (C. O. S.)

92. One hundred and fifty dollars is needed to provide for this family until the mother is out of the hospital and the sick father has recovered from an operation. (B. B. C.)

90. Three hundred dollars will help the eldest girl to learn a trade and keep a family of a mother and children going with the $6 a week income of the eldest boy until the family is self-supporting. (C. O. S.)

89. If this keen and clever girl can keep on with her school work for seven months she will have her working certificate and can support herself well. She needs $150 to give her a start. (S. C. A. A.)

88. This family's whole income now is $13 a month, made by the mother by manufacturing children's shoes. It will not keep her and her three children. Thirty-five dollars a month more is needed. (A. I. C. P.)

85. A day laborer earning $10 a week is doing the best he can for his invalid wife and six sickly children; $480 will restore them to health and give promise of a better future for them. (C. O. S.)

83. This 11-year-old boy thinks he can help himself by working on a farm in the Summer. He is said to be a fine boy, though both his parents have been repeatedly in jail. Through this Winter he sorely needs a friend. (S. C. A. A.)

82. One hundred and ten dollars is needed by this family of a father, mother, and three children to supplement the mother's earnings until the father's illness is cured. (B. B. C.)

81. Four children are living in dark, unhealthful rooms while the mother earns $5 a week as an office cleaner. They need $250. (C. O. S.)

79. One boy earns $30 a month in this household of a mother and four children, the fourth born a few weeks after the father had committed suicide; $320 will provide for them and put the eldest girl through a course in the Manhattan Trade School. (C. O. S.)

75. A mother in danger from tuberculosis is struggling to support her two children, the father being in a sanatorium. They need $40 a month for some time to keep disease away and to hold the family together. (A. I. C. P.)

74. Eight dollars a week is the maximum income of this family, consisting of an injured man, his wife, and five children, two of them very delicate. The eldest son will soon be able to work. They ought to have $100 for urgent needs. (B. B. C.)

73. This mother and her four girls, all delicate, need $50 a month in addition to what the mother can earn by taking boarders. (A. I. C. P.)

72. The mother, the breadwinner for a family of three children, earns only $20 a month. This Winter she needs at least $100 more. The children are thin and anemic from lack of proper nourishment. (B. B. C.)

66. This mother, just widowed, has walked the streets when she could hardly stand, with her infant in arms, seeking work to support herself, her baby, and two other children. She needs help to the extent of $300. (C. O. S.)

64. If this sickly 14-year-old girl is to live she must for some months have a home in the country; $200 is needed for this purpose. (S. C. A. A.)

63. Overwork has nearly cost this young widow her life. One child must undergo an operation, and there are two others needing food. The family must have $480 to carry it through this emergency. (C. O. S.)

61. This old woman, self-supporting until crippled with rheumatism, faces dependence for the first time in her life; $300 will put her in a comfortable church home, where she longs to go. (C. O. S.)

60. By crocheting caps for babies this mother earned $15 a month, but cannot support her four children on it; $480 is needed to take care of this family until the oldest child can work. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

59. A mother earning $8 a week is the only support of five children, not sick, but all threatened with tuberculosis; $180 is needed for good food to save these children from disease and to prevent the wrecking of the home. (B. B. C.)

56. Two Italian boys of 12 and 11 are orphans and alone. The oldest has the making of a musician; $9 a week would provide for them. (S. C. A. A.)

55. Widowed last July, this woman needs $300 added to her own earnings to keep herself and her two children until the oldest can work. (C. O. S.)

54. This man in the first stages of tuberculosis, can get well if he can stop work and go to a sanatorium. But he has four children and a sick wife. This family should have $100 for its immediate needs. (B. B. C.)

53. This little boy, found when three weeks old by a policeman in a tenement doorway, has gone through a hard youth, is sick, and needs $4 a week to make him sturdy. (S. C. A. A.)

51. This is a boy of 3 years, with a well-shaped head and fine brown eyes, but many physical ailments. He may struggle through and grow up a strong man if $3 a week can be raised for board and good care. (S. C. A. A.)

49. This girl's crooked back can be straightened if she is treated now; $100 is needed. (S. C. A. A.)

48. Three of this widow's five children are old enough to help her, but one is feeble-minded, one crippled, and one not a good boy. The mother is ill from worry and overwork; $100 will help to keep them until her health is restored. (B. B. C.)

42. Forty dollars a month is needed to help this widow in her struggle to support her seven young children. (A. I. C. P.)

40. The mother, father, baby, little boy and girl, and an older girl are trying to live on $6 a week which the blind father earns. They need $200 till the older girl can go to work. (B. B. C.)

39. Three brothers, 19, 7, and 3, are now alone in the world except for their grandmother, who is too old and feeble to help. It will take only $10 a week to take care of them. (S. C. A. A.)

36. The father will recover if he can stay a year in the tuberculosis sanitarium where he is now. The mother and three babies need $400 through the Winter. (C. O. S.)

35. Lucy, 8 years old, and her brother, 2 years old, left alone in the world after cruel experiences, are sick, and need $8 a week to keep them and to keep them together. (S. C. A. A.)

34. Forty-five dollars a month is needed by a widow with five young children, the youngest an infant in arms. (A. I. C. P.)

33. This fifteen-year-old boy's reason is threatened by his hard experiences in his family life. His cure must be now or never. He needs $5 a week. (S. C. A. A.)

32. Philip, fourteen, is trying to support his sick mother and six brothers and sisters. Help him with $600. One of the sisters can help a year from now. (A. I. C. P.)

31. A long series of mishaps left the husband insane. This broke his wife's health. Two hundred and fifty dollars is needed for her care and treatment if her life is to be saved. (C. O. S.)

30. This woman eight years ago took two friendless city waifs to her farm in the country. Her husband's death and her own failure in health have left her without money or food. They need $120. (S. C. A. A.)

29. The wife and four little children of this Polish ironworker are in danger of starvation because the father's long illness has swept away their savings. They need $240. (C. O. S.)

27. A once wealthy Frenchman died completely ruined. His wife, left destitute, came to this country with her son and sister. The two women are sick. The sole income is the boy's earnings of $9 a week. They need $280. (C. O. S.)

25. A frail, deserted mother and a sick eldest daughter cannot at present support this household of five. They need $150 until the oldest boy can go to work. (B. B. C.)

24. The wife works in this family, and the father, in an invalid chair, cares for the four children. They need $130 through the Winter. (B. B. C.)

22. Three dollars a week is needed to care for and educate a singularly bright but ill-trained orphan boy of 9 until he is fit for adoption. (S. C. A. A.)

21. A hard-working widow, with four young children from a few months old to 7 years, needs $480 to keep them through the year. (A. I. C. P.)

20. This mother and her four children were left destitute in a Southern city by the father's death a year ago. Her sister, a widow, with four young children of her own, sent for the other family. The two women have not been able to care for the eight children. They should have $250 for immediate needs. (C. C. S.)

19. Thirty dollars a month is needed through the coming year by a widow and three children, who have now only the mother's $13 a month. (A. I. C. P.)

18. A man of fair earning capacity is recovering from a long illness. The family needs $230 before the father can return to the support of his wife and seven children under 11 years. (C. O. S.)

17. Though partly blind herself, a 17-year-old girl earning $6 a week has been the sole support of her mother and four younger children. They need $38 a month until the second daughter can work. (A. I. C. P.)

16. At the end of two years of struggle with consumption, during which he has aided his family and kept up small payments on life insurance, the father is dying and will leave a wife and five little children. They need $350. (C. O. S.)

15. There are six children under 14 years and there will soon be another. The father is in a hospital getting over an operation. It will be five months before he can return to work; $192 will give them the immediate necessities of life. (B. B. C.)

12. A mother and six young children were left with slender means of support when the father was sent to a tuberculosis sanatorium; $65 a month will keep them through the Winter, while the father is trying to get well. (A. I. C. P.)

10. This mother nearly killed herself working for her three children after the father had been sent to jail; $100 is needed for their most urgent needs. (B. B. C.)

9. A skilled workman was stricken with paralysis, after his wife's long illness had wiped out their savings. One of the two sons is just of working age, and his $6 a week is the sole income of the family; $300 may restore the father to health and put the family on their feet. (C. O. S.)

8. A mother and five young children were left entirely destitute when the father was taken to an asylum. His insane outbursts had previously wrecked the mother's health; $100 is needed before the mother will be able to aid in their support. (C. O. S.)

7. The father's seven months of illness, ending in death, exhausted the savings of his family. To keep her four children, all under 11 years, the mother worked as a janitress by day and a dishwasher in a restaurant at night, after her girls had been put to bed. This broke her health. The family is penniless. They need $50 a month now and $35 a month later. (A. I. C. P.)

5. This family was well supported for years by the father, a hard-working tinsmith, until his earning capacity was reduced by the loss of an eye several years ago, followed some months ago by a lingering illness, which resulted in his death. The mother, a partial cripple, and six children, all under 12 years, were left penniless. The children are hungry and sick. To provide the bare necessities of life for the coming months, $380 is needed. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

4. Eleven dollars a week is necessary to keep together a family consisting of a hard-working mother, now slowly convalescing from a dangerous illness, and four children of 10, 8, 7, and 5 years, left to their own resources by a drinking father. (B. B. C.)

3. A mother's health has broken supporting a family of three children on earnings of $7 a week in a cigar factory, while her husband is in an insane hospital. The oldest boy, 14, who has unusual ability, is in a trade school, and will do well as a skilled workman if he can be kept there a little longer. The family must have $200 now if the mother is to have a chance to recover. Twice that amount would finish the boy's trade education. (C. O. S.)

2. A man, worn out by efforts to support his frail wife and four children, is in the hospital with heart disease. The mother is unable to work, the children are hungry. It will take $754 to keep this family through the year. (A. I. C. P.)

1. A woman, formerly well-to-do, has been left penniless by the death of her husband. Her struggle to support her eight-months-old child has made her more and more an invalid. Her life can be remade and her baby given a chance for $25 a month. (S. C. A. A., 105 East Twenty-second Street.)

Buy This Christmas Gift Today

A XMAS BOX OF

Holeproof Hosiery

"The Liberty" Hose—for Men and Women

They give freedom from holes, darning and unnecessary expense and are unusually appropriate for gift purposes this year when patriotic Americans are making war on waste and extravagance. One pair of HOLEPROOFS will outwear two pairs of almost any other hosiery.

For Men, 6 pairs, Cotton, $1.75; Mercerised.. $2.00
Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 6 pairs..... $3.30
For Women, 6 pairs, Cotton, $2.40; Silk Lisle.. $3.00
Women's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs..... $3.30

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway Broadway, at 49th St. 44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn. 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street, at 3d Avenue—Open Evenings

Cosmetics only hide skin trouble

Resinol *Helps make sick Skins well*

Whether it is a serious skin affection or just a rough and unattractive complexion, you can usually rely on Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap to set it right, promptly, easily and at little cost. Resinol Ointment *relieves irritation.*

The daily use of Resinol Soap for the toilet is sufficient to keep most complexions clear, fresh and glowing.

Lest you forget, we say it yet—join the Red Cross TODAY

The Coward Shoe

A *Practical* Gift for War-Time

Coward Gift Certificates are well in keeping with the new spirit of Christmas and suitable for both family and friends.

Those you give to may redeem

PRESIDENT TENER OF NATIONAL LEAGUE PUTS QUIETUS ON RESIGNATION RUMOR

TENER DENIES NEW REPORT OF CHANGE

President of National League Contradicts Prediction That He Will Resign.

STATES ATTITUDE AGAIN

Says Statement Attributed to Herrmann, Expressing Readiness to Quit When Owners Ask It.

President John K. Tener of the National League denied yesterday that he intended resigning from the organization, as was reported to have been predicted by August Herrmann in Chicago yesterday. Mr. Herrmann is reported to have said that Judge K. M. Landis of Chicago was a candidate for the position after Mr. Tener retired, but Mr. Tener said that he had heard nothing about the proposed change.

President Tener's attitude toward the National League is the same as it was when he was re-elected last week. He will serve under the condition which he stated. This is that he will devote any time to the league affairs which is not taken up by his private business interests. If, however, the league club owners want a man at the head of the league to devote his entire time to its interests, President Tener is ready to step out. He stated yesterday: "I am prepared to resign from my office at any time the National League decides to select some one to the office who can devote his entire time to it."

Mr. Tener, in his annual message to the league, brought out the importance of reorganization winning its share of the world's series games to insure its position in popular favor. There is no doubt that the older league has suffered in attendance because of the frequency with which the American League has been winning the world's series contests. Tener's aim as President is to put forward the sporting end of the game rather than the politics, and yet several of the club owners persist in airing their political and financial squabbles at the expense of the sport.

Under the present state of affairs in the National League, Mr. Tener will take just as prominent a part in the important measures undertaken by the organization as he ever did. He will not be active in routine affairs, yet he will be in constant touch with headquarters and will still rule as executive head.

The rumor that Judge Landis would accept an important office to become head of the league is not taken seriously by any of the local baseball men. It is believed, however, that Herrmann is planning to suggest a new President who will give up all his time to the position, and if the other club owners agree with him on his candidate President Tener stands ready to step out. He has made this position plain to the league.

Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the Yankees, returned to French Lick Springs, Chicago after the baseball meetings last week a very much disappointed baseball owner. The efforts of the Yankee manager and his manager, Miller Huggins, to swing a baseball trade received no encouragement from the other club owners, and the co-operation which the Yankee owners had been promised to strengthen the club was not forthcoming.

The St. Louis management has a standing offer for Second Basemen Hornsby, but Phil Ball's demand for this player will not be considered unless he comes down on his price. While Boston and Washington were aided in bringing about trades to strengthen their clubs, little or no help of any kind was offered to the Yankees. The affairs of the American League are gradually becoming unsettled, and there is much more friction than is working than there was formerly. Some of the club owners fear that Ban Johnson is trying to carry out a scheme of forcing the players to move which it is believed would be disastrous to the interest of the game.

Grover Cleveland Alexander, the Philly pitcher who was sold to Chicago for $60,000, believes that he should have a bonus if he consents to go to the Cubs. Alexander has told his friends that in all other deals of this size the player usually shared in the harvest which was reaped. Alexander points to the case of Eddie Collins of the Athletics, who received a fifteen-thousand-dollar bonus when he was sold to the Chicago White Sox. Tris Speaker also received a bonus when he was sold by the Red Sox to Cleveland.

The sale of Alexander and Killefer by the Philadelphia Nationals and the sale of Schang, Strunk, and Joe Bush by Connie Mack to Boston has raised a big row in Philadelphia, and the fans threaten to withdraw the support from both clubs. The Quaker clubs are accused of reducing Philadelphia from the largest baseball city on the map to a mere minor league hamlet.

Jack (Dots) Miller, Captain of the St. Louis Cardinals, who was one of the candidates for manager of the club next season, enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in Newark yesterday. Miller's home is in Kearny, N. J. Mrs. Miller also enlisted as a Red Cross nurse. Miller has been in the National League since 1909, and for several years played second base for Pittsburgh. He joined the Cardinals in 1914. Miller will go to a training camp in South Carolina tomorrow.

Ray Fisher, the Yankee pitcher, who is the veteran of the club in point of service, is at Fort Slocum, and will take an active part in the Y. M. C. A. work in the army. Fisher was physical instructor at the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College and also at Middlebury College in Vermont.

YOUNG FILLY HAS SPEED.

H. P. Whitney Favors Sister of Tippity Witchet.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 17.—Among the prospective racers of Harry Payne Whitney on the farm that once was part of the J. B. Haggin estate are nine weanlings, one of which is watched with particular care because of the early performances of Tippity Witchet during the past season. The filly is Tippity Witchet, which will become a yearling on Jan. 1, is well named, very moving and so unexcitable and inquisitive that she walks up to the fence to visitors in quest of apples, carrots, or other delicacies. There is no telling yet whether she will possess the speed of her noted brother, but it may be enough granted that she will not have to be by Trainer Rowe as quickly as was Tippity Witchet, who was bred by Mr. Whitney and sold early in his two-year-old career that turned out so brilliantly.

Among the other weanlings is a bay colt by Peter Pan—Remembrance, which is so lively that great speed is expected of her in spite of a rather coarse head. A promising colt by Peter Pan—Paint Brush is a sturdy individual of good substance and height. The only other colt in the bunch of nine is quite well in spite of the fact that he is motherless. He is by Whisk Broom II.—Martha Washington. Others in the lot are a chestnut filly by Peter Pan-Firsthand, chestnut filly by All Gold—Assembly, chestnut filly by All Gold—Maria, and a brown filly by Broomstick—Belle Fontaine.

New Owners for Clematis II.

Clematis II., the four-year-old mare that was the highest-priced horse bought at the sale of the late Oscar Lewisohn's thoroughbreds last Friday night, was purchased for L. Walter Lissberger and Eddie Jacobs, and not for James W. Conway, as was reported at the time. It is the intention of the new owners of Clematis II. to race her on the local tracks until her racing days are over. She will then be shipped to Kentucky to be used as a brood mare. Messrs. Lissberger and Jacobs are part owners with Mr. Conway of the stallion Short Grass, with whom she will be mated.

SEASON TO START LATER.

American Association Owners Decide to Begin Play May 1.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Decision to open the 1918 season either on May 1 or 2 and to reduce the player limit from seventeen to sixteen, exclusive of a manager, was reached at the meeting here today of the American Association club owners.

While no definite action was taken in regard to playing a 140-game schedule instead of 154, President Hickey said tonight that the sentiment was strongly in favor of the short season. The issue will be settled at a meeting of the eight club Presidents to be held here early in February. The opening next season will be nearly three weeks later than usual.

The moist ball, shine ball, emery ball, and all other similar deliveries were legislated out of the league by a unanimous vote. The club owners decided to impose a fine of $25 for each offense. The umpires, President Hickey said, will be the judges of all violations, and they will be instructed to report pitchers using any foreign substance on the ball or otherwise tampering with it.

The club owners also decided to return to the double umpiring system, which was abolished last season as an economy measure, and left the decision in regard to playing off postponed games to the home clubs. Heretofore the rule has been that no postponed game should be played off on the first trip of the season.

There was no action taken in regard to abolishing the Spring training trips. President Hickey said that under present arrangements the season will close between Sept. 25 and Oct. 1.

Action to prevent a withdrawal of any of the clubs from the association, as was recently threatened when the Indianapolis, Louisville, and Toledo clubs proposed to withdraw and merge with certain clubs in the International League in the formation of a new league, was taken by Senator A. L. Cooper, one of the owners of the Kansas City franchise. He suggested changes in the constitution which he believes will give the association grounds for legal action against any club desiring to withdraw.

The method of financing the executive branch of the league also was changed. Each club will contribute a certain percentage of its receipts instead of paying an assessment of $3,000.

TAYLOR WINS ON SKATES

N. Y. A. C. Man Captures Half-Mile Handicap at St. Nicholas.

William M. Taylor, the New York A. C. skater, had to travel at top speed at St. Nicholas Rink last night to beat young Stanley Gershel in the half-mile handicap, which was the feature of the evening's races. Taylor started from scratch, while Gershel had a handicap of ten yards. Taylor caught up with the leaders after half a dozen laps, and then it was a close race for two laps between the New York A. C. skater and the youngster.

Coming into the stretch on the bell lap, Gershel sneaked in and took the pole position, while Taylor, going to the outside, went out toward the finish mark with a rush. The two skaters fairly leaped over the line, and the finish was almost a dead heat. There was a difference of opinion among the judges, but the majority caught Taylor in front. The time was 1:33 1-5.

Joe Moore of St. Nicholas Rink and Irving Reiner of the Riverside Club collided, and both tumbled on the next to the last turns, but Moore was on his skates without wasting much time and finished in third place.

Jim Kieran of Fordham Prep showed his heels to the field of novices in a half-mile race for youngsters. In the first heat he took things easy for most of the distance and won as he pleased. In the final heat Kieran crept up into the lead early and, with plenty of stamina left, finished yards ahead of W. A. Hagmaier of Brooklyn. Alex Mattison finished third. The winner's time was 1:47.

The summaries:

Half-Mile, Handicap.—Won by William M. Taylor, New York A. C., (scratch); Stanley Gershel, unattached, (10 yards,) second; Joe Moore, St. Nicholas Rink, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:33 1-5.

Half-Mile, Novice.—Won by James Kieran, Fordham Prep; W. A. Hagmaier, Brooklyn, second; Louis Morris, New York, third. Time—1:47.

BELMONT STABLE SECOND.

Winnings of Hourless and Others on Turf Reach $59,090.

August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club, was the only prominent turfman to retain the same place in the list of winning owners for 1917 that he occupied at the close of the 1916 season. His stable of eighteen horses, some of which did not race in his colors to the end of the season, won $59,090 in the campaign just closed, about $10,000 less than he accumulated in 1916, but reached second place again.

There were comparatively few stars in the Belmont string, and only one, Hourless, which maintained his form to the close. The brilliant victory of Hourless over Omar Khayyam in the match race at Laurel added $10,000 to the stable winnings as the season was on the wane. This amount, though officially credited to Mr. Belmont, was contributed to the Red Cross Fund. It placed Hourless far in the lead of the other horses in the barn, with a total of $28,725, his other winnings including the Withers and Belmont Stakes and the Southampton Handicap.

Although the two-year-old Luculiite was a good second to Hourless, with $12,070 garnered in stakes, he was perhaps the biggest disappointment. A brilliant career was expected for the son of Trap Rock-Lucky Lass when, early in the season, he captured the Colorado and Juvenile Stakes. He also won the Youthful and was placed in other stakes before being put on the shelf for a while by the skin disease which also affected his stable companion, Hourless. Then, when Luculiite was again fit for racing, he was cut down in the race for the Hopeful Stakes at Saratoga. He was so badly injured that at first it was thought he would never race again, but latest reports indicate that he may yet be a factor in the important events of next season.

Drastic is another of the Belmont two-year-olds that performed well, and as he came to hand rather late in the year, it may be that he will train on and turn out a first-class three-year-old. Jyntec and Masda, both fillies by Fair Play, also began to show good form late in the year, and better things are expected of them next year. The old reliable Stromboli won but two races, yet he is placed fourth on the list of Belmont winners. The horses which won more than $1,000 follow:

Hourless, 3, by Negofol-Hourglass II.	$28,725
Luculiite, 2, by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass	12,070
Drastic, 2, by Hastings-Dragnet	5,295
Stromboli, 6, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla	4,705
Jyntec, 2, by Fair Play-Job Lot	1,805
Masda, 2, by Fair Play-Mahuba	1,795
Wootrap, 3, by Trap Rock-Woodvine	1,400

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Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 50, and have had at least three years' experience as Inspector or Engineer. They must be familiar with materials of construction, with contracts and specifications and with the methods and appliances for prosecuting public works. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until DEC. 21, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

HYDE SHOWS SKILL IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Harvard Club Player Overcomes Large Handicap of Opponent by Clever Game.

Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club showed the almost invincible quality of his squash tennis play in the handicap tournament at the Yale Club yesterday, when he advanced through the first round by defeating L. H. Fishel of the City Athletic Club in straight games at 15—8, 15—10. Hyde played from minus ten aces, and Fishel from plus one-half hand and five aces, which gave a big advantage to the latter at the outset. The City A. C. player is one of the leading contestants at his club, and was expected to put forth quite a contest against Hyde. As it turned out, he was able to secure only eight aces while Hyde was scoring fifty.

Hyde played a brilliant match, realising that he could not afford to take chances against an opponent of no mean skill who was credited with such a sizable handicap. He started quickly, contrary to his usual custom, and swept along rapidly to victory. Fishel tried to make his handicap of practical avail, but nothing could stem the brilliant play which was put forth by Hyde. The latter drove hard at times, yet was able to change pace with tantalizing success. He played his shots well from the back wall, and directed many of them to his opponent's backhand, in which he found a weakness. Fishel was handicapped by not being familiar with the angles, as the City A. C. courts are smaller than those of the Yale Club.

There is one Yale University player in the tournament, T. R. Coward, and he made his way to the third round of the event. His skill was evidently known to the Handicap Committee, for he received an allowance of only three aces. First he defeated G. E. Cruse of the Squash Club, and followed with a victory over A. E. Ells, a Harvard Club player, at 11—15, 15—11, 15—11.

Two other players went through the second round yesterday. R. L. Streibeigh of the Columbia Club defeated A. C. Scott, a fellow-Columbia Club player, at 15—2, 7—15, 15—11, and C. T. Cooney of the Yale Club defeated J. A. Vietor of the Yale Club at 12—15, 15—5, 18—17.

The summaries:

First Round—Fillmore Van S. Hyde (minus 10 aces) defeated L. H. Fishel, City A. C., (plus one-half hand and 5 aces,) 15—8, 15—10; H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, (plus one-half hand and 8 aces,) defeated M. S. Weil, City A. C., (plus one-half hand and 8 aces,) 5—15, 15—8, 15—4; L. Millus, City A. C., (plus one-half hand and 8 aces,) defeated McClave, Columbia Club, (plus one-half hand and 5 aces,) 15—0, 15—8; T. R. Coward, Yale University, (plus 3 aces,) defeated G. E. Cruse, Squash Club, (plus one-half hand and 3 aces,) 15—1, 15—16; A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, (plus 5 aces,) defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., (plus one-half hand and 3 aces,) 15—10, 15—17, 15—12; F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, (plus 3 aces,) defeated F. Jenkins, Montclair A. C., (plus 3 aces,) 15—7, 15—9.

Second Round—R. L. Streibeigh, Columbia Club, (plus one-half hand and 3 aces,) defeated A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, (plus one-half hand and 3 aces,) 15—2, 7—15, 15—11; T. R. Coward, Yale University, (plus 3 aces,) defeated A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, (plus 5 aces,) 11—15, 15—11, 15—11; C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, (plus one-half hand and 5 aces,) defeated J. A. Vietor, Yale Club, (plus one-half hand and 3 aces,) 12—15, 15—5, 18—17.

FORDHAM ELECTS ERWIG.

Half Back Chosen to Lead Maroon Football Team Next Year.

William E. Erwig of New York City was yesterday elected Captain of the Fordham University eleven for next year. He is a second-year student in the Fordham Law School and has played for two seasons at half back on the Maroon team. The new leader is a graduate of Morris High School and played on the New York University eleven a year before entering Fordham.

Erwig has played consistently well during the two seasons he has been on the team. He contributed the longest runs in the Rutgers and Cornell games and has been a strong defensive player. He is the only regular of the 1916 eleven still in college.

Announcement was made yesterday that at least two and possibly three more players would receive the "F" for their work on the eleven last season.

BASKET BALL MEN TO MEET.

National Rules Committee Will Hold Annual Session Friday.

The annual meeting of the National Basket Ball Rules Committee will be held here on Friday, Dec. 21, at which time it is expected that the intercollegiate championship schedule will be announced. The preparation of the schedule has been delayed to a considerable extent this season due to the efforts to economize both in the time and traveling expenses of the various college teams on trips away from home courts.

The meeting will be attended by representatives of the Intercollegiate League, the Amateur Athletic Union, the Y. M. C. A., and the N. C. A. A. In addition, the physical instructors of the various army and navy cantonments will also be present, as these camps will be represented by one or more basket ball teams and will play games against the college fives as well as a series of intercantonment games.

Conference Schedules Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The schedule of track and baseball dates of the Western Collegiate Conference for 1918 was made public today, the meeting of coaches of the "Big Ten" being unable to complete the work Saturday night after adopting a football schedule. Chicago was chosen as the place for holding the outdoor championships which will take place June 8.

CUE VICTORY FOR KRUETER.

He Defeats Grogan in Title Match at Pocket Billiards.

Play for the New York State professional pocket billiard championship began last night at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn, when Louis Krueter scored a victory over Charles Grogan by a score of 100 to 80. Krueter made a high run of 16 and Grogan had a run of 13. Five players are entered for the event. They are Joseph Concannon, Louis Krueter, George Clark, Charles Grogan, and Joseph Ryan.

The opening match between Krueter and Grogan provided a game in which safety predominated to the detriment of interest in the contest. Neither of the men was in good stroke and each resorted to the safe game in an effort to forestall difficulties. Krueter managed to gain a lead in the latter frames and Grogan could not overhaul him.

In the match tonight George Clark will play Joseph Ryan.

SHOEMAKER IS VICTORIOUS.

Takes Final Match in Snooker Pool Tourney from Johnson.

J. Howard Shoemaker, holder of the national amateur pocket billiard championship, won the final match of the snooker pool tournament at John Doyle's academy last night, when he defeated Roy Johnson by a score of 130 to 60. Shoemaker was in superb form for the contest, and in the latter stages of the match played a game which was probably as strong as any he has ever shown. He was a bit slow in getting under way, however, but quickly gathered effectiveness in his work and eclipsed the early advantage that lay with Johnson.

Shoemaker has to his credit a victory at snooker over George Gray, the English champion, and was a pronounced favorite over Johnson for the tournament honors. It was a cause for surprise, therefore, when the latter gathered in an advantage of many points at the outset. Johnson led at 52 to 12, included in his string being the handicap allotment of 30. From then on the match was decidedly in favor of Shoemaker, who played a brilliant and resourceful game. The amateur pocket billiard champion ran off 138 points while Johnson was gathering 8. Shoemaker's high run was 29, and he made two other clusters of 21. The best break for Johnson was 11.

The handicap pocket billiard tournament at Doyle's will start tonight, with a game between L. Marks and G. White.

DOBIE AGAIN NAVY COACH.

Annapolis Authorities Sign Football Mentor for Next Year.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 17.—The Navy football team will be coached again by Gilmour Dobie next year. Dobie, the miracle man of football, has signed the contract which gives his services to the Midshipmen for another season, relieving them and their followers of no little anxiety, because it has been repeatedly reported that several other institutions, including Dartmouth, had made attractive offers to Dobie.

Coach Dobie came to Annapolis for his first season this year. Because of the unsettled conditions early this Fall the Middies did not get a real start until they met the Carlisle Indians. They were beaten by West Virginia before that time, and the record of the coach was marred. However, he didn't mind that, but took spite out on the other teams which visited Annapolis, for his machine rolled up the greatest number of points ever gathered by a navy outfit. Moreover, it led the country in scoring for the number of games played, being passed by Georgia Tech, which participated in one more contest.

WILD GAME ON BROADWAY.

Marksmen Have Chance to Shoot Lions Without Undue Travel.

To say that one can shoot live game within fifty feet of Broadway may seem ridiculous, yet the truth of the assertion can be proved by a visit to a recently opened gallery, where the latest novelty in the way of a rifle range has been installed. One can shoot bears, lions, wolves, and even bandits. The secret is that the animals are in motion pictures thrown on the screen and the marksman endeavors to hit them.

Perhaps it is a bounding buck of the North that crosses the line of view. The marksman has his opportunity and fires. The impact of the bullet on the screen stops the projector, and necessarily the picture, for three seconds and a bright red spot is seen where the shot took effect. By this means every shot is checked and the rifleman gets practice in actual wild game shooting that can only be equaled by a visit to the woods.

Owing to the perspective, the range is almost limitless. There may be lion cubs in the foreground one moment, with the range not more than 100 feet, and next there will be a shot at a mountain goat fully 300 yards away. This new type of range holds a lure that is not approximated in the slightest degree by the old type shooting at pipe stems and metal disks. It resembles the keen sport of big game hunting and gives fine practice, except that the calculation of wind and sight elevation is lacking.

This Sherman Also Right.

John Sherman, formerly a member of the Brooklyn A. A. and the Morningside A. A. cross-country team, has enlisted in the Aviation Corps of the army, and was assigned yesterday to a training camp in Texas. At this station Sherman will get preliminary training doing "ground" duty, which means acting in the capacity of all-around man in the care of the machines.

ZBYSZKO YIELDS TO LEWIS'S HEAD HOLD

The Polish Grappler's Manager Steps In, Conceding Match to the Kentuckian.

In a match that will take its place among the best ever held in this city, Ed "Strangler" Lewis, the Lexington, Ky., wrestler, last night defeated Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish grappler, in 1 hour 24 minutes and 33 seconds. The match was to a finish in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre and was witnessed by a capacity crowd of wrestling enthusiasts. It was estimated that about 3,000 spectators paid admission to the match and were rewarded with a spectacular performance.

Lewis's head hold, a hold which borders dangerously on the prohibited strangle hold, caused Zbyszko to capitulate to the Southerner after Lewis had clamped this lock on his rival eleven times, each time holding it there until the Polish grappler was weakened to the point of grogginess. After Lewis had gained the hold for the eleventh time, maintaining it for a period of about thirty-five seconds, Zbyszko feebly waved with his free arm—one of them, the left, was under his body on the mat—that he was through, but Referee George Bothner, mistaking the signal, and anxious to give the Polish wrestler every chance of victory, did not halt the match until Zbyszko's manager, Jack Curley, stepped on the mat and conceded the fall. This carried with it victory for Lewis, as would the action of a boxer's seconds throwing a towel into the ring as a token of defeat for his man.

The match was one of the best of the tourney, and the victor was crowned solely on his merits. This was conceded by Zybszko's manager after the turmoil attending the sensational ending of the match had subsided, when he announced to the waiting throngs in the theatre that Lewis had been conceded the match. From the start the Southerner, quicker than his opponent, matched his speed and headhold against the strength and body scissors and arm hold of the Pole, and the head hold won for Lewis.

The Southerner first clamped his dangerous hold on Zbyszko about fifteen minutes after the start of the match and from then on persisted in this hold until Zbyszko was exhausted. The Pole, after trying vainly for a few seconds to release himself from the fatal eleventh hold, lay exhausted on the stage after his manager had admitted defeat, with his nose buried in the mat, and it was several minutes before he was revived to full consciousness.

The first few times Lewis tried his famous hold Zbyszko wriggled himself free quickly, feeling of his ears and the arteries in the back of his neck. As the match progressed, however, the Pole found it more and more difficult to free himself. After the men had been wrestling thirty-five minutes he lay in one of these holds for 20 and then was suffered for two minutes more. Shortly before the hour Lewis held his rival in his head hold for four minutes, and at 1 hour 19 minutes Zbyszko was writhing painfully for five minutes and 20 seconds before being able to free himself. On this occasion Zbyszko obtained a body scissors and arm hold on the Southerner which came near spelling defeat for Lewis, but the latter broke the hold by sliding off the mat.

Thereafter until the finish Lewis tried his hold frequently, and secured it the majority of times he tried for it, so that Zbyszko was gradually weakened to the point of exhaustion, where he was forced to admit defeat.

The summaries:

Elimination Matches, Twenty Minutes' Limit.—First Bout—H. Christensen, Dane, threw Pierre Le Belge, Belgium, in 13:48 with an arm hold and half-Nelson. Second Bout—Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, and John Freberg, Swedish, wrestled to a draw.

Finish Bouts, Two Hours (Referee's Decision.)—First Bout—George Manich, Serbian, threw Frank Leavitt, United States Army, in 20:22 with a body scissors and wrist lock; Second Bout—Sula Hevonpaa, Finn, lost to Charles Fospikh, Bohemian, in 22:45; (Hevonpaa was disqualified for fouling.) Third Bout—Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., defeated Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, in 1:24:33. (Zbyszko admitted defeat, being unable to continue the match.)

Tonight's matches follow:

Twenty-minute Matches—Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, vs. John Heracle, Wilmington, Del.; Ivan Linow, Russian, vs. John Freberg, Swede; Sula Hevonpaa, Finn, vs. Pierre Le Belge, Belgium.

Finish Matches, (two and one-half hours' limit)—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., vs. Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky.; Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, vs. Joe Rogers, New York.

DATES FOR AMHERST FIVE.

Schedule Will Open in This City Against N. Y. U. on Jan. 11.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 17.—The Amherst College basket ball schedule announced today is as follows: Jan. 11, New York University, at New York; 12, College of the City of New York, at New York; 19, Wesleyan at Middletown; 26, Union, at Amherst; Feb. 9, Springfield College, at Amherst; 16, Williams, at Williamstown; 23, Wesleyan, at Amherst; March 6, Williams, at Amherst; 8, Union, at Schenectady; 9, University of Rochester, at Rochester, N. Y.

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LEONARD SCORES KNOCKOUT

Referee Stops Bout with Chic Brown in Fifth Round.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17.—Benny Leonard of New York, champion lightweight boxer, scored a technical knockout over Chic Brown of New Haven here tonight in the fifth round of a scheduled ten-round bout at the Ryan Athletic Club. After two minutes of the fifth round were gone Brown had been floored for a count of nine when Leonard drove his right to the New Haven man's jaw, and then repeated for a similar count with his left. Brown got up, but the referee stopped the bout.

The champion was master of the local boxer all the way, and felt out his opponent in the two opening rounds. In the third he got to Brown's stomach with two terrific punches, which staggered him. More blows to the same spot in the fourth paved the way for the final session.

In the fifth Brown began taunting Leonard, and stuck out his chin, and the champion quickly sent his right there, flooring Brown, and then followed this up by using his left to as good advantage, and was measuring his man for the knockout when Referee Fitzgerald stepped between the fighters and waved Brown to his corner and declared Leonard the winner.

Battling Lahn of Brooklyn won the decision over Billy Fitzsimmons of New Haven in a ten-round catchweight bout. Young Sullivan of New Haven was knocked out in five seconds by Battling Green of Hartford in a scheduled six-round match.

TICKETS FOR BOXING BOUTS.

Clubs to Get Admissions to Amateur Contests First.

Plans for the distribution of admission tickets for the New York State Amateur boxing championship tournament under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. on Dec. 26 and 27 at Manhattan Casino were formed last night at a meeting of the local association's boxing board. The tickets will be distributed among clubs registered with the local association, which have an interest in the boxing sport, and also to the various local A. A. U. officials. There are more than one hundred clubs with registration in the Metropolitan Association, and to the majority of these will go admission tickets.

A committee to take charge of the tournament was selected, but the makeup of this committee was not announced. Assurances have been received that about twenty-four of the foremost local boxers, who are in the army or navy service, will obtain furloughs to compete. In this list are many champions.

ERTLE AND WILLIAMS DRAW.

Fast Bout of 12 Rounds Leaves Boxers on Even Terms.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Johnny Ertle, the St. Paul claimant, and Kid Williams, the former titleholder, went twelve rounds to a draw in a stirring bantamweight battle tonight. From the time the little fellows shook hands at the opening gong until Referee Buck Alexander raised the hands of both as a signal that his decision was a draw, there was constant action.

BOXING MEN SUMMONED.

Magistrate Groehl Orders 14 Officials of Club to Appear.

Magistrate Groehl, in Washington Heights Court, yesterday issued fourteen summonses against officials of the Grupps Gymnasium and Athletic Club, Inc., at 252 West 116th Street, for alleged violations of the law in holding boxing bouts last Friday night. The summonses are returnable tomorrow.

Popular Verdict for Callahan.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn received the popular decision over Willie Jackson of New York in a six-round bout here tonight. In the first round Jackson had the Brooklyn boy in bad shape, but he rallied in the second and outfought the New Yorker for the remainder of the bout. Callahan weighed 131¾ pounds, and Jackson 133.

WILLARD IS READY TO DEFEND TITLE

Heavyweight Champion Will Re-enter Ring if Total Receipts Go to Red Cross.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Jess Willard, champion heavyweight prizefighter, announced tonight that he would re-enter the prize ring for the benefit of the Red Cross. He declared he would defend his title against any person anywhere and any time, the sole provision being that all of the receipts should go to the Red Cross.

Willard said he preferred that a match be made for next Spring, so that it could be held in the open air. He also declared he would manage his end of the arrangements himself in order that no part of the proceeds could be diverted from the purpose for which he planned.

The champion will leave for Washington at once, he said, to confer with officials of the Department of Justice to learn if there was any way in which moving pictures of the match could be shown legally, the receipts from the pictures also being pledged to the Red Cross.

"I am ready to receive challenges myself from any fighter anywhere," he said, "and if a match can be made, will go ahead on arrangements at once. I could serve better if it can be held when the weather will permit an open-air exhibition, as that is likely to increase the receipts."

The above disproves the reports which have frequently been sent broadcast that Willard had retired from competition. It also discredits the reports that have been circulated to the effect that Willard has been unwilling to break away from his circus business long enough to take part in a boxing bout for any charity whatever, as many other of the country's leading boxers have done since the outbreak of the war.

Willard is apparently anxious to engage soon in a championship bout with one of his many challengers. Fred Fulton, the Minnesota boxer, seems to be the foremost rival for world's heavyweight honors, and has declared his intention recently, of "claiming" the title by Dec. 20, unless Willard came out and agreed to defend his laurels. Possibly the two may come together in a championship bout, since Willard has openly expressed his intention of appearing in a bout against any foe for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Some time ago it was reported that Willard and Georges Carpentier, the European champion, would be seen in action in the ring in a charity bout, but these reports were proved to have no foundation in fact. The drawback to this match was the inability of Carpentier, who is now in the French aviation service, to receive the necessary furlough.

Greb Gets Decision in Bout.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Harry Greb of Pittsburgh gained the decision over Gus Christie of Milwaukee here tonight at the end of twelve fast rounds. Greb forced the milling practically all the way, and had his man considerably marked at the end of the fight.

THE proverb "You can't eat your cake and have it too" held true until the creation of Endowment Insurance.

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway, N. Y.

Beautiful Christmas neckwear, the designs of which are taken from a famous Persian prayer rug dating back to 1389. They call it the Holy Carpet of the Mosque of Ardebil.

Exquisite!
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We're the only folks in town that have them!
$2.50 each.

Everything men and boys wear.
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All cars transfer
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Prices, $40, $75, $100, etc.
LAST CALL. VALUES SACRIFICED.
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
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TIRE SALE
We are closing out the following LEE TIRES. These tires are so well and favorably known they require no comment as to quality. We will dispose of the entire lot, consisting of:

	Reg. Price.	Special Sale Price.
132—30x3 N. S.,	$15.70	$ 9.50
50—32x3½ S. S. N. S.,	23.60	14.75

A FEW OTHERS—PROPORTIONATELY REDUCED.

SPECIAL SALE at Chambers St. Store Today and Wednesday Only
$8 Plush Auto Robe
Extra Heavy, Double Plush. Large sizes—assorted colors. Slight imperfections. So slight, however, as to pass unnoticed by average autoist
$4.95

We are selling at exceptionally low prices a most complete line of robes, gloves, heaters, radiator covers, Ford radiators, and, in fact, everything used on an automobile.

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WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS
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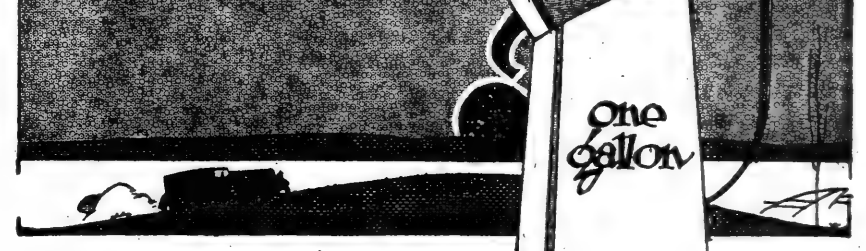

HOW to INCREASE GASOLINE MILEAGE

HOW many miles per gallon? That's the question motorists most frequently ask each other.

In the case of any given car the answer lies in the quality of the gasoline. The leaner the mixture that will work effectively, the smaller the waste of fuel, and hence the greater number of miles per gallon.

Tydol, the gasoline that *vaporizes fast*, works best with the carburetor set at the ratio of 1 part fuel to 15 parts air.

Because Tydol *vaporizes fast* and burns clean, with a quick, hot explosion, every drop of it is converted into power.

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To reduce friction and wear, use Veedol, the automobile lubricant that resists heat. Reduces sediment by 80% and increases power and gasoline mileage.

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TYDOL
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Manufactured by TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY 11 Broadway, New York Tel. Bowling Green 5600

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DONIZETTI MILITARY OPERA IS REVIVED

Miss Hempel Sings Brilliantly in "The Daughter of the Regiment."

OLD WORK STILL CHARMS

Its Music Is Sparkling and Full of Comic Vein—Scotti Admirable as Sergeant Sulpizio.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, opera in three acts, from the French by Bayard and Saint-Georges, Italian translation by Basel, music by Gaetano Donizetti. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Maria.....Frieda Hempel
The Marchioness.....Marie Mattfeld
Sergeant Sulpizio.....Antonio Scotti
Tonio.....Fernando Carpi
Ortensio.....Vincenzo Reschiglian
A Corporal.....Louis D'Angelo
A Peasant.....Pietro Audisio
A Notary.....Edward Alexander
A Duchess.....Maria Savage
Conductor, Gennaro Papi.

It needed a memory that could go back fourteen years to remember the last performance of Donizetti's comedy, "La Fille du Régiment," at the Metropolitan Opera House, where it was produced last evening. Fourteen years may not be much to old opera-goers, or even to middle-aged ones; but it is a good while for an opera to sleep and then, on being reawakened, to find itself alive. It proved to be reasonably alive last evening, under the revivifying touch of Miss Hempel and Mr. Scotti, who were the important figures in the performance.

Mme. Sembrich was, of course, the chief figure in the last performance at the Metropolitan.

The opera had been done since then at Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House, in the season of 1909-10, with Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. Gilibert, (who had also taken part in the previous Metropolitan performances,) and John McCormack.

The reasons for the lapse of "La Fille du Régiment" into the limbo of forgotten operas, applying to it and to most other operas of this Italian singer of sweet and sugary melodies, are several. One of them, and one of the chief, was to be discovered last evening. How many operatic singers are there now who can enter into the spirit and, most of all, sing its music? Mme. Sembrich could; and to her rare art the revival of the opera was due in 1902 and the following season at the Metropolitan. Mme. Tetrazzini could give a colorable imitation of singing the music, but not even a colorable one of representing the lively heroine. Miss Hempel can sing the music with beauty and skill, and she made a creditable attempt to embody the volatile energy of the sprightly Maria. Maria she was last evening, and not Marie, for the opera was "La Figlia del Reggimento" and was done in Italian.

Furthermore, the style is obsolete, and much of the little piece is archaic; how archaic the "secco recitatives" with piano accompaniment might suggest. But possessing Miss Hempel and her vocal powers, so rare at the present time, and having reduced the repertory by the excision of works not available now, the management will treasure "La Figlia del Reggimento" as a pearl. So might well the operatic public, in view of the apparently impending extinction of the coloratura singer.

But there is still charm in the opera; and a slightness of texture better befitting a house of half the size of the Metropolitan. The libretto is indeed pretty thin; the music is of the lightest and most facile, but at times of a real vigor and character, full of the comic vein that became Donizetti so much better than the tragic. The music is sparkling; it has verve; it is wholly fitting in the rôle it has to play in the opera.

Miss Hempel's impersonation had much of the mischievous humor, the frank good fellowship that one needed; and in the second act the suggestion of burlesque, of petulance and archness. Her singing was brilliant and quite in the style that the music represents. Of course, her drum obbligato in the second act was highly enjoyed, and the chorus in which it comes had to be repeated.

Of Miss Hempel's companions, Mr. Scotti was the one who signified. He took the part of Sergeant Sulpizio. It is one of his admirably characteristic interpretations, in which he lays hold firmly of that military fascination denoted by him in that other Sergeant, Belcore, in "L'Elisir d'Amore." The humor matched the heroine's, a capital foil to it in its heartiness and bluffness, and the character is composed with all the skill and care that this consummate artist would devote to his most important part. Mr. Carpi represented the lover, Tonio, with not a trite spirit, though his singing left something to be desired. Mr. Papi conducted a performance in which the orchestral part was not so highly polished as it might have been.

SWISS TO FIGHT IF INVADED.

President Calonder Declares They Will Defend Neutrality.

GENEVA, Dec. 17.—President Felix Calonder, in the first public speech he has delivered since his recent election, said here today that the Swiss people were ready to pour out their blood against any one who might attempt to invade their country.

Switzerland, declared the President, would defend her neutrality to the end.

Ralph Lawton, Pianist, Plays.

Ralph Lawton, pianist, gave a second recital last evening in Aeolian Hall, as previously he had played in the Greenwich Village Theatre. Another pianist, Winifred Byrd, had canceled an Aeolian matinée, so that Mr. Lawton alone faced the first day's dwindling audiences of the week before Christmas. An artist of technical skill and taste, he prefaced with the Bach-Busoni "organ" fugue in D minor, and with Beethoven's rondo in G major, a more than usually modern program, the chief number in which was the sonata in F minor of Brahms. Between Grieg's "Ballade," variations, Smetana's "By the Seashore," and the Paganini-Liszt "Campanella," he gave contrasting mood-pictures of Debussy's "Cathedrale Engloutie" and Glazounow's "La Nuit."

MUSIC NOTES.

Alma Gluck, Efrem Zimbalist, Josef Stransky, and the Philharmonic Orchestra have volunteered their services for a concert at Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon in aid of the stricken city of Halifax.

Henry Hadley is now in Chicago directing rehearsals of his opera, "Azora," to be produced by the Chicago Opera Company there and later brought to the Lexington Opera House in New York.

Oscar Spirescu, who has been conducting for Isadora Duncan in the West, began daily concerts with the Strand Orchestra yesterday, playing music of Goldmark, Schubert, and the Rumanian, Enesco.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Winchell Smith's newest play, written in collaboration with Frank Bacon, has been named "Lightnin'," and will have its first performance in Washington on Jan. 28. Frank Bacon will be seen in the leading role.

The prices of all seats were reduced last night at the Comedy Theatre, where the Washington Square Players are presenting four plays. Seats formerly sold at $2 have been cut to $1.50, and the prices of all other seats reduced 50 per cent. The war tax, in addition, is paid by the management.

"Words and Music," the musical comedy which will be seen at the Fulton on Saturday night, had its first performance last night in Wilmington.

The receipts of last Friday's four performances at the Palace and Bushwick Theatres, which were given to the Jewish War Relief Fund, amounted to $2,697.05.

"On the Blue Danube," an operetta with music by Johann Strauss, will be produced in German at the Yorkville Theatre, in Eighty-sixth Street, a week from tonight.

Wanda Lyon has been engaged for the cast of "Fie-Fie," which will open at the Cort on Thursday.

The Theatre Workshop will give four plays from the Yiddish at the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, on the evenings of Jan. 5 and 19. The plays, which will be staged under the direction of George Henry Weiss, will be "Michael," "Forgotten People," "She Must Marry a Doctor," and "In the Dark."

GEN. O'RYAN ORDERS A HOSPITAL INQUIRY

Chaplains at Camp Wadsworth Protest Order Restricting Their Visits to Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 17.—As the result of a demand by all of the regimental chaplains in the Twenty-seventh Division, a thorough investigation into conditions in the base hospital at Camp Wadsworth was ordered today. Major Gen. O'Ryan named tomorrow for the start of the inquiry.

The exact nature of the charges against the hospital managemnet, which is under the direction of Major W. H. Allen, U. S. A., have not been made public, but there have been many complaints for weeks. Men who have come out of the institution have alleged lack of care and attention. Resentment against the hospital methods, according to the chaplains, extends through every unit in camp, many men preferring to conceal illness rather than go to the hospital.

Among other things, it is alleged that Major Allen has been autocratic in his management, and has resented inquiries or even suggestions. Recently, it was stated, he issued an order that regimental chaplains should not visit the wards without his permission. The chaplains contended that they were expected to visit the patients and to look after their welfare, and they appointed a committee to lay the facts before General O'Ryan.

Captain G. W. Wickersham, intelligence officer, today announced that the court-martial of Lieutenant Harold Leroy Whitney, Battery F, 104th Field Artillery, would start probably Wednesday. Lieutenant Whitney is accused of conduct unbecoming an officer in that he struck Private Meddill.

In order that all troops will have a part in the big celebration planned for Christmas, General O'Ryan has ordered the Second Battalion of the 105th Infantry to return from the Hogback artillery range, where it has been at rifle practice. Orders moving the Second Battalion of the 106th Field Artillery, the old Second, will be issued in a few days. About 4,000 soldiers from miscellaneous units are at the range, either engaged in practice or getting the range in shape, and all will be moved down for the good times.

LIEUT. PEAT TELLS OF WAR.

Canadian Trench Veteran Talks to Men at Camp Upton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Lieutenant Harold Peat, of the Canadian Army and author of "Private Peat," spoke to the men of the 306th Infantry in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium this afternoon on his experiences as a private in the Third Battalion of the first Canadian expeditionary force. He was "gassed" at Ypres, and three years later was shot in the shoulder by an explosive bullet which destroyed his right lung. After having been commissioned Lieutenant he was invalided home, and as "Private Peat" has lectured to soldiers in many national army camps.

"The Canadians," he said, "were an undisciplined lot when they arrived in France. Today they are the crack shock troops of the British Army. Shortly after we landed in England the English press and people turned against us. The first night in the trenches my Captain said to us: 'We haven't made good in England, we don't know much, but now it is up to us to show the English we can fight.'

"Those were the worst days of the war, when defeat stared us in the face. If they couldn't lick one thin line of British and French, how can they when the Stars and Stripes is in the game? When you get over there never throw your rifle down. Your rifle over there is mother and sister to you, and a man that would throw his rifle down would throw his mother down. Only the Hun throws his rifle down.

"And when you come back from over there you're bound to come back better men. You bunk together. You understand each other better, and you are more considerate of each other. In my squad there was a lumber jack from British Columbia, Jack Pringle, Master of Arts; who walked sixty miles to enlist as a private; Bill Gardner, a millionaire's son; Bill Ravenscraft, a teamster, and Private Peat, a tea and coffee salesman. There's democracy for you. It's a Godsend for us Americans and Canadians that we can defend our mothers in another country."

Lieutenant Peat said that all officers of the Fifteenth Battalion, from Lieutenant to Colonel, were privates during the first few weeks of the war.

The British tank which has been on exhibition at Hero Land arrived today to demonstrate its capabilities in the trenches north of the camp.

LAUDER RETORTS TO MAYOR.

Answers Montreal Official's Charge of Insult to Canadians.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 17.—Harry Lauder has sent the following letter to the Mayor of Montreal in answer to a letter from the official alleging that Mr. Lauder had insulted French Canadians in a speech delivered before the Rotary Club here:

"Albany, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1917.

"Mayor Martin, City Hall, Montreal, Quebec:

"Sir:

"I have your letter dated Dec. 10, wherein you state that I have insulted the French Canadians.

"First, let me state that what you say I have said and what I did say is altogether different. I am conscious my statement at the Rotary Club has been much distorted. I have always held a most profound, reverent respect for France and everything French.

"In my speech at the Rotary Club I said: 'Poor, bleeding France will never be forgotten. Her chivalry, her bravery and devotion to duty may never be equaled and certainly can never be surpassed. Any Frenchman in Quebec who refused to fight for France or Canada cannot surely be of the same red blood as poor, bleeding France. It must be a bastard blood.'

"Let me also draw your attention to the report made by Senator Rufus Pope in his speech in Montreal on Dec. 8 and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Dec. 10. If you haven't as yet read it, get a copy and look it over.

"Further in your letter you say: 'We have succeeded in the City of Montreal in living in peace and harmony, and we will not allow a foreigner, for you are one, to come and disturb such peace and harmony.' My life has been spent in creating harmony wherever I have traveled, and no true born Britisher has called me a foreigner when traveling on British territory but you. I wish you to know that I am no foreigner wherever the British flag flies.

"Yours very truly,
"HARRY LAUDER."

Hoover Appoints New York Women.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The appointment by the Federal Food Administration of Mrs. Mary Schwarts Rose of New York and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer of Ithaca to have charge of the Department of Home Economics in New York State was announced by the State Food Commission today. Mrs. Rose will have supervision of the departmental work in New York City, and Miss Van Rensselaer will have jurisdiction over the rest of the State.

Chester King Gets Life Term.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Chester King, 17 years old, convicted of the murder of Samuel Stein, an automobile hackman, of Maplewood, Sullivan County, on July 4 last, was sentenced today to life imprisonment by Justice Hasbrouck in the Supreme Court at Monticello. The youth's crime, the State alleged at his trial, was committed to obtain possession of Stein's automobile.

CITY COLLEGE DROPS DRILL ABSENTEES

Dismisses Two Students Following Dean's Warning to Obey Slater Military Law.

TEN MEN ARE SUSPENDED

College Authorities Hereafter to Expel All Persistent Violators of the Statute.

Two students were dismissed from the City College yesterday and ten were suspended for non-attendance at the regular weekly drills of the college regiment, as required by the Slater military law. This action followed complaints to the Dean regarding the many absentees from the drills, which are held under the direction of Major J. Wesley Lyon. To meet the situation, an order was issued recently by Dr. Carleton L. Brownson, the Acting President of the institution, to the effect that the college would not retain on its rolls any student who did not, after warning, comply with the law.

Following this warning, Paul Saurel Fabian Schweitzer, and Howard Francis-cus, both of the Sophomore class of 1920, were dismissed from the college yesterday. Ten men were suspended from sessions until Jan. 7, when they may be reinstated if they attend drills in the intervening time. More suspensions are expected today and tomorrow.

Morton Gottshall, assistant to the dean, said yesterday that those men who persistently refused to attend drills and showed no evidence of their desire or intention to do so would be expelled. Such men, he said, were dishonorably discharged and could not hope to be readmitted to the college. Others, who for some good reason had been prevented from attending regularly, would be suspended until they showed regularity of attendance.

WILSON CLEARS BRYAN.

Did Not Remove Secretary for Misrepresentation of Dumba Interview.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Wilson has written W. J. Bryan a letter to refute the frequently published statement that he asked for the resignation of Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State because of the celebrated so-called Dumba conversation, in which Mr. Bryan, after the sending of the Lusitania note, is said to have informed the then Austrian Ambassador not to take it too seriously. The letter, given out today at the White House, follows:

Mr. Dear Mr. Bryan: My attention has been called to a book in which the author states by very clear implication that I demanded your resignation as Secretary of State because of language used by you in an interview with Ambassador Dumba soon after the first Lusitania note.

You may quote me as saying that I did not ask for your resignation, or desire it, as any one can learn from my note accepting your resignation. And this statement ought also to be a sufficient answer to the criticism of you based upon the Dumba interview, for I could not make it if I thought you responsible for the misrepresentation placed upon that interview in Berlin.

But, knowing at the time all the facts, I did not give the matter serious thought, and may add, in justice to you, that as you promptly corrected the misrepresentation when, within a few days, it was brought to your attention, it could not have affected the diplomatic situation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

PUT BLAME ON SHUBERTS.

Klaw & Erlanger Charge That They Broke Pooling Agreement.

A formal reply to the statement issued on Sunday by the Shuberts, in which they announced that they were severing all booking arrangements with Klaw & Erlanger, was made by the latter firm yesterday. The reply charges that the contracts were broken by the Shuberts, and also questions the sincerity of the latter in basing their fight on a desire for "open booking." The statement was in part as follows:

"The Messrs. Shubert, almost before the ink was dry upon the original contracts, began evading and violating their obligations. The initiative for the break came from managers in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, who complained that the Shuberts were constantly violating the stipulations of the agreement.

"The letter which appeared in the papers yesterday, purporting to be a call upon us for a settlement, was not written until Saturday, or several weeks after we began suit against them in Philadelphia, and Mr. Erlanger, in that city and in New York, stated that we considered the contract broken and would govern ourselves accordingly. Statements to that effect were made and printed."

In regard to the matter of open booking, the statement charges that efforts were made by the Shuberts to incorporate in all contracts a clause binding the producer to book his play only through the Shuberts.

WOULD PEG LIBERTY BONDS.

Bill Introduced Forbidding Transactions in Them Below Par.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A resolution to make it unlawful to buy or offer to buy any Federal bonds issued since April 6, 1917, for less than par and accrued interest was introduced today by Representative Wood of Indiana. The object is to prevent depreciation and speculation in Government war time securities. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Secretary McAdoo recently said he was convinced "German selling" had quoted Liberty bonds below par.

SIX NEW MAJOR GENERALS.

War Department Also Names Four Colonels to be Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following Brigadier Generals were promoted today to be Major Generals:

George H. Cameron, Andre W. Brewster, Charles C. Ballou, George W. Reed, Charles H. Muir and Charles B. Menoher.

These Colonels were made Brigadier Generals:

Malvern-Hill Barnum, William H. Hay and Jesse McI. Carter.

Colonel Alexander L. Dade was made Brigadier General of the Signal Corps.

Water-Color Drawings
BY
Kay Nielsen
AT
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

MME. BERNHARDT AT PALACE

Appears in "Du Theatre au Champ D'Honneur" and Receives Ovation.

A hiatus in the long tour arranged for Sarah Bernhardt gave the vaudeville powers another opportunity to obtain the services of that actress for a brief period, and the result was the reappearance of Mme. Bernhardt at the Palace yesterday afternoon. Mme. Bernhardt's appearances at the Palace are presumably her last in this city, and her engagement will be continued for three weeks. At the end of that time she will depart for Havana, and probably will go from there to a number of South American cities.

During the Palace engagement Mme. Bernhardt will present probably half a dozen of the pieces in which she was seen at the Knickerbocker in September. A sudden change yesterday substituted "Du Théâtre au Champ d'Honneur" for "Camille" as her opening program, and in this she was seen again as the wounded French officer who dies with the Tricolor clasped close to his bosom. She recited the long speeches of the rôle with all of her former ardor, and received a prolonged ovation at the conclusion of her performance. "Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur" will continue as her program until Thursday afternoon, when she will offer "Camille."

The other side of the entertainment at the Palace this week is looked after by Belle Baker, Frank Carter, Lee Maire and Gallagher, and a number of others.

HALIFAX BURIES 200 DEAD.

Public Funeral Held for Unidentified Victims of Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 17.—Unidentified bodies of 200 victims of the explosion disaster were buried today after public funeral services conducted by Protestant and Catholic clergymen. Nearly 100 of the bodies were charred beyond recognition.

A report submitted to the Board of Control by Thomas Adams, Town Planning Expert of the Conservation Commission, urging the creation of a permanent commission to have charge of the rebuilding of the devastated area of Halifax, has been referred to Premier Murray, who probably will call a conference to consider the proposal.

Seaman Lost Off Destroyer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Seaman William F. Matteson was lost overboard from the destroyer Hull in a gale last Friday, the Navy Department announced today. His father, William Matteson, lives at Natick, R. I.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN B'y & 50. Mts. Today Thurs., Sat. & Xmas.
DOING OUR BIT

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 9. Mat. Sat., 2:30. Xmas at 3. A HIT!
Lee & J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
39 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
Justine Johnstone
Craig Campbell
Laurie & Bronson
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

48TH St. Theatre Beg's. FRI. EVE. Seats Today
A Play of Women and Their Homes.
YES OR NO

BROADHURST Thos., 44th, W. of B'way Bryant 64. Mts. Thurs., Sat.
SAT. NIGHT SEATS SALE TOM'W.
No Mat. Xmas. Extra Mat. Dec. 27
William FAVERSHAM
Maxine ELLIOTT
Irene FENWICK
Maclyn ARBUCKLE
Sensational Star Cast in B. C. Carton's "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Xmas.
LEE & J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
At Xmas Time Enjoy Two Hours of Mayfime.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w, Sat. & Xmas.
Smartest of Musical Comedies
OH, BOY!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

BIJOU W. 45th St.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Seats for Xmas, New Year's, & 8 weeks ahead

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
LAST WEEK OF THE BEST ACTED PLAY IN A DECADE.
EVERYBODY IN NEW YORK SAYS SO.
Grace George in Henry Bernstein's Great Play
"L'ELEVATION" (THE HEIGHTS).
Xmas Night, Margaret Anglin in "Billeted."

COMEDY THEATRE 41st, nr. B'way.
WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS
War Prices 25c to $1.50 Including Tax
IN THEIR BEST BILL.
"Neighbors," "The Critic's Comedy," "The Girl in the Coffin," "Yum Chapab."

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CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 30, at 3.
Violin Recital by MISCHA ELMAN
SEATS NOW.

MOTION PICTURES.

violet mersereau (in person) at the broadway theatre at 41st st.

Miss Mersereau will not only appear in person Tonight, but she is the chief attraction on the screen all week in the Bluebird photoplay "The Girl by the Roadside." Herbert Rawlinson, hero of the year's photoplay, "Come Through," also appears in his newest screen hit, "The High Sign." The Halifax Disaster is another special attraction this week; also the Universal Animated Weekly. Prices:—Matinees 20c and 30c (incl. war tax). Evenings 20c, 30c and 55c (incl. war tax). Smoking in balconies. Continuous performance noon till 11 P. M. Broadway at 41st St.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1917.

WITH ALL OUR RESOURCES.

In the reorganizations and new organizations now planned or in progress at Washington there will be an opportunity to make the people feel that this is their war, a war in which distinctions disappear and all have the duty and opportunity to do their part. Happily, the party line has been effaced by the loyal, whole-hearted support which the Republicans in Congress have given to the Administration's war measures. Direction there must be, and it happens that a Democratic Administration is charged with the duty of marshaling the forces of the nation and directing their employment. But Congress, speaking by votes so nearly unanimous in support of many war measures, has committed the whole country, Republicans and Democrats alike, to the policies of the Government. It would have been a grave misfortune, a source of embarrassment and weakness, had partisanship thrust its dividing influence upon counsels where unity was of the gravest moment for the whole nation.

It would be something more than seemly, therefore, something more than just, it would be a policy of the highest wisdom in calling men to the service of the nation for advice or co-operation to disregard even more than has been done in the past the differences that divide the opinions of men upon political questions. It is the natural tendency of a party in power to look for aid and support chiefly to its own tabernacle, but this practice has, with the happiest results, been disregarded in many cases by the Administration. It may, with great propriety and benefit, be disregarded altogether. In victory there will be glory enough for all, and if reverses are to come they should be borne by the representatives of all. The will and the capacity to make some valuable contribution to the great cause are now the only test, and it need hardly be pointed out that will and capacity are not a group endowment, they are a common possession. The ablest in action, the wisest in counsel are at the service of the Administration; they should be summoned, disregarding everything else, with a view only to those qualifications.

"THE MEN ON THE HILL."

"The men on the hill," says Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, "tell us that "they cannot endure the thought "that Canada and Great Britain are "to surpass the United States in the "generous application of democracy," (woman suffrage by Federal amendment.) "The men on the hill" must wonder how helpful the cases of Canada and Great Britain are to Mrs. CATT'S purpose. Naturally, woman suffrage cannot come in England save from Parliament. If Hampshire and Yorkshire, for example, were States, they might now have woman suffrage, as Colorado and California do. Parliament is the only court the suffragists can appeal to.

Not yet has even a limited woman suffrage come to pass. The House of Lords is deliberate. A few years ago Mr. LLOYD GEORGE could not "conceive of a resolution of this character [woman suffrage] being introduced without the opinion of the country being asked upon it definitely." If he changed his mind when perhaps a third of the House of Commons is absent from it on war service or only irregularly present on account of war work; if he chose a time when two or three million electors were out of the country; if, as usual, the suffragists were more potent with a Parliamentary committee than with the country, doubtless he had sound political reasons, or, remembering the old, unhappy, not very far off past of militancy, contrasted with it the good behavior of the reformed militants in the war; for we cannot credit the theory, omitted by the Secretary of the National Woman's Party, that suffrage won, so far as it has won in England, "only because munitions workers, headed by MRS. PANKHURST, threatened to strike if women suffrage was not included in the reforms of the Government."

The Canadian case must seem to Congress, "the men on the hill," a singular citation. Since the general election of 1911, woman suffrage has been granted in the five provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan. That is woman suffrage by States. This year the Dominion Parliament enfranchised the wives, widows, mothers, sisters, daughters, British subjects and over 21, of Canadian soldiers overseas, or anywhere on duty, dead, returned; of Canadian army nurses, of persons who have been in active service in the imperial army or British or Canadian navy. These women, and only these, were to vote. Thus a Federal suffrage "emergency measure" practically suspended provincial suffrage. The intention was that only women eager to win the war should vote.

Why did Mrs. CATT bring in Canada?

RED CROSS RECRUITS.

If any unconverted Scrooge grumbles because the American Red Cross is seeking to enlist 500,000 new members in this city the week before Christmas, let him fork out his dollar and subside. Here are 500,000 Christmas gifts to the United States, to our soldiers and sailors, to the relief and assistance of our friends and defenders abroad. Eyes to the blind, homes for the homeless, nurture for children, succor to the sick and wounded, comfort and help and strength to the fighters and the victims of the war—that is the Red Cross. It is an army of noncombatants combating multifariously and effectively for the support of America and its associates in the war. A dollar can't be better spent than in enrolling in this great auxiliary of the forces of freedom.

There should be more than 500,000 recruits here, more than 9,500,000 in the rest of the country. "The danger of an inconclusive peace," Mr. TAFT said in his thoughtful and penetrating speech Sunday night, "is that our "allies, who have been fighting our "battles for three years and more, "may become exhausted and unable "to hold out until we produce our "potential action. With this in mind "we should remember that there is "no instrumentality more effective at "this time to strengthen this morale "than the American Red Cross." So "let us strive hard for a 100 per cent. American membership."

Come in, then, everybody with a dollar. Even unrepentant Scrooge cannot grudge a dollar which is for no frolic or fantasy or luxury, but for the prime necessity of helping win the war. "Send a Christmas message to the Kaiser," as Mr. DAVISON puts it, to tell him "that "this American Red Cross * * * is "a great civilian army of fifteen or "twenty millions of men and women."

THE ARMISTICE.

"For the purpose of achieving a "lasting and honorable peace between "both parties." So reads the preamble of the armistice between Russia on the one hand and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the other. What difference does it make that TROTZKY still pretends he wants a general, not a separate, peace? He may have a pious opinion in favor of a general peace, but all his acts are bringing about a separate peace. The peace he is procuring will be neither honorable nor lasting. It is a peace negotiated not with the German working classes, as the Bolsheviki pretended at the outset, but with the Kaiser's officers. "We "can't and won't aid militarism in "any way," TROTZKY says, fresh from his deal with militarism; and in the very act of letting loose the armies of Germany upon France, Britain, Belgium, and Italy he has the gigantic impudence to refer to those countries as "our allies."

Carrying the hypocrisy to the highest possible point, TROTZKY includes in the armistice the provision that the Germans shall not make any transfers of troops from the Russian front "excepting those begun before the agreement is signed." The Germans have already removed all the troops they intended to transfer to the western front, but they have doubtless taken the precaution, in case unexpected need should arise, to "begin" the removal of a company or so from each division, so that they can complete, wherever necessary, what they have "begun." The provision is meaningless and irritating, and one would have much more respect for TROTZKY if he would be more open about his abandonment of Russia's allies and spare us these revolting pretenses.

To call such a peace as he is creating an "honorable" one is to have no regard for the meaning of words. He knows it is not "honorable," but he may believe it will be "lasting." If he does, he is doomed to disappointment, unless his betrayed "allies" come to Russia's aid. It may operate to prevent present German hostilities against Russia, but it makes her the prey of Germany in case Germany wins the war, or even forces a draw. In the event of a draw Germany will proceed to establish that domination of Russia which she is already planning, and the compensation she will seek for her failure in the west will be found in the east. She will propose that compensation, to the peace conference, and if it is refused she will get it anyway, for in the event of a draw the Allies will be too much exhausted to thwart her. The only hope for Russia in a German defeat; the only hope for Russia, therefore, lies in the arms of those whom TROTZKY cynically calls "our allies," whom he is abandoning, and upon whose forces he is casting the German armies that it was Russia's duty to detain.

THE MILITARY WAR COUNCIL.

The appointment of a War Council to assist Secretary BAKER will relieve him of a part of the heavy burden that he has been carrying. He has been trying to conduct the business of the War Department with an organization intended for peace conditions. The War Council is a reconstruction at the top. Apparently President WILSON took a hand in it. If the framework was not his suggestion, he approved of it and decided that it should be adopted. Coming away from a "long conference" with the President, Mr. BAKER made an official announcement of the creation of the War Council. The presumption is that the inquiry by the Senate Military Affairs Committee brought matters to a head, precipitating action.

It is to be desired that such a responsible body should not be too large, but it should include all branches of the service. Secretary BAKER names General TASKER H. BLISS, Chief of Staff; General HENRY G. SHARPE, Quartermaster General; General ERASMUS H. WEAVER, Chief of Artillery; General WILLIAM CROZIER, Chief of Ordnance, and General ENOCH H. CROWDER, Judge Advocate General, as his advisers and assistants. From time to time "general officers of larger experience" will be added, he says, to the War Council. It may have been an oversight that Major Gen. WILLIAM H. BLACK, Chief of Engineers, was omitted. His department is one of great importance, and no army officer has a clearer vision of what will be required if victory is to be organized than General BLACK. At a meeting in this city recently he said:

> We are going to win, but it will be a long struggle for us. If we don't win we shall be wiped out. There is not room in the world for America and autocracy. We must mobilize all our resources.

The purpose of the War Council, stated in general terms by Secretary BAKER, is "to oversee and co-ordinate "all matters of supply of our field "armies and the military relations "between the armies in the field and "the War Department." But it is to do a good deal more than that. This may fairly be inferred from another statement of the Secretary:

> From time to time members of the Council will be directed to spend in the theatre of war the time necessary to make general observations and special studies for the information of the Council, to the end that there may be constantly present with the Council officers of distinction and ability, who have had opportunity for personal observation in the theatre of war.

The redundancy in this sentence indicates that Mr. BAKER'S statement was hastily prepared. His meaning evidently is that the War Department will keep in touch with field conditions and operations at the front, and not depend upon second-hand information and time-worn precedent. The machine manipulated by General ROBERTSON in London may well serve as a model to our War Department. Nothing occurs on any front, down to the smallest detail of commissary and transportation, that is not instantly known to the head of the British Staff. There is no working in the dark, no conjecture of what is needed and what must be done. Co-ordination is simplified and decisions can be made without loss of time. Our own War Department must have a similar system, although greater distance will make the operation of it more difficult.

REMEDIES FOR TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

The coal operators and the railways do themselves injustice when they charge each other with responsibility for the shortage of coal. That is perhaps the most acute shortage we have, and the policy followed by the operators and the railways fixes the blame upon themselves, when the fact is that both of them have surpassed every previous maximum. It would be better policy, and more reassuring to those suffering from the shortages, if they would unite in calling attention to the efficiency shown on their part, and would agree upon what hampers them in their efforts. Then the cause could be found, rather than the blame, and some progress might be made in bettering conditions. It is now understood that the railways have been hampered by old laws which nobody now would dare enforce, which many would repeal, while none defend them. Nevertheless, the railways are moving unprecedented tonnage of coal, as well as of other things. The coal operators have produced a million tons more each and every week this year, on an average, than last year, and that was top year. Why, then, quarrel about division of blame? Why not look around for others less than 100 per cent. efficient, and ask them to mend their ways?

It is remarked without regret that the President is not acting so precipitately as some unwise advisers wished. He may have found reason to question the idea that all that was necessary was to issue orders to the railways, or to the operators. It would not be surprising if he had discovered that the chief cause of the trouble is that too many orders have been issued already, and that the most promising remedy which could be applied forthwith would be to establish a priority of orders as well as a priority of commodities. We hear a great deal of the necessity of unifying the railways, but it would be timely to hear something more about unifying the processes of Government. The railways unified their operations voluntarily, automatically, and promptly upon their discovery that they would not be prosecuted for doing it. Only self-control was necessary for that, and it was a smaller feat than the unification necessary for the production of the Liberty motors and trucks. In that case it was necessary to deal with a most refractory metal, as well as to reconcile conflicts of interests and ideas. The coal operators united their interests, although they had been the most quarrelsome of producers before the war. There are other instances to show how many interests have unified their operations, but there is still much room for the unification of Government operations.

When the President acts after the holidays, it will be good news if he acts so as to establish co-operation among his subordinates. Speaking specifically regarding the remedy for our shortages, he could do no one act better calculated to break the commodity blockade than to stop the indiscriminate issue of orders to railways, and require them to obey only one Government authority. One detail would be peremptory notice, preferably by the abdicating Interstate Commerce Commission, to the State Railway Commissioners now testifying at Washington that their interference with interstate commerce would not be tolerated now. The States had some reason for acting so long as Congress and the Commission did not act. But both now having acted, it is a scandal that years pass in neglect of orders issued for the Federal regulation of commerce, although the resistance to constituted authority is flagrantly local and discriminating in intent and effect, and has been so officially declared.

The subordinate Federal officials hamper the railways in distributing the coal the operators produce. Some Government business can get priority, but all of it cannot. Some coal can have precedence over other goods, but all coal cannot have precedence. And, in whatever degree Government business gets priority, it is sure that there is a reduction of service to others, whose demands are not less pressing in some cases. The demands for coal come to a focus in Washington. So do the demands for food and sugar. The railways have focused for themselves the conflict of priorities, but the Government has done nothing of the sort. The army wants lumber moved by the millions of board measure. The navy wants steel moved by the million tons. The army and the navy do not co-operate, nor does either co-operate with the shipbuilding corporation. The Allies are unifying their military commands, but there is no board of railway strategy at Washington, and no commander in chief of the sergeant drill-masters ordering high railway executives. It is not an altogether unfortunate coincidence that these conditions force themselves upon attention just at the time when it is thought that the remedy for our transportation troubles, and therefore for our commodity shortages to a large extent, is Government operation. Let the Government learn how to govern first.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Of Course the Tale Was True.

There are many and good reasons for believing the remarkable story, printed on Sunday, about a man in Russia who, while standing on the gallows where he had been sentenced to die, made a speech which so moved the soldiers and others standing by that they turned the assemblage into a mass meeting, with the condemned man as Secretary. The end of the episode, according to the story as told, was the disappearance of the victim that was to have been, a seriously discussed proposal to hang the hangman instead, and the final condemnation of that official to imprisonment for not performing the duty that had been imposed on him.

Those who find this narrative incredible forget that the scene was laid in Russia, where all possibilities and most of the impossibilities of other lands have become probabilities, with a strong leaning toward certainty. The argument of the prisoner, as reported, was one well calculated to impress Russians of the sort now in power, for he called attention to the fact that he had been condemned by a court prejudiced against men who had been proved guilty of things like treason and arson, even when done in the interest of immediate peace.

No wonder the hearers of his speech looked at one another with eyes that asked, "Who of us, then, is safe?" And no wonder their interest instantly centred on the hangman as a person whose distorted sense of duty might render him dangerous to any one of themselves unfortunate enough to be prosecuted in a court where antiquated notions as to what is and what isn't crime still survive.

Nobody in a Russian crowd would have of the sense of humor the smallest trace. That is proved by all of the modern Russian novels, and therefore the fact that the proceedings in this case would have seemed ludicrous elsewhere need not be deemed evidence that they would not be taken very seriously in Russia. It must be remembered, too, that the story was transmitted by The Associated Press as translated from a Russian provincial paper. It is no product of an alien mind giving rein to an imagination inspired by hostility to the nightmare Government of Messrs. LENINE and TROTZKY, but the result of that passion for realistic description which, as is known, characterises Russian literature in all its branches.

A Prayer to Test Consciences.

Among the many minds that have been working of late on the problem created by prayer for divine assistance, made with such seeming sincerity and confidence in all the Allied and neutral nations, is the mind of the, or an, editor of The New York Age, a paper conducted—and ably conducted—as the spokesman of the negroes in the United States. He, too, sees clearly that, when each of the national groups now at war prays for victory and claims it as deserved, the plea of one or the other group must be useless. So, while not setting himself up as a maker of rituals, the editor of The Age suggests, as a form of prayer that the religiously inclined in every land can use with full assurance that it will be acceptable, the following:

> Our heavenly Father, grant victory to that nation (or those nations) whose purposes are the carrying out of Thy kingdom on earth; whose arms are being wielded in order that Truth and Liberty may be spared throughout the world. To that nation within whose borders the scales of justice are held even between high and low, between rich and poor; whose protecting arm shelters and defends alike both weak and strong. Amen.

That is a good prayer and it is good English. It is hardly a solution of the difficulty, however, for the probability is that while it could not be truly uttered by the belligerents of both sides, those on neither side would admit that it condemned themselves and was in reality a confession of guilt and of deserved defeat.

There is room for the suspicion, too, that the author of the prayer has his doubts, or more, of America's right, because of its treatment of his own race, to use the words, quite fearless of the consequences.

Dependence of War on Coal.

Nothing could better prove the superiority of a selective draft to the volunteer system of raising armies than contemplation of the consequences that would have followed had there been a great rush to enlist by the workers in our coal mines. Had that occurred, not only would the present scarcity of fuel have been most seriously aggravated, but practically the whole business of preparing to do our part in the war would have come to a standstill.

Coal is not only the foundation of practically all our military industries of any importance, but it comes close to being an absolute necessity in Winter for the preservation of the lives of no small part of the American working population. The skilled and experienced miner of coal, therefore, is better employed while he remains at the colliery than he could possibly be at the front, no matter how brave or devoted he might be. Provision should be made, not exactly for his exemption, if drafted, but for his assignment to the place and task where his services can do most for the successful conduct of the war.

That is what the selective draft is supposed to do, in theory—what it will do if intelligently carried out. And of course the principle applies as well in many other fields than that of mining coal. The army in the field must be supported by a much larger army at home, and everybody in that larger army has the right to consider himself—or herself—a soldier not less than are the men who carry rifles or fire the big guns.

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION.

An English View of Our Most Valuable War Ideas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, as an Englishman, express my sincere gratitude to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and also to your distinguished President, for the lead you are giving all the allied countries, in this time of stress and strain?

The sentiment of the English people is admirable. But they are not always well led. Party feeling, and narrow issues, sometimes dim the vision of our leaders, and our newspapers. Lloyd George is our strongest man, yet quite recently his position was in some danger.

What we owe you gratitude for are: First, keeping clearly before the public mind the fact that we are not fighting to destroy the German people, or their trade, but to defend ourselves from the unpardonable aggression of their militarist and autocratic Government, who first forced the war, then lied as to its origin, and then committed barbarous atrocities on the plea that they were fighting for their lives. It may be true that the German people are behind the German Government, but if it be so, it is because they have been trained by a long system of lying. And President Wilson's policy is infinitely the best and wisest, viz., to drive, by constant repetition, into the dull brains of the German people the fact that we seek their good, as well as our own.

Secondly, we owe you gratitude for the strength of your anti-pacifist policy. To make peace with the present German Government would mean to deserve what we should receive. It would mean condoning the Belgian atrocities, the Armenian massacres, the murder of noncombatants. Peace can only come with victory. "He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one," till this is attained.

To illustrate the difficulty of the German people delivering themselves from their slavery, we have only to recall the fact that King Leopold of Belgium kept 30,000,000 people in subjection for twenty years with an army of 17,000 trained native fighting men.

BERESFORD POTTER,
(Archdeacon.)

New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

A French Mother Sees a Picture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the merest chance I came across, in Paris, The Mid-Week Pictorial of Oct. 25, 1917, and I examined with deep interest its beautiful illustrations, showing the interesting episodes of this cruel war which are occurring on my native soil. Judge my deep emotion on opening to Page 4 of that issue to come across a photograph representing an artillery officer showing to our new American allies the method of operating the mitrailleuse, and I recognised in the young Lieutenant who is explaining the gun to his American comrades my own dear son, an officer who was in the battles of the Marne, Alsace, on the Somme, in Champagne, and who was, just at that moment, on furlough, but instead of spending his time at ease devoted it to special instructions to our new allies.

As you can imagine, it is to me a most precious souvenir of the great epoch in my life, coming as it does in the midst of the terrible agonies over losses and the fear and dread which penetrate the heart of a mother for her son.

ANNE ERNEST-MAURICE.

Paris, Nov. 25, 1917.

Street Lamps Waste Fuel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I live on West End Avenue, and noticed the street lamps were lighted yesterday at 2:45 P. M. They were still burning when I left for business this morning at 8 o'clock. At this time of year the lamps are not necessary except between the hours of 5 P. M. and 6:30 A. M. If the same hours obtain for the lamps being lighted all over town, it would seem to an ordinary observer that the waste in fuel must be much greater than that caused, for instance, by the Broadway illuminations.

A. B. GREENBAUM.

New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

THE OFFICER'S BOOTS.

British Officer Is Willing to Polish Those of Congressman Miller.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I trespass on your valuable space to assure Mr. Congressman Miller that he is entirely mistaken in assuming that American soldiers in France were blacking the boots of their "superiors"?

No British officer would assent that the magnificent men whom he leads to victory—and, alas! too often to death—(who are proud to do any service for the officers they love and trust) are their inferiors in any respect.

Mr. Congressman Miller must either appear in Congress in dirty boots or else find "inferior" human beings to clean them for him, and as that might be a matter of difficulty, I am willing to shine his boots daily while I am in Washington if doing so will convince him that it is neither a menial task nor one unbecoming a soldier.

A BRITISH OFFICER.

New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

Bulgarians in 1914 and Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his comment on Professor Prince's letter to THE TIMES urging a declaration of war on Bulgaria, Professor Phillip Marshall Brown says: "It seems to me that he is unjustly severe on the Bulgarians as a whole. I had an unusual opportunity as a teacher for two years in Robert College, Constantinople, to get to know a considerable number of Bulgarians, both among the students and the Faculty. I have the highest admiration for the integrity of character and the high moral qualities of the Bulgarians."

Now, I wonder if Professor Brown would not have said exactly the same thing on Aug. 1, 1914, about the German literati, &c., whom he doubtless knew at that time. A rather weak argument as matters have developed since then, is it not?

I wonder also if Professor Brown knows whether or not his Bulgarian friends are now in accord with Bulgarian treatment of Serbian women and children. SENEX.

Princeton, Dec. 14, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust that you will allow me to answer the statement of your correspondent Philip Marshall Brown, whose letter appeared in THE TIMES yesterday concerning Bulgaria's claims.

It seems that Mr. Brown has completely forgotten what the Bulgarian manifesto mentioned when Bulgaria declared war on Serbia in October, 1915. In it was shown clearly the Bulgarian megalomania not only to "liberate" some gypsy Bulgarian villages in Macedonia, but also to snatch purely Serbian territory near Hungary for common frontiers and thus establish the "Prussia of the East." Mr. Brown also mentioned in his letter Macedonia irredenta. Really he ought to mention Thrace irredenta, because Thrace's provinces are not populated by Bulgarians but by Greeks, and the Macedonian cities of Serres, Drama, and Cavalla do not belong to Macedonia irredenta.

ARISTOTLE MICHAEL MACHELAS.

New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

Why Should This Difference Be?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me why, whereas an enlisted man in camp at Yaphank may make the trip to and from New York for 60 cents, a soldier stationed at Wrightstown must pay full fare every time he travels from Camp Dix to his home? In the case of the many enlisted men from the cities in the New Jersey metropolitan district this means an expenditure of nearly $5 for transportation at each period of leave—a very serious matter for a man whose total available income is $30 a month.

If the advantage enjoyed by the New York men is due solely to the liberal and patriotic policy of the Long Island Railroad, is there no means by which the Government can induce the New Jersey railroads to show equal regard for the men who are about to fight for us? H. V. A.

New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

'Combination of Force and Intrigue.'

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since reading that notable passage in President Wilson's recent address to Congress wherein he speaks of "that combination of force and intrigue which we have come to know as the German power," I have been trying to recall a parallel expression somewhere in literature. At last I have found what I sought in these lines, written long ago by Martin Luther in his famous "Ein' Feste Burg":

> Gross Macht und viel List
> Sein grausam Rüesting ist,

And here the great German reformer is talking, not about the spirit of his people, not about "der alte Gott," but about "der alt boese Feind," the devil! Both he and Mr. Wilson are doubtless right.

TALCOTT MINER BANKS.

New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

THE CLARION-CALL.

In his mad crusade of lusting in the arrogance of might,
As his docile marshaled millions trampled beauty, joy, and right.
Loud the scoffing Vandal vaunted that the land beyond his sight
Of her wealth and of her blood would never give.

But with fiery bosom scorning vacillation and alarm,
I am summoning my children from the workshop and the farm,
To inspire each eager spirit and to nerve each sinewy arm,
That the grandeur in their souls may wake and live!

Yet lie smoldering on my hearthstone and adrift upon my ways
Sullen embers hidden traitors in my gates would fan ablaze,
While the weakling 'neath my roof-tree in my heedless ear still prays,
Shivering protest o'er my ashes of disdain.

"He is ruthless and resistless," quaver they who dread the Hun
More than honor undefended or the last stern task undone;
"Let us leave this wild blood-welter, never mind what's lost or won!"
Woe to them when I my long-pent wrath unchain!

For my sister nations' calling is a clarion in my ears:
I, who thrill to Freedom's pibrochs from my hard appranticed years,
Shall I fear to share their anguish and have portion in their tears?
Shall I palter while they suffer and they bleed?

Nay, from forest and from river, from my mines and from my soil,
From the closets of lone thinkers and my furnaces' turmoil,
I am shaping to the purpose of the ages through my toil
Potent panoplies of service and of deed

For the signpost of the aeons marks the parting of the ways:
The Eternal Finger pointeth to the catastrophic days,
Where the portals of extinction are agape behind the haze,
For the despot or the vassal sent beyond!

So from pioneer-blest headlands to my Far West's Golden Gate,
Hear my challenge shake the sea-lanes like the bugle blast of Fate,
Read on hundred million voices, stern in judgment more than hate:
"Choose ye freedom or destruction, O ye Hun!"

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

LATIN-AMERICAN CRITICS.

A Reply to a Recent Attack on the President's Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Misrepresentations by writers, like Mr. Lopes, who assail the President's Latin-American policies, point the way to where the main difficulty lies to a more perfect understanding between the republics of this hemisphere. Anybody acquainted with the innate failings of the tropical Latin character knows that Cuba would never have enjoyed true democratic life had it not been for the interference of the United States. She would simply have become one more hotbed of political unrest, with its inevitable crop of ringleaders and prospective tyrants. To say that President Wilson has destroyed the constitutional Government of Cuba is, in the face of recent events, a very foolish assertion. General Menocal's legal election is only disputed by disappointed office seekers; and this country has done nothing else than to lend, in conformity with a sacred treaty, a helping hand in maintaining an orderly, progressive, and constitutional Government in Cuba.

As to Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, the American intervention has only brought these countries to their senses, compelling them to saner political behavior; and, if the lesson is painful, the blame rests entirely with their lack of civic spirit, without which everything is sacrificed to personal ambition. Their humiliation will no doubt serve the purpose of restraining both nations in future, as it has happened in Cuba, from political excesses on the part of their rulers or their peoples.

To accuse as imperialist the President of a country which has lately given equal rights and standing to the Porto Ricans, and which is willing to rescind its hold upon the Philippines as soon as the natives are able to govern the islands, is simply to sacrifice the truth for lack of argument.

Mr. Lopes might better compare the political conditions of our country, Venezuela, with those prevailing in the countries he mentions, and he will find the comparison mighty unfavorable to the former. Instead of criticising the President of this, to us, hospitable land, he should be thankful to live in a country where he can freely express his thoughts without being immediately sent to prison, as it would surely happen to him today in our country.

A VENEZUELAN.

New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

Condemns Latin-American Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will allow me a little space in your columns to say a few words in answer to the article in today's TIMES under the caption, "Venezuelan Writer Assails President."

First of all, I want to say that I claim and assume individual and full responsibility for every utterance, every statement, every word in the article published in La Reforma Social referred to in your paper. I am proud and jealous of that responsibility. I am covetous of it. And I would not share it with anybody on earth.

If, as I read in THE TIMES, the attention of the Federal authorities has been called to my article, I have to say that I have already seen in Washington the Federal authorities in connection with matters relating to La Reforma Social, and that on that occasion I told them in the plainest language what I think of the Latin-American policy of the American Government.

I have been writing for La Reforma Social for over a year now on American questions, and I tell you that I have all that time been voicing, not my own ideas and criticism, but Latin-American public opinion. You will not find a single man down there who does not think that the policy of the United States in the Latin-American continent is a positive danger to the existence of those countries as sovereign and independent nations.

In conclusion, I want to say that I am not inspired by enmity to the United States. I cannot but be a friend and admirer of a great democratic and civilizing country like this, the country of Washington and Lincoln, of Poe and Emerson. Moreover, I am deeply grateful for what this nation is doing to help the great liberal countries of Europe, and save civilization from German barbarism. But I am honestly and earnestly opposed to the free-hand policy of the American Government in Latin America, and I have denounced it all my life.

JACINTO LOPEZ.

New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

From Orestes Ferrara.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of today, Page 5, of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and under the head line "Venezuelan Writer Assails President," it is said among other things that I considered General Menocal "a tyrant and a murderer."

Now, as these words are set out in quotation marks, I think it opportune to state that I did not apply the words to the man himself but to the system. This being the very reason given, when asked, for which I do not reside in Cuba at the present time.

ORESTES FERRARA.

New York, Dec. 15, 1917.

Dangers the Nurses Face.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My niece, Mrs. Hayworth Mills, is nursing in a French hospital near Dunkirk. Among her patients are a number of German wounded. On the night of Nov. 9 German airmen bombed that hospital, killing seven of the staff—doctors and nurses—and wounding nine.

On Nov. 10 my son, who is working with the American Ambulance "somewhere over there," wrote me: "The weather has turned clear, but unluckily there is a bright moon—do you get me?" He knew what to expect. The Germans took advantage of that moon to bomb the hospital where his cousin, like himself, was engaged in God's work.

Such occurrences are common. Nobody can have forgotten the hospital near Verdun, where the German airmen raked with machine guns, by the light of the buildings which their bombs had set on fire, the doctors and nurses who were trying to save their charges from being burned to death.

Soon thousands of American Red Cross nurses will be in Europe, caring for our wounded soldiers, and exposed to the same sort of treatment. At the very least these women, who know what awaits them, are entitled to feel that every man, woman, and child in the country is back of them. The Red Cross drive which begins next week ought to produce, not five million members, but a hundred million.

FRANK HUNTER POTTER,
of the Vigilantes.

New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

A Christmas Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES to respect an old tradition that tells us that "a lighted candle set in the window Christmas Eve will guide the Babe of Bethlehem to your home that He might bring you happiness?"

It is a beautiful custom, and I hope that THE TIMES will help to promote it. A single candle in the front window of the home is most impressive, and one in each window of the house is a beautiful sight. The Irish will tell you that the Christmas candle was always lighted in their homes in the Emerald Isle, as it has been in Norway and Sweden. Boston has had it for a decade. In Rochester 1916 was our third celebration, and it has now spread to town, village, and country over a forty-mile radius. Many far away homes have kindled their candles from ours. It is just one more thought in the vision of Christmas. Will your readers help to promote it?

JOHN HARRY STREAMAN.

Rochester, Dec. 15, 1917.

DRAFTING FOR THE FARM.

Senator Slater Advocates Strong Measures to Keep Up Production.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Brown in a recent article in your paper urged that steps be taken to relieve the labor shortage on farms in this State by permitting the available farm labor to remain on the farms or by paroling those farmers who are already serving in the national army.

In my judgment this will serve only as a partial remedy at the most. It is true that farm labor in this State has been for some years past and is now very much depleted, and that crops cannot be planted or cultivated or harvested to the extent that they should be to insure for our people an ample production of staples. This war is going to be a long war, and any such plan as would merely keep the present amount of farm labor upon the farm will not provide sufficient farm labor to secure the production necessary for our people. We must plan for the creation of an agency that will even survive the duration of the war, at least for a period. Voluntary farm agencies or voluntary associations to produce volunteer work upon the farms will not be ample to extend over a period of years. The power of the State must be extended in order to provide ample labor for ample production. The State should create an auxiliary unit or an agricultural army for service in the fields, and service in such an army will be an honor equal to service at the front. Men who serve in such a capacity will be rendering service upon the battle line of democracy just as much as are the men who are serving in France in the trenches or producing ammunition or rendering any other service which is effective for the success of the war.

Men should be enlisted in this patriotic service by volunteer service, or by draft if need be. Many men rejected for the national service will willingly go into this kind of State service. Why should the State throw away as useless this wastage of war material when the man with a defective eye or a flat foot or some other casual deficiency may well be used to provide production for the people of the State, the nation, and the Allies? The State should provide for the utilization of the very large unutilised labor resources available for the farm. The labor situation on the farm will be more acute next Spring, and men must be provided by the State to carry on this work. The need is the elimination of the production of the non-essentials and the speeding up of the production of the staples. In some of the States, and I believe in this State, insufficient farm labor resulted during the past season in many of our crops being rendered useless and wasted.

The only argument that I have heard from Senator Brown regarding this plan is that the men provided by the State would be non-farmers and would lack experience. So, too, the drafted soldier was a non-soldier and lacked experience. But how about his training, and how about the training of the farmer? We train our soldiers for their jobs. Why not undertake to train the new farmer for his job? County farm bureaus could by farming instruction to many men per month make them efficient in plowing, milking, seeding, and the care of animals. Picking apples, peaches, and other fruit does not require any great experience. It is a known fact that out in the western part of this State tons of peaches were wasted this year simply because labor was not to be had and could not be provided to do the work through any local agency.

England, in January, 1917, thought so much of this matter of production that a law was passed wherein great power was conferred upon the General Board for the Cultivation of Land, giving the board power to enter upon and take possession of any land which in their opinion was not being cultivated so as to increase the food supply of the country, and to take possession of any machinery or implements of husbandry or stock on the land required for its cultivation and to provide housing accommodations for persons employed for such purpose.

Arthur H. Maltby, an English merchant now in this country, said that food shortage was universal and would continue for some years after the war is over. He says millions of men have been withdrawn from production in Europe, and still need feeding. In England men in relays are being told off to help the farmers, and in France the situation is so serious that soldiers have to be released to work on the land. He also said that the needs of the war had aroused the English farmers to discard all their old conservative methods and adopt the latest types of agricultural machinery.

In the State, as in the nation, it is the function of the State to provide that which the farm lacks—farm labor, and to give to this undertaking the power which the State can alone give.

Senator Brown's solution does not go far enough, and I have contended for a long time that through the agency of the State we should provide men to be educated and supplied to the farming counties of the State as required by the needs of such counties. Service in such an agricultural army would be looked upon with as high regard by patriotic Americans as service anywhere else for the benefit of the nation in an effort to save democracy and to win the war. GEORGE A. SLATER.

Port Chester, Dec. 14, 1917.

ADVERTISING VALUES.

Courtland Smith Replies to Statements of an Ex-Publisher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 13 you publish a letter signed "Ex-Publisher," in which a number of remarkable statements are made. The writer says: "Advertising is not at all necessary, as has been proven by the two Liberty Loans just floated." Is he una

J. P. MORGAN GIVES $7,500,000 IN ART

Donates to Metropolitan Museum the Residue of His Father's Collections.

3,000 OBJECTS INCLUDED

Unrivaled Enamels and Ivories Are Called "Priceless" by Museum Director.

BUILDING TO BE MEMORIAL

Trustees, Accepting Gift, Name a Wing of the Museum After Pierpont Morgan.

J. P. Morgan yesterday presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art the residue of his father's enormous art collection, including every article which he now has on loan at the museum with the single exception of the bronze Eros from Boscoreale. This announcement, made by the Trustees of the museum at the close of their monthly meeting, means the acquisition by the museum of a collection which is regarded as in the same class with the enormous bequest of the late Benjamin Altman; for it not only numbers several thousand different objects, but includes some of the finest collections that the great connoisseur ever made.

With this gift the disposition of the great Morgan art collections is practically at an end, and the fear felt when in 1915 and 1916 Mr. Morgan sold many of the finest works which his father had collected, that the great assemblage of objects of art would be permanently dissipated, is dispelled. For it is said that ever since the younger Morgan came into possession of his father's collections his policy has been to sell off only what the Metropolitan could obtain from other sources, and to reserve for it objects, such as the collection of Byzantine and mediaeval enamels and ivory which forms the finest part of the present gift, which could not possibly be found elsewhere.

Many of the Morgan possessions have been sold, and many others given to the Morgan Memorial in the Wadsworth Atheneum at Hartford, Conn. But with the exception of the Mazarin tapestry, sold in 1916, none of the objects sold is irreplaceable.

Fear that the sales which began with the disposal of the comparatively unimportant Foulc library in the Spring of 1914 would end in the dispersion of the collections grew when about a year ago the objects now presented to the Metropolitan, after being on exhibition there since 1912, were closed to the public view. There was hesitation to accept the general explanation that this was done on account of the extension and rearrangement of the buildings housing the museum, and a very notable gift made by Mr. Morgan to the museum in February, 1916, including the Colonna Madonna of Raphael, was believed by many to mark the end of his gifts.

The announcement yesterday included the statement that, as one of Mr. Morgan's objects in making the gift was to perpetuate the memory of his father as a collector, the Trustees had voted that the section of the building devoted to European decorative arts, largely occupied by Morgan gifts, would be known as the Pierpont Morgan wing, and that all of the objects in the present gift which could consistently be brought there should be thus removed. In consequence, a delay of several months is expected before the new collections will be fully on display.

Value Estimated at $7,500,000.

Estimates of the value of the gift are hard to make, since many of the articles, being practically unique, can command almost any price that a collector might be able to pay. Estimates in a well-informed quarter yesterday set the valuation conservatively at $7,500,000.

The enamels and ivories, which are the principal part of this gift, will put the Metropolitan Museum far in the lead of all the museums of the world in this respect. The Swenigorodskoi collection of thirty-nine specimens of Byzantine enamels) dating from the tenth century, which forms the kernel of this collection, has been thus described by an English writer:

> The purchase by Mr. Morgan of the Swenigorodskoi collection places his collection in the first rank by adding not only a homogeneous group of medallions unrivaled in magnitude but other figures, plaques, and some purely decorative pieces such as halos and backgrounds of ikons which in their richness and amplitude of development seem almost to escape the flexibility of delicately woven stuffs. Perhaps nowhere else can we study better the achievement of this delicate art as it flourished between the tenth and the thirteenth centuries. . . . Although specimens of secondary importance come into the market from time to time, examples of the first order are unlikely to appear as frequently in the future as in the past, and they have always been distinguished by their exceptional rarity.

Two specimens from this collection were given by the elder Morgan to the Louvre some years ago, and were regarded as so important that they brought him special honors from the French Government.

Second only to this in importance in the new gift is the Hoentschel collection of mediaeval enamels, part of the enormous collections of the Parisian, Georges Hoentschel, which Mr. Morgan bought in 1906. It includes French and German specimens from the twelfth century down, and Italian and Spanish from the fourteenth century to a much later period.

The collection of ivories begins with Byzantine and Carlovingian specimens from the ninth and tenth centuries, and includes examples from Egypt, England, France, Flanders, Germany and other countries.

Notable also is the collection of St. Parchaire or Henry II. pottery, including about ten specimens of a period of which only a few dozen exemplars are known to exist.

Valuable Mediaeval Sculptures.

The mediaeval sculptures include the following small pieces, (all French,) of great value: A Virgin of the ninth century, in wood; a fourteenth century Virgin and Child, in marble; St. Michael killing the dragon, in stone, of the sixteenth century, and a fourteenth century St. Catherine, in stone.

Among the paintings are an Annunciation by Rogier van der Weyden; a portrait, by van Eyck; Rubens's "St. Theresa Praying," and a Madonna and Child, by Mabuse.

There is also a collection of miscellaneous gold necklaces and ornaments, Greek, Roman, and Byzantine, which was the largest individual collection of the sort in the world and includes many pieces of great value.

There are some 240 watches dating from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century; about 300 snuff boxes, the majority of them French, and, perhaps, 150 carnet-de-bal.

This is the largest single block of the great Morgan collection and is said to represent far greater value than any of the groups sold.

The Museum's Announcement.

The following announcement relating to the gift, which specifies the objects in greater detail, was issued by Edward Robinson, Diretor of the museum.

"At the December meeting of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art this afternoon J. P. Morgan announced his gift to the Museum of every work of art he has now on loan there with the single exception of the bronze figure of Eros from Boscoreale, which was exhibited in the Boscoreale room for several years, and has recently been lent again for the opening of the new galleries of classical art.

"Since the closing of the exhibition of the so-called 'Morgan collection' there has been a general impression that Mr. Morgan had withdrawn everything lent by his father and himself, except the things given by him last year. Those who share that impression will be surprised to learn that the present gift consists of upward of 4,000 objects, in addition to the famous Gréau collection of ancient glass and pottery, which is mentioned separately, because the 4,500 items it contains are mainly fragmenats, and might be thought to swell the number unduly.

"Great as is the size of this gift, its importance lies much more in the high quality of its contents, for it includes many of the most valuable things that Mr. Morgan, Sr., collected, and that made his collection unique among the distinguished collections of the world. Chief among these are the Byzantine and mediaeval enamels and ivories, including the marvelous Sveniigorodskoi and Hoentschel collections, each unrivaled in its field, with others gathered from various sources, and forming together an assemblage which easily puts our Museum ahead of all others in material of this character. These were exhibited in the first two rooms of the Morgan collection, and those who remember that exhibition will learn with pleasure that, with the exception of the tapestries and the Greek and Roman bronzes, practically everything shown in the two rooms is thus permanently secured for the city.

Called "A Priceless Gift."

"This in itself would constitute a priceless gift, as it could not be duplicated today, but in addition Mr. Morgan's generosity includes the collection of watches and clocks, snuff boxes and carnets-de-bal, Renaissance jewelry, Merovingian and Germanic antiquities, Italian and Spanish enamels, Renaissance glass, Henri II. pottery, the Le Breton collection of Rouen faience, many small mediaval and Renaissance sculptures not previously given, and other objects now shown as loans in various departments of the museum, especially the Egyptian and classical and the galleries of paintings, while the the department of arms and armor is enriched by the beautiful Negroli casque.

"The paintings included in the gift number thirty, among which are Metsu's "Visit to the Nursery," by many considered his masterpiece; Van der Weyden's Annunciation, eight decorative panels by Albert Robert, Tom Ring's triptych representing Christ blessing, surrounded by the donor and his family; Rubens's sketch of St. Theresa, Van Eyck's head of Becket and a charming group by Longhi.

"In making this gift one object of Mr. Morgan's is to perpetuate the memory of his father as a collector, an aim with which the Trustees of the museum are heartily in sympathy. They therefore voted at this afternoon's meeting that the section of the building devoted to European decorative arts, which is already largely occupied by Morgan gifts, shall hereafter be designated as the Pierpont Morgan Wing, and that all the objects included in the present gift which belong appropriately with the material now in it shall be brought together there, Mr. Morgan having agreed that the others shall remain in the departments where they are. This will necessitate a considerable rearrangement of the lower floor of the wing, so that it will probably be several months before we shall be in a position to enable the public to appreciate the magnitude of this accession to the museum's collections."

Elihu Root at yesterday's meeting was elected First Vice President of the Board of Trustees, in place of the late Joseph H. Choate. He is to serve until a general election can be held in February, and probably will be re-elected at that time.

CARRIES OUT WISHES OF THE ELDER MORGAN

His Will Suggested a Public Gift —No Advantage Taken of the Tax Exemption Law.

The final disposition of the J. P. Morgan collection which has been on display at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and which has now been given to the museum, settles the question as to the disposition of the late J. P. Morgan's unrivalled assemblage of paintings, miniatures, bronzes, porcelains, enamels, tapestries, and other works of art, whose value was estimated up to $50,000,000.

Mr. Morgan made numerous gifts to public institutions in America and Europe in his lifetime, but kept the bulk of his collections for many years on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, or housed in his residence in Dover Place, London, and his English country house.

Early in 1912 he began their removal to New York, it was said, on account of the enormous death duties in England. On several liners the articles, removed from London or from Paris and appraised by a United States Customs official who was sent to Europe especially for their valuation, were brought to New York in the Spring and Summer of that year. At that time it was reported that Mr. Morgan intended ultimately to give them to the Metropolitan, but on account of the delay in the Board of Estimate's provision of funds for the new southern wing, there was no place for them, and months after their arrival they were for the most part still in their crates.

Grew Impatient at Delay.

Mr. Morgan grew impatient at the delay, and there was much rumor that he would give the whole collections to the City of Hartford, his birthplace. But he died in Rome on March 31, 1913, without himself making any disposition of them.

In his will, filed for probate on April 19, 1913, occurred the following references to the art collection:

> Article 32. I have been greatly interested for many years in gathering my collections of paintings, miniatures, porcelains, and other works of art, and it has been my desire and intention to make some suitable disposition of them or of such portions of them as I might determine which would render them permanently available for the instruction and pleasure of the American people. Lack of the necessary time to devote to it has as yet prevented my carrying this purpose into effect.
>
> Unless I shall accomplish it or make some disposition of these collections in my lifetime they will pass to my son, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., or to his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., under the foregoing clauses of this will, whereby I dispose of my residuary estate.
>
> Should either my said son or my said grandson thus succeed to the ownership of these collections, I hope he will be able, in such manner as he shall think best, to make a permanent disposition or from time to time permanent dispositions, of them or of such portion of them as he may determine, which shall be substantial carrying out of the intentions which I have thus cherished. It would be agreeable to me to have "The Morgan Memorial," which forms a portion of the property of the Wadsworth Athenaeum at Hartford, Conn., utilized to effectuate a part of this purpose.
>
> I do not, however, by the expression of these wishes, intend to impose upon my said son or my said grandson any duty or obligation, legal or moral, nor to qualify in any manner or in any degree his absolute and unqualified ownership of said collections should they pass to him under this will.

In the month following a bill was introduced into the Legislature at Albany exempting the Morgan collection from the state inheritance tax by means of a section added to the tax law exempting works of art, antiques, and similar property if transferred within two years to the State, or a municipality of the State, for educational purposes. This bill became a law on May 24, 1913.

As the appraisal of the Morgan collection eventually reached $20,331,609, the 4 per cent. inheritance tax on these amounted altogether to some $800,000. The books and many of the paintings are still in possession of the family and many other objects have been sold, but undoubtedly if Mr. Morgan had seen fit to do so he could have saved himself well above $100,000 had he given this collection to the Metropolitan before May 24, 1915.

Breaks in the Collection.

Hardly had this law been passed when the report that the Foulc library was to be sold in Paris, led to the general belief that the younger Morgan would not devote the collections to institutions but would otherwise dispose of them. It was said for Mr. Morgan at the time that the Foulc books had been bought by his father upon somewhat inadequate reports and that he had never regarded them as part of his collection and would probably have sold them himself had he lived.

Early in the next year, however, a number of other groups were disposed of. The first was the panels known as the Fragonard room, which were sold through a dealer to H. C. Frick for a price reported to be $1,400,000. Then, within a few weeks the famous collection of Chinese porcelains was sold to the Duveens, and in April of the same year a large collection of eighteenth century French furniture was disposed of.

The next break in the collection came in February, 1916, when Mr. Morgan gave to the Metropolitan articles, valued unofficially at fully $5,000,000. These, too, came too late to escape the remission of the inheritance tax, and persons familiar with Mr. Morgan's personality have intimated that the very fact of the time limit had something to do with his holding out till it had expired. The principal item in this gift was the Colonna Madonna of Raphael, but the Gothic section of the Hoentschel collection was also given at this time.

In the following April a large number of Renaissance bronzes were sold to the Duveens, together with some Limoges enamels and a considerable quantity of majolica ware. Immediately afterward forty tapestries were disposed of to P. W. French & Co., including the famous Mazarin tapestry, said to be the most valuable of all the articles of any sort that Mr. Morgan has sold, and matched in its field only by some few specimens in the collection of the King of Spain.

Meanwhile a great gift of ceramics had been made to the Morgan Memorial at Hartford in January, 1916. The items in this were the following:

A collection of Greek, Roman, and Phoenician enameled glass and other objects.

A unique collection of English salt glaze pottery of the eighteenth century.

Greek and Roman bronzes.

Venetian glass pieces of the seventeenth century.

Fifty objects, (cups, tankards, ewers, reliquaries, &c.,) in silver and silver-gilt, German, French, and English works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Objects in ivory—German, Flemish, and Italian—of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

A unique collection of Sevres porcelain of the eighteenth century—about 400 pieces.

A collection of Dresden and Meissen ware—about 350 pieces.

A small collection of Italian majolica of the sixteenth century.

Meanwhile the rest of the Morgan collections, except the books and some of the pictures, remained on display at the Metropolitan until the alterations and changes and rearrangements compelled the management to close them temporarily a few months ago. The announcement that they will stay there permanently is one of the best pieces of news which has come to lovers of the museum in years.

There remain the Morgan library and most of the pictures, which will stay with the family.

VOLPI ART BRINGS $8,680.

A 16th Century Bust of St. John the Baptist Leads Opening Sale.

The fine collection of Italian art treasures and antiquities of Professor Commendatore Elia Volpi had its first day's sale at the American Art Galeries yesterday with a large attendance of buyers. There was a wide variety of articles, including a number of fine old heraldic escutcheons embroidered in gold and silver and colored silks, and mounted on velvets, silks, and damasks. These were sold in sixty-five lots, but in many lots were three and four escutcheons. They brought a total of $1,752.

The Italian house of Olivotti paid one of the highest prices, $210, for a pair of eighteenth cenutry escutcheons, oval shaped, surrounded by acanthus leaf scrollings and leaf pendants, embroidered in gold and mounted on red silk damask, 39½ inches by 29. A pair of sixteenth century Italian embroidered velvet chasuble hoods, with shield-shaped escutcheons, acanthus leaves, and floral pendants embroidered in gold and colored silks, with coats of arms surmounted by strawberry coronets, went to Otto Bernet, agent, also for $210.

Collections of mathematical and horological instruments of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, which were to have been sold as collections yesterday, had not arrived.

Other articles bringing some of the higher prices of this day were a seventeenth century case of silver, eighteen knives with pistol butt shaped handles, eighteen forks, and eighteen spoons went to John N. Baxter for $165. A small sixteenth century Florentine gilded bronze bust of the Madonna, 11½ inches high, went to Bernet, agent, for $200; Mrs. A. Nathan paid $190 for a Florentine glazed terra cotta of the same period, St. John the Baptist, the Della Robbia school. Mrs. Robert Glendinning paid $420, the highest price of the day, for a sixteenth century Sienese colored terra cotta bust of St. John the Baptist with curling hair, a halo, and holding a slender cross. This bust is attributed to Cozzarelli. A pair of fifteenth century Umbrian painted wood carvings of angels also went to Mrs. Glendinning for $220.

A pair of fifteenth century Florentine wrought iron torcheres, 6 feet 1 inch high, went to Miss R. H. Lorenz, agent, for $400, and a large shallow fifteenth century basin of copper, with wrought iron stand, went to Leonard M. Thomas for $230. Joseph Larocque paid $320 for a simple pair of fifteenth century torcheres of wrought iron, with broad spreading arms. A set of four seventeenth century Italian cushions of red velvet, with borders of gold and silver braid and with gold and silver tassels, went to Vitall Benquiat for $340. To the same buyer went a pair of seventeenth century Florentine red satin cushions, with gold and colored silk embroidery and the arms of the Gondi family, for $400. A sixteenth century Florentine embroidered linen table cover went to a buyer giving the name of Andrews for $200.

The total for the day's sale was $8,680. The very beautiful collection of tartiles, embroideries, and rugs will be sold this afternoon.

Arrivals from an English Port.

Some of the passengers arriving recently from a port in England on a British liner were:

Joseph R. Alle, Mr. and Mrs. George Brookes, W. C. Brown, Mrs. Charlotte Engley, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Fellowes, H. S. Foster, H. A. Greaves, S. H. Hale, P. Harringay Hawkins, Laurie Inniss, George E. R. Lawrence, Pierre Leroy, J. Stanley Livingstone, E. A. Myers, T. A. Parkhill, James Robertson, Julian T. Smith, W. Dean Smith, F. P. Wheeler, E. C. Colby, V. D. Elwood, Hugh McMahon, W. H. Winn.

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MISS TAYLOR TO BE BRIDE OF PAINTER

Granddaughter of the Late James R. Keene Engaged to Valentino Molina.

ROBERTS SISTERS TO WED

Miss Dorothy Betrothed to Capt. S. H. Sherill, and Miss Hazel to Lieut. C. E. Peck.

Mrs. Edward I. Frost of 963 Park Avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Keene Taylor, to Valentino Molina, an artist, who has lived for several years at Lennoxville, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

Miss Taylor was presented to society several years ago by her mother, and has been actively identified with the younger set since that time.

Mr. Molina was born in this country and is of Spanish descent. He has spent much of his time abroad, living in London and Paris for about fifteen years. His paintings have been exhibited in Boston, and not long ago he made a red chalk drawing of Princess Patricia which was highly commended. His fiancée is also interested in art.

Miss Taylor's mother is the daughter of the late James R. Keene, financier and turfman, and her marriage to Mr. Frost of this city and Asheville, N. C., took place in June, 1916. Mrs. Frost is a sister of Foxhall P. Keene, and she has two sons, Foxhall Keene Taylor, who is at school, and Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., who married Miss Louise T. Frank.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Sommerfield Roberts announced today the engagements of their daughters, the Misses Dorothy Mae and Hazel Elaine Roberts.

Miss Dorothy M. Roberts will wed Captain Stephen Hunting Sherill, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sherill of Easthampton, L. I. Captain Sherill was graduated from West Point, class of 1917, and was training officer at Plattsburg camp. He is now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen.

Miss Hazel E. Roberts is engaged to First Lieutenant Charles Elliott Peck, U. S. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Peck of Mountain Lakes, N. J. Lieutenant Peck received his commission at Plattsburg.

The Misses Roberts are graduates of the Albany Academy for Girls, while Miss Hazel Roberts is also a graduate of Sweetbriar College in Virginia.

Babbott-French Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert French of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Bassett French, to Frank L. Babbott, Jr., of Brooklyn. Miss French was graduated from Vassar, class of '14. Mr. Babbott was a member of the class of 1913 at Amherst, and will graduate in February from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Clement-Graef Wedding on Dec. 26.

Miss Grace Harriet Graef, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Graef of Brooklyn, and Captain George N. H. Clement, U. S. N. R., will be married on Dec. 26, at the Hotel St. Regis. Captain Clement is a son of the late Judge Nathaniel Holmes Clement and Mrs. Clement, also of Brooklyn, and is stationed at San Antonio, Texas.

Wedding Notes.

Edward Day Thurston of 113 East Twenty-ninth Street, and Miss Clara C. Holahan, eldest daughter of the late Thomas B. Holahan, were married last Saturday in Lancaster, Penn., by the Rev. Dr. B. F. Alleman. The couple will reside at the old home of the Thurston family in East Twenty-ninth Street on their return from a trip through the South.

Lieutenant Robert R. Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell, who were married in Albany on Dec. 12, have gone to Charlotte, N. C., where Lieutenant Maxwell is attached to the 77th Field Artillery at Camp Greene. Mrs. Maxwell was formerly Miss Fanny L. Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Hamilton. Lieutenant Maxwell is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alexander Maxwell of this city and Bronxville, N. Y., and was a member of Squadron A.

ZENAS CRANE DEAD.

Paper Manufacturer and Philanthropist Dies at 77 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

DALTON, Mass., Dec. 17. — Zenas Crane, a senior member of the firm of Crane & Co. and of Z. & W. M. Crane, manufacturers of paper, died this morning. He was a grandson of Zenas Crane, pioneer paper maker of the Berkshires, who established a mill in Dalton in 1801. Mr. Crane was born in Dalton Dec. 6, 1840. He was a member of the Executive Council of Governor Robinson of Massachusetts in 1885.

Mr. Crane was one of the chief contributors to the last polar expedition of Admiral Peary. He gave to Berkshire County the Berkshire Museum of Natural History and Art, a building and equipment of more than $1,000,000 of value; built the boys Club of Pittsfield, and, with his brother, established the Berkshire Home for Aged Women in Pittsfield.

Mr. Crane was a Director of the Boston & Albany, Chicago & North Western, and St. Paul and Omaha railroads.

Charles Carroll Suffren.

Charles Carroll Suffren, a member of the law firm of Suffren, Humphreys & Orr of 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 68 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., and received his education at Phillips Andover Academy and at Yale, from which he was graduated in 1875. He was later graduated from Yale Law School and admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1877, and a year later in New York. Mr. Suffren was a member of the American Bar Association, the Brooklyn Bar Association, the Kings County Historical Association, the University Club of Brooklyn, and the Yale Alumni Association. He was a Director of the Kings County Mortgage Company.

Samuel Rosenthal.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17.—Samuel Rosenthal, Treasurer of the clothing manufacturing firm of Strouse & Brothers and prominent in manufacturing, commercial, and philanthropic circles, died suddenly last night in his library of heart disease. He was 63 years old.

Mr. Rosenthal was a Director of the Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank and a member of the Board of the Jewish Home for Consumptives. He was a former President of the Phoenix Club and organizer and former President of the Suburban Club. Besides his wife, he is survived by two sons, Stanley N. Rosenthal, who enlisted in the United States Navy some time ago, and Calvert S. Rosenthal of England.

Wife Follows Husband in Death.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Anna W. Townsend, 67 years old, died at her home in Hilton Avenue here yesterday unaware that her husband, W. C. Townsend, who was more than 70 years of age, had been buried on Friday. Both Mr. and Mrs. Townsend died of pneumonia. Mr. Townsend, a wealthy farmer, was taken ill last week, and died two days after his wife had been stricken with the same malady. Mrs. Townsend was the daughter of Thomas S. Willetts, a member of one of the oldest families of Flushing. She is survived by a son and daughter.

GEORGE BANCROFT DIES.

Banker and His Father Were Victims of Sensational Robberies.

George Bancroft, head of the banking firm of George Bancroft & Co., 16 Beaver Street, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 163 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Bancroft was the only son of Aaron Bancroft, the aged banker, who retired many years ago, but recently acted as his son's partner. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., and received his education at Brooklyn Poly Prep., becoming a member of the New York Consolidated Exchange at an early age.

On Oct. 10, 1915, Mr. Bancroft was lured to a hotel room in West Forty-seventh Street by two men and forced to sign two sight drafts for $2,500, one of which was collected the following morning at his own office. One of the extortioners, a salesman, was arrested later. Mr. Bancroft's father, who is over 92 years old, was robbed in March, 1911, of securities worth $85,000 after being attacked in a corridor leading to the vaults of the Produce Exchange Safe Deposit and Storage Company. Later the return of part of the securities was negotiated by Daniel O'Reilly, one of Thaw's counsel, who was later, in 1911, convicted of receiving stolen goods and sentenced to five months in the penitentiary.

Mr. Bancroft was a cousin of George Bancroft, the historian, for whom he was named. He was a member of St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, and the Crescent Athletic Club. Mr. Bancroft was unmarried.

MAJOR JOHN W. McKIE DEAD.

Coast Artillery Officer Contracted Pneumonia While on Duty.

Major John W. McKie of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., who was on occasions detailed to West Point as instructor in coast artillery tactics, died yesterday at 103 West Seventy-eighth Street, from pneumonia. Recently he had been on duty in the Quartermaster Corps at points of embarkation.

Major McKie was born in Canada, June 5, 1882, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1899. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Artillery in 1904 and a First Lieutenant in 1907. He was graduated from the Coast Artillery School in 1909 and was made a Captain in the Coast Artillery Corps in 1912, and detailed to the Quartermaster Corps in 1914.

Dies on His Arrival from Texas.

Charles S. Gordon, an official of the Lake Oil Company of Beaumont, Texas, died suddenly of apoplexy in the Hotel Imperial last night a few minutes after he had reached the hotel upon his arrival from Texas. He was stricken in the hall within a few feet of the door of his room, and as he fell to the floor he called to a bellboy to summon a physician. A few minutes after Dr. R. Hill, the hotel physician, reached the room Mr. Gordon died.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH McQUADE, who was a drummer boy in a New York regiment in the civil war and for many years employed in the Board of Water Supply in this city, died on Sunday at his home, 438 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. He was a member of Barbara Fritchie Post, G. A. R.

SIMON BENDER, a horse dealer with the firm of S. and M. Bender, in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 223 Penn Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. He was a member of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, Temple Beth Elohim, and Don Lodge, No. 9, I. O. F. S. of I.

HUGH J. McALEER, 31 years old, a cafe proprietor in Brooklyn, died at his home, 128 Ainslie Street, that borough, on Sunday.

JOSEPH GREGORY BROWN, at one time one of the largest horse and carriage dealers in this city, with stables in East Twenty-fourth Street and in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 145 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Brown was born in this city seventy-three years ago.

HUGH A. McGINLEY, editorial auditor for The New York Herald and in the employ of that paper for the last eighteen years, died at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., on Sunday. He was born in this city, the son of Patrick McGinley, one-time Lieutenant of police. A wife and four children survive him.

RULEF VAN BRUNT, an old-time architect and builder of Brooklyn and a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and of St. Albans Lodge, No. 56, F. and A. M., died in his ninety-fourth year on Sunday at his home, 166 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Van Brunt had been a member of the New York Avenue M. E. Church for more than twenty-five years.

Mrs. MARTHA FRANCES WOOD, who celebrated her ninety-eighth birthday two weeks ago, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Wood Whitaker, 496 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Wood was born in Fredericton, N. B., and was the widow of Charles Wood, a wholesale grocer of Manhattan.

JOHN SYLVESTER BOYCE, formerly for many years chief engineer of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle plant, died on Saturday at his home, 54 Willow Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Boyce was descended from the early Holland Dutch settlers of Columbia County, N. Y., where he was born. Mr. Boyce was a thirty-second degree Mason and one of the charter members of the National Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association, No. 61.

WILLIAM B. WALDRON, a retired stock broker, formerly of the firm of Carey & Co., in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 549A Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Waldron was a prominent member of the James M. E. Church and a member of Crystal Wave Lodge, No. 688, F. and A. M.

GEORGE HOCHSCHWENDER, formerly for forty-eight years employed as engineer for the American Sugar Refining Company, died at his home, 1,576 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, on Saturday. He was 71 years old.

WILLIAM B. McNULTY, 64 years old, a traveling salesman with the Greater New York Feather Company, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 265 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. McNulty was a trustee of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

EMANUEL M. TRIER of 609 West 114th Street, who was forty years with B. Altman & Co., died on last Saturday. He was born sixty-two years ago in Newark, N. J. Mr Trier is survived by a son and three daughters.

MICHAEL JOHN PHALON, until his retirement, six years ago, a member of the firm of Andrews & Phalon, makers of machinery, died on Sunday at his home, 723 St. Nicholas Avenue.

HENRY C. HOWLAND, until recently a member of the staff of The Evening Journal, died on Sunday at Saranac Lake. He had previously been a member of The Philadelphia Press, The New York American and The New York World.

JAMES F. STUTESMAN of Crawfordville, Ind., former United States Minister to Bolivia, died suddenly on Sunday night in the writing room of the Hotel Ebbitt at Washington. He was 63 years old.

SAMUEL M. COMSTOCK, a retired real estate operator, died on Saturday at his home, 139 East Seventy-first Street.

JACOB JONES, 85 years old, said to have been the oldest station agent in the United States, died on Sunday at Surcarnoches, Miss.

GEORGE W. STAKE, an attorney of 396 St. Paul's Avenue, Stapleton, S. I., and for some years Justice of the Second District Municipal Court, died at his home yesterday. He was born in Stapleton fifty-three years ago.

EDWARD WRIGHT, 89 years old, formerly proprietor of the Mansion House in Montclair, N. J., died at his home in Montclair yesterday.

GILBERT W. STEELE, a wholesale lumber merchant, died on Sunday at his home, 245 State Street, Flushing. He was 66 years old.

Mrs. FRANCES SLADE BRIGHAM, wife of Dana B. Brigham, a wool merchant of this city, died yesterday at her home, 342 Amity Street, Flushing.

ROBERT M. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary of the American Football Association and a business man of Newark and Kearny, N. J., for thirty years, died at his home in Arlington, N. J., on Sunday. He was 50 years old.

MARCUS M. BARTLETT, 78 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at Summit, N. J.

RICHARD W. WITHINGTON, a sugar broker, with offices at 100 Wall Street, dropped dead suddenly yesterday afternoon in the offices of Bowerman Brothers, 82 Wall Street. Mr. Withington was 77 years old.

CHARLES HENRY PINE, a guncotton expert and formerly a manufacturer of cotton goods in this city, died on Sunday at his home in Savannah, Ga., aged 71 years. He had been one of the officers of the International Photo Service and a member of the Southern Cotton Oil Company of Savannah.

GEORGE F. McCABE, a character actor who had appeared recently in motion pictures, died yesterday at his home, 370 West 190th Street.

WILLIAM CALDWELL PLUNKETT, a cotton manufacturer, died at his home in Adams, Mass., yesterday, after an operation for appendicitis, at the age of 41 years. Mr. Plunkett was manager of the W. B. Plunkett & Sons Cotton Manufacturing Company and Treasurer of the Greylock Manufacturing Company. He was graduated from Williams College.

Mrs. GEORGE A. MURPHY, 45 years old, of 4,633 Park Avenue, the Bronx, wife of an Inspector of Highways for that borough, dropped dead last night while in a grocery store at 2,351 Washington Avenue, the Bronx. Death was due to heart disease.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BARRINGER—MINOR.—On Nov. 28, at Trinity Church, Asheville, N. C., by the Rev. W. G. Clark, Lucy Landon Minor, daughter of Dr. Charles L. and Mary Venable Minor, to Lieutenant Paul B. Barringer of Virginia.

FILLEY—PYNE.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917, at the Church of the Epiphany, in the city of New York, Mary Pyne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, to Lieut. Col. Oliver Dwight Filley, U. S. R. C.

KWINT—FISCHER.—Miss Etta Fischer to Mr. Michael Kwint, on Dec. 9.

NETTER—GLASER.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, at 215 Audubon Av., William Netter to Frances Glaser.

SMITH—SICKELS.—Dec. 14, at West Nyack, N. Y., Agnes Eleanor Sickels, daughter of Dr. Walter Sickels, to Lieutenant J. Sherwood Smith, U. S. Army.

LATTO — ALLWORK. — Dec. 16, Marguerite M. Allwork to Albert E. Latto.
Long Island.

MOORE—PENNELL.—Dec. 16, Islip, Edith Pennell to Clinton H. Moore.

Announcements.

BRINDZE.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Brindze announce the 25th anniversary of their marriage, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917.

Died.

ALLISON.—On Dec. 15, Mortimer Allison, beloved husband of Kate Allison. Funeral service on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 8 P. M., at the funeral parlors of L. A. Hammond, 1,899 Lexington Av., between 121st and 122d Sts. Guiding Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Veteran Odd Fellows invited to attend.

ANTISELL.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on Dec. 17, 1917, Thomas M. Antisell. Funeral services will be held at 26 Hanover Av., Elmhurst, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Rose Hill Cemetery, Matawan, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

BALL.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Middleton, 49 East 62d St., Cassie A. Ball, dearly beloved wife of George W. Ball. Funeral private.

BANCROFT.—Suddenly, Monday, Dec. 17, George Bancroft, only son of Aaron and the late Caroline S. Bancroft. Funeral services on Wednesday at 4 P. M. at this late residence, 163 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

BARRY.—Dec. 15, Anna Barry, beloved mother of Alice A. Barry. Funeral Tuesday from funeral parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., near Broadway, at 10 o'clock.

BRECK.—Suddenly, on Dec. 17, at Mount Vernon, Francina T. Breck, widow of Charles J. Breck. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. L. Simpson, 148 Urban St., Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station (New Haven Railroad) at 1:06 P. M.

BRIGHAM.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, Frances Slade, wife of Dana B. Brigham, in her 65th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BUTLER.—At Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 17, 1917, Lucy Palmer Butler, (formerly of New London, Conn.) Interment New London, Conn.

BUXBAUM.—Julia, beloved wife of Simon Buxbaum and dearly loved mother of Millie, Gerson, Birdie, Frank, and the late Charles L. Relatives, friends, and members of Henrietta Verein, Maternity Aid Society, and Empire Rebecca Lodge, 42, are invited to attend funeral from 600 West 150th St., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

COGAN.—On Dec. 16, 1917, Mary E., beloved wife of David Macnair, in her 40th year. Funeral from her late residence, 916 Stebbins Av., Bronx, Wednesday, 2 P. M. Eastern Star service Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

CORIELL.—At his home in Bound Brook, N. J., Dec. 16, Andrew S. Coriell, in his 76th year. Funeral from his late residence, Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.

FERN.—Dec. 15, 1917, Peter Fern. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Tuesday, 1 o'clock.

FOSTER.—William George, Jr., on Dec. 16, 1917, 18 years of age, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William George Foster of 58 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Services at above address Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

FULLER.—At Dumont, N. J., D

FLOCK TO RED CROSS BY THE THOUSANDS

First Day of Big Drive in the City Indicates Success of Campaign.

500,000 IS THE GOAL

Fire Department Expected to Join in a Body Today, and Big Corporations Are Taking Same Step.

The campaign for 500,000 new Red Cross members in Manhattan by next Monday evening began yesterday morning, and advance reports received at headquarters last night indicated that the first day's result was well beyond the daily average which is necessary in order to make the drive a success. In numerous instances the employes of corporations enrolled in a body, while the number of persons who enrolled at booths was estimated last night as more than 50,000. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson sent word to the campaign headquarters that he expected every member of the Fire Department to be a regularly enrolled Red Cross member by 6 o'clock tonight, while the entire force employed in the office of the Treasurer of the New York Central Lines—1,600 persons—notified the Red Cross that they were ready to be enrolled as a body.

The actual campaign began yesterday morning, when more than 30,000 men and women reported for duty at booths and at district canvassing headquarters. The first woman canvasser to report with a completely filled blank was Mrs. Hazen D. Manes of 208 West Eighty-First Street. The booth in the West Side Young Men's Christian Association was another of the first to be reported as complete.

By noon hundreds of booth managers and house to house canvassers were telephoning the headquarters at 244 Madison Avenue for more supplies, particularly buttons, membership certificates, and Red Cross service flags. Every person who enrolled was given a button and a service flag.

The 4,000 enrolling booths were in charge of a committee of women of which Mrs. James W. Gerard is General Chairman. The section Chairmen are Miss Belle Gurnee, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter, Miss Mary Alexander, Miss Charlotte Delafield, and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau. Each has ten division Chairmen, and working with them are booth Captains and assistants to the number of 15,000.

The canvassing teams, 30,000 strong, under the direction of Darwin P. Kingsley, began the house to house visiting. Mr. Kingsley reported early in the day that all of his assistants were at work and reporting good progress. His Vice Chairmen are George B. Cortelyou, F. H. Eckers, George H. Glazer, Lawrence Kedrick, George McAneny, Alfred E. Marling, E. H. Outerbridge, John J. Pulleyn, Harry B. Rosen, Albert D. Samuel, and John I. D. Bristol.

Speakers were scheduled for the theatres, movie houses, hotels, cabarets, and hundreds of other places where men and women congregate. During the afternoon it was learned that persons were preparing to visit the booths with faked authority to collect the receipts from membership fees paid. An advertisement was placed in the papers announcing that under no circumstances should the money be paid over to any one calling at the booths. Arrangements were made for all money to be brought to the Treasurer's office on the Fifth floor of 244 Madison Avenue by some one representing the booth team.

"I have personally conducted more than fifty membership campaigns during the last year, but do not hesitate to say that we have an organization for New York City that has never been equaled even upon a smaller scale," said G. O. Tamblyn, campaign Director for Manhattan. "The teams division under Darwin P. Kingsley, has grown from 10,000 to 14,000 workers, and the members are still increasing. We have as generals the most influential men in the city, and these men have gathered ten captains, each with 100 workers, and are supervising the work of the entire week.

"We have given out 135,000 registration enrollment blanks; each blank has room for thirty new members. We cannot begin to fill the orders for pins, although we are fairly well handling the orders for service flags.

"I believe New York City will reach the full quota, 500,000, and if the manufacturers will favor us with pins, we shall greatly exceed that. In the meantime we ask the public to patiently accept the situation, as it is on account of shortage of labor and poor transportation facilities.

"We shall mail every person from headquarters a receipt and give them a pin as soon as they reach us from the manufacturers."

PRESIDENT INDORSES FUND.

Plan to Raise $3,000,000 to Fight Tuberculosis Has His Support.

Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, gave out last night a letter in which President Wilson expresses his sympathy with the effort now being made to raise $3,000,000 to fight tuberculosis in this country, through the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals. The letter says:

"I am greatly interested in what you say about the very great increase in the demands made upon the anti-tuberculosis agencies of the country as a result of the circumstances of the war. The development of the anti-tuberculosis movement under the leadership of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has been a source of satisfaction to me, at this time, when we are all called upon to do our utmost to make the fighting forces of the United States the most efficient that human agency can produce. I cannot too stronly urge upon you and your associates, as well as upon all the people of the United States, the increasing necessity of pressing still further the progress which has been made in the prevention of tuberculosis and other diseases.

"I am in thorough sympathy with the efforts which you are making to raise $3,000,000 from the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals, and I hope that it will be possible for the people of the country to render support to this cause as generously as they have rendered it to other causes."

Auctions. Auctions.

LARGEST SALE OF ITS KIND
ever held in New York.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
will sell Wednesday, December 19th, 1917, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at 8 East 34th St., New York City. WILLIAM LENNOX, Inc., Importers, have decided to liquidate their entire business and offer for sale at public auction, in lots, to the highest bidder, all this year's stock, valued at about $200,000, consisting of

WOOLENS

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, BROCADES, CHIFFONS, VIOLES, NETS, RIBBONS and LACES

Also fixtures, safes, counters, desks, and showrooms' fixtures. This sale is worth everybody's attention, as most of the merchandise is imported, and the highest grade which can be found, coming from such houses as:

COUDURIER FRUCTUS & DESCHER, RODIER & CO., G. D. COMBIER & CO., GALLAND WECHMAR & CO., J. HEATCOAT & CO., KELLER & MEGROZ, LABHARD & CO., OTTO MARON, J. V. OGIER & CO., PERRET GROS. & MILLION.

TERMS: CASH OR TWO OR THREE MONTHS' APPROVED CREDIT.

Exhibition Today, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., with Descriptive Catalogues.

SAUL S. MYERS, Esq., Attorney, 60 Wall St.

Furs on Private Sale
To-Day & Until Saturday
at the
PLAZA ART ROOMS, Inc.,
5-7 East 59th St.
(near 5th Av.)
N. JORDAN
of 2 West 45th Street
ANNOUNCES AN IMPORTANT EXHIBITION & PRIVATE SALE
at
Ladies' & Gentlemen's FURS
OF THE HIGHEST GRADES AND NEWEST MODELS
Ladies' Coats, Scarfs, Muffs, including Russian Sable, Hudson Sable, Alaska Sable, Hudson Seal, Broadtail, Ermine, Silver Fox & Kolinsky, Etc.
The Collection also includes a large assortment of Auto Robes and Mounted Wild Animal Rugs.
EXHIBITION DAILY.
FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

EXECUTORS SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION of the furniture and furnishings of the late Miss L. Cothal Smith at Model Storage Warehouse, 54 Belleville Av., corner Webster, Newark, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 19th, and Thursday, Dec. 20th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Beautiful and rare antiques and modern furnishings, brica-brac, bronzes, statuary, cut glass, china, books, pictures, tables and fine linen, rare Oriental and Turkish rugs. The collection was made by Miss Smith, both in America and Europe, and includes some articles of rare and historic interest. Articles may be inspected Dec. 17 and 18 between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
A. VAN POZNAK, AUCTIONEER,
at South Orange Av., Newark, N. J.
W. LOCKE ROCKWELL,
JOSEPH W. AVERY, Executors,
20 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.
Catalogue upon application.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Autocar Sales Co., 552 West 52d St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will sell at public auction at its Garage, 546 West 50th St., Boro of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, Autocar Truck No. 12968B, manufactured by the Autocar Sales Co., belonging to Thaddeus L. Walker, Ridgefield Park, Bergen County, New Jersey, in order to satisfy the repair bills and its lien under a conditional bill of sale.
AUTOCAR SALES COMPANY.

BANKRUPT SALE.
MACHINERY AND STOCK
Formerly
Flemish Phonograph Co.
(BANKRUPT.)
CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, Will Sell at 26b 37th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
COMMENCING 10:30 A. M.,
THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1917
Consisting of a Complete Assortment of HIGH-GRADE MACHINE TOOLS for the manufacture of PHONOGRAPH MOTORS, PLATING PLANT, STOCK, MOTORS and PARTS, OFFICE FURNITURE, BELTING and SHAFTING, FINISHED PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS.
Two complete sets of DIES and TOOLS with PATENT RIGHTS for the manufacture of PHONOGRAPH MOTORS.
MACHINERY:
6 BROWN & SHARPE O and OO AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINES;
5 CLEVELAND AUTOMATICS, new;
2 National Acme
2 Garvin Universal Millers, Nos. 1 & 2.
1 No. 2 BROWN and SHARPE SURFACE GRINDER with Magnetic Chuck.
10 Automatic Standard Gear Cutters, new;
10 assorted Screw Cutting Lathes of the latest design, quick change; 10 Drill Presses, Precision Lathes; Taping Machines; 20 assorted POWER PRESSES, Bliss Toggle and Vertical O.
6,000 lbs. of Belting; Shafting, Pulleys, Complete Plating Room.
25 Motors from 5 to 25 H. P., G. E. Make.
STOCK:
200 TONS OF ASSORTED STEEL flat and round; 5,000 lbs. BRASS RODS, 10,000 PHONOGRAPH MOTORS, PARTS to assemble 100,000 PHONOGRAPH MOTORS.
2,000 FINISHED PHONOGRAPHS
(cabinet size)
40,000 Phonograph Records (Disc)
100,000 gross of assorted Hardware, consisting of Screws, Dolls, Hinges, 50 Fire Extinguishers, etc.
OFFICE FURNITURE:
Consisting of Flat and Typewriter Desks, 12 Underwood Typewriters, New Elliott Fisher Billing Machine, Desk and Chair, complete; Filing Cabinets and Sundries; 20 international Recording Time Clocks, 1,000 gallons Paints, Oils and Varnishes; 10 tons Wrapping Paper.
Plant Open for Inspection Dec. 18 & 19. Directions: Take Brooklyn 4th Av. Subway to 36th St.
AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, 539 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Spring 4368.

$4,000 Port Lobos Petroleum Co., Ltd. (Original Co.), Notes
Will be sold at auction on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, by Adrian H. Muller & Son. Bids in advance of auction will be considered by Geo. Keith & Co., 44 Wall Street.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Henry V. Borst and Harry V. Borst, both of Amsterdam, N. Y., and Samuel Caplan of Albany, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

348—Southern Pacific Co., plain., v. F. R. Stewart.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
78—H. S. McGowan, E. Lindstrom, and J. F. Coyle, aplts., v. Columbia River Packers' Ass'n et al.—Decree modified and affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:
401—Midland Valley Rd. Co., plain., v. Mrs. M. Griffity, adry, &c., per curiam.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction, with 5 per cent. damages.
697—S. J. Brooks, receiver, &c., aplt., v. Empire Trust Co. et al., per curiam.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
325—The U. S., plain., v. T. Seidans et al. Motion to advance granted and case assigned for March 4 next.
327—S. A. Hays, Collector of Internal Revenue, &c., pet., v. The Gauley Mountain Coal Co.; 334—The Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co. v. J. J. Scott, as Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, &c.; 421—E. J. Lynch, Collector of Internal Revenue, &c., pet., v. H. Turriah; 423—Same v. H. C. Hornby; 402—E. J. Doyle, Collector of Internal Revenue, pet., v. Mitchell Brothers Co.; 303—The U. S., pet., v. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., and 594—Same v. Biwabik Mining Co.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument at same time March 4.
371—The Toledo Newspaper Co. et al., plains., v. The U. S.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on March 4.
468—The U. S., plain., v. J. L. Schider, trading as J. L. Schider & Co.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on March 4.
611—J. D. Ireland, plain., v. A. Woods, Police Commissioner of the City of New York.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on March 4.
452—Southern Pacific Co., plain., v. J. Z. Lowe, Jr., U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, &c.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument on March 4.
681—J. B. Turner, pet., v. Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit denied.
757—H. Riddell, pet., v. The U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.
757—A. W. Lohman, pet., v. Stock Yards Loan Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.
777—Central Cal. Canneries Co. et al., pet., v. Dunkley Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

The Chief Justice also announced that the court will take a recess from Friday, the 21st, until Wednesday, Jan. 2.

44—The U. S. of America ex rel. William F. Arant v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior—Mandate granted for Arant.
773—Southern Pacific Co., pet., v. H. L. Boxart et al., executors, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for respondent.
3, original—The People of the State of New York, complainants, v. State of New Jersey et al.—Reassigned for argument on April 15.
771—Ng Choy Fong, pet., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for respondent.
657—P. Chelentis, pet., v. Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.—Motion to advance submitted for petitioner.
781—Gulf Oil Corp., pet., v. C. G. Llewellyn, Collector of Internal Revenue, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Third Circuit Court submitted for petitioner.
550—H. W. Boerner, pet., v. W. H. Thompson, Mayor, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Illinois Supreme Court submitted for pet. and for respondents.
782—E. W. Morrison, pet., v. C. S. Rieman.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for petitioner.
19, original—State of Minnesota, complainant, v. State of Wisconsin.—Leave granted to file evidence, open and print same, on motion of Mr. Elmquist in behalf of counsel.
121 and 122—G. M. Glenn, plain., v. Southern Express Co.—Dismissed, with costs per stipulation.
92—D. J. Waller, Jr., et al., trustees, &c., aplts., v. Texas & Pacific Ry. Co.—Argued.
93—W. Fitzhugh Sons Co., pet., v. C. F. Wood et al., receivers, &c.—Argument commenced for petitioner.
Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for Dec. 18: Nos. 93, 95, 94, 96, (and 97,) 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, and 104.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Building.

NY C RR<Gabinsky.	Re Soltmann.
Bayley<Stand Art Co.	Re Chavkin.
Judd<US.	Farley<Carey.
Dittmar<Star.	Re Arkin.
Strauss<Silverstein.	Re Prospect Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 13th floor, at 10:30 A. M.
Admiralty.

Rockland, &c, Lime Co<SS Ogeechee, &c.	Acti, &c, Damps<Munson SS Line.
Atlantic Gulf, &c<Tug Louise Rugg.	Ocean S S Co<Standard Oil Co.
Pendleton S B Co<Eastern Transp Co.	Phosphate Mining<Unione Austiaca Co.
Penn RR<Tug NY Cent No. 17, NY & Long Bell SS<Akerlund.	Sutton & Sudderly Co<Tug May McGuirl.
Erie RR<SS Tuscan Prince.	Kiel Canal<Hartigan<S S La Touraine.
Munson SS Line<SS Malin.	Pendelton<Pierce.
	Murray Ltge<United Port Service Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

Re Joseph Marquette, Jr.	

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal.

US<Michael Christiane, (on trial.)	Same<Hugh Bell. Same<Chow Lin Sen.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Amoroso<The Fruit Auction Co.	Toole<City of Syracuse, (2.)
Dersuin<NY Air Brake	St John et al<Reiss.
Munch<Ebling Brew.	Buchanan<Evento et al.
Utica City Nat Bank<Gunn.	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Smith, JJ. Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.:

Rosenbusch<Ambrosia Milk Corp.	Ward<Conn Gen Life Ins Co of Hartford.
Varick<Higgins.	Zak<Simpson.
Livingston Radiator & Mfg Co<Morton Truck & Tractor Co.	People<Morsy.
Int Agricultural Corp<Nat Park Bank.	Carpenter<Grey<Triumph Films.
Holmes Elec Prot<Williams.	Delve<Devers.
Re Schley.	Harris<Levitt.
Re Paul, dec'd<Pau.	Chatauqua Planing Mills Co<North Side Bank.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Mailbis, (USCCo.)	Parlsen<Gavlis.
Miller<Kremer.	Malta Commission Regulladera, (2.)
Mat Arms, Inc<Williams.	Lubasch<Lubasch.
Donato<Cross.	Resko<Holzman.
Fiori<Scanlon.	Craven<Mayavitz.
Gross<N Y C & W Ry	Guinan<Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
Blasius<Hartford F I.	Fredrico<Nikolaus.
Menasha Woodenware Co<Landeck, (2.)	Simowitz<Steinmetz.
Re Hotchner.	Logan<Friend.
Re Hayden.	Shilenga<Scala Island Realty Co<Capehart.
Dezelvo, Jr<Worthington.	Re Andrew.
Re Cronin.	Morwitz<Kirsch.
Re Voron & C, Inc.	Re Busch.
Am Exch Nat Bk<Equit Office Bldg.	Shallenberger<Porter.
O'Connor<Quackenbush.	Mahon<Waddell & Mahon, (2.)
Mestil<Anchor Boehman S E Co.	Re Townsend Av.
Simon<Schlienter, (2.)	Knopf<Sherry.
Kahn<Goldston.	Ferrando<Ferrando.
Calecs<Wise.	Bachmann<Cohen.
Bonanno<Bermann.	Costello<Volker.
Adelheim<Daly.	Sands<Freier.
Weiss<Weiss.	Rubin<Levy.
Weser<Goldstein.	Quimby<Maury.
Jusiowitz<Backer.	Werner<Meisner.
Re Well.	Rubin<Rand.
Amorgo<Cont Textile.	Corsello<Schlessinger. (2.)
Same<Rosenberg & N.	Ballin<Lieberman.
Schoenfeld<Am Cloth-ing Mfg Assn.	Nussbaum<Greenbaum
Myer<White.	Rubin<Rand.
Sternberg<Sternberg.	Kahn<Goldston.
Stern<Kahrs.	Calecs<Wise.
Gibbs<Schmidt.	Bonanno<Bermann.
Jandorf<Newlyn<Cornwall Kaolin Co.	Adelheim<Daly.
Rauneberger<Cooke.	Weiss<Weiss.
Stabilimente Mett Lig<Phoenix I & S. (2.)	Weser<Goldstein.
Calamo<same.	Jusiowitz<Backer.
Canton Art Metal Co<Greia.	Re Well.
Excelsior Sav Bk<Newton Co.	Amorgo<Cont Textile.
Roach<Boyd & Co.	Same<Rosenberg & N.
Feldman<Reparort.	Schoenfeld<Am Cloth-ing Mfg Assn.
PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.	Myer<White.
	Sternberg<Sternberg.
	Stern<Kahrs.
	Gibbs<Schmidt.
	Jandorf<Newlyn<Cornwall Kaolin Co.
	Rauneberger<Cooke.
	Stabilimente Mett Lig<Phoenix I & S. (2.)
	Calamo<same.
	Canton Art Metal Co<Greia.
	Excelsior Sav Bk<Newton Co.
	Roach<Boyd & Co.
	Feldman<Reparort.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Preferred causes:

Motions:	Hart<Hart.
Ginsberg<Bruckenfeld.	Victoria Bldg. &c, Co<Pine Hill, &c, Co.
Schachne<McLanahan, (2.)	Ball<Ball.
Arnold<Bd of Edu.	General calendar:
Eggleston<Eastmans.	Stern<Stern.
Orlik<Nat Carbon Co.	Capes<Capes.
Patrick<Patrick.	Man, L I Co<Hammerstein Opera Co.
Meyer<Adler.	Dow<Perlman.
Steinberg<Int R T.	Case on.
Burdick<Fairmont Film Corp.	

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari case:
571th St Realty Corp<Purdy.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Onward Const<Tiffany Studios.	Wagner Trading<Battery Park Nat Bk.
Tecla & Co<Cornell.	Case on.
Schorr<Stern.	

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Becker<Gluchet.	Mekay<Peck Slip A T.
Britolis<Bradley Con.	Beiser<Hamilton (2.)
Ehret<G O Ai Co.	Gabriel<Wells & Newton Co.
Tramastano<Nicoll (2)	Goodfriend<CNY.
Rosenblum<Sloane.	F Montgomery<Webster.
Ortis<Butler, Inc.	N Montgomery<same.
Salsano<Klenk Cont.	Duval<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Weiner<Quandt.	Flore<Blood.
Sondak<B, Q Co & S RR.	H Cohen<Sharfin.
Ferrigno<Adams, Jr.	I Cohen<same.
P Flatow<Johnson.	Bronx Terminal Corp.
A Flatow<same.	Baenger<NY Rys.
Rayner<Walton.	Tupper<Low.
Fromer<Barun.	Wright<same.
Flaw<Rothschild.	Weinstock<D'Oronzio.
Canfield<CNY.	Zerr<Fraser, Brace & Co.
M J Stichnoth<Hart (2)	Young<Brady-Murray Motors Corp.
McGrath<Goetz.	Murphy<R T Sub Cons
Tschinder<Gloud.	Acker<NY Rys.
C Rothman<Goelet.	Hynes<Draper.
F Rothman<same.	Hammett<Smith.
Zellermeyer<Spalding.	Dinnes<Schoenbach.
O'Bryne<Superior Mot Garage Co.	Moore<Erie R R.
Kreiger<Fearing.	Sedlow<NY Rys.
O'Keefe<Int R T.	Thorson<Fink.
Feron<Int Brew Co, Inc.	Pawell<NY Rys.
Barnhelmer<Bergen.	Garlick<Gellis.
Castelluzzio<N Y Veal, &c, Co.	Flax<Waxman.
Barkowitz<Solomon.	D Trask<NY Rys.
White<F C & L M Scheer, (2.)	J Drasin<same.
H Riddell, pet., v. The U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.	Sullivan<Rivers.
	Nebelkopf<Harrolds Motor Car Co.
	Greeley<Fischer.
	Cohen<Goldblatt.
757—A. W. Lohman, pet., v. Stock Yards Loan Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.	Gimplowitz<NY C RR.
	Vitta<Rainieri.
	Fabossi<Dangler.
	Hornstein<Lesser.
777—Central Cal. Canneries Co. et al., pet., v. Dunkley Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.	Power<Ideal Taxi Co.
	Karagazian<Regan.
	Schmitt<NY Rys.
	Arnone<Kaplan.
	D Nachman<Johann.
	I Nachman<same.
	Miles<Albert.
	Deilsi<Quittman.
	Blumenreich<Klein's Bklyn Express.
	Cailo<Kindel Bed Co.
	Leistner<Int R T.

J—At 10 A. M.
Same<Victor Hotel.
Langyson & Morant<De Koven.
Burns<Goodman.
Jos Beck & Sons<Chauncey.
Ash<United Toilet Goods.
J Thalhimer & Co<Droste & Snyder, Inc, (2.)
Gross<Schwab.
Smith<Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm.
Farrell<Archibald.
United Distillers Co<Schaffer.
Rabinowitz<Breckinridge.
Shelling<Byrnes.
Hershcopf<Cutler.
Sperer<Platke.
Wylie<Corrigan.
Wolfe<Lanternier.
Powell<Gelsenhainer.
Gargullo<Cal Wineries & Dis.
Flaum<US Casualty.
Alexander<Meller.
Hallenbeck<Townsend.
Felix<Bamman.
Bible<Amal Agencies.
Tompkins<Martin.
Whilden & Hancock<Pacific Coast Casualty Co.
Titus, Jr<Pulver.
Terry<Green.
Lansheim Bauman Co<Blue Ridge Furn.
Pelzane<Sechestower.
Forbes & Co<Emerson Bldg. Co.
Usdansky<Lane.
Bolardi<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Stutz<Diamond Silk.
Brauner & Son<Waldes.
Aster Film Corp<Paramount Pict Corp.
Wolff<La Porcelaine Limousine.
Sisson<Todd.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess.
PART VII.—Ommay, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lee<Van Buren, &c, Co.	Bullock<Bway & 165th St Rity Co. (2.)

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—....., J.—At 10 A. M.
PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess.
PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
DeWitt<Vogelstein.
PART XVIII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Motion calendar.

Henry B. Sire,	Charles Frankland,
Cornelius O'Leary,	Thomas R. A. Hall,
Joseph C. Trout,	Robert Cormack,
Max Roth, (2,)	Anna Johansen, inf.,
Mary A. McPartland,	Louis Becht,
Isaac B. Owens,	Honoria Tancredi,
Carmelo Pennisi,	George Steele,
Giuseppe Di Pietro,	Vernette E. Prentice,
Giuseppa Galta, &c;	George C. Gouraud,
Bridget Cannon,	Alexander Field,
Maria Drum,	Willoughby Harvey,
Robert Howard,	Giosue Galucci,
Benjamin Levine,	Charles H. Hapgood,
Annie Wilson,	B. J. Schlesinger,
Catherine McGurrin,	Burritt N. Hard,
Giacomo Monitto,	Abraham Herslich,
Patrick F. Kelleher,	Morris Keiser,
E. C. Lunceschiesi,	Nettie Plaut,
Anthony Mancuso,	Peter Caffrey,
Mary E. Pritobett,	Bertha R. Heilbrun,
Mary McCann,	W. D. Thompson,
Louis Hirsh,	Francis J. Hughes,
Mary F. Tone, minor,	Ippolito Greco,
Margaret M. Kavanagh, Jr.,	Gustav Horst,
Violet Van Schaick, Infant,	John Mitchell,
Emma J. Richardson,	Mary Murphy,
George A. Blessing,	Thomas P. Fox,
Katherine F. Lindemann,	Kate Toomey,
Jacob Appell,	Michael Quirk,
John M. Eastman,	Marie O'Brien,
Samuel Yohalem,	Rose V. Muller,
George M. Still,	Carrie Hunter,
Alwina E. Still,	Betsey Marcus,
Catherine Waters, &c,	Anna M. Richard,
Olga L. G. Conkling, Infant,	B. F. Einstein,
Muriel L. R. Conkling, Infant,	Edward M. Murphy,
Vivian W. H. Conkling, Infant,	Alice D. W. Chamberlain,
Sigmund L. Fleischer,	Louis J. Wilson, Estates of:
Augusta Stehle,	Herman Greenberg, (issue of fact.)
Tomaso Elgi,	Meyer Shapanka, (issue of fact.)
Abraham Wolbarst,	Wills for probate:
William B. Franke,	Peter Dohm,
William L. Radford,	Mary Neilly,
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.	Barbara Reisert,
	Mary T. Spencer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Patola Mfg Co<C P N Chem Co.	Schneider<Lefkowitz.
Doelger<Hoffmann Brew Co.	Moore<Frankel.
Kannengiesser<Israelowits, (2.)	Carlin<Hamburger (2.)
Liesling<Barrett.	Gottlieb<Fitzgerald.
Koestet<A Jergens Co.	Moore<Frankel.
Lyall<Hecht.	Roth<Weiser.
Altgass<Hyman.	Purdy<McGann.
Weinst<Magoba Const	Bry-Block Merc Co<Woods.
Jonas<Van Ende.	Conroy<Kurz.
Dalberg<Greenberg.	Reilly<Frasier Shoe.
White Co<Dignowitz.	Jaffe<Auslander.
Klein<Levow.	Bertibone<Fas.
Horn<Cheshire.	Tempkin<Gordon.
Davis<Mayer.	Pope<Maurer Steel Pacific Co.
Vassalo<Schnurmacher.	City Brass Fdry Co<Hughes.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte	Vanoura<Kesich.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Tooth<Gray.	Mesmersmith<N Y Rys.
Halpern<Rosenfeld.	Carlin<Int R T. (2.)
Braun<Mudgering Co.	Greenstein<Miller.
Hurzarski<Altman.	Drucker<Greenwald.
Drashynski<same.	Munta<Hornstein (2.)
Fusaro<Finkelstein.	Nat Carton Service Corp<Berkowits.
Sheeran<Int R Rys.	Stein<St Alban's & Dartmouth, Inc.
Linum<Lieblich.	Galfand<N Y Rys.
Schneider<Aschley.	Davis<Int R T.
Felmberg<H Hamberger & Co.	Arenstein<Bennett.
Stolsky<Moozmick.	Gottlieb<5th Av Coach Co.
Negley<Columbian Nat Life Ins Co.	Glennon<Empire Carrying Corp.
Tatelman<Luxenberg.	Blatter<N Y Rys.
Telmash<Int R T.	Portman<same.
Lax<N Y Rys.	Schmitt<United Metal, &c, Co.
Dyra<same.	Marconi Wireless Tel Co<Nat Surety Co.
Bernstein<Cohen.	Blacher<Freedman.
Elliot<Balik.	Moosen<Int R T.
Hoffman<Mulhern Steam Heating Co.	Barkin<Callan Bros.
Glaser<Swift.	Bankoff<Metals Prod Bluip Co.
Hepner<Mediator Pub.	Schauer<Blauman.
Schmoozvitz<Zuckerman.	Kobrin<Weiner.
Leimfrost<Con Gas Co	Lehset<N Y Rys.
Wasserman<NY Rys.	Fischer<Int R T.
Sont<Nor Grain Co.	Allen<Stresseman.
Dubbrar<NY Rys.	Pfeifer<Geid.
Begeno<Cgns. Solutas.	Maurer<N Y Rys.
Martinelli<Columbus Wet Wash L Co.	Chashin<Ludwig.
Davis<Rosenthal.	Hapenay<N Y Life Ins Co.
Violanza<Kaplan.	
Langman<Lowenstein	
Bethlehem Steel Co<Victoria Bldg. &c.	

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.

Harkovy<Ginsburg.	Case on.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Flynn<Grimwerty.	J R Waist & Dress Co<Bloom.
Kafka<Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank.	Majestic Metal Bed Co<Markel.
Abrahams<Burger.	General Trading Co<Triska.
Cost Accounting Co<Hopkins.	Wolf<Finsilver & Still Co.
Erman<Grand Central Palace Co.	Shaine<Levison.
Oriental F P Sash, &c, Co<E Scanlon Co.	Wangrow<Wangrow.
Roth<Lichtig.	Mazzarelli<Pfd & Dep.
Fanti<L W. Hirsch.	Nippon-Am Co<New Eng Panama Hat Co
Conners Bros Co<Nat Surety Co.	Case on.
Terowsky<Late Restaurant Co.	

PART IV.—Finalite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Ehrlich<Waldron—Philip J McCook.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. Jeffries<Nassau Elec R R—Ely Rosenberg, Jr<Gordon—William Louis O'Conor. Henderickson<Williams—Lawrence S Greenbaum. Hauder<Schein—Frances D Gallatin.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Curtin<N Y Rys—Joseph T Ryan.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Hirsch<Gillespie—Abraham Stern.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Maria L Moore<Wenare Holding Co—Antonio Asello. Arthur D Hyman<William H Fink—Elias H Avram.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. William F Clare<Elknur Real

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BELTING Wanted.—Large quantity of 11½-inch white belting at right price. 127 West 26th.

BINDINGS AND TAPES Wanted.—Quantities no object. Farragut 3253.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Kerseys, velour, cheviots, poplins, &c., any style; will pay cash. Call Gramercy 5041.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits, also junior coats. Call with samples all day. Chel. 2906. 129 West 22d St., 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Suit and coat jobber looking at Spring samples; better merchandise wanted. Call Monday morning, third floor, 30 West 32d.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 3. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for immediate delivery on ladies' Spring coats. Call with samples at once, 56 West 22d St., 6th floor.

COATS, SUITS and Dresses Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 150 West 22d St., eighth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on children's Spring coats, sizes 6 to 14. Eighth floor, 48 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber wants 1,000 Fall coats, for cash; must be cheap. Kreiger Cloak and Suit Co., 38 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of the better grade. Call with samples, 134 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade coats all this week. 12th floor, 3 East 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking and placing orders. 18 West 27th St., Room 900.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; spring samples. 23 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at misses' and junior coats every morning this week. 1,333 Broadway, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies' Spring coats. Call between 9 and 12, mornings, 826 Broadway, one flight up, corner 12th St.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies' Spring coats. Call between 9 and 12, mornings, 826 Broadway, one flight up.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at junior Spring coats all week, between 2 and 4. R. & M., 17 West 25th St., 5th floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, Spring samples. 33 East 31st, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, coats and suits. See Mr. Massof, 12th floor, 141 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Girls' and juniors'; will look at samples all week. Call 1,140 Broadway, Room 1104.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' better grade; jobbers will place stock orders. Call with samples, 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders, juniors', children's, all week. 1st floor, 48 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing order on Spring coats and suits. 43 West 27th, 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Gilbert Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Spring. 43 West 27th, fifth floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at ladies' Spring line, better grade. 131 W. 28th, 4th fl.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 11 West 25th, third floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking all week. 151 West 25th, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy models. Sixth floor, 51 West 24st St.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at Spring coats. Call at 10 A. M., 7th floor, 40-46 West 25th.

CORDUROY Wanted.—9000 navy and brown. Gramercy 881.

COVERT Wanted.—Parker-Wilder M 500 or similar. Haft, 104 West 27th.

COVERTS Wanted.—Will pay cash for coverts. Greeley 1934.

DRESSES Wanted.—Plain tailored serge dresses; jobber placing sample orders. Call with samples all week, third floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

DRESSES AND COATS Wanted.—L. J. Wohl of Duffy-Powers Co., Rochester, N. Y., is looking at jobs of good dresses and coats. Wm. T. Knott, 23-25 East 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for spot cash any quantity serge, silk, velvet or jersey dresses, at a price. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at intermediate and flapper dresses, nets and silk. Call between 9 and 1, 4th floor, 13 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing Spring orders. Call with samples, 467 Broadway, Room 211. Phone Canal 8519.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better class Spring silk dresses; show samples after 10. Theo. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, satins, georgettes, open for a quantity; spot cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Retailer desires quantity silk and serge dresses to close out; will pay cash. Pearl, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring samples all week, 12th floor, 150 Madison.

FURS Wanted.—Children's and ladies' sets and muffs; spot cash. Call Ilson's, 474 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for quantity; out-of-town manufacturer; submit samples. Room 204, 1,123 Broadway.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash; inclose samples. M 10 Times.

JAP SILK Wanted.—Quantity 8, 8½, 9. Momme Natural. Madison Square 5222.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS Wanted.—K 544, 11050, 15020, 0350, 0840. Spring 2671.

KHAKI COTTONS Wanted and drill cloths, rubberized remnants; also contractor, manufacturer leather items. National Novelty Co., 79 5th Av.

MACKINAWS Wanted. — American, Crawford's, McKenney's, and all other makes. L. Finkelstein & Son, 696 Broadway.

PAISLEY Wanted.—Tussah and fancy silks for linings. Call between 12 and 2, 334 4th Av., Room 1101.

PANAMA Wanted.—Open to buy 200 pieces green cotton warp Panama, any width; price must be reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Woolen or worsted, large or small quantity. Greeley 2810.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe, mole, and reindeer, also velours; any quantity, for cash. Greeley 432.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, 6077, all shades; 503 Dobson, 104 Whitman serge, 0936 serge, and others. Spring 2671.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610 or similar high shades. Eisman & Lifshits, 40 West 17th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Tan, Pekin, and Copen. Farragut 616.

POPLINS Wanted.—Serges and Fall velours, any quantity. Farragut 3377.

SATEEN Wanted.—In black, colors and fancies; open for jobs at a price; submit samples. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Walworth's 3317, 3700 poplins, all makes, quantities. Levenson & Sats, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1265.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity French serges, all colors. National Garment Co., Madison Square 7715.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104, 94, American 6234, 0936, Gilbert's 8200, U. S. 235, 888, 883. Farragut 5759.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted. — U. S. 7120, 7301, other numbers. Madison Square 2436.

SERGES Wanted.—Juilliard 54289, quantity, for cash. Madison Square 6863.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces 54289 Juilliard. Farragut 3905.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for Botany 11,433 or similar dress serge. M. S. 10298.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Open for all worsted, and also 75 per cent. worsted and 25 per cent. cotton. Call with samples; use 36th St. side. 1,333 Broadway.

SICILIAN Wanted.—Open for 200 pieces green Sicilian, any width; price reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for all shades; will pay cash. Chelsea 2370.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SOL SATIN Wanted.—With labels, at a price. Leo F. Sturni, 48 West 33th St. Greeley 877.

SUITS wanted, ladies' and misses', not higher than $10; will place stock orders. Call with samples, 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will place orders on good styles in misses' and ladies' suits. Call with samples, 5th floor, 22 West 22d.

SUITS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies'; snappy styles. 104 West 27th, 1st floor.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Open to buy Fisher-Kennedy's tweeds for cash. Farragut 2643.

VELOUR Wanted. — Checks and plaids; serges, poplins, and other woolens; pay spot cash. Phone Spring 5231.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, 13009, 13046 or 0359, all colors. Madison Square 4160.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13009, 15046, 15020. Farragut 3300.

VELOURS Wanted, also kerseys, heavy weight, all colors. Farragut 5166.

VELOURS Wanted.—And Kerseys, heavy weights, in all colors. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS Wanted.—U. S. 153, American 15020 kersey, all colors. Farragut 2616.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—For spot cash; submit samples, stating quantity and price. M 25 Times.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy 544, 13046, 11050, 13009, and 15020. Leibman & Hurwits, 133 West 21st St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH For Sale.—Duvet de Laine gabardines, Poiret twill, silk, and wool poplin, tricotine, velveteens, Holden Leonard crystal cloth, silk, &c. Bauman-Bash, 2 East 29th.

BROADCLOTH, velour, serges, and tricolines to close out. A. Schulman, 1,123 Broadway.

BUNTING, wool, double warp, 36-inch; immediate delivery; all colors. Madison Square 560.

CAMISOLES.—Large quantities on hand for immediate delivery. M. S. and S., 12 West 17th St.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, large kit coney collar and cuff, all lined, $9.75; values as big in other fur-trimmed velour and broadcloth. Emanuel, 43 West 27th. Farragut 6154.

COATS.—Velour du Nords, broadcloths, bolivias, burellas, &c., plain and fur trimmed; to close out. Meserritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—5,000 fur-trimmed ladies' and juniors' high-class models; finest materials; popular colors, at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Several hundred infants' and children's coats to close out very cheap before moving. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St.

COATS.—1,000 fur trimmed and tailored velours, plushes, pom-poms, to close out at a price. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and ladies' cloth coats; plain and fur trimmed; cheap. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS, children's, 400 close out, 8-14, in leading styles and materials. Moshkowsky, 119 West 23d.

COATS.—200 fur trimmed coats to close out at a sacrifice. Bruckner & Brill, 24-26 East 12th.

COATS.—Last 75 to close out; Spring suits, wool, serge, $8.75 up; great values. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS, 1,500, better grade, real good values, for January sales. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—100, to close; fine assortment colors, sizes. Samuel Greenberg, 146 West 26th St.

COATS.—600 coats of the better grade, at special low prices; fur trimmed. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 25th St. Greeley 877.

COATS. — Fine velour coats, fur-trimmed, some untrimmed, all colors and sizes; closing cheap. Leskowitz, 38 West 18th.

COATS for immediate delivery; assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—2,000 fur trimmed and plain velours, pom-poms; all shades; priced for January sales 6%. Cloak Co., 22 West 32d, third floor.

COATS. — 100 children's velour coats, all shades; will sacrifice. Lewis & Teitel, 42 West 15th St.

COATS.—High grade flappers, velours, broadcloths; cheap. Julius Goldstein, 153 W. 28d.

COATS.—Have 50 coats to close out at a price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 E. 32d St.

COATS.—500, children's, to close out, sacrifice. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring 1918; exclusive line. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th.

COATS. — Infants', children's, juniors', to close out. Case & Rosenthal, 153 W. 27th.

COATS.—Closing out entire stock, plushes and cloths. Neumann, 15 West 26th.

COATS.—150 to close out; fine assortment colors and sizes. I. C., 30 West 32d.

COATS. — High-grade velour, fur-trimmed, closing out, cheap. Leskowitz, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—250 good coats to close out cheap. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th.

COATS.—400 fur trimmed to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—350 fur-trimmed, to close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—Fine line, some fur-trimmed; close out. Gowin, 54 West 31st.

COATS.—50 velour, fur-trimmed, at $10.75 net. Isador Feldman, 54 East 18th.

COATS.—250 ladies' and misses'; sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobs F. & H. broadcloth and velours. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE, 5-thread, job, $1; dark colors. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.23. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 0380.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, corduroy, silk, gingham, graduation, and evening dresses. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Spring silk and serge dresses; immediate delivery; $6.75 to $16.50. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., Inc., 6 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—500 new all-wool French serges to close out, $5.50. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES, serge, to close out, $3.75 up. Ruby, 116 W. 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, wool jerseys, evening dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

FIXTURES, showroom and office, for sale. 18 West 27th St., seventh floor.

FURS.—Selling out children's, misses' sets and hats. 151 West 25d, 2d floor.

GEORGETTES, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GINGHAM.—Renfrew, Wilson, Bloomfield, Progress, Waverly, Lawrence; large quantity; immediate delivery. M 27 Times.

KERSEYS, VELOURS. Call up Farragut 3585

KHAKI KOOL and Meadowbrook sport silk. Mallinson's, sacrifice, $1.75. Chelsea 3110.

LEGGINGS, Jersey Leggings, Drawers.—All colors and sizes in stock; right price. Halperin, Phillips & Co., 121 West 17th.

MACHINES.—Jesse M. Waissman & Co., men's neckwear manufacturers, retiring from business, offer for sale Singer 24-26 machines; also Singer 4-needle machines. 139 5th Av.

PANNETTE. — Chase's, in green only, for cash. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway.

PERCALES.—Have about 20 cases colored percales, 64, at 14c a yard. Kaplan Mfg. Supply Co., 423 Broadway.

RAINCOATS.—Retiring from business, will close out entire stock. Maurice H. Bob, 133 West 21st.

SERGES.—American 812, 609, 9811, 0936, 6085, 6234, Cleveland 2254, Juilliard 54287, also all-wool, cotton warp, storm, and French serges, all widths. Gramercy 2801.

SERGE.—Ameskeag, 19009 range, plain blue 19004 Or.; immediate delivery. Telephone Orchard 8100.

SERGES.—40 pieces M. S. 223, 45 J. P. Stevens 2020, 25 pieces Amoskeag 7301. Spring 2134.

SERGE.—Have Botany 11433, navy, 32 pieces, $1.32½ net cash. Madison Square 3078.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—0936, 6234, 90610, 9 Whiteman, 503 Dobson poplin, Jamestown 600, K 544, 11050, 15020. Spring 2671.

SILKS.—Evening shades taffeta and satin, close out; good shades. L 164 Times.

SKIRTS.—Our Spring line of silk and silk-poplin skirts are ready for jobbers and manufacturers. Tiptop Skirt Co., 52 West 21st.

SLIPPERS. — Sleeping slippers of blanket cloth for immediate delivery. Spring 1651.

STAY BINDING.—Large quantity, No. 16, unbleached; also pants buttons and buckles; immediate delivery. Schlansky, 8 Elizabeth St., Telephone Franklin 784.

SUITS.—Misses'; we are ready to show snappy chicken models; stock orders only. Lee Hexter & Co., 7 East 16th St.

STOLES, capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects; headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—To close out, 50 broadcloth, better grade. Jacob Bernstein, 63 West 36th.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9760.

VELOURS, gabardines, tricotines, broadcloths, Duvet de Laines, Poiret twill, silk and wool poplins, crystal cloth, also silks and velvets, for sale on account of discontinuing business. Bauman Bash, Inc., 2 East 29th St. Phone Madison Square 3062.

VELOURS AND POPLINS.—American K 544, 0359, 0360, 037, 6077, also 60-inch-54-inch cotton warp, chiffon, Panamas. Gramercy 2991.

VELOUR COATS.—150 fur trimmed, to close out. Bruckner & Brill, 24 East 12th St.

VELOURS.—Salt's silk velour, 51 inches wide, at $2.50. Greeley 4297.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.25; white, flesh. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

WORSTED YARN.—Khaki, gray, white; superior qualities for high grade work; four-ply; prompt deliveries. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

WOOLEN puttee cloth; fast edge; large quantity; for immediate delivery. 4436 Gramercy.

WOOLENS.—All kinds Spring goods; close out. Hiller Bros. & Hiller, 6 West 18th.

YARNS.—Hand knitting yarns, wool and worsted khaki, gray, and colors; immediate delivery, any quantity from stock. Bushwick 4956. Eastern Yarn Agency, Brooklyn.

YARN.—Mill can deliver woolen yarns ranging from $1.25 to $2.25 per pound; gray and khaki; large quantities only. L 289 Times Downtown.

YARN.—Mill can deliver woolen yarns ranging from $1.25 to $2.25 per pound; gray and khaki; large quantities only. L 289 Times Downtown.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1320.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Ladies' Dresses Wanted.—Silk and serge; will furnish cloth; submit samples. D. Schwartz & Sons, 145 Greene St.

CONTRACTORS.—We place orders on right samples silk or georgette dresses. B. D., 241 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTOR on riding breeches, also military pants. P. C., 271 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted.

BOY.—Wanted at once, smart, neat appearing boy, 16 to 19 years of age, for various duties in a buying office; when applying give age, experience, and references. M. 28 Times.

EXPERIENCED BUYER of ready-made garments required by jobber of ladies' and misses' coats; city; state fully previous experience and salary required. M 19 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover New York and Pennsylvania for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior, and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 21 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover New York and Pennsylvania for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior, and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 21 Times.

SALESMAN by silk manufacturer; lace or silk salesman; sell Georgette crepes in connection; straight commission; no drawing for every State or two; state line now selling, territory, whether making small or large towns. Z 314 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 22 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on leather novelties wanted, with references; commission. L 255 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced coats, suits; city office; commission, salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SILK SALESMAN. — Commission; popular-priced line. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

Situations Wanted.

MANUFACTURERS' LINES.—Wanted, by salesman with large trade Pacific Coast, leather goods, fabric, beaded bags. W 93 Times.

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVE. American, 38, about to locate in Los Angeles and San Francisco, desires connection as buying, selling, or distributing representative on Coast of high-class Eastern manufacturer or dealer; among other commodities is familiar with lumber and its products, hardware, chemicals, scientific apparatus, books, and food products; best New York references. W 106 Times.

SALESMAN.—A real salesman, 10 years' selling experience, married, desires to connect with reliable concern; unquestionable references. O 32 Times.

SALESMAN calling on offices and retail stores in city and surroundings with good line of house dresses wants kindred line; commission basis. Z 339 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced Canadian market, desires to represent silk manufacturer there. N 10 Times.

SALESMAN, 15 years' general fancy goods experience, large following, open for worth while selling proposition. W 107 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@5¾% per cent. for the best names
Saturday 5¼@5¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Will Auction Off Model Hats.

One of the features of the forthcoming Fashion Show of the Retail Millinery Association of America will be an auction sale of model hats that are being imported for the association. The hats will be unlike any other models imported, because they will be made by leading Paris milliners and will be especially designed for the association. The proceeds of the sale will probably be given to the mutual benefit association of the Paris millinery workers or to the Red Cross. While the full details of the sale have not yet been worked out by the men in charge of the show, it is predicted by them that it will be one of the most interesting features of the affair.

Gray Goods Opens Slowly.

The demand for gray goods in this market yesterday was light. Buyers were really slow to take up offerings from second hands, even when they were really attractive. In cases where sellers are well covered with business for the time being, printcloth prices continue very firm, but in practically all of these instances the quotations are nominal. While some houses, for instance, are asking 12 cents for 38½-inch 64-60s, others are willing to let them go at 11¾ cents. Some second hands are said to be doing an eighth better than that on them; that is, from the buyer's point of view. Sales were told of here yesterday of some February-March goods of this construction at 11¾ cents. Second-hand 39-inch 68-72s moved for delivery in the next ninety days at 13½ cents, with buyers trying in some cases to shade this figure without success. Sheetings were fairly quiet, but strongly held, and this was true of other coarse goods as well. There was a little more snap reported to the call for fine-yarn cloths. Spot first-hand printcloth prices, largely nominal, closed this way:

39-inch, 80-90s...15½c 38½-inch, 64-60s..11¾c
39-inch, 72-76s...15c 38½-inch, 64-56s..11½c
39-inch, 68-72s...14¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s..10¾c
39-inch, 56-44s...9¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..10¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..12½c 37-inch, 64-60s.... 8½c

Burlap Buyers Take Their Time.

The combination of the waning year and the slight easing off in prices, so far as more or less distant afloat goods are concerned, is causing burlap buyers in this market to take their time in placing further business. As a result the week again opened quietly in the trade, with spot prices nominally unchanged on the bases of 17 cents for 8-ounce 40s and 22½ cents for 10½-ounce goods of the same width. The most encouraging news the trade has had for some time was the announcement of the powers that be that the Textile Alliance, Inc., would continue to handle the licensing of burlap imports. This settled a question that had been causing no little anxiety among the importing interests ever since the Government announced its intention to regulate the entrance of foreign merchandise to this country.

Believes in Serge Dresses.

In view of the spirit of economy prevailing and the feeling that only the staple lines of merchandise from now on and for some time to come will be sold, there are a number of dress and frock manufacturers in this city who are devoting a good deal of their attention to serges. "The serge dress," said one manufacturer, "is an economical, practical, and durable garment. It can be worn almost the year round and, most important of all, it is smart looking and suitable for wear on almost any occasion. I believe, under war conditions, the serge dress will become one of the most popular lines with women."

How Large Are War Orders?

Now that the theory of a shortage of raw wool has been officially exploded by the findings of the War Trade Board, manufacturers of clothing in this city, for both men and women, are anxious to know how soon woolen mills will be finished with Government business. "Though there is not and has not been a shortage of raw wool," said one garment manufacturer yesterday, "there is a very real scarcity of woolen goods, due, we are told, to the mills having devoted most of their loomage (anywhere from 70 to 90 per cent. of it) to army and navy orders. Until the mills are finished with this business and can turn their looms to civilian requirements I don't see that either our supply or the prices we have to pay will be helped. There are many of us in the trade who would like to know from the Government how much business the mills have actually got and when they will be through with the bulk of it."

White Goods Sales Total Big.

With most of the road men who have been out with Spring lines either back or on the homestretch, wholesalers of white goods in this market are now able to announce with considerable accuracy that sales for the coming season have been the largest in several seasons. With real co-operation by the weather man when the proper time comes, it is asserted that the coming Spring will see the best business this trade has had for a long time. Other seasons have started well in late years, but the weather has cut into sales sharply toward the close and spoiled things more or less. Staples, such as nainsooks, longcloths, India linens, etc., will lead the list of best sellers, with the call for fancies only fair. Skirtings also have done well. In many cases the jobbers have been obliged to seek additional goods with which to meet the demands made on them, which are made larger, in effect, by the requests of retailers for anticipation of deliveries.

South America Likes Phonographs.

There is said to be an increasingly good market in South America for phonographs made in this country, particularly for those made to sell at wholesale for from $4.50 to $25 each. Several large commission houses in this city with connections in the Southern markets report having done an extremely good business this Fall in these lines. It is pointed out by the head of one of these houses that South Americans are a music loving people, and that the popular-priced phonograph of good reproduction and tone qualities is a great favorite with them. Also it is said that this country is getting a large part of the business in these lines which formerly went to Europe, and that the chances are it will hold most of it after the war is over.

Chiffon Velvets Popular.

Though it is between seasons, and more or less quiet is not unexpected, local manufacturers report that there is a very substantial demand for chiffon velvets. For one thing, they believe it to be due in part to the sudden and wide popularity of the vest, and the vest effect in women's dresses, for both of which chiffon velvet is particularly well adapted and extensively used. It is also said that not many in the cutters' trades accurately guessed how popular dresses of this fabric would be, and have since been forced into the market for additional supplies.

All Ready for the Spring Season.

With, all things considered, a very good holiday business to their credit, salesmen for leading men's neckwear houses are now assembling their Spring lines preparatory to leaving the city shortly after Christmas. While not much detail is given out for publication concerning the new lines, it is generally asserted that bright colors and vivid designs will again mark them, despite previous talk concerning the probability of the darker hues being called for because of the war. In spite of the call for general economy, most of the houses are said to have included in their new lines a larger percentage of expensive goods than ever before. This is true not only of flat silk goods, but of knitted and crocheted ties as well.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

LOUIS SOLINSKY, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, at 45 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to David M. Neuberger. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Robert P. Levis, attorney for these creditors: K. L. Abbott, $100; M. A. Doody, $200, and H. L. Sanders, $300. Liabilities are reported to be $100,000.

GORDON DETWILER INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK of 134 Nassau Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by Albert Blumenstiel, attorney for these creditors: Theodore Bisens, $40, Theodore D. Siegel, $1,200, and W. L. Grace Bechtal, $30. It was said there probably will be an adjustment of the liabilities, and the school would continue. Judge Manton appointed Richard J. D. Keating receiver.

WILLIAM FRENDER, doing business as the Williams Clothes Shop, retail clothing, at 25 East Fourteenth Street, has made an assignment to Marcus Heilbrunn. Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed against him, one by these creditors: Louis Cardinal, $500; Julius Kaiser, $400, and Louis Gorden, $200, and the other by Theodore Burnstein, a creditor, for $1,100. Liabilities are $13,000, and assets, $5,000.

FREEDMAN & BLOCK, INC., manufacturers of skirts at 11 West Twentieth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against them by these creditors, B. Siegel, $220; Gold Band Hat Manufacturing Company, $116, and Sander Weiss, $127. Judge Manton appointed Thomas H. Matters, Jr., receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $8,000.

MORRIS A. BERKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris A. Berkowitz, trading as The Grand Palace, dealer in women's wearing apparel at 239 Grand Street, by the following creditors: Esther Gordon, $292; Louis Weinstein Company, $219, and Herman Halmitvets, $11.

MORRIS LIEBLING, retail dry goods dealer, at 1,590 Bathgate Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: B. Siegel, $241; F. Klausner, $197, and Henry Benoit, $98. Judge Manton has appointed Jerome Donovan receiver in $1,500 bond.

PAN AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the corporation by S. S. Breslin, attorney for Jacob Levenson, a creditor, for $4,844. Judge Manton has appointed Jeremiah Connor, receiver, in $3,000 bond.

THE PYROX CORPORATION at 141 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by E. Simoff, a creditor, for $4,000. The liabilities are said to be $7,500 and the assets $1,000.

PHILIP EPSTEIN, a dealer in furniture at 1,334 Third Avenue, has assigned to William J. James. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Gasau-Thompson Co., $157; Red Lion Furniture Co., $247, and Samuel Greenstein & Sons, $318. The liabilities are said to be $11,091, and the assets $5,000.

CHARLES ZISSER of 57 Eldridge Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Addine Marbaum, $500; Cash Groshandler, $196, and Leo Koppell, $16. Judge Manton has appointed Morris Frank receiver in $500 bond.

SAMUEL SOBLER, no occupation and residing at 2,085 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,996 and no assets. The only creditor is the State Commissioner of Excise of New York State.

SOLOMON SHOTLENDER, also known as Solomon Schott, a manager at 528 West 125th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,871 and assets of $325.

AARON SILVERSTEIN, manufacturer of ladies' wearing apparel at 36 West Twenty-fifth Street and 60 West Houston Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $13,744 and assets of $6,689.

MARK L. SILVERSTONE, dealer in women's furnishings at 3,580 Park Avenue. Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy against him on a settlement at 50 cents cash.

MAX KRUBITZKY shoe dealer at 128 Rivington Street.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition filed on Nov. 19 against him. He agreed to pay creditors 55 cents on the dollar.

NATIONAL FLOWER AND FEATHER COMPANY.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar.

FRANK ENNIST.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

JACOB BROWN, a dealer in waists at 33 Allen Street, has assigned to Marcus Helfand.

Judge Manton in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Edward Guckenheimer, 71 East Ninety-sixth Street, liabilities $486,222.

Morris Fine, salesman; liabilities, $49,375.

Emma F. Monjo, clerk, Mount Vernon.

Frank Seidel, manager, Broadway Inn, Monticello.

Josephine Goldstein, 225 East 106th Street.

Anna M. Hyams, 35 West 128th Street.

Fred S. Jandorf, baker, 149th Street and Courtlandt Avenue.

Louis Yanofsky, grocer, 1,135 Prospect Avenue.

Milton E. Stern, 358 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Mendel W. Greenberg, 1,645 Madison Avenue.

K. Marks & Co., importers of rice, beans, and peas at 105 Hudson Street, liabilities $351,275.

JOSEPH HABER, a retail grocer, of 2,871 West Seventeenth Street, Coney Island, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,696 and assets of $3,505.

HERMON MOSCHKOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hermon Moschkowitz, dealing in robes and rugs, at 600 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, by Abraham Uberman for $1,160.

ROMAN COLLIA, a cigar maker, of 657 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,804 and assets of $75.

SAMUEL BERNSTEIN of 2,068 Douglas Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,895 and no assets.

DAVID LAVENTHAL, an advertising agent, doing business under the name of the Interborough Advertising Agency, of 610 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,336 and assets of $126.

MORRIS AXEBOAD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Axebond, 206 New Lots Road, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Columbia Table Company, $62; Bauman & Boylan, $215; Benjamin Abelson, $111; Morris Horowitz, $150.

HERMON MOSCHKOWITZ of 51 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Aaron L. Palmer, 1,600 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

BARNET ABRAHAMSON of 4,906 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Walter B. Mittman, 50 Court Street, Brooklyn.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Aaronson, Morris—A. Kaminsky.....$147.00
Aiko Restaurant and Abraham Lukacs—S. Fisher et al.....165.77
Allen, William H.—Hotel Operating Association.....246.84
Atkinson, Thomas—People, &c.....1,000.00
Barsa, Abdala and Simon—J. Wein....924.22
Browne, Grant H.—Tyweana Farms Poultry.....253.37
Berkowitz, Benjamin—H. Cohen.....136.15
Becker, Lawrence I.—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp.....173.24
Clark, John T.—J. T. Carroll.....868.00
Columbia Electric Novelty Corp.—M. Schwarzer.....119.00
Coyle, Ocea I.—Borchard.....538.57
Dorsey, James E.—37 Madison Av Corp.329.05
Drucker, Samuel—W. M. Jenkins.....102.68
Dunlap, Robert C.—Goldman Gordon Co.100.75
De Maurice, Guy—Delmonico's.....316.05
Duke, Farnet—J. Cohen et al.....132.36
Drummond, E. A.—Edgewater Taxicab Co.....401.50
Field, Charles C.—H. C. Seaman.....778.80
Forbes, Thomas P. C.—R. E. J. Corcoran.....1,075.47
Forbes, Robert—A. B. Dunn.....661.14
Greene, Edgar V.—Apoc Asphalt Roofing Co.....394.51
Handel, Maatschappiy, G. H. Slott & Co.—Widejitz Mfg. Co.....9,922.56
Hutchinson, Carlton B.—E. B. Miller et al.....335.45
Harding, James C.—McGraw-Hill Pub. Co., Inc.....151.10
Hymes, Carson—A. Getzoff.....101.21
Holland Trailer Car Corp., Theophile M. Solomon, William A. Deverall—A. S. Whiteley et al.....345.18
Kras, Josephine, and Alcisa Taborsky—A. Handle.....4,060.05
Kastner, Max—Metcalfe Realty Corp. et al.....5,322.33
Levine, Rose, and Bernard Barth—People, &c.....300.00
McCollum, James B.—Best & Co.....102.00
Meacle, Joseph J., and Max A. Geriach—D. H. Knott.....239.60
Marshall, Joseph, or Emil Erber—Chas. H. Scott & Co.....986.70
McDougald, Cornelius—J. J. Schwobel.....133.15
Mastrolanni, Fred—Strathmore Worsted Mills.....147.46
McCall, Louis D., and Mountain States Investment Co.—J. H. Hunt.....1,784.08
McClavee, S. Wood—A. S. Willi

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Fluctuate in Irregular Fashion—Foreign Bonds Lose Ground.

With little in the over-Sunday news to change sentiment toward securities, the markets yesterday continued to be affected by the influences which colored transactions in the final days of last week. The product, naturally enough, was an irregular movement among stocks which left the list generally lower, and a continuation of selling pressure among bonds. In view of the importance of expected changes in the methods of managing the railroads, the stocks of the carriers were watched closely for evidences of the public's attitude toward the transportation situation, but the developments of the day failed to outline any particular effects which may come from action at Washington. While Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, and Lehigh Valley receded fractionally and Northern Pacific was pressed down sharply, Reading, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific scored moderate gains. The Street in closing dealings appeared to be impressed favorably with a rumor, presumably of Washington derivation, that a Government head for the railroads during the period of war stress would be appointed soon, and late purchases gave the list a better appearance than had marked it earlier in the session.

The liquidation of foreign bonds, particularly Anglo-French 5s and the French cities' bonds and also Russian securities, continued throughout the day. Just how much of this selling during the last fortnight has reflected apprehension over the war is a question which has been puzzling bankers. Yesterday's impression of banking sentiment in respect to the war, gathered from observations made in the Street, indicated that more optimism prevailed than a few days ago. This was in part a product of secretary of War Baker's summary of conditions on the western front, and also because of the persistent reports of German leanings toward peace as recounted in dispatches from various European cities. As alterations of security market psychology are quickly discernible in price movements, the continued decline of the foreign bonds, outside of the Russian issues, might be thought to have a more influential reason behind it than considerations of war or peace. One explanation for the liquidation probably lies in the desire of corporations which invested surplus funds in them months ago to get back their cash.

Russian exchange moved downward, a not unnatural reflection of the steps being taken by the political leaders of the new republic to conclude a definite peace with the Central Powers. The country's bonds were depressed by the same factor, although it was not equally clear that it had any important bearing on the security markets generally. The financial community has passed the stage where it can hope for favorable occurrences in the Russian political situation as affecting the war, and the war is absorbing more and more of America's mental as well as material resources.

The call money market was firm at 6 per cent. with the Money Committee active in its work of equalizing supply to the demand for funds.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Money in Fair Supply and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Money was in fair supply today, and discounts were quiet. The tone of the stock market was good. With the holidays in view, dealings in the speculative sections showed a shrinkage. Investment stocks were dull, as most of the money is going into war bonds, but the tax-free war loan was a good feature.

A few of the oil, shipping, and bank shares were given the attention of investors at steady prices.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 17—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 50 centimes, ex-coupon. Exchange on London, 27 francs 25½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 10 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	6
Low	6	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½@6	Sixty days	5½@6
Ninety days	5½@6	Ninety days	5½@6
Four months	5½@6	Four months	5½@6
Five months	5½@6	Five months	5½@6
Six months	5½@6	Six months	5½@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5¼@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.74	5.74	5.74	— .00⅛
Cables	5.71⅞	5.71⅝	5.71⅞	— .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.60	12.65	— .37½
Cables	12.90	12.85	12.90	— .47½

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¼	$4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.74	5.71⅞
China—		
Hongkong	74.00	74.25
Peking	113.00	113.25
Shanghai	100.00	106.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.55
40.19 Holland	43.75	44.00
52.44 India—		
Bombay	34.30	34.75
Calcutta	34.80	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.25½	8.24½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.12
51.50 Russia	12.65	12.90
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	26.75	26.25
Copenhagen	22.50	22.75
Christiania	23.50	23.75
19.295 Spain	24.05	24.15
South America—		
Rio	26.87	26.67
42.44 Buenos Aires	47.42	47.52
5.1826 Switzerland	4.31¼	4.29¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 90 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¼	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $588,508,400; balance, $87,822,715; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,319,915; Federal Reserve credit balance, $82,09?,485.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c par; Montreal, $2.1875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43d, unchanged; in New York, 85¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 67c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$6,307,730	$75,730,840
Ord. internal revenue	35,941,804	302,582,872
Income tax	6,352,263	38,814,51?
Miscellaneous	6,014,280	86,799,129
Total receipts	$54,618,078	$317,396,357
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	209,174,223	1,616,343,676
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	440,824,501	890,065,707
Expenditures	525,702,301	2,123,540,083

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	466,862	1,109,018	410,326
Year to date	178,037,984	223,038,679	168,118,075

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
71	80	97	Adams Express	71	71	71	71	...
9⅝	10	200	Advance Rumely	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20	22	100	Advance Rumely pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
2	2¼	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	2	2	2	2	...
1½	2	300	Alaska Juneau	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
15½	16	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	15⅝	15⅞	15	15¼	— ⅜
65	69½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	65	65	65	65	— 2½
34	34½	15,400	Am. Can	33½	35⅛	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅝
88	90	200	Am. Can pf	90	90	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅛
62	62¼	1,300	Am.Car & Fdry x d	61½	61½	60⅝	61	— ½
62	62½	50	Do., odd lot	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	...
22	22⅜	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	22⅜	22⅜	21½	21½	— ⅜
10⅞	11¼	400	Am. H. & Leather	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ½
46	47	200	Am. H. & L. pf	45½	45½	45¼	45¾	— 1⅛
9	10	200	Am. Ice	9½	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	...
38	39	400	Am. Ice pf	37	38	35	38	...
52½	53⅜	1,000	Am. International	53⅝	53⅝	51	51	— 2½
23¾	24	1,100	Am. Linseed	23⅞	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
66	67½	100	Am. Linseed pf	69	69	69	69	+ ½
48	48½	3,000	Am. Locomotive	48	48	47¼	48	— 1⅛
90	94	20	Am. Locomotive pf	94	94	94	94	...
8½	9¼	700	Am. Malting	9⅜	9⅜	9	9	— ½
50	52	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	50½	50½	50	50	— 1
68½	69	3,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	69	69⅞	68	69	— ⅛
99⅜	100⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ½
90¼	91½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	90½	90⅝	90½	90½	— 2½
51	52¼	400	Am. Steel Fdries	52⅛	52⅝	52	52	— 1⅛
92¼	94	100	Am. Sugar Ref	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
105½	108	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	106	106	106	106	...
54	55	300	Am. Sumatra Tob	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	— ⅝
97¾	98	11,700	Am. Tel. Tel	99⅜	100	96½	98	— 2¾
129	130	3,300	Am. Tobacco	134	134	127⅞	130	— 4
84	92	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	89	89	89	89	...
38½	41	300	Am. Woolen	39	39¼	39	39¼	...
20	21	100	Am. Writing P. pf	20	20	20	20	— 1
41	41½	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	41⅞	41⅞	41	41	— 1
54½	55	4,200	Anaconda Copper	54⅝	55½	54	54⅝	— ⅛
½	⅞	300	Assets Realizat'on	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
78½	80	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	80	80½	78	79½	— ½
77	79	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	78⅞	78⅞	78	78	— 1⅜
92¼	93	1,500	At., Gulf & West I	94⅛	94⅝	91⅝	92¼	— 1⅝
57½	59½	600	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	60	60	60	60	+1½
52	52½	2,500	Baldwin Loco	53	53	51	52½	— ⅜
46	46¾	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	46¾	46⅞	45⅞	46¼	— ½
52	53	100	Baltimore & O. pf	52½	52½	52⅜	52⅜	— ½
87½	88¼	900	Barrett Co	87⅜	87⅝	87	87⅛	+ ½
⅞	1	2,300	Batopilas Mining	⅞	1	⅞	⅞	...
69¼	70	200	Bethlehem Steel	68¼	69⅜	68¼	68¾	+ ½
68¼	68¾	29,600	Beth. Steel cl. B t. c.	68¼	69	67¾	68¾	+ ⅜
94½	94⅞	1,100	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	94⅞	94⅞	93⅜	94¼	+ ⅜
36⅞	38	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	37½	37½	37	37	...
107	108	300	Burns Brothers	107¼	107¼	107	107	— ½
9	10	100	Butterick Co	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
13⅜	14¼	600	Butte & Superior	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
10⅞	11	200	California Petrol	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
32	33	100	California Pet. pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
55	59	400	Calumet & Arizona	58	58¼	57¼	57¼	— 2½
128½	129⅜	5,900	Canadian Pacific	128	129	127⅝	128⅝	— ⅛
26½	30	200	Central Foundry	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅞	— 1½
38	40	400	Central Foundry pf	40	40	38	38	— 3½
59	59½	1,800	Central Leather Co	60¼	60¼	58⅞	59¼	— ⅛
95	100	200	Central Leather pf	99	99	98	98	— 2½
26¼	27	400	Cerro de Pasco	27	27	26½	26½	— ⅝
59	60	200	Chandler Motor	59	59	59	59	— 2½
43¼	43¾	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	43¼	44	42½	43⅜	...
6	6¼	200	Chi. Great Western	6½	6½	6	6¼	— ⅜
18¼	18⅞	400	Chi. Great West. pf	18	18	18	18⅝	— 1
39½	39⅝	3,050	Chi., Mil. & St. P	38¾	39⅜	37⅝	39½	+1⅜
68	69	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	67	68¾	67	68½	— 1½
86	87	700	Chi. & Northwest'n	86⅞	87	86	86¾	— ⅛
17	17½	1,700	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	17½	17½	16¾	17	— 1
46	46½	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c	...	47½	45⅝	45⅝	— 1⅝
36½	38	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c	37½	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅞
13⅜	14	3,100	Chile Copper	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	38	400	Chino Copper	38	38	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
30½	31¼	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	32½	32½	30⅜	30⅜	— 1½
18½	20	100	Col. & Southern	18½	18½	18½	18½	— 1½
18¾	20	50	Do., odd lot	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
28⅝	29	100	Columbia Gas & El	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
75½	76	2,100	Consolidated Gas	77⅝	78	76⅞	76	+ ⅛
89	90¼	200	Consol. Gas, Balt	90¼	90½	90	90	— 10
38	42	40	Continental Insur	41	41	41	41	...
28⅝	28⅞	5,900	Corn Products Ref	28½	29¼	27⅝	28⅜	+ ⅛
46½	46⅞	4,700	Crucible Steel	47¼	47⅝	45⅝	46⅞	— ⅜
83	85	100	Crucible Steel pf	85	85	85	85	— 1
26¼	26⅜	1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	27	27	26	26¼	— ⅛
75	76	400	Cuba Cane Sugra pf	74⅞	75	74⅞	75	— ⅛
93	95	800	Delaware & Hudson	94	94	92¼	93¾	+ ¼
150	175	30	Del., Lack. & West	170	170	170	170	...
29¼	29½	2,700	Distillers' Secur	30	30½	28¾	29¼	— ⅛
6¾	7¼	600	Dome Mines	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2	3	200	Duluth, S. S. & At	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
13⅞	14½	1,500	Erie	14	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
19¾	20	800	Erie 1st pf	20½	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
8	11	100	Federal M. & S	8¾	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
28	30	300	Federal M. & S. pf	28	28	28	28	...
120½	120¾	5,000	General Electric	120	120⅝	118½	120⅞	+ ⅞
83¼	85⅞	11,600	General Motors	83¾	86	82	85⅝	+ ⅛
66	70	100	Greene-Cananea	68	68	66	66	— 1
83	83½	2,400	Great Northern pf	84½	85	83	83	+ ⅜
23½	23½	10,400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	24¼	24¼	22⅞	23½	— ⅛
34	36½	600	Greene-Cananea	36	36	35⅜	35½	— 1½
29¼	30½	300	Haskell & Barker	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
86	89	700	Illinois Central	88	88	87	87	— 1¼
38½	39¼	2,400	Inspiration Copper	39½	39¼	38	38¼	— 1½
6	6⅜	600	Interboro Consol	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	42	600	Interboro consol. pf	41	41	39¾	40½	— ⅛
9½	10¼	100	Int. Agricultural	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
103	105	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¾
51½	52	100	Int. Harvester Corp	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
17⅝	18	2,200	Int. Mer. Marine	18⅜	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
75⅜	75⅝	13,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	77	77½	74¼	75½	— 1½
25⅜	25⅞	1,100	Int. Nickel	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	...
24½	25	200	Int. Paper	25	25¼	25	25¼	+1¼
52½	54½	1,500	Int. Paper pf. sta	53	53	53	53	— ½
15¼	16½	900	Kansas City South	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
45⅜	46½	125	Kan. City South. pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	...
28¾	29	5,600	Kennecott Copper	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
72½	72⅝	2,100	Lackawanna Steel	72½	72¾	71¼	72⅜	+ ⅛
8½	9½	100	Lake Erie & West	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
17	18	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— 5⅜
12	13	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	12½	12½	12	12	— ⅝
51⅜	52	1,000	Lehigh Valley	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅜
15	18	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16	16	16	16	...
152	180	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	+5½
106⅜	108	400	Louis. & Nash	108	108	107¼	107¼	— ⅞
22½	24½	1,000	Maxwell Motors	22¾	22⅞	21½	22⅝	+ ¼
50	52½	40	Max. Motors 1st pf	50	50	50	50	...
20¼	20½	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	20½	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	...
43	47	100	May Dept. Stores	44½	44½	44½	44½	+1¼
67½	68½	1,900	Mexican Petroleum	69½	69¼	67	68¼	— ⅜
25⅞	26	1,200	Miami Copper	26	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
40⅝	41	3,000	Midvale Steel	41¼	41½	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅞
3⅞	4	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
22	23¼	3,400	Mo. Pacific tr rcts	22⅜	23	21⅞	23	+1
60	65	100	Montana Power	60	60	60	60	...
95⅜	...	100	Montana Power pf	96	96	96	96	— 5
25	27	100	Nat. Acme	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
87⅛	88½	1,600	Nat. Biscuit Co	90	90	85⅝	87	— 3
100	105	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	104	104	104	104	— 1
21⅜	22	500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	23	23	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
33	34	300	Nat. Enam. & St	33¼	33⅝	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
39	40	400	Nat. Lead	40¼	40½	39½	39⅝	— ⅝
16¼	16⅝	800	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅝	16⅞	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
103	105	300	N. Y. Air Brake	103	103	103	103	+2
66	66⅞	2,400	N. Y. Central	66	66⅝	65¼	66⅜	— 1
14	15	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	14¾	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅝
27½	28	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	28⅜	29	27⅝	28	— 1
18	19⅞	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	18½	18¾	18	18	+ ½
95½	96¾	1,900	Norfolk & Western	96½	96¾	94½	96	— 2
78	79⅞	3,100	Northern Pacific	80¼	80⅝	76⅞	79⅜	— 1
60	66	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	60	60	60	60	— 1
33¾	34	1,100	Ohio Cities Gas	34	34	33½	34	...
5⅞	5½	8,700	Ontario Mining	4½	5½	4½	5½	+1
51¼	60	200	Owens Bottle Mach	52	52	51½	51½	— ⅝
25	25½	100	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25	...
16	18	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	17	17	17	17	...
11,000	43¾	43¾	Penn. R. R	43¾	44½	43	43⅜	— ⅛
4	6	100	Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
12	13	500	Pere Marquette	13¼	13¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅞
24½	26	300	Philadelphia Co	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
38½	38¾	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal	37⅞	40	38	38½	— 2½
75	79	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+1⅝
20¼	20¾	100	Pitts. & West Va	20	20	20	20	— ⅝
49	50	200	Pressed Steel Car	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
107	108½	500	Pullman Co	109	109	107	107	— 2
38	39½	200	Railway Steel Sp	39½	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+1⅛
19¾	20¾	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
67½	68	15,600	Reading	67½	68¾	66½	67⅞	+ ⅛
71¼	72	3,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	72¾	72¾	70⅝	72¼	+ ⅛
66½	67½	100	Royal Dutch t r	67	67	67	67	+ ½
12½	13	900	St. Louis-San Fran	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	— ½
21	22¼	100	St. Louis Southw	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ½
17⅞	18¾	300	Seab. Air Line pf	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	— 1
125½	126½	1,000	Sears, Roeb. & Co	126	126	124¾	124¾	— 2⅝
16⅞	17	600	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅞	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— 1⅜
16⅞	17	50	Do., odd lot	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	...
26¼	27¼	700	Sinclair Oil	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
78⅜	79¼	3,900	Southern Pacific	78¾	79¼	77⅝	78¼	+ ⅝
22⅝	22⅞	3,000	Southern Railway	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
55	57	400	Southern Ry. pf	55½	55½	55	55	— 2½
42	43	10,300	Studebaker Co	42	43	41¼	43	+1
35⅜	36⅝	100	Stutz Motor	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— 2
32½	33	950	Superior Steel	32	32½	32	32	— 2
12	12½	900	Tenn. C. & C	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
123	124	6,900	Texas Co	124⅝	124⅝	119½	123	...
14	16	300	Texas & Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
15¼	16½	400	Third Avenue	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
165	175	100	Tidewater Oil	165	165	165	165	...
43⅜	44	1,100	Tobacco Products	44	44	43¾	43¾	— ½
85	89	200	Tob. Prod. pf. x d	87	87	86	86	— 2½
58¾	64	100	Twin City R. T	62	62	62	62	— 3
105¾	106	7,900	Union Pacific	105½	106¾	104¼	106	— ½
83¼	84	1,000	United Cigar Stores	83½	84	83	83¾	— ⅜
58	61	100	United Dyewood	61	61	61	61	+3½
110	113	300	United Fruit	113½	113½	112	112	— 1
4⅞	5	100	United Rys. Invest.	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
105⅜	106½	1,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	106¼	106¼	104½	106	— 1½
89	92	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅜
10	12	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	11¾	11¾	11	11	— 1
47½	48½	600	U. S. Rubber	48	48½	47½	47½	— ½
91	96	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	93	93	92½	92½	— ½
41¼	42¾	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ½
81¾	81¾	120,000	U. S. Steel	82	82⅜	80¼	81⅜	— 1⅛
104	104¾	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	105¼	105½	103½	104⅞	— ⅛
71	71¼	9,000	Utah Copper	72¼	72¼	70⅝	71¾	— 1
30	33	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	31½	31½	31½	31½	...
98	102	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ⅞
7¼	7⅝	100	Wabash	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	...
37⅜	38	1,000	Wabash pf. A	37⅝	38	37½	38	...
12¼	14	500	Western Maryland	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
20	29	300	West. Md. 2d pf	28	28	20	26½	...
73⅜	79	1,200	Western Union Tel	80	80	78	78½	— 2¼
34⅛	34½	5,300	Westinghouse E. & M	35½	35⅝	33⅝	34½	— ⅞
8¾	8¾	2,200	Wheeling & L. E	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
18¼	19	400	Wheel. & L. E. pf	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
34	35¼	500	White Motors	35	35	35	35	...
44	46	150	Wilson & Co	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1¼
...	...	100	Do., cash	44	44	44	44	...
17⅜	17¾	8,200	Willys-Overland	18	18	17	17⅜	— ⅛
100	101½	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅜
33¾	35	100	Worthington Pump	34	34	34	34	— ⅛

Express Companies Make Less.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Leading express companies, whose application for a 10 per cent. rate increase will be heard further by the Interstate

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange

LONDON PARIS

Trading Department

Toledo Tr. Lt. & Pr. 6s, 1918
Eastern Power & Lt. 5s, 1918
Chicago Union St., 4½s, '63
C., C., C. & St. L. 4s, 1993

Telephone Rector 6070

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
7 Wall Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

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Mexican Petroleum
Its Position and Prospects
Special letter sent on request.
Toole, Henry & Co.
Members: New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange
120 Broadway New York

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS
Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this Corporation. $31,353,500 issued. $26,494,000 secured and paid. New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Home Office, 100 Broadway.

New York State Bonds
Barr & Schmeltzer
14 Wall St. *Specialists* New York

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York
is now a member of
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FULTON TRUST CO.
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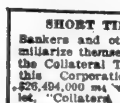
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THE COTTON MARKET

Recovery Strong After Uncertain Opening—Net Advance of 35 to 50 Points.

After an uncertain beginning, the cotton market recovered strongly in the latter part of the session and advanced rapidly and steadily on a considerable volume of trade buying, together with some covering by a nervous short interest. The close was firm at virtually the highest prices of the day, with a net advance of from 35 to 50 points.

The opening was strong, from 10 to 20 points above Saturday's closing figures, but the early buying soon ran out, and was followed by a rather sudden break, carrying prices down from 15 to 20 points below the first figures. At this point March contracts sold down to 28.13, and other months in proportion. It soon became evident, however, that there was no more cotton to be had for these prices, and the advance that set in was sustained until the close. There was some bullish talk of private ginning figures, which were given at 10,140,000 bales up to Dec. 13. This would mean that the recent Government crop estimate represented the maximum possible yield rather than a figure which might be slightly exceeded. It would also mean that ginning had fallen off heavily since November and was proceeding very slowly.

The coal situation continues to cause nervousness among trade buyers, although the Deputy Fuel Administrator of South Carolina was quoted yesterday as announcing that all coal requirements of the mills in that State have been looked after. Both the oceanic and domestic transport situations remain unchanged.

Exports for the day were 15,705 bales. Southern spot markets as reported ranged from 12 points lower to 35 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
Dec.	28.90	30.10	29.45	30.10@30.15	29.60
Jan.	28.85	29.17	28.60	29.17@29.18	28.75
Feb.	..	..	..	28.78 Bid	28.40
March	28.50	28.77	28.13	28.75@28.77	28.38
April	28.18	28.18	28.18	28.63 Bid	28.19
May	28.25	28.55	27.92	28.55@28.57	28.13
June	..	..	..	28.33 Bid	27.98
July	28.03	28.30	27.65	28.28@28.30	27.93
Aug.	..	..	..	27.98 Bid	27.60
Oct.	26.58	26.98	26.50	27.02@27.07	26.65

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points higher at 30.30c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 28.35c; New Orleans, 28.88c; Savannah, 29½c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 29.50c; Houston, 28.60c; Little Rock, 29.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	10,116	28,940	29,287
Exports	15,705	27,585	65,425
Season's exports	1,846,118	1,701,185	2,866,095
Port stocks	1,806,941	1,283,155	1,540,042
Interior receipts	40,404	32,629	29,198
Interior shipm'ts	84,875	30,222	23,165
N. Y. arrivals	7,792	5,844	10,854
N. Y. stocks	152,665	149,550	149,654

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; 15 points lower at 22.16d for middling and 21.60d for good middling. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales. Imports, 48,000 bales; American, 38,000 bales. Market opened quiet 15 to 22 points lower. Closed barely steady at a net decline of 35 to 36 points. January, 22.21d; February, 22.23d; March, 22.20d; April, 22.16d; May, 22.12d. Manchester: Yarns firm; cloths quiet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Forecast:
N. C. and S. C.—Fair Tues.; cloudy Wed.
Ga.—Fair Tues.; rain Wed.
Fla.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.
Ala. and Miss.—Rain Tues. and Wed.
Tenn.—Rain Tues. and Wed.
Ky.—Cloudy Tues.; snow or rain Wed.
O.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; snow or rain Wed.
Ind.—Fair and warmer Tues.; cloudy Wed.
Mich.—Snow Tues.; cloudy Wed.
La., Okla., Ark., and Tex.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; fair Wed.
Ill.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.
Mo.—Unsettled Tues.; fair Wed.
Wis.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.
Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Iowa—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.
N. and S. Dak.—Fair and colder Tues.; unsettled Wed.
Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.
Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.80	....	6.55	....
Spelter	8.00	....	....	7.75
Antimony	15.00	....	15.00	15.25
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X fdry.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¼c per pound bid.

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	304	0	0	296	10	0
Tin, futures	297	0	0	290	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The weekly statement of the associated banks and trust companies of Boston compares as follows with that of the week before:

	Dec. 15, '17.	Decrease.
Circulation	$5,470,000	$9,000
Loans, disc., inv.	485,833,000	2,815,000
Ind. in U. S.	41,127,000	16,686,000
Due to banks	135,222,000	*561,000
Time deposits	28,743,000	375,000
Exc. for Clear. House	18,993,000	*1,677,000
Due from banks	88,618,000	11,340,000
Cash in banks, Fed. Reserve	61,040,000	*757,000
Cash excess, Fed. Res.	16,864,000	*1,411,000

*Increase.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN RAILROAD—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oct. gross	$44,925	$38,570	$6,368
Net aft. taxes	12,089	15,028	*2,337
Sur. aft. chgs.	997	3,535	*2,538
10 mos. gross	454,847	390,147	64,700
Net aft. taxes	172,447	170,676	1,771
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,600	56,634	*1,025

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Oct. gross	142,849	126,112	6,727
Net aft. taxes	84,865	51,225	*16,350
Def. aft. chgs.	478	14,714	15,190
10 mos. gross	1,475,625	1,345,126	182,499
Net aft. taxes	478,207	505,119	*28,911
Sur. aft. chgs.	129,359	141,292	*11,983

†Surplus.

NEW ENGLAND CO. POWER SYSTEM—

Oct. gross	257,796	179,343	78,453
Net aft. taxes	100,522	109,645	*9,122
Sur. aft. chgs.	49,976	53,939	*3,962
10 mos. gross	2,127,154	1,603,273	466,881
Net aft. taxes	940,525	1,044,789	*104,265
Sur. aft. chgs.	441,628	544,286	*102,741

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY—

Total all departments:			
Oct. gross	3,172,585	2,469,358	703,227
Net	891,181	616,386	274,795
7 mos. gross	20,138,155	15,376,613	4,761,544
Net	7,219,055	6,641,007	578,048

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

JEWEL TEA CO. sales for the four weeks ended Dec. 1, $1,283,125, as compared with $1,257,422 for the same period a year ago, an increase of $75,713. Sales for the 48 weeks ended Dec. 1 were $14,110,660, compared with $11,278,819 for the same period a year ago, an increase of $2,830,841.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.80	5.30
Canadian Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.50	5.90
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.10	5.75
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.85	5.85
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.00	5.80
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	6.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	6.00	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'23	4½@5	6.50	6.75
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	6.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'26	4½@4½	7.00	6.00
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'27	4 @4½	6.75	6.00
St. L. Southwest.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Union Tank Line	1918-'26	5	6.00	5.75

HAS NO FEAR FOR BUSINESS.

Vanderlip Says Economy Is Necessary Only in Luxuries.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 17.—The most that may be expected for a war-time economy campaign is curtailment of luxuries, not a complete abandonment, said Frank A. Vanderlip, National Director of the war savings movement, in an address here today. Consequently he said, business will not be disorganized by even a well-developed thrift campaign.

"In the first place," said Mr. Vanderlip, "this campaign of economy is not going to be 100 per cent. efficient. There never was a crop approaching in value the crop that was produced this year, $21,000,000,000, against $9,000,000,000 the year the war broke out. Now farmers with all this wealth, workmen with all this added income, are not going to be universally economical. The experience of England was that there was not dullness, but great activity, in luxuries. The best we can do will only be to hold down this activity in luxuries.

"No one needs to be alarmed that we are going suddenly to disorganize all business. If each and all of us will do our best with our own affairs, and do our best to carry the lesson to others, we may open the workshops sufficiently for the Government to perform the tremendous duty that is ahead of it. The great work of the day is to win this war."

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	91	91½	10.70
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	94	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	99½	6.10
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	98½	93¾	9.15
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	93½	94	9.90
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	8	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	96	97	6.25
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	47	49	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	36½	38	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	88	91	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99	99½	7.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	96	97	7.00

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	94	97	6.90
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	98¾	99½	4.30
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	96¾	97½	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	96½	99¾	7.45
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	92½	93¼	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92¾	93¼	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	95½	96¼	10.70
Can. Northern	6	Sep. 2, '18	97	98½	7.80
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	95½	99½	6.65
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99½	100¼	5.35
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	95¾	96¼	6.35
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96½	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	88	90¼	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	95¾	95¾	6.55
Gen. Elec. Co.	5	July, 1920	95¼	96¼	6.50
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	96¼	97	8.05
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	98	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96½	97	6.05
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	97¾	98¾	7.35
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '16	99¾	100¾	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	96	98	8.15
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	95	98	5.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99	99½	6.10
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1919	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	88	93	11.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.80
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96	96	7.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	88½	89½	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95	96¼	5.85
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	97	99	5.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	92	93	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	94½	95½	8.85
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.	5	Sep. 15, '22	84	86	8.05
Wm. R. Armes	5	May, 1918	96	97	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96½	98¾	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	99	100	6.00

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—Thirty-six new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $783,100, were chartered today. They include:

Bothamley Dye Stuff Corp., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $5,000; G. Bothamley, S. M. Schatzkin, M. F. Burns, 16 East 42d St.

Segail Window Shade Cleaning Co., Manhattan, $50,000; M. Cornell, F. and C. Segail, 616 West 207th St.

Shutts, Robinson & Smith, Amsterdam, knit goods, $20,000; F. J. Shutts, E. Robinson, C. Smith, Amsterdam.

Newman Diamond Importing Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. Hamburger, S. Pitzele, S. Newman, 18 East 38th St.

Sones, Inc., Manhattan, hotels, restaurants, and cafes, $15,000; L. E. Ostro, R. Guttchen, M. Sarner, 198 Broadway.

United Plan and Sharing Corp., Manhattan, realty, $25,000; M. Harrison, P. Grossman, S. Katz, 1,250 Webster Av.

A. Harry Wolfe, Manhattan, puttees, military equipments, and ladies' wearing apparel, $100,000; A. H. Wolfe, M. and P. Rashkis, 511 West 143d St.

St. John's Garage, Manhattan, $10,000; M. Prager, P. Savader, S. Horn, 440 West 53d St.

The Kaplannet, Inc., Manhattan, devices for fire escapes, $25,000; M. Asofsky, C. I. Lutzky, N. Kappian, 20 East 112th St.

Prospect Motion Picture Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; R. Peckham, W. and E. Farrell, 169 Amsterdam Av.

Jordan Cabinet Works, Brooklyn, $25,000; E. E. and E. B. Jordan, jr., A. B. Wilson, 220 West 141st St.

A. J. Hague & Co., Manhattan, merchandise, $35,000; A. J. and A. J. Hague, jr., W. L. Ray, Rockville Centre.

Herford Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. B. Heine, C. Cohen, S. A. Potter, 521 West 150th St.

Fiat Film Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; J. Schneider, jr., S. G. Gullette, S. Kushmer, 148 East 135th St.

Kenny Moran Co., Manhattan, sanitary fixtures and plumbers' supplies, $10,000; P. S. Morin, J. W. Mullen, F. F. Kenny, 2 Rector St.

Clever Craft Costume Co., Manhattan, women's apparel, $10,000; E. and M. Kolbert, E. Glantz, 52 West 119th St.

The Well Fit Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Borgen, M. Hymovits, J. Pressler, 888 West 167th St.

Wayne Farm Co., Newark, Wayne Co., $50,000; G. A. Burnham, G. E. Finch, F. E. Flynn, Newark.

Auburn Milk Products Corp., Auburn, $20,000; D. B. Abbott, C. Ehlermann, jr., V. E. Hughes, 205 West 91st St.

The High Speed Hammer Co., Rochester, 750 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 3,000 common stock, no par value; active capital, $90,000; F. W. Weeks, L. D. Mahoney, R. C. Schaefer, Rochester.

Buffalo Butterine Co., Buffalo; $10,000; W. A. Weber, E. G. Maier, C. E. Loomis, Buffalo.

Maison Andre, Inc., Manhattan, tailoring business, $5,000; C. I. Seidler, M. A. Lewis, R. Rosenberg, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

Reading Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Kippel, G. K. Rose, J. Klein, 153 East 116th St.

O. H. Anderson & Co., Manhattan, paper, $50,000; O. H. Anderson, C. C. and E. Mandel, 163 St. Nicholas Av.

David O. Fanheimer, Manhattan, headwear, $25,000; D. and M. Oppenheimer, W. P. Riley, 2 Rector St.

Hoisting Engine Sales Co., Manhattan, 850 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $21,600; S. Foster, M. G. Parrell, N. Padgelo, 82 Liberty St.

Util Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; R. Vilatta, A. G. V. Ulrici, A. G. H. Power, jr., 2 Rector St.

Deep Drawn Metal Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; C. Stahlberg, W. G. Smith, H. F. Hughes, 730 Riverside Drive.

Singer and Strom, Manhattan, cloaks and suits, $6,000; L. Singer, S. and R. Strom, 734 East 5th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Northern Textile Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Bernhard-Ulmann Co., Manhattan, $800,000 to $1,150,000.

Permolin Products Co., Manhattan, $12,000 to $100,000.

L. N. Whissel Lumber Corp., Buffalo, $50,000 to $100,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Robert W. Higbie Co., Newton Falls, $500,000 to $450,000.

AUTHORIZATION.

Eugene Dietzgen Co., Del., merchandise, $10,000; representative, R. F. Allin, 218 East 23d St.

REVOCATION AND DESIGNATION.

Reya Motor Co., Del.; new representative, D. J. Eckert, 1,526 Grand Boulevard.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Joseph Dietzgen Co., Ill., to Eugene Dietzgen Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Albion Shipping Co., Manahattan.
George U. Harvey, Manhattan.
Wilcox Bros., Binghamton.
Sayer Prescription Pharmacy, Manhattan.
The Atko Restaurant, Manhattan.
Dunkirk Distribution Co.
United Hotels Co., Niagara Falls.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 17.—Charters filed:

Chauset Realty Co., Newark, $5,000; E. F. Gifford, Samuel Kozloff, and Anna P. Waugh, all of Newark.

Weehawken Realty Co., Union, $200,000; Lionel Isaacs of West Hoboken, H. C. Abell of Jersey City, M. N. Nurge of West New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 17.—Charters filed:

Wolff Coal Saver Co., $2,250,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

Allied American Association, to promote farms and to bring about a closer relation between farmers, $1,100,000. Incorporators same as above.

INCRASE IN CAPITAL.

The Pusey & Jones Co., Wilmington, from $1,200,000 to $20,000,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The visible supply of domestic and Canadian wheat in the United States showed a decrease for the week of 311,000 bushels. The total was 23,361,000 bushels, compared with 85,024,000 a year ago, when there was an increase during the week of 16,769,000, comprised principally of Canadian. The weather over the West was milder, with temperatures above freezing, which will remove some of the snow covering. The Missouri State report showed a condition of 80 per cent., compared with 57 last year, and the acreage sown to wheat was given at 2,749,000 bushels, compared with that asked by the Government of 2,400,000 bushels.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2, Western, $1.90, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were easier on Monday, closing 5c to 5½c net lower. The volume of business was small, and the market at best was narrow, but sentiment was a little more bearish. Cash corn in the West was 5 to 10 cents lower, but prices are still very much above futures, it being reported that corn suitable for milling or drying had sold at $1.25 to $1.30, while 4 yellow was quoted from $1.40 to $1.50 in Chicago. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of 677,000 bushels, with a total now 2,407,000 bushels, compared with 4,324,000 last year. In the local cash market the undertone was easy, although Western corn offered was subject to the railroad embargo now in force; kiln dried, No. 3, yellow, was quoted at $1.64, cost and freight, New York, and Argentine corn at $2.20, freight on board, cars to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.23	1.21½	1.21½	1.25	93¾
January	1.21¾	1.20¾	1.20¾	1.21¼	..
May	1.19¾	1.18¾	1.18¾	1.19¾	93¾

OATS.

The warmer weather also had a bearish influence on oats, and prices at the close were ½@¾c lower in Chicago. The Western cash markets were also easy, with premiums off ¼c. Country offerings were slightly larger and receipts at primary points were ahead of last week. The visible supply, however, showed a decrease of 1,354,000 bushels, with the total amounting to 15,876,000, compared with 50,619,000 a year ago. Owing to the railroad embargo against shipments to the East the local market was firm; standard quoted at 89½@90c; No. 2 white, 90c; No. 3 white, 89@89½c; No. 4 white, 88½@89c; fancy clipped white, 91@92c; ordinary clipped white, 90@90½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	73¼	72¾	74½	73	46¾
March	73¾	73	73¾	72¼	..
May	73	71¾	71¾	71¾	58½

PROVISIONS.

Smaller receipts of live hogs than anticipated and firmness in the hog market caused quite an active covering movement in the provision list on Monday and prices were firmer. The technical position of the market was believed to have been strengthened by last week's sharp decline, but the trade was still inclined to be somewhat apprehensive of political developments owing to the fact that the cash demand is still small. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 33,000, estimated for Tuesday, 27,000; Kansas City received 10,000, and Omaha, 6,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—Jan.	22.80	22.42	22.80	22.47	16.00
May	24.12	23.72	24.10	23.72	16.02
Ribs—Jan.	22.65	22.37	22.65	22.35	13.72
May	24.12	23.80	24.10	23.72	14.07
Pork—Jan.	45.80	44.85	45.00	44.30	26.80
May	44.80	44.50	44.80	43.90	26.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was extremely dull, with local sales aggregating only 1,000 bbls. Prices were nominal, but toward the close a slightly firmer tone prevailed in sympathy with lard and on firmness in the crude position, and final quotations were 5 to 10 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	18.80	18.50
December	18.40	18.40	18.40@18.65	18.50
January	18.80	18.80	18.60@18.65	18.55
February	....	....	18.65	18.60
March	18.85	18.85	18.80@18.90	18.85
April	....	....	18.85@18.90	18.90
May	....	....	18.90	....

COFFEE.

There was further buying in the market for coffee futures yesterday by brokers with English connections. The demand was not active or aggressive, but it has been in evidence for the past several days and has attracted considerable attention. There was some scattered realizing and possibly a little trade selling which supplied the demand, but offerings were light, and the market made a generally steady showing, with the close at a net advance of 2 to 6 points.

The local spot market was steady on the basis of 7¾ for Rio 7s and 6¾ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.07	7.05	7.05@7.06	7.00
January	....	....	7.07@7.10	7.05
February	....	....	7.17@7.19	7.14
March	7.27	7.27	7.27@7.29	7.22
April	....	....	7.35@7.37	7.30
May	7.38	7.38	7.43@7.45	7.37
June	....	....	7.51@7.53	7.45
July	7.59	7.56	7.59@7.61	7.53
August	....	....	7.68@7.70	7.62
September	7.78	7.78	7.76@7.78	7.70
October	....	....	7.82@7.85	7.77

SUGAR.

It is anticipated that when refiners receive and refine the lower costing raw sugar their prices will be readjusted downward to conform to the lower level for raws. Although Western beets are arriving and being distributed in this territory, little real relief is looked for until after the first of the year, when supplies become adequate. No business was reported through the committee in Cuban raws, but 6,700 bags of Venezuelas were sold afloat at 4.90c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. There was a sale Saturday to a St. John, N. B., refiner of 800 tons Demerara, January shipment, at 5¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. While there has been no official announcement on freight rates from Cuba to New York, it is believed that the rates published at the close of last week were substantially correct. Spot quotations were 4.90c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, for Cubas, equal to 5.80c for centrifugal, duty paid, delivered, Government fixed price.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,427 packages. Considerable of the delayed butter is arriving, but very much of it is needed in regular channels, and the market maintains a firm tone on all grades of fresh creamery. Some disposition to ask a little more money, but as a rule the business was done on the basis of closing rates of last week. Held creamery is higher and firm. Ladles and packing stock also show further improvement. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 50¾@51c; extras, 50c; firsts, 44½@49c; seconds, 41@44c; thirds, 38@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 51@52½c; extras, 51@51½c; firsts, 46@50c; seconds, 42@45c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 46½@51c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 42½@45c; seconds, 40@42c; thirds, 38@39½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 49@50c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 38@43c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35½@36c; lower grades, 34@35c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35½@36c; No. 2, 33c; lower grades, 32@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 1,616 cases. The great scarcity of fresh-gathered eggs continues. A fair quantity of stock is due and overdue, and if all were here that should be the offerings would doubtless be ample or more than ample for the light requirements of the trade. There is continued serious delay, however, and the few lots coming in in unheated condition are not sufficient for the needs of the trade. Prices show further advance. Frosted fresh gathered eggs vary widely in value, according to the extent of the damage. Storage eggs show further advances, and the market continues firm, with a steady good demand, nearby eggs in small supply and showing further improvement in sympathy with the general firmness. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 63@64c; extra firsts, 61@62c; firsts, 58@60c; seconds, 54@57c; thirds and poorer, 45@53c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 49½@49½c; firsts, 39@40c; seconds, 39@37½c; lower grades, 30@35c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 49@49c; refrigerator stock, fresh from local candling, 39@39c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, nearby whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 68@69c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@70c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby white, 65@68c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 65@68c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby nearby brown, 63@65c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 60@63c.

CAN RETAIN OUR TRADE.

Washington Foresees Continued Prosperity After Peace Returns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—America's ascendency to financial supremacy in the world in the brief space of three years gives every promise of continuing after peace comes, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"It is probable that the demand by European countries," the report says, "especially Russia, France and Belgium, for building material, machinery, railway equipment and other construction material will be larger than during the war. Much of our new business in South and Central America, Australia, and the Far East, as well as in Africa, is expected to be permanent, especially in view of our increased purchases of raw materials and foodstuffs from these countries."

Since 1914 the flow of gold has been steadily toward the United States in payment for this country's goods, until one-third of the world's visible supply of gold is held here. Net imports of gold have amounted in three years to $1,115,000,000 and in addition millions of dollars of American securities held abroad have been returned here in exchange for mer

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25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Hooker-Electro Chem. Pfd.
10 Jos. Dixon Crucible
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LUMBERMEN'S National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. G. CRAWFORD, President.

SPRECKELS DENIES HOOVER'S CHARGES

Continued from Page One.

of the committee members and the Food Administration. Senator Jones of New Mexico alone evidenced sympathy with Mr. Hoover's agents in the sugar division.

This hostility caused several sharp clashes. At one point J. A. Freeman, counsel for Earl D. Babst, who is the head of the American Sugar Refining Company and a member of the International Sugar Committee of the Food Administration, demanded permission to make a statement and to ask Mr. Spreckels a number of questions.

"No!" thundered Senator Reed, Committee Chairman. "You can't make a statement now. Sit down!"

"I ask permission to ask the witness questions," persisted Mr. Freeman.

"No!" repeated Senator Reed, banging the table with his clenched fist, while an angry flush covered his face. "You are not on trial here. Take your seat."

"We are on trial," shot back Mr. Freeman, as Mr. Babst pulled him to a chair.

Mr. Babst later got Senator Reed's permission for Mr. Freeman's questions to be put to Mr. Spreckels.

Judge Lindley several times objected warmly to Mr. Reed's limitations of his [Lindley's] cross-examination of Mr. Spreckels. After a number of spats, in which all committee members but Senator Jones sided with Senator Reed, it was arranged that Mr. Spreckels would return later and be cross-examined.

As the hearing closed Mr. Babst rose to "a question of personal privilege." He declared his honor had been assailed and his integrity brought in question.

"The whole country has been told," said Mr. Babst, "that I have used my official connection with the Food Administration to further my private business. This witness has so stated."

Senator Reed replied that Mr. Sprekels had not made any such statement, and that if Mr. Babst had that impression "it was obtained by inference and deduction from what the witness testified."

Resuming his testimony this morning, Mr. Sprekels said the sugar shortage in the Eastern States would have been prevented if part of 110,000 tons of raw sugar stored in California had been shipped East to be refined.

"Who controlled that sugar?" asked Senator Reed.

Names Rolph's Company.

"The California & Hawaiian Refining Company controlled 70,000 tons of it, and the Western Refining Company the other 40,000 tons," said Mr. Spreckels.

"Is the California & Hawaiian Mr. Rolph's company?"

"Yes, it is controlled by George Rolph, a member of the International Sugar Committee of the Food Administration, and head of the Administration's sugar division."

"You believe, then, Rolph's 70,000 tons would have averted the sugar shortage?" asked Senator Jones. "How many railroad cars would have been required to transport that amount of sugar across the continent?"

"A trainload is 1,300 tons," replied Mr. Spreckels. "But a good part of it could have been sent via the Panama Canal or via Galveston."

Mr. Spreckels said he called Mr. Rolph "the chief sugar hoarder" to his face, when Mr. Rolph refused to send the raw sugar East on the ground that it was needed in California and other Pacific coast States.

"Did this country ever have a sugar shortage before?" Mr. Reed inquired.

"In 1910 or 1911 the refiners faced a shortage," said Mr. Spreckels. "We went into all the sugar markets of the world, buying from England, Mexico, Java, and Peru. We scraped the market, but we kept our refineries running and the public supplied with sugar."

"Why didn't you do that this year?"

"The Food Administration forbade us buying sugar outside this country, which meant we could buy nothing but Louisiana sugar."

"In past years, when refiners in one locality faced a shortage, has the available sugar flowed to that locality?" asked Senator Reed.

"Always until this time," responded Mr. Spreckels. "If the sugar from California had been permitted to do that this year there would have been plenty for everybody."

Mr. Reed asked Mr. Spreckels to tell about the "ramifications of ownership" in the sugar business. He established connections among a number of the refineries, which linked them more or less closely to the sugar trust. Taking up the question of prices he inquired:

"When the Sugar Committee prepared to fix the price for beet and cane sugar for next year—as you've testified it did—did it also fix the price to be paid beet farmers and cane planters?"

Beet Sugar Situation.

"On the contrary, Mr. Rolph refused to fix such prices," said Mr. Spreckels. "He said it was not his place to do that."

This brought in beet sugar. Mr. Spreckels said another cause of the sugar shortage in Eastern States was the keeping out of Western beet sugar. Pressed for a reason for this he said:

"I suppose it was because beet sugar is a little cheaper, and Eastern cane sugar men didn't want their field invaded by a cheaper product, which for all practical purposes is just as good sugar as cane."

"Hawaiian sugar also is cheaper than Cuban cane, isn't it?" inquired Senator Reed.

"Yes, about 25 cents a hundredweight at San Francisco," said Mr. Spreckels.

"Well, what effect on Hawaiian sugar refiners will the fixing of next year's price on Cuban sugar have?"

"It will mean about $9,000,000 additional profit."

"Which the American people will pay?"

"Naturally."

Mr. Spreckels declared that if the Sugar Committee would not fix next year's price on Cuban sugar, as it was trying to do, that price would go lower. He said the committee planned to make it 8 per cent. higher than the present price.

Judge Lindley here tried to bring in a proclamation issued by the President of Cuba forbidding the sale of sugar for export under a certain figure.

The committee, however, had conferred with Counselor Frank Polk of the State Department, earlier in the day, and at Mr. Polk's request had decided not to go into certain questions that have been discussed between the United States and the Cuban Government. These questions, relating to the price of sugar, would involve delicate international points, Mr. Polk told the committee.

Judge Lindley was incensed at what he called the committee's "tenderness for the republic of Cuba, as against those who are trying to solve a knotty problem in this country, involving the convenience and the business of hundreds of thousands of persons."

"If we can't go into the Cuban price-fixing proclamation, I insist the record of these proceedings ought not to contain anything to impugn the motives of the Sugar Division of the Food Administration," said Judge Lindley, referring to Mr. Spreckels's statement about price fixing for next year.

Cross-examination of Mr. Spreckels was taken up. Under a ruling of the committee, Judge Lindley asked his questions through Senator Jones.

Cuban Exports to Europe.

"How much Cuban raw sugar went to Europe in 1916, and how much this year?" asked Senator Jones.

"In 1916," said Mr. Spreckels, "the total was 2,387,207 tons; this year, 2,803,479 tons."

"Spain and Great Britain imported a great deal more Cuban raw sugar this year than they did last, didn't they?" went on Senator Jones.

"Yes, as did several other countries," replied Mr. Spreckels. "But that did not contribute to the shortage in this country, because they got a correspondingly smaller amount of refined sugar from the United States. In 1916 our total exportation of refined sugar to Europe was 647,000 tons; this year, 387,000."

"Great Britain now buys its sugar through a royal commission which operates in this country?"

"Yes."

"Well, that reduces the number of competitors for Cuban raw sugar by taking away one of the chief customers, doesn't it?"

"It does."

"And doesn't that result in lowering the cost of raw sugar?" asked Senator Jones.

"It should," agreed Mr. Spreckels. "But the price to the refiners in this country has been fixed. I have been told there is a strong diplomatic reason for this. I don't know."

"How does Great Britain's supply of sugar at this time compare with last year?" Senator Jones wanted to know.

Mr. Spreckels read figures from a trade publication to show that on Nov. 17 last Great Britain had 100 per cent. more sugar on hand than the same date in 1916.

Senator Jones took up the question of Louisiana sugar.

"You stated last week that you were prevented buying Louisiana sugar because the American Sugar Refining Company bought up practically the entire crop, didn't you?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Spreckels, "that's true."

"Why didn't you try to buy the Louisiana crop before the Food Administration was created?"

Anticipated Food Regulation.

"Why, we all knew in May that there would be a Food Controller. We waited about making sugar contracts for we didn't want to do anything that might interefere with his plans."

"Have you ever tried in previous years to buy Louisiana sugar?"

"Yes, I have. But I never succeeded."

Senator Jones asked whether Mr. Spreckels had exchanged correspondence with a broker named Scherk of New York, concerning purchase of Louisiana sugar in August and again in October this year.

"Yes, and my letter to Mr. Scherk, which I'll bring with me when I come back, will show you that I told him I could not buy Louisiana sugar because the Food Administration had told me not to buy anywhere except through its Sugar Committee."

Mr. Spreckels read a telegram from the Treasurer of his company, the Federal Sugar Refining Company sent him here last week. It concerned a letter from the International Sugar Committee, asking the witness to give the committee authority to make contracts for his concern for Philippine sugar. Mr. Spreckels wrote a letter in answer, which he read:

"I decline to give you authority," he wrote. "I also decline to sign the authority you requested to contract for Cuban sugar for my account. The plan you propose might seriously embarrass my company. It involves binding my concern to take huge quantities of sugar and pay a great sum for it. How is it to be financed? When are payments to be made? When will the sugar be shipped and on what basis distributed?

"I suggest that your committee arrange for the refining of this sugar on the toll basis of $1.30 a hundred pounds. That would not involve such huge financial risk, and the up refiners to contracts which they may not be able to handle."

Senator Jones tried to keep this letter out of the record on the ground that it criticised the Sugar Committee, at least indirectly; but he was unsuccessful.

JAMAICA SAVING SUGAR.

Governor Appeals for Conservation to Help Meet England's Needs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 17.—The Governor has issued a proclamation asking the people to consume as little sugar as possible owing to England's great need of it. The Government is planning to limit the amount of sugar used in restaurants.

The Gleaner, commenting on the situation, says that in order to aid the mother country universal sugar rationing will be accepted, but that if England had not neglected the West Indian sugar industry in her adherence to free trade she would not be suffering from so severe a shortage.

SCIENTISTS' WORK IN WAR.

Liquor Problem Important, Major Millikan Tells Academy.

How America has mobilised her scientists for war was told last night by Major R. A. Millikan, formerly Professor of Physics at Chicago University, at present executive officer of the National Research Council, who spoke at the annual meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences.

"If democracy is to survive in this struggle against autocracy," said Major Millikan, "it must learn to supress individualism and to co-ordinate its energies to achieve the great national aims. The liquor problem is an example where there is rebellion against subordinating individual preference to the general good. If there is any question before the people today that is a war question, it is the alcohol problem."

Major Millikan outlined the organization of corps of physicists, chemists, meteorologists, mineralogists, psychologists, &c., all of whom helped to make the nation effective in the fight.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Ernest E. Smith; Vice Presidents, Edmund O. Hover, Frank R. Pine, George B. Pegram, and Wiley E. Goddard; Recording Secretary, Ralph W. Tower; Corresponding Secretary, Henry E. Crampton; Treasurer, John Tatlock, and Librarian, Ralph W. Tower.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Rutland Railroad will be held at the office of the company, in Rutland, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, to vote on amending the by-laws so that hereafter the annual meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday in April instead of the third Tuesday in October.

The Rochester Railway & Light Company has petitioned the Public Service Commission of the Second District for authority to issue $4,000,000 in preferred capital stock, the proceeds to pay notes for $3,535,000 to reimburse the treasury for moneys expended, or contracted to be expended, and $465,000 for capitalization purposes.

In order to perfect the merger with the Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company and New Jersey Shipbuilding Company, both located at Gloucester, N. J., the Pusey & Jones Company of Wilmington filed at Dover a certificate to amend its charter for an increase of capital from $1,250,000 to $20,000,000.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Transit Company has been called for Jan. 29 to amend the charter "to cover additional lines." The annual meeting of the stockholders will precede the special meeting.

Fall River, Mass., will receive bids until 10:30 A. M., Dec. 19, for a temporary loan of $100,000.

The Cramp Shipbuilding Company's $1,500,000 3 per cent. notes placed with bankers in June, 1916, will be renewed for another six months.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company is offering $250,000 of 3½ per cent. guaranteed first mortgage certificates of Sheffield Farms, Inc., free of New York personal property taxes and normal Federal income tax, at par.

Lyman D. Smith & Co. are issuing a circular on "The Railway Equipment Industry," analyzing the condition of American Locomotive, Baldwin Locomotive, American Car & Foundry, and other companies.

The Board of Trustees of the Union Square Savings Bank have elected Frederic C. Mills, cashier of the bank, a Trustee and Treasurer. Hugh B. Gardner was appointed cashier and Irving Van Zandt assistant cashier. A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was declared.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.01
Alta	.06	Mexican	.07
Andes	.07	Occidental	.09
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.08
Bullion	.02	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.05	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.08	Sierra Nevada	.13
Confidence	.05	Union Con	.07
Con. Virginia	.15	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	1.02	Mexican Dollars	.67½
Jackson	.03		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.70	Goldfield Merger	.02
MacNamara	.18	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.05	Jumbo Ext	.13
Mispah	.03	Kewanas	.04
Monarch Pitts	.03	Silver Pick	.05
Montana	.08	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.10
Tonopah Ext	1.62½	Morning Glory	.10
West End	.63	Union Amal	.04
West Tonopah	.09	White Caps	.55
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.07	Nevada Hills	.05
Booth	.06	Packard	.15
Florence	.06	Rochester	.32
Goldfield Cons	.37	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	3.62½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Crescen	4½	4¾	Granite	43	50
Dr. J'pot	3¼	5	Isabella	7¼	8½
Elkton	3¼	4	McClaney	8	10
El Paso	12	25	Portland	115	119
Fanny R	2½	4	U. Gold M.	14	15
Golden Cy.	14½	14¾	Vindicator	35	38
Gold Sov	9½	5			

EXTRA DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Co. Pays 3% and Brier Hill Steel 3 1-2%.

Directors of the Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Company have declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock of the company, in addition to the usual quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. each on the preferred and common stock, all payable on Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 21. Directors of the Brier Hill Steel Company declared an extra dividend of 3½ per cent. on the common stock, together with the regular dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the common and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Directors of the Central Coal and Coke Company, after an interval of three years and six months, once more declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock of the company, together with the regular quarterly dividend of ¾ per cent. on the preferred, which has been maintained. Both dividends are payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31. Directors of the Shattuck & Arizona Copper Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents and a capital distribution of 25 cents a share, payable Jan. 19 to stock of record Dec. 31. In the previous quarter the company had paid a dividend of 50 cents a share and an extra dividend of 75 cents a share.

Bank Drops German from Name.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 17.—The directors of the German-American National Bank, one of St. Joseph's oldest institutions, today voted to drop the word "German" from the bank's name.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1936	84	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94¼	95¼	94½
4½s June, 1965	94½	96	94½
4½s Mar., 1963	94½	96	94½
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	96	94½
4½s May, 1957	94¼	96	94½
4½s April, 1966	89	91½	89
4½s Mar., 1960-30	89	91½	89
4½s Mar., 1964	89	91½	89
4½s Mar., 1962	89	91½	89
4½s Sept., 1960	89	91½	89
4s May, 1959	86	88	86
4s May, 1958	86	87½	86
4s May, 1957	86	..	86
4s Nov., 1956	85	87½	85
4s Nov., 1955	86	87½	86
4s Nov., 1936	89½	..	89½
4s May, 1919	99½	99½	99½
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s Nov., 1954	..	..	80
3½s May, 1954	..	..	80
3½s Nov., 1955	..	..	81

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.85	4.80	4.85
4½s 1924-1931	4.85	4.80	4.85
4½s 1921-1923	4.85	4.50	4.85
4½s April, 1920	4.85	4.50	4.85
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
3½s 1940-1955	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1930-1939	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1922-1929	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1919-1921	4.85	4.50	4.85
3s 1940-1963	4.85	4.50	4.85
3s 1926-1930	4.85	4.40	4.85
3s 1918-1925	4.85	4.40	4.85

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
225	Cities Service	206	204½	205	207

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	15	16	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	74	Miss. River Power	9	11
Am. Gas & Electric	87	90	Miss. River Power pf.	33	36
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	40	42	Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
Am. Light & Traction	190	200	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	68	72
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	86	90	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	45	50	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	56
Am. Power & Light pf.	73	76	Northern States Power	67	70
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	Northern States P. pf.	87	92
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63	Northern Texas Electric	50	52½
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5¼	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	68	74
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	8	11	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	58	61	Pacific Gas & Electric	31½	32
Carolina Power & Light	30	31	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80½	81½
Carolina P. & L. pf.	93	96	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	96	98
Cities Service pf.	69	71	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power	22	23	Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	12	14½
Colorado Power pf.	95	100	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	47	52
Columbus Electric pf.	78	82	Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	86	90
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	35	38	Republic Ry. & Light	20	21
Com. Power, R. & L. pf	62	65	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	52	55
Conn. Power pf.	85	90	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	60	65
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90	Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
Consumers' Power & L. pf.	79½	80½	South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	97
Duluth Edison	75	80	Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	21	22
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	78	83	Tampa Electric	102½	..
El Paso Electric	98	102	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	4
El Paso Electric pf.	88	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	13
Electric L. & S. pf.	95	98	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Electric Properties	50	55	Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	81	84
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	88	U. G. Improvement	80	83½
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10	United Light & Rys.	26	29
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	40	United L. & Rys. pf.	78	80
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..	Wash. L. W. L. & P.	82	84
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	68	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	Western Power	9	10
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf	95	98	Western Power pf.	40	42
Interstate Electric	36	42	Wisconsin Edison	35	40
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	96	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97½	98½	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	62	65	Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	76	78	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31
Central P. & L. 5s	96	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	67	76	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	90	94	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	98	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1919
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	U. S. R. & M. 6s, '25
El Paso Elec. 1st 5s	87½	90	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, 32
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	75	80	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '28
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	95	United Util. cv. 6s, '43
Inter.-M. R., L. & P. 6s	97	100	Utah Securities 6s
Ksn. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	Wash. L. W. L. & P. 6s
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90	Western Power 1st 5s
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	67½	90	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46
Middle West U. 6s, '25	96	98	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	

4 Com. Ed. 5s, '62	92	92	92
1 Met. El. Ry. ext. 4s	49	49	49
2,000 Lib. 3½s	98.40	98.28	98.38
13,000 Lib. 4s	97.20	97	97

Bonds.

$1,000	Con. P. 4½s	76	76
3,000	5s, notes	90	90
1,000	Elkhorn 6s	93	93
1,000	Penn. Water Power 5s	81½	81½
1,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	94½	94½

*Ex dividend.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Aru'l S. & G	31½	31½	31½
186	Con. Power	92	90	90
2,587	Coedan & Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼
490	Do pf	21½	21½	21½
30	Dav. Chem	22	22	22
1,386	Houston Oil	30	26	30

Bonds.

$1,000	A. C. L. of C. 5s ctf's.	90	90	90
1,000	Balt. T. 5s N. B. Div.	93½	93½	85½
7,000	Con. Coal 6s	96¾	99½	99½

BOSTON.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Zinc	12	12	12
850	Alaska Gold	2½	2	2
35	Allouez	48	47½	47½
260	Ariz. Com'l.	10%	9¾	9¾
250	Cal. & Ariz.	58½	57	57
1	Cal. & Hecla	415	415	415
244	Copper Range	41	40½	40½
210	Davis-Daly	4¼	4¼	4¼
250	Dom'l-West	2	2	2
510	East Butte	8½	8½	8½
25	Franklin	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Inspiration	35½	35½	35½
65	Isle Royale	22	20½	21
50	Kerr Lake	5	5	5
175	Lake	5½	5	5
10	Mass Con	6	6	6
255	May.-Old C	1¼	1	1
35	Amoskeag	60	60	60
40	Do pf	79¾	79½	79½
20	Am. Sugar	93	93	93
2,157	Am. T. & T.	100½	96¾	98½
25	Am. Wool. pf.	85¾	88	88
10	A. G. & W. I.	92¼	92¼	92½
50	Art Metal	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Arnold	20c.	20c.	20c.
30	Edison	140	139	138
30	Gen. Elec.	120	119	119
115	Int. Por. Cem.	5	5	5
131	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28	28¼	28½
144	West End	86	85	85
40	Do pf	48½	48	48

Miscellaneous.

72	Mass. Gas	75	73¼	73½
2	Merg'thaler	120	120	120
15	Pac. Mills	130	129	130
31	Pullman	108	107¾	107¾
10	Torrington	44¾	44¾	44¾
382	Swift & Co.	119¼	118¾	119
12	United Drug	67	67	67
5	Do 2d pf	73	73	73
216	United Fruit	113¼	111	112¾
747	United Shoe	39¼	38	38¼
30	Do pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
205	Ventura	4¾	4¾	4¾

Bonds.

$3,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	83¼	83¼	82¾
31,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	76	76	76
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	90	90	90
$1,000	Swift 5s	93	93	93
34,000	Liberty 3½s	98.36	98.20	98.20
12,000	Do 4s	97.40	97.00	97.00

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
306	Booth Fish	19	18	18
20	Ch. City & C. Ry. pf	15	15	15
260	Ch. Pn. Tool	40	38½	40
10	Chicago Rys. Series 2	9¼	9¼	9¼
30	Do series 4	1	½	½
511	Com. Edison	102	101½	101½
19	Hart S. & M	47	47	47
200	Lind. Light	22¼	22	22¼
23	M. Ward	107	107	107
40	Peo. Gas	36	36	36
43	Quaker Oats	250	250	250
34	Do pf	98	94½	95
466	Sears-Roeb	127	124	125
12	Stewart, W	44	43	44
285	Swift	119½	118	118
1,630	Un. Carbide	46½	44½	45½
100	Un. Paper B	15	15	15
15	Wilson	45	45	45
45

DRAFT MEN WARNED TO REPLY PROMPTLY

Those Failing to Answer Questionnaire in Seven Days Face Prison Sentence.

TEACHERS TO AID WORK

District Boards Here Have Mailed 90 Per Cent. of the Documents to Men Uncalled to Service.

The 189 local district boards of New York City have mailed questionnaires to the first 10 per cent. of New York City's army of 540,000 uncalled selective draft men. The questionnaires are being mailed to 5 per cent. of the men daily, and when today's go out it will mean that more than 90,000 New Yorkers have just seven days in which to legally fill out and mail back to their boards the sixteen-page documents which the Provost Marshal General has compiled. It will require twenty days to mail the questionnaires, and under the law the last of them must be back in the hands of the authorities by Jan. 11 next, or twenty-seven days after the first 5 per cent. were mailed.

With each questionnaire there is mailed an "important notice to registrants," which cautions the registrant to complete and mail the questionnaire back to the board within the time limit prescribed by law, adding that a failure to do so constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by not to exceed one year's imprisonment, and such failure may also deprive you of valuable rights and result in your immediate induction into military service and trial by court-martial."

Between 2,000 and 3,000 lawyers have been mobilized by the Legal Aid Advisory Board for New York City, of which Henry W. Taft is the Chairman. These lawyers will be on duty daily, prepared to aid in every possible way, and without a cent's cost to them, all men of draft age, to properly fill out their questionnaires. There is a legal advisory board in each of the 189 local districts, the members of which are officials of the Government for the period of the selective draft classification. Interpreters and notaries, whose services are free to all registrants, are on duty at all legal advisory offices. In most instances the legal boards have offices in the same building as the exemption board. In other instances the offices are near the exemption headquarters.

"It cannot be stated too many times," said Chairman Taft yesterday, "that the services of these legal advisory boards are absolutely free to all registrants. It is our intention to see to it that the classification of the thousands of selective draft men in this city is accomplished without a penny's cost to a single man. If any person finds these instructions being violated, it should be the duty of that person to immediately notify the City Board, the office of which is in the Hall of Records."

The magnitude of the task which faces the men who are charged with the classification of the registrants of New York city can be appreciated when it is stated that when all the questionnaires have been returned properly filled out and ready for classification these questionnaires, if piled one on top of the other, would make a document of more than 5,000,000 pages. Each registrant will have to sign his name about six times, which means more than 3,000,000 signatures, in addition to those officials who will certify to correctness of answers. It is observed that fully 90 per cent. of the registrants will need legal assistance in filling out the questionnaires, in certain cases, as for instance, where exemption is sought on agricultural or industrial grounds, it probably will require an hour for the average man to complete his questionnaire.

United States District Attorney Caffey, of the Southern District of New York, issued the following statement yesterday, in which he calls attention to the certain punishment which will follow any effort to falsify questionnaires or in other fraudulent ways seek to evade service under the selective draft law.

Attention is called to the importance of extreme care in making statements to the District and Local Board regarding questions of exemption and deferred classification under the Selective Service act. It is a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment, for any person to make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of the act or the regulations made thereunder, or otherwise to evade or aid another to evade the requirements of the act or regulations. It is the duty of United States Attorneys to prosecute cases in which material false statements have been made, even when the facts have been distorted only slightly.

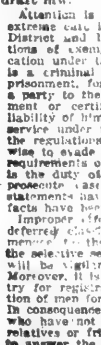
Improper efforts to obtain exemption or deferred classification constitute a grave menace to the equitable enforcement of the selective service law. The Government will be vigilant to discover such efforts. Moreover, it is in the interest of the country for registrants to feel that the selection of men for the military service is fair. In consequence, all registrants—those who have not as well as those who have relatives or friends now being called upon to answer the questionnaire—are requested promptly to furnish the Government any information they may have concerning misstatements made by or on behalf of those seeking release from, or delay in being called into, the military service.

It was announced last night that 6,000 New York school teachers will volunteer today to help out the draft authorities in the classification of the registrants here. Several days ago the Mayor's Committee on National Defense sent out a call for men and women of intelligence to assistants under the Local Law Board attached to each exemption board helping registrants answer the questionnaires. Hundreds were enrolled by the Mayor's Committee with local boards, and now the Board of Education has engineered the mobilization of volunteers from among the teachers. High school pupils, too, will be accepted to act as interpreters.

The teachers were quickly mobilized. The Board of Education, assured of the volunteer spirit of the entire force, allotted to each school its fair quota of volunteers, and this morning each school will know its quota and begin enrolling. Six teachers will be assigned to each of the 180 exemption boards, one to be on duty from 3 to 6 P. M. and five from 7 to 10 P. M., scheduled in such a manner that each teacher will have to offer only three hours on one day of each of four weeks, or twelve hours in all. With 6,000 teachers at call no individual will be overworked.

A meeting of the District Superintendents will be held at 9 o'clock this morning at the Board of Education Building, which will be addressed by Mr. Taft. The District Superintendents will in turn pass on the instruction received to the teachers at other meetings to be held tomorrow evening at the various local exemption board headquarters.

Great Western Champagne



BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The insurance district, where there has been several speculative and investment deals this Fall, furnished the feature of yesterday's realty market in the sale of 103 and 105 William Street, a six-story commercial building occupying a plot 43 by 76 by 37 feet, adjoining the corner of John Street.

It is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $195,000, and was sold by Howard Hunter Williams, Vice President of the Union Paper Company, to the Maryland Casualty Company.

The consideration was all cash, and when the existing leases in the building expire extensive alterations will be made and the buyer will occupy.

Among the recent improvements in this district for insurance interests have been the erection of the new buildings on the northeast corner of William and John Streets, northwest corner of William and Maiden Lane, and 130 to 134 William Street.

The purchasing company, in addition to their casualty and other lines, have just formed the Maryland Assurance Corporation to handle accident, health, and life insurance.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd negotiated the sale, the owner being represented by Charles B. Van Valen, Inc.

Syndicate Buys Bronx Flats.

The Morgenstern Brothers Syndicate purchased from the Adavine Construction Company, Adelstein & Avrutina, the two five-story new-law apartment houses at the northwest corner of Clinton Avenue and 184th Street, known as 2,106 and 2,111 Clinton Avenue, and covering a plot 135 by 107.

The houses, which contain sixty apartments and eight stores, all rented, show an annual rent roll of about $25,000, and have been held at $170,000.

An interesting feature of the deal was the taking back by the selling company of a second mortgage of $25,000, to be paid off under an amortization plan in fourteen and a half years. A. Blumenthal was the broker in the sale.

Operator Active in Bronx.

Another Bronx apartment house deal concerned the five-story structure at 939 Dawson Street, on a plot 72 by 101 by irregular, at the northwest corner of 163d Street, bought by Frederick Brown, the operator, from the estate of W. L. Loew. The house has accommodations for twenty-five families, contains seven stores, and was held at $100,000. W. J. Huston & Son were the brokers.

Mr. Brown also bought the two-family two-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 1,227 Plimpton Avenue, giving in exchange the plot at the southwest corner of Elton and Cedar Avenues, Yonkers, N. Y.

Leather District Purchase.

Marcus, Forscher & Co., tenants of the six-story building at 93 Gold Street, on a lot 25 by 100, have bought the property through Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd. This building was sold by the same brokers two years ago to the present sellers and leased to the purchasers.

Tenement Deals.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, bought from Edward Roesler and August Roesler as trustees, 132 East 119th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, a five-story tenement with store on a lot 20 by 100. J. Romaine Brown Company was the broker.

James H. Crulkshank resold to Isaac Abram, the two five-story double tenements at 326-328 West Forty-ninth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues on a plot 53 by 100. T. Ortman and H. Sugarman were the brokers in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

The Rosen-Craus Company, Julius M. Rosmann and Bernard Crausman, bought from the Downtown Realty Company, the plot 100 by 142 by 100 by 134, at the northwest corner of Whitlock Avenue and Tiffany Street.

The plot is to be improved with a one-story garage, having a capacity of 150 cars. The brokers in the deal were George R. Read & Co., and A. Blumenthal.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for Aurelia Gubner a plot 80 by 100 on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 160 feet east of Tenth Avenue, to Ben Bridge, builder who will improve with four two-family semi-detached houses with garages.

The Pollion shipyard at the foot of Clinton Street, has been sold to William H. Todd, President of the Todd Shipyards Corporation of New York, for a reported consideration of $210,000. James L. Brumley negotiated the sale.

Queens Borough Sales.

The City of New York has purchased from the executors of the Van Vliet estate, a plot 225 by 374 feet, on the west side of Main Avenue, 750 feet south of Cedar Street, Douglaston, for $22,000. The land is to be held for a school site.

F. Kennett sold to E. M. Farrington, a plot of 5.7 acres on the Van Vliet estate at Douglaston.

J. E. Lindsay sold to the Manboro Realty Corporation, a plot 100 by 120 feet, on the west side of Brighton Avenue, 72 feet south of Washington Avenue and a plot 60 by 100 feet on the east side of Henley Avenue, 120 feet south of Bayside Drive, Belle Harbor.

States Island.

Morris Quacha purchased from Samuel Ginsberg a plot 40 by 77, on Fish Avenue, between Main and Woodbridge Avenues, Prohibition Park, New Brighton, S. I. The buyer will improve the plot at once with private dwellings.

Westchester County.

A Chicago client of Griffen, Prince & Ripley has purchased from D. J. Gooch of Phoenix Arts, an acre of land on Cooper Road, Scarsdale, opposite the John F. Kelly estate. The property will be improved with a large dwelling.

Locust Valley Acreage Sold.

Cocks & Willets sold to Myron C. Taylor eighteen acres of high rolling land adjoining the Taylor estate at Locust Valley, L. I. The property commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and is near the estates of Judge Robert S. Lovett, William D. Guthrie, and the Piping Rock Club.

Title Company Buys New Home in Hackensack, N. J.

The North Jersey Title Insurance Company has purchased the Ryan Hotel property on Main street, Hackensack, N. J., adjoining the Susquehanna Railroad.

William N. Zabriskie, secretary and treasurer of the company, announced that the deal involved about $50,000, for about $15,000 is to be spent in remodeling the interior of the building for the use of the company.

Government to Take Title to Newark Meadows Acreage.

Title to a tract of about 133 acres at Port Newark terminal will pass to the United States Government in a few days. The property, which was sold by the City of Newark for about $10,000 an acre, adjoins the property of the Submarine Boat Corporation. Joseph P. Day negotiated the sale. The Government also secures the temporary use of about twenty additional acres.

$250,000 Government Lease.

The United States Government will pay $250,000 a year for ten years to Emma Mann for the garage property at 327 to 329 West Thirty-seventh Street, running through to 319 to 325 West Thirty-eighth Street, to be used by the Post Office Department. The structure contains 66,188 square feet of floor area and 2,000 square feet of vault space.

Old Simpson Crawford Building on Sixth Avenue Fully Leased.

Montgomery Ward & Co. have subleased to the Lazarus Raincoat Company the second, third, and fourth floors, containing about 30,000 square feet of space, in the building on the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, formerly occupied by the Simpson Crawford Company as a department store. The lessee is consolidating its three plants, the main one of which is now located at 782 Broadway.

The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $75,000. Montgomery Ward & Co. recently secured the entire building under lease from the Astor estate, and will occupy the remaining upper part of the building. This lease not only completes the renting of the entire building, but practically all available space in the former department store section of Sixth Avenue. M. & E. Haas, incorporated, negotiated the lease.

Commercial Lease.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased to the Oakdale Contracting Company the store at 208 West Forty-first Street for general offices.

Recent Buyer.

The 1,441 and 1,461 Boston Road Realty Company, Joe H. Silverman, President, is the buyer of the two five-story flats at 771 to 775 East 180th Street, sold last week by Lowenfeld & Prager.

Realty Notes.

Henri Mollat, restaurateur, has renewed his lease of the two four-story buildings, 42-8 by 100, at 112 and 114 West Forty-ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, for ten years from Jan. 1, 1918, at $7,000 a year. The Sled Land Company is the owner of the property.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

7th Av, 2,221, e s, block front from 131st to 132d St, 150.10x133, two and three story structure and hall and three-story theatre; Union Estate Company against Loretta Corporation et al.; Elsman, L. C. & L., attorneys; due, $25,083.15; taxes, &c., $5,345.16; adjourned to Dec. 21.

Marble Hill Av, 64-44, e s, 427.2 ft n of 225th St, 25x100, one-story frame building; M. G. Waters against Conrad Millker et al.; Bloecker & T., attorneys; due, $3,900.66; taxes, &c., $1,314.02; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

207th St, West, n s, 50 ft e of Seaman Av, 50x100, vacant; City of New York against Fabian Realty Company et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $2,319.38; taxes, &c., $528; adjourned to Dec. 24.

AT 2,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

182d St, 801-9 East, n s, 41.3 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 100x100.10 to Southern Boulevard x 20.4x81.10, vacant; S. J. W. Bent against G. W. Tubbs et al.; Engelhard, P. P. & S., attorneys; due, $11,195.45; taxes, &c., $280.80; to the plaintiff for $11,600.

By Daniel Greenwald.

135th St, 341-3 East, n s, 100.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 20x100, two three-story dwellings; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against F. C. J. Foxwell et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $3,440.62; taxes, &c., $174.72; to the plaintiff for $4,600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Grand Concourse, n e corner of 178th St, one-story brick garage, 48.6x99.6; Susan M. Meehan, 1,840 Grand Concourse, owner; William H. Meyer, 1,861 Carter Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y., S. & W. R. R., one-story frame shed, 15x40; coaster length, 400; W. W. Astor Estate, 23 West 26th St, owner; Bronx Scenic Railway Corp., lessee and architect, Joseph P. Day, President; total cost, $36,500.

55th St, 508 to 516 West, for a one-story garage, 100x100.5; A. W. Corse, 178 West 94th St, owner; H. J. Lefler, 901 West End Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

West Broadway, 356 to 360, and Thompson St, 34 to 38, to a five-story loft; L. and F. Dour, 345 Canal St, owners; J. O. Whitemack, 231 West 18th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

SOUTH WILLIAM ST, 23, s e s, 203 ft n e of Broad St, 31.3x88.4, to Stone St, 45; William A. Street to William A. and Arthur F. Street, 48 Park Av, joint tenants; mtg $30,000. Nov. 24; attorneys, Weeks Brothers, 52 William St.....$1

1ST AV, 1,853, w s, 25.8 ft s of 98th St, 25x80, foreclosure Nov. 9, 1917; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Louis A. Zarega, 640 Madison Av; Richard Zerega, 41 East 60th St, and John F. Zerega, 447 West 7th St, Plainfield, N. J., trustees. Nov. 16; address, 41 East 60th St.....$8,000

8TH ST, 64-6 West, s s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 40x100.6; Service Realty Co. to Mildred August Loesser, trustee, 40 Great Neck, L. I., mtg $40,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co. 160 Broadway.....$55,000

39TH ST, 305-307 East, n s, 99.6 ft e of 2d Av, runs n 94 ft, e 16.6 in a 44.8x e 90.6 to 98.9 to street x w 51 to beginning; Sadie Landes to Abr. A. Lustig, 1,511 Park Av, mtg $33,500, Nov. 15; attorney, J. Lustig, 70 1st St.....$1

49TH ST, 106-114 West, s s, 145 ft w of 6th Av, 85.4x100.5; Bled Land Corporation to Keller Mech. Eng. Co., 70 Washington St, Brooklyn; attorneys, Liebmann & Tanzer, 225 Broadway.....$1

54TH ST, 435 West, n s, 25 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Madeleine B. Comstock to William Bryce, Jr., 30 West 54th St, all titles, b. and s. c. s. f., Nov. 10; attorney, Maitland F. Griggs, 27 Cedar St.....$1

56TH ST, 432 West, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Bernhard Mayer to Bertha Kohn, 421 East 52d St, ½ part, b. and s., Dec. 17; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$50

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Weil et al to same, ½ part, all liens, Dec. 17; attorneys, same.....$50

86TH ST, 211 East, 160 ft s of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Jacob L. Lieman to Roe Realty Corp., 15 Livingston Place, all liens, Nov. 20; attorney, T. T. Kinzie, 261 Broadway.....$100

62D ST, 141 West, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Hyman Greenwald to Jacob Bernstein, 233 West 80th St, mtg $15,500, Nov. 29; attorneys, J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.....$100

81D ST, s s, 198 ft w of East End Av, 25x102.2; Annie E. Worm et al to Charles Smith, 2,796 Marion Av, quitclaim correction deed; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 3 Beekman St.....$1

100TH ST, 158 East, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Lincoln Trust Co. to Loretta M. Higgins, 263 East 5th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 17; mtg $9,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co. 160 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Loretta M. Higgins to S. Kronsky, 110 West 74th St, mtg $9,000, Dec. 17; attorney, same.....$100

107TH ST, 64 West, s s, 103.9 ft w of Manhattan Av, 48.9x100.11; Alexander Duff, executor, to Samson D. Oppenheim, 111 West 121st St, mtg $47,500, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$32,750

SAME PROPERTY; Samson D. Oppenheim to Trouville Hotel Co., 137 Madison Av, mtg $47,500, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

107TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 60x100.11; 107th St. s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 60x100.11; Sava Realty Corporation to Rebecca Wolkenberg, 401 Tiffany St, Bronx, mtg $140,000, Dec. 14; attorneys, Kantrowitz & B., 320 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, 333 and 355 West, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Westbrook Realty Co. to Jane Lowndes, 53 West 118th St, mtg $76,500, all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, Bernard Naumburg, 30 Broad St.....$1

126TH ST, 437 to 443 East, n s, 125 ft w of Pleasant Av, 75x100.11; Lincoln Trust Co. and another, executors of will of Charles C. Rhinelander, to Anthony and James Palafino, 217 East 115th St, mtg $10,000, Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

123D ST, 73 East, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Henry W. Unger and another to Regur Realty Co., 37 Liberty St, mtg $18,500, Dec. 14; attorneys, Unger & U., 37 Liberty St.....$1

172D ST, 550 West, s s, 200.1 ft w of Broadway, 50x95; Loring Construction Co. to Reliant Leasing Co., 141 Broadway, mtg $47,000, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 90.4 f n of 174th St, 22.7x83.8x22x78.6; Rosina Di Giuseppe to Ludwik S. Kossakowski, 522 East 180th St, mtg $3,000, Dec. 14; attorneys, Silverman & F., 99 Nassau St.....$1

ARTHUR AV, w s, 211.2 ft s of 190th St, 60.1x80; Emma L. O'Connell to J. Albert Lane, 319 East 7th St, Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 14; attorney, J. A. Lane, 320 Broadway.....$100

ARTHUR AV, e s, 25 ft s of William St, 16.8x85.3; Giuseppe Lalarraca to Giuseppe Catalde, 2,380 Arthur Av, Dec. 10; attorney, S. J. Sterling, 233 Broadway.....$100

BROOK AV, n w corner of 150th St, 50x30; Fairchild Realty Co. to Max Tischler, 1,117 Westchester Av, and another, Dec. 13; attorney, Max L. Schallek, 14 Broadway.....$100

BROOK AV, 535, w s, 24.11x30; Marie Kahrs to Magdalena Krahe, 1,846 Park Av, Dec. 15; attorney, G. Frey, 2,420 3d Av.....$1

BROOK AV, 350-360, e s, 82x98.9x82x97.9; Luigi Gerbino to Rebecca Wolkenberg, 391 Tiffany St, mtg $40,000, Dec. 13; attorneys, Kantrowitz & B., 320 Broadway.....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Rebecca Wolkenberg to Sava Realty Corporation, 320 Broadway, mtg $40,000, Dec. 14; attorneys, same..$100

JOHN ST, s s, 139 ft w of Grand Av, 20x187.8x20.6x186.2; Frank Gass, Inc. to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $3,780, Nov. 30; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$100

LAMPORT AV, s s, 250 ft w of Fort Schuyler Road, 22x100; Frank Gass, Inc., to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $2,000, Nov. 30; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$100

LOTS 313, 321, 323, 325, 327 to 339, map of Mass estate; Ignats Both to Trebing Realty and Construction Co., Inc., 165 Broadway, Dec. 6; attorney, R. P. Lydon, 35 Nassau St.....$1

PLOT bounded on s by land of Charles J. Peabody, on west by line parallel with Rosedale Av and 100 ft therefrom, on north by south side of Bronx River Av, and on s by north side of Tremont Av; Charles A. Peabody to Elizabeth Steinmetz, 2,155 Daly Av, Dec. 13; attorney, Elizabeth Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St.....$1

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 133d St, 25x75; Henry Morgenthau Co. to F. Ammerer Corporation, 545 West 162d St, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 324.5 ft w of 169th St, runs n 45.8x e 90x s 45x w 90x s 0.8x w 24; Ambel P. Pitch et al to Marcus Polsky, 1,881 Fulton Av, mtg $39,500, Dec. 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

PORT AV, 9 to 18 and 13 to 23, 2 s, 100 and 200 ft e of Dyckman St, two lots, each 100x125, two mtgs, each $110,000, Dec. 15; Investors' Corporation to Bruce W. Wyeth, 1 East 66th St, Trustee for Bondholders, due Jan. 15, 1928, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. E. Rothschild, 1,000 Broadway.....$240,000

97th Av, e s, 483.5 ft s of 96th St, 50x100, Dec. 15; Louis Schwagerl to Edward Diederich, 139 East 15th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

97th ST, 141 West, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, Nov. 28; Jacob Bernstein to Hyman Greenwald, 720 Riverside Drive, due as per bond, prior mtg $15,500; attorney, J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.....$1,000

80TH ST, 231 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.5, Dec. 11; Henry Heurser to Bronx Security & Brokerage Co., 238 East 138th St, 6 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Lasdon, 253 East 138th St.....$500

107TH ST, 64 West, s s, 103.9 ft w of Manhattan Av, 48.9x100.11, Dec. 14; Trouville Hotel Co. to Nathan J. and Moses Packard, (Packard & Co.,) 1 Wall St; 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $47,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

120TH ST, 427-43 East, n s, 125 ft w of Pleasant Av, 75x100.11, Dec. 15; Anthony and James Palasino to Lincoln Trust Co., 206 5th Av, and another, executors, &c., will Charles C. Rhinelander, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 45 Cedar St.....$10,000

133D ST, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x96.11, Dec. 14; Millie Rosenberg to Catherine A. Anthony, 29 East 20th St, 5 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$20,000

147TH ST, 588 West, n s, 275 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11, Dec. 14; Isabella M. Cantwell to James O'Connell, 538 West 147th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,000; attorney, John J. O'Grady, 277 Broadway.$2,000

162D ST, 526 West, s s, 385 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11, Dec. 14; Susan P. Wortham to Maurice Cohen, at Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y., 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $45,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$7,150

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, s s, 90.4 ft n of 174th St, 22.7x84.8x22x78.6; Ludwik S. Kossakowski to Giovanni Di Giuseppe, 183 President St, Brooklyn, Dec. 13, due Jan. 13, 1918; 6 p. c.; attorney, Giovanni Di Giuseppe, 154 Nassau St.....$1,250

ARTHUR AV, e s, 25 ft n of William St, 16.8x85.3; Giuseppe Catalde to Giuseppe Lalarraca, 45 Oak Tree, N. J., and another, Dec. 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. F. Frank, 170 Broadway.....$600

COGAN'S ALLEY, n s, 404.4 ft e of Riverdale Av, 60.7x37.1x58.10x32.10; James F. Mulligan to Riverdale Building and Loan Association, Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Reeves & S., 34 Warburton Av, Yonkers, N. Y.....$1,000

HIGHWAY leading to Reed's Mill, n s, at e corner of Horseman property, runs s w 233x n w 575x n e 132x e - x s w 76x104x s e 108; also Boston Turnpike or Road, s s, at n e corner of land of M. Holter, runs s 1,142.4x n w 84.10x3.10x s e 406.6x s w 213.5x n w 293; also Boston Road, in div. line of lands of Meade & Howe and land of James Hyde, run s e 292x s w 155x n w 400x n e 235; Hollar Ice Mfg. Co. and another to Regina M. Hayes, 6 New York Av, White Plains, N. Y., prior mtg $22,000, Dec. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Roe & H., 34 Pine St.....$5,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 138d St, 25x75; Fawsmere Corporation to Henry Morgenthau Co., 64 East 34d St, Dec. 14, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $5,000, Dec. 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,600

238TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Kepler Av, 50x100; also 238th St, s s, 175 ft w of Kepler Av, 75x100; Times Square Construction Co. to David Melnick, 2,104 Vyse Av, Dec. 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. D. Siegel, 3 Park Row.....$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, 2,306, w s, 62.6 ft from 136th St, 37.6x99.11; Carrie Ablowitz to Lillian H. Dean, of West 138th St., 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1918.....$3,600

37TH ST, 327-29; 38th St, 310-26 West, all, contains 66,188 square feet floor space and 2,000 feet vault space in basement for garage, &c.; Emma Mann-Tyree to United States of America, by A. S. Burleson, P. G. of U. S., 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, John N. Duel, 2 Rector St.....$50,000

57TH ST, 9 East, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5, all; Bertha F. Achelis to Harry Collins, Inc., 29 West 58th St, 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Lewis R. Conklin, 59 Wall St., taxes, &c., and $11,250 and.....$13,250

125TH ST, 266 West, s e corner of 8th Av, store; Philip and Minnie Lubin to William Stassinos, 2,380 8th Av, and another, 4 11-12 years, from Nov. 1, 1917.....$720

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Bronx.

RIVER AV, w s, 125 ft n of 162d St, 155x 235; Richard Furlong, Inc., against Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owners; Thomas F. Fenders Co., Inc., contractors.....$325

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MANHATTAN AV, 340 to 344; Jacob Barsen against Morris Kollander et al., Oct. 26, 1916.....$386

MANHATTAN AV, 320; James Cleary against Mart A. Kelly, Sept. 20, 1917.....$170

8TH AV, 509; Knickerbocker Chandelier and Electrical Supply Co., against Dykman Building Corp., et al., Dec. 11, 1916.....$215

177TH ST, 106 East; Charles Kurzon against Gramercy Apartments, Inc., et al., Dec. 6, 1917.....$75

SAME PROPERTY; George H. Storm & Co. against same, Oct. 18, 1917.....$341

SAME PROPERTY; C. A. Hasbrouck & Son against same, Dec. 6, 1917.....$305

129TH ST, 139 West; George Foster against Sarah Altman et al., June 21, 1917.....$491

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PLOT 98, part of Estate of Isaac Dyckman, known as Fort George Property, two actions; William J. Davison, executor, against James A. Lynch et al. (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

RUTGERS SQ, 23; Mary Roxburgh against Barnett Hamburger et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, DeWitt, Lockman & DeWitt.

1ST AV, 418; Catharina E. Neher, executrix, against 418 First Av. Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wendel, Elliott & Robeson.

40TH ST, 218 West; Marguerite Gautier against Watson Vanderpoel et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lyon & Smith.

98TH ST, 155 East; Max J. Sulsberger against Nathan Sulberger et al., amended partition; attorneys, Stroock & Stroock.

144TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Prudential Iron Works, Inc., against West 144th St. Realty Co., Inc., et al., action to declare deed void, &c.; attorney, M. Gelhuber.

Bronx.

HEATH AV, e s, 217.3 ft s of 230th St, 20.8x100.5; Jane Mackenzie against Alexander Anderson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

JENNINGS ST, s s, 134.1 ft e of Union Av, 25x100; Frederick R. Silvah against Rose Realty Corp. et al., action to declare mortgage a lien; attorney, F. H. Curry.

LOT 67, block 2899, section 11, on tax map; City of New York against Paul M. Herzog et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NO. 11706.—HARRIET W. HOLLY et al., vs. ARTHUR G. JESSUP et al.—Order of Notice.

State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, Superior Court, ss. Bridgeport, Dec. 14, A. D. 1917.

Upon complaint of the said Harriet W. Holly et al., praying, for reasons therein set forth, for a foreclosure of a certain mortgage and possession of the mortgaged premises now pending before this Court, having been returned thereto on the first Tuesday of November, 1917;

It appearing to said being found by this Court that Parke D. Whitten of Stamford in said County and State, one of the said defendants, is absent from this State and gone to parts unknown.

Therefore, ordered, that notice of the pendancy of said complaint be given by publishing this order in The New York Times and The Stamford Advocate, newspapers printed in New York City, New York, and in Stamford, Connecticut, respectively, two times successively, commencing on or before the 20th day of December, A. D. 1917.

By the Court, FRED W. TRACY, Asst. Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,736.00. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before H. Brieht Wilcox, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.

[Seal.] THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY SELTZER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 58 Park 10th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, fur machines, fixtures, etc.

A. WELLES STULL, Receiver.

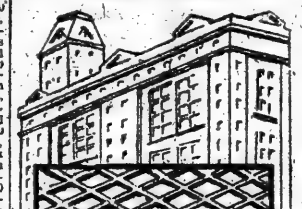
ARCHIBALD A. FRASER, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY SELTZER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Kaiserbocker Storage Warehouse, 4 and 10 East 1st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of storage silkgoods, &c.

RICHARD O. SMITH, Receiver.

Lindsay BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 30 Broadway, New York.

BUILDING MATERIAL.



STRENGTH

"PENCO" Metal Lath is not a mere background, but a powerful reinforcement, which holds the plaster firmly, preventing cracking or falling plaster, due to exposure and heat. The slanting strand in

Penco METAL LATH

makes a superior bond. Made in all gauges. Prompt deliveries guaranteed. Prices, etc., on request.

PENN METAL COMPANY
561 West 36th St., New York

Manufacturers of the famous "PENCO" Metal Corner Bead, Metal Stud, Metal Ceiling, and all forms of Stamped Steel, light or heavy, acetylene or spot welded. Sole Distributors of HAMPTON METAL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
25 PINE STREET

Will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION

To Close the

Estate of Martin Grossman

By order of George J. and Gustav Grossman, Executors and Trustees.

Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1918,

at Noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

4 Improved Manhattan Parcels
2 Improved Bronx Parcels

as follows:

191-193 Canal St.

2 7-Story Business Bldgs., with Electric Elevator; Size 50 x 100.

80-82 Clinton St. and 97 to 103 Attorney St.

5-Story Flat and Stores and Lofts Buildings, with Electric Elevator. Size 50 x 100.

31-33-35 East 4th St.

4 Story Moving Picture Theatre, Suitable for Garage, with Entrance and Exit to Cooper Square. Size 75 x 132.

3762-64 Park Ave., Bronx

2-3 Story Frame Dwellings. Size 40 x 150.

2157 Crotona Ave., Bronx

New Law Apartment, 6 Story and Basement. Size 30 x 225.

60% May Remain on Mortgage at 5½ %

*

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Mother and adult son, best references, 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, or kitchenette, elevator; west side, below 42d preferred; sublet to April or May 1; immediate; furnished or unfurnished. Z 329 Times Annex.

Gentleman and wife want two rooms, bath, kitchen-kitchenette, 70th to 90th St., west side; not over $60 monthly, for three or four months. E 87 Times.

LET YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingle-bach, Renting Specialist, 134 W. 72d. Col. 846.

Five rooms, furnished, wanted; minimum 6 months; not over $75; no children; upper west side preferred. E 108 Times.

Furnished, unfurnished two, three rooms, bath, phone; state price. S., 507 Amster-dam Av.

I can rent apartment furnished. E. E. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs. 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

YOUNG COUPLE WANT 6 OR 7 ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT; ROOMS MUST BE EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE AND BRIGHT; TELEPHONE IMMEDIATELY. AUDUBON 6610.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

50TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

57TH, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

61ST, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220. (36th.)—Attractive rooms; musical studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 174, (Vanderbilt Studios.)—Front room, 3 windows, second floor; furnished, unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room, with bath; single room.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Warm, sunny medium and single rooms; conveniences; references. Stuy. 1823.

9TH, 51 WEST.—Delightful house; exceptional atmosphere; gentlemen, business women; 3 baths; electricity.

16TH, 51 WEST. (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique, mahogany, and chints; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 3 P. M.

57TH, 29 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, toilet, kitchenette, electricity, telephone, gas; $13.

60TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

67TH, 32 WEST.—Large and hall room; quiet home; also room and bath.

68D, 46 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water, steam heat, electricity; elevator.

67TH, 53 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; near bath; electricity, telephone; references.

67TH, 361 WEST.—Well heated front room, running water, $6; private house; references.

67TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable single room; all conveniences; continuous hot water; references; gentleman.

67TH, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, comfortably furnished room; French family; $25. 1348 Plaza.

67TH, 220 WEST.—Well heated rooms; couple, gentlemen; refined Latin family; references.

67TH, 206 WEST.—Large rooms with baths; also small rooms; telephone service.

67TH, 67 WEST.—Most attractive rooms; large and small; private house; homelike surroundings.

67TH, 63 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, running water, steam, electricity, kitchenette.

67TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suites, with lavatories; southern exposure; modern conveniences. Buckley.

68TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms, parlors; electricity; private baths.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 70th St. Telephone Columbus 9639.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room; all improvements; you must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Second floor, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; also small room; references.

70TH, 174 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, $8-$5; small kitchenette optional.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $4 up; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

71ST, 350 WEST.—Bachelor Room—Bachelor having an eight-room apartment, furnished with the finest mahogany, will rent two rooms, bath overlooking the river; running water; rent $15 a week for each; large.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private house, suitable for bachelor. Tel. 9464 Columbus.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Large south room, also single rooms; electricity; breakfast; references; gentlemen.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity, shower, elevator, reasonable. Debenrys, Columbus 3385.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

72D, 167 WEST.—Warm, handsomely furnished, large second-floor room; running water; adjoining bath; reasonable.

72D, 113 WEST.—Desirable double front room, near bath; southern exposure; conversation.

72D, (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms, single, en suite, with bath. 3764 Columbus.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

74TH, 142 WEST.—Large double front, back rooms and bath, suitable two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; select and refined neighborhood; references necessary. Columbus 710.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; junior for guests' use.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Very attractive double room with private bathroom; also desirable bedroom; newly renovated private residence.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath, kitchenette, telephone, maid service.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Homelike, large room, with or without bath; electricity; all conveniences.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; southern exposure; bath, steam heat, and electricity.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Elegantly furnished modern room, private bath, electric light, refined environment.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished rooms; gentlemen, couples; adjoining baths; well heated.

78TH, 103 WEST.—New annex to Horace Hall; 1-3 rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 146 WEST.—Neatly furnished back parlor; well heated; southern exposure; private bath.

78TH, 152 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity, telephone; $12.

78TH, 110 WEST.—Large clean rooms, twin beds, one flight up; electricity; $10.

80TH, 209 WEST.—Congenial home offered to refined gentleman; private apartment. Yorke.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

80TH, 23 WEST.—Second floor, front; other rooms heated; $3; kitchenette; references.

80TH, 205 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny, front rooms, adjoining bath; private hall. Rees.

80TH, 260 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sunny; electricity, well heated; private house; references.

80TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity; steam; elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 12E.

81ST, 1849 WEST END AV.)—Large room; private house; $6; gentlemen only.

82d WEST 67TH ST.

Several desirable rooms; exceptional second floor.

82D, 116 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room in private house; suitable one or two, should be seen; moderate.

82D, 207 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; large front room; breakfast optional; references.

82D, 251 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished large room; running water. Riverside 2607, Apartment 2W.

82D, 215 WEST.—Private family; single room, both adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 21.

82D, (166 West 82d Av.)—Attractive corner room, very sunshiny, private; kitchen, stove; modern.

82D, 142 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, private bath, electric light, refined environment.

82D, 118 WEST.—Well heated large, medium rooms; continuous hot water; reference.

82D, 602 WEST.—Furnished room for refined young lady only. For particulars phone Audubon 6660. Vanepps.

83D ST., 527 WEST.—Two or three rooms and kitchen; single or en suite; all improvements. Apt. 2.

83D, 614 WEST.—Exceptional large front room; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

83D, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

83D, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

83D, 143 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, adjoining bath; private home; single or double; $10 and $12.

83D, 161 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

84TH, 2 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

84TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

84TH, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

84TH, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

84TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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84TH, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

85TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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85TH, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

86TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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86TH, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

87TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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87TH, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

88TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

88TH, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

88TH, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

89TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

89TH, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

89TH, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

90TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

90TH, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

90TH, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

91ST, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

91ST, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

91ST, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

92D, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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92D, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

93D, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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93D, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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97TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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97TH, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

98TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

98TH, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

98TH, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

99TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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100TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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101ST, 106 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

102D, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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105TH, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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153D, 163 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

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165TH, 106 E

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1600	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
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Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
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HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN

EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DETAILERS FOR WORK ON U. S. AIRPLANE ENGINES. CALL READY TO GO TO WORK IF ACCEPTABLE. BRING SAMPLE OF WORK.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN & STAR AVES., L. I. CITY.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. E. B., 250 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on designing machinery and general layout work for live factory; college graduate preferred; state experience, etc. last place employed, salary. G. P., 273 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS.

Young men experienced in repairing and inspecting telephone equipment and other small electrical apparatus; wages, 25c. to 35c. per hour, 48 hours per week. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 97 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ELECTRICAL supplies, large manufacturing house needs thoroughly experienced man, familiar with stock handling, &c.; good salary and splendid opportunity for right man. Address, giving all particulars, P. R., 213 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED BUYER of ready-made garments required by jobber of ladies' and misses' coats; city; state fully previous experience and salary required. M 19 Times.

FARMER, gardener, married; good vegetable and flower grower; all crops; chickens, raising stock; English; best references. V 263 Times Downtown.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, TOOL DESIGNERS, AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1895, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FREIGHT CLAIM CLERK; one having had experience in collecting loss and damage claims. D 263 Times Downtown.

GAUGE MAKERS.

Experienced men to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St., Dock.

GLASS WORKERS.

Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; steady job. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY

IF you have shop experience

IF you have technical training

IF you are ambitious

IF you desire to develop in sales work

Send your qualifications and photograph to the

Industrial Bearings Division,

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

All communications will be considered confidential.

JEWELERS wanted for fine diamond platinum work. Eisenstadt Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

MAIL CLERK.—Man over 35 for clerical position, opening, distributing and accounting for mail and taking small bag back and forth to Post Office; must be accurate and reliable and have unquestionable references; hours midnight to 8 A. M.; give references and telephone number; $15 a week. Z 346 Times Annex.

MANAGER for high-class garage and general automobile business in selected district; only capable and experienced men with first-class references need apply. Z 236 Times Annex.

MEN, (2)—Sales promotion work in East for high-grade automobile accessories; replying state age, nationality, experience, salary desired. M 26 Times.

METALLURGIST Wanted.—Young man, preferably between twenty-five and thirty years of age, not subject to draft, for a permanent position as assistant in laboratory of a large Baltimore manufacturing plant. Give full details as to age, experience and salary desired. Address the Employment Manager, Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLINERY.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR THE MIDDLE WEST; ONE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE JOBBING AND LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE; GOOD SALARY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. APPLY BY LETTER. GOODKIND & ROBINSON, 53 WEST 36TH.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced. Apply Advertising Division, Chevrolet Motor Co., 960 West 57th St.

OFFICE BOY, Gentile concern; good chance for bright American boy to learn business. Address, with full details, salary. D 261 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Large corporation wants neat, intelligent boy; good opportunity. Address own handwriting, stating age. E 94 Times.

OFFICE BOY, 16-17, GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; A1 REFERENCES REQUIRED. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

OFFICE BOY capable of advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. L 224 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS (automatic screw machine) on B. & S. machines; only those able to set up their own machines need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN with trade; must thoroughly understand printing trade; salary $25-$30. L 186 Times.

SALESMAN, leather goods, handle side line ladies' belts, Western territory, department store trade; also one for New York City, vicinity; up-to-date concern; commission. B. J., 144 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for screw machine products and small metal stampings; commission only; references required. Apply top floor, 246 Lafayette St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Ford pleasure and commercial car line; energetic men; liberal commission; location, C. and S. Motor Corporation, 19 West 125th St.

SALESMAN experienced on leather novelties wanted; with references; commission. L 226 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced coats, suits; city, office; commission, salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SALESMEN, experienced in automobile body line; exceptional opportunity; commission. Grosser Auto Co., 206 West 59th.

SALESMAN wanted with plenty of pep, to sell popular-priced trucks; commission basis. Apply 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, experienced coats, suits; city, office; commission, salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SALESMEN wanted; liberal commission. One-Ze-Lene Mfg. Co., 456 Canal St.

SALESMEN.—We have need for a few capable salesmen in Pennsylvania and New England States; regardless of previous line sold, we offer men of integrity and education a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement; leads and transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. G. L., 80 Times.

SALESMEN, START 1918 WITH OPPORTUNITY.

Write us confidentially your experience if you have sold stocks by phone. We offer the highest salary and commission arrangement to confident workers who produce steadily; exceptional managership vacant. Box 74 D, Wall St. Post Office.

SALESMEN.—We want two experienced and sober salesmen of good appearance and health to represent us in exhibit work; business intelligence and ability the chief requisites; the work is exceptionally high grade and the earnings large; drawing account and liberal commission. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN.—Forceful American of character and education, at least 25 years of age, for local and territorial work; equivalent of high school education necessary, and must come well recommended; advancement to those who qualify; thorough training given; commission basis with drawing account. J. J. 62 Times.

SALESMAN.—Molded composition parts for mechanical and electrical purposes; a large manufacturing concern wants a high-grade salesman; must be thoroughly acquainted with this character of business and able to show results; salary. L 293 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN by silk manufacturer; lace or silk salesman; sell Georgette crepes in connection; straight commission; one man for every State or two; state line now selling, territory, whether making small or large towns. Z 314 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 20 Times.

SALESMEN. — Immediately, for New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; experienced in shoe dressings or allied lines preferred; a real opportunity; transportation furnished; commission basis. Three A Manufacturing Co., 47 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

SALESMEN wanted calling on high-class men's furnishing and department stores to sell mesh and athletic underwear and pajamas; commission basis. Apply by letter, with full particulars as to territory covered, to Mr. Dineipp Linen Mesh Co., 40-42 East 19th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 20 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies' junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 20 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young married man as inside salesman for wholesale establishment; one possessing good judgment and ability to speak Jewish; previous experience not essential; state age, experience, and salary expected. 297 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Book, insurance, subscription, experienced; quantity business; new field; local and Southern; $5-$25 daily commission; neat appearance. Call after 3 P. M., Room 409, 17 West 42d St.

SALESMEN (4) wanted; those calling on jewelry, leather, notion and art needlework departments, calling on jobbers and large department stores only; commission basis. Nathan A. Krischer, 18-19 University Place.

SAMPLE CLERK, EXPERIENCED, IN WHITE GOODS HOUSE; A1 REFERENCES REQUIRED. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

SCREW MACHINE operator; first class; Brown & Sharpe machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SETTERS wanted for fine diamond platinum work. Eisenstadt Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

SHIPPING CLERK AND PACKER; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY LINE AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED AND SALARY. WRITE C. S., Box 115, 1,364 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced man for responsible position; acquainted with city routes; give age, experience, and salary. Write R. P., Box 1,294 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK.

Must have experience in wholesale grocery; state wages, experience; give references. G. F., 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man having experience in wholesale dry goods and to assist in office; opportunity to learn the business. Z 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man in builder's office. Sloane & Moller, 316 East 65th St.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for transformer factory, must be practical and experienced in building and assembling power transformers. Apply, stating experience, references, and salary required, to Canadian General Electric Co., Peterbrough, Canada.

TECHNICAL TRANSLATOR AND CORRESPONDENT.

SPANISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, ITALIAN.

Export house requires wide-awake man with a knowledge of two or more of above languages, together with English, and familiar with steel products; state age, nationality, experience in full, and salary expected. L 295 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNERS

WANTED ON JIG AND FIXTURE DESIGN FOR U. S. AIRPLANE ENGINES; CALL OR WRITE STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN & STAR AVES., L. I. CITY.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, references, and salary expected. Y 235 Times Annex.

TRANSLATOR, Spanish-English, wanted by exporting concern; must operate typewriter; knowledge of shorthand and office work would enhance applicant's chances; reply, giving full particulars, references, and salary wanted. Exporter, T 391 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER. — Operator on Remington Visible typewriter; permanent position; salary $15 per week. Employment Department, 374 Broadway.

WANTED.

A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE WITH TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTABLISHED LAKE SHIPYARD WORKING ON NEW CONSTRUCTION AND DRY DOCK REPAIRS. REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY; DUTIES TO COMPRISE GENERAL SUPERVISION, ORGANIZATION, AND OFFICE. ATTRACTIVE SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR PROPER REQUIREMENTS. ADDRESS BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS, SHIPYARD SUPERINTENDENT, Z 313 TIMES ANNEX.

WATCHMAN who understands tending to boiler. Apply Chas. A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St.

YOUNG MAN, in office of a large insurance company; must be good at figures and have knowledge of bookkeeping; salary to start $12 a week. Address Clerk, P. O. Box 1432, New York City.

YOUNG MAN as assistant to N. Y. sales manager; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age and salary. V 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 19 years old, by a wholesale concern in butter packing department. Write, stating wages expected and references. V 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with stock sheets and records; splendid opportunity for rapid advancement. Call Room 505, 13 Park Row. Ask for Mr. Barkhaut.

YOUNG MAN with some color knowledge to learn highly specialized color matching and dyeing. Address M 37 Times.

YOUNG MAN for real estate office; west side; recently reformed; pay about $18 to start. 716 8th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN FOR LARGE CITIES NEW YORK STATE AND PENNSYLVANIA; ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH MUSLIN AND SILK UNDERWEAR BUYERS NEED APPLY, BY LETTER ONLY; COMMISSION BASIS. M. MARTIN & CO., 102 MADISON AV.

YOUNG MEN, with high school education, $8-$9 to start; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN with previous experience in a fire insurance company for temporary position in prominent fire insurance company which will probably lead to a permanent position. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired, V 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, capable, wanted to take charge of record and order desk old established grocery brokerage house; must be experienced in handling routine correspondence and not afraid tackle hard proposition; opportunity for advancement to department head; state salary expected and experience. Address P. O. Box 356, Norfolk, Va.

YOUNG MAN,

Swiss, or of Swiss parentage, for general office work; must have knowledge of French and German; salary $25 a week. Address by letter, stating age, experience, and references, "Swiss Consulate," 160 5th Av., New York.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

115 BROADWAY.

C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

Among our many calls for men we need particularly a number with bank or stock brokerage experience at $1,200-$1,800 a year, two foreign exchange clerks at $1,200, and several bookkeepers at $1,000.

BOOKKEEPER.—The Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,152 Broadway, Room 507, has a few openings for bookkeepers and assistant accountants. Call 10 to 11, or phone Farragut 9777. All services rendered free.

F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway. Register free. Draftsmen, tracers, accountants, stenographers, employment manager, law clerks, clerks, boys.

LEDGER CLERK, office assistant, $18, $10; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

We have exceptional openings for stenographers, bookkeepers. Terminal Employment Agency, 154 Nassau St.

Instruction.

EARN $3,000 to $15,000 YEARLY as Druggless Practitioners. Chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs. Save $100 by joining classes now forming; both sexes, day or evening; moderate tuition. Terms, particulars on request. American Institute of Chiropractic, Suite 1022 45 West 34th St. 'Phone Greeley 1160. New York.

MEN—AGE IS NO BARRIER.—Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No text book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 12-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Night of the City," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesman's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 322 West 57th.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted, general manager for steel and iron jobbing warehouse; mail with experience, who has an established trade; one who is capable of taking full charge of buying and selling; only high-grade men need apply; an attractive proposition will be made to right man who will show profits. W. J., Box 230 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS.

Do you want an abundance of reliable American labor free from strike disturbances, cheap coal and gas for fuel, electricity for power, economic living conditions, good shipping facilities by rail and water, ample banking capital? You will find these in Parkersburg, West Virginia. Write to Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Stock Salesman.—A live man with clientele and small capital to buy half interest in fully equipped office with large issue of 7 per cent. accumulative preferred stock of high-class going and paying corporation; splendid chance for the right man to establish himself in a really high-class going business. Don McDonald, 7 Pine St.

A woman's opportunity; $2,500 buys one-half interest in millinery and specialty shop, located in heart of 57th Av. and 5th Av. shopping district; unlimited possibilities; added capital and services needed for expansion; no financial agents; only active principals considered. E 100 Times.

Established woodworking business for sale or amalgamation; modern plant, located New York; long rental; suitable for manufacture phondgraph cabinets, toys, or general woodware; experienced foreman willing to remain; owner's reasons for sale, also credentials, unquestionable. Address W 93 Times.

Mail-order, silk-goods firm retailing to private customers throughout country will sell its mailing list; over 100,000 names small-town women; $50. "T," Box 86, Station F, New York.

GARAGE OPPORTUNITY.

Will build a one or two story garage in Park Av. district on lot 100x150 and give 21-year lease; rent reasonable; one year's rent in cash as security. GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 WEST 57TH.

A well-established cotton converting business, selling to cutting-up and jobbing trades; must be sold because proprietor has enlisted; capital required $35,000 to $50,000. D 255 Times Downtown.

ESTABLISHED manufacturer of national necessity automobile device, used throughout the world, wants active partner with $1,500. E 101 Times.

Wanted—Party with few thousand dollars in manufacturing business. V 105 Times.

Contents of 5-10c. store and fixtures; must sell at once. 959 So. Boulevard, Bronx.

FOR SALE.

GERMAN SILVER.

3,000 pounds, 10 per cent. nickel, 21 gauge, 3 in. wide; 2 numbers hard; prompt delivery; special price spot cash. G 294 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—For $1,500 cash I will sell my beautiful Rajah-Mir (Indo-Persian) rug; the dimensions are 17 feet 10 inches long by 15 feet 7 inches wide; a great bargain. Circle 925.

Wanted—Dictaphone equipment, second hand, as complete as possible and in good condition; state price required, how much used, &c. Write Sterling, 223 Times Downtown.

Military service necessitates sale of rosewood upright piano in good condition, and piano bench; also victrola and records. 30 W. 95th.

Bargain.—An authentic Spanish mantelpiece dish, valued $150; will sacrifice $100; ideal Christmas gift. 11 West 38th St.

A complete showroom for sale very cheap, rug, chairs, and a mirror. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St., City.

Large four-fold ornamental screen from boudoir Marie Antoinette. Miller, 170 E. 61st.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS.

BRAND NEW, LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9, $49.

Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries; direct from factory; former price $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan it saves $51; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Worth 1789-1-3-7-4.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

Nonvisible, 3 months, $6; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN TYPEWRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 225 Broadway, at Worth St. Tel. 38 W. 23d St., cor. Madison Av. 5402 149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
16 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4788.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Almost new Mason-Hamlin grand piano; will pay $10 month. H 196 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I WISH TO EXPRESS THE THANKS OF many others, as well as myself, in behalf of the corps of employes of the Guaranty Trust Co., who were so very polite, kind, and considerate all through the three weeks of the Bazaar at the Plaza.

PAUL H. CARTER.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN, with high school education, $8-$9 to start; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

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ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS.

Do you want an abundance of reliable American labor free from strike disturbances, cheap coal and gas for fuel, electricity for power, economic living conditions, good shipping facilities by rail and water, ample banking capital? You will find these in Parkersburg, West Virginia. Write to Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Stock Salesman.—A live man with clientele and small capital to buy half interest in fully equipped office with large issue of 7 per cent. accumulative preferred stock of high-class going and paying corporation; splendid chance for the right man to establish himself in a really high-class going business. Don McDonald, 7 Pine St.

A woman's opportunity; $2,500 buys one-half interest in millinery and specialty shop, located in heart of 57th Av. and 5th Av. shopping district; unlimited possibilities; added capital and services needed for expansion; no financial agents; only active principals considered. E 100 Times.

Established woodworking business for sale or amalgamation; modern plant, located New York; long rental; suitable for manufacture phondgraph cabinets, toys, or general woodware; experienced foreman willing to remain; owner's reasons for sale, also credentials, unquestionable. Address W 93 Times.

Mail-order, silk-goods firm retailing to private customers throughout country will sell its mailing list; over 100,000 names small-town women; $50. "T," Box 86, Station F, New York.

GARAGE OPPORTUNITY.

Will build a one or two story garage in Park Av. district on lot 100x150 and give 21-year lease; rent reasonable; one year's rent in cash as security. GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 WEST 57TH.

A well-established cotton converting business, selling to cutting-up and jobbing trades; must be sold because proprietor has enlisted; capital required $35,000 to $50,000. D 255 Times Downtown.

ESTABLISHED manufacturer of national necessity automobile device, used throughout the world, wants active partner with $1,500. E 101 Times.

Wanted—Party with few thousand dollars in manufacturing business. V 105 Times.

Contents of 5-10c. store and fixtures; must sell at once. 959 So. Boulevard, Bronx.

FOR SALE.

GERMAN SILVER.

3,000 pounds, 10 per cent. nickel, 21 gauge, 3 in. wide; 2 numbers hard; prompt delivery; special price spot cash. G 294 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—For $1,500 cash I will sell my beautiful Rajah-Mir (Indo-Persian) rug; the dimensions are 17 feet 10 inches long by 15 feet 7 inches wide; a great bargain. Circle 925.

Wanted—Dictaphone equipment, second hand, as complete as possible and in good condition; state price required, how much used, &c. Write Sterling, 223 Times Downtown.

Military service necessitates sale of rosewood upright piano in good condition, and piano bench; also victrola and records. 30 W. 95th.

Bargain.—An authentic Spanish mantelpiece dish, valued $150; will sacrifice $100; ideal Christmas gift. 11 West 38th St.

A complete showroom for sale very cheap, rug, chairs, and a mirror. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St., City.

Large four-fold ornamental screen from boudoir Marie Antoinette. Miller, 170 E. 61st.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS.

BRAND NEW, LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9, $49.

Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries; direct from factory; former price $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan it saves $51; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Worth 1789-1-3-7-4.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

Nonvisible, 3 months, $6; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN TYPEWRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 225 Broadway, at Worth St. Tel. 38 W. 23d St., cor. Madison Av. 5402 149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
16 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4788.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Almost new Mason-Hamlin grand piano; will pay $10 month. H 196 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

McDonald, 1st Lt. R. H., and Wendt, 1st Lt. A. C., to Camp Greenleaf with Hosp. Train No. 28.

Heilman, 1st Lt. H. C., to Camp Greenleaf with Hosp. Train No. 27.

Yoho, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Greenleaf for instruction.

Cocke, Capt. P. L., to Base Hosp. No. 106, New York.

De Vore, 1st Lt. B. F., hon. discharged.

Pillsbury, Capt. C. D., to Camp MacArthur.

Lindemberger, Capt. L., relieved from duty at Louisville.

Lichtenfels, 1st Lt. F. V., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Harris, Maj. H. I., to Camp McClellan as San. Insp. of 6th Div.

Bowman, 1st Lt., G. W., and Wallace, 1st Lt. J. M., to St. Louis for inst.

Gold, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Greenleaf with Evac. Hosp. No. 5.

Colsburn, Capt. A. B., to Hoboken.

Following to Camp Travis to examine command for mental and nervous diseases:

Howard, 1st Lt. R. H., and Patton, 1st Lt. W. G., to Camp Travis to examine command for mental and nervous diseases.

Nicoll, Maj. A., will mobilize Hosp. Unit H.

Harkins, Capt. J. C.; Brady, 1st Lt. J. C.; Walsh, 1st Lt. R. E., and Zinn, 1st Lt. P. R., to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit H.

Following to Camp Hancock with motor mechanic regiments:

CAPTAINS.

Bullis, E. S.	Dudley, C.
Darlington, G. C.	Long, C. E.

FIRST LITEUTENANTS.

Beeler, B. H.	Kelly, B. W.
Beggs, J. M.	Kulig, A. H.
Evans, E. P.	Meddaugh, W. H.
Felts, W. R.	Munger, L. C.
Fichtner, A. E.	Pearson, C. M.
Hedges, F.	Vergard, T. S.
Howell, W. L.	Wittwer, E. C.
Irvin, R. A.	

Winslow, 1st Lt. N. A., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Fattic, Maj. J. B., to Anderson, Ind., to mobilize Hosp. Unit I.

Hunt, Capt. L. F.; Jones, Capt. T. M.; Mobley, Capt. L. P.; Tracy, 1st Lt. J. R., and Woods, 1st Lt. C. E., to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit L.

Boyd, Capt. D. H.; Brant, Capt. N. D.; Elkin, 1st Lt. C. W.; Gilmore, 1st Lt. J. L.; Kennedy, 1st Lt. D. D.; Miller, 1st Lt. H. L.; Mullin, 1st Lt. C. E., and Miller, 1st Lt. L. O'N., to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit L.

Dimmette, 1st Lt. J. A., to home.

Blanton, 1st Lt. S., to Ft. Slocum.

Farmer, Capt. J. Arnold, 1st Lt. I. A.; Day, 1st Lt. G. H.; Eggers, 1st Lt. H. S.; John, 1st Lt. H. R.; McLeish, 1st Lt. J. M.; Niblet, 1st Lt. L. W.; Pelle, 1st Lt. H. L.; Cornwell, 1st Lt. D. L.; Jackson, 1st Lt. R. W., and Voer, 1st Lt. J. V., to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit D.

Following to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit I:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Emshwiller, M. A.	Rentschler, L. C.
Heilman, W. C.	Stutter, C. C.

Ellsworth, Capt. S. W.; Glenn, 1st Lt. W. S., Jr.; Goin, 1st Lt. L. S., and Ailing, 1st Lt. F. A., to Base Hosp. No. 116 at N. Y.

King, Maj. S. V., to Pittsburgh to mobilize Hosp. Unit L.; Dimmette, 1st Lt. J. A., and Worley, 1st Lt. H. F., hon. discharged.

Norton, Capt. W. S., to home.

Norton, Capt. W. S.; Patterson, Capt. A., and Tucker, 1st Lt. A. O., hon. discharged.

McCarty, 1st Lt. J. A., previous orders revoked; to Camp Gordon, in base hosp.

Haber, 1st Lt. W. J., and Barnes, 1st Lt. S. D., hon. discharged.

Following to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit H:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Burstan, J.	Malabare, A. L.
Hartigan, W. E.	Sheridan, J. M.
Kenney, J. S.	Smith, G. T.
Kirschbaum, E. H.	

Following to Camp Logan for inst. in urology and dermatology:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Evans, R. J., Jr.	Tower, L. H.
Hooper, J. S.	Wade, B. N.

Armbruster, 1st Lt. A. C., hon. discharged.

Davison, 1st Lt. R. E., to Camp Dix.

Didier, 1st Lt. F. W., to Vancouver Barracks.

Cotton, Maj. H. A., hon. discharged.

Jones, 1st Lt. J. R., and Lee, 1st Lt. G. B., N. Y. Orthopedic Hosp. for inst.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Garhardt, 1st Lt. H., previous orders amended; he will report to executive officer, War Board, for duty with station in New York.

Elliot, 1st Lt. A. D., will report to Chief of Ord.

Green, 1st Lt. E. A., to Camp Jackson.

Humphreys, Lt. G. M., and Carr, 2d Lt. B. J., will report to Chief of Ord.

Heritage, Capt. A. M., to Washington.

Adams, 2d Lt. M. J., to New Kensington, Penn., at plant of Aluminum Company of America.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Morgan, Capt. H. J., to United States and report to Depot Qm. at San Fran.

McCue, Capt. L. P., previous orders amended; to Camp Devens.

Gibbon, Capt. J., to Atlanta, as asst. to Depot Qm.

Hellich, Capt. J., to Morrison, Va., as Qm.

Robinson, Capt. C. W., to Camp Funston.

Sanitary Corps.

Congdon, Capt. L. A., to Army Med. School for inst.

Barber, 1st Lt. E. C. A., to Camp Sevier.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Reilly, 1st Lt. J. A., appointed temp. Capt.

White, 1st Lt. G. R., to Hazelhurst Field.

Newport, Capt. R. M., appointed a member of the board appointed Oct. 20 to examine applicants for commission in Av. Sec.

Dreese, 2d Lt. E. E., to College Park, Md., radio school.

Latimer, 2d Lt. T. H., Jr., to Selfridge Field.

Quartermaster Corps.

Evans, 1st Lt. R. C., previous orders amended to read Evans, 1st Lt. C. C. P.

Stanley, Capt. H., as asst. to Camp Qm., 30th Div.

Warren, 2d Lt. H. G., N.A., to Akron on official business, then to his station.

Taylor, 2d Lt. H. W., to Camp Dix as asst. Mess Off.

Powers, Lt.-Col. R. B., to Jeffersonville, Ind., as asst. to Depot Qm.

North, Maj. C. L., will make six visits a month to Baltimore on official business.

Kurtsmann, 2d Lt. C., to Camp Dix as asst. to Camp Qm.

Ennis, 2d Lt. J. D., and Weil, 2d Lt. H., to Camp Sherman as asstS. to Camp Qm.

Beach, Capt. L. D., to Ft. Bliss, as asst. to Qm. of 15th Div.

Following to Camp Devens:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Baird, R. Q.	Morrison, R. A.
Barker, L. D.	Rees, M. G.

APPROVES JUNIOR PATRIOTS.

Mrs. Harriman Receives Indorsement of District Attorney's Office.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Acting President of the Junior Patriots of America, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday to present information in the investigation of war charities, and during her interview with Assistant District Attorney Kilroe she received the statement from him that the Junior Patriots was one of the worthy patriotic charities.

"This investigation is a very fine work; I hope it will drive all the charlatans out," said Mrs. Harriman. In inspecting the records of the war charities Mr. Kilroe had found an apparent payment from it to the Junior Patriots of upward of $400, which was designated as its share in a certain joint-benefit arrangement. Mrs. Harriman could not recall the receipt of this money. She will have this supposed payment looked up in the books of her society.

John Moffat, manager of Hero Land, also went to the assistance of the investigators.

"Mr. Swann is doing a good work—it may be painful to some people, but it will clear the atmosphere and establish a list of genuine war charities," said Mr. Moffat when leaving the District Attorney's office. Mr. Moffat said he had come here from England three years ago, at the request of a member of the British Cabinet, to supervise certain British war relief work here. This was to last six months. At the request of many persons he had remained and had since managed a number of similar charities for general relief work.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On Saturday night, Dec. 15, gold link bracelet set with diamonds and sapphires; was dropped either at the Plymouth Theatre or in the ballroom on the 19th floor of the Biltmore Hotel; finder will be rewarded and no questions asked. Communicate with Mrs. E. S. Mendelson, 120 West 57th St.

LOST.—On Weehawken ferryboat late Saturday afternoon, handbag, containing watch, cash, and other articles; substantial reward if returned; no questions asked. "B. S.," care National Surety Company, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST.—Reward if the finder of the articles of jewelry missing since about Nov. 1, 1917, from Millbrook, N. Y., will return them to the owner's agent, John T. McGovern, 141 Broadway, New York City; a very substantial reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 1,122,201 of the Bowery Savings Bank, 130 Bowery, New York; the finder is requested to return it to the bank; if not returned before the 20th day of January, application will be made to bank for new book.

LOST.—On 9th Av. "L" train, Monday morning, Dec. 17, at 30th St. station, brocaded silk bag containing money and private papers. Reward if returned to 348 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Large envelope, with owner's name on outside, containing bracelet and papers, Saturday morning, Dec. 15, on Madison Av., between 86th and 90th Sts.; $10 reward. 178 East 70th.

LOST.—Friday evening, antique amethyst pin, gold mounted, between Madison Av. and 126th St. and 611 West 111th, via subway; reward, see Mr. Oliver, Room 311, 30 East 42d St.

LOST.—Lady's small gold wrist watch; monogram on back; full name inside case; reward by owner. Marietta Marlow, Douglaston, L. I. Telephone Hanover 6736 or Bayside 3864.

LOST.—$100 reward for the return of diamond and onyx pendant earring, lost Dec. 11; no questions asked. Return to Cartier, Jeweler, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Cameo pin, Saturday morning, between Kelly St. and Prospect Av. Station, or in subway; reward. Link's Hardware Store, 932 Longwood Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Platinum bar pin, diamond and pearls, Dec. 8, between 82d St., Century Theatre, and Waldorf Hotel; $30 reward. Cashier, Waldorf.

LOST.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 53d St., East, between Park and Lexington Avs., or in taxicab, a diamond and onyx flexible bracelet; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th.

LOST.—Macy's, Monday afternoon, black purse containing platinum bracelet, currency, Bostwit Teller bill, Red Cross card; reward. Phone Miss Catlin, Columbus 3120.

LOST.—Gentleman's gold-cased watch, small guard chain attached, Sunday night, between 59th St. and 44th St. Theatre. Miss Beaumont, Hotel Grenoble. Reward $5.

LOST.—Gentleman's open face gold watch, monogrammed, also chain, Dec. 13, 6th Av. "L" (105th) or Putnam Station; reward. Horton Letter Co., 241 West 23d.

LOST.—Pink pearl diamond earring, Sunday, 5th Av., 57th to 38th, to Park Av. Please return to J. Digby Maitland, 161 Park Av.

LOST.—Black pocketbook with gold edges, containing private papers, in public telephone booth, 1 Madison Av.; $25 reward. Phone Lenox 8537 or Vanderbilt 4026.

LOST.—Gold signet ring, Thursday night, at 42d St. entrance Grand Central Concourse. Suitable reward if returned to A. Hacmida, 301 3d Av. Phone Plaza 3401.

LOST.—Monday afternoon, Long Island R. R. train, brown pocketbook containing about $15, gold vanity box, keys, &c.; liberal reward. M 20 Times.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire ring, also signet ring, initials F. A. S., in ladies' room at Savoy Theatre. If found notify manager theatre and receive liberal reward.

LOST.—$100 reward, between 77th St. and 5th Av. and 71st Regiment Armory, diamond bar pin set with colored stones. Charlton & Co., 604 5th Av. Circle 3882.

LOST.—On 6th Av., "L," small purse, containing gold beads, marked "Eulalia Rodrigues." Reward if returned to Hotel Woodward, city.

LOST.—Small black pocketbook containing sum of money, between Fulton St., New York subway station, and Erie Railroad Station, Jersey City. Rector 7264.

LOST.—Beaver muff, Stern Brothers; liberal reward. Notify Miss M. Kazmowitz, 1,106 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Telephone 3623 Bedford.

LOST.—Gray velvet bag, gold chased rim, containing money; reward. Z 341 Times Annex.

LOST.—Camera, downtown 9th Av. "L," 6 A. M., Saturday. Reward if returned to Home Film Co., 141 Fulton St.

LOST.—34th St., shopping district, Saturday afternoon, bar pin, fresh-water pearls, 1 missing. Reward. Room 603, 10 East 43d.

LOST.—Near Times Square, an envelope containing flag and notes. Reply Wiking, 622 West 114th St. Reward.

LOST.—Near Grand Central Station, pearl scarf pin; ample reward. Cashier, Ritz Carlton Hotel.

LOST.—Sunday, small purse, containing change and loose keys; one for Fox 9053; reward. Room 724 Singer Building.

LOST.—3 Liberty bonds, Friday, Broadway, between 86th and 116th Sts.; reward. Bonds, 601 West 113th, Apt. 5C. Morningside 4365.

LOST.—Black cameo carving, old-fashioned setting; valued as heirloom; reward. 13 West 67th St.

LOST.—Collie dog, Dec. 12; $10 reward. Dr. Bevan, Main 365.

LOST.—Two Liberty certificates, $100 each, between 53d-57th Sts. M 34 Times.

INVESTIGATION will be dropped without prejudice if person who found rings on the ladies' room at the Ritz-Carlton returns them at once. Phone 5161 Chelsea.

$100 REWARD for large heart-shaped diamond locket lost in Pennsylvania Station, 11:20 P. M., Dec. 11. Return to Mrs. G. Batcheller, 39 West 38th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—White collie, with brown black spots on head stolen last Thursday night; black and white mountain. Finder please report to 330 West 119th St., basement, and receive reward, or call 5670 Morningside.

LOST.—4th 86th and Riverside Drive, black Scottish terrier; no collar; answers to name "Jean"; reward. Loizeaux, 325 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Young German police dog, male, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 220 West 46th St.; substantial reward to finder. Major Charles Wilmot Warrick, at above address.

LOST.—Small terrier, five months old, answers to name "Jack"; reward. 325 Madison Av.

LEWIS SEES PERIL IN MANY INQUIRIES

Democratic Whip Says Impressions of Weakness and Fraud Are Exciting Europe.

SENATOR WEEKS EXPLAINS

Asserts Investigations Have Approval of Secretary of War, and Purpose Is to Obtain Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip of the Senate, today sounded a warning in that body against the danger of Congressional investigations proving more harmful than beneficial to the country. He said it was not his desire to block constructive inquiries from which good would come, but expressed the fear that a wrong impression might be created that would be hurtful to America's cause in the war.

Senator Lewis recalled the attacks, which afterward, he said, proved unjust and unwarranted, against high officials and military officers of the McKinley Administration in the Spanish-American war, and cautioned the Senate not to give way to sensationalism, but to keep within conservative bounds in forming judgment on existing conditions.

While agreeing that if anything was wrong it should be set right, Senator Lewis said the impression was going abroad and was even now exciting the courts of Europe, that gigantic frauds had been discovered in supply matters, and weakness and incompetence had been revealed among the officials of the Administration conducting the war.

"If these things were true, I and my brother Senators," he continued, "would be the first to leap to see that the investigation led to the very discovery of all the facts that could justify such an imputation. But confronted, as I am, with the knowledge, as is almost every other citizen, that the imputations have been born of no fact, I am compelled to advise considerate and deliberate reflection, lest we do wrong to those in power, visit a hardship upon those executing severe tasks, and embarrass them in their work."

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, the Republican whip and a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which is investigating the activities of the War Department, interrupted to say that he understood the committee's investigation had the full approval of the Secretary of War. He asserted that the inquiry had been instituted in order to obtain facts very largely to consider in connection with appropriation bills which would come before this Congress.

"I am sure the Secretary of War," replied Senator Lewis, "has never objected to that investigation, nor will be found ever objecting to any form of investigation. I answer the Senator to say that neither Democrats of the Administration nor Republicans assisting the Administration in the conduct of the war are objecting to investigation, either upon the ground of self-preservation or because they fear its disclosures."

WORK FOR WOMEN IN CITY.

Henry Bruere Speaks Hopefully of Tammany's Administration.

One hundred members of the Women's City Club last night listened at the Hotel McAlpin to a talk on "Municipal Government," by former City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who spoke hopefully of the work of the coming administration and told the women there was much they might do.

"Already Tammany men are talking like a lot of reformers," he said, "and as it must be admitted they have a ready access to the minds of the people New York will come out of the next four years a Democratic community whose officials will be found doing just the things the people would have done."

He spoke of the proposed ownership of the car lines by the city and of the difficulty of getting legislation from upstate legislators. Speaking of the need of people of all shades of opinion working to better the subway conditions he added:

"It might be well for you women also to determine to end the subway congestion abomination. Your combined efforts may be crowned with success. Women are less likely to accept excuses than men, less bound down by political traditions, and having become an active part of the body politic, you are certain to carry great weight in anything for which you strive."

SIX TEACHERS EXAMINED.

Committee Asks Some Why They Did Not Sign Loyalty Pledge.

Six high school teachers were examined last night by the High School Committee of the Board of Education. After the meeting, which lasted until midnight, John Whalen, Chairman of the committee, said that the names of the teachers examined would not be given out unless the committee decided to prefer charges against them.

Some of the teachers at the examination were asked why they did not sign the loyalty pledge circulated by the Board of Education. One of the teachers said he objected to the method in which it was presented, which seemed to him to smack of "compulsion." Another teacher was asked if he thought the Board of Education would give a fair trial to the three suspended teachers and he said he thought it would "if the members made up their minds on the evidence."

A stenographer took down the questions asked the teachers and their answers.

The Board of Education will vote tomorrow afternoon at a special meeting on the recommendation of the High School Committee to dismiss Samuel Schmalhausen, Thomas Mufson, and A. Henry Schneer, found guilty by the committee on charges of holding views subversive of discipline and of undermining good citizenship in the schools.

COAST SHIPS CARRY PARCEL POST MATTER

Chief Atlantic and Gulf Ports Linked in Service—Cut Out Mail Transfers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Post Office Department has established coastwise parcel post water routes—primarily to facilitate service for the various cantonments—which are intended to operate to relieve the railroad congestion and expedite service for the general public.

In the present condition of transportation it is contended by postal officials that as prompt service is to be obtained by water routes to certain points as by rail, and the railroads may by that means be considerably relieved.

Steamer routes for parcel post have been established from Boston to Norfolk, Boston to Savannah, New York to Norfolk, New York to Charleston, New York to Jacksonville, New York to Savannah, New York to New Orleans, New York to Galveston, Philadelphia to Savannah, Philadelphia to Jacksonville, Baltimore to Savannah, and Baltimore to Jacksonville.

Special delivery, insured, perishable parcels too large for inclusion in sacks will not be carried on these routes. All parcels will be placed in bonded storerooms on the steamers, and both the shipping and delivery of the parcels will be in charge of postal agents. At present about four carloads of parcels are handled daily over these routes, releasing that number of cars for general transportation service. It is expected that within the next few weeks this service will amount to several trainloads daily, and that it will aid materially to relieve freight congestion.

The Post Office Department is seeking in various ways to contribute to the relief of the railroad situation. Some saving of cars and the occupation of car space in stations is being accomplished by routing through cars for long distances where it has been the practice to transfer mail from one car to another at certain distributing points.

A large number of through cars are now being routed from the East to such distant points as St. Louis, Kansas City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Jacksonville, and other points where heretofore one or two transfers have been made.

W. A. Shanklin Takes War Post.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 17.—William Arnold Shanklin, President of Wesleyan University, has accepted the invitation of the War Work Council of the International Y. M. C. A. to become one of the Directors of its work with the allied armies in Europe. He will sail for France in a few days with his daughter, Mary Arnold Shanklin, who is going into the war work of the Y. W. C. A. in France.

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

One that helps to purify and beautify your hair and skin without waste of time, money and patience. The Soap to clear the pores, the Ointment to soften and soothe. These fragrant supercreamy emollients are all you need for your skin and all toilet purposes. For Trial Free by Return Mail, address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Bass Strong Burton Ale

When there's a snap in the air, there is nothing like a glass of Burton Ale to send the blood rushing and tingling through your veins.

On Draught at All Good Places

Bass & Co., Importers, 30 Warren St., New York.

The Russian Inn

51 West 37th St., New York
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Special Russian Dishes
Table d'hote and a la carte
Phone: Gramercy 6962. Open Evenings.

SAMOVARS ◆ FIRE LIGHTERS ◆ WOODEN WARE ◆
CHINA ◆ GLASS ◆ KNIVES ◆ FIRELESS COOKERS ◆
SCALES ◆ DOOR PORTERS ◆ TEA WAGONS ◆ TRAYS ◆
◆ PERCOLATORS ◆ CANDLESTICKS ◆ FIRE SETS ◆

BREAD AND MILK SETS

5-piece set, $3.25
4-piece set, $2.00
Designs: Little Boy Blue, Red Riding Hood, Three Bears, Babes in the Woods, and others.

BREAD AND MILK SETS are a suggestion only for the youngest friends of all on your Christmas list. But they are fairly typical of the qualities which you find in every article at Lewis & Conger's: Distinction and Daily Usefulness—characteristics that make a Christmas present doubly acceptable.

LEWIS & CONGER
Sixth Avenue & Forty-Fifth Street New York

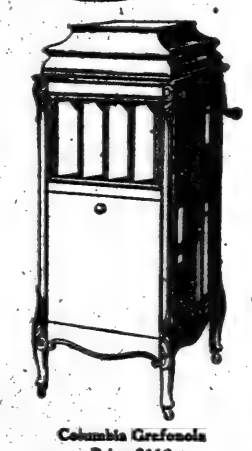
Columbia Grafonola

Columbia Grafonola and Columbia Records

"—and we will put it beside the Christmas Tree"

Everything associated with the buying of a Columbia Grafonola is pleasant. Every idea that occurs to you is a pleasant idea. You enjoy yourself while you are in the store.

In the store is the place to decide what type of Grafonola to buy. There you will see instruments from $18 to $250. You can hear them and you can play them and you can compare them. You can choose the type of instrument you like and the finish that will suit you best. You can arrange how the payments will be made. You will find stores conveniently located in the important shopping districts.

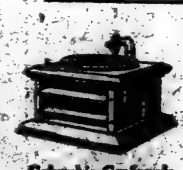


Columbia Grafonola Price $110

Whatever the figure you are planning to pay for a phonograph, you will be delighted at what you will see and hear in a Columbia Grafonola at that price.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York

Ten Million New Members by Christmas. All You Need is a Heart and a Dollar. Join the Red Cross Today.



Columbia Grafonola Price $90

Columbia Grafonola Price $85

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, moderate temperature today and Thursday; southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,879. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

19 SAILORS LOST IN COLLISION OF U. S. SUBMARINES

F-1 Rammed and Sunk by F-3 in Home Waters During a Fog.

FIVE SURVIVORS PICKED UP

Ill-Fated Vessel's Commander, Lieut. A. E. Montgomery, Among Those Saved.

F-3 ESCAPES UNDAMAGED

All Rescues Effected by Her Crew —F-1 Second Unit of F Squadron to Meet Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — Another submarine of the ill-fated F class has been lost with nearly every one on board. This time it is the F-1, which, according to a report made to the Navy Department tonight, was in collision yesterday afternoon in American waters with another submarine of the same class, the F-3. Lieutenant Alfred E. Montgomery, the commanding officer of the F-1, and four others were saved. The rest of the crew, nineteen in number, were lost.

Where the accident occurred is not disclosed, but it is no secret that these submarines during the last few years have been operating in Pacific waters, mainly around the Hawaiian Islands. The F-3 was not injured in the accident, and managed to save the survivors of the F-1 and take them to port. It is understood both submarines were cruising on the surface when the accident occurred.

Secretary Daniels authorized this official statement:

The United States submarine F-1 was rammed and sunk by the United States submarine F-3 Monday afternoon in a fog in nome waters. The F-3 was not injured, and returned to port with five survivors of the lost vessel. Nineteen of the crew of the F-1 are missing.

Following are the lists of the dead and rescued:

The Dead.

BELL, JOHN ROBERT, seaman; mother, Mrs. J. E. Bell, Silsbee, Texas.

BERNARD, FRANK MATTHEW, machinist's mate, second class; sister, Amelia Quintal, 1,231 56d Av., Oakland, Cal.

CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM LESTER, seaman; mother, Amanda Cartwright, 3,437 Monoy Av., Fresno, Cal.

CORSON, HARRY L., chief electrician, (general;) next of kin, Hazel Margaret Corson, 747 Daisy Av., Long Beach, Cal.

GOONAN, JAMES, chief gunner's mate; mother, Mrs. Minnie McClain, 735 Atlantic Av., Lima, Ohio.

GREENBERG, SIMON, electrician, first class; mother, Sophia Greenberg, 5012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

LOVELY, LYMAN F., machinist's mate, second class; father, Lyman Lovely, 2,843 Bryant St., Denver, Col.

McCLUER, RALPH E., electrician, second class; mother, Josephine McCluer, 475½ Pallister Av., Detroit, Mich.

McRAE, DUNCAN A., electrician, first class; sister, Florence M. McRae, Blain, Wash.

MESSANG, JOHN P. A., chief machinist's mate; wife, Anna Messang, 2,253 North Hope St., Philadelphia, Penn.

METZ, GROVER E., machinist's mate, second class; wife, Hazel Metz, 904 Devisadero St., San Francisco, Cal.

HALL, EDWARD E., machinist's mate, first class; wife, Mabel Marie Hall, 320 41st St. West, Seattle, Wash.

SCOTT, RAY ELSWORTH, electrician, first class, (general;) wife, Miss Edith Scott, 43 Ohio St., Vallejo, Cal.

SMITH, ELBERT P., machinist's mate, second class; sister, Florence S. Stebbens, 230 21st St., Merced, Cal.

STEWART, GUY RAYMOND, chief machinist's mate; father, Grant Stewart, 705 West 50th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

STOUGH, DUDLEY, chief gunner's mate; wife, Marie S. Stough, 332 Ohio St., Vallejo, Cal.

VINCENT, CHARLES FRIDLEY, electrician, second class; father, Philip S. Vincent, Exeter, Cal.

WALSH, THOMAS ALFRED, machinist's mate, first class; mother, Anna A. O'Brien, 680 Swan Av., Hillyard, Wash.

WYATT, CLYDE WILLIAM, machinist's mate, first class; mother, Nellie Martin, 36 Thornton Av., Venice, Cal.

Survivors.

BROWN, HENRY LOYD, gunner's mate, first class; father, H. P. Brown, Macon, Ga.

BURNS, JOSEPH J., chief gunner's mate; wife, Ruth Burns, 290 First St., San Pedro, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. A. E.; mother, Mrs. Julia Montgomery Pratt, Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.

SCHMISSAUTER, J. M., machinist, (temporary;) father, Charles C. Schmissauter, 107 Sawyer Street, Hill City, Tenn.

STEWART, JOHN GALVIN, ship's cook, third class; mother, Mrs. Celia B. Campbell, Huron, S. D.

The worst previous submarine accident in the United States Navy occurred on March 25, 1915, when the F-4, a sister ship of the F-1, went to the bottom and the entire crew of twenty-two men were lost. The F-4, which was commanded by Lieutenant Alfred L. Ede, was taking part in manoeuvres of the F Squadron off the harbor of Honolulu.

On Jan. 15 last there was an explosion in the E-2, at the New York Navy Yard, which killed four men, injured several others, and partially wrecked that vessel. That vessel was being used as an experimental ship for the testing of the Edison battery at the time of the explosion. The Board of Inquiry named by Secretary Daniels found that the explosion was due to gases generated and forming with the air a highly explosive mixture.

On July 24 last Lieutenant Arnold Marcus, commanding officer of the submarine A-7; Chief Electrician Jesse M. Currie, and three bluejackets were killed, and three other bluejackets seriously injured, as a result of an explosion in the submarine. The A-7 was in Manila Harbor at the time. The accident was due to an explosion of gasoline fumes in a pocket within the submarine.

The submarine E-3 of the Pacific submarine flotilla was lost last December on a sand barrier off Eureka, Cal., in a thick fog. The crew was rescued. Subsequently the armored cruiser Milwaukee, in an effort to salvage the submarine, was herself lost in the same way, and is now a total wreck off the Alaska coast.

"A TIP"—The most filling, most delicious, most delightful—" has 190 of you A.—Advt.

Andrew J. Peters Elected Mayor of Boston; Votes Attracted by Gallivan Defeated Curley

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Andrew J. Peters, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was chosen Mayor of this city today by a plurality of 9,074 votes in one of the most sharply contested elections in local history.

Mayor James M. Curley, who sought re-election, ran second, Congressman James A. Gallivan was third, Congressman Peter F. Tague fourth, and James O'Neal fifth. With the exception of Mr. O'Neal, who is a Socialist and ran on stickers, the candidates are Democrats in national politics. The tickets in the city election were nonpartisan. Republicans largely supported Peters, who won because Gillivan diverted many votes from Curley.

The official vote follows: Peters, 37,924; Curley, 28,850; Gallivan, 19,415; Tague, 1,694; O'Neal, 345.

Four years ago Mayor Curley defeated Thomas J. Kenny by a plurality of 5,740 votes.

The city went license with a slightly increased majority over last year. The vote was: Yes, 54,260; No, 30,775, a majority of 23,485.

Daniel W. Lane and Councilman Henry E. Hagan, who, with Mr. Peters, were indorsed by the Good Government Association, were elected to the City Council. James T. Moriarity, carrying the strong indorsement of organized labor, was also elected.

Richard J. Lane and Michael H. Corcoran were chosen to the School Committee.

A number of fist fights at the polling booths, several arrests, wholesale challenging of votes, and an alleged attempt to "stuff" a ballot box were among the exciting features of the day. Heavy guards of police officers were stationed in each of the 223 voting precincts.

Three other Massachusetts cities voted on the license question today. North Adams switched back from its dry vote of last year and went wet by 349 majority. Waltham and Methuen, (the latter holding its first city election, having adopted this form of government last year,) both voted dry.

CZERNIN TO JOIN IN PEACE PARLEY

Trotzky Calls On Allied Envoys to Participate or Make Attitude Known.

KERENSKY ARMY MOVING?

Ex-Premier Reported to be Nearing Petrograd Again at Head of Large Force.

Bolsheviki May Free Ex-Czar; Kaiser Inquires About Him

PETROGRAD, Dec. 17.—It is reported that the German Emperor asked the Russian armistice delegates to ascertain the probable fate of former Emperor Nicholas and his family. It is said the People's Commissaries asked the members of the former royal family as to their desires, and that they replied that they would like to go abroad.

The Commissaries are reported to have agreed in principle to the asking of Nicholas and his family, but desire before fully acquiescing to place the matter before the Constituent Assembly.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 17.—The German and Austrian Foreign Ministers, Dr. von Kuehlmann and Count Csernin, have notified Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, that they will arrive at Brest-Litovsk on Tuesda to begin negotiations for a general European peace.

The evening newspapers announce that Trotzky has notified the allied embassies that the armistice has reached definite results and that peace negotiations will begin, and asking them to participate, or to state whether they wish peace or not.

Up to this evening the embassies had not received the communication, and an informal conference of the allied diplomats is said to have reached no definite decision.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—In connection with the signing and publication of the terms of the armistice on the Russian front, it is stated that the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk has been augmented to include Pokrovsky, President of the Moscow Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, and others.

The Maximalist organ Prava takes occasion to denounce as untruths the allegations that the Germans in the armistice negotiations demanded the evacuation of Petrograd and Finland, the disarmament of the Russian Army, and a grant to Germany of a monopoly in grain exports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It is assumed at the State Department that the reply of American Ambassador Francis to the invitation of Leon Trotsky, Foreign Minister of the Bolshevist Government, to participate in the peace negotiations would be that he has no instructions from this Government. No instructions have been sent to Mr. Francis, and it was indicated that none authorizing him to have anything to do with peace negotiations would be sent.

President Wilson's recent war message to Congress, in which he asked for a declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, is regarded in official circles here as this Government's last word in the matter pending a successful issue of the war, and it is pointed out and emphasized that in that message the President assured the world that there would be no half-way discussion of peace with Germany, or even a discussion of peace, until the ends for which this nation entered the war had been won.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 18.—According to information from a source which is usually well informed, Philipp Scheidemann, the German Socialist majority leader, who left here Saturday, expects to return with his family for a lengthy stay in Stockholm. It was added that there was reason to believe that Scheidemann was going to German Grand Headquarters to meet Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General, before returning to Stockholm.

WAR CAPTIVES' COMMITTEE.

Germans in Moscow Name Body to "Watch Their Interests."

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.—A Petrograd dispatch, dated Sunday, to The Morning Post says that large numbers of German war prisoners are com-

Continued on Page Three.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. (Home owned.) Be the world's best. Write for booklet.—Advt.

SOLDIERS ADD TO HYLAN'S LEAD

Has 11,574 More Votes Than Mitchel and Hillquit Combined.

GAIN FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

17,139 Men in the Country's Service Favored It Against 8,753 Opposed to It.

A count of the votes cast by the soldiers and sailors in the recent municipal election made yesterday by the Board of Elections added slightly to the plurality obtained on election night by Mayor-elect Hylan, and did not materially change the vote cast for Mayor Mitchel and Morris Hillquit, the Socialist Mayoralty candidate. The November election showed that Mayor Mitchel led Mr. Hillquit by 7,129 votes. The soldier vote has increased the Mayor's lead over Mr. Hillquit to 9,040.

In the entire city Mayor-elect Hylan obtained 15,722 soldier votes, Mayor Mitchel 6,228, Morris Hillquit 3,717, and William M. Bennett 3,222. This added Mr. Hylan's total vote in all the boroughs 313,004, Mayor Mitchel's 158,585, Mr. Hillquit's 145,896, and Mr. Bennett's 56,900. Mayor-elect Hylan obtained 11,574 more votes than did Mitchel and Hillquit together. The following table gives the soldier vote for Mayor in all the boroughs:

	Hylan.	Mitchel.	Hillquit.	Bennett.
Manhattan	6,013	3,123	1,481	1,031
Bronx	2,063	564	697	378
Brooklyn	5,945	1,977	1,253	1,431
Queens	1,336	449	327	300
Richmond	845	116	29	82
Total	15,722	6,228	3,717	3,222

The following table gives the soldier and the November vote combined:

	Hylan.	Mitchel.	Hillquit.	Bennett.
Manhattan	113,327	66,701	31,135	13,192
Bronx	41,298	19,545	20,247	5,728
Brooklyn	114,064	52,881	49,434	29,725
Queens	35,253	13,668	13,445	6,219
Richmond	8,635	2,940	1,484	2,088
Total	313,004	155,535	145,896	56,900

One of the closest contests was for Justice of the Municipal Court District in the Seventh District, where three vacancies occurred. While the result was not changed by yesterday's vote, the two Republican candidates, Davies and Crane, had their plurality of Nov. 6 materially reduced, and the one Democrat elected, Friedlander, had his lead over his Republican candidate, Brekstone, considerably increased. The total vote in this district now stands: Davies, (Rep.,) 29,760; Crane, (Rep.,) 25,786; Brekstone, (Rep.,) 25,402; Weil, (Dem.;) 25,068; Sinnott, (Dem.,) 25,399; Friedlander, (Dem.,) 26,302.

James F. Donnelly, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in the Bronx, whose plurality on Nov. 6 over Eugene J. McGuire, the Fusion candidate, was only 2,004, had this lead increased by yesterday's count to 3,855, the total being: Donnelly, 37,402, and McGuire, 34,047.

The soldier vote on woman suffrage throughout the city was proportionately better than the vote cast for the amendment at the civilian election. The result showed practically a 100 per cent. gain for the amendment among the soldiers, as compared to but 50 per cent. among the civilian voters. The soldier vote by boroughs on the suffrage question was:

	Yes.	No.
Manhattan	6,763	3,387
Bronx	2,185	1,141
Brooklyn	6,422	3,220
Queens	1,442	811
Richmond	327	189
Total	17,139	8,753

The November vote showed 334,011 yeas to 241,315 nays, the total vote now being: Yeas, 351,150; nays, 250,068.

Yesterday's counting took place in the 2,068 election districts of the city where the opening of the ballot boxes was closely watched by representatives of the various political parties and with one or two suffragists at each place. The Honest Ballot Association had more than 1,000 watchers on duty.

In the Fourth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, at Second Avenue and First Street, there were only eight votes, six for Hillquit and two for Hylan. In the vote for Assemblyman interest was centred in the result in the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Assembly Districts in Manhattan; in the Third and Fifth Bronx Districts, and in the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Brooklyn Districts. Interest in the Aldermanic vote was centered principally in the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth,

Continued on Page Twenty.

GORGAS REPORTS TROOPS AT CAMPS CROWDED, ILL-CLAD

Insufficient Clothing and Bad Sanitary Conditions Exist at Four, He Says.

WINTER GARMENTS LACKING

Summer Garb Responsible for Many Pneumonia Cases on Mortality Records.

DISEASE BEING BROUGHT IN

Surgeon General Points Out Need of Segregating the Incoming Men for Observation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Soldiers wearing Summer clothing in Winter weather with consequent prevalence of pneumonia resulting in many deaths, lack of overcoats, overcrowding of tents in such a way as to cause disease to spread, incomplete or poor hospital facilities, the bringing into camps already full of thousands of men who should have been segregated under observation to ascertain if there was disease among them—these are the principal counts in indictments embraced in reports to the Chief of Staff from Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, the Surgeon General of the army, concerning his personal inspection of four of the camps where soldiers of the United States are being trained for service in France.

These reports, written between Nov. 29 and Dec. 17, were made public this evening by direction of the Secretary of War. They confirm statements that have been in circulation for a considerable period and furnish the groundwork for investigation of rumors that many clothing factories capable of supplying the army with a sufficient number of Winter uniforms and overcoats have been unable to get contracts because they declined to conform to the political views of persons representing the Government.

Inspected Four Camps.

General Gorgas's inspection was made at Camp Bowie, Texas; Camp Funston, Kansas; Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, and Camp Seyler, South Carolina.

At three of the four camps inspected by the Surgeon General, National Guard troops are quartered. At these the men live in tents. The other report tells of conditions at a cantonment of the national army, where the soldiers are quartered in comfortable wooden barracks and have hot water and ample bathing and toilet facilities under shelter.

According to unofficial reports the suffering has been intense in the present severe cold weather among National Guardsmen. Heavy snow, even in the South, has increased the discomforts of men wearing Summer uniforms. A dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Spartanburg, S. C., a few days ago, said that the thermometer registered 12 degrees. The New York National Guard division, quartered at Camp Wadsworth, near Spartanburg, had only recently received Winter clothing and overcoats.

With the exception of Funston, none of the camp base hospitals has been completed, General Gorgas says, and this is handicapping the medical officers in treating patients. He recommends the rushing of this work, particularly the installation of the necessary plumbing.

General Gorgas points out that practically all the disease is brought to the camps by incoming men, and recommends the establishment of observation camps for all newcomers so that they may be observed for such time as the division surgeon shall deem necessary.

Surgeon General Gorgas's reports show that in addition to deaths from other causes there have been in the last month sixty fatal cases of pneumonia at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; eleven deaths from pneumonia at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; forty-three deaths from pneumonia at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan., (a national army cantonment,) and forty-one deaths from pneumonia at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas. At some of these places meningitis has caused deaths. At Camp Bowie there were 2,900 cases of measles in the month covered, and at Camp Sevier 2,000 cases. There were seventy cases of meningitis at Camp Funston with twenty-two deaths.

Cause of Pneumonia.

Surgeon General Gorgas refers to the fact that soldiers have been obliged to wear Summer clothing in Winter weather and attributes the prevalence of pneumonia partly to this cause. Of conditions at Camp Sevier, where the Na-

Continued on Page Three.

SENATE STARTS TWO MORE INQUIRIES, TAKING UP SHIPPING AND RAILROADS; M'CORMICK CONTROVERTS CROZIER

TO BARE SHIP BOARD ROW

Resolution Adopted for Investigation of Slow Construction.

BOARD CALLED INEFFICIENT

Frequent Changes Reflect Conditions Denounced by Senator Harding as "a Crime."

PIEZ SUCCEEDS HARRIS

Shakeup Shows President Backs Hurley—Railroad Investigation to be Sweeping.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate broadened the field of war inquiry today when two new investigations were decided upon, one covering the United States Shipping Board and the other the railroads. When these inquiries get under way, which will be later in the present week, Congress will have the Food and Fuel Administrations, the army, the navy, and transportation by land and sea under scrutiny.

The determination of the Senate to investigate the Shipping Board and the railroads was inspired largely by the developments before the Senate Military Affairs Committee in the inquiry into the War Department. After the disclosures made before the committee by General Crozier, showing red tape delay in army preparations, an impulse was manifest among Senators on both sides of the chamber to get at the facts in other phases of the war program.

The Senate votes to inquire into the Shipping Board and the railroad situation were entirely non-partisan. Democratic and Republican Senators alike urged the advisability of the investigations.

On the floor of the Senate it was charged that the Government's ambitious shipbuilding program had been delayed beyond reason. Senator Harding of Ohio, who offered the resolution for the inquiry into the Shipping Board, deplored the controversies that had arisen in that governmental agency and said the people wanted to know why ships were not being launched.

The vote for the inquiry into the railroad situation came on a resolution offered by Senator Cummins of Iowa, who phrased it so as to embrace an investigation of the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which recommended either Government control of the railroads or unification under railroad supervision. While the report was specified as the groundwork of the inquiry, the Senate, it was agreed during the brief debate on the resolution, would go into every phase of the railroad problem. This will naturally embrace the charge of failure to provide sufficient cars to move food and fuel.

Hurley Welcomes Investigation.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board announced tonight that his department would offer every aid to the Senate in getting at any facts wanted. He said it would be unnecessary for the committee to serve subpoenas, as any official whom the committee desired to hear would appear voluntarily. Documents bearing upon every phase of the board's activities, he said, would be at the disposal of the committee.

The inquiry into the Shipping Board will be conducted by the Committee on Commerce, of which Senator Fletcher of Florida is Chairman. The Senator said tonight that he would call the committee together on Thursday to map out a program. The railroad inquiry will be in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Newlands of Nevada is Chairman. This committee has been investigating the railroad situation in another form for nearly a year.

All five Congressional committees conducting investigations will work during the Christmas recess, which begins tomorrow. While Senate and House both adjourned tonight until Jan. 8, the investigating Senators and Representatives will remain at the capital. The

Continued on Page Two.

Inquiry Into the Creel Bureau's Expenses Is Introduced by Gallinger in the Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A resolution requesting the Committee on Public Information to inform the Senate of the amount of salaries or allowances for expenses granted the Chairman, George Creel; members of his staff, or others, and as to the committee's expenditures generally, was introduced today by Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader. It was referred to the Appropriations Committee.

A general statement of its expenditures, without the salary list, was sent to the House recently by the committee.

BABST, ANGERED, DENIES CHARGES

Sharp Tilts Mark Testimony as Senate Sugar Committee Restricts Replies.

PRICES NOT FIXED, HE SAYS

Witness Contradicts Spreckels, Who, He Asserts, Caused 17 Advances in Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, and the Reed Sugar Investigating Committee battled through five hours of testimony today. Mr. Babst, declaring his honor had been impugned by testimony of Claus A. Spreckels, a rival refiner and an earlier witness before the committee, insisted on his right to put into the record statements explaining his actions as a member of the International Sugar Committee of the Food Administration. Senator Reed and other members of the committee insisted that Mr. Babst must limit his statements to answering questions.

The result was that the committee did not get much information concerning the sugar shortage out of Mr. Babst get into the record an explanation of his actions which fully satisfied him.

Food Administrator Hoover made another futile effort early in the day to get a hearing before the committee, but Chairman Reed announced that while he wanted to treat the Administrator with courtesy he did not see any reason for keeping other witnesses waiting. It was suggested without result that Mr. Hoover was a busy man and was delaying a trip to New York to testify.

Mr. Babst was on the stand throughout today's hearing. He told the committee that he warned Mr. Hoover soon after the latter returned from Belgium that stories that a sugar famine was in sight threatened a dangerous situation, and pointed to the fact that his company advertised that there was plenty of sugar, and admonished people to purchase only usual amounts. He said that in June he saw Mr. Hoover again and told him the large shipments abroad threatened the shortage now being suffered in the East. His company exported 21,000 tons in 1917, he said, and all, with the exception of 20,000 tons, was contracted for before July 1. The total shipped aproad this year, he said, was 428,000 tons.

Tried to Keep Prices Down.

Efforts of the Food Administrator to keep down the price for Cuban sugar were shown in a letter to the American company on Sept. 17, in which he said he understood there were only 40,000 tons left in Cuba, and suggested that the American not bid for it and close its refineries when its supply was exhausted. Mr. Hoover wrote that public announcement that the American would refuse to pay exorbitant prices "would help a lot."

Mr. Babst stated that he heard other refiners received the same letter, and that in October all but four plants depending on Cuban sugar closed.

Flatly contradicting Mr. Spreckels's charge that the Food Administration had created the shortage by preventing importation of sugar by American refiners, Mr. Babst said the famine was due to increased consumption, inadequate supply, and "spotty" distribution.

In the face of angry questioning by Senators Reed, Lodge, and Kenyon the witness stoutly stuck to his assertion that the International Sugar Committee did not fix the price of sugar. He said it merely decided what was the highest price at which "it would arrange for the purchase of sugar."

Babst Denies Price Fixing.

"The committee never bought any sugar," said Mr. Babst. "It is not empowered to buy, nor to fix prices. It simply arranges for the purchase which is made through the refiners' committee."

Mr. Spreckels is a member of the refiners' committee.

"The Sugar Committee virtually controls the sugar market of the world, doesn't it?" asked Senator Reed.

"It does, by reason of the fact that through it purchases are arranged for this country and the British Royal Commission, representing the Allies," responded Mr. Babst.

"Then when the committee decides the top price it will allow refiners to pay for sugar, it is fixing the price, isn't it?" persisted Mr. Reed.

"No, there is a distinction," said Mr. Babst. "It is very important in view of the language of the food control law under which the committee operates."

"The distinction may be important,"

Continued on Page Nine.

Buy a Home Where the Holly Grows. Your Fireplace, Mr. Chapin the Realtor.—Advt.

GOETHALS TO HEAD ARMY SUPPLIES

Succeeds Sharpe as Quartermaster in Shift Creating New War Council.

WHEELER ORDNANCE CHIEF

Will Act in Crozier's Place—Senate Holds Up Latter's Confirmation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Baker took the first step today in organizing the new War Council by relieving from their present duties three of the five officers appointed to that body.

The Secretary announced that Major Gen. George W. Goethals had been recalled to active duty and appointed Acting Quartermaster General in place of Major Gen. Sharpe. Major Gen. Weaver will be relieved by Brig. Gen. Barrette, who becomes Acting Chief of Coast Artillery, and Brig. Gen. Charles Wheeler becomes Acting Chief of Ordnance, assuming the duties of Major Gen. Crozier. General Bliss, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, other members of the council, retain their present posts.

As a result of the charges of delays and shortages in the ordnance outfitting, the Senate just before adjourning for the holidays indefinitely postponed action on the nomination of General Crozier for reappointment. The nomination was brought up by Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee, which had unanimously recommended his confirmation. Several Senators, including committee members, objected to immediate action, sharply criticising General Crozier, and Senator Chamberlain agreed that it was advisable to postpone action until the results of the investigation were fixed.

Order for War Council.

The memorandum of the Secretary of War directing General Bliss to make the changes in the heads of staff departments is as follows:

"Please direct the members of the War Council to assemble and organize and prepare for submission to me the rules and regulations governing their deliberations.

"Make the following assignments to cover the administrating conduct of the several bureaus during the continuance of the detail of the bureau chiefs to the War Council: Brig. Gen. Barrette to be Acting Chief of Coast Artillery, Brig. Gen. Wheeler to be Acting Chief of Ordnance, Major Gen. George W. Goethals to be recalled to active service and detailed as Acting Quartermaster General.

"Have the bureau chiefs in question arrange as rapidly as possible the transfer of the administering detail of their several bureaus to the acting chiefs."

Brig. Gen. Barrette has been acting chief of the coast artillery during the absence of Major Gen. Weaver, the statutory chief. Brig. Gen. Wheeler, who succeeds Major Gen. Crozier, holds his general rank for the period of the war. He is an experienced ordnance officer who is now on duty in the Ordnance Bureau. He has a high reputation for ability. He was formerly in charge of the Watertown arsenal. No acting chief of the Judge Advocate General's department was appointed to succeed Judge Advocate General Crowder for the reason that Brig. Gen. Ansell, who took over the duties of Acting Judge Advocate General when General Crowder was placed in charge of the administration of the selective draft law with the rôle of Provost Marshal General will continue in that office.

There was no abatement today in military circles in the interest aroused by the announcement of the detachment of the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General from their present duties. The opinion that the formation of the War Council was largely due to the desire to furnish a means of relieving certain staff chiefs from executive duties in order to counteract criticism sure to develop from the investigation now being conducted by the Senate Military Affairs Committee has become conviction in the minds of most of those interested or concerned in the changes. The Surgeon General's reports, made public today, are certain to lead to a rigid inquiry as to the reasons for the lack of Winter clothing for troops in the field, and the prospects that the Senate committee will seek to ascertain the

Continued on Page Nine.

See Page 9 for advertisement of the most unusual gift of the year—"THE BUBBLE BOOK" by Ralph Mayhew and Burges Johnson—The Harper-Columbia Book That Sings."—Advt.

THE LEATHER MACKINTOSH SUPPLY—The ideal coat for hunting and all sports.—Advt.

SAYS FRANCE NEEDS GUNS

Petain Quoted as Urging Us to Hurry "Middle Heavies" and Shells.

BRITISH NEED THEIR CANNON

Illinois Member Tells Senators Victory May Depend on Our Artillery.

25,000 PIECES ARE NEEDED

Urges a Department of Munitions—Blunderers Must Go, Says Frelinghuysen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois declared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee in executive session today that unless the United States speeded up the manufacture of guns and ammunition, its forces in France would suffer a serious handicap, even to the possibility of losing the war.

The Illinois Representative, who has just returned from a trip to the French and Italian battlefronts, told the committee that neither France nor Great Britain was able to spare the guns and shells that the two countries are now furnishing to the American troops. In this he contradicted Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, who assured the committee that the supply of ordnance by France and Great Britain worked no deprivation to the fighting forces of those nations.

After his three-hour appearance before the committee, Representative McCormick, with the permission of Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, gave out a statement in which he spoke of the situation confronting the American forces as serious, and urged the Government to hurry up the manufacture and shipment of ample ordnance.

"If we make guns enough and transport them to Europe before the Spring of 1919 we ought to win this war without terrible losses," said Representative McCormick in his dictated statement. "Without the guns we shall lose the men and maybe lose the war."

On top of Mr. McCormick's evidence before the committee came a statement, late in the day, from Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, in which he commented upon evidence adduced before the committee as revealing "innumerable delays and inconceivable blunders" in the work of equipping the American forces. Senator Frelinghuysen expressed the hope that President Wilson would retire from the service any responsible officials who were to blame for the blunders disclosed.

Would Oust Incompetents.

"The tremendous issues involved will not justify the retention of incompetent men in office in a crisis like the present," said the New Jersey Senator.

Representative McCormick in his statement to the committee went into detail concerning the equipment of the Pershing expedition, telling the Senators that the forces were entirely unequipped with heavy and light artillery when they landed. Had not the French and British been able to produce ordnance, he said, the army would have had nothing with which to fight. He characterised as fallacious the statement of General Crozier that Britain and France could keep the American army provided with ordnance until the United States was able to make its own supply.

Only by the utmost co-ordination of effort with the Allies, Mr. McCormick said, could the United States expect to emerge as victors.

Mr. McCormick was put through a prolonged cross-questioning, during which, it is understood, he gave figures to support his argument for the necessity for hurrying ammunition and guns to the American forces. As a result of Mr. McCormick's evidence, the Military Affairs Committee, it was said tonight, would summon high army officials to appear at an early date. One point upon which the committee will ask information is a statement of Mr. McCormick that the United States must make 25,000 cannon at once. The committee wants to know how much heavy artillery is under way. General Crozier testified that none would be available from American arsenals until next Spring.

Even British Need Guns.

In his statement after appearing before the committee Mr. McCormick said:

"There are some things which I said to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of which I cannot at this time speak for publication, but I am ready to say, with the consent of the Chairman of the committee, that I told the committee that neither the French nor Italians have any artillery to spare. The British, who, in proportion to their front, have more guns by far than either of their western allies, according to their chief military authorities, will not have guns enough until next Spring. The guns which the French give us they give us because the immediate necessities of our little army in France are even greater than their own.

"General Petain said to me, 'Make

Haig Shifts Some Aids at Headquarters, Perhaps as a Result of the Cambrai Reverse

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.—Field Marshal Haig, Commander in Chief of the British forces in France, The Times says it understands, is making important changes in his headquarters staff.

Up to this time his staff has virtually been unaltered since he took over the supreme command.

It seems very probable that this sudden shift in Field Marshal Haig's staff has some relation to the recent reverse at Cambrai, which has inspired much criticism, both public and press.

Following the great drive of General Byng on Nov. 20, when by the use of tanks as an advance force he penetrated the German lines more than five miles toward Cambrai, Crown Prince Rupprecht gathered large reinforcements, and by a terrific blow on Nov. 30 and attacks the following day won back nearly half the ground taken by the British.

It has been bluntly charged in London that inadequate precautions were taken to prevent such a counterstroke by the foe.

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guns. Send us guns and ammunition rather than steel billets. We are grateful for the little force you have sent us. The echo of its footfalls carried hope to every hearth in France, but as it grows there must be a period when we shall be taxed to supply it. While its numbers slowly increase, you Americans, who are great industrial people, must see that this war is an industry of destruction. You will understand how urgent it is to send us guns, 'middle heavies,' and shells in order that we may be armed to win victories and to defend ourselves so that some of us may be alive to fight by your side when at last America is ready."

"The Italian army, when I was on the Carso and in the Trentino, had something less than one-quarter as many guns as the British and French armies combined, although there was no great difference in the length of the fronts. In Italy they suffered from a shortage of ammunition, which limited the extent of their advance toward Trieste and the road to Lisbauch.

"The middle heavy is to this war what the steam shovel was to Panama. If we make guns enough and transport them to Europe before the Spring of 1918 we ought to win this war without terrible losses. Without the guns we shall lose the men and maybe lose the war.

Artillery the Urgent Need.

"I believe that Hurley is going to solve the shipping problem. Therefore, the most urgent thing we have to do is to build guns and to manufacture ammunition.

"We must build for ourselves and the Allies 25,000 cannon. That is not a figure summoned from my inner consciousness. It is the estimate of the best military opinion in Europe. But apparently we shall have produced practically no guns within a year after our declaration of war. It seems evident enough that we must create a Department of Munitions just as the French and English have done. The task of organizing armies and forging weapons of destruction was too great even for the great Kitchener, so Lloyd George, perhaps the greatest of the public servants among the enemies of Germany, was put to the task of organizing the manufacture of ammunition and guns. In France the Minister of Munitions, when I was there, was Loucheur, one of the ablest industrial organizers in the country.

"The lesson to us is plain. The problem of gun and ammunition-making is so big that even the ablest industrial executive in America will find he is taxed to the ultimate in directing their production. Time is the essence of victory, and cannon are the weapons by which it must be won. We must make guns enough in time to win."

Frelinghuysen's Statement.

In making his own statement, Senator Frelinghuysen wanted it made plain, he said, that the Military Affairs Committee was not actuated in its investigation by partisanship.

"The sole objective of the committee is a patriotic one; our solitary purpose the welfare of the country," said Senator Frelinghuysen. "Our ideas and purposes are constructive rather than destructive. If evils of management are discovered and exposed, we hope, by suggesting remedies, to facilitate the nation's war equipment, to the end that we may not suffer disaster when the testing time comes.

"The nation was precipitated into war without any preparation. Testifying before us, General Crozier said: 'Some of the work ought to have been started two years before.'

"Of that there is no doubt. All reasonable men will concede that. Unfortunately the work was not 'started two years before,' and therein lies the world's chief tragedy today. Had we, two years ago, started the work we are doing now we might have had 'the boys out of the trenches before Christmas.' Now several Christmases may intervene before the attainment of that much-desired end.

"Because of our delay the nation, during the last nine months, has been endeavoring to make up for lost time, and is paying the usual penalty. When the truth is known it will be found that the achievements have been notable. On the other hand, even since the declaration of a state of war there have been innumerable delays and almost inconceivable blunders. These are being developed by the testimony before our committee.

"There is no disposition to punish any one. If, however, any monumental blunders are exposed, it is believed the President will promptly retire from the service those responsible for them, that they may not repeat their errors of commission and omission. The tremendous issues involved will not justify the retention of incompetent men in office in a crisis like the present.

Blunders of Spanish War.

"During the Spanish-American war the mistakes of those in charge of our military organization were shocking in their consequences. During the first year of the present war, the British War Office, as then organized, was lamentably unequal to the emergency, and the attendant results were disastrous. Unless we are to profit by previous experience, of our own and other Governments, and avoid as far as possible blunders heretofore committed, we will never win this war.

"It is to minimize the effects of our mistakes, made during the past eight months, by exposing them and to bring order out of the chaos which has prevailed since our entrance into the war, that this investigation is being conducted.

"If it is ascertained that red tape is hampering and clogging the nation's war preparations, we hope the President will cut this red tape, or cut off some bureaucratic heads. I think there will be found an ample number of Herodiases waiting around with chargers to receive the heads.

"We must not permit German autocracy to subjugate the world simply because the ship of State may be covered with barnacles or loaded down with fossils.

"Let us not forget that we are fighting the best-equipped Government that exists, a Government able to get a hundred cents worth of service for every dollar expended. Incompetence and extravagance will never win this war or make the world safe for democracy."

The entire day's session of the Military Affairs Committee was secret. Besides Mr. McCormick, there appeared Samuel Vauclain, Vice President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, a member of the War Industries Board, and Richard H. Gatling, son of the inventor of the Gatling gun. Colonel Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun, which is in use by the British Army but was discarded by the War Department, will appear on Saturday.

Mr. Vauclain said that, with the equipment of many factories which had never before engaged in making ordnance, the supply would be adequate in the future to equip the American forces. He cited comparative production figures of American and British factories in making rifles and small and heavy artillery, and declared American production was greatly on the increase.

'HURRY' IS MESSAGE BROUGHT BY HOUSE

Commission's Report to Washington Emphasizes the Need of Speeding Up.

CO-ORDINATION PLANS FIRST

Allies Expect Anglo-American Efforts Will Defeat U-Boat Menace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The members of the American mission headed by Colonel E. M. House who attended the Interallied Council in Paris brought back to Washington today the message that the United States must exert itself to the utmost in its war preparations and that there remained little or no hope abroad that any development other than a decisive military victory would bring about a termination of the world conflict.

There was a certain grim emphasis added to this message when it became known that the ship on which the mission arrived in this country narrowly escaped being made the target of a torpedo of a German submarine. Word has been received here that the next ship to leave the port of embarkation in Europe selected for the mission was attacked and sunk. At that time the members of the mission, it is understood, were still within the danger zone.

Colonel House and other members of the mission conferred with Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk of the State Department immediately after their arrival here and submitted formal reports. Excerpts from these probably will be made public, but much will be withheld because of the military information involved.

Sacrifices Here Foreseen.

But while members of the mission and officials here were reticent about discussing the deliberations abroad there could be no mistaking that, with the return of Colonel House and his co-workers, Washington stiffened itself perceptibly to confront the certainty that there were many and stern sacrifices to be faced by the nation.

There was no talk among the members of the mission about the people of England, France, or Italy wavering or showing discouragement. Instead of such reports the words "stoical, brave, determined," were employed. Even in the face of the keenest discouragements, such as the German drive on the Italian front and the impotency of Russia as an ally, it was stated, the armies and civilian populations remained grim and undaunted.

On the other hand there could be no doubt either that Europe, having made war a business, was satisfied the United States would approach its parts in the task in no other spirit. The arrival of American soldiers and fighting craft had done much to hearten England and France, it was said, and reports about the efforts being made to rush ships, munitions, troops, and food were accepted as assurance of America's attitude and of ultimate victory.

There was nothing but the highest praise among the members of the mission for the morale of the American soldiers abroad and for the way in which the officers and crews of the American destroyers "tackled their job." And the reassuring message was brought home that by concentration of energy in the United States and Great Britain in the building of destroyers and cargo ships, it seemed certain that the submarine menace would be overcome.

Increase in Shipbuilding.

The point has not been reached where output of cargo vessels has overtopped submarine sinkings, but comparisons of the shipbuilding programs of England and America supplied what seemed to be convincing proof that that point soon would be attained. England, it was said, had again reached pre-war capacity in her shipyards, and with America's aid would be able to meet the situation. American destroyers, it was said, were showing a dash and vim which had put on their mettle every warship in the danger zone, and the German submarines were beginning to show a keen appreciation of the relentless manner in which they were being hounded.

Progress was made toward co-ordination of effort in the direction of all cargo and munition ships, but it is understood that there will not be adopted a plan for a "pooling" of shipping under an interallied board. Arrangements are being worked out for close co-operation in the use of all shipping, and, while no nations involved will tie itself down to an ironbound agreement concerning the use of its vessels, it is hoped that high efficiency will be obtained.

Neutral tonnage, it was stated, would be distributed among America and its allies, but in this connection there was no indication whether steps would be taken to seize neutral ships, such as the Dutch tonnage now tied up in New York Harbor, if a neutral Government were to refuse finally to meet the prescribed conditions for its release. There has been a growing belief that the United States would take that step, if allied nations approved, in order to get possession of the 500,000 or more tons of shipping now held idle.

Decisions such as this probably will be made after the last effort toward a voluntary agreement with the neutral Government involved has been made and approval is given here by President Wilson and the State Department. Officials have refused to deny or confirm reports that the policy of commandeering the ships would be determined upon soon after the House mission completed its deliberations abroad.

Shipping Conditions Abroad.

The shipping question forms so important a part of the war program that it was the subject of much discussion at the Inter-Allied Council meetings, and American experts made a thorough investigation of conditions at the shipyards, docks, and terminals in France and England. As a result, immediate steps will be taken to improve the conditions, not only there but in this country. It has been known that much delay in unloading of ships has been caused by the unimproved docking and terminal facilities in France and England, and delay in unloading may mean the loss of from 30 to 50 per cent. in efficiency to the overseas fleet.

Experts of the United States Government are working now in close co-operation with French and British engineers to solve this problem, and make possible the speedy unloading of boats when they dock. Probably docks in France and England will be extended, great warehouses constructed and an improvement sought in the terminal transportation lines.

Conditions in this connection are reported much worse abroad than in this country, although they are far from perfect here. It is understood that large forces of stevedores will be recruited in the United States and sent abroad to help the allied Governments in this phase of the problem. In a short time is hoped to have cargo ships make four trips, where under present conditions, because of delay, they are able to make but three.

PLANS FEDERAL AID FOR THE RAILROADS

Lenroot Bill Provides for Corporation to Buy Equipment and Lease It to Them.

CAPITAL OF $100,000,000

70 Per Cent. Tax Proposed on Roads' Incomes in Excess of Net Profits of 7 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The first Congressional move to relieve the railroad situation, arising in part from the inability of the companies to raise money for equipment, appeared in a bill introduced in the House today by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, one of the Republican leaders, providing for the creation of a Federal corporation to acquire railroad equipment and lease it to the railroads. The bill has the backing of a great number of Congressmen, and it is understood that the Administration may give support to it as one of the remedies to the existing railroad paralysis.

"A Federal corporation is provided for in which the United States shall be the sole stockholder," said Mr. Lenroot in explaining his bill. "The initial capital is $100,000,000, which with the approval of the President of the United States may be increased to $500,000,000. All of the Directors of the corporation must be members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, except the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be a Director, ex-officio, but the general manager of the corporation must be a practical railroad man. It is the duty of the corporation to immediately purchase or cause to be constructed, locomotives and cars, and lease them to the railroads at a reasonable rental where most needed. No lease can be for a longer period than twelve months, so that the corporation can have full control of the situation should conditions change.

"The bill also provides for furnishing additional money for this purpose by imposing a tax of 70 per cent. on income over and above a return of 7 per cent. on the railroads' invested capital; but in determining this income deductions are allowed of all other taxes paid, including present income and excess profit taxes. In other words, before any tax would be levied the stockholders would be entitled to a 7 per cent. dividend upon the invested capital of the road, and 70 per cent. of the income in excess of this would be taken as a tax.

"All of these taxes are to be paid into the treasury of the Equipment Corporation, to be used exclusively in procuring railroad equipment to be leased to the railroads.

"I believe this is a fair proposition and that if enacted much of the public opposition to increase of rates would disappear, for any road receiving such increase where it did not need it would pay the bulk of it back to the Government in this tax, and it would be used exclusively in providing transportation facilities, with a reasonable return to the stockholders."

HOUSE VOTES TO TAX CONGRESS SALARIES

Repeals Kitchin Joker and Passes Amendment—Makes President Subject to Impost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—By a vote of 308 to 1 members of the House today repealed the exemption of their own and other Government officials' salaries from the provisions of the occupational tax. This section, which was slipped in the present Revenue bill in conference, imposes a tax of 8 per cent. on salaries and incomes from trade without capital. Representative Kitchin was the author of the joker, and he stoutly defended it and worked to prevent the repeal of the entire provision.

The Ways and Means Committee had reported an amendment to the section placing all Government and State and municipal officials under its provisions, but exempted the salaries of the President of the United States and the Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts. Through an amendment offered by Representative Dillon of South Dakota this exemption was eliminated, and the tax, if it is held to be constitutional, will be imposed upon every person having an income in excess of $6,000. Members of Congress will pay a tax of $120, and the President's tax under this section will be $5,520.

Representative Longworth led the fight for repeal of the entire section. His amendment was defeated by a vote of 56 to 98. While the vote was taken in the Committee of the Whole, with many Democrats supporting the amendment and others showing a disposition to rise in support, Representative Kitchin rushed up and down the Democratic side shouting to his colleagues to sit down. He became even more persuasive when the vote was being counted in opposition, and succeeded in marshaling sufficient Democratic support to defeat the amendment. The Dillon amendment was adopted, 95 to 34.

Mr. Longworth paid his respects to the Representatives who were so eager to place the additional tax on their salaries.

"I wish I could believe that our motives—the motives of all of us—in passing such a resolution as this were high and heroic," he said, "but unfortunately the force that impels us to commit this atrocity is a fear for our political skins, endangered, as some of us believe, by the criticisms that have been heaped upon Congress for passing Section 209.

"Section 209 is an invention. It is the product of the intelligence of a few gentlemen who reconciled themselves to the proposition that human brains are to be regarded as invested capital, and the product thereof as an excess profit. I say that no such absurdity has ever been written into the statutes of this or any other country. Every man here knows that this proposition to put an excess profit tax on incomes derived where there is no invested capital at all was never even hinted at, much less discussed, on the floor of this House. In the Senate by common consent such salaries in professional incomes as these were specifically eliminated from the bill."

Representative Platt of New York was the single member who voted against the amendment.

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CHARGE ARMY SWINDLE.

Arrests on Technical Grounds by Federal Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—E. F. Ruhlman is under arrest here on technical charges of impersonating an officer of the army and failure to pay a stenographer at Junction City Kan., for $50 of work. The complaint was made by the Federal District Attorney, Fred Robertson of Kansas City, Kan., and A. T. Bagley of the Department of Justice.

This evening Captain C. W. Robinson, former division exchange officer at Camp Funston, Kan., was arrested, and is held under guard on technical charges of disobedience and refusal to obey orders.

Mr. Robertson states that a plan by which large amounts of money, aggregating perhaps $500,000, were to be obtained from wholesalers is being investigated at Camp Funston. He said that materials which could be sold through a camp exchange were bought in St. Louis and St. Joseph and sent to the camp, the dealers thinking the purchases were for the Government. This material, Robertson says, was disposed of through camp channels.

SAVED 2 FROM JACOB JONES.

Germans Announce Rescues from Torpedoed American Destroyer.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 18.—Two sailors were saved by the Germans from the American destroyer Jacob Jones, according to an official German announcement received here today.

The Jacob Jones was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone on Dec. 6, and sixty-five men on board were listed as missing. Survivors reported that one American, who spoke German, was taken away a prisoner on the submarine.

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SENATE WILL BARE SHIPPING BOARD ROW

Continued from Page One.

House Naval Affairs Committee is the only one from the lower branch now engaged in the work of inquiry.

In broaching the Shipping Board inquiry Senator Harding expressed the hope that Senator Fletcher, as Chairman of the Commerce Committee, would initiate the investigation himself. But Senator Fletcher, while agreeing that the Shipping Board apparently had lost time, did not appear disposed to offer the resolution. He thought the Shipping Board would work out the program without more delay.

Senator Harding, forced to offer the resolution himself, explained that he did not do it from any motive of partisanship, but to ascertain why a vital war industry had delayed a program that meant so much to the country's success at arms. The Ohio Senator said the war could not be won without an adequate fleet of merchant vessels to transport men, munitions, and food, and it was of the gravest importance that no more time be lost.

"I have a suggestion in my mind which I cannot forbear making to the Senate, and I wish particularly to address the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Fletcher," said Senator Harding. "If I were not a member of the minority and thereby subject to the possible suspicion that some partisan motive might be involved, I would put my suggestion in the form of a resolution.

Those Who Have Come and Gone.

"We have liberally appropriated not only millions, but billions, for the furthering of the construction of merchant vessels. We have witnessed the passing from the service of the board of General Goethals, that great constructor who builded the Panama Canal; we have witnessed the passing of Mr. Denman, who for a long time was a dominant figure on the Shipping Board, and the press records this morning the retirement of Rear Admiral Harris, who was supposed to bring to the Shipping Corporation not only his talent for construction, but his eminence as a leader in pressing things to a conclusion; and if the newspaper reports are well founded, our shipping program for the merchant marine is in a very discouraging way."

The Senator will recall likewise that Rear Admiral Capps has come and gone," interrupted Senator Gallinger.

"There have been so many changes," Senator Harding went on, "that it is not within my ordinary memory to recall them all. But in all seriousness, Senators, the shipping situation is a most discouraging one, if the press correctly reports it. It is of but little use for the nation to provide an army that it cannot transport and at the same time sustain.

"I talked very recently to a great captain of industry who has under way a line of construction for the navy, and he made the startling statement that his plant was constructing for the United States Navy more destroyers than there are in the world today. If that be true, under the leadership of a department and an individual constructing concern which has the capacity to build more destroyers than there are in the world today, certainly a capable and efficient Shipping Board could bring to the service of the nation in this crisis a merchant marine somewhere comparable to our present needs.

"I do not care to introduce this resolution of investigation and be subjected to the intimation that it is a partisan interference or suggestion; but I tell you, Senators, the winning of the war depends upon our strength on the sea. We must have this merchant marine if we are to hope to succeed; and I think it is a crime that the money placed in the hands of the Shipping Board should have been so ill handled that there should have been an entanglement of red tape and inefficiency of a character to delay the great American shipbuilding program.

"I can believe that it will add materially to the confidence and morale and hopes of the American people to have some assurance that efficiency and determination are back of this organization. I do not pretend to know what the difficulty is. Judging from the press, it is a conflict of authority and an interminable tangle of red tape. I have a notion that perhaps it is something more than that. I believe, Mr. President, and particularly, Mr. Chairman of the Commerce Committee, that the Senate can render the country no greater service just now than to make a determined investigation into the failure of this great branch of the Government at this time of war emergency. I should like to see an investigation to be ordered before the Senate takes its holiday recess."

Senator Williams, Democrat, declaring for the investigation, said:

"No one can close his eyes to the fact that we as a nation have not done our full part in this war. The best thing that can be done is to let your own people know all about the matter. I have no fear to have the full glare of publicity turned on any department of the Government."

Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip, declared officers of the Shipping Board would welcome the investigation, because it would show who was responsible for the conflicts in the organization.

Senator Swanson, Democrat, declared the board's trouble arose from failing to empower naval officers to act.

No Excuse for Any Conflict.

"I realize fully the importance of the matter to which the Senator from Ohio has referred," replied Senator Fletcher, "I feel most keenly the need of an American merchant marine. The Senator undoubtedly will recall that this is no new attitude so far as I am concerned, that away back in 1913 I exhausted every possible effort to take steps that would lead to the upbuilding of our merchant shipping. One time the Senate was in session continuously for seventy-six hours considering a bill along the lines of the present shipping bill. It was defeated in 1913, and then subsequently we passed the present law, and I cannot understand that there is any need of conflict of authority under that law. It seems to me that under the law the Shipping Board is supreme and has the power to go on with this work.

"I do not understand that the Emergency Fleet Corporation is independent of the Shipping Board, or that there need be the slightest conflict there, because the supreme power is the Shipping Board, and it ought to control the Emergency Fleet Corporation and its officers, its executives, and its operating forces. I cannot think there is any need of any new legislation upon the subject. It seems to me that under the present law all the necessary power is granted; and we certainly have been generous in appropriating all the money that was asked.

"Whether or not there are difficulties with which we are not acquainted I cannot say. I presume undoubtedly there are difficulties, but we cannot overcome difficulties without putting in some extraordinary efforts. We cannot do the difficult thing without overcoming difficulties, and it seems to me there is no reason why better progress should not have been made in the administration of that act. There are national and international questions involved. There are, for instance, something over 100 Dutch ships lying idle in the harbors of the United States. I do not know why we cannot make some arrangement to utilize those ships, but it is not being done. I take it that there are international questions, which we cannot very well go into here, and with which we are not fully acquainted.

"I do not believe that the fact that this official drops out and is succeeded by another, and another drops out and is succeeded by still another, will prevent the completion of the ships under contract. My information is that over 6,000,000 tons are under contract; and I do not see why that work cannot go on irrespective of who is President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation or Superintendent of this or of that. I think ships are being launched on the Pacific Coast that have been contracted for by this board; ships are being launched on the Atlantic Coast. Whether it should be done faster or not will depend upon the details of circumstances."

Pacific Building Hampered.

"The Senator from Florida speaks about the shipyards on the Pacific Coast," interpolated Senator Chamberlain. "Our people have been begging to build wooden ships out there. Men are idle; labor can be procured to construct wooden ships; but for some reason they are not permitting contracts to be made, and where they are made there are usually handicaps placed upon the contracts that forbid men going into it.

"For instance, I will state what I mean by that. Here is a wooden shipyard that wants to build for private account for some individual that wants to risk his money and to ply the ship between the Atlantic seaboard and the Allies. They do not ask the Government to build the ship. The individual is willing to do it himself. But they say: If we give you a permit to build for private account we will put a clause in it that reserves to the Government the right to commandeer the machinery. In other words, when the ship is floated and is ready to be paid for and go on the water the right is reserved to commandeer the machinery to that the ship is absolutely useless. Now, private capital does not want to build under those circumstances.

"I do not mean to charge any irregularity in the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, but it seems to me that it has resolved itself into a sort of debating society, without being able ever to consummate construction. I am glad we have the debate into it, because something must be done. And they never can do anything as long as these changes are being made in the personnel of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Shipping Board."

Time to Take Definite Action.

Senator Fletcher interrupted to suggest that the regulations with regard to interference with private contract limited the right to build to 3,000 tons.

"Anything less than 3,000 tons private yards may construct as they please, without danger of interference; but beyond that the Shipping Board felt that the labor, material, and other questions ought to be considered before they would permit construction for private use. I think we ought to do one thing or the other," Senator Fletcher went on. "We ought to go on with the building of these ships, or we ought to do away with the restrictions that interfere with the building of ships and if necessary with the persons who interfere with it."

Senator Harding remarked that he had no desire to go into the failure of Congress in the past to provide for the building of a merchant marine.

"I am concerned with the immediate emergency," he said. "We can put it down as an established fact that we have provided for ships, and we are not getting them; and it is the business of Congress to find out why we are not getting them. I may say that I talked with three men who have been conspicuous in the service of the Government, and in each case I learned after their retirement that they somehow found their hands tied and could not proceed with the work they were seeking to do."

Senator Harding then offered his resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce or any subcommittee thereof be and hereby is authorized and directed to proceed at once with an investigation of the program, progress, and all matters connected with the building of merchant vessels under the direction of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and report its findings to the Senate at the earliest practical day, together with such recommendations as it may see fit to make as to remedies of existing difficulties, if any; and for the purpose the committee is authorized during the Sixty-fifth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths, to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate.

The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote. After its passage Senator Sterling of South Dakota introduced a resolution to provide for the appointment by the Government of a general traffic manager for the railroads. This was not voted upon. Commenting upon Senator Sterling's resolution, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts said he favored having a general traffic manager for mercantile shipping.

"I think the Shipping Board ought to be abolished," said the Massachusetts Senator. "We've had the Shipping Board for a year and we haven't got the ships yet; and there's no prospect, apparently, of getting them for a long time to come. The system is wrong and ought to be changed before there is any more delay."

In urging his railroad resolution, which was adopted by unanimous vote, Senator Cummins said the railroad situation had become intolerable, and immediate action by Congress appeared imperative.

"Congress must ascertain what is to be done with the railroads," said the Iowa Senator. "The President may have a plan of Government control or regulation that he will want to put before us. We must be ready to know how to act when he asks us to do so."

In addition to the Senate action Congressional investigation of the Shipping Board was proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Edmonds of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the Committee on Merchant Marine.

HURLEY IN FULL SHIPPING CONTROL

Authorized by President to Direct Board's Program—Makes Piez Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Developments today following the resignation of Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation all pointed to the conclusion that Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, had received full authority from the President to direct the shipbuilding program, and that those who differed from his plans must step aside. For the present at least Mr. Hurley has unquestioned power.

Mr. Hurley disposed of the latest shakeup in his forces in a statement in which he explained with frankness that Admiral Harris retired because he felt his authority was limited, and he could be of more service elsewhere. In this judgment, Mr. Hurley added, the Board of Trustees of the corporation concurred.

Where Admiral Harris will serve next has not been announced. He wished to be returned to his position as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, but President Wilson this afternoon sent to the Senate the nomination of Civil Engineer Charles Wellman Parks for that post. This development came at least twenty-four hours after Admiral Harris asked to be relieved from further connection with the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Charles A. Piez of Chicago, who was elected Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation a few weeks ago and placed in authority over Admiral Harris, was selected as General Manager of the corporation within a few minutes after Admiral Harris's withdrawal, and the machinery of the organization scarcely faltered. It was announced that the offices of Vice President and General Manager would be merged.

It became known today that for some little time there had been a lack of cooperation between Admiral Harris and the officials of the Shipping Board and Fleet Corporation which interfered with Chairman Hurley's program to place the Fleet Corporation on the efficiency basis of a huge private enterprise.

Mr. Hurley had picked Mr. Piez as the man to do the job, and recently the bylaws of the Fleet Corporation were amended to create the office of Vice President, to which Mr. Piez was elected, and to make the position of General Manager appointive, with its incumbent answerable to the new Vice President.

Then Mr. Hurley began to outline his efficiency program, calling in several experts and assigning Mr. Piez, who had made a personal survey of many of the shipyards, to prepare a blueprint, indicating the work which each department and employe should be responsible for. This work has just been completed.

In the meantime, in the absence from the city of Mr. Piez, Admiral Harris advised Mr. Hurley to move the offices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to Philadelphia, where its officials would be in the same touch with big shipyards, and asked that $12,000,000 be devoted at once to housing operations at shipyards. Both requests were refused pending their submission to the Board of Directors. Then came the blueprint plan, by which Admiral Harris was obviously restrained in some of his desires, and following that the Admiral's resignation.

Mr. Hurley made it very evident today in his statement that he expected that his hands would be unfettered in carrying out his plan to organize the Fleet Corporation along lines he believed would give the largest results. He felt confident that great progress had been made and the shipbuilding program put on a basis which it had not hitherto attained.

Within a very short time, the Chairman said, he had received a report concerning the shipyards from Lloyds which was very encouraging. Accepted as a most conservative survey, it showed that the conditions were highly favorable to the output of 6,000,000 tons in 1918, which had been expected.

The report had to deal with steel ships which are being constructed or are under contract, and while the details are being withheld one of the estimates was made public. It showed that Lloyds put down the capacity of the Seattle yards for next year at 300,000 tons.

The estimate made by Seattle builders has been 600,000 tons of steel ships and 400,000 tons of wooden ships in 1918. Double shifts of workmen are being put in these, each shift working ten hours on an eight-hour day basis, receiving the usual overtime. It is hoped to extend this system of double shifts to all of the Pacific Coast yards, and, if possible, to the Atlantic Coast.

All of these features are included in the efficiency program which Mr. Hurley is endeavoring to perfect, and in the carrying out of which he has refused to be hampered in any way. His statement today outlined the situation now confronting him. It reads:

Chairman Hurley's Statement.

"The Emergency Fleet Corporation was organized in the same form as other large and successful corporations. The Chairman of the Shipping Board is the President of the Fleet Corporation, and there are two Vice Presidents, R. A. Donald of the board and Charles A. Piez, elected several weeks ago. There is a Board of Trustees, which corresponds to the usual Board of Directors, and of which the President, Vice President, and members of the Shipping Board are members. The organization is precisely the same as that of the usual corporation.

"In order to expedite the actual production of ships, the groundwork of plans having been laid by previous managements, Mr. Piez, one of the most noted engineers and engineers in the country, was requested by me to effect a reorganization. This reorganization is nearly completed. Its success is assured by the fact that it derives its inspiration from the actual conditions in the shipyards of the country. Mr. Piez was head of our Production Committee, which investigated conditions in the shipyards, spending considerable time in many of the representative plants.

"Admiral Harris, upon the retirement of Admiral Capps on Dec. 1, on account of ill health, was designated General Manager. While the reorganization was in progress he suggested to me that the Emergency Fleet Corporation be moved to Philadelphia. I suggested that a matter of this kind, involving policy as well as possible legislative approval, would certainly have to be submitted to the Board of Trustees, as it would be submitted in any corporation to the Board of Directors.

"He also wanted to give his immediate approval to an expenditure of $12,000,000 for housing operations in connection with the shipyards. This being a departure from the corporation's function of shipbuilding, I felt that the trustees should pass upon it. Admiral Harris then expressed the opinion that his authority was to be limited, and he would be able to render more service elsewhere. The Board of Trustees concurred in this judgment, feeling that their duty required careful consideration of projects apart from shipbuilding.

"Mr. Piez's grasp upon the whole shipbuilding program has been so strong and his knowledge of actual conditions in the yards so definite as a result of his study in the field that the best results can be obtained by combining his function as Vice President with those of General Manager. He has been designated as General Manager. Former Rear Admiral Bowles, whose practical shipbuilding experience was gained as President of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and who has for a long time been in actual charge of construction plans, is to be assigned an important part in the direction of affairs. James Heyworth has been placed in charge of wooden ship construction and Charles Day, another foremost engineer and production expert, is to be manager of the production department.

"Underlying the reorganization which has been completed was the desire to bring the Fleet Corporation closer to the shipyards. Mr. Day, for instance, served with Mr. Piez in the personal visits of the Production Committee to the shipyards, where actual construction conditions were ascertained. Mr. Day then went to England, where he made an exhaustive investigation into the methods which prevailed in the shipyards there. He has now returned and becomes one of the important factors in our speeding-up program.

"The result of the reorganization already is apparent in all the yards. Lloyds has just made a report which has been carefully checked up and which shows that there is a better basis for optimism than there has been at any time since the emergency program was launched. Admiral Bowles's reports show that construction work is progressing as fast as numan labor can turn it out.

"The plans of last May have been translated into hulls on the shipways and ships on the seas. We are close to the point where the results of what has been done will be apparent to every one. Admiral Bowles's carefully checked figures show 3,335,308 dead weight tons under construction and under contract."

It is understood that Admiral Bowles will have the title of Chief Constructor.

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ALLIES CONFIDENT OF WESTERN FRONT

Know Good German Troops Are Being Shifted from East, but Have No Fears.

RUSSIA BEING HUMBUGGED

Documents Show Transfers of Troops Have Been Under Way Some Time.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Dec. 17, (Delayed.)—If it is true that the armistice on the Russian front contains a specific agreement by the German authorities not to transfer troops, except those already in course of transport thence, to the western front, the Allies are again in face of a monstrous piece of Teutonic hypocrisy. Many documents and statements of prisoners taken by the French armies suffice to prove this.

It is not only that the best German units have already been taken from a field where they are no longer required: an elaborate system of exchange of small units, and even of individual men, is going on and has been going on for weeks past, by which a skeleton army of weaklings will be kept up for a time in the east, while all the young and robust soldiers will be conveyed to depots or the ranks of corps engaged against the French, British, or Italian armies. Thus a man belonging to the 428th Regiment (88th Division) wrote on Nov. 13 that all men from 20 to 30 years old were to be withdrawn from the Russian front before the armistice was signed. On the other hand, a prisoner says he saw a contingent of twenty-five elderly men of the 16th Regiment starting on Dec. 1 for Russia. The gaps left there by transfers to the west have also been partly filled by sending to the east recruits of the last class called up, that of 1919, which has been incorporated within the last six months.

In brief, the so-called Russian front will become a training ground for lads of 18 and a camp for invalids, while on the basis of this humbugging arrangement the German Government will presumably obtain the repatriation of some hundreds of thousands of able-bodied prisoners of war.

There is nothing in this to surprise the allied Governments, for it is evident that, since Germany has nothing to fear on the Russian side for months past, her chief aim in negotiating must have been to liberate completely what remained there of good material for use elsewhere. She has already engaged the best of it in Italy. With the rest the dangerously thinned ranks of the western divisions, which had fallen as low as 12,000 men, all told, are now being refreshed.

Rather more serious, perhaps, is the reinforcement in artillery and airplanes which the armistice permits. Will Hindenburg now use all this and his previous strength in an adventurous attack in France? The possibility is viewed without alarm by the men able to judge. The allied armies, in every way, including numbers of men, are in a better posture to resist such an effort than they were when they broke the previous grand assaults, and the season is on their side. France lies today under a thick sheet of snow and a stormy sky.

Since the alternative for the enemy is to see the Americans come into line, an early offensive is an evident possibility against which all defensive precautions are to be taken. Certain appearances notwithstanding, the Central Empires are in a desperate condition, and this fact may push them to attempt the last great blow. I believe the allied armies are perfectly ready and perfectly confident of the result.

GERMAN FIRE HEAVIER NEAR YPRES AND LENS

Guns Active Near Bullecourt, Haig Reports—Intense Bombardment Around Verdun.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—An increase of German artillery activity near Ypres and on the Arfois front is noted in tonight's report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters, which says:

A hostile raiding party was repulsed this morning south of Fontaine-les-Croiselles.

The hostile artillery was active at midday east of Bullecourt, and has also shown increased activity at different points between Lens and Armentières and east and north of Ypres.

"There is nothing of special interest to report," said the afternoon communication.

PARIS, Dec. 18. — Heavy artillery fighting is reported from the right bank of the Meuse, near Verdun, and near the Rhine-Rhone Canal, on the eastern end of the front.

The official announcement issued by the War Office tonight reads:

In the course of the day the artillery fighting assumed a certain intensity on the right bank of the Meuse, especially in the region of Caurières Wood and Bezonvaux.

The afternoon report says:

Our patrols carried out operations in the region of St. Quentin and brought back prisoners. South of Juvincourt enemy efforts directed against our small posts were repulsed by our fire.

Artillery fighting was carried on actively during the night in the region of the Rhine-Rhone Canal.

VOTES TO SUSPEND CAILLAUX'S IMMUNITY

Committee Wants the French Chamber to Consider Its Report on Saturday.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Paisant read a report that he had drawn up for the Chamber's Committee of Eleven on the question of the suspension of the immunity of Senators Caillaux and Loustalot. The report was adopted, seven members of the committee voting in favor of it and four abstaining from voting.

The majority requests the Chamber to discuss the report next Saturday.

The Senate today without discussion voted to suspend the immunity of Senator Charles Humbert, former proprietor of the Journal, who figures in the Bolo case, in accordance with the demand of the public prosecutor.

PAINTS BLACK PICTURE OF GERMAN FOOD CRISIS

Outlook More Unfavorable Than Ever Before, Says the Berlin Tageblatt.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 18.—The Berlin Tageblatt, severely criticising the War Provision Office, says:

"City dwellers await the coming Winter with anxious concern and serious fear. The foodstuff prospects are more unfavorable than at any time during the war. To the high cost of necessaries, which already has become a terrible burden to the masses, is added the danger that not even the most absolutely necessary foodstuffs can be considered as being assured."

OFFICER OUSTED IN FRANCE.

Medical Lieutenant in Pershing's Army Convicted of Intoxication.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 18, (Associated Press.)—From several recent trials by courts-martial it is evident that sobriety and proper conduct on the part of officers will be insisted upon at all times. The latest case is that of a Lieutenant of the medical reserve who was convicted of drinking with enlisted men and disgracing the military service by being intoxicated while in uniform.

The Lieutenant has been dismissed from the army and sent back to the United States under guard.

WON D. S. O. AT CAMBRAI.

Lieut. Oakman, Grandson of Roscoe Conkling, Wounded There.

LONDON, Dec. 17, (delayed.)—The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Lieutenant Walter G. Oakman, Jr., of Islip, L. I., a grandson of Roscoe Conkling, for gallantry in the Cambrai battle, where he was wounded for the third time. Lieutenant Oakman is now in a private hospital in London, and is being nursed by his sister. He has wounds on a hand and leg, both received in the Cambrai push.

With Dillwyn P. Starr, a Philadelphia athlete, who also won a commission, Lieutenant Oakman joined the Duke of Westminster's machine gun corps early in the war. He was first wounded in Flanders in 1916, being injured so seriously that his friends despaired of his ever returning to the front, but he recovered quickly and overcame the doctor's objections to further service. Six months later he was again on the firing line and again was wounded.

On this occasion, as in the Flanders campaign, Oakman and Starr were together. They were fighting side by side in the battle of the Somme when Starr was killed. By this time Oakman had received a commission in the Coldstream Guards. He was identified with this famous regiment when wounded before Cambrai.

HEAVY SNOW IN FRANCE.

Telegraph Service Disorganized—Paris Lacks Laborers.

PARIS, Dec. 16, (delayed.)—The first heavy fall of snow of the season in this part of France occurred today. Railroad and telegraph services were disorganized.

The Paris boulevards were turned into quagmires on account of the lack of labor for clearing the streets.

Urge a Break with Germany.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 18.—Prominent Argentinians favorable to the Allies, at a meeting last night, heard speeches urging that Argentina break relations with Germany. Among the speakers were three former members of Argentine Cabinets, Señors Magnasci, Yotre, and Gonsales.

Peruvian Congress Meets.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 18.—An extraordinary session of the Peruvian Congress convened today to discuss financial projects. The opening of the session had been fixed for Dec. 15, but was postponed because of lack of a quorum.

Italy Calls New Contingents.

ROME, Dec. 16, (Delayed.)—New contingents have been called up by the Government. The classes of troops already mobilized consist of all eligible and fit men between the ages of 18 and 43.

ENGLAND AROUSED BY CONVOY LOSSES

Newspapers Renew Attack on the Admiralty as Result of New German Raids.

HURD DEFENDS THE NAVY

He Says Britain Needs More Small Vessels to Avoid Such Incidents.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.—The serious view entertained here on the successful German double attack on shipping in the North Sea is reflected by the prominence given in the morning newspapers to this incident, but much of the editorial comment is restrained, the desire being expressed by several commentators to await the result of the official inquiry. Nevertheless some sharp criticisms find their way into the editorial columns, with pointed reference to the explanations given at the time of the October raid.

The Daily News says:

"The disaster will create indignation as well as deep concern.

"The public has had more than enough of these things both at sea and ashore, and has come to distrust profoundly the efficiency of the military and naval services as judges in affairs concerning themselves."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The serious feature is the painful reflection cast upon the administrative efficiency of the Grand Fleet. Such a mistake would not be repeated after an eight weeks' interval unless some screws in the machinery were very dangerously loose. The circumstances call for a court of inquiry appointed by the Admiralty from the outside."

The Times says:

"The attack requires a good deal more of explanation than the raid in October. While judgment must be suspended until after the inquiry, it is impossible not to feel that the thing should never have happened."

Archibald S. Hurd, writer on naval subjects in The Daily Telegraph refused to assume any failure on the part of anybody, and points out the difficulties of the task and the great results achieved. He contends that the real explanation is that the navy has not enough ships for its multifarious duties and especially lacks enough small ships.

"Although we have been building ships," he continues, "the navy has never been provided with an adequate supply of small craft owing to the shortage of labor and steel. All that can be said is that our strength is greater today than it was, though still insufficient because of losses incurred at sea. In one recent month of this year in home waters alone our naval forces steamed 7,000,000 miles in areas in which enemy submarines were active and in which also enemy mines by the thousand lurked."

The writer recalls Sir Eric Geddes's statement explaining the October raid that between April and October 4,500 merchantmen were escorted between Britain and Norway without a single ship being lost by a surface attack. He also says that since the beginning of the convoy system until Dec. 1 less than 1½ per cent of convoyed cargoes bound inward has been lost.

Testimony given yesterday at the inquest over the victims of the German attack on the British convoy shows that the attack occurred between 4 and 5 o'clock Wednesday morning and that the enemy destroyers fired as hard as possible for a few minutes. A Swedish steamer was torpedoed twice, the second torpedo cutting the vessel completely in two. Of the crew of twenty on board, sixteen were either killed or are missing.

No assistance was rendered by the enemy boats. British destroyers came upon the scene and rescued the survivors.

According to Danish accounts, the force which attacked the convoy consisted of four cruisers, in addition to destroyers.

According to the testimony of survivors, both here and in Scandinavia, the fighting was of most violent character.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 18.—All the crews of the merchantmen in the convoy attacked in the North Sea by the Germans last week were saved. The merchant vessels had time to retire while the outnumbered British destroyers and trawlers engaged in a desperate fight with the Germans, and the crews of the merchantmen took to the boats.

One British destroyer, according to reports received here, sank after ten minutes of brave fighting. The crew of the other destroyer continued to serve its guns until disabled. After disposing of the convoying vessels, the Germans turned their attention to the merchantmen and sank them, one by one.

The convoy was made up of the following steamships:

Bolista, Norwegian, 1,701 tons gross; King Magnus, Norwegian; Bothnia, Swedish, 1,407 tons; Torlaf, Swedish, (Torleif, 356 tons?) Masacibo, Danish; Cordova, British. (There were two British steamships Cordova, each of about 2,300 tons.)

The Bolista was torpedoed and sank in fifteen minutes. One of her boats, with eleven of the crew and four passengers, reached land this morning after being out for fifteen hours. A lifeboat from one of the Swedish steamers, with fifteen persons, also reached port, although a gale was blowing.

Contrary to the custom of the Germans, one of their destroyers offered assistance to one of the Bolista's boats.

GERMAN AIRMEN DROP BOMBS ON LONDON

Air Raiders Also Attack Coast Towns—British Guns and Machines Bombard Them.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—German airplanes raided English coast towns tonight. Some of the raiders reached London, where they were met with a heavy fire. Numerous bombs were dropped. An official announcement of the raid says:

"Hostile airplanes crossed the Essex and Kent coast about 6:15 o'clock, and proceeded toward London. Some of the raiders reached the London district and dropped bombs. Bombs also were dropped in Kent and Essex.

"Reports of casualties and damage have not yet been received. Our guns and airplanes were both in action."

ANTI-GERMAN EDITOR GONE.

American Who Fled from Germany May Have Been Kidnapped.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17, (Delayed.)—The Socialist newspaper Tribune reports the mysterious disappearance of Carl Minister, editor of the German revolutionary Socialist paper Kampf, which is published in Amsterdam. He left last Tuesday for Southern Holland and has not been seen since.

The Tribune says Minister is an American citizen. He is said to have been naturalized in the United States in 1905, returning to Solingen, Germany, in 1912. At the outbreak of the war, his claim to American citizenship not availing him, he fled to Amsterdam to avoid being drafted into the army.

In his newspaper, Minister has been systematically attacking the German Government and his wife fears, as he is known to have been in touch with German deserters, that he may have been kidnapped by the Germans.

CZERNIN TO JOIN IN PEACE PARLEY

Continued from Page One.

ing from distant parts of Russia to Petrograd, and that a public meeting of enemy prisoners was held at Moscow Sunday for the purpose of electing a temporary committee to watch their interests.

The same correspondent reports that the Germans long ago arranged to flood Russia with their manufactures at the earliest opportunity, which apparently now has come. Trading has begun on sections of the front, and the Germans are reported to be bartering every kind of manufactured goods for foodstuffs on a large scale. Orders are being taken at Petrograd for German goods, the shopkeepers promising that they will soon be able to satisfy the demands of customers for commodities they have long been without.

REPORT KERENSKY ACTIVE.

Ukraine Troops Take Large Booty from Defeated Bolsheviki.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 18.—A report that former Premier Kerensky of Russia, supported by some thousands of troops, has appeared in the vicinity of Petrograd, is contained in a dispatch from Haparanda, in Sweden at the Finnish frontier, to the Berlincske Tidene. The Bolsheviki are said to have sent troops against him.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Reports on the Russian internal situation tonight indicate that fighting is continuing in the Don region and that reinforcements have been sent south from Petrograd.

A Kiev dispatch tonight reports that during the fighting of the Bolshevist units there the Ukrainian troops seized 72 cannon, 350 machine guns, and 5,000,000 cartridges.

It is stated in other advices that the Russian Government commissaries are drafting an ultiatum addressed to the Ukraine Rada, recognizing the independence of the Ukraine but demanding an immediate expression of the Rada's attitude toward the Bolshevist authorities. The Rada had issued a statement declining to recognize the People's Commissaries as comprising the Government of all Russia, in as much as the Don, the Caucasus, Siberia, and other parts of Russia have their own governments.

According to the reports of the Bolshevist Public Works Department and Railway Administration, the arrivals of food of al kinds in the last few days have been satisfactory at Petrograd, Moscow, and all the populous places in North Russia and on the north and south fronts.

HERTLING LOSES HOPE OF PEACE WITH BRITAIN

Says Germany's Way in West Is Made Clear by Lloyd George's Speech.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Germany's way in the west is clear, inasmuch as a peace by negotiation with Great Britain is out of the question at present, Chancellor von Hertling asserted in an interview given to the Director of the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, as quoted in dispatches reaching London today.

The interview was given in response to a request for a reply to the recent speech of Premier Lloyd George, who said he would regard peace overtures with Prussia at the moment the Prussian military spirit was drunk with boastfulness as a betrayal of the great trust with which he and his colleagues had been charged.

"Lloyd George calls us criminals and bandits," said the Chancellor. "Modern wars are not won by invective, but perhaps, rather, prolonged thereby, because it is clearly out of the question to negotiate with men of such temper. For some time it has been impossible for an attentive observer to doubt that the British Government under Lloyd George's leadership is completely inaccessible to the idea of a just peace by understanding. His speech affords convincing proof of this."

The Chancellor then discussed the origin of the war, saying Germany's conscience was clear, and added:

"More than a year has passed since we and our allies offered the enemy the hand of peace. It was rejected. In the meantime our reply to the Papal note has again set forth our standpoint."

After referring to the conclusion of the armistice with Russia, the Chancellor went on:

"Lloyd George's speech is the British answer to the Papal note. Our way in the west accordingly is clear. It is not Lloyd George who is judge of the world, but history. As on Aug. 2, 1914, so today we may look forward to its verdict with equanimity."

GERMAN PRESS NOW WORRIES FOR JAPAN

Points Danger of Her Loss of American Trade and of Conflicting Interests.

NEED OF FUTURE FRIENDS

Choice of Becoming a Vassal or a False Ally Will Face Tokio, One Paper Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 18, (via London.)—The question of Japan continues to monopolize the columns of the German press, especially Japan's interests versus those of America. At present it is difficult to say with what intention these articles were written, but it is possible that Germany is hoping for a rapprochement with Japan, and is preparing the people.

The Frankfurter Zeitung points out that Japan's refusal to send troops against Russia is comprehensible, as Japan will need friends in the future to further her interests if the European powers weaken themselves by a long war, although she has little direct interest in lengthening the war, as she no longer is delivering war material to Russia, and big masses of Japanese are suffering from the war.

The paper argues that Japan is also menaced by a loss of American trade because, as America becomes involved in war, the more nationally economical she is becoming owing to tonnage and questions of exchange, and she will soon be obliged to do without Japanese silk. It is argued also that if Japan continues to pursue her present policy only two ways are open to her—either to become a vassal of the Entente in opposition to her own interests or to play the rôle of a false ally, refusing to share the work of the Entente Allies.

"Perhaps politicians in Tokio understand that it is now time to deliberate and recognize a turning point in history," the Frankfurter Zeitung continues. "Japan will, under no circumstances, make a separate peace, but she will not put obstacles in the way of peace. Peace will come from the East, as Russia and South China desire it."

The paper points out that it is to Japan's advantage to please these two powers, and concludes that debates in the Japanese Parliament will be followed with interest.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung also deals with the question of America's interests in Russia as well as Japan, pointing out that besides all the American capital invested, Russia is such a good client of America that America cannot afford to quarrel with Russia. The paper contends that America's important interests in the East are practically at the mercy of Japan unless she can get a stronger foothold there, and that Japan realizes her stronghold, which is unassailable.

The Volkszeitung considers it remarkable that Japan has refused to send troops against Russia, and asserts that this is another sign of the big rôle Eastern questions will play in the future. It continues:

"For America important and actual questions are at stake, but still more important are those of the future. If she becomes energetically involved in war she loses her foothold in the East forever."

The paper argues that America has made many mistakes already, and that it remains to be seen whether she intends to spoil her Russian market, a possibility which no one would desire more than Japan.

AIRMAN UP 23,048 FEET.

Italian Comes Close to Altitude Record in 65 Minutes.

ROME, Dec. 18.—Lieutenant Brachpapa of the Italian Army and a pilot recently attained a height of 7,025 meters (23,048 feet) in an Italian airplane, mounting to this altitude in 65 minutes.

On July 14, 1914, a German pilot named Oelrich attained a height of 25,756 feet, the record, however, not being passed upon by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale in Paris owing to the outbreak of the European war shortly afterward. H. G. Hawker, an English flier, reached a height of 23,622 feet on April 26, 1916, at Hendon, England.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK ITALIANS IN NORTH

Berlin Reports the Capture of 1,000 Prisoners West of the Brenta.

FOE REPULSED, ROME SAYS

But German Bulletin Announces the Storming of Parts of a Position Near Monte Solarolo.

BERLIN, Dec. 18, (via London.)—The War Office reports the capture of more than 1,000 Italian prisoners in engagements in the mountains west of the Brenta and the taking of parts of an Italian position near Monte Solarolo.

Tonight's official statement says:

In successful engagements in the mountains west of the Brenta the Austro-Hungarians took more than 1,000 prisoners.

Italian attacks against Monte Solarolo failed.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

There was much artillery firing between the Brenta and Piave Rivers. East of Monte Solarolo parts of an enemy position were taken.

ROME, Dec. 18.—Vigorous attacks by the Austro-Germans on the Monte Solarolo salient were repulsed today, according to the announcement of the War Office.

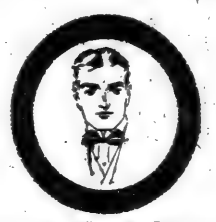
SEES AUSTRIAN DRIVE ENDED.

Representative Tinkham Sure Italians Have Checked It for Winter.

PARIS, Dec. 18. — Representative George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts, who was injured when an army automobile in which he was riding along the Italian front dropped twenty feet and was wrecked, arrived in Paris today. He will be a passenger on the next steamer leaving France for the United States. His right hand is still in a sling, one of the fingers having been broken and the hand cut. His left ear was also injured.

Representative Tinkham, who has visited the entire Italian front, says he feels convinced that the Austrian advance has been definitely checked for the Winter.

"The Italian Army," he said, "is fighting with the greatest courage, and the high command is exercising the finest strategy. If any trouble arises in Italy, it will be from the economic situation, not the political. The supply of corn available does not exceed an amount sufficient for three months, and the country's hopes are fixed on the United States."



Cheat The Ashman!
Give Silk Shirts,
$5, $6, $7.50

LEAN pickings for the ashman this year, for people are giving *useful gifts to wear*, warm and adorn, not gilded gewgaws or trashy trinkets. Nothing more admirable and acceptable than a Silk Shirt—$5, $6, $7.50.

Madras Shirts for Gifts in Plain Colors with smartly new Embroidered Bosoms and Soft Cuffs—$3.50.

Madras Shirts for Gifts; high quality at a low price, considering market conditions—$1.50 and upward.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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Hot water
Quick Relief
BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or disturbing substances.

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FUR-LINED COATS FOR MEN

$65 to $375

This season's productions
Last season's prices

Fur-lined coats, like everything else, cost much more to produce this season than last season, but thanks to fore-handed buying of furs, we are able to sit on the lid and keep prices at normal.

These superb garments are finely tailored and finely furred, fit perfectly, don't sag, and hang true to form.

The Shells of black broadcloth, and rough-and-ready woolens in Oxford and Highland Heathers.

Lined with muskrat in the dark shades; in nutria, Hudson Seal, and marmot.

Collars of Beaver, Hudson Seal, Persian lamb, otter, plucked otter, or mink.

Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

A Christmas Gift of GORHAM SILVERWARE

transforms the sentiment of a day into the service of a lifetime

The Gorham Company
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Fifth Avenue at 36th Street
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GORGAS REPORTS TROOPS ILL IN CAMPS

Continued from Page One.

tional Guard commands of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee are quartered in tents, he says in part:

"Sanitary conditions here are serious. Sixty men have died of pneumonia in the last month. The camp has been exposed to a general epidemic of measles, about 2,000 cases having occurred within the last month. During the same period they have had 175 cases of pneumonia and 15 cases of meningitis. The new conscripts of this command are men who are nonimmune to measles. They come from the neighboring Southern States, where population is scarce, and, therefore, have not had measles in childhood. Always, with measles, a certain number of cases of pneumonia occur. The mortality of pneumonia from any cause is always high.

"The basic unsanitary condition, however, in my opinion, is overcrowding. In the past, in this camp, the division commander has had to put eleven and twelve men in a tent, due to the shortage of tentage. At present he has to put nine men in a tent, which gives about twenty-eight square feet to the man. I urge that the division commander be directed to furnish at least fifty square feet of floor space to the man, which would give about five men to the tent.

"I also recommend that an observation camp be established, where fresh men can be isolated and kept under observation for at least two weeks or until the camp itself shows evidence of being free from infection.

Wants Recruits Delayed.

"The division commander tells me that he expects a large increase in the force at an early date. I urge that no fresh men be sent to this camp until the division commander says that he is able to care for them along the lines of this recommendation.

"There has been a good deal of discomfort and exposure on account of the men having nothing but their Summer clothing. This has been in great part corrected in the last ten days by the arrival of woolen clothing and overcoats. The O. D. wool has not yet been issued, but the authorities are informed that it is on the way. The whole command is still in khaki.

"Heat and plumbing are badly needed in the hospital. Both were authorized two weeks ago. I recommend that the matter be pressed and the hospital be equipped in this respect at just as early a date as possible."

According to General Gorgas, practically the same conditions prevail at Camps Doniphan, Funston, and Bowie. For all of them he recommends that observation camps shall be established, where new troops may be sent, for a period of two weeks or so to determine whether there is disease among them. In his report concerning Camp Doniphan, dated yesterday, he says:

"The command until recently has had nothing but Summer clothing."

General Gorgas attributes the bad health conditions at Doniphan to overcrowding of tents.

2,000 Cases of Measles.

At Camp Bowie, where the 30th Guard Division is training, General Gorgas reports 41 deaths in the last month from pneumonia out of 400 cases admitted to the hospital. About 2,000 cases of measles have developed in the same time.

"There is a great deal of uneasiness and criticism among the people with regard to conditions here, which are worse, from the sanitary point of view, than in any of the camps I have visited," General Gorgas says.

"The base hospital is unfinished, without water, plumbing, or sewerage conditions. I recommend that telegraphic instructions be sent to the division commander at once to put in plumbing, water, and sewer connections and electric cookers in all the wards.

"I think the recommendations I have made will tend to correct the existing sanitary errors, but I cannot urge too strongly that they be put into effect at once. The camp sites and surroundings are all that can be desired. The troops and general conditions are good with the exception of such conditions as relate to the epidemic diseases at present prevailing."

Carriers of Meningitis.

The General reports that among the 36,000 drafted men injected into the cantonment in October were many meningitis carriers, this part of the country being known, he says, to all health officers as having been for several years the principal endemic centre in the civil population for meningitis.

General Gorgas recommends observation camps, the relieving of overcrowded conditions, the oiling of nearby roads to keep down the dust, and the erection and heating of ambulance sheds to obviate the present difficulties found in getting the motor ambulance started during the cold weather, because of the freezing of the water in the radiators.

Congressional inquiry into sanitary conditions at Camp Mills, Hempstead, L. I., was asked in a resolution introduced today by Representative Jeanette Rankin of Montana. It was referred to the Rules Committee.

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GOVERNOR'S HOME WRECKED BY BOMB

Police Believe Attempt to Kill California Executive Was Made by Pro-Germans.

ALL SACRAMENTO SHAKEN

Legislature Offers a Reward for Plotters—Gov. Stephens Just Back from Patriotic Tour.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 18.—What is believed to have been an attempt to kill Governor William D. Stephens by means of a powerful explosive bomb at midnight last night resulted in the wrecking of the executive mansion, the entire rear end of the building being blown out. The Governor and Mrs. Stephens, as well as the household servants, were asleep at the time, and all escaped injury.

Two men were seen fleeing from the house immediately after the explosion.

The detonation was heard all over the city, and windows were broken two or three blocks away. It was believed that from twenty to twenty-five sticks of dynamite were used.

A reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for the explosion was offered in a resolution adopted today by the Sacramento Board of City Commissioners.

Governor and Mrs. Stephens were asleep in the wing of the house adjoining the spot where the explosion occurred, but beyond a nervous shock they were unharmed.

The attempt occurred just as the guard was being changed. H. Claussen, one of the watchmen, was the first on the scene, having passed the spot but a few minutes before the explosion occurred. He expressed the opinion that the explosive was thrown from an alley which runs along the rear of the house at a distance of about forty feet from the porch under which the charge was set off.

A hole several feet in depth and at least five feet wide was torn in the ground beneath a bay window at the rear of the structure, and the entire wall up to the second story was blown away. The entire neighborhood was aroused, and a crowd was on the scene in a few minutes.

Governor Stephens, in a statement tonight, characterized the act as "probably having been done with a view to terrorism, the chief weapon of the alien enemy."

A clew as to the perpetrators was given to the police by the Rev. Frazer Langford, pastor of a church, who reported that four months ago a man was noticed lurking about the Executive Mansion, and that he continued to haunt the locality until a week ago, when he disappeared. The police are of the opinion that the attempt was made by pro-Germans.

"According to my judgment," said Governor Stephens, "the bomb was thrown from the alleyway about forty feet to the rear of the mansion, and did not light as far under the house as its owner had intended. I am strengthened in this statement by the fact that the back gates were both locked as usual, and the watchman had visited the basement just a few minutes before the explosion occurred. He says that when he passed the steps he turned his flashlight on the place where indications prove the bomb was placed, and at that time there was nothing there."

The Governor was probably the calmest of the group that surveyed the wrecked mansion, and when his calmness was commented upon by the police he said that the snock had not at all disturbed him.

Detectives searched downtown rooming houses without success for a man said to have been seen in the neighborhood of the mansion at an early hour in the evening.

William D. Stephens became Governor of California last Spring when Governor Hiram W. Johnson assumed his duties as United States Senator. Previously Stephens resigned as Representative in Congress at the solicitation of Governor Johnson, who appointed him Lieutenant Governor to succeed the late John M. Eshleman.

Last week Governor Stephens made a series of patriotic addresses in Southern California dealing largely with the duties of Californians in supporting the National Government during the war.

SOUGHT TO MIX CHINA IN INDIAN REVOLT

Trial of Hindus in San Francisco Reveals Another German Plot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—An alleged plot to effect a secret treaty between Germany and China, whereby the former would protect the latter from all aggression for a period of five years if Chinese forces were sent into India to aid a proposed revolution there, was disclosed today in the trial of a number of Hindus and others charged with conspiring in America to set up a revolutionary Government in India. The treaty was to have been effected in 1916.

Details of the supposed plot were outlined in code messages purported to have been passed between Dr. C. K. Chakravarty, one of the Hindu defendants, and a committee of German officials and others in Berlin. Copies of these messages in the original and decoded form were introduced. The message relating to China declared that Li Yuan-hung, who succeeded Yuan Shikai as President, was in sympathy with the Hindu cause and might consider a treaty with Germany which would promote absolute integrity in consideration of China's active participation in the proposed revolt.

Other messages disclosed the existence of a "sister Christine" and many others who were supposed to have spread the propaganda of the revolt and secured support for it in several of the world capitals. The exact status of these agents was not revealed in the hearing.

During the introduction of this evidence Dr. Chakravarty made an impassioned address to the court, saying that he would not contest the introduction of the messages into the record if he could be assured that no British agency handled them.

"If the American Government alone handled this evidence I have no objection to its becoming a part of the record," he stated.

Only one of the messages was read to the jury. It was composed presumably by Chakravarty and was addressed "My Friend."

"Fourscore men have been sent to India from Trinidad," it stated. "We had arranged to control two Japanese dailies for fourscore thousand dollars, but the embassy said it was not necessary. It is necessary to send a mission to Japan."

Professor W. F. Freidman of Geneva, Ill., who decoded the messages, testified that the writer of the messages used a "dictionary" system and a "personal code." The dictionary system, he explained, was the making up of a messages according to the page and position of certain words in a standard dictionary. The personal code employed various devices.

ALLENBY STRIKES AGAIN.

Captures Territory Southeast of Jerusalem with 117 Turks.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A British official communication dealing with the operations in Palestine reports the capture of territory southeast of Jerusalem and 117 Turkish prisoners. The statement follows:

General Allenby reports that our troops have seized the high ground east of Abu Dis, two miles southeast of Jerusalem and taken 117 prisoners, including 5 officers. Our casualities were considerably less in number than the Turkish dead counted by us.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box, 30c.—Advt.

ARMY RANK IMPLIES NO SOCIAL BARRIER

Baker, in Letter to Marshall, Cites Regulation as to Relations of Officers with Men.

DISCIPLINE ALONE SOUGHT

Advantage of Education and Culture, Says Secretary, Is Often in Favor of the Soldier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In response to a Senate resolution asking whether there are War Department rules and regulations to prevent social intercourse between officers and men of the army, Secretary Baker today wrote Vice President Marshall that distinctions of rank in the army implied no social distinction and were solely in the interest of military discipline.

Frequently in a country like this, the Secretary said, the advantage of education and culture is in favor of the soldier. Nevertheless, he added, safety demands that the soldier and officer acquire by continuous and unvarying practice the habit of instant obedience to his superior.

Mr. Baker's letter follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a resolution in the Senate of the United States under date of Dec. 11, 1917, directing me to inform the United States Senate 'what, if any, rules or regulations there are of the War Department which prevent officers from having intercourse with privates and mingling with them in social intercourse, or which tend to cast distinction between enlisted men and commissioned officers when they are off duty.'

"In response thereto I submit for the information of the Senate of the United States, the following paragraph of army regulations in regard to the relationship between officers and enlisted men as the only rule or regulation now existing relative to this matter:

"'Superiors are forbidden to injure those under their authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct or by abusive language. While maintaining discipline and the thorough and prompt performance of military duty, all officers, in dealing with enlisted men, will bear in mind the absolute necessity of so treating them as to preserve their self-respect. Officers will keep in as close touch as possible with the men under their command, will strive to build up such relations of confidence and sympathy as will insure the free approach of their men to them for counsel and assistance. This relationship may be gained and maintained without relaxation on the bonds of discipline and with great benefit to the service as a whole.'

"In this paragraph will be seen an endeavor to arrive at a true balance in the proper relationship between officers and enlisted men, on the one hand to encourage an exchange of confidence and co-operation between the officer and the soldier, and on the other to avoid personal intimacies between an officer and any particular soldier or soldiers, which might have a tendency to lead to favoritism or the suspicion of favoritism in assignments for duties, or cause discontent on the part of those not selected for special intimacy by the officer in question. All officers are expected so to exercise their judgment under this regulation as at all times to enjoy the sympathy, confidence, and respect of the soldiers, and it has always been a part of the instructions given young officers by their superiors to exert themselves to promote this relationship.

"Distinctions of rank in the army are solely in the interests of the military discipline. They imply no social distinction; indeed, in a country like ours the advantage of education and culture will very frequently be found in favor of the soldier; and yet it is necessary that the soldier should acquire by continuous and unvarying practice the habit of instant obedience to his superior. This is as true of officers as it is of men.

"In the emergency of battle, when every condition tends to distract men's attention, and peril is on every side, safety for a command frequently lies only in its organized and co-ordinated activity, and this can proceed from one inspiration alone—the instant, unquestioning compliance by all with the voice of authority. There is no time to debate; no opportunity to consider. The men must have acquired their rule of action—attention and obedience to command. This habit cannot be created in emergency and forgotten under other circumstances, but must result from practice which tolerates no exceptions, either of persons or occasions.

"The relationship between officers and men, therefore, must be so arranged as to lead to this indispensable result; but this is entirely consistent with respect, sympathy, and mutual consideration, and the best officers are those who have most completely won the affection of their men. Military annals are filled with splendid stories of men imperiling their lives outside of the necessities of military action in order to save the life of a beloved Captain.

"The War Department, therefore, has endeavored and is endeavoring by every means within its power to impress upon officers the military value of this cordial relationship—to have them understand that as is the officer so is the command—that their spirit and their actions constitute the example upon which the spirited actions of the men are molded. While here and there instances undoubtedly occur of thoughtless and inconsiderate conduct on the part of officers and of unreasoning complaint on the part of the men who have failed to understand the just obligations of this disciplinary relationship, I am still persuaded that in the great army we now have in the field and in training there is a growing realization that it is both possible and useful to be faithful to military discipline, and at the same time to the democratic ideals of our country."

Wilson Gets $567 Pound of Butter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Wilson received today a pound of butter for his Christmas dinner which cost $567. It was made by Mrs. C. E. Easterday of Marble Rock, Iowa, and auctioned at a fair by the Red Cross auxiliaries to Union and Scott Townships.

Daniels Commends Rescuer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Daniels has commended Lyman Spannard Peck, seaman of the Naval Reserves, for bravery in rescuing another enlisted man from drowning on the night of Sept. 22. Peck is from Sewickley, Penn.

TO TAKE THE PEARSON ROAD

Carranza Plans to Nationalize the Tehuantepec Railway.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 18.—The Finance Department announced today that an agreement had been reached between the Government and S. Pearson & Son regarding the dissolution of the Tehuantepec National Railway Company. Prior to the opening of the Panama Canal this road, running from Salina Cruz to Puerto Mexico, was a profitable enterprise, being the only line across the Isthmus. For some time the road has been operated provisionally by the Government.

President Carranza tomorrow will send a bill to Congress conferring upon himself extraordinary powers to conduct negotiations with Pearson & Son, who have the right under contract to operate the railway under a partnership agreement with the Government.

The agreement now concluded contemplates that the Government shall acquire the road and also the docks and harbor works under construction at Puerto Mexico, the contract with the company being canceled.

Senate Passes Farm Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Administration bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase $100,000,000 of farm loan bonds during the next fiscal year was adopted by the Senate today without a record vote after it had been amended so as to eliminate authority for a similar purchase next year.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Have you a business or article—

no schemes—that $200,000 a year in advertising for 5 years will make a winner? We will pay for the advertising and make a combination. What have you? Answer quick, mentioning article. L 243 Times Downtown.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning To-day, an Important

Sale of Gold Jewelry

177 Solid Gold Brooches at $3.95

¶ Regularly $6.50 to $9.50. Beautifully set with Sapphires, Amethysts, Rubies, and Pearls. Gallery and exquisite filigree settings.

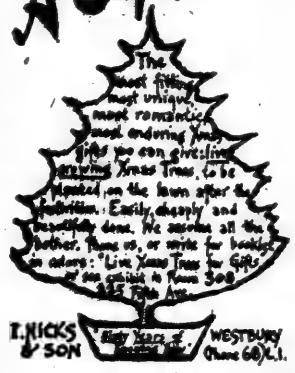
89 Solid Gold Bar Pins at $4.95

¶ Regularly $9.50 to $16.50. Filigree and Gallery mountings set with Rubies, Pearls, Amethysts or Sapphires.

75 Solid Gold Lavalliers at $4.95

¶ Regularly $12.50. In filigree and gallery mountings, set with Baroque Pearls, Sapphires, Amethysts or Rubies. Many in fancy drop effects, beautifully set. Main Floor

A Jig!—



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From America's Choicest Spring Try a Split Today

Sold by Acker, Merrall & Condit, Charles & Co., Park & Tilford, and All Other First-Class Grocers.

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PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Fashionable Apparel for Personal Use or Holiday Gifts

EXQUISITE WRAPS

Formerly $195 to $395 at $145—$165—$195—$250

THEATRE and DINNER GOWNS

Formerly $125 to $245 at $75—$95—$125

COSTUME SUITS

Formerly $145 to $250 at $95—$145—$175

STREET and MOTOR COATS

Formerly $95 to $135 at $55 & $75

CHRISTMAS FURS

Beautiful Fur Coats—

Matched Sets—Scarfs and Muffs

Considerably reduced

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The Children's Plight is the worst of all.

The Last Call Before Christmas!

The Dollar Christmas Fund for Belgian Children

(FOURTH YEAR)

Appeals to YOU to help remit a Christmas gift WORTHY OF AMERICA. The proceeds will be cabled from New York on Christmas Eve by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which has arranged to purchase local supplies in Belgium to give the children

HENRY CLEWS (Henry Clews & Co., Bankers), Treas. Honorary Sec., PERCY S. BULLEN, 66 Broadway, N. Y.

A Square Feed on Xmas Day

The situation in Belgium only permits of necessitous persons receiving just enough food to keep body and soul together. The children have suffered most.

This appeal is urged for the FOURTH Christmas by the same representative committee as before, including Colonel George Harvey, Oscar S. Straus, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Dr. William Hornaday, Melville Stone and George T. Wilson.

Even if you have given to every other fund we beg you, in the name of humanity, to assist the Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children.

DON'T FORGET LITTLE BELGIUM

whose sacrifice has been continuous and supreme

The FOUR years' record of the Dollar Fund is the best guarantee that every cent donated will be spent with economy and efficiency.

Help to shed a ray of sunshine on Christmas Day in the Kingdom of Grief! Give in God's name and—GIVE NOW. YOUR CHRISTMAS WILL BE ALL THE HAPPIER!

Donations received by Christmas Eve will be in time for the Christmas cable.

Please tear off and mail with your donation.

Name .....

Address .....

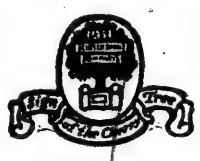
I herewith enclose $.....to the DOLLAR CHRISTMAS FUND FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN.

To HENRY CLEWS, Henry Clews & Co., Broad St., N. Y.

All funds will be distributed under the auspices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

"To pity distress is human; to relieve it is God-like."

Evening Clothes For Men & Young Men Special at $35.00



THESE Kirschbaum evening clothes are made by a picked force of tailors who devote themselves exclusively to fine custom handiwork. . . . Fabrics of pure unfinished worsted. . . . Silk lined and satin faced. . . . Possessing the shapeliness of line, the easiness of fit which can be put into a garment only with the needle—not with the iron,

at $35.00

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Will Offer Today on the Sixth Floor

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats

of Burberry English Fabrics

at $125

¶ The ideal coat for walking and general wear, skillfully tailored in those soft, rich-looking Burberry English Fleeces.

¶ Lined with selected Mink-Marmot and accentuated with luxurious collar of Beaver or Otter. of Burberry English Fabrics

JOIN THE RED CROSS TO-DAY JOIN THE RED CROSS TO-DAY

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Real Lace Neckwear

Beaded Bags, Suede and Velvet Purses

AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

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CHARVET & CIE
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OUR ENTIRE LINE OF
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SABLE ○ CHINCHILLA
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KOLINSKY
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PORTRAITS
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EDGERLY
First Public Exhibition
Dec. 7th to 22d. Inclusive
Galleries of
Gimpel & Wildenstein
647 Fifth Avenue

BOY WHO TOLD POLICE IS KIDNAPPED BY MEN

Carried to Perth Amboy, Kicked and Beaten, and Left Tied to a Tree.

GAG PUT INTO HIS MOUTH

Stupefied by Chloroform to Prevent High Screaming—Gave Information on West Side Burglary.

Arthur Davis, a school boy, 13 years old, was kidnapped by two men yesterday afternoon while on his way to school from his home at 716 Tenth Avenue. After being kicked and beaten he was tied to a tree in Perth Amboy after a journey of several hours, during which he was abused for his aid in identifying burglars who had been charged with breaking into a house at 431 West Forty-ninth Street a month ago. The boy was so weak from the beating and from chloroform administered to prevent his outcries that he had to be taken to the City Hospital in Perth Amboy. His condition is not serious, however.

On Nov. 19 the boy's aunt, Mrs. William Noonman of 431 West Forty-ninth Street, asked Arthur to come to her house to take care of her small children while she was at a dance. While the boy was in the apartment three men entered and, after stealing jewelry and other articles, tied the boy up with strips of clothing and then poured kerosene on him. To the police the boy gave valuable information, and a man known as George White was arrested charged with the burglary. When the case was brought to trial he was discharged. Arthur told the police in Perth Amboy last night that he had seen the man several times while going to school.

Arthur was unable to give a clear account of what happened to him, but he said he thought two men were in the automobile in which he was taken to Perth Amboy. He told of the beatings and kicking and said that the men had "given him something on a rag that took the hurt away." He was tied to a tree in High Street, the residential section of Perth Amboy, after dark last night. A gag in his mouth prevented him from crying out, and he remained there about an hour before Adolph M. Metzendorf of 63 High Street discovered him and untied the cords.

STUDENTS EARN $283,000.

Columbia University Report Shows Varied Activities.

How students at Columbia University, graduate and undergraduate, earned $283,000 during the academic year and summer vacation of 1916-1917 is shown in detail in the annual report of Paul C. Holter, Secretary of Appointments. The report was made public yesterday. It states that a total of 2,209 positions were filled from the office, varying from work as soda clerk, moving picture actor, and elevator operator, to translator, violinist, and magazine writer. Three students sold their blood for transfusion. Ten posed as artist models and forty-seven got positions as instructors at the university.

Although the total amount earned is about $15,000 greater than for the year 1915-1916, Secretary Holter says that his department could fill many more positions if it were organized "on a better financial and more dignified basis." He says:

"A sum of $100,000 for student employment and $185,000 for graduate appointments for one year, the earnings reported as secured through the office alone, is no mean figure, and deserves more whole-hearted consideration and recognition than has been its lot in the past. If it is longer withheld, the university will suffer through its lack of supporting in this manner students worthy of aid and graduates deserving to be permanently placed."

JURY ACQUITS EMPLOYERS.

Court Orders Verdict for Defendants in Fatal Blast Case.

Officials of the Detwiller Street Fireworks Manufacturing Company were found not guilty yesterday in Jersey City of manslaughter in causing the death of Ruth Rogers on April 4 last. The case was tried before Judge George G. Tennant. When the State rested, former Judge Carey moved that the court direct a verdict of not guilty. George T. Vickers, special counsel for the State, protested, but the court held the State had failed to make a case of criminal carelessness, and instructed the jury to acquit. Sixteen girls died from injuries suffered in the flare-up of powder at a table at which they were filling primers for bombs at the Detwiller Street plant in Greenville. Mr. Vickers anounced that he would proceed this morning to try the defendants on one of the remaining fifteen indictments.

USED MRS. HARRIMAN'S NAME

She Tells District Attorney of Fraudulent Collector's Work.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Director of the Junior Patriots of America, appeared as a witness in the Charities inquiry yesterday, and called the attention of District Attorney Swann to a letter bearing her signature and appealing for funds, which had been circulated without her sanction. At the top appeared "Grand Benefit—Junior Patriots of America—Hippodrome, March 17, 1917." Then followed an appeal for contributions. Mrs. Harriman's signature had been stamped at the bottom. She said she knew of at least one check made out to her which had been turned in to the fraudulent solicitor and cashed by forging her signature to it.

Mrs. Lee J. Boardman, President of the National Woman's Army of 347 Fifth Avenue, appeared at Mr. Swann's request after the Department of Justice informed him that her organization had annoupced without official authority or sanction that it would give a dance at the Park Avenue Hotel last night in order to raise money for ambulances and hospital supplies. The District Attorney ordered Mrs. Boardman to stop the affair, and return the money already paid to her. She said she would.

Gertrude Atherton, appearing as a witness in the Charities inquiry, testified on behalf of the Le Bien Etre du Blessé, with which she is connected, that she never sanctioned the payment of commissions to persons who solicited contributions. When she heard that commissions had been paid she ordered all further soliciting to cease.

Girls to Appear in Mystery Play.

The Junior Auxiliary of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin will give a mystery play tomorrow evening in St. Joseph's Hall, adjoining the church. Miss Marjorie Dangerfield, daughter of Elliott Dangerfield, is to take the part of the Virgin Mary. Others who will appear will be the Misses Jane G. Cleveland, Marie L. Feary, Marion Graham, Beatrice Hyde, and Margaret Burr. Frank MacDonald of the Greenwich Village Theatre has arranged the stage settings. There will be no admission charged.

VOTE ON SUFFRAGE IN HOUSE ON JAN. 10

Hearings Before the Committee Scheduled to Begin a Week Earlier.

WRANGLE ON THE FLOOR

Speaker Ends Dispute by Suggestion Sending All Suffrage Measures to Raker's Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Agreement was reached today in the House Rules Committee to report a rule to vote on the Woman House Suffrage amendment in the House on Jan. 10. This date was fixed as the result of a compromise between the Judiciary Committee and the Woman Suffrage Committee.

Suffrage occupied the attention of the House for a long period this morning as the result of efforts of Representative Raker of California to get the amendment into the hands of the Suffrage Committee, of which he is Chairman. He failed first to get the Rules Committee to report a rule transferring the amendment from the Judiciary Committee to the Suffrage Committee and was defeated in a similar attempt on the floor of the House.

While the wrangle was in progress Speaker Clark suggested a way out of the difficulty by informing Mr. Raker that if the amendment, and all other suffrage measures, were reintroduced he would refer them to the Suffrage Committee, and that this course would permit the committee to hold hearings. This was done, and hearings will be held by the committee, beginning Jan. 3.

Representatives of both suffrage factions have been invited to appear. The National American Woman Suffrage Association will be heard first, to be followed by the National Woman's Party, the militant branch of the suffragist cause.

After the hearings, Mr. Raker said that he would report the suffrage amendment favorably. Then will come another fight between his committee and the Judiciary Committee.

An effort was made by Representative Kitchin to increase the number of members of the Woman Suffrage Committee by one to provide a place for Representative London of New York, Socialist. It was blocked by an objection.

MAY PAROLE BARKIN.

Whitman Promises Clemency in Case of Brooklyn Candymaker.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—A wife's appeal to Governor Whitman today won a commutation on sentence for Samuel Barkin of Brooklyn, proprietor of the Diamond Candy Factory which burned in November, 1914, killing twelve young girl employes.

Barkin was sentenced in January to serve from two and a half to five and a half years in Sing Sing Prison on a charge of second degree manslaughter, because he failed to provide proper exits from his factory. The Governor today promised Mrs. Barkin that her husband's case would be presented at the next meeting of the Parole Board with executive recommendation for release.

Mrs. Barkin said that since her husband had been in prison one of their two children had died, but that she had not yet informed her husband of the death.

Moves to Free California Oil.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — Amendments to exclude the California naval fuel reserve lands from the provisions of the Oil Land Leasing bill were accepted today by the Senate, sitting as committee of the whole, but a vote on the bill was deferred until Jan. 7. Elimination of the naval lands from the controversy makes certain passage of the bill, which will unlock almost unlimited fuel resources on the public lands.

DR. FLINT LEFT $144,518.

The estate of Dr. Austin Flint, alienist, who died Sept. 21, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $144,518 gross and $133,697 net. He left nothing to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth McMaster Flint, from whom he separted under a separation agreement made in 1914, nor to his daughter, Annie, who lived with her mother. Under a court decision construing his will, $53,479 each went to his sons, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and Sherman Flint, and $26,739 to his son, George Elliott Flint.

One of the debts of the estate was $2,143 due to Mrs. Flint for her dower interest in 418 Fifth Avenue. This property was appraised at $275,000, but the [illegible] equity was only $135,000, and it constituted the chief asset of the estate. Claims of the estate is $3,204 against the State of New York for expenses in the final lunacy proceedings against Harry K. Thaw.

Quality—Service—Price
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BUY Direct from FACTORY
AND SAVE MONEY
Come See Our Beautiful Display.
109 West 13th St. New York
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

SCRIBNER JUVENILES

The Wyeth Edition of
The Boys' King Arthur
Edited by Sidney Lanier.
One of the best-loved treasuries of romance for young people. Illustrated in color. $2.50 net.

The Boy Scout
and Other Stories for Boys
By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS
It includes, "The Boy Scout," "The Boy Who Cried Wolf," "Blood Will Tell," the immortal "Gallegher," and "The Bar Sinister," Davis's famous dog story. $1.25 net.

The Top of the Continent
By ROBERT STERLING YARD
A most comprehensive description, in the form of fiction, of the National Parks of the United States.
The Outlook says: "A capital book for young people."
Illustrated. 75 cents net.

Sons of Eli
By RALPH D. PAINE
A collection of related episodes concerning a group of undergraduates, so combined as to give a splendid picture of the life at Yale.
Illustrated. $1.35 net.

Charles Scribner's Sons
Fifth Avenue New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

This Store Is Not Open Evenings.

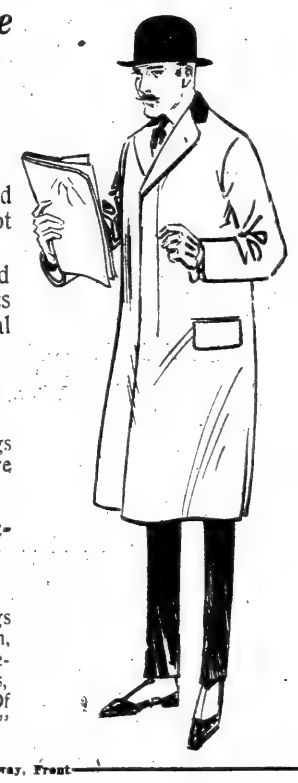
Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Store Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

OVERCOATS

That Have Lasting Style That Give Long Wear

At $24.75



Lasting style—because Chesterfields and semi-form-fitting coats like these are not subject to year-after-year changes.

Long wear—because they are well tailored of warm, heavy Oxford and black fabrics in a manner which will insure several seasons' wear.

Smart Chesterfield, Double-Breasted and Semi-Form-Fitting Overcoats

With velvet collars, silk yoke and sleeve linings—of quality which is not equalled elsewhere in overcoats priced much higher.

Burberry's and Other London-made Overcoats for Men, $44.75 to $64.50

Tailored of warmth without weight overcoatings and heavy fleecy fabrics in Oxford, green, brown, tan and heather mixtures. Double-Breasted Ulsters and Ulsterettes, Great Coats, Cape Overcoats and English Slip-Ons. Of course, the prices are "Lowest-in-the-City."

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front

The Weather Is Right for

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats

These Coats Are Right in Quality, Style and Price $78.75

Included in the lot are some that were formerly higher priced. All are well tailored in a smart, semi-conservative model, of black or Oxford softly finished fabrics—lined with Northern Muskrat, with collars of Beaver, Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat).

Other Fur-Lined Overcoats, $56.75 to $396.00

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, and Second Floor, 34th Street.

The Low Prices Make These

Plush Motor Robes

Particularly Attractive

Well finished, of animal hair plush, in green and black; they will give good service and real warmth.

50x60 inches, $4.69 With rubber interlining, $6.74
54x72 inches, 6.74 With rubber interlining, 8.74
54x84 inches, 7.74 With rubber interlining, 10.74

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other for Cash Only.

A Man's Answer to the Eternal Feminine Gift Question

To the busy man we say "Begin your shopping at the Personal Shopping Bureau, Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway." There you will find attendants who know this store, its merchandise and the wants of women. They are ready to suggest gift merchandise—even more in detail than we do in our advertisements.

Women's Silk Umbrellas, $4.69

Black and colors, in new shapes and styles. Handles include caps of Bakelite, sterling silver, pimento with inlaid sterling, etc. The colored umbrellas have handles to harmonize.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th Street.

Toilet Sets of Sterling, $17.89

Set consists of comb, brush and mirror, in a plain and bright pattern, with a narrow embossed border—neatly packed in a green silk case.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way.

Solid Gold Mesh Bags

Fine, soft mesh bags, some with straight frames, plain or hand engraved, others with the graceful dome shaped frames, $99.75 to $159.00

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., B'way.

Gifts from the Far East

Gathered from the art marts of China and Japan. Useful things, artistic, individual gifts—beautiful things to delight any woman. A few minutes in this section will suggest many gift answers.

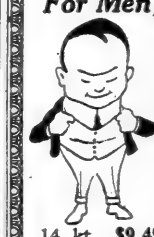
Macy's—Far East Section, Fourth Floor, Rear

Shawls From China

They are of heavy silk crepe or China silk. Many of those in white, pink and light blue are beautifully hand-embroidered in self color silks. Others in white have beautifully tinted roses, chrysanthemums or cherry blossoms embroidered in all the pastel colorings. They are heavily silk fringed. $5.49 to $47.75

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

And Some Gifts For Men, Too



Gold pencils, 14 kt., $10.49 to $19.24.
Cigar cutters, 14 kt., $10.24 to $16.89.
Watch chains, 14 kt., $9.49 to $23.75

Just Arrived—130 Men's Service Watches

Received from abroad in the nick of time for Christmas Shoppers. Worn on the wrist—most of them with unbreakable crystals and luminous dials, $9.49 to $27.50

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 34th St.

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

EVENING CLOTHES

For "Prep" School and College Men

During the holidays, young men, who are at home on their "Prep" School and College vacations, will have frequent occasions to wear Evening Clothes.

Every requisite will be found here, including Full Evening Dress Suits and Dinner Jackets, made of the finest English fabrics, plain and fancy Evening Waistcoats, Studs, Links, Ties, Shirts, Hosiery, Silk Hats, Gloves and "Anniped" Evening Dress Shoes.

All these articles of dress may be had ready for immediate wear.

The young gentlemen, of our best known families, who attend the leading "Prep" Schools and Colleges, will find in attendance our representatives, who, during the term periods, visit the Schools and Colleges at which they are in attendance.

DE PINNA
5th Avenue at 50th Street

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Store Open 9 A. M. to 7. P. M.

The Premier Blouse Shop of America Announces a Real "Plum" for Today!

BLOUSES

of Crepe de Chine—Flesh and White,

at $2.90

The Sensational Value of the Season

Never mind the reason for this fortunate purchase—you know the significance of Gimbel Blouse Sales.

Over 2000 in the collection and any one you choose is a gem at the price.

Included are hand embroidered Blouses with Robespierre satin collars, also with motifs of lace in collar and front.

Blouses with embroidery on front and collar, blouses with embroidered box plaits.

There are models with tucks, hemstitching and hand embroidery; some one button effects with fine tucking.

Then there are models with satin roll collars and vests, with bound button hole and large button.

High neck blouses with turn-over collar, box plaited with silk covered buttons. Blouses with inverted vest and large roll collar of satin.

Square necks with tucked shawl frill, trimmed with filet lace. And double breasted effects with large satin collar.

An irresistible collection at $2.90.

On Sale Today—BLOUSE SECTION—Third Floor

For the man in a hurry or the man with time to browse, Doubleday, Page & Company have opened a book-store at the corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets, where William Cullen Bryant once wrote book-reviews and editorials. It makes a pleasant interlude in the day's activities to drop in for a look at the latest worth-while books at our shop at 55 Liberty Street.

"The Liberty Tower Book Shop"

CONDUCTED BY D.P.&C. DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY

SAYS CHAINED MINES SUNK MINNEHAHA

Captain of Vessel Does Not Believe That Torpedo Struck the Transport Liner.

RESCUED ELEVEN OF CREW

Shipmaster Tells of Heroic Act of Wireless Operator, Who Sent Out the S O S Call.

Captain Frank H. Claret, who commanded the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha when she was sunk on Sept. 7 about sixty-five miles west of Bantry Bay, Ireland, and saved eleven members of his crew by swimming with them to a raft, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port in charge of another British freighter owned by the same company. Four of the men he rescued from drowning are with him on his new command.

Captain Claret declined to speak about his own achievements, saying that he had only performed his duty as any other shipmaster would have done under similar circumstances. He admitted that the accounts of the loss of the ship and forty-three of her crew were correct, except that in his opinion the Minnehaha was struck simultaneously by chained mines on each side and not by a torpedo. The vessel sank in four minutes. The mines were laid by German submarines off the Irish coast.

"In my opinion," Captain Claret said, "the most heroic act, which should stand out with any deeds performed during the war, was that of Senior Marconi Operator Blight, 23 years old, who deliberately sacrificed his life to send out the news that the ship was sinking. When the explosion occurred, just after noon, I was in the chartroom under the bridge, working out the position of the ship. She immediately took a big lurch to starboard, and by the rate it heard the water rushing in aft I realized that the vessel was soon going down.

"I gave the orders to lower away the boats and every man to see that his lifebelt was strapped on properly, because that means a great deal when one is suddenly tumbled into the sea. At that moment Blight came along to the chartroom and said in a calm manner: 'Have you anything for me, Sir?' following instructions I had given to him previously in case of emergency.

"I handed a piece of paper to him on which I had hastily scribbled the S O S call, with the ship's position at noon, distance from the nearest point of land, and her name. He saluted and went aft on the boat deck to the wireless room and I never saw him again. We learned afterward that he had sent the message correctly, with the exception of the name of the Minnehaha, and was at his keyboard when the vessel went down taking him with her to the bottom of the sea. His assistant, who was making his first voyage to sea, also was lost. I reported the heroic conduct of Blight to the Marconi Company in London, and hope that some action will be taken in the matter."

The crew from the Minnehaha was the one hundredth shipwrecked crew to land at Bantry Bay since the war began in 1914. Merchants came over to the south of Ireland to supply the stranded mariners with necessary clothing. Captain Claret yesterday wore a soft green hat which he purchased the night he arrived at Bantry Bay.

The outfit for every man from Captain Claret to the cabin boys was paid for by the agents of the International Mercantile Marine Company under orders of the President, P. A. S. Franklin. Previous to the disaster, Captain Claret had made twenty-six voyages between New York and London on the Minnehaha, and carried 180,000 tons of ammunition and supplies for the Allies. He has just been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Decree for James H. Brand.

James Henry Brand, munitions broker, yesterday won his suit for the annulment of his marriage to Mrs. Frances Hanan Brand when Supreme Court Justice Delehanty signed a decree. Brand based his suit on allegations that when he married the defendant in Florida in 1915 she concealed the fact that she had been married twice before and that she was the complaining witness before a San Francisco Grand Jury in the prosecution of Parker Whitney, a wealthy oil man, on a white slavery charge.

PROHIBITION WINS IN SENATE, 47 TO 8

Concurs in House Resolution Which Sets Limit of Ratification at Seven Years.

WON'T STAND, SAYS BORAH

Idaho Senator Raises Constitutional Point of Limitation—Texas to Act at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate, by a vote of 47 to 8, concurred today in the joint resolution, adopted by the House, providing for a vote by the States on the nation-wide prohibition amendment to the Constitution. Immediately the resolution was sent to the Secretary of State, who will notify the Secretaries of the various States of its adoption.

As concurred in by the Senate the resolution was changed from the form in which the Senate adopted it last Summer, when the time allowed the necessary ratification by three-fourths of the States, to make it operative, was fixed at six years. In the resolution as adopted by the House and concurred in today, the time limit is extended to seven years.

Senator Borah of Idaho raised the question of the constitutionality of the resolution, owing to the fixing of a time limit for its ratification. He maintained that Congress had no right to prescribe the time.

"It has no more right to say this resolution shall be inoperative in twenty or fifty years than seven years," said Senator Borah. "I believe it is unconstitutional as drawn."

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas., Dec. 18.—The pending amendment to the Federal Constitution will be ratified by the Legislature of Texas at a special session, to be held in the early part of the coming year. Although the session will be called for other specific purposes by Governor Hobby, there is no doubt that favorable action upon the amendment will be taken.

OPPOSES FOES IN CONGRESS.

Anti-Saloon League to Fight McGee, Snyder, Ward, and Fairchild.

In a statement announcing its campaign for the ratification by the Legislature of the national prohibition amendment, the Anti-Saloon League of New York said last night:

"The Anti-Saloon League will oppose Congressmen McGee, Snyder, Ward, and Fairchild in the primary and election next year, if satisfactory candidates enter the field against them, and will support women candidates on the prohibition issue in any of the districts against any of these men because they plainly went against the wishes of their constituencies. The league will also oppose any other Congressmen who voted wrong, whose actions prove to have been contrary to the wishes of their respective districts."

WHITMAN FOR PROHIBITION.

But Says That Legislature Will Have to Act as It Sees Fit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Governor Whitman said tonight his attitude toward prohibition was favorable. He believed that it would carry the country.

"It is not up to me to recommend anything to the Legislature along this line," said the Governor, "for the resolution of Congress automatically goes to the States for ratification."

During the day the Governor received a number of telegrams asking him what steps he proposed to take, now that Congress had passed the prohibition legislation. To each of these inquiries he sent word that the matter was not in his province, that the Legislature would deal with the subject as it saw fit. His own personal attitude, however, was distinctly favorable to the proposition.

THE OBVIOUS

The magnitude of Thompson-Starrett operations is in itself a guarantee of our ability to command the lowest prices, the best qualities, and the quickest deliveries in making material commitments for our clients.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

J. B. CROOK & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1827
549 FIFTH AVE. AT 45TH ST.
Specialists in Sporting Goods

$12.50
WOMEN'S WALKING BOOTS
Black or Brown Calfskin vamps—with grey or tan Buckskin tops—Wing tip, military heel..... $12.50
Shoe department for men and women—Fifth Floor
ANGORA SKATING SET
Scarf and Cap
$4.50

White, Brown, Grey and Heather—Special.... $4.50
Second Floor
Open Evenings Until Christmas

The Seventh Christmas

By Coningsby Dawson
Author of "Carry On"

A soldier-author writes simply and reverently of Christ's seventh birthday for a Christmastide when the world is at war. (Decorated, 50 cts.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.
62d Year Holiday Notice
Diamonds and Watches
Solid Silver and Clocks
All of the Best. Prices Most Reasonable.
We Repair Watches and Remount Diamonds.
38 WEST 34TH ST. FIRST FLOOR. UPSTAIRS.

POWERLIGHT

335 Candle Power.
No Eye Strain
BURNS KEROSENE
No Wick, No Chimney. 20 hours on a filling. 15c a month. Safe even if upset. Simple, Clean, Odorless.
IDEAL XMAS GIFT
For City and Country Friends.
18 Designs and Finishes.
Showroom, 542 Broadway.
(Near Spring St. Sub.)
Phone Spring 927.
POWERLIGHT CO., New York.

Military and Naval BOOKS
FOR OFFICERS AND MEN
A comprehensive assortment, the largest in New York, always on hand.
D. VAN NOSTRAND CO.
Headquarters since 1860 for Military and Naval Books.
25 Park Place, New York

BETTER MEALS FOR LESS MONEY
"THE BEST of these new era cook books, and we have tried them all." —Chicago Daily News.
All Bookstores. 4th Printing. $1.35.

New York to Camp Merritt.
Visit the Soldier Boys.
Quickest and Cheapest Route.
Take 130th Street Ferry to Edgewater, trolley to Tenafly and New Jersey Transportation Company's Motor Buses direct to the camp. Bus connects with every trolley car.
Fare on Bus 10 cents each way.

The Life and Looks of Your Ties
Every collar-wearer can save them. The COMFORT COLLAR SPREADER doubles tie-space, makes collar pliable, fit better, last better. Ask your haberdasher. You'll be more than satisfied. 50c. guaranteed. A fine number for Xmas.
COMFORT DEVICE CO.
1367 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Announce for Today, Thursday, Friday and Saturday

An Important Special Sale of

Women's Furs at Greatly Reduced Prices

Hudson Seal Coats. Formerly $100.....Special $82.50
Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long, in a variety of very pleasing models, trimmed with contrasting fur or Hudson Seal. Formerly $195 to $210.....Special $175
Hudson Seal Coats, trimmed with contrasting furs. Splendid assortment of models. Formerly $265 to $295...Special $245
Blended Kolinsky Coat, trimmed with tails; 48 inches long. Formerly $425.....Special $295

Natural Mink Coat. Formerly $495.....Special $395
Natural Mink Coat. Formerly $675.....Special $500
Blended Mink Coat. Formerly $550.....Special $415

Caracul Coats, beautifully trimmed with Sable, Chinchilla, Skunk, or Ermine. Formerly $250 to $500...Special $195 to $365

$50 Fox Scarfs.....Special $40 | $40 Fox Scarfs....Special $30.00
$165 Fox Sets.....Special $140 | $125 Fox Sets.....Special $105.00
$145 Fox Sets.....Special $125 | $100 Fox Sets.....Special $82.50
$89.50 Fox Sets.....Special $74.50

Kolinsky Capes, Stoles, Scarfs. Were $95 to $195....Special $85 to $165
Kolinsky Muffs. Formerly $30 to $65.....Special $22.50 to $47.50
Beaver Scarfs.....Special $32.50 Muffs..... $24.50
Skunk Scarfs.....Special $30 Muffs..... $24.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs.....Special $18.50 Muffs..... $12.50
Taupe Wolf Scarfs.....Special $19.50 Muffs..... $21.50
Black Lynx Scarfs.....Special $30 Muffs..... $25.00

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Dyed Muskrat.

B. Altman & Co.

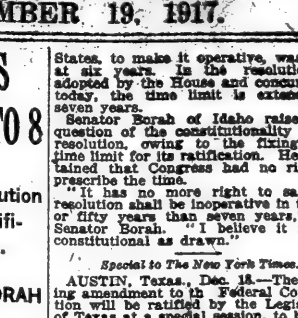
The Men's Furnishing Department
(First Floor)
will place on sale to-day (Wednesday)
500
Imported Silk Knitted Mufflers
of the finest qualities
chiefly in white and black-and-white, including many styles suitable for evening wear, all from the regular stock.
at the tremendously reduced price of
$5.00 each
Important price reductions have also been made in the general stock of Men's Knitted Silk Mufflers and Silk Neckwear.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Store Open from 9 A. M. Till 7 P. M.

Swagger Caps for Women
$1.25, $1.95, $2.95---Also
Juniors', Misses' & Children's

Women up-to-the-minute on questions of style favor these smart little caps for street and sport wear. The caps come in khaki, piped or ribbon bound, as well as other color combinations. The design is similar to the style adopted by the British Royal Flying Corps.



$2.95 $1.25
GIMBELS MILLINERY SECTION—Third Floor
GIMBELS—Third Floor

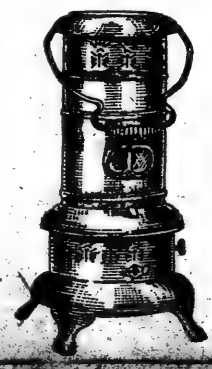
Knitting Frock
and Bag to Match
$2.95

A smart new morning frock of pink or blue striped gingham; the collar of dainty Swiss embroidery. The polished ends of the rods in the bag may be slipped off and the bag easily laundered. $2.95
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Window Box Flowers That Last

In the Gimbel Artificial Cut Flower Shop
Gracefully arranged flowers and ferns add much to the charm of any room—but because natural flowers fade, and delicate fern fronds break easily, replicas of the natural flowers are steadily growing in favor.
We make a specialty of filling window boxes and ferneries with exquisitely natural appearing flowers and ferns. Zinnias and nasturtiums are two flowers in great favor, but we can furnish any desired blossom or leaf.
Our prices are very reasonable—we mark from $7.50 to $15.00 what we have seen in some shops from $15.00 to $30.00. Other prices in proportion. We call for receptacles and return them filled. Estimates furnished on request.
GIMBELS—Main Floor, Rear

1,400 Big Oil Heaters
To Meet the Coal Shortage



at $5.95
None C. O. D., Please
Gimbel ingenuity again!
Foreseeing the coal shortage, we secured hundreds of heaters (1,400 of this one model) at low "early" prices.
Now YOU benefit.
Yes, we do fill mail and phone orders.
GIMBELS NEW KIND OF HOUSEFURNISHING STORE—Fifth Floor.

"Comfort Coats" at Saks

For Men

$25 to $55

¶ By "Comfort Coats" we mean Great Coats, Town Ulsters and Ulsterettes. Roomy and swagger-like, with more genuine comfort in their cosy folds, and more elegance in their splendid lines than can be found in any other coats. Cut with an eye to the weather, as well as to style. Tailored to keep the sharp winds out and the warm air in.

¶ The models take in every style that's in vogue; smart English military effects with full belt and large pockets, military collar Raglans with buckled belt and muff pockets, pleated for comfort; and still more with Raglan shoulder in front and set-in sleeve in back. The greatest variety to be seen in the Greater City—

At prices possible only through maker-to-consumer merchandising.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
34th St. New York

Special at $7.35

High prices for women's shoes receive another set-back by this offering of several hundred pairs of *women's high cut lace shoes with "Cocoa" calfskin vamps and fawn cloth tops.* 1½-inch military heels.

The price does not begin to cover the real worth of these shoes. They are developed in the very style now most in demand, and the materials and workmanship are extremely high grade.

Shoes for style and service, and at a very distinct money saving!

AMAZING, simply as a collection of names is "For France." William Dean Howells, Booth Tarkington, Edgar Lee Masters, Gertrude Atherton, James Montgomery Flagg, Theodore Roosevelt, Owen Wister—these and a hundred others have given of their best to make this book a treasure of picture, poem and story—America's burning tribute to France.

You will have the added satisfaction of knowing that the profit from every copy you buy will go to the French Heroes' Fund. Do you wonder we claim that the supreme gift book this year is

"FOR FRANCE"

DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO. D.P.&C. GARDEN CITY NEW YORK

FOR SALE WHEREVER BOOKS ARE SOLD. NET $1.50

100 NEEDIEST CASES NOW PROVIDED FOR

$42,557 Contributed Within 10 Days Removes Many Unfortunates from Want.

FUNDS STILL COMING IN

Charity Organizations Present 40 More Who Are in Need of Immediate Help.

The requirements of all the cases included in the list of New York's Hundred Neediest Cases were met by the contributions made yesterday.

These cases were specimens selected from among thousands of others, in which the need of help was very great. The four organizations which selected the Hundred Neediest Cases have each prepared a list of ten additional cases which are scarcely less in need of assistance from a charitable public than were the original One Hundred. At the request of these societies, which believe that the tide of generosity is now at its height, and that hundreds more are ready to observe Christmas this year by giving a helping hand to families and individuals who are down, THE NEW YORK TIMES is printing this supplemental list of forty cases.

The rate at which gifts were received yesterday and Monday would tend to confirm the belief that the public has been deeply aroused to the urgent need of help on the part of afflicted families at home. The contributions received yesterday totaled $8,211.-08, more than has been received on any previous day during the campaign. This brought the grand total received by all sources in ten days to $42,557.20.

Yesterday's contributions, together with the sum of $6,213.91 received on the preceding day, made it possible to take care of all of the Hundred Neediest Cases. About half of them were provided for by contributions directed to be applied to specific cases. All of the remaining one-half had received some gifts to be used specifically for them. What was still needed by these cases was provided by distributing among them the sums received by THE TIMES and by the four organizations from contributors who did not assign their gifts to be used for particular cases.

Forty New Cases.

Any surplus will be applied to the cases for which it was intended by the contributor, even if that case has already received the amount of money fixed as the minimum estimate of its needs, except where the charity organization handling the case has obtained the consent of the contributor for the use of the gift for another deserving case. Either way, the money goes, without the slightest deduction for any purpose, to a person or family which needs it badly.

The same is true of the forty new cases presented today. Every cent contributed for them is used for them. Every cent of it buys food, groceries, shelter, medical supplies, or other necessities for them.

The following letter was received by THE TIMES yesterday from Barry C. Smith, Secretary of the Finance Committee of the Charity Organization Society:

Charity Organization Society,
Dec. 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The receipts of the Charity Organization Society in response to the "100 Neediest" appeal today were the largest we have received any day, totaling $2,211.15. This amount is, therefore, sufficient to cover the entire remaining needs of the cases as originally published, and additional contributions will not be required for them. I am submitting to you ten supplementary cases which we shall be glad to have you publish.

The "100 Neediest" appeal might indeed be called "an appeal for 100 needy families." The society has actually under its care at the present time about 1,000 families, of which the ten briefly outlined in the supplementary list I am sending you serve merely as instances. We shall greatly appreciate it if this list can be published, and if THE TIMES can continue until Christmas making the appeal for these supplementary cases and in a general way for others of the many families for whom relief is needed. Each donor will receive from this society an acknowledgment stating exactly to what family his gift is given, and will later receive a report of what has been accomplished toward restoring that particular family to independence.

THE TIMES appeal has been more successful than ever this year. Particularly during the last few days the receipts have steadily increased.

May I thank you on behalf of the society for the tremendous assistance which the action of THE TIMES has been in providing what is necessary for these families? Yours very truly,

BARRY C. SMITH,
Secretary Finance Committee.

Many Others Are Needy.

Twenty-eight families on the list of 100 Neediest Cases, which are under the care of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, have now been fully cared for, it was stated yesterday by Bailey B. Burritt, Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. His letter was as follows:

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
New York, Dec. 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is delighted to state that the full amount needed for the cases published in THE TIMES list of One Hundred Neediest Cases has been fully met, either by sums designated specifically for these families or by unspecified contributions left to the discretion of the Association.

The twenty-eight A. I. C. P. families that were included in the One Hundred Neediest Cases published by THE TIMES were selected from 1,800 needy families now under the care of the association. We are confident that many who have not already joined in this community Christmas giving may want to contribute to other equally needy cases. I am sure that in calling the attention of the public to this further opportunity by publishing an additional list of needy families, THE NEW YORK TIMES will be extending greatly the effective public service which it is already rendering. Very sincerely yours,

BAILEY B. BURRITT.

The following letter was received last night from Theodore W. Hanigan, Financial Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Bureau of Charities is today presenting to readers of THE TIMES the stories of ten more of its neediest cases. Nothing speaks better for the generosity of the people of New York and vicinity than the fact that with Christmas still a week off enough money already has been contributed to cover the needs of the original hundred cases published.

It does not seem necessary to state, however, that these cases formed only a small percentage of the thousands of needy families under care. Here in Brooklyn, for example, the Bureau of Charities is at present giving assistance to over 3,000 families, and new ones are applying for help every day. We find many hitherto self-supporting people being forced over the poverty line by the ever-increasing cost of living. Our district visitors report an increasing number of cases of malnutrition, due undoubtedly to the almost prohibitive cost of food.

Enough money has been contributed to provide for the wants of our eighteen families listed in "The 100 Neediest Cases," but what about these many others? Many of them are just as pathetic, and a number of them were submitted; but there naturally had to be a limit to the number of cases published, and it was not their good fortune to be included. We are glad of this opportunity to extend to these ten distressed families the beneficent benefits of TIMES publicity. We also shall be glad to receive contributions toward the support of other cases under our care which have not so far been favored with public appeals. Their needs are none the less pressing.

I take this occasion to thank THE TIMES for the great assistance it is rendering the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities in its efforts to alleviate distress and restore needy families to independence. Sincerely yours,

THEO. W. HANIGAN,
Financial Secretary.

Ahead of Previous Years.

The campaign for the One Hundred Neediest Cases apparently started to lag in the middle of last week, but it caught up with such a spurt this week that the total yesterday was considerably larger than any raised in the same length of time in any of the earlier campaigns. The $42,557.20 acknowledged today stands against the sum of $32,253, which was acknowledged at the end of the same period last year, which up to then was the most successful year.

The special appeal last Sunday for ten striking cases which had been slow to receive aid brought a remarkable response. Those cases were completely wiped off by contributions specifically assigned to them by contributors. One such contribution came from Canada with the following letter:

Renfrew, Ontario, Dec. 15.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please apply the inclosed check for $3 to the relief of one of the "100 Neediest Cases," which has not yet been relieved.

Yours truly, MARY A. POST.

Another $1,000 check came to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday with the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note that contributions are not coming in very readily for the "100 Neediest Cases," and, therefore, inclose you an additional check for $1,000.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM VANDER HOOGH.

Gift from Cyrus Townsend Brady.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, the author, sent the following letter with his contribution:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Herewith I hand you check for $10 from myself and my family which I wish you would apply to the least appealing and most neglected of the One Hundred Neediest Cases which have been set forth in your columns. I leave the application entirely to your judgment of the best place to put it. Wishing it were many times more, and thanking you for the public-spirited endeavor to bring to the attention of the citizens these unfortunate people, and in the hope that your efforts in their behalf may be abundantly rewarded, yours sincerely,

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Besides coming from distant cities, contributions have come to THE TIMES from visitors to this city. One of many such came yesterday accompanied by the following letter:

Hotel Collingwood, New York City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose my check for $5 for use in the Hundred Neediest Cases as THE TIMES deems proper. I only regret that a stranger from out of town, I can do no more. If acknowledged, let it be only by my initials. F. F. C.

Many of THE TIMES readers who have been following closely the campaign for the Hundred Neediest have, instead of specifying cases, directed that they be used where needed most. The following letter was received yesterday:

Endicott, N. Y.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed please find my check for $25 to be applied to your splendid charity, "Neediest Cases." I have no choice for the particular case; use this wherever it is needed the most. C. B. LORD.

Others, realising that the One Hundred Neediest Cases were extreme instances of suffering experienced in thousands of other cases, have not confined their gifts to distressed families in the One Hundred Neediest Cases. Here is a letter of this type:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose $2 to be used for the "Neediest Cases" or any other equally needy cases not mentioned.

HELEN C. LANCASTER.

One of the letters received by THE TIMES yesterday was the following:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send by "bit" for the 100 neediest families. In these times we must not forget our own deserving poor. You are doing a great work. ROGER B. WOOD.

Contributions from children have continued to come by scores. One dollar came yesterday with this letter:

1,712 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dear TIMES: I don't know who is the neediest family, but I inclose a dollar to help. I am sure it will do more good than giving little Christmas presents to children who dont need them.

MONONA ALDERDICE, age 11.

NEEDS OF THE FORTY ADDITIONAL CASES

In These Also Timely Gifts Would Avert Severe Suffering.

Forty supplemental cases are added to New York's 100 Neediest Cases today. Like the first 100 cases, the forty additional ones have been selected by four charitable organizations from lists of many hundred cases to which timely gifts would avert severe suffering, save families from being broken up and scattered among institutions, and start others on the way to independence.

Contributions made to those cases will be applied in full to the cases specified by the giver, or in some instances, where the permission of the contributor is obtained, to other equally needy cases. The 100 Neediest Cases are a 100 per cent. charity, and this is true of the supplemental forty cases.

Money may be sent to the organizations reporting the cases or direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square.

The four organizations from the records of which the additional forty cases have been chosen are:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Stree..

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

The organization reporting the case is indicated by the initials after the case.

101. Forty dollars a month will guarantee a home to three children, one a baby two weeks old, and their mother. The father was killed by lightning while at work building an army barracks. (A. I. C. P.)

102. This mother has struggled under heavy handicaps to support her three children since their father's sudden death. Three hundred and twelve dollars will meet the needs of the family until the oldest girl can work. (C. O. S.)

Case of Three Little Girls.

103. Three shy, fair-haired little girls have been thrown on the world because their parents were so intemperate that both were taken away from them by court action. Money is needed for board, clothes, and shelter in a good boarding home until some kind person will give them a foster home. (S. C. A. A.)

104. One hundred and fifty dollars will probably spare these four little children from the misfortune of becoming orphans. The only thing that retards the cure of their parents, who are both tubercular, is their overwork for the sake of their children. (B. B. C.)

105. If $600 is provided five little children can have a mother's care for the year. They have now only the income from the mother's work in a lunch room, where she earns barely enough to cover the rent. (A. I. C. P.)

106. Two hundred and seventy dollars is needed to provide the Winter's needs for a young widow and her three little children, who have been sick one after another. The mother's health has been broken by her desperate efforts to keep her family together. (C. O. S.)

107. These two children—Marjorie, 13, and her brother, Raymond, 6—are pretty and refined, but they have worried, haunted expressions because of the ill-health, extreme hardship and neglect which they have been experiencing. One hundred and seventy-five dollars would pay for six months' care for them. (S. C. A. A.)

108. This discouraged woman, whose husband has just been sent to prison, faces the responsibility of caring for their seven children, the youngest 4 years old, a little boy badly crippled with infantile paralysis. Two hundred dollars is needed for the next six months. (B. B. C.)

109. A widowed mother, doing tailor's finishing work for $4 a week, and her 16-year-old daughter, earning $7.50 a week, cannot make both ends meet for the five young children. They need $25 a month for the next year. (A. I. C. P.)

110. Six hundred dollars will provide for this family and preserve the life of the father, whose recovery is certain with proper food and care and freedom from worry. (C. O. S.)

$50 Would Reunite a Family.

111. This cheerful and industrious woman, who has recovered completely after a period during which her reason has been clouded, would be released from the hospital and reunited to her little daughter if $50 could be provided to give her a new start. (S. C. A. A.)

112. This woman, deserted by a husband ruined by drink, left penniless with four children to support, works in a department store during the day and does her endless household tasks at night, but she needs $1.0 to keep her household intact until her oldest boy can earn enough to make their income sufficient. (B. B. C.)

113. A tubercular father in hospital, now recovered sufficiently to earn $20 as an orderly, sends $15 a month to his wife and six children. The church gives $6 a month. The family needs $49 a month additional. (A. I. C. P.)

114. This widow, because of her great energy, has been able to keep herself and three children until recently, when the soaring prices of necessities put the cost of running her household a little beyond her reach. She needs $180 for the year. (C. O. S.)

115. This little 4-year-old boy, without parents or a home, with one eye lost through neglect while he was suffering from the measles, needs $5 a week to pay for food, shelter, and clothes. (S. C. A. A.)

116. This woman and her five children, the youngest less than a year old, were deserted without a word by the breadwinner. The mother, who had never before done outside work, and the older boys are doing their best to keep the family together, but they need $250 next year in weekly installments. (B. B. C.)

117. The mother cannot keep her six children on her earnings of $5 a week. Thirty dollars a month will keep them till the oldest boy can work. (A. I. C. P.)

118. Two hundred and fifty dollars is required for the immediate needs of a mother and three little girls, who have been for a long time neglected and finally deserted. (C. O. S.)

119. This is a lonely little girl 14 years old, whose mother died in her infancy. She has been cared for by strangers, but recently was her misfortune to be left entirely homeless and friendless. She is making splendid progress in school but money is needed for her board and clothes. (S. C. A. A.)

120. Two hundred dollars is needed for six months for a woman with three children, the youngest an infant, whose support was taken away when her husband was killed suddenly in an accident. (B. B. C.)

121. The oldest boy, at 16 years, is the father to his three younger sisters and brothers. His earnings and his mother's work as a janitress fall short by $25 a month of meeting the family's necessities. (A. I. C. P.)

122. Mrs. W. was left with two small children when her father died suddenly a few months ago. Three hundred dollars is needed for a happy Christmas and needed comforts during the Winter. (C. O. S.)

Girl Invalid Needs Help.

123. This delicate girl of 18 years, who has no home, family or friends, has sufered a series of desperate illnesses, and, though only partly recovered, has been forced to leave the hospital to make room for more acute cases. One hundred dollars will tide her over convalescence until she can go to work. (S. C. A. A.)

124. This mother, whose husband is in prison, cannot return to her employment as a factory worker, because her third child has recently been born. She and her three little children need $30 a month for the next six months. (B. B. C.)

125. Since her husband's death last August the mother has been washing dishes in a restaurant to take care of herself and her three children, whose home is in basement rooms. They need $400 through the coming year. (A. I. C. P.)

126. There is no income for this family of six because the mother and father are now suffering from tuberculosis. They need $700 for the year, during which good care may enable the parents to work. (C. O. S.)

127. This year-old infant has battled through attack after attack of disease and is getting flesh and color in a wee, pinched face. Three dollars a week through the Winter will mean life to this orphan baby. (S. C. A. A.)

128. A deserted mother goes to work in the afternoon leaving her two baby daughters in the care of the 11-year-old girl when the latter returns from school. But she does not earn enough for them and $200 more is needed. (B. B. C.)

129. This mother failed in health working in a factory for her five small children, whose father died a few months ago. She is sewing at home now, and needs $30 a month added to her earnings. (A. I. C. P.)

130. An overworked mother has been unable to keep hunger and misery away from her five children. Six hundred dollars is needed for them. (C. O. S.)

131. Robert, 8, and Virginia, 7, brother and sister, are alone in the world and very much devoted to each other. Money for their board and clothes is needed to keep them together until a home can be found for them. They think they would rather die than be separated. (S. C. A. A.)

132. Suddenly bereft of her husband, this mother failed in her first desperate effort to support her five children. To keep three of them she let two of them go, but the separation caused her intolerable grief. With her earning powers at last enlarged, she has the great joy of all six brought back the other two children. But she needs $40 a month to make sure of keeping them. (B. B. C.)

Five Try to Live on $5 a Week.

133. This young woman has earned $5 a week at washing for her four children since her husband died, a year ago, but it will not do. Thirty dollars a month is needed to keep the children and keep them in good health. (A. I. C. P.)

134. With no developed earning capacity this poor woman was thrown on the world with her six children when her husband deserted her. They need $570. (C. O. S.)

135. Peter, 2 years old, neglected almost since birth, thin and sickly, will have a chance to be a healthy natural baby if $3 a week is provided for his board and a little more for his clothes. (S. C. A. A.)

136. This mother, ambitious for her three children, worked courageously for long hours, but was slowly breaking down when friends asked the help of charity for her and the children, who had become sickly and anaemic. Two hundred and twenty dollars is needed. (B. B. C.)

137. Twenty-five dollars a month is needed to help this frail widow support her three babies. (A. I. C. P.)

138. Four hundred and ninety-six dollars is needed to help this mother care for her five children, none strong, and one seriously ill. (C. O. S.)

139. This 15-year-old girl, badly brought up in a large, ill-fed family, is learning a trade, but it is hard to find her a home, because the child is awkward and slovenly. Patient training of a year and a half in a good boarding home will make a great difference in her, because she tried hard to do well. Money is needed for her in the meantime. (S. C. A. A.)

140. This mother, who has done a wonderful work in bringing up with good discipline and training a family of ten, whose father gradually became a hopeless inebriate, is prematurely broken down by years of hard toil. She and others in the family need $200 for care and food, which cannot be provided by the meagre salaries of the three oldest youths. (B. B. C.)

$42,557 NOW IN FUND FOR THE 100 NEEDIEST

$8,211 Received Yesterday by The Times and the Four Charity Associations.

Contributions for the 100 Neediest Cases amounted to $8,211.08 yesterday, bringing the total to date up to $42,-557.90. The contributions were received yesterday as follows: By THE NEW YORK TIMES, $2,857; by the Charity Organization Society, $1,948; by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $1,155.08; by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $1,172.50; by the State Charities Aid Association, $1,078.50.

The following contributions were received by THE TIMES:

B. E. Matthews.	$5.00	Betty Blum	5.00
Anonymous	1.00	Rahway Reader	10.00
V. M. K.	5.00	A. Hawkins	2.00
Mr. Frost	100.00	Mrs. A. Marcuse	5.50
David Harvey	10.00	A. Robertson	23.00
H. Eddie	6.00	F. S. P.	10.00
A Friend	10.00	Anonymous	1.00
H. C. B.	1.00	Mrs. H. C. Lancaster	2.00
The Outcast	1.00	Anonymous	1.00
G. A. N.	15.00	Anonymous	1.00
A. D. Snyder	10.00	L. Candee	10.60
A. V. Wallace	10.00	E. B. Wells	1.00
In Memory of My Mother	5.00	F. H. Ketcham	1.00
P. J. Murphy	5.00	Wm. V. Fowler	10.00	Helen Sayer	5.00
S. F.	2.00	Ella S. Girdler	10.00
Mrs. L. S. Wolf	25.00	A. H. Fitch	10.00
S. M. H.	3.00	A. H. B.	2.00
L. C. French	10.00	H. R.	1.00
R. W. Levy	3.00	Brooklyn friend	2.00
Anna W. Shine	5.00	D. S. McAfee	10.00
Mrs E. J. R. Church	5.00	G. S. Whittlesey	5.00
Marie S. Ball	12.00	Mrs. J. E. Langsdorf	10.00
Mrs. E. P. Rosenfeld	10.00	G. Leonard	10.00
J.	5.00	J. R. Hotchkiss	5.00
Mrs. S. L. Fibel	2.00	J. S. Samuel	5.00
C. Grief	10.00	E. & G. Earle	40.00
G. A. Holmes	5.00	E. L. P. Lyon	10.00
W. C. Lusher	3.00	C. B. Thedford	5.00
S. R. Irving	3.00	C. D. Moon	1.00
Mary A. Post	3.00	M. P. Carlton	25.00
L. Vaughan	5.00	L. S. Clark	5.00
Anonymous	10.00	A. C. Steffan	20.00
G. H. Austin	10.00	R. M. V.	1.00
J. H. Newberlin	15.00	C. T. Brady	10.00
W. G. Chamberlin	30.00	Emma Wise	50.00
R. B.	1.00	W. D. D.	5.00
Anonymous	8.00	R. Wickham	23.00
Shut-in Friend	5.00	J. P. Montlior Co.	2.00
Reader of The Times	1.00	E. C. Armstead	3.00
In Memoriam	10.00	Mrs. J. W. Hoban	10.00
M. J. Buckhart	5.00	E. T. Coons	3.00
A. W. Small	5.00	N. Alderdice	1.00
H. Wollman	10.00	Miss A. L. Green	5.00
F. A. Lowenheim	5.00	Mrs. G. H. Williams	5.00
R. C. Conkling	5.00	H. M. Shafroth, Jr.	5.00
L. M. Richards	10.00	W. A. Maddox	2.50
B. Harrison	10.00	M. M.	5.00
J. E. Roberts	10.00	Mrs. H. H. Levy	5.00
Mrs. D. Southworth	4.00	Roger R. Wood	10.00
Anonymous	1.00	A friend	1.00
E. A. Sterling	5.00	A. G. Burbank	5.00
M. M. Heublein	10.00	C. A. Northern	4.00
Mrs. A. Schwarz	10.00	Billy & Grace	5.00
Mrs. F. C. Norton	5.00	Mrs. S. S. Stern	15.00
T. L. L.	25	J. B. Storm	2.00
J. W. G.	100.00	E. M. S.	5.00
W. K.	5.00	Mrs. D. L. Ross	5.00
E. D. H.	5.00	Miss F. Walker	50.00
A. R. D.	10.00	A. M. Johnson	3.00
L. M. P.	2.00	T. F. Crane	5.00
M. E. A.	5.00	G. C. Holt	20.00
G. T. W.	2.00	C. B. Lord	25.00
Mrs. Mohr	2.00	Miss H. M. Edwards	2.00
A. M. Culbert	5.00	Joseph Plaut	50.00
R. Z.	1.00	Miss L. Allyn	9.00
E. S. Carter	5.00	W. H. Barnes	5.00
W. E. W.	2.00	Ella J. Orr	25.00
C. Clark	10.00	Mrs. A. D. Hart	5.00
Anonymous	1.00	Maurice Barnett	10.00
Wm. Vander Kooch	1,000.00	H. L.	5.00
M. W.	10.00	N. S. B.	1.00
H. N. Wayne	1.00	S. Gold	5.00
Three Friends	3.00	A friend	1.00
Mrs. H. B. Hoffman	3.00	From one who was	
Mrs. T. Gutmann	3.00	poor once	2.00
Ellen J. Keller	5.00	William Einstein	25.00
A Card Party of		E. L. Kingsford	5.00
Friends	5.00	Mrs. L. Fodor	5.00
J. F. H. King	1.00	J. W. Coulston & Co.	5.00
Elsie W.	1.00	K. Pibbeck	6.00
E.	3.00	Virgin's Dalmasses	2.00
Mrs. J. E. Newins	5.00	Mrs. W. A. Mansfelberg	2.50
A. L. Nicholl	5.00	E. R.	5.00
R. P. Mackimmie	20.00	C. E. Williams	10.00
A. F. Richman	10.00	Anonymous	10.00
P. K.	1.00	A friend	25.00
H. F. Small	10.00	Barry L. Gale	7.00
Max Baumann	5.00	Lindsey C. Reid	25.00
N. W.	5.00	Mrs. E. MacMillan	100.00
Anonymous	10.00	Miss C. Sherman	5.00
E. E. Andrews	5.00	A friend	5.00
L. S. Rhyne	2.00	L. R.	5.00
S. I. Schwartz	10.00	J. J. Weagher	10.00
A. Steinfeld	10.00	Islander	10.00
Mrs. C. B. Yard	1.00	V. C. R.	3.00
K. W. Hyman	2.00	C. D. Smithers	25.00
W. & W.	3.00	Gosta A. Pownall	10.00
H. L. Harris	1.00	Mrs. E.	2.00
L. L. Hutchinson	25.00	Mrs. G. S. Childs	3.00
J. & S. Ellinger	5.00	Anonymous	10.00
R. J. Louehran	5.00	M. L. Zerega	10.00
Miss Emma Charoen	5.00	Miss Ada Phippe	20.00
Dr. G. Nal	5.00	F. S. Cooke	5.00
Dr. White	5.00	O. J. Dorwin	3.00
M. T. Saunders	5.00	Helen Duncan	1.00
A. C. Desteups	5.00	Mrs. W. F. Etherington	25.00
Paula Romahn	5.00	Mrs. A. C. Clogher	25.00
Margaret A. Ryan	5.00	Mrs. H. S. Cohn	5.00
Dorothy A. White	5.00	T. E. Conrad	5.00
Elizabeth Edson	5.00	Mrs. C. C. Cook	10.00
M. M. Heath	5.00	Miss C. Crom	4.00
R. D. Hunter	5.00	David Davidson	10.00
N. M. Gallie	5.00	Anonymous	23.00
Coleman	5.00	Miss V. Drew	1.00
H. Schwartz	5.00	Mrs. A. G. Du Bois	25.00
E. L. Peet	5.00	H. E. F.	2.00
J. W. Williams	5.00	Alice Grant	5.00
Mrs. G. F. Wales	5.00	Elizabeth Harrison	10.00
J. P. Murray	5.00	Mary L. Harrison	10.00
H. V. Birrel	5.00	C. G. Hayes	5.00
M. A. Pawlek	5.00	B. A. Heydrick	15.00
J. K. Burgess	5.00	Irving D. Kip	5.00
Henry Meckauer	5.00	Pedro Lascurain	5.00
H. Berhab	5.00	Maude E. Lessing	5.00
and L. B. Travers, no addresses	32.25	Leo, Jos. and Ed. Kohnstamm	50.00
		36th Street	25.00
		Mrs. C. M. Hyde	500.00
		E. B. Moore	15.00
		Miss D. Otte	20.00
		Miss E. Sinclair	8.00
		Guy Patton	1.00
		Anonymous	100.00
		Henry Sachs	250.00
		Anonymous	5.00
		E. Simmons	2.00
		Anonymous	50.00
		E. T. S.	2.00
		Imogen K. Stull	5.00
		Mrs. E. B. Thomas	50.00
		Mrs. C. C. Thompson	50.00
		Anon.	25.00
		Mrs. H. B. Wakelee	4.00
		R. B. Waltley	60.00
		G. R. W.	3.00
		Mary E. Winslow	4.00
Total	$2,857.00	Total	$1,948.00

The Charity Organization Society received contributions yesterday as follows:

A. M. F.	$1	Mrs. G. S. Childs	3
A. M. E.	1	Anonymous	10
A Sympathizer	3	Mrs. L. H. de Zerega	10
Toscat	2	Miss Ada Phippe	20
Anonymous	5	F. S. Cooke	5
Alan C. Blagow	2	O. J. Dorwin	3
Miss N. L. Brush	50	Helen Duncan	1
W. R. Boon	2	Mrs. W. F. Etherington	25
Mrs. Oma Carr	10	Mrs. A. C. Clogher	25
Mrs. G. H. Casey	2	Mrs. H. S. Cohn	5
Dr. W. E. Gibb	5	T. E. Conrad	5
Mrs. H. Goodwin	25	Mrs. C. C. Cook	10
Mrs. A. S. Holden	10	Miss C. Crom	4
Mrs. M. J. Karp	2	David Davidson	10
Anonymous	3	Anonymous	23
Mrs. W. H. Merrill	25	Miss V. Drew	1
Mrs. L. S. Meyer	20	Mrs. A. G. Du Bois	25
Mrs. M. Miller	2	H. E. F.	2
Mrs. W. S. Newhouse	10	Alice Grant	5
Mrs. A. J. Post	10	Elizabeth Harrison	10
Teresa J. Prestley	2	Mary L. Harrison	10
Jane K. Reynolds	15	C. G. Hayes	5
Mrs. H. Richmond	10	B. A. Heydrick	15
Mrs. G. W. Satterlee	10	Irving D. Kip	5
Mary Grace Noll and Marjorie	10	Pedro Lascurain	5
Settle B. Sterne	10	Maude E. Lessing	5
Mrs. T. R. Taltavall	5	Leo, Jos. and Ed. Kohnstamm	50
Annette Tausak	10	36th Street	25
Jane K. Underwood	10	Mrs. C. M. Hyde	500
Mrs. E. T. Ward	5	E. B. Moore	15
Mrs. S. B. Williams	5	Miss D. Otte	20
Anonymous	1	Miss E. Sinclair	8
A Friend	3	Guy Patton	1
F. L. P.	3	Anonymous	100
C. M. S.	5	Henry Sachs	250
Cash	1	Anonymous	5
Mrs. D. Borchard	5	E. Simmons	2
Anonymous	100	Anonymous	50
Mrs. G. F. Bearse	2	E. T. S.	2
Anonymous	5	Imogen K. Stull	5
Mrs. J. Buchman	10	Mrs. E. B. Thomas	50
Mrs. M. Burritt	5	Mrs. C. C. Thompson	50
Mrs. C. Butler	20	Anon.	25
Mrs. W. R. Byrmer	5	Mrs. H. B. Wakelee	4
		Mrs. M. Burritt	5
		Mrs. C. Butler	20
		Mrs. W. R. Byrmer	5
Total	$1,155.08	Total	$1,078.50

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities received contributions as follows:

Anonymous	$10	Kobbe, Philip	$10
Anonymous	1	Kohnstamm, Leo, Edward, and Jos.	50
Anonymous	12.50	Lance, Mrs. H. B.	10
Anonymous	15	Lloyd, Mrs. H. L.	130
Benecke, Alexander	25	MacMeekin, Mrs. T.	1
Brown, Richard F.	50	Morrison, A. C.	5
Bull, Helen R.	5	Pierce, Miss F. B.	10
Butler, Mrs. N. M.	100	Redelsheimer, H.	2
Clowes, Mrs. F. V.	50	Spritzer, Harry	10
Davies, Rebecca H.	10	Stinson, Miss C. B.	5
Davis, S. W.	50	Tuttle, Mrs. Chas.	5
Dixon, Mrs. Thos.	2	Two Sisters	10
Dyer, Mrs. F. M.	10	Tymmes, Miss D. B.	25
Gilpin, Mary	10	Waltley, R. B.	40
Hyde, Mrs. C. M.	500	Wells, M. F.	2
Mem. Baby Ruth	5		
J. D.	1		
Total	$1,172.50		

The State Charities Aid Association received contributions yesterday as follows:

Anonymous	$10	Milton Friedman	$4
Mem. H. D. Morrey	25	Mary Grace Noel, Mrs. W. I. Dengler	1
Mrs. W. I. Dengler	1	& Marjorie Sanborn	1
Mrs. A. T. Post	5	Memory H. H. E.	10
Memory H. H. E.	10	William I. Walter	100
Mrs. L. A. Cohnan	5	Mrs. C. M. Hyde	500
Miss C. A. Pfeiffer	20	M. Schuyler	5
Miss M. P. Field	5	Mrs. J. Buchsluger	2
Anonymous	5	Dr. M. R. Horton	50
William H. Ellis	6	David Dearborn, Jr.	10
The Diligent Ten	5	Miss A. H. Fisher	5
Miss Fannie Irvin	16	Joseph, Leo, & Edward Kohnstamm	50
Mary D. Bailey	2	M. C. B. W.	2
M. M., Eaton	50	Mrs. C. B. W.	2
Eleanor P. Stark	5	W. H. Clark	25.50
Anonymous	50	P. E. Zaun	40
C. T. M.	10	Charles Ranney	5
Mrs. Sigmund Geld	20	To help Donald	10
Miss Helen Davis	15		
Total	$1,078.50		

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received contributions yesterday as follows:

Appleman, L.	$5.00	Kramer, Miss R.	$5.00
Anonymous	1.00	L. H. P.	5.00
Alden, Caroline E.	2.00	Liberty Bond Coupons	17.50
Anonymous	7.00	Lee, Mrs. and Miss	5.00
Brugere, Mrs. S.	5.00	In mem. of L.	
Bell, Marjorie P.	5.00	Kahnweiler, Jr.	10.00
Beggs, Mrs. C. C.	50.00	Moses, Mrs. A.	
Bernard, W. M.	50.00	M.	5.00
Cash	1.00	Morgan, Anne M.	10.00
Conkling, Portia M.	2.00	Nevin, Mrs. S. N.	2.00
Cash	1.00	Nisbet, W.	5.00
C. S. H.	4.00	Pitman, Mrs. J. B.	10.00
Dunn, Miss H.	5.00	Pond, Miss F. L.	25.00
Davidson, Mrs. M.	10.00	O. L. F.	5.00
Davis, Florence and Elsmer	10.00	Ross, Betsey	2.00
Erlenkotten, Mrs. Eleanor	10.00	Roper, Eleanor	3.00
E. J. H.	50.00	Ranson, Mrs. C. Archibald	5.00
Friedman, M.	7.00	Reed, Edith H.	5.00
Haynes, Miss L.		Redfield, Susan	5.00
Hall, F.	30.00	Robbins, Mrs. C.	
H. C. C.	25.00	H. D.	3.00
J. F. H.	3.58	Shewan, Nellie	15.00
Hering, Miss D.	50.00	Sachs, Harry	250.00
Johnson, Mrs. H. M.	10.00	Taylor, Emma L.	5.00
Kemble, G. I.	200.00	Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. L.	5.00
Kohnstamm	50.00	Van Nostrand, W.	2.00
Kidder, E. H.	25.00	Whitton, Mrs. W. H.	2.00
Keyser, Mrs. S.	100.00	Weildon, Mrs. S.	50.00
Total	$1,155.08		

To Teach Makin of Tax Returns.

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, announced yesterday that, to make it easy for the taxpayers to make out their tax returns, he had started schools of instruction. On Jan. 2 fifty-six officers will be on duty in different office buildings in his district, he said. There will be no charge to the taxpayer for any information given.

**Lackaw

NATIONAL LEAGUE CALLS UPON ITS PLAYERS TO JOIN THE COLORS

BASEBALL PLAYERS PRESSED TO ENLIST

National League Asks Its Athletes to Offer Their Services for the War.

GAME TO BE CONTINUED

President Tener Says Pastime Need Not Suffer If Men of Draft Age Join Army.

The National League made an important announcement yesterday, in which it called upon its players to offer their services unreservedly to the United States. This announcement came as a result of a midnight meeting, which was held by the owners here last week on the eve of their going to Chicago for the joint meeting with the American League. This attitude was adopted by the league in the form of a resolution in which it was stated that the league believed that the game should go on as long as the welfare of the country admitted of its continuance, but should not stand in the way of the young athletes entering the service of the Government.

The action of the National League, in calling upon its players to offer their services to the army and navy, comes as a direct rebuff to the suggestion made by President Ban Johnson of the American League a few weeks ago that the Government be asked to exempt eighteen players from each of the major league clubs. Without authority, President Johnson included not only his own organization but also the National League in his intimation and roused the ire of the National League club owners, especially President Tener, who immediately denied that it had ever been the intention of the older league to ask for such exemptions. The resolution of the National League follows:

"Resolved, That the stress of mind and body, incident to a war of the magnitude of this, with its resultant spiritual depression, requires as an antidote and corrective the continuance of all safe and normal forms of recreation and diversion; and

"Believing that of all such, baseball is the most important and beneficial, it is our purpose to continue and foster it so long at least as the welfare of our country shall admit of its continuance; and

"Resolved, That, at the same time, we have solemnly in mind the primary and paramount demands of the hour; and, indeed, it is our wish that the young and virile manhood of the profession of baseball shall offer itself unreservedly and enthusiastically to the service of the great league of allied nations in this hour of its need."

Corrects Wrong Impressions.

The indifference with which professional baseball players, as a class, have regarded enlistment and the draft has placed the game in a bad light. The many reasons which were put forth for their exemption and the cry of some of the club owners that they would have to keep all their men to retain the high standard of the game, has caused baseball players to be regarded in the light of slackers.

Not only has the best element among the players resented this, but also club owners. There have been a few who advised their players to do nothing until they were forced to, but this element among the baseball men constituted a minority. As soon as the players realised the unfavorable light in which they had been placed before the public, many of them volunteered for service. Hank Gowdy of the Boston Braves left the Boston team last Summer and enlisted in the National Guard in Ohio, but he was the only player who left the game last season. Gowdy is in France now.

Within the last few weeks there has been a great change in the attitude of both the players and the club owners. Captain Huston, part owner of the Yankees, was one of the first to respond to the country's call, and he is now in France. It was not until this week, however, that any of the players of the Yankees entered the service.

Baseball players are especially suited for military service and as in the case of Bill O'Hara, the former Giant player, could be developed into valuable soldiers especially adapted to throwing hand grenades. Within the last two weeks players of nearly every club in both of the major leagues have entered the service, and before the season opens next April it is believed that the national game will be well represented.

Baseball in No Danger.

The cry of the club owners that enlistments and the draft would wreck the game is now regarded as a fallacy. The best judges of the game believe that all clubs will be affected alike by enlistments and the draft, and that the ranks can easily be filled with players who are under the draft age and veterans who have retired from the majors to other leagues. President Tener, for one, does not believe that any one club will be so powerful next Spring as to make the pennant race one-sided. Conditions will develop players who under normal conditions would never have had a chance to play in the big leagues.

BAKER BEST OF YANKEES.

Is Tied with Weaver in Fielding Averages of American League.

Frank Baker, third baseman of the Yankees, has the highest rank among the New York players in the American League fielding averages, which were announced yesterday. Baker is tied with Buck Weaver as the leading third sacker of the organization with a mark of .940. Joe Gedeon, who played in only thirty-nine games has the highest ranking among the second baseman, but Eddie Collins of the White Sox is the real leader.

Scott of the Boston Red Sox is the best of the shortstops. Peckinpaugh of the Yankees being fifth in the list. Chick Gandil of the White Sox ranks as leader among the first baseman with an average of .995, while Walter Pipp of the Yanks is third with .990.

John Henry of Washington is the best fielding catcher, Nunamaker of the Yankees ranking eighth on the list. John Collins of Chicago has the best batting average among the outfielders with a mark of .982. Hugh High had the best average among the Yankee outfielders with an average of .964. New York's best fielding pitcher was George Mogridge, while Walter Johnson topped all the flingers with a fielding mark of 1.000.

Boston led in team fielding, five points ahead of the champion White Sox, the latter having a mark of .967. The Yankees were third in team fielding with an average of .965.

CATCHER LOST TO FORDHAM

McGinn Joins Naval Reserve and Is Stationed at Charlestown.

The Fordham University baseball team lost a star catcher and a good batsman when Dick McGinn left college yesterday for the Charlestown Navy Yard, where he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve. McGinn has played on the team for two seasons. He is the second Fordham catcher to enlist, as "Buck" Sweeland, who was a half back on Guard Mike's Naval Reserve eleven, caught several games for the Maroon nine last Spring.

McGinn was a junior and a graduate of Boston Latin School. At Charlestown McGinn will find good baseball company in "Rabbit" Maranville of the Braves and several other big league players. With McGinn and Sweeland in service, the catching burden will rest on Frank Fisher, the former Fordham player.

FEWER DOG SHOWS PLANNED

American Kennel Club Allows Fixtures to be Abandoned.

Legislation relieving clubs of the responsibility of holding shows during the war was the principal business at the quarterly meeting of the American Kennel Club held yesterday at the offices of the organization, 1 Liberty Street. As in all other sports and pastimes, the war has affected the dog shows and at least a dozen clubs gave up their usual fixtures during the last season.

Under the rules of the A. K. C. as they stood on the books up to yesterday any club which had taken out a license and failed to hold a show would have forfeited the $50 deposited with the A. K. C. Among the clubs which became liable to this forfeit since the war broke out were such well known organizations as the Southampton Kennel Club, Point Judith Kennel Club, and Rhode Island Kennel Club of Newport. These, with many others, notified the A. K. C. that they would not be able to hold their usual show in 1917. The cases were dealt with separately, and all those who abandoned their 1917 fixtures were allowed to let their deposits stand and received permission to let the shows go over until 1918.

There was a disposition yesterday to place all the clubs in the same boat and to allow all those who wished to discontinue during the war to do so without suffering financially. The matter was put to a vote and it was unanimously determined to suspend the rule requiring licensed clubs to hold shows, such suspension to be for the duration of the war.

With regard to the plan of scoring points toward championships on the basis of the number of dogs benched in each breed, instead of the old method of the total number of dogs benched in a show, the result of each show is being tabulated by the Chairman so that after a full trial of the system it will be possible to determine whether any particular breed has been harshly treated. It is likely that some changes in the ratings for the different breeds will be made before arrangements are made for the Spring shows. The ratings adopted last Spring to govern the breeds will be in force for the Westminster Kennel Club show in Madison Square Garden in February.

The Hudson County Kennel Club, which has held two successful annual shows, was elected to membership. Other clubs elected were the North Hare Beagle Club of North Creek, N. Y.; the Cairn Terrier Club of America, New York City, and the San Diego Kennel Club of California. The following delegates were admitted: C. H. Perrin, representing the Chicago Kennel Club, and William Ross Proctor, Jr., representing the American Sealyham Terrier Club of New York.

ANNOUNCE TENNIS ENTRIES.

Many Stars Will Compete in Junior and Boys' Championships.

Practice has already begun on the tennis courts at the Seventh Regiment Armory, for the national junior indoor championships which will be contested there beginning Dec. 24. Although the entries do not close until Friday, it is already apparent that the junior and the boys' championship, the latter added this year for the first time, will attract a representative showing among the younger talent in the game.

Some of the contestants who have already signified their intention of playing are: Frank T. Anderson, Commercial; Warren E. Osgood, Pleasantville; Frank J. Meyer, Brooklyn Prep.; Harold L. Taylor, Brooklyn Prep.; A. Adolstein, Clinton; Alfred M. Larson, New Utrecht; Howard Snow, Horace Mann; Cecil Donaldson, Marquand School; Prigton Scott, Horace Mann; J. T. Kemmerer, Pleasantville; Nicholas J. Fitzgerald, Holy Cross; Godard Wald Saunders, Allen - Stevenson School; Percy L. Kynaston, D. Herman, Clinton; H. Gordon Snow, Horace Mann; Louis L. Mitchell, Trinity; Franklin T. Osgood, Pleasantville, and Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion.

MURRAY TO COACH COLUMBIA

Appointed as Mentor of Basket Ball Team for Blue and White.

The most important incident in the recent meeting of the Columbia University Athletic Committee was the appointment of John Murray as coach of the Blue and White basket ball team. Murray was Captain of the Bridgeport professional team in the Interstate League last year. Harry Fisher, graduate manager of Columbia athletics and former basket ball coach, and Ted Kiendl, a former Captain of the Blue and White, are to assist the new coach. The question of whether the freshmen should have a team this year will be considered by the committee, for the yearlings have not shown much interest in basket ball so far.

Because of the interest displayed by Columbia students in golf this Fall, and in answer to the urgent appeal from several of the stars in that sport, the committee approved golf as a minor sport, and there will be a team to represent the Blue and White. Some of the Columbia men will doubtlessly be strong contenders in the intercollegiates, and among these are A. L. Walker, Jr., winner of the college championship and Eastern interscholastic champion; M. Van Raalte, W. Botsford, the tennis leader, who won the handicap golf tournament, and G. Blijur.

The Columbia football schedule was also considered, and it was decided to play seven games next season instead of six, as was the case this Fall. The first contest will take place on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, one week ahead of this year's opening game.

GRIDIRON STAR IS VICTOR AT SQUASH

Carroll T. Cooney, Former Yale Centre, Defeats A. W. Riley in Handicap Tourney.

The first real surprise which has pervaded the handicap squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club came yesterday when Carroll T. Cooney, one of the greatest football centres that ever played at Yale, showed a proficiency at squash tennis which caused the downfall of Armin W. Riley, former Princeton Club champion, in straight games, at 15—8, 15—10. Riley was playing from minus five aces, while Cooney had plus one-half hand and five aces, but even this difference in favor of the former gridiron star was not thought sufficient to enable him to defeat such a skillful player as Riley. Whatever may have been Cooney's proficiency as a Yale athlete, he is comparatively new to squash tennis, a game in which experience is always a large factor.

Furthermore, Cooney is handicapped by the very weight which made him a feared antagonist of the gridiron. He weighs now some 215 pounds, and where speed is an asset, as in squash tennis, this would ordinarily prove a severe handicap. It did not seem, however, to bother Cooney in the least. He was agile on his feet, covering court well, and hit with a force that was baffling to Riley. Had there been a close perusal of his previous matches their might have been more respect for Cooney's game, both on the part of Riley and the spectators as well. He won a preliminary round match from Sterling Martin with astonishing ease, and then advanced through the first round by vanquishing J. Viётor in a spirited contest of three games. Doubtless the handicap allowance which he received from each of them tended to overshadow the real merit of his play, and the victories were not of such outstanding prominence as would ordinarily be the case.

Riley was treated to a disconcerting surprise in the match against Cooney. While a bit superior as to the strategy of the game, he was hopelessly outclassed in the matter of speed, which was the element which Cooney injected into the contest at all times. He hit the ball with such tremendous force that it many times raced away from the pursuing Riley. Time and again Cooney made kills on drives that were straight up and down the court.

Riley tried to match speed against speed, but he was hopelessly outclassed, and then he resorted to strategy, but that availed him little, as far as the outcome was concerned. Cooney was not without some strategy himself, and, although he did not endeavor to mix pace, he had a nice judgment as to angles, and sent the ball spinning at Riley from unexpected quarters. Riley's showing in the second game was a bit better than in the first, but it was still short of the necessary requirements to encompass the defeat of his rival.

The play of yesterday reduced the men remaining in the tournament to eight. In the upper half of the draw are Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club, R. L. Strebeigh of the Columbia Club, and H. C. Dessauer of the City Athletic Club. The latter has advanced to the round before the semi-finals as a result of two defaults. In the lower half of the draw are J. W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club, T. R. Coward of Yale University, J. V. Onavia of the Harvard Club, and Cooney.

Hyde made his advance without much difficulty, in spite of having to play from the back mark in the event, minus ten aces. He defeated H. W. Warner of the Columbia Club, playing with plus one half hand and eight aces, at 15—9, 15—10. In other words, Warner succeeded in getting only three aces in the entire match while Hyde was running off fifty.

One of the best matches of the day promised to be that between Appel and W. H. Vander Poel of the Squash Club. The latter, however, failed to put in an appearance, and Appel advanced by default.

The summaries:

Second Round.—Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, minus 10 aces, defeated H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, plus one-half hand and 8 aces, 15—9, 15—10; H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, defeated L. Milius, City A. C., plus one-half hand and 5 aces, 15—10, 15—6; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, won by default from W. H. Vander Poel, Squash Club; J. Onavia, Harvard Club, plus 3 aces, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, plus 3 aces, 15—4, 9—15, 15—13; C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, plus one-half hand and 5 aces, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, minus 5 aces, 15—8, 15—10.

READY TO MEET WILLARD.

Langford and Brennan Anxious to Box for Red Cross.

DENVER, Dec. 18.—Sam Langford of Boston and Bill Brennan of New York City each is anxious for a fight with Jess Willard, world's champion heavyweight boxer, and agrees to meet the champion on his own terms and give the entire receipts to the Red Cross, it was announced today.

Langford, who fought here last night, said he was anxious to meet Willard. Joe Flynn, Brennan's manager, said the match could take place wherever Willard chose.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 18.—Frank Moran, a Pittsburgh heavyweight, who is boxing instructor for the New York National Guard division at Camp Wadsworth here, tonight telegraphed Jess Willard accepting his challenge to fight for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Postpone Basket Ball Meeting.

Postponement of the annual meeting of the National Basket Ball Rules Committee, to have been held in this city Dec. 21, was announced yesterday by Ralph Morgan, Secretary of the committee. The new date named is Dec. 26.

N. Y. L. T. C. SECURES WEST SIDE COURTS

Tennis Club Will Take Over Property Near Van Cortlandt Early in January.

It was announced yesterday that the New York Lawn Tennis Club had secured the old grounds of the West Side Tennis Club, near Van Cortlandt Park, and that the clubhouse and courts would be put in condition for play next Summer. Details of the transfer of the property were arranged at a meeting held at the Republican Club, and immediately afterward Christopher B. Winne, President of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, said that the club would be in possession of the property early in January.

This is one of the most important announcements made by any tennis club in the Metropolitan district, since the transfer of the West Side Tennis Club to the grounds at Forest Hills, and portends the entry of the New York Lawn Tennis Club into the bidding for some of the important tournaments which are held hereabouts. Next to the West Side, the New York Club will have the best facilities for holding tournaments of any in the vicinity of New York.

It was explained by officers of the New York Club that the enlargement of the Columbia University War Hospital at Columbia Oval contemplated the erection of buildings upon the courts that the club had occupied. As it became evident that the space used for courts must be built upon, a committee was appointed to determine upon other quarters. Three sites were reported as available; one on the Kingsbridge Road, a portion of Berkeley Oval, and the old grounds of the West Side Tennis Club, the field on which the great Davis Cup matches of 1911 were played, in which William A. Larned and Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated C. P. Dixon and A. H. Lowe, the British team.

A careful inspection of the famous old grounds was made by Christopher B. Winne, Theodore C. Young, the Treasurer of the New York Club; Lewis E. Sisson, the Secretary, and Robert J. Conklin, Frank Oliver, and Samuel L. Marvin of the Board of Governors. They found that the premises were in excellent condition. With sixteen of the courts playable, despite the fact that the field had been used for public pay courts since the West Sid Club removed from there five years ago. Trees planted for back stop foliage and arrangements as to walks and entrances that had cost the West Side organization many thousands of dollars had actually been improved.

According to the report of the committee the big locker room, the lounging room, and the shower baths of the clubhouse are practically as good as when the West ride Club left the property. All necessary repairs to court equipment and the house, it was said, could be done for about $1,000. It was pointed out that this expense was practically guaranteed, as the Nippon Club, the Japanese auxiliary of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, had pledged its members to financially support the change.

Mr. Winne said yesterday that the news that the club was to occupy the old West Side Field had resulted in many inquiries as to qualifications necessary for membership. Twenty of the club's members are now in war service. The present membership, he thought, was sufficient to sustain the new project.

The West Side Tennis Club is said to have spent $20,000 in laying out the courts of the field, which is to become the home of the New York Club. The courts are now seasoned and are as fine as anything in the country. The New York Club expects to revive the Bronx championship singles and the Manhattan championship doubles next season.

St. Paul to Meet Nassau Seven.

St. Paul School of Concord, N. H., is sending one of the strongest hockey teams that ever wore its colors on the ice, to meet the Nassau Hockey Club of Princeton at the St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night. The New Hampshire schoolboys have not defeated Princeton at hockey since Hobey Baker's team outskated and outplayed the Tiger seven half a dozen years ago. The Nassau Hockey Club has gathered together a representative team of university players.

Bowlers to Raise $1,000,000 Fund.

Plans for raising a Bowlers' War Relief Fund of $1,000,000 were discussed at a meeting of the Allied Bowling Association of New York and vicinity at Thum's Bowling Academy yesterday. It is proposed to use this fund for the benefit of bowlers who are injured in the war. Special attention will be paid to providing positions for those who are unable to do manual labor and in caring for their families.

HEAD HOLD DOWNS ROLLER.

Veteran Forced to Admit Defeat Before Lewis.

Ed (Strangler) Lewis, the Lexington, Ky., grappler, who defeated Wladek Zbyszko Monday night, added another to his list of victims last night in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre, when he compelled the veteran Seattle, Wash., grappler, Dr. E. F. Roller, to admit defeat after 33 minutes and 1 second of wrestling. Dr. Roller retired from the match when he was caught in the Southerner's favorite head hold and admitted later that he had conceded his opponent the fall rather than run the risk of being injured from the pressure of Lewis's dangerous hold.

Up to the time Roller quit the match was interesting, with Dr. Roller apparently outclassing the young man from the South. It was evident, however, that Lewis was watching his chance to clamp on his favorite hold, and he stood the buffeting about by Dr. Roller without complaint. Shortly before the half-hour mark Dr. Roller caught his rival in a body scissors and arm hold, which engaged Lewis for three minutes and forty seconds before he was able to break the hold. During that time Lewis's shoulder came dangerously near touching the mat. Breaking the hold, Lewis applied his head hold before Dr. Roller had a chance to gain his feet, and, after an application of about ten seconds, Dr. Roller capitulated.

The summaries:

Elimination Matches, Twenty Minutes' Limit.—First Bout—Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, threw John Heracle, Wilmington, Del., in 14:35 with a neck and head lock. Second Bout—Ivan Linow, Russian, and John Freberg, Swedish, wrestled to a draw. Third bout—Pierre Le Belge, Belgium, and Sula Hetropaas, Finland, wrestled to a draw. Finish Matches, Two Hours' Limit, (Referee's Decision.)—First Bout—Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., defeated Dr. E. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., in 33:01. (Dr. Roller retired from the bout after Lewis had obtained a head hold.)

Second Bout.—Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, threw Joe Rogers, New York, in 47:04, with a side and body hold.

Tonight's matches follow:

Twenty-Minute Matches.—Dr. E. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., vs. Pierre Le Belge, Belgium; John Horacle, Wilmington, Del., vs. Fred Pickoff, Finn; Ivan Linow, Russian, vs. Sula Hetropaas, Finn.

Finish Matches.—Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., vs. Tommy Draak, Holland; Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, vs. Demetrius Tefalos, Greek.

CLINTON SWIMMERS KEEP SLATE CLEAN

Saacke Wins Three Events and Helps Defeat Stuyvesant by 28 to 25 Pojnts.

De Witt Clinton High School's swimming team yesterday won undisputed title to the championship in the Manhattan division of the P. S. A. L. by defeating Stuyvesant High School, 28 points to 25 in a dual meet held in the City College pool. De Witt Clinton will now meet the team of Erasmus Hall H. S. of Brooklyn in a dual competition to decide the Manhattan-Brooklyn borough championship. This meet will be held in the pool of the Central Y. M. C. A., in Brooklyn, Friday afternoon.

The outcome of yesterday's meet was undecided up to the final event, the 100-yard swim, and then Rudolph Saacke insured Clinton's victory. The Clinton natator, whose forte up to the present season had been fancy diving, jumped to the lead at the gunfire in the "100" and remained there to the finish, gradually opening up a gap which amounted to ten yards at the final touch.

Saacke was the individual star of the meet. He started the afternoon with a victory in the 50-yard swim and later took first place in the fancy diving contest. With his victory in the 100-yard event he compiled fifteen points for his school.

In the plunge for distance Freid, De Witt Clinton's star, gave an excellent performance, winning with the unusual distance of 66 feet 6 inches. Daniel Loewy of Clinton won the 220-yard swim and finishing third in the 100-yard event.

This victory gives De Witt Clinton H. S. a record of six victories and no defeats for the season, while Stuyvesant H. S. is credited with four victories and two defeats.

The summaries:

800-Foot Relay Race.—Won by Stuyvesant H. S., (Lepinsky, Bellino, F. Eberhardt, and W. Eberhardt;) De Witt Clinton H. S., (Taylor, Koenig, Fitzgibbons, and Stephen,) second. Time—2:48 1-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Saacke, De Witt Clinton H. S.; W. Eberhardt, Stuyvesant H. S., second; Stephen, De Witt Clinton H. S., third. Time—0:27 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Freid, De Witt Clinton H. S., with 66 feet 6 inches; Stickel, Stuyvesant H. S., second with 58 feet 7 inches; Pick, Stuyvesant H. S., third with 44 feet 10 inches.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Loewy, De Witt Clinton H. S.; Schenck, Stuyvesant H. S., second; Lopinsky, Stuyvesant H. S., third. Time—3:05 4-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Saacke, De Witt Clinton H. S., with 87.9 points; Kuhn, Stuyvesant H. S., second with 80.92 points; Beers, De Witt Clinton H. S., third with 62.5 points.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Saacke, De Witt Clinton H. S.; F. Eberhardt, Stuyvesant H. S., second; Loewy, De Witt Clinton H. S., third. Time—1:04.

Point Score—De Witt Clinton H. S., 28 points; Stuyvesant H. S., 25.

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Limousines, Landauletes, Sedans, etc.; Selling Fast
Prices, $40, $75, $100, etc.
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SUBSCRIBE NOW. Red Cross Booth, Main Floor.

Choice at 89c
Enormous Holiday Sale Beginning Today of
Men's Shirts and Neckwear
Values to $1.50

New York's biggest and best assortment of shirts and neckwear such as are regularly priced to $1.50 each are arranged here for your choice at 89c. DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BUY CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Men's Shirts at 89c
Values Range to $1.50

Nearly 4,000 men's fine Negligee Shirts—all high grade, in a large assortment of good designs. They are mostly neat stripes on white grounds; all colors are guaranteed not to fade. Every shirt is cut full size and well finished in every detail; the finest pearl buttons. Most of these shirts are perfect—just taken from the original boxes. A few have slight laundry imperfections—nothing, however, to affect the wear. WOVEN AND PRINTED MADRAS, FINE COUNT PERCALES, REPPS, POPLINS, CORDS AND OTHER GOOD SHIRTINGS ARE INCLUDED IN THE OFFERING IN ALL SIZES FROM 14 TO 17.

Men's Four-in-Hands 89c
Today at
Values to $1.50

This sale involves a big purchase from the manufacturer who makes our best neckwear, and it is the best offering of the year.

Here are sumptuous silks and satins fashioned into extra large shapes that will tie into a graceful knot.

Stripes, Figures, Oriental, Scroll and Novelty Patterns in Endless Variety

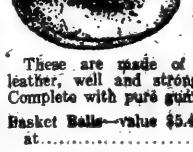
Every one new and up to date. A most timely offering just prior to Christmas.

Extra Special
Men's Large Size Open-End Four-In-Hands Each 35c; 3 for $1

These are finished with satin neckband, making the tie slip easily through the collar. Good quality silks in a large variety of pretty patterns, stripes and figures.

Gifts for Boys

The Sporting Goods Store is filled with excellent suggestions appropriate at this time, particularly in the kind of gifts that will appeal to the sturdy young American.

"RUGBY" BALLS

Today at $1.50
These are made of excellent leather, well and strongly sewn. Complete with pure gum bladder.
Basket Balls—value $5.45; at $3.75

Boxing Gloves for men or boys; laced to the wrist; covered with best leather; heavily padded. Boys' styles at $1.50, $2.25, $3.75. Men's styles at $1.50 to $9.75.

Boys'—Regular $2.95; special today $2.50
Men's Style—Regular price, $3.50 $6.45; special today $3

Boys' & Girls' Ball Bearing ROLLER SKATES

$1.85
All of these skates are of the famous Union Hardware make—and can be adjusted to fit any size shoe. They are fine, simple running; fitted with rubber bumpers and shock absorbers.

Punching Bags—made of good leather, with rope-elastic and 2 hooks that it may be suspended between the casings of a door; at

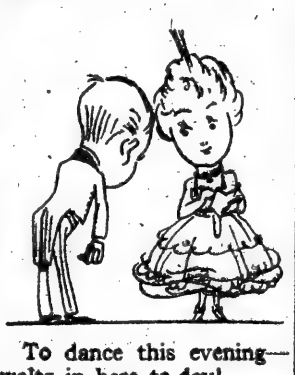
Regular $2.75; special today $1.75
Regular $3.95; special today $2.50

Buy Your Boy a Bicycle

$45 Double-Bar Roadster for $29.50
Here's an up-to-date high-grade bicycle, sold complete with coaster brake, mudguard and large handle bar. Has motorcycle rubber pedals.

A bicycle that will afford years of satisfaction. Easy running and substantially built. Surely a gift to please.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2.25 Cash at the S. & H. Offices on the Fifth Floor. We Give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S. & H. Stamps till 12 o'Clock. Single S. & H. Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.



To dance this evening—waltz in here to-day!

Evening suits, ready-to-wear.

Finest quality fabrics—highest type of tailoring.

Dress overcoats, silk mufflers, silk hats, silk waistcoats, dress shirts, patent leathers, canes.

Why not a Christmas order on us for a new winter overcoat?

Or a new uniform?

Gift forms procurable at all four stores.

Don't forget the Red Cross.

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carries with it a feeling of spontaneous warmth and a sense of personal nearness, which no other form of communication conveys.

A 50-word Night Letter affords ample scope for the fullest expression.

The boys in camp, particularly, will welcome a Christmas telegram.

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It solves your shipping problems and helps the government and the railroads to solve theirs.

On a motor truck you can deliver the load 10 to 25 miles in the time that your truck stands in a line waiting to unload at a freight station.

Delivery cost at both ends plus freight charges is but little more than cost of direct deliveries on a large shipment and your customer will gladly pay the difference for the service. Ask him.

Let us tell you what the dependable cargo-carrying Peerless will do for you. It is today feeding and supplying the armies of Europe.

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OLD CROW RYE
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HAND MADE SOUR MASH
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MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
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CABRERA IN ANGER LEAVES CAPITAL

Mexican Special Envoy's Trip to Argentine Conference Attracts Interest.

FAILED TO SAY GOOD-BYE

Secretary Lansing's Delay in Taking the Initiative in Negotiations Offends Mexican Delegate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Luis Cabrera, special envoy of the Mexican Government sent here to seek codification of the restrictions upon American exports to Mexico, has departed for Buenos Aires without troubling himself with the formality of good-byes to the State Department. He goes to attend the so-called neutrality conference in the Argentine capital.

Mr. Cabrera sailed last Saturday and the State Department heard of it at the time, but it did not become generally known until today, when Ambassador Fletcher arrived from Mexico City to participate in the conferences which the Mexican envoy came here to hold.

The failure of Secretary Lansing to take the initiative in beginning the negotiations is understood to have offended Cabrera, who is said to have resented the idea of having to deal directly with the War Trade Board, which controls the export situation. It is assumed that as Mexico is in need of American corn and other products, negotiations will be taken up by the Embassy here.

Cabrera's trip to Buenos Aires attracts particular interest just at this time, when German propagandists are doing their utmost to hold Argentina in line as a neutral and to spread antagonism to the United States in Latin America. While his professions have been friendly, he is generally accounted hostile to the United States, and dangerous because he is one of the shrewdest of Carranza's advisers. Little is known in Washington about the proposed neutrality conference other than that it was called by President Irigoyen and is to be attended by the Mexican representative. Some of the other Latin-American countries that have not entered the war or declared their support of the United States will probably participate.

Some connection is seen between the Cabrera visit and the recent tour of South American republics by Dr. Isidro Fabela, Mexican Minister at Buenos Aires, who has returned to Mexico with a report on his mission. One of the chief purposes of this tour is understood to have been propaganda work in favor of the formation of a South American union—an organization which, according to Latin-American reports, is designed to have a distinctly anti-United States complexion.

DISMISSES MORE STUDENTS

City College Drops Three Who Were Absent from Military Drills.

Three more students of the College of the City of New York, who have been absent from weekly military drills, as required by the State's military law, were dismissed yesterday. Four students who have not attended the drills were suspended from sessions until Jan. 7. They will then be permitted to rejoin their classes if they attend the regular weekly drills. Five students have now been dismissed for not complying with military drill order, and fourteen are under suspension.

The two sophomores of City College, Fabian Schweitzer and Howard Francisacus, who were dismissed Monday for failure to attend drills, were dropped by Acting Dean Paul Saurel. Through an error the name of Acting Dean Saurel was linked with the names of the two students dropped.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Tony Sarg's marionettes will be seen for the first time on any stage at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Saturday night, Dec. 29, and the performance will be repeated on Dec. 30, Jan. 5, and Jan. 6. These puppets, which are about three feet in height, will be seen in three short plays, and will be accompanied by voices.

The current "Midnight Frolic" will be withdrawn from the New Amsterdam roof on Saturday night, and another edition will be presented there on Saturday, Dec. 29.

A series of three dramatic readings will be given by Miss Mannheimer at the Waldorf-Astoria on the mornings of Jan. 11, 18, and 25, before the members of the Waldorf Drama Circle. Miss Mannheimer will read Ibsen's "False Gods," Sheridan's "Rivals," Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," and "The Unseen Host," by Percival Wilde.

There will be no increase in prices for the New Year's eve performances at the Century Theatre and the Cocoanut Grove.

"The Critic's Comedy," at present being played at the Comedy, was performed by the Washington Square Players at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon at an entertainment given by the New York Theatre Club.

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The most unusual Gift Book of the Year
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THE BUBBLE BOOK
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By RALPH MAYHEW and BURGES JOHNSON
If you are looking for a Christmas present for your children—here it is. Three old favorities: "Mary Had a Little Lamb," "Jack and Jill," "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," make their appearance in a novel form. Ralph Mayhew and Burges Johnson tell their stories in verse, and Columbia records, enclosed between the pages of the book, can be taken out and played on the phonograph, so that the children hear the stories again in music.
Illustrated in Color. Three Columbia Records, $1.40
Ask To See It At Your Bookseller's, Or At Columbia Phonograph Dealers Today.
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SOTHERN TO AMUSE SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

With Winthrop Ames Will Sail Soon to Make Survey of Needs —Taft to Speak in Camps Here.

E. H. Sothern and Winthrop Ames, it was announced yesterday, will sail for France within a few days to make a survey of the amusement needs of the American soldiers with a view to remedying the lack as speedily as possible. The announcement is made by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Ames and Mr. Sothern have volunteered their services, and will be gone about two months.

Others who are soon to sail under Y. M. C. A. auspices will be Miss Louise Homer, daughter of Mme. Homer and Sydney Homer, the composer, who will sing in the Y. M. C. A. huts in France. Francis Coates Osborn, dramatic coach, is another who will sail soon. The mission of Mr. Osborn will be to organize such dramatic talent as may be found among the troops.

Messrs Sothern and Ames will be accompanied by a secretary, and, in addition to appraising the talent within the army itself, will determine just what sort of performers would be best fitted to take up the work of entertaining the troops.

It is also announced by the Y. M. C. A. that former President Taft will begin a tour of the national army cantonments on Jan. 24, and that he will speak two or three times daily in the Y. M. C. A. auditoriums. Mr. Taft will speak first at Camp Devens, and all of the leading camps except those on the Great Lakes will be visited in the course of a month's tour.

ORCHESTRA'S CAR ROBBED.

Oil Painting Stransky Was to Give to Cleveland Museum Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 18.—The New York Philharmonic Orchestra baggage car was robbed while the organization was on a concert tour from New York to Columbus. The windows and side door of the car were found smashed. No instruments of value were taken, but an important oil painting which Conductor Stransky was transporting with the orchestra baggage as a gift to the Cleveland Museum of Art was stolen.

Railroad officials and Director Frederic Allen Whiting of the Cleveland Museum were notified of the theft.

Card from Upton, Reported Missing.

Lieutenant Henry Ebert of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station yesterday received a card from Corporal Frank Upton, a former patrolman, who was one of the number of engineers reported missing in France after an engagement with the German forces. The card read as follows: "Give my best wishes to all hands. I am still going strong."

Killed with the Canadians.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 18.—The names of the following Americans appear in a Canadian overseas casualty list issued here today: Killed in action—C. K. Picard, Detroit; Owen Sharp, Rochester, N. Y.

GOETHALS TO HEAD ARMY SUPPLIES

Continued from Page One.

part played by committees of the Council of National Defense in dealing with manufacturers of military clothing.

Quarrel Over Navy Supplies.

In this connection, it became known today that a quarrel has developed between a committee of the War Industries Board, which has taken over the practical work of the Council of National Defense, and Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy and Chief of the Naval Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

While little is known publicly as to the nature of this affair, it is understood that it is the outgrowth of the refusal of Admiral McGowan to permit committees of the council to enforce new rules governing the purchase of supplies for the navy. The War Industries Board is said to have adopted a resolution censuring Admiral McGowan. This indictment may come up tomorrow, when Secretary Daniels appears before the House sub-committee which has been instructed to investigate the conduct of the war by the Navy Department.

Admiral McGowan may accompany Secretary Daniels, and if he is placed on the stand the committee may have the opportunity of bringing out the reason why Secretary Daniels refused to follow in the Navy Department the policy of the War Department in turning over to the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense the purchase of war supplies.

The story told in naval circles is that when the Council of National Defense was authorized to purchase war supplies, Secretary Daniels had a conference with his bureau chiefs, and it was decided to take the stand that the navy had the experience to conduct its own supply business in the most efficient manner. This caused some feeling on the part of members of the Council of National Defense, particularly as the Secretary of War had authorized the Supply Committee of the Council to make purchases that had been the exclusive privilege of the Quartermaster General. But Secretary Daniels stuck to his bureau chiefs, and as a consequence the Supply Committee has had practically nothing to do with making contracts for naval supplies.

President at McCormack Recital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President and Mrs. Wilson this afternoon attended the first of a series of concerts by which John McCormack, the singer, will earn $100,000 for the Red Cross. The opening was auspicious, and many officials and diplomats lent their patronage.

The President and Mrs. Wilson received many messages of congratulation today on the second anniversary of their marriage, which took place at the residence of the bride, 1308 Eighteenth Street, the bride at that time being Mrs. Norman Galt.

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were dinner guests this evening of Mrs. John B. Henderson, who had a company of twenty-four to meet them.

A large company of fashionable people attended an exhibition of official French warfare pictures this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley.

BABST, ANGERED, DENIES CHARGES

Continued from Page One.

said Senator Reed, "but I can't see wherein it affects the essential fact that the result of what your committee did in arranging sugar purchases was to fix the price of sugar."

"That was the result, wasn't it?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"No, there's a distinction—" Mr. Babst said.

Senator Reed interrupted by saying to Senator Kenyon that "the distinction is too fine for us to see, but Mr. Babst and I understand each other."

Negotiations with Cuba.

Senator Reed asked whether the price of Cuban sugar for 1918, that is, for the crop available then, had been fixed "by agreement among the three American members of the sugar committee."

"We have negotiated under the State Department's direction," Mr. Babst replied, "with members of the Cuban Government committee."

"I asked whether you fixed the price and when," snapped Senator Reed.

"I'd like to submit that answer in writing, or in executive session," said Mr. Babst. "I can't answer it here without betraying diplomatic secrets."

Senator Reed declared he did not see why the witness could not give a "yes" or "no" answer without betraying any secrets.

"I'm not asking about negotiations you had with any outside persons," he said. "I want to know whether the three American members of the Sugar Committee have agreed among themselves what the price shall be."

"If you persist," said the witness, "I'll answer and let the committee take the responsibility for my answer."

Senator Jones of New Mexico here sought to reconcile the conflict by asking:

"Are the negotiations still in progress?"

"Negotiations have been concluded as to price," responded Mr. Babst. "They are continuing as to other matters."

"Would it interfere in any way with the negotiations if you were to submit your answer in writing?"

"I know it would not," said Mr. Babst. "I renew my offer to answer the committee in that way."

Senator Vardaman's suggestion that the committee go into executive session was adopted, and Mr. Babst answered the question. Senator Reed then announced that the committee had decided "that for the present Mr. Babst's answer shall not go into the record, but the committee reserves the right to go into the matter further at a later time."

The committee had decided, on advice of Councelor Polk of the State Department, not to divulge through testimony the facts concerning the negotiations with the Cuban Government.

Witness Resents Imputation.

Mr. Babst and the committee had a sharp dispute when he resented what he called "an imputation against my honor," Senator Reed asked concerning the fixing of beet sugar prices. Mr. Babst desired to explain that these prices were fixed before he became a member of the Sugar Committee, but declared he was prevented from doing so.

"I demand that I be permitted to make a statement," he said.

The committee as one man took him to task.

"You are going to get a chance to make all necessary statements," Senator Reed told him, "but you are not going to be allowed to conduct this examination."

"You are not treating me fairly," said the witness.

"Yes, we are," said Senator Vardaman. "If any imputation has been put upon your honor, it has been done by the testimony in this hearing, and not by any member of this committee."

Taking up Mr. Babst's statement that inadequate supply was one cause of the sugar shortage, Senator Reed asked whether more Cuban sugar was available for the United States this year than last.

"No," answered Mr. Babst.

"Didn't Europe buy more refined sugar last year than this?" asked Senator Reed.

"Yes, about 300,000 tons more," replied Mr. Babst.

"And the United States imported less raw Cuban sugar because Europe bought more of the raw sugar?"

"We imported 225,000 tons less raw sugar this year than last," said Mr. Babst.

"So that the United States was a net gainer of between 75,000 and 100,000 tons of sugar for the year, was it not?" went on Senator Reed.

"Yes," Mr. Babst replied.

Mr. Babst said the Cuban sugar market was "raided" by European buyers last Summer, when the Senate Finance Committee threatened to repeal the sugar drawback. Senator Reed drew from him the admission that the increased buying of raw sugar because of European fear of the drawback repeal later reduced the exportation of refined sugar, giving the United States the net gain in available sugar.

Lays Blame on Spreckels.

Attacking Mr. Spreckels, Mr. Babst declared that Mr. Spreckels was directly responsible for seventeen of twenty-one sugar price advances in a year. In support of this assertion he presented a table listing the American Sugar Refining Company's purchases from June this year until October, with the quantity bought each time and the price paid. This showed that the price went from 5.89 cents on June 2 to 6.88 cents on Oct. 11.

Mr. Babst also stated that Mr. Spreckels "made an untrue statement" when he testified that the American Sugar Refining Company's exports this year were 60 per cent of the total production.

"Our exports really were 11½ per cent., or 121,000 tons," he said.

Senator Reed turned to the extent of foreign purchases in Cuba. Mr. Babst read from a table which showed that in July, August, and September this year Cuban sugar exports to all countries totaled 200,000 tons more than for the same three months of 1916.

"Did you follow Mr. Hoover's request made Aug. 22 that you reduce your bids for Cuban sugar?" asked Senator Reed.

"A refinery never makes bids," replied Mr. Babst. "It only accepts offers."

This making of distinctions angered Senator Reed. Mr. Babst all through the hearing made such distinctions, and each time he did so, Senator Reed's face reddened and he sharply admonished the witness to answer "without splitting hairs."

When Senator Reed persisted, Mr. Babst said he did accede to Mr. Hoover's request by reducing bids for Cuban sugar.

Senator Reed went in great detail into connections of Mr. Babst's company with other sugar-refining concerns, both beet and cane.

"We have a 25 per cent. stock investment in the National Sugar Refining Company of New York," said Mr. Babst. "But none of our officers is connected with it. The directorates do not interlock. That is the only cane sugar company in which we have any interest."

This was in direct contradiction of Mr. Spreckels's testimony last week that of twenty-one refineries in the United States, all but his own—the Federal Sugar Refining Company—were either directly or indirectly controlled by the American "so-called Sugar Trust."

"Have you no other cane interests in the cane refining industry?" asked Senator Reed.

Mr. Babst said the American had "stock investment interests" in six beet sugar companies.

"These interests total $16,500,000, out of a total capitalization of $50,000,000 for the six companies, and total capitalization of all beet sugar companies in the United States of $120,000,000," said Mr. Babst. "We do not have a voice in the management of any of these companies. One of them, at Waverly, Iowa, is out of business, and is a liability to the extent of about $400,000."

"Haven't you some understanding or agreement with various other beet and cane sugar refiners, through stock ownership or otherwise, which gives you control?" Senator Reed asked.

"Absolutely none."

"Your company began unloading many of its properties about the time the Government's anti-trust suit against you was begun, did it not?"

"We've been selling some holdings for many years," responded Mr. Babst.

Senator Reed produced advertisements of the American Sugar Refining Company, printed in February, which stated there was no danger of a sugar famine.

"Those were issued because of labor troubles at some refineries," said Mr. Babst. "These strikes caused apprehension in the trade and by the public that there would be a shortage. We wished to reassure them."

Threat Against Lamborn.

Just before Mr. Babst took the stand Herbert W. Bienenstok, grain and provision broker of New York, testified concerning a conversation he had with Louis Strauss, Mr. Hoover's secretary. He said he offered his services to Mr. Hoover through Mr. Strauss for whatever he could do. In conversation with Mr. Strauss, Mr. Bienenstok was asked if he knew food dealers and brokers in New York.

"I mentioned Mr. Lamborn of A. H. Lamborn & Co.," said Mr. Bienenstok. "Mr. Strauss said he was very sorry I had mentioned Mr. Lamborn's name. I asked why. While Mr. Hoover has the highest regard for Mr. Lamborn personally, he had better be careful or we'll run the steam roller over him,' Mr. Strauss said to me."

"Do you know why Mr. Strauss made that statement?" asked Senator Vardaman.

"I have no idea; he gave no reason," responded Mr. Bienenstok.

Mr. Strauss is to be called as a witness. A. H. Lamborn & Co. have been acting as the purchasing agents in this country of the British Royal Commission, through which sugar purchases for France and England have been made.

The committee will continue its sessions tomorrow, with Mr. Babst resuming his testimony. When he concludes, George M. Rolph, a San Francisco refiner and a member of the International Sugar Committee, will be called.

Mr. Babst in a statement issued today summarizing the statement he wished to make to the committee, told how serious strikes early in 1917 curtailed production; how a great canning campaign advocated by the Food Administration increased consumption of sugar in the Summer by more than 900,000,000 pounds as compared with the Summer of 1916; how weather conditions delayed harvesting of the cane crop, and how lack of tonnage had prevented the bringing from Java of much of that country's available sugar. These things all were factors, the statement said, in creating the sugar shortage.

Reed Answers Governor Cox.

Senator Reed tonight said he did not know when the committee would begin investigating the coal shortage and its causes. He announced he had replied to Governor Cox of Ohio, who had written him declining to come to Washington to confer on the Ohio coal famine.

"You undertake to state the purpose of the committee, and state they are proceeding on a preconceived theory," Senator Reed's wire to Governor Cox said, in part. "The committee has no preconceived theory, and its purpose is solely to learn the facts about the coal situation. I asked you to come before the committee because we thought from your recent public utterances that you had some information about the coal situation and some knowledge of it which would be of value to the committee.

"We regret this should not be the case, but we are indebted to you for your opinion that the plan of Government control of coal production is sound, but that it failed in Ohio, owing to the shortcomings of Dr. Garfield. Perhaps it would be fairer to Dr. Garfield and would also serve to throw some light on the real causes of the coal shortage if you would consent to appear before the committee at the same time as Dr. Garfield."

In his reply to Senator Reed's first invitation, Governor Cox voiced criticism of Fuel Administrator Garfield, who, he said, was making a failure of a sound national policy. The governor said in Georgia he could throw little light on the situation, as the committee is to learn.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

First Concert of Its 25th Season—Christmas Suggestions.

The Musical Art Society entered last evening on its twenty-fifth season, giving the first of its two concerts, which, as has been the case for a quarter of a century, had the suggestion of Christmas in its program. Not to quite the same extent, however, as formerly, for there was a larger proportion of music of other intention. There was, at the beginning, the music of the sixteenth century ecclesiastical style that the society has always devoted much attention to. The setting of the 150th Psalm by the Netherland composer Sweelinck is an astonishing composition, astonishing in its splendid spirit and vigor, but most of all in the extraordinarily realistic touches in certain of its passages. With the summons to "praise Him with harp and drum" are heard obvious vocal imitations of harp and drum sounds, as well as of "droning bagpipes and deep bass," and of the "ringing and clashing" of the "cymbals with their silvery tone." Here is a suggestion of how far back the idea of "program music" may be traced; yet Sweelinck was not the first, and Jannequin, who did considerably bolder things in imitative vocal music, came almost a century earlier.

The other piece of this school was Orlando di Lasso's nobly beautiful "Quam benignus," for five-part chorus. Also old, but of the popular style, and in harmonic settings a little sophisticated, were three old Breton songs arranged by Ladmirault, and the two old French Noëls set by Gevaert, that have been popular at many of the Musical Art Society's Christmas concerts.

One of the most ambitious undertakings of the society was the performance of Friedrich Klose's setting of Heine's ballad of "The Pilgrimage to Kevlaar." It is an attempt to expand the scope of the musical "melodrama," spoken words with musical accompaniment. The music, which is not always accompaniment, is made by a distant chorus, chorus on the stage, organ, and orchestra, with bells, each alone in various combinations, suggested by the different moments of the story. If the attempt be regarded as experimental, it can hardly be considered a success. One primary reason for the lack of success is the small musical inspiration of the composer, who fumbled vainly with small musical ideas. Another is the inherent incompatibility between spoken lines and musical accompaniment, no matter how skillful, which has prevented many attempts of men greater than Klose from gaining any foothold in the art.

The performance of this elaborate piece was carefully prepared. The verses were read by Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, the distinguished actress, with great beauty of diction. The chorus was assisted by the choirs of Madison Avenue M. E. Church and Calvary Church, and by Gaston Déthier at the organ.

Besides three beautiful negro "spirituals," beautifully arranged for chorus by H. T. Burleigh, an old Bohemian Christmas carol and Elgar's "Death on the Hills," there was Berlioz's elaborate setting of Hugo's poem, "Sara la Baigneuse," for three choirs and orchestra.

The singing of the chorus had spirit, and generally the high degree of finish that it is expected to attain. The quality of the voices necessarily varies somewhat from time to time; the standard is kept high, but it seemed last night as if the quality were not of the society's best. There was a certain degree of roughness in the louder passages. The audience was large and showed plenty of enthusiasm. The program was introduced by "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and ended with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"ST. ELIZABETH" ON JAN. 3.

Liszt's Work, Sung in English, Next Novelty at the Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan, following tonight's gala production of "Marouf," will give as its next opera novelty, on Thursday, Jan. 3, Liszt's "St. Elizabeth." This work, while not unknown as oratorio, will be sung for the first time here in operatic form, conducted and in part arranged by Bodanzky. It will also be given in English, by a cast including Easton and Matzenauer, Whitehill, Schlegel, Ruysdael, and Leonard. The chorus, for which Liszt wrote his Crusaders' March, has been trained by Setti, and the action devised by Ordynski, the scenes and costumes by Urban.

For Christmas week at the opera there will be two additions to the season's repertory, "Thais" and "Rigoletto." The list includes "Samson et Dalila" next Monday, Christmas Eve, with Caruso and Homer; Tuesday, "La Bohème," at a popular Christmas Day matinée, with McCormick and Peterson; Wednesday, "Thais," Farrar, Diaz, and Whitehill; Thursday, "Francesca," Alda, Martinelli, and Amato; Friday, "Faust," Farrar, Martinelli, Rothier, and Saturday matinée, "Rigoletto," Caruso, Hempel, and De Luca.

"The Daughter of the Regiment" will be repeated next Tuesday, Christmas night, in Brooklyn.

Carlos Salzedo Charms with Harp.

Carlos Salzedo, an artist of skill at the harp—and what is rarer, of genuine musical appeal—gave a well-attended matinée yesterday in Aeolian Hall, where he played solos as well as ensembles with six supporting harps, under the half lights of subdued golden glow from over the stage. In this picture, and to this accompaniment, Marcia Van Dresser also sang, among her airs being Ravel's "Five Greek Folksongs," while Mr. Salzedo added his own new "Five Preludes," and, with the young women assistants, many graceful airs from Couperin and Rameau to Duparc and Debussy.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

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44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre. Phone Bry. 61. Nightly at 8. Mat. Sat., 2:20. Xmas at 3. A HIT! Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production. Over the Top. By Roy Barnes. Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson. 50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls. Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

48th St. THEATRE E. of B'way. Fri. Eve. Dec. 21. BBG'G. SEATS NOW. G. M. Anderson & L. Lawrence Weber offer A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES. YES OR NO. By ARTHUR GOODRICH.

BROADHURST Thurs., 44th, W. of B'way. Bryant 64. Mts. Tues., Sat. SAT. NIGHT SEATS SALE TODAY. No Mat. Xmas. Extra Mat. Dec. 27. William FAVERSHAM, Maxine ELLIOTT, Irene FENWICK, Maclyn ARBUCKLE in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Today, Sat. & Xmas. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION. MAYTIME. At Xmas Time. Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today, Sat. & Xmas. Smartest of Musical Comedies. OH, BOY! PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

BIJOU W. 45th St. ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917. Mats. Today, Sat., Xmas & New Year's.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK OF THE BEST ACTED PLAY IN A DECADE. EVERYBODY IN NEW YORK SAYS SO. Grace George in Henry Bernstein's Great Play "L'ELEVATION" (THE HEIGHTS). Xmas Night, Margaret Anglin in "Billeted."

COMEDY THEATRE 41st nr. B'way. WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS. 25c to $1.50. Except Sat. & Holl. TAX INCLUDED. May Confidently be Recommended to Any Class of Theatre-goers—Also Dada. "Neighbors," "The Critic's Comedy," "The Girl in the Coffin," "Tum Capeah."

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Today and Sat., 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER. No Mat. Xmas. Xtra Mat. Fri., Dec. 28.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. 6th Ave. B'way. Mats. Today, Sat. Xmas. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH."

39TH ST. Theatre nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today and Sat., 2:20. George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton. WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING? Next Sat. Dec. 24—LOU TELLEGEN in "Blind Youth."

ASTOR OPENING CHRISTMAS NIGHT. SEATS NOW ON SALE. With NAT C. GOODWIN, EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY. WHY MARRY? A Comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams.

HIT "The Gipsy Trail" AT THE Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION with CARROLL. LOMBARDI, Ltd.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY. LEAVE IT TO JANE.

CORT West 48 St. Tomorrow, 8:20 SEATS NOW. JOHN CORT offers A Smart Up-to-Date Musical Comedy FLO-FLO.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 8:20 to 11. Matinees Tom'w, Sat. & Xmas. John Barrymore, Constance Collier in Lionel Barrymore's PETER IBBETSON.

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c-50c. "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK."

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE. 4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 6460. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. 2. One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1, 50c. Sat. 2:30. TO-MORROW & FRIDAY, at 2. Two Special Matinees of CHESTER'S MYSTERIES, 1st Time in America. Prices 50c & $1.

Th. VIEUX COLOMBIER. 55 West 25th St. Greeley 1522. WED., DEC. 26, at 3 P. M. Concert by the Unione Societa dei Instrumenti Antichi.

BRAMHALL 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. PLAYHOUSE The Silent Americans.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE GOLDEN GIRL with Ina Claire.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

COHAN Thes., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING." AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF ATOP THE NEW AMSTERDAM. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. DONALD BRIAN. HER REGIMENT. The Musical Comedy Success.

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. BEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN TOWN. THE GRASS WIDOW. XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25TH, SEATS TOM'W. "GOING UP" A MUSICAL COMEDY NOVELTY.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY, The Country Cousin. MONDAY EVE., DEC. 24—SEATS TOM'W. CHARLES DILLINGHAM will present WILLIAM COURTENAY AND THOMAS A. WISE in GENERAL POST. By Avalon Anderson with J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr. A New Comedy by J. K. Harold Terry. BIGGEST LONDON SUCCESS IN YEARS.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30. THE NAUGHTY WIFE (LORING ELOISE).

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. Mrs. FISKE in MADAME SAND by Philip Moeller.

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. Mat. Today 50c to $1.50. Phone Early for Seats, Bryant 4231. Lou Tellegen in "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen. Moves to 39th St. Theatre Next Monday.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. The PIPES of PAN.

FULTON West 46 St. Next Sat. Night Seats Now. Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present "Words & Music." A SNAPPY REVUE WITH A CAST DE LUXE & A BEAUTY CHORUS DE LOOKS.

CENTURY Bway. 62d St. EVEGS. 8:20. POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY. LEW FIELDS, CECIL LEAN, BESSIE McCOY DAVIS & Extra added Star ELSIE JANIS in "MISS 1917." WED. & SAT. MATS.—REDUCED PRICES. SUN. NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT. HOLIDAY MATINEES. POPULAR PRICES.

AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE. "A Night in Spain" Spanish Dance Revue.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose.

PARK Broadway & 59th Street. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW. THE LAND OF JOY. Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. 125TH TIME TONIGHT. DAVID BELASCO Presents Polly With a Past.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop. $1.50) & Sat. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure. With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

Fred Stone in JACK O' LANTERN. GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TODAY. POPULAR PRICES.

MANHATTAN Opera House. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY, 25c to $1. Most Wonderful, Lavish, Fascinating, Colossal, Gorgeous Production in History of American Stage. CHU CHIN CHOW. Now in Its Second Year in London. Evgs. & Sat. Mats., 25c-$2. Wed. Mat., 25c-$1. Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50 (Except Sat. Evs.) MATINEE EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK EXCEPT MONDAY.

OUTDOOR TODAY. Ice Skating. NOTLEK RINK, 110th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5856 Morningside. VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Mme. BERNHARDT in "From the Theatre to the Field of Honor," BELLE BAKER, Cameron Sisters, others. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. Anniversary Jubilee—Gus Edwards' Annual Song Revue, Dorothy Toye & others.

Th. VIEUX COLOMBIER. 55 West 25th Street. Greeley 1522. Tonight at 8:30. Becque, Merimee, Moliere.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY. Largest Rink in Greater N. Y. 69 W. 66th St. 4:00 & 8:30. ICE SKATING. Beginners Thurs. 9 a.m. $1.

MOTION PICTURES.

LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42nd ST. To-night, 8:30, 25c to $1. ALL SEATS RESERVED. William Fox Presents WILLIAM FARNUM in Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece. Les Miserables. Pop. Mat. 2:30 Today, 25c & 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, at 41st Street. Continuous, Noon to 11:30. VIOLET HESSEREAU, HERBERT "The Girl by the Roadside." RAWLINSON in "The High Sign." ADDED ATTRACTION The Halifax Disaster. Mats. 25-50c. Nights, 25-50-75c (Incl. War Tax).

81 at 81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. The Russian Art Films. "THE PAINTED DOLL." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. MAT. 15-25c, incl. tax. EVG. 25-50-75c, incl. tax.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof at 1 A. M. WILFRED LUCAS in "SINS OF AMBITION," & ALICE HOWELL COMEDY.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. MAE MARSH in "The Cinderella Man." Popular concert today 2:15. Strand Symphony Orchestra.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL. Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views, three exposures to each suite. Rates, $60 monthly and up per room. Two rooms and bath; $90 monthly, $30 per suite and up. Restaurant à la carte. Breakfast and dinner, 75 cents (with cocktail). The cuisine and service are unsurpassed. Hotel Nakadan, 126 W. 73d St.

GALA CONCERT. CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Dec. 29. REPETITION OF 'The Children's Crusade' as an additional Symphony Concert for Young People. Entire Chorus of 250 from the ORATORIO SOCIETY OF N. Y. Chorus of 200 Children from New York Public Schools—Soloists: Florence Macbeth, Edith Chapman-Goold, Albert Lindquest, Royal Dadmun. New York Symphony Orchestra. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall and room 1202 Aeolian Bldg. On sale to-m'w.

CARNEGIE HALL NEW YEAR'S AFT. JAN. 1 AT 3. HEIFETZ. SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE. MGT. WOLFSOHN MUSICAL BUREAU.

THEATRE DU VIEUX COLOMBIER. YVETTE GUILBERT. TO-DAY AT 3. Assisted by MILDRED DILLING, Harpist. AND LAST TWO RECITALS. Fri., Dec. 21, at 3. Sun., Dec. 23, at 8:15. THREE DIFFERENT PROGRAMS. BOX OFFICE (65 W. 38th St.) KNABE PIANO.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 30, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL. MISCHA ELMAN. SEATS NOW ON SALE. Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau. Steinway Piano.

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OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7283-7529. Center seats for to-night's opera, Marouf, first time in America. Thurs., Carm

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1917.

FEDERAL PROHIBITION.

By only eight votes more than the required two-thirds, the House has passed its resolution for a prohibition Amendment to the Constitution. The House Article differs considerably from that contained in the resolution adopted by the Senate in August, but the Senate promptly accepted the House amendments, and the issue now goes to the States.

It is deplorable that a controversy, sure to be bitter in all States not heretofore Dry, should be authorized by Congress when the united thought and energy of the country should be concentrated on the supreme duty, as not all too lightly realized, of victory in the war. It is curious that Federal prohibition should be proposed when half the States have prohibition by their own acts, when every strengthening by Congress of the rigidities of State prohibition is sustained by the Supreme Court, when either the waiving or the assertion of the Federal power over interstate commerce is used to uphold and bulwark State prohibition, when the President himself has the power of prohibition and regulation during the war. It is curious, also, that many of the Representatives from the South, ready to impose prohibition upon unwilling States, object, and they are right to object, to having woman suffrage imposed upon their own States.

It is curious, and may be thought to corroborate the theory of those cynics who hold that legislation is oftenest the work of a persistent minority, and that Representatives are easily intimidated by associations and leagues, that less than half of the Representatives of four populous States, rich in cities, in heterogeneous population, and in liberal views of sumptuary law, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio—which voted down prohibition in November—and Illinois, voted "No" on an amendment which takes away from their citizens the power of settling what seems very much their own affairs and their own habit. Is there a prohibition wave coming? How quick many politicians are to jump on Dryest land! How eagerly many of them probably hope that the Amendment will not be adopted! The ordinary Representative must think in terms of his district. The bearings of a proposed law or constitutional provision upon State or nation are out of his reckoning.

It is hardly of good omen for the Democratic Party that Mr. BRYAN, who, for all his amiability and good intention, has thrice led the Democratic Party to smash, should be on the floor of the House, congratulated and congratulating, when the measure, long so dear to him, was passed. Is it of good omen to the South that the majority of its Democrats voted for the amendment? There were, indeed, exceptions. Five Alabamians, three Louisianians, three Texans, even two members from Chairman BRYAN's own State, perhaps others that have escaped a cursory reading of the list, voted "No." But the voice of the South was for prohibition.

Why? Speaking with perfect frankness, the main interest of the Southern prohibitionist is on account of the negroes. Why does the South want to force prohibition upon the whites of the North? Are State rights dead as a doornail in their ancient home? Even if they are, is it not wise to look to the future? The Republicans may come into power some day. Is it likely that they will put up permanently with the nullification of constitutional amendments born of this way, with the full representation in the House of a South where, as a rule, negroes cannot vote? Will the South be allowed to count its black population for representation purposes, not to let them be counted at the polls? Is Federal prohibition worth being paid for by a Force bill? It is in no purpose of threat that this consideration is urged. It is a friendly warning of a danger. Speaking frankly again, the tone, the avowed sectional purpose in laying Federal taxes, of Mr. KITCHIN and his sympathizers in Congress, is, and long will be, resented, and justly resented, in the North. The North is bearing nobly and firmly and gladly its burdens in the war. It does not like to be taxed according to the theory of recent pacifists who lay on its "interests" the responsibility of the war.

Faithful are the wounds of a friend. THE TIMES respectfully urges upon the Federal prohibition Democrats of the South that they are pursuing a path that demands wary walking, even under the kindly Mr. BRYAN's guidance.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The decisive triumph of the Unionists in the Dominion elections is proof of the resolution of the mass of Canadians to stand united, without thought of party names or politics, until the war is won. For that reason, it is most welcome to Americans, even to those of us who have been the warmest admirers of Sir WILFRID LAURIER in his great career. In the fifteen years of his Premiership he furthered fruitfully the growth of Canadian trade and transportation and agriculture, and of Canadian national feeling, of a Canadian State bearing strongly and with increasing power of initiative her part in the British Empire. His was the most engaging and impressive colonial figure at the commemoration of VICTORIA's sixtieth year upon the throne and at King EDWARD's coronation.

At the beginning of the war, and afterward, he supported with voice and vote its prosecution, and he urged his fellow-citizens of French Canadian extraction to enlist. He is a thoroughly loyal and patriotic leader; but he was unfortunate in some of his allies in this campaign. The Bourassites and extreme Nationalists of his Province of Quebec, the separatists and disloyalists everywhere in the Dominion, were on his side, not because their purposes and his are alike, but because they wished to break up the Union Ministry and to make trouble, to hinder the war. Sir WILFRID proposed to submit the Military Service measure to a popular referendum. He said that conscription was not the main issue, and he had many strings to his bow, but popular opinion, not the opinion of even the subtlest politicians, makes issues. Conscription was the main issue, and it has won.

The popularity of Sir WILFRID, economic policies upon which in other times he might well have won a verdict, the lingering attachment of many Liberals to their old leader and party, the inevitable dissatisfactions and personal disappointments caused by a long Parliament and Sir ROBERT BORDEN'S long continuance in office, the natural grumbling at war measures and conditions, all the shades of discontent and opposition were powerless to carry out the enterprise which the wonderful old man undertook under a misapprehension of facts singular for so accomplished a judge of men and politics.

Especially notable are the Union gains in the western provinces, where the economic theories of Liberalism are strong. Sir WILFRID, equally eloquent in French and English, was heard eagerly by the western crowds. They admired him, and then voted against him. Ontario, of course, was enormously Unionist, Quebec enormously Liberal and Laurier in form, anti-British in fact. The execution of the Military Service act in that province will be the most delicate task of the Union Government.

THE LIBERTY BOND SALES.

Secretary MCADOO has won the good opinion of the country by his administration of the affairs of the Treasury Department at a time when his tasks and his responsibilities surpass those imposed upon any of his predecessors since the foundation of the Government. The successful sale of two Liberty bond issues totaling $6,000,000,000, the provision of Treasury certificates putting the Government in funds in anticipation of the receipt of money from bond sales, and the device of war savings stamps, which serve the double purpose of raising money for the Government and of teaching the people the habit of thrift, are among the notable achievements for which the country gives him praise and credit. It is all the more to be regretted, therefore, that Mr. MCADOO continues to hold and express views concerning the sale of Liberty bonds at prices slightly below par which are not justified by sound principles of Government finance or in accord with the precepts of good policy. Mr. MCADOO is reported to have said at a meeting held at the Union League Club at Philadelphia on Monday evening that "any man who sells a Liberty bond below par stabs at the very life blood of the nation."

We hope the Secretary did not use those words, but if he said anything like that his criticism of the sellers of bonds at market prices was not warranted. In the first place, the daily total of the sales of the bonds of both issues at prices quoted is but an insignificant fraction of the $6,000,000,000 of bonds sold by the Government. Of the 3½s of the first Liberty bond issue there were sold on the New York Exchange on Friday last only $960,000 worth, of the 4s $1,640,000; on Monday, the sales of the 3½s amounted to $1,080,000, and of the 4s $1,696,000. The current prices for the 3½s are about 96.30, for the 4s about 96.50, so that the 3½s are at a discount of about 3.70 points, the 4s of about 3.50 points. Surely the number of bonds offered and sold is too small a part of the $6,000,000,000 issue to warrant any reflections whatever upon the motives of the sellers.

In the vast majority of cases necessity, not the desire to depress the bonds or any speculative motive, prompts the selling. The people were urged to invest in the bonds by appeals to their patriotism, by picturing the needs of the Government, by exhorting them to do their duty in making the world safe for democracy, by a thousand arguments never employed to promote the sale of ordinary securities. Inevitably, thousands of persons yielding to the patriotic impulse would subscribe beyond their means to make immediate payment. Institutions subscribed for bonds which they expected to sell again in order to release their resources for ordinary banking use or for subscriptions to issues yet to come. These trifling sales are thus abundantly accounted for; they are the ordinary incidents of the investment market.

But the public was told that the Liberty bonds were the world's premier security. Can any security hold first place when there is no market for it? Certainly there would be no market for Liberty bonds if their owners were forbidden to accept prices which buyers would pay. It would be unreasonable to expect buying in any large quantity at par, since investors would naturally wait for the next issue, taking their chance of a high interest rate. Moreover, buyers of these bonds were told that they were as good as currency, they could at any time be exchanged for cash. But no responsible person told the buyers that they could always sell their bonds at par. It is of common experience that when Governments are at war their securities sell at some discount, often very large.

But if Mr. MCADOO will have it that these bonds must not sell below par, he should first chide the Federal Reserve Banks for their penuriousness in loaning only 90 per cent. of par value to buyers depositing the bonds as security. If that margin does not contemplate some fall in the market, why was it established? In the case of these bonds the privilege to sell is correlative to the duty to buy. The creation of the myth, superstition, or belief that the selling of Liberty bonds at the market quotation is unpatriotic will not tend to increase the eagerness of the public to subscribe to the next issue.

PUBLIC, NOT PRIVATE ENDS.

The public is not keenly interested in the quarrels of CLAUS A. SPRECKELS with the American Sugar Refining Company. It is deeply interested in the success of the Food Administration, in the efforts of Mr. HOOVER to see to it that food supplies are conserved, equitably distributed, and sold at fair prices; for on that the health and the comfort of the people of the country depend. The public has confidence in Mr. HOOVER's ability, already demonstrated by his great work in Belgium; it has confidence in his fairness, in the excellence of his intentions and in his freedom from all influences save those which spring from consideration for the public good.

The Senate Committee on Manufactures will fall into a serious mistake if it permits the investigation it is conducting to be swerved from its legitimate public purpose into the service of any private animosities. If the Food Administration has been guilty of errors of judgment or of practice they should be pointed out. Mr. HOOVER, we are confident, would quickly correct them and the public would be the gainer. That should be the purpose, and the sole purpose, of the investigation.

Some of the members of the committee may not like Mr. HOOVER, some may have opposed his appointment. Opposition to him will not justify any effort to turn the investigation into an instrument for the paying off of grudges. Public ends, the service of the people, not private resentments, are the sole warrant of the committee's undertaking. In the great work he is doing and has to do, it is desirable that Mr. HOOVER should have the full confidence of the people, and that means of all the people, of all the great and small merchants who deal in foodstuffs, of all the housewives and consumers. The investigation would accomplish only mischief, not good, if its proceedings should shake the confidence in Mr. HOOVER, unless it can be shown that he is unworthy of it.

ADVERTISING A BATTLE.

It is not the custom of Germany to trumpet her military intentions. When she does, the world naturally concludes that they are not her intentions at all. She has been doing an altogether unprecedented amount of trumpeting about the great blow she says she is going to strike on the western front. As long as rumors of this meditated smash came only from the allied camp they excited a good deal of disquiet, but when Germany joins in enthusiastically and adds her testimony to the same effect, the addition amounts to a large subtraction, and folks become easier in their minds.

Nevertheless, Germany has got the men and the motive. The latter is a desire to finish the war before America can get into it. There is every reason why she should strike now instead of later. All the recent testimony is that the morale of her men has been greatly heightened; not that it was ever poor, though sometimes depressed. While the Germans may still maintain on the Russian front nominally the same forces that they had before, the names are there and the men are not. A regiment consists sometimes of but 900 men, a division of but 6,000. The best men are taken out of it and sent to the western front, where they are incorporated with existing organizations there, so that the regiment still exists in the east while its main strength serves in some other regiment in the west.

Further, Germany expects the blow to be delivered and bases high hopes on it. Still it does not come; instead of it we get great quantities of language about it. It is probable that before engaging in this terrific experiment Germany wishes to see if something cannot be done by threats and coaxing. It matters not how many men she has transported to the western front or how high their morale is; she has not enough men, and cannot get enough, to make certain the success of a large scale offensive. There is the chance of breaking through, but the only certainty is that a tremendous German casualty list would be piled up, one that would exceed Verdun. Germany is not in the humor for it, unless it can show better results than Verdun did. A failure at such a cost is a thing to think about. It is true that the blow should be struck while the American force is still in the making, but it is also true that this is the worst season of the year at which to strike it.

Therefore it may be that Berlin proposes to see if something cannot first be done by scaring the foe with talk about this bloody offensive, the prospect of which the foe enjoys no more than does Germany. Along with this advertisement of threat comes the report that the Kaiser will produce another of his justly celebrated peace offers just before Christmas. It is prefaced with the ostentatious picture of KUEHLMANN and CZERNIN conferring the blessings of peace on Russia, by way of object lesson. By thus holding out a club in one hand and candy in the other Berlin may hope to avoid the necessity of making that mighty smash which, when made, might turn out to have a dreadful recoil. For it must not be forgotten that though Germany has enough men to take the offensive, she has not enough to insure success, and that if she could hold her line for a year and a half when she was not only on the defensive but reeling, so can her enemies. She is now feeling out different places along the allied line in hopes of finding a place where this assumption is not justified, where the defense is not so strong or the allied morale so good, and it is to be expected that she will not find it.

A FINANCIAL PRIORITY BOARD.

Secretary MCADOO some time since intimated that there should be Government regulation of new security issues which come into competition with Government claims upon investors. There can be no quarrel with that, but there is a matter of this nature about to claim attention which cannot be withheld. Mr. SISSON of the Guaranty Trust Company calls attention to the fact that nearly two billions of securities are approaching maturities through the next few months, and that some thought must be taken about them. That is necessary, less on their account than on account of the interference with Government finance which would result from the demoralization of the investment market by insolvencies that would follow failure to refund these maturities.

The corporations with these obligations falling due have no option to abstain from the money market. They are forced into it under conditions inviting lenders of money to profit by serving their necessities. These securities are of all sorts, municipal, railway, utility, industrial and others. Their qualities are as various as their descriptions. Single issues run above scores of millions. Should there be a moratorium? Would a compulsory extension of term on like conditions be better? Or, since the conditions agreed upon are obviously not the conditions suitable to these times, should there be new conditions imposed by disinterested authority in consideration of extensions which could otherwise hardly be arranged on any terms?

It is necessary to answer these questions before the monetary outlook can be said to be clear. The questions are propounded with no feeling of pessimism, but rather in prudent foresight. That is the reason for the suggestion that the Government is justified in action, in addition to its necessity of safeguarding its own application to the money lenders, great and small. The resources in sight are ample. It is not a question of finding ways and means, but a question of applying them, without waste and without favoritism. In default of Government action, there should be found some means of prevention of the offer of too great bargains as the alternative of avoiding bankruptcies. It is better to keep the market for securities up together than to allow it to fall together.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bolshevist Claims Disproved.

An admirer of the Bolsheviki and of what they have done and are doing in Russia recently made the mistake of writing to Gustav KHUNIAN, sternly asking why he had called those noble men "a worrying gang," and if he thought the overthrow of the Czar would ever have been accomplished if that task had been left for performance by the classes of Russians who in Mr. KENNAN'S eyes are "respectable." That it was a mistake to make these inquiries of a man who really knew something about Russia has promptly been proved in an article contributed by Mr. KENNAN to The Outlook—an article that contains information much needed not only by men like the one who resented criticism of the Bolsheviki, but by a good many other people who have forgotten whatever they may have known about Russian history, and who therefore are too ready to admit that the present rulers of Russia must at least be credited for having overthrown the abominable system of which NICHOLAS was the titular head.

Mr. KENNAN declares that the long, hard, dangerous work of awakening the Russian masses was done not by proletarians but by members of the bourgeoisie and the nobility. And he gives long lists of their names, some of them familiar here, like KROPOTKIN, TCHAIKOVSKY, BRESHKOVSKY, STEPNIAK, TSUBETSKOY, and others that are not, but not one in ten of these men and women who risked—and not a few of whom lost—their lives in the bitter struggle belonged to the class now in power.

The Lenines and the Trotzkys and all their kind preferred to hide in Switzerland or the United States, squabbling over petty variants of Socialist doctrine, while better and braver fighters for liberty took desperate chances, and went, one after the other, to the scaffold or to Siberia. It was only in years quite recent that either the peasants or the factory workers began to move or to realize the possibility of moving, and it was not until the Czar had fallen that the present leaders abandoned their safe retreats and returned to fish busily in the waters that others had so effectively troubled. It is they, and not the old revolutionists—not one of whom will have anything to do with the Bolshevist régime—who are looting the capital, destroying the army, treating for peace with the Germans, threatening to repudiate public debts, and making treacherous publication of confidential documents.

Theatrical Problems Considered.

As the managers and owners of the theatres are more interested than anybody else in the "business" done at their several establishments, it is to be presumed that more than anybody else they have endeavored to ascertain just why it is that so many of them have reason to complain that "business" is bad. Presumable is it, also, that in studying the attitude of the public due thought has been given by these experienced exploiters of the public's fondness for theatrical entertainment to the possibility that the habit of placing great blocks of tickets in the hands of speculators and agencies at large advances on box office prices may have had something to do with the observed decrease of patronage and profits.

That the possibility mentioned has impressed some of the managers as a probability is evident from the fact that a few are making sincere—and therefore successful—efforts to eliminate the middleman. At their houses good tickets at "regular" prices can be bought from the box office, and the would-be purchaser is not told that all the seats from which he and his wife or his more-than-friend could see or hear have been sold for weeks ahead. That these exceptional managers have had their adequate reward for virtue or wisdom would seem more likely if the adoption of an expedient so simple and so easy of imitation had long since become general.

As that is not the case—as the agency habit and the extortions thereof still have the obvious approval of a majority of the managers—the indications are that the weight of opinion among the ought-to-be experts runs to a different conclusion, in spite of the fact that "business" is bad and steadily growing worse. And the majority may be right.

The problem has more factors than one, and it may well be that the custom of going to the theatre is waning not because admission fees are high, or because they are collected in a way that people in reality or pretense dislike, but because the prices of things held more essential than playgoing to the maintenance of life and the pursuit of happiness—things like meat and potatoes and an occasional pair of shoes—are now so altitudinous that only the rich can spend money for amusements.

And the rich, for all their willingness to pay for what they want, are not numerous enough to make many theatres prosperous.

Bethlehem Was Not Bombarded.

It would be interesting to hear the comments of the German Generals—and of the German Lieutenants—when they hear—if they ever do—that the British in Palestine are so little appreciative of "military necessity" that when attacking the Turks they sometimes have refrained from the usual artillery preparation because it would have destroyed structures and sites held in reverence by considerable numbers of people.

That must seem a reason strange indeed to the men who have kept up for many months an almost continuous bombardment of the cathedral at Rheims, partly because they themselves would have used it as an observation post and partly because thus they could avenge reverses suffered along the western front. That they would aim their guns as readily at Jerusalem or Bethlehem if military advantage were to be gained or hoped, in all probability the Germans would scorn to deny, and the Turkish soldiers, all more or less controlled by German officers, did not hesitate to invite bombardment of the sacred structures by firing their own cannon and machine guns from them.

The British did not reply in kind. They preferred to win at greater cost for the sake of sparing the sensibilities of the followers of the three great religions.

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
Lift up thy gates once more!
The soldiers of the Tenth Crusade
Are at thy temple door!
Oh, raise thine ancient battle hymn
Where Godfrey died of yore!

Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
The Coeur de Lion's glance,
Saladin's troth, the lilies on
The breast of knightly France,
The faith of Simon and of John,
Are thine inheritance!

Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
From Heaven's heights divine
They bend—thy warriors of old—
Their gaze on Palestine,
Where, 'neath their crests, is "Allenby"
Engraven on thy shrine!

Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
Oh, set thy gates ajar!
The infidel and his ally—
The feast—shall pass afar,
And, on thy soldiers of the cross,
Shall rise the Christmas Star.

KADRA MAYNE.

A VISION OF THE RED CROSS AFTER THE WAR.

"The Human Welfare Department of the Coming World Organization," It Claims the Support of Every Adult American.

By HENRY MORGENTHAU,
Former American Ambassador to Turkey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The victory of our arms is assured. The limited successes hitherto obtained by the forces of the Kaiser are as nothing when compared to the defeats which foreshadow the certain doom of autocracy. To the careful student of history the process is working out with relentless logic. The navies of Britain and America are united as one. Our sea power permits us to organize against the Kaiser, if need be, the forces of the whole world which lie behind our battle front. Through this land of ours there runs a mighty thrill, renewed with the dawn of every day. It is evident that not only our high purpose but also our full sense of mighty power in the right is beginning to move our hearts.

The stupendous sacrifices called for by the war we are making and are going to make with more than a willing spirit. We are going to give all that we have, if necessary, as a loving mother gives to her child. We would give all, even if we expected nothing more in return than the triumph of right. Yet the great costs of the war to us, in blood and treasure, are not a sacrifice at all. I feel assured that the returns we are receiving and will receive are valuable beyond calculation. Among those social assets we should rank the Red Cross, as the war has developed it, at the very head of the list.

The Red Cross is the most vital and the most promiseful non-political organization in the world at the present time. At the close of the war we shall live in a world vastly changed from what it was in the beginning. Under the new conditions we shall have new duties to perform, one to the other. These mutual obligations of man to man, of nation to nation, will require the development of new instrumentalities. If we of the Red Cross measure up to our opportunities we must have a very clear view of the future growth of our work. The Red Cross should be the human welfare department of the coming world organization. Functioning internationally, it should be organized in every town and country school district in the land. Its method of organization will permit it to concentrate its huge forces wherever humanity has need of specific help. Wherever, either through the ravages of nature or of human error, people are suffering, to that place the Red Cross will come to bind up the wounds and render first aid everywhere. Such efforts, at one time haltingly conducted on an individual scale, are already rapidly becoming collective. We shall now, through the international Red Cross, co-ordinate them on a scale unheard of hitherto. For instance, the terrible accident in Halifax required our immediate assistance. But how much assistance? Who of us should drop our daily tasks and work for Halifax? How should we best proceed? To these crucial questions nobody has been able to give an answer. The Red Cross of the future will be prepared to deal immediately and with the greatest efficiency whenever such a misfortune occurs.

In the past, great private endowments, such as the Rockefeller and the Russell Sage foundations, have done yeoman service in the cause of social welfare. These organizations are not bound up with red tape as, unfortunately, our Government agencies so often are. Also they do not confine themselves to a single city, State, or nation. It seems to me that the Red Cross might well co-ordinate if not entirely absorb all separate and limited institutions of this sort. We can thus make use of both the wealth of a Rockefeller and the executive ability of a Davison. Thus we shall eliminate duplication and waste.

We may best proceed, in all our efforts, on the basis that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The separate campaigns to abolish hookworm, consumption, and numerous other entirely preventable diseases should be undertaken by the Red Cross. We can, through this organization, begin to be truly effective in these things. We can make an end of illiteracy, we can teach the Italians to open their windows while they sleep, and the Chinese how to turn the flooding waters of their rivers into irrigated fields.

We have faith that this war will go far toward the abolition of militarism. International war, the greatest of all human atrocities, must be prevented by some sort of international organization. Concerning more local atrocities, unhappily, the facts do not permit me to be so optimistic. The horror of the Armenian massacre by the Turks now weighs heavily upon the minds of many of us. It must be the work of the Red Cross to prevent such enormities. As a means to that end the light of day is probably the most effective. If the unspeakable Turk had realized that every deed he committed would be accurately reported to the whole world, he would have taken a second thought before murdering 800,000 Armenians. But the Turks reflected that the world was looking the other way, and that their misdeeds, attracting little attention, would be condoned.

There is no need of placing any limit to the activities of our organization. If, to prevent human misery, we must proceed to wage war upon the boll-weevil and the cattle-tick, we should probably bear our banner to those fields of battle. The power of our organization will grow ever greater because of the source of that power. Moral authority is the only force we wield. Our strength will grow not only because of our efficiency, but because the whole world must ultimately accept our purpose as its own. Being non-sectarian as well as international we shall be in a position to translate universal religious principles into human realities.

Let me not be understood as suggesting that the Red Cross is to replace any religious or political organization now in existence. We are to occupy a field opened to us by the new conditions and the new demands of our times. Our Governments have hitherto generally devoted themselves to the protection of property rights. Their means of authority have been of the same material as the objects of that authority. The Red Cross does not have to do with property rights and their protection, but with human well-being and its advancement. Just because it comes to serve all it shall inevitably win the respect of all and finally the love and support of all. Indeed, it is only upon such a basis as this that the temple of our future civilization can be solidly constructed. And this is the fundamental reason why we are justified in urging every adult American to join with us, to share in the enthusiasm that moves us, and to bear his part in the performance of the enormous tasks which we have set ourselves to do.

HENRY MORGENTHAU.

New York, Dec. 18, 1917.

OLD ITALIAN TABLE COVER BRINGS $4,000

The Top Price at Second Day's Sale of Volpi Art Treasures, Which Yields $59,235.

PROMINENT PEOPLE BUYERS

Six 16th Century Ligurian Walnut Chairs Fetch $840, and a Pair of Velvet Cushions $650.

Four thousand dollars for a single table cover was the high price at the Volpi sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. It was one of the fine old Italian velvets which are worth almost their weight in gold, a sixteenth century piece, of a beautiful shade of blue, embroidered in gold and with a border of gold galloon 7 feet 7 inches long by 6 wide, and it went to Miss R. H. Lorenz, agent. Another table cover of old Italian red velvet, seventeenth century, with a wide border of gold galloon and finished with gold looped-edge braid, brought the second highest price of the day, $3,400, going to W. W. Seaman, agent. This was 21 feet 3¾ inches long by 11 feet 6 wide. There was a large attendance at the sale, and the total for the day was $59,235, making the grand total for the two days $67,915.

Among the people present, most of whom were buyers, were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Reid, Mrs. H. L. Topping, Mrs. Jean St. Cyr, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, and the stage was represented by David Warfield and Elsie Ferguson.

Among other pieces bringing good prices were four seventeenth century covers of light-blue Italian velvet, each bordered with gold galloon and lined with red. They went to a buyer giving the name of Andrews for $4,000, $1,000 each. They were all 10 feet 9 inches long by 6 feet wide.

Vitali Benguiat was a large buyer. To him went, among the most interesting pieces, six lengths of eighteenth century red silk damask, with a design of large scrolls and leaves and the arms of the Borghese family. There were about 118 yards in all, each piece 24 feet in length. For a similar red silk damask, also six lengths, the same amount, Otto Berpet, agent, paid $1,860. The pattern of this damask was a bold design of flowers and acanthus leaf scrolls, and each length of silk was finished with gold galloon and heavy gold and silk fringe.

Four Italian light blue velvet covers, bordered with gold galloon and lined with red silk, went to Benguiat for $800 each. Three were 10 feet 9 by 6 feet in size and one a trifle larger. For a set of six sixteenth century Ligurian walnut arm chairs, upholstered in red velvet, the same buyer paid $840; and the same price for a pair of sixteenth century Italian walnut chairs, red velvet upon seat and back, finished with yellow silk galloons and fringe, and $840 for another set of sixteenth century walnut arm chairs, with red velvet upholstery, finished with oval brass-headed nails. A set of three seventeenth century Tuscan walnut arm chairs, upholstered in red velvet, finished with silk galloon and heavy fringe, the finials of the side pieces of the back elaborate rococo, scroll carved, went to Miss R. H. Lorenz for $510. A sixteenth century Tuscan walnut table, 16 feet long, 3 feet 4 inches wide, with elaborate end supports, went to Orselli for $825.

One of the highest prices for its size was paid by Miss R. H. Lorenz, agent, $500 for a seventeenth century Florentine table cover of light blue velvet with a deep border and graceful corner pieces closely embroidered in gold. This was 3 feet 5½ inches long and 3 feet 8 wide. Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter paid $320 for a seventeenth century Italian yellow velvet table cover finished with a border of gold lace. To Mrs. Topping went a seventeenth century panel, green silk, with an all-over pattern of fine scrolls, flowers, and leaves, embroidered in gold and silver with a narrow gold fringe, for $500.

S. Piarintini paid $400 for a seventeenth century velvet cover and two cushion covers of warm soft blue velvet bordered with gold galloon, and $750 for a large crimson velvet portière bordered with gold galloon and with tasseled fringe. Mrs. William Guggenheim gave $850 for a pair of sixteenth century Italian velvet cushions with gold embroidered border of scrolls, flowers, and leaves. A second pair of cushions to match went to Otto Fernet, agent, for $750. To the same buyer went a 10-foot red velvet table cover with gold galloon border and fringe for $510.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon, when the remainder of the furniture will be sold, a number of tapestries, some paintings, including six by Pietro Longhi, and a lovely Sienese colored wood carving, a standing figure of the Virgin, "The Annuciation."

WILSON FAVORS MEETING.

Advises National Education Association Not to Abandon Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Wilson has written to the National Education Association that he sees no reason why its annual meeting at Pittsburgh, June 30 to July 6, 1918, should be interfered with. Because of rumors that the Government did not wish the meeting to be held and that it might be part of German propaganda, J. B. Crabtree, Secretary of the association, wrote to the President asking if the meeting was objectionable. Mr. Wilson replied:

"My Dear Mr. Crabtree:

"You are quite right. It is my decided opinion that you should do everything in your power to promote the interest in the work of the schools, at this time especially perhaps, and I see no reason why the annual session of the National Education Association should be interfered with in any way."

In his letter Mr. Crabtree called attention to the war program of the association last year, and said 756 of its members had joined the military service.

ART NOTES.

Yesterday Mr. Demetrius Trifillis exhibited in his studio a recently painted portrait of Lady Aberdeen, which has been presented to a national gallery in Canada. The portrait is one of high distinction, brilliant and pure in color, easy and true in draughtsmanship and with a peculiar graciousness and simplicity of expression. The sitter wears a dark gown with Irish lace at the throat and a bunch of pansies that serve to gather together the color notes of the composition and also to represent the national symbol.

A drawing of the same subject in red chalk yields a slightly less formal impression. Other portrait heads and color studies shown at the same time indicate the artist's suppleness of hand and quickness of mind in adapting his handling to the character of his theme.

CAN'T STARVE FOES, PERSIUS INSISTS

Washington Gets Text of His Warning to Germans Concerning England.

RIDICULE FOR OPTIMISTS

Points to Germany's Own Case as Proof That U-Boats Haven't Met Expectation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The full text of an article by Captain Persius, the German writer on naval matters, warning the German people not to be carried away with what he regards as the oversanguine expectations of the German U-boat advocates, has been received in Washington. Extracts from this article which appeared in the Berliner Tageblatt have been published by THE TIMES, but the entire article was officially made public here today. It follows:

"Letters asking about the prospects of the submarine war are constantly reaching me in large numbers. Recently their tone has become more urgent. They express more and more impatience which may be summed up in the question, 'When shall we have overcome England?'

"Throughout Germany the successes of our submarines are watched with the tensest attention. Hindenburg said on July 2: 'The war is won for us if we withstand enemy attacks until the submarine campaign has done its work. At no far distant date our enemies will be forced to sue for peace.' Our confidence is unshaken that our brave armies will withstand enemy attacks. The only thing lacking is, 'Has the submarine done its work?' It is natural, therefore, that our longings constantly turn to the results of the submarine campaign and that the subject is the constantly discussed, 'How long will our enemies' tonnage, especially that of Great Britain, last to enable them to continue the war?'

Points to Other Warnings.

"There is no ground for impatience by readers of the Tageblatt. They have been steadily warned since the beginning of the war on commerce, on Feb. 18, 1915, to observe the utmost patience. We have always pointed out that no exaggerated hopes were justified and that it entirely depended on the quantity and the quality of the means available when the desired goal would come within measurable distance. This goal, it may be remarked, was never comparable with that the frenzied fancies of annexationists imagined. When the unrestricted campaign began on Feb. 1 of this year hopes which are difficult of realization were raised by all sorts of thoughtless words, such as 'starvation,' 'overthrow of England,' &c. In his enthusiasm many a valiant scribbler made calculations on paper which were like those of a certain milkmaid. The collector of such articles which do little service to our country now has a fine collection, which includes quite important names. Now these prophets are quite dumfounded. The matter is too serious to be allowed to remain the subject of chauvinistic dreams. A reflecting man rejects any question of the starvation and overthrow of England. For him the only question is 'can we by diminishing English tonnage induce the English to show themselves inclined at no distant date for a peace which will be acceptable to us?' One who answers this question hopefully need not at once be classed as an incurable optimist. What reasons are there for an optimism which is to some extent justifiable?

"There is little use in investigating statistics of the number of ships England had available at the beginning of the war, what the activity of the yards was, how much neutral tonnage she has forced into her service, and how great her losses have been. The layman does not like to read figures, and the conscientious expert is today skeptical toward them, as he has been too often deceived in the course of the war.

"No serious expert will today undertake to say that the figures are absolutely reliable, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary to investigate the results of the submarine campaign, that is to say, the figures of the tonnage now available for the enemy, of tonnage actually destroyed, of the additions, whether by purchase from neutrals, new buildings, &c. Nevertheless, there are various calculations available compiled with noteworthy care, but they cannot claim to be absolutely reliable.

"Statements by the English have to be accepted with caution. The unrestricted language of the press and the endeavor to depict the situation as black to the general public, in order to make them realize the seriousness of the situation and to make them economize, lead to representations on which we should lay no value in our own interest if we wish to avoid false hopes.

"For example, The Economist recently said that on Jan. 1 there were 10,000,000 tons available for mercantile purposes. By July 1 the losser had been about 3,000,000 tons. If another three millions are lost by Jan. 1, 1918, only four would be left at the beginning of next year, to which should be added one and a half million of newly built ships.

"In answering the question, 'What has been the result of the sinking of enemy merchant ships by our submarines so far, and what will the probable effect be in the future?' it is as well to use a little common sense. If the English have so far been able to secure their food supplies, they have at least four months without anxiety in front of them, as they have now their harvest. Even if they receive no imports during these months, the food question cannot therefore become acute before January, 1918. It must, however, also be remembered that during the next few months considerable supplies of grain, &c., will reach England, so that it may hardly be assumed that a scarcity of food will induce England to sue for peace in the next half year. We already gave a similar account of the situation on March 28, when we quoted the evidence of Dr. Harms of Kiel. Even then we frankly pointed out that we must be cautious in using the word 'starvation.' Just as the German people does not allow itself to be starved straight away, so it is with other peoples. There are all sorts of ways out of the difficulty.

Still Have a Big Task.

"It is wiser to adhere to the hope that England will be induced to make peace as a result of the serious want of tonnage which will arise with the sinkings of her merchantmen. In all human probability the submarines will continue to be able to sink considerably more ships than are built, even if we take the whole production of enemy and neutral countries into calculation against us. This, of course, can only be said under the presupposition that no panacea against the submarine is found. Without giving any definite figures it should therefore be clear to the calm-thinking layman that our submarines have still a considerable task to perform, and no sensible man would give any time limit within which it will be performed."

Barnard Trustees Elect Officers.

The Board of Trustees of Barnard College elected the following officers for 1918 at a recent meeting: Chairman—John G. Milburn; Vice Chairman—Mrs. A. A. Anderson; Clerk—Frederic E Jennings; Treasurer—George A. Plimpton. A resolution was adopted expressing appreciation of the services of Dr.

RED CROSS PASSES ITS HALF-WAY MARK

Reports Indicate That More Than 250,000 New Members Have Enrolled.

WOMEN LEAD IN CAMPAIGN

Mrs. R. Hirsch's Team at Head with 440 Recruits Yesterday—100 Per Cent. Club Is Growing.

With 20 per cent. of the returns in the Red Cross Membership Campaign Committee announced at 9 o'clock last night that the names of 67,000 new members of the Red Cross had been reported by canvassers and booth managers in Manhattan. This would indicate that more than 250,000 new members have joined the Red Cross since Monday morning, when the campaign for 500,000 new members in Manhattan began. Wellington E. Bull, the campaign manager, predicted last night that instead of 500,000 the Red Cross will gain nearer 1,000,000 new members by next Monday night, when the campaign ends.

The number of new members obtained by the leading teams up to 7 o'clock last night, as reported to headquarters, shows that the place of honor belongs to the team of which Mrs. R. Hirsch is leader, with 440 new members. The following teams are: Mrs. Benjamin Lewisohn, 413 members; Mrs. Henry James, 399; Mrs. F. L. Lutz, 384, and Mrs. E. P. Richardson, 322. The leading men teams with their leaders are Herbert Rawson, 156; H. W. Leitch, 119; K. M. Backer, 114; E. D. Challenger, 110, and F. W. Knight, 109. The reports from the Red Cross booths in all parts of the city were not available last night. That in the Bankers' Trust Company's office, however, unofficially reported 350 new members obtained on Monday, and nearly 1,000 yesterday.

Headquarters has established an honor roll of firms which enroll their full force. It is known as the 100 Per Cent. Club, and is the outcome of a challenge issued by the Endicott-Johnson Company of Endicott, N. Y., to New York firms. A telegram was sent several days ago announcing that the company had enrolled 12,000 of its 12,000 employes, and asked if New York could do any better. Those on the honor roll last night were Lord & Taylor, Franklin Simon & Co., James McCreery & Co., Bonwit, Teller & Co., Brokaw Brothers, James A. Hearn & Son, Inc., C. G. Gunther's Sons, Arnold Constable & Co., Oppenheim Collins & Co., Cammeyer's, Spear & Co., J. & J. Slater, and Bloomingdale Brothers. Albert B. Ashforth, Chairman of the Booths Committee said last night:

"Our reports show that more than 3,000 of the booths are in operation, and there would have been the full 5,000 but for a misunderstanding of what the booth is on the part of some firms, and the fact that it did not fit in other stores. Some of the stores which are very busy thought a booth would interefere with Christmas shoppers and refused to let them in the stores. Since they have found out how little room they take and how attractive they are with the uniformed 'nurses' in charge, they have been sending to us to have the women and booths sent around, so that probably by tomorrow night the entire 5,000 booths will be in operation."

Reports from outside the city came slowly. Philadelphia reported 100,000, and the remainder of Pennsylvania, for seventeen chapters, added 25,000. The Lake Division, with a goal of 1,063,000, reported the first day added 260,000, double the daily average necessary. Binghamton reported 12,350 enrollments. The banner report came from Atlantic Highlands, where, out of a population of 1,271, there were 989 enrollments.

CURB ON RED CROSS WINDOW DISPLAYS

Plea for Christmas Eve Illumination Modified to Avoid Danger of Fire.

In a statement made public last night, the National Board of Fire Underwriters sounded a warning against the suggestion made by the Washington Headquarters of the American Red Cross in its drive for 10,000,000 new members that on Christmas eve the new members display the Red Cross service flag in the windows of their residences, with lighted candles placed behind them. It was figured by the Red Cross authorities that a display of this kind would add stimulus to the campaign for new members.

While the National Headquarters also recommended the use of electric lights in the window illumination wherever practicable, the Fire Underwriters fear that the use of candles will predominate. W. E. Mallalieu, General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, said there was no intent on the part of the board to hamper the work of the Red Cross. The objection to the use of candles in the decoration of windows was, however, described as a serious life and fire hazard.

"The combination of lighted candles and home windows, as ordinarily dressed," the statement said, "is about as safe as the proverbial match and gunpowder barrel. Windows contain curtains of light and inflammable material. The Red Cross "service flags" which it is desired to illuminate are printed upon thin tissue paper, and holiday windows also are frequently used to display Christmas wreaths, than which few things are more easily set on fire. Mr. Mallalieu made a special trip to Washington in order to attempt to obtain the countermanding of the suggestion."

This, the statement said, resulted in the following telegram sent to all Red Cross Chapters throughout the country:

> Immediate action. National Board of Fire Underwriters feels Christmas Eve ceremony involves fire risk, and in view of their judgment desire to do all possible to guard against risk. Please instruct chapter heads and workers and give wide publicity through press concerning fire hazard involved and importance of not using a lighted candle. Be sure direction is given for taking down all curtains, so that homes of less intelligent classes will not be endangered; then Christmas Eve observance can be carried through by raising of shades and letting light of room illuminate the service flag in window or electric flashlight could be used on service flag. National Board does not expect us to withdraw any posters or advertising already planned.
>
> GEORGE S. FOWLER,
> Business Manager American Red Cross.

Supplementing this effort, letters have been sent to fire chiefs, covering all of the important cities in the United States, in part as follows:

> The American Red Cross, in furthering its magnificent humanitarian campaign, has, as you doubtless know, issued large numbers of Red Cross "service flags," to be pasted or pinned in the windows of homes throughout the country. Its officers have conceived the striking idea of making these service flags, printed as they are upon thin paper, features in a lighted window display upon Christmas Eve; but, unfortunately, recommendations were sent out that lighted candles be placed behind them. This quite inadvertently introduces an element of fire hazard, which you will readily appreciate, and the universality of Red Cross membership makes this hazard a large one.
>
> Upon our calling attention to this fact, the Red Cross officials promptly sent out an urgent telegram to its different chapters abolishing the lighted candle suggestion and substituting therefor an electric light or the mere raising of the curtain. We fear, however, that some percentage of the millions to whom these flags and the original instructions have already gone may fail to note the modifying order, and any local publicity that you may secure will be a most desirable aid.
>
> The hope was expressed at the offices of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 76 William Street, that in spite of the wide circulation of the original suggestion, a considerable measure of the hazard might be corrected.

WAR BENEFIT AT THE RITZ.

Musicians and Fencers Aid Medical Military Association.

A benefit to further the cause of the American Medical Military Aid Association, organized to furnish medical attention to the families of enlisted men, was held last night at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

The program consisted of an entertainment followed by a ball. Those who took part in the musical program were Emily Gresser, violinist, Sam Franko, violinist, and Morris Eisner, piano. An interesting exhibition of fencing took place between mixed women's and men's teams representing New York and Philadelphia. The Philadelphia team consisted of Mary A. Bradley, Eleanor M. Auerbach, Frank Goodfellow, Francis Tetes, and William Kohler, and the New York team included Florence Walton, Adelaide Gehrig, Leo Nunez, Steddiford Pitt, and Dr. J. Ernest Gignoux. John Allaire and William Straus gave a bayonet exhibition, and Professor James Murray and Mr. Pitt went through a sabre drill.

The patronesses were Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell, Mrs. William H. Ehrhart, Mrs. Wolf Freudenthal, Mrs. William Leon Graves, Dr. Mary Halton, Mrs. Graham H. Hammond, Mrs. H. Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. S. S. Menken, Mrs. Willis G. Nash, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Samuel T. Shaw, Mrs. George M. Tuttle, Mrs. Mary Eno Steffanson, and Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood.

ROB BANK MESSENGER.

Two Men Get $1,000 in Hold-Up in an Elevator.

As he was entering an elevator in a building at 3 Washington Place yesterday, Charles Scattron, a bank messenger employed by the State Bank, Grand and Norfolk Streets, was attacked and robbed by two Italians, who got nearly $1,000 from him.

Scattron started from the bank with a bag containing $1,065, to deliver sums to various concerns for pay rolls. As he entered 3 Washington Place to go to the office of the Gotham Feather Company he was seized by two men, and before he could protest pushed into the elevator. There he and the operator of the elevator were bound, and the leather bag with the money taken away. The elevator was operated by one of the robbers, who took the car to the fourth floor, where the bag was thrown out. Then the thieves jumped out and ran.

Scattron freed himself from his bonds and ran after them. A crowd joined in the chase, and one of the men hid in a doorway at 40 East Eighth Street. The police were directed to the place where the man was hidden, but failed to locate him. A search of the building discovered a man, who gave his name as Joseph Salvatore of 35 Watts Street. He was arrested, and held on a charge of assault and robbery after identification by Scattron.

Anderson-Tompkins Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Anderson of New York and Dobbs Ferry announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Loretta Anderson, to Hiram D. Tompkins, Jr., of Yonkers. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

A Dinner to the James M. Becks.

Dr. and Mrs. William Allen Bartlett of 27 West Sixty-seventh Street will entertain at dinner tomorrow evening for Mr. and Mrs. James M. Beck. The dinner will be followed by official French war pictures, shown for the first time in the country.

JEWS VOTE $600,000 FOR WAR SUFFERERS

First Appropriation from $10,000,000 Fund Will Aid Poland and Lithuania.

RELIEF FOR PALESTINE

Christians and Mohammedans to Share in Bounty of Americans—Cry from Rumania Answered.

The Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers met yesterday for the first time since the close of the campaign which brought in $10,000,000 the country over for Jewish war relief, and appropriated about $600,000 of this sum for immediate distribution. The appropriations are made contingent on the consent of the War Trade Board, with which and the State Department the committee has conducted all negotiations regarding the distribution of relief funds. Such consent has always been promptly forthcoming.

Of the money appropriated yesterday $200,000 goes to Poland and Lithuania, making a total of $800,000 appropriated for relief in these districts in little more than a fortnight. This will be distributed under the direction of Max Senior and Dr. Boris Bogen, the committee's Dutch representatives, who have conducted the work since America entered the war.

The sum of $300,000 was appropriated for distribution in Palestine under the direction of American Consular officials, who went from Alexandria to Jerusalem immediately after the British captured the Holy City. Of this $100,000 is to be used for general relief, and, according to a resolution previously adopted by the board, it will be employed to relieve emergency cases of need among Christians and Mohammedans as well as among Jews.

Another hundred thousand is to be used for eleemosynary institutions, and the remaining $100,000 will be used to equip a fully supplied medical unit which will be sent at once to combat disease which has spread among the civilian population of Palestine, owing to the condition of malnutrition from which it has long been suffering.

One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for relief in Rumania, and $50,000 for work at Saloniki, where thousands of Jewish refugees from the Balkans have congregated.

For Turkey outside of Palestine $25,000 was appropriated for the continuance of soup kitchens, and $3,500 was voted to enable the local committee in Alexandria to purchase wheat to make matzoths in time for distribution among the refugees at Passover. The monthly appropriation for the maintenance of these refugees was increased to $2,000.

The meeting was held at 52 William Street, and was attended by Felix M. Warburg, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, Arthur Lehman, and Paul Baerwald, Treasurers; Albert Lucas, Secretary, and others.

Jacob Billikopf, who was in charge of the raising of the $10,000,000 fund, left yesterday for Hot Springs, Ark., to attend at White Sulphur Springs with Mr. Rosenwald. Before leaving he was the guest at a small dinner given by men who had been associated with him in the final $5,000,000 campaign here.

Nathan S. Jonas, head of the Brooklyn committee, which raised $300,000 during the intensive campaign in that borough, yesterday declared that the combined total of $500,000, which there is still hope of attaining by private activity, before Dec. 31, might have been reached if Manhattan business men living in Brooklyn had given in their home instead of their place of business.

Among the additional contributions to the $10,000,000 fund announced yesterday by the American Jewish Relief Committee were the following:

M. M. Travis, Tulsa, Okla., (additional)	$5,000
Omaha, Neb., Committee	5,000
St. Louis, Mo., Committee	5,000
Indianapolis, Ind., Committee	4,000
Congregation Kol Israel, A. P.,	1,925
Spokane, Wash., Jewish Relief Com.	1,250
Atlantic City, N. J., Committee	1,000
Nashville, Tenn., Committee	1,000
Grand Forks, N. Dak., Committee	1,100
Peni-El Congregation, (additional)	1,000

WATCH ON PEARSON'S.

Attention of Federal Authorities Directed to Its Slurs on the War.

The attention of the Federal authorities was called yesterday to the January issue of Pearson's Magazine, which contains many articles sympathetic to Germany, laudatory references to Trotsky and Lenine, the Russian Bolshevist leaders, adverse comment on the peace attitude of President Wilson, and uncomplimentary references to Premier Lloyd George of England. America and England, it is stated, are more severe in their treatment of "conscientious objectors" than the Old World despotisms. Alsace-Lorraine, according to a pro-German contributor, wants to remain German instead of French.

Captain Frank Kleinschmidt, a German-born American citizen, who for a time during the present war fought with the Central Powers on the east fronts, and is now back in America, writes in the magazine:

> Germany is introducing into Prussia a more liberal franchise than obtains in England—a franchise such as President Wilson demanded; why should he not take up again his splendid slogan "peace without victory" and bring it to fulfillment? Should he refuse, Mr. Asquith probably will again be Prime Minister and guide the ship of state into the port of peace. In a year or so there will perhaps be an intimate understanding between Great Britain and Germany; Hertling and Lansdowne, Bernstorff and Curzon are of the same stuff.

This is quoted from an article headed "Lord versus President," the author of which is Frank Harris, editor of the magazine:

> The courts have already dealt harshly enough with the conscientious objectors; there are some thousands of them in English prisons, we understand, for terms ranging from six months to several years, and now these are to be disfranchised. * * * The peacemakers in this world are certain to be persecuted; they can console themselves with the reflection that they are worse treated in England and America, which profess to be homes of liberty, than in any of the despotisms.

This is an excerpt from an editorial in the January Pearson's, captioned "Conscientious Objectors":

> By the way, we were told the other day that the U-boat menace had been completely put an end to, but this week the loss of British capital ships again jumped to ten, and we learn that in the last ten months 3,000,000 tons of British shipping—more, that is, than Britain has ever built in a year—has been sent to the bottom.

This is also from the January Pearson's:

> Of course, to talk of Lenine being bought by German gold seems to me silly. It would be truer to say that Lloyd George was bought by English gold and English position and English society.

It was pointed out that these were fair samples of many articles of the same kind in previous issues.

SUES CUBAN FOR $300,000.

Mercedes Bazan Charges Miguel Perez with Breach of Promise.

Miguel Dias Perez, a wealthy Cuban, living at the Claridge Hotel, has been sued in the Supreme Court for $300,000 damages for breach of promise by Miss Mercedes Zayas Bazan of 1,696 Broadway. The facts became known yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Gavegan directed Peres to testify before trial on the application of the plaintiff, who seeks to prove that he promised to marry her in 1911 and again last August. The plaintiff says Peres represented that he was single, but she asserts he has a wife in Spain.

Miss Bazan further alleges that she and her mother went to live at the defendant's home in Havana on his promise to wed her and that she came here with him last August. When he repudiated the promise of marriage, Miss Bazan says, he agreed to pay her $1,000 a month for life, and now refuses to keep that promise, she declares. She sues for a sum sufficient to yield $1,000 a month.

MRS. HOWLAND WEDS OGDEN H. HAMMOND

Widow of Dulany Howland Marries Son of Late General—His First Wife Lost on Lusitania.

The marriage of Ogden H. Hammond, a son of the late General John H. Hammond, U. S. A., of St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Marguerite McClure Howland, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David McClure and widow of Dulany Howland, was quietly solemnized yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the home of the bride, at 22 West Forty-ninth Street. The Rev. Father William Martin of St. Patrick's Cathedral officiated. Mrs. Howland had no attendants, and Mr. Hammond had his brother as his best man. There were no ushers, as none except the members of the immediate families were present, and there was no reception after the marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have taken a house in West Forty-eighth Street, where they will make their home on their return from their honeymoon trip.

The engagement was announced on Saturday last. Mr. Hammond's first wife was lost in the Lusitania disaster in May, 1915. She was Miss Mary Stevens, a member of the old Stevens family of Castle Point, Hoboken. Mr. Hammond's sister, Miss Margaret V. S. Hammond, married Louis Starr, Jr., of New York and Bernardsville, N. J. His brother, James Henry Hammond, married Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane.

ROCKEFELLER FIRE A PLOT.

Cleveland Officials Seeking Two Discharged Employes of Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Thomas Doreen, Chief Fire Inspector, announced tonight that the discovery of two empty five-gallon oil cans near the ruins of John D. Rockefeller's Forest Hill home established that the fire which destroyed the structure early this morning was of incendiary origin. Two discharged employes of Mr. Rockefeller will be arrested if they can be found.

"Evidence disclosed in the investigation today has convinced me that the fire was started by two former employes, who were disappointed when discharged from the estate," said Mr. Doreen. "My inspectors have been able to establish that the two men were not at their homes shortly before the flames weer discovered. On the contrary, evidence has been obtained that these men were actually on the premises two hours before the fire started. The men live in an Italian district on the east side.

"The men were discharged after an altercation with the grand foreman. The controversy involved their work and the amount of wages due."

PLEAD FOR WOMEN ADDICTS.

Mrs. Lydig and Others Say They Should Be Treated as Patients.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Miss Sarah G. Mulhall, and other officers of the Women's Conservation Movement read statements before the Joint Legislative Committee on Drug Addicts in the City Hall yesterday of their work in aiding women who use drugs and alcohol. They challenged the assertion of Associate Justice Cornelius F. Collins of the Court of Special Sessions that the testimony of addicts ought to be investigated and that the courts ought to have fuller supervision over drug cases.

Mrs. Lydig and Miss Mulhall said that from the 600 cases of addicts they had cared for in the six years of their conservation movement they had formed the opinion that these addicts ought to be handled as patients and not as criminals. They deplored the fact that there was no public sanitarium for treating addicts now sent to prisons as criminals.

Justice Collins dehied that the courts were anxious to treat addicts as criminals, and he told Senator Whitney, Chairman of the committee, that there were fewer cases in the courts since the Whitney bill became law last July. Irving McKenna of the Bronx Welfare Association said he knew of physicians who had been writing fraudulent prescriptions for drugs and alleged that one doctor was Chairman of a local Exemption Board. Mrs. Lydig alleged that some addicts had received drugs in the city prisons.

Our present-day management of the drug sufferer," said Mrs. Lydig, "is not treatment—it is brutality—tempered, if you please, with ignorance. To jail the drug trafficker may help, but to jail the drug sufferer cannot possibly." The drug addict is a patient, a sufferer, a victim of his own habit, if you will; he is not, however, in the last analysis, a criminal."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE ARMSTRONG ROSE, wife of Dr. Henry W. Rose and active in church work in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 644 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-seventh year. She was born in Brooklyn and formerly for fifteen years lived in Westerly, R. I.

Mrs. AMY LANDON GURLITZ, wife of Augustus T. Gurlits and the grand-daughter of Joseph Wesley Harper of Harper & Bros., died on Monday at her home, 109 Clark Street, Brooklyn. Besides her husband she left a son and three daughters.

Mrs. STELLA PHELPS JOOST, wife of Christopher Joost, for many years with the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, is dead at the home of her aunt, 356 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

FRANK FREAR, 72 years old, who served for three years in a Connecticut regiment during the civil war, died at his home in Bayport, L. I., from heart disease.

ANTHONY QUIS, for more than sixty years an employe of the street car companies in Brooklyn and a well-known character in the Eastern District, was found dead in bed yesterday at his home, 67 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH ANTONIO FERNANDEZ, formerly for fifty years proprietor of the old New York Hotel, Broadway and Waverley Place, Manhattan, died at his home, 106 Bay Thirty-fourth Street, Bath Beach, on Sunday. He was born in Spain eighty-five years ago.

JOHN H. FEENEY, head of the firm of Feeney & Sons, undertakers in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 1,857 Broadway, Brooklyn. Mr. Feeney was a veteran of the civil war.

CHRISTOPHER MARTENS, 82 years old, a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association and of St. Albans Lodge, No. 56, F. and A. M., died on Sunday at his home, 506 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in this city and was an old-time policeman.

EDWARD J. LYONS, a civil war veteran and, formerly for twenty years in the employ of the Ward and Mallory steamship companies, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Sunday after an operation. His home was at 192 Union Street, Brooklyn.

FREDERICK WEBSTER, a retired contractor and appraiser for insurance companies, died at his home, 122 Montague Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in his sixty-sixth year.

WILLIAM S. CROFUT, 63 years old, owner of a hotel at Great Barrington, Mass., and formerly an official of the New England Telephone Company in Connecticut, died in Great Barrington yesterday.

ROBERT C. HAFF, an employe of the United States Sub-Treasury here, died in South Jersey yesterday.

CHARLES J. KLEIN, electrical inventer, died suddenly in Milwaukee on Monday.

WALTER R. BEANE, Treasurer of the East Hartford Trust Company of Hartford, Conn., died in a hospital there on Monday.

EVERETT J. WALLACE, who had been connected with the Montreal branch of the United States Immigration Service as Assistant Commissioner, died at his home in White River Junction, Vt., on Monday. He was 61 years old.

WILLIAM GEORGE FOSTER, Jr., a student at Princeton and son of William George Foster, an advertising man of this city, died on Sunday of pneumonia in his nineteenth year. He lived with his parents at 58 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn.

GEORGE ROBERT LATHAM, a former Congressman from the Second West Virginia District, died on Sunday at his home in Buckhannon, W. Va., in his eighty-sixth year.

M. XENOPHOT, Rumanian Minister to Japan, is dead at Tokio, following an operation on the kidneys.

WILLIAM FIX, 62 years old, Superintendent of the Manila-Anchor Brewing Company's plant at Dobbs Ferry, died in the Dobbs Ferry Hospital yesterday.

JOHN WISWALL DRAYTON, aged 48, of Plainfield, N. J., for many years with the fire insurance firm of See & Depew, New York, and more recently with the Standard Aircraft Company, died in Plainfield yesterday. He was a native of Jersey City.

ALFRED F. WHITE, editor and publisher of The Banking Law Journal, 27 Thames Street, died suddenly last night at his home, 105 West Seventy-seventh Street, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. White came to this city from Burlington, Iowa, thirty years ago.

Mrs. HANNAH AGNES CRONIN, born in Quebec, Canada, seventy-two years ago and the widow of John D. Cronin, a merchant, died at her home, 28 West 76th Street, Manhattan, on Monday.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DEWEY.—On Dec. 18, 1917, to Captain and Mrs. Frederick A. Dewey, a daughter, Elizabeth Ann.

Engaged.

TOMPKINS—ANDERSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Willis Anderson have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Loretta Anderson, to Mr. Hiram D. Tompkins, Jr., of Yonkers, N. Y.

ROOT—TAYLOR.—Ruth M. Taylor to Lieut. Kenneth E. Root.

Married.

KRIEGER—KODZIESEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Kodsiesen of Edgemere, L. I., announce the marriage of their daughter Ruth Jane to George Stewart Krieger, by Dr. F. de Sola Mendes.

NETTER—GLASER.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, at 215 Audubon Av., William Netter to Frances Glaser.

TYNG—HAPGOOD.—On Dec. 14, 1917, at St. George's Church, Paris, France, Ruth, daughter of Norman Hapgood and Emilie Bigelow Hapgood, to Lieutenant Sewell Tappan Tyng, son of the Late Sewell Tappan Tyng of New York City.

HARRIS—DAVIDSON.—Dec. 17, Tena Davidson to Arthur H. Harris.

Died.

ANTISELL.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on Dec. 17, 1917, Thomas M. Antisell. Funeral services will be held at 26 Hanover Av., Elmhurst, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Rose Hill Cemetery, Matawan, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

BALL.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Middleton, 40 East 62d St., Cassie A. Ball, dearly beloved wife of George W. Ball. Funeral private.

BANCROFT.—Suddenly, Monday, Dec. 17, George Bancroft, only son of Aaron and the late Caroline S. Bancroft. Funeral service on Wednesday at 4 P. M. at his late residence, 163 South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

BARNABEE.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow member, Henry Clay Barnabee, on Dec. 16, 1917.

JOHN DREW, President.
HAMILTON BELL, Secretary.

BISSELL.—At her home in New York City, on Dec. 18, Clara Buckmaster Cole, widow of John Bennett Bissell and daughter of the late Rev. Hiram Holbrook and Margarite Buckmaster Cole. Services at 704 Salem Road, Elizabeth, N. J., at 11:30 Thursday morning, Dec. 20.

BOLMER.—Suddenly of pneumonia, Dec. 18, at his residence, the National Art Club, Thomas H. Bolmer, son of the late Manuel T. Bolmer. Funeral service will be held at St. James' Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

BRECK.—Suddenly, on Dec. 17, at Mount Vernon, Francina T. Breck, widow of Charles J. Breck. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. L. Stimpson, 148 Urban St., Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station (New Haven Railroad) at 1:06 P. M.

BUCK.—On Monday, Dec. 17, at 9 Lowell Road, Schenectady, N. Y., Elizabeth Davis Buck, wife of Arthur A. Buck and daughter of Owen W. Davis of New York. Her friends are asked not to send flowers.

CAHILL.—Suddenly, at Plandome, L. I., on the morning of Dec. 5, 1917, John James, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. P. Cahill, aged 7 months and 23 days.

CRAGER.—Rosalie, in her 74th year, beloved wife of the late Julius, and dear mother of Henrietta Meyer, Annie Friedman, Beatrice Schneider, Henry and Martin Crager. Funeral from Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 2253 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M. Queen Esther Ladies' Society invited.

DRAYTON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, James Wiswall Drayton, in his 48th year. Funeral private.

DWYER.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., December 17, 1917, Thomas H. Dwyer, in his 77th year, husband of the late Margaret M. Dwyer. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church, Croton Falls, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 19, at 10:30 o'clock.

FRANK.—At the Blythewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Lena Frank, beloved mother of Mrs. William R. Silverstein and Mrs. Ida L. Frank. Services Thursday, 1:30 P. M., from Temple Ahawath Chesed (Shaar Hashomayim, corner Lexington Av. and 55th St.

GILLIES.—Dec. 17, 1917, Agnes Mary Gillies, daughter of the late James and Helen Gillies. Funeral from her late residence, 535 West 142d St., on Thursday, 10 o'clock. Interment private.

GREENE.—Edward Forbes, Lieutenant, United States Navy, retired, Dec. 18, at Cambridge, Mass., in the thirty-third year of his age. Notice of funeral later.

GUITERAS.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow member Ramon Guiteras, on Dec. 13, 1917. JOHN DREW, President. HAMILTON BELL, Secretary.

GURLITZ.—Monday, Dec. 17, at her residence, 109 Clark St., Brooklyn, Amy Landon, wife of Augustus T. Gurlits and daughter of the late Elizabeth Harper and Dillon Stephens Landon. Funeral private.

HARRIOT.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1917, Helen M., wife of the late Joseph E. Harriot and daughter of the late Prof. Francis H. Nash. Services will be held at the residence of her son, Cortland Av., Friday at 1 P. M. Conveyances will be in waiting upon arrival of 12:07 train from Grand Central Station. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HEDGE.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., Dec. 17, 1917, Gertrude, only child of Herbert T. and Anna Foley Hedge, aged 20 months. Funeral services at the residence, 265 Lincoln Av., Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock.

HILDRETH.—On Dec. 17, Harriet P., aged 81, at Northampton, Mass., widow of the late Jerome B. Hildreth and beloved mother of Percy S. Hildreth. Interment private.

HORNER.—On Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, Ernest Horner, aged 50 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1,210 Simpson St., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

HUNT.—On Monday, Dec. 17, Emily Riley Hunt, wife of L. V. Hunt and mother of Jack and Mrs. Harold S. Smith. Funeral private, on Thursday, from her residence, 301 St. Nicholas Av. It is earnestly requested by the family that no flowers be sent.

HUNT.—Dec. 17, William Hunt. Services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 125th St., Wednesday morning at 10:30.

HUTTON.—Blanche Horton, beloved wife of Edward Francis Hutton and daughter of the late Harry L. Horton, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917. Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

JOOST.—Dec. 16, 1917, at her home, 1,304 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Stella Phelps, wife of Christopher Joost. Funeral services Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Thomas B. Saddington, 356 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

KLEIN.—Dec. 16, 1917, at Milwaukee, Wis. Charles J., father of Henry C. Klein, age 54 years. Funeral service at the residence of Miss Jane E. Allen, 17 West 121st St., Thursday evening, 8:30.

KNAPP.—On Dec. 17, Sarah E., wife of the late Sheppard Knapp. Funeral services at her late residence, 91 Riverside Drive, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

LEONARD.—Mary Adair, in her fifty-third year, suddenly, at her home in Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 18. Funeral private. Providence papers please copy.

McCABE.—George. CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH services, Broadway, 66th St., Thursday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

McGOVERN.—At his residence, 1,208 Park Av., Dec. 16, Dr. Martin J. McGovern. Solemn high mass at St. Ignatius Church, 84th St. and Park Av., at 10 A. M. Wednesday, Dec. 19. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

McKIE.—At New York, Dec. 17, of pneumonia, Major John William McKie, Coast Artillery Corps, detail as Assistant Quartermaster, Port of New York. Funeral services 8 P. M. Thursday at 238 West 101st St.

MAURER.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, 1917, Louisa Maurer, (nee Stein,) beloved wife of Louis Maurer, in her 78th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 404 West 45d St., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

MAZZETTI.—Sophia A., beloved mother of Louis, Sophia, and Anthony Mazzetti, suddenly, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, at her residence, 103 West 60th St. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, 10 A. M. Interment private.

MEYERS.—On Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, Margaret Kennedy, beloved wife of Henry Meyers and dear mother of Walter Herbert Meyers and sister of Mrs. John Hawes and Mrs. David Roche. Funeral services at her late residence, 11 West 84th St., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, suddenly, of pneumonia, at her residence, 9 East 39th St., Anna Gregory Morgan, daughter of the late Daniel Morgan. Funeral service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 44th St. and Madison Av., on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

MORROW.—Dec. 18, 1917, Lizzie Morrow. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Time later.

NEUMULLER.—Arthur Williams, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Neumuller, 602 West 111th St., in his sixth year. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

OLSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, at 206 West 97th St., New York, Mary L., beloved mother of Mrs. Reginald Mortimer Olsen, in her 56th year. Funeral services will be held at the Lafferts Place Chapel, 36 Lafferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M. Cremation private. Boston papers please copy.

OPPENHEIMER.—Mathilda, at Mt. Sinai Hospital, Dec. 18, beloved daughter of Mrs. Rosa Oppenheimer. Funeral notice later.

PINE.—On Dec. 15, 1917, Charles Henry Pine, at Savannah, Ga. Funeral services 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Partridge, Merriam Av. and Pondfield Road, Bronxville. Interment Woodlawn.

POND.—Frederick, at Rio de Janeiro, formerly of Salem, Mass., on Oct. 10, son of the late Joseph Parks and Mary (Hopkins) Pond.

RENWICK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, at her home, 147 East 44th St., Agnes Maxwell, widow of Charles Renwick. Notice of funeral hereafter. Dumfries and Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

ROGERS.—Charles Platt, Monday night, Dec. 17, 1917, at his residence, 145 West 75th St., after a lingering illness, in the 88th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Manhattan Church, Broadway and 76th St., on Thursday, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ROMME.—On Dec. 15, 1917, Francesco Romei, aged 49. Remains lying in state "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St. (Campbell Building.)

ROSENBERGER.—Solo L. C., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberger, brother of Blanche and Arno. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,544 Bryant Av., Wednesday, at 1 o'clock. Members of William McKinley Lodge, No. 840, F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

SATTERLEE.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow member, F. Le Roy Satterlee, on Nov. 12, 1917.

JOHN DREW, President.
HAMILTON BELL, Secretary.

SCHWARTZ.—Suddenly, at Chicago, Dec. 17, Milton L. Schwartz, beloved husband of Mae Schwartz, father of Caryl Schwartz, son of Jacob Schwartz. Funeral services at his late residence, 452 Riverside Drive, Friday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SHEEHY.—Edward C., beloved husband of Margaret E. and father of John E., on Dec. 17, at his residence, 1,374 Lexington Av. Requiem mass at St. Ignatius Loyola Church, 84th St. and Park Av., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SHEEHY.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow member, Edward C. Sheehy, on Dec. 17, at his residence, 1,374 Lexington Av. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10 A. M.

VICTOR J. DOWLING, President.
JAMES J. HOEY, Secretary.

SMITH.—At Tremont, New York City, on Dec. 17, 1917, John B. Smith. Services will be held at his late residence, 2,047 Bathgate Av., Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

STONE.—Francis Williams, at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1917, son of the late Reuben Comstock and Cornelia Tiebout Stone. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn. Philadelphia papers please copy.

STRAUSS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, Annie Harris Strauss, widow of Henry Strauss and devoted mother of Isaac, Stella, Rarin, Pearl Weiss, and Coleman, and dear sister of William, Sophia, and Isaac Harris. Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 95 Brandt Place, corner University Av.

WHEELER.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 17, Henry Holt Wheeler, beloved husband of Elizabeth Hathaway Wheeler, and son of the late Billings and Harriet E. Wheeler. Services at his late residence, 23 Cresc

NEW YORK SHIPPERS ASK FOR FREE PORT

Tell Tariff Commission That Nation's Commerce After War Would Be Aided.

EUROPE GIVES EXAMPLES

Big Importers Say Change Would Benefit Commercial Life of the Whole Country.

Representatives of exporting, shipping, and commercial interests, at a hearing before the United States Tariff Commission, in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association, in the Woolworth Building, considered the establishment of a free port or free zones in the Port of New York. The commission was represented by its Chairman, F. W. Taussig, and Commissioner Willis Kent.

Chairman Taussig said that under a free zone system all goods would enter free of import tax; they could be held for re-export, but if shipped into the interior for American consumption the consignee could only release them by paying the customary tariffs; raw material from foreign ports could be turned out finished products at the port and sent to foreign markets without any tariff charges.

W. H. Douglas of the firm of Arkell & Douglas, exporters, the first witness, told in detail of advantages of a free port for the foreign merchant and also for the domiatc merchant or manufacturer. Mr. Douglas expressed the opinion that distance between ports would make very little difference in the volume of trade that would be attracted by a free port. He pointed out that the free port of London has become the market for a large number of commodities, irrespective of the distance from the source of supply, and that merchandise is frequently shipped to London and then half way back again before it reaches the consumer. He mentioned a number of South American commodities which, in his opinion, might be dealt in at the Port of New York as tho primary market, such as cocoa, coffee, hemp, and hides.

R. H. Patchin, export manager for W. R. Grace & Co., told of the necessity of enlarging the facilities of the Port of New York. Mr. Patchin said that present congestion, due to war conditions, was growing so rapidly that goods were being handled twice, thereby increasing the cost all around. Commissioner Kent said he realized the need of relief under present conditions, but was not impressed by the proposal for permanency of the free zone idea.

James T. Tomlin, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Brooklyn, said the question simmered down to the matter of transportation. He spoke of Brooklyn's part in the City of New York and said that the free port proposition was one of very great importance to the country.

Calvin Tomkins, ex-Dock Commissioner, indorsed the free port plan for New York, and spoke of the Hudson River, the bay, and the general port conditions as making this city an ideal port for such a zone. Chairman Taussig informed Mr. Tomkins that the National Government would not pay the cost of establishing free zones, even if it should be determined that they were to be created Dr. R. S. MacElwee of the School of Business, Columbia University, called attention to the fact that in some cases the free ports of Germany had been established by the Imperial Government.

Other speakers at yesterday's hearing were Louis R. Eastman, President of Hills Brothers Company; Alfred L. Smith, manager of the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association, and F. A. Cresson, Jr., formerly Deputy Dock Commissioner of New York and now consulting engineer for the New Jersey Harbor and Navigation Board. John Francis Strauss, a customs attorney of 11 Broadway, said that if a lot of red tape incident to customs entries could be eliminated there would be no need for a free zone here or elsewhere.

The hearing will be continued this morning, starting at 10 o'clock.

PILGRIMS HONOR GEN. WHITE

Head of British Recruiting Mission Praises America's Work.

The achievements of the British Army in the present war were enthusiastically praised and cheered at a luncheon given by The Pilgrims in honor of Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission, and members of his staff, at the Bankers' Club at 120 Broadway yesterday. More than 500 members of The Pilgrims attended. The speakers besides General White were Chauncey M. Depew and Rear Admiral A. Grasset of the French Navy. George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who presided, introduced General White by paying a high tribute to the valor of the British and French soldiers. General White said:

"Now that the United States has entered actively into this great world conflict, we can see our way clear to winning a decisive victory. What we need now is men and munitions, and these we will have in plenty before many days have passed."

After describing the growth of the British Army from a force of 250,000 to an army of 5,000,000 men, and praising the people of Canada for passing conscription in the Dominion, General White added:

"I have seen your country getting into the war in just the same way as we have done. I am certain this war will achieve the object for which The Pilgrims were originally formed. I am convinced that, although the news at the present time is black, when your great army gets to France, the English-speaking races side by side with the French are going forward and will dictate in Germany the terms of peace, which will make this world a much better one to live in for all of us."

Vice Admiral Grasset praised the valor and achievements of the British Army at the front, and on behalf of the French and Belgian peoples, welcomed the entrance of America into the war.

HALIFAX REFUGEES ARRIVE.

Include Federal Agent with Report on Cause of Explosion.

Thirty refugees and business men arrived yesterday at an American port from Halifax via St. John, N. B., on a Red Cross steamship which was one of the vessels that at first were believed to have been damaged in the great explosion. Most of the passengers had been cut by flying glass and débris.

F. M. Fisher, United States Vice Consul at Halifax, said that he was having breakfast in the Halifax Club when, during a rumbling like an earthquake, he went to the window. Just then the glass was blown in by the explosion and he was knocked senseless.

"I was unconscious for three hours," Mr. Fisher continued, "and was revived by a Canadian Army officer, who took me to the United States motor car, where an army doctor treated me."

An agent of the Department of Justice who had been sent to Halifax to investigate the cause of the explosion also returned to report at Washington.

Another passenger was Carroll Ashmun, leading man of a company playing at the Academy of Music at Halifax. He said he was in the fort at Dartmouth, where a big gun was lifted clean off the carriage by the explosion. In one iron foundry that collapsed, he said, there were 257 bodies of men, some of whom had died of cold while the rescuers tried to get to them.

Ask Extra Holiday on Exchange.

A petition was circulated on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday asking the Governors to declare an extra holiday on Monday, Dec. 24. The petition will be acted on at a meeting next week of the Governors. Under a rule of the Exchange it takes a two-thirds vote of the members present to declare a holiday.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, samples better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BELTING Wanted.—Large quantity of 1½-inch white belting at right price. 127 West 24th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 854 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—S. & H. and Bedford cords, all colors, for cash. Mad. Sq. 1676.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Suit and coat jobber looking at Spring samples; better merchandise wanted. Call Monday morning, third floor, 39 West 32d.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 5. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for immediate delivery on ladies' Spring coats. Call with samples at once, 54 West 32d St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders children's and intermediate, medium and better grade. All week, 32 W. 21st St., 11th fl.

COATS, SUITS and Dresses Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 150 West 23d st., eighth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Will place orders on popular-priced line; will furnish material if wanted. 9 West 20th St., 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of the better grade. Call with samples, 124 West 26th, 4th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; spring samples. 28 West 38th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies' Spring coats. Call between 9 and 12, mornings, 826 Broadway, one flight up, corner 13th St.

COATS Wanted.—We are open for a quantity of popular-priced coats; write full particulars; we will call to see. M 37 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies' Spring coats. Call between 9 and 12, mornings, 826 Broadway, one flight up.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Spring lines. Call from 9 to 1, Room 1402, 1182 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Spring samples, better kind. 12 West 31st St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber buying Spring coats of the better kind. Steiner, 48 West 35th St., 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring models, better kinds. I. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring lines all week. 15 East 26th, Room 1511.

COATS Wanted—Jobbers looking at high-grade coats and suits only. 6th floor, 11 West 32d.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, Spring samples. 32 East 31st, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 48 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at ladies' Spring line, better grade. 131 W. 28th, 4th fl.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. Call at 129 West 27th, 7th floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Looking at samples, better kind. 122 West 36th, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—For January sale; telephone details. Madison Square 1078.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring; better grade, Rinsberg, 41 West 28th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' coats. Top floor, 39-32 West 24th St.

COATS Wanted. — Job for cash; looking Spring suits. 16 East 32d, 6th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Bayds; quantity no object; spot cash. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st, 8th.

COVERTS Wanted.—Will pay cash for coverts. Greeley 1934.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for spot cash any quantity serge, silk, velvet or jersey dresses, at a price. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted — Infants' and children's white and colored dresses and coats; also boys' wash suits, blouses, and rompers. M 48 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk, serge, and cottons; orders placed on good numbers. Sixth floor, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Snappy styles in serge; quantity orders given. National Garment Company, 1 East 28th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are ready to place large orders on serge dresses. Phone Madison Square 8350.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satin, and georgette; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handsis, 339 8th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and georgette. Karl Light, 45 West 27th.

INFANTS' WEAR Wanted. — Jobber wants pique carriage covers, madeira, machine, hand embroidered; bathrobes, infants' sox. M 42 Times.

JERSEY SILK Wanted.—In large quantity, flesh and white. Vantine, 115 West 29th.

PANNETTE Wanted.—Chase's, in green only, for cash. Rudingar & Oppenheim, 831 Broadway.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will buy quantity at right cut. Farragut 2857.

POPLINS Wanted.—Serges and Fall velours, any quantity. Farragut 4977.

POPLINS, Velours, and Serges Wanted.—All shades. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

SATEEN Wanted.—Cotton goods manufacturer wants black and white sateen. Phone Farragut 8752.

SERGES Wanted.—Single warp, high shades; plaid checks, mixtures; can use quantity for cash; price reasonable. Wannerman, 32 West 21st.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted. — U. S. 7120, 7301, other numbers. Madison Square 2426.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity Jullards 54289 at a price. Mad. Sq. 6853.

SERGES Wanted.—Bright red storm serge; cash. Greenpoint 4275.

SERGES Wanted. — Amoskeag 7361, 7614, Spring 2134.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Open for all worsted, and also 75 per cent. worsted and 25 per cent. cotton. Call with samples. Henlein & Greenfrog, (use 56th St. side.) 1333 Broadway.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for all shades; will pay cash. Chelsea 2570.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring skirts, eighth floor, 38 West 21st St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing Spring orders on ladies' suits. Call 407 Broadway, Room 211. Phone 9619 Canal.

SUITS Wanted. — Exclusive jobber placing stock orders on better grade Spring suits. 8th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies'; snappy styles. 104 West 27th, 1st floor.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher-Kennedy 1600, 1800, any quantity; American 13099. Farragut 4668.

VELOURS Wanted.—Velours and Velour Checks, 11000, 11200, 11400, 11600, 11800, 12000, 12200, 12400, 12600, 12800, 13000, 13200, 13400, 13600, 13800, 14000, 14200, 14400, 14600, 14800, 15000, 15200, 15400, 15600, 15800, 16000, 16200, 16400, 16600, 16800, 17000, 17200, 17400, 17600, 17800, 18000, 18200, 18400, 18600, 18800,

Auctions. | Auctions.

LARGEST SALE OF ITS KIND

ever held in New York.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,

will sell this day, December 19th, 1917, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at 8 East 34th St., New York City. WILLIAM LENNOX, Inc., Importers, have decided to liquidate their entire business and offer for sale at public auction, in lots, to the highest bidder, all this year's stock, valued at about $200,000, consisting of

WOOLENS

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, BROCADES, CHIFFONS, VOILES, NETS, RIBBONS and LACES

Also fixtures, safes, counters, desks, and showrooms' fixtures. This sale is worth everybody's attention, as most of the merchandise is imported, and the highest grade which can be found, coming from such houses as:

COUDURIER FRUCTUS & DESCHER, RODIER & CO., G. D. COMBIER & CO., GALLAND WECHMAR & CO., J. HEATCOAT & CO., KELLER & MEGROZ, LABHARD & CO., OTTO MARON, J. V. OGIER & CO., PERRET GROS. & MILLION.

TERMS: CASH OR TWO OR THREE MONTHS' APPROVED CREDIT.

SAUL S. MYERS, Esq., Attorney, 60 Wall St.

BANKRUPT SALE.

MACHINERY AND STOCK

Formerly

Flemish Phonograph Co.

(BANKRUPT.)

CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, Will Sell at 269 37th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.,

COMMENCING 10:30 A. M.,

THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1917

Consisting of a Complete Assortment of HIGH-GRADE MACHINE TOOLS FOR the manufacture of PHONOGRAPH MOTORS, PLATING PLANT, STOCK, MOTORS and PARTS, OFFICE FURNITURE, BELTING and SHAFTING, FINISHED PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS.

Two complete sets of DIES and TOOLS with PATENT RIGHTS for the manufacture of PHONOGRAPH MOTORS.

MACHINERY:

6 BROWN & SHARPE O and OO AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINES:
5 CLEVELAND AUTOMATICS, new;
2 National Acme;
2 Garvin Universal Millers, Nos. 1 & 2.
1 No. 2 BROWN and SHARPE SURFACE GRINDER with Magnetic Chuck,
10 Automatic Standard Gear Cutters, new;
10 assorted Screw Cutting Lathes of the latest design, quick change;
10 Drill Presses, Precision Lathes; Taping Machines;
20 assorted POWER PRESSES, BLISS TOGGLE and V and O.
5,000 lbs. of Belting; Shafting, Pulleys, Complete Plating Room.
25 Motors from 5 to 25 H. P., G. E. Make.

STOCK:

200 TONS OF ASSORTED STEEL flat and round; 5,000 lbs. BRASS RODS, 10,000 PHONOGRAPH MOTORS, PARTS to assemble 100,000 PHONOGRAPH MOTORS.

2,000 FINISHED PHONOGRAPHS (cabinet size)

40,000 Phonograph Records (Disc)

100,000 gross of assorted Hardware, consisting of Screws, Bolts, Hinges, etc., 50 Fire Extinguishers,

OFFICE FURNITURE:

Consisting of Flat and Typewriter Desks, 12 Underwood Typewriters, New Elliott Fisher Billing Machine, Desk and Chair, complete; Filing Cabinets and Sundries; 3 International Recording Time Clocks, 5,000 gallons Paints, Oils and Varnishes;
10 Tons of Wrapping Paper.

Plant Open for Inspection TODAY, Dec. 19. Directions: Take Brooklyn 4th Av. Subway to 36th St., Walk west on 37th St. AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 509 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Spring 4566.

By Public Auction To-Day (Wed.) and 3 Following Days at 3 P. M.

IN SILO'S Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,

"Silo Building,"

546 Fifth Av., N. Y., and 1 West 45th St.

James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers,

An Extraordinary Consignment Sale of Antique and Modern

ORIENTAL & CHINESE

RUGS and CARPETS

In a Large Variety of Sizes, Colors and Weaves.

In this offering there are many Specimens from the Looms of the Famous Rug Districts of Persia and Turkey, constituting one of the most important Collections ever offered for sale in our Galleries.

Now on view. Catalogue on Request.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FINE, TABACHNICK & PRICE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 11 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Piece Goods, Trimmings, Coats, Safe, Machinery, Fixtures, &c.

ISAAC COHEN, Receiver.
H. & J. LESSER, Attorney for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN NEWMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 27 East 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Cotton Goods, Woolens, Fixtures, &c.

J. ELMER WESTERVELT, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorney for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring a permanent and perpetual underground right, easement and right of way and also a temporary easement in, under and through a portion of certain premises included within the block bounded by the southerly side of East 135th Street, the easterly side of Park Avenue, the Harlem River and the westerly side of Mott Haven Canal, Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, required for the purposes of the construction, maintenance and operation of a portion of the rapid transit railroad commonly spoken of as the Lexington Avenue Route.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Charles L. Hoffman, Charles J. Leslie, and Benno Lewinson, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 20th day of October, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 10th day of December, 1917.

Notice is further given that said report will be presented for confirmation at a Special Term of the Supreme Court appointed to be held in and for the County of Bronx at the County Court House in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated, December 14, 1917.

LAMAR HARDY,
Corporation Counsel,
Municipal Building,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NO. 11708.—HARRIET W. HOLLY et al. vs. ARTHUR G. JESSUP et al.—Order of Notice.

State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, Superior Court, ss. Bridgeport, Dec. 14, A. D. 1917.

Upon complaint of the said Harriet W. Holly et al., praying, for reasons therein set forth, for a foreclosure of a certain mortgage and possession of the mortgaged premises now pending before this Court, having been returned thereto on the first Tuesday of November, 1917.

It appearing to and being found by this Court that Parke D. Whitton of Stamford in said County and State, one of the said defendants, is absent from this State and gone to parts unknown.

Therefore, ordered, that notice of the pendency of said complaint be given by publishing this order in The New York Times and The Stamford Advocate, newspapers printed in New York City, New York, and in Stamford, Connecticut, respectively, three times successively, commencing on or before the 20th day of December, A. D. 1917.

By the Court, FRED W. TRACY,
Asst. Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TRIO CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 24027.

To the Creditors of the Above-Named Bankrupt and All Other Parties Interested:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Trustee herein has received an offer for the sale by him as Trustee of the above-named bankrupt to one EDWARD P. McDONOUGH, all of the assets and property belonging to the bankrupt, located at 1,319 Sedgwick Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, which assets consist of fusion and sulphonating kettles, filter presses, steam evaporators, air compressors, steel and wooden tanks, motors, shafting and pulleys, and laboratory equipments, which constitute the plant at that place, for the manufacture of dyes and chemicals, including all of the assets at that place exclusive of the accounts receivable, which offer is as follows: To pay therefor the sum of $2,000, and to relieve the Trustee of all rent of the premises; to withdraw the claim of said EDWARD F. McDONOUGH, in the sum of $1,200, which he claims as mortgagee or otherwise; to withdraw the claims of CHESTER I. CHRISTIE, in the sums of $250 and $1,000, respectively, the former of which is filed as a priority claim; to withdraw the claims of ROBERT MERRIHEW, in the sum of $2,514.72, and JOHN H. GAVIN, Jr., in the sum of $2,498.18; and to take such property subject to all liens and encumbrances that might exist against it, or any part of it.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a full consideration of the above offer will be had before John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 51 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of such day, at which time and place the above offer or proposal, or such offer and proposals as may then be made by the Trustee or to this Court will be duly considered, and such order made respecting the final disposition of said offer or proposal as to the Court may seem proper, at which time and place you may appear, if you desire.

Dated, New York, December 18th, 1917.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 51 Nassau Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE of REAL ESTATE, PLANT AND STOCK ON HAND of UNION NOVELTY BRAID WORKS of Garfield, N. J. Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, entered November 26, 1917, the following property will be sold at public auction by the undersigned Trustees on the premises of the Union Novelty Braid Works at Garfield, N. J., on January 10, 1918, at 11 A. M. By special order of the court the said sale will positively be proceeded with on January 10th, 1918, at 11 A. M. without adjournment.

A. The land and factory building occupied by the Union Novelty Braid Works at the junction of Saddle and Passaic Rivers, Garfield, N. J.
B. The machinery in the factory buildings on the premises.
C. The furniture and fixtures on the premises.
D. The stock on hand, manufactured, unmanufactured and in the process of manufacture.
E. The supplies on hand other than dyes and chemicals.
F. The stock of dyes and chemicals on hand.
G. The automobiles belonging to the Union Novelty Braid Works.
H. Contracts for the purchase of coal and chemicals.

The sale will be made off the basis of the official inventory on file in the office of George R. Beach, Referee in Bankruptcy, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., as modified by a statement to be filed three days before the day of sale, showing changes by manufacture of new finished goods, or otherwise.

The plant and property to be sold may be inspected during business hours on any day previous to the sale.

The property to be sold will be offered, first, in separate lots, the real estate and machinery will next be offered as one lot, and finally all the property will be offered as a whole.

All bids will be taken subject to the approval of the Court and the right of the Court to reject any and all bids or to direct a resale.

Every bid must be accompanied by a deposit in cash or certified check for ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid, the balance to be paid as the Court shall direct.

All bids for the property as a whole shall be subject to the condition that the purchaser shall have the benefit of any orders on hand and shall assume any outstanding contracts for raw material or supplies made by the undersigned Trustees in the course of the business conducted by them.

Any creditor of the Union Novelty Braid Works or Aaron Grabelsky, bankrupt, may bid at the sale and use in part payment the dividend payable upon his claim against said bankrupts, or either of them, as provided in the order of the United States District Court of November 26, 1917, directing the sale of said property.

Dated Jersey City, N. J., December 17th, 1917.

WILLIAM I. LEWIS,
Second National Bank Building, Paterson, N. J., and
LOUIS F. DOYLE,
111 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City,
Attorneys for Trustees.

HENRY SCHOTTENFELS,
WILLIAM W. EVANS,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of Union Novelty Braid Works.
GEORGE R. BEACH, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SAYS BARGAIN FIXED PLAN FOR WEST SIDE

Controller Prendergast Calls Give-and-Take Policy Best for Such Undertakings.

REGRETS PRESENT MIXUP

Doubts If State's Police Powers Could Compel Central to Accept Agreement Against Its Will.

Testifying yesterday before the commission on West Side Improvement, Controller Prendergast said that the proposed contract between the city and the New York Central Railroad Company that was drawn by the Board of Estimate in 1916 was the result of extensive bargaining. He thought that the method of give and take in such a vast undertaking would be best for all concerned, and that those who battled against the contract would, perhaps, be sorry later. He said that in his opinion the present status of the matter produced by the law enacted by the last Legislature placing the matter in the control of the Public Service Commission was a mistake, because it would be impossible for the city and the railroad company ever to reach an agreement along the lines proposed by the joint committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate.

Mr. Prendergast came to the meeting in the library of the Chamber of Commerce with an attendant loaded with all of the records extant in the long negotiations. Under the promptings of ex-Justice John C. Clark, the commission's counsel, the Controller recited the history of the proposed improvement from its inception in 1911 until it passed out of the hands of the Board of Estimate on Dec. 1 of this year. There was a brief halt in the story when Mr. Clark asked the Controller about the proposed marginal railroad south of Seventy-second Street.

The witness admitted that one of the cardinal objects of the marginal railroad was to conserve the docks and the waterfront for the use of the city, and then he said that in his opinion the railroad company had no right to the exclusive use of the west side, but that it was there and would remain there until the Legislature removed it. He added that he thought the railroad company should have as much right on the public thoroughfares as it has at present, and no more. If the railroad proceeded on private property for a part of the distance south of Sixtieth Street the tracks would then be removed from grade, the witness said, and by a system of warehouses on each side of the road along the private right of way the commercial needs of the city would be better served.

Opposed to Trading of Rights.

It is the contention of the Public Service Commission that the rights the company obtained from the city in 1817 are revocable by the city, and that the company should not be permitted to trade off these rights for a clear title to public land.

Mr. Prendergast discussed the possibility of all of the railroads coming into New Jersey, and the New York Central Company reaching an agreement under which advantages obtained by the latter under the proposed lease would be shared by all. Concerning the contract drawn in 1916, the Controller said that it had been submitted to ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, who had approved it, and that other questions involved in the matter had been similarly approved. The witness displayed some acrimony in discussing the various attempts by citizens and officials to prevent the contracts from being made, the various court actions, and the suggestion that the Legislature should be asked to make a thorough investigation of the whole matter.

Chairman Van Benschoten advised Mr. Prendergast to state the facts but not to characterize them. Controller Prendergast said that he thought a terminal that could be used by all of the railroads would be desirable, and he expressed the belief that if the New Jersey railroads displayed a willingness to come to Manhattan and to operate a marginal road the matter would be taken up. In 1914 and 1915 there were conferences concerning such a plan by the railroads using the South Brooklyn terminal. This was the last time that any suggestion concerning such a plan had been seriously considered.

In reply to a suggestion that if the New York Central Company had complete control of a terminal it might use it to the disadvantage of competing lines, Mr. Prendergast asserted that he thought such a matter would be subject to interference by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which would see that the rights of other railroads were protected. Concerning the franchise of the New York Central Company, Mr. Prendergast said that it was the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the rights of the company could not be taken away from it without process of law and without compensation. Asked if he based his action in the matter on this opinion, Mr. Prendergast replied, "Yes."

Controller Submits Reports.

Harking back to the proposed contract of 1916, Chairman Van Benschoten wanted to know why the New York Central was to operate along a private right of way south of Thirtieth Street and not between Thirtieth and Sixtieth Streets. The Controller replied that the reason for the distinction were not very clear in his mind. He thought that it was because traffic was much greater south of Thirtieth Street and that it was deemed advisable to keep the public ways there as free as possible. Many of the questions asked were answered by Mr. Prendergast by submitting reports which contained the information sought.

Questioned in regard to the failure of the Board of Estimate to heed the request of the Public Service Commission and revoke the company's franchise of 1847, Mr. Prendergast said that is was the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the board was without authority. Asked what he thought of the suggestion of the joint committee that the public property needed by the railroad company in the proposed improvement should be leased to it for twenty-five years with readjustments of rentals at the expiration of that time, Mr. Prendergast replied that he thought the city would have a freer hand without such an arrangement. He spoke of the difficulty of reaching an agreement when it was sought to hold one of the parties to it down to an iron-clad rule. He referred again to his opinion that more could be accomplished by a give and take policy.

Commissioner Ralph A. Rounds asked Mr. Prendergast whether he thought the police powers of the State might not have been able to compel the railroad company to accept any agreement which adequately protected the interests of the public. Mr. Prendergast said that he had respect for the State's police powers, but that he did not know that they could have been invoked to compel the company to accept an agreement which it did not want.

"Did the Board of Estimate consider the police powers of the State before committing itself to the 1916 plan?"

"I don't know that it did," the Controller replied.

Then Mr. Prendergast said that the law of 1911 provided for bargaining between the city and the company and that bargaining had been resorted to. He thought that compulsion in a matter involving so many diverse interests would have been a mistake.

Mr. Prendergast, to show that he never underrated the importance of the proposed improvement, said that he considered the matter in some of its aspects as of national importance.

The commission will meet again today, with Ira A. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad Company, as the witness.

A letter was made public at the headquarters of Mayor-elect Hylan last night which Judge Hylan had written to Chairman Van Benschoten, calling attention to a demand made by the commission at a recent meeting for information to guide it in determining the relative rights of the city and the New York Central.

"Permit me to say," said Judge Hylan in his letter, "that if your commission will continue its sessions after Jan. 1 next the Corporation Counsel's office will submit to you suggestions covering the above points. I deem it of great importance that the rights of the city should be fully understood by your commission before it makes a report."

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—93—W. Filapo's Sons Co., pet., v. C. F. Wood et al., receivers, &c.—Argument continued for respondents and concluded for petitioner.

95—R. E. Gardiner, trustee, &c., pet., v. W. S. Butler & Co., Inc., et al.—Argued.

94—The U. S., aplt., v. J. S. Stearns Lumber Co.—Argued.

96—E. F. Johnson, plaint., v. J. D. Lankford et al., and 97—L. Martin, plaint., v. same.—Submitted for plaintiffs. No appearance for defendants.

98—Board of Trade of the City of Chicago et al., aplts., v. The U. S.—Argument commenced for appellants.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 19: Nos. 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 438, P. O. Building.

McCollom<SS Californ.	Re Arkin.
Ditmar<Star.	Re Prospect Co.
Strauss<Silverstein.	Fifth Nat Bank<
Re Soltman.	Lyttle.
Re Chavkin.	Hudson<Barge Rebecca.
Farley<Carey.	

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 13th floor, at 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty.

Pendleton S B Co<	Murray Ltge<United
Eastern Transp Co.	Port Service Co.
Penn RR<Tug NY	Potts<Federal Forwarding Co.
Cent No. 17.	Jones & Maudin<SS
NY & Cuba Mail SS<	Santa Ana.
Akerlund.	US<Tug O L Hallenbeck and Scow 34 S.
Munson SS Line<SS Malin.	Same<Tug Columbia and Scow C. D. 26.
Acti, &c, Dampe<Munson SS Line.	Prebensens, Dampe, &c<Munson SS Line.
Ocean S S Co<	Paquette<Cornell
Standard Oil Co.	Steamboat Co.
Phosphate Mining<	Marston<Tug P RR 14
Unione Austiaca Co.	B & O RR<Penn RR.
Hamburg-AS S La Touraine.	N Y C RR<same.
Pendelton<Pierce,	

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 323 P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

Motions:

The A. Wilhelm Co<	G H Quennard et al<
David Rosenson.	Bausch Mfg Co.
William Hurley< Schr	Gas & Elec Sec Co<
Allene.	Man & Queens Trac.
Majestic Coal Co<SS	Asme Wire Co<Auto
Stavangeren.	Supply Mfg Co.
Frank P Clarkson<SS	Bowray<D, L & W RR.
Taurus.	US ex rel Edelman<
Anning J Smith<SS	Maj Gen. Bell.
Marion.	Same. Cohen<same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS:

Heyman and ano., aplts., vs. Biggs and ano., respts.—Motion for order reversing the judgment of the Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department, entered in the office of the clerk of the County of Kings on Dec. 8, 1916, affirming the final judgment entered in this action in the office of the clerk of the County of Kings on July 18, 1913, denied.

Colt, aplt., vs. Colt, respt.; Empire Trust Co., respt., vs. Coleman, exr., &c., and ors., impld. aplts.; Meighan, respt., vs. Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, aplt.; First Bank of Nota-sulga, respt., vs. Jones, Jr., and ors., impld. &c., aplts.; Chasen, aplt., vs. Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co., respt.; Foster, aplt, vs. City of N. Y., respt.; Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., respt., vs. Heinze and ano., impld. with ors., aplts.; Hygienic Ice & Refrigerating Co., aplt., vs. Philadelphia Casualty Co., respt.; Pierson, respt., vs. O'Hern, aplt.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

People, respt., vs. Board of Education, &c., Town Moravia, &c., aplt.—Judgment affirmed.

Scarlet, aplt., vs. D. L. & W. R. Co., respt.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and that of trial term affirmed, with costs in this court and in Appellate Division.

People, respt., vs. Kushnieruk, aplt.—Motion for order enlarging time for argument granted.

Race, respt., vs. Krum, aplt.—Motion by association of ice cream manufacturers of New York State for leave to file an intervening brief, granted.

Bossert and ano., respts., vs. Dhuy and ors., aplts.; Bossert and ano., aplts., vs. Dhuy and ors., respts.; matter claim Kammer; City of Yonkers, aplt., vs. Federal Sugar Refining Co., aplt.—Motions for reargurments denied. $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Ramme, aplt., vs. Long Island R. Co., respt.—Motion to compel appellant to serve copies of case on appeal or to dismiss appeal granted, unless on or before Jan. 1, 1918, the aplt. serves three corrected and completed copies of the record or corrects and completes the records already served in which case the motion is denied.

Reno, respt., vs. Bull and ors., aplts.—Motion for leave to appeal granted.

People ex rel. Descher, aplt., vs. Sisson, State Commissioner Excise, &c., respts.—Motion to add cause to calendar and set same down for argument denied.

People, respt., vs. Artichello, aplt.—Application for additional compensation denied.

Matter of Little, an attorney.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless on or before Jan. 21, 1918, the appellant causes to be printed, and serve his papers on appeal, in which case the motion is denied.

DAY CALENDAR.

St John et al<Reiss.	Pflueger<Int R T.
Buchanan<Evento et	Fenner Co<McKay.
al.	Campullu<Bradley
CNY<Union News Co.	Const Co.
Leary et al<City of Watervliet.	Stern<NY State Rys.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Smith, JJ.

Enumeration. at 2 P. M.

Barrett<Conn Gen Life Ins Co of Hartford.	Hellinger<CNY.
Homes Elec Prot<	Colcord<De Tamaulipas.
Williams.	Fredk Boehm, Ltd<
Grey<Triumph Film.	Port Morris Chemical Co.
Delve<Devere.	Prem<Shay.
Harris<Levett.	Johnston<Exhibitors
Baker<Thompson.	Trade Review.
Hendrick<Mann Dev.	Belt Line Ry<Purdy.
People<Abels.	

Re Farmers L & T.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bartlett<Amer Finance & Sec Co.	Pepe<Jackson (2.)
German Sav Bank<	Mangus<Union Ry.
Sinauer (2.)	Soc for Relief of
Re Maltbie (Reliance Motion Picture Co.)	Half Orphaned & Destitute Children<
N Y Pneumatic Service Co<N. Y. Edison.	Bklyn Bldg Material.
Shalata<Rodgers.	Dokofsky<Lapidus
Barcus<Cooper.	Office Roofing.
People, &c<Callahan.	Baldwin<Boyd.
Barcus<Cooper.	Re Lighting Fixtures Assn.
Jennings<Foley.	Shultz<Shultz.
Fay<Blanchard Press.	Aldrich<Chrystie
Cellella<Owens & Co.	Realty Co.
Rubin<Scott.	Meisner<Rathaus & Eichner, Inc.
Grady<Park & Tilford.	Stiffler<Stiffler.
Bettinger<Donovan.	Moder<Moder.
Zuckerman<Fischer.	Cavinato<Piccirillo.
Dougherty<Am Clay Machinery Co.	Gallo<48th St Co.
Re CNY (Kinsella Av.)	Kingsley<U S Casualty Co.
Smookler<St John the Baptist's Foundation	Rapp<Hanoe.
Rogers<Cede Realty.	Agence Francise, &c<
Adams<Mayer.	Williams.
Mulqueen<Mulqueen.	Means<Corn Exchange Bank.
Lawyers Mtg Co<42 East 14th St Co.	Wallach<Brenner.
Devaul<Schweinler.	Re U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co (Brooks) (2.)
Rubin<Bernheim.	Sauer<De Lascurain.
Thorburn<Gates.	Pfau<Stoll.
Young<Corning.	Coddington<Thesn.
Banes<Rainey.	Schuessler<Riedinger.
Berger<Berger.	Thornburn<Gates.
Flaumenbaum<ano.	Weigert<Stark.
Re Cons Commission Merchants, Inc.	Reynolds<N Y Trust.
Re McDermott.	Becker<Reinke.
Steinberg<Stein.	Waxberg<Waxberg.
Baldwin Bass & Co<	Cohen<Mainthew.
Eastern District Pierce Dye Works.	Re Lopez.
Carbonaro<De Mauro.	Austin<Seeman.
Benesch<Benesch (2.)	Thoden<Meyersburg.
Brown<Cleveland Trust Co.	Re Eagle Sav & Loan.
Rosenberg<Wemsen.	Eagle<Nirenberg.
Fishbein<Fishbein.	Trobridge<McCarthy.
Humphrey Sales Corp<	Wallach<Brenner.
Mandery.	Bazan<Peres.
Re Smith<N Y Tel.	Bloomingdale<Weller.
Ingersoll Corp<Glans	Desolivo, Jr<Worthington.
Jones<Kraft.	Quimby<Quimby.
Van Loan<Carrabine.	Stabilimento Metal.
Rapp<Moffett Realty.	Ingrisa Ligure<
Re Fowler.	Phoenix Iron & Steel Co.
Blake<Patterson, Inc.	Goldstein<Civiletta.
Mehrkens<Delaney.	Levy<Parisian R E Corp.
McCready<Kings Lawn Imp Co, Inc.	Kelly<Turner Const.
Duparquet, Huot & Moreuse Co<Gutwillig.	Stabilimento Metallurgico Ligure<
U S Grand Lodge O B & A<Krasnow.	Phoenix Iron & Steel Co.
Langsam<Neuburg.	Wykoff<Guenther
Palmer<Young.	Pub Co.
Re Tay<Dows.	

PART II.—Gavagan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Linkins<Ochs.	Preferred cases:
Morits<Doenneckes.	Sonneman<Sonneman.
Frankel<Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank.	Somberg<45th St Rty.
Guild<Guild.	General calendar:
Suendy<Blugs.	Stern<Stern.
Schwotowsky<Schiwotowsky.	Capen<Capen.
Re Man Ry<Wetsel.	Man L I Co<Hammerstein Opera Co.
	Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Arliss<Herbert Brenon Film Corp.	Qudin<Tracy, Schlesinger Redburn Corp<Frankenstyne, (2.)
Newburgh Silk Co<D Cohen Sales Co, Inc.	Case on.
Schorr<Starr.	
Motor Car Equip Co< Truman.	

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Roth<Helis Co, Inc.	L Grannantonio<same.
Sternberg<Dalley.	R Scheer<Eller Mfg.
Britolis<Bradley Con.	M Scheer<same.
Salsano<Klosk Cont.	Cleary<Greenbaum Co, Inc.
Ferrigno<Adams, Jr.	Robinson<Morgan Taxicab Co, Inc.
P Flatow<Johnson.	David<Peekskill Ice Co and Roe, Jr.
A Flatow<same.	Burke<Gally.
Flaw<Rothschild.	Krezelk<Stutts.
Canfield<CNY.	Julian<Dock Cont.
M J Stidmouth<Hart(2)	Hickey<Union Ry of NY City.
Zellermeyer<Spalding.	Boland<same.
O'Bryne<Superior Mot Garage Co.	Buery<New.
Feron<Int Brew Co, Inc.	Bradley<Beaver.
Castellussio<N Y Veal, &c, Co.	Daly<Wolf.
White<F C & L M Schesl, (2.)	House<NY Rys.
Jensen<B H RR.	Angelon<Ruppert.
Murray<Cushman.	F Barbone<Levitt.
Zinschitz<Central Brew Co.	G Barbone<same.
Silberbauer<Wisconsin Cond Milk Co.	Murphy<Maier.
Levine<NY Rys.	Durante<Meyers.
Mekey<Peck Slip A T.	Hershitz<Chelester.
Gabriel<Wells & Newton Co.	Sheridan<NY Rys.
Goodfriend<CNY.	L Kirschner<same.
F Montgomery<Webber.	J Kirschner<same.
N Montgomery<same.	Brand<Werner.
H Cohen<Sharfin.	Busshart<Orange Co Milk Assn.
I Cohen<same.	Fortha<Schukal.
Brown<Bronx Terminal Corp.	Earp<NY City Interborough Ry.
Hammett<Smith.	J Bange<US Mot Cab.
Dinnes<Schoenbach.	E Bange<same.
Sedlow<NY Rys.	Murtagh<Bedell Co.
Pawell<same.	Platt<Strause.
D Drasin<same.	Margulies<NY City Interborough Co.
J Drasin<same.	Tilton<Browne.
Gimplowitz<NY C RR.	Bingham<Heilbrun.
Faboxd<Dangler.	Cashan<NY Rys.
Kargakian<Regan.	A Finn<Mainhat Ave Holding Co.
Arnone<Kaplan.	E M Finn<same.
D Nachman<Johann.	Zuen<Heid.
I Nachman<same.	Le Fox<Kohn.
Larson<Martin.	Katzman<Kravitz.
Vacarelli<Deevy.	Zorry<M Zimmerman Co, Inc.
M Freedman<Wellwood.	Potter<White.
S Freedman<same.	Lotte<Dorfman.
French<NY Rys.	Orazio<Metz.
Selig<5th Av Coach.	Chasson<Frost.
Tsallo<Jas Rosen.	Ferguson<Bradley Const Co.
McGrath<Englert Con.	Reese<Twombly.
Bartner<Tihany.	Speller<Richmond Lt & Power Co.
Wiegand<NY Tel Co.	
Moran, Jr<Gimbel Bros	

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq.—Burrough<Massaro Macaroni Co.

Spain<Man Shirt Co.	Allison<Willoughby Realty Co.
Shelling<Byrnes.	Re Atlantic Av. (Cleary.)
Hoffiin<Halperin, (2.)	Mitchell<Mitchell.
Santa Riviera Waist.	People State of NY<
Same<Ostend Waist.	Henderson.
Same<Triangle Waist.	Ramson<Salamone
Prescott<O'Donohue.	Trucking Co.
Selwyn<Walker.	Foreman<Arenkay
Gould<Paul Gerli & Co, Inc.	Amusement Co.
Sisson<Harvey.	Re Meyersohn.
MacAvoy<Tidewater Oil Co.	Re Colnon.
Titus, Jr<Pulver, Terry<Green.	Sheridan<Sheridan.
Lansheim Bauman Co<Blue Ridge Farm.	Re Ashland Bldg Co. (Dolma Realty Co.)
Pelanne<Sechestower.	Seitz<Callegari. (2.)
Forbes & Co<Emerson Bldg Co.	Brieli St. (Briell.)
Usdansky<Lane.	Kerpc<Maspeth Clothing Corp.
Bolardi<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.	C K Barnum & Son<
Brauower & Son<	Goldberg.
Walden.	
Astor Film Corp<Paramount Pict Corp.	
Wolff<La Porcelaine Limousine.	
Sisson<Todd.	
Same<Victor Hotel.	
Langyon & Morant<	
De Koven.	
Burns<Goodman.	
Harbschopf<Cutler.	
Sperer<Platke.	
Wolfe<Lanternier.	
Gargullo<Caf Wisteria & Dis.	
Felix<Bamman.	
Whilden & Hancock<	
Pacific Coast Casualty Co.	
N Y Mercantile Trading Co<Prahar.	
Merritt & Chapman<	
Terry & Tench.	

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial, by Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess.

PART VII.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—....., J.—At 10 A. M.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess.

PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. CNY<Bock.

PART XVIII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Carolin C Hettinger, Emma Rothschild, John Gaffney, Caroline Knumwiede, Peter Dohm, Gertrude Sasenig.	John D Cimmins, Jennie P Stuart, Henry H Whitman, Elizabeth R Kerr, Sarah Sheppard, Sybyla Breyer.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates.

J

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Business Slows Down, but Prices Recover Some Ground —Government Financing.

The stock market gave signs yesterday of falling into the usual year-end dullness, with transactions running to but a little over 300,000 shares. The course of prices was irregular, with most issues benefiting slightly by the day's operations. Some of the steel and equipment issues made substantial recoveries, and there was a wide advance in the only whisky issue on the board following the decisive vote in the House to submit the question of national prohibition to the State Legislatures. Traders reasoned that if the Constitutional amendment is submitted for ratification a period of several years will ensue, during which there will be little agitation for further restrictive legislation by States.

Activity was more pronounced in the bond market, particularly in the United States and foreign Government loans. The Anglo-French 5s achieved a new low record on heavy offering by selling down to 81¾, from which figure they rallied ⅝ before the close. The United States Liberty 3½s dropped to a new low level at 98.38, the 4s changing hands at 97.14. The weakness in these issues caused a renewed discussion of the probability of further Government financing next Spring. It had been the understanding of bankers in close touch with the Treasury Department that there is little likelihood of another offering before March, 1918. Secretary McAdoo has emphasized the point that he is loath to make an offering carrying a higher rate of interest than that paid on the second Liberty Loan. The investment market is governed to a large extent now by the course of the war, and events between now and the return of Spring may happily be of a nature to make possible another sale at 4 per cent. The market for corporation issues has discounted about everything but a substantial rise in a rate of interest paid on the Government loans. It is a foregone conclusion that if the situation demands an increase in the interest rate on the next issue all outstanding securities will be readjusted to meet the new yield. In the meantime the absence of the customary new railroad and industrial financing, taken with the desire of many investors for a diversified list of holdings, is stabilizing bond prices and resulting in a fair demand.

Call money became more plentiful yesterday afternoon and some loans were made under 5 per cent., although most of the day's business was done at 6 per cent. There was no news in which the market was particularly interested, and transactions on the floor of the Exchange were largely professional in nature.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58f. 50c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 25c. Five per cent. loan, 88f. 15c.

Offer $4,500,000 Water Power Notes.

A banking syndicate, composed of Brown Brothers & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Alexander Brown & Sons, and Jackson & Curtis, is offering $4,500,000 of two-year 6 per cent. convertible notes of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company at 97½ and interest, to yield about 7¾ per cent. The Shawinigan Water & Power Company of the Province of Quebec is one of the largest hydro-electric power companies of the world, serving a population of about 1,500,000. This company furnishes electricity to more than fifty manufacturing communities, including the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The new notes have been issued to complete important plant enlargements and to retire all floating debt.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	5
Low	4½	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	6
Five months	5¾@6	Five months	6
Six months	5¾@6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days: 3¾@3⅞
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days: 3¾@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 4¼@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days: 5½
4 to 6 months: 5½@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months: 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7520	$4.7520	$4.7520	+.0007½
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	5.72	5.72	5.72	—.00⅜
Rubles—				
Demand	12.75	12.55	12.75	+.10
Cables	13.00	12.80	13.00	+.10

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7520	$4.75⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.74⅛	5.72
China—		
Hongkong	74.00	74.25
Peking	113.00	113.25
Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.293 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10 Holland	43.75	44.00
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.27	8.26
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50 Russia	12.75	13.00
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	35.25	35.75
Copenhagen	32.50	32.75
Christiania	33.50	33.75
19.295 Spain	24.10	24.15
South America—		
32.42 Rio	26.57	26.67
42.44 Buenos Aires	47.42	47.52
5.1826 Switzerland	4.31	4.28½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $686,151,023; balance, $73,321,578; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,445,751; Federal Reserve credit balance, $40,227,023.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 150c discount; San Francisco, 10c par; Montreal, $2.1875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43d, unchanged; in New York, 86½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 67c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$6,672,870	$79,164,961
Ord. int. revenue	38,775,928	306,714,906
Income tax	7,528,758	39,991,009
Miscellaneous	6,295,031	96,379,881
Total receipts	$59,272,589	$522,250,868
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	286,478,124	1,632,547,577
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	473,913,981	220,896,277
Expenditures	345,050,714	2,154,796,446

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.62½	....	6.60	....
Spelter	7.75	8.00	8.00	....
Antimony	....	15.00	15.00	....
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X Ferry	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	294	10	0	294	0	0
Tin, futures	297	0	0	297	0	0
Spelter	34	0	0	34	0	0
Lead	34	0	0	34	0	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	319,223	1,725,551	338,326
Year to date	178,357,157	224,764,230	168,456,401

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
9⅜	10	100	Advance Rumely	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
1¾	2	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅞	600	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
15½	16	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
63	65	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	66	66	66	66	+1
64	69	300	Am. Beet Sugar	65⅜	66	65⅜	66	..
145½	179	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	150	150	150	150	..
34	34½	6,200	Am. Can	34¼	34½	33⅜	34⅛	— ⅛
87	90	100	Am. Can pf. x d	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
62	62¾	300	Am. Car & Fdry	61⅝	62	61⅝	62	+1
21½	22⅞	100	Am. Cotton Oil	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
46⅞	47½	200	Am. H. & L. pf	46¾	46¾	46	46	+ ¼
50⅛	52½	1,000	Am. International	51⅝	53	51	51	..
68	70	200	Am. Linseed pf	68	68	68	68	—1
47½	48	500	Am. Loco. x d	46⅞	47⅜	46⅞	47⅜	+1
9½	10¼	1,100	Am. Malting	9	9½	9	9½	+ ½
69½	69⅞	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	69	69⅞	69	69⅝	+ ⅝
100	100¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
90	92	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	..
51	52½	300	Am. Steel Fdries	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
93	95	100	Am. Sugar Ref	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94½	+ ⅛
34	34½	200	Am. Sum. Tob	34	34	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅜
97⅜	98	6,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	98	98	97¾	97	—1
126	128	4,400	Am. Tobacco	126½	128½	125	128½	—1½
85	92	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	80	80	80	80	..
87	90	25	Am. Woolen pf	88¾	88¾	88¾	89¾	..
11⅞	12	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
55½	55⅞	3,900	Anaconda Copper	55	55¾	54⅞	55	+ ¼
⅝	⅞	100	Assets Realization	¾	⅞	¾	⅞	..
79	80	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	79	79	78½	79	— ½
77½	78	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	77⅝	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
92½	95	300	At., Gulf & West I	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ¼
53¼	53⅝	4,600	Baldwin Loco	52¾	53⅝	52	53¼	+1⅛
45⅝	46	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	46½	46¾	46	46	— ¼
1	1¼	1,100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
68⅜	69	400	Bethlehem Steel	68½	69	68½	68⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	69	18,900	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	68½	69⅛	68¾	68⅝	+ ⅛
80	90	100	Beth. Steel pf	85	85	85	85	—1
93⅛	94½	1,600	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	94	94	93⅜	94	— ⅛
36	38	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
100	100½	200	Burns Brothers	100½	100½	100½	100½	+2½
14	14½	700	Butte & Superior	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
10½	11	100	California Petrol	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
120½	120⅝	3,800	Canadian Pacific	123⅛	123⅝	123⅛	123⅝	+1½
26	28	200	Central Foundry	26½	26¾	26½	26⅞	— ¼
28	40	100	Central Foundry pf	35	35	35	35	..
38	39	4,100	Central Leather Co	39¼	39¼	37¼	38⅛	..
93	100	100	Central Leather pf	98	98	98	98	..
25½	26	1,100	Cerro de Pasco	26	26	25½	25¾	— ⅝
58	60	100	Chandler Motor	60	60	60	60	+1
43¾	44	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
6	7	100	Chi. Great Western	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
38⅝	39	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	39	39	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
68	69½	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	70	70	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
86	87	200	Chi. & Northwest	86¾	86¾	86¾	86⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	17	600	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	16½	17	16¾	17	..
45¾	47	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c	45¾	48	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
120¼	120⅝	4,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c	37	37	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
86½	87	2,000	General Motors	85	86¾	85	86¾	+1
72	73	500	General Motors pf	74	74	73	73	—1
63½	66	100	Granby Consol	66	66	66	66	..
83½	84½	1,270	Great Northern pf	84	84	83	83½	—1½
23½	24	1,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	23¼	23¾	23⅜	23½	+ ⅜
35	35½	300	Greene-Cananea	35½	35½	35	35	— ⅝
29¾	30¼	400	Haskell & Bark.x d	30	30	30	30	+1
87	89	100	Illinois Central	88	88	88	88	+1
39¼	39½	900	Inspiration Copper	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
6	6¼	1,800	Interboro Consol	6	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
40	40¾	200	Interboro Consol. pf	40⅜	40⅜	39½	39½	—1
10½	12	100	Int. Agricultural	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	+ ¾
32½	34¾	200	Int. Agricultural pf	32	33½	32	33½	+ ½
50½	51½	100	Int. Harvester Corp	51	51	51	51	+ ½
17½	18¾	2,300	Int. Mer. Marine	18	18½	17⅜	18½	+ ⅝
77¼	77½	11,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	75½	77½	75½	77½	+2
23¼	23½	300	Int. Nickel	23¼	23½	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
53	54	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	53	53	53	53	..
15⅜	16¼	100	Kansas City South	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	— ⅛
45¾	46	100	Kan. City South. pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅜
29	29⅝	3,300	Kennecott Copper	28⅝	29½	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅜
72½	73¼	500	Lackawanna Steel	73	73¼	72¾	73¼	+ ⅛
9	10	600	Lake Erie & West	9	9	9	9	..
12	13½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	12	12	12	12	..
32	32⅝	200	Lehigh Valley	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅜
106	109	200	Louis. & Nash	107½	107⅝	107½	107¾	+ ½
56	60	200	Mackay Cos. pf	58	58	58	58	—2
22	23	400	Maxwell Motors	22⅜	23⅜	22⅜	22½	— ¼
45½	47	200	May Dept. Stores	45	45½	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
68½	69¼	800	Mexican Petroleum	68	69¼	68	69	+ ⅝
41	41⅝	1,500	Midvale Steel	41¼	41½	41	41½	+ ⅜
76	80	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	76½	76½	76½	76½	—2½
3⅜	4	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
22⅜	23	1,700	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅝	— ¼
38	39	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	38½	38½	38½	38½	..
95	..	100	Montana Power pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ½
87½	93	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	87¼	87¼	85½	85½	—1½
55	60	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	59	59	59	59	..
19⅜	20	7,900	Nat. Cond. & Cable	21⅜	21⅜	19⅜	19⅞	—1⅛
34	34½	200	Nat. Enam. & St	33½	34⅜	33½	34⅛	+1
16⅜	16⅝	700	Nevada Con. Cop	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ¼
107½	108¾	1,100	N. Y. Air Brake	104	106	104	106	+5½
66	68½	700	N. Y. Central	66½	66½	66	66	— ⅜
27½	28½	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	27½	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
19½	20	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	19¼	19⅝	19	19½	+1½
96	96¼	1,800	Norfolk & Western	95⅝	96	95	96	..
43	45	300	North American	43⅞	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	—1½
78	79½	2,800	Northern Pacific	79	79½	77⅞	79¼	— ⅞
62	65	300	Nova Scotia S. & C	60	60	60	60	..
32½	34	200	Ohio Cities Gas	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅝
3¼	3⅝	2,400	Ontario Silver	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
43	43¼	3,938	Penn. R. R.	43⅜	43⅝	43⅛	43½	— ⅛
36	36⅝	300	People's Gas, Chi	36	36	35½	35½	..
12	13	300	Pere Marquette	12½	12½	12	12	— ⅝
25	25½	100	Philadelphia Co	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
40	40½	200	Pittsburgh Coal	39½	39½	39½	39½	+1
50	51½	200	Pressed Steel Car	50	50	50	50	..
92	96	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	95	95	95	95	—2
108	109	1,000	Pullman Co	106½	106¾	106½	106½	—1½
30	40	100	Railway Steel Sp	40	40	40	40	+ ½
20½	20⅝	600	Ray Con. Copper	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
68	68	8,100	Reading	68	68⅜	67½	67⅝	..
34	38	200	Reading 2d pf	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34½	+ ½
72½	72⅞	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	71⅞	73	71⅝	72⅝	+ ½
67½	68	100	Royal Dutch t r	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
12⅜	13	200	St. Louis-San Fran	13	13	13	13	+ ½
21	23	100	St. Louis Southw	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ½
7	7	100	Saxon Motor	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
124	125½	1,400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	124½	125½	124	125½	+1½
15⅛	16	200	Shattuck-Arizona	15½	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅛
26	26½	3,600	Sinclair Oil & Ref	26½	26¾	25½	26¼	— ⅝
34½	37	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	35	35	35	35	+1
70	79½	2,300	Southern Pacific	78¼	79¼	78	79¼	..
22½	23	2,400	Southern Railway	22⅞	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
3,200	43½	3,200	Studebaker Co	42⅝	43¾	42⅝	43¾	+ ⅝
42⅝	43	200	Superior Steel	33	33	33	33	+1
94	98½	100	Super. Steel 1st pf	96	96	96	96	— ⅞
12	12	100	Tenn. C. & C	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
120	121	2,300	Texas Co. x d	120	121	118½	120	— ½
15	16	200	Third Avenue	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
43⅝	44	500	Tobacco Products	44	44½	43⅝	44½	+ ⅝
105⅝	105⅞	4,700	Union Pacific	105⅝	105⅞	105½	105⅞	— ⅛
83½	84	200	United Cigar Stores	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
110	112	1,800	United Fruit	110½	112	108	111½	— ⅛
4⅞	5	100	United Rys. Invest	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	12	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
107¾	108	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	107	108	107	108	+2
47⅞	48	400	U. S. Rubber	47⅞	48½	47⅞	48½	+1
91⅜	92⅜	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	91⅜	91½	91⅜	91½	— ⅜
43	43	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
43⅝	45	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅞
97,300			U. S. Steel	81½	82⅞	81¼	82⅝	+1⅝
103	103	2,550	U. S. Steel pf	104⅜	105	104	105	+ ½
71⅛	71⅝	4,200	Utah Copper	71	72	71	71⅞	+ ½
30⅜	31⅛	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	31½	31½	31½	31½	..
47	50	40	Va. Iron, Coal & C	50	50	50	50	..
7½	8	200	Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
38	38¼	400	Wabash pf. A	38	38	38	38	..
19	19½	800	Wabash pf. B	19	19	19	19	+ ⅝
70	73	100	Wells Fargo Exp	71	71	71	71	..
12⅝	13½	300	Western Maryland	13½	13½	13	13	+ ½
70	80	1,900	Western Union Tel	78½	79¾	77	79¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	35¼	1,400	Westingh. B. & M	34⅞	35⅜	34½	35⅛	+ ⅜
8	8½	300	Wheeling & L. E	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
18	19	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	2,900	Willys-Overland	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
72	75	100	Willys-Overland pf	72	72	72	72	+2½
101	105	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	101	101	101	101	— ½
112	113½	200	Woolworth pf	113	113	113	113	—1½
33½	35	100	Worthington Pump	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ½

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.5		Aug., 1919	91¼	92½	10.70
Argen. Gov.6		May 15,'20	94	95	7.60
City of Mont.5		May, 1919	98½	99½	6.10
City of Que..5		Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1919	93¼	93½	9.30
Fr'ch Gov.con.5½		Apr., 1919	91⅝	92¼	9.90
Gov. of N. F..5		July, 1919	90	98	7.00
Norweg. Gov.6		Feb., 1920	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que..5		Apr., 1920	93	97	6.25
Russian Gov..6¼		July, 1919	46	48	..
Russian Gov..5½		Dec., 1921	35½	37	..
Do rubles..5½		Feb. 14,'26	80	91	..
Swiss Gov....5		Mar., 1918	99	99¼	7.25
Swiss Gov....5		Mar., 1920	96	97	7.00

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L..6		Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T..4½		Feb., 1918	99¾	100	6.50
Am. Thread.4		Jan., 1919	90	96½	7.30
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.....6		July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.5		July, 1918	99¼	99¾	6.30
B. & O. R. R.5		July, 1919	98¾	97¾	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.5		Feb.15,'19	99¾	99¾	7.45
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	99¾	99¾	..
C. B. & Q....4		July, 1921	82¾	83¼	6.10
C. & W. Ind..6		Sep., 1913	98	99¼	10.70
Can. Northern.6		Sep.2, '19	97	98½	7.30
Can. Pac. R..6		Mar. 2,'24	99½	99¾	6.95
Cub.-Am.Sug.6		Apr., 1918	99⅝	100¼	8.85

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Curt. A. & M.6		Serial	90	..	..
Del. & Hud..5		Aug., 1920	95½	96½	8.25
East. P. & L.5		Mar. 1,'18	96½	99¼	5.50
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1919	98	99¼	..
Fed. Sug. R..5		Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.6		Dec., 1919	99¾	99⅞	6.55
Gen. Elec. Co.6		July, 1920	98½	98⅞	6.80
Gen. Rubber...5		Dec., 1918	96¼	97	8.05
Gt. A. & P...6		June, 1921	90	100	6.00
Gt. So. of Can.5		Aug., 1913	98	99	6.50
Gt. Nor. Ry..5		Sep., 1920	96½	97	6.05
Hocking Val..6		Nov., 1918	97¼	98½	7.70
Int. Harvest..		Feb.15,'18	99¼	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry..5½		July, 1918	96	98	8.15
K. C. Ter.Ry.4½		Nov.15,'18	97	99¾	5.50
K. C. Ter.Ry.4½		July19,'21	95	98	5.70
Mich. C. R.R.5		May, 1919	99	99¼	6.10
Louis. G. & E.6		Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1919	88	93	11.00
Morgan & W.5		Dec., 1918	98½	100½	4.50
N. Y. C. R.R.5		Sep., 1919	99½	99¾	7.20
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5		Apr.15,'18	98½	99¾	..
Penn. Co. 4½		Junell,'21	95	96¾	5.35
P. R. C., N. J.5		Mar., 1919	97	99	5.75
Rem. A. Un. Mc. C. Co..5		Feb. 1,'19	91	93	..
Southern Ry..6		Mar. 2,'19	94	95	8.85
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep.15,'22	84	88	9.05
Wm. R. Arms&		May, 1918	96	97	..
W. V. T. & E.6

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THE COTTON MARKET

Reaction Follows Advance—Close Net Unchanged to 21 Points Higher.

An additional advance of about 80 points, making a rally of slightly more than a cent, a pound from the recent low level, was followed by a contraction in the volume of business and moderate reactions in the cotton market yesterday. It looked as if the scattering short interest accumulated on the decline from the high records of early last week had pretty well covered on the rally, and there may have been a little Southern selling on the advance, although the setback was attributed chiefly to realizing. January contracts sold up to 29.46c, eased off to 29.22c and closed at 29.34c, with the general list closing steady, net unchanged to 21 points higher.

The market opened steady at an advance of 6 to 8 points on a renewal of Monday's buying movement. There was also some trade buying of May, but the advance brought out realizing sales, and after showing net gains of some 20 to 32 points on active months, the market turned a shade easier. Selling was much less active on the reaction than it had been on the advance, however, and the undertone was steady in the late trading.

According to the latest advices, private returns indicate a ginning of 10,115,000 bales for the first December period with a possibility that the census figures on Thursday will run some 30,000 to 40,000 bales heavier. These figures suggest a considerable falling off in ginning since the last November period has been partly due to bad weather. For that reason an official report in line with the private returns might fail to cause any material revisions of crop estimates, but they would doubtless strengthen confidence in the Government's figures as a fair or even maximum view of the yield. No change was reported in the general attitude of Southern spot holders. Demand is believed to be less active, but there was nothing in the trading or the news to indicate any actual pressure against the markets. Larger exports for the day attracted some attention, the more so as they included more than 30,000 bales from New York, but failed to inspire any fresh buying of consequence, and some brokers are looking for a comparatively quiet market until after the holidays.

Exports for the day were 45,694 bales, making 1,891,812 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday.
Dec.	30.18	30.18	30.02	30.10@30.18	30.10
Jan.	29.25	29.46	29.22	29.34@29.35	29.17
Feb.	....	....	....	28.99 bid	28.78
March	29.00	29.07	28.76	28.96@28.98	28.75
April	29.00	29.00	29.00	28.88 bid	28.68
May	28.58	28.86	28.55	28.78@28.74	28.50
June	....	....	....	28.49 bid	28.33
July	28.33	28.58	28.33	28.44@28.45	28.28
Aug.	....	....	....	28.14 bid	27.98
Oct.	27.34	27.34	27.07	27.08@27.12	27.02

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points higher at 30.55c for middling upland. Southern spot quotations were as follows: Galveston, 28.85c; New Orleans, 29.88c; Savannah, 29¾c; Augusta, 29¼c; Memphis, 29½c; Houston, 29¾c, and Dallas, 28.60c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Tuesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	27,639	28,940	29,287
Exports	45,694	17,826	39,577
Exports season	1,891,812	1,809,017	2,905,974
Port stocks	1,227,700	1,290,761	1,525,943
Interior receipts	97,000	29,552	32,147
Interior shipments	94,000	31,891	22,732
New York arrivals	3,787	7,606	9,964
New York stocks	123,749	136,752	145,426

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and 5 points higher at 22.21d for middling and 21.65d for good middling. Sales 3,000; American 2,000. Imports 21,000; American 14,000. Futures opened steady, 14 to 17 points higher. Closed quiet and steady at a net advance of 19 to 20 points on the new contracts. January, 22.41d; February, 22.44d; March, 22.39d; April, 22.35d; May, 22.31d. Manchester: Yarns quiet and firm; cloths quiet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C. and Ga.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio, Ind., and Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

La., Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Record.
Am. Surety	1½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
Am. Surety	2	Ex	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
Am. Telep. & Teleg.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Arkan. L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Bank of New York	8	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Bank of New York	12	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Central Leather	1¼	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	2	Ex	Dec. 31	Dec. 27
Central Trust	6	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Central Trust	16	Ex	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Chaim. Oil & G. pf.	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Chicago City	¾	Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
Chicago City	¾	Ex	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
C. City & Conn. pf.	$1.50	SA	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Cleve. Automatic pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Duquesne Light pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
Harbridge L. & P. pf.	3½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Harris, L. & P. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Kansas City Sc. pf.	1	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Library Bureau pf.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
New Eng. Telep.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 19
New York Dock pf.	2	—	Feb. 15	Feb. 6
N. Y., Ont. & West.	2	—	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Philadelphia Co.	1½	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 2
Pine Bluff Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
St. L. Ry. M. & Pac.	1	—	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 21

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

DETROIT EDISON CO. (including all subsidiaries) for November—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross	$1,166,069	$993,087	*$162,981
Net	357,995	300,538	57,457
Sur. aft. chgs.	249,371	204,651	55,280
11 mos. gross	10,983,729	8,954,853	*2,029,386
Net	3,250,885	3,310,104	59,719
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,309,198	2,324,199	15,001

*Increase.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT CO. for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	2,512,226	2,361,966	150,263
Net aft. exp.	1,016,219	1,040,537	*24,318
Sur. aft. chgs.	208,462	228,363	*20,900
5 mos. gross	12,408,029	11,289,858	1,068,171
Net aft. exp.	5,173,480	5,062,132	111,298
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,116,849	968,819	138,030

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	6.20	5.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'20	4½	5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½		6.50	5.90
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½		6.80	5.70
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'27	4½		5.80	5.00
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1917-'34	4½@5		7.00	6.00
G., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5		6.00	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5		6.75	5.75
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½		6.00	5.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5		7.00	6.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'34	4½		7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5		5.90	5.20
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5		5.80	5.10
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5		6.00	5.90
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5		7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5		7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5		6.80	5.80
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'22	4½@5		6.50	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1917-'34	4½		5.90	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6		7.00	6.00
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'26	4½		5.50	5.00
St. Louis & W.	1917-'28	4½@5		7.00	6.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5		7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½		6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@6		7.00	6.00
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5		6.50	5.50

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jurdice	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.14
Andes	.07	Ophir	.06
Best & Belcher	.10	Overman	.04
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.05
Caledonia	.05	Savage	.03
Challenge Con.	.04	Sec. Belcher	.02
Chollar	.03	Sierra Nevada	.13
Confidence	.18	Union Con.	1.02½
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mexican dollars	.65¾
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Merg.	.02
Jim Butler	.70	Great Bend	.03
MacNamara	.10	Jumbo Extension	.12
Midway	.05	Kewanas	.04
Mispah	.03	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts.	.03	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.05	Consolidated	.10
Rescue	.08	Meeting Glory	.10
Tonopah Ext.	1.02½	Union Amal	.04
West End	.05	White Caps	.51
West Tonopah	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
Atlanta	.07	Packard	.15
Booth	.03	Rochester	.33
Florence	.09	Round Mountain	.20
Goldfield Con.	.34	United Eastern	3.62½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	5	Granite	63	65
Doctor	3¼	3½	Isabella	7¼	8¼
Elkton	3¾	5	McKinney	6	8
El Paso	12	25	Portland	118	120
Fanny R.	3	4	U. Gold M.	14¾	16
Golden C.	145	147	Vindicator	35	38
Gold Sur.	2¾	3			

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Twenty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $364,400, were chartered today. They include:

Samuel London, Manhattan, shirts, pajamas, &c., $150,000; M. Harris, R. B. Bernstein, S. London, Sherman Square Hotel.

Alliance Iron and Steel Corporation, Manhattan, $75,000; H. C. Gable, H. F. Holly, G. D. Zahm, 261 Broadway.

Bronx Scenic Railway Corporation, Manhattan, $24,000; W. L. and H. S. Sayers, J. P. Day, 31 Nassau St.

Paris-American Theatre Co., Manhattan, $100,000; E. L. Klein, W. J. Smith, G. Blumenthal, 1,425 Broadway.

Normandi Costume Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Peacow, B. Wolfert, J. J. Rosen, 14 West 22d St.

S. H. C. Const. Co., Brooklyn, $9,000; H. J. Krinsky, I. E. Schlesinger, S. R. Gerstein, 299 Broadway.

Uneeda Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Simon, P. Barsky, L. Goldstein, 15 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

Vogel Bros. Co., Manhattan, diamonds and jewelry, $50,000; M. J. and L. and E. N. Vogel, 912 West End Av.

The Aeronautic Maps Association, Manhattan, $10,000; G. O. Dean, J. A. and E. F. Nugent, 280 Madison Av.

Gottschalk, Gartman & Co., Manhattan, veilings, nettings, chiffons, and ruffles, $75,000; A. B. Gottschalk, W. Gartman, S. H. Steinberg, 181 Clermont Av.

Federal Waste Utilization Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; W. L. Greenfogel, M. J. Lebeyer, S. Ehrlich, 264 Pearl St.

M. M. L. Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; E. M. Morgan, M. Singer, J. Holzman, 2 West 88th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

The Speyer Building, Manhattan, $30,000 to $225,000.

The Ellcon Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolates Co., Inc., Fulton, $250,000 to $5,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Jones, Launt & Barrett, Penn., insurance agents, $10,000; representative, I. A. A. Blish, 95 William St.

Cole & Dixon, Inc., New Jersey, merchandise, $2,000; representative, F. G. Cole, Jr., 123 West 64th St.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Electrola Corp., Manhattan, to the P. E. D. Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

The Manning Co., Johnsons.
Nathan Grenberg, Manhattan.
Kahlberg & Hirsch, Manhattan.
Mantonic Mining Corp., Phillipstown.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 18.—Charters filed:

Solid Silk Co., Paterson, $25,000; Morris Besterman, Florence Besterman, and Sol Yerzy, all of Paterson.

The "Miss Liberty" Knitting Needle Co., Newark, $5,000; Ira A. Kay, Jr., of South Orange; William R. Cook of Richmond Hill, L. I., and William L. Meyer of Freeport, L. I.

Blaisdell Pencil Co., Camden, $500,000; Charles Kropp of Trenton, N. J.; Stuart H. Heist of Centre Square, Penn., and F. A. Cizal of Little Falls, N. J.

Metropolitan Institute, Madison, $25,000; Manfred Broberg of Madison, Ernest Finnen of Brooklyn, and A. L. Allen of West Hoboken.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 18.—Charters filed:

The Hydro Carbon Wickless Burner Co., $1,000,000, M. T. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, H. W. Davis of Wilmington.

Stephens Engineering Co., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

Butte Kansas Co., to do a general business, $900,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, and George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, are scheduled to address the Bond Club of New York at the regular monthly luncheon in the Bankers' Club on Friday at 12:30 o'clock.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list General Chemical Company $786,000 additional common stock.

At the annual meeting of the Cuban American Sugar Company retiring Directors were re-elected. The company contributed $25,000 to the Red Cross.

Salem, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $100,000 to Curtis & Sanger at 4.79 per cent. discount.

Enrique A. Correa of the Credito Mercantil, Cortissoz, Correa & Co., located at Barranquilla, Colombia, and of the New York firm of de Lima, Correa & Cortissoz, Inc., announced yesterday that the Colombia house had been removed from the trading-with-the-enemy list.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	29	22	Iron Blossom	60	70
B. St. Gas	8	9	Iron Cap	13½	14
Begole	50	75	Jerome V	55	65
Bohemia	60	80	La Rose	30	40
Bingham	3¼	3⅝	Majestic	30	33
Boston Ely	60	70	Mex. Metals	27	29
Boston Mon.	40	42	Mol. Tung	24	26
Butte Lon.	13	16	New Baltic	80	1.00
Butte Det.	25	30	Nixon	1⅜	1⅞
Boston Ar.	1	2	N. Cornelia	13½	14
Calaveras	1	2	Nev. Doug.	1⅜	1⅝
Crown Res.	20	25	Nat. Z. & L.	28	30
Con. Ariz.	1⅜	1⅝	Oneco	25	35
Cortez	10	15	Onondaga	15	25
Champion	3	4	Pioneer	50	1.00
Chief Con.	1⅜	1⅝	Ray Hercules	3¼	3⅜
Eagle B. &	2	2⅛	Rilla	1	3
Earle Eagle	10	12	S.W. Miami, part paid	75	1.00
Fortuna	3	5	S.W. Miami, full paid	1	1½
Gold Lake	2	3	U. V. Ext.	34½	35
Gila Copper	17	17⅝	Victoria	1¾	1⅞
Houghton	60	80	Yukon	1¾	2
Homa	70	75			
Humboldt	60	70			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at primary points were of moderate proportions and the Government is giving its attention to the distribution during the balance of the season, as home consumption is to be provided for when export allotments are made. The action of the Food Administration in regard to milling of wheat, which provides that after Dec. 25, 1917, no manufacturer of flour shall use more than 75% pounds of 58-pound wheat, or heavier, in making 196 pounds of 100 per cent. flour, and that only 5 per cent. shall be removed in the way of low grade, is expected to make a bushel of wheat go further, and also provides for a very wholesome and satisfactory grade of flour. Rye—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

Underlying sentiment in the corn market was a little more bearish, but after an early decline of about ½c prices rallied on covering, and the close was firm at ⅛c to ⅜c net advance. Europe is badly in need of corn, but so far has abstained from making more than moderate efforts to make purchases here owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, but it is only reasonable to expect a good foreign demand as soon as market conditions assume a more normal position. In the local cash market prices were easier. No. 4 dried No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.61, fifteen days' shipment subject to embargo, and Argentine corn at $2.20, free on board cars, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.25¼	1.24½	1.25¼	1.24¾	92¼
January	1.21¾	1.20¾	1.21¼	1.20⅝	
May	1.19¼	1.18⅝	1.19¼	1.18⅝	92

OATS.

Reports that 425,000 bushels of oats had been delivered on December contract in the West and the prevailing belief that more will be delivered had a depressing influence on the oats market early, as it was said that the cash demand in the West was inactive. The prospects for large receipts also played an important part in the early action of values. Later, however, prices rallied sharply when shorts attempted to cover, and final quotations were ½@⅝c net higher. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 89½@90c; No. 2 white, 90c; No. 3 white, 89@89½c; No. 4 white, 88½@89c; fancy clipped white, 91@92c; ordinary clipped white, 90@90½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	75¼	73¼	75¼	74¼	49
March	73¾	72	73¾	72⅞	
May	72⅛	70¾	72	71⅛	53

PROVISIONS.

The provision market declined quite sharply early under renewed selling prompted by weakness in the hog position. Toward the close a steadier tone developed, but prices failed to regain all the early loss. It was said that the Government was in the market for more product for export, but this failed to have much influence on values. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 50,000, estimated for Wednesday $5,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 10,900 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Jan.	23.70	23.35	23.55	23.80	15.37
May	23.95	23.67	23.85	24.10	15.95
Ribs—					
Jan.	23.55	23.20	23.45	23.65	12.65
May	24.05	23.70	23.90	24.10	14.05
Pork—					
Jan.	44.87	44.20	44.50	45.00	28.65
May	....	....	44.00	44.60	28.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again inactive, with very narrow price changes. Total sales were 3,900 barrels, and final quotations were not unchanged to 5 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	12.50@13.75	13.50
December	13.65	13.55	13.60@13.65	13.60
January	13.70	13.65	13.60@13.65	13.60
February	....	....	13.60	13.63
March	13.90	13.85	13.85@13.90	13.85
April	....	....	13.85	13.85
May	....	....	13.90	....

COFFEE.

There was a further advance in the coffee market yesterday on buying, which seemed to be of very much the same character as that recently reported. Part of the demand, at least, was attributed to houses with English connections, and the advance was accompanied by further talk of an increase in British consumption. These features did not appear to be creating any broadening of general interest, as the volume of business continued light, but offerings were comparatively small, and the close showed a net gain of 6 to 10 points. The local spot market was quiet, but holders were reported firm, with quotations on the basis of 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.17	7.05
January	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.17	7.07
February	....	....	7.25@7.26	7.17
March	7.36	7.33	7.34@7.36	7.27
April	....	....	7.40@7.43	7.35
May	7.52	7.48	7.49@7.50	7.43
June	....	....	7.57@7.58	7.51
July	7.68	7.65	7.65@7.67	7.59
August	....	....	7.75@7.77	7.69
September	7.85	7.80	7.83@7.85	7.76
October	....	....	7.90@7.91	7.83

SUGAR.

The only feature in raw sugar was the sale reported by the International Committee of 5,750 bags Venezuelas, afloat, at 4.644c, cost, insurance, and freight, being equivalent to 5.92c for Cuban centrifugals. A cable to the Merchants' Exchange Havana said that 50 centrals were grinding, and that the weather was unsettled. Sugar is rapidly moving to Cuban ports, and early arrivals at Atlantic ports are looked for. There were no new developments in refined sugar, the American still quoting 8.15c regular way, others withdrawn. Later the following sales were reported to the committee: 7,000 bags Cubas, prompt shipment, understood to be old crop, at 4.90c, cost and freight; 4,000 bags Peruvian, in port, at 4.644c, cost, insurance, and freight, and 4,200 bags Surinams, in port. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.85c; cost and freight, 4.90c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,499 packages. A large amount of the stock due last week is now being delivered, and it is relieving the situation very much. There is, however, fair trading, and the tone of values is said to firm with both fresh and held creamery. Ladles are a little higher, and packing stock has also gained a fraction. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 50½@51c; extras, (92 score,) 50c; firsts, (86 to 91 score,) 44½@49c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@44c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 53@53½c; extras, 51@51½c; firsts, 49@50c; seconds, 42@45c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 45@46c; firsts, 42@45c; seconds, 39@42c; thirds, 38@39½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 42@43c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 38@42c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 39@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 36@36½c; lower grades, 34@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@38½c; No. 2, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 5,398 cases. Fresh gathered eggs are still scarce, and the few lots coming to hand are absorbed quite promptly at good values. Much of the stock is still more or less badly frozen, and values are irregular accordingly. Storage eggs are perhaps a little less active, but there is a fair trade passing still and values are sustained with some confidence. Nearby white eggs in very small supply and cleaning up promptly at steady to firm prices. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 62@64c; extra firsts, 61@62c; firsts, 59@60c; seconds, 55@58c; thirds and peewee, 47@54c; refrigerator, special marks, 43c; firsts, 41½@40c; firsts, 39@40c; seconds, 36@37½c; lower grades, 30@35c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 39@43c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 32@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 62@68c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 66@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 55@63c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 59@63c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 54@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 52@56c.

WILL TAX STOCKS ON TOTAL PAR VALUE

Regulations Under Stamp Section of War Revenue Act Approved by McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The final form of the regulations to govern the application of the stamp tax in the War Revenue act to transactions in stocks has been approved by Secretary McAdoo and will go into effect as of the first day of December. A tentative draft of these regulations was made public ten days ago.

A matter which claimed careful consideration was the interpretation of the rate of taxation. For a time a plan was under consideration to tax stock certificates of a face value less than $100 singly, so that a certificate of $5 or $10 face value would be required to pay the full tax of two cents. This plan was suggested by Samuel Untermyer, Chairman of the Board of Legal Advisers to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The final regulations, however, retain more nearly the actual language of the law. The regulation as to the rate of the tax follows:

"In the case of shares or certificates of stock having a face (or par) value, the amount of the tax shall be based upon the total face value of the shares involved in any sale, or agreement to sell, or memorandum of sale, or delivery or transfer, and shall be at the rate of two cents for each $100 of such total face value, or fraction thereof, whether such aggregate face value is greater or less than $100. Thus, where the total face value of the shares or certificates of stock, agreement to sell, or memorandum of sale involved in any such transaction is less than $100, the amount of such tax shall be two cents; where the total face value exceeds $100, but is $200 or less, the amount of such tax shall be four cents, and on all fractions of $100 of face value the tax shall be two cents; and where such shares of stock are without face (or par) value the tax shall be two cents on the transfer or sale or agreement to sell on each share, unless the actual value thereof is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be two cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof."

Another important feature of the regulations is the inquisitorial character of the inquiries which all persons who engage in stock operations must answer. The blanks approved for recording each transaction subject to tax embrace twenty-three separate subjects of inquiry.

The record must show the date of the transaction, the name of the seller or transferer, the name of the purchaser or transferee; if the order was executed on an Exchange, the name of the person who executed the order; whether the transaction is a purchase or sale, the name of the corporation the stock of which is the subject of the sale, and the number of shares thereof; whether the stock was listed on an Exchange; whether the stock was cleared through a Clearing House; the face or par value of the stock; the price of the stock, if there is no face or par value; whether the shares were borrowed or loaned; whether the transaction was "matched," "on order," a "pass out," or a "scratched sale," or any other kind of sale or purchase; the amount of tax paid; the identifying number of the bill or memorandum of sale, and the origin of the order, whether domestic or foreign.

The Government will not furnish the record forms. Clearing Houses and Stock Exchanges will be expected to keep the records in books specially prepared for the purpose. The regulations say:

"All entries therein must be legibly written in ink and the records kept for a period of at least two years. Every Clearing House, or committee, or body through which clearing is done is required on or before the 15th day of each month, and at any other time designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to render in writing under oath to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a return for the preceding month, or for any other period that may be designated by the Commissioner, of all facts in their possession relating to any and all such transactions and showing in detail the month for which return is made, the name and address of the Clearing House or similar business agency or institution making the return, and the number of shares of stock directed to be received and the number of shares of stock directed to be delivered and cleared, settled, or adjusted for each member during the month or period for which the return is made."

Many Stock and Produce Exchange transactions heretofore regarded secret, must be reported in the future under the regulations adopted. So-called "pair off" transactions, in which a dealer sells and immediately rebuys, or the reverse, and "scratch" sales are to be reported monthly. Transactions in which stock is borrowed to cover short sales are now considered taxable.

Make January Reservations At Once

THE investing power of the United States is so vast that large sums will be available for January investment in spite of the heavy demands that have been made on the market.

RESERVATIONS should be made early for January delivery, in order to obtain just the bonds and maturities you most desire.

OUR list is a well diversified and attractive one. Denominations, $1,000 and $500. Net yield 6%. Call or write for

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61 Broadway, N. Y.

National Aniline & Chemical Co.
INC.
Common Stock
A. E. FITKIN & CO.
141 Broadway New York City
Tel. Cort. 7895

Boston, Mass., December 8, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "BRISTOL," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage dated February 15, 1916, given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) par value first mortgage 5% bonds on the Steamer "BRISTOL," dated February 15, 1916, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on February 15, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 1 to 200 inclusive, maturing from February 15, 1918, to February 15, 1928.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
100 Acme Tea Com. & Pfd.
100 American Stores 1st Pfd.
200 American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
100 Chatham & Phenix Bank Stock
200 City Investment Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Federal Sugar
25 New York Shipbuilding
100 Platt Iron Works Com. & Pfd.
25 Phelps Dodge Co.
25 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Stores 1st Pfd.
100 Caddo Oil & Ref. Co.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
100 Hooker-Electro Chem. Pfd.
10 Jos. Dixon Crucible
100 MacAndrews & Forbes Com.
50 National Fuel Gas
50 National Sugar
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
100 Weyman Bruton Com.
100 Ward Baking Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.

Phones 4000 to 4010 John 31 Wall St., N. Y.

WE WILL BUY

Aetna Explosives Preferred
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Carbon Steel
Charcoal Iron Common & Pfd.
Continental Refining Com. & Pfd.
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Ford Motor of Canada
Jones Bros. Tea
Lukens Steel 1st Preferred

DUNHAM & Co

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Tel. phone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

WANTED

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Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Gillette Safety Razor
United States Worsted
Automatic Transportation
Gulf, Florida & Ala. Ry. 5s

HOTCHKIN & CO.

Incorporated
24 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Atlantic Fruit Company
Connecticut Brass Co.
Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., Com. & Pfd.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern Com. & Pfd.
Illinois Central Leased Lines
Pacific Coast 2nd Preferred
Yukon-Alaska Trust

E. BUNGE & CO.

44 Broad Street New York
Phone Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Ward Baking Common
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Republic Motor Truck Pfd.
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STOCKS—BONDS

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SAVINGS BANKS.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1859.
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.
MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolable and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1918, at the rate of 4 % PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.
Accounts can be opened by mail.
Booklet "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
23RD ST. N.E. COR 6TH AVE.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 4, 1917.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.
J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 6, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
HOWARD S. RUSSELL, Cashier.

CENTRAL TRUST VOTES BONUS OF 50 PER CENT.

Christmas Distribution Is in Addition to 20% Already Allowed —Stockholders Get 40%.

In accordance with its annual practice the Central Trust Company will this year distribute to its officers and employes a Christmas bonus amounting to 50 per cent. of their annual salaries. This sum is in addition to a special allowance amounting to 20 per cent. of the employes' salaries which has already been paid to them this year as an offset to higher living costs, so that they will receive for the year 70 per cent. more than their fixed salaries.

The Directors voted yesterday to pay the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. and an extra dividend of 16 per cent. to stockholders, making a total of 40 per cent. for the year. In 1916 the stockholders received a total of $4,000,000 in cash on the then outstanding $3,000,000 of stock, half of the amount being for the purpose of enabling them to subscribe to an increase of $2,000,000 in capitalization.

The Central Trust Company was organized in 1873 with $1,000,000 capital. This was increased to $3,000,000 in 1900, the shareholders getting a 200 per cent. cash dividend with which to subscribe to the new shares, and to $5,000,000 last year. By Jan. 1 next the company will have paid out a total of $30,065,000 in dividends, of which $20,900,000 has been distributed since James N. Wallace became President in 1905.

$250,000 in Gold Sent to Mexico.

The Royal Bank of Canada withdrew $250,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Mexico. This was the first transfer to Mexico in several weeks, the gold going with consent of the United States Government, to pay for imports of sisal from Yucatan.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	85
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	85

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94¼	95	94¼
4½s June, 1963	94¼	95	94¼
4½s Mar., 1963	94¼	95	94¼
4½s Nov., 1957	94¼	95	94¼
4½s May, 1957	94¼	95	94¼
4½s Ap.ii, 1966	80	91	80
4½s Mar., 1960-30	89	92	89
4½s Mar., 1964	88	91	89
4½s Mar., 1962	88	91	89
4½s Sept., 1960	89	91	89
4s May, 1959	86	88	86
4s Nov., 1955	86	87½	86
4s May, 1957	86	..	86
4s Nov., 1956	86	87	87
4s Nov., 1957	83	86	83
4s Nov., 1958	80½	..	80½
4s May, 1919	98½	99½	98½
4s Nov., 1918	99		99

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	..	..	78½
3½s May, 1954	..	..	80
3½s Nov., 1953	..	..	81
The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s 1918-1923	4.85	4.80	4.85
4½s 1924-1931	4.85	4.80	4.85
4½s 1921-1923	4.85	4.80	4.85
4½s April, 1920	4.85	4.80	4.85
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.85	4.80	4.85
3½s 1930-1939	4.85	4.80	4.85
3½s 1922-1929	4.85	4.80	4.85
3½s 1910-1921	4.85	4.80	4.85
3½s 1940-1953	4.85	4.80	4.85
3s 1926-1930	4.85	4.40	4.85
3s 1918-1925	4.85	4.40	4.85

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
25	Am. Light & Traction	193	191	191	195
125	Cities Service	206	203	204	205
40	Cities Service pf	69	68¾	68½	69¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	10	11
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	74
Am. Gas & Electric	87	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	39	41
Am. Light & Trac. pf	89	90
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf	75	76
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	58	61
Conn. Power pf	83	90
Consumers' Power pf	83	90
Dayton Power & L. pf	79½	80½
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	78	83
El Paso Electric	98	102
El Paso Electric pf	88	92
Electric B. & S. pf	93	96
Electric Properties	50	55
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	84	88
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf	30	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	14	18
Galveston-Hous. El. pf	..	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf	98	100
Int. M. Ry. L. & P. pf	85	98
Interstate Electric	38	42
Interstate Elec. pf	90	93
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

	Bid.	Asked.
Miss. River Power	9	11
Miss. River Power pf	33	36
Northern Ohio Electric	27	32
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	68	72
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf	60	70
Northern States Power	67	70
Northern States P. pf	87	91
Northern Texas Electric	50	52½
Northern Tex. Elec. pf	98	98
Ohio Cities Gas	44	47
Ohio Electric	27	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	31½	32
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	80¾	81¼
Pine Bluff 7% pf	96	98
Pub. Service Sec. pf	73	76
Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	12	14½
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	47	52
Ry. & La. Secur. pf	86	90
Republic Ry. & Light	20	21
Republic Ry. & L. pf	85	90
Sierra Pac. El. pf	60	65
Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
South. Cal. Edison pf	94	97
Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	10	21
Tampa Electric	102½	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	¾	1
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	10	13
Texas Power & L. pf	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf	80	84
U. G. Improvement	89	93½
United Light & Rys	26	29
United L. & Rys. pf	58	60
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	82	84
West. P. Ter. & W.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	60	65
West. Penn. P. pf	97	100
Western Power	8	10
Western Power pf	40	42
Wisconsin Edison	38	40
Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 5s, '20	97½	98½	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	67	68	
Am. W. W. & El. col. 5s	62	65	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85	
Augusta Ga. 1st 5s, '60	..	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '31	94	96	
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	N. O. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31	77	82	
Central P. & Lt. 1st 6s	93	98	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94	
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	94	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	67	76	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	67	190	Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	92	
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	90	94	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1957	85	90	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	101	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	90	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1949	97	98½	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½	
Dallas Elec., 5s, 1922	90	92½	Sd. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92	
El Paso Gas 1st 5s	95	100	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1933	..	85	
Elec. Pub. Util. 5s	90	95	U. S. R., R.& M.6s, '25	111	113	
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	93	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '52	80	87	
Gen. West. Pow. 5s, '40	75	80	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	98	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '23	85	95	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	83	88	
Inter-M. R. L. 1st 5s	96	97	Utah Securities 6s	85½	86¼	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	83	90	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90	Western Power 1st 5s	98	98	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92	
Man. & R. & L. 5	50½	100	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	99	93	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Arun.S. & G.	21½	21½	21½
15	Balt. Tube pf.	85	85	85
73	Con. Power	90	90	90
1,065	Cosden	6¼	6¼	6¼
65	Do pf.	3½	3½	3½
209	Dav. Chem.	22	22	22

Bonds.

$1,000	B. C. 4s, '31	89½	89½	89½
5,000	Do 4s, '38	89½	89¾	89¾
1,000	Con. Cred. 6s	91	91	91
6,000	Con. Coal 6s	99½	99½	99½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Am. Zinc	12	11¾	12
100	Adventure	1	1	1
2	Ahmeek	73	71	71
610	Alaska	2	1¾	1¾
50	Algomah	25c	25c	25c
50	Allouez	46½	46½	46½
24	Ariz. Com'l	10	9	10
30	Butte & Sup.	13½	13½	13½
15	Butte & Bal.	35c	32c	32c
247	Cal. & Ariz.	57	56	56¾
280	Cop. Range	41	40½	40½
50	Daly-West	2	2	2
55	Davis-Daly	4½	4½	4½
395	East Butte	8¾	8½	8½
10	Greene-Can.	35	35	35
45	Hancock	7½	7½	7½
50	Indiana	75c	75c	75c
40	Island Creek	54	52	54
100	Kerr Lake	5½	5½	5½
100	Lake	5	5	5
75	La Salle	2	2	2
25	May-Old C.	1	1	1

Railroads.

9	Boston & A.	122¾	122¾	122¾
140	Boston Elev.	31	30½	30½
140	Boston & M.	18	17¾	18
80	Mass. El. pf.	6¾	6½	6¾

Miscellaneous.

6	Am. A. C. pf	90½	90	90
5	Amoskeag	60	60	60
1,073	A. T. & T.	98¾	98	98
26	Am. W'n pf.	88¾	88	88¾
100	Art Metal	9¼	9¼	9¼
33	Edison Elec.	139	138	139
50	Gen. Elec.	120	120	120
35	Mass. Gas.	73	73	73
20	Do pf.	83	83	83
5	McE'n 1st pf	94	94	94
10	N. E. Tel.	97½	97	97½

Bonds.

$72,000	A., G. & W. 5s	76	76	76
1,000	A.T. & T. 4s	82	82	82
1,000	Chi. Jct. 4s	92	92	92

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Am. Ship	91½	90	91½
5	Booth Fish	18½	18½	18½
15	Do pf.	83	81	83
225	Chi. C. & C. pf.	16½	16½	16½
20	Chi. Pn. T.	40	39½	40
10	Chi. T. & T.	170	170	170
403	Com. Edison	101	100	100
5	Dia. Match	95½	95½	95½
50	H. S. & M.	47	47	47
7	Hartman	38	38	38
12	Ill. Brick	55	55	55

Bonds.

$5,000	Chi. C. & C. Ry. 5s	55	55	55
5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
77	Am. Gas	80	79	80
28	Cambria	42	42	42
25	Elec. Stor.	36	36	36
200	Keyst'e Tel.	8½	8½	8½
78	Lehigh Val.	52	52	52
175	Pennsylvania	43¾	43¼	43¾
40	Penn. Salt	70	70	70
164	Phila. Elec.	22½	22¼	22½

Bonds.

$5,100	Lib. 3½s	98.50	98.40	98.42
10,000	Do 4s	97.30	97.02	97.30
12,000	L. V. Coal 5s	100	100	100

$37,000	Phila. Elec. 1st mtg. 5s	93½	93¼	93½
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
American Cigar	85	86	85
Do pf.	87	88	87
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	120	130	120
Do pf.	100	100	100
Mallinson & F.	175	190	190

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Do pf.	92	98	92
P. Lor. Am. Tob.	185	195	185
Do scrip	115	125	120
R. J. Reynolds	380	400	375
Do pf.	100	102	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Firmness was displayed in the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The alcohol stocks were especially strong. Initial prices were generally little changed from Monday's closings. This was followed by a slight softening on the part of leading stocks and then a rally. With no selling pressure in evidence the few shorts in the market were apparently disposed to cover. Anglo-French bonds were early reported at a new low record price, but this seemingly had little or no market effect.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold.	2½	2½	2½
270	Am. Can	34¾	33¾	34¼
100	Am. Loco	47½	47	47
50	Am. S. & R.	69¾	68	68¾
40	Am. Su. Tob.	53¾	53¾	53¾
40	Am. T. & T.	97¾	97¾	97¾
10	Am. Zinc	11½	11½	11½
300	Anac. Cop.	55¼	54½	55¼
50	A., T. & S. F.	79¾	78¾	79¼
250	Bald. Loco.	53	52¾	53
40	Balt. & Ohio	46½	46	46¼
1,600	Beth. St'l B.	69¼	68¾	69
180	Can. Pacific	129¾	128¾	129½
190	Cent. Leather	59	57¾	58¾
10	Ches. & Ohio	44	44	44
20	C., M. & St. P.	39	38¾	39
10	Com. Gas	78½	78½	78½
210	Corn Prod.	29	28¾	29
260	Crucible St'l	48¼	46¾	48¼
810	Dist. Secur.	33½	30	33¼
50	Erie	14¼	14	14
270	Gen. Elec.	120¾	119¾	118¾
180	Gen. Motors	86¾	85	86¾
10	Inspir. Cop.	39¼	39¼	39¼
60	Int. Mer. M.	18½	18½	18½
430	Do pf.	77¾	75½	77
10	Int. Nickel	25¾	25¾	25¾
40	Kenne. Cop.	29	29	29
10	Lack. Steel	72¾	72¾	72¾
20	Lehigh Val.	51½	51½	51½
70	Mex. Petrol	69¼	68	69¼
20	Midvale Steel	41¾	41½	41¾
20	Mo. Pacific	22¾	22¾	22¾
10	Nat. Conduit	20¼	19¾	20¼
90	N. Y. Cent.	66¾	66¼	66¼
100	Ont. Silver	5¾	5¾	5¾
30	Pennsylvania	43¾	43¾	43¾
25	Ray. Con	25¾	25¾	25¾
900	Reading	68½	67½	68
170	Rep. I. & S.	73	72¼	73
40	So. Pacific	79½	78¾	79¼
20	So. Railway	22¼	22¼	22¼
140	Stndebaker	43¾	42½	43¾
20	Tob. Prod.	44	43¾	44
760	Union Pac.	106	105¾	105¾
50	United Fruit.	111¾	108¾	111¾
60	U. S. Ind. A.	108¼	107½	108¼
10	U. S. Rubber	47¾	47¾	47¾
10,360	U. S. Steel	85¼	84¾	85¼
370	Utah Copper	72¾	70¾	72
50	Westing. El.	34¾	34¾	34¾
50	Willys-Over.	18	18	18

BONDS.

$1,930	Liberty 4s	97.20	97.14	97.20
500	Do 3½s	98.44	98.44	98.44

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.06⅝	.06⅛	.06⅛
50	Daly Min.	1.25	1.25	1.25
300	Gold. Con.	.38	.38	.38
500	Man. Cons.	.11	.11	.11
500	Montana	.06	.06	.06
100	Portland	1.15	1.15	1.15
700	Ton. Ext.	1.12⅝	1.00	1.12½
400	Union Con.	.96	.97	.97
800	West End.	.68	.68	.68

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	†Aetna Exp.	7⅝	7⅜	7½
100	†A. W. Pap'r	1½	1½	1½
25	†Can. Car & F'dry pf.	42	42	45
1,100	†Car Lt. & P.	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,300	Chev. Motor	66	61	64
300	†Cities Serv. Corp., old.	206	205	206
100	† Do pf.	69½	69¼	69½
200	Curtiss Aero	28	27	28
200	†Elec. Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	E. Heaney	21½	21	21
100	Int'cont. Rub.	8½	8½	8½
300	†Int. Lube Ch.	2½	2¼	2½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

400	Anglo-A. Oil	17¾	17¼	17½
20	Prairie P. L.	240	239	240
10	South. P. O. Co	245	245	245
10	Stand. Oil Co. of N. J.	490	490	490
30	Stand. O. Co. of N. Y.	240	239	239

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

200	†Allen Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	†Bar. O. & G	1¼	1¼	1¼
10,000	†B.-Wyo. O.	15	10	10
2,500	†Cos. & Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼
5,500	†Crown Oil	1	1	1
6,000	Cum. P. & R	1⅞	1¾	1¾
300	†El. R. & T.	6	6	6
300	†E. O. & G., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	†Esm. O. Cp.	¼	¼	¼
100	†Federal Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	†Friar Oil	¼	¼	¼
900	†Glen. Oil	8	7	7¼
14,500	†Houston Oil	35⅝	30¾	35½
900	†H. G. Creek O. & R.	4½	4¼	4¾
600	†Int. Pet'm	11¾	11½	11½
5,800	Kern Oil (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	†Lost C. Oil	¼	¼	¼

MINING STOCKS.

5,300	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	†Atlanta	8½	8½	8½
3,000	Big Lk. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12,000	†Bos. Mon.	42	37	38
1,400	†Brad. C. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	6¼	6¼	6¼
3,300	Butte Det.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	†Caledonia	46	45	46
1,400	†Cal. & Jer.	1	⅞	1
100	Canada Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Cerro Gordo	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	†Coco R. M.	3	3	3
700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1½	1½
500	Con. Cop. M.	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,500	†Con.-H'st'd.	22	21	22
1,100	†Copper Val.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	†Cres. Con.	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,200	†Denbigh M.	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	Dundee-Ariz., (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	†Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	†Fort. Con.	40	40	40
1,875	†Gibson Con.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,500	†Globe D. C.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	†Gt. Ver. Ex.	60	50	50
300	†Green M. M.	½	½	½
575	Hecla M. In.	4½	4½	4½
15,700	†Int. Mines	20	15	20
300	†Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	†Jer. Verde (a pros.)	⅝	⅞	⅝
500	†Jer.-Pres. C.	3¼	3	3¼
100	†Jim Butler	73	72	72

2,500	†Jumbo Ext.	14	13	14
1,100	†Kirk. Por. G. M., Ltd.	50	50	50
1,500	†Marsh Min.	5	5	5
200	Mason Val.	4¼	4	4
1,000	†McK.-Dar.	61	59	59
1,200	†Milford Cop.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	†Mogul Min.	23	15	25
1,400	†Monst. Chief	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,500	†Nat. Lead	6	6	6
6,000	†Nat. Z. & L.	30	28	28
2,000	†Nev. Ophir	20	20	20
380	†New Cornel	14½	14	14½
1,200	Nipissing	8¾	8¼	8¾
300	†Nixon Nev.	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	†Ohio Cop.	¾	¾	¾
3,800	†Portl'd Con.	34	33	34
2,000	†Provincial	47	45	46
3,000	†Rex Con	11	10½	10½
2,500	†Roch. Mines	33	34	35
1,000	Sil. Ky. of Ariz.	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	Std. Sil.-Lead	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700	†Success Min.	10	8	9
400	Superior Cop., (a p

MAY FIX COAL PRICE FOR THE CONSUMER

Schley Says Board Wants to Know the Margin of Profits Made by the Retailer.

CITY GETS 25,000 TONS

Congestion of Barges Now Said to be Hindering Fuel Transportation—Little Towing Done.

Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for Manhattan, said yesterday that the Fuel Administration contemplated fixing the retail price of coal and that data is now being gathered for consideration when the various Borough Administrators meet to take up the subject. The Administration is anxious to find out what margin of profits the retailers have been making on all grades, and especially wants to know what truth there is in the charge that dealers who sell in small lots make large profits.

"We are going to set a fixed price for coal," said Mr. Schley. "This will be based upon a margin of profit over what the retailer has to pay for the product from the wholesaler."

Mr. Schley said that at present coal was selling in New York City at from $8.25 to $9.10 a ton, according to size and grade. He did not say that prices will be fixed below these figures. In determining the price of coal delivered in the city, the cost of transportation will figure largely. Dealers now are having trouble in making deliveries, and are doing so, it is said, at the cost of deterioration of equipment. Where lots under a ton are sold some dealers say it has been said, has been making an additional charge of 50 cents for cartage, on the ground that small-lot customers should purchase only on the cash and carry plan.

Several days ago settlement workers complained to Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets, that the cellar dealers and those who are now distributing under the rules of small lots are getting as high as $14 to $20 a ton, as coal sold this way passes through three hands before it reaches the cellars.

35,000 Tons Reach City.

The Fuel Administration reported that about 25,000 tons of coal had reached the city yesterday, and it was estimated that there are from 70,000 to 90,000 tons at tidewater. Some men in harbor transportation were inclined to doubt that as much coal as this reached the city. There was a congestion of barges, it was said, at the office of the Moran Towing Company that was hindering transportation. There was also talk of an embargo on barges to Perth Amboy because of the congestion there, but this was denied by an official of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Albert H. Wiggin, State Federal Fuel Administrator, said that conditions were improving hourly in the State as well as the city. He declared that he had not been officially notified by Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield that he was to have sweeping powers in regulating the coal supply as had been reported from Washington. Mr. Wiggin is said to be in favor of drastic action to conserve coal by the reduction of electricity for lighting purposes, especially inside and outside cafés in the city.

Towboat men say the transportation problem is becoming complicated because barges are being congested at the loading terminals, due to the time required to thaw out the fuel.

"There is very little towing done today," said Joseph Moran of the Moran Towing Company. "I understand that there is an embargo. Only when barges are released are others allowed to come in at some shipping points. I have heard that there were 100 barges at Perth Amboy. The reason coal is coming in such limited quantities is because it is hard to get out. Frozen coal is getting to be a difficult phase of the problem."

Weather Aids Conditions.

Weather conditions were favorable for coal transportation yesterday and fuel officials said if it remained mild for several days they thought that conditions would soon be nearly normal. About 700 complaints were received. Assistant Fuel Administrator S. F. Flynn said that conditions in every borough were improved, except, perhaps, in Queens, where coal was coming in more slowly than to other parts of the city. Few industries, it was said, had to close down. Mr. Flynn said that while there had been suffering due to the scarcity of coal, he thought a percentage of it was psychological. Those going on small quantities, he said, suffered more by anticipation than by need. The Fuel Administration is to open offices in Delancey Street.

At the office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad it was stated that the movement of coal was going on uninterruptedly and that approximately 10,000 tons of coal had been unloaded at Perth Amboy. The drop in temperature had made this work easier and faster, it was said, and Frank Oberender of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company said that coal had been moved to Manhattan and the Bronx on the morning tide and there were about 150 cars of coal at the Erie terminal at Edgewater. This coal came in yesterday, but it would take time to move it, it was said, as it was frozen in the cars. The cars are switched into steam houses and it sometimes takes eighteen hours to thaw out the fuel.

Cyrus Miller, Fuel Administrator in the Bronx, said 5,500 tons of coal consigned to twenty-five dealers arrived in the morning, and the work of distributing it was speeded up so that by nightfall most of this coal had been sent out. Three barges are on their way to the Bronx.

Schools and hospitals in Brooklyn have been provided for, and the shortage in office buildings relieved. Coal was reported arriving both by rail and water. Frederic E. Gunnison, Brooklyn Fuel Administrator, had men investigating some of the most pressing calls for coal.

Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies of the Department of Education, said that if conditions remain as they are he thought there would be enough coal on hand to keep all the schools supplied until the Christmas holidays.

Frank Burns, of Burns Brothers, said that the situation was still serious. Normally, he said, the company has between 100,000 and 200,000 tons in yards and bunkers, but this supply on hand now was from 30,000 to 50,000 tons. He estimated that the company had an ample supply for about twenty-four hours.

A woman called at Burns Brothers' office and threatened to move into a hotel unless she got coal. Mr. Burns told her that if she did move it would help to conserve coal, and he would like to see others do the same thing.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the ordinance requiring that coal be sold by weight instead of by measure. This measure was advocated by the Fuel Administrations.

BLAME FOR COAL SHORTAGE.

Faulty Transportation Not Entirely the Cause, Says Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the Railroads War Board, today authorized the publication of a statement, in part as follows:

"Shortage of coal cannot fairly be attributed altogether to lack of transportation. The records of the railroads show not only that the coal operators have produced more coal than ever before, but that in the eight months, April to November, inclusive, the railroads have hauled and delivered 175,896 more carloads, or about 10,000,000 more tons, of anthracite than in the same months of 1916. This was an increase of 15 per cent. over the best record ever previously made.

"The records show that in the same months the railroads hauled 925,691 more carloads, or about 51,000,000 more tons, of bituminous coal than in the corresponding period of 1916. This was an increase of 18 per cent. over the best record previously made.

"The railroads have not been able at all times to carry all the coal that could be offered to them for movement. But has any other industry responded more efficiently to the demands created by the war? Are these statistics regarding coal transportation show the railroads have? And the railroads have accomplished what they have under the greatest difficulties, resulting principally from their inability to increase their plant and the excessive use of preference orders in Government transportation.

"The statement has been made that the inability of the railroads promptly to move the freight offered to them has been largely due to the failure of the various railway lines to work together harmoniously and unitedly in this war crisis. We challenge those who make this allegation to state any evidence in support of it. They cannot do so. The allegation is without foundation. The railways, under the organization they voluntarily formed to direct the operation of their properties during the war, have without question acted upon every suggestion the Railroads' War Board has made to increase the amount of traffic moved.

"The present coal problem is not, as has been represented, altogether a problem of transportation. It is primarily a problem of distribution for which the public must share the responsibility. The railroads cannot, with their existing facilities, handle a much larger tonnage of coal so long as the present system of distribution prevails. The present system of distribution involves a great amount of cross-hauling of coal and the resulting large waste of transportation.

"The remedy doubtless requires surrender of convenience and old habit, but it is clear. It is to cause coal to be supplied to every section from the mine closest to that section. No one unacquainted with the fact can conceive of the unnecessary and long hauls of coal which have grown up under the right of the shipper to route his traffic as he pleases. Whatever may be its justification in normal times, this practice effectively reduces the efficiency of the transportation machine in the time of the heaviest traffic ever it experienced."

USE ARMY LOCOMOTIVES.

Thirty Put in Service by Government to Relieve Coal Shortage.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18. — Thirty Government locomotives built at the Baldwin works here for military railroads in France have been ordered into service in Philadelphia and nearby territory by the Federal Government, it was learned tonight. These, with about 100 engines loaned by Western railroads to Eastern companies, are being used to speed up the movement of congested freight traffic so that coal can be rushed to cities where Government war work is threatened with interference by the shortage of fuel.

The roads which are using the locomotives built for French service are the Philadelphia & Reading, the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Lehigh Valley. The engines are of American standard design of a type useful for shifting and yard service and for hauling trains of moderate length. More than five hundred of them are being built by Baldwins for service in France.

Coal Miners to Cut Holidays.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 18.—Illinois coal miners probably will shorten their usual Christ mas holiday period in response to the request of the Federal Fuel Administration that production of coal continue without interruption, according to Harry Fishwick, Vice President of the Illinois Mine Workers. He said there would be little advantage in keeping the mines in operation Christmas and New Year's days, because the miners were working at present only about four days a week because of a car shortage.

C. S. RODGERS ARRESTED.

Liquor Corporation President Accused of Taking $432,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18. — Charles S. Rodgers, until Saturday President of the corporation of Hannah & Hogg, liquor dealers, is in jail here, accused of having taken $432,000 from the firm without authority. Bail has been fixed at $250,000, which Rodgers, so far, has been unable to obtain.

Rodgers was formerly an auditor of the Distillers' Corporation in New York City. He came here several years ago to assume the Presidency of the Hannah & Hogg Company, a subsidiary of the Distillers' Corporation.

Rodgers said that his arrest was caused by "misguided Directors," who did not know of his agreement to spend certain funds in promoting the interests of the corporation. He says he was sent to Chicago from New York several years ago by the "whisky trust," which is said to have authorized him to carry on in this city "certain promotional work."

He and his attorney declined to say whether this work was in connection with the business of Hannah & Hogg or with the fight against prohibition.

"The money I am accused of taking was part of my expense account," Rodgers said. "I had the verbal agreement to go so far in promotional work for the corporation, and I did that." He will have a hearing on Dec. 28.

Tug Afire from Overheated Boiler.

Fire was discovered early yesterday in the galley of the Ward Line tugboat Edwin Brandon, moored at the foot of Malden Lane, East River, by Henry Millman, the watchman, on the pier, who turned in an alarm, which was responded to by the fireboat New Yorker. After pumping water on the flames for nearly an hour the blaze was extinguished. It was estimated that the damage to the superstructure of the tugboat would amount to $2,500. Overheating of one of the boilers was said to have been the cause of the fire.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, 2,501 and 2,506, n e corner 145th St, stores and part basement; Lightenberg Brothers to Michael and Annie Daly, 167 West 145th St, 4 10-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$1,500

12TH AV, w s, between 131st and 132d Sts, 37.6x100, on ground floor of southern part of building, occupied by party second part and Frank J. Lennon Co, and 25x100 of basement; Alice B. Morris, individually, &c., executrix of Charles B. Morris, to New York Independent Meat Co., on the premises, from March 1, 1917, to June 31, 1923; attorney, Terry Smith, 256 Broadway.....$3,600

102D ST, 302 East, all; Louis and Rachel Crone to Louis Turens, 1,685 Lexington Av, 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, Samuel Blumberg, 27 Cedar St.....$1,200

BROADWAY, 2,524, second to fifth floors; C. & L. Lunch Co. to Hyman Iceland, 1,268 5th Av, 10 years, from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St.....$4,450

GREENWICH ST, s e corner Vesey St, 63.11x118.8x79.10x120.3, twelve-story and basement factory and warehouse and stores, all; A. M. Napier Co. to Underwood Typewriter Co., 50 Vesey St, 21 years, from March 1, 1917; attorneys, Stratus, Reich & Boyer, 141 Broadway.....$48,500

Bronx.

3D AV, 3,889 and 8,891, stores; Zarland Realty Co. to Louis Greenberg, 1,662 Bathgate Av., 3 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Jacob J. Alexander, 120 Broadway.....$780 to $840

3D AV, 3,909, store; same to same, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, same.....$1,500 to $1,650

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 2,169 and 2,171, two actions; George Haas against Virginia Wood et al, foreclosure of two mortgage; attorney, H. C. Betty.

92D ST, n s, 230 ft w of West End Av, 56.5; Charles Lask against Robert M. Silverman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Henry, Moyers & Manne.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 22.5 ft n of 115th St, 18x94; Greenwood Cemetery against Philomena Curzie et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

PLEASANT AV, n e corner of 115th St, 22.5 x94; Greenwood Cemetery against Rosina Rede et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage, attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

POST AV, n w corner of Hawthorne St, 100 x100; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., executor, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

14TH ST, 344 West; Federal Parquetry Mfg. Co. against Sydney Ballin et al., Nov. 16, 1917.....$925

20TH ST, 33 to 37 West; Starobin Electrical Supply Co., Inc., against Altman Estates, Inc., et al., Dec. 6, 1917.....$322

146TH ST, 207 West; Joseph Elias & Co. against Open Stair Dwellings Co., Inc., et al., Nov. 26, 1917.....$254

DELANCY ST, 122; Adolph Meyers against Philip Warshaw et al., Sept. 25, 1917...$665

Bronx.

DAWSON ST, 830; Samuel Ribber against Mary Kirsch et al., July 24, 1917.....$45

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

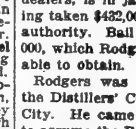
53TH ST, 105 West; S. Gordon Painting Co., Inc., against One Hundred and Five West Fifty-fifth St., Inc., owner and contractor.....$1,282

Bronx.

COSTER ST, s s, 325 ft w of Spofford Av, 102x42; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against Arnold Meyer, owner and contractor $484

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH



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REAL ESTATE FIELD

In the Hanover Square section, where there has been considerable buying activity, a transfer recorded yesterday in the Register's office revealed an important transaction.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society sold to the 71 Wall Street Corporation, represented by Sayers Brothers, attorneys, the seven-story Eagle Building, at 71 to 73 Wall Street. The property is located at the junction of Wall, Pearl, and Beaver Streets, in the old Cotton and Coffee Exchange sections.

It has a frontage of 86.4 feet on Wall Street, 21.8 on Pearl Street, and 61.6 on Beaver Street, with a rear line of 60.6, and is assessed by the city at $300,000.

The selling company gave back to the new owner a mortgage of $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid off under an amortization plan, $25,000 being due in three months and similar amounts falling due semi-annually. The identity of the interests associated with the buying corporation could not be learned yesterday.

Out-of-Town Buyer Adds to Holdings.

The purchase by an out-of-town owner of land adjoining his present holdings in the Grand Boulevard and Concourse section attracted attention yesterday to this growing residential centre in the Bronx.

William Hanseiman of Montclair, N. J., bought from the Guaranty Trust Company, Nathan Dalsimer and Philip T. Dalsimer, executors of the estate of Zeffie Dalsimer, the vacant plot on the south side of East 198th Street, 25 by 100.8 by 102.4, adjoining the southwest corner of Creston Avenue and 198th Street, owned by Mr. Hanseiman.

The purchaser now controls a frontage of 50 feet on 198th Street, 99.7 feet on Creston Avenue and a rear line of 106.8 feet, one block from the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. The property was sold for all cash, free and clear of mortgages. The brokers in the deal were the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company, Rudolph C. Popper and E. Tanenbaum.

$170,000 Manhattan-Bronx Exchange.

Isaac Weil has purchased from the Henry Morgenthau Company the five-story apartment house with stores at 1,323 to 1,331 Wilkins Avenue, on an irregular plot 116 by 89, just south of the junction of Wilkins and Intervale Avenues. The building is entirely rented.

In part payment Mr. Weil gave 224 and 228 East Ninety-ninth Street, two six-story new-law houses, on plot 75 by 100, between Second and Third Avenues. The exchange involved about $170,000 and was negotiated by Joseph Ostroff.

East Fifty-seventh Street Dwelling for Business.

Business occupation of residences on East Fifty-seventh Street continues to be recorded with the expansion of the uptown shopping district. Harry Collins, Inc. costumer, now at 29 West Thirty-eighth Street, has leased from Bertha F. Achelis, the four-story dwelling at 9 East Fifty-seventh Street, on a plot 28 by 100.5.

It is understood that extensive alterations will be made, including the addition of another story, to meet the requirements of the lessee. The property has been taken for a term of ten years at rentals graduating from $11,250 to $13,250 a year. The brokers in the lease were William A. White & Sons and Tucker, Speyers & Co.

Shipbuilder Buys at Auction.

Charles E. Gremmels, the shipbuilder, who bought properties recently at the Hamilton Fish and Godwin estate sales, acquired three additional properties at auction yesterday at the stand of Joseph P. Day. As a spirited bidding he became the owner of the five-story tenement at 16 Suffolk Street, on a bid of $19,350.

His other purchases included the business building at 497 Canal Street, for which he paid $6,100, and the plot 250 by 118, on the west side of Kingsbridge Terrace, 39.7 feet north of 229th Street, which brought $4,650.

A Manhattan-Brooklyn Trade.

John Martin purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 523 West 138th Street, a five-story twenty-family apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave 70 to 74 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, three two-family houses, on a plot 50 by 100, free and clear.

Resale on West Forty-ninth Street.

Isaac Abram purchased from James H. Cruikshank, the two five-story tenements, 526 and 528 West Forty-ninth Street, on a plot 53 5x100. The seller purchased the property last week from Jesse M. Folsom.

Bronx Sales.

J. Y. Michels sold to E. W. Bialfeld 2,061 Honeywell Avenue, a two-story dwelling. The buyer gave in exchange lot 190 on Longfellow Avenue, and two lots on Ludlow Avenue near White Plains Avenue.

Harry Gidansky purchased from S. Finkelstein, 1,153 Longfellow Avenue, a two-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

James Bensson of Dutchess County New York, has purchased from Mrs. Vinnie S. Krug, the two two-family brick houses at 8,101 and 8,109 Seventeenth Avenue, Bath Beach. Sidoti Brothers were the brokers in the sale.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Private Dwelling Corporation has purchased from the Grosjean Tract Realty Company, the following plots at Jamaica, for building purposes: 57 by 90 feet on the northwest corner of Atlantic and Manor Avenues, 90 by 110 on the northwest corner of Grosjean Court and Manor Avenue, 88 by 170 feet on the southwest corner of Allyn Court and Manor Avenue, 88 by 80 feet on the southwest corner of Allyn Court and Manor Avenue, 18 by 90 feet on the southwest corner of Grosjean Court and Manor Avenue, 54 by 90 feet on the west side of Manor Avenue 36 feet south of Grosjean Avenue.

Tillis & Loshen, Inc., purchased the four single family dwellings on the north side of Eighty-ninth Avenue, beginning at the northwest corner of 120th Street, Richmond Hill.

Loans Placed.

A loan of $88,000 has been placed by Quinlan & Leland on the two buildings at Hoe Avenue, southeast corner of 174th Street, recently completed by the Strong Construction Company; $25,000 on 227 Columbus Avenue; $20,000 on 502 West 141st Street, $15,000 on the vacant plot on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and $23,000 on 150 Lenox Avenue.

To Pay $1,018,500 Rental.

The Underwood Typewriter Company, which early this year leased the twelve-story factory and warehouse building at the southeast corner of Vesey and Greenwich Streets, from the A. M. Napier Company, will pay an aggregate rental of $1,018,500 for the property.

The lease recorded yesterday shows the building was taken for a twenty-one-year term from March 1, 1917, at an annual rental of $48,500.

Commercial Leases.

Horace S. Ely & Co. leased the entire six-story and basement building, 214 Fulton Street, for the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company to Wolins & Bull for a long term of years. Extensive alterations are to be made to the building. The same firm of brokers also leased the store, basement, and subbasement at 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin Street, to the Enlow Company for a term of years.

Realty Note.

Supreme Court Justice Delehanty has signed a decree for the partition of the estate of the late Mary Law, and Arthur C. Sheridan has been named as auctioneer to conduct the sale, which takes place tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon in the Vesey Street Salesroom.

Chief among the properties to be sold is 144 to 146 East Forty-third Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, close to the Grand Central Station and the new Commodore Hotel, in course of construction. Included in the sale are 534, 536, and 538 East Seventeenth Street, which make up a plot 60 by 92, and will be sold as one parcel; also 648 East Eleventh Street, adjoining the corner of Avenue C.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Canal St, 497, n s, 50.6 ft e of Renwick St, 17x70.8x irregular, 3½-story lofts and stores; voluntary sale; to Charles E. Gremmels for $6,100.

75th St, 186-190 East, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 37.6x102.2, two 4-story tenements; executor's sale, estate of Caroline Frank, deceased; knocked down at $22,500.

Englewood, N. J.—Walnut St, s w corner of Lincoln St, 4½-acre estate, with mansion and outbuildings; executor's sale, estate of Sarah F. Barber, deceased; to Herman Goldman for a client for $61,000.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Jarvis Lane, s s corner of East Jarvis Canal, 140x250x irregular, 3½-story stucco dwelling and garage; executor's sale; knocked down at $25,000.

Brooklyn—Bounds St, 179-181, 50x100, two 3 and 4 story business buildings; executor's sale, estate of R. S. Blumenthal, deceased; knocked down at $21,750.

Kingsbridge Terrace, w s, 39.7 ft n of 229th St, 100x118x irregular, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Catharine Paris, deceased; to Charles E. Gremmels for $4,650.

Brooklyn—Bridge St, 81-85, e s, 100 ft s of Front St, 75.8x122, vacant; trustee's sale, estate of Dominick G. Bodkin; to William A. O'Connor for $16,300.

Yonkers—South Broadway, 43, near Prospect St, 62.6x20.2x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; to John M. Kyle & Sons, for a client, for $40,000.

85th St, 350 West, s s, 96.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2x irregular, 6-story Red House apartment house; Republic of Panama against Ernnel Realty Co. et al.; Sullivan & Co., attorneys; due, $165,334.79; taxes &c., $4,214.45; adjourned to Dec. 27.

Suffolk St, 16, e s, 125.5 ft n of Hester St, 25x100, 5-story tenement and store; Victoria Leahy against Justin Comment et al.; Stettiner & P., attorneys; partition; to Charles E. Grammels for $19,350.

169th St, 128 and 128½ East, s s, 163 ft w of Concourse, 50x57.3x irregular, two frame dwellings and stable; E. F. Cole against A. Anthony Palvella et al.; W. F. Wund, attorney; due $3,685.39; adjourned sine die.

Van Nest Av, n s, 100 ft e of Melville St, 25x95; A. L. Du Val against Solomon Silberman et al.; F. D. Arthur, attorney; due, $4,013.56; taxes, &c., $260.91; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

By Henry Brady.

Grant Av, n w corner of 166th St, 156.5x100, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against Bernard Arensberg et al.; Hayoid Swain, attorney; due, $5,815; taxes, &c., $430; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Crotona Av, s w corner of Fordham Road, 208.3x252x irregular, vacant; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against J. M. Lary et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $9,654.33; taxes, &c., $812; withdrawn.

By Greenwald & Co.

Ogden Av, 1,520-1,215, w s, 57.2 ft s of 183th St, 76.8x97.4x irregular, four two-story dwellings; E. F. Cole against Carr Building Co. et al.; W. F. Wund, attorney; due, $16,914.96; taxes, &c., $2,656.71; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Walker Av, s s, 51, 27 ft e of Lovers St, for a one-story brick garage, 99.94x100; Nesgis Const. Co., Giovanni Nesgis, $250 East 139th St, President, owner; Derose & Cavalieri, 309 Willis Av, Architects; cost, $200,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

94th St, 256 and 258 West; to two 5-story dwellings; W. F. Peters, 55 Liberty St, owner; Slawson & Hobbs, 172 West 72d St, architects; cost, $5,000.

120th St, 207 and 209 West, to a four-story stable; R. J. Armstrong, 114 West 118th St, owner; W. H. Birkmire's Sons, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 235 and 237, e s, 23.3 ft n of 14th St, 46.6x61.3; Clinton Avenue Realty Co. to Gertie Halpin, 27 West 118th St, mtg $21,000; all liens, Dec. 5; attorneys, Price Bros., 271 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, 336 to 344, s e corner of Catharine Lane, 116.1 ft to n s of Worth St, (95 to 101.)x20|x100.10x200.1; Walter P. Bliss et al. to Augusta Bliss Reed, 108 East 37th St, ¼ part, all liens, Nov. 30; attorneys, Everett, C. & B., 37 Wall St.$100

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.11 ft e of Lewis St, 24.10x80; Sarah Kussy to William Cohen, 381 East 10th St, all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, Samuel Schock, 299 Broadway...$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 59.9 ft n of 120th St, 29.4x103.2x25x88.3; Genco Realty Co. to Abr. Levinsky, 20 East 113th St, all liens, Dec. 11; attorney, Hy. Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 764, e s, 377.9 ft s of 150th St, 19.11x125; Anna Lynch to Franciscan Poor Clare Nuns, Inc., on the premises, mtg $18,000; attorney, Joseph H. Fisher, 37 Liberty St.....$5,

STANTON ST, 310, n s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 22x75; Mariana G. and Edwin A. Bradley et al. to Gulick Realty Co., 2 Rector St, ½ part; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James I. Gulick to same, ¼ part, Nov. 22; attorney, same....$1

WALL ST, s w corner of Pearl St, runs w 70.4x s 60.9x s e 19 to n s of Beaver St x e 61.6 to Pearl St x n 22.5 to beginning; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to 71 Wall Street Corporation, 71 Wall St, mtg $300,000; attorneys, Sayres Bros., 31 Nassau St.....$1

1ST AV, 426, e s, 20.3 ft e of 25th St, 21.4x irregular; Jacob Lefkowitz, foreclosure, Nov. 26, 1917; Paul H. Kammerer, referee, to Thames Building and Contracting Co., 42 Broadway, Dec. 15; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$4,500

1ST AV, 373, w s, 146.9 ft n of 21st St, 24x100; same to same, Nov. 22; attorney, same.....$9,800

1ST AV, 371, w s, 124.9 ft n of 21st St, 24x100; same to same, Nov. 22; attorney, same.....$9,800

3D AV, 1,587, e s, 25.8 ft n of 89th St, 25x110, foreclosure, Oct. 23, 1917; Joseph P. Morrissey, referee, to Dorothy McCullagh, 294 Magnolia Av, Jersey City, mtg $35,000, Dec. 17; attorney, W. Gibbes Whaley, 27 William St.....$5,000

16TH ST, 143 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 8.8x96.3x37.2x92, the land; Hamilton Fish et al, Directors and trustees of Hamilton Fish Corp., in dissolution, to Henry Hikoi, 141 East 16th St, all liens, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,900

50TH ST, 411 and 413 East, n s, 174 ft e of 1st Av, 40x94.7x40.1x97.2; Virginia K. Weis to Rebay Corporation, 2 Rector St, mtg $36,500, rerecorded from Nov. 26, 1917; attorney, Louis F. Reed, 2 Rector St.....$1

57TH ST, 151 West, n s, 408.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.2x100.8; City Real Estate Co. to William H. Richter, 99 49th St, Corona, Borough of Queens, mtg $14,500, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Richter to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, mtg $12,000; b. and s., c. a. g., Dec. 17; attorney, same.....$1

95TH ST, 17 West, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; A. Greenberg, referee, to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, 476 5th Av and 42d St, Dec. 17, foreclosure; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....12,300

98TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Isaac Weil et al., executors, to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $25,000; all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$32,500

99TH ST, s s, 212.6 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Isaac Weil to same, mtg $28,000, all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, same.....$1

99TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; 99th St, s s, 212.6 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Irwin L. Solomon to same, quitclaim, Dec. 15; attorney, same.....$1

119TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.1x100.11; Bowery Savings Bank to Martex Corp., 46 Cedar St, q. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

121ST ST, 111 West, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. to Cecelia Cohen, 600 West 178th St, Dec. 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,000

133D ST, 545 West, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Laura Lapere, Dec. 11, 1917; Erwin Foster, referee, to Cath. A. Anthon, 29 East 29th St, Dec. 14; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$20,000

SAME PROPERTY; Cath. A. Anthon to Milly Rosenberg, 894 Riverside Drive, mtg $20,000, b. and s.; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Minnie Hyman to same, quitclaim, Dec. 14; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Millie Rosenberg to Susan Wortham, 130 West 142d St, mtg $20,000, all liens; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Susan P. Wortham to Maurice Cohen, at Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 14; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Maurice Cohen to Isidor D. Brokaw, 66 Fort Washington Av, mtg $20,000, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, same..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Isidor D. Brokaw to Mary A. Smith, 317 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Smith to Mary E. Millhard, 317 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, mtg $21,500, all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, same.....$1

152D ST, 520 West, s s, 385 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Maurice and Cath. Cohen to Susan P. Wortham, 130 West 142d St, mtg $45,000, all liens, Dec. 14; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 56 Liberty St.....$1

152D ST, 522 West, s s, 425 ft w of Broadway, 16x74.11; Frank R. Knight to Thomas Ward, 596 West 152d St, quitclaim, Oct. 31; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Francis R. Knight and another by L. P. Hall, guardian, to same, mtg $11,000, all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, same.....Over and above mtgs $50

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 180th St, 70x107.2; also Clinton Av, 2,111, w s, 65.3x105; Adavine Construction Corporation to Public Square Realty Co., 220 Broadway, mtgs $133,000, Dec. 17; attorneys, Kurzman, Eiseman & P., 25 Broad St.....$100

FORDHAM AV, n w s, 710 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 100x74.0; Felix A. Muldoon, referee, to William H. Sands and another, trustees, 22 East 47th St, Dec. 17; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$7,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of Echo Place, runs n e 78.2 x w 56.5 x n 25 x w 25 x s 100 x e 80.1; Frederick S. Jackson, referee, to Percy N. Brigham, 98 Morningside Av, Dec. 18; attorney, Clarence A. Sparks, 55 Liberty St.....$16,000

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,155, w s, 25x100; Saidy Finkelstein to Harry Gidinsky, 1,153 Longfellow Av, Dec. 17; attorney, Harry Gidinsky, 1,153 Longfellow Av.....$100

LONGFELLOW AV, n w corner 173d St, 41.9x100x55,10x100.11; W. A. J. Building Corporation to Joseph Strenger, 1,158 Longfellow Av, mtg $36,000, Dec. 14; attorneys, Kheel, C. & R., 225 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 377 to 390, 1,000 to 1,026, Map of Lillard Spencer et al.; Eluma Savetsky to Mogul Realty Co., inc., 206 East 135th St, mtg $3,500, Dec. 11; attorney, M. Beskey, 55 William St.....$5,300

LOT 52, Block A, Map of Mapes Estate; Victoria M. Corbett to Joseph W. Ardell, 1,489 Beach Av, mtg $4,900, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 50x107.6; Client Construction Co., Inc., to Elsie Hipkins, 458 Jelliff Av, Newark, N. J., Aug. 12; attorney, Frank Willetts, 2,312 Prospect Av.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Jennings St, 25x100; Philip Wattenberg to Frida Wattenberg, 1,109 Forest Av, 1-3 part, mtg $16,000, March 22, 1916; attorney, Philip Wattenberg, 960 Prospect Av.....$100

ST. JOHN'S AV, s w corner of Beck St, 100x100; Brislow Building Corporation to Elsie Hipkins, 458 Jelliff Av, Newark, N. J., Dec. 12; attorney, Frank Willetts, 2,312 Prospect Av.....$100

WILKINS AV, s s, 100.6 ft e of Intervale Av, 29,7x100x89.1x116.5; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Isaac Weil, 294 West 110th St, Dec. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, n w corner of 148th St, 54.11x51.9x92.11x63; August Kuhn to George F. Moody, 122 West 30th St, mtg $25,000, Dec. 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$10

5TH ST, s s, 126.9 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x130.2, Wakefield; Clara S. Dean to Charles C. Dean, 84 Saratoga Av, Yonk

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

18TH ST., 140-142 EAST, (Gramercy Park section.) — Housekeeping apartments, 7 rooms and bath, $900. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

21ST. 120 EAST.—Corner, six and bath; all outside.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
59 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath, $70, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE. PHONE 0068 PLAZA.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80 EAST.—Two and three room apartments; electric light, maid service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH, 60 WEST.—To sublet, four rooms and bath.

9TH, 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment, six rooms, two baths; private house.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

23RD, 254 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; six beautiful, large rooms and bath, only $60.

54TH ST., 19 WEST.—Doctor's apartments; rent $2,500; very desirable location. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT,
2 ROOMS AND BATH,
$9.0 TO $1,000.

137TH ST., 602 WEST.—Sublet, high-class elevator, 5 rooms, 2 baths; $1000, reduced to $75; one, 6 rooms, $35; sacrifice; concessions.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
to reliable party only, modern private house; hardwood floors, electricity, shower, garden; three minutes 145th St. subway express; rent, $75; two roomers pay $60. L 135 Times.

ATTENTION!—See apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12000, for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

BENNETT AV., 41.—Five large outside rooms; vacant; account enlistment. Supt. St. Nicholas 2188.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
376-376 W. 19th St.; 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST., OR SUPT.

HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments to lease; 6 rooms; rent reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

I WILL sublet my beautiful 5-room apartment on Central Park West, overlooking Park, and sacrifice for $125 monthly. F. H., 221 Times Downtown.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT,
1,045 7th Av., (117th;) 7 rooms, bath, $65.
AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, OR JANITOR.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Eight rooms and three baths to sublet; $2,000 a year.

THE CLEBURNE,
924 WEST END AV., Corner 106th St.
Unusually Attractive Apartments.
One 7 rooms, 3 baths.
One 8 rooms, 3 baths.
One 10 rooms, 3 baths.
Immediate Possession.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
156 Broadway, or on premises.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $500 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

8-ROOM apartment near Riverside and 90th, equal to any $1,800 apartment; will rent $90 month until October; newly decorated; excellent condition. W. H., 217 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn.

84TH ST., 421, Bay Ridge.—Two-family house, (upper part,) 7-rooms, modern improvements; $50; garage, porch. Telephone Bryant 622.

To sublet, unfurnished, attractive four-room apartment with bath; Brooklyn Heights section, facing south; can be seen at any time. The Graydon, 68 Montague St., Brooklyn. Main 5832. Apt. 2S.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Apartment wanted by three Japanese gentlemen; six first-class sunny rooms, well furnished, facing river, for three months; must be between 72d and 125th Sts., Riverside Drive; rental over $150 monthly. T. Fujii, Hanover 5403.

DESIRABLE 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, with kitchenette, restaurant in the building, for Winter or longer; between 59th and 110th Sts.; west side preferred. Write particulars to Chandler, 264 West 34th St.

High-class completely furnished five-room apartment wanted immediately until June 1; full particulars; references exchanged. W 121 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 3268.

Gentleman and wife want small furnished apartment, west side, for Jan., Feb., Mar.; state lowest rental. D 287 Times Downtown.

Immediately, small, furnished, modern apartment for few weeks; must have good outlook; two children. Mad. Sq. 9858.

COUPLE want small furnished housekeeping apartment; west side. Box 31, 852 Columbus Av.

Two rooms, bath, kitchen, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished, west side, not over $60; gentleman and wife. W 110 Times.

Gentleman desires one-room furnished apartment in thoroughly modern house; rate not over $35 monthly. O 56 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Business couple wants two-room apartment before Jan. 1; or room and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; electricity, steam heat; state price. W 122 Times.

Two rooms, kitchenette wanted, refined neighborhood; reasonable; full details; permanent. L 305 Times Downtown.

6-ROOM APARTMENT, elevator, $60-$75, located between 72d St. and 116th St.; take long lease. E 120 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, steam-heated room; electricity; suitable two.

11TH ST., 112 EAST.—Attractive room; hot and cold water; business woman preferred; references. Mrs. Van Patten.

2ND, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Large, beautiful back parlor; bath; telephone; clean house.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, well-heated, attractively, newly furnished; electricity; private bath.

37TH, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220. (36th.)—Attractive rooms; musical studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 174, (Vanderbilt Studios.)—Front room, 3 windows, second floor; furnished, unfurnished.

West Side.

16TH, 61 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique, mahogany, and chints; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

48TH, 33 WEST.—Large and hall room; quiet home; also room and bath.

55TH.—Englishwoman having modern corner elevator apartment will let large, cheerful room, next bath. Dodsworth, Circle 858.

56TH, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, comfortably furnished room; French family; $25. 1348 Plaza.

90TH, 220 WEST.—Well heated rooms; couple, gentlemen; refined Latin family; references.

100TH, 208 WEST.—Large rooms with baths; also small room; telephone service.

107TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms, parlors; electricity; private baths.

70TH, 10 WEST. — Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 70th St. Telephone Columbus 9638.

77TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; you must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 320 WEST.—BACHELOR ROOM—Bachelor having an eight-room apartment, furnished with the finest mahogany, will rent two rooms, both overlooking the river; running water; rent $15 a week for each. Large.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private house, suitable for bachelor. Tel. 6464 Columbus.

72D, 28 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity, shower, elevator, reasonable. Domestic, Columbus 8263.

72D, 286 WEST.—Excellent location; warm double, single rooms; Southern cooking; meals optional.

72D, 261 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home; spacious, sunny room or suite; new furnishings; electricity; best home cooking; express station.

73D, 275 WEST.— Nicely furnished, large, medium room; private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

73D, 113 WEST.—Desirable double front room, near bath; southern exposure; conveniences.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms.

73D, (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms, single, en suite, with bath. 3764 Columbus.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Large double front, back rooms and bath, suitable two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; select and refined neighborhood; references necessary. Columbus 719.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Spacious, warm room, twin beds; other rooms; electricity; lavatory; telephone.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Large front room, suitable couple; smaller one; all improvements; high-class apartment house. Apt. 32, Cole.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Very attractive double room with private bathroom; also desirable hallroom; newly renovated private residence.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath, kitchenette, telephone, maid service.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive room, with kitchenette adjoining; every convenience.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; southern exposure; bath, steam heat, and electricity.

77TH, 154 WEST.—Large suites room, well furnished, elevator apartment; breakfast optional. Leonard.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Elegantly furnished modern room, private bath, electric light, refined environment.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished rooms; gentleman, couples; adjoining baths; well heated.

78TH, 125 WEST.—Second-floor suite, all improvements; attractive, comfortable, reasonable. 2588 Schuyler.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Nerses Hall; 1-2 rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive, large room, $6; also single room, $3; private house.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Neatly furnished back parlor; well heated; southern exposure; private bath.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity, telephone; $12.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large clean rooms, twin beds, one flight up; electricity; $10.

82D, 250 WEST.—Congenial home offered to refined gentleman; private apartment. White.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 13 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, heated front room; electricity; telephone; board optional.

82D, 33 WEST.—Second floor, front; other rooms; heated; $4; kitchenette; references.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story front room; private bath; other rooms.

85TH, (519 West End.)—Select few; private home; electricity, steam; corner sunny room; also medium; French windows; breakfast.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny, front rooms, adjoining bath; private hall. Ross.

85TH, 800 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sunny; electricity, well heated; private house; references.

86TH ST., 76 WEST. (Apartment 2B.)—Handsome room; private family; referenced gentleman; elevator; subway, "L."

86TH, 23 WEST.—Sunny front room; breakfast; those wishing comforts; well-kept home.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity; steam; elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 2E.

86TH, (549 WEST END AV.)—Two large rooms, private house; $6, $8; gentlemen only.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Two attractive, connecting front rooms, private bath, $10; also single rooms.

340 WEST 87TH ST.

Several desirable rooms; exceptional second floor.

87TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, private bathroom, kitchenette; $9; private house.

88TH, 185 WEST.—Large, sutside parlor, adjoining room, suitable 2, 3; other outside rooms; conveniences. 'Phone Voegtlin.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; large front room; breakfast optional; references.

90TH, 251 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished large room; running water. Riverside 2857. Apartment 2W.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

96TH, 50 WEST. — Large, nicely furnished parlor, with bath; other rooms; well heated.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Attractive corner room, two gentlemen, couple; kitchen privileges. Butters.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 4S, Riverside 3494.

97TH, (762 WEST END AV.)—Large front room; running water; also smaller room.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Large room, running water; $4.50; gentlemen. Weber.

98TH, 243 WEST, (8B.)—Bright, sunny, well furnished room, with lavatory; modern apartment.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Small, attractive hall (front) room, adjoining bath; two flights up; business man or women; $3.50.

101ST, (840 West End Av.)—Beautifully furnished large room, connecting or separate, in modern elevator apartment; every convenience. Lawes.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Apt. 8.)—Two sunny, connecting rooms; every convenience; gentleman, couple.

103D, 9 WEST.—Private family, single room, bath adjoining; lady. 8472 Riverside. Rinckhoff.

103D, 2 WEST.—Corner room, facing Park; $5; steam, phone. Robinson.

103TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsome front room, private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

106TH, 203 WEST.—Cheerful, well-heated room; electricity, phone, private; reference; $3.50. Finneran.

110TH, 200 WEST, (6D.)—Broadway subway; light room; running water; reasonable; refined business woman; private American family. Academy 1632.

111TH, 157 WEST, (cor. 7th Av.)—Fine room; gentleman with two other gentlemen can have use entire apartment; call before 10:30 in morning. Hoffiin.

116TH, (Overlooking Columbia.) — Outside room, private family; exclusive. 5156 Morningside. Apartment 22.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 0497.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Sunny single room; Morningside Drive; small room, running water. Apt. 4.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, front room, suitable for two; all conveniences; well-kept, private home; reference.

143D ST., 527 WEST.—Two or three rooms and kitchen; single or en suite; all improvements. Apt. 2.

BROADWAY, 2,764.—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined. Starrett, Academy 1588.

BROADWAY, 3,544 (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; modern conveniences. Dr. Mayer.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478, (Corner 108th.)—A1, attractively furnished large rooms; running water; adjoining bath; $5 and $6 weekly.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 585, (98th.)—Attractive suite, two rooms, bath, overlooking Park.

RIVERSIDE, (106d Subway.)—Beautiful front and back room; private home; front has balcony, good outlook; rear southern exposure; private bath; dressing room. 902 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Large room, also two connecting single rooms with private bath; references. Apartment 42. Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.)—Large room, newly decorated, private baths, electricity, reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 3E.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th St.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam; bachelor apt. Telephone Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d St.)—Beautiful suite, facing river; private house.

WEST END AV., 826.—Magnificent suite; select, quiet residence; gentleman; breakfast. Riverside 3060.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large front room; twin beds, running water.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unfurnished home seeking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 240 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (152 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

West Side.

57TH Av., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; good single rooms; refined service; references.

16TH, 7 WEST (near 5th Ave.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board, all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electric light; unexcelled board; telephone.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board, table board; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.
Large rooms, southern exposure, references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms on top floor.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; home table; references.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 58 WEST. — Handsomely furnished, steam heat, private bath, electric light; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—Table guests, day, week; home cooking. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 263 WEST.—Two double rooms; private bath; second floor; unusual accommodations; reasonable.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT, TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 289 WEST.—Large, comfortable double and single rooms, private bath; home surroundings; table boarders welcome.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room, private bath; excellent table.

72D, 266 WEST.—Fine location; double, single rooms; excellent cooking; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home; spacious, sunny room or suite; new furnishings; electricity; best home cooking; express station.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, private bath, excellent cooking, modern conveniences.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished rooms, baths adjoining; steam, electricity, conveniences; excellent cooking; table guests.

154 WEST 76TH ST.
Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Rooms; home cooking; special rate to permanent business people.

90TH, 148 WEST.—One large, warm room; also medium, homelike surroundings; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

83D, 25 WEST.—Splendid accommodations; private bath; steam, electricity; home cooking. Schuyler 8227.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive hall room, southern exposure; elevated and subway stations.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, bath adjoining; unexcelled Jewish table. Riverside 9793.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Refined, private home, two large suites, private baths, twin beds, small room; near park, subway, elevated.

93D ST., 676 WEST END AV.—Large double room, bath adjoining; electricity and phone; home comfort; gentlemen or married couple.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; subway, "L"; excellent cuisine; French spoken.

96TH, 6 WEST. — Comfortable furnished large room for couple; table boarders.

102D, 305 (West, (Riverside.)—Exceptional large, front room; private bath; owner's home; reference.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second-floor suite; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

152D, 592 WEST.—Large, desirable room, suitable two; select accommodations; private residence.

CONVENT AV., 425, (145th St., West.)—Large, steam heated, second floor room; private residence; telephone 3485-J Audubon.

[illegible] DRIVE, 532 (Apt. 31).—Two rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent cuisine.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 128th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 871, (103d.)—Beautiful, large rooms, adjoining bath; Spanish private family; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman and wife desire furnished parlor, bedroom and private bath, with board, preferably in private family, for January, February, and March; west side, 70s or 80s. Address, with price, C. B., Room 213, 7 East 42d St.

Three adults, two rooms and bath in private family, with light breakfast; apartment preferred. E 133 Times.

COUPLE wish room and bath, preferably with board; references. V 257 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost new $5,000. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK, small 5-passenger; late model; electric starter; complete equipment; excellent condition; a bargain. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, roadster, Winter and Summer tops; 1916 Buick, 7-passenger touring car. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway, Columbus 4395.

BUICK.—Latest model, with Winter top; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN.
Seven passenger; full four doors; used about 10,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstery; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5662 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5362 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5062 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
Four passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5062 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Brougham Landaulet, used four months; condition like new. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousines, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC, early 1916 limotsine; excellent condition; $1,175. 216 State, Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC, 1916 model; perfect condition, with new Berlin body; private owner; sacrifice price. Telephone Gresley 1984.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder limousine; condition equal to new; will sacrifice. Garage, 121 West 54th. Warren's car.

CADILLAC, 1915 8-cyl. Sedan, 5-pass.; 1915 Kissel Car 6 Coupe, 4-pass. 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 2587 Market.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet, special body, for sale. Phone Vanderbilt 504.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

CHALMERS, 1916 touring, perfect condition; $550 takes it. Phone owner, Columbus 8296.

CHANDLER, 1916, CABRIOLET.
JEFFERY, 1916, town car, wire wheels, all new tires.
CHALMERS, 1916, limousine.
OLDSMOBILE, 1916, Winter and Summer tops.
LOZIER, 1916, Winter and Summer tops.
JEFFERY, 1916, Winter and Summer tops.
FIAT CO., 1,776 B'way. Columbus 4395.

CHANDLER "Six" touring, late 1916, carefully used, very powerful and new appearance, $725; every equipment, wire wheels, absorbers, slip covers; exceptional machine. D. G. Widmer, 68 William St. Telephone 5822 John.

CHANDLER Chummy Roadster, this year's model; oversize tires, extra equipment; excellent condition; 5,500 miles; $800 cash. Tel. 3744 John, 10-11:30 A. M.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car, Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

DEARBORN 1 and 2 ton trucks for sale on easy terms. 4636 Decatur; 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DeLAUNAY-BELLEVILLE brougham, 19 H. p., newly painted; perfect condition; beautiful town car; great bargain. Bond, 114 West 50th St.

FIAT 1915 baby town car; latest importation; Holbrook body; all new tires; overhauled at Fiat factory; price reasonable. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4395.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT, 1915, limousine, brougham; overhauled and repaired. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4395.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 B'way.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new; model K, 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts; immediate delivery. W. B. Spencer, 30 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7314.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

1914 LANCIA limousine, Holbrook body; sacrifice. Mrs. J. T. Leonard, 353 4th Av.

LOCOMOBILE limousine for rent by day, week, or month reasonable. L. Ceruth, 119 West 124th. Tel. 4720 Morningside.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger landau-brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 B'way.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MERCEDES Town Car.—Overhauled; beautiful condition; by appointment only. O 38 Times.

MERCEDES touring, just overhauled and painted; sacrifice $475. Columbus 8599.

MERCER 1916 chassis; run 1,300 miles; absolutely perfect condition; like new; tires good; cheap. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

MERCER, 1914, raceabout and touring; service guaranteed; roadster. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917; beautiful 7-passenger touring; practically new; perfect condition; a sacrifice at $650. Stehaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MITCHELL 1917 Town Car; condition, appearance excellent. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

NATIONAL, Newport, 6-cylinder; in excellent condition; sacrifice; any demonstration. Mahoney, 1,056 President St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 6630.

NATIONAL speedster; excellent condition; new paint; good rubber; a very classy car; price $300; can be seen any time. 1,111 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL 1916 sedan; excellent condition; any demonstration. See Gear, 149 West 49th.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, like new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OWEN magnetic, 1917, brougham-landaulet; like new. B. C., 35 Times.

OVERLAND, series 18, model 85, 3-passenger runabout; $475. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1917 2-25 Clover Leaf, 4 pass.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-25 Limousine, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD 1910 18 h. p. limousine taxicab; clock all paid; thoroughly overhauled; perfect condition; sell immediately. Little Hungary, 257 East Houston, Bernstein. Telephone Orchard 176.

PACKARD, twin six, special brougham landaulet, 7-passenger town car, practically new; seen by appointment. Telephone Riverside 5316.

PACKARD Limousine, 4-35; exceptionally fine condition; very reasonable. Cuadrado, 21 West 62d St.

PACKARD 1914, limousine; beautiful body; first-class condition. Van Schaesen, 25 West 62d.

PIERCE-ARROW (1915) Limousine, 38 H. P.
PACKARD (1916) Landaulet, like new.
E. Turner, 201 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, "38" landaulet; beautiful condition; electric starter. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

RENAULT.—Latest model 65-H. P. roadster, Westinghouse light and starter, Dunlap wire wheels, luxurious equipment and appearance, absolutely perfect condition, cost $7,500; owner going to camp, will sacrifice; demonstration by appointment; no dealers. Robert Graves, Jr., 1,663 Broadway. Telephone Circle 657.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7 passenger.
RENAULT 1913 Brougham-Landau, 7 pass.
RENAULT 1912 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

ROLLS ROYCE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO, 1917, with specially built Winter top, 5-passenger, four-cylinder; mechanically perfect; appearance like new; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. 4624 Gramercy.

ROLLS ROYCE limousine, also sedan and collapsible; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SAXON SIX touring; slightly used for demonstration purposes; sell for cost. Saxon Motor Co., 1,744 Broadway, Circle 4168.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917, chummy four passenger, just like new; will sacrifice for less than half cost. Phone Columbus 8026.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. touring car, excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT brougham landaulet, "8-cylinder"; imported linings, bronze fixtures and vanity cases; Circassian walnut paneling; interior renovated; newly painted royal blue and black; has the appearance of a new car; sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Used Car Department, (Driscoll, Manager,) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7660.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city, Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEVENS-DURYEA A. A. limousine, fully equipped; owner going West; bargain. Columbus 5232.

STUDEBAKER, latest model, 18, Series; slightly used demonstrator; fully guaranteed; at a big reduction in price; opportunity. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ (roadster) for sale; special rebuilt Stutz, upholstered in Spanish leather, with hand-made top; unusual opportunity to obtain high-grade car of superb appearance. Telephone Hanover 1407 regarding inspection.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ limousine, late model, 5-passenger; first-class running condition; no reasonable offer refused. Coachman, 143 East 39th St.

STUTZ, 1916, Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,70 Broadway.

TAXICABS.—Six Whites, 1912, perfect; sel one or more, time payments. Wheeler, phone Riverside 7282.

TOWN CAR.—Beautiful S. G. V. LANDAULET; Ward Leonard starting system; used very little; cost new, $4,950; must be disposed of; no dealers. Phone Columbus 8284.

VIM delivery truck, 1 Hudford furniture truck, 2 1-ton Ward trucks; great bargains to quick buyers. Melrose 8151.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes
touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1917 "88" Sedan; like new. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON SIX limousine; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; very attractive proposition; price right. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

TOWN CAR BARGAINS.
1917 Cadillac, Packard, Pierce-Arrows, 38-48; Simplex, Stutz, DeDion, Owen Magnetic, Renault.

ROSKAM-SCOTT CO.,
Dealers in high-grade used cars.
1,896 Broadway, (63d St.) Columbus 907.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "10" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1917 STUDEBAKER, $450.
DODGE ROADSTER, $475.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	30c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	60c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	40c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	60c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Two competent, reliable bookkeepers (or machinery manufacturing company in New Jersey; must be thoroughly experienced and capable of rapid and accurate work; apply, stating age, nationality, experience, references, salary, &c. Address M 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; permanent position; chance of advancement; give details of experience, references, salary, and age. W 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.
GOOD WRITER, QUICK AND ACCURATE.
JOHN S. SILLS & SON,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH ST.

BOYS' FARM SCHOOL ASSISTANT.—Business and athletic experience if possible; Protestant; single; best references. Apply 10 to 12 Wednesday morning, Berkshire Industrial Farm, 287 4th Av., city.

BOY
for office work; advancement; good salary. Blank & White Cab Co., 310 West 68th St.

BOY, 15-16 years of age, for office of a large mercantile house offering excellent opportunities. Apply to T. L. W., P. O. Box 788, New York City.

BOYS wanted; two live boys in electrotype plant; $12 to start. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

BOY, 15-17, for office work and light shipping. M 40 Times.

BOY for law office; $6. D 268 Times Downtown.

BUYER of infants' knit goods wanted by jobbing house; excellent opportunity for right person; have some experience; give particulars. E. O., 273 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST WANTED
With practical experience in manufacturing FLAVORING EXTRACTS, for Bottling and Grocery trade. State previous experience and salary desired. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address Chemical Laboratory, Room 404, American House, Reading, Pa.

CLERK.—YOUNG MAN WITH PRINTING PLANT COST EXPERIENCE WANTED BY LARGE PRINTING CONCERN; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. C 382 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK wanted for modern Hebrew school; ability to operate typewriter required. Apply 1,745 Washington Av., Bronx. Tel. Tremont 6590.

CLERK,
Junior, for office work; advancement; good salary. Black & White Cab Co., 310 West 68th St.

COLLECTOR, wide awake man, over 25, with sense collecting experience, for Manhattan and Bronx; good chance for advancement to right party. Call between 10 and 12, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

COLLEGE MEN over 18 for school census work; also part time; state particulars and mention, if possible, telephone number. L 304 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN,
experienced in electrical or hardware manufacturing trade preferred; excellent opportunity, with good chance for advancement. Address, giving all particulars, including salary, M. K., 218 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN wanted in large exporting firm; some experience and fair knowledge of Spanish; good opportunity for right man. L 299 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN
EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DETAILERS FOR WORK ON U. S. AIRPLANE ENGINES. CALL
READY TO GO TO WORK
IF ACCEPTABLE.
BRING SAMPLE OF WORK.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL VEHICLE CO.,
BORDEN & STAR AVS.,
L. I. CITY.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. K. B., 250 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED AT ONCE
WITH CHEMICAL AND ACID
EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN;
STATE SALARY EXPECTED. Z 296 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN and DESIGNERS on dies and tools for brass and sheet metal work in large manufacturing plant; good pay, steady position; no munition; state age, experience, salary expected. B. C. K., 268 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on designing machinery and general layout work for live factory; college graduate preferred; state experience, age, last place employed, salary. P. 273 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRESS MAN.
An excellent opportunity is offered to one who knows the dress business from A to Z, to take complete charge of buying, selling, &c., for large jobber; state full particulars, strictly confidential. M 49 Times.

ELECTRICAL supplies, large manufacturing house needs thoroughly experienced man, familiar with stock handling, &c.; good salary and splendid opportunity for right man. Address, giving all particulars, P. R., 218 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED BUYER of ready-made garments required by jobber of ladies' and misses' coats; city; state fully previous experience and salary required. M 19 Times.

EXECUTIVE desired by aggressive, rapidly growing corporation; should be university trained, with knowledge of mineralogy and chemistry, but any man will be considered if of high calibre; average man not wanted. L 286 Times Downtown.

GAUGE MAKERS.
Experienced men to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St.,
six blocks south of 14th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKER
AND
MODEL MAKERS,
HIGH-CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITION; 65 CENTS PER HOUR, WITH ADVANCEMENT. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS, first-class, on small work; Brooklyn factory. M. O. P., 270 Times.

LARGE EXPORT HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELERS, PREFERABLY WITH DRY GOODS EXPERIENCE; MUST SPEAK SPANISH FLUENTLY AND HAVE UNQUESTIONED PROOF OF PAST RECORD OF SUCCESS AS SALESMEN; WHEN ANSWERING GIVE FULL DETAILS, EXPERIENCE, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. D 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LEDGER CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, ONE ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING LARGE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS; MUST BE GOOD PENMAN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. G. P., 100 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.
One who has had large experience and some executive ability; opportunity for advancement; state experience, companies worked for, age, and salary desired. Address Large Office, V 258 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST wanted to repair 31-15 machines and specials. Specialty Kneepants Co., 206 Canal St.

MAN, 30 to 35 years old, for purchasing department; excellent opportunity for one familiar with buying for machine shops; must have knowledge of placing shipments, &c.; write, detailing experience, and mention salary; reply held in strict confidence. D 299 Times Downtown.

MAN to run cases in electrotype plant; experience unnecessary. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d.

MAN, 25 to 30 years of age, as production and order clerk. Call Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN.
Thoroughly capable men wanted at once with experience in any or all of the following lines: Industrial plant layouts; elevating, conveying, and transmission machinery; piping, tank work, and power plant construction. Call or write 11th floor, 360 Madison Av.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN and tracer wanted at once. 139 Broadway, Room 1718.

MEN, (2.)—Sales promotion work in East for high-grade automobile accessories; replying state age, nationality, experience, salary desired. M 26 Times.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 18 years of age, to start messenger in bank; only those who are willing and capable of advancement need apply; state age. W., 165 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced. Apply Advertising Division, Chevrolet Motor Co., 690 West 57th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man who understands stenography and typewriting, for prominent wholesale clothing concern. Call L. Preis & Bro., 200 Fifth Av., room 424.

OFFICE BOY, Gentile concern; good chance for bright American boy to learn business. Address, with full details, salary, D 262 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by a banking house; applicant please state age, references, and salary expected. Address D 292 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY capable of advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. L 224 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, about 17, large corporation; salary $8 per week. F 264 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.—Wanted, by wholesale dry goods house, operator on Underwood bookkeeping machine; must be familiar with daily proof and monthly trial balance; state age, references, and salary expected. D 271 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS (automatic screw machine) on B. & S. machines; only those able to set up their own machines, good apply J. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.—Salesmen of experience, who control some trade, would have fine opportunity in progressive, co-operative house where no other salesmen are employed; liberal arrangements. G 58 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHIC mount manufacturer desirous of all-around man to take charge of factory out of town; reference. E 103 Times.

PRINTING.—Man to enter orders, price work, make estimates, purchase paper, ink, &c.; New York house; must be quick, accurate, and have initiative; larger position ahead for right man; state salary, experience; Christian firm. E 128 Times.

SCOUTS wanted at Government hospital, Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Av., New York City. Apply at contractor's office on the premises.

SALESMAN WANTED.
The Osborne Company of Newark, N. J., require the immediate and permanent services of capable salesman of good character and more than 25 years old.
We do not require men to do missionary work. Our product has been advertised and sold in every section of the country for more than a quarter of a century, and we have an established reputation for leadership.
We do not want temporary men. A large percentage of our men have been with us from five to twenty-five years, and have found this a pleasant and profitable business.
If you are in a position to travel on a commission basis with traveling expenses advanced, call at our general offices for an interview between 5 and 7 P. M. today, Wednesday, Dec. 19, or do not write or telephone. Come only at time stated. This is the beginning of our most profitable selling season and we wish to act promptly. Take Hudson Tubes to Park Place, Newark, and either a trolley marked "Broad" or Clinton marked "Newark" to Halleck Street.
THE OSBORNE COMPANY,
759-771 Summer Av., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN, START 1918 WITH OPPORTUNITY.
Write us confidentially your experience if you have sold stocks by phone. We offer the highest salary and commission arrangement to confident workers who produce steadily; exceptional managership vacant. Box 74 D, Wall St. Post Office.

SALESMEN.—We want two experienced and sober salesmen of good appearance and health to represent us in exhibit work; business intelligence and ability the chief requisite; the work is exceptionally high grade and fine, consisting of drawing account and liberal commission. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, CAPABLE MEN TO CARRY A STRONG, POPULAR PRICED LINE OF LADIES' SUITS AND COATS THROUGH MIDDLE WEST, NEW YORK STATE, PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW ENGLAND STATES ON A COMMISSION BASIS ONLY. S. SILBERBLATT, 45 WEST 25TH.

SALESMAN.
Specialty manufacturer, putting out sensational seller with a natural imaginative appeal, has opening for Class A salesman whose experience for the last 5 years has been in the sale of exclusive territorial agencies; drawing account and commission basis; top-notchers only need apply. Wellaphone, Inc., 389 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.—We have need for a few capable salesmen in Pennsylvania and New England States; regardless of previous line sold, we offer men of integrity and education a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement; leads and transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. G. L., 60 Times.

SALESMAN.—Forceful American of character and education, at least 25 years of age, for local and territorial work; equivalent of high school education necessary, and must come well recommended; advancement to those who qualify; thorough training given; commission basis with drawing account. J. J. 62 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota for firm making a popular priced line of ladies', junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 22 Times.

SALESMEN for full line of motor trucks, all sizes, light and heavy duty; attractive prices and time payment; liberal commission; only high-class men of good habits and diligent workers invited. Eclipse Motors Corp., 51 West 47th St.

SALESMAN, experienced, to cover New York and Pennsylvania for a firm making a popular priced line of ladies' junior and children's coats; state in detail previous experience and requirements; commission basis. M 19 Times.

SALESMAN.—Connecticut manufacturer of shipping room supplies looking for first-class salesman who can show selling record; commission with drawing account; state where can be reached by telephone. Z 350 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Book, insurance, subscription, experienced; quantity business; new field; local and Southern; $5-$25 daily commission; neat appearance. Call after 3 P. M., Room 409, 17 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for several high-grade truck salesmen, capable of earning $5,000 or more a year; wonderful opportunity for right men; commission basis. Call at 1,836 Broadway. See Mr. Valpey.

SALESMEN.—Lawyers or law students to sell to lawyers a proposition that appeals to them; commission. Legal Record Service, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—Must have experience in cotton piece goods and manufacturing trade in Newark; salary and commission. Address Box 68, Room 209, Cable Building.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED DRESSES.
Western resident preferred; big proposition by leading concern; attractive commission. M 9 Times.

SALESMEN, hustlers; advertising solicitors can earn $50 to $100 a week commission. Apply Mr. Pitel, 44 East 23d St., 4th floor.

SALESMAN wanted, with plenty of pep, to sell popular-priced trucks; commission basis. Apply 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN to sell to department stores a timely children's dress novelty; commission basis. M 25 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in hosiery line, also seconds; good opportunity; salary or commission. M 36 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; liberal commission. Gas-Ho-Lene Mfg. Co., 434 Canal St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR debts or obligations incurred by my wife, Sadie Wechsler. ISAAC WECHSLER.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT
for cloak and suit house; experience in this or similar line necessary; state houses worked for and salary expected. M 45 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK AND PACKER; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DRUGGIST SUNDRY LINE AND COMB; WELL RECOMMENDED; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED AND SALARY. WRITE C. S., Box 145, 1,364 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced man for responsible position; acquainted with city routes; give age, experience, and salary. Write E. P., Box 216, 1,364 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK, (export,) wanted to take full charge of shipments. Apply A. M. Salamy Co., 78 Greenwich St.

SHIPPING ROOM ASSISTANT; light work; will consider man not over 50 years. Apply 104 East 41st St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced; also first-class beginners; splendid opportunity. Full particulars, stating salary desired at start. Stenographic, D 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, with knowledge of office work; excellent opportunity for advancement; good salary to start. James H. Rhodes & Co., 142 William St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant. Brooks Uniform Company, 143 West 40th.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
REQUIRE A PURCHASE LEDGER BOOKKEEPER ACCUSTOMED TO DEPARTMENT STORE WORK. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED.

STOCK CLERK and indoor salesman in man's furnishing department of wholesale house; must have experience in the wholesale line; not required to work Saturdays. Address, giving age, experience, references, and salary expected, L 307 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Want a man on straight commission, no advances, to dispose of $15,000 stock in a high grade Newark, N. J., manufacturing company; big commission for quick action. F. S., Box 27 Ramsey, N. J.

SUPERINTENDENT.—We have an opening for a Superintendent of our service and assembling station; must be a man over 31 years of age, and experienced in handling mechanics, parts department, assembling and delivering of trucks; no one without experience along these lines need apply; reply at once. Graham Brothers Sales Co., 1,893 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for transformer factory, must be practical and experienced in building and assembling power transformers. Apply, stating experience, references, and salary required, to Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough, Canada.

TECHNICAL MAN, preferably recent graduate in mechanical engineering, for computation work; state age and education; must have first class reference. E 118 Times.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, reference, and salary expected. Y 235 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Accurate, speedy typist on Underwood No. 3 billing machine; state experience, reference, and salary. Stationers, D 295 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young man, anxious to advance and learn selling. E 106 Times.

WANTED.

A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE WITH TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTABLISHED LAKE SHIPYARD WORKING ON NEW CONSTRUCTION AND DRY DOCK REPAIRS. REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY. DUTIES TO COMPRISE GENERAL SUPERVISION, ORGANIZATION, AND OFFICE. ATTRACTIVE SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR PROPER REQUIREMENTS.
ADDRESS BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS, SHIPYARD SUPERINTENDENT, Z 322 TIMES ANNEX.

WATCHMAN who understands tending to boiler. Apply Chas. A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St.

YOUNG MEN, with high school education, $8-$9 to start; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN with previous experience in a fire insurance company for temporary position in prominent fire insurance company which will probably lead to a permanent position. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired, V 233 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, capable, wanted to take charge of record and order desk old established grocery brokerage house; must be experienced in handling routine correspondence and not afraid tackle hard proposition; opportunity for advancement to department head; state salary expected and experience. Address P. O. Box 356, Norfolk, Va.

YOUNG MAN to make deliveries with motor cycle side van; permanent position to experienced, conscientious, careful driver; references required. Herrmann, 12 East 46th.

YOUNG MAN as assistant to N. Y. sales manager; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age and salary. V 243 Times Downtown.

YOUTH, industrious, with good color vision and alert intelligence, can gain quick promotion and learn exact match specialty dyeing; salary. Color, W 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN to solicit advertising; permanent position for aggressive hustler; salary. Phone Madison Square 2121.

YOUNG MAN (16-17) for detail office work with large wholesale dry goods concern. L 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 or 19, to learn knit goods business in selling office, to be trained for salesman. M 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN about 16 for general office and outside messenger work. John Duncan's Sons, 241 West St.

YOUNG MAN wanted; good opening, steady work. Sydeman Rubber Co., 225 4th Av.

Employment Agencies.

WARNER & BROMLEY,
160 BROADWAY.

WE HAVE CALLS FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF THE FOLLOWING:

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN...$40-50
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.....$25-50
DESIGNERS ON JIGS & FIXTURES.$50 UP
TRACERS $20

ALSO

CHIEF DRAFTSMEN $75-150
MACHINE TOOL SALESMEN..$5,000-10,000
THREE TYPISTS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK $25-30

In addition to the above we can place immediately at various salaries a large number of

STENOGRAPHERS & CLERKS.

CREDIT MAN, (export experience, knowledge of Spanish,) $1,500-$2,000.
EXPORT MAN, (assistant to department manager) chemical company, salary commensurate to ability.
MINING DRAFTSMAN, (smelter experience,) $2,000 upward.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, (university student preferred, for accountant's office,) $18-$20.
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, $12-$15.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty Street.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, C. P. HASSON.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, college man preferred; exceptional opportunity; good salary. STENOGRAPHERS, out of town, $1,500; others, $1,080 up.
BOOKKEEPERS, bank, $900-$1,300.
CORRESPONDENTS, several, $1,000-$1,920.
TYPISTS, $15 up. CLERKS, $14-$21.
TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 194 Nassau.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING, experienced help wanted; shop foreman, knee pants, $40; shipping clerk, $25; head clothing organizer, $25; shop foreman, uniforms, $50; piece goods clerk, $20. T. B. Wallace Agency, 1 Union Square.

SALESMAN, exptl. electrical supplies, $1,800-$2,500; Bookkeepers (7,) $20 and $25; Cashier, $15; Stenographers (5,) $1,200; Typists, $14-$20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

F. W. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway. Register free. Draftsmen, tracers, accountants, stenographers, employment manager, jaw clerks, clerk, boys.

COST ACCOUNTANT, $2,000; purchasing agent, $30; bookkeeper, (export,) $30; 3 bookkeepers, $20; 3 typists, $15. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Education Notes.

Acting City Supt. Strayhenguller has submitted a report for the year ended June 30, 1917, on the parental school, the truant schools, and the probationary schools.

The resignation of Dr. Samuel K. Brenner, physician to examine applicants for teachers' licenses, has been accepted.

The Principal and Assistant to Principal of the School for the Deaf have been permitted to be absent from duty, without loss of pay and without expense to the Board of Education, for the purpose of visiting schools for the deaf in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

A leave of absence without pay has been granted to Fanny P. Hansford, an elementary school teacher, for war service.

A substitute teacher has been assigned to the office of the Director of Sewing to the end of the current year to assist in the work occasioned by the increased Red Cross activities.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended the following increases in salaries of teachers to go into effect next month: Kindergarten to 6B, $830 for the first three years, in place of $720, and $900 for the fourth and fifth years, in place of $780 and $840 respectively; Grades 7A and higher, $940 a year, instead of $900; ungraded classes, $940 for the first three years, with a bonus of $100; additional teachers, (clerks,) $3.50 a day for the first three years and $4 a day thereafter; shopwork teachers, intitial salary raised from $900 to $1,100, and the maximum increase from $1,000 to $2,100, substitute $5 a day instead of $4; teachers of vocational or trade subjects in boys' classes in elementary schools, a maximum of $2,200 in the eleventh year, instead of $2,000 in the ninth year.

The Civil Service.

City.

There are fifteen applicants for Inspector, Water Supply Board, Grade 2.

Ninety-one persons have applied for laboratory assistant.

A test has been ordered for cleaner, Education Department, Richmond.

The request of the Water Supply Board for approval of the promotion of Michael Brady for assistant foreman at $1,188 a year to foreman at $1,200 a year, has been denied by the commission.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 26 an examination for Automobile Inspector, Motor Cycle Inspector, and Inspector of Motor Transportation, for men only. Vacancies in the Quartermaster Corps, Chicago, Ill., and at automobile and motor cycle factories throughout the United States will be filled from this examination. The entrance salary will range from $75 to $150 a month, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee and the importance of the duty to which he may be assigned. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

EARN $3,000 to $15,000 YEARLY as Druggless Practitioners. Chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs. Save $500 by joining classes now forming; both sexes, day or evening; moderate tuition. Terms, particulars on request. American Institute of Chiropractic, Suite 1022 45 West 34th St. 'Phone Greeley 1160. New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

Auto School, Bedford Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Dept. F. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs; booklet and pass for trial lesson; classes for men, separate for women.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Business Opportunity.—Young man, desiring to join the colors, desires to sell business; good for $30,000 a year; no liabilities; company incorporated in the year of 1911 for $100,000; will accept any fair offer. Write for appointment, 1,946 83d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Well-established high-class novelty and stationery shop, film developing and framing, fine location, Washington Heights will sell cheap on account of other business; good opportunity; $2,000. F. Kimmiel, 601 West 180th St.

GERMAN SILVER.
8,000 pounds, 10 per cent. nickel, 21 gauge, 3 inches wide, two numbers hard, prompt delivery, special price, spot cash. G 295 Times Downtown.

Extraordinary opportunity offered right person with $8,000-$12,000 to share in business whose product is a commodity of utmost necessity to Government; normal demand far exceeds supply. V 244 Times Downtown.

First-class restaurant; fully licensed; lively neighborhood; must sell owing to owner's ill health; will sell at sacrifice; very good opportunity; answer by letter. Samuel Lesser, 141 Broadway.

Mail-order, silk-goods firm retailing to private customers throughout country will sell its mailing list; over 10,000 names small-town women; $50. "T." Box 36, Station F, New York.

CAPITAL WANTED.—Manufacture staple food product; war shortage; will stand strict investigation; investor may serve on Board Directors. T 336 Times Downtown.

Owner large parlor floor, 5th Av. and 40th St., prepared finance first-class furrier, dressmaker, &c.; renting same; give full details first letter. O 46 Times.

Investment of $1,500 will bring you 6 per cent. on exceptional security. E. Kessler, attorney, 46 Cedar St.

Wanted—Party with few thousand dollars in manufacturing business. V 105 Times.

FOR SALE.

Excellent bargain in scarfs, muffs, and sets, $15 up; caracul coats; with skunk collar and cuffs, $35 and up; ladies' Jap mink coats, $57.50 and up; men's fur-lined coats, $22.50 and up; automobile robes, $10 and up; automobile coats, $15.50 and up; everything in the fur-lined; orders taken and attended to promptly; remodeling and repairing; money refunded if not satisfactory.
A. MURSTES,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
COR. UNIVERSITY PL. STUYVE. 3071.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Desks, partitions, adding machine, motors, blower irons, buttonhole machine, other machines very cheap. Standard Tailoring Co., 62 West 14th St.

SLIGHTLY USED Hardman auto tone player piano; $500, which includes mahogany bench and 40 rolls. D 277 Times Downtown.

SHOWROOM, PERFECTLY BEAUTIFUL, ALMOST NEW. WEBSTER AARON & CO., 1 EAST 33D ST.

Military service necessitates sale of rosewood upright piano in good condition, and piano bench; also victrola and records. 30 W. 92d.

Plant, 36 machines, ready to work for dresses, skirts, waists; complete equipment; no dealers. Chelsea 2741. 90 West 18th.

Cutting machine, slightly used; Universal. Call after 3 P. M., 4th floor, 13 West 24th St.

Dictating machine, also transcriber and record shaving machines; used but very little; a bargain for cash. 8th floor, 243 West 17th St.

A complete showroom for sale very cheap; rug, chairs, and a mirror. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St., City.

PLAYER PIANO, cost $700, sell for $460 cash; good as new; several rolls included. E 92 Times.

Willow Furniture.—Knitting chairs; 200 useful pieces; factory clearance sale. 220 East 42d St.

Large four-fold ornamental screen from boudoir Marie Antoinette. Miller, 170 E. 61st.

Typewriters.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES.
LOWEST PRICES, SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, NO INTERRST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2617. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
6 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4782.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Addressograph machine wanted, Model F 5, preferably, also outfit. M 44 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

McMahon, 1st Lt. B. J., previous orders revoked; to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Ray, 1st Lt. H., to Camp McClellan.
Kirk, 1st Lt. G. E., hon. discharged.
Getty, Maj. S. E., to Yonkers, to mobilize hosp. unit B.
Timmers, 1st Lt. G. W., and Tinkess, 1st Lt. A. L., to Watertown Arsenal.
Cooley, Capt. E. L., to Camp Shelby.
Usry, 1st Lt. R. S., to Dallas, to enlist enlisted personnel of Hosp. Unit V.
Sellesetb, 1st Lt. I. F., to Philadelphia for inst.
Dobson, 1st Lt. W. B.; Gray, 1st Lt. G. M.; Hamilton, 1st Lt. C. S., and Jonas, 1st Lt. A. F., will report to Governors of their States as medical advisers.
Campbell, 1st Lt. E. D., to Camp Kearny.
Clancy, Capt. W. P., to Camp Greene.
Bell, 1st Lt. C. W., to Camp Sevier.
Moure, 1st Lt. H. McI., previous orders revoked.
Slater, 1st Lt. H. M., to Camp Lewis.
Galey, 1st Lt. H. C., and Adel, Capt. E. A., hon. discharged.
Crook, 1st Lt. R. C., detailed, in addition to present duties, to render medical attention when required to the civil employes at Omaha.
Doles, 1st Lt. M. P., previous orders revoked; to Camp Pike.
Mebane, 1st Lt. T. S., to Camp Beauregard.
Lyle, 1st Lt. J. D., hon. discharged.
Magruder, 1st Lt. L. F., to Camp Wadsworth.
French, 1st Lt. E. H., to Hoboken.
West, 1st Lt. A. L., to Camp Johnston.
Hobby, Capt. E. E., to Harvard Med. School for inst.
Davis, 1st Lt. R. H., to New York for inst.
Keenan, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Sheridan.

Following to Ft. McPherson, with Hosp. Unit C.;
Lambert, Capt. S. C.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Betts, A.	Whittaker, F. J.
Knox, J. F.	Harablin, R. D.
O'Shea, W. M.	Newell, R. I.
Rose, F.	Pennock, W. J.
Sprowl, F. G.	

Dorland, Capt. W. S. N., to Ft. McPherson.
Barker, Capt. C. A., to Camp McClellan.
Meyer, Capt. L. L., to Camp Gordon.
Orear, Capt. W. B., to Camp Cody.
Dorset, 1st Lt. E. T., to Camp Beauregard.
Maxey, 1st Lt. K. F., and McLean, 1st Lt. F. C., to Camp Bowie.
Levy, 1st Lt. M., to Camp Travis to examine command for tuberculosis.
Mish, 1st Lt. S. C., hon. discharged.

Following to Ft. McPherson for duty with Hosp. Unit Q:
CAPTAINS.

Bower, A. J.	Bruce, J. D.
Whinery, J. R.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Currier, F. P., Jr.	McNabb, A. A.
Sevey, L. E.	Snapp, C. F.
Wells, S. M., Jr.	

Following to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit G:
Van Duyn, Maj. E. S.
CAPTAINS.

Britten, G. S.	MacGruer, H. A.
Coon, C. A.	Irish, J. H.
Aisever, W. D.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barney, C. O.	Cain, M. A.
Doust, H. S.	Meyers, A. D.
Muns, W. E.	Sweet, E. V.

Following to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit Q:
Smith, Maj. R. R.
Campbell, Capt. A. M.
Hodgen, 1st Lt. J. T.
Johnson, 1st Lt. E. F., hon. discharged.
Hesner, 1st Lt. G. E., to Camp Bowie, to examine the command for mental and nervous diseases.
Slater, 1st Lt. B. J., to Army Med. School.
Ginsburg, 1st Lt. G., previous orders revoked.
Kellam, 1st Lt. C. W., to Ft. McPherson.
Pearson, 1st Lt. W. W., previous orders revoked.
Judd, Maj. E. S., to Rochester, Minn., as director of a course of intensive inst. in anaesthesia and surgery at the Mayo Hosp.
Brown, 1st Lt. E. E., to duty with Hosp. Train No. 22, at Camp Greenleaf.

Following to New York for inst.:
Stebbins, Capt. E. B.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Coch, V. W.	Parsons, A. L.
Cutler, I. H.	Pollock, H. O.
Hurwitz, H. M.	

Jobe, Capt. A. L., to Little Rock to enlist enlisted personnel of Hosp. Unit T.
Begeman, Capt. W. F., to Camp Lewis, to examine command in his specialty.
Souther, Capt. C. T., to Cincinnati to enlist enlisted personnel of Base Hosp. No. 25.
Woodruff, 1st Lt. W. S., to Gen. Hosp. No. 1, New York.
Small, 1st Lt. J. C., to Army Med. School.
Meisenbach, Capt. R. O., to Camp Lee.
Lyman, Capt. F. R., to Ft. McPherson, with Hosp. Unit B.

Following to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit B:
CAPTAINS.

Lyman, F. R.	Titus, H. W.
Peck, G. A.	Vogler, W. J.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Beck, A. L.	Fitzgerald, P. B.
Burwell, E. L.	Smith, E. I.
Dekiyn, C. C.	

Gruver, 1st Lt. F., to Camp Sevier, with 30th Div.
Graves, Capt. S. H., to Camp Greene.
Kinser, Capt. F. C., to Camp Sheridan.
Bates, 1st Lt. W. A., to Camp Travis.
Cohen, 1st Lt. M., to Camp Logan.
Conison, 1st Lt. S. B., to Camp Sevier.
King, 1st Lt. D. C., to Camp Beauregard.
Kutch, 1

TWO SOLDIER VOTES ELECT MAYOR FISKE

Republican Opponent Will Make Contest, Claiming a Majority of Four in Mt. Vernon.

ABSENT CITIZENS DECIDE

In Cohoes Also the Original Result Is Changed by Men in Trenches, Camps, and at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 18.—After the canvass of the soldier vote today it was announced that Mayor Edwin Fiske had been re-elected by a majority of two. Dr. Edward T. Brush, his Republican opponent, will make a contest in the courts, claiming a majority of four.

There was a question as to the vote of a soldier in the Fifth Ward, and so friends of Mayor Fiske went before Justice Keogh at New Rochelle to determine whether the vote should be counted. The Justice directed that the ballot be added. It was cast by a man named Hempy, who is now in the trenches in France.

"I think I will win by at least two votes," said Mayor Fiske. "The late soldier returns show it. I expect more soldier votes in my name to be cast by men who are now in the French trenches."

Dr. Brush, the Republican nominee, said: "I can see no result but one, and that is that I have been elected as Mayor."

At a late hour tonight the vote in Mount Vernon stood on an even basis, with Brush claiming his election by 4, and Fiske his re-election by 2 majority. On the face of the city returns Dr. Brush carried Mount Vernon by 58 majority, but the vote of the soldiers and sailors in cantonments and trenches and on battleships and training ships was largely in favor of Mayor Fiske.

Dr. Brush says there were a number of protested ballots which may change the whole result. The votes of the soldiers made little difference in the result of the final decision of candidates for office outside of Mount Vernon.

In White Plains the vote of Mayor F. M. Thompson, Democrat, was increased to 170 majority.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Today's canvass of the soldier vote resulted in the election of Michael J. Foley, Democrat, as Mayor of Cohoes by a majority of 29. Before the soldier ballots had been counted, James S. Calkins, Republican, the present incumbent, had led by a majority of 27. There were no other important changes in Albany County.

EARNED $5,000, SULZER SAYS

Tells District Attorney Fusion Managers Got Value in Full.

Ex-Governor William Sulzer, testifying in the investigation of the Fusion campaign fund, told Assistant District Attorney Kilroe yesterday that the $5,000 paid to him by the Fusion managers was compensation for speeches in support of Mayor Mitchel's candidacy. Mr. Sulzer said yesterday that none of this money was given to him for the hiring of halls or for any other campaign expenses.

In the beginning of the hearing before Assistant District Attorney Kilroe yesterday Mr. Sulzer estimated his disbursements as a Mitchel campaigner at about $3,000. These disbursements covered the printing and distribution of literature, the hiring of halls, and other incidentals. When asked to give a more itemized account of his expenses, Mr. Sulzer could not account for more than $750, which caused him to retract his original estimate and dismiss the subject with a statement that he could not say how much he had really spent because he kept no record of his disbursements.

Asked how he had come to receive the $5,000, Mr. Sulzer said:

"In the first place, I never asked Senator Newcomb for any money for my services. Mr. Childs asked me at the beginning of the campaign for my advice regarding its conduct, which I gave him. He asked me how much it would cost to run a campaign such as I mapped out, about organizing election districts throughout the City of New York, holding meetings, advertising these meetings, having speakers address these meetings, and giving out posters and circulars, and things of that kind.

"I told him roughly in my opinion that kind of work would cost in the neighborhood of $20,000. He said that these recommendations would be taken under consideration by the committee. Subsequently, Senator Newcomb sent for me. He said the committee was doing that kind of work through their agents, and didn't want me to do any of that kind. He wanted me to make speeches in the campaign, and for that he was authorized to give me $5,000."

Mr. Sulzer said he was paid the money in three installments. He said he asked Senator Newcomb about expense, and was referred to Mr. Childs.

"When I spoke to Mr. Childs, however," said Mr. Sulzer, "he told me there had been a large deficit; that he was out considerable money, and that I would have to pay the expenses myself."

Asked by Mr. Kilroe to explain his statement about $3,000 for disbursements, Mr. Sulzer replied that he had presented such an estimate to Mr. Childs.

"You told me at the beginning of the interview," said Mr. Kilroe, "that they owed you $3,000."

"They owe me nothing," Mr. Sulzer replied.

"Although at the beginning you said they owed you $3,000."

"Well, I am out of it."

Mr. Sulzer denied that he had promised Mr. Calles that he would deliver the east side vote to Mitchel. He had not received a cent, he said, for any of the articles published by him attacking Tammany Hall.

"I make it a rule," he said, "never to ask for any pay for anything I write of a political character or for anything I do of a political nature, and I did not ask the Fusion Committee for a dollar directly or indirectly for any speeches." Mr. Newcomb volunteered the money, and, in view of the amount they had and the way they were disbursing it, I saw no personal objection in taking $5,000 for my services, and I made good. And if they had followed my advice regarding the conduct of the campaign the result would have been different."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Saturday evening, small brooch, circle of small diamonds, pearls, sapphires alternating, at or between Conan and Harris Theatre and Biltmore or taxicab; reward. D 290 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Large envelope, with owner's name on outside, containing bracelet and papers, Saturday morning, Dec. 15, on Madison Av., between 56th and 60th Sts.; $10 reward. 178 East 70th.

LOST.—On 5th Av. or stores, between 34th and 39th Sts., bag containing money, watch, and keepsakes. Return watch and keepsakes to 5 West 40th St., Room 311. No questions asked.

LOST.—Sunday evening, Dec. 16, at Biltmore, 44th St. Theatre, or Reisenweber's, brooch, (pearls and diamonds, blue and red enamel); liberal reward. Finder please phone 3438 Plaza.

LOST.—Lady's small gold wrist watch; monogram on back; full name inside case; reward by owner. Marietta Marlow, Douglaston, L. I. Telephone Hanover 6136 or Bayside 2364.

LOST. — Leather billfolder, William B. Palmer, Jr., F. A. R. C.; $40 currency, express checks, United States Government checks, personal identity cards; reward. J. T. Mengel, Biltmore Hotel, Room 2033.

LOST—$100 reward for the return of diamond and onyx pendant earring, lost Dec. 11; no questions asked. Return to Cartier, jeweler, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Cameo pin, Saturday morning, between Kelly, St. and Prospect Av. Station, or in subway; reward. Link's Hardware Store, 932 Longwood Av., Bronx.

LOST.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 53d St., East, between Park and Lexington Avs., or in taxicab, a diamond and onyx flexible bracelet; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th.

LOST.—Macy's, Monday afternoon, black purse containing platinum bracelet, currency, Bonwit Teller bill, Red Cross card; reward. Phone Miss Catlin, Columbus 3120.

LOST.—Gentleman's gold-cased watch, small guard chain attached, Sunday night, between 56th St. and 44th St. Theatre. Miss Beaumont, Hotel Grenoble. Reward $5.

LOST.—Pink pearl diamond earring, Sunday, 5th Av., 57th to 33th, to Park Av. Please return to J. Digby Maitland, 101 Park Av.

LOST.—Monday afternoon, Long Island R. R. train, brown pocketbook containing about $15, gold vanity box, keys, &c.; liberal reward. M 29 Times.

LOST.—$100 reward, between 77th St. and 5th Av. and 71st Regiment Armory, diamond bar pin set with colored stones. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av. Circle 3061.

LOST.—On 8th Av. "L," small purse, containing gold beads, marked "Eulalia" "Rodriguez." Reward if returned to Hotel Woodward, city.

LOST.—Small black pocketbook containing sum of money, between Fulton St., New York subway station, and Erie Railroad Station, Jersey City. Rector 7096.

LOST—Monday, seal muff, in neighborhood Broadway between 86th and 96th Sts., substantial reward without questions. Mrs. J. Simon, 340 West 86th St.

LOST.—Raccoon neckpiece, Saturday afternoon, between Iceland and 59 West 44th St. Reward if returned to Hotel Algonquin.

LOST.—2 Liberty bonds, Friday, Broadway, between 83d and 113th Sts.; reward. Brown, 901 West 113th, Apt. 5C. Morningside 6261.

LOST.—Gold watch, bracelet, shopping, 38th to 45th St., 5th Av., Sherry's; reward. Sichel, 605 West 112th St.

LOST.—Black fur scarf, taxicab, 44th St. Theatre to 741 Madison Av.; reward. Hilton, 741 Madison Av.

LOST.—Camera, downtown 9th Av. "L," 6 A. M., Saturday. Reward if returned to Home Food Co., 141 Fulton St.

LOST.—Near Grand Central Station, pearl scarf pin; ample reward. Cashier, Ritz Carlton Hotel.

LOST.—Gray velvet bag, gold chased rim, containing money; reward. Z 341 Times Annex.

LOST.—Knitting bag, Monday night, Broadway car. Oppenheim, 905 West 113th St.

$250 REWARD

return platinum diamond ring, lotus leaf design on shank, lost Dec. 14, between East 60th St. and West 86th St.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St.

$100 REWARD for large heart-shaped diamond locket lost in Pennsylvania Station, 11:30 P. M., Dec. 16. Return to Mrs. G. Batchelor, 50 West 9th.

$25 REWARD for return of suitcase lost from wagon, Broadway and West 71st St., on night of Dec. 17; no questions asked. C. H. Osgood, 1,354 Broadway.

Found.

FOUND, Monday, purse with contents; describe in detail for identification. W 125 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—White collie, with large black spots on both sides, last Thursday night's blinding snowstorm. Finder please return to 310 West 118th St., basement, and receive reward, or call 5570 Morningside.

LOST.—At 86th and Riverside Drive, black Scottish terrier; no collar; answers to name "Caesar"; reward. Cohen, 253 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Young German police sheepdog, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 326 West 80th St.; substantial reward to finder. Major Charles Elliott Warren, at above address.

LOST.—Dec. 17, in Greenwich Village, bull terrier dog; long tail, white tip; collar marked "Wald." Return L. D. Wald, 265 Henry St. Liberal reward.

LOST.—Broadway, between 147th and 150th Sts., noon, 18th, black Pomeranian; liberal reward if returned. Matheson, 548 West 147th St.

LOST—On Monday, in 49th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Aberdeen terrier; answers to name "Able." Return to 13 West 49th St. Reward.

LOST.—Great Pyrenian bitch, white, [illegible] Reward. [illegible]

LOST.—Collie dog, Dec. 12, 910 vicinity. [illegible] Bedford Hills 37.

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE
42 WEST 57TH STREET.
Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M.
Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50c.
Dinner 60c. Afternoon Tea.
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday } Chicken Dinner
Dinner served Christmas and New Year's from 1 to 7 P. M., $1.00. (6038 Murray Hill.)

SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, $1.00.

THE MAYFLOWER
Twenty-five West Fifty-fifth Street.
Breakfast. Luncheon. Dinner.
Sunday Afternoon Tea with Waffles.
Sunday Dinner served 1 to 3 and 6 to 8.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 35th St. Opp. Altman's
Specialty Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS.
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 52 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

MARY LOUISE 173 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c. Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

Dorothy Louise 7 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. Chicken and Waffles EVERY TUES. & SAT. Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc., 21 E. 44th St. Home-made cakes, Shortbread and scones.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 8 to 8. Except Sundays.
The Quaint Tea Room in New York.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 36 West 49th St., Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 185 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d.
Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c. Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Mad. Sq. 4078.
"Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
No. 20
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

56 E. 53d St. OPEN FIRE lends warmth Where an and coziness.
To THE DIXIE TEA ROOM.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

The Charm of OLD CHELSEA 51 West 10th St. OPEN SUNDAYS Dinners, 75c.
with Savoury Southern Cooking.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 16 E. 48d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 35c; Aft. Tea; Dinner 50c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Southern Chicken Dinner.

The OAK ROOM 38 East 57th St. New York City.
Special Beefsteak Dinner To-Day.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 8 East 50th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's
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THE ELM TREE 63-64 John Street. (Near Nassau.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STUDENTS' INN, 116 West 39th St., West of 6th Ave.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

TO-NIGHT AT 17 WEST 58TH ST. (Plaza 1118.) Luncheon 75c.
A carefully selected, well-cooked dinner, $1.00.

THE PIROUETTE. 25 East 49th Street.
35-40c. Afternoon Tea. Dinner, 65c.

THE RUSSIAN INN 57 West 58th Street. (near Fifth Ave.)
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner, Russian Cooking.

HYLAN URGES FIXING OF CITY FOOD PRICES

Asks Senator Wagner to Introduce Legislation Amending Food Control Act.

WILL REACH PROFITEERS

Federal Board to Transfer Powers to State Which Will Affect Retailers—Aldermen Upset Moskowitz.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan is anxious to have the State Food Control Commission vested with powers to fix prices on necessaries of life and to have municipalities throughout the State empowered to buy and sell food and fuel without first obtaining permission from the Food Control Commission. In a letter to Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house, which was made public last night, the Mayor-elect urges him to introduce legislation with a view to having the Food Control act amended in these respects.

Here is Judge Hylan's letter:

Dec. 14, 1917.

My Dear Senator Wagner: The most serious question that now confronts the people of New York city is the tremendous rise in the price of the necessaries of life. The poor people of New York are suffering as a result of these excessive prices, while the selfish interests are taking advantage of the present prices to exact even a greater profit than in normal times from the consumers. These selfish interests must be curbed by the Government, and our people must be relieved as much as possible of the hardships they are compelled to experience because of these unscrupulous war profiteers.

Our people are willing to make any sacrifice or experience any hardship, however great, for our country, but they should not be asked to smell the purse of these manipulators, who are so lacking in patriotism as to seek profit for themselves out of this world struggle for democracy into which we have entered.

To me it appears there is only one way these selfish interests can be curbed and some relief brought to our people, and that is by empowering the State Food Commission to fix the price of the necessaries of life.

I understand you offered legislation last year which if enacted would have given the State the power to fix these prices. I hope you will again introduce this proposed legislation. I believe, with the experience before us, since the Legislature last met, there will be a ready response by our representatives to enact this necessary legislation. I believe the present law should also be amended so as to give each municipality in the State the power to buy and sell these necessaries of life, to relieve the sufferings of our people wherever such emergency should arise. Such power cannot now be exercised by our municipality unless the consent thereof is obtained from the State Food Commission.

It seems to me that the local Board of Estimate and Apportionment is in a better position to determine when an emergency exists in our city than the State Food Commission.

If there is any way that I, as Mayor of New York, can be of assistance in the passage of such legislation, please command me. Yours very truly, JOHN F. HYLAN.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday refused to give Henry Moskowitz, as City Commissioner of Markets, the power to buy and sell milk for the public, and designated the Health Commissioner as the city's milk agent. The Commissioner appeared before the board to urge that his department be empowered to supply milk. The Department of Markets had sought power to purchase, store, and sell fuel, food, and milk. The matter was referred to the General Welfare Committee, of which Alderman Harry Robitzek is Chairman. The original resolution which was referred to the committee was drawn up to give power to the Commissioner of Markets. The substitute that the committee reported back to the Aldermen yesterday was the same as the original except that the Commissioner of Health had been substituted for the Commissioner of Markets.

Although the resolution adopted gives the Commissioner of Health power to buy and sell milk, it does not mention any sum of money to be used.

There were about forty settlement workers present, and Mrs. V. G. Sinkhovitch of Greenwich House voiced their indignation. The women, she predicted, would bitterly resent the action of the Aldermen.

The Federal Food Board has found a way to deal with the retailers who overcharge, it was announced yesterday. The board will send cases of overcharging to the State Food Commission, and after that body approves them they will be published and will automatically have the effect of a statute.

P. Q. Fey, price expert for the board, said that the trade was having difficulty in locating the 3,000,000 pounds of turkeys the Government said was in the warehouses.

COMPLAIN OF SUGAR COST.

Restaurant Men Tell Moskowitz They Are Paying Excessive Prices.

Restaurant keepers of New York City yesterday complained to Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets, that they were paying excessive prices for sugar. Members of the New York Association of Restaurant Keepers said that they were being overcharged by men who buy the sugar from jobbers, and that these dealers resell it at prices that range from 15 to 20 cents a pound.

Speakers at a meeting last night, at which Commissioner Moskowitz attended, said the sugar scarcity would be relieved if there were a more just distribution of the product. They asserted that when they applied to the jobbers for sugar they were told there was none on sale. Soon after, they said, sugar was offered to these dealers by men who explained that they were not jobbers' agents and asserted the transaction was a personal one. The price asked, it was charged, was in excess of that allowed by the Federal Sugar Committee.

Commissioner Moskowitz recalled that several weeks ago he told the American Refiners' Committee that complaints of overcharging were being made. In reply the committee sent to the various jobbers and dealers a letter stating that the Government regulations as to price must be observed or their supplies would be shut off. Apparently, he said, this warning was not heeded.

"Bully"!

That's the way you feel after a night on a Hall's Genuine Horse Hair Mattress with Box Springs instead of the antediluvian styles.

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality

is out of the ordinary, yet the prices are reasonable, and when durability and comfort are considered Hall's bedding is cheapest. When made over after years of service Hall's Mattresses are as good as new. Call at our salesroom or insist that you get **Hall's** Bedding from your dealer.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
45 West 45th St.

TAMMANY PRESENTS 30 NAMES TO HYLAN

Majority Suggested for Appointment Found Satisfactory, but No Decision Reached.

Judge Hylan said last night that he had no statement to make regarding his talk with Governor Whitman on Monday. Nor did he make any comment on the lengthy and exhaustive reply sent him by Controller Prendergast in response to his recent request for a survey of the status of city finances as of Dec. 31.

It was learned yesterday that Tammany Hall and the other borough organizations of the Democratic Party had submitted to Judge Hylan some thirty names for consideration in connection with forthcoming appointments within the gift of the Mayor-elect. Tammany leader Murphy, when he made his second visit to Judge Hylan at the latter's headquarters last week, went over the names with the Mayor-elect, who, it was stated on good authority, found a majority of the candidates suggested satisfactory. Up to a late hour last night, however, no decision had been reached by Judge Hylan in reference to any of the appointments he will be called upon to make immediately after taking office.

Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black was a caller at the Hylan headquarters yesterday. It is reported that Mr. Black, who, until recently, was Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, is being considered for the post of Corporation Counsel. Former Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr, who was Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic Fusion Committee, is a candidate for this place also.

James W. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, also called on Judge Hylan yesterday.

"It was a purely personal visit," said Mr. Gerard when he emerged from Judge Hylan's private office. "I am about the only man in New York City who is not looking for a job under the Hylan administration."

It was suggested that Mr. Gerard had called to urge the appointment of United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy for Police Commissioner. Mr. McCarthy was the attendant of Mr. Gerard when he was a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, had a two-hour conference with Judge Hylan at his headquarters yesterday. Sheriff Smith declined to discuss the object of his visit, but reports that Judge Hylan and Tammany leader Murphy were at odds, which were circulated after the Sheriff had called were not credited by the well informed.

WANTS MAIL TUBE RETAINED

President of Aldermen Protests Against Plan to Abolish Service.

At a meeting of the Aldermen yesterday President Frank L. Dowling introduced a resolution against the proposed abolishment of the pneumatic mail tube service in the city as recommended by the Postmaster General. The resolution read in part that it was "the sense of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York that the pneumatic mail service now existing in this city is not only indispensable to the prompt and uninterrupted movement of letter mail, but is also desirable as a means of lessening traffic congestion, and that the abolition of that service would be seriously detrimental to the residents of this city, especially to the business interests."

Copies of the resolution will be sent to the Representatives in Congress from this city, as well as to President Wilson and the Postmaster General.

TAPS
A Gentle, Thoroughly Efficient and Prompt Intestinal Relief
TRY A BOX—10c—ALL DRUGGISTS

CANADIANS TRUST QUEBEC'S LOYALTY

Province Will Accept Mandate on Conscription, the Authorities Say.

BORDEN'S LEAD IS NOW 44

Three Districts Not Yet Reported—Premier Says Vote Was a Test of Democracy.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—With the smoke of the election clearing away and the Union Government firmly established with the full strength of the nation behind it, the administrators of the Military Service act and the military authorities today are settling down to finish their task of selecting and training for overseas the fighting power of Canada, confident that those who opposed conscription at the polls will loyally abide by the verdict of the ballot.

At no time has there been any real question of the success of the act or of the fundamental loyalty of the people, authorities say. At the Registrar's office it was predicted that the people of Quebec would accept the verdict of the country, and like the administration of the act would proceed as in the past.

C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice and a Conservative adherent of Sir Robert Borden, in commenting on the election today declared that the people of Canada as a whole could best serve their country by showing themselves to be generous and conciliatory toward the minority in the moment of victory.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 18.—A majority of 44 for the Unionist government, with a possibility of more when the soldier vote is counted, is indicated by the latest returns from the elections of yesterday. Returns from Alberta show Laurier candidates leading in three constituencies, but it is predicted that the soldier vote may change the result. The Unionists won the other districts in that Province.

Following is the summary by Provinces:

Province.	Union- ists.	Opposition.
Ontario	71	11
Quebec	3	62
Nova Scotia	9	6
New Brunswick	7	4
Manitoba	13	1
British Columbia	12	1
Saskatchewan	16	0
Alberta	9	0
Prince Edward Island	0	4
Totals	138	92

Deferred elections, 4; districts in doubt.

Sir Robert has sent the following cablegram to Premier Hughes of Australia:

"In yesterday's election the enforcement of compulsory military service to sustain Canada's seffort in the war and to provide adequate reinforcements for the Canadian army corps was directly in issue. The Government has been sustained by a majority of at least fifty, which probably will be increased to sixty by the soldiers' vote. The democracy of Canada has magnificently sustained the highest test of its courage, vision, and endurance. Canada has watched Australia's magnificent effort with deepest admiration, and we send warmest wishes for every success in the splendid campaign now being carried on in your country to provide reinforcements for the heroic Australian forces, whose wonderful achievements in the cause of liberty and civilization have brought worldwide honor and distinction to your great Commonwealth."

Sir Robert, in a statement expressing his satisfaction at the result of the election, said that it "was a notable test of democracy."

"The Canadian people," he said, "after more than three years of heroic devotion and untold sacrifice, were called upon to say whether Canada's effort in the war should be maintained. In the midst of the campaign the test of compulsory military service had to be applied. No severer trial of the courage, self-sacrifice, and endurance of a democracy was ever made.

"Constitutional writers of Central Europe had predicted during the last quarter of a century that under some such test democracy would fail. The Canadian democracy has given a triumphant refutation to every such prediction."

TO VOTE ON WAGE INCREASE

No Question of Strike Involved, Locomotive Firemen Are Told.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Seventy-five thousand locomotive firemen on all railroads in the United States tomorrow will vote on wage increases of 10 to 40 per cent. The increases were prepared today by committees of the trainmen's brotherhoods. Instructions to the firemen state that the vote "is not on the question of a strike."

Time and a half for all time over eight hours in all classes of railroad service is asked for all runs of less than one hundred miles except on passenger trains. On runs more than one hundred miles overtime will begin when the time on duty exceeds the miles run divided by twelve and a half. Time and a half is asked for all overtime.

All men in switching and hostling service would receive time and a half for time over eight hours, according to the demands. Firemen in switching service receive an average of $2.75 a day, according to the railroad men, and an increase to an average of $3.50 is asked.

SOLDIER VOTE GIVES HYLAN BIGGER LEAD

Continued from Page One.

Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Manhattan Districts, the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fifth in the Bronx, and the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth, Brooklyn districts.

Yesterday's results showed two changes in these districts. The Socialists lost an Alderman, in the Twentieth Aldermanic District of Manhattan. The Nov. 6 returns showed that Calman, Socialist, had defeated Delaney, Democrat, by 89 votes. Delaney fared better with the soldiers, with the result that yesterday's vote shows Delaney elected by a majority of 11. In the Nineteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, where Klingman, Democrat, received 2,598 votes on Nov. 6 and Weil, the Socialist candidate, the same number, Klingman obtained 70 soldier votes to 8 for Weil. Klingman being elected by a majority of 62.

"To politicians one of the surprising features of the canvass was the refutation of their claim by the soldiers themselves that paster ballots were a necessary evil," said George W. Kessler, Secretary of the Honest Ballot Association. "Reports received early in the afternoon indicated that the number of paster ballots used by soldier voters was less than one-third of the total number of ballots cast. The inference is irresistible that soldier voters desire to vote according to their convictions, not by licking and sticking on the face of what is a perfectly intelligible printed ballot a 'hand-me-down paster ballot.'"

A curious feature of the returns on suffrage in some districts was that there were several ties. In the Sixth Election District of the First Assembly District the vote stood 2 for, 2 no; in the 5th Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District it went 6 yes, 6 no, and in the Nineteenth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District it was 8 yes and 8 no.

ADVISES GERMAN ALLIANCE.

New President Would Maintain Organization for After-War Purposes.

In his first formal message to the members of the German-American National Alliance, the Rev. S. G. von Bosse of Wilmington, Del., recently elected President of the alliance to succeed Dr. C. J. Hexamer, after pointing out that the statutes of the alliance were fully in accord with this country's institutions, said, as quoted in the local German language press:

"In spite of all baiting, we shall not allow ourselves to be robbed of the belief that we, as sober citizens and conscious of our duty and true to our race, belong to the best in the nation. And just because of this it will be possible for us, after this war, to carry out our noble mission by helping heal the gaping wounds and trying to do away with misunderstandings on this side and the other.

"It is hardly possible to lay down a program today. During the period of the war we must simply try to maintain our alliance. Of course we shall have to undergo hard struggles in so doing, and in these we shall also be able to see what is to guide us in the future."

LOSES BLACK TOM SUIT.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Makes No Defense at Insurance Trial.

A verdict against the Lehigh Valley Railroad was given in Jersey City yesterday in the first suit to be tried for losses by the explosion at Black Tom on the night of July 30, 1916. The plaintiff was the New Jersey Fidelity and Plate Glass Insurance Company, which sued to recover on 600 claims, aggregating $25,000. A motion for a non-suit, made by Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, was denied by Judge Speer. The defense offered no testimony. It was agreed that the jury need not specify the sum due. It reported a verdict for the plaintiff with no further recommendation. It is said an appeal probably will be taken. The cases had been looked upon as a test of suits for claims estimated to aggregate $30,000,000.

The Stress of Entertaining

FOR those who dine heavily — who entertain much—and who exercise little—PLUTO WATER is an efficacious preventive of premature old age.

PLUTOWATER
America's Physic

Retain the sparkling eye, the ruddy good health of youth—keep your stomach and digestive tract in a healthy, happy condition with PLUTO.

PLUTOWATER is more than merely a laxative; it is Nature's own remedy, bottled at French Lick Springs and brought direct to you.

Especially beneficial in the treatment of stomach troubles.

On sale at your druggist's.

Your Physician Prescribes It

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Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
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This Christmas
Give Music—
The Most Welcome Gift of All
Style "G" $110
Small down
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$12 payment monthly

The
AEOLIAN-VOCALION
Greatest of Phonographs

YOU want the best, don't you, that your money will buy? Why not, then, come to Aeolian Hall—the largest musical instrument house in the world—for your phonograph?

The Vocalion possesses a tone-quality far beyond anything you have ever heard in such instruments before.

The Vocalion is beautiful to look at as well as to hear. No other phonograph adds so much to the *appearance* of your home.

The Vocalion plays all records—you are not confined to the artists recording for any one Company—but may play any record of standard make on the market.

But think of being able to *play a phonograph!* Think of putting your own expression into the music as the record is played! This is what the Graduola—part of every Vocalion at $110 and over—enables you to do. It is not necessary to use the Graduola, the Vocalion is quite complete without it—but it is an added privilege that will delight you and your friends.

VOCALION PRICES

Conventional Styles, $45 to $375 (With Graduola, from $110)
Beautiful Period Styles, $215 to $650

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

In MANHATTAN 29 W. 42nd Street
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A New Aeolian Hall in NEWARK 895 Broad St.

All Aeolian Stores Open Evenings Until Christmas

Period Vocalion No. 1496
Duncan Phyfe $270
Moderate down payment
$12 monthly

Trifles and Perfection
A Dress Clothes Preachment

In the matter of Dress Clothes, trifles make perfection, though perfection is no trifle.

The slurring of a single detail disqualifies them.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Clothes

When price is no object, it is all right to pay $125 for Dress Clothes that are finely custom tailored.

In fact nothing less than that is comparable to the style, fit and tailoring obtainable in our Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Clothes.

Full Dress Coats begin at $52
Dinner Coats to match, $30
Dress Trousers to match, $8
Cutaway Coats and Vests, $30 up

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings.

Arnheim's Has Become An Officers' Rendezvous

It is not unusual to see from five to twenty-five officers in Arnheim's. This is the result of Arnheim service. Officers have learned that at Arnheim's they can get such Uniform service as they want and have a right to expect.

OUR READY-TO-WEAR-AWAY DEP'T is prepared to deliver at once

12 oz. Serge Blouse and Breeches		$28
14 oz. " " " "		$35
17 oz. " " " "		$50
30 oz. Overcoats	$35 to	$50

OUR MADE-TO-MEASURE DEP'T can supply in twenty-four hours, if desired, suits and overcoats from all regulation cloths in 12 to 20 oz. weights at prices ranging from $28 to $75. There are Serges, Gabardines, Whipcords, and Bedford Cords to select from.

Second Lieutenants can have new regulation sleeve braid and shoulder bars attached in a few minutes. It makes no difference who made the uniform.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, moderate temperature today and Friday; gentle southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,880. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

AUSTRIANS GAIN ANOTHER APPROACH TO VENETIAN PLAIN

Storm Asolone, Guarding San Lorenzo Valley, Taking Over 2,000 Prisoners.

BATTLE RAGES ALL DAY

Rome Admits Loss of Mountain —Italian Attacks Break Down Near Monte Solarole.

FOE ASSAILS PIAVE LINES

Forces a Crossing of the Sile, But Is Driven Back to the River's Edge.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 19—(Associated Press.)—Extremely heavy fighting has again developed both in the northern mountain region and along the lower Piave.

In the mountain region the enemy concentrated his whole pressure on the heights commanding the Pass of San Lorenzo, leading down to the plain and Bassano. He was repeatedly repulsed, but with heavy reinforcements succeeded in making some progress to the summit of one of the heights east of the Brenta River, and the Italian line was correspondingly retired.

The fighting was desperate, as both sides feel the importance of controlling this vital link leading to the plain.

The enemy has made five separate attempts to cross the Sile or Old Piave. His main effort was about three miles above the mouth of the river, where pontoons and a bridge were used. The first party succeeded in getting across, but after a series of furious attacks was driven back to the water's edge, where it still held. Four other simultaneous attempts in the same region were repulsed in the main, but fighting continues, according to the latest reports received.

BERLIN, Dec. 19, (via London.)—Austro-German forces yesterday stormed the Italian positions on Monte Asolone (east of the Brenta, near Monte Grappa) and the adjoining heights, according to the official statement issued this afternoon by the German Staff. More than 2,000 soldiers were captured.

The text of the afternoon bulletin follows:

Throughout the day there was a violent artillery duel between the Brenta and Piave Rivers. After heavy artillery preparation Austro-Hungarian troops stormed Monte Asolone and the Italian positions adjoining, to the northwest and northeast. They took prisoner forty-eight officers and more than 2,000 men.

The Italian attacks east of Monte Solarolo broke down.

ROME, Dec. 19.—Austro-German forces on the Italian mountain front made a determined effort yesterday to advance on the line between Col Caprile and Monte Fertica. The War Office announced today that only in the Monte Asolone zone did the enemy gain ground and maintained it. The sanguinary fighting that resulted from this enemy effort lasted all day.

FRENCH IMPROVE POSITIONS.

Deeper Italians' Trenches and Occupy Observation Points.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN ITALY, Dec. 17, (Delayed,) [Associated Press.]—There is growing confidence in the strength of the allied forces to hold back the Austro-Germans from breaking through into the plains. The snow, which, after falling last week only in sufficient quantities to make the frontal positions plainly visible, but not enough to obstruct the enemy's progress, has now begun again, and apparently in earnest. Although the Austrians have had the Col della Beretta for three days, every desperate effort to advance has been frustrated.

A marked strengthening of the French positions has been made by taking up their front has been adopted, principally by greatly reduced casualties. The attacks have not ceased, nor lessened in violence, but the crack French troops have altered and deepened their trenches, making themselves more secure against the enemy, and are taking up positions that give them controlling observation advantages, such as the Austrians have elsewhere, which enable them to outflank any Austrian attack on the Upper Piave.

U. S. WIRELESS CHAIN COMPLETED TO CAVITE

Admiral Knight Announces Fact in Christmas Greeting to Secretary Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary Daniels was agreeably surprised this morning by the receipt from Admiral Knight, Commanding the Asiatic Fleet, of a radio message which announced the successful completion of the chain of high power stations whose construction was authorized by the act of Aug. 22, 1912.

The stations comprising this chain are Arlington, Darien, San Diego, Pearl Harbor, and Cavite. Darien was completed about two years ago, San Diego in March of this year, and Pearl Harbor in October; and while it was known that the acceptance test of the Cavite station was under way, the Secretary was quite unprepared for the following message from Admiral Knight:

"The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet in the first radio message from Cavite to Washington, presents his compliments to the Secretary of the Navy and wishes him to accept the very cordial Christmas and New Year's greeting of the officers and men of the Asiatic Fleet and station."

To which Secretary Daniels replied:

"I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the Christmas greeting of the officers and men of your command transmitted in the first radio message from Cavite to Washington, and congratulate you and those intimately associated with the completion of the last link in our chain of high-power radio stations upon the success achieved, which meets every expectation and places you in such direct communication with the department."

"BUSY MEN and women will appreciate this suggestion——" See top of page 1.—Advt.

EL GRANADO, First Straight Maduro. Conveys no promise but—Advt.

Berlin Gets Loot Stolen by Turks From Church of the Holy Sepulchre

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—An official dispatch received here today from France says that the Turks, before surrendering Jerusalem to the British, brutally mistreated Christian priests, carried off the famous treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, valued at millions of dollars, and sent to Berlin the church's celebrated ostensory of brilliants.

Mgr. Camassei, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, is said to have been deposed from his office and Father Piccardo, an Italian priest, to have died from the effects of Turkish brutalities.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre had remained unmolested heretofore during all the centuries of Moslem occupation of Jerusalem.

The same dispatch told of indignation among Mussulmans of Asia Minor over the action of a German General in establishing staff headquarters in the Great Mosque of the City of Aleppo, near the Syrian border.

The Holy Treasure is supposed to consist of two parts: that which is of intrinsic value, from the silver fence erected by Constantine to inclose the grave of Adam, to the precious gifts brought by pilgrims, and that which is venerated as "true relics" from the "Stone of Unction" on which the body of Jesus is said to have lain when it was annointed by Nicodemus, to pieces and nails of the cross.

DISMISS TEACHERS AFTER HOT DEBATE

Barondess Calls Board's Action "Lynching on Unsupported Charges."

COLUMBIA PLEA IGNORED

Three Found Guilty of "Undermining Good Citizenship."

After four hours of bitter debate on the floor of the Board of Education, in the course of which the trial of the three De Witt Clinton High School teachers was called "a lynching on unsupported charges," the Board yesterday sustained the High School Committee's verdict of guilty against Samuel Schmalhausen, Thomas Mufson, and A. Henry Schneer, and dismissed them from the service. The men were found guilty of "holding views subversive of discipline and of undermining good citizenship."

It takes twenty-four votes to dismiss a teacher, and twenty-five were mustered against Schmalhausen, twenty-six against Mufson, and thirty against Schneer. The teachers were defended by Thomas W. Churchill, Dr. Ira S. Wile, I. Montefiore Levy, John Martin, and Joseph Barondess. Those who urged the dismissal were Chairman John Whalen of the High School Committee, Professor Franklin H. Giddings, Arthur S. Somers, and General George W. Wingate.

Decision on the three cases was made despite the request for delay made by eleven instructors in Columbia University and other institutions, including John Dewey, James Harvey Robinson, David Snedden, Carlton H. Hayes, W. F. Montague, Thomas Reed Powell, H. A. Overstreet, W. T. Bush, N. P. Mead, M. R. Cohen, A. J. Goldfarb, and J. P. Turner.

Mr. Whalen's report to the board was to the effect that the charges against the teachers had been proved at the trial. Mr. Churchill, in behalf of the teachers, said he was convinced of the sincerity of each of them in relation to the carrying on of the war, the Liberty Loan, and other matters on which they were questioned.

Attack on Chairman Whalen.

Mr. Churchill alleged that the motive for the "inquisition" of the teachers at the De Witt Clinton High School could be found in the resolution passed by 105 teachers at that school criticising Chairman Whalen as "autocratic" for his calling the teachers to account after they had protested against the longer school day. This motive was denied by Mr. Somers and the other speakers who favored dismissal.

Mr. Churchill read from the testimony taken at the trial in which Ellen E. Garrigues, head of the English department, quoted Principal F. H. J. Paul of the school as saying, "Now I've got him," when he read a paper written by a pupil in Schmalhausen's class attacking President Wilson.

"Why, gentlemen, it was the most pitiable travesty on a trial that I have ever witnessed in my long career," declared Mr. Churchill. "In the name of God, would you send a dog to his doom on such testimony as that? The foundation of the charges against the teachers was lèse-majesté against Mr. Whalen. And the people who brought the charges are the kind who would teach patriotism to all the world. That's the patriotism of Prussia."

Professor Giddings, as well as the other speakers, including Chairman Willcox, said there was no charge of disloyalty against the teachers. In the case of Schmalhausen, he said, his penciled marginal notes on the letter written by the boy attacking the President showed "not the slightest reaction indicating outraged honor, tending to show that the Government had been assailed in a critical time." Mr. Levy disagreed with this assertion, and read the teacher's comments, some of which were recorded as "exaggerated, excessive emotionalism," "irrational," "not sane."

Objects to Schneer's Poetry.

Schneer was attacked by Mr. Giddings for a bibliography of literature he wrote, copies of which were sold in the school book store. Under each book Schneer wrote a line of poetry, and some of these lines aroused the ire of the professor. Dr. Wile, in defense of Schneer, asserted that the bibliography was placed on sale with the approval of the school authorities, and that the entire Faculty of the school might well be brought up on similar charges.

Because Munson at the trial refused to answer certain questions concerning the Government and the war, Professor Giddings said he would vote against him, as he would vote "for the discharge of any man capable of such mulish conduct."

Mr. Barondess objected to cutting short the discussion when Mr. Whalen wanted to limit it to about an hour. "Of course you would object," snapped Mr. Whalen.

"Yes, I do object, because I am opposed to railroading any person, unless

Continued on Page Eleven.

DIAMOND PLATINUM BAR PINS. Wonderful value. B. S. Kanner, 170 Broadway, cor. John.

STATE OF SIEGE IN PETROGRAD NOW

Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies Act to End Anarchy.

COSSACKS OCCUPY ROSTOV

Kaledine Proposes End of Civil Strife with Recognition of Don Region's Independence.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 19.—The Executive Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has proclaimed a state of siege in Petrograd in an effort to repress disorders due to the looting of wine cellars and shops.

A Government of Commissioners for the Caucasus has been formed at Tiflis. E. P. Gegeohkari of Kutais, leader of the Social Democrats in the Duma, has been chosen President of the Commissioners.

The Commissioner of Justice is preparing a decree re-instituting the death penalty for "enemies of the nation."

Foreign Minister Trotzky has issued a decree stating that all Consuls abroad are to be elected by the Russian colonies in the cities in which they reside, but that the Ambassadors shall be named by the Government at the Smolny Institute. The decree says that M. Nabokoff, Ambassador in London, and M. Krupensky, Ambassador at Tokio, must appear before the Criminal Court to answer to the charge of spreading false information regarding the armistice, or that otherwise their lands will be confiscated.

M. Trotzky in a speech delivered today laid the responsibility for the suicide of General Skalons, former Governor of Warsaw, and for the death of General Dukhonin, on the shoulders of the Allies and advisers of the Imperial Governments, who forced these men "to take the mad step of trying to prevent negotiations with the Germans regarding the armistice."

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Post says that the Cossacks finally occupied Rostov on Monday. The infantry joined the Cossacks, the rearguards surrendering.

General Kaledine, hetman of the Cossacks, has proposed to the Bolshevist Government that civil strife cease, stipulating the independence of the Don territory and nonintervention by the Maximalists.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that a decree has been issued turning over the entire administration of the fleets to central committees.

EMBARRASSED OVER RUSSIA.

Central Empires Are Feeling Pressure from Home Radicals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A radio message from Lyons, France, which came to the Committee on Public Information today, quotes the following from a Zurich dispatch to a French news agency:

"The Central Empires are beginning to experience a good deal of embarrassment over their negotiations with the Maximalists. In the Commission of the Budget in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies Ursal, the agrarian Czech Deputy, presented a resolution demanding the partition of the landed property among the peasants. To uphold his demand Ursal said:

"'Since Austria-Hungary and Germany have recognized the Maximalists and fraternized with them, it goes without saying that the former will adopt the principles of communism, which form the basis of the Maximalists' reforms.'"

Private advices have been received from Russia by Government officials urging that the American railway mission be not withdrawn, because the fulfillment of the United States' pledge to aid in improving Russian railroads was one way to maintain cordial relations with the people of that country. Officials here said they did not know what evoked the cablegrams, as withdrawal of the engineers was not contemplated.

OUR BULLETS PIERCE THE GERMAN ARMOR

Even Projectiles from American Pistol Penetrate Breastplate Used by the Enemy.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 19 (Associated Press.)—The German soldier's armor will not withstand the hard-hitting American's bullet, it has been shown.

A heavy breastplate removed from a German prisoner for a test was chewed to pieces by machine-gun fire after a rifle bullet fired at a good range had torn a hole in the armor as big as a silver dollar.

Even the bullets from a pistol did the work it was expected they would in this respect.

Continued on Page Two.

REMOVAL SALE—TIFFANY PUBLICATIONS. Entire stock of Grand Reader Furniture [illegible] Christmas Presents—Diamonds, Pearls, Jewelry, Gold and Silver plate, Artistic Leather Goods, Clocks, Bronzes, Lamps, Watches, Fine China, Glassware, Stationery,

cruised when the wishes of Admiral Sims became known.

"I am aware that this rule was in force in the department before we went to war, but its importance has been increased since we entered the war. In so far as I know that order has been enforced as a guiding principle."

Representative Oliver of Alabama is Chairman of the sub-committee, which includes Representatives Littlepage of West Virginia, Wilson of Texas, and Venable of Mississippi, Democrats, and Representatives Britten of Illinois, Peters of Maine, and Hicks of New York, Republicans.

Chasers Only an Expedient.

Representative Britten furnished all of the excitement at the morning session. In a mild encounter with him the Secretary of the Navy refused to admit that the American submarine chasers had been failures in the war. Mr. Britten declared that a member of the French Committee told him the design of the chaser was a failure and that there had been trouble with the propulsion system.

"I trust we are improving the design of the submarine chasers all the time," said Mr. Daniels. "These vessels are a temporary expedient. One of our greatest problems was to patrol the coast. The principal function of the chasers is to locate submarines; they have never been regarded as part of our permanent equipment. They would not have been built at all if we could have obtained larger ships. We do not intend to build any more chasers."

The submarine chasers cost between $42,000 and $56,000 each, Mr. Daniels explained.

"Do you not think that our censorship of the press has been carried to silly extremes?" asked Mr. Britten.

"We have no censorship of the press," replied Mr. Daniels. "We make requests of the press, but we have no law. With 90 per cent. of the press that is as good as law. I have been very much heartened by the attitude of the press. A few papers have been on the border line of treason, but they have been very few."

In response to a question from Representative Littlepage, Mr. Daniels said no officer of the navy, either active or retired, was interested in navy contracts or acting as an agent for any contractors.

The manner of awarding contracts was discussed briefly both with Secretary Daniels and with Admiral McGowan.

Mr. Daniels explained that of 496 contracts made since April 1 last only sixty-two had been on a basis of cost plus 10 per cent. Of $70,000,000 worth of contracts, exclusive of ships, $26,000,000 had been on the 10 per cent. plus basis, and $42,400,000 in the usual way.

"Under war conditions," said the Secretary, "the cost plus 10 per cent. contracts are satisfactory. We must pay for speed and for the facilities of construction."

Most contractors, he said, have been fair and patriotic. "There have been a few," he said, "we had to take by the nape of the neck; they came in saying they wanted to do their bit, but really wanted their bite."

Secretary Daniels praised the co-ordination between the personnel of the navy and the personnel of the Allies. One of the great problems, he said, was to furnish gun crews to merchant ships.

"We made these reserve ships," said Mr. Daniels, "a school for gunners, and the efficiency with which these officers have taken hold of the young men and made the young men efficient is really one of the big things of the navy in this war."

"When you come to write the story of the war," said he, "one of the most thrilling chapters will be regarding these young men who went on the merchant ships and risked their lives. I refer to those who went on our own merchant ships of course. We have put guns on every ship going in submarine war zones that requested it."

"We are rather proud," the Secretary said, "of the way the navy has met the actual test of war. I am glad for Congress and the public to know somewhat of our activities. A taking stock, so to speak cannot fail to bring ways for still further improvement and for still more efficient work in the future. We feel we have done well, but we still have problems, some of them very difficult, which we have been trying to solve in the best way possible in the very brief time allotted to solve them.

"To the best solution of these problems we hope to have suggestions and help from this committee and from Congress. We do not claim that we have done everything in the best possible way or that we have made no mistakes. I believe, however, when you know all we have attempted we will receive your confirming judgment that we have done as well as possible under all circumstances. In some things creditable speed has been achieved, in all things there has been team work in the departments and in the entire service efforts to have things well done and thoroughly done."

Supplies Bought Competitively.

Admiral McGowan told the investigators that practically all the supplies in his bureau were bought on a competitive basis. He said that since April 1 last $317,000,000 had passed through his hands as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for supplies exclusive of battleships, armorplate, and the like. Of this amount all had been expended after competitive bidding except about $19,000,000. This was disbursed under "navy orders," a system of advance payments, subject to revision after a proper authority has affixed the legal price in a controversy.

"We aim to eliminate red tape and maintain an open-door policy," said Admiral McGowan, "so that all bidders may have an equal chance under competitive bidding."

He said the present purchases of his bureau aggregated about a million a day, including Sundays. "You are of the opinion that all the men in the navy are supplied with ample warm clothing?" asked Representative Hicks.

"I am not only of that opinion, but I know it to be the fact," replied Admiral McGowan.

In response to questioning, he said that the best grade of sweater could be ordered in the navy for $2.40, and then he added: "The sweaters the women contribute are good for the purpose intended."

Admiral McGowan said excellent transportation facilities had been furnished by the railroads. While a fast freight service had not been maintained, he said there was a continuous service to the Government yards. He explained that this service was maintained because the railroads knew the navy had not abused the practice of marking trivial shipments "urgent."

Representative Britten's questioning developed that the practice of marking cars "urgent" had been discontinued. "Was it because the War Department abused that privilege?" asked Mr. Britten.

Dodging the question, Admiral McGowan replied that the railroads claimed other agencies had abused the privilege.

"We are still having our transportation handled expeditiously," he added. "We are getting 100 per cent. service from the railroads."

No Job Seekers in Navy.

Questioned by Representative Wilson, (Texas,) the Admiral said many expert civilians were devoting their time at small salaries in his bureau.

"In general," he added, "there is not a job seeker among the whole lot. They're hand-picked. I 'shanghaied' some of these civilians and have refused to accept resignations."

Admiral McGowan, reverting to a suggestion of Representative Britten that shoes too large and overcoats too small had been sent to the Great Lakes station, said if his orders had been carried out promptly this would have been obviated.

"Secretary Daniels has really struck the keynote in saying that 'recruiting was almost too successful' in view of the need of quick and complete clothing of the men," said the Admiral. "They had the same difficulty in England. However, every man in our navy is amply clothed, and if they wore any more than they do they could not walk."

Replying to Representative Britten, Admiral McGowan said that life preservers had been supplied for every enlisted man who went to sea.

At another point in his testimony he said:

"Every telephone transaction in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is recorded by a stenographer, so you gentlemen can see every one of them if you want to."

GERMAN AIR RAIDERS KILLED 10 IN LONDON

70 Injured There, and 5 Outside by Squadron of 16 to 20 Machines.

TWO ENEMY FLIERS TAKEN

Captured as Their Airplane Falls Into the Sea—No Military Damage Done.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Ten persons were killed and seventy injured in London in last night's air raid. Outside of London five persons were injured.

One of the German airplanes was brought down and another is believed to have been destroyed, the War Office announces. From sixteen to twenty raiders, divided into six groups, endeavored to reach London, but only five succeeded in dropping bombs on the city.

The raider known definitely to have been destroyed was hit by the fire of anti-aircraft guns and finally dropped into the sea off the Kentish coast. Two of the crew of three were captured alive by an armed trawler.

There is reason to believe that a second raider dropped into the English Channel, says the report.

A British pilot fired two drums of ammunition into a raider as it was dropping bombs on London from a height of 13,000 feet.

After the main attacks of the raiders ceased a single airplane flew over London at about 9 o'clock.

All the British machines which went up to engage the enemy returned in safety.

No military damage was done.

The following official communication in regard to casualties was given out:

Last night's air raid casualties were: Ten killed and seventy injured in London; only five injured outside London.

Several fires occurred. The material damage was not serious. There was no damage to naval or military establishments.

The statement issued by Lord French, commander of the British home forces, reads:

The latest reports indicate that from sixteen to twenty enemy airplanes took part in last night's raid. Three groups of raiders crossed the Kent coast between 6:15 and 6:25 P. M. Three other groups crossed the Essex coast between 6:10 and 6:45 P. M.

After the main attack on London had terminated a single airplane made its way over the capital about 9 P. M.

One raider, hit by gunfire, finally came down in the sea off the Kentish coast, two of its crew of three men being captured alive by an armed trawler. There is reason to suppose that another enemy airplane came down in the Channel, but this has not been confirmed up to the present.

One of our pilots attacked and fired two drums of ammunition into a raider as the latter was in the act of dropping bombs on London from a height of 13,000 feet. Another of our pilots also engaged the enemy over London, and a third in the vicinity of the capital at 11,000 feet. All our machines returned safely.

Full reports of the casualties and damage in London have not yet been received.

Bombs also were dropped at various places in Kent and Essex.

BERLIN, Dec. 19, (via London.)—German aviators last night dropped bombs on London, Ramsgate and Margate, the German War Office announced in its official statement issued today.

SEES HUGE MILK PROFITS.

Counsel for Consumers Calls for Action by Federal Commission.

Demanding the appearance of the officials of the Borden Condensed Milk Company and the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company before the Federal Milk Commission, Edward Kellogg Baird, counsel for the consumers, yesterday declared that he had information which indicated that these distributers had for many years been making excessive profits.

Mr. Baird called the attention of the commission during its hearing in the City Hall to the fact that the common stock of the Borden Condensed Milk Company had paid from 1902 to 1917 130 per cent. in dividends, and that in the same period the preferred stock had paid over 100 per cent. in dividends.

"In other words," said Mr. Baird, "the company has distributed to its stockholders a sum in excess of $32,000,000."

Charles A. Wiant, President of the Borden Farm Products Company, testified that his company was handling milk on a loss of ⅝ cents a quart and particularly during the months between November and February. If possible, the Borden Company, according to Mr. Wiant, would be willing to sustain a loss during the Winter provided that the price fixed by the commission would show a reasonable profit on the investment of the company.

Representatives of more than twenty retail organizations attended a meeting called by Cyrus C. Miller, Chief of the Bureau of Distribution and Transportation at the headquarters of the Federal Food Board, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday to discuss the formation of a trades council that would act as an advisory board to the Food Administration on the matter of prices. The council will take in every retail branch covered by the price list issued by George L. Bennett, the market price expert. The business of the council will be to select representatives to check up each day with Mr. Bennett the prices suggested by the Federal Food Board.

DUTCH SAY 'NO' TO BRITAIN

Won't Guarantee Not to Let Germany Ship Gravel to Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Government of The Netherlands has refused to guarantee to Great Britain the non-use of Dutch territorial waters by the Germans for transporting gravel and sand to Belgium for non-military uses. As a result, the British embargo continues on the use of cable lines by Dutch commercial interests, to their great embarrassment and confusion.

It is contended by the Dutch Government that the Rhine convention, to which Germany, Holland, and Switzerland are signatories, permits the use by Germany of Dutch waters under certain conditions, and the Dutch authorities have held that with respect to the transportation of sand and gravel to Belgium these conditions exist.

The movement of these materials by Germany was stopped Nov. 15 by the Dutch Government, when it was decided by Dutch officials that the needs of Belgium had been satisfied, but the Holland Government has decided not to commit itself to refuse to renew the permission for the movement of these materials again in the Spring.

ARREST SHIPYARD WORKER.

Alleged Plotter Is Seized in a Chester Plant.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 19.—Charged with planning the destruction of shipyard property, George Berger, an alleged German propagandist and said to be identified with the Industrial Workers of the World, was arrested at the Chester shipbuilding plant today and held for a hearing tomorrow. Letters found on the prisoner, according to the police, contained the statement that he "could do great damage to the ship yards here with proper materials."

Berger said he was born in Russia of German parentage. He has been employed at the shipyard only a few days.

GUNMAKERS TELL OF ARMY REBUFF

Continued from Page One.

turn out machine guns for the army, Mr. Stoddard said:

Encouragement from Navy.

"On Feb. 1 last the Marlin-Rockwell Company received a telegram from Admiral Earle, head of the Ordnance Department of the Navy, asking that a representative be sent to Washington. I landed here on the morning of the 3d and presented myself to Admiral Earle. He asked me if we were manufacturing a machine gun. I said we were. He said, 'How long would it take you to produce machine guns?' I said, 'Two weeks ago, anticipating trouble, we started in to make the tools, jigs and fixtures for the American calibre of the Colt gun.' We were then manufacturing some every day."

Senator Wadsworth: "For what Government?"

Mr. Stoddard: "For the Russian Government—the Russian calibre, paid for by England and ordered by England, but really for Russia. I told Admiral Earle we could begin production in from sixty to ninety days. He said, 'I have no money, I do not know how many I will need, but will you go ahead?' I said, 'Certainly we will go ahead, without regard to that.' The record shows—I looked it up yesterday afternoon—that we immediately bought supplies for the manufacture of guns, without any relation to an order, or anything else."

Senator Hitchcock: "That was for the navy?"

Mr. Stoddard: "It was for machine guns for the navy."

Senator Hitchcock: "When did you first have negotiations for the army supply?"

War Department "Not Interested."

Mr. Stoddard: "I went into General Crozier's office the same day, Feb. 3, and introduced myself to Colonel Rice of the Machine Gun Department. I told Colonel Rice the Marlin-Rockwell Company had already begun to manufacture the tools for the American calibre, and he turned around and said, 'What did you do that for?' I said, 'Because we thought it was our duty to get ready.' He said, 'Who is going to pay for it?' I said, 'The Marlin-Rockwell Company.' 'Well,' he said, 'we are not interested.' I told him we had a considerable capacity for making guns, and added: 'I do not see how you can fail to be interested. At least look up the plant and find out whether we are machine gun manufacturers or whether we are not, because we are liable to have trouble before long.' He said, 'I am not interested.'"

Senator Hitchcock: "When did you have further communication with the War Department?"

Mr. Stoddard: "My communications with the War Department for the first four or five months were mostly the result of a personal trip to Washington to see if I could convince them that the machine gun was a matter of interest."

Senator Hitchcock: "That was up to June 6, four or five months from February?"

Mr. Stoddard: "During the first week in May we presented a gun for test—two guns, in fact—in Springfield, and shortly afterward we received an order for some. In the meantime we had been obliged to keep our factory going, so we had simply taken a gamble on making the guns, without any orders. We made some more guns for Russia, which we had no order for, and then, when Russia looked like a pretty poor customer, we started in making guns for the United States."

Senator Hitchcock: "Without any orders from the War Department?"

Mr. Stoddard: "Oh, no, Sir; we did not have any orders. We could not get any orders."

Senator Hitchcock: "What reason did they give for not giving an order?"

Didn't Like the Gun Offered.

Mr. Stoddard: "One reason was that they did not like our gun. I put the proposition up to them that if the United States was going to have a million soldiers, and there were only three machine gun plants in the country that could make guns, where were they going to get the rest except from us? They said that was their business."

Senator Hitchcock: "Why were they dissatisfied with your make?"

Mr. Stoddard: "I do not know. They bought some later, in May."

Senator Hitchcock: "Was that followed by another order?"

Mr. Stoddard: "No, Sir; that was all they wanted. We ran over 400 guns that are left in the factory now. They do not want them."

Senator Hitchcock: "Are they using the others?"

Mr. Stoddard: "They are; I understand they have them around the training camps."

Senator Hitchcock: "Did you talk to any one else in the Ordnance Department except Colonel Rice?"

Mr. Stoddard: "I have talked with General Crozier and have met a great many officers of the Ordnance Department."

The contract price, Mr. Stoddard said, ran from $600 to $1,000 for each gun, including spare parts and accessories. The price varied according to the number of guns ordered, being considerably lower for larger quantities.

In trying to deal with the Government, Mr. Stoddard said he found the Ordnance officials obstinate.

"There was nothing we could do to make them comprehend the necessities of the situation; it was utterly impossible," he said. "They simply would not look at our gun, and they would not regard us as having any right of suggestion in the matter, and so we simply folded our tents and went home. We made them a price of $650 a gun. Sometime after we cut $75 off the price of each gun."

Ordered Some Browning Guns.

The War Department ordered some Browning guns from his firm, Mr. Stoddard said, but none had yet been delivered. He expects the first lot to be ready in May.

Senator Hitchcock: "What is the life of one of your machine guns in use in the field?"

Mr. Stoddard: "I have no idea—not the remotest."

Senator Hitchcock: "Will it last a year?"

Mr. Stoddard: "I should think it would depend entirely on the way it was used. I understand they are changing the use of these machine guns very materially. They are using a barrage machine gun fire. I do not think it would last long in that way."

Not until Nov. 7 last, Mr. Stoddard said, did the Aircraft Board of the War Department adopt the Marlin gun. His firm had large numbers of them on hand then, having "taken a gamble on the gun being adopted."

"We were confident it would go through, and we ordered all our supplies and tools and went ahead on a manufacturing basis just as if the gun had been accepted," he went on. "We had to change the model of the gun. That is why they are not delivered now. We were held back sixty days by that change."

Senator Wadsworth: "Could you have supplied the Government with some machine guns last Spring if you had received an order to go ahead?"

Mr. Stoddard: "Yes, and we could have supplied it with thousands of machine guns by this time."

Senator Hitchcock: "Because of the delays, you cannot make deliveries until May?"

Mr. Stoddard: "We cannot make any of those guns now because our capacity is all taken up with other material."

Mr. Stoddard alluded to War Department objections to features of the Colt gun.

"It has a weakness; there is no question about that," he went on. "The trouble is in its action. It has a lever arm that comes down about eight inches. The result is you cannot lay it flat on the trench, the same as a rifle or other type of machine gun, because the arm must have some room to play. The method or practice in the trench is to either raise it high enough to bring it in the clear, or else cut out a groove."

Senator Hitchcock: "That was really a substantial objection that the Ordnance Department might have had to it?"

Mr. Stoddard: "I think that ground might be taken. But, after all, it would kill men."

Senator Hitchcock: "It was better than no gun?"

Mr. Stoddard: "Yes, Sir; better than no gun."

Manufacture of Rifles.

Mr. Kimball, Vice President of the Remington Arms Company, followed Mr. Stoddard on the stand. He told of his firm getting an order for modified Enfield rifles on July 12, and said they began delivery of the contract toward the last of October. The firm had to change their gauge dies and machinery to make the Lee-Enfield pattern over to the modified type. Prior to getting the contract from the War Department, the firm had made 400,000 rifles for the British army.

Senator Hitchcock: "Were you in a position to take the contract earlier?"

Mr. Kimball: "We could have taken the contract in April and started earlier operations."

Senator Hitchcock: "How much earlier would it have made it possible for you to begin deliveries?"

Mr. Kimball: "Possibly two months."

Senator Hitchcock: "Do you know why the contract was not made earlier?"

Mr. Kimball: "I think there were no appropriations available for an earlier contract."

Senator Hitchcock: "When did negotiations begin between you and the Ordnance Department for this contract?"

Mr. Kimball: "In April, soon after the war was declared, and they lasted from April until July."

The witness went on to say that his firm hesitated to enter into the contract in advance of the appropriation, which was made about June 15. It was not until July 2 that the Ordnance Department determined upon the "policy" to be pursued in making the rifle. Senator Hitchcock wanted to know what he meant by "policy." This, Mr. Kimball said, had to do with interchangeability of the rifles.

Senator Hitchcock: "The committee has not been able to understand why, in view of the fact that war was imminent in March, these contracts were not made until July."

Mr. Kimball: "It was due to deliberations between the manufacturers themselves and the War Department that many of these matters of design were not settled very much earlier."

Senator Hitchcock: "If those deliberations could have been cut out and you could have gone on manufacturing the Lee-Enfield rifle for the United States on the same plans and specifications that you had for the British Government, when could you have begun deliveries?"

Mr. Kimball: "Deliveries naturally would have continued from the time of the ending of our contract with the English Government, if the same type of rifle had been specified and ordered. That would have been July 1."

The Government now owns the machinery in his firm's plant, Mr. Kimball said, having taken it over from the British Government.

Remedied British Defects.

Asked the difference between the Enfield and the British Lee-Enfield rifle, Mr. Kimball turned to Mr. Tyler, Vice President of the Remington Metallic Arms Company. Mr. Tyler told of English representatives asking the Remington firm, in 1914, to change their own Enfield rifle so as to adapt it to a new cartridge the British army had adopted. Although the rifle in use by the British was not regarded as equal to the new American model, the British, he said, could not afford the time to throw the Lee-Enfield model away and take up the new one. But the American Government went ahead with plans to turn out the modified rifle.

The British had started to produce an improved cartridge for the Lee-Enfield rifle before the war broke out, Mr. Tyler said, but had not time to finish it. So as not to have two sets of cartridges, they had the Remington concern make the slight changes in the old Lee-Enfield.

"So they had their old rifle slightly altered and went on using the old cartridge, which was inferior to the new one," said Mr. Tyler. He spoke of the old British cartridge sometimes "jamming" because of its "head," and said that was remedied in the cartridge adopted by the United States Government. The British cartridge had a low velocity, perhaps 1,900 feet a second, he said, while the cartridge made for the American Enfield rifle has a velocity of approximately 2,800 feet a second.

Senator Hitchcock: "Does the greater speed of the cartridge mean greater range?"

Mr. Tyler: "Yes, Sir."

Senator Hitchcock: "How much greater?"

Mr. Tyler: "I should say 500 or possibly 800 yards."

Senator Chamberlain: "If our ammunition for the modified Lee-Enfield rifle gives out on the front, we could not use the ammunition that the British have, could we?"

Mr. Tyler: "No, Sir; and neither could the British use the French ammunition if their ammunition should give out, nor can they use the Belgian ammunition, nor could any of them be interchangeable."

Senator Hitchcock: "We could exchange with the British if we had continued their manufacture?"

Mr. Tyler: "Yes, but it would seem bad to send to our front what is known to be an inferior ammunition, abandoned before the war for a better ammunition."

Senator Chamberlain: "You think it was worth the time that was taken to make the change in the rifle for our own army?"

Mr. Tyler: "I do, absolutely."

Senator Wadsworth asked Mr. Tyler if it would not have been possible for the United States, with the war on for nearly three years before this country entered, to go into it with arms and ammunition uniform with those of the French or British if preparation had been started in reasonable time.

"If the policy of preparedness you speak of had been started early enough it would have been possible," was the reply.

"Would it have been possible from Feb. 3 on?"

"No, Sir."

Changes Took Up Two Months.

J. E. Otterson, Vice President of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven and a member of the Munitions Standard Board, serving as an adjunct to the War Department, told of a conference of manufacturers of small arms and ammunition at New Haven and New York last March to consider the arms manufacturing situation. As a result of that conference the Government decided to manufacture some of the modified Enfield rifles, along with the Springfield rifles. But long delay ensued, the witness said, through indecision on the part of the Ordnance Department over a proposal to make the guns interchangeable. The witness said that seventeen changes in the rifle were ordered by the War Department before the final design was adopted for manufacture. This took up two months.

"It was the unanimous recommendation of the manufacturers' conference, at which all the manufacturers were present, that the United States Government adopt the British Enfield rifle, modified to take the United States Government ammunition, or using British Government ammunition, according to the desires of the Government," said the witness. The manufacturers felt that to change the rifle to use United States Government ammunition would entail a possible delay in the early deliveries of about thirty days. It would have taken a year and a half for any plant in this country to get ready to make a Springfield rifle.

"The military consideration, as I understood it, was that the Government did not want two kinds of ammunition in the field; that it had a rifle, the Springfield, which used .30 calibre Government ammunition, and it wished to have the new rifle use that same ammunition," said Mr. Otterson.

The delay eventually ran to the end of June, before the War Department finally got the manufacturers started. In the meantime another delay was regarding cartridges. Not until last August did the War Department, the witness said, finally decide a point in dispute affecting cartridge gauges.

Senator Hitchcock: "Why was all that delay between the outbreak of war and August?"

Mr. Otterson: "It was largely a question of thrashing out the technical details, and agreeing on something, and issuing instructions to the manufacturers. The Government, of course, was without adequate organization with which to meet this large expansion and these enormous problems at that time."

Senator Hitchcock: "We had made millions of cartridges before. Why could we not have gone on manufacturing them?"

Mr. Otterson: "The commercial manufacturers were not making cartridges for the Government when the war broke out. They made cartridges for commercial purposes, but they were not the same standard as the Government cartridge."

Far Ahead on Rifle Deliveries.

Charles H. Schlacks, General Manager of the Remington plant at Eddystone, Penn., said his factory was far ahead on rifle deliveries. Manufacture began, he said, based only upon an informal understanding with General Crozier in June, and preparations had been started in April as a result of manufacturers' conferences and $500,000 spent before a formal order was received. His deliveries began in September.

No War Department order, Mr. Schlacks said, had tended to retard his plant's production. Colonel Thompson's demands for greater standardization, he stated, caused no appreciable delay, nor did the decision to modify the British Enfield rifle. Inability at times to get certain supplies, he added, had slowed up production occasionally, but it had increased rapidly lately, although the maximum capacity has not yet been reached.

The new American rifle, Mr. Schlacks said emphatically, is infinitely superior to the British type.

"There is no comparison, in reliability or functioning," he said.

After the German Ambassador was dismissed, Mr. Schlacks said he came to Washington and called attention of the House Military Affairs Committee members to the probability of war. He told them his factory was available to make rifles, but did not discuss the matter with the Ordnance Bureau. He heard nothing from that bureau, he said, until April.

"We thought rifles would be required," the witness said, "but the Ordnance Bureau knew we had an available plant."

"But you thought of it before the War Department," suggested Senator Chamberlain.

Before taking the War Department contract, Mr. Schlacks said, his firm had finished a large British order, but they had always been dissatisfied with the British Enfield type, believing it of faulty design and deficient in functioning. The United States, he said, bought the rifle machinery in his plant from England at a reduction of 50 per cent. from original cost, which was about $10,000,000.

SAYS "BAKER SHOULD GO."

War Department Needs Big Executive, Kansas City Star Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 19.—Under the caption "Baker Should Go," The Kansas City Star says today:

"Are the fatal words, 'Too late,' to be written over our war program, as Lloyd George once said they had been written over the war program of our allies?

"Hasn't your company persistently insisted since Oct. 1 that customers desiring granulated sugar take part of their orders in package sugars of special brands?" asked Senator Reed.

"We have," replied Mr. Babst. "We've done everything possible to put our package sugars, particularly granulated, in two-pound packages and three and a half pound bags into the hands of the trade and consumers. The only regret I have is that I did not insist on its being done even more extensively."

To Prevent Sugar Hoarding.

"Why did you press these package sugars?" asked Senator Jones.

"We found we could successfully prevent sugar hoarding by that means. We learned that during the early part of the year, when labor troubles at refineries threatened for a time to cause a shortage, Package sugars proved their worth then in helping to make distribution general and prevent hoarding."

"How much higher is the cost of package sugar than granulated in bulk?" inquired Senator Reed.

"On two, three and a half and five-pound cartons and bags we add 40 cents a hundred pounds to the base price of 8.15 cents for granulated," said Mr. Babst. "On ten-pound bags we add 30 cents a hundredweight, and on twenty-five and fifty-pound bags we add 20 cents."

Gaining the committee's permission to explain more fully his reasons for pushing package sugars, Mr. Bapst stated:

"We found that we could insure people getting sugar in a time of shortage by insisting on customers taking package sugar. One barrel of sugar makes three cases of two-pound cartons. That means that one case can be sent to each of three stores. The same quantity of sugar in a barrel would go to one store and fewer persons would share in its distribution. Tabulation of 6,125 grocery stores throughout the United States shows that 4,979 grocers sold this package sugar as cheaply or cheaper than bulk granulated, for which they paid less."

"How is that possible?" asked Senator Lodge.

"Simply because the grocer, who scoops sugar from a barrel, puts it into a paper bag, uses string to wrap it, and loses some sugar in scooping and weighing, can afford to pay the slight difference and still be ahead of the game by selling the package sugar at the same price as granulated, or a lower price. No more effective single step has been taken to end or relieve the sugar shortage than the pushing of package sugars."

Senator Reed inquired whether the cost of refining had increased since 1900 to a degree that had not been compensated for by improvement in machinery and manufacturing methods. The witness replied that the cost has gone up in the last two years, and markedly in the last year, but could give no figures.

Called Off "Candy Day."

Then Senator Reed produced an advertisement inserted in a sugar trade paper on Sept. 21, urging the observance of "Candy Day" on Oct. 6.

"Did your company, in addition to running this advertisement, send out a bulletin in all sugar packages, urging observance of this day?" asked Senator Reed.

"No," replied Mr. Babst. "When I saw that advertisement, I got in touch with confectioners who are behind Candy Day celebrations and advised them I believed celebration of the day this year would be inadvisable and inappropriate. The confectioners, through their national organization, agreed, and Candy Day was not celebrated."

Taking up Mr. Spreckels's charge that Mr. Babst had cancelled contracts for sugar to be sent to France, and had tried to get Mr. Spreckels to do likewise, Senator Reed asked:

"Did you cancel any French sugar contracts in 1917?"

"None," responded Mr. Babst. "I did say to Mr. Spreckels that I had looked over contracts for sugar for France, and that in view of the great need in this country for the sugar which we had in our warehouses on Nov. 15, and for which no ships had been provided, we proposed to cancel the contracts.

"We had 6,000 tons at Philadelphia and 2,000 in New York. Most of the 6,000 tons we sold to the United States army and navy; the 2,000 tons went to the Belgian Relief Commission and the Red Cross. The small remainder we sold to the trade.

"We cancelled no contract. We still owe the French that sugar, and we plan to fill the contract from the new Cuban crop."

The price of 7.25 cents a pound for beet sugar set by the Food Administration had no effect upon the Eastern situation, according to Mr. Babst, as it was impossible to transport beet sugar East in appreciable quantities. The Michigan beet sugar crop, which Senator Reed estimated at 100,000 tons, the witness said, was awaiting shipment East during October.

Mr. Babst's examination was concluded just before the committee adjourned.

Nothing more of importance concerning the Cuban contracts or negotiations will be taken up at the meeting, notwithstanding they formed the basis for much questioning early. The State Department has requested this feature be eliminated.

J. H. W. Lamkau, a New York food broker, submitted a letter to Senator Reed, urging that representation on the International Sugar Committee of the Food Administration be given importers.

HIT GERMAN PEOPLE WITH CLUB, SAYS TAFT

Says We Are Fighting a Mass of Men Obsessed with Megalomania.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The United States is fighting not only the Kaiser and the Prussian military system, but also the German people, said ex-President Taft in his address at the annual banquet the Associated Industries of Massachusetts here tonight. "And the only way we can win," he added, "is by hitting the German people on the head with a club."

When the attempt to form a constitutional monarchy in Germany failed, Mr. Taft continued, freedom-loving Germans came to this country and are now counted among the best citizens. Those who remained in Germany through the Bismarckian rule saw the success of this rule of blood and iron until, Mr. Taft said, they became obsessed with megalomania, and the idea that there was a German god, represented by the German State, which State could do no wrong. So the Germans recognized no international morality that stood in the way of the aggrandizement of the State.

Mr. Taft described how loyal the Germans were to their Government, and said they would remain so until they experience a psychological change. This change could be effected only by their positive defeat, he held.

Mr. Taft thought that to accomplish the defeat of the Germans the United States must send 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 soldiers to France. Two million would not be enough, he thought.

In conclusion he said that if the United States did not win the war the only alternative would be to make militarism the dominating policy of the Government.

FIND NO POISON IN WOOL.

Chemists Fail to Support Mrs. Anderson's Complaint of Infection.

Chemists and bacteriologists who made analyses of the wool sent to them by Mrs. Rose Anderson of 64 Washington Street, Hoboken, who said she became ill every time she tried to knit because a fine powder had been sprinkled on the yarn, reported yesterday that they had been unable to find either poison or germs in the yarn. About thirty tests were made under the direction of Dr. J. Vonderleith, Hudson County chemist and bacteriologist, and the physicians said they thought Mrs. Anderson's illness might have been caused by her eyes, because shaking the wool several times under the noses of other persons failed to produce illness.

After exhaustive tests had been made to determine whether propagandists who wished to impede the knitting of sweaters for soldiers had put poison in the wool, the chemists injected serums into guinea pigs. No symptoms of illness were exhibited by the guinea pigs except that the pink skin of one showed signs of changing to olive drab.

Fleeing Enemy Aliens Caught.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 19.—Peter Hind and Herman Fuche, enemy aliens, who are said to have fled from Columbus, Ohio, to escape internment by the Federal authorities, were brought here today from Jenners, Penn., where they were arrested last night by Deputy United States Marshals. They were lodged in the county jail to await the action of the Federal Court.

SUGAR FAMINE DUE TO CAR SHORTAGE

Continued from Page One.

cents a pound?" asked Senator Reed.

"I did not state that," responded Mr. Babst, nettled.

"Then state what the highest price was."

"I'd have to investigate my price lists to tell you," was the answer.

Senator Vardaman inquired what the highest price was that the company had charged since Oct. 1 for any special brand of sugar.

"We have a brand we sell for $2 per thousand tablets," said Mr. Babst, producing a sample of this sugar. "Each tablet is wrapped in paper bearing the monogram of some hotel, club or railroad."

"How much is that a pound?" asked Senator Vardaman.

"Well, $2 a thousand means five for a penny. Put in a scale and weighed without the wrapping, that would figure up 16 cents a pound," explained Mr. Babst. "Our price for the same sugar, unwrapped, is 11 cents a pound, and the total cost of wrapping is 3 cents, making the total cost 14 cents a pound."

Senator Reed here tried to stop the witness going further into the subject of special sugars, but Senator Jones insisted that Mr. Babst continue.

"Mr. Spreckels left the impression that it was through the sale of special brands of sugar that Mr. Babst tried to evade the Food Administration's price-fixing," said Senator Jones. "I want to hear all the facts about that, so let the witness proceed."

Senator Jones then questioned Mr. Babst.

"How much higher than the price of granulated sugar is the price you charge for this special sugar?" he asked.

"It sells 5 cents a pound higher than the same sugar unwrapped," said Mr. Babst.

"And that 5 cents is consumed in advertising, cost of selling, and distribution, is it not?"

"Yes."

Lose Money on Special Brands.

"Well, suppose we count that 5 cents all profit," suggested Senator Jones. "How much would your profits amount to on the quantity you have sold since Oct. 1?"

"We lose money on it, instead of making a profit."

"Go on and tell us what it amounts to, figuring the 5 cents as profit," insisted Senator Reed.

"For 1917 we get $56,000 more than if we had put the sugar out as granulated; we pay out $42,000 to wrap it, leaving us $14,000 to pay selling, administrative, and distribution costs."

"Why do you keep on selling sugar you lose money on?" asked Senator Reed.

"It's just a frill we indulge in because we get our sugar into the hands of more people," said Mr. Babst, smiling.

"So you don't do it as an eleemosynary stunt?" asked Senator Reed.

"No, we do it to make money, although we lose on the actual transaction," responded Mr. Babst.

Senator Reed went into the company's business in old-fashioned brown sugar, one of the brands which Mr. Spreckels cited as beyond the price-fixing limitations of the Food Administration. After much caustic comment by Senator Reed and considerable fencing by Mr. Babst, the witness testified that for July, August, and September his company earned a profit of $490.76 through the sale of old-fashioned brown sugar.

"Hasn't your company persistently insisted since Oct. 1 that customers desiring granulated sugar take part of their orders in package sugars of special brands?" asked Senator Reed.

"We have," replied Mr. Babst. "We've done everything possible to put our package sugars, particularly granulated, in two-pound packages and three and a half pound bags into the hands of the trade and consumers. The only regret I have is that I did not insist on its being done even more extensively."

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GERMAN NIGHT RAIDS ON BRITISH LINE FAIL

Haig's Men Take Prisoners and Machine Guns on Flanders Front.

FRANCO-GERMAN GUN DUELS

Artillery Activity Is Reported at Various Points from Champagne to the Woevre.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—German raids on various parts of the Flanders and Arras fronts last night were beaten off, according to Field Marshal Haig's reports, and fourteen prisoners and machine guns fell into the hands of the British forces near Passchendaele. The enemy showed considerable artillery activity to the east of Ypres.

The text of the night official report is as follows:

During the night a hostile raiding party was driven off by our fire east of Guemappe, (Arras sector.) Other raiding parties attacked two of our posts in the neighborhood of Avion. Two of our men are missing.

As a result of raids unsuccessfully attempted by the enemy last night near Passchendaele we captured fourteen prisoners and four machine guns.

The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity in the neighborhood of Ploegsteart and Polygon Wood.

The afternoon statement said:

Hostile reconnoiterers endeavored to approach our posts southeast and northeast of Passchendaele. They were driven off by our fire. We secured a few prisoners. Elsewhere there was nothing of special interest.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Gun duels were the principal feature of the fighting on the French front, being reported from Champagne, the Argonne, Alsace, Verdun and the Woevre.

Tonight's War Office report says:

Reciprocal bombardments occurred in the region of Juvincourt [in Champagne] and north of the Caurtieres Wood [Verdun front,] as well as in the sectors of Hartmannsweilerkopf and Schoenhols, and in the Woevre. An enemy attack on our trenches before Regneville failed under our fire.

Following is the text of the afternoon bulletin:

The enemy's artillery during the night bombarded our first lines south of Juvincourt and in the Argonne, at Four de Paris. Our batteries replied effectively. At the latter point enemy forces which made two attempts to approach our positions were repulsed with losses.

In Lorraine, in the sectors of Flirey and Nauroy, our patrols took prisoners, including an officer.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Last night German aviators threw down fifty bombs in the region of Dunkirk. No victims have been reported thus far.

The Belgian War Office issues the following statement:

In the course of the day of Dec. 18 there were moderately intense artillery actions in the regions of Dixmude and Mercken. Furnes, the approaches to the station at Oudenkerke and the region of Duynhoekje were cannonaded. On Dec. 19 the artillery activity was slight. The environs of Oudenkerke and Duynhoekje were bombarded.

SNOW ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

Winter's First Storm Brought a Temporary Lull in the Fighting.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Dec. 16, (Delayed.)—Last night snow began to fall over the British armies in France, and this morning all the countryside was deep in snow. It has been blown across the roads in deep drifts by a wind with a wail in it, and lies piled against the banks in beautiful whiteness. The peace of a white, cold world seems to come over the fields of war, where all the ugliness of human strife, all the slaughter of beauty, all this smashing of decent things, all the death of youth, is covered up by this veil of snow, upon which for a little while the sun is shining, and a great hush, the queer quietness that comes after a snowfall, has come over the zone. The very guns seem silent for once, as though sleeping under the white counterpane that hides their ugly snouts.

For a few hours this morning, anyhow, there was a white truce, because the airplanes could see nothing in the scudding clouds of snowflakes, and could not spot the batteries. There had been a quiet night on the front, except for the howl of the wind, which rose to a melancholy shriek as it came through the woods behind the lines and beat against the shutters of the old French château where the most fortunate of the English officers and men are quartered.

For an hour or two there is the illusion that the snowstorm has stopped the war, like the spirit of peace in a white shroud which has spread its wings over the world and over the slaughter fields. It is only an illusion, and in a little while this snow will melt into rivers of mud, as it did last year, and in the mud there may be fighting again.

FACE 154 GERMAN DIVISIONS.

Allies' Foes Now Near the Previous Western Maximum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Germany's strength on the Franco-British front is placed in official dispatches received here today at 154 divisions, or within one division of the great force amassed there last July when the German military effort against France was at its maximum.

Withdrawals from Russia and drafts upon the younger classes of reservists have enabled the Kaiser not only to make up the enormous losses suffered in bloody battles with the Allies, but to replace the men sent to aid the Austrians in their invasion of Italy. Winter therefore finds the Germans with armies facing the Allies in France very nearly equal to the largest ever before mustered, with advertisement of a great offensive, which may presage another peace proposal.

The Allies, however, are understood to maintain a considerable superiority in numbers on the French front.

BOMB ENGEL AIRDROME.

British Naval Fliers Drop Explosives on an Ammunition Dump.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The successful bombing by British naval aircraft of the Engel airdrome, behind the German lines in Flanders, is announced in today's Admiralty statement. The text reads:

Naval aircraft dropped bombs which burst close to the sheds and on the ammunition dump and railway sidings at the Engel airdrome on Tuesday. One enemy aircraft was brought down ablaze and one out of control. All of our machines returned safely.

TWO SHIPS IN CONVOY SUNK BY SUBMARINE

British Freighters Torpedoed Off Irish Coast—City of Naples Also U-Boat Victim.

The officers of a British steamship which arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port said that two British freighters in their convoy were sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast on Dec. 7. The attack was made about 8 o'clock in the morning and the explosion of the torpedoes was so powerful that it rocked their vessel so much that at first they thought she had been torpedoed. There were American steamships in the convoy, the officers said, but they were not harmed. They did not know the names of the two freighters, because they were marked by numbers, but said they were vessels of 8,000 to 10,000 gross tonnage. The crews of both vessels were saved.

The officers told how British merchant vessels were now equipped with guns which would sink submarines under water within a greatly increased radius.

News of the sinking of the British steamship City of Naples on Dec. 5, off the English coast, by a German submarine, was brought to an Atlantic port yesterday by the Captain of an American supply ship, who was with the same convoy. The City of Naples, which was in ballast and was on her way to an American port under charter to the White Star Line, was about a ship's length ahead of the American vessel when the torpedo struck her on the port side, making a big hole through which the water poured in and caused her to settle by the stern.

Directly after the torpedo exploded the destroyers, in charge of the convoy, steamed at top speed to the location where the submarine was supposed to have fired from and dropped four depth bombs. In the meantime the crew of fifty officers and men from the City of Naples had got away in their boats and were picked up by a patrol boat. The Captain of the American steamship said he did not wait to see whether the depth charges had hit the submarine as he was too anxious to get out of her way in case the German commander should attack the convoy a second time.

The City of Naples was 5,739 gross tonnage, 418 feet 3 inches long, and was built at Newcastle on Tyne in 1908 for Ellerman Bros.

PERSHING LOSES FIVE MEN.

Cables List of Deaths—Pneumonia the Chief Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The War Department today received from General Pershing the following casualty list:

ASHCRAFT, ANSALOM J., private, Quartermaster Corps, Dec. 11, cerebro-spinal meningitis; father, Anselm A. Ashcraft, Hollins, Ala.

CARD, SILAS K., private, infantry, Dec. 17, empyema pneumonia pericarditis; mother, Mary Card, Johnsonville, N. Y.

MAIN, JESSE C., private, engineers, Dec. 16, pneumonia; mother, Mrs. William Main, Stillman Valley, Ill.

DUTTON, BRYAN N., private, infantry, Dec. 16, peritonitis, following acute appendicitis; father, J. M. Dutton, Huntsville, Ala.

MERRILL, SCOTT B., private, infantry, Dec. 16, broncho-pneumonia; father, Charles H. Merrill, Anson, Me.

20 FIREMEN HURT BY AN EXPLOSION

Many Cut by Flying Glass and Burned by Flames at a Blaze in South Street.

Twenty firemen were cut by flying glass and burned by a back draft caused by an explosion of unknown origin in a fire that destroyed a five-story loft building at 42 South Street shortly after midnight.

Windows in other loft buildings in South Street and Old Slip were shattered by the explosion, and the detonation was heard more than a mile away. The Fire Marshall was unable to give the cause of the explosion, but he said he thought it might have been caused by a barrel of alcohol in the basement or by dust raised by a back draft.

A watchman discovered the fire and Engine Company 10 and Truck Company 15 responded. As the firemen pulled up in front of the brick structure and prepared their apparatus to fight the fire there was a tremendous explosion and the forty men of the two companies were knocked from their feet and their apparatus was damaged slightly. Every door and window in the building was blown out, and glass fell from windows in other buildings. Flames from the windows burned the men severely and the seven who were taken to the Volunteer Hospital were severely cut by flying glass.

The explosion wrecked the upper floors of the building, and before other apparatus arrived in response to two other alarms the flames had destroyed the contents of the upper floors. The building was occupied by the Standard Pencil Company and the New York Cordage Company, and their stocks of goods were completely destroyed, with a loss of about $25,000.

Fire Chief Kennon and Fire Marshal Brophy began an investigation of the causes of the explosion. Several firemen who were treated for their injuries in the Old Slip station by Dr. Archer and other physicians of the Fire Department were able to return to their work, but thirteen were sent to their homes. Among them were Lieutenant Newman, in command of the engine company, and Lieutenant John E. Stafford of the truck company.

INDICTS MAYOR SMITH ON ELECTION CHARGE

Philadelphia Grand Jury Holds Him on Two Counts and Will Consider Case Further.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Mayor Thomas B. Smith was indicted today on charges of contempt of court and conspiracy to violate the election law in connection with the outlawry in the Fifth Ward at the last primary, which resulted in the killing of George A. Eppley, a special policeman. Isaac Deutsch, responsible for the reign of terror in the ward on that day, was indicted on charges of murder and manslaughter, together with Lieutenant David Bennett, Policemen John Wirtschafter, Michael J. Murphy, Emanuel Uram, Lewis Feldman, and Clarence Hayden, his political followers.

Further charges against Mayor Smith will be considered by the Grand Jury tomorrow. The findings were presented to Judge Carr today during the closing session of the trial of Jacob Mascia, also known as "Butch," the New York gunman who is alleged to have killed Eppley.

One of the bills charges the Mayor with contempt of court in failing to produce certain public documents before Judge Brown during a preliminary hearing of the Fifth Ward case. Another bill charges the Mayor, Deutsch, Bennett, and the five policemen with violating the election law. This ends the Mayor's connection with today's finding.

When the jury convenes tomorrow the additional bill against Mayor Smith for malfeasance in office will be taken up. The jury also started today to consider a bill against William Finley on charges of aiding the escape of the gunmen after the disorder in the Fifth Ward.

CANADIAN TROOPS HERE FROM FRONT

1,206 Officers and Men Invalided or on Leave Return from France.

SOME BRING FAMILIES

Damage to Halifax Port Caused the Change of Route of Transport.

A British transport, with 1,206 officers and men, convalescents, and 803 women and children on board, arrived here yesterday, instead of putting into Halifax, the train service from that port having been interrupted by the explosion on Dec. 6.

As it was after 4 o'clock when the transport was made fast at the pier the military authorities, who had come from Montreal and Ottawa, decided to keep the troops and the majority of the women and children on board until this morning, when they will be sent to Canada by special trains via Montreal. About 200, in charge of Lieut. Col. C. A. McGuffin, were allowed to land and proceed by special train to British Columbia, because otherwise they would not have arrived home by Christmas.

Arrangements had been made with the Collector of the Port that the baggage belonging to the Canadians should go through in bond on the special trains, and the Commissioner General of Immigration at Washington had instructed the local authorities to pass the troops and the women and children without any examination. Tenders were waiting at the head of the pier to convey the troops to the various railroad stations, where they are to entrain for Canada.

The troops were under the command of Brig. Gen. D. A. Loomis, who remained on board for the night to see his men disembark.

A guard of United States regulars was at the pier to see that no strangers were allowed to approach the side of the transport which had her hull and superstructure disguised in a striking and picturesque manner, different to any vessel that has been to this port before. As the big vessel came alongside, the bronzed, well set up, khaki-clad Canadians lining the sides cheered the Americans on guard duty.

"You've got a good job, Sammy," a big Sergeant yelled out, "Hang on to it, old top!"

The naval surgeon in charge said there was not a single medical or surgical case among the returning soldiers, some of whom had been invalided from war service and a few of whom were going home on leave after two years' continuous service. One soldier developed pneumonia on the voyage and another trooper fell over a hatch coaming and sprained his ankle. He was the only one on board who walked with crutches, the surgeon said.

There were about 250 Canadian officers, some accompanied by their wives. The remainder of the women were the wives of soldiers who had gone over to England early in the war to be near their husbands when they came from France on leave.

Captain Miller R. Taylor of the Royal Flying Corps, formerly of Macon, Ga., was accompanied by his wife and baby, Leah Ahlene Taylor, who was born in London on Oct. 31 during an air raid. The Captain said that he had served a year in the Flying Corps and had been in several sharp encounters with the German raiders. He was invalided on account of a fall from his machine through engine trouble on the east coast of England, when he suffered a concussion of the spine.

Miss L. McCarthy returned on the transport after serving eighteen months in France in the base hospitals on her way home to Toronto for a rest.

The Canadians said they were glad to hear that the Conscription bill had been passed at Ottawa and that some of the slackers who had been hanging back at home with the women folks would have to go over to France and do their bit for their country. Several of the officers and soldiers said they hoped to be able to return to the front in France by the Spring and take part in the big drive against the enemy.

DESTROY SUBMARINE THAT SANK TRANSPORT

French Minister of Marine Announces Loss of the Chateaurenault, an Old Cruiser.

PARIS, Dec. 18, (Delayed.)—The old French cruiser Chateaurenault, employed as a transport, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on the morning of Dec. 14, and the submarine which attacked her later was destroyed, according to announcement made tonight by the French Minister of Marine.

The passengers on the Chateaurenault, all of whom were soldiers, were saved. Ten members of the crew were lost.

The French cruiser Chateaurenault was laid down in 1896. She was 442 long, with a beam of 55.7 feet, and displaced 7,898 tons. Her complement before the war was 600 men. Besides being used as a cruiser formerly, the Chateaurenault had been fitted as a minelayer.

WON'T LIFT BAN ON MUCK.

Washington Police Firm in Refusal to Admit German Musicians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Agents of the Department of Justice and the local police have refused to lift the ban on Dr. Karl Muck and twenty-two members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra who are scheduled to give a series of concerts here. They are listed as German citizens and will remain catalogued as such until proof is given to the contrary, the officials say.

Meantime the subscribers have received a letter from C. A. Ellis, manager of the orchestra, stating that Dr. Muck "is not a citizen of Germany," but "a citizen of Switzerland, as was his father."

A copy of this letter has been placed in the hands of Major Pullman, Police Superintendent. Major Pullman today said that neither Dr. Muck nor his orchestra members who were German subjects would be allowed to come to Washington, unless the Washington Police Department received a special ruling from the Department of Justice ordering their admission.

John Lord O'Brian, special assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of the enforcement of the alien enemy proclamation, said today:

"Dr. Muck is a German subject, and as such would be placed under arrest if he entered the District."

The Swiss Legation declined to stand sponsor for the claim that Dr. Muck was a Swiss citizen. Dr. Carl Paul Hubscher, Secretary of Legation, said:

"No official statement has been made by the legation concerning the citizenship of Dr. Muck. We are now investigating the matter. At present we are not prepared to answer questions regarding Dr. Muck's status."

Jamaica Aids Halifax.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 19.—The Island Council has voted £19,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the recent hurricane in Jamaica and £1,000 for that of the survivors of the Halifax disaster.

For Halifax Relief.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday $5 from Mrs. Grace Campbell van Norden of Pittsfield, Mass., for Halifax relief.

SARRAIL RELIEVED OF SALONIKI COMMAND

To be Succeeded as Chief of Allied Army by Gen. Guillemet, Athens Hears.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—General Sarrail, Commander of the Allied Armies at Saloniki, has been recalled, according to newspaper announcement in Athens, says a Reuter dispatch from the Greek capital under date of Dec. 15.

The successor of General Sarrail in command of the Macedonian forces, it is stated, will be General Guillemet.

The return of General Sarrail, who on Sept. 8-12, 1914, prevented the German Crown Prince from flanking the main French Army on the Marne from Verdun, and in the following December prepared on that terrain the greatest trap in all military history into which his Imperial Highness walked on Feb. 21, 1916, is as unexpected as was his secret transfer to the armies of the Orient in July, 1915.

A serious charge had been made against him by General Dubail and indorsed by Joffre and the then Minister of War, Millerand, as a matter of form. It had to do with his subsequent manoeuvres against the Crown Prince. Dubail, who commanded all the armies between Belfort and the Argonne, was his superior. The charge was subsequently dropped and Sarrail disappeared. Shortly afterward announcement was made that he had been appointed to the important command of the Eastern Mediterranean armies.

In October, 1915, General Sarrail moved with the army from Gallipoli to Saloniki, and was made Commander in Chief of the allied forces and led them to their present front in Macedonia.

Although there are several officers bearing the name of Guillemet in the French Army, it seems not improbable that the man selected to succeed General Sarrail may be General Guillaumat, who commanded the French armies at Verdun during their brilliant operations last Summer, when they completed the recovery of virtually all the ground that the Germans had won in their 1916 drive.

RUMOR OF DRAFT CALL.

Washington Has Reports, but Baker Says No Date Is Fixed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A report was current tonight that the next call of draft men to the colors would take place on Feb. 1, and that it would be for approximateyl 300,000 men.

The Provost Marshal's office denied that any orders had been issued, and tonight Secretary Baker said that any statement at this time as to the date of the second call or as to the number of men to be called was premature, unwarranted and unjustified, and that no date had been fixed.

The task of classifying the man power of the country under the selective service law, in anticipation of future calls to the colors, began Dec. 15. General Crowder believes that with the loyal co-operation of the local boards the millions of registrants will within sixty days "stand marshaled for their place in the world's war, each in the class to which his economic worth entitles him."

General Crowder today notified all Governors by wire that Presiden Wilson had authorized that induction into the military service of employes of the postal service called to report between this date and Jan. 1 be deferred until after Jan. 1 and to instruct local boards accordingly. The purpose of this is to enable the postal service to take care of the Christmas mails.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has sent the following statement abroad for publication in regard to the registration of Americans of draft age outside the jurisdiction of the United States:

"Americans residing abroad should register, although they are not compelled to do so by the law, and the registration rules of May 18, 1917. Upon registering they become subject to examination and call to duty by the local board having jurisdiction of their registration cards.

"If they have not registered in foreign parts and return to this country they are required to register within five days after landing at the port of entry."

ENROLL JUNIOR ENGINEERS.

Army Provides Way for Students to Finish Their Courses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—With Secretary Baker's approval, Major Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers, today promulgated regulations governing the creation of an Engineer Enlisted Reserve Corps in which students of recognized technical schools may be enrolled pending completion of their studies.

The selective service regulations have been modified by providing that under such regulations as General Black may prescribe a proportion of the students, as named by the school Faculty, pursuing an engineering course in one of the approved technical engineering schools, may enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Engineer Department, and thereafter, upon presentation by the registrant to his local board of a certificate of enlistment, such certificate shall be filed with the questionnaire, and the registrant shall be placed in Class V, on the ground that he is in the military service of the United States.

WARNS ENEMY ALIENS.

Government Could Intern Them All, Federal Marshal Asserts.

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy told an audience of German-Americans at Public School 54, in East Fifty-seventh Street, last night that enemy aliens in this country ought to be grateful to the United States for its generous treatment of them and compared the lot of Germans in America to that of Americans in Germany. He was loudly applauded. Speaking of the attitude of Germans here, the Marshal said:

"I will say to you that the enemy aliens have not played their part in a spirit of fairness. Although they have committed few depredations, they have not acted fairly with us."

The Marshal asserted that the United States did not fear the presence here of enemy aliens, saying that what they did would have little effect on the outcome of the war.

"You came here," he said to the German-Americans, "because you knew through the experience of your friends and relatives who came here before you that the opportunities here are better and that this is in reality the land of the free. A man with six or seven generations of America back of him might have a right to express a grievance against conditions here, but a man who comes here from a foreign shore ought to be grateful for the liberty he finds here and appreciate it."

There were now only 130 Americans in Germany the Marshal said, and they were required to go into their homes at sundown and remain indoors until sunrise, and also were required to report to the police twice a day.

"Compare this," he said, "with the fair treatment of 80,000 German aliens over here, who are treated like friends."

In concluding the Marshal told his audience to carry this message to their acquaintances:

"Tell them that if it becomes necessary to intern every enemy alien in order that this war may be won, the Government will not hesitate to do so. And tell them that America has never failed in anything she has undertaken. The Government is prepared to handle the situation in as steel-handed a manner as is necessary, but if enough enemy aliens go forth preaching the gospel of fair play and justice this will not be necessary."

J. F. Wiechhusen, a native of Germany, who has been in the United States three years, appealed to German-Americans to back up the United States. He said that in the defeat of Germany lay the future realization of the ideals for the love of which Germans came to America.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the 42nd Ray Neighborhood Association.

WINTER CLOTHING IS NOW AT CAMPS

Continued from Page One.

ciently detailed statements showing the clothing situation at the camps concerned. It will be seen that, except in the case of Camp Sevier, the clothing supply is reckoned as of a time considerably antedating the report of the Surgeon General."

The figures furnished by the Secretary of War follow:

Camp Doniphan.

Strength, 25,665.

Bedsacks on hand Nov. 30, 32,548; shipped from St. Louis, Nov. 27, 4,502; total, 37,050.

Blankets on hand Nov. 30, 96,109; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Nov. 1, 25,035; total, 131,144.

Comforters on hand Nov. 30, 11,292; en route, 16,300; total, 27,592.

Breeches, (wool,) on hand Nov. 30, 39,935; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Dec. 1, 5,000; total, 44,933.

Coats, (wool,) on hand Nov. 30, 18,671; shipped from Philadelphia Nov. 20, 486; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Nov. 22, 3,500; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Nov. 22, 5,282; total, 27,939.

Drawers, (Winter,) on hand Nov. 30, 38,572; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Nov. 19, 54,000; total, 92,372.

Leggings on hand Nov. 30, 47,628; shipped from St. Louis Nov. 15, 1,000; total, 48,628.

Hats on hand Nov. 30, 62,766. Overcoats on hand Nov. 30, 22,691; en route, 2,833; shipped from New York Dec. 10, 5,000; total, 30,524.

Shirts, flannel, on hand Nov. 30, 104,907; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Dec. 1, 5,000; total, 109,907.

Shoes on hand Nov. 30, 153,803; shipped from St. Louis Nov. 27, 20; total, 153,823.

Stockings, light wool, on hand Nov. 30, 88,369; shipped from Chicago Nov. 22, 27,000; total, 115,369.

Undershirts, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 66,983; ordered shipped from St. Louis Nov. 29, 27,090; total, 93,983.

Camp Funston.

Strength after draft, 40,000.

Bedsacks on hand Nov. 30, 50,607; ordered shipped from Jeffersonville depot Dec. 6, 38,000; total, 88,607.

Blankets on hand Nov. 30, 122,628; comforters on hand Nov. 30, 35,907; breeches, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 26,292; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 28, 500; Nov. 30, 4,500; Dec. 1, 19,120; Dec. 5, 10,000; total, 60,412.

Coats, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 27,087; ordered shipped from New York depot Dec. 11, 10,000; total, 37,087.

Drawers, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 119,416; shipped from St. Louis Nov. 21, 8,300; total, 127,716.

Hats on hand Nov. 30, 46,313; shipped from Jeffersonville Nov. 28, 5,000; ordered shipped from Boston depot Dec. 1, 5,000; total, 56,313.

Leggings on hand Nov. 30, 41,021; shipped St. Louis Nov. 16, 3,880; Nov. 10, 1,500; Nov. 12, 1,316. Total—47,709.

Overcoats on hand Nov. 30, 26,976; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 30, 5,000; Dec. 1, 12,700. Total—44,576.

Flannel shirts on hand Nov. 30, 63,788; shipped St. Louis Nov. 17, 1,920; Nov. 24, 15,900; Nov. 27, 10. Total—65,708.

Shoes on hand Nov. 30, 85,174; shipped since Nov. 20, St. Louis, 25,373. Total—110,547.

Light wool stockings on hand Nov. 30, 125,131.

Winter undershirts on hand Nov. 30, 107,401; shipped from St. Louis depot Dec. 4, 2,000; ordered shipped from St. Louis depot Dec. 2, 10,800. Total—120,201.

Camp Sevier.

Strength, 26,475.

Bed sacks on hand Nov. 30, 42,036; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Dec. 6, 19,000; total, 61,056.

Blankets on hand Nov. 30, 71,438; shipped from Atlanta Dec. 13, 5,000; total, 76,438.

Comforters on hand Nov. 30, 24,976.

Breeches, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 1,729; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 13, 24,400; shipped from Philadelphia Dec. 3, 4,000; total, 30,129.

Coats, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 1,510; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 13, 24,240; total, 25,750.

Drawers, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 41,806; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 22, 27,000; shipped from Atlanta depot Nov. 21, 5,000; Nov. 24, 4,128; Dec. 12, 10,955; Dec. 14, 15,092; total, 104,979.

Hats on hand Nov. 30, 30,522; ordered shipped Dec. 1, 5,000; total, 35,522.

Leggings on hand Nov. 30, 40,827.

Overcoats on hand Nov. 30, 27,990; shipped from New York Dec. 14, 4,000; total, 31,990.

Shirts, flannel, on hand Nov. 30, 54,386; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Dec. 1, 5,000; shipped from Atlanta Nov. 30, 80; total, 59,466.

Shoes on hand Nov. 30, 69,311; shipped from Atlanta Dec. 13, 1,000; total, 74,311.

Stockings, light wool, on hand Nov. 30, 55,031; shipped from Atlanta Dec. 12, 15,000; Dec. 14, 15,000. Total, 85,031.

Stockings, wool, heavy, on hand Nov. 30, 20,240.

Undershirts, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 57,136; ordered shipped from New York depot Nov. 22, 27,000; shipped from Atlanta, Nov. 24, 15,105; Dec. 14, 15,121. Total, 114,352.

Camp Bowie.

Strength, 23,281.

Blankets (1)—Depot Quartermaster, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, wired on Nov. 25 that Camp Bowie reported sufficient blankets or comforters on hand to suply each man in camp with three blankets or two blankets and one comforter each; (2) Camp Quartermaster in his report of Dec. 1, 1917, shows 24,518 on hand, i. e., not issued.

Breeches, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 25,778; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Dec. 1, 4,000. Total, 29,778.

Coats, wool, on hand Nov. 30, 26,204.

Drawers, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 75,425.

Hats, on hand Nov. 30, 36,448; ordered shipped from Boston depot Dec. 4, 5,000. Total, 41,448.

Leggings on hand Nov. 30, 45,503.

Overcoats on hand Nov. 30, 8,854; received Dec. 10, 21,681; ordered shipped from Philadelphia depot Dec. 1, 4,000. Total, 34,535.

Shirts, flannel, on hand Nov. 30, 96,195.

Shoes on hand Nov. 30, 59,619.

Stockings, light wool, on hand Nov. 30, 148,710.

Undershirts, Winter, on hand Nov. 30, 64,062.

The newly created War Council of the War Department met today for the first time, but did nothing more than inspect possible quarters in the State, War, and Navy Building. Considerable space will be necessary to accommodate the big staff of officers and clerks needed to carry on the work of the council, and one of the bureaus now in the War Building probably will be moved to one of the many temporary structures used by the departments.

The formation of the council's machinery had not been begun today so far as was announced.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT CAMPS STILL BAD

National Guard Shows Some Improvement, but National Army Sickness Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Health conditions at Camps Upton and Wadsworth, where New York troops are quartered, are unchanged, according to the weekly report on sickness in the National Guard and national army cantonments, made public tonight by Surgeon General Gorgas.

The detailed figures given out by the Surgeon General show general improvement of conditions in most of the camps, but in some of the cantonments the situation is worse. With the exception of the 34th Division at Camp Cody, N. M.; the 35th Division at Camp Doniphan, Okla., and the 40th Division at Camp Kearny, Cal., few new cases of measles were reported from any of the National Guard camps.

In the 34th and 35th Divisions the number of new cases is smaller than the number reported the previous week. In the 40th Division the number of new cases of measles is 330, compared with 279 the previous week. There are 1,402 cases of sickness in this camp, compared with 1,383 the week before. The new cases of measles at Camp Doniphan last week numbered 237, compared with 285 the week before, while the total cases of sickness numbered 1,259, compared with 1,132 the week before. At Camp Cody there were 116 new cases of measles last week, compared with 341 the week before, and 1,275 cases of sickness from all causes, compared with 1,515 the week before.

Pneumonia, following measles, is also rapidly decreasing in all but three of the National Guard divisions in which measles has been epidemic. In three divisions, the 30th, at Camp Sevier, South Carolina; the 34th, at Camp Cody, and the 38th, at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, there has been an increase in pneumonia, although the total number of new cases reported from these divisions is not high. At Camp Sevier there were twenty new cases of pneumonia, compared with three the week before; at Camp Cody, forty-two new cases, compared with seventeen the week before; at Camp Beauregard ten new cases, compared with five the week before.

For meningitis the new cases have increased in only two National Guard camps. The Thirty-fifth Division at Camp Doniphan reports six new cases, compared with two the week before, and the Thirtieth Division at Camp Sevier reports six, as compared with one the week before. The number of new cases of meningitis reported in the Thirty-sixth Division at Camp Bowie, Tex., has decidedly decreased, being nine, as compared with fifteen the previous week.

The total number of deaths in all the National Guard divisions last week was 165, of which 143 were caused by pneumonia, while the total deaths in all the national army camps were 97, of which 89 were caused by pneumonia. The showing for the 27th National Guard Division of New York troops at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, was 543 cases of sickness last week, compared with 410 the previous week. There were 2 new cases of pneumonia and 12 new cases of measles.

The showing for the 77th National Army Division at Camp Upton, Long Island, composed of drafted men from New York City comprises 563 cases of sickness, compared with 448 the week before. New cases there last week were 2 of pneumonia and 10 of measles.

In the national army camps a marked increase occurred in the number of new cases of measles in the 87th Division, at Camp Pike, Ark., and the 90th Division, at Camp Travis, Texas, and a slight increase in the 89th Division, at Camp Funston, Kan. At Camp Pike there are 2,006 cases of sickness, compared with 1,422 the previous week. At this camp there were 714 new cases of measles last week, compared with 337 new cases the previous week.

At Camp Funston there are 1,337 cases of sickness, compared with 1,111 the week before. There were 289 new cases of measles at this camp last week, compared with 221 the week before. At Camp Travis there are 2,603 cases of sickness, compared with 3,004 the week before. At this camp there are 1,402 new cases of measles, compared with 1,383 new cases the previous week. In all other divisions the number of new cases of measles reported is insignificant.

Pneumonia conditions in all divisions of the national army have improved decidedly during the week, except in the 90th Division at Camp Travis, where there were seventy-seven new cases, compared with forty-one the previous week. As regards meningitis, the 81st Division, at Camp Jackson, S. C., reported a marked increase in new cases. There were thirty new cases last week, compared with sixteen the previous week. The outbreak of meningitis in the 89th Division, at Camp Funston, continues to decline, only six new cases having been reported.

SPARTANBURG MEN COMPLAIN OF COLD

Have Warm Clothing, They Say, But Tents Are Badly Heated and Hot Baths Are Lacking.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 19.—Complaints by enlisted men that they could not obtain equipment to protect them against cold failed of substantiation in the course of a careful investigation made here today. During the ten-day cold snap which ended today with the mercury above 30 for the first time in that period, the men suffered hardships because of absence of hot baths, inefficiency in handling food for mess and failure of officers to see that sufficient wood was supplied to each squad tent to warm it at night.

So far as clothing is concerned, the Twenty-seventh Division has been well taken care of, every man having at least one heavy overcoat, two blankets, trench and marching shoes and woolen blouses. There are many men still wearing the Summer khaki, but to these have been issued sweaters for wear beneath the uniform, and all have the service, shoe-top-length overcoat. Few of the men, however, failed to register disgust over the new issue of blankets and trench shoes. Both, they asserted, are of extremely low quality, the blankets being shoddy and light and the shoes breaking after short wear. The soldiers say the ante-war blanket equals two of the new, hurriedly manufactured affairs.

There are approximately 30,000 men stationed here, and during the bitter weather of the last ten days their only bathing facilities have been the comparatively few hot showers at the "Y" huts and the many and at present useless camp bath buildings. Leaving out the Y. M. C. A., there is not a drop of hot water for bathing purposes available for the soldiers.

Under the regulations the men must take at least two baths a week. The water of the camp showers is icy cold. The showers are targets for the wind, being on the highest point of the camp site. The men dodge the icy baths, their first effort on their two half-holidays a week is to get into town and hire hotel rooms for the privilege of hot water. In addition, many Spartanburg homes have been opened to the soldiers.

Recently a Spartanburg hotel proprietor offered the soldiers the use of the non-private bath room on each floor of his hotel. The news traveled fast, and the next half-holiday his hotel was jammed with soldiers; he suspended the privilege. According to the enlisted men, many have gone for long periods without bathing, while some have had to be threatened with discipline to get them to brave the rigors of the camp showers.

According to the men, the company messes are not liberal, and no effort is made to keep food hot. Some privates today declared that breakfast usually consisted of oatmeal, hard bread, coffee, and apple sauce or prunes. They contend that this is not hearty enough for men who from breakfast go out for hours of hard drill in the open. They also assert that the oatmeal seldom is warmer than the mess kits, which have been outdoors all night.

The main complaint of the men, however, deals with shortage of heat. Unlike the National Army men, the exguardsmen live in tents, instead of comfortable wooden barracks. Each tent holds a squad of eight men and a corporal. The canvas conicals are heated by a small circular stove, burning wood. During the cold snap, water left in the tents at taps was ice at reveille. Three days ago the entire camp water supply froze, and the men were forced to go outside the reservation and draw bucketfuls from farm wells.

The men assert that most of the wood goes into the incinerator fire or the fires in the company kitchens, which eat up five cords a day and burn all night—cooking the oatmeal for morning. Contending that they are unable to get enough wood any other way, the soldiers sometimes steal the kitchen supply or raid a more fortunate company. Recently an order went out threatening wood stealers with punishment in the guard house; but the men say they must keep warm and the wood still disappears.

Notwithstanding the chorus of complaint about cold, figures submitted to the War Department prove that the camp is the healthiest in the country. Ever since it was opened Wadsworth has led the list of camps and cantonments with a sick rate so low that it astonished Lieut. Col. Maloney, the divisional surgeon.

Facts submitted by Colonel Maloney and backed up by the entrance registry at the base hospital disclose that so far there have been only ten cases of pneumonia. Colonel Maloney declared that anthough "roughing it in the open" must come hard on men accustomed to life in the city, it had upbuilt them physically to the point where colds and coughs were things the men did not have.

Admitting that when the soldiers came down their physical condition would not permit them to stand the test of camp life under wintry conditions, Colonel Maloney said they were now in a class with Adirondack woodsmen—proof against cold and actually thriving on it.

AYER, Mass., Dec. 19.—Division officers here stated today that reports by Surgeon General Gorgas regarding sanitary conditions in training camps did not apply to Camp Devens. The death rate here, they said, was the lowest of any camp in the country, and far below the usual army rate. Every man in camp has Winter clothing, with the exception of a few new recruits, who will be supplied as soon as they have passed physical examination.

Medical experts have said Camp Devens was one of the healthiest of the cantonments, and officers asserted that the base hospital was second to none in the country. There have been no deaths here from measles and less than half a dozen from pneumonia, they declared.

SPARTANBURG'S COLD.

Woman Writes of the Need of Warm Clothing There.

THE TIMES received yesterday the following excerpts from a letter sent from Spartanburg, S. C., to a friend in New York by a woman whose husband is at the Spartanburg camp:

"My husband is very sick. The Surgeon Major has just left to see if there is a place in the hospital for him, as the town is without coal or wood and has been for days. Our room is no place for a sick man.

"I have never suffered so with the cold. This for Southern Spartanburg. The Government hopes to have woolen clothes soon. I tell the truth when I say every day I am in town I see from two to three military funerals. The base is packed, the care awful. If my husband is not better by night, we will try

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WEATHER SAVES SITUATION

Complaints of Hoarding by Cellar Dealers Impels Schley to Start Investigation Today.

With more than 75,000 tons of coal piled up in freight cars at tidewater points of New Jersey, New York continued yesterday to suffer from a shortage of coal. Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for New York County, saw little or no improvement in the situation over the preceding day. Deliveries were not being made with the speed that had been expected owing principally to the congestion at tidewater terminals, where considerable difficulty was encountered yesterday in the transmission of the coal from the freight cars to the barges.

About 100 barges were available throughout the day for the transfer of the coal to the consumers in this city, but the coal could not be released from the cars in sufficient quantities to utilize all of the barge space. Much of the coal had come in from the mines frozen, and, although all the steam plants were at work, thousands of tons had to be broken up by hand before the coal could be removed from the cars to the barges. All told, not more than 20,000 tons of tidewater coal came into the city yesterday, this amount being far from enough to meet the demands made by consumers upon the coal dealers in all parts of the city.

According to Mr. Schley, the situation would have been a critical one, if it were not for the considerable rise in temperature which lessened the need of coal for heating purposes. From present indications, however, a sudden drop in the mercury would find the poor of the city considerably exposed to hardships and sufferings. For this reason everything possible will be done, Mr. Schley said, to relieve the congestion at tidewater.

Scores of Complaints Made.

To complicate the situation in New York, Mr. Schley received yesterday scores of complaints charging cellar dealers in the poorer parts of the city with hoarding their coal, and holding it up for higher price. Inasmuch as these cellars comprise the source from which a large part of the poor population of the city obtains its supplies, Mr. Schley decided to make a thorough investigation today into the conditions complained of. In several similar instances, brought to his attention in the last few days, Mr. Schley has shut the cellars up. The Fuel Administrator declared yesterday that he would enforce rigorous measures against all cellar peddlers who were found guilty of hoarding.

The coal dealers of the city were hard put yesterday to meet their demands. Burns Brothers reported the actual receipt in thirty-six hours of not more than 5,000 tons of coal, when they had orders for from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of coal. Under prevailing conditions, they announced to Fuel Administrator Schley, that they could only take care of regular customers.

Bad Situation in the Bronx.

Joseph A. Hall, Deputy Fuel Administrator for the Bronx, reported yesterday that there was on hand in that borough 4,000 tons of coal. This was a twelve-hour supply. According to Mr. Hall there was more coal in sight, but not enough to create a reserve. Numerous apartment houses whose coal contracts provided for delivery on Jan. 1 would prove an additional drain on the market, which, according to Mr. Hall, could not be met with the very limited supply available. Similar conditions prevailed in Brooklyn.

Owing to the coal shortage there has been a great increase in the demand for oil fra throughout the city. The retail price of oil is now 13 cents a gallon. Grinberg Brothers, a large oil heater house in South Street, reported that it has sold every oil heater it had on hand to retailers, and that it was not possible under present conditions to manufacture enough heaters to meet the demand.

About 2,000 persons attended coal protest meetings at two halls on the east side last night to hear speakers discuss means of using public money for relieving the suffering among the tenement dwellers because of lack of coal. The meetings at the Progress Casino, 28 Avenue A, and Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, were held by the Socialist Party. Algernon Lee, Aldermanelect from the Eighth Assembly District, asserted that an appropriation of about $500,000 by the city would relieve at once the suffering among the poor by bringing to the city for distribution about 15,000 tons of coal. He said that a second appropriation of about $1,500,000 would carry the poor through any shortage of fuel, even through a cold snap that would last three weeks. He said that he intended to propose these measures when he took his office as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and he said that his six Socialist colleagues would support him.

LIGHTLESS NIGHTS BEGIN.

Fuel Administrator Makes Appeal for Observance of Order.

Tonight will be the first official "lightless" night in New York. Fuel Administrator Reeve Schley issued an announcement to that effect yesterday, and appealed to all patriotic Americans to observe the order, not only in their business establishments, but also in their homes, so far as possible.

The order went into effect last Saturday, and New York had a quasi-lightless night on the following evening, but it was not until yesterday that the local fuel authorities were able to complete their canvass of business interests in the city and obtain a uniform understanding of the Federal order.

According to this order, there should be no illumination this evening of electric signs and display advertising. Interior lighting should also be dispensed with in stores which are closed for business. The order applies not only to consumers of coal for lighting purposes, but also to establishments where the illumination is brought about by the use of oil or water power.

IN TOUCH WITH DR. PAES.

Allied Ministers Dealing with New Portuguese Government.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The British and French ministers at Lisbon have placed themselves in communication with Dr. Sidonio Paes, head of the new Government in Portugal, according to the Temps today.

This recognition of the existing situation, which also has been participated in by the Italian and Belgian ministers, is by way of preparation for formal recognition of the new Government, the newspaper explains. Dr. Paes, it is noted, has seized every opportunity vigorously to continue the war against Germany.

MERCHANT CAPTAINS TO OBEY NAVY ORDERS

Failure to Co-operate With Convoy Commanders Will Cost Them Their Licenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Complaints that American merchant ship Captains have not cooperated with commanders of convoys and with naval gun crew commanders caused the Department of Commerce to issue instructions today to merchant officers to follow the directions of their naval associates in every instance where they are prompted by military necessity. Disobedience of the instructions, it is pointed out, will cause the withdrawal of merchant officers' licenses.

The instructions make clear, however, that in matters relating solely to navigation and to the discipline of crews, the authority of merchant captains will be upheld. Attention is called to the need for the strictest discipline in war times and to the necessity of enforcing sobriety among the men.

The navy's recent insistence on manning all merchant ships with naval reserves grew out of an alleged lack of cooperation by merchant captains and an absence of discipline among merchant crews. Seamen, the navy contended, were permitted to come aboard in foreign ports intoxicated, endangering the ships on their return through the submarine zone.

An arrangement has been reached between the Navy and the Shipping Board providing for manning by the Navy of all transports, all ships carrying supplies for the Army and the Navy and all vessels carrying whole cargoes of munitions. Operation by merchant crews is left to passenger ships and to vssels carrying part munitions and all other cargoes.

SLAYS HER OWN SON FOR KILLING HIS CHILD

Woman 72 Years Old Says She Used Axe with Which Her Victim Murdered Boy.

MONTROSE, Col., Dec. 19.—With the very axe which her son, J. O. Bush, used to kill his 11-year-old son, Mrs. J. H. Bush, 72 years old, slew the father while he slept Sunday night, according to a confession she made today.

Mrs. Bush told officers yesterday that Bush had killed his son because the boy had stolen a sum of money, and that he had then made her help boil the body in lye to hide the crime. A daughter of Mrs. Bush visited the home after the murder and, after seeing bloodstains on the walls, reported the fact to the authorities, who began an investigation. Bush was reported first as having fled to the mountains.

Mrs. Bush in her confession made to the Coroner says she was compelled to witness the murder of the boy and forced to assist her son in disposing of the dismembered body. After the murder, the confession says, Bush went to his room, taking the axe he had used with him, and went to sleep.

As Bush slept the mother entered the room and killed him with the axe, disposing of his body as he had disposed of his son's.

MORE WOMEN CONDUCTORS.

Brooklyn Company Tries Experiment on "Hobble" Cars.

Eleven women, the first to be so employed in Brooklyn, began work yesterday as street car conductors in that borough. They had been undergoing training for the work for several weeks. Those who startetd in yesterday were assigned to centre entrance or "hobble" cars on the Flatbush Avenue line. Accompanied by an experienced man conductor, each of the women made several trips over the line between the morning and evening rush hours. They did their work well, and the railroad officials were said to be satisfied with the result of the experiment.

One of the women who began work yesterday was Mrs. Mary Van Buskirk of 577 Franklin Avenue. She is a widow and has a son who is with the United States military forces in France. Mrs. Van Buskirk expressed herself as well pleased with her experience as a street car conductor, and said that she hoped to continue in the work.

SWISS HAIL NEW TREATY.

Commercial Agreement with United States Received with Joy.

BERNE, Switzerland, Tuesday, Dec. 18.—The text of the new commercial treaty with the United States was published in Switzerland today and caused an excellent impression everywhere. All the Swiss newspapers express the warmest gratitude of the Swiss people to President Wilson and the American Government. The Bund says:

"America has acted toward Switzerland as a real friend in need."

According to the Bund the Swiss grain stocks had been reduced to about 6,000 wagons of wheat, so that without American assistance Switzerland was approaching serious food difficulties.

Intern Boasting German.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 19.—Herman Frederick Wilhelm Babbel, an enemy alien, is under arrest on instructions from Washington and will be interned at Fort Douglas for the period of the war. Babbel, it is alleged, recently expressed the opinion that Germany would win the war and get even with the United States for taking the part of the Allies "if it took forty years." Babbel, who is a tailor, displayed the Prussian colors at his place of business.

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SINN FEIN LEADER HERE TO FACE TRIAL

Dr. Thomas McCarten Sent Back from Halifax Charged with Passport Fraud.

CALLED IRISH AMBASSADOR

Bay Shore Jeweler Ordered Interned After Raid on Wireless Plant Which Received Messages.

Dr. Thomas McCarten, the Sinn Fein revolutionist, who was hailed on his arrival here eight months ago as "the First Ambassador to the United States of the Irish Republic," was brought to New York on a British steamship from Halifax yesterday, and will be arraigned in the United States District Court today on a charge of fraudulently obtaining an American passport. He has already been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on that charge.

It was learned that the British arrested McCarten on a "tip" from the United States Secret Service. He was taken from the Belgium relief ship Naumee in Halifax Harbor. He had shipped at New York under the name of Francis Conlin, and when arrested at first claimed that he was an American citizen. The Naumee sailed from New York with McCarten aboard on Oct. 17, and he was arrested in Halifax on Oct. 20.

"General" Liam Mellowes, a Sinn Fein leader who commanded a force of 700 men at the Easter rebellion of 1916, and Baron Max von Recklinghausen, a German, said to have been left behind as an agent by Count von Bernstorff, formerly German Ambassador to the United States, were arrested in New York on the same day McCarten was arrested in Halifax Harbor. It was said at the time by Secret Service men that Mellowes and von Recklinghausen had been active in planning another Sinn Fein revolt to take place on Easter of 1917. It was said that McCarten was in close communication with the two and aided in their plans. At the time Mellowes and the German Baron were arrested Chief Flynn of the Secret Service said he had reason to believe that they were planning to get back to Ireland to make more trouble, with aid from Germany. Mellowes is now out on $7,500 bail, and is to be tried Jan. 7 on a charge of fraudulently obtaining a seaman's passport. Von Recklinghausen has been interned on Ellis Island.

When McCarten was taken to the Federal Building yesterday by officers of the ship that brought him here, he admitted his identity and told the officials that he was trying to get back to Europe to attend the Stockholm peace conference.

Henry Schneider, a German jeweler of Bay Shore, has been ordered interned following a raid by agents of the Naval Intelligence Bureau on a wireless plant at Bay Shore in the barn of Henry Heuer, a grocer. Heuer is ill of pneumonia. The Naval Intelligence Bureau had heard that a number of German-Americans were paying visits to Heuer, and, coupled with the suspicion that German agents had received valuable information from Government wireless messages, they placed a number of agents about Bay Shore. About a week ago it was found that Heuer had had a wireless plant, which had been sealed by the Government. The raid Tuesday showed that the seals on the wireless had been broken and that it had been in use. It was said that scattered about the floor were memoranda of messages received. The plant did no sending.

The National Security League announced yesterday that it had received from foreign language newspapers very encouraging results of its appeal to them to work for patriotism. A statement by the league said:

"The result was the obtaining not only of widespread assurances of support, but also scores of active memberships in the league from the staffs of the various papers. Thirty-three members of the staff of the Jewish World of Philadelphia, including Jacob Ginsburg and William B. Leaf, President and Secretary of the corporation, have joined the league. Fifteen memberships were sent in by L'Avnir National of Manchester, N. H.; ten from Normanden, Grand Forks, N. D., and three from La Tribuna Italiana Transatlantic, Chicago.

"The Jewish Business Record of this city sent the Security League a contributing membership for the paper itself and personal memberships for five of the staff.

Other foreign language newspaper editors in various parts of the country who have joined the league are: A. C. Meira, La Union del Pueblo, Clayton, N. M.; John A. Wedder, Nowy Swiat, Chicago; Julio G. Arce, Mefistofeles, San Francisco; Maurice Fog, L'Union Nouvelle, Los Angeles; Mathew Sojat, Hrvatska, Calumet, Mich.; H. Steeg, Jewish World, Cleveland; Alexander J. Johnson, Svenska Kuriren, Chicago; Rodiego de Clauso, El Heraldo, this city.

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CAPE COD FIRE LIGHTER—Polished brass, without tray, $4.00; with small tray, $4.63; with large tray, $5.00. Hammered iron, $7.50. Hammered brass and hammered copper, $10.00.

NUT BOWL—Ebony finish, nickel anvil and hammer; mahogany finish, copper anvil and hammer; mahogany finish, nickel anvil and hammer. Specially priced at $2.50.

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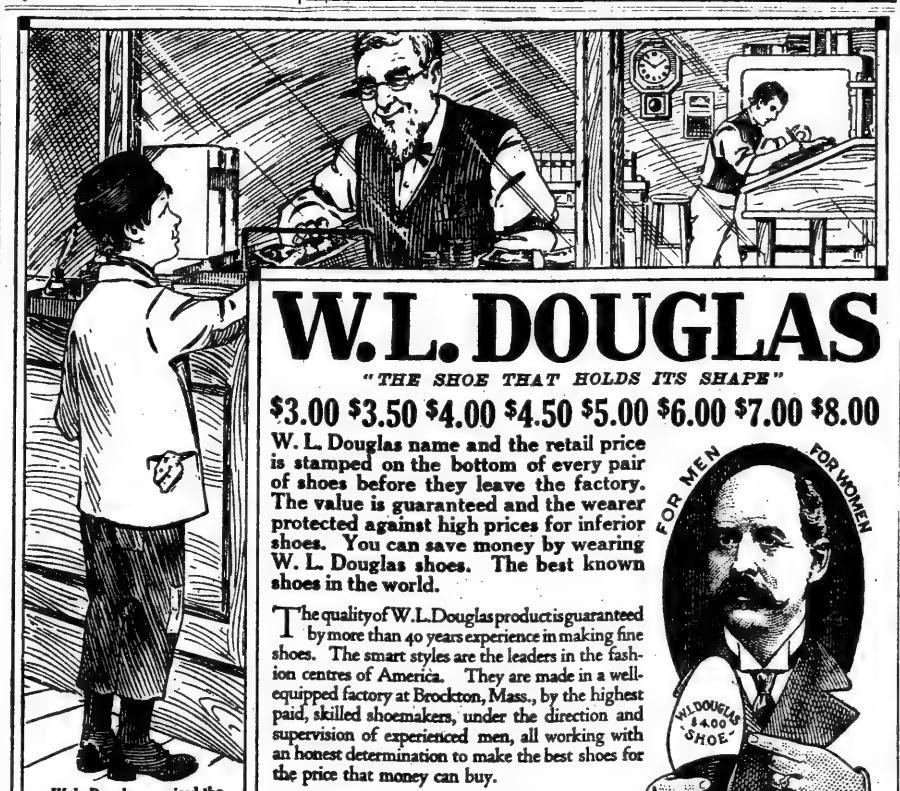

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703-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
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*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*359 Manhattan Avenue.
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8-inch boots, of black kid; brown kid, with cloth tops; all brown kid, lace; dark tan calfskin, lace; some with cloth tops; really fine shoes.

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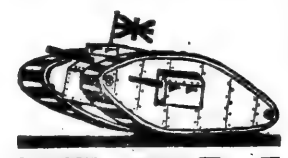

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BIG FOOD SCANDAL STARTLES BERLIN

Confidential Protest by Neukoeln Municipality Published by the Vorwaerts.

MAY CAUSE WALDOW'S FALL

100 Per Cent. Above Fixed Maximum Prices Charged to Workers for Necessaries of Life.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19.—What I recently cabled with regard to the confusion and collapse in food distribution in Germany was sensationally confirmed in startling confidential domuments which the Vorwärts, alone of all the German papers, published yesterday. It takes the form of a lengthly document from the Municipal Council of Neukölln (Berlin) to the War Food Distribution Department and publication of it will undoubtedly be a serious bombshell for the Government, while it will certainly make the position of the head of that department, Herr von Waldow, untenable.

It shows how the Government, despite warnings, callously and determinedly shut its eyes against, and even connived at, the most brutal profiteering at the expense of the workers. It demonstrates, too, that big industrial interests shared tremendously in this heartless exploitation of the working classes. The document, which is so lengthly that only a broad summary can be given, begins by referring to the increasing dissatisfaction among the workers engaged in munition making regarding food distribution. In Neukölln there are 1,300 works engaged in munition making and general war work. Following the example of such large concerns as Krupp, those factories, through their own buyers, procured vast quantities of foodstuffs and sold them to their workers as their rations, invariably at prices high above those legally fixed as maximum prices. So deep-rooted was their species of robbery that even the municipality was compelled to sell the foodstuffs it had at its disposal at prices above the fixed maximum prices, in order not to create discontent among the workers."

Repeated requests were made to the Government authorities to stop such shameless proceedings, but all requests fell on deaf ears. The profiteering by the big armament and industrial firms continued until in September "great unrest was noticeable among the workers," especially as those big employers of labor had obtained such large quantities of food that the workers were entirely in their hands. The Government Food Distribution Department is condemned as having completely failed in its duty.

The document then gives details of profiteering by those wealthy concerns in all kinds of the first necessaries of life. To give a few examples: Cereals were disposed of at 100 per cent. over the maximum prices; potatoes, vegetables and fruit at considerably over the maximum prices, and in the case of such articles "the situation in September became almost unbearable." Cheese could only be bought at 100 per cent. above the Government-fixed charges, and the position was much the same with regard to meat. Naturally such action by the big firms drove the market generally to put on the screws to a like extent.

The memorandum condemns the whole Government system out of hand, and says it is leading to certain disaster which can only be warded off by the promptest remedial measures. The document is dated Dec. 3, and its publication is all the more remarkable owing to the fact that von Waldow had done everything possible to prevent its publication. He even threatened the Neukölln Municipal Council with legal proceedings should they publish it. But the Vorwärts braves his wrath and comments on it in most scathing terms. It is, it declares, "a document of the infamy of the times we live in, the report of a lost battle" which gives "a shattering proof of the shameful and complete collapse of the food policy of the country in the fight against profiteering and illicit trading." The Neukölln report shows that moral disaster has already been achieved, it says, and physical disaster will soon follow unless the Government acts at once.

The article concludes by saying that the one thing needful is an early peace, so that the country may build itself up afresh on a basis of democratic reform.

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at $145—$195—$225

AN ODD GROUP OF VELVETEEN, CHIFFON VELVET AND SATIN WRAPS—FORMERLY TO $195—$85 & $110

Higher Cost Wraps of Velvets and Brocades — trimmed with Kolinsky — —Taupe Wolf—Fox—Mole and other fashionable furs—Formerly to $500—**at $295**

Dinner and Dance Gowns
Formerly $125 to $175—**at $75**

Street Dresses—Of serge, tricotine, satin and velvet—Formerly $75 to $145—**at $45 & $65**

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning This Morning
An Important Special Sale of
Smart Evening Slippers
Formerly $8
Special at $4.95

¶ Of cloth of Gold and cloth of Silver in plain or fancy Brocaded effects; also in Black Kidskin with steel beading, or Bronze Kidskin beautifully ornamented with bead work.

¶ All strictly bench-made, with hand-turned soles and 2⅛ Louis XV heels. Sizes 2 to 8, widths AA to D.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Store Open Ev'gs Till 10 o'clock

Useful Gifts In Great Assortments
China—A Nippon Tea Set for $5.00. A practical Yuletide gift.
Floor Lamps—Mahogany. Standard with silk shade. $10.95
And many others.
Second Floor.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Ave.

TIFFANY & Co.
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

Useful Christmas Gifts
Uncommon—Moderately Priced

Cigarette Box
Cocktail Set
Candlesticks
Cracker-and-Cheese Dish
Decanter
Glass Service
Marmalade Jar
Crystal Table Decoration
Service Plates
Sherbet Glasses
Black Coffee Set
Salad Set
Sheffield Platter
Rock Crystal Colognes
Dinner Set
Breakfast Set (individual)

Illustrated Christmas Folder upon request.

Make this a
RED CROSS CHRISTMAS
Join Today

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

New January Numbers of
Columbia Records

From Concert Hall to Battle Front goes Percy Grainger.

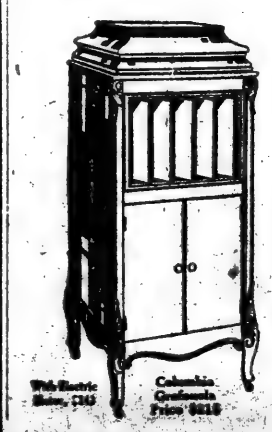
The popular young Australian pianist, now "doing his bit" in a United States Army Band, is here introduced as an exclusively Columbia artist in his first record, Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody." An interpretation of charming individuality reproduced with an amazing fidelity that sets a new mark in pianistic recording. A6000—$1.50

Lazaro—flaming through "Di Quella Pira!"

In this most dramatic song of Verdi's most dramatic opera, Lazaro gives us a thrilling example of the emotional possibilities of the human voice. A record that explains why opera audiences respond with such thunderous applause to Lazaro's singing of this solo. 47211—$2.00

Barrientos' Loveliest Love Song, "Caro Nome!"

For this record the celebrated Metropolitan Opera soprano has chosen "Caro Nome," from "Rigoletto," an aria that for over half a century has been continuously growing in popularity and adding to Verdi's fame as a master of melody. A beautiful song made more beautiful because a great artist has added simple sincerity of expression to a faultless technique. 48649—$3.00



Margaret Woodrow Wilson sings the People's Songs.

The daughter of our President has inherited his sympathetic understanding of the people. She has chosen to devote her genuine artistic talent to the simple songs everybody knows and loves. In a double record she gives this month most appealing renditions of "My Laddie" and "My Old Kentucky Home." A2416—$1.00

Sixty-five other numbers are included in this wonderful January list of Columbia records. Straccari, Rothier, and Elena Gerhardt are also included among the artists. There are unusually fine selections of popular hits and dance music, as well as many specialties, including an absolutely unique record, "Life in a Trench in Belgium," a sensational word-picture of the great war.

Join the Red Cross today. 10 million new members by Christmas. All you need is a heart and a dollar.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 20th of Every Month

Columbia Graphophone Company, New York

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE. EIGHTEENTH STREET

Prices Sharply Clipped on Holiday Goods Throughout the Whole Store

Merchandise of all kinds suitable for gift giving,—all lines that can be classified under the heading of Holiday Goods are included, with a result that the shopping public now has an opportunity to save handsomely on the very articles now most in demand for Christmas gift giving.

By way of explanation:—Holiday Goods are usually marked at lowered prices the day after Christmas. We take time by the forelock, and make these reductions preparatory to the Christmas festival, when our customers appreciate the savings most.

This is another instance where Greenhut's helps to reduce the high cost of living, and the high cost of giving.

Store Open Evenings Until 7 o'Clock

Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Till 12 o'Clock Today (Thursday)

This means that you will receive Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with each 10c you spend on purchases made today till 12 o'clock.

Filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in this store, or for $2 in cash.

The Jewelry Sections

Are ablaze with displays of holiday articles. In all New York you will not find more carefully chosen pieces. Exquisite articles in solid gold or platinum, set with diamonds and other precious stones,—also endless arrays of inexpensive jewelry in solid or filled gold, set with semi-precious stones.

GIFTS FOR FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHER, SISTER, SWEETHEART AND FRIEND.

No matter how little you pay, your gift will be in good taste if chosen here.

"TOY TOWN"
Loaded With Good Things for Boys and Girls

Needless to say, a source of endless entertainment for the kiddies and hardly less so for the oldsters.

Do us—and yourself—the favor of coming in as early as you can to secure the benefit of today's big specials.

Books for Children

We have been at considerable pains this year to provide a suitable stock of inexpensive gifts of books for the youngsters.

We devote an entire section of our Book Store to the needs of boys and of girls. This division will be found of particular interest to Sunday school teachers as well as to parents.

Books for Boys
PECK'S BAD BOY AND HIS PA—at 69c.
GUIDE TO UNITED STATES HISTORY—at 49c.

The Letty Series at 60c
LETTY OF THE CIRCUS.
LETTY AND THE TWINS.
LETTY'S NEW HOME.
LETTY'S SISTER.
LETTY'S TREASURE.
LETTY'S GOOD LUCK.
LETTY AT THE CONSERVATORY.

Little Leather Classics—at 10c
MERRY CHRISTMAS.
WORDS OF CHEER.
MY ROSARY.
THE SHEPHERD'S PSALM.
THE RUBAIYAT
LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.
CROSSING THE BAR AND MANY OTHERS.

Books for Girls
THE "EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW" SERIES—at 45c.
Some of the Titles:
BIRDS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
FAIRY TALES EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
ESSAYS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
MYTHS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
OPERAS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
PICTURES EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
POEMS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
PROSE EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
SONGS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
TREES EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
WATER WONDERS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
WILD ANIMALS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.
AND MANY OTHERS.

A Handful of Gift Suggestions From a List of Thousands

$6.50 Cowhide Leather Traveling Bags—at $5
$10 Sole Leather Suit Cases—at $8.50
Boys' Suits or Overcoats—most popular styles and materials; at $3.95
Boys' Raincoats—sizes 4 to 16 years; at $2.50
Women's Silk Hosiery—black, white and scores of new fancy stripes; all sizes; values to $2.45; at $1.35
Women's Pure Silk Hose—(slight defects); regularly to $2.25 pair; sale $1
Men's Fibre Silk Reefers—in pearl, white, khaki, black and fancy colorings; values to $1.50; at 65c
Quadruple-Plated Bread Trays—etched floral design; beaded edge $2.50
Men's $7.50 Blanket Bathrobes—bound around the edge of collar and cuffs, around the pockets and down the front, with silk cord; best colors; any size; sale, at $5
Men's and Boys' 75c and $1 Winter Caps—at 69c
Boys' and Children's $2.95 & $3.50 Hats—velvets, plushes and fine cloth; at $1.65
Velvet and Tweed Hats—odds and ends; 75c and $1 grades; at 50c
Writing Paper—marbleized cabinets of Dorothia Lawn; 3 quires of writing paper for $1
Sheffield Quality Plate Sandwich Trays—pierced border; 10 inch $2.50

In the Men's Store

Great big timely sales of WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS —also SMOKING JACKETS AND HOUSE COATS, in newest styles, at lowest prices.

In the Store Downstairs

GIFT SUGGESTIONS ARE CROWDING EVERY SECTION.

Aluminum Ware, Carpet Sweepers, Serving Trays, Percolators, Chafing Dishes—Dinner Ware, Cut Glass, Fancy China, Bric-a-Brac, Etc., Etc., Etc.

We give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2¢ Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Today until 12 o'clock.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Cravats He Would Select for Himself

Most men have their own ideas about what's what in neckwear. We know what they are and consequently show, year round scarfs that meet their approval. A hint:—this advertisement, "carelessly" placed where others may read, may bring Christmas ties after your own choice.

Men's Cravats 94c to $3.89

The silks in most cases are imported, in two-tone dark shaded effects, smart Persians, swivel figured weaves and undertone striped patterns. All well made in open end shapes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Service Watches

To be worn on the wrist, with nickel and Sterling silver cases. Some are made with unbreakable crystals and luminous figures and hands.

Swiss make, 7 and 15 jewel movements, $6.94 to $31.50
American make, 7 and 15 jewels, $8.94 to $22.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Leather Toilet Cases Are Convenient

The traveling man and the stay-at-home also, find that they provide a convenient method of purchasing toilet articles and a compact way of keeping them. Usually fitted with brush, comb, mirror, tooth brush holder, soap dish, space for safety razor, and the like. $2.24 to $23.74.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Fitted Suit Cases for Men, $37.50

Containing eleven black and nickel toilet articles made with the same care as the case itself, it will prove a real convenience. Case of black, long grain leather, with brass side locks, reinforced sewn-on corners, leather lined.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

House Coats at $6.75

Roomy, easy-to-slip-on coats of double faced fabrics in Oxford gray, blue, green, maroon, and other shades, trimmed with cord edging. Roomy patch pockets finished with cord edging.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Waste No Food and There Will be Enough for All

The United States Food Administration asks that you use all food products carefully, so that there will be plenty for our soldiers and our allies. At lunch to-day and every day order no more than you can eat.

AMERICAN Business for the Southern Americas

Why are *more* people going to Cuba, Jamaica, Central and South America *today* on ships of the Great White Fleet than at the same time last year?

Because every hour, every week is emphasizing the need of American products in the countries to the south of us.

Take foodstuffs, for instance. One recent steamer carried among her passengers representatives of *food-dry*est *American food conserve*s—as well as large consignments of flour, cereals, canned goods, crackers, etc.

American business houses are going into the southern markets with everything that can be spared from our own needs and those of our Allies.

The organization of the United Fruit Company is always at your service—to advise about routing representatives, cargo space, methods of packing and shipping.

May we cooperate with you?

Passenger Traffic Department

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
New York Boston New Orleans

"Yeeaay Penrod!"

At Sam Williams's shrill summons a long suffering neighborhood i n v a riably prepared for the worst. "That Schofield boy" and Sam and the doting and dusky Herman and Verman are afoot again. Booth Tarkington chronicles their further amazing adventures in this book that you will give to the one you love best —after you've chuckled over it yourself,

"PENROD AND SAM"

Conrad is at his masterful best in his latest tale that has in it the sweep of the sea and its abiding mystery. An unforgettable story is "THE SHADOW LINE"

DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO. D.P. & Co. GARDEN CITY NEW YORK

AT YOUR BOOK STORE

WORLD'S GREATEST GUN.
The French are constructing a giant gun to bring down fortresses. An idea of its size, obtained from a picture in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

$178,250 PAID FOR VOLPI ART OBJECTS

A 16th Century Umbrian Carved Walnut Cassone Brings $7,400 as Sale Ends.

$15,100 FOR 3 TAPESTRIES

Six Venetian Life Scenes by Pietro Longhi Fetch $3,120—Caruso Buys Old Italian Chairs.

There were returns of $110,335 for the third and last afternoon of the Volpi sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday, making a grand total of $178,250. There was a large audience and spirited bidding with good prices for the greater number of the pieces. A sixteenth century Umbrian carved walnut cassone brought the highest price of the sale, going to R. H. Lorenz, agent, for $7,400. It was very elaborately carved, the effect heightened with gilding, and was from the palace of the Marchese Marignoli of Rome, and in the centre of the front was carved the Marignoli coat of arms, the escutcheon supported by a pair of amorini. Winged female figures finished the corners, and lions couchant took the place of feet as supports.

Tapestries brought the next highest prices, two of these going to Bernet, agent, for respectively $5,100 and $5,000, and Vitali Benguiat paid $5,000 for another. The first was a seventeenth century Flemish tapestry representing "Europa Landing in America," and showing the prow of the Columbus ship. The second was a Gobelin of the same century, a pleasing subject, "The Gardeners," with foliage trees in the foreground, a glimpse of an Italian formal garden with a palace and mountains in the distance, while near a Greek fountain three Putti, two little chaps in brilliant red and one in brown are engaged in gardening. Mr. Benguiat's tapestry was sixteenth century Flemish with many figures and building and leopards in the foreground, and with a wide figure border. Of other tapestries, a sixteenth century panel, Florentine design and Flemish weave, small, 4 feet 3 by 4 feet 7, a girl and youth running in a forest, went to Benguiat for $2,900; a beautiful fifteenth century Flemish verdure tapestry, a reclining stag and a beautiful background of large graceful leaves with here and there a flower and a verdure and figure border went to M. L. Jellinek for $8,100.

Three eighteenth century carved Venetian walnut arm chairs, upholstered in petit point, went to Orselli for $900. A delightful sixteenth century Italian walnut arm chair, elaborately carved and upholstered in tapestry of the period, the back with design of Samson and Delilah, went to Seaman, agent, for $1,550, and a pair of the same period carved and with bronze ball finials, contemporary tapestry on seat and back, the latter showing a design of the Virtues as female figures, for $3,300.

A charming fifteenth century colored terra-cotta bas-relief of the Madonna and Child with St. John went to A. Kingsley Porter for $1,000. The Sienese wooden figure of the Annunciation went to Orselli for $525, and the Dutch painting ("The Surgeon") by Adriaen Brouwer, on a panel, to Bernet, agent, for $1,300. The six portrait groups, "Scenes from Venetian Life," by Pietro Longhi, went to a new buyer at the American Art Galleries, E. Segre, who paid $3,120 for them, $520 each. There are four of these Venetian life scenes by Longhi at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Two have belonged to the museum for several years, and the other two, hung at the same time, were the property of J. Pierpont Morgan until the recent gift to the museum of all the Morgan properties remaining there.

Another cassone which brought a good price was of the sixteenth century Umbrian carved walnut, figures of justice and mercy on the front, two putti supporting an escutcheon, acanthus leaves and scrolls, went to Bernet, agent, for $3,000. A Venetian walnut table of unusual design, plain top, apron fitted with drawers and a longitudinal paneled base, went to T. E. Gillespie for $1,525.

One of the interesting pieces of furniture was a sixteenth century Sienese painted armoire, the work attributed to Baldassare Peruzzi of Siena, a noted artist, contemporary of Raphael. This went to S. S. Pickette for $1,100.

Caruso was one of the many buyers, and invested a few thousand dollars in a number of pieces. One of the sixteenth century Italian walnut Dantesca chairs, massive but simple, with old red velvet seat and back, went to Caruso for $600, and a faldstool with delicate frame of wrought iron, with bronze ball shaped finials, pear shaped bronze feet and seat of crimson velvet, to him for $510. For a panel in tempera, "The Annunciation," by Giovanni Lotti da Siena, he paid $200, and a number of other chairs in different styles were among his purchases.

Aside from the regular sale a gold and enameled watch was sold for $85, and an eighteenth century rose diamond necklace for $300, the returns to go to the Hero Land fund.

Caldas Causes Headache and Grip.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE helps remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—Advt.

ASKS IRISH RECOGNITION.

Seeks a Pledge That We Will Get Erin Into Peace Conference.

Men and women numbering 1,000, gathered in Terrace Garden last night under the auspices of the Irish Protective League to demand representation for Ireland at the world peace conference, found their highest enthusiasm at a reference to the recognition of the Irish republic by the Russian republic. They also cheered when one of the speakers declared that the countries most entitled to admiration were those which had refused to enter the war and mentioned specifically Sweden, Switzerland, and Ireland.

Every statement against Great Britain was welcomed vociferously. The audience contributed generously in response to an appeal by Mrs. Donnelly, a sister of Mrs. Joseph Plunkett, who described herself as a friendly alien, and who asked for "silver bullets from fighting Irishmen." The crowd hissed the names of Arthur Balfour and Lord Northcliffe and approved declarations that most American newspapers had been "bought."

Frank Harris of Pearson's Magazine, one of the speakers, began by taking a drink of water and declared "this is the first drink of water I've drunk today." Later Mr. Harris took another drink and said, "I'm in the humor to tell you stories; the water hasn't affected me yet." He then related an incident involving a glass of Benedictine and, in response to the laughter of his audience, remarked: "It's funny how any drunken story meets the approval of the American people, who are about to declare for universal prohibition."

Mr. Harris was cheered when, in relating an anecdote about an Irishman who had lost an arm in the war, he characterized him thus: "Poor fool, he had fought for England."

John Devoy of The Gaelic American read an address which asked "If President Wilson's declarations are not made good in the case of Ireland, and England continues to rule the country in defiance of the will of the people, what will the world say about American 'scraps of paper?'" He urged that Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Mayors, and the smallest officials be "approached" in Ireland's interest.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the American Government to pledge itself to use its great moral influence to have Ireland's demand for a place at the peace conference recognized.

Have You Power to Perform?

Strength of mind and strength of body depend largely upon the health of the blood. If your blood is thin and watery it lacks the strength to carry off the poisons and waste tissues with which your system is constantly clogged.

This condition saps your vitality, decreases the quality and quantity of your day's work, and makes your life weary and anxious. Eventually comes anemia, a very dangerous disease.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

A valuable tonic because it fortifies and enriches the blood, charges it with iron and creates thousands of new, strong, rich, red cells. When the blood becomes strong in iron and red cells it is hard to remain sick.

If you are run down from overwork, worry or an attack of sickness—if your appetite is poor and you have recently lost weight—if you are pale and too easily fatigued—take a course of Pepto-Mangan. Pepto-Mangan cannot disturb the digestion or injure teeth.

Friendly Warning: For your own protection be careful that you get genuine Pepto-Mangan—Gude's. It comes only as pictured here, and is never sold in bulk. For sale in all drug stores. Read the circular around the bottle.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

5%
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,700	$4,500
3,000	5,000
4,000	7,000
7,500	11,500
14,000	21,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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Resinol a good home remedy for skin troubles

Don't Complain About Freight Congestion

Help relieve the situation and deliver your goods

Buy a

FEDERAL TRUCK

1, 1½, 2, 3½, and 5 ton Immediate Delivery

A few Federal fleet buyers
Standard Oil — Cluett Corp.
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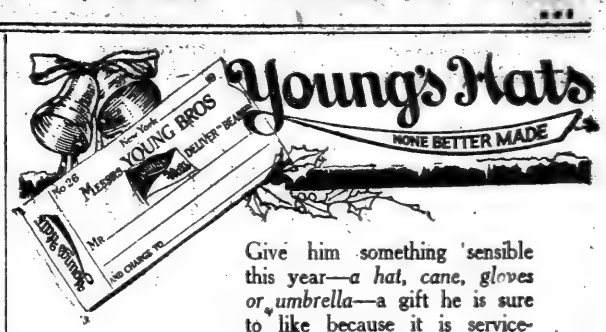
Wells Fargo & Co. — Borden's Cond. Milk
and thousands of others.

Write or phone for full information.

MORTON W. SMITH CO.,
136 West 52nd St.
'Phone Circle 926.
24-Hour Service
MURRAY CARS
19 West 44th St., New York City
Make this a Red Cross Christmas.

SIX YEARS' GAIN.
Since 1911 THE NEW YORK TIMES has gained more than 4,000,000 agate lines of advertising, a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.



Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Give him something sensible this year—*a hat, cane, gloves or umbrella*—a gift he is sure to like because it is serviceable and because *he* chooses it.

Give him "An Order on Young's"

Orders at Any Young's Store.

6, 169, 231, 605, 849,
903, 1197, 1361 Broadway
Only B'klyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AS CASH. STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

Exquisite Platinum Brooch
GUTTER'S Price, $275
(Ask for No. 330/15)

THIS pin measures 2 and 5-16 inches long and half an inch at the widest part. It is made of solid platinum and contains 25 blue-white, carefully selected diamonds, and evinces genuine art in jewelry craftsmanship. Sell it back to us any time you wish within a year for the price paid, less 10%—a trifling amount allowed ourselves for overhead and profit. Patrons benefit because we take our cash discounts promptly Gifts from $1.00 to $5,000.

ESTABLISHED 1879
B. GUTTER & SONS
170 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
(OPPOSITE CITY HALL)

The Book of Seven Wishes

Written and Illustrated by Gertrude Alice Kay.

The Ideal Xmas Book for Bright, Imaginative Children

Those who remember "When the Sandman Comes," written and illustrated by Gertrude Alice Kay last year, will need no recommendation for "The Book of Seven Wishes." This book contains seven stories about the wishes of certain little boys and girls that came true. Some were good wishes, some bad and one merely foolish, and every one of them brought some very fantastic things to happen, such as riding on the new moon, talking to fairies and gnomes and going to sea in a crib. A whole wonderland spreads itself out in these stories and in the charmingly quaint illustrations by the author, some in color and many in black and white—*Indianapolis News.*

Illustrated in color and line. $1.50 net. At all stores.

Moffat, Yard & Co., Publishers, New York

Are you sending a weekly package of candy to *your* soldier?

The men in camp crave sweets constantly, because of the energy they supply. For Christmas, tell your soldier that you have placed a standing order for a package to be sent him every week, through

Huyler's
ARMY DELIVERY SERVICE

Our representatives at practically any training camp will deliver your gift in perfect condition, and regularly. Leave a standing order at any Huyler store or agency.

Pictures!

Are you fond of original pictures? Humorous pictures, sentimental pictures, tragic pictures? Pictures containing a whole political situation at a glance, pictures of home, children, dogs, pictures of fashionable people and poor people, line pictures and halftones, wash drawings and pictures in colors, pictures of sweethearts and bachelors, pictures of the Kaiser and the war? In fact, pictures of everything you can think of in American life, hitting foibles, satirizing weaknesses, showing up humbugs, revealing real happenings, and all done by the best artists in the country?

Do you really like to look at pictures? Then read

Issue dated Dec. 20th out to-day.
All news-stands—10 cents.
$1 a year.
$5.52 Canadian.
$6.04 Foreign.
17 West Thirty-first Street, New York.

LIFE

G. SCHIRMER'S
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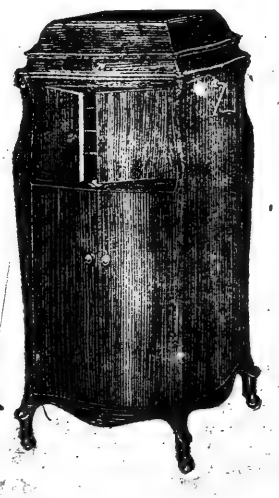
THE VICTROLA—*A GIFT OF PERMANENCE*

Capable of continuing the Beautiful Christmas Spirit throughout the year.
A Great and Lasting Pleasure.

MUSIC A NECESSITY
NOT A LUXURY

A VICTROLA purchased at G. SCHIRMER'S guarantees to you the highest quality and standard of excellence. *NOW* is the time to select your VICTROLA. We guarantee prompt delivery of last minute Christmas purchases.

GS VICTROLA SALES ROOMS



G. SCHIRMER
3 East 43d St., New York

Christmas—? for whom?

FOR WHOM—? Your family and friends? Yes. But what are you going to do about those less fortunate—those who have nothing upon which to depend? Take out your Christmas list—and make this revision. *Head it with a remembrance for the poor little kids and mothers of the tenement districts.*

Help Us Make Christmas REAL for the Poor

Help us give them food, clothing, shelter, and nursing care. It means everything to them. They face a Christmas destitute of necessities and happiness unless you and those about you give —and give generously. Cut out the blank below and send it in with whatever contribution you can spare. It will ALL go directly to the care and comfort of the most needy families we know.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor
Room 210
105 East 22nd Street New York

Send NOW $1 or $5 or $100—or more

Please cut along this line. Fill out and mail.

A. I. C. P.
105 E. 22d St.
Room 210.

Enclosed is $... Christmas relief for the most needy applicants.

Name .....
Address .....

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It will Delight the Eye---Warm the Heart---Enrich the Mind
It will Confer Distinction on the Giver

The Greatest Book in the World

(The Bible Alone Excepted)

Give This Unforgetable Gift and It Will Constantly Keep You in Grateful Remembrance During the Years to Come

It Will Please Your Father Because he will find in this great volume an immense fund of information pertaining to his business or profession—every word his correspondence or trade vocabulary may require, properly defined.

Your Mother Will Be Delighted Because in it she will find every living term which relates to womanhood, motherhood, the household, fabrics, furnishings, dress, decorations — all those manifold matters exciting the interest of woman and calling for information.

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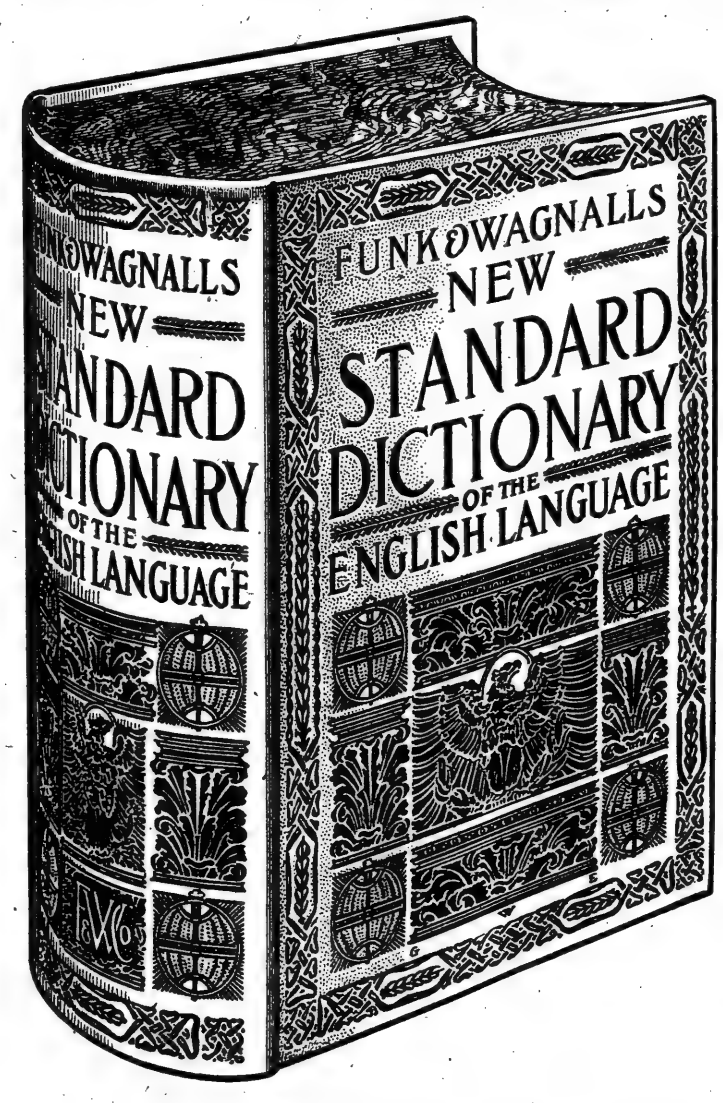

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SHUTTLING ABOUT OF HIGH-PRICED BALL PLAYERS CAUSES TROUBLE

FANS WARN RICKEY TO RETAIN HORNSBY

Petition to be Presented to Head of Cardinals Threatening Withdrawal of Support.

DEALS CREATE TROUBLE

Patrons of Baseball Angered by Transactions Such as Took Alexander from Phillies.

The methods of frenzied finance which are being adopted by club owners in the major leagues are already causing much unrest among baseball fans which will have a serious effect on the game next Summer. The latest blast from the fans comes from St. Louis, where they will present a petition to President Branch Rickey warning him that if he sells Rogers Hornsby to the Cubs they will not go near the National League Park. It is expected that the petition will have more than 50,000 names when presented to Rickey. In Philadelphia the fans are preparing to show their disapproval of the methods of both clubs by withdrawing their patronage.

The big offers which are made to ball players excite dissatisfaction among the clubs and create a lot of bad feeling, which often breaks up the harmony of a team. This happened a few years ago when Manager McGraw of the Giants made a big offer for Sherwood Magee of the Phillies. When the Phillies refused to let Magee come to New York he was dissatisfied and he has never played as well since. Now he has been unconditionally released by the Cincinnati Reds.

The frequent offers which were made for Alexander of the Phillies caused friction among the players on the Philadelphia Club and it was partly because of this that Baker decided to sell him. The fans in Cincinnati now fear that the big offers Weeghman has made for Groh will cause Heinie to become restless and want to be shifted where he can get more money. It is the same in St. Louis. So many big offers have been made for Hornsby that this player is beginning to believe that there are several teams which cannot get along without him and he will be more persistent than ever about forcing his claim for a three-year contract at $10,000 a year.

The action of the Philadelphia and Chicago clubs in carrying out their big deals is in direct violation of the advice of President Tener, who pointed out to the club owners at the meeting here last week the folly of making sales of star players in such unsettled times, and although both Baker and Weeghman apparently approved of President Tener's suggestions while they were at the meeting, they changed their minds immediately after leaving the secret chamber, for they agreed on the terms of the Alexander-Killifer sale a short time after leaving the National League meeting.

The action of the two major leagues in imposing a tax of 10 cents on all passes for the games next season will undoubtedly open a way for the clubs to cut down the passes privilege, which has now grown to alarming proportions. There are seventy-seven home games, so a pass for the season will call for a tax of $7.70, which is sure to dampen the enthusiasm of many of the privilege seekers.

Another serious blow to the Philadelphia National League Club is expected within a few days, for Eppa Rixey, the Phillies' tall Southpaw, has been offered a position as chemist in the government service and if he passes the examinations he has announced that he will retire from the game for all time.

Negotiations for a new baseball circuit are already under way if the International League carries out its present plans and fails to start next season. The new circuit has not yet been named, but will include Jersey City and Providence of the International League and six cities which were in the Eastern League last season. Providence and Jersey City will take the franchises of the Lawrence and Portland clubs, which are ready to drop out of the Eastern circuit. It is believed that the territorial rights can be adjusted and the circuit will have a class A ranking. Four of the cities will have Sunday baseball—Jersey City, Providence, Bridgeport and New Haven. The other cities on the circuit are Hartford, Worcester, Springfield and New London.

It was not because of the war that baseball was dropped at the University of Pittsburgh. Director K. E. Davis has announced that the reason Pitt will not have a ball team next Spring is because the game did not pay. "We are not discontinuing baseball on account of the war, but the truth of the matter is we cannot afford it. We played Penn State at football to 25,000 people, while we played Penn State baseball last Summer and charged no admission fee and we did not attract a crowd of 100 people. We lost $2,500 on baseball last season."

DEFEAT FOR ST. JOHN'S.

Brooklyn Collegians Lose on Home Court to Lafayette Five.

The St. John's College of Brooklyn basket ball team suffered its first home defeat of the season last night at the hands of the Lafayette College five at Easton, Penn. The game was played on the St. John's court, and the final score showed the visitors in front by 38 to 32. The Brooklyn collegians, minus the services of two of its regulars, who have gone to the service of their country since the last game in which the team took part, was outplayed by the Lafayette quintet.

The lineup:

Lafayette, (38.)	Position.	St. John's, (32.)
Anderson	R. F.	Kelly
Keating	L. F.	Farrell
Miller	C.	Goette
Bobbe	R. G.	Mahony
King	L. G.	Lezoll

Field goals—Anderson, (5.) Keating, (4.) Bobbe, (3.) King, (2.) Behmey, (2.) Miller, Farrell, (5.) Goette, (3.) Mahony, (2.) Lezoll, (3.) Goals from foul—Anderson, (4.) Farrell, (4.) Mahony, (2.) Substitutions: For Lafayette—Behmey for King. For St. John's—Schmidt for Kelly, O'Brien for Schmidt. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Time of halves—20 minutes.

COLLEGE CHESS TILT IS ON.

Columbia to Defend Title in Tourney Opening Today.

Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, represented by teams of four each, will start their twenty-sixth annual chess tournament in the Columbia School of Journalism at 3 o'clock this afternoon, play continuing for three days and winding up Saturday evening.

Charles Jaffe was the winner of the thirteenth game in the match with D. Janowski, of Paris, at the rooms of the New York City Chess Club, yesterday, when the New Yorker scored after the longest sitting of the match. The players made 123 moves before Janowski resigned the difficult knight and pawn ending. The opening was a Ruy Lopez, in which Jaffe played white.

Of the thirteen games played Janowski has won 5, Jaffe, 4, and 4 were drawn.

FORDHAM PREP FIVE WINS.

Opens Season Successfully, Beating Cathedral by 1 to 15.

Fordham Prep's basket ball team opened its season yesterday afternoon by defeating the Cathedral H. S. team of Brooklyn on the Fordham court by a score of 17 to 15. The game was closely fought, although the Bronx youngsters were superior in caging baskets from the floor. Kane was the individual star for Fordham Prep, securing four baskets, while McGowan contributed eleven of the visitors' fifteen points.

DARTMOUTH SCHEDULE OUT

Football Season Opens Oct. 5 and Includes Game Here.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 19.—The Dartmouth football schedule for next year, as announced this evening by the Athletic Council, is as follows: Oct. 5, Springfield Y. M. C. A.; 12, Massachusetts Aggies; 19, Penn State; 26, Syracuse, at New York; Nov. 2, New Hampshire State; 9, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 16, Boston College; 23, Brown, at Boston.

RODGERS ELECTED CAPTAIN.

West Virginia's Great Full Back to Head Eleven Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Dec. 19.—Errett Rodgers, star full back at West Virginia and considered one of the leading backs of the country this year as well as last, was unanimously elected Captain of the West Virginia University football team at the annual dinner in honor of the eleven. Rodgers is, perhaps, the most illustrious player who ever wore West Virginia's colors, and his selection as leader for next year meets the hearty approval of the athletic authorities and the student body.

COLUMBIA SOPHS IN LEAD.

Roll Up 43 Points to Freshmen's 11 in Indoor Meet.

In the first half of Columbia's annual sophomore-freshman indoor track meet yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium, the second year men won all the places in the six events except two firsts and one third. For the leaders L. S. Wettles was the biggest point scorer, winning both the 40-yard dash and the hurdle race over a like distance. C. E. Shaw, 1920, had been expected to show up better in the sprinting events, but apparently tired in winning the half-mile run.

HYDE IS VICTOR IN KEEN SQUASH TILT

Strebeigh Also Reaches Semi-Final Round in Tournament at Yale Club.

Play in the handicap squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club yesterday reached the semi-final round. Those to advance in the upper half of the draw were Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club and R. L. Strebeigh of the Columbia Club. In the lower half two more Harvard Club men came through, J. W. Appel, Jr., and J. Onatavia, Jr., With the exception of Hyde all of the players made their advance without experiencing very great difficulty.

In the case of Hyde there was a stirring battle that was the hardest the Harvard Club expert has been forced to face in this year's handicap. His opponent was H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club, who played from plus one-half hand and three aces, while Hyde was placed at minus ten aces. This big allowance in his favor made Mixsell a formidable contestant and several times it appeared as if Hyde might suffer defeat. At critical moments, however, he steadied his game and played so furiously that Mixsell was forced to give over the match at 15—11, 2—15, 15—8.

The first game showed that Mixsell was in rare form. He is always a powerful driver, but he seemed to outdo himself in the match against the Harvard Club man. Hyde managed to slip in ahead of his rival in the first game, but in the second Mixsell, with increasing effectiveness in his work, took full advantage of a bit of flightiness on the part of Hyde. The latter was a bit uncertain in his stroking and frequently was drawn into error. It was really Hyde's errors that forced the second game to the standard of his rival. In the third game there was a keenly-waged battle, and Hyde, forced to do his utmost to stay the advance of Mixsell, played a game of great excellence.

R. L. Strebeigh had a peculiar kind of a match with H. C. Dessauer of the City A. C., winning by a score of 15—2, 7—15, 15—11. Both men were erratic in their play, which accounts for the pronounced reversals which the score indicates. Strebeigh, however, played some really brilliant strokes in the deciding game, and will now be called upon to face Hyde in the semi-final round this afternoon.

Appel is noted as one of the most proficient handicap players in the Metropolitan section, and he lived up to his reputation in carrying defeat to T. R. Coward, the Yale University star. The latter, a more youthful contender, who will compete in the national championships, played a game of decided merit, but it was unavailing against the tactical skill shown by Appel. Also the Harvard Club man is more severe in his driving, and this counted not a little in determining the result. Appel won by a score of 15—10, 15—12. He played from minus three aces, while Coward was rated at plus three aces. In the last game Coward gave Appel a sharp battle before admitting defeat, and actually led his older rival for a big part of the fray.

Carrol T. Cooney, the old Yale football star, who provided the sensation of Tuesday's play when he defeated Armin W. Riley, the Princeton Club expert, was forced himself to taste defeat yesterday. J. Onatavia, Jr., of the Harvard Club accomplished the downfall of the gridiron heavyweight with the score 15—8, 15—4. Cooney did not play as well as against Riley, appearing to be somewhat fatigued by the exertion required to win the previous round match.

While the playing of the semi-final round is scheduled for today, there will be a rival attraction in the professional match which is scheduled between Walter A. Kinsella, holder of the world's championship, and Frank Lafforgue, the Yale Club professional. The latter is a finished racquet wielder, and is expected to give Kinsella one of the hardest matches that he has played in since he won the championship.

The summaries:

Third Round.—Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, minus 10 aces, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, 15—11, 2—15, 15—8; R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, defeated H. C. Dessauer, City A. C., plus one-half hand and 3 aces, 15—2, 7—15, 15—11; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, minus 3 aces, defeated T. R. Coward, Yale University, plus 3 aces, 15—10, 15—12; J. Onatavia, Harvard Club, plus 3 aces, defeated C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, plus one-half hand and 5 aces, 15—8, 15—4.

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FIRE RAZES HOME OF LAKEWOOD C. C.

Loss of Building and Members' Effects Totals $100,000 —Club Will Rebuild.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 19.—The clubhouse of the Lakewood Country Club, of which George Gould is President, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The house was valued at $75,000 and the total loss amounts to more than $100,000.

The fire, which started in the cellar, was discovered by William Platt, the club steward, at 5:30 o'clock. He aroused his family and servants and then telephoned to the Lakewood Fire Department. The club is outside of the town limits and out of the fire district. There were no water hydrants, and the best the fire companies could do was to rescue some of the furniture on the first floor. Several thousand dollars' worth of furniture and fittings were destroyed, as well as personal effects of members which were in the locker rooms.

The house was built fifteen years ago. It was a three-story frame stucco building, along English architectural lines. It was situated on a slight knoll, and was one of the show places of the resort and one of the most elaborate golf clubhouses in the East.

More than $8,000 was expended the last month in redecorating the house. Mrs. George Gould had a room fitted up for her guests this Winter. Other wealthy members had just finished having their private rooms redecorated. There was $50,000 insurance on the building.

The club members plan to fit up an old farmhouse on the golf grounds for temporary quarters for the Winter. Plans are being discussed for the erection of a new clubhouse, which will probably be on a different site

SEVENS TO CLASH TONIGHT.

St. Paul's and Nassau Hockey Teams Are to Meet.

The hockey team of St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., plays its anual game at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight, meeting the seven of the Nassau Hockey Club of Princeton University. The New Hampshire lads have played the Princeton 'Varsity for a number of years at the local rink just before Christmas. Because Princeton is not engaging in 'Varsity competition this season, it looked as if the annual game would have to be abandoned, until the Nassau Hockey Club was organized.

St. Paul is reputed to be very strong on the ice this Winter. In fact, the team that wears her colors is said to be the best the school has put together since Hobey Baker's team of 1908, which defeated the Harvard 'Varsity 5 to 3.

The Captain of the St. Paul seven this year is a lad named Maxwell, and he is regarded as one of the best goal tenders in the game. He is a big, strapping youngster, and despite the fact that he wears glasses, has a keen eye for the flying disk. Humphreys is another schoolboy star who may cause Nassau trouble. He is a fine stick handler and a speedy skater.

The Nassau seven is fast and well grounded in the hockey fundamentals. Raleigh, Wintersteen, and Lamarche are accounted the stars of the Princeton aggregation.

ALEXANDER WANTS $10,000.

Pitcher Calls That Sum Fair Share of $50,000 Paid for Him by Cubs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Grover Alexander, the star pitcher purchased by the Chicago Nationals from Philadelphia, stated today that he thought $10,000 would be his fair share of the purchase price paid Philadelphia, and he thought the latter club should pay it.

"I'm not making any threats," said Alexander, "but I think the public should know the situation. Seven years ago Philadelphia paid $750 for me. They sold me for $60,000. Hard work brought about the boom in my stock, and the man who did the work ought to get some of it."

Alexander said he expected to leave for his home at St. Paul, Neb., tonight. He has not yet signed a contract with Chicago.

BOXING MEN RELEASED.

Magistrate Corrigan Dismisses Charges Against Sixteen.

Magistrate Corrigan, sitting in the Harlem Court yesterday, dismissed the charges against sixteen men of a total of eighteen who were haled before him on summonses on charges of violating Section 1710 of the Penal law, in promoting and participating in boxing exhibitions held at two clubs recently under the membership plan. This is the first favorable action that has been taken with regard to the boxing situation locally since the return to the old order of things following the repeal of the Frawley law.

The clubs to which the defendants in the case were attached are the New Polo A. A. and the Postman A. C., both Harlem organizations. The latter club formerly operated under the name of the Harlem S. C. Two of the defendants, negro boxers, who appeared in a bout at the Postman A. C., were held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Their bail was fixed at $50 in each case.

In dismissing the charges against the other defendants, Magistrate Corrigan, in a long opinion, held that none of the men before him had participated in a boxing bout but the two colored boxers whom he ordered held, and, in questioning the constitutionality of the law under which the charges were made, he added that it was his opinion that if a test case were made the law would be declared void.

The Magistrate further stated that it was a question whether the two colored boxers held for Special Sessions could be deemed responsible for the action of a third party or parties in inducing men to become members of the club and being present at the boxing exhibitions promoted by the club officials. Magistrate Corrigan added that it had not been proven whether the two fighters had participated in a prize fight or simply a sparring exhibition, and, along this line, he held the opinion that any legitimate club may hire anyone it choose to supply entertainment for its members.

GOLF CLUBS SAVING COAL.

Many in Boston District Have Already Curtailed Heating.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Officials of golf and country clubs in the Massachusetts district agree generally with Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield that such clubs can help materially in conservation of coal during the Winter months. Some of them hereabouts anticipated the Fuel Administration's letter to President Howard W. Perrin of the United States Golf Association, recommending that golf clubs close their houses between now and April 1, and have done so already; others, while not closed, have materially curtailed their heating.

Early this month, without waiting for any request from Washington, the Brookline Country Club closed its large locker building. The Belmont Spring Country Club, which also has one of the largest locker rooms in the country, closed the locker building. Woodland has shut off all heat in the locker room. Wollaston has shut off all heat except in the office, where the few dinner parties of the Winter will be held. Braeburn, which is more or less of a home for many members, has cut down on its heat, keeping only the necessary rooms warm.

FAST TIME IN RELAY SWIM.

Berkeley-Irving Team Easily Defeats City College Freshmen.

Berkeley-Irving High School defeated the freshmen of the College of the City of New York yesterday by a score of 33 to 20 in a meet in the City College pool, where every first place went to the visitors. McAleenan and Giebel starred for the visitors, taking two first apiece, and swimming on the victorious relay team.

The relay was completed in the fast time of 2:46 2-5. The visitors took the lead at the gun and increased it with every relay, winning by the length of the pool. Both the 100 and the 50-yard swims were hotly contested.

LEWIS'S HEAD HOLD AGAIN INSUPERABLE

Draak Yields to Southerner's Tactics in Furious Bout on Mat.

Ed ("Strangler") Lewis, the Lexington (Ky.) grappler, whose head lock hold has been the cause of so much comment, adverse and otherwise, added another victim to his list with this hold last night in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre, when he threw Tommy Draak of Holland, in 13 minutes 11 seconds. The match was the roughest of the tournament.

This was due to Draak, who has been a strenuous objector to the use of Lewis's dangerous hold, because of the injuries which may result from it, and came as a climax to an agitation which for a time threatened the disbarment of Lewis from further matches in the tournament. This move was hinted at in an ultimatum given by the majority of the wrestlers in the tournament, to the effect that they would refuse to compete against the Southerner because of his head lock, and the management announced last night that Lewis had agreed to dispense with this hold in future matches.

Starting the match Draak, infuriated because Lewis had refused to comply with his request that the head lock be barred, rushed at the Southerner, and before Lewis was aware of his opponent's intention both wrestlers were grappling in the wings of the stage. Draak carrying Lewis before him in an attack which upset spectators on the stage, chairs, and the scenery.

Referee George Bothner pried the combatants apart and hostilities were resumed again on the mat. The wrestlers did not stay there long, however, for Draak again rushed recklessly and almost forced Lewis over the footlights into the audience. The Hollander continued this style up to the time he was thrown, alternating his mode of attack with a number of hooks, jabs, and swings which are not listed in the wrestling code. Once Draak rushed infuriated at Lewis, and, missing his objective, plunged headlong into the footlights, breaking several of them.

When Lewis thought his rival had caused enough trouble he applied his first head lock. This was about eight minutes after the men started, and Draak successfully wriggled free of the hold.

The Hollander was rather groggy, however, and as he came lunging back Lewis quickly slipped on another head lock, which also was broken. This left Draak staggering and the Southerner found it easy to apply his third and most effective lock.

Dr. B. F. Roller, the Seattle, Wash., veteran, scored the quickest victory of the tournament in one of the elimination matches, throwing Peire Le Belge of Belgium in thirteen seconds with a body hold. Wladek Zbyszko was another winner, scoring over Demetrius Tofalos.

The summaries:

Elimination Matches, Twenty Minutes Limit. —First Bout—John Heracle, Wilmington, Del., and Fred Pilakoff, Finland, wrestled to a draw.

Second Bout—Sula Hewonpaa, Finland, and Ivan Linow, Russia, wrestled to a draw.

Third Bout—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., threw Pierre Le Belge, Belgium, in 13 seconds, with a body hold.

Finish Matches, Two Hours Limit. Referee's Decision.—First Bout—Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, threw Demetrius Tofalos, Greece, in 17 minutes 54 second, with a bridge hold and double arm lock.

Second Bout—Ed ("Strangler") Lewis, Lexington, Ky., threw Tommy Draak, Holland, in 13 minutes 11 seconds, with a head lock.

Tonight's matches are as follows:

Finish Matches; Two Hours' Limit; Referee's Decision.—Hans Fuerst, Swiss, vs. Hans Assam, Cuban; Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, vs. Charles Pospishil, Bohemian; Sula Hevonpaa, Finland, vs. Henry Vogel, Saxon; Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., vs. Demetrius Tofalos, Greek; Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., vs. George Manich, Serbian.

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Don't forget this is Red Cross Week.

CHALLENGES FOR WILLARD.

Fulton One of Many Willing to Fight Champion in Red Cross Match

Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, brought forward a flock of challengers with his announcement the other day that he was willing and ready to defend his championship laurels in a bout, provided the match was held for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Challenges are being issued by all and sundry heavyweights who have been striving since Willard won the title to get the Kansan's consent to a meeting. These include Fred Fulton, the Minnesota heavyweight; Bill Brennan of Chicago, Frank Moran, Pittsburgh's blonde boxer; Sam Langford, the veteran colored boxer of Boston, and Carl Morris, the Oklahoman. Morris added his name to the list of challengers yesterday while in New York.

Foremost among the aspirants to a match with Willard stands Fulton. He has been conceded the place of importance in the heavyweight ranks next to Willard, and in boxing circles throughout the country is generally regarded as the only logical opponent for the champion. Fulton was quick to snap at Willard's offer of a chance at the title, and yesterday, through his manager, Mike Collins, proclaimed himself ready and eager to oppose the big Kansan in the ring. Fulton has expressed willingness to post a money forfeit, binding him to the stipulations of the champion that neither participant in the bout receive any money for his efforts, but that all money taken in for the bout be given to the Red Cross.

Jack Curley, the local promoter, is anxious to direct the promotion of the bout without charge and under the supervision of the Red Cross authorities. Curley is confident of finding a place suitable to hold the bout once an opponent for Willard is signed.

COLUMBIA GRAPPLERS LOSE

Temporary 'Varsity Wrestlers Beaten by Boys' Club Matmen.

The grapplers from the New York Boys' Club defeated the temporary Columbia 'Varsity wrestlers yesterday evening by a score of 18 to 3. Young Lee, 115-pound A. A. U. champion, fought R. Crovat of the Boys' Club for the time limit of nine minutes. No decision having been reached at the end of this period, the two continued in two extra three-minute periods, Lee winning the advantage in the last few seconds of the second.

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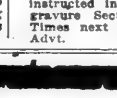
Bicycles 1918 Models. Guaranteed 5 Years. All equipped with latest model coaster brake and puncture proof tires.

$35 Packards ... $23.50
$40 Silvertown ... $26.50
$45 Dayton ... $33.75
$50 Motorbike ... $37.50
$30 Juvenile ... $22.85

Extra Special $8 Hockey Skates (Complete with Shoes, $4.80



$12 Hockey or Racing Skates with Shoes Complete $8.15.

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OUR MEN IN TRAINING.

United States soldiers engaged in grenade practice, knocking down barbed wire entanglements, and being instructed in signaling, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

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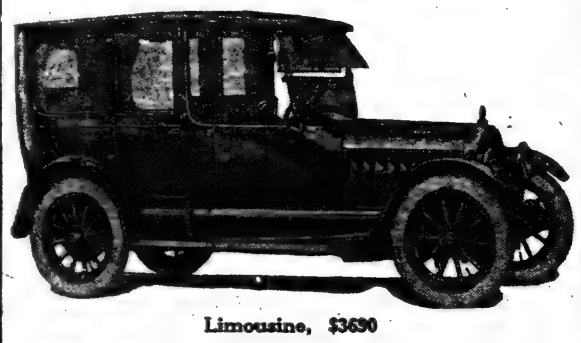

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The Thrilling Story of the "KNIGHT" Motored TANK

THERE is an additional thrill in the victory of the Knight-Motored Tanks at Cambrai for owners of Willys-Knight cars.

In this, the severest test ever imposed on an automobile motor, the "Knight" emerges triumphant!

THAT remarkable efficiency and quiet power which led the British government to use the Knight Motor in the Tank renders the Knight Motor peculiarly efficient for enclosed Motor cars.

IN the Salon of Willys-Knight Enclosed Cars at our Broadway Building at 50th street until December 22, you will find this ideal enclosed car motor combined with the convenience and comfort that you have learned to expect in the highest priced enclosed car bodies.

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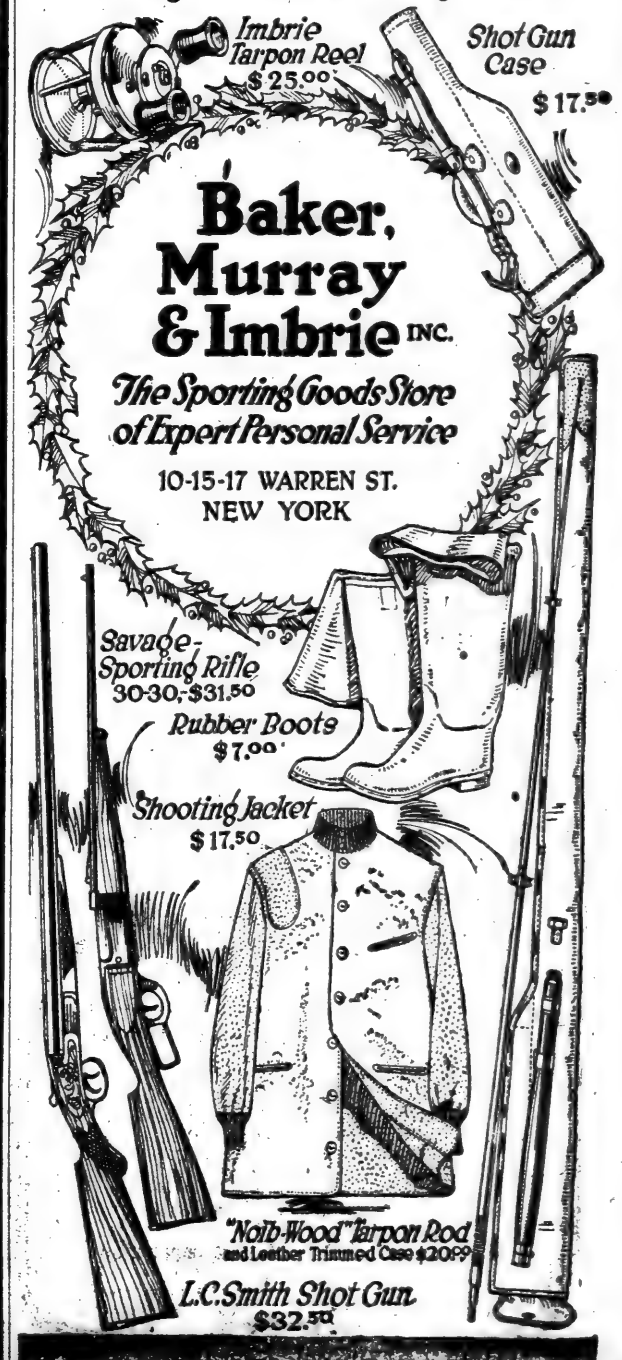

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NEW YORK

'MAROUF,' OPERA OF THE ORIENT, SUNG

American Premiere of Rabaud's Fairy Comedy of "Arabian Nights" at Metropolitan.

NOVEL ORCHESTRA EFFECTS

De Luca Scores as Cobbler of Cairo and Mme. Aida Is Pleasing Princess in a Splendid Performance.

MAROUF, or, THE COBBLER OF CAIRO, opera in four acts, the book from the 553th of the 1,001 "Arabian Nights," libretto in French by Lucien Nepoty, music by Henri Rabaud. Produced for the first time in this country at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Marouf	Giuseppe de Luca
The Princess	Frances Alda
The Sultan	Leon Rothier
Fatimah	Kathleen Howard
The Vizier	Andres de Segurola
Ali	Thomas Chalmers
A Pastry Cook	Robert Leonard
A Feffah	Angelo Bada
Chief Sailor	Albert Reiss
Two Merchants	Angelo Bada, Pompilio Malatesta
The Cadi	Giulio Rossi
Two Muezzins	Max Bloch, Angelo Bada
A Donkey Driver	Pietro Audisio

Oriental Divertissement by Rosina Galli, Premiere Danseuse; Giuseppe Bonfiglio and Corps de Ballet.

The Metropolitan Opera House last evening made the first of the new productions that have been announced for this season, "Marouf," an opera in four acts by Henri Rabaud, one of the few French operas of the most recent years. It was given for the first time in America. Owing to circumstances that will be evident to everybody, little had been heard of the new opera in this country. There was, however, a large audience at the first performance that showed the curiosity of a "first night" gathering, an audience that showed increasing interest as the performance went on.

"Marouf" was first produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris, in May, 1914. It was enthusiastically greeted by French critics, both "moderns" and conservatives, and thereafter had a great success in Paris and in some other cities even after the onset of war. Its composer, Henri Rabaud, is a conductor at the Opéra Comique; he had previously held the same position at the Grand Opéra for some time, and since he took the Roman Prize at the Conservatoire in 1894 has been a fertile composer.

The story of "Marouf," as has been made known already, is taken from "The Arabian Nights Tales"—"The Thousand Nights and a Night," as they prefer to call them now. Marouf is the henpecked cobbler who seeks an escape from his trials by shipping as a sailor, is wrecked and rescued and found by a rich merchant friend, who undertakes to give him what is known as "the time of his life" by introducing him to the Sultan as the richest man in the world with a wonderful caravan coming. The Sultan offers him his daughter in marriage and entertains him lavishly. Marouf finally confesses to the Princess that it is all a hoax and the two flee from the wrath to come in disguise. They reach the desert and find one of those iron rings in the ground that are so common in "The Arabian Nights," and appear so seldom anywhere else; which, on being rubbed, calls forth a genie, who supplies incalculable treasure, as genii are expected to do. It is just in time, for the Sultan is in pursuit. He arrives, and simultaneously appears a great caravan, provided by the genie for Marouf. The cobbler triumphs and all are made happy, except the suspicious Vizier, who is thrashed.

An Engaging Fairy Tale.

It is an innocent and engaging fairy tale, well adapted for operatic treatment in a lighter vein, a tale without horrors, without gloom, without problems, and offering many opportunities to the musician for variety, illuminating description, characterization, and local color. The local color is, of course, Oriental. The Oriental in music is always a temptation. It may be a dangerous one. The Oriental idiom is easily at the disposal of any well-informed musician. But nothing so easily becomes monotonous to the Occidental ear as the Oriental formulas. Mr. Rabaud has drawn deeply from the Oriental spring and has saturated his music with its waters.

The composer's method is, naturally, that of the modern musical dramatist. The orchestra is the unceasing commentator and expounder of the dramatic situation and action. There are recurring themes developed orchestrally. The voices sing in declamatory style without often finding an opportunity to broaden or intensify in a more purely lyric manner a particular episode. There are, of course, some such passages. Those that are cast in the Oriental formula are apt to lose for Western ears something of their potency of emotional expression. There are passages for chorus, the most noteworthy being that which accompanies the gathering of townspeople at Khaitan, the capital where Marouf has been rescued from the sea; and especially at the very end, where there is a sonorous chorus in a fugato style, in praise of Allah, effective in its substance and rhythm—one of the best things in the opera, but coming unfortunately late in the proceedings to count for its true value with an audience already starting for home.

Elaborate Ballet Music.

In the second act the music is lifted for considerable lengths of time from what cannot be called other than the monotony prevailing in the first, for in it there is little that forms a musical centre of interest. It is a distribution unfortunate for the appeal of a new and unfamiliar opera. Here there is a greater variety of expression and of rhythm. There is elaborate ballet music, in which Mr. Rabaud has said his Oriental say without circumspection. There is love music that Marouf sings to the Princess, characteristic in its flow, but hardly highly distinguished and not heavily fraught with passion—perhaps, under the circumstances of the meeting, not intended to be. And there is an air sung by the Princess of a similar sort.

Where Mr. Rabaud shines most brilliantly in this opera is in his treatment of the orchestra. There is much finely chiseled, detailed filigree work here, much subtle and delicate instrumental color, with some that is applied more broadly. There is the effect often of novelty. He deals often in complicated and mixed rhythms.

The performance was an excellent one of a work offering many difficulties in detail and in ensemble. It was under the direction of Pierre Monteux, the new French conductor of the Opera House, who showed his admirable musicianship and his firm command of the situation in the good results he obtained. The orchestral part, a delicate and closely woven tissue, with a constant shifting of instrumental color and rhythms, was played with finish and nice balance; and the choruses, also difficult, were sonorous and effective.

De Luca the Adventurous Cobbler.

Marouf is represented by Mr. De Luca—for it is a baritone's opera—who has done nothing better than this insouciant and humorous impersonation of the adventurous cobbler. The music is singularly well suited to his voice and he sings it in excellent style, in that baritone that so often and so curiously verges on the tenor quality. Mme. Alda is most prepossessing in her quality of Oriental Princess, both in appearance and in action, and her singing of the music had more excellencies than some of her offerings this season, so far. Mr. Rothier, Mr. Chalmers, and Mme. Howard made valuable contributions to the representation. Excellence of French diction is not a notable quality of the performance as a whole; for which reason Mr. Rothier's came into a special prominence.

ARLISS SUES FOR $22,500.

Actor Says Herbert Brenon Corporation Failed to Keep Contract.

George Arliss, actor, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Newburger and a jury yesterday in a suit against the Herbert Brenon Film Corporation to recover $22,500 for breach of contract. Miss Jannie Jacobs, a booking agent, testified that Herbert Brenon notified her in September, 1916, that he wanted to engage Mr. Arliss for the films and stated that Arliss told her he would work in two pictures for $45,000. He wanted $30,000 for the first and was willing to give an option on his services for $15,000 for the second. Brenon offered $20,000 for each, but Arliss refused it.

Miss Jacobs said that as a result of her efforts it was agreed that the defendant would produce "Faust" and Arliss would do it for $22,500. Finally Brenon became ill and in his absence A. J. Selznick, Treasurer of his company, who had just heard of the plan, declared that the terms were too steep and repudiated the arrangement.

The defense contends that Mr. Selznick's approval was necessary because he attended to the financial matters. The trial will be continued today.

'MICHAEL KRAMER' ACTED.

Germans Give a Vivid Performance of Hauptmann's Tragic Play.

Hauptmann's poignant drama, "Michael Kramer," was produced last night by Rudolf Christians's German players at the Irving Place Theatre. Although about twelve years old, the occasion marked the first presentation of the piece here in German, and, in fact, only its second performance on any stage in this country. An English version of the piece was played several years ago at one of the periodic matinées given by the students of the Sargent school.

"Michael Kramer" tells the tragic story of an erring son, and of the transfiguration wrought by his death. The piece has a vivid representation by the Irving Place company, a particularly telling performance being given by Richard Feist in the title rôle, that of the father. Good performances were also given by Hans Unterkirchner, as the son, and by Annie Rub-Foerster.

DIMS VAUDEVILLE LIGHTS.

Garfield Declines to Make an Exception for Theatres.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Requests by vaudeville theatres for exemption from the recent lightless night order on the ground that their patriotic services deserve recognition were denied today by the Fuel Administration. The theatres had cited the fact that they had permitted use of their stages by "Four Minute Men" and by solicitors for Liberty bond, Red Cross, and other patriotic funds.

Replying to the request, H. A. Garfield telegraphed to the Vaudeville Managers' Protective Association at New York:

"Although appreciating the patriotic services rendered by vaudeville houses to the country, we cannot permit exemption in your favor allowing excessive use of fuel to generate power. War demands for coal are largely in excess of limited production. It is unfair to the public to allow display advertising. We rely upon your patriotic co-operation to induce your members to comply loyally with our ruling."

Palace Theatre Wins Loan Trophy.

The Liberty Loan Committee notified A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee yesterday that the Palace Theatre had won the bronze trophy offered to the playhouse which sold the greatest amount of Liberty bonds in the last campaign. The Palace sold $760,000 bonds to its patrons between Oct. 18 and 27. The trophy, a tablet, will be set in the lobby wall of the theatre.

Eva Tanguay Divorces J. W. Ford.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Eva Tanguay obtained a divorce today from John W. Ford, after the actress had given her testimony before Judge David M. Brothers. Ford was her dancing partner, and the actress swore that after their marriage his habits were so irregular that he would remain away from the show for days at a time. They were married at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1913.

MITCHEL BETS ARE PAID.

The Soldier Vote Settled His Lead Over Hillquit.

Between $40,000 and $50,000 wagered on Mitchel and Hillquit in the Mayoralty race was paid off yesterday in Wall Street by Percy Guard and other Curb brokers, who handled the election money as stakeholders. Most of the money was placed at odds of 3 to 1 that Mayor Mitchel would poll more votes than Hillquit, but payment on the bets was held up because of the soldier vote. With the announcement that this vote had kept Mayor Mitchel well ahead of Hillquit, the Mitchel men received their money.

The vote on all the offices will be canvassed in a few days by the County Board of Canvassers, and the official results will then be known.

La Razon Explains Blacklisting.

La Razon, a newspaper of Buenos Aires, which was included in the original Enemy Trading List of the United States and later was removed from the list, has cabled to A. R. Elliott, its agent here:

This daily was included in the American black list due to economic, political questions related with trusts, also for international political questions, as we have allied tendencies in information and propaganda. American Government withdrew it immediately through observations of Ambassadors Stimson and Nason, strongly indorsed by Argentine President Irigoyen. Our great circulation springs from honesty, impartiality, patriotism and cograge, with which we deal in all matters. We request you to make it known to your clients. We owe to American Government and people heartfelt and sincerest praises. Greetings.

LA RAZON.

Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Majestic Theatre, now nearing completion in Providence, R. I., has been taken over by the Shuberts, and will be opened by them early in January.

A reduction of prices to men in uniform is announced by the Greenwich Village Theatre. Seats sold at $1.50 will be purchasable at $1 and $1 seats for 75 cents.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in Albany by the Paris-American Theatre Company, which plans to take a company to Paris to present plays for American soldiers. George Blumenthal is at the head of the enterprise.

RED CROSS ENROLLS 150,000 IN NEW YORK

Drive for 500,000 New Members Here Gains Impetus as Week Advances.

WARN AGAINST IMPOSTORS

Unauthorized Persons Try to Collect Funds on the Credit of the Organization.

George O. Tamblyn, director of the Christmas membership drive of the American Red Cross, announced last night that 150,000 new members had been enrolled in New York City in the first three days of the campaign. The allotment is 500,000 members, and it is the expectation of the workers that the total will be easily passed, inasmuch as it is expected that Friday and Saturday will bring a much larger result than any other two days of the week.

Figures received at the Red Cross drive headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue, up to 7:30 o'clock last night, from about 40 per cent. of the workers, indicated a total of 110,000 new members. But from sources not heard from Mr. Tamblyn estimated that the total for the first three days was 150,000.

"In a campaign conducted by mass meetings," said Mr. Tamblyn, "the first day is the largest; in one conducted by teams and enrolling stations, and with the assistance of 5,000 women and 1,200 men the total every day grows a little larger. Today we have actually enrolled about one-third more than yesterday."

Of the 110,000 new members reported enrolled, the team headed by Darwin P. Kingsley reported 17,000; the enrolling stations under the direction of Mrs. James W. Gerard, reported 41,000. The five leading women's teams that night were those of Mrs. F. L. Luiz, with 1,162 members; of Mrs. J. Putnam, with 794 members; of Mrs. B. Elsman, with 780 members; of Mrs. Sidney New, with 708 members, and of Mrs. Richard Hirsch, with 632 members. The five leading men's teams were those headed by J. H. McCulloh, with 1,402 members; by W. F. O'Brien, with 280 members; by Herbert Rawson, with 180 members; by H. I. Leitch, with 167 members, and by T. S. Barlow, with 154 members.

In a statement made last night, Mr. Tamblyn said:

May I deny the report that the women of the city are not supporting the campaign? Only a negligible number have defaulted, because they were discouraged over the delivery of the booths and the failure of a few business men to permit the installation of booths. These women do not count in the light of a great city. The heart of the average woman in New York is all right. She has shown herself willing to go where sent and to serve "somewhere in New York" for the sake of the boys who are serving "somewhere in France."

In a review of the campaign issued by the managers of the drive they said:

Never has there been a campaign in this city which represented more fully the whole people than the Red Cross Christmas membership drive. The Liberty Loan campaigns and the Red Cross $100,000,000 campaign reached the people with money. In the Red Cross membership campaign the reports show that what Lincoln called the "common people" are responding. Outside of a few favored locations in the financial district and on Broadway the best reports come from the centres of population where dollars are scarce and babies are plenty. This assures the complete success of the campaign to enroll 500,000 members in Manhattan in one week.

From the drive headquarters there was issued a warning against charity impostors, which said:

Telephone reports indicate that unauthorized persons are trying to cash in on the Red Cross publicity. Boys and girls were said to be collecting today for the Red Cross in William Street, in Fourteenth Street, and in 125th Street. The Red Cross has no collectors or solicitors out, the drive this week being only for members at $1 each. A warning is given against all other canvassers.

The "100 per cent." club is growing. This is composed of business firms all of whose employes have joined the Red Cross. Among those reported yesterday were Hornblower & Weeks, Maurice Mendel, the Prince George Hotel, The Evening Mail, Stewart & Co., the Robert L. Stillson Company, The Evening Telegram, A. Schuite Company, J. Slater, and the Surety Coupon Company.

Mr. Tamblyn will make an appeal to the Minute Men of America at 287 Broadway at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

BIG GAINS IN ALL SECTIONS.

Atlantic Division of Red Cross Reports 657,000 New Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Six hundred and fifty-seven thousand new members of the Red Cross have been enrolled in the Atlantic Division, comprising New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, during the first three days of the Christmas drive for 10,000,000 new enrollments, it was announced tonight at national headquarters. The Pennsylvania Division, which includes Delaware, has added 300,000 new names since Monday on reports from only 40 out of 104 chapters.

Des Moines, Iowa, enrolled 16,700 the first two days. Rhinebeck, Iowa, says it is the first city in the country to be 100 per cent. Red Cross, having reported the enrollment of every man, woman, and child in the community. No attempt has been made so far to announce the total gains made since Monday because of incomplete reports.

Knights of Columbus Raise $10,000.

Dr. Conde B. Pallen announced yesterday that $10,000 had been obtained by the Knights of Columbus of New Rochelle in their seven-day drive for $30,000 for the national organization's war fund.

Water-Color Drawings
BY
Kay Nielsen
AT
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

NAVAL AVIATOR KILLED.

Ensign Page Victim of an Accident in England.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The death of Ensign Phillips Ward Page in England on Dec. 17 as the result of a seaplane accident was reported today to the Navy Department.

Ensign Page was born in Boston in 1885 and enrolled in the Flying Corps of the Naval Reserves last May. On Nov. 10 he was ordered to London to report to Vice Admiral Sims for the duty on which he was serving at the time of his death. His mother, Mrs. Anna Marie Page, lives here.

Gets $21,555 for Hospital Fund.

Walter E. Frew, Treasurer of the Bankers' and Brokers' Auxiliary of the United Hospital Fund, announced yesterday that he had received $21,556 in contributions. Some announced were: J. P. Morgan & Co., $5,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $2,500; Speyer & Co., $2,500; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $1,000; William R. Grace & Co., $1,000; Lazard Freres, $1,000, and J. & W. Seligman & Co., $1,000.

FOURTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE,
Tomorrow (Friday) Morning at 11.
ANNA Case, MARY Warfel | MISCHA Elman, JAMES Stanley
Res. Seats, $3. Box Seats, $5. On sale at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston, Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 30, at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA
ELMAN
SEATS NOW ON SALE
Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau, Steinway Piano.

ORATORIO SOCIETY
"The Messiah"
Carnegie Hall, Thurs., Dec. 27, 8:30
Mabel Garrison, Mary Jordan, Theo. Karle, Henri Scott. Symphony orchestra, chorus of 250.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Seats 75c. to $2.50, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 23, at 3.
ORCHESTRAL
Society of N. Y. (70 Musicians)
MAX JACOBS.....CONDUCTOR
Symphony, Franck; Francesca da Rimini; Tschaikowsky; 3 Sketches, Hartmann. Irish Rhapsody, Hewitt.
Tickets 25c. to $1.50, at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8:15.
THREE REMARKABLE BROTHERS—
LEO, JAN AND MISCHA
CHERNIAVSKY
In Joint Recital (Mason & Hamlin)
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

THEATRE DU VIEUX COLOMBIER.
YVETTE GUILBERT
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AT 3 P. M.
CHRISTMAS—PROGRAM
LAST RECITAL. Next Mon. Eve. at 8:15.
CHANSONS DES SOLDATS DE FRANCE.
BOX OFFICE (65 W. 55th) KNABE PIANO

Th. VIEUX COLOMBIER
65 West 55th Street. Greeley 1532.
Matinee Today at 2:30. Becque, Merimee, Moliere
Tonight at 8:30. Barberine, Pain de Menage
SATURDAY NIGHTS—POPULAR PRICES.

Sat. Eve., Dec. 22. People's Symphony ann'ce
FLONZALEY QUARTET
in the third of six Sat. Chamber Concerts at Washington Irv. H. S. (Irv. Pl. & 16th St.)
Subscription (remaining concerts $1). Tickets, at Wanamaker's, Macy's, & 17 West 8th St.

OPERA TICKETS Tel. Bryant 7877-7878 — Choice seats for Carmen tonight, Caruso & Farrar. Fri., Boris Godunoff, with Louise Homer, at box office price. Sat. Eve., L'Oracolo & Pagliacci, Muzzio & Martinelli, and Amato. Mon., Samson et Dalila, Caruso and Homer. All operas. Consoli, 1438 B'way (40th-41st St.).

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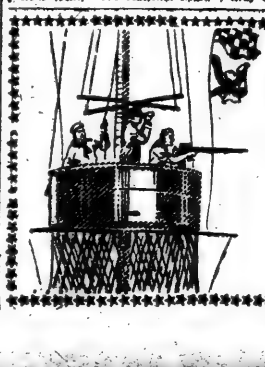

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1917.

FULL STEAM AHEAD!

Making General CROZIER a scapegoat for the delays, omissions, and futilities of the War Department is the wrong way to reform a bad business. He is only a cog in the machine which should function as fast and smoothly as a racing automobile, but actually lumbers along at the gait of a caterpillar tractor. One bureau chief after another might be put on the stand to tell the same story of obstructive and inefficient methods, when the thing to do is to change the methods, and the men, if necessary—not to run round in a circle, permitting the old order to remain and the old style of not doing things to make confusion worse confounded.

The Chief of Ordnance has done his best to defend the old order from which he derives his prestige, and it may be that he has fought a rearguard action to save others whose responsibility is greater than his. But he has not made an admirable figure as an exponent of eleventh-hour preparedness. The country will agree with Senator CHAMBERLAIN that General CROZIER did not explain satisfactorily his delays in getting results with the $35,000,000 that was turned over to him out of the emergency fund of $100,000,000 appropriated by Congress in August, 1916.

It was a sorry rehearsal of things lamely done and not done at all. In the eight months between the making of the appropriation and the declaration of war no machine guns of any type had been added to the equipment of the army. The Browning gun was not adopted until two months after war began, and then only after needlessly long testing and mysterious conferences. Yet nearly two years ago, on Jan. 27, 1916, General WOOD, testifying before the House Military Affairs Committee, had once more urged the accumulation of "sufficient "arms, equipment, and reserve supplies for a million and a half men "in addition to the supplies and arms "required for the regular force and "its reserve, and in addition to the "arms and supplies required for the "militia and its reserves, especially," General WOOD went on to say, "those "arms and supplies which take a good "while to make, such as rifles, field "artillery, guns, ammunition, and certain portions of the equipment." At the same time he declared that "you save men by putting in machine guns." There should be at least twenty-four machine guns to a regiment, with 150 men in a machine-gun company, he said. It is significant that General WOOD, with prophetic vision, observed that "you might put in ma"chine guns as thick as there is room "for them." That is what the combatants are doing on the western front.

It was only after America entered the war, in fact fifteen months from the time General WOOD urged the equipment of regiments with at least twenty-four machine guns, that something was doing at the factories, a move getting under way, as it were, as if the preparation were for a war of the future. And there was a pitiful deficiency of rifles, so alarming, indeed, that the United States Government had to make the best of a bad situation and rechamber available rifles, the British arm. And we found ourselves dependent upon our allies in France for artillery of all calibres; that is to say, we could not, with all our steel works and factories, put soldiers wearing the American uniform in the line without the protection of British and French guns. It was an admission to make an American weep with impotent rage.

The further General CROZIER proceeded in his testimony, the worse the case looked. Contracts for war munitions involving hundreds of millions had been awarded, he said complacently. Some time the guns and shells would be ready, and the substituted rifles; but the pistols first, because, for some far-fetched reason, precedence had been given to the pistols. The war might be over before our armies were equipped. That was not General CROZIER'S admission, but every American must be fearful of such a result. Perhaps the most exasperating aspect of the General's testimony was his evasion of responsibility, his twisting and turning to escape the painful effects of his testimony. It had taken a long time to supply Congress with specifications which it wanted. Some red tape had been cut, but the War Department offices were in sixteen buildings. An efficiency expert had been engaged to study "the various features of our system." The General observed, "Something may come of that, I think." If there was not enough rifle ammunition, "it may be that Great Britain could supply it." Let GEORGE V. do it! The steel companies had made prices the War Department could not accept—so more delay. Anyway, Secretary BAKER was responsible for the machine-gun fiasco. The General would not "stand for" that. But where shall the responsibility be put for the shocking conditions disclosed in General GORGAS's testimony as to the failure to supply warm clothing to our soldiers in the training camps? They are dying because of somebody's neglect, and the scandals of the Alger administration nineteen years ago are recalled by this testimony, which the American people will read with pained hearts and no patience.

As was said before, nothing is to be reformed or remedied by making General CROZIER or any other bureaucratic officer a scapegoat. The system is wrong, and even if it is readjusted—reconstruction can hardly be expected when expansion seems to be in favor in Washington—there will still be delays, omissions, evasions, obstruction and blunder upon blunder until the war is conducted in the right spirit by the Government, that spirit it asks of the people when they are expected to sink self, make sacrifices, and cooperate to the last ounce of their strength and to the utmost of their mentality to win the war. That is what many of the leaders of industry and the ablest business men of the country are doing when they work for the Government without remuneration. But it is to be feared that men high up in the Government sometimes think twice before they take a step or give an order upon which a political construction prejudicial to them may be put. The political effect of any act that is required for the prosecution of the war should not be considered for a moment. If equipment for the army or navy is to cost more than was calculated, let the contract be made and perilous delay be avoided. If it is necessary to defy the demagogues, whether they be politicians or labor agitators, let them be defied. Further, if any man, be he high or low, doesn't measure up to his job and gets in the way of the war machine, let him be scrapped.

Put competent men in the posts of responsibility, forget politics, cure the delay habit, and full steam ahead!

GOOD GOVERNMENT WINS IN BOSTON.

In January, 1914, JAMES M. CURLEY, then a Representative in Congress, was elected Mayor of Boston for four years. He defeated THOMAS J. KENNY, then President of the City Council, by a plurality of 5,070. Democrats both, Mr. CURLEY and Mr. KENNY ran on tickets bearing no political names. Mr. KENNY was supported by the Citizens Municipal League, nonpartisan, of which many Republicans were members; by the Republican and most of the Democratic ward leaders. Mr. CURLEY is one of those loud and vivid personalities, voluble, witty, impudent, and salient, bred in municipal politics.

It is to his advantage and honor, apparently, among his partisans that, some fourteen years ago, he got into trouble for conspiring to defraud the Government by impersonating another man at a civil service examination. Such a proceeding, presumably, involves no faintest shadow of moral obliquity in his view or that of his friends. Civil service reform is, of course, "a fraud," and Mr. CURLEY, sacrificing himself for a friend unable to pass the examinations, was a hero of more than antique friendship. He emerged from this shadow to be an Alderman, a City Councilman, a Representative in two Congresses.

Mr. CURLEY is a tempestuous campaigner, a charmer of crowds, a multitudinous "mixer," albeit his genius for popularity is many diameters smaller than that of Mr. JOHN F. FITZGERALD, his predecessor, a powerful anti-Curleyite. "Honey" lives in a palace, and is a plutocrat according to the Spartan CURLEY.

In Faneuil Hall, the night of his election, Mr. CURLEY, after modestly admitting that his victory was "in a "large measure typical of the vic"tories achieved in the past by the "fathers of this Republic, the men "who made possible Faneuil Hall," described himself as the instrument of the people's will. He had "ceased to be" JAMES M. CURLEY or Candidate CURLEY when "the forces inimical to the welfare of the commu"nity were arrayed against" him. The decurleyized CURLEY was going to be Mayor "for the entire people of Boston," responsible, not to the 40,000 persons who voted for him, but to the 700,000 Bostonians. He asked for the good-will and prayers of the community, whose prosperity was to be his sole study.

This edifying frame of mind he illustrated, as soon as he took office, by playing the smallest kind of small Democratic politics. He disgusted the better part of the Democrats and of all the city. He was beaten this year, after the queerest series of "charges and conspiracies," the sturdiest tomtoming, and the futile introduction of racial and religious brands of bitterness, by Mr. ANDREW J. PETERS, Democrat, a member of five Congresses, a man of high intelligence and character. Mr. PETERS was supported by many Democrats, by the Republicans generally, save the bosslets and machinists. Mr. CURLEY brought against him the charge earlier used against WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, of being an abhorred combination of "Harvard College and the slums." It was the division of the Democratic vote, Republican support, and the absence of any Boston imitator of our Mr. BENNETT that elected Mr. PETERS, who got 37,924 votes to 28,850 given to the Instrument of the People's Will.

Representative JAMES A. GALLIVAN, Mr. CURLEY'S successor in Congress, an attractive, alert, and deservedly popular man, got 10,415 votes. To his deep cut into the Curley strength, the success of Mr. PETERS is largely to be ascribed. Mr. PETER F. TAGUE, another Congressman, viewed Mr. PETERS with alarm as the candidate of "a coterie of Back Bay bankers" and "Goo Goo forces." Mr. TAGUE had 1,694 votes. He helped and is to be thanked. It is to the praise of Boston, and the envy of New York, that the Socialist nominee had only 345 votes.

It is to the lasting honor of Mr. GALLIVAN and Mr. TAGUE, both Catholics of Irish descent, that they stamped scornfully on Mayor CURLEY'S effort to exploit religious and racial issues.

Boston is to have that nonpartisan municipal management of city affairs which New York has thrown away. Mr. PETERS regards a Mayor as an elected "business and financial manager."

RAIDING LONDON AFTER DARK.

When air raids by the Germans on the eastern counties and London occur in the darkness of Winter nights, it is not surprising that Lord FRENCH'S aviators are caught unprepared and account for very few of the bold invaders. The surprising thing is that the enemy can fly with unswerving accuracy at night and do so much damage with his explosives. Before the war such a feat would have been regarded as impossible. In fact, in the first year of the war night raids were limited to the Zeppelins, which, lighter than the air, had to contend mainly with the problem of timing the outward bound voyage and the return to a German base. The British anti-aircraft defense was then hardly more than negligible. Later development of the defense disposed of the Zeppelin menace. The Germans suffered too many losses of their huge machines, produced at great cost, to continue the campaign. There succeeded the airplanes, which flew, first singly, and then in groups or squadrons, each with a large supply of bombs that could be automatically dropped. Night raiding has recently become the practice. It requires not only familiarity with the country to be attacked but a high degree of skill and the steadiest courage. The night raider is the most adventurous of airmen.

From Lord FRENCH'S report of the last audacity it appears that the enemy reached the Kentish coast in six "groups" two hours after the street lights were lit in London, or between 6.15 and 6.25 o'clock. There was a new moon, but it was a mere crescent, giving scant light. The defenders were up at once, with fair success, for they routed or diverted all but five machines. These arrived after 7 o'clock and dropped their bombs over London. A solitary airman, who must have been a daredevil, visited London at 9 o'clock. His destruction is not claimed. In fact, although the invaders of the metropolitan district were attacked by British airmen at high altitudes, none was brought down. Fighting in the air at night is ineffective as a rule; yet there must be a thrill in it. The target is obscure, a hit is fortuitous. The one enemy airplane known to have been winged fell in the sea off the Kentish coast, the "crew" of three being captured by an armed trawler.

From the German point of view, the raid was successful in one sense, for ten persons were killed and seventy injured. Notable in the British report is the sentence: "Only five injured outside London." It may be inferred that all the other casualties occurred in the metropolitan district. The damage to property was doubtless greater than Lord FRENCH is disposed to admit. A number of fires were set, he says, but the "material damage was not serious," a guarded expression not without significance. Why, it may be asked, do the Germans keep up these air raids when the tally of dead is of the slightest, compared with what befalls the British in a mere outpost skirmish in Flanders? Again the German psychology is at fault. The design is to produce panic in the countryside and in multitudinous London; to put the fear of sudden tragedy into the hearts of the domestic English, to throw them into hysterics, to influence them to associate the death-dealing airplane with the ship-sinking submarine and clamor for peace.

The Germans ought to know by this time that the English breed is more speculative about danger than timid in the presence of it; that the English are stout-hearted, phlegmatic, and always stubborn. No people are less given to panic. As a matter of facts the Londoners have a sportive curiosity to witness an air raid and watch the resulting combat, if it can be seen. "Frightfulness" is thrown away on them.

TRADE AND SUBMARINES.

Those Germans who profess to expect that Great Britain will soon be driven by submarine piracy to ask for peace should read the official statements which show Great Britain's imports and the shipments from this country to our allies. Grand Admiral VON TIRPITZ said in a public address at Hamburg a few days ago:

> The pretext that we cannot coerce Great Britain and America falls to the ground when we consider the growing scarcity of the cargo space of our ruthless arch-enemy.

He foresaw the coming of "real distress" which would force a "final decision:" But the submarines have not prevented a considerable increase of British imports, although VON TIRPITZ would have the German people believe that these had been reduced. Here are the official figures for the three months that ended with November:

BRITISH IMPORTS.

	1917.	1916.
September	£86,299,668	£77,440,188
October	94,260,963	81,139,873
November	106,789,023	88,934,806

In November a new high record was made, and the imports exceeded those of the corresponding month of 1916 by nearly £21,000,000, or 23 per cent. It should be borne in mind that figures for last year relate to a time preceding ruthless or unrestricted submarine warfare. This emphasizes the increase. Exports also from Great Britain have not been reduced. This is shown below:

BRITISH EXPORTS.

	1917.	1916.
September	£43,244,194	£43,477,077
October	50,737,054	44,715,248
November	43,382,335	42,488,252

In our Government's reports there is additional evidence of the same kind. Figures showing exports to our allies in November are not yet available, but those for September and October are as follows:

EXPORTS TO ALLIES.

September	$341,772,396
October	414,877,309

Such exports in October of last year were only $368,111,000. The total for ten months shows an increase of $521,000,000. Here again comparison is made with months preceding ruthless piracy. These reports include, of course, goods which were exported but intercepted and destroyed, but allowance for these would not call for a considerable reduction. It is noticeable that exports to Great Britain rose from $131,282,000 in September to $182,777,000 in October, despite that "growing scarcity of cargo space."

Submarines have not cut down the international trade. This is seen by the German writer on naval affairs, Captain PERSIUS, whose article in the Berlin Tageblatt we printed yesterday. He warns the people against "exaggerated hopes" and predictions. "A reflecting man," he says, "rejects "any question of the starvation and "overthrow of England." For at least "half a year" no "scarcity of "food will induce England to sue for "peace," and he adds that there should be no time limit for the submarines' task. Both VON TIRPITZ and PERSIUS know that while trade reports show a fair supply of cargo space now, in the coming half year Atlantic tonnage will be largely increased by our new ships.

HELP FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

It is surely not unbecoming for THE TIMES to express the satisfaction it feels in the great and every year greater success of its "100 neediest cases" plan of giving relief to the needy and suffering in this city. This method of procuring relief for distress in 100 authenticated cases, inquired into and presented by four leading charitable organizations, was devised by THE TIMES in 1912. That year the contributions amounted to $3,500; in 1913 the amount was $7,927; in 1914 it was $13,041; in 1915 it was $29,844; in 1916 it was $54,782, and in THE TIMES of yesterday morning receipts amounting to $42,557 were acknowledged. It is evident that last year's total will be exceeded. THE TIMES takes to itself the credit of organizing the plan and sustaining it by annual appeals; but its gratifying success is due to the warm-hearted and generous impulses of the community, which has so nobly responded in each of these years.

The response was certain, for this community does not permit suffering to go without relief when the need and the deserving character of the beneficiary are made known to it. It is to the method by which each case is, as it were, guaranteed that the success of the plan is largely due. In every great city there are unworthy seekers after aid from the public. There are no such cases in the list of the 100 neediest. Each case is carefully investigated by one of the four organizations, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, which prepare the list for THE TIMES. The recital of the facts in each case is brief, but it is without exception of the kind to move the heart of the public. For instance, choosing a typical case, there is a widow who formerly resided in France, where her husband was in good circumstances; the loss of his money was followed by his death, and his widow, with a young son and her sister, came to this country, where the two women supported themselves by teaching the French language; the boy was soon able to give some aid in the support of the family, but the widow and the sister are now disabled through illness, and the boy's earnings of $9 a week are the only source of support for the family of three. On that pittance they could not live through the Winter, and the sum of $250 was asked to provide them with food and keep them comfortable. There are other cases equally worthy, some more distressing. Every case is deserving, in none has misfortune come through vices or misbehavior of the persons for whom the appeal is made.

The charitable impulses of those New Yorkers who are able to give are sure to be stirred by the appeal made by these cases, and the guarantee that they are deserving is the only additional assurance needed to bring relief. THE TIMES rejoices in the evidence furnished by these generous contributions for the relief of the 100 neediest cases that its readers are open-hearted and responsive, willing to give, and are moved by the humane desire to relieve suffering and lift the burdens of the unfortunate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Don't Give Unless You Know.

So numerous are the appeals for money coming nowadays to everybody even suspected of having any of it to spare that many people have fallen into the habit of responding to some extent to each demand. That, in itself, is commendable, but a mistake made by too many is that of assuming honesty to be the characteristic of any man, woman, or child who comes asking a contribution for a good cause.

The assumption, unfortunately, is not a safe one. Great numbers of most excellent persons have been moved to engage in the not very pleasant task of soliciting funds for one or another of a dozen meritorious purposes. They are doing a lot of hard work, and every cent of the money they collect goes to the end they designate. But there are others, ranging through various degrees of virtue down through various degrees of vice to out-and-out swindling, and every one of those persons, too, does his or her soliciting of funds in the name of somebody or something deserving of help.

The better members of this diversified tribe do turn over to the good cause for which they speak the money they collect—after they have deducted from it a commission, large or small, and their consciences are fairly clear, provided, of course, they let the givers know of the division made and are content with it. But there are more than a few collectors who collect entirely for themselves, utilising ruthlessly the opportunities supplied by the existing situation and the carelessness of a generous public. This is a serious evil and it should be stopped.

It would be stopped if nobody gave money without some reasonable assurance of the honesty of the applicant for it. The reputable collectors never resent a demand for such assurances, and they can always give them. It is the disreputable ones who stand on what they call their dignity and manifest either anger or grief if questioned as to their authority and asked to prove good faith.

Comfortable Illusions Are Dispelled.

We have heard so much, in recent months, from distinguished foreign visitors to this country in praise of what the United States has done and is doing to hasten the defeat of Germany that we have all, or almost all, been led to magnify our virtues and have acquired, more or less, the feeling that, now we are in the war, everything is all right and speedy victory certain. Words spoken by another distinguished foreigner—a soldier, not an orator or a statesman or a diplomat—were printed yesterday, and no halfway thoughtful American could have read what he said without seeing how little cause we have as yet for boasting of our activities or for assuming that the end of the war is in sight just because we are in it.

The speaker was General PÉTAIN—a Frenchman and therefore courteous, a man of sense and therefore not inappreciative of our efforts or of our purposes, but a man of action who has lived for three years within sound of the German cannon and therefore with no illusions as to the achievements of the past, the dangers of the present, or the needs of the future.

The General did not hesitate to call the troops we have sent to France a "little force," he did not refrain from mentioning the terrible truth that "while its numbers slowly increase" we must strenuously utilize our industrial powers to the very utmost in the manufacture of desperately necessary weapons and the ammunition to use in them.

And his last statement, as rehearsed by MERRILL MCCORMICK, was that, not of a man afraid, but of a man of vision too clear to ignore the existence of tragical possibilities. "You will understand," he said, "how urgent it is to send us guns, 'middle heavies,' and shells, that we may be armed to win victories and to defend ourselves so that some of us may be alive to fight by your side when at last America is ready."

That last phrase is a truly poignant one. It ought to be read here with a gasp of cruel surprise by all of us who have not realised in what agonized impatience our allies on the other side of the water are waiting for the help that to them seems so long in coming.

Russia's Friends and Enemies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Russians are said to be idealists, and certainly they are now obeying the command "Love your enemies" even to the extent of deserting their friends in order to do it. Surely their lofty idealism should be accepted as a fact and all the Allies should declare war on Russia on the day that Russia signs a separate peace with Germany. They should then treat all Russians in their control just as Germany has treated her Russian prisoners. In a short time the Russians would begin to fraternize with their enemies, the Allies, and before long would love them dearly and be quite ready to desert their present friends, the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns. A. HAIRE FORSTER.

Toronto, Dec. 17, 1917.

SHOW MAIL'S DELAY WITH TEST LETTERS

Broadway Association Criticises Postal Service in Manhattan.

DIFFERENCES IN DELIVERY

Letters Mailed Together Reached 100 Broadway at 12:50 o'Clock and 120 Broadway at 2:45 o'Clock.

A sharp criticism of the mail service in the Postal District of New York City and especially in the Borough of Manhattan was made by the Broadway Association yesterday. In a report which told of series of test letters being sent out, the association declared "that the mail service is very irregular, that from 25 to 40 per cent. of the first-class mail cannot be depended upon to reach its destination with the rapidity that might reasonably be expected in the largest city in the country."

A number of complaints have been received lately by the New York Post Office because of the delay in letter delivery, especially since the storm which swept over the East about ten days ago. To an inquiry by a TIMES reporter as to causes of the delay, Postmaster Patten declared that the inclement weather had tied up train service and at the same time hindered the work of the mail trucks in the city. "The delay is regretted," he added, "but it is unavoidable and is due to weather conditions entirely."

It was learned unofficially from Post Office officials that the mail traffic this season has been the heaviest in years. With a large share of the mail for the expeditionary forces passing through New York, the local department has been working night and day to avoid congestion. When this fact is added to the unexampled bad weather conditions, it was pointed out, it can be seen that delay is to be expected.

The tests made by the Broadway association covered a period of several weeks. Report is made on letters from various sections of the city, from Washington and from suburban points. One of the examples which the report takes up is the case of six pieces of first-class mail which were mailed late in October at 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon and did not reach their destination in Manhattan until the following Tuesday. In the case of out-of-town mail, several letters mailed in Washington in the evening have taken thirty-six hours to be delivered in New York. Letters from Poughkeepsie have taken twenty hours in transit.

The test letters which the association mailed for this city were all deposited in a box near Forty-third Street and Broadway at 9 o'clock in the morning. According to the time on the box they were due at the Times Square Postal Station at 9:45 o'clock. The letters in question, according to the association, were all postmarked at the Times Square Station at 10:30 A. M. Some of the results of the test were as follows:

"Nine per cent. were delivered between 11 and 12 o'clock; 29 per cent. between 12 and 1 o'clock; 25 per cent. between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.; 3 per cent. at 3; 4 per cent. at 3:30 P. M.; 4 per cent. at 4 P. M.; 9 per cent. were delivered at 8:30 A. M. the next day; 3 per cent. were delivered at 9 A. M. the next day, and 14 per cent. were delivered at 12 o'clock the next day. One letter, addressed to 100 Broadway, was delivered at 12:50 o'clock on the day of mailing, while another, addressed to 120 Broadway, which is the next building north, was not delivered until 2:45 o'clock. One letter reached 161 Broadway at 2:10 P. M., while another for 149 Broadway was not delivered until noon the next day.

"One letter, addressed to 1,465 Broadway, was delivered at 11:45 A. M., while another, sent to the adjoining building, was delivered at 12:35 P. M. It seemed to take three hours longer to deliver a letter to 1,134 Broadway than it did one to 1,123 Broadway.

$823,361 WAR STAMPS SOLD

New York Takes That Amount in Last Two Weeks.

Frederic W. Allen, director of the War Savings Committee for New York City, announced yesterday that the total sale of thrift and war savings stamps by the New York Post Office and the Federal Reserve Bank in Greater New York for the week ended Dec. 19 amounted to $405,833.74, making a grand total to date of $823,361.73. The Post Office sales showed an increase of about 300 per cent. over the previous week.

R. G. Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, denied yesterday that any members of the association had taken a hostile attitude toward the thrift campaign because it hurt retail trade. If any such protest had been made, he said, the association would not be in position to consider it or take any stand on the matter, because the members of the organization comprised many interests other than retail merchants.

"Furthermore," Mr. Cooke said, "it has been clearly the policy of the Fifth Avenue Association to lend all its support to any movement that would assist the Government in the prosecution of the war. The members of the organization and the organization as a whole are all of that sentiment. It would be very trivial for a merchant to complain that his business was hurt by the thrift stamp campaign. At the present time there is only one object to be accomplished, namely, the successful prosecution of the war. Everything else should regulate itself, and undoubtedly will regulate and adjust itself to that aim."

OUR PRIVILEGE.

It is our privilege to live today,
When nations clash, and all the friends of right,
Love, justice, freedom, marshal for the fight
Against the dominance, the regnant sway
Of hate gone mad for human power and prey!
We who have known no turmoil—we who basked
In precious peace, bought by beloved blood—
It is our fortune now to be sore tasked
With the returning of that surging flood
That would sweep honor, truth, our calm, away,
And in its place leave vengeance. Now our part
To drive back evil to its wretched source—
Shriving the madness of the Prussian heart
With ruthful mercy and a hateless force.
Should we, who have enjoyed the calm of lands
Through happy years, disown our duty now?
Or should each head to war's grim service bow,
And all the strength of our united hands
Be used to weld the everlasting bands
Of human friendship? Lo, the bugles blow
With ceaseless warning! Belching cannons roar
Their call to battle. Now what soul will show
A coward's terror? Who, upon our shore,
Will turn his face against war's stern demands?
For those who follow our departing days,
Our sons and daughters, how we joy in strife
That makes secure a generation's ways
And brings new glories to a nation's life!

LURANA SHELDON.

HYLAN QUESTIONS WOODS.

Asks if He Encourages Policemen to Go Into National Service.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan has been aroused by recent reports that many members of the police force have received inducements to enlist in the national service from Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who has announced his intention of resigning as head of the Police Department before Judge Hylan takes office. The Mayor-elect last night made public a letter which he has written to the Police Commissioner, asking him for exact information regarding the extent of transfers from his department to the Federal Service and the circumstances under which they had occurred. Here is Judge Hylan's letter:

Dec. 19, 1917.

Hon. Arthur Woods, Commissioner of Police, Centre Street, City:

Dear Sir—Last Summer, when the draft began, you, as Commissioner of Police, I understand, protested to the Provost Marshal General against the drafting of members of the New York police force on the ground that every member of that force was necessary in order that the city might be properly prepared against any emergency that might arise during the course of the present war.

Now it is reported that you are encouraging members of the police force to enlist in a branch of the national service that is to be formed to protect the waterfront and to do detective work. It is reported that you are offering as inducements indefinite leaves of absence to such men as enlist and the promise that they will receive from the city the difference between their pay in the national service and their salaries as policemen.

In view of the fact that, within a fortnight, I will be responsible for the maintenance of law and order in this city, should I not have been consulted about this step with reference to police affairs?

Will you kindly advise me:

First—As to the number of policemen who have enlisted in the national service?

Second—As to what inducements have been given officers to enlist?

Third—As to the proposed control of this force, whether by any officers or by men who are now or have recently been officers or civilian appointees in the Police Department?

In order that I may be properly informed as to what conditions I will have to meet after Jan. 1, I would appreciate full information on these points. Very truly yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN.

It was thought last night that Judge Hylan's letter had been prompted by recent reports that the so-called "Bomb Squad" would in its entirety be enlisted in the United States service, probably as part of a Federal police force, of which Commissioner Woods, it was said, would be the head.

"I know nothing about that, except what I have read in the newspapers," said the Police Commissioner last night. "I shall answer the letter of Judge Hylan in the morning, as soon as I get down to my office and have access to the necessary data."

A man familiar with Police Department matters said last night that as a general rule no policemen, with the exception of those whose numbers came out in the draft, had been permitted to enlist in the United States Army or leave the Police Department for the Federal service. The only exception, it was said, was made in the case of forty-five members whose services had been urgently demanded by the War Department, and in that instance the decision had not been made by Police Commissioner Woods, but by Acting Mayor Frank L. Dowling, who was one of Judge Hylan's running mates on the Tammany ticket.

TANK AMAZES SOLDIERS.

Knocks Trees Down at Upton and Journeys Across Trenches.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Dec. 19.—Climbing seemingly impossible embankments and bowling over trees a foot in diameter, the British tank, recently exhibited at Hero Land, showed its capabilities today to 10,000 men of the New York City division assembled on the slopes of a natural amphitheatre at the trench system of the 154th Infantry Brigade.

The tank weighs 30 tons and carries six Lewis guns. Its interior is a jealously guarded secret, and today only one officer, a member of General Johnson's personal staff, entered the machine. The door that opens at the side of the tank reveals mechanism inside as bulky as that of a submarine. A six-cylinder motor drives the caterpillar treads, and the machine can turn in less than its own length. The heavily muffled engine explains the secrecy with which the British tanks moved up unknown to the enemy in the recent surprise attack before Cambrai. The tank lumbered across the snow-covered fields to the brigade trenches this morning and passed over a third-line trench, where a platoon of infantry was waiting. The machine passed over the wide ditches without trouble. After the front-line trenches had been passed a trap door opened and a hand from within waved a red flag. At this signal the tank climbed to the top of its trench and followed the tank after the manner of a British advance. The tank later demonstrated its versatility. Turning at a right angle, the tank ambled, like a giant beetle, toward a specially constructed embankment rising at an angle of 55 degrees. It hesitated a moment, then climbed the obstacle, and, after balancing on the top, slid down the other side of the embankment. Passing machine-gun targets, the tank's Lewis guns fired several rounds, and the war machine then made off, across roots and stumps, to a clump of pine trees. Again the tank hesitated, as it sized up its obstacle. Then it lurched against a forty-foot pine tree, broke it off at the ground, and rode contemptuously over the fallen tree. While the watching soldiers cheered, the tank attacked another tree a foot in diameter and brought it low. No obstacle in either trenches or woods appeared too great for the tank to overcome. The snow caused it to skid slightly at first, but the crew fixed heavy clamps, or "spuds," as the British soldiers call these substitutes for skid chains, at intervals on the caterpillar treads.

LIBERTY BONDS.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York Does Loan on Them to Par Value.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
Dec. 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been drawn to an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 19, from which I quote as follows:

> But, if Mr. McAdoo will have it that these bonds must not sell below par, he should first chide the Federal Reserve Banks for their penuriousness in loaning only 90 per cent. of par value to buyers depositing the bonds as security. If that margin does not contemplate some fall in the market, why was it established?

In this connection I wish to state that the invariable practice of this bank is to loan to the member banks upon their own notes secured by Liberty Loan bonds up to 100 per cent. of the par value of the bonds securing the notes offered to the bank.

The practice of this bank in rediscounting for its member banks notes of their customers secured by Liberty Loan bonds is to rediscount for the amount of the note offered for rediscount, if it is secured by 100 per cent. of Liberty Loan bonds. Of course, it frequently happens that such notes rediscounted are accompanied by more than 100 per cent. of Liberty Loan bonds because the member bank has received from the customer a payment of 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. down, as the case may be. But in rediscounting this bank never requests or requires any margin whatsoever on rediscounts secured by Liberty Loan bonds.

I think it is of importance to have the statement above quoted corrected, as it would be most unfortunate to have the erroneous impression created that the Federal Reserve Banks require any margin on advances or rediscounts of their member banks secured by Liberty Loan bonds.

J. F. CURTIS,
Secretary.

HYLAN IS PUZZLED BY ROW IN QUEENS

Defeat of Murphy's Friend There Upsets Part of Slate.

MAY LEAD TO COMPROMISE

Meanwhile Mayor-elect Will Not Shake the Plum Tree Until After Christmas.

A factional row among the Democrats in Queens has added to the perplexities Mayor-elect John F. Hylan is experiencing in making up his cabinet. Incidentally the real status of existing relations between the Mayor-elect and Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy may be revealed. A week ago Mr. Murphy made a trip to Judge Hylan's headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, and submitted a composite slate on which appeared the names of all that Tammany Hall and its allies in the other four boroughs were anxious to have remembered by the Mayor-elect when he made his appointments. The slate was the product of a conference held at Delmonico's between Mr. Murphy and the Tammany leaders in other boroughs.

The representative of the Borough of Queens in that conference was Dr. Arthur E. Keating, who at that time was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Queens County Democratic Committee. All the suggestions for prospective Queens appointments came from him. Dr. Keating, who is a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Murphy, was deposed on Tuesday night as leader of the Democratic forces in Queens in favor of Mason O. Smedley, Borough Secretary and follower of Borough President Maurice E. Connolly. It was reported last night that Borough President Connolly would insist that the suggestions made by Dr. Keating be ignored and that attention be paid to a slate of Queens appointees which it was his intention to submit at some date in the near future.

That the Connolly coup in Queens will cause no end of inconvenience, not only to Mayor-elect Hylan but to Murphy himself, was admitted last night by Tammany men. A final conference between Murphy and the borough leaders had been scheduled for yesterday afternoon, but was postponed until today upon receipt of the news regarding the débâcle in Queens. It is not expected, however, that Borough President Connolly will sit in the council of Murphy and his henchmen when the conferees get together this afternoon, for the ostensible reason for ousting Dr. Keating was the friendly relations he maintained with the Tammany chieftain.

Some Tammany men yesterday expressed the opinion that Judge Hylan would seek to avert trouble by a compromise and that some of his Queens appointees would be Murphy-Keating men and other followers of Connolly. It was said last night that pressure had been brought to bear on the Mayor-elect urging him to ignore Mr. Connolly altogether, despite the fact that the latter received the biggest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate in Queens. The arguments advanced by the Mayor-elect's Tammany advisers were that Connolly could be safely ignored, as his influence in the Board of Estimate would never be felt with all the other members loyal to Tammany. Borough President Connolly announced last night that he would retain Richard S. Newcombe as Commissioner of Public Works and John W. Moore as Superintendent of Public Buildings when he makes up his cabinet on Jan. 1. Mason O. Smedley will retain his position as Borough Secretary.

Mayor-elect Hylan is breaking all records and the hearts of some job hunters by refusing to make up his mind finally regarding appointments until the eve of the new administration. It was stated last night that the plum tree would not be shaken until after Christmas.

Among Judge Hylan's callers yesterday were Senator James A. Foley, who represents Murphy's Senate district at Albany; Robert P. Wagner, minority leader of the Senate; ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, and ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, who is a candidate for President of the Municipal Tax Commission, to succeed Lawson Purdy.

Judge Hylan wrote yesterday to C. B. T. Snyder, Superintendent of Building in the Board of Education, calling his attention to extraordinary delays in the erection of school buildings already provided for. The Mayor-elect said in part:

"I am interested to know the reasons for such slow progress in getting plans ready and also the causes of delay in securing approval of them. I believe you can tell me. I should like to know also what means you can suggest to remedy conditions in order that I may advise the new Board of Education when appointed.

"Now that the cost of building has increased, what have you to suggest in the way of cutting down expenses? Cannot we effect co-operation among city departments to speed the approval of plans for school buildings? There seems to be a lack of prompt decision as to what teh interior plans of school buildings should be. How can this delay be overcome?

"Cannot reinforced concrete be used in the construction of school buildings? Will not such a building give more light, air, and better service, and cost a great deal less than the present materials used in the construction

MISS THOMPSON TO WED J. R. DREXEL, JR.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Grant Engaged to New York Banker's Son.

MISS CULVER BETROTHED

The Fiancee of Rodney Williams—Miss Eleanor E. Wild to Marry Lieutenant M. E. Clark.

Several engagements of interest to society have been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Grant of 70 East Fifty-fourth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elisabeth Thompson, to John R. Drexel, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel of this city.

Miss Thompson is a granddaughter of the late Dr. D. G. Brinton, who was prominent in the literary and social circles of Philadelphia. Her mother, Mrs. Grant, was formerly Mrs. James Beaton of Philadelphia.

Mr. Drexel belongs to the Union, Knickerbocker, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs, and has recently returned from Stevensville, Mont., where he has a ranch, to spend the holidays with his parents. His father is prominent in the financial world. Mrs. Drexel, his mother, was formerly Miss Alice G. Troth of Philadelphia, and is one of the well known women in New York society. Their town residence is at 1 East Sixty-second Street, and they have a villa, Fairholme, at Newport.

The engagement of Miss Katherine Clark Culver to Rodney Williams of New York has been announced. Miss Culver is the daughter of Mrs. Charles P. Kling and Mr. Kling of 7 East Fifty-first Street.

Miss Culver did not make her formal debut as she was in mourning during her coming-out year. She is a member of the Junior League, and has taken part in many of the charitable entertainments given by the younger set.

Mr. Williams is a son of George C. Williams of Baltimore, Md., and is a Yale man. He is with the banking firm of Tucker, Anthony & Co., and belongs to the Naval Reserve.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griswold Wild of Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Everest Wild, to Lieutenant Merrell Reward Clark, U. S. R., of Flushing, L. I. Miss Wild was graduated from Smith College, class of '16, and her fiance is a Cornell graduate, class of '11. He was formerly a member of the 7th Regiment, and is now stationed at Camp Upton, having received his commission at Plattsburg last August.

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GETS FUSION LABOR ITEMS.

Swann Aid Says Coroner Healy Was on the Pay Roll.

An analysis of the distribution of campaign funds by a labor bureau maintained by the Mitchel Campaign Committee was made by Assistant District Attorney Black yesterday in the investigation of the finances of the Fusion Committee of 1917. Mr. Black said Coroner Timothy Healy, George T. McGuire, Vice President of the State Federation of Labor; James O. Lavery, John Parsons, former leader of the Postal Clerks; H. K. Blumberg, D. F. Featherstone, Robert M. Campbell, and Benjamin E. Moore were on the Fusion payroll.

"Timothy Healy also figures on the Woman's Political Committee for $40, received from Mrs. Borden Harriman," said Mr. Black. "For five weeks before election the expenses of the Labor Bureau were $2,025. This was exclusive of special compensation paid to various attaches. Coroner Healy's expenses totaled $1,650.96. This sum was credited to cost of distributing literature, taxicab hire, and personal expenses."

Mr. Black also said that John A. Coutts, an employe of the Tax Department, according to the schedule of disbursements filed by Ralph A. Day, treasurer of the Mitchel Personal Campaign Committee, received $100 for "distributing literature." Other items, according to Mr. Black, showed that Michael J. Brown, a Bronx saloonkeeper, got $100 for "distributing literature," and E. J. Lally received $150 for maintenance of a headquarters at Rockaway Beach.

Henry F. Keith, United States Internal Revenue Collector in the First District, which takes in Long Island, is said to have received $2,000 for use in Queens. Mr. Keith, who was formerly Democratic leader in Nassau County and a State Committeeman, when questioned by Mr. Black regarding the money he received and his activities in the campaign, said that the month's work he did for Fusion was given on his own time and had nothing to do with the monthly salary received from the Government.

"I got a month's leave of absence, to which I was entitled for vacation, and spent the time for Fusion work," said Mr. Keith. "My position was a little different from that of others in the Fusion campaign. I was for Mayor Mitchel, but I was in favor of the regular Democratic ticket in Queens County."

Colin H. Woodward, Republican leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, and William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Fusion Committee, were asked to call at the District Attorney's office today.

TELLS OF DRUG ADDICTS.

Revenue Official Says There Are 300,000 in New York.

Miss Katharine B. Davis of the Parole Board, testifying yesterday before the Whitney Legislative Committee which is investigating the treatment of drug addicts, denied the truth of statements made by Mrs. Philip Lydig on the previous day in reference to the treatment of a boy addict, who is now in the Kings County Jail. According to Miss Davis the boy had been treated for his addiction at six sanatoriums and had received every possible opportunity to achieve a cure. In her opinion, nothing but a miracle would have accomplished a cure in the case of that particular addict.

"The boy lacks backbone," she said, "and is in a physically weak condition."

The addict's history, according to Miss Davis, showed that he had been using heroin while in the navy. No sanatorium of which he had been a patient had done anything for him. Asked why she declined to parole the boy to undergo treatment at a private sanatorium, Miss Davis said:

"There was no legal restraint held over a patient at such a private sanatorium and hence I did not believe it was safe to parole him in care of such a sanatorium."

Several addicts testified, after which R. B. Sands of the Internal Revenue Department took the stand. He said that there were about 300,000 drug addicts in the City of New York at the present time, the majority of them being among the so-called middle class people. Most of the drugs, he said, were still being handled by peddlers. He also called the attention of the committee to the fact that a number of drug peddlers had penetrated into the military camps for the purpose of selling drugs to the troops. He predicted that a large number of our troops would come back as drug addicts through medical treatment in hospitals.

Mr. Sands recommended that national, State, and municipal institutions be established where addicts can have the best medical treatment possible.

Munson-Rowan.

Miss Mary K. Rowan, daughter of Mrs. Sanford C. Rowan, of 4 Riverside Drive, and Robert Munson, son of Mrs. Samuel Lyman Munson, of Albany, N. Y., were married last evening at 8:30 o'clock in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle officiating.

The bride was a member of the senior class at the Bangs and Whiton School, Riverdale-on-Hudson, and her classmates attended the ceremony in a body. The bridegroom was in service uniform, as he is with the 306d Infantry, stationed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

A reception followed at the Hotel Plaza.

Miss Keller Weds Lieut. Wirths.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Helen Keller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Keller of 8 Garden Place, Brooklyn, to Lieutenant Carl William Wirths, U. S. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Wirths, also of Brooklyn, took place at 2:30 o'clock yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. William Davis performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. There were no bridal attendants. The couple left immediately after the ceremony for a short honeymoon trip.

Wedding Notes.

Miss Bertha Shults, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Brown of 16 West Seventy-second Street, and Lieutenant Russell Keresey Dougherty, son of Andrew Dougherty, who resides at the Ritz-Carlton, were married on Tuesday at the home of the bride, Mgr. Lavelle officiating.

The marriage of Miss Madelaine Dabo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Dabo of Brooklyn, and Captain Richard Douglas, U. S. R., of Washington, D. C., will take place on Christmas Eve, at 8 o'clock, at the Arbuckle Institute, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis is to officiate, and Miss Marjorie Hillis will be maid of honor.

CHARITIES.

As Christmas draws near the Children's Aid Society asks you to remember the needs of the poor children. Much money is required for war relief abroad, but the needy within our gates should not be overlooked. In hundreds of families whose children attend our Industrial Schools prolonged illness or small earnings have caused the utmost privation. The Children's Aid Society seeks to improve the condition of the young children and protect them from the pangs of hunger and cold, and care for them in sickness.

It cares for orphans and friendless children and finds good homes for them in the country, where they have the care and affection of foster parents and will grow up to enrich the national life with honest men and women.

Will you not help to bring warmth and food and Christmas cheer to those who without your help can have none?

Send your gift to EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, or to C. L. BRACE, Secretary, 105 East 22d St., New York.

DISMISS TEACHERS AFTER HOT DEBATE

Continued from Page One.

he is guilty," declared Mr. Barondess. "This is a flimsy general charge and I would consider myself the greatest criminal on earth if I voted to lynch these men on such evidence. I said lynch, and it is lynching, for the evidence has not been supported."

Mr. Somers attacked Schmalhausen for an article he was under the impression the teacher wrote in a magazine. In the article the writer quoted President Wilson as saying, "The privilege is granted free men everywhere to choose their own way of life and obedience," and Somers declared that the writer had used it in such a way that "no more foul utterance could have been made."

On the charges against Schmalhausen, that he was averse to teaching instinctive respect for authority Mr. Martin said: "I want to say that the teaching of instinctive respect and bowing down before authorities is condemned by the best and the most modern authorities in education, and the teacher, in asserting his preference for reflective respect, reflective submission to authorities, and reflective obedience to laws, was merely expressing the teaching of Professor Dewey, Edmund Holmes in England, and a number of the highest authorities in education.

"We, the New York Board of Education, are on trial this afternoon. The board is asked to substitute Prussian ideas of education for that now in the schools. In Prussia for generations teachers have forbidden reflective patriotism, and Schmalhausen was justified in saying he would reach instinctive, dog-like respect to authority. Such ideas have brought the German nation to its present debased condition."

General Wingate asserted that he did not believe a word Schmalhausen said in his defense at the trial, as he had had "too much experience in bankruptcy cases" not to know when a man was deviating from the truth.

What appeared significant to Commissioner Wile was that at the end of the trial Mr. Whalen asked the teachers for the names of the 102 teachers who had passed a resolution of condemnation against him. From his mind the belief that there was some relation between the action of the teachers against Whalen and the charges against the three men.

TIE IN MAYORALTY VOTE.

Mt. Vernon Contest Hinges on Four Soldier Ballots, Unaccounted For.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The votes of four members of the Rainbow Division, citizens of Mount Vernon, now in France, may decide the Mayoralty contest in this city. Just what has become of these four votes, or whether they were cast, is not known; but it is said tonight that a "tracer" will be sent out for them.

As the vote now stands, with the official count, including the soldier vote, completed, Mayor Edwin Fiske, Democratic candidate for re-election, and Dr. Edward F. Brush, Republican candidate, are tied. The vote in the city gave Dr. Brush a plurality of 58, but, according to the official count of the soldier vote, Fiske received 168 and Brush 110, which made the tie.

L. J. Larsen, Wireless Operator, Dies

Lewis J. Larsen, wireless operator on the Orleans of the Oriental Navigation Company Line, who stuck to his post and sent out messages for help when the vessel was torpedoed off the coast of France last July, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital of pneumonia.

Mr. Larsen was in the water four hours before assistance arrived. He was 25 years old and was formerly operator for the Marconi Company before entering the service of the Oriental Line. Funeral services will be held at 11 A. M. Saturday from the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. Mr. Larsen is survived by his father, who lives in Sioux City, Iowa.

Edward C. Sheehy's Funeral Today.

The funeral of Edward C. Sheehy, one of Richard Croker's stanch supporters, will be held this morning at 10 o'clock. Requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Ignatius Loyola Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

Mr. Sheehy was a lieutenant to Croker when the latter was a Tammany power. He was born in Ireland, and came to New York in 1851. He made a fortune in the real estate business. Mr. Sheehy served one term as Alderman. Mayor Gilroy appointed him Commissioner of Charities in 1889 and he was Tax Commissioner in 1898. He retired from politics ten years later, and died at the age of 72.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARGARET COOLIDGE, aged 91, died at her home in Plainfield, N. J., last night. She was born in Plainfield. Mrs. Coolidge left two sons, two daughters, ten grandchildren, twelve great grandchildren, and one great great grandchild.

Mrs. MARY BANN, widow of Frank Dunn, died last night in her seventy-seventh year at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Fisher, Plainfield, N. J. For sixty years she was a resident of Flemington, N. J.

Lieutenant EDWARD BURGESS GREENE, U. S. N., retired, died on Tuesday in his thirty-third year, at Cambridge, Mass. Lieutenant Greene resided at Petersboro, N. H., and was retired Feb. 13, 1911.

WILLIAM MAHER, who for forty years was employed as stationary engineer by the Long Island Railroad in Long Island City, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Catherine Quackenbush, 48 Madison Avenue, Flushing, L. I., yesterday.

JOSEPH SABLE, 71 years old, a retired manufacturer, died at his home, 560 West 163d Street, yesterday. He was a member of the Temple Peni-El and of the Independent Order Brith Abraham.

EMANUEL ROMEO, Captain of a tugboat, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital, in his twenty-seventh year. He was married three months ago. His widow is 18 years old, and lives at 241 West Twenty-second Street.

WALTER C. CLEMENTS, a coffee merchant, in business in New York, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 14 Harrison Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. MARY E. SCHOFIELD, wife of William E. Schofield, of 143 North Sixteenth Street, Orange, N. J., died yesterday. She was 46 years old and a native of Brooklyn.

Miss ANNA M. WOODWARD, an active worker in the Y. W. C. A., died yesterday in her thirty-eighth year at her home, 38 Liberty Street, Newton, N. J. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Woodward.

Miss ELLIE A. SULLIVAN, an active member of the Church of the Holy Rosary of Brooklyn, and the daughter of the late Patrick Sullivan, an old-time builder of the Stuyvesant section, died on Monday at her home, 265 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CORNELIA ELLEN VOORHEES, a member of an old Gravesend family, and one of the oldest members of the Flatlands Dutch Reformed Church, died at her home, 40 Kouwenhoven Place, in her eighty-second year. She was the widow of Abraham Voorhees.

MARTIN HORSTMANN, a member of the coal firm of Schroeder & Horstmann, Inc., in Brooklyn, died in his seventy-first year on Tuesday at his home, 1,077 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Horstmann had been a member of St. Peter's Lutheran Church for thirty-six years, and for the last twelve years had been its Treasurer.

THOMAS M. ANTISELL, a retired real estate broker, died at the home of his daughter in Elmhurst, L. I., on Monday.

RICHARD STEWART, 76 years old, a civil war veteran, and for many years employed in the Ridgewood station of the Department of Water Supply, died on Tuesday at his home, 235 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of U. S. Grant Post No. 327, G. A. R.

DAVID BAKER HIXON, for many years in the millinery trade in this city, and a resident of Brooklyn nearly all his lifetime, died at the home of his daughter in Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, aged 75 years.

ALFRED H. PARSONS, President of the Parsons Brothers Hat Company, died on Tuesday at his home, 325 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn. He was 65 years old, and was born in England. He was the first Police Magistrate of Long Beach, L. I., where he formerly lived.

ADOLPHUS GLOAD, Vice President and a Director of the People's National Bank of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 21 Rugby Road, Flatbush, in his sixty-second year.

LOUIS A. HASSELL, 68 years old, a war veteran, who enlisted in the United States Navy in 1862, died yesterday at his home at Second Avenue and 124th Street, where he had been in the retail drug business for thirty-three years. He was a member of the Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R.

ISAAC JOSEPH DANZIGER, for twenty-seven years a lawyer at 56 Pine Street, died on Tuesday at Woodcliff Lake, N. J., in his forty-ninth year. He was born in New York City and was graduated from the New York University Law School. His home was at 242 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Dr. EDMUND HOGAN of the Society of Jesus is dead in Dublin, Ireland. He was the founder of the Gaelic League and was considered an authority on the ancient languages of the Celts. Father Hogan was born in Clonmel, near Queenstown, in 1831, and was ordained in 1858. He held the Chair of Irish Language and History at University College, Dublin, from 1886 to 1906.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BARKER—SCHANCK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Cowl, 430 Park Av., Alice Hearn Schanck to Perceval Martin Barker, by the Rev. Theodore F. Savage of Christ Presbyterian Church.

CLARK—JENKS.—On Dec. 14, 1917, Pauline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Jenks of Bronxville, N. Y., to Harrison Clark, Second Lieutenant Qm. C. N. A., son of the late Harrison Clark of New York City.

DOUGHERTY—SHULTS.—On Dec. 18, 1917, at her home, 16 West 72d St., New York City, Miss Bertha Shults, daughter of Mrs. Frederick C. Brown, to Lieutenant Russell Keresey Dougherty, U. S. A. A. S., son of Andrew Dougherty; Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, V. G., officiated.

FLETCHER—MATHEWS.—On Wednesday, December 19, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. W. Merle Smith, Mrs. Cuyler Griffith Mathews to Henry N. Fletcher.

MUNSON—ROWAN.—On Wednesday, the 19th, at 8:30 P. M., at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Mary K. Rowan, daughter of Mrs. Sanford C. Rowan of 4 Riverside Drive, to Robert Munson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lyman Munson of Albany, N. Y.

STANLEY—PARK.—On Dec. 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, France, Frances Trenor Park, daughter of the late Trenor L. Park, to Captain Ernest Gerald Stanley of London, England.

TORRANCE—WARD.—Dec. 16, Sarah Ward to William R. Torrance.

Died.

ADAMSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, William M. Adamson, in his 59th year, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland. Services at funeral parlor Fred. Riker, 760 Carroll St., at 7th Av., Brooklyn, Thursday, 20th inst., at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BERGER.—Dec. 17, Mary, wife of Cristopher Berger. Funeral Saturday, 10 A. M., 74 Flushing Av., Astoria, L. I.

BEVIER.—Esther Hasbrouck, age 81, at her residence at Gardiner, Ulster Co., N. Y. Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, 11:30 A. M.

BISSELL.—At her home in New York City, on Dec. 18, Clara Buckmaster Cole, widow of John Bennett Bissell and daughter of the late Rev. Hiram Holbrook and Margarette Buckmaster Cole. Services at 704 Salem Road, Elizabeth, N. J., at 11:30 Thursday morning, Dec. 20.

BOLMER.—Suddenly or pneumonia, Dec. 18, at his residence, the National Art Club, Thomas H. Bolmer, son of the late Manuel T. Bolmer. Funeral service will be held at St. James' Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

BOLMER.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the society of the death, on Dec. 18, 1917, in New York, of their late associate, Thomas Henry Bolmer, No. 809 on the roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

BOLMER.—St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Thomas Henry Bolmer, a member of this society, on Dec. 18, 1917.

WILLIAM D. MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC I. LOCKMAN, Secretary.

CANDY.—Esther, beloved mother of Mrs. Minnie Candell, passed away Dec. 19. Funeral from her late residence, 70 Lenox Av., Thursday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.

CLEMENTS.—At Montclair, N. J., Wednesday morning, Dec. 19, 1917, Walter Cornelius Clements. Funeral services will be held from his home, 14 Harrison Avenue, Montclair, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

DANZIGER.—Isaac Joseph, beloved husband of Mary (nee Israel) and beloved father of Estel'e, Hildred, Gertrude Zvie and Israel, Dec. 18, in his 49th year, at Woodcliff Lake, N. J. Funeral services at his late residence, 242 East 58th St., at 11 A. M., Thursday.

DANZIGER.—The Synagogue of the Congregation Shaarai Ephraim announces with regret the death of Isaac Joseph Danziger, late President and member. Members are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which are to be held at his late residence, 242 East 58th St., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 11 A. M.

JULIUS BRAUN, Secretary.

DECKER.—Theodore, on Dec. 18, 1917, beloved brother of George, Edward, Katherine, and Elsa. Funeral from residence of his brother Edward, 444 West 48th St., on Friday, 2 P. M.

FRANK.—At the Blythewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Lena Frank, beloved mother of Mrs. William R. Silverstein and Ida L. Frank. Services Thursday, 1:30 P. M., from Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim, corner Lexington Av. and 55th St.

GREENE.—Edward Forbes, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, retired, at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18, in the 33d year of his age. Funeral services at Christ Church, Cambridge, Friday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.

HARRIOT.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1917, Helen M., wife of the late Joseph E. Harriot and daughter of the late Prof. Francis H. Nash. Services will be held at the residence of her son, Cortland Av., Friday at 1 P. M. Conveyances will be in waiting on arrival of 12:07 train from Grand Central Station. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HARRIS.—Leo E., beloved son of Mrs. Marie Harris and beloved brother of Mrs. Lizzie Cohen and Samuel Harris. Funeral services at his late residence, 62 East 93d St., Friday morning, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.

HASSELL.—Louis A., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, Louis A. Hassell, aged 68, civil war veteran. Members of Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R., and Sons of Veterans, relatives and friends invited to services at Mead's Undertaking Parlors, Madison Av., near 125th St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Saturday morning at 10:30, Cypress Hills. New Haven and Boston papers please copy.

HAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, Harriet E., widow of James B. Hay and mother of Charles M. Hay and Annie Hay Rose. Funeral services at her home, 933 President St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

HORNER.—On Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, Ernest Horner, aged 50 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1,210 Simpson St., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

HUTTON.—Blanche Horton, beloved wife of Edward Francis Hutton and daughter of the late Harry L. Horton, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917. Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

KENNEDY.—John Joseph, beloved husband of the late Margaret Kennedy, (nee Hammond.) Funeral from his residence, 145 Edgecombe Av., on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 9 A. M. Thence to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, where a mass of requiem will be celebrated.

KLEIN.—Dec. 16, 1917, at Milwaukee, Wis., Charles J., father of Henry C. Klein, age 54 years. Funeral service at the residence of Miss Jane E. Allen, 17 West 121st St., Thursday evening, 8:30.

LARSEN.—Lewis J. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.) Time later.

LAEDLEIN.—On Dec. 18, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Abby M. King Laedlein. Funeral services at her late residence, 220 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, at 2:00 P. M., Friday.

LOPEZ.—Dec. 19, 1917, Mary L., widow of Calixto Lopez, aged 68 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,166 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McCABE.—George. CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH services, Broadway, 66th St., Thursday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

MAZZETTI.—Sophia A., beloved mother of Louis, Sophia, and Anthony Mazzetti, suddenly, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, at her residence, 103 West 49th St. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, 10 A. M. Interment private.

McCRYSTAL.—Dec. 19, Margaret McCrystal, (nee Hepburn.) Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John J. McEntee, 74 St. Stephens Place, New Dorp, Staten Island, on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Church, Richmond, S. I., where a requiem mass will be offered for her soul.

MORROW.—Dec. 18, Linnie. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

MOSER.—Susan, wife of Max Moser, beloved mother of Samuel, Charles, Mrs. B. Hulnick, (nee Bessie Moser,) Bernard, and Mrs. Harburger, (nee Sarah Moser,) suddenly, Dec. 19. Funeral services from her late residence, 75 Sherman Av., at 11 o'clock Friday. Philadelphia papers please copy.

NEUMULLER.—Arthur Williams, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Neumuller, 603 West 111th St., in his 40th year. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

NUSSBAUM.—Daniel, beloved husband of Lena and father of David, on Dec. 18. Funeral services on Friday, Dec. 21, from his late residence, 600 West 180th St., at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and Adelphi Lodge, F. and A. M., invited.

OLSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, at 808 West 97th St., New York, Mary L., beloved mother of Edmund, Mortimer Olson, in her 64th year. Funeral services will be held at the late residence, Chalmet St. Lafferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M. Norfolk (Va.) papers please copy.

OPPENHEIMER.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, Mathilda Oppenheimer, of 30 East 116th St., beloved daughter of Rosa and the late Max Oppenheimer, sister of Paula, Ernest, Mrs. Helen Steinhart, and Mrs. Clara Franken. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's Harlem Funeral Chapel, 308 Lenox Av., Friday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.

PLEHM.—Herman R., beloved husband of Sarah, Tuesday, Dec. 18, in his 58th year. Funeral from his late residence, 3,400 Broadway, Thursday, 11 A. M. No cards.

Died.

RENWICK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, at her home, 147 East Forty-fourth Street, Agnes Maxwell, widow of Charles Renwick. Funeral services will be held tonight, (Thursday,) Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

ROGERS.—Charles Platt, Monday night, Dec. 17, 1917, at his residence, 145 West 78th St., after a lingering illness, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Manhattan Church, Broadway and 76th St., on Thursday, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SABLE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, at his home, 560 West 163d St., Joseph Sable, beloved husband of Rebecca Hirsch Sable, and devoted father of Leon, Louis A., Sarah S. Levy, and Amelia, and the late Dora Herzstein. Funeral services Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock at Temple Peni El, 525 West 147th St.

SCHWARTZ.—Suddenly, at Chicago, Dec. 17, Milton L. Schwartz, beloved husband of Mae Schwartz, father of Caryl Schwartz, son of Jacob Schwartz. Funeral services at his late residence, 453 Riverside Drive, Friday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SHEEHY.—Edward C., beloved husband of Margaret E. and father of John H., on Dec. 17, at his residence, 1,374 Lexington Av. Requiem mass at St. Ignatius Loyola Church, 84th St. and Park Av., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SHEEHY.—The Irish Palace Building Association of the City of New York announces with the deepest regret the death of our revered associate, Edward C. Sheehy, on Dec. 17, at his residence, 1,374 Lexington Av. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 10 A. M.

VICTOR J. DOWLING, President.
JAMES J. HOEY, Secretary.

SMITH.—Mary A., 502 West 176th St., suddenly, Dec. 18. Services and burial at Purdys, N. Y., Saturday, at 1 P. M.

STEPS.—Thursday, Dec. 13, 1917, after a short illness, in her 58th year, Amelia Steps, (nee Bank.) Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her sister, 220 East 52d St., on Friday, Dec. 21, 1:30 P. M.

STRAUSS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, Annie Harris Strauss, widow of Henry Strauss and devoted mother of Isaac B. Strauss, Barin, Pearl Weiss, and Coleman, and dear sister of William, Sophia, and Isaac Harris. Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 95 Brandt Place, corner University Av.

WALLIN.—Dec. 18, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. C. Christensen, 314 Franklin Av., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Ada C., widow of Carl G. Wallin, Belleville, Kan. Funeral Friday at 11 A. M.

WALSH.—Patrick. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Time later.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, Emily, beloved wife of Robert D. and mother of Gertrude, Robert D., Jr., and Kenneth Williams. Funeral services at her late residence, 930 West End Av., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

WOOD.—At his residence, 235 84th St., Brooklyn, Henry Firth Wood. Services to be held in the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church, Ridge Boulevard and 81st St., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Jersey City papers please copy.

WOODMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, Annie Baker, widow of Charles H. Woodman, aged 72 years. Funeral services at her home, 561 West 186th St., on Friday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.

WOODWARD.—Suddenly, Monday morning, Caroline Bailey Woodward, wife of Charles S. Woodward, in her 72d year. Funeral Thursday, 3 P. M., from 6 Park Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

WOODWARD.—At Newton, N. J., Dec. 19, 1917, Anna M., daughter of William W. Woodward and Mary A. Woodward. Funeral Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BARTON.—Joseph J., 144 East 115th St., Dec. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BERETZ.—Josef, 561 West 180th St., Dec. 17, aged 42. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

BLUTNER.—Consolina, Dec. 17. Funeral, 303 East 37th St., today, 9 A. M.

COHN.—Regina H., 43 West 114th St., Dec. 18. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

DARIO.—Pierre, Dec. 17. Funeral, 500 1st Av., today, 3 P. M.

DONALDSON.—John, Dec. 17. Funeral, 363 West 50th St., today, 2 P. M.

DORIS.—Annie, 105 East 121st St., Dec. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUFF.—Charles, 890 Westchester Av., Bronx, Dec. 18. Funeral today.

EDLICH.—Adolph A., 361 East 80th St., Dec. 18, aged 59. Funeral service today.

ELLER.—Mildred, 42 West 65th St., Dec. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—John, 2,148 La Fontaine Av., Dec. 13. Funeral tomrrow, 9 A. M.

GRANER.—Rudolph, Jr., 110 1st Av., Dec. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEALY.—Ellen, 913 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Dec. 18.

HEEDE.—Conrad, 810 3d Av., Dec. 18, aged 69. Funeral today.

HOVEY.—Albert A., 1,707 Nelson Av., Dec. 18, aged 51. Funeral private.

IRWIN.—Catherine G., 350 St. Nicholas Av., Dec. 17, aged 51. Funeral service today.

KING.—Elizabeth E., 155 East 62d St., Dec. 18. Funeral service today.

LAMBRECHT.—Francis J., 308 East 163d St., Dec. 18. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McCANN.—William A., 3,692 Broadway, Dec. 18. Funeral tomorrow.

McGEE.—Marguerite, 530 West 166th St., Dec. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MATHEWS.—Annie E., 16 East Kingsbridge Road, Dec. 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MONE.—Florence K., 389 3d Av., Dec. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENT.

American Red Cross
CHRISTMAS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
HONOR ROLL
100 Per Cent. Club
(TO BE ADDED TO DAILY)
Watch It Grow

The employees of the following well known firms have enrolled in a body as members of the American Red Cross in the present Christmas drive for 15,000,000 members.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.
BONWIT TELLER & CO.
BROKAW BROS.
CAMMEYER
MARK CROSS
EVENING MAIL
EVENING TELEGRAM
FEDERAL MACARONI CO.
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS
JAMES A. HEARN & SON, INC.
HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
LORD & TAYLOR
LUSTER FIBRES LT'D
MAURICE MENDEL
JAMES McCREERY & CO.
NEW YORK HERALD
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL
A. SCHULTE CIGAR STORES
J. & J. SLATER
SPEAR & CO.
STEWART & CO.
ROBERT STILLSON CO.
SURETY COUPON CO.
YOUNG HAT CO.
THE WOLF CO.

Firms desiring to have their names added to this list should communicate by phone with Publicity Committee, Vanderbilt 1000.

Red Cross Membership Drive, 244 Madison Ave.

Removal Sale
Closing out entire stock of Desks and office furniture at great sacrifice.
E. Hamburger & Co., 25 W. 32d St.

Died.

MURPHY.—Anne, 105 East 118th St., Dec. 18.

MURPHY.—Louisa E., 4,653 Park Av., Dec. 18. Funeral today.

NEWTON.—John C. M., Dec. 18, aged 25. Funeral 8th Av. and 18th St. today, 9:30 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Maria, 1 Convent Av., Dec. 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PFEIFFER.—Louis, 4,678 Park Av., Bronx, Dec. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PORGES.—Bernard, 903 Prospect Av., Bronx, Dec. 17.

SENK.—Jacob B., 131 East 121st St., Dec

J. B. BRADY'S ESTATE DROPS TO $1,219,809

Residuary Bequest to New York Hospital $463,941, Instead of $4,000,000.

JEWELS WORTH $507,445

Heavy Holdings in Wild-Cat Securities, Chiefly Mining Stocks, Appraised as Valueless.

The estate of James Buchanan ("Diamond Jim") Brady was worth only $1,346,876 gross and $1,219,809 net instead of about $5,000,000, as estimated at the time of his death. The residuary bequest to New York Hospital to establish the Department of Urology, James Buchanan Brady Foundation, which has been estimated at $4,000,000, is only $463,941. Brady's collection of jewels, usually believed to be worth more than $1,000,000, was appraised at $507,445. The estate sold for $290,000 all the items in the collection not left by Mr. Brady to his friends, and the difference represents the value of the gifts he made.

These facts are disclosed through the filing of the transfer tax report yesterday. The reduction in the value of the estate from the original estimates is due chiefly to the unusual number of wild-cat securities, chiefly of mining stocks, hundreds of thousands of shares of which were appraised as valueless. His stock holdings were valued at $791,461. His real estate was worth $83,350, of which $53,000 is the value of his residence at 7 West Eighty-sixth Street; $16,700 for his racing stable at Avenue Q and Tenth Street, Brooklyn, and $23,650 for lots in the Ocean Breeze subdivision of Brooklyn. He had $20,197 in cash, and his four automobiles were sold for $3,750.

How Contest Was Settled.

The report shows that the settlement of the contest of the will by the heirs at law and by Mrs. Mary McGee of Brooklyn, who claimed to be a niece, resulted in the payment of $50,000 in cash and a trust fund of $50,000 to Mr. Brady's sister, Mrs. Harriet Mathieu, in addition to the trust fund of $25,000 she received in the will. Upon her death the trust fund goes to her son, Glendyn Cloran, and on his death the fund reverts to the estate. He received an additional $20,000 fund by the will. Mrs. McGee received $15,000.

The reduction of the value of the residuary bequest to New York Hospital made that institution receive only $463,941 more than Johns Hopkins Hospital, which received $300,000 for the James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute connected with the hospital. Bequests of $10,000 each were left to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Newsboys' Lodging House, Children's Aid Society, and Actors' Fund. The will also gave $10,000 to the Railroad Employes' Hospital, but the executors have been able to find no such institution, and the money will go to the residuary estate. There are several claimants for $10,000 left to the Fresh Air Fund, but R. Crowley, executor and formerly the decedent's Secretary, said he believed the gift was intended for St. John's Guild.

The following is the list, with valuations, of the greater part of the items of jewelry left by Mr. Brady to his friends:

Item and Legatee.	Value.
Diamond ring, R. C. Crowley	$12,700
Pearl chain, Rose Dolly Schwartz	13,000
Pearl ring, Jennie Dolly Fox	7,500
Emerald studs, J. A. Middleton	22,940
Diamond studs, R. C. Gordon	8,400
Diamond scarfpin, R. H. Klitz	16,600
Cat's-eye ring, J. M. Hansen	5,150
Cat's-eye scarfpin, H. H. Hewitt	3,800
Pear-shaped ring, George Stevens	5,000
Diamond studs, W. H. Miner	6,900
Emerald, ruby and diamond ring, Chas. S. Mellen	3,600
Pair emerald links, F. D. Underwood	2,200
Star sapphire ring, T. W. Schumacher	5,400
Turquois link buttons, Alfred H. Smith	1,400
Diamond monogram pocketbook, W. G. Dexter	275
Sporting ring, Harry Fox	525
Sporting scarfpin, Jean Schwartz	425
Sporting watch, Raymond Hitchcock	690

Mr. Brady's wardrobe was appraised at $11,907, the chief item being a Russian sable fur-lined overcoat with sable collar and cuffs, $7,000. He had a sealskin overcoats worth $400, and a Persian lamb coat valued at $900. Other articles in the wardrobe were: Thirty Winter and Spring overcoats, $900; 42 hats, $20; fine Panama hat, $25; 16 cutaway suits, $240; 6 dress suits, $120; 41 dress vests, $80; 71 pair shoes, $300; 23 canes and umbrellas, $80; 4 elaborate canes and 2 umbrellas, $150; 26 Summer suits, $325; 14 dozen shirts, $75; 11 dozen socks, $10; 30 pair gloves, $30, and 18 leather belts, $25.

Paintings and Art Objects.

The total value of the contents of Mr. Brady's residence was $127,522. His 96 paintings were appraised at $46,115, the most valuable being Inness's "The Beeches," $10,000. Others were: Schreyer's "Winter," $3,500; Bouguereau's "The Nut Gatherers," $3,000; Knight's "Chrysanthemums," $1,500. A salon picture by Dieterle was worth $3,000; one by Blommer was appraised at $2,000, and a Blakelock was valued at $1,500.

Other collections were appraised as follows: Ivory carvings, bronzes, armor, &c., $16,241; silver and glass and sterling ware, gold and Russian enamel ware in dining room, $16,252; curios, furnishings and bric-a-brac in music room, $9,372; rugs, bronzes, and jardinieres, $1,412; books, $870, and 25 assortments of wine, $511.

The most valuable stock holding was $2,500 shares Munning, Maxwell & Moore, $225,000. Others were: One thousand and seventy-five Federal Creosoting Company, $86,000; 3,000 Aurora Automatic Machinery Company, $150,000; 1,050 National Machine Company, $63,000; 350 Hilliard Hotel Company, preferred, $15,000, and 350 Page & Shaw common, $37,450.

More than half the stock holdings were worthless. The larger of these holdings were 28,500 James Automatic Testing and Recording Scale Company, 250,000 Cerro Colorado Mining and Milling Company, 140,000 Jericho Mining Company, $374,500 Dewey Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, 5,000 Taylor Creek Ditch Company, and 340 Thermaton Company.

Mr. Brady's debts amounted to $183,842, of which he owed $85,804 to Jung & Klitz, jewelers, of which firm his friend, R. H. Klitz, was a member. He owed $27,768 to the Liberty National Bank for a loan, and $12,500 to his physician, Dr. Thomas J. Brown. The administration expenses were estimated at $150,000, including the cost of preparing to defend the will contest. The funeral expenses here and at Atlantic City, where Mr. Brady died on April 12 last, were $2,912.

RUSHED BY CHRISTMAS MAIL

Post Office Department Handling Record Volume of Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Commandeering of baggage and mail storage cars by the War Department has added to the difficulties of moving Christmas mail, but Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, said today that barring a blizzard and a flood of belated packages, it was hoped to deliver all holiday mail by Christmas eve.

Never before in the history of the department has there been such a tremendous call on facilities as has been made since Nov. 15. The average daily business since that time has equaled the Christmas business of 1916, which was the largest ever known, and the volume of Christmas mail has still further increased the amount of mail to be handled. Nevertheless congestion is less now than at the same time last year, when a blizzard made sport of all attempts to run trains.

The increased daily business of the department is ascribed to the use of the parcel post service by manufacturers and merchants for goods formerly shipped by express.

Hurry-up shipments for the War Department are being sent in commandeered mail storage and baggage cars when express facilities are not available.

Christmas Cheer for 3,000 Children.

A Christmas party for 3,000 children is to be given by the Gramercy Neighborhood Association and the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station on New Year's Eve, and an appeal has been sent out for contributions of money, toys and anything "to help make Christmas a happy time to the poorest children." Contributions may be sent to Captain J. B. Sexton of the Twenty-first Police Precinct, in East Twenty-second Street, or the headquarters of the Neighborhood Association at 40 Irving Place.

Bright Outlook for Neckwear.

The evident tendency toward the severely plain and the semi-tailored frock for the coming Spring season has led local manufacturers of women's neckwear to expect an unusually good season for their lines. Sets of collars and cuffs in satin and other fabrics, both plain and with embroidery, are expected to be very much in demand. Stocks and jabots, which have been so popular during the Fall season, are also expected to be good for Spring. Though real lace has not been as actively sought this Fall as some of the other lines, it is expected to be more in favor with the Spring trade, and already some fair-sized orders have been taken from retailers in various sections.

Opening of Fall Overcoatings.

A line of fancy worsted twenty-four-ounce overcoatings for delivery next Fall was opened yesterday by the American Woolen Company. Prices in the new offering range from $4.45 to $4.75 a yard. The line includes, however, only a limited quantity, and, from the number of buyers present at the opening, there is every indication that it will be sold out very soon and withdrawn from the market. There was evident among the buyers the same eagerness for merchandise which has characterized other openings this Fall, though here and there were occasional evidences that the advice of the War Trade Board on the wool situation had relieved anxiety somewhat.

Blacklist Hits Hardware Trade.

Among the hardest hit in the export field by the blacklist recently issued were hardware manufacturers doing business with Central and South American countries, so it happened to-day the general manager of one of these concerns with offices in this city, that most of the hardware business in the southern countries was done by German houses. Particularly is this true of Mexico, where practically all of our customers have been included in the blacklist. Many of these firms, however, will be able to prove that their status is such as to warrant their removal from the list, and in a number of cases we have been able to answer for them sufficiently to be granted licenses for shipments consigned to them since the blacklist was issued, practically all of the first lists of names still appear on that list.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, carpin; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 3412.

BRAIDS Wanted.—Buttons, trimmings, merchandise every description; cash for jobs. Spring 7990.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White, 50 inches wide. Schaff, 344 5th Av. 1366 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange any color of Botany or 140 Juilliard's for taupe color. Phone Farragut 4711.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash Botany or F. & H. broadcloth in taupe. Phone Farragut 4711.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, all shades. Wilson Manufacturing Co., 127 Madison Av.

CASHMERES Wanted.—Open for quantity light blue and pink all wool cashmere. Gramercy 6518.

CLOAKS AND SUITS Wanted.—Call all day. 51 West 25th, fourth floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 3. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for immediate delivery on ladies' Spring coats. Call with samples at once, 56 West 23d St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, medium grade; will furnish our own material if necessary. Zimmerman & Sons, 40 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. Eighth floor, 45 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade. Call, all week, 9th floor, 29 West 35th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; spring samples. 28 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Silk and taffeta; snappy styles for Spring; jobbers will place stock orders. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobbers looking at high-grade coats and suits only. 6th floor, 11 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits, 54 West 24th St., 10th floor. Ask for Mr. Franklyn.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at samples better kind. 129 West 27th St., seventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber open to buy 400 Fall coats; small or large lots; call with samples. 24 floor, 30 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at children's coats, 2-6, 6-14 years; hours, 2-4, Room 1402, 1,182 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Junior's Spring chic styles. Hart, 104 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 11 West 25th, third floor.

COATS Wanted.—For stouts; cloth and silk. 103 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at ladies' Spring line, better grade. 131 W. 28th, 4th fl.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' coats. Top floor, 30-32 West 24th St.

COATS Wanted. — Job for cash; looking Spring suits. 16 East 35d, 8th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Colors; heavy quality, 1,170 Broadway. Room 715.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Narrow wale Juillard 9000 or Boyd's navy, wine, green or brown. Phone Columbus 9000, Mr. O'Connor, 8:30 to 10.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for cash all shades 604. Telephone Madison Square 5711.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for spot cash any quantity serge, silk, velvet or jersey dresses, at a price. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk, serge, and cotton; orders placed on good numbers. Sixth floor, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring dresses. 5th floor, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking for jobs velvets for cash. Levin, 140 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade dresses. 11 East 31st, first floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and georgette. Karl Light, 45 West 27th.

FALL CLOTHS Wanted.—All kinds for children's coats. Joseph Lesser, 46 West 22d.

FLANNELETTES Wanted.—For cash, 27 and 36 inch light and dark striped flannelette cutting cloth. A. F., 277 Times Downtown.

FLANNELETTE Wanted.—Pacific, Chambray, striped and checked gingham. Phone Columbus 9660, Mr. Eckelhof, 8:30 to 10.

FURS Wanted.—400 Hudson Seal and Seal Nutria collars, cheap. Mad. Sq. 9288.

HOMESPUN Wanted.—Birches 71, all colors, or similar homespun; submit swatches. C. S., Box 125 Times.

INFANTS' WEAR Wanted. — Jobber wants pique carriage covers, madeira, machine, hand embroidered; bathrobes, infants' sox. M 42 Times.

PANAMA Wanted.—Open to buy 200 pieces green cotton warp Panama, any width; price must be reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Esquimette or peco, any quantity; must be cheap. Merit Co., Farr. 9411.

PLUSH CASES Wanted.—Open for one dozen; reasonable. Farr. 9610.

POMPOM Wanted.—In all colors; will pay spot cash. G. B. G. Manufacturing Co., 7080 Madison Square.

POM POM Wanted.—American velours and kersays; serges 0636, D234, D6234; spot cash. Madison Square 1191.

POM POM Wanted.—Reinsler; cash. Chelsea 5780. Shapiro & Davis, 125 West 21st.

POPLINS, Velours and Serges Wanted.—In colors, spot cash. I. Novick, 40 West 28th st. Farragut 5148.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash 833 U. S or American 986; also 96010. Waxman, Chelsea 1979.

POPLINS Wanted.—Serges and Fall velours, any quantity. Farragut 5377.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity Juillards 54289 at a price. Mad. Sq. 6863.

SERGES Wanted. — Amoskeag 7301, 7614, Spring 2134.

SERGES Wanted.—Single or double warp, all wool. Chelsea 9065.

SERGES (Navy) Wanted.—Poplins, gabardines, colors; will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 3548.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash; 7120, 54280, 104, 106. M. Milstein, Gramercy 3814.

SERGE Wanted.—Bright red storm serge for cash. Greenpoint 4215.

SICILIAN Wanted.—Open for 200 pieces green Sicilian, any width; price reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for all shades; will pay cash. Chelsea 2570.

SUITS Wanted. — Exclusive jobber placing stock orders on better grade Spring suits. 9th floor, 12 West 27th St.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Job lot for cash. Call Farragut 2005.

VELOURS OR KERSEYS Wanted.—We will pay cash for heavyweight velours or kerseys and coatings, colors, and best prices. The Cohn-Goodman Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

VELOUR Wanted.—Burgundy, quantity American 544 or similar; cash. Gelford, 141 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Any quantity; Shaw 4000 and Hamendahl's 1225; spot cash. Stuyvesant 5172.

VELOURS Wanted.—6030, all colors; also silvertone. Farragut 8; Gottlieb, 138 Madison Av.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—7344, 11050, 15029, and other heavy and light weights; also serges and serges. Spring 2571.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—544, 11000, 19000, 12044, and 11000. Farragut 5180.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, 12000, 12000 or 6000, all colors. Madison Square 4160.

VELOUR Wanted.—Any quantity American 544 or similar. Gelford, 141 West 28th.

VELOUR Wanted.—12000, 12000 and quantity; also 5 clevlet, all mixed. Farr. 9810.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—544, 11050, 12000, 12000. Farragut 5180.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy 544, 12000, 11000, 12000, and 12044. Eastman & Darwin, 132 West 31st St.

Offerings to Buyers

10 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATHROBES.—Men's and children's. 40 West 22d, 1st floor. Gramercy 2871.

BRAIDS, Velvets, and Trimmings for sale cheap. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 36th.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, and Velveteens. Farragut 3073.

BURELLA.—American 09057, also 0810; all colors; pom pums, browns, claret. Far. 2751.

CHIFFONS.—Have for sale large quantity chiffon cloth, chiffon lining; also crepe chiffon, all colors, special price. Farragut 4820.

CLOTH.—Imitation mohair 55-inch cloth, 140,000 yards; bargain. Mayflower, Mad. Square 9580.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, large kit coney collar and cuff, all lined, $5.75; values as big in other fur-trimmed velour and broadcloth. Emanuel, 42 West 27th.

COATS.—Pompoms, bolivias, velours, velour du Nords, broadcloths, etc.; plain and fur trimmed; close out. Masenitsky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 fur trimmed and tailored velours, plushes, pom-poms, to close out at a price. J. P. Slater & Co., 29 West 32d.

COATS.—2,000 fur trimmed and plain velours, pom-poms; all shades; priced for January sales-5%. Cloak Co., 29 West 32d, third floor.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and ladies' cloth coats; plain and fur trimmed; cheap. Edelsen & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—200 fur trimmed coats to close out at a sacrifice. Bruckner & Brill, 24-26 East 12th.

COATS AND SUITS, 1,500, better grade, real good values, for January sales. Shapiro & Davis, 125 West 21st St.

COATS for immediate delivery; assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—600 coats of the better grade at special low prices; fur trimmed. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th St. Greeley 871.

COATS.—Several hundred infants' and children's to close out very cheap before moving. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 61 E. 11th.

COATS.—Closing out, velours; mostly fur trimmed; sacrificing. Beskowitz, 33 West 8th.

COATS.—Close out, juniors' and ladies' Spring line ready. Duberstein, 51 West 13th.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—To close out, Spring line ready. Plotkin Bros., 110 W. 23d.

COATS.—High grade flappers, velours, broadcloths; cheap. Julius Goldstein, 158 W. 23d.

COATS.—Fur trimmed velour (60) at $10.75 net. I. Feldman, 54 East 10th.

COATS.—500, children's, to close out, sacrifice. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—150 to close out at a sacrifice. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Closing out entire stock, plushes and cloths. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—400 fur trimmed to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

CORDUROY.—Yard 8200; 10 boxes of navy, 1 garnet, 1 Copen., 1 laurel, at 50c. Madison Square 4982.

COTTON.—Job mercerized sewing cotton cheap; after 10. Venus Embroidery, 247 6th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner. 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, corduroy, silk, gingham, graduation, and evening dresses. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Spring silk and serge dresses; immediate delivery; $6.75 to $16.50. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., Inc., 6 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Spring models in jerseys, serges, and silks at special values. Kaufman Bros. & Ruchman, 122 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Gleckner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, wool jerseys, evening dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES, serge, to close out $3.75 up. Ruby, 116 W. 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, evening dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

FASTENERS for mounting on garments, caps, novelties, &c.; machines furnished; ask for demonstration. International Manufacturers, 461 Broome St.

FURS.—1,000 black opossum borders, 6 by 72 inches; will sell very cheap. G. B. G. Manufacturing Company. Mad. Sq. 7080.

FURS for January sale; will sell very cheap. G. B. G. Manufacturing Co., 7080 Mad. Sq.

GEORGETTES, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

HANDKERCHIEFS, — Ladies' embroidered sets; both 3 and 6 in a box; broken assortments; to close out; also some men's linen initials. Republic, 18 East 17th.

HAT CORDS.—Army silk, immediate delivery, at low prices. Phone 4199 Franklin.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Few hundred dozen ladies' crepe nightgowns, to close out at $4.50. Coemon Co., 100 Prince.

POPLINS.—40610, 508 Dobson, Arthur Joel 5600, brightwood 4010, 0826, 6264, Wright-wood 4612, K344, 0350, velours, 4365 Garfield, gabardines, and other Spring woolens. Spring 2571.

POPLINS.—Americans 09077, 637, in high colors; also velours. Gramercy 3001-2.

SAFE for sale, cheap, Marvin double door, height 5 ft. x 3 ft. 4 in. x depth 27 in. Fred Hall Corporation, 28 West 27th St.

SERGES, Velours, Kerseys and Broadcloth. Botany serge 900, 13190; American velour 11050, 544; Wyandotte velour 300; Wyandotte kerseys 422; Paragon 1273; beaver, Harris & Stern, 6000; velour all colors on all materials. Mr. Schweitzer, 4583 Greeley.

SERGE DRESSES.—Job lot to close out, in serge and taffeta. Landes & Fried, 126 West 31st.

SERGES.—American 812, 9611, 600, 0636, 6055; Cleveland 9204, Whitman's 2 and 99, Julliard's 54280. Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—40 pieces U. S. 225, 45 J. P. Stevens 2020, 25 pieces Amoskeag 7301, Spring 2134.

SERGES AND PANAMAS.—34280, 34249, 7008, 104, 1464, 228. Gramercy 5148.

SERGE American 09050 navy, 4 mellens, Kaplan, 36 W. 32d. Gramercy 1015.

SERGE.—800 Botany, $2.05; 108 Whitman, $2.20; unsponged; net cash. Irving 3505.

SLIPPERS.—Sleeping slippers of blanket cloth for immediate delivery. Spring 1021.

STOLES, capes, plush and kasami, muffs to match in fur effects; headquarters, Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS AND COATS to close out. Hirsch-horn Brothers, 12 West 27th.

VELOUR.—Suit's silk velour, 54 inches wide. 92.50. Greeley 4297.

VELOUR.—W. & M. and Reed's; also serges and gabs. 900 to close out. Farragut 2854.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 61 E. 21st St. Mad. Sq. 8700.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.35; white, flesh. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mitchell, 1,170 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1520.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young lady who has had experience on mill books of a cotton converting house; a good, permanent position is open to an active person in the office of a large wholesale dry goods firm; state age, experience, reference, and salary desired. C 315 Times Downtown.

BUYER of infants' knit goods wanted by jobbing house; excellent opportunity for right person; have some experience; give particulars. M. O., 293 Times Downtown.

DRESS MAN.—An excellent opportunity is offered to one who knows the dress business from A to Z, to take complete charge of buying, selling, &c., for large jobbing stock fall particulars, strictly confidential. M 69 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, capable man to carry as strong, popular priced line of ladies' suits and coats through Middle West, New York State, Pennsylvania, and New England States on a commission basis only. S. Silberblatt, 40 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER in office of export house; competent double-entry; one used to trial balance; moderate salary to start, but good opportunity for efficient worker; state age and references. Y 97 Times Downtown.

MODELS.—Perfect size 16 for silkette suits; $16 weekly; must be thoroughly experienced. Big G Coats and Suit Co., 29 West 20th.

SALESMAN to sell to department stores a timely children's dress novelty; commission basis. M 55 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in hosiery line; also secondary good opportunity; salary or commission. M 58 Times.

Situations Wanted.

PACIFIC COAST representative enjoying strong following and many years of successful business experience desires to properly represent and promote sales of small line desirable merchandise; will devote personal salesmanship and cover my Western territory three times annually on commission basis; maintain permanent office in San Francisco. Z 235 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names Tuesday....

The quotations are for six months' paper.

No Use for Banded Hats.

There is a wholesale millinery house in the Middle West which is so "set against" banded hats that it is asking its customers to cancel orders that have been placed for them. In part, the letter asking this says: "People are tired of and do not want banded hats. They want something different. They want dressy hats. Banded hats in a millinery department are like headstones in a graveyard. Ask the houses that advise you to buy banded hats to give you a written guarantee that they will sell at a profit before your bill becomes due in April, so that you can return any that are not sold and deduct the amount from the bill. You have given our salesman, for which we thank you, an order. Part of it is for ladies' banded hats. In justice to yourself you should cancel that part of your order. If you will write us to do so, we will do it gladly. But if you want them shipped, of course we will ship in due time."

Sheetings Continue Very Firm.

Sheetings continued very firm as to price in the local gray goods market yesterday, which was a little more than can be said of printcloths. Sales of 40-inch, 5-yard sheetings totaling 150,000 yards, and for March-April delivery, were made at 12¼ cents, which was an advance of a quarter of a cent over Tuesday's price on them. Forty-inch 2.85 sheetings are said to be very scarce for some time to come, and in certain quarters they are held at 20 cents for deliveries as far ahead as April and May. Forty-inch 4.25 sheetings have sold through June at 14½ cents. In the printcloths some business on 39-inch 68-72s was put through at 13½ cents for January-March shipment, while second-hand offerings of 38½-inch 64-48s were disposed of for January-February delivery at 10½ cents. Spot goods, which continue in very limited supply in first hands, were nominally priced at these levels at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	15¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	11¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	15c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11½c
39-inch, 68-72s	13½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	10¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	10½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12¾c	37-inch, 54-60s	9½c

May Commandeer Drug Supplies.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the probable commandeering of various drugs by the Federal Government is causing apprehension in the trade as to future supplies. The movement will, however, receive the hearty support of all as an aid in winning the war. There has been little activity in drugs and chemicals here of late. Higher prices and the continued uncertainty here and abroad relative to the action of the War Trade Board tend to conservatism. The tendency in botanical drugs is toward higher prices. No important development in miscellaneous drugs is looked for until after the turn of the year.

Sale of Lenox Stock.

The auction sale of the entire stock of the importing house of William Lenox, Inc., in 8 East Thirty-fourth Street, which started yesterday, was well attended, and resulted in a number of bargains being obtained in laces, fine nets, and crêpe meteors. W. J. Spain & Co. of this city, Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, and a number of others purchased lots ranging from 100 to 300 yards of wide Swiss, narrow English, and French gold laces, at prices averaging about 50 cents on the dollar. The cotton and silk nets auctioned off in the course of the day brought about 40 cents on the dollar. These and the laces sold were valued in stock at $20,000. An assortment of crêpe meteors valued at $5,000 brought about 65 per cent. of its value. Imported silks, satins and velvets will be put under the hammer today, and Friday a large stock of imported woolens will be sold for what they will bring.

Now Comes a Hand-Warming Bag.

Among the most active merchandise of a semi-utilitarian variety this holiday season are women's handbags, with knitting bags of one kind or another very much in the van. Not only are they seen in all shapes and sizes, but many of them go Joseph's coat one better when it comes to showing combinations of colors. While all of them are ornamental and useful to a certain degree, there is one type of bag that does double duty without sacrificing its attractiveness. This is a melon-shaped muff-bag that not only affords a place in which a woman may carry her knitting, but at the same time keeps her hands warm. The body of the bag serves the first purpose, while a pocket arrangement at each side of the bag does the rest. When not in use the pockets are practically invisible. The bags are made of a pile fabric that closely simulates fur.

Active Market in Corduroy.

Wool conservation and the general economical tone of the dress goods markets are said to have turned buyers to corduroys to an extent hitherto unequaled at this time of the year. Orders for Spring, and for earlier delivery where such can be obtained, have been unusually large in volume, and authorities in the local trade are predicting not only a shortage soon after the first of the year, but price advances to somewhat higher levels. The early Spring styles in many cases seem to favor corduroy, and its wearing qualities, together with the fact that it can profitably be made up into smart looking garments to sell at popular prices, are held accountable for its present activity, and are looked upon as an assurance of its future popularity. The shades most sought thus far have been beaver, navy blue, brown and green, though taupe and burgundy are by no means neglected.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

SECKLER & RALL, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Seckler & Rall, Inc., dealers in wall paper at Sixth Avenue, corner Eighteenth Street, and branches at Worcester, Mass., and Portland, Me., by these creditors: Imperial Wall Paper Co., $1,145; Wm. Campbell Wall Paper Co., $977, and Plattsburg Wall Paper Co., $1,067. Judge Manton appointed John L. Lyttle receiver.

ISIDOR FORMAN, clothing dealer at 162 Canal Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Joseph Bernstein, $135; Julius Wieselberg, $200, and Henry Coplinsky, $180. Judge Manton appointed Wm. M. Byrne receiver. Liabilities are $3,600, and assets $2,200.

WM. SCHOOLMAN, dealer in cloaks and suits at 62 Division Street, has made an assignment to Morris Israel. A petition in bankruptcy also was filed against him by these creditors: Abraham Shapiro, $707; N. Cohen, $1,000, and Geo. Goldspiegel, $400.

ABRAHAM GOLD, butcher, at 472 East 166th Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the United Dressed Beef Co., a creditor, for $1,839.

WM. PALMEN, grocer at 904th Street and Decatur Ave., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $10,927, and assets, $10,725, consisting of real estate, $8,500, mortgaged for $7,500; stock, $1,500; fixtures, $500; wages, $125, and accounts, $120.

CHAS. GUNSPAN, formerly grocer at 171 Manhattan Av., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,917, and no assets.

JAMES D. O'BRIEN.—Judge Manton has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to James D. O'Brien, manager, at 63 Park Row, who was head of O'Brien's Detective Agency and also of O'Brien's Civil Service School, for not keeping proper books of account. He filed a voluntary petition on Aug. 23, 1915, with liabilities of $14,586.

WINKLER & KATZ.—Judge Manton has appointed Jacob Kats receiver in bankruptcy for E. Winkler & Son, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 109 Division Street.

B. ULLMAN & CO., manufacturers of bronze powders at 481 Sixth Avenue, who made an assignment Tuesday to William L. Merck, have liabilities of $60,000 and nominal assets of $106,000. As the company is composed of Germans it has been operating for some time under a license, and it is said the Custodian of Alien Property has had the question put up to him of taking possession of the business.

PHILIP M. MOSKOWITZ, a grocer of 128 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,013 and assets of $850.

MARY E. PETTIT of 23 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,023 and assets of $180.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Dec. 19.—Joseph Whitmay, a builder of Bridgeport, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court today, showing liabilities of $125,233 and assets of real estate valued at $97,000, but mortgaged for $62,100, and other assets of $26,000. Among the largest unsecured creditors are the Eastern New York Marble Company of Brooklyn, $5,000; Bridgeport Plumbing Supply Company, $5,072; Payne Elevator Company, $5,000; J. W. Montrose, Bridgeport, $4,520; Connecticut National Bank, Bridgeport, $3,000, and Harry Whitman, $3,500.

Special to The New York Times.

UPICA, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Louis Hirshberg and William Friedman, Albany, furniture dealers, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of over $10,000.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19.—Lee Vincent Metz, President of Metz & Roth, general contractors of Erie, filed a petition in bankruptcy here today, with liabilities of $25,223 and assets of $17,411.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Armstrong, John R.—Doty Demos Co.	$146.70
Alenburgh, Oscar and Margaret—H. Pedit	160.68
Amendola, Vincent—G. W. Bristol	114.40
Armstrong, Perry M.—H. M. Soper	298.18
Apel, Aaron—I. Butensky	500.65
Battery Park Nat. Bank—Wagner Trading Co.	15,638.99
Bender, Maximilien F.—J. Kechler	120.20
Beaneafour & Co.—Central Trust Co. of N. Y.	2,074.67
Berard, Greaville Pub. Co.—E. Grossman et al.	546.80
Block, Joseph L.—B. N. Morris	104.57
Canellas, James A. J.—Thalheim	326.95
Casino, Manuel R.—D. J. Firehe	250.60
Cahill, Gerald—N. Y. Mineral Flooring Co.	186.08
City of N. Y.—W. M. O'Grady	105.08
DeWitt, Andrew W.—L. Vegmitsin et al	114.80
Ellis, Wm. A.—L. G. Mitchell	1,207.62
Elwants, Victor, (Staten Island Tile Co.)	
—Metaware Tile Co.	236.91
Edelman, Ida L.—F. Jenkes & Co.	197.30
Elliott, James W.—Seneca Hotel Co.	139.85
Fox, David J.—J. R. Duckemin	10,061.65
Fish, Jack—J. Storwacker	109.40
Fowler, Emma A.—Brielin Co., and Co-ts Brielin Lumber Co.	600.40
Finnerty, Michael—M. Flynn	748.77
Friedman, Abraham, and Julius Weisgarten—W. Greenman	251.23
Guernsey Drug Co.—Henry Klein & Co.	566.90
Gardner, Wm. L.—F. Jenkes & Co.	197.91
Heimann, David, and David E. Asher—M. Lack	1,170.50
Harrison & Co.—I. C. Hellman	1,272.85
Hammond, Geo. M.—J. Mahony	118.10
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Shapiro	602.00
Isaacovitch, Moritz, et al.—Moses Israel—S. Israel: costs	140.91
Jamaica Estates Realty Co.—Kinney Realty Co.	250.00
Kessler, David M.—and Claire A. A.—

FUND FOR NEEDIEST TO AID 600 PERSONS

Result of Campaign to Date Insures Relief for That Number for Full Year.

140 CASES PROVIDED FOR

Additional Gifts Will Make It Possible to Care for Others Nearly as Unfortunate.

Contributions received yesterday and other contributions now in the mails have made it certain that the forty supplemental cases printed yesterday would be provided for as fully as were the original list of 100 Neediest Cases.

A number of other families have been taken care of in addition to the 100 neediest cases. In many instances contributors who have sent money for cases which had received enough already or who have sent money without assigning it to any particular case have given permission in writing to the charitable organizations to use their gifts for needy cases outside of those in the printed list.

The result of the campaign to date has been that approximately 600 persons represented in the 140 cases have been made secure for a year at least against extreme want, while many of them are assured of rest, medical attention, and other help, which in the course of the year will put them on their feet and make them independent and self-reliant for the future.

While this campaign has meant everything to the 600 persons in whose lot was considered by the four organizations to be the most distressing of all the many hundred cases on their records, it means, of course, that only a small fraction of the destitution and misery in the city has been relieved. It would be an endless undertaking to attempt to print the thousands of stories whose suffering has been scarcely less cruel, if less at all, than that of the families and the few individuals who have figured in the 100 Neediest Cases.

Additional gifts which are received from now on will be applied to others whose degree of hardship could scarcely be distinguished by a metaphysician from that of the families already relieved. No gifts assigned by the contributor to a specific case, however, will be used for any other case, without the permission of the donor. As is being done with the money received for the 140 neediest, that which comes in for unlisted cases will be applied in full, with no deduction for any purpose, for food, fuel, shelter, medical attention, and other necessities for the relief of unfortunate women and children and sick breadwinners.

Additional gifts may be sent directly to The New York Times or to any of the following organizations administering this charity:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East, Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 60 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Gifts Exceed Those of Last Year.

The contributions received yesterday totaled $6,336.52, and brought the grand total for the campaign to $48,894.42. During the same period in the campaign for the 100 Neediest in 1916, which was more successful than any of the preceding years, the total contributions were $36,949.39.

The total response to the 1916 appeal was $38,712, which ought to be reached and passed within a few days this year. It should be borne in mind that more money is needed this year because the cost of providing for families has advanced with the increase in the cost of living.

The Charity Organization Society wishes to call special attention to a remarkable case reported by it on the list of forty additional cases. This is Case 126, a family consisting of an invalid father, a mother and six children, one of whom is acutely ill and another crippled for life with spinal trouble. The mother in this family the society says:

"She is a remarkable manager, and has worked out a family housekeeping budget which is a marvel of household economics—so much so that it has been turned over to the Food Administration as a model. The possibility of future health and independence for this family depends on adequate assistance now."

The largest contribution which was received during this year's campaign was $1,500, which came on Tuesday from Mrs. C. M. Hyde. This was distributed in amounts of $500 each to the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Mrs. Hyde sent a check for $500 to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor also, but for another charity.

THE TIMES received the following letter yesterday from S. F. Thomas, Acting Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The State Charities Aid Association is delighted with the splendid response to the appeal for "The 100 Neediest Cases" as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifteen cents has been received for the cases which were under the care of our organization. While some of the individual cases have had comparatively little given specifically to them, many contributions have come to us to be assigned to the case which received least, or to be used where they could be of the greatest help. We can therefore say now that the needs of all our twenty-five cases have been met. There are innumerable other children and women with children who are known to our association who need help. The brief sketches telling of their needs could be repeated many times over. The fundamental facts are usually the same; the details in each are different. We are grateful to THE TIMES for finding room for ten more cases in this morning's paper.

Very sincerely yours,
J. F. THOMAS, Acting Secretary.

Four young women called at the offices of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor yesterday and made arrangements for a Christmas party, dinner included, for a number of children from families of the 100 Neediest Cases.

GIFTS FOR NEEDIEST NOW REACH $48,894.42

Additional Sum of $6,336.52 Received to Relieve 140 Cases Requiring Immediate Aid.

Contributions for the One Hundred Neediest Cases and the supplemental list of forty needy cases totalled $6,336.52 yesterday, bringing the grand total to $48,894.42. The contributions yesterday were received as follows: By THE NEW YORK TIMES, $2,841; by the Charity Organization Society, $1,495.01; by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $1,464; by the State Charities Aid Association, $362; by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $174.51.

The following contributions were received yesterday by THE TIMES:

P. J. Kearl	1
A Friend	1
I. Sternberger	5
Anonymous	5
Mrs. E. S. Stone	5
W. H. Souther	1
For Him	1
E. J. M. G.	5
Little John Cook	1
Miss E. Elliott	5
In Memory of F. A. U.	2
W. H. N.	2
Mrs. L. Ezekiel	5
Dorothy, Margaret and Ferris Roberts	2
W. M. Irving	10
M. R. Rosso	5
G. E. Swith	5
J. S. Root	25
J. D. Watson	2
M. H. Morrison	1
L. D. Fuller	1
Mrs. C. C. Rose	50
J. Bulman	5
R. M. Maxwell	2
Ruth Magor	25
L. G. Campe	2
D. S. Hays	10
E. C. Allen	5
A. P. Bush	10
J. W. Parsons	1
Mrs. G. R. Parker M. and L. H.	5
J. W. Swift	5
E. Williamson	10
In Memory of A. J. Parker	5
Mrs. I. S. Wile	10
Mrs. J. A. Heap	5
P. S. Constitution	10
Arthur Millus	25
Mrs. J. Lewisohn	25
A. A. Arnheim	25
Agnes, D. and Shand	5
F. P. Michaels	10
J. M. Woolley	25
G. L. Glass	10
Mrs. H. Schwabacher	10
A. B. Hill	5
F. R. Austin	5
I. S. De Rondo	5
Anonymous	5
Anonymous	25
Anonymous	5
Mrs. H. S. Hayward, in memory of husband	10
M. S.	2
Anonymous	2
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. F.	2
Anonymous	1,000
A. D. H.	1
Anonymous	1
Anonymous	5
Arthur Appleton	5
Cash	10
L. C.	5
Mrs. M. C. Scudder	5
H. N. Townsend	25
C. E. Lord	5
Mariel Moralier	5
J. E. Fillmore	10
W. J. Johnson	10
Adelaide M. Mcgeath	25
A. F. A.	1
Florence and Fannie Werner	5
A. P. and Walter Blumenthal	25
Anonymous	2
Annie M. Oehler	5
Mrs. S. Fischer	2
People of Crewe, Va.	10.75
Anna M. Smedley	2
M. C. England	2
Total	$2,841

Contributions were received yesterday by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor as follows:

Miss Andrews	$25
Anonymous	450
Anonymous	5
Anonymous	2
Mrs. E. J. Armstrong	10
Margaret H. and Mary W. Bailey, (in memoriam)	6
Mary B. Polhemus, (in mem.) Kate B. Polhemus, Dorie L. Tiemann, (in mem.) Kate L. Tiemann, and Mrs. Kate E. Barton	5
Mrs. J. A. Beach	5
Box 214	1
F. I. Brown	5
Mr. and Mrs. B. Caldwell	75
W. H. Class	5
Mrs. R. G. Conried	10
Demetre Bros. & Beals	10
Total	$1,464

Contributions were received yesterday by the Charity Organization Society as follows:

Anonymous	$12.50
Mrs. W. J. Ballard	10
Miss M. A. Barber	5
Minnie E. Barse	5
Miss Ruth I. Bell	5
Anonymous	600
Christiana Busbee	10
Mrs. J. F. Cown	5
Anonymous	2
Mrs. L. L. Celt	2
T. C. Hoornbeek	5
Dora Koether	5
F. Lowndes	1
A Friend	5
Mrs. M. J. Power	10
Mrs. W. Schirp	10
Mary E. Shepard	5
Ralph S. Talor	15
E. R. Winslow	2
Anonymous	5
Cash	1
L. B.	1
F. A.	50
Mrs. H. T. Adey	2
Mrs. J. Beer	50
Frederick and Josephine	$10
Mrs. J. R. Doudge	100
Demetre Bros. & Beals	10
Horace S. Deob	5
Mrs. M. L. Fechheimer	2
M. A. Howe	7
A. Friend	2
Mrs. F. W. Lincoln	50
Anonymous	10
Miss L. Peters	2
D. J. Powers	10
Mrs. C. Quackenbush	15
H. S. R.	5
Kate D. Wiggin	10
Kate Sawin	3
C. F. Smith	5
H. I. Strubb	1
Anonymous	1
A. S. Traub	5.51
R. W. Whitney	10
Anonymous	400
Total	$1,495.01

Contributions were received by the State Charities Aid Association yesterday as follows:

Anonymous	$0.25
Anonymous	100
A. L. Combes	5
Barbara Derby	10
Tuscola Camp Fire of Plainfield, and friends	5.25
Mae	5
Agnes D. Inglis	5
R. Alexander	1
Mrs. A. H. Cook	5
H. L. Steddard	50
Misses Gordon	2
Miss B. M. Wheeler	25
L. L. and V.	$25
Mrs. H. D. Duncan	5
J. Lindemann	42.50
Mrs. E. W. Fox	5
Anonymous	5
"K."	1
M. N. E.	10
Ruth S. Planten	20
Demetre Brothers & Beals	10
A Reader in Cardwell, Miss	5
J. G. M.	25
S. B. W.	2
Tri Mu Bible Class	10
E. S. Thompson	5
A. S. Traub	5.51
Total	$362

The following contributions were received by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities:

Anonymous	$125
A Friend—M. L.	2
Demetre Brothers & Beals	10
J. J. Finnigan	5
"Jack"	5
Frederick and Josephine	$10
Mrs. J. R. Doudge	100
Demetre Bros. & Beals	10
Horace S. Deob	5
Mrs. M. L. Fechheimer	2
M. A. Howe	7
A. Friend	2
Mrs. F. W. Lincoln	50
Anonymous	10
Miss L. Peters	2
D. J. Powers	10
Mrs. C. Quackenbush	15
H. S. R.	5
Kate D. Wiggin	10
Kate Sawin	3
C. F. Smith	5
H. I. Strubb	1
Anonymous	1
A. S. Traub	5.51
R. W. Whitney	10
Anonymous	400
Mrs. H. D. Duncan	5
J. Lindemann	42.50
Mrs. E. W. Fox	5
Anonymous	5
"K."	1
M. N. E.	10
Ruth S. Planten	20
Demetre Brothers & Beals	10
A Reader in Cardwell, Miss	5
J. G. M.	25
S. B. W.	2
Tri Mu Bible Class	10
E. S. Thompson	5
A. S. Traub	5.51
Total	$174.51

IRON TRADE HURT BY HEAVY SNOWFALL

Storms in East and Central West Cause Big Reduction in Output.

FRESH SHORTAGE IN FUEL

Capacity of Youngstown District Cut in Half—Chicago Mills Also Feel the Pinch.

Heavy inroads on production schedules, caused by snowstorms, are reported from various centres of the steel and iron trade. The reduction of output has been especially serious for the reason that before bad weather arrived the industry was affected adversely by shortages of raw material and fuel.

"The handicap on pig iron and steel production," says The Iron Age, "has been increased in the last week by heavy snows in the East and Central West, causing fresh shortages in coal and coke. The week's steel output in the Youngstown district has been only about half of the capacity; at Cleveland the American Steel & Wire Company's plants were closed down for nine days; in eastern Pennsylvania five furnaces were banked; twenty were banked early this week at Pittsburgh and in the two valleys, and throughout the country the coal situation of iron and steel works has been either worse or unimproved.

"At Chicago the shortage of coal and coke is cutting down the production of some companies, while all are worried by the smallness of the margin of safety. Six blast furnaces of the Illinois Steel Company are banked and one furnace and one mill of the Wisconsin Steel Company are idle. One new South Chicago stack of the Mark Manufacturing Company will go in blast early in 1918.

"Government requirements are growing, and in the heavier lines seem all-absorbing, with steel output so much reduced. Large lots of plates are given out each week. In the West an army inquiry for 40,000,000 bolts has come up, and in addition to 7,500 tons of rivets bought by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, 6,000 to 8,000 tons for Eastern shipyards is about to be placed. Of the 1,500,000 tons of shell steel on which the Government wants delivery before June 15 about 1,200,000 has now been allotted to the mills.

"General export business is at a low ebb. Harassed by priority interference at mills, by the scarcity of ocean vessel space, by delays and refusals of cars and by frequent changes in regulations, exporters are under pressure from buyers abroad who try for the agreed price scales. The outlook until after the war or until Government demand is more accurately measurable is for thin packing in exports. One successful release of plates covers 1,500 tons for France, done at 4.75c. A French railroad is willing to pay 5c. at mill for some 300 tons."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"While Washington talks steel cost and considers the revision of prices Jan. 1, the industry is struggling to repair productive lines shattered by the recent aggravated stringency in fuel. The symposium on comparative cost conditions in October and earlier months conducted with the manufacturers the last week by the Federal Trade Commission, has cast no light on the price riddle. It is by no means assured, however, that present schedules will be reaffirmed dating with the New Year. More belief to the contrary, particularly with respect to certain basic materials, has been expressed during the last week."

GOFF FOR CHARITY INQUIRY.

Justice Tells Swann to Put Evidence of Swindling Before Grand Jury.

Justice John W. Goff of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court expressed his approval yesterday of the investigation by the District Attorney's Office of the various swindling schemes against the public in the guise of soliciting contributions for war charities, and advised District Attorney Swann to place his evidence before the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury yesterday was asked to indict two solicitors for war charity who are alleged to have kept practically all the funds they obtained from the public. Another indictment will be requested today.

District Attorney Swann was informed yesterday that the name of Colonel Reginald L. Foster of the Old Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., had been forged to a check drawn by O. G. Orr of 37 Wall Street for $100, which Mr. Orr supposed was for a benefit fund for the soldiers. The regiment, before it departed for camp, had its own funds, and had never appealed for public donations. None of the money contributed by Mr. Orr was received by the regiment, it is said. The information imparted to the District Attorney was that the person who obtained the check from Mr. Orr represented himself, in a talk over the telephone, to be Colonel Foster. The check was cashed by Charles Sanders, who told Assistant District Attorney Kilroe yesterday that it was given to him by Lester Winkelman, for whom he had cashed a number of smaller checks. Winkelman is now under indictment on a charge of obtaining the proceeds of a check for $1,000 from Walter J. M. Donovan, a broker, at 80 Broadway, in the name of Colonel Conley of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, on the pretense that the money was for the benefit of soldiers.

Inquiry into the American Ambulance in Russia continued yesterday. Mrs. Ella K. Oswald, owner of the E. K. O. Film Service, told Mr. Kilroe she had not received payment on a contract for $1,000 and 20 per cent. of receipts, which were to be paid to her for films showing tuberculosis work among the soldiers. Miss Edith Hamilton, who was Secretary of the American Ambulance in Russia, has been asked to see the District Attorney today. Three paid officers of the Special Aid Society also will be interviewed by Mr. Kilroe today.

ASK CAREFUL INVENTORIES.

Credit Men's Association Calls Attention to Abnormal Conditions.

Conservatism in the preparation of financial statements and merchandise inventories for the year about to close was urged by speakers last night at the December meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association, held at the Hotel Astor. W. F. H. Koelsch of the Bank of the United States presided at the meeting, which was attended by 400 representatives of financial institutions and mercantile firms.

F. L. Gilbert, resident partner of Ernst & Ernst, accountants, said:

"It is, of course, always necessary for the credit man or banker to carefully analyze the figures contained in the balance sheet at all times; but under the abnormal conditions which now exist in this country, even a more exhaustive analysis should be made and the searchlight turned upon the facts and information submitted as a basis for credit.

"During the last two years of a general rising market the question of the valuation of the merchandise inventory has not been so vital because most any stock, however valued, soon became more valuable if unsold, due to rapidly increasing cost. Now, however, it is generally conceded that the peak of prices has been largely reached; in fact, there have been some declines, and more careful consideration, therefore, should be given and sound business judgment used in the valuation of stocks of merchandise."

F. H. Leggett, Manager of the Western Electric Company of this city, told of the necessity for making due account for depreciation. "Now is the time," Mr. Leggett said, "to take off the blinders which narrow our vision and warp our judgment, and to mark ourselves down, if such action is necessary, to the point where every dollar we show is represented by an equivalent dollar of value in our possession."

J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, who had just returned from making an investigation into business conditions from coast to coast, complained that many merchants throughout the country failed to keep their books properly.

CASH BOND COUPONS FREE.

McAdoo Asks Banks to Do This as a Patriotic Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary McAdoo tonight called upon all banks of the country to cash Liberty Bond coupons without charge, saying that he had been informed that a few banks and trust companies were collecting money for this service. Mr. McAdoo pointed out that the coupons are payable at any Federal Reserve Bank or sub-treasury, as well as at the Treasury Department here, and that any national bank which is a general depositary of Government funds is required to cash the coupons without charge.

"Though I realize," said Mr. McAdoo, "that the service rendered by banks and trust companies in cashing coupons is a substantial one, I am confident that no bank or trust company which is a depositary of the proceeds of Liberty bonds or Treasury certificates of indebtedness will make a charge for collecting the coupons and paying the cash to the holder, and it is my earnest hope that even those banks and trust companies which have not become such depositaries will perform this service without charge as a patriotic duty."

COPPER STRIKE ENDS.

Montana Miners Return to Work—I. W. W. and Germans Blamed.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., Dec. 19.—A strike, involving 25,000 men, tieing up smelters in Great Falls and Anaconda and crippling the Government's war program in the production of copper, was abruptly terminated last night when the miners voted to return to work. Charges had been freely made that pro-German influences, operating through I. W. W. channels, were back of the strike.

Thus one of the longest strikes recorded in recent labor history of Butte, and one which was instrumental in the death of Frank Little, the I. W. W. agitator and lieutenant of William D. Haywood, came to a close.

ASK SHERMAN ACT REPEAL.

Manufacturers Call the Law Antiquated and Uneconomical.

A resolution asking Congress to repeal the Sherman Anti-Trust act was adopted at the war convention of 300 manufacturers belonging to the Manufacturers' Council at a meeting yesterday in Newark. There was one dissenting vote. The resolution declared that the Sherman act had been nullified by recent legislation; that it was antiquated and uneconomical; and that the national economy and utility of regulated combination and co-operation in industry and finance, and the necessity for the control of prices of commodities and the regulation of these for the sake of national efficiency as well as industrial progress, were now recognized by economists, business men, and financiers.

Before the resolution was adopted Colonel Austen Colgate said: "The Government has never been in business until now. The first thing it did was to violate the rules it made for men in business. We were forbidden to do this and that. Now the Government steps in, and we see it fixing prices and arranging preferential shipments. The Sherman law prohibited certain things. These have, in these war times, with the Government itself the biggest business force of all, become legal, and the change is marked."

Warren C. King, who presided, said that the fundamental cause of the disturbance of the equilibrium of the manufacturing world was the failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to recognize that the great arteries of travel contained the flowing life blood of the nation.

As a measure of relief for railroad congestion in New Jersey, Mr. King recommended that the trolley lines be used for freight services between 1 A. M. and 5 A. M.

Another resolution adopted asked the Government to take steps at once to establish a national academy or school of commerce to meet the demand for men trained in ship construction, marine engineering and navigation, as well as men expert and efficient in all the details of finance and trade at home and abroad.

Governor Edge urged that parlor car service be done away with for the remainder of the war, so that the efficient use of locomotives might be obtained.

Ernest R. Ackerman, former President of the New Jersey Senate, advocated the daylight saving plan to relieve the coal shortage.

TRAFFIC IN CITY'S CENTRE.

Central Mercantile Association Says It Leads All Other Sections.

A study of the reports made by the Public Service Commission and the New York Municipal Railway Company by the Central Mercantile Association shows that the ticket sales at the subway station at Broadway and Fourteenth Street since Sept. 4 have averaged 37,500 a day. This would make a total of upward of 14,000,000 a year. Adding the Fourteenth Street station of the Interborough Company's line at Fourth Avenue, the approximate annual sale of tickets is 30,000,000. To add emphasis to the importance of this section of the city, the statement of the association says:

"Fourteen times as many passengers travel to and from the central mercantile district, Canal to Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue to the Hudson River, as from all the other subway and elevated stations in the city, when the difference in area between this section and the entire city is taken into account. The average number of rapid transit passengers per acre for the central mercantile district is 82,543; the average for the city (Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens) is 4,759 per acre. The central district covers 958 acres, the four boroughs 160,446 acres. By elevated and subway lines and for ten months ended Oct. 31 last, on the Jersey Hudson tube, 70,076,504 passengers entered and left the central mercantile district last year, which is over 216,000 persons daily."

To Issue New War Weekly.

The North American Review announces in its January issue that it will begin in January the publication of a subsidiary magazine to be known as The North American Review's War Weekly. The new magazine will not print advertising and will not be offered for sale on news stands. No separate subscriptions will be accepted, and the weekly will be sent only to The Review subscribers who wish to take the additional magazine. The new weekly is to be issued from Washington with twenty avowed purposes. Among them are the killing off of spies and traitors, the preservation of the freedom of the press, support of the Allies, exposing of inefficiency, and the postponement of "vexing domestic problems."

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BANKS OF CITY SHOW WEALTH OF 7 BILLION

129 Commercial Institutions Report Resources Totaling $7,622,726,100.

INCREASE OF $1,071,306,100

Aggregate Deposits Reach $6,339,199,900, a Gain of $807,000,000 in Five Weeks.

The resources of the 129 commercial banks in the City of New York aggregate $7,622,726,100, according to compilations made by the Clearing House Association from reports furnished to the Controller of the Currency and to the State Superintendent of Banks in response to calls for statements of condition. The reports of fifty-one national banks are as of Nov. 20, while the reports of the thirty-two trust companies and the forty-six State banks are as of Nov. 14. Compared with the statement of condition issued five weeks previously (Sept. 11 for nationals and Sept. 8 for State banks) the aggregate resources show an expansion of more than a billion dollars, the exact figure being $1,071,306,100. The increase in deposits for the period amounts to $807,000,000, the aggregate deposits of the 129 banking institutions amounting to $6,339,199,900. The increase in loans and discounts was $42,467,200, the total being $3,538,876,300.

The increase in deposits and resources is primarily due to Government war financing, and is particularly marked in the case of the national banks, whose reports, dated Nov. 20, were following the heavy Liberty Loan payments made on Nov. 15. The national banks show Government deposits in excess of $620,000,000, the same being an increase of more than a half billion compared with figures on Sept. 11.

The following table gives the resources of the three classes of banks on the two dates:

	November.	September.
51 national	$4,153,807,500	$3,401,704,600
32 trust co's	2,786,204,600	2,556,271,200
46 State banks	682,714,000	593,444,200
129 banks	$7,622,726,100	$6,551,420,000

The 129 banks have an aggregate capital of $244,926,600, and surplus and undivided profits amounting to $427,871,500, making a total of $672,798,100.

The following tables give the summary of the reports for each of the three classes of banks, as prepared by the Clearing House:

NATIONAL BANKS (51 INSTITUTIONS).

RESOURCES.

	Nov. 20.	Sept. 11.	*Increase.
Loans and discounts	$1,971,033,400	$1,911,789,400	$59,234,000
Overdrafts	1,394,300	291,300	1,103,000
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	36,071,000	35,479,800	591,200
Bonds to secure U. S. and postal deposits	661,714,500	187,160,200	474,554,300
Stocks, bonds, and securities	424,902,200	308,275,900	116,626,300
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	8,087,199	7,937,199	149,900
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	30,078,700	30,213,600	*134,900
Cash in vault and net amounts due from banks	232,445,900	213,192,900	19,253,000
Exchanges for the Clearing House	239,384,400	244,728,500	*5,344,100
Checks on other banks in New York City	15,561,400	14,464,800	1,096,600
Cash items, including outside checks, fractional currency, notes of other national banks, Federal Reserve notes	9,019,800	10,748,300	*1,728,500
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	339,903,600	332,016,000	7,787,600
Customers' liability under letters of credit	7,759,900	10,260,400	*2,500,500
Customers' liability account of acceptances	64,180,100	69,963,800	*5,783,700
Other resources	22,431,300	5,332,600	87,198,700

LIABILITIES.

	Nov. 20.	Sept. 11.	Increase.
Capital	$126,250,000	$125,550,000	$700,000
Surplus and undivided profits	220,827,500	219,978,700	848,800
Circulation	35,284,300	33,418,100	1,846,200
Gross deposits—			
Due to banks and bankers	1,007,663,400	1,028,113,600	*20,450,200
Demand deposits	1,718,146,500	1,623,609,800	89,536,700
Time deposits	94,256,800	82,424,300	5,832,500
United States deposits	620,210,800	125,971,300	506,239,500
Aggregate	3,435,277,500	2,854,119,000	581,158,500
Letters of credit	16,515,600	14,459,100	2,056,500
Acceptances based on imports and exports	66,292,500	71,446,700	*5,154,200
Bills payable with Federal Reserve bank	137,250,000		137,250,000
Other liabilities	116,150,100	82,753,000	33,397,100
Totals: Liabilities and resources	4,153,807,500	3,401,704,600	752,102,900

*Decrease.

TRUST COMPANIES (32 INSTITUTIONS.)

RESOURCES.

	Nov. 14.	Sept. 8.	Increase.
Stock and Bond Investments, (market value)—			
Public securities	$414,010,600	$218,849,300	$195,161,200
Private securities	321,394,200	302,277,200	19,117,000
Real estate owned. Furniture and fixtures	39,647,900	38,649,400	998,500
Mortgages owned	41,091,300	62,996,600	*1,905,300
Loans and discounts—			
Secured by real estate collateral	7,833,700	8,620,000	*784,300
Secured by other collateral	817,590,100	871,001,200	53,441,100
And bills purchased, not secured	438,802,690	377,752,600	61,140,000
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers—			
From reserve depositories	257,681,400	216,046,700	41,634,700
From others	76,125,600	67,674,600	8,451,000
Specie	43,494,000	127,496,600	*84,002,600
Other currency authorized by laws of U. S.	13,447,100	12,374,000	1,073,100
Cash items, including exchanges for Clearing House and Federal Reserve Notes	48,370,200	27,325,100	21,045,100
Other resources	246,634,000	225,207,900	21,446,100

LIABILITIES.

	Nov. 14.	Sept. 8.	Increase.
Capital	$95,050,000	$95,050,000	
Surplus and undivided profits	164,901,500	172,689,800	*7,698,300
Gross deposits—			
Preferred deposits	255,736,100	189,965,600	66,770,500
Deposits, (not preferred)	1,712,529,300	1,926,227,800	13,061,500
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	332,576,300	274,580,100	58,096,200
Aggregate deposits	2,300,741,700	2,162,793,500	137,948,200
Acceptances, foreign and domestic	98,267,600	95,355,000	2,912,600
*Bills payable and re-discounts	*89,213,700		89,213,700
Other liabilities	37,940,100	30,382,900	7,557,200
Totals: Liabilities and resources	2,700,394,600	2,556,271,200	229,933,400

*Decrease.

STATE BANKS, (46 INSTITUTIONS).

RESOURCES.

	Nov. 14.	Sept. 8.	Increase.
Stock and bond investments, (market value)—			
Public securities	$71,688,600	$29,636,100	$42,052,500
Private securities	56,990,600	50,777,300	*2,786,700
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	16,707,500	16,636,800	70,700
Mortgages owned	5,724,800	5,717,500	7,300
Loans and discounts—			
Secured by real estate collateral	3,288,900	3,455,500	*166,600
Secured by other collateral	122,955,700	120,709,700	2,246,000
Bills purchased not secured	177,309,900	202,070,700	*24,760,800
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers—			
From Reserve depositories	72,348,800	57,721,500	14,624,300
From others	25,598,300	17,548,200	8,050,100
Specie	30,038,500	33,439,400	*3,400,900
Other currency authorized by laws of the U. S.	15,368,500	12,468,200	2,900,300
Cash items, including exchgs. for Clearing House	76,121,500	25,719,000	50,402,500
Other resources	5,574,900	5,544,900	30,000

LIABILITIES.

	Nov. 14.	Sept. 8.	Increase.
Capital	$23,626,600	$23,625,600	$1,000
Surplus and undivided profits	42,052,500	40,808,400	1,244,100
Gross deposits—			
Preferred deposits	33,787,300	28,806,400	4,978,900
Deposits, not preferred	522,333,900	437,966,400	84,367,500
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	47,068,500	46,405,700	11,346,200
Aggregate deposits	603,180,700	515,180,500	88,000,200
Mortgages on real estate owned	1,318,400	1,196,800	116,600
Acceptances, domestic and foreign	5,783,500	6,711,500	*928,000
Other liabilities	6,757,300	5,921,400	835,900
Totals: Liabilities and resources	682,714,000	593,444,200	89,269,800

*Decrease.

COTTONSEED STATISTICS.

Total of 1,161,554 Tons on Hand in Mills on Nov. 30.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Cottonseed and cottonseed products statistics for the period Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, announced today by the Census Bureau, show:

Cottonseed—Received at mills, 2,658,978 tons; crushed, 1,531,351 tons, and on hand at mills Nov. 30, 1,161,554 tons.

Cottonseed Products—Production, crude oil, 458,346,889 pounds; refined oil, 284,368,923 pounds; cake and meal, 734,763 tons; linters, 379,844 500-pound bales; hull fibre, 88,447 500-pound bales.

Stocks on Hand Nov. 30—Crude oil, 139,516,149; refined oil, 128,008,472; cake and meal, 195,448; linters, 231,648; hull fibre, 8,372.

Imports—Oil, 2,002,368 pounds; exports, oil, 14,434,536 pounds; cake and meal, 10,153 tons; linters, 98,938 running bales.

Appeal for Belgian Children.

The Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children, of which Henry Clews is Treasurer, is making an appeal for contributions for the benefit of Belgian children. The money received is handled by neutral representatives in Belgium, and is spent to give a little happiness to children under German rule. Contributions should be sent to Henry Clews & Co., bankers, 15 Broad Street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FRANCHISE HEARING

ADDITIONAL MOTOR OMNIBUS LINES

Boroughs of Manhattan & The Bronx

Board of Estimate and Apportionment City of New York

Application having been heretofore made by the

FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY

for a franchise to establish, maintain and operate additional motor omnibus lines for public use in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, in connection with the extension of the Company's present operation upon various streets and avenues, the petition therefor published, a hearing held on Friday, June 1, 1917, due notice of which was given, and an inquiry made by this Board to determine the terms and conditions to be imposed—

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that a PUBLIC HEARING will be held at Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, December 28, 1917, upon the proposed contract for the franchise, embodying all the terms and conditions to govern the grant, at which all citizens interested shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

PROPOSED CONTRACT

Copies of the proposed resolution, containing the form of contract with all the terms and conditions of the grant, may be obtained at the office of

BUREAU OF FRANCHISES

Room 1367, Municipal Building

CENTRE AND CHAMBERS STREETS, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

JAMES D. McGANN,
Assistant Secretary.

Telephone 4100 Worth.

Dated, New York, November 30, 1917.

NEWS PRINT STOCKS LOWER

Decline in Production in November Due to Various Causes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Reports to the Federal Trade Commission on the newsprint paper market for five weeks ended Dec. 2 show a loss of production, due principally to strikes on the Pacific coast and breakdowns at mills; a decline in mill stocks of about 4,000 tons, and show about 6,500 tons held at delivery points. A small decline in jobbers' stocks is indicated, and also a decline of about 9,500 tons in publishers' stocks is shown.

Exports for September and October doubled. Jobbers' reports show a slight softening of prices during November.

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SOUTHERN STATES.

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Circulars on request

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January and December 1917 Bond Prices Compared

We have prepared a pamphlet showing the wide difference in January, 1917, and December, 1917, prices on a list of standard bonds.

This information is presented both in tabulated and chart form.

A copy of this Price Comparison may be had upon request for pamphlet AG-148.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York
Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

THIS is the time for investors to take account of stock. In this market, prices are made not by values, but by supply and demand. A realignment of your bond holdings might prove very profitable.

Ask for our December circular.

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Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wide Break in Leading Rails—Denial of British Collateral Liquidation.

Weakness again became pronounced in the stock market yesterday, with the leading railroad issues selling down from 2 to 4 points and closing in most cases at the lowest prices for the day. The slump carried numerous issues to lower levels than they have made in any previous bear session. The industrials were irregular, but most of the active issues move sympathetically with the rails, and some large declines were scored, particularly in the steel and equipment issues. The effect of the selling was particularly noticeable in Steel, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, New York Air Brake, Great Northern, Delaware & Hudson, and St. Paul.

A number of reasons were advanced for the recurrence of selling of investment holdings, some of which were credited to institutions, but none of them completely satisfied. The Lenroot bill, reported to have the approval of an important following in Congress, was chiefly disturbing because of its inclusion of the confusing phrase "invested capital" as a basis on which the Government would levy the proposed 70 per cent. tax on profits in excess of 7 per cent. The work of the valuation division has not progressed far enough to supply figures to serve as a basis in arriving at the value of the properties, and the interpretation which the Treasury Department is putting upon invested capital in passing upon cases arising out of the War Revenue bill would not be satisfactory to the railroads. It does not seem probable that the Lenroot measure will receive serious consideration. It is likely to prove but a patch, where a new garment is needed. The conviction is steadily gaining ground among financial men that the Government must be prepared to take care of most railroad maturities and other necessary financing while the war lasts.

Evidence of how uncertain the railroad executives themselves feel was supplied yesterday, when Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio decided to defer action upon the dividend until after the first of the year, when the President is expected to make known his proposals for meeting the transportation crisis. President Willard stated some weeks ago in Washington that it might be necessary to omit payments in order to free sums needed to keep the property in repair. The selling of railroad stocks yesterday did not bear a professional look, and, while part of it was due, no doubt, to the desire to close out accounts before the end of the current income tax period, more of it appeared to be selling of investment holdings hitherto intact for some years.

The Government's report on the Winter wheat crop prospects was discouranging. With a record acreage the condition on Dec. 1 was the lowest in the Agriculture Department's record, a full 10 points under the ten-year average. This would indicate a yield of only 540,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 418,000,000 bushels, and, on the basis of the ten-year average, this year's sowing should have promised around 000,000,000 bushels. Favorable weather and moisture conditions may yet result in a considerable increase over the early promise.

The report persist in the Street that weakness in recent weeks both in bonds and stocks has been occasioned by the selling of collateral owned abroad but deposited here under foreign Government loans. The selling of this nature for several months has been negligible, and such sales as have been made have taken place almost entirely by private negotiation with institutions in the market for high-class bonds. The decline in prices has lost any relation to intrinsic values, as illustrated by a yield of 12 per cent. offered on secured notes maturing in less than a year. Call money again commanded 6 per cent. throughout the session yesterday. The volume of dealings was small for the range of fluctuations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....6 | Renewals 6
Low 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5%@6 | Sixty days 6
Ninety days.....5%@6 | Ninety days 6
Four months.....5% | Four months 6
Five months.....5%@6 | Five months 6
Six months.....5%@6 | Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3%@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days, private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....5¼
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5¼@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75¾	—.0001¾
Cables	4.76⅛	4.75½	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	12.75	12.75	12.75	..
Cables	13.00	13.00	13.00	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand	Cables.
of Exch.	or Checks.	
4.8685 London	4.75¾	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.74⅛	5.72½
China—		
Hongkong	74.00	74.25
Peking	113.00	113.25
Shanghai	108.00	108.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10 Holland	42.75	44.00
52.44 India—		
Bombay	34.30	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.34	8.35
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50 Russia	12.75	13.00
28.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	34.00	34.50
Copenhagen	31.50	32.00
Christiania	32.75	33.25
19.286 Spain	24.09	24.16
South America—		
32.43 Rio	36.88	39.96
42.44 Buenos Aires	47.65	47.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.33¾	4.29¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¾	$4.70½	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $520,980,345; balance, $56,666,065; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,119,336; Federal Reserve credit balance, $44,212,392.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42d; unchanged; in New York, 85⅞c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 67¾c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

DUE SEPTEMBER, 1964.

to yield 4.65%

A. B. Leach & Co. have bought $485,000 Bergen County (N. J.) 5 per cent. bonds, consisting of $319,000 road improvement and $66,000 hospital bonds.

Louis Levering, formerly with Joseph & Wiener, has become associated with Merrill, Lynch & Co., to conduct the firm's business in public utility and short-term securities.

T. B. Lyon has been appointed General Manager of the Stock Exchange firm of Sheldon, Davison, Lyon & Co.

Albert B. Chandler, has resigned as Director of the Otis Elevator Company, and has been appointed by Charles D. Hilles.

The Sullivan Machinery Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent.

The National Fuel Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share. The dividend is payable also on the new stock which was subscribed for pursuant to the resolution of the Directors on Oct. 25 last.

The Directors of Milliken Bros., Inc., will make a third distribution of $10 a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 25 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Harry W. Ford has resigned as President of the Saxon Motor Company. He will continue as a Director.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on its common stock, double the rate of the preceding quarter. Payment will be made Jan. 10, 1918, to stockholders of record Dec. 31.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	450,829	1,618,910	540,090
Year to date	178,807,986	226,383,140	168,996,490

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1⅛	1½	5,000	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— 1/16
1⅞	2	1,100	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— 1/16
15½	15⅝	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	..
75½	76	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	77	77	77	77	—2½
64⅜	65	300	Am. Beet Sugar	65	65¼	65	65	—1
33½	33⅝	3,300	Am. Can	34½	34⅝	33	33	—1½
87	88	100	Am. Can pf	88	88	88	88	..
60¼	61	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	62	62	60½	60¾	—1⅜
21½	22¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
78½	83	100	Am. Express	78½	78½	78½	78½	—1½
10½	11	100	Am. H. & Leather	11	11	11	11	..
42	44	400	Am. H. & L. pf	43	43½	43	43	—1
49¼	50	800	Am. International	52	52	49⅜	49⅝	—1⅜
23⅜	24½	700	Am. Linseed	24½	24⅝	23½	24⅜	+⅛
46⅜	47⅞	1,500	Am. Locomotive	48½	48¾	46⅜	46¾	—1
9⅝	9⅞	400	Am. Malting	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
68	69¼	4,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	70	70½	68¼	68¼	—1⅜
99⅝	100¼	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100¼	100¼	100	100	— ⅛
51½	52	100	Am. Steel F'dries	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	500	Am. Sumatra Tob	54½	55½	54½	55½	+1⅞
94⅝	94⅞	6,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	97⅝	98¼	94⅝	96⅜	— ⅝
125⅝	126⅜	1,200	Am. Tobacco	127¼	127¼	125⅞	127	—1½
39	40	400	Am. Woolen	40	40	39½	39½	..
88	90	100	Am. Woolen pf	89	89	89	89	..
11⅞	12¼	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	..
39⅞	41¼	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	40	40	40	40	—1
54	54½	5,200	Anaconda Copper	53½	53½	53⅛	54	—1
⅞	⅞	200	Assets Realization	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— 1/16
76¼	77	3,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	78⅝	78⅝	76½	76½	—2½
77	77	700	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	77⅜	77⅜	76	76	—1⅝
83	84	100	Atlantic Coast Line	85⅞	85⅞	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅝
91	92	700	At., Gulf & West I.	93	93½	91½	91½	—1
51½	52	1,800	Baldwin Loco	53½	53½	51½	51½	—1¾
43⅜	44¼	3,600	Baltimore & Ohio	46	46	43⅝	43⅝	—2⅛
86½	88	300	Barrett Co	87⅝	87⅝	87	87	— ½
1	1⅛	1,800	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
68½	69	1,200	Bethlehem Steel	69	69	68	68	— ½
67	67½	22,000	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	69¼	69½	67¼	67¼	—1⅞
93¼	93⅜	1,100	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	94½	94½	93⅜	93⅜	— ¾
37	37½	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	37½	37½	37½	37½	..
105	108	600	Burns Brothers	109	109	107¼	107¼	—1⅞
12½	13	1,600	Butte & Superior	13⅞	13⅞	13	13	— ⅞
32	32½	100	California Petrol. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
53⅛	53⅝	200	Calumet & Arizona	55¾	55¾	53½	53½	—2
129	129¼	14,700	Canadian Pacific	129	129¾	128¼	128¾	—1½
23	27	300	Central Foundry	28	28	23¼	23⅛	—1⅞
..	38	200	Central Foundry pf	38	38	36	36	—2
56	56½	5,700	Central Leather Co	59	59¼	56⅛	56⅜	—3
97	97½	100	Central Leather pf	97	97	97	97	—1
25½	26	300	Cerro de Pasco	26	26	25½	25½	— ½
43	43⅝	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	43¼	43¼	43	43	— ⅝
17	19	200	Chi. Great West. pf	18	18	18	18	..
37	37¼	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38	38	37	37	—1⅜
66	68	700	Chi., M. St. P. pf	68	68	66½	66½	—2⅝
83	86	200	Chi. & Northwest	86¾	86¾	86½	86½	—3½
16	16¼	1,900	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	16½	16⅞	16	16	—1
43½	44	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	45½	45½	44	44	—1⅝
35⅝	36¼	600	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	36½	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅞
13¼	13¾	3,200	Chile Copper	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
36	37	2,700	Chino Copper	37⅝	37⅝	35¾	35¾	—1½
30½	31	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	31¼	31¼	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
28¼	29	300	Columbia Gas & El	28⅝	28⅝	28¾	28¼	—1
26	30	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	27	27	27	27	..
77	77¾	200	Consolidated Gas	78¼	78¼	77¾	77¾	—1¼
70	74	200	Continental Can	80	80	80	80	..
38	45	100	Continental Insul	38	38	38	38	..
27⅝	27¾	7,400	Corn Products Ref	29	29	27⅝	27½	—1⅜
89½	90	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90¼	90	90	..
40½	47	3,100	Crucible Steel	48¾	48¾	46¼	46¼	—2
25½	26	600	Cuba Cane Sugar	26¼	26¼	26	26	— ¼
75¼	76	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
93	95	100	Deere & Co. pf	93	93	93	93	+1½
98½	99½	2,700	Delaware & Hudson	99½	99¾	99	99¼	—1⅜
31½	32	20,100	Distillers Secur	32¾	32¾	31⅝	31⅝	—2⅝
6⅝	7	1,000	Dome Mines	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
13½	13⅝	700	Erie	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
18¼	19½	500	Erie 1st pf	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
28	29	100	Federal M. & S. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
30	30½	400	Gaston, W. & W	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅛
153	165	200	General Chemical	155	155	155	155	..
118⅝	119	5,300	General Electric	119¼	120⅞	118⅝	119	—1½
85⅜	86	700	General Motors	86½	86½	85⅜	85⅝	—1⅝
72¾	74	100	General Motors pf	73	73	73	73	..
65	65⅝	500	Granby Consol	66	66	65	65	..
80	80⅞	3,300	Great Northern pf	82¼	82½	80	80	—3⅜
23½	23⅝	1,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
35	35½	100	Greene-Cananea	35⅝	35⅝	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
35	39	100	Hartman Corp	35	35	35	35	—1
29⅜	30¾	200	Haskell & Barker	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ½
86	87	200	Illinois Central	87½	87½	87	87	—1
38½	39	1,400	Inspiration Copper	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ½
5⅞	6⅛	900	Interboro Consol	5¾	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
39½	40¾	200	Interboro Con. pf	40¾	40¾	40	40	+ ½
50	55	100	Int. Harvester Corp	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
17⅜	18	1,400	Int. Mer. Marine	18	18⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
75	75⅝	9,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	77¼	77¼	75	75⅜	—2⅛
25	25⅛	1,100	Int. Nickel	25½	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
22½	23	300	Int. Paper	24	24	23	23	—2¼
53	54	100	Int. Paper 1st sta	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
13½	16¾	300	Kansas City South	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
22	28	100	Kelsey Wheel	23	23	23	23	+2
28⅜	28½	3,500	Kennecott Copper	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅞
70½	72	200	Lackawanna Steel	71¾	72	71¾	72	— ¾
12	12½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	12	12	12	12	..
50½	50¾	2,300	Lehigh Valley	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	—1¼
106	106½	2,100	Louisville & Nash	107¾	107¾	104¾	104¾	—3½
22	22½	400	Maxwell Motors	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ½
52	52	100	Max. Mot. 1st pf	52	52	52	52	..
67	68	1,900	Mexican Petroleum	69	68	68	68	—1
25½	25¾	200	Miami Copper	26	26	25½	25¾	— ⅛
40¼	40¾	3,400	Midvale Steel	41¼	41¼	40	40¼	—1⅝
7	7½	800	Minn. & St. L. new	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	3¾	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅝	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	3,300	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs	22¾	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
37	37½	700	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. ctfs	38	38	37¾	37¾	—1
25	27	300	National Acme	25⅜	25¾	25¼	25¾	—1¼
87½	93	100	National Biscuit	90	90	89	89	+3½
18½	19	3,800	Nat. Conduit & C	19⅜	19⅜	18½	18½	—1⅛
34	34	700	Nat. Enam. & Stp	34½	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
38½	40	500	National Lead	40	40	39	39	— ⅞
98½	106¼	100	National Lead pf	99	99	99	99	..
16	16½	500	Nev. Consol. Cop	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
17	17½	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
102	105	200	N. Y. Air Brake	103½	103½	104	104	—1½
62¼	63	10,100	N. Y. Central	66	66	62¾	62¾	—3⅝
26½	27	1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	28	28	26¾	26¾	— ⅞
18½	20	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	19½	19½	..
93½	94½	2,800	Norfolk & Western	96	96	94	94	—2
77¼	77¾	1,100	Northern Pacific	78⅝	78⅝	77¼	77¼	—2
59	59⅞	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	60	60	60	60	..
32⅜	33¼	2,900	Ohio Cities Gas	33⅞	33⅞	33	33	— ⅝
4¼	5	100	Ontario Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
25	26	100	Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	+1
40¼	40½	10,900	Penn. Railroad	43	43	40¼	40¼	—2⅝
12	13	100	Pere Marquette	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
25	40	200	Pettibone, M. & Co	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
39	39	800	Pittsburgh Coal	41	41	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
19½	20	300	Pitts. & West Va	19½	19½	19	19	—1
49½	50	400	Pressed Steel Car	50	50	50	50	..
106¾	107	600	Pullman Company	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	—1½
39	40¼	300	R'way Steel Spring	40	40	40	40	..
20	20¼	1,900	Ray Consol. Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
66	66¼	14,100	Reading	68¼	68¼	66	66¼	—1⅝
35	37	200	Reading 1st pf	35	35	35	35	—1
31	34⅜	300	Reading 2d pf	34¾	34⅜	34	34	—1⅞
70⅜	71	4,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	72¾	72¾	70⅜	70⅜	—1⅞
90¼	90¼	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	—1½
66	67¾	300	Royal Dutch t. r	68	68	67	67	—1½
12¼	13	200	St. L. & San Fran	13	13	13	13	..
5⅞	6¼	100	Saxon Motor	6	6	6	6	+ 1/16
8	8¼	1,300	Seaboard Air Line	8¼	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
17	17	1,000	Seaboard A. L. pf	17¼	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
124	125	600	Sears-Roebuck Co	126	126	124	124	—1½
116	121¾	250	Sears-Roebuck pf	122	122	122	122	+6½
15	15¼	200	Shattuck-Arizona	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
25½	25¾	1,800	Sinclair Oil	26½	26½	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
77	78¼	7,350	Southern Pacific	79¾	79¾	77	77	—2¼
22	23	3,900	Southern Railway	23	23	21¾	21¾	—1½
54	57	500	Southern R'way pf	55	55	54	55	..
70¼	83	200	Stand. Milling pf	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	—1½
9	9	9,900	Studebaker Co	43	44½	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
32	33	500	Superior Steel	33	33½	33	33½	+ ½
11¼	11⅝	300	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
115⅜	116	4,800	Texas Co	119	119	115¼	115¼	—4½
13½	16	300	Texas & Pacific	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
13	15	500	Third Avenue	14	14	14	14	—2
43¼	44	700	Tobacco Products	44½	44½	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅞
102¼	102¾	17,000	Union Pacific	103⅝	103⅝	102	102¼	—3⅝
83¼	84	400	United Cigar Stores	83½	83⅝	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
107⅛	109¼	1,700	United Fruit	111	112	108	108	—3½
11¼	12	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
106½	107	2,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	108	109¼	106½	106½	—1½
47	47¾	600	U. S. Rubber	48¼	48¾	47	47¼	—1¼
41	42	200	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M	42¼	42¼	41½	41½	—1
80¼	80¾	117,500	United States Steel	82¾	82¾	80¼	80¼	—2¼
103¼	103⅝	2,200	U. S. Steel pf	104½	104½	103½	103½	—1½
70⅜	71	2,500	Utah Copper	71⅝	71⅝	70¾	70⅝	—1½
30½	31¼	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30½	—1½
7⅜	7½	700	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	..
37	38	300	Wabash pf. A	37¾	37¾	37	37	—1
70	71¼	100	Wells Fargo Exp	70¾	70¾	70¼	70½	— ⅝
78	79½	1,900	West. Union Telegr	78½	78½	78	78⅜	— ⅛
34¾	34½	2,100	Westinghouse E. & M	35	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
34	34½	100	White Motors	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
17¾	17¾	10,700	Willys-Overland	17¾	18¼	17	17¾	— ⅝
71¾	74	600	Willys-Overland pf	72½	72½	72	72	..
32	36	100	Wisconsin Central	33	33	33	33	—1
100	101	400	Woolworth, (F. W.)	101	101	100	100	—1
33	33⅝	200	Worthington Pump	33½	33¾	33	33	—½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.50	5.10
Buff., Roch. & Pi.	1918-'30	4½	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.00	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.40	5.80
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.60	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'23	5	6.75	5.75
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	6.10	5.10
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	5.90	5.20
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'27	5	6.00	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'21	4½@5	6.75	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'31	4½@5	6.20	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.90	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	7.60	6.00
Penn. Gen. Ry.	1917-'28	4 @4½	6.50	5.00
St. Louis S'western	1917-'28	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	5.50

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

CITIES SERVICE CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	$1,782,113	$1,438,288	$484,025
Net	1,702,362	1,206,868	368,994
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,702,153	1,208,124	361,029
Bal. af. pf. div.	1,374,543	1,063,756	3 9,813
12 mos. gross	18,110,629	9,971,719	10,068,910
Net	14,788,333	8,284,696	6,625,637
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,780,205	8,284,770	6,525,435
Bal. af. pf. div.	12,380,245	6,577,429	5,802,816

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Am. Oil	20	21	Humboldt	69	70
Bay S Gas	6	9	Iron Blossom	60	70
Begole	30	75	Iron Cap.	13½	14
Bohemia	90	95	Key Verde	26	28
Bing Mines	9¾	9¾	La Rose	30	40
Boston Ely	60	70	Majestic	28	32
Bost Mont.	37	39	Mex Metals	27	29
Butte & L.	14	16	Moj Tung.	21	24
Butte & D.	25

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SETBACK IN PLANS FOR BIG WHEAT CROP

Winter Wheat, Planted on Greatest Acreage Ever Sown, Shows Lowest Condition on Record.

FARMERS DID THEIR BEST

Bad Weather and Labor Shortage Offset Their Efforts—Still Hope to Reach Billion-Bushel Mark.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Government plans for a billion bushel wheat crop next year to help the United States feed its allies have received a setback. The December crop report of the Department of Agriculture, issued today, shows that while Winter wheat was planted on the largest acreage ever sown to that cereal its condition on Dec. 1 was the lowest on record for that date.

A Winter crop of 540,000,000 bushels was forecast by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. Through a great Spring crop it still is hoped to bring the year's total to somewhere near the billion mark.

An area of more than 47,000,000 acres was the mark set by the Government for farmers to plant to Winter wheat this Fall, but the December canvass shows that 42,170,000 acres were sown. The farmers did their best, but conditions were against them. The very dry weather in most of the Winter wheat belt was a large drawback, while late harvest of other crops and shortage of farm help were contributing causes for the failure.

Should the Winter wheat crop mature to 540,000,000 bushels it would be the third largest of record, being exceeded only by the crops of 1914 and 1915. Government officials had figured on having Winter wheat production reach 672,000,000 bushels.

Indications are that rye production will be 25,000,000 bushels larger than last year's record crop.

Already steps are being taken for a large increase in the acreage of the Spring wheat crop. Council of National Defense and Department of Agriculture officials have conferred and will adopt measures to insure an adequate labor supply for planting operations, ample supplies of seed wheat, and help for the harvests. The largest Spring wheat crop heretofore was in 1915, when 351,854,000 bushels were harvested from 19,161,000 acres.

In a statement interpreting today's report, the department said:

"The acreage planted to Winter wheat is estimated to be 42,170,000 acres, an increase of 4 per cent. over the area planted a year ago. In the campaign to produce a billion bushels of wheat next year to help feed our allies, an acreage of 47,337,000 of Winter wheat was advocated. Failure to reach this amount was not due apparently to the intention of farmers, but to the adverse conditions, unfavorable weather, late harvest of other crops, and shortage of farm help, preventing the putting out of the full acreage desired.

"The Fall was exceedingly dry in many important sections, particularly in the Southwest—Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; also in the far Northwest—Idaho and Washington. Although the increase is less than hoped, the acreage is the largest ever planted. In 1914, the previous year of largest acreage, 42,012,000 acres were planted and 684,000,000 bushels produced.

"The condition of the plant on Dec. 1 was low, being 79.3 per cent. of normal, which compares with a ten-year average condition on same date of 89.3. The lowest condition ever reported in previous years on Dec. 1 is 81.4, in 1895.

"A quantitative forecast is not usually made from the December condition reports, because great changes can occur between now and harvest, for better or worse. But it may be observed that in the past ten years the yield per acre on the planted acreage was 14.4 bushels; on this basis a condition of 79.3 would forecast a yield of about 12.8 bushels, which on 42,170,000 acres would produce about 540,000,000 bushels. It may be assumed that the outturn of the crop will be above or below this figure according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. In 1917 the crop was about 418,000,000 bushels, in 1916 it was 481,000,000, and the average of the preceding five years was 543,000,000 bushels.

"The rye acreage shows a material increase of 36.6 per cent. over last year, due largely to a more than doubling of the acreage in North Dakota. The estimated acreage of 6,119,000 and condition of 84.1 forecast a production of approximately 85,000,000 bushels. In 1917 the yield was about 60,000,000; in 1916 about 49,000,000, and the average of the preceding five years about 41,000,000 bushels."

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Air Reduction.....	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Air Reduction pf..	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Am. Shipbuilding..	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Am. Shipbuilding..	2½	Ex	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Am. Shipb. pf.....	1¾	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Am. Stores 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Atlantic Nat. Bank.	3	SA	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Bonbright & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Col. Sp. L., H. & P. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Equitable Trust...	5	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Ga. L., P. & R. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Houston Gas & F..	1¾	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 13
Houston G. & F. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Manning, M. & M..	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Mfrs. L. & H.....	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 27
Metropolitan Trust.	6	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Milliken Bros. pf.	$10	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Nat. Fuel Gas...	$2.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
N. Y. Mutual Gas.	4	..	Jan. 10	Dec. 26
N. Y. Trust Co....	8	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Northern Central..	4	SA	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Ohio Fuel Supply..	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Otis Elevator....	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Otis Elevator pf...	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Procter & Gam. pf.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Reading	2	Q	Feb. 14	Jan. 25
Reading 2d pref...	1	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 27
Republic Ry. & L..	1	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Rep. Ry. & L. pf..	1½	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
S. C. L. P. & Rys. pf.	1½	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Stanley Motor pf..	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Sullivan Mach.....	1½	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Sullivan Mach.....	..	Ex	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Union Nat. Gas...	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Welsbach pf.....	3½	SA	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
West. Electric.....	2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
West. Electric pf..	1½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 22
West. Power pf....	1	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

For Account of Whom It May Concern. $50,000 Colorado Midland Railway Co. first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1947, January, 1913, coupon on, 6¾.

$110,000 Pacific & Idaho Northern Railway Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due November, 1949, November, 1914, coupons on, $11,000 lot.

$5,000 Mexican Coal and Coke Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1926, March, 1911, coupon on, $30 lot.

166 2-3 shares Chalmers Motor Co. pf, $100 each. 20.

750 shares Chalmers Motor Co. common, $100 each, 2½.

63 shares International Motor Truck Corp. common, 11.

34 shares International Motor Truck Corp. first preferred, $100 each, 35.

20 shares International Motor Truck Corp. second preferred, $100 each, 16.

196 shares Knox Hat Co., Inc., first preferred temporary certificates, $100 each, 40.

52 shares Knox Hat Co., Inc., second preferred temporary certificates and $54 scrip, $100 each, 10.

189 shares Knox Hat Co., Inc., common, V. T. C. and $63 scrip, 1.

30 shares American Standard Metal Products Corp. preferred, $100 each, 40.

250 shares American Standard Metal Products Corp. common, $1 per share.

15 shares International Silver Co. preferred, $100 each, 80¾.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.62½	....	6.62½	....
Spelter	7.75	8.00	7.75	8.00
Antimony	....	15.00	....	15.00
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X fdry.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 25¼c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot.....	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures.....	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	300	0	0	304	10	0
Tin, futures	295	10	0	297	0	0
Spelter	34	0	0	34	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
R. G. CRAWFORD, President.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Thirty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,240,000 were chartered today. They include:

H. Escobales Co., Manhattan, wares and merchandise, $70,000; H. Escobales, F. W. Murphy, A. G. H. Power, Jr., 2 Rector St.

Robert N. Stanbury, Inc., Manhattan, photography, $25,000; M. A. Stanbury, F. Levy, C. N. Chase, 127 West 83d St.

Blackman and Fink, Manhattan, drugs, and chemicals, $25,000; M. Fink, J. and B. Blackman, 66 East 99th St.

Whitely Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000; L. Larson, O. and P. Engiander, 111 Broadway.

Railway Utilities and Export Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. H. Martinell, H. C. Niemeyer, G. A. Reiss, 165 Broadway.

The Merchants Development Corp., Buffalo, $100,000; G. A. Cotton, J. Dilcher, F. L. Runyon, Buffalo.

Farrell Auto Supply Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; M. E. Farrell, M. F. Smith, C. M. Guy, 614 57th St., Brooklyn.

Fedden Bros. Co., Bronx, hosiery, gloves, and knit goods, $10,000; J. H. and H. W., and G. Fedden, 4,283 Park Av.

Tawill Bros., Manhattan, dry goods, laces, and embroideries, $100,000; M. and A. and S. Tawill, 66 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

Oppenheim & Baruch, Manhattan, ladies' neckwear, $75,000; E. F. Frey, E. and E. Baruch, 333 Central Park West.

Chelsea Ice Plant, Manhattan, $200,000; J. G. Flammer, W. Holzderberger, W. F. Schaulhof, 63 Hamilton Terrace.

Trade Winner's Cloak & Suit Co., Manhattan, $50,000; L. Mott, J. Newman, J. Rudinsky, 1,525 47th St., Brooklyn.

Upton Mfg. and Supply Co., Manhattan, garments and merchandise of all kinds, $20,000; E. Smith, M. J. Brown, J. Gottschalk, 981 Whittier Av.

Mutual Artificial Limb Co., Manhattan, $10,000; O. Koether, W. M. Small, M. Hildebrand, 154 East 116th St.

Atlantic Electric Goods, Queens, $50,000; P. J. Shelley, J. J. Wesley, C. L. Eldlitz, St. Regis Hotel.

Rosebeck Button Co., Manhattan, $6,000; V. and I. S. Beck, H. Rosen, 1,014 East 179th St.

Gibbs Press, Manhattan, $35,000; H. E. Gibbs, W. W. Harrison, J. D. Gomez, 941 President St., Brooklyn.

Voss Alcohol Export Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; G. A. Moore, R. E. and H. W. Voss, 27 William St.

Fox Dental Supply Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. James, G. Wolf, C. A. Davidson, 60 Wall St.

Sampliner Advertising Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; J. and B. Sampliner, H. Oestreicher, 666 St. Nicholas Av.

The Dunsay Realty Co., Brooklyn, $15,000; H. Harvey, M. T. and F. Dunleavy, 557 19th St., Brooklyn.

Mechanicville Glove Co., Mechanicville, $10,000; F. M. Lebenheim, M. Neal, J. Vet, Mechanicville.

The Meagher-Devoy Shipping Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. J. Devoy, N. Messinger, A. T. Rice, 29 Broadway.

C. H. Brushaber & Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $75,000; C. H. Brushaber, C. Lawrence, J. A. Cohen, 263 Broadway.

Bos General Corp. of America, Manhattan, electrical and mechanical engineering, $100,000; W. A. Noble, F. and R. Bos, 90 West St.

The Artcraft Products Co., Manhattan, advertising devices and novelties, $5,000, H. A. Coleman, P. German, C. E. Williams, 19 West 44th St.

Myron, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $10,000; M. L. Kohnstann, B. Zippert, E. Mayer, 625 Wales Av.

A. McConnell, Inc., Manhattan, charcoal products, $50,000; A. J. and G. V. McConnell, 533 West 149th St.

Valentine, Bunker & Debar, Inc., Manhattan, silk goods, general advertising and storage business, $60,000; W. L. Debar, D. Bunker, D. Valentine, 367 4th Av.

Staywite Covering Co., Queens, paints, enamels, lacquers, and celluloid surface coating, $10,000; J. F. Hicks, H. Harjes, H. J. Crofield, 580 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Carrier Engineering Corp., Manhattan, $250,000 to $300,000.

Lazard-Godchaux Co. of America, Manhattan, $25,000 to $175,000.

Kirk-Holder and Rausch Co., Buffalo, $8,000 to $25,000.

Atlas Color Works, Brooklyn, $25,000 to $100,000.

Jersey Knit Wear Corp., Manhattan, $20,000 to $25,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Osborn Pharmacies, Inc., Brooklyn, $50,000 to $15,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The W. B. Tibbitts Co., Manhattan, to Clark, Los Tibbitts Co.

REORGANIZATION.

Ontario Products Co., Manhattan, active capital, $5,000.

MERGER.

Deep Rocks Ice Co., with Burns Bros. Ice Corp., Manhattan.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Wood Boetzel & Co., Manhattan.
Maritime Freight Cont. Corp., Manhattan.
The Primrose Waist Co., Manhattan.
T. P. McTaggart Co., Manhattan.
Estates Investing Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 19.—Charters filed:

Advance Motor Truck Co. to acquire coal and mineral lands and to develop same, $2,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington, Del.

Commercial Cylinder Co., to deal in oils and gas, $800,000; C. A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; A. R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. J.; P. E. Britsch, Brooklyn, N. Y.

America Steamship Corp., $2,000; J. W. Crandall, J. W. Bonner, R. D. Alsop, all of New York.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Carbo Hydrogen Co. of America, Pittsburgh, from $3,500,000 to $5,000,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 19.—Charters filed:

The Fur Shop, Inc., Atlantic City, $3,000; D. B. Porter of Atlantic City and W. Sanchez and M. F. Clark, both of New York.

Frederick Elflein, Jersey City, store fixtures, $100,000; F. Elflein, Jr., of New York and C. Elflein and J. Elflein, both of Brooklyn.

A. J. Jetter & Co., Jersey City, roofers, $10,000; A. P. Jetter, C. A. Taylor, and L. Partschefelder of New York.

Anchor Warehouse Co., Trenton, $10,000; E. T. Conley, J. E. Meyers, and J. E. Threpp of Trenton and A. S. Cadwallader of Yardley, Penn.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.08
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.09
Best & Belcher.....	.02	Ophir	.05
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.05	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con.....	.04	Seg. Belcher	.02
Chollar	.03	Sierra Nevada.....	.12
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.....	.08
Con. Virginia.....	.14	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry....	.01	Mexican dollars..	.65¾
Hale & Norcross..	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	1.00	Goldfield Merger..	.02
Jim Butler	.73	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.15	Jumbo Extension..	.13
Midway	.06	Kewanas	.03
Mizpah	.08	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts.....	.03	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.08	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.03	Consolidated	.09
Tonopah Divide....	.19	Morning Glory	.10
Tonopah Exten..	1.02½	Union Amalg.....	.04
West End	.67	White Caps	.50
West Tonopah....	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.03
Atlanta	.07	Packard	.15
Booth	.03	Rochester	.33
Florence	.09	Round Mountain ..	.30
Goldfield Cons.....	.34	United Eastern ...	3.60

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson ...	4¾	4¾	Granita ...	43	50
Dr. Jpot...	3½	4	Isabella ...	7¾	8¼
Elkton ...	4	4¼	McKinney..	6¼	10
El Paso ...	15	25	Portland ..115		120
Stratton R...	2½	4	Gold M. 14		16
Golden C...147		148	Vindicator.. 35		37½
Gold Sov..	2½	2¾			

Imperial Oil Co. Increases Stock.

The Imperial Oil Company, the Canadian subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has voted to issue 50,000 new shares of stock, giving each present shareowner the right to subscribe at par in the ratio of one new share to each five shares held. Payment will be due on or before Dec. 27, at the company's Canadian offices, or the National City Bank in New York. The Imperial Company has outstanding 237,804 shares of $100 par, of which 80 per cent. is owned by the Standard of New Jersey.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ga. and Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ala., Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio, Mich., and Ind.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Ill. and Mo.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Wis.—Rain and colder Thurs.; cloudy Fri.

Minn.—Cloudy Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ia.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and colder Thurs.; fair Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair and colder Thurs.; fair Fri.

Neb.—Unsettled and colder Thurs. and Fri.

Kan.—Fair Thurs.; cloudy Fri.

B. & O. DEFERS ACTION ON COMMON DIVIDEND

President Willard Says Board Hopes for Favorable Developments Soon.

EARNINGS LESS THAN 5%

Many Railroad Shares Fall to New Low Level for Long Period of Years.

Wall Street's gloom over the railroad situation was heightened yesterday when the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio postponed action on the semi-annual common stock dividend. They met a week in advance of the usual meeting day and for this reason their decision was unexpected and was immediately interpreted as an indication that the dividend would be reduced or passed altogether when a vote was taken.

President Daniel Willard said after the meeting that the Directors would get together again on Jan. 16.

"Action was postponed," he stated, "because of the present unfavorable conditions. The Board naturally desired to make as large a distribution to the shareholders as was justifiable and it was hoped that there might be some favorable developments within the next few weeks which would support a more liberal action than would now be possible.

"Notwithstanding that the company will have handled the greatest business in its history and will have realized the largest gross earnings, it was evident that the operations of the year would show earnings applicable to the common stock of less than 5 per cent. The possibility was foreseen and emphasized in my statement before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 5.

"The gross earnings of the property will exceed those of the previous year by $12,500,000, but the expenses will be over $16,000,000 greater—transportation expenses alone being over $14,000,000 in excess of the year 1916. The increased expenses are due in part to the severe weather conditions which prevailed in February, March, and December of the current year, but are chiefly due to the increases in rates of pay and in the price of fuel and material, which have so far been offset only in part by the increase of rates."

The postponement of the dividend vote became known in the financial district after the close of the stock market, in which numerous railroad shares fell to new low ground for a long period of years. Baltimore & Ohio was by no means the weakest of the group, but stood among those which were persistently offered downward throughout the day. Declines running from 2 to nearly 4 points were recorded by Atchison, Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern preferred, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and others.

The favorable development of which Mr. Willard spoke presumably is expected to come from the decision by the Administration in respect to Government influence in operating and financing the carriers during the war period. The uncertainty over these matters has affected railroad stocks and bonds generally for a fortnight, and seemed to be the compelling factor behind yesterday's liquidation. There were rumors in bank and brokerage offices of extensive selling for foreign account, but the more astute observers of dealings on the Stock Exchange referred to the possibility of Government direction of the roads as the dominant item of unsettlement among investors.

The Baltimore & Ohio dividend has been 4 per cent. a year since 1914. From 1907 to 1914, inclusive, the common share owners received 6 per cent. annually. A survey of the company's earnings show, in the light of Mr. Willard's figures, that the final four months of 1917 will present a sharp increase of operating costs. The increase of expenses in the eight months ended Aug. 31 was $8,068,877, whereas Mr. Willard states that the full year will show costs more than $16,000,000 greater than in 1916.

The full dividends of 5 per cent. requires $7,597,225. This was earned last year, with a balance of $3,664,464 over. In 1915 a balance of $771,474 was left after the dividend was paid, and in 1914 the outlay of 6 per cent. on the common stock necessitated a draft upon surplus to the extent of $2,272,829.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The first Government report of the season on the new Winter wheat crop showed a liberal increase in the acreage, but a low condition. The acreage planted was given as 42,107,000; compared with 40,534,000 sown last Fall. On account of heavy Winter killing last year's acreage was very heavily reduced and the area harvested was only 27,430,000 acres. The condition of the crop was placed at 79.3 per cent., compared with 85.7 last year and 89.3, the ten-year average.

RYE.—Market quiet. No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was decidedly firm, closing with net gains of ½c to 1½c. The market was a narrow one, however, and the advance was attributed largely to a firmer technical position, as the trade apparently became somewhat overzealous on the selling side on Tuesday, due to the warmer weather and predictions of larger receipts. In the local cash market prices were steady, kiln-dried No. 3 yellow being quoted at $1.61, cost and freight, subject to embargo, and Argentine corn at $2.20, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December ...	1.26¼	1.25½	1.26¼	1.25½	89¾
January ...	1.22	1.21¾	1.21¾	1.21¼	..
May	1.19¾	1.19¼	1.19¾	1.19¼	90

OATS.

New high records were again established in the oats market, and the December position in Chicago sold at 77½c. Shorts were good buyers, and the action of the market reflected strength in the cash position. Receipts continue moderate, and there is apparently a good demand for oats as fast as it becomes available. Traffic conditions continue to be the dominating feature in the market, and the future course of prices is expected to be determined by the extent of the movement. The local cash market was strong and higher. Standard quoted at 91 to 91½c; No. 2 white, 91½c; No. 3 white, 90½ to 91c; No. 4 white, 90 to 90¾c; fancy clipped white, 92 to 94c; ordinary clipped white, 90 to 92c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Closed.	Year.
December	77½	75½	77½	75¼	47¾
March	74¼	74	74	73¾	..
May	73¼	72¼	73	72	51¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was strong and higher, prices advancing to about the full limit allowed according to prevailing regulations which consist of 50 points for lard and ribs and 100 points for pork. The advance was due primarily to reports that the Government had advised farmers to hold their hogs and also on a sharp advance in the hog market. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000, estimated for Thursday, 35,000; Kansas City received 18,000, and Omaha 8,000 bogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
Lard—					
January	24.05	23.92	24.05	23.55	15.87
May	24.35	24.02	24.35	23.85	15.97
Ribs—					
January	23.95	23.75	23.95	23.45	13.67
May	24.40	24.10	24.35	23.90	14.07
Pork—					
January	45.45	45.00	45.45	44.50	28.75
May	45.00	45.00	45.00	44.00	26.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was extremely dull, total sales amounting to only 500 barrels. Prices were slightly higher, closing with gains of 5 points for December and January, the only positions traded in. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	18.05@....	18.60
December	18.70	18.65	18.65@18.75	18.60
January	18.65	18.65	18.65@18.75	18.60
February	....	....	18.70@....	18.60
March	....	....	18.85@18.95	18.80
April	....	....	18.85@....	18.85
May	....	....	19.00@....	....

COFFEE.

An opening advance was followed by reactions in the coffee market yesterday, with the close 2 points higher to 4 points lower. The market opened at an advance of 3 to 5 points on renewed buying. There seems to be some uncertainty, however, as to whether the continued demand came from abroad or from Wall Street sources, and the advance met scattered realizing or a little trade selling. After selling at 7.37c early, March eased off to 7.35c, while September declined from 7.90c to 7.80c. Closing prices were at the low point. Cost and freight offers received were a shade steadier if anything, with quotations ruling about unchanged to 10 points higher. A light demand was reported in the local spot market, with prices unchanged on the basis of 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	7.15@7.17	7.15
January	..	..	7.16@7.18	7.15
February	..	..	7.26@7.28	7.25
March	7.37	7.35	7.36@7.37	7.34
April	..	..	7.42@7.44	7.42
May	7.55	7.53	7.50@7.51	7.49
June	..	..	7.57@7.58	7.57
July	7.70	7.70	7.64@7.66	7.65
August	..	..	7.72@7.73	7.75
September	7.90	7.80	7.79@7.80	7.85
October	7.89	7.89	7.88@7.90	7.90

SUGAR.

The International Committee reported no sales in raw sugar, and while they were buyers of prompt sugars, they were not disposed to purchase in the distant shipments. Receipts of new crop Cubas at the ports this week totaled close to 12,000 tons, against 5,236 tons a year ago. Some of this sugar has been shipped to Atlantic ports. No official announcement has been made regarding freight rates from Cuba to New York. Local refineries were taking on little or no new business, and the situation here was unchanged. The American will quote 8.15c, less 3 per cent. for cash, basis fine granulated. The spot prices are unchanged as follows, now being on the new crop basis as established by the International Committee: Centrifugal, 5.92c; cost and freight, 4.90c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,791 packages. Market holds steady on the finer grades of fresh creamery, with sales of extras at 50c and up to 51c for higher scoring. Tone a little easier on the medium grades of fresh and most qualities of storage. Renovated unchanged. Ladles and packing stock firm to the sellers' advantage. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 50½@51c; extras, (92 score,) 50c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44@49c; seconds, (85 to 87 score,) 41@43½c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 52@52½c; extras, 51@51½c; firsts, 49@50c; seconds, 42@45c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 46¾@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 42½@45c; seconds, 40@42c; thirds, 38@39½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 48@49c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 38@43c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 36@36½c; lower grades, 34@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 35@35½c; lower grades, 32@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 5,275 cases. Fresh eggs a little more plenty, but many showing up more or less frosted, and fancy goods free from frost are being cleared at sustained prices. In refrigerators the market is somewhat irregular; rare early sales today reported above top quotations, but at this writing some operators are shading our top figures for good stock, though there is a fair volume of business reported at our outside quotations. Nearby eggs in moderate supply and clearing well when fancy. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 66@64c; extra firsts, 61@63c; firsts, 59@60c; seconds, 56@58c; thirds and poorer, 47@54c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; seconds, 36@37c; lower grades, 30@35c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 30@43c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 28@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 62@68c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 60@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, whites, pullets, 55@63c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 60@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henneys, 60@62c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 58@64c.

RELIEF FOR BROOKLYN IN NEW TRANSIT PLANS

Service Board Says Changes Will Relieve Centre of Borough and Profit for Dual System.

The transit problem in central Brooklyn, which has been under discussion for nearly two years, has been substantially settled on a basis described yesterday in a communication from a special committee of the Public Service Commission to the Board of Estimate. Among the changes suggested in the dual system rapid transit contracts are:

The completion of a connection between the Fulton Street elevated line and the Fourth Avenue subway at Ashland Place, construction of a new station at Lawrence and Willoughby Streets on the Montague Street tunnel line, and a transfer connection between the Myrtle Avenue elevated railroad and the Myrtle Avenue station on the Fourth Avenue subway.

The construction of a new express station at the Brooklyn Plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge for the Broadway line and the abandonment of the Marcy Avenue station.

It is also proposed to extend the time for third-tracking the Fulton Avenue elevated line as far west as Clermont Avenue for one year on application. This line, it was reported, would have to have a third track in order to make full use of both subway and elevated railway facilities. The estimated cost of the contemplated improvements is $2,750,000.

It is pointed out in the communication to the Board of Estimate that the plan will not only provide adequate rapid transit service to the thickly populated portion of central Brooklyn, but that it would increase the financial returns from the dual system. The commission said the matter was of

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Generally Steady—General List Closes at Net Gain of 5 to 18 Points.

The cotton market yesterday was generally steady in sympathy with the bullish character of Southern spot advices, although the advances were not fully maintained. January contracts sold up from 29.15c to 29.35c, and closed at 29.43c, with the general list closing steady, at a net gain of 6 to 18 points.

The market opened steady at a decline of 8 to 15 points under local and Wall Street selling, which was encouraged by the relatively easy ruling of Liverpool. Trade interests were buyers, and the market soon became firmer, with shorts covering on the advance. For a time business was active and the market showed considerable strength, selling about 19 to 24 points net higher on the general list. Demand then tapered off and trading later was quiet with prices easing off several points under realizing.

On the early advance there was some scattered selling on the part of the South, supposedly against spots. It was reported that Southern mills were buying in the interior and there were also reports of Liverpool buying in the local market and at Charleston. Liverpool cables announced that the British Government had allotted 40,000 tons of shipping to the cotton trade for the month of January. According to one of the private cables this tonnage will carry cotton already purchased and held in the South awaiting shipment. The allotment of tonnage for January is the same as that made for December. It was said that a Lancashire delegation had recently appealed to British Government authorities for an increased supply of tonnage, in order that mill hands might be more fully employed. At the present time it is asserted that 60,000 mill operatives in Lancashire are only working every other week. The request for additional supplies of raw material was refused, however, and it is said that the Government has a project under consideration for using some of the Lancashire mills in the manufacture of aeroplanes.

The census report yesterday showed that 377,000 bales of linters had been obtained during the first four months of the season, against 460,000 for the same period last year. The ginning of lint cotton for the first four months was also considerably less than last year, but the smaller figures on linters were in keeping with reduced estimates of the probable linter production. No fresh news was received as to the probable showing of this morning's report on lint cotton ginned prior to Dec. 13.

Exports for the day were 12,511 bales, making 1,004,325 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednes.
Dec.	30.20	30.38	30.19	30.25@30.30	30.10
Jan.	29.28	29.53	29.15	29.43@29.45	29.34
Feb.	...	...	...	29.06 Bid	28.99
Mar.	28.84	29.20	28.78	29.03@29.05	28.96
April	...	...	...	28.91 Bid	28.83
May	28.62	28.93	28.53	28.81@28.82	28.73
June	...	...	...	28.58 Bid	28.49
July	28.35	28.62	28.35	28.53@28.54	28.44
Aug.	...	...	...	28.20 Bid	28.14
Oct.	27.12	27.29	27.12	27.23@27.28	27.05

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points higher at 30.80 for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 20.15c; New Orleans, 28.88c; Savannah, 29½c; Augusta, 29.50c; Memphis, 29.50c; Houston, 28.00c, and Dallas, 28.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics showed:

	Wednesday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	18,953	30,744	32,164
Exports	12,511	4,914	10,402
Exports season	1,004,325	1,813,923	2,306,972
Port stocks	1,287,618	1,318,391	1,539,291
Interior receipts	19,967	21,455	19,348
Interior shipments	19,035	22,188	21,783
New York arrivals	3,071	6,419	5,286
New York stocks	126,978	140,128	147,841

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull; 5 points higher at 22.26d for middling and 23.70d for good middling. Sales, 2,000 American, 1,000 for export. Futures opened quiet, 1 to 4 points lower. Closed steady at a net decline of 5 to 12 points on new contracts. January, 22.36d; February, 22.38d; March, 22.29d; April, 22.24d; May, 22.20d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet and firm.

URGE A FREE PORT HERE.

Fur Men Ask Government to Help Them Keep in Lead.

Because New York has supplanted London as the world centre of the fur trade, this country's control of supplies would be furthered by the establishment of a free port for New York. Samuel Ullmann, Chairman of the Fur Board of Trade of New York, yesterday told Commissioner William Kent of the United States Tariff Commission at the hearing held in the rooms of the Merchants' Association to consider the proposal to establish a free port here. Mr. Ullmann said that as a result of war conditions London had lost its primary position and that with the fur business now in control of the United States, the Government should do all possible to hold it.

He acknowledged that all raw furs are now duty free, but said nobody could tell how long that would last. D. C. Mills, manager of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, advocated Federal financing and control of the free port.

Commissioner Kent said the Government's policy probably would not go beyond the point of issuing permits for free ports, or zones, and providing regulations for them. Nelson B. Kilmery, Secretary of the Jamaica Bay Improvement Association, said there would be no trouble in acquiring a suitable site for a free port here, without a cent of cost for the land, and he believed the railroads would be glad to provide proper terminal facilities. J. A. Marsh, Chief Engineer of the Bronx Terminal Corporation, advocated making every terminal in New York Harbor a free zone.

Representative Murray Hulbert of this city said at the close of the hearing that he intended introducing a bill authorizing the establishment of free ports. He said he had found in Washington that the average Republican favored a free port or free zone meant in fact free trade, and was opposed to it. On the other hand, the average Democrat knew that a free port could not be created without certain tariff restrictions and therefore believed they would act to perpetuate protection.

To Increase Jamaica's Crops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 19.—At the opening of the special session of the Legislature today the Governor announced his intention of limiting the importation of foodstuffs to induce Jamaicans to cultivate food and release supplies for the allied armies.

DIVIDENDS.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY NEW YORK CITY

The Board of Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) and an extra dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the capital stock of the company, payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record as of the close of business December 24, 1917.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 24 and will re-open on January 17, 1918.

Checks for the dividends will be mailed on December 31, 1917.

ANDREW H. MARS, Secretary.

New York, December 19, 1917.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, December 18, 1917.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after January 2nd, 1918. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY.

26th St. & 11th Ave., N. Y. C., Dec. 19, 1917.

The quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock, and $1.25 per share on the Common Stock, will be paid January 15, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

W. G. McCUNE, Treasurer.

TRUST CO. VOTES BONUS.

Metropolitan to Give 10% to Employes—Dividends Announced.

Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company, at their meeting yesterday, declared the usual quarterly dividend of 6 per cent., voted a 10 per cent. Christmas bonus to their employes, and elected Pierre C. Cartier of "Cartier," the Fifth Avenue jewelry establishment, as a Director to fill a vacancy.

The Equitable Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent., payable Dec. 31. The Board of Trustees appointed Joseph N. Babcock an additional Vice President, and John Y. Robbins, Jr., an additional Assistant Secretary.

At the regular meeting of the Trustees of the New York Trust Company yesterday Buchanan Houston was elected a Trustee to fill a vacancy in the board. Walter MacNaughten was appointed an Assistant Secretary and Edward B. Lewis an Assistant Treasurer. The regular quarterly dividend of 8 per cent. was declared.

The dividends declared by the National Park Bank on Tuesday were 10 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. quarterly, payable Jan 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 18.

The Fidelity Trust Company in Newark declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. yesterday and the usual quarterly disbursement of the same amount to stockholders of record Dec. 24. They also voted extra compensation to the employes ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. of their salaries, according to term of service, and made preparations to insure the clerical staff under a group policy.

ALLOWS NEW RATE RISE.

Commerce Board Authorizes Increases in Central Territory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized railroads to file slightly increased class rates applying from Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and Elmira, N. Y., Williamsport and Scranton, Penn., Cumberland, Md., and other Eastern basic points to Central Freight Association territory.

The proposed increases would equalize rates already in effect from Buffalo and Pittsburgh westward as allowed recently by the commission in the Central Freight Association class scale rates case.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	99½	99¾
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
4s, registered, 1925	96	97
4s, coupon, 1925	96	97
4s, registered, 1936	84	88
4s, coupon, 1936	84	88
4s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	104¾
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	104¾
2s, registered, 1930	76½	...
2s, coupon, 1930	76½	...
2s, registered, 1936	76½	...
2s, coupon, 1936	76½	...
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94½	95	94½
4½s June, 1965	94½	95	94½
4½s Mar., 1963	94½	96	94½
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	96	94½
4½s May, 1957	94½	96	94½
4½s April, 1958	88	91	89
4½s Mar., 1960	88	92	89
4½s Mar., 1964	88	91	89
4½s Mar., 1962	88	91	89
4½s Sept., 1960	88	91	89
4s May, 1955	86	88	86
4s Nov., 1958	87½	89½	87½
4s May, 1957	86	88	86
4s Nov., 1958	83	86	85
4s Nov., 1955	83	86	85
4s Nov., 1936	89½	...	89½
4s May, 1919	99¼	99½	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99	...	99

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	...	...	78½
3½s May, 1954	...	...	80
3½s Nov., 1955	...	...	81

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.85	4.60	4.55
4½s 1923-1927	4.85	4.60	4.85
4½s 1921-1923	4.85	4.50	4.85
4½s April, 1920	4.85	4.50	4.85
4½s 1918-1919	...	5.00	...
3½s 1940-1955	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1930-1939	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1922-1929	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1919-1921	4.85	4.50	4.85
3s 1940-1953	4.85	4.30	4.85
3s 1926-1930	4.85	4.40	4.85
3s 1918-1925	4.85	4.40	4.85

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	‡Aetna Exp.	8¾	7⅞	8
300	A.-B. Mfg. Co	3½	3	3½
2,000	‡Car L. & P.	2	1⅞	2
500	Chev. Motor	66	64	65
220	‡Cities S. C., (old)	205	203	203
500	‡ Do pf	69	67½	67½
1,200	Curtiss Aero	29	27	27⅝
1,700	‡Elec. Gun	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Interc. Rub	9	8½	9
400	‡Int. Lube C	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	Key. T. & R	14½	13	14
400	Lake T. B't	3¾	3	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

400	Anglo-Am	17	17	17
700	Do rights	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,000	‡Am. Oil	22	21	22
800	‡Barn'tO.&G.	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	‡Beech.O.&G.	16	16	16
25,000	††Bos.-Wyo.	20	17	19
3,000	‡Cos. & Co.	6¾	6¼	6¼
1,100	‡ Do pf	3½	3¼	3¼
8,400	‡Crown Oil	1	1	1
5,400	Cum. P. & R.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
300	Elk Basin	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
200	‡Elk'd O. & G.			
	(a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,700	‡Esmeralda	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Federal Oil	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
450	‡Glenrock	2	2	2
1,100	‡Hanover	9	8	9
15,500	††Houston Oil	38⅞	35¼	35¾
100	‡ Do pf	65	65	65
600	‡Humb.Goose			4½
	Cr. O.& R.	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,500	‡Int. Petrol.	11¾	11½	11½

MINING STOCKS.

1,470	Al-Brit.Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	††Atlanta	8⅞	8	8⅛
2,500	Big L. Cop.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
8,000	‡Box & Mon.	40	37	40
900	‡Brad. C.M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Butte C.& Z.			
	v. t. ctfs.	8⅝	6¼	8⅛
2,000	Butte Del.	¼	¼	¼
2,500	††Caledonia	48	48	48
3,800	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
200	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	‡Cashboy	4½	4½	4½
300	Cerro G. M.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500	‡Coeur D'Al. M.	3¼	3	3¼
1,000	Con. Aria. S.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Con. Cop. M.	8½	8½	8½
1,500	‡Con.-H'st'd.	22	21	22
500	‡Cooper Val.	1	¾	1
300	Crese.Con.G.	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,000	‡Denbigh M.	2½	1½	1½
5,000	‡Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	††Fortuna C.	40	40	40
500	‡Gibson Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	‡Globe D. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	‡Goldf. Cons	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	‡Gold Ex.	60	50	50
500	‡Green M.M.	½	½	½
830	Hecla Min.	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	‡‡Int. Mines	15	14	15
850	‡Iron Blos.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

$3,000	‡Beth. S.f. 3s 2-yr. notes	96¼	96¼	96¼
50,000	‡Can. G. 5s	93½	93	93½
10,000	Gen. E. rts.	1¼	1¼	1¼
25,000	‡ Do 6s rts	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
$5,000	‡Gen. El. 6s 2-yr. n., '19	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
30,000	‡Russ. Gov't new 5½s	37½	36¾	36¼
4,000	‡Do 6½s	43	43	43

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Air Reduct'n	60	65	60
Am.-B. M. pf	25	35	25
Am. Tin & T. pf	⅝	⅞	⅝
Am. W. P'r.	1¼	2	1¼
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	17	15½
Do coupon	16	17	16
Can. C. F.	10	15	10
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	¾	⅛
Carbon Steel	72	77	72
Carwen Steel	8½	9	8½
Chalmers Mot.	2	5	2
Do pf	50	...	50
Charcoal Iron	7½	7½	7½
Char. Iron pf	5%	6%	5%
Curtiss A. pf	50	75	50
Cramp Ship	69	73	72
Emerson Pho.	4%	5½	4%
Everett H'y	20½	21½	20½
Free. Texas	37	40	37
Hall Signal	3½	5	3½
Hall Signal pf	10	20	10
Havana Tob.	½	1¼	½
Do pf	2	5	2
Holly Sugar	35	45	35
Do pf	98	...	98
Hupp M. Car.	2¼	2¾	2¼
Int. Motors	10	14	10
Do pf	15	20	15
K. T. & R. pf	11½	13½	11½
Kresge	60	70	60
Kresge pf	95	105	95
Lake T. Boat, 1st	5	7	5
L. Val. C. S.	70	75	70
Lukens Steel	40	45	40
Do 1st pf	101	105	101
Maxim Arms	86	91	86
Maxim Mun.	⅝	⅞	⅝
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
N. Y. Trans.	16	17	16
N. Y. Ship	31	34	31
Peer. T. & M.	10	12	10
Poca.-L. Coal	2¾	3¼	2¾
Poole E. & M.	35	45	35
St. L.-N.M.&P.	30	35	30
St. Jo. Lead	14½	15	14½
Smith (A. G.)	10	30	10
Do pf	86	90	86
Smith. T.	1¾	1¾	1¾
Stand. Motors	7½	8½	7½
U. S. L. & H.	1	1¼	1
Un. Zinc Sm.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛

OIL STOCKS.

Allen Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛
Friar Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛
Gost City Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛
Mid. Oil pf	1½	1¾	1½
Pa.-O. O. & G	12	12½	12
Pa. Gasoline	⅝	...	⅝
Pierce Oil	8¼	9¼	8¼
Savoy Oil	3⅛	10	8¾
Sec. P. & Ref	⅝	1⅛	⅝
Stanton Uti	1½	1¾	1½
Tuxpam Star	⅞	⅞	⅞
United Petrol	7	12	7
Vac. G. & O.	⅞	⅞	⅞
Ventura Con.	5	5⅝	5

MINING STOCKS.

Acme C. H.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
Alaska Stand.	5	10	5
Big Jim	⅛	⅜	⅛
Bitter Creek	6¼	12½	6¼
Butte-N.	⅜	⅝	⅜
Butte R. Con.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
C. S. M. & M.	38	40	38
Mason Valley	4	4¼	4
Mogul Mining	20	28	20

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	73	77	73

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17
Atlantic Refining	795	800	800
Borne-Scrymser	425	450	425
Buckeye Pipe Line	80	90	80
Chesebrough Mfg.	300	325	300
Colonial Oil	30	40	10
Continental Oil	400	425	400
Crescent Pipe Line	30	35	30
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	120
Eureka Pipe Line	190	195	190
Galena Signal Oil	120	125	120
Galena Sig. Oil pf	127	132	127
Illinois Pipe Line	170	180	173
Indiana Pipe Line	78	82	80
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	11	12	11½
National Transit	13	13	12
N. Y. Transit	185	195	190
Northern Pipe Line	92	97	92
Ohio Oil	280	284	280

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	32	38	33
Prairie Oil & Gas	375	385	385
Prairie Pipe Line	237	240	238
Solar Refining	295	295	295
Southern Pipe Line	170	185	175
South. Penn. Oil	240	250	245
S. W. Penn. Oil	95	105	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	265	270	268
Stand. Oil of Ind.	565	575	570
Stand. Oil of Kan.	400	425	400
Stand. Oil of Ky.	280	290	280
Stand. Oil of Neb.	465	485	480
Stand. Oil of N. J.	488	493	490
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	234	238	238
Stand. Oil of Ohio	380	400	380
Swan & Finch	90	100	90
Union Tank	80	84	80
Vacuum Oil	315	325	318

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Aetna pf	41	45	40
American Brass	203	210	206
Atlas Powder	137	142	140
Bethlehem Steel	94	98	92
Babcock & Wilcox	106	110	106
Bliss	325	400	375
Do pf	75	83	78
Canadian Explos	233	235	230
Do pf	104	110	104

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Can. Found's F	140	150	...
Colt's Arms	60	63	67
Du Pont	220	225	225
Hercules	233	240	245
Do pf	111	114	112
Miles-Bem't-Pond	102	106	105
Scovill Mfg	430	450	445
Winchester Arms	100	105	100

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
American Cigar	83	85	85
Do pf	83	83	83
Conley Foil	290	300	300
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
P. R.-Am. Tob	103	123	105
Do scrip	115	125	120
R. J. Reynolds	330	400	375
Do pf	100	107	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Numerous low records for a long period were made in the railroad list in the afternoon dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Liquidation of a persistent character was in evidence. There was no special news to account for the action of the market, but there were many rumors. The industrials joined in the downward movement, but it was the break in the railroads that attracted most attention. There had been a moderate display of firmness at the start of the day, but the improvement was short lived.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	1½	1⅛	1⅛
340	Am. Can	34½	33	33
20	Am.Car & F.	61	61	61
10	Am. Ice Sec.	10¾	10¾	10¾
20	Am. Linseed	24¼	24¼	24¼
190	Am. Locomo.	48½	46½	46½
700	Am.Sm.& R.	70⅝	68⅝	68⅝
40	Am. Tel.& T.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
520	Anaconda	58½	54	54
20	A., T. & S. Fe	77½	77½	77½
190	A. G.& W. I.	92½	92½	92½
380	B'dwin Loco.	53½	51½	51½
180	Balt. & Ohio	43¾	43⅜	43⅜
2,430	Beth. Steel, B	69¾	68¾	67
100	Do pf	80	79¾	80
230	Can. Pacific	129¾	127¾	128¾
350	Cent. Leath.	59⅛	58	58
30	Ches. & Ohio	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
90	C., M.& St.P.	38¾	36¾	36¾
30	C., R.I.& P.	16½	16¼	16¼
30	Chino Cop.	37½	37	37
50	Col.Fuel & I.	30¾	30¾	30¾
300	Corn Prod.	28¾	27½	27½
250	Cruc. Steel.	47¾	46¾	46¾
90	Cuba C. Sug.	26¾	26½	26½
1,530	Dist. Secur.	31¾	31¾	31¾
90	Erie	14⅛	13½	13⅝
10	Gen. Elec	119¾	119¾	119¾
190	Gen. Motors	86¼	86	86
40	Gt. Nor. pf.	81⅞	81¾	81¾
190	Int.Mer.Mar.	15⅝	15¼	15¼
580	Do pf	77¼	75	75
20	Int. Nickel	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
20	Interb. Con.	6⅛	6	6
10	Do pf	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
220	Kennecott	28¾	28¾	28¾
70	Lehigh Val.	50¾	50¾	50¾
190	Louis. & N.	106⅝	104½	104½
100	Mackay Co.	84	84	84
100	Do pf	84	84	84
100	Marine Pf.	20⅝	18½	18½
100	Do pf	75	75	75
200	Mex. Petrol.	68	68	68
110	Midv. Steel	40¾	40½	40½
200	Mo. Pacific	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
50	Nat. Conduit	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞
100	Nev. Con	16½	16½	16½
500	N. Y. Cent.	66¼	62⅝	62⅝
70	N. Y., N. H. & H.	27½	27	27
470	Pennsylvania	43	41	41
50	Ray Con	20½	20¼	20¼
950	Reading	88	88	88
140	Rep. I. & S.	72¼	71	71
50	Sinclair Oil	26	26	26
90	SouthernPac.	79½	77½	77½
30	Southern Ry.	21¾	21¾	21¾
10	Do pf	55	55	55
990	Studebaker	44¼	42¾	42¾
10	Texas Co	117	117	117
190	Tob. Prod.	44	43½	43½
1,800	Union Pac.	105⅝	102⅝	102⅝
190	U.S.Ind.Alco.	109½	107	107
	U. S. Rub.	47¼	47¼	47¼
23,050	U. S. Steel	82⅞	80¾	80¾
430	Utah Copper	71⅜	70⅝	70½
	Va.-Car. Chem.	31	31	31
50	Wheel. El.	34¾	34½	34¾
390	Willys-Over.	18¼	17¼	17¼

BONDS.

$1,900	Lib. 4s	97.00	97.00	97.00
3,250	Do 3½s	98.50	98.44	98.46

MINING STOCKS.

300	Florence	.12	.12	.12
300	G'd'ldCon.	.35	.35	.35
400	Mexican	.16	.15	.16
600	Montana	.11	.11	.11
125	Portland	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½
240	Tono. Ext.	1.05	1.02½	1.05

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Arun.S. & G.	31½	31½	31½
12	Con. Coal	80	80	80
76	Con. Power	90	89¾	89¾
951	Cosden	6¾	6¼	6¼
1,401	Do pf	3¾	3⅜	3⅜

Bonds.

$2,000	Con.C.ref.5s	80½	80½	80½
1,000	Con. Pr 4½s	76	76	76
9,000	Cs. 6s, A	72	72	72
5,000	Do. B	72¾	72½	72½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
435	Am. Zinc	12	11⅜	11⅜
10	Do pf	41	41	41
24	Ahmeek	72½	71	72½
1,480	Alaska	1¾	1¼	1¼
30	Allouez	43½	45	43
50	Anaconda	54½	54	54
44	Ariz. Com'l	10⅛	9	9
200	Butte & Bal.	36c	36c	36c
69	Cal. & Ariz.	56	55	55
3	Cal. & Hec.	415	414	414
70	Chino	37¼	36¾	36¾
319	Cop. Range	40¼	40	40⅛
150	Daly-West	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
170	East Butte	8⅝	8½	8½
50	Isle Royale	21	20⅝	20⅝
160	Lake	5	5	5

Railroads.

10	Boston & A.	122	120	120
5	Boston & L.	75	75	75
30	Boston Elev.	30	30	30
1,080	Boston & M.	17	15	15
190	Mass. Elec.	1¼	1¼	1¼

Miscellaneous.

150	Amoskeag	60¾	60¼	60¾
100	Do pf	80	79¾	80
255	Am. Agr. C.	75	75	75
10	Do pf	90½	90½	90½
80	Am. Pneu. S	1	1	1
65	Am. Sugar	84½	84	84
100	Do pf	105½	105	105
1,175	Am. Tel.	98½	96¾	96¾
60	Am. W'n pf	89½	89	89
200	Art Metal	10	9½	10
10	A.-G. & W. I. pf	60	60	60
1,530	Boston Stand. S.-L.	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
6,300	‡Success M'g	11	9	9
	300 Sup. Cop., (a pros.)	2

SAYS CENTRAL HOLDS PERPETUAL RIGHTS

Ira Place Asserts City Cannot Revoke Grants Given Under Charter of 1846.

COURT DECISIONS CITED

Tells Commission that the Ottinger Bill Prevents an Agreement Between the Company and City.

Ira A. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad Company, and head of the company's law department, testified before the Commission on West Side Improvement yesterday afternoon. Mr. Place represents his company in the negotiations with the public officials in the efforts to effect an agreement between the company and the city for the improvement of the west side from inwood to the company's yards at Thirty-third Street. He was in accord with the 1910 plan of the Board of Estimate for the improvement, he said, but he quickly got out of accord with the plan proposed by the joint committee of the Board and the Public Service Commission, when it was suggested that no public property should be given in fee simple to the company, but that the latter should rent the property on a basis adjustable every twenty-five years.

Mr. Place gave the history of the railroad company from the time it obtained its charter in 1846 up to the collapse of the improvement plan of last year. He exhibited some maps, documents, and other memoranda half a century old. Among them was a map of the city made in 1851 from Spuyten Duyvil to about Sixty-third Street. Mr. Place explained that the map was what the draftsman supposed the city would look like when it grew to have public thoroughfares between these points.

A growth that would bring all of this vast territory within the area of paved streets and rapid transit lines was only a dream at that time. But, according to the maps, the New York Central saw the need of getting within easy reach of what was then the heart of the city. The witness described the line of the railroad from Spuyten Duyvil to about Sixty-third Street, and through Tenth Avenue to West Street, and thence to the Canal and Hudson Streets to St. John's Park.

Concerning the perpetual rights claimed by the company Mr. Place said that all of the right of way from Spuyten Duyvil to Forty-eighth Street had been bought from private owners, many of whom were farmers, and the soil on which the railroad now runs between these points was grazing land or was tilled for simple crops. From Forty-second to Forty-eighth Street, he said, the territory was scantily developed. There were bare spots and it was dismal, and deserted during much of the time.

Rights Under Charter.

The company's charter gave the company rights south from Forty-eighth Street, and these rights were confirmed by the ordinance granted to the company by the Board of Aldermen in 1847. John C. Clark, counsel for the commission, asked Mr. Place whether his company had obtained certain rights south of Forty-eighth Street by reason of the ordinance, but the witness declined to make a definite answer. Mr. Place said in answer to a similar question later on:

"The State gave us the right to build our road providing we got the consent of the city, and we did get that consent, and our rights under it are fixed."

"What claim have you to the property on the west side?" Mr. Clark asked.

"The charter of 1846," replied Mr. Place. "There was no purchase of property below Forty-eighth Street."

Mr. Place told of a number of legal battles which the company had successfully fought in order to establish its claims. He declared that the Court of Appeals had decided that the city had no power to interfere with its rights. Asked whether he thought the State had the power to interfere, he replied:

"I have never questioned the fact that the State has some jurisdiction. It has, for instance, the power to eliminate grade crossings and to say whether the tracks shall go above or below grade. But that doesn't mean that the State has the right to say that a railroad has no right to be there."

"Do you mean to say that under your charter you could have built your road without the permission of the city?" asked Chairman Van Benschoten.

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Place.

Throughout Mr. Place's testimony it was made clear that he considered that facilities should be granted to his company because the operation of the road meant a great deal to the public in the matter of low freight rates and in the local distribution of freight. The inbound tonnage of the road in 1916, Mr. Place said, amounted to 4,042,483, and the outbound to 1,779,403.

Mr. Place read from a memorandum which contained facts concerning freight charges, the growth and importance of business interests in Manhattan, and the benefit, set in figures, that it would be to the public to recognize the rights of the company and to extend them.

Anxious to Act with City.

In conclusion Mr. Place said that his company has always been anxious to act with the city in improving the west side, but that an agreement between the city and the company was made impossible by the Ottinger bill, which placed the negotiations in behalf of the city within the sole jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. He said that it was proposed to place in the power of city administrations the right to destroy the most important terminal on Manhattan Island, which served millions of people, as well as the most important cities of the State and in the Central Western States, and which served thousands of miles of railroad.

He also declared that the question had nothing to do with the question of public policy under which it is argued that municipalities shall have the right to take over the entire property of a public service corporation which is located within the borders of the municipality. To make any such claim, he said, was "arrant nonsense."

Mr. Place will testify again today.

In answer to the letter of Mayor-elect Hylan, saying that if the commission would extend its hearings until after Jan. 1 the Corporation Counsel would submit suggestions that would be of assistance to the commission in determining the rights of the city and the New York Central Company, Chairman Van Benschoten said that the commission would be glad to receive all helpful suggestions. He also said that the commission would continue its hearings after Jan. 1 and that Controller-elect Craig, who was familiar with the matter, had been asked to testify. Then Mr. Van Benschoten's letter said: "While the commission is a State commission, appointed pursuant to an act of the Legislature, it fully recognizes and appreciates the relation of the city to the subject of investigation and strongly believes that there should be complete and efficient co-operation on the part of all the State and city officials who are charged with a duty in this matter, to the end that a solution may be reached as speedily as possible."

AETNA CO. ORDERED TO PAY $1,000,000

Court Decides That Bassick and John Are Entitled to Commissions in Making Contracts.

Edgar W. Bassick and Herbert F. John, who sued the Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., for commissions aggregating more than $3,300,000, will receive a total of about $1,000,000 if a decision handed down yesterday by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court is not reversed. Mr. Bassick sued for $3,113,330 for services in effecting contracts with the French Government, and Mr. John's claim was for the recovery of $521,945, alleged to be due on notes which he had indorsed.

The Aetna concern passed into the hands of receivers last April. One reason given for its financial difficulties was that commissions amounting to millions had been allowed to Mr. Bassick by A. J. Moxham, a former President of the company, who, with F. L. Belin, a former Treasurer, had given to Mr. Bassick the company's notes in part payment of excessive commissions.

The precise amount to be paid the plaintiffs under the court decision will have to be worked out. The answer to the complaints was in effect that the agreements with Mr. Bassick were made without authority, that the amounts claimed were so excessive as to amount to a gift of the corporate funds, and that Mr. Bassick violated his duty as a broker by concealing material facts of his transactions from the President of the company, and so had induced him to enter into some of the agreements.

It was also asserted that large sums in cash, in the form of $170,000 worth of the company's capital stock, and other large sums in payment of notes, had been paid out by the President and Treasurer of the company without authority and in violation of their duty.

In declining to recognize some of the claims for commissions Judge Mayer said that they were so large as to be unconscionable and that the previous officers and Directors had no authority for that reason to allow them. Since the company has been in control of Benjamin B. Odell and George C. Holt, the receivers, it has been successful, and is rapidly overcoming its financial difficulties.

COLGATE FIRM INDICTED.

Charged in Federal Court with Controlling Resale Prices.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 19.—Colgate & Co., of Jersey City, were indicted by the Grand Jury in the United States Court here today on a charge of refusing to sell products to dealers who would not agree to sell at the prices fixed by the company.

The charges are similar to those in the Paris Medicine Company case, in which the Federal Court at St. Louis recently upheld the Government's contention and ordered discontinuance of resale price practices.

It was found that the medicine company gave extra supplies of patent medicines without cost to dealers who entered into agreements to maintain the manufacturers. The company was enjoined from making these agreements or even "indicating" re-sale prices to dealers.

Commenting upon the indictment of Colgate & Co., at Norfolk, Va., Sidney M. Colgate said yesterday that the Department of Justice had offered the company the alternative of abandoning its "established policy of price protection, or being sued by the Government," and that the company chose "to accept suit, feeling compelled in justice to fair dealers everywhere, the public and ourselves, to take a definite stand for our mutual well-being."

Mr. Colgate said the company had for more than forty years resisted to sell its products "to those dealers who were willing to sell them at prices suggested by us," and that many other manufacturers had pursued a similar policy.

"It has always been our intention," he added, "and we believe that the facts will show that it has been our practice, to carry out this policy for the good of all of our customers as well as for the good of the general public."

Wanmaker Estate Goes to Family.

The will of George Wi Wanmaker, formerly Republican leader in the Eleventh District and Appraiser of the Port in the Taft Administration, who died on Dec. 9 at 358 West Fifty-first Street, leaves an estate of more than $10,000. The widow, Mrs. Phoebe Wanmaker, gets the home and the residuary estate, and $1,000 each goes to the son and daughter.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 416; 24th St, 302 East, all; Otto Wagner to Harry Weinstock, 302 East 24th St, 4 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, Mark Goldberg, 302 Broadway.....$3,630

10TH ST, 84 East, s s, 180 ft w of 3d Av, 20x92.6, the land; Hamilton Fish Corp., in dissolution, and Hamilton Fish et al., its Directors and trustees, to Clara Freid, 311 East 150th St, Brooklyn, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1917, option of 21 year renewals; attorney, William F. Clare, 135 Broadway.....Taxes, &c., and $850

48TH ST, n s, 283.4 ft e of Park Av, Chatham Hotel, all; 48th Street Realty Co. to James H. Parks, 825 16th St, Washington, D. C., and A. Eugene Kirby, 137 West 122d St, from Oct. 1, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1936; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway $125,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 159 and 161; North Side Lumber Co., Inc., against Elmo Angiola, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $324

CHATHAM SQUARE, 5; Michael Cappiello against Henry Bergh et al., owners; Max Rothbart & Louis Koenig, contractors, $1,351

63D ST, 106 and 108 West; North Side Lumber Co., Inc., against William H. Wheeler, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $512

86TH ST, 41 West; Fordham Stone Renovating Co. against Edwin H. Schiffer, owner; Rishel Brothers, contractors $190

71ST ST., 314 West; William Higgins against E. Holmes, owner and contractor, $101

119TH ST, 138 West; North Side Lumber Co., Inc., against Katie Schwarts, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $51

125TH ST, 305 and 307 West; North Side Lumber Co., Inc., against George Heinlein, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., contractor $256

Bronx.

ELSMERE PLACE, 861; Samuel Litwin against Eugene Martin, owner; David Martin, John B. Martin, and Mrs. John B. Martin, contractors $183

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 468; Henry C. Zinn against Annie T. Curnen et al., Aug. 9, 1917.....$407.65

13TH ST, 7 East; American Slate Works, Inc., against Society of the Commonwealth Centre, Inc., et al., Dec. 19, 1917.....$196

20TH ST, 148 and 150 West; Morris Greenberg against John T. McGee et al., Sept. 25, 1917 .....$200

25TH ST, 124-126 West; J. Portman & Co. against Celia Poenansky et al., June 5, 1915 .....$107.22

30TH ST, 529 to 535 East; Corrugated Bar Co. against Fleischman Vehicle Co. et al., Nov. 23, 1917.....$813.71

Bronx.

LINCOLN AV, 165; also, 266 East 135th St.; Bernard J. Reynolds against Day-MacDonald Co., Inc., et al., April 8, 1917.....$250

LINCOLN AV, 165 M. Schwaber & Co., Inc., against Day-MacDonald Co. et al., March 24, 1917.....$88

TILDEN ST, 709, 711, 713; Israel Kamerman against Trimarco Bros. et al., Sept. 15, 1917 .....$150

135TH ST, 265 East; Bischner Bros. against Day-MacDonald Co. et al., March 6, 1917, $90

173D ST, s s, 95 ft w of Washington Av, 45x100; Edward E. Buhler Co. against Margaret Shine et al., Sept. 10, 1917..$534.86

173D ST, 456 East; Witherow Steel Co. against Margaret Shine et al., Oct. 6, 1917. $541.50

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights properties were prominent yesterday in the business, which consisted chiefly of exchanges. The A. R. T. Holding Company purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 645 Academy Street, in the Dyckman section, a five-story twenty-family tenement, on a plot 50 by 100, adjoining the corner of Vermilyea Avenue, and held at $70,000.

In exchange the buyer gave a vacant plot 100 by 100 on the southeast corner of Adrian Avenue and 227th Street, in the Marble Hill section.

The 645 Academy Street property, together with the corner, 631, and the two adjoining houses, 54 and 64 Vermilyea Avenue, was recently acquired by Mr. Brown from the builders, Marva Realty Corporation, Max Raymond, President.

The corner house was sold recently to a Mrs. Hastings. Frank Vols negotiated the transaction.

Heights-Brooklyn Exchange.

The Lawrence Park Realty Company has purchased from Butterly & Green the plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Broadway, 145 feet south of 190th Street. The property is diagonally opposite the tunnel street extending from Broadway to the 191st Street subway station at St. Nicholas Avenue.

In part payment the buyer gave the two three-story dwellings at 283 and 319 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, each on a lot 16 by 100. The Knap & Wasson Company and Warren & Skillin were the brokers in the transaction.

Two Upper West Side Properties Traded.

An investing client of John P. Finneran purchased from Miss M. Merritt 70 West Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story tenement adjoining the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue. The new owner gave in exchange 2,868 Valentine Avenue, a two-story two-family house, 25 by 100, near 198th Street; also a plot with a frontage of 126 feet on Sixty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Brooklyn, and a dwelling in Asbury Park, N. J., located at 1,025 First Avenue.

Benjamin Florsheim purchased from the Loring Construction Company 642 West 172d Street, a five-story apartment on a plot 65 by 95, held at $85,000. In part payment the buyer gave a vacant plot, 50 by 75, on the southwest corner of 149th Street and Wales Avenue. Lusten H. Goodkind represented the buyer and Frederick Zittell & Sons the seller.

$2,625,000 Rental for Chatham.

James H. Paris of Washington, D. C., and A. Eugene Kirby of this city, who leased some months ago from the 33 East Forty-eighth Street Company, headed by George Backer, the fourteen-story apartment hotel known as the Hotel Chatham, will pay an aggregate rental for the property of $2,625,000.

The new hotel occupies the entire block front on the west side of Vanderbilt Avenue from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth Street and has been taken for twenty-one years, from October 1, 1917, at $125,000.

Dwelling Sales.

Bedros G. Terzian bought from James H. Cruikshank the three-story dwelling at 246 West 113th Street, size 16 by 100, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. I. Friedman was the broker in the transaction.

The Margaret Holding Company has acquired from Hattie Kennedy the four story dwelling at 28 West Thirty-second Street, on a lot 22.6 by 98.9.

The property adjoins on the east the tall loft building which the Midwest Realty Company, Henry Hellman, president, erected a few years ago, and sold to Lucius T. Sheffield. The transfer was made yesterday, subject to a mortgage for $40,000, at 5½ per cent.

The West Side Community House, now occupying the three-story dwelling at 128 West Ninety-fifth Street, has purchased that property from Gordon J. Newman for $10,500, subject to a mortgage of $7,000. The house is assessed at $14,000.

Bronx Apartment in Trade.

Bernard London has sold to Vogel & Schultz, the builders, the recently completed five-story apartment house at 2,109 and 2,111 Harrison Avenue, on a plot 75 by 100. The building is fully tenanted and returns an annual rental of about $12,000.

The buyer gave in part payment the four-story dwelling at 47 West Sixty-eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 100. M. I. Strunsky negotiated the deal.

Bronx Sale.

Eugene J. Busher sold for the Kingsley Construction Company the five-story flat with stores at 645 St. Anns Avenue, near Westchester Avenue, to Martin Klett, who gave a plot, 40 by 103, on the northeast corner of Blackrock Avenue and Pugsley Avenue, free and clear, and cash.

Queens Borough Sales.

W. L. Harris has purchased the dwelling at 80 Slocum Crescent, Forest Hills Gardens, from the Sage Foundation Company at a price reported to be $30,000.

The Hollis-Bellaire Real Estate Company sold to the Metropolitan Trust Company, a plot 225 by 100 feet, on the west side of Fairmount Avenue, 327 feet south of Hillside Avenue, Hollis; and a plot, 105 by 120 feet, on the west side of Parkview Avenue, 82 feet north of Prospect Avenue, Hollis.

J. McKeown sold to J. E. Smyth of Brooklyn the property, 60 by 100 feet, on the west side of Park Avenue, 553 feet south of Washington Avenue, Belle Harbor.

New Jersey.

Eugene Hughes & Brother have sold at South Orange for George R. Gibson to Albert Ruyter of California the residence at 459 Richmond Avenue; for John Magee to John G. Roberts of Newark the residence at 159 Ward Place, and to William W. Crowell of South Orange the A. F. Gilbert residence on Conneth Place, near Scotland Road.

The 1918 Township Tax Rates in Suffolk County, L. I.

The collectors of the ten towns of Suffolk County, L. I., have all received their warrants for the collection of town and State taxes for 1918 and will commence making collections in the early part of January.

The rates in the ten towns are: $1.49 on the $100 valuation in Babylon and $1.06 incorporated village; $1.43 Brookhaven and .88 in Patchogue; $1.66 East Hampton and .96 in the village; $1.64 Huntington and .80 in Northport; $1.002 Islip and .756 in Brightwaters; $1.47 Riverhead; $1.00 Shelter Island and .75 in the village; $1.36 Smithtown; $1.94 Southhampton and $1.09 in the incorporated village; $1.52 Southold and .97 in Shoreham.

The total amount of the ten tax warrants is $1,634,586.95, or about $200,000 in excess of this year, because of a direct State tax.

$75,000 Loan on West Forty-fifth Street.

Lloyd N. Worth, in conjunction with William S. Baker, has obtained for the Stern & Saalberg Company, candy manufacturers, a loan of $75,000 at 5 per cent. upon the new building constructed for their company at 420-422 West Forty-fifth street.

Recent Buyers.

The Martux Corporation is the buyer of 540 East 119th street.

The Rebago Corporation is the buyer of 411 and 413 East Fifty-sixth street.

Cecelia Cohen is the buyer of 111 West 151st street.

The Franciscan Poor Clare Nuns, Inc., tenants, are the buyers of the three-story dwelling 764 St. Nicholas avenue, near 148th street.

Commercial Leases.

The building at 86 Front street has been leased by Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd to the Roy L. Brewster Company for a term of years at an increased rental of 25 per cent. The same brokers also leased the store and basement at 83 John street to H. Weiss & Co., for the next seventeen years at 18 Cliff street, for five years at an increased rental of 33 1-3 per cent.

Realty Notes.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, through its subsidiary, the Transit Development Company has filed plans with the Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings for a $500,000 addition to its generating station at the southwest corner of Kent and Division avenues.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Gerek St, 1, w s, 75 ft n of Grand St, No 75, six-story tenement and store; J. L. Heningman and another, trustees, against Loreita Corp. et al.; J. C. Levi, attorney; due, $19,838.72; taxes, &c., $986; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

84 Av, 2,034, w s, 30.6 ft s of 111th St, 25x70, four-story tenement and store; Franklin Savings Bank against Gustav Gerber et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $18,098.39; taxes, &c., $385.70; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Henry Brady.

Essex St, 167, w s, 225 ft s of Houston St, 25x87.6, five-story tenement and store and three-story rear tenement; New York State Sunday School Association against Israel Wolfish et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $26,898.42; taxes, &c., $633.72; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Pitt St, 62, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100, three and four story tenements and stores; W. F. Ricardo and another, trustees, against Fannie Deutsch et al.; Jay & C., attorneys; due, $26,880.18; taxes, &c., $1,118.55; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

34 Ave, w s, 22.5 ft s of 170th St, one-story brick garage, 26.22x116.5; Roseff Realty Co., Samuel Roseff, 15 West 110th St, President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Ave, architects; cost $5,000.

Vandam St, 22, for a two-story storage, 23x97; A. D. Juilliard, 70 Worth St, owner; P. J. McKeon, 217 Broadway, architect; cost $25,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

57th St, 153 West, to a four-story dwelling; J. Aspegren, Bible House, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects; cost $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 225, w s, 21a.8 ft n of Stanton St, 20x100; Jacob Nussbaum to Mary Lang, 620 3d St, Nov. 2.....$1

GOUVERNEUR ST, 46, e s, 27 ft n of Monroe St, 25.4x101.8x23.4x101.6; Ida Burstein to Lulu Katz, 914 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, quitclaim, all liens, Dec. 15; attorney, HENRY STERN, 164 s, 26.1x100; Morris Levinson et al. to Morris Komm, 417 East 146th St., Bronx, mtg $32,500, Dec. 17....$1

NAGLE AV, centre line, 350 ft s w from centre line of Ellwood St, runs s w 50x n w 250 to avenue x n e 50 to beginning, Frederick W. Seybell and another, executors, to Harold S. Lyon, 963 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, mtg $5,000, all liens, Dec. 4; attorneys, Lyon & Smith, 49 Cedar St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Harold S. Lyon to Florence E. Smith, 310 West 79th St, mtg $5,000, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Dec. 18; attorneys, same.....$1

10TH AV, n e corner of 57th St, 100.5x25; Patrick McMahon to Mary, his wife, ½ part, subject to balance of $6,000, on mtg $20,000, June 10, 1901; attorney, E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Patrick McMahon, executor, &c., of Mary McMahon, to Josephine C. McCormack, James J., Martha F., and John F. McMahon, children and heirs of Mary McMahon, 477 West 58th St, ½ part, Dec. 19, 1917; attorney, same.....$22,500

17TH ST, 143 East, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 22.8x2, the land; Hamilton Fish et al., directors and trustees of the Hamilton Fish Corp., in dissolution, to William Allaire and Sons, 180 3d Av., all liens, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$19,750

28TH ST, 211-15 East, n s, 118.4 ft e of 3d Av, 75x98.9; Bella Hillman to Pauline Frice, 1,680 Bathgate Av., Brooklyn, a. t., Nov. 20, 1917 .....$100

32D ST, 28 West, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 22.6x98.9; Hattie Kennedy to Margaret Holding Co., 44 Cedar St., mtg. $40,000, Dec. 18; attorney, Armin H. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar Street.....$100

95TH ST, s s, 483 ft e of 10th Av, 17x100.8; Gordon J. Newman to West Side Community House, Inc., 128 West 95th St, mtg. $7,000, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,500

96TH ST, 224 East, s s, 337 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; Isidor D. Broken to Max Rosenberg, 394 Riverside Drive, all liens, Dec. 14; attorneys, Greenberg & L., 55 Liberty St $1

96TH ST, 224 East, s s, 337 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; Mary E. Smith Millard to Isidor D. Broken, 55 Fort Washington Av, mtg $27,000, all liens, Dec. 14; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 55 Liberty St.....$1

119TH ST, 342 East, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 27.6x100.10; Wenare Holding Co. to Elemco Realty Co., 149 Liberty St., all liens, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

122D ST, 417 East, n s, 221.3 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Rosine Marino to Maria Rica, 1552 East 115th St, mtg $4,000, all liens, Dec. 15; attorneys, Lawrence & Cioffi, 314 East 112th St.....$100

125TH ST, 246 West, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; George R. Peabody to Natalie C. Peabody, 33 West 51st St, mtg $3,500, $5,000, Dec. 5; attorneys, Morris & McVeigh, 32 Liberty St.....$100

132D ST, 592 West, s s, 52 ft e of Broadway, 16x74.11; William Hardy to Thomas Ward, 2,111 152d St, quitclaim, Oct. 26; attorney, New York Title and Trust Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BERRIAN ST, e s, 50 ft s of 178th St, 25x100; Emma Michaels to Mary Kane, 386 Willis Av., Dec. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BOSTON ROAD, 1,447 and 1,448, n s, 53x130; 1,447-1,461 Boston Road Realty Co., Inc., to Milo Rosenberg, 394 Riverside Drive, Dec. 15; attorney, Greenberg & L., 55 Liberty St.....$100

EASTCHESTER BAY, west shore, 50 ft s of Bay St, 400x30 (land under water); City Island Land and Dock Co. to Charles Wiehe, 4 Bay St, City Island, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$750

FOREST AV, e s, 83.4 ft s of 138th St, 18.8x75; Jacob Newmark, referee, to Ella C. Christie, 104 West 70th St, Dec. 18; attorney, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St..$3,500

HOE AV, w s, 275 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Louis Epstein to Anna Epstein, 460 East 145th St, Dec. 15; attorney, Jacques Mantinband, 115 Broadway.....$1

HULL AV, 3,284, e s, 25x100; Bernard W. Fuchs to Giselle Fuchs, his wife, 3,284 Hull Av, Dec. 15; attorney, Giselle Fuchs, 3,284 Hull Av $100

JEROME AV, s e corner of 195th St, runs e 189.1 to Cromwell Av x s 167 to Cromwell Channel x w 150.2x202.11 to 184th St x w 125.10x n 466.6; also Jerome Av, s e corner of 184th St, runs s 201.8x e 258 x 158.x 174.8x w 133.71 to E. F. Robinson et al. to Ronald H. Macdonald et al., Westhampton Beach, L. I., May 24, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$10

LOTS 597 to 600, map, Elizabeth R. B. King; William W. Hoppin, referee, to Ferdinand Rosenberger, 586 Brook Av, Dec. 14; attorney, Henry G. K. Heath, 35 Nassau St $4,000

LOT 20, map of Flanagan Estate, Max Bendit, referee, to Daniel Schats, 537 East 87th St, Oct. 11; attorney, E. F. Feuerman, 261 Broadway.....$100

LOT 7, Block 39, map Bruce-Brown Land Co., Mary A. Brady to Edwin G. Brady, 782 East 166th St, Dec. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway .....Gift

LOT 140, map Hunter Estate; Frank Gass to William A. Wells, 563 East 187th St, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$200

LOTS 5 and 6, block 1, map of Tremont Terrace; Pasquale Monaco to Conservative Realty Corp., 99 Nassau St, mtg. $1,000, Dec. 14; attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy, 99 Nassau Street.....$75

PLOT begins low water line on west shore of Eastchester Bay, 50 ft s of Bay St, runs w 400 x n 50 x e 400 to 50; City Island Land and Dock Co. to Jacob Wiehe, 4 Bay St, City Island, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$750

PLOT begins low water mark Long Island Sound, 127.3 ft s of Herton St, runs e 400 x n 181.8 to Wabelle St x w 400 to s 180.8 to City Island Land and Dock Co. to O. H. J. Schwarsier, 1,852 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,941

SILVER ST, n s, 25.1 ft e of Rosedale St, 25.1x96.11; Charles E. Moore, referee, to Susie Norman, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 14; attorney, Williamson & B., 344 Alexander Av.....$3,000

VYSE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; Georgina A. Faulkner to United States Title Guaranty Co., 176 Montague St, Brooklyn, mtg $6,500, Dec. 18; attorney, United States Title Guaranty Co., Court and Remsen Sts, Brooklyn $100

137TH ST, s s, 405 ft e of Avenue B, Unionport, 33.4x108; Frank Gass, Inc., to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $3,500, Nov. 30; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$100

138TH ST, 625 East, s s, 25x100; Louis Epstein to Anna Epstein, 460 East 145th St, Dec. 15; attorney, Jacques Mantinband, 115 Broadway.....$1

138TH ST, 456 East, s s, 16.8x100; Richard D. Whiting to Abraham Lightstone, 509 West 110th St, Dec. 15; attorney, Simon M. Platt, 906 Brook Av.....$3,000

142D ST, 433 East, s s, 18x100; Thomas Dalton to Louis Katz, 680 Manhattan Av, mtg $3,000, Dec. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

143D ST, 373 East, n s, 40x100; Louis Epstein to Anna Epstein, 460 East 145th St, Dec. 15; attorney, Jacques Mantinband, 115 Broadway $1

162D ST, 872 East, s s, 30x irregular; Gertrude Edwards to Hudwill Corp., 7 West 45th St, mtg $24,000, Dec. 14; attorney, Hudwell Corp., 7 West 45th St.....$1

165TH ST, 652 East, 18.2x120.4x irregular, Della Byrne to Katherine J. Dodin, 652 East 165th St, Dec. 18; attorney, Ruth J. Dodin, 652 East 165th St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 15, w s, 81.3 ft s of 2d St, 15.7x53, Dec. 6; Simon Silverman to Abr. Reich, 58 Avenue C, due, Dec. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $5,500; attorney, J. Perlmutter, 157 Clinton St.....$1,000

GREENWICH ST, 217, n e corner of Vesey St, 25.1x23.4; to re s West Broadway x 25.6x10.5, Dec. 14; Mary E. Maguel to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$16,000

NAGLE AV, 159-64 and 168-73, s s, 200 and 200 ft e of Dyckman St, two plots, each 100x184, two mtg, each $110,000, Dec. 15; Investors Corp. to Simon W. Straus, 3 East 69th St, trustee for bondholders; attorney, I. S. Rothschild, 150 Broadway; gold bonds, $220,000

SOUTH ST, 226 and 227, n s, 126 ft e of Market Slip, 40x80, Oct. 27; Harry Morrill to Mimamo Realty Corp., 320 Broadway, due May 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway.....$1,000

10TH AV, 643, w s, 75.3 ft n of 45th St, 25.1x100, Dec. 19; Sarah Goldstein and another to Isaac S. Heller, 71 Central Park West, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address 27 William St $1,000

10TH AV, n e corner of 57th St, 100.5x25, Dec. 19; Patrick, James J., Martha F. and John F. McMahon and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 3 years; attorneys, R. and E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $15,000

32D ST, 28 WEST, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 22.6x98.9, Dec. 18; Margaret Holding Company to Arnold Rothstein, 106 West 40th St, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Armin H. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St.....$40,000

45TH ST, 420-422 WEST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 100.5x50x irregular, Dec. 17; The Sweets Co. of America to the Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St., Brooklyn, due Dec. 1, 1920; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $75,000

60TH ST, 240 EAST, s s, 185.8 ft w of 2d Av, — x —, ¼ part and life estate in other ¼ part, Nov. 22; Emma J. Albo de Bernales to Frederic C. T. Mortimer, 85 Hatton Garden, London, England, 1 year, 7¼ p. c., prior mtg $1,000; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 43 Wall St.....$1,000

Bronx.

BERRIAN ST, e s, 50 ft s of 178th St, 25x100; Mary Kane to Frederick A. Southworth, trustee, Pelham Manor, N. Y., Dec. 19, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

BOSTON ROAD, 1,447, n s, 26.6x130; Millie Rosenberg to Henry W. Dasion, 117 East 23d St., prior mtg $27,500, Dec. 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. R. Greenberg, 55 Liberty St. $5,000

BOSTON ROAD, 1,449, n s, 26.8x130; same to same, prior mtg $37,500, Dec. 15, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$5,000

LOT 140, map Hunter Estate; William A. Faiella to Frank Cerchia, 2,382 Hughes Av., Dec. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$300

TYSEE AV., w s, 200 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; Georgina A. Faulkner to United States Title Guaranty Co., 176 Montague St., Brooklyn, mtg $6,500, Dec. 18; attorney, United States Title Guaranty Co., Court and Remsen Sts, Brooklyn $100

LOT 140, map Hunter Estate; William A. Faiella to Frank Cerchia, 2,382 Hughes Av., Dec. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$300

TYSEE AV., w s, 200 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; Georgina A. Faulkner to United States Title Guaranty Co., 176 Montague St., Brooklyn, mtg $6,500, Dec. 18; attorney, United States Title Guaranty Co., Court and Remsen Sts, Brooklyn $100

SOUTH ST, 181; Abram J. Schlesinger against Nicola Colabello et al, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, A. Leichter.

2D AV, e s, 23.5 ft s of 55th St, 20.5x64; Anna R. Fairchild against Augusta Bishop, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Theall & Beam.

7TH ST, s w corner of 1st Av, 72.6x28.6x irregular, and 7th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x63.4, two actions; Matilda Lahm against Annie Roth et al, foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, J. J. Ashley.

13TH ST, 118 and 120 East; Joseph Houser against Susie Stein et al, specific performance; attorney, L. W. Harburger.

Bronx.

LOT 82, Block 3,083, Section 11, on tax map; City of New York against Walter C. Reid et al, action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 61, northerly one-half, map of North Melrose; Joseph J. Smith against Catharine Connolly et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

MORRIS AV, n s, corner of 149th St, 80x70.3; Marie Holdermann against Frederick Holdermann et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

PORTION of Farrot E. map showing property belonging to Franklin A. Wilcox, Esq., with property adjacent thereto, situated in cities of New York, Mount Vernon, and town of Pelham, N. Y.; Caroline W. Fraser against Elsie Chester Docks Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wilfley, Williams & Evans.

SAME PROPERTY; Caroline W. Fraser against East Chester Docks Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wilfley, Williams & Evans.

STEBBINS AV, 1,391; German Exchange Bank of the City of New York against Frederick Ohmels et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Steiner.

STEBBINS AV, 1,393; German Exchange Bank of the City of New York against Frederick Ohmels et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Steiner.

STEBBINS AV, 1,394; German Exchange Bank of the City of New York against Frederick Ohmels et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Steiner.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

REINFORCED PLASTERING

A firmer bond is made with "PENCO" Metal Lath, due to its slanting strand, that imbeds into the plaster. "PENCO"

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

81ST, 204-206 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 7 rooms, bath, $45; near L.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

to reliable party only, modern private house; hardwood floors, electricity, shower, garden; three minutes 145th St. subway express; rent, $75; two roomers pay $60. L 135 Times.

ATTENTION! See apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

Right-room apt., near Mt. Morris Park, all modern improvements; delightful location; worth $90 month, will let $70. H. B., 219 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Eight rooms and three baths to sublet; $2,000 a year.

WILL sublet my beautiful 8-room, 2-bath apartment; modern in every way; lease until October; sacrifice. J. G., 207 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Apartment wanted by three Japanese gentlemen; six first-class sunny rooms, well furnished, facing river, for three months; must be between 72d and 125th Sts., Riverside Drive; rental over $150 monthly. T. Fujii, Hanover 5403.

DESIRABLE 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, with kitchenette, restaurant in the building, for Winter or longer; between 59th and 100th Sts.; west side preferred. Write particulars to Chandler, 264 West 34th St.

Gentleman and wife want two rooms, bath, kitchen-kitchenette, 70th to 90th St., west side, not over $60 monthly, for three or four months. E 87 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 8436.

Wanted to rent, 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, modern, Washington Heights. Phone Madison Square 7257.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I can rent apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room, southern exposure; all improvements; private residence; gentleman.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Three rooms and bath; well furnished; together preferred; all modern conveniences. Telephone Stuyvesant 120.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Attractive room; hot and cold water; business woman preferred; references. Mrs. Van Patten.

18TH, 114 EAST.—Two-room sunny suite; beautifully appointed; well heated; bath, telephone.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small, well-heated, attractively furnished; private bath; electricity.

37TH, 125 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM; RUNNING WATER; $45 UNFURNISHED; WILL FURNISH; REFERENCES.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; musical studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 174, (Vanderbilt Studios.)—Front room, 3 windows, second floor; furnished, unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room, with bath; single room.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Warm, sunny medium and single rooms; conveniences; references. Stuy. 1321.

10TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique, mahogany, and chintz; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

45TH, 32 WEST.—Large and hall room; quiet home; also room and bath.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

56TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable single room; all conveniences; continuous hot water; references; gentleman.

56TH, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, comfortably furnished room; French family; $25. 1248 Plaza.

60TH, 208 WEST.—Large rooms with baths; also small rooms; telephone service.

60TH, 63 WEST.—Second-floor front and dressing room, with running water, electricity, steam heat, kitchenette; references.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 70th St. Telephone Columbus 9939.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; you must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, $6, $7; suites, private baths; gentlemen, business couples.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; bath; references.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private house, suitable for bachelor. Tel. 9464 Columbus.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; breakfast; references; electricity.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debunyz, Columbus 3588.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home; spacious sunny room or suite; new furnishings; electricity; best home cooking; express station.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, medium room; private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms.

73D, (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms, single, en suite, with bath. 3764 Columbus.

73D, 269 WEST.—Warm, medium room, next bath, $8.50; also smaller, $5.50.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Large double front, back rooms and bath, suitable two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; select and refined neighborhood; references necessary. Columbus 710.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, $6-$7; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive residence.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

76TH, 102 WEST.—Large front room, suitable couple; smaller one; all improvements; high-class apartment house. Apt. 32, Cole.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 150 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small; electricity; adjoining baths.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, dressing rooms, select house, reasonable.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; maid, telephone service.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Very attractive double room with private bathroom; also desirable bathroom; newly renovated private residence.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; small front room; every convenience; finest location.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive room, with kitchenette adjoining; every convenience.

76TH, 176 WEST.—Large, airy room front; also one smaller, single room.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Elegantly furnished modern room, private bath, electric light, refined environment.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large, single, heated; electricity, telephone; near subway.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished rooms; gentlemen, couples; adjoining baths; well heated.

78TH, 125 WEST.—Second-floor suite, all improvements; attractive, comfortable, reasonable. 2688 Schuyler.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive, large room, $6; also single room, $3; private house.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Neatly furnished back parlor; well heated; southern exposure; private bath.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large clean rooms, twin beds, one flight up; electricity; $10.

82D, 33 WEST.—Second floor, front; other rooms; heated; $4; kitchenette; references.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story front room; private bath; other rooms.

85TH, 263 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny, front rooms, adjoining bath; private hall. Rose.

87TH, 360 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sunny; electricity, well heated; private house; references.

87TH, 238 WEST.—Large front room, near bath; phone; subway. Collins.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

86TH ST., 76 WEST. (Apartment 2B.)—Handsome room; private family; referenced gentleman; elevator; subway. "L."

86TH, 23 WEST.—Sunny front room; breakfast; those wishing comforts; well-kept home.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity; steam; elevator apartment; reasonable. Apt. 2E.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds, bath, electricity; hall room.

87TH, 4 (546 WEST END AV.)—Two large rooms, private house; $6, $8; gentlemen only.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Two attractive, connecting front rooms, private bath, $10; also single rooms.

88TH, 185 WEST.—Large, outside parlor, adjoining room, suitable 2, 3; other outside rooms; conveniences. 'Phone Voegtlin.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; large front room; breakfast optional; references.

95TH, 310 WEST, (Apartment 62.)—Large cheerful room, running hot, cold water; modern elevator apartment, convenient subway, Riverside; small French family; permanent privacy.

96TH, 251 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished large room; running water. Riverside 2857, Apartment 2W.

95TH, 310 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 43, Riverside 5494.

97TH, (762 WEST END AV.)—Large front room, running water; also smaller room.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Large room, running water; $4.50; gentlemen. Weber.

95TH, 245 WEST, (6B.)—Bright, sunny, well furnished room, with lavatory; modern apartment.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Small, attractive hall (front) room, adjoining bath, two flights up; business man or women; $3.50.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two sunny, connecting rooms; every convenience; gentleman, couple.

103D, 9 WEST.—Private family, single room, bath adjoining; lady. 8472 Riverside. Rinckhoff.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsome front room, private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

108TH, 203 WEST.—Cheerful, well-heated room; electricity, phone, private; reference; $3.50. Finneran.

109TH, 304 WEST, (Adjoining Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished extra large front room, with dressing room; immense closets; electricity; modern.

108TH, 304 WEST, (adjoining Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished extra large front room, with dressing room; immense closets; electricity; modern.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Two nice rooms with eastern exposure; quiet; reasonable.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light room, bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, (Overlooking Columbia.) — Outside room; private family; exclusive. 5136 Morningside. Apartment 22.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6487.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, front room, suitable for two; all conveniences; well-kept, private house.

124TH, (3,131 Broadway.)—Double room, facing Broadway, $6; modern conveniences. Apartment 44.

143D ST., 527 WEST.—Two or three rooms and kitchen; single or en suite; all improvements. Apt. 2.

157TH, 614 WEST.—Exceptional large front room; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

BROADWAY, 2,704.—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined. Starrett, Academy 1588.

BROADWAY, 3,544 (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; modern conveniences. Dr. Mayer.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Large, steam heated, second floor room; private residence; telephone; breakfast optional; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.) — Large rooms, newly decorated, private baths, electricity, reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 33.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th St.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam; bachelor apt. Telephone Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d St.)—Beautiful suite, facing river; private house.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 444, (near 130th St.)—Comfortable room for business man or woman, small private family; other; breakfast optional; reasonable. Phone Morningside 7920.

WEST END AV., 826.—Magnificent suite; select, quiet residence; gentleman; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large front room, twin beds, running water.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Room and bath; west side, below 110th; $10 weekly. Bachelor, V 279 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking, table guests; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST (near 5th Ave).—Large, small rooms, excellent board, all improvements.

53D, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny double room, second floor, front; references.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.
Large rooms, southern exposure, references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms on top floor.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 41, 43, 45. Elevator.
Madison Arms.

68TH, 56 WEST. — Handsomely furnished, steam heat, private bath, electric light; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—Table guests, day, week; home cooking. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT, TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, small front rooms, southern exposure, private bath.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double and single rooms, private bath; home surroundings; table boarders welcome.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room, private bath; excellent table.

72D, 266 WEST.—Fine location; double, single rooms; excellent cooking; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-heated, double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home, spacious, sunny room or suite, new furnishings, electricity; best home cooking; express station.

73D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath, electricity, excellent table; references.

74TH, 135 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, private bath, excellent cooking, modern conveniences.

151 WEST 76TH ST.
Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Rooms; home cooking; special rate to permanent business people.

80TH, 123 WEST.—The Georgian, comfortable rooms, excellent cuisine, modern; good service.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, warm room; also medium room; homelike surroundings; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, bath adjoining; delicious home table; table guests.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

83D, 25 WEST.—Splendid accommodations; private bath; steam, electricity; home cooking. Schuyler 2227.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive hall room, southern exposure, elevated and subway stations.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Desirable room for one or two; Jewish family; table guests accommodated. Telephone 6926 River.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Desirable rooms, excellent home cooking; table guests; reasonable rates.

93D ST., 676 WEST END AV.—Large double room, bath adjoining; electricity and phone; home comfort; gentlemen or married couple.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

83D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; subway, "L"; excellent cuisine; French spoken.

96TH, 6 WEST. — Comfortable furnished large room for couple; table boarders.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second-floor suite; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

152D, 592 WEST.—Large, desirable room, suitable two; select accommodations; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms and private bath, twin beds, ample closets, plenty of sun; excellent home cooking. Only those seeking a high-class home, address L 154 Times.

[illegible] DRIVE, 583 (Apt. 31).—Two rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent cuisine.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 128th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman and wife desire furnished parlor, bedroom and private bath, with board, preferably in private family, for January, February, and March; west side, 70s or 80s. Address, with price, C. B., Room 213, 7 East 42d St.

GENTLEMAN desires breakfasts, dinners with private family; district, Amsterdam to Riverside, between 110th and 116th Sts. D 312 Times Downtown.

Jewish lady desires room, with board, in private family or small boarding house. West 72d-100th St. Mrs. Wertheimer, 216 West 89th.

THREE PEOPLE desire room and board in private home or apartment, east side, 50th to 70th Sts.; references. Reply J. P., 32 East 65th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, roadster, Winter and Summer tops; 1916 Buick, 7-passenger touring car. Flat Co., 1,776 Broadway, Columbus 4395.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN.
Seven passenger; full four doors; used about 10,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstery; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
Four passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC TOWN CAR, $1,100.
Beautiful limousine landau; used privately; cost $3,500. 305 West 79th, near Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan; also limousine and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacobs, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Brougham Landaulet; used four months; condition like new. Columbus 8983.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousines, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC, early 1916 limousine; excellent condition; $1,175. 216 State, Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC, 1916 model; perfect condition, with new Berlin body; private owner; sacrifice price. Telephone Greeley 1934.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder limousine; condition equal to new; will sacrifice. Garage, 121 West 54th. Warren's car.

CADILLAC, 1915 8-cyl. Sedan, 5-pass.; 1918 Kissel Car 6 Coupe, 4-pass. 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 2887 Market.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CADILLAC Cabriolet, like new, $475; electric starter, lights, extras. 170 East 73d.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS cabriolet, 1915, slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

CHALMERS, 1916 touring, perfect condition; $550 takes it. Phone owner, Columbus 8599.

CHANDLER, 1916, CABRIOLET.
JEFFERY, 1916, town car, wire wheels, all new tires.
CHALMERS, 1916, limousine.
OLDSMOBILE, 1916, Winter and Summer tops.
LOZIER, 1916, Winter and Summer tops.
JEFFERY, 1916, Winter and Summer tops.
FLAT CO., 1,776 B'way., Columbus 4395.

CHANDLER Chummy Roadster, this year's model; oversize tires, extra equipment; excellent condition; 5,500 miles; $800 cash. Tel. 8744 John, 10-11:30 A. M.

CHEVROLET.—California couple wish to sell their 5-passenger 1918 Chevrolet touring car; brand new enclosed all-weather top; fine running condition; just overhauled; $675; full test permitted. Phone or write, Whitcomb, 3,609 Broadway. Telephone Audubon 8804.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

DEARBORN 1 and 2 ton trucks for sale on easy terms. 4686 Decatur; 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT 1915 baby town car; latest importation; Holbrook body; all new tires; overhauled at Fiat factory; price reasonable. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4395.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT, 1915, limousine, brougham; overhauled and repaired. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Columbus 4395.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 B'way.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new; model K, 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts; immediate delivery. W. B. Spencer, 30 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7314.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

1914 LANCIA limousine, Holbrook body; sacrifice. Mrs. J. T. Leonard, 353 4th Av.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger landau-brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 B'way.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MAXWELL, Touring, 1917, electric starter; new battery, magneto, extras; engine needs new bearings; everything else good condition; sacrifice for $375. Phone Lenox 757.

MERCEDES touring, just overhauled and painted; sacrifice $475. Columbus 8599.

MERCER, 1917, 5-passenger model; color maroon; 6 wire wheels; fully equipped; run 5,000 miles; motor and paint same as leaving factory; bargain at $2,000; no dealers. Phone 1447 Melrose, 11-12 A. M., Thursday and Friday.

MERCER 1916 chassis; run 1,300 miles; absolutely perfect condition; like new; tires good; cheap. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

MERCER, 1914, racebout and touring; service guaranteed; roadster. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MITCHELL, 1917; beautiful 7-passenger touring; practically new; perfect condition; a sacrifice at $890. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MITCHELL 1917 Town Car; condition, appearance excellent. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

NATIONAL, Newport, 6-cylinder; in excellent condition; sacrifice; any demonstration. Mahoney, 1,056 President St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 6880.

NATIONAL 1916 sedan; excellent condition; any demonstration. See Gear, 149 West 49th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, like new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OWEN MAGNETIC
five-passenger touring car, latest model; guaranteed same as new; extra equipment; run 6,000 miles; will consider trade.
OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J.,
12 William St., Newark, N. J.

OWEN magnetic, 1917, brougham-landaulet; like new. B. C., 35 Times.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1917 2-25 Clover Leaf, 4 pass.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-25 Limousine, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD 1910 18 h. p. limousine taxicab; clock all paid; thoroughly overhauled; perfect condition; sell immediately. Little Hungary, 257 East Houston, Bernstein. Telephone Orchard 176.

PACKARD, twin six, special brougham landaulet, 7-passenger town car, practically new; seen by appointment. Telephone Riverside 5316.

PACKARD 38 COUPE,
smart three-passenger; inside drive; perfect order; sacrifice. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

PACKARD 1914, limousine; beautiful body; first-class condition. Van Schaasen, 22 West 623.

PACKARD 1916 twin six limousine; fine condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1915 3-38 limousine; newly painted; excellent condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P. Pierce-Arrow (1918) landaulet, "38"; like new. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, "38" landaulet; beautiful condition; electric starter. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

RENAULT.—Latest model 65-H. P. roadster, Westinghouse light and starter, Dunlap wire wheels, luxurious equipment and appearance, absolutely perfect condition, cost $7,500; owner going to camp, will sacrifice; demonstration by appointment; no dealers. Robert Graves, Jr., 1,668 Broadway. Telephone Circle 657.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7 passenger.
RENAULT 1913 Brougham-Landau, 7 pass.
RENAULT limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

RENO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO, 1917, with specially built Winter top, 6-passenger, four-cylinder; mechanically perfect; appearance like new; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. 4624 Gramercy.

SAXON SIX touring; slightly used for demonstration purposes; sell for cost. Saxon Motor Co., 1,744 Broadway, Circle 4163.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917, chummy four passenger, just like new; will sacrifice for less than half cost. Phone Columbus 8026.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. touring car, excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT brougham landaulet, "8-cylinder"; imported linings, bronze fixtures and vanity cases; Circassian walnut paneling; interior renovated; newly painted royal blue and black; has the appearance of a new car; sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Used Car Department, (Driscoll, Manager,) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE,
Most beautiful car in city. Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $5,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEVENS-DURYEA A.-A. limousine, fully equipped; owner going West; bargain. Columbus 5232.

STUTZ (roadster) for sale; special rebuilt Stutz, upholstered in Spanish leather, with hand-made top; unusual opportunity to obtain high-grade car of superb appearance. Telephone Hanover 1407 regarding inspection.

STUTZ 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1916, Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

TOWN CAR.—Beautiful S. G. V. LANDAULET; Ward Leonard starting system; used very little; cost new, $4,800; must be disposed of; no dealers. Phone Columbus 8284.

VIM delivery truck, 1 Hudford furniture truck, 2 1-ton Ward trucks; great bargains to quick buyers. Melrose 8151.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes
touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1917 "88" Sedan; like new. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON SIX Limousine; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; very attractive proposition; price right. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
DODGE ROADSTER, $475.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 56TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

EXCELLENT XMAS GIFTS.
EASY TERMS.
1917 LEXINGTON SEDAN, $995.
1917 DETROITER "6," $450.
1917 BUICK TOURING, $775.
1916 BUICK TOURING, $900.
1916 MAXWELL TOURING, $300.
1916 REO FIFTH, $500.
1916 PULLMAN ROADSTER, $300.
Trades considered.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
1,700 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 1872.

TOWN CAR BARGAINS.
1917 Cadillac, Packard, Pierce-Arrows, 38-48; simplex, Stutz, De Dion, Owen Magnetic, Renault.
ROSKAM-SCOTT CO.,
dealers in high-grade used cars,
1,896 Broadway, (63d St.) Columbus 907.

AUTOMOBILISTS, Attention!—Raccoon fur coat, $25; muskrat lined coat, $35; auto robe, $15. Private apartment 1A, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av., corner 164th St.

LIMOUSINE BODY.
Amesbury; custom made; excellent condition; will fit Cadillac or any medium size chassis; for sale at great sacrifice. A 99 Times.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars.
Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BODIES.—Late models, sedans, limousines, landauletes. Arena, 138 W. 52d, 5th floor.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

COUPE, 1917 model; electric starter, lights; accept reasonable offer. 170 East 73d.

Automobiles Wanted.

CARS on consignment; largest used car store on Broadway; in best location, assures quick sales at highest prices; save Winter storage; also bought for cash. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

PACKARD.—Beautiful private landaulet; Oldsmobile 1917, limousine; $2.25 an hour; reasonable by day, week, or month. Lenox 10258.

TO BUY Ford Commercial car cheap. Manorville, Long Island, N. Y. Boller.

OLDSMOBILE wanted, 8-cylinder, model 44, 1916 or 1917. M 51 Times.

TRUCKS for hauling coal; manufacturers communicate. E. H. Miller, Park Av. Hotel.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine, beautiful, $2.50 hour; monthly preferred; owner drives. Wesley, Circle 2094.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, hour, day, month preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3696.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. Williamson, 204 West 47th St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—A beautiful 1917 limousine twin six Packard for $300 a month; chauffeur in livery. Murphy, 74 West 96th.

PACKARD town limousine, beautifully equipment, $300 monthly to desirable party. Circle 4215.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muidoon.

Automobile Supplies.

BEAR ROBES, (pair,) handsome; also two beautiful plush robes, gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Storage.

AUTO GARAGE, $10.—Modern, fireproof; sprinklers; centrally located; good cars; moderate rates; responsible. Federal, 250 West 54th.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 148d. Phone Audubon 3575.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

AUTO storage, $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. Tel. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Automobile Laboratory at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty

Auto School, WEST SIDE 902 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the

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HELP WANTED—Male.

CREDIT MAN.—City experience. Write, stating age, salary, references, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

DEMONSTRATORS for toys. See Mr. Mendelsohn, Gimbel Brothers Employment Office, fifth floor.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. L 26, 285 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED AT ONCE WITH CHEMICAL AND ACID EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. Z 336 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, for jig and fixture work, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, neat tracer, wants work at home; very moderate. Z 314 Times Annex.

DRESS MAN.
An excellent opportunity is offered to one who know's the dress business from A to Z, to take complete charge of buying, selling, &c., for large jobber; state full particulars, strictly confidential. M 49 Times.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, for work in steel shipyard; recent technical graduate preferred. Apply T. C. Desmond & Co., 31 Nassau St., New York City.

ENTRY CLERK for large publication; accurate at figures and detail; moderate salary to start; opportunity for advancement; Sunday work; six-day week; state age, experience, salary desired, and telephone number. Z 292 Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
YOUNG MAN, about 18, IN INSURANCE BROKERAGE OFFICE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN TO LEARN THE BUSINESS AND TO ADVANCE AS HE PROVES CAPABLE. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING SALARY EXPECTED. W 277 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE desired by aggressive, rapidly growing corporation; should be university trained, with knowledge of mineralogy and chemistry, but any man will be considered if of high calibre; average man not wanted. L 305 Times Downtown.

GAUGE MAKERS.
Experienced men to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St.,
six blocks south of 14th St.

HERE IS
AN OPPORTUNITY

IF you have shop experience
IF you have technical training
IF you are ambitious
IF you desire to develop in sales work

Send your qualifications and photograph to the

Industrial Bearings Division,
HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO.,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

All communications will be considered confidential.

INSTRUMENT MAKER AND MODEL MAKERS,
HIGH-CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; 65 CENTS PER HOUR, WITH ADVANCEMENT. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS, first-class, on small work, Brooklyn factory. M. C. P., 376 Times.

INTERPRETER, experienced, to represent prominent hotel with large Spanish speaking clientele; must be United States citizen; large commissions assured. A. S., 86 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.
One who has had large experience and some executive ability; opportunity for advancement; state experience, compensation worked for, age, and salary desired. Address Large Office, V 258 Times Downtown.

MAN, 30 to 35 years old, for purchasing department; excellent opportunity for one familiar with buying for machine shops; must have knowledge of placing shipments, &c.; write, detailing experience, and mention salary; reply held in strict confidence. D 290 Times Downtown.

MAN, 25 to 30 years of age, as production and order clerk. Call Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and 12th St., Brooklyn.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER for furnace construction. Call Barclay 7066.

MEN WANTED
BY LARGE MECHANICAL PRODUCTS CONCERN.
Good pay—Good working conditions.
50 Draftsmen.
5 Cost Accountants.
Mail your applications to
P. O. Box 11, Elizabeth, N. J.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 18 years of age, to start messenger in bank; only those who are willing and capable of advancement need apply; state age. W., 165 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man who understands stenography and typewriting, for prominent wholesale clothing concern. Call L. Preis & Bro., 200 Fifth Av., room 424.

OFFICE BOY wanted; exceptional opportunity for the right boy with progressive organization; good salary to begin. Address replies to Aerial Age, 1004, 280 Madison Av.

OFFICE BOY capable of advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. L 224 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Experienced. Call The United Selling Co., 59th St. and 11th Av.

OPERATOR.—Wanted, by wholesale dry goods house, operator on Underwood book-keeping machine; must be familiar with daily proof and monthly trial balance; state age, references, and salary expected. D 271 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS (automatic screw machine) on B. & S. machines; only those able to run their own machines need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Senior accountants, qualified men, wanted immediately by large public accountants' office in New York; salary $2,500-$3,000; permanent engagements; state age, experience, and qualifications. V 274 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR debts or obligations incurred by my wife, Sadie Wechsler. ISAAC WECHSLER.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—LARGE WHOLESALE HARDWARE JOBBING HOUSE REQUIRES A FEW EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO COVER LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TERRITORY ON A COMMISSION BASIS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTIES; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS WHEN APPLYING. L 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.
Specialty manufacturer, putting out sensational seller with a natural imaginative appeal, has opening for Class A salesman whose experience for the last four years has been in the sale of exclusive territorial agencies; drawing account and commission basis; top-notchers only need apply. Wellaphone, Inc., 360 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.—We have immediate need for capable men to represent us in Eastern territory; opportunity for advancement to sober and intelligent men of proved selling ability; must come well recommended; drawing account against commission. K. C., 48 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men of good appearance and education for local and territorial exhibit work; integrity of character and business experience the chief requisite; unparalleled opportunity for advancement; commission basis and drawing account. Apply J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent American of force and initiative wanted for exhibit work; character and business ability more essential than any previous line sold; advancement assured right man; guaranteed drawing account against commission. C. K., 29 Times.

SALESMAN, (6,) wanted; those calling on jewelry, leather, notion and art needlework departments, calling on jobbers and large department stores preferred; commission basis. Nathan A. Krischer, 13-19 University Place.

SALESMAN
WORSTED HAND KNITTING YARN, HAVING LARGE ESTABLISHED TRADE, CAN SECURE GOOD OPENING ON COMMISSION BASIS. Z 354 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for several high-grade truck salesmen, capable of earning $5,000 or more a year; wonderful opportunity for right men; commission basis. Call at 1,893 Broadway. See Mr. Valpey.

SALESMAN.—Book, insurance, subscription, experienced; quantity business; new field; local and Southern; $5-$25 daily commission; neat appearance. Call before 11 A. M., Room 409, 17 West 42d St.

SALESMAN
wishing to sell shoe polish on commission basis; give references in writing; please communicate with I. Nachmann, 193 Bradford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN worsted hand knitting yarn, having large established trade, can secure good opening on commission basis. Z 354 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, for high-class line of wash skirts; drawing account against commission; references required. W. S., 226 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, with plenty of pep, to sell popular-priced trucks; commission basis. Apply 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN to sell to department stores a timely children's dress novelty; commission basis. M 35 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in hosiery line, 180 seconds; good opportunity; salary or commission. M 36 Times.

SALESMAN, coats, suits; city office; commission; salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SALESMAN, coats, suits; city office; commission; salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SHIPPING CLERK AND PACKER; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DRUGGIST SUNDRY LINE AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED AND SALARY. WRITE C. S., Box 125, 1,364 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING CLERK
to take charge of large wholesale grocery shipping department; experience in this line absolutely necessary; state qualifications; give reference and salary desired. S. N., 110 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced man for responsible position; acquainted with city routes; give age, experience, and salary. Write R. P., Box 216, 1,364 Broadway.

SOLICITOR.—General insurance office desires a solicitor; commission. Call before 10:30 A. M., Henry Jones & Son, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Manager wants stenographer and secretary competent to relieve him of details; must be able to take dictation rapidly and transcribe correctly; high school or college graduate preferred; should be well read and informed, and have knowledge of business methods gained by experience; give full particulars. Z 300 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, at least 2 years law office, speedy and accurate; touch operator, in public stenographer's office; start about $18, night work paid extra; quick advancement to testimony reporting. Barnes, L 317 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK,
JUNIOR SALESMAN.
Young man wanted by manufacturer of upholstery fabrics; excellent opportunity. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary desired, D 311 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK. — Young man, age 22-35, strong, capable, willing, with ability to direct and take charge of incoming and outgoing stock in a warehouse, also its proper storing; give all details, experience, salary desired, age, &c. L 314 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED.—First-class stock salesman to sell one of the best and attractive oil and coal propositions ever offered in this market; the company has eight square miles of high-grade oil and coal and no debts; liberal commission. See Mr. Seeley, 1,457 Broadway and 42d St., Room 916, New York City.

STOCK SALESMAN, with clientele, exceptional industrial. Call afternoons, Room 9, fourth floor, 61 Wall St. References required; commission.

SUPERINTENDENT.—We have an opening for a Superintendent of our service and assembling station; must be a man over 31 years of age, and experienced in handling mechanics, parts department, assembling and delivering of trucks; no one without experience along these lines need apply; reply at once. Graham Brothers Sales Co., 1,393 Broadway.

WANTED.

A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE WITH TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTABLISHED LAKE SHIPYARD WORKING ON NEW CONSTRUCTION AND DRY DOCK REPAIRS. REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY; DUTIES TO COMPRISE GENERAL SUPERVISION, ORGANIZATION, AND OFFICE. ATTRACTIVE SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR PROPER REQUIREMENTS. ADDRESS BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS, SHIPYARD SUPERINTENDENT, Z 332 TIMES ANNEX.

WATCHMAN who understands tending to boiler. Apply Chas. A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St.

YOUNG MEN, with high school education, $8-$9 to start; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

Willow Furniture.—Knitting chairs; 200 useful pieces, cheap. Clearance sale. 220 East 42d St.

For Sale.—Collection Chinese antiques, worth $1,000; will sell $300 cash only; state phone number. E 186 Times.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographer, Jersey suburb, $125; cashier, $18; shipping clerks.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Adding machines and steel filing cabinets wanted. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS.

BRAND NEW, LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9.

Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries; direct from factory; former price $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan to save $61; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Worth 1780-1-2-3-4

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 320 Broadway, at Worth St. Tel. 30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. 1493 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

To Rent.—Almost new Mason-Hamlin Grand Piano; will pay $10 monthly. S 270 Times Annex.

WANTED TO BUY.
Old Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Bows, Cases, Old Violin Literature, Autographs, Portraits, Engravings, Old Violin Varnish Recipes, Violin Making Tools, Old Violin Catalogues, Old Violin Boxes, Old Violin Labels, Old Violin Moulds, Old Violin Pegs, Old Violin Tailpieces, Old Violin Chinrests, Old Violin Fittings, Old Violin Parts, Old Violin Strings, Old Violin Bridges, Old Violin Necks, Old Violin Backs, Old Violin Tops, Old Violin Ribs, Old Violin Sides, Old Violin Bottoms, Old Violin Scrolls, Old Violin Purfling, Old Violin Edgings, Old Violin Linings, Old Violin Blocks, Old Violin Corners, Old Violin Bars, Old Violin Soundposts, Old Violin Fingerboards, Old Violin Tailpieces, Old Violin Chinrests, Old Violin Fittings, Old Violin Parts, Old Violin Strings, Old Violin Bridges, Old Violin Necks, Old Violin Backs, Old Violin Tops, Old Violin Ribs, Old Violin Sides, Old Violin Bottoms, Old Violin Scrolls, Old Violin Purfling, Old Violin Edgings, Old Violin Linings, Old Violin Blocks, Old Violin Corners, Old Violin Bars, Old Violin Soundposts, Old Violin Fingerboards.

YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR STATISTICAL WORK IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED PUBLISHING HOUSE; ONE WITH INSURANCE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; EXEMPT; PERMANENT POSITION WITH STEADY PROMOTION, BASED ON ABILITY; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, REFERENCES, AND SALARY WANTED. ADDRESS K., P. O. BOX 1117, NEW YORK.

YOUNG MAN, amiable, wanted to take charge of record and order desk old established grocery brokerage house; must be experienced in handling routine correspondence and not afraid to work hard proposition; opportunity for advancement to department head; state salary expected and experience. Address P. O. Box 336, Norfolk, Va.

YOUNG MAN.—Limited experience in hardware jobbing business while not absolutely necessary would be desirable; age from 17 to 20; salary, $10 to $12. V 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 17 or 18 years of age for downtown insurance office; must have good education; salary $9 week; in reply mention age, religion, and education. D 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 16, in financial department of large corporation; good opportunity for bright, clean-cut young man; salary $9 to start. V 272 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SALESMAN, experienced electrical supplies, $1,800-$2,500; Bookkeeper, $ 20 and $25; Cashier, $25; Stenographers ($ 1,200); Typists, $10-$12. Aldrich, 39 Liberty.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion lists have been established: Examiner, third grade, Law Department, Manhattan; clerk, second grade, Central Purchase Committee, Board of Estimate; assistant engineer, Grade D, Water Supply, Manhattan and Queens, and Bureau Gas and Electricity, the Bronx and Queens, Department Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 26 an examination for assistant substation operator for men. Three vacancies in the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., each at $900 a year, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical condition, training and experience. The applicant must have had one year's experience as floorman or assistant operator in an alternating current plant or substation using from 2,300 to 10,000 volts, and must be experienced with rotary converters, remote control apparatus, and storage batteries. They must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

C. P. Hasson, J. J. McLaughlin.

Accountant, experienced in cotton mill, $3,000; traveling accountant, $2,000-$3,000; cost accountants, (7,) $2,000; secretary, $2,000; stenographic secretary, experienced in banking, $1,800; clerks, (75,) with and without experience, $10-$20, weekly.

If you are a bookkeeper and want to better your position, come to us at once; we can place 50 double-entry bookkeepers at salaries from $1,300 to $2,000 yearly.

Call 9 to 2.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

Clean-cut American, exempt military duty; Christian firm; salary, $200 per month. Cooperative Agency, 25 Beaver St.

SALESMAN, (retail textiles,) $25; typists, $18; bookkeepers; miscellaneous others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

MEN.—Take the shortest cut to high-salaried positions; big demand for Mechanical Dentists; we teach you individually by actual practice; no book study; short course; easy payments; start any time day or night; write for free booklet No. 19 BODEE School of Mechanical DENTISTRY, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y. 15-17 Flatbush Av., B'klyn. Est. 25 yrs. Supervision of Univ. of New York State.

MEN—AGE IS NO BARRIER.—Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free booklet 50, Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Nat'l Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS.
Do you want an abundance of reliable American labor free from strike disturbances, cheap coal and gas for fuel, electricity for power, economic living conditions, good shipping facilities by rail and water, ample banking capital? You will find these at Parkersburg, West Virginia. Write to Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wanted, general manager for steel and iron jobbing warehouse; man with experience who has an established trade; one who is capable of taking full charge of buying and selling; only high-grade men need apply; an attractive proposition will be made to right man, who will show profits. W. J., Box 230 Times Downtown.

Business Opportunity.—Young man, desiring to join the colors, desires to sell business; good for $30,000 a year; no liabilities; company incorporated in the year of 1911 for $100,000; will accept any fair offer. Write for appointment, 1,046 53d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHICAGO MANUFACTURERS AGENT, with established trade in Chicago and surrounding territory, is desirous securing good notion item for dry goods jobber and department store trade; present connection with well-known notion item. Z 357 Times Annex.

First-class restaurant; fully licensed; lively neighborhood; must sell owing to owner's ill health; will sell at sacrifice; very good opportunity; answer by letter. Samuel Lesser, 141 Broadway.

Mail-order, silk-goods firm retailing to private customers throughout country will sell its mailing list; over 10,000 names small-town women; $50. "T." Box 36, Station F, New York.

Established repair shop and garage wants partner with $2,000 cash, to start in trucking business; contracts on hand; good opportunity. E 147 Times.

Partner, $2,000, join manufacturer distributing State agencies of device necessary to million auto owners; business started. E 134 Times.

Business man, wide sales, experienced, seeks associate with $2,000; manufacturing proposition. G 450 Times Annex.

Want $10,000 for manufacturing high-grade face brick; best clay; on railroad near New York. C 358 Times Downtown.

Investment of $1,500 will bring you 6 per cent. on exceptional security. B, Kessler, attorney, 46 Cedar St.

We sell your product on commission basis; if not represented in New York, write M. J. C., 39 West 32d.

Wanted—Active partnership, theatrical business; capital available, $10,000. E 156 Times.

Business Notice.

New York, December 19, 1917.
The business heretofore carried on by me under the name of the MAJESTIC CLOAK COMPANY, at No. 31 West 27th Street, has been transferred by me to former employee of mine and Harry Herzog, and I no longer have any connection with said concern.
(Signed) EDWIN A. HOCHSTADTER.

FOR SALE.

DRESS PLANT for sale, 22 machines, for contractor's use; immediate possession; long lease; small rent. 41 West 25th. Lorraine.

Two cutting machines for sale, one Ballard and one U. S., up and down knife; brand new; reasonable. Call Room 1913, 15 E. 26th.

Military service necessitates sale of rosewood upright piano in good condition, and piano bench; also victrola and records, $0 W, 92d.

Dictating machine, also transcriber and record shaving machines; used but very little; a bargain for cash. 8th floor, 243 West 17th St.

Old black and white bread silk laces, jewelry, and antique gold; old silk brocades. Mrs. de Sana, 313 West 14th, between 8 and 5 P. M.

Plant, 36 machines, ready to work for dresses, skirts, waists; complete equipment; no dealers. Chelsea 2741. 60 West 15th.

A complete showroom for sale very cheap; rug, chairs, and a mirror. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St., City.

SHOWROOM. PERFECTLY BEAUTIFUL. ALMOST NEW. WEBSTER AARON & CO., 1 EAST 33D ST.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Metnalf, 1st Lt. E. H., to Camp Mead as member of tuberculosis board:

Following to Camp Meade for temp. duty: Hench, Capt. J. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cary, S. B.	Hollis, J. B.
Mayer, L. H., Jr.	Tilton, J. A.
Wiseley, A. N., Jr.	Kesmodel, K. F.
Conner, H. L.	Spaeth, E. B.
Rogers, H. D.	

Hartman, 1st Lt. E. C., previous orders revoked.

Bell, 1st Lt. E. L., previous orders amended to read Capt.

Borts, 1st Lt. W. M., previous orders revoked.

Cleveland, 1st Lt. T. G., to Phila. Gen. Hosp. for training.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Huyes, R. P.	Choate, B. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Claffy, J. M.	McKnight, H. A.
Flemming, R. C.	Kanerer, A.
Fennell, R. G.	Weinberg, H. M.
O'Donnel, E. E.	Schramm, F. M. B.
Llewellyn, C. E.	Stansbury, H. C.
Uran, A. W.	Wolfe, R.
Salan, J.	Tisdale, E. N.

Eichelberger, Capt. W. W., and Hawkins, 1st Lt. D. B., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for training.

McGibbon, Capt. W. P.; Alford, 1st Lt. O. W.; Knox, 1st Lt. F. L., and Wright, Capt. F. R., hon. discharged.

Following to Camp Greene:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fernbach, J. G.	Hale, R. A.
McClintic, B. S.	Scott, R. L.

Stearns, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Wheeler.

Following to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for training:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Austin, H. E.	Fleming, W. J.
Goodrich, S. L.	Hatcher, G. A.

Lewis, Maj. E. R., to following places for examination of applicants for Av.Sec., Sig.C., then to his station in office of Chief Surg. Av.Sec., Sig.C.: Phila., Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Battle Creek, Chicago, Rockford, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Omaha, Fort Riley, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chillicothe.

Altman, Capt. S., to Camp Sevier.

Adams, 1st Lt. J. S., to Camp McClellan.

Aronson, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Doniphan.

Nichols, 1st Lt. A., 3d, to Base Hosp. No. 116.

Nelson, Maj. J. G., to Camp Lee.

Sappington, 1st Lt. W. F., appointed Capt.

Following to Camp Lee, for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bacon, A. M.	Breen, C. E.
Harpel, F. K.	Hichew, A. L.
Hufford, H. K. B.	McKeever, J. W.
Webb, H. E.	Yount, C. C.
Wilcox, E. A.	

The following relieved of previous orders:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Krebs, 1st Lt. M. H., appointed Maj.

Muir, Capt. J., and Howe, Capt. J. B., to Camp Gordon.

McElvaney, 1st Lt. G. G., to Camp Upton.

MacFarlane, Maj. A., to Camp Sevier.

Cook, 1st Lt. W. C., and Pollock, 1st Lt. J. K., to Psychopathic Hosp., Ann Arbor, for training.

Dodson, 1st Lt. R., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for training.

Roderick, 1st Lt. C. E., to Boston Psychopathic Hosp. for training.

Rickaher, Capt. C., will report to Surg. Gen. for inst., then to Camp Johnston to examine command for mental and nervous diseases.

Pallen, Capt. C. De S., previous orders revoked.

White, Maj. C. S., to Camp Lewis with 91st Div.

Weed, 1st Lt. L. H., to Johns Hopkins Med. School.

Rockey, Capt. A. E., to Am. Lake.

Connor, 1st Lt. C. B., to Camp Dodge.

Ford, 1st Lt. W. A., to St. Elizabeth's Hosp., this city, for training.

Seller, 1st Lt. I. P., hon. discharged.

Sinclair, Maj. D. A., to Hoboken.

McClure, 1st Lt. T. C., previous orders revoked.

Thorne, 1st Lt. F. H., to Camp Doniphan.

MaGruder, 1st Lt. L. F., previous orders revoked.

Bolling, 1st Lt. J. R.; Salk, 1st Lt. R. S., and Sowers, 1st Lt. M. L., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Smith, Capt. J. H., and Baughman, 1st Lt. G., to Camp Lee.

Morgan, 1st Lt. J. R., previous orders revoked.

Hansen, 1st Lt. E. W., previous orders revoked, to Ft. Riley for inst.

Chrosquest, 1st Lt. A. P., previous orders revoked.

Graves, 1st Lt. S. H., previous orders amended to read Capt.

Moles, 1st Lt. W. L., previous orders revoked.

Fox, 1st Lt. W. C., will report to cmdg. off., Gen. Eng. Depot, this city, temp. duty, then to Army Med. School.

Maiden, 1st Lt. S. D., to Camp Johnstone.

Benson, 1st Lt. H. A., to Camp Pike.

Seff, 1st Lt. L., to Hoboken.

Moore, 1st Lt. A. H., to Camp Grant.

Owsley, Capt. F. D., to Camp Travis.

Reik, Capt. H. O., to Camp Sheridan.

Shohl, 1st Lt. A. T.; Vanderwerker, 1st Lt. E. B., and Wescott, Capt. Le R. A., previous orders revoked.

Rochester, 1st Lt. A. S., and Shafer, 1st Lt. L. E., to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 1.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Following to Camp Cody:

Day, B. H.	Davidson, W. P.
Decker, C. O.	Doggett, S.
Gillette, H. E.	Lee, H. W. A.
McCarthy, H. C.	Mitchell, E. J.
Murphy, J. M.	Wenzlick, G. J.
Corcoran, 1st Lt. E. A., to home.	

Following from places specified to Newport News with stevedore regt. to be organized there:

Williams, Capt. A. F.; Clough, 1st Lt. G. H., and Craft, 1st Lt. K. L., to Newport News with stevedore regt.

Following to Ft. Slocum:

Mitchell, Capt. W. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cook, C. E., Jr.	Griswold, M. H.
Puffer, M. L.	Sorenson, A. C.
Stevenson, G. E.	

Following to Camp Shelby as members of Neuro-Psychiatric Board:

Batley, 1st Lt. P. B., and Durkin, 1st Lt. H. A., to Camp Shelby as members of Neuro-Psychiatric Board.

Gerrish, Capt. A. W.; Jones, Capt. R. M., Jr.; Amick, 1st Lt. L. B., and Shelton, 1st Lt. B., to Ft. Riley for inst:

Finney, 1st Lt. W. O., previous orders revoked.

Sears, 1st Lt. W. R., to Army Gen. Hosp. 4, Ft. Porter, for temp. duty.

Fletcher, Capt. E., to Camp Pike.

Wegeforth, 1st Lt. P., to Johns Hopkins Med. School.

Shields, 1st Lt. W. T., to Camp Custer.

Kirkpatrick, 1st Lt. L. R., to Ft. Bliss as asst. to Div. Surg.

Sprague, Maj. J. T., to Ft. Bliss as Div. San. Insp.

Hendry, 1st Lt. J. H., and Johnson, 1st Lt. J. K., to Ft. Bliss, with Headquarters Mil. Police.

Jackson, Capt. H. C., to Ft. Riley.

De Forest, Capt. C. M., to Ft. Riley, with Evac. Hosp. 7.

Buvinger, 1st Lt. C. W., to Camp Doniphan.

Walker, Maj. J. B., to Base Hosp. 116, N. Y., as Chief Surg.

Following promoted to be Capts.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Arner, Q. D.	Betts, W. H.
Clapper, M. M.	De Witt, F. B.
Duke, H. H.	Field, L. M.
Griffith, C. M.	Hamer, M. E.
Heraty, J. E.	Ingle, H. B.
McElderry, M. C.	McGonigle, M. B.
MacMullen, H.	Meyer, V. J.
Mayst, C. H.	Michael, O. W.
Myers, L. A.	Nelms, T. G.
Postle, C. D.	Riddle, H. E.
Riley, A. B.	Roberts, H. B.
Russell, R. L.	Ryman, H. D.
Sanderson, C. R.	Sharp, H. C.
St. Clair, Q. G.	Stevin, J. H.
Tiffany, C.	Wallis, M.
Ward, T. P.	Washburn, L. D.
Anderson, W. N.	Armstrong, C. W.
Baker, W. C.	Barns, F. M.
Beyrle, H.	Brown, M. H.
Emshwiller, M. A.	Fenton, W. W.
Gracey, G. F.	Hoag, O. H.
Hopper, C. D.	Lankford, B.
Lynch, J. C.	McRae, F. W., Jr.
Orton, H. R.	Owen, A. K.
Phillips, G. W.	Sacra, A. G.
Shawcross, K. E.	Townsend, L. S.
White, J. M.	Adams, C. B.
Brinck, C. A.	Chaney, R. H.
Hartman, L. J.	Jackson, J. M.
Schmaler, A. J.	Stewart, O. H.
Comstock, C. R.	Seehorn, N. A.
Sellers, R. R.	Warren, M.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Brennand, E. C.	Cobb, W. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Albright, M. C.	Allen, J. V., Jr.
Annesley, W. H.	Blackburn, P. M.
Barber, J. M.	Bradin, C. C.
Brooks, D. D.	Brown, R. E.
Champlin, R. D.	Charteck, S.
Colcher, A. E.	Connolly, J. M.
Coover, D. S.	Coughanour, A. E.
Crist, J. O.	Davies, J. R., Jr.
Dolphin, J. F.	Etter, O. R.
Firestone, S. Jr.	Francis, R. T.
Francis, W. G.	Fonseruna, M. M.
Ruggles, C. L.	Swick, J. H.
Turner, F.	Williamson, E. A.

Medical Corps.

Woodson, Maj. T. D., will report to Surg. Gen. for consultation, thence to his station.

Lieut. A. Van W. Ee, to Ft. Bliss as Div. Engr.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Andrews, 2d Lt. R. M., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Wood, 2d Lt. K. B., prev. orders revoked.

Smith, 1st Lt. N. S., to Chickamauga Park.

Garrett, 2d Lt. C. G., to Camp Sherman.

Bush, 2d Lt. M., to Camp Kearney as asst. to Cmdg. Officer, Aux. Remount Depot.

Carter, 2d Lt. W., to Camp Grant.

Infantry.

Fisher, 2d Lt. R. S., prev. orders amended to assign him to 61st Inft.

Eisenhower, Capt. D., to Army Serv. Schools at Ft. Leavenworth.

Wood, Maj. D. P., to Camp Logan.

Ingram, Lt. Col. R. E., to Camp Logan as Chief of Staff of 8th Div.

Osland, Capt. B., will report to Chief of War College Div.

Farrell, Maj. L., assigned to 38th Inft.

Clendenin, Maj. W. H., to Camp Logan with 5th Div. as Asst. Chief of Staff.

Atkins, Maj. J. A., will report to Cmdg. Gen., 3d Div., as Asst. Chief of Staff.

Minkins, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Grant.

Rice, Capt. C. H., to Camp Greene.

La Chapelle, 2d Lt. H. D., prev. orders amended so as to assign him to 35th Inft.

Taylor, Capt. G. E., to Camp Wadsworth.

Snyder, Capt. A. W., hon. discharged.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Shea, Capt. T., to Camp Wheeler as asst. to Camp Qm.

Strong, Capt. C. H., will report to Qm. Gen. for duty in his office.

Johansen, Capt. H. C., to Camp Taylor for temp. duty with School for Bakers and Cooks.

Gustafson, Capt. O. A. C., and Lederer, Capt. E., to Phila. as asmts. to Depot Qm.

George, Capt. E. S., appointed to same grade in Sig.C.

Borts, Capt. D., to Camp Dix for temp. duty with School for Bakers and Cooks.

Wash, Capt. A. J., to Phila. as Asst. Qm.

Pine, Capt. S. D., to Phila. as asst. to Depot Qm.

Cameron, Capt. C. W., to Detroit on business pertaining to Qm.C., thence to his station.

Moore, Capt. F. B., to Gettysburg as Camp Qm.

Kane, Capt. D. H., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp. for treatment.

Kelsey, Capt. G., to Cleveland and Buffalo on business pertaining to Qm.C., thence to his station.

Quartermaster Corps.

Artley, Maj. W. H., promoted to be Lt. Col.

Bell, 1st Lt. F. W., promoted to be Capt.

French, 2d Lt. J. T.; Russell, 2d Lt. E. J., and Graham, 2d Lt. T. J., promoted to be Capt.

Wayman, 2d Lt. C. E., promoted to be 1st Lt.

Weston, 2d Lt. S. F., to Camp Upton.

Brock, 2d Lt. R. H.; Fitts, 2d Lt. D. C., and Keogh, 2d Lt. J., to Camp Devens as asmts. to Camp Qm.

Armour, 1st Lt. L. H., to Camp Bowie as asst. to cmdg. officer of Aux. Remount Depot.

Shriver, 2d Lt. M. B., and Scott,

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LIBERAL REWARD.—DIAMOND DROP EARRING WITH SIX STONES. LOST EITHER ON LACKAWANNA RAILROAD FROM MADISON, N. J., TO HOBOKEN, OR FROM THERE TO 33D ST. TUBE STATION, OR FROM THERE THROUGH 33D ST. TO WALDORF-ASTORIA. NOTIFY G. DAVIDSON, 217 BROADWAY.

LOST.—On Saturday night, Dec. 15, gold link bracelet set with diamonds and sapphires; was dropped either at the Plymouth Theatre or in the ballroom on the 19th floor of the Biltmore Hotel; finder will be rewarded and no questions asked. Communicate with Mrs. E. S. Mendelson, 130 West 57th St.

LOST.—Special account passbook No. 1737, of Louise C. Baker, issued by the 104th Street Branch of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank of the City of New York. All persons are warned against receiving said book for value. The Chatham and Phenix National Bank.

LOST.—A lady's gold watch, Swiss, open face, made by Patek Philippe & Co., Geneva, probably lost on Columbus Av., between 81st and 72d Sts., Wednesday night about 7 o'clock; liberal reward. Mrs. E. H. Perry, Hotel Endicott.

LOST.—Large envelope, with owner's name on outside, containing bracelet and papers, Saturday morning, Dec. 15, on Madison Av., between 56th and 69th Sts.; $10 reward, 176 East 70th.

LOST.—Sunday evening, Dec. 16, at Biltmore, 44th St. Theatre, or Reisenweber's, brooch, (pearls and diamonds, blue and red enamel;) liberal reward. Finder please phone 3448 Plaza.

LOST.—Lady's small gold wrist watch; monogram on back; full name inside case; reward by owner. Marietta Marlow, Douglaston, L. I. Telephone Hanover 6436 or Bayside 2584.

LOST.—Lady's platinum wrist watch, set with diamonds, on Wednesday, about noon on way to Pennsylvania Station, using 8th Av. and 23d St. cars; liberal reward for return. Telephone Spring 7300.

LOST.—Black steel bag, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 34th St., containing money, commutation ticket for Montclair, N. J., &c.; liberal reward. W. H. Townsend, 349 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—On 5th Av. or stores, between 34th and 39th Sts., bag containing money, watch, and keepsakes. Return watch and keepsakes to 8 West 40th St., Room 511. No questions asked.

LOST.—Saturday, near Grand Central Station, lady's bag containing gold watch and Hero Land tickets, etc. Cashier, Ritz-Carlton. Good reward.

LOST.—$100 reward for the return of diamond and onyx pendant earring, lost Dec. 11; no questions asked. Return to Cartier, jeweler, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—In Rialto Theatre, Tuesday evening, purse containing money and pearl collar; reward. Cashier, Breslin Hotel, 29th St. and Broadway.

LOST.—Cameo pin, Saturday morning, between Kelly St. and Prospect Av. Station, or in subway; reward. Link's Hardware Store, 932 Longwood Av., Bronx.

LOST.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 53d St., East, between Park and Lexington Avs., or in taxicab, a diamond and onyx flexible bracelet; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th.

LOST.—Gentleman's gold-cased watch, small guard chain attached, Sunday night, between 50th St. and 44th St. Theatre. Miss Beaumont, Hotel Grenoble. Reward $5.

LOST.—Pink pearl diamond earring, Sunday, 5th Av., 57th to 38th, to Park Av. Please return to J. Digby Maitland, 101 Park Av.

LOST.—Monday afternoon, Long Island R. R. train, brown pocketbook containing about $15, gold vanity box, keys, &c.; liberal reward. M 29 Times.

LOST.—Wednesday noon, in Central Park, Kelly-Springfield tire, 35x5, on rim. Liberal reward if returned to A. M. Chapman, 2 211 Broadway.

LOST.—On 6th Av. "L," small purse, containing gold beads, marked "Eulalia." "Rodrigues." Reward if returned to Hotel Woodward, city.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire ring, also signet ring, initials F. A. S., in ladies' room at Savoy Theatre. If found notify manager theatre and receive liberal reward.

LOST.—Small black pocketbook containing sum of money, between Fulton St., New York subway station, and Erie Railroad Station, Jersey City. Rector 7208.

LOST.—In New York City, on Dec. 4, one-half of a gold locket, ½x¾ inch. Suitable reward will be paid for its return to Room 200, 32 Broadway.

LOST.—Raccoon neckpiece, Saturday afternoon, between Iceland and 50 West 44th St. Reward if returned to Hotel Algonquin.

LOST.—2 Liberty bonds, Friday, Broadway, between 83d and 113th Sts.; reward. Brous, 901 West 113th, Apt. 5C. Morningside 6261.

LOST.—Black fur scarf, taxicab, 44th St. Theatre to 741 Madison Av.; reward. Hilton, 741 Madison Av.

LOST.—Camera, downtown 9th Av. "L," 6 A. M., Saturday. Reward if returned to Home Food Co., 141 Fulton St.

LOST.—Gentleman's diamond ring, Tuesday; liberal reward. Return to F. A. Koch & Co., 524 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—Near Grand Central Station, pearl scarf pin; ample reward. Cashier, Ritz Carlton Hotel.

LOST.—Skunk fur piece, in Central Park West, between 71st and 75th Sts.; reward. Philbin, San Remo Hotel.

LOST.—Riverside bus, Wednesday, black purse containing gold watch; reward. 310 West 57th.

LOST.—Dark green bag, 5th Av. bus, Wednesday evening; reward. Dutton, 631 5th Av.

LOST.—Pointed silver fox scarf, between 72d and 86th, on Monday afternoon. Reward, return to 121 West 86th.

LOST.—Gold wrist watch; reward. 108 West 72d. Tel. 8073 Col.

LOST.—Oriental bag, Dec. 13, between 6:30 and 7:30. Return to Hotel Bristol.

$250 REWARD

return platinum diamond ring, lotus leaf design on shank, lost Dec. 14, between East 54th St. and West 88th St.; no questions asked. Broker & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St.

$100 REWARD for large heart-shaped diamond locket lost in Pennsylvania Station, 1:30 P. M., Dec. 16. Return to Mrs. G. Halcmeior, 50 West 9th.

$200 REWARD.

LOST.—Diamond marquise ring, about Dec. 9, gold setting. L. T. F., Apt. 22, 146 East 49th. Murray Hill 875. No questions.

FOUND.—On Dec. 14, brooch, set with red and white stones. Apply Lost and Found Department, Bonwit, Teller & Co., 5th Av. and 54th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—White collie, with large black spots on both sides, last Thursday night's blinding snowstorm. Finder please return to 210 West 118th St., basement, and receive reward, or call 5670 Morningside.

LOST.—Broadway, between 147th and 150th Sts.; noon, 12th, black Pomeranian; liberal reward if returned. Matheson, 546 West 147th St.

LOST.—Large Airedale dog answering name Pearce; collar bears name Elsie Finch, care of Cosgrove, 128 West 39th St.; reward; no questions asked. Telephone 568 Columbus.

LOST.—At 98th and Riverside Drive, black Scottish terrier; no collar; answers to name "Caesar"; reward. Cohen, 238 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Young German police sheepdog, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 3265 West 39th St.; substantial reward to finder. Major Charles Elliott Warren, at above address.

LOST.—Dec. 17, in Greenwich Village, Bull terrier dog; long tail, white tip; collar marked "Wald." Return L. D. Wald, 265 Henry St. Liberal reward.

LOST.—On Monday, in 49th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Aberdeen terrier; answers to name "Abie." Return to 13 West 49th St. Reward.

LOST.—White collie dog, brown markings, one eye white. D. C. Imboden, 1,013 Lexington Av. Reward. 9357 Rhinelander.

LOST.—Small black and white dog, finder please return to 617 West 45th; reward.

LOST.—Gray Persian kitten, strayed from 340 West 15th Friday, Dec. 14; reward.

LOST.—Collie [illegible] Dec. 16 [illegible] Bonta, Ritz-Ca[illegible]

GET 800 SLACKERS IN POLICE ROUNDUP

Woods's Men Aid War Department in Locating Men Who Evaded the Draft Call.

SOME ARE NOW IN PRISON

Others Subject to Service Have Been Sent to Training Camps—Search Covered the Nation.

Eight hundred of New York City's 2,000 draft slackers have been rounded up by the Police Department, working with the War Department, it was learned yesterday. The men were picked up all the way from Maine to California. Some of them were said to be in jail, others were under assumed names working in cities to which they fled, some were taken off ships, some seized at American borders, while others were found hiding in the city.

While no official statement on the subject was made, it is known that a majority of the men have been sent to training camps and a number of others are military prisoners in Fort Jay on Governors Island. As a general thing, those slackers who said that they were sick at the time of the issuance of entrainment orders, or were out of the city on business, were given the benefit of the doubt, taken before local boards, and relayed to training camps. When a man had been conspiring to escape the draft in a manner that left no doubt of his intentions, he was, in many cases, sent to prison.

The work of the New York Police Department in rounding up the slackers was under the direction of Inspector Dillon, assisted by Lieutenant Hayes. Inspector Dillon said last night that an interesting psychological aspect of the roundup was that not one man gave the police any trouble after he had been located, or resisted arrest.

"You will see," said the Inspector, "a slacker is not a fighter. A man who would be brave enough to resist arrest would not in the nature of things be run into in rounding up slackers. Such a man would not be a slacker. A slacker is a coward, and a coward does not resist arrest."

Roundup Still Continues.

The Inspector said that the work of rounding up the 800 men had been going on gradually since the issuance of the first entrainment orders last Fall and was still continuing. The Police and War Department officials yesterday refused all information as to the disposition of the 800 men. There was a report current that 100 of them had been sent to France within seventy-two hours after their capture, but this was discounted by a man in a position to know, who said that such untrained men were not wanted in the American forces in France.

Police and army officers have benefited by their experience in rounding up the slackers from the first draft call and will be better equipped to deal with the problem which undoubtedly will arise in corralling slackers who do not obey future calls to the colors.

Acting on a request from the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, Deputy United States Marshal Murphy yesterday arrested Frederick Howard Brigham, a printer, and his wife, Mary Florence Brigham, on a charge of alleged draft fraud. Brigham is said to have obtained exemption from military service from a draft board in the District of Columbia on the representation that he was married June 30, 1916. His wife made a supporting affidavit, according to the District authorities. It is alleged that their marriage took place after the passage of the selective draft act. United States Commissioner Hitchcock ordered the return of the couple to Washington.

Draft Board Inquiries.

Publication of reports that the service of men of conscription age on local draft boards had been officially condemned has brought to the office of the draft officials many inquiries from men affected. They have been informed that no hard and fast rule has been promulgated, but that the policy will be to eliminate such men as can be replaced without injury to the service.

It was reported yesterday that replies to the draft questionnaires are not coming in to the local boards as rapidly as had been wished. It is believed that some of the men exempted from service had misunderstood the instructions and believed that they did not have to fill out and return the questionnaire. A number of boards sent out new questionnaires yesterday with the warning that serious consequences would follow failure to comply with the regulations in not answering the questionnaires in seven days.

Acting Mayor Dowling sent to President Willcox, of the Board of Education, yesterday a letter requesting that schoolhouses used as headquarters by draft boards he kept heated at night this Winter.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Million Dollar Deficit

imperils the Free Work of the 45 United Hospitals—due to rise in cost, extra war service and diversion of usual gifts.

And yet they are asked daily to rush to 100 ambulance calls, care for 7,000 bed patients and treat 5,000 dispensary cases.

Please rush your contribution to Albert H. Wiggin, Treas., 57 Broadway, or Mrs. James Speyer, 1058 Fifth Ave.

UNITED HOSPITAL FUND OF NEW YORK
Robert Olyphant, President.

DRAFT OBJECTOR FAILS TO OBTAIN EXEMPTION

Local Board Assails Phillips, Who Said Court Conviction Should Bar Him.

Local Board 129 yesterday denied the exemption claim of Charles Francis Phillips, the student who was convicted for conspiring to advise persons to evade the draft laws. Phillips desired exemption on the ground of "strong conscientious religious convictions." The point also was raised that because he had been convicted of a crime against the United States, he should not be accepted as a soldier. The decision of the board said that to exempt him because of his conviction would mean that any one who conspired to escape the draft would automatically gain his own ends, and that Congress did not intend any such thing. The board said further that he had not proved that he was a member of a religious sect opposed to war, and that the law recognized no other ground for exemption from military service on the ground of conscience. In denying the claim for exemption the board said:

"This application should be denied. To construe the exclusion of 'those found to be * * * morally deficient' to exemption in this case would involve the monstrous assumption that Congress intended that persons refusing to register should, upon conviction, if conspiring with others, effect the very purpose for which they conspired. But Section 5 provides, instead, that upon completion of sentence the offender 'shall thereupon be duly registered.' This is also the interpretation in Section 65 of the Regulations that 'unless he is required by the selective service law to be exempted from military service, he shall be immediately inducted into military service and sent to a mobilization camp.'"

In concluding their opinion the board members, referring to Phillips, said:

"This applicant has rewarded his youth, his respected father and his valiant brother, already at the front, by the dishonorable course of seeking to turn that very consideration by the court, which imposed a prison sentence of but one day, into a further loophole to escape performing his duty—an act upon his part which sheds great light upon the processes of mind and heart by which he arrives at 'strong conscientious religious convictions.'"

Julius Henry Cohen is Chairman of Board 129. Collin Armstrong and Dr. George F. Brooks are the other members.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

Survivors Say Submarine Attacked the Noviembre Without Warning.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The torpedoing by a submarine of the Spanish steamship Noviembre of 3,654 tons gross is reported in a dispatch from Biarritz to the Excelsior, quoting advices received there from Bilbao.

Thirty of the crew have been landed. They say the ship was torpedoed without warning at night and they were all thrown into the sea. After swimming about for an hour they were picked up by French patrol ships, which put the submarine to flight.

Our Store at Broadway, cor. 29th will be open Evenings until Christmas

Well Chosen Gifts *for Men*

The place to buy a Christmas Gift for a man is where a man buys things for himself. Ours are Men's Stores exclusively—full of things men like.

For instance, our big Neckwear Sale—still in progress—affords you a splendid opportunity to buy neckties that have been reduced to 35c, 65c, 95c, $1.35, $1.85 and $2.35. Remarkable values.

A List of Good Christmas Suggestions

Sweaters	Suspenders (boxed)
Gloves	Live Leather Belts
Shirts	Knitted Silk Reefers
Hosiery	Bath Robes
Fur Caps	Pajamas
Underwear	Wallach Hats
Cuff Links	Waistcoats
Scarf Pins	Auto Strap Razors
Stetson Hats	Handkerchiefs (boxes of ½ dozen)
Canes	Dressing Gowns
Travelling Bags	Smoking Jackets
Suit Cases	Silk Hats
Wardrobe Trunks	Umbrellas
Jewelry, Dress Sets	

Also, a wide variety of useful Gifts for Soldier Boys.

When in doubt, buy a Wallach Merchandise Certificate and let him select his own gift.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., Cor. 122d } Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Why Not Save $10 to $15 Now—Just Before Xmas

If you need clothes you might be tempted to buy a suit or overcoat for $35 or $40—and not a bit better than we can make you for $25. A chance to save the difference is certainly worth looking into.

We have several hundred all-wool fabrics—low-priced only because precautionary buying and efficient manufacturing make reasonable prices possible.

Suit or Overcoat $25
To Measure Only
ARMY OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
at very Reasonable Prices

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 33D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Join the American Red Cross—Booths at Both Stores.

Liquid Energy

Purest health—extracted from selected Barley. That is CERVA, the wonderful soft drink with the refreshing taste of hops.

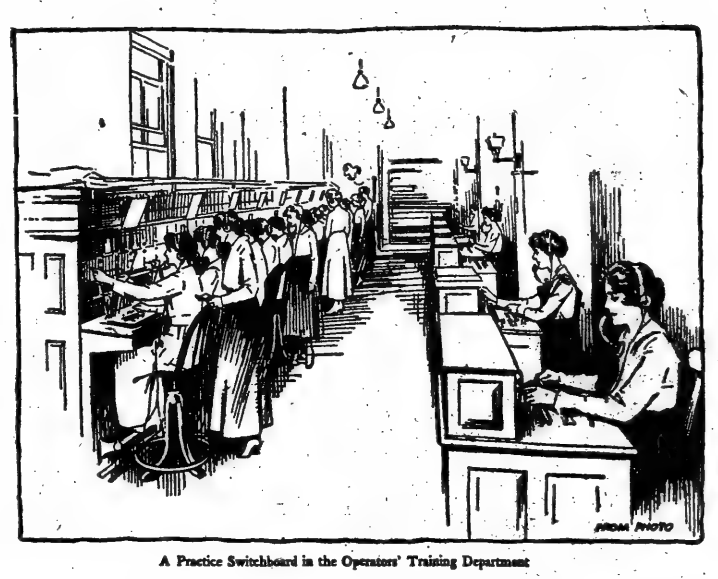
Try CERVA today and see how it helps digestion and puts vim into every nerve and muscle. Pure-tonic-nutritious and absolutely pure.

Serve it at meals regularly and give it to your guests.

At grocers', at druggists', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.

CERVA
The World's Best Beverage

LEMP Manufacturers
ST. LOUIS



A Practice Switchboard in the Operators' Training Department

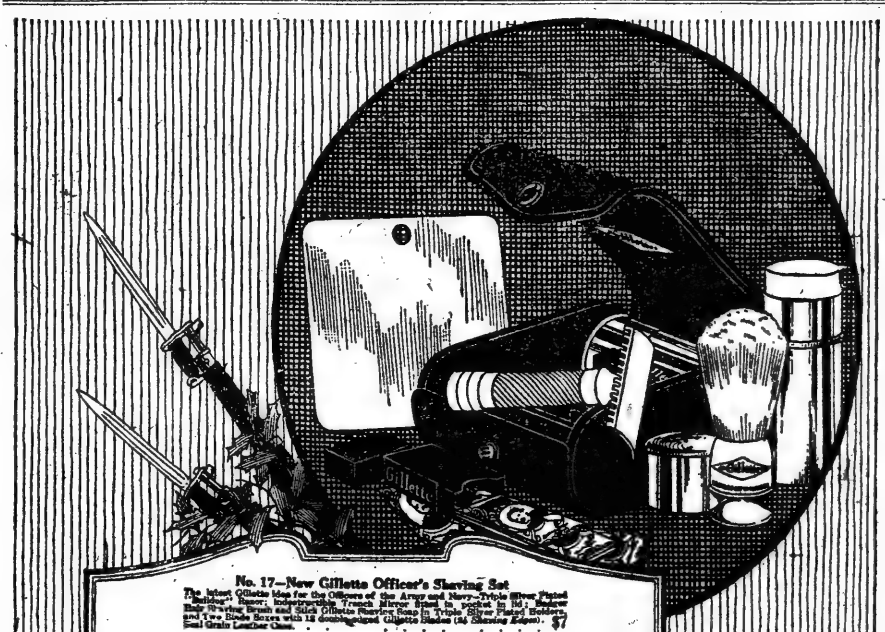
"An Enjoyable Public Service"

"The telephone operator's work is as fascinating to her as it is important to the public. It has all the elements that keep her contented and happy and interested. Her work is entirely unlike factory work, where she should be stationed all day at a soulless machine. There is no monotonous grind, no keeping of dry books and accounts. There is no disagreeable or laborious manual work to over-tax her strength. There is no exposure to distasteful associations. Her's is an enjoyable public service, with every moment crowded with interest and ever-moving, ever-changing life. It is humanity she serves and she sees human nature of every form and every degree." —From "AN IDEAL OCCUPATION FOR YOUNG WOMEN."

TELEPHONE OPERATING is an important and enjoyable public service. It is carried on under the best of conditions. The work is permanent; the pay is good, advancement is certain; operators are protected by a liberal Benefit Plan, and every provision is made for their health and happiness. Salaries are paid to all who start the training department course.

If you are interested in this attractive profession, telephone, write or call at our nearest commercial office for a free copy of *"An Ideal Occupation for Young Women"*.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY



No. 17—New Gillette Officer's Shaving Set
The latest Gillette Ideal for Officers of the Army and Navy—Triple Silver Plated Bulldog Razor; indestructible Trench Mirror Brush, Ivory Handle; in Silk Reefer Blue Waterproof Case; and Gillette Rosarian Shaving Soap in Triple Silver Plated Holders, and Two Blade Boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (24 Shaving Edges). $7
Real Grain Leather Case.

For Uncle Sam's Officers

It was a few words from a French Officer visiting the Gillette Organization that inspired this New Gillette Officer's Shaving Set.

"Why," said he, "don't you give us a Gillette combining this excellent 'Bulldog' Razor, this Shaving Brush and Shaving Stick, this most useful Trench Mirror?" Here it is—exactly as he suggested it! The fighting man's favorite razor in a form that makes it more serviceable than ever—complete, compact, No Stropping, No Honing. He can get new Blades anywhere in France, England, Russia and Italy.

Ask your dealer for our new little book, "How to Recognize the Rank of Uncle Sam's Men Afloat and Ashore"—or send us 3c stamp.

Lively displays of Christmas Gillettes now in all stores—$5 to $50. And for the "little gift" packets of Gillette Blades—*Six* double-edged Blades, 50c; *Twelve* double-edged Blades, $1—welcomed by every Gillette user.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Gillette Safety Razor Company, of Canada, Ltd., 73 St. Alexander St., Montreal
Gillette Safety Razor Societe Anonyme, 17 Bis, Rue La Boetie, Paris, France
Gillette Safety Razor, Limited, 209 Great Portland St., London, W. England
Vedova Toni Quirino & Figli, Via Senato, 18, Milan, Italy
A. G. Michelin, 33 Liteiny, Petrograd, Russia

Gillette Safety Razor

BEFORE he got the Wallace Lamp, if he wanted to "read himself to sleep", he had to sit on the foot of the bed and squint under the chandelier.

AFTER he got a Wallace he could lie comfortably in bed, and not have to get up to put the light out.

SHADE MOVABLE, REFLECTS LIGHT AT ANY ANGLE.

$3.50 in Brass
Nickel $3.75
Bronze $4.00

PUSH-BUTTON SOCKET.

THIS JOINT ADJUSTS THE POSITION OF LAMP.

SPIRAL SPRING HIDDEN IN BASE, CLAMPS TO BACK OF CHAIR OR BED, ETC.

BENJAMIN SWIVEL PLUG.

A Wallace Lamp for Christmas *Helps Save*

IT falls right in line with plans for war-time Thrift. Because it gives upwards of ten times the light given by the average ceiling fixture, and thus permits a generous saving of electric current.

At the same time it gives a better light for your needs, because Wallace *concentrates* all its light exactly where you want it. No waste. No scattering.

So *handy* that you'll always be finding new uses for it. Can be placed in any position. Clamps or stands wherever you want it. Adjusts the light to any angle. Folds into small space for traveling.

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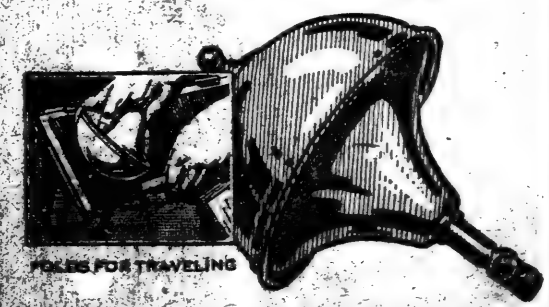

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For full weather report see Page 19.

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LANSING EXPOSES SOUTH AMERICAN PLOT BY LUXBURG

Charge Told Berlin He Had Aligned Argentine President Against United States.

OTHER REPUBLICS INVOLVED

Said Irigoyen Would Conclude a Secret Treaty with Chile and Bolivia.

TEXT OF SECRET TELEGRAMS

Concession to Argentina in U-Boat Warfare—Reference to Radio Plant in Argentina.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Additional revelations of German intrigue in Argentina were made by Secretary of State Lansing tonight, when he made public from the secret archives of the State Department another large sheaf of the Luxburg telegrams.

Careful study of the thirty-eight messages given to the press by the Secretary shows that Count von Luxburg, the former German Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, and the Berlin Foreign Office officials regarded President Hypolite Irigoyen of Argentina as their friend; that the Germans were counting upon him to take a firm stand for Germany and against the United States; that they were expecting him to develop a countermovement among South American nations, especially Chile and Bolivia, against the United States, and that Luxburg and the Berlin Government were finally able to settle the submarine controversy with Buenos Aires by making a secret agreement.

Throughout the messages there are allusions to the President of Argentina which indicate his friendliness to Germany in a secret way, and also evidence that an effort was being made to line up Chile, Bolivia, and other South American nations against the United States.

The first allusion to the United States in the Luxburg telegrams is the statement in his message of July 7 that "the pressure of North America in regard to shipping iron, coal, and paper is great, but not irresistible." On July 19 Luxburg said in a message: "The President has the firm intention of setting the Council of Ministers against North America." On July 10 Luxburg had said: "The President, in the course of a long interview, protested his friendship for Germany."

Plotting Against United States.

Luxburg sent this message to Berlin on Aug. 1:

"The President has at last made up his mind to conclude a secret agreement with Chile and Bolivia with regard to a mutual rapprochement for protection vis-a-vis North America before the conference idea is taken up. Saguier, with friendly Under Secretary of State and full powers, is on his way to * * * and Santiago."

On Aug. 4 Luxburg urged Berlin to "cultivate friendship with Chile," and on Aug. 7 he told Berlin he had learned that "North American note to Argentina asked that conference of South American neutrals should be dropped."

The telegrams were made public here and in Buenos Aires practically at the same time under an agreement between this Government and that of Argentina. In making them public the Minister for Foreign Relations of Argentina sought to discredit Luxburg's intrigue.

"The telegrams show a number of inaccuracies so surprising that no epithet will fit them," said the Foreign Minister, "as they are at complete variance, both in substance and form, with the terms in which the negotiations were entered into, carried on, and brought to a conclusion."

Count von Luxburg in various telegrams appealed to his Government to send a German submarine squadron to Argentine waters, and finally, in August, he received a message from Foreign Minister von Kühlmann in Berlin, empowering Luxburg "to announce a submarine visit should the politico-military situation allow."

There are also highly significant allusions in the dispatches to secret means of "underground" communication which Luxburg and the Berlin Foreign Office believed they possessed, although the possession of these confidential dispatches by the American Government indicates that many of the messages were falling into the hands of the American Government as fast as sent.

Basis of Secret Agreement.

The secret agreement between the Argentine President and the Berlin Government, indicated by the notes made public, was on the following basis:

First—That the German Government would agree to spare Argentine ships from attacks by German submarines.

Second — That President Irigoyen would promise to prevent Argentine ships from proceeding to the submarine blockade area.

This agreement was necessarily secret, for at the time Germany was promising to spare Argentine ships if they would keep out of the war zone the Berlin Government was continuing ruthlessly to sink the ships of other neutrals, among them Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, and Spain. But Germany was prepared to meet any situation that might arise if the secret agreement should become known, so far as the case of the Toro, an Argentine ship sunk by

Continued on Page Two.

Russian Officers in France Make Offer to Join Pershing's Army to Fight Teutons

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 20, (Associated Press.)—The officers of the Russian Army in France have volunteered as a body to give their services to the United States.

The officers are desirous of continuing to fight the Germans, notwithstanding the Russo-German peace negotiations, and say that they will welcome an opportunity to battle to the finish for Russia under the Stars and Stripes.

The ranking Russian officer, who made the request that he and his subordinates be taken into the American service, guaranteed to vouch for every one accepted. All grades are included in the request, from Second Lieutenant up.

There have been suggestions also that it might be possible to form for the Russians an organization similar to the French Foreign Legion or the Lafayette Flying Squadron. There is a general feeling that the action of the Russian officers will have a moral effect on their own country.

The correspondent, who was authorized to make the announcement, understands that the matter is under consideration, and that the offer undoubtedly will be referred to Washington.

It is thought not unlikely that many of the Russian soldiers now in France, who are virtually without a country, may follow the lead of their officers.

The laws of the United States prohibit the incorporation into the army of any but American citizens, but it is hoped that a way may be found by which these men can be of service to the United States and the Allies in general.

The officers are some of the best in the Russian Army. There are aviators among them, and many of them, who possess excellent military knowledge and speak French and English, might be of assistance in various ways.

Five contingents of Russian troops were landed at Marseilles in April, 1916, after a land and sea journey of approximately 17,500 miles from Moscow to Port Dalny, Manchuria, by rail, and thence by water. The number of men in these contingents was estimated at something like 25,000, although no official figures were given. A sector in the Champagne was taken over by the Russian troops.

When the Russo-German armistice was begun, the Germans stipulated that the Russians in France must be included in the armistice.

38 DEAD, 39 HURT IN TRAIN WRECK

Cincinnati-New Orleans Flier Demolishes Local Near Shepherdsville, Ky.

STATION SIGNALS WRONG

Operator Strives to Avert Disaster After Setting Lights for Clear Track.

Special to The New York Times.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—Running into this little town hours late and at a high rate of speed, the Cincinnati and New Orleans flyer struck the rear end of the Springfield accommodation train this afternoon at 5:24 o'clock, causing the worst wreck in the history of the Louisville & Nashville road.

The count tonight showed that thirty-eight had been killed and thirty-nine injured, many of whom will die.

The enormous engine which was pulling the through train ploughed through the two rear coaches of the accommodation and smashed them apart as if they had been made of paper. Not a person in the two cars escaped.

The Springfield accommodation, more heavily loaded than usual, due to the rush of Christmas shoppers to Louisville, had just reached Shepherdsville. Orders were given to take the siding so that No. 7 might pass, and just as these were being obeyed the flier was sighted coming over the grade at a speed estimated to have been fifty miles an hour. A few persons realized the disaster that was about to happen, but before they could move to give warning the flier had torn a path 150 feet through the accommodation.

The rear coach was full of first-class passengers and ahead were first the accommodation smoker and colored car and the baggage car. The first two were split wide open. No. 7, drawn by an engine of gigantic size and made of steel coaches throughout, was apparently uninjured, and the passengers aboard were only slightly shaken up by the crash.

The demolished train had just discharged twenty passengers and they were all witnesses of the terrible fate which overtook their friends and fellow-travelers.

S. B. Stephens was on duty at the station and he put in a call for aid. The town's three doctors were on the scene in a few minutes and every house and store was thrown open to care for the dead and dying.

Within five minutes the victims were being removed from the wreckage. Buildings near the station were filled with victims within half an hour. A half a dozen of those taken from the wreck died while they were being carried to one of the temporary hospitals.

First reports, apparently authentic, had placed the number of known dead at sixty-seven and the number of injured at between forty and fifty; but this was reduced when an official check of the figures was made.

No cause for the wreck was assigned by W. F. Sheridan, Superintendent of the Louisville Division, who would make no statement pending an investigation of the tragedy.

Jesse Weatherford, telegraph operator at the station here, said that after the accommodation train left the station he had thrown his block to show the track clear and left the office to help handle baggage. When he got outside he saw the fast train approaching, ran back to the office, pulled his block to show red, seized a lantern and rushed to the platform to flag it. He reached the side of the track just as the heavy locomotive thundered by.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—Louisville & Nashville passenger train No. 7 left Cincinnati at 11:15 o'clock this morning. The train as made up in Cincinnati consisted of a mail, baggage, and express cars, three coaches and a sleeper and parlor cars.

An official of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad said here tonight that a through sleeping car from New York to New Orleans was usually connected with the train at Cincinnati, but that this was not done today because of the late arrival of the New York train.

FRENCH SINK TWO U-BOATS.

Destroyers Get Foe's Undersea Craft in Taranto Gulf.

ATHENS, Dec. 20.—French destroyers have sunk two enemy submarines in the Gulf of Taranto.

SEES OUR TROOPS BEST ARMED OF ALL

Will Have Overwhelming Superiority Next Spring, Colt Official Tells Senators.

SEES GAIN IN RIFLE DELAY

M. W. Hanson Says the British Weapon Would Not Do—Arsenals Assailed by Colvin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—"The Germans have the superiority over the French and British in rifles and rifle ammunition, but the Americans have the superiority over the Germans," asserted M. W. Hanson, Vice President of the Colt Patent Arms Company and a member of the Machine Gun Board of the War Department, today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The inquiry into the ordnance shortage was practically completed today, and tomorrow the committee will take up delays in clothing and other supplies, calling in Major Gen. Sharpe, who recently was relieved of his duties as Quartermaster General to devote his time to the War Council.

Mr. Hanson was emphatic in his praise of American rifles and ammunition.

"By the time the United States has 1,000,000 men in France, equipped with American rifles and American bullets to fit," he said, "the superiority in rifle force will be overwhelmingly with the Americans. The American forces in France are equipped with the Springfield rifle, and a modified type of the British Lee-Enfield rifle, which is far superior to the rifles of the French or British and better than the German rifle.

"No finer gun ever was made than the Springfield, but there were not enough for all our troops. It would have taken a year to change the machinery of our arms factories, which, during the war, had devoted themselves to making the Enfield rifle for the British. In time this change will be made. It is going on now in some of the factories. But so as not to waste time the Government decided to improve the British Lee-Enfield and to equip our forces with that until we had enough for our immediate uses.

Condemns British Rifle.

"The British Lee-Enfield rifle is the poorest in the world. It is not the fault of the British that they cling to it. They had to take the Lee-Enfield or go without, for there was no time to be lost when the war came upon them.

"The British Lee-Enfield has 50 per cent. less efficiency than the improved type adopted by the American Government. The American Enfield is superior not alone in the mechanism of the weapon, but in the splendid ammunition that the American Government makes for it. The American bulet has a higher velocity—much higher—than the British bullet, because of the elimination of the flange."

"I may say," Mr. Hanson continued, "that the American forces are to be splendidly equipped as to rifles. They are now. Later on, when we get our Browning machine gun over in France, the Americans will unquestionably have the superiority in machine gun as well as rifle equipment. We must wait for the machine gun, and that is to be regretted; but I believe it is worth waiting for, if in doing so we are to get the most perfect gun in the world."

"When are the first Brownings to be shipped to France?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"We cannot expect any of them until early in April," said Mr. Hanson. "You see, the test of machine guns did not occur until last May, and after that the Machine Board had to come to its decision on the gun to be adopted. That took time."

"Yes, but I don't see why it took so much time," commented Senator McKellar.

Contract Not Let Until July.

"It was a month after we went into the war before the test was made," said Mr. Hanson. "It was unfortunate that the test came so late, but it had been arranged for and when we went into the war we tried to hurry it along as fast as possible. Now we are making

Continued on Page Six.

Christmas Presents—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry. Credit to reliable people. American Watch & Diamond Co., 6 Maiden Lane, Cor. Nassau.

PACKERS PLOT TO GET REBATES IS CHARGED

Federal Hearing Opens with Evidences of Dummy Control of Stock.

FORM $8,000,000 COMPANY

$2,500 a Year Clerk Was President—Controlled Stock Yards Terminals.

INQUIRY TO BE BROADENED

Trade Commission Will Go Into Every Branch of the Country's Meat Supply.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—From the seclusion of corporation records the Federal Trade Commission drew sensational disclosures today of high finance, dummy officers, and sham Trustees, in its effort to determine the ownership of the Chicago Stock Yards and the terminal railroad facilities at the big packing plants there.

Establishment of ownership of the stockyards is only the first of the tasks before the commission, which plans to continue its investigation into every branch of the country's meat supply, and the alleged control of the meat food of 100,000,000 people by five principal groups of packers. The commission's report will be made the basis for recommendations that additional legislation be enacted to remedy the situation, if found necessary, and any evidence of law breaking will be turned over to the Department of Justice.

It has been stated that subpoenas will not be issued for representatives of the packers, a step which might give them immunity in any subsequent prosecutions.

Organization of the Chicago Stock Yards Company, under the laws of Maine, alleged to have been for the purpose of providing a legal method for the payment of millions in "pickings" or rebates to the packing plants by the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company of New Jersey, occupied Francis J. Heney, counsel, and the witnesses called today at the first of a series of open hearings.

Other witnesses tomorrow will be asked to tell what they know of J. Ogden Armour and F. H. Prince of Boston, obtaining control of the Junction Railways Company, which was organized by Prince, and turned over to the Stock Yards Company. F. W. Croll, confidential secretary to Mr. Armour, is expected to testify.

Olney Sponsored Plan.

The late Richard Olney and other citizens of New England appeared in today's testimony as sponsors for the plan of absorbing the money-making Junction Railways Company in the new corporation. F. R. Hart, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and E. V. R. Thayer, President of the Chase National Bank of New York, formerly President of a bank in Boston, testified of their activities as members of Mr. Olney's Organization Committee, which induced holders of 60,000 shares of the New Jersey common stock to surrender their stock and their right of more than $3,000,000 surplus, and accept in return a guaranteed 9 per cent. from the new company.

"The whole plan was an entirely transparent proposition," Mr. Heney told the commission, "to hide the real ownership and conceal the fact that Armour and other big packers had an interest in the yards."

Woven through the testimony of millions controlled by bank Presidents and packers was the name of Frank R. Pegram, for a quarter of a century bookkeeper and cashier for F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston. According to the certified minutes of the Chicago Stock Yards Company's first meeting, Pegram controlled the assents of the junction railways stockholders to the new plan and received $8,000,000 in Chicago Stock Yards common stock for the assents and $1,000,000 in cash.

"My salary is $2,500 a year," Pegram testified, in reply to questions.

"No, sir, I never had $1,000,000. I knew nothing of the agreement you read and I never had the stock in my possession, except for indorsement purposes."

Knew None of Company's Officers.

He added that although he was Treasurer of the Chicago Stock Yards Company he knew none of the other officers, who were mere figureheads, holding one or two shares of stock each. George F. Doherty, President, was said to be a clerk. Pegram said he signed whatever he was told to sign by Bradley Palmer, counsel for Prince.

Hart and Thayer declared that the organization of the Chicago Stock Yards Company was made necessary by the fact that the packers were considering leaving Chicago for cities further west, where they would be in closer touch with the livestock supply.

Briefly stated, it was said that the New England stockholders of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company found themselves out of touch with their clients and likely to be left with their investment on their hands and no business. Accordingly, the new stock yards company was formed under the laws of Maine as a holding company to assume this risk. Prince, the leading spirit in the organization, was relied on, Hart said, to influence Armour, through his business and social acquaintance with the packer, to remain in Chicago.

The commission endeavored to show by letters from F. S. Moseley & Co., brokers, of Boston, that the new company was simply a means of keeping the packers satisfied by paying them dividends on the new company's stock instead of bonuses and rebates, which were outlawed by Federal legislation.

"It is merely the choice of the way in which they will receive compensation," said one letter, "whether in large

Continued on Page Nine.

DEWEY'S ARMORED HOLIDAY CHAIR. Made of leather seat of little pigs' and calves' skin. Two arms covered. Beautiful carving. Will last a lifetime. Only $5.00. Dewey, 6th Ave. at 20th St.

TEUTONS MUST RESTORE TERRITORY AND REPAY LOSSES, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE; NEW PEACE FEELER FROM THE KAISER

TERMS MEET NO FAVOR

German Suggestions Differ Little from Those of Last August.

WASHINGTON DERIDES THEM

Sized Up as Further Attempt to Fool the Populations of Central Empires.

ALLIES' STAND UNSHAKABLE

President's Determination Not to Deal with Germany's Present Rulers Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Another German peace "feeler" is being circulated in Washington, but it will get nowhere because President Wilson stands by the policy announced in his reply to the Vatican peace overtures of last August and by his war speech of Dec. 4, in which he asked for a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary and declared his determination to bend all the energies of this Government toward winning the war.

The "feeler" is declared to have been received through neutral diplomatic channels and purported to state in a general way the terms on which the Berlin Government would be willing to make peace. No official confirmation of the reputed peace terms was obtainable. It was frankly stated that the State Department had received no terms; that it knew nothing of Germany's intention with respect to peace other than what had been printed in the newspapers, and that high officials did not give serious consideration to the report.

What purported to be an outline of Germany's peace terms reached Washington last August in slightly variant form from the terms as now outlined in this unofficial and roundabout manner. A basic difference between these sets of terms affects the status of Alsace-Lorraine. In August it was represented to be the purpose of the German Government to discuss peace on the basis of Alsace and Lorraine becoming independent States. The reputed terms now circulated intimate that Germany wants the future control of Alsace-Lorraine to be left to a plebiscite of the people of that territory. Not later than October the German Chancellor, Dr. George Michaelis, declared regarding Alsace-Lorraine that there was but one answer to the question whether Germany would cede those provinces to France, and that answer was "no."

To this Premier Lloyd George replied: "However long the war may last England intends to stand by France until she redeems her oppressed children from their foreign yoke." And in November A. J. Balfour, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying in the House of Commons to a peace motion by H. B. Lees-Smith, Liberal member for Northampton, declared: "It never was, and is not, the object of the Allies to take from the German Empire admittedly German territory; but, of course, the Allies desire the restitution of Alsace-Lorrain."

Premier Ribot of France at the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of the Marne in September asserted that it was the determination of France to recover Alsace and Lorraine.

Both outlines of terms are looked upon as nothing more than political manoeuvres undertaken in the hope that the Entente and the United States may be further sounded, while at the same time tricking the German people at home. These or any similar terms, if offered officially by Germany directly to the Entente belligerents, are expected to receive the same rejection as did the Vatican peace overtures of last August and the more recent effort by the Bolshevist forces in Russia to induce the belligerents to talk peace.

President Wilson has sent no reply to the Bolsheviki, and has, in fact, authorized no negotiations with them, but his response was very definite. Instead of accepting their offer to talk peace, or even to consider peace overtures, the President, in his address to Congress on Dec. 4, asked for a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary. Instead of thinking of halting, or even of narrowing the war, the President's response was a recommendation that Congress take steps to broaden the war. Congress responded quickly to that recommendation, and inside of three days declared war on the Dual Monarchy, while Cuba and Panama have both followed the lead of the United States.

Offers of peace from the present rulers of Germany are inacceptable not only because this Government is satisfied that Germany is not ready to make the kind of peace of a permanent and enduring character for which this nation and its allies are contending, but also because President Wilson has no faith whatever in the sincerity of the Kaiser and those in control of the German

Continued on Page Two.

Peace Terms Now Suggested by Germany Compared With Those Given Out Last August

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—According to the report in circulation here today, the reputed German terms of peace embrace these provisions:

First—The future of Alsace-Lorraine to be settled through a plebiscite of its inhabitants.

Second—Germany to be remunerated for her lost African colonies and this money to be devoted to the rehabilitation of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and Northern France.

Third—Russian occupied provinces to become independent.

Fourth—Poland to become an independent State, so-called, under Austrian suzerainty.

Fifth—A peace conference to deal with questions of disarmament, freedom of the seas, and similar international matters.

Sixth—Turkey to remain intact.

Seventh—Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro to recover their original boundaries, with right of egress to the sea for Serbia.

These so-called peace terms follow generally, but differ in some respects from the German peace feeler circulated through neutral diplomatic channels in Washington last August. At that time Germany's terms were reputed to be:

First—Retoration of Belgium and Northern France, to be paid for out of the sale of Germany's colonies to Great Britain.

Second—Alsace-Lorraine to be independent States.

Third—Trieste to be a free port.

Fourth—Serbia and Rumania to be restored and Serbia to have a port on the Adriatic.

Fifth—The Balkan questions and the status of Turkey to be subjects for negotiation.

Sixth—Disarmament and international police.

Seventh—Freedom of the seas, with Great Britain in control of the English Channel until the projected tunnel is built between Dover and Calais.

RUSSIANS TOLD OF PEACE MOVE

Central Powers Want Entente Allies to Join in the Negotiations.

PETROGRAD ASKED TO ACT

Basis No Annexations or Indemnities—Self-Definition Called Impracticable.

Released Teuton Prisoners Marching on Petrograd

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A Bolshevist force commanded by released German and Austrian officer prisoners has defeated the anti-Bolsheviki at Tashkent, capital of Russian Turkestan, according to a ePtrograd dispatch to The Morning Post. The dispatch also says that it is believed that a force of released enemy prisoners equivalent to two army corps commanded by their own officers is now within striking distance of Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 19.—Russia has been informed by the Central Powers that they intend to make peace proposals to the Allies on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities, according to a report published in The Evening Post, but consider the self-definition of nations to be impracticable.

The Post says the representatives of the Central Powers, at the first preliminary peace conference with the Russians, held yesterday, announced that their Governments intended on principle to put the question of peace before all the Powers, and that they had asked their allies to do likewise. Russia was requested to take similar steps. It is stated the Russians are endeavoring by all means to sound the Allies.

Another version of what occurred at the preliminary conference says that the representatives of the Central Powers informed the Russians that they were ready to discuss peace preliminaries, but desired to know the result of Russia's efforts to induce the Allies to join in the negotiations before proceeding with them. They said this point of view might be changed, however, and that they might be willing to discuss peace with Russia alone. The Germans were of the opinion that the Russian armistice might influence the other fronts.

The first conference was devoted merely to a discussion of who would participate in the negotiations.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Some of the Petrograd dispatches say that the conference between representatives of the Russians and those of the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk is only a preliminary affair, and that the final decisions will be reached at a conference in a neutral place, probably Stockholm. Nevertheless, the diplomats of the Central Powers going to Brest-Litovsk include not only the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Kuehlmann; Dr. Karl Helfferich, the former German Vice Chancellor; Count Csernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, but the Turkish Foreign Minister, Nessimy Bey, and the Turkish Under Secretary, Hikmet Bey, who have arrived at Berlin on their way to the conference, while

Continued on Page Three.

Dearfoot Farm Georgian. Made of tender meat of little pigs and calves. Two years' feeding. Roasting, broiling, stewing. Will last a lifetime. Only $5.00. Dewey, 6th Ave. at 20th St.

GERMAN PEOPLE EXPECTING PEACE

Prepare to Celebrate Christmas on Strength of Armistice with Russia.

THINK WAR GOOD AS WON

Cafes Filled with Rejoicing Crowds and Yuletide Trees Are Bought Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 19.—"A Joyful Christmas Message." Thus the German press indulges in that sentimentality without which a German is unable to appreciate any event. Last Christmas it was the Kaiser's peace message, in the Spring his Easter message on democratic reforms, and now another Christmas message based on the Russian armistice.

There is no doubt that the people are rejoicing and think the war is won. In Germany cafés are full, although there is no coffee to drink, and Christmas trees are not even exhibited on the public squares in the usual fashion, as they have all been bought in advance. Small packets of tea are even in evidence, sent from soldiers on the Russian front to their relatives as a sign of the fraternizing going on there. One newspaper points out that even the armistice agreement allows a certain amount of peaceful intercourse between the two armies, and it indicates that this signifies the collapse of the economic blockade and allows the introduction of food.

The Chancellor has recalled the Reichstag for tomorrow. The Vorwärts says that the Social Democrats were of the opinion that the Reichstag never should have been adjourned, but rejoices in the fact that the military now are in the background and that the German and Russian Governments are negotiating with each other.

"The east," it says, "is no longer a battlefield, no longer the scene of military negotiations, but the field of foreign politics. * * * On this depends the future of Europe."

A Free Conservative member advocates in Die Poste that in view of the circumstances the Conservative Party should take part in an interfactional discussion and endeavor to work practically together with the Reichstag on the question of empire policy. The Berliner Tageblatt expresses surprise that the contents of the armistice agreement should be published at once.

SAYS KAISER PLANS TO RESTORE THE CZAR

British Observer Predicts That Germany Will Control All of Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A long article to the Morning Post from Petrograd dated Tuesday is published today. It elaborates on the recent report that the Russian Throne is to be re-established.

The gist of the article is that Germany is determined to restore the Throne and place Nicholas Romanoff, or another member of the Romanoff family, on it as an autocrat. The newspaper says it is confidently expected that a German pronunciamento announcing this will be issued shortly in Petrograd, where the arrival of a body of Germans to negotiate future arrangements is impending.

The writer predicts that Germany in the future will control all of Russia and oppose the vast power thus acquired against the democracies of the West.

Diamonds as a Holiday Charge Account. Illus. Booklet Free. L. G. Balfour & Co., 179 Fifth Ave., at 22d St.

BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS TOLD

Entered Conflict to Vindicate Honor, Not to Gain Area for Anyone.

MUST DEFEAT MILITARISM

German Colonies a Matter for Future—Constantinople No Problem Now.

SEES TRYING MONTHS AHEAD

More Men Needed for Army, but America Is Coming—Shipping Losses Less.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Complete restoration of the territories occupied by the Central Powers and full compensation for the losses caused are fundamental bases for peace, so far as Great Britain is concerned, according to Premier Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon.

There could be no peace, he went on, without victory over the controlling caste in Prussia, which must abandon militarism.

Great Britain did not enter the war, the Premier asserted, to increase by a yard the territory of any one else, but because of the belief that Britain's honor, the question of standing by her word, was involved.

As for the disposition of the German colonies when peace came, the Premier said that that must be settled by the Peace Congress. The future Trustees of those countries must take into account the sentiments of the people themselves.

The Premier told his hearers that a future league of nations in which Germany was represented by triumphant militarism would be a hollow farce.

In the course of his address Mr. Lloyd George forecast huge results from America's entry into the war, said the margin of losses of shipping was narrowing, with the U-boats causing much less destruction than he had predicted in August, warned the country that the next few months would be trying ones, and indicated that there would be another call for men for the army.

The Problem of Food.

The Premier dealt first with the problem of food. Two recent circumstances, he said, had contributed to the gravity of the situation—the failure to obtain margarine and butter from Holland and Denmark and the fact that England had been required to make sacrifices to supply deficiencies of her allies.

Owing to the efforts of the Food Controller, an improvement was visible in circumstances that had caused much anxiety in the last few days. More tea was coming in, and it was hoped by increased manufacture soon to improve the situtions in regard to margarine.

Regarding the military situation, Mr. Lloyd George said that it was idle to pretend that the hopes formed had been realized. This disappointment he attributed to the Russian collapse. If the Russian Army had fulfilled the expectations of its Generals, he added, the pride of the German military power would have been completely humbled by this time.

On the whole, the Premier said, the British campaign had not achieved the expectations formed, but he asserted that the military successes in Palestine would have a permanent effect on the history of the world. Jerusalem, he added, would never be restored to the Turks.

The Germans, the Premier said, had had only one success. This was due to surprise and was now engaging inquiry. The Germans, he stated, had lost 100,000 prisoners, valuable positions, and hundreds of guns.

"If we could project ourselves into the year 2000 what would be the opinion of many of the events of today?" asked the Premier. "No doubt the Russian revolution would hold a conspicuous place.

"Another feature would be the advent of America for the first time, not into the war, but into world politics—a gigantic event of itself.

"The next event would be the conquest of Mesopotamia and Palestine, and the release of Arabia from the dominion of Turkey. Another event would be the setting up of the interallied council."

The Premier said that at this council would be discussed and decided questions which would have a greater effect on international relations than any one could imagine. So far it had been a conspicuous success. It had been free from factional feeling and had helped to remove friction. The various countries had found that it meant the removal of friction in discussing and interchanging views, and he had no doubt it would have a great influence in the direction of the economic policy of the four Governments represented. The machinery established at Versailles would have a potent influence in unifying the war and economic strategy of the Allies.

Calls for Greater Sacrifices.

The necessity of sending troops to Italy and the Russian armistice had increased the anxieties of the Allies and cast further obligations on them.

"It is, therefore, absolutely necessary," said the Premier, "for the coun-

ity of our armies and our country and for the defense of our allies that this country should make greater sacrifices in order to strengthen the armies in the field during the coming year."

The pledges given to labor in 1916 regarding men exempted, he added, would have to be altered or cancelled, and Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, had called a conference for next week to consider the matter.

Another circumstance that impelled the Government to make a further demand upon the man power of the country was that under present conditions they had been forced to send men back to the fighting line who had been repeatedly wounded. That was unfair and intolerable while there were men who never had been at the front.

As to future prospects, continued the Premier, one great power had practically gone out of the war, and another great power had not fully come in, therefore the burden on Great Britain would be considerable.

"But we must not imagine that the enemy has not had his difficulties," he said. "We had proof of that the other day when facts were given to us as to the deteriorated physical quality of the German workers as a result of the blockade imposed by the British Navy. The German workers have so deteriorated that the output of Germany per man has gone down by something like 33 per cent., compared with the first year of the war.

"What are the prospects?" asked the Premier. "France's losses, no doubt, have been serious; despite the reverses which Italy has endured, their losses are not to be compared with those of Austria, and, despite the losses inflicted on us, the permanent loss to the British Army is not more than one-fourth or one-fifth the permanent losses endured by the Germans. If we take the reserve man power of the nations allied against Germany it will be found to be more than twice as great as that of Germany and her allies."

Russia Must Protect Herself.

Since Russia had entered into separate peace negotiations, Lloyd George declared, she must be responsible for the protection of her own territory, and that also disposed of any question there was about Constantinople. He continued:

"We have conquered no country where the population belonged to the governing race. We have not acquired a single yard of territory where there is a German population.

"With regard to the captured German colonies, the peace conference must settle about them on the principle of respecting the desires of the people of those colonies themselves. We have laid that down and we stand by it.

"We did not enter the war to annex a single yard of anybody's territory. We entered the war because we believed that the honor of Britain was involved in standing by her word."

The Premier declared that the war was forced upon the world by the arrogance of the military caste in Prussia, which, he added, "were prepared to overthrow their own ruler and set up another who was more in sympathy with their aims.

"Until that temper is broken, there can never be peace in the world. That is why we said, whether it was President Wilson or Mr. Asquith, that victory was essential.

"It was not because it satisfied some low, vindictive sense in the human nature merely to punish, but because we realized that victory was the only thing that could give reality to peace terms.

"A league of nations, in which Germany was represented by a military caste triumphant, would be a hollow farce.

"The people of Germany must be heard. That is why victory itself is more important than mere terms.

"Victory alone will give reality to terms, and that is also the reason why the Government, after mature reflection, decided to ask to be equipped with greater powers to enable us to increase the means we needed."

Margin of Sea Losses Dropping.

On the subject of the submarine war, the Prime Minister said that the margin of losses at sea was narrowing. The sinkings by submarines were decreasing, while shipbuilding was increasing. Moreover, the destruction of the U-boats themselves was increasing.

Although the merchant tonnage was down by 20 per cent., he added, the loss had been only 6 per cent. of imports over that of last year.

The actual losses in shipping had been lighter by several thousand tons than he had anticipated in his August estimate.

Views of Asquith and Cecil.

Former Premier Asquith, following Lloyd George, said that the primary need at this moment was ships, for which the new construction must be supplied by Great Britain and the United States.

Everything turned on transport, he asserted, and in every discussion on man power that must be the dominating factor.

"We ought to make it increasingly clear by every possible means," he said, "that the only ends we are fighting for are liberty and justice for the world as a whole through free confederation of great and small States, which should all stand on a level footing and possess equal rights.

"A league of nations is the ideal for which we are fighting, and we shall continue fighting for it with a clear conscience, clean hands, and an unwavering heart."

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said that he did not advocate, and he did not believe any member of the Government advocated, an economic war after the war, but he could not agree that Great Britain should go short of raw materials for the sake of supplying Germany.

He could not state the ultimate terms of peace that the British sought, but was convinced that Britain would never abandon undertakings given to the Allies. He looked forward to a stronger alliance of Great Britain and the Allies with the United States.

A League of Nations must be one object of any peace, the Minister declared. He would not remain a member of any Government which did not make the establishment of such a league one of its main objects.

Balfour Answers a Pacifist.

Arthur J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, made a spirited reply in the House yesterday afternoon to attacks by Arthur Ponsonby, Liberal Member for Stirling Burghs, a pacifist, regarding the war aims of Great Britain and her allies, the published versions of which, Mr. Ponsonby said, did not tally with the proposals of the secret treaties.

Mr. Balfour in his response asserted that President Wilson's statements on war policy were absolutely identical in spirit with those of the leaders of thought in Great Britain. He did not think that there had been in the whole history of the war more powerful State documents than those issued by the President of the United States.

When Mr. Ponsonby sneeringly charged that the Allies were sheltering themselves behind the President's reply to the Pope, continued Mr. Balfour, he presumed the Member meant no more than that when a statement of policy was admirably made by the head of the great American Republic, it might not be necessary, and very often was unnecessary, that it should be at once repeated on this side of the Atlantic.

The British Government, he continued, had not refused a conference on war aims, but the problem presented enormous difficulties, and it was his belief that friendly conversations were better than a formal conference for the discussion of these delicate matters.

In any event, added Mr. Balfour, all the Allies, including Russia, were strongly of the opinion that this was an inopportune moment for such discussion. What was desirable was a discussion of war methods rather than of war aims.

Mr. Balfour defended at length the Government's procedure with regard to the agreements between the Allies concerning Constantinople, Persia, &c. He asserted that Italy properly deserved some rearrangement of territory in her favor.

Great Britain, continued the Foreign Secretary, never desired or encouraged the idea that a bit of Germany should be severed from the parent State and erected into a sort of independent republic or buffer State on the left bank of the Rhine. The Government, he insisted, had never been aware that such a proposal was seriously entertained by any French statesmen, and he protested against the British Government being charged with lack of faith or honesty on such a flimsy foundation.

GERMANY TAKES OVER AMERICANS' PROPERTY

Put Under Government Control, but Not to be Confiscated, Berlin Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 20.—The first measure of reprisal against the United States, making it imperative for Americans to report to the authorities the amount of their possessions in Germany, is now followed by a second order, dated, Dec. 13, by which the rules and regulations for compulsory administration of foreign wealth are made to apply to American property.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (via London.)—The property of Americans in Germany has been placed under the trusteeship of the German Government. There is no intention, however, to confiscate property or to infringe on the personal rights of the property holders.

MASCIA FOUND GUILTY.

Fifteen to Twenty Years for Gunman in Philadelphia Riot.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—A sentence of fifteen to twenty years in prison was imposed by Judge Carr tonight upon the first defendant in the Fifth Ward murder, Jacob Mascia, who shot Policeman George Eppley on Sept. 18 during a reign of thuggery. Ten other men are under indictment for the crime.

Mascia, a New York gunman, told a story of events leading up to the crime that corroborated the charges made by the Commonwealth's attorney against the men indicted for conspiracy in connection with the case.

An additional indictment, making the third against him growing out of the proceedings in the Fifth Ward case, was returned today against Mayor Smith. This indictment charges misdemeanor in office.

GERMAN WORKERS FOOD PRICE VICTIMS

Municipalities Are Engaged in Profiteering to Meet Huge War Expenditures.

PAPERS TAKE UP SCANDAL

Tageblatt Says Imperial Authorities Have Shared in the Spoils—Vorwaerts Predicts Catastrophe.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20, (via London.)—The extraordinary scandal of the food distribution in Germany, revealed in a document from the Municipal Council of Neukölln, (Berlin,) attracts considerable attention from the whole German press, and, under the influence of the publication of this confidential memorandum, new scandals are coming to light. That the matter is indeed the domestic question of the day in Germany there can be no doubt. Practically every municipal authority in the country has been engaged in war profiteering.

Neukölln, which is the citadel of socialism, confesses its sins with the excuse that the Municipal Council sold foodstuffs at outrageons prices set by munition and other interests in order not to arouse the anger of the populace, but other municipal authorities have been engaging in this scandalous action in order to recoup themselves for war expenditures.

All German cities are running up enormous war expenditure bills. A great proportion of that expenditure should be made good by the Government, but it has other things to do with its money than fulfill its obligations in that direction, so that Municipal Councils are driven to exploitation of the workers in order to make their balance sheets as tolerable as possible.

Here can be seen one great piece of evidence of the highly unsound financial position of Germany. Many Councils, however, resorted to profiteering with the deliberate intent to make money and to favor particular interests.

The Council of Schoeneberg, another suburb of Berlin, provides a curious example of official perversity. It disregarded all Government regulations in dealing with the favored employes on its municipal estates. While the population was receiving with luck seven pounds of potatoes a week those pampered persons had more than three pounds daily. While civilian invalids had to get a medical certificate to obtain a quarter of a litre of milk daily those employes have been having anything from one to three litres daily. Other foodstuffs have been distributed in the same lavish proportion.

These revelations have made a great sensation in the Municipal Council. The Pan German newspapers, of course, endeavor to make out that the failure of food distribution is really a failure of socialism.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that while the authorities are active in examining the handbags of ladies who are traveling, to see if there are any illegally obtained articles in them, whole wagonloads of foodstuffs are going uncontrolled and illegally to the big munition works, and the Municipal Councils are enabled by such methods to make profits at the expense of the hungry workers. The Imperial authorities, it says, have shared in the spoils and it adds that the whole scandal cries aloud to heaven.

Vorwärts publishes additional figures showing how, in some cases, foodstuffs are sold at 500 per cent. above the maximum prices fixed by the Government. "A more serious débâcle cannot be imagined," says the journal. "Rations are declining en masse and the gains of profiteers increase. This way leads to a catastrophe, and where is the hand which will hold events back from the precipice?"

Meanwhile the chief Burgomaster of Berlin informs the city that the gas works have only a sufficient supply of coal for three days. The official food distribution is indeed a matter full of pitfalls and dangers.

FOOD SAVED IN DINING CARS.

234 Tons of Meat and 1,214 Barrels of Flour Conserved in Two Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The railway dining car services of the country reported to the United States Food Administration today that during the months of October and November they effected the following savings in meats, wheat flour, and sugar:

Meats, 469,508 pounds, or over 234 tons; wheat flour, 238,088 pounds, or over 1,214 barrels; sugar, 25,809 pounds, or over 12½ tons.

These savings were made, despite an increase of 20 per cent. in the number of persons fed in dining cars in October and November, 1917, compared with the corresponding two months of the previous year.

Boston Gets Supply of Sugar.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—A cargo of 9,000,000 pounds of raw sugar from Louisiana, the first received this month, reached Boston today. Refiners said it probably would be the last of the Louisiana product to be sent here this season, but that Cuban sugar was expected to move northward within the next ten days.

MANY FAILURES BY U-BOATS

Eleven Futile Attacks Recorded by Weekly British Report.

LONDON, Dec. 19, (Delayed.)—The Admiralty statement regarding the sinkings of British merchantmen by mine or submarine during the last week says that arrivals at British ports during the week were 2,451, and the sailings, 2,499.

"The British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including three previously, numbered eleven.

"The figures for sinkings do not include one large ship and one fishing vessel sunk by enemy destroyers last Wednesday.

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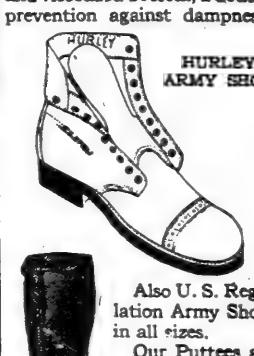

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WASHINGTON GETS NEW PEACE FEELER

Continued from Page One.

Government and does not feel that he can trust them in any overtures they may make.

"We cannot," said the President in his reply to the peace offer made last August by Pope Benedict XV., "take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements of disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation could now depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers."

President Wilson feels that the object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and actual power of a vast military establishment created by an irresponsible Government which secretly plans to dominate the world, and has proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and principles of international law. So long as this irresponsible and ambitious Government is in the saddle in Berlin, and it is now regarded as being more strongly than ever in the saddle, as a result of the Russian collapse and the Italian reverses, President Wilson is not willing even to talk peace with Berlin, much less make peace with its Government.

The President on Dec. 4 again stated America's war aims, in full realization of the price the rest of the world would have to pay to defeat the German Government, asserting that "our object is to win the war," declared that "we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won," adding that "for this cause we will battle until the last gun is fired."

LANSING EXPOSES LUXBURG PLOT

Continued from Page One.

a German submarine, was concerned—an agreement to pay compensation for the loss of that vessel—because not later than Aug. 11 last Foreign Minister Kühlmann, wiring from Berlin to Count Luxburg at Buenos Aires, said:

"For your information. In answer to complaints from other neutrals the payment of indemnity will be explained by saying that part of the cargo was for Switzerland, should necessity arise."

In a dispatch sent from Berlin to Buenos Aires on Aug. 25 by Foreign Minister Kühlmann, the reason for the care which was being exercised in trying to keep this agreement secret is disclosed. Referring to his telegram of four days earlier, in which Kühlmann told Luxburg of the drafting of the note covering the Toro agreement, Kühlmann sent this caution to Luxburg:

"The proposed sparing of ships must absolutely remain secret, otherwise the submarine war would be endangered."

The thought behind this is apparent. Germany was afraid that, if other neutrals should learn of the secret agreement by Germany to spare Argentine ships by a secret agreement, those neutrals would insist upon similar favored treatment, and this would be a blow at the submarine warfare, if it should force Germany to restrict her ruthless sinkings to the destruction of merchant vessels only of belligerents.

Radio Plant in Argentina.

There are interesting references in the Luxburg telegrams to the establishment of a powerful radio receiving plant in Argentina. Under date of July 20 Luxburg wired to Berlin:

"Receiving plant erected according to instructions. When does Nauen send at greatest strength, and which is the wave length?"

This means that a German radio plant had been erected in Argentina and that Luxburg wanted to know when the great German sending radio plant at Nauen sent and what were the wave lengths the Nauen station was using, so that the messages might be picked up in Argentina.

In the same message Luxburg shows that he had plenty of money for German propagandist and other operations at his command. He makes the statement to his home Government that his legation had 856,000 pesos in bank at Buenos Aires. Less than a month later there appears to have arisen some question regarding the radio concession and the transocean wireless service, for on Aug. 16, in reply to a message from Berlin, Luxburg sent this significant message:

"Readjustment probable, not certain. Objections of Government regarding concessions have to be overcome. What amount is to be reimbursed to Transocean? What is desired is that the German Government as sleeping partner should share expenses up to date, half and half, with Siemens Schuckert, and also in future the working expenses of the company."

The Siemens Schuckert companies evidently are alluded to in this message. The Trading With the Enemy list issued by the United States Government on Dec. 8, giving the names of enemy firms in South America with which Americans are forbidden to trade, included the "Siemens Schuckert Companies, Buenos Aires."

The word "Siemens" in the above Luxburg telegram was a sufficient cue to the American Government when it came into possession of this message. Officials recalled the connection of the Siemens interests with the German radio station at Sayville. It was the Atlantic Communication Company, of which H. A. Metz, an ex-member of Congress, was President, that asked for the license for the operation of the Sayville radio station. The license was refused, partly because the Atlantic Communication Company was owned by the Telefunken Company of Germany, which owned all the Siemens & Halske Company and the Allegemeine Electricitate Gesellschaft of Germany.

Balked by Foreign Minister.

The Luxburg telegrams indicate that Luxburg was able to deal satisfactorily with the President of Argentina, but that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had balked in his intrigues. In one of his messages Luxburg refers to the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs as "a theatrical person who has shown an insane cunning in preventing me from having an interview with the President." This was on July 7. On July 14 Luxburg says that the President of Argentina "refuses to invite American squadron." This was the American squadron which had visited Brazil, and which was then visiting Uruguay. But such an invitation was made, and the fleet did visit Buenos Aires. On July 19 Luxburg wired:

"Visit of American fleet is expected next week, probably for five days. After that a change of Ministers is probable."

Luxburg apparently was working to have Saguier take over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in several of his dispatches he asserts that Saguier was working hand in hand with Molina, the Argentine Minister, who was playing the game in a way friendly to Germany at Berlin.

The messages show that when Germany had drafted its note for the agreement with Argentine in the Toro case this draft was sent to Luxburg at Buenos Aires from Berlin through the Argentine Minister at Berlin. The inference from this is that messages for Luxburg, in addition to being sent through the Swedish Foreign Office, were also being sent in cipher messages from Berlin through Molina to Buenos Aires. While the draft of this note was sent through Molina, one of the messages shows that the secret instructions sent to Luxburg regarding this note were sent "by the well-known way," which may be an allusion to the Swedish diplomatic route.

Text of the Telegrams.

Secretary Lansing gave out the telegrams in this form:

"Department of State, Dec. 20, 1917.

"The Secretary of State gives out, in agreement with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, the following translations of messages between the Imperial German Government and the German Legation at Buenos Aires:

"In publishing these messages, the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs has given out the following statement:

The telegrams which appear below are all that the Argentine Ministry for Foreign Affairs received from the Embassy in Washington, from which the translations were made by the Department of State in the United States. There are three telegrams not published, as they allude solely to the Republics of Chile and Uruguay. The Government has decided that it should not publish these telegrams and has delivered them to the respective Chancelleries.

The telegrams show a number of inaccuracies so surprising that no epithet will fit them, as they are at complete variance, both in substance and form, with the terms in which the negotiations were entered into, carried on, and brought to a conclusion.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 7 or 8, 1917; No. 62.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is a theatrical person, has shown an insane cunning in preventing me from having an interview with the President. He sent me a copy of the note and declared in accordance therewith that Argentina could not consent to call the products of the country being treated as contraband.

The pressure of North America in regard to shipping iron, coal, and paper is great, but not irresistible. What is lacking is strength of will.

If the President, whose action it is impossible to foretell, changes Ministers, a postponement of the crisis or a settlement is possible.

If the answer is unsatisfactory, there is to be a rupture of relations.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, No. 63; July 7, 1917.

Our attitude toward Brazil has created the impression here that our easy-going good-nature can be counted on. This is dangerous in South America, where the people, under thin veneer, are Indians. A submarine squadron, with full powers to intern, might probably still save the situation. I request instructions as to whether, after a rupture of relations, legation is to start for home or to remove to Paraguay, or possibly Chile. The Naval Attaché will doubtless go to Santiago de Chile.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 10, 1917; No. 67.

President, in the course of a long interview, protested his friendship for Germany and firm desire for neutrality, in spite of severe pressure. He demanded forebearance for all ships, about six in number, proceeding to the war zone, but conceded that contraband found on board might be destroyed. He stated that it is a fact that there are no more ships available. He regretted the possibility of rupture. Am reporting further.

(Signed,) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 13, 1917; No. 69.

Imperial Chancellor's declaration of no peace without annexations has made the best impression among our friends and also created impression of strength of our confidence of victory. The news of the crisis and the dismissal of numerous Ministers is being exploited by our enemies.

(Signed,) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 14, 1917; No. 70.

Situation better. President refuses to invite American squadron. I am negotiating respecting proposals for the solution of the ship question.

(Signed,) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 15, 1917; No. 71.

At the special request of the President I have undertaken to transmit the following:

We have discussed the following proposals:

One—That our reply to the note should merely express regret for the necessity of sinking the Toro on account of contraband and should give the desired assurance as regards the future, on condition that Argentine ships avoid contraband and any hostile undertaking. This reply to be couched in conciliatory language.

(Signed,) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 15, 1917; No. 72. (Continuation of No. 71.)

Protocols to be exchanged here.

Two—Argentina to promise that for the future ships will avoid the blockade zone, or perhaps that the Government should decline responsibility.

Three—We to allow the five or six very small vessels now on the way to pass through without convoy. Details remain for further settlement.

(Signed,) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 19, 1917; No. 73. (In continuation of No. 71.)

Visit of American fleet is expected next week, probably for five days. After that a change of Ministers is probable.

Recommend delaying answer till end of month, and, when it is given, going fully into the Toro case in conciliatory language, emphasizing contraband, cruiser warfare, and expressing regret at the necessity for sinking her. Owners here, Dodero, are agents of an enemy Government and have sold, 16th instant, Argentine steamship to France for patrol service. Continuation follows.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 20, 1917; No. 74. (Continuation of No. 73.)

In regard to treatment of general question of note, please show conciliatory attitude in regard to recognized international law and suggest further negotiation. The Argentine Government wishes to continue conversations. Chile has removed flag from steamer Iquique, property of Dodero. Recommend expressing recognition of this to the Chilean Minister.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 20; No. 75.

First—Receiving plant erected according to instructions. When does Nauen send at greatest strength, and which is the wave length?

Secondly—The legation balance at the bank was on June 30, 856,000 pesos.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 24, 1917; No. 80.

Confidential, also for Molina, in agreement with Saguier, who is shortly to take over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I beg that the reply to the note may be delayed until the first of August.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 25, 1917; No. 82.

First—Remittance of coupons of provincial and State loans depends on the general situation we are negotiating.

Second—Union is in need of a subvention on account of the blacklist and prices, about 10,000 pesos monthly.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, July 28, 1917; No. 83.

Destination and particulars of ships bound for Europe are kept strictly secret. The following are on the way, the first two being over 800 tons, the others under: Cadorna, Pellegrini, Unioning, Laterra, Francia, Peru, Venezuela, Itamby, Brazil, Bolivia. Sailings from Brazilian ports at various dates, the last named twentieth July. Steamer lies now in the water and has a superstructure amidships.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 1, 1917; No. 85.

The President has at last made up his mind to conclude a secret agreement with Chile and Bolivia with regard to a mutual rapprochement for protection vis-a-vis North America before the conference idea is taken up again. Saguier, with friendly Under Secretary of State and full powers, is on his way to * * * and Santiago.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 5, 1917; No. 87. (Reply to telegram 149.)

Agreement not possible, since Minister insists that protocol shall establish the obligation to pay indemnity and contain provision for freedom for known Argentine ships carrying the products of the country. Most of the ships have been sold to the enemy and will change flags. I recommend answering the new note after tenth August in friendly terms and if necessary proposing a court of arbitration.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917; No. 88.

Please treat with indulgence the last attempt of the Government to put on pressure. The Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are probably bribed. President holds with us. The fact that North America is supplying munitions and advancing loan interests to Brazil has made an impression here. Please cable me at once further full powers.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 4, 1917; No. 89.

I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal political aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina and the reorganization of South Brazil, equally well, whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 7, 1917; No. 90.

I have certain information that North America note to Argentina asked that conference of South American neutrals should be dropped. Vanity does not allow them to tell the truth. Meanwhile there is a possibility that Congress may be unconstitutionally dissolved by President. Please show willingness to meet the Argentine Government as far as posible.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, about Aug. 10, 1917; No. 94. (Reply to No. 157.)

It is not known with certainty which ships are sold. I have not communicated to President suggestion about sparing Argentine ships for the present; it is important to avoid appearance of weakness in face of the pressure. Please give me full powers, secret and comprehensive, to settle matters, and let reply to note be courteous in tone. Best of all would be authorization to announce submarine visit.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 13, 1917; No. 95.

Advise delaying reply to note still further. My new proposal, made over the head of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is as follows:

One—Toro case to be settled by international court of arbitration.

Two—Assurance that Argentine ships will be spared in accordance with international law.

Three—Protocol according to which Argentine ships avoid war zone. Germany allows all steamers now on the way to pass through, both going and returning.

President's answer not yet received; request instructions.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 16, 1917; No. 97. (Reply to telegram 156.)

Readjustment probable, not certain. Objections of Government regarding concessions have to be overcome. What amount is to be reimbursed to Transocean? What is desired is that the German Government, as sleeping partners, should share expenses up to date, half and half, with Siemens Schuckert, and also in future the working expenses of the company.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 17, 1917; No. 98.

This Government's new orientation seems to be proceeding favorably. Saguier, who has been invited by Peru, will visit Lima and then Santiago.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

[Telegram.]

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 18, 1917; No. 99.

Reference to your telegram No. 166. Secret. I have had a long and agitated conference with President. He is conscious that there have been errors in the past and has firm intention of adhering to neutrality, and it is asserted that all pending conflicts may be settled on loyal broad lines on a basis of mutual confidence. He recommends that an early settlement should be arrived at.

First, instead of there being a protocol, Argentine ships should, on the one hand, tacitly be spared, and, on the other, prevented from going to sea. As a matter of fact, the use of the Argentine flag has latterly been refused repeatedly; moreover, shipbuilding material is exhausted. Continuation follows.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

[Telegram.]

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 18, 1917; continuation of No. 99.

Secondly, as regards note of your Excellency of the Imperial Legation, the lines of which were telegraphed to Molina at the President's wish, a large-hearted solution should be arrived at out of friendship. There should be assurance that Argentine ships will not be harmed and that freedom of movement will be allowed them, in accordance with international law. As regards Toro indemnity, there should be same procedure as in the case of the Monte Protegido, but ship's value should only come in so far as it is not covered by insurance. The President deserves confidence.

(Signed.) LUXBURG.

[Telegram.]

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Aug. 24, 1917; No. 103.

(Reply to telegram No. 170.)

Public opinion is becoming unpatriotic. I recommend an immediate, definite settlement. My telegraphic communication with Mexico is entirely interrupted.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

[Telegram.]

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917; A friendly Minister regrets very much the communication made at Berlin to Molina to the effect that telegraphic instructions to me were contemplated. He fears that the secret wire may be compromised. The Argentine Government has published all reports and drafts, as well as the instructions sent to me through Molina respecting the last note.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

[Telegram.]

Buenos Aires to Berlin, Sept. 1, 1917. No. 106.

I can, in fact I am allowed only seldom to see the President. The Government here is ready to communicate details about the ships through Molina. Please show no anxiety.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

[Telegram.]

Berlin to Buenos Aires, July 3, 1917; No. 137.

For Naval Attaché. In reply to telegram No. 34. He is one of our agents.

[Telegram.]

Berlin to Buenos Aires, about July 24, 1917; No. 140.

Proposal agreed to if formulated in the following terms: Germany allows one ship of moderate size in the Mediterranean while on their present journey here and back, provided they are not convoyed. Instructions are being issued accordingly. As it is not absolutely certain that information can be given in time, compensation is agreed to in case a ship is unintentionally sunk. Argentina promises that in future her ships will keep away from the blockade area, and Argentine ships are to remain unharmed if they neither carry contraband nor undertake any hostile enterprise. I authorize you to sign a protocol in accordance with this.

If the palliative [paragraph?] above referred to cannot be obtained, you should declare to the President verbally that the Imperial Government, in full appreciation of the value of the continuance of the historic friendship between the two countries, entertains a well-founded confidence that incidents productive of harm to Argentine ships will not occur again in the future.

Very secret, for your personal information. Argentine ships will be treated with forbearance, as far as they can be recognized. It is quite impossible to make an express communication to that effect to the Argentine Government, on account of other neutrals and of military considerations. The desired Toro note will be handed to the Argentine Minister.

(Signed) ZIMMERMANN.

[Telegram.]

Berlin to Buenos Aires, about Aug. 8, 1917; No. 157.

Please telegraph the names of the ships which have been sold. Have you made use of the second alternative in telegram No. 140, vis-a-vis the President?

(Signed) STRUMM.

[Telegram.]

Berlin to Buenos Aires, about Aug. 11, 1917; No. 161.

Please, as far as possible, deal with the President, and, in answering last note, state that, after explanation of circumstances, we are prepared to pay compensation for Toro. As regards safety for Argentine ships in future, please refer verbally to explanations given lately to Argentine Minister here, as well as to the declaration which you were empowered to make.

For your information. In answer to complaints from other neutrals, the payment of indemnity will be explained by saying that part of the cargo was for Switzerland, should necessity arise. Acknowledge by telegraph. (Signed) KUEHLMANN.

[Telegram.]

Berlin to Buenos Aires, about Aug. 12, 1917; No. 163. (Reply to No. 94.)

The Argentine Minister is receiving here only general oral information. The answering of the note, in accordance with instructions in our telegrams Nos. 161 and 149, is left to you. You are empowered to announce a submarine visit should politico-military situation allow.

(Signed) KUEHLMANN.

Telegram.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 16, 1917; No. 165.

Reply to No. 63.

In case of a rupture of relations I request legation to go to Chile; hand over protection of German intrests to Swedish Legation. (Signed)

VON DEMBUSSCHE.

Telegram.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 15, 1917; No. 166.

Reply to No. 93.

Proposals agreed to in their form: one, indemnity for Toro to be agreed to in accordance with telegram No. 161; two, agreed to, provided as is implied by; three, war zone remains excluded, and our interpretation of international law is not narrowed by any addition. Three, agreed to. If the above suggested agreement suffices to prevent a rupture of relations, previous instructions are canceled, as an agreement is preferable.

Telegram.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 21, 1917; No. 170.

Telegram No. 99 and draft of note received.

The matter will be dealt with as speedily as possible. Draft of note will probably be sent through the Argentine Minister. Secret instructions by the well-known way. (Signed)

KUHLMANN.

Telegram.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 25, 1917; No. 172.

Reference to my telegram No. 170, the proposed sparing of ships must absolutely remain secret, otherwise submarine war would be endangered. As blockade area rests on the principle of retaliation, not on international law, the note must contain a limitation in this sense. Full compensation is guaranteed in regard to the Toro, but, in view of the precedent involved, this is to be attributed, not to liberality, but to the circumstances of the case; that this course is justified by the facts. A draft note on these lines will follow through the Argentine Minister. Please await its arrival. Former instructions canceled.

Telegram.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Aug. 28, 1917; No. 175 (Reply to telegram 104.)

Draft note for you has been handed to Argentine Minister. Please present it, if possible, to the President. Request President that you may be furnished with names and numbers of ships involved. Point out that we rely on his promise to prevent ships from proceeding to the blockade area. Please state at once, should any incident take place, and this is not quite impossible, owing to technical reasons, that we are in any circumstances prepared to adopt the most conciliatory attitude.

Telegram.

Berlin to Buenos Aires, Sept. 1, 1917; No. 176.

Now that Toro matter is satisfactorily disposed of, please express to the President the expectation of the Imperial Government that he will prevent ships from proceeding to blockade area. Report by wire.

(Signed) BUSSCHE.

Telegram.

Buenos Aires to Santiago, Chile, July 19, 1917; No. 64.

With reference to your postal cipher dispatch 1,730, I congratulate you on the solution arrived at. As long as Chile is neutral, Germany will be able, after the war, to carry out her South American policy just as well, if not more easily, in opposition to an infatuated and misguided Argentina as with Argentina on her side. All sensible men here, even Zeballos, allow that Chile is obviously better governed than Argentina; moreover, the situation here is by no means incapable of solution. The President has the firm intention of setting the Council of Ministers against North America. Use the above confidentially.

(Signed) LUXBURG.

May Hasten Declaration of War.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Count Luxburg, in one of his messages, reported that President Irigoyen of Argentina at last had made up his mind to conclude a secret agreement with Chile and Bolivia for protection against North America "before the conference idea is taken up again." The "conference idea" is assumed to have been the plan for a Latin-American neutrality conference, strongly supported by President Carranza of Mexico, and the much-discussed secret agreement may explain reports that have come from Buenos Aires recently of President Irigoyen's proposals for a league of South American nations.

In Latin-American diplomatic quarters here it is regarded as certain that the disclosures will result very quickly in an Argentine declaration of war against Germany. Congress and a majority of the people favbred this step when the American Government made public the "spurlos versenkt," (sink without a trace,) messages of Luxburg, and it is believed that the President's opposition now will be swept away if it is not withdrawn.

The messages were sent to Argentina soon after the State Department gave out the first series of intercepted telegrams, but heretofore demands for their publication have been in vain.

Today's disclosures complete the story of Luxburg's intrigues, which began when the State Department gave out the famous "spurlos versenkt" telegrams. They are particularly interesting at this time when Luis Cabrera, envoy of President Carranza of Mexico, is on his way to Argentina to attend a so-called neutrality conference.

Minister Naon of Argentina declined tonight to make any comment upon the messages further than to say that the statement of the Foreign Minister covered the situation.

Count Luxburg still is in Argentina, although safe conduct was secured for him long ago and there have been frequent announcements of his plans for sailing for a north European neutral country. The last report received here concerning him said he was undergoing treatment in a sanatorium for a nervous disorder. For a time he was in a detention camp, probably chiefly because the Argentine public was so incensed against him that it was not safe to have him at large.

WANT LUXBURG DISCIPLINED.

Hamburg Exporters Complain to German Chancellor Against Ex-Charge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 20.—Leading Hamburg exporters with interests in South America have issued a sharp protest against Count von Luxburg, the former German Charge at Buenos Aires, which they have presented to the Chancellor, demanding disciplinary measures against Luxburg.

Your Liberty Bond

If you own a Liberty Bond, you should read our new, conveniently indexed booklet which we have just issued.

Keep it for reference.

It will answer all your questions concerning Liberty Bonds.

It is part of the home work of good Americans who can't serve abroad to know the rudiments of the way in which the Government is financing the war.

Be ready to do your share.

ALLIES A UNIT NOW ON WESTERN FRONT

Can Throw Their Forces Into Any Area to Meet Menace of Teuton Blow.

MAY BE NEW VERDUN DRIVE

Paris Hears Threat of 'Colossal' Offensive May Come with Berlin Peace Offer.

GERMANS LOSE IN LORRAINE

Heavy Attack Upon French Lines Is Repulsed—British Lose an Outpost.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—A culminating Austro-German offensive on the Franco-British front is a matter of general expectation here now.

Warnings of it have been published in the press for the last few days. Premier Clemenceau has adopted the wise policy of trusting the people in regard to coming perils and prefers that they should face the future with their eyes open rather than have a great offensive sprung upon them suddenly.

From a military viewpoint signs are not wanting that the Germans are preparing a stroke which they hope to be decisive. Along the British front, in Champagne, and especially around Verdun and further east the German guns are thundering loudly, and German raids are of almost nightly occurrence. The question everyone is asking here, a question which even drowns out the discussion of Caillaux's mysterious past, is, on what part of the western front will the blow fall? That it will fall no one ventures to doubt, but where and when remain the points of interrogation.

When heavy snow falls in Northern Italy, Austro-German action on the front in France is all too clearly indicated as a direct result of the impossibility of operations in the Italian mountains.

The British are stronger than ever, and it is likely that, although demonstrations may be made against their line at such points as Passchendaele or Bullecourt, Germany will seek rather to drive at the French, who have borne a greater part of the burden for three and a half years, and whose forces they may fancy have been weakened by the transfer of troops to Italy. It is obviously a repetition of the Verdun campaign. Then the Germans tried to beat France down before the British were ready; now they are aiming to gain victory before America's army can be brought into line.

The Germans have evidently the advantage of troops from Russia, but against that France has a strong and unfaltering commander, backed by a strong and unfaltering Government—a combination of forces never before at her disposal.

Ready to Meet Stroke Anywhere.

Moreover, without entering into details, I may be permitted to state that arrangements are pending by which the while of the allied forces on the French front can be used without restriction at any threatened point. Thus France, instead of, as at Verdun, bearing the brunt alone, will be able, if necessary, to draw on the war-seasoned British reserves.

In this connection it is worth noting that for some time past persistent rumors have been filtering out from Switzerland that Germany, possibly even the Kaiser in person in a Christmas message, might make an offer of peace. Such a policy would be in accord with the custom of Teutonic diplomacy, proffering an olive branch in the one hand and brandishing in the other a thunderbolt threat of a "colossal" offensive if the peace overtures were rejected.

Marcel Hutin, military critic of the Echo de Paris, who has proved himself throughout the war to have access to exceptionally good sources of information, discusses the subject of a German offensive today. He writes:

"Apart from the active cannonade north of Verdun there is nothing to indicate the intentions of the enemy on our front. But one thing is certain which I know from excellent channels of information, and that is that unremitting labor for the last six months has been expended on our whole front from the Yser to Alsace so as to meet an enemy offensive wherever it may occur.

"The Bolshevist negotiations for a separate peace bring no new element into the allied military situation in comparison with the way we looked at it a few months ago in full confidence of handling it victoriously, while awaiting the decisive aid of America.

"In my opinion, Germany and Austria will think twice before throwing the mass of their available forces into an offensive on the French and British fronts, while continuing to attack Italy. If the enemy, as is certain, should find our fronts inviolable and if his effort was 'busted,' he would thus meet his heaviest defeat in the whole war, for the world would understand that Germany had made her last and greatest effort and had been beaten."

May Try Again at Verdun.

As for the locality where the German drive might be expected, geographical and above all railroad conditions point to somewhere east of the Argonne, where the Germans can most easily draw men and supplies from Metz and Strasburg.

Possibly Verdun itself may be once more the scene of a gigantic struggle. The German railroads are nowhere better than in this sector, and the moral effect of an advance there, however limited, would be greater than elsewhere.

On the east bank of the Meuse the outlying French positions are to a certain degree dominated by The Jumelles of Orme, twin hills to the northeast, still in German hands. An attack there might thus have a fair chance of success at the beginning.

But now that "the cancer in the bosom" of Bolshism is being extirpated, France is in a better position to stand the strain than before.

In Clemenceau the nation has found a leader who, like Lloyd George, will speak out and spur them to the supreme effort. And the whole country realizes that Germany is desperate and that it is only a question of time before the American army is ready to settle the issue.

FRENCH REPULSE BIG LORRAINE ATTACK

Many Germans Left Dead on Field After Assault, Following Heavy Shelling.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—German troops in Lorraine made a heavy attack on the French lines near Reillon in Lorraine today, but were repulsed with large losses, according to the night bulletin of the French War Office. A heavy bombardment preceded the assault.

The official report reads:

The two artilleries were moderately active along the whole front, the cannonading being more spirited in the region of Cauriéres Wood, [Verdun front.]

In Lorraine a powerful German attack, preceded by a violent bombardment, against our trenches north of Reillon, [west of Blamont,] completely failed. The enemy left numerous dead on the ground.

In upper Alsace we repulsed a serious surprise attack which the enemy atempted against our positions at Gluckervald, southwest of Altkirch.

Yesterday German airplanes dropped bombs in the region of Dunkirk and Calais. Four persons were killed and ten wounded.

The official statement issued today by the War Office says:

There was moderate artillery activity along the front last night. There were no infantry actions.

BERLIN, (via London,) Dec. 20.—Increased mine firing and artillery activity on the western front is noted in the official communication from General Headquarters today. The statement reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The town of Dixmude was subjected for a time to lively mine firing. Between the Houthulst Wood and the River Lys and south of the Scharpe there was increased artillery firing during the afternoon and evening, and near Lys there were violent mine-throwing duels.

Front of the German Prince and Grand Duke Albrecht: On both sides of Ornes and on the heights of the Meuse, southwest of Cobres, the artillery firing revived at intervals.

The official communication issued yesterday says:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht.—In isolated sectors on the Flanders front, on the south bank of the Scarpe, and near Moeuvres and Graincourt, there was lively artillery fighting in the afternoon.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—After a bold attack northeast of Craonne, a storming detachment brought in a number of French prisoners.

BRITISH LOSE AN OUTPOST.

Germans Take Advanced Position Northeast of Hargicourt.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters tonight tells of the loss of an outpost near Hargicourt. It reads:

The enemy raided one of our outposts early this morning northeast of Hargicourt, and this afternoon, under cover of fog, succeeded in capturing one of our advanced posts east of Messines. Other hostile raiding parties attemped to approach our lines during the day northeast of Armentières and north of Menin Road, but were driven off by our fire. We captured a few prisoners and a machine gun.

A few other prisoners were taken and many casualties inflicted on the enemy in the course of patrol encounters last night southeast of Cambrai. Our own and the enemy's artillery was active today in the Bullecourt sector.

The hostile artillery has shown increased activity southeast of Ypres.

The day bulletin reads:

A raid attempted by the enemy last night southeast of Laventie was repulsed by Portuguese troops.

Except for hostile artillery activity in the neighborhood of Passchendaele there is nothing further to report.

BRITISH ACTIVE IN THE AIR.

Fighting Resulted in Downing of 10 Foes—3 British Machines Missing.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.—Aviation activities by the Army Air Service are reported in an official statement tonight as follows:

Good work was done in the air on Monday by Australian pilots. Two of them who were attacked by many hostile scouts when employed on artillery work succeeded in bringing down one of the enemy's machines in our lines and dispersed the remainder.

On Tuesday a thick haze again limited flying to the northern part of the front, where a great deal of artillery photographic work was done. During the day over 150 bombs were dropped on the enemy's railway stations, sidings and trenches, and many rounds were fired from the air into trenches and billets.

Fighting in the air on this part of the front was intense all day and resulted greatly in our favor. Seven hostile machines were brought down by our airplanes, and one was shot down in our lines by anti-aircraft gunfire and another by the fire of our infantry. Three others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

After dark yesterday our airplanes bombed the St. Denis, Westrem, Roulers and Lichtervelde airdromes and the Thourout, Ledeghem, Cambrai and Menin Railway Stations. All of our machines returned.

JULES CAMBON HEADS BUREAU TO HELP US

Picked by Clemenceau to Aid Pershing and Heads of Other Activities.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—A new American department in the French Government, of which Jules Cambon, formerly Ambassador to the United States, will be the director, has been formed to assist Premier Clemenceau in giving direct attention to the requirements of the American expeditionary force and any other American activities in France.

Although M. Cambon is not a member of the Cabinet, his functions will be as important as if he were a member of the Ministry. He will represent the Premier in all dealings with the highest American representatives. In the new department will be a central office of orders and buying for the American army, which will be under the direction of M. Ganne, who was with Captain André Tardieu, High Commissioner to the United States. This office will perform the work for Americans in France that the American Government is doing for the French in the United States.

M. Cambon today told the Associated Press that the new department was designed to facilitate the work of the American army in France. He said the department was necessary owing to the rapid expansion of the American forces. It would co-operate in aiding the American army, harmonize divergent points of view in an endeavor to obviate all misunderstandings, and be an active agent for helping to realize in France the needs and policies of the Americans.

BRITISH LOSSES, 17,976.

Of the Week's Total 3,512 Were Killed or Died of Wounds.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—British casualties reported in the week ended Tuesday totalled 17,976 officers, and men, as follows:

Officers killed or died of wounds, 221; men, 3,181.

Officers wounded or missing, 1,020; men, 13,422.

DANGER TO ITALY IN ASOLONE'S LOSS

German Guns Now Have Range Beyond Bassano, on the Venetian Plains.

THRUST WITH 17 DIVISIONS

Eager to Break from Mountains for Holidays—Latest Attacks Repulsed.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 19, (Associated Press.)—The situation in the northern fighting zone has assumed a more serious aspect with the enemy's occupation of Monte Asolone, whence there is a stretch of hills between him and the level plain. Monte Asolone is the last of the heights in that section with an altitude of more than 4,000 feet, the remaining ones being good-sized hills, 2,000 and 3,000 feet high and snowless except during a severe Winter. This remaining stretch of hills is about seven miles across, with Bassano four miles further on.

The enemy's heavy guns already have the range beyond Bassano, which lies on the Venetian plain, near the entrance to the Brenta Valley, and while the city itself has not yet been shelled, occasional shells have fallen in the outskirts and some have passed over the city to the suburbs beyond.

The reports show that the enemy is employing seventeen divisions in his operations between the Brenta and Piave Rivers. Of these, six are certainly, and nine probably, German. Deserters who come in say that the enemy troops declare they will be in the plain by the holidays, as they are strong in their desire to get down from the mountain heights before the hardships of Winter set in.

Five different attempts to cross the Old Piave near its mouth indicate that the enemy is adopting the plan of striking the two extremities of the line with the purpose of bending one or the other back on the centre.

The drive to Monte Asolone takes the enemy line some distance south of the Italian and allied positions on the Upper Piave. The exact positions of the British and French forces cannot be stated, but, generally speaking, they are not at the etremities, and it appears to be part of the enemy's cunning to strike at the extremities where the Italians are holding single-handed.

The place where the enemy gained a foothold on the west bank of the Old Piave, and was driven back to the water's edge, is the nearest point he has approached to Venice, but this is not regarded as a serious menace to the city, as the remaining stretch is a marsh of lagoons, and the occupied point is within range of the warships off the mouth of the river.

ROME, Dec. 20.—Complete repulse of yesterday's attack by the Austro-German forces which was delivered on the Tasson-Col del Orso front, between the Brenta and the Piave, was announced by the War Office today. The enemy suffered heavy losses. New attempts by the enemy to cross the Vecchia Piave were frustrated.

The text of the statement follows:

Between the Brenta and the Piave, after artillery preparation lasting for a long time, the enemy attacked yesterday afternoon on Monte Tasson-Col del Orso, but was completely driven back, suffering severe losses. A detachment which later attempted to storm Hill 1601 of Monte Solarolo was promptly repulsed by our fire.

In the Concei Valley the enemy, employing much artillery, attacked a redoubt but did not succeed in occupying it. On the Asiago Plateau there have been frequent duels and greater artillery activity. At Sasco Rosso, on the left of the Frenziela Valley, an attack against one of our advanced posts was repulsed and a few prisoners captured.

At Vecchia Piave and south of Gradenigo the local activity was very intense. Several new hostile attempts to cross the river were frustrated. At Quattro Case, the bridgehead of Cavasuccherina, there were brisk encounters between advanced posts. At Cortellazzo the enemy attacked in force our bridgehead, but our gallant troops drove him back and made 35 prisoners.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, (via London.)—The supplementary report from General Headquarters tonight says:

Repeated Italian attacks against Monte Asolone and newly captured positions adjoining, to the west and east, failed.

The day report was as follows:

Italian Front—Repeated Italian counterattacks against our newly won positions on Monte Pertica were repulsed. Between Tomba Ridge and the Piave, on both sides of Montello, there were lively artillery duels.

Between the Brenta and Piave since Dec. 11 we took prisoners 270 Italian officers and 8,120 men.

CALLS ON ITALIANS FOR MORE SACRIFICES

All Property, Individual and National, Must Be Devoted to War, Nitti Says.

ROME, Dec. 19.—"All the property we possess individually and nationally must be consecrated to the war," declared Minister of the Treasury Nitti in making his annual statement to the Chamber of Deputies today. "The people must be convinced of this solemn fact. They must also economize, must get along with the least possible, must subscribe to the war loans, and must understand that whoever refuses credit to the Government will, among other things, automatically increase the amount of paper money, increase the cost of living, and decrease the value of Italy's money abroad.

"The great faith that Italy's people have in her future is shown by the fact that the savings deposits have increased 1,500,000,000 lire during the last year and that there is also plenty of capital available for private industry. It is true that during October there was panic, but it was largely limited to the bank depositors in the districts near the invaded territories.

"We are now enduring trying hours, and others are coming, but they will be met with the spirit of sacrifice."

The estimates for 1917-1918 show an increase of eight and a third billion lire above the normal Government expenses of 3,000,000,000 lire, with an income of 4,750,000,000 lire.

The Minister said that Italy had spent from November, 1916, to October, 1917, 15,700,000,000 lire, of which the sum of 8,500,000,000 lire was obtained by various loans and 6,250,000,000 by extraordinary means.

Although the nation's income has been reduced through the lack of the money formerly spent by tourists, the reduction of remittances from the savings of emigrants and in receipts from exports, while there has been a constant drain upon the Treasury for war purchases in the United States and elsewhere, the country's metallic reserve is larger now than during the period of Italy's neutrality. The reserve now stands at 1,740,000,000 lire, an increase of 85,000,000.

Signor Nitti pointed out that the favorable exchange situation enjoyed by neutral countries, such as Holland and Sweden, did not indicate a favorable economic situation for them, but was due to the precarious political situation and the enormous increase in the cost of living.

Austrian Lower House Adopts Peace Resolution

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says the Unterhaus has adopted by a small majority a resolution introduced by the Czechs and South Slavs in favor of a general peace on the basis of no annexations or indemnities and for using Russia's good offices to convey such a proposal to the Entente Governments.

DENMARK REJOICES AT PROMISE OF AID

Announcement That America Will Send Supplies Brings Praise from the Press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 20.—The following official communiqué is published here:

"According to telegraphic information from the Danish Legation at Washington the American Government, in proof of the friendly feelings of the American people to the Danish people, and, especially as an expression of its best wishes for Christmas, has offered to ship two boats loaded with the most necessary articles to Denmark as soon as possible. The Danish Foreign Office charged the Danish Minister at Washington to express the gratitude of the Danish people toward the American Government for such benevolence."

The Politiken's evening edition today says: "This communication will attract great notice and cause joy in all Denmark, being an impulsive expression of the warm feeling ever existing between the great American republic and little Denmark that has given the United States some of its best citizens. This Christmas gift contains political momentum of invaluable importance. When the Government at Washington is disposed to offer to the Danish Government those ships loaded with precious merchandise it is not only proof of friendship and cordiality but recognition and admission of actual need in Denmark.

"We never doubted that the American Government, after having obtained knowledge of our true situation and not misguided by erroneous conclusions from the fantastic statistics of Jean Herbete and The Morning Post, would arrive at the only reasonable conclusion that the Danish people ought to receive indispensable merchandise to such an extent as the United States could do without. This Christmas gift, which we will pay for, of course, at reasonable current prices, is to be regarded as a compliment paid to our Government. All over the country this American Christmas greeting will be understood, not only as testimony of good-will and intelligence, but also as a New Year's greeting, showing that the commercial relations that for so long a time had been suspended between the two countries, of no avail to anybody, have been re-established."

Similar opinions are expressed in other leading papers.

EVICT STARVING CHILDREN.

Austrians Send 576 Suffering Infants to Switzerland.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 18, (Delayed.)—Living proofs of the terrible economic conditions in Austria were furnished yesterday by the arrival at Buchs, on the frontier, of 576 pale and suffering children between the ages of seven and nine. They are from Vienna and other Austrian towns.

The children had not tasted milk for months. They had received bad bread in insufficient amounts, stomach diseases resulting. Their clothing was most scanty, and there was no fuel in their homes.

They will be distributed among various places in Switzerland until their health is restored.

Czech Army to Fight with Allies.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—A decree authorizing the formation of a Czech-Slovak army in France appears in the official journal today. It will be attached to the French Army, which is daily being swelled by the arrival of recruits from America. The force will be placed under the political control of Nationals of the Czech-Slovak countries.

FAVORS TRADE BAN TO AWE GERMANY

J. A. Spender of Westminster Gazette Thinks Such a Threat Would Be Powerful Weapon.

CITES PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

But Advises Pledge of Full Intercourse Whenever Germans Renounce Militarism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—President Wilson's reference in his address to Congress to the hypothesis that it might be impossible to admit Germany, under certain untoward circumstances, to free economic intercourse with other members of the League of Nations, has been receiving serious consideration here.

The question of adding economic instruments to the other weapons with which the war is being waged against German has been ably debated in the press for some time past by J. A. Spender, the editor of The Westminster Gazette, who is an authoritative exponent of liberal opinion which, hating war and detesting militarism as the arch enemy of democracy and progress, still recognizes that there is nothing for it but to fight on for a satisfactory peace. In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Mr. Spender indicated that developments along this line were impending.

"I hope you noticed," said he, "that Lloyd George said the Government was in full agreement with President Wilson's recent speech to Congress. That is a most important thing, and I believe that the economic weapon can be used to assist materially in gaining our common ends. If we consider the position of the Allies with regard to the raw materials of the world and control of ocean ports, we shall realize how great a pressure we can bring on Germany by a threat to refuse to admit her to free economic intercourse. But this threat must be accompanied by the understanding that if she will conform to our wishes and give up her militaristic policy we shall receive her again in economic relations. If we did not do that our threat would be of no avail. She might reasonably argue that she would be excluded whatever happened and that therefore it did not matter what she did. If the economic weapon is to be of any value whatever it must therefore be conditioned."

Mr. Spender's attitude is influenced by the possibilities he forsees in the collapse of Russia.

Russia a Thorn to Peace.

"There cannot help being danger of a peace being proposed," he said, "on a basis of compensation to Germany at the expense of Russia for what she restores to the Allies in the west. In that I believe would lie the germ of certain war in the future. Supposing Germany had not definitely abandoned her militaristic policy, how could Russia be satisfied permanently with being condemned to the use of ports frozen in for more than half the year and to the permanent loss of certain provinces? Sooner or later a military leader would be sure to arise in Russia, and his attempts to regain his country's position would plunge Europe once more into war. That fear would continually be before the whole of Europe, and it would drive the nations once more to the old race of armaments, which would absorb more than ever of the lives of the nations in the struggle of each to get ahead of its neighbor."

Disarmament, Mr. Spender considers, is absolutely essential if the civilized world is to be saved from this horrible nightmare, and this brings him again to the ideas of President Wilson.

"If we are to have disarmament, President Wilson's major premise is absolutely correct," he said. "We must in one way or another bring about a change of system in Germany. There must be an alteration in the entire spirit and ideals of the people and the ministers before we can begin to discuss the details of a settlement. For exemple, there is the question of the German colonies. We have captured them all, and unless there is the definite change of which I have spoken their return to Germany would be fraught with danger to us. Take German East Africa for instance—we did not want it, as we had quite enough territory of our own in that region to develop, but think how it could be used as a submarine or cruiser and destroyer base and of an army that might be trained from its native population. Supposing there is no real change in the German spirit, we should in returning this territory be arming the enemy with a most dangerous weapon to use against ourselves. If there were real disarmament this danger at all events might be written off.

Must Fight On.

So, Mr. Spender sees nothing to do but to fight on until there is a change of heart in Germany, and it is because he believes this may be aided by other means than simple fighting that he favors the use of the economic arm. He would have a clear and definite statement of the Allies' war aims prepared, and would have it made perfectly plain to such Germans as would listen that the Allies are determined to use the whole of their economic power against them, so long as they prevent the rest of the world living in peace and security. But he would always let them understand that this pressure would be relaxed just as soon as they themselves consented to abandon their militaristic dreams and actions.

SEES ERA OF HARDSHIP IN STORE FOR GERMANY

Prof. Koch Predicts High Prices for Raw Materials and Use of Food Cards After War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 20.—Professor Paul Koch publishes a warning in the Dusseldorfer General Anzeiger in reply to Sir Edward Cargon's statement regarding Germany's urgent need of raw materials after the war, and also warns against the idea that Germany's re-provisioning of raw materials should be included in the peace terms, arguing that such an agreement would simply give Germany's enemies "an additional opportunity of cheating us."

"We must adopt the attitude," he says, "that our interior economic life is so strong that we can begin the work of reconstruction without artificial help. We must assume that extensive foreign trade, in spite everything, is only the means to an end, and not necessarily a sign of flourishing economic conditions."

This statement published by an industrial organ is an amazing contradiction of the arguments hitherto used. Undoubtedly the Germans are beginning to feel that the price the Allies will exhort for the raw materials necessary to Germany's foreign trade will be too exorbitant. Koch argues that the cotton and weaving trades will of necessity be restricted, and he admits that the business of importing raw cotton from overseas and sending it back spun may have to be abolished owing to the fact that other countries will have introduced spindles during the war.

The paper argues that if the British colonies refuse to supply Germany with wool, it can be obtained from Argentina; that jute can be replaced by nettle fibres, and that Brazil will not refuse to sell Germany coffee and rubber. Professor Koch also says that before the war nearly one-fifth of Germany's export consisted of foodstuffs, and that it will be necessary to retain the meat, fat, and bread cards even after the war, and adhere to the hard war-time régime. He says further that Spain will supply the ores necessary to Germany's industries. The paper points out that Germany may be obliged to pay in gold for her imports for a short time, but that the mark-rate soon will recover. It concludes that the Germans must submit to still further privations so that Germany may recover without having to make too many concessions in return for raw materials.

SPAIN IN TRAFFIC CRISIS.

Railroads Disorganized, Madrid Merchants Threaten to Close.

MADRID, Tuesday, Dec. 18, (delayed,)—The Mercantile and Industrial Union, representing the country's commercial interests, held a meeting today, and after a discussion of the imperfection and disorganization of the national transportation system decided to make an energetic protest to King Alfonso.

In line with this decision a message was sent to the King pointing out the difficulties of the situation and informing him that all shops in Madrid and in the greater part of the province would close, the merchants represented at the meeting having decided to sell out their present stocks and not to make any further purchases until a solution of the difficulties was reached.

BLACK SEA FLEET PUZZLED.

Doesn't Know Whether to Obey Bolshevist or Cossack Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 19.—Although the Petrograd bourgeoise is filled with forebodings of imminent catastrophe, the week-end passed fairly quietly. There have been new raids on restaurants whose clientele have been relieved of their purses and valuables. There have also been more cases of soldiers breaking into wine cellars with resultant drunken outrages ending in fusilades and several casualties. These things are now too frequent to matter.

The armistice terms have been finally concluded as published. They relate solely to the military and naval situation. Fraternizing is to be encouraged. It is curious to note that this practice originated by the Germans is now put forth by the Russians as a necessary condition of the armistice. The most important condition from the military point of view is the clause providing for the withdrawal of the Russian and Turkish armies in Persia. The Turkish armies are not present thereabouts, and the withdrawal in effect only applies to the Russians. This will mean considerable assistance to the Turks fighting the British forces.

The civil war situation in the south is growing steadily more complicated. The Ukrainians have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Don Cossacks, to which the Terek and Kukan Cossacks have also decided to adhere, but the Bolsheviki in the south refuse to recognize Ukraine. Consequently fighting is expected to begin at Kiev, and already there has been considerable bloodshed at Odessa. The Black Sea fleet is apparently in a state of bewilderment, not knowing whether to take orders from the Petrograd Government, the Kiev Bolsheviki, or the Ukrainian Rada. Numbers of small warships proceeding up the Don recently to help the Bolsheviki at Rostov are now stated to have been withdrawn, leaving the town in the hands of the Cossacks. A Cossack army is reported to be advancing on Verchnesh, 300 miles north of Rostov and 300 miles south of Moscow.

Cancel War Contract for Russia.

MADISON, Ill., Dec. 20.—More than 800 mechanics are idle here today as the result of the cancellation of a contract for 6,500 steel cars for the Russian Government being filled by a local foundry company. The cars were to have been shipped to Russia for use in carrying munitions and supplies to the army.

RUSSIANS TOLD OF PEACE MOVE

Continued from Page One.

the Russians have sent thence representatives of their Foreign, Marine, and Finance Departments.

RUMANIANS JOIN UKRAINIANS.

Battle in Southwest Near Kerensky Said to Be Moving on Moscow.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 21.—The Rumanians on the Southwestern Russian front have joined the Ukrainians, and Lieut. Gen. D. G. Stcherbatcheff, Commander of the Russian forces in Rumania, has been appointed Commander in Chief of the whole Ukrainian front, according to a report received in Petrograd and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Bolshevist and Ukrainian troops are reported to be advancing on each other, being three versts apart.

The Rada, governing body of the Ukraine, has, according to Petrograd advices, sent a negative answer to the ultimatum of the Bolshevist Government, which demanded that within forty-eight hours a decision be made whether the Ukraine would cease to assist General Kaledine by sending troops to him while forbidding passage to Bolshevist Government troops, and also whether it would stop disarming troops in the Ukraine. In case of refusal the Rada was to be considered at war with the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The Rada, in its reply, suggests that a conflict can be avoided on certain conditions. These include non-interference with the affairs of the Ukraine republic or the administration of the Ukraine front and recognition of the right of Ukraine to share in peace negotiations. It further suggests that Ukraine is entitled to representation to the extent of one-third in the Federative Government.

The commissioners, in reply to these suggestions, express their readiness to adjust differences amicably, but emphasize the point that the real issue is the Rada's support of the Kaledine counter-revolution, and say that an understanding is possible only on condition of the immediate abandonment of Kaledine.

The ultimatum was accompanied by a proclamation recognizing without conditions or restrictions the right of Ukraine to separate from Russia and form its own Republican Government.

There has been no confirmation of the report that Kerensky is in the vicinity of Petrograd with an army. A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Haparanda now locates the former Premier marching against Moscow, while the Grand Duke Nicholas is said in the same dispatch to have gathered a great army of Royalists in the Caucasus. However this may be, dispatches indicate that the struggle between the Cossacks and the Maximalists in Southern Russia is increasing in severity. The correspondent at Petrograd of Reuter's Limited says the flame of civil war is spreading northward along the Volga River from Astrakhan to Samara.

The Maximalists hold Astrakhan, from which place the Cossacks were reported on Monday to be twenty versts distant. Fighting probably has now begun. The Maximalists are said to have many machine guns, but are almost without shells. The Cossacks are reported to be equipped with light field guns.

An extraordinary state of affairs is depicted at Tsaritsyn, in the Province of Samara, where neither the Maximalists nor the Cossacks have gained the mastery, both being beaten by the forces of Heliodorus, Abbot of Tsaritsyn, and known as "Iliadore, the mad Monk," who advanced against them singing, "Save, Lord, Thy People!"

Orenburg Cossacks, commanded by General Dutoff, are advancing against Samara, the Maximalist garrisons en route being dispersed. They have occupied Tcheliabinsk, a junction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which they began to invest two weeks ago. Cossacks have occupied all the eastern part of the Province of Voronezh, in South Central Russia.

Fighting continues at Odessa, where Ukrainian troops, who refused to allow the passage of reinforcements sent against the Don Cossacks, hold the arsenal and the telegraph and telephone stations. The Municipal Theatre repeatedly changed hands before finally remaining in the possession of the Ukrainians. The Bolshevist leader was killed. The Maximalists hold the port, which the Ukranians shelled with heavy and field artillery in response to a bombardment of the town by naval guns. The crews of the naval units are divided between the two factions.

Ukrainians are disarming and removing the Maximalist troops in the Province of Kiev and at Konotop, about 100 miles east of Tchernigov.

The Bolshevist newspaper in Petrograd are complaining that the presence of the Allies' military missions in the Ukraine is encouraging General Kaledine. Answering this complaint on behalf of the American Military Mission, of which he is chief, Lieut. Col. W. V. Judson says that all American officers are in Petrograd.

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(*signed*) H. BURGESS
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army

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Announcement

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Necessities of the Government in the movement of troops and supplies for the coduct of the war have compelled a curtailment of passenger train service throughout the country, and has particularly affected those lines upon which military camps are located.

Substantial reduction has been made by lines east of Washington in through sleeping car service operated in connection with the Southern Railway and is now confined to the New York-New Orleans and New York-Birmingham cars on No. 35, and the New York-Memphis and New York-Nashville cars on No. 25.

Sleeping car service will be operated locally from Washington on the following Southern Railway trains:

No. 37, Atlanta Section, leaving Washington 10:00 P. M. Sleeping cars to Atlanta.

No. 37, New Orleans Section, leaving Washington 10:45 P. M. Sleeping cars to New Orleans.

No. 35, leaving Washington 8:45 A. M. Sleeping cars to New Orleans and Birmingham. Coaches.

No. 29, Birmingham Special, leaving Washington 5:05 P. M. Sleeping cars to Birmingham. Effective Sunday, December 23rd, No. 29 will leave Washington at 4:15 P. M. Coaches are handled on No. 29.

No. 31, leaving Washington 7:00 P. M. Sleeping cars to Augusta, Ga., Aiken, S. C., and Asheville, N. C. Coaches.

No. 41, leaving Washington 9:45 P. M. Sleeping cars to Chattanooga, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Coaches.

No. 25, leaving Washington 4:25 A. M. Sleeping cars to Memphis and Nashville. Coaches.

Delays contribute difficulties and must, so far as humanly possible, be avoided.

Therefore, the trains enumerated above, with the exception of No. 35 and No. 25, which handle through sleeping cars, will not be held at Washington for connections. They will depart on time scheduled and be limited to their present capacity.

Parties travelling from points east of Washington to points south, in connection with any of these trains, are urged to regulate their movements into Washington so as to insure connection and to satisfy themselves, beforehand, that accommodations south of Washington will be available.

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PROFITS TAX RULE AFFECTS SECURITIES

Permission to Make Deductions for Depreciation Is Granted.

WALL STREET SURPRISED

Wants It Extended Now from "Dealers" to Other Holders—Important Ruling on Partnership Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Five important regulations pertaining to the Administration of the excess profits title of the War Revenue act were issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue today with the approval of Secretary McAdoo. These, with two regulations previously issued, are based upon the recommendation of the excess profits advisers and comprise all important decisions on the excess profit law thus far issued. Others are expected to follow at an early date.

The regulation which excited the greatest interest was the one permitting "dealers in securities" to make deductions for depreciation in the market value of securities unsold. The same ruling authorizes similar deductions by manufacturers and merchants in the case of raw materials in the process of manufacture or unsold merchandise. The text of this regulation follows:

"No. 1. For purposes of income and excess profits tax returns inventories of merchandise, &c., and of securities will be subject to the following rules:

"A—Inventories of surplus raw material work in process of production and unsold merchandise, must be taken either (A) at cost, or (B) at cost or market price, whichever is lower, provided that the method adopted must be adhered to in subsequent years unless another be authorized by Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"B—A dealer in securities who in his books of account regularly inventories unsold securities in either (A) at cost, or (B) at cost or market price, whichever is lower, may for purposes of income and excess profits taxes make his return on the basis upon which his accounts are kept, provided, that description of the method employed shall be included in or attached to the return, that the method be adhered to in subsequent years, unless another be authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"C—Gain or loss resulting from the sale or disposition of assets, 'inventories' as above, must be computed as the difference between the inventory value and the price or value at which sold or disposed of.

"No. 2. In all other cases inventories must be taken at cost or at value as of March 1, 1913, as the case may be."

One of the new regulations authorizes a partnership in computing its net income for the purpose of the excess profits tax to deduct as a business expense reasonable salaries or compensation paid to individual partners for personal services actually rendered. It also authorizes an individual engaged in a trade or business having an invested capital to designate a reasonable amount as salary or compensation for personal services actually rendered by him in the conduct of such trade or business. In the case of both the partnership and the individual, such salaries or compensation cannot exceed the salaries or compensation customarily paid for similar services under like responsibilities by corporations or partnerships engaged in similar lines of business. Such salaries or compensation received by partners or designated by individuals are, however, subject to taxation to them at 8 per cent. rate under Section 209 of the excess profits tax law.

This ruling is of importance to practically all businesses conducted by partnerships or individuals, as otherwise discrimination would exist against them and in favor of corporations, which are allowed to deduct as a business expense the salaries or compensation paid to their officers. This ruling places all business on a similar footing.

The ruling, in part, reads:

"In computing net income for purposes of the excess profits tax a partnership will be allowed to deduct as an expense reasonable salaries, or compensation paid to individual partners for personal services actually rendered during the taxable year, if the payments are made in accordance with prior agreements and are properly recorded on the books of the partnership.

"With respect to any period prior to March 1, 1918, where no previous agreement has been made as to salaries or compensation, a similar deduction will be allowed for services actually rendered. In the case of a foreign partnership the deduction shall be limited to trade or business carried on in the United States.

"An individual carrying on a trade or business having an invested capital may designate a reasonable amount as salary or compensation for personal service actually rendered by him in the conduct of such trade or business.

"A partner in his individual capacity will not be considered as engaged in trade or business with respect to his share in the profits of the partnership, and consequently will not be subject to excess profits tax thereon. He is, however, subject to the excess profits tax, if any, at the 8 per cent. rate under Section 209 with respect to any salary or compensation from the partnership for personal services. (including any amounts allowed to the partnership as a deduction for the period prior to March 1, 1918.)

"In computing net income for purposes of the excess profits tax, a partnership will be allowed to deduct amounts paid during the year to an individual partner as interest upon any bona fide loan, but no deduction for so-called interest upon capital will be recognized.

"For the purposes of the excess profits tax, a return of information with respect to the invested capital and net income for the pre-war period will not be required of a corporation, partnership, or individual in the following cases:

"If the taxpayer accepts the minimum percentage, viz., 7 per cent., as the percentage to be used in computing the deduction under Section 203, or

"If the trade or business is taxable only at the 8 per cent. rate under Section 200."

The announcement from Washington that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had issued a ruling permitting "dealers in securities" to make deductions for depreciation in the value of securities in making their income and excess profits tax returns, surprised Wall Street, for while such a ruling had repeatedly been urged by investment bankers and others, it had hardly been expected that the suggestion would receive favorable consideration. No sooner was the news received, however, than there were demands that the Commissioner go a step further and make the regulation applicable to banks, insurance companies, corporations, and individuals who have investments in securities. It was said last night by persons in close touch with Washington that the prospects of having the ruling extended further were encouraging.

In the absence of the new ruling, holders of securities, be they individuals or dealers, had to sell their stocks and bonds and actually incur a loss in order to make the deduction from the tax returns. If the security held had depreciated in market value and the holder had not liquidated, he had no right to make any deduction. With the view of placing themselves in a position where they could make the deduction, a number of bond dealers and individuals have been liquidating their holdings, and the recent decline in the bond market has been ascribed in part to this sort of selling.

It was pointed out yesterday that the ruling being limited to "dealers in securities" furnished relief only to bond houses and some banks which transact a bond business, and that it was unfair to banks, insurance companies, and corporations which purchased securities for investment. In some banking circles it was urged that individuals who were "investors" or "speculators" ought also to have the same privilege of making a deduction as "dealers."

According to Commissioner Roper's ruling, dealers in securities have the option of listing in their income tax returns the unsold securities either at cost or market value, whichever is lower, provided that the method employed is adhered to in subsequent years, unless otherwise authorized by the Commissioner. Under the plan, an "inventory" loss incurred this year must be adjusted with the "inventory" gain of the next or succeeding years.

The ruling applies the same principle to merchants and manufacturers who have surpluses of raw materials in the process of production or unsold merchandise.

CHARGE PACKERS WITH REBATE PLOT

Continued from Page One.

blocks of bonds or cash, or in dividends."

Heney also endeavored to draw from witnesses that there was no real danger of the packers leaving Chicago. Thayer said he feared they would move. He admitted, however, that he knew nothing of the amount or their investments in Chicago or the cost of moving elsewhere.

"How much will you pay us?" was declared in one letter to be the predominant question every time the packers and stockyards owners came to a renewal of leases. At one time, the letter said, renewal had cost the Junction Railways Company $3,000,000 in bonds. In 1891, when the packers were threatening to move to Gary, Ind., the Junction Railways Company gave Morris, Swift, and Armour, Mr. Heney said, $750,000 in stock, besides other inducements, to sign a fifteen-year contract.

Expiration in 1906 led to a resumption of negotiations, concluded in 1910, when a test case to decide whether or not the Terminal Railway was subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission was taken to the Commerce Court.

Mr. Heney said he would endeavor to show that, anticipating an adverse decision, Prince devised the scheme of forming the new Stock Yards Company to legalize the packers' rebates and hide their control of the yards.

Holders of the common stock of the Junction Railways were asked to surrender their stock to the new company and receive therefor a guarantee of 9 per cent. dividends, or $200 in bonds for each $100 in stock, the bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest and the return being 10 per cent. Up to that time the Junction Railways Company had paid 8 per cent. regularly and had more than $3,000,000 surplus on a common stock of $6,500,000. Asked if they considered the transfer fair, both Hart and Thayer said they did, considering the likelihood of lose, which might be sustained if the packers should move.

The original plan, according to Mr. Heney, was to give $4,400,000 of the stock yards company stock to Armour and Morris, but the ownership of this stock remains to be established.

Pegram said he was trustee for 79,990 of the 80,000 shares of stock. He never got any dividends, however, and believed that the majority of the stock, 64,000 shares, was held by Mr. and Mrs. Prince. Something more than 15,000 shares has been split up by him at Prince's orders and was owned "out West," he believed in Chicago. Tracing the ownership of this block of stock will be a task for subsequent hearings.

Control of the Junction Railways stock was not obtained without difficulty. Many stockholders protested that a "melon" was to be cut. Heney announced today that he proposed to show that the $3,000,000 surplus was paid out in dividends after the new company had gained control of the old concern which accumulated the money.

He also declared the commission was in possession of a letter from Prince to Armour suggesting that when they had sufficient stock they could obtain the remainder by depressing the market through curtailing Junction's earnings. All of the stock was obtained except three shares, though the new corporation had to pay $50,000 for one block of fifty shares and $300 a share for another small lot. All earnings of the New Jersey Company over the guaranteed dividend now go to the Chicago Stock Yards Company.

The Kansas City stockyards was the only other cattle market brought into the testimony today. Thayer, who is President of the Kansas City Stockyards Company, said he owned less than 100 shares of stock, but appeared as the owner of more than 6,200 shares, which he had indorsed to Morris & Co.

Mr. Heney said the packers controlled every stockyard in the country, but had concealed the ownership by stock transfers. The method used by the Chicago Stock Yards Company, he said, was share warrants, payable to bearer, declared to be a unique feature seldom seen in American finance. Demands by the commission for the names of the real owners evoked only evasive replies, it was said.

SPOOR DENIES CHARGES.

Asserts Packers Are Not Interested in Stock Yard Railways.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—John A. Spoor, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company and of the Chicago Junction Railway, said today:

"If the reports correctly state the evidence which was given before the Federal Trade Commission today, it states something of which I am ignorant. Neither Mr. Armour nor any other packer has any stock in the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago, or in the Chicago Junction Railway Company, nor are they in any way concerned in the management.

"As has been known for years, the stock in the two local companies is controlled by a New Jersey holding company. I am a Director of that company, and neither Mr. Armour nor any of the packers has any representatives on the Board of Control. Neither do they own or control its capital stock.

"If they are members of any syndicate such as has been described in the press reports, I have no knowledge of it. They certainly do not control, interfere with, or manage in any way whatsoever the policies of the two companies of which I am the head."

Mr. Ogden Armour and heads of other Stock Yards packing companies declined tonight to comment upon the proceedings before the Federal Trade Commission.

A. G. Leonard, President of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company, denied that the Stock Yards here are owned by the packers.

A Million Dollar Deficit

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E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N.Y.

NEW YORK TO CAMP MERRITT VISIT THE SOLDIER BOYS
Quickest and Cheapest Route

Take 180th Street Ferry to Edgewater trolley to Tenafly and New Jersey Transportation Company's Motor Busses direct to the Camp. Bus connects with every trolley car.

Fare on Bus, 10 cents each way.

Gimbels for Victrolas

No Scarcity of Victrolas at Gimbels

On Easy Terms

There is a scarcity again this year of the popular styles in Victrolas—but not at GIMBELS—as we predicted. Months of foresight have placed in our salons what is undoubtedly the best assortment in New York.

Every New Victrola Record

Complete record stocks, with all new records in the Victrola Catalog at your finger-tips.

Efficient Service

Deliveries in time for Christmas use are assured. Buy now for later delivery if you wish.

Convenience in selection, convenience in deliveries, convenience in attention and convenience in making payments.

Gimbel Easy Terms

Style	Price	Amount of Records Allowed	Down Payment	Monthly Payment
IV	20.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
VI	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
IX	57.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
X	85.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
XI	110.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
XIV	165.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
XVI	215.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
XVII	265.00	12.50	12.50	12.50

The above terms embrace also Special Combination Offers on Styles IV, VI and IX; that is, a Cabinet to fit the foregoing styles with $5.00 worth of records on the same terms of $5.00 down and $5.00 a month.

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St.-BROADWAY-33rd St.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave., at Thirty-Fifth St.
NEW YORK
Established 1879

Sales Which Will Interest Friday's Christmas Shoppers

Women's Street Gloves at $1.75 a Pair

Guaranteed Washable

LIGHT weight, glace kid gloves, one clasp style, with two-toned embroidery backs.

Colors, pearl white, sand, Newport, tan.
Regular Grade $2.00 to $2.25

Imported Woolen Gloves—A Sale

SCOTCH Wool Gloves. Everyone knows something about the scarcity, particularly of Scotch yarns. Therefore, we feel ourselves most fortunate in securing the entire supply of gloves which one of Scotland's foremost makers had on hand. We offer them at extreme reductions.

At $1.15 a pair, children's Scotch gloves made of soft, warm, fine wool, in pure white, in choice shades of Oxford, navy, blue or brown. *Heretofore* $1.50.

At $1.65 a pair, women's Scotch gloves, in pure white, choice of heather, Oxford, navy, blue or brown. *Heretofore* $2.25.

Children's Sweaters—Undervalue

Fascinating Colors

THESE soft zephyr wool Shetland Sweaters, made in a slip-over style, are just the thing to give little girls or boys from 1 to 7 years of age.

There are light blues, corn, rose and white for little girls, and more conservative Nile green and heather mixtures for boys.

Sale Price, $1.95
Heretofore $2.75 and $3.75

No C. O. D. or 'phone orders accepted.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Offer

UNUSUAL VALUES

In

PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Suits Smart fur-trimmed effects, suitable for street and semi-dress.
Formerly to $150..... at $65 & $75

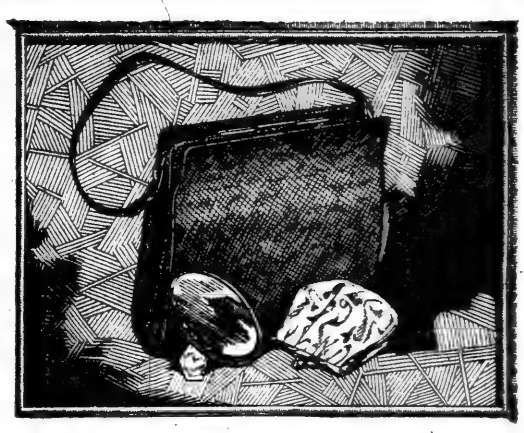
Coats Fashionable models developed in rich cloths and combined with fine furs.
Formerly to $95..... at $55

Wraps Of chiffon velvet, velveteen and satin, with deep collar, cuff and border trimmings of fashionable furs.
Formerly to $225..... at $85 & $110

Dresses For street and afternoon wear, also including DANCE FROCKS of taffeta, net and chiffon.
Formerly to $125..... at $45 & $65

Holiday Furs

Sets of Raccoon—Leopard—Fitch—Flying Squirrel—Skunk—Hudson Seal—Taupe, Black, Kit and Pointed Fox, especially suitable for *Christmas gifts* for the *Young Miss*—Formerly to $150.....at $35 to $95



THIS Hand Bag is of carefully selected Seal, of the small cross grain, in rich dull finish.

The frame is of steel, Seal covered—and opens wide. The well-designed hinges and catch are very strongly made.

The front and back extend above the frame covering, and form a pocket for use when the bag is closed. The mounting is of sterling silver. The catch is silver plated. The handle is of double thickness of Seal.

The lining is of the finest quality pure silk moire. One inside pocket holds a clear mirror. The other a double-frame change purse of silk.

This bag is worthy of bearing our trade-mark—which we have placed upon it.

Crouch & Fitzgerald
Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839
TWO SHOPS—177 Broadway—14 West 40th Street

AMERICAN RED CROSS

CHRISTMAS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

HONOR ROLL To Be Added to Daily — **100 Per Cent. Club WATCH IT GROW**

The employees of the following well known firms have enrolled in a body as members of the *American Red Cross* in the present *Christmas drive* for 15,000,000 members.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT
ABERCROMBIE & FITCH
MARKS ARNHEIM
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
A. B. ASHFORTH, INC.
AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.
AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
AMERICAN LITHOGRAPH CO.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.
BONWIT TELLER & CO.
BRILL BROS.
BROKAW BROS.
CAMMEYER
CHILDS RESTAURANTS
COLLIN ARMSTRONG, INC.
COHEN & LIPSCHITZ
MARK CROSS
EVENING MAIL
ERIE RAILROAD CO. (Employment & Safety Depts.)
EVENING TELEGRAM
FEDERAL MACARONI CO.
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
FUNK & WAGNALLS
THE GLOBE
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS
JAMES A. HEARN & SON, INC.
HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
CHAS. A. KEENE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
LORD & TAYLOR
LONG ISLAND R. R. (Accounting Dept.)
LUSTRE FIBRES, LTD.
MATHEWS CLOTHING STORES
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & SON
MAURICE MENDEL
JAMES McCREERY & CO.
McGIBBON & CO.
FRANK GAIR MACOMBER
MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
NEW YORK HERALD
OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.
PICTORIAL REVIEW
FRANK PRESBREY CO.
PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL
A. SCHULTE CIGAR STORES
J. & J. SLATER
SPEAR & CO.
STEWART & CO.
ROBERT STILLSON CO.
STERLING ENGRAVING CO.
SURETY COUPON CO.
THE EVENING SUN
THE MORNING SUN
THE TRIBUNE PRESS
THE TRIBUNE
YOUNG HAT CO.
WALKER ENGRAVING CO.
WALWORTH MFG. CO.
WEBER & HEILBRONER'S
S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.
THE WOLF CO.

Firms desiring to have their names added to this list should communicate by phone with Publicity Committee, Vanderbilt —1000. Red Cross Membership Drive, 244 Madison Avenue.

The Best Way to Spend a Dollar This Week Is to Join the Red Cross for 1918

Alexander's Shoe Sale

Worth-while savings and a choice of styles in practically every size.

Men's Shoes

At Sixth Ave. Store	*At Fifth Ave. Store*
Men's black calfskin lace, English and broad toe lasts; not all sizes... **$3.85**	Men's mahogany color Russia calf; British last; smart..... **$6.85**
Black calfskin and kidskin, full round toes or flat English lasts; some with double soles..... **$4.85**	Dark brown all Cordovan lace, heavy single soles; a clever style and splendid Winter shoes.... **$8.45**
Dark mahogany color calfskin, black calfskin and kidskin, lace; patent leather, button..... **$5.85**	Black or mahogany color calfskin, lace, wing tips, perforated vamps—the prevailing style for business **$8.45**

Women's Shoes and Slippers at Equally Attractive Prices.

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street — 548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

MILD WEATHER FAILS TO END COAL NEED

Fuel Administrators Admit a Slowing Up of Shipments to New York.

DOUBT SCHLEY'S ESTIMATE

Apartment House Owners Say Amount Is Overstated and Adopt Rules for Conservation.

The Fuel Administrators agreed that coal was coming to New York more slowly yesterday than on any day since the storm made the coal shortage acute. Reeve Schley, Manhattan Fuel Administrator, estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of coal had been moved by barges from the railroad terminals to Manhattan in the last twenty-four hours. He did not believe any of the railroads were holding up coal for the demurrage charges, and asserted that the delay was due to congestion at the terminals and the difficulty in getting coal to points where it could be distributed.

There is considerable uncertainty as to the amount of coal coming into New York and some of the coal dealers are disposed to question the estimates made by the Fuel Administration. It was reported yesterday that 3,000 cellar dealers might be forced to close shop because they could not obtain coal. Nicholas Selvaggi, counsel for the New York Federation of Retail Coal Dealers, said that the dealers might have to close up temporarily. He denied that the coal dealers were hoarding, and the Fuel Administration is inclined to believe this. Mr. Selvaggi said that the association contemplated forming a co-operative company and purchasing at least 60,000 tons direct from the operators.

Many owners and managers of apartment houses are also doubtful as to the amount of coal that is coming into the city. Indeed, some of them frankly say that the quantity has been overstated. There was a meeting of the representatives of apartment house owners and managers yesterday in the office of A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East Forty-second Street, at which it was stated that it was the consensus of opinion that the public had been encouraged by false reports of arriving coal and was not awake to the seriousness of the situation.

The representatives of about fifteen large realty firms were present, and the following set of conservation rules was adopted for the guidance of apartment house managers to be followed during the present emergency:

1. To bank all fires at 10 o'clock at night and not start them again until 6 o'clock in the morning.
2. To reduce the steam pressure to the minimum possible at 11 o'clock in the morning and not start high pressure again until 4:30 in the afternoon.
3. To stop the use of live steam for boiling clothes in the washtubs.
4. To do away with the use of steam for heating the laundry dryers and to endeavor to dry the clothes in the open air if possible.
5. To request all tenants to caution their laundresses and waitresses not to waste hot water.
6. To request tenants to turn off the steam in rooms when the windows are opened and not leave steam turned on in rooms that are not in use.
7. To request tenants immediately to report any dripping or leaking of hot water faucets.
8. To endeavor to have engineers instructed in proper firing of boilers.

"Notwithstanding the rosy reports in the daily papers," said Mr. Mordecai, "those present reported that they had found it impossible to obtain coal in sufficient quantities to heat the buildings under their management and had no steam for twenty-four to forty-eight hours at a time."

Those present said that they wanted their tenants to believe that coal conservation measures were not sought as a means for [illegible] but simply because they felt that it would be better for the tenants to have less heat during the night and the middle of the day than to have the day come when they would have absolutely no heat at all. They believe that the rules will be more effective if they have the hearty co-operation of the tenants. The movement started at yesterday's meeting is said to have the indorsement of the New York Real Estate Managers' Association and will be pushed by that organization.

The bright side to the situation is to be found in the weather, and the Fuel Administrators believe that the mild spell will if it continues allow for the transportation of sufficient coal to tide over another storm. The Lehigh Valley reported that there was no congestion on its lines, and that the figures would show that 11,250 tons had been handled at the yard at Perth Amboy yesterday. There was no congestion there, it was said.

It is still an open question whether there is need for more barges at this port. Fuel Administrator Schley said that there were barges enough if they were kept moving. In this connection there was a report that the Federal Shipping Board was considering a plan to build $5,000,000 worth of barges to assist freight delivery. Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith offered Mr. Schley the use of a fleet of barges, but the Fuel Administrator said that the need for them had not arisen so far.

Only 1,300 tons of coal were received in the Bronx yesterday, and Joseph A. Hall, the Assistant Fuel Administrator in that borough, said that there was on hand 3,200 tons. The orders of one firm alone are for more than 10,000 tons. Mr. Hall did not agree with some of the optimistic statements made by Fuel Administrators in other boroughs as to the coal supply in sight. He asserted that in his opinion the coal in boats or barges on the New Jersey shore would not keep the Bronx warm, and added that consumers were constantly calling on him because they had gathered the impression from the newspapers that there was coal enough for all.

A. H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, declared that the situation was slightly improved. He added that it was complicated by insufficient terminal facilities and the tying up of traffic. In the opinion of Mr. Wiggin the situation calls for more conservation in the use of coal.

Michael Burns of Burns Brothers said that at present there was not enough coal coming in, that the supply was kept moving, and that an effort was being made for equitable distribution. Mr. Burns added that the cellar men were getting a proportionate share and that he did not believe there was hoarding.

Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies of the Board of Education, stated that as far as the schools were concerned the crisis was past. There is enough coal to keep the schools running until the holidays, and after that he expects to have caught up on the shortage. William Williams, Commissioner of Water Supply, and Robert Adamson were quoted yesterday as saying that there was enough coal on hand to meet present needs. Mr. Williams declared that none of the high pressure pumping stations were likely to be shut down for lack of fuel.

The number of pneumonia deaths in New York City in the last twenty-four hours was smaller than that for Wednesday and Tuesday, according to figures made public by the Board of Health. The number of deaths from pneumonia from last Saturday noon until this noon was 215. The figures for the last twenty-four hours follow: Manhattan—deaths, 124; from pneumonia, 13; Bronx—deaths, 26; from pneumonia, 3; Brooklyn—deaths, 70; from pneumonia, 23; Queens—deaths, 11; from pneumonia, 1; Richmond—deaths, 6; from pneumonia, 1. Totals for city—deaths, 237; from pneumonia, 4.

CARDINAL'S PLEA TO MINERS

Gibbons Urges Them to Work Between Christmas and New Year's.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Cardinal Gibbons, in a letter to Fuel Administrator Garfield today, approved of a suggestion that miners take only Christmas Day and New Year's Day off, and further proposed that saloons might cooperate by closing from 9 o'clock in the evening until 8 o'clock the following morning.

"This," the Cardinal wrote, "surely would not work any hardship upon the patrons. On the contrary, it would benefit them and give them more time to spend with their families, while at the same time contribute to their greater efficiency.

"These are days of sacrifice, and I feel confident that our men in the coal fields will not be less generous of their best efforts than others in the country. Up to the present they have done splendidly, and I have no reason to believe they would slacken down in the least in their part of national service."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Miners are urged to keep all the collieries in Pennsylvania at work as a patriotic duty every week day during the holidays, with the exception of Christmas, by the Anthracite Conciliation Board, which met here today. The appeal, which will probably keep the miners at work on New Year's, is signed by all the members of the board.

Saks Suits and Overcoats at $23

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

IT was never more difficult than now to produce a really good suit or overcoat at $23, yet we are in a position to-day to give you a splendid suit or overcoat at this popular figure.

¶ Our models are individual to an unusual degree, exhibiting a fluency and grace of line certainly remarkable in suits and overcoats at this price. And all have been tailored with but one thought in mind—that they shall be superior in every little detail to any other popular-priced clothes *anywhere*.

¶ We have the color you want, the models you prefer, both single- and double-breasted, in a range of sizes so complete that to fit any man is a matter of minutes only.

Saks & Company
Broadway at Thirty-Fourth Street

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Store open from 9 a. m., till 7 p. m.

A Fuel Saver

Sterno Canned Heat for Instant Cooking. Safe, Economical, Smokeless, Odorless, Non-Explosive and Non-Spillable.

Sterno Kitchenette
Sensible, Patriotic and Nearly Everlasting

Burns Sterno Canned Heat. Does the trick of a big stove. Weighs only two pounds. You can prepare a complete meal hastily at the table or in the kitchen. Cooks, broils and fries. Thousands now being used successfully.

Two Burners, $2.00

Sterno Canned Heat—10c each—$1.20 a dozen.
Send this great outdoor Cooker to your Soldier Boy.
Wrapped in Holly Paper for Xmas.
GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Arnold, Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Special Holiday Gift Sales Now in Progress
During
Men's Christmas Week at *Arnold's*

Large Assortments of Fresh, New Haberdashery
Priced 1/4 to 1/3 Less Than Regular Value

Sale of Men's Fine Winter Shirts

	Value	Sale Price	3 for	6 for
SILK SHIRTS—From plain English custom shirtings	$10.50	9.50	27.00	52.00
SILK SHIRTS—From Imported white Habutais and pongees	8.50	7.50	21.00	40.00
SILK SHIRTS—From extra heavy and other fine shirtings	8.50	7.50	21.00	40.00
FLANNEL SHIRTS—English flannels; collars on, or neck-bands	6.00	4.50	12.75	24.00
PLEATED SHIRTS—All our most exclusive fancy styles	3.50	2.50	7.00	13.00
BUSINESS SHIRTS—Stiff and soft cuff styles. White or fancies	2.00	1.75	4.75	9.00

Special
Silk Knitted Scarfs
For motoring or street wear. Styles and colors suitable for men and women.
Value $6.50
3.75

Men's
House & Bath Robes
From the light cotton and flannel robes to the finest English wool and silk robes.
Nicely Boxed
2.50 to 58.00

Plush
Motor Robes
Heavy double robes that are soft and pliable. Black and colors.
Value $22.50 and $25.00
16.50

Xmas Box Sale of
Men's Silk Neckwear

	Value	Now	3 for	6 for
Extra heavy rich Four-in-hands,	$2.50 $3.00	1.85	5.25	10.00
Extremely fine grade Four-in-hands,	$2.00	1.35	3.75	7.00
High grade fancy Four-in-hands,	$1.50	.95	2.65	5.00
Plain colored Irish Poplin,	$1.50	.95	2.65	5.00
Plain colors, extra fine grade,	.85	.60	1.65	3.00

Xmas Box Sale of
Men's Pure Silk Hose

	Value	3 for	6 for
Heaviest thread silk Socks,	$3.50 pr.	9.00	16.50
Heavy clocked or plain Socks,	2.25	5.25	10.00
Heavy thread silk plain Socks,	1.50	3.75	7.00
Vertical striped silk Socks,	1.15	3.00	5.50
Plain mixture, plaited foot,	.85	2.25	4.00

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
Store Open from 9 A. M. Till 7 P. M.

Why Not Give Furs?

We have marked our entire stocks exceptionally low for the benefit of Holiday Shoppers.

Many of remaining fur coats, wraps, capes and sets—coatees, models and show garments—fashioned from the choicest pelts—exquisitely lined—are offered at reduced prices.

Coatee-scarf of blended sable. Reduced to $325.00.

Fur Coats Reduced

$125.00 Hudson Seal Coat	Now	$90.00
$185.00 Hudson Seal Coat, skunk trimmed	"	$150.00
$225.00 Hudson Seal Coat, skunk trimmed	"	$185.00
$195.00 Persian Lamb Coat	"	$125.00
$345.00 Caracul Coat	"	$275.00
$225.00 Grey Squirrel Coat	"	$175.00
$375.00 Jap Kolinsky Coat	"	$285.00
$975.00 Mink Coat	"	$750.00
$145.00 Hudson Seal Coatee	"	$115.00
$115.00 Natural Raccoon Coat	"	$79.50

Fur Pieces Specially Priced

Scarfs		Muffs	Scarfs		Muffs
$24.00	Black, Grey, Brown Wolf	$24.00	$10.00	Taupe Muskrat	$15.00
$14.50	Hudson Seal	$12.50	$19.50	Nutria	$11.50
$32.50	Skunk	$24.50	$10.00	Dyed Skunk	$14.50
$22.50	Beaver	$24.50	$15.00	Grey Squirrel	$15.00

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Men's Handsome Fur Coats

For Christmas Gifts
That Will Be Long Remembered

$57.50 to $500.00

Coats of selected pelts in combination with fine imported and domestic fabrics, splendidly tailored; many models and shades to select from.

Outside Fur Coats from $32.50 upward

Fur Lined Coats

At special prices for this week—Coats with Muskrat, Nutria, Marmot or Mink lining; with collars of Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat,) Beaver or Otter.

Men's Winter Suits, $20.00 to $50.00
Men's Winter Overcoats, $20.00 to $75.00
Fourth Floor.

Men's Slippers---Useful Gifts

Soft tan or black opera and Romeo Slippers.....$3.00
High-cut Cavalier Slippers; maroon, dark green, brown.....$6.50
Men's High Cut Felt Slippers, $1.85
Ground Floor.

4,200 Men's Silk Scarfs

Formerly $2.00 Each

$1.20

Four-in-Hand Scarfs

Large open-end Four-in-Hand Scarfs made from handsome imported Silks and Satins in a comprehensive assortment of the newest patterns. We have sold thousands of these Scarfs at $2.00. Splendid for Holiday Gifts.
Ground Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Sleeping Suits with Warmth of the Sunny South

So warm and cozy that you may peacefully dream of sun-swept beaches while the blizzard rages around the barracks. Civilians will find them equally serviceable when sleeping outdoors.

Sleeping Suits for Men, $3.29

Well made of heavy flannelette in two styles.
No. 1—made in one piece style with boots attached and hood detached.
No. 2—made in two piece style with boots and hood detached.
Both models have wind protecting sleeve device
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Army Shirts $3.29 to $4.39

Of fine quality Khaki Flannel, with interlined cotton khaki fronts, reinforced where most needed, designed to give room for action and assure comfort. Elsewhere they would cost you more.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Vest Pocket Kodaks at $10.79

Just the thing for the fighting man. Dependable, easy to carry and inexpensive to maintain. Fitted with speed F. 7.5 Maco Anastigmat lenses Flexible belt cases of olive drab calfskin, $1.74
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, 35th St.

Folding Kit Bags, $28.50

Can be folded so that it may be conveniently carried in trunk when not in use. Brass fittings. Well made of fine, hand-boarded leather so pliable that it will stand hard usage and keep its good appearance. Size 22 in.
Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

A Comfort Kit De Luxe, $15.89

Water-proofed case, containing Gillette razor, talc, military brushes, trench mirror, shaving brush, tooth brush, comb and other necessities.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Take a Shavelight Along, $3.29

This handy outfit consists of a safety razor, trench mirror, battery and light, packed in a neat canvas case.
Macy's—Basement, Centre.

French Books For Soldiers

If you are going over you will want to know French, too. We have an assortment of French Conversation Books, some of them specially prepared for fighting men—all at prices less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

AUTHORITIES

The Thompson-Starrett Company is a lean, clean-cut organization of executives who have served their apprenticeship in the hard school of experience and whose knowledge of building is so comprehensive that they are regarded as authorities.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Be Cautious!

NOW—more than ever—care should be exercised in the buying of Wines and Liquors. You should not be satisfied with less than a rightful return of Quality and Quantity for the money you pay—but there is no reason why you should pay "boosted" prices.

We filled our great warehouses with immense reserve stocks when prices were considerably lower than they are to-day. Thus we are enabled to make it distinctly worth while for you to buy from us.

Hygrade Service Insures Your Satisfaction

Every transaction must be satisfactory to our customers—or your money back promptly.

Hygrade Dry Gin
Per Bottle $1.50 Per Bottle
(One-fifth Gallon)
Crystal Purity
Delicious Flavor

Trouville Cognac
Per Bottle $2.75 Per Bottle
Imported in Glass
Special Holiday Price

If you are not acquainted with Hygrade service now is the time to put it to the test. Learn what Hygrade quality means. Enjoy the economy which Hygrade prices offer.

And we absolutely guarantee
Quality same as Always
Quantity same as Always

HYGRADE WINE CO.
Largest retail wine and liquor dealers in the United States
60 Stores in Greater New York
Look in the telephone book for address of our store in your neighborhood.
SERVICE HYGRADE COURTESY
MAIL ORDERS addressed to 35 Ninth Avenue will receive PROMPT and CAREFUL attention.

To Preserve, Purify and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme. You can find no others more effective, no matter what you pay, than these fragrant, super-creamy emollients.

For Trial Free by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

HURLEY EXPLAINS CURB ON SHIPYARDS

Discourages Only Private Building of Steel Vessels, Chairman of Board Asserts.

SENATE INQUIRY ON TODAY

Investigators Call for Copies of All Contracts and Full Statistics of Work in Progress.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—On the eve of the Senatorial inquiry into the activities of the United States Shipping Board Chairman Hurley announced in detail the policy the board has pursued for several months with regard to the construction of ships for private account.

The statement was made in reply to criticism by Senator Chamberlain, who was reported as saying several days ago that the board had discouraged private yards from building wooden ships for individuals and had abandoned the construction of such ships after these yards had refused private work upon the advice of the Shipping Board.

The policy which the Shipping Board has pursued for many months, as announced by Mr. Hurley, is:

1. There is no policy of the board which would prevent a free construction of tugs and barges for American owners in American shipyards. On the contrary, the board is ready to encourage such construction on the Atlantic or Pacific Coast or on inland waters.

2. In view of the necessity of devoting all steel shipbuilding resources to the Government's war program, it is the policy of the board, for the present, not to encourage construction of steel ships for private account, whether American or foreign, except for the above mentioned tugs and barges.

3. There is no policy of the board to discourage the construction of wooden ships for private account where such construction will not interfere with the Government program.

4. Preference in granting permission for construction of wooden ships will be given to American owners, but in cases where no American owners apply foreign owners who will agree to the restrictions imposed by the board may, if such construction is in other respects approved, secure permission therefor. Persons or corporations desiring to construct ships in American yards should apply for permission, giving the details of the proposed construction. Blank forms of application can be obtained by applying to Charles Piez, Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The shipbuilding facilities of the country having been largely increased by the board in the last six months, it will be the policy of the board hereafter to devote itself to the expansion of these new yards and the old yards, rather than to the creation of any further new yards unless it is found necessary to do so.

The Senate Commerce Committee will open its Shipping Board inquiry tomorrow, when Chairman Hurley, John A. Donald, Vice President, and Raymond B. Stevens, Treasurer of the board, will appear as witnesses. Chairman Fletcher of the committee announced today that the hearings would go on every day throughout the Congressional recess excepting on Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

The committee today adopted a resolution, which was sent to the Shipping Board, calling upon the board for information concerning its work in the construction of ships. The information wanted, as specified in the resolution, is:

1. An itemized statement of all contracts which have been let by and through the board and the subsidiary shipbuilding corporation thereof for the construction of ships, both steel and wood, since the establishment and creation of the board. Such statement should give the full name of each person, firm, or corporation with whom each contract has been made, when organized and how long in operation, the place and locality where the shipbuilding under each contract has been or is being carried on.

2. The number of ships that have been constructed, if any, and the place where and by whom so built.

3. The number of ships now under construction and where and by whom the same are being built, as well as the proportion of work done on each vessel up to the present time.

4. Copies of all shipbuilding contracts entered into in order that the committee can ascertain the terms of the same.

5. Also what ships are being built in private yards for other than Government and by whom and where.

Immediately after the committee's resolution was received at the Shipping Board offices it was announced that the information asked by the committee would be supplied as soon as it can be compiled. The board expects to have it ready for the committee by Saturday.

Mr. Hurley, in the meantime, is ready to tell the committee what the Shipping Board has done during his régime.

The committee intends to go into the delays in the Shipping Board's program caused by the Denman-Goethals controversy. The fundamental purpose of the committee is to inquire whether the shipbuilding industry is being worked to full capacity. The committee hopes to have a report ready for Congress on Jan. 8.

ROOSEVELT AS SANTA CLAUS

Gives Presents to 60 Pupils of Little School His Sons Attended.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 20.—In the quaint little school at Cove Neck, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt distributed this afternoon personal gifts to the sixty children.

Arriving at the school in a sleigh, the Colonel with his numerous packages was greeted with a Christmas song. Then he went to the Christmas tree which had been erected in one of the vacant rooms. Taking his place beside the teacher, Miss Alice Stuart, the Colonel distributed the gifts he had brought with him. As the little boys and girls marched up he patted them fondly and wished them the season's greetings.

It was at the Cove Neck school that the Colonel's four sons, Kermit, Archibald, Theodore, Jr., and Quentin, who are now in Europe fighting with the Allies, received their first schooling, and the former President has always visited the school during the holidays since they left it.

Three Italian Sailing Vessels Sunk.

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 19, (delayed.)—The weekly report of shipping losses shows that two sailing vessels of more than 100 tons and one of less than that size were sunk. One steamship was damaged by a mine, but reached port.

SEES OUR TROOPS BEST ARMED OF ALL

Continued from Page One.

great progress in the manufacture of the gun. The War Department let the contracts for the Browning in July."

Senator Hitchcock thought there was altogether too much delay in the contract letting. Mr. Hanson admitted there was delay, but added:

"Gentlemen, whatever delay there was, I am convinced, is more than compensated for in our having a machine gun that has no equal. When we do get it, our forces will have the advantage over the enemy. In the meantime we are being adequately equipped by the French and British."

Senator Wadsworth alluded to the lack of machine guns in the training camps, and asked why the Lewis gun could not have been manufactured and supplied to the cantonments while waiting for the Browning gun.

"We are using some Lewis guns," replied Mr. Hanson. "But it is not much of a gun for army uses. It has always failed with American ammunition. It can't be compared with the Browning or the Vickers gun. We use some Vickers guns, too. The British use the Lewis gun chiefly with their own ammunition."

Mr. Hanson called it a "great handicap" for the American forces in France to be obliged to rely on the French and British for machine guns, using British and French ammunition, while at the same time having American rifles with American ammunition.

"It is a regrettable mixture," said Mr. Hanson. "But the fault will be eliminated when we get our Browning gun over in France."

"Don't you think we might advantageously have purchased 20,000 Colt machine guns for our men in France—for I understand they could have been manufactured—and to have used them, with American ammunition, until our Browning gun got over?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"It would have been well to order any gun we could get," asserted Mr. Hanson. "It seemed to me that we ought to have got busy making guns when the Lusitania was sunk."

Time Waster, Says Colvin.

Frederick H. Colvin, editor of The American Machinist of New York, expressed the opinion to the committee that the War Department was "altogether too exacting in small details for war output," and that much time was wasted in starting the manufacture of ordnance after the United States got into the war.

Mr. Colvin spoke of going through Government arsenals, declaring that he gained the impression that the Government did not appear to know as much as private manufacturers did about attaining the aggregate of productivity. After spending fifteen weeks at the Springfield (Mass.) Government arsenal, a year ago, Mr. Colvin said he wrote to Secretary Baker, suggesting that the output of the plant might be increased if the system were changed.

The letter to Secretary Baker, Mr. Colvin said, was turned over to General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, who wrote to the editor resenting his criticism and insisting that the army men knew how to run arsenals better than private manufacturers.

"From what I have seen of the Government arsenals," said Mr. Colvin, "I am convinced that the efficiency would be increased if methods could be changed. I think the whole output of munitions, both in Government and private plants, ought to be put under a Ministry of Munitions."

Mr. Colvin thought the equipment of the Government was too antiquated.

"The fact is," he said, "the Government gets surprisingly good results out of its plants, considering that they are way behind the times. The men in the Springfield Arsenal could not be expected to do better work with the antiquated machinery they have to depend upon. They have machines that have been there fifty years. To my mind, the Government has seemed to lack an understanding of the first principles of arms manufacturing. Its delay in arriving at a decision as to the interchangeability of rifle parts is one proof of it. The War Department dawdled along for weeks on that alone when it ought to have come to a quick decision. What the army wanted when we went to war was rifles, heavy and light guns and ammunition. There was delay in getting all of it."

The witness criticised the Ordnance Department for what he called "superpersicseness of requirement" in the production of its arms.

"The department demanded that bayonets be manufactured to the exactness of one two-thousandths," said Mr. Colvin. "In other words, it required manufacturers to turn bayonets blades of the exact thickness called for in the specifications without the varying of the minutest fraction, when blades varying one-sixteenth would have made no difference whatever in the efficiency of the bayonet.

"The bayonet is only a butcher knife, anyhow, and doesn't need to be thinned down to an exactness of one two-thousandth. Delay in production aggregating 40 per cent. was occasioned by the insistence of the Ordnance Department in the literal terms of specifications for bayonets.

Arsenal Men Playing Checkers.

"I talked with manufacturers of bayonets who told me the Government's stubborn sticking to the contract specifications had put the work back for weeks."

Mr. Colvin found workmen in the Government arsenals last August playing checkers when the American forces were lacking in every character of ordnance equipment.

"Even while these men were engaged in amusing themselves with checkers, the War Department was still talking over specifications," said the witness.

"Were they all playing checkers?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"No, some were asleep," replied the witness.

Mr. Colvin expressed the opinion that one of the great weaknesses of the War Department in the earlier days after the country's entry into the war was hesitation of officials to take responsibility.

"No one appeared to want to assume responsibility for deciding details," he said. "As a result, time was lost until some one made up his mind to act."

Contracts for army cantonments and camps, their locations and sanitary conditions, transportation of troops and supplies both on land and sea, and many related questions also will be inquired about in the committee's examination of General Sharpe. He is expected to occupy the stand all day tomorrow, and any further questioning regarded by the committee as necessary probably will go over until after the Christmas recess, as the committee plans to wind up the ordnance inquiry on Saturday with the examination of Colonel Isaac Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun.

RATES OUR ARMY BEST.

Ingraham Predicts That It Will Astonish the Germans.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 20.—"Our national army is the best in the world," said William M. Ingraham, Surveyor of the Port, who recently retired as Assistant Secretary of War, in an address today at a meeting of the Bowdoin College Club of this city.

"When we attack the Germans," he said, "it will be an astounding blow; they will wonder what struck them. We are doing good work in sending the men across."

RED CROSS CHARGES PRO-GERMAN PLOT

Christian Scientists Also Accused of Direct Attack on Membership Campaign.

MINUTE MEN DECEIVED

Volunteer Speakers Told Over Telephone That Services Were Not Needed, Official Statement Says.

Charges that German sympathizers have been working against the Red Cross to minimize the membership campaign were made at campaign headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue, last night. It was also announced that an unpleasant incident which has marked the campaign was due to Christian Science opposition.

"Pro-German opposition to the Red Cross membership campaign which was manifested early in the week has utterly failed to stay its progress," the statement reads. "Monday the headquarters of the Four-Minute Men, the speakers who are covering the city, was called up several times by persons who represented themselves to be different Red Cross officials, and the burden of the story told was that the Red Cross appreciated the spirit of the Four-Minute Men and were thankful for their kind offer of assistance, but other arrangements had been made for speakers, and while the person at the telephone was sorry there had been a misunderstanding, the services of the Four-Minute Men would not be required.

"It so happened that Jerome Meyers, in charge of the speakers' bureau, was at the time trying to get the Four-Minute Men to ask if they could not help out at hotels and restaurants as well as at the moving picture houses. Notes were compared later in the day between Mr. Auchincloss and Mr. Meyers, and the plot was disclosed.

"The only other unpleasant feature of the week occurred at Aeolian Hall Wednesday night. Permission had been given for the placing of a booth in the lobby. Wednesday night a Christian Science gathering is held in the hall. When the vanguard of Scientists appeared they tore down the Red Cross posters and destroyed the booth, telling the booth Chairman, a woman, that under no circumstances could she solicit membership there, and saying that Christian Scientists were not in sympathy with the Red Cross movement."

The total number of new members secured Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, according to incomplete reports filed at the campaign headquarters, is about 175,000. The following statement addressed to the Chairman of booths was issued last night by Wellington E. Bull, campaign manager:

The report frequently comes to headquarters that renewal memberships are refused by booth chairmen and other workers. Will you kindly instruct all of your workers that this campaign is for 1918 memberships and that a renewal is just as welcome and counts for just as much as a new member. In other words, get the impression to your workers that a membership is an annual affair, and that it is for 1918 members that we are now working. This includes new members and renewals.

Each booth chairman is held responsible for the cash she receives, and under no circumstances should she turn it over to any collector or at any place other than at the treasurer's office at headquarters. The only exception to this rule is where a booth chairman gives her money to and takes receipt from a division chairman, who in turn, is held responsible.

The "100 Per Cent. Club," the membership of which represents the total personnel of corporations, banks, stores, and other business establishments, is steadily growing. A list of concerns whose officials and employes have enrolled in a body was given out last night.

Among the 100 Per Cent." members are Acker, Merrall & Condit, Abercrombie & Fitch, Arnold, Constable & Co., American Brake-Shoe & Foundry Company, Bonwit Teller & Co., Brill Brothers, Brokaw Brothers, Mark Cross, Erie Railroad Employment and Safety Departments, Franklin Simon & Co., James A. Hearn & Son, Liberty National Bank, Accounting Department of the Long Island Railroad, McCreery & Co., Oppenheim, Collins & Co., Weber & Heilbroner, Young Hat Co., Schulte Cigar Stores, and J. and J. Slater.

Several days ago a suggestion was sent out that on Christmas Eve all members in the United States display the Red Cross membership flag in their windows and that a lighted candle should be placed beneath each flag. The Red Cross is now bending every effort to counteract the suggestion. Fire Marshals in all parts of the country have protested against it, pointing to the danger of fires.

Chief Kenlon of the New York Fire Department, who was one of the first fire officials to see the danger of the candle program, had a warning against it displayed in 500 moving picture theatres in New York.

ENGLAND'S RECOGNITION.

Appreciative Comment of a German Jewish Paper on Britain's Attitude.

Judische Rundschau, the official organ of the German Zionists, commenting on the British Government's declaration of its attitude toward Zionism, says that this is the first occasion on which a great power has officially declared itself in relation to Zionism. For the first time the claim of the Jewish Nation to a renewal of its national existence in Palestine has been lifted by a European Government into the circle of the weighty political problems of the present time, and it must be admitted that the recognition of this claim by the British Government is an event of world-wide historic importance.

STORE OPEN This Evening Until 7 o'clock Tomorrow (Saturday) Until 10 p. m.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Holiday Merchandise at Reduced Prices Now

Make out your list of Christmas gifts now. Whatever you need, here it may be had at a reduced price PRIOR to the great day.

Note, if you please, that it is customary with most merchants to reduce the prices of Holiday Articles AFTER the festival. We prefer to do it BEFORE Christmas Day, thus effectually reducing THE HIGH COST OF GIVING.

Do you see the point? We think so! **Prices on Holiday Goods Have Been Clipped in All Departments.**

$1 Buys a Red Cross Membership
And It's $1 Very Well Spent.
Red Cross Booth—Main Floor.

A Christmas Glove Sale That Will Astound New York

Beginning this morning, a distribution of several thousand pairs of gloves for men, women, boys and girls in the very leathers and styles now in the height of demand,—

Prices That You Positively Cannot Match Outside the Great Greenhut Store

Not only is this a remarkable opportunity for you to buy gloves for gift-giving, but it will prove equally attractive from the standpoints of quality, style and value for you to lay in a liberal supply of gloves for your own use for 1918.

Look at the Prices We Quote in This Sensational Pre-Holiday Sale

Women's Duplex Doe Suede and Single Weight Gloves—white and white with black; Kayser and other makes; $1.25 and $1.50 grades; sale..... 98c

Women's Double Silk Gloves—good heavy quality; black and grey, with three row embroidery on back; regularly $1.50; sale, pair..... $1.25

Women's Double Silk Gloves—Paris point on back; black and grey; pair..... 98c

Women's Meyer's Make Cape Pxm Gloves—tan, grey, pearl and putty; an excellent wearing glove; pair..... $1.45

Women's Pique Mocha Gloves—good shades of grey; fancy embroidery on back; reg $2; sale, pair..... $1.69

Women's Glace Kid Gloves—overseam and pique style; tan, black and white..... $1.69

Meyer's $2 Pxm Cape Gloves—for women; spear back; good shades of tan; pair..... $1.69

Boys' Velour Gauntlets and Suedette Gloves—black and grey; pair..... 55c

Boys' and Girls' Wool and Wool Lined Gloves—black; pair..... 55c

Boys' Rough Rider and Cadet Lined Gauntlets—tan shades; $1 quality; sale, pair..... 79c

Children's Wool Lined Gloves and Mittens—kid, cape and mocha; tan and gray; $1.25 quality; sale, pair..... 95c

Every Women Who Needs Long Gloves Should Not Miss This Sale—

16-Button Length Mousquetaire Gloves—Soft, elastic skins; fit perfectly; white only; sale, pair..... $1.50

Men's Pxm and Pique Gloves—good tan shades; pair 95c and..... $1.50

Men's Wool and Seamless Lined Mocha Gloves—grey and tan; regularly $3; sale, pair..... $2

Men's Chauffeur Gloves and Mittens—with strap; wool lined and fur lined; with gauntlet or plain; pair..... $1.50 to $10

Other Timely Special Offerings

In Toy Town

Juvenile Automobiles—$5 to $35.
Swing Horses—$3.75 to $8.75.
Doll Pullman Carriages—$6.95 to $10.
Choo Choo Cars and Coasters—$1 to $4.
Submarine Chaser Autos—$13.50.
Desk and Chair Sets—$4.50 to $16.50.
Special Hand Cars—at $5.
Velocipedes, with steel frames—$1.85 to $5.50.
Kidmobiles—$4.
Girls' Tricycles—$6.75 to $11.95.
Children's Folding Tables—89c to $1.50.
Chautauqua Blackboards—$1.25.
Plush Horses on Platforms—$1.25 to $7.50.

In Jewelry

Nickel Silver Cigarette Case—at $2.25.
Gold Filled Lingerie Clasps—in fancy box; at 50c.
Sterling Silver Powder Boxes—complete with mirror, puff, finger ring and chain; $2.25.
Sterling Silver Belt Buckles—at $6.25.
Pocket Comb and File Set—for men; $1.25.
Sterling Silver Thimbles—$1.50.
Sterling Silver Vanities—at $7.
Other Vanities—at $5 to $39.50.
Silver-Plated Cigarette Cases—with match box; $2.95.
10 Kt. Solid Gold Cuff Links—at $2.50.
Diamond and Platinum Lavallieres—set with nine fine cut diamonds and fine link platinum chain; at $75.

For Men

Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets—$4.95, $5.95 and $7.95.
Men's Raincoats—in holly boxes; at $5.95.
Christmas Neckwear—values to $1.50; at 89c
Men's Negligee Shirts—choicest patterns and materials; values to $3.50; at $1.89.
Men's $2 Slippers—at $1.45.
Men's $2.50 and $3 Slippers—at $1.95.

Miscellaneous

Misses' Fur Sets—at $5.95 to $19.75.
Girls' Fur Sets—$1.50 to $8.95.
Women's and Misses' Raincoats—$5.95.
Women's and Misses' Coats—$10 to $65.
Women's and Misses' Evening Wraps—$39.50 to $110.
$5.50 Library Table Scarfs—$4.50.
$2.95 Pillow Cases to match—$2.45.
Women's $1.50 to $2 Comfort Slippers—$1.15
Misses' and Children's $1 Slippers—at 65c.
Boys' $2.95 and $3.50 Hats—Plush, Velvet, Tweeds; $1.65.
75c and $1 Skating Toques—at 59c.
Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Mackinaws—at $5.
Boys' Raincoats—at $2.50
Military Sets—two brushes and a comb; in pink or blue Lard enamel; at $3.95.
Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets—at $6.

For the Home

$7.50 Coffee Percolators—at $5.
Chafing Dishes—3 pint size; $5.
Christmas Tree Stands—at 30c and 50c.
7 Piece Coaster Sets—mahogany finish rims; $4
Handsome Serving Trays—mahogany or Circassian walnut finish; 95c.
15 Piece Cereal Sets—$4.50
Decorated Scrap Baskets—at $1.
Solid Mahogany Oval Serving Trays—$5.75.
Tree Lighting Outfits—for electricity; at special prices.
100 Piece Dinner Sets—American Porcelain; $14.95.
100 Piece English Porcelain Dinner Sets—at $29
$1.29 Decorated Nippon China Nut Sets—$1.10
$1.39 Nippon China Boudoir Sets—$1.15.
$1.95 Nippon China Celery Sets—$1.59.
$2.39 Nippon China Cake Sets—$1.89.
$2.85 Chocolate Sets—$2.39.
$3.95 Decorated Nippon China Chocolate Sets—$2.75.
$3.95 Bluebird Tea Sets—at $2.95.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day

G. SCHIRMER'S VICTROLA SALESROOMS

THE VICTROLA—*A GIFT OF PERMANENCE*

Capable of continuing the Beautiful Christmas Spirit throughout the year. A Great and Lasting Pleasure.

MUSIC A NECESSITY NOT A LUXURY

A VICTROLA purchased at G. SCHIRMER'S guarantees to you the highest quality and standard of excellence. *NOW* is the time to select your VICTROLA. We guarantee prompt delivery of last minute Christmas purchases.

VICTROLA SALES-ROOMS

G. SCHIRMER
3 East 43d St., New York
CONVENIENT TERMS

DON'T TALK TOO MUCH PERSHING TELLS MEN

And Don't Remember Any More Than You Can Help, if Taken Prisoner.

SUSPECT ALL STRANGERS

And Be Especially Wary of Women —Advice Issued on Card to Forces Abroad.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 20, (Associated Press.)—A card signed by General John J. Pershing, explaining why the censorship is necessary, giving directions concerning letter writing, stating why it is dangerous to talk too much, especially to women, telling the men what to do if captured, and also informing them concerning what not to carry on their persons, has been issued to every member of the American expeditionary force. The instructions regarding capture and the things the men should not carry are regarded as most important.

"If you are captured," says the text of the instructions, "don't remember any more than you can help. Try particularly to forget organizations and places in which they are stationed. Every bit of military information you give your captors is a danger to you and to your comrades left behind to fight your battles.

"Don't carry with you maps, documents, private papers of a military nature, or a diary or notebook containing military hints of value to the enemy, except when it is your official duty to do so. These would be a danger to your comrades in case you are captured. Enemy pickpockets may get them even if you are not captured.

"On the other hand, if any enemy information properly comes into your possession under any circumstances, turn it over immediately to the company commander, who will deliver it to the intelligence officer. If the trophy is not valuable to the intelligence section, it will be returned to you. Such trophies may be of vast importance to the General Staff."

Some hints under the heading, "Don't Talk Too Much," are:

"Officers and men and militarized civilians with the American expeditionary force are forbidden to discuss or mention in public places, or to inform any one except in the official discharge of their duties, anything of a military nature or anything whatever concerning information directly or indirecdy obtained through connection with the American expeditionary force."

"Never forget that we are at war and that the enemy is listening."

"Always look with suspicion upon strangers."

"Never tell anything of a confidential nature to a woman, as women are the most successful enemy spies."

"Be suspicious of any one asking questions of a military nature, or who appears unduly interested in military information, even though they may be, or may appear to be, American officers."

"Don't offer unsolicited information. You have no right to tell any one where any unit is or what military information is in your possession, unless it is your official duty to do so."

"Any stranger, (man, woman, or child,) even a man in an American or allied uniform, may be a spy. Do not tell him anything you would not be willing for the enemy to hear. For similar reasons never enter into correspondence with strangers. This is one of the many schemes used by enemy agents to gather information."

"On the street and in public places remember that the walls have ears. Do not express an opinion on military matters, nor on the general situation."

"Be loyal to your Government and your superiors. Trust them to conduct the war while you attend to your own particular part in it."

"Avoid in any way giving an impression of pessimism, either in conversation or attitude. Always be confident of the success of our arms and our cause."

"All members of the American expeditionary force are forbidden to take photographs unless it is part of their official duty."

Under the heading of "Censorship" the American expeditionary force is urged to remember that the enemy has his agents always on the alert to gather information "the details of which, apparently unimportant, may be combined with other details and become of great importance to the enemy."

"Do not forget," this chapter continues, "that news travels so quickly under modern conditions that bits of information, written home, may be in the enemy's hands soon after."

Special cautions are issued against mentioning towns or localities in connection with any military organization, troop movements and conditions, the effects of hostile fire, and losses or of allowing friends at home to publish letters in newspapers. The men are also told that they should not put too much faith in the discretion of people they write to, as they may be extremely patriotic, but yet unable to recognize an enemy agent or what information is valuable to the enemy.

"Do not attempt," the instructions proceed, "to formulate or use any system of code, cipher, shorthand or other means for concealing the true meaning of letters, as it is the surest road to court-martial and severe punishment. Do not mail letters in the French Post Office, as this is forbidden in the American military postal service areas. Remember that writing and receiving letters in war time is a privilege and not a right. In many wars of the past soldiers were not allowed to write at all."

FIRST KEEL IS LAID IN BIG NEWARK YARD

Submarine Boat Corporation Begins Work on Job of Building 150 Vessels.

The keel of the first fabricated steel ship to be built in America was laid yesterday at the new shipyards of the Submarine Boat Corporation, Port Newark Terminal, Newark. If the plans of the company are not delayed the ship that will be built up from this keel will be launched by the 1st of June.

John Hunter, inspector for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, drove the first rivet into the keel, fastening it to the upright keelson near what will be the bow of the ship. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, who was to have driven the first rivet, was unable to be present because of the heavy passenger traffic from Washington. He couldn't get accommodations on a train that would get him to Newark in time for the ceremonies, and he couldn't use a special car because of the length of the trains.

After simple ceremonies at the keel-laying, the Government and shipyards officials, Mayor Gillen of Newark, the City Commissioners, and prominent business men attended a luncheon at the Robert Treat Hotel as the guests of Uzal H. McCarter, President of the Newark Board of Trade. Mr. McCarter outlined the pool that was being formed in Newark to build homes for the 15,000 men who will work at the submarine boat plant and the 40,000 that will find employment at other nearby shipyards.

HOLIDAY CIGARS

Specially Selected Importations
Highest Grade Havana Cigars

ROMEO Y JULIETA
H. UPMANN
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FOR BUSINESS MEN

Complete Calendar and Information Chart, giving dates when taxes must be paid, notices filed, and every important business date of the year 1918

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S

New York American

☞Order next Sunday's American from your newsdealer to-day, as the supply is limited.

Men! Young Men! A Special Overcoat Event at $20.00

BEARING the Kirschbaum label, there can be no questions of quality of these garments. . . . Fabrics of Winter weight, 100 per cent. all wool. . . . Belted, form-fitting and loose draping models, all new 1917-1918 designs. . . . At $20.00, we are offering these garments at about next fall's wholesale price for overcoats of equal quality.

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

Concentration Sale

Closing Saturday 9 P. M.

Regal Shoes $2.45, $3.45, $3.95

Regular Prices $5, $6, $7, $8

Small Sizes

A, 7, 7½; B, 6 to 7; C, 5 to 6½
64 Styles—7,300 Pairs
Priced $2.45 — $3.45 — $3.95

NOW, the young man or boy who can wear these sizes has the most unusual opportunity. Stylish, first-grade Regals for Winter wear—two pairs for about the regular price of one pair.

Shoes for out-of-doors, business or dress-up—in Blucher style, or Bal; lace or button, tan or black; fibre soles or leather soles. Some are cloth top—some are combination colors in novelty effects.

We wish it clearly understood that the rapid selling of these shoes early this week has broken the size ranges.

But remember that 7,300 pairs at $2.45, $3.45, $3.95, give you a splendid opportunity to find the shoes you want.

Men's Sizes

5,150 Pairs—47 Styles
No complete size ranges, but a wonderful choice in special large or small sizes, narrow or broad shapes.

HERE'S the chance for a man who takes an unusual size—priced now $2.45, $3.45, $3.95—practically two pairs for the regular price of one pair.

All the choicest styles for Winter wear—storm shoes, dress shoes, dancing pumps, business shoes.

Selection of black or tan, cordo shade or wine shade. Leather soles or fibre soles.

You will probably want two or three pairs—if you wish to cover your shoe needs for the long winter months ahead.

FRANKLY, we believe shoe stores today carry far too many different styles. So for 1918 we are putting into effect the new Regal policy of concentrating our factories solely on a selected list of the choicest styles in the most wanted leathers. All the shoes in this Sale stand in the way of our new policy. We offer them now at $2.45, $3.45, $3.95, to sell them quickly—and at a time when everybody is thinking about new winter shoes and when the saving to you counts the most. No mail orders, no refunds or exchanges.

In Ten Regal Stores

NEW YORK

6th Avenue, cor. 21st St.
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Last Two Days

Brill Brothers Wonderful

WAR TIME SALE

Ends To-Morrow Night!
Only Two Days More in Which to Buy
Any $22.50, $25, $28 and $30 Overcoat and Suit in Stock
At $17.50

In One of the Greatest Clothing Sales New York Has Known

Arranged for the single purpose of disposing, as quickly as possible, of clothing which has not moved with the speed to which Brill stores are accustomed, because weather conditions have been highly unseasonable and because more than a million men are wearing Uncle Sam's Khaki and have no earthly use for civilian clothes. This is no special purchase for sale purposes, nor any season-end accumulation of odd sizes and left-over stock, but one of the most momentous stock disposal movements in the history of the Clothing Business, offering Clothing of Known Merit at Remarkable Reductions.

Here Are Some of the Good Things This Sale Offers

Former Prices	WINTER O'COATS	Sale Prices
$30.00	Chesterfield Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	Trench Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	D. B. Melton Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	S. B. Form Fitting Overcoats	$17.50
$22.50	Black Dress Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	Storm Collar Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	Gray Frieze Overcoats	$17.50
$25.00	Black Kersey Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	Fancy Black Overcoats	$17.50
$28.00	Scotch Mixture Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	Gray Mixture Overcoats	$17.50
$25.00	Plaid Back Overcoats	$17.50
$30.00	Black Melton Overcoats	$17.50

Former Prices	WARM ULSTERS	Sale Prices
$30.00	Plaid Ulsters	$17.50
$28.00	Storm Ulsters	$17.50
$25.00	Gray Mixture Ulsters	$17.50
$25.00	Touring Coats	$17.50
$30.00	Touring Coats	$17.50

Former Prices	WINTER SUITS	Sale Prices
$30.00	Silk Mixture Suits	$17.50
$28.00	Blue Flannel Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Unfinished Worsted Suits	$17.50
$22.50	Fancy Cassimere Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Blue Serge Suits	$17.50
$25.00	Black Unfinished Worsteds	$17.50
$30.00	Gray Cheviot Suits	$17.50
$28.00	Striped Worsted Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Blue Unfinished Worsteds	$17.50
$25.00	Gray Flannel Suits	$17.50
$28.00	Scotch Mixture Suits	$17.50
$30.00	Fancy Worsted Suits	$17.50
$25.00	Black Thibet Suits	$17.50

Former Prices	DRESS CLOTHES	Sale Prices
	At the 49th Street Store Only	
$25.00	Silk Lined Full Dress Coats	$17.50
$30.00	Silk Lined Full Dress Coats	$17.50
$25.00	Silk Lined Dinner Jackets	$17.50
$30.00	Silk Lined Dinner Jackets	$17.50
$25.00	Cutaway Coats with Vests	$17.50

Sale Ends To-Morrow Night!

Buy His Xmas Gift in a Store Full of Good Things for Men
Silk Scarfs Smoking Jackets Shirts Socks Sweaters Suspenders
Hand Bags House Robes Gloves Jewelry Pajamas Suit Cases
Or buy him a Brill Merchandise Order and let him select anything he likes.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED!

Brill Brothers

44 East 14th St. 279 Broadway — Broadway at 49th St. 1456 B'way at 42d St. — 47 Cortlandt St. 125th St. at 3d Ave. — 2 Flatbush Avenue Brooklyn

All Seven Brill Stores Open To-night and To-morrow Night.

HOOVER WILL FACE INQUIRERS TODAY

Sharp Controversy Likely with Senator Reed, Who Fought Against Food Control.

ROLPH AND HE IN A CLASH

Sugar Man Insists Control Kept Price Down—Babst Predicts Plentiful Supply Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, will take the witness stand tomorrow before the Senate sugar investigators to explain the Food Administration's methods of handling the country's sugar supply. Senator Reed, who fought the Food bill, is determined to make the Food Administrator answer questions rather than tell his story in his own way, and the clash promises to be sharp.

Judge Curtis H. Lindley, Mr. Hoover's counsel, will insist that Mr. Hoover get a chance to deny charges made by Claus A. Spreckels that the Food Administration was responsible for the sugar shortage.

Senator Reed, on the other hand, aims to make Mr. Hoover admit that sugar has been dearer and scarcer since the Food Administration took charge of importations and sought to regulate its distribution than before.

Senator Reed laid the foundation for this line of inquiry today, when he questioned George M. Rolph, head of the sugar division of the Food Administration and Chairman of the International Sugar Committee. Mr. Rolph's figures showed that the average price of sugar is higher now than at any time since the war began.

"But everything else is higher," Mr. Rolph added. "And had the Food Administration not taken over the regulation of the sugar business on Oct. 1 there is no telling, in my opinion, how high sugar might have gone by this time."

"That, of course, is only your opinion," remarked Senator Reed. "What we want is facts. Isn't it fact that since the Food Administration took control the average price of sugar has risen more rapidly than it did when sugar refiners were allowed to compete in the open market for raw sugars, and that in spite of the war?"

The witness again voiced his opinion that the price was lower now than it would have been had the Administration not taken charge.

As to Beet Sugar Price.

He answered critics of the Food Administration, who maintained that the price of 7.25 cents a pound, set for beet sugar, was too high, by saying that had not the price been set sugar now would be selling at 20 or 25 cents a pound where available. The beet sugar growers who met here to arrange for the price wanted much more, he asserted.

Mr. Rolph contradicted Mr. Spreckels's statement that the shortage was only on the Atlantic seaboard. "The shortage is as severe in the West as in the East," said Mr. Rolph, who is an official of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company.

This Western shortage, Mr. Rolph said, was the reason he told Mr. Spreckels that 70,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar in the San Francisco refinery was needed in the West and could not be shipped East to relieve the shortage here.

"Another reason," added Mr. Rolph, "is that there have been no railroad cars to ship raw sugar."

This corroborated the testimony yesterday of Earl B. Babst, head of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Mr. Babst in completing his testimony earlier in the day predicted a plentiful supply of sugar for the American people during the coming year. He opposed placing a limit on domestic consumption, contending that such a plan would result in a larger surplus than the tonnage shortage would permit to be shipped abroad.

Half of the world's sugar crop outside of the Central Powers, Mr. Babst said, was produced in the United States, its territories and Cuba, and if properly distributed this production was more than enough to meet domestic demands as well as supply all that could be shipped to the Allies.

Of this year's shortage, Mr. Babst said it had its inception in unwarranted famine stories, spread broadcast early in the year, which resulted in hoarding. This has been aggravated by a series of unavoidable conditions since.

Mr. Babst said that later an important factor in the shortage was the canning campaign of last Summer.

"This caused consumption of 900,000 tons more sugar than is usually used in the Summer months," stated Mr. Babst.

"Who suggested and supported that canning campaign?" asked Senator Reed.

"The Department of Agriculture, women's clubs, and magazines," responded Mr. Babst.

"Then the Food Administration was not the agency behind the canning boom?" went on Senator Reed.

"No," said Mr. Babst, "not directly."

Mr. Babst said that the Food Administration did support the canning campaign to a certain extent as a means of conserving food for use this Winter.

Senator Jones asked Mr. Babst whether it was true, as Mr. Spreckels had stated, that if Mr. Spreckels had been allowed to bid a little more for Cuban sugar in September he would not have had to close his refinery.

"That statement was pure camouflage," replied Mr. Babst. He asked later that the statement be stricken from the record.

Mr. Babst blamed the I. W. W. for strikes in several refineries last Spring. "After bringing about strikes," said Mr. Babst, "the I. W. W. circulated false stories that the United States would be without sugar in a short time."

Must Continue to Supply Allies.

"Will we have to continue supplying sugar to the Allies?" asked Senator Reed.

"If the movement of the United States Army to France is not to be delayed," replied Mr. Babst, "we must give the Allies all the sugar they need. We cannot let our Allies send their ships to Java and other far-off sugar markets while every ship available is needed for transport of troops and munitions. The trip to Java, for example, requires 180 days from the British Isles. That is three times as long as it takes a ship to go to Europe from the United States and return."

Representatives of beet growers of Western States will testify before the committee, Senator Reed announced. The beet raisers' representatives say that the growers refuse to plant their usual acreage because refiners' prices for the beets are too low.

The committee's inquiry concerning the coal shortage is to open Monday. The committee has decided to take a recess of only one day—Christmas.

INSTRUCTION.

Make this a Red Cross Xmas.

FRENCH

Language Phone Method

And Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry.

A system of disc records that fit all phonographs, practicable and convenient. You hear the living voice of a native professor. Once the sentences over and over, until you master it.

U. S. C. French Military Conversation And History Language Phone Method.

A short course for those in war service. Call for free demonstration or write for booklet.

THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,

ACY SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND

Elocution and Dancing Adults, Children

FIX TURKEY PROFITS AT 5 CENTS A POUND

Poultry Dealers' Agreement Will Make Price to Consumer About 45 Cents.

HOLIDAY SUPPLY HERE

Arrival of Thirty-three Carloads of Fresh-Killed Birds from the West Is Reported.

Poultry dealers agreed at a meeting yesterday not to exact more than 5 cents a pound profit for turkeys at Christmas time. Experts of the Federal Food Board said that there was little of last year's frozen turkeys in the New York market now, and what there was was not more than 5 per cent. of the available supply. Most of the frozen turkeys, it was said, were in the West. The board announced that the majority of the turkeys supplied for the holiday season are the fresh-killed Western birds. Dealers will sell them, as well as storage turkeys, on a gross margin of not less than 5 cents a pound.

These turkeys, it was said, cost the retailer about 40 cents a pound and, under the agreement, the consumer will pay 45 cents. Wholesale prices quoted yesterday, which it was said would stand for Christmas sales, are as follows:

Fowls, dry-picked, over 5 pounds	25@30c
Fowls, dry-picked, under 5 pounds	27@30c
Roasting chickens, milk-fed fancy	29@31c
Roasting chickens, corn-fed, fancy	28@30c
Ducklings, Spring, stall-fed	29@30c
Ducklings, Long Island	27c
Ducklings, Western, average	17@23c
Geese, fancy fatted, over 16 pounds	30@32c
Geese, fancy fatted, under 16 pounds	28@30c
Geese, corn-fed, average, Western	26@28c

Poultry dealers asked the board not to attempt to fix the price of geese, ducks, or chickens, expressing the fear that such action would affect the availability of the market. Arthur Williams, food administrator, said that this action was not taken for a "runaway market." In agreeing not to charge more than the five-cent profit on turkeys, the dealers were given to understand that the margin of profit was that between the wholesaler's price and the retail price, and it did not mean that every time turkeys passed through a jobber he, too, must extract a five-cent profit. There was some discussion as to what a margin of profit would mean considering that in some stores the cost of handling was greater than in others.

It was reported that thirty-three carloads of fresh killed turkeys arrived in Jersey City yesterday from Maryland, Missouri, Minnesota, and Texas. Twenty cars of cold storage turkeys came in from Chicago. Many of these turkeys will be marketed outside of New York City.

At the Federal Milk Commission inquiry yesterday P. D. Fox, sales manager for the Borden's Farm Products Company, told how 900,000 quarts of the daily supply of 6,000,000 was distributed by his company. Referring to the cost he said that experience had demonstrated that motor truck delivery was not as satisfactory as the horse-drawn wagon. The recent strike, he said, had increased the overhead charge about $4,500 a week.

The witness expressed the opinion that the consumer would not get as good service if distribution were placed on a non-competitive basis. He admitted, however, that there might be a saving to the consumer if the city was divided into districts and certain territory was assigned to distributors now competing in delivery. He said the Borden's bottle loss was $500,000 yearly, 50 per cent. of this representing the New York loss.

Harry A. Cronk of Binghamton, N. Y., head of the production department of the Borden's Company said that the increased cost in the price of milk to the consumer was not enough to cover the expenses of handling and at the same time allow a fair return on investment. The hearing will be continued today.

H. L. Lefkowise of 1,420 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, who was accused of selling sugar to R. S. Cushman of 146 Amsterdam Avenue at the rate of fifteen cents a pound for 1,000 pounds, appeared before the Federal Food Commission yesterday. At the request of his counsel the hearing went over until Monday.

Max Saks of 39 West 138th Street appeared before the board and denied that he had intentionally covered part of the official placard announcing a refund to customers who had paid an excess charge on sugar. His explanation was satisfactory to the board, and he was dismissed on his assurance that refunds would be made.

The Federal Food Board suggested 45¼ to 46 cents a dozen as a fair retail price for eggs; 32 to 33 cents a pound for top steak, and 31 to 33 cents a pound for bottom cuts.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

You know the old joke about the Christmas cigars. See that you give good ones this year. Give

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"*Truly* a Cigar"

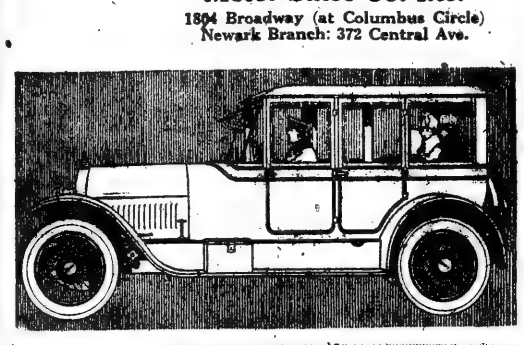
Various Shapes and Sizes

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

Boxes of 25 & 50 $2.25 and up

For Sale Where Good Cigars Are Sold

THE CAR THAT MADE STUTZ GOOD IN A DAY



Just in time for Xmas we announce the new STUTZ enclosed body models. STUTZ cars of the open body type have been universally noted for their power, speed and stamina. Now come the new Limousine, Brougham and Sedan bodies mounted on the same incomparable STUTZ chassis. They are designed to meet every weather requirement.

You are invited to inspect these beautiful cars which cannot fail to command your admiration.

William Parkinson Motor Sales Co. Inc.

1804 Broadway (at Columbus Circle)
Newark Branch: 372 Central Ave.

A Holiday Suggestion

Give him Lion Collars a box of

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

for his Christmas

$4.95

SPECIAL SALE

OF MEN'S

Walk-Over SHOES

$4.95

$6. to $8. Values

These shoes are all this season's models in Black, Tan, and Patent Leather—Button and Lace. This is one of the real sales of the season, at a most opportune time when economy is the watchword of the hour.

A full line of Phoenix Hosiery for men and women

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

New York: 179 Broadway, 144 Fulton St., 1359 Broadway. City: 1775-79 Broadway, 253 W. 125th St., Brooklyn 565-7 Fulton St., 1430 Broadway, 632 W. 181st St., 5408 Fifth Ave.

Branch—257 Madison Ave. Newark, N. J.—796 Broad St.

TRADE MARK Thomas A. Edison

Open evenings until Christmas

Special Christmas Offer

BUY now! Prices go up January 1st. This special Christmas offer makes it possible for you to select your New Edison and records and have them delivered at once. Make a small payment down but nothing further until *February, 1918.* Then make your first regular payment in an amount to suit your convenience.

The NEW EDISON

No Needles to Change *Plays All Makes of Records*

¶ Through the gift of Mr. Edison's genius it is now possible to have true, genuine music in every home. By tests it has been proved that Mr. Edison actually re-creates the living tone. Hear this most wonderful of all musical instruments, "the phonograph with a soul"—then judge for yourself.

Concert Today and Tomorrow

¶ Holiday shopping is tiring. Come to the Edison Shop Recital Hall and rest for an hour or so. The delightful, quiet surroundings and the truly wonderful music will relieve the strain and enable you to start out with renewed vigor. Come and bring your friends. Concerts daily from 11:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

THE EDISON SHOP

The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan—Prop. 473 Fifth Ave., Opposite the Public Library

'FLO-FLO' PLEASES AT CORT THEATRE

Familiar Materials Are Richly Embellished and Presented with Spirit.

MUSIC BY SILVIO HEIN

An Amusing Cast That Fails In.o Couples in the Manner of Vaudeville.

Flo-Flo, a musical comedy in two acts. Book by Fred de Gresac, lyrics by E. Paulton, music by Silvio Hein. At the Cort Theatre.

Flo-Flo	Vera Michelena
Isidor Moser	James B. Carson
Robert Simpson	Oscar Figman
Billy Cope	Leon Leonard
Angelina Stokes	Wanda Lyon
Mrs. R. G. Stokes	Louise Beaudet
Count Pedro di Seguilla	George Renavent
Carmen Carrasco	Finita de Soria
Pink	Thomas Handers
Mud	Arthur Millis
Officer Casey	W. H. Mack
Maid	Marie Hollywell

It was not by any novelty of idea or of material that "Flo-Flo" pleased the audience last night at the Cort, as it apparently did. It tells the tale of a bankrupt society climber who, in the hope of retrieving her fortune, is marrying her daughter to a fake nobleman, also penniless. The innocent girl is really in love with a childhood pal, and the supposed Count is encumbered with a Spanish inamorata whom he had previously robbed and jilted. The first act takes place in a Fifth Avenue lingerie shop, where the chorus is displayed in its least common denominators, and the second shows a wedding rehearsal down on Long Island, where the same young ladies parade in raiment raised to the nth power of voluminous richness. The book and lyrics, by Fred de Gresac and E. Paulton, are neat and witty enough along familiar lines; and the music, by Silvio Hein, though the most tasteful and genuinely pleasing feature of the evening, is quite in the tradition.

The talisman of the occasion was apparently the brisk and varied stage management, credited to Walter Brooks, which was exerted upon a cast that, though it lacked in any exceptional talent, showed an even and sustained excellence. There was, in fact, a general air of vaudeville ginger and twice-a-day assurance in pleasing. The performance was not so much a play as a succession of turns. It is scarcely possible to report it, except in the terms of partners and "acts."

James B. Carson and Oscar Figman were the partners of the lingerie shop, bickering in the manner of Potash and Perlmutter, and with all the familiar lapses into Yiddish vernacular and broken English malaprops. Leon Leonard and Wanda Lyon were the young lovers from Oshkosh, singing and dancing together very pleasantly—especially Miss Lyon, who is good to look at and to listen to. George Renavent and Finita de Soria were the Spanish twain and did "type" acting of no mean order. The comedians were Thomas Handers and Arthur Millis, who danced grotesquely and juggled their pet hats with amazing ease and skill. Vera Michelena was Flo-Flo, and having the title part, was without a mate. Perhaps that is why she scored so little.

The chorus was no handsomer and no more shapely than is the choral custom, but it had plenty of the well-known commodity that made Jamaica famous. It rejoiced alike in semi-nudity and beneath flowing folds of silk embellished with quarts of jewelry.

If one were inclined toward archaeology, one could point to the originals of almost every feature of the whole elaborate show. But art, not archaeology, is the high goal of the chorus girl, and of the chorus master. So the fact of the ultimate significance is that the performance pleased, and will probably continue to please.

SUNDAY IN FIST FIGHT WITH PRO-GERMAN

Man Who Attacked Evangelist on Atlanta Platform Roughly Handled by Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20.—Before a screaming, yelling audience of thousands of men and women at the Tabernacle tonight, Billy Sunday, who is nearing the close of his revival here, fought a fast and furious fist fight with a German sympathizer on the platform. While the exchanges of blows was about even, Billy had decidedly the better of the argument before the crowd near the platform separated the contestants.

The evangelist had just begun a vigorous attack on the Germans and their allies in this war, observing that he "didn't believe God would be on the side of a dirty bunch that would stand aside and see a Turk outrage a woman."

At this point there came cries of 'Look out!" and "Stop him!" and H. W. H. Beuterbaugh, a carpenter of 119 South Prior Street, pushed by the Sunday workers who were trying to keep him off the platform and advanced threateningly on the evangelist. Turning to see the cause of the interruption, Sunday promptly crouched like a prize fighter and launched an attack on the intruder.

Sunday led for the face and missed, and the stranger, who outweighed him fifty pounds at least, landed a glancing blow on the face. Then the evangelist countered with a heavy wallop to the chest as the crowd surged onto the platform and tore the fighters apart.

There was wild confusion and the German sympathizer was roughly handled before the police could reach the scene and rescue their prisoner. In the scramble in the effort to protect the evangelist Mayor Candler was choked, but not badly hurt.

At the police station Beuterbaugh refused to talk with reporters, but told the Assistant Chief of Police that the "work of the devil caused him to attack" the evangelist. He got his seat on the platform right behind Sunday by pretending that he was a minister.

MISS ANNE MORGAN RESIGNS

Her Work in France Causes Her to Quit Vacation Association.

Miss Anne Morgan has sent from France her resignation as Chairman of the War Relief Committee of the Vacation Association, Inc., and from the Board of Directors of the association because her work in France will keep her there indefinitely and make it impossible for her to aid in the work of the association. Mrs. Valentine Schuyler has been appointed her successor.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been appointed to fill the place on the Advisory Board caused by the death of John D. Crimmins. Mrs. Newcomb Carlton is in charge of the work of rebuilding the social service department of the association, which has suffered because of concentration on war relief.

TROOPS WIN FURLOUGHS.

War Department Rescinds Orders Affecting Leaves at Camp Dix.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J., Dec. 20.—Division headquarters announced tonight that previous orders had been rescinded and furloughs for Christmas and New Year's would be granted for practically every man in camp. In the jubilee over the news several regimental bands paraded through their reservations.

The War Department order was rescinded when it was learned that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had plans for moving 50 per cent. of the soldiers to and from their homes without any interference with traffic except a slight change in camp train schedules. Agents of the railroad company were called into conference again this afternoon by Colonel Walt C. Johnson, acting chief of staff, and the traffic plans were completed.

Fifty per cent. of the troops from New Jersey and Delaware will leave for home on early trains Saturday morning and a similar number of New York boys will leave late on Saturday afternoon. Furloughs will extend to Wednesday night.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION LEADS.

Million Australian Votes Yet to be Counted, However, Include Soldiers.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 20.—First returns from the conscription plebiscite in Australia give a majority of 120,000 votes against conscription out of about half of 2,000,000 votes cast, according to a cable dispatch from Sydney to The Vancouver World. The million votes yet to be counted include the soldier vote.

In the conscription election in Australia last year the issue was defeated by a margin of 61,000 votes, 1,087,000 ballots being cast in favor of conscription and 1,146,000 against it. Women voted. Estimates place the number of Australian soldiers who were entitled to vote in the election this year at between 300,000 and 350,000.

McCarthy Entertains His Deputies.

Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal, entertained his deputies last night at a dinner in the Postkeller in the Woolworth Building as a testimonial of the appreciation of the work they have done since the war began. Sixty deputies, all that could be spared from their duties, attended, together with some connected with the United States District Attorney's office. Marshal McCarthy complimented his deputies, and declared he was not a candidate for Police Commissioner and would not accept the post if it were offered to him.

Irene Castle Sues for $30,000.

Irene Castle filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $30,000 from the Century Amusement Corporation, lessee of the Century Theatre, for breach of contract. She alleges that she was engaged for the run of "Miss 1917" at $900 a week and $100 for each extra performance. She says the defendant dismissed her on Dec. 3 in violation of the contract and estimates that she would have been employed thirty weeks if she had not been discharged.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Holbrook Blinn will play Duval in Ethel Barrymore's production of "The Lady of the Camellias," which will be seen at the Empire Theatre next Monday. Mr. Blinn is at present appearing in "L'Elevation," which will end its engagement at the Playhouse tomorrow.

"The Grass Widow," at present at the Liberty Theatre, will be moved to the Princess on Monday night.

Contrary to her plans, Sarah Bernhardt did not change her program at the Palace yesterday afternoon. She will continue to appear in "From the Theatre to the Field of Honor" for the balance of the week, and "Camille" and "L'Aiglon" will be her program during her second week.

MUSIC NOTES.

Yvette Guilbert will present a Christmas program for her final matinee this afternoon at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

Paul Althouse will sing the tenor role of Wilhelm Tell in "L'Oracolo" at the Metropolitan tomorrow evening, in place of Rafaelo Diaz, who is indisposed.

The Flonzaleys will play in the people's series at Washington Irving High School tomorrow night. Mayer's quartet in D, Op. 76, No. 5, Schumann's in A, Op. 41, No. 3, and an intermesso by D. G. Mason.

"MESSIAH" SUNG.

Columbia University Chorus Appears in Carnegie Hall.

The Columbia University Chorus, under the direction of Professor Walter Henry Hall, fulfilled one of its annual functions last evening in Carnegie Hall by giving a Christmastide performance of "The Messiah." The concert was begun with the singing of a new patriotic chorus by Edward Horsman, with orchestra accompaniment, entitled, "Stand, Stand Up, America." It is a stirring and vigorous composition to ringing words by the composer, and should make the Teutons tremble.

The quality of the Columbia University chorus has already been shown to be excellent. The men, especially the tenors, are considerably outnumbered by the distaff side, but the complaint is not uncommon among mixed choruses, and the volume is not unsatisfactory. The chorus knew "The Messiah" well and sang it well under Professor Hall's direction, who gave a reading that created no disturbance by departing from traditions.

The solo quartet included Miss Florence Hinkle, soprano; Dan Beddoe, tenor; two well-known singers thoroughly at home in the oratorio style, and in this particular oratorio, who sang with dignity and distinction, and Miss Mabel Addison, contralto, and William Tucker, bass, who are less well-known here. Mr. Tucker's voice has power and quality; he sings with intelligence and with good enunciation. Unfortunately he is troubled with a considerable tremolo, which interferes with the smoothness of his delivery and of his sustained tones. There was also intelligence and sincerity in Miss Addison's singing of the contralto airs, though the voice lacks something in fullness and color.

THEATRE RIVALS IN SUITS.

Klaw & Erlanger and Shuberts Each to Ask for an Accounting.

Following the severance of friendly relations between Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts, the former firm yesterday announced that they had brought an action against Lee and J. J. Shubert, Joseph L. Rhinock, and Mrs. George B. Cox, for an accounting under the terms of the pooling agreements. The serving of papers was followed by a statement from Lee Shubert in which it was declared that preparations were being made to bring a similar action against Klaw & Erlanger.

The pooling agreements, which were in force in five cities, made provisions for accountings and payments on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 of each year. It is claimed by the Shuberts that payments were not made on either of these dates in 1917, while the charge was made by Klaw & Erlanger that the accounts of the Shuberts' Chicago theatres were not truly kept.

The action brought yesterday, it is pointed out by Klaw & Erlanger, is distinct from the suit being brought against the Shuberts in Philadelphia for breach of contract.

For Halifax Relief.

Contributions were received as follows by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday for Halifax relief: Anna M. Smedley, $3; Henry William Guernsey, $25.

GIFTS FOR NEEDIEST PASS $50,000 MARK

Total Within $4,000 of High-Water Line Received in Campaign of 1916.

MORE IS NEEDED THIS YEAR

Charities Feel Pinch of High Cost of Living—Receipts for Day Reach $2,268.79.

Contributions for the One Hundred and Forty Neediest Cases printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES and for other similar cases passed the $50,000 mark yesterday and reached a total of $51,168.16. The contributions which came in yesterday to all recipients amount to $2,268.79.

Less than $4,000 is now required to bring the total above that obtained in the 1916 campaign, which was the most successful ever held up to that time. The charitable organizations administering the fund for the One Hundred and Forty Neediest and for other needy cases are anxious to have last year's figure greatly exceeded, for the reason that the present high prices have made every kind of necessity provided for the neediest cases much more costly.

Most of the money now being received will be applied to very needy cases outside of the published list of one hundred and forty, which are, of course, only samples of thousands of other similar cases. Every cent which is received will be applied in full to the relief of families in dire necessity. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor made this statement yesterday:

The A. I. C. P. received today in contributions sent directly to this office for cases published in THE TIMES $365. In addition to this it received in a check from THE NEW YORK TIMES $321.72, making a total for the day of $1,077.72. This makes a total of $13,239.58 received to date from all sources.

After meeting the full needs of the twenty-eight cases published in the original list of 100 we now have a total of $3,018 available, (provided the consent of the donors can be secured,) for the ten additional cases. The total amount needed for the ten additional cases is $4,048.

Canada Sends Contribution.

Another contribution came from Canada yesterday, this one being received by the State Charities Aid Association from the Tamahaac Club of Ancaster, Ontario. Among other contributions from distant points were a gift from Margaret and Richard Tucker of Pinehurst, N. C., and an anonymous gift from headquarters at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Additional gifts may be sent directly to The New York Times or to any of the following organizations administering this charity:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 60 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Contributions were received yesterday as follows: By THE NEW YORK TIMES, $1,020.74; by the State Charities Aid Association, $431; by the Charity Organization Society, $597.15; by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $246; by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $73.

The following contributions were received yesterday by THE TIMES:

Margaret and Richard Tucker	$5	Believer in The Times	10
J. H. Douglas	10	Miss Lois Hughes	5
M. J. Breitenbach	100	S. B. of B. B. & C.	9
G. H. Walker	20	M. H. G.	2
Mrs. F. H. B.	2	I. P. C.	5
Adelaide Marie	2	L. B.	10
A. T. Scott	25	M. H. D.	5
Mrs. S. C. Parlas	5	M. Stramiello	10
M. F. Hand	10	Mrs. E. Foise	1
Laura Well	10	Marion C. Hays	5
William and Charles Bennett	3	Mrs. G. C. Furness	25
Miss E. B. Johnson	1	Memory of Jimmy	10
E. L. Myers	5	Margaret M. Fegan	5
A. B. B.	5	ster	
Young Couple	1	W. H. Duncan Co.	10
H. K. H.	5	M. I. C.	5
Marion Warner	100	X. Y. Z.	5
M. A. M.	2	Eleanor S. Halpin	5
H. B. Potts, Jr.	5	A Friend	2
Mrs. N. Heston	1	Mrs. Davis	100
In Memory of H. D. Hagadorn	2	Rudolph Recht	25
A. G. R.	2	W. E. W.	10
Miss E. H. Carr	3	Mabel R. Hood	3.74
In Memory of Capt. W. G. S.	5	M. D. D.	4
Mrs. Percy Jackson	25	Robert Goldberg	10
Anonymous	5	John B. Clark	30
A. Meyenberg	5	E. M. Padelford	10
Mrs. E. A. Morgan	50	Mrs. W. B. Whitten	5
In Memory of	1	L. J. McKeon	25
Little Life	1	Mr. & Mrs. Henry	10
Marjorie B. Cooke	5	J. Gillis	20
Mrs. C. R. Petrasch	100	Miss E. H. Sound-	1
In Memory Edward F. Whichel	1	ness	
Total	$431		

Contributions were received as follows by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor:

Mrs. O. Abrams	$2	Mrs. John J. Knox	$5
Miss A. C. B.	1	Amelia Meyenberg	5
Mary E. Bonner	1	Mrs. A. Sampson	5
Mrs. Ralph Cubbes	1	E. H. H. and M. G.	10
Mrs. G. E. Case	80	O. Simons	150
C. H. S.	2	Allen Sayres	1
Jamie K. Ruby	2	Mrs. L. F. Tie-	
C. W.	2	mann	2
Mrs. G. H.	5		
Total	$344		

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities reports the following contributions:

Anonymous	$11	Elaine	$0.25
Anonymous	2	Gwendolyn	1.00
Friend	1	Irvina	1
Arthur Adams	1	Mrs. J. L. Killgore	5
Ashley	25	Mrs.	1
Robert Breakell	1	Mrs.	1
A. A. Chase	10	Robert T. Walker	10
Total	$73		

A correction in the list published yesterday should have been Mrs. Abbie Ingham Mrs. Abbie.

SYLVIO LAZZARI ARRIVES.

His Opera, "Le Sauteriet" to Have Its World Premiere in Chicago.

Sylvio Lazzari, whose opera, "Le Sauteriot," will have its world premiere by the Chicago Opera Company, arrived yesterday at an American port from Paris. He was to resume his journey today in order to assist Director Campanini in producing his opera, which will later be heard in New York. Mr. Lazzari, though born in the Italian Trentino, and therefore an Austrian subject formerly, has lived in Paris more than thirty years, and is a naturalized Frenchman.

Lazzari in "La Lepreuse," an earlier opera, collaborated with the playwright Henri Bataille, author of "The Torches." That opera was a sensation abroad some years ago, but was thought to be unsuited to America. His present work, he said yesterday, is from a play by Count E. de Keyserling, "A Sacrifice of Spring," the scene laid in modern Lithuania. It was translated into French prose by Henri Pierre Roché, who also adapted an American play, "The Yellow Jacket," for Paris. Martial Perrier made the libretto in verse for "Le Sauteriot."

The new opera is named from its chief character, a young girl adopted as a foundling. "Sauteriot" is the "little grasshopper," the "cricket on the hearth,"—who stops a knife duel between two lovers of her half-sister. She is courted by one of them, and when abandoned by him takes poison, using the medicine left for her stepmother, for whom she has prayed that her own life may be sacrificed. Mr. Campanini plans to give several performances in Chicago before his company brings this work, with two American operas and other novelties, to New York.

"Carmen" Fills the Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan broke all theatrical traditions of the week before Christmas by selling out the last seat in the house last evening for Bizet's "Carmen," sung for the third time this season. Caruso was in good voice in the "Flower Song," and he acted the later scenes with Mme. Farrar as dramatically as they have done before. Miss Peterson confirmed the favorable impression she had made as Micaela, and Mr. Whitehill looked and sang a powerful Toreador. The Spanish dances and ensembles were kept well in hand by Conductor Monteux.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Wed.
DOING OUR BIT
Sunday Night Concert
A BIG BILL OF KNOCKOUTS!

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 9. Mat. Tom'w, 2:30. Xmas at 3. A HIT! Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
50 Pretty Instine Johnstone Girls
T. Roy Barnes | Justine Johnstone | Craig Campbell | Lauris & Bronson
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

48th St. THEATRE, E. of B'way. TONIGHT AT 8:20.
G. M. Anderson & L. Lawrence Weber offer
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES
YES OR NO
By ARTHUR GOODRICH.
Matinee Tom'w. Xmas and Thurs.

BROADHURST Thes. 44th W. of B'way Sat. Eve.
No Mat. Xmas. Extra Mat. Dec. 27
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM ELLIOTT MAXINE
IRENE FENWICK ARBUCKLE MACLYN
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
Good Balcony Seats, $2 to $1.

CORT THEATRE
48th St., E. of B'way.
TO THE PRESS AND PUBLIC:
On behalf of MR. JOHN CORT and myself, I wish to thank last night's wonderful audience for its generous approval and appreciation of our efforts to entertain.
"FLO-FLO"
FIRST MAT. TOMORROW.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Wed.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
At Xmas Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Wed.
Smartest of Musical Comedies
OH, BOY!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

BIJOU W. 45th St.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Mats. Tom'w, Xmas., Wed. & New Year's.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. LAST WEEK
Grace George
"L'ELEVATION"
In Henry Bernstein's Great Play (THE HEIGHTS).
Xmas Night, Margaret Anglin in "Billeted."

COMEDY 41st, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Thurs.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS IN THEIR BEST BILL.
25c to $1.50
Except Sat. & Hol.
WE PAY TAX

HIT
"The Gipsy Trail"
AT THE Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 46. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION with LEO CARRILLO
LOMBARDI, Ltd.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER
No Mat. Xmas. Xtra Mat. Fri., Dec. 28.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas, Wed.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

39TH ST. Theatre nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, 2:30.
George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton
WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?
CHRISTMAS EVE., DEC. 24
Matinee Every Day Thereafter
LOU TELLEGEN in "BLIND YOUTH"
EXTRA MATS. XMAS and NEW YEAR'S.

ASTOR OPENING CHRISTMAS NIGHT. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WHY MARRY?
A Comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams
With NAT C. GOODWIN EDMUND BREESE ESTELLE WINWOOD SHELLEY HULL ERNEST LAWFORD BEATRICE BECKLEY

Standard B'way & 90 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LOEW'S 7th Av. at 125 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
NEXT MONDAY AT 8 P. M.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GEO. COHAN Thes., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. M. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Wed. 2:20
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
In the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years
"THE KING"

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF ATOP THE NEW AMSTERDAM
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Wed. 2:20.
DONALD BRIAN in HER REGIMENT
The Musical Comedy Success

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tom'w 2:20.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
BEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN TOWN
THE GRASS WIDOW
XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25TH. SEATS TODAY
"GOING UP" A MUSICAL COMEDY NOVELTY

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY,
The Country Cousin
MONDAY EVE., DEC. 24—SEATS NOW
CHARLES DILLINGHAM will present WILLIAM COURTENAY AND THOMAS A. WISE
By Arrangement with J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr.
GENERAL POST A New Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry
BIGGEST LONDON SUCCESS IN YEARS

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Wed. 2:30.
THE NAUGHTY WIFE
(LOSING ELOISE!)

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Wed. 2:30
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Mrs. FISKE MADAME SAND
by Philip Moeller

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
MAT. TOM'W PHONE FOR SEATS TODAY. BRYANT 4723
LOU TELLEGEN MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO 39TH ST. THEATRE.
in "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen
NEXT MON. EVE., 8:30, SEATS NOW.
A. H. WOODS presents
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Wed. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46 St. Tom'w Night Seats Now
Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present
Words & Music
A SNAPPY REVUE WITH A CAST DE LUXE & A BEAUTY CHORUS DE LOOKS

CENTURY B'way, 62d St. EVEGS. 8:30.
LEW FIELDS, CECIL LEAN, BESSIE McCOY DAVIS & Extra Added Star ELSIE JANIS
"MISS 1917"
Wed. & Sat. Mats.—Reduced Prices.
SUN. NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT.
Holiday Matinees—Popular Prices.

AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE
"A Night in Spain" Spanish Dance Revue

COHAN & HARRIS W. 43 St. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Wed.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years
A Tailor-Made Man with HARRY MESTAYER

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Thurs.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Wed. 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVUE
LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.
SUNDAY NIGHT VALVERDE CONCERT

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Thurs. 2:30.
128TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
Polly With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Wed. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Rose Stahl & Alexander Carr
Fred Stone in JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE 42d St. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Xmas & Wed. 2:30.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8, Boris Godunow, Homer Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Reds. Cond. Papi.
Sat. at 2, Nozze di Figaro, Farrar, Hempel, Matzenauer, Howard, Sanders; De Luca, Didur, Leins, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8 (75c. to $3), L'Oracolo, Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Altheuse, Didur, Rossi, Pagliacci, Mojica; Mardinelli, Amato. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sun. Eve. Concert (50c to 1.50). Helfetz, Russian Violinist; Conde, Soprano (debut); Mardones, Pol. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, Samson et Dalila, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Tues., XMAS DAY-MAT. at 2 (75c to $3). BOHEME, Peterson, Miller; McCormack, De Luca, Didur, Segurola, Leonard. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8, Thais, Farrar, Sparks, Howard, Kreuz; Whitehill, Diaz (debut), Rossi. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Reds. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8, Manon, Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier. Chalmers. Cond., Monteux.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Dec. 25, at 8, Daughter of the Regiment, Hempel, Maitfield; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo, Con. Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
HALIFAX sufferers'
ALMA GLUCK
ZIMBALIST
JOSEF STRANSKY
AND THE
PHILHARMONIC
Orchestra Volunteer Their Services in Aid of the Stricken City.
SUNDAY AFT., DEC. 23, AT 3
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.
BUY TICKETS AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Manager.

GALA CONCERT
CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Dec. 29.
REPETITION OF
'The Children's Crusade'
as an additional
Symphony Concert for Young People.
Entire Chorus of 250 from the
ORATORIO SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Chorus of 200 Children from New York Public Schools—Soloists:
Florence Macbeth, Edith Chapman-Goold, Albert Lindquest, Royal Dadmun.
New York Symphony Orchestra.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Tickets now on sale at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 30, at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA
ELMAN
SEATS NOW ON SALE
Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau. Steinway Piano.

FOURTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE,
This Morning at 11.
ANNA Case MARY Warfel | MISCHA Elman JAMES Stanley
Res. Seats, $2. Box Seats, $5. On sale at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

ORATORIO SOCIETY
"The Messiah"
Carnegie Hall, Thurs., Dec. 27, 8:30
Mabel Garrison, Mary Jordan, Theo. Karle, Henri Scott. Symphony orchestra, chorus of 250.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Seats 75c. to $2.50, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th St.

THEATRE DU VIEUX COLOMBIER
YVETTE GUILBERT
TO-DAY AT 3—CHRISTMAS PROGRAM
EMILY GRESSER, Violin. ELIZABETH MOFFAT.
LAST RECITAL: Next Sun. Eve. at 8:15.
CHANSONS DES SOLDATS DE FRANCE.
BOX OFFICE (55 W. 35th).....KNABE PIANO

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 23, at 3.
ORCHESTRAL
Society of N. Y. (70 Musicians)
MAX JACOBS.....CONDUCTOR
Symphony, Franck; Francesca da Rimini; Tschaikowsky; 2 Sketches, Hartmann.
Irish Rhapsody, Herbert.
Tickets 25c to $1.50, at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8:15.
THREE REMARKABLE BROTHERS—
LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
In Joint Recital (Mason & Hamlin)
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

Sat. Eve., Dec. 22. People's Symphony ann'ce
FLONZALEY QUARTET
in the third of six Sat. Chamber Concerts at Washington Irv. H. S. (Irv. Pl. & 16th St.)
Subscription 4 remaining concerts $1. Tickets at Wanamaker's, Macy's, & 17 West 8th St.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8588.
LAST WEEK! 8:15. "AUTOLOVE."
Tuesday Eve. 8:15. Johann Strauss Operetta
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
On the Blue Danube

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way
GLIDING O'MEARAS, "EXPANSION," NAPPY AND HIS ARMY, & 8 OTHERS.
Every Day at 2:15. All Seats Reserved $5, $3, 50

ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY
Largest Rink in Greater N. Y. 66 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. ICE SKATING Beginners Taught
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Opera TICKETS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. 41 St. Opera Ticket Co. Centre seats for tonight, Boris Godunoff, Louise Homer, at box office price. Sat. Eve., L'Oracolo, Pagliacci, Mazie, Martinelli & Amato. 1449 B'way. (Schultz Cigar Store.) Tel. Bryant 7565-7566

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7571-7572. Homer. All operas. Gensoli, 1438 B'way (40-41 St.)
Boston seats for to-night's opera, Boris Godunoff, with Louise Homer, at box office price. Sat. Eve., L'Oracolo, Pagliacci, with Mazie, Martinelli & Amato. Mon. Season of Dalila with Caruso & Homer. All operas.

Opera TICKETS. SEATS FOR TONIGHT & ALL OPERAS. Subscriptions bought, sold & exchanged. JACOBS, Theatre Ticket Office Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38 St. Phones 1158-1159-4190-8443 Greeley.

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44th ST. THEATRE (Just W. of B'way). Tel. Bryant 7292. Mats. SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 23, at 8:20, and Thereafter
MATINEES DAILY 2:20. 25c to $1.00.
EVENING 8:20. 25c to $1.50.
THE MOST WONDERFUL, AUTHENTIC AND THRILLING COLOR MOTION PICTURES OF
OUR NAVY
PRIZMA COLOR PRODUCTION
SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS HYDROPLANES—TORPEDOES IN ACTION
ALL TAKEN SINCE THE WAR.
RESERVE SEATS TODAY.
A Wonder Story Told Through Prizma Films

LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42nd St. Tonight at 8:30. Mat. Tom'w at 2:30. All Seats Reserving.
William Fox presents WILLIAM FARNUM in Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece
Les Miserables
Pop. Mat. 2:30 Today, 25c & 50c.

81 [illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. Near B'way. Continuous, Noon to 11:30.
VIRGINIA BRISSAC, REGINALD BARLOW, ROBERT ATTRACTION in "The Girl by the Roadside." "The High Sign." The Halifax Disaster
Mats. 25-50c. Nights, 50-$2.50c (Incl. War Tax)

Loew's New York Theatre & Roof B'way at 46th St. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Mat. 25c. Eve. 25c, 50c.
MARIE WILLIAMS in "In the Balance." DILLON RUSSELL in "New York Exile."

STRAND B'way at 47th St. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Mat. 25c. Eve. 25c, 50c.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
THE HOLIDAY SHOW AT SHOPPERS' PRICES.
Mat. Today. Best Seats NIGHTS at 8:15. $1.00

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 8409. Evs. 8:45. Mat. 2

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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DAILY, without Sunday.. 8.00 4.25 .75
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SUNDAY ..... 3.00 1.75 .20
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Daily and Sunday..... 26.00 13.30 2.40
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Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
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TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $3; Canada, $4; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1917.

TAXATION BY REGULATION.

Representative KITCHIN succeeded in preventing some necessary betterment in his self-admired excess profits tax, and Senator SIMMONS gave notice that there will be no general revision of it. They might have saved themselves their trouble of obstruction, for the process of extra legislative amendment is under way at the hands of the Excess Profits Tax Advisory Board. This board, it will be remembered, was appointed when the Treasury was unable to understand the law without expert assistance. It is officially stated that the board has not declared the law to be "crude, unworkable, and impossible of administration." On the contrary, as interpreted by the board, "few features will require legislative redress," and the statute needs nothing more than sympathetic constructions "not out of accord with the revealed intent of Congress." Put into plainer words, this means that the Treasury is about to do on advice what it would not venture to do otherwise, and to take a risk of the Court's sustaining procedure for which only colorable support can be found in the language of the law. The risk is not great. The constructions already foreseen are so favorable to the taxpayers that there is nobody likely to bring suit to restore the obnoxious constructions of the law instead of the kindlier and more practical ones of the Advisory Board.

It is estimated that some seven million taxpayers are interested in this statute, which is so complex that instructors in its meaning are to be active in every county in the country. They cannot find what the law means by using ordinary constructions of plain language. Nothing can be plainer than the law that the exemptions under the excess tax must be deducted under the first rate or "bracket," if at all. But the ruling is that if the deduction "is greater than 15 per cent. of the invested capital, and therefore cannot be fully allowed under the first rate or bracket, then any remaining portion of the deduction will be allowed under the second bracket, and continued if necessary into the succeeding bracket or brackets." That is the way the law ought to have been written if the thing were to be done without wrong to the taxpayers. But if the attempt had been made to amend the law in this respect, the entire subject would have been open to put into the law something equally bad. The risk was too great under the conditions of the moment, and the amendment by regulation is good enough so far as it goes.

Other amendments by regulation are equally sweeping in large classes of cases, although not running through the entire law. For example, partnerships are allowed to include partners' salaries as expense in order to put them on an equality with corporations in this respect. The effect is to deduct the salary payments from income derived from capital invested. This construction is reached by applying the principle of Section 209 to the language of Section 201. In the words of Commissioner ROPER, the two sections taken together allow "each individual who really earns a salary by personal exertion, no matter in what business connection, to have it taxed under the 8 per cent. provision of Section 209." It is going only a single logical step further to allow a person to pay a salary to himself and to deduct it as a business expense. If there is a direct and distinct money advantage in it, the practice may become general. A salaried man with investments might pay himself something for managing his investment business, and so on.

Commissioner ROPER also makes some mention of a ruling that merchants may inventory merchandise at either cost or market value, and that brokers are to be regarded within that ruling as merchants of securities. It is not clear that either does or should apply to individuals who trade in stocks, and who, therefore, are too much exposed to the temptation to deduct losses without including profits, unless they are coupled in all cases. The case is different with those whose accounts run from year to year. To do justice both to them and to the Treasury it is only necessary to use the same method of calculating losses and profits in successive years. In the case of merchants of securities, a profit in the Spring may be a loss in the Autumn, and they might be called upon to pay a tax on profits, although the capital of their business may be waning. The connection of this ruling with the present security market is clear. It has even been thought that some large operators in securities have been making their losses matters of record in order that they might reduce their taxes. A sale for that purpose has no relation to ordinary factors of investment values. Those who know how, can use the market for that purpose without losing their securities. They can be bought back at a small loss, or perhaps even at a profit, and the loss is no more real than if the law had not been complied with in that evasive manner. This does not exhaust the list of things which have been put into the law by those who did not enact it. But the list is long enough to make it worth while for any man of considerable business to make his tax return upon advice, and not upon his understanding of the law. The teeth were put into the law by Congress. The dentistry is done by the Treasury.

WORKING FOR MILITARISM.

Ex-President TAFT stated the case exactly when he told a Boston audience that "if the United States did not win the war the only alternative would be to make militarism the dominating policy of the Government." Not only must Germany be prevented from winning the war, but we must win it. A drawn battle, a return to the status quo ante, will as surely impose militarism on the United States as will a German victory. Every so-called pacifist who is working to bring about an inconclusive peace is working tooth and nail for militarism in this country, militarism of which this generation and the next would see no end.

Not even the pacifists deny any longer the sinister ambitions of Germany. There is no longer any debate about what she would do if she could. Suppose all the nations were to do as Germany would like to have them, call the fight off on the basis of "no annexations and no indemnities." Germany's ambitions would remain the same; she would merely have been thwarted in this first attempt to realize them, thwarted by certain miscalculations she made and which she would not make again. Every nation in the world would begin immediately to prepare for Germany's next attempt to realize them, this country above all. We should have to install militarism on a German scale, and keep it standing through whatever years of peace Germany might allow us, ready to defend ourselves at any instant.

War taxation in time of war is not agreeable, but is borne because it is necessary. How would permanent war taxation in time of peace be enjoyed? This country does not want to become militarist. It wants to lay down the sword as soon as its unwelcome but necessary task is done. Who are they who would thwart this desire and force militarism on her forever, make the sword cleave to her hand? The pacifists, and those who would have us shake hands with an unbeaten, unrepentant, and still lusting Germany.

THE CRITICAL ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

The Italian defensive in Venetia holds out less promise of success as the year wears to an end. Unless severe weather comes to the aid of the Italians, their situation may soon be critical in the valley of the Brenta. If the advance of the enemy through the wall of mountains is slow because every foot is stubbornly contested, he makes steady progress, capturing one height after another commanding the only practicable route to Bassano, the northern city of the plains, his present objective.

The Italian front, facing north, no longer extends from Quero on the Piave through Cismon on the Brenta, to a point south of Asiago. Before the end of November the defenders had lost the heights of Lombara and Prassolan, yielding Quero and Cismon to the Austro-Germans. The latest bulletin from Berlin reports them steadily pushing the Italians back from summit to summit. Three days ago Mount Asolone, which looks down on the Brenta from the east, was carried. It is south of Cismon and is not far from the bend of the river at Valstagna. Two thousand prisoners fell into the hands of the invaders, who claim to have taken 9,000 Italians in the mountain region since Dec. 11.

Bassano is not more than ten miles below Valstagna, and those towns are connected by a railroad traversing the Brenta Valley and by two highways, one on each side of the river. It is necessary for the Austro-Germans to make themselves masters of the dominating heights all the way down to where the Brenta breaks through the mountain wall. They can hardly count on making rapid progress from day to day in that country of beetling crags, in which the Italian troops are thoroughly at home, but the main hope of the defenders must rest upon the setting in of mid-winter, with snows that pile up in the gorges and intense cold. At this season it is difficult for the invaders in the best of weather to get their supplies up, and if they should have to deal with a series of blizzards, not uncommon in the Venetian Alps, the campaign would have to be suspended. Resumption of it would become a grave problem.

The situation along the Piave is of secondary importance. Here the Austrians are well served by railroads in their rear. If the Austrians are not making a vigorous offensive in the south there is a reason for it: Austro-German strategy requires that the enemy shall continue to occupy the further bank of the Piave until it is settled whether the invaders can force the valley of the Brenta and descend to the plains of Bassano. In possession of that place, they could make a drive down the railroad forks to Castelfranco and Cittadella, on one of the two main lines which the Italians would have to use in a retreat from the Piave.

The Austro-German plan contemplates the capture of the Italian Army on the lower Piave. It may be assumed that if the invader's forces in the north should be able to make a strong bid for Bassano General DIAZ would at once give up the line of the lower Piave and retreat with the design of reaching the Adige with his forces intact.

THE SERBIAN MISSION.

The Serbian diplomatic mission, which arrived yesterday, will have sympathetic welcome in the United States. The innocent occasion, the ruined victim of the war, Serbia has had hard treatment both from her inveterate enemies and her blundering friends. The long purpose of Austria to crush her was known, and the attack upon her was to have been executed in 1913. Serbia drove the Austrians out in this war only to fall at last before the overpowering Teutonic-Bulgarian combination.

The shameless falsehood, craft, and treachery of the Bulgarians deceived the Entente. Bulgaria, whose "bands" had kindly cut Serbia's only railroad to Saloniki in 1914; Bulgaria, which had had a loan from Germany, real gold that Germany was in no condition to share save for military assistance; Bulgaria, which had received some 1,000 square miles of territory from Turkey for a consideration that could not be other than armed co-operation with the Central Powers, pulled the wool over the eyes of the Entente diplomats, played upon the credulity of the Bulgarophils, fooled them to the top of their bent. She was in alliance with the Central Powers when the Foreign Ministers, who didn't know how well the Bulgarians deserved the proud title of "the Prussians of the Balkans," were trying to bribe FERDINAND with fat pieces of Serbian and Greek territory while the blow was ready to fall. At almost the last moment, Serbia's last chance, when she asked permission to attack the mobilizing Bulgarians, permission was refused.

The story of her valor and her suffering, of disease and famine, plundering and ravage and massacre, the virtual wiping out of that sturdy peasant State, is one of the most heroic and pitiful books of the monstrous epic. The Bulgarians occupy, and intend permanently to occupy, the most and the best part of Serbia, and they do not lack propagandists in the United States and abroad.

In America we know that Serbia is another Belgium. We have followed with admiration and anguish the story of her heroism and her destruction. At the peace of something like justice that we hope for, let us be sternly faithful to the just cause and immitigable wrongs of that gallant democratic people.

Envoys of a dispossessed and cruelly wronged comrade in the fight for freedom, the representatives of Serbia, a martyr State, are sure here of a whole-hearted friendliness.

NEXT YEAR'S WHEAT.

About two-thirds of our wheat comes from Winter-sown fields. Farmers were urged this year by the Government to increase their Winter wheat acreage by nearly one-fifth. There was a hope that the yield would thus be enlarged to at least 700,000,000 bushels. Addition of the Spring grain would then make a total of more than 1,000,000,000. Unfortunately, it is shown by the Department of Agriculture's report that so much will not be harvested. Increase of acreage was only 4 per cent., and condition is very low, only 79.3, which may be compared with a ten years' average of 89.3. Therefore the prediction is that the yield will be about 540,000,000 bushels. This is very near to the average for several years before 1916, It largely exceeds this year's 418,000,000, but is not enough. Our allies will continue to need American wheat. The normal surplus of this year's crop has already crossed the Atlantic, and exports are now drawn from the additional quantity made available by reduced consumption. Our farmers were willing to make a greater acreage, but were restrained by the late harvesting of other crops, unfavorable weather, and the insufficient supply of workers. In bright contrast with the figures relating to wheat are those which promise the greatest rye crop ever known, a yield exceeding this year's by 40 per cent.

If plans for 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat must be laid aside, it is still possible to make a crop nearly ten [illegible] preaching that quantity by increasing the output from seed to be planted next Spring. Two years ago this part of the crop was 351,854,000 bushels. Increase of Spring acreage in the coming year will insure the harvesting of as much, or more. There is time to plan for the work. To find and supply the labor required will not be an easy task. But new agencies in addition to those which aided farmers this year are to be employed. The Council of National Defense, in co-operation with the Department of Labor, is about to establish labor exchanges in all the States. These will be a clearing house for the nation's workmen, adjusting supply and shipping surpluses from one place or trade to another. At first they will seek to satisfy the needs of shipbuilders and others engaged in war work, but when the time arrives they will help the farmers. And the needs of Spring wheat land will not be overlooked.

AHEAD OF TIME.

Since the Tuesday after the first Monday in November Judge HYLAN, true to the uttermost implication of the principle of nunc pro tunc, has seemed to assume, with ever-growing conviction, that he is Mayor or a Committee of One in charge of the city administration. This proleptic tenancy of office, accompanied as it is with an admirable zeal and curiosity and thirst for knowledge about city affairs, is not only interesting but of hopeful omen. If Judge HYLAN is as eager for information, as active in mind and function on and after Jan. 1 as he has been since Nov. 6, he should be a notable Mayor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Dismissals Well Justified.

There is probably something of disquietude or dissatisfaction in the minds of many of the city's entirely loyal citizens as a result of the severe punishment just inflicted by the Board of Education on the three high school teachers convicted by it of the rather vague offense of conducting themselves in a way that does not become men in their position. This feeling is natural enough, and it has several excuses.

For one thing, there has been made the always more or less effective appeal to our veneration of the much-misunderstood right of "free speech." For another, the proceedings at the trial of the accused teachers were obviously not such as would have brought about a conviction in a court where the established rules of evidence were observed. As it happens, however, the case was not, so far as the board was concerned, one that required observance of those rules, but rather for the use of the far less rigid method of judging evidence which, while it always offends the lawyers, still is considered, and rightly considered, by all reasonable men as adequate in determining action in their own affairs, no matter how important.

In reality, the three teachers have been dismissed because their behavior and words, through a long period of time, have justified the strong impression or belief that they were not whole-heartedly in accord with our national policies in regard to the war, that they were not sincerely desirous that the war should continue till victory over Germany is achieved. When one recalls how easily any citizen thoroughly loyal and sympathetic can avoid, and always does avoid, the exciting of any such impression or belief, and also recalls the danger that lies in allowing great numbers of children in the public schools to be subjected to dubious influences, or to influences less good than the best, it must be realized that the action of the board was well justified—that any other action would have been unpardonable.

The defenses of the three teachers are all technical, and they are all weakened or vitiated by the mistake of considering the personal interests and legal rights of the teachers instead of the community's need to have its children properly taught by example as well as by books.

A Shocking Story from Germany.

Strange news comes from Berlin! Innumerable times we have been told by Germans and German sympathizers that "graft" is unknown in the Kaiser's land- that everybody in it is more than willing, is eager, to do his best and most for the venerated Government and to share on equal terms any hardship involved in the defense of the empire from its malignant foes.

But now the irrepressible Vorwärts raises its audacious voice and declares that the apportioning of the scanty food supplies is worse than unsuccessful in bringing about a fair division—that the great munition manufacturers, not content with the profits inevitably theirs in time of war, are adding enormously to those profits through buying up food and selling it to their own workmen at prices 100 per cent. above the legal maximum.

That is a sad, sad tale, and it is made the sadder by the fact that the Vorwärts seems to have the documents to prove its charges. Why it is allowed to prove them, or even to make them, is one of those mysteries that abound in Germany. It is almost as hard to understand as is the recent proclamation that Germany was about to make on the western front an attack in comparison with which all previous attacks were small.

He Added the "e" to "Bit."

Something, and even much, should be forgiven Secretary DANIELS by his critics because he has invented and caused to be widely circulated one of the particularly happy phrases that are so often not less effective in summing up a situation than in helping toward its correction. While testifying before the House Sub-Committee on Naval Affairs, the Secretary found, or made, occasion for referring to certain contractors who have not been notable for either fairness or patriotism—who, in harsher words, have preferred to exploit their country's necessities rather than to forget selfish interests and devote themselves, their abilities, and their facilities to its service. Of these conscienceless profiteers the Secretary said: "There have been a few whom we have had to take by the nape of the neck; they came in saying that they wanted to do their bit, but really what they wanted was to take their bite."

As will that may not rank very high, but as humor it will more than pass, and anybody, who can be even humorous, nowadays, deserves well of his fellow-citizens, especially as of the same time he supplies them with a weapon for use against a class of people who do not much mind denunciation, but may be sensitive to ridicule.

The Secretary's phrase is of wider applicability than to the unscrupulous seekers and holders of Government contracts. Others than they show the same inclination to take their bite instead of doing their bit—all the people who, without ever having manifested either competence or desire to solve the great and difficult problems incidental to the creation of great armies out of next to nothing, and a great navy out of not much more, yet are endlessly eloquent in criticism and condemnation of those who bear crushing responsibilities and lead lives that are at least intensely laborious.

It is easy to scold and to find fault—far easier than it is to abolish ancient evils, to reform fixed customs, and to correct the confounding of means and ends which is characteristic of every "institution" known to man—after it has passed its first youth. Washington has no monopoly of red tape, and its bureau officials are not alone in sullen resistance to anything or anybody that disturbs routine and precedent.

Braving the Pains of the Unusual.

Praise as well as appreciation is deserved by the women who are coming forward so calmly and simply in many unfamiliar employments to take the place of men gone or going to war. It is not alone the women who have entered trades like the manufacture of munitions—the obviously dangerous trades—who are displaying courage and the power and will to break through ancient habits and conventions in the service of a great cause and a great need. Even braver, in a way, than the women who handle and load shells are those who emerge from the established seclusions of their sex and endure the curiosity and comment they have to encounter while performing tasks like those of the street car conductor and the operator of elevators in tall buildings.

Of course they are treated respectfully by the great majority of the public, but there is an ill-mannered minority who are openly amused by the sight of women in such positions. These boors, without any positively vicious intention, indulge a distorted and perverted sense of humor at the expense of the "new woman," and make life harder for her than it need be.

In time annoyance of this kind will disappear, for between custom and propriety there is little if any difference, and a wonted spectacle attracts no attention. It is only the first step that costs, but we must not forget who pay in the case of these occupational innovations. The price comes from those who give the benefit, not from those who receive it.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AID.

Hapsburg Subjects Here Urged to Join the Red Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the open letter of thanks which the editor of one of our Hungarian papers addressed some days ago to President Wilson for his proclamation of war against the Imperial and Royal Governments of Vienna and Budapest. Every Austro-Hungarian, whether he be of Teutonic, Slav, Magyar, or whatever origin, has cheerfully indorsed the glowing expression of gratitude to our Government for continuing to treat them not as "alien enemies" but as what the overwhelming majority of them really are, involuntary "subjects" or ex-subjects of the Hapsburgs, and volunteer adepts of the war aims of the Allies and of Uncle Sam in particular.

The Red Cross campaign, now under way, is a brilliant opportunity for the crystallization of these sentiments and, at the same time, for imparting a salutary hint to the Hofburg and its young occupant as to the real sentiments of the couple of millions of "natives, citizens, and denizens" of the unfortunate Danuban Monarchy, now resident and prospering under the protecting wings of the American eagle, looking down with merited contempt on its degenerated brethren of the Alps and Hars Mountains.

All newspapers and magazines, all church societies, clubs, and so on, which can directly reach the Austro-Hungarian immigrants "of recent or ancient date," should make it their special business during the present week to organize their fellow-citizens, enlisting every single one of them, man and woman, every boy and girl over fifteen in the army of the Red Cross, and impressing through the 1,000,000 dollar bills to flow from their respective pockets into the treasury of the Guardian Angel of our camps and field hospitals the seal of disapproval of the persistence of the Vienna Ballplatz in its subserviency to the dictator of Potsdam.

Organize mass meetings and parades, collect signatures for a monster address of loyalty to the Congress; in brief, do what is humanly possible, to show to your American fellow-citizens and to the world at large where you are standing in this awful conflict between Ormazd and Ahriman. This genuine manifestation of your feelings would be the most beautiful Christmas present for a President who, for reasons clear to everybody, had to go through the technicality of declaring war to a complex of nationalities the majority of which is heartily in unison with the ultimate war goals of the democracies of England, France, and the United States.

A CITIZEN OF FOREIGN DESCENT.
New York, Dec. 16, 1917.

TO THE FIGHTING MEN OF BRITAIN—GREETING!

Oh, if the thorn in Glastonbury
That Joseph set of old
Might burgeon forth this Christmas Eve,
Red would its leaves unfold—
Red, red—from welling springs, in sign
Of precious blood untold!

For, far from home and Yuletide joys,
In France—on Flemish plains,
Where Evil Might bears down the Right,
And shifting battle strains,
There firm ye stand, and offer still
The red blood in your veins.

For forth ye went, as e'er ye went
On many an olden day—
Just cause the magnet to your steel
That sought the midmost fray;
Ye never shunned—(no, no—not ye!)
To take the Crucial Way!

And oh, how many a youth of yours
That Crucial Way has trod;
His all-of-mortal shed from him
To quicken every clod! . . .
How many a youth, whose lyric soul
Went, singing, up to God!

Ye men of British strain, fight on,
Your purpose still unbent;
For, if ye live—or if ye die—
This thing shall you contrive:
That, be it soon, or be it late,
The Victory shall be ours!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

IN SPITE OF BLUNDERS

America's Forces Being Rapidly Made Ready for the Conflict.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this time when there is so much confusion and discouragement caused by misunderstanding of the fundamental situation in our country, your readers may be interested in a frank statement of the opinion formed by one of many who are at Washington and more or less in touch with existing conditions.—

It goes without saying that any one who is close to actual activities, and a part of them, is conscious of imperfections which are human and general throughout all business, whether public or private. It is obvious that a casual observer can know but little of the processes that are going on; and, as human nature is inclined to observe and comment upon imperfections, it is natural that casual lookers-on and those who are a part of particular activities frequently form an opinion which is partial and incorrect.

Admitting all the mistakes which have been made, but looking at the whole field of the vast activities of the Government, one is impressed by the thought that the United States during the first eight months of the war has made remarkable progress in her efforts to become effective in the world contest. It is only when the entire scope of the Government's activities is considered that the conviction is brought home to us that America is a mighty factor in the struggle for democracy, and that the aggregate power of her resources, whether spiritual or material, will soon count for much in the balance of power when the fate of the world is hanging in the balance.

Of course we have blundered. Naturally a peaceful nation cannot convert itself into a great war machine in a few months; but the more one considers the situation the greater is one's amazement at the progress that is being made and the greater one's respect for the spirit in which every one is serving.

No one can remain in Washington for several months and escape the conviction that this nation, while slow to anger, is a mighty power when thoroughly aroused. That the nation is aroused is obvious; but what is not so obvious is the remarkable way in which the Government is proceeding practically to carry out the ideas and ideals of the President to make the world safe for democracy.

We should be profoundly happy in the leadership of President Wilson, who speaks not only for America but for all the nations with which we are associated in the war, and also happy for the loyal rank and file of America's army of democracy which, on land and sea, in trench and office, is following that great leader and making every sacrifice to serve in this the greatest cause that the world has ever known. Conscious of our shortcomings, we must always remember that our criticism should be constructive and our will ever firm; that having put our hand to the plow we shall not turn aside but go forward with the momentum of accumulating power and weight, throwing all into the balance to see this hideous war through so that democracy shall not perish from the earth, but that some day there shall be:

"On earth peace, good-will toward men."

J. LIONBERGER DAVIS.
Washington, Dec. 19, 1917.

An Army for the Farms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Slater's article with regard to farm labor is in line with a proposition I have been working upon.

We have in the schools and colleges labor which is not being utilized. For six months that labor could be spared from their studies. There are boys from 17 to 20 years who will have three and a half months' vacation who should be working for the Government and the winning of this war. The use of this labor would not in any way upset the delicate machinery of business or commerce.

By using the farm bureaus and county agents as instructors and sending them to these colleges and high schools, intensively training these boys by three to four weeks' instruction, they could be taught harnessing of teams, plowing, hitching teams to the various farming implements, milking, and be given short lectures on farming and the care of animals.

They could then go to the farm next season much more efficient than untrained men; the farmer would gain the time he has been giving to teaching the inefficient labor which has been furnished him.

I have little doubt these men would volunteer and conscription would be unnecessary if this was formed into an agricultural army. The raising of crops in great quantities will be a better solution of the food problem than only economy, but together we would have food supply sufficient for winning this war.

LLOYD TAYLOR.
New York, Dec. 13, 1917.

Dr. Jordan Defends Bulgarians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES for Nov. 9 is a translation of a peculiarly abominable Bulgarian poem "attributed to Ivan Arnaudoff, sometimes called the Bulgarian Pindar."

For its brutal concepts there can be no excuse save this—we are told by a German soldier that "jingles illustrating our hellish craft" are often written in the trenches. There is no limit so low that versification cannot reach it. But this verse is no true representative of Bulgarian culture. The recognized poet of Bulgaria, Stoyan Vatralsky of Sofia, a graduate of Harvard, is a courteous and scholarly gentleman, in touch with the best American literature and thought. Such also is Professor Panaretoff, who represents Bulgaria as Minister at Washington.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.
Stanford University, Cal., Dec. 14, 1917.

Good Liberty Loan Advertising.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 8 quotes the writer in a statement the last paragraph of which does New York men and New York advertising, and the very unusual advertising done by New York for the Liberty Loan, an injustice. I am positive that I have never said to any one that "New York's big expenditure was due to a lack of a controlling head to supervise the placing of advertising copy." The statement is entirely unfair to Messrs. Guy Emerson, Collin Armstrong, and W. T. Mullally, who had direct charge of the writing and the placing of the advertising copy. These men, I believe, did as much as any other three men in the United States to further the interests of the Liberty Loan, and the advertising copy used by them in the New York newspapers has been universally indorsed as the very highest grade of advertising copy.

WILLIAM H. RANKIN,
President Wm. H. Rankin Company.
Chicago, Dec. 18, 1917.

Mrs. Lydig's Reply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statements made yesterday by Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Chairman of the Parole Board, before the Whitney Legislative Committee, investigating the treatment of drug addicts, in contradiction of my testimony, are based upon an utter want of knowledge of my experiences, and are prejudiced beyond description.

Miss Davis said: "I resent Mrs. Lydig's interference as that of a woman who has had absolutely no experience in handling drug addicts." Surely Miss Davis knows that I am, and have been for some time, an officer of the society that helps unfortunate parents committed to asylum.

RITA LYDIG.
New York, Dec. 20, 1917.

DEFENDS MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster Calls Association's Criticism "a Bit of Camouflage."

Postmaster Thomas G. Patten yesterday said that he regarded the criticism of the mail service in the postal district of New York City by the Broadway Association as an "insincere bit of camouflage for legislative propaganda."

"They are making this attack on the postal service here to influence legislative action in regard to the Postmaster General's recommendations curtailing the mail tube service," he said.

The Broadway Association on Wednesday issued a statement to the newspapers containing items from a report which had been made to the association regarding an investigation of the mail service in New York City. The report said that the mails here were very irregular and not delivered with the rapidity that might be expected in a city the size of New York. The results of several tests were given, showing the delays to which first-class mail matter was subjected in the Borough of Manhattan. It was asserted that in one instance last October it took six letters, mailed in Manhattan, destined for another part of the Borough, from Thursday afternoon until the following Tuesday to reach their destination.

Postmaster Patten was indignant when newspaper articles regarding the Broadway Association's complaint were shown to him yesterday.

"That is not a sincere and ingenuous attempt to remedy existing conditions in the Post Office here," he said. "It is merely a bit of camouflage intended to influence legislation. No copy of the complaint was sent to me by the Broadway Association, and I do not believe the Postmaster General in Washington has heard anything of it.

"Those gentlemen, according to the papers, were dissatisfied last October, made their tests some time between that date and now, and then notify the newspapers at a time when the mail traffic is the heaviest and the Postal Department is straining every nerve to meet the situation.

"Who do they expect is going to remedy the matter—the newspapers? How can they think for a minute, if they really want the service improved in New York, that improvement can be brought about by ignoring the Postmaster General and myself?

"I have not received one single complaint from the Association of any kind, although you would think from their report that a bona fide attempt was being made to help things for the public. It is nothing of the kind, and the public should understand that.

"As for their contention that the mails are irregular and the service is generally bad, I deny it absolutely. I will not submit to that sort of criticism. We have had certain conditions to contend with. For example, the war has taken away about 600 experienced men whom I have had to replace with green hands, in some cases with women. The rush of Christmas mail has been of dimensions unheard of in the history of the office. Beginning in November, we have been busy night and day trying to keep up with the flood of mail that delugred us. And we have kept up.

"The weather I do not need to mention. The blizzard ten days ago tied up the train service and caused a tardy mail service all over the East. Since then everybody in the city knows what the streets have been. In spite of all this, we have kept the stations cleared, and the mails have been kept moving.

"Of course in a district like New York, where many millions of pieces of fice every month, anybody can pick certain flaws. It is only a human organization we would have you know. But the Broadway Association ignores this an dwould have the people believe the mail service inexcusably bad."

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RECORD BANK RESOURCES.

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Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The last bank call on Nov. 20 has established a new high mark in resources in the national banking system. The grand total of resources is $10,505,000,000, or $1,408,000 greater than any previous showing. It is higher than the total resources shown in the corresponding call of Nov. 17, 1916, by $1,336,000.

Total deposits in Reserve and Central Reserve cities on Nov. 20, amounted to $8,593,000,000, an increase of $1,087,000,000 over the call of Sept. 11, 1917, and an increase over May, 1917, the greatest heretofore reported, of $1,023,000,000. The increase over Nov. 17, 1916, was $1,336,000,000.

The compilation of the country bank reports has not been finished yet, but of the six States whose reports have been completed all but one show materially increased deposits, including Louisiana, with an increase of $15,000,000, and North Carolina with an increase of $22,000,000.

Loans and discounts in Reserve and Central Reserve cities Nov. 20, 1917, were $5,356,000,000, an increase as compared with Sept. 11, 1917, of $268,000,000, and an increase over Nov. 17, 1916, of $855,000,000. These increases are largely due to transactions relating to the second Liberty Loan.

The Reserve cities reporting an increase in deposits of $10,000,000 or more were, in round figures: Boston, $94,000,000; Philadelphia, $77,000,000; Pittsburgh, $27,000,000; Dallas, $26,000,000; San Francisco, $25,000,000; Richmond, $17,000,000; Atlanta and Fort Worth, $14,000,000 each; Washington and Kansas City, Mo., $13,000,000 each; Houston and Minneapolis, $12,000,000 each; Oklahoma City, $11,000,000, and New Orleans, $10,000,000.

Of the eleven cities showing a reduction in deposits the only ones in which the reduction amounted to as much as $2,000,000 were: Indianapolis, $9,000,000; Des Moines, $5,000,000; Cedar Rapids and Omaha, $4,000,000 each; Cleveland, $3,000,000, and Sioux City, $2,000,000.

MANN QUITS RAINBOWS.

General Now In France Unable to Stand Rigor of Field Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Major Gen. William A. Mann, who commanded the Rainbow Division, which took National Guardsmen from many States in the Union to France, has been relieved because of physical inability to stand field duty, and will return to the United States to be retired next July. His successor has not been announced.

Major Gen. Mann, when assigned to command the Rainbow Division, was Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs at Washington. It was partly due to the hard work he had done to make the Guard efficient that he was rewarded with the command of the division. He assumed command of the division, which was then in camp at Mineola, on Sept. 5. Despite the fact that in point of age he was one of the senior Major Generals of the army, General Mann enthusiastically set to work to make the Rainbow Division the crack guard command of the army. He was aided by one of the ablest staffs ever assigned to a division commander, Colonel Douglas MacArthur of the General Staff being his Chief of Staff.

The brigade commanders under General Mann, one of whom has presumably assumed temporary command of the division, are Michael J. Lenihan, Robert A. Brown, and Charles P. Summerall. All of the highest commanders of the division are regulars.

General Mann is a Pennsylvanian, and was born July 21, 1854. He was graduated from West Point in 1873. He was for a number of years Chief of Staff of the Eastern Department on Governors Island.

DEFENDS MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster Calls Association's Criticism "a Bit of Camouflage."

Postmaster Thomas G. Patten yesterday said that he regarded the criticism of the mail service in the postal district of New York City by the Broadway Association as an "insincere bit of camouflage for legislative propaganda."

"They are making this attack on the postal service here to influence legislative action in regard to the Postmaster General's recommendations curtailing the mail tube service," he said.

The Broadway Association on Wednesday issued a statement to the newspapers containing items from a report which had been made to the association regarding an investigation of the mail service in New York City. The report said that the mails here were very irregular and not delivered with the rapidity that might be expected in a city the size of New York. The results of several tests were given, showing the delays to which first-class mail matter was subjected in the Borough of Manhattan. It was asserted that in one instance last October it took six letters, mailed in Manhattan, destined for another part of the Borough, from Thursday afternoon until the following Tuesday to reach their destination.

Postmaster Patten was indignant when newspaper articles regarding the Broadway Association's complaint were shown to him yesterday.

"That is not a sincere and ingenuous attempt to remedy existing conditions in the Post Office here," he said. "It is merely a bit of camouflage intended to influence legislation. No copy of the complaint was sent to me by the Broadway Association, and I do not believe the Postmaster General in Washington has heard anything of it.

"Those gentlemen, according to the papers, were dissatisfied last October, made their tests some time between that date and now, and then notify the newspapers at a time when the mail traffic is the heaviest and the Postal Department is straining every nerve to meet the situation.

"Who do they expect is going to remedy the matter—the newspapers? How can they think for a minute, if they really want the service improved in New York, that improvement can be brought about by ignoring the Postmaster General and myself?

"I have not received one single complaint from the Association of any kind, although you would think from their report that a bona fide attempt was being made to help things for the public. It is nothing of the kind, and the public should understand that.

"As for their contention that the mails are irregular and the service is generally bad, I deny it absolutely. I will not submit to that sort of criticism. We have had certain conditions to contend with. For example, the war has taken away about 600 experienced men whom I have had to replace with green hands, in some cases with women. The rush of Christmas mail has been of dimensions unheard of in the history of the office. Beginning in November, we have been busy night and day trying to keep up with the flood of mail that deluged us. And we have kept up.

"The weather I do not need to mention. The blizzard ten days ago tied up the train service and caused a tardy mail service all over the East. Since then everybody in the city knows what the streets have been. In spite of all this, we have kept the stations cleared, and the mails have been kept moving.

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ESTHER CLEVELAND, WAR NURSE, TO WED

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., Announces Daughter's Betrothal to Capt. Alfred Bosanquet

OF COLDSTREAM GUARDS

He Recently Received the Distinguished Service Order—Bride-to-be Born in White House.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, of Princeton, N. J., made a formal announcement last night of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Esther Cleveland, to Captain Alfred Bosanquet of the Coldstream Guards of the British Army.

Miss Cleveland went abroad in June of last year to engage in war relief work, and was assigned as nurse to St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers.

She first met Captain Bosanquet three years ago in St. Moritz, Switzerland, where she was staying with her family. He was on leave of absence from the British Army.

Only a few weeks ago Captain Bosanquet received the Distinguished Service Order, and, having been invalided home, he was sent to St. Dunstan. There he met Miss Cleveland again, and the romance of three years ago was renewed.

The announcement of the engagement by Mrs. Preston followed a cable dispatch published here yesterday. The delay in the official announcement was occasioned by the censorship.

Miss Cleveland was born in the White House in 1893, during the second administration of her father, President Cleveland. She made her début in New York society about four years ago. Her younger sister, Miss Marion Cleveland, was married last month to William S. Dell of this city. She has two brothers, Richard F. Cleveland, who is at Princeton, and Francis G. Cleveland, now at Exeter.

Captain Bosanquet's father, Sir Frederick Albert Bosanquet, was knighted in 1907. He has been Common Serjeant of London since 1900. The Bosanquet family reside at 12 Grenville Place, London, and have a country place at Lewes.

MRS. HARROLD TO WED.

Divorced Wife of Tenor to Marry Commander Arthur H. Marks.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Newton Bushnell Locke for the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Lydia Locke Harrold, to Lieutenant Commander Arthur Hudson Marks of the United States Naval Reserve Force, which is to take place at the Church of the Ascension tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock. A dinner at the Ritz-Carlton will follow the ceremony.

Mrs. Harrold was formerly the wife of Orville Harrold, the operatic tenor, whom she divorced last August. On Dec. 10 Mr. Harrold was married to Miss Blanche Malli of this city.

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LIGHTLESS BROADWAY IS A REALITY AT LAST

New Order of Fuel Administrator Darkens All Big Signs of "White Way."

Broadway was unlighted last night except for the street lamps, as the result of the first official enforcement of Fuel Administrator Garfield's order for "lightless" Thursdays and Sundays. It was the first time since the beginning of the use of electric lights for advertising that New York was without any of the big display signs on top of buildings. Last Sunday was a supposedly "lightless night," but many of the big signs remained lighted on that night. Not only were the big display signs unlighted last night, but every one of the large theatres and restaurants and hotels used only the lights that were actually necessary for the safety of their patrons. Most of the restaurants did not even have lighted the signs bearing their names.

It was among the smaller restaurants and innumerable cabarets and chop suey places that violations of the law were ocassionally encountered. All along Broadway from Ninety-sixth Street to Times Square small signs of "Bar," "Dancing and Cabaret," and "Chop Suey" blazed forth. One hotel, just below Times Square, had all lights on, including its big perpendicular sign; but this was the solitary exception among the well-known hotels.

It is expected that the "White Way" will become even darker after Christmas, when many of the shops will close earlier. Most of the lights on Broadway last night were those coming from the interior of the small shops which are allowed to be lighted on the inside and in the windows while they are open for business.

H. J. Mahin, a member of the Broadway Association, who made a tour of Broadway last night, said: "The first official lightless night surely had Broadway looking like 'Main Street' in a small town after 10 o'clock. And still there were some cheaters. Starting at Fiftieth Street I saw 'Bar' many times and the familiar sign of a telegraph company."

It was the opinion of Mr. Mahin that Broadway would have to be darker than it was to obtain the effect which the Government wants.

One of the most noticeable results of the order was the darkening of the big electric signs on the roofs of the buildings. "Not one of them burned a globe," Mr. Mahin said, "and it was easy to see how they had received the credit for making the 'Great White Way' famous the world over. But their darkness revealed the condition of the street lighting of Broadway, which was found to be sadly wanting."

WILL ASK OUR SAILORS TO BOYCOTT GERMANS

British Seamen's Union Adds a Month to Boycott Period with Every Fatal Sinking.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—J. Havelock Wilson, President of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that he intended to send a representative to the United States to start an agitation to induce American seamen to join their British brethren in boycotting German sailors and cargoes.

The seamen's action is in protest against the U-boat atrocities, and started with the declaring of a boycott for two years. One month is added for each fresh sinking with the loss of life.

When asked how long the boycott will be as it stands today, Mr. Wilson replied:

"Three years and three months. We have just added another month for that damned air raid.

"Mr. Wilson knows that he will have the support of many leaders of the American Seamen's Union, but others may be opposed, not so much through pro-Germanism but general and theoretical opposition to war. He will, however, appeal for the support of others than sailors. His strength in this country comes largely from the enthusiastic way that his views have been received by general meeting, in all parts of the country, and his helpers will try to organize similar gatherings of the general public in America.

"The agitation is likely to be started in Canada and then extended to the United States."

MISS HELEN TEFFT A BRIDE.

Wed to John Bradley Kingsley of the U. S. Naval Reserve.

The wedding of John Bradley Kingsley, United States Naval Reserve and son of the Rev. Dr. Charles Kingsley and of Mrs. Florence Morse Kingsley, an author, and Miss Helen Tefft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burton Clark Tefft of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, the bridegroom's father officiating.

The bride, a senior at Columbia University, wore a silver gray charmeuse and chiffon cloth gown, trimmed with moleskin, and a large hat to match, and carried white roses and valley lilies. Her attendants were Miss Lucile Keeler of New York, in blue satin and chiffon, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Martha Pilcher of Vassar College, Edith Van Cleve and Gertrude Burr of Montclair, and Eleanor Burr of this city, all of whom were in rose colored satin and chiffon frocks.

Ray Van Clief was Mr. Kingsley's best man, and the ushers were Cortlandt Van Clief, Duke Yawger, Edgar Anderson, and Joseph Breazneil, all in the Naval Reserve and all in uniform.

A small reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 464 Riverside Drive, which was decorated in branches of hemlock and roses.

Hershenstein-Reinheimer.

Miss Edith Reinheimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Reinheimer of 49 West Seventieth Street, and Samuel Hershenstein, assistant attorney to Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, were married at Delmonico's last evening. The ceremony was performed at 6:30 o'clock by the Rev. Joseph Silverman.

Miss Margaret Reinheimer was maid of honor, and Charles Hershenstein acted as best man for his brother. Mayer L. Haiff, Stuart Frank, Howard Reinheimer, and Horace Manges were the ushers.

Miss Gardner to Wed on Dec. 29.

The wedding of Miss Louise Gardner, daughter of Mrs. John C. F. Gardner of 52 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Frederick Rodgers, son of the late Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., will take place on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock, in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street. The wedding will be quiet owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's father. There will be no reception.

Miss Etta Petigor, Singer, Weds.

Miss Etta Petigor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Pettigor of 720 Riverside Drive, and Samuel M. Bonson were married last evening at 6 o'clock at the Hotel Astor. The bride is a singer who has appeared frequently in concerts.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Bartlett Hosts

Dr. and Mrs. William Allen Bartlett gave a dinner of thirty-two covers last night at their home, 27 West Sixty-seventh Street, for Mr. and Mrs. James M. Beck. Some official French war pictures were shown for the first time and attention was discussed.

REPUBLICANS ADMIT WOMEN AS PARTNERS

County Committee Adopts Report Calling for Full Co-operation.

FOR SEPARATE DIVISION

Temporary Organization Planned to Continue Till Women Have Chance to Enroll.

By unanimous vote the Republican County Committee at a meeting held last night in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, adopted a report in which a plan was embodied for the admission of women as more than silent partners in the management of the affairs of the Republican organization in Manhattan. The report was presented by a special committee of which ex-Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner was the head, after conferences with leaders from the women's organizations. It was said to reflect wholly the suggestions made by the women who sat in the conferences with regard to a plan of co-operation.

Under the new plan there will be a women's division of the Republican County Committee, composed of a number of members not to exceed the membership of the existing Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee. Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the County Committee, who was empowered to appoint this associate committee upon recommendation of the Women's Conference Committee, said after the meeting that in all probability thirty-six women would be named, bringing the membership of the new committee up to the exact number of members on the men's Executive Committee.

The plan also provides that the members of the women's committee shall act as leaders of the Republican women in the districts from which they are appointed, always in co-operation with the men leaders. Miss Helen Varick Boswell, who for many years has been making speeches in national campaigns under the auspices of the Republican National Committee, is recognized in the report made last night as temporary head of the women's Republican organization in New York County.

Organization Is Temporary.

The plan contemplates merely a temporary plan of organization to continue until after the women shall have had an opportunity to enroll and take part in a Republican primary, where they will vote on equal terms with the men and for the first time enter into full political partnership with the latter. The report recommends that legislation to make the constitutional amendment enfranchising women in this State effective be prepared forthwith for submission to the Legislature.

Here is a summary of the recommendations made by the special committee, and adopted a the meeting:

First—That appropriate legislation be urged early in the coming session of the Legislature to give effect to the amendment to the Constitution voted upon granting women the suffrage.

Second—That the party rules be amended so as to give entire equality of opportunity to women and men in the administration of the affairs of the Republican Party in the County of New York as soon as the necessary legislation is enacted relative to the enrollment and registration of women voters.

Third—That, as a temporary measure and until the recommendations numbered first and second herein can be carried into effect, the President of the Republican County Committee of the County of New York be empowered to name an associate committee, to be known as the Women's Division of the Republican County Committee of the County of New York, upon the recommendation and report of the Women's Conference Committee; that such committee shall not exceed the total number of members now constituting the present Executive Committee, and shall have, as expressed in the report of the Women's Conference Committee, "for the purpose of organizing Republican women in the districts in New York County, co-operating always with the men leaders of the districts."

Fourth—That the Republican County Committee of the County of New York recognize Miss Helen Varick Boswell as Temporary Chairman of the Associate Committee, the formation of which is recommended pursuant to the requests and reports of the Women's Conference Committee.

Fifth—Your committee further recommends that it be authorized by the County Committee to co-operate with the Committee on Amendments to the Election Law, and take such other steps as may be desirable to secure the enactment of such amendments to the Election Law as meet with the approval of the County Committee.

For Equal Opportunity.

"The trend of these recommendations," Mr. Tanner said, in urging the adoption of the report, "is to give in the broadest and fairest terms entire equality of opportunity to men and women in party affairs. This was the intent of the referendum vote, and it should be done without any conditions or reservations. An unquestioned majority has spoken on the subject and that should put an end to all discussion.

"It is worthy of note that the Republican Party took the first step in giving representation to women on its County Committee. The Democratic County Committee has not as yet made any report on the subject. The Democratic State Committee has given representation to women on its Executive Committee, but instead of letting the women choose their own representatives, the Chairman of the State Committee is picking them himself. Your sub-committee asks the County Committee not to make the same mistake. Our proposition is that women shall choose their own representatives and that they shall be named on the committee, not as a hand-picked choice, but as the choice of the women themselves."

Mr. Tanner, in conclusion, said that the soldier vote of four to one in favor of the woman suffrage amendment should effectively refute the suggestion that woman suffrage was won by pro-German or socialistic votes. He assured the members of the County Committee that the women possessed fully as much of political sagacity as do the men.

The Republican County Committee adopted a resolution in which tribute was paid to the memory of George W. Wanmaker, former Appraiser of the Port, who until shortly before his death, which occurred recently, was a Republican district leader and member of the County Committee.

WHY CABRERA LEFT HERE.

Went to Buenos Aires to Attend Latin-American Conference.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20.—According to unofficial information today, the sudden departure from Washington of Luis Cabrera, Mexican Finance Minister, while he was engaged in negotiations looking to freer importation of foodstuffs and gold to Mexico from the United States, was due to the fact that he was under definite instructions to go to Buenos Aires for the conference of neutral Latin-American nations. He is President of the Mexican delegation to Buenos Aires, and before going to Washington was ordered to carry on negotiations there only in the event that they could be completed in time to enable him to attend the Latin-American conference.

The departure of Señor Cabrera shows the importance attached by the Mexican Government to the deliberations at Buenos Aires. Keen interest in the possible developments at the conference is shown in Governmental circles, although no official statement has been given out here regarding the purposes of the meeting.

It is understood semi-officially that the recent declarations of several Latin-American nations for the Entente Allies may result in a change from the original purpose, which was to align all Latin America for neutrality. In view of the growing sentiment in favor of the Entente, it is believed possible the conference may transform a call to the nations represented to unite in a federation of benevolent neutrality in favor of the Allies.

SPARED BY U-BOAT FOR LINGERING DEATH

Crew of Torpedoed Ship Taunted —Gen. Scott Sees Fight with Submarine.

The story of the sinking of the American steamship Rochester by a torpedo was told yesterday by William J. Donnelly, chief engineer, and H. F. Parsons, wireless operator, of the freighter. They have arrived here on the way to their homes. The Rochester was sunk on Nov. 2 when she was about forty miles off the Irish coast. The men had time to launch their boats and were rowing away when the U-boat came up and began firing at the sinking vessel.

It was freezing cold, and some one in one of the two boats, the chief engineer said, asked those on the submarine deck why they did not sink all hands and be done with it. An officer shouted in good English that there was no use in doing that, as none would reach shore. This came near being true, for it took the men four days to make shore. The Captain and twenty-two men reached Buncrana and the remainder of the crew landed later. Several died from exposure, and it is said that Captain Erik Kekeritz is seriously ill in an English hospital.

Chief Officer Herbert F. Goodwin and Wireless Operator Clarence Clsin of the American steamship Albert Watts have returned to this country. Their vessel made port at Genoa after having been torpedoed, but was destroyed by fire after her arrival. The Watts was attacked by a submarine on the morning of Nov. 22, when she was five miles off Cape Verita. Deflected by a wave, the torpedo leaped upward and struck the Watts, making a hole above the waterline. Her commander started for Genoa with the submarine following. He reached there because a patrol boat came to his rescue. The Watts was in the harbor when she caught fire and was burned.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who is to be assigned as chief instruction officer of the new national army, was a passenger on an American steamship that has arrived at an American port. He has been at the front studying conditions there.

The vessel on which Gen. Scott arrived, according to passengers, had an encounter with a U-boat. The U-boat was sighted some 1,100 feet from the vessel, and when the periscope was made out the guns were manned. One shot was fired by the forward gun, and then, as the steamship swung off her course, two shots were fired from the stern gun. The submarine disappeared. It was said that all shots fell short of the U-boat, but it lost no time in getting under water.

W. H. CHILDS DENIES HE SOUGHT SULZER

Tells District Attorney Former Governor Went to Fusion Committee for Campaign Job.

Three men prominent in Mayor Mitchel's campaign—William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Campaign Committee; Collin H. Woodward, Republican leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, and Thomas L. Chadbourne, who contributed $25,000 to the Fusion fund—were questioned by District Attorney Swann yesterday.

Mr. Childs, who is President of the Barrett Company and Vice President of the Bon Ami Company, 17 Battery Place, denied that William Sulzer had been invited to take part in the fusion campaign.

Mr. Childs added that Mr. Sulzer had suggested that if his organization, the American Party, was used, the organization and meetings would need a considerable sum of money. The question of $20,000, he said, came up in a later discussion, and was again considered after the primaries. With the exception of a further payment of $5,300 asked for by Sulzer, said Mr. Childs, the financial matters connected with his offer of help were referred to Josiah T. Newcomb, manager of the speakers' bureau.

Mr. Woodward, who was appointed by Mayor Mitchel as Tax Commissioner, said he had made no contributions to Fusion except $600 to district committees, and had received no money personally from the Fusion Committee or any other committee.

"Mr. Woodward, it is reported that you received $100,000 for work in behalf of Fusion," he was told.

"I never received one cent in the Fusion campaign," Mr. Woodward said. He added that local committees of his district had received some $2,200, with which he had nothing to do. The only money he had handled, he said, was $2,500 for the Madison Square Garden Fusion meeting. The unused portion of this, $533.56, he had returned to the committee in his own check, with vouchers for expenditures.

Mr. Chadbourne, an attorney, of 500 Park Avenue gave $10,000 each to the City Democracy of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and $5,000 to the Fusion Committee. Mr. Chadbourne said his average bank balance amounted to $40,000, and that he had contributed $40,000 to the campaign of President Wilson. Mr. Chadbourne was a member of the Fusion Committee.

Fusion accounts examined yesterday showed that the Citizens Union received $11,088.81, according to the schedule of receipts and disbursements filed by its Treasurer, R. E. McKeen, of which $2,071 was paid for postage.

John A. Connolly, employed in the Department of Taxes and Assessments, sent a letter to THE TIMES yesterday denying the statement of Assistant District Attorney Black to the effect that Connolly had received $100 from the Fusion Committee. Mr. Connolly wrote:

"I received no money from the Fusion Committee, did not authorize any person acting for me receive, with my knowledge or consent, any election money or equivalent of any description. I admit that money was offered to me. Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Fusion Campaign Committee, offered me $2,000 to expend in a perfectly legitimate manner in an endeavor to revive the Irish-American Mitchel League of four years ago. After going over the ground carefully I realized how utterly futile it would be to expend either money or energy in that direction, so I declined Mr. Buckner's offer with thanks."

When this statement was called to the attention of Mr. Black he sent for the schedule of disbursements filed by Ralph A. Day, Treasurer of the Mitchel Personal Campaign Committee, and showed to a reporter the name thereon of J. A. Connolly, and the payment of $100 for "publicity expenses."

DINNER FOR C. L. CRAIG.

West Side Organizations Honor Controller-Elect.

Some 400 men and women of the west side, mostly members of the West End Association and the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park, gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Majestic for Controller-elect Charles L. Craig. Mr. Craig, as counsel to the West End Association, led the fight against the Riverside Park improvement plan of the Mitchel administration. The dinner was a peaceless and wheatless one and politics was also barred. The Walker Otis, President of the West End Association, presided.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks urged every one to work with Mr. Craig in making the new administration a success. Mrs. Charles A. Bryan of the Women's League told of the efforts of the women to defeat the New York Central Railroad project affecting Riverside Park. William M. Bennett, defeated Republican candidate for Mayor, warned Mr. Craig that he had much hard work before him, but thought that the Controller-elect would be able to safely guide the city through the financial peril of the next four years. Other speakers were William H. Page and Henry A. Wise Wood.

Mr. Wood said:

"The Bolsheviki of Russia are but part of a similar organization which exists here as well. One of its leaders who does not speak very good English polled a very large vote in the recent Mayoralty race. In the West they tar and feather a man who dares oppose the Liberty Loans. Here we give a man who speaks against the loan amounted to votes."

REPUBLICANS PLAN AN EARLY CAMPAIGN

Stirred by Congress Disclosures on Conduct of War to Begin Fight for Control.

WILLCOX READY TO RETIRE

New National Chairman and Treasurer to be Chosen—First Drive to be for New House Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Reorganization of the Republican National and Congressional Committee in preparation for the Congressional election next November are now being seriously discussed by Republican leaders who see in the present developments before the Congressional committees issues that can be effectively used against the Democrats.

In the last ten days groups of Republican national committeemen have come here to discuss the advisability of beginning without delay the plan of campaign which will be used to capture the next House.

These leaders did not receive much encouragement for an early campaign until last week, when the exposes followed one after another. As the result of the delays in the War Department and other alleged deficiencies in the conduct of the war these Republicans decided that prompt preparation and an educational campaign should be started. Accordingly a meeting of the Republican National Committee has been called to assemble in St. Louis the middle of February.

William R. Willcox, Republican National Chairman, it is expected, will announce his resignation at this meeting. Mr. Willcox has informed his associates that his other duties interfere with his being active and if it is proposed to rehabilitate the committee long before a national campaign he will be unable to continue as Chairman. John T. Adams of Dubuque, Iowa, Vice Chairman, will be elected to succeed him should he decide to retire.

There is no disposition to force the retirement of Mr. Willcox, although many National Committeemen do not hesitate to say that a man of more vigor is needed to direct the party organization.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, according to a member of the committee, will also announce his resignation at this meeting. Mr. Bliss is now engaged in Red Cross work and desires to be relieved of his duties. E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, a member of the firm of Drexel & Co., has been mentioned as his possible successor.

Reorganization of the Republican Congressional Committee is deemed of greater necessity by the leaders. This committee will be called upon to direct the Congressional fights next November and therefore the formation of a strong organization in place of the present one, filled with differences, will be demanded as soon as Congress reconvenes after the holidays.

It is understood that the Progressive element, led by Representative Medill McCormick, will not oppose the selection of Representative Martin M. Madden of Illinois to head the committee in place of Representative Frank Woods of Iowa.

"The issues are here in great numbers," said Senator Penrose, Republican National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, after a talk with other national committeemen. "The conditions of the War Department, the neglect of the camps and cantonments, and the failures to supply sufficient arms are matters which the American public will charge to the majority party.

"Politics of the worst sort has appeared in the conduct of the war. Politicians were named by Democratic Senators and committeemen for one of the most important places, that of explosive Inspectors. I know of three instances where political debts were paid and men appointed who will never be able to enforce the explosives laws. The Democratic State Chairman from Indiana appointed the Superintendent of his farm. In my State a groceryman was selected.

"I wrote to the Chief of the Bureau of Mines and informed him that the State of Pennsylvania wanted a first-class man for this job, one experienced in such matters, and suggested that he confer with the State Bureau of Mines. He wrote me saying that the Secretary of the Interior was taking his recommendations from Democratic Senators and committeemen.

"And while these political appointees draw their salaries, explosions and destruction continue. The Republicans have not been partisan in this war, but the time has come when they must be consulted and men of experience and ability placed in places of responsibility. Another evidence of politics which I complain of is the sending of Colonel Houss to represent this Government. It was an insult to other Governments who sent their Premiers. If President Wilson did not wish to send his Secretary of State I think some other man versed in big problems and international usages should have been sent.

"As a party the Republicans have loyally supported the Government; but we are now going to ask for an accounting and propose to carry our fight to the people in the next Congressional elections."

Mr. Willcox declined yesterday to discuss the report from Washington of his resignation as Chairman of the National Committee. Friends of Mr. Willcox declared that he was anxious to retire owing to pressure of business.

ISSUES CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

Dr. Emerson Suggests Gifts for Children in Hospitals.

Dr. Haven Emerson, the Health Commissioner, issued an appeal to the public yesterday to remember the children in hospitals on Christmas Day. He called especial attention to the children in the Contagious Disease Hospital, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, and in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn.

"The Health Department will gladly receive donations of money and toys to brighten the Christmas of its hospital charges," he said. "All gifts may be sent to Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Room 502, 130 Centre Street, and will be gratefully acknowledged."

Robert M. Boyd.

Robert M. Boyd, formerly a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Boyd, Sutter & Co. of this city, died on Wednesday at his home, 51 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Boyd was a direct descendant of John Alden, and a native of Winsted, Conn. He entered the dry goods business when he came to this city in 1852, retiring about ten years ago. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Congregational Church of Montclair and a member of the Montclair Club, the Outlook Club and the Montclair Art Association.

Theodore A. Madden.

Theodore A. Madden, for nineteen years a Deputy Tax Commissioner of Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 125 Amity Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Madden was born in that borough and was educated in the Manhattan College and at Fordham University, from which he received the degrees of bachelor and master of arts. For many years he was associated with the contracting firm of Beard & Hanlon, which built the Manhattan Beach Road and the Sea Beach Road. Mr. Madden was an old-time Democrat, and in 1883 he was elected Clerk of the Common Council of the old City of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Club of New York and the Americana-Irish Historical Society.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

COBURN—DENNING.—Elizabeth Denning to Richard A. Coburn.

MARTIN—KRILL.—Lucella Krill to Lawrence Martin.

Married.

BARKER—SCHANCK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Cowl, 480 Park Av., Alice Hearn Schanck to Perceval Martin Barker, by the Rev. Theodore F. Savage of Christ Presbyterian Church.

LOOKER—APPLEGATE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Dean Robbins, in the chapel of St. Ambrose, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Edith Beaumont Applegate and First Lieut. Reginald Earle Looker, A. D. C., N. A. Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland papers please copy.

NEILSON—DEEMS.—On Dec. 20, 1917, at the residence of Rev. Edward M. Deems, on Staten Island, Elsie, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Edward M. Deems, to Mr. Carol Kane Neilson of New York.

Died.

AST.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, in her 64th year, at her late residence, 228 East 58th St., Sarah, beloved wife of William B. and devoted mother of Abraham, W. Monroe, Juliette Manheimer, and Henriette Asch. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARBEE.—Dec. 20, Clifford Barbee. Funeral services from his late residence, 315 Convent Av., (West 143d,) Friday, 8 P. M. Interment Sunday at Meade Memorial Church, White Post (Va.) papers please copy.

BERGER.—Dec. 17, Mary, wife of Cristopher A. Berger. Funeral Saturday, 10 A. M., 74 Flushing Av., Astoria, L. I.

BEVIER.—Esther Hasbrouck, age 81, at her residence at Gardiner, Ulster Co., N. Y. Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, 11:30 A. M.

BORDIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, at 1 P. M., Joseph Bordin, aged 34, survived by parents, sisters, wife, and son. Funeral Friday, Dec. 21, 1 P. M., from his late residence, 351 Vernon Av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Bayside Cemetery.

BOYD.—Entered into eternal rest, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, Robert Munro Boyd, son of the late Samuel Boyd and Sylvia Coe Boyd, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 51 South Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 22, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:39 P. M. Friends kindly omit flowers. Winsted (Conn.) and Brooklyn papers please copy.

BRINKERHOFF.—On Dec. 20, 1917, Charles Fuller, beloved husband of Ella Fox Brinkerhoff, in his 76th year. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 11:30 A. M.

BROOKS.—At 47 Stanhope Gardens, London, on Dec. 10, Mary Adams Brooks, widow of the late Theodore Brooks of Santiago de Cuba. In the 73d year of her age.

BURNHAM.—Annie F., wife of Charles L. Burnham, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917. Funeral and interment private.

BURNS.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, at his late residence, 342 Forrest St., Samuel, beloved husband of Mary E. Burns, aged 68 years. Relatives and friends, also Commonwealth Lodge, 409, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn; United States Lodge, 189, I. O. O. F., of New York; Longfellow Lodge, 94, Order Sons of St. George, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend lodge services on Friday, Dec. 21, at 8 P. M., and service at St. Stephen's P. E. Church on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 3:30 P. M.

CIORA.—Saul. Born in Rumania; 74 years old; died Dec. 19. Funeral services at the home of his son-in-law, User Marcus, 250 Fort Washington Av., corner 172d St. Buried at the private plot of Marcus, Bayside Cemetery.

DAVIS.—Mrs. C. A., Dec. 19, 1917. Services at the mortuary of C. H. J. Erdenbrecher, 389 Bedford Park Boulevard, (200th,) Dec. 21, at 8 P. M. Mr. Rogers, private. Hamilton and Toronto papers please copy.

DECKER.—Theodore, on Dec. 18, 1917, beloved brother of George, Edward, Katherine, and Elsa. Funeral from residence of his brother Edward, 444 West 48th St., on Friday, 2 P. M.

DIKEMAN.—At Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 19, 1917, Louise Reid, wife of Joseph S. Dikeman, in her 45th year. Services from her late home, 32 Stevens St., Norwalk, Conn., Sunday, Dec. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

DYER.—On Dec. 20, 1917, William H. Dyer, aged 58 years, beloved husband of Eva Dyer, at his residence, 285 Knox Av., Grant-wood, N. J. Services Saturday evening, Dec. 22, at 7:30 o'clock. Interment Fairview Cemetery Sunday.

FOX.—At Great Notch, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, in the 84th year of her age, Harriet Holley, widow of the late George Fox, mother of Mrs. Sherman G. Francisco, Mrs. Frank R. Long, and Mrs. M. Morris. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son-in-law, Sherman G. Francisco, Great Notch, N. J., Saturday, 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet trains leaving Erie station, Jersey City, Greenwood Lake Branch, at 1:34 and 2 P. M.

FRYER.—Dec. 20, 1917, entered into life everlasting, Clara Catlin Fuller, beloved wife of the late Alexander Livingston Fryer and mother of Ella Augusta, Mrs. Spencer S. Wood, Alexander Livingston, Jr., and Edith Livingston. Funeral services and celebration of the Holy Eucharist at St. Luke's Chapel, Greenway South, Forest Hills Garden, L. I., Saturday morning at 9:30. Interment at Lakewood, N. J.

GAMBLE.—At his late residence, 100 Orient Av., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, William Gamble, aged 79 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Stephen's P. E. Church, Union St., near West Side Av., on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M.

GIDDINGS.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, William James Giddings, son of the late Silas M. Giddings. Funeral services at his late residence, 344 State St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GRACAP.—At West New Brighton, S. I., on Dec. 19, 1917, Louis P. Gratacap. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

HALSEY.—Thursday, Dec. 20, at his residence, 421 West 118th St., New York City, William Bayley Halsey, son of the late Joseph Bayley and Jennie Berrien Halsey. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

HARRIOT.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1917, Helen M., wife of the late Joseph M. Harriot and daughter of the late Prof. Francis H. Nash. Services will be held at the residence of her son, Cortland Av., Friday at 1 P. M. Conveyances will be in waiting upon arrival of 12:07 train from Grand Central Station. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HARRIS.—Leo E., beloved son of Mrs. Marie Harris and beloved brother of Mrs. Lizzie Cohen and Samuel Harris. Funeral services at his late residence, 62 East 93d St., Friday morning, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.

HAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, Harriet E., widow of James B. Hay and mother of Charles M. Hay and Annie Hay Rose. Funeral services at her home, 933 President St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

HEERMANCE.—Martin, at Poughkeepsie, on Dec. 19, in his 66th year. Funeral service at his late home, 60 Montgomery St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 22. Interment at Albany, N. Y., 2:30 P. M.

HOWARD.—Dec. 20, 1917, O. Z., beloved husband of Nina Howard, aged 49 years. Services at his late residence, 16 Morningside Av. Time later. Baltimore and Hagerstown (Md.) papers please copy.

KAUFMAN.—Dec. 20, Eva Kittie Kaufman. Services from Abbott Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Time later.

KRAMER.—Frances, (nee Isaacs,) beloved wife of Jac and dear sister of William, Harry, Charles, and Joseph Isaacs, Hannah Wronker and Essie Schaitman. Funeral from Meyer's General Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., on Friday, Dec. 21, at 1 P. M.

LAEDLEIN.—On Dec. 18, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Abby M. King Laedlein. Funeral services at her late residence, 230 South 3d Av. Mount Vernon, at 2:30 P. M., Friday.

LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, 1907, Isabella, wife of Abram H. Lawrence. Funeral private at her home, 709 Jefferson Av., on Sunday at 2 P. M.

LIGON.—Dec. 19, at his home, "Whitehall," Howard County, Md., Charles Worthington Dorsey Ligon, beloved husband of Harriet Lidout Ligon, and only son of the late Governor Thomas Watkins Ligon of Maryland and Mary Tolley Dorsey. Funeral from St. John's Church, Howard County, Md., Saturday, Dec. 22, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages at the terminus in Ellicott City will meet car leaving Charles and Saratoga Sts., Baltimore, at 1:30 P. M.

LITTELL.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 20, 1917, Frederick R. Littell, son of the late William and Mehetabel Beemel Littell and beloved husband of Margaret Corwin Jones, in the 71st year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services at his late residence, 34 Elm St., Saturday, Dec. 22, on the arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:39 P. M.

LOPEZ.—Dec. 19, 1917, Mary L., widow of Calixto Lopez, aged 68 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,166 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McCABE.—Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, Charles R. McCabe. Funeral services and interment at Marquette, Michigan.

McCRYSTAL.—Dec. 19, Margaret McCrystal, (nee Hepburn.) Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John J. McGuire, 73 St. Stephens Place, New Dorp, Staten Island, on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Church, Richmond, S. I., where a requiem mass will be offered for her soul.

MANGER.—At Jersey City, Dec.

HYDE TO MEET ONATAVIA IN NATIONAL SQUASH FINAL

HYDE AND ONATAVIA SURVIVE AT SQUASH

Defeat Strebeigh and Appel, Respectively, and Advance to Final Round.

MATCH AIDS RED CROSS

Kinsella, Pro Champion, Conquers Lafforgue in Exhibition Following National Handicap Play.

Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club and J. Onatavia, Jr., another of the Harvard Club squash tennis players, reached the final round of the annual national handicap tournament at the Yale Club yesterday afternoon. In each instance the progress through the semi-final round was made with comparative ease, despite liberal handicaps in favor of the opposing players.

Hyde's victory was earned at the expense of R. L. Strebeigh of the Columbia Club, the score being 15—8, 15—7. In the case of Onatavia there was quite a surprise furnished, for he defeated J. W. Appel, Jr., third in ranking of the Harvard Club men, and one of the strongest handicap players hereabouts. Onatavia registered his success with the score 15—1, 15—12.

In an exhibition match for the benefit of the Red Cross, which followed immediately after the playing of the semi-final round of the amateur event, Walter A. Kinsella, world's professional champion, defeated Frank Lafforgue, professional at the Yale Club, by a score of 15—9, 10—15, 15—10, 15—10. Kinsella conceded his rival five aces in each game and the contest was keenly waged, for all that the score seems a bit one-sided.

Strebeigh showed rather more than his usual strength in the match against Hyde. He had a handicap of one-half hand and three aces, a liberal allotment when it is considered that Hyde was playing from minus ten aces. In overcoming this Hyde displayed almost uncanny skill. Strebeigh is a player who has the ability to make remarkable gets, and this provided a good defense against Hyde's hard-driving game. The latter, however, is a skillful tactician, and by interpolating a soft shot here and there he brought about Strebeigh's downfall.

Onatavia never played better squash tennis than in defeating Appel, who in another hard-driving contest. Onatavia had plus three aces against Appel's minus three aces, but the handicap was hardly needed. In the first game Onatavia won decisively without the necessity of his handicap. His opponent was able to get only four aces, Onatavia taking the game at 15—1. This was indicative of what was in store for Appel in the second game. Although he strove desperately to nullify the spirited play on the part of Onatavia, the effort went for nought. The latter, although not driving hard, counted his aces consistently by playing nice placements to the back corners, and at times succeeded in drawing Appel out of position for a kill straight up and down the court.

The sharpest bit of play was in the professional match. In this Kinsella's ability was at all times outstanding. Most of his aces were scored on placements, Lafforgue seldom making errors. The latter played a proficient game, and many of the rallies were prolonged, but Kinsella by a change of pace often drew him out of position, so that his famous passing stroke could be brought into use. Many of Kinsella's points were earned on straight kills, the ball fairly racing away from the nimble Lafforgue.

In the first game Kinsella ran out the victory in ten hands, and two of these contributed most of his aces. In the second he made five and in the seventh four. Lafforgue maintained his handicap advantage in the second game despite a spirited effort on the part of the champion. After that Kinsella was at all times supreme. He overcame Lafforgue's handicap advantage at the outset, and from then on ran out the victories in the face of stubborn but unavailing resistance on the part of his opponent.

POLY FIVE TAKES CONTEST.

Lafayette Beaten at Basket Ball by Brooklyn Team.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute's basket ball team last night scored a hard-earned triumph over the Lafayette College five on the Brooklyn collegians' court, by the score of 38 to 31. The contest was the closest the victorious five has had this season, and it was only a superior display of team work in the second half which enabled Poly to emerge victorious.

The Brooklyn collegians managed to end the first half with the score in their favor by 18 to 16, but in the second half the team was forced hard to maintain its lead. The individual stars were Specht and Stewart for Poly and Anderson and Keating for the Easton five. The lineup:

Brooklyn Poly.	Position.	Lafayette.
Hildebrand	R. F.	Anderson
Specht	L. F.	Keating
Kemmer	C.	Miller
Pans	R. G.	Bolig
Stewart	L. G.	King

Goals from the field—Hildebrand, 2; Specht, 9; Stewart, 5; Pans, Anderson, 4; Keating, 5; Bolig. Goals from foul—Stewart 4; Anderson, 7. Substitutions—For Poly: Cherr for Hildebrand. Referee—Mr. Brackett. Time of halves—20 minutes.

MOORE WINS ANOTHER.

Adds Victory Over Palmer to His String in Three-Cushion Play.

George Moore added another victory to his string in the Interstate Three Cushion Billiard League series last night when he defeated Ray Palmer of Detroit at Thum's Academy by a score of 50 to 37. The former champion was in superb stroke for most of the match. During the first forty innings his average was a trifle over one, but after that the breaks were against him, and many misses were recorded. His lead, however, was sufficient to offset any rally on the part of Palmer. Moore had a high run of 5. Palmer never got better than a cluster of 3. The contest went seventy-one innings.

POTTER VICTOR WITH CUE.

Defeats Cole by 100 to 86 in Handicap Pocket Billiard Tourney.

Ray Potter won the second game of the handicap pocket billiard tournament at John Doyle's Academy last night, defeating Frank Cole, by a score of 100 to 86. Potter had a handicap of 50 and Cole played from 50, the winner's high run was 14 and that for Cole was 10. Tonight J. Howard Shoemaker will play his first game in the tournament against Frank Ford. Shoemaker will play from scratch and will concede 40 to Ford.

HOCKEY PLAYERS

Will find a complete stock of Taylor Sticks, Hand Worked Boots, Taylor Taylor Hockey Official Pucks, Skates, Taylor etc., and a hearty welcome awaiting them.

ALEX. TAYLOR & CO. Inc.

Hockey Specialists

[illegible] Opp. Hotel Manhattan.

TITLE GOES TO STUYVESANT

Protest Against Saacke Loses Swimming Laurels for Clinton.

The high school swimming championship title of Manhattan, which had been regarded as won by the swimmers of De Witt Clinton High School when it defeated the team of Stuyvesant H. S. last Tuesday night, was yesterday awarded to the Stuyvesant team, following action on a protest as to the eligibility of one of the De Witt Clinton natators. The athlete whose standing was questioned was Rudolph Saacke, the star performer on the West Fifty-ninth Street institution's team and the biggest point scorer in the meet that gave his school the championship. The action was taken at a meeting held at Townsend Harris Hall H. S., at which W. A. Whyte of Townsend Harris Hall, acted as Chairman.

The protest was entered by the Stuyvesant management after the meet last Tuesday night, the point being made that Saacke was ineligible according to an old rule of the P. S. A. L., which specifies that an athlete, to compete for his school in a postponed meet, must attain a certain mark in his studies. The meet last Tuesday night had been postponed from Nov. 29, through some mistake of the managers of the teams. After hearing the evidence on both sides Chairman Whyte decided to uphold the protest, and ordered the meet held again yesterday afternoon. The De Witt Clinton team failed to put in an appearance and allowed the meet to go by default to Stuyvesant.

The Stuyvesant team will now oppose the team of Erasmus Hall H. S. in Brooklyn in a meet to decide the city championship. This will be held tonight in the pool of the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn. De Witt Clinton was scheduled to swim Erasmus Hall, but the decision in the case of Saacke gave the opportunity to Stuyvesant.

Emanuel Haug, physical director at De Witt Clinton H. S. for many years past, announced last night that the decision would be appealed to the High School Games Committee at its next meeting in January.

N. Y. Y. C. POLICY STANDS.

Annual Meeting Reaffirms Action Banning Races Until After War.

As far as the New York Yacht Club is concerned, there will be no racing until after the close of the war. This policy was reaffirmed at the annual meeting held last night. Only routine business was transacted. The Nominating Committee recommended all of the officers for re-election, and the club ratified this. The officers are:

Commodore, George F. Baker, Jr.; Vice Commodore, J. P. Morgan; Rear Commodore, Harold S. Vanderbilt; Secretary, G. A. Cormack; Treasurer, Farragut Putnam.

Membership Committee—J. Butler Duncan, Chairman; Henry A. Bishop, Commander F. L. Sawyer, U. S. N.; Harold S. Vanderbilt, Leonard Richards, and Charles Lane Poor, Secretary.

Race Committee—H. De Berkeley Parsons, Chairman; Joseph Macdonough, Frederick O. Spedden, and W. Webb, Treasurer.

House Committee—Samuel A. Brown, Chairman; Henry T. Maury, Secretary, and Charles M. Billing.

Library Committee—James D. Sparkman, Chairman; Charles D. Lee, and Henry Brevoort Kane.

Model Committee—George Nichols, Chairman; Frederick M. Hoyt, Henry M. Fletcher, Secretary, and Lieutenant Commander David C. Harvenhan, U. S. N., associate member.

Fleet Captain, Granville Kane; Fleet Surgeon, Samuel A. Brown, M. D.

Committee on Club Stations and Anchorages, flag officers, ex officio—J. P. Morgan, Morton F. Plant, Arthur Curtiss James, Robert W. Emmons, 2d; J. Harvey Ladew, and Walter Lutgen.

CICOTTE LEADS PITCHERS.

White Sox Star Has Best Record of League for Season.

The psychological shine ball of Eddie Cicotte worked so successfully in the American League last season that it landed him as the leading pitcher of the organization. On the basis of earned runs allowed in each game, Cicotte permitted his opponents only 1.53 runs a game. Cicotte worked harder than any other pitcher on the circuit and took part in forty-nine contests.

Carl Mays of Boston, who throws the underhand, submarine ball, was second in the list of pitchers, allowing 1.75 runs each game. Stanley Coveleski and Joe Bagby of Cleveland each did excellent work and ranked up among the leaders. Jim Scott and Urban Faber, the hero of the World Series, were also in the front rank.

The wild men of the league were Dave Davenport of St. Louis and Harry Harper of Washington. Davenport had eleven wild pitches and Harper ten. Shaw of Washington was conspicuous in the season's pitching performances, not for any good work he did but because he was the philanthropist of the twirlers, allowing 123 bases on balls.

Walter Johnson of Washington carried off the honors for strike outs, fanning 185 batsmen. Cicotte was second with 150. Mays was the most dangerous of the pitchers, for during the season he hit fourteen batsmen. Cicotte and Shaw each made two balks.

The Yankee pitchers did not show up well in the records. Ray Fisher was the best of the Yank flingers and he stood fifteenth in the list, permitting 2.19 earned runs each game. Allan Russell was the next best New York pitcher, standing seventeenth in the list. Ray Caldwell was ranked thirty-fourth.

YALE FIVE HERE TONIGHT.

Will Play Crescent Quintet as Its First Game on Christmas Trip.

Yale's basket ball five will make its first appearance this season in Brooklyn this evening, when it plays the fast Crescent Athletic Club quintet on the latter's court. This game will mark the initial local game for the New Havenites in their annual Christmas trip. The New Moon five has been victorious in one game this season and lost another.

The annual meeting in past years between these two teams in the New Moon gymnasium has attracted large crowds, and in anticipation that the same condition will prevail this year the management of the Brooklyn club has made special preparations for the accommodation of the spectators. The other local game on the New Havenites' Christmas trip will be played at St. John's College, Brooklyn, tomorrow night.

Tod Browne Enlists in Navy.

A surprise came yesterday in Brooklyn hockey circles when it became known that Tod Browne, Captain of the Crescent Athletic Club hockey team, had enlisted in the navy. Browne has been practicing with the war-time team of the New Moon organization for the last two weeks, and was looked upon as one of the main cogs of the lineup. Browne was one of the foremost of local hockey players.

SCHOOLBOY SEVEN OUTPLAYS NASSAUS

St. Paul's Hockey Team Scores Victory by 9 to 1 at St. Nicholas Rink.

The hockey season opened at St. Nicholas Rink last night before a large, enthusiastic crowd, with St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., running away with the game against the Nassau Hockey Club, made up of Princeton undergraduates, by a score of 9 to 1. The newly decorated rink, with subdued lights and streamers of many colors, was an attractive setting for the large gathering of prominent people who usually attend the intercollegiate games. There were many army and navy officers among the spectators.

The St. Paul School lads were much further advanced in the game than their opponents, and their team work and passing enabled them to outplay the Nassau skaters after the first few minutes of play. No regular hockey is being played at Princeton this season, and the Nassau seven was made up of students who are playing the game for the fun of the sport. They have had little chance for practice, and the only impression they made on the organized play of the St. Paul's team was due to individual effort of the skaters.

Less than two minutes after the game was under way Winterstein, the Nassau rover, cut loose and skated down the border of the ice, carrying the rubber past St. Paul's defense and made a long side shot for the first goal. About thirty seconds later Wilson, the St. Paul centre, nabbed the puck from scrimmage and shot a goal, which tied the score. After that it was easy for St. Paul.

Bell poked the puck in again from scrimmage after five minutes of play and St. Paul's made the score at the end of the first half 3 to 1 when Cook took the puck all the way down the rink and skirted around the cage and shot it past Taylor, the guardian of the Nassau net. St. Paul's got under way in the second half and piled up half a dozen goals, keeping the rubber almost constantly in Nassau's territory. Two or three times Winterstein and Williams broke loose and rushed the puck up to the St. Paul's net, but Captain Maxwell, the cage sentinel, was unusually alert and turned the vicious shots of the college boys aside.

Smith, the schoolboy rover, scored the first goal of the second period after 1 minute and 45 seconds of play when he took a side shot from Haslam and caged the rubber after it rebounded from Taylor's shin pads. Humphreys quickly caged another on a long drive from the middle of the rink. He followed this one up with another after racing around the cage and outwitting the Nassau defense.

Haslam increased the St. Paul total with a poke into the net from scrimmage after Nassau vainly attempted to steal it away from the schoolboys behind the net. Ingalls, who went in as a substitute, got the next tally on a long smash from the side of the ice, while the last goal was scored by Cook, the puck slipping into the netting after it slid off the Nassau goal tender's skates.

The lineup:

St. Paul's.	Position.	Nassau H. G.
Maxwell	G.	Taylor
Bell	P.	Lamarche
Humphreys	C. P.	Freer
Smith	R.	Raleigh
Wilson	C.	Winterstein
Haslam	L. W.	Belmar
Cook	R. W.	Williams

Goals—First half: Winterstein, Nassau, in 1:20; Wilson, St. Paul's, in 1:50; Bell, St. Paul's, in 5:00; Cook, St. Paul's, in 8:00. Second half: Smith, St. Paul's, in 1:45; Humphreys, St. Paul's, in 2:05; Humphreys, St. Paul's, in 10:40; Haslam, St. Paul's, in 13:00; Ingalls, St. Paul's, in 19:30; Cook, St. Paul's, in 19:50. Substitution—St. Paul's: Ingalls for Bell. Referee—M. B. Roach, Wanderers. Assistant Referee—Lieutenant Schoen, Princeton. Timer—George Harmon, Wanderers. Time of halves—20 minutes.

SCHOOL SEVENS TO PLAY.

Erasmus vs. Jamaica and Flushing vs. Manual Training Tonight.

Interscholastic championship hockey starts at the Brooklyn Ice Palace tonight. The opening games will bring together Erasmus Hall High School and Jamaica High School and Flushing High School and Manual Training High School. The last named institution is the present P. S. A. L. champion, and hopes to be able to duplicate its success again this year.

As none of the schools have as yet played games, there is no accurate line on their relative strength. Each one of the four institutions has been practicing since the close of the football season, and each is in excellent shape for the games. The boys are said to be playing decidedly better hockey than they did last year, and, with no Amateur League hockey on the horizon, the P. S. A. L. series promises to be the only one of its kind in town this Winter. The schools are playing for medals offered by the Amateur Hockey League.

PINEHURST GOLF DECIDED.

Chuck and Gregg Victors in Tin Whistles Event.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 20.—The Tin Whistles' four-ball medal play tourney at Pinehurst was won today by T. J. Chuck of East Orange and W. H. Gregg, Jr., of Pittsburgh, on the play-off of a tie at 162 net with G. A. Magoon of Pittsburgh and H. G. Phillips of Pinehurst. G. T. Dunlap of Summit, N. J., won the prize for the best net with 36, 15—78.

Montclair G. C. to Close.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 20.—The Board of Governors of the Upper Montclair Country Club has decided to close the club house from Jan. 1 to April 1. The action was taken in accordance with the request of the Federal Fuel Administrator to save coal. It is expected that other golf clubs in this section of New Jersey will take similar action.

Novelty Cue Match Tonight.

John Daly, Albert G. Cutler, George Moore, and L. L. Magnus will play in an exhibition three-cushion billiard match at Thum's Academy tonight for the benefit of the American Billiard Players' Ambulance Fund. The men will compete in a four-handed partnership event, which is something of a novelty in the three-cushion game.

THE PEACEFUL FINN, TURNS,

Turns to Such Good Effect That He Wins a Wrestling Bout.

The management of the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre put on five finish matches last night, and they were finished in short order, furnishing a fair-sized crowd of enthusiasts with a mixed entertainment of wrestling and humor. The humor came mostly in the match between Sula Hevonpaa, the heretofore law-abiding Finn, and Henry Vogel, who, according to the program, is a Saxon. However, the nationality of Vogel is a minor consideration in the face of the fact that Finland's edible-devouring grappler had a reversal of form and won. The erstwhile peaceful Sula, displaying all the form which has found him favor with the patrons of the tournament, pinned his adversary's shoulders to the mat in 12 minutes, 47 seconds with a variety of holds, of which a body scissors stood out most prominently.

This victory, coming from such an unexpected source, furnished the surprise and shock of the tournament, but Hevonpaa took his achievement as one to which he had become accustomed, although he hasn't as yet. In scoring his triumph the rotund Finn employed all means that were possible to an end, and some that were not possible. He worked in comparatively quick fashion, for him, and didn't care whether he was on the mat or off. In fact, he showed a tendency to do most of his work off the mat and in this connection managed to break several of the bulbs in the electrically illuminated footlights before the bout terminated. Vogel, meek and mild in manner compared to Sula, offered little concentrated resistance, and Hevonpaa, with his superior offensive, was enabled to win his first match of the tournament.

The quickest fall of the night was registered by Ed (Strangler) Lewis, the Lexington (Ky.) grappler, who triumphed over George Manich, a Serbian, in 5 minutes 37 seconds with an arm scissors and arm-lock hold. In scoring his victory Lewis demonstrated that he does not depend solely on the dread head lock, as he agreed to bar this hold for the remaining matches. Dr. B. F. Roller, the Seattle (Wash.) veteran, was another winner, downing Fred Pliakoff, the Finn, in 31 minutes, 14 seconds with a scissors and body hold after an interesting bout.

The management of the tournament announced last night that Lewis had agreed to a return bout with Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, who conceded victory to the Southerner in a recent match. It was further stated that Lewis had consented to wrestle without using his dreaded head lock hold, which, because of its painful and dangerous nature, has caused much discontent among the contestants in the tournament. The return bout between Lewis and Zbyszko will mark the climax of the tournament tomorrow night.

The summaries:

First Bout—Henry Fuerst, Swiss, threw Hans Assam, Cuban, in 13:50 with a combination head lock and body hold.

Second Bout—Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, threw Charles Pospichil, Bohemian, in 11:42 with a half-Nelson and crotch hold.

Third Bout—Sula Hevonpaa, Finland, threw Henry Vogel, Saxon, in 12:47 with a body scissors.

Fourth Bout—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., threw Fred Pliakoff, Finland, in 31:14, with a scissors and body hold.

Fifth Bout—Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., threw George Manich, Serbian, in 5:37 with an arm scissors and arm lock. Tonight's bouts are as follows:

Finish matches—Harry Stevens, England, vs. Carl Busk, Bavaria; Ivan Linow, Russia, vs. George Manich, Serbian; Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., vs. Demetrius Tofalos, Greek; Joe Rogers, New York, vs. Sula Hevonpaa, Finland; Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, vs. Tommy Draak, Holland.

SALE WILL AID RED CROSS.

Entire Proceeds from Auction of Brady Horses to Go to Fund.

When James Cox Brady's show horses are sold on Dec. 27 at Durland's Riding Academy the entire proceeds will be turned over to the American Red Cross. Mr. Brady yesterday gave instructions to the auctioneer to this effect, and also notified the Red Cross. There are twenty animals in the sale, and they comprise all the hunters and harness horses exhibited in his Hamilton Farm string at the recent National Horse Show, the entire receipts of which went to the Red Cross. Many of the exhibitors, including Mr. Brady, added their winnings to help swell the fund, and now the owner of Hamilton Farm is going to give his horses to the war charity.

Among the hunters to be sold are Killee, the middleweight champion of last year's Horse Show; Lord Melrose, Despard, and other winners. The harness horses include Argo and Frailty, reserve champions at this year's Horse Show, for which Mr. Brady paid $4,250 at auction last year; Queen of Earth and Holyport Brunella, which cost $4,000 at the Alfred G. Vanderbilt sale; Pireno, Mr. Vanderbilt's favorite phaeton mare, for which Mr. Brady paid $2,875 at the same sale, and Hamilton Regal, imported from England to mate the Vanderbilt champion. It is estimated that the twenty horses to be sold represent an investment of more than $30,000.

FRESHMEN DEFEAT RIVALS.

Columbia Sophomores Take Track Meet, but Lose Swim.

The Sophmores and Freshmen shared honors in the two interclass meets, swimming and track, held at Columbia yesterday afternoon. The second year easily won the dual meet between their class and the freshmen, but the freshmen vanquished the juniors and sophmores in the swim with a score of 26¼ to 23½ by the juniors and 18 by the sophmores. A Walton, '21, won the fifty-yard swim, and Kappes, '21, took the hundred-yard after a close contest with Bessie.

Charley Shaw, the speedy half back of Columbia's football team, won the two-mile event in the track meet and L. S. Wattles proved best in the forty-yard dash and forty-yard low hurdles.

COLUMBIA IN LEAD IN CHESS TOURNEY

Blue and White Players Defeat Yale—Princeton Freshmen Tie Harvard.

Starting as favorites in the intercollegiate chess tournament, begun yesterday in the Columbia School of Journalism, Columbia's four representatives fulfilled expectations by defeating Yale at 2½ to 1½ in the first round. Play, which will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, was particularly close, and not until well on in the evening was success assured the Blue and White.

Harvard and Princeton, on the other hand, divided the honors of their match, each team taking two points, which was a brilliant showing for the Tigers, who sent over four freshmen to represent them. Today will see a shifting about in the pairing, Columbia taking on Princeton, while Harvard will have it out with Yale.

Max Wolfson, former star of the Brooklyn Boys' High School, and M. Sterman were the winners for Columbia at the first and third boards. Captain C. B. Isaacson drew at the second, but Clapp lost to Brown of Yale.

S. E. Hall and A. M. MacCall, both of the Class of '21, distinguished themselves in behalf of Princeton. Harvard's victors were R. G. Sloane, '19, and J. P. Ballantine, '18. Ballantine, who was born in India, of American parents, was the first of the sixteen students to win his game yesterday.

The summary:

COLUMBIA VS. YALE.

COLUMBIA.	Pts.	YALE.	Pts.
Bds.			
1—Wolfson	1	Kunkel	0
2—Isaacson	½	Margolis	½
3—Sterman	1	Brubacher	0
4—Clapp	0	Brown	1
Total	2½	Total	1½

Columbia played white on Boards 1 and 3. The openings: 1, French defense; 2, French defense; 3, centre gambit; 4, Ruy Lopez.

HARVARD VS. PRINCETON.

HARVARD.	Pts.	PRINCETON.	Pts.
Bds.			
1—Prosser	0	Hall	1
2—Sloane	1	Stillwell	0
3—Ballantine	1	Todd	0
4—Kernan	0	MacCall	1
Total	2	Total	2

Princeton played white on Boards 1 and 3. The openings: 1, Dutch defense; 2, Ruy Lopez; 3, Ruy Lopez; 4, two knights' defense.

Hamilton Five Triumphs.

Hamilton Institute's basket ball team won its first victory of the season yesterday, triumphing over the MacBurnie School quintet in an interesting game on the former's court by the score of 24 to 16.

Erasmus Beats Commercial.

Showing superiority in teamwork and individual play, the Erasmus Hall High School basket ball five yesterday defeated the representatives of Commercial High School in a closely contested game on the latter's court by the score of 21 to 13.

Kruster Defeats Ryan.

Playing with a confident stroke, Louis Kruster easily defeated Joseph Ryan by 100 to 16 in a New York state championship pocket billiard match at Lawler's Brooklyn rooms last night. Kruster had a high run of 28.

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Warm Sleeveless Sweaters	$5 & $7
Warm Sleeveless Shirts	$3.50 & $5
Warm Army Sweat Shirts	$2.50
Warm Army Mufflers	$2 to $3
Warm Army Gloves	$1.25 & $1.75
Warm Army Wristlets	50c
Warm Stomach Bands	$1.50
Warm Army Puttees	$3.50, $4.50
Warm Socks	50c to $1.25
Taylor Aviators' Sheep Lined Shoes	$7
Taylor Aviators' Fleece Lined Mitts	$8
Taylor Aviators' Fleece Lined Gloves	$7
Taylor Officers' Suede Lined Gloves	$2.50
Taylor Officers' Horsehide, Unlined	$3.50
Taylor Locker Trunks	$10 & $12
Taylor Bedding Rolls	$10.00 & $12.50
Taylor Sleeping Bags	$13.50 & $15
Taylor Collapsible Pails & Buckets, 75c to	$3
Taylor Khaki Pillows, Flees Filling	85c
Taylor Scout & Cavalry Knives	$1.50
Taylor Mattress Rolls	$18
Taylor Hip Boots	$8
Taylor Sheep Lined Coats, 34 in	$15
Taylor O. D. Wool Uniforms	$30
Taylor O. D. Wool Mackinaws	$20

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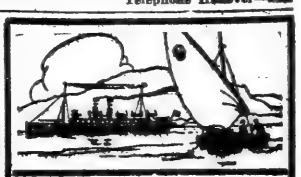

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto relative to acquiring

MERCANTILE MARINE SELLS DUTCH STOCK

Receives $3,500,000 for Half Its Interest in Holland-America Company.

SHIPS HERE NOT AFFECTED

Funds May Be Used to Buy New Vessels or for Investment After the War.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has sold for $3,500,000 one-half of its stock interest in the Holland-America Steamship Company to Dutch interests, presumably those which control the Holland-America Line. P. A. S. Franklin, President of the Mercantile Marine Company, announced the transaction yesterday following a meeting of the Board of Directors. He said the deal had been completed within the last few days and the money paid over in this city.

Mr. Franklin said that the status of Holland-America ships among those Dutch ships now being detained by this Government was not at all affected by the deal. The stock which was sold constituted, it was said, about one-eighth of the total stock of the Holland-America Company.

"The Directors decided that the price was satisfactory," Mr. Franklin said in discussing the transaction, "and we thought it an opportune time for disposing of the investment. The stock comprised 3,000 Holland-America shares and about 1,000 other participation shares in a syndicate which holds a block of stock of the steamship company."

It was learned that the price received for the direct shares in the Holland-America Company was approximately $800 a share, a figure far above the purchase price when the Mercantile Marine Company made its investment in the Dutch shipping concern in 1904. On the stock last year the Mercantile Marine received dividends of 50 per cent.

The Mercantile Marine Company retains 3,000 shares of the Holland-America stock. When the war began, the North German Lloyd Line and the Hamburg-American Line owned jointly about 6,000 shares, equalling the holdings of the International Mercantile Marine. The German-owned stock was later bought by a group of Dutch capitalists, and it is understood that the shares which figure in the Marine Company's sale were taken up by the same Dutch interests. The Dutch shipping corporation has outstanding about 24,000 shares of stock with a par value in guilders equal to $12,000,000. The purchase of the American and German owned shares strengthens the control of the Dutch stockholders over the company.

It was reported yesterday that the money from the sale would be used by the International Mercantile Marine in investing new ships, possibly in the taking over after the war some of the merchant ships now being built by the United States Government. Mr. Franklin said, however, that the Directors did not pass on the matter of the disposition of the funds received from the Dutch interests. The matter of paying off more of the back dividends on the preferred stock of the Mercantile Marine Company, he added, was not discussed either. The company will pay on Dec. 31 $10 a share on account of accumulated dividends.

The Directors of the International Mercantile Marine yesterday declared the regular semi-annual disbursement of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record of Jan. 10.

DELAY SUBWAY OPENING.

Failure to Get Signals and Switch Apparatus Causes Postponement.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, testified again yesterday before the Public Service Commission concerning the reasons for the delay in beginning operation of the new Seventh Avenue and Lexington Avenue subway lines. The date originally set for putting these lines in operation was in September of this year. It has been put forward until it has reached March of next year.

If the promises made by the men under contract to furnish the signals and interlocking apparatus were fulfilled, he said, then the trains would be running on the east and west side lines in the early Spring. If they failed to keep their promises, the date of operation would necessarily be later. Urged to make every effort to advance the date for the operation of trains, Mr. Hedley replied:

"I am sure that safe operation of the lines will not be possible at the earliest before late in February. We will not assume the risk of undertaking operation until it is perfectly safe to run trains."

Commissioner Whitney asked what was considered "safe operation."

"Control of the trains at curves," replied Mr. Hedley, "interlocking points, and danger points the same as in the first subway. Interlocking points will be needed at the diagonal station at Forty-second Street and at Times Square. Cables are also very much needed, and deliveries are very late."

WARNS AGAINST IMPOSTOR.

Poses as Advertising Solicitor and Collects Fees in Advance.

An imposter representing himself as "Mr. Stokes, Business Manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES," has been soliciting advertisements from shopkeepers on Thirty-fourth Street, paying more attention to the collection of fees in advance than to the copy given him. "Stokes" alleges that for the payment of $2 "in advance" he will give the shopkeeper an advertisement of one inch in a special section of THE TIMES on Sunday, Dec. 30, and also publish gratuitously a photograph of the place of business of the advertiser.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has no advertising solicitor on its staff by the name of "Stokes," who is described as a man about fifty years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, smooth face, dark hair turning gray, and a fluent talker.

PATTON ORDERED TO PLEAD.

Court Rules Against Ex-Magistrate Accused of Election Fraud.

Justice Richard H. Mitchell in the Bronx County Supreme Court yesterday overruled the demurrer interposed to the indictment against former City Magistrate Henry D. Patton, charging him with fraud. It is alleged in the indictment that Patton, who was the manager of the political campaign of Thomas W. Whittle and also interested in the Bronx headquarters of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, caused to be printed and circulated among the soldiers of Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., a poster ballot on which the name of John Purroy Mitchel appeared under the emblem of the Republican Party.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Report, Dec. 15, 1917.

	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Stock.
Cash letter, Dec. 8	$21,625,000.00	$30,150,000.00	$2,274,700.00
Net increase	4,000,000.00	350,000.00	
Outstanding Dec. 15	$25,625,000.00	$30,500,000.00	$2,274,700.00
Cash balance	7,815,601.96		

SAYS CENTRAL'S RIGHTS CAME FROM THE STATE

Vice President Place Tells West Side Commission That City Cannot Revoke Them.

Continuing his testimony yesterday before the Commission on West Side Improvement, Vice President Ira A. Place of the New York Central Railroad Company asserted that his company was willing to make concessions to achieve the proposed improvement. The concessions demanded must be reasonable, Mr. Place said in explanation.

Questioned concerning the Ottinger law, which placed the improvement under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, the witness said that the original bill was opposed by his company, and by the Corporation Counsel, and by various commercial and civic committees. Asked just what the company's objections were to the law, the witness replied:

"There are three objections. One of them is based on the fact that it makes necessary the approval of the Public Service Commission to any agreement for the improvement entered into between the city and the company. Another objection is that it compels the company to pay a rental for the use of the streets, which must be adjusted every twenty-five years, and the third objection is that this rental would not be considered as a tax, but that it is to be imposed in addition to the taxes which the company would have to pay."

Mr. Place made it clear that as long as these conditions were a necessary part of any agreement for the improvement the New York Central Company would continue to consider any agreement impossible. The company, he said, now paid a special franchise tax which was really compensation for the use of the streets, and to impose another tax would be to exact from the company double payment.

Mr. Van Benschoten wanted to know if the contention of the company was that only the State had authority over the rights claimed by the company, and Mr. Place replied that the company so maintained, and that the city had no authority over the company except regulatory power. Concerning the question of a right of way from Spuyten Duyvil to Forty-eighth Street, bought by the company from private owners, Mr. Place said that the total area purchased included 101 parcels. Some of this land the city is to condemned for use as thoroughfares and made awards for them. Asked if the fee for these parts were not vested in the city, Mr. Place said:

"I would not say that, because, while the city has taken them, some of the streets have not been actually opened. All that the city left the company out of some of the condemned pieces of land were some odd bits which the company does not want."

Mr. Place explained that the tides interfered with the building of all of the streets planned. Every claim undecided between the city and the company must be disposed of, he said, before any agreement as to the proposed improvement could be reached.

"We don't claim any title to land under our charter," he continued. "That was a State act and following it came the ordinance of 1847, which also did not give us title to any land. At the time the charter was granted the Legislature had absolute jurisdiction over the city's streets and we needed no consent from the city, so our rights under the charter to the use of the streets are under a State act and are in perpetuity." Mr. Place drew a distinction between "title" and "rights," maintaining that the charter "rights" were the basis of the claim and that these rights to the streets could not be revoked by the city.

Mr. Place told in detail of the congestion prevalent in the freight yards of the company in this city, and said that for fifteen years the west side yards of the company had been used to the maximum. Then he referred to various court decisions which, he said, sustained his claim that his company held a perpetuity of the rights to operate the company's lines on public property. In view of the fact that the company served the public by bringing into the city vast quantities of foodstuffs and other freight, and offered merchants a quick and handy way of shipping their product, he was sure that no successful attempt could be made to oust the company from the city, to compel it to submit to an injustice in order to enable it to continue doing business within the city limits.

In answer to questions of a general character, Mr. Place said that the talk as to whether his company was willing for other railroads to enter this city and share the track facilities of the New York Central was of no use, because the New York Central Company even now was trying to get three quarts into a pint cup.

Other attempts were made to induce Mr. Place to make a definite statement committing his company to an agreement to join in operation with all of the railroad lines entering New Jersey in terminal facilities in this city, but he refused to be definite on this point. The insistence of the commission to obtain the admission indicated that the report of the Legislature will recommend a common terminal here, so that all lines competing with the New York Central will have equal advantages with it.

The next meeting of the commission will be held on the 27th inst. The witnesses will be Public Service Commissioner Hervey and Dock Commissioner Smith.

BRAKE SHOE PROFITS.

Net Income $3,232,242, an Increase of $1,604,935 Over Last Year.

The report of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, issued yesterday, shows a net income of $3,232,242, an increase of $1,604,935, compared with the previous year's figures. After dividends on the common stock and the amount reserved for contingencies, the balance available for the $5,000,000 preferred stock was equivalent to $56.21 a share, against $26.29 a share in 1916.

Regarding contracts from the United States Government, President William G. Pearce says in his report to stockholders:

"Early in February, 1917, we offered the output of our shell plants at Erie, Penn., to the United States Government on such terms as the Government itself on examination should consider proper. Thereafter negotiations were carried on with the representatives of the Government, and on Aug. 24, 1917, a contract was made for 3,600 155-millimeter howitzers. In accordance with the terms of the contract a plant was to be erected by us at Erie, Penn., adjoining our shell plants. The building is at this date practically completed, and much of the machinery is already in place. The Government is to furnish the principal forgings, and the company is to supply the remaining materials and machinery and assemble the howitzers.

"On Oct. 30, 1917, an order was given the company by the United States Government for machining 750,000 155-millimeter howitzer shells. The Government is to furnish the forgings, copper bands, and base covers. The company is now remodeling its shell plant to enable it to execute this order.

"The contracts referred to in the preceding paragraphs are in the form known as cost plus fixed profit. At their termination the Government has the right to remove at its expense all increased facilities which the Government has paid for in connection with the howitzer contract, and such additional equipment as it has paid for in connection with the shell contract. It is believed that these contracts involve a minimum of risk to the company. The Directors did not believe the company was justified in asking excessive profits, and therefore accepted the contracts at the fixed profit per unit offered by the Government."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 3412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange any color of Botany or 110 Juilliard's for taupe color. Phone Farragut 4717.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash Botany or F. & H. broadcloth in taupe. Phone Farragut 4717.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, all shades. Wilson Manufacturing Co., 127 Madison Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White, 50 inches. Soloss, 2½ 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 1503.

CHECKS, Black and White Wanted.—54 inches, all wool and mixtures, must be at a price. Phone 2657 Gram.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at spring samples of low and medium grades call with samples, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., 4th floor, 30 East 20th St., Room 407.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 3. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; spring samples. 28 West 29th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Silk and taffeta; snappy styles for Spring; jobbers will place stock orders. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. Eighth floor, 45 West 20th St.

COATS Wanted—Jobbers looking at high-grade coats and suits only. 6th floor, 11 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits, 51 West 24th St., 10th floor. Ask for Mr. Franklyn.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, better kind. 12 West 31st St., 4th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking at ladies' Spring line, better grade. 131 W. 28th, 4th fl.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week at Spring coats. 180 West 28th, top floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits, 7th floor, 30-38 East 33d.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Samples better kinds. 122 West 26th, seventh floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Juniors' Spring, chic styles. 104 West 27th, first floor.

COATS Wanted for stouts, cloth and silk. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors wanted on gingham and wash dresses of the better kind; submit samples. Underselling Waist Company, 118 West 22d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring serge and taffeta dresses. 7th floor, 30-38 East 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges and silks; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking silk and serge. 122 West 26th, seventh floor.

FALL CLOTHS Wanted.—All kinds for children's coats. Joseph Lebser, 40 West 22d.

INFANTS' WEAR Wanted.—Jobber wants pique carriage covers, madeira, machine, hand embroidered; bathrobes, infants' wax. M 42 Times.

KERAMI Wanted.—46. Archie, 1504 Madison Square.

KHAKI COATING Wanted.—15 to 20 oz. Tel. Chelsea 733.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Shepard, 54 inches, all wool and mixtures; must be at a price. Phone 2057 Gramercy.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Silk, cotton, and mercerised, any quantity; low prices only. E 169 Times.

PLUSH CASES Wanted.—Open for one dozen; reasonable. Farr. 9810.

POMPOM Wanted.—In all colors; will pay spot cash. G. B. G. Manufacturing Co., 7080 Madison Square.

POM POM Wanted.—All colors. Call Gramercy 4241.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for all shades, 9610, 6077, 6400, or similar qualities. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway; use 30th St. side.

POPLINS, Velours and Serges Wanted.—In colors, spot cash. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St. Farragut 8143.

SERGES Wanted.—Levitt, Frank & Co., 40 West 32d St., are open to buy Whitman serges; Style 104, Style 9, Style 106, American serge 0036.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy Whitman's 104 for cash. The McQueen Company, 500 Lakeside Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGES Wanted.—36-inch cotton warp; Whitman's, Moore's, or 3630. W. S. Leff, Mcraingside 2467.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity 54220-7129 and 104, for cash. Shapero-Lewis Co., Madison Square, 6758.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 7120, any quantity, cash. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st. Gramercy 440.

SERGE Wanted.—54221, 54239, 7126, 7122, for cash. Mad. Sq. 4122.

SERGES Wanted. — Amoskeag 7301, 7614. Spring 2134.

SERGES Wanted.—Single or double warp, all wool. Chelsea 9955.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonard, 602, all colors; also botany, taupe) broadcloth. Phone Madison Square 8272.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for all shades; will pay cash. Chelsea 2570.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, all grades. Call with samples, 4th floor, 30 East 20th St., Room 407.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, all colors; also silvertone. Rappaport & Gottlieb, 159 Madison Av.

VELOUR Wanted.—11050, 13646, any quantity; also ¾ cheviot, all mixed. Farr. 9610.

VELOURS Wanted.—U. S. 153, all colors. Hexter's Block. 861, Farragut 2616.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050 Wyandotte, for cash. Farragut 2337.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY HAT CORDS of silk; immediate delivery; low prices. Phone 4100 Franklin.

BRAIDS, Velveta, and Trimmings for sale cheap. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

CHINCHILLA CLOTH, white, and Dana for sale. Moe, 2633 Chelsea.

COATS.—175 high-class fur fabric coats to close out, consisting of estimate plushes, velours Du Nordds, Hudson Bay, Ungava seals, gray sealards, beaver, and other novelty materials; both plain and elaborately fur trimmed. The Fur-Textile Garment Co., 38 West 32d.

COATS.—Pompoms, bolivias, velours, velour du Nords, broadcloths, etc.; plain and fur trimmed; close out. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 26 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and ladies' cloth coats; plain and fur trimmed; cheap. Edelson & Hand, 10 West 23d St.

COATS. — Fine velour coats, fur-trimmed, some untrimmed, all colors and sizes; closing cheap. Laskowitz, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—200 fur-trimmed coats to close out at a sacrifice. Bruckner & Brill, 14-24 East 12th.

COATS.—160 value up to $37, will sell at $12.75. Herman Goldstein, 127 West 25th Street.

COATS for immediate delivery; assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 116 West 27th.

COATS.—Close out, juniors' and ladies' Spring line ready, Duberstein, 51 West 13th.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 116 West 29th.

COATS.—Children's and juniors', to close out cheap. Silverman & Co., 15 East 26th.

COATS.—To close out, Spring line ready. Plotkin Bros., 116 W. 29th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed velour (50) at $16.75 net. I. Feldman, 64 East 13th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 133 West 37th.

COATS.—150 to close out at a sacrifice. Garden Outer Garment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS.—400 fur trimmed to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Closing out balance stock below cost. Farragut 816.

CORDUROYS, 36 inch, wide wale, high shades; to close out. Clejan, 640 Broadway. Spring 5616.

CORDUROYS.—100 pieces for sale, all colors, Leipzig-Rosenberg, 34 West 20th.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co. (formerly Marks-Semmel), 854 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 9000.

CREPE DE CHINE. — Quantity flesh and white, good quality, 87½c. per cent. cash. Phone Stuyvesant 2710.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, silk, [illegible]

DRESSES.—Spring models in jerseys, serges, and silks at special values. Kaufman Bros. & Ruchman, 122 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge, to close out at a price. Irving Dress Company, 17 East 22d, 7th floor. Gramercy 2899.

DRESSES.—Job 300 serges; also 300 silks to close out at a price. Gross-Leibowitz, 154 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES, serge, to close out, $3.75 up. Ruby, 116 W. 29th.

ELASTIC.—150 gross ½-inch elastic, below market price. Chelsea 9465.

FASTENERS, for mounting on garments, caps, novelties, &c.; machines furnished; ask for demonstration. International Manufacturers, 461 Broome St.

FURS.—1,000 black opossum borders, 6 by 72 inches; will sell very cheap. G. B. G. Manufacturing Company. Mad. Sq. 7080.

FURS for January sale; will sell very cheap. G. B. G. Manufacturing Co., 7080 Mad. Sq.

GABARDINES, tricotines, Poiret twills, velours, Duvet De Laines, imported velveteens, silk and wool poplins, worsted checks, and pussywillow linings. Baumann-Bush, 2 East 29th.

GEORGETTES, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av.

KERSEYS, Velours, and Poplins. Phone Farragut 8885.

LININGS.—Alpacas, sateens, haircloth; few pieces; selling at low prices. 45 East 17th, Room 502.

PARTY DRESSES to close out at big sacrifice. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

PHONOGRAPH NEEDLES.—Can name low price and prompt delivery in quantities of 100,000 or more; loud tone. Telephone Chelsea 6760, Ext. 43.

POMPOM, American; shade 961 mole. Farragut 2621.

SERGES, Velours, Kerseys and Broadcloth, Botany serge 899, 13190; American velour 11050, 544; Wyandotte velour 390; Wyandotte kerseys 422; Paragon 1273; beaver, Harris & Stern, 6000; velour all colors on all materials. Mr. Schweitzer, 4382 Greeley.

SERGES.—Botany, 100 pieces, style 813 Navy, 42 inch; big lot wool for skirting; cheap prices. Madison Square 6916.

SERGES.—6301 Amoskeag, $1.28; P. P. L. poplin, $1.85; plushes, all kinds, very low prices. E. Smith & Co., Madison Sq. 818.

SERGES.—Arlington, 106, 99; Gara, 10715; Julliard, 54239; Stevens, 3850; American D 234, D 6234. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—54239, 7301, 7120, 6120, 11433, 1210. Jacob Cummings & Brother, 26 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGE.—809 Botany, $2.05; 106 Whitman, $2.20; unsponged; net cash. Irving, 8085 Gramercy.

SERGES.—American 689, Beachman's 31-35, Whitman's 1210, 226; poplins. Farragut 4377.

SLIPPERS.—Sleeping slippers of blanket cloth for immediate delivery. Spring 1651.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Black and white, 0, 00, 000; have 2,000 gross grips; perfect goods to close at $2.75 net cash; wonderful value. Z 370 Times Annex.

STOLES, capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects; headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

TAFFETAS, Wash Satins.—30-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heymail, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAPES.—White and colors; quantity olive drab shirt buttons, books, and hooks; immediate delivery. Schlansky, 5 Elizabeth St. Telephone 764 Franklin.

VELOURS.—Salt's silk velour, 51 inches wide, at $2.50. Grasley 4287.

VELVETEENS, 28 inch, white, champagne, colors; full pieces. Garson & Nemser. 326 Canal St.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9760.

VELVETS.—150 boxes black Lyons, $1.25 yard; immediate delivery. E 180 Times.

WARDROBE TRUNKS for sale. Fred Kronish, 28 West 37th. Farragut 287.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.20; white flesh; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 854 4th Av.

YARN.—Khaki knitting yarn, 5,000 pounds four ply; deliveries Monday or sooner. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1520.

Help Wanted.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for traveling man not subject to draft; to represent active house with established clientele, manufacturing lady's hand bags, &c., needs man for large towns in Northwest and part of Middle West; experience in this line not essential if salesman comes highly recommended; commission basis with liberal drawing account. M 76 Times.

DRESS MAN.—An excellent opportunity is offered to one who knows the dress business from A to Z, to take complete charge of buying, selling, &c., for large jobber; state full particulars, strictly confidential. M 49 Times.

SALESMAN. — First-class converting wash goods house needs first-class city salesman acquainted with large retail and jobbing trade; drawing account and commission. Address, giving full particulars, communications strictly confidential, Z 372 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, capable men to carry a strong, popular priced line of ladies' suits and coats through Middle West, New York State, Pennsylvania, and New England States on a commission basis only. S. Silberblatt, 45 West 26th.

SALESMAN Wanted.—To handle a line of popular-priced coats for Chicago, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other Western States; commission basis; good opportunity for right man. M 72 Times.

SALESMAN who has had some experience in selling to the pocketbook, novelty, petticoat trade; salary and commission basis; good opportunity for the right man. M 67 Times.

SALESMAN worsted hand knitting yarn, having large established trade, can secure good opening on commission basis. Z 354 Times Annex.

SILK SALESMAN with experience; only strictly commission basis. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av.

Situations Wanted.

MIDDLE WEST REPRESENTATIVE desires A1 line on commission basis; is present doing business with big buyers of high-class merchandise in muslin underwear and similar lines. Z 377 Times Annex.

PACIFIC COAST representative enjoying strong following and many years of successful business experience desires to properly represent and promote sales of small line desirable merchandise; will devote personal salesmanship and cover any Western territory three times annually on commission basis; maintain permanent office in San Francisco. Z 355 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, ladies' underwear, at present employed, having large following in Greater New York and vicinity, is desirous of making a change if inducements are suitable. V 306 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5@5½ per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday. " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Two H's Lead.

Holiday sales at retail still show a strong tendency toward the more useful gifts, with the two H's—handkerchiefs and hosiery—well in the lead from the viewpoint of individual purchases. An especially good business is told of in handkerchiefs, evidenced of it being seen in the duplicate orders that are still coming to local wholesalers from nearby territory. There has not been a similar run on hosiery at wholesale, it appears, chiefly because the buyers were very well stocked in preparation for the demand that is now materializing.

As to Woolen Garment Exports.

A warning not to cut up woolen garments for the export trade until the license for their shipment had been granted was issued yesterday to clear and quit manufacturers in this city by Eugene L. Lesinsky, general manager of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association. There has apparently been no change in the rulings of the War Trade Board since the modifications recently published and confirmed subsequently by the Textile Alliance. What the future rulings of the board may be is said to be highly problematical, but Mr. Lesinsky feels that until the situation is more cleared, manufacturers should exercise the greatest care in accepting orders for foreign shipment.

Good Gloves Season.

Glove manufacturers of this city are reported to be winding up one of the best Fall seasons they have ever had. Orders are coming in from all parts of the country, and the factories are working overtime to keep up with the demand. Prices are firm, and there is no indication of any change in the near future.

Demand for Separate Skirts.

Manufacturers of separate skirts in this city who have been showing their early Spring lines are said to have found buyers fairly well disposed to place business now for February, March, and even April delivery. In several quarters the statement was made that so far the orders on their books for 1918 delivery far exceed the records of the same period a year ago. Some attractive new arrangements of materials have been introduced, though the silhouette is more or less the same, which are being well received by the trade. Tunic styles in many variations are also popular. As in dresses for Spring, taffetas seem to be the leading fabric.

They Say It Is Not So.

The paragraph recently printed in THE TIMES telling of instances in which the "boss" took to the road and outsold his salesmen is disagreed with by a number of local salesmen. A case to the contrary was cited yesterday, concerning a fur salesman who took over the territory of one of the members of the firm and turned in 200 per cent. more business. Another instance was told of an employer who boasted that his goods sold themselves, or that, at worst, a messenger boy could sell them. One trip through the territory of a disabled salesman, however, brought the free admission from him that he hadn't known what a hard job selling was these days. As to another paragraph, concerning certain "obnoxious" salesmen, it was asserted by road men that the man who brought his samples to a buyer's lunch table was probably a "boss." A salesman, they contend, would have had too much sense to do a thing like that.

Gray Goods Sales Limited.

With the end of the year rapidly approaching, buyers of gray goods in this market are showing less and less interest in the cloths offered them unless they are evident bargains. As there are not many of these, it is not hard to see that current business is not large. About the only things resembling bargains are coming from second hands, but not freely. For delivery in February and March—in some cases January also, and in rarer ones beyond March—these factors are offering cloths an eighth to a quarter under the market. Further business was done yesterday on 38½-inch 64-60s at 11½ cents, with 60-48s in that width again reported sold at 10½ cents. Sheetings and other coarse goods remain very firm, without any great activity. In certain quarters a better movement of fine-yarn goods is told of. Closing spot printcloth prices were:

38-inch, 80-80s	13½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	11¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	15c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11½c
39-inch, 68-72s	13¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	10¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	9½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	10¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	8½c

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MENDELSOHN & STONE COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Mendelsohn & Stone Company, Inc., dealers in general merchandise on the installment plan at 48 East Broadway, by Sara Blumenfeld, a creditor, for $1,313. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets between $4,000 and $5,000.

BALDWIN LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, INC., of 441 Pearl Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by these creditors: Rebe R. Grollman, $400; Nathan Glantz, $100; and Marymont Silk Company, $6. It was alleged that the company admitted in writing inability to pay its debts. Liabilities are reported to be $7,500.

GORDON-DETWILER INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK.—Richard J. D. Keating, receiver, at 154 Nassau Street, has been granted authority by Judge Manton to continue business for thirty days. He has received many orders for booklets on foreign languages from soldiers. An order from Camp Funston was for 1,000, and another, from Des Moines, for 1,000. He has on hand 30,000 books for instruction in foreign languages and has about 2,000 pupils in the school.

WILLIAM PAULSEN, grocer, at 363 East 20th Street.—Judge Manton has appointed William J. McArthur receiver.

ABRAHAM GOLD, butcher, at 172 East 106th Street.—Judge Manton has appointed Jacob Katz receiver. Liabilities $3,600 and assets $700.

SAM BERNHARD & RIEGEL, INC.—Judge Manton has appointed Martin Byrne receiver for Sam Bernhard & Riegel, Inc., merchant tailor, at 102 to 106 East 125th Street. Liabilities are $9,000 and assets $1,000.

IKE VEGDORCHIEK, butcher, of 340 Madison Street.—Judge Manton has denied a discharge from bankruptcy. The petition was filed on March 9, 1915.

LOUIS BLUPSKY, shoe dealer at 132 Rivington Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $82,847 and assets of $1,003.

HAMMER SHOP.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael and Lillian Hammer, copartners doing business as the Hammer Shop, 1,673 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: E. H. Freedman, $575; Philip Holtzberg, $20, Jacob M. Spar, $184.

RALPH HERZ, an actor residing at 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $29,606, and no assets. Nearly all the debts were incurred in producing the play, "Good Night, Paul." Among those he owes for loans are Lee Shubert, $6350; Claridge Hotel, $833, and Congress Hotel, Chicago, $380. He also owes $238 for income tax of 1916.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 20.—Everitt H. Crippen and David D. Geisman, hotel proprietors of East Rochester, filed a petition in bankruptcy as copartners today. Their liabilities are $77,404 and assets $1,500.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Alexander H. Rice, a builder of Boston, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, scheduling his liabilities at $256,256 and assets at $22,346. There are about sixty unsecured creditors, all local.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Acierno, Feleciano—S. Cohn et al.	$126.24
Annis, Winslow B., and Fidelity & Deposit of Md.—People, &c.	1,000.00
Alfonso, Antonio D.—N. Kohalen et al.	227.15
Allen, Edgar—W. O. Lacombe	281.16
Ambrokian, Hampar O.—E. Grassick	3,134.90
Boynton, John H.—I. Ottinger	723.73
Birshak, Louis, and Hyman Roselbach—S. Miller et al.	987.04
Byars, Robert—H. F. Schelling	2,819.37
Clairmont Concrete Co.—Chas. A. Myers Cont. Co.	165.73
Corkemaz, Charles—K. Nassour	234.35
Carr, Nathan—Manhattan Leasing	309.50
Coxsens, Leonard, and Edgar L. Pierson—N. M. Rose	1,142.82
Chelsea Carpenter Cont. Co.—C. Greenberg et al.	216.01
Chauncey, Wesley B.—Y. Beck & Sons	174.06
d'Andeffert, Louis—Sieneck Bros.	246.31
Dixie Device Corp.—Rubes Electric Devices	1,425.94
Elc Building Co. and Otto H. Olsen—Kirk & Bimpson	219.54
Erlanger, Arthur G.—H. E. Erlanger	30,136.45
Eagle Rock Silk Co.—M. Vandewegh et al.	673.00
Farrieux, Gaston—Hartman, Goldsmith & Co.	1,033.29
Fleitman, Lida M.—T. T. Brackett	18,273.30
Grossmann, Anna, and Giovanni Guglielmette—People, &c.	300.00
Griffing, Ralph A.—C. A. Reiss & Co.	304.72
Goldman, Meyer—Superior Garment Co.	152.87
Hayes, Myrtle Bowman, also known as Myrtle Boyman—M. N. Stiner	9,534.57
Hendrick, Charles C.—A. M. Hendrick	28,100.00
Humphrey, Lee—E. Gilmore	181.91
John Loyd Co.—Watts Campbell Co.	164.91
Kent Paper Co.—W. Wolf	164.43
Manfred, Leo—B. Kaufman	114.88
Kahane, Achill—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs	114.43
Lissenkind, Solon J. and Clara W.—E. M. Adler	580.64
Lazarus, Herman—G. I. Fox	328.91
Levin, Bernard—A. Grover	168.16
Murphy, Claudia G.—Tel. Electric Co.	354.58
MacNamara Feature Film Co.—D. P. Hayes et al.	905.74
Mayerhofer, Isaac, and Frieda Killingsworth—H. Weiss	162.65
Margulies, Isaac—same	156.05
Misch, Paul, and Joseph M. Gattes—B. L. Dunmus	896.90
Misch, Miriam and Paul—same	813.30
Meehan, James F., and John H. Boylan—L. Ottinger	575.94
Marcus, Samuel—United Line Service Corp.	156.20
Mutual Profit Realty Co. of N. Y.—F. Dutrue	585.45
Nelson, Ernest, and Harry Kolb—R. G. Phillips, Jr.	1,026.05
N. Y. Financial Examiner—Graysel Pevas	156.50
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—Howard Kearns	1,000.00
O'Leary, Timothy, by gdn.—J. F. Hennessy	370.30
Ostrow, Julius F.—Matawan Steel & Iron Co.	180.50

In Bronx County.

Brennan, Joseph L.—J. Whalen	$114.87
Quest, Fred J.—C. Subin et al.	220.26
Quall, Abraham—M. Chavkin et al., costs	110.85
Roth, William J.—O. Friedman et al.	134.83
Ragovsky, Krol—A. Pollatsek	319.10
Risoli, Joseph, and Antonio Vignola—Turbine Equipment Co.	215.87
Regelman, Fred—German Exchange Bank	114.07
Segelbaum, Espie, Inc.—A. Rusch et al.	227.55
Stone, Albert—Manhattan Electrical Supply Co.	418.09
Schonwetter, Samuel—Francis H. Leggett & Co.	275.20
Schlessinger, Leo—S. Pomerantz	1,758.20
Thompson, John M.—W. P. Ritchey et al.	181.00
Smollen, Rose—Wilson & Co.	311.64
Slocum, Charles—Rusch & Co.	618.93
Tanenbaum, Nathan—M. S. R. Tanenbaum, costs	142.70
Vacarelli, F. Paul A.—W. J. Deevy costs	160.85
Van Dyke Film Productions Corp.—W. A. Bradley	119.70
Wilson, Max—U. S. Title Guarantee Co.	178.85
Willets, Clarence J.—P. Marafioti	1,386.01
Wiseman, Joseph—M. Pollack	617.59
Wilson, Nichols F.—S.

January and December 1917 Bond Prices Compared

We have prepared a pamphlet showing the wide difference in January, 1917, and December, 1917, prices on a list of standard bonds.

This information is presented both in tabulated and chart form.

A copy of this Price Comparison may be had upon request for pamphlet AG-148.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

New Income Tax Law

With Explanatory Analysis

We have prepared for distribution the fourth edition of our Income Tax booklet. This booklet contains an explanatory analysis of the new Federal Income Tax law, together with the text of that statute, and charts which show graphically the operation of the law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet to investors upon request.

Ask for Handbook No 22

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NEW YORK

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From the Investor's Standpoint

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To Yield About

7½%

These notes are followed by an issue of capital stock upon which continuous dividends have been paid for the last ten years, the rate since 1915 having been 7% per annum. The population of the territory served by the company is about 1,500,000.

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Eligible to secure postal savings deposits at 90%

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CITY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

4¾% BONDS

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Kean, Taylor & Co.

Investment Securities

New York Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Losses Made Up by Afternoon Rally — Renewed Talk of Peace.

After moving uncertainly in the early part of the session prices on the Stock Exchange grew much firmer in the late trading and at the close most issues showed substantial gains over the previous day's close. The recovery was regarded as a reflection of the raising of new hopes of an early peace by the dispatch from Petrograd purporting to relay from Berlin the substance of plans held in Germany for making a new offer on behalf of the Central Powers in the near future. It is probable that Germany attaches much greater importance to the effect on the Allies of Russia's willingness to conclude an agreement eliminating that nation from the war than is warranted by the facts. Reports have been growing frequent of an intention on the part of the Kaiser to make another Christmas peace suggestion, but there is little ground for hoping that his terms will establish a basis for the beginning of negotiations. The feeling in the financial district is that the war cannot be ended while the Central Powers retain any considerable part of the advantage that is now theirs. A series of important victories by the Allies might conceivably clear the way to a successful discussion of ways and means for ending the costly struggle, and it will be surprising if the situation in this respect is not much more favorable in the Spring.

In the early morning session stocks again gave way rather easily, with the result that a number of prominent issues, among them United States Steel, Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and others made new low records. The rally that followed came with an increase in activity, and once more demonstrated the fact that there is but a small floating supply of stocks for sale when buying assumes wider proportions.

To some extent the better feeling made manifest by the price recovery was due to the Treasury Department's ruling in the matter of writing off depreciation of securities in making the year's tax returns. The collector's ruling was far from clear and there was a natural difference of opinion as to its application. It plainly does not extend to the individual investor or speculator, as stated in the early news dispatches, but it evidently relieves dealers in securities from the necessity of converting paper losses on their securities held for sale into actual losses before depreciation can be taken into account. As to the scope of the term "dealers' there is bound to be confusion that must be cleared by supplementary rulings from the department.

One of the discouraging events on the Stock Exchange was the decline in the Liberty 3½s to a new low record at 98.08; an offsetting factor of importance in view of the rebirth of peace rumors was the sharp rally in Anglo-French 5s, which sold up to 84½ on an active market. The announcement of the sale by the International Mercantile Marine Company of more than half its holdings of Holland-America Line's stock, adding approximately $3,500,000 cash to the company's treasury, had a helpful effect on the securities of that company, both issues scoring a good recovery on the news. It remains to be seen what disposition the company will make of the proceeds of this sale, which cannot be reinvested in ships, as it would be in normal times, owing to the action of the Shipping Board in commandeering all tonnage now building.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6
Low	6
Last	6
Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days 5%@6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days 5%@6	Ninety days 6
Four months 5%@6	Four months 6
Five months 5%@6	Five months 6
Six months 5%@6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3%@4
Not eligible for rediscount by private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5½@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅜	..
Cables	4 76⅛	4.75⅞	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71¾	+ .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	12 60	12.40	12.60	..
Cables	12.875	12.625	12.875	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Demand	—Yesterday's Close.— or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75⅜		$4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.73¾		5.71⅝
Hongkong	74.00		74.25
Peking	113.00		113.25
Shanghai	106.00		106.25
19.295 Greece	19.40		19.15
40.10 Holland	43.75		44.00
52.44 India—			
Bombay	34.50		34.75
Calcutta	34.50		34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.34		8.33
Japan—			
Kobe	51.75		52.00
Yokohama	51.75		52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00		50.125
51.50 Russia	12.625		12.895
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	33.75		34.25
Copenhagen	31.50		32.00
Christiania	32.50		33.00
19.295 Spain	21.10		24.15
South America—			
32.42 Rio	26.85		26.95
42.44 Buenos Aires	47.65		47.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.84⅛		4.82¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¼	$4.68⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $535,862,316; balance, $46,442,337; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,698,914; Federal Reserve credit balance, $31,112,866.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¼d, up ¼d; in New York, 86⅝c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 68c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs receipts	$7,382,472	$79,874,582
Ordinary int. rev.	48,716,613	311,655,682
Income tax	10,615,737	43,077,868
Miscellaneous	13,034,890	102,819,289
Total receipts	$74,749,212	$537,427,491
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	$28,889,246	1,675,458,609
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	1,061,519,995	341,619,786
Expenditures	488,189,489	2,213,886,191

The British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£1,042,000
Circulation increased	1,154,000
Bullion increased	89,375
Other securities increased	3,578,000
Public deposits decreased	3,490,000
Other deposits increased	5,976,000
Notes reserve decreased	888,000
Government securities decreased	75,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.30 per cent.; last week it was 19.58 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	5,301,000
Silver in hand increased	1,440,000
Notes in circulation decreased	97,582,000
Government accounts increased	210,057,000
Ineral deposits increased	13,303,000
ills discounted decreased	53,939,000
Advances increased	2,904,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	571,420	3,048,925	598,013
Year to date	179,379,406	229,432,065	169,594,503

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
71	80	50	Adams Express	72	72	72	72	...
9½	10	200	Advance Rumely	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	− ⅛
1⅝	1¾	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	1½	1¼	1	1¼	− ⅛
1⅞	2	300	Alaska Juneau	1⅝		2	1⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	16½	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	15½	1.⅛	15	15½	...
72½	73½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	73	76	73	76	− 1
63	69	500	Am. Beet Sugar	64⅝	65	64⅝	65	...
145½	149	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	150	150	150	150	...
34½	34½	3,100	Am. Can	33¾	34	33	34	+1
62	63	900	Am. Car & Fdry	61	62	61	62	+1⅜
21½	23	200	Am. Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	− ⅛
10½	11	100	Am. H. & Leather	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
44¾	45	200	Am. H. & L. pf	45¼		43¼	44	−1
49.84	52	1,300	Am. International	49½	51	49½	51	+1⅝
23⅜	24	900	Am. Linseed	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅜	− ⅛
67	68	100	Am. Linseed pf	67½	67½	67½	67¼	− ¾
48	48¼	2,300	Am. Locomotive	47	48	46⅞	48	+1¼
50	53	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
...	90	100	Am. Shipbuilding	90	90	90	90	...
69½	69⅝	4,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	68½	69½	67¾	69½	+1¼
99¾	100	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
76	94	100	Am. Snuff	80	80	80	80	−17
52½	53½	1,100	Am. Steel Fdries	51½	52¾	51	52½	+ ⅞
93	94	1,700	Am. Sugar Ref	92⅝	93¾	92½	93¼	−1
55	55¾	800	Am. Sumatra Tob	55	55½	55	55½	...
...	80½	100	Am.Sumatra Tob.pf	80	80	80	80	−3
98	99	4,900	Am. Tel. & Tel	96¾	99	96	99	+2⅜
125½	126	5,200	Am. Tobacco	126	128	123	125½	−1½
39	41	500	Am. Woolen	39	39	38½	38½	− ¾
10⅞	11⅜	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S	11⅛	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	− ⅛
...	42	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.pf	39⅞	40	39¾	40	...
35¼	35½	7,200	Anaconda Copper	54⅞	55¼	53⅜	55¼	+1½
77½	78	5,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	76¾	78	75	78	+1½
74⅞	75⅛	2,700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	75¼	76	75	75	−1
80	80½	200	Atlantic C. L. x d	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	− ⅝
96	97	2,000	At., Gulf & West I	91½	96½	90¾	96½	+5
52⅛	52¾	4,800	Baldwin Loco	52	53⅝	50⅞	53	+1½
40¾	40⅞	11,500	Baltimore & Ohio	41	41⅝	39⅝	40¼	− ⅜
50⅜	51¼	500	Baltimore & O. pf	51½	51¾	50⅜	50⅜	−2⅛
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	162	162	162	162	...
84	85	100	Barrett Co. x d	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	− ½
⅞	1⅛	200	Batopilas Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
68¼	68½	700	Bethlehem Steel	66¼	68¼	66¼	68¼	+ ½
68	68¼	25,500	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	67	68½	66¾	68	+ ¾
93¾	94	1,400	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	93⅞	93⅝	93	93½	− ¼
37½	37¾	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	37⅛	37¼	37	37½	+ ⅜
100¾	100¾	500	Burns Brothers	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+1⅝
13	13⅜	1,300	Butte & Superior	12⅞	13	12⅜	13	...
10½	10¾	500	California Petrol	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10½	− ⅛
31	32	700	Cal. Petrol. pf. x d	32	32	32	32	+ ½
128¾	129	13,250	Canadian Pacific	127¼	129	126⅝	129	+1
...	38	200	Central Foundry pf	35	35	35	35	−1
57	57½	7,200	Central Leather Co	56⅜	57⅝	55	57½	+ ⅞
26	27	1,300	Cerro de Pasco	25	26	25	26	+ ½
60	61	100	Chandler Motor	60	60	60	60	...
42⅞	43	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	42⅜	43	41⅝	42⅞	− ⅛
6	7	400	Chi. Great Western	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
17½	18	100	Chi. Great West. pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ⅛
37¼	37¾	2,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	37	37½	36¾	37½	+ ½
64	64½	2,500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	66	66	64¼	64¼	−2½
86	86½	1,200	Chi. & Northwest'n	85½	86¼	85	86	− ½
16¾	17	700	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	16	16½	16	16½	+ ½
45	45½	900	Chi., Rock Island & P. p. p. pf. t. c.	44	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
36¼	37½	600	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	36	36¼	35¾	36½	+ ⅜
13⅝	13¾	2,400	Chile Copper	13	13¾	13	13½	+ ⅜
38	40	1,000	Chino Copper	36	38	36	38	+2¼
32½	33	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	30½	33	30½	33	+2½
28	29	1,500	Columbia Gas & El	27¾	29	27½	29	+ ¾
78¼	78¾	1,000	Consolidated Gas	77¾	78¼	77½	78¼	+ ½
87½	89	100	Consol. Gas. Balt	87⅝	89	87⅝	87⅝	−2⅜
7½	9	100	Con. Int. C. M. pf. d	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
37	39	300	Continental Insur	38	38	38	38	...
28⅞	29	7,300	Corn Products Ref	27¾	28⅞	27¾	28⅞	+1⅛
80¼	91	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	...
47¼	47½	3,600	Crucible Steel	46½	48	45¾	47½	+1½
83	85	100	Crucible Steel pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	− ¼
25½	26¼	1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ⅛
75½	76	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	76	76	76	76	+ ⅝
93	95	100	Deere & Co. pf	93	93	93	93	...
92	93	1,300	Delaware & Hudson	90½	92	90¼	92	+1¾
162½	168	200	Del., Lack. & West	167½	168	167½	168	−1½
10	10¼	1,150	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼	− ⅛
32¾	32⅞	6,100	Distillers' Secur	32¼	33¼	31⅞	32¾	+1⅛
6⅝	7	800	Dome Mines	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	...
19	20	200	Elk Horn Coal	18	18½	18	18½	−1⅞
13½	13¾	4,100	Erie	13¾	13¾	13½	13¼	− ⅜
19	19¼	2,300	Erie 1st pf	19	19¼	18¾	19⅛	− ⅛
17½	17⅝	100	Erie 2d pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	17⅝	− ⅛
28	28¾	100	Fed. M. & S. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	800	Gaston, W. & W	30	30	30	30	− ⅛
120⅝	120⅞	4,000	General Electric	119½	120¾	118½	120¾	+1⅝
88	88½	4,400	General Motors	85½	89	85	88	+2⅜
72⅜	74	100	General Motors pf	72¾	73¾	72¾	72¾	− ⅛
33	34½	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	33	33	32¼	32¼	−2
93¼	93¾	100	Goodrich pf	93½	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	− ⅛
80½	81½	5,300	Great Northern pf	80½	82	79¾	81	+1
22½	24	900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	23¼	23½	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
35	36	200	Greene-Cananea	35	35¾	35¾	35¾	...
30¼	31	200	Haskell & Barker	30¾	31	30¾	31	+ ½
...	93	100	Homestake Min. x d	89	89	89	89	−3⅝
86	87	500	Illinois Central	86	86	86	86	−1
38⅝	39	4,300	Inspiration Copper	38¾	39½	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	400	Interboro Consol	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
50	60	300	Int. Harvester Corp	50	51	50	51	+ ½
19¾	19¾	6,100	Int. Mer. Marine	17⅝	19¼	17⅝	19¼	+1½
78⅝	78⅞	29,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	73½	78⅞	73½	78⅞	+3½
25	25¼	2,400	Int. Paper	23¼	23¾	23	24⅜	+ ⅛
22	24	400	Int. Paper pf	23¼	23½	23	23	...
15	15½	100	Kansas City South	13⅞	15⅜	13½	15¼	− ⅛
36½	40	200	Kelly Spring Tire	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	−1⅞
28½	29¾	3,000	Kennecott Copper	28½	29¾	28¼	29¾	+1⅝
72½	73	1,200	Lackawanna Steel	70⅜	73	70⅜	73	+1
10	11	100	Lake Erie & West	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
51½	52½	3,200	Lehigh Valley	50½	51¾	50¼	51¼	+ ½
155	161	100	Liggett & Myers	156	156	156	156	+4
97	99	200	Liggett & Myers pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	−2½
152	180	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	...
105	106	1,300	Louis. & Nash	105	106	103	106	+1⅝
21½	22	1,000	Maxwell Motors	22¼	23¼	22	23¼	+1⅛
20	21	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	−1⅝
67	70	1,400	Mexican Petroleum	68	69	67¼	69	+1
23½	24	500	Miami Copper	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
41	41¼	9,400	Midvale Steel	40⅝	41¼	39½	41¼	+1½
7	7¼	100	Minn. & St. L. new	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
75	80	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	+ ⅜
23⅜	23⅝	5,500	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
60	64	300	Montana Power	60	60	60	60	...
25⅝	27	200	Nat. Acme	26	28¼	26	26¼	+1
88½	90	200	Nat. Biscuit	89	89	88	88	−1
17	17½	4,000	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18¼	18½	16¾	17¼	−1¼
34	34½	800	Nat. Enameling & St	34	34	33¼	33⅝	− ⅝
38¼	39	600	Nat. Lead	38	38¾	37¾	38	+ ⅛
110	110½	400	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅛	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
64	64½	4,900	N. Y. Air Brake	105	110	105	110	+6
27½	28	800	N. Y. Central	62½	64½	61⅝	64	+1⅝
93¾	94½	2,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	27	28	26¼	28	+ ⅝
40	43	200	Norfolk & Western	93¼	94½	92¾	94½	+ ½
77¼	78¼	5,500	North American	41	41	40½	40¾	−¾
60	63	100	Northern Pacific	77½	78¾	77½	77½	+ ⅛
32¼	33	5,000	Nova Scotia S. & C	59	59	59	59	−1
32⅜	33	100	Ohio Cities Gas	32¾	33½	32¼	32½	− ½
53	69	100	Owens Bottle Mach	52	52	52	52	+ ½
108	110	100	Owens Bottle M. pf	108	108	108	108	−7
41¼	41¼	9,210	Penn. R. R.	40¾	41½	40⅜	41½	+1
35¾	36	200	People's Gas, Chi	33¾	34⅛	33	35	− ⅛
12	13⅜	300	Pere Marquette	12½	12¾	12	12¼	+ ⅛
24	27	100	Philadelphia Co	25	25	25	25	− ⅝
38½	39	1,800	Pittsburgh Coal	38½	39	37½	38	+ ½
18¾	19¼	1,000	Pitts. & West Va	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
49	51½	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	49	51½	49	51½	+1½
107	108	1,300	Pullman Co	107	108	106¾	108	+1½
41	42	100	Railway Steel Sp	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
88¼	89	1,300	Railway Steel Sp. pf	88¼	89½	88½	89½	+1¼
20	20¼	2,700	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	20¾	20	20¼	+ ⅛
66	67¾	20,800	Reading	66	67¾	65¼	67¾	+1¾
33⅞	34	300	Reading 2d pf	33⅞	34	33¾	34	...
71¼	72½	3,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	71¼	72½	70½	72¼	+1½
89	89	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	89	89	80	89	−1½
66	67	300	Royal Dutch t r	66	67	66	67	...
7⅞	8¼	300	Seaboard Air Line	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
16⅞	17¼	100	Seab. Air Line pf	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
124½	126	1,200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	124½	125½	123½	125½	+1½
115	122	900	Sears, R. & Co. pf	116	116	116	116	−6
15⅞	17¾	400	Shattuck-Arizona	15	15¼	15	15¼	− ⅝
25½	26¼	900	Sinclair Oil & Ref	25½	26	25¼	26	+ ⅛
34	35	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	34	34	33¼	33½	−1½
74	78¼	6,500	Southern Pacific	76	78¼	75¾	78¼	+1¼
22¼	22¾	4,400	Southern Railway	21½	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+ ⅞
53½	54	500	Southern Ry. pf	53	54	53	54	−1
76	82	100	Standard Milling	78	78	78	78	+ ½
43¼	43¾	4,900	Studebaker Co	43	43¾	42¼	43¼	+ ⅛
34½	35	800	Superior Steel	33¼	35	33½	35	+1¾
11	12	700	Tenn. C. & C	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	− ⅜
116	120	5,200	Texas Co	116	120	114¾	120	+4½
13½	16	200	Texas & Pacific	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	− ⅜
14	15	100	Third Avenue	14	14¾	14	14	...
44⅞	47¾	1,100	Tobacco Products	43¾	47¾	43	44¼	+ ⅜
103⅝	103⅞	17,400	Union Pacific	103¼	104⅝	101¼	103⅝	+1⅝
34½	36	1,000	United Alloy Steel	35½	35½	34½	34½	−1½
83½	85½	300	United Cigar Stores	83¼	85¼	83¼	83¼	− ½
66½	74	100	United Drug	67	67	67	67	− ½
107	108	1,200	United Fruit x d	105⅝	108	105	108	−1½
10	11	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	10	10	10	10	−1
42⅞	45	1,100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¾	−1½
107¼	107¾	2,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	107¼	107¼	104½	107½	+1
47	48	800	U. S. Rubber	47	47¼	46½	47	− ½
90	93	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	91	91	91	91	− ½
40	41	1,600	U. S. Sm., R. & M	41¾	41¾	40	40½	−1½
42¾	45	200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	−1½
82¾	82¾	108,400	U. S. Steel	81	82¼	79¼	82¾	+1⅞
103¼	103¾	6,350	U. S. Steel pf	104¼	104½	102¾	103¾	− ⅛
74¼	76	3,700	Utah Copper	70⅞	75½	70¼	75¼	+4¼
9¼	10	300	Utah Securities	10	10	9¼	9¼	−1⅝
31	32	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	30½	32	30½	30½	+ ½
97	100	100	Va-Car. Chem. pf	98	98	98	98	− ⅛
47	50	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	47	47	47	47	−1
7⅜	7¾	1,000	Wabash	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
37	37½	700	Wabash pf. A	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛
18¼	18½	600	Wabash pf. B	18¼	18⅝	18	18⅜	− ⅛
12¼	13½	500	Western Maryland	12	12	12	12	−1
33½	37¾	900	Western Pacific pf	36	36	35¾	36	−1½
76½	79	1,100	Westinghouse El. & M	76	77	76	77	− ¼
35¾	37¼	3,000	Westinch. E. & M	34¼	35¾	34¼	35¾	+1¾
8	8¼	900	Wheeling & L. E	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	...
34	34½	200	White Motors	34	34	34	34	...
44	46	300	Wilson & Co	43	44	43	44	− ½
17¾	17¾	5,000	Willys-Overland	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
68	75	200	Willys-Over. pf. x d	70	70	70	70	− ¼
32⅜	33⅜	100	Worthington Pump	33	33	33	33	...

Guaranty Trust Co. to Open Branch.

The Guaranty Trust Company announced yesterday that it would open a branch office at Sixtieth Street and Madison Avenue on Jan. 1. John A. Griswold will be the manager of the new branch. Prior to his employment by the Guaranty Trust Company last September, Mr. Griswold was Secretary of the Finance and Trading Corporation. It was also announced that the Executive Committee had appointed Davis Porter Morgan as Assistant Secretary. He has been with the Guaranty since 1912, and has been connected with the bond and securities departments of the Fifth Avenue office.

Brazilian Joins Banking House.

William Morris Imbrie & Co. announce that Frederico Lage has been admitted into general partnership. As head of the firm's foreign business department, Mr. Lage was instrumental in arranging for a $5,500,000 loan to the City of Sao Paulo. Mr. Lage formerly resided in Brazil, and is a member of the firm of Lage Brothers of Rio de Janeiro. He is also a member of the Permanent Brazilian Committee appointed by Secretary McAdoo in 1915.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 56f 30c for cash. Exchange on London, 42f. 30c. Gold at 23 per cent. prem.

MARKET AVERA

The Red Cross

This "week before Christmas" is being made memorable through the efforts of those who [illegible] that a mark of service to mankind is the Red Cross.

To those workers, to those otherwise in our country's service, to all our friends and clients, the Garfield National Bank extends the heartiest of Christmas greetings.

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THE COTTON MARKET

Sharp Advance Follows Early Decline—Net Gain for Day from 4 to 25 Points.

A sharp advance followed an early decline in the cotton market yesterday, with nearer months showing relative strength. Additional December notices, estimated at about a thousand bales, had evidently stopped on the early decline, and that delivery sold up to 30.65c in the late trading, or 40 points above Wednesday's close, and even with previous best level of the season. Reports that cotton taken up earlier in the month was already being shipped out and that further deliveries would be taken before the end of the month were circulated during the upward move; and the strength of the near-month positions helped the rally in the later months, and the general list closed steady at a net gain of 4 to 25 points.

The market opened steady, at an advance of 1 to 8 points, in sympathy with steady cables. The Census report showing 10,142,858 bales ginned to Dec. 13 was almost exactly as expected, and, had it not been for unfavorable weather, the very small ginning for the period would probably have caused some reduction in estimates of the crop. It seemed, however, that the report had been discounted and proved a signal for realizing by recent buyers. There was also local and Wall Street selling for a reaction following the recent advance of about 120 points, and the market eased off right after the call. Active months sold about 20 to 24 points net lower, then steadied on the continued absence of spot pressure, more optimistic reports of peace prospects, and covering by near-month shorts. December increased its premium over January to about a cent a pound, but there was also active covering in January on rumors that the same people who had taken up cotton in December were long of that delivery. Final prices were several points off from the best under realizing.

Southern spot advices were generally bullish in character, and a good part of the early selling was absorbed on a scale down by trade interests. There were rumors of some sort of change in the export situation which included suggestions that the whole question of cotton exports would be turned over to a committee. Nothing definite developed in that connection. Exports for the day were 27,130 bales, making 1,931,455 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
Dec.	30.32	30.65	30.05	30.50@30.55	30.25
Jan.	29.45	29.66	29.25	29.58@29.60	29.43
Feb.	...	...	...	28.23	29.06
March	29.06	29.50	28.80	29.18@29.20	29.03
April	...	...	...	28.95	28.81
May	28.88	28.97	28.38	28.87@28.90	28.81
June	...	...	...	28.62	28.55
July	28.50	28.65	28.29	28.37@28.50	28.53
Aug.	28.13	28.15	28.14	28.27	28.20
Oct.	27.12	27.40	27.12	27.20@27.30	27.23

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 30 points higher at 31.10 cents for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 29.23c; New Orleans, 28.89c; Savannah, 29½c; Augusta, 29½c; Memphis, 29½c; Houston, 29c, and Dallas, 28.85c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	17,722	13,163	28,622
Exports	27,130	4,514	19,295
Exports season	1,931,433	1,811,436	2,035,897
Port stocks	1,290,899	1,320,691	1,535,828
Interior receipts	25,657	24,115	21,083
Interior shipments	26,283	18,008	22,085
New York arrivals	6,355	1,880	5,619
New York stocks	130,099	141,833	146,502

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and 5 points higher, at 22.31d for middling; sales, 21,754, for good middling; sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000; imports, nil. Futures opened unchanged to 6 points lower; closed quiet, at a net advance of 3 to 8 points. January, 22.44d; February, 22.46d; March, 22.33d; April, 22.27d; May, 22.22d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet and firm.

EXTRA DIVIDENDS DECLARED

National Bank of Commerce and Trust Companies Take Action.

Directors of the National Bank of Commerce in New York declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., and an extra dividend of 2 per cent. from surplus earnings. The dividend disbursements for the year amount to 10 per cent., or $2,500,000 on a capitalization of $25,000,000.

Directors of the Empire Trust Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent., making the total payments for the year 13 per cent. They also appropriated for distribution under the profit-sharing plan adopted several years ago a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the employes' annual salaries. This is in addition to the special bonus recently paid for the purpose of helping the employes to meet increased living expenses.

The Brooklyn Trust Company declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 5 per cent.

The Fulton Trust Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

The Seaboard National Bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent.

DISCOUNT RATES INCREASED

Federal Reserve Bank Announces Schedule Effective Today.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday a new schedule of discount rates, the same becoming effective this morning. With the exception of the rate on agricultural paper, which remains unchanged, the new rates are ½ per cent. higher than those prevailing heretofore. Most of the other Federal Reserve Banks advanced their rates a few weeks ago.

Following are the new rates:

For advances on promissory notes of member banks and rediscounts having a maturity of not more than fifteen days, 3½ per cent.

For rediscounts having a maturity of more than fifteen days and not more than ninety days, 4½ per cent.

For paper issued or drawn for the purpose of buying or carrying obligations of the United States and secured thereby, having a maturity of more than fifteen days and not more than ninety days, 4 per cent.

For trade acceptances having a maturity of more than fifteen days and not more than ninety days, 4 per cent.

For one-day promissory notes of member banks required in connection with transactions involving the fiscal operations of the Government, 3 to 4½ per cent., (existing rate 2 to 4 per cent.)

The rate for agricultural paper, having a maturity of more than ninety days and not more than six months, is 5 per cent.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

WISCONSIN EDISON subsidiary companies—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Nov. Gross	$1,118,778	$917,521	*$201,257
Net aft. taxes	376,418	241,266	*135,152
Sur. aft. chgs.	182,888	201,496	*71,628
12 mos. gross	11,915,060	10,119,408	*1,795,652
Net aft. taxes	4,965,873	4,100,641	179,168
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,080,053	2,496,153	416,450

*Increase.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY CO. for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30.—Net income, $5,232,342, an increase of $1,094,982 over last year.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	99½	6.50
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'30	4½	97.95	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½		6.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½		6.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'22	4½		5.75
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	95	7.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5		6.00
Colo. & So.	1917-'28	5		6.75
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½		6.00
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	95	7.00
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½	95	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'28	5		6.50
Michigan Central	1917-'20	5		5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'22	5		7.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'23	5		7.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½	95	6.75
New York Cent.	1917-'22	4½	95	6.50
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½		5.75
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'26	4½	95	7.00
Penn. Gen. Ry.	1917-'22	4	94½	5.75
St. L. Southwest.	1917-'28	4½	95	6.50
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	98	7.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'24	4½		6.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½	95	6.75

FORTUNE CAME AFTER DEATH

$47 Estate of Lusitania Victim Grows to $310,621.

George Ley Pierce Vernon, a professional musician, who turned his attention to obtaining war contracts soon after the European war began because of the acquaintance of his wife, mrs. Inez R. Vernon, with influential persons in England, left an estate of only $47 when he perished on the Lusitania on May 7, 1915. At that time he was negotiating a rifle contract with the Russian Government, and was on his way to complete the details. His wife carried on his work after his death, and on July 19 of that year committed suicide through grief over her husband's death. Before she killed herself the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, largely as the result of her efforts, approved the contract arranged by her husband and his estate collected $310,621 commissions on the sale and delivery of 259,320 rifles.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.—Thirty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,555,800, were chartered today. They include:

Henry Funda Const. Co., Syracuse, $15,000; J. T. and M. A. H. Funda, Sr., Syracuse.

Diehl & Minor, Inc., Millerton, boiling business, $10,000; J. L. and E. Diehl, F. L. Minor, Millerton.

The Buffalo Depew Estates Corp., Buffalo, $20,000; I. M. Weiss, B. Kellemen, R. Drach, Buffalo.

Williams, Inc., Bronx, realty, $10,000; S. Weinberger, J. and G. B. Williams, 440 Riverside Drive.

I. and B. Cohen, Bonson Co., Inc., Manhattan, make wearing apparel, $200,000; S. M. Bonson, B. and I. Cohen, 910 Riverside Drive.

88 Stanton Street Corp., Manhattan, realty, $20,000; B. and S. M., and A. Green, 600 West 113th St.

Uncol Pharmical and Chemical Co., Manhattan, $5,000; L. Diamant, S. and M. Marculescu, 3,575 Broadway.

St. Regis Eating Place, Manhattan, $5,000; S. King, S. Shelner, S. W. Golfrey, 261 West 129th St.

Eastern Super Spark Co., Manhattan, $250,000; S. Hfilman, J. Byeff, G. R. Rubin, 5 West 11th St.

Glen Cove Press, Glen Cove, $15,000; P. Huntington, C. G. and F. H. Maldmcat, Seacliff.

United States Desk Co., Manhattan, $10,000; G. Wolf, M. I. Fiske, G. P. Hafflett, 125 East 46th St.

White Stone Tire and Rubber Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. Lowenthal, G. A. Weldon, H. H. Jacobson, 373 Grand St.

Reischmann Chair Co., New Rochelle, $90,000; H. P. Reischmann, F. W. Keller, A. J. Baum, 158 West 77th St.

Bonnas Art Works, Manhattan, $20,000; L. and J. Lieberman, M. Steile, 247 East 59th St.

Vanta Brothers, Manhattan, fur business, $10,000; H. and L. and S. Vanta, 135 West 28th St.

Hinck, Stebbins & Co., Manhattan, cotton goods, $30,000; R. L. Stebbins, A. M. and O. H. Hinck, 56 Beaver St.

Armand Schmoll, Manhattan, hides, skins, and leather products, $1,500,000; A. Schmoll, C. R. Cole, W. E. Weiss, 154 West 55th St.

Sloane's Restaurant Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; L. H. Berhfield, L. Kaplan, R. Sloane, 629 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Phoenix Logging Co., Manhattan, $5,000; I. Einstein, M. and H. Sheinbaum, 39 West 112th St.

W. C. Schammelhout Corp., Manhattan, commission business, $20,000; C. A. Berard, R. Mossman, S. J. Krause, 80 Maiden Lane.

Italian Coveriet Co., Manhattan, $10,000; G. Gazzera, H. and V. V. Santini, 129 West 13th St.

Marcus Heller Co., Manhattan, silk, wool, and dry goods, $5,000; M. Heller, M. and L. Lesser, 569 West 173d St.

Mehs & Schlom, Inc., Manhattan, baking business, $10,000; J. Mehr, H. Schlom, L. Smilowitz, 313 East 12th St.

Tonnen Shield Co., Manhattan, $25,000; H. B. Abrams, B. and W. B. Nisbet, 400 West End Av.

R. J. H. Co., Manhattan, motor vehicles and appliances for extinguishing fires, $10,000; W. H. Lilly, R. J. Horner, A. J. Peck, 536 West 114th St.

Cromble Laboratories, Port Chester, $25,000; E. Komble, E. W. and J. W. Simons, Port Chester.

Waste Reclamation Co., Albany, $20,000; B. W. Rowell, R. C. Mattison, R. C. Poskanser, Albany.

Shapiro & Aronson, Manhattan, gas and electrical fixtures, $250,000; D. Shapiro, I. Kaplan, J. Packer, 1,590 Douglas St., Brooklyn.

Glendale Hat Co., Manhattan, millinery, $15,000; N. M. Gans, S. Albaum, I. Golden, 336 East 48th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

South Western Milling Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $425,000.

Empire State Steel Products Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

Shepard Electric Crane and Hoist Co., Montour Falls, $300,000 to $1,000,000.

Max Kaufman & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $150,000.

Cantwell and Bromley, Utica, $5,000 to $25,000.

Binger Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Doniger & Co., Bronx, $150,000 to $250,000.

Accounting and Tabulating Corp., Manhattan, preferred stock at $100 each from 10,000 to 200,000 shares common stock from 30,000 shares no par value to 45,000 shares no par value, active capital $2,225,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Bradley & Vroman Co., Ill., warehousing and sell paints and enamels, $100,000; representative, C. Rust, 22 Franklin St., Brooklyn.

Lee K. Hartman & Co., Md., brokers, $500; representative, H. F. Werle, 37 William St.

Brandis & Sons, New Jersey, instruments of precision, $100,000; representative, H. A. Brandis, 754 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Golfside Improvement Corp., Rochester.

Millbrook Co., Millbrook.

A. Arenson Co., Manhattan.

Keyes Outside Shoe Arch, Inc., Manhattan.

I. Daniel & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 20.—Charters filed:

International Coal Products Corp., Irvington, $11,000,000; G. W. Bacon, C. L. Blair, and J. E. Dennis, all of New York.

G. W. Bradley Axe and Tool Mfg. Co., Jersey City, $10,000; C. W. Bradley, of Westport, Conn.; H. A. Daniel of Newburgh, N. Y., and C. Hogue of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Klintrup Huybers Co., Newark, handkerchiefs, $10,000; H. C. Klintrup of Mountain Lakes, E. V. Huybers of Newark, and C. Burchardt Smith of New York.

The Paris Shop, Atlantic City, dry goods, $25,000; Yesari H. Krikorian, Jemille Krikorian, and Edward K. Gibbons, all of Atlantic City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 20.—Charters filed:

Blue Valley Creamery Co., $3,000,000; J. A. Walker, G. T. Guthrie, Chicago; M. D. Munn, St. Paul, Minn.

Southern Cotton Yarn Co., $1,030,000; H. Ray Page, J. H. Schofield, New York; H. C. Lovevorn, Carrollton, Ga.

E. C. Hughes & Co., to make farming machinery of all kinds, $1,000,000; E. S. Hughes, J. G. Trapier, New York; G. A. K. Sutton, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Bethlehem Leading Co., $1,000,000; J. Harkins, L. Campbell, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

H. A. Kahler & Co. are offering $261,200 City of New Rochelle, N. Y., registered 5 per cent. bonds, maturing serially from May 1, 1920, to May 1, 1933, on a basis yielding 4.60 per cent.

The Franklin Trust Company announces that nineteen of its employes have entered the military service, and that 118 subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan included applications from 16,607 individuals.

The New Jersey Public Utility Commissioners have approved the application of the Morris County Traction Company for the issuance of debenture bonds to the amount of $1,170,000.

A. W. Tourelle, formerly with Morgan & Finley, has become associated with J. R. Bridgeford & Co. as sales manager.

The annual statement of the Royal Bank of Canada for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 shows a gain of more than $82,000,000 in assets for the twelve months, the total now amounting to $393,874,186. The profits for the year amounted to $2,527,979, equal to 18.03 per cent. on the capital.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange will hold its Christmas celebration this afternoon. The floor will be thrown open to the public and a program by popular artists from the leading theatres will be given.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.03
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.09
Best & Belcher	.32	Ophir	.05
Caledonia	.04	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.06	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.03	Savage	.02
Confidence	.06	Sag. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.18	Sierra Nevada	.11
Gould & Curry	.07	Union Con.	.04
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.50

TONOPAH.

Belmont	.37	Goldfield Con.	.87
Jim Butler	.03	Goldfield Merger	.2
MacNamara	.17	Great Bend	.11
Midway	.5	Jumbo Extension	.17
Mizpah	.5	Kewassa	.3
Mon. Pittsburgh	.4	Silver Pick	.4
Montana	.1	Speculator	.2
North Star	.5	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.5	Consolidated	.5
Tonopah Divide	.18	Morning Glory	.10
Tono. Extension	.07	Nelson Amal	.4
West End	.07	White Caps	.56
West Tonopah	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Booth	.7
Atlanta	.7	Rochester	.35
Booth	.3	Round Mountain	.20
Florence	.[illegible]	United Eastern	.02½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Oreana	4½	4¾	Granite	45	50
Dr. Jackpot	4	4¼	Isabella	8	8¼
Elkton	5	5¼	McKinley	6	6¼
El Paso	15	25	Portland	11½	11¾
Fanny R.	4	6	Un. Gold M.	12	15
Golden Cr.	16	18	Wolcester	25	28
Golden Sov	1½	3			

BONUS BY BANKERS TRUST.

Employes to Get from 52 to 57 Per Cent. of Salaries.

The Bankers Trust Company announced yesterday a cash distribution to employes to cover the increased cost of living. The payments range from 47 to 52 per cent. of the salaries paid in the last six months, the various percentages depending on length of service. This special compensation is entirely independent of the system of salary increases which automatically takes place each year. In addition, the trust company will pay a Christmas bonus amounting to 6 per cent. of the annual salaries.

To determine the increase in living expenses, due to the general advance of prices, Seward Prosser, President of the company, appointed last November a committee of employes to study the subject. This committee compiled a mass of statistical data showing the upward trend of prices and made its recommendations accordingly.

The distribution announced yesterday is the third semi-annual adjustment to be made by the Bankers Trust Company.

A Safe Guide to January Investment

YOU will find our January Investment List a guide to safe and dependable securities. If you want complete safety, with a net yield of 6%, you should obtain a copy of this circular.

IT describes sound first mortgage bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, in $1,000 and $500 denominations, secured by the best class of properties in the larger cities of the United States. Call or write for

Investment List No. A-133.

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35 Years Without Loss to Any Investor.

Protect Your Investments And They Will Protect You

OBTAIN your investment information from unbiased, reliable sources and assist your judgment with the opinion of specialists.

You need this co-operation to keep your funds properly invested—protected—and enable them to perform their function of protecting you.

Our Wall Street Letter condenses the *Important Facts* in convenient form and keeps you informed concerning the trend of the investment market.

Send for Our Wall Street Letter A-1.

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120 Broadway, New York
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STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
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Du Pont Powder Com.
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Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone Broad 6887. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

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Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Your Surplus Funds deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
60 Wall Street

Federal Reserve

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Inc., is operating under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, making regular reports to them, and is subject to their examination.

Agents and correspondents in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Brazil and Bolivia.

MERCANTILE BANK of the AMERICAS, Inc.
An American Bank for Foreign Trade
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
Incorporated 1915
NEW YORK OFFICE: 38 Pine Street
PARIS OFFICE: 11 Boulevard Haussmann

Banking Facilities for Americans Serving Abroad

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16-22 William Street, New York
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
LONDON: 16 Pall Mall East, S. W. 1; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2
PARIS: 41 Boulevard Haussmann
and
Two Special Agencies in the War Zone
Convenient to the United States Army Camps

This company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public Moneys both in New York and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

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61 BROADWAY,
Factors and Commercial Bankers
Accounts Financed
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Registrars
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65 Cedar St., N. Y.

A large investment bond house will require, after January 1st, the services of several high grade successful bond salesmen with established clienteles. All replies will be considered confidential. Address A. E., P. O. Box 522, N. Y. City.

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Rent or Share
A member of the New York Stock Exchange will rent his office in its entirety or will share same with another member. Suitable for one or more specialists. Address "Stocks," Box 115 Times Downtown.

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
15 Ford Motor of Canada	50 Anglo-Weber P. Pfg
50 Foundation Co. Pfd.	100 [illegible] 1st Pfd
50 Otis Elevator & Bros.	100 Jonas Bros. Tea
100 S. S. Kresge & Co.	250 Paige-Detroit Pfd.
100 Thomas Iron	100 Spicer Mfg. Co.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 3254 Rector.

Atlantic Fruit Company
Connecticut Brass Co.
Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., Com. & Pfd.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern Com. & Pfd.
Illinois Central Leased Lines
Pacific Coast 2nd Preferred
Yukon-Alaska Trust
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6051-2-3-4-5-6.

TO HOLDERS OF
THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Bankers Trust Company, successor by merger to The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24, 1888, and an agreement supplemental thereto, dated November 1, 1888, both executed by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, the obligations of which have been assumed by the New York Telephone Company, hereby invites proposals up to 12 o'clock noon on December 27, 1917, for the sale to it on January 2, 1918, of bonds secured by said mortgage, at a price satisfactory to said New York Telephone Company, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $12,870.18.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr., Vice President.
New York, November 1, 1917.

MONTANA, WYOMING & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given to holders of bonds of the above description secured by deed of trust to Empire Trust Company, as Trustee, dated Sept. 1, 1909, that sealed proposals will be received at EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Trust Department, 120 Broadway, New York City up to 3 P. M., Monday, Jan. 7, 1918 for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund of bonds at a price not exceeding par and a premium of 10 per cent. and accrued interest sufficient to exhaust the sum of seventeen thousand one hundred seventeen and 51-100 dollars, ($17,117.51.) Right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

MONTANA, WYOMING & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
By C. W. PENALLY, Treasurer.
Dated, New York City, Dec. 12, 1917.

Boston, Mass., November 13, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "SUFFOLK" ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the steamer "Suffolk" dated August 1, 1911, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on February 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 81 to 200 inclusive, maturing from February 1, 1918, to August 1, 1922.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 537 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to February 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due February 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on February 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By John G. Crowley, Treas.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE 4½% BONDS.

To the holders of the Bonds secured by the First Mortgage of the Consolidation Coal Company, dated December 15th, 1896:

You are hereby notified that under the provisions of Article Seven of the First Mortgage of the Consolidation Coal Company, dated Dec. 15th, 1896, to the Guaranty Trust Co. as Trustee, of which Mortgage the undersigned has been substituted as Trustee, there have been drawn by lot bonds of the denomination of $1,000 outstanding under said mortgage numbered as follows:

26	53	75	130	209	510	581	579
29	62	96	181	212	515	585	588
41	63	100	182	218	519	645	592
43	72	126	189	258	521	658	596
45	73	127	141	431	530	575	

The owner of each such numbered bond will be entitled to receive from the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on and after January 1st, 1918, $1,050 and accrued interest to that date, and on and after such date all future interest shall belong to the undersigned as Trustee, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund provided for in said First Mortgage.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
Substituted Trustee.
By E. L. CRESSON, Asst. Secretary.

Credit Man

Banking Institution in Philadelphia desires a first-class Commercial paper man, also a man versed in foreign Exchange.

Kindly give full data as to experience and salary expected. All communications will be considered confidential. Address Z 362 Times Annex.

SAVINGS BANKS.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1859.
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.

MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolable and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.

HUBERT GILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1918, at the rate of 4% PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.

Accounts can be opened by mail.

Booklet "Banking by Mail" sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21, 1918.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
ROGER M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 6th, 1917.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st or July 1st or Oct. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 12, 1917.

187TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal Jan. 1st, 1918. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th, 1918, will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

Commonwealth Savings Bank
2007 Amsterdam Ave., near 159th St.

Semi-Annual Interest Has Been Declared at 4% Per Annum

Money deposited on or before January 12th will draw interest from January 1st.

John H. Boschen, Pres. Chas. S. Gaubert, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.
268th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
New York, Dec. 18, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent. and an extra dividend of Two (2%) per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record of December 21, 1917.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

UNITED VERDE EXTENSION MINING COMPANY
233 Broadway, New York,
December 14th, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the United Verde Extension Mining Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share and an extra dividend of twenty-five cents per share and a distribution from Reserves for Depletion of One dollar and fifty cents per share, on the outstanding capital stock, making a total payment of Two dollars and twenty-five cents per share, payable February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3rd, 1918.

C. P. SANDS, Treasurer.

December 20, 1917.

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY,
61 Broadway, New York.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the outstanding preferred capital stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record December 31, 1917. Dividend checks will be mailed.

J. A. McKENNA, Secretary.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK
New York, December

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Acme Tea Com.
American Stores 1st Pfd.
American Hawaiian S. S.
Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
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Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
Federal Sugar Com.
Guaranty Trust Stock
German American Insurance
Guantanamo Sugar
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
National Aniline & Chem. Com.
Pocahontas Fuel Com.
Prairie Oil & Gas
Prairie Pipe Line
Weyman-Bruton Com.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
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Aetna Explosives Preferred
Aetna Explosives 1st 6s, 1945
Butterworth-Judson
Carbon Steel
Jones Bros. Tea
Gillette Safety Razor
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Bought—Sold—Quoted

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Special Letter on the PRESENT WORLD CRISIS and the danger to civilization from the enemy's position (with map). Free upon request.
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4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
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FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
58 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

LUMBERMEN'S National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
H. M. CRAWFORD, President.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

10,142,858 Bales Were Produced Prior to Dec. 13.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. — Cotton ginned prior to Dec. 13 amounted to 10,142,858 running bales, exclusive of linters, and including 180,232 round bales and 83,352 bales of Sea Island, the Census Bureau today announced. Last year to Dec. 13 ginnings were 10,838,799 running bales, including 184,235 round bales and 110,163 bales of Sea Island.

Ginnings by States this year were: Alabama, 464,681; Arizona, 11,024; Arkansas, 832,548; California, 30,453; Florida, 45,239; Georgia, 1,719,504; Louisiana, 580,473; Mississippi, 774,606; Missouri, 41,280; North Carolina, 521,600; Oklahoma, 890,111; South Carolina, 1,111,240; Tennessee, 187,146; Texas, 2,043,975; Virginia, 15,456; all other States, 3,533.

Sea Island ginnings by States: Florida, 35,177; Georgia, 43,104, and South Carolina, 5,071.

WANTS HAMMERSTEIN STOCK

Bankruptcy Trustee Assails the Transfer of Opera Company Issue.

A suit to ascertain the rights and equities in 5,000 shares of the stock of the Hammerstein Opera Company was begun yesterday in the Federal District Court by Nathaniel A. Elsberg, trustee in the bankruptcy of Oscar Hammerstein. Besides the bankrupt, th defendants are Emma Swift Hammerstein, wife of Oscar Hammerstein; the Hammerstein Opera Company, Lyle D. Andrews, Brady Greer and Morris Gest, Inc.

The papers in the case ask the court to find that the assignment of 4,998 shares of stock of the opera company made by Oscar Hammerstein to his wife was in fraud and to declare the assignment to be null and void. The plaintiff asks that Mr. Hammerstein be directed to account for all rents, income and profits, and all other property of the opera company received by him since Jan. 4, 1916.

Mr. Elsberg also wants Mr. Hammerstein enjoined from collecting any more money due the opera company and that if any money should reach him that he be ordered to turn it over to a receiver or custodian to be named by the court. Mr. Hammerstein was adjudged a bankrupt on Jan. 21, 1916.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '25, reg	99	99
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '25, coupon	96	97
3s, registered, 1961	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	85
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94	95	94½
4½s June, 1965	94¼	96	94½
4½s Mar., 1963	94½	96	94½
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	96	94½
4½s May, 1957	94½	96	94½
4½s April, 1966	88	91	89
4½s Mar., 1960-30	88	92	89
4½s Mar., 1964	88	91	89
4½s Mar., 1965	88	91	89
4½s Sept., 1960	88	91	89
4s May, 1959	86	88	86
4s Nov., 1958	86	87½	86
4s May, 1957	86	..	86
4s Nov., 1956	85	86	85
4s Nov., 1955	85	86	85
4s Nov., 1936	88	90	88½
4s May, 1919	98½	99½	98½
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's-day. Bid.
2½s Nov., 1954	..	..	78½
3½s May, 1954	..	..	80
3½s Nov., 1955	..	..	81

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.85	4.60	4.55
4½s 1924-1931	4.85	4.60	4.55
4½s 1921-1923	4.85	4.50	4.85
4½s April, 1920	4.85	4.50	4.85
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1930-1939	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1922-1929	4.85	4.50	4.85
3½s 1919-1921	4.85	4.50	4.85
3s 1940-1953	4.85	4.50	4.85
3s 1926-1930	4.85	4.40	4.85
3s 1918-1925	4.85	4.40	4.85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The sharp rally in Anglo-French bonds, coincident with the receipt of reports that Russia had been informed by the Central Powers that they intended to make general peace proposals to the Entente Allies had a favorable effect upon the afternoon market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Some of the price recoveries were decidedly substantial. After an opening improvement, the whole market had weakened, and for a time prices crumbled as they did on Wednesday. Many stocks on this early break touched new low prices for the year.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. B. Sug.	64¾	64¾	64¾
510 Am. Can	34⅝	33	34
20 Am. Intern'l	51½	51½	51½
150 Am. Loco	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
450 Am. S. & R.	69½	67⅝	69½
20 Am. Su. Tob.	55	55	55
100 Am. T. & T.	97⅞	96⅝	97⅞
230 Anac. Cop	55⅝	53⅜	55⅛
50 A., T. & S. F.	78½	75⅝	75⅝
210 Bald. Loco	53	51¼	52⅜
940 Balt. & Ohio	41¼	40¾	40⅝
2,900 Beth. St'l B.	63⅝	60¼	63¼
20 B'klyn R. T.	37½	37½	37½
200 Can. Pacific	129	126⅞	129
510 Cent. Leather	36¼	35	36⅛
20 Ches. & Ohio	41¾	41¾	41¾
130 C., M. & St. P.	37⅞	36¾	37½
30 C., R. I. & P.	16¾	16½	16¾
50 Chile Copper	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
20 Chino Copper	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
90 Con. Gas	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
250 Corn Prod.	28⅞	27¾	28⅞
350 Crucible St'l	48¼	45⅝	47⅜
270 Dist. Secur.	33¼	32½	33¼
610 Erie	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
190 Gen. Elec.	120⅜	119½	120⅜
240 Gen. Motors	88¼	85⅞	88¼
40 Goodrich Co.	33	33	33
10 Inspir. Cop.	38⅛	38½	38⅜
70 Interb. Con.	6¼	6¼	6¼
460 Int. Mer. M.	19¼	17⅜	19¼
1,210 Do pf.	78⅝	74⅜	78⅝
250 Kenne. Cop.	29⅜	28¼	29⅛
10 Lehigh Val.	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
300 Louis. & N.	105⅝	101½	105⅝
20 Max. Motor	22¼	22½	22½
120 Mex. Petrol.	68⅜	68⅜	65⅜
500 Midvale Steel	41½	39½	41¼
190 Mo. Pacific	22⅜	21⅜	22¼
40 Nat. Conduit	18¼	16⅞	16⅞
10 Nev. Cons	16½	16½	16½
350 N. Y. Cent	64⅜	62¼	64⅛
10 N. Y., N. H. & H.	27	27	27
110 Nor. Pacific	77⅛	75	77⅛
20 Ohio C. Gas	32½	32½	32½
90 Pennsylvania	41¾	40⅝	41¾
80 Pullman Co.	108⅛	108½	108⅜
20 Ray Copper	20	19⅝	20
2,350 Reading	87⅝	85¼	87⅝
350 Rep. I. & S.	72⅝	70½	72⅝
100 So. Pacific	78	76	78
150 So. Railway	21⅞	21½	21⅞
480 Studebaker	43¾	42⅝	43⅜
10 Tob. Prod	44¼	44¼	44¼
1,880 Union Pac.	104	101¼	103⅜
40 U. S. Ind. A.	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞
60 U. S. Rubber	66⅞	66	66⅛
23,070 U. S. Steel	82⅜	79⅝	82⅜
470 Utah Copper	75	70¼	75
170 Westing. El.	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
230 Willys-Over.	18	17	18

BONDS.

$4,400 Liberty 4s	97.04	97.00	97.04
2,320 Do 3½s	98.40	98.30	98.30
2,000 B.R.T. 5s, '18	91	91	91

MINING STOCKS.

850 Atlanta	.06⅜	.08	.08⅛
400 Isabella	.09	.09	.09
400 Mexican	.10	.10	.10
500 Montana	.10	.10	.10
400 Ton. Ext.	1.02½	1.00	1.00
200 Union Con.	.99	.99	.99
300 Vindicator	.37½	.37½	.37½
400 Wh. Caps	.55½	.52½	.55

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	Stocks. High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
125 Cities Service	203	202	203	204

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	12	14
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	73
Am. Gas & Electric	87	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	39	41
Am. Light & Traction	190	200
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	86	90
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	72	73
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	8	11
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	58	61
Carolina Power & Light	25	29
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	93
Cities Service pf.	63½	68
Colorado Power	22	27
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	73	78
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	14	15
Com. Power, Ry. & L. pf.	63	65
Com. Power pf.	85	90
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90
Dayton Power & L. pf.	77½	80
Duluth Edison	53	55
Eastern Texas Electric	50	53
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	78	83
El Paso Electric	96	100
El Paso Electric pf.	88	92
Electric B. & S. pf.	92	95
Empire Properties	50	55
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	90
Federal Light & Trac.	6	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. M. Ry. L. & P. pf.	95	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95

Bonds.			
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97¾	98¼	98¼
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	62	65	65
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	75
Carolina P. & L. 3s	93	98	98
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	..	..	..
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½	97½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	67	76	76
Commonwealth Power (Nebo.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	90	94	94
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	90	88
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101¼	101¼
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	92
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	90
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	97	97
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	77	77
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	100	100
Inter.-M. R. L. & P. 6s	97	100	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	98	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	99
Middle West. U. 6s, '25	93	99	99
Minn. & S. F. & L. 5s	90¼	100	100
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	49
Miss. River Power	9	11	11
Miss. River Power pf.	33	36	36
Northern Ohio Electric	25	30	30
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70	70
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	56	56
Northern States Power	64	65	65
Northern States P. pf.	86	88	88
Northern Texas Electric	30	32½	32½
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	68	72	72
Ozark Power & Water	35	45	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	30½	31½	31½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80	81	81
Pine Bluff 7% pf.	96	98	98
Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75	75
Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	12	14½	14½
Puget S. P. L. & P. pf.	47	52	52
Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	86	90	90
Republic Ry. & Light	18	20	20
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	52	55	55
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	80	85	85
Southern Cal. Edison	80	81	81
South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	97	97
Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7	7
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	19	21	21
Tampa Electric	102½	..	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	5	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	13	13
Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100	100
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	80	84	84
Twin City Rap. Tr. pf.	89	93½	93½
United Light & Rys.	36	39	39
United Light & Rys. pf.	53	60	60
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	13	13
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	95	95
West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100	100
Western Power	8	10	10
Western Power pf.	40	41	41
Wisconsin Edison	35	40	40
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100	100

Bonds.			
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	67	68	68
Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85	85
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	77	82	82
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94	94
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½	87½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87	87
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1938	100½	102	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	92	92
P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	101
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1919	..	97	98½
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96	96½
Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92	92
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	..	93
U., S. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	113	113
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	75	85	85
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	99	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	98	98
Utah Securities 6s	85½	90	90
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 5s	96	98	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98	98
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	92	92
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93	93

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000 ‡Aetna Expl.	8⅝	8	8¼
50 ‡Air Reduc.	59	45	45
200 Am.-Br.Mfg.	5	4	5
150 Am. Writ. P.	1½	1½	1½
1,000 Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	16½	16	16
200 ‡Butter.-Jud.	43	43	43
200 ‡Car L. & P.	2	1⅞	2
790 Chev. Motor.	66	63	66
260 ‡Clt. Serv. old.	204	201	204
400 ‡ Do pf.	66½	63½	66½
200 Curtiss Aero	28	26	28
100 Ev.-Hea., Inc.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
10 Hol. Sug. pf.	94	94	94
400 ‡Int. Lube Ch.	2½	2¼	2½
275 ‡S. S. Kresge	66	64	65

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

200 Ang.-Am. Oil	17½	17½	17½
1,300 Do rights	3⅜	3	3⅛

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,250 ††Allen Oil	⅞	⅝	⅞
4,000 †Am. Oil	22	21	22
1,500 †Bar. O. & G.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
20,000 ††B.-W. Oil	20	18	18
2,000 †Cos. & Co.	6⅜	6	6⅛
2,000 †Crown Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500 Cum. P. & R.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,000 ‡Elk B. Pet.	6	5⅞	6
2,100 ‡Emm. Oil C.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000 ‡Federal Oil	21¾	21¾	21¾
600 ‡Friar Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500 ‡Han. O. & R.	9	8	9
11,500 ††Houston Oil	37	35	36¾
900 H. G. Cr. O. & Ref.	4⅝	4¼	4⅜
500 ‡Int. Petrol.	11½	11⅜	11½
6,100 Ken. O. (a.p.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,000 ‡Merritt Oil	20	17½	18¼
1,500 Metro. Pet.	⅝	½	½
000 Alaska - Brit. Col. Metals	½	⅞	⅞
700 ††Atlanta	8½	8	8¼
5,000 Big Ledge	1⅜	1¼	1½
500 ††Booth	4	4	4
2,880 ‡Bos. & Mon.	40	37	39
2,100 ‡B'dshawCop.	2	1¾	1⅞
1,700 Butte Det.	¼	⅛	⅛
1,000 ††Caledonia	45	40	47
3,200 ‡Calu. & Jer.	1¼	⅞	1
1,500 Canada Cop.	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1,000 ‡Cashboy	4	4½	4¼
1,700 ††Cerbat Sil., (a. pros.)	40	38	39
300 Cerro Gordo	1½	1½	1⅝
100 ‡Coco River	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,500 Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,000 Con. Copper	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
1,500 ‡Con.-H'st'd.	22	20	22
400 ‡Copper Val.	⅞	¾	⅞
700 Cresson Con.	4⅜	4½	4⅜
1,500 ‡Denbigh	2	1⅞	1⅞
10,000 ‡Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000 ††Fortu. Con.	40	40	40
1,700 ‡Gibson Cop.	2¼	2⅜	2¼
1,500 Goldf'd Con.	¼	¼	¼
500 ††Gt. Vde. Ex.	50	50	50
1,000 ‡Green Monst.	½	½	½
2,500 Hecla Min.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6,000 ‡Int. Mines.	16	14	16
1,000 ‡Iron Blos.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000 ‡Jer. Verde, (a. pros.)	½	½	½
1,600 ‡Jer.-Pres't	3¼	3⅛	3¼
800 ††Jim Butler	72	71	71
700 Josevig-Ken., (a. pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

$16,000 ‡Beth. S. 5s, 2-yr. notes	96¼	96	96¼
70,000 ‡Can. Gov. 5s	93½	93½	93½
2,000 Gen. El. rts.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
60,000 ‡ Do 6s, nts	98⅝	98½	98⅝

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Aetna Explosives pf.	10	11	10	11
Am.-B. M. pf.	25	35	25	35
Am. Tin & T. pf.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	16½	15½	17
Can. G. Fd.	10	17	10	15
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Can. Car & F. pf.	45	40	45	40
Carbon Steel	72	77	72	77
Carwen Steel	8½	0	8½	9
Chalmers Mot.	2	5	2	5
Do pf.	..	..	50	50
Charcoal Iron	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Char. Iron pf.	5⅝	8¼	5⅝	6¼
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
Cramp Ship	60	72	60	72
Electric Fun.	⅜	½	⅜	½
Emerson Mfg.	4½	6½	4½	6½
Everett H'y.	20¼	21½	20½	21½
Free. Texas	37	40	37	40
Hall Signal	3½	5	3½	5
Hall Signal pf.	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	1	1¼	⅜	1⅛
Do pf.	1	2	5	2
Holly Sugar	35	45	35	45
Hupp M. Car.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Do 1st pf.	101	106	101	105
Lt. Cr. pf.	55	75	55	75
Keystone Tire &Rub.	13¾	14	13¾	14
K. T. & R. pf.	11¼	13¼	11¼	13¼
Kresge pf.	93	100	96	100
Lake T. Boat, 1st pf	3	6	5	7
L. Val. C. S.	70	75	70	75
Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf.	101	106	101	105
Max. Transit	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Marcos de Am.	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Martin Arms	88	91	86	91

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Maxim Mun	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30	45
N. Y. Trans.	16	17	18	17
N. Y. Ship	31	34	31	34
Peer. T. & M.	10	12	10	12
Poca.-L. Coal	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
St. L., R. M. & P.	80	85	80	85
St. Jos. Lead	14½	15	14½	15
Smith (A. G.)	10	30	10	30
Do pf.	86	90	86	90
Smith M. T.	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
Stand. Motors	7½	8½	7½	8½
U. S. L. & H.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Un. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝

OIL STOCKS.

Beth. O. & G.	9¾	10¾	9¾	10¾
Cos. & Co. pf.	3¾	5¾	3¾	5¾
Elkland O. & G.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Glenrock	6¾	7¼	7	9
Houston Oil pf.	65	72	65	72
Lost City Oil	⅞	¼	⅞	¼
Pa.-O. O. & G	12	12½	12	12½
Pa. Gasoline	..	..	⅞	1
Pierce Oil	..	4½	3¾	4½
Sapulpa	..	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Savoy Oil	8½	10	8¾	10
Sec. P. & Ref	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Somerset Oil	⅞	1	⅞	1
Stanton Oil	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Tuxpan Star	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
United Petrol.	7	12	7	12
Vac. G. & O.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Ventura Con.	5	5¾	5	6⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Acme C. H.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Alaska Stand.	3	10	5	10
Bitter Creek	6¼	12½	6¼	12½
Butte-N.	½	1	½	1
Butte Cop. & Z.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾

BOND.

$3,000 ‡Gen. E. 6s, 2-yr. nts, '19	98¾	98¾	98¾
6,000 ‡Russ. Gov. new	36½	36½	36½
25,000 ‡ Do 6½s	47½	46½	46½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.

RALPH HERZ IN BANKRUPTCY

Actor Owes $29,606 and Has Assets of Only $200.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Ralph Herz, the actor, who acknowledged liabilities of $29,606 and assets of only $200. Many of the debts grew out of the bankrupt's production of "Good Night Paul" at the Hudson Theatre. Some of the creditors are actors engaged in the performance and others are those who had furnished costumes.

Other debts enumerated are for legal, medical, and dental services, and repairs to a car owned by Mrs. Herz. Among the other creditors are Robert Tarrant of Chicago, $5,500; Edward Cruger, Philadelphia, $5,000; Mrs. Mary B. Logan, Washington, D. C.; James Churchill, the restaurant man, $1,000, and H. T. Wickwire, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y., investor in the play.

Mr. Herz also owes Henry Benrimo $350 for royalties; Lee Shubert, $550; Claridge Hotel, $883; Charles Morrison, $250, and Georgia Lawrence, $375.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PETER G. KEMP, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, is Bankruptcy, sells Friday, December 21st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the Court, at No 790 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of 4 autocar trucks, patent power, dump trucks (1917 model), 6 heavy draught horses, 6 (4-ton) gravity trucks, 3 (3-ton) patent trucks, 11 (1 and 2 ton) patent, coal, and sand trucks, 1 (3 H. P.) electric motor, 1 belt and chain conveyer, Fairbanks scales, desks, safes, office fixtures, etc., and immediately after said sale, at the Equitable Garage, 49th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, 1 White (7-ton) 1915 model truck.

Said property may be inspected at the aforesaid address between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

HENRY B. SINGER, Trustee.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, 100 Broadway, New York.

LOUIS H. ROWE, 165 Broadway, New York, Attorneys for Trustee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PETER G. KEMP, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, December, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the court, at No. 790 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of 4 auto car trucks, patent power, dump trucks (1917 model), 6 heavy draught horses, 6 (4-ton) gravity trucks, 3 (3-ton) patent trucks, 11 (1 and 2-ton) patent, coal and sand trucks, 1 (3 h.p.) electric motor, 1 belt and chain conveyer, Fairbanks scales, desks, safes, office fixtures, etc., and immediately after said sale, at the Equitable Garage, 49th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, 1 White (7-ton) 1915 model truck.

HENRY B. SINGER, Trustee.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, 100 Broadway, New York.

LOUIS H. ROWE, 165 Broadway, New York, Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of McCAHILL SODA FOUNTAIN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 258 West 23rd St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Soda Fountain Interiors, Parts, Accessories; Material used in the construction of Soda Fountains, Machinery, Office Fixtures, etc. Also the assignee's right, title and interest in and to the fixtures of the Martha Washington Candy Shop.

WILLIAM L. MORCK, Assignee.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 John Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24223.

Notice is given that BENJAMIN PEARLMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24602.

Notice is given that AARON A. JACOBUS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24610.

Notice is given that JESSE M. BROWN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24611.

Notice is given that ABRAHAM J. GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,645.

Notice is hereby given that BENJAMIN GOLDBERG has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,647.

Notice is hereby given that MYER BEHAL has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,648.

Notice is hereby given that NATHAN THUMPN has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,637.

Notice is given that JOSEPH SCHROEDER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated, New York, December 20, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24637.

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Dated, New York, December 20, 1917.

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—111—E. T. Kreger, aplt., v. the U. S.—Submitted for aplt., with leave to aplee to file brief within ten days.

106—W. E. Martin, Jr., trustee, &c., pet., v. Commercial National Bank of Macon, Ga.—Argument continued for respondent and concluded for petitioner.

102—S. Omaechevarria, plff., v. the State of Idaho.—Argument commenced.

108—Union Trust Co., pet., v. M. K. Grosman et al.—Argument commenced for petitioner.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 21—Nos. 106, 104, 105, 103, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113 and 114.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 423, P. O. Building.

Strauss‹Shiverstain.
Hudson‹Barge Rebecca.
Universal Co‹SS Ada.
Rederiak, &c‹Universal Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.

Admiralty.

Pendleton‹Pierce, NY & Cuba Mail SS‹Akerlund.
Ocean S S Co‹Standard Oil Co.
US‹Tug O Hallenbeck and Scow 34 S.
Same‹Tug Columbia and Scow C. D. 28.
Paquette‹Cornell Steamboat Co.
Marston‹Tug P RR 14 B & O RR‹Penn RR. N Y C RR‹same.

Erie RR‹Linnekogel.
Ad Av Ry‹Mills.
Higgins‹Anglo-Algerian SS Co.
Jacob Ruchaus, Morris Berman, John Koracs, A Harvey & L Hiers, Flemish, Phonetograph Co.

Oliver‹SS Regina L'Italia.
Seaboard & Gulf SS Co‹NY & Cuba Mail SS Co. (2.)
France & Canada SS Co‹SS Ultonia.
D, L & W RR‹Tug Transfer 12.
Bush Terminal Co‹Tug H C Moore.
Sullivan‹Ross.
Blanch‹Tug R G Townsend.
White‹B & O RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Woods‹Tug Henrico.
Gordon‹Tug Mahanay.
Woods‹Tug Fisher.
Same‹Tug Overbrook.
Mulligan‹Tug Forward.
Donovan‹Tug Hudson.
So Pac Co‹Scow 7.
N Y T R Co.
Poissant‹Lake Champlain Transp Co.
Dey‹same.
Grandette‹same.
Phalin‹same.
US‹Tug Kate Jones & Scow B B 19. (2.)
Same‹Tug Kate Jones & Scow B B 17.
Same‹Tug J W Scott & Scow C D 19.
Same‹same & Scow C D 23.
Same‹same & Scow Sea Bird.
Same‹Tug Princess & Scow 20.
Same‹same & Scow D I 2.
Same‹same & Scow 21.
Same‹Tug P J T 7 & Scow 22, M T & T.
Same‹Tug Wm Taylor & Scow 45 M.
Same‹same & Scow 48 M.
Same‹same & Scow 50 M.
Same‹Tug Wilcox.
Newman‹Interocean Forwarding Co.
Dailey‹Tug Mahanay.
Horwitz‹Weil.
Gallagher‹Erie.
Hannetig‹Sutherland.
Owen‹Breitung.
Shaine‹Kugelman.
Reid Donald‹Kroeschell.

Slayback‹Alexander.
Re Hopper.
Helburn-Thompson Co‹All-Americas Marc Co.
Murtha‹Lewis.
McCormick‹Walker.
Holmes‹Camp.
461 Eighth Av Co‹Childs Co.
Jacobson‹Int R T.
Dale‹Lambart.
Smith‹Goldsborough.
Lynch‹O'Reilly.
Brown‹Robinson.
L I RR‹Public Serv Comm.
Re O'Brien et al (3.)
Steckum‹Lambert Holsting, &c, Co.
Re French et al.
Josephy‹K C M & O Ry.

Oliver‹SS Minneapolis.
Same‹SS Mongolia.
Rice‹Mayer.
Lawrence‹Bethlehem Steel Co.
Miner‹Lake Champlain Transp Co.
R & R Lime Co‹Pendleton.
Foster‹Callaghan.
Martin‹NY,NH&HRR Societe‹Consol Fitters Co.
Kollanowski‹C & O Ry
Bluemthal‹Economides.
Holt‹Cox.
Same‹Glens Falls.
Same‹G & H Tp Ins.
Same‹Hartford.
Same‹L L & G Ins.
Schussler‹Star Seaboard.
Gen Eng Works‹SS Irtysch.
Swacker‹Black Diamond.
Smith‹Yates.
Evans‹Tug Genesta.
Rice‹Mayer.
Carver‹Nassau.

Noneumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Oppenheimer‹Curiel.
Bobrick‹MacKenzie.
Ash‹United Toilet Goods Co.
Cory‹South Bklyn Ferry Co.
Hewitt‹Gere.
De Beixedon‹Schenkeisen.
Farenholtz‹Meinhaysen.
Re Schwartz.
Ladwig‹Herrman.
Palofsky‹Kobriner Benevolent Assn (re Feinstein.)
Same‹same (re Rosslinsky.)
Stern Pub & Novelty Co‹Bastian Bros Co.
Erkerson et al‹Eckerson, as ex'x.
Silberstein‹Silberstein.
Schwab‹Schwab.
Cuban-Am Tel & Tel Co‹G Musso Co. &c.
Stillman‹Stillman.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co. as trustee, &c‹Warsta'f et al. &c. (Mary G. Shelly.)
Huston‹Cohen (2.)
Coughlan‹Coughlan (2.)
Shaner‹Barrett, &c.
Goldschmidt‹Town of Arcadia.'
Brender, as admr, &c, CNY, O & W RR.

Black & White Cab‹Pitts Taxi Co.
Re White Pure Food Eating Place.
Re Henrich.
Re Kraus.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:

Maier‹Wagner.
Goldstone‹Mincher.
United Dressed Beef Co‹Pierpoint.
Mendel‹Mendel.

Demurrer:

W 40th and 41st St Rty‹NY Edison Co.

Undefended divorces:

Russell.
Kaminsky.
Mosher.
Kuntz.
Harsley.
Weinstock.
Spanuth.
Kuss.
Augustin.
Relia.
Vitale.
Drayton.
Faris.
Pemberton.

Re Journeay, (2.)
Re Wanerman.
Howard‹Howard.
Roth‹Madison Av R E
Crandall‹Eisen Rity

Fisher.
Hyrna.
Zelikowitz.
Ruffino.
Rushmore.
Clark.
Zyskind.
Carter.
Leibovitz.
Brantley.
Borscher.
San Filippo.
Brier.
Weber.
Weinstein.
Prudowsky.
Overdorf.

Preferred causes:

US Trust‹Hammond.
Kassan‹Kassan.
General Calendar:
Man R L I Co‹Hammerstein Opera Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Scherr‹Stern.
Oudin‹Tracy.
Schlesinger Radburn Corp‹Frankenstyne, (2.)
Martin‹Gould.

Richards‹Rosenzweig.
Jeffers‹Mack.
Schapiro Co‹Amer Bobbinet Co.
Case on.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Hero‹Hookey (2.)
Draslin‹NY Rys. (2.)
Salzano‹Klenk Cont.
P Flatow‹Johnson.
A Flatow‹same.
Feron‹Int Brew Co. Inc.
Zinschitz‹Central Brew Co.
Gabriel‹Wells & Newton Co.
F Montgomery‹Webber.
N Montgomery‹same.
Hammett‹Smith.
Dinnes‹Schoenbach.
D Nachman‹Johann.
I Nachman‹same.
M Freedman‹Wellwood.
S Freedman‹same.
Juliani‹Dock Cont.
Angeloni‹Ruppert.
F Barbone‹Levitt.
G Barbone‹same.
Busshart‹Orange Co Milk Assn.
Margulies‹NY City Interborough Co.
Spafer‹Richmond Lt & Power Co.
Doyle‹Empire Carrying Corp.
P Curto‹Int R T.
G Curto‹same.
Lanzarone‹Barbara.
A Corn‹NY Rys.

Re Mook, decd.
Fels & Co‹Philippine Vegetable Oil Co.
Cerzosie‹Warden N Y Co Penitentiary (People, &c, ap.)
Bamberger‹Beal.
Mertz‹Same.
Jutkovitz‹Maryland Casualty Co.
Krieger‹Fearing.
Newson‹Hoggson Bros.
Mensana Woodenware Co‹Landeck.
Samson, &c‹Trustees of Columbia Uni.
Hart‹Hart.
Stern‹Gibson.
Brock, &c‹Poor.
Re Jas C Thomas, Jr. for examination of ballots cast for office of Alderman, 38th Aldermanic District.
Kings Co Lighting Co‹Woodbury; as Attorney General (Queens & Straus et al, Pub Serv Comms, First Dist., res.)
Zimmerman‹Empire Mfrs Co.
Gottlieb‹New England Fan Hat Co.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Greenberg‹Kananack.
Majestic Metal Bed Co ‹Markel.
J R Waist & Dress Co‹Bloom.
Woolf‹Finaliver & Still Co.
Rosenstein‹Hansmerstein.
Burger‹Salomon.
Mendelson‹Rabinowitz
Groman‹Berthet.
Bacon‹Driggs Ordnance Co.
Strimin‹Burmstine.
Shinek‹Siegelstein.

Cohen‹Improvement Co of NY.
Same‹Dyckman Bldg Corp.
Lewis Fur Co‹Herman Barsch Co.
Zalosnick‹US Fire Ins Same‹North River Ins
Indelli & Comforti Co‹Barrett Co.
Wangrow‹Wangrow.
Mazzarelli‹Fidelity & Dep Co.
Nippon Am Co‹N E Panama Mail Co.
Moskowitz‹Miller. Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Orth‹Arudstain—Cornelius Huth.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Moset‹Smith—Joseph V. Mitchell, Mechanics' Bank‹Adler—Myron Sulzberger. U. S. Trust Co.‹Peerless Holding Co.—Theon G. Strong. Zimmerman‹Rimori—James M. Vincent.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Gibbel‹Susskind—Hon. Lewis J. Conlan, (Official Referee.)

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Excelsior Sav. Bank‹Ray Chas. Joseph M. Edelson. Robert L. Harrison‹H. Schurin—Reuben L. Maynard. City R. E. Co‹Katzen Realty Co.—Joseph T. Ryan.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—City R. E. Co.‹Lucy Hardy—John J. Mackin.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:

Joseph C Strout.
Jacob Schmal.
Rebecca Elsner, &c.
Anthony Mancuso.
Patrick Hennessey.
Max Roth.
Michael O'Connell.
Jeannie H Heaton.
Margaret E Murray.
Phillip Weiler.
Morton K Leavitt.
Max Roth.
Isaac B Owens.
William Hassney.
Louis J Wilson.
Frederick Bremmer.
Patrick F Kelleher.
Abraham Rosenberg.
Fannie Rosenberg.
Rose Rosenberg.
Annie Surkis.
Cornelius C Leary.
Paolo Campo.
Modesto Graziani.
Marie Poje.
Abe Wilson, Inf.
Giuseppe Gigliotti.
Diego Secane.
Petar Caffrey.
Victor Wellisch.
Thomas H Hubbard.
George A Blessing.
Ellis V Hirsh.
Jacob Appell.
Joseph Nevine.
Flora A Gordon.
Henry Fennell.
Annie DeDe.
Dominick Colaizzi.
Warner Van Norden.
Patrick Larkin.
William Josephy.
Abraham Wolbarst.
Bernard Goodwin.
Benjamin N Disbrow.
Mary L Eddy.
Helen C Juillard.
Emil M Berger.
Daniel Buckley.
Robert J Gray.
Daniel S Doran.
Laura A Pack.
Samuel J Huggins.
Laura D Caspar.
John H Hehelagen.
Lydia E De Forest.
Allan M Jenks.
Mary Boyd.
James Sullivan.
Thomas F Mulry.

Estates of:

Reuben E Crowdus, (issue of fact.)
Sarah L Wolbarst, (same.)
Meyer Shapanka, (same.)
Esther Feigenbaum, (same.)
Adeline Grant, (same.)

Wills for probate:

Emilio A R Zayas.
John Sheridan.
Forrest E Hammond.
Johanna Frank.
George W Wannaker.
Jennie M W Ferris.
Victor Heimberger.
Louis Keim.
Michael McCaul.
Richard Weil.
Julius Goldberg.
Orange M Paschal.
Caroline Krumvield.
Charles Howard.
Charles Heyroldel.

Probate of heirship:

John Butler.

Trust accounting:

Robert Murray.

Administrator's accts:

Miranda Roake.
John J Collins.

Payment of claim:

Caroline L Carpenter.

To revoke probate:

Thomas J Morrow.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Brandenstein‹Wolfe
Ritter‹Klugman.
Schoening‹Stand Musical String, &c, Co.
Feichamer‹Steinhauser.
Stern‹Cassell.
Fishman‹Freedman.
Wyler‹Mayer.
Sandler‹Bregman. (2.)
Rachmel‹Richards.
Weinberg‹Perlstein.
Riegerman‹Levy.
Nicoll‹Lippincott.
Abraham‹Bruner.
Am Gas Co‹Boelscher
Mendelson‹Gilmore.
May & Co‹Rogers.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Barkin‹Callan Bros.
Kobrin‹Weiner.
Hapeney‹N Y Life Ins Co.
Saglimmenti‹N Y Rys.
Ruggiero‹Hanagan.
Mutchnick‹Flynn.
Katz‹Lundberg.
Drucker‹Greenwald.
Polonofski‹Blake.
Lehser‹N Y Rys.
Allen‹Streeseman.
Dorfman‹Lion Brew.
Lewis‹3d Av RR.
Gilbert‹same.
Cooperman‹Butensky.
Adams‹Luke.
Kelly‹Peckio.
Zuckerman‹Speiser.
Timming Rty Co‹Schleicher.
Wildofsky‹Int R T (2)
Mauro‹Empire City Subway Co (2.)
Rosenfeld‹NY Rys.
Wasserman‹Chalmewitz (2.)
Torocco‹NY Rys.
Cairns‹Rader.
Connor‹Union Ry.
Goodman‹Demorest & Little Corp.
Sahora‹McGrath.
Gilmore‹Hausman.
German Co‹Apex Exp.
Robin‹Winslow.
Hayes‹Irish-Am A C.
Cardile‹Scopelliti.
Bleakley‹NY Rys.
Hoffman‹I R T. (2.)
Goldberg‹Griffith.
Durst‹Saxonia Dress Goods Mills.
Jidkins & McCormack Co‹New Toy Mfg Co
Nat Cash Reg Co‹Allwin Rty Co.
Mancuso‹Stern.
Riverside Printing Co ‹Gray.
Rubin‹I R T.
Wilbardo‹same.
Lilley‹56th Av Coach.

Sapinoff‹Campe Corp.
Youngblood‹B & O RR
Cipollaro‹NY Rys.
Blaney‹Korn.
Lynch‹Ginsberg.
Marcovitz‹H & H Co.
Greenberg‹Goldberg Son & Co.
Feldman‹I R T.
Rinsey‹N W Theat.
Wiseberg‹Adrian.
Varney‹Wayne Oil Tank, &c, Co.
Krohnberg‹Alpert.
Weingard‹NY Edis Co
Kaufman‹NY Rys.
Levy‹same. (2.)
Mandelbaum‹same.
Schneider‹Aschley.
Negley‹Columbia Nat Life Ins Co.
Bernstein‹St. Johns.
Davis‹Rosenthal.
Carlin‹I R T. (2.)
Nat Carton Serv Corp ‹Berkowitz.
Gelfand‹NY Rys.
Davis‹I R T.
Gottlieb‹5th Av Coach
Glennon‹Empire Carrying Corp.
Blaine‹NY Rys.
Porrman‹same.
Marconi Wireless Tel Co‹Nat Surety Co.
Scheuer‹Blauman.
Fischer‹I R T.
Le Dieg‹Bruckner.
Leimfuss‹Con Gas Co.
Sont‹Nor Gas Co.
Musesman‹Frank.
Sidelsky‹NY Baths.
Helmoff‹Letrak.
Stein‹Horowitz.
Engelkin‹Mutual Mc-Dermott Dairy Corp.
Sutton‹NY Rys.
Pfaster‹Bonwit.
Schachs‹Nigra.
Giles‹Kittel.
Price‹I R T.
Pfeiffer‹NY, C & W RR. (2.)
Clear.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—No day calendar.

PART II.—Strubenzel, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Wofford‹Simpson.
NY Tel Co‹Barbrick.
Gerstein‹Schwartz.
Rosenberg‹Manion.
Liberman‹Levinsohn.
Schonberger‹Chasaigne.
Stewart Dist Co‹Carroll.
Hemingway‹Grand.
Richard‹Van Slyke.
Lightner‹Hartman-Blachard Co.
Harbus‹Edelman.
Handley‹Penn RR.
Kaufman‹Harris.
Wyler & Co‹Mayer.

Bay Ridge Sav Bank‹McDonald.
Healy‹Healy.
Lamuto‹Di Pietro.
Brooks‹Moloney.
Thomas‹Post.
Guinet‹Thurston Green‹Des Portle Co.
Bensonhurst Yacht Club‹Nostrand.
Leach‹Guinan.
Townsend‹Porth.
Queens Co Trust‹Clay.
Re New Lots Av, (McConkey.)
O'Conner‹O'Conner.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The sale of a loft building on Crosby Street yesterday attracted attention to the old mercantile district, where there has been a quiet but steady buying movement in progress.

Daniel H. Jackson bought from the Central Trust Company and George F. Johnson, Jr., as trustees, the seven-story loft building at 97 Crosby Street, on a lot 25.1 by 68, between Prince and Spring Streets. It is leased to one tenant at a reported rental of $4,200 per annum.

$300,000 Apartment-Dwelling Trade.

The B. F. Construction Company, Charles Flaum, President, has sold the two five-story new-law apartment houses at 1,601 and 1,605 University Avenue. The buildings have just been completed and occupy a plot with a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 100 feet. They are arranged to accommodate seventy-five families, with suites of three, four, and five rooms.

In addition to a cash payment the Nason Company gave in trade the four-story dwelling at 10 West Eighty-fourth Street, on lot 21 by 100, near Central Park West, valued at $30,000. The transaction involved about $300,000, and was negotiated by William S. Baker and Henry J. Kantrowitz.

Christmas Gift for Bride.

The three-story business building at 52 Fulton Street, southeast corner of Cliff Street, on a lot 11 by 28, one of the smallest in the downtown section, has been sold by Henry J. Trevor to clients of Stoddard & Mark. The buyers intend to present the property as a Christmas gift to a bride. The building is assessed at $19,000, but is understood to have cost the seller $32,000. The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the sale.

Interesting Chatham Square Lease.

Economous & Theodoes, importers and exporters of Oriental products, have leased from Bartholomew Sbarboro, now in Italy, and represented by Augustus Sbarboro, the store, mezzanine floor and basement at 17 and 18 Chatham Square through to 6 and 8 Catharine Street, containing about 6,000 square feet.

The lease is for ten years at a graduated rental beginning at $2,000 a year and advancing to $2,600, and was negotiated by Jacob Finkelstein & Son. The property was recently altered at a cost of about $20,000. The same space prior to that time only returned a rental of about $1,200 a year.

Investor Buys $90,000 Parcel on Fulton Street.

As a permanent investment Henry Allen purchased from Charles Lane 119 Fulton Street, running through the block to 50 Ann Street. There are two five-story buildings on the plot, which fronts twenty-five feet on each street and is 120 feet deep. It was held at $90,000, the seller having purchased the property last October from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company. Alexander J. Roux & Co. negotiated the sale.

Resale of Heights Dwelling.

An investing client of Edward J. Thompson purchased from Samuel Kronsky, 124 West 160th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 100. The property, which is located opposite Roger Morris Park, was acquired at public auction by the seller last month.

A $215,000 Bronx Trade.

The Henry Morgenthau Company sold to the Bensenson Realty Company the two five-story apartment houses known as 887 and 891 Southern Boulevard, each on a lot 74 by 105, containing fifty-four apartments and ten stores, which were held at $85,000 each.

The purchasers gave in part payment the block front on the south side of 165th Street, between Clay and Teller Avenues, 127 by 250, which was held at $45,000. Selkin & Mints negotiated the deal.

Bronx Sales.

C. E. Rapport purchased from the Minsmith Realty Company a plot, 202 by 61.2 by 200 by 60 on the west side of Lind Avenue, running through to Sedgwick Avenue, 260 feet north of Devoe Street.

Anna Vanezie sold to Edward E. Miers 2,839 Beaumont Avenue, a four-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100, located near 189th Street.

Brooklyn.

Henry Buttenheim has purchased through Joseph P. Day from the estate of Rebecca S. Blumenthal, Walter Blumenthal, executor, the property at the northeast corner of Boerum and Humboldt Streets, known as 179-181 Boerum Street and 142-150 Humboldt Street, 50 by 100.

This plot is improved with a four-story brick building and a two-story brick building, used for business purposes, with stores on the street level and lofts upstairs. The property was offered at auction on last Tuesday at Mr. Day's special sale, and was purchased by one of the heirs for $21,500.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Gascovne Realty Company has taken title to a plot, 100 by 100 feet, on the west side of Bigelow Avenue, 80 feet north of Atlantic Avenue, Woodhaven, purchasing the land from the Allyn Realty Corporation at a price reported to be between $8,000 and $10,000. The trust will be divided into ten lots, with a frontage of 16 feet each, and plans are now being prepared for single family frame cottages to cost $2,500. The company has given building mortgages on the deal aggregating $20,500.

The Platina Holding Corporation, also operating in the Woodhaven section, has taken title to a plot, 106 by 70 feet, on the southeast corner of Liberty Avenue and West Street, and will erect five dwellings, the corner property to include a store. This building deal will cost about $15,000. The dwellings will face on Liberty Avenue.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization sold the property owned by Frank A. Shaw at the corner of Walworth Avenue and Chariton Place, in the Green acres section of Scarsdale, to a New York business man.

Commercial Leases.

The dwelling at 10 West Fifty-eighth Street has been leased for Alice A. Stearns by E. De Forest Simmons and Russell H. Hoadley and will be remodeled for use as a restaurant and French pastry shop. The house is opposite the Hotel Plaza and adjoins the Charles B. Alexander residence.

Hearing on Fifth Avenue Amendment to Building Height Today.

There will be a hearing this morning before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the proposal to amend the height district map so as to change from a one and one-half times district to a one-time district the property on Fifth Avenue between Sixtieth and Ninety-ninth Streets.

The hearing in this matter was fixed for Dec. 14 and laid over. Limiting the height to 100 feet, it is argued by the Fifth Avenue Association and others who favor the amendment, would discourage further apartment house construction and protect the thoroughfare for home construction.

There appears to be considerable difference of opinion among the property owners affected as to the merit of the proposed restriction.

Realty Note.

Alwyn Court, the twelve-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, is to be sold in foreclosure proceedings on Jan. 4 by Joseph P. Day to satisfy a judgment of $647,300 with interest, obtained by the Fidelity Trust Company as trustee in behalf of bondholders.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

43d St, 144-146 East, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, two five-story buildings; to Robert M. Law for $40,000.

47th St, 334-338 East, s s, 178 ft w of Av B, 60x92, three four-story tenements; to Robert M. Law for $20,250.

11th St, 648 East, s s, 68 ft w of Av C, 15x 47.4, four-story house; R. M. Law, individually and stakeholder, against L. R. Law et al.; Cannon & C., attorneys; partition; to Robert M. Law for $4,250.

137th St, 384 East, s s, 869 ft w of Home Av, 30x110, six-story apartment house; Jackson against Mary Alliert et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $51,627.39; taxes, &c., $800; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

93d St, 16 East, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.8; four-story dwelling; Jacob Weiner against Calvin Realty Corporation et al.; Silberberg & D., attorneys; due, $11,-116.16; taxes, &c., $988; prior mtg, $28,000; adjourned sine die.

Rutgers Place, 21, n s, 75 ft w of Clinton St, 20x119, six-story tenement and store; General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church against Sarah Bimberg et al.; Murray, L. H. & H., attorneys; due, $37,206.78; taxes, &c., $1,-551.09; adjourned to Dec. 24.

Cannon St, 112 and 114, s s, 76.2 ft e of Stanton St, 49.9x100, five-story theatre; Albert Salomon and another, by order, against Moses Zimmerman et al.; P. W. Levy, attorney; due, $53,769.70; taxes, &c., $421.95; to the plaintiff for $45,000.

By James J. Donovan.

220th St, s s, 439 ft w of White Plains Road, 50x114; Peter Schweickert against Charlotte Sowdon et al.; E. L. Brisach, attorney; due, $1,507.80; taxes, &c., $429.92; to the plaintiff for $500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Wilson Av, s w corner of Boscobel Av, five-story brick store and tenement, 97.9x100; S. J. Duffy Realty Co., S. J. Duffy, 180 West End Av., President, owner; J. M. Felsen, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost $100,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

50th St, 11 West, to a four-story, studios and store, &c.; Columbia University, 119th St, and Broadway, owner; B. H. and C. N. Whinston, 148th St. and 3d Av., architects; cost, $8,500.

7th Av, 720 to an eighteen-story, lofts, &c.; G. Backer, 30 East 23d St., owner; W. H. Hunt, 101 Park Av., architect; cost, $9,500.

Lexington Av, 1,225 and 1,227, to a four-story tenement and store; Mrs. A. T. L. Atterbury, New Rochelle, N. Y., owner; H. A. Reid, 347 5th Av., architect; cost, $3,000.

72d St, 265 West; to a four-story dwelling; M. E. Clark, 230 8th Av., owner; C. B. Brun, 405 Lexington Av., architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of Bennett Av, at n s of land of Wm. M. Tweed, being Lots 34 and 35, map of Lucius Chittenden, runs n w, 125.7x n e 48.11x s e 125 to street x s w 61 to beginning; Matilda Weisberger et al. executors, &c, to Charles H. Frank, 52 Leland Ave, New Rochelle, N. Y.; all liens.

Oct. 5; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway.....$17,000

BROOME ST, 24, n s, 75 ft w of Mangin St, 25x98.9; Philip and Bertha Lax to Ida Silberman, 650 Hendricks St, Brooklyn, mtg $16,000. Dec. 11.....$100

CANAL ST, 221 to 227, n w corner of Baxter St, 112 to 116; 104.10x39.1x100x71.10, foreclosure Dec. 14, 1917; John L. O'Brien, referee, to the Bank of Europe, 280 4th Av. Dec. 19; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$75,000

FRONT ST, 104, n w s, 20.8x84.3x irregular; Robert E. Douglas et al., heirs, and Rebecca Douglas, formerly, Wilson, widow and devisee of John Wilson, to William H. Douglas, 317 West 76th St, also heir of same, quitclaim, April 1, 1915; attorneys, Blandy, M. & S.,

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lessees.—Owner retiring will lease for long term apartment houses showing large profits. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

INDUCEMENTS.
Unequaled for shipping facilities, labor, buildings of all types, factory sites, garages, model tenements splendid transportation; small and large plots. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 373.

FACTORY SITES.
We are ready to build on plots of all dimensions near Brooklyn, E. D. Terminal, in from 90 to 120 days, to sell or rent. Apply Paul S. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

"ALONG TREE SOUND."
For sale or rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 30 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet "A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will trade free and clear lots for city income property. S. Morris, 15 Compton Terrace, Jamaica, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Reliable, permanent tenant to share beautifully furnished small office, fifth floor, Times Building; location unexcelled; $25 month, including free use typewriter and phone. Phone Bryant 2564, or call Room 512, between 9 and 11. References required.

Five light floors in loft building, (will rent one or all,) size 25x90; elevator; suitable for woodworking, brass finishers, metal workers, &c.; rent reasonable; Fulton St., near Church. Apply Wollins & Bull, Inc., 45 John St.

Four-story loft building, with stores, 50x82, northeast corner 23d St. and 1st Av.; cheap rent, favorable lease; immediate possession. For particulars write I. Hirsch, 1,361 Madison Av.

Store and basement, 16,000 sq. ft.; 18th St., near 6th Av.; fireproof, sprinklers, live steam; possession; 155 ft. sidewalk loading. C. G. Keller, 109 West 23d.

To Lease—Garage, 235 West 69th St.; all conveniences; price to suit.

Phone Rector 3634-3635 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

Store, 28 East 34th St., near Madison Av.; large display window, steam heat, hot water. William F. Puerst, Inc., Agent, 87 Nassau St.

Light loft wanted, about 7,500 square feet, for manufacturing hotel ware; elevator and heat; about $2,500 per year. L 319 Times Downtown.

Desk and office space, furnished; $5 to $40; mailing privileges, $2; telephone service. Duane, 309 Broadway. Suit 807.

Loft building, 6,000 square feet, 3-story or separate, each loft 25 by 100. Schwartz & Klein, 338 East 95th St.

PHYSICIAN or dentist; parlor floor; every known improvement; location ideal. 542 West 113th St.

To sublet, reasonable; fine office, 17x28 ft.; at 90 West St., 11th floor; overlooking river. Apply Room 1113.

Parlor store, with showcase privilege. Apply Natty Boot Shop, 62 East 34th St.

At 8 East 18th St., (3th Av.)—Light lofts, $40 up.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Automobile distributor wants bonded warehouse space for one hundred automobiles; December until Spring; fire rates, storage rates, proximity to Columbus Circle all considered; Jersey location preferred, Brooklyn, Long Island City considered. M 53 Times.

Ground floor, 50 by 100, for steam laundry; must have at least 90 to 100 pounds' pressure of live steam. Z 337 Times Annex.

Firm of certified public accountants desire private office; full particulars. D 315 Times Downtown.

Wanted to rent or purchase picture theatre; full particulars. E 156 Times.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

STUCCO HOUSE—$20 MONTHLY.
Buys it; everything new; 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat; fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once; sacrifice for $1,500; $250 cash needed; title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

7-room semi-bungalow, finest section Flatbush; plot 30x100; room for garage; all modern improvements; unusually attractive in design and price. Particulars owner, 343 East 23d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 8657.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

$9D, 237 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT, 3 BATHS. CARETAKERS.

New Jersey.

Montclair house, nine rooms, all improvements; room for garage and garden; cheerful home; very reasonable rent. Phone Worth 1372. Write V 273 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

50TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; front apartment; call 9 to 1, except Sunday. Cortes.

31ST, 130 EAST.—Corner, six and bath; all outside.

45TH ST., 1 EAST, (corner Fifth Av.)—Fully furnished corner apartment for bachelor. John N. Golding.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM L. SWEET, Jr., Complainant, against ALL PACKAGE GROCERY STORES COMPANY, Defendant. — Consolidated cause.—No. E. 14—889.

Now, on this 10th day of December, 1917, came H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL and HERBERT A. EMERSON, as Receivers of the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company, in the above-entitled suit, and presented their petition verified the 5th and 7th days of December, 1917, praying that the Court make an order in respect to the filing of proofs or statements of claim by those claiming to be creditors and/or otherwise against the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company;

Whereupon, on reading and filing said petition together with the consents of all parties appearing in the above-entitled suit, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, it is, on motion of GILBERT & GILBERT, solicitors for said Receivers,

ORDERED (1) That any and all creditors of or claimants against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claim that the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to them, or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever assert any claim against it are hereby required to assert their claims on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, and to file before said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against the All Package Grocery Stores Company, and its estate, with H. Snowden Marshall and Herbert A. Emerson, as Receivers of the All Package Grocery Stores Company, at the office of their solicitors, Gilbert & Gilbert, Esqs., No. 43 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

(2) That no creditor of or claimant against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claims the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to him or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whoever who asserts any claim against it who fails to file a statement or proof of claim on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of the All Package Grocery Stores Company in the hands of the said Receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

(3) That the said Receivers be and they hereby are authorized and directed to give notice of this order by publication three times each week, for a period of three weeks, in The New York Times, The Brooklyn Eagle and The Chicago Tribune. And it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be mailed with all convenient dispatch by the said Receivers to each and every person appearing upon the books of the All Package Grocery Stores Company as a creditor thereof, or claimant against it, at the claimant's or creditor's address as shown upon the said books.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Sides.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 289 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Seton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. THE LORRAINE, 3 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Finely furnished, modern apartment, two rooms, foyer hall, bath, kitchenette, electric light, gas log, hardwood floors, Oriental rugs; $110 month; permanent tenant only. Apply on premises or 'phone Circle 3202.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome 1 and 2 room, sunny suites; private baths.

55TH ST. and Broadway.—Eight-room apartment to rent, completely furnished, for season or longer, $250 per month; concession for long lease to desirable tenant. For full particulars apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Beautifully and newly furnished four-room, sunny apartment; Oriental rugs.

56TH, 208 WEST.—THORNDYKE APT. HOTEL.
Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; no weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, four rooms, kitchenette, bath; $200; ALSO on 49th Street, near 5th Avenue, three rooms, kitchen, bath; elegantly furnished; $175. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, Near 5th.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 7 rooms, 2 baths; grand piano; $225. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette, apartment to sublet. Columbus 6186.

65TH, 11 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 3 rooms, 1 flight rear; $15. Janitor.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.) —Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

66TH, (Central Park West.)—Bachelor apartment, 2 large light rooms, furnished or unfurnished; highest reference required. Phone Columbus 586.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Studio attractively furnished, secluded, suitable artist, musician; rent part time; also separate housekeeping apartment top floor.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; also smaller; private house.

74TH, 132 WEST.—High-class two-room suite; all improvements; plenty heat; references.

77TH, 44 WEST.—Elegant apartment, 3 sunny master bedrooms, 3 baths, large living room, overlooking park; 11th floor west. Schuyler 1207.

80TH, 108 WEST.—One, two rooms, maid service; modern; good service; references.

86TH, WEST.—Superior square room, suitable two; steam radiator, bath. W 128 Times.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds; bath; electricity; hall room.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Sublet, 2 rooms and bath; high-class, furnished apartment; $65 month. Apply on premises, or main office, 215 Manhattan Av. Frederick Academy 1647.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, housekeeping; corner Morningside Drive. Apartment 52.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice Blue living room; pink bedroom, furniture by Stickley; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8274, Apt. 94.

ADJOINING RIVERSIDE,
Seven desirable rooms, substantially furnished. Apt. 62, 622 West 113th St.

A MAGNIFICENT three-room corner apartment to sublet; red and cream, mahogany furniture, open fireplaces; maid's service and linen. Manager, Hotel Chelsea, 2700 Chelsea.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms; most desirable location and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

ATTENTION.—See apartment house information Page 26 in "The Red Book" classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12064 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
With or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 PER MONTH.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (82d St.)—Six rooms, corner apt. Telephone Schuyler 1965.
CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.
FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY
Town-Country Renting Agency,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 5386.
HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.
HOTEL MARSEILLES, Broadway, at 103d St.—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLESTON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

NINE ROOMS, 3 baths, on west side; very desirable neighborhood; no children; $400 four months. O 49 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 90's.—Handsomely furnished 9-room corner apartment; immediate possession; 3 months, longer; particulars. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—7 rooms, completely furnished; 2 baths and extra lavatory; high-class. Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 185, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 79th.)—Living, bedroom, private bath, kitchenette; short lease. Schuyler 2109.

SIX ROOMS, opposite Morningside Park, $100 monthly. Phone morning, evening, Cathedral 9487.

SUBLET two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished good taste; smart location. Plaza 6102.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 46. — Attractive studio apartment. Call between 9 and 12.

Unfurnished—East Side.

56TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

56TH, 109-111 EAST, (Near Park Av.).—Select studio apartments, one and two rooms; both large, light; efficient service; $75. Superintendent on premises or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone 1732 Vanderbilt.

57TH ST., 48 East, southeast corner Madison Av.; 8 corner rooms; $900.

MADISON AV., 750, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $750 to $1,400. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 5900.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE, PHONE 6958 PLAZA.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH, 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment, six rooms, two baths; private house.

107TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

125TH, 2-4 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; six beautiful, large rooms and bath, only $60.

127TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms $2,500. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

127TH, (Near Riverside.)—Sublet unfurnished, 9 months' lease, 6 rooms and maid quarters; $90 month. Schuyler 7114.

84TH, 15 WEST.—Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; immediate possession; $50.

240 WEST 56TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT,
2 ROOMS AND BATH,
$600-$700 A YEAR.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

141ST, 204-206 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 7 rooms, bath, $45; near L.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
130 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $45. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or janitor.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
to reliable party only, modern private house; hardwood floors, electricity, shower, garden; three minutes 145th St. subway express; rent, $75; two roomers pay $60. L 135 Times.

ATTENTION!—See apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 1206; for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

EIGHT-ROOM apartment, near Columbia College; beautifully arranged; delightful location; will sacrifice for $65 month; worth great deal more. H M 212 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
274-276 W. 19th St.; 5 and 6 all light rooms. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST., OR SUPT.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT,
1,945 7th Av., (117th;) 7 rooms, bath, $65. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, OR JANITOR.

THE CLEBURNE,
924 WEST END AV., Corner 108th St.
Unusually Attractive Apartments.
One 7 rooms, 3 baths.
One 8 rooms, 3 baths.
One 10 rooms, 4 baths.
Immediate Possession.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
158 Broadway, or on premises.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500. Superintendent, on premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

I will pay $200 per month for a first-class, furnished, housekeeping apartment of about seven rooms for three months; family three adults; west side, not above 59th St.; east side, not above 70th St. Address Responsible, E 167 Times.

DESIRABLE 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, with kitchenette, restaurant in the building, for Winter or longer; between 59th and 100th Sts.; west side preferred. Write particulars to Chandler, 264 West 34th St.

Seven or eight room apartment, two baths, wanted on east side, below 80th St.; four months from Jan. 1st; $300-$350. Telephone Vanderbilt 1453.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Five-room apartment, modern, below 30th St., West, without lease; young couple; $60 or less. Phone Flushing 797.

Will sublet unfurnished three-room housekeeping elevator apartment, downtown, $50-$60. L 320 Times Downtown.

Small furnished apartment, central; state terms. Address Samovar, 6 East 36th St.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

15TH, 114 EAST.—Two-room sunny suite; beautifully appointed; well heated; bath, telephone.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $13 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

31, 114 EAST.—Large, small, well heated, attractively furnished; private bath; electricity.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, all conveniences; $5.

37TH, 125 EAST.—Large, sunny room; hot and cold water; newly decorated; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large front room; all conveniences; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV. 174, (33d.)—Vanderbilt Studios; Cheerful two-room suite; newly decorated; first floor studio; lease; references. Murray Hill 9286.

West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people: antique, mahogany, and chintz; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 3 P. M.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

52D, 250 WEST.—Back parlor, with bath; also furnished rooms. Telephone 2238 Circle.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated house; continuous hot water, good service, telephone; transients accommodated.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable single room; all conveniences; continuous hot water; references: gentleman.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, comfortably furnished room; French family; $25. 1348 Plaza.

60TH, 63 WEST.—Second-floor front and dressing room, with running water, electricity, steam heat, kitchenette; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, $6, $7; suites, private baths; gentlemen, business couples.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; bath; references.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private house, suitable for bachelor. Tel. 9464 Columbus.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debunyz, Columbus 3588.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, small, front rooms, southern exposure, private bath.

72D, 266 WEST.—Excellent location; warm double, single rooms; Southern cooking; meals optional.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, medium room; private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms.

73D, (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms, single, en suite, with bath. 3764 Columbus.

73D, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; near subway; "L" express.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.) —Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, $6-$7; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive residence.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Large front room, suitable couple; smaller one; all improvements; high-class apartment house. Apt. 32, Cole.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful sunny suite; select, modern apartment. Columbus 7248. Salvin.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, small room, dressing rooms, select house, reasonable.

75TH, 159 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small; electricity; adjoining baths.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, dressing rooms, select house, reasonable.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished; maid, telephone service.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; small front room; every convenience; finest location.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally large, attractive room, with kitchenette adjoining; every convenience.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable; references.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Elegantly furnished modern room, private bath, electric light, refined environment.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, parlor floor; water, electric light; refined environment.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, adjoining bath; references.

78TH, 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large, single, heated; electricity, telephone; near subway.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished rooms; gentlemen, couples; adjoining baths; well heated.

78TH, 125 WEST.—Second-floor suite, all improvements; attractive, comfortable, reasonable. 2638 Schuyler.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive, large room, $6; also single room, $5; private house.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Neatly furnished back parlor; well heated; southern exposure; private bath.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large clean rooms, twin beds, one flight up; electricity; $10.

82D, 53 WEST.—Second floor, front; other rooms; heated; $4; kitchenette; references.

84TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor suite, with bath; constant hot water; maid service; ideal location; reasonable. Schuyler 7248.

84TH, 15 WEST.—Magnificent suite; southern exposure; gentlemen; breakfast, heat, electricity. KEELEY.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story front room; private bath; other rooms.

91ST, 262 WEST.—Attractive large and small bedrooms; beautifully furnished; kitchen privileges. Rear.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Large front room, near bath; phone; subway. Collins.

86TH ST., 76 WEST. (Apartment 2B.)—Handsome room; private family; referenced gentleman; elevator; subway, "L."

86TH, 23 WEST.—Sunny front room; breakfast; those wishing comforts; well-kept home.

86TH, (349 WEST END AV.)—Two large rooms, private house; $6, $8; gentlemen only.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Two attractive, connecting front rooms, private bath, $10; also single rooms.

88TH, 185 WEST.—Large, outside parlor, adjoining room, suitable 2, 3; other outside rooms; conveniences. 'Phone Voegtlin.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; large front room; breakfast optional; references.

96TH, 149 WEST.—Small, attractively furnished room; all conveniences. River. 3849. Irwin.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 43, Riverside 3494.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Small, attractive hall (front) room, adjoining bath; two flights up; business man or women; $3.50.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two sunny, connecting rooms; every convenience; gentleman, couple.

103D, 9 WEST.—Private family, single room, bath adjoining; lady. 8472 Riverside. Rinckhoff.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsome front room, private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

106TH, 203 WEST.—Cheerful, well-heated room; electricity, phone, private; reference; $3.50. Finneran.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light room, bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6487.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Sunny single room; Morningside Drive; small room, running water. Apt. 4.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, front room, suitable for two; all conveniences; well-kept, private house.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5, $6. McCabue.

124TH, (3,151 Broadway.)—Double room, facing Broadway, $6; modern conveniences. Apartment 44.

143D ST., 527 WEST.—Two or three rooms and kitchen; single or en suite; all improvements. Apt. 2.

BROADWAY, 2,764.—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined. Starrett, Academy 1588.

BROADWAY, 3,544 (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; modern conveniences. Dr. Mayer.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Clean, sunny outside room; private apartment. Academy 2546. Rich.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Large, steam heated, second floor room; private residence; telephone; breakfast optional; references.

RIVERSIDE, (103d Subway.)—Beautiful front and back room; private home; front has balcony, good outlook; rear southern exposure; private bath; dressing rooms. 992 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.) — Large rooms, newly decorated, private baths, electricity, reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th St.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam; bachelor apt. Telephone Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d St.)—Beautiful suite, facing river; private house.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large front room, twin beds, running water.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG DANISH GENTLEMAN wants small furnished room, private home. E 188 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking, table guests; references.

38TH, 29 EAST. — Attractive large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent meals; refined.

54TH, 15-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)— For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST (near 5th Ave).—Large, small rooms, excellent board, all improvements.

53D, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny double room, second floor, front; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, also single room; Southern exposure.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms on top floor.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; home table; references.

58TH, 41, 43, 45, Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 58 WEST. — Handsomely furnished, steam heat, private bath, electric light; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished,—warm room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT, TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double and single rooms, private bath; home surroundings; table boarders welcome.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large double, single rooms, private bath; home surroundings; table guests.

72D, 263 WEST.—Second floor, handsome double room, private bath; heat hot water.

72D, 286 WEST.—Fine location; double, single rooms; excellent cooking; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-heated, double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, private bath, excellent cooking, modern conveniences.

151 WEST 76TH ST.
Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Rooms; home cooking; special rate to permanent business people.

80TH, 123 WEST.—The Georgian, comfortable rooms, excellent cuisine, modern; good service.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, warm room; also medium room; homelike surrounding; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

83D, 25 WEST.—Splendid accommodations; private bath; steam, electricity; home cooking. Schuyler 8207.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive hall room, southern exposure; elevated and subway stations.

90TH, 213 WEST.—Single room, young gentleman; running water, electricity; excellent table; references.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, bath adjoining; unexcelled Jewish table. Riverside 9783.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Refined, private home, two large suites, private baths, twin beds, small room; near park, subway, elevated.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; reasonable rates.

93D ST., 676 WEST END AV.—Large double room, bath adjoining; electricity and phone; home comfort; gentlemen or married couple.

93D, 308 WEST.—Beautiful single room; steam, electricity; exclusive house; table guests accommodated.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; subway, "L"; excellent cuisine; French spoken.

95TH, 67 WEST. — Comfortable furnished large room for couple; table boarders.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptional large, front room; private bath; owner's home; reference.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second-floor suite; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 513 (Apt. 31).—Two rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent cuisine.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 116TH.
Exclusive couple can find unusual accommodations; two attractively furnished rooms, private bath; home cooking. Morningside 4320. Apt. 3N.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 128th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

THREE PEOPLE desire room and board in private home or apartment, east side, 60th to 70th Sts.; references. Reply J. P., 32 East 65th St.

Two rooms and bath wanted by mother and son; Hebrew adults; elevator apartment; uptown preferred; board optional. W 133 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK latest model, with Winter top; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, roadster, Winter and Summer tops; 1916 Buick, 7-passenger touring car. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway, Columbus 4395.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1913 7-passenger touring car; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, early 1916 limousine; excellent condition; $1,175. 216 State, Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC 1917 Brougham Landaulet, used four months; condition like new. Columbus 8065.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder limousine; condition equal to new; will sacrifice. Garage, 121 West 54th. Warren's car.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC, 1915 8-cyl. Sedan, 5-pass.; 1915 Kissel Car 6 Coupe, 4-pass. 658 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 2587 Market.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CADILLA

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—American girl, 18 to 22; $15 to start; good chances of advancement. Call, between 12 and 1 P. M., Room 711, 90 West St.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Beginner considered; if experienced state what business, state salary expected. B. A. C., 225 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Over 18; experienced and competent; moderate salary to start. McCall Co., 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; one who understands the fire insurance business. J. K. Dorn, Miami, Fla.

STENOGRAPHER.—In wholesale house; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. M 77 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 35 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedology; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 8th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4855, afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPIST OR STENOGRAPHER wanted; general experience in checking department of advertising agency preferred; ability to properly handle detail work thoroughly and accurately essential; only those capable of earning good salary need apply. Room 702, 63 Park Row.

TYPIST,
experienced, to use dictaphone; dictaphone experience desirable, but not essential; permanent; advancement, pay according to capability. Smith Pharmacal, 323 East 34th.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, wanted to operate switchboard in wholesale house; answering giving full particulars. L 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—Experienced in clerical work of large printing office; permanent position. McCall's Magazine, 236 West 37th.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, companion to little girl; good sewer; preferably French; willing to be useful. Write, stating full details, salary. F 176 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Call between 9 and 1—Room 725.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER for official of large manufacturing firm in New Brunswick, N. J.; salary, $100 per month.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau St., Miss Griffith: excellent opportunities for dictaphone operators; $18-$20; stenographers, $15-$25.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $15 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates; teaching them expert filing; business in six weeks; join the day and evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2201 Franklin.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-546 6th Av., (45th St.) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A. Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, Junior, excellent opportunity for right man; call room 505, 13 Park Row; see Mr. Rubel.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.
A new department in a successfully established trade paper offers big opportunity for an experienced salesman who can prove his salesmanship; state salary desired in first letter; no beginners. M 54 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young assistant to manager on weekly paper, to start at $15; with ability can earn $25; state experience. A 101 Times.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN wanted, capable of handling men on hand fabricated steel products. Foreman, 186 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. Wanted, by H. Ohashi & Co., Inc., manufacturers of typewriter ribbon and carbon paper, 54 Leonard St.; must be intelligent, well educated, willing worker; good opportunity for advancement to right party; references; salary to start, $12 to $15.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable handling large number of accounts. Give full details and salary desired. L 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in real estate office; apply between 9 and 10. T. W. Jones, 220 5th Av.

BOY.—ASSISTANT TO FILE CLERK IN AN OFFICE WHERE THERE IS A GOOD CHANCE FOR ONE WHO IS AMBITIOUS AND WANTS TO ADVANCE HIMSELF. V 311 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Wanted by a corporation, bright boy; must be neat in appearance, a good penman, and reside with his parents. Address, giving age, and naming reference. V 307 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15-16 years of age, for office of a large mercantile house offering excellent opportunities. Apply to T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York City.

BOY, 16-18 years old, transportation company; salary $40 per month. Address J. W. J., P. O. Box 76, New York City.

BOYS, about 15, as messengers in large publishing house; $7 start; opportunity advancement. McCall Co., 236 West 37th St.

BOY wanted; one who can read and write Spanish. L 318 Times Downtown.

BUYERS WANTED

FOR OUR NEW BARGAIN BASEMENT. Must have thorough knowledge of resources and market conditions, so as to be able to buy job lots and clearance stocks. Four experienced buyers required in
1. Women's suits, coats, skirts, dresses.
2. Waists and millinery.
3. Muslin and knit underwear.
4. Women's and children's shoes.

Give complete statement of experience in letter to Charles C. Ferris, Gilchrist Company, Boston.

BUYER of infants' knit goods wanted by jobbing house; excellent opportunity for right person; have some experience; give particulars. E. O., 273 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR WANTED.
CHAUFFEUR, EXPERT MECHANIC; SINGLE AND OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE; MUST HAVE BEST OF REFERENCES; GOOD POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY. CALL BETWEEN 10 AND 12, M. C. MIGEL, 17 MADISON AV.

COLLECTOR WANTED.—Thirty days' employment; salary and exceptional commission proposition to hustler; must be able to make bond, be man of diplomacy, and good appearance. M 56 Times.

COLLEGE MEN over 18 for school census work, also part time; state particulars and mention, if possible, telephone number. L 304 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANTS.
Several men of proved executive ability and experience in factory cost accounting, for constructive and analytical work; satisfactory record in installing cost systems or as head of accounting, production or cost departments in manufacturing plants essential; state business experience fully, explaining kind of work done or position held with each concern; give references; all applications considered strictly confidential and no references investigated without permission. Please give phone number on application. V 289 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN.—City experience. Write, stating age, salary, references, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

DRAFTSMEN.
First class layout men, also first class detailers, experienced on automobile work. Apply to Mr. W. Taylor, Milton Corp., Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, over draft age, with or without some architectural knowledge; state age, experience, salary. Permanent, W 129 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAUGHTSMEN,

HERE'S
YOUR CHANCE

To Capitalize Your
Training.

To Develop in
Sales Work.

We need men who have mechanical training and some shop experience.

If you are ambitious and want to get ahead faster, send your qualifications and photograph to the

INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

All communications will be considered confidential.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. L. M., 285 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED AT ONCE
WITH CHEMICAL AND ACID
EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN;
STATE SALARY EXPECTED. Z
336 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN.

Attractive work at best rates for Tool Designers, Jig and Fixture men. U. S. Government work. Apply
REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY,
Boston Av.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN
WITH EXPERIENCE IN DESIGNING AND DETAILING SMALL AUTOMATIC MACHINERY WANTED BY RELIABLE FIRM; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; CALL BETWEEN 5 AND 6 P. M. FRIDAY ONLY AT
S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.,
7 UNION SQUARE WEST.

DRAFTSMAN for furnace constructing. Call Barclay 7866.

DRESS MAN.
An excellent opportunity is offered to one who knows the dress business from A to Z, to take complete charge of buying, selling, &c., for large jobber; state full particulars, strictly confidential. M 49 Times.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, for work in steel shipyard; recent technical graduate preferred. Apply T. C. Desmond & Co., 31 Nassau St., New York City.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR from caller, quick and accurate at figures; splendid opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. C. S. P., 220 Times Uptown.

ENVELOPE ADJUSTER on plunger type machine; must be first class, of long experience, able to furnish best references as to character and ability; steady position; good pay. F. B., 217 Times Downtown.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for traveling man not subject to the draft; representative house with established clientele, manufacturing lady's hand bags, &c., needs man for large towns in Northwest and part of Middle West; experience in this line not essential if applicant comes highly recommended; commission basis with liberal drawing account. M 70 Times.

GAUGE MAKERS.
Experienced men to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St., one six blocks south of 14th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKER
AND
MODEL MAKERS,
HIGH-CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; 48 HOURS PER HOUR, WITH ADVANCEMENT. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS, first-class, on small work; Brooklyn factory. M. O. P., 279 Times.

JANITOR for four cold-water tenements; no furnaces; make small repairs; rent free; state age, number in family, references, and salary wanted. V 297 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE to take care of gentleman's apartment. Call, 4 to 6, Saturday afternoon, Symmons, 105 East 19th St.

LACQUERER, experienced, on chandelier work. Apply F. Storsberg & Co., 22 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.
One who has had large experience and some executive ability; opportunity for advancement; state experience, companies worked for, age, and salary desired. Address Large Office, V 258 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted for garage who has had some experience in the auto supply business; salary depends upon ability; examination. Apply by letter, stating age, references, &c., Z 365 Times Annex.

MANAGER ladies' specialty shop; must have had good specialty store experience and be qualified to do own buying and write own advertising; state draft exempt; a good opportunity is open to an enthusiastic, aggressive man, under 40, who knows his job; state experience and salary desired. Z 368 Times Annex.

MEN WANTED
BY LARGE MECHANICAL PRODUCTS CONCERN.
Good pay—Good working conditions.

30 Draftsmen.
5 Cost Accountants.
Mail your applications to
P. O. Box 11, Elizabeth, N. J.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Experienced men needed at once.
Write or call
REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY,
Boston Av.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man who understands stenography and typewriting, for prominent wholesale clothing concern. Call L. Preis & Bro., 200 Fifth Av., room 424.

OFFICE BOY capable of advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. L 224 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; call today; good opportunity. United Selling Co., 59th St. and 11th Av.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, energetic. Call Room 1206, 25 Broad St.

OFFICE MANAGER: stenography essential; hard worker; middle age preferred; state experience and wages. W 130 Times.

OPERATOR.—Wanted, by wholesale dry goods house, operator on Underwood bookkeeping machine; must be familiar with daily proof and monthly trial balance; state age, references, and salary expected. D 271 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.—Night telephone operator in garage; state age, experience and salary. B. B., 410 Times Downtown.

PHARMACIST.
Salary, $600 to $840.
Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and present for inspection their licenses from the N. Y. State Board of Pharmacy. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until Dec. 24, at 4 P. M. For further particulars, see "City Record," or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR debts or obligations incurred by my wife, Sadie Wechsler. ISAAC WECHSLER.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.—Salesmen of experience, who control some trade, would have fine opportunity in progressive, co-operative house where no other salesmen are employed; salary and commission. M 36 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced on photographic passes. Address R. P., 211 Times Downtown.

PRINTER.—Wanted, competent all-round man to take charge of small typographical department in a New York City manufacturing concern; must be good compositor and understand how to run a department. M 70 Times.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Senior accountants, qualified men, wanted immediately by large public accountants' office in New York; salary $2,500-$3,000; permanent engagements; state age, experience, and qualifications. V 274 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING TELLER.—Bank wants experienced receiving teller; state experience and salary expected. D 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—FIRST-CLASS CONVERTING WASH GOODS HOUSE NEEDS FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH LARGE RETAIL AND JOBBING TRADE; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, Z 372 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.—LARGE EXPORT HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELERS; PREFERABLY MEN WITH DRY GOODS EXPERIENCE; MUST SPEAK SPANISH FLUENTLY AND HAVE UNQUESTIONED PROOF OF PAST RECORD SUCCESS AS SALESMEN; WHEN ANSWERING GIVE FULL DETAILS, EXPERIENCE, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. V 308 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—LARGE WHOLESALE HARDWARE JOBBING HOUSE REQUIRES A FEW EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO COVER LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TERRITORY ON A COMMISSION BASIS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTIES; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS WHEN APPLYING. L 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN who has had some experience in selling to the pocketbook, glove and petticoat trade; salary and commission basis; good opportunity for the right man. M 67 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have immediate need for capable men to represent us in Eastern territory; opportunity for advancement to sober and intelligent men of proved selling ability; must come well recommended; drawing account against commission. K. C., 48 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men of good appearance and education for local and territorial exhibit work; integrity of character and business experience the chief requisite; splendid opportunity for advancement; commission basis and drawing account. Apply J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN, energetic, visiting hardware trade in New York and vicinity, to represent as a side line a large manufacturing concern on a commission basis; fine prospects for good man. Write, stating ability and concern connected with. Z 371 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for full line of motor trucks, all sizes, light and heavy duty; attractive prices and time payment; liberal commission; only high-class men of good habits and diligent workers wanted. Eclipse Motors Corp., 31E West 47th St.

SALESMAN.—Intelligent American of force and initiative wanted for exhibit work; character and business ability more essential than any previous line sold; advancement assured the right man; guaranteed drawing account against commission. C. K., 29 Times.

SALESMEN.—ABLE, ENERGETIC MEN, GOOD CHARACTER, CAN MAKE PROFITABLE CONNECTIONS, WITH GOOD HOUSE, WHERE EARNINGS ARE LARGE; COMMISSION TO START. ROOM 1223, 52 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.—Automobiles; factory branch; Brooklyn territory; only one with past experience, with a good record to show; no beginners wanted; salary and commission. Apply, letter only, 1,426 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN, (6,) wanted; those calling on jewelry, leather, notion and art needlework departments, calling on jobbers and large department stores only; commission basis. Nathan A. Krischer, 13-19 University Place.

SALESMAN wanted to handle a line of popular-priced goods for Chicago, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and other Western States; commission basis; good opportunity for right man. M 72 Times.

SALESMAN.—Book, insurance, subscription, experienced; quantity business; new field; local territory. Room 619, 350 Broadway. V 310 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN worsted hand knitting yarn, having large established trade, can secure good opening on commission basis. Z 354 Times Annex.

SALESMAN worsted hand knitting yarn, having large established trade, can secure good opening on commission basis. Z 354 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, silk, with experience; only strictly commission basis. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av.

SALESMAN wanted with good road experience and good following to sell dolls; salary or commission. Z 378 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF OFFICE RECORDS IN SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE DOWNTOWN REAL ESTATE FIRM; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PERMANENT POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROPER PERSON; STATE EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL AND SALARY. BOX V 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK.
Must have experience in wholesale grocery; state wages, experience; give references. G. F., 180 Times.

SOLICITOR.—General insurance office desires a solicitor; commission. Call before 10:30 A. M., Henry Jones & Son, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Manager wants stenographer and secretary competent to relieve him of detail; must be able to take dictation rapidly and transcribe correctly; high school or college graduate preferred; should be well read and informed, and have knowledge of business methods gained by experience; give full particulars. Z 360 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; capable young man; must be willing to make himself generally useful; references required. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary expectations. E 187 Times.

TYPIST or stenographer wanted, having general experience in advertising agency; checking department preferred; must possess initiative, ability to properly handle detail work with thoroughness and facility. Room 702, 63 Park Row.

WANTED.

A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE WITH TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTABLISHED LAKE SHIPYARD WORKING ON NEW CONSTRUCTION AND DRY DOCK REPAIRS. REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY; DUTIES TO COMPRISE GENERAL SUPERVISION, ORGANIZATION, AND OFFICE. ATTRACTIVE SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR PROPER REQUIREMENTS. ADDRESS BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS, SHIPYARD SUPERINTENDENT, Z 322 TIMES ANNEX.

WATCHMAKER.—Expert; good position, steady; good hours; write immediately. P. Krukin, Morticello, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN, with high school education, $8-$9 to start; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR STATISTICAL WORK IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED PUBLISHING HOUSE; ONE WITH INSURANCE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; EXEMPT; PERMANENT POSITION WITH STEADY PROMOTION, BASED ON ABILITY; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, REFERENCES, AND SALARY WANTED. ADDRESS K., P. O. BOX 1117, NEW YORK.

YOUNG MEN
to make out shipping receipts and do general office work in warehouse; hours 7:30-5:45, Saturday 7:30-12.
$12 WEEKLY START.
ADVANCEMENT.
R. S., 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN.—Wanted, in large real estate office, bright young men for record department; splendid opportunity for advancement to brokerage department. M 78 Times.

YOUNG MAN about 17 or 18 years of age for downtown insurance office; must have good education; salary $6 week; in reply mention age, religion, and education. D 316 Times Downtown.

Education Notes.

Examinations will be held shortly for license as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools the following subjects: Accounting and business practice, chemistry, free-hand drawing, English, stenography and typewriting, French, history, mathematics, physics, and Spanish. Applications should be filed not later than Jan. 4. The examination will be open to those who become eligible before Feb. 1. The pay is $2 a day.

The first preliminary test in the examination for license as first assistant teacher in the several subjects covered in the announcement of Nov. 30 will be given today at 1 P. M., at the Examination Hall of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, 54 Lafayette Street, Manhattan.

A service flag of 130 stars was unfurled at Public School 84, Glenmore Avenue and Watkins Street, Brooklyn. Addresses were made by Principal Badanes, Borough-elect Riegelman, and several of the alumni. The flag, which had been hidden amid the ceiling decorations above the platform of the auditorium, gracefully dropped at a prearranged signal, when Lieutenant Goldstein of the Forty-seventeen Regiment made the presentation address.

An entertainment will be given this evening by the Graduates' Association of P. S. 78, Brooklyn.

The Bushwick High School Alumni will hold its annual reunion and dance this evening at the school.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE.
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
Accountants, (3,) $1,500-$1,800-$3,000 yearly; bookkeepers, (35,) double-entry, commercial experience, $1,300-$1,800 yearly; stenographic secretaries, (3,) $1,500-$1,800-$2,000 yearly; clerks, (95,) some without experience, $10 to $21 weekly.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Gentlemen; military drill, mathematics, Latin, history, English, Spanish, natural science, gymnastics, and athletics; all for first-class boarding schools. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, American and Foreign Teachers Agency, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU,
360 Broadway. Accountants, $2,000; stenos. for So. Am., $175 per month; for Russia, $2,400. Bookkeepers, $20; boys, $8.

50 IMMEDIATE OPENINGS.—Bookkeepers, accountants, clerks, executives, $10-$50. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

BOOKKEEPERS; good handwriting; $25 to $30. Pan American Agency, 59 Pearl St.

Instruction.

EARN $5,000 to $15,000 YEARLY
as Drugless Practitioners. Chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs. Save $100 by joining classes now forming; both sexes, day or evening; moderate tuition. Terms, particulars on request. American Institute of Chiropractic, Suite 1022 45 West 34th St. 'Phone Greeley 1160. New York.

Auto School, Bedford Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Dept. F. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs; booklet and pass for free trial lesson; classes for men, separate for women.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Pabst Pure Extract Company of Reading, Penn., manufacturers of flavoring extracts, which are used by the soft drink manufacturers, confectionery manufacturers, and ice cream manufacturers, want an active and financially responsible business man to take our distributing agency for export business, as well as the City of New York; highest financial references required.

Established, growing manufacturing business, selling the best trade, requires $25,000 additional capital to increase its output; a very exceptional opportunity for the right party, with services. Address E 163 Times.

Haiti and Santo Domingo.—Our representatives stationed in both republics; firms interested in export or import, please communicate American Trading Commission Co., Room 826 World Building, New York.

Established repair shop and garage wants partner with $2,000 cash, to start in trucking business; contracts on hand; good opportunity. E 147 Times.

Will invest $10,000 and services in reputable concern; import and export preferred; or as officer of corporation. State particulars in letter to V 295 Times Downtown.

Business man, wide sales experience, seeks associate with $2,000; manufacturing proposition. G 450 Times Annex.

Investment of $1,500 will bring you 6 per cent. on exceptional security. B. Kessler, attorney, 46 Cedar St.

Contracts wanted on Government or similar work; sewing machine plant fully equipped. Address Box 29, 1,515 3d Av.

Party with $2,000 to invest in educational movies; novel idea. E 168 Times.

Wanted—Active partnership, theatrical business; capital available, $10,000. E 155 Times.

FOR SALE.

FURS.

Ladies' Jap mink coat, $57.50 and up; careful coats with skunk collar and cuffs, $55; ladies' muskrat coats, $55; excellent bargains in scarfs, muffs, and sets, $15 and up; men's fur-lined coats, $22.50 and up; automobile robes, $10 and up; automobile coats, $17.50 and up; animal rugs; can furnish anything you need in the fur line; orders taken and attended to promptly; remodeling and repairing; values exceptional; money refunded if not satisfactory.
A. MURSTEN,
23 East 8th St.
Cor. University Place. Tel. Stuyvesant 3071.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

DRESS PLANT for sale, 22 machines, for contractor's use; immediate possession; long lease; small rent. 41 West 25th. Lorraine.

Two cutting machines for sale, one Ballard and one U. S, up and down knife; brand new; reasonable. Call Room 1213, 15 E. 26th.

Old black and white broad silk laces, jewelry, and antique gold; old silk brocades. Mrs. de Sana, 813 West 14th, between 2 and 5 P. M.

Machinery.—Five horse power motor, good condition; also Leiman Bros. polishing machine. Fashion Comb Works, 24 East 16th.

A complete showroom for sale very cheap; rug, chairs, and a mirror. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St., City.

SHOWROOM, PERFECTLY BEAUTIFUL, ALMOST NEW. WEBSTER AARON & CO., 1 EAST 33D ST.

Chinese satin bedspread, handsomely embroidered, heavy fringe, silk lined. Can be seen at 67 East 55th St.

Desks, chairs, file, Underwood, Smith typewriters. Room 619, 350 Broadway. V 310 Times Downtown.

Willow Furniture.—Knitting chairs; 200 useful pieces, cheap. Clearance sale. 220 East 42d St.

Cutting tables, shelving, tin rag case, sample cases, Singer button sewers. Siegel, 100 Bleecker St.

Original Washington Irving sideboard. Can be seen at 67 East 55th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Adding machines and steel filing cabinets wanted. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

Typewriters.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES
LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 73 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 3517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 3611.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles, 3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4788.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Stuch, Capt. H. W.; Brown, 1st Lt. H. E., and Thompson, 1st Lt. J. W., to Kelly Field.

Andrews, Maj. R. W.; Buck, Capt. W. S., and Ryan, 1st Lt. W. F., to Camp Devens.

Klehnhoff, 1st Lt. G. W., to Camp Bowie.

Rose, Capt. J. H., will report to Surg. Gen.

Merritt, 1st Lt. F. W., previous orders revoked.

Castell, Capt. E., discharged.

Kinte, Capt. J. S., hon. discharged.

Weeks, Maj. A., to Hoboken.

Pirkey, 1st Lt. M. E., previous orders revoked.

Russell, Capt. C. N., will report to Surg. Gen., then to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, Philadelphia.

Halliday, 1st Lt. J., to Base Hosp. 116, at New York.

Brown, Maj. C. A., to Camp Devens.

Green, 1st Lt. T. S., to Camp Kearny.

Dowdle, Capt. E., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Gen. Hosp. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Longeway, Capt. A. F., to Camp Grant.

Riddick, Capt. S. A., to Newport News.

Meister, 1st Lt. E. F., to duty with Av.Sec., Sig.C.; to Buffalo as member of examining board and recruiting officer.

Roberts, Maj. S. R., to Camp Jackson.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Smith, C. F. | Mahr, J. C.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Law, H. D. | Steele, P. A.
Bowen, De F. | Sullivan, R. E.
Reardon, W. F. | Wilkins, F. Le R.
Smith, A. C.

Tassau, Maj. C. F., to Base Hosp. No. 38, at Phila.

Lillie, 1st Lt. W. L., to Camp Sheridan, to examine 37th Div. to eliminate mentally unfit.

Eaddy, 1st Lt. K. D., previous orders revoked.

Baer, Capt. W. S., and Fisher, Capt. W. A., Jr., appointed Majs.

Following to Phila. Gen. Hosp. for training:
CAPTAINS.
Edler, W. A. | Richardson, W. W.
Lindsay, S. C. | Ritchey, R. M.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Clayton, M. B. | Lawrence, T.
Engberg, E. J. | Miller, F. B. E.

Freed, 1st Lt. F. C., to Base Hosp. No. 116, N. Y., for duty.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:
Reblee, Maj. W. W.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Butzow, T. F. | Person, R. C.
Chauncey, E. M. | Weth, E. P.

Cook, 1st Lt. R., to Harvard Med. School, as an instructor in the orthopedic course now being given at that place.

Fulton, Maj. D., to Camp Lewis.

Harmer, Capt. T. W.; Peabody, 1st Lt. C. W., and Tilton, Capt. B. T., to Base Hosp. No. 116, N. Y.

McEvkit, 1st Lt. J. L., to Base Hosp. No. 1.

Murphy, 1st Lt. J. B., will report to Surg. Gen.

Niedringhaus, Capt. R. E., to Phila. for inst.

Veterinary Corps.

Crosby, 1st Lt. J. F., to Camp Sevier.

Head, 2d Lt. C. N. G., promoted to be Capt.

Fraser, Capt. W., to Camp Custer, as division vet.

Lamb, 1st Lt. M. B., N. A., to Ft. Ogiethorpe.

Balthaser, 1st Lt. H. B., to Camp Dix.

Pruner, 1st Lt. O. S., to Camp Upton.

Youmans, 1st Lt. R. S., to Camp Devens.

Channing, Capt. C. E., to Camp MacArthur as sen. vet.

Teeple, Capt. S. L., to Camp Custer as sen. vet.

Gould, 1st Lt. H. A., to Camp Grant.

Runnells, 1st Lt. R. A., to Camp Meade.

McCollister, Capt. F. L., to Camp Sherman as sen. vet.

Bred, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Wadsworth.

Perkins, 1st Lt. C. B., to Camp Beauregard.

Phillips, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Sheridan.

Hill, Asst. Vet. W. P.; Uri, Asst. Vet. J. H., and McKinnon, Asst. Vet. J. A., promoted to be vets.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Clayton, Capt. J. F., to this city on official business, then to his station.

Bell, Capt. S. H., to Camp Logan, as cmdg. off. of the wagon co. there.

Harmon, Capt. C. P., hon. discharged.

Henry, Capt. H. H., to Kansas City as asst. to purchasing Qm.

Sanitary Corps.

Leathley, 1st Lt. T. A., to Camp Jackson.

Anderson, 1st Lt. C. J., will report to Surg. Gen.

Reader, 1st Lt. C. H., and Scott, 1st Lt. R. D., to Army Med. School for inst.

Field Corps.

Redfield, 2d Lt. J. J., 314th, to school of military aeronautics at Austin.

Hebben, 1st Lt. P., previous orders revoked; to Camp Grant.

Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Barrows, 1st Lt. S. S., previous orders amended to read Barrows, 1st Lt. S. S., F.A.R.C.

Henry, Capt. R. L., to Camp Grant.

Field Artillery.

Heffner, 1st Lt. W. F., to Camp Dix with 350th.

Noble, 1st Lt. W. H., to Austin School of Military Aeronautics.

Needham, 2d Lt. B. A., to Camp Dix.

Quartermaster Corps.

Buck, 2d Lt. G. G., to Philadelphia as asst. to Depot Qm.

Shirey, 2d Lt. B. E., to New York as asst. to Depot Qm.

Heisler, 2d Lt. C. A., to Camp Meade, in command of Motor Truck Co. 328.

Horton, 1st Lt. W. E., to New York on official business, thence to his station.

Mason, Capt. J. M., Jr., and Wey, Capt. P. W., to Camp Sheridan as asstS. to Camp Qm.

Davidson, 2d Lt. W. J., will report to Qm.G.

Potter, 2d Lt. W. D., to Camp Fremont as Qm. of base hospital.

Davidson, 2d Lt. W. J., to Detroit, official business, thence to his station.

Miller, Maj. B. F., to following named places on official business, thence to his station: Packard Motor Co., Detroit; Garford Motor Co., Lima, Ohio; Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo.

Yates, Col. A. W., to Washington on official business, thence to his station.

Hamilton, 1st Lt. A. H., to El Paso, with Mechanical Repair Shop No. 305.

Anderson, 2d Lt. G. N., and Baker, 2d Lt. R. G., to Camp Travis for assignment as supply officers of the depot brigade of that div.

Ashbaugh, 2d Lt. C. W., to Camp Funston as asst. to Camp Qm.

Following to Camp Sherman as asstS. to Camp Qm.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Carter, E. J. | Davis, W. H.
Llewellyn, J. W. | MacAndrew, R. L.
Williams, R.

McCaleb, 2d Lt. D. C., to Camp Travis in command of motor supply train of 90th div.

Graham, 2d Lt. R. J., to Camp Lewis as asst. to Camp Qm.

Robertson, 2d Lt. N. V., to Camp Taylor as asst. to Camp Qm.

Gray, 2d Lt. L. W., to Camp Funston.

Robinson, 2d Lt. M., promoted to be Capt.

Waide, 2d Lt. M., promoted to be 1st Lt.

Weber, 2d Lt. G. M., to Philadelphia on official business, thence to his station.

Dempsey, 1st Lt. J. S., to Camp Jackson.

Mantor, 1st Lt. G. M., to Camp Lewis.

Easterly, 2d Lt. F. C

SERBIAN MISSION ARRIVES.

Will Thank Wilson for Aid to Stricken Nation.

A diplomatic mission from Serbia has arrived at an Atlantic port, and will go to Washington today. The mission is headed by Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, who represented Serbia at the Inter-Allied Conference at Paris. Among its members are a number of army officers. The visitors were received at the pier by Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Lieutenant H. F. Armstrong, who will accompany the mission while it is in this country.

Dr. Vesnitch, who is Serbian Minister to France, will express to President Wilson the appreciation of his country for the financial and other assistance it has received from the United States, and also for the President's attitude toward small nations. As a testimonial of the high regard the Serbians have for this country, Dr. Vesnitch will present to the President an autographed letter from King Peter. The military representative on the mission is General Michaile Rachitch, who commanded an army corps at Adrianople during the second Balkan war. Until coming here he has represented the Serbian General Headquarters at French General Headquarters. Other members of the mission include Lieut. Col. Michaile Nenadovitch, Attaché at the Serbian Legation in Switzerland, and Dr. Slima Lozanitch, former Serbian Minister to England and who has held several Cabinet offices in his Government.

PHYSICIAN ENDS LIFE.

Ill-Health Given as Reason for Dr. T. B. Hegeman's Suicide.

Despondent because of a heart ailment, Dr. Thomas B. Hegeman, 59 years old, committed suicide by shooting yesterday in his home, 2,603 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn. He was found dead by his wife, who returned in the afternoon from a shopping trip.

Dr. E. C. Rose of 1,121 Beverly Road was called in and the police were notified. Dr. Hegeman was well known in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, having practiced there for twenty-three years.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Liberal reward; Wednesday afternoon, Broadway, 94th St., brown velour wristbag containing two identical brooches, large pear-shaped, round diamond each, small diamond ornaments between; also pendant, large diamond surrounded, square rubies on loop with chain. Mrs. Echter, Hotel Monterey, Broadway and 94th St.

LOST.—On Saturday night, Dec. 15, gold link bracelet set with diamonds and sapphires; was dropped either at the Plymouth Theatre or in the ballroom on the 18th floor of the Biltmore Hotel; finder will be rewarded and no questions asked. Communicate with Mrs. E. S. Mendelson, 120 West 57th St.

$2,000 REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED. If the person who found diamond rings in ladies' room at the Ritz-Carlton Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 4, will phone Cortlandt 8701 she will learn something to her advantage.

LOST—Folder with ticket, money, and a Christmas draft, (payment stopped,) on Long Island train to New York, subway, or Grand Central Station; suitable reward. M. Williams, 15 East 28th.

LOST.—Hand bag, containing opal ring, opera glasses, money, between Alhambra Theatre and Lenox subway; liberal reward. Leonhard, 343 St. Nicholas Av. Phone 9070 Morningside.

LOST.—Sunday evening, Dec. 16, at Biltmore, 44th St. Theatre, or Reisenweber's, brooch, (pearls and diamonds, blue and red enamel;) liberal reward. Finder please phone 3438 Plaza.

LOST.—On 5th Av. or stores, between 34th and 39th Sts., bag containing money, watch, and keepsakes. Return watch and keepsakes to 8 West 40th St., Room 711. No questions asked.

LOST—Brown skunk muff, pillow shape, lined with brown satin, in Saks' store, Tuesday; suitable reward if returned. W. B. Alexander, 51 Prunt St., New York City.

LOST.—Saturday, near Grand Central Station, lady's bag containing gold watch and Here Land tickets, etc. Cashier Ritz-Carlton. Good reward.

LOST.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 53d St., East, between Park and Lexington Avs., or in taxicab, a diamond and onyx flexible bracelet; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th.

LOST.—Wednesday noon, in Central Park, Kelly-Springfield tire, 35x6, on rim. Liberal reward if returned to A. M. Chapman, 2,211 Broadway.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire ring, also signet ring, initials F. A. S., in ladies' room at Savoy Theatre. If found notify manager theatre and receive liberal reward.

LOST.—Wallet, Dec. 19 or morning of 20th, on subway containing chauffeur's license, registration card, and other papers. Finder please return, no questions asked, S. G. Sabbagh, 17 Rector St.

LOST—Beaded handbag containing tortoise-shell glasses and a key; lost either on Lenox Av. car or 143th St.; reward. Return E. Friedman, 148 West 113th.

LOST.—Black lynx muff, Tuesday afternoon, on Madison Av. northbound car or leaving car, between 59th St. and 30 East 60th. Communicate Tracy, 100 East 17th.

LOST.—In Brooklyn, 32 by 4 wire automobile wheel, with tire mounted; reward if returned. W. A. Mark, 1,735 West 12th St., Brooklyn. Phone 3501 Bath Beach.

LOST—Skunk muff, Thursday, Dec. 20, about 12 o'clock, on subway station, 137th St., uptown side. Reward. Deats, 508 West 139th St. Apt. 21.

LOST.—Dec. 17, from Madison Av. Exchange, motorman's dressing gown; reward if returned 377 Madison Av.; no questions asked.

LOST.—Raccoon neckpiece, Saturday afternoon, between Iceland and 50 West 44th St. Reward if returned to Hotel Algonquin.

LOST.—Black fur scarf, taxicab, 44th St. Theatre to 741 Madison Av.; reward. Hilton, 741 Madison Av.

LOST.—Gentleman's diamond ring, Tuesday; liberal reward. Return to F. A. Koch & Co., 524 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—Pointed silver fox scarf, between 72d and 86th, on Monday afternoon. Reward, return to 121 West 86th.

LOST.—Skunk muff, Thursday afternoon, Madison Av., between 62d and 59th; reward. Telephone 0677 Plaza.

LOST.—Dec. 17, in, near subway, lady's gold watch, key-winder; heirloom; reward. Shaver, phone Fordham 3186.

LOST—An ebony cross bound in silver, silver lily on face; reward. Trinity Mission House, 211 Fulton St.

LOST—Lady's small gold wrist watch, monogram on back, "E. C. B." Address Carney, 147 East 30th St.

LOST.—Topaz brooch; large, old fashioned; reward. 305 West 98th. Tel. Riverside 6100.

LOST.—Lady's open face gold watch, monogram "R. M. R." 418 West 118th, Apt. 4.

$250 REWARD

return platinum diamond ring, lotus leaf design on shank, lost Dec. 14, between East 50th St. and West 88th St.; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St.

$200 REWARD.

LOST.—Diamond marquise ring, about Dec. 9; gold setting. L. T. P., Apt. 22, 146 East 49th. Murray Hill 875. No questions.

$100 REWARD

for return of young German police sheepdog; lost from 326 West 89th, Thursday, Dec. 13. Charles Elliot Warren.

REWARD.—Tuesday, billfold, $30, 6th Av., 50th and Bloomingdales. E. D. Heaney, 632 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Broadway, between 147th and 150th Sts.; noon, 18th, black Pomeranian; liberal reward if returned. Matheson, 540 West 147th St.

LOST.—Large Airedale dog answering name Penrod; collar bears name Elsie Finch, care of Cosgrove, 128 West 39th St.; reward; no questions asked. Telephone 568 Columbus.

LOST.—Young German police sheepdog, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 326 West 89th St.; substantial reward to finder. Major Charles Elliott Warren, at above address.

LOST.—Dec. 17, in Greenwich Village, bull terrier dog; long tail, white up; collar marked "Waldo." Return L. D. Wald, 265 Henry St. $10 reward.

LOST—On Monday, in 49th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Aberdeen terrier; answers to name "Able." Return to 13 West 49th St. Reward.

LOST.—White collie dog, brown markings, one eye white. D. C. Imboden, 1,515 Lexington Av. Reward. 9607 Rhinelander.

LOST.—Gray Persian kitten, striped [illegible] West 76th [illegible]day, Dec. 14; reward.

MAY NAME DILLON FOR HEAD OF POLICE

Chief Inspector of Department Said to be Hylan's Choice for Commissioner.

POST DECLINED BY NIXON

Reported That Shipbuilder Preferred to Serve the Public in His Present Field.

It was said last night, on what appeared to be excellent authority, that Mayor-elect Hylan had offered the place at the head of the Police Department to Lewis Nixon, and that the shipbuilder had declined to accept it on the ground that he could render more telling and essential public service in his present field. Mr. Nixon, it was further stated, had been strongly urged to reconsider his refusal, but that the chances were slight of the new administration obtaining the services of Mr. Nixon.

Under the circumstances, the talk of a Police Commissioner being picked from the uniformed force of the Police Department was revived at the Hylan headquarters, at 50 East Forty-second Street. The name of James E. Dillon, who has been Chief Inspector of the department since the recent death of Inspector Max Schmittberger, figured prominently in the gossip. Chief Inspector Dillon was Borough Inspector of Brooklyn before he was appointed to the highest rank in the uniformed force by Police Commissioner Woods. He is acquainted with the Mayor-elect, who is said to think very highly of him.

In connection with this it was pointed out last night that, by making his selection for police head from among the members of the uniformed force, Mayor-elect Hylan would avert the importunities of William R. Hearst, who is said to be anxious to land the place for Charles E. Gehring, former Deputy County Clerk and at one time Chairman of the New York County Independence League Committee, which was the private political agency of Mr. Hearst until he relegated it to the scrap heap and enrolled as a Democrat.

McCarthy Not a Candidate.

Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal, yesterday eliminated himself as a candidate for the Police Commissionership. Marshal McCarthy said that as long as the war lasted he would not under any circumstances think of leaving the Government service to accept any other position, either in public or private life.

Herman W. Beyer, at present Deputy County Clerk and Republican leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, loomed yesterday as a strong possibility for one of the two Republican places on the Municipal Tax Commission. Mr. Beyer was one of two or three Republican district leaders in Manhattan to come out in favor of the candidacy of William M. Bennett for Mayor. He is said to have the backing of County Clerk William F. Schneider, who was one of the initiators of the "Fusion" movement which brought Judge Hylan so prominently to the front as a candidate for Mayor.

Judge Hylan told newspaper men yesterday that in all probability he would not announce any appointments prior to taking office. His list of appointees, he said, would be made public after he had taken his oath and publicly assumed his new office. The announcement added to the gloom that has been perceptible for many days among the job hunters at the Hylan headquarters.

It was stated on good authority last night that Grover Whalen, Chairman of the Business Men's League, would be appointed Secretary by Mayor-elect Hylan, and that John F. Sinnott, his present Secretary, would be appointed to the post of Executive Secretary in the Mayor's office.

It was reported last night that Mark Wolff, a certified public accountant, who has been attached to the Department of Water Supply Gas and Electricity, was being considered for the position of Deputy Commissioner of Accounts in the Hylan administration. Mr. Wolff, who has been a lecturer on accounting for the Board of Education, is said to have rendered valuable services in connection with recent investigations of public utility rates that invariably have led to reductions in prices charged to consumers. He was active in the study of rates charged by the New York Edison Company and New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company which was made the basis for a subsequent rate reduction on the part of those corporations.

One of the callers at Hylan headquarters yesterday was Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens. Mr. Connolly was accompanied by Borough Secretary Mason O. Smedley, whom Mr. Connolly, at a meeting of the Queens County Democratic Committee this week, had made Chairman of the Executive Committee of that organization, a position that carries with it the nominal leadership of the Democratic forces in the Borough of Queens. Borough President Connolly himself, will be the de facto leader of the organization in Queens.

Confer With Judge Hylan.

Mr. Connolly and Mr. Smedley, who seeks recognition with Mayor-elect Hylan as dispenser of municipal patronage for his home borough, conferred for half an hour with the Mayor-elect behind closed doors. After the conference Mr. Connolly said that his visit was for the sole purpose of introducing Mr. Smedley to the Mayor-elect, as the two had never met. He smilingly brushed aside suggestions that in Arthur E. Keating, Tammany leader Murphy's personal friend and political ally, deposed, he had thrown down the gauntlet to the Tammany leader and broken off friendly relations with the Tammany organization.

Further evidences of the building up of an organization by Mr. Keating, displaced as Democratic leader of Queens by Borough President Connolly in favor of Mason O. Smedley, were disclosed yesterday when Sheriff Samuel Mitchell appointed William Desmond, Democratic leader of the entire Rockaway section, to the position of Under Sheriff at a salary of $2,500 a year. Desmond has been a Deputy Sheriff for the last five years. It is understood on good authority that Mitchell will line up with the Keating forces in a fight against Connolly, and the addition of Desmond with his strong following in the Rockaways will be of assistance to Keating, who now has the support of Alderman Cox, a strong leader in the Newtown section, and Thomas F. Creem, leader in the Ravenswood section of Long Island City.

The position of Under Sheriff has been vacant since the death of Sheriff Paul Stier, who was shot and killed by Frank Taft, whom he tried to arrest at Whitestone in October, 1916. Mitchell was then Under Sheriff and became Acting Sheriff with full pay of Sheriff. He contended, however, that he was only Acting Sheriff even after his election at a special election last January, insisting that he was not to start his three-year term until January, 1918. That question was decided two weeks ago, when the Court of Appeals ruled him Sheriff as a result of the special election, but failed to say when the term started. Desmond will now fill Mitchell's old place. Like the head of his department, he does not know when his time expires.

HYLAN'S POLICE QUERY ANSWERED BY WOODS

Commissioner Says He Did Not Encourage Enlistments in Army for Waterfront Protection.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday replied to the letter sent to him Wednesday by Mayor-elect Hylan requesting that he be advised as to the number of policemen who had enlisted in the national army service and what inducements had been given to them to enlist. Commissioner Woods's reply recalled his protest to drafting, and contained his denial as to encouraging enlistments for waterfront protection and detective work. He said the request of Secretary of War Baker for the enlistment of policemen in the Corps of Intelligence Police was sent to Acting Mayor Frank L. Dowling for his approval. As to promises concerning differences in pay, Commissioner Woods asserted he had notified the sixty-eight enlisted policemen of doubt regarding the constitutionality of this law and that the men who wish to serve their country must take the chance of having to live on the reduced army pay.

Replying to the intimation of Judge Hylan that the Police Commissioner contemplated heading this special force of enlisted policemen, Mr. Woods said:

"It may be that you have in mind the possibility of my being appointed to this work, reports that might be so construed recently having appeared in the public prints. I know nothing of this proposition except what I have read in the newspapers."

After making his reply to Mayor-elect Hylan, Commissioner Woods said he was thoroughly convinced that the administration of the Police Department should be taken out of politics.

Although Commissioner Woods's appointment as head of the Police Department would continue nearly another year, he is making arrangements to resign on Jan. 1. One of the chief grounds for his refusal to continue at the head of the department after Jan. 1, even if he were asked to hold over for any length of time, is the belief that the new city administration would not accord the same independent administration of police affairs as he had received from Mayor Mitchel.

ADVISES WOMEN CITIZENS.

Professor McBain Gives First Lesson to New Voters.

About 300 women crowded the assembly room of the headquarters of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, 3 West Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon at the opening talk of Howard Lee McBain, Eaton Professor of Municipal Science of Columbia University, on the "Business of Citizenship." There are to be six of these lectures to be given in afternoon and evening sessions.

"We cannot equip ourselves for the business of citizenship by swallowing six capsule doses of facts concerning our Government and politics," Professor McBain said in opening his remarks.

He told the women that he had not come to advise them to join or not to join political parties, but to tell them what men citizens had customarily done and describe the structure of Government and the political machine through which the voter's contact with the Government is established. Later in his talk he told them how it was possible to work through non-partisan organizations, such as charities, bodies organized for civic reform and for watching class organizations, such as the labor unions.

He said that party platforms had gone out of fashion, and certainly out of practical use; that the various groups of voters worked for the candidates for their own reasons, that the candidate himself decided upon his policy, that parties were often not essentially different, and that the candidate could not sufficiently depend upon the solidarity of his constituents to declare a platform.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION JAN. 2

City Party Campaign Gathering to be Held at Hotel Astor.

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party has decided to hold its annual convention Jan. 2 in the Hotel Astor, it was announced yesterday. The Executive Board fixed the date at a recent meeting at which it was decided to devote the afternoon and evening sessions to discussing and formulating future problems. No program yet has been made public. Inasmuch as the city party is affiliated with the State party, which decided at its recent convention to maintain its autonomy in order to work for the Federal suffrage amendment, it is not expected that the city party will deviate from the general program already formulated by national and State bodies.

Mayor Returns from Vacation.

Mayor Mitchel returned to the City Hall yesterday, after a two weeks' vacation at Pass Christian, Miss. The Mayor said he had spent his time in resting. The Mayor was asked if there was any truth in the report that he would be made Director of the Draft in place of Philip J. McCook, who has been commissioned a major in the army. He replied that he knew nothing about it and did not even know that Mr. McCook had received a commission.

1,800 IN BIG ASYLUM IN PERIL FROM COLD

Essex County Hospital Heating Plant Breaks Down and Is Beyond Repair.

24 DEATHS WITHIN 20 DAYS

Relatives Are Practically Asked to Remove Patients from the Institution.

The 1,800 insane patients at the Essex County Hospital, at Cedar Grove, N. J., are suffering serious discomfort and in some cases incurring danger from the practically complete collapse of the heating and lighting plant of the institution. The sleeping quarters of the inmates are practically without heat, and have been so during the recent cold snap; the laundry is being operated by the power of the county steam roller, which has been backed up against the wall, and the management of the institution has even been trying to borrow a locomotive from one of the railroads to furnish steam for heating and power.

During the twenty days since the first of December there have been twenty-four deaths in the institution, as against eight for the entire month last year. There have also been thirty-two cases of frostbite in the last three weeks.

The seriousness of the situation received official recognition yesterday, when Dr. Guy Payne, the medical superintendent, sent the following letter to the nearest relative of each of the patients:

"... e feel it our duty to notify you that the wards of our institution are practically without heat and our patients are far from comfortable."

While it is not officially admitted, this letter has been widely construed as an invitation to the relatives at least of the patients whose condition is least serious to take them away until such time as the heating plant is again in running order. Dr. Payne would not admit that the increase in the death rate is due to the lack of heat, but no other reason has been ascribed.

The imminence of such a situation was realized last Winter, when it became apparent that the heating plant was wearing out. About a year ago the Board of Freeholders of Essex County ordered three new boilers, but for some reason not yet known to the public these were not delivered till the latter part of last month. Work was at once begun on the installation of one of them, but it will not be ready for use till the first of the year.

Meanwhile came the cold wave of last week. A determined attempt was made to do as much as possible with the old heating plant, but it was found that the deterioration had gone so far that practically nothing could be done. The old boilers leaked, the fire boxes were found to be full of holes, the steam pipes running to the various buildings were in bad condition, and the result was practically no heat.

There are twelve buildings used for living quarters of the patients, besides various structures used for administrative or supply purposes. When it became evident that the heating plant had gone to pieces the Board of Freeholders sent up 100 oil stoves, but these, distributed among the twelve buildings, have proved far from sufficient. In the assembly rooms where the patients congregate during the day there are open fireplaces, and by burning large quantities of wood in these the staff of the institution have managed to make these rooms fairly comfortable.

But the dormitories have no means of heating except the useless radiators and the insufficient oil stoves, and here conditions are said to be very bad. So far as can be learned, no additional supplies of bed clothing have been sent in, and there have been reports of much suffering in the dormitories.

The trouble has been most serious in the building where the 150 criminal insane have been housed. The most strenuous efforts have been made to heat this, but the presence of a large number of guards is necessary at all times to prevent the possibility of the inmates setting the building on fire by means of one of the oil stoves.

Negotiations have been going on for some time in the hope that the management could borrow a locomotive from one of the nearby railroads and run it up on a spur of track which reaches to the neighborhood of the institution. If this were done the boiler of the locomotive could be connected with the heating plant and some steam furnished, but all locomotives seem to be needed at present by the demands of traffic, and so far no relief has come from this quarter.

The use of the boiler of the county steam roller to provide steam for the laundry is another emergency measure. The laundry cleans many thousands of pieces a week, and its operation has been seriously hampered, even with the supply of steam provided by the roller. It was impossible to learn yesterday what further measures of relief, if any, had been taken, with the exception of the letter notifying relatives of patients of the conditions.

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To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Helps relieve a cold in one day. 30c.—Advt.

WILL FIGHT DISMISSALS.

Teachers' Union Will Aid Former De Witt Clinton Instructors.

A campaign seeking the ultimate reinstatement of the three De Witt Clinton High School teachers, Samuel Schmalhausen, A. Henry Schneer, and Thomas Mufson, dismissed by the Board of Education for "holding views subversive of discipline and of undermining citizenship," will be planned tonight at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Teachers' Union, to be held at the Washington Irving High School.

Discussion at the meeting also will centre around the charges to be preferred by the union against Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools, in charge of high schools, who made the accusations against the De Witt Clinton teachers.

"We will carry on this fight to the very end," J. Edward Mayman, Secretary of the teachers' organization, said yesterday.

There are three courses of action open to the dismissed teachers: They may apply to the courts for a writ of certiorari asking that a rehearing be granted by the next Board of Education; they may wait until the next board meets and request directly that the case be reopened, or they may appeal to State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, asking that he set aside the verdict of the board against them.

The teachers said yesterday that they had not consulted their counsel as to their next move, but asserted that they would continue their fight to the highest tribunal.

GATHER AT ROUND TABLE.

Members of Inter-American Organization Hold First Meeting.

The first meeting of the newly-formed Inter-American Round Table, organized to promote relations among the women of the American Republics and the people of these countries generally, was held yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. This organization proposes to elect vice presidents and boards in each of the Americas, and these members will carry on the work of the association in their respective countries. A grand congress will be held annually.

Miss C. E. Mason, President General of the Round Table, presided, and addresses were made by John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union; Frederico Alfonso Pezet, former United States Minister from Peru, and Bishop Charles Sumner Burch. Lady Aberdeen, who attended the meeting, expressed her interest in the movement. Among the Directors are Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, Mrs. John Carstensen, Mrs. J. Riddle Goffe, Mrs. John J. Pierpont, Mrs. Percy Goodsell, Mrs. Henry M. Shrady, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin Riggs and Mrs. Frederick Nathan.

OLD BASEBALL STAR DEAD.

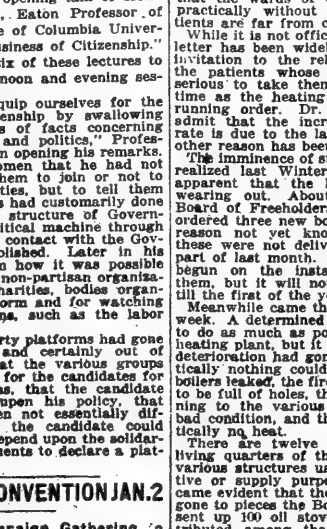
Man Who Expired in Shabby Atlantic City House Was an "Oriole."

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 20.—Information received here today identifying Harry L. Kurtz, 55 years old, of Baltimore, who was asphyxiated by gas Monday night in his shabby abode, revealed that he was once wealthy and a representative of the Standard Oil Company in the South.

Kurtz played baseball with Hughey Jennings and John McGraw on the old Baltimore Orioles years ago. Kurtz was in destitute circumstances here, and it is believed he committed suicide. He will be buried tomorrow at Potter's Field over on the mainland.

19 Mail Trucks Burned.

Nineteen large automobile trucks used by the Brooklyn Post Office in the collection and distribution of mail were destroyed in a fire which started in the one-story garage at 123 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The trucks were owned by the Post Office Garage Company. The damage to building and property is estimated at $25,000.



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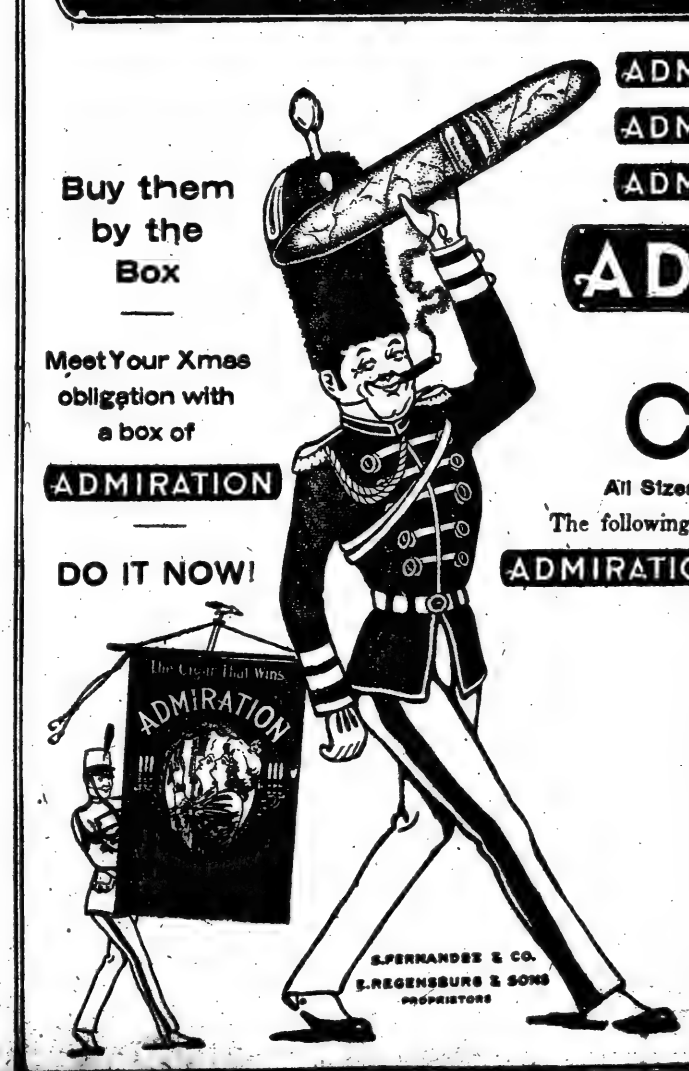

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GERMANS REJECT LENINE'S TERMS, LONDON HEARS

Chancellor's Plan of Negotiations Approved by All the Reichstag Parties.

PEACE BUREAU IN BERLIN

Dr. Helfferich Heads New Government Department, Aided by Councilor Albert.

TEUTONS IN PETROGRAD

Activity of Enemy Officers Arouses Protest—Talk of Anti-War Feeling on German Front.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The peace terms offered to the Central Powers by the Russian Bolshevist negotiators have been rejected, according to an unofficial report current in Petrograd and forwarded here by the correspondent of The Exchange Telegraph Company.

It has been impossible thus far to confirm this report, but a long dispatch from the Russian semi-official news agency reveals that the Bolsheviki realized how far apart were their ideas from those of the Germans.

The dispatch is an appeal to the Socialists of the Central Powers to bring their influence to bear on their rulers. It says that the Socialists in all countries must understand that "between the peace program of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates and that of the German capitalists, landowners, and military Generals, there are irreconcilable contradictions. If those two programs alone brought us face to face peace would be impossible because the Russian people have not dethroned the monarchy and the bourgeoisie of their own country only to bow down before the monarchy and the bourgeoisie of another country.

"Peace can draw near only when the strong and decided will of the workers of Germany and her allies makes itself heard."

Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, with an important staff of officials left Berlin yesterday for Brest-Litovsk amid scenes of enthusiasm, the crowd singing the national anthem and raising shouts of "Bring us a strong peace."

It is said that the peace negotiations will be under the presidency of Ibrahim Hakki Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Berlin and dean of the Berlin Diplomatic Corps. The Bulgarian delegates include Minister of Justice Popoff and M. Kosseff, chief of the Foreign Office.

While the peace delegates are assembling the activity at Petrograd of a number of German and Austrian officers apparently is causing heart burnings. Circulars have been spread alleging that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is in negotiations with the officers. The Pravda, the Bolshevist organ, prints an unqualified denial, and makes a countercharge against the Constitutional Democrats, claiming that they are trying to undermine Trotzky and Lenine.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.—Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, yesterday received representatives of all the Reichstag parties, with whom he had a confidential discussion on the situation caused by the opening of peace negotiations with Russia. The Chancellor announced, according to a Berlin official dispatch, that the Emperor had authorized him to conclude peace and he had charged Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann to conduct the negotiations. The Government's plans for future negotiations were reviewed by the Chancellor, and all the Deputies are said to have approved the guiding lines laid down.

According to the newspapers, the Independent Socialists were represented at the meeting by Deputy Haase. This is the first time since the founding of the party that it has had direct intercourse with the German Government.

A German Government bureau for "studying questions relating to peace" has been opened in Berlin. Dr. Karl Helfferich, former Vice Chancellor, is at the head of the bureau, with Privy Councilor Albert, the former Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, as his assistant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 19.—An important Foreign Office official yesterday asserted that evidence had been received that the German Army on the Russian front had been greatly influenced by the peace propaganda literature freely distributed by the Soviets. Distribution is proceeding on a large scale. One hundred thousand copies of a paper translated into German were printed at one day's notice and dispatched to the front, in addition to innumerable leaflets, &c.

It is declared that whatever may be the outcome of the peace negotiations the German Army on the Russian front is no longer willing to continue fighting on that front or any other. Russia, therefore, could not be treated as a defeated nation. Moreover, Germany does not dare take the risk of breaking off the commercial relations already entered upon, in the opinion of this Foreign Office official.

UKRAINE IN ALLIANCE WITH THE COSSACKS

Bolsheviki, First Ultimatum Rejected, Send Another—Lose Cruiser in the Don.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Rada, the governing body of the Ukraine, apparently is maintaining its determined stand toward the Bolshevist Government. It

Continued on Page Three.

Caillaux Talked in Opposition to America; Will Defend Himself in Chamber Today

PARIS, Dec. 21.—New revelations in regard to ex-Premier Caillaux's activities are made public in the shape of documents which were sent by the French Embassy at Rome to the Foreign Office here and laid before the committee of eleven which inquired into the question of suspending the immunity of M. Caillaux and Deputy Loustalot.

Among the documents was one dated Feb. 6, 1917, and marked "Very secret." It reads:

"M. Le Prestre came to the Palais Farnese, accompanied by Colonel Morel, Belgian Military Attaché, and was received by a Secretary of the embassy. He repeated, at the end of a conversation that had borne on other subjects, the essentials of the declarations that he had made previously to M. Mabilleau. Then he added what is reproduced hereafter in substance:

"'I have had before my eyes at the United States Embassy, from which I depend, and I have been able to read leisurely an account of the conversation of M. Caillaux with the two monsignori of the Vatican. That account had been brought there by an Irish prelate who was not Anglophobe and who is above all Francophile.

"'It had been brought there because in his conversation M. Caillaux had also expressed opinions hostile to the United States, represented by him as an economic adversary and a competitor against Central Europe.'"

The Chamber of Deputies will hold a special session Saturday to discuss Deputy Paisant's report on the decision of the Committee of Eleven to suspend the immunity of former Premier Caillaux and Deputy Loustalot. It is understood that M. Caillaux is preparing a three-hour speech, in which he will expound and defend his entire policy before and during the war.

The Matin prints a statement made by Premier Clemenceau Sunday to the Parliamentary Committee. In part he said:

"I have been at the head of the Government for a month, and I must tell you that the state of mind of the army and that of the civilians make but one whole.

"There is what happened on the 16th of April, (the date of the French offensive in Champagne.) I do not want to go into the cause of what occurred then. I have my own ideas. Two days later you know what happened.

"We must not be subjected to a fresh trial at this stage of the war. The morale has never been better, but the poilus often look to the rear. Hate grows. Some are in the firing line, others are not. There are privileged persons, [embusqués,] there are men in factories. Stories spread, evil passions rise.

"You are as responsible for the national spirit as you are for arming the frontiers, I implore you to be guided by the idea that, without bias of any kind for or against Caillaux, you see that truth is brought to the light of day in a way that will permit of no doubt."

Says Prelates Visited Mme. Caillaux.

ROME, Thursday, Dec. 20.—Deputy Pirolini, in a speech in the Chamber today, denounced the Vatican as a "spy nest," demanded that Colonel Repond, head of the Swiss Guard, be placed under surveillance, and asked why Mgr. Tedeschini, Under Secretary of State at the Vatican, continued to visit Mgr. Pacelli, Papal Nuncio to Munich, who accompanied Mgr. von Gerlach, an Austrian, to the Swiss frontier.

He asserted that von Gerlach went to see Mme. Caillaux at her hotel, and later saw her at Pacelli's house.

His address hit ex-Premier Giolitti, who in reply said:

"I deny absolutely the comparison made of me as the Caillaux of Italy. I never believed, nor will believe, in the possibility of a separate peace or a peace, not approved by our allies."

ARGENTINE CROWDS CLAMOR FOR WAR

Riots in Buenos Aires Follow Publication of Latest Luxburg Revelations.

GERMAN PROPERTY GUARDED

Congress Expected to Demand Explanations Concerning Ex-German Envoy's Dispatches.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 21.—As a result of the publication of the telegrams sent by Count von Luxburg, the former German Minister, to the Berlin Foreign Office it again has been necessary to call out mounted patrols to disperse crowds of people who demanded a rupture of relations with Germany.

The mob, which was shouting "Long live the Republic!" and "Death to President Irigoyen!" was dispersed after a fight with the mounted police in the Calle Florida.

Heavy guards again have been placed over the property owned by Germans in the city and mounted men also are guarding the office of the newspaper La Union, for which Count von Luxburg obtained a subsidy.

In political circles certainty is expressed that Congress will demand explanations from the Government regarding the state of affairs as exposed by the von Luxburg telegrams. The general belief is that the publication of the documents will lead to new demands for severance of relations with Germany. Congress having already refused to sanction the budget appropriation for continuing the Argentine Legation in Berlin, which was insisted on by the organs of President Irigoyen.

Street comment indicates that the public is not satisfied with the Government's statement which accompanied the publication of the von Luxburg telegrams.

The newspaper La Patria Degli Italiani, in commenting on the publication by the Argentine Government of the secret diplomatic telegrams of Count von Luxburg, the former German Minister to Argentina, says:

"We would like to believe the Government's note introducing the telegrams, but its words of today do not agree with the facts of yesterday. The Government answers the telegrams with simple affirmations and without proofs. No one can deny the facts of the last months."

The newspaper then summarizes the evidence in the affair:

"Count von Luxburg," it says, "assured Germany of President Irigoyen's friendship, which has been confirmed by his patience in awaiting the Toro note until Aug. 28. Von Luxburg speaks of the agreement with Irigoyen in which it was specified that no more Argentine ships should sail for the war zone, and it is a fact that since Aug. 28 the Government has impeded, and often refused, clearing any vessel carrying the Argentine flag, and nothing more has been said of the Oriana sinking.

"It also is true that in October this Government proclaimed its friendship for Spain and Japan, as predicted by von Luxburg on Aug. 18. If the telegrams are false, von Luxburg at least divined the events which later happened, and many international circumstances occurred as he predicted.

"Argentina tried to prevent the visit of the American squadrons and the public wondered why. Von Luxburg explains to his Government the repugnance of Irigoyen toward Americans and the English. Fernando Saguier went to Bolivia and Chile apparently on a visit of courtesy, but von Luxburg explains that 'Friend Saguier' was embodied with ample powers to arrange a secret agreement against the United States.

"Von Luxburg now is without authority from both Germany and Austria, although Germany gave him confidential instructions after those most notorious telegrams, and Argentina, after giving him his passports, permits him to remain undisturbed in the country.

"Why? His friends say it is because Argentina knows that he can reveal further scandals when he reaches Berlin. This contradiction between the words of the Government today and its acts of yesterday explains all."

AUSTRIA'S FLEET A LURING TARGET

Rome Believes a Huge and Continuing Air Attack Would Utterly Destroy It.

WOULD NEED GREAT ARMADA

From Italy's Shores America's Host of Airmen, for Instance, Could Reach Warships' Lairs

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 21.—There is one quarry that the Allies can have if they want it. It is the Austrian fleet. Naturally they can have it only if they want it, and a price must be paid.

But New Year's resolutions for the Allies might be for them to want ardently and unitedly any of the few quarries that are in sight. This quarry, the Austrian fleet, is more important than Jerusalem, or as a balance for the German gain before Cambrai. In fact it is so important that if the Allies decide they want it and act accordingly then some other fat quarry might turn up.

"The problem of the Adriatic" has been discussed by Italian naval experts for many months. "If the Allies get interested in the Adriatic, then they can do something," has been their common shout. But getting the Allies interested in anything which they have not thought of before has been difficult, unless Germany thought of it first.

I did not understand this problem of the Adriatic that seemed to need so much solving. The Adriatic seemed far off from any way to win the war. I understand it now, and after the explanation that has been given it does seem very near the way where a decisive blow can be struck, that can be followed up rapidly with disastrous results to the Austrian Empire.

In recent cables from Venice I mentioned the fact that I had talked on several occasions with the Commander in Chief of the Italian Navy, Admiral Thaon di Revel. In Rome I received further important information at the Ministry of Marine. In presenting this solution of the problem of the Adriatic I will not quote anybody, but can say that my information is from the Italian Navy. It is authorized.

Results of Destroying Fleet.

In this fourth year of the war France and Great Britain have finally discovered the road to the Italian front. America is finally in the war against Austria. So we may get real allied unity of effort as a New Year's resolution. If it is again delayed, so far as the problem of the Adriatic is concerned, it will mean one more precious opportunity thrown away.

If the Austrian fleet is destroyed, what will happen? Trieste will fall, also Pola and Cattaro, and the whole Dalmatian coast with its islands, which have been such priceless submarine bases for warfare in the Mediterranean as well as the Adriatic.

But a great deal more than this will happen. Once the Austrian fleet is destroyed, the Austrian Army in the plains of Venice can, in the opinion of Italians, be cut off and destroyed if it does not surrender.

I have heard allied critics make the remark, "Oh, these Italians. All they want is to make the Adriatic an Italian lake." There is only one reply to these critics now. It is, "Would you prefer to have the Adriatic an Italian lake or a German lake?"

It is a German lake today, and that is one great reason why Italy is hungry and why France is not so comfortable as she might be. Primarily the Adriatic is a defensive rather than an offensive problem. The Adriatic must remain open or Italy and the other Allies will suffer. Later it can be decided whether Italy can administer the Adriatic.

I repeat that today the Adriatic is a German lake, and the Allies suffer in consequence, even with so great a preponderance in strength of the Italian-French fleet over the Austrian.

The Austrian fleet will never come out to accept or give battle to the Italian-French fleet. If it did, it would speedily go out of existence.

Moreover, the Italian-French fleet can

Continued on Page Three.

DIAMOND PLATINUM BAR PINS. Wholesale prices. E. T. Bassett, 136 Fulton, cor. Nassau.

ITALIANS RETAKE ASOLONE TRENCHES LOST ON TUESDAY

Recapture a Considerable Part of Mountain Positions East of the Brenta.

WITHSTAND FIERCE GUNFIRE

Artillery Engagements on the Northern Front Continue with Unabated Intensity.

BERLIN DISPUTES CLAIMS

Reports Seven Assaults in the Asolone Region and Three at Pertica Repulsed.

ROME, Dec. 21.—A considerable portion of the ground gained by the enemy on Tuesday in the region of Monte Asolone, on the northern front, east of the Brenta River, has been retaken by the Italians, the War Office announces.

The positions regained by the Italians were held despite the most violent fire from the enemy artillery.

The text of the communication follows:

Yesterday, in the region of the Monte Asolone front, east of the Brenta, our troops, advancing energetically, although opposed with stubbornness by the enemy, succeeded in depriving the enemy of a considerable portion of the gains which he obtained Tuesday. The enemy concentrated a most violent fire on the positions retaken, but without being able to shake our resistance.

A strong attempt at a counterattack delivered at Monte Pertica was immediately dispersed. On the Asiago Plateau the activity of our reconnoitring troops brought us prisoners.

In the Caonica Valley, east of the Astico, and on the Monte Tomba and Montello front the harassing fire by both artilleries was more lively and more frequent.

BERLIN, Dec. 21. (via London.)—Seven Italian attacks against the positions recently captured by the Austro-Germans in the region of Monte Asolone were repulsed yesterday, the War Office reported this afternoon. Italian efforts to advance at other points on the northern front also are said to have failed. The statement reads:

The Italians seven times attacked the heights won in the last few days by the Austro-German forces west of Monte Asolone. They also attacked Monte Pertica three times. All their assaults broke down with heavy losses. An enemy attack on Monte Solarolo was unsuccessful.

Last night and early this morning vigorous artillery engagements continued in the battle sectors.

FRENCH AID ITALIANS ON MOUNTAIN FRONT

Between Vidor and Asiago They Face Vastly Augmented Austro-German Forces.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 20, (Delayed.)—(Associated Press.)—A careful compilation of the strength and disposition of the tremendous Austro-German forces which, originally concentrated for the Italian offensive, have probably been augmented by troops from the Russian front, has just been completed by the French military authorities.

The summary shows that between the middle of November and the middle of December the bulk of the enemy forces has been steadily shifted from the lower Piave line to the sector between Vidor on the upper Piave and the Asiago Plateau—the part that is held by the French—until the forces which now are trying to batter their way into the Northern Italian plains have been nearly tripled; and this army is all the stronger because of the fact that it includes fully seven German divisions known to be engaged against the Allies.

This formidable strength of the invader accounts for the scattered gains that have been recorded in the last fortnight, culminating in the capture on Tuesday of Monte Asolone. These positions are only a few miles from the plain proper, and therefore, as in the case of the Col della Berretta, captured a few days before, their acquisition is valuable. Positions flanking other mountains are still held stubbornly by the Italians, although the enemy is able to enfilade movements to and from otherwise strategic heights.

In gradually relinquishing a few points and in falling back on this sector upon a new line the Italians are again strongly and strategically located. They have made the enemy pay dearly for each yard of ground gained, and have put up a determined defense that augurs well for the future, especially since the French are successfully holding every foot of their line, and have strong reserve forces behind their battle front. The Italians by the end of October had increased their forces in the Asiago sector, and by the middle of November the sector from Asiago to Stelvio had been vastly strengthened.

TERRAIN FAVORS AUSTRIANS.

Italian Military Critic Points Out Disadvantages of the Defense.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 20, (Delayed.)—"Owing to its violence, the battle now in progress on our front has much in common with that of Verdun, but differs from it in many other characteristics of first importance," says General Corsi, the military critic of the Tribuna.

"In the first place, the offensive was

Continued on Page Three.

SUFFERS ARRESTED HOLIDAY CARE. GIVE FURS AND OTHER LUXURIES. 149 Fifth Av., S. E. Corner 21st St.—Adv.

UNIFORM DELAYS TRACED TO RED TAPE AND WORKINGS OF DEFENSE COUNCIL; HURLEY PROMISES HUGE CARGO FLEET

996 SHIPS CONTRACTED FOR

Hurley Takes Full Responsibility for All Future Building.

HARMONY RULES IN BOARD

Goethals-Denman Quarrel Prevented the Commandeering of Fifteen Vessels.

132 YARDS NOW RUSH WORK

Only One Ship Completed Outside of Those Which Have Been Taken Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—America's shipping program is moving steadily and surely to successful completion, in spite of tremendous obstacles hampering it from without and the past dissensions within the organization charged with bringing an adequate merchant marine into being. This epitomizes the testimony with which Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, today opened the Senate Committee's investigation for the shipping situation.

From Mr. Hurley and from John A. Donald, who has been a member of the board since its creation, the committee drew a long story of the troubles of the board and the fleet corporation, starting with the row at the outset between William Denman, first Chairman of the Board, and Major Gen Goethals, first General Manager of the Fleet Corporation.

Mr. Hurley, who met the committee with the utmost frankness, admitted that there had been delays, but declared that the recent reorganization of the board's emergency fleet corporation for the first time gave the Chairman of the board proper authority and fixed responsibility where it belonged. The dual organization of the board and the corporation, he said, had been done away with, and the present General Manager of the corporation answered directly to the Chairman.

When Mr. Hurley had completed his story, the investigators, instead of criticising him, asked whether there was anything Congress could do to help him.

"I don't know of anything right now," he responded. "The present organization is the only way that ships can be built. If we don't turn out ships steadily and rapidly from now on, it will be because the man at the head of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation is not efficient.

Difficulties Being Removed.

"We have the situation well in hand. We are a going concern. The difficulties that still exist are being removed as rapidly as we can remove them."

In response to the committee's request for all data possessed by the Shipping Board on contracts and construction, Mr. Hurley presented a great mass of documents. The contents of these he summed up in a statement which he read to the committee soon after taking the stand. The statement follows:

"At the outset of this inquiry I would like to say that the Shipping Board, appreciating the fact that the Senate's desire is to be of national service, welcomes a thorough investigation of its activities and accomplishments. I am especially glad of the opportunity which this investigation affords to discidee the actual facts in the situation.

"When Admiral Capps and I joined the Emergency Fleet Corporation on July 27, 1917, there were under contract 240,900 tons of wooden ships, 207,000 tons of composite ships, and 587,000 tons of steel ships. Since then additional contracts amounting to 3,378,200 tons of steel ships and 504,000 tons of wooden ships have been placed.

"In addition, the Fleet Corporation has rendered financial aid to and is directing the work of extension and development in forty-two yards. The remaining new yards are being constructed by private capital. A portion of the contracts placed since July 27 were prepared and practically closed by our predecessors.

"It must be borne in mind that this vast program of construction undertaken in the last nine months was superimposed on a navy program which was the equivalent in dollars, and therefore in shipbuilding effort, of the construction of 2,500,000 tons of merchant shipping. The navy program absorbed practically 70 per cent. of the eighteen prominent yards in existence at the beginning of the war with Germany, the remaining 30 per cent. of these yards being taken up with construction of merchant shipping for both foreign and American account, which was requisitioned under the order of Aug. 5. This tonnage is now being completed under the supervision and control of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Great Increase in Output.

"When we compare the total tonnage under construction for both the Navy and the Shipping Board with the greatest annual output of American yards prior to the war, which Homer Ferguson in a recent article puts at 615,000

Continued on Page Four.

Wanamaker's Annual Holiday Sale. Ends Tonight.—Adv.

Gen. Gorgas to Weed Out "Medical Incompetents," As a Result of Disclosures on His Inspection Trip

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The deplorable conditions in some army cantonments, as disclosed by the recent inspection tour made by Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, will result in a general shake-up in the Medical Corps.

It was announced tonight that General Gorgas had already ordered steps to be taken to eliminate all "incompetent medical officers." There will be a weeding out of officers not thought able to carry the responsibilities resting upon them as guardians of the health of the men who are being trained for service abroad. The announcement indicates the conviction of the Surgeon General that some medical officers in the army lack the capacity to perform their duties.

Here is the official announcement:

The Surgeon General of the Army has ordered that steps be taken for the elimination from the service of all incompetent medical officers. In this category will be placed officers not fully qualified to perform their duties because of mental and physical incapacity, bad habits, or laziness. By the provisions of this order, effective Dec. 14, officers assigned to duties that they cannot competently perform because of unsuitable previous training will be transferred and tried in other positions. If then unable to do satisfactory work, they will be reported to the Surgeon General as unfit and sent before a board with a view to their discharge from service.

Recognizing that a proportion of medical officers are not fully qualified to perform their duties because of physical disability, mental incapacity, temperamental unfitness, laxiness, inability to command men, lack of education, or proper training, all division surgeons, commanding officers of base hospitals, and other medical officers having subordinates are directed to list those whose work has not been satisfactory. If mental incapacity is suspected, psychological examinations will be given to determine the fact. Systematic instruction in military hospitals is recommended to remedy incompetency, due to poor training in the technique of professional work. The medical officers' training camps are relied upon to correct deficiencies other than professional incapacity.

Medical officers who have been transferred will be given proper instruction in their new work, and will not be discharged from the service until their superiors are convinced that they cannot become competent within a reasonable time. No action for discharge will be taken until they have failed in two lines of work, viz., the professional care of the sick and disabled and medical field work, the latter including camp sanitation, handling of men, first aid, and transportation of wounded.

SWEEPING POWERS GIVEN TO FUEL HEAD

Dr. Garfield Authorizes State Administrator to Close 'Luxury' Industries.

PRIORITY IN COAL ORDERS

Domestic Consumers to Have First Call—Deaths from Pneumonia Increase.

Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank and Fuel Administrator for New York State, received yesterday from Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield sweeping powers to deal with the distribution of coal here. The authority to handle any emergency without first communicating with Washington was given, it was said, at the request of Mr. Wiggin, who realized the coal situation must be dealt with with a firm hand, and speedily. The telegram from Dr. Garfield read:

With reference to the introduction of stringent conservation measures, you are hereby authorized to issue such orders as shall discriminate between industries and against all industries in favor of domestic consumers as you may determine necessary.

The Fuel Administration admitted yesterday that the coal situation in this city was serious, and that the relief so far obtained was only of a temporary character. Coal was moving freer yesterday than the day before, but the transportation to the city was slow because in addition to the difficulties of thawing it out there was a fog hanging low over the harbor that made barge towing slow and hazardous.

As the first step in preparing to use the power given by Washington, Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for Manhattan, said that a committee would be formed with a practical coal man at its head. The work of this committee would be twofold, to determine how to operate the discretionary power of stopping coal to unnecessary industries and to conduct a campaign of coal conservation that would take in every user of coal. The names of the committee will be announced in the next day or two. When the coal situation becomes acute, and it will with the next spell of bad weather it was predicted, the committee will determine the priority of coal orders.

May Close "Luxury" Industries.

"The committee will have a schedule that will be worked out with exceeding care and by men who are experts in the business," said Mr. Schley. "With the additional powers conferred upon the Administrator in this State, we will be in a position to cope with any situation. Under this system, should conditions arise, and the essential industries and the consumers become menaced, industries that engage in business that may be classed as luxuries will be shut off from the coal supply. There are certain industries that might be so classified as luxuries. While I do not care to refer to them, it might be noted that a skating rink where artificial ice is used can safely be put down as a luxury."

The committee will have special offices at 61 Broadway. From there it will conduct its campaign of education. In many quarters, the officials felt, there was not a proper recognition of the fact that the country was at war and coal conservation was a matter of importance just as was food conservation. Engineers of large buildings and the owners and managers of apartment houses as well as the householder will be asked to observe certain rules.

There was a conference at 61 Broadway yesterday between the Fuel Administrator and the officials of the near-

Continued on Page Fourteen.

ARMOUR NAMED IN PACKERS' PLOT

Witnesses at Inquiry Say He Was Behind Stock Yards Holding Company.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO CLERKS

Huge Checks Were Indorsed in Blank and Deposited to Go to the Real Stockholders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—J. Ogden Armour was named at the Federal Trade Commission's meat investigation today as the packer who aided F. H. Prince of Boston to obtain control of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company and then turn it over to the Chicago Stock Yards Company, organized and controlled by themselves.

Records were introduced in evidence to show that after the reorganization the Stock Yards Company, without assets or business other than controlling the older corporation, was able to declare an extra dividend of more than $3,000,000 out of the Junction Railways' surplus, and to declare quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. on their $8,000,000 capitalization, after the small investors in the Junction Railways had received their guaranteed 6 per cent. a year.

Operation of the company has been made as complex as its formation by means of dummy Directors. A new Treasurer was put in every two years or so, resulting in only incomplete knowledge of the company's activities on the part of any officer.

Other Packers Not Mentioned.

Testimony of W. M. Wadden, former Treasurer of the Stock Yards Company and a partner in the firm of Prince & Co. of Boston, and Frederick W. Croll, Treasurer of Armour & Co., established Mr. Armour's connection with the transaction. Efforts to prove that other big packers were interested in the company met with little success. Non-committal replies were given by the witnesses to questions as to what was meant by "the packers" and "the other Chicago people" in correspondence concerning the organization of the Chicago Stock Yards Company.

Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the commission, will pursue the matter in other sessions of the inquiry and also will seek to develop the extent of the packers' control of the marketing of cattle and the distribution of the meat products.

When the inquiry was resumed this morning, Mr. Heney announced that Swift & Co. of Chicago have refused to deliver to the Federal Trade Commission records desired for its investigation and that drastic action will be taken in court to force their production. It was said that when the commission's investigators went to Chicago they received only evasive replies from the officers of Swift & Co., and that direct demand for the records had been refused.

Mr. Heney also announced receipt of a telegram saying that C. C. Chase of Chicago, auditor of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, was ill and could not answer the commission's subpoena. The telegram said Mr. Chase has been "ordered South for an indefinite time." Mr. Heney added:

"I desire to inform the commission that we have enough evidence without Mr. Chase's testimony to make a prima

Continued on Page Fourteen.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Rates reduced. Booklet. Grove Park Inn Co., Asheville, N. C.—Adv.

SHARPE EXPLAINS DELAYS

Says Defense Board Did Good Work, but Hesitated Over Prices.

MAY HOLD UP LAST DRAFT

Equipment of 70,000 Regulars Upsets Plans of Quartermaster General.

MANY UNIFORMS TOO SMALL

Clothing of American Troops Lighter Than That Used by French and British.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster General of the army, as chief witness today before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, investigating the War Department's conduct of the war, declared the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense had fixed prices and obtained contracts for army supplies since this country entered the war, and that his department had approved the awards.

This condition, where the duties conferred by law upon the Quartermaster General had been transferred by an order of the Secretary of War, he said, might account for the delay in furnishing clothing and other materials to the soldiers in camps and cantonments.

This was the outstanding feature of the testimony of the head of the Supply Department of the army, who, while upholding the system imposed upon him by his superior, charged that the long conferences the Civilian Committee had held over prices led to delays and militated against prompt delivery of clothing and supplies to the soldiers.

The burden of the questions throughout the morning session was that the Quartermaster's Department had given over its duties in the making of contracts to the Council of National Defense. Senator Frelinghuysen returned to this line of questions and finally General Sharpe said:

"I tell you this frankly, I do not believe we could have bought the supplies for the army and have bought them at as low a price as they have been bought by the council, but I do think, and I do not make the assertion that there is any delay due to this thing, but I do think they sometimes consider the effect of an immediate delivery of supplies on the elevation of a price which we would not consider when we knew we had to have the clothing on hand to equip the men at a certain date."

Several times during the testimony General Sharpe said that the committee held conferences over prices and that these conferences may have delayed the award of contracts, while his department would not have figured so closely on prices, but would have considered delivery as the essential thing. He tried not to criticise the Committee on Supplies, but showed plainly by the line of his testimony that he thought the delays might have led to the failure to get clothing earlier.

Stripped of His Authority.

General Sharpe went into the operations of his department from the period preceding the Mexican border troubles and showed how the army had been amply supplied with the necessities at that time. Upon the declaration of war against Germany the Secretary of War transferred the legal powers to the civilian committee. It was shown by admissions of General Sharpe himself that he and his department, stripped of initiative and real power, became merely a forwarding agent. The duties of this department were assumed—under the authority of an order issued by Secretary Baker—by a committee headed by Julius Rosenwald, known as the Committee on Supplies, of which Charles Eisenman of Cleveland is Vice Chairman and the dominant figure. General Sharpe, since the war,—the most important era for his department,—with his experts, became scarcely less than a board of approval. One Senator, commenting upon the testimony of the witness, said the Quartermaster General had seemed to become a "rubber stamp."

The committee went into the clothing failures and sought to ascertain the causes. It asked for advice as to how the present system might be improved. General Sharpe suggested that business methods be substituted for red tape in the War Department.

At Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., it was developed there were only enough shoes to properly fit out half of the camp. As a result, it was necessary for half of the soldiers to remain in barracks until the others returned from drill or target practice so that the second detail might use the shoes that had been worn by their comrades.

While this condition has existed at Camp Custer several weeks, steps to remedy it were only taken a few days ago, when other shoes were ordered sent from Chicago. General Sharpe explained that an error had been made in shipment and not all the sizes, as provided for by army regulations, had been sent to Camp Custer.

There may be a delay in getting out

this final contingent of 180,000 men to complete the first draft because of the inability of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish equipment.

The call may be delayed until late next month because 70,000 enlisted in the regular army between Dec. 1 and 15 must be supplied with clothing.

General Sharpe occupied the stand throughout the day. He explained that he had acted in the capacity of Quartermaster General since October last, and that while General Aleshire was sick he acted in his place during the Mexican border troubles. General Sharpe has been connected with the Quartermaster Department since its organization in 1912. Prior to that time he was with the Commissary Department.

General Sharpe's Statement.

General Sharpe, at the outset and before he was examined, asked permission to explain what had been done in preparation for the Mexican troubles. This statement showed that the department had prepared some time in advance of the actual needs of the army.

His statement reads:

"Having in mind the purpose of Congress to investigate and examine into the activities of the bureaus of the War Department toward providing supplies and equipment for troops since the declaration of a state of war with Germany, and ascertaining how funds appropriated for the conduct of the war in the Urgent Deficiency acts approved June 15 and Oct. 6, 1917, have been applied toward the procurement of supplies and equipment, the following from the records of this office is submitted as a general statement of the activities of the Quartermaster Corps in this respect:

"Preliminary to the matters to be discussed it is desired to call attention to the fact that there have been no published reports of deficiencies in equipment supplied by the Quartermaster Corps other than certain shortages in clothing, nor has this office received any complaints of shortages in such equipment o her than clothing.

"General Order No. 39, War Department, 1915, prescribes the field equipment of Quartermaster Corps supplies for the several organizations of the several arms of the service and for high units.

"In June, 1916, anticipating the need for a huge force on the Mexican border, this office ordered purchased from funds for the fiscal year 1917 and placed in stock, in addition to equipment in the hands of troops and of stock in depots at the time, complete Equipment C war strength, except clothing, tentage, and animals for the following strength:

"I would like to say at this point that this order divides equipment into three classes—Equipment A, B, and C. Equipment A is a ten-day supply. A supply for the men and animals, so that when the command is ordered out with Equipment A it would go with a ten-day supply. Equipment B is twenty days' supply and Equipment C is a thirty-day supply. As to clothing, it gives a much longer period than thirty days—two to three months. That is the time the clothing is supposed to last. The articles authorized in each one of these equipments are given in this General Order 39.

Supplies Bought in Advance.

"We placed this Equipment C war strength, except clothing, tentage, and animals, for the following strength: Thirteen division headquarters, 42 brigade headquarters, 107 regiments of infantry, 36 regiments of cavalry, 24 regiments of field artillery, 24 ambulance companies, and 24 field hospitals.

"This equipment was purchased and placed in stock soon after July 1, 1916, at a cost of $4,321,000.

"The purchase of the equipment as above, added to the stock on hand in the depots, provided an equipment for a total of 13 division headquarters, 42 brigade headquarters, 128 regiments of infantry, 48 regiments of cavalry, 36 regiments of field artillery, 24 ambulance companies, and 24 field hospitals.

"This action made it possible to provide all organizations called into service after the declaration of war with Germany with a complete equipment without delay and to provide promptly for additional stock without delaying the supply of troops needing equipment.

"It will be remembered that during the Fall of 1916 the appropriation for clothing had become exhausted and deficiencies were being created to support the National Guard and regular army, consisting of 250,000, principally stationed on the Mexican border.

"Owing to the necessity for creating a deficiency and to the likelihood of the National Guard being mustered out at an early date, I gave instructions to the supply officers to limit purchases to actual necessities, and to withdraw the excess clothing which was ordinarily held as a reserve for all organizations in caps and coats, and make use of the quantity so collected to keep the army and National Guard until the new appropriation, which it was expected would pass before March 4, became available.

An estimate had been prepared for something like $11,000,000 to be expended for necessary clothing to keep the margin of safety, provided the troops were kept in the service until March, 1918; but by collecting the surplus supplies, as stated, expending of this $11,000,000 was avoided.

"You will recall that in addition to that deficiency there was an actual deficiency due to the Mexican war amounting to about $14,000,000, for supplies actually delivered in order to effect the mobilization of the troops on the border. The deficiency bill for that amount was introduced in Congress, but failed of passage, on the 4th of last March. This $11,000,000 would have been in addition to that, making $15,000,000. It was in anticipation that the National Guard would be mustered out. They commenced mustering the National Guard out in the latter part of November, and the mustering continued until the middle of March.

"About the middle of February, in anticipation of the passing of the appropriation bill before March 4, I directed advertisements for sufficient clothing and equipage to provide for the regular army, estimated at 180,000 men, during 1918. The appropriation bill having failed to pass when Congress adjourned on March 4 it became necessary when the bids were opened on March 5 to arrange with successful bidders so that they could manufacture the clothing and get the articles ready for delivery by the beginning of the fiscal year 1917-18, or July 1.

"I submitted a proposition to the Secretary of War and obtained his approval to make these purchases and place the order for those supplies just shortly after the 5th of March. Later in that month, when conditions indicated that we were to have, probably, difficulties, and engage in the war, I obtained authority from the Secretary of War to increase those amounts up to 500,000 men. In April, before Congress reassembled, I obtained authority of the Secretary of War to make purchases for an additional 500,000 men, and still later in the year got additional authority for another 500,000 men."

Defense Council Intervenes.

General Sharpe testified that preparations were under way to purchase supplies for 500,000 men when, in April last, the methods of purchase were changed and "our orders were placed through the Council of National Defense." In reply to a question, General Sharpe said that the orders actually had been placed for supplies for 500,000 men, but deliveries had not been made when the Council of National Defense intervened and became in effect the purchasing agent of the Quartermaster's office.

"You spoke of the orders that you placed prior to the breaking out of the war. Is it not a fact that so far as the equipment is concerned, the duties of your department were virtually taken over by the Council of National Defense after the outbreak of the war?" asked Senator McKellar.

"Not exactly," replied the witness.

"Is it not substantially so?" insisted Senator McKellar.

"We did not make purchases," explained General Sharpe.

"You did not pass on them at all, did you? You just O. K.'d whatever the Council of National Defense sent in to you; is not that the fact?" asked Senator McKellar.

"They indicated where we were to place the orders for purchases," said General Sharpe. "An officer was acting with them. He went into the question of prices with them, and then they indicated where the order was to be placed and the prices at which deliveries were to be made."

"I want to ask you if this is not the fact," said Senator McKellar, "that the duties of the Quartermaster General were taken over in substance. In other words, while you were nominally the head of that department, you just simply were compelled to do what they said?"

"I do not think that. I did not construe in that broad way," General Sharpe replied. "We requested them to inform us where to make contracts for the supplies. They made the investigations and indicated where the contracts were to be made. However, we had an officer acting in conjunction with them. He was an officer of our corps."

"Did you at any time ever change a price or change the name of a seller that they furnished you?"

"No, Sir; I do not know that we did."

"Did you ever fix a price yourself?"

"Not for materials."

"I am talking about clothing."

"Not for materials."

"Is it not true that since April 12 your department has done simply this, in so far as clothing is concerned?" the Senator pursued. "Inasmuch as the law required that the contracts should be formally signed by you, you performed that much of the service; you or your officers under you actually signed the contracts; but as to the making of the contracts, with whom they were made and at what prices these goods were bought, you have substantially and virtually had nothing to do with that. Is not that true?"

"Not exactly," was the reply. "We had an officer who was always acting with the council when they made these investigations, and he was a man well informed on these matters. When the price was accepted if he agreed to it, that was the point at which the thing was taken."

"Was not the agreement of this officer a mere formality? He did not change a price that was fixed by the Council of National Defense, or did not change the name of a seller."

"I do not know that either the name or a seller or the price was changed. But he was present at most of the arrangements," the General replied.

"Did you receive any instructions, and if so from whom, to turn the matter of the purchase of clothing over to the Council of National Defense?"

Produces His Orders.

"Orders were issued on April 12, 1917. I can give you those orders." He read the following:

War Department,
Washington, D. C.,
April 12, 1917.

Orders:

1. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists within the meaning of Section 3709 R. S., and other statutes which except cases of emergency from the requirement that contracts for and on behalf of the Government shall only be made after advertising, as to all contracts under the War Department for the supply of the War Department and the supply and equipment of the army and for fortifications and other works of defense; and until further ordered such contracts will be made without resort to advertising for bids in the letting of the same.

2. Where time will permit, information will be given to the munition boards, constituted by the National Council of Defense, through the supply bureau's representative of orders to be made for supplies, with the view of assistance from the board in placing the orders and in order that the supplies of the War Department may be co-ordinated with those of the navy and other executive departments and secured at prices not in excess of those paid by other departments.

3. It is to be understood, however, that the responsibility of the several supply bureaus for promptly supplying the needs of the army must be recognized, and where time will not admit of the delay involved in consulting the Munitions Board, the supply bureaus will retain their present initiative in contracting without reference to the board.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

General Sharpe said that he could inform the committee when the contracts had been let to supply the remaining 1,000,000. He did not have the information at hand, and Senator McKellar interjected the remark that it was because the award of the contracts was in the hands of the committee.

"Oh, no; we are informed of everybut you are not familiar with those contracts placed," asserted General Sharpe.

"Naturally so, because under the law you are compelled to sign the contracts, but you are not familiar with these contracts and have nothing to do with the making of those contracts," insisted the Senator. "That is, you formally signed them after the Council of National Defense had negotiated them?"

Signed in Philadelphia.

"The contracts were not signed in my office. They were sent out of the office Up to within the last month or two they were sent over to the depot in Philadelphia," the General said.

"In Philadelphia?"

"Yes, Sir; and signed by the officer there Colonel Belinski."

"Is he an army officer?"

"Yes, Sir, since that time we have transferred that work to the Purchasing and Manufacturing Office of the Quartermaster's Department, and that is in Washington."

"If you had had power and authority just as you had formerly, or if your department had had the right to buy supplies that you had formerly in regard to this order, do you believe that the experienced officers under you could have procured the necessary clothing and other supplies of the army as needed by the army during the last year?"

"That is rather a difficult question to answer. I think from the statements and reports and from what we have seen, and in fact from what we know ourselves, that so far as the orders were placed for the equipment of the men up to the 31st of July, we practically accomplished far more than we had agreed to undertake. We had placed orders to take care of the regular army and the National Guard, as we said in the memoranda which were furnished to the War Department, contemplating the equipment of 500,000 men, but we carried it out further and equipped 586,382."

"Up to what time?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"Up to the first of August."

General Sharpe said in a letter sent the Adjutant General on March 13 last that the Quartermaster's Department could equip 100,000 men a month for duty abroad, and that clothing and equipage could be procured for a million men in ten months. He added that tentage and perhaps some blankets could not be obtained for all the men in that time. In other words, this equipment for a million men should be completed on Dec. 31.

Denies Cloth Is Inferior.

Senator Frelinghuysen insisted that the wool used in our uniforms was inferior to that used in the British and French Armies. This was denied by the witness, who said that it was different in that theirs was heavier. General Sharpe said that General Pershing was asked whether there should be any changes made in the uniforms to make them more adaptable to trench work, and no complaint had been received from him as to the clothing. General Pershing did ask for puttees instead of leggings, and objected to the present hat. Other slight changes were suggested, including the lengthening of the cuff of the glove, and the overcoats were shortened somewhat to enable the men to walk more freely.

"And he has increased the length of the cuff of the glove," said General Sharpe. "He said that the underwear is all right and of the proper weight. The woolen socks are all right. We have consulted him, Senator. The overcoat was shortened somewhat, simply to enable the man to walk more freely. Then slickers were substituted for ponchos for the infantry. The spiral puttee which I spoke about was to be for use in the trenches only."

"Were you not informed by the English and French Governments, or their advisers in this country, that the quality and standard of clothing as used in the United States uniform were too light, and not satisfactory for trench work?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"No sir; I have never seen any official statement to that effect," replied the witness. "We have got some officers who ought to know. I do not remember that they have made that statement to us. We have just recently brought the matter up with General Pershing, and have asked him if he did not think it desirable to increase the weight of the material."

Senator Frelinghuysen asked "What was his answer?"

"He has not replied yet."

General Sharpe explained that the American clothing was sixteen ounces, while the English garment was about twenty-two. It was explained that General Pershing wanted to buy clothing for our troops in England made after our own specifications.

Authority has been obtained of the British Government to buy 200,000 uniforms there for our troops in France, so as to get a reserve supply. General Sharpe finally admitted that it would be better if our clothing was heavier, as it would insure a longer life, but that it was not necessary that it should be heavier for comfort.

The witness said that he did not know about some contractors or the names of the firms supplying cloth. This brought Senator McKellar back to his original contention that the Quartermaster's Department merely approved the contracts and that the Committee of Council of National Defense fixed the prices and obtained the contractor. General Sharpe then went into some detail as to the relations of his department with the Council of National Defense, saying:

"As I stated before, we request the Council of National Defense to indicate to us where and with whom we can place an order for so many yards of cloth. As I have said, we have an officer who meets with them. They have a meeting and investigate the matter, and then they notify us to make a contract with certain men. It is supposed, of course, that this officer has done his duty."

"The Council of National Defense selects the manufacturer with whom you are to contract?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"Yes, Sir."

"Does the council also name the figure at which you are to contract?"

"Yes, Sir. We have this officer there, who is General Harry J. Hirsch."

Insists Council Is Necessary.

The witness insisted that the formation of this council was necessary, and completely justified its course and procedure. He said without such a committee the Government would not have got the supplies. He said that his department did not have enough men to do the work and that no increase had been asked for. Senator McKellar insisted that favoritism was shown, declaring: "I have advice from a plant in Tennessee that they tried to get a contract to manufacture blankets for the Government, and were informed by somebody connected with the Council of National Defense that the Government did not desire to deal with them, but if they would go to some factory in Kentucky they thought they could get a contract, as a sub-contractor, from the Kentucky concern. I think this Tennessee plant did get a sub-contract from some concern in Kentucky that, it was claimed, was a pet of the Council of National Defense, and that had got a big contract. Of course, the sub-contractor got very little out of the contract, but it was better than nothing. The subcontractor accepted it for that reason. Do you know anything about such practices as that?"

"I think I recall there was a case of that sort, but the thing was fully investigated. I do not recall that the claim was substantiated," replied General Sharpe.

Senator McKellar insisted that General Sharpe did not know whether the firms supplying the Government were reliable or whether all the big firms, as has been asserted, were making clothing because of a policy adopted by the Committee on Labor Standards. He said the boys in the camps were suffering "because the awarding of contracts had been taken out of the Quartermaster's hands and placed with the Council of National Defense."

"Frankly," said General Sharpe, "I believe that in a war such as this we must have a body something like the Council of National Defense. England has it. If we should modify our system so as to adopt what they have I think we would have a perfectly suitable system. Their system provides for a Purveyor General of Customs. Operating with him is an advisory board composed of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, the Ordnance Department, and other departments requiring supplies. They tell this Purveyor General of Purchase how much they want and when they want it. It is his business to deliver the goods in the quantity and at the time specified. I think we must have a thing like that in a matter of the magnitude of this."

"You know the present system has failed to bring proper results up to this time?" Senator McKellar exclaimed.

"We have not had the supplies coming through in the quantity they should, due to the way in which the troops have been called."

250,000 Must Wait.

"Due to the way the purchases have been made," suggested McKellar again.

"As explained first, we showed that we could not expect to equip troops until Dec. 31," the General answered.

"And then only 1,078,000," said Senator Hitchcock.

"Yes, Sir."

"We will have 1,850,000 in the field. What is to become of those 250,000?" asked the Nebraska Senator.

"We hope to get equipment, but in the last few days our calculations have been knocked out, as they were in June, by the heavy enlistments in the regular army."

General Sharpe explained that the Quartermaster's Department had provided for 1,040,502 men with one uniform. This clothing, he said, had been delivered and issued except to the men who would be called into the last draft some time next month. Overcoats, he said, had not been delivered to all the men in camps and cantonments, but all men would have overcoats by the end of this month. He presented a table showing the amount of clothing delivered to Dec. 15. The table showed that 2,080,174 overcoats had been delivered. This prompted Senator Hitchcock to ask why the men were without overcoats if these figures were correct.

General Sharpe replied that some had been sent abroad and large deliveries did not take place until late in November. After further inquiry it developed that while there were sufficient overcoats for the men in the cantonments the sizes were not right.

Major Hardeman explained that the department had tried to take care of the camps in the North first, and some of the Southern camps were without overcoats until recently. Senator Weeks said that at the camp at Ayer, Mass., one of the most northerly camps, 10,000 men were without overcoats on Nov. 15. Major Hardeman admitted finally that some of the camps were without overcoats, but the shipments were under way.

This witness, who is an assistant to General Sharpe, further explained that the trouble over overcoats existed because some of the draft men were larger than the regulation sizes, and that at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., nearly all the overcoats were too small. Major Hardeman said that this was due to an error in the depot at Chicago.

"Has it been reported to the Secretary of War that there are men in large numbers in that camp not supplied with clothing, due to an error of somebody in making shipments?" asked Senator Weeks.

"No, Sir, I do not think it has," said Major Hardeman.

"While this is not an attempt by the committee to find out things of that sort, if they do not exist, it should be the attempt on the part of the War Department to put responsibility on somebody where men have suffered for lack of clothing, due to an error of somebody in making shipments," Senator Weeks explained.

One Camp Only Half Shod.

Senator Wadsworth brought out that at Camp Custer half of the men were without suitable shoes and that half of the men drilled and then returned and gave over their shoes to the remainder so that they might drill and attend target practice.

"I have no doubt the Quartermaster Department appreciates the seriousness of the situation that exists," said Senator Wadsworth. "For instance, at Camp Custer it became necessary, in order that a detail of one regiment of infantry could go to target practice, to march half of the detail to the target range with the available shoes that could be gotten together; they then had to march back, change those shoes and put them on the other half of the detail in order to send that half of the detail to the range, such was the scarcity of shoes that the men could wear; while at the same time thousands of pairs of shoes were there which no one could wear."

Major Hardeman said: "They had 36,-358 pairs of shoes there, with a total of 24,000 men."

"On Dec. 12," pursued Senator Wadsworth, "a detail from one regiment of infantry in that camp was ordered to the target range for practice. They could only send half of the detail, because they had to take the shoes off the other half to fit out the first half that went. When they finished, they came back, and the shoes they had were given to the men in the second half of the detail in order that they might go."

Senator Weeks brought it out that the Quartermaster's Department had been informed by H. J. Hiles of the Regal Shoe Company that 80 per cent. of the men did not have shoes that fitted their feet. He offered a plan to remedy this, and three months passed before he got action. Senator Weeks said, although Mr. Bliss did not desire to make any money out of the Government and offered a fitting device which would overcome the defect. General Sharpe said that the delay was due somewhat to a contrary opinion held by the Sanitary Department of the army.

General Sharpe said that General Pershing complained that shoes were too small because the men wore woolen socks in the trenches and that the sizes had been changed.

The delay in this matter caused the members of the committee to severely arraign the "red tape system." General Sharpe also found fault with it and advocated a businesslike system. After a long colloquy as to "red tape," General Sharpe was asked to explain the system of which he complained and what procedure was necessary to get real action.

Part of Testimony Secret.

General Sharpe said he recommended that only 100,000 of the national army be called in September because his department could not supply the clothing and equipment for more men. His recommendations were not followed, and 300,000 were called. He said he agreed with this action, but desired to explain his reason in executive session, which was later done. However, the number of men called in September accounted for the inability of his department to supply the equipment, he said.

Because of the lack of equipment and the necessity of supplying 70,000 men who entered the regular army between Dec. 11 and 15, General Sharpe said, he hoped the last 15 per cent. of the national army would not be called until late in January. He said they had prepared to take care of 180,000 men, the last call, under the first draft, but that the 70,000 enlistments had upset their calculations. Therefore the Quartermaster's Department can take care of only 110,000 men of the last call because the 70,000 newly enlisted recruits must be provided with clothing at once.

General Sharpe said General Wood had taken the bull by the horns and bought 20,000 pairs of overalls for his men at Camp Funston and cared for them until other uniforms arrived. He did this without authority, but General Sharpe approved of it, he said, because of the necessity of the situation.

"Have you been handicapped," asked Senator Wadsworth, "by reason of delays in passing a telegram through the Adjutant General's office and the office of the Chief of Staff?"

"I recall cases of two or three days' delay in the receipt of telegrams in my office," said the General. "I recall a case where four days' delay was involved, and it was quite a critical matter, too."

"It took four days for a telegram to come from the Adjutant General's office to your office?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"Yes."

"As I understand the course of that telegram it comes from the officer in the field to the Adjutant General," said Senator McKellar. "Then it comes to the Quartermaster General. Then from the Quartermaster General back to the Adjutant General; then from the Adjutant General to the Assistant Chief of Staff, and from the Assistant Chief of Staff back to the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General combined; then from the Adjutant General back to the officer, and the Quartermaster General then acts upon it."

"I have acted upon it if my approval of it has been confirmed."

"If it has been confirmed it has to go through that entire course in order to get back to the officer in the field and to get action?"

"Yes."

"Could you suggest any method by which that could be shortened?" Senator Hitchcock inquired.

"I suggest adopting business methods."

"Have you suggested cutting out this round-about way of doing business?"

"Yes."

"To whom did you make the suggestion?" asked Senator Weeks.

"To the Secretary of War."

"Who is responsible for this method of communication?" asked the Senator.

"Well, it is the custom," said the General—"a long-continued custom. It is a thing that has always been done, and army regulations require it.

"Who adopts these regulations?"

"The Secretary of War."

"How long has that method been in force?"

"I do not remember when this particular method was actually put in force. Ever since the civil war. It was proved that in the civil war we did not adopt that method, but used the direct method of communication."

"We undertook to limit the power of the General Staff to interfere with the administration of these bureaus. They are not undertaking to interfere now, are they?" said Senator Chamberlain.

"I would rather not answer that question," said General Sharpe.

"This committee is here to get the facts and conditions," said Senator Chamberlain. "We want to know. In the case of one General Staff they practically usurped the functions of the bureau chiefs, or, at least it was so understood by many, and in the reorganization of the General Staff an effort was made to limit the activities of it. Now, if that legislation has failed to do that, the committee wants to know about it."

"The bureaus are not able to transact their matters through the General Staff."

Defends Army's Food.

Senator Hitchcock cited an instance of delay in the War Department's consideration of a new device to furnish hot food to front-line trenches. He said that the present device was a ten-gallon fireless cooker, too big to get through the narrow trenches.

"So the men have had to use cold food, hardtack, &c.," he added, "although last September a small, cheap device was submitted to the department and not tried until November. That is just one of the many instances we are hearing about of lack of initiative and delay here in the department."

General Sharpe detailed plans made in advance of the draft for feeding the national army. He said the men upon arrival at camp were as well provided for as those of the regular army and National Guard.

"It's true there has been no noticeable complaint against food of the army," Senator Wadsworth suggested.

"No, none at all," said the witness, who explained that the ration had been evolved after conference with eminent national experts and dietitians. The ration has not been changed since the war, he said, although the sanitary division of the Surgeon General's office thinks it should be reduced in the interests of economy, particularly the meat and sugar allowance.

The present ration costs 39.89 cents a man a day, he said, against about 28 cents before the war.

"We think the ration peculiarly fits the men to go over the top," General Sharpe continued, saying it developed every man, and that almost all of them gained weight.

Referring again to equipment conditions at Camp Custer, Senator Hitchcock presented a letter from a woman who said 300 men had their ears frozen in one day because of lack of clothing, and that many still were wearing Summer clothing. The writer also said 26,-000 pairs of shoes sent there were too small.

"Is it possible that men are freezing for lack of clothing?" the Nebraska Senator asked.

"I don't know," replied General Sharpe. "I know there have been complaints that many sizes of shoes were too small. We have shipped ample supplies of clothing there."

Senator New said general complaints of clothing shortage also had come from Camp Lee, Va., and General Sharpe cited shipments of all clothing articles far in excess of the number of men in camp. However, he said there is a deficiency of short coats.

"Why don't you wire the commander at Camp Custer and see if these conditions are true?" Senator Weeks asked, and General Sharpe promised to act upon the suggestion.

General Sharpe then was excused until after Colonel Isaac Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun, testifies tomorrow.

GARMENT FIGHT UNSETTLED

Loyalty Issue Said to be Involved in Keeping Men Out of Work.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, of which Samuel Gompers is the head, issued a statement yesterday saying that the labor dispute over the manufacture of army uniforms had not been settled at all by the conference in Washington on Thursday, and stating that in referring the matter back to the Board of Control Secretary Baker had left it just where it was before the conference.

The dispute is between the Amalgamated Garment Workers, makers of men's clothes, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers, makers of women's clothes. There are 40,000 members of the latter union out of work and it is the claim of some of their officials that the Amalgamated will not allow its members to participate in the uniform contracts, most of which are held by shops making men's clothing, and thus employing members of the Amalgamated. The International is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; the Amalgamated is not.

"I am extremely disappointed in the developments in the army uniform situation," said Robert Maisel, director of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, on his return yesterday from Washington, where he attended the conference.

"I attended conferences in the War Department and before the Board of Control of Labor Standards. I went to Washington because I was invited to be present by a number of the labor men interested in the case and because we are interested in every situation where labor loyalty is concerned.

"So far as I am able to determine it is true that loyal workers who belong to a bona fide labor organization have been and are being denied the right to work in the manufacture of army uniforms for the reason that the Board of Control is working with and through an organization that is not a bona fide union and that has been one of the chief sources of pacifist and anti-American strength—the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"Secretary Baker merely referred the whole matter back to the Board of Control, and the board, in its turn, declined to change its policy at present. This does not settle anything. It is unthinkable that several thousand workers who are loyal and who are a part of the trade union movement should be denied work through such an arrangement as has been set up by the present Board of Control.

"Our organization is not concerned in struggles between organizations, unless in some manner that struggle involves the loyalty issue. I believe the loyalty issue is distinctly a part of this uniform situation and our interest lies in seeing loyal men given access on at least even terms to work that is in urgent need of being done. We are determined to do everything in our power to see that these men do secure work and to see that disloyalists are deprived of power in any situation concerning labor."

Mrs. Florence Kelley, head of the Board of Control, had not returned from Washington last night.

SOLDIERS AMPLY FED.

Defense Council Urges Families Not to Send Victuals to Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Council of National Defense today requested friends and families of soldiers not to send them food. An abundant supply is being furnished in the camps and cantonments, the council said, and a large quantity of privately sent food is being wasted. In some cases food has been spoiled, and it is feared it may endanger the health of the men.

MUST RAISE MORE AND AID SHIPPING

Lloyd George Enjoins British Farmers of Need of Bringing Over Our Troops.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Premier Lloyd George, in addressing a deputation of agriculturists today in regard to the food supply, referred especially to the problem of shipping the magnificent fighting material of the United States to Europe. Agriculture at home could facilitate the task by saving tonnage, the Premier said.

"Our very security depends on the increased cultivation of the land," he continued. "We want if possible to get 3,000,000 acres into cultivation. We are beginning increasingly to realize the extent to which agriculture enters into the whole task of carrying on the war.

"You who are not working within the sound of the cannon may not be facing danger, nevertheless you are doing a work that assists the country in this grave hour of its fate by increasing cultivation. You can enormously increase the shipping at the disposal of the Government to bring the men and munition needed to defeat the enemy."

Among the measures proposed, the Premier said, it had been decided to make greater use of prisoners of war. He hoped thus to provide 30,000 additional unskilled laborers.

EMBARGO ON BUTTER TO NON-ALLIED NATIONS

Product Now Must Meet Full Requirements of the Pure Food Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—An embargo has been placed on the exportation of butter to all countries except those allied with the United States in the war against Germany and hereafter all butter manufactured must meet the full requirements of the Pure Food act.

Announcement of this step toward the conservation of the American supply was made today by the United States Food Administration in the following notice to the trade:

"An embargo has been placed on the exportation of butter except to nations associated with the United States in war. The Food Administration requests butter makers and dealers, therefore, to abandon certain types of packages used in shipping butter to the Orient, the tropics and other sections outside the selected list of countries. They should use only packages like tubs and boxes that are known to the American trade and will find ready sale in the United States.

"Preservatives, flavoring matters and other materials frequently added to butter for certain export trade should not be used now, since these are not allowable in home trade nor acceptable to our associates. Butter should be put up strictly in accordance with domestic requirements and in compliance with the provisions of the food and drugs law."

KALTSCHMIDT FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

Four Others Convicted with Him of Action Against the United States.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Dec. 22.—Albert C. Kaltschmidt was convicted on all three counts of an indictment charging conspiracy against the United States by a jury in United States District Court here early this morning.

Four of the five others who have been on trial with him also were found guilty on one or more counts in the indictment. Franz Reuppa was acquitted.

One of the three counts against the defendants charged a conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States in "setting on foot in the United States a military enterprise against Canada."

The partial destruction of the Peabody Overall Company's plant at Walkerville, Ontario, and an alleged attempt to destroy the Windsor armories were cited by the Government as a military enterprise.

The other two counts in the indictment allege conspiracy to blow up the St. Clair River tunnel at Port Huron and the plant of the Detroit Screw Works.

PERSHING PERMITS ONLY LIGHT DRINKS

All Alcoholic Beverages Except Wines and Beers Forbidden His Soldiers.

CHRISTMAS FEAST DELAYED

U-Boat Turns Back Cranberry Ship and Turkeys from Here Were Started Too Late.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 21, (Associated Press.)—All alcoholic beverages except light wines and beers are denied to members of the American forces in France by General Pershing in General Orders issued today. Extraordinary measures are being taken to insure sobriety and a high moral standard in the army, and the officers have been informed they will be held to strict accountability for the fullest compliance with the orders.

"Should men return to camp intoxicated," the orders read, "they will be seized by the guard. Cases of drunkenness should be subjected to prompt disciplinary measures. Commanding officers at all places where troops are located will confer with the French authorities and use every endeavor to limit to the lowest possible the number of places where liquor is sold. It is desired that the authorities be assisted in locating non-licensed resorts, which should be reported immediately for necessary action.

"Soldiers are forbidden either to buy or accept as gifts whisky, brandy, champagne, liquors, or other alcoholic beverages other than light wines or beers. The gift or the retail sale of these by inhabitants in the zone of the army are forbidden by French law. Commanding officers will see that all drinking places where the liquors named are sold be designated as 'off limits,' and the necessary means adopted to prevent soldiers visiting them.

"Camp, regimental, battalion, and company commanders will be held to a strict accountability for the fullest compliance with the requirements of this order."

Troops' Morality Guarded.

As regards morality, the protection of the troops begins the moment they land, and continues constantly thereafter. The order says that at the ports of debarkation, by co-operation with the French authorities and, if necessary, the use of the military secret police, every endeavor shall be made to locate the habitations and sections of towns frequented by immoral women. Such places will be declared "off limits" and posted for each company or detachment, and the frequenting or visiting of these places by members of the American expeditionary force is prohibited. Local commanders at all other towns and places where troops are stationed or billeted are instructed to observe the provisions of the order when local conditions indicate the advisability of such action.

For the information of relatives and friends of the troops it may be said that ranking American officers declare that the sobriety and high moral standards of the American forces as a whole have deeply impressed the French civil and military authorities.

Turkey Substitute Sought.

The Quartermaster Corps is now busy trying to procure a substitute for the anticipated Chrismas food supplies on this side of the Atlantic, but the army is disappointed, for turkey at Christmas had been looked forward to by virtually every member of the command. The Quartermaster had made careful preparations, but his calculations went wrong, as today's announcement shows. When the news became known among the forces there were loud cries of distress from many quarters, and envious eyes were cast at the roaming French poultry. From the general outlook now it appears that the principal dish of the day will be "money turkey," which appears on the commissary lists as ordinary canned corned beef.

The first of the Christmas concerts and entertainments for the children, especially the little refugees, will be held Saturday in a theatre in a town where the correspondents have their headquarters. The entertainment has been arranged by the American officers and the Sub-Prefect of the town, and a noted singer will be brought from Paris through the efforts of the French Staff.

Santa Claus For Children.

There will be a Christmas tree, presided over by a Père Noël, of Santa Claus, who on other days is an American officer. Many American soldiers contributed to the fund for the purchase of the gifts, one machine gun battalion alone having raised 3,000 francs.

There is no scarcity of volunteers for the dangerous work of airplane observers among the younger officers of the army. When a call was issued at the heavy artillery training grounds three times the number asked for responded.

After a certain period the American gunners will begin firing with the 400-millimeter pieces, so that by the time they get into action they will be as familiar with the gun as their comrades now are with the 75s.

Shell Burst Prematurely.

A big shell burst prematurely near an observation post filled with young American officers, and splinters and fragments rained down, but no one was injured.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Captain André Tardieu and M. Ganne of the new American department which has been formed to assist in meeting the requirements of the American expeditionary force today visited the American headquarters. They talked with General Pershing, witnessed the workings of the American General Staff and obtained information in regard to the needs of the American forces in France. Arrangements were made to fill these needs without delays.

Captain Tardieu has nearly completed his work in France in connection with his office as High Commissioner to the United States, and is arranging to return to America. It was his suggestion to Premier Clemenceau which led to the formation of the bureau for centralizing American business transactions with the Government.

Pershing Has Allies' Confidence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Direct assurances of the confidence of both British and French commanders in General Pershing's ability and their satisfaction with the breadth and soundness of his preparations to make American arms effective on the western front have reached Washington with the return from Europe of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, former Chief of Staff, who was in conference today with Secretary Baker and other War Department officials.

The men who are actually leading the allied armies, from the Commanders in Chief and members of the War Ministries down to the corps and division commanders, have been unhesitating in expressing their approval of the chief of the American expeditionary force and his methods.

General Scott visited virtually every part of the battlefront and went carefully through all the training processes of both the French and British armies. He believes General Pershing has laid the foundations for American army training upon what is best in French and British methods and experience. There is no doubt in his mind that American troops will be the equal of any on the front when they come to grips with the Germany Army. They are taking their training enthusiastically.

There was no pessimism as to the outcome of the war in the fighting lines, General Scott found. The armies of the Allies are cool and confident. The confidence of victory among the fighting men, he found, became greater the closer the observer got to the front. There were no doubts in the trenches. Such pessimism as there may be among the British appears to be confined to the uninformed in London. It is not reflected in the army.

STATE ESTIMATES ISSUED.

Travis Reports Total Asked for 1918 is $98,114,686.42.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The annual tabulation of statements of the desired appropriations for the coming year were made public tonight by State Controller Travis. These requests, which are still required by law to be filed with the State Controller, aggregate $98,114,686.42, an increase of $19,871,852.21, or 23 per cent. over the amount appropriated last year. To meet these charges, Mr. Travis estimates the present resources available for such purposes at $69,525,-188.77.

Of these requests, $52,197,183.06 is for administration, maintenance and operating expenses. For fixed charges and contributions to the sinking fund, to localities for the support of the common schools and State highway aid, $27,974,923.43 has been requested. Capital outlays, comprising new buildings, construction and the purchase of land and improvements, require $17,942,579.93. Of this amount, the largest item of increase—$9,020,021—is for hospitals for insane; $4,007,394.03 for the charitable institutions; $1,482,800 for penal institutions, and $1,019,962.50 for the agricultural schools, colleges, institutions and commissions.

The other increases noted are: Food, $2,938,808.50, or 68 per cent.; fuel, light, power and water, $1,421,608.43 or 100 per cent., and equipment, $1,726,906.32, or 186 per cent. A few items show a decrease, such as printing, $365,615.83, or 22 per cent.; advertising, $152,813.68, or 39 per cent.; unclassified items of maintenance, $5,782,614.91, or 93 per cent.; fixed charges and contributions, $620,-918.90, or 2 per cent.

The amounts requested by the various divisions of government follow: Executive, $118,049.21; administrative, $2,-127,182.05; legislative, $1,523,709.90; judicial $2,548,118.51; regulative, $6,222,-782.84; educational, $12,851,904.78; agricultural, $4,158,848.09; defensive, $4,011,-250.33; penal, $4,075,890.76; curative, $23,-122,118.75; charitable, $9,060,748.93; protective, $4,138,213.41; constructive, $8,-087,377; general, $1,052,900; canal fund maintenance and repairs, $1,961,080.40, and contributions to the sinking fund, $18,017,905.51.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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NEW 'SECRET TREATY' REVEALED IN RUSSIA

Compact with Japan to Keep Any Third Power from Dominating China.

SAID TO BE AIMED AT US

Bolshevist Paper Features It as a Threat Against Great Britain and America.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 20, (Delayed.)—Under the heading, "Secret Treaty Between Japan and Russia for Joint Armed Demonstration Against America and Great Britain in the Far East," the Bolshevist organ, the Isvestia, publishes what it says is the text of the secret treaty drawn up last year providing for joint action by Russia and Japan to prevent any third country from achieving political dominance in China. The agreement, dated July 3, 1916, runs for five years, automatically extending itself until a year after one party expresses the desire to annul it. It is signed by Sergius Sazonoff, then Russian Foreign Minister, and Viscount Motono, Japanese Foreign Minister.

The treaty stipulates that "the agreement shall remain a deep secret for all except for the contracting parties." It opens with the statement that it is designed to supplement and strengthen the secret treaties of 1907, 1910, and 1912. Article I. is given as follows:

"The contracting parties recognize that the interests of either side demand the defense of China from political domination by any third power whatsoever cherishing hostile intentions toward Russia and Japan, and, therefore, undertake, whenever circumstances necessitate, to enter into open relations based on full confidence in order conjointly to take the necessary steps to prevent the advent in China of such a state of affairs."

Other articles are published as follows:

"Article II.—In the event that, as a consequence of any measures undertaken by mutual consent by Russia and Japan on the basis of the preceding article, any third power, as foreseen by Article I., should declare war against Russia or Japan, the other contracting party shall, on the first demand of its ally, come to its aid. Each contracting party binds itself not to make peace with the common enemy without obtaining the agreement of its ally.

"Article III.—The conditions on which either party shall give armed assistance, and the means by which such assistance shall be expressed, shall be fixed by the respective authorities of the contracting parties.

"Article IV.—It must especially be kept in mind that neither party shall consider itself obligated in accordance with Article II. to give its ally armed assistance unless it receives guarantees from its allies to the effect that they will give it assistance to the extent necessitated by the seriousness of the possible conflict."

See No "Armed Demonstration" Threat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—American officials said today that they had no knowledge of the so-called secret treaty between Russia and Japan described in the Petrograd dispatches, but they considered that the description of it as contemplating "joint armed demonstration against America and Great Britain in the Far East" was not borne out by the text of the published articles.

There is a possibility that the treaty referred to is the special convention concluded between Russia and Japan at about the same time as the so-called secret treaty. It was generally assumed here that the treaty contained some secret provisions, but its purpose was described as being to safeguard the rights of Japan and Russia in the Far East; to reconcile all outstanding issues between them and generally to follow the lines of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

At the time it was supposed that the secret articles provided for the sale by Russia to Japan of all of the Manchurian railroads south of Harbin, the transfer to Japan of navigation rights in the Sugari River, and the extension of fishing rights off the coast of Siberia.

It is improbable that the United States Government alone will make any effort to secure an explantion of the meaning and purpose of these secret articles from the principals, but it is rather expected that one of the other of them will voluntarily come forward with a statement concerning them.

Careful reading of the four published articles inclined officials to the opinion that the general purpose of the convention was somewhat in line with the existing British-Japanese treaty touching Far Eastern interests, and that it was designed to protect China from exploitation by any third power and was not especially directed against America or Great Britain.

The agreement just concluded between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii, though not specifically supportable by military force, as is the Russo-Japanese secret treaty, really aimed at the same object, the protection of Chinese integrity, although that idea was developed on more altruistic and unselfish grounds than those of the secret convention.

SUES THE MAYOR FOR LIBEL.

William Bullock, Director of Tammany Bureau, Asks $400,000.

Alleging that Mayor Mitchel had libeled him, William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, which has been maintained by Tammany Hall to keep watch on the Fusion administration, brought suit against the Mayor yesterday to recover $400,000. The summons and complaint in the action were served upon the Mayor yesterday at the City Hall. Mr. Bullock alleges forty distinct causes of action and asks $10,000 damage from each, all of them based upon a statement attributed to the Mayor in a city newspaper and published between July 20 and Aug. 7 last.

Mr. Bullock in his complaint declares that "at all times hereinafter mentioned the defendant was Mayor of the City of New York, by reason whereof his words and utterances were of great public interest and were given deep attention and wide circulation;" also that, "at all times hereinafter mentioned plaintiff was widely and favorably known throughout the City of New York and elsewhere of good reputation, especially for his truthfulness, honesty and integrity and for his responsibility, competency and ability."

Robert H. Elder is attorney for Mr. Bullock in the action. The Mayor refused to discuss the suit last night.

3 BRITISH AIRMEN KILLED.

Machines Collide in the Air Near Fort Worth.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 21.—Three British aviators in training here were killed this morning when two machines collided in the air. Two of the men were in one machine. The collision took place at a low altitude and less than half a mile from the landing field.

The dead are: Arthur Eden Webster, 19, of Kingston, N. Y.; Lieutenant Russell Geanner, 19, of Kingsville, Ontario, and Cyril Albert Baxer, 20, of Kent, England.

SLAV DEPUTY DETAILS AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES

Serb Civilians Made to Dig Own Graves and Lie in Them to be Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 30, (Associated Press.)—Compelled to dig their own graves, drowned, burned alive, hanged, or shot down with machine guns, the Serbians of Herzegovina, Bosnia, Istria, and Dalmatia were the victims of Austro-Hungarian atrocities surpassing the human imagination, recently declared Dr. Tresic Pavicic, a Slav member of the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Deputies. Narratives of Serbians made prisoners in Austrian jails and fortresses were related in detail before the Austrian Parliament by the Slav Deputy.

According to Dr. Pavicic, these outrages were practiced upon the civilian population, old men, women, and children, when orders were given by General Potiorek, described as the autocrat of Bosnia, to remove all the Serbians from the frontier districts. The inhabitants of the village of Svice, young and old, were all led away, and on arrival at Mount Rudo were compelled to dig their own graves and to lie down each in his own. Many women, the Deputy said, lay down in their graves with children in their arms, and the soldiers then shot them one after another, the living putting earth over the dead until their own turn came.

The ordinary method of executing these civilians, who should have been interned, said the Slav Deputy, was to hang them, but instead the whole Serbo-Montenegrin frontier had been transformed into a desert. Eighty-two persons, he said, were hanged without trial at Zubac, 103 at Trebinjo, seventy-one at Foca, and 300 at Tuzla. He gave the names of victims and the dates and localities of the outrages.

Of those who were not executed, he declared, the very young and the aged died of destitution. It was the vigorous, competent, and courageous who were arrested, falsely accused, condemned, tortured, and executed. The Deputy was informed, he said, that 5,000 persons had been arrested in Dalmatia, Istria, and Carniola. Dr. Pavicio himself was one of those arrested, herded with brigands, insulted by Hungarian soldiers, and beaten with rifle butts. Many of his fellow prisoners lost their reason, and he saw one hurl himself from a train under the wheels of another which was passing. Thousands of Serbians, he declared, were taken for internment to Mostar, Herzegovina, to Doboj, Bosnia, and to Arad, Hungary.

Upon these unfortunates their jailers inflicted peculiar punishments, according to the narratives of two survivors related by Dr. Pavicic. One of these jailers at Mostar was characterized in the speech as a "ferocious beast," who beat his prisoners with a hooked baton of iron which he called "Kronprinz." A priest named Tichy afterward died at Arad, Hungary, as the result of the tortures this jailer inflicted.

If those gathered at Mostar survived, they were transferred later to Arad, where "thousands of living skeletons were congregated from Bosnia and Herzegovina," said the Deputy. Famished, naked, half dead from the blows of rifles and bayonet thrusts, they were driven to the casements of the Arad fortress. In its subterranean corridors they died in masses from typhus.

"As the days became colder," said Dr. Pavicic, "they took clothing from the dead to clothe the naked. The number of deaths at Arad is estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000."

At Doboj things were worse. Along with Serbian and Montenegrin prisoners came crowds of civilian old men, women, and children, driven from home and forced to travel in open cattle trucks. Hunger was found to be the simplest and cheapest means of sending these people to another world. Often the mother would be dead when her little child shook her to ask for bread Trustworthy figures show that more than 8,000 innocent victims met their death in these places."

ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON VERDUN FRONT

Firing Is Also Heavy to the Southeast of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and Near Thann.

GERMAN RAID CHECKED

Patrol Encounters Are Virtually the Only Activity Along the British Lines.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Active artillery fighting on the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, was reported in today's announcement of the French War Office. Firing was also heavy at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and east of Thann in Alsace. A raid by Germans in the St. Quentin region was repulsed.

The bulletin says:

An important raid undertaken by the enemy east of Fayet, in the region of St. Quentin, was repulsed completely.

The artillery was active on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region northeast of Fleury, at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, and in the sector east of Thann.

The night passed in quiet on the remainder of the front.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Only small encounters along the western front are reported in tonight's bulletin of the War Office. A futile raid by Germans northeast of Messines and artillery fire east of Ypres were the only signs of enemy activity. The bulletin reads:

This morning a raid was attempted by the enemy northeast of Messines. It was repulsed by our rifle and machine gun fire.

We captured a few prisoners during the day in patrol encounters on different parts of the front.

Apart from hostile artillery activity east of Ypres there is nothing further of special interest to report.

The day communication of the War Office said that there was nothing of interest to report.

BERLIN, Dec. 21, (via London.)—Today's announcement of the War Office says:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders there was very little artillery activity, owing to a thick mist.

North of the Ypres-Menin Road there was a considerable increase in the firng during the afternoon. A number of English prisoners were taken in a successful reconnoitring engagement south of Hollebeke.

Army of Grand Duke Albrecht.—Near Hirzbach, south of Altkirch, thirty-one prisoners fell into our hands as the result of a successful attack on the French lines.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Premier's Speech Creates a Good Impression Among Traders.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Money was in stronger demand today. Discounts were firm.

The stock market developed a decidedly more cheerful tendency today, the Premier's speech of Thursday creating a good impression. The cessation of consol selling and occasional repurchases caused improvements in gilt-edge securities.

Oil shares were the strongest feature. Shipping shares maintained their levels, and business broadened in Rubber, Iron, and Steel shares. In view of the prolonged holiday season, however, transactions were moderate.

TEUTON PROPAGANDA ATTACKS DRAFT LAW

Is Urging Registrants to Avoid Local Advisory Boards as Enemies of the Exempt.

IGNORANT IMPOSED UPON

Notaries Charging Exorbitant Fees for Services Government Provides Free.

The German propaganda is busy on the east side in an effort to discourage selective draft registrants from consulting the local legal advisory boards, whose services are necessary in most instances to the proper and legal filling out of the draft questionnaires which are now being mailed to the 540,000 registrants in New York City. A story to the effect that the members of the legal advisory boards had been appointed for the purpose of drafting every man, no matter what the merits of his claim for exemption, has been in circulation several days. The result is that hundreds of registrants, particularly those of foreign birth, instead of seeking the assistance of the boards have avoided them. Without the assistance of the Government lawyers, whose appointment is due to the desire of President Wilson and Secretary Baker to make absolutely sure the impartial administration of the new draft regulations, it is impossible for many registrants in districts largely populated by persons of foreign birth to complete their questionnaires.

It was also established yesterday that ignorant registrants, who are unfamiliar with the provisions or purpose of the draft law, are being swindled by unprincipled notaries and other persons who are charging outrageous fees for work which the advisory boards do for nothing.

Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content said last night that four instances in which poor registrants had been imposed upon had been brought to the attention of the Federal authorities, and that the whole situation was being investigated by agents of the Department of Justice.

Appeals to the Mayor.

Following the receipt of a report by the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation concerning the activities of one man who was reported to be charging large fees for services which should cost the registrant nothing, United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey sent the following letter to Mayor Mitchel:

I beg to bring to your attention the result of my investigations of the actions of one Isaac Lefkowitz, a Commissioner of Deeds of the City of New York, Clerk's No. 42, whose term expires Feb. 1, 1918. This man has an office at 228 Seventh Street, New York, N. Y., and resides at 338 East Eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

One Moses Zelinick is a person registered under the Selective Service act of May 18, 1917, and he is under the jurisdiction of the local board for Division No. 104, New York City, his serial number being 2,839, and his order number being 206. On Dec. 15, 1917, Zelinick received his questionnaire from the local board, and, being illiterate, he took it to the office of Lefkowitz for the purpose of receiving assistance in the filling out of the questionnaire. Lefkowitz demanded $5 for so doing and for administering the oath, but he finally agreed to accept $4, which Zelinick paid. The payment of this sum of money by Zelinick came to the attention of Assistant United States Attorney Harold A. Content, Chairman of the Legal Advisory Board for that district, and Mr. Ernst directed Zelinick to go to Lefkowitz, and demand the return of his money. This Zelinick did, but Lefkowitz refused to return the same, saying that if Zelinick thought he could do anything about it he should go ahead.

The matter having been brought to my notice, I caused a special agent of the Department of Justice to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the aforementioned transaction. The agent found that it was true that Lefkowitz had taken this sum of money, and that he refused to return the same.

I inclose herewith affidavit of Zelinick setting forth the facts already recited.

Upon every questionnaire appears a statement to the effect that the registrant should not fill out any question before consulting a member of the Legal Advisory Board, which board, as you know, is made up of members of the bar of the highest standing, who have volunteered their services to assist registrants in properly filling out questionnaires, and the appointment of which board is expressly authorized by the selective service regulations issued by the President. It is also plainly stated in large type that all advice is free. This particular registrant, Zelinick, is a very poor and ignorant man, earning but $11 a week, and with a full knowledge of this condition Lefkowitz took from him the sum of $4 for performing services which would gladly have been rendered gratis by the Legal Advisory Board, whose members, in addition to being authorized to give advice free to registrants, are likewise authorized to administer oaths, and who do administer such oaths absolutely free of charge to registrants.

Practices of this sort seriously reflect upon the proper administration of the selective service law and work against the very objects which the President sought to attain in providing for the creation of legal advisory boards.

This matter is referred to you for such attention as you may deem appropriate. In the event that you desire assistance in securing the attendance of witnesses or in obtaining any further evidence, Assistant United States Attorney Harold A. Content will be glad to aid you in any way that you may indicate.

Boards Protect Men's Rights.

Henry W. Taft, Chairman of the Legal Advisory Board for New York City, in a statement addressed to all registrants again assures them that the services of the legal boards are absolutely free, and that it is the duty and purpose of the members of these boards to see that the rights of every man are protected and that the classification of New York City's army of registrants shall be as fair and impartial as it is possible to make it.

PROPOSES THAT QUEBEC SECEDE FROM CANADA

Motion Introduced in Provincial Assembly Will Be Debated on Jan. 8.

QUEBEC, Dec. 21.—A proposal that the Province of Quebec secede from the Confederation of Canadian Provinces was expressed in a motion introduced into the Provincial Legislative Assembly today by J. N. Francoeur, Deputy for Letbinière. Quebec is the only Province which voted against conscription at the recent election.

The motion will be debated on Jan. 8. It follows:

"That this House is of the opinion that the Province of Quebec would be disposed to accept the rupture of the Federation pact of 1867 if, in the opinion of the other provinces, it is believed that the said Province is an obstacle to the union and the progress and development of Canada."

TO AID WAR STAMPS SALE.

Agencies Will Be Established in Every Section of the City.

Frederic W. Allen, Director of War Savings for New York, announced last night that within a few days authorized agencies for the sale of thrift and war-saving stamps would be established within a short distance of every residence and business house in the city. Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit have made application to the Treasury Department to be appointed agents for the sale of the stamps.

Vice President Thomas A. Buckner of the New York Life Insurance Company has offered prizes for the agent, agency director and cashier of that branch of the company which sells the greatest number of war-saving stamps before March 1, 1918. The Equitable Life has taken similar action. Edwin F. Howell, manager of the Land Bank of New York, has offered his services to Director Allen for the formation of thrift societies among the building and loan associations in this city.

ITALIANS RETAKE ASOLONE TRENCHES

Continued from Page One.

launched by an enemy emboldened by success, although that success had not been attained by military valor, but by the disorganization of a part of the Italian Army, which compelled a retreat in critical conditions. The Italian Army found itself confronted by overwhelming enemy forces, while it had to reorganize and re-equip itself.

"Overcoming this crisis, the Italian Army, with an energy which surprised even the Austro-Germans, in a short time found itself fighting on a terrain extraordinarily favorable to the enemy, who was also greatly superior in artillery.

"The Italian positions, differing from those of the French at Verdun, can be fired against not only frontally, but from the flanks and rear. The enemy with his overwhelming masses could, by attacking the Italian salients from their flanks, succeed in surrounding and isolating points on the ground attacked. The enemy artillery can also, with its formidable concentration of fire, easily attack the fortified peaks within the Italian lines, while, owing to the broken country, with deep ravines and small valleys running in a thousand different directions, enemy troops are able to insinuate themselves in the near neighborhood of the Italian strongholds.

"The Austro-Germans, who know the country inch by inch, try in every way to make the most of their superiority in artillery. Having abandoned frontal attacks, they dash here and there, seeking a weak point, while their desire to come to a quick decision in this action makes them sacrifice men and munitions recklessly.

"As can be seen, the conditions of the Italian battle are quite different from these of Verdun. Meanwhile, our soldiers give admirable proof of tenacity, our commanders of acumen and prompt decisions.

"To conclude, let us cite the operations on the left bank of the Meuse, which gave the French time to ward off the German blow, and against us those conducted by Conrad von Hoetzendorf in the Trentino, which have also been launched in belated fashion, much to our advantage. The delay in both cases arose from the enemy's preconceived idea that he could easily break through the Italian and French defenses. Events have proved this presumption to be erroneous in both cases."

PASSED ON TO HYLAN BOARD

Matter of Changing Building Heights Map of 5th Ave. Postponed.

The Board of Estimate at its meeting yesterday passed over to the incoming administration the question of amending the height of building map to restrict the height of buildings in Fifth Avenue between Sixtieth and Ninety-ninth Street, to 100 feet. A number of real estate men and owners of property in the section opposed the amendment, while Bruce M. Falconer, counsel for the Fifth Avenue Association, argued in favor of it. The present map of the district allows twelve-story apartment houses to be built, while the proposed amendment would reduce the height to eight stories.

Alfred E. Marling declared that the proposed restriction would reduce the value of property in the section, and would increase the value of property in adjoining streets where there would be no restrictions. Robert E. Dowling, representing the Real Estate Board, also opposed the amendment on the ground that the value of property in the section would be reduced practically by half. He declared that the reduction of values in one section placed a higher value on property in other sections. The Board of Estimate laid the matter over until the second Friday in January.

More Pay for Pittsburgh Car Men.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21.—Demands of conductors and motormen on the street car lines of Pittsburgh for an increase in wages were met late today when the Pittsburgh Railway Company decided to raise the rate of pay 2½ cents an hour, the change to be effective immediately. Threats of a strike had been made by the men.

Admiral Griffin Is Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Rear Admiral Griffin was nominated by President Wilson today to succeed himself as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Ordinarily, the bureau chiefs do not succeed themselves, but the war is breaking department precedents.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION GETS EUGENIC RECORDS

Mrs. E. H. Harriman Gives Plant Worth $500,000 and Fund Yielding $12,000 a Year.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Dec. 21.—The announcement was made today that Mrs. E. H. Harriman had donated the $500,000 Eugenic Records establishment at Cold Spring Harbor to the Carnegie Institution at Washington. The gift includes eighty acres of land, a brick office building, a fine large house, and the valuable records already compiled. Mrs. Harriman has also donated a fund yielding $12,000 a year to assist in the maintenance of the work.

The conveyance is made, it is said, to insure a permanent continuance of the work. The Eugenic Records was established at Cold Springs Harbor in 1910, and has since that time been conducting a series of investigations, which have attracted the attention of eminent biologists, political economists, and medical men in all parts of the world.

There are 100 persons employed and investigations have been conducted in every State of the Union, some of the latest in California, Utah, and Minnesota. A large number of prison inmates have been examined, also the insane and feeble-minded and other persons under State care. The effects of the marriage of defective persons as lowering the standards of the race and burdening the State with the care of criminals, insane and other helpless individuals have been studied.

Dr. Charles H. Davenport, who has had charge of the investigations, has worked in co-operation with State and Federal authorities. Valuable charts have been prepared by the employes of the Records' office, and they have been used by research men in every country. Dr. Davenport is also director of the Carnegie Institution, Cold Spring Harbor branch.

Arrest 150 Pro-Germans in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—More than 150 pro-German propagandists have been arrested in the last two months in Southern Illinois, where they have been active among coal miners, according to Government agents who reported to headquarters here today. They are charged with inciting riots and strikes among the miners.

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

Heavy Vote in Australia Not Likely to be Offset by Soldiers.

SYDNEY, Australia, Thursday, Dec. 20, (Delayed.)—Unless the soldier vote on the various fronts, which has not yet been counted, offsets the vote in Australia, the Government's conscription scheme has been defeated in a referendum by a majority of about 150,000. This is believed to be hardly likely, however, on account of the heavy vote against conscription in New South Wales, which gave a majority of 115,000 against the proposal.

Those favorable to conscription were surprised by the result in Victoria, which reversed last year's favorable vote by giving a majority of 1,500 against conscription this year.

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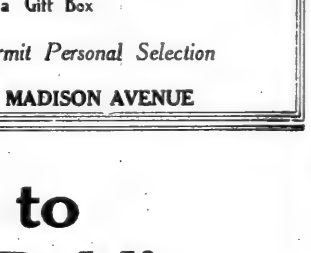

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Christmas Overcoats $20 And $25

At each price, the *fullest intrinsic value* in sound woolens, smart style, spruce fit and interested individual service. *See my windows for Specimen Coats!*

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At each price, the *fullest intrinsic value* in quality silks, rich colors, original patterns, large shapes and dainty boxing. *See my windows for Specimen Scarfs!*

$1 pays your membership fee in the Red Cross and your respects to a noble cause.

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MEN'S NECKWEAR
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A complete stock of staple patterns in silks of unusual quality, scarfs that give entire satisfaction and that are liked by most men. Four-in-hands and open ends.

Each in a Gift Box

Gift Certificates Permit Personal Selection

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

AUSTRIA'S FLEET A LURING TARGET

Continued from Page One.

always get reinforcement from the British fleet. This situation, as opposed to that of the Austrian fleet, is a great argument why the Adriatic should now be shifted from a defensive to an offensive problem. The Austrian fleet is in the impossible situation of receiving no reinforcements from the Germans or Turks.

Entente Sea Strength Valueless.

Meanwhile, what is the use of this enormous strength which the Entente possesses? It is of no use, because the aim of that fleet is to destroy the enemy's fleet.

Many persons think that the Italian-French fleet could enter the Adriatic and compel the Austrians to accept battle. No idea is more erroneous.

Admit, for example, that the Italian-French fleet proceeds against Pola—about thirty vessels against twelve Austrians. The Austrian ships would not come out, for that would be a stupid form of self-sacrifice. After many hours' waiting, and, perhaps, of bombardment of some of the forts of Pola, the Entente fleets would be obliged to go back on account of the lack of coal.

There is no allied base near Pola capable of receiving a large fleet, so that the vessels would be obliged to go south to Taranto or Corfu. The way would be strewn with mines and submarines, and the raid, itself very difficult and useless, would become a real danger. Every channel and every island of the Austrian coast would be a hiding place for enemy torpedo craft. The allied fleet could not avoid some, and perhaps many, losses of the large vessels, which would diminish its power. Austria, on the contrary, would at the worst risk the loss only of some destroyers and submarines. Therefore an attack by an allied fleet in the Adriatic today would be an unpardonable fault.

Nights Fit for Air Bombing.

What is the answer to this riddle of the Adriatic? Here is the answer—an answer for the new year, when the Adriatic nights are fine and the nights on the north front are cloudy. The only way to destroy the Austrian fleet is to bomb it from the sky, bomb it from clouds of machines hovering over and dropping systematically tons upon tons of explosives. Then if the fleet remains in port, it will be blown up in a short time. If it comes out of port, it can be made the victim of allied submarines and mines.

The Austrian fleet of big ships is now in the harbors of Pola and Cattaro, with a few strays at Trieste. Although bottled up, its existence at those bases prevents the destruction of submarine bases, which are the chief seat of trouble.

"There must be great fleets of bombing machines, able to carry large quantities of high explosives, also a corresponding number of battle planes to escort the others to protect them from the enemy airplanes.

Every night and every day for weeks and months Pola and Cattaro must be attacked from the sky. Every twenty-four hours tons and tons of explosives must fall on vessels, arsenals, barracks and warehouses, Pola and Cattaro, and the fleet in them must be destroyed.

It is not easy to say precisely what number of machines are necessary to develop this plan, but the greatness of the aim explains the vastness of the means to be employed.

Suppose for the destruction of the Austrian fleet some one in authority should say that 3,000 airplanes, bombing and battle planes were necessary. They must form in squadrons, leave stated places on the Italian coast, not occasionally, but every day and every night, so many machines to each squadron and so many left behind to make good all losses. It is such a great plan that a nation like America can carry it out. It can be done on the northern front during the Winter.

It is for America and the other allies to say how many machines can be spared for this united air effort that will destroy the Austrian fleet.

Austria's Flotilla Vulnerable.

The destruction of an enemy fleet from the air is only possible in the special case of the Austrian fleet. The Italian coast, so unfavored by nature for naval purposes in comparison with the Austrian coast, can, on the other hand, be utilized on account of its nearness and its configuration as an excellent base to attack the Austrian fleet with aerial machines. The Adriatic is so narrow that several round trips can be made every day. Such conditions cannot be found in any other part of the theatre of the European war.

It would be impossible for France, Great Britain, or the United States to study, from the same point of view, to destroy the German fleet. Distance, coast configuration, climate, would not permit it. Italy alone offers possibility of an action of great magnitude like that proposed.

What would the loss of just her fleet mean to Austria? It would mean her cancellation from the ranks of sea powers and loss of every military right of Adriatic dominion. In effect, should Austria present herself at the peace congress without any fleet, the Allies could, it is suggested here, prohibit her from constructing a new one in future. They could compel her to limit her maritime activity to a commercial fleet, inasmuch as she has no colonies.

Entirely aside from what might then happen to the Austrian Army in the plains of Venice with the destruction of the fleet, there would be obtained immediately a notable diminution of the naval power of the Central Empires, to the great advantage of the Allies.

There is one quarry which the Allies can have if they want it—the Austrian fleet.

Sardinia Acclaims Our Red Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SASSARI, Sardinia, Dec. 19, (Delayed.)—B. Harvey Carroll, American Consul at Venice, and Gorham Stephens of the American Academy, on their departure for Cagliari, were made the objects of an enthusiastic demonstration at the railway station here. Their compartment was decked with American and Italian flags and filled with flowers. People jostled each other in their excitement and efforts to get near enough to shake hands with the two representatives of the American Red Cross.

UKRAINE IN ALLIANCE WITH THE COSSACKS

Continued from Page One.

is reported that it has converted its sympathies with the movement of General Kaledine, the Cossack leader, into a definite alliance.

Advices received from Russia say that the Bolshevist Commissioners, after receiving the Rada's rejection of the Bolshevist ultimatum, sent another one, giving the Ukraine a further forty-eight hours in which to reconsider its refusal to acquiesce in the demands of the Bolshevist Government.

Another report received here says that Odessa now has definitely gone over to the side of the Ukraine. According to details of the capture of Rostov-on-Don, printed in Petrograd, there were six days of fighting before the Cossacks entered the town last Saturday. The Red Guards lost 800 men killed and 1,000 wounded in the fighting. The Cossacks gave short shrift to the Red Guards, whom they hate. The Bolshevist chiefs fled from the town on board warships. The cruiser Kolkvida (Kolchida?) grounded in the river and was destroyed by the Cossack artillery.

There has been no important fighting at Nakhitchevan, Providence of the Don, where the Bolshevist troops have fraternized with the Cossacks. A clash has occurred between the Bolshevikl and Ukrainians at Bolgrad, Bessarabia. The town is on fire.

The Terek and Kuban Cossacks are reported to be experiencing trouble in their own territories, the hill tribes of the Northern Caucasus having risen. It is also said that some of the Cossacks in the Don territory are dissatisfied with their leaders and are being won over by the propaganda of the Extremists.

According to one Petrograd dispatch the British, Danish, French, and Belgian Consuls have visited Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, and arranged to exchange with Russia courtesies to official couriers.

Combatting reports in circulation that the Bolshevist Commissioners have refused to convene the Constituent Assembly, Moses Uritzky, Commissioner for Elections to the Assembly, has issued a manifesto in which he gives assurances that the Assembly will be summoned as soon as 400 Deputies have registered themselves at his bureau.

It is said that a great quantity of valuable property has been taken from houses of the rich in Petrograd by the mobs that have been searching for liquor. Among the buildings sacked is the palace of Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, widow of Grand Duke Vladimir. Special dispatches say that the plundered people are absolutely without redress.

OPPOSE LENINE TO HIS FACE.

Peasants, After Hearing Him, Protest Against His Policy.

The Jewish Daily Forward yesterday received the following cable from its Petrograd correspondent:

"A very important sitting of the peasant Congress was held today. Lenine came down in person to address the Congress, and in a lengthy speech defended the attitude of the Bolsheviki toward the Constituent Assembly. He justified the arrest of the members of the Assembly and said that the Labor Council ought to be considered the highest authority. Notwithstanding Lenine's presence, the Congress passed a resolution protesting against the policy of the Bolsheviki with a vote of 300 to 321.

"Together with the new town Duma composed of Bolsheviki, the old town Duma is continuing the session, and the affairs of the municipality of Petrograd are utterly disorganized."

DISCLAIM PEACE FEELER.

Neutral Diplomats in Washington Deny They Put It Forth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Neutral diplomats in Washington vied with one another today in specifically denying that the reported German peace "feelers" circulated in Washington yesterday had been received or made through any of their respective legations. Denials of this character came from the Spanish, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Swiss, and Danish legations. Secretary Lansing reiterated his denial of yesterday that any offer or feeler of peace had been received by the State Department from any neutral nation.

A neutral Government, it was asserted by a neutral Minister, under no circumstances at the present time would undertake to act in the interest of either belligerent group unless it should be a non-European country or unless it were requested to act as intermediary for either side to convey a communication from it to the other side.

RUMANIA HOLDS TRUE.

Will Work with Allies to the End, Minister in Paris Says.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—V. Antonesco, the Rumanian Minister here, has issued the following statement concerning the situation on the Rumanian front:

"The armistice was simply a measure of military order imposed on us through the Rumanian front being entirely inclosed within the Russian front. It would be a mistake to make political deduction from it.

"Rumania intends to remain faithful to her alliances and to work until the end with the Allies."

RUSSIAN ARMY WAS READY.

Its Collapse Prevented Defeat of Prussia, Says Lloyd George.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—In the course of his speech in Commons yesterday, Premier Lloyd George said that at the beginning of the year the Russian Army was better equipped than at any previous period of the war, and its collapse was not due to unskillful leadership or lack of valor on the part of the troops. Had the Russian Army continued to collaborate with the Anglo-French and Italian Armies in pressing the Germans, he added, "we should have been able to bring such pressure on the Prussian Army as to inflict a decisive defeat upon them."

Speaking of the capture of Bagdad and Jerusalem, he said:

"These two great events added more to the prestige of Great Britain throughout the world than any event in the whole course of the war. A good deal has been said about 'side shows,' but Great Britain owes a good deal to these."

Premier Lloyd George said that the aggregate of shipbuilding at present, when millions of persons were taken from labor, was above the total of the boom year of 1913.

The destruction of German submarines, he said, had gone up steadily during the year. This was remarkable and encouraging.

An Appeal to The Traveling Public:

Under the general authority granted by the Secretary of War fifteen thousand soldiers from the National Army Encampments will travel to and from their homes for the holidays over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Transportation for these men must be provided chiefly on lines which are already most severely taxed in the effort to move promptly the greatly increased traffic—both passenger and freight—due to the war.

In addition to handling the soldiers who are granted holiday leaves of absence, other troop movements must be simultaneously carried out.

Meantime the transportation of industrial workers engaged in factories executing government orders must not be impeded, even temporarily.

Thousands of such workers are carried daily by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and no traffic is of more vital importance to the Country.

To meet this situation successfully, the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad therefore earnestly request that, as an act of patriotism, pleasure travel during the holiday period be suspended, and that railroad travel be voluntarily restricted to necessary trips on affairs of business.

This will give the soldiers, who assuredly have the first claim to consideration, a better opportunity to visit their homes in comfort, and will also minimize interference with the conduct of war industries.

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Announcement

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Necessities of the Government in the movement of troops and supplies for the conduct of the war have compelled a curtailment of passenger train service throughout the country, and has particularly affected those lines upon which military camps are located.

Substantial reduction has been made by lines east of Washington in through sleeping car service operated in connection with the Southern Railway and is now confined to the New York-New Orleans and New York-Birmingham cars on No. 35, and the New York-Memphis and New York-Nashville cars on No. 25.

Sleeping car service will be operated locally from Washington on the following Southern Railway trains:

No. 37, Atlanta Section, leaving Washington 10:00 P. M. Sleeping cars to Atlanta.

No. 27, New Orleans Section, leaving Washington 10:46 P. M. Sleeping cars to New Orleans.

No. 35, leaving Washington 8:45 A. M. Sleeping cars to New Orleans and Birmingham. Coaches.

No. 29, Birmingham Special, leaving Washington 5:05 P. M. Sleeping cars to Birmingham. Effective Sunday, December 23rd, No. 29 will leave Washington at 4:15 P. M. Coaches are handled on No. 29.

No. 31, leaving Washington 7:00 P. M. Sleeping cars to Augusta, Ga., Aiken, S. C., and Asheville, N. C. Coaches.

No. 41, leaving Washington 9:45 P. M. Sleeping cars to Chattanooga, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Coaches.

No. 25, leaving Washington 4:25 A. M. Sleeping cars to Memphis and Nashville. Coaches.

Delays contribute difficulties and must, so far as humanly possible, be avoided.

Therefore, the trains enumerated above, with the exception of No. 35 and No. 25, which handle through sleeping cars, will not be held at Washington for connections. They will depart on time scheduled and be limited to their present capacity.

Parties travelling from points east of Washington to points south, in connection with any of these trains, are urged to regulate their movements into Washington so as to insure connection and to satisfy themselves, beforehand, that accommodations south of Washington will be available.

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HURLEY PROMISES HUGE CARGO FLEET

Continued from Page One.

tons, some conception of the magnitude of our undertaking will be had.

"The contracts of the Emergency Fleet Corporation have been let to 110 shipyards, of which 36 existed Jan. 1 and 74 have been created since. In addition the Emergency Fleet Corporation has requisitioned the vessels which are building in 22 yards in addition to the above, so that the Fleet Corporation is at present controlling work in 132 yards, of which 58 are old and 74 are new.

"The great and constant increase in new yards to be constructed and tonnage awarded has required a constant expansion of our organization, and has compelled us to make changes which the proper carrying out of this vastly expanded program made imperative.

"The organization has been expanded not only with the idea of checking up and safeguarding the expenditure of the vast sum intrusted to our care but with the idea of infusing both into the shipbuilders and the workmen engaged in the art that degree of enthusiasm for the work and interest in it that is absolutely essential.

"We have recognized that it was necessary not only vastly to increase the number of men, and therefore to evolve a method of getting an adequate supply of labor and training it if necessary, but we also have been convinced of the necessity that we must spend more time training the executive and technical organization in those plants which have undertaken contracts for which their experience did not particularly fit them. The big problem is to secure an adequate supply of experienced labor and competent shipyard organizations to direct it.

"The first contract was let on April 27. During that and successive months, contracts were let as follows: April, 1 contract for 12 vessels, totaling 42,000 tons; May, 9 contracts for 76 vessels, totaling 854,000 tons; June, 20 contracts for 137 vessels, totaling 646,000 tons; July, 24 contracts, 138 ships, 591,800 tons; August, 23 contracts, 110 vessels, 424,000 tons; September, 12 contracts, 185 vessels, 1,142,500 tons; October, 6 contracts, 114 vessels, 834,200 tons; November, 46 contracts, 102 vessels, 1,054,400 tons; December, 4 contracts, 35 vessels, 326,800 tons. Total, 146 contracts for 998 vessels, totaling 5,517,100 tons.

Yards Used for Navy.

"Of the total number of yards in existence on April 27, the capacity of the following has largely been absorbed by the needs of the Navy Department for destroyers and mine sweepers: Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Fore River, Mass.; New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.; William Cramps & Sons Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va.; Seattle Dry Dock and Construction Company, Seattle, Wash.; Union Iron Works, San Francisco; Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Mobile, Ala.; Todd Shipyards Corporation, New York; Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, Port Richmond, N. Y.; Standard Shipbuilding Company, New York; Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia; Chester Shipbuilding Company, Chester, Penn.; Pusey & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Baltimore; Sun Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia; Charles L. Seabury Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y., and New Jersey Dry Dock and Transportation Company, Elizabethport, N. J.

"It was therefore necessary to meet the needs of the program to construct not only new yards for building wooden ships, but also to construct additional yards for the construction of steel ships. The plan developed by our predecessors to standardize ship design and to build these standard ships in large numbers in specially equipped yards, in which the assembly of material fabricated in structural steel and machine shops could be carried on is sound, and will give a tremendously increased ship production at relatively small expense for new construction, and without carrying with it excessive labor congestion at the yards.

"A considerable portion of the effort thus far has been toward completion of these fabricated and other newly organized plants, the sum expended for this purpose up to Dec. 1 being $9,651,000. I am happy to say the first three keels in these plants will be laid this month, and progress of yard construction is such that we can promise fairly full operation during the Spring of 1918. The fact that hulls have actually been completed within sixty-four days on the Pacific Coast gives bright promise of the large capacity which these fabricated yards are bound to turn out.

Preparatory Work Done.

"I am mentioning this largely to indicate that the work thus far has in many cases been preparatory, and has carried the usual amount of annoyances and disappointments, but this period of preparation is getting rapidly behind us, and the period of actual ship construction in full accordance with our plans is immediately before us.

"As an indication of the progress being made in explaining the shipbuilding capacity of the country, permit me to say that reports from various shipbuilding concerns for nine weeks beginning Oct. 6 show that out of 109 plants reporting the total number of employes for the week ended Oct. 13 was 102,769; for the week euded Dec. 8, 149,270, an increase of 45.2 per cent during the nine weeks.

"It must be borne in mind that all shipbuilding effort is not confined to shipyards, but that a large portion of propelling machinery, winches, steering gears, and other accessories are built in manufacturing establishments, and these contribute thousands of operatives to the very respectable totals above. This increase in labor indicates the success we are having in adding a second and even a third shift to existing shipyards formerly running on a single turn.

"Time is necessary in the case of any organization for gathering the necessary experience and development of team spirit, so essential to successful operation, and it is hardly fair, therefore, to say that the newly created facilities shall from the day they are put in operation produce ships at the maximum capacity. According to the figures of the construction department of the Fleet Corporation, 1,427 ships of 8,573,108 deadweight tons are under construction or contract. Of these, 431 ships of 3,056,000 tons were already under construction or order by private or foreign owners when the commandeering order went into effect, Aug. 3. The new tonnage of steel ships ordered is represented by 559 ships of 3,965,200 deadweight tons. The wooden ships contracted for represent 379 bottoms of 1,344,900 deadweight tons, and there are in addition 58 composite ships of 207 deadweight tons. The output of various yards will increase progressively as experience grows and man power is increased.

"As a record of accomplishment, let me add that since the commandeering order went into effect 49 vessels, of a total of 300,885 deadweight tons, have been completed and put into service."

Tabulation of Contracts.

In addition to presenting this statement, Mr. Hurley gave the committee a tabulation showing the executed contracts, with the number of ships, their character, tonnage, total cost, and cost per deadweight ton. Taking up the fifty-eight composite ships, which are steel framed with wooden covering, Mr. Hurley submitted the following data:

The Merrill Stevens Company is building 12 ships, total tonnage 42,000, total cost, $5,712,000, or $136 per deadweight ton.

The Terry Shipbuilding Corporation has 20 ships, 70,000 tons, costing $9,520,000, or $136 a ton.

Supple & Ballin have eight ships, 32,000 tons, costing $4,400,000, or $137.50 a ton.

Kelly Atkinson Construction Company, 18 ships, 53,000 tons, costing $9,100,000, or $123.57 a ton.

The total, fifty-eight ships, will give 207,000 tons at a cost of $27,732,000, or an average of $133.97 a ton.

The data on 557 steel ships, of 3,914,200 tons, show that their total cost will be $651,627,046, or an average price of $166.48 a ton. Here is how the contracts are apportioned:

Merrill Stevens Company, four ships, totaling 24,000 tons, to cost $3,864,000, or $161 a ton.

The Los Angeles Shipbuilding Company, eight ships, 70,400 tons, cost $10,883,840, or $154.60 a ton.

Skinner & Eddy Corporation, six ships, 56,800 tons, costing $8,400,000, or $152.08 a ton.

Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company, ten ships, totaling 75,000 tons, costing $13,125,000, or $175 a ton.

Moore & Scott Iron Works, ten ships of 94,000 tons, costing $15,022,516, or $159.81 a ton.

Baltimore Shipbuilding Company, eight ships, 70,400 tons, costing $11,124,800, or $158 a ton.

Downey Shipbuilding Company, ten ships, 75,000 tons, costing $11,625,000, or $155 a ton.

Sun Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 40,000 tons, costing $5,684,000, or $142.10 a ton.

Western Pipe and Steel Company, eight ships, 70,400 tons, costing $10,824,000, or $153.75 a ton.

Groton Iron Works, six ships, 52,800 tons, costing $8,184,000, or $155 a ton.

Saginaw Shipbuilding Company, six ships, 21,000 tons, costing $3,360,000, or $160 a ton.

California Shipbuilding Company, three ships, 18,000 tons, costing $2,728,320, or $151.41 a ton.

American International Corporation, 50 ships, 375,000 tons, costing $57,750,000, or $154 a ton.

American International Corporation, 70 ships, 560,000 tons, costing $115,500,000, or $206.25 a ton.

Submarine Boat Corporation, 50 ships, 250,000 tons, costing $39,375,000, or $157.50 a ton.

Submarine Boat Corporation, 100 ships, 500,000 tons, costing $75,600,000, or $151.20 a ton.

Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation, 40 ships, 360,000 tons, costing $54,776,320, or $152.15 a ton.

(In the cases of the last five named, the Emergency Fleet Corporation has extended financial aid in expanding yards.)

Newburg Shipyard, four ships, 36,000 tons, costing $6,177,000, or $171.60 a ton.

Los Angeles Shipbuilding Company, ten ships, 88,000 tons, costing $15,136,000, or $172 a ton.

Jahneke Shipbuilding Company, six ships, 30,000 tons, costing $4,950,000, or $165 a ton.

Hampton Roads Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 29,200 tons, costing $4,818,000, or $164.68 a ton.

Federal Shipbuilding Company, ten ships, 96,000 tons, $15,505,000, or $161.46 a ton.

Oscar Daniels Company, ten ships, 95,000 tons, $15,349,000, or $163 a ton.

Erickson Engineering Company, ten ships, 94,000 tons, costing $15,980,000, or $170 a ton.

Bayles Shipyard, four ships, 20,000 tons, costing $3,300,000, or $165 a ton.

Patterson-McDonald Company, eight ships, 70,000 tons, costing $11,968,000, or $170 a ton.

American Shipbuilding Company, six ships, 21,300 tons, costing $4,235,000, or $198.84 a ton.

Same company, thirty-four ships, 120,700 tons, costing $24,820,000, or $205.63 a ton.

Southern Shipbuilding Company, sixteen ships, 120,000 tons, $19,440,000, or $162 a ton.

Pacific Coast Shipbuilding, ten ships, 94,000 tons, $15,792,000, or $168 a ton.

Pensaicoa Shipbuilding Company, ten ships, 90,000 tons, $14,580,000, or $162 a ton.

Groton Iron Works, twelve ships, 112,800 tons, $18,048,000, or $160 a ton.

Atlantic Corporation, ten ships, 88,000 tons, $14,080,000, or $160 a ton.

Wooden Ship Contracts.

Sixty-five wooden ships are contracted for with concerns which furnish their own machinery. These ships will total 243,900 tons, at a total cost of $34,070,000, or an average per ton cost of $139.69. The complete data on them follow:

G. M. Standifer Corporation, ten ships, 35,000 tons, $5,000,000, or $142.86 a ton.

Peninsula Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 16,000 tons, $2,000,000, or $125 a ton.

Sloan Shipyard, sixteen ships, 56,000 tons, $7,840,000, or $140 a ton.

Traylor Manufacturing Company, ten ships, 35,000 tons, $5,000,000, or $142.86 a ton.

Lake and Ocean Navigation Company, one ship, 3,500 tons, $450,000, or $128.56 a ton.

National Shipbuilding Company, twelve ships, 56,400 tons, $7,560,000, or $134.40 a ton.

Grant-Smith-Porter-Guthrie Company, eight ships, 28,000 tons, $4,000,000, or $142.85 a ton.

Meacham and Babcock Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $2,220,000, or $158.57 a ton.

Hulls Without Machinery.

Wooden ships to the total number of 298, of a tonnage of 1,045,000, and costing $88,691,000, or an average of $84.87 a ton, come under that class for which the Fleet Corporation is obligated to furnish the machinery. The data furnished by Mr. Hurley on these contracts follow:

McEachern Ship Company, ten ships, 35,000 tons, $2,800,000, or $80 a ton.

Hammond Lumber Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Heidenfels Brothers, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Banusler Shipbuilding Company, six ships, 21,000 tons, $1,800,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Grays Harbor Corporation, four ships, 16,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $75.75 a ton.

Coos Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Sanderson & Porter, ten ships, 35,000 tons, $3,000,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Maryland Shipbuilding Company, six ships, 21,000 tons, $2,100,000, or $100 a ton.

Foundation Company, ten ships, 35,000 tons, $3,000,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Groton Iron Works, twelve ships, 42,000 tons, $3,600,000.

Ship Construction and Trading Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000.

Hillyer Sperring Dunn Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Portland Ship Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.71 a top.

Universal Shipbuilding Company, twelve ships, 42,000 tons, $3,600,000, or $85.71 a ton.

McBridge & Law, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.71 a ton.

American Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Tampa Dock Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000, or $85.75 a ton.

Union Bridge and Construction Company, six ships, 21,000 tons.

Gildersleeve Construction Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Lone Star Shipbuilding Company, eight ships, 28,000 tons, $2,400,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Johnson Shipyard Company, three ships, 10,500 tons, $900,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Henry Smith & Sons, eight ships, 28,000 tons, $2,400,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Potomac Shipbuilding Company, seven ships, 24,500 tons, $2,100,000, or $85.71 a ton.

J. N. McCammon, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000, or $85.71 a ton.

Hammond Lumber Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $580,000, or $82.86 a ton.

Alabama Shipbuilding Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000.

Murnana Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,140,000, or $81.43 a ton.

George A. Gilchrist, one ship, 3,500 tons, $300,000.

Hodge Ship Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

Southern Shipbuilding Company, five ships, 17,500 tons, $1,500,000.

J. M. Murdock, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000.

Midland Bridge Company, six ships, 21,000 tons, $1,800,000.

United States Maritime Corporation, six ships, 21,000 tons, $1,800,000.

North Carolina Shipbuilding Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000.

Morey & Thomas, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

Cumberland Shipbuilding Company, nine ships, 31,500 tons, $2,700,000.

L. H. Shattuck, 18 ships, 63,000 tons, $5,220,000, or $82.86 a ton.

York River Shipbuilding Company, eight ships, 28,000 tons, $2,296,000.

Kruse & Banks, six ships, 21,000 tons, $1,740,000.

Fulton Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,150,000.

Freeport Shipbuilding Company, one ship, 3,500 tons, $300,000.

Sommarston Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

Kelley-Spear Company, one ship, 3,500 tons, $300,000.

Meacham & Babcock, two ships, 7,000 tons, $580,000.

Wilson Shipbuilding Company, three ships, 10,600 tons, $900,000.

Beaumont Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,120,000.

Coos Bay Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,120,000.

Housatonic Company, ten ships, 35,000 tons, $2,775,000.

Nilson & Keleke, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

George F. Rodgers Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

Seaburn Shipbuilding Company, eight ships, 28,000 tons, $2,400,000.

St. Helen Shipbuilding Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000.

Benicia Shipbuilding Company, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000.

Wright Shipyards, two ships, 7,000 tons, $600,000.

Feeny & Bremer, one ship, 3,500 tons, $308,000.

Tacoma Shipbuilding Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

Newcomb Lifeboat Company, four ships, 14,000 tons, $1,200,000.

Grant-Porter-Smith-Guthrie Company, twelve ships, 42,000 tons, $3,600,000.

Both this list of contracts and Mr. Hurley's statement were scanned with great interest by committee members.

How America Lost Fifteen Ships.

Mr. Hurley declared that the United States lost at fewest fifteen ships, and probably more, through the Denman-Goethals row. He said General Goethals was about to issue the commandeering order on July 12, under which ships then under construction for private or foreign owners would be seized and completed for the United States. But the controversy with Mr. Denman became acute about that time, and General Goethals did not issue the order. The result was that the fifteen ships being built on foreign account were completed and delivered before Mr. Hurley took charge and issued the order, which was dated Aug. 3.

"Were some ships allowed to go to foreign owners after you issued the order of Aug. 3?" asked Senator Harding.

"Five ships which were completed when we issued the order were, but no others then or since," said Mr. Hurley. "Of the five, two were French, two English and one Norwegian."

"Did not Japan get some?" asked Senator Harding.

"Not one," replied the witness.

Mr. Hurley explained the reason for putting a ban on privats contracts by shipbuilders. He said this action was taken because of the labor shortage, lack of material, and the fact that the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation did not want foreign buyers bidding against the United States, paying a premium for material and labor, and preventing American yards from building American ships.

"For instance," he said, "we were asked by England to let our yards build twenty-eight ships for English use. We refused."

"How about an American citizen who wished to build ships?" asked Senator Nelson.

"Unless he showed us he had material and labor and would not interfere with our supplies, we'd refuse him permission," replied the witness.

Mr. Hurley said he had adopted a generous policy of extending financial aid to established shipyards which wished to expand to take Government orders. Of the forty-three so helped, he added, nearly all were proving worthy.

"We have a few dead ones," he observed.

The money advanced comes out of contracts given the concerns.

Change Wooden Ships.

Senator Harding asked about changes in the specifications for wooden vessels made two months ago after some of them were under construction. The alterations were made, Mr. Hurley said, by Admiral Capps and his staff of engineers when it became apparent that the ships as contracted for originally needed larger timbers to strengthen them. The Senator said he had been told the changes would involve the loss of 700 tons of cargo space to a ship.

"Failure to specify enough material in the original specifications has made it necessary to change the wooden ships some," said Mr. Hurley. "But I do not know how much the loss will be."

"If it is 700 tons a ship, we'll be disappointed by 250,000 tons in our wooden ship program, won't we?" asked Senator Harding.

Mr. Hurley said he had heard the 700-ton figure and other figures. He did not know the exact figure.

Returning to the question of new shipyards, Mr. Hurley said there was not an idle yard or a vacant way in the country.

Senator Johnson of California inquired what the chief causes of delay had been found to be.

"Lack of man power has been most serious," said Mr. Hurley. "We've now established employment agencies, in conjunction with the Department of Labor, and we are straightening that out. Shortage of material was second in importance in delaying us. This was due largely to the transportation situation. We couldn't get cars. Southern shipbuilding was held up because 1,500 cars of fir timbers were not delivered. But we have a car service division now, and we're gradually taking care of the transportation matter.

"Housing still presents a problem. When big new shipyards arose there was no place for the thousands of men. With the Council of National Defense we are working out a housing plan which will soon, we hope, solve our difficulties."

Mr. Hurley explained that all dissensions and misunderstandings between the Shipping Board and the manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation had been obviated by amendment of the corporation's by-laws, to put him in supreme control of both the board and the corporation, subject only to the approval of the other board members. All were now working in entire harmony, he said.

Mr. Hurley did not go deeply into the retirement of Admiral Capps and Admiral Harris, both of whom were for some time heads of the Fleet Corporation. He said Admiral Capps's ill-health was the real cause of his retirement. Admiral Harris was in office only six or seven days, and the witness did not explain why he thought Admiral Harris resigned.

Donald Explains Rows.

Mr. Donald described the fleet corporation's reorganization which stripped Rear Admiral Capps, General Goethal's successor, of authority and led to his resignation. The recent resignation of Rear Admiral Harris, who succeeded Admiral Capps, was due, Mr. Donald said, to the naval officer's taking measures without consulting the Board. Admiral Harris was succeeded by Charles Piez of Philadelphia, whose office as Vice President in charge of production was combined with that of General Manager. The trouble between Denman and Goethals, Mr. Donald said, appeared to be a difference in temperament and the question as to who was in supreme charge of the building program.

The controversy, he continued, delayed the shipbuilding program and permitted more than a dozen ships to get away from the United States which might have been retained if the board's commandeering order had been issued earlier. The new board commandeered construction a week after it came into power, but the week's delay cost the United States several ships. Asked why the order was held up, Mr. Donald said General Goethals was ready to issue it soon after power to do so was delegated by President Wilson, but that it was postponed at the instance of Mr. Denman.

Asked how many vessels had been completed for which contracts were let by the board, Mr. Hurley said only one had been finished. Forty-nine vessels, he said, had come from yards already established since construction was commandeered Aug. 3. He asked that the board's estimate of the number of ships to be turned out in 1918 be given in executive session, as the figures might constitute information of value to the enemy. The estimates will be given tomorrow.

"When will the last ship called for in your program of 8,000,000 tons contracted for be delivered?" asked Senator Jones.

"I cannot say," Mr. Hurley replied. "That depends entirely on conditions. The first contract ship was finished a short time ago, within sixty-four days after construction was begun. We are making every effort to speed up the yards and are meeting with gratifying success in increasing labor shifts. The fabricated steel ship construction when fully under way will give a tremendously increased production."

"When will these yards begin construction, and how many of them are there?" Mr. Hurley was asked.

"There are three," he replied, "and one already is laying down keels."

Senators wanted to know particularly if prospective builders seeking contracts had been discouraged by the management of the Fleet Corporation.

"They were not if our investigation showed they could build ships," the Chairman replied. "But we investigated carefully the standing and experience of every concern which sought contracts and turned many down. At that we got some dead wood, and some concerns have contracts which will never be translated into ships. We never have discouraged any experienced shipbuilders."

"Has your program moved forward as fast as it should and has all been done to speed up construction that might have been done?" asked Senator Harding as Mr. Hurley was leaving the witness chair.

"No," said Mr. Hurley. "If we had it all to go over again we would avoid some of the delays."

Mr. Donald, in his testimony, highly praised the efficient management of Mr. Hurley, and said he expected shipbuilding would go forward rapidly. He was still testifying when the committee adjourned. He will continue tomorrow.

Belgium Gets $2,000,000 More.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Two million dollars loaned to Belgium today brought the total of American credits to that country to $89,900,000. Credits to all allied countries now aggregate $3,887,400,000.

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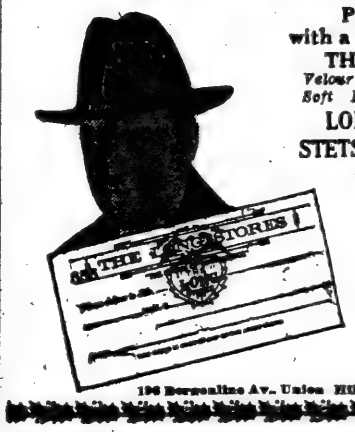

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NIP A $1,000,000 BAD MONEY PLOT

Power Printing Plant, Working on Great Sheets of $10 Reserve Notes, Seized.

SIX MEN PUT UNDER ARREST

Planned to Put Full Million Into Circulation Throughout the Country at Once.

One of the biggest counterfeiting plots of recent years was exposed late yesterday afternoon when Secret Service agents raided an elaborately equipped plant in lower Sixth Avenue, gathered in six men whom they accuse of having been chief conspirators, and grabbed $140,000 in spurious $10 Federal Reserve notes.

Chief William A. Flynn of the Secret Service, who came from Washington to give the raid his personal attention, asserted last night that the six men, all apparently Italians, had made elaborate, detailed preparations such as he could not recall having been duplicated in twenty years, and that had they succeeded in their plan to float in wholesale lots a million dollars of the currency they were well equipped to produce, they might have demoralized for a time currency conditions in a dozen big cities at once.

The Chief added that as a result of eight months' vigilance the Secret Service was satisfied it had sprung its own coup just in time to prevent a single counterfeit note from getting into circulation. He added that four of the six men arrested had confessed and said the Government's case was so complete that his operatives were satisfied they could convict in every case.

The men arrested are: Melchiona Gildo Lauria, 148 Houston Street; Antonino Pullci, 180 Ocean Avenue, South Beach, S. I.; Giovan Battista Infantino, a jeweler of 11 Prince Street; Salvatore D'Allesio of 10 Sixth Avenue, where he ran the Commercial Printing Company; Anton Catella, 140 Bleecker Street, and Antonio Suterria of 800 East 175th Street, with a real estate office at 3 East 170th Street. So sudden was the descent of Secret Service men upon them that all were taken, in the alleged counterfeiting plant at 395 Sixth Avenue, in their homes, and in other places not disclosed, without a struggle. They were rushed to the Service's headquarters in the Custom House and, after a grilling there, isolated not only in separate cells but in different station houses so that there might be no chance for them to confer. They will be arraigned this morning before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the Federal Building. At least four are expected to plead guilty unless they recant the alleged confessions of last night.

Bundles of New Notes.

It was at 395 Sixth Avenue that the principal raid took place late yesterday afternoon. There, when a half dozen operatives under Captain Henry, head of the local office, suddenly dashed in, the agents say they found a currency producing plant of surprising completeness, including a power press weighing more than a ton. There were in addition all the accessories, plates, acids, and engraving tools, and, done up neatly in bundles, 10,000 new, genuine-looking $10 Federal Reserve notes—$100,000 worth in all, which were not quite finished. The notes were described last night by a man with long experience in judging bad money as unusually good examples of the counterfeiter's skill.

While Captain Henry and his men were taking possession of the notes and of such prisoners as they took there (they would not tell which ones) other operatives smashed into Catella's Bleecker Street flat and found, they say, $40,000 more in Federal Reserve notes of the same denomination. These, it is alleged, were ready for circulation.

The various raids, with their yield of the six prisoners, the notes, and one of the bulkiest and most elaborate plants of recent years marked the end of an anxious two weeks for the Secret Service men. It was just two weeks ago, they said, that the plotters actually started turning out the bad currency. Two nights of the present week, they say, the big press rumbled all night, turning off sheet after sheet of the spurious paper, yet the operatives, wanting not only to make sure of their game but to capture every man involved, checked their impulse to descend upon the plant.

Plot Eight Months Old.

Chief Flynn said last night that the plot was formulated eight months ago—and discovered almost the day it was hatched. Since then the Service has been aware of the progress day by day and month by month. They knew of the early efforts to finance a costly undertaking and say they were aware when Infantino, the jeweler under arrest, put $4,000 into the pot that was to make all the conspirators rich. After that operatives patiently followed the men, studied their operations, saw the plant slowly grow to its final completeness—and acted at just the right moment.

Their willingness to wait, even after they knew that more than $100,000 had been printed off, almost under their noses, lay to some extent in their conviction that none of the counterfeits was to be passed until the whole amount had been made, and until their circulation plans were perfected. The idea, it was charged last night, was to float almost the whole issue at once, thus increasing their chances of cashing in before they were detected. Their scheme was to sell their entire production to little groups of picked men in perhaps a score of cities. The principals were to get 35 cents on the dollar, netting for themselves $350,000, and then to destroy their plant and disappear, leaving the middlemen to float the counterfeits at their own discretion, either in great quantities all at once, or slowly, a few at a time.

Chief Flynn alleged that Lauria, one of the prisoners, was the brains of the plot. The man, he said, is a graduate of an Italian university, and took out first papers in this country three years ago, but never had completed his citizenship. He is said to be a graduate engineer, and to possess the highly technical expertness essential to producing notes that would stand a chance in circulation.

Discussing the case last night, Chief Flynn said because of the seriousness of any tampering with United States currency in wartime and the preoccupation of the Secret Service with German plots and propaganda, he felt that the offense of counterfeiting should be made more serious than it is now. He pointed out that in Great Britain and France it is punishable by life imprisonment, while in this country fifteen years and a $10,000 fine the maximum penalty. He suggested that in the case of a citizen the offense in a wartime might be made treason, with the extreme punishment thus becoming death, while aliens, such as those under arrest in the present instance, might be punished as severely under an amended Federal statute. Despite the attention that Government agents have had to give to other matters during the last three and one-half years, however, there has been less attempted counterfeiting and less successful circulation of spurious money during the war than in preceding years.

WANTS RAIL LEGISLATION.

President Will Send a Message on Transportation to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President Wilson will send a message to Congress immediately after the holiday recess recommending the enactment of legislation to meet the transportation situation. The President today requested that, until the message has been received, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee withhold making any investigation as provided under the Cummins resolution.

The President is still engaged in a careful study of the entire railroad situation, particularly with regard to the extent of his legal powers. He is said, however, not to have reached any definite conclusions so far as to what recommendations he will make. Both the President and his legal advisers, however, are positive of his legal powers to take over control of the carriers if, in his opinion, he deems it advisable.

The Senate Committee held an executive session today at which plans for the forthcoming investigation were to have been made. Chairman Newlands later announced that a sub-committee consisting of himself and Senators Pomerene, Saulsbury, Cummins, and Kellogg had been appointed to formulate and submit to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the railroad executives a request for statistical and other information.

HERMAN A. METZ EXPLAINS.

Not Connected with German Wireless Plant in Argentina.

Herman A. Metz, commenting yesterday upon the use of the name Siemen, Schuckert in one of the Luxburg cablegrams from Buenos Aires to Berlin, made public by the State Department, said that it was not strange that that firm, a large German electrical house, should have been interested in a South American wireless project.

He admitted that the same company owned stock in the Transatlantic Communication Company, which operated the wireless station at Sayville, and of which Mr. Metz was President until shortly after the outbreak of the war. Mr. Metz pointed out, however, that the appearance of the same German financial interest in both countries did not tend to link his own name with the South American enterprise.

He added that the Sayville plant, which is able to communicate direct with Nauen, had been under complete control of the United States Navy since shortly after the start of the war, and that even had it wished to engage in any sort of pro-German activities it would have been impossible, physically, for it to do so.

Receive Serbians with Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Serbia's military mission was received here today with much ceremony. Escorts of cavalry and a party of American officials, headed by Secretary Lansing, met the Commissioners. Later the mission was received by President Wilson and presented an autograph letter from King Peter. Tonight the President entertained the mission at a state dinner.

MOYNIHAN BOY CONVICTED.

Guilty of First Degree Manslaughter for Shooting of Henry Ayres.

Timothy Moynihan, 16 years old, was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by the jury in Justice Goff's part of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court at 8:20 o'clock last night. The jury considered the case for seven hours before reaching a verdict. Moynihan was remanded to the Tombs, pending sentence on Dec. 28.

Moynihan was tried for shooting Henry Ayres, 16 years old, on the night of June 21, at 107th Street and Lexington Avenue. Ayres and Moynihan were Captains of rival baseball teams, and the shooting followed a game at which there was a dispute over $5, the gate receipts, which Moynihan insisted his team should have received. It was said that eight jurors voted for murder in the first degree, and the final vote was a compromise. Moynihan may be sentenced for twenty years.

TO CHECK BANK ROBBERIES.

Cook County Bankers Form a Vigilance Committee.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A vigilance committee was formed last night by the Cook County Bankers' Club to co-operate with the authorities in an effort to check bank robberies in Illinois. The committee, in addition to giving active aid to the police, will strive for a revision of the criminal and parole laws, which, the bankers say, work to the advantage of robbers.

The action of the bankers came as the result of a long series of robberies in and around Chicago, the most recent being the theft of $42,000 from the Summit State Bank yesterday. The bankers called attention to the fact that Illinois leads every State in bank robberies; that 92 per cent. of bank robberies are in the Middle West, and that in the last thirty days banks in Chicago and suburbs alone have lost more than $100,000 through robberies.

MATTHEWS MEMORIAL FUND

Columbia Students Start It to Aid Their Needy Fellows.

A loan fund of $300 as a memorial to Professor Franklin Matthews, to be used by needy students in the Columbia University School of Journalism, was started yesterday by the senior class. Professor Matthews was a former night city editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Students at the school, wishing to establish some memorial for Professor Matthews, decided upon the fund as the best expression of their appreciation for him, inasmuch as he worked his way through Cornell University. The fund will bear no interest. It will be raised by subscription from the classes at the school, the Faculty, and alumni.

Contributes $10 for Halifax Relief.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday a contribution of $10 from Mrs. M. L. Shepherd of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for Halifax relief.

Efficiency is having the work done by somebody who knows how. Let us do your mixing. It will be to your taste.

Club Cocktails

Keeping the Quality Up.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the World-Famous Remedy for Colds and Grip, is now 30c. per box. On account of the advance in the price of the six different Medicinal Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, it was necessary to increase the price to the Druggist. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.—Advt.

To Officers About To Embark For France

NEITHER in London nor in Paris can American Army officers purchase their service clothes so advantageously as here in New York at Stern Brothers. . . . These Kirschbaum Overcoats and Uniforms have, figuratively speaking, already won their spurs, for they are being worn by thousands of officers in training camp and field. . . . And we are distributing them purely as a matter of doing our bit, at actual cost to us.

Overcoats of 30 oz. Melton, $30.00
satin lined sleeves.
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New Clothes at prices that save your money

In the rush of holiday shopping it's an easy matter to overlook the things we owe to ourselves—for instance: the good appearance that goes with well tailored, serviceable suits and overcoats. Garments like those we are showing now promise good measure of style, fit, wear and savings.

Men's Winter SUITS and OVERCOATS $19.75

SUITS—Tailored of all wool cheviots, fancy mixed worsteds, homespuns, cassimeres and serges in models that range from the ultra-conservative to the ultra-extreme.

OVERCOATS—Fashioned from warm, long wearing overcoatings, in Chesterfield, Single Breasted Belted, Button Through, Double Breasted, Slip-On and other styles.

Other Suits $16.50 to $39.75 *Other Overcoats $18.50 to $64.50*

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Suits — Smart fur-trimmed effects, suitable for street and semi-dress.
Formerly to $150..... at $65 & $75

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Sale of Diamond Set Platinum and Gold Jewelry
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Platinum Bracelet Watches, in square model set with 40 diamonds; 15-jewel movement. Formerly $315.....Special **$265**

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All Platinum Bracelet Watch, in square model. Set with 38 diamonds. Formerly $285.....Special **$235**

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Diamond and Platinum Bracelets, with gold band. Set with 8 Diamonds and 9 Sapphires; 5 large Diamonds and 4 Sapphires and 10 small Diamonds, or 17 diamonds. Formerly $92.50, $58.50, $125....Special **$58.50, $80, $100**

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That Have Won Popularity

Interesting stories by men who have been under fire—letters from those who have seen what has happened in Europe—excerpts from the daily memos of others who know what this war is—such books are proving popular Christmas gifts.

Private Peat—His Own Soldier Story—*Harold R. Peat*	$1.34
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Fighting for Peace—*Henry van Dyke*	$1.12
My War Diary—*Mary King Waddington*	$1.34
A Journal from Our Legation in Belgium—*Hugh Gibson*	$2.24

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Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit.
34th St. New York.

Sale of Men's High Shoes
$5.85

895 Pairs of Shoes in the much wanted MAHOGANY color in medium and dark shades—straight and wing tip models—sizes broken.

All Sales Final. No C. O. D.'s No Exchanges. No Credits.

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Good Work Mr. Wanamaker!

Congratulations!
We read with real pleasure your advertisement that you were about to discontinue all retail discounts. It Flatters Us.

No One Has Ever Received a Discount From Our Prices
You have done wisely in adopting a principle that we originated sixty years ago, and in taking this method of congratulating you on establishing an absolute One-Price-To-All policy we wish to express the hope that more merchants will see the light and follow *the wise economical principle originated by the founder of this business sixty years ago.*

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Tailored of double faced fabrics, in Oxford, blue, brown, Cambridge, green or maroon, with shawl collars. Edges of collar and jacket finished with cord edge braid, at $6.75
House coats of fine kersey in fancy plaid effects with shawl or peaked collars in dark Oxford, blue, brown or maroon, at $11.75
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Humidors, smokers' tables and stands, tobacco jars, pipes, pouches, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco at prices less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St., and Fifth Fl., 35th St.

Imported Silk Reefers, $6.89 to $10.89
Of our own importation—in a complete assortment of plain colors, heather mixtures and striped effects, unequalled elsewhere.
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Men's Lounging Robes, $8.74 to $19.74
Smart check and plain color effects in single and double faced fabrics, tailored with smartness and care which are reflected in the graceful lines.
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Comfortable Slippers For Men
Of Felt, warm, easy-fitting slippers, with soft leather soles, several shades. 98c to $2.24
Of leather, a complete assortment in Romeo, Faust, Cavalier, Everett and Opera styles, various colors—
$2.49 to $5.94
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

Conveniences
At the Public Service Bureau you may purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail or parcels.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Store Open Evenings until 10.

Hand-embroidered
Gift Negligees, $5.98

—are dainty Yuletide gifts.
Of crepe de Chine—pink, peach, blue, rose, orchid; white Georgette collar and picot-edge frills on sleeves. Main Floor.

All employees are Red Cross members.
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BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Ave.

Resinol
will soothe that sick skin

The first application of Resinol usually takes the irritation and burn right out of skin-affections. This gentle, healing ointment seems to get right at the root of the trouble, restoring the skin to health in a surprisingly short time.
Resinol is sold by all druggists.

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UNDER FIRE
By Henri Barbusse (Le Feu)
Over 300,000 copies of the French edition already sold.
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$1.50 net. *Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

FLYNN MAY HEAD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief of U. S. Secret Service Has Conference with Judge Hylan.

MURPHY PAYS VISIT, TOO

Report That He and Mayor-Elect Agreed on Appointment of 15 Tammany Hall Men.

William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, spent half an hour in conference with Mayor-elect John F. Hylan last night at the latter's headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street. Beyond admissions that Chief Flynn was there by appointment, neither he nor the Mayor-elect would discuss the purpose or outcome of the conference, but it was stated on good authority that the head of the United States Secret Service had been offered the place at the head of the Police Department, and that he was seriously considering the offer.

A friend of Chief Flynn said that in his opinion Chief Flynn would not be loath to exchange his present position for the Police Commissionership, provided he could be assured a free hand in the management of the affairs of the Police Department. In connection with this it was stated that while no real friction existed, Chief Flynn felt that he had not received from Washington the support he should have in order to be able to be of the greatest usefulness in his present place.

Among persons close to Mayor-elect Hylan there is a belief that unless Chief Flynn should consent to become Police Commissioner, the place will go to some member of the uniformed force. It was stated last night that while Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and the other organization leaders had lived up to their promise of not interfering even by suggestions in the selection of a head for the Police Department, Mr. Murphy had told friends that in his opinion the appointment of some high official in the department to the post of Police Commissioner would be the happiest solution Mayor-elect Hylan could hit upon. It would keep the department, ostensibly at least, out of politics, it would minimize the chance of anything going wrong as a result of unfamiliarity with the affairs of the department on the part of the Commissioner, and in any event it would relieve Tammany from responsibility if the administration of the department under Mr. Hylan should not prove altogether a success. And it would eliminate W. R. Hearst as a factor in the selection of the next Police Commissioner.

In addition to Chief Inspector James J. Dillon, Judge Hylan, it was said last night, was considering Inspector John O'Brien, who is in charge of Manhattan. Some Tammany men expressed the opinion that Inspector O'Brien might be preferred over Inspector Dillon, because the latter is known to have been "too close to the present administration." Inspector O'Brien has a clean record and is known as a strict disciplinarian.

George P. Le Brun, former Coroner's clerk and at present Secretary of the League for the Conservation of Human Life, is being boomed for one of the Deputy Police Commissionerships. Thomas M. Carroll, a former hotel man, is a candidate for First Deputy in the Charities Department. He has the backing of George L. Donellan, Tammany leader of the Tenth Assembly District; Sheriff-elect David H. Knott, City Judge James A. Allen, County Clerk William F. Schneider, Senator James J. Walker, John M. Riehle, President of the Democratic Club, and A. E. Stilger, President of the Chelsea National Bank. His appointment is being urged on the ground of his experience in the purchase of supplies, a function that falls to the First Deputy in the Charities Department, with many institutions under its care.

Charles F. Murphy spent an hour yesterday forenoon in conference with the Mayor-elect. Mr. Murphy, when asked regarding the purpose of his visit, replied, "It is a beautiful day," and then made a bee line for the nearest elevator. It was reported that while Judge Hylan and the Tammany chieftain remained in conference practical agreement was reached on some fifteen appointments of organization men, some of them to places of importance in the city administration.

A delegation from the Woman's City Club called upon Mayor-elect Hylan yesterday and urged him to appoint women to a number of important positions in the city government. The delegation was composed of Mrs. Ernest C. Poole, President of the club; Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Mary E. Dreier, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch. The delegates urged that since women possess special knowledge of the care of children, of the sick, and of the aged, there should certainly be a woman Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities. Since far more women than men are actively engaged in the education of the young, there should be three or four women out of the seven members of the Board of Education, and there should be women in the Police Department and the Departments of Licenses and Correction. Judge Hylan expressed his full confidence in the fitness of women to hold certain public offices and agreed to give consideration to the recommendations of the committee.

HYLAN PUTS A BAN ON HOLIDAY GLOOM

Mayor-elect Calls on Citizens to Spend Freely So That Business Won't Suffer.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan last night issued a Christmas message to the people of New York City, in which he cautioned against gloom and the curtailment of Christmas cheer on account of the war.

"I want New York to look out on life unafraid, whatever face the world may wear," he said in his message. "I want the little ones into whose souls this war has introduced no pang yet to have their own, for the thrill of Christmas morning is their right; the sight of the gifts love has procured for their widening eyes to feast upon is their right, and I want them to have it, and their joy to be reflected back into the hearts of parents and relatives.

"Do not reduce your preparations for celebrating this Christmas with confidence and generosity, with belief in the strength and triumph of your country, and with a heart filled with the spirit of giving. I want you to do this for two reasons. The first is that the celebration of Christmas is not a light thing, not a mere luxury, but something that weaves itself deeply into the young life. To abandon the Christmas celebration for one or two or three years would be a tragedy. For your children those years would be lost forever; you cannot make up for this Christmas in the heart of the child at any future Christmas.

"There is enough gloom in the world. Emphatically, I do not believe in the artificial production of despondency. Little do they understand the thought and emotions of a people, who think we can be made stronger by depriving us of one of the elements of strength, the capacity to enjoy. They are short-sighted who advise this course. They have confined their study to one narrowed groove of life, and they do not realize what a wide, flashing tide it is they propose to imprison in the narrow channel of their narrow purpose.

"Now why do I, as Mayor-elect of New York, want this? Because I believe New York, to play its full part in this war for the country, for the cause of the country, must be an intensely vital New York. It must be a big, brave, rich, generous New York, the splendid metropolis of a splendid nation. It must shake the clouds off.

"We who are about to enter upon the administration of the city government have a task of considerable difficulty ahead of us because of the financial condition in which the government is turned over to us. We need the help of all the people of New York at their best. Therefore, I want no gloomy New York. I noticed that General Bell, who commands our New York Division of the national army, is teaching all the boys to sing, since song increases their efficiency as soldiers. He has the right idea. We want an efficient New York, and I mean efficient all through its business, all through its economic structure, from the banker and merchant to the laborer. We shall begin, I hope, by having a Christmas as full of enjoyment and as free in its gifts as we can make it."

FAILS TO INDICT KING.

Orleans Grand Jury Takes No Action in Phelps-Wolcott Murder Case

ALBION, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The Orleans County Grand Jury, which for ten days has been investigating the alleged connection of Erwin King with the Phelps-Wolcott murders, today reported that no indictment had been found.

George H. Bond, Special Prosecutor appointed by Governor Whitman to investigate King's confessions in connection with the case and the trial and conviction of Charles F. Stielow for the crime, intimated that the inquiry would not end with the report of the Grand Jury.

Stielow was sentenced to death for the murders, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Whitman after doubt had been cast upon his guilt by King's confession.

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EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY
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KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Dead Woman's Sister Puts Blame on Her Unreasoning Ambition.

When Miss Margaret Stubins of Mount Vernon was unable to communicate with her sister, Mrs. Louise Yakel, wife of Charles Yakel of 423 East 147th Street, the Bronx, yesterday, after trying for four days, she notified the police. The body of Mrs. Yakel was found in the kitchen and that of Yakel in another room. A pistol was in Yakel's hand, and a note written by him asked the police to notify relatives, and continued that he had planned to kill his wife to end their quarreling.

Miss Stubins said her sister had been dissatisfied because Yakel, a stonecutter, had not advanced in life to suit her ambitions and that they had separated three times in a year. She said that Yakel worked steadily, was industrious, and did not spend his wages. Her sister was fond of clothes and of going to theatres, Miss Stubins said, and said it was one of her ambitions to have diamonds and an automobile. Yakel was 40 years old and his wife was 37. They had been married twelve years and had no children.

Are You Tired and Depressed?

Do you feel the need of a tonic? Is your appetite indifferent, and do your nerves get on edge frequently? Do you find difficult the work you once enjoyed? And, do you prefer to sit around, rather than take healthy exercise?

These symptoms accompanied by fever may indicate a serious condition. If fever is absent, you are probably just "run down."

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"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan has proven itself to be a reliable blood-food, and general tonic for weak, anemic, overworked, run-down and nervous men, women and children, and for convalescents, invalids, and the aged. Pepto-Mangan improves the health by enriching and increasing the red blood cells.

If you have a bounteous supply of rich, red blood bounding through your veins, your body will be healthy, your nerves will be strong, your appetite will be good—you will enjoy life.

Pepto-Mangan is exceedingly pleasant to the taste and is readily taken by children or those with weak stomachs. It cannot stain nor harm the teeth.

Friendly Warning: The confidence of the medical profession in Pepto-Mangan and the friendship of thousands it has helped have caused the spring-up of many counterfeits. *Gude's* is the one genuine Pepto-Mangan. It is sold only in bottles as pictured here—never in bulk. Reject imitations. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
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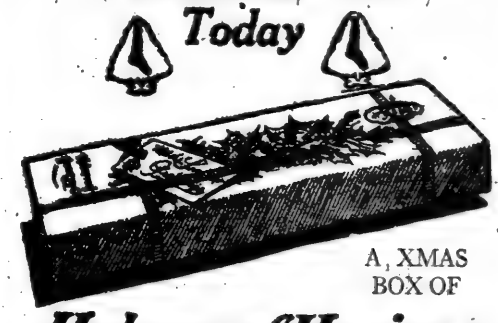
Buy This Christmas Gift Today



A XMAS BOX OF
Holeproof Hosiery
"The Liberty" Hose—for Men and Women

They give freedom from holes, darning and unnecessary expense and are unusually appropriate for gift purposes this year when patriotic Americans are making war on waste and extravagance. One pair of HOLEPROOFS will outwear two pairs of almost any other hosiery.

For Men, 6 pairs, Cotton, $1.75; Mercerized.. $2.00
Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 6 pairs..... $3.30
For Women, 6 pairs, Cotton, $2.40; Silk Lisle.. $3.00
Women's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs..... $3.30

Brill Brothers
1456 Broadway Broadway, at 49th St. 44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn. 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street, at 3d Avenue—Open Evenings

Can Desperate Germany Break Through?

Germany's profest contempt for America's war preparations is somewhat belied by evidences of her desperate determination to win before our soldiers arrive in force. Thus dispatches tell of westward-moving German troop-trains congesting the roads to Flanders, of Austrian forces shifted to the French front, and of a growing intensity of Teutonic artillery-fire along the whole Western line. Advices that leak out from Germany all indicate that the Kaiser's only hope of victory lies in delivering a "knock-out" blow, before American forces can get into the field.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for December 22d, one of the leading articles deals with the possibilities in the German drive on the Western front, and how it may affect the Allies' chances of victory. Other features are:

Turning the Light on Our War Activities

Editorial Opinion Upon The Charges Before Congress of a Lack of Efficiency in Our War Administration

Is the U. S. Government Competent to Run the Railroads?
Germany's Deep-Laid Plot Against U. S.
When the Germans Awake
Building Cities While You Wait
Wanted: A Clothes Administration
Daylight in the Workshops
Fooling the Enemy's Eye
Christmas in the Redeemed Jerusalem
India's Christians for Free India
News of Finance and Industry
A Revenue Tax That Passeth Understanding
Fixing the Blame for the Halifax Tragedy
German Wails Over Submarine Failure
Transportation Evils and Remedies
(Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration)
The Best Food to Fight On
Good Results From Poor Fuel
Heifetz: New Wizard of the Violin
When the Soldier "Goes West"
Best of the Current Poetry

Many Striking Illustrations, Including the Week's Best Cartoons. This Week's Digest Cover is Unusually Attractive, Depicting American Jackies Receiving Their Christmas Boxes at Sea

"The Digest" for Your Children

"The Digest" will prove to be the most educating influence in your child's life. Seven thousand high school teachers have adopted it in their classes for their pupils, and the United States Government, recognizing its universal school use, is supplying special war time lessons for every issue. Give *your* children the advantages of this worthwhile magazine. It will delight as well as benefit them, for in it fascination is equally blended with education. The interest of THE LITERARY DIGEST will bring your boy's and girl's attention to the wealth of information and instruction it contains. This is the magazine that will help train the growing minds of your children; that will direct them to the best kind of reading; that will equip them better for their school work; that will lead them to form the habit of keeping well informed on the big questions of the day that vitally concern them.

December 22d Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 cents

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The Literary Digest

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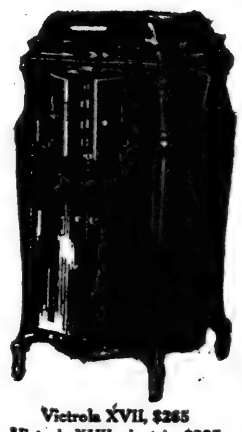
Owing to the enormous demand it is possible that some Victor dealers may not have in stock just the style Victrola you want—but it is also just as reasonable to suppose that the exact Victrola you want will be found at some of the regular qualified dealers listed below:



Victrola XVII, $265
Victrola XVII, electric, $325
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Other styles $20 to $400

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Blackman Talk. Mach. Co., 97 Chambers St.
Davega's, 405 Broadway.
I. Davega, Jr., 125 W. 125th St.
S. B. Davega Co., 831 Broadway.
Carl Fischer, 48 Cooper Square.
Greater N. Y. Phono. Co., 308 Grand St.
Greek-American News Co., Inc., 48 Madison St.
Guarantees Phono. Co., 120 Delancey St.
Ideal Music Co., 29 John St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston St.
Joseph Isaacs, 176 Sixth Ave.
La Scala Phono. Co., 181 Mulberry St.
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Liberty Phono. Co., 50 Canal St.
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Schultz Novelty & Sptg. Gds. Co., Inc., 122 Nassau St.
Schmuckler-Singer Inc., 135 Canal St.
Singer Bros., 82 Bowery St.
Societa Fonografica Italiana, 152 Mulberry St.
Szivos Bros., 120 E. Third St.
Trinity Talk. Mach. Co., 52 Broadway.
John Wanamaker, 784 Broadway.
Wing Wo Chong & Co., 34 Pell St.

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C. Bruno & Son Inc., 351-353 Fourth Ave.
Globe Talk. Mach. Co., Inc., 9 W. 23rd St.

West Side

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Greenhut Co., Inc., Sixth Ave., 18th & 19th Sts.
Matthew Levin, 407 Lexington Ave.
Musical Inst. Sales Co., 531 W. 21st St.
National Sporting Goods Co., 273 Eighth Ave.

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Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 8 E. 34th St.
Wm. Knabe & Co., 439 Fifth Ave.
Landay Bros., Inc., 427 Fifth Ave.
Landay Bros., Inc., 563 Fifth Ave.
Matthew Levin, 784 Third Ave.
Ormes, Inc., 411-13 Fifth Ave.
Johann Schick, 956 Third Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.

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Landay Bros., Inc., 27 W. 34th St.
Landay Bros., Inc., 21 W. 42nd St.
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Adolph H. Mayers, 733 Ninth Ave.
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New York Talk. Mach. Co., 119 W. 40th St.
Silas E. Pearsall Co., 18 W. 40th St.
Penn Piano Co., 134 W. 42nd St.
M. Rothstein, 800 Tenth Ave.

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Max Goldsmith, 1525 First Ave.
Paul Helfer, 1539 Third Ave.
Ed. Jedlicka, 1328 First Ave.
Geo. Lake, 1487-89 Madison Ave.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Wm. Linhart, 1337 First Ave.
Henry Mielke, 242 E. 86th St.
M. J. Roth, 1495 Third Ave.

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Emanuel Blout, 2797-99 Broadway.
F. Bullenkamp, 725 Columbus Ave.
Fuller & Bagley, 2106 Broadway.
Adolph H. Mayer, 1983 Broadway.
Ormes, Inc., 2381 Broadway.
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P. Eliseo & Son, 2241 First Ave.
S. A. Sherman, 2128 Third Ave.

West Side

Abelowitz Phono. Co., 1353 St. Nicholas Ave.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Lenox Talk. Mach. Co., 312 W. 145th St.
L. J. Rooney Co., 1451 St. Nicholas Ave.
Schnabel Brothers, 244 W. 116th St.
Alb. Sichel, 219 W. 125th St.
F. L. Steers, 3545 Broadway.
Wilton Talk. Mach. Shop, 3921 Broadway.

Bronx

J. F. Blackman & Son, 2737 Third Ave.
James Brooks, 540 E. 138th St.
Carpenter Co., 378 E. 143rd St.
Reich De Surel, 483 E. Tremont Ave.
Louis Epstein, 2976 Third Ave.
Lawson Piano Co., 372 E. 149th St., nr. Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
Piser & Co., 2887-89 Third Ave.
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John Diehm, 1479 Myrtle Ave.
Geo. F. Fola, 860 Flatbush Ave.
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Wm. E. Lent, 317 Broadway.
Levi Bros. & Co., Inc., 1013 Broadway.
Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc., 484 Fulton St.
Manor Music Co., 1774 86th St.
Joseph Michaels, 222-228 Grand St.
Jos. Michaels, 182-190 Smith St.
George M. Millard, 1803 Myrtle Ave.
John Mullins' Sons, 73-84 Myrtle Ave.
John Nadsing, 119-21 Stockholm St.
A. I. Namm & Son, Fulton St.—Elm to Hoyt Sts.
Neapolitan Talk. Mach. Co., 321 Court St., near Sackett St.
Owens & Beers, Inc., 1216 Flatbush Ave.
Pease Piano Co., 34 Flatbush Ave.
Price Phono. Co., 1239 Broadway.
Ranah Co., Inc., 10 Fourth Ave.
Arthur M. Riha, 2170 Fulton St.
Jacob Racow, 202 Grand St.
Max Rosen, 169-73 Graham Ave.
J. B. Russo, 289 N. Eighth St.
Scalzo Corp. Inc., 6720-26 New Utrecht Ave.
Schweiger Bros., Inc., 664 Grand St.
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Seaver Bros., Inc., 5208-16 Third Ave.
P. Settanni, 1336 Fulton St.
Leta E. Smith, 141 Seventh Ave.
Sterling Piano Co., 518-20 Fulton St.
Geo. S. Unins, 117 Court St.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
Whalen Bros., 219-227 Grand St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55-57 Flatbush Ave.

WORLD TO BE SHORT OF SUGAR NEXT YEAR

But George M. Rolph, Hoover's Aid, Says the Price Will Probably Be Cut Here.

CONTRADICTS SPRECKELS

Tells How Prohibition Increases Sugar Demand—Hoover Takes Stand at Noon Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A serious and world-wide shortage of sugar next year was predicted by George M. Rolph, head of the sugar division of the Federal Food Administration, while testifying today before the Senate investigating committee.

"Present figures indicate that the shortage will be about 400,000 tons or 7 per cent. of the estimated requirements, which have been placed at a low figure, but it is probable the percentage will be higher," Mr. Rolph said. "In face of this the Food Administration expects to reduce the price 1 cent a pound.

"The total requirements next year will be 6,170,000 tons, outside the Central Powers, while the amount of sugar available is 5,795,000 tons. These figures depend on a big crop in Cuba and the probability of obtaining some sugar from Java, which has long been cut off on account of inadequate shipping facilities."

Senator Jones asked Mr. Rolph whether it was true that England, France, and the United States were all seeking sugar.

"They are all short of sugar," Mr. Rolph replied. "France and England have both cut their per capita consumption about 25 per cent."

A serious shortage was averted in 1915 and 1916, Mr. Rolph said, because transportation facilities, particularly shipping, were adequate. Ships were then available to move the large supply in Java, he said, while now the German U-boats had cut down allied shipping so that it was inadvisable to make the long trip from Java.

"Isn't this the situation now?" asked Senator Jones. "The production for next year probably will be larger, but owing to the shipping conditions the available supply will be cut down."

"That is it, exactly," replied Mr. Rolph. "Efforts were made to have Japanese ships bring sugar from Java to the United States this year, but this was found to be impossible."

The Food Administration's handling of the sugar situation was criticised today by Senators Reed and Lodge, and this caused some wrangling. Senator Jones insisted that Chairman Reed be more courteous to Mr. Rolph.

Chairman Reed charged during his examination of Mr. Rolph that the American Sugar Refining Company and its "allies" had been able under the food administration plan to fix prices—something the anti-trust laws had prevented them from doing for years. Mr. Rolph denied this, and asserted that the administration had performed a public service in keeping the price down. Without regulation, he said, sugar now would be at least 15 cents a pound.

Sharply Contradicts Spreckels.

Before the Food Administration and the refiners agreed on $1.30 as the maximum profit for refining 100 pounds of sugar, Mr. Rolph said, profits ranged from $1.23 to $2.12. Pointing out that the average profit before the agreement was $1.620, he charged that the Federal Refining Company, whose President, Claus A. Spreckels, had asserted that the Food Administration was controlled by the sugar trust, was at that time making a margin of profit of $2.06.

Mr. Rolph met Spreckels's charges that the fixing of a price of $7.25 for beet sugar resulted in a profit to Rolph's company, by testifying that his company lost $700,000 on the year's crop because of it.

Mr. Rolph stated that Spreckels's request that he be allowed to pay a slightly higher price than agreed upon for some Cuban sugar, to keep his plant going, was declined because if the food administration deviated from the price in one instance it would be compelled to in others.

The airing of troubles between the American Sugar Refining Company and the Federal Sugar Refining Company, brought from Senator Kenyon a protest against undertaking to put these concerns on trial at the hearings and a suggestion that he did not see where the inquiry was "getting anywhere."

Prohibition was added today to the causes for the present shortage. Mr. Rolph said that consumption had been increased in the South by soldiers who drank more soft drinks, chewed more gum and ate more candy than they did when they could procure liquor.

Mr. Hoover Appears Today.

Mr. Hoover will take the stand at noon tomorrow. He is expected to give a full statement on the sugar situation and his part in regulating conditions.

Several times today Senator Kenyon again insisted that the committee should drop the sugar investigation and take up the coal situation because of the suffering in many parts of the country.

$100 FOR CUBE OF SUGAR.

Gov. Edge Gets Costly Lump After Hackensack Auction.

The price of sugar reached its high point in New Jersey on Thursday night, when a cube was auctioned off at a dinner of the Union League Club of Hackensack for $100. The cube was presented to Governor Walter E. Edge as a memento.

The dinner menu was properly Hooverized. When it was concluded Assemblyman Irving S. Glover announced the auction. The object to be auctioned, he said, was to be presented to the Governor as a memento and the money paid for it was to go to the Red Cross. Then he exhibited the cube of sugar.

Bidding started at ten cents. There were several guests from Hudson County, and they determined that their county should have the honor of outbidding Bergen, and the result was that Bergen had to bid an even hundred dollars before Auctioneer Glover declared the cube sold.

Following the auction another $100 was raised for the Red Cross by subscriptions.

SEEK POLITICAL AID TO CUT FOOD PRICES

Labor Conference Will Ask Leaders of All Parties to Use Election Machinery.

The Labor Food Conference, representing the Central Federated Union, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, the United Hebrew Trades, the Women's Trade Union League, and the Labor Forum, announced yesterday that within a few days the leaders of the various political parties in New York will be asked to use their election district machinery to assist in the campaign of food conservation and price lowering. Edward L. Hannan, General Secretary of the Pavers and Rammers' Union, in making the announcement explained that the plan contemplated a nonpartisan board in each election district composed of the district leader of the Republican, Democratic, Socialist, and Suffrage Parties.

Each board would direct election district Captains to notify householders to inform them of the price paid for food and fuel, and the names and addresses of dealers who overcharge or who require combination sales before they will sell sugar. John Mitchell, Chairman of the Federal Food Board, said the plan was a duplication of work already being done.

John J. Dillon, recently deposed chief of the State Bureau of Foods and Markets, said that when he read about the dealers not being allowed to make more than 5 cents a pound profit on turkeys he wondered how long the people were going to stand for Food Commissioners who do not know what they are doing.

"As long as we allow speculators our prices will go up," he said. "The farmers are frightened to death at the New York market. The farmers must ship to terminal markets if we are to bring prices down. The reason why they are high now is because the foodstuffs pass between three or four wholesale men before even the retailer gets them. What has Governor Whitman done with the $1,000,000 appropriated by the State to handle the food situation? That money is being spent by Whitman not to help the poor but to assist his political aspirations."

P. Q. Foy, price expert, said that the wholesale price of turkeys was off 1 cent on all grades and that the supply was fairly liberal. Inquiry at Washington Market showed that turkeys were about 3 cents a pound higher yesterday than they were at Thanksgiving time.

At Washington Market, geese and fowl are 2 cents higher. H. Balmar, a dealer, quoted the following prices: Fresh killed turkeys, 43 to 45 cents a pound; cold storage turkeys, 42 cents; fresh killed ducks, 35 cents; cold storage ducks, 33 cents; plain fowl, 25 cents; fresh broilers, 35 cents; guinea hens, $1.50 a pair.

A bean lunch was served yesterday by Miss Mary Pascoe, dietitian of the Edison Company. Only the Mexican jumping bean was absent from the menu. Miss Pascoe said that she really wanted to give publicity to the soy bean, whose native habitat is China and whose praises she sang. Postmaster Thomas G. Patten, a guest at the luncheon, told of the facilities offered by the Post Office Department for shipping foods by parcel post.

Men! Young Men! A Special Overcoat Event at $20.00

BEARING the Kirschbaum label, there can be no questions of quality of these garments. . . . Fabrics of Winter weight, 100 per cent. all wool. . . . Belted, form-fitting and loose draping models, all new 1917-1918 designs. . . . At $20.00, we are offering these garments at about next Fall's wholesale price for overcoats of equal quality.

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Offer To-day in a Special Presentation of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Chic and Decidedly Fashionable

Pokes
Watteaus
Sailors
Close-fitting
Styles
Turbans
and
Dress Hats

developed in Satin and Faille Silks combined with Georgette Crepe and the new braids. Many stunning flower-trimmed hats are also included, the collection in its entirety reflecting the newest ideas created for early spring.

See them to-day—the values are most remarkable.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

We Can Deliver For Christmas

This notice is to those who are unable to take their Christmas packages with them.

We can deliver for Christmas any merchandise ready for immediate shipment purchased up to closing time Monday, December 24th, going to points covered by our regular winter routes, before noon Christmas Day.

This eleventh hour service is made possible by having in our service 160 motor trucks and 25 sleighs, a greatly enlarged equipment over last year, and we can serve you as promised unless an unexpected heavy storm arrives. Official weather forecast indicates clear weather for several days.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

To The "Coal-Hungry" People of New York:

Gimbel Brothers have just received a large consignment of the New Perfection Oil Heaters (the Famous Standard Oil Heater) on Sale today at Specially Low Prices.

Also several carloads of Gas and Electric Heaters on hand to keep you warm on Sunday and Christmas.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishings Store—Fifth Floor

Store open from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

Open This Evening Until 10 p. m.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

To Last Minute Shoppers

Don't fret your soul that you have waited till the last minute. GREENHUT'S IS READY FOR YOU. There's a grand array of gifts awaiting your choice if you have delayed. It's advisable to COME AS EARLY TO THE STORE AS YOU POSSIBLY CAN, but in any event we are keeping open till 10 tonight.

Gift Jewelry

For Father—for Mother—for "Her"—for "Him"—for a Friend—for Relatives—FOR EVERYBODY

Just a step from the street, and you are face to face with a complete solution of your Christmas problem. From the lowest price to the highest, Greenhut's Jewelry Department helps you in the matter of a choice of a Christmas gift—helps you satisfactorily and taxes your pocketbook but little. Read this list over carefully. This applies particularly to "last minute" shoppers. Come here Today!

Gold Filled and Plated Jewelry

CUFF LINKS—gold plated; fancy designs; in box; at. 25c
CUFF LINKS—gold filled; fancy and plain designs; at. $1
TIE CLASPS—gold plated; fancy design; in fancy box; at. 25c
TIE CLASPS—gold filled; fancy design; bright finish; at. 75c
BROOCHES—gold plated; large assortment of styles; with or without stones; at. 50c
BROOCHES—gold filled; pierced designs; set with colored center stone; at $2
GOLD FILLED REAL SHELL CAMEO BROOCHES—several size cameos; at $1.50 to. $12
GOLD FILLED LAVALLIERES—set with real shell cameo; fancy designs; soldered link chain; at. $2

Solid Gold Jewelry

10-KT. SOLID GOLD CRESCENT BROOCHES—bright finish; at. $1
10-KT. SOLID GOLD EAR-RINGS—set with pearl; at. $1.50
10-KT. SOLID GOLD CUFF PINS—plain pattern; at. $1
10-KT. SOLID GOLD HAT PINS—fancy design; at. $1
10-KT. SOLID GOLD CUFF LINKS—fancy edge; at. $2
10-KT. SOLID GOLD BROOCHES—choice of several designs; set with colored stone and real Baroque pearls; at. $2.95
10-KT. SOLID GOLD BRACELETS—hand engraved design; with safety guard; at. $6.75
OTHERS—up to. $15.50
10-KT. SOLID GOLD EVENING SETS—for men; set consists of 4 vest buttons, 3 studs and pair of cuff links; in pearl, with gold rim; at. $15
OTHERS—up to. $35

Jewelry Novelties

STERLING SILVER THIMBLES—fancy border; good weight; at. $1
STERLING SILVER BELT BUCKLES—engraved or engine turned designs; at. $2.50
NICKEL SILVER CIGARETTE CASES—flat model; engine turned; with compartment for cigarettes; at. $2.25
OTHER SILVER-PLATED CIGARETTE CASES—at $1.50 to. $6.50
STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE CASES—engraved design; at. $9.50
OTHER STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE CASES—at $7.50 to. $35
STERLING SILVER POWDER BOX—with finger ring and chain; enamel or engraved cover; at. $1.75
STERLING SILVER VANITIES—plain polish; compartment for coin and puff; powder; at. $5
OTHER STERLING SILVER VANITIES—up to. $39.50
STERLING SILVER CIGAR OR CIGARETTE HOLDER—real amber; in leather case; at. $8.50

Solid Gold Rings

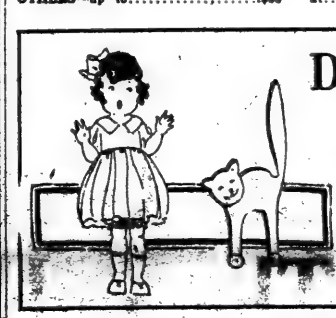
10-KT. SOLID GOLD BABY RINGS—chased band; at. 50c
10-KT. SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS—for boys or girls; plain or fancy design; at. $2.50
10-KT. SOLID GOLD RINGS—set with choice real cameo and colored stone and real seed pearls; at. $5
10-KT. SIGNET RINGS—for men; extra heavy; fancy design; at. $7.50
14-KT. SIGNET RINGS—for men; extra heavy; bright finish; at. $12

Watches

MEN'S WRIST WATCHES—nickel case; good American movement; at. $3.50
ELGIN WRIST WATCHES—7-jewel nickel movement; luminous dial; leather strap; at. $16.50
OTHER WRIST WATCHES FOR MEN—from $4.50 to. $50
10-YEAR GOLD FILLED EXTENSION BRACELET WATCHES—for women; 7-jewel imported movement; gilt dial; at. $8
OTHER GOLD FILLED WRIST WATCHES FOR WOMEN—at $8.50 to. $25
10-KT. SOLID GOLD EXTENSION BRACELET WATCHES—7-jewel lever imported movement; white dial; at. $15
10-KT. SOLID GOLD CONVERTIBLE BRACELET WATCHES—15-jewel lever movement; at. $20
OTHER SOLID GOLD BRACELET WATCHES—up to. $85
DIAMOND AND PLATINUM BRACELET WATCHES—up to $275

Sterling Silver Rhinestone Jewelry

STERLING SILVER BAR PINS—set with fine rhinestones; at. 75c
STERLING SILVER BAR PINS—handsome design; set with a number of rhinestones; at. $2.25
OTHERS—from. $2.50 to $10.50
STERLING SILVER LAVALLIERES—set with rhinestones; handsome design; at. $10.50
OTHER RHINESTONE LAVALLIERES—from $2.50 to. $10



Don't Forget the Children

Surely, as Dickens said, there is no better period of the year to remember a child than when the anniversary of the birth of the Mighty Founder of His faith is celebrated,—when HE was a child Himself.

And you can best remember the little one by selecting judiciously from our immense stocks in Toy Town.

Visit Toy Town Today

Random Specials From a Chistmas Store Filled With Bargains

Ice Skating Outfits for Men and Women, today, at $8.50.

A 26-Piece Chest of Wm. A. Rogers A1 Plated Table Ware—Grecian design, bright or grey finish; put up in leatherette chest containing 6 tea spoons, 6 table spoons, 6 table forks, 6 knives, 1 sugar shell, and 1 butter knife; sale, $8.65.

Quadruple Plated Coffee Sets—4 pieces; burnished silver, thread design; $11.

6-Piece "Wear Ever" Aluminum Kitchen Sets—at $8.10.

10-Piece "Wear Ever" Aluminum Kitchen Sets—at $13.

Christmas Tree Decorations—8-light outfits, for homes where there is no electric current; $3.15.

Christmas Tree Decorations—for homes where there is electric current: 8-light outfits, $2.20; 16-light outfits, $4.40; 24-light outfits, $6.60; 32-light outfits, $8.50.

Men's $3.50 and $3 House Slippers—black or tan kidskin; all sizes 6 to 10; at $1.95.

Men's $2 House Slippers—black kidskin; sizes 6 to 10; at $1.45.

Women's $1.50 to $2 Comfort Slippers—made of good quality felt; with cushion or hard soles; popular colors; sizes 3 to 8; at $1.15.

Misses' & Children's $1 Slippers—made of good quality felt; sizes up to 2; at 65c.

Men's Fine Neckwear—beautiful four-in-hands; made of splendid quality silks and satins; values range to $1.50; special at 69c.

Men's Blanket Bathrobes—coat models, with shawl collar; also the regular style robe with cord and tassel; values to $5; special at $3.95.

Men's Fine Soft Hats and Derbies—all sizes and in newest shapes; regularly priced $3.50; sale $2.65.

GREATEST CHRISTMAS SALE OF GLOVES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

Hundreds of specials await your selection today.

75c and $1 Skating Toques and Hockey Caps—special at 39c.

$2.95 and $3.50 Plush, Velvet and Tweed Hats—for boys; all sizes; at $1.65.

Boys' Norfolk One and Two Trouser Suits—sizes 7 to 18 years; at $5 and $6.75.

Boys' Mackinaws—Norfolk, Patch Pocket and Shawl Collar models; sizes 7 to 17 years; at $5 and $6.75.

Boys' Raincoats—Double texture rubberized materials; sizes 4 to 18 years; at $2.50, $3.45 and $3.95.

A No-Money-Down Sale of Victrolas—Victrola IV and Cabinet, complete for $25; Victrola VI and cabinet, complete for $35.50.

(Sold on terms of no-money-down and weekly payments of 50c.)

No Trading Stamps with Victor Goods.

Men's Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats—regularly priced $16.75, $20, and higher; sale at $14.85.

Higher-Priced Suits and Overcoats for Men and Youths—at $30, $35, $30, $35 and $40.

Social Stationery—$1.95 Bluebird Cabinets—containing 2 quires of fine paper with envelopes to match; at $1.25.

Bayberry Linen—Beautiful marbleized cabinet, containing 48 sheets of paper with envelopes to match; regularly 75c; sale at 59c.

About 1,000 "Perfection" Oil Heaters—on sale today in the store Downstairs.

To Gladden the Heart of the Smoker This Christmas

The very choicest and the very best of everything for the man who loves the fragrant weed.

Magnificently stocked is our Cigar Department this year. Do yourself the justice to consult us if you are buying for your own use or for Christmas gift-giving. We'll save you money, and what is sold to you here comprises the best that the market affords. Come in today.

Imported Cigars

Partagas, San Marcos—in Boitre Nature; reg. $12.50; box of 50 for. $10
Imported Perfectos, Romeo and Juliet—box of 25. $5.25
"Punch" Cazadores—a wonderful cigar for the money; box of 25 for. $5.50

High-Grade Domestic Cigars

Mi Hogar Perfecto Royals—box of 25. $2.75
Optimo Alfonsos, box of 25. 2.65
Alona Bon Tona, box of 25. $2.50
Del Cado Coronas, box of 25. 2.50
La Duresa Perfectos, box of 25. 1.74

High Grade Porto Rican Cigars—fine and fresh, at unusually low prices:

Saratogas, box of 50. $2.25
Orientals, box of 50. $2.75

ROBERT BONNER CIGARS

Perfectiones—box of 50. $1.75
Club House—box of 50. $1.99
Perfectos Extra—box of 50. $2.25

MABINA—our special; a fine, mild Havana filler cigar; box of 25; at. $1.74

Turkish Cigarettes in Holiday Packages

Pall Mall—box of 100. $2.18
Pall Mall—box of 200. 4.35
Philip Morris—box of 100. $2.18

Smoking Stands and Pipes

Smokers' Stands of solid mahogany at $1.95, $3.75 and up to $19.50
Smokers' Stands in nickel, at. $2.95, $3.95, $4.25 and $5.95
$1.75 French Briar Pipes—in case, $1.25; other Pipes up to $5.

Smoking Tobacco in Glass Humidors

Serene Tobacco. 94c
Red Bell. 89c
Bagley's Seal Tobacco. 89c
Tuxedo Tobacco. 94c
Lucky Strike Tobacco. 99c
Imperial Cube Cut Tobacco. $1.44
Blue Boar Tobacco—in fancy porcelain humidor. $2.34

Very Special

These $2.50 Solid Brass Smokers' Stands *Today at* $1.35

These stands are beautifully finished and heavily weighted at base; will not easily fall over; 6-inch glass removable tray; two cigar rests and safety match holder. Each stand packed in box ready for shipment.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the Cash Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give 2½% Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double Stamps Between THE 12 o'Clock. Single 2½% Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

HUGGINS WRESTLING WITH BROWNS TO BRING SISLER AND PRATT HERE

YANKEES MAY GET SISLER IN TRADE

Ruppert Hopeful of Acquiring Pratt, Too, in Big Deal with St. Louis Club.

The Yankees may have George Sisler, the young St. Louis sensation, at first base next season after all. Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the club, returned yesterday from French Lick, where he has been sojourning since the American League meeting in Chicago last week.

Colonel Ruppert said that Manager Miller Huggins was now in St. Louis negotiating with Phil Ball, owner of the Browns, and that he expected to hear from him some time today and might make an important announcement this afternoon.

The owner of the Yankees said that he was deeply disappointed because the deal fell through in Chicago, as he was very anxious to get Sisler, believing that he would be a tremendous asset for the Yankees. He said that he made Ball a good offer and that the deal was almost completed when it suddenly fell through.

Walter Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Ray Caldwell may figure in the deal, for Huggins is ready to get rid of any or all of these players if he can land Sisler here. Huggins is also negotiating for Derrill Pratt, the St. Louis second baseman.

The "knot-hole club" scheme originated in St. Louis last season to interest the schoolboys of that city in the Cardinals, succeeded so well that President Tener of the National League has suggested that it be adopted by all the clubs of the organization. The "knot-hole club" of St. Louis is made up of boys from various schools in the city who are presented with baseball passes as a reward for high standing in class work.

The passes were alloted among the different schools, and the teachers give them to the boys who stand best in the classes each week. Throughout the season these boys sat together at the ball games and became one of the institutions at the Cardinals' park. When the plan was suggested to the other league club owners, it was not received with much enthusiasm because it was argued that a scheme which might go well in St. Louis would not necessarily work well in other cities.

The desirable feature of the "knot-hole club" which President Tener emphasizes is that it creates a higher standard of sportsmanship among its youthful fans. St. Louis is noted for its rabid fans, and their actions at times at baseball games are far from sportsmanlike. St. Louis probably has a larger percentage of attacks on umpires with pop bottles than any other place in the world in proportion to its size. Chicago fans have been known to exercise their arms in bottle throwing on various occasions, but they were never in a class with St. Louis. Cincinnati fans have often bubbled up to the bottle tossing temperature, but even in such a thriving field for bottles as Cincinnati, their competition in this line was secondary to St. Louis.

The hostilities against the umpire has been handed down from generation to generation in St. Louis, but thanks to the influence of the knot-hole club, the young generation which is now sprouting and attending the St. Louis games en masses, will probably have overcome the practice by the time they are paying admissions at the turnstiles.

When the boys of the knot-hole club started to attend the games last season they deemed it their duty and their privilege to flaunt their disapproval of decisions at the umpires. President Tener spoke of one game in St. Louis last season when the Cardinals were playing the Phillies. One umpire on this occasion was Lord Bill Byron. He made a decision which, from a St. Louis point of view, was favorable to the Phillies. The hoots of derision from the older fans at Byron was taken up gleefully by the boys of the knot-hole club.

The cheer leaders of the boys organized a yell at Byron, and throughout the game, a great shout of "Robber, robber, robber!" came from the section of the grandstand where the boys were crowded. President Branch Rickey of the Cards, who is one of the few club owners trying to raise the standard of sportsmanship at baseball games, immediately sent out a warning notice to the knot-hole club to the effect that any more demonstrations of that sort would result in a suspension of the pass privilege.

President Rickey pointed out to the boys that baseball was a game which was played acording to rules, and that one of these rules was that the players shall abide by the decision of the umpire. This sound advice in the first principles of good sportsmanship had a wonderful effect on the knot-hole club, and never after that did they jeer the umpires.

President Tener believes that if every club could train boys to a higher plane of sportsmanship it would be a great thing for the game. Unfortunately there are too many features of the professional game which are unsportsmanlike. Even in the world series games there were demonstrations of poor sportsmanship which were a discredit to the game. The action of the Chicago crowds in jeering Heinie Zimmerman, the uncalled-for outbursts against Eddie Collins by New York fans, and the frequent squabbles between players were all instances of the poorest kind of sporting spirit. Any game in which the rules are violated as flagrantly as they are in baseball is bound to suffer, and that is one reason why the game has come into disfavor so many times. The rules of the game are plain and fair, and if they were followed as strictly as they are in other sports, both professional and amateur baseball would be a vastly improved pastime.

NEW SQUASH TENNIS DATES.

Team Matches in Metropolitan League Begin Next Month.

A new schedule for the Metropolitan League team matches in squash tennis has been announced the first contests beginning after the start of the new year. This was made necessary by the dropping out of one or two teams which were expected to compete when the old schedule was drawn up. In Class A there are now Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and a combined team from the Princeton Club and the Squash Club. In Class B the teams are Harvard, Columbia, Crescent A. C., Princeton, and Yale.

The schedule is:

Class A.—Jan. 3: Harvard at Princeton-Squash, Yale at Columbia; 10: Princeton-Squash at Columbia, Yale at Harvard; 17: Columbia at Harvard, Yale at Princeton-Squash; 24: Princeton-Squash at Harvard, Columbia at Yale; 31: Columbia at Princeton-Squash, Harvard at Yale; Feb. 14: Harvard at Columbia, Princeton-Squash at Yale.

Class B.—Jan. 3: Princeton at Crescent, Yale at Columbia; 8: Yale at Princeton, Crescent at Harvard; 18: Princeton at Harvard, Columbia at Crescent; 22: Columbia at Princeton, Harvard at Yale; 29: Harvard at Columbia, Yale at Crescent; Feb. 12: Crescent at Princeton, Columbia at Yale; 26: Princeton at Yale, Harvard at Crescent; March 8: Harvard at Princeton, Crescent at Columbia, 12: Princeton at Columbia, Yale at Harvard.

Miss Bogart Wins at Net.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 21.—In the semi-finals of the St. Thomas tennis tourney, played at Pinehurst today, Miss Caroline Bogart of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club defeated Miss Beatrice Morrison of Summit, N. J., in the women's singles, 6—2, 6—1, and Mrs. Ralph W. Page, Pinehurst, beat Miss Esther Tufts, Boston, 6—3,

SCHOOLBOY SEVENS PLAY.

Flushing and Erasmus Start Hockey Season with Victories.

Intercholastic hockey got under way at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night when the championship season for high schools opened with a spirited double-header, in which Flushing and Erasmus were the winners. Flushing defeated Manual in the first game by a score of 4 to 1, and in the second tilt Erasmus downed Jamaica 3 to 0.

This is the second season of the league and a great improvement in the playing was noticeable. A good sized crowd, which enthusiastically cheered the schoolboys, saw the games and the sport promises to thrive in the absence of amateur league hockey this winter. The surprise of the evening was the playing of Hall, cover point for Erasmus. This youngster skates like a veteran and promises to be a sensational player before the season is over.

In the first game Murtha and Alfred shot two goals for Flushing in the first period. Sparks got Manual's only tally in the second period, which was followed by two goals scored by Pickells. In the second game Erasmus scored all three goals in the second period. Vincent Botting shot the first and Mohle and MacPhee got the other two.

The lineups and summaries:

Flushing, (4.)	Position.	Manual, (1.)
Bisset	G.	Cooper
Alfred	P.	Martin
Goddard	C.P.	Schwartz
Hallock	R.	Fyfe
Murtha	C.	Sparks
Pickells	L.W.	Lamartine
Gladding	R.W.	Leahy

Goals: First period—Murtha, Alfred, Sparks, Pickells, (2.) Referee—R. L. Von Bernuth. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Erasmus, (3.)	Position.	Jamaica, (0.)
Mohler	G.	Jennings
Adams	P.	Bates
Hall	C.P.	Eastress
Mohle	R.	Madden
V. Botting	C.	Kellogg
MacPhee	L.W.	Thompson
H. Botting	R.W.	Helmar

Goals—V. Botting, Mohle, MacPhee. Referee—R. L. Von Bernuth. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

RICHARDS IN NET TOURNEY.

Boy Champion Seeks Indoor Title in Junior Event.

An entry of forty-six players has been made for the national junior indoor tennis championship tournament, which will begin at the Seventh Regiment Armory Monday. The boys' event, which will start at the same time, shows the names of twenty-five contestants. In the junior event Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion, is the most prominent. Another player of special note is Herbert L. Taylor, winner of the Providence tennis centre honors last Summer. Cecil Donaldson heads the list of contestants in the boys' event, as Richards has elected to play only in the junior tournament.

The draws for the tournaments were made yesterday by King Smith at the Seventh Regiment Armory. They are as follows:

Junior National Indoor Championship, Second Round, (first round byes, upper half.)—H. L. Taylor, N. F. Fitzgerald, T. Adelstein, V. M. Pelkotto H. M. Dempsey, J. T. Kemmerer, F. M. Loughman, Warren E. Osgood.

First Round—A. M. Larson, M. Joyce, G. Emerson, B. M. Arnold, Jr., F. Mathews, P. L. Kyneiston, M. Gottlelb, C. E. Unterberg, W. H. Triest, A. O. Norris, H. W. Haldenstein, A. F. Leland, George O'Reilly, L. L. Mitchell, G. H. Snow, Howard Snow, J. L. Gwyder, D. Herrmann, S. Sorrin, R. H. Smith, H. L. Dornheim, G. W. Saunders, F. J. Meyer, M. Machsoud, G. H. Cook, Vincent Richards, J. B. Rosenquest.

Second Round, (first round byes, lower half.)—F. T. Anderson, Walter Kern, E. H. Hendrickson, F. Sankey, J. D. Mack, M. Ardrey, R. J. Hobbs, S. Sauberg, J. J. Blust.

Boys' National Indoor Championship, Second Round, (first round byes, upper half.)—Harry Garmer, F. R. Winston, F. G. McLaughlin.

First Round—Roy Platt, T. Cohen, H. P. Kursman, K. Stoddard, Abraham Basadorf, 2d, D. L. Nottis, E. Nolan, W. Slattery, J. Lang, M. Rappaport, L. R. Comfort, H. Wetmeyer, S. K. Cowan, Jr., C. F. Mathey, Cecil Donaldson, J. H. Burton, H. W. Leland, Howard Snow.

Second Round, (first round byes, lower half.)—G. W. Chapman, Preston Scott, F. T. Osgood, A. E. Sheridan.

PRO GOLFERS CONVENE.

Discuss Disposition of $4,100 Received at Benefit Tourney.

Members of the Professional Golfers' Association spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon trying to arrive at a suitable means to dispose of the $4,100 which they helped to raise last Summer through a tournament held over metropolitan links in the interest of the war relief fund. After a lengthy discussion in which several ideas were advanced the matter was carried over until another meeting. Most of those present favored sending $1,000 of the money to the relief of Halifax sufferers. The money is in possession of Herbert Strong, Secretary of the P. G. A. He wants to get rid of it but cannot find any one who will take it off his hands. The members decided to appoint a committee to take charge of the money or else to find some suitable war fund that it should go to, but the committee is yet to be named.

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SCHOOL SWIMMING TITLE TO ERASMUS

Brooklyn Lads Defeat Stuyvesant High Natators by 30½ to 22½ Points.

The swimming team representing Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn won the championship of Greater New York last night when it triumphed over the representatives of Stuyvesant High School of New York in a dual meet held in the Central Y. M. C. A. pool in Brooklyn by the score of 30½ points to 22½. The Brooklyn students, with victories in four of the six events which made up the program, easily outclassed the lads from Manhattan, and the fact that Erasmus Hall was minus the efforts of three of its star performers was seldom manifest during the meet. The missing swimmers were H. Wyatt, C. Ross, and R. Francken, who were declared ineligible to compete in this meet by a recent edict of the Erasmus Faculty.

The closest race of the evening was furnished in the 100-yard swim, in which F. Eberhardt registered a victory for Stuyvesant. He was in the lead from the start, but throughout was closely followed by Burrill of Erasmus Hall, who was just beaten at the finish by a touch. The victor's time, 1:09 3-5.

Lewis of Erasmus Hall gave his school material aid in the relay race and the 50-yard swim. He won the latter event, after leading all the way, in the good time of 0:27 1-5, and in the relay event started his team with a lead that carried Erasmus Hall through to victory by a matter of five yards.

Close competition marked the fancy diving event, which resulted in a triumph for Burrill, Erasmus Hall, who received 53½ points. This was one-half point better than the total of Slater of Stuyvesant. Lewis of Erasmus and Kun of Stuyvesant tied for third with 48 points each.

The summaries:

200-Yard Relay Swim.—Won by Erasmus Hall H. S., (Wolf, Burrill, McMullen, and Lewis;) Stuyvesant H. S., (F. Eberhardt, Lopinsky, Bellino, and W. Eberhardt,) second. Time—1:55 3-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Burrill, Erasmus Hall H. S., with 53½ points; Slater, Stuyvesant H. S., with 53 points, second; Lewis, Erasmus Hall H. S., and Kun, Stuyvesant H. S., tied for third with 48 points each.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Lewis, Erasmus Hall H. S.; W. Eberhardt, Stuyvesant H. S., second; Bellino, Stuyvesant H. S., third; Wolf, Erasmus Hall H. S., fourth. Time—0:21 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Schenck, Stuyvesant H. S.; Hunter, Erasmus Hall H. S., second; Kun, Stuyvesant H. S., third; Cramp, Erasmus Hall H. S., fourth. Time—3:14 4-5.

Plunge for Distance—Won by Hull, Erasmus Hall H. S., distance, 60 feet; Stickel, Stuyvesant H. S., with 57 feet, second; Pick, Stuyvesant H. S., with 50 feet, third; Dunn, Erasmus Hall H. S., with 38 feet, fourth.

160-Yard Swim—Won by F. Eberhardt, Stuyvesant H. S.; Burrill, Erasmus Hall H. S., second; McMullen, Erasmus Hall H. S., third; Lopinsky, Stuyvesant H. S., fourth. Time—1:09 3-5.

Point Score—Erasmus Hall H. S., 30½ points; Stuyvesant H. S., 22½ points.

ELI FIVE TASTES DEFEAT.

Loses First Game on Christmas Trip to Crescents, 26 to 17.

Yale University's basket ball quintet went down to defeat last night at the hands of the Crescent Athletic Club five in the first game of the Eli team's annual Christmas trip, on the New Moon court, in Brooklyn, by the score of 26 to 17. After scoring the New Haveners to their utmost in the first half the New Haven team relaxed in the second half and was unable to successfully combat the consistent offensive of the Brooklyn five.

The whistle at the end of the first half found the teams separated by the margin of three points, the Crescent five being in the lead, 10 to 7. In the second half the New Moon quintet, led chiefly by Butler, improved their playing and added materially to their advantage of the opening part of the game.

The lineup:

Crescent, (26.)	Position.	Yale, (17.)
Nicklas	L.F.	Baer
Calder	R.F.	Van Slick
Ashmead	C.	Stradella
Butler	L.G.	Damm
Trenkman	R.G.	Bushby

Goals from the field—Nicklas, Calder, 2; Ashmead, 2; Butler, 4; Trenkman; Schedd, 2; Van Slick, 3; Bushby. Goals from foul—Calder, 5; Ashmead; Stradella, 5.

Substitutions—Pompelli for Nicklas, Heath for Calder, Colton for Trankman, Schedd for Baker.

Referee—J. Deering, Manhattan College. Umpire—Mr. Goate, St. John's College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Harvard Sanctions Rifle Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 21.—Harvard will give its official sanction to the formation of a rifle team this Winter. Fred W. Moore, graduate Manager of the Harvard Athletic Association, has just issued a call for candidates for the club to meet at his office on Monday evening.

FEROCIOUS FINN DOWNED.

Rogers Ignores Verbal Attack and Pins Hevonpaa to Mat.

The winning career of Sula Hevonpaa, Finland's rotund wrestler, in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre, was canceled before it really had a chance to mature. Up to last night the ferocious Finn had registered one victory in the tournament that has now been progressing for three weeks. Unfortunately for Hevonpaa, Joe Rogers, a local grappler, loomed up in Sula's path last night in one of the finish matches, and the result was the breaking of Hevonpaa's winning streak. Rogers, disregarding the noisy objections of his Finnish opponent, finished the Finn in 14:10 with a side roll and double arm lock. Both wrestlers have pretentious girths and the mat was pretty well occupied while the bout lasted.

Ed "Strangler" Lewis of Lexington, Ky., was another winner during the evening, throwing Demetrius Tofalos, a Greek, in 8 minutes 23 seconds, with a half-Nelson and crotch hold. A handicap feature of the match came in Lewis's consent to bar his head lock hold, but at the same time to allow Tofalos to employ it. The Greek never had a chance to bring the lock into play, for Lewis was after him during every minute of the bout up to the finish.

Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish grappler, scored the quickest victory of the tournament when he threw Fred Pilakoff, the Finn, in fifteen seconds of their finish bout. Zbyszko's winning hold was a body scissors and wrist lock.

The tournament will close this evening with a card of three finish matches and a special finish match between Lewis and Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish grappler. These two wrestlers met several days ago, and Lewis was victorious through the use of his head lock. This hold has been barred for tonight's match.

The summaries:

First Bout.—Ivan Linow, Russian, threw George Manich, Serbian, in 21:28, with a head scissors and wrist lock. Second Bout.—Joe Rogers, New York, threw Sula Hevonpaa, Finland, in 14:10, with a side roll, and double arm lock. Third Bout.—Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., threw Demetrius Tofalos, Greek, in 8:23, with a half-Nelson and crotch hold. Fourth Bout—Harry Stevens, England, threw Joe Samsoh, American, in 8:04, with a head scissors and crotch hold.

Fifth Bout.—Cyclone Ress, Savannah, Gal, threw Kara Allah, Turk, in 23:00, with a body scissors.

Sixth Bout.—Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, threw Fred Pilakoff, Finn, in 0:15 with a body scissors and wrist lock.

Seventh Bout.—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash, threw John Heracle, Wilmington, Del., in 13:12 with a half nelson and crotch hold.

Tonight's bouts are as follows:

Finish Matches—Hans Fuerst, Swiss, vs. Tommy Draak, Holland; Demetrius Tofalos, Greek, vs. George Manich, Serbian; Sula Hevonpaa, Finn, vs. Pierre Le Belge, Belgium; Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., vs. Wladek Zbyszko, Poland.

LAFAYETTE DEFEATS N. Y. U.

Goes to Fore in Extra Period, Beating Violet Five by 36 to 29.

It required an extra period of five minutes before the Lafayette basket ball team was able to earn the decision over New York University last night in the latter's gymnasium. The score was 36 to 29 in favor of the Lafayette men who played a furious game throughout the contest, but reserved enough power to score seven points during the extra period. At the close of the regular playing time the teams were tied at 29 points each. From early in the game the lead had shifted from one team to the other. At half time Lafayette was leading by 14 to 13.

The lineup:

Lafayette, (36.)	Position.	N. Y. U., (29.)
Anderson	F.	Egan
Keatley	F.	Marin
Miller	C.	Baker
Bobbe	L.G.	Ebenfeld
King	R.G.	Loew

Goals from the field—Egan, 4; Marin, 4; Baker, 3; Loew, Keating, 3; Anderson, 5; King, 2; Bobbe, 1. Goals from foals—Egan, 4; Marin, 1; Anderson, 12. Substitutions—Lafayette: Bana for Anderson, Anderson for Miller, Cambeale for Bobbe. N. Y. U.: Gardner for Ebenfeld, Steinberg for Egan, Egan for Gardner. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—E. Thorp, De La Salle. Time of periods—20 minutes.

RUTGERS VICTOR IN TANK.

Defeats C. C. N. Y. Swimming Team in Dual Meet, 48 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 21.—Rutgers defeated C. C. N. Y. in a dual swimming meet here tonight by a score of 48 to 5. The swimming of Lukens and Gallagher for Rutgers was the feature of the meet, the former winning the 50-yard dash in 0:28 2-5.

The summary:

50-Yard Dash.—Won by Lukens, Rutgers; Gallagher, Rutgers, second; Baer, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—0:28 2-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Moore, Rutgers; Pettengill, Rutgers, second; Hodes, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1:07 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Gallagher, Rutgers; Lukens, Rutgers, second; Shemberg, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—3:00 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Lefugy, Rutgers; Pettengill, Rutgers, second; Thor, C. C. N. Y., third. Distance—56 feet 5 inches.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Goldstine, Rutgers; Sherwin, Rutgers, second; Wels, C. C. N. Y., third.

200-Yard Relay.—Won by Rutgers, (Lukens, Gallagher, Pettengill, Moore.) Time—1:32.

COLUMBIA BLANKS TIGERS AT CHESS

Intercollegiate Champions Increase Lead in Tourney at Princeton's Expense.

By winning their second match, this time against Princeton, by the score of 4 games to 0, Columbia's redoubtable team of chess players increased its lead yesterday in the second round of the annual intercollegiate tournament contested at the Columbia School of Journalism. The Blue and White total rose to 6½ points, or 2½ better than Harvard, second in the race. With both Yale and Princeton disposed of, Columbia must reckon with Harvard in the final round today. Everything, therefore, points to the retention of the championship here in New York, since neither Harvard nor Yale has won a match so far. Max Wolfson, C. B. Isaacson, (captain;) M. Sterman, and S. A. Clapp were the quartet that accomplished this great triumph in behalf of the Morningside Heights institution. Wolfson trapped his adversary's queen in such a way that the predicament cost Hall of Princeton a clear rook. It took Isaacson fifty-one moves to lower the colors of Stillwell, but Sterman checkmated Todd in twenty-seven. Clapp, after winning a pawn, played sterling chess, scoring in forty-two moves.

As on the first day with Princeton, Harvard yesterday made an even break with Yale, so that the Crimson team took second place in the competition, 2½ games behind Columbia. The New Englanders will, therefore, have an opportunity today of having it out themselves with the intercollegiate champions.

The Harvard-Yale result was delayed until well into the evening on account of the return to New Haven of Kunkel, No. 1 on the Yale team. His opponent, Prosser, played a very spirited game, opening with a king's gambit and effecting checkmate in twenty-seven moves. This success reduced the lead Yale had established during the afternoon in consequence of two wins by Margolis and Brown. Brubacher of Yale had a fine chance to make it 3 to 0, but he lost his extra piece, and Ballantine, native of India, wore him down in seventy-nine moves.

The pairings and results:

Boards. Columbia.		Princeton.
1—Wolfson	1 Hall	0
2—Isaacson	1 Stillwell	0
3—Sterman	1 Todd	0
4—Clapp	1 MacColl	0
Total	4 Total	0

Columbia played white on Boards 1 and 3. The openings: 1, double Ruy Lopez; 2, Queen's gambit; 3, centre gambit; 4, Queen's gambit declined.

Boards. Harvard.		Yale.
1—Prosser	1	Kunkel 0
2—Sloane	0	Margolis 1
3—Ballantine	1	Brubacher 0
4—Kernan	0	Brown 1
Total	2	Total 2

Harvard played white on the odd numbered boards. The openings: 1, Falkbeer counter; 2, French defense; 3, King's Bishop; 4, Scotch gambit. Referee—H. Helms.

The standing of the colleges to date follows:

Colleges.	W.	L.	Colleges.	W.	L.
Columbia	6½	1½	Yale	3½	4½
Harvard	4	4	Princeton	2	6

Wolfson and Sterman of Columbia, Ballantine of Harvard, and Brown of Yale are the only players with clean records of two straight wins to their credit. Isaacson of Columbia and Margolis of Yale have each scored 1½ points.

In the third and final round, which will begin at 1 o'clock this afternoon, Columbia will play against Harvard and Yale will tackle Princeton.

JANOWSKI BEATS JAFFE.

French Chess Star Emerges Victorious After 33 Moves.

Janowski won the fourteenth game of the match of ten games up from Jaffe, after thirty-three moves at the New York City Chess Club yesterday. The winner relied on the queen's pawn opening and the first few moves were identical with those of the twelfth game of this match. Then both players altered their tactics, but it soon became evident that the Parisian master had the far superior position. As early as on the seventeenth move Jaffe's doom seemed practically sealed. Janowski, continuing to play with great energy and circumspection, threatened a mate on the thirty-third move, when Jaffe resigned.

Of the games so far played, Janowski has won six, Jaffe four, while four games have been drawn.

Statzell Victor at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 21.—The Class A prize in the Tin Whistles December medal play tourney at Pinehurst was won today by George W. Statzell of the Aronimink Club with 88, 14—74. H. G. Phillips of Pinehurst was second with 84, 7—77.

There was a triple tie for the Class B prize at 79 net among William T. Barr, Marine and Field; J. D. Rumsey of Brooklyn, and John R. Goodall, Belle River.

COLLEGE LEADERS TO MEET.

Managers to Discuss Athletic Situation at Local Gathering.

A meeting of college graduate managers has been called at the Hotel Martinique on next Thursday to discuss the intercollegiate athletic situation. While the meeting has no official jurisdiction, it will bring together representatives of all the colleges for the purpose of outlining some policy in regard to the Spring schedule of sports for next year.

It is possible that at this meeting the graduate managers may suggest some curtailment of the football schedules, as it is understood that several of the smaller colleges lost money in football last Fall. The season did not come up to expectations in many places and college athletics are in such a condition now that it would be unwise for any of the institutions to suffer further losses.

It is understood that Pennsylvania will advocate college baseball the same as last year, although it is not likely that many of the institutions will have teams next Spring. The majority of the colleges dropped baseball last Spring, although Penn and a few others played out their schedules. Military training now takes up so much time that the students at most of the institutions will not have even as much time for athletic activity as they had last Spring.

Invitations to this conference have been sent to all colleges and a large gathering is expected.

SHOEMAKER LOSES MATCH.

Beaten 100 to 69 by White in Handicap Pocket Billiard Play.

Gilbert White set spectators agog at John Doyle's new billiard academy on Broadway last night when he defeated J. Howard Shoemaker, the national amateur pocket billiard champion, in a handicap pocket billiard match by a score of 100 to 69. White had an allowance of 40 points, but as the score indicates, he hardly needed such a liberal allotment. Until the shot before the close White was actually outplaying Shoemaker on even terms, and he would have succeeded in carrying this to the end except for a miss of an easy shot. Shoemaker had a high run of 19 and White's best inning was 14.

In the English billiard tournament, J. Dawson defeated Henry Lake by a score of 200 to 195. Dawson's best break was 37 and Lake's was 22.

CLARK HAS CLUSTER OF 56.

Pocket Billiard Player Makes High Run, Defeating Grogan.

Playing a remarkably clever game of pocket billiards, George Clark defeated Charles Grogan in the New York State championship tournament at Lawler Brothers Academy in Brooklyn last night by a score of 100 to 23. Grogan never had much of a chance in the event, so great was Clark's skill. The former broke the balls and then Clark ran off a cluster of fifty-six. Grogan replied with a run of twenty-two, but was able to get only one other ball in the remainder of the match.

Amateurs to Clash at N. Y. A. C.

The next amateur boxing tournament to be conducted by the New York Athletic Club will be held in the Winged Foot gymnasium on Jan. 17 and 19. Entry blanks for the event were sent out yesterday and show competitions scheduled in four classes—at 110, 118, 130, and 150 pounds. The 150-pound division will be a novice class, open to the local A. A. U. boxers who have never won a first or second prize.

Boston A. A. Games Feb. 2.

The twenty-ninth annual invitation handicap track and relay carnival of the Boston Athletic Association will be held in Mechanics' Building, Boston, Feb. 2. Many colleges find these games attractive for their relay runners and it is expected that a full entry will be sent in from all the New England institutions especially.

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RED CROSS CAMPAIGN EXTENDED FOR WEEK

Committee Takes Action Because of Delay at Start—250,000 Enrolled Here.

100 PER CENT. CLUB GROWS

District in Charge of Miss Charlotte Delafield, with Enrollment of 11,170, Now in Lead.

The Red Cross Membership Committee, which was to have ended next Monday night, will be continued, with the exception of Christmas Day, until next Saturday. The extension is due to the fact, the campaign managers stated last night, that supplies did not reach the various chapters until the second or third day of the campaign. The delay was due to weather and congested railway conditions. For next week's campaign many additional volunteers, especially women, will be needed, and all who desire to assist should communicate with the headquarters of the Campaign Committee, at 244 Madison Avenue. The estimated total of new members obtained in Manhattan to date, as made public late last night, is 250,000, and of these 75,000 have been enrolled at booths by women working under the direction of Mrs. James W. Gerard.

A statement issued by the Membership Committee last night contains the correction of a story which was issued Thursday night from the headquarters of the committee, 244 Madison Avenue, which was that a Red Cross enrolling booth in Aeolian Hall had been destroyed by Christian Scientists and the woman in charge of the booth informed that "the Christian Scientists do not approve of the Red Cross." The officials of the Christian Science Church denied the truth of this story yesterday, and, following a second investigation of the report, the Red Cross issued the following statement:

It appears that rather more was made of an incident at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, when the Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, held its midweek meeting. It was reported to headquarters that the woman in charge of the enrolling booth had been told she could not work there and that the posters and booth had been destroyed. A fuller investigation than was possible last night convinces Frank Presbrey, Chairman of the Publicity Committee, that the woman making the report overestimated the importance of what was said and done, and that there really was nothing derogatory to the interests of the Red Cross in the incident. In addition, the Christian Scientists have convinced the committee that in many ways they have shown their interest in Red Cross work as individuals and as a body.

Rush for 100 Per Cent. Club.

If the Hundred Per Cent. Club of the Red Cross Christmas membership drive campaign keeps on growing the next thing suggested by the campaign director will be a Hundred Per Cent. Club for New York City. The number of firms reporting the enrollment of all of their employes in the Red Cross is the feature of the big drive. The telephones at headquarters began to ring early yesterday with messages from stores and factories where the last name had been taken over night. Included were a number who said that all or most of their employes had become members some time ago, and they wanted to be counted in on the Hundred Per Cent. proposition. It was explained that the honor roll, known as the Hundred Per Cent. Club, was a creature only of the present drive, and membership was confined to those enrolling members at the time.

Among the new ones enrolled are the following: Manhattan Desk Company, Nurses' Outfitting Association, Inc.; Globe Transportation Company, Inc.; Arnheim, Inc.; Gotham National Bank, Armstrong-Robins Corporation, Bradley & Merrill, Bradley Studios, Thatcher & Bartlett, John Baird, J. Stevens Miss Co., Hogyson Brothers, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Scotia Worsted Mills, New York Branch Atlas Portland Cement Company, Paul Block, Inc.; Tiffany & Co.; F. A. Gillespie, G. Schirmer & Co., Inc.; Marcus & Co., A. Gussow Company, American Bridge Company, and United States Steel Products Export Company. Among the first to become members of the Hundred Per Cent. Club was the Bankers Trust Company, but through error it did not get on the honor roll.

George O. Tamblyn, director of the membership campaign, said yesterday that the campaign was proceeding satisfactorily. He added that the district which had enrolled the most new members was that in charge of Miss Charlotte Delafield, which, not including yesterday's returns, had enrolled 11,170 new members. The district in which Mrs. Henry Morgenthau is in charge is second, with 10,068 new members reported up to Thursday night.

Half of Money to Remain Here.

"I should like," said Mr. Tamblyn, "to call attention of the public to the fact that 50 cents of every dollar membership may remain in the workrooms of the New York County Chapter to buy supplies for the women who are to work. Another thing of importance is that information has come to me from Washington that the most critical hour of the war has come. The time when citizens of the United States may remain good citizens and not do their bit for the winning of the war has passed. There are only two classes of people in the city today—traitors and Americans—and the Red Cross is one of the many practical opportunities for any one to show his disposition to do something for his country.

"I am greatly encouraged by the showing among the schools. New York will enroll a larger percentage of students than any large city in the United States."

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is appearing at the Palace Theatre, has paid an unusual compliment to the Red Cross in keeping on the boards "From the Theatre to the Field of Honor" until the close of the drive Monday evening. She had intended changing the bill to répertoire this week. Her play which features two Red Cross dogs which have seen service and been wounded on the battle front and Red Cross nurses in action, seemed so timely for the Red Cross drive week, however, that Mme. Bernhardt, after receiving many letters telling how much good she was doing, decided to make no change until next week. Mme. Bernhardt also is making speeches daily in behalf of the campaign.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company and general Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Atlantic Division, announced last night that in the Red Cross drive for new members the Atlantic Division had passed the million mark. It was also announced from the office of Mr. Sabin that advices had been received from Washington headquarters that Ohio had enrolled 778,000 new members; Indiana, 437,000 new members, and Kentucky, 203,000 new members. In Minneapolis in the course of four hours there were 58,032 new members enrolled by 5,000 volunteer workers. St. Paul reported 45,000 new members.

One county in the State of Oregon is particularly proud of its achievement in gaining recruits to the Red Cross, and has issued a challenge to any other county in the country to equal its showing. Out of a population of 21,000 people in Umatilla County in that State 7,250 new members of the Red Cross were enrolled.

RED CROSS WORKERS IN SCHWAB'S HOME

Steel Man Gives Part of His Riverside Drive House to 200 Knitters.

Of all the Red Cross workers in the world, those who have the most elaborate quarters are the members of the West Side Branch of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross. They are quartered in Charles M. Schwab's home on Riverside Drive, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets. The head of the Bethlehem Steel Company has given the use of three rooms on the ground floor, and there every day 200 women knit, make bandages, and perform other duties for the Red Cross.

Not only have Mr. and Mrs. Schwab donated the use of part of their home to the Red Cross workers of the west side, headed by Mrs. Richard Aldrich, but every day Mrs. Schwab works with them at whatever job is assigned to her. Mr. Schwab looks in with a smile and a good word whenever he gets time, and with a promise that when the wool or cotton runs low he may be called upon for a new supply.

The rooms which Mr. and Mrs. Schwab have contributed for the use of the Red Cross are entirely given over to the workers. The knitters of sweaters and socks and the makers of bandages are not affected by the ministrations of the servants in every other part of the house and have their workshop all to themselves.

The Schwab home is one of the most pretentious in New York. It was completed in 1906 at a cost estimated at $3,500,000. The site, which is a whole block, belonged to the New York Orphan Asylum. The land cost Mr. Schwab $800,000, and the building, a French château reproduction, of steel and marble, cost $1,000,000. The interior decorations cost about $1,500,000, and other accessories added to the cost. In it are a great number of famous art objects which the Schwabs collected in the years before the war made Mr. Schwab so busy with the manufacture of munitions that he has had no time for anything else.

On the floor on which the Red Cross workers are quartered are the drawing and reception rooms, dining and breakfast rooms. The quarters of Mr. and Mrs. Schwab are on the second floor. The third floor is given over to guests' rooms, and the servants' quarters occupy the entire fourth floor. The soldiers in France who don the garments made at Mr. Schwab's house may not know that they were made in what is considered the most accurate reproduction in America of the scenes in the French châteaux, the German-made ruins of which they see from day to day.

DROPS RED STAR FROM LIST.

Charity Organization Cancels Approval of Animal Relief Body.

The Charity Organization Society announced yesterday that it had removed from its list of approved war charities the American Red Star Animal Relief of 28 State Street, Albany. While no other announcement than this was made by Barry C. Smith, Secretary of the Bureau of Advice and Information of the Charity Organization Society, it was learned that the action was taken on complaint of the American Red Cross that the Red Star had made use of the Red Cross in obtaining funds.

According to an official of the Red Cross, the Red Star sent out thousands of appeals to all parts of the country saying that the Red Cross and the Red Star were working together, the Red Cross to care for soldiers, and the Red Star to care for animals. It was said that the sheets of paper on which the appeal was printed contained a Red Cross in one corner and a Red Star in another, and that the general makeup of the paper corresponded to that on which Red Cross appeals were issued. The head of the Red Star is Dr. W. O. Stillman of Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—When asked tonight about the withdrawal of the Charity Organization Society's indorsement, Dr. W. O. Stillman, Director General of the American Red Star Animal Relief, said:

"This evidently refers to a question which was raised some time shortly before the middle of October, concerning a small leaflet which was printed by the Red Star giving its 'program of service' on one side, and a general statement about the work of the Red Star and its value to the army on the other side of the leaflet. The reverse side of the leaflet was headed, 'The Red Star and the Red Cross,' and bore a small red star and red cross at opposite ends of the title. The only reference to the Red Cross in the subject matter was the following statement: 'In the army relief work of the future the Red Cross and the Red Star will march side by side, succoring distress, relieving suffering, and saving lives.' Some minor official in the office of a division of the Red Cross in New York called attention to the use of the red cross and suggested that it was illegal.

"There seemed some question whether the use of the cross, which is employed so generally in the newspapers and all sorts of literature, was really illegal or not, so no representation was made that the Red Star in any way represented the Red Cross or had anything to do with it. Assurance was promptly given to the Red Cross office that the leaflet would be withdrawn from circulation at once, and the matter submitted to the head Red Cross office in Washington.

"Every leaflet in the office of the Red Star was so thoroughly destroyed that the only copy which we have left is one which was torn across and has been pasted together. As far as I am aware the matter was settled at that time to the satisfaction of both sides. The Washington office indorsed the contention of the local New York Red Cross official. It was a matter which made little or no difference to the Red Star, and I had supposed that the incident was closed long ago."

Dr. Stillman said further that the American Red Star Animal Relief was organized at the suggestion of Secretary of War Baker, writing to him as President of the American Humane Association.

According to officials of the Red Star Animal Relief, its financial report shows that on Oct. 1, 1916, there was cash on hand $1,943.94. Receipts for the year ended Oct. 1, 1917, including contributions from branches, auxiliaries, junior leagues, other organizations, and individuals, were $19,043.30. There were also miscellaneous receipts of $115.66. Disbursements for the year ended Oct. 1 were $9,834.71. Cash on hand Oct. 1 was $11,268.19.

TWIN MELODRAMA SHOWN IN 'YES OR NO'

Two Stories Told Simultaneously by Means of a Novel Stage Device.

'ON TRIAL' METHOD VARIED

Commonplace Material Rather Baldly Developed, but with Some Bright Lines.

YES OR NO, a drama in a prologue, three acts, and an epilogue, by Arthur Goodrich. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Nell	Eva Francis
Gerald Kent	Kalman Matus
Margaret Vane	Willette Kershaw
Donald Vane	Frank Wilcox
Phil	Walter Regan
Paul Derrick	Byron Beasley
Dr. Malloy	Halbert Brown
Minnie	Emilie Polini
Jack	Robert Kelly
Emma	Marjorie Wood
Tom	John Adair, Jr.
Ruth	Lois Bartlett
Dan	William Read
Ellen	Margaret Lytle
Leach	Malcolm Duncan
Hobber	John Butler
Kittie	Bliss Milford
Daniel Berry	Frank Aberwald
Ruth Berry	Alice Smyth
Nicholas Rankin	Irving Dillon

The title of the new offering at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre might well tempt the reviewer to brevity, if not to wit. According to ordinary standards the play should be dismissed with a summary negative. As drama, even as melodrama, it is crude and bald enough. But for once the play is not the thing. The thing is the plays, for this melodrama is twins.

In "On Trial" we saw a story told backward from the point of view of the courtroom scene in which it culminated. Arthur Goodrich, who is as new to the theatre as was Elmer Reisenstein, employs the same general method, but with this difference that what he gives us is a two-ring circus. In order to prevent a young wife from eloping, two older women tell her the sad stories of their own lives. That is in the prologue, which ends as they begin their narratives.

For three acts the stories are developed simultaneously, on a stage showing two interiors. One is an "uptown" scene of luxury, and the other a "downtown" tenement. The wives in both are neglected by overbusy husbands, but the particular curse of one is idleness and of the other drudgery. The wife of luxury yields to temptation and rues it. The tenement wife resists and is more fortunate.

An epilogue crowns the work, in which the experience thus handed down teaches the young wife of the prologue its lesson.

The stage mechanism of this simultaneous narrative, which is the work of Jesse J. Robbins, is a distinct novelty. There is no division wall between the two little sets, and both are always in view. But only one is used at a time. Attention is focused on the side where the action is progressing by a clever arrangement of lights.

On the front of the balcony are six pairs of baby spotlights, one in each pair giving amber light and the other white light. When the scenes of luxury and idleness are progressing they are lit with amber light, the other half of the stage being in deep shadow. The tenement scene, in turn, is flooded with white light and the ambers dimmed. The arrangement is far less destructive of illusion than might be supposed, and in fact results in effects of contrast as telling as they are novel. An especially neat trick is turned by showing both ends of a telephone conversation.

Willette Kershaw and Emilie Poloni are the middle-aged women of prologue and epilogue, and in the main play Miss Kershaw is the young wife on "uptown" and Miss Poloni the wife of the tenement. Both play with their familiar presence and skill.

The others are mainly cramped by the fact that tabloid melodrama gives little scope for characterization, and the limited playing space small opportunity for telling action. But the acting was competent throughout.

The tenement scenes fare best on the whole. Marjorie Wood shines briefly as the wife's slangy and vivacious sister, and John Adair, Jr., as her bumptious brother. In their scenes the lines are most amusing, and while they lasted the audience laughed heartily.

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE
49 WEST 39TH STREET.
Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M.
Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50c.
Dinner 60c. Afternoon Tea.
Monday / Wednesday / Saturday } Chicken Dinner
Dinner served Christmas and New Year's from 1 to 7 P. M., $1.00. (6068 Murray Hill.)

SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

THE MAYFLOWER
Twenty-five West Fifty-fifth Street.
Breakfast. Luncheon. Dinner.
Sunday Afternoon Tea with Waffles.
Sunday Dinner served 1 to 3 and 6 to 8.

At the Sign of THE GREEN TEAPOT
Closed Sundays
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c. Dinner, $1.00.
Saturday Night, Roast Turkey and Waffles.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 35th St. Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS.
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c.
Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

Dorothy-Louise 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET, 8 to 5, Except Sundays.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 35 West 59th St., Nr. Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 155 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d.
Luncheon, 45c: Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c. Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 59th St. Mod. St. 4976
"Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
No. 20 Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

56 E. 33d St. OPEN FIRE Warm welcome and cuisine.
Where an To THE DIXIE TEA ROOM.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

The Charm of OLD CHELSEA 51 West 10th St. OPEN SUNDAYS
with Savoury Southern Cooking. Dinners, 75c.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City
Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 35c; Aft. Tea; Dinner 50c.

THE TALLY HO 39 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 57th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's.
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street. (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

STUDENTS INN, 326 West 56th St. West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

TO-NIGHT AT 17 WEST 60TH ST. (Plaza 1110.) Luncheon 75c.
A carefully selected, well cooked dinner, $1.00.

THE PIROUETTE 32 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-60c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60c.

KREISLER PLAYS QUARTET.

He Joins Letz, Svecenski, and Willeke in a First Concert.

It was a happy thought that the Kneisel Quartet should not wholly disappear—with its formal disbandment last Spring, but that the inestimable treasures of knowledge, experience, and ripe judgment its members have accumulated in the practice of chamber music should still be kept intact and united to the genius of Fritz Kreisler. Mr. Kneisel has retired; his three associates, Messrs. Letz, Svecenski, and Willeke, joined with Mr. Kreisler last evening in Aeolian Hall in the first of a series of three concerts to be given in the course of the season. Mr. Kreisler has also, for the present, retired, but his retirement had the proviso that he would still keep the engagements he had made for charitable causes. His share in these three concerts is to be given to a charitable cause, the fund of the Bohemians for the benefit of needy musicians.

The opportunity to have the new organization appealed to many lovers of chamber music; to the old admirers of the Kneisel Quartet, and to such few more as the hall would hold. And as the hall was filled last evening, and there was great enthusiasm prodigally expressed, a great greeting for the four players when they came on, and much approval for what they did. The program was made up of three of the most perfect and beautiful of string quartets, which have many times been on the programs of the Kneisel Quartet; Mozart's quartet in C, the first of Beethoven's "Rasumofsky" quartets, Op. 59, No. 1, in F, and Schubert's quartet in A minor, Op. 29.

It appeared immediately that the new association was other than and different from the Kneisel Quartet; and necessarily. The exchange of one for another artistic personality would make it so, and especially an artistic personality so strong and so individual as Mr. Kreisler's. That personality at once dominated the performance, and was the source and the inspiration of much that was splendidly vital and spirited, deeply emotional, and profoundly felt in the playing of the three compositions. The effect was greatly stimulating and was so sensed by his listeners.

Mr. Kreisler has spent his life hitherto in solo performances. Ensemble playing necessarily means for such an artist a great change of ideal and of method. There was nothing in his doings last evening to suggest the great artist slighting the task or the great artist condescending to it. He is, indeed, a great enough artist to realize that what he was doing was in some ways greater and in some ways more difficult than what he was accustomed to. Nor need it be denied that he dominated the performance at times unduly, or that his enthusiasm sometimes carried him away, or that the perfection of ensemble, for these and other reasons, was not always of the highest. Perfection of ensemble, one of the first premises and greatest beauties of quartet playing, is a plant of slow growth that does not spring up over night. It should also be said that there were moments—not many—when the purity of intonation was not absolute.

But the performance was in many respects a wonderfully fine one—very stirring, very stimulating, touching many of the depths and the heights, and even in these familiar works reaching new and unexplored corners and recesses.

WAR TAX NOTICE AT OPERA.

Patrons Told of Collections on Subscriptions—"Boris Godunoff" Sung.

With official notice to operagoers that the Government will collect war tax on subscriptions from now on, the Metropolitan programs last night contained a second insert for a singer indisposed. The pair of special notices were soon scattered over the lobbies and floors like a snowstorm. The opera tax, once paid in advance last Fall, had been refunded to the amount of about $100,000, which must now, barring the interval from Nov. 12 to Dec. 15, be collected again.

"Boris Godunoff" was the opera last evening with Louise Homer, Didur, and others in rôles made memorable through the Russian historic tragedy's thirty performances in its six seasons in New York. Flora Perini at the last moment took the part of the royal nurse in place of Miss Howard, who had a cold. Basil Ruysdael, new as Varlaam, among a host of quaint minor characters, won more than a few hearty laughs for the tippling monk from an audience in holiday mood and surprising numbers.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today at 2, Nozze di Figaro. Farrar, Hempie, Matzenauer, Howard, Sanders; De Luca, Didur, Reiss, Malatesta. Cond., Bodansky.
Eve. at 8 (75c. to $3). L'Oracolo. Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur, Rossi. Pagliacci. Muzio; Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sun. Eve. Concert (50c to 1.50). Heifetz, Russian Violinist; Conde, Soprano (debut); Mardones. Ent. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Tues., XMAS DAY MAT. at 2 (75c to $2). BOHEME. Peterson, Miller; McCormack, De Luca, Didur, Segurola, Leonard. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Sparkes, Howard, Ermes; Whitehill, Pini-Corbolí. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers Cond., Monteux.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Rigoletto. Hempel, Braslau; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8 (75c. to $3). Boris Godunow. Matzenauer; Delaunois, Howard; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Papi.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Dec. 25, at 8, Daughter of the Regiment, Hempel, Matzfeld; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Con. Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
GALA CONCERT
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 29, at 2:30.
GABRIEL PIERNE'S
EXQUISITE FLEMISH LEGEND
"THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE"
Entire Chorus of 250 from the ORATORIO SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Chorus of 200 Children from N. Y. Public Schools. Soloists: Florence Macbeth, Edith Chapman-Goold, Albert Lindquest, Royal Dadmun.
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
Tickets now on sale at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1302, Aeolian Building.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
HALIFAX Sufferers' Benefit
ALMA GLUCK
ZIMBALIST
JOSEF STRANSKY
AND THE
PHILHARMONIC
Orchestra Volunteer Their Services in Aid of the Stricken City.
Tomorrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3
AT CARNEGIE HALL
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.
BUY TICKETS AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Manager.

Grand Central Palace 46th & Lex. 1 P. M. to 10:30. Xmas 3 P. M.
NOW OPEN
CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL
And Children's Wonderland
Merry-Go-Round, Indoor Circus, Punch and Judy, Santa Claus. 20 others. ALL FREE.
EVERY CHILD SHOULD SEE IT!!
Children, 25c Adults, 50c
Enlisted Men's Children Admitted Free.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 30, at 2
VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA
ELMAN
SEATS NOW ON SALE
Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau. Steinway Piano.

COLUMBIA B'way | Twice Daily. | Popular
at 47th. | 2:15 & 8:15 | Prices.
The Girl with the Kaleidoscope Eyes with Ethel Arrington.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. at 8 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
NEXT MONDAY AT 8 P. M.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GEO. M. COHAN Thes., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today, Xmas&Wed. 2:20
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
In the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF ATOP THE NEW AMSTERDAM
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:20.
DONALD BRIAN in HER REGIMENT The Musical Comedy Success

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Today 2:20
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
THE GRASS WIDOW
XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25TH, SEATS NOW.
"GOING UP" A MUSICAL COMEDY NOVELTY

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today 2:20.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY,
The Country Cousin
MONDAY EVE., DEC. 24—SEATS NOW
CHARLES DILLINGHAM will present WILLIAM THOMAS A.
COURTENAY AND WISE
By Arrangement with J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr. is A New Comedy by
GENERAL POST J. E. Harold Terry
BIGGEST LONDON SUCCESS IN YEARS

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:30.
THE NAUGHTY WIFE
(LOSING ELOISE)

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:30.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Mrs. FISKE MADAME SAND by Philip Moeller

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:30. Matinee TODAY 2:20.
MAT. TODAY PHONE EARLY FOR SEATS. BRYANT 4231
MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO 39TH ST. THEATRE.
LOU TELLEGEN
in "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen
NEXT MON. EVE., 8:30, SEATS NOW.
A. H. WOODS presents
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas&Wed. 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Mats. Xmas, Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
FIRST TIME TONIGHT
Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present
"Words & Music"
A SNAPPY REVUE WITH A CAST DE LUXE & A BEAUTY CHORUS DE LOOKS

CENTURY B'way, 62d St. Ev'gs 8:20.
LEW FIELDS, CECIL LEAN, BESSIE McCOY DAVIS & Extra Added Star ELSIE JANIS
"MISS 1917"
MAT. TODAY. REDUCED PRICES. SUN. NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT. Holiday Matinees—Popular Prices.
AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE Spanish Dance Revue
"A Night in Spain"

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL
Don't Miss the Children's Holiday Mats. at the Cohan & Harris Next Week.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Thurs.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK B'way & 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Xmas. & Wed. 2:15.
THE LAND OF JOY
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.
SUNDAY NIGHT, VALVERDE CONCERT

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Thurs., 2:30.
130TH TIME TONIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
Polly With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN | GLOBE B'way 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Xmas & Wed. 2:30.

THEATRE DU VIEUX COLOMBIER
YVETTE GUILBERT
TOM'W EVE. AT 8:15. LAST RECITAL. CHANSONS DES SOLDATS DE FRANCE, ASSISTED BY
SAM FRANKO and EMILY GRESSER.
BOX OFFICE (65 W. 35th).....KNABE PIANO

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8:15.
THREE REMARKABLE BROTHERS—
LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
In Joint Recital (Mason & Hamlin)
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

TONIGHT at 8:15. People's Symphony ann'ce
FLONZALEY QUARTET
in the third of six Sat. Chamber Concerts at Washington Irv. H. S. (Irv. Pl. & 16th St.)
Subscriptions 4 remaining concerts $1.
TICKETS AT DOOR TONIGHT.

Louis Edgar Johns
American Composer
HUNTER COLLEGE, AT 8:15 THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1917.

NO PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY.

The British Prime Minister says what Mr. WILSON has repeatedly said, that there can be no peace without victory "over the controlling caste in "Prussia, which must abandon mili- "tarism." Until the Prussian caste and its cult of militarism are destroyed, a treaty of peace with Germany would be an empty pact. The world will never be safe until the ambition of conquest and dominion has been driven from the German mind. It is an article of Germany's faith that by the sword or by commercial conquest she must extend her sway over the whole face of the earth, and it is certain that until Prussian militarism is destroyed in spirit and in substance, she will continue her preparations for that end. The Powers now arrayed against her would remain armed camps, continually for their own protection augmenting their military strength. The war, with all its costs, would have been a fruitless adventure. Moreover, and here again LLOYD GEORGE adopts the deliberate conclusion of Mr. WILSON, a treaty of peace entered into with the present German Government, with Germany unregenerated, would be without value. We can have no faith in Germany's word or pledge. "The old "German truth and honor have gone "by the board," said a German professor not long after the beginning of the war. Good faith and responsibility are of the very soul of treaties. In honor and good faith Germany is a pauper. The only treaty we can accept is a treaty made after the spirit of militarism has been beaten out of her.

Why is it that the Kaiser and his military and political advisers, the German people themselves, refuse to see that the war cannot stop until this happens? It is because German arms thus far have had the better of the struggle. It is useless to deny it. German troops now occupy large areas of enemy territory, of Germany's territory only a narrow strip of Alsace is occupied by the Allies. The reason is plain. Germany had for forty years been preparing for a war of offense, the Allies had in mind only the defense of their territory, and were ill-prepared for that. Three years had sufficed to give the preponderance of strength to the Allied Powers, but just as they were going to profit by their superiority, Russia failed them. It was a terrible blow to the hopes and the plans of the Allies. Had Russia stood fast and true, we could now feel that the end of the war was in sight, that victory was almost at hand.

From the disaster of Russia's collapse the Allies are already recovering, for her failure there will be compensation, and more, in the enormous forces which the United States is marshaling for the support of the allied cause. Victory is deferred, it is not imperiled. Peace secured by the conquest of Germany is certain, because the Allies cannot, they must not, faint or fail in their purpose until it has been achieved. They will not fail, because they have an overwhelming superiority in resources of men, means, and material, and they have not merely the will, but the imperative need, to conquer.

W is it that this certainty is shut from the view of Emperor WILLIAM and his circle of advisers? Because the discernment of it, the decision to make terms and stop fighting, is a matter within the realm of political action, to be determined by statesmen, not by Generals. There capitulations are reversed. In statesmanship the Allies have a vastly richer endowment than Germany. They surpass her in that respect as far as she surpassed them in prepared military force at the beginning of the war. The chief men of the Allied States, the men in power and authority, convince that they have the complete and loyal support of the people to whom they are responsible, know that Germany is going to be beaten at whatever cost, for the cost of leaving her unbeaten would be incalculably greater than any expenditure of life or treasure that may now be necessary to victory. The German mind is closed to this view of the issue, because Germany is under military, not political, control, and always and everywhere military men have been for fighting, not for peace.

LLOYD GEORGE declared, what is perfectly true, that "the war was forced "upon the world by the arrogance of "the military caste in Prussia," and even intimates that they "were pre- "pared to overthrow their own ruler "and set up another who was more "in sympathy with their aims." Obviously, the reference is to that son of thunder, the Crown Prince. What authority the Prime Minister may have had for this declaration we do not know; we do not even know that at the beginning of the war the Kaiser was not wholly in sympathy with the aims of the military party. In his speech at Königsberg in 1910 the Kaiser said: "Considering myself as "the instrument of the Lord, without "heeding the views and opinions of "the day, I go my way." His way has always been that of the military party, of the controlling spirit that has insisted upon the right of Germany to dominate the world, upon her divine appointment even to that ambition.

Kings who believe in their divine appointment are notoriously hard to deal with. They are impervious to argument, for reason does not reach their minds. Barter or destruction has commonly been the world's way of dealing with them, and such a multitude of them has been destroyed that the throne of a Divine Right ruler is no longer considered to be an insurable risk. There is a hint of barter in LLOYD GEORGE'S speech. Disclaiming all thought of territorial aggrandizement for Great Britain, he said that the captured German colonies will be left to the deliberations of the Peace Conference. "The sentiments of the people themselves" must be taken into account. That plainly does not mean that German occupants of the territory are to be consulted. It was perhaps an unguarded utterance, for Germany is sure to retort that if a reference to the people is to be had in her lost colonies, the same rule must apply to Alsace and Lorraine. That is not true, for a much older precept, one based upon eternal principles of right and wrong, controls the decision in respect to those provinces of France. They were violently wrested from their mother country against the will of their people, who have suffered intolerable wrongs under German sway. The soul of Alsace and Lorraine remains French, they have never really been a part of the German Empire, and until they are restored to France theirs will be the unhappy destiny of a subject people. Besides, it is quite unthinkable that the Allies would so far betray France as to accept the results of a plebiscitum in Alsace and Lorraine under German direction.

Since Russia is preparing to make a separate peace with Germany, the Prime Minister declares that "any "question there was about Constan- "tinople is disposed of." By no means. Turkey must be delivered from German control, sheltered against German influence, for her territory forms an essential part of the great Berlin-Bagdad belt of military and commercial domination upon which Germany founded her vast plan of rule over the world. It is imperative that the execution of that design shall be put out of Germany's power; otherwise the Allies will have won a victory merely temporary.

The very covenant of safety, a guarantee of the peace of the world for which future nations will feel that we have not too dearly paid by the great war, is brought into view again and significantly by LLOYD GEORGE'S comment upon the coming of America into the war for the first time, "not into the war," he said, "but into "world politics—a gigantic event in it- "self." The Interallied Council, he evidently feels, will develop into an instrument of understanding and co-operation of the greatest promise and influence. Its decisions "would have "a greater effect on international re- "lations than any one could imagine." It is much more than the germ of the League of Peace; it is, although primarily an instrument of war, really a bond of union in thought and in purpose which we may count upon to unite the Allied Nations long after their strength in arms has given the German people a new birth in freedom. If resort is to be had to methods of barter, we are confident that an authoritative assurance to the German people that they would be admitted to the League of Nations for Peace as soon as they have shown themselves eligible and worthy would have higher promise of effectiveness than any hint to German Imperial authority as to the future of colonies. The Hohenzollern is thinking of his house, his crown, his title, his power. The great merchants, the chief men of commerce in Germany, are thinking very much about the future of German trade. They know that even if she escapes military defeat, her commercial position among the nations will be desperate. For them and for the German people the outlook is dark. It can be made brighter only by their own course of action, and to that possible way of escape from years of poverty and trade effacement their attention cannot be too often called.

VISIONS OF A DRY.

After his pretty recent conversion to prohibition, Governor WHITMAN grew in grace with edifying swiftness. The Albany dispatches show him panting for the passage of the prohibition amendments personally, if not officially, till the count, as becomes a man who never fails in his duty to himself and hopes to have friends in both the Dry and the Wet camps until the battle is decided.

It may be that the Governor was right when his piercing eye saw prohibition coming with power. It may be that his eager obeisance will make him dear to the stern and rock-bound prohibitionists and the dextrous politicians playing with them. Perhaps Federal prohibition is a platform of success for a Governor to stand on who has visions of a third term at Albany and of an invitation to a first one at Washington. Yet an ingenuous dreamer may easily count his chickens before they are hatched, albeit the eggs escaped the perilous nog which is to be forbidden by Federal amendment.

LUXBURG, THE OBJECT LESSON.

German diplomacy is a thing by itself. A German diplomat differs from other diplomats not merely in the fact that his most important work is not diplomatic, but felonious. The difference is not shown alone in such activities as the sowing of disease germs in Rumania, the poisoning of cattle in Russia, the carrying of infernal machines in diplomatic luggage in Scandinavia, the organizing of wholesale arson and incidental murder in the United States. The difference is not so much that the activities of a German gentleman representing his sovereign abroad closely resemble those of a New York gunman. The difference, as we have noted it in our contact with the various Dumbas and Bernstorffs and Papens, is not so important as the manifestation of it which we have in the correspondence of LUXBURG, ZIMMERMANN, and KUEHLMANN.

Vastly more important than this merely felonious difference is the main duty, the chief activity, of a German diplomat. It is his business to ascertain all the sore spots in the country whose hospitality he is receiving and to labor with Machiavellian ingenuity to embroil that country with as many as possible of its neighbors. The arson, poisoning, and murder are merely incidental and subsidiary. It is his business to set country against country, as well in peace as in war; to foment national misunderstandings, to create them if they do not exist, to breed suspicion, hatred, jealousy between the nation which he honors with his presence and other nations.

It may be attempted by bribery, as when ZIMMERMANN sought to bribe Mexico to attack the United States in time of peace by the offered bribe of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. It may be done by long and artful manipulation of slight points of difference, as Germany began doing in the case of the United States and Japan about the year 1905 and continued doing with a certain measure of success for a dozen years. But we have in the Luxburg-Zimmermann-Kühlmann correspondence the perfect culmination of all the methods, including that of threat. Surely we owe a certain gratitude to LUXBURG; he has so concentrated in his own person every feature of German diplomacy, save only the coarse one of mere clumsy arson, that he paints the picture of it for the whole world to see.

He seeks to bribe Argentina, to negotiate with her a secret agreement by which her ships will be spared by the submarines. He seeks to irritate her against other American nations. He seeks to use her to mislead Chile and Bolivia into a hostile attitude toward the United States. Meanwhile he follows in the illustrious footsteps of BERNSTORFF, who manipulated an Irish revolution from New York, by plotting a German revolution in Southern Brazil. He is not above the homicidal measures of his colleague in Norway, as he showed by his "spurios ver- "senkt" message, but in the main his activities are in larger matters, as he shows by his attempts to play off Chile against Argentina. He is the very flower of the system which seeks to excite misunderstanding, exasperate it into malignity, and profit by it, the German gospel of hate on earth and ill-will to men.

The American continent is free from the ancient curse of Europe, the curse of having to choose between domination by one empire and a "balance of power." The balance of power means two vigilant armed camps. Noticing this lack, LUXBURG, superintended by ZIMMERMANN and KUEHLMANN, proceeds to supply it; seeks to make artificially on the American continent that balance of power, those rival armed camps. Finding a continent in which nations trust one another and have good-will toward one another, he seeks to create artificially a system of distrust and ill-will, to divide them into rivalries by the skillful stimulation of petty differences.

The reason why German diplomacy is so loathsome a thing—perhaps the most loathsome manifestation of Germanism that the world has yet seen—is that the German diplomatic service is merely a subordinate branch of the German military system. The German Army is guilty of treacheries and falsehoods, but they are sometimes obscured by its bravery in battle. But the subordinate branch of that army called the diplomatic service can fight only with the weapons of treachery. It has no sword, only poison vials; and that is why, of all the symptoms of that German leprosy which must be cut out of the world's body before it can return to health, the German diplomatic service is the vilest.

CONSCRIPTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. W. M. HUGHES, the Australian Premier, was forced in 1916 to consent to a referendum on conscription, in the hope of keeping his Labor supporters in line. Conscription was beaten by some 61,000 votes. It has been an eccentricity of Australian politics from the beginning of the Commonwealth that the decision of referendums is apt to be reversed at general elections. When the Labor Party was united and most powerful, it discovered this whimsical tendency of the Australian electorate.

Conscription was defeated by a combination of socialism, Sinn Feinism, pacifism, and what not. Afterward Mr. HUGHES, whose policy was conscription, made a coalition with the Liberal chief, Mr. COOK, and they carried the general elections. A large part of the Labor vote sustained the Nationalist Party, as the win-the-war coalition is called.

Events in Russia and Italy compelled the Hughes-Cook Government to another conscription referendum, taken this week. The result is still in doubt, and will have to be decided by the soldiers. It can be suspected how they will decide. New Zealand and Canada have accepted conscription. It is necessary in Australia. To reinforce her overseas troops, now amounting to 206,000—she has sent 313,000 out of 386,000 enlisted—she needs 7,000 recruits a month. From Jan. 1 enlistments have been about 4,000 a month. The 40,000 enlistments in the ten months to Nov. 1, according to her Minister of Defense, have yielded only 32,000 accepted men, less than half the number required. Evidently enlistment has failed. There are strong disloyal elements in the population. We cannot believe, however, that a country whose soldiers have fought so nobly is to be betrayed by slackers, pacifists, and German influences, religious or other.

EQUIPMENT OF OUR TROOPS IN FRANCE.

The demand of Representative C. B. MILLER of Minnesota that General CROZIER, Chief of Ordnance, and General HENRY G. SHARPE, Quartermaster General, be superseded and also dropped from the new War Council will concentrate attention upon that board, whose work Secretary BAKER said, in his order creating it, "is of the highest importance." It must follow that only officers of notable attainments and unimpeachable service should be allowed to perform the functions of members of the War Council. Secretary BAKER'S description of it leaves no room for doubt that General CROZIER, General SHARPE, and their associates will have a good deal to do with the conduct of the war and the organization of victory. Have the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General, whose departmental work has now been taken over by others, qualified for their new responsibility? Secretary BAKER has announced:

> The purpose of the Council is to oversee and co-ordinate all matters of supply of our field armies and the military relations between the armies in the field and the War Department.

Hitherto General CROZIER and General SHARPE have been equipment and supply officers, and the presumption should be that they were appointed to the War Council because as heads of departments they were efficient, energetic, and responsible. Otherwise the new assignment would be indefensible, for they are now to be accountable, with others, for overseeing and coordinating "all matters of supply of our field armies," howitzers, field guns, machine guns, clothing, and general equipment.

Representative MILLER must furnish evidence to support his demand that a proper conduct of the war requires that General CROZIER and General SHARPE be relieved of their duties in the War Council. Mr. MILLER has just returned from the western front. He is a civilian and has had no military experience; therefore his charges that our armies in France lack sufficient clothing as well as field guns, and that it has been necessary to order uniforms "from the already overtaxed English firms," are not likely to be taken at their face value. He must obtain corroboration from official sources. If it exists, he should be able to prove his case, as the Senate Military Affairs Committee is now conducting an investigation. General CROZIER admits deficiencies of ordnance, but he has refused to accept responsibility for them. General SHARPE in his testimony before the committee yesterday said that General PERSHING had suggested changes in the clothing equipment of his troops, and, said General SHARPE, "he wants to "buy 200,000 uniforms of our quality "over there," the sense of which is not clear. More light is needed, and there ought to be no hesitation about getting statements from commanders in France.

Mr. MILLER'S statement is supplemented by Representative POSTER H. DALE of Vermont, formerly a National Guardsman, who has also taken notes in France. Mr. DALE asserts that there are grave deficiencies of equipment "over there," and he insists that "this continual talk that everything is going all right should cease." He says that "things are going anything but right." Mr. DALE is a business man of many activities and a lawyer. These two Representatives should be called by the investigating committee, and General CROZIER and General SHARPE, whom they hold responsible for the equipment of the troops in France, should have an opportunity to explain the conditions complained of.

It would be unreasonable to disregard the fact that PERSHING'S regulars and the National Guard divisions were dispatched to France in a hurry and that the supply departments worked night and day to equip them. The impossible is not expected of heads of departments, but if unreadiness, inefficiency, and archaic business methods are proved against them they should not be retained and promoted to greater responsibilities. The war cannot be won with mediocrities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Continuing a Work Well Begun.

Confident expectations on the part of THE TIMES that the response made by its readers to the appeal in behalf of the "hundred neediest cases" would not be less prompt or generous this year than in the past have already been justified in every respect except one—the expectations were not large enough. Sooner than ever before the full amount required for relieving all the cases in the original list was sent in and still the contributions are coming.

Thus it has been made possible, with the willingly expressed consent of the contributors, to lengthen the list by adding new cases to it, and these, in turn, will be relieved in the same way as the others.

There is evident appreciation by the public that money thus given, and used as is this money, constitutes a particularly beneficent form of charity, and one free from the dangers that lie in the bestowal of alms without due investigation of the circumstances creating the demand for it. In all these cases the inquiries have been complete and made by experts familiar with all the wiles of professional mendicancy and quite competent to foil them. Under the direction of the experts, too, the utilization of the money given is as much preventive of future dependency as it is curative of present needs.

The wide interest attracted by the "hundred cases" is perhaps as beneficial to those who feel it as it is to those whom their aid rescues from misfortune. The former in many instances get their first real appreciation of a side of life generally veiled as a whole, and they are enabled, by giving to the cases that most excite their commiseration, to take remedial action that is personal as regards themselves and impersonal as regards the objects. The giving is therefore quite unselfish, which not all giving is, and the element of demoralization that lies in careless and indiscriminate giving is wholly absent.

A Warning They Well May Heed.

Deserved importance is attached by The Kansas City Star to a statement just made by Judge J. C. RUPPENTHAL of Russell, Mo. The Judge says that in blood he is purely German, all his ancestors for as many generations as he can trace them having been born in Germany and lived their lives there. He is therefore a "German-American" as much as anybody can be, but he differs widely from some of them in his judgment as to the present relation of himself and others of the same class to the German Empire, its present inhabitants, and especially to its ruling caste. "In the conditions of the hour," he says—

> I would rather not take chances for myself and my children as Americans on any treatment Germany might accord us if it were ever able to dictate terms of peace in or to the United States. In that day it will be better to be of any other blood than German, for, of all Americans, I fancy, the American of German ancestry is the most cordially hated by the militarists of Germany. It behooves all Americans of German ancestry to be especially zealous for our nation, for they have most to lose.

Whether or not Judge RUPPENTHAL exaggerated the bitterness felt by Germans at home to Germans in the United States is a question on which opinions can differ, but there is no doubt that the stay-at-home Germans always have regarded their emigrants more or less as renegades, felt for them the same superiority that all peoples have felt to some degree for "colonials," and that they have been cruelly disappointed by the failure of the German-Americans to do any of the great things for the Fatherland that were expected of them. It may well be, therefore, that of us all the German-Americans have the most to fear from a German victory.

Americans Are Too Talkative.

General PERSHING would not have issued to the American troops in France the careful and detailed warning against the disclosure of military information that he did if some of them had not been talking too much and too freely, and had not made the mistake of assuming that, as they were in a friendly country, all of the people in it were friends.

Both of these errors were natural enough in men brought up in a country where for several generations past nobody has had reason to regard anybody else as a national enemy, and only criminals needed to be on their guard against the revelation of their acts and their opinions. Of course we have had to learn of late that there are among us spies, in the European sense of that word—men and women who are seeking information to sell it to our enemies for money or give it to them out of devotion to a hostile country. We are still by no means as cautious as we should be, and something of our disregard of danger of this kind evidently has been carried with them by our men abroad, where the risk is much greater.

And that General PERSHING suspected Americans at home of lacking due discretion is shown by the fact that he warned his soldiers not to intrust military information even to their own relatives, no matter how loyal they might be known to be. Letters from the front are likely to be widely circulated among the receiver's neighbors, all acquaintances of the absent warrior, but not all of them friends of his cause.

War Has Altered Standards.

In other days a railway accident with even half as many victims as the one in Kentucky on Thursday would have sent a thrill of horror all through the country. It would have filled at least a page in many papers, and more in some, and it would have been the days the subject of wide and excited conversation. Now it passes, not unnoticed, indeed, but as something of small importance compared with many other matters and problems.

This phenomenon need not be lamented as an evidence of the callous disregard for human life produced by war. It is nothing of the kind—it is simply a proof that we have a new sense of relative values, and we are quite right in estimating an accident that cost only thirty-eight lives as of far less importance than the winning or losing of a great battle with casualties far up in the thousands. And, with much to think and say about the battle, we do not think or say much about the accident.

The French and British Lines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of Dec. 14 printed a letter which was said to have been written by a French Sergeant named Chomard, censor at the small town of Pontarlier, on the Swiss frontier. This person is admitted to have been formerly a teacher in Germany. The source of the letter is not particularly exalted, and need not concern us further, but its contents reveal an insidious purpose and include a statement that calls for contradiction. One of the favorite dodges of the German Secret Service is to spread a report of ill-feeling between the French and the British. We have a specimen in Censor Chomard's letter. He complains that the English are holding a shorter line in France than the French, thus exposing their allies to more than their due share of loss. In elaborating this idea and making the most of it for his argument, he shows an uncanny familiarity with figures as to the number of kilometers and men involved, but is careful not to mention the fact that the number per mile of German first line soldiers opposing the British is about two and a half times as large as the number opposing the French. The enemy are concentrated in Flanders against the British, whereas the line in Lorraine and Alsace is for the most part thinly held on both sides. The average weekly loss of the British forces in killed, wounded, and missing far exceeds the total Union or Confederate loss at the battle of Gettysburg. For the last seven months it cannot be much short of 700,000, which is probably a very much heavier loss than the French have sustained in the same period. No genuine French patriot has anything but praise and gratitude for either Britain or America, and it might be worth while to inquire why Chomard's letter was sent to this country.

GEORGE McLEAN HARPER.
Princeton, N. J., Dec. 19, 1917.

Suffrage a State Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In calculating the chances of the proposed suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, why is it necessary to assume that every Congressman from a suffrage State will vote for it? Is it not conceivable that a man may represent such a State and even be a suffragist by conviction, and yet be honest enough and have sufficient regard for the decencies of life to refrain from joining in the crusade of super-serviceable women and wild-eyed Socialists for forcing so-called "equal" suffrage upon States that have declared plainly and emphatically they do not want it? President WILSON has said several times that he regards that subject as belonging to the individual States. And he is unquestionably right. Has it not occurred to anybody that the suffragists themselves, in appealing to the States separately, and in several instances getting what they asked for, have acknowledged and established the rule that suffrage is a State right? And suppose the Federal amendment should now be defeated—either in Congress or when submitted to the States—will they then consent that suffrage shall be abolished in the States where it now exists? If it is a matter to be governed by the Federal Constitution for all, they certainly should do so, whether the Supreme Court tells them to or not.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.
New York, Dec. 20, 1917.

Slow Snow Removal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent storm clearly demonstrates the ineffectual method of snow removal now in use. The snow is first piled up in heaps, which often later requires repiling, and if left sufficiently long is spread out to melt; then, if more cold weather ensues, it is again placed in piles; should another thaw come it is spread out once more. This gambling upon the weather to do the work involves a vast amount of expensive rehandling. The writer would suggest that the snow be carted away in the first place to the full capacity of the carts at the Commissioner's disposal, and that as much of it be thrown down the sewers as the Department of Sewers will permit.

The cleaning of Fourteenth Street was greatly delayed, whereas the snow should have been removed when light and easily handled. Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets should then have received attention to relieve the congestion on Fourteenth Street. The narrow passage on Fourth Avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets should have been promptly cleared of snow, instead of which the wider and more open street areas of Union Square were first attended to. By the display of a little intelligent judgment better results at no increase in cost could be obtained all along the line.

UNION SQUARE.
New York, Dec. 20, 1917.

A Test of Organization Met.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the press is teeming with reports of the proceedings in Washington, and with some disclosures that are not pleasing, it is refreshing to view the bright side of the picture drawn from an outside and unbiased source. Accordingly, I quote from a letter just received from a distinguished Englishman, presently sojourning in Halifax. He writes:

> The explosion itself was terrific. . . . The United States organizations were perfect in their splendid systems and immediate adaptability in enabling them to get to work at once. On their arrival they were at work, or "on the job" before more than a few people here knew they were due to arrive. If the whole United States Army and shipbuilding is as well organized, victory in this world's war is assured. Yes, more than this—the betting is ten to nothing in favor of victory.

This note of appreciation and of optimism from a self-contained and intelligent source is worthy of attentive consideration.

E. S. NASH.
New York, Dec. 20, 1917.

Home Care to Combat Illness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES on "Home Aid Needed to Combat Illness" is very timely. People have not begun to realize as yet how great the need is for looking after home conditions during this Winter, which promises to be a severe one.

L. EMMETT HOLT.
New York, Dec. 20, 1917.

ROSSETTI REVISED.

The Blessed Dove of Peace leaned out
From her high perch at even;
She dodged some bombs and aeroplanes
Upon the path of Heaven;
One starry eye was batted down—
Her feathers numbered seven!

"I wish that they would stop the fight—
But will they stop?" she said.
"Didn't I protest—oh, something fierce?
Lord, Lord! The notes I made!
Are not three years a perfect age
To hang around?" she prayed.

She paused and listened—ducked again—
From shot and shell to shrink:
"All this must cease—" she mildly spoke,
"But when? Just let me think—"
And then her game eye opened wide
And closed—I saw her wink!

LAURA SIMMONS.

DENIES LIBERTY LOAN TALE.

McAdoo Calls Report of Eight-Billion-Dollar Issue Unfounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A circumstantial report that a decision had been reached to offer another issue of Liberty bonds about the middle of March for $8,000,000,000 at 4½ per cent. interest was heard in Washington today. It brought an instant denial from Secretary McAdoo, who denounced the statement as mischievous and hurtful to the Government.

It is known that in the present week there have been extended conferences at the Treasury Department on the subject of war finance. The general features of the next bond issue, it is stated, have been under consideration, but, as Secretary McAdoo stated in his denial, no conclusions have been reached. The decision is fraught with more than ordinary difficulty—greater far than has attended either of the previous issues.

It is believed that a loan of double the size of those already placed could be easily absorbed. Mr. McAdoo's denial says:

"The report that the next issue of Liberty bonds will be $8,000,000,000 at 4½ per cent. and on March 15, 1918, is wholly unfounded. I wish I could make the patriotic newspaper men of America realize how mischievous and hurtful to the interests of the country such speculative statements are. When a decision has been reached about the next Liberty Loan, it will be officially announced. Meanwhile, all other statements and rumors may be disregarded."

Secretary McAdoo expresses confidence that the next issue may be floated at the 4 per cent. rate. If any part of the rumor of an offer of bonds in March is less true than another, it is that the rate is to be 4½ per cent. Mr. McAdoo today spoke with great emphasis as to this detail.

The newspaper report that Secretary McAdoo had determined to issue the next war loan on March 15 and that it would be for $8,000,000,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., was generally discredited in New York banking circles yesterday. Although no one pretended to have advance information of Mr. McAdoo's plans, well informed bankers said it was possible that the Secretary might ask Congress to authorize that amount with the view of providing for the previously issued bonds that may be offered for conversion into the new loan.

There is a difference of opinion among bankers as to the most desirable rate in view of the effect the new Government loan would have on other securities and savings bank deposits if it were issued at 4½ per cent. On the other hand, in view of the present selling price of the 4 per cents of the second Liberty Loan, many bankers believe that the rate of the next issue would have to be higher, perhaps 4¼ per cent. Investment dealers who were interviewed said that they thought it would be unwise to try to sell anything like $8,000,000,000 of new bonds all at once.

RULES ON "ENEMY" CHECKS.

Payment Authorized at Once Under Certain Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The War Trade Board announced today that regulations were about to be issued aiming to prevent enemy indorsements from being placed upon negotiable instruments, payable in the United States, and that to avoid the great labor involved in establishing the character of all indorsements on negotiable instruments the board had authorized the payment of sight or time drafts or checks where the enemy character of such drafts or checks arose entirely from the indorsement of such drafts or checks by one or more persons who were "enemies" or "allies of enemies" or were acting for or on behalf of such persons.

It is provided that when such drafts or checks are collected for or on behalf of any person who is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or is acting on behalf of such persons, the proceeds of collection shall be reported at once by the person making such collection to the Alien Property Custodian and be held subject to his disposition. This ruling, without benefiting any "enemy" or "ally of enemy" interest, will make it unnecessary to examine drafts and checks to discover "enemy" indorsements before paying or transferring.

No licenses will be required to authorize the payment of an acceptance, the drawer of which was not on the enemy trading list at the time of the acceptance of such draft, even if the name of the drawer was subsequently placed on this list.

HARVARD EDITORS RESIGN.

Four Quit the Advocate, Charging That "Pull" Controls It.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 21.—Four members of the sophomore class at Harvard have resigned from the literary board of The Harvard Advocate, charging that this, the oldest and most conservative of Harvard publications, is a literary degenerate and that "pull" rather than excellence in prose and verse is the stepping stone to its places of honor.

Those resigning are Royall H. Snow of Chicago, Samuel B. Goodstone of Pittsburgh, Thomas M. Hodgens, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn., and William F. Davidson of St. Paul. In a statement the men say:

"Our resignation is a protest against the choice of Benjamin W. Thoron as President, who obtained his election to the board and to the Presidency through personal influence and who has never either before or since his election published a solitary line in The Advocate."

The editors also say that men who have only half the necessary credits have been taken on the literary board, and that three men who voted for Thoron have never submitted a contribution to The Advocate.

The statement concludes: "The exploitation of the election of these men and the literary degeneracy of The Advocate lies in the fact that The Advocate has become a social affair, interested in verse and prose only as a side issue."

HALIFAX SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Indefinite Vacations Given Because Buildings Are Damaged.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 21.—An indefinite vacation has been granted to nearly 10,000 pupils in the twenty-five public schools here because of the widespread damage to school buildings resulting from the explosion of an ammunition ship in the harbor on Dec. 6. It was estimated today that the loss on these structures would exceed $1,500,000.

Except the Academy, not one of the buildings escaped. The Tower Road School, which is the least damaged, could not be put in condition for occupancy in less than three weeks, even if material for repairs were available. In the North End, where the brunt of the blow fell, new buildings will be erected. The Chebucto and Alexandra schools, near the ruined area, which were partly wrecked, were converted into morgues, from which all unidentified bodies have hot yet been removed.

The 300 teachers deprived of regular employment volunteered in a body to assist in general relief work. G. K. Butler, Supervisor of Education, said it was impossible to determine when sessions might be resumed.

PREDICTS SUFFRAGE WILL CARRY HOUSE

Two-thirds Vote Is Assured, Mrs. Catt Asserts After Washington Visit.

SURE OF NEW YORK VOTES

Hopes for Immediate Senate Action —Suffragists Defer Plans for Coming Special Elections.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, returned from Washington yesterday, confident that the Federal suffrage amendment will be passed by the House of Representatives when it comes up on Jan. 10. "During the convention which has just closed," she said, "the delegations of suffragists from thirty States held conferences with the representatives of the States in Congress and, as a result, thirty-five votes are known to have been brought over to our side. The two-thirds vote in the House is assured, we think, and immediately afterward we hope to get a vote in the Senate. We hope we can move out of Washington before Feb. 1.

"We expect a solid vote of the New York representatives, and a solid vote from all of the other suffrage States. We also expect to get the bulk of the votes from all the States in the North and West, and we are going to have a few even from the solid South."

Mrs. Catt quoted from a document bearing the signature of George R. Lockwood of St. Louis, which she said had been sent to Southern Congressmen, arguing the danger of enfranchising the negro women. It was contended in this paper that negro women were better educated than negro men and more likely to want to vote; that they were more thrifty and more likely to lay aside money for poll tax, and that under the influence of the preachers, who were described as the leaders both in politics and in religion, they were likely to make a more determined effort than the men to cast their ballots.

"If they try to vote," said the paper, "it will be harder to keep them away from the polls. The increase of 100 per cent. in the negro electorate would mean an increase of much more than 100 per cent. in the difficulty of handling the matter."

Commenting upon this, Mrs. Catt observed: "It is curious that the negro women should be regarded as superior to the men of their color, while the white women are not."

Mrs. Catt said that no steps had been taken with regard to the action of women voters in the special Congressional elections to fill vacant seats, and that none would be taken until the dates of these elections were announced. She presumed, she said, that provisions for women voters to register would be made before the elections. Asked if the attitude of candidates toward the Federal amendment would be considered in formulating the policy of the suffrage leaders, she said that it would.

Mrs. Catt said that, while there had been no active opposition made by her party to the Congressional propaganda carried on by the National Woman's party, the extremists who have been picketing the White House, there had been no co-operation whatever between them.

It was announced yesterday at the Woman's Party headquarters, 14 West Forty-first Street, that White House pickets who had been released from jail would start this morning the symbolic picketing of Fifth Avenue, Fourteenth Street, and 125th Street, advertising the Woman's Party mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on Jan. 4. Later they will march on Wall Street, Forty-second Street, and elsewhere. Among the women who will carry their banners here are Vida Milholland and Lucy Burns.

Others who will picket here are Mrs. Ines McCleary, Miss Paula Jacobi, Miss Julia Hurlbut, Miss Adele Blauvelt, Mrs. Maude R. Odell, Miss Hazel Hunkins, and Miss Vivian Pierce. They will carry purple, white, and gold banners, but instead of the mottoes which led to the arrests they will carry signs reading: "Jailed! Why? Released! Why? White House Pickets' Own Story. Free Mass Meeting, Carnegie Hall, Jan. 4."

Among the speakers will be Miss Burns, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Dudley Field Malone, Miss Maude Younger, and Miss Rose Winslow.

$100,000 GIFT TO WAR FUND.

Rockefeller Foundation Makes Contribution to Knights of Columbus.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21.—A contribution of $100,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation for its war work in 1918 was announced today by the supreme office of the Knights of Columbus. The response to the appeal for a $3,000,000 fund has been generous also, and campaigns just closed indicated that Pittsburgh has raised $400,000; Omaha, $72,000; Hartford, $50,000, and California, $300,000.

In a review of its preliminary war work the Supreme Secretary of the order says that in various military and naval camps seventy-five buildings at a cost of approximately $500,000 have been put up and $200,000 worth of equipment furnished. Volunteer chaplains appointed by the Government also are supported.

President Wilson has complimented the Knights of Columbus for the work carried on in the camps. Foreign work is being taken up.

In a statement of its aims in this war work the Supreme Secretary says that it is to furnish recreational, social, and religious aid to soldiers and sailors. The work is in co-operation with the Y. M. C. A., and in a religious way the order is doing for Catholics what the Y. M. C. A. is doing for Protestants.

ARMY TO GET FIVE BILLIONS.

Appropriation Bill for Next Year to be Ready About Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Army Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, on which the House Military Committee will resume hearings Jan. 2, probably will carry close to $5,000,000,000 for the whole military establishment, exclusive of fortifications and field artillery guns, which will be provided for by the Appropriations Committee. The bill is expected to be ready about Feb. 1. The army appropriation estimates sent to Congress by the War Department aggregate $6,610,000,000.

"The Military Committee will give the War

ALICE NIELSEN WED TO DR. L. R. STODDARD

Prima Donna Kept Her Plans from Friends to "Escape Both Gifts and Advice."

CEREMONY IN GREENWICH

Bride of New York Physician First Won Fame as a Member of Bostonians—Havana Honeymoon.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 21.—Alice Nielsen, the prima donna, and Dr. Le Roy R. Stoddard, a physician of New York City, were married here today in the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Frank M. Carson.

They had kept the plans of their marriage from their friends, Miss Nielsen declaring that she wanted to "escape both gifts and advice," and only three persons witnessed the ceremony, the bride's brother, Erasmus Nielsen, and his wife, and Charles W. White, a boyhood friend of the bridegroom.

The bride was born in Nashville, Tenn., of Danish and Irish parents, and first won fame as a member of The Bostonians. At the age of 8 she sang Nanki Po in a juvenile production of "The Mikado." Her stellar début was made in "The Fortune Teller," in which she appeared in London, where she met Henry Russell, later director of the Boston Opera Company, and under his advice went to Rome to continue her vocal studies. Her début as a grand opera singer was made as Marguerite in "Faust" at Naples. Later she appeared at Covent Garden in London as prima donna, singing Mimi in "La Bohème" with Caruso, in which rôle she made her début at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1909.

Dr. Stoddard is the son of the late S. R. Stoddard, author and publisher, and is a graduate of the New York University, class of '96; also of the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital. He belongs to the Manhattan, Automobile, and Columbia Yacht Clubs.

Dr. and Mrs. Stoddard will sail for Havana tomorrow. Miss Nielsen will resume her professional career.

47 DEAD IN WRECK.

Others of the Injured in Kentucky Train Collision Likely to Die.

SHERPHERDSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 21.—The death toll taken last night when Louisville & Nashville passenger train No. 7, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, crashed into the rear end of a Louisville, Bardstown, and Springfield accommodation train a few hundred feet south of the railroad station here had reached forty-seven today.

The number killed was at first placed by W. F. Sheridan, Superintendent of the Louisville Division of the Louisville & Nashville, at thirty-eight. Revision of this figure caused by additional deaths from among those badly injured increased the total to forty-seven. Others of the injured probably will die.

Two children whose identity had not been determined early today were found in snow drifts into which they had been thrown, and were cared for last night by Shepherdsville citizens.

One, a girl of about 11 years of age, was apparently unhurt, but had suffered such a violent shock as to lose her memory, at least temporarily. The other child, a little girl about 4 years old, was asleep when picked up from the snow drift.

Blame for the disaster seems to hinge upon the signals set at the station. Jesse Weatherford, operator at the station, said immediately after the collision that after the local train pulled away from the station he had turned his board to show the track clear for the fast train, and then left his post in response to orders to help unload baggage.

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COFFIN IS OPTIMISTIC AS TO AIR PROGRAM

Liberty Motor Expected to Play a Great Part in Allied Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The United States Government and those of the countries allied with it are planing concerted action which will make it possible to put through an airplane program which will assure them the permanent supremacy of the air.

While no interallied air council has yet been formed, the question of the standardization of motors has been brought up at conferences here and abroad, and within a short time there will be the closest co-operation. In this scheme the Liberty motor probably will play a big part.

This new motor, the creation of the brains of the best experts of the United States, has met every test both as to speed and altitude, and it is reported on authority that Italy, France, and England have offered to buy a large number for use in their airplanes of all types. Efforts which have been made to discredit the motor were put aside as not worthy of consideration today by members of the Aircraft Production Board.

It is believed that the most effective work in the air can be done if a standard engine or a few standard types are adopted by all of the principal countries aligned against the Central Powers. At one time during the war, it is said, as many as sixty different types of motors were being used by the Allies, and, as most of the engines have 2,000 parts or more, there was frequent delay in repairs and reconstruction.

Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, who, with other members of that organization, has just made a tour of the training fields in this country, emphatically stated today that there has been no hitch in the program. He withheld figures and some details, but was most optimistic in his forecast.

"The whole program is progressing favorably," said Mr. Coffin, "and, while I cannot disclose all of the details, I can say that if the people of the country knew exactly what has been accomplished they would be highly satisfied."

The immediate construction of 100,000 airplanes was put aside by members of the board as impracticable. The men necessary to man such a great fleet, it was asserted, could not be accommodated on the western front. At present, it was said, the construction program was reaching a point where more men would be needed in the training schools and camps. Large deliveries of training planes will soon be made.

There are at present twenty-four flying fields in this country from which the graduates of nine ground schools are sent for six months of training in the air. These two courses require about six months, and after that many of the students are sent to the Allied training schools for courses in aerial combat.

The naval aircraft factory erected at the Philadelphia Navy Yard has been completed and is in operation. Two thousand skilled workmen are now needed to operate the plant to its capacity. Machinists of all kinds will be needed to make and assemble the parts. Sheet metal workers, acetylene welders, braziers, bicycle tube benders, coppersmiths, and wireworkers can find employment.

The factory needs cabinet makers, pattern makers, boat builders, joiners and mill men of all kinds. Women can sew the covers on the wings and perform some of the lighter wood working operations. It is expected that, owing to war conditions, several hundred women will be employed. A good many laborers will also be required.

The need is considered urgent and it is hoped that hundreds of skilled workmen will register at the Board of Labor Improvement.

NAVY TUG CAPTAIN MISSING.

Has Not Been Seen Since Dec. 13, When He Left Home.

At the request of the naval authorities, a general alarm was sent out yesterday for John J. Bradley, 40 years old, of 2,521 Eighth Avenue, Captain of the navy tug Apache, who has been missing since Dec. 13. It was said that on the afternoon of Dec. 12 Bradley, with his crew, was on the way to Iona Island, when he complained of feeling ill. He moored the tug at 129th Street and the North River and told the crew he would not proceed until he felt better. He then left the boat and went to his home. The following evening he left home, saying he was going to the boat, but that was the last seen of him.

The missing man is 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighs 220 pounds, has blue eyes, brown hair, and wore dark clothing at the time of his disappearance. A general alarm was sent to all five boroughs.

MISS AGNES BROWN A BRIDE.

Daughter of Presbyterian Missions Secretary Weds H. C. Stuart.

The wedding of Harold Coe Stuart, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Marshall Stuart of 30 East Thirty-ninth Street, and Miss Agnes Mildred Brown, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Brown, was celebrated at o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, who first gave the bride in marriage, assisted by the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, the pastor, and the Rev. John Henry Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Miss Brown, who walked with her brother, Arthur J. Brown, up the nave, wore a white satin gown draped with duchess lace and tulle and having a court train, and a lace veil. She had only one attendant, her sister, Miss Eleanor Brown, in an orchid colored satin frock topped by a hat of a darker shade of orchid. She carried sunburst roses.

Costikyan-Muller.

The marriage of Berthe Clementine Muller, formerly of Vevey, Switzerland, and Mihran Nazar Costikyan, eldest son of the late Nazar Costikyan, took place yesterday at noon in the Thompson Chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle. The Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., officiated. Richmond B. Elliott of Montclair gave the bride in marriage. Her only attendant was Miss Edith A. Whiteside. Lieutenant Kevork Costikyan of Camp Meade, Maryland, was best man for his brother.

Mr. Costikyan is President of the Costikyan Carpet Corporation.

If this Christmas packet of current literary advice (writes Kerfoot of "Life") could urge the reading of but a single book, that book would be the latest war book to appear as this number goes to press—Hugh Gibson's
"A JOURNAL FROM OUR LEGATION IN BELGIUM"
DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO. DP&C GARDEN CITY NEW YORK
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NO CHARITY TAINT IN ARMY CHRISTMAS

Misguided Private Entertainment Efforts of Thanksgiving Are Not to be Repeated.

DINNER DANCE AT PALACE

Plans Making for Week-End Diversions for Enlisted Men—The Children Remembered.

No such wholesale plans for entertaining men in the service of the United States and the Allies as were undertaken for Thanksgiving are contemplated on Christmas day. Organizations charged with welfare work for enlisted men and officers have profited by the lesson of the Thanksgiving entertainment and are determined not to repeat the mistakes which characterized that occasion. All semblance of "charity" is to be removed from the Christmas plans, and the fact, more or less overlooked on the previous occasion, that a large part of the drafted men in local camps can be entertained in their own homes is to be reckoned with.

A feature of the Thanksgiving hospitality that was found somewhat impracticable and which is to be discarded hereafter is the sending of soldiers and sailors in small groups to private homes to be entertained by strangers. No effort is being made to prevent any family from undertaking such hospitality on its own account, but so far as could be learned yesterday no organization is soliciting families to render such doubtful service. It will be recalled that authorities at Yaphank and other camps voted that feature of the Thanksgiving affair a particular failure, since it resulted in arousing the resentment of some men, in sending others who had homes to the tables of strangers and in causing the preparation of many elaborate meals which no one came to eat.

Thus far no efforts have been made to get clubs, restaurants, hotels and similar places to offer free dinners to soldiers and sailors, and it is probable none will be made. That form of hospitality resulted last time in some ill-assorted parties. Entertainment was provided on so large a scale that some big places prepared for men who never came and proprietors of others went out on the streets and solicited their guests from passing men in uniform.

Only One Entertainment.

And the Thanksgiving demonstration that Yaphank men can take care of themselves—that is, can be taken care of by their families and friends—still further has discouraged any impulse toward organized entertainment on a wide scale.

The National Service Commission, which led in the Thanksgiving preparations and which plays a large part in the everyday provisions for the welfare and comfort of men on leave in the city, has confined its plans to a single place of entertainment—Grand Central Palace. To this a small admission fee will be charged, but out of its own treasury it will provide tickets for men who find a discrepancy between the dates of Christmas and pay muster. Dancing will be the chief feature of this entertainment, though there will be things to eat and other diversions. A radical change in the manner of getting guests is to be made. Men are not to be solicited from the various organizations, as was the case at many of the November festivities. Instead, soldiers and sailors generally will be told where the entertainment is and what is offered, and those who have nothing better to do, or fancy that sort of amusement, will be welcomed. Men who want tickets can get them at the various service clubs.

The commission has urged a number of organizations which co-operated with it in its more ambitious Thanksgiving celebration to concur in the present plans, and up to now it has been assured that most of them will do so and will refrain from attempting further entertainment, which might prove ill-advised.

Christmas for Children.

Aside from the commission's activities, the most ambitious Christmas affair is to be the "Uncle Sam's Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Christmas Festival," also at Grand Central Palace, which is under the auspices of the National League for Woman's Service and has the backing of the commission. While the commission is holding dances and other entertainments on the upper floors of the Palace, the carnival, running from Dec. 22 to Dec. 29, will change the rest of the building into a fairyland for children. An admission fee is to be charged to all but children of men in the service. These have been urged to write Santa Claus letters to the carnival management. So far as possible they will be presented with the gifts they most desire. Children of those not in the service have been urged to assume a large part of the burden of providing the entertainment and have responded generously. Every effort is being made to get children both of officers and of enlisted men, and to make the affair so broad a celebration for such children that there shall be no element of charity in it and no attempt to segregate and entertain only those who must endure sacrifice at home because of the absence of their men folk.

Among those supporting the carnival are Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Grace Barker, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Mrs. Alexander Trowbridge, Mrs. William G. McKnight, Miss J. C. Middleton, Miss Edith Wetmore, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Joseph E. Sears, Miss E. H. Hooker, Mrs. James King Hoyt, Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mrs. H. F. Kean, Mrs. Charles Hallam Keep, Mrs. J. Prentiss Kellogg, Mrs. Morris Woodruff Kellogg, Mrs. Ashton Philip Rollins, Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The Y. M. C. A., while devoting much attention to the soldiers' and sailors' Christmas, is confining itself largely to camps, cantonments, trenches, navy yards, and ships. There will be a Christmas tree, however, in every Y. M. C. A. building, to which men in uniform will be bidden. The organization has fostered the giving spirit among the men, as well as the getting spirit, and has done everything possible to facilitate the efforts of men who felt the impulse to remember those at home. Two hundred men at Camp Meade quarantined because of measles are to be the objects of special Christmas time efforts. The Y. M. C. A. also has sent thousands of packages to "Some Soldiers, Somewhere in France," and has arranged even for a modest Christmas celebration in the prison camps of Siberia.

Theatres and Dancing.

As soon as its Christmas plans are out of the way the National Service Commission will undertake two new lines of endeavor which it expects will prove more popular and useful than anything thus far attempted for the men in uniform. It is trying to arrange for two large dance halls to be open Saturday evenings for sailors and soldiers and their girl friends only. It has been found that dancing is one of the most sought-after pastimes, and the commission is convinced it is wise to furnish such entertainment under proper auspices and proper surroundings. In connection with this plan the commission wants to have two theatres opened on Sundays for the entertainment of the men. Vaudeville programs probably would be arranged at these. It has been discovered that men whose leave extends over a weekend are hard put for amusement, especially if they are strangers, even though they may have some money. The commission hopes there will be no objections made to Sunday shows just for men in the service who are deprived of all opportunity for such amusement except when they are on leave, or, perhaps, at an occasional camp entertainment.

The other new direction of the commission's efforts is to go toward arranging for State societies in New York to entertain in large numbers both the officers and men of regiments from their States. At present there are only thirteen State clubs in the city. The committee hopes that through its efforts more will be organized and the existing ones strengthened. It is believed that such entertainments, embracing perhaps a whole regiment at a time, would meet a real need, particularly through enabling officers in uniform to meet persons from their own homes. These large entertainments, participated in by all the men from a particular State, it is anticipated, will prove dignified and impressive. Unless unforeseen difficulties arise it is probable that the commission will have its dance halls and Sunday theatres going before New Year's, and that the first of the State entertainments will take place on that day.

The War Camp Community Service last night appealed for simple Christmas gifts, such as one-pound boxes of candy, for the Navy Club. They may be sent to 508 Fifth Avenue.

TESTIFIES FUSION FUND TOTALED $1,100,000

Sam A. Lewisohn Denies It Was $2,000,000 — Chadbourne Names Some Contributors.

In the inquiry concerning contributions to the Fusion Committee of 1917 Assistant District Attorney Kilroe yesterday questioned Thomas L. Chadbourne concerning the individuals donating the largest amounts. Mr. Chadbourne, who admitted the day before that he had contributed $25,000 as a member of the committee, said he had obtained a similar amount from Ambrose Mannell, President of the International Nickel Company. Mr. Kilroe asked about other contributors at a luncheon given by Cleveland H. Dodge.

Mr. Chadbourne finally said those at the luncheon included George F. Baker, George F. Perkins, Judge Gary, Jacob H. Schiff, Ogden Mills, a Mr. Goelet, and managers of the campaign, and, he thought, "Patterson of the cash registers," to whom he made a speech for help in financing the campaign, with the result that "upward of $200,000" was pledged for fusion. He mentioned another luncheon, at which were Percy Hill of the American Tobacco Company, August Heckscher, and Samuel F. Colt of Providence, R. I., and $18,000 to $20,000 was raised. Mr. Chadbourne said he had never been socially intimate with Mayor Mitchel, and assisted in his campaign because he believed in good government.

Sam A. Lewisohn, Treasurer of the Fusion Committee, told Mr. Kilroe that all of the subscriptions contributed to the various committees amounted to $1,100,000. Mr. Lewisohn said he did not understand where the District Attorney's Office had got the figures from which made the contributions to appear as reaching $2,000,000. Referring to one of the luncheons, Mr. Kilroe asked:

"Now, didn't one member at that luncheon say that, if between that date and the election a terrible catastrophe happened to the American forces, it would insure Mitchel's election—a catastrophe such as the sinking of a transport?"

"I don't remember any such thing, absolutely not."

"Did you hear that phase of the campaign discussed while the campaign was on?"

"No, sir; this is the first time I have heard such a suggestion."

Mr. Kilroe later told reporters that information had come to him from a source which he could not divulge at this time reporting that some such statement had been made concerning the result of the election if disaster occurred to soldiers or sailors. According to Mr. Kilroe, he was told that the patriotic issue of the campaign was not doing as well as expected, and the statement followed a general discussion of what would awaken the patriotism of the people and tend to gain support for Fusion.

MGR. GIBBONS'S GREETING.

Asks Prayers for Return of Peace and Joy in the World.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Cardinal Gibbons today issued the following Christmas greetings to the people of Maryland and the country:

"Christmas this year unfortunately finds us at war, to the successful termination of which all loyal Americans have given aid and resources. Maryland has done her part splendidly—many of her sons being in both branches of the service.

"While extending to the boys in France, in the camps in this country, and on the seas, as well as to all citizens of Maryland and over the country, my sincerest wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, at the same time I beg all to beseech the Prince of Peace to send joy and peace once more into the world."

POLICE GLEE CLUB BENEFIT.

Proceeds Will Go to Families of Patrolmen Now Serving the Colors.

The Police Department Glee Club, comprising 125 men of all grades of the department, in charge of Patrolman Patrick G. Fitzgibbons, the President, will give an entertainment Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Casino Theatre. The proceeds will go to the wives and dependent children of patrolmen serving with the colors.

The club has been rehearsing the last month under the direction of Charles L. Safford, choirmaster of St. George's Church. New patriotic selections will be rendered. Commissioner Woods will be asked to distribute the proceeds Christmas Day at Police Headquarters. Many Broadway stars have volunteered to assist in the entertainment.

$22,500 Verdict for George Arliss.

After a trial lasting three days a jury before Supreme Court Justice Newburger returned a verdict for the full amount of $22,500 yesterday in the suit of George Arliss against the Herbert Brenon Film Corporation for breach of contract. The testimony showed that Arliss was engaged at that figure for a film appearance in "Faust," and that after Herbert Brenon had made the arrangement with him Lewis J. Selznick, Treasurer of the corporation, declared that the figure was too high and canceled the agreement.

Miss Morgan Still a Director.

Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, President of the Vacation Association, Inc., said yesterday that Miss Anne Morgan had, because of her occupation in France, resigned as the Active Chairman of the Vacation War Relief Committee, but remained as Treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors of the Vacation Association.

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All the Christmas Books
Christmas Cards
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas' Church
Open Saturday until 8 P.M. Near 54th Street

GEO. F. ROESCH DIES; EX-STATE SENATOR

Assistant District Attorney and Long a Tammany Leader Succumbs at 62 Years.

Assistant District Attorney George F. Roesch, former Justice of the Fourth District Court, ex-State Senator and once the Tammany leader in the Tenth District, died yesterday in St. Francis Hospital, the Bronx, from stomach disease, in his sixty-third year.

Mr. Roesch was born in this city, June 19, 1855. He studied law in the offices of Cyrus Lawton and Barnum & Rebham and at Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1876. After he was admitted to the bar he became counsel for the German Exchange Bank, the German Apothecary Association, the New York Schuetzen Bund, and the New York Board of Pharmacy. He was elected to the State Senate on a Tammany ticket in 1889, serving until 1894. While a State Senator he served as Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

He was the Tammany candidate for Justice of the Fourth District Court in 1893, and was elected. He was reelected in 1899 for a ten-year term, at the completion of which he was appointed Second Deputy State Fire Marshal, and in the same year became First Deputy, with headquarters in Albany. He resigned this office when he was appointed Assistant District Attorney by District Attorney Swann. Ex-Justice Roesch was a member of the State Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers' Association, and was a Director of the German Polliklinik. His clubs were the Catholic, Democratic, and Champlain. He married Miss Frances Lederle of this city, by whom he had three sons, George F., Jr., Eugene W., and Joseph L. Roesch.

LOUIS P. GRATACAP DEAD.

Curator in Mineralogy in Natural History Museum for 41 Years.

Louis Pope Gratacap, Curator in Mineralogy in the American Museum of Natural History for the last forty-one years, died suddenly at his home in West New Brighton, S. I., on Wednesday. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1869 and Columbia School of Mines in 1870, devoting his life to scientific research.

He was the author of several works on mineralogy, including a standard "Guide to Minerals," "Geology of the City of New York," and "A Woman of the Ice Age." He became assistant Curator in Mineralogy at the museum in 1876 and Curator in 1900. He is survived by his brother, Thomas Gratacap. He was unmarried.

George Cashel Longley.

George Cashel Longley, a former member of the woolen firm of Longley Brothers, died yesterday at the Flower Hospital of pneumonia. Mr. Longley retired from active business ten years ago and spent the greater part of his recent years in archaeological investigations on the Island of Jamaica. His collection of several thousand specimens of Indian utensils unearthed in Jamaica was given to the American Museum of Natural History, where it occupies a large case bearing his name. He was an active worker in various missionary and philanthropic organizations in this city and Jamaica. Mr. Longley was born in Chicago. He never married and is survived by two brothers, James and Alfred Longley, with whom he was associated in business.

Count Edouard d'Hendecourt.

DANIELSON, Conn., Dec. 21.—Count Edouard Emile Auguste Sargent d'Hendecourt, 52 years old, a member of a prominent family of the old French nobility, died in a boarding house here today. He came to Danielson about twenty-six years ago and had worked in mills and on farms. He was a classmate at a Jesuit College in Amiens, France, of Count Boni de Castellane. His father was a Major on the French General Staff during the Franco-Prussian war, and he himself was an ex-officer of a French zouave regiment. His mother, the Countess d'Hendecourt, died about a year ago. Word of his death was sent today to a sister living in Versailles, France.

Mari A. Cuming.

Mari A. Cuming, inventor and manufacturer of hat-blocking machinery and President of the West End Board of Trade in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 4,700 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Cuming was born in Scotland seventy-two years ago and for thirty-four years had lived in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Civic Club of Brooklyn, the Acorn Athletic Association, the Canadian Club, the Foresters of America, and was Past Master of Day Star Lodge, No. 788, F. and A. M. He is survived by a son, Robert M. Cuming, who was associated with him in the firm of M. A. Cuming & Co., at 43 Bleecker Street, Manhattan.

Charles F. Brinkerhoff.

Charles F. Brinkerhoff, formerly member of the firm of John Russitz & Co., importers of furs, and recently with Fleet & Co., died, in New York Hospital, on Thursday, in his 76th year. He was a son of Aaron Brinkerhoff, who was for ten years Controller of the city of Brooklyn, under the old municipal government. Mr. Brinkerhoff's family has been identified with Brooklyn affairs for many years. He was a member of the committee which presented Brooklyn Bridge to New York. He is survived by his wife, a son, Charles F. Brinkerhoff, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Edward Hubbert Tatum and Mrs. T. Grannis.

William Yerance, Actor.

William Yerance, a prominent actor, died in Boston on Wednesday at the age of 64. He had been for many years leading man with Charlotte Thompson, and had also appeared with Edwin Booth, William J. Florence, J. K. Emmett, and Stuart Robson. In more recent years he appeared in "Peg o' My Heart" and "The Cinderella Man," and at the time of his death was acting with William Hodge. Funeral services, which will be private, will take place this morning at 2,192 Seventh Avenue.

Prof. Andrew Paul Raggio.

ORONO, Me., Dec. 21.—Andrew Paul Raggio, Professor of Spanish and Italian at the University of Maine, died today. Professor Raggio, a native of Texas, was graduated from the University of Texas in 1896 and went to the University of Maine ten years ago as assistant instructor of Romance languages. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard in 1904.

Last Survivor of the Alamo Dead.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 21.—Enrique Esparsa, the last survivor of the Alamo, is dead. When, on March 6, 1836, Santa Anna stormed in a final and successful assault the chapel where a handful of Americans fought to their death, surrounded by piles of Mexican dead, the victors found a group of Mexican women in a barricaded section of the front of the building. Among them was an 8-year-old lad, Enrique Esparsa, who died at his home here last night, aged 89 years.

Woman to Run Broadway Theatre.

The first woman to become manager of a large New York theatre is Miss Katharine Russell Bleecker, who has been appointed manager of the Broadway Theatre, at Broadway and Forty-first Street, and will assume her duties tomorrow. Miss Bleecker is well-known in motion picture circles, having specialized for several years in the photographing of children.

At the Broadway Theatre Miss Bleecker will succeed Walter Rosenberg as house manager. The theatre is operated by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

MORRIS—GROSS.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Gross announce the engagement of their daughter Sadye to Max Morris. Reception Sunday, Dec. 23, at Savigny Hall, 229 Lenox Av., 3 to 6.

Married.

COLONNA—SEAMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, Frances Underhill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Richard Seaman, to Captain Benjamin Allison Colonna, U. S. R. Corps.

COSTIKYAN — MULLER.—On Friday, Dec. 21, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, by the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, Berthe Clementine Muller to Mihran Nazar Costikyan.

NEILSON—DEEMS.—On Dec. 20, 1917, at the residence of Rev. Edward M. Deems, on Staten Island, Elsie, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Edward M. Deems, to Mr. Carol Haile Neilson of New York.

Died.

AST.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, at her residence, 228 East 58th St., Sarah, beloved wife of William B., devoted mother of Abraham W., Monroe, Julietta Mannheimer and Henriette Asch. Congregation Rodeph Sholom, Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood, Edward Everett Lodge, No. 97, I. O. B. B.; Henry Clay Lodge, No. 19, I. O. S. I., relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral services at Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Av., Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, at 10 A. M.

BELL.—On Dec. 20, 1917, Fanny, widow of John Bell. Services at her late residence, 3,694 Broadway. Notice of time in Sunday's paper.

BEVIER.—Esther Hasbrouck, age 81, at her residence at Gardiner, Ulster Co., N. Y. Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, 11:30 A. M.

BOYD.—Entered into eternal rest, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, Robert Munro Boyd, son of the late Samuel Boyd and Sylvia Coe Boyd, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 51 South Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 22, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:39 P. M. Friends kindly omit flowers. Winsted (Conn.) and Brooklyn papers please copy.

BRADLEY.—George Bradley. Funeral service Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

BRANDT.—Suddenly, at her home, "The Willows," College Hill, Clinton, N. Y., in her 72d year, Margaret Catlin Brandt, beloved wife of Dr. H. C. G. Brandt of Hamilton College, and daughter of the late Prof. Marcus Catlin and Philena Hunt Doan Catlin. Funeral services at her late home, Monday, Dec. 24, 11 A. M. Burial in Hamilton College Cemetery.

BRINKERHOFF.—On Dec. 20, 1917, Charles Fuller, beloved husband of Ella Fox Brinkerhoff, in his 76th year. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 11:30 A. M.

BURNHAM. — Annie S., beloved wife of Charles L. Burnham, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917. Funeral and interment private.

CLEMENTS.—At Montclair, N. J., Wednesday morning, Dec. 19, 1917, Walter Cornelius Clements. Funeral services will be held from his home, 14 Harrison Av., Montclair, Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

CORNELL.—At Little Neck, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 21, 1917, Julia A., widow of John Cornell, in the eighty-third year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, Douglaston, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 12:30 P. M.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on Dec. 20, 1917, at Lynbrook, L. I., Anna Godfrey, wife of the late John Davis of Vineland, N. J. Services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. L. Price, 135 South Oxford St., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

DIKEMAN.—At Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 19, 1917, Louise Reid, wife of Joseph S. Dikeman, in her 45th year. Services from her late home, 32 Stevens St., Norwalk, Conn., Sunday, Dec. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

DRURY.—On Friday, Dec. 21, Ann Norman Drury, wife of Captain George Chipman Drury, Royal Canadian Dragoons, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson W. Fuller of New York. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

FOX.—At Great Notch, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, in the 84th year of her age, Harriet Holley, widow of the late George Fox, mother of Mrs. Sherman G. Francisco, Mrs. Frank R. Long, and Mrs. M. Morris. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son-in-law, Sherman G. Francisco, Great Notch, N. J., Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet trains leaving Erie station, Jersey City, Greenwood Lake Branch, at 1:34 and 2 P. M.

GIDDINGS.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, William James Giddings, son of the late Silas M. Giddings. Funeral services at his late residence, 344 State St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HALL.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, George Purdy Hall, aged 70 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 264 West 78th St., on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, at 2 P. M.

HALSEY.—Thursday, Dec. 20, at his residence, 421 West 118th St., New York City, William Bayley Halsey, son of the late Joseph Bayley and Jennie Berrien Halsey. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

KAUFMAN.—Kittie Kaufman. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

KOBUS.—In Chicago, Dec. 19, Meyer, husband of the deceased Theresa Sobel. Funeral from Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., Sunday, at 2 P. M. Interment at Bayside Cemetery, Brooklyn. Oil City, Titusville, and Bradford (Penn.) papers please copy.

HOWARD.—Dec. 20, 1917, O. Z., beloved husband of Nida Howard, aged 42 years. Services at his late residence, 14 Morningside Av., Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

LARSEN.—Lewis J., Dec. 18. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Saturday, 2:30 o'clock. Seattle and Chicago papers please copy.

LITTELL.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 20, 1917, Frederick R. Littell, son of the late William and Mehetabel Bonnel Littell and beloved husband of Margaret Corwin Jones, in the 71st year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services at his late residence, 34 Elm St., Saturday, Dec. 22, on the arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:39 P. M.

LITTELL.—The New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution announces with profound regret the death of Compatriot Frederick Rose Littell. Compatriots are requested to attend funeral services at his late residence, 34 Elm St., Summit, Saturday, Dec. 22, at 2:30 P. M.

LONGLEY.—George Cashel, on Friday, Dec. 21, at Flower Hospital, of pneumonia. Funeral services at his late residence in Pelham Manor at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

MANGER.—At Jersey City, Dec. 20, 1917, Frederick W., beloved husband of Lizzie A. Manger, aged 59 years. Relatives and friends, also Unity Lodge, 12, F. and A. M., of Ohio; Jovian Order, Cresset Lodge, 225, K. of P., of Ohio; Dedford Council, 65, Royal Arcanum, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend funeral service at his late residence, 47 Bentley Av., Jersey City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M. Interment Fairmount, Newark, N. J., on Monday.

MARSHALL.—Friday, Dec. 21, at Milford, Conn., Harriet Newell Marshall, in her 83d year. Funeral from her late residence, 89 West River Street, Milford, Conn., Dec. 23, at 1:30 P. M.

MENZL.—Aurelia Clara, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Menzl, corner Riker and Steinway Avs., Long Island City, aged 12 years and 3 weeks, after a long and lingering illness. Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 22, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MORRIS.—Entered into rest on Saturday, Dec. 15, Elonor C. Morris, widow of the late Edward J. Morris, formerly of Newark, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, William C. Reitze, The Hendrick Hudson, 110th St. and Riverside Drive. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

MUNDELL.—On Dec. 20, Mary Mundell, beloved daughter of William Mundell, at her late residence, 3,204 Hull Avenue, Bronx. Funeral at 9:30 A. M., Saturday, Dec. 22.

MUNSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, Alexander McKee Munson, son of Robert H. and Olivia M. Munson. Funeral services will be held in the Chapel of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, on the arrival of the 9:33 special train from Grand Central Depot Saturday morning, Dec. 22.

NICHOLS.—On Dec. 21, 1917, Chauncey B. Nichols, clerk General Post Office, beloved son of Etta C. and the late Lucian B. Nichols. Funeral service at his late residence, 2,027 7th Av., on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

NORTEN.—At West Farms, New York City, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, Delia, widow of William Norten, in her 85th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,078 Boston Road, Saturday, at 8 P. M.

OBERSTEIN.—Harris, beloved husband of Sophia and dear father of Henriette, Abraham, Amelia, Gertrude, Goldie, Minnie, Hannah. Funeral from his late residence, Sunday, 11 A. M., 1,335 50th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn.

ONDERDONK.—At his residence, 689 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1917, John William, aged 71. Funeral service at Reformed Church of Harlem, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Sunday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M. Interment private.

ONDERDONK.—Bunting Lodge, No. 668, F. and A. M., Brethren: It is with deep sorrow we announce the death of our late brother, John W. Onderdonk. You are hereby summoned to attend Masonic funeral service Sunday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock Harlem Collegiate Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.

A. S. FRANK, Master.
J. B. HARE, Secretary.

Died.

PAUSCH.—Dec. 21, 1917, Albert, beloved husband of

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Boston, Mass., December 12, 1917.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE OF THE STEAMER "TRANSPORTATION," ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of one hundred eighty-eight thousand dollars ($188,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the steamer "COASTWISE," dated June 20, 1910, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on March 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 111 to 188, inclusive, maturing from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1921.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to March 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due March 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on March 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
BY JOHN G. CROWLEY, TREASURER.

CREW-LEVICK COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the above Mortgage, dated August 1, 1916, proposals will be received at the office of the Commercial Trust Company, Trustee, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., for the sale to the Trustee, for Sinking Fund, on February 1, 1918, of $84,000 par value of said bonds at a price not to exceed 107 per cent. and accrued interest. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. Sealed proposals, stating numbers of Bonds offered, and marked "Proposals for the sale of Crew-Levick Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds," should be presented to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon, January 2, 1918.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
M. W. STERFEST, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Brisk Trading Carries the Recovery Further—Favorable Influence of Rise in Bonds.

Improvements in all departments of the market made further progress yesterday by way of a vigorous expression of the more optimistic feeling which has grown up with the apparent inability of the German representatives to conclude a satisfactory peace agreement with the Bolsheviki and the natural inferences to be drawn from the Kaiser's indirect tender of a new peace offer to the Allies. Many issues rallied 2 and 3 points in a fairly active session, and after an opening made somewhat uncertain by a report that the Treasury Department has decided upon an issue of $8,000,000,000 of new bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest the list gained steadily in strength throughout the day. The recovery in foreign Government bonds and notes was particularly satisfactory in view of the faithfulness with which they have reflected the varying fortunes of the war. To some extent the recovery in these issues must be credited, however, to the new ruling of the Internal Revenue Collector permitting dealers to mark down securities which they have in hand.

Secretary McAdoo's denial was hardly necessary to convince bond men that the story purporting to give details of the next war loan was nothing more nor less than deductions from known facts. Mr. McAdoo has said that it would probably be necessary for the Government to provide $10,000,000,000 by means other than taxes to carry the war to the end of next June. Of this it is hoped to provide $2,000,000,000 by means of war savings stamps, although it is hardly likely that more than half of this sum can be assembled by midsummer. Unless industries are able to speed up faster than they have moved so far the Government will not need as much money as contemplated when the Secretary's estimate was formulated. It had been planned to spend no less than [illegible] per month for the last three months of this year, but the physical impossibility of getting supplies as rapidly as desired has reduced the expenditure to about $500,000,000 a month. As to the rate which the next issue will carry, that obviously must be the last point decided upon, depending, as it does, directly upon financial and war conditions on the eve of the announcement. Men who have been active in the two Liberty Loan campaigns are hopeful that it will not be necessary to effect such a radical increase in the interest rate when the next offering is made. Mr. McAdoo has recently gone on record as saying that he thought the next loan could be floated at 4 per cent.

The railroad situation is to remain in its present unsatisfactory stage until the meeting of Congress after the holiday recess, when President Wilson will submit his recommendations for new legislation to meet the existing difficulties. The railroad shares have been lagging behind the recovery in other departments, but the belief is growing that the President will act along lines suggested by some of the leading railroad executives who have been handling the congestion and priority problems in Washington, and bonds have reflected this feeling. Money continues to command 6 per cent. for call loans, with little business in time money. The Anglo-French 5s repeated their rise yesterday, selling as high as 87⅞, a gain of more than 2 points from the low price of the day and of 5 points in a week.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Trading on the Bourse was dull today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 58 francs 50 centimes, and exchange on London at 27 francs 21 centimes. The 5 per cent. loan was quoted as 88 francs 15 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6 Last 6
Low	6 Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days	5¾@6 Sixty days 6
Ninety days	5¾@6 Ninety days 6
Four months	5¾@6 Four months 6
Five months	5¾@6 Five months 6
Six months	5¾@6 Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3⅞@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4 @4⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5 @5⅛

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5⅛
4 to 6 months 5⅛@5⅝
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	..
Cables	5.71⅞	5.71½	5.71⅝	+ .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	+ .375
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	+ .125

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Cables.	Thursday. Demand.	Thursday. Cables.
London			$4.75⅛	$4.76⅛
Paris			5.74⅝	5.71½
China—				
Hongkong			74.00	74.25
Peking			113.00	113.25
Shanghai			106.00	106.25
Greece			19.40	19.75
Holland			43.75	44.00
India				
Bombay			34.50	34.75
Calcutta			34.50	34.75
Italy			8.33½	8.32½
Japan—				
Kobe			51.75	52.00
Yokohama			51.75	52.00
Philippine Islands—				
Manila			50.00	50.125
Russia			13.00	13.25
Scandinavia—				
Stockholm			34.50	35.00
Copenhagen			32.25	32.75
Christiania			33.00	33.50
Spain			24.12	24.18
South America—				
Rio			36.90	37.00
Buenos Aires			47.50	47.60
Switzerland			4.36⅛	4.34⅛

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $546,609,935; balance, $66,030,401; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,857,686; Federal Reserve credit balance, $32,775,379.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 156@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.0875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, up ⅛d; in New York, 86½c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 68½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$7,629,162	$80,321,272
Int. rev. revenue	43,469,608	313,407,076
Income tax	12,547,940	43,010,306
Miscellaneous	14,534,817	103,319,667
Total receipts	$79,180,528	$542,058,317
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	347,301,370	1,694,600,823
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	267,571,260	287,671,000
Expenditures	426,971,908	2,236,719,640

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.70	....	6.50	6.87½
Spelter	7.80	8.00	7.75	8.00
Antimony	....	15.00	....	15.00
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*38.00	39.00
Iron, No. 1 X ldy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	300	10	0	300	0	0
Tin, futures	290	10	0	290	0	0
Spelter	34	0	0	34	..	..
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	595,831	1,697,963	593,013
Year to date	179,975,287	231,130,028	170,192,516

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1½	1⅝	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	1¼	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1¼	1⅜	1,000	Alaska Juneau	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16¾	16¾	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	15⅞	16⅝	15¾	16½	+ ⅝
67	68	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	65	65	68	68	+ 3
65½	66	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	63	66	65	66	+ 1
34½	34¾	7,200	Am. Can	33⅞	35⅝	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅝
86¼	87	100	Am. Can pf	87	87	87	87	— 1
62¼	63	1,500	Am. Car & Foundry	62	63½	61⅝	63½	+ ⅛
100	105½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	101	101	101	101	....
22	23¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	21¾	23¼	21¾	23⅛	+ 1⅛
11¼	11½	300	Am. H. & Leather	11	11½	11	11⅜	— ⅛
47	47¼	900	Am. H. & L. pf	44¾	47	44⅞	46¾	+ 2⅞
52	53	1,100	Am. International	51	53	51	52	+ 1
24⅜	24⅝	800	Am. Linseed	23⅜	24½	23⅜	24½	+ ⅝
66½	67½	200	Am. Linseed pf	67	67½	67	67½	....
49	50	1,900	Am. Locomotive	48¼	50	48¼	50	+ 2
70	70¼	7,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	69¾	71½	69⅝	70¾	+ 1
100	101	150	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
53	54¼	700	Am. Steel Foundries	52¾	54½	53¼	54½	+ 2
94	97	1,000	Am. Sugar Ref	96	98	96	94½	+ 1½
56¾	56¾	1,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	55⅝	56⅞	55⅝	56⅝	+ 1½
98½	98⅞	3,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	90	99¼	98¼	98⅞	— ⅛
127	128	4,500	Am. Tobacco	126¾	128¾	125¼	128¾	+ 3½
40	41¾	200	Am. Woolen	40	40	40	40	+ 1½
11¾	12	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ 1⅜
39	40	10	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	40	40	40	40	....
53¼	53⅝	16,300	Anaconda Copper	53¼	56⅜	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅜
77¼	77½	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	77	79½	77	77⅜	+ ⅛
75⅛	75¾	1,050	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	75	75⅞	75	75¾	+ ⅛
8	9⅛	200	At., Birm. & At	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8¼	....
80½	81	500	Atlantic Coast Line	80½	81	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅜
97½	98	5,100	At., Gulf & West I	95½	99	95	97⅜	+ 1¼
52¾	54¼	8,400	Baldwin Loco	52¼	54⅞	52	54¼	+ 1¼
90	94	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	92	93	93	93	— 6
40½	40⅝	4,400	Baltimore & Ohio	40⅜	41¼	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅜
50¼	51	600	Baltimore & O. pf	50	50⅜	50	50⅜	+ ⅜
....	....	12	Do., odd lot	50	50	50	50	....
1	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ¼
69	69½	2,300	Bethlehem Steel	67⅜	70	67⅜	69¼	+ 1
69¼	69½	28,400	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	68¼	70¼	67⅜	69¼	+ 1½
94	94½	1,100	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	93½	94¾	93½	94¾	+ 1½
38	38¾	510	Bklyn Rapid Tran	38	39	38	39	+ 1½
111	111½	4,400	Burns Brothers	108½	111¼	108½	111	+ 2⅝
14¼	14⅝	1,000	Butte & Superior	13¼	15	13¼	14½	+ ⅝
10⅜	11¼	300	California Petrol	10¼	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
32	33	100	California Pet. pf	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅞
129⅝	129⅝	5,400	Canadian Pacific	129	130½	128¾	129⅝	+ ⅞
25	27	100	Central Foundry	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
38	38½	3,400	Central Leather Co	36⅞	39⅛	36⅞	38⅝	+ 1
27¼	28	200	Cerro de Pasco	26	27½	26	27⅝	+ 1½
62	63¼	1,400	Chandler Motor	61⅛	63½	61⅛	62⅝	+ 2⅝
42	43¾	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	+ ⅛
18	19	200	Chi. Great West. pf	17½	19	17½	18½	+ 1⅛
37½	38	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	37¾	38½	37⅜	38½	+ 1
64	64⅞	3,000	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	63	65	64½	64⅝	+ ⅝
86	86⅝	600	Chi. & Northwest'n	86	86⅝	85⅝	86⅝	+ ⅝
16¾	17	900	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	17	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
44½	45¼	1,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 1 p. c. pf. t. c.	45	46	44⅞	45¼	+ 1
36¾	36½	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	37¼	37½	36½	36½	+ ¼
13¾	13⅞	3,000	Chile Copper	13¼	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅝
38½	39	1,000	Chino Copper	37⅞	39	37⅞	38¾	+ ⅝
32½	33¼	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	32	33½	32	33½	+ ½
44¾	46	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	45	45	45	45	— 2⅝
29½	30	200	Columbia Gas & El	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
79¾	80½	1,470	Consolidated Gas	78⅜	81	78	79¾	+ 1½
88	89	300	Consol. Gas, Balt	86½	88½	86½	88½	+ 1⅝
80½	82	200	Continental Can	84¾	85	84¾	85	+ 5
28¾	29	5,500	Corn Products Ref	28¼	29¼	28¼	28⅝	....
89½	91	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	....
43	48½	6,500	Crucible Steel	47¾	49	47¾	48¾	+ ⅝
84	86	300	Crucible Steel pf	84	84	83	83	— 1½
26	27	2,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	26	27	26	26⅞	+ ⅜
76	78	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	76	76	76	76	+ ⅜
92½	93½	500	Delaware & Hud	91¼	92⅝	91¼	92⅜	+ ⅞
165	170	100	Del., Lack. & West	168	168	168	168	....
9¾	10	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
32½	33½	9,200	Distillers' Secur	32¼	34	32⅜	33	+ ¼
13⅜	14	2,100	Erie	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
19½	20	300	Erie 1st pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
15	15⅜	400	Erie 2d pf	13⅞	15⅞	13⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
28¼	29½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	29	29	29	29	+ ⅝
30½	31	500	Gaston, W. & W	30	30⅝	30	30½	+ ⅛
122	123⅝	7,300	General Electric	120¾	123⅝	120¼	123¼	+ 1⅛
90½	91¼	10,900	General Motors	88	91¾	88	90⅝	+ 2¾
73	75	200	General Motors pf	74	74	74	74	+ 1¼
33½	34½	700	Goodrich, B. F. Co	32¾	34¼	33⅜	34¼	+ 2⅝
90	90¼	200	Goodrich pf. x d	91¼	91¾	91¼	91⅝	— ⅛
66¼	67	600	Granby Consol	66	66¾	66	66⅞	+ 1½
81¼	81⅝	3,000	Great Northern pf	80¾	82	80¾	81⅝	+ ⅝
24½	24½	1,500	G. N. ctfs. for o. b.	23¾	24½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
30¾	31	100	Haskell & Barker	31	31	31	31	....
85¾	87	1,500	Illinois Central	86	86¼	85¾	86½	+ ½
39½	39½	7,300	Inspiration Copper	39¼	39⅝	39	39½	+ ¼
6	6¼	500	Interboro Consol	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
41	41¼	2,400	Interboro Con. pf	40⅜	41¾	40¾	41¼	+ ⅝
33	33½	700	Int. Agricultural pf	33	34	33	34	+ ½
106	110	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103	107	105	107	+ 3⅝
19½	20	6,400	Int. Mer. Marine	19½	20¾	18⅞	19⅞	+ ⅝
78¼	79¼	23,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	78¼	80¾	77½	78⅝	....
26	26½	2,600	Int. Nickel	25¼	26⅞	25¼	26	+ ⅛
23¼	24	200	Int. Paper	24	24	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
53½	55	2	Int. Paper pf	55	55	55	55	....
15	16¼	300	Kansas City So'th	15½	16	15¼	16	+ ⅞
44	47	200	Kan. City South. pf	43	45	44	44	+ 1½
24	28	200	Kelsey Wheel	25	25	25	25	+ 2
30¼	30⅝	4,300	Kennecott Copper	29¾	30⅝	29½	30½	+ ½
73½	73½	2,400	Lackawanna Steel	72½	74	72½	73¾	+ ½
9	10	900	Lake Erie & West	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
52	52¾	1,200	Lehigh Valley	51⅞	53¼	51½	52¾	+ 1
155	161	100	Liggett & Myers	160	160	160	160	+ 1
15	16½	100	Loew's Wilco Biscuit	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
106¼	108½	600	Louis. & Nash	105	108¾	105	107¾	+ 1½
21⅜	22	1,000	Maxwell Motors	23	23¼	22	22	— ¼
51½	53¼	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	52	55⅞	52	51¼	— ⅝
19	20	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	20	21	20	20	+ 2⅛
71⅝	72	6,400	Mexican Petroleum	69	72½	69	72	+ 3
25⅜	26¼	100	Miami Copper	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	41¾	5,100	Midvale Steel	41¼	41¾	40¾	41⅝	— ⅛
7	7¼	300	Minn. St. L. new	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	....
7	8¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8	8	8	8	+ 1
22¼	22⅝	4,300	Mo. Pacific tr rcts	22¼	23	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
60¾	64	200	Montana Power	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ 1
89	90	200	Nat. Biscuit	89	89	89	89	+ 1
102	106	100	Nat. Biscuit pf	105	105	105	105	+ 1
55	65	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ½
16	17	2,900	Nat. Cond. & Cable	17	17½	16	16	+ ½
40	44	400	Nat. Lead	39	40	39	40	+ 2
16⅝	17	900	Nevada Con. Cop	16½	16¾	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
113	114	500	N. Y. Air Brake	110	113¾	110	113¾	+ 3½
63½	64½	3,800	N. Y. Central	64½	64¾	63½	63⅞	— ⅛
27½	28½	700	N. Y. N. H. & H	27½	28	27½	28	....
95⅜	96½	500	Norfolk & Western	95½	96½	95½	96½	+ 2
39	42	74	North American	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	....
77¼	77½	1,300	Northern Pacific	77¼	78	77¼	77¾	— ¼
32½	33⅜	2,700	Ohio Cities Gas	33	33¾	32¾	33¾	+ ⅝
5	5	500	Ontario Mining	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
17	17	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
41⅞	41⅞	5,700	Penn. R. R	41⅞	42	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
12½	13	200	Pere Marquette	12	12	12	12	— ¼
25	25	200	Philadelphia Co	25	25	25	25	....
25	25	200	Pierce-Arrow	25	25	25	25	— 5
50	50	500	Pittsburgh Coal	38¾	40	38¾	39¾	+ ⅞
20	21	1,600	Pitts. & West Va	20	21	20	20¾	+ 1⅛
52	52	800	Postal Tel. Cable	52	52	52	52	+ ½
108½	110	1,500	Pullman Co	108	109½	108¾	109	+ 1
40⅝	41⅞	600	Railway Steel Sp	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½	+ 1¼
20⅞	20¾	2,100	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	20¾	20¼	20½	....
68	68¼	17,600	Reading	67¼	68½	67	68¼	+ ⅝
33¼	34¼	300	Reading 2d pf	33¾	34	33¾	34	....
73½	74	10,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	72¾	74¾	72	73½	+ 1⅛
90⅝	90½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	90	90⅝	90	90⅜	+ 1⅜
70	70⅝	1,600	Royal Dutch t r	68	70⅝	68	70⅛	+ 3¼
12	13	100	St. Louis-San Fran	13	13	12	12	— ⅛
55	55	200	Savage Arms	52⅝	52⅝	51	51	— 3½
8	8	400	Seaboard Air Line	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
127½	129⅝	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	127	129	127	128	+ 2½
15	15	200	Shattuck-Arizona	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
27	27	3,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref	26½	27½	25¾	27	+ 1
78¾	78¾	5,700	Southern Pacific	78¼	78¾	77	78⅜	— ⅛
100	100	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	100	100	100	100	....
22¾	23	500	Southern Railway	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¼	+ 1⅛
53⅜	55¼	400	Southern Ry. pf	53⅜	55¼	53⅜	55¼	+ 1½
43⅞	45	13,800	Studebaker Co	43⅞	45	43	44¼	+ 1
35	36¼	2,800	Superior Steel	35	36¼	34¾	36¼	+ 1½
11⅞	12	100	Tenn. C. & C	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
122½	124	9,116	Texas Co	119	124⅞	117¾	123½	+ 3½
13½	14	500	Texas & Pacific	13½	13½	13	13	— ⅛
44¾	45¼	2,900	Tobacco Products	44	45¾	44	45	+ ⅛
8¼	10	100	Union Bag & Paper	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— 1⅝
104½	104⅝	9,900	Union Pacific	103⅝	105¼	102½	104	+ ⅛
36	36	300	United Alloy Steel	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
84¾	86	2,000	United Cigar Stores	84¾	86½	84¾	86	— 2½
107½	108½	700	United Fruit	107½	108½	106¾	106¾	+ ½
4½	4⅝	100	United Rys. Invest	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
10	10	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	10	10	10	10	....
107½	110⅜	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	107½	110⅜	107	109	+ 1½
49½	49¾	400	U. S. Rubber	49½	49¾	49¼	49¼	+ 2¼
41½	42	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	41½	42	41¼	41¼	+ ⅞
83¾	83¾	174,600	U. S. Steel	81¾	84½	81¼	83¾	+ 1⅛
103¼	103⅜	2,400	U. S. Steel pf	103¾	104	102⅞	103½	....
74¼	74½	8,500	Utah Copper	74	75	73	74⅜	— ⅛
32	33½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	32	32	32	32	+ 1½
48	50	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	48	48	48	48	+ 1
7¼	7¼	1,400	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	....
37½	38	800	Wabash pf. A	36¾	37½	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅜
18½	19½	400	Wabash pf. B	18½	19¾	18½	19⅜	+ ¾
70	77	15	Wells Fargo Exp	70	70	70	70	....
12	13	100	Western Maryland	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
78½	79½	800	Western Union Tel	78⅜	79	78⅜	78½	+ 1½
35¾	36	3,400	Westingh. E. & M	35½	36⅜	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	8¼	900	Wheeling & L. E	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
18	19	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	18	18	18	18	....
34¾	35	300	White Motors	34¼	34¾

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange

LONDON PARIS

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on December 31st next, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 24th next. Transfer books will be closed December 26th to 31st, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary & Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%), and an extra dividend of eleven and one-quarter per cent. (11¼%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on December 31st next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 24th next. Transfer books will be closed December 26th to 31st, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
FOUNDED 1803

Dec. 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1917.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

220th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

December 10, 1917.

WEST PENN POWER COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of West Penn Power Company held in New York City today, Dividend No. 8, of one and three-fourths (1¾%) per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company, was declared payable on February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 19, 1918.

Stock transfer books close on Saturday, January 19, 1918, at 12:00 o'clock M., and reopen on Saturday, February 23, 1918, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., following the annual meeting of stockholders.

R. B. KEATING, Vice President.

THE
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK

December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%), a special extra dividend of two per cent. (2%), both payable on and after January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS
CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, payable Wednesday, January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, December 26th, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank
of New York.
330 Bowery.

December 14th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st next. Transfer books will be closed December 26th to 31st, both dates inclusive.

NORMAND E. LAMOND, Asst Secretary.
November 30th, 1917.

READING COMPANY.
General Office, Reading Terminal,
Philadelphia, December 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on January 10, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1917. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.—

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

BUYS $250,000,000 DEBT CERTIFICATES

U. S. Steel's Purchase in Anticipation of Federal Tax Requirements

INDICATES SIZE OF PAYMENT

Chairman E. H. Gary Says Corporation Thoroughly Believes in This Form of Financing.

The United States Steel Corporation, it was learned yesterday, has invested $250,000,000 in United States certificates of indebtedness issued by the Treasury Department in anticipation of Federal tax requirements. This purchase gives some indication of the probable war taxes that the corporation will have to pay. The last quarterly report of the corporation showed that more than $180,000,000 had been set aside for taxes this year, but since then the surplus has expanded considerably.

A few weeks ago there were sold $690,000,000 of the 4 per cent. certificates, having a maturity of about five months, and this week the Secretary of the Treasury announced another unlimited offering of certificates dated Jan. 2, and maturing on the same day, namely, June 25. These certificates are receivable by Internal Revenue Collectors in payment of income and excess profits taxes, which become due on June 15. The certificates are issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. The object of issuing these certificates at this time is to provide a means for the payment of taxes in advance of the due date, and thus prevent a serious strain on the money markets. The amount of taxes to be received on June 15 has been estimated at more than $2,000,000,000.

"The corporation thoroughly believes in these Government certificates," said E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation. "We have purchased about $250,000,000 of them and are holding them for next June. That shows how we feel.

"Big taxpayers," Judge Gary continued, "will be doing their country and the business community a great service in responding generously to the Secretary's offering. It is highly necessary that the payment of the huge war taxes be distributed over a sufficient period of time if we are to avoid strain and confusion at a time when it is most necessary that our economic and financial machinery should be working smoothly.

"As for the securities themselves, I need hardly do more than point to the example of the Steel Corporation's investment in them as proof of my recommendation. They have the security of the United States behind them, they bear 4 per cent. interest, and they allow the investor certain tax exemption privileges. He may, therefore, through his investment in them, do both himself and his country a favor."

EXTRA DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Battery Park and Citizens' Central Banks Take Action.

Extra dividends announced by banks and corporations yesterday continued the tale of prosperity of the year. The Battery Park National Bank declared an extra of 3 per cent., and the usual quarterly payment of the same amount, due Jan. 2. The Citizens' Central National Bank ordered a special extra dividend of 2 per cent. and the usual quarterly distribution of 2½ per cent., payable Jan. 2 to shareowners of record Dec. 22. The National Bank of Commerce has voted dividends of 12 per cent. for this year, including the regular 2½ per cent. and the extra of 2 per cent. announced on Thursday.

The Carbon Steel Company ordered an extra of 2 per cent. and a quarterly dividend of the same amount on the common stock, payable today. A dividend of 8 per cent. on the first preferred and of 6 per cent. on the second preferred was voted for 1918. The McAndrews & Forbes Company declared an extra of 1½ per cent. on the common stock and the regular of 2½ per cent., due Jan. 15. The Union Trust Company, besides voting the regular 10 per cent. bonus to employes, arranged to pay quarterly during 1918 an additional war compensation amounting to 10 per cent. of the 1917 salary to unmarried men and from 15 to 25 per cent. to the married men.

Directors of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company voted to pay the usual bonus of 10 per cent. of salaries to employes at the end of the year. The Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company decided on an equal bonus, as did also the Germania Bank.

The Stock Exchange firm of Merrill, Lynch & Co. has decided to present each employe, in addition to the usual 10 per cent. salary bonus, with a war savings certificate containing one $4.12 stamp and a thrift card with a 25-cent stamp. The recipients will be urged to devote their bonus to the purchase of more of the stamps.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Payable.	Record.
Bank of Cuba	5	SA Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Battery Park Nat..	3	.. Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do	3	Ex Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Carbon Steel	2	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Do	2	Ex Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Cent. & S. A. Tel..	1½	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 27
City Investing pf..	1¾	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 27
C., C., C.&St. L. pf	1¼	Q Jan. 21	Dec. 31
Consolidated Trac..	$2	SA Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Faulkner, M. & Co.	3	Q Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Jones Bros. Tea	50c	.. Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Leh. Valley Sales..	$2	Q Jan. 16	Jan. 7
McAndre's & Forbes	2½	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do	1½	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Merchants Nat. Bk.	4	SA Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Mex. Teleg	2½	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Panama F. & L. pf.	1¾	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 22
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	6	Q Dec. 31	..
Wash. Water Pow.	$1	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Westhouse Elec..	1¾	Q Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Do pf	1¾	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 31

BOSTON CURB.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	21	23
B. S. Gas	7	9
Eagle	50	75
Ehemin	50	75
Bing. Min.	3½	9½
Bos. Ely.	60	65
Bos.&Mon.	37	39
Butte&Lon.	13	16
Butte&Det.	19	22
But.&Aris.	.01	.03
Calaveras.	1	2
Crown Res.	15	20
Con. Aris.	1½	1¾
Cortes	.10	.15
Con Copp.	.02	.04
Chief Cons.	1½	1¾
E. & B. B.	2	2¼
Earl-Eagle	.06	.08
Fortuna	.03	.05
Gold Lake	.01	.03
Gila Cop.	17	17½
Houghton	.60	.75
Homa Oil	.55	.65
Humboldt	.60	.70
Iron Blos.	..	..
Iron Cap.	.13	.13½
Jer. Verde	.55	.65
La. Rose	.30	.40
Majestic	.28	.32
Mex. West	.17	.20
Moj. Tung.	.19	.21
New Baltic	.80	.100
Hay Hero	2¾	3¼
Rilla	.02	.04
S.W. Miami		
part paid	.80	.100
S.W. Miami		
full paid	.75	1¼
Uni. Verde		
Ext.	.25	.35½
Vict. Min.	1¾	1¾
Yukon Gld	1¾	2

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.08
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.09
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.04
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.08	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con	.04	Sag. Belcher	.02
Chollar	.03	Sierra Nevada	.11
Confidence	.06	Union Con	.53
Con. Virginia	.13	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.65½
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.00	Goldfield Cons	.35
Jim Butler	.74	Goldfield Merger	.02
McNamara	.17	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.06	Jumbo Extens	.13
Mispah	.04	Kewanas	.04
Monarch Pitts	.03	Silver Pick	.04
Montana	.07	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.08	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.00
Tonopah Divide	.13	Morning Glory	.10
Tonopah Exten	1.00	Union Amalg	.04
West End	.67	White Caps	.51
Wes. Tonopah	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
Atlanta	.01	Packard	.15
Booth	.03	Rochester	.33
Florence	.08	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	3.62½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Cresson	4¼	Granite	45
Dr. J'pot	3¼	Isabella	8
Elkton	4¼	McKinney	8
El Paso	19	Portland	114
Fanny R.	2¾	U. Gold M.	15¾
Golden C.	143	Vindicator	25
Gold Sov.	2¼		

BIG SUM LOANED TO FARMERS

Total Since System Has Been in Operation Is $29,824,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Loans aggregating $29,824,000 have been made to farmers by the twelve Federal Land Banks in the six months since the system has been in operation, according to the monthly report of the Federal Farm Loan Board issued today. In addition, $75,000,000 of loans have been approved, and will be negotiated at the old 5 per cent. interest rate when funds are made available through sale of farm loan bonds.

Applications for loans have amounted to $219,000,000, which has been cut to $180,000,000 by reductions ordered by appraisers, or by rejections. A total of 1,839 co-operative farm loan associations, coposed of ten or more farmer borrowers, have been chartered. Future loans will be made at the new interest rate of 5½ per cent.

The greatest volume of loans, $7,890,000, have been made by the Wichita (Kan.) Bank, which covers Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico, and 344 loan associations have been chartered in this district. Second place is held by the Spokane district, comprising Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, with $5,366,000 loans and 259 associations.

Loans in other districts are as follows: Springfield, Mass., $708,000; Baltimore, $1,599,000; Columbia, S. C., $918,000; Louisville, $1,782,000; New Orleans, $1,634,000; St. Louis, $1,254,000; St. Paul, $4,418,000; Omaha, $1,787,000; Houston, $1,145,000, and Berkeley, $1,818,000.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104¼	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '35, reg	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
4s, registered, 1956	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	85
5s, coupon, 1946	84	88	2s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
5s, conversion, 1947	84	85			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Bid.	Ask.	Yesterday.	Thursday.
4½s July,	1987	94	94½	94	
4½s June,	1965	94½	96	94½	
4½s Mar.,	1963	94½	96	94¼	
4½s Nov.,	1957	94½	96	94¼	
4½s May,	1957	94½	96	94¼	
4½s April,	1966	88	90½	88	
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	88	92	88	
4½s Mar.,	1964	88	90½	88	
4½s Mar.,	1962	88	90½	88	
4½s Sept.,	1960	88	90½	88	
4s May,	1959	80	88	86	
4s Nov.,	1958	86	87½	86	
4s May,	1957	86	..	86	
4s Nov.,	1956	83	86	85	
4s Nov.,	1955	83	86	83	
4s Nov.,	1936	88	90	89½	
4s May,	1919	98¼	99½	98¼	
4s Nov.,	1918	99	..	99	

Yesterday. Thursday.

		Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
3½s Nov.,	1954	..	..	77½	81
3½s May,	1954	..	..	78½	80
3½s Nov.,	1935	..	..	80	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1915-1923	4.90	4.60	4.85
4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.85
4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.85
4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.85
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.60	4.85
3½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.60	4.85
3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.60	4.85
3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.60	4.85
3s 1940-1963	4.85	4.50	4.85
3s 1928-1930	4.85	4.40	4.85
3s 1918-1925	4.85	4.40	4.85

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
169	Cities Service	205	203	204	206
1,146	Cities Service pf	67½	66½	67	67¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	14
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	10	73
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	39	41
Am. Light & Traction	190	200
Am. Light & Trac. pf	88	90
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf	72	75
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5¼
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	8	11
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	58	61
Carolina Power & Light	25	29
Carolina P. & L. pf	89	93
Colorado Power	30	33
Colorado Power pf	95	100
Columbus Electric pf	78	83
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	33	34
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	62	65
Conn. Power pf	85	90
Consumers' Power pf	85	90
Dayton Power & L. pf.	75½	78½
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80
El Paso Electric	95	100
El Paso Electric pf	88	92
Electric B. & S. pf	92	96
Electric Properties	50	55
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf	40	50
Galveston-Hous. Elec	16	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf	..	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf	90	100
Int. M. Ry. L. & P. pf	95	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Elec. pf	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s, '22	80	85	
Appal. Power 1st 5s, '41	70	75	
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	67	70	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. Power 5s, 1953	94	96	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	93	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	77	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	95	
Inter.-M. R. L. & P. 6s	97	100	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	
Middle West. U. 6s, '25	93	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	
Miss. River Power	9	11	
Miss. River Power pf	33	38	
Northern Ohio Electric	25	30	
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	65	70	
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15	
Northern States Power	83	86	
Northern States Power	60	65	
Northern States P. pf	85	88	
Northern Texas Electric	49	52½	
Northern Tex. Elec. pf	67	72	
Ozark Power & Water	35	45	
Pacific Gas & Electric	30½	31½	
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	80	81	
Pine Bluff 7% pf	96	98	
Pub. Service Soc. pf	70	75	
Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	12	14½	
Puget S. T. L. & P. pf	47	52	
Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf	86	90	
Republic Ry. & Light	19	20	
Republic Ry. & L. pf	52	55	
Sierra Pac. El. pf	60	65	
Southern Cal. Edison	80	81	
South. Cal. Edison pf	94	97	
Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7	
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	19	21	
Tampa Electric	102½	..	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	3	..	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	13	
Texas Power & L. pf	97	100	
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	80	84	
U. G. Improvement	89½	..	
United Light & Rys	96	97	
United L. & Rys. pf	58	60	
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	82	84	
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15	
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	80	85	
West. Penn. P. pf	95	100	
Western Power pf	8	10	
Western Power pf	40	41	
Wisconsin Edison	35	40	
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100	

Bonds.

Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	67	68	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96	
N. O. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31	77	82	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½	
Nor. Texas Elec. Co. 1st 5s	92	97	
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102	
Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	92	
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Puget Sd. T., L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½	
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '12	96	96½	
Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96	
So. Cal. Edison 5s	89	92	
Texas Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92	
U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113	
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	75	85	
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	98	
United Utl. cv. 6s, '43	93	98	
Utah Securities 6s	85½	86½	
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	96	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West. P. L. P. 1st 5s, '46	92	93	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Arun. S.& G.	31¾	31¾	31¾
1,041	Con. Power	90	87	90
87	Con. Coal	90	89	90
4,150	Cosden	6¾	6	6¾
600	Do pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
780	Davison	23½	23	23½
10	Fidelity & Dep.	50	50	50
25	Ins. N. A.	23¾	23¾	23¾
385	L. Sup. Cor.	11	10¾	11
248	Lehigh Nav.	57½	57	57½
25	Lehigh Val.	52¾	52¾	52¾
100	Mex. Petrol.	71¾	67¾	67¾
739	Pennsylvania	42¾	41¾	42
19	Pa.Salt Mfg.	78	77½	77½
327	Phila. Elec.	22¾	22¾	22¾
5,915	Houston Oil	43¾	36½	43
775	Do pf	67½	66	66½
10	M. & M. Bk.	27	27	27
3	Merc. Trust	195	195	195
12	United Ry.	22	22	22
50	Wayland Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾

Bonds.

$32,000	Cos. 6s, A.	74	72	74
4,000	Do B	75	74	75
1,000	U. Ry.Inc.4s	53	53	53

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,020	Am. Zinc	12¾	12	12
50	Adventure	1	1	1
3	Ahmeek	72	72	72
70	Alaska	1¾	1¼	1¾
125	Allouez	45	45	45
180	Anaconda	56	55	56
120	Ariz. Com.	10	10	10
2,000	Butte & Bal.	35c	30c	30c
320	Cal. & Aris.	57	56	57
7	Cal. & Hec.	414	414	414
252	Cop. Range	41	40	40¼
450	Davis-Daly	4¼	4¼	4¼
85	East Butte	8¾	8¾	8¾
150	Granby	68	66	66
25	Island Creek	52	52	52
60	La Salle	2	2	2
10	Mass Con	6	5¾	5¾
280	May.-O. C.	1	1	1
150	Michigan	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25	Mohawk	59	58½	58½
260	New Arcad'n	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
41	Niplssing	8¼	8¼	8¼
15	North Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾
150	Osceola	55	53¾	54
20	Quincy	63¾	63½	63¾
150	Shannon	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	St. M. Land	50	50	50
80	Superior Cop	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
129	U. S. Smelt	41	41	41
10	Utah Apex	2½	2½	2½
150	Utah Con	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Utah Metal	2½	2½	2½
30	Wolverine	31	31	31

Bonds.

$1,000	Atchison pf	75¾	74¾	74¾
2	Boston & A.	121	121	121
190	Boston Elev.	30	29¾	30
10	Boston & M.	17	17	17
1	Fitchburg pf	45	45	45

Railroads.

50	Atchison pf	75¾	74¾	74¾
2	Boston & A.	121	121	121
190	Boston Elev.	30	29¾	30
10	Boston & M.	17	17	17
1	Fitchburg pf	45	45	45

Miscellaneous.

13	Am. Sugar	94	94	94
5	Do pf	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Am. A. C. pf	90½	90½	90½
220	A. T. & T.	100	99¾	99¾
100	Am. Metal	10	9¾	9¾
160	A. G. & W. I.	98	95	97½
10	East B. L.	4¼	4¼	4¼
41	Edison Elec.	187	185	185
22	Gen. Elec.	122	122	122
5	Int. Port. C.	5	5	5
210	Do pf	11	10	11
5	Mass. Gas	73	72	73
10	Mergenth'r	110	110	110
10	N. E. Tel.	94	94	94
105	Swift	113¾	113	113¾
15	U. S. Cast. pf	48	48	48
288	United Fruit	100	107¼	106¾
1,115	United Shoe	38¾	37¾	38¼
16	Do pf	25½	25	25½
2,700	U. S. Steel	84¼	81¾	83¾
90	Ventura Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	West. Union	75¾	75¾	75¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. Tel. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾
8,500	A., G. & W. I. 5s	76	75	76

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
13	Am. Radiat	250	250	250
80	Am. Ship	89	89	89
200	C.C.& C.Rys	2	2	2
60	Do pf	15	15	15
250	Chi. Pn. T.	41	40	41
85	Cudahy	108	108	108
152	Com. Edison	101	100	100¼
215	Deere&Co.pf	95	95	95
20	Dia. Match	98	98	98
25	H. S. & M.	47¾	47¾	47½
80	Hartman	38	39	38
10	Ill. Brick	55	55	55
120	Lindsay Lt.	28¼	28¼	28¼
9	M. Ward pf	106¾	105½	103½
5	Public Serv.	72	72	72
12	Qu. Oats pf	96¼	96¼	96¼
434	Sears, Roeb.	125¾	125¾	126
30	Stew. Warn.	44½	44	44½
190	Swift & Co.	119	118	118¼
3,491	Un. Carbide	47	44½	46
15	Wilson pf	94	94	94

Bonds.

$1,000	Ch. Cy. Ry. 1st 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼
7,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	Pub. Serv.5s	80	80	80
45,000	Swift 1st 5s	93	93	93
2,550	Liberty 3½s	98.50	98.00	98.10
1,200	Do 4s	97.04	97.00	97.02

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Elec. Stor	45	45	45
20	Gen.Asph.pf	50	50	50
25	Ins. N. A.	23¾	23¾	23¾
385	L. Sup. Cor.	11	10¾	11
248	Lehigh Nav.	57½	57	57½
25	Lehigh Val.	52¾	52¾	52¾
100	Mex. Petrol.	71¾	67¾	67¾
739	Pennsylvania	42¾	41¾	42
19	Pa.Salt Mfg.	78	77½	77½
327	Phila. Elec.	22¾	22¾	22¾
735	Phil.R.T.t.c.	31¾	29¾	29¾
1,015	Ton. Belmt	3	3	3
100	Ton. Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾
936	Union Trac.	33¾	37½	33¾
100	United Fruit	108	108	108
20	Un. Gas Im.	63¾	63¾	63¾
4,585	U. S. Steel	84¾	81¾	83¾
100	Do pf	106	105	103
125	W. Camp&S.	74¼	73¼	74

Bonds.

$11,000	Liberty 4s	97.00	97.00	97.00
5,000	Peo. Pass. 4s	72	72	72
7,000	Phila. Elec. 1st 5s	83¼	83	83
1,000	Reading 4s	80½	80¼	80¼

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations

SWEEPING POWERS GIVEN TO FUEL HEAD

Continued from Page One.

carrying railroads. The entire situation in as far as it involved the railroads was gone into, and this was said to have included the alleged shortage of cars, the charge that cars were kept loaded for demurrage charges, and the matter of expediting the movement of barges.

After the conference Joseph A. Hall, Assistant Fuel Administrator for the Bronx, said that the outlook was bad, and that Manhattan and Brooklyn were in as bad shape as the Bronx. The coal that was now coming into the city, he said, was barely enough to keep it warm. He added that the railroads agreed to supply 20,000 tons a week for an emergency reserve, but that did not amount to more than a "flea bite" when the daily consumption of New York is considered. It was stated that coal was being generally distributed throughout the country. Mr. Hall said that New York was getting a fair share of the amount distributed, but that was only about one-tenth of the ordinary requirements.

To Fix Prices for Small Lots.

It is probable that Mr. Schley will take up today the matter of fixing prices for the retail trade—the small dealers who are not already under the regulations and who, according to reports reaching the administrator's office, have been reaping big profits on small-lot sales. The way for this was made clear by the action of the Board of Aldermen by passing the ordnance that coal could only be sold by weight and not by measure, as heretofore.

The seriousness of the coal situation is being realized by many large manufacturing plants throughout the country. Many of these have been running on a day-to-day supply. The National Fire Proofing Company of Perth Amboy, which is engaged in the manufacture of hollow tile which the Government is using in large quantities for the building of army and navy storehouses, has been obliged to lay off 900 of its 1,500 employes. The firm, it is said, has not enough coal on hand to allow it to fulfill its contracts for the Government. The officials believe that coal will arrive within the next few days and the plant can again be speeded up.

With the discretionary powers given to Mr. Wiggin, it is reported that every night will soon be "lightless" unless the situation greatly improves. There is still a great many useless lights burned in this city, and the Fuel Administrator is considering, it is said, taking drastic measures to conserve coal in this way, and it is possible that electric advertising signs as well as lights that serve to index the business within may be eliminated as "luxuries."

Mr. Schley said that he estimated there were 70,000 tons of coal at tide water and that about 20,000 tons were brought to the city by rail and barges yesterday. Mr. Hall said that only 328 tons of coal were received in the Bronx yesterday and this made the total supply about 2,300 tons. Frederic E. Gunnison, Fuel Administrator for Brooklyn, said that the situation there was serious, although weather conditions remained favorable for the transfer of coal. The labor problem was a serious one, he said, and so was the transportation problem. Mr. Gunnison did not make an estimate of the amount of coal that arrived in his district yesterday.

N. Y. U. to Close Plant Over Holidays.

The Board of Education will take advantage of the coming holidays to try and get the school bins filled or partly filled. The New York University, as a matter of coal conservation, will close down its plants at Washington Square and on University Heights from Monday night to Jan. 3.

The Broadway Association has also taken up the matter of coal conservation, and E. W. Estes, its Secretary, said that there was a movement on foot to have the office buildings that have supplied heat, light, and elevator service at nights and on Sundays to shut down at 9 o'clock at night and to give no service on Sundays. Two large buildings on Broadway will begin doing this on Monday.

The largest number of deaths from pneumonia in twenty-four hours in New York in the last five years occurred between noon Thursday and noon yesterday, according to Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Department, who reported fifty-six. He attributed this increase to weather conditions, dampness and slush, and added that in many instances it resulted through carelessness on the part of those who would not take care of themselves after taking cold.

The pneumonia deaths by boroughs were: Manhattan, 18; Bronx, 6; Brooklyn, 24; Queens, 0, and Richmond, 2.

URGES MICHIGAN FACTORIES TO CLOSE

Fuel Administrator Asks All Except War Plants to Suspend Until Dec. 29.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Fuel supplies in Michigan have reached such a low ebb that Administrator W. K. Prudden tonight asked manufacturers in that State to suspend operations of industrial plants from midnight tomorrow until midnight Dec. 29. The only exceptions are factories making war munitions needed for prompt shipment. Mr. Prudden's request was contained in a telegram sent after a conference here with Fuel Administrator Garfield. It said:

"In order to conserve the small fuel supply now on hand at industrial plants within the State of Michigan, I suggest and request that every plant engaged in manufacturing, directly or indirectly, any commercial product, discontinue operation from midnight Dec. 22 until midnight Dec. 29.

"No exception should be made except plants engaged in the manufacture of war munitions imperatively needed for prompt shipment. To conserve the greatest amount possible of fuel, only such heating as is necessary to avoid great damage by freezing at plants should be allowed.

"A patriotic response and adoption of the within request may obviate issuing positive orders covering a longer period. Unless present conditions quickly improve, fuel on hand will be needed for household use."

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Hope for relief from New England's coal shortage was held out today when word was received that shipments were coming by rail and water. Locomotives loaned to New England railroads by other lines will be used to rush through heavy shipments direct from the mines, and all available empty coal cars have been started south to handle the consignments.

James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for this district, sent word today from Washington, where with Governor McCall, he has pointed out the seriousness of the situation to Federal authorities, that he was trying to load at once at Hampton Roads all the coal he had succeeded in having consigned for New England.

Two coal-laden barges arrived today. One of them had sufficient fuel to keep the Bay State Street Railway in operation for five more days. The company already has put a sharply curtailed schedule into effect, to avoid a complete shutdown. Factories and shipyards working on important war contracts for the Government have either started to reduce their output by doing away with night work or are faced with the prospect of stopping some of their machines altogether.

The New England Fuel Administration will exercise its full authority to enforce the economical operation of all steam plants which it finds are using wasteful methods. A letter to this effect, containing blank forms, were sent today to 10,000 owners or managers of factories and office buildings. The forms were made out by a committee of engineers and when they are filed an expert will be able to tell at a glance whether a plant is being economically operated.

ARMOUR NAMED IN PACKERS' PLOT

Continued from Page One.

facle case, and then the packers can do what explaining they think necessary."

Armours Not in Kansas City Yards.

Some idea of the ramifications of the inquiry was given today in questions concerning the ownership of the yards at Kansas City and St. Paul. Croll testified that neither J. Ogden Armour nor Armour & Co., of which J. Ogden Armour owns 70 per cent., had any interest in the Kansas City yards.

"Did any of the big packers have a plant at St. Paul before Armour & Co. began building their plant there?" asked Heney.

"Yes. Swift & Co.," replied Croll.

"Did Armour & Co. receive a bonus for going there?"

"A citizens' committee agreed to do something, but I do not know what they have done nor what the total amount was to be."

"Was it as much as $500,000?"

"I cannot say."

"Was it more than $100,000?"

"I venture to say it was."

"Do you know if, after this agreement was made with the St. Paul Citizens' Committee, any agreement was made with Swift & Co. to secure part ownership of the St. Paul yards?"

"I do not."

"Was any agreement made for part control of the Drovers Bank?"

"I do not know. The entire matter was handled by George B. Robbins, Vice President of Armour & Co."

Mr. Heney did not question Croll further on the subject.

Ownership of Stock Concealed.

From other witnesses an effort will be made to ascertain whether Armour and Swift entered into any understanding regarding the meat packing industry at St. Paul.

In organizing the Chicago Stock Yards Company J. Ogden Armour became the possessor of 15,520 shares, according to testimony, but, like all the other shareholders, his identity was concealed through the use of share warrants, payable to bearer. Croll said Armour now had turned in his stock to Armour & Co., in order that the eight other stockholders of that concern, all of them members of the Armour family, might benefit.

Cross said the ownership of the Junction Railways stock was concealed on the books of Armour & Co. by being lumped in with other assets.

The commission showed considerable interest in the payment of dividends to Croll on the Chicago Stock Yards company stock. When asked what objection there was to having it known that the dividend went to Armour & Co., Croll replied that there was none that he knew of. The checks were made to bearer to explain why.

Croll said Prince and Armour were interested in other concerns besides the Chicago Stock Yards Company as one example.

Methods Used to Get Stock.

Details of the methods used by Armour and Prince in obtaining control of the Junction Railways Company, a necessary preliminary to the formation of the new concern, were brought out in letters obtained by the commission's investigators. In a letter to Armour, Mr. Prince wrote:

"I propose to have the guarantee stock listed on the Stock Exchanges, and the present stock will be stricken from the list. We shall do our best then to depreciate the value of the outstanding stock so as to get the small holders to come in. Then during the next two or three months our office will busy itself with getting the outstanding stock in, which in time we should get down to a minimum. As soon as we have all the stock in, and it seems advisable, we can declare the surplus by a dividend on the stock."

Armour and Prince, according to the letters, put up the $1,000,000 which appeared in the records as having been paid by Frank R. Pegram, bookkeeper and cashier for Prince. Armour's share was $194,000, which entitled him to 19.4 per cent. of the new stock. he and Prince in having divided the obligation on a prorata basis of their ownership of junction stock. Later, however, the money was loaned back to them. Wadden insisted that he obtained ample security for al lloans made while he was Treasurer.

New Company a Money Maker.

Since the organization, it was shown, the Chicago Stock Yards Company, controlling the properties belonging to the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, has made enough money to pay back the Junction stockholders their 9 per cent., and the stockholders in the new concern 10 per cent. Distribution of Chicago Stock Yards dividends has been effected by having clerks and bookkeepers entered on the records as drawing quarterly checks of $17,500, $18,700, and $25,000. These were indorsed in blank and deposited in Boston banks to go to the holders of share warrants. Four times a year a check for approximately $38,000 was drawn "Pay to the order of New York check," which, according to the correspondence, Croll received for Armour.

Letters were introduced to show that Prince controlled the operations of the Chicago Stock Yards Company, the officers and Directors being mere dummies. J. Lothrop Motley, the company's attorney, wrote Wadden regarding an annual meeting:

"I would like to know if you would like to have the present Directors re-elected, or what action you wish to take."

A cablegram from Prince, who was in Europe, was introduced, which said:

"If Palmer says see A., say I think his charge to packers if A. thinks all should not have been charged."

It was brought out that the "A." referred to J. Ogden Armour and that the Palmer mentioned was Bradley Palmer, counsel for Prince.

Made Deposit for Moral Effect.

"This cablegram referred to the charges incurred in getting control of the common stock of the Chicago Junction Railways, did it not?" asked Mr. Heney. "The attorneys' fees alone amounted to $70,000."

"I think it may have," Wadden replied.

A letter from Wadden to Croll said that he was leaving "for the present" the Chicago Stock Yards Company's $1,000,000 on deposit in the Merchants' National Bank of Boston "for the moral effect." Two days later he admitted $400,000 was withdrawn and loaned to Prince, but he insisted that he obtained proper securities. He also testified that Armour borrowed $200,000.

E. N. Manning, bookkeeper for Prince & Co., was the only other witness, giving details of the payment of dividends. He identified Albert E. Herring, W. S. Mitchell, Harry P. Nash, and others as clerks and bookkeepers who for a brief minute four times a year held checks for princely incomes, which they immediately indorsed and turned over to Prince & Co. He also pointed out the checks for $2.50 and $5 received by the officers and Directors of the Chicago Stock Yards Company on the one or two shares of stock which they held to qualify them.

No Record of Terminal Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 21.—The Chicago Stock Yards Company was incorporated under the laws of Maine on Sept. 25, 1911, but as it has never done any business in this State it is not obliged to file a list of its shareholders in the office of the Secretary of State, and the names are not on record, A. A. Richardson of Portland is a Vice President and Director, and Albert F. Jones of that city a Director. Financial men here say that very little of the stock is held in Maine.

INSTRUCTION.

Languages Berlitz School 29 West 34th St. Brooklyn: 213 Livingston St. Terms may be begun at any time.

Elocution and Dancing Adults. Children. Miss Gates, 66 W. 12th St. Opposite Knickerbocker Hotel.

Amy Grant (THE SPEAKING VOICE)—the training essential for social or business success. 78 W. 55th St. (427 Circle.)

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Weakness in Those of Foodstuffs a Feature of the Week.

Weakness in the more important foodstuffs featured Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week. In spite of the downward trend in that part of the list, it again showed an excess of advances over declines. Thirty-eight of the 68 revisions indicated were upward, while last week there were 59 changes and 34 advances. The most marked strength was shown in various drugs, chemicals, and oils.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on 41 standard commodities this week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week last year:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$15.75	$15.75	$12.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.07¾	.07¾	.09½
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.09¾	.09¾	.10¾
St. brown sheetings, yd.	.20	.20	.12
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.11¾	.11¾	.06½
Butter, cmy., extra, lb.	.50	.49½	.41½
Cheese, f.c., held, spec., lb.	.24½	.24½	.24½
Eggs, Western ists, doz.	.58	.55	.46½
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.15¾	.16	.08
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.11¾	.10¾	.07½
Prunes, 30-40, Cal., lb.	.13	.13½	.10¾
Raisins, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	
Flour, Spring pats., bbl.	10.45	10.65	8.50
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	9.70	10.00	7.40
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.23	1.66
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	1.61	1.70½	1.07
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.55	.55¾	.37¼
Hay, pr. timothy, 100 lbs.	1.80	1.60	1.15
Hides, Chi., pack, No. 1 lb	.35	.35	.33½
Hides, Chi., cows, nat., lb.	.33	.33	.32½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.46	.46	.57
Leather, union backs, lb.	.63	.63	.55
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	34.25	34.25	29.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	47.50	47.50	60.00
Copper, electro., N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.32½
Lead, New York, lb.	.064	.06¼	.07½
Tin, New York, lb.	.35½	.35	.45¾
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.	.16	.15	.12
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	7.25	7.30	7.00
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	15.90	17.15	9.80
Sheep, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	9.00	8.90	8.85
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	24.00	25.00	16.80
Short Ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	23.75	25.50	15.17
Mess pork, 100 lbs.	50.50	50.50	31.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.05¼
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.61	.54½	.73
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	8.53	8.53	7.15
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.27	.27	.16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.30
Potatoes, bbl.	4.50	4.25	4.50
Wool, aver., 100, Phila., lb	.754	.754	.379

Flour showed a change this week for the first time in quite a while, when declines of 20 and 30 cents a barrel, respectively, were reported in Spring patent and Spring clear. At Chicago there was more than the ordinary amount of weakness shown in the major provisions. Live sheep showed the week's only advance, with mess pork unchanged. Prime lard, short ribs, live beef, and live sheep all were lower. At this city there was a drop in the price of bacon.

In the market for vegetables the feature was the rise in potatoes to the same level that prevailed a year ago at this time. Cabbage also went up, but there were no other changes. The listed fresh fruits showed no change, but in the dried ones declines in choice apples, citron, and lemon peel offset advances in California apricots, peaches, and standard California raisins. In the dairy products the best grade of butter again went up, but there was a drop in the price of the cheapest grade. Cheese quotations showed no change either way, while in the eggs both nearby fancies and the best Westerns went up. Compared with last week's figures, the latter are relatively the cheaper. There were no changes in coffees or teas this week, and for the first time in a long while this was true also of spices. The best raw sugar was quoted lower.

Reports of the possibility of the Government's taking over drug supplies had a bullish effect on prices in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils. Only five of the twenty-two changes in these markets were downward, one of the features being the rise of 50 cents an ounce in cocaine hydrochloride. It now costs $9 an ounce, against $4.25 at this time in 1916. The leather list showed an advance in belting butts as its only change this week, while in the hide markets the only changes were declines in branded cow and No. 1 kip stock. The grains showed advances in malt, oats, and malting barley, and declines in prime timothy hay and long hay.

The changes in the metals were again confined to the minor ones. Lead went up, but antimony, spelter, and tin all declined. Commercial whiting and American zinc paint were reduced in price, but French ochre was advanced this week. The miscellaneous changes included declines in hops and tallow and increases in hemp, turpentine, and Brasilian crude rubber.

The turn in the price position of the burlap market has come, and as a result the standard light and heavy grades quoted in the list both showed declines. The new prices, however, apply more to goods to arrive in this market at varying times, rather than to actual spot goods, which are very scarce. The situation in the cotton fabrics was unusual, unfinished sheetings advancing while some printcloths in the same state went down. A stronger tone to woolen goods was noted.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Twenty-nine new corporations with an aggregate capital stock of $801,100 were chartered today. They include:

A. & C. Mfg. Co. of Yonkers, N. Y., stoves, gas and electric appliances, $9,000; M., E. J., and C. R. Abraham, Yonkers.

The Leader Lbr. Mfg. Co., Buffalo, $15,000; T. Schwartz, A. J. and M. K. Meyers, Buffalo.

Merle's Rooms, Inc., Manhattan, storage warehouse, $30,000; J. S. Boneparth, G. and A. C. Merle, 1,958 Madison Av.

Espositer, Varni Co., Manhattan, lapidaries and dealers in precious stones, $40,000; W. Y. Hallock, H. F. Gardfalo, S. Varni, 1,420 50th St.

George S. McCord, Inc., Mineola, trimming and molding mill business, $40,000; W. Y. Hallock, T. J. and G. V. McCord, Mineola.

Best Foundry Co., Brooklyn, $9,000; U. S. Adler, J. Danziger, I. B. Louis, 35 Nassau St.

Union Course Mfg. Co., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $35,000; H. G. Wenzel, W. H. O'Neill, J. E. Carty, 46 Cedar St.

Transport Service, Manhattan, trucking and stevedore business, $10,000; F. Handrich, T. F. Barmann, G. Bahlas, 513 East 56th St.

Wood Pulp Trading Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. French, H. H. Gaff, R. N. Chambers, 59 Wall St.

The Baron-Shipper Feather Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. J. and J. Baron, I. Shipper, 91 Willet St.

West Indies Cocoanut Products Co., Manhattan, $15,000; J. Neuburg, S. Molnar, E. F. Auerbach, 115 Avenue K, Brooklyn.

Ordnance Supply Co., Manhattan, 1,000 shares preferred stock $100 each, 40 shares common stock no par value, active capital, $100,200; E. L. Solomon, B. and M. J. Shapiro, 302 Convent Av.

Paul Monk, Manhattan, shoes, $5,000; A. and F. A. Frey, P. Monk, 100 St. Nicholas Av.

David Cohen & Co., Manhattan, transportation, $125,000; R. B. Smith, J. S. Zeeman, J. Miller, no address given.

West Mercer Corp., Manhattan, real estate, $158,000; S. C. T. Dodd, J. R. McMurray, J. McDonald, 20 West 34th St.

Palestine & Siegel, Manhattan, jobbers in ladies' hats, $100,000; S. Seidin, H. M. Palestine, A. A. Siegel, 43 West 110th St.

Manhattan Storage Battery Co., Manhattan, $9,900; A. J. Picard, E. J. Stern, A. Hirst, 2,008 B'way.

A. C. Davis, Inc., Buffalo, corn, grain, and other cereals, $250,000; A. C. Davis, A. A. Congdon, C. Nicholas, Buffalo.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Russer & Muller, Saranac Lake, $3,000 to $20,000.

Apollo Dress Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $5,000.

Rich Printing Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

H. E. Listman Co., Troy, to Clide Automobile Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

M. O. H. of West Indies, Del., goods, wares, and merchandise; representative, J. A. Thomen, 61 Wall; $200,000.

United Vapo Heat & Light Co., Del., kerosene oil burners, $150,000; representative, L. K. Belcher, 155 West 33d St.

Philadelphia Yeast Mfg. Co., Del., $10,000; representative, W. H. Tyson, 205 West 30th St.

Duplan Silk Corp., Del., $1,000; representative, A. R. Salenbier, 50 Union Square.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Grey Novelty Corp., Sidney.

Urich & Zeidler, Bronx.

Daleo & Fruchtman, Bronx.

The Cohoes Automobile Co., Cohoes.

Morrow & Co., Manhattan.

Spawn-Phillips Motor Co., Binghamton.

Excelsior Raincoat Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—Charters filed: The Skillman Co., Trenton, to take over the property of the late Jos. V. D. Skillman and to manufacture and deal in hardware, $150,000; William C. Wherry, Jacob Bobsenberger, and John W. Shuster, all of Trenton.

Weatherbee Realty Co., North Bergen, $80,000; David Valentine, Dument Bunker, and William S. Debar, all of West New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 21.—Charters filed: Saxing Dredge Corp., to develop mines of all kinds, $400,000; C. L. Ehmlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner, Wilmington incorporators.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Minnesota Chloride Mining and Leasing Co. to Sulphur Fertilizer Co. of America, and increase from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Cuban Potash Co. of N. Y. to Liberty Chemical Co.

THE COTTON MARKET

Close Easy at Net Loss of from 4 to 27 Points After Early Advance.

Following an early advance on the strong position of near months, a sharp reaction occurred in the cotton market yesterday. The attention of brokers appeared to be monopolized by the situation in December. More notices were issued than on any previous day this month, but they did not exceed 3,000 bales, and that delivery sold up to 30.73c on covering. This made an advance of 22 points over Thursday's closing price and a new high record for the season. As soon as the advance in near-month positions subsided, however, the market turned easier under realizing, with the close easy, at a net loss of 4 to 27 points.

Trading in December contracts will end at noon on Monday, and Monday will be the last notice day. For a time yesterday morning December sold at a premium of 100 points over January, and the talk was that any further widening of the difference might lead to retendering some of the cotton taken earlier in the month. At any rate, the premium seemed sufficient to ease the situation to some extent, and December closed at the low point of the day, although it held 95 points above January. Later deliveries were relatively easy during the entire day, and showed the maximum declines at the close. Reports of an easier spot situation were circulated late in the afternoon, but selling was mostly in the late months.

Reports of diminishing prospects for a separate peace between Russia and Germany and the firm ruling of the stock market probably contributed to the early advance. January and later deliveries sold about 10 to 17 points net higher during the morning. Trade interests were moderate buyers of March and May, but otherwise demand was limited, and the technical position of the market seemed to have eased on the advance of about 150 to 183 points from the low level of last Saturday. This became more apparent after the covering by near-month shorts tapered off, and the market was unsettled late in the afternoon. Reports that holders were weakening in the Memphis territory were promptly followed by denials. The visible supply of American showed an increase of only 6,239 bales for the week, against a decrease of 9,114 last year and an increase of 68,083 two years ago.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
Dec.	30.50	30.73	30.45	30.45@30.50	30.30
Jan.	29.60	29.75	29.46	29.50@29.52	29.38
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	28.00 bid	29.23
March	29.20	29.30	28.95	28.95@28.98	29.18
April	.....	.....	.....	28.69 bid	28.83
May	28.84	28.97	28.61	28.61@28.64	28.87
June	.....	.....	.....	28.35 bid	28.62
July	28.61	28.61	28.30	28.30@28.32	28.57
Aug.	28.37	28.37	28.37	28.00 bid	28.27
Oct.	27.33	27.33	27.16	27.16@27.18	27.39

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 31.10c. for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 29.25c.; New Orleans, 29.05c.; Savannah, 29¼c.; Augusta, 29.50c.; Memphis, 29.50c.; Houston, 29c., and Dallas, 28.66c.

Following are yesterday's cotton statistics:

	Friday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	22,025	31,554	37,373
Exports	.....	5,774	46,097
Season's exports	1,931,453	1,824,213	2,981,464
Port stocks	1,282,437	1,315,521	1,520,248
Interior receipts	23,984	25,217	17,273
Interior shipments	24,233	44,490	20,661
N. Y. arrivals	8,298	5,933	385
N. Y. stocks	133,829	145,252	143,579

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Brought into sight for the week, 371,560 bales, against 408,535 last year, and for the season 6,792,398, against 8,468,776 last year. World's visible supply, all kinds, 4,468,049 against 5,755,524 last year; visible American, 2,250,049 against 4,634,529 last year; increase in visible, all kinds, 48,259, against an increase last year of 39,886; visible American, 6,239, against 9,114 last year. Spinners takings, American, for the week, 368,751, against 417,040 last year, and for the season 5,092,165, against 6,069,881 last season.

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton dull and unchanged; good middling, 21.75d; middling, 20.25d; sales, 2,000 American 1,000. Imports, 2,000; none American. Market opened quiet, 1 to 5 points higher. Closed quiet, unchanged to 3 points net lower. January, 22.44d; February, 22.46d; March, 22.29d; April, 22.24d; May, 22.19d. Manchester—Yarns strong, cloths quiet and firm.

CAN'T GIVE TRUSTEE POWER.

Reserve Bank's Authority Here Limited by Gregory's Ruling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The question whether the Federal Reserve Board may grant to national banks in New York State the power to act as trustee, executor and administrator has, at the request of President Wilson, been made the subject of an opinion by Attorney General Gregory, who decides that the board has no such authority under existing law. The opinion says:

"The laws of New York empower only trust companies organized under the laws of that State to act as trustees, executor, and administrator. This is not a case where the local law simply authorizes State banks to assume trust company functions. Corporations other than those organized in New York are expressly prohibited from exercising such powers. Since the national banks in question are not organized under the laws of New York a special permit to act as trustee would be plainly in contravention of the State law.

"I find nothing in the opinion of Mr. Chief Justice White in First National Bank vs. Fellows which would justify, in the present, a different construction of the unambiguous provisions of the controlling statutes. The language of the present Chief Justice demonstrates the power of the national legislature to confer authority upon national banks to act as Trustees, executor, and administrator where such powers are exercised by State trust companies, even though the State law discriminates against the national agencies in this regard.

"The power of Congress to determine how far national banks may be subject to State control is settled, and State regulations which conflict with the Congressional enactments are invalid. But in this case Congress has not exerted its power. It has explicitly constituted the local statutory provisions as the criterion of the corporate capacity of national banks. The New York statute, therefore, cannot fairly be said to deny to national banks, operating in New York, a power Congress intended they should have."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio and Ind.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Mich.—Fair and cold Sat. and Sun.

La., Texas, Ark., and Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The recent high temperatures over the Winter wheat belt have caused some uneasiness regarding the safety of the new crop. The Modern Miller said that the snow has almost disappeared from the Winter wheat fields, and the plant is now exposed to possible low temperatures, while the condition of the crop is the lowest in fifty years. The Kansas State crop report reports last season's yield at 41,479,000 bushels. Receipts at primary points were fairly liberal, being somewhat in excess of both last week and last year.

RYE—Market steady; No. 2 Western $1.92, cost and freight New York.

CORN.

The corn market developed a reactionary tendency during yesterday's operations, and at the low point prices were down 1@3½c from the high point of Thursday. Reports from the West said that Eastern railroads had been ordered to deliver 17,000 empty freight cars to the Western roads, and that already 1,000 cars had been turned over in Chicago to go into the corn belt. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.79 cost and freight, New York, ten days' shipment, while Argentine corn was quoted at $2.20 free on board cars New York to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.27¼	1.26¾	1.27¼	1.27¼	.92¼
January	1.25	1.24½	1.24¾	1.25	...
May	1.23½	1.22¾	1.22¾	1.23¾	.93¾

OATS.

The oats market was lower, closing with net losses of ⅞@2c from the previous close. Longs and cash interests sold quite freely, and it was thought that shorts had covered most of their outstanding contracts on Thursday. Receipts at primary points were slightly larger, but the movement has not assumed sufficient proportions to make it a bearish factor. Exporters were not in evidence, and it was the prevailing impression that export buying will continue quiet until some of the oats in transit have been cleared up. The local cash market was easier; standard quoted at 91½c; No. 2 white, 91½c; No. 3 white, 91c; No. 4 white, 90@90½c; fancy clipped white, 91@93c; ordinary clipped white, 90@91c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	75¼	74¾	75¾	75¾	49¼
March	75¾	75	75	76¼	...
May	74¾	73	73¼	74	53½

PROVISIONS.

The market for provisions was firmer with quite a good demand, prompted by small receipts of hogs and strength in the hog market. The volume of business was not particularly large, but sellers were inclined to be timid, and it was the prevailing impression that it will require a higher level of values to attract more hogs to market. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000; estimated for Saturday, 22,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 10,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
January	24.42	24.25	24.40	24.07	13.87
May	24.80	24.52	24.77	24.43	14.27
Pork—					
January	48.32	45.95	48.20	48.75	27.10
May	45.80	45.50	45.80	45.30	28.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The strength in the market for crude oil in the South and the fact that prices in the local cottonseed oil market are below a parity with crude again exerted a stimulating influence on values, and prices experienced gains of 25 to 35 points. Sliprts were moderate buyers, but the volume of business was small, total sales consisting of 1,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	19.00@	...
December	.....	.....	19.00@19.50	18.70
January	19.00	18.85	19.00@19.20	18.70
February	.....	.....	19.00@	18.75
March	19.25	19.00	19.25@	18.80
April	.....	.....	19.20@	18.90
May	.....	.....	19.00@19.00	...

COFFEE.

The coffee market was more active yesterday, but orders were pretty well divided and fluctuations were comparatively narrow. March contracts, for instance, ruled between 7.50c and 7.48c, closing at 7.49c, while September sold off from 7.85c to 7.81c, and closed at 7.84c. The general list closed net 1 point higher to 1 point lower. A fair demand was reported in the local spot market with prices firm at 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	.....	.....	7.30@7.34	7.29
January	7.28	7.28	7.30@7.31	7.30
February	7.37	7.37	7.40@7.41	7.40
March	7.50	7.48	7.49@7.51	7.50
April	.....	.....	7.57@7.58	7.58
May	7.65	7.64	7.64@7.65	7.65
June	.....	.....	7.72@7.73	7.72
July	7.80	7.76	7.79@7.80	7.80
August	.....	.....	7.87@7.88	7.88
September	7.85	7.91	7.94@7.96	7.95
October	.....	.....	8.01@8.03	8.02

SUGAR.

Raw sugar was without feature, and the committee reported no new business. While the committee seemed willing to take prompt raws at 4.90c, they showed no disposition to purchase later shipments. Sugars, and holders await a final decision on the freight question before pressing offerings. Raw sugars are beginning to arrive at ports here, and it was said that the Arbuckle refinery expected to start up shortly on a moderate scale. In refined sugar the American was the only refinery taking orders, and these were very limited. Spot prices for raw sugar were unchanged, as follows: Centrifugal, 5.92c; cost and freight, 4.90c. The sugar trade will observe the usual Saturday holiday, and it is unofficially reported that the sugar sales offices will be closed Monday.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,444 packages. Just about enough of the fine and fancy fresh creamery to supply the requirements of the trade, and prices for these are steady to firm. Medium qualities selling moderately. Further export business in fresh creamery is reported, and has given added strength to the position. Ladles a little easier. Packing stock steady. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 50½@51c; extras, (92 score,) 50c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44½@49c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@43c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 52@52½c; extras, 51@51½c; firsts, 46@50c; seconds, 42@45c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 43@44c; seconds, 40@42½c; thirds, 39@39½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 49@50c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 38@43c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 35c; lower grades, 34@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 35@35½c; lower grades, 32@34c.

EGGS.—4,233 cases. Thursday's arrivals of fresh eggs did not clear, Western advices were considerably weaker, and the market today rules lower with trade still light. Offerings of fresh eggs are not heavy, but rather in excess of the limited requirements of the trade at the moment. Refrigerator eggs are weaker, with the few sales reported early indicating a decline of fully 1c per dozen. Nearby eggs also lower; dealers cutting prices owing to the arrival from one of a car of very fancy California white, which are offering at considerably lower prices than asked for States. Nearby gathered extras, per dozen, 60@61c; extra firsts, 58@59c; firsts, 56@57c; seconds, 53@55c; thirds and poorer, 49@51c; fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 60@61c; extra firsts, 57@58c; seconds, 55@56c; lower grades, 49@54c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 35½@36c; firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 35@36c; lower grades, 29@34c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 28@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henmery whites, fine to fancy, 69@70c; ordinary to good, 62@68c; gathered whites, ordinary to fair, 60@65c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, fine to fancy, 68@70c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 60@65c.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands;

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PUBLIC HELPS MORE THAN 140 NEEDIEST

All Those Provided For and a Substantial Balance Will Go to Others in Want.

FUND NOW TOTALS $54,033

Gifts Sent from Cuba and Other Far-Away Places—Contributions Yesterday $2,870.

Received Yesterday.

THE NEW YORK TIMES	$1,831.75
State Charities Aid Association	412.00
Charity Organization Society	225.00
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	155.00
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	247.00
Total received yesterday	$2,870.75
Previously acknowledged	51,163.16
Grand total	$54,033.91

The $2,870.75 which was received yesterday for needy cases brought the total received to date to $54,033.91, within a few hundred dollars of the total received last year, which was $54,712, the largest amount which had ever been raised for this charity.

Money which is now being received is being applied, unless the contributor desires otherwise, to the most needy of the cases which were not mentioned in the 100 neediest cases or in the supplemental list of forty cases published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. There are thousands of these cases. The charitable organizations striving to care for them have been having an extremely hard time this year, because of the shrinkage which has, except as regards the 140 neediest cases, generally taken place in gifts for the relief of sufferers at home. This, coupled with the diminished purchasing power of the dollar, has made it impossible for charitable organizations to do as much as in other years to relieve the miseries due to extreme poverty.

The substantial sum which was received yesterday, after the 140 cases had been taken care of and no individual cases were being presented to the public, was taken as indicating a general appreciation of the extent of destitution and wretchedness existing at home this year. The 140 stories of individual cases published by THE TIMES are, of course, examples of misfortunes of which thousands of others have been the victims.

Gifts Come from Far Points.

Letters came to THE NEW YORK TIMES from many far-away places yesterday. Contributors who sent money a great distance were G. P. Anderton of Central Mapos, Cuba; A. C. Wolfe, K. P. Moore, and H. F. Moore of South Waterford, Me.; M. W. Rust of Norfolk, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gibson of Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. G. H. Maurer of Eagle Springs, N. C.; "A Reader" of Copperhill, Tenn.

Mr. Anderton of Central Mapos wrote as follows:

Mapos Central Sugar Company,
Central Mapos, Cuba, Dec. 16, 1917.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose my check for $100. Please use same for one of the hundred worst cases, as per your appeal, using your best judgment. I send this in memory of my son, Lieutenant George M. Anderton, 501st Battalion Engineers, who died at sea on board a transport of spinal meningitis on Dec. 8. I have just received the news of his death, my only son. He did his best. Yours truly,
G. P. ANDERTON.

A letter received by THE TIMES yesterday was from C. A. Richards, Director of the Bureau of Exports of the War Trade Board, inclosing a contribution from Mrs. Richards. The letter was as follows:

War Trade Board,
Bureau of Exports,
Washington, Dec. 18, 1917.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed herewith I beg to hand you a check from my wife, Henrietta King Richards, for $500, for the "One Hundred Neediest Cases." We feel that this is a wonderful charity and hope that you will be able to collect enough to take care of them all. Very truly yours,
C. A. RICHARDS.

This is another letter, which came to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

Oradell, N. J., Dec. 20, 1917.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed find $2, my "bit" toward your worthy Christmas charity—"The 100 Neediest Cases." Please apply it to any case not yet fully supplied.

May the man who conceived this idea of making it possible to apply our mite where most needed be blessed a thousandfold not only at this season, but throughout the year.

All success to THE TIMES is the wish of
A DAILY READER.

Money Sent to The Times.

The following is the list of contributions received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Mrs. B. Wise	$10	Stephen, Dean, and Richard Smith	15
W. W. Graff	5	L. L. Stockton	5
S. M. Goldberg	5	In memory of M. E. M.	1
B. Nieman	5	Anonymous	10
I. E. Gerrick	47	W. Morris	20
Y. Z. Y.	1	J. M. S. and W. H. S.	25
T. F. Curreas	15	Mrs. C. E. Pomeroy	1
In memory of little Francis	5	Anonymous	10
Leon Uhran	3	Anonymous	10
H. B. Hershey	5	Anonymous	10
E. M. Olmstead	10	In memory of W. L. Birkbeck	10
S. G. Reilly	100	M. W. Rust	10
A. Y. Neely	10	A Brooklyn Friend	5
J. C. Clark	10	J. L. Epps	2
Mrs. M. B. Chrisman	b	Tennessee	5
Mrs. J. Redwood	3	S. Lathrop	10
"H. M. N."	5	Rev. E. Collins	2
F. L. Baldwin	10	W. H. S.	50
Mrs. H. K. Richards	500	C. M. B.	10
S. Grabfelder	50	Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gibson	100
A. C. Wolfe	10	Mrs. L. W. Olmer	1
K. P. Moore	5	M. C. Curtis	10
H. F. Moore	5	S. P. Goldman	20
J. L. Reid	2	A. B. Merrill	2
Maud Hayes	50	Mrs. G. H. Maurice	5
C. A. Billings	10	C. A. Pugsley	25
A Daily Reader	2	Mrs. A. B. Falk	2
T. Wolfson	25	In memory of my son, Lieut. G. M. Anderton	100
A. Fleck	10	M. O. Clark	75
W. H. Cross	50	Mrs. H. P. Hasbrouch	5
H. C. Mesenols	5	M. A. Sprague	10
E. H. Zachry	2	F. Migel	200
Stranger	10		
Mrs. H. E.	1		
Mrs. Dunscombe	5		
Mrs. E. Goldsmith	5		
G. L. Nichols	50		
F. L. Hine	2		
Total			$1,831.75

State Charities Aid.

The State Charities Aid Association received contributions yesterday as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morton	$10	Mrs. C. T. Strahan	1
L. A. G.	6	A. S. Richardson	100
J. L. Lawrence	20	Anonymous	2
Sarah H. Goff	10	J. L. Thomson	50
Ahonymous	3	Ridley Watts	156
Mrs. F. A. Halsey	10	Mrs. W. F.	4
Mrs. C. S. Clarke	10	Mrs. R. H. Van Ingen	25
A Friend	5		
Total			$412

Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society received contributions yesterday as follows:

Christmas Cheer	$5	Florence B. Bricker	5
Mrs. Kenneth Bruce	50	Anonymous	20
Helen Holt	2	Grandpa and Billy Darling	2
Miss Lois M. Cunningham	25	C. M. S.	2
E.	5	Harriet A. Provost	5
F. S. S.	1	Gertrude C. Sahlin	100
Julius Blumlein	3		
Total			$225

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities received contributions yesterday as follows:

Anonymous	10	Miss Litchfield	10
Anonymous	5	Mrs. Frank Losee	2
Betty and Edward Simpson, Jr.	4	S. W. T.	5
L. M. Davis	1	C. A. Sackett	50
Miss E. M. Ingraham	5	M. S. Smith	5
Total		R. Watts	150
			$247

Additional gifts may be sent directly to The New York Times or to any of the following organizations administering this charity:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

TREES FOR NEEDY CHILDREN

Police Will Distribute Christmas Gifts at Stations.

The police at this Christmas time will continue the plan inaugurated by Commissioner Woods of having the patrolmen aid the needy children in the various precincts to celebrate the holiday. Presents are going to be distributed beginning tomorrow to every child having a card. Announcement of the fact was made yesterday by Commissioner Woods.

There will be a Christmas tree in every police station to which all the children in the neighborhood are invited. Tomorrow there will be parties in the 29th, 35th, 59th, 30th, 69th, 134th, 144th, and 154th Precincts. On Monday parties will be held in the 6th, 10th, 21st 26th, 31st, 28th, 43d, 38th, 16th, 40th, 22d, 4th, 57th, 2d, 14th, 82d, 6,d, 61st, 8th, 79th, 74th, 150th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 153d, 165th, 164th, 148th, 149th, 156th, 159th, 146th, 147th, 143d, 167th, 162d, 157th, 151st, and 158th Precincts. On Tuesday the parties will be in the 25th, 155th, and 169th Precincts.

The Inspectors and Captains have made a list of the children holding cards, and it is expected that nearly 35,000 children will receive presents. Useful gifts would predominate this year, it was said, and less candy would be given. This is owing to the sugar shortage. Some of the articles promised the children are dolls, drums, sweaters, caps, stockings, and other necessities.

SON OF JOFFRE'S DOG GONE.

Mrs. Warren Offers a Reward of $100 for the Return of Thor.

Mrs. Charles Elliott Warren of 328 West Eighty-ninth Street, the wife of Major Charles Elliott Warren, a reserve officer of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, has offered a reward of $100 for the return of Thor, a German police sheep dog, the pet of the Warren family. Thor has been missing since Thursday night.

Thor's sire is General Joffre's own dog. Thor was brought to this country from France last Thanksgiving by a friend of Major Warren, who gave the animal to the Warrens. He became a great pet. He is extremely gentle, and was the playmate of every one about the house.

Mrs. Warren and Miss Warren went to the opera on Thursday night, leaving Thor in care of the servants. When they returned the dog was missing and the servants said they had seen nothing of him all the evening. Mrs. Warren and her daughter went at once to the West Sixty-seventh Street Station and informed the police of the loss of their pet.

Advertisements thus far have been unproductive of result. A man telephoned to the Warren household yesterday to say that he had found the dog and was holding him at 140th Street and Mott Avenue, the Bronx. When the Warrens hurried there they found it was a collie that had been mistaken for Thor. The dog is about a year old, brindled, black and brown in color.

AMERICAN LINE
Weekly Sailings
WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
New York-Liverpool
Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
For full information apply to any agent or Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

CUNARD
Regular Passenger and Cargo Services
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
NEW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON
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Draft—Money Orders. Mail or Cable.
Great Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, Italy, France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland
For further information apply
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Bread 4900

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
Neutral Steamer Saga sailing January 8 for Rio Janeiro, Santos, etc.
Freight Agents, 29 Broadway.
Passenger Agents, 320 Broadway.
Phone Franklin 4530.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines—Clyde-Mallory-Ward-Porto Rico Lines. Tours to Florida, Texas and the Southwest, Havana, Cuba, Nassau-Bahamas and Porto Rico. Tickets, reservations and literature at 489 5th Av., New York.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 36, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9401.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, 887, lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wks. days 5:00 P. M. Lts. Pier 79, N. R., 23d St., 6 P. M.
UP THE HUDSON—SUNDAYS,
HIGHLAND FALLS, NEWBURGH, BEACON and return. Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M. 'Phone Franklin 4674.

ARRAIGN RINTELEN AGAIN AS A PLOTTER

Faces Federal Court on Charge of Placing a Bomb in a Steamship.

TWO OTHERS ALSO ACCUSED

Fireman in Apartment House Arrested for Uttering Threats Against the President.

Franz Rintelen, the German naval officer, and at one time an intimate of the German Crown Prince, who was convicted several months ago of having organized a conspiracy to foment strikes in American munition manufacturing plants, was again arraigned on a United States indictment yesterday. He is accused this time of having plotted to blow up the steamship Kirk Oswald by placing a bomb in a vital part of the vessel. The alleged offense was committed two years ago. The unexploded bombs were subsequently found in the hold of the Kirk Oswald, after the arrival of the liner in French waters.

With Rintelen were arraigned Charles von Kleist and Karl Schmidt as co-defendants, who were brought to New York from the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, where they were serving sentences for engaging in conspiracies to blow up ships plying between New York and allied ports. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the case was set for trial at 10 A. M. on Jan 7. Dr. W. T. Scheele, a German chemist, is also named in the indictment. Dr. Scheele fled from the country nearly two years ago, and was last reported in Brazil.

Henry Litz, who has been employed as a fireman at 69 West Eighty-eighth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Fuchs in West Side Court yesterday on a charge of making threats against President Wilson. Litz admitted that he was formerly in the German Navy, but denied that he made threats against the President. The Magistrate held Litz for the Federal authorities.

August Siebert, who lives at the address where Litz worked and who is head fireman at Governors Island, told the court that his attention had been called to remarks alleged to have been made by Litz. Siebert said that Litz called President Wilson vile names and used threatening language.

Litz said that he served in the German Navy five years ago, and that he left Cologne a few months before the outbreak of the war, coming to the United States. He said that a German agent had sent him $75 to pay his fare back to Germany to fight and that he sent the money back. Siebert contradicted this.

The court was told that when Litz applied for employment in the Eighty-eighth Street building he represented himself as being an Austrian. After he had scored President Wilson and it became known that he was a German, he was discharged. He returned for his clothing and was then arrested.

He was turned over to a Department of Justice agent.

Detectives Barch and Jenkins, formerly of the Bomb Squad, but now attached to the War Intelligence Department, took to Police Headquarters last night a man who described himself as Charles Ilg, 537 Green Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., charged with being an enemy alien.

According to the detectives Ilg in 1915 inserted in the Brooklyn papers an advertisement offering German reservists work. The applicants were to apply at 496 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, where Ilg had up to this arrest conducted a spice store. According to the police Ilg would try the men out and if they were found to be loyal he would then turn them over to a man with offices at 51 Chambers Street, who was responsible for supplying these agents with bombs that started many water front fires. The police ascribe much of the loss on board ships of sugar and war munitions to the machinations of these men.

NEW TAX LAW SUGGESTIONS.

Mayor's Commission Gives a Method for Reaching More Property.

Mayor Mitchel has requested all heads of departments, boards, and commissions to complete this month, as far as is practicable, the investigations and experiments they now have under way. Yesterday the Mayor received a report from the Mayor's Advisory Commission on Administration of the Tax Law, which was appointed last January, and of which Robert B. McIntyre is Chairman. No startling innovations are advocated, though some legislative amendments are advised. The recommendations of the commission as summarized are:

1. That all machinery now taxable as real estate shall be so assessed, and that the Department of Taxes and Assessments shall, for one assessment at least, utilize the services of engineers in its appraisal.

2. That a committee containing builders, contractors, and engineers might advantageously co-operate with the Department of Taxes and Assessments in an assessment of buildings of special types.

3. That the Department of Taxes and Assessments exert all the pressure permitted by the laws to secure statements from corporations preliminary to the assessment of their personalty, and receive additional assistance, if necessary, in order that a great part of these statements may be verified.

4. That a campaign be inaugurated and prosecuted with vigor for legislative action which will secure from the great bulk of personal property an adequate and equitable contribution in taxes, the methods suggested being, in the order of preference: (1,) a general income tax; (2,) a more extended application of the Emerson law; (3,) special taxes, at fractional rates, on personalty classified with due regard to its average productivity.

5. That legislative or constitutional amendments be sought which will bestow more definite and concentrated authority and responsibility on the State Tax Commission.

It was stated that new forms of report, devised by the Tax Department with the assistance of the commission, have resulted in an increase of $72,771 in the 1918 tax on bank shares.

LADIES' WORLD SUSPENDS.

Publishers Stop the Magazine as a War Measure.

The Ladies World, a monthly magazine, has suspended publication for the period of the war, according to an announcement made yesterday by Arthur S. Moore, Treasurer, at the offices of the McClure Publications, Inc., at 25 West Forty-fifth Street.

The high cost of materials, ink, paper, &c., led the company to take this step, notwithstanding the large circulation of the magazine. It was first decided several weeks ago to change the form of the magazine, but later the company determined to abandon its publication altogether, at least while the war lasts. The suspension takes effect on Jan. 1. In his statement, Mr. Moore said:

"We have decided to discontinue the publication of the Ladies World in its present size with the current January number and to postpone the making of the new-sized magazine until after the war. We take this step strictly as a war measure to conserve all our energies and resources for the conduct and development of McClure's Magazine and its allied interests."

Part of the editorial and business office staffs of the Ladies World will be retained under the readjustment. F. L. Collins, President of the company, has been editor of the Ladies World as well as managing editor of McClure's Magazine, and he and the other executives remain. In whittling down the staff, however, a number of employes had to be dismissed.

Little Board Benefit for Soldiers.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday converted its usual Christmas entertainment into a big benefit to raise money with which to buy tobacco for American soldiers and sailors. Entertainment was provided for 400 visitors from the Wall Street district by Lee Herrick's Churchill Review and players from leading shows under the auspices of the Tobacco Fund of The New York Sun.

Great Western
Champagne
BRUT SPECIAL
(Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
(Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French style method of fermentation in the bottle, tabled from six to seven years of time.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

WEEDS OUT GUARD OFFICERS

Wadsworth Examination Eliminates Nearly 50—Another Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Dec. 21.—The fifth physical examination of officers attached to the 27th Division, ordered yesterday, will start on Monday. The fourth examination, recently completed, caused the involuntary resignation of nearly fifty old-timers in the guard, their names, rank, and assignment being withheld by headquarters.

The series of examinations, frankly designed to rid the organization of men who have outlived their usefulness in first-line units, is causing much uneasiness, as the tests are strict. Some officers now in the first line will be relegated to depôt battalions or second line regiments, it is authoritatively explained, while many holders of commissions will be forced to seek service in the new New York Guard.

In order to relieve the shortage of wood for heating tents, an order was issued today directing that soft coal be used in mess shacks and officers' quarters. This will release a supply of wood large enough to keep the men comfortable. However, the arrival of Christmas weather that is like that of early May in New York City has shelved the question of heat temporarily.

German Flags in Christmas Gifts.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Complaint was made to United States Marshal Lynn today that Christmas stockings, such as are hung on Christmas trees, on sale at a certain Rochester store, contain German flags. The complaint was made by a citizen who had purchased four of the stockings and found a German flag in each one. The concern selling the stockings conducts a chain of stores throughout the country. The flags measure 10 by 7¼ inches and in one corner is printed the word "Germany" in prominent letters.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—103—J. H. Sears, trustee, aplt., v. the City of Akron.—Passed, to be restored to call, pursuant to Section 9, Rule 20, on motion of counsel for aplt.

778—W. F. Brothers, aplt., v. the U. S.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted for aplt.

106—Union Trust Co., pet., v. M. K. Grossman et al.—Argument continued.

104—Union Pacific R. R. Co., pltf., v. E. Huxoll, admrx., &c.—Argued.

Adjourned until Jan. 2.

Call for Jan. 2—Nos. 103, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, (and 118,) 119, (and 288 and 289.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re claim Bogart for compensation.—Motion to reverse order of Appellate Div. and remit proceedings to Appellate Div., with directions to affirm award, granted on stipulation.

Hoff, respt., v. Hoff, impld, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Church, respt., v. Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y., aplt.—Motion for leave to appeal denied, $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Friedman, aplt., v. Bender, President, &c., respt.—Motion for leave to appeal granted.

Okenski, respt., v. Schenectady Ry. Co., aplt.—Motion for leave to appeal denied, $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Continental Securities Co. and ano., aplts., v. Belmont et al., respts.—Motion to postpone argument until the first Monday in April denied.

Merrill, aplt., v. United Box Board and Paper Co., respt.; Dort, as a Director of Vogt Mfg. Co., and ano., respts., v. Beecher and ano., exrs., &c., et al., aplts; Munch, respt., v. The Ebling Brewing Co., aplt.; Barrow, aplt., v. Barrow, respt.; Yousey, respt., v. Queen Inc. Co. of America, aplt.; Little, respt., v. Kirby et al., defts., Kirby, aplt.; Kevan, aplt., v. N. Y. Telephone Co., respt.; Arroll, respt., vs. Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Ry. Co., aplt.; Hamilton Pipe Works, Inc., aplt., v. Zeltmacher, respt.; Blake, respt., v. Village of Cornwall, aplt.; Dunn, respt., v. Bushnell, impld., with others, defts., City of N. Y. and ano., aplts.; Coglio, respt., v. Bradley Cont. Co., aplt.; Funkelstein, respt., v. Iroquois Door Co., aplt.; Gould, respt., v. Katherine C. Gould, aplt., v. Lack, respt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Earle, respt., v. Earle, aplt.; Gottesberg, aplt., v. Park Theatre Co., respt.—Judgments affirmed, without costs.

Curry, respt., v. N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Co., aplt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Palmer et al., survi. exrs., respts., v. State of N. Y., aplt.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Cleveland, Ind. and as Com'r Board Water Works of City of Watertown, et al., respts., v. City of Watertown et al., aplts.—Judgment of App. Div. and of the Special Term reversed and the complaint dismissed, with costs in all courts.

People ex rel. Ferguson, respt., v. Vrooman and ano., Board Election Comm'rs, Niagara Co., aplts.—Order reversed, with costs in all courts, and application for writ mandamus denied on authority of Cleveland v. City of Watertown, decided herewith.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

John C. Betts, aplt., v. Mercantile Bank of Memphis, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., plain., v. Elden Bisbee, deft.—Judgment ordered for deft., with costs. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissents) Settle order on notice.

Morgan Munitions Supply Co., aplt.-respt., v. Studebaker Corp. of America, respt.-aplt. —Order so far as appealed from by plain. affirmed, so far as appealed from by deft. reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and demurrer to second defense overruled, with $10 costs to deft., with leave to plain. to withdraw demurrers on payment of costs. Opinions by Dowling and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

George A. Hall & Co., respt., v. World Film Corp., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Amy Ongley, admx., &c., aplt., v. Max Marein et al., respts.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Francis Feuer, an infl., &c., aplt., v. George Bechman, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ignatz Rosenfeld, as admr., respt., v. Albert Smith & Son, Inc., impl., &c., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Frederick Bubeck et al., respts., v. Farmers Loan and Trust Co., as trustee, &c., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements; motion denied, with $10 costs, and demurrer sustained. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Charles Cunningham, aplt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

The City of New York, respt., v. Fanny Baff, aplt.—Determination appealed from, judgment of Municipal Court reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs in all courts to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Hugh N. Jones, aplt., v. Daniel P. Bergheimer, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Ellis S. Kernochan, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Public Service Commission, First District, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward Clark, respt., v. Variety, Inc., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Anna H. Shaw, aplt., v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sadie A. Prior, aplts., New York Railways Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Albert Jones, respt., v. Rogers & Hagerty, Inc., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, on the ground that the verdict with respect to defendant's negligence and plaintiff's freedom from contributory negligence is against the weight of the evidence. Order filed.

J. Monroe Coleman, respt., v. Abraham Stain, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eastern Asphalt Paving Co., aplts., v. The City of New York, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Joseph Dillis, aplt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

William Braun, respt., v. Maas & Waldstein Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eric O. Carlson et al, as admrs. de bonis non, &c., respts., v. Olin J. Stephens, Inc., et al, aplts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Barnett Smorack, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Margaret J. Miller, respt., v. The Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mitchel H. Mark Realty Corp., aplt., v. Major Amusement Co. et al, respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Max Jaffe et al., respts., v. Stephen M. Weld et al., aplts.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion denied, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cavagan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M., Cases on. Tramantano (Nicol; (2.) No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10, A. M. Estate of Adeline Grand. Wills for probate, at 10:30 A. M.: John Sheridan, Paul Kopecky.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Matter of California Vintage Co.—Robert Luce, Matter of Gelb—Harold Lippincott.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—York ‹ McKeever—Algernon S. Norton.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—McLaughlin, &c. ‹ Harrison et al.—William Henkel, Jr. American Savings Bank ‹ Spaniaccini—Charles H. Griffiths.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. DECISIONS.

M. Huber, pltf., v. L. D'Esterre et al., aplts.; Logan Trust Co. of Phila. and H. P. Queal, respts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

In re application of C. N. Y. relative to opening of Schenectady Av., &c., J. L. Derby, pet.; Columbia Wire Co., rspt.—Motion to open default of Columbia Wire Co. granted on payment of $10 cost within five days to attorney for pet., and on the further condition that said aplt. perfect its appeal, place the case on the January calendar, and be ready when reached. Otherwise appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

E. Werner, respt., v. G. Goldsby, aplt.—Motion denied on condition that aplt. perfect the appeal, place the case on the January calendar, and be ready when reached. Otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

H. A. Willis, aplt., v. E. H. Bird and E. W., aplt., as exers., of W. N., D. Bird, dec'd, respts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

American District Steam Co., respt., v. E. E. Wheeler, indiv. and as admr. of W. T. Wheeler, dec'd, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

R. F. Burns, respt., v. H. R. Wilkinson, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

H. J. Childs, &c., et al., aplts., v. D. D. Tompkins, &c., et al., respts.—Order sustaining demurrer affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. N. Y., respt., v. Woodhaven Gas Light Co., aplt., (Action 2.)—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs.

Com. of Public Charities, &c., on complaint of A. Gallagher, respt., v. W. O'Keefe, aplt.—Order of filiation of the Court of Special Sessions and order denying motion for new trial reversed and new trial ordered.

H. D'Hont, an infant, by C. D'Hont, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. Nat. Sugar Ref. Co. of N. J., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

M. J.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ADRIAN AV, s e s, at n e s of 227th St, 60x100; Arno R. and Annie M. Thurn to A. R. T. Holding Co., 3 Van Cortlandt Place, mtg $5,750, Dec. 13; attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St.....$100

ADRIAN AV, s s, 50 ft e of 227th St, 50x100; Annie M. Thurn to A. R. T. Holding Co., 3 Van Cortlandt Place, mtg $3,000, Dec. 13; attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St, $100

AVENUE D, 134, e s, 79.6 ft n of 9th st, 25.6x101.10x irregular, foreclosure Dec. 7, 1917; atty. Bingham, referee, to Louise M. Pollock, 1 East 88th St, Dec. 20; attorney, William G. Alger, 44 Pine st...$17,000

BROADWAY, e s, 77.4 ft s of 78th St; Peter Doelger Brewing Co. to Alexander Vlackos, 2,188 Broadway, all liens, Dec. 20; attorney, J. C. Hoeninger, 3 Beekman St.....$100

EAST BROADWAY, s s, Section 1, Block 283, 25x75; Abe. H. Rosenberg to Samuel Remer, 1,845 7th Av, mtg $20,000, Dec. 20,$1

FULTON ST, 52, s w s, at s e s of Cliff St, 27x14.8x29x27; Henry G. Trevor to Denisen Realty Corporation, 92 William St, mtg $3,000, b. and s., Dec. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

MADISON ST, 93, n s, 25x100; Rose Lerman to Sam Lichter, one of the premises, 1-3 part, all title, all liens, Dec. 20.....$1

POST AV, e s, 200 ft e of Hawthorne St, 100x150; Sarah Bernstein to James F. Parker, 108 Grove St, Plainfield, N. J., and H. G. Graff, 189 West 82d St, mtg $13,000, all liens, Dec. 18; attorney, H. A. Cook, 38 Park Row.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 142d St, runs w 146.1 x n 164.10 x e 118.5 to avenue x s 167.1 to beginning; Commercial Trust Co. of New York to Thomas McPartland and John Rohan, 631 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $110,000, all liens, Dec. 20; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$100

STANTON ST, 310, n s, 75 ft e of Lewis St, 22x75; Clarence H. Fay to Gulick Realty Co., 2 Rector St, ½ part, b. and s., c. a. g., Dec. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SUFFOLK ST, 171, w s, 102 ft s of Houston St, 24x100; Hamilton Fish et al, directors and trustees of Hamilton Fish Corporation, to Louise Fox, 320 Ocean Av, Jersey City, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,500

SAME PROPERTY; Louise Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, mtg $5,000, Dec. 20; attorney, same.....$100

14TH ST, 304 East, s s, 52.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x51.6; 14th St, 302 East, s s, 33 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x51.6; Henry and Anna S. Herrmann to Anna H. Herrmann, 302 East 14th St, mtg $25,000, all liens, Dec. 21; attorney, H. E. Frankenberg, 52 Broadway.....$1

20TH ST, 229 to 235 East, s s, 249.11 ft e of 2d Av, 81x92; Hamilton Fish et al, Directors and Trustees of Hamilton Fish Corporation, in dissolution, to Louise Fox, 320 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J., all liens, Nov. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

28TH ST, 244 West, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.9; Lamore Realty Co. to Isidor Abraham, 8 West 103d St, mtg $17,000, Dec. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

76TH ST, 176 West, s s, 61 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x77.2, foreclosure Nov. 8, 1917; John J. Halpin, referee, to George Ramsey, 900 Ocean Av, Brooklyn, and W. McMaster Mills, Hotel St. Regis, 5th Av and 55th St, administrators of A. Gertrude Cutter, Dec. 18; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$10,000

93D ST, 62 West, s s, 137.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.8, with all title to strip on e, 0.4x100.8; Wilton Holding Corp. to Morris Polsky, 1,381 Prospect, Bronx, and Herman Passloff, 980 East 161st St, all liens, Dec. 10, mtg $31,000; attorney, New York Title and Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$100

103D ST, 317 East, n s, 371 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Jacob Rubin to Bertha Leipzig, 116 West 112th St, quitclaim, Dec. 17; attorney, David E. Hurwitz, 115 Broadway..$1

121ST ST, 519 East, s s, 208 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17x80; Arcandelo Curcio, admr., to Domenico Virgilani, 411 East 114th St, mtg $3,500, all liens, Dec. 17; address, 2,147 1st Av.....$1

127TH ST, 64 West, s s, 247.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Wells Holding Co. to John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., 34 West 56th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10

SAME PROPERTY; John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., to Wells Holding Co., 158 West 125th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, same.....$250

127TH ST, 75 West, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., to Mary E. Scofield, 103 West 125th St, City Island, mtg $5,000, Dec. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

130TH ST, s s, 201.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x99.11; George C. Wheeler et al. to Minnie G. Moeller, 469 West 163th St, mtg $7,000, Dec. 19; attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St.....$100

131 ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x69.7x25.3x73.3; Minnie G. Moeller to George C. Wheeler, 657 West 183d St, and another, mtg $5,000, Dec. 19; attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St.....$100

165TH ST, n s, 224.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, strip 0.3x67.2x0.3x69.7; George C. Wheeler et al. to Minnie G. Moeller, 469 West 163th St, Dec. 20; attorney, same.....$100

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,316, e s, 200 ft n of 183d St, 115x100; Owen S. M. Tierney, referee, to Wilton Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Dec. 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$8,000

SAME PROPERTY; Walton Holding Corp. to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $7,000, Dec. 21; same attorney.....$100

CLAY AV, s e corner of 161st St, 110x100; Empire City Savings Bank to Hobart Realties Corp., 217 Broadway, Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$113,000

CROTONA AV, s e corner of 165th St, 80x110; also 165th St, s s, 60 ft e of Hoe Av, 40x110; Hobart Realties Corp., to Frederick Eisele, 161 Primrose Av., Mount Vernon, mtgs $98,000, Dec. 20; attorney, same.....$100

NELSON AV, n w corner of Amundsen Av, 50x100; William L. Perrin et al to John H. Whittle, 160 Stevens Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

NORTH OAK DRIVE, n 360.13x2x.DRIVE; Kate E. Gibbons to George J. Marschheuser, 1,243 Theriot Av, mtg $4,500, Dec. 17; attorneys, A & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,961, w s, 83.9x irregular; John C. Wallace Co. to Pershing Realty Co., Inc., mtg $20,000, Dec. 20; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.....$1

D AV, w s, 76.1 ft n of 130th St, 150.6x149.10 to Morris Av x 171.9x67; George A. Reeber et al. to J. C. Hoffman, Inc., 134 Jones St, mtg $85,000, Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

167TH ST, 176 West, s s, 61 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x77.2, foreclosure Nov. 8, 1917; John J. Halpin, referee, to George Ramsey, 900 Ocean Av, Brooklyn, and W. McMaster Mills, Hotel St. Regis, 5th Av and 55th St, administrators of A. Gertrude Cutter, Dec. 18; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$10,000

93D ST, 62 West, s s, 137.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.8, with all title to strip on e, 0.4x100.8; Wilton Holding Corp. to Morris Polsky, 1,381 Prospect, Bronx, and Herman Passloff, 980 East 161st St, all liens, Dec. 10, mtg $31,000; attorney, New York Title and Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$100

103D ST, 317 East, n s, 371 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Jacob Rubin to Bertha Leipzig, 116 West 112th St, quitclaim, Dec. 17; attorney, David E. Hurwitz, 115 Broadway..$1

121ST ST, 519 East, s s, 208 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17x80; Arcandelo Curcio, admr., to Domenico Virgilani, 411 East 114th St, mtg $3,500, all liens, Dec. 17; address, 2,147 1st Av.....$1

127TH ST, 64 West, s s, 247.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Wells Holding Co. to John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., 34 West 56th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10

SAME PROPERTY; John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., to Wells Holding Co., 158 West 125th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, same.....$250

127TH ST, 75 West, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., to Mary E. Scofield, 103 West 125th St, City Island, mtg $5,000, Dec. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

130TH ST, s s, 201.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x99.11; George C. Wheeler et al. to Minnie G. Moeller, 469 West 163th St, mtg $7,000, Dec. 19; attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St.....$100

131 ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x69.7x25.3x73.3; Minnie G. Moeller to George C. Wheeler, 657 West 183d St, and another, mtg $5,000, Dec. 19; attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St.....$100

165TH ST, n s, 224.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, strip 0.3x67.2x0.3x69.7; George C. Wheeler et al. to Minnie G. Moeller, 469 West 163th St, Dec. 20; attorney, same.....$100

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, s e side, 200 ft n e of 183d St, 115x100; Wilton Holding Corp. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Dec. 21, 5 years, 6%; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$9,000

NORTH OAK DRIVE, n 119 ft w from tangent point in n side of North Oak Drive, 91.3x183.6x30x113; George J. Marschheuser to Kate E. Gibbons, Warsaw, N. Y., prior mtg $3,500, Dec. 17, due Dec. 26, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 72.8 ft s of 178th St, runs w 100.7x98x115.6x36.3; Pershing Realty Co., Inc., to Marius Cohen, 39 Main St, Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 20, installments, interest as per bond; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.....$1,000

STRONG AV, n s, 225.10 ft e of Tinton Av, 25.9x82.11; Kate C. Sanders to Magdalena E. Winkler, 308 East 161st St, Dec 20, 3 yrs, 6 p. c.; attorney, William J. Hoey, 256 Broadway.....$1,000

160TH ST, s e corner of Hoe Av, 50x110; Holbart Realties Corporation to Empire City Savings Bank, 231 West 125th St, Nov. 24, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$61,000

163TH ST, s s, 99 ft e of Hoe Av, 40x110; same to same, Nov. 24, 5 years; attorney, same.....$37,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 701, store and basement; Emma Lehrburger to Thomas J. Kelly, 314 West 117th St, 5 years, from Sept. 15, 1917; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av. $2,100 and $2,400

2D AV, 53, all, except two stores; Samuel Kirschenbaum to Tillie Katz, 198 Allen St, 3 years, from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, J. Lovitt, 74 Stanton St.....$3,030

2D AV, 463, n e corner of 26th St, store and cellar; Hy Meyer to Edward Winters, 241 West 130th St, 10 years, from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,637 3d Av. $1,500

23D ST, 46-48 EAST, 2 stores and part basement; U. S. Realty and Improvement Co. to F. W. Woolworth Co., 238 Broadway, 10 years, from May 1, 1918; address, Broadway.....$14,000

54TH ST, 439-441 WEST, n s, 50x100; all; Frank Desiderio to Joseph Taylor and George Schmidt, 441 West 45th St, 10 years, Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, H. Mann, 51 Chambers St.....$2,400

213TH ST, 500 WEST, corner store and basement; Emma Gabren to Edward L. Riski, 56 Seaman Av, 7 years, from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$1,200

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 128, n e corner of 134th St; Lois Berger to Daniel Kilbride, 130 Brook Av, 5 years, from Dec. 1; attorney, Walter H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$420 to $540

JACKSON AV, 590 and 592, all; Pasquale Santini to Jacob Shafran, 1,524 Lexington Av, 3 years and 6 months from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, J. Schafran, 590 Jackson Av.....$5,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 159 and 161; H. W. Bell Co. against Elsie Angiola, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor.....$110

BOWERY, 50; World Fireproof Door Corporation against Atlantic Realty Corporation, owner; Feliciano Acierno, contractor...$253

CHATHAM SQUARE, 5; Michael Cappiello against Henry Bergh et al., owners; Max Rothbart and Louis Roenig, contractors.$60

3D ST, 311 West; Joseph Elias & Co. against Gottfried Walbaum, owner; Albert Rodler, contractor; Samuel Dienstfriend Co., subcontractor.....$222

54TH ST, 212 to 216 East; H. W. Bell Co. against Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co., owner; Plaza Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.$110

63D ST, 106 to 110 West; H. W. Bell Co. against Wm. M. Wheeler, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor.....$253

77TH ST, 219 to 223 West; Sayre Fisher Co. against Seventy-seventh Street Realty Corporation, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor.....$215

96TH ST, 312 and 314 East; Baerlocher & Ohman against Louis Ullman, owner; Empire Woodworking Co., contractor, renewal.....$350

119TH ST, 128 West; William Meier against E. C. Fleming, owner and contractor...$28

128TH ST, 303 West; Sayre & Fisher Co. against George Heinlein, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor.....$70

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,697; United Tile & Marble Co. against National Hebrew School, owner; Max S. Epstein, contractor.....$125

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

53D ST, 437 to 441 East; Samuel Rabinowitz et al against Ward Baking Co., Inc., et al, Nov. 13, 1917, by bond.....$3,730

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 400; Abraham M. Levy against Concourse-170th Street Co., Inc.; action to impress lien; attorney, Engel Bros.

65TH ST, n s, 231.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 62.6x100.5; William Einstein et al against Sarah N. Hunter et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rose & Paskus.

74TH ST, 307 East; Adelaide Mills against Annie Levy et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Frank.

Bronx.

FORDHAM AV, w s, 280.7 ft s of Monroe St, 99.5x100.5; Eugene M. Travis, as Controller, against Gertrude Kane et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. E. Lewis.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 575 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 25x123.5; Areco Realty Co., Inc., against Mellwin Realty and Construction Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Gottlieb.

3D AV, w s, 216.4 ft n of 179th St, 54.1x90; Eugene M. Travis, as Controller, against Gertrude Kane et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. E. Lewis.

3D AV, n w corner of 179th St, 54.1x90; Eugene M. Travis, as Controller, against Gertrude M. Kane et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. E. Lewis.

169TH ST, WEST, s w corner of Shakespeare Av, 66.9x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. against Peerless American Products Co., Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Avenue A, 1,510 and 1,512, to a five-story factory; G. P. Lies, 106 East 78th St, owner; L. M. Loob, 37 East 28th St, architect; cost, $5,200.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 674 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto relative to acquiring a permanent and perpetual underground right easement and right of way and also a temporary easement in, under and through a portion of certain premises included within the block bounded by the southerly side of East 153th Street, the easterly side of Park Avenue, the Harlem River and the westerly side of Mott Haven Canal, Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, required for the purposes of the construction, maintenance and operation of a portion of the rapid transit railroad commonly spoken of as the Lexington Avenue Route.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Charles L. Hoffman, Charles J. Leslie, and Benno Lewinson, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 20th day of October, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 19th day of November, 1917.

Notice is further given that said report will be presented for confirmation at a Special Term of the Supreme Court appointed to be held in and for the County of Bronx at the County Court House in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated, December 14, 1917.

LAMAR HARDY,
Corporation Counsel,
Municipal Building,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

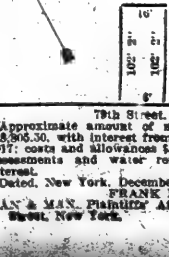
REFEREES' SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—HERMANN H. CAMMANN and another, as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against EVAN STYLES POTTER and others, defendants. County Clerk's Index No. 28262-1917.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 6th, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 3rd, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, situated in said Borough and City, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 79th Street, distant 288 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 79th Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 102 feet 2 inches; thence westerly parallel with 79th Street 16 feet; thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall 102 feet 2 inches to the northerly side of 79th Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of 79th Street 16 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being subject to certain covenants and restrictions contained in prior deeds affecting said premises respectively recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 809 of Conveyances at Page 396, Liber 986 of Conveyances at Page 327, Liber 1014 of Conveyances at Page 421, Liber 1078 of Conveyances at Page 412, Liber 2300 of Conveyances at Page 171, Liber 19, Section 4 of Conveyances, Page 109, and Liber 115, Section 4 of Conveyances, Page 270; and also to such state of facts as an accurate survey of said premises may show.

Said premises are now known by the street number 223 West 79th Street.



Approximate amount of mortgage debt is $18,805.30, with interest from November 24th, 1917; costs and allowances $387.56, taxes and assessments and water rents $732.80 and interest.

Dated, New York, December 7, 1917.

FRANK MOSS, Referee.

MAN & MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lessee.—Owner retiring will lease for long term apartment houses showing large profits. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

INDUCEMENTS.

Unequaled for shipping facilities, labor, buildings of all types, factory sites, garages, model tenements splendid transportation; small and large plots. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 872.

FACTORY SITES.

We are ready to build on plots of all dimensions near Brooklyn, E. D. Terminal, in from 90 to 120 days, to sell or rent. Apply Paul S. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will trade free and clear lots for city income property. S. Morris, 15 Compton Terrace, Jamaica, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Large downtown manufacturing concern desires to rent a building in the neighborhood bounded by Broadway and the Bowery, from Spring to Grand St., for dry storage and cold storage; will entertain propositions from estates to build for our requirements and will take 21 year lease. Address Box 1 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Five light floors in loft building, (will rent one or all,) size 25x80; elevator; suitable for woodworking, brass finishers, metal workers, &c.; rent reasonable; Fulton St., near Church. Apply Wolins & Bull, Inc., 45 John St.

Store and basement, 16,000 sq. ft.; 18th St., near 6th Av.; fireproof, sprinklers, live steam; possession; 155 ft. sidewalk loading. C. G. Keller, 109 West 23d.

Deskroom to let in office of engineer, United States Express Building, 2 Rector St.; good light and service; $15 per month. L 301 Times Downtown.

Desk and office space, furnished; $5 to $25.50; mailing privileges, $2; telephone service. Duane, 309 Broadway. Suit 807.

Loft building, 6,000 square feet, 3-story or separate, each 1o't 23 by 100. Schwartz & Klein, 338 East 95th St.

Will rent well-furnished, modern office, Wall St. district; bargain. E 193 Times.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Ground floor, 50 by 100, for steam laundry; must have at least 90 to 100 pounds' pressure of live steam. Z 337 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

On Murray Hill, for rent, furnished, a very desirable American basement dwelling, all improvements, $500 per month for balance of season. Apply to Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St. Telephone 3100 Murray Hill.

67th, (Near Drive.)—Owner will rent to responsible private family handsomely, fully furnished 12-room house, 2 baths; $250 monthly. Phone Schuyler 9532 for appointment to inspect; lease optional.

Brooklyn.

7-room semi-bungalow, finest section Flatbush; plot 30x100; room for garage; all modern improvements; unusually attractive in design and price. Particulars owner, 343 East 23d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 9657.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

New Jersey.

Montclair house, nine rooms, all improvements; room for garage and garden; cheerful home; very reasonable rent. Phone Worth 1372. Write V 273 Times Downtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

7-room semi-bungalow, finest section Flatbush; plot 30x100; room for garage; all modern improvements; unusually attractive in design and price. Particulars owner, 343 East 23d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 9657.

House for rent or for sale; 342 East 25th St., Brooklyn; one-family limestone, all improvements; modern; rent $55. Apply H. C. Von Elm, 165 Sunnyside Av., Flatbush.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $10 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 130 EAST.—Corner, six and bath; all outside.

56TH, 53 EAST.—Attractive studio apartment, two rooms, bath. Number 18.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms, Each Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 289 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

SUB-RENT.—WELL FURNISHED STUDIO, North light; mezzanine floor; $100 per month. WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER, 30 East 57th St.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

30TH.—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $15. Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; also single room; electricity, elevator.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome 1 and 2 room, sunny suites; private baths.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Beautifully and newly furnished four-room, sunny apartment; Oriental rugs.

56TH, 208 WEST.—THORNDYKE APT. HOTEL.

Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; no weekly, monthly rates.

67TH ST., 1 WEST.—Hotel des Artistes, sunny living room, foyer, two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette. Apartment 414. Any time.

68TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $35 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

68TH, (Central Park West.)—Bachelor apartment, 2 large light rooms, furnished or unfurnished; highest reference required. Phone Columbus 586.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Converted dwelling, two floors; steam; fine baths; magnificently furnished ivory, mahogany; also studio, artist, musician; part time.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; also smaller; private house.

74TH, 132 WEST.—High-class two-room suite; all improvements; plenty heat; references.

77TH, 44 WEST.—Elegant apartment, 3 sunny master bedrooms, 3 baths, large living room, overlooking park; 11th floor west. Schuyler 7207.

78TH, 203 WEST.—Large, two-room front suite with kitchenette, handsomely furnished; perfect cleanliness; $50 monthly, maid service included.

78TH, 128 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; electricity; cleanly kept house; $75 monthly.

86TH, 53 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds; bath; electricity; hall room.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

97TH, 32 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms, bath, kitchenette; private home.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent, eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family; leaving city; exchange references. E. B., Apt. B.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

111TH, 611 WEST.—5-room furnished apartment, all outside rooms; wonderful view of Hudson and Drive. Apt. 56.

120TH, 428 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom, furniture by Stickley; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070. Apt. 94.

121ST, 420 WEST.—Completely furnished 6-room apartment; all improvements. Apt. 42.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished; 2 to 12 rooms; most desirable location and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

ATTENTION.—See apartment house information Page 26 in "The Red Book" classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12064 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.

With or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

HOTEL MARSEILLES, Broadway, at 103d St.—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

I HAVE an attractive 8-room apartment in one of the best houses on the west side, Ardsley Hall, 92d St. and Central Park West; must be seen to be appreciated. See Superintendent, on premises, or telephone Mr. McNaught, 2590 Murray Hill.

IN first-class apartment house, completely furnished four-room apartment, Dyckman section near Broadway, second floor, all outside rooms; $50. Telephone St. Nicholas 2938.

NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)

HOTEL NOBLETON, 128 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

NINE ROOMS, 3 baths, on west side; very desirable neighborhood; no children; $400 four months. C 49 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, Between 114th and 115th.—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment, twelfth floor, 9 rooms and 3 baths; modern fireproof building; music room, drawing room, library, dining room connecting; ideal for entertaining; $325 month; less conditionally short or long lease. Private telephone, Morningside 672. Evans.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450, (Near 116th St.)—Handsomely, completely furnished seven rooms, two baths, sweeping view Hudson River and Palisades; immediate possession; will rent at sacrifice for remainder of Winter. Telephone 9043 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 90's.—Handsomely furnished 9-room corner apartment; immediate possession; 3 months, longer; particulars. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—7 rooms, completely furnished; 2 baths and extra lavatory; high-class. Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 79th.)—Living, bedroom, private bath, kitchenette; short lease. Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 330.—Beautifully furnished 6-room and music-room apartment.

SIX ROOMS, opposite Morningside Park, $100 monthly. Phone morning, evening, Cathedral 9487.

SUBLET two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished good taste; smart location. Plaza 4103.

Unfurnished—East Side.

35TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

56TH, 109-111 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Select studio apartments, one and two rooms; both large, light; efficient service; $75. Superintendent on premises or Fifth & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone 1732 Vanderbilt.

58TH ST., 48 East, southeast corner Madison Av.; 8 corner rooms; $900.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE. PHONE PLAZA 6958.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment; six rooms, two baths; private house.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story building, one 4-room apartment to sublease with open fireplace; $1,400. Apply on premises.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $35 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; six beautiful, large rooms and bath, only $60.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms 25x80. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

79TH, (Near Riverside.)—Sublet unfurnished, 9 months' lease, 6 rooms and maid quarters; $90 month. Schuyler 7114.

84TH, 15 WEST.—Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; immediate possession; $50.

141ST, 204-206 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 7 rooms, bath, $45; near L.

ATTENTION!—See apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12064 for help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 46.—Skylighted studio; bath. Call 9 to 12.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

I will pay $200 per month for a first-class, furnished, housekeeping apartment of about seven rooms for three months; family three adults; west side, not above 59th St.; east side, not above 70th St. Address Responsible, E 167 Times.

DESIRABLE 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, with kitchenette, restaurant in the building, for Winter or longer; between 59th and 100th Sts.; west side preferred. Write particulars to Chandler, 204 West 84th St.

NICELY FURNISHED two, three room, bath apartment wanted by young married couple; not over $50 month; west side preferred, below 116th St. Telephone Audubon 3980, Dunbar.

TWO-ROOM kitchenette furnished apartment wanted for three or four months, preferably Washington Square or Gramercy Park district, about $75. Phone Vanderbilt 3100.

Will sublet unfurnished three-room housekeeping elevator apartment, downtown, $50-$60. L 326 Times Downtown.

Wanted to rent, 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, modern; Washington Heights. Phone Madison Square 7237.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, steam-heated room; electricity; suitable two.

15TH, 114 EAST.—Two-room sunny suite; beautifully appointed; well heated; bath, telephone.

40TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 week

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	30c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Female.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR from caller; quick and accurate at figures; splendid opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. C. S. P., 223 Times Uptown.

FILE CLERK, thoroughly experienced, to assume charge filing of correspondence in office manufacturing firm out of town; state salary desired, nationality, and full particulars. M 66 Times.

GIRL wanted for mail department, large insurance company. Address, giving references and experience, to L 329 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS.
Stem makers and hand sealers-in experts can make $30 week with overtime and bonus. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

INSTRUCTOR in girls' school for shorthand and typewriting wanted; must be graduate of normal school or college; state system of shorthand and makes of machine with which familiar. Z 373 Times Annex.

MODELS.—Size, 16 or 18, for high-class coat and dress house; good salary; steady position. Weinstein & Drecher, 48 West 25th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, American; salary, $9 a week. Z 383 Times Annex.

OPERATOR wanted on Underwood bookkeeping machine, by wholesale dry goods house; must be familiar with daily proof and monthly trial balance. State age, references, and salary expected. D 270 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK, American, wanted by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; good opportunity for advancement; salary, $10. Z 385 Times Annex.

SALESLADIES, ambitious, widely acquainted; experience unnecessary; refined; permanent positions; $30 to $50 weekly; full or part time; commission. Room 810, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESLADIES.—Extra for Saturday; $2 day. Call today. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SALESWOMEN.
We require experienced and inexperienced saleswomen for our
BOOK,
STATIONERY,
HANDKERCHIEF,
AND PERFUMERY
departments; also girls for BARGAIN TABLES. Permanent positions to those that qualify. Apply to Superintendent.
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

STIFF HAT TRIMMERS.
Wanted, experienced stiff hat trimmers; steady work at good wages.
Apply A. Thetford,
KNOX HAT CO.,
601 Grand Av.,
Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate and rapid; for good position with manufacturing firm in small Grand about 100 miles from New York; state salary desired, nationality and parentage, and full particulars regarding self. M 83 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for permanent position, by a long-established concern; must be capable, have had two years' experience, and be at least 21 years; state age, race, school education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Z 363 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; $10 per week; chance for advancement. Apply 10 A. M., Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation, 500 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, state previous experience and salary expected. Z 396 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; one who understands the fire insurance business. J. K. Dorn, Miami, Fla.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK, American, wanted, by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary, $15; good opportunity for advancement. Z 388 Times Annex.

TYPIST wanted; must be rapid and have commercial experience. Address C. A. M., Post Office Box 1,806, city.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $15 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing business in six weeks; join the day and evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2961 Franklin.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATTS SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACTUARY.—Large life insurance company in Manila desires services of young man with actuarial experience; state qualifications and salary expected. L 330 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN wanted, capable of handling men on hand fabricated steel products. Foreman, 186 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, who thoroughly understands controlling accounts, for position with out-of-town manufacturing concern; promising future for good man; state fully your experience, salary desired, nationality, and parentage, also phone number, when replying. M 74 Times.

BOY.—An unusual opportunity for bright boy, willing and industrious, to advance into better position in growing concern; must be wide-awake and capable of learning office detail quickly. Syracuse Smelting Works, 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—Large publishers require the services of a boy to begin at the bottom and work up; excellent opportunity for right kind of boy; salary, $7 a week. Z 389 Times Annex.

BOY, 15-16 years of age, for office of a large mercantile house offering excellent opportunities. Apply to T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York City.

BOY, 16-18 years old, transportation company; salary $40 per month. Address J. W. J., P. O. Box 70, New York City.

BOYS wanted; good opportunity. Powers Reproduction Co., 304 West 42d.

BRIGHT BOY OF GOOD EDUCATION AND APPEARANCE WANTED IN THE OFFICE OF REAL ESTATE CORPORATION. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. L 336 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK, (American,) for general office work by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary $15; good opportunity for advancement. Z 392 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Factory cost and payroll clerk, (American,) wanted by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary $18 to start. Z 391 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, (American,) wanted by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary $60 per month. Z 394 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT for collection department; must be quick thinker, rapid worker, possess tact and ability to handle intelligently installment accounts with professional men; salary $25 per week to start. V 320 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANTS.
Several men of proved executive ability and experience in factory cost accounting for constructive and analytical work; satisfactory record in installing cost systems or as head of accounting, production or cost departments in manufacturing plants essential; state business experience fully, explaining kind of work done or position held with each concern; give references; all applications considered strictly confidential and no references investigated without permission. Please give phone number on application. V 289 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS FOR QUANTITY OR MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. L. M., 285 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
First class layout men, also first class detailers, experienced on automobile work. Apply to Mr. W. Taylor, Militor Corp., Bergen and Kearney Aves., Jersey City, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED AT ONCE WITH CHEMICAL AND ACID EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. Z 336 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN.
Attractive work at best rates for Tool Designers, Jig and Fixture men. U. S. Government work. Apply
REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY,
Boston Av.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced designers on automatic machines, tools, and fixtures. Apply Wednesday, American Machine and Foundry Co., 5,620 2d Av., Brooklyn.

DRAPERY CUTTER
required at once; experienced man to cut draperies and give estimates; permanent position and good salary. Apply by letter, stating experience and giving references, to H. B. Watson, Paine Furniture Co., Boston, Mass.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, for work in steel shipyard; recent technical graduate preferred. Apply T. C. Desmond & Co., 21 Nassau St., New York City.

ENVELOPE ADJUSTER on plunger type machine; must be first class, of long experience, able to furnish best references as to character and ability; steady position; good pay. F. B., 217 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS.
Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $30 a week. Call
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St.,
six blocks south of 14th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKER AND MODEL MAKERS.
HIGH-CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; 68 CENTS PER HOUR, WITH ADVANCEMENT. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

INSURANCE COMPANY, casualty lines, desire the services of experienced man to take charge of branch claim department; in replying give full particulars. V 317 Times Downtown.

JANITOR for four cold-water tenements; no furnaces; make small repairs; rent free; state age, number in family, references, and salary wanted. V 297 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE to take care of gentleman's apartment. Call, 4 to 6. Saturday afternoon, Symmons, 105 East 19th St.

LIFE INSURANCE CASHIER.
One who has had large experience and some executive ability; opportunity for advancement; state experience, salaries worked for, age, and salary desired. Address Large Office, V 258 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST, all-around, about 35 years old, having general repair shop experience preferred; age and experience. D 328 Times Downtown.

MAN, 30 to 35 years old, for purchasing department; excellent opportunity for one familiar with buying for machine shops; must have knowledge of placing shipments, &c.; write, detailing experience, and mention salary; reply held in strict confidence. D 299 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted, not subject to draft, for mail department, large insurance company. Address, giving references and experience, L 381 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Wanted, competent manager for twist drill manufacturing company; must be good executive. Address Room 1805, 30 Church St., giving fullest particulars as to ability and previous and present employment.

MECHANICAL INSPECTOR.
LEVEL HEADED.
TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE.
ABLE TO HANDLE MEN.
AMERICAN, EXEMPT.
$25 TO $35.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

MEN WANTED
BY LARGE MECHANICAL PRODUCTS CONCERN.
Good pay—Good working conditions.
Bill of Material Men.
Layout Men.
50 Draftsmen.
5 Cost Accountants.
Checkers—Detailers.
Mail your applications to
P. O. Box 11, Elizabeth, N. J.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced men needed at once.
Write or call
REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY,
Boston Av.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

OFFICE BOY capable of advancement; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. L 234 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY or office assistant, (American;) salary $9 a week. Z 395 Times Annex.

OPERATOR.—Wanted, by wholesale dry goods house, operator on Underwood bookkeeping machine; must be familiar with daily proof and monthly trial balance; state age, references, and salary expected. D 279 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK, (American,) wanted by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; good opportunity for advancement; salary $16. Z 393 Times Annex.

PATTERN CLERK, to take charge of patterns for concern manufacturing machinery; good opportunity for the right man; location near New York City; must be a hired pattern man and exempt from draft; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 379 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced on photographic passes. Address R. P., 211 Times Downtown.

PLANER HANDS.
CAPABLE OF OPERATING 72-INCH by 26-FOOT PLANERS ON GOVERNMENT WORK; PERMANENT POSITION, WITH GOOD WAGES, TO COMPETENT MEN.
APPLY OFFICE BUILDING,
BABCOX & WILCOX,
4TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.,
BAYONNE, N. J.

SALESMAN.—FIRST-CLASS CONVERTING WASH GOODS HOUSE NEEDS FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH LARGE RETAIL AND JOBBING TRADE; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, Z 372 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturer of highest grade gowns wants very capable salesman having close connection with high-grade stores and specialty shops; traveling unnecessary, but intimate acquaintance with offices required; unusual opportunity and big earning possibilities for right party on commission basis. M 79 Times.

SALESMAN
wanted for Middle West territory, New York department stores, and office trade; a popular line of ladies' silk underwear on commission basis; drawing will be considered; will also consider for the Western territory a man with a side line. M 86 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have immediate need for capable men to represent us in Eastern territory; opportunity for advancement; must be sober and intelligent men of proved selling ability; must come well recommended; drawing account against commission. K. C., 48 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men of good appearance and education for local and territorial exhibit work; integrity of character and business experience the chief requisite; splendid opportunity for advancement; commission basis and drawing account. Apply J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—A few live wire salesmen on commission, with a punch behind their conversation, to cover small and medium retail notion trade, city and vicinity; best snap fastener on the market. Apply Saturday, Room 1204, 1,182 Broadway.

SALESMEN, (6,) wanted; those calling on jewelry, leather, notion and art needlework departments, calling on jobbers and large department stores only; commission basis. Nathan A. Krischer, 18-19 University Place.

SALESMAN, silk underwear, popular-priced camisoles, and chemises; all territory open; good opportunity for right man desiring a good side line; commission. O 73 Times.

SALESMAN for high-grade leather goods line on commission for department store trade in and out of town; reliable house; must have experience; reference. M 91 Times.

SALESMAN worsted hand knitting yarn, having large established trade, can secure good opening on commission basis. Z 354 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted with good road experience and good following to sell dolls; salary or commission. Z 378 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, understands selling stock; to the right party Al commission will be paid. W 135 Times.

SHIRT HOUSE
desires capable executive with wide experience in every detail in shirt manufacturing to manage one of the largest shirt factories; excellent opportunity; state full particulars. M 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Preferably under 21 years of age. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, and salary desired at start. Address Mariner, L 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, experienced, rapid, and accurate; good penman; salary $12 a week to start. Call at once, Edmond Van Dyk Company, 310 Hudson St.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK, (American,) wanted by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary $15; good opportunity for advancement. Z 390 Times Annex.

TEACHER of English wanted to teach English to foreigners in a school of languages. Apply in own writing, stating age, birthplace, school from which graduated, lowest salary accepted, references, &c., to O 69 Times.

TOOLMAKER, experienced; shop near New York. Reply, stating age and previous places of employment, D 327 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER who can take complete charge of domestic and foreign railroad and steamship traffic; must be alert and thoroughly experienced; exceptional opportunity; state experience and salary. M 81 Times.

WANTED.
A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE WITH TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTABLISHED LAKE SHIPYARD WORKING ON NEW CONSTRUCTION AND DRY DOCK REPAIRS. REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY; DUTIES TO COMPRISE GENERAL SUPERVISION, ORGANIZATION, AND OFFICE. ATTRACTIVE SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR PROPER REQUIREMENTS. ADDRESS BY LETTER GIVING FULL DETAILS, SHIPYARD SUPERINTENDENT, Z 322 TIMES ANNEX.

WORK SHIRT CUTTER wanted; one who thoroughly understands the marking and machine cutting of work shirts; good, steady, all-year-around position to the right party, in Penna. city of 85,000 population. Apply, giving age, experience, married or single, and wages desired, to Box Z 374 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, with high school education, $8-$9 to start; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN
to make out shipping receipts and do general office work in warehouse; hours 7:30-5:45, Saturday 7:30-12.
$12 WEEKLY START.
ADVANCEMENT.
R. S., 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, of good education, high school preferred, previous business experience not necessary, living with parents, for importer's office; $9 per week to start; early encouragement. Address Coffee, V 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, age 18 to 24, good education, some knowledge electricity; reply, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected. V 321 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; new catalogue. Walworth Institute (founded 1863), Broadway at 72d St.

TEACHERS WANTED—Gentlemen; military drill, mathematics, Latin, history, English, Spanish, natural science, gymnastics, and athletics; all for first-class boarding schools. Apply to Mr. M. J. Young-Fulton, American and Foreign Teachers Agency, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; unrivaled employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Pabst Pure Extract Company of Reading, Penn., manufacturers of flavoring extracts, which are used by the soft drink manufacturers, confectionery manufacturers, and ice cream manufacturers, want an active and financially responsible business man to take our distributing agency for export business, as well as the City of New York; highest financial references required.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS.
Do you want to better your condition? Do you want an abundance of reliable American labor free from strike disturbances, cheap coal and gas for fuel, electricity for power, economic living conditions, good shipping facilities by rail and water, ample banking capital? You will find these at Parkersburg, West Virginia. Write to Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wanted, general manager for steel and iron jobbing warehouse; man with experience who has an established trade; one who is capable of taking full charge of buying and selling; only high-grade men need apply; an attractive proposition will be made to right man who will show profits. W. J., Box 250 Times Downtown.

Lithograph Company, old established and successful, desires to introduce new blood; for this purpose offers excellent opportunity to eligible parties to acquire an interest with future control assured; investment of $5,000 to $10,000 sufficient. Address Lithograph, L 388 Times Downtown.

Export house, with excellent connections both in this country and foreign markets, desires capital to extend its business; would be willing to take in a third partner, who has $25,000 to invest; excellent prospects; references exchanged. Address Export, X 201 Times Annex.

$1,000 names women mail-order buyers, $20. "Z.," Box 36, Station F.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Established, growing manufacturing business, selling the best trade, requires $35,000 additional capital to increase its output; a very exceptional opportunity for the right party, with services. Address E 163 Times.

Business Loans.

Private party wishes discount bills for small firms; charges reasonable. L 338 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

A complete showroom for sale very cheap; rug, chairs, and a mirror. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St., City.

Chinese satin bedspread, handsomely embroidered, heavy fringe, silk lined. Can be seen at 67 East 55th St.

Original Washington Irving sideboard. Can be seen at 67 East 55th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.
Dated New York, December 20, 1917.
JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Holmes, 1st Lt. C. D., to Chickamauga Park with 6th Inf.
Seiler, 1st Lt. R. A., and Wilson, 1st Lt. T., to Camp Doniphan.
Harrigan, 1st Lt. F. X., to Dorr Field.
Elliott, 1st Lt. L. A., previous orders revoked.
Rathbun, 1st Lt. G. L., hon. discharged.
Heidt, Capt. T. J., to Camp Doniphan, to examine command for mental and nervous diseases.
Gulick, Capt. J. D., and Lamar, 1st Lt. A. L., to Univ. of Penn. for tent duty, then to Kelly Field with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
O'Connor, 1st Lt. F. J., to Austin, with physical examining unit, Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Pierce, Lt. A. H., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for training.
Whittaker, Capt. H., and Edwards, 1st Lt. A. M., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Horne, 1st Lt. B. S., previous orders amended to read Evans, 1st Lt. R. M.

Following to Camp Bowie:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Denson, H. C.	Reynolds, F. D.
Harris, C. S.	Levy, R. L.

Horte, 1st Lt. B. S., hon. discharged.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 20, Phila.:

Eliason, Maj. E. L.
Baer, Capt. B. J., Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Birdsall, J. C.	Leavitt, F. H.
Clemens, E. L.	McIntyre, B. M.
Hopkinson, R. D.	Randall, A.

Upshaw, 1st Lt. C. B., Spencer, 1st Lt. H. R., and Thigpen, 1st Lt. H. G., previous orders revoked.
Cleff, 1st Lt. O., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Following to Camp Lewis:

Benedict, Capt. C. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, G. M.	Johnson, J. J.
Blackstone, B. P.	Liston, O.
Brown, W. E.	Thomas, W. H.

Macomber, Capt. D.; Forbes, Capt. H. H.; Beltran, Capt. B. R.; Beye, 1st Lt. H. L.; Chandler, 1st Lt. R. B., and Osgood, 1st Lt. H., to Base Hospital 116, N. Y. U.
Elting, Maj. A. W.; Gorham, Capt. L. W.; McMullen, Capt. C. G.; Graham, 1st Lt. C. F.; Edwards, 1st Lt. K. L., and Smith, 1st Lt. D. G., to Base Hosp. 33, at Albany.
Whitcomb, 1st Lt. O. J., to Columbus, N. M., as member of tuberculosis board.

Following to Newport News as members of tuberculosis board:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, W. N.	Calhoun, J. S.
Haldeman, J. H.	Herr, W. H.

King, 1st Lt. T. W., to home.

Following to Base Hosp. 1, N. Y.:

MAJORS.

McCoy, J. C.	Wallace, G. B.
Burdick, Capt. C. G.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Connery, J. E.	Maver, W. W.
Weeks, W. W.	Graefe, H.

Following to Minneapolis for duty with Base Hosp. 26:

Law, Maj. A. A.

CAPTAINS.

Fisher, C.	Mussey, R. D.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barron, M.	Rankin, F.
Bissell, W. W.	Smith, T. B.
Hayes, J. M.	Shelapska, T. L.
Moore, A. B.	

White, Maj. S. M.; Morrison, Capt. A. W., and Reed, Capt. C. A., to Univ. of Minn. with Base Hosp. 36.
Following to Univ. of Minn. with Base Hosp. 26:
Staley, Capt. J. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Beard, A. H.	Snodgrass, T. J.
Berkman, D. M.	Thomas, G. L.
Clark, G. McC.	Zimmermann, H. B.
Klingen, O. M.	

Following appointed Majors in M.R.C.:

CAPTAINS.

Crosbie, A. H.	Rugh, J. T.
Draper, G.	Barnett, J. H.
Burnham, A. C.	Evans, W. K.
Lawrence, J. G.	Vaux, C. J.
Culp, J. F.	High, D. La.
Hannon, B. C.	Bauman, N. H.
Loewy, I. D.	Raithel, G. H.
Merritt, E. A.	Howard, R. M.
Lawrence, J. G.	Stewart, P. H.
Murphy, J. A.	Traylor, C. A.
Anderson, G. W.	Hooker, R. S.
Chance, B. K.	Repman, H. J.
McFarland, C. H.	Van Campe, E.
Feury, N. F.	Caller, H. L.
Young, S. J.	Tait, Lt. C. H.
Mitchell, W. H.	Downs, J. M.
Gaskitt, H. R.	Kerr, E. K.
Stoll, H. F.	McBride, W. L.
Hanson, H.	Session, J. C.
Todd, M. L.	Hahn, Capt. E. B.
Halsey, R. H.	Lambert, S. E.
Marting, W. F.	Parker, H. C.
Rupp, F. A.	Shewbrooks, D. M.
Beer, E.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dammasch, F. H.	McDavid, J. T.
Lay, H. T.	

Largent, 1st Lt. B. F., to duty with Evac. Hosp. 6, at Camp Greenleaf.
Ferguson, 1st Lt. A. D., to Army Gen. Hosp. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Following to Camp Devens for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Burnet, B. S.	Graham, O. L.
Denehy, G. A.	Greenwell, T. W.
Dooling, H. C.	Macon, E. B.
Duggins, P. E.	Nylen, A. H.
Grady, H. W.	

Following to Base Hosp. 30 at Ft. Mason:

CAPTAINS.

Thomson, H. S.	Wood, N. P.
Ruggles, H. E.	Richards, C. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Falkoner, E. H.	Giles, C. R.
Best, E. J.	Woolsey, J. H.
Gibbons, R. C.	Washburn, N. W.
Transer, C. L.	Wright, H. W.
Smythe, H.	

Leck, 1st Lt. C. C., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Hoboken for temp. duty.
Woods, 1st Lt. L. C.; Johns, 1st Lt. L. J., and Linett, 1st Lt. J. M., previous orders revoked; to Camp Bowie.
Scott, 1st Lt. O. F., to Ft. Riley.
Townshend, 1st Lt. G. D., to Camp Greenleaf.
Funsch, 1st Lt. E. C., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Egeland, Capt. G. R., hon. discharged.
McCafferty, Capt. J. A., to Camp Sevier.

Following to Camp Cody:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fruth, V. J.	Sheehan, M. T.
Key, C. T.	Tierney, J. L.
McCord, H. E.	Jenkins, H. J.
Millhon, W. F.	

Smoot, 1st Lt. M. L., and McAnally, 1st Lt. W. J., hon. discharged.
McLain, 1st Lt. L. C., to Evac. Hosp. 7, Ft. Riley.
Bennett, 1st Lt. W. S., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Army Med. School.
Small, 1st Lt. V. R., to Camp Kearny.
Barney, 1st Lt. Q. H., to Camp Jackson.
May, 1st Lt. D. D., previous orders revoked.
Anderson, Capt. R., Van Wart, Capt. F. B.; Commiskey, Capt. L. J., and Munger, 1st Lt. A. D., to Base Hosp. No. 37 at Brooklyn.
Cutler, 1st Lt. R. R., to Camp Greene.
Tidd, 1st Lt. E. W., hon. discharged.
Yeakel, 1st Lt. E. L., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Thomson, Capt. A. N., to Camp Dix to combat disease.
Burnell, 1st Lt. G. C., to Camp Jackson.
Hoge, 1st Lt. S. F., to Camp Pike.
Holmes, 1st Lt. W. E., Jr., previous orders amended to read W. R.
Mackenzie, Capt. T. R., and Williams, 1st Lt. R. H., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Schwartz, 1st Lt. A. B., to Camp Funston, in Base Hosp.
Walker, Capt. J. R., hon. discharged.
Bock, 1st Lt. C. L., to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit I.
Powell, Capt. L. W., to Camp Lewis.
Dyer, 1st Lt. W. E., to Ft. McPherson.
Kuykendall, 1st Lt. L. C., hon. discharged.

Following appointed Capts. in M.R.C.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Norris, G. H.	Donan, D. C.
Speer, R.	Duffy, P. S.
Walker, J. D.	Elrod, S. B.
Anderson, P. V.	Foster, F. B.
Chronquist, A. P.	French, G. M.
Shockley, F. M.	Caston, J. O.
Strecker, E. A.	Gillogly, R. C.
Bower, A. G.	Goodfellow, B. T.
Finnoff, W. C.	Haller, C. P.
Stebbings, A. L.	Harrington, J. T.
Koefoot, T. H.	Haseltine, E. L.
Wolff, M.	Hicks, J. O.
Valentine, H. S.	Hockett, G. H.
Lindner, E. R.	Hon, A. W.
Baldridge, J. H.	Hoover, D. E.
Schurtz, E. K.	Hurst, L.
Allen, J. S.	Ireland, F. B.
Brown, J. M.	Ish, R. M.
Brush, H. L.	Kelly, A. H.
Casey, L. E.	Kelly, C. D.
Casseberr, H. A.	Kelly, F. J.
Cureton, B. F.	Levy, M. A.
Kirkman, J. H.	Little, W. G.
Morris, M. L.	Longbrake, G. A.
Scannell, D. D.	McCabe, V. V.
Janney, J. C.	McCarthy, A. E.
Brant, N. D.	McCoy, D. L.
Chulow, G. H.	McMillan, C.
Farris, F. S.	McDonald, C. D.
Farrow, M. A.	McKamy, J. W.
Foley, F. K.	McLean, E. McC.
Freeman, S. L.	Maercklein, L. R.
Jarrel, W. W.	Maloney, H.
McDonald, J. F.	Martin, H. G.
McKibbin, J. M.	Mitchell, C. A.
Martin, J. L.	Martin, W. B.
O'Connor, J. J.	Meals, R. C.
Roberts, G. M.	Merrifield, E.
Trotter, J. W.	Middleton, A. B.
MacCracken, W. P.	Mills, E. P.
Read, W. K.	Moore, A. A.
Bahn, A. C.	Morgan, T. W.
Bitner, E. H.	Moulton, E. A.
Mulherin, P. X.	Munson, H. G.
Brewer, W. C.	Abraham, V. R.
Pendleton, A. S.	Trotter, J. M.
Ray, D. P.	Bell, L. P.
Woodall, C. W.	Berkman, D. M.
Best, W. H.	Clark, W. T.
Blancard, W.	Eggers, H. E.
Heustis, J. W.	Gilbert, G. R.
Kane, E. O'N.	Howard, W. A.
Manning, W. J.	Pretts, W. W.
Simpson, R. S.	Smith, A. W.
Black, F. W.	Sprowl, F. G.
Hopkins, J. G.	Stephenson, R. M.
Hussey, R. G.	Stolz, H. R.
Ely, L.	Stough, C. F.
Haggard, F. A.	Werlich, R. E.
Kamble, A.	Whittaker, F. J.
Levy, L.	Wilkinson, S. V.
Price, N. R.	Wyatt, B. I.
Speir, R. C.	Anderson, O.
Bailey, R. A.	Bighler, A. L.
Bain, P. E.	Bell, H. Y.
Bernard, R. D.	Billington, C.
Betowski, P. E.	Bird, A. A.
Blakeslee, G. A.	Brown, A. L.
Bookhart, E. W.	Colling, L. S.
Brown, E. W.	Crismon, K. A.
Campbell, J. A.	Denny, M. J.
Casebeer, I. M.	Dewey, W.
Chapin, C. W.	Fine, H. M.
Chase, F. H.	Foster, H. E.
Chatlie, T. H.	Gardner, J. T.
Chedel, C. B.	Gouguet, L. J.
Church, O. C.	Grau, W. L.
Clarke, H. E.	Hatch, E. D.
Cline, C. L.	Hemstreet, H. H.
Conaway, J. C.	Henby, A. E.
Cooley, E. M.	Hill, R. C.
Cressman, R. G.	Hubbell, G. R.
Crosby, T. S.	Kellam, C. C.
Davenport, E.	Leisenring, M. L.
Davis, G. J.	Leonhardt, S. C.
Davis, E.	McCoy, A. D. S.
De Boer, W.	Mann, S. J.
De Crow, R. W.	Parkinson, J. H.
Dew, F. R.	Payne, W. H.
Dickinson, C. S.	Pratt, W. A.
	Rich, L. F.
	Rosenberg, A. H.
	Shelhorn, B. L.
	Stricker, F. D.
	White, E. W.
	Young, L. H.

Kaplan, 1st Lt. D. M., previous orders revoked.
Martin, Maj. E., to active duty as director of course of inst. in traumatic surgery and fractures at Phila.
Haley, 1st Lt. F. J., to Ft. Porter, with Hosp. Unit F.
Hall, 1st Lt. W. D., to Camp Logan.
Handwork, A. J. W., to Camp Cody.
Beard, 1st Lt. E. F., to Camp Custer.
Davis, 1st Lt. H. W., to Phila. Gen. Hosp. for training.
Hoyt, Capt. D. M., to Camp Devens.
Devine, 1st Lt. R. J., and Rigger, 1st Lt. L. O., to duty orders revoked.
King, 1st Lt. T. W., hon. discharged.
Dearth, Maj. W. A., to Allegheny Gen. Hosp., Pittsburgh.
Dobrin, 1st Lt. M., to Sig.C. School at Taylor Field.

Following to Camp Custer:

Knorr, Capt. L. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Athey, J. V.	Lee, C. E.
Corn, J. A.	Swango, O. R.
Fannin, F. A.	Steely, G. W.
Holmquist, A. J.	Sales, T.
Jacobs, W. J.	

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Baestick, F. W.	Osterhaus, E.
La Pina, F.	McCutcheon, W. C.
Meyer, L. B.	Hamilton, C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Allen, J. H.	Allison, E. E.
Shackleford, H. J.	Brown, O. R.
Bollbaugh, O. B.	Saurman, J. L.
Flynn, E. A.	Lazenby, A. D.
Fenton, A. A.	Skirball, J. J.
Butts, J. W.	Mahoney, A. W.
Lukens, P. J., Jr.	Rodaway, R. T.
Bernard, H.	Gittens, T. R.
Kennom, A. M.	Perkins, R. S.
Parcher, A. N.	Jackson, R. E.
Atkineon, L. W.	Faggart, G. H.
Ganley, A. J.	Murphy, F. G.
Cohen, M. A. I.	Leverton, R. L.
Garrett, D. L.	Lewis, F. W.
Thomsen, T. W.	Woodbury, H. C.
Howell, R. L.	Griffith, L. M

FOODSTUFFS FREED FOR STARVING FINNS

Hoover and War Trade Board Release About Ten Shiploads of Oats and Corn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Food Administration and the War Trade Board today released 40,000 tons, or about ten shiploads, of oats and corn to the starving people of Finland. As soon as Dr. Kaarle Ignatius, special commissioner for Finland, can get his ships loaded, the foodstuffs will be started to Sweden on the way to the Finns.

The Finnish people, according to Dr. Ignatius, are in a desperate condition. Ordinarily they raise only one-half of the foodstuffs that they consume. They import the other half from Russia chiefly. A July frost killed their entire crop last Summer, and the disorganisation of Russia made it impossible to obtain any Russian cereals. The Finnish Government, Dr. Ignatius says, has already paid $12,000,000 to Russia for grain which has never arrived in Finland, because the starving Russian people looted the trains before they reached the border.

For humane reasons, the Food Administration has released grain for Finland out of scanty stores that are more than needed by America's associates in the war, but the War Trade Board is sending one of its agents from Sweden to investigate conditions among the Finns and to make sure that America's assistance will not accrue to the benefit of Germany.

"By supporting Russia in the war," Dr. Ignatius says, "the Finns have been stripped of their raw materials of manufacture. Their industries have been disorganized in order to make munitions. Their finances have been impoverished by the payment of millions a year to the Russian Government and by the receipt of worthless paper rubles in payment for their goods. They have had no coal for three years, and have been burning wood."

Prints Paris Edition for Americans.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The London Daily Mail yesterday began the publication of an American edition from the offices of its Paris edition. The new edition will be for Americans in France and will carry special cables and a page of mail news.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LIBERAL REWARD. — DIAMOND DROP EARRING WITH SIX STONES; LOST DEC. 10, EITHER ON LACKAWANNA RAILROAD FROM MADISON, N. J., TO HOBOKEN, OR FROM THERE TO 33D ST. TUBE STATION, OR FROM THERE THROUGH 33D ST. TO WALDORF-ASTORIA. NOTIFY G. DAVIDSON, 217 BROADWAY.

LOST—Brown skunk muff, pillow shape, lined with brown satin, in Saks' store, Tuesday; suitable reward if returned. W. B. Alexander, 51 Front St., New York City.

LOST.—Saturday, near Grand Central Station, lady's bag containing gold watch and Hero Land tickets, etc. Cashier Rits-Carlton. Good reward.

LOST.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 53d St., East, between Park and Lexington Avs., or in taxicab, a diamond and onyx flexible bracelet; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th. .

LOST.—Wednesday noon, in Central Park, Kelly-Springfield tire, 35x5, on rim. Liberal reward if returned to A. M. Chapman, 2,311 Broadway.

LOST.—Black lynx muff, Tuesday afternoon, on Madison Av. northbound car or leaving car, between 59th St. and 30 East 60th. Communicate Tracy, 100 East 17th.

LOST.—In Brooklyn, 32 by 4 wire automobile wheel, with tire mounted; reward if returned. W. A. Mark, 1,735 West 12th St., Brooklyn. Phone 3591 Bath Beach.

LOST.—Bill-roll containing money, between 69th St. and Bleecker St., East; finder please notify H. Pretsfeld, 644 Broadway, phone 5061 Spring; liberal reward.

LOST.—Friday afternoon, 411 5th Av., 38th, and 244 Madison Av., $21; will finder kindly report to American Red Cross Headquarters, 244 Madison Av. Van 1000?

LOST.—Silver bar pin, with five diamonds set in platinum; liberal reward. M. C. Cleveland, 55 Liberty St. Phone Cortlandt [illegible].

LOST.—Dec. 17, from Madison Av. Exchange, motorman's dressing gown; reward if returned 577 Madison Av.; no questions asked.

LOST.—Kolinsky muff, melon shaped, Thursday, in taxicab, McAlpin to 10 West 61st. Reward. Mrs. Hurlmann, 10 West 61st St.

LOST.—Mink muff, Hudson tube car or 6th Av. elevated from Cortlandt St.; reward. Return 293 Webster Av., Jersey City.

LOST.—Dec. 17, from Madison Av. Exchange, motor dressing gown; reward if returned 577 Madison Av.; no questions asked.

LOST.—4 tickets to Carnegie Hall for Jan. 1, afternoon. Kindly return to H. Browndorff, 299 Broadway.

LOST.—Small gray striped purse, near 79th St. and Broadway, containing gold piece and bills, &c.; reward. M 95 Times.

LOST.—Gentleman's diamond ring, Tuesday; liberal reward. Return to F. A. Koch & Co., 524 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—Pointed silver fox scarf, between 72d and 86th, on Monday afternoon. Reward, return to 121 West 86th.

LOST.—Gold seal ring, design 2 fish, 4 crosses; ring, sapphire, 2 diamonds; rewards $10, $25. Salm, 405 Park Av.

LOST—Dec. 17, in, near subway, lady's gold watch, key-winder; heirloom; reward. Shaver, phone Fordham 3186.

LOST.—Left in taxi, 33d St.; small black lizard bag. Return Holland House; reward: F. A. Johnson.

LOST.—Taxi driver who found cane, silver bird handle, phone Stuyvesant 642. Reward.

LOST.—Topaz brooch; large, old fashioned; reward. 305 West 98th. Tel. Riverside 6100.

LOST.—Wednesday, Dec. 19, skunk muff. Notify Waite, 419 West 119th St.; reward.

$2,000 REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED. If the person who found diamond rings in ladies' room at the Ritz-Carlton Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 4, will phone Cortlandt 8161 she will learn something to her advantage.

$25 REWARD.—Dec. 15, gold link bracelet, diamonds, and sapphires, Plymouth Theatre or Biltmore ballroom, 19th floor. Communicate with Mrs. E. S. Mendelson, 130 West 57th.

$200 REWARD.

For earring, black pearl, surmounted by diamonds, lost Thursday evening in or near Globe Theatre. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$200 REWARD.

LOST.—Diamond marquise ring, about Dec. 9; gold setting. L. T. P., Apt. 22, 146 East 49th. Murray Hill 873. No questions.

$25 REWARD.—Diamond solitaire ring, ring signet ring, "F. A. S." ladies' room, Savoy Theatre. If found notify manager.

$100 REWARD

for return of young German police sheepdog; lost from 826 West 89th, Thursday, Dec. 13. Charles Elliot Warren.

REWARD.—Tuesday, billfold, $30, 6th Av., 56th and Bloomingdale's. E. D. Heaney, 522 6th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—Sable cape. Inquire after 7 P. M., Rapt, 346 West 71st St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Young German police sheepdog, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 326 West 89th St.; substantial reward to finder. Major Charles Elliott Warren, at above address.

LOST.—White collie dog, brown markings, one eye white. D. C. Imboden, 1,013 Lexington Av. Reward. 1867 Rhinelander.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
11—" Name for the Christmas Gift."
8—" Bethlehem's Wonderful Story."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. SAMUEL G. NEIL.
11 A. M.—" A New Starting Point in the World's History." 8 P. M.—" Religion of Cheerfulness." Special Christmas Music.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—" The World When Christ Came."
8—" A Christless Christmas."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 33d. Dr. OSCAR HATWOOD, Pastor.
10:45 A. M.—" Mary the Silent."
7:45 P. M.—" Christmas Turbulence."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. George N. Sage, Leader Men's Class, 9:40. Young Men cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
DR. HALDEMAN WILL PREACH MORNING AND EVENING.
11 A. M.—" THE PREPARED BODY: OR, WHY JESUS CHRIST WAS BORN INTO THE WORLD OF A WOMAN." (A CHRISTMAS SERMON.)
8 P. M.—" IS GENTILE RULERSHIP OF THE WORLD DRAWING TO AN END? ARE THE JEWS TO GO BACK TO PALESTINE AND BECOME THE HEAD OF THE GENTILE NATIONS? IS OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST COMING TO BE THEIR KING AND REIGN OVER THEM FROM JESUSALEM AS THE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD?"

This is a sermon every Jew who loves Palestine should hear. Jews cordially invited.

Friday night, Dec. 28, 8 o'clock: "The Book of the Blood. The Oil for the Light."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square, South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, } Ministers. Rev. P. W. LAWSON, }
Mr. Petty preaches, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST., C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Music by Quartette and Chorus. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 East 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVE., BET. 126TH & 127TH STS. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL
11 A. M.—Annual Christmas Sermon.
5 P. M.—Special Christmas Service.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—The Angel Said, " Fear Not."
8 P. M.—Musicale, " Christmas Carols."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 178th St. & Ft. Washington Av. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,985 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—" The World When Christ Came."
8—" A Christless Christmas."

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., between Bedford and Franklin Avs., (take Fulton St. L or surface to Franklin Av.)—Pastor, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D. 11 A. M., Rev. Charles A. Ross will preach. 7:45 P. M., Christmas Cantata, "The Little Lord Jesus," under direction of Dr. Harry Rowe Shelley, Organist.

Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway, near 76th St.
Rev. A. C. McGiffert, Jr., preaches, 11 A. M.

NORTH CONGREGATIONAL, Willis Av. and 143d.—Dr. WILLIAM KEPHART, Pastor. Special Christmas services at 10:45 and 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS (Deems Memorial) 209 West 57th St. Rev PAUL MANSFIELD SPENCER, 11 & 8

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor.
CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 11—" Where Christmas Is Real." 8—Short Sermon. " Bethlehem," by Quartet.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject, " CHRIST AND CHRISTMAS."
Wednesday evening Bible talks discontinued until the second Wednesday in January.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

CHILDREN'S SUNDAY.
11 A. M., Address to the Children by DR. JOHN ELLIOTT.
Children and their parents are welcome to this meeting. A male quartet from the Clef Club will sing plantation Christmas Songs.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Corner 7th Av. and 128th St. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Minister.
Sunday, 11 A. M., 4 P. M., and 8 P. M. Mr. HERBERT BOOTH closes his Gospel Campaign.
Thursday, 8 P. M.—Mid-Week Bible Study.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., of Amherst College. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. at 76th St.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN,
Saturday morning, (Sermon,) 10:30; Sunday morning at 11,
" THE JEWISH SOUL ON TRIAL."

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:30. PRESENTATION TENTH ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO DR. WISE. HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU WILL PRESIDE. SPEAKERS: HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS, RABBI LOUIS GROSSMAN, DR. WISE AND OTHERS. ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mount Morris Theatre, Sunday morning.—Hon. F. C. Hicks, who returned from Europe last week: " The War Conditions at Europe's Front."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on " Egoism and Altruism." All Welcome.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 93d Street and Broadway, Pastor-elect Rev. A. Steimle, D. D. Anniversary services at 11 A. M. Sunday School Christmas service at 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. Sunday School Christmas Service, 7:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

FORDHAM, Marion Av. and Fordham Road. Dr. ARTHUR TOMPSON, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Traditional Christmas Carols, 6-8 Side M. Yuletide Social Hour. Soldiers and Sailors specially invited.

Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. and 7th Av. Rev. J. W. Chaney, B. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—CHRISTMAS SERVICE. 7:45 P. M.—" God and Man in the Alps." Special Christmas music.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., Columbus Av. ALLAN MacROSSIE, Minister. 11 A. M.—" Christmas and the Soldier." 8 P. M.—" Christmas Eve in France."

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St. REV. CHESTER C. MARSHALL, Pastor. 11 A. M.—" God's Providence at Bethlehem," Pastor; Miss Fischer String Quartet; Miss Grace Niemann, harpist; 2 vested choirs. 4 P. M.—Service of Antique Christmas Carols; Great Augmented Chorus Choir, Franz Kaltenborn String Quartet; Mrs. Annie Louise David, Premiere Harpist; Mr. J. Fletcher Shera, Director of Music.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 90th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11—Christmas Sermon by the Pastor. 8—" The Christ That Is to Be." Christmas music at both services.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. CHRISTMAS SERVICES. Preaching by Rev. FIELDS HERMANCE.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Sermon, " The Visit of the Wise Men."
8 P. M.—Sermon, " The Song of the Angels."—CHRISTMAS MUSIC.
Soldiers and sailors are cordially invited.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E., 137 W. 4th. Rev. SHERIDAN BELL, Pastor.
11 A. M.—" Shall Christ Stay in the World?" OPEN HOUSE from 3 to 7 P. M. Christmas Services by the Sunday-school at 8 P. M.

WOODYCREST, 166th St. & Woodycrest Av. Rev. WALTER S. MAGGS, Pastor.
11 & 8. Christmas services. Special music.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Ave. Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Sunday School, Christmas Service 10 A. M. Service 11 A. M.
The Pastor will preach, subject: " THE GREATEST LOVE OF ALL." Christmas Day. Special Service of Song and Praise, 11 A. M.

NEW THOUGHT.

ADVANCED SCIENCE.
God Bless You!
Wishing You A Merry Christmas.
Sunday Mornings at 11:15 with CHARLES CHARTERS
Subject:
"THE YULETIDE OF YOUR OPULENCE IS BETHLEHEM'S STAR."
(Practical—Helpful—Productive)
Soloist: WALDO E. CAPRON, tenor.
Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.
You will be heartily welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE.
Sunday, 11:15—Subject: " No Greater Gift. The Christmas Sacrament of Giving. The Value of Christmas in Offering a Symbol of Unselfishness." Music by Jacques H. Greenberg, Concertmaster and Soloist of Hasay Natay's Biltmore Symphony Orchestra. Oscar John, Pianist. All are welcome.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST.
Sunday, 11 A. M.—Miss Mary Allen.
Sunday, 4 P. M.—Mrs. C. C. Stoiber.
Sunday, 5:15 P. M.—Christmas Rally. Mary E. T. Chapin, James Porter Mills, and others. Good music.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Miss Mary Allen.
Thursday, 3 P. M.—Healing Service, Miss Mary Allen.
Friday, 8 P. M.—Class in Self Mastery, Mrs. Maud Pratt Messner.

MRS. ANNIE RIX MILITZ, Founder
University of Christ, Los Angeles, Cal. Park Av. Hotel, six week, (extension.) Course beginning Jan. 7.—Normal Training for Teachers; also department for beginners. All welcome to apply, Secretary, Miss Florence Miriam Johnson, inclosing stamp for details.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West, 11:15—Subject, " What's the Use Going Without the Comforts of Life?"

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Classes in Metaphysical Healing and the Science of Being. Collection.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. Free Lecture at Cort Theatre, 48th St., east of Broadway, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors open at 3:30.
Mrs. Behrend will explain how she knows that "YOUR MIND IS THE SON OF GOD."
Also, how to make this fact of being a fact of consciousness, whereby each mind may open at will the flood gates of Love, Power and Health.
Free Classes every morning at 11, beginning January 2d, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway, Apartment 1110.
All Instruction by Mrs. Behrend.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 73d. Mrs. Van Marter, 11. Subject: "THE TRUE CHRIST CONSCIOUSNESS." 8—Miss Katharine Eggleston, Speaker. "YOUR HEART'S DESIRE."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4. Special Christmas music, instrumental and choral, at both services.
CHRISTMAS DAY at 11 o'clock, Carol Service, Dr. Merrill will preach.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Christmas) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister. Dr. Buchanan will preach a Christmas sermon at 11 A. M. and a Service of Christmas carols and songs at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR, 4:30 P. M., Rev. Hugh Black, D. D. Special Christmas Music and Christmas Sermon by the Pastor.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Christmas Day Services in the Church at 11 o'clock. Dr. Jowett will preach. Special Music. Christmas Offering for the Poor. The Mid-Week Service will be omitted.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th St. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D. 11 A. M.—Christmas Sermon and Carols. 8 P. M.—Oratorio, " THE MESSIAH."

Fort George Presbyterian Church, 564 West 185th St. Christmas Sermons and Music, 11 and 8. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MUSIC. 8 P. M.—" A Significant Victory — Jerusalem."—SERMON BY DR. MARTIN.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Christmas Sermons and Music at both Services 8 P. M., Choir and String Quartet.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 121d St. and Mount Morris Park West. 11 and 8. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

AN INTERNATIONAL CHRISTMAS SERVICE sung in ENGLISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, RUSSIAN, and HUNGARIAN will be held at the LABOR TEMPLE, 14th St. and 2d Av., Sunday evening at 7:45.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30 P. M.—Rev. THOMAS F. CARTER. CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICE AT 11 A. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. E. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Christmas music beginning 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.—Violin, 'Cello, Harp, and Organ.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 325 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Dr. Mackay.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—Special Service of Christmas. Anthems and Carols.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. Robert Watson, Minister, preaches, 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St. Ministers: { George Alexander, 11 A. M. Thomas Guthrie Spears, 8 P. M.
Monday, 8 P. M.—Christmas Eve Service.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam Av., Corner 105th.—Dr. Kelgwin preaches. 11—Christmas Sermon. 8—Children's Tableau. 8—Handel's " Messiah;" large chorus.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Professor Dickinson S. Miller.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. George William Douglas.
Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
Christmas Day—8 A. M., 11 A. M., (preacher, Bishop Greer,) 5 P. M.
Soldiers and sailors especially invited to Cathedral services.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector).11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas) ..4 P. M.
CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICES.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Holy Communion & Sermon, (Rector).11 A. M.
Evening Prayer ..... 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th Street.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—" The Soul's Peace." (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Oratorio, " Messiah." Handel.
8 P. M.—" Stay-at-Homes and the Vote," (Rector.) With " Sociable" at 9 P. M.
Christmas Day Services at 9 and 11.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 251 W. 43d St., bet. Broadway and 8th Av. The Rev. Dr. STERN at 11 A. M.
SUNDAY NIGHT FORUM at 8. Bishop COURTNEY on the Halifax Disaster.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rector,) 4, 8 P. M., (Rev. John Acworth.)
POPULAR VESPERS at 4, including Harp Solo, "Reverie," by Thomas; "Priere," violin, 'cello, and harp, by Oeschlagle; "Blessed Is He That Cometh," by Gotnod. HARP, 'CELLO, VIOLIN, ORGAN, 11 and 4.

CHRISTMAS EVE. MIDNIGHT COMMUNION SERVICES. "Pastoral Symphony," from the "Messiah," "Hallelujah Chorus," Handel; "Silent Night;" "Wonderful Night."

CHRISTMAS DAY, 7:30, 10, 11 (Rector.) Parker's Communion Service in E; Anthem, "Sing This Happy Morn," by Fletcher; "Festival March," by Rassmestein.
String Quartette with usual instruments at midnight and 11.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.
Sunday, 8, 10:15, and 11 (the Rector.)
8 P. M., Stereopticon Lecture.

Christmas Eve, 8:30, Carol Service.
Christmas Day services, 6:30, 8, and 11.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service & Sermon, (Rector) .....11 A. M.
Later Evensong, (Rev. W. A. Smith).8 P. M.
Daily Services, 9 A. M. and 12:30 Noon.
Christmas Day, 8, 11 (The Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Av., and 35th St.
The Rev. Arthur Ketchum, Acting Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Acting Rector); 7:30 P. M., Advent Mission Service; Hymn singing and short address.
CHRISTMAS EVE—7 P. M., Children's Festival; 9 P. M., Preparation for Holy Communion.
CHRISTMAS DAY—6:30 A. M., Holy Communion, with carols; 8 A. M., Holy Communion, plain; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev. Herbert Shipman, B. D., Rector, Chaplain 104th U. S. Field Artillery.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon; Preacher, Rev. GEORGE WM. DOUGLAS, D. D.
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. E. E. Matthews, Assistant Minister.
CHRISTMAS DAY:
7 and 8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Sermon, Holy Communion; Preacher, The Right Rev. CHARLES S. BURCH, D.D.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rector.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen.

CHRISTMAS DAY.
7:30 A. M.—Christmas Matins.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Festival Service and Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D. 4 P. M.—CHORAL EVENSONG.
Address by Dr. BRIDGES.
SPECIAL MUSIC, VIOLIN, ORGAN.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
8, 10, and 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. BRIDGES.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St. Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. Services: Sunday, 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11 A. M. Popular Vespers 4 P. M. Choral Evensong 8 P. M. Daily 7:30 and 10 A. M.
Christmas Eve, 4 P. M., Feast of Lights and procession to grave of Clement C. Moore and Alfred Tennyson Dickens.
Christmas Day, 7 (full choir) and 8:45. Holy Communion; 10:30, Festival Service and Holy Communion.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St. (W. 208th) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion; 9:45 Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Christmas Day, Morning Prayer at 11 A. M.

ST. AGNES' CHAPEL, Trinity Parish, West 92d St., near Columbus Av. The Rev. W. W. BELLINGER, D. D., Vicar. Services at 7:30, 9, 10, 11, 2:45, 4, 8.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
6:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:45 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon (the Vicar).
8:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer.

ST. ANN'S, ST. ANN'S AV. AND 140TH ST. REV. HAROLD G. WILLIS, Rector.
Christmas Day, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10:30 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon, Rector.

ST. ANDREW'S, Oldest Episcopal Church in Harlem, FIFTH AVE. AND 127TH ST., Rev. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR.
Sunday 5-11—DR. CARSTENSEN on "THE WRESTLERS." AT 4 P. M. 40 VOICES. MALE CHOIR SING ANCIENT AND MODERN CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
Services 8 and 11. Rector preaches.

ST. ANN'S-ON-THE-HEIGHTS, Clinton and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
Services at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. The Rev. Leighton Parks will preach.
2:45 P. M.—Children's Christmas Festival.
4:00 P. M.—Christmas Carol Service by the Choir of St. Bartholomew's Church.

Intercession for Those at War Daily from 12 to 12:10.

SERVICES CHRISTMAS DAY.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks will preach.
EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 41 Est. 27e. Services divins le dimanche matin a 10:30.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., East of 3d Av. All Seats Free.
KARL REILAND, Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES
8, 11, (Rector preaches,) and 8.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
7 and 10:30 A. M., (Rector.)

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M.; 11 A. M. (Rector); 8 P. M. (Rev. J. M. Neifert.)
CHRISTMAS DAY:
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion (Rector).

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St.
Christmas Eve: Carol Service, 11 P. M.: Midnight Celebration of the Holy Communion at 11:30 P. M. Christmas Day: Holy Communion, 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 10:30 A. M. Sunday School Entertainment in Parish Hall, Thursday, Dec. 27, 3 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St., west of 2d Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11—Sermon by Rector, " How God Begets Himself."

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.
CHRISTMAS DAY—First Solemn Vespers, (Dec. 24,) 5 P. M. Low Masses, 6:30, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Second Solemn Vespers, 5.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Cantata, Handel's " Messiah."
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion with Choir.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 A. M.
10:30—SERMON, (RECTOR.) Stainer's Mass.
4:00—PROCESSION, CHORAL EVENSONG.
8 P. M.—SERMON and LITANY.
Christmas Day—MIDNIGHT and 7, 8, 9, 11, 5.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Lenox Av. and 122d St. H. P. NICHOLS, Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Mr. King.)
CHRISTMAS DAY.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M.—Festival Morning Prayer, Holy Communion.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., Near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; 3:15 P. M., Children's Service; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer. Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy

Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cold Sunday and Monday; northwest winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 15.

Section 1

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,883. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1917.—84 PAGES, In Nine Sections. Including Picture and Magazine Sections in Rotogravure. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York / Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

GERMAN PLAN TO INVITE ALL TO TALK PEACE

Suggested to Russian Delegates That Both Sides Take Such Action.

TROTZKY DEFIES KAISER

If Forced to Accept Bad Terms It Will Be to Rise with German People.

BOLSHEVIKI'S FOES ACTIVE

Cossack Movement Is Progressing and Ukrainians' Efforts Are Broadening.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 20, (Delayed dispatch to The London Times.)—A report from Brest Litovsk says the German representatives have declared it desirable from principles that all the belligerents should participate in the peace negotiations.

It, accordingly, has been decided that both sides should proceed to invite France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States to send delegates to take part in the pourparlers.

The Germans consider it necessary to know the replies of the Allies before opening formal negotiations. They are disposed to accept the principle of "no annexations or indemnities," but they have made express reservations with regard to the right of nationalities to dispose of themselves.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Growing discord in Russia and an apparent increase of the opposition to the Bolsheviki in their peace program are indicated in fragmentary dispatches from Petrograd.

The report is reiterated that the Russian delegation to the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk has been recalled because the Germans would not accept the Russian terms. The Daily Mail's correspondent in Petrograd makes this statement in a dispatch, filed on Thursday and just received.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, in addressing the Council of Soldiers and Workmen, is quoted by a Petrograd dispatch as asserting that, if the German Emperor offered "offensive" peace terms, the Russians would fight against it.

"We did not overthrow Czarism to kneel before the Kaiser," he cried. He went on:

"But, if through our exhaustion we had to accept the Kaiser's terms, we would do so to rise with the German people against German militarism."

The Socialistic Austrian prisoners in the Ukraine have petitioned Leon Trotzky, Bolshevil Foreign Minister, not to make a separate peace with Germany. They assert that Germany, unwilling to recognize the self-definition of nations, would keep Austro-Hungary under the imperialistic yolk.

Forced Into Peace, Says Borovsky.

A dispatch to The Daily News from its Stockholm correspondent carries an interview with M. Borovsky, who is conducting all the business of the Russian Legation at his offices in the Swedish capital, although M. Gulkevitch remains in possession of the Russian Legation Building. M. Borovsky said that Russia was compelled to make peace, as she was not in a condition to continue the war, and it was for Russia's allies to choose whether peace should be separate or general.

"We recognize that a separate peace would be bad for Democracy throughout Europe and especially so in Russia," M. Borovsky stated. "We fear that Germany, dealing first with Russia and afterward with the Allies, would be able to get better terms.

"Moreover, a separate peace in the absence of a revolutionary movement in Germany, would only benefit the Pan German and military classes in Germany. The Allies, by opposing a peace, are forcing Russia into a separate peace, and also forcing her into a position of dependence on Germany. If the views of the British Labor Party were shared by the British Government, Russia would not be faced by this danger. Our quarrel is with the British Government for clinging obstinately to its desire to defeat and destroy Germany, thereby postponing a democratic peace and forcing Russia into her present position."

M. Borovsky admitted that the Bolshevist rule could not last because the peasants, although now supporting it, will not always support it.

"But we hope, while we hold power, to do what will insure the realization of socialistic reforms which our successors will be unable to abolish." M. Borovsky said in conclusion: "Further, we have demonstrated once for all the possibility of the working classes having their own government in the very teeth of the classes opposed to them."

The Bolshevist authorities are making an effort to restore amicable relations with the provinces which have declared themselves independent. Delegates are being sent to the Ukraine, to Kuban, in Transcaucasia, to Siberia and elsewhere to lay before the soldiers and workmen and peasant bodies the aims of the Petrograd Commissioners.

Meanwhile there seems to be no weakening of the Cossack movement. The resignation of General Kaledine and his associates in the military government of the Cossacks is reported in a Petrograd dispatch to The Times, the purpose of this move being, it is said,

Continued on Page Three.

TO HAVE COAL.
Readers your Local Consulting Engineer, Thos. A. Morrison, 8 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.—Adv.

Fire in Big Krupp Plant Causes Serious Damage

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from the frontier to the Telegraaf says it is learned from Dutch workmen that an explosion occurred in the electric power station at the Krupp plant in Essen, owing to a short circuit. The building is reported to have been damaged seriously.

The plant at Essen, the main establishment of the Krupps, the largest manufacturers in Germany of arms and munitions, employed about 30,000 men before the war. It has been expanded greatly during the war. Facts relating to its present size and the number of workmen are kept secret by the German Government. It was reported unofficially in October of last year that about 70,000 persons, including several thousand women, were at work there, and that 20,000 were to be added to the force.

DEPUTIES VOTE FOR TRIAL OF CAILLAUX

By 417 to 2 the French Chamber Suspends Immunity of the Ex-Premier.

HE AFFIRMS HIS INNOCENCE

His Explanation of the Action That Caused Suspicion Is Heard in Silence.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—By a vote of 417 to 2 the Chamber of Deputies late today adopted a resolution depriving Deputy and former Premier Joseph Caillaux of Parliamentary immunity in the accusations made against him of alleged treasonable dealings with the enemy. A similar resolution in regard to Deputy Louis Loustalot was adopted with a show of hands by the Chamber.

This action followed a long speech by the former Premier before a crowded chamber and thronged galleries when he defended himself against the charges and demanded that his case be brought to trial.

The proceedings in the Chamber had excited intense public interest. Throughout groups of men and women were waiting in the freezing atmosphere outside early in the morning for the doors of the Chamber to open. These were the fortunate ticket-holders, while at a greater distance were many loiterers, who were kept off by the gendarmes.

The galleries of the Chamber were filled long before 9 o'clock, the occupants in animated conversation, looking down upon the vacant floor of the House, where a dozen seats in various parts of the Chamber were covered with wreaths and flowers in honor of former occupants who had fallen in the war.

Almost all the other seats were occupied when President Deschanel's bell rang and M. Paisant, for the investigating committee, rose to explain its findings. He asked the Deputies to attend with due respect to the impending discussion at a moment critical to the nation.

M. Caillaux entered at this juncture, carrying a bundle of letters and documents.

Deputy Loustalot was heard reading a brief declaration in a tremulous voice, expressing his indignation at being accused of complicity in treasonable transactions.

Caillaux Makes His Defense.

M. Caillaux then rose and said:

"I will reply to the accusations of which I am the object, with as much reserve and as much self-control as possible."

M. Caillaux began rather nervously, in a low, conversational tone, and was interrupted by cries of "Louder, louder," from the Socialist benches, while the Centre and Right maintained absolute silence throughout. Consulting the mass of documents spread out before him, the ex-Premier took up point by point the Military Governor's letters and ridiculed the inferences drawn from some of them. He denied the exactitude of other points, becoming more and more emphatic and vehement as he proceeded.

Premier Clemenceau, from the Government bench, listened impassively and with close attention to every word, looking the speaker straight in the eyes when asked to remember a former occasion when he (Clemenceau) was in a similar situation.

"I am not accused of betraying my country for money, but for ambition," the former Premier remarked, and then added with emphasis: "Never have I tried, directly or indirectly, to come into contact with our enemies. Never have I used subterranean paths to succeed in a foreign policy.

"I have always, to the full measure of my powers, served my country. The only reproach any one could make to me is that I have been too reserved."

The Chamber listened in absolute silence while M. Caillaux reviewed his various relationships which have been regarded by his accusers as suspicious. He denied having sent Bolo Pacha abroad or that he had anything to do with Bolo's seeking of funds in the United States to buy The Journal.

As for the Bonnet Rouge, that was a political affair, he asserted. Then he entered into further explanations. In regard to the Foreign Office documents bearing on his visit to Rome, the ex-Premier said:

"That was altogether a question of policy. One must remember that certain of our Ambassadors frequent circles of high aristocracy, and all high aristocracies are not entirely on the side of the Allies."

M. Caillaux asserted that he had been isolated during the war and had been the object of persecution, and that the present action was the result of a conspiracy among persons that were opposed to his policy before the war and were afraid that he would continue it after the war.

Sought to Reclaim Alsace.

It was not true, he asserted, that he had favored an alliance with Germany before the war. His policy was to re-

Continued on Page Five.

HOTEL SEVILLE, Fifth Av. & 29th St.—Beautifully painted Suites, Single Rooms, Unobtainable Elsewhere at Same Rates.—Adv.

CHIEF FLYNN QUITS SECRET SERVICE; MAY HEAD POLICE

Resignation Thought to Indicate That He Has Accepted Offer from Hylan.

LEAVES ON DECEMBER 31

Whitman Asks Mayor-Elect to Appoint His Publicity Agent to the Tax Board.

RALPH FOLKS MAY LAND JOB

Judge Hylan, in Planning School Needs, Expects to Reduce Part-Time Classes.

Reports that William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, would become head of the Police Department under the Hylan administration grew into a probability last night when Chief Flynn authorized the statement that he would retire from his present position in the service of the Federal Government on Dec. 31.

Chief Flynn, it was learned, sent his resignation to take effect at the end of the present year to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo more than a month ago, but was asked to reconsider it. Last night, at the Hotel Astor, Mr. Flynn verified the report and said that he had definitely determined to retire.

According to Chief Flynn, his resolve grew out of advice from his physician that he was badly in need of a rest. He said that for six years he had been constantly at work without a vacation, and that since the beginning of the European war, and more especially since the United States became one of the belligerents, his duties had been particularly arduous. He had been connected with the United States Secret Service for more than twenty-two years.

Feels He Has Been Hampered.

A friend of the retiring Secret Service Chief said last night that it had been known for some time to friends of Chief Flynn that he felt he had been hampered in his work of running down dangerous enemy aliens by lack of support and actual interference on the part of officials at Washington.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan declined to say yesterday whether he would appoint Chief Flynn head of the Police Department, as a result of the conference he had with the Secret Service Chief on Friday evening. Chief Flynn also declined to discuss the conference. But among persons close to Judge Hylan, there is a growing belief that Chief Flynn could have the Police Commissionership by signifying his willingness to accept it. It is understood he is to have another talk with Mayor-elect Hylan within a few days.

"I cannot either deny or affirm the reports regarding my talk with Judge Hylan," said Mr. Flynn last night. "The conference was at his request. I am not seeking the Police Commissionership. I have been in harness now continually for nearly thirty years and I need a rest more than anything else. It is true that the Police Department of New Yorw City has played an important part in the enemy alien situation, and will continue to do so, and it is also true that I have had considerable experience in that sort of work."

It was said last night that Chief Flynn's successor as head of the Secret Service would practically be Captain William H. Moran of Washington, the present Assistant Chief. He has been in the Secret Service for thirty-two years.

G. H. Payne for Tax Board.

Republicans in the Bronx have been aroused by a report that George Henry Payne, who at present is doing publicity work in the Whitman administration at Albany, is to be appointed from the Bronx to one of the two places on the Municipal Tax Commission, which under the law must go to a Republican. The Republican member now from the Borough of the Bronx on the Tax Commission is John Knewits, Republican leader in that borough.

According to a report which furnished food for bitter comment among local Republicans, Governor Whitman himself had strongly urged upon Mayor-elect John F. Hylan the advisability of naming Mr. Payne for the place. The Judge, it was said last night, was seriously considering the Governor's demand.

When Mr. Hylan went to Albany last Monday to meet Governor Whitman and discuss city legislation with him, the question of patronage was brought up, according to a report current among the Republicans here. Judge Hylan, it was said, told the Governor that he would be very glad to receive suggestions from him with reference to future appointments which the law requires should go to Republicans. Among these are two places on the Municipal Tax Commission and one place on the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

The Republicans in the Bronx were well aware that their leader, Mr. Knewits, would not be retained in his position on the Tax Board. Judge Hylan made the administration of the Tax Department an issue in the campaign, and he has told at least one member of the present board that he regarded the vote against the Mitchel administration as a mandate for a complete change in its personnel. But the Republicans in the Bronx, to which borough Mr. Payne, if appointed, would be credited, feel that they would be within their rights in demanding the appointment of an organization Republican. Mr. Payne, in turn, has been affiliated as publicity purveyor with the candidacies of Republicans, Democrats, and Bull Moose aspirants for public office.

It was said last night that Ralph Folks, who at present is attached to the staff of Borough President Marcus

Continued on Page Four.

SCHRAFFT'S DELICIOUS MATZOOMAIM. Sunday Treat! A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient.—Adv.

Germans Again Raid England; One Aircraft Brought Down

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Another air raid has been attempted by the Germans against English coast towns.

One hostile airplane was forced to descend. The following official announcement has been issued:

An air raid was attempted on the Kentish coast shortly after 6 o'clock tonight. One raider was forced to descend close to the coast, the crew of three being captured alive. No other machines have come over land at this time.

A second attack developed about 9:30, when a few bombs were dropped in Thanet. The raiders did not penetrate further inland. No casualties or damage are reported.

This is the second German raid on England in a week. Ten persons were killed and seventy injured in last Tuesday night's raid.

UNEARTH TRAFFIC IN SPY MESSAGES

Letters in Code or Invisible Ink Carried by Scandinavian Seamen for Pay.

INFORMATION FOR GERMANY

One Letter in Every Five Intrusted to Messengers Suspicious—Many Arrests Due.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Operation of a system of regular communication between the United States and Germany, Austria, and European neutrals was disclosed today by announcement of customs officials that within the last two weeks they had found scores of letters, containing inscriptions in invisible ink or code phrases in the clothing or personal effects of ships' crews bound to or from Scandinavian ports. Swedes and Norwegians were most prominent in the traffic, and about one-fifth of the letters were of suspicious character.

Scores of the letters now are under scrutiny, and investigations being made probably will result in arrests of a number of persons in charges of violating provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act forbidding transmission of communications to or from the country except in the regular course of the mails or under license by customs authorities or the War Trade Board.

Officials suspect that crews of vessels plying between the United States and Northern European neutral ports have carried many letters from German spies in this country, the documents being sent to Germany from the neutral port at which they were landed.

Until regulations were promulgated several weeks ago the prohibition against such communications had not been enforced strictly, although customs Inspectors and Secret Service agents had seized many communications of dangerous nature on ships leaving or arriving at American ports. Extra precautions under the new rules, however, resulted in the roundup of many more letters than it had previously been thought were carried by messenger.

Evidence gathered thus far leads officials to believe that some neutral subjects, aided by Americans, have made considerable money by promoting the clandestine traffic in communications to evade the British censorship of mails before and after the United States entered the war. These are now subject to criminal prosecution, with a penalty of $10,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment.

Great quantities of commercial communications, called ships' and consignees' mail, are carried by vessels not in regular mail channels, and most of this has been licensed freely by customs officers.

When the new rules under the Trading with the Enemy act were established a strict system of inspection of ships, their crews, and cargoes was begun, and the dangerous nature of many communications found on shipboard was immediately discovered. Before incoming ships were permitted to dock, crews were mustered and their clothing and other personal effects examined carefully. Shore leave was given only by special license, and every precaution was taken to insure against secret passage of letters from the vessel to shore.

This action, taken suddenly without notice to the crews, caused the discovery of many letters such as theretofore had been successfully concealed. These were subjected to examination by chemists and code experts, and one in five was found suspicious.

Most messages in invisible ink apparently were only personal communications from persons in the United States to friends or relatives in Germany, and, although superficially, they bore no evidence of carrying valuable information to the enemy, they were held up on the ground that they might be dangerous.

KAISER'S PEACE TERMS ON CHRISTMAS EVE

Berne Hears That Proposals Have Already Been Sent to Neutrals.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Friday, Dec. 21.—According to a report in diplomatic circles in Berne, the German representatives in neutral countries already have received the German Emperor's Christmas proposals for peace, which will be divulged to the world Christmas Eve.

The conditions reported in the proposals are reported to be far more conciliatory than have been former documents on the subject, but vague and elastic, and with no explicit declaration of Germany's terms.

MR. CHARTER, Real Estate Financier, Deceased, left $1,000,000 Estate. Will Probated Yesterday.—Adv.

LEWIS CHARGES THAT ORDNANCE RING STOPS ARMY GETTING MACHINE GUNS; HURLEY ASSERTS CAPPS DELAYED SHIPS

BUILDING HALTED 2 MONTHS

Goethals Contracts for Steel Work Held Up By Successor.

PIEZ CONDUCTED INQUIRY

Says Southern Dealers Failed to Deliver Timber—Sought Now in the West.

SHAKEUP CAUSED BY DELAYS

Donald Tells of Oil-Burning Craft in Pacific to Compete with Japanese.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Admiral Capps, who succeeded General Goethals as President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, delayed the award of contracts approved by his predecessor for more than two months. These contracts provided for the fabrication plants, and while the country was demanding speedy construction of ships, Admiral Capps consumed two months in altering the plans that were ready for award by General Goethals when he resigned as the result of his controversy with Mr. Denman.

E. N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board and President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, made this statement under cross-examination today before the Senate Commerce Committee investigating the shipping problem. Other delays in carrying out the ship program resulted from changing the specifications, for wooden ships, on the basis of a report of a special committee headed by Charles A. Piez, the present General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

It was developed that the controversy between Geenral Goethals and former Chairman William B. Denman was responsible for a delay of two months and that the lack of co-ordination of authority led to the preparations of plans for wooden ships which had to be abandoned after construction had begun. The situation as to wooden ship construction is such at present that the contracts already let to yards on the Atlantic Coast may be canceled and transferred to the Pacific Coast.

Timber for Ships Delayed.

It was testified that the changed specifications required heavier timbers and that these timbers had been promised the shipbuilders on the Eastern Coast by the Southern Pines Association. This organization, Mr. Piez testified, had not kept its promise, delivery had been delayed and, in consequence, construction had been retarded in yards depending on the timber from the South. Such heavy timber as specified can be obtained in the South, but in greater abundance in Washington and Oregon, and it may be found necessary to have many of the wooden ships built on the Western Coast.

Asked whether the Goethals-Denman controversy had delayed the ship program, Mr. Hurley admitted that there had been a delay of nearly three months in the award of contracts for about 100,000 tons. He said this was brought about by the failure of Admiral Capps promptly to approve the contracts as completed and approved by General Goethals when he resigned.

"General Goethals laid upon my desk contracts calling for tonnage of about 100,000," said Mr. Hurley. "I asked Admiral Capps to review the same before I actually awarded them. I thought that they should have his approval as well as that of General Goethals. He delayed several weeks in approving some of the contracts, and there was a delay from the last week of July until late in September in getting the approval of the larger part of the contracts."

"Did he make any changes in the specifications?"

"Yes. He reduced the number and changed the manner of making payments to the fabrication plants," replied Mr. Hurley.

John A. Donald, a member of the Shipping Board, voiced the opinion that the controversy had not seriously delayed the carrying out of the shipping program because when it was at its height the board had expended its allotment of money and was waiting for additional funds from Congress.

To Compete With Japanese.

Mr. Donald detailed the Shipping Board's efforts to charter oil burning Norwegian ships for the Pacific trade to meet Japanese competition. The Japanese, he said, with cheaper operating expenses, were controlling the Pacific trade routes. These motor vessels, which were of large tonnage, were to be increased in this trade, he explained.

Mr. Piez was questioned about the delay in the wooden building program and the condition of affairs which was uncovered by an investigating committee headed by him on a tour of the yards for the Shipping Board.

"Whose fault was that?" Mr. Piez was asked.

"I do not know," he replied. "I un-

Continued on Page Four.

SHERRY'S ASSORTED HOLIDAY CAKES, CRATES FINCH AND OTHER DELICACIES. Delivered Anywhere in N. Y. C.—Adv.

Baker Decides Not to Accept Policemen For Service in the New United States Guard

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Baker has instructed army recruiting stations not to enlist in the new United States Guard members of the Police Departments of the various municipalities and other semi-military forces, such as the Home Guards. This decision was reached, it was said, after protests had been received from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other large cities to the effect that the police organizations would be weakened in efficiency if men were released.

There have been many policemen among the applicants, and under Secretary Baker's rulings they will be accepted only when they are able to obtain the sanction of their superior officers in writing.

It is proposed to bring the United States Guard up to a war strength of 25,000. The force is designed for immediate use, and not for training. Gen. J. McI. Carter, Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, said that as many men beyond the draft age as possible who have seen service in the army, navy, Marine Corps, or militia were wanted.

Applications for enlistment may be made at any United States recruiting station. Requests for commissions should be sent direct to the Militia Bureau, Washington, D. C. General Carter announced that the following classes should not apply, as they are not acceptable:

Civilians within draft age, unless rejected for physical defects at close of a training camp, where they had qualified for a commission in other respects.

Civilians without previous training as mentioned above.

Candidates from training camps who were not recommended by their company instructors for commissions.

The pay and allowances of the new force are the same as provided for the regular army, infantry branches. As far as possible, the services of the members will be used in the vicinity of their homes, but there is no assurance that this plan will be carried out.

For first enlistment the age should be between 31 and 40 years, and special permission may be obtained for men beyond 40 years who are especially equipped for the service. There is no limit to re-enlistment, physical fitness alone being considered.

REED REJECTS HOOVER'S DATA

Excludes Food Administrator's Sugar Defense from Record Despite President's Wish.

WANTS IT TOLD ON STAND

And Puts Examination Off—Hoover's Counsel Ascribes Senator's Action to Animus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — Senator Reed, Chairman of the Senate committee investigating the sugar shortage, today refused to allow Herbert Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator, to place officially in the committee's records a statement giving the Food Administration's side of the sugar problem.

Senator Reed's action was taken on the ground that Mr. Hoover was to testify before the committee next Friday, and that he could at that time make any statement he desired to make. Senator Reed was able to dominate the committee and win its grudging agreement to this procedure, although Senator Jones of New Mexico protested vigorously. Mr. Hoover then was urged by colleagues to make the statement public, but he declined to do so, on the ground that it would be a discourtesy to the committee.

The statement, presented by Senator Jones, was filed, but was not made a part of the record of the investigation. The Food Administrator has been led to expect a somewhat more friendly reception for his statement, which is in the nature of a defense against charges made by Claus A. Spreckels, the first witness at the hearings, but which does not attack Spreckels. Mr. Hoover had personally asked President Wilson to obtain for him the opportunity to place his side of the matter before the committee, and the President, Mr. Hoover, and Senator Jones all believed the statement would be accepted and read, obviating the necessity of Mr. Hoover's appearance on the witness stand, with the possibility of unpleasantness between himself and Senator Reed.

President's Wishes Disregarded.

The President was represented as having expressed the desire that a chance be given to Mr. Hoover to give the country his side of the sugar problem in view of the wide dissemination of Mr. Spreckels's charges that the Food Administration "created" the sugar shortage and that the International Sugar Committee of the Food Administration was a mere adjunct of the Sugar Trust. The President was said to have deemed it unfair that Mr. Hoover should be forced to delay his defense until next Friday, principally in view of the fact that the committee on Wednesday will begin its investigation of the coal shortage, and that subject will be occupying the public mind.

Senator Reed, if he knew the President's desire, was not moved by it, nor by the warning of other committee members that he was likely to create the impression that the committee was treating Mr. Hoover unfairly.

Judge Curtis H. Lindley, chief counsel to Mr. Hoover, tonight issued a statement commenting on the committee's action in these words:

"On the eve of the sugar investigation the Chairman wrote to Mr. Hoover a letter wherein he extended an invitation to him to place in possession of the committee any information which might throw light on the question under investigation.

"Deeming it important in the public

Continued on Page Two.

SAYS PACKERS OWN OTHER INDUSTRIES

Heney Asserts They Control Cottonseed Oil Plants, Real Estate, and Trade Papers.

MAY RESUME HEARING HERE

Counselor Says Testimony Already Introduced Has Touched Only One Angle of Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Cottonseed oil plants, Chicago real estate and cattle trade papers appeared today in the records of the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into the packing industry as side lines into which the control of the big packers has extended. When the inquiry was adjourned over the holidays, Francis J. Heney, special counsel, announced that subsequent hearings, probably in New York or Boston, would deal with the packers' alleged control of grain, fertilizers, dairying, dairy feed, butter substitutes, leather, hides, poultry, and canned vegetables, none of which was touched on in the testimony here.

"Testimony already introduced has touched only one angle of the situation," said Mr. Henry. "We have had many investigators out all over the country for four months, and what has been introduced so far has been only a part of what was discovered in Boston."

Having introduced evidence designed to establish the control of the Chicago Stock Yards and Terminal Railways by the Chicago Stock Yards Company of Maine, promoted and owned principally by J. Ogden Armour of Chicago and Frederick H. Prince of Boston, Mr. Heney developed from witnesses today that Armour & Co. are interested also in eleven other stock yards. It had been testified previously that the Morris group of packers owned most of the Kansas City yards and that Swift was interested in the St. Paul yard.

Heney Charges Manipulation.

Mr. Heney charged that by controlling the principal cattle markets of the country the packers are in a position to manipulate the nation's meat supply as well as dictate prices to both producer and consumer. He said that the large profits of the stock yards and railway companies came chiefly from the producers who pay storage, feed, and haulage charges, which constitute the bulk of the companies' income.

Redistribution of share holdings of the Chicago Stock Yards Company was begun as soon as the managers got wind of the Federal Trade Commission's coming investigation, according to testimony before the commission today. It was said that, on the same day a Federal investigator appeared, 34,480 shares were divided into seventeen parts. The object of the sudden transfer, as it appeared from the testimony, was to conceal the real ownership, which is alleged to really be with the great meat packing concerns.

The day a Federal agent walked into the offices of F. H. Prince & Co. in Boston the 34,490 shares were split into one warrant for 18,480 shares and sixteen warrants for 1,000 shares each.

Records were introduced today to show that other packers besides Armour are interested in the Chicago Stock Yards. Persons connected with the Swift and Morris interests appeared on the lists of Directors of the Chicago Junction Railways Company and the Chicago Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, operating the terminal railways and the stock yards. These companies are owned by the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company of New Jersey, which, in turn, is controlled by the Maine corporation formed by Armour and Prince. Frederick

Continued on Page Four.

MR. CHARTER, Real Estate Financier, Deceased, left $1,000,000 Estate. Will Probated Yesterday.—Adv.

SENATORS HEAR COL. LEWIS

Gun Inventor Produces Evidence that He Offered Weapon to Nation.

ARMY SITUATION SERIOUS

Declares France and England Furnish Us Ordnance Only by Stripping Themselves.

NO NEW GUNS FOR MONTHS

A. E. Borie of Savage Company Insists Brownings Will Not Be Ready Next Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — Colonel Isaac N. Lewis, inventor of the Lewis machine gun, laid before the Senate Military Affairs Committee today evidence to show that since the United States entered the war against Germany he had repeatedly offered to rush the manufacture of his gun for the United States Army, relinquishing every dollar of royalty, but that he had been repulsed by the Ordnance Bureau.

As late as Dec. 11 last, Colonel Lewis testified, he wrote a letter to Secretary Baker, renewing his offer. In that letter he wrote that he was willing to relinquish royalties aggregating $2,250,000 on 40,000 guns already under contract for the Government. No reply has reached him.

Because of the Ordnance Bureau's refusal to accept his offer, Colonel Lewis said, the American troops face a grave shortage in gun equipment. He insisted that France and Great Britain could supply the American forces with arms only by "stripping" themselves, and that every arms factory in America ought to be put at once upon the manufacture of light and heavy guns.

Colonel Lewis declared that the United States would be unable to turn out guns fast enough to equip 1,000,000 men on the Western battle front with guns within a year's time. Only by relying on France and Great Britain can it be done. This, he said bitterly, is the fault of inefficiency in the Ordnance Department.

The gun inventor told of having sent two checks, aggregating $17,500, to the War Department, last April, representing royalty he had got on 353 machine guns made for the British Government, but diverted to the War Department. Although the checks reached his bank, toward the end of last July, showing that they had been accepted by the Government, no acknowledgment from the War Department has ever come to Colonel Lewis.

The evidence given by Colonel Lewis today substantiates a publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 18, 1916, in which the facts were revealed relating to the refusal of the War Department to accept the proffer of his machine gun with the relinquishment of royalty. The day after this publication General Crozier wrote a letter to THE TIMES in whic hhe denied that Colonel Lewis had offered his gun free or royalty to him, and said he iid not know of an offer of the character being made to any other Government department.

Lays Blame on Crozier.

Colonel Lewis, in his evidence today, laid the blame for the War Department's attitude against his gun to General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, who, he said, was actuated by personal motives. He indicated that there was an ordnance ring and that the Ordnance Bureau opposed any man who was not in it. He spoke of 70,000 Lewis guns being used in the last big drive on the battle front of France. The inventor informed the committee that he had gone to Belgium in 1912 to organize a company to manufacture his gun, disgusted with the attitude of the War Department here.

Later on, finding that his company had fallen into German control, he went to England, and early in 1913 British capital took up the gun. When England went into the war the gun was turned out as fast as the shops could do the work. But the Automatic Arms Company, in which he has a 43 per cent. interest, had to fight its way into the War Department before the gun was taken up. The department then ordered 40,000 guns for airplanes, he said, but declined to adopt the weapon for trench warfare.

A. E. Borie, President of the Savage Arms Corporation of New York, which manufactures the Lewis gun, told the committee of what he called hostility of the Ordnance Bureau to the gun. He blamed the War Department for lack of guns in France, and suggested that the department needs an overhauling, with "more business capacity to run it."

Says Crozier "Flim-flams."

On taking the witness stand, Colonel Lewis was asked by Senator Weeks about a reported interview with him, published in The New York American of yesterday, under a Uniontown, Penn., date, in which he was quoted as saying:

"I am summoned to appear before the Senate Committee, and I am going to tell them something that they do not want to hear—the truth. I have found that the truth is always wanted in

problems of this nature, but that is exactly what they will get from me."

"Is that true?" asked Senator Weeks.

"No, sir."

"Did you say anything like that?"

"I will tell you just what occurred," replied Colonel Lewis. "I have been snowed under up in Western Pennsylvania, and I just dug out from the snow. A reporter called me at my brother's about 10 o'clock at night. He spoke of the testimony before the Military Affairs Committee. He said General Crozier is flim-flamming the Senate Committee. He said, 'What have you got to say about it?' I simply said, 'I am summoned to appear before the Senate Committee. I have nothing whatever to say to any newspaper man until I appear there.' But, he said, 'He is flim-flamming the committee,' I said, 'That is nothing new; he has been doing that for fifteen years.' That is all, I think. That is every word—no more or less."

"Then that quotation is manufactured," suggested the Senator.

"Absolutely. Simply because I would not give the interview," Lewis replied.

Senator Weeks said the committee was only trying to get at the facts.

"You want the whole truth in regard to it—the absolute truth?" asked Colonel Lewis.

"That is what we are looking for."

"It is a story of personal persecution for nearly fifteen years," said the Colonel.

Senator Chamberlain suggested that Colonel Lewis might want to tell what he had to say to the committee in chronological order and that he might proceed.

"It won't be a pleasant one," replied Colonel Lewis. "Because I don't think it is a credit to the present organization of the Ordnance Department. But before I go into that I would like for once and all to settle the question whether Lewis has given his machine gun to the Government or tried to give it to the Government or not. It has been denied officially and unofficially so many times."

Colonel Lewis leaned forward in his chair and went on:

"As early as 1911, when the first model of the Lewis gun was built, I took it myself to Washington. I presented it in person to the Chief of Staff. I requested him to examine it. It had been developed without one cent of expense to the Government during my odd time. I was then on important duty, Senior Director of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. I wanted to submit the gun unreservedly for the use of my Government, giving up all rights of whatever nature in the invention. In doing so, I asked that it be presented to the Bureau of Ordnance, and to the members of the Bureau of Ordnance and Fortifications as early as 1912. Not only does the Lewis gun fire American ammunition successfully, but the chief of ordnance fired it many times himself in the tests in the presence of the members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. That was in 1912."

In view of evidence by military experts to the contrary, Colonel Lewis wanted it clearly understood, he said, that his gun fired American ammunition.

"There has been no question about firing American ammunition," insisted the witness. "It was made to fire it. It fires it better than any other kind of ammunition. I have now perfected it so that it will fire eight different kinds of ammunition of the different countries.

First Offer in 1911.

"I want, therefore, first of all, to settle the question of whether it will use or shoot American ammunition. Witness after witness has come before your committee and deliberately misrepresented the facts in the case. It is done intentionally. I cannot escape the conclusion that the misrepresentation is intentional because it is so oft repeated. I repeat that I offered to give my gun to the Government. I made the offer to the Chief of Staff in 1912. First I made the offer in 1911, and then again in 1912.

"I also told the present Secretary of War, in his own office, in June, 1916, when I was over here from Europe for a few days, that I had offered it, and then desired to make him a present of my interest in the gun, the Lewis gun, without any emolument whatever. Some of my offers has been accepted, and the peculiar thing is that ever the fact of the offers having been made has been denied. That is the puzzling thing to me."

"Were they ever made in the presence of witnesses?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I think there are two or three officers still in the War Department who know about it. There is an official statement of the Chief of Staff to the President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications that I did make the offer."

"Who was Chief of Staff when you originally made the offer?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"General Wood."

"Who was Chief of Ordnance?"

"General Crozier.

"Who were present when you made these different offers?" asked Senator Weeks.

"General Wood, General Weaver, and Colonel Kilbourn. There were one or two other officers on duty. It was a matter of common knowledge," replied the witness.

"On what terms did you offer to let the Government have the gun?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"On one condition—and I think in view of what I had gone through, I was justified in that. It was only on the condition that the official test would not be made at the Springfield Armory.

"You mean that there was no royalty to be allowed?"

"So far as my interest was concerned. This gun, Senator, you will understand, has been developed under very discouraging circumstances. I was not a wealthy man. I was a poor man with a large family.

"What other interests were involved besides yourself?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"The present stockholders, the owners of the Automatic Arms Company. They gave the capital to develop my gun when I was not able to do it."

"Had they made offers as to what they would charge?"

"They did not get that far. The offer was not considered. The gun was not accepted for further test. It was not considered. It was turned down flat."

His Letter to Baker.

Colonel Lewis read to the committee a letter he wrote to the Secretary of War on Dec. 11 last. It follows:

Dec. 11, 1917.

The Hon. The Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. Secretary—In accordance with the understanding reached during our very frank talks at your office in Washington on Friday and Saturday last, I beg to submit the following:

1. I now believe and have believed since our first conference, in June, 1916, that you intended to put act fairly and with exact justice toward me in all matters relating to the Lewis machine gun controversy. It is a fact, however, that, acting upon incomplete information and very complete misinformation, furnished you by others, you did me serious injustice in the authorized issue of the official Free Bulletin No. 111, of Oct. 28, 1916; in the interviews relative to the subject matter of that bulletin given by you at the time to representatives of the public press of the country, and in your testimony before the Military Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives during the official hearings in January, 1917.

I accept without question your statement and assurance that the injustice was not intentional, and I understand it to be your intention at an early date to right the wrong in some suitable public manner.

2. I reiterate anew in the most definite and positive terms possible, under the changed conditions, the offers I made to the War Department in 1911 and again in 1912, through the Chief of Staff, and the President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

"At the present time, approximately 40,000 Lewis machine guns, together with a large number of spare parts and necessaries, remain undelivered on the orders already placed by the War Department. My share of the total royalty to be paid by the manufacturers under the present license agreements on these 40,000 guns and spare parts would amount to approximately $2,500,000, and the many large additional orders for Lewis guns and spare parts which will undoubtedly be placed by the War Department would still further add to the royalty payments legally and equitably due me in the future. I now offer to turn over to the Treasury of the United States, as and when due and under existing contract agreements, all of my part of such royalty payments; and upon the acknowledgment and acceptance of this offer by you I will duly execute all necessary and proper instruments to carry into effect in order that there may be paid into the Treasury of the United States instead of to me all of my share of the above mentioned royalty payments. It is definitely understood and intended by me that from and after Jan. 1, 1918, provided that this offer is accepted by that date, I shall receive no compensation whatever, direct or indirect, as royalty or otherwise, for any Lewis machine gun or component part or necessary thereof, that may thereafter be manufactured by or for or sold to the Government of the United States for its own use and benefit.

4. The Lewis machine gun is no longer a new and untried weapon. It has successfully met every military requirement under a grilling test of more than three years of daily service on the battlefields of Europe, during this, the greatest war in history. Seventy thousand Lewis guns have already been supplied to the fighting forces of the Allies in England, France, Belgium, Italy, and Russia, and our factories in England, France, and America are at the present time adding to the number already in service at the rate of approximately 2,000 guns per week. In the British tanks now doing such effective work on the western front there are more than 12,000 Lewis guns, no other type of machine gun being used by the British for tank service.

I may also properly add at this late date that of the twelve Zeppelins so far brought down by the British ten were brought down by Lewis guns alone.

5. In connection with my definite offer in paragraph 2 above I beg to invite special attention to the following letters now of record in the official files of the War Department, namely:

a—Letter to me from the Adjutant General, dated July 10, 1900.

b—Letter to Adjutant General, dated Oct. 20, 1900.

c—Letter to Chief of Artillery, dated Nov. 10, 1906.

d—Letter to Military Secretary, dated Feb. 19, 1907.

e—Letter to President Machine Gun Board, dated Oct. 16, 1916.

f—Letter to Adjutant General, dated Feb. 5, 1917.

g—Letter to Secretary of War, dated Feb. 16, 1917.

h—Letter to Secretary of War, dated May 13, 1917.

(Copies of which letters are attached hereto.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
I. N. LEWIS,
Colonel United States Army, retired.

His Stock in Arms Company.

Colonel Lewis explained that his share in the Automatic Arms Company was 43 per cent.

"Any arrangement made with the Government by the Automatic Arms Company, therefore, would reduce the amount paid by the Government automatically by 43 per cent.," he said.

"Was this $2,500,000 you offered to the Government on existing contracts practically carrying out your original offer?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"Exactly. I do not want to receive directly or indirectly one penny from any Lewis gun that may be produced."

"When did you make the original offer?"

"First in 1911 and again in 1912."

"And you have kept it alive ever since?"

"Oh, yes."

The inventor spoke of writing a letter on Feb. 16 last, soon after returning from Europe, to try once more to interest the Government in his gun, in which he forwarded two checks, one for approximately $11,000, the other for $6,700, for royalties on 353 guns made for the British Government, but which were taken over by the American Government.

"The letter was never acknowledged," said Colonel Lewis bitterly, "except that it had been referred to the Adjutant General to decide whether the offer could be accepted. Also, General Crozier advised, in strong terms, that it be not accepted."

"It was sent back?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"I wrote another letter insisting upon the acceptance," Colonel Lewis replied.

"Was the check finally accepted?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"It was accepted, but it was never acknowledged. No Government official ever acknowledged receipt of it."

In answer to a question by Senator Hitchcock, the inventor said he held stock in the Automatic Arms Company, but that he would have no interest in the concern so far as it related to the Lewis gun contracts with the Government. The firm owns 57 per cent. of the stock, he explained, and the Colonel the rest.

"I have fixed it up so that my share may be paid directly into the United States Treasury," he said.

"But you are a stockholder in the Automatic Arms Company?" suggested Senator Hitchcock.

"I am. I shall not profit to any extent, however—not one penny."

From this large order that has been placed for the Lewis gun the Automatic Arms Company will pay a part of its dividend into the Treasury, in addition to what you personally pay?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"All of my share I pay into the Treasury. A proportionate part of my stock holding will be paid directly into the Treasury of the United States," replied Colonel Lewis.

"Why do you do that, Colonel Lewis?" asked Senator McKellar.

"Well, that is rather a difficult question to answer. I suppose it is a psychological affair."

"Perhaps because you do not need the money," said Senator Hitchcock.

"I have got the money. I have made every penny. I have never had a dollar given to me by anybody in this world."

"Your idea is that you ought to help the Government along, having been an oficer of the Government?" suggested McKellar.

"Absolutely. I got my education at the Government's expense. I have been persecuted by the Government, and I want to put it back in good money—give good money in return for it. But there is a far deeper question. I have only two sons. Both of them are at the front. They are with General Pershing. I may see them again, and I may not. I am a father, as you men here are fathers. You will see your sons go over before this trouble is ended. This country is facing the struggle of its life. We are not fighting the battle of the Allies; we are fighting the battle of the United States. Are we to be a vassal nation or a sovereign nation? That is in the balance today."

Colonel Lewis paused, and then emphasizing his words, went on:

"The equipment of our troops in France, the pitiful handful of men, not equal to the casualty lists of the British that we get week by week—the equipment of those men is an outrage and a disgrace to this country.

"They have neither machine guns nor a suitable supply of rifles; they have no field artillery except what we are begging and borrowing from France, which is stripped to the skin. We are not going to get armament to them in ten months from today, or one year from today. You will not have 1,000,000 armed men in the field a year from now because America will be absolutely unable to supply the arms and ammunition required. Somebody is responsible for that; something is responsible; some system is responsible for it. Can you fix the responsibility?

"I can tell you a part of it. As to this particular question of guns and ammunition, the responsibility primarily rests upon the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department. There is no escape from that conclusion. General Crozier today is more responsible for the obsolete and inadequate equipment that the United States forces have than any other public man."

Recounts His Struggle.

Colonel Lewis went into a recital of his fight to get the Lewis gun before the world and eventually of its acceptance by Great Britain.

"I retired from active service five years ago, discouraged and disgruntled," said the inventor.

"I went to Europe and expected to live in Europe. I played a lone hand. I did not have any friends. I had very little money back of me. A little group of Belgian bankers had bought the right of the Lewis gun from the British. The man at the head of that group closed a deal by which he purchased the European right after seeing a single gun fired at a target. That was the Fall of 1912. I would like to state at this time that occurred in Washington in August of 1912, a month or two before that. I left here in January, 1913. I did not go to Europe until I had given up all hope of having any chance to develop the Lewis gun in America. I had four guns made without expense to the Government of the United States. They were good guns, they fired American ammunition. They were ready for any test. As the events afterward developed, they were successful enough to be adopted in the countries of Europe. Two of these guns were offered to the United States Naval Corps free and without any question of price. They were offered for test during the time of the manoeuvres in Connecticut in that year.

"General Allen was then the Chief Signal Officer. I was called up by long-distance telephone in New York and was asked if I would permit the Signal Corps to have two guns for use during the manoeuvres. I told them that I would be glad to do it. I would be glad to furnish even the pilot, as my son had offered his services, if he could be of any service, in shooting the gun from the airplane. The Lewis gun was the first one. It was fired out here at College Park. I came on to Washington. I supposed they would expect me over here."

Colonel Lewis here dug out of his pocket a letter from George S. Scriven, Acting Chief Signal Officer of the army, dated Aug. 2, 1912, in which the inventor was informed that a protest by General Crozier would preclude the Lewis gun being used in the test. This letter, embodying the rebuff, was one of the things, Colonel Lewis said, that decided him to abandon further efforts to interest the Government and to take his gun to Europe. The letter read:

Aug. 2, 1912.

My Dear Colonel Lewis:

I spent a good part of the morning a day or two ago endeavoring to straighten out the matter of the use of your gun during the manoeuvres and have seen General Wood and General Crozier on the subject. The latter has entered what amounts to a protest against the use of the gun during the manoeuvres by the Signal Corps of the army.

Of course, these manoeuvres are official, and it is presumed that this protest must be considered as final. The ordnance gun will be tried. I regret that your gun cannot be officially tested and used.

General Wood, on an official paper written by me after I had my personal conversation with him, of which I wrote you, has put the following endorsement, as I am told, though the paper has not yet come into this office:

"The whole matter of the test of this gun is now under consideration. Until the matter is settled it is not believed any official action should be taken."

This bars the use of the gun at the manoeuvres, but I am informed by the Chief of Staff that any unofficial use of the gun with the militia or not during actual manoeuvres or at College Park will probably not be objectionable.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE S. SCRIVEN.

Refused Ammunition.

Colonel Lewis then threw the letter down on the table in front of him.

"The protest that is referred to in that letter took the shape of a declination on the part of General Crozier to furnish American ammunition to fire in the gun," he proceeded. "When it was put in that shape I refused to purchase the ammunition. I thought that if I furnished the gun and the aviator they might furnish the ammunition. I ask you, gentlemen, if after receiving a letter like that in response to your offer you would have urged it any further."

No comment was made by the Senators and Colonel Lewis went on:

"When I retired in 1913 I went over to Brussels. I found that they were planning our Belgian company and were planning to build a factory, or trying to build a factory, in Liége, not far from the German frontier, as we have had occasion to know. I could not speak French, I could read it a little. All my Directors were French. The conversation in the board room was confusing, to say the least. I listened to French for hours a day, and for days at a time. It took me, therefore, two or three months to size up the situation. At the end of that time I realized that my Belgian company was in the hands of the Germans. My President and Managing Director were both under German influence. My company was about to pass under German control. I succeeded, with the help of my loyal Belgian associates, in ousting our President and Managing Director. We purchased the stock at par and interest. Then I crossed the English Channel and went to England.

"I went to London. I went to the Birmingham Small Arms Company. I did not know any one connected with the company, but I made an appointment to go there with the gun. In forty-eight hours I had closed a contract for the exclusive manufacture of the Lewis gun in Europe. We are working under that contract today. They are delivering approximately hundreds of guns a week to the British forces."

"Was that gun made in the United States?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"They were all made at the Savage Arms Company, the predecessor of the present Savage Arms Corporation, in Utica. Two of them had been offered to the Signal Corps. They were not tried, and I took all four over there."

"In the tests which resulted in the Birmingham contract, was American ammunition used?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"Yes, Sir. I had the British ammunition, because I was going to the British service. We used Russian ammunition in the Russian service and Belgian ammunition in the Belgian service. We have been doing that for weeks. We are delivering Lewis guns every week to airplanes crossing the English Channel. They are making some for the airplane and some for trench purposes. Both are carried together. The reason it is not done here is that they want to kill the Lewis gun."

"Why do they want to do that?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"They want to take the label off of it. The Lewis label will stick to the Lewis gun as long as Lewis is alive."

Asked what he thought of the Browning gun, adopted by the War Department as the official gun for the United States Army in France, and characterized by General Crozier and other witnesses as the best machine gun made, Colonel Lewis replied that its efficiency could not be determined until it had been tried in the field.

No Guns for Ten Months.

"The story of the Browning gun is not a pleasant one, either," he said. "When I look upon our national army at the sixteen different camps over this country, it makes me sick at heart. We have no machine guns except a few Lewis guns that are sent to them. Their machine gun commander has been officially informed by the War Department that no Lewis gun will go to France."

"You say the story of the Browning gun is a bad one. What do you mean by that?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"You cannot get a definite idea by just taking a picture or a working drawing. I say that there is no such thing as a Browning gun, and it will not be developed in ten months. They will not turn out a Browning gun from any factory in America in ten months from today," the Colonel asserted.

"How long did it take you to develop your own gun?"

"I landed in Birmingham in March, 1913. This was fifteen months before the war started. I had 900 men employed eighteen months, working extra hours, before we turned out the first interchangeable gun in England, at a cost of nearly $2,000,000. It was done in approximately peace times, because it preceded the war. It would be much harder to do it now. There were no interchangeable guns made in America up to the time of this war."

"Is the Browning gun a simpler gun than yours?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"Not as a manufacturing proposition. I think, in fact, the machine-gun operations are practically the same. I have not studied it. The Browning gun will not do what the Lewis gun will. It has twenty cartridges in the clip. It will get red hot after you have fired the twenty rounds. I can fire 2,000 rounds from the Lewis gun in five minutes and pick up the gun up from this table and carry it out. That would be a physical impossibility for any gun like the Browning gun."

Colonel Lewis was asked if parts of the Lewis gun broke in War Department tests in May, 1913, as General Crozier had testified.

Colonel Lewis: "Oh, yes, sir. Parts always break. It is a question of temper and material."

"Did any part of the Browning gun break?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"Certainly they did. I was not present, but there was never a gun made that did not break."

Colonel Lewis went on to say that the gun tested in 1913 was made in England and entered by the War Department here against his protest, as the gun was not yet perfected.

Colonel Lewis told how the War Department had been trying out the French Benet-Mercier machine gun from 1909 to 1914, but that it was abandoned in the Vickers and then the Vickers was abandoned for the Browning gun.

Charges Profit Seeking.

"That is what they have been doing all along," declared the Colonel. "They adopt a model and then abandon it. We are always getting something better, but we never have anything good."

"You are aware there is a general concurrence among the manufacturing experts, with the exception of yourself and associates here, that the Browning gun is the best gun and has met the test?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"Certainly, they are making it for profit, absolutely. Their money is in it. If you did not believe in it you would not be managing a company that made it, would you, Senator? I would not."

"Are there any other experts in this country outside of these firms?" asked the Senator.

"That is one of the remarkable features of our Ordnance Bureau system, that for the last fifteen years there has not been an ordnance expert produced in America outside of the great big commercial firms making ordnance. There has not been one, there is not one in the Ordnance Department from the Chief down."

Colonel Lewis characterized General Crozier as "absolutely autocratic." His word is relied upon by his superiors, the inventor said, and he has his way.

"Well, what is the trouble there?" inquired Senator Hitchcock.

"It is primarily, at the present time, with the man who is Chief of Ordnance. There has not been a new idea or a new development in ordnance in America in fifteen years. We haven't a new gun today in our coast fortifications, that is, new within fifteen years. The system is at fault."

"Where is it as fault?" inquired Senator Chamberlain.

"It is not so much Crozier as it is Crozierism that is at fault. That is what this country is suffering from. It is a one man machine, Senator. General Crozier has been Chief of Ordnance sixteen years, but it was the same thing under his predecessor. I had the same trouble."

Not in "the Ring."

"It is not the man; it is the system?" suggested the Senator.

"In my particular case, it is the man. The head of a great bureau has simply used his office as a vehicle for personal malice and envy toward a man who is not in the ring. I have been invited to join the ring, Senator, so I know there is one."

Senator Weeks interrupted to ask what Colonel Lewis meant by "the ring."

"I think you are talking in a very desultory way and not accurately," remarked the Senator. "You are pretty loquacious. Get right down to facts now and answer the question directly and tell us what you mean by the ring."

Colonel Lewis, coloring up, replied that he meant there were officials in the War Department loyal to a bureau chief at the expense of the country.

"Let us commence with the Bureau Chief. In what sense is he at the head of a ring?" pursued Senator Weeks.

"He is it," replied Lewis.

"Assuming that he is it, is not he following his judgment?" asked the Senator.

"Why, presumably so, yes."

"Then your charge reduces itself to the fact that he is inefficient?"

"Oh, he is hopelessly inefficient under our present bureau system."

"Anything else?"

"Prejudice, do you mean? Professional prejudice, yes!" exclaimed Colonel Lewis.

"That would be included in inefficiency," said Senator Weeks.

"Inefficiency, yes. I certainly do not mean corruption," said Lewis.

"Do you feel that General Crozier's position toward you is due to prejudice?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"Oh, certainly."

"Is it personal or professional?"

"I think it is both personal and professional."

Senator Frelinghuysen wanted to know why it was due to "personal" prejudice, and Colonel Lewis explained that he, Lewis, had made several inventions, all of which are now in the service of the United States.

"In each case, so far as I recall, the introduction of these things into actual service has been over the opposition of the Ordnance Bureau," said Colonel Lewis.

Senator Frelinghuysen asked the nature of the inventions.

"The one that the Government is using to the greatest extent is the range and position finder," he replied. "They have adopted the Lewis range and position finder throughout the coast fortifications, and in the number of letters I submitted to you is my letter offering the development of that instrument to the Government without any royalty or pay."

"Has General Crozier invented anything?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"Mechanical devices for use in the Ordnance Department and the Crozier-Buffington disappearing gun carriage. I think he has been very largely interested in the development of a wire-bound gun system that is now used. Outside of that I do not know of anything," said the Colonel.

"What I am asking you now is whether General Crozier came in competition in any invention in the Ordnance Department with you? There was no prejudice against you in the acceptance of your range finder?"

"He opposed its introduction to the bitter end," said Colonel Lewis.

Although 40,000 Lewis guns had been ordered for United States airplanes, Colonel Lewis said, the Ordnance Department would not order them for the ground or trench work, although the British were using them almost exclusively as their service gun.

"Is the Secretary of War opposed to the use of your gun in the ground work?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"Not in the slightest. I do not think the Secretary has ever entered personally into the merits of the question at all. I had a very frank talk with him, as I have said in my letter to him, and I found him very fair, and I simply found out that he had not understood the situation."

"You were calling on the Secretary for the purpose of having the order regarding the use of machine guns in France for the land troops reversed?"

"Oh, no. That was not the purpose of my visit at all. I came to see the Secretary of War at his personal invitation, sent to me in New York."

"Did you request that he continue to use the Lewis machine gun on land?" he was asked.

"I requested that he investigate it and decide the question on its merits."

"Has he decided it?"

"I do not know. That was only a short time ago."

Colonel Lewis explained to the committee how the Lewis gun was operated from airplanes, by a single operator. Senator Frelinghuysen asked if machine guns synchronized to shoot between the revolving blades of aircraft propellers were not more effective.

"It is all right if the guns work perfectly, otherwise they will shoot the propellers up," replied the inventor. "The better way is to have the gun worked by the operator, with his hands, while he guides the aircraft with his feet and steer. The Lewis gun is worked that way and it gives perfect results."

"But it has been testified here that a single operator cannot work the guns by hand and steer the machine at the same time," remarked Senator McKellar.

"That's all nonsense," replied Colonel Lewis. "It is done all the time. The French have a new way to do it. The operator steers the airplane with his feet and rises to a position above the propellor to fire the gun."

Colonel Lewis adverted to difficulty in getting men to rush work in the factories on machine guns so as to get an adequate number of guns to France for the new army.

"Why can't the French allow men from their own factories to help along the work on that side?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Why don't they?" echoed Colonel Lewis. "Why, Senator, do you know that the French haven't men to spare? They have all they can do making guns for themselves. I tell you the situation is serious. I have been in Europe three years and I haven't heard a French or British official say they have too much ordnance in either army or any surplus of men to make it for themselves or for us."

"But General Crozier has told this committee that the French have plenty of factory capacity and can manufacture all the heavy and light artillery we need for present uses," pursued Senator Weeks.

"That statement is simply astounding," replied Colonel Lewis. "The French have all they can do to make their own guns."

"If we are getting artillery from them it is simply that they are sacrificing their own supply?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Absolutely," was the reply.

Colonel Lewis spoke of 30,000 Lewis guns being in the West to drive on the western battle front. He thought the number of machine guns ought to average fifty to every thousand men. It is short of that now.

To equip an army of 1,000,000 men the United States, he said, would have to provide 75,000 machine guns next year, and that would keep every factory available working at top speed.

Borie Takes the Stand.

Mr. Borie, President of the Savage Arms Corporation, told how in June, 1916, he called on Secretary Baker to suggest that in view of conditions on the Mexican border his company might begin making Lewis machine guns for the army. He spoke of the output of their factory for the British Army, and offered to divert 1,500 guns to the United States. But the War Department took only 350 in February, 1917, he said, his firm offered the facilities of their two plants in the United States to the War Department, General Crozier, and Admiral Erd.

"We were told at that time by the War Department that they would not do anything until the machine gun test which was slated for about the first of May, 1917, was put through," said Mr. Borie.

"We were making then about 1,800 Lewis machine guns a month in round figures. The War Department did not see its way clear to do anything, but the Navy Department on March 20 gave an order for some 4-inch mounts. Again, when the war broke out, we again came down and offered our facilities to both departments, and we were told at that time again by the War Department that we would have to await the result of the test on May 1.

"But in the meantime the Marine Corps and the Navy Department had asked us to make a separate test; said they did not want to wait until this War Department test; conditions were such that it would be very inadvisable to wait, and they asked if we would make a special test of the Lewis gun, firing United States ammunition for them, which we agreed to do. We pulled it off April 15, 1917, at Winthrop, Md. The result of that test was so successful—and I do not want you to forget, gentlemen, that that test was with United States ammunition—that the Navy Department within three weeks ordered 3,500 Lewis guns. The navy was not quite sure it could get the appropriation. That order was given along about April 20. The War Department, also on the strength of the Navy Department test, gave us an order for 1,300 Lewis guns on April 12."

"You could have given them those almost a year before?" suggested Senator Chamberlain.

"Oh, yes. I might say that we, of course, seeing that our English contract was coming to an end, had gone ahead on our own responsibility at our own cost, and spent a good many hundreds of thousands of dollars in starting the manufacture of about 1,000 Lewis guns, chambered for United States ammunition.

Ordered 18,400 Guns.

"The War Department pulled off its own test about May 1. It was very successful as far as the Lewis gun was concerned. A report is on file in the War Department in which the Machine Gun Board reports the Lewis gun had passed a successful test with United States ammunition, and they recommend that some of them be purchased. So the War Department, on June 18, gave us an order for 2,000 guns, on June 22, 4,400 more, and on July 26 a further order for 12,000 guns. Prior to this we had ordered a very large amount of raw material, in fact I ordered enough to make 25,000 to 35,000 guns, although we had no orders. Altogether, the War Department ordered 18,400 of the guns."

The guns, Mr. Borie said, were of different calibre from the gun made for the British.

"There were certain minor changes, but the gun essentially and fundamentally was the same gun," he explained.

Because the Government had insisted on changing the calibre, Mr. Borie said, much delay was caused in the manufacture of the gun.

"We told them we could begin delivery of British calibre guns in the middle of last April at the rate of 1,800 a month," he said, "and run that up to about 2,200 a month inside of three months. We figured by changing the calibre of that gun the United States suffered a loss of 10,000 machine guns; in other words, they have now in their possession 5,000 Lewis machine guns chambered for United States ammunition, and about 1,000 chambered for British ammunition. If they had let us go ahead and supply them with guns chambered for British ammunition they would have had 15,000 to 16,000 of these guns in their possession today. It is generally figured in military circles that a machine gun is equal to anywhere from twenty-five to fifty rifles, so it is a very easy matter for us to figure out that the protection that the United States lost by changing the calibre of that gun is not only the 10,000 or 11,000 machine guns they lost, but the equivalent of that number of rifles, anywhere from 250,000 to 500,000 rifles."

"But, of course, the gun would not be as good as the one you are now delivering?" said Senator Hitchcock.

"That is a question. It is shooting very well. It is killing people on the front."

"Would it shoot as far?"

"Not quite as far; but, in my opinion, it is not necessary that it should shoot quite so far. The velocity of the British gun is about 2,200 and the American gun about 2,600 feet a second. But, as I understand it in this war, the long ranges are not necessary. It is mostly short range fighting."

Won't Make Browning Gun.

After his firm had finished its contracts with the British about the middle of April of this year, Mr. Borie said the Bureau of Ordnance asked him if he would undertake the manufacture of the Browning gun, but he declared, he said, because he did not want to attempt to make two types of gun in the same factory. Asked as to the efficiency of the Browning gun, Mr. Borie said it was simply a gun "on paper."

"Now, these manufacturers that have testified here as to the merit of the Browning gun are not only fooling themselves, but they are fooling the United States Government when they promise the deliveries that they do," he said. "These people who are promising extraordinarily quick deliveries on the Browning guns are going to fall down. They are going to do just what all small arms people do when they took contracts for the foreign governments, they fell down. It is a notorious fact in this country that the people who took rifle contracts for the foreign Governments in no case made a success of it."

After telling of former efforts to get the War Department to give enough orders for Lewis guns to keep his two factories working, Mr. Borie went on:

"I think I can say with perfect frankness that the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department has always been prejudiced against the Lewis gun and they have doubted its ability to make good and have never encouraged us to think that they were in favor of the gun. Their attitude was one of suspicion and doubt."

Mr. Borie insisted that the trouble with the Ordnance Department was that it was not run on a business basis.

"There is no finer body of men than the individuals in the United States Army and Navy," he said. "They are broad minded men. They are able men, but they have not been trained to run a purchasing department, and that is what the Bureau of Ordnance, both departments, has degenerated into in a way. They are trying to swing an enormous commercial enterprise, and they have never had the training or experience that would fit them to do so, and the sooner this whole system is changed the more the country will benefit. I think the only possible solution of this trouble is to have a big broad minded man, and a man who is a 'he' man, not any pussyfoot."

"A fellow who is not afraid to act when the time comes?" suggested Senator Chamberlain.

"Yes, give him full authority and let him go ahead and put this thing on a businesslike basis. A man like Stanin-hause, who did the purchasing for the British and the Allies, like Schwab or Farrell, and let them use the Bureau of Ordnance for their proper function, that is an advisory capacity, just as a commercial man like myself uses his engineering department in an advisory capacity. Let this commercial organization of munitions, or whatever you choose to call it, run it on a business-like basis. And until you do that, in my opinion, you will never get anywhere, and I think you gentlemen realize more fully than I do the situation which exists today."

Senator Hitchcock asked if Mr. Borie did not think the Council of National Defense exercised the position he had outlined. But Mr. Borie thought the Council lacked the power.

REED REJECTS HOOVER'S DATA

Continued from Page One.

interest that Mr. Hoover's views and action on the sugar situation and the information in his possession should be presented to the committee at the earliest possible moment, that the public might be fully advised as to the situation from the standpoint of the Food Administration, I, as counsel for the Food Administration, on several occasions requested that Mr. Hoover be permitted to make his statement. I was advised through the Chairman that the committee would be glad to hear any member of the Food Administration either orally or in writing, either publicly or privately, but at some later date.

"After waiting for some days, and after public announcement had been made that Mr. Hoover would be heard before the committee on Friday and later on Saturday of this week, it was announced late Saturday forenoon that the committee would suspend its sessions that afternoon and that Mr. Hoover would not be heard until Friday of the following week.

"Thereupon Mr. Hoover sent to the committee a written statement covering the entire subject of sugar and the acts of the Food Administration in connection with it. The letter of transmissal was read, but the Chairman announced that the statement would not be put into the record.

"Later I was informed that by a majority vote the investigating committee declined to make it a part of the proceedings. No reason was assigned for this action by the majority of the committee.

"Mr. Hoover does not feel that at this moment he should give the statement to the press."

This formal review of the events was supplemented by Judge Lindley's informal comment.

Accuses Reed of Venom.

"Senator Reed allowed his personal venom to show in this matter," said Judge Lindley. "He turned down and refused to receive from Mr. Hoover information which the committee had specifically invited Mr. Hoover to present. The public should know the facts about this procedure.

"There was nothing in the statement prepared by Mr. Hoover to exclude it from the record. It did not attack the motives of any one or make any charges against any one. Mr. Sprecklels, the witness who so attacked the Food Administration, was not mentioned in it."

It was intimated at the offices of the Food Administration tonight that a way might be found to give the statement publicity without appearing discourteous to the committee. The hint was conveyed that President Wilson might use some White House agency to give the statement to the public, or at least to disseminate the information Mr. Hoover sought to furnish to the committee.

Today's hearing was taken up in the telling of their story by Western raisers of sugar beets. They have no quarrel with the Food Administration. Their grievance is that unless the price of sugar beets is raised to the grower, he will not be able to stay in the business. Eleven representatives of beet raisers came to Washington to point out to the committee that action ought to be taken to insure the payment by refiners of a price for the beets which would make it possible for the beet farmers to continue raising beets. Otherwise, the beet men pointed out, the supply of beet sugar will be greatly curtailed, and the country will suffer.

A resolution drawn up by the Los Angeles County, (California,) Grand Jury, declaring that unless beet sugar refiners materially increased the price paid to farmers for beets the acreage would be greatly reduced, was read to the committee by Thomas L. Woolwine, a sugar beet grower, who also read into the record a telegram he sent on Nov. 30 to President Wilson and Mr. Hoover.

"Refiners' profits are so excessive," the telegram read, "that one company with a capital of $500,000 made about $900,000 last year, and another company, capitalized at $1,250,000, made $800,000."

Mr. Woolwine said the exact facts in the situation were not presented to Mr. Hoover until recently.

"Therefore we are not here complaining against the Food Administration," he said. "We believe that by its recent decision to establish a commission in Los Angeles to determine a fair price to be paid to beet growers by refiners, Mr. Hoover has found a remedy for the situation."

R. E. Whittey, Van Wuys, Cal., testified that 100 California beet growers lost $300,000 last year on their crops.

Predicting the reduction of sugar beet acreage by 65 per cent. unless the price is raised, Dr. R. E. Jones of Fort Morgan, Col., said farmers were raising beets now solely through patriotism.

"Unless the price is increased to the farmer from $8.37 a ton to $12, the acreage won't be planted," said Dr. Jones.

"Would $12 a ton be a living price?" asked Senator Reed.

"It would hardly be," replied Dr. Jones. "The price really ought to be higher. We'd make more money raising wheat, even with beets at $12 a ton."

Dr. Jones said bonuses of fifty cents a ton had been paid for the last two years by refiners to obtain acreage.

C. G. Patterson of Salt Lake City said Dr. Jones had stated the exact truth when he said farmers would not raise beets at the present prices.

"What percentage of the beet production of the West comes from Utah?" asked Senator Reed.

"Seventy per cent," replied Mr. Patterson.

"What price do Utah farmers want for their beets?"

"About $10 a ton. The companies are offering two contracts, one on a flat price basis, the other a flat price with a share in the profits after a certain point."

Mr. Patterson said the cost of sugar to the refiners was so low and their business so great, because of the reduction in the supply of cane sugar, that they could well afford to raise the price paid to farmers. He declared the refiners made a profit of $9.24 on a ton of beets last year.

"Our farmers are all ready to make sacrifices for the Government," said Mr. Patterson, "but they object to being forced to make sacrifices for corporations. The farmers of Utah and Idaho want Uncle Sam to operate the beet sugar refineries, and we will guarantee sugar beets and help."

Other beet growers who testified were George Harms, representing 1,000 Nebraska growers, and Albert Dakan, a Colorado grower, who declared the Sugar Trust had a hand in keeping down the price of beets to the farmer.

When the committee resumes its session next Wednesday Clifford Thorne of Iowa is scheduled to testify regarding transportation conditions in the Middle West, which have contributed to the famine in fuel. Senator Reed will announce other witnesses in the coal inquiry Friday. He said today he does not know whether Governor Cox of Ohio would come to Washington. Governor Cox was invited recently to come to discuss the shortage of coal in that State and the work of the Fuel Administration. Governor Cox replied, criticising Fuel Administrator Garfield, and in effect declining to appear. Senator Reed insisted, but has not learned Governor Cox's decision.

LAFAYETTE FLIERS TAKEN INTO OUR ARMY

Commissions Given to American Aviators on Recommendation of General Pershing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—William Thaw, Raoul Lufbery, and other famous aces of the Lafayette Escadrille of the French Army—all Americans—have received their commissions as aviators in the aviation section of the United States Reserve. Announcement was made this evening that Adjt. Gen. McCain, acting on the recommendation of General Pershing, had issued commissions to twenty-four members of the Escadrille and that they were now attached to the American expeditionary force in France. The recommendations made by General Pershing were in every instance followed by the War Department.

The men commissioned are:

AS MAJORS

LLOYD GEORGE WINS CRITICS' CONFIDENCE

Thursday's Speech on War Aims Has Restored the Premier's Ascendency.

'CARSONISM' THROWN OVER

He Has Placated British Moderates and Removed Fear of Reactionary Tendencies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Christmastide will find in London a much more cheerful spirit than might have been considered possible a week or so ago. There is no note of exhilaration, but there is a distinct improvement over the recent tone of depression.

Two things contribute powerfully to this change. First of all, Wednesday's and Thursday's debates in the House of Commons cleared the air in regard to the question of war aims, and, secondly, although not less important, Lloyd George's review of the general situation removed certain doubts and fears which had incontrovertibly been undermining the national "will for victory." On all sides it is agreed that the heart of the British nation is as sound as a bell. Pacifism, in the sense of a peace without victory, negotiated under conditions which necessarily would leave the world unsafe for democracy, exists in this country only through the tolerance of the majority, which is so sure of its preponderance that it is reluctant to take repressive measures repugnant to the free thought and free speech traditions of democracy. The rare pacifists there are here derived their strength from the suspicion that reactionary influences were gaining the upper hand.

War Aims Were Suspected.

A complex situation of this kind can hardly be described in a single phrase, but it would not be far from the mark to say that British Liberalism was afraid that it was being called upon to prosecute a war upon which it had entered with unselfish devotion for objects for which it was not prepared to continue the sacrifices it was making.

To Americans it may have seemed that the margin of difference between the different schools of thought in Britain was so slight as to be petty, and that partisan politics were the root of the evil. Such a judgment would imply that a considerable section of the British public and of the British politicians who represent it in Parliament cared more for personal and domestic than for national and international interests. Liberals of the highest standing here believe that their record of support of the present Government in the prosecution of the war would be a complete answer to such a charge if it were seriously made.

The disquiet, moreover, was by no means confined to the Liberal ranks. Moderate Conservatism had been growing very uneasy. The Spectator reflected the views of a large body of the public when it charged the Government with levity, and Lord Lansdowne found both Liberal and Conservative backing when in his famous letter he called for a clear enunciation of policy.

Lloyd George has been quick to realize the dangers of the situation. One Cabinet Minister and another had spoken. Often there had been discordance in the notes struck. There was no Government diapason making all tones harmonious. Lloyd George on Thursday wielded the magic baton which brought all the instruments in his orchestra into concert. Good judges pronounce his latest speech in the House his greatest, considering the situation with which he was faced. His bitterest opponents admit that he met with success immensely more solid than the temporary Parliamentary triumph which he achieved when he defended his Paris speech.

Premier Wins Over His Critics.

The Spectator and The Star, to mention two critical organs of different political hue, applauded it heartily. The Manchester Guardian congratulated the Prime Minister on making not only an interesting speech—"his speeches are always that"—but on "presenting a well-balanced view of the progress of the war." The Daily News wrote with unaccustomed hopefulness, and The Daily Chronicle, whose policy is to support the Government while at the same time preserving a certain range of independent criticism, dismissed on Friday, after Lloyd George had spoken, the doubts to which it had given expression on Thursday after the first day's debate on the war aims.

Wednesday's session of the House of Commons had been in some measure unsatisfactory. The debate had begun on a clear note. Sir William Collins had explained with equal ability, moderation, and eloquence what was the demand for the enunciation of the war aims, but had been followed by the member for Stirling, A. A. W. H. Ponsonby, who is suspected of pacifist antecedents. Arthur J. Balfour's reply had been directed more to Mr. Ponsonby than to Mr. Collins, and, although the Foreign Secretary pulverized the former's arguments, he shed little light on the question raised by the latter. Men of such weight as the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, Lord Henry Bentinck, Commander Wedgwood, Noel Buxton, and John W. Wilson showed they were not fully satisfied, and, as The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, who is a strong supporter of Lloyd George, observed, no Government could lightly disregard their criticisms.

Plain Questions to the Government.

Wednesday's debate closed with a speech of great power by W. M. R. Pringle, member for Northwest Lanarkshire, who put these plain questions to the Government: "Are you or are you not in favor of a league of nations? If you are, what does Sir Edward Carson mean by talking of a self-sufficing British Empire, with hostile tariffs to be used for economic warfare? Does the Government hold the views of President Wilson or the views of Sir Edward Carson?"

Then came the sombre warning that the indefinite prolongation of the war might lead to the utter exhaustion of Europe, which would mean that the world's centre of gravity would be shifted to America.

The scales were at the balance when the Prime Minister addressed the House on Thursday. Nobody doubts his power to tip them in his favor. He had done that on his return from Paris, but they had speedily swung back. This time, however, he put into the balance something more than Parliamentary fireworks. As one of his critics says, he "changed his tune and tone. There were no tropes or tantrums, no rhetorical appeals to prejudice or threats, no attempts to stoke up the fires of jingoism and imperialism, no reliance upon the extreme Right. On the contrary, Lloyd George very wisely threw over what we may call Carsonism and strove to conciliate and placate the mass of moderate opinion which had been so steadily hardening against him since his Paris speech. The revolt of moderate Liberalism and moderate Conservatism has been very marked, both in the press and in Parliament. It has been silently exerting its irresistible pressure. The result is a moderately phrased speech in which the Prime Minister endeavored to allay the alarms and lull the fears which he himself, with the help of Sir Edward Carson, had aroused."

Premier Sobered by Responsibility.

Recent gossip in political quarters has been that the Prime Minister was showing some effects of the strain which his position entailed—not in any sense of war weariness, of slackening of energy or effort, but of a deeper realization than some of his earlier utterances indicated of the tremendous difficulties of the future and the responsibilities they carried with them. These same political gossips now say that with the strain and stress a new and greater Lloyd George has been fashioned, and that to all his other great faculties has been added that of the sober judgment which is essential to statesmanship.

With its war aims made clear and such doubts as it had of its leader removed, Britain is facing its fourth Christmas of the war with cheerful confidence that sooner or later, with the New World coming to redress the balance of the Old, there will come a time of peace on earth to men of good will.

CANADA TO HAVE PROHIBITION SOON

Premier Announces Ban on Imports After Monday—Manufacture to be Stopped Later.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 22.—Importation of intoxicating liquors into Canada after Monday next is prohibited, and their manufacture will be prohibited after a date to be determined later, Premier Borden officially announced today.

The Premier said that there would be an investigation and consideration of the conditions in the liquor industry before the date for prohibition of manufacture is decided upon. The ban will remain in force during the war and for one year after conclusion of peace.

The action was taken, the Premier said, by virtue of "the unmistakable mandate" given the Government on Dec. 17 (the date of the Canadian election) for the vigorous prosecution of the war and for "the employment of all the country's energies and resources necessary to achieve victory."

Any liquor or beverage containing more than 2½ per cent. alcohol shall be regarded as intoxicating liquor and banned under the new order. The restrictions do not apply to importations for medicinal, sacramental, manufacturing and chemical purposes.

"It is essential and indeed vital for the efficient conduct of the war that wasteful or unnecessary expenditure should be prohibited, and that all articles capable of being utilized as food should be conserved," said the Premier's statement. "It is beyond question that the use of liquor affects adversely the realization of this purpose."

Issuance of the order followed consideration of the measure by the War Committee of the Cabinet, it was stated. Liquors purchased on or prior to Dec. 24 for shipment into Canada will be admitted into the Dominion not later than Jan. 31, 1918.

Count Vote on Conscription.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 22.—Partial returns in the referendum on military compulsion give 922,000 against compulsion and 794,000 for it. The soldiers' vote is now being counted in London.

MANY GUN DUELS ON FRENCH FRONT

Artillery Active Near St. Quentin, Rheims, and Verdun, and in Alsace.

ONLY RAIDS ON HAIG'S LINES

British Repulse Attacks Near the Bapaume-Cambrai Road and Southeast of Armentieres.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—There was lively artillery fighting last night in the region of Fayet (near St. Quentin) and in the Verdun region around Beaumont and Chaume Wood, as well as in the Apremont Wood sector, the War Office announced in this afternoon's official statement.

Today the guns on both sides were active to the northwest of Rheims, on the right bank of the Meuse, and in Upper Alsace.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

There were lively artillery actions in the region of Fayet, on the front from Beaumont to Chaume Wood, and in the Apremont Wood region.

In the Champagne one of our detachments penetrated the German trenches southwest of Moronvillers and returned to its lines after destroying the German works and inflicting serious losses on the enemy.

The official statement issued tonight says:

The two artilleries were active in the sector of Chenay, (northwest of Rheims,) on the right bank of the Meuse, and in Upper Alsace in the regions of Thur and Doller.

In the sector of Bezonvaux (Verdun sector) a German raid failed this morning.

Following is the Belgian official communication:

For the last two days an intense fog has prevailed, in the course of which artillery activity has been less intense. Near Dixmude and Kippe we repelled several enemy movements toward our batteries.

PARIS, Dec. 21, (Delayed.)—The War Office communication issued tonight says:

Artillery activity has been intermittent at several points on the front, but more active in the region of Caurières Wood, (Verdun sector.)

In Alsace the Germans, who attacked our front line trenches west of Cernay, were repulsed. At Hartmanns-Weilerkopf the enemy, favored by a raid in having been able to penetrate into our first line trenches, has been entirely ejected following an engagement in the course of which he suffered heavy losses.

One hundred and eighteen shells have been fired on Rheims.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The lull on the British front continues. German raids at several points last night are the only activities reported in the official communication issued this afternoon, which follows:

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed during the night in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, east of Monchy le Preux and southeast of Armentières. There is nothing further of special interest to report.

The report from Field Marshal Haig's Headquarters tonight says:

Patrol encounters took place during the night south of Cambrai, in which casualties were inflicted on the enemy. The hostile artillery has shown increased activity throughout the day at a number of points along the front from Armentières to Langemarck.

ITALIANS IMPROVE ASOLONE POSITIONS

Rome Reports "Some Progress" and Repulse of Austro-German Counterattacks.

ROME, Dec. 22.—Italian forces in the region of Monte Asolone, on the northern Italian front, yesterday made further progress after lively fighting, in spite of adverse atmospheric conditions, it was officially announced today by the War Office.

The text of the statement reads:

In the Monte Asolone region parties of our arditi, despite adverse atmospheric conditions, kept the fighting lively and again realized some progress. A hostile counterattack was immediately repulsed.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (via London.)—Italian attempts yesterday and last night to regain the ground captured by the Austro-German forces at Monte Asolone, on the northern front, were futile, says this afternoon's War Office announcement, which reads as follows:

In the afternoon the Italians unsuccessfully attacked Monte Asolone and the heights to the west of it. Fresh enemy attacks in the evening broke down. Spirited artillery fighting continued between the Brenta and Piave Rivers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 21, (Delayed; Associated Press.)—In a succession of brilliant attacks throughout yesterday and today the Italians succeeded in dislodging the enemy from a great part of Monte Asolone and driving him back more than two-thirds of a mile along a three-mile front. The enemy's occupation of Asolone was regarded as a serious menace because it gave him partial control of San Lorenzo Valley, leading to the plain and Bassano.

A determined effort was made, therefore, to redeem the position. The first attack was in darkness, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when a small detachment of the 7th Infantry climbed Monte Asolone and made a furious charge on the sleeping garrison. For a time the little band was beyond the summit, but was finally driven back by superior numbers.

The main attack began at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the Alpini and Seventh Regiments advanced on a three-mile front, having Asolone as its centre. The left and centre moved straight ahead, while the right executed a turning movement which partially enveloped the enemy position on Asolone. The fighting was furious all through the day and into the darkness of last night, when the Italians had again mastered the strategic points of Asolone, and the enemy was pushed back for nearly a mile.

The enemy's effort to cross the Old Piave at the nearest point to Venice has been thrown back by Italian sailors and marines. The enemy used armed flatboats carrying a storming party. The Italians landed a party from the fleet and engaged the enemy, driving him back and sinking one of his armed boats.

AGREEING ON IRISH ISSUES.

Plunkett Declares Convention Will Settle Many of the Problems.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21, (Delayed.)—In a speech here tonight in which he dealt with the probable results of the Irish convention, Sir Horace Plunkett, Chairman of the convention, was hopeful for the future. He said that, while he was unable as yet to promise a unanimous report, the convention had agreed on so many points that it would certainly leave the Irish question better than it had found it.

BREAD LINES GROW IN ENGLISH TOWNS

Faulty Distribution, Not Lack of Food, Forces Them to Wait for Hours.

CONDITION CAUSES STRIKES

Controller Rhondda May Be Obliged to Resort to Rationing if Other Steps Fail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 18, (Delayed.)—Meat queues, margarine queues, marmalade queues, even whisky queues, have for the last few weeks formed an increasing feature of English town life. They are caused more by faulty distribution than by actual lack of supplies, but none the less they are recognized as a serious evil and even a menace to the whole-hearted prosecution of the war.

As one goes through the poorer districts of a large city every here and there one sees in front of a grocer's or butcher's a long line of people waiting patiently to enter the shop. Most of them are women evidently of the working class, but here and there are men, and children are well represented. They stand patiently for hours at a time through all the damp of an English Winter and of penetrating London fog. They have often been in line long before the shop was open, and all they hope for is a chance to buy half a pound of tea or a quarter of a pound of margarine.

They are going through the misery of the bread line although they have plenty of money in their pockets, and, indeed, to many the hardship is particularly great just because they are earning good wages. In many of the industrial centres of England today practically every member of the household is at work, and women quite unused to factory life have been pressed into the service of munitions makers. Their family income is very high, but it is a tremendous strain on them when they leave their work to be forced to stand for hours in line, perhaps in a queue a quarter of a mile long, to get the bare necessaries of life. Many cases have been recorded of women fainting as they waited, and naturally colds, rheumatic complaints, and even pneumonia are steadily increasing.

Bad Management Blamed.

If there were any absolute shortage of food these hardships would be borne much more cheerfully. England today is strung up to endure necessary hardships, but it objects strongly to those which are merely the result of bad management. Lord Rhondda, Food Controller, has said that rationing probable would come, but he still hopes to avoid it, and those who have to endure the queues almost hope he will not succeed.

England in the matter of food today is like a man with barely sufficient income and extravagant tastes. He has enough if he manages, but he is always running short in one direction or another. So, there is so far sufficient of practically everything in England, only it must be distributed scientifically and used economically, and in this the Food Controller and the regular dealers have failed utterly.

Any one may buy as much of any article as he likes and at as many places as he likes. Retailers have tried to portion out their tea, margarine and so on fairly by limiting the quantity which they will sell to each customer, but there is nothing to prevent that customer going to another shop and trying again. That has become a common custom and there has even grown up a system of unrecognized dealing by which a woman with nothing to do will go the rounds and purchase as much of one of the desired articles as possible and then peddle them out to her friends at a small profit. Then every woman is a hoarder on a small scale and the chance of putting by for some future need a few pounds of tea or sugar seems to be as irresistible as the bargain counter.

Consequently, as normal supplies are diminished, there is actually an increased demand to meet. Moreover, stores themselves are partly to blame. It has been held by retailers to be a good advertisement to have a long line of shivering women waiting. In some cases the retailers have deliberately refused to sell except at a particular hour, and have placed that hour late enough to be sure to gather a good crowd. Large companies with chain stores are also blamed for not providing enough to satisfy the legitimate wants of their customers and for holding up goods for higher prices.

Bitter Feeling Shown.

So with the worry of hunting for food necessities there has gone an uneasy sense of injustice. It is alleged that the well to do get all they want, a by no means fair assumption, and that dealers are making an unfair profit out of the inconvenience and fatigue of other people. So bitter has this feeling grown in certain parts that there have been actual strikes in important works in order to bring conditions of affairs to the notice of the authorities and to impress upon them that if they want men and women to work long hours in the national service they must see that there is food for them to buy.

The grievance has become so serious to the public interest that Premier Lloyd George in his formal summary of the condition of the country in the fourth year of the war placed food conditions in the forefront of his speech, and the food controller is doing his best to force local food control committees to take steps to remedy the evil. This is likely to be done after a plan adopted by the local authorities at Birmingham. Under that, a purchaser may go only to one shop, and a retailer is not to supply any customer who is not registered with him as a regular customer. He has to issue cards to those whom he has been in the habit of serving, and is supposed to request the food controller to see that he gets sufficient supplies to fill all his regular demands. Large dealers also have been ordered to pass on to their less fortunate neighbors any surplus of food stuffs they may have over their regular needs.

Of course, prices of nearly all staple articles have by this time been regulated so that the public cannot be asked to pay more than a certain amount, but they cannot at present ever be sure of getting their proper share. The Birmingham plan has the merit of regularizing the whole business and of cutting out hoarding and profiteering. But it has not yet been established that it will work. Unless it, or something of the same order, does, however, there will be no escape from rationing.

ARMED STEAMER SUNK; 101 LIVES ARE LOST

British Ship Stephen Furness Sunk by a U-Boat in the Irish Channel.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The British armed steamer Stephen Furness has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Irish Channel, it was officially announced today. Six officers and ninety-five men were lost.

The Stephen Furness was a merchantman of 1,712 tons gross, built in 1910 at West Hartlepool and owned by the Tyne Tees Shipping Company, Ltd., of Newcastle. She was one of the many merchantmen that have been refitted by the Admiralty for naval uses.

CONVOY SINKS U-BOAT.

Destroyers with French Cruiser Lose Her, but Capture Foe.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—A statement by the Ministry of Marine concerning the sinking of the old French cruiser Chateau Renault says that the warship with several other vessels was attacked by a submarine in the Ionian Sea at 7:15 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 14. Continuing, the statement says:

"The torpedo struck on the starboard side in the region of the stokehold, which it flooded, and at the same time bursting steam pipes stopped the engines. The Captain at once manned the hand steering gear and steered so as to utilize the momentum of the ship and approach the shore, which was in sight.

"Passengers and the crew were ordered to their boat stations at the sound of the explosion. Torpedo boat destroyers, which formed a part of the convoy, dashed in the direction from which the torpedo had come and volleyed shells at the spot where it was presumed the submarine had submerged.

"While the boats were being lowered from the Chateau Renault the enemy submarine came up on her left. The cruiser had sunk to her gun ports, but nevertheless the gun crews remained at their posts and opened a hot fire on the submarine which promptly dived. A second torpedo was fired shortly after and struck the Chateau Renault on the starboard side forward. She sank by the head, a few minutes after the Captain got aboard a patrol boat. All passengers were saved, but ten members of the crew are missing and are supposed to have been killed by the explosion.

"The torpedo boat destroyers, overloaded with survivors, renewed the attack on the submarine under water and then on the surface when she appeared for an instant only to submerge again precipitately under fire of the guns of the destroyers. Two seaplanes then bombed her. The submarine probably had been struck by a shell, so as to make it impossible for her to remain submerged, for she appeared once again and was immediately covered by a rain of shells. One of her gunners was swept overboard by a shell while in the act of aiming his piece, and all the others jumped into the sea, while the submarine sank like a stone, torn to pieces by French guns. The prisoners number twenty-two, among them the Captain of the submarine and two officers."

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK.

Only Four of Crew Saved When U-Boat Sends Vessel Down.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.—The Norwegian Foreign Office today announced that the Norwegian steamer Ingrid II. had been torpedoed, and that only four members of her crew were saved. The Norwegian steamer Borgsten also has been torpedoed and two of her sailors were killed.

The Ingrid II. was of 1,145 gross tonnage. Available maritime records do not give her recent movements. The steamer Borgsten is listed at 1,718 tons. She left an Atlantic port last April.

HAMILTON HITS CENSORS.

British General Bitter Over the Way They "Edited" His Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A strong protest against bureaucratic censorship comes from General Sir Ian Hamilton in the foreword to his reprint of his Dardanelles dispatches published in volume form by Messrs. Newnes. The General had been told that the names of battalions must be cut out of his Gallipoli dispatches before their publication. To a "friend in power" he wrote in June, 1915:

"You seem to see nothing beyond the mischief that may happen if the enemy gets to know too much about us. You do not see that this danger can be kept within bounds, and is of small consequence when compared with the keenness of the dullness of our own nation. Democracy and autocracy must fight with their own weapons; if they change the foils in the scuffle, then like Hamlet and Laertes they both of them are doomed."

Sir Ian also quotes from a letter to a statesman dated June 23, 1915, as follows:

"From my individual point of view a hideous mistake has been made on the correspondence side of the whole of this Dardanelles business. Had we had a dozen good newspaper correspondents here the vital, life-giving interest of these stupendous proceedings would have been brought right into the hearts and homes of the humblest people in Great Britain. Instead of that, I wrote cables of which I may at least say they are descriptive, in so far as official phraseology will permit, and they are turned by some miserable people somewhere into horrible bureaucratic phrases or dead languages; i. e., 'We have made an appreciable advance,' 'The situation remains unchanged,' and similar phrases. As for information to the enemy, this is too querile altogether. The things these devils produce are all read and checked by competent staff officers. To think that it matters to the Turks whether a certain trench was taken by the 7th Royal Scots or the 3d Warwicks is just really like children playing at secrets."

ITALIANS THANK WILSON.

Leonardo da Vinci Society Presents a Memorial to Page.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 21, (Delayed.)—Ambassador Page has received an address to President Wilson from the members of the Leonardo da Vinci Society, expressing the gratitude of Italians for the strong attitude adopted by the United States in the European conflict and for America's spontaneous kindness to Italy.

"This union for war," says the address, "to which Franklin and Washington would have signed their spotless names in behalf of liberty and humanity, must be from now on a permanent union of spiritual forces to further everything glorious in liberty and sacred in humanity."

The society includes well-known scientists and politicians, all of whom subscribed to the address, among them Professor Villari, the Italian historian, it was one last page signed by him before his death.

SAYS GERMANS BOUGHT UP NORWEGIAN PRESS

Labor Papers Purchased by Coal Deliveries, Asserts Socialist Organ.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 22.—A sensation has been caused throughout Scandinavia by the revelation by the Social Demokraten of Christiania of a German attempt by coal deliveries to buy the Norwegian labor press.

Swedish labor also was said to have made an agreement with Germany for deliveries of coal, and the Social Demokraten, therefore, asked leading persons in this enterprise whether any attempts had been made to buy Swedish workers, too.

Herman Lindkvist, Chairman of the Swedish trade unions, denied the charge. No such conditions, he asserted, had been put forward. He denied that Herr Parvus, the German Socialist leader, had taken part in the agreement and protested against the Social Demokraten's attack on his "honest comrade."

The Swedish leader insists that the whole story of the purchase of the Norwegian labor press is a deplorable political trick of the Social Demokraten.

"A woman should know her corset before she attempts to wear it."

Do You?

So many particular women come to the Redfern Corset Shop at 510 Fifth Avenue, for their

Redfern Corsets

that you may feel assured of satisfaction if you also come for a fitting.

Back Lace *Front Lace*

Sold here as everywhere at uniform prices

To Broadway's Famous Restaurant There Nightly Comes

The largest number of representative people ever attracted by a New York restaurant for dinner and supper.

National in fame and popularity, Churchill's holds as remarkable a position in the esteem of discriminating visitors as it does in the hearts of New York's smartest people.

Special Christmas Dinner, $1.50

Dancing on the Main Floor

It's what we do "over here" that counts "over there." Join the Red Cross to-day.

"More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"

Broadway at 49th St.

Furs for Gifts Specially Priced

Coats and Coatees in Russian Sable, Mink, Ermine, Broadtail, Kolinsky, Mole and Hudson Seal.

Superb Silver Foxes in skins and made up in Scarfs and Muffs.

A complete assortment of Capes, Scarfs and Muffs in all Furs for all occasions.

Lest you forget, we say it yet—join the Red Cross TOMORROW

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Pianos, Player Pianos and AMPICO *Reproducing Piano*

Ready for Delivery Christmas If Orders Are Placed Tomorrow

Knabe Warerooms 5th Ave. at 39th St.

GERMANS WANT ALL AT PEACE MEETING

Continued from Page One.

to permit the formation of a strong popular Government. General Kaledine explained that he had decided to withdraw on account of his unpopularity with troops at the front, who refused to obey him in consequence of misrepresentations on the part of his enemies.

Petrograd has a report that the Ukrainian troops have occupied the headquarters of all the staffs on the Rumanian and southwestern fronts, seizing the telegraph and wireless systems on the two fronts, which have been united under the command of Lieut. Gen. Dmitri Stcherbatcheff. Ukrainian troops have moved to the borders of Ukrainia, where they have taken up positions. Orders have been given to mobilize all the Cossacks in Ukrainia.

Insist Assembly Be Called.

M. Tchernoff, former Minister of Agriculture, Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, and other Social Revolutionist members of the Constituent Assembly have proclaimed their determination not to submit to Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotzky, but to convene the Assembly and to endeavor through it to carry out a program of peace and land freedom.

The number of members elected to the Constituent Assembly is now 368, but only forty-eight of these have been registered as members by the Bolsheviki.

There is a serious division in the Peasants' Congress, which has been in session for a fortnight in Petrograd. The right wing, led by Tchernoff, insists that all power shall be given to the Constituent Assembly, which will decide upon peace, the land question and other reforms. The left is dominated by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, who take the position that they shall receive authority above that of the Constituent Assembly. All attempts to heal the breach have failed. The left wing has a slight majority.

Officers of the Baltic fleet have adopted a resolution protesting against the latest reform which places supreme command of the fleet in the hands of the body of elected sailors and makes all posts elective. The resolution of protest declares that the reform, if carried out, will paralyze the fleet and prevent peace on a democratic basis, because to impotent Russia peace will be dictated by the imperialists of the enemy.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent reports that the premises of the Ukrainian revolutionary staff in Petrograd were invaded by the Red Guard, and that four members who were present at the time were arrested and taken to the Smolny Institute, the guard then going in search of the remaining Ukrainian representatives.

This staff constituted the sole official representation of the Ukrainian Rada in Petrograd. It had been charged with the protection of the lives and property of Ukrainians in the Petrograd military district, or extra-territorial grounds.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has informed Moscow representatives in the Foreign Office that landed property belonging to foreigners is subject to confiscation equally with that of Russians.

TO STRIKE AGAINST REDS.

Public Officials' Threat if Constituent Assembly Is Hindered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 21.—A telegram from Haparanda says that proclamations have been posted in Russian Barracks, stating that German troops will soon arrive in Petrograd, but only to establish order.

According to the Petrograd journal, Djelo Naroda, there is a growing agitation in the capital for a monarchy. On Sunday proclamations were posted regarding the restoration of a despotism with Grand Duke Alexieff as regent and Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch and Prince Leopold of Bavaria as viceregents.

The Den says that many meetings of public officials have taken place in Petrograd and have decided on a general strike if the Bolsheviki should still hinder the meeting of the Constituent Assembly.

The Vetsch Tschas says that an arrangement has been made between Russia and the Central Powers that "an all-European peace congress" shall meet in a neutral country, both parties having accepted Stockholm as a suitable place for the conference.

HARD FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH.

Troops Said to Have Occupied an Important City.

The Jewish Daily Forward received yesterday a cablegram from its Petrograd correspondent, saying:

"The fighting between the Bolshevist Government and the Ukraine Rada has assumed the proportion of a real battle. The troops of the Bolsheviki have occupied the important city of Trosuskurov, Podolia, and a sanguinary battle is expected at Chernigov, one of the most important cities in Southern Russia.

"The food and fuel situation is becoming more acute every day on account of the antagonism between north and south. The south is the source of supply of coal and meat, while the north has been supplying the country with other foodstuffs.

"Latest returns show the Constituent Assembly to be composed of an anti-Bolshevist majority. There are 420 Socialist Revolutionists, 60 Mohammedans, 25 Cossacks, 25 Maximalists, 24 Cadets, and 4 of the Jewish bloc. Opposed to this majority will be 225 Bolsheviki."

AFFECTS ENTENTE TREATIES.

Russia's Collapse May Make Revision Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The opinion is held in some circles here that it may be necessary soon for the British, French and Italian Governments to take up the question of a revision of interally treaties, relating to the war, as a result of the way in which some of the understandings may be affected by the collapse of Russia, and especially by the results of Bolshevist negotiations for peace.

There has been informal discussion already among diplomats here and abroad as to the effect the withdrawal of Russia may have on these treaties, to which Russia was one of the signatories, and, therefore, coguarantor with the other powers of the pledges contained in them.

The nation whose rights, arising from these treaty engagements, would be Italy. Russia's action has already nullified the Allies' engagement to her. This was intimated in the House of Commons on Thursday by Premier Lloyd George when he said that the question of Constantinople had been disposed of.

In the case of Italy, a treaty with the other major Entente powers provided for the annexation by Italy of the Trentino, the southern Tyrol, Istria, Dalmatia, islands in the Grecian archipelago and territory in Asia Minor and Africa, according to the revelations of documents made by the Bolsheviki.

These promises were made when there seemed to be a certainty of Russia's assistance in making it possible for Italy to realize their fulfillment, but now that Russia has quit fighting, France and England, the other signatories, may not feel bound to assume Russia's share of the obligation. Mr. Balfour, however, in a speech Thursday, stated that the Allies favored the proposition that "Italy properly deserved some rearrangement of territory in her favor."

TROTZKY MISLED, DENOUNCES AMERICA

Misunderstands Orders for Transfer of Ambulances—Red Cross Agent Arrested.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 22.—The efforts of Colonel Henry Watkins Anderson of Richmond, Va., head of the American Red Cross Mission to Rumania, to forward seventy-two American automobiles to Mesopotamia, by way of Rostov, has been interpreted by the Bolsheviki as an intention to aid General Kaledine, leader of the Don Cossacks. This misunderstanding resulted last night in a bitter attack made by Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, against America, Colonel Anderson, and David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia.

A telegram from Colonel Anderson to Colonel Kolpashnikoff, his agent in Petrograd, directing him to "send all automobiles possible to Rostov," together with a telegram from Ambassador Francis, in which Colonel Anderson was authorized to draw on Henry P. Davison of New York, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, for 100,000 rubles to finance Colonel Kolpashnikoff's work, formed the basis of Trotzky's attack.

Ambassador Francis and Raymond Robins of Chicago, head of the Permanent Red Cross Mission to Russia, stated that the facts were that Colonel Anderson sought permission to get the automobiles to Jassy, but the machines were held up in Russia. Colonel Anderson then decided that it was necessary for the mission's doctors to leave Rumania because of the Russo-German armistice and to go to Mesopotamia, where they could do the most good. He therefore requested Colonel Kolpashnikoff to send the automobiles to Rostov, from which point they could be transhipped to Mesopotamia. Colonel Anderson, however, later countermanded this order.

Colonel Kolpashnikoff has been arrested and taken to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The telegrams referred to also have been seized, in addition to several letters of recommendation from Ambassador Francis.

Talk of Changing Petrograd's Name

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Authoritative information has reached here in a letter from Sweden, via London, that the Leninists are now considering changing the name of Petrograd back to St. Petersburg.

410 MORE ARMY RECRUITS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—With eight districts missing, reports on recruiting yesterday showed that the regular army took in the most, bringing the total acceptances since April 6 up to 281,000.

PAROLE FOR THIRD PROMINENT GERMAN

Heinrich S. Ficke, Auditor of Hamburg-American Line, Reports Only to Custodian.

KAISER'S FRIEND ALSO FREE

Rudolph Hecht and P. A. Borgermeister, Enemy Aliens of Importance, Are at Large, Too.

Heinrich S. Ficke, auditor of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, who was arrested as a dangerous enemy alien on Aug. 18, is at liberty on parole. He has a custodian, and the parole, it was said yesterday, has been in effect several weeks. Ficke, when he was arrested, was living on Staten Island, within easy reach of the waterfront and within a short distance of Fort Wadsworth. From the veranda of the Ficke home a fine view of the lower bay is to be had, and this was one of the reasons why it was decided, back in August, that it was best to remove the Hamburg-American official to some other place where he would not be able to see so much of the war operations of the United States.

Ficke is the third prominent German to be released on parole within the last few weeks. The first was Rudolph Hecht, the German banker and fellow-member of the Kaiser in the Imperial Yacht Club of Kiel, whose parole, if it is not extended, will expire this week. Strenuous efforts to have the parole of Hecht extended are known to have been made, the man who conducted the negotiations on behalf of the enemy alien banker being a well known New York lawyer. Herr Hecht since his liberation has been making his home at a Fifth Avenue hotel.

Another prominent German who is at liberty is Herr P. A. Borgermeister, who was confidential secretary to Dr. Heinrich Albert, the paymaster of the German plot system in the United States, and who, after Dr. Albert left the country was associated with Carl Heynen, who is now supposed to be in an internment camp in Georgia. According to a cablegram printed in THE TIMES yesterday, Dr. Albert has been appointed by the Kaiser to assist Herr Dr. Karl Helfferich in "studying questions relating to peace."

The first prominent German to be paroled after the declaration of war on Germany was Hugo Schmidt, New York representative of the Deutsch Bank, who was Bernstorff's paymaster in the negotiations with Bolo Pacha, the Frenchman who contracted with Bernstorff to debauch public opinion in France in favor of the Kaiser. Schmidt has been at liberty several months, and like all the rest of the lucky enemy aliens has a custodian to whom he is supposed to report at regular intervals. Adolf Pavenstedt, the intimate friend and adviser of Bernstorff, has never been interned.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, who is in charge of enemy alien prosecutions in this district, said last night he knew none of the details of the Ficke case. He referred his inquirers to Marshal Power of Brooklyn. Marshal Power verified the report that Ficke was at liberty, and said that he had a custodian.

Charles Ilg of Richmond Hill, S. I., who was arrested Friday by order of the Army Intelligence Service, was ordered interned on Ellis Island yesterday. Ilg is said to have advertised for German reservists, offering them work, and when they appeared questioned them regarding their loyalty to the Kaiser. Ilg's wife called on Assistant United States District Attorney Osborne yesterday to find out if anything could be done for her husband. She was told that for the present at least he will probably remain interned on Ellis Island.

The six Italians arrested Friday by agents of the Secret Service charged with the counterfeiting of more than $100,000 worth of Federal Reserve Bank $10 notes, and who it is said intended to flood the country with $1,000,000 worth of the spurious notes, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the Federal Building yesterday. They were held in $20,000 bail each to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

SWANN ASKS IF FUSION OFFERED A JUDGESHIP

Questions Charles Steckler About Attempt to Swerve Tammany Man from His Allegiance.

Charles Steckler, for some years an Executive Committeeman of Tammany Hall and active as a district leader until disagreement with the methods of "Boss" Croker led to his resignation, was questioned about his Fusion activities at the District Attorney's office yesterday. Preceding the November election Mr. Steckler was the general organizer for the Fusion Committee, selecting leaders and organizing Assembly districts of independent and Democratic organizations, he said. Asked by Mr. Kilroe to tell how the so-called revolts from the regular Democratic organization in New York County were manipulated by the City Democracy, Mr. Steckler replied:

"There wasn't any revolt to be manipulated. It was a case of a lot of men, who were Tammany Hall men, who were outside the pale of the organization, who became dissatisfied for one reason or another and were opposed to the leaders, but were not opposed to the organization. They were not in sympathy with the Tammany district organizations and they wanted to organize and defeat those leaders."

District Attorney Swann put a question to Mr. Steckler in the form of a statement based on information that had reached him, said the prosecutor, concerning the alleged offer by Fusion representatives of a judicial position to a prominent Tammany Hall man to desert that organization.

The substance of Mr. Swann's question was that a certain man had been approached by a representative of Fusion and had been offered an appointment as City Magistrate providing he would alienate himself from Tammany and place his political influence at the service of Fusion; that this man had later consulted with Mr. Steckler on the subject, and when the Tammany man had suggested that a job as City Magistrate was not much it was reported that Mr. Steckler had assured him that he might expect the appointment to be followed by promotion to a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions.

Mr. Steckler made no reply, and Mr. Swann continued his question in this form:

"Mr. Steckler, I am informed that this certain man and two others called later to see you and accompanied you to the City Hall, and that Mayor Mitchel is alleged to have said in the presence of yourself and this certain man: 'Anything Mr. Steckler says to you is all right;' that later this certain man was approached by two men who removed from a roll of money five $1,000 bills, and at the same time asked this certain man to sign a certain statement."

"I never handled any money during the campaign," answered Mr. Steckler. The statement the Tammany man was asked to sign, it was said, was a public announcement of his withdrawal from Tammany with a criticism of its policies and contained the declaration that "as a decent Democrat he could no longer remain as a member of Tammany," and would join the City Democracy. Mr. Steckler was not at his home last night. At the District Attorney's office it was said Mr. Steckler would be further examined on this subject.

Archbishop Pendergast Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 22.—Archbishop Edmond F. Pendergast has been seriously ill for the last three days at his Philadelphia home. His illness is regarded as due to the infirmities of age. He is 75 years old. Tonight his condition was reported slightly better. Several physicians have been in constant attendance.

BROKERS ENTERTAIN 2,000.

Gives Festival for Employes and Their Families.

The Stock Exchange gave yesterday afternoon its second annual Christmas entertainment to its employes and their families on the big floor where the bulls and bears are active during business hours. A section of the Seventh Regiment Band occupied the gallery on the west side of the room and played national airs while the 2,000 guests, including members of the Exchange, were assembling, and afterward the 500 children present were gladdened with boxes of toys and candy.

When the distribution of the gifts began, all the lights were switched off, except a cluster which disclosed a chimney and fireplace on one side of the room. There was a clatter in the chimney, and then George B. Buchanan, a member, who usually wears very little hair, appeared in the fireplace in flowing Santa Claus locks and whiskers. The children received him with shouts, and Santa Claus, with a little girl perched on a shoulder, paraded to the big Christmas tree on the other side of the floor.

The celebration was not without its sombre feature for some of the employes, however. The Exchange put a rule into effect some weeks ago that members should not distribute money gifts to individual workers, as this practice was injurious to discipline. The regulation resulted in the cutting off of presents to the employes at Christmas time, and all the workers received was 5 per cent. of their salaries from a general fund collected among the members and drawn from a permanent Christmas fund collected during past years. The result was that, when the employes received their envelopes during yesterday's celebration, some who in past Christmas seasons had gotten from $200 to $400 from all sources, found that no more than $50 comprised their gratuity.

When business on the Exchange closed at noon there was little of the horseplay which used to make the Christmas celebration famous. The members have done little skylarking on the board since the war began.

Christmas bonuses announced yesterday included 20 per cent. of the annual salaries by Harriman & Co. to their employes, while Hornblower & Weeks distributed 15 per cent. to their workers. The importing and exporting firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore declared a 10 per cent. bonus to 700 employes, and the Brooklyn Trust Company announced that the force would receive 10 per cent. of their salaries at the end of the year. The shipping firm of W. R. Grace & Co. announced that the 105 members of their staff in military service would be included when the bonus of 10 per cent. of salaries was distributed.

BRITISH CAPTURE BULGARS.

Officer and 54 Soldiers Taken on the Macedonian Front.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from the eastern theatre of war, dated Dec. 20, says:

In the course of a raid in the region of Lake Butkova British troops captured one officer and fifty-four Bulgarian soldiers. There is the usual artillery activity in the region of Doiran. It is quiet on the rest of the front.

SAYS PACKERS OWN OTHER INDUSTRIES

Continued from Page One.

W. Croll, treasurer of Armour & Co., said he could not explain why the other packers should have representation in these concerns.

Packers Own Cottonseed Oil Plants.

Croll admitted that Armour & Co. had large interests in cottonseed oil plants in Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and that Armour and Swift were interested in cattle trade papers in Forth Worth and Denver.

Payment of more than $1,000,000 to three packers who had not appeared in the record so far was recorded in a letter from the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company. Payments "on account of contracts" amounted to $540,000 to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger between October, 1900, and August, 1901; $200,000 to the Anglo-American Company in 1901 and 1902, and $500,000 to Hammond & Co. between July, 1902, and April, 1903.

Millions of dollars of Chicago real estate, known as the central manufacturing district, appeared in a list of assets of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company. Mr. Heney called particular attention to the assets of this company because of representations made to small stockholders when Armour and Prince gained control of the company that the company's property was in danger of material depreciation in order to get the small investors to surrender their stock and accept a guaranteed 9 per cent. dividend.

In attempting to market bonds after having gained control of the Junction Railways Company, the Chicago Stock Yards Company told investors, according to records introduced, that the assets of the Junction Company amounted to $47,000,000, including 800 acres of land in Chicago and 250 miles of belt and terminal railways. Attention was called to large surplus earnings from 1907 to 1911.

"It appears that one set of representations was made to get the stock and another to sell the bonds," commented Mr. Heney.

Attracted by Big Profits.

Discussion of profits attracted considerable interest from the commission as to Armour's return on his investment. Mr. Heney explained that Armour put up $194,000 of the original $1,000,000 used to promote the Chicago Stock Yards Company and gain control of the Junction Company's $47,000,000 assets.

A letter from Prince advised Armour to take advantage of the reorganization proposition to exchange Junction Company stock for bonds at a rate of two for one, then sell the bonds, which would net him a profit of $117,000. Armour owned 6,500 shares of Junction. Later, it appeared from the records, the packer's investment was cut to $77,000. Armour has been getting approximately $77,000 yearly in dividends, and besides appears in the records as having borrowed $200,000 of the original $1,000,000 from the Maine corporation. The interest charged was not shown. He obtained for his $194,000, a total of 15,520 shares, par value, $1,552,000 of the corporation, which is capitalized at $8,000,000.

Prince appears as the other large stockholder in the Chicago Stock Yards Company, and the original plan of the company, as introduced in evidence, was to give $4,400,000 in stock "to the packers" in place of rebates and bonuses paid them up to that time. Efforts to prove that other packers, particularly Swift and Morris, received such stock, have not been successful, and will be continued when the commission resumes the hearings.

OGDEN ARMOUR EXPLAINS.

Says He Acted Individually in Purchase of Terminal Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—J. Ogden Armour, head of Armour & Co., issued a statement tonight denying that any effort had been made to cover up information sought by the Federal Trade Commission now investigating the packers, asserting that the Commission's examiners had received full access to the records of the company. He also told of his part in the purchase of the common stock of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Companies and the formation of the Chicago Stock Yards Company. The statement follows:

"Agents and examiners of the Federal Trade Commission have been given full access, and have been diligently at work for the last two months going over the books and records of Armour & Co., in addition to which we furnished, some six weeks ago, answers to questions prepared by the commission setting forth in detail full information of our corporate organization and business and our interests in subsidiary and auxiliary corporations, including the Chicago Stock Yards Company. Thus the thinking public will not be misled into believing that this was anything that we have endeavored to cover up or was information only brought to the attention of the Commission at the present Washington hearing, as the press dispatches indicated.

"In 1910 F. H. Prince of Boston, who for many years had been the controlling force in the Chicago stock yards, visited Chicago and asked me if I would join him in a syndicate of capitalists, in which I was to have a one-fifth interest, which I was to acquire by the purchase of the common stock of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Companies.

Acted Individually.

"I agreed to take and pay for such an interest, and did so in my individual capacity in the same manner as I have taken other interests in banking and investment syndicates during the past twenty-five years, and as any investor in the country would do, having belief in Chicago as a live stock centre and the national increment in value that would accrue with its development. I acted in conjunction with no other packer, and such action can never be construed in any way as anything which might or can affect the cost of Armour & Co. products any more than the investments I hold in banks, railroads, or other stock-yard companies.

"This syndicate, under Mr. Prince's direction, subsequently resulted in the formation of the Chicago Stock Yards Company, in which I acquired a one-fifth stock interest, and promptly transferred the same to Armour & Co. No other packer ever acquired, or had, or now has, any stock in the Chicago Stock Yards Company. As should be judged from the relative size of that one-fifth interest, Armour & Co. have not, and cannot, control the company, have had no voice in its management, nor have been consulted in directing its policy.

"It seems to be highly inconceivable that any one can be led to believe seriously that my individual action as an investor was a preconceived attempt to find a way to cover up or conceal alleged illegitimate profit for Armour & Co. in any wise affecting the cost of our product, our company doing an annual business of over $500,000,000 when careful reading of press reports of the testimony at Washington discloses that all we have ever received from our investment was $38,000 quarterly in dividends.

"For the information of the public, let me add that a stockyards company is not engaged in the purchase or slaughter of livestock, but simply in operating a public market place where buyer and seller may meet and transact business, and renders a distinct service for which a nominal charge is made. Stockyard companies' charges for services are the same today as thirty years ago, and are in no wise affected by who owns their stock.

Denies Story of Bonuses.

"If it is to be judged improper that I or Armour & Co. should own an interest in a stockyards company, it would be equally pertinent to maintain that we should not own a share of stock in a railroad which transports our products, and with equal force that no business man in this country should own stock in any transportation or other facility the cost of whose service might enter into the cost of his product.

"In the matter of a bonus, paid or to be paid us in connection with the construction of our packing plant at St. Paul, last year we were waited on by a citizens' committee, urging us to build a plant there and volunteering to raise a bonus to induce us to do so. We accepted the proposition made, purchased the necessary real estate for location, and the buildings are now under way. The suggestion that we divided or agreed to pay any part to any other packing concern or any one else is absolutely untrue.

"The raising and giving of bonuses by citizens in communities to induce the location, construction, and operation of industrial plants is a practice and custom which has been in vogue for years. We in the last twenty years have declined many from numberless communities in the West and Southwest, which sought thereby to promote their industrial development, our decision always being due to our judgment that at the particular point in question a packing plant was not economically essential and could not be operated successfully.

Relies on the Public.

"The conduct of Armour & Co. and of myself has complied with every rule of business and legal propriety, and I believe that the public will readily see the facts in the same light."

Harry Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co., stated that the Federal Trade Commission was welcome to any of the records of the company that it wants, and denied that any records had been refused.

"The only basis for the story of a refusal that I can find," said Mr. Veeder, "is that an agent of the commission called and asked permission to inspect the office papers and personal files of the company. I was out of the city, and requested the agent to postpone this feature of the investigation until I returned, stating that I was expected today. In this the agent acquiesced. He busied himself with other phases of the investigation and lost little if any time. I am here now, and the papers are at the disposal of the Government."

HURLEY SAYS CAPPS DELAYED SHIPS

Continued from Page One.

derstand that the Southern Pine Association promised to deliver the timbers and then fell down on the order."

"What are you doing to correct the situation?"

"We are having fir brought from the Pacific Coast."

Senator Nelson directed a long series of questions at Mr. Piez to learn why a practical shipbuilder would not be a proper man for General Manager.

"Are you a shipbuilder?" asked the Senator.

"No," replied Mr. Piez, "but I have had large experience in organization and manufacturing work."

"Don't you think it would be better to have a practical builder at the head of the shipping program?"

"I have engineering training and have a force of experts under me." Finally, Mr. Piez said somewhat sharply:

"I want you to understand, Senator, I did not seek this place. I took it very reluctantly."

Responsibility for Changes.

The change in design of the wooden ships after construction was begun drew some criticism from members of the committee. Senator Martin asked Mr. Piez who was responsible. The reply was that the change was made by Civil Engineer Ferris, the corporation's designing expert.

"Don't you think that shows incompetency?" asked the Senator.

"I would say," replied Mr. Piez, "that it was unfortunate."

"Yes," the Senator said, "unfortunate ignorance."

The committee, taking up the operation of ships, sought to develop if the army was handling inefficiently the ships turned over to it. Officials of the board explained that they now were investigating that subject.

Rear Admiral Bowles presented figures showing the present progress of ship construction, but the committee decided to keep the statistics confidential.

CHIEF FLYNN QUITS SECRET SERVICE

Continued from Page One.

M. Marks of Manhattan as Commissioner of Public Works, was regarded as a highly probable appointee for the Republican place on the Municipal Civil Service Commission. Mr. Folks at present is acting Borough President.

Burr Talks With Mayor-Elect.

Former Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr was among the visitors at Hylan headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, yesterday. He had a talk with the Mayor-elect. After the conference it was said that Mr. Burr was more likely than any persons so far named to be appointed Corporation Counsel. According to recent reports William R. Hearst is anxious to see Herbert R. Limburg, who was one of the leading lights in the Hearst Independence League and more recently has represented the Hearst interests in important litigation, appointed head of the city's Law Department. Former State Senator William B. Carswell of Kings, it is believed, will be named an Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Brooklyn Bureau of the Law Department.

There was another meeting of the incoming Board of Estimate at Hylan headquarters yesterday. All the prospective members were in attendance, with the exception of President-elect Edward Riegelmann of the Borough of Brooklyn. Mr. Riegelmann, who is Sheriff of Kings County, was on hand at the hour fixed for the meeting, but, finding the Mayor-elect late, Mr. Riegelmann left after waiting for nearly three-quarters of an hour for him to arrive. He said important business in Brooklyn required his presence there.

Following the meeting Judge Hylan made this statement:

"We were planning for school needs. The result of our conference will be submitted to the new Board of Education when appointed as the basis of future action to become effective on Feb. 1, when the term of the new board begins. We are endeavoring to determine what new school buildings are urgently needed and to plan for them. We are seeking to have Principals make the best use of the facilities now at their command to reduce the part-time classes."

REPORTS OF RIVALRY IN SECRET SERVICE

Chief Flynn Said to Have Resented Encroachment of Department of Justice Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary McAdoo received the resignation of William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, this morning, but announcement of the fact was withheld during the day. Tonight the Secretary was not at home and no communication could be had with him. His representatives at the Treasury Department were willing to say, however, that the Secretary did not desire to make any statement in regard to the matter, preferring to allow Mr. Flynn to give out whatever explanation of his action he might deem necessary. The resignation, it was learned, came as a real surprise, for Mr. McAdoo at least. The Secretary has not given any thought to the selection of a successor. It was stated at the Treasury Department that there were no names before the Secretary as candidates for the succession.

There have been whisperings of rivalry since the beginning of the war between the Department of Justice Secret Service and the old Secret Service of the Treasury Department. The Treasury Secret Service was originally charged with responsibility for running down counterfeiters and smugglers. It had developed a distinct esprit de corps and was zealously ambitious to prosecute the work that suddenly followed the outbreak of the war in apprehending plotters bent on violating the neutrality of the United States, and, later, in pursuing the same class of persons since the declaration of war by the United States. The Department of Justice Secret Service, under the Bureau of Investigations, directed by A. Bruce Bielaski, from the beginning of the war, has had charge of the greater number of the German plot and intrigue cases and from time to time has been increased in personnel and granted larger appropriations by Congress for this work. The two services were thrown into competition. Rumors of friction have been frequent.

Flynn became Chief of the Secret Service in 1912, succeeding John E. Wilkie. For two years, from 1910 to 1912, Flynn was acting chief, while Wilkie was Chief of the Division of Customs, as well as Chief of the Secret Service. Flynn worked out many intricate detective cases and achieved a number of remarkable successes. Most of them were handled by him from New York City where, for many years he was in charge of the branch office of the service there. He was engaged on the famous Black Hand cases in 1910, and the counterfeiting case that resulted in the arrest of the notorious Wilkin in California in 1911.

It is understood the chief cause for Flynn's resignation at this time is his belief in the failure of the Department of Justice to co-operate with him in ferreting out German plotters and bringing them to justice when caught. Last Summer, when rumors of friction between the Treasury secret service and that of the Department of Justice were rife, it was asserted that Flynn had complained that Bielaski's secret service men were allowed to co-operate with the British secret service in the United States, but Flynn's men were not, and in consequence the Treasury secret service was handicapped. These statements were denied at the time, as well as the general report that there was any friction at all between the two services.

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CHRISTMAS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

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The employees of the following well known firms have enrolled in a body as members of the *American Red Cross* in the present *Christmas drive* for 15,000,000 members:

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NEW YORK HERALD
NEW YORK TRIBUNE
NEW YORK TRUST CO.
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STERLING ENGRAVING CO.
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RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE, 244 Madison Avenue.

Charged Purchases Made To-Morrow and During the Remainder of December Will Appear on Bill Rendered February First

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

IMPORTANT SALE MONDAY

WOMEN'S FUR COATS and FURS

Latest Models in Neckpieces and Muffs

FUR MUFFS

Natural Nutria	*Special*	12.50
Natural Raccoon	*Special*	18.50
Hudson Seal	*Special*	18.50
Natural Beaver	*Special*	22.50
Real Skunk	*Special*	29.50
Black Lynx	*Special*	29.50
Taupe Fox	*Special*	39.50
Real Scotch Mole	*Special*	29.50

FUR NECKPIECES

Natural Nutria	*Special*	12.50
Natural Raccoon	*Special*	18.50
Hudson Seal	*Special*	25.00
Natural Beaver	*Special*	22.50
Real Skunk	*Special*	24.50
Black Lynx	*Special*	29.50
Taupe Fox	*Special*	49.50
Real Scotch Mole	*Special*	49.50

Hudson Seal Coats
42 inches long (*Dyed Muskrat*), collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal fur. *Special* 95.00

Hudson Seal Coats
45 inches long (*Dyed Muskrat*), self or skunk fur trimmed. *Special* 165.00

Hudson Seal Coats
45 inches long (*Dyed Muskrat*), collar and cuffs of skunk or Hudson Seal fur. *Special* 185.00

Nutria Fur Coats
Full length belted model, large convertible collar. *Special* 145.00

Moire Caracul Coats
Full length model with skunk or Hudson Seal fur collar. *Special* 275.00

Real Scotch Mole Coats
Full length coat, with large collar and cuffs of taupe lynx or self fur. *Special* 375.00

Clearance Sale Monday

Women's High Class Coats

Majority Richly Fur Trimmed

FUR TRIMMED COATS of Bolivia cloth, wool velour, diagonal vicuna, silvertone, pom-pom or crystal cloth, shawl or round convertible collars, cuffs or bandings of various furs, also tailored models in the favorite winter colorings, silk lined, warmly interlined.

38.00

Heretofore $59.50 to $75.00

Useful Holiday Gifts at Special Prices

Japanese Satin House Gowns
For Women and Misses—Hand-Quilted

High Neck Model—Of superior quality satin, in rose, Copenhagen, light blue, purple, pink, red, gray, navy or black; tassel cord girdle. **6.75**

Georgette or Satin Waists
For Women and Misses

With High or Low Collars—Georgette Crepe Waists in flesh or white, trimmed with fine laces; also tailored waists of washable satin. **5.75**

Silk Jersey Petticoats
For Women and Misses

In black, navy, purple, taupe, brown, French blue, green, ruby or gold; accordion pleated ruffle, novelty stitched in contrasting colors. **4.95**

Washable Satin Bodices
For Women and Misses

Of flesh or white satin, hand-embroidered in pastel shades; tailored hemstitched top, satin ribbon shoulder straps. **1.45**

Crepe de Chine Chemises
For Women and Misses

Empire envelope model in flesh or white, tucked yoke, ribbon shoulder straps and ribbon trimmed. **1.95**

Washable Satin Bloomers
For Women and Misses

In flesh, white or black; tailored model or with scalloped hemstitched frill; reinforced. **2.95**

Clearance Sale Monday

Women's Sweaters
Of Angora Wool or Fibre Silk

Imported Sweaters in desirable colors, also American-made Sweaters of Milanese silk, fibre silk or wool; belted or sash models, convertible collars,

6.75

Heretofore $9.75 to $18.50

Women's Silk Umbrellas
Majority Are London-Made

Of superior quality silk, in black, navy, garnet, purple or green, princess, crook or novelty handles, many mounted with sterling silver.

5.00

Heretofore $8.00 to $18.50

WILL AMERICANIZE IMMIGRANT WOMEN

Suffrage Party Moves to Fit New-Made Voters for Proper Use of the Franchise.

GRAVE PROBLEMS OFFERED

Thousands Lack Groundwork for Intelligent Action—New Election Law Planned.

Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, President of the New York State Suffrage Party, announced yesterday the establishment of facilities for the Americanization of the hundreds of thousands of immigrant women in New York, who now possess the vote through being married to naturalized citizens. The Americanization Committee of the New York State Suffrage Party has established offices and with the New Year will begin active work from State headquarters at 303 Fifth Avenue. Miss Mary D. Dreier is Chairman of the committee, Mrs. Charles G. Rumsey is Treasurer, and Miss Esther E. Lape, Secretary. Miss Dreier is also Chairman of the Americanization Committee of the New York City party.

Mrs. Whitehouse issued a statement announcing the new campaign in which she said that the Americanization work was a part of the general policy to educate New York women to use their vote intelligently, a policy which was adopted at the recent convention of the State party. Her statement said:

"When you consider that there are in the State at least 400,000, and in New York City at least 200,000 foreign-born women who have become citizens simply by virtue of their husbands' citizenship or naturalization, without having to present any qualifications of their own whatever, the need of the steady Americanization work we are beginning to organize is sufficiently clear.

"In order to become a citizen an immigrant man has to meet five tests; he must speak English, he must be of good character, he must have lived here for five years, he must show that he is 'attached to the principles of the Constitution,' and he must take the oath of allegiance. But his wife becomes a citizen when he does, automatically, without meeting any of these requirements, except that in New York State our suffrage amendment does provide that in order to vote in this State a woman must have lived in this county for five years.

"These immigrant women, automatically made citizens, are now qualified to go to the polls and vote upon candidates and measures vital to every American. And they need the vote. It will, in itself, be a great Americanizing agent among them. Thousands of them now are eager to be good citizens and good voters, but many of them do not even know our language, to say nothing of our American institutions and ideals. As far back as 1910 the Federal census showed that there were nearly 300,000 immigrant women in New York State who could not speak English. For them, a knowledge of the English language and a fundamental Americanization are the best kind of 'civic education' for the vote.

"The Woman Suffrage Party is keenly alive to its responsibility to these women and to the State, and enters upon its task of Americanization with enthusiasm. We know that it will take quite as careful organization and almost as hard work as that which got us the vote. And we are going at it in the same spirit. It isn't a matter of 'uplift' at all. We are interested in the preparation of all New York State women, native and foreign born alike, for the intelligent use of the vote; and we created the Americanization Committee to serve the immigrant woman, not because her voting interests are one whit different from those of native women voters, but because she has especial handicaps and her present needs are therefore somewhat different."

Discussing the Americanization plans, Miss Dreier said:

"There is to be an Americanization leader in every industrial town of the State and in every Assembly district in the greater city. These leaders will gather around them a group of Americanization workers which, in New York City, will include an Americanization captain in every election district.

"We know well that really the biggest part of the work is not so much providing new facilities for educating immigrant women—although these are needed—as interesting the women themselves in making use of the facilities. Ever so many of these women have been out of the current of American life and even the idea of learning English, and being really at home here terrifies them. Mothers of families, they have seen their husbands become citizens and their children thorough-going Americans—while they alone have remained in the backwater. Many of them are not old in years, but they have lost heart with regard to Americanization. To be of real use we shall have to reach them in their own neighborhoods.

"The woman suffrage organization, extending, as it now does, into every neighborhood, can do this. The schools will be of the greatest possible use to us. We want to make sure that there is at least in every Assembly district, and more if possible, one genuine information centre of the kind that the most retiring immigrant woman will be willing to go to. In establishing these, and in all our work, we shall use existing local agencies wherever possible. In every district of the city we want a corps of woman volunteers to help."

Miss Dreier said that, because as the war goes on women will more and more be drawn into hazardous occupations, the immigrant woman is more than ever before in need of the protection of the vote.

The Honest Ballot Association announced last night that it had been compiling laws relating to woman suffrage from all the suffrage States, and gathered other data for the purpose of framing a law for New York State that will provide for equal suffrage without hitches in the political machinery.

"We hope by studying the laws of other States, and constructive criticisms from public officials of those States, that we may be helpful in drafting an intelligible, intelligent, and workable law for New York State to meet the new political conditions consequent upon the extension of suffrage to women," said George W. Kessler, Secretary of the association. "We believe that the Legislature will be much more receptive to the passage of a comprehensive law next year than in patching up a law that may be hastily prepared in the first instance. There is no reason why New York should repeat the errors of other States with regard to suffrage, and there is every reason why we should take advantage of the mistakes of the other States. In drafting the necessary laws the association expects to co-operate with the political organizations of both of the major parties, the woman suffrage committees, other civic organizations, and the administrative and legislative officers of the State.

"It is estimated that the extension of suffrage to women will practically double the number of electors in New York State, and may, likewise, double the expense of elections. Drafting a law that will effect the necessary changes in less than a year is no small job. Shall the women vote in separate polling places from the men? Shall local administration of the law be assigned to women election inspectors, and, if so, by what measure shall they qualify? Shall women be required to state their exact age? With twice as many electors, shall we also double the number of signatures required on designating, nominating and other petitions? Will the increased number of voters require the installation of election machines or other labor-saving devices in our elections? How will naturalization laws affect the new status of women? These are a few of the problems to be considered in drafting the necessary new election laws."

SUFFRAGE PICKETS PARADE.

Women Lately in Washington Jail Advertise Meeting Here.

Bearing aloft banners, five women members of the National Women's Party, who picketed the White House, treated Fifth Avenue shoppers yesterday to a "sidewalk parade" to advertise the mass meeting in favor of the Federal suffrage amendment, to be held at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 4, at which the speakers will be Dudley Field Malone, Lucy Burns, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Maude Younger, and Rose Winslow.

Two of the women carried double banners reading "Jailed. Why? Released. Why?" and the other three carried the purple, white, and gold banners of the organization. The paraders were Miss Elsie Hill, a daughter of former representative Hill of Connecticut; Mrs. Samuel L. Martin, Miss Helen Klumph, Mrs. Inez McCleary, and Miss Julia Hurlbert.

There was no hostile demonstration against the women, but a number of men and women who read the inscription on the banners made audible remarks of criticism. "You would do better to roll bandages," an elderly woman told Mrs. Martin. "We can do both," was Mrs. Martin's answer. When a man with a sweeping mustache, who appeared to be opposed to suffrage, made a similar remark, Miss Hill said: "Oh, you are the same type of man who before we got the vote in New York told us to go home and mind the baby."

Another man remarked: "I don't know why they were released. They ought to be in jail for life."

The women paraded an hour in the morning and an hour and a half in the afternoon, starting from National Headquarters, 13 East Forty-first Street. The picketing will continue in other parts of town daily until the day of the mass meeting.

COURT DECLARES HUNT GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA

Campbell, Republican Incumbent, Unseated by Margin of 43 Votes and Gives Up Fight.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 22.—The Arizona Supreme Court today seated G. W. P. Hunt as Governor of Arizona. Hunt, a Democrat, contested the election of Governor Campbell, who now holds the office. The decision of the court was unanimous. Fifteen days were allowed for Governor Campbell's attorneys to file an appeal, but he announced that he would take no further action.

"My next appeal will be to the people of the State," Mr. Campbell said in a statement following the decision.

On the face of the returns Campbell received the certificate of election by the small margin of 31 votes. Hunt instituted a contest, holding that a recount would show he had been elected. He declined to surrender the office on Jan. 1, but the Supreme Court issued an order declaring Campbell the de facto Governor pending the appeal. He vacated and Campbell has held the office during these months.

DROP STATE DRY BILL FOR FEDERAL LAW

Anti-Saloon League to Devote Energies to Nation-Wide Prohibition.

CALDER FOR REFERENDUM

Sees No Need of Hurried Action, with Five Years in Which to Act.

The New York Anti-Saloon League will make an aggressive fight at the coming session of the Legislature for the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution which Congress has ordered submitted to all the States. In the meantime the campaign, already under way, for an amendment to the State Constitution, prohibiting the sale or manufacture of alcoholic liquor in this State, except for medicinal or sacramental purposes, will be abandoned.

These intentions on the part of the Anti-Saloon League were set forth in a statement made public last night by State Superintendent William H. Anderson of that organization. Mr. Anderson also expressed the opinion that the Legislature would act favorably on the Federal amendment. The statement says:

"To set at rest the conflicting reports the Anti-Saloon League announces that there will be a vigorous campaign to secure ratification of the national prohibition amendment by the New York Legislature of 1918. Speaker Sweet has expressed the opinion that the Assembly will vote favorably and a canvas of the Senate indicates that it will probably pass the Senate if not locked up in committee by Majority Leader Brown. The men who are in favor of it ought to have a chance to go on record. The men who claim that their districts do not want it cannot be hurt by a record if they are telling the truth, and the men who are trying to dodge and protect the liquor traffic against the wishes of their constituents are not entitled to any consideration.

"The Anti-Saloon League has not asked, and will not ask, Governor Whitman to recommend ratification of the national amendment as a part of his annual message. The Governor has publicly declared that he is personally in favor of it. The people have a remedy by bringing pressure to bear upon their representatives in the Legislature. They have no right to expect the Governor to assume any burden in putting this thing through until they have made their wants known, either by electing a Legislature on this issue or by an unmistakable popular demand for immediate action, in view of the fact that the question has become an issue since the Legislature was elected.

"The ratification of the national amendment has the right of way over any State Amendment, and the movement for a State prohibition amendment for New York is automatically suspended, at least until the New York Legislature ratifies the national amendment. The Anti-Saloon League will oppose any attempt to push it now, because it would tend to confuse the issue and might be used as an excuse by members of the New York Legislature for voting against ratification. Any effort for purely State action will be focused upon the proposed emergency war prohibition statute."

United States Senator William M. Calder said yesterday that in his opinion the question should be submitted to the voters of this State at a referendum before the Legislature took action.

"There is no need for immediate legislative action," said Senator Calder. "The Legislature has five years in which to act. It seems to me that in order to be right the Legislature should reflect as far as possible in its action the real attitude of the people on the question. There is no better way of ascertaining this than by a direct appeal to the electorate and for that reason I believe that the lawmaking body at its session next year should direct that the question be submitted to the voters at the next general election. This would leave the Legislature in a position to act intelligently in the matter at the session of 1919."

JAPAN DENIES ARMY IS BEING MOBILIZED

Does Not Intend to Send Troops to Harbin, Vladivostok, or Elsewhere, Tokio Asserts.

TOKIO, Dec. 22.—Notwithstanding reports of the activity of the Japanese Army and Navy, it may be stated positively that Japan not only has not moved, but does not intend to move, troops to Harbin, Vladivostok, or elsewhere.

Statements that any portion of the Japanese Army is being mobilized are unfounded. At the headquarters of the Army Staff, The Associated Press is informed that no mobilization is contemplated, and that reports of such projects originated in the fact that the authorities at present are not permitting the return to their homes of soldiers whose normal period of service has expired. Consequently there has been some increase in the army. These men have been retained as a precaution against depletion of the army of highly trained men.

A similar policy is being observed in the navy. The older trained men are not being permitted to leave the ships and depots. Figures regarding the increase in the army and navy are, of course, unavailable; similarly, information regarding warships is withheld absolutely.

The authorities state that a program involving expenditures will be placed before the coming session of Parliament. It includes provision for modernization of the artillery, the supplying of armored cars, bombs, and other accessories, and also enlargement of the aviation service, which the staff regards as more important than an increase in the number of divisions. The naval program abandons the big navy plan, resting content with the present organization, but favoring an increase in light craft, including submarines, destroyers, and light cruisers.

Officials of the army and navy unanimously condemn reports circulated abroad concerning present Japanese activities, which they describe as "stock jobbing." Japan is taking the necessary precautionary measures to maintain the highest standing of the army and navy. This does not result from anticipation of serious complications in the Far East. In fact, well-informed persons express the confident belief that the grave situation in Russia is not likely to continue. They say, however, that Japan must endeavor to increase the efficiency of her army and navy during the time the European struggle continues.

A dispatch to The London Times from Washington, forwarded here, stating that severe fighting had occurred at Vladivostok and that Secretary Lansing had received a request from the American Consul for troops, is denied categorically, as well as a report from the same source crediting the Jananese Embassy at Washington with confirmation of the report that Japanese troops had been landed at Vladivostok. These reports have caused mystification and concern here, as well as considerable comment in the Japanese press.

DR. RICHMOND URGES NONPARTISAN CABINET

Head of Union College Points to Elihu Root in New England Society Address.

Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, President of Union College, was applauded at the New England Society dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night when he pleaded for a nonpartisan Cabinet made up of the biggest men in the nation as a necessity for the successful conduct of the war. The applause came when he paused and looked at Elihu Root, who sat near him at the speakers' table.

Dr. Richmond said that no men had appeared in the country today who were of the mold of men in Washington's Cabinet, such as Jefferson and Hamilton, who served their country together, though their political opinions were as far apart as the poles.

"It is a misfortune that this cannot be so today," he continued. "We have been urging unity as a national duty. We say, and we say truly, that we must bring together all our resources—conscript them if need be—for the service of the country. But this means more than material resources—money, wheat, coal, metals, science, industry. We must have those, but we must have also the resources of knowledge and experience and judgment and skill in statecraft. Certainly we need them all, and certainly we are not using them all.

"There are men among us of the widest experience and of first-rate gifts, fitted to render the most important services—national and international—but who are not rendering these services today simply because they have not been asked. The names of some of these men will occur to you. Shall we have to wait until they are able to pronounce some party shibboleth before we can use these men?

"In some ways we are profiting by England's mistakes in the conduct of this war. When the books are made up it will be seen that many thousands of lives—and those of England's best—will have to be set down to the account of party spirit. With this warning before their eyes I think the American people will not be very patient if the blundering of party leadership should make us suffer from this same tragical mistake.

Governor Samuel W. McCall argued for vigorous conduct of the war, but for keeping in mind continually the ends sought and for seeking a cure to prevent future wars. He deplored abuse of the enemy and insisted on a distinction between the German people as such and the spirit actuating the people and a Government at present. Irving Bachelder followed with a philippic against Germany. At the end of it, he said that he agreed with Governor McCall as to the unwisdom of abusing Germany, but added:

"You must admit that all I have said of Germany is the grossest flattery."

WANTS PROHIBITION VOTE.

Calder Suggests Referendum Before Legislature Acts.

United States Senator William M. Calder of Brooklyn is in favor of the submission of a referendum on the question of prohibition to the people of New York State before the Legislature takes action as to the Federal amendment.

"The State Legislature," said Senator Calder yesterday, "does not have to act on the amendment this year. It seems to me that in its consideration it should reflect so far as possible the real attitude of the people. I believe there is no better way to ascertain that than by an appeal directly to them. I would by the Legislature to submit the prohibition question in the form of a referendum at the next general election and postpone action by the Senate and Assembly until the session of 1919."

DEPUTIES VOTE FOR TRIAL OF CAILLAUX

Continued from Page One.

claim Alsace-Lorraine, he said, but also to follow a policy of conciliation in Europe.

"It is permitted that one may think with President Wilson," the former Premier remarked, "upon the formula of peace without annexations and without penalizing indemnities and with the right of the peoples to dispose of themselves."

One has a right also to think about the military solution and about the diplomatic solution, M. Caillaux added, and it was possibly more apparent that one had a right to think that France, because she had suffered so much, had need of special care.

He said there was much to criticise in the conduct of the war, particularly in regard to finance. If it had been in his power, and if his advice had been accepted, errors would have been avoided in the emission of certain loans that had been floated under unfavorable conditions, he asserted.

The former Premier then referred to political scandals in the past, including the Panama Canal affair, and he asked Premier Clemenceau about a certain famous session in which he (Clemenceau) was charged with corruption in favor of Great Britain.

M. Caillaux concluded by asking the Chamber of Deputies to withdraw his Parliamentary immunity in order that he might have justice concerning all the "calumnies" to which he objected.

"I demand a trial," he exclaimed in conclusion. "So that my voice may not be stifled by the rolling tumoour of a new Santerre!"

The former Premier had spoken two hours when the Chamber took a recess until afternoon.

Louis Andrieux, President of the Committee of the Chamber that investigated the demand for immunity, followed M. Caillaux. He said briefly that the committee had simply acted on the questions submitted and would not intervene in the debate.

Premier Clemenceau, called on by François Fournier to speak, said from the Government bench:

"I am the only one here who has not the right to reply to M. Caillaux," and then sat down.

MAY GO BEFORE HIGH COURT.

Caillaux Said to Want His Case to be Tried There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The High Court will be the tribunal to try the Caillaux case rather than a court-martial, according to general opinion in the Parliamentary lobby. Even Caillaux's opponents admit that General Dubail's accusatory report was "an imperfect brief" from a legal point of view, and it is asserted that owing to the way in which it was drawn up the charge of complicity with Almereyda, Bolo, and their associates is inadmissible on technical grounds.

The Italian activities of Caillaux are regarded as a proper subject for the High Court, and it is widely reported that the Government is willing to accept that form of a tribunal.

The further suggestion is made that all the scandal cases may be lumped together and submitted to the High Court, thus avoiding any difference of procedure in regard to Bolo, for instance, and Caillaux, who is accused of complicity with Bolo.

It is generally thought that Caillaux and his friends would prefer that he be tried before the Senate as a High Court to the jurisdiction of a court-martial, but it is also admitted that to sit on the same bench of accusation, with Duval, Marion, and Moldsky will be a bitter pill for the autocratic ex-Premier, who presented the anomaly of being head of the Socialist Democratic Party and frigidly maintaining a distance between himself and his henchmen, never losing a chance in attitude or dress of emphasizing the gulf between him and them.

Caillaux is said to have stated more than once in his testimony before the Committee of Eleven in answer to charges of complicity with Bolo and others that any such idea was absurd because he was "un homme du monde." (a gentleman.) This insistence on personal superiority is in keeping with Mme. Caillaux's assertion when arrested for shooting Calmette that she was "une dame," (a lady.)

CASTS DOUBTS ON GIOLITTI.

Rome Paper Believes He Will Scheme for Separate Peace.

ROME, Dec. 21.—The Giornale d'Italia, in an editorial, states its refusal to believe in the good faith of the statement made by Giovanni Giolitti, ex-Premier and former Minister of the Interior, that he is unwilling now to see Italy make a separate peace.

The newspaper expresses the opinion that Giolitti's object is to strengthen himself so that he may obtain a place in power and then work for a peace which the Allies might accept. In private conversation, it is said, he has mentioned this intention.

Propaganda is being carried on by Giolitti's followers, The Giornale d'Italia asserts, but it adds that the ex-Premier probably will await a more promising situation next year to put his plan into execution. The newspaper quotes him as saying: "The apple now is unripe."

CAILLAUX SHOWED SOMME TRENCH MAPS

So Le Prestre, Said to be an American, Asserted at French Embassy at Rome.

ROME, Dec. 22.—M. le Prestre, who is reported to have seen at the American Embassy here an account of a conversation between ex-Premier Caillaux and two Monsignori of the Vatican in which the Frenchman expressed hostility to the United States, is said to be an American.

The Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, states that he is unknown at the Vatican, but that he is a man of prominence, having American banking connections and having subscribed 1,000,000 lire to the Italian war loan. The newspaper adds that he is now in New York, having become the head of the International Trading Corporation.

The secret report sent in February from the French Embassy at Rome to the Foreign Office, emoodying this statement by M. le Prestre about Caillaux, also contained an assertion by him that the former Premier had in his possession photographs of the German lines on the Somme front.

The account of the discussion by M. Caillaux and the prelates was taken to the American Embassy by an Irish prelate, according to M. le Prestre.

Following the account of M. le Prestre's visit to the French Embassy here and his statement regarding M. Caillaux's hostility to the United States, the report quotes M. le Prestre thus:

"The person who placed before me the account taken to the American Embassy by the Irish prelate (it was not the Ambassador) was, I believe, disgusted by it, and gave me the information in order that M. Caillaux's conversation should come to the ears of representatives of the Entente. The document certainly was sent to Washington.

"I read it with indignation. Two of my brothers have been killed at the front in France, in the ranks of the French Army. I knew no one at the French Embassy, and furthermore, although I wished to relieve my conscience, I was not anxious to bring trouble on myself, and so I confined myself to a visit to the British Ambassador. He was out. Then I related all to a mutual friend, who went to see him and told him all. Sir Rennell Rodd (the British Ambassador) knew all of that conversation before he left for London a little more than a month ago.

"Finally, time is a detail which has its value. In order to prove that continuation of the war would result only in butchery without a decision, M. Caillaux in the course of his conversation produced photographs of the German lines of defense on the Somme before and after the last offensive there. By those photographs he showed that once a system of trenches was captured another system, quite as strong and quite as difficult to capture, was established a few kilometers in the rear.

"Were the photographs of German origin or French origin? I do not know. In either case it is equally disquieting, because if they were of French origin, from whom did he obtain them? From officers?"

The report goes on to say that it was evident from the conversation of M. le Prestre that he had previously confided a part, at least, of what he had related to Colonel Morel, Belgian Military Attaché, who went to the French Embassy with him. At one point he turned toward Colonel Morel, the report says, and remarked to him: "But you remember, Colonel, that I told you that in order that you might repeat it here." The Colonel concurred, saying: "It was in order that I might repeat it to my Minister."

Vatican Denies Caillaux Intrigue.

ROME, Dec. 22.—The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, published today a denial of the statement of Deputy Pirolini in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, that Mgr. Tedeschini, Under Secretary of State at the Vatican, had attended a reception at the home of Mgr. Pacelli, Papal Nuncio to Munich. Deputy Pirolini stated that Mme. Caillaux, wife of the former Premier of France, was present at the reception, and that Mgr. von Gerlach, who has been convicted by default as an Austrian spy, was also a guest there.

The newspaper adds that the Vatican has never been in contact, direct or indirect, with M. Caillaux either under his own name or that of "Monsieur Raymond."

Not Me, Says Rene Leprestre.

All knowledge of the Caillaux disclosures was disclaimed yesterday by René Leprestre, an American of French descent, engaged in the exporting business here with the firm of Leprestre, Miller & Co., and who says he was recently in Rome and Paris. No other man of the name could be located in New York yesterday.

"The first I knew of the matter," he said, "was when I read the newspapers. I am an American of French descent, with banking interests here and abroad, and I have recently returned from a trip to Europe, where I visited Rome and Paris, but there the similarity between myself and the Le Prestre of the dispatches ends.

"My name and that in the dispatches, you will note, differ, although the spelling is the same. I had no brothers who were killed fighting on the French front and I am not connected with any organization called the International Trading Corporation. There are any number of Le Prestres in Rome and Paris."

There are two concerns called the International Trading Company in this city, but both yesterday denied all knowledge of a man named Le Prestre.

BloomingdaleS

59TH TO 60TH STREET—LEXINGTON TO 3D AVENUE

Store Open Tomorrow Till 10 P. M.

Enormous Reductions On These Reliable Fur Coats

The warmth, comfort and distinction enjoyed in wearing one of these is greatly enhanced by tomorrow's remarkable savings on each. Too, the quality throughout is excellent.

Hudson Seal (*dyed muskrat*), plain; styles now in favor.

Hudson Seal (*dyed muskrat*), fur-trimmed; handsome models.

Other odd fur coats—box, three-quarter and full length.

Main Floor

Now $82.50

Beautifying Silk Veils

Black and purple Shetland Veils, circular, with shadow lace floral design, $1.50. Square veil, with deep floral border in black, $1.98.

Main Floor

Favored Silk Petticoats $5.50 to $7.50

A collection of beautiful all jersey, chiffon taffeta and guaranteed satin petticoats in pretty light and practical dark shades. Flounces in every variety—plaited, embroidered, corded, ruffled.

Exquisite Beaded Bags—Special $5 to $39

Very greatly reduced prices apply tomorrow on our choicest beaded bags from France; frame or drawstring effects; some in combination with satin. Variety, beauty, savings—make it an irresistible event.

Our Employees Are Red Cross Members

59th to 60th St. BloomingdaleS Lexington to Third Ave.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE at 38th St., NEW YORK

Will Feature Tomorrow, Monday, These

Extraordinary Special Values

Women's Pure Silk Hose

Excellent quality pure silk in all desirable shades to match shoes and slippers for street and evening wear. *Special at* 1.25

Women's Plain Silk Hose

Superior quality all silk hose in black, white and desirable shades. *Special at* 1.95

Short French Kid Gloves

In all white or white with black stitching, button and buttonhole. *Formerly 2.75* 2.25

16 Button French Kid Gloves

In all white, white with black stitching, all black, black with white stitching or tan. *Formerly 3.50* 2.45

Glove Silk Knickers

Pure silk, reinforced, in white, pink and black. *Formerly 2.25* 1.85

A Very Special Offering of

BEADED BAGS

Exceptionally Priced at

12.50

A splendid assortment of beaded bags in vari-colored designs, mounted on beaded frames with long beaded strap handles. Handsomely lined. Some have pendant mirrors inside and purses.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Feature During the Coming Week

An Ensemble of Exclusive Modes in Women's and Misses' Apparel for the

SOUTHERN WINTER RESORTS

Simplicity and elegance in the styling of women's and misses' fashions is elusive, indefinable; it is sensed rather than seen. A high degree of discrimination is necessary to create and evolve fashions. Expression, repression, accentuation and restraint must be counted in designing.

A fine understanding of this Art is evident in the Southern apparel presented by this shop. Every individual piece bears those touches of refinement, those dainty graces of execution, those elegancies of detail and finesse which make for atmosphere and fitness.

Southern Resort Millinery Modes in

SPORT, TRAVEL, FORMAL HATS

An inclusive collection of distinguished modes emphasizing the unusual and original style motifs associated with Bonwit Teller & Co. millinery.

Southern Apparel for

Travel	Fishing	The Danse
Houseboating	Tennis	The Formal Dinner
Yachting	The Beach	Footwear
Bicycling	The Surf	Sweaters
Motoring	The Palm Grove	Separate Skirts
Golf	The Afternoon	—and

Every dress accessory for Southern Wear.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS—OBJECTS OF ART—PORCELAINS—ANTIQUITIES—RARE RUGS—FINE BOOKS—RARE PRINTS

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION'S SEASON OF 1918

Very Important Unrestricted Public Sales of Art and Literary Properties to be held under its Management During the months of January, February and March of the New Year

THE EXHIBITIONS BEING HELD AT ITS

American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, New York

Which occupy the entire block of Broadway, 23d to 22d Street, and are the most spacious and best equipped Galleries for the proper displaying of Art and Literary Property to be found in New York or elsewhere.

First Sale of the New Year

ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK (NEW YEAR'S DAY INCLUDED)

A Remarkable Collection of

Beautiful White Glazes

IN EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL PRODUCTIONS

And a Gathering of

EXCEPTIONAL CHINESE PORCELAINS

EXCLUSIVELY SINGLE-COLOR SPECIMENS

To Be Sold by Direction of

Mr. Thomas B. Clarke

On the Afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1918

EVENING OF JANUARY 4TH

at The American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

Foreign and American

Oil Paintings

Belonging to the Estate of the Late

James V. Parker

Other Estates, Mr. Conde Raguet Thorn, and Other Private Owners

EXECUTORS' SALE

in the Grand Ballroom of The Plaza Hotel

On Monday Evening, Jan. 14th, 1918

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK ROBERT L. GORDON AND RICHARD C. CROWLEY

Valuable

Modern Paintings

By French, Dutch and American Masters

Collected by the Late

James Buchanan Brady

(WIDELY KNOWN AS "DIAMOND JIM" BRADY)

ON FREE VIEW FROM TUESDAY, JAN. 8TH, 1918, Until the Date of Sale, Inclusive

ON A DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED

An Important Collection of

Antique Chinese Porcelains

Potteries, Jades and Other Carvings, Screens, Lacquers, Textiles, and Marble and Stone Sculptures

COLLECTED IN CHINA BY

Mr. A. W. Bahr

The Well Known Expert on Chinese Art

ON A DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED

By Direction of The Well Known Experts and Antiquarians

Messrs. Kouchakji Freres

A Noteworthy Collection of

Ancient Rakka Persian & Rhodian Faiences

Greek and Roman Bronzes, Glass, Persian Miniatures, Rare Rugs, Renaissance Velvets and Other Objects of Excessive Rarity.

ON DATES TO BE ANNOUNCED

By Direction of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, EXECUTOR

A Large Collection of ANTIQUE WATCHES, RINGS AND OTHER JEWELRY, CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS

COLLECTED BY THE LATE CHARLES GREGORY

On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 15th in the Grand Ballroom of The Plaza Hotel

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS of the LATE MRS. SARA HERMANN

The Very Valuable Ancient and Modern

Oil Paintings

COLLECTED BY THE CONNOISSEUR, THE LATE

Ferdinand Hermann

INCLUDING A FINE EXAMPLE OF REMBRANDT

Chinese Art Treasures

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Afternoons, January 23rd, 24th and 25th

Beautiful Antique Chinese Porcelains

Carved Jades, Coral, Crystals, Enamels, Bronzes and Beautiful Old Velvets

FROM THE PRIVATE COLLECTION

of

Mr. Edward B. Warren

Boston

Recent Importations by the Boston House of

Yamanaka & Company

And a Consignment From Their New York Branch

DURING MARCH NEXT

For the Benefit of

THE ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA

The Valuable

Art Property

Antiques, Curios and Artistic Objects of Utility

Removed From the Residence of The Noted Playwright, the Late

Clyde Fitch

To Be Sold by Direction of

MR. FRANK E. WHITMAN AND MR. BERNARD M. L. ERNST, EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MRS. ALICE M. FITCH

COLLECTION OF AN AMATEUR IN THE MONTH OF MARCH

Will Be Sold by Direction of

Giraud F. Thomson, Esq., Executor

AN EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

Art Property Antiques and Curios

COLLECTED BY THE WIDELY KNOWN AMATEUR, THE LATE

J. Dunbar Wright

ON DATES TO BE ANNOUNCED

The Important Collection of

Finished Pictures and Studies

Left by the Late

J. Carroll Beckwith, N. A.

ON A DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED

Finished Pictures

Left by the Late

Walter Clark, N. A.

On the Evening of Jan. 23rd in the Grand Ballroom of The Plaza Hotel

BY DIRECTION OF THE

F. Kleinberger Galleries

For the purpose of adjusting the business interests of their former partnership and the present incorporation, will be sold.

A Highly Important Collection of

Ancient Paintings

Of the Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Flemish and French Schools

Together With

An Imposing Gathering of ITALIAN AND FLEMISH PRIMITIVES

A NUMBER OF WHICH WERE SHOWN IN THE RECENT NOTABLE LOAN EXHIBITION

ON THE AFTERNOON OF JANUARY 26TH

By Direction of Austin B. Fletcher, Edward Townsend, William H. Childs and Eversley Childs, Executors Under the Will of the late

Isaac D. Fletcher

CONNOISSEUR AND BENEFACTOR

Highly Valuable

Art Property

WHICH CONSISTS OF

Renaissance and Other Costly Furniture, Flemish Tapestries, Old Velvets and Embroideries, Sixteenth Century Ispahan and Other Rugs, Rich Curtains and Draperies, Gothic Sculptures, Renaissance Marbles, Pair Heroic Bronze Groups by Houzeau, 1680 Important Marble Statuary By Celebrated Sculptors Barye and Barbedienne Bronzes, Objets d'Art and Numerous Other Items of an Artistic Nature

The Valuable Paintings

BELONGING TO MR. FLETCHER'S ESTATE

Including Fine Examples by Troyon, Diaz, Jules Dupre, Jacque, Cazin, Jules Breton, Jacob Maris, Israels, Jonkind, L'Hermitte, Mauve, Knaus, Lerolle, C. M. Davis, George Inness and Julian Rix,

WILL BE SOLD ON A DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED

TO BE SOLD EARLY IN MARCH NEXT

An Extraordinary Collection of

Ancient Chinese Art Treasures

COMPRISING DIRECT IMPORTATIONS AND RARE SPECIMENS FROM THE LATE J. PIERPONT MORGAN AND OTHER FAMOUS PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

Being the Property of

THE JAPANESE CONNOISSEUR AND EXPERT

Mr. Kano Oshima

TO BE SOLD IN JANUARY

REVOLUTIONARY CORRESPONDENCE OF ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, FIRST CHANCELLOR OF NEW YORK THE PROPERTY OF JAMES R. KEANE OF NEW YORK CITY

Comprising Autograph Letters by George Washington (3), Richard Montgomery (9), Benedict Arnold, William Hooper, John Jay, Philip Livingston, Edward Rutledge, and other statesmen of the period; with many original drafts of important Historical Letters by Robert R. Livingston; also the Original Manuscript Account Book of Captain Montgomery's Company, 1766-1767.

A NOTABLE SALE

IN FEBRUARY NEXT ON FIVE NIGHTS

in the Grand Ballroom of The Plaza Hotel

AND

FIVE AFTERNOON SESSIONS

At The American Art Galleries

Will Be Sold Without Restrictions by Direction of

Mr. Clarkson Cowl, Mr. Herbert Spencer Greims and Mr. George E. Schanck, Executors, in accordance with specific instructions set forth in the Will of the decedent.

The Noteworthy Art Collection

FORMED BY THE LATE

George A. Hearn

MERCHANT, ART PATRON AND BENEFACTOR

FOR MANY YEARS AN ACTIVE TRUSTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

This collection, which is one of the most noteworthy and extensive gatherings of ancient and modern art property heretofore offered at public sale in this country, consists of

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED PAINTINGS

By eminent masters of the Early English, ancient Dutch, Flemish, French and Italian Schools, and a very large and representative gathering of the works of the modern French and American painters.

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF

ANTIQUE IVORY CARVINGS

Which is conceded to be one of the largest and most representative known.

ORIENTAL PORCELAINS BRONZES, MINIATURES AND CABINET GEMS

Comprising many specimens of rare artistic interest

COSTLY ART FURNITURE

Including a Louis XIV. drawing room suite in fine old Beauvais tapestry, screens, Louis XVI. tables and other pieces, and fine

TAPESTRIES AND ORIENTAL RUGS

A DE LUXE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Will be published in limited edition

ON A DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED

NOTEWORTHY COLLECTION OF HEIRLOOMS OF THOMAS HUTCHINSON, COLONIAL GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS

SOLD BY CHARLES W. SAWYER OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Including 17th Century Christening Robe, Embroidered Court Apron, and Traveling Trunk of Governor Hutchinson; also, BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS FROM THE LIBRARIES of Governor Hutchinson and his grandson, the Reverend John Hutchinson, including ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT of Hutchinson's "History of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay," and other Autograph Material.

TO BE SOLD AT THE SAME TIME AS THE ABOVE

BY ORDER OF JAMES E. BENNET, Attorney, New York City, Agent for a Private Collector. A Fine Collection of Early American Samplers and Engravings.

ON DATES TO BE ANNOUNCED

THE LIBRARY OF PAULINE LUTZ, OF PITTSBURGH, PA. SOLD BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

Comprising Finely Bound Volumes of Limited Editions of the Works of English Authors, and English Translations of French Authors; also many Beautifully Illustrated Art Publications.

AND

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE CHARLES ROBERTS OF PHILADELPHIA SOLD BY ORDER OF MRS. CHARLES ROBERTS

Comprising one of the most important collections of "QUAKERIANA" ever offered at public sale in America; also Mr. Roberts' Collection of American Engravings.

"A Veritable Museum of Treasures" DURING THE FOREPART OF FEBRUARY

THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF

Antique Italian Objects of Art

and

Rare Antiquities

BELONGING TO THE WIDELY KNOWN ITALIAN EXPERT AND ANTIQUARIAN

Stefano Bardini

of Florence, Italy

The collection is entirely representative of Bardini's commanding position as a connoisseur and antiquarian. A large majority of the one thousand or more objects included are of rare artistic distinction such as are seldom if ever offered for public competition, and include

GREEK AND ROMAN MARBLES

DATING FROM THE 3RD CENTURY B. C.

RENAISSANCE SCULPTURES

By da Fiesole, Arnold di Gambia, Baccio Bandinelli, Benvenuto Cellini, Donatello, Luca Della Robbia and Remini.

RENAISSANCE PAINTED STUCCO AND TERRA COTTA BAS-RELIEFS

Including a group of 29 specimens acquired by Signor Bardini during the earlier years of his career.

GLAZED TERRA COTTAS BY THE DELLA ROBBIAS

Comprise fifteen magnificent examples.

BRONZES AND MAJOLICAS

Of the 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries.

ANTIQUE ITALIAN FURNITURE

Representing some four centuries of Italian Art. Probably no such collection of Cassoni and coffers has ever been brought together.

RARE GOTHIC AND OTHER TAPESTRIES

Including specimens with gold thread background, Verdure and Heraldic.

ANCIENT PAINTINGS

Compose a small collection which has been selected with a wise catholicity of judgment.

IN LATE JANUARY

THE LIBRARIES OF THE LATE HON. TEUNIS G. BERGEN, ANTIQUARIAN AND GENEALOGIST, AND THE LATE VAN BRUNT BERGEN, OF BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND

SOLD BY ORDER OF WILLIAM LEUPP, Attorney, New York City, Including English and American Literature, Americana, and an IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPT MAPS OF KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

AND

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS LIBRARY OF THE LATE HARRIS B. DICK OF NEW YORK CITY

Including Standard Sets and other Works of English and American Authors, Extra-Illustrated Books, Riverside Press and Grolier Publications, Dramatic Books and Prints.

ON DATES TO BE ANNOUNCED

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE ISAAC D. FLETCHER OF NEW YORK CITY

Sold by order of Austin B. Fletcher, Esq., Executor, comprising Standard Sets and General Literature.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE CHARLES GREGORY OF NEW YORK CITY

Sold by order of the United States Trust Company, Executor, New York City, comprising Americana, English and American Literature, Early Printed Books and Manuscripts.

THE LIBRARY OF MORNAY WILLIAMS, ESQ., OF ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Sold by order of the Owner, comprising Library Editions of Standard Authors, Art and Illustrated Books.

AND

COLLECTION OF MODERN ETCHINGS FORMED BY C. W. LOCKWOOD, OF EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN

Sold by order of the Owner, Comprising Etchings by Bahot, Cameron, Seymour Haden, Jacquemart, Mortimer Menpes, Meryon, Whistler and others.

Application for Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogues will receive the personal attention of

The American Art Association, Managers,

6 East Twenty-third Street, Madison Square South, New York.

COAL BOARD WON'T HAMPER INDUSTRY

Wiggin Says Conservation Plan Will Not Include Any Drastic Action.

URGES THE USE OF WOOD

Foresters of State Said to Favor This Step—25,000 Tons of Fuel Arrived Here Yesterday.

Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, who has been given extraordinary powers to deal with the coal situation, said yesterday that the committee he will appoint to assist him will do nothing to hamper industry because of the power given to the State Fuel Administrators to act in an emergency by shutting off coal from "luxurious" industries. This statement from Mr. Wiggin was prompted by reports of uneasiness in certain industries because of the announcement that Mr. Wiggin had power to refuse coal in an emergency to industries considered non-essential.

Mr. Wiggin yesterday said that Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator in Manhattan, Assistant Fuel Administrator Flynn of Mr. Schley's staff and George B. Pratt, Chairman of the State Conservation Commission, would be members of the committee. The other three members of the committee will be named later. Mr. Pratt, on being informed of his selection on the committee, conferred with Mr. Schley regarding a plan to bring about a greater use of wood as fuel.

The new advisory body will be known as the Conservation Committee, and a practical coal man will be Chairman. "We are to get together as soon as possible," said Mr. Wiggin, "and decide where to begin on a conservation program. But we are not going to do anything drastic to the extent of causing an industrial eruption."

While the work of this committee will be largely educational, it is said one of its duties will be to prepare a list of non-essential industries, so that the Fuel Administration can be ready to act if the situation becomes acute enough to cause actual suffering.

Light, heat, and power may be turned off from places classified as "luxuries," in order to save fuel. Over the Christmas holidays office buildings are supposed to get along with a minimum of heat and light, but it may be found necessary to curtail coal supplies for halls and show places that are maintained for pleasure. One feature of the coal conservation plan is to bring about a greater use of wood. The Governor's Coal Conservation Committee will meet in Albany on Wednesday to discuss this phase of the program. The plan is said to have the co-operation of the foresters of the State.

Day's Arrival of Coal.

Mr. Schley said he could not give out definite figures as to coal arrivals yesterday, but he estimated that 25,000 tons arrived in the city in the last twenty-four hours, and that about 50,000 tons have been received at tidewater. It was said in the trade that twenty-five trainloads of coal reached the New Jersey terminals in the last twelve hours. This was said to be the largest shipment for a single day in more than a month. This supply, it was said, came from the Wilkes-Barre mines.

"The situation is still serious," said a member of Burns Brothers' firm, "and it is only because the weather holds good that we are able to get through as much coal as we do."

An official of a coal company, who would not allow his name to be used, declared that at least one railroad had an embargo on coal since Tuesday, which was caused by the congestion at the terminal here. He added that the situation is still serious, and said that only good weather conditions had enabled dealers to keep the coal moving.

This firm, he said, had not received any coal at its tidewater pockets since Tuesday.

Mr. Schley when told of this statement said that he had not heard of such an embargo. He declared that the company in question had made shipments to the city from its tidewater pockets. Mr. Schley said the situation was better yesterday and was steadily improving.

The Lackawanna Railroad reported that coal is being moved to tidewater in normal quantities. A representative of the railroad asserted that he had heard of no trouble so far as their shipments were concerned. The same report was made at the offices of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

City Supply Now on Hand.

Taking the figures given each day by Mr. Schley that the daily delivery of coal in New York City is between 20,000 and 25,000 tons, New York has about one day's supply of coal on hand, and only the weather permits this supply to be maintained. This indicates that if anything interferes with the movement from tidewater to the city pockets there will be another shortage in case of a storm. In the Bronx 6,000 tons are needed for extreme emergency cases, but the delivery in that borough on Friday was only about 1,431 tons. Deputy Fuel Administrator Hall said that there were 2,460 tons on hand in the Bronx yesterday. He believes the situation is serious.

There was an increase in the number of pneumonia deaths last week over the previous, and the health authorities assign severe changes in weather as the reason. Up to noon yesterday there were 314 deaths from pneumonia in the week. In the preceding week the number was 283. From noon Friday to noon yesterday the statistics showed a decline in pneumonia deaths from 56 to 43. Deaths by boroughs were: Manhattan, 16; Bronx, 5; Brooklyn, 18; Queens, 2, and Richmond, 2.

The current issue of Coal Age, in commenting on the anthracite coal situation, says:

"The severe cold wave which descended upon the country somewhat over a week ago has produced ill-effects in two directions—by interfering with mine operation and by hindering freight movement and distribution. * * * The distribution of coal to the ultimate consumer was rendered highly difficult by snow-clogged streets and slippery pavements. Demand was also greatly intensified by the cold, as might be expected. In all the larger cities consuming anthracite long coal lines besieged the offices of the smaller dealers, some of whom had their yards swept bare, while others were able to dole out small quantities of fuel to their customers. Delivery of large amounts was for several days well-nigh impossible. Conditions in this respect were particularly critical in New England."

The Coal Age says conditions covering the anthracite situation were equally potent in the bituminous market.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, in a report given out yesterday, stated that in the eleven months ended Nov. 30 the company moved 390,506 more tons of commercial coal over its lines than in the same period of 1916. A larger part of this increase was in anthracite coal. The total movement of the eleven months was estimated at 2,673,250 gross tons. This compared with 2,368,876 in the corresponding period of 1916. The movement of bituminous coal for the eleven months was 3,763,713 gross tons, as compared with 3,677,793 gross tons in 1916. The anthracite and bituminous movement for the eleven months was 6,437,974 gross tons, compared with 6,046,669 gross tons in 1916.

A TURKEYLESS CHRISTMAS.

Pittsburgh Housewives Will Not Pay Prices Asked by Dealers.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—In addition to being a "meatless Tuesday, Dec. 25 will be observed as a "turkeyless" Christmas in many Pittsburgh homes, it was said today by W. D. George, Federal Food Administrator here.

Substitution of fish for turkey on the Christmas menu has been decided upon by many housewives, who, it is said, declare they will not pay the prices asked by produce dealers, who, it is asserted, are charging the highest prices on record.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN CUBA.

Natives Working in Sugar Fields Cannot Produce Other Staples.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—The food shortage here is acute. Even the American Minister is unable to buy lard or butter. The last lard he bought was at 80 cents a pound. New York grocers have been unable to fill his order for staples because of the United States' regulations.

Flour here is $30 a barrel and the supply is practically exhausted. Other staples are in a similar situation.

The small Cuban population cannot produce $300 or $400 worth of sugar per capita and at the same time produce their own food. The United States needs sugar and it ought to feed the producers.

MRS. LYDIG TO FIGHT.

Will Ask Writ for Release of Alleged Drug Addict.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Secretary of the Woman's Conservation Movement, an organization for the aid of narcotic drug and alcoholic addicts, yesterday issued a statement challenging the testimony of Dr. Katharine B. Davis, the Parole Commissioner, before the Whitney Joint Legislative Committee on Drug Addicts and declaring her intention of taking legal action in the case of an alleged drug addict to show the falsity of assertions made by the Parole Commissioner. She said she had appealed to Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods for the release of an addict from the Queens County Jail, and, failing there, she "intended to take the case to the highest courts."

Mrs. Lydig said she would ask for the court records and records of the United States Navy to show that Dr. Davis was wrong in telling why she had refused a parole to Geoffrey, or George, Davis, now in the Queens County Jail, when she said that Davis had been dishonorably discharged from the navy and had been called before his commanding officer several times for assault and minor offenses. A naval officer who accompanied Mrs. Lydig when she gave her statement to the newspapers said he had investigated Davis's record in the navy and found that he had never assaulted any of his comrades or had been dishonorably discharged.

In explaining to the Whitney committee on Wednesday last why Davis was confined in jail Dr. Davis said the prisoner's conduct while on probation had not been satisfactory. She read her records in the case to show that Davis had been dishonorably discharged from the navy.

"This boy should not now be in prison," said Mrs. Lydig, "and I am going to procure a court order to produce the navy records in court to disprove Dr. Davis's statement. I am also going to apply for a writ of habeas corpus to have the young man produced in court to show cause why he should be held in prison and why he should not be put on probation. The boy has been persecuted, and we are going to get him out of jail and see that justice is done."

DOCTOR MUST PAY ALIMONY.

Mrs. Francis W. Sovak Gets $150 a Month in Separation Suit.

Dr. Francis W. Sovak of 168 East Seventy-second Street was directed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Platzek to pay $150 a month alimony to his wife, Mrs. Bergith S. Sovak, in a suit for separation on the ground of cruelty. Mrs. Sovak told the court that her married life was happy for years, but that in 1915, when her husband's practice became lucrative, he began paying attentions to other women.

Dr. Sovak denied his wife's allegations and said he couldn't live happily with his wife because she complained constantly over the fact that she had a child, and insisted that caring for it interfered with her social duties. He said she refused to push the baby carriage because she considered it a menial's work.

TELLS OF CORNELL'S PART IN THE WAR

President Schurman Says University Is Represented in Every Branch of Service.

FACULTY GAVE 168 MEN

More Than 2,000 Undergraduates Volunteered Last Spring on Receiving Leave of Absence.

The part that Cornell is taking in the war was told yesterday afternoon by President Schurman at a gathering of alumni and undergraduates at the Cornell University Club, 65 Park Avenue. He said that Cornell had furnished men to every branch of the army and navy and to many of the other departments of the Government. He was cheered when he stated that more than 2,000 undergraduates had volunteered last Spring after they received leave of absence by the Faculty. Including the Medical School in New York, he said the university had lost 168 members of the Faculty, practically all of whom were in military service.

Cornell was better prepared for the war, President Schurman said, than any other college in the East because of its cadet corps, which had been in existence for fifty years. In speaking of the benefit of such an organization, he said:

"Now, what has this military training at Cornell accomplished? We know that it has the approval of the War Department, for Cornell is now officially listed by the department as one of the fifteen military institutes distinguished for excellency in training. Cornell's system has accomplished its purpose of providing men trained for the duties of officers in the army in this emergency. Every Cornell class from 1898 to 1920 is represented in the commissioned personnel of the United States land forces today."

The university was represented, however, he said, in the enlisted personnel of the army and navy as well as in the commissioned ranks. He said that several hundred Cornell men had enlisted in the Naval Reserve last Spring. "Cornell graduates in the National Army," he said, "are to a large extent serving as non-commissioned officers, thanks to their college training. Hundreds of graduates are in the Engineer Corps, the Medical Corps, shipbuilding, the chemical industries, and intensive agriculture."

The most interesting military work that Cornell had undertaken, he said, was the opening of a United States Army School of Military Aeronautics in Ithaca. More than $50,000 had been given out of the university funds to maintain this school, at which 1,000 students received eight weeks' training in aeronautics. Stating the feeling at the university about paying for this work, he said: "If Germany wins the war, it doesn't matter much what becomes of us; if we win the war, as we shall, I feel confident that the people of this country will not allow its institutions to languish because of excessive patriotism."

Dr. Schurman said that the members of the Cornell Faculty were giving their services to their country in a great number of ways. The teaching staff of the Aeronautical School was in large measure composed of Cornell men, he said. In speaking of the shrinking of the teaching staff at Cornell he said: "While we gladly release any man whose special training is needed by the Government, we are determined to maintain the efficiency and strength of our own departments. The Secretary of War himself has called public attention to the immediate importance of the work the universities are doing, particularly in the technical branches. It is the duty of the universities, so far as we are able, to keep up the supply of technically trained men."

Ira Place, who was the Chairman of the meeting, speaking of the University Union which has been established in Paris, urged every member of the Cornell Alumni Association to contribute to the Cornell fund for the union. He said that the union had been formed by all the principal universities in America so that the college men serving in the army and navy might have a place to rest or recuperate from wounds when they were in Paris.

JEWISH WAR FUNDS PAID IN PROMPTLY

Adolph Zukor and Marcus Loew Report $50,000 and $42,000 —Gift for Jacob H. Schiff.

Word was received at the headquarters of the Jewish War Relief Committee, 508 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, that the bulk of the subscriptions obtained by Adolph Zukor, exceeding $50,000, had already been paid, and were ready to be turned over to the committee's Treasurer.

Mr. Zukor's campaign reached from New York to Los Angeles. Telegraphic appeals were sent out in every direction, and not in one single instance did a reply contain a refusal.

Marcus Loew has reported to the committee that the sum total collected by his managers throughout the country from actors, directors, musicians, and all others with whom they do business, would be about $42,000.

An illuminated book of old Italian design was presented to Jacob H. Schiff at a reception yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's, given for the women workers in the $5,000,000 war fund drive. Mrs. Leopold Stern, Vice Chairman of the committee and hostess of the afternoon, presented the book, which contained the signatures of the captains and the teams that worked in the city during the campaign.

Felix Warburg reviewed the work of the committees and felicitated the women on what they had accomplished and the important part they played in the campaign. All of the money except $1,000,000, which will be devoted to the sailors and soldiers at home, will be sent abroad to be used for relief work and for other needs of the men serving overseas. Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Chairman of the committee, and Dr. Samuel Schulman also spoke.

It was proposed that the committee become a permanent organization in order that it might engage in other relief work.

JERUSALEM FOR IDEALISTS.

Rev. Dr. Harris Discusses Effect of Its Capture on Zionism.

The cause of Zionism as promoted by the capture of Jerusalem by the British was discussed by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris at the Temple Israel in Harlem yesterday.

"There will be less need now of a Jewish homeland," said Dr. Harris, "because the days of Jewish persecution are over. Whatever may happen in Russia and Rumania, we are satisfied that the era of the pale of settlement, anti-Jewish laws and pogroms has come to an end. Palestine will not appeal to the enterprising on economic grounds, although it is offering opportunities to the farmers in the cultivation of oranges, barley, and olive oil. New harbors have been planned at Jaffa and Haifa, and a new railway is being carried to Port Said. With intensive cultivation, Palestine could maintain a population of 2,000,000 where there reside now but 600,000. But opportunities such as these can be found elsewhere and in greater abundance in this great Western Continent of North and South America.

"The Jew who bends his steps to Judea today will be the idealist who feels that 'not on bread alone doth man live.' He will not go there to make money, but because it is the Holy City. Jerusalem is still a name to conjure with. This great offer, whatever be its ultimate form, whether a dependent colony or an independent State, will enable our brethren to create for themselves a wholly Jewish environment. No longer a small minority living more or less on sufferance among an overwhelming majority of alien faiths, they will be able to impress their particular genius on the institutions of the country that will become theirs."

NOVEMBER EXPORTS REACH $268,539,883

Figures for New York Port Show Gain of $36,254,008 Over a Year Ago.

ENGLAND GETS LION'S SHARE

She Gets $75,395,974 Worth of Goods, as Against $46,513,494 in October.

Plans for more efficient co-ordination and utilization of available ocean tonnage to meet the pressing requirements of the Entente Allies, which have been effective for several weeks, were reflected in the November statement of exports at New York, given out yesterday by Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port. Not only was the outward movement from here to all the world much in excess of the showing made in recent preceding months, but shipments to Europe—England and Italy in particular, were among the heaviest of the year.

Total exports from New York in November had a value of $268,539,883, compared with $218,702,112 in October and $240,843,750 in September. Last month's shipments of war munitions, foodstuffs, clothing, and general merchandise exceeded the November, 1916, movement by $36,254,008. The most spectacular gain was that of England, which moved supplies overseas from here worth $75,395,974, whereas in October that country's exports amounted to only $46,513,494. In November, 1916, England's purchases shipped to destination were $64,113,338. Also chargeable to British account last month were food and war supplies forwarded to Scotland manifested at $3,195,982. Merchandise for Ireland had a value of $86,574.

Additional tonnage allotted to Italy by the United States Government marked November as the banner month of the year, as exports of foodstuffs and military supplies jumped to $22,048,433, against $15,084,480 in the month before, and $12,849,201 in July, when exports to Italy were at a low ebb. From this it will be seen Italy is now getting double the supplies outbound last Summer.

There was a slowing down in the movement of war supplies and general merchandise to France for the use of that Government, as the November exports were placed at $41,397,080, against $54,760,734 in October, and $39,507,609 in September. While no direct statement could be obtained from the customs officials, it was understood that the exports credited as being sent to France were for French requirements exclusively, and did not include the very heavy movement of supplies forwarded by the American Government for General Pershing's army. The bulk of supplies for the American expeditionary forces was transported in vessels owned by or under charter to the Government. Under a ruling of the Treasury Department the usual Custom House formalities are dispensed with in the shipment of the Government's war supplies, no record being kept of actual cargoes.

That the brakes are being applied on shipments to Russia was revealed in the statement that November exports to that country totaled $17,877,861, against $21,157,669 in October and $29,310,729 in September. All of New York's shipments to Russia last month went to the European ports of that country. Greece, which in November, 1916, took American merchandise out of this port worth $2,384,173, was cut off with $457 last month.

This country's practical embargo on shipments to Scandinavia made itself felt in drastic fashion in the cases of Sweden and Denmark, which in November were permitted to take out of port merchandise valued respectively at $7 and $8,829. Norway fared much better, with $1,686,145. November trade with the Netherlands, which included shipments of relief supplies for the Belgians, reached $12,247,170, a gain of $3,000,000 over the preceding month. The overseas movement of merchandise to Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland was maintained fairly well. Nothing was manifested from New York for Germany or her allies, Serbia, or Montenegro.

A feature of the so-called North American group movement last month was the record-breaking purchasing of American merchandise by Cuba. Shipments to Cuba from here in November amounted to $15,862,110, or just double recent monthly records. Total North American exports reached $31,706,113, the highest point this year. Big gains were made in exports to South America and Oceania, while November shipments to Asia and Africa approximated those of the month before.

GIFT TO MRS. WHITEHOUSE.

The Gold Crown, or Wreath, Was Privately, Not Publicly, Presented.

An unintentional injustice was done Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse of New York in the report in THE TIMES of her appearance at the suffrage convention at Poli's Theatre in Washington on Dec. 12, which stated that Mrs. Whitehouse was there crowned with a gold wreath in recognition of her work as State Chairman of the suffragists in the recent successful campaign in New York for votes for women. Mrs. Whitehouse appeared at the theatre wearing the wreath, and THE TIMES reporter, who arrived just as Mrs. Whitehouse was finishing her opening speech, obtained the impression that the presentation ceremony had been carried out as originally planned. This was erroneous. The presentation occurred in private, not in public.

Much mystery has been made of the manner of the presentation, the suffrage leaders refusing to tell when or how it had taken place. The matter was finally elucidated for THE TIMES yesterday by Mrs. George D. Pratt, who led the movement for the purchase of the crown or wreath. Mrs. Pratt said at her home in Glen Cove that there had been no presentation of any kind at Poli's Theatre in Washington for the reason that Mrs. Whitehouse was already the possessor of the crown or wreath when she went to Washington to attend the suffrage convention, it having been delivered by messenger several days before.

"There was no elaborate presentation to Mrs. Whitehouse in Washington," she said. "I was one of the women who arranged for the gift, and when it was completed it was delivered by messenger to Mrs. Whitehouse at her residence in New York. That is the truth about the whole affair."

It seems that the impression that the crown or wreath would be given to Mrs. Whitehouse in Washington gained credence from the fact that an announcement of the gift, made by a local press association a week before she got it, said that it was engraved as follows:

To Vira Boarman Whitehouse, from the women of New York State whom she led to victory Nov. 6, 1917. Presented to her in Washington.

It now appears that "Presented to her in Washington" was and is not engraved on the crown or wreath. The women who gave it, and the victorious leader who got it, are in agreement that this should not have been on it, and is not on it.

The suffragists seem to find something objectionable in the word "crown" as applied to the gift to Mrs. Whitehouse, and are careful to say that it is not a crown but a wreath, although by dictionary definition (man-made, it must be admitted) a crown is a "wreath or garland, or ornamental fillet encircling the head, especially as a reward of victory or mark of honorable distinction."

SENDS 25 BACK TO NAVY.

Makes 200 Prisoners Restored to Duty by Commander Osborne.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 22.—Lieut. Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, who is now in charge of the United States Naval prison here, today restored twenty-five prisoners to active service in the navy, making a total of 200 returned under his orders in the last two months. It was announced that the Christmas custom of granting pardons by the Secretary of the Navy had been discontinued under Commander Osborne's system of prison regulation.

PRINTING INK SHORTAGE THREATENS PUBLISHERS

Manufacturers Ask That Embargo on Carbon Black Be Modified.

A shortage of printing ink in the United States is threatened by the embargo on the shipment of carbon black, a principal ingredient, ordered some time ago by the Federal Priority Board, and publishers of newspapers, magazines, and all other users of printing ink soon will be vitally affected, Philip Ruxton, President of the National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers, declared in a statement issued here yesterday.

President Wilson has been asked to bring about a modification of the Priority Board's order, which by failing to include carbon black among the materials that may be accepted for shipment by railroads, makes it impossible for ink makers to obtain supplies of that product, Mr. Ruxton said.

"If we do not get immediate relief there will be no ink for daily papers or publications of any kind nor for any commercial purpose whatever," reads a telegram to the President by Ruxton. "A grave crisis faces all industries because of our inability to get raw material for printing ink. Neither Robert S. Lovett nor the Car Commission make replies to our appeals. We must have carbon black from Virginia at our sixty plants making every pound of printing ink used in America. Can we get any assurance that Washington officials will help out of this dangerous situation?

"While we realize," Mr. Ruxton said, "that almost every industry is insisting that the supplies it needs are vital to the nation's war program, seemingly all departments of the Government fail to realize that unless their printer can supply them with necessary printed forms, and unless publicity of all kinds can continue in the daily press, the whole fabric of industry and war activities must necessarily collapse."

Lieut. Zenor Dies in Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Navy Department was notified today of the death of Lieutenant John A. L. Zenor, U. S. N., at the Naval Hospital, Canacuo, in the Philippines on Dec. 20, as the result of an accident. While his ship was being coaled he was struck on the head by a coal bag and his skull fractured. Lieutenant Zenor was born in Clay City, Ind., July 20, 1887. He was appointed a midshipman from Colorado in 1907 and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1911.

BRAND NEW

"TWELVE"

$1050 off

Absolutely new twelve cylinder automobile, current model, just out of factory and never driven. 85 horse power. 7 passenger. 135 inch wheelbase. Velvet gray paint. Factory guarantee. To convert car into cash will let go at $1050 off list. Box M 97 Times.

Attention—Bargain.

Value $40 to $50

New Selling from $15 up

All-over French Beaded Bags, best ever offered to the trade.

CHAMPS ELYSEES
6th Floor. 30 West 38th St.

THE TIMES GOES TO PRESS EARLIER.

Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication, owing to alteration, for military reasons, in the departure of morning trains. Advertisements may be omitted if this regulation is not complied with.—Advt.

Gimbels for Victrolas

No Scarcity of Victrolas at Gimbels

On Easy Terms

There is a scarcity again this year of the popular styles in Victrolas—but not at GIMBELS—as we predicted. Months of foresight have placed in our salons what is undoubtedly the best assortment in New York.

Every New Victrola Record

Complete record stocks, with all new records in the Victrola Catalog at your finger-tips.

Efficient Service

Convenience in selection, convenience in attentions, and convenience in making payments.

Gimbel Easy Terms

Style	Price	Amount of Records Allowed	Down Payment	Monthly Payment
IV	20.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
VI	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
IX	57.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
X	85.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
XI	110.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
XIV	165.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
XVI	215.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
XVII	265.00	12.50	12.50	12.50

The above terms embrace also Special Combination Offers on Styles IV, VI and IX; that is, a Cabinet to fit the foregoing styles with $5.00 worth of records on the same terms of $5.00 down and $5.00 a month.

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Store open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St.-BROADWAY-33rd St.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Established 1879

Monday!

Great Reductions on

USEFUL GIFTS

Including

Leather, Velvet, or Bead Bags
Sewing Baskets
Umbrellas
Kimonas
Desk Sets
Leather Address and Memorandum Books, Military Cases, Manicure Cases

These will be arranged on the first floor for hurried "last minute" purchasers.

Monday---Lowered Prices!

TOYS

Several Hundred Pieces Have Been

Reduced ¼ to ⅓

Please carry them home to avoid disappointment.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

"You never pay more at Best's"

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave., at 35th St.

Established 1879

announce their

Initial Comprehensive Showing of

APPAREL and ACCESSORIES

for

Southern Resort Wear

The call of the South—its climate—its friendships—its sports—and, of no less importance, its SOLDIERS—will be more insistent than ever this year.

We are prepared to serve and furnish proper apparel for women, misses, boys, and little children. Here we instance a few of the new styles for women and girls:

Women's Costumes— ORGANDIES, taffetas, and georgettes, so dainty and feminine—new heavy crepes, serge compose, so practical—light colorings—a relief from the dullness of winter dresses, for sports, afternoon and semi-dress wear—curious combinations of colors which are original and daring. *2nd floor.*

Misses' Costumes— STUNNING tailored frocks of Ruff-Nuff silk, and navy serge and foulard combined, wool jerseys for sports, David and John Anderson ginghams, reminiscent of the war times of 1864.

The whole range is covered, from early morning occasions to evening dances, through a day of sport, to evening occasions, whether they be formal or informal. *3rd floor.*

Women's Suits and Wraps— INTRODUCING many new silk fabrics, showing roshanara and moonglo, crepe and serges. The coats show the influence of the military designs in their smart simplicity.

Separate coats of velvet, embroidered jersey, satin and moonglo, are suitable for afternoon promenade, sports, or for evening wear. *2nd floor.*

Misses' Suits and Wraps— QUITE *sans* sleeves are the newest coats and suits for sports or dress wear. They are easy to slip on, and practical because they will not crush the daintiest sleeve.

These and other suits will be seen in jersey, tricotine, gabardine, blue serge, or silk tricollette. *3rd floor.*

Millinery— CALICO silks combined with organdie—carpet of caterpillar braids—among which Yoho, Hinoki, Bally Buntel and Bangkoks are seen in greatest abundance.

Also Country club and better models suitable for all occasions.

Blouses— FRENCH lingerie blouses, American hand-made blouses and silk georgette and crepe de chine models, showing the new simple effects.

Accessories— NEW gloves, the chic parasol knitting bags, fascinating veils, lace collars, guimpes, jabots and charming new styles in the *ever indispensable* sweaters.

Shoes— TAN shoes, black shoes, white buckskin shoes, flat heels,—the newest note,—smart lasts, given an *air* by their cut and proper making.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS ADMONISH RUSSIAN

Implore Them Not to Negotiate a Separate Peace with Germany.

WOULD REVIVE AUTOCRACY

Twenty-eight Deputies Indorse Resolution That Peoples, Not Demagogues, Can Make Peace Durable

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The full text of a resolution addressed to the Socialists of Russia by the Socialist group of the Chamber of Deputies and unanimously adopted, has been given out here. The text is as follows:

"Comrades: It is not necessary to remind you with what words of enthusiasm and hope French Socialists acclaimed the dawn of the Russian revolution. From that first hour also, before our Parliament and in all our meetings, we have not ceased to give our indorsement to the general terms of a just, immediate, and durable peace adopted by the new Russia.

"Today it is with deep pain that we have seen some of you enter upon pourparlers which may lead to a separate peace. Such a consummation would not only permit the Central Empires to prepare for, or to actually achieve, a military victory and finally to dictate their conditions in the name of force, it would even serve—it already serves—the machinations of all the enemies of democracy and socialism in the world by permitting them to invoke the Russian revolution as an example of disorganization and of demoralization.

"We are well aware of all the unjust and harsh opinions expressed against the Russian revolution. Those who possess them forget that the true and direct responsibility is the Czarist régime which inspired so much bitterness in proscribed souls and in all those who were struggling for liberty on the Russian soil, that deplorable misunderstandings were thus prepared between our own country and your democracy for the birth of the coming day.

"The crimes which made Russian autocracy so hateful could hide the fact that it was not only the play of governmental alliances but the mutilation of which France was the victim in 1871 which threw our people into the arms of Czarism—as has often been remarked by the German Socialists themselves.

"Those who do not appreciate the terrible difficulties which you have overcome, quite hypocritically are constrained to turn all their polemics against democracy and socialism, forgetting that Czarism accumulated the causes of disorganization and defeat, that its blindness toward the future established crime and that only by its annihilation could Russia be reborn.

"We do not forget. We even fully realise the reproaches which can be cast upon those who, in the past, had so shaped our international policy in accordance with that of the Czar and of certain reprehensible counsel.

"Nor do we forget either the more recent mistakes committed by our Ministers who, after the journey of Albert Thomas, Moutet, Cochin, and Lafont, refused the International the means for taking part in the Stockholm Congress, the usefulness and necessity of which we still believe. They forbade us thus to form any more intimate contact with you. They even prevented ourselves, while we were declaring their responsibility, from seeking with you to obtain from all Governments respect for the rights of the people, respect for covenants and an agreement that henceforth they would submit all possible disputes to the justice of the nations.

"They bore the responsibility of that, but what are their faults when compared with those who would negotiate a separate peace?

Proposed Economic War.

"German papers have not failed to call the attention of their readers to the declaration recently made by statesmen of the Entente in regard to an economic war and the possibility of depriving Germany of the raw materials which would be indispensable on the morrow of peace. It is thus that the greater part of the papers have reproduced, often textually and in large type, significant passages on this subject from the address delivered by Sir Edward Carson at the Colonial Institute.

"In the Vossische Zeitung of Dec. 16, Professor von Schultz Gavernitz devotes a long review of this important question.

"'In order to realize our national economy,' he writes, 'we must first of all seek to re-establish our relations abroad. We lack raw materials, food, clothing, and footwear. Our economy resembles a vigorous tree, partly uprooted by the storm.'

"Thus the danger of 'economic nationalism,' the principle of which is being proclaimed in the countries of the Entente, appears most serious to the author of this article. He is constrained to expatiate on its seriousness, saying that on the morrow of peace all countries having something to sell will be forced to reorganize their business, and that iron, coal, and the chemical products of Germany will always find a taker.

"'Whatever be its nature,' he concludes, 'the future peace must contrive to allow Germany to resupply herself with raw materials and to assure her of the control of colonial Africa, of which her industries have need.'

"The Neueste Nachrichten of Munich of Dec. 16, (in its turn, pointed out the danger:

"'Mr. Bonar Law threatens to deprive us of raw materials. The threat is serious. Australia has drafted a bill to take away German rights in regard to the production of zinc. The war will have cemented the bond between the English metropolis and her colonies. The general hatred against us will constitute an Anglo-Saxon economic obstacle. The English, becoming active workers, will be our pronounced rivals and do everything in order to supplant us. Henceforth, let us take heed of the difficulties which are going to be raised obstinately in our way by the Anglo-Saxon. Let us take our measures beforehand.'

"'How can the democracies of the West, whose long historic struggle the Russian democracy has no right to deride, even if it has not yet produced socialism; how can the great American democracy, whose idealistic force no one can deny; how can these nations act if they realize that they are threatened by the feebleness and desertion of their great northern ally? How will they be able to strengthen themselves for a prolonged struggle if they do not wish to see dominate the political, military, and economic hegemony of those who at the first moment unchained the catastrophe?

"'Has not Germany, followed by her allies, until now declined to make known her war aims? The laboring classes of the Central Empires have not won their political liberty. Even their sacrifices have not yet established the certitude of obtaining universal suffrage, nor a serious and responsible Parliament. Thus the people of the enemy countries have not affirmed by their acts their anti-imperialistic will nor their union with the right of peoples to dispose of themselves and on the principle of the society of nations which is destined to guarantee it.

"'There is in war a terrible logic. The soviets realise this, for, while affirming their desire for a general peace, they urge: Let us ask Germany to make her war aims known, and the German socialists to have a revolution, just as we have.'

A Socialist Paper Perils.

[illegible] will of all peoples as it is of the Russian people, and the realisation of international justice, can prevent the prolongation of the war.

"The sacrifices which the allied peoples still consent to bear and on which the security of the Russian revolution and the path to reorganization rest may possibly, in spite of appearances, so bring home this supreme necessity to the peoples of the Central Empires that they, too, may be moved to realize that the sole safety of humanity must be democratic in its results, democratic in its methods, and democratic in its guarantees."

There follow twenty-eight signatures of Deputies, among which are those of Albert Thomas, Bedouce, Bracke, Cachin, Compère-Morel, Dejeante, Doizy, Goude, Groussier, Jules Guesde, Hubert, Trouger, de La Porte, Lauche, Lebey, Longuet, Mayeras, Mistral, Moutet, Ellen-Prévot, Renaudel, Sembat, and Varenne.

CHILDREN BANKERS' GUESTS

Bowling Green Neighborhood House Gives Christmas Party.

Five hundred children of twenty-seven different nationalities had their Christmas cheer at the Bowling Green Neighborhood House, down near the docks at 45 Washington Street, yesterday afternoon. They had their good time through the generosity of the brokers and business men of Wall Street and vicinity. When the Neighborhood House is in need word is sent out over the ticker, and the response is a generous one. All along the line Big Business sent help yesterday. The stenographers and secretaries who had made out checks for the business men to sign went down to help with the real work of getting ready. The stenographers of the Bowling Green Building, who said that heretofore they had given presents to one another, sent them to the children this year, and stenographers in the National City Bank sent gifts also.

The result of it all was a Christmas tree and a Santa Claus, the latter Joseph A. Zalson, a young Syrian merchant of the neighborhood. An army officer, Captain William Draper, did slight of hand feats and drilled the boys, and a patrolman, John L. Chapman of Elmhurst, L. I., did Charlie Chaplin acts. There were presents for every one. John R. Hall, a banker, who is Treasurer of the Bowling Green Neighborhood House, gave every boy and girl a thrift stamp after a talk on "Thrift and Patriotism."

Kenneth D. Widdemer is the director of the house. Among the men who contributed are J. P. Morgan, Charles H. Sabin, Coleman du Pont, Willard Straight, Mortimer L. Schiff, E. J. Berwind, John T. Pratt, George F. Baker, William Solomon, H. F. Sinclair, and John B. Dennett.

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BIG men's minds must not be hampered by physical inefficiency. Clear brains depend largely on good digestion.

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PLUTO brings the benefits of a sojourn at famous French Lick Springs direct to the busy business man. PLUTO flushes the internal organs and removes the poisons that dull the mind and stunt the power to *do* things.

Occasional use of PLUTO WATER is a certain health safeguard even for those who *think* they don't need a laxative.

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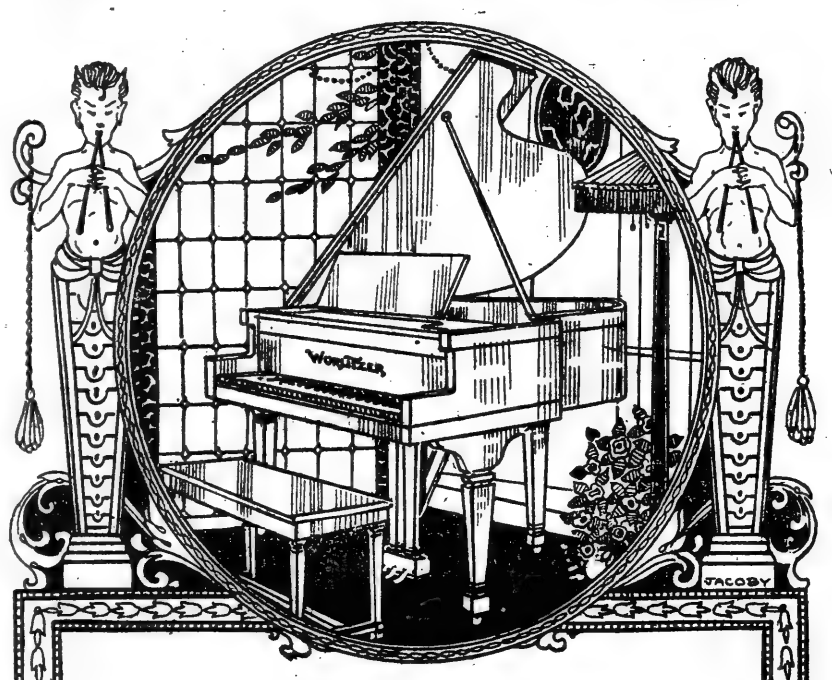

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A JOYFUL CHRISTMAS

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WURLITZER Apartment Grand

If you have not yet brought music into the home the coming holidays is the time to begin. They will be bleak and dreary without music, as compared to what they can be if musical melodies have their place. If you had a thousand choices none could come nearer to your heart's desire than the Wurlitzer Apartment Grand. 60 years in the manufacture of musical instruments has allowed us to perfect this musical gem. To say that it is "exquisite" is to state your praises mildly. The tone of the Wurlitzer Apartment Grand is perfect. The sweet singing notes tell their story of a master's hand. You will possess the last word in musical achievement when once you have the Wurlitzer Apartment Grand.

The Wurlitzer Apartment Grand

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The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 West 40th St., New York:

Without obligating myself in any way, please send me full particulars about your Apartment Grand Piano.

Name.....

Address.....

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company
115 West 40th St., New York. Bet. B'way & 6th Ave.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (*Between 5th and 6th Avenues*) West Forty-third Street

Direct attention to the great economies available in the Annual Sale beginning Wednesday, December 26th, of

HOUSEHOLD AND DECORATIVE LINENS

At 25 to 50% Below Present Market Prices

Equally advantageous savings will be provided in a

Clearance of Women's French Underwear

At One-third Less Than Their Regular Prices

Details of these sales will be announced in the newspapers on Christmas morning.

Practical Christmas Gifts—Specially Priced for MONDAY:

Women's Allover Beaded Hand Bags

Frame or draw-string models, presenting many beautiful color combinations; a useful gift,

Greatly Reduced for Monday

at $14.75 & 22.50

In the Jewelry Sections Main Floor

There are many gift inspirations such as Gold Bar Pins, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Lavallieres,

Presenting large reductions

at $5.75 & 9.75

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

A practical gift always appreciated. These have hand embroidered corners; assorted patterns,

A box of four

at $1.00

Women's Desirable Lace Blouses

Very pretty and serviceable models, with satin collars; lined with flesh color chiffon,

Actual Value $5.00,

at $2.95

Women's Glove Silk Vests and Bloomers

Vests with embroidered fronts and tailored tops; Bloomers of heavy quality, well reinforced,

Special at $1.90

In our Stationery and Engraving Sections

Will be found excellent Black Glass Desk Sets with neat brass trimmings,

Special at $7.50

Handsome Madeira Luncheon Sets

Consisting of Centerpiece, 6 Plate and 6 Tumbler Doylies, hand scalloped and emb'd,

Regularly $7.00,

at $4.75

A Floor Lamp of Heavy Mahogany

Also Gilt or Ivory, complete with 26 inch fancy silk shade trimmed with fringe and lined.

Special for Monday

at $11.50

Artistic Imported Photograph Frames

Many styles to choose from, in gilt wood; an excellent range of the favored sizes.

Worth 75c to $3.00,

at 50c to $1.95

The Bric-a-Brac Section—*Fourth Floor*

Have a number of Replicas of Chinese Vases, various shapes, sizes and decorative effects.

Formerly $7.50 to $15.00,

at $5.50 each

Quadruple Plated Silverware

A Hot Water or Tea Kettle with an Alcohol Lamp makes an excellent present.

Special at $7.50

Women's Fashionable Hand Bags

In popular beaded or plain chiffon velvet models and some of fine leather,

at $5.00 *Worth up to $7.50*

Dolls—Games—Toys—Reduced for Clearance

To One-Third and One-Half Less Than Usual Prices

Included are Dressed and Undressed Dolls, Stores, Furniture, Stoves, Wooden Toys, Trains, Steam Toys, Plush Animals and Games.

Special Tables will be devoted to many desirable gifts

at 50c, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00 and 5.00

AMERICAN WOMEN REMAKING FRANCE

Miss Stevenson Tells of the Rehabilitation Efforts of Community Centre on the Aisne.

LIVE AND WORK AS SOLDIERS

Houses, Clothing, Food, and Schools Supplied to 27 Villages Released from Germans.

Miss Margaret Stevenson, co-worker of Miss Anne Morgan in the destroyed Aisne district of France, has just arrived at an Atlantic port. She brings the first direct news from the little group of ten American women who, as a unit of the American Fund for French Wounded, went into the heart of devastated France and established a community centre that has helped rehabilitate some twenty-seven ruined villages. The unit is militarized and works directly under the French Army authorities.

"We live as simply as soldiers," explained Miss Stevenson at the New York headquarters of the American Fund, 20 West Twenty-third Street. "Our community centre consists of rude wooden barracks or sheds built about the ruins of the old château of Blerancourt, which was destroyed during the French Revolution. A porter's lodge near the entrance to the château is habitable, and this we use for kitchen, dining room, and office. All of us, including the heads of the unit, Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. Anne Dike, have our bedrooms in the baraques. They are furnished with the same plain iron beds and unpainted furniture that we supply to the peasants."

According to Miss Stevenson, something approaching normal village life has been restored in many parts of the district. "Schools are open now, and children who have run wild since the German occupation are receiving their first instruction in three years; a few little shops have been started—bakeries, for the most part—and church services are held regularly in the ruined churches. Some of the peasants have built one-room shelters from the stones of their former homes, and others are living in the wooden baraques put up by the Government. As soon as they have some sort of living quarters we step in and supply them with household necessities—furniture, bedding, stoves, kitchen utensils—and farm tools as well as clothing and food. Then the peasants set about making gardens and replanting their destroyed orchards.

"There are only old people and children left to carry on this great work of reconstruction—the past and future generations of France. But I wish you could see how eagerly those old men and women start to work again. They return from German bondage enfeebled by suffering and age, dragging their grandchildren behind them. But the moment they reach their beloved bit of soil they are revivified, made strong and purposeful. Their vitality is unbelievable. One day an old woman near seventy came to us from a village eight miles away to ask for a mattress. We told her she could have it, but explained that it would take several days to deliver it, as our motor service was so busy. She said she would come for it herself, and the next day she appeared with a huge heavy wheelbarrow. She loaded the mattress on, as well as a great pile of blankets and kitchen utensils, and started off on her eight-mile trip over a rough cobble road. Another old woman walked many miles to get a pair of bedroom slippers for her sick husband. Every day some man of seventy-five or thereabouts comes from some neighboring village for tools to help him in his farm work.

"They are all so brave about it, and so eager to have some sort of home ready for the sons or daughters who may return, and something to leave the grandchildren. It is a terrible tragedy to them to have lost not only their homes and all their belongings, but their lifetime savings as well. Their life has been one of toil and constant self-denial so they would have something for their old age. And now they have nothing. Their frantic old fingers dug out hiding places for their treasures, but of course the Germans took everything, and then destroyed their homes and orchards."

This part of France was in German hands for two years and a half, according to Miss Stevenson, and when the German evacuation took place the inhabitants were driven ahead into towns still held by the conquerors. All the non-producers, the very old and the very young, have subsequently been sent back to France by way of Switzerland. All who can work are kept to toil for the Germans.

"We found the children greatly affected by their experiences in German bondage," said Miss Stevenson. "They have quite forgotten how to laugh and how to play. Poor little things, they were kept working in the fields so many weary days under German overseers, it is no wonder they accept life as a very serious thing. We are trying to make happy, normal children of them. They are well fed now; they eat so much bread their tummies are quite distended. We have classes in sewing and housekeeping for the girls under the direction of our trained nurse. And for the boys there are carpentry classes in charge of a young French girl. She is teaching the boys how to make furniture for their homes, and also instructs them in the care of animals so they can keep chickens, rabbits, and goats that we supply. We are introducing games and play hours for them, and they are slowly responding. Miss Morgan and Mrs. Dike have planned a big Christmas festival for all the children in all our villages. We hope it will restore their morale and give them new values. I am glad to hear that American children have helped by sending over many pairs of stockings filled with toys and sweets. They need toys and candy as well as stockings.

"We are getting ready emergency supplies for the next great advance," Miss Stevenson said. "We want to have warm clothing and food ready for the great number of refugees that will be released from the Germans soon. We already have in our garage a motor soup kitchen with huge caldrons waiting to be filled with hot soup and coffee, that will be rushed to the civilians as soon as our armies win back French soil."

In regard to the future work of this American Fund unit Miss Stevenson says they will need money for houses, to cultivate land, to buy cattle, as well as beds, stoves, chairs, tables, and other household necessities. The prices of these things are constantly increasing.

"We need blankets, warm underwear, stockings, hats, broad shoes, blouses, and skirts, clothing for boys and girls, jam, canned vegetables, soups, and sugar. We also need materials that can be made up into clothing by the women we are trying to employ in our workrooms."

Child Welfare Secretary Resigns.

Henry Bruere, President of the Board of Child Welfare, received yesterday the resignation of Harry L. Hopkins, who has been Executive Secretary of the board since its organization, November, 1915. Mr. Hopkins resigned because of a reduction made by the Aldermen in the board's appropriation for the coming year of $1,080 that had been placed in the budget, increasing the salaries of three senior investigators. The resignation takes effect Jan. 1.

Don't Forget That Christmas Day—
comes in the trenches too,
and that our boys are there.
Join the Red Cross
Ground Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Lord & Taylor Restaurants
are famous for their incomparable cuisine, their moderate prices and their pleasant surroundings.
Tenth Floor

Only One More Day For Christmas Gift Purchasing

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS

Have Been Made On Holiday Merchandise

Remarkable Eleventh Hour Opportunities

Holiday Linens

Real Hand Made French Cluny Lace Trimmed Linens at Reduced Prices.

Centre Pieces...regularly $1.75...**$1.25**
Scarfs.....regularly $4.50...**$3.00**
Tea Cloths.....regularly $6.50...**$4.75**
Doylies.....regularly $3.00...**$2.00**

Hand Embroidered Madeira Linens

Luncheon Sets....regularly $6.00, **$3.85**
Tea Napkins, regularly $6.00 doz., **$4.95**
Guest Towels, regularly $2.25 doz., **$1.75**
Second Floor.

Jewelry Section

Framed Pictures, large selection of subjects, copies of old masters. Formerly $1.00.....**55c**

Japanese Wood Jewel Boxes. Formerly $1.00.....**50c**

Japanese Wood Cigarette Box and Tray. Formerly $1.50.....**$1.00**

Metal Enamelled Ash Trays, in various colors. Formerly $1.00.....**75c**

All-over Beaded Bags

Fitted with purse and mirror, beaded handle; various designs. Formerly $7.95.....**$5.95**

All-over Beaded Bags

Values up to $30.00.....**$17.95**
Ground Floor.

Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs

A fortunate purchase, of 7200 Handkerchiefs, enables us to offer this timely special; colors and patterns, varied and effective. Would be excellent value at 25c.....**18c**
Ground Floor.

Christmas Novelties

At About Half Price

Articles of very fine quality, nearly all hand made from unusual and artistic materials.

	Were	Now
Opera Bags	$12.50	$6.25
Photo Frames	$8.50	$4.25
Work Baskets	$18.00	$9.00
Dressing Table Articles	$7.00	$3.50
Normandy Lace Pieces	$35.00	$17.50
Velour Sofa Pillows	$3.00	$1.95
Damask Sofa Pillows	$9.00	$5.50

Fifth Floor.

Art Embroidery

	Were	Now
Knitting Bags	$1.50	$1.00
Fancy Silk Pillows	$5.50	$4.50
Fancy Willow Baskets	$1.35	95c
Fancy Candy Boxes	$1.00	75c
Folding Sewing Stands	$1.50	95c
Cretonne Desk Sets	$2.25	$1.75
Tapestry Table Runners	$4.00	$2.50
Tapestry Table Runners	$5.00	$3.50
Large Tapestry Pillows	$4.00	$2.50
Large Tapestry Pillows	$5.00	$3.50
Plain Velour Pillows	$1.50	75c
Writing Pads & Blotter	75c	50c
Brocaded Desk Sets	$3.00	$1.95
Silk and Satin Knitting Bags	$7.00 to $10	$5.00
Tapestry Knitting Bags	$10.00	$5.00
Hair Pin Boxes—filled	$1.25	95c
Hair Pin Boxes	75c	50c
Brocaded Tie Racks	$1.25	95c
Umbrella Knitting Stands	$5.50	$2.95

Fourth Floor.

Motor Lap Rugs

Crushed mohair in shades of brown, blue, green and maroon.
Sizes 54x72 and 54x84 inches.
Formerly $19.50 and $22.50.....**$15.00**
Fourth Floor.

Suit Cases and Bags

Fitted Suit Cases—for men and women. Formerly $35.00 to $45.00...**$32.50**

Men's Suit Cases—tan cowhide leather. Formerly $14.50 to $16.50...**$12.50**

Men's Traveling Bags — cowhide leather. Formerly $16.50.....**$12.50**

Women's Suit Cases—of grained leather; silk lined in colors. Formerly $16.00 and $17.00.....**$12.50**

Fitted Traveling Bags—for men and women; moire silk lined in colors. Formerly $35.00 to $45.00.....**$32.50**
Fourth Floor.

Women's Neckwear

Accordion Silk Knitted Scarfs—fringed ends; all colors. Formerly $8.00.**$5.95**

Brushed Angora Scarfs—striped borders; all colors. Formerly $2.00 and $2.50. **$1.50** and **$1.95**

Real Filet Lace Collars, Tuxedo shapes. Formerly $2.95 to $8.95..**$1.95, $5.95**
Ground Floor.

Gift Furniture

Mahogany Dinner Chimes—Special.....**$7.75**

Mahogany Humidors, porcelain lined; air tight; capacity, 50 cigars. Special, **$5.85**

Solid Mahogany Smoking Stands. Special.....**$2.45**

Folding Card Tables, mahogany finished frame, felt top. Special....**$1.95**

Mahogany Serving Trays—Size 24x14 inches. Special.....**$2.95**
Sixth Floor.

Slipper Buckles

Rhinestone Buckles—in several effective styles. Formerly $1.50 a pair, **$1.00**

Cut Steel Buckles—large sizes, beautiful designs. Formerly $6.00 a pair, **$3.50**

Rhinestone Buckles—large sizes in very handsome designs. Formerly $7.00 a pair.....**$4.85**
Second Floor.

Boys' Slippers

Tan House Slippers, sizes 2½ to 7. Formerly $2.75 a pair.....**$2.00**
Ground Floor.

Toilet Articles

Ivor-Tone and Ivorie-Grain

	Were	Now
Mirrors	$2.50 to $4.95	$1.95 to $3.25
Hair Brushes	$2.25 to $3.95	$1.50 to $2.95
Combs	50c to 95c	35c to 65c
Shoe Horns	35c to $1.25	28c to 75c
Nail Files	35c to 85c	28c to 50c
Cloth Brushes	$1.25 to $2.75	95c to $1.95
Nail Buffers	$1.25 to $1.50	75c to 95c
Salve Boxes	35c to 85c	28c to 50c

Ground Floor.

Women's Gloves

White Glace Gloves, made of real kid; two clasps; backs have 3 rows of heavy embroidery. All sizes. Very special. **$1.45**

Tan Cape Gloves, made of washable leathers in the dark russet tan shades; one clasp, Prix seam sewn, spear backs. Very Special.....**$1.68**

Also

Children's Cape Gloves, fleece lined; wanted shades of tan; sizes for girls and boys of 3 to 12 years. Very Special **$1.25**
Ground Floor.

Women's Silk Hosiery

Black, White and colored Silk Hose; lisle soles and tops; a pair.....**$1.10**

Black, White and Colored Silk Hose, of exceptionally good quality; a pair, **$1.45**

Clocked Silk Hose, in black or white, a pair.....**$1.45** and **$2.00**

Paris Clocked Hose, in black, white, silver, gold, sky and blue; a pair.**$2.25**

Embroidered Silk Hose, many smart novelties in black and white, **$1.95** and **$2.95**

Royal Ribbed Silk Hose—a pair...**$2.65**
Ground Floor.

Gift Stationery

Cabinets of gold initialed Stationery containing 18 sheets, 18 cards and 36 envelopes.....**65c**

Cabinets of white and tinted Stationery containing 18 sheets, 18 cards and 36 envelopes.....**50c**

Cabinets of white and tinted Stationery, containing 48 sheets and 48 envelopes, in blue, buff, violet, pink or white. Formerly 75c, each.....**60c**

500 Boxes Stationery, very attractive; each.....**25c**
Ground Floor.

Umbrellas

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—novelty handles, Bakalite or silver trimmed; strong and serviceable. Formerly $3.95.....**$2.85**

Silk Umbrellas—black and colored with wrist loops of leather, plain or braided, also novelty Bakalite handles. Formerly $5.00.....**$4.25**

Men's Silk Umbrellas—a very choice assortment of the finest styles obtainable. Because of late delivery—offered at the remarkably low price **$5.95**
Ground Floor.

Character Dolls

Doll Carriages, Go-Carts Sulkies, Doll Houses and Shoeflies

At Sweeping Reductions
Sixth Floor.

Evening Wraps

At Reductions of a Third

A superb collection of models in brilliant Metallic Brocades, rich Brocaded Silks, Chiffon Velvets and other luxurious fabrics. Beautifully lined garments, their elegance enhanced by the most luxurious of furs.
Third Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

U. S. Flags

At Cut Prices

Thoroughly good ones, high grade all wool—made in a way that is a credit to the sentiment "Old Glory" implies. Flags that will give service in service, made to withstand wind, rain and sun. They will not whip out in time so one would hesitate to use them.

Flags make an ideal Christmas gift during these wartime days when every patriotic home should show a flag.

A special price sale of Flags starts tomorrow

Size 3 by 5 ft	$6.95
Size 4 by 6 ft	8.95
Size 5 by 8 ft	10.95
Size 6 by 10 ft	17.95
Size 8 by 12 ft	29.95

A quality that guarantees the best flags ever sold for the price—that's why they are so suitable for gifts.
Fourth Floor.

Thomas Healy
Announces the Opening, on
Christmas Eve, Monday, December 24th
of the
CRYSTAL CARNIVAL ICE RINK
and Motion Pictures
Broadway at 95th Street
Nothing in the world like this wonderful creation. Together with an unusual restaurant
The "SUNKEN GALLERIES"

Fine Furs Reduced

Hudson Seal Coats
(dyed muskrat)
Models, plain or trimmed with contrasting furs.
Reduced to
$155.00, $185.00, $225.00
Model Coats of Caracul, Moleskin, Leopard, Squirrel, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat),
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Georgette Fox Scarfs and Muffs—Formerly $52.50 each.....**$42.50**
Taupe Fox Scarfs—Formerly $39.50.....**$34.50**
Taupe Fox Muffs—Formerly $39.50.....**$34.50**
Skunk Scarfs—Formerly $39.50.....**$32.50**
Skunk Capelets—Formerly $72.50.....**$65.00**
Skunk Muffs—Formerly $37.50.....**$32.50**
Hudson Seal Capelets (dyed muskrat)—Formerly $52.50.....**$42.50**
Hudson Seal Muffs—Special.....**$12.50**
Third Floor.

GIFTS FOR MEN

Reduced

Pure Silk Reefers, in plain grey or white, for street or dress wear. Formerly $4.50 **$2.75**

Four-in-Hands—an assortment of 1800 smart Ties in most wanted colors and combinations. New and effective patterns. Formerly $1.00 **65c**

Four-in-Hands—imported silks and satins of rich quality; most complete assortments of colors and patterns. Formerly $2.00 **$1.20**

House Coats of double faced cloth, in the most desirable dark colors. Formerly $4.95 to $7.50 **$4.25**
Ground Floor.

A Special Purchase

Women's Smart Fur Hats

Actually Worth up to $20.00 and Made of the Most Fashionable Furs.

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Kolinsky Moleskin **$7.50** ***French Seal (dyed coney) Moline and Nutria***

All new Hats, made especially for Lord & Taylor and in the very latest, smartest shapes—

Turbans — Tam O'Shanters
Rolling Sailors — Continentals

all made with fitted cap linings and fashioned of selected skins.

Most Appropriate and Practical for Christmas Gifts.
Fourth Floor.

8,800 CHILDREN OPEN ARMY AND NAVY FETE

Women Give Carnival for Sons and Daughters of Soldiers and Sailors.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR ALL

"Coney Island," a Circus, and Mother Goose Street Among the Attractions at Grand Central Palace.

Three thousand eight hundred children, sons and daughters of army and navy men, had the most glorious time of their lives yesterday at the big Soldiers' and Sailors' Christmas Carnival which opened at the Grand Central Palace at 1 o'clock yesterday and will continue for a week. The National League for Women's Service, under whose auspices the carnival is given, has brought together everything that is dearest to a child's heart, and the "kiddies" enjoyed every minute of the time they were there, and went home ladened with gifts.

No child had ever imagined anything quite so wonderful, and blue eyes and brown eyes opened so wide with astonishment that nothing but utter exhaustion made them close finally at bedtime. The fun began the minute they entered the door at the Palace. There was a big Santa Claus dressed in red with white fur, as every Santa Claus should be, and with a long white beard to receive them. There were gayly decorated Christmas trees on either side of the long flight of steps leading into the hall in the centre of which was another big Christmas tree. Upstairs there were big bags of Christmas presents for the children, and if they had sent in a letter beforehand the bag contained just what Santa Claus had been asked to bring, with candy and apples and a few other things besides.

Around the big Christmas tree was the most beautiful "Coney Island" that any child ever saw, with a Ferris wheel, a merry-go-round, and a great big shoe of the kind that "Old Woman who Had so Many Children," &c., used to live in, but this was much nicer, for it was a very steep slide and no one to say you couldn't do it again, for everything was absolutely free.

That would have been as nice as could be if back of it there had not been behind a big curtain a real circus ring, with white-skirted equestrienne riding bareback and jumping through rings; trained ponies and trained dogs, and all this also absolutely free. Even that was not all, for the Stage Woman's War Relief, which furnished the circus, had a next-door-to-real Charlie Chapin, one of the French boys of the Werner Amoros Family, who not only did Charlie Chaplin acts, but gave each of the children a present as well.

There was a Noah's Ark where Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt sold candy yesterday afternoon to the children who had not had enough given them. Upstairs was Mother Goose Street, where Little Miss Muffit, Peter, Peter, Pumpkin Eater, Old Mother Hubbard and all the rest of the celebrities lived, each one in his or her own little house. Other attractions were Punch and Judy, Santa Claus Land, Police Department Exhibits, and War Moving Pictures, with the Hindenburg trenches remaining from Hero Land, in the basement.

All the children's mothers or grown-ups of some kind came with them, and had as good a time as any of the little folk. Any one may visit the carnival by paying 50 cents admission, and enjoy all the free shows and the soldiers and sailors pay only 25 cents.

An effective part of the entertainment was the singing of Christmas carols by the boy choir of Trinity Church, who, wearing their cassocks, marched down the winding staircase which was a feature of Hero Land. Choirs from different churches will sing carols each day, and on Christmas day there will be the negro singers from the Music School Settlement.

The women in charge of the carnival who are there daily are Miss Maud Wetmore, Chairman; Miss Virginia Furman, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Mrs. Donn Barber, Miss Grace Parker, Mrs. Alexander Trowbridge, who are on the committee, and Mrs. William G. McKnight, Miss J. C. Middleton, Miss Julianna Cutting, and Mrs. Joseph E. Sears.

Mrs. Sage to Park Employes.

On Monday Robert F. Valentine, Park Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond, will present each of the 333 laborers and low-salaried employes in Central Park with a ten-dollar bill, the gift of Mrs. Russell Sage. For the last ten years Mrs. Sage has made gifts of $5 in gold to the park laborers. Last year, on account of the high cost of living, she presented each with a ten-dollar gold piece. This year Mrs. Sage will give a new ten-dollar bill to each laborer because of the Government's request that the supply of gold be conserved.

WARN LARGE FIRMS OF FOOD VIOLATIONS

Twelve Concerns in City Are Told That Federal Licenses May Be Revoked.

WATCHING TURKEY PRICES

Purchasers Advised to Call Up Board If Overcharges Are Attempted.

The Federal Food Board sent out warning notices yesterday to twelve firms dealing in foodstuffs in amounts exceeding $100,000 a year that there was reason to believe that they have been violating the Food Administration regulations. These firms were told that the conduct of their business was under investigation, and that if the charges were substantiated their Federal licenses would be revoked. The names of the alleged offenders were not made public. Two of the firms, however, Arthur Williams, member of the board, said were the largest in their line in the city.

George L. Bennett, the board's market expert, gave out these wholesale prices for Christmas turkeys: Western, extra fancy, fresh killed, 38 to 41 cents a pound; fat hens, 35 to 38 cents a pound; same birds frozen, 28 to 35 cents; fat young hens and toms, but bruised and discolored, skinned in picking or full of pin feathers, 28 to 36 cents; fine quality old toms, 32 to 33 cents; good quality old toms, 31 to 32 cents; for frozen birds of the latter type, 25 to 28 cents a pound.

The board has received reports that some dealers may take advantage of their customers to sell inferior turkeys as birds of the best quality. Where this is suspected Mr. Williams asks that the purchaser call up Circle 300 and notify the board, that the charge may be properly investigated.

Dr. Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets, is opposed to the plan of the Labor Food Conference to use the political machinery of the various parties as food conservation bodies in each election district. Dr. Moskowitz charged that Carl Beck and his followers are trying to make political capital out of the food situation to be used in the next State campaign. As an example of what politics can do, he mentioned the defeat by the Board of Aldermen of the resolution naming his department as the city's agency for the purchase and sale of milk.

Justice Freschi of Special Sessions, sitting as a Magistrate in his chambers in the Criminal Court Building, held Hyman Borrok in $500 bail for Special Sessions on a charge of violating the law in hoarding fifty-five barrels of sugar in a warehouse at 736 Greenwich Street. The defendant's counsel, Assemblyman M. M. Ferdig, declared that Borrok had intended no crime. He had, his lawyer said, intended to go into the business of manufacturing syrups, but had abandoned that plan. The Magistrate held, however, that there had been a violation of the law and that Borrok had on hand more sugar than he needed as a shirtwaist manufacturer.

The Federal Board held a hearing yesterday into the case of H. L. Lefkowitz, a wholesale jobber of 1,420 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, who is accused of having sold 1,000 pounds of sugar at 15 cents a pound to R. N. Cushman, a baker, 1,765 Amsterdam Avenue. The decision will be announced in a few days.

H. A. Himley, Cuban sugar authority, in advices received yesterday by the Federal Sugar Refining Company, said that there is at present a considerable immigration taking place in the eastern part of Cuba from Spain, Jamaica, and Haiti. This labor, he believes, will expedite the getting out of the crop.

"The cane cutters are earning 90 cents per 100 arrobos of cane," he said, "and sometimes they get more. A skillful cutter can cut as much as 300 arrobos a day. It is thought the price of labor may increase as the season advances."

Mr. Himley's letter, the Federal Sugar Refining Company officials say, gives promise of relief from the sugar shortage in the near future. Fifty mills are grinding cane, as against thirty this time last year. Receipts of sugar amount to 11,988 tons as compared with 5,114 for the corresponding week of 1916, the officials say.

A food conservation flag was raised yesterday over the Hotel Biltmore. Like flags are to be flown by restaurants and hotels, it is said, from coast to coast. The flag bears the emblem of the Food Administration and the inscription, "Food Will Win the War."

New Haven Transporting More Coal

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company announced tonight that during the eleven months ended Nov. 30 the railroad moved 390,505 more tons of coal over its lines than in the same period last year. Of this increase the larger part has been anthracite coal.

Have you your Red Cross button for 1918?—if not, get one TOMORROW.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Fifth Avenue, at 46th St.

Annual Clearance Sale

Commencing WEDNESDAY, December 26th

Ladies' Imported Dresses and Copies
Suitable for Morning or Afternoon Wear
Shown on Third Floor
25.00, 35.00, 45.00, 55.00, 65.00, 75.00
Formerly $65.00 to $200.00

Imported Evening Dresses and Copies
25.00, 35.00, 45.00, 55.00, 65.00, 75.00, 95.00
Formerly $65.00 to $225.00

Ladies' Imported Suits and Copies
Some Elaborately Trimmed with Fur
45.00, 55.00, 65.00, 75.00, 85.00
Formerly $135.00 to $245.00

Ladies' Imported Coats and Copies
Some Elaborately Trimmed with Fur
45.00, 55.00, 65.00, 75.00, 85.00
Formerly $110.00 to $275.00

Odds and Ends—**Summer Dresses**
Formerly $35.00 to $55.00 **15.00** and **19.00**

Fur Pieces at Prices to Close

Misses' Dresses
Shown on Second Floor
Morning and Afternoon Dresses Serge or Velveteen.
10.00, 15.00, 20.00, 25.00, 35.00
Formerly $35.00 to $95.00

Silk and Crepe Afternoon Dresses
10.00, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00, 25.00, 35.00
Formerly $35.00 to $125.00

Evening Dresses
10.00, 15.00, 20.00, 25.00
Formerly $35.00 to $85.00

Silk Sweaters Formerly $40.00 **18.50**

HATS $5 and $10 Formerly $25.00 to $45.00

Ready-to-Wear Suits and Coats
Shown on Second Floor

Plain Motor and Street Coats
Formerly $85.00 to $135.00 **35.00 to 85.00**

Fur Trimmed Motor Coats
Formerly $125.00 to $195.00 **50.00 to 100.00**

Plain Street Suits
Formerly $75.00 to $125.00 **35.00 to 55.00**

Fur Trimmed Suits
Formerly $95.00 to $185.00 **45.00 to 85.00**

All Fur Coats and Fur Pieces
Greatly Reduced

Children's Apparel
Shown on Second Floor
Children's Dresses
Formerly $12.00 to $30.00 **5.00 to 15.00**
Children's Fur Trimmed Coats
Formerly $75.00 to $100.00 **35.00**
Children's Hats Formerly $15.00 to $30.00 **5.00**
Shown on Fourth Floor
Children's Winter Coats—2 to 6 years
Formerly $35.00 to $50.00 **25.00**
Children's Winter & Straw Hats *Reduced to* **5.00**
Children's Spring Coats—Odd lot—2 to 6 years
Reduced to **12.50**
Girls' Dresses and Boys' Suits—*Reduced to* **5.00**

Blouses *Shown on Main Floor*
Batiste Blouses Formerly $8.00 and $10.00 **3.75 and 5.00**
Batiste Blouses Formerly $12.00 and $16.00 **6.00 and 8.00**
Blouses—Foreign and Domestic
Of white and colored Georgette or Crepe de Chine
Formerly $22.00 to $45.00 **10.00 to 18.00**

Negligees, French Models and Copies *Shown on Fourth Floor*
Formerly $50.00 to $125.00 **25.00 to 35.00**
French Lingerie Combinations—Odd lot
Reduced to **5.00**

BECOME A MEMBER OF THE RED CROSS

(Booths in the Store)

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

WINTER RESORT FASHIONS

are a feature of special interest in the various Departments devoted to the outfitting of Women and Misses.

Advance styles in Suits, Gowns, Sports Frocks, Hats and the minor accessories of the fashionable feminine costume, now being shown, may be accepted as indicative of the trend of La Mode for the coming Spring.

Several Thousand Pairs
of
Women's Balta Evening Slippers

in a variety of the wanted leathers, as well as metal brocades in several color combinations, will be placed on sale to-morrow (Monday) at the clearance prices of

$2.75 to $5.75 per pair

In some styles the quantities are limited, but there is a wide range of choice in the smaller sizes.

(Women's Shoes, Second Floor)

Gift Articles

at greatly reduced prices include Silverware, Novelty Jewelry, Fancy Hand Bags and Stationery, Imported Novelties (Fancy Needlework Department) and Men's Slippers.

SPECIAL VALUES are also offered in Women's and Misses' Furs, House Gowns, Sweaters, Scarfs and Caps; Toilet Articles, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Men's Furnishings.

A Sale of Silk Hosiery
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

will afford an opportunity to-morrow for the last-minute shopper to buy desirable gifts at special prices.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Black only; all silk:
Medium weight . per pair $1.25
Heavier weight . per pair 1.55

Black or white, with silk-plated tops and soles; very durable quality, per pair $1.85

Black, white, gray or teinte de chair; all silk, in openwork pattern, per pair $2.85

Black or white; all silk; with inserted lace instep . . per pair $3.25

MEN'S SILK HALF-HOSE (black only)

with lisle tops and soles, per pair . . . . . 60c.
With lisle soles . per pair $1.10

Also

Silk-plated Half-hose, in striped effects, per pair . . . . . 90c.

Extensive Preparations

are now being made for the

JANUARY SPECIAL SALES

which include Oriental Rugs, Household Linens, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads and White Fabrics.

Detailed announcements will be published in the near future.

PLAY OUR ANTHEM AFTER ENSIGN WEDS

Henry Calhoun Taylor of U. S. Naval Reserves Marries Miss Jeannette Jennings

IN ST. JAMES'S CHURCH

All of the Ushers in Blue of the Navy or Khaki of Army—Bishop Greer Officiates.

The wedding of Henry Calhoun Taylor, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Will'm Ambrose Taylor of this city, and an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserves, and Miss Jeannette Jennings, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings of this city and Burrwood, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., was celebrated at 12 o'clock yesterday in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, the ceremony being performed by Bishop David H. Greer, who baptized the bride in her babyhood, and the Rev. Dr. Frank Warfield Crowder, rector of the church. Tree palms were arranged to separate the nave pews from the side aisles, and lilies were used in the chancel and about the altar.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a trailing robe of soft white satin, with a long and flaring court train edged with quillings of satin. The bodice and long sleeves were of point lace, the lace being brought up to the base of the neck. She also wore a diamond and platinum chain and pendant, a bridal gift, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Her younger sister, Miss Constance Jennings, was the maid of honor, in lavender chiffon cloth and chiffon, with touches of pale steel blue on the scarf-like girdle and sash. Her lavender hat had its crown encircled with grayish blue feathers.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Helen James, a cousin of the bride; Helen A. Hoadley, Alice R. Lawrence, Ellen G. McCarter, Jeanne Gourd, and Caroline B. Knapp, and were gowned in the new shade of chiffon and chiffon cloth known as Irish flame. The skirts were of several layers of the chiffon and the corsages had long, full sleeves drawn close at the wrists, and were not cut out at the neck. Touches of cold blue edged the sashes, and their flame-colored crepe mushroom hats were banded with tiny ostrich tips of a deeper hue. All carried armfuls of shaded deep pink roses.

Immediately after the ceremony and before the bride and bridegroom left the altar, the organist played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the bridegroom and his attendants stood at attention, and then, to other patriotic strains, the bridal cortège passed down the nave. A small reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 11 East Seventieth Street.

TWO ENSIGNS TAKE BRIDES.

John Garey Weds Ellen Jewett, and B. P. Leeb, Elinor Garey.

John Garey, an Ensign in the U. S. N. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Garey of South Orange, N. J., and Miss Ellen Irving Jewett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Jewett of Babylon, L. I., and niece of Mrs. William F. Crosby of West Eleventh Street, were married yesterday in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Eleventh Street and Waverley Place, by the bride's uncle, the Rev. Arthur B. Howard, the assistant rector. Miss Jewett in a blue afternoon gown had one attendant, Mrs. Frederick Turrell.

The bridegroom had as his best man Bryan Philpotts Leeb, also an Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, who last evening in Orange, N. J., married Miss Elinor Garey, a sister of the bridegroom.

Both were hurried war weddings, and both bridegrooms came up from Annapolis on brief leaves of absence for their respective weddings. None except the immediate families and a few close friends were at Miss Jewett's wedding, and there was no reception save an informal one at the church.

Kaufmann-Bach Wedding Christmas

The wedding of Miss Tessie V. Bach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bach, of 23 East Eighty-eighth Street, and Gerson Kaufmann of Bensonhurst will be held at the Hotel Savoy on Christmas Day. Miss Bach will be attended by her sister, Mrs. M. Lemkram, as matron of honor.

Engagements.

Wilkes W. Bowles of Virginia announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Bertha Ann Bowles, to Charles Osborne Nichols, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Nichols of Summit, N. J. Mr. Nichols is a Princeton graduate, class of 1916, and is now in the photography service of the United States Signal Corps, being stationed at San Diego, Cal.

Mrs. Louis C. Goodrich of Kingston, N. Y., formerly of Short Hills, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Goodrich, to Bernard Wakefield of this city. Mr. Wakefield is a member of the New York Athletic Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Thurston of Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Berenice Thurston, to John Gardner Schultze, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emile Schultze, also of Orange.

John Sachs of 330 West 102d Street has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Doris M. Sachs, to Herman Asher. Miss Sachs is an aid in the Home Service section of the American Red Cross. Mr. Asher is a lawyer, and is Second Vice President of the New York Branch of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kaiser of 301 St. Nicholas Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dora Kaiser, to Jacob W. Schwab of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Orion H. Thomas of Troy, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet Elizabeth Thomas, to Lieutenant C. Whitney Tillinghast, Jr. Lieutenant Tillinghast received his commission at the Madison Barracks, Officers' Reserve Training Camp, and is now with the 308th Field Artillery stationed at Camp Dix. No date has been named for the wedding.

BRIDE OF LIEUT. COM. MARKS

Mrs. Lydia L. Harrold Weds in Church of the Ascension.

Mrs. Lydia Locke Harrold, a singer, and Lieut. Commander Arthur Hudson Marks of the United States Naval Reserves were married at 7 o'clock last evening in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church.

Andrea de Segurola of the Metropolitan Opera Company gave the bride in marriage. Countess Furulli was matron of honor and Commander Lorraine Swasey, U. S. N. R. F., acted as best man.

After the ceremony a dinner was served at the Ritz-Carlton. Nahan Franko's orchestra played.

Commander Marks is Vice President of the Goodrich Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war he gave up his business interests to devote his services to the Government in shipbuilding and received a commission in the Naval Reserve force. He and his first wife were divorced about five years ago, and Mr. Marks has a son at school.

Mrs. Marks was divorced from Orville Harrold, the operatic tenor, last August. Mr. Harrold was married on Dec. 4 to Miss Blanche Mallí of this city.

MISS GRAVES ENGAGED.

Daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. T. Graves to Wed Frederick Tomkins.

Col. and Mrs. John Temple Graves of this city, Atlanta, and Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura Graves, to Frederick Tomkins of New York and Tomkins-Cove-on-Hudson.

Miss Graves made her début in Washington two years ago, and is well known here socially and in Atlanta.

Mr. Tomkins is the son of Calvin Tomkins, former Dock Commissioner of New York, and Mrs. Tomkins, and is now at Mt. Clemens, Mich., awaiting his commission in the aviation service of the United States.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Hertz-Heilbroner.

Howard Hertz, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hertz of Brooklyn, and Miss Ray Jeannette Heilbroner, daughter of Mrs. Louis Heilbroner of 634 West 135th Street, were married at 7 o'clock last evening in the Gotham ballroom by the Rev. Dr. M. Reichler. A dinner for seventy guests followed.

LAST MINUTE PURCHASES

China, Glassware, Furniture, Mirrors, Frames
Clocks, Venetian Glass, Lamps, Table Decorations, Enamelware

Hundreds of other Unusual Gifts from $2.50 up

AT OVINGTON'S last minute purchases can be made with a minimum amount of trouble, and with a maximum amount of satisfaction. Hundreds of distinctive gift suggestions, grouped together on tables according to price, help you to shop quickly and well. And prices range from figures as moderate at $2.50.

OVINGTON'S
312-314 Fifth Avenue, New York

G. SCHIRMER'S VICTROLA SALESROOMS
General View

THESE salesrooms are in the heart of New York's shopping and hotel district. Eleven elegantly furnished sound-proof rooms.

VICTOR VICTROLAS AND RECORDS ARE THE BEST

G. SCHIRMER'S *new VICTROLA SALESROOMS are the most attractive, most modern, and most comfortable in New York; therefore, the best place to buy your*

VICTROLA AND RECORDS

Open an account and make your Holiday purchases at

G. SCHIRMER'S
3 East 43d Street, New York

Convenient terms

RED CROSS CAMPAIGN
Join Now! Congress Authorizes It. President Wilson Heads It.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Last Minute Suggestions

GIFTS SUITABLE FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

25% to 50% Less Than Regular Prices

On Monday

Main Floor

Woolen Army Sweaters 2.00
Sleeveless.....regularly 4.00

Men's Pajamas...regularly 9.00, 4.50
Made of all Silk Poplin.

Men's Dressing Robes..... 12.25
Made of Silk Poplin..regularly 24.50

Army Mufflers...regularly 2.50, 1.25
Made of Khaki Wool.

Women's Gloves...regularly 2.50, 1.85
One-clasp Washable Capeskin Gloves; Tan or Ivory.

Beaded Bags.....9.75 to 62.50
regularly 19.75 to 125.00
An exceptionally fine collection of Draw String and Framed Beaded Bags; Imported and Domestic makes.

Third Floor

Sewing Stands.....regularly 1.25, 75c
Mission wood frames; cretonne covering.

Fourth Floor

Women's Fur-Lined Coats...60.00
regularly 85.00
Made of Mixed Cloth, lined with Squirrel or Muskrat; for automobile or street wear.

Women's Hudson Seal Coats 210.00
regularly 285.00
48 inches long; with deep collar and cuffs of finest Beaver; handsome model.

Hudson Seal Coats.....167.50
regularly 225.00
45 inches long; loose fitting model; with Real Skunk collar and cuffs.

Women's Cross Opossum Coats
regularly 165.00 125.00
45 inches long; suitable for automobile wear.

Sixth Floor

Entire Collection of
ART OBJECTS
At 50% Discount
The assortment consists of Bronze and Marble Statuary and Bric-a-brac.

Second Floor

McCreery's Annual
SILK REMNANT SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS

Thousands of McCreery's Beautiful Silk Remnants

From our Wholesale as well as Retail Stocks in practical lengths, consisting of Plain and Novelty weaves in every conceivable Color, also Black Dress Silks of standard quality and Fancy Silks, suitable for frocks, skirts, linings, trimming and fancy work.

At Astonishingly Low Prices

Over two thousand feet of floor space reserved and devoted exclusively to this sale of Silk Remnants in the Silk Department, Second Floor.

In Addition—Monday
2,000 YARDS OF BLACK BROCADED VELVET
Especially adapted for coats, trimmings and fancy work
98c yard.....regularly **2.00**

Fifth Floor

TOYS, BOOKS AND GAMES

50% Less Than Regular Prices

The entire remaining stock of Dolls, Games, Doll Carriages, Circus Toys, Pianos, Celluloid Toys, Tree Ornaments, Trees, Kiddie Cars, Drums, Children's Furniture, Kindergarten Toys, Horses, Doll Beds, Boats, Tool Chests, Doll Houses and Soldiers

Priced for Immediate Clearance

$8,000,000 NOW ADDED TO RED CROSS ROLL

Manhattan Has Supplied 300,000 and May Make It 1,000,000.

APPEAL IN CHURCHES TODAY

Southern Division Leads with 1,162,000, Which Is 600,000 Above Its Quota.

During the six days which ended at midnight last night the American Red Cross gained more than 300,000 new members in Manhattan, according to reports received at the membership campaign headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue. The membership drive still has five days to go—Christmas Day has been eliminated as a campaign day—and the managers of the New York Committee are confident that not only will the 500,000 minimum allotment for Manhattan be reached, but that it will in all probability be double that figure when the campaign officially comes to an end next Saturday night.

Because of the extension of the membership drive pastors of all city churches yesterday were requested to make an appeal to their congregations today at the morning or evening services, or at both, urging all who are not members of the Red Cross to join this week. To each minister was sent a notice of the extension of the campaign, and a package of literature for distribution at the church door this morning and tonight. In order to reach all the pastors fifty soldiers and sailors were mustered into the Red Cross service and charged with the delivery of the messages and the literature. The soldiers had the job finished by 8 o'clock last night.

"It is not intended," a Red Cross statement issued last night reads, "to interfere with the appeal for the Armenian and Syrian sufferers, which is to be made in the churches of the country today. The needs for this work of relief are urgent. The Red Cross has sent millions of dollars to those stricken lands, and other millions will doubtless follow, and in asking for an extra appeal for members it is hoped that the pastors will make clear that there is no conflict between the two causes."

George O. Tambivn, director of the membership drive, last night said:

"I desire to emphasize the fact that all Vice Chairmen, Division Chairmen, and Booth Chairmen are earnestly invited to remain at their posts during the coming week, but any women having other duties to perform will be relieved of all obligations. However, the need is so great in this city for the wholehearted support of the women during the coming week that it is hoped that a large number of the Booth Chairmen will make the secrifice that is necessary."

One of the big surprises of the week just ended has been the enthusiasm with which the pupils in the public schools have responded to the appeal of the Red Cross. Edward W. Stitt, who is in charge of the drive in the schools, said that in scores of schools the enrollment has been 100 per cent. of the allotted quota, and in some instances entire districts reporting that they had enrolled more than allotted quotas. Districts 4 to 16, inclusive, and District 19 have already sent in more than 100 per cent. of their quotas.

The "100 Per Cent. Club," which draws its membership from corporations, department stores, banks and other business institutions, continues to grow. Among the firms all of whose employes are now in the Red Cross, and which are new members of the club, are Knothe Brothers Company, Atterbury Brothers Company, William B. Bliss, Jr., & Co., Millis Engraving Company, The Associated Press, American Locomotive Company, William Skinner & Sons, and William Iselin & Co.

"The Red Cross," said Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, "is keeping our hands and minds employed, easing our anxious hours, and giving us the satisfaction of doing our bit. There is no touch like the personal touch. The Government cannot give it, but each of the 15,000,000 men, women, and children of the Red Cross can give it and thus multiply the value of the gift 15,000,000 times."

Reports from all parts of the United States show that the total enrollment of new members is nearing the 8,000,000 mark. Three divisions have already passed their quota. The Southern Division is leading the country with a total enrollment, according to latest reports, of 1,162,000, which exceeds the quota allotted that division by more than 600,000. Two other banner divisions are the Lake Division, whose quota is 1,053,000 and which reports 1,719,000 enrolled, and the Gulf Division, with a quota of 204,000, which has enrolled more than 214,000.

The Northwestern and Mountain Divisions reported last night that they would enroll their quotas before midnight. The Atlantic Division, which includes New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, is expected to supply about 3,000,000 new members by next Saturday night. To date it is estimated that about 1,500,000 have been enrolled, of whom 900,000 are in New York, 185,000 in Connecticut, and between 375,000 and 400,000 in New Jersey.

Seventeen cities in the Atlantic Division have exceeded their quotas. These cities are: Trenton, 30,000; Albany, 25,000; Hartford, 35,000; Elmira, 12,000; Newburgh, 9,000; Atlantic City, 12,000; the Oranges, 20,000; Jamaica, 4,000; Geneva, 7,500; Naugatuck, 6,500; Southampton, 2,000; Bound Brook, 2,000; Englewood, 5,000; Salamanca, 4,000; Salem, 1,000; Bayonne, 14,000, and Hackensack, 6,500.

Charles M. Sabin, the division campaign manager, said last night: "In the present drive the Atlantic Division has been assigned the biggest task. It has been called upon to provide one-fifth of the national enrolment. It unquestionably will be the banner division when the campaign ends. The new and renewed enrollments will undoubtedly exceed 3,000,000."

FOUR KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Fire in Newark Rubber Co. Plant Attributed to an Enemy Alien.

Four men were burned to death yesterday when an explosion and fire wrecked the plant of the Newark Rubber Company at 192 Emmet Street, Newark. The dead men are: George Chukula, 22 Wright Street; Michael Kassaick, 22½ Astor Street; Henry Zipf, 46 Nelson Place, and John Hammill of Goble Street; all of Newark.

The Fire Department officials believe the explosion was caused by the combustion of gasoline fumes. James Daggett, Superintendent of the company, which was making raincoats for the United States Army, thinks it was caused by a bomb placed by an enemy alien. His reason for holding that theory is that he knows there were no chemicals in the part of the plant where the explosion occurred and the fact that he never had such an explosion in the twenty years he has been in the business.

Twenty-eight men and one girl were working in the factory, a two-story brick structure. All but the four escaped in safety. Two men standing in doorways were blown into the street and bruised, and another jumped from a second-story window and was cut. Windows were blown out of buildings for four blocks around.

The damage to the building and contents was $50,000.

ASKS FOR REMOVAL OF UNFIT TEACHERS

President of Education Board Says They Hide Behind 'Permanent Tenure.'

SCHOOLS ARE 'BURDENED'

Mr. Willcox Would Have Teachers Subject to Periodical Approval by an Independent Body.

Charging that the school system is "burdened and clogged with many teachers who are unfit and unsatisfactory," and whom it is practically impossible to remove because of their "permanent tenure," William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, issued a statement yesterday in which he made a plea that the teachers' places be subject to periodical approval by some competent and independent body.

In occupations other than teaching, said Mr. Willcox, the employe must establish his claim to continued employment by efficient and satisfactory service, while under the provisions of the civil service law teachers claim the right to hold their positions unless some definite offense "can be proved against them with all the technical and legal exactness required to convict them of a crime."

Speaking of the dismissal of the three De Witt Clinton High School teachers, Mr. Willcox said: "If instead of coming before the Board of Education for trial on charges these teachers had come up before the Board of Superintendents for re-engagement, probably not one of them would have received a single vote in his favor, for I am informed that the Board of Superintendents is unanimous in considering them undesirable teachers who should not be retained in the service. But the opinions of the supervising staff and the principal of the school, who are best qualified to judge of the work and influence of these teachers, count for nothing. The teachers must hold their jobs and be intrusted with the molding of the lives and characters of the pupils unless specific charges can be legally proved."

The system whereby teachers have permanent tenure and can only be dismissed "for cause after a hearing" involves great disadvantage and danger to the schools, said Mr. Willcox.

A resolution requesting Mayor-elect Hylan not to appoint to the Board of Education Arthur Somers, a member of the present board, because Mr. Somers is "an enemy of labor," has been passed by the Central Federated Union. Another resolution of the same body asked the Mayor-elect to appoint to the incoming board Thomas W. Churchill and Professor John Dewey of Columbia University.

The High School Committee is expected to report to the Board of Education on Wednesday the results of its examination of a dozen high school teachers. Tonight, at the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, the three dismissed teachers and John Martin of the Board of Education will speak on "Freedom of Opinion in the Schools."

On Exhibition from December 26th

RARE CHINESE RUGS and MANDARIN ROBES

Gathered by Mr. Frederick Moore

The Well-Known Connoisseur.

Two unusually fine collections made during the five years Mr. Moore resided in the Chinese Capital.

Among the rugs—least known of Oriental weavings—are numerous masterpieces from the leading Chinese Rug periods. They will be sold at public auction, Saturday afternoon, January 5th.

The robes include many beautiful garments worn by ladies of the court and by Mandarin officials. They will be shown on living models at the sale Friday evening, January 4th.

A HUNDRED CHINESE ANTIQUES

Collected by Mr. Alfred Sauer,

A Prominent Resident of Peking.

Consisting of unique bronzes, Tang and Sung potteries, Sung and Ming porcelains, early Chinese paintings and other unusual art objects. To be sold Friday afternoon, January 4th.

On Exhibition from December 22nd

THE LIBRARY OF A WESTERN COLLECTOR

First editions of English writers of the XIX Century and other desirable items. To be sold Wednesday, January 2nd.

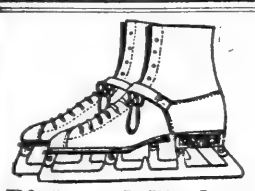
THE HISTORICAL LIBRARY OF THE LATE WM. HOLLAND SAMSON

A valuable collection of books relating to the history of Western New York and Lake George. To be sold Thursday, January 3rd.

Catalogues sent free on application to intending purchasers.
Sales conducted by Mr. Frederick A. Chapman.

THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New York City



Rink and Hockey OUTFIT

Men's or Ladies'

Skates are made of excellent quality steel, hardened and tempered. Either straight hockey or half round, as you prefer. Shoes have felt-lined tongue and are fitted with strap across ankles. For ladies we furnish a popular high-cut shoe.

$5.95

Johnson Tubular OUTFIT

HOCKEY OR RACING

Skates of best quality steel, aluminum finish. The heel cup is of one-piece cold-drawn steel, the runners of special carbon steel. Shoes of superior black grain leather.

Furnished for ladies or men in any length blade desired.

$9.95

OTHER COMPLETE SKATE AND SHOE OUTFITS UP TO $40.00.

831 B'way DAVEGA'S 405 B'way

bet. 13th & 13th Sts. Open Evenings Until New Year's. near Sub. Sta.

VICHY-FRUTI

VICHY FRUTI

To the genuine Vichy Salts, famous throughout the world and guaranteed by the French Government, has been added the natural medicinal qualities of pure fruit juices—

Two tablets in water between meals relieve

INDIGESTION

Sour Stomach, Biliousness, Heartburn.

At Your Druggist 40c

French Medicinal Co., Inc., 10-12 East 38th St.

PARK & TILFORD

ESTABLISHED 1840

Plain Talks to the Public
A Question of Price

IN these war times the question of the cost of food is a most vital one. The housekeeper has to consider the price; she has to make the funds go as far as possible.

With the present high prices she is often puzzled to know if they are normal and fair or whether she is properly safeguarded.

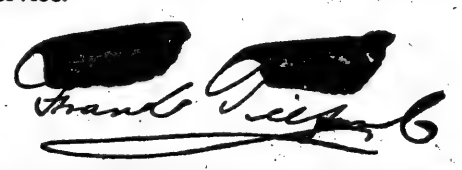
When she deals with Park & Tilford she knows absolutely that she will pay only a fair price, just what the goods are worth.

Extensive buying enables us to purchase from original sources at original costs.

Intensive selling is our method of reaching the maximum of efficiency with the result that the goods are sold at the lowest average selling price.

Nearly eighty years of character and progressive business experience stand behind every purchase.

Courtesy, Service, Delivery are all of the best. The articles and prices we quote in the press from time to time will convince you of the sterling character of our public service.



The Holiday Spirit

is successfully interpreted in our stores by a profusion of

Holiday Foods
Holiday Wines
And Gifts of Many Sorts

all products of distinction and of excellent character at lowest average costs.

We are now thoroughly equipped to give prompt — and accurate service even at the eleventh hour.

Join the Red Cross

The help you give over here does big work over there.

Mail and phone orders promptly and carefully filled.
On all $5 assorted orders, we pay delivery charges thruout the fifteen states nearest New York. Catalog gives full detail. We will gladly send it to you.

Executive Offices: 529-549 W. 42nd Street, New York

STORES Fifth Avenue and 26th Street

Madison Avenue and 58th St. Broadway and 67th Street Broadway and 148th Street
Madison Avenue and 79th St. Broadway and 101st Street Columbus Ave. and 72nd St.
Broadway and 41st Street Broadway and 132th Street Lenox Avenue and 125th St.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

MAY your heart be full of cheer
On Christmas Day,
Blessed with good friends far and near
On Christmas Day,
May you laugh and sing and smile
In the good old-fashioned style,
And be happy all the while
On Christmas Day,

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

Last Gift Thoughts for Him and for Her

For Her

Watches	1.37 to 19.97
Rings	.47 to 21.97
Pendants with Chain	.47 to 29.97
Lockets	.67 to 9.97
Bracelets	.97 to 29.97
Bracelet Watches	4.97 to 19.97
Chains	.47 to 14.97
Pearl Necklaces	.47 to 6.97
Bar and Frill Pins	.47 to 19.97
Fans	.47 to 4.97
Toilet and Manicure Sets	.97 to 19.97
Jewel Cases	.47 to 2.97
Clocks	.97 to 21.97
Combs	.47 to 9.97

For Him

Watches	1.37 to 19.97
Rings	2.97 to 14.97
Scarfpins	.22 to 17.97
Watch Fobs	.47 to 5.97
Watch Lapel Chains	.47 to 9.97
Tie Clasps	.22 to 8.97
Cuff Links	.22 to 21.97
Full Dress Stud Sets	.27 to 3.47
Military Brushes	5.47 to 9.97
Cigar Cutters	2.47 to 5.97
Cigarette Cases	.47 to 9.97
Match Safes	.47 to 4.97
Shaving Sets	.97 to 9.97

Also Silverware and Cutlery

For a Woman—For a Miss—For a Girl

Lace, Crepe, Georgette and Silk Blouses	1.85 to 38.87
Lingerie Blouses	.92 to 10.94
Fur Sets	22.97 to 45.97
Fur Scarfs	2.97 to 39.97
Fur Muffs	1.97 to 49.97
Dresses	5.75 to 75.00
Sweater Coats	3.94 to 32.94
Cloth Coats	12.74 to 69.74
Rain Coats	4.89 to 21.89
Negligees	5.34 to 31.74
Kimonos	.94 to 4.74
Dressing Sacques	.67 to 2.74
House Dresses	.94 to 3.24
Lounging Robes	1.97 to 7.74
White and Gingham Aprons	.28 to 1.94
Envelope Chemises	.48 to 4.94
White Petticoats	.78 to 12.94
Combinations	.78 to 4.98
Nightdresses	.68 to 14.94
Drawers	.27 to 4.97
Corset Covers	.28 to 4.94
Knitted Petticoats	1.68 to 3.94
Girls' Fur Sets	2.49 to 29.97
Girls' Coats	4.94 to 15.94
Girls' Dresses	.97 to 17.94
Girls' Rain Capes and Coats	1.97 to 7.78

Jewelry, Silverware & Cutlery

For a Boy—For a Young Man

Youths' Overcoats	9.74 to 19.50
Young Men's Suits	7.94 to 19.50
Boys' Suits	2.94 to 13.50
Boys' Overcoats	3.96 to 14.50
Mackinaws	4.96 to 9.96
Trousers	.74 to 3.45
Rain Coats and Outfits	2.45 to 7.94
Sweaters	1.14 to 4.88
Shirts	.57 to 3.96
Blouses	.37 to 1.48
Suspenders	.28 to .65
Neckwear	.27 to 1.48
Hats	.48 to 3.94
Leggins	1.48
Pajamas	.67 to 1.48
Young Men's Rain Coats	2.94 to 10.74
Boys' Play Outfits	.97 to 5.75
Boys' Wash Suits	1.25 to 4.96

For Him

Bath Robes	3.30 to 19.95
Shirts	.78 to 8.94
Neckwear	.38 to 1.95
Pajamas	1.68 to 5.95
Sweaters	3.30 to 9.50
Mufflers	.95 to 5.97
Pocket Knives	.57 to 9.95
Razors	.94 to 4.95
Safety Razors	1.00 to 10.00
Razor Strops	.27 to 3.00
Shaving Brushes	.58 to 3.00
Suit Cases	.57 to 23.48
Travelling Bags	.54 to 18.50
Fitted Pads	3.67 to 10.48
Wallets	.92 to 4.34
Bill Folds	.24 to 1.85
Three-Fold Cases	.50 to 6.00
Cigar Cases	.46 to 2.67
Flasks	.92 to 6.00
Thermos Bottles	2.00 to 6.50
Thermos Carafe Sets	5.00 to 10.00
Collar and Cuff Cases	.46 to 5.67
Writing Tables	.46 to 6.00
Military Brushes	2.46 to 6.47
Men's Combs	.14 to .26
Shaving Soaps	5 to .25
Vegetal for Shaving	.68 to 1.75
Eau de Cologne	.35 to 3.25
Shaving Brushes	.36 to 1.96
Bay Rum	.23 to 1.08
Florida Water	.28 to .75
Fancy Garters	.23 to .97
Fountain Pens	.75 to 9.00
Diaries, etc.	.23 to 6.97
Stationery	.15 to 6.97
Poker Chips, Sets	1.47 to 2.47
Playing Cards	.15 to .75
Desk Sets	1.97 to 16.99
Bridge Sets	1.97 to 2.49
Pipes	.25 to 1.98

Jewelry, Silverware & Cutlery

For the Housewife

Table Linens	.35 to 3.50
Luncheon Cloths	1.25 to 7.50
H. S. Sets	6.68 to 42.50
Doylies	5 to 2.25
Scarfs	.18 to 21.95
Centers	.18 to 22.95
Tea Cloths	.97 to 33.95
Emb'd Luncheon Napkins—each	.28 to 1.25
Luncheon Sets	.87 to 17.95
Pillow Shams	.23 to 3.95
Mantel and Piano Covers	1.57 to 10.95
Rugs	.57 to 84.97
Carpet Sweepers	2.67 to 8.97
Lace or Net Curtains	.67 to 35.00
Bed Sets	1.44 to 29.50
Rope Portieres	1.78 to 7.97
Portieres	3.77 to 24.97
Couch Covers	1.44 to 16.50
Table Covers	1.47 to 12.97
Salad or Pepper and Salt Casters	.97 to 4.95
Cake Baskets	2.95 to 4.95
Children's Sets	.64 to 3.95
Carving Sets, 3 pcs.	7.95
Tea Sets, 4 and 5 pcs.	5.95 to 30.95
Coffee Sets	5.95 to 12.95
Knife and Fork Sets	1.00 to 16.95
Poultry Shears	2.97
Bed Spreads	1.17 to 8.97
Comfortables	3.03 to 33.73
Towels	.12 to 2.97

Jewelry, Silverware & Cutlery

Join the RED CROSS
—AT OUR—
Red Cross Booth
MAIN FLOOR.
All our Employees have enrolled. Help to push the Xmas drive to success.

FOR BABY

Caps	.25 to 5.97
Short Coats	1.97 to 22.97
Baby Boys' Dresses	.94 to 6.97
Serge Dresses	1.97 to 6.97
White Dresses	.57 to 15.97
Infants' Dresses	.48 to 9.97
Bibs	.18 to 2.75
Veils	.28 to .85
Sacques	.97 to 5.95
Cashmere Nightingales	1.45 to 5.95
Embroidered Hood Shawls	1.95 to 5.95
Wrappers	1.65 to 10.50
Embroidered Shawls	1.65 to 2.45
Eiderdown Covers	1.25 to 2.95
Carriage Pillow Slips	.35 to 4.95
Afghans	.95 to 6.95
Fur Carriage Robes	9.95 to 22.50
Bootees	.15 to 1.97
Moccasins	.68 to 1.45
Coat Hangers	.55 to 1.45
Teething Rings	.25 to 1.45
Quilted Pads	.22 to 1.12
Costumers	1.95 to 3.50
Trimmed Bassinets	29.50 up
Hampers	7.95
Trimmed Hampers	21.50
Flannelette Barrows	.35 to .45
Wool Sweaters	1.50 to 5.95
Leggin Drawers	.95 to 1.95
Knitted Caps	.75 to 2.75
Wool Mittens	.35 to .75
Silk Mittens	.75 to 1.25
Angora Mittens	1.50
Flannelette Wrappers	.45 to .75
Flannelette Gowns	.38 to .65
Knit Gowns	.65 to 1.95
Flannel Bands	.15 to .42
Bath Robes	1.00 to 3.45
Outdoor Sleeping Garments	3.25 to 6.95
Record Books	.68 to 1.95
Carriage Straps	.97 to 3.25
Rattles	.10 to 1.25
Chair Pads	.19
Hemmed Diapers	1.04 to 2.92
Hand-decorated Toilet Sets	.97 to 6.95
Powder Puffs	.55 to .85
Baby Powder	.13 to .15
Mattresses	5.75 to 8.50
Cribs	9.95 to 21.50
Go-carts	6.95 to 19.95
Spreads	1.12 to 1.95
Crib Screens	6.75
Collapsible Bath Tubs	7.50 to 11.95

A SOLILOQUY

The experience of 90 years (four generations in direct succession) calls forth the following:

We have bought for cash and sold at one price only for cash (no discounts except to our employees) for so long that our oldest sales-clerks cannot remember when it was otherwise.

However, our records show we gave discounts to Dressmakers and others up to twenty years ago, none since.

Congratulations to John Wanamaker on his adopting the policy of no discounts, thereby insuring the same price to all.

HOLIDAY WEEK "Gift-Money SALES"

Also Yearly Apparel Reduction Week

December 26 to 31

Also a 3-Day Hosiery Sale—Begins December 26

ITEMS AND PRICES IN CHRISTMAS MORNING PAPERS

$74,300,000 MORE IN RESERVE NOTES

Circulated to Meet Increased Demand for Currency—Big Gain in Federal Deposits.

RECORD IN ACCEPTANCES

Total is $277,900,000—Holdings of Government Securities Increased by $6,800,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—An increase of $92,300,000 in Government deposits and a reduction of $150,600,000 in total member bank deposits are shown by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement for Dec. 21. The combined reserves declined by about $6,700,000, while outstanding circulation shows an increase of $74,300,000.

As the result of transfers of gold to agents for maturing paper and newly issued Federal Reserve notes, the banks' note reserve shows an increase from 60.8 to 62.2 per cent., while their net deposit reserve declined from 65 to 63.4 per cent. The ratio of total reserve to combined net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities shows a slight decline, from 63.2 to 62.9 per cent.

New York reports net liquidation of $94,200,000 of discounted paper, and even larger decreases in the holdings of collateral notes secured by Liberty bonds and certificates. Total earning assets of the bank declined $76,800,000, member bank deposits $97,300,000, total reserves are $15,200,000 less, while the bank's outstanding note circulation increased $18,000,000.

Chicago reports an increase of $32,600,000 in bills on hand, and of $25,500,000 in earning assets. Government deposits at the bank increased $26,400,000. Member bank deposits declined $13,700,000, while Federal Reserve notes in circulation increased $16,800,000.

All the banks outside of Boston and New York report larger amounts of bills on hand, while with the exception of Dallas a larger amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation also is shown.

Discounted bills on hand indicate liquidation of $19,000,000 for the week, the net decrease of nearly $100,000,000 reported by the New York and Boston banks being largely offset by substantial gains at Philadelphia, Richmond, Chicago, and St. Louis. Of the total discounts held, $146,800,000, as against $231,200,000 the week before, is represented by member banks' collateral notes secured by Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness, while the amount of other discounted paper similarly secured aggregates $142,800,000, as against $120,200,000 a week ago. Holdings of discounted bills secured by Liberty bonds and United States certificates of indebtedness are at present about $82,000,000 below the total shown the week before.

Acceptances held by the banks show the record total of $277,900,000, an increase of $23,500,000 for the week, divided largely between the New York and Chicago banks. As the result of liquidation on a large scale of short-term collateral notes, the share of fifteen-day paper in the total bill holdings shows a decline from 50 to about 42 per cent., while the proportion of sixty-day paper increased from less than 20 to over 26 per cent. Temporary purchases of certificates of indebtedness in some volume are reported by the Cleveland bank, while the New York bank reports the disposal of practically the entire amount of certificates held the previous week.

Total holdings of Government securities show an increase of $6,800,000. Earning assets aggregate $1,081,100,000, and constitute 1,548 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital as against 1,542 per cent. the week before. Of the total, discounts constitute 64.2 per cent.; acceptances 25.7 per cent., Government securities 10 per cent., and warrants 0.1 per cent.

Aggregate increases of $412,000 in paid-in capital as the result of accession to the system of State banks and trust companies are reported by seven banks. Large increases of Government deposits are shown for the Cleveland, Chicago, and San Francisco banks, while member bank reserve deposits declined at all reserve banks.

For the last week reserve agents report additional net issues of $68,062,000 of notes. Against the total of $1,295,089,000 outstanding, the agents hold at present $746,307,000 of gold and $62,774,000 of paper. The banks report a total of $1,227,642,000 of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.

The Reserve Board made public today its second consolidated statement of the condition of member banks in ninety-six leading cities as at the close of business on Dec. 14. Banks in the Atlanta, Chicago, and Dallas districts, which failed to report last week are included. Reports come from 619 banks, as against 607 banks last week.

The representative character of these figures is best seen from the fact that on Dec. 14 total figures of reserve on deposit with the Federal Reserve Banks, $1,266,040,000, as shown by reporting banks, constitute over 80 per cent. of the corresponding total for all member banks, of $1,549,080,000, shown for the same date by the Federal Reserve banks.

Figures were obtained from all member banks, including national banks, trust companies, and State banks in the selected cities and cover, therefore, a wider ground than recent abstracts, based on reports on national banks only. Data given in the statement, while by no means fully reflecting all activities of the banks, are thought, however, sufficiently indicative of changes caused by the finance operations of the Government.

The item, "United States securities owned," includes Government bonds, notes, and certificates on hand, as well as bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure circulation. The item, "all other loans and investments," comprises loans and discounts not collateralized by Liberty bonds and securities, also stocks and bonds, other than Government securities, but is exclusive of investments of a permanent character, such as banking house, furniture, and fixtures, other real estate, and Federal Reserve stock.

Discounts are reported net, namely, exclusive of amounts rediscounted with other banks, including Federal Reserve banks. The item "Cash in vault" shows a total decrease of almost $7,000,000 and decreases of about $6,000,000 each for the Boston and New York districts.

Net demand deposits are shown exclusive of Government deposits, and increases shown under the former head are largely offset by heavy net withdrawals of Government deposits known to have taken place during the week, especially in New York City.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on Dec. 21 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$32,042,000
Total gold reserves	66,842,000
Total reserves	73,134,000
Bills discounted and bought	70,158,000
Due to members—reserve account.	70,272,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$179,469,000
Total gold reserves	620,246,000
Total reserves	690,430,000
Bills discounted and bought	397,450,000
Due to members—reserve account.	633,645,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$46,969,000
Total gold reserves	101,547,000
Total reserves	101,918,000
Bills discounted and bought	65,331,000
Due to members—reserve account.	73,082,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$85,875,000
Total gold reserves	140,570,060
Total reserves	140,775,000
Bills discounted and bought	77,921,000
Due to members, reserve account	99,007,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$26,573,000
Total gold reserves	58,721,000
Total reserves	58,876,000
Bills discounted and bought	44,644,000
Due to members, reserve account	41,834,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$20,712,000
Total gold reserves	67,359,000
Total reserves	67,613,000
Bills discounted and bought	23,765,000
Due to members, reserve account	37,039,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$108,190,000
Total gold reserves	229,736,000
Total reserves	240,192,000
Bills discounted and bought	116,194,000
Due to members, reserve account.	162,297,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$18,449,000
Total gold reserves	51,783,000
Total reserves	52,172,000
Bills discounted and bought	47,897,000
Due to members, reserve account.	49,463,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$27,225,000
Total gold reserves	59,034,000
Total reserves	59,424,000
Bills discounted and bought	23,050,000
Due to members, reserve account.	39,772,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$41,524,000
Total gold reserves	84,085,000
Total reserves	84,136,000
Bills discounted and bought	35,356,000
Due to members, reserve account.	69,208,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$36,988,000
Total gold reserves	63,230,000
Total reserves	63,796,000
Bills discounted and bought	25,157,000
Due to members, reserve account.	45,058,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$37,463,000
Total gold reserves	100,610,000
Total reserves	101,004,000
Bills discounted and bought	44,529,000
Due to members, reserve account.	64,747,000

STATEMENT OF MEMBER BANKS.

The statement showing the principal resources and liability items of member banks located in Central Reserve, Reserve, and other selected cities as at the close of business on Dec. 14 follows:

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district:

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila.	Chicago.	St. Louis.
Number of reporting banks	619	36	93	43	83	32
U. S. securities owned	$1,601,881,000	$51,522,000	$1,009,415,000	$65,204,000	$76,479,000	$35,883,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds and certificates	376,606,000	42,890,000	223,986,000	28,754,000	31,503,000	8,530,000
All other loans and investments	9,614,638,000	644,397,000	4,082,839,000	489,277,000	1,239,978,000	356,824,000
Res. with F.R. banks	1,266,040,000	55,066,000	714,030,000	55,120,000	133,026,000	35,952,000
Cash in vault	321,312,000	22,054,000	128,058,000	22,251,000	59,949,000	13,245,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	8,796,802,000	550,236,000	4,260,858,000	502,511,000	989,398,000	267,983,000
Time deposits	1,280,186,000	77,229,000	307,205,000	18,633,000	280,142,000	85,222,000

2. Data for banks in each Central Reserve city, banks in all other reserve cities, and other reporting banks for week ended Dec. 14:

NEW YORK.

Number of reporting banks, 54.	
United States securities owned	$955,471,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	199,289,000
All other loans and investments	3,721,542,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	676,983,000
Cash in vault	110,685,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	3,881,088,000
Time deposits	289,947,000

CHICAGO.

Number of reporting banks, 36.	
United States securities owned	$41,791,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	10,612,000
All other loans and investments	511,725,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	96,974,000
Cash in vault	39,070,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	666,278,000
Time deposits	130,125,000

ST. LOUIS.

Number of reporting banks, 15.	
United States securities owned	$22,425,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	6,950,000
All other loans and investments	253,949,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	28,527,000
Cash in vault	7,450,000
Net demand deposits, on which reserve is computed	188,324,000
Time deposits	68,139,000

TOTAL CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.

Number of reporting banks, 105.	
United States securities owned	$1,019,687,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	223,851,000
All other loans and investments	4,780,215,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	802,161,000
Cash in vault	157,214,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	4,767,695,000
Time deposits	466,211,000

OTHER RESERVE CITIES.

Number of reporting banks, 368.	
U. S. securities owned	$488,070,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	126,708,000
All other loans and investments	4,067,760,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	408,946,000
Cash in vault	188,944,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	3,435,818,000
Time deposits	641,548,000

COUNTRY BANKS.

Number of reporting banks, 146.	
U. S. securities owned	$94,124,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	24,017,000
All other loans and investments	737,659,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	54,930,000
Cash in vault	37,154,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	593,789,000
Time deposits	172,427,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$524,350,000	$502,840,000	$299,627,000
Gold settlement fund	304,604,000	393,810,000	178,811,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$881,454,000	$349,150,000	$448,438,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	746,307,000	683,378,000	278,528,000
Gold redemption fund	17,782,000	17,714,000	1,479,000
Total gold reserve	$1,645,543,000	$1,650,238,000	$728,445,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c	48,127,000	50,146,000	6,025,000
Total reserve	$1,693,670,000	$1,700,384,000	$734,470,000
Bills discounted—members	$693,509,000	$713,413,000	$32,297,000
Bills bought in open market	277,943,000	254,428,000	124,638,000
Total bills on hand	$971,452,000	$967,859,000	$156,936,000
U. S. long-term securities	50,436,000	53,774,000	43,501,000
U. S. short-term securities	58,130,000	48,046,000	11,167,000
Municipal warrants	1,102,000	984,000	10,557,000
Total earning assets	$1,081,122,000	$1,070,673,000	222,158,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	41,375,000	$1,494,000	49,318,000
Uncollected items	323,574,000	319,656,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$364,949,000	$351,150,000	$49,318,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against Fed. Res. Bank notes	587,000	587,000	400,000
All other resources	2,678,000	2,810,000	3,506,000
Total resources	$3,142,956,000	$3,125,554,000	$1,009,832,000
LIABILITIES			
Capital paid in	$89,852,000	$89,440,000	$55,765,000
Government deposits	221,701,000	129,285,000	29,472,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,389,434,000	1,549,030,000	.....
Due to non-member banks—clearing account	14,358,000	14,282,000	.....
Collection items	205,819,000	196,757,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,831,272,000	$1,889,364,000	$678,259,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,227,642,000	1,153,385,000	275,044,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	8,060,000	8,000,000	.....
All other liabilities, incld. foreign Gov. credits	6,190,000	5,365,000	782,000
Total liabilities	$3,142,956,000	$3,125,554,000	$1,009,832,000
Gold reserve against net deposit liabilities	60.1%	61.7%	71.8%
Gold and lawful money reserve against net deposit liabilities	63.4%	65.0%	72.3%
Gold reserve against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	62.2%	60.8%	101.8%

STEEL OUTPUT CUT BY COAL SHORTAGE

Situation, However, Has Been Improved in the Last Day or Two.

SHIP PROGRAM COMPLETED

Steady Flow of Plates and Structural Shapes Being Sent to the Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—There has been a slight improvement in transportation conditions in the past day or two, as affecting the operation of blast furnaces and steel mills, and hopes are entertained that the iron and steel industry will shortly recover from the additional curtailment in production that has occurred as a result of the cold snap of two weeks ago.

There is practically no hope of the industry operating at capacity in the near future. The production of pig iron for the year now ending may be estimated at about 38,750,000 gross tons, as against 39,400,000 tons in 1916, while the steel ingot production may be set at 42,000,000 tons, against 41,400,000 tons last year. Fully supplied with raw materials and labor, the blast furnaces should be able to produce more than 42,000,000 tons a year, while the existing steel ingot capacity is set at 50,000,000 tons as a conservative estimate.

The total steel making capacity of the Central Powers, including that of occupied territory, is about 29,000,000 tons, and all this cannot be operated. Nevertheless, the objective is to marshal all the iron and steel productive capacity of the United States as an aid directly and indirectly to win the war.

Advices from Washington are that a comprehensive program is being worked out looking to the providing of additional facilities, in rolling stock and other necessaries. The work has involved a survey of existing facilities for producing cars and locomotives and furnishing the necessary raw materials for the rolling stock and other facilities that may be needed. While nothing can be done at the moment, the full information is to be available when Congressional action has been taken as to what is to be done with the railroads.

Eventually there doubtless will be heavy buying of iron and steel against this program. The restriction of iron and steel production lately, through insufficient deliveries of coal and coke to the works, has been the most severe on the lake front, the Youngstown district coming next, while the immediate Pittsburgh district has fared better. The restriction has been light in the East, and the Southern district has operated relatively well. The country as a whole has not lost a great deal in output, perhaps less than 10 per cent.

Pig Iron Market Stagnant

Of the 1,500,000 tons of shell steel orders involved in the present program, for delivery by the middle of next June, about 1,200,000 tons have been placed, the orders being widely distributed among the mills. Large orders for fabricated steel have been placed in the last two months for shipyard and factory extensions, involving fully 250,000 tons of plain steel. The program of shipyard extension now is practically completed, while the flow of plates and structural shapes to shipyards and to plants making parts for ships is constantly increasing and will not reach its maximum for several months to come.

The pig iron market has continued stagnant in the last week, not because there are no buyers but because there are no sellers. The steel works have experienced a greater restriction of pig iron output, on account of coke shortage, than have the merchant furnaces, and practically all of them would buy pig iron to eke out their own supplies, but the merchant furnaces have had a reduced make and cannot furnish full deliveries against their existing contracts.

Sales, if there were any, would be at the set prices of $38.50 for Bessemer iron, $33 for basic or No. 2 foundry, and $33.50 for malleable free on board furnace. There are practically no open market offerings for soft steel billets or sheet bars, while there is considerable inquiry. Occasionally an odd lot is picked up.

There are fairly free offerings of high carbon steel, representing discards in the manufacture of shell steel, but this steel is not well adapted to ordinary consumptive requirements, and is not being bought freely.

The steel market is in a stagnant condition, although there is a large volume of Government business being placed. Inquiries continue light, and the bookings for ordinary commercial purposes are small. The market is always quiet at this time of the year, and added to this is the restriction of operations on the part of consumers, due to fuel and labor shortage, and to the talk that another price revision is coming at the beginning of the year.

Skeptical About Price Changes.

A meeting of the War Industries Board with the steelmakers is looked for soon, but the trade is skeptical about another change in prices. No increase in production is noted, and although the cold snap has disappeared, the production continues at the low ebb brought about the previous week by weather conditions. Many of the steel mills are still short of coal, while the blast furnace operations are hampered by scarcity of coke.

The Carnegie Steel Company is operating only thirty-eight of its fifty-nine blast furnaces, the smallest number in activity since the worst part of last Winter. The company had forty-four in blast last week, and three weeks ago fifty were producing iron, the company's output of steel being correspondingly reduced.

Scrap is being used in an effort to keep up the production of steel, but supplies are limited and there is little of that in the open market. Steel is being distributed to finishing mills according to their requirements in finished products for war purposes chiefly. Consequently the plate mills are operating at capacity, while structural mills are fairly well supplied with steel.

Sheet mills are not receiving a full supply of bars, and the production of sheet bars is restricted in consequence. As far as transportation facilities allow, the tin mills are getting a full supply, but there is a falling off in the supply of steel to pipe, wire, and merchant bar mills. An estimate of the country's production of ingots is 80 per cent. of capacity, a loss of 10 per cent. in two or three weeks.

Production of pig iron continues in a restricted state, and there is little hope of any improvement. There is considerable inquiry for early deliveries of pig iron, billets, sheet bars, and rods, while there is little inquiry for finished rolled products, the consumers evidently waiting until the turn of the year before paying any attention to fresh purchases.

While the trade professes to believe in an increase of iron and steel in the near future, there is no tangible evidence in sight of this hope being fulfilled. The sheet mills are working at a little over half capacity, and sheets are hard to buy, sellers reporting that they are out of the market for early deliveries, their prospective make being already taken up.

Heavy Demand on Jobbing Mills.

When the Government prices came out in November there was a free movement in sales, and this, added to the restriction in operations, leaves very little for sale. There is a satisfactory delivery of black sheets to consumers, but the latter are so uncertain as to their operations in future that they will not carry stocks of sheets or finished products, and so this tendency to keep cleaned up has fitted in with the restricted deliveries from the mills.

There has been a much heavier demand on the jobbing mills than on the regular sheet mills, especially in the heavier gauges, running as far as 3-16ths of an inch. The great majority of this business is for war purposes, including material for actual military operations as well as a considerable tonnage for merchant ships, deck plates, &c. There are sellers of both black and blue annealed sheets at the set prices, usually for delivery in a couple of months, and the market can be quoted at the set prices as follows: 4.25c for blue annealed, 5c for black, and 6.25c for galvanized.

A new set of price differentials has been issued by the chain manufacturers, making the base price apply on 1-inch chain instead of the ⅝-inch size as the customary basis. On this new basis the average price would be higher than the prices recommended by the institute—8 cents for ⅝-inch—with standard differentials for other sizes. The trade say the producers will sell to the Government at the prescribed price, as they can obtain raw material at the set prices where it is obtained for Government purposes, but as to other orders, the only raw material they can secure is such as is coming to them, or already in stock, at a price much above that set by the War Industries Board.

The coke situation looks better this week, the car supply in the Connellsville region having increased from 30 per cent. on Monday to 40 per cent. on Tuesday and 50 per cent. on Wednesday, and so on up to the end of the week. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company transferred a number of locomotives from the Buffalo and Allegheny division to the Pittsburgh district, which helped to move cars with more dispatch than previously. Shipments during the week were 7,817 cars, carrying 282,487 tons. Several plants in the lower region are working only five days a week.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Offer

In the Interests of

The Belated Christmas Shopper

Last Minute Christmas Suggestions

For Women and Misses

BEACON BLANKET ROBES—Assorted colors.	2.95 to	4.75
FASHIONABLE BLOUSES	2.85 to	10.00
SILK PETTICOATS	3.95 to	6.95
CRAVENETTE COATS of Priestley's Tweed Cloth.		13.85
COVERT CRAVENETTE RAINCOATS		16.50
CAMISOLES of Crepe de Chine or Washable Satin.		.95
PURE THREAD SILK HOSIERY—Black, Colors.	Pr.	1.65
KNITTED WOOL JACKETS		1.95
KNITTED WOOL SPENCERS		2.75
GLOVE SILK VESTS		1.75
"REGIS" GLACE GLOVES—White only.	Pr.	1.48
WOMEN'S GREY SUEDE GLOVES	Pr.	2.50
WICKER WORK BOX—Leather trimmed.		5.00
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS	Ea. .25 to	.75
SKUNK SCARFS		29.50
SKUNK MUFFS		25.00
PHILIPPINE NIGHTGOWNS	1.95 to	13.50
KNITTING BAGS	.50 to	25.00
BAR PINS AND BROOCHES	1.50 to	8.00
STATIONERY	.50 to	6.50
HOUBIGANT'S QUELQUES FLEURS PERFUME	4.25 and	7.85
COTY'S JACQUEMINOT ROSE EXTRACT	6.00 and	12.00
WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS	1.50 to	25.00
CHIFFON SCARFS	3.00 to	26.50
WOOLEN SWEATERS	4.95 and	5.65
CORDUROY ROBES	5.95 and	7.85
OVERNIGHT CASES	7.50 to	45.00
VESTEES—In attractive materials.	1.35 to	28.50
NOVELTY RIBBON—5 in. width.	yd.	.38

For Men and Young Men

MILITARY BRUSH SETS	2.50 to	8.50
KNITTED MUFFLERS	3.75 to	12.00
BATH ROBES	2.50 to	7.50
SILK HOSE—Black and colors.	Pr. 1.25 to	4.50
FINE CRAVATS—Newest patterns.	.60 to	3.50
LEATHER MEDICINE CASE		2.25
SILK UMBRELLAS	1.50 to	16.50
LEATHER WALLETS	2.00 to	12.00
TRAVELING BAGS		15.00
FOUNTAIN PENS		2.50
REDWOOD BURL TOBACCO JARS	5.00 to	6.50
SMOKING SETS	3.95 to	10.50
DESK SETS	6.50 to	35.00
CIGAR BOXES		10.00
LEATHER COLLAR BAGS	2.25 to	4.00
CIGARETTE CASES	.50 to	2.50
WALKING STICKS	1.50 to	12.00
WOOLEN SWEATERS	4.50 to	16.50
LOUNGING ROBES	18.00 to	58.00
HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain or cord edge.	Doz. 4.50 to	18.00
RAINCOATS	15.00 to	25.00
LEATHER BELTS	.50 to	4.00
SCARF PINS	1.50 to	7.50
CUFF LINKS	1.00 to	7.50
KNITTED FOUR-IN-HANDS	2.00 to	3.00
DRESS AND STREET GLOVES	2.00 to	2.75
PLUSH MOTOR ROBES	16.50 to	65.00
SILK PAJAMAS	8.50 to	16.50
MADRAS PAJAMAS	1.65 to	4.50
SILK SHIRTS	3.95 to	9.50

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Every package purchased up to 6 P. M. on Monday, December 24th, will receive our guarantee of delivery for Christmas Day.

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Christmas Jewelry Backed by Forty Years Reputation

A reputation established during forty successful years is back of every sale of Christmas jewelry at Lamberts. We guarantee that every individual piece of diamond, and solid gold jewelry in the store; every ring, every watch, every article in silverware, sterling or plated, is exactly in all particulars what it is represented to be.

While our stocks will be complete up to the last hour of Christmas buying, we advise our customers to come early. You need not necessarily pay for your gifts when you pick them out. We will reserve anything you want, and you may pay when you call for it. Every Christmas season we resume the plan, to the great convenience of a large number of customers.

Abundance of Diamonds at Moderate Prices

Our Christmas stock of fine diamonds is as large as if there were no shortage of diamonds of high quality. We gathered it long ago, before prices went up; and, as we always do, we imported diamonds direct, so that a price for diamonds at Lamberts will never include a cent of profit to a middleman. Our remarkable assortments of

Solitaire Engagement Diamonds

like all our other diamonds, are mounted in our plainly-fitted store, of which rental does not compare with that of a store of equal size in some parts of this town, where overhead charges are passed along to the customers in the shape of high prices.

We present some new ideas in diamond rings, solitaire and fancy. As each price covers only one profit, and that not a high one, we save you money on every purchase in this store.

New Ideas in Fancy Diamond Rings

Most unusual ring, fine lace work design, fine centre diamond and 40 fine small diamonds, **$410.00**

Very artistic ring, 1 centre diamond and 38 small diamonds set in a beautifully paved design, **$500.00**

Ring set with 1 square diamond in centre and 36 small diamonds artistically set in a finely hand made design, **$525.00**

We have a good equipment in our factory, just above the store, for remodeling old jewelry. Either we will suggest new designs or we will follow out the customer's ideas. Charges low. Why leave your old jewelry unused? Why not have it in new forms, give pleasure to somebody?

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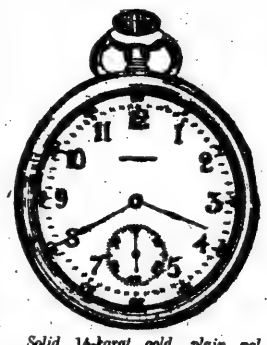
Everybody ought to have a reliable watch and everybody who buys a watch as a Christmas presents wants it to be the best of its kind. Every watch at Lamberts is the best of its kind and has the guarantee of its makers, Walthams, Elgins, Hamiltons or other houses of equal standing, and Lamberts back of that. We base our guarantee on an expert examination of every watch that comes into the store, no matter how high the maker's reputation.

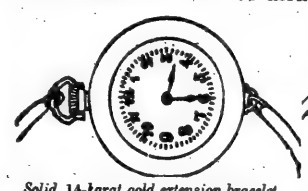
Your soldier will appreciate a military Khaki watch with an unbreakable crystal, Waltham works and a radium dial that tells the time in the dark. **$20.00.** Other Military Watches, **$15.00** up.

Solid 14-karat gold, gold filled and sterling silver bracelet watches with jewelled American and Swiss movements. Round, oval and octagonal patterns. Extension link and ribbon bracelets. Some of these watches may be detached and worn on chains or pins.



Solid 14-karat gold, plain polished, open face case, thin and newest model, with 15-jewel Waltham Movement, **$35.00.**

All styles of Waltham Watches, the Riverside series and others in hunting case and open face. All wonders of science and art. Prices reasonable.



Solid 14-karat gold extension bracelet watch, contains a jewelled Waltham movement, **$27.50.**

Solid 14-karat gold bracelet, with extension links, octagon shape watch, containing jewelled movement which will give satisfaction, **$30.00.**

Bracelet watches, solid 14-karat gold, **$25.00** up; gold filled, **$12.75** up; sterling silver, **$12.75** up.

Lady's solid 14-karat gold watches, **$18.00** up; men's **$24.00** up.

Be sure to see our men's solid 14-karat gold watch chains, **$10** up.

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1917 Cadillac Landaulet Practically new, two extra new tires. Summer slip covers. **OFFER**

1917 Cole "8" Sedan Rolls Royce Green, white wheels. Service Guaranteed. **$1275**

1917 Kissell "6" Sedan Very latest model. Light and serviceable. **$1125**

1916 Hupmobile Sedan Overhauled, repainted and new slip covers. Good tires. **$875**

1917 Mitchell "6" Touring Special painting job. Run 5,000 miles. Cost $1685. **$775**

1917 Chandler "6" Touring Used only 5,000 miles. Can't be told from new. **$850**

1917 Cole "8" Touring Sold with service Guarantee. Finest Condition. **$825**

1916 Cadillac "8" Touring Little used. Elegant shape. Excellent tire equipment. **$975**

1916 Oldsmobile "4" Roadster Only run 4,500 miles Extra rear seats. **$575**

1914 Marion Bobcat Speedster Painted yellow. Electric equipment. Low, raky job. **$275**

1917 Chalmers Brougham Used two months, wire wheels. Cost new $2,950. **$1250**

1917 Studebaker "6" Sedan Run 3,200 miles. Can't be told from new. **$1075**

1916 Pierce "38" Limousine Used very little. Every possible equipment. **OFFER**

1916 Packard Twin-6 Touring Almost Brand New. Fully guaranteed. **OFFER**

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Late Model Cars in Perfect Order

1916 Stutz Bulldog Touring Rolls Royce Green. Very fine shape. **$1150**

1917 Paige "6" Touring New tires, slip covers. Bumper; perfect shape. **$675**

1914 Mercer Roadster Maroon. Natural wood wheels. Slip covers; starter. **$775**

1915 Oldsmobile "4" Touring Elegant condition. New tires. Complete equipment. **$375**

1916 Buick "6" Roadster Painted Battleship gray. Extra rear seat. **$575**

1917 Hudson Sedan Practically new. Fully equipped. **OFFER**

1917 Willys Knight Limousine Almost new. All new tires. **$1150**

1917 Pierce "38" Touring Good as new. Every equipment. **OFFER**

1917 Kissell Brougham Classy Town Car. All new tires. **$1000**

1916 Hudson Landaulet Special Body. Five new tires. **$875**

1917 Chandler Chummy Roadster Wonderful condition. Fully equipped. **$775**

1917 Hupmobile Touring Can't be told from new. Mileage 1,400. **$775**

1917 Abbott Detroit Touring Light "8." Run 1,300 miles. Cost $1,495. **$785**

1916 Cole "8" Roadster Seats four. Rolls Royce Blue. Very classy. **$775**

1914 Maxwell "6" Touring Electric starter. Good condition. **$175**

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ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST IN WORLD OF SPORTS

COLUMBIA'S CHESS TEAM KEEPS TITLE

Captures Intercollegiate Championship with a Total of 9½ Points.

BEATS HARVARD PLAYERS

Blue and White Outplays Crimson by 3 to 1—Yale Finishes in Second Place.

As was generally expected, the chess players of Columbia once more established their supremacy and won the twenty-sixth annual championship tournament with Harvard, Yale, and Princeton as competitors by piling up a total of 9½ points, while Yale totaled 6 points, Harvard 5, and Princeton 3½. As will be seen from the appended table only two of the sixteen men came out of the fray with clean scores, namely, Sterman of Columbia and Brown of Yale.

The pairings of yesterday's final rounds were as following: Columbia vs. Harvard and Yale vs. Princeton. In the first encounter Columbia proved victorious by 3 to 1, while Yale beat Princeton, 2½ to 1 points.

The results in detail follow:

COLUMBIA VS. HARVARD.

COLUMBIA.		HARVARD.	
Bds.			
1—Wolfson	0	Prosser	1
2—Isaacson	1	Sloane	0
3—Sterman	1	Ballantine	0
4—Clapp	1	Kernan	0
Total	3	Total	1

Harvard played white on the odd numbered boards. The openings: 1, Sicilian defense; 2, French defense; 3, Sicilian defense; 4, Holandish.

YALE VS. PRINCETON.

YALE.		PRINCETON.	
Bds.			
1—Kunkel	0	Hall	1
2—Margolies	½	Stillwell	½
3—Brubacher	1	Todd	0
4—Brown	1	MacColl	0
Total	2½	Total	1½

Yale played white on the odd numbered boards. The openings: 1, Petroff defense; 2, Queen's Gambit declined; 3, Philidor's defense; 4, Centre Gambit. Referee—E. Helms.

The appended table shows the individual scores of all the players and the totals of the colleges at the conclusion of the tournament:

COLUMBIA.	Won.	Lost.
Wolfson	2	1
Isaacson	2½	½
Sterman	3	0
Clapp	2	1
Total	9½	2½

YALE.	Won.	Lost.
Kunkel	0	3
Margolis	2	1
Brubacher	1	2
Brown	3	0
Total	6	6

HARVARD.	Won.	Lost.
Prosser	2	1
Sloane	1	2
Ballantine	2	1
Kernan	0	3
Total	5	7

PRINCETON.	Won.	Lost.
Hall	2	1
Stillwell	½	2½
Todd	0	3
MacColl	1	2
Total	3½	8½

In the morning the sixteen players were entertained at the Hotel Sherman as the guests of C. Lazinsk and W. Young, the graduate managers of Columbia and Princeton, respectively. They adopted a resolution favoring a match on ten boards with the Triangular College Chess League, to be played on some Saturday in February or March.

PICKS ALL-SERVICE TEAMS.

Ambulance Navs Selects First, Second, and Third Elevens.

Games between service teams were one of the new aspects of the first football season under war conditions, such contests replacing at least part of the interest lost to the gridiron sport by the mondescript college activities. Although these games failed to fill the vacancy created by the war among colleges, they formed an entirely distinct phase of the season, and brought together remarkable combinations of college and former college stars, uniting on some occasions men who theoretically should form powerful teams.

The final touch to the service games as a separate angle was not lacking at the close of the season either. This came when The Ambulance Service News, a publication issued by the men in training at Allentown, Penn., selected an All-Eastern Service eleven. Following the custom of years, during which All-American and all-this-and-all-that football teams were named, the ambulance boys selected a first, second, and third team from the stars who played under the banner of the various branches of Uncle Sam's big war team. Their choices follow:

FIRST TEAM.

Cubbage, l. e., (Usaacs,) Penn. State, 175.
Johnson, l. t., (Usaacs,) W. & L., 208.
Black, l. g., (Nav. Res.,) Yale, 215.
Lud Wray, c., (Marine,) Penn., 174.
Schlachter, r. g., (Nav. Res.,) Syracuse, 240.
Croteau, r. t., (Marine,) Case, 194.
Green, r. e., (Nav. Res.,) Dartmouth, 175.
Murphy, q. b., (Usaacs,) Yale, 154.
Barrett, l. h. b., (Nav. Res.,) Cornell, 190.
Kramer, f. b., (Usaacs,) Hamline, 175.
Scott, r. h. b., (Marines,) Lafayette, 180.
Team average, 187.

SECOND TEAM.

Cooney, l. e., (Meade,) Gettysburg, 156.
Farrell, l. t., (Usaacs,) Susquehanna, 187.
O'Donnell, l. g., (Usaacs,) Penn. State, 183.
Canahan, c., (Nav. Res.,) Yale, 200.
Oberfell, r. g., (Dix,) 187.
West, r. t., (Dix,) 185.
Berry, r. e., (Meade,) Penn. State, 180.
Anderson, q. b., (Dix,) Colgate, 160.
Brewer, l. h. b., (Usaacs,) Maryland, 145.
Wilbert, f. b., (Meade,) Lebanon Val., 187.
Welch, r. h. b., (Meade,) Indiana, 160.
Team average, 176.

THIRD TEAM.

Elwood, l. e., (Nav. Res.,) Notre Dame, 155.
Paisley, l. t., (Nav. Res.,) Michigan, 198.
Richard, l. g., (Meade,) Gettysburg, 171.
Wick, c., (Usaacs,) Washington, 182.
Moore, r. g., (Usaacs,) Wash. & Lee, 200.
Dale, r. t., (Marines,) Kansas, 184.
Hall, r. e., (Usaacs,) California, 168.
Mellin, q. b., (Meade,) F. & Marshall, 145.
Gerlish, (Nav. Res.,) Dartmouth, 180.
Riehle, (Meade,) Pennsylvania, 160.
Conn, (Usaacs,) Oregon Aggies, 156.
Team average, 173.

CRICKETERS AID SUFFERERS

Players in Halifax Cup Matches Send $4,500 for City's Relief.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 22.—Cricketers from the Philadelphia district contributed the sum of $4,500 for the sufferers in the Halifax disaster. The money has been telegraphed to the Canadian Bank of Commerce with the explanation that it came from players who had contested in the Halifax cricket cup matches. This cup was donated in 1873, and has since then become the chief trophy in the cricket world, and the sentiment connected with the competitions in which local men have played was largely responsible for the fund.

SIGNAL CORPS HAS FIVE.

Detachment Training at C. C. N. Y. Wants to Get Games.

The Signal Corps detachment which is receiving instruction at the College of the City of New York, and is housed in Townsend Harris Hall, has organized a basketball team and is anxious to arrange games with other military organizations and local high schools and colleges. The team has players from Colgate, Rutgers, Penn State, and Cornell. Sergeant Phelps is Captain of the team, Corporal A. H. Funning manager, and Private Lannie coach. Lannie hails from Colgate. Others on the team are Owen, Cornell; Engel, Penn State; Van Mater, Durand, and Taylor, Rutgers.

GULL LEADS ICE YACHTS.

Johnson's Craft in Front of Zero by 40 Seconds Over Ten Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 22.—In a stiff northwest breeze three ice yachts of the North Shrewsbury Club sailed a fast ten-mile race today. Robert Johnson's Gull winning by forty seconds over Daniel Asay's Zero. Andrew White's Brownie finished third, only a half-minute behind. The Gull sailed the ten miles in 26 minutes.

The reefed yachts were often spun around by the heavy winds. One of these puffs struck the Brownie while it was leading the other yachts spinning the craft and causing it to lose the lead. The racers followed a triangular course down the river to Guyon's Point, across to Fisher's Cove, and back to a stake in front of the clubhouse.

TROPHY TO MISS BOGART.

Wins St. Thomas Tennis Tourney for Second Year in Row.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 22.—The women's singles trophy in the St. Thomas tennis tournament was won at Pinehurst today for the second year in succession by Miss Caroline Bogart of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club. Miss Bogart defeated Mrs. Ralph W. Page of Pinehurst in today's final, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Elizabeth Gordon, Rhode Island's leading woman golfer, won the women's putting contest here today in 23, defeating Mrs. George W. Statzell of Philadelphia and Mrs. J. D. Armstrong of Buffalo in the play-off of a triple tie for the first prize.

DATES FOR PITT ELEVEN.

Schedule Duplicate of Past Season's Except for Places.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 22.—The 1918 University of Pittsburgh football schedule has about been completed and is almost a duplicate of last year's, with the exception of games played at home and abroad. The University of Pennsylvania team will appear against Pitt at Pittsburgh Oct. 26 in one of three big home games of the year. The other two are with Washington and Jefferson and Pennsylvania State College. Penn has met Pitt three times in football and the protégé of Glenn Warner have been victorious in every encounter.

The Carlisle Indians are likely to open the season locally, playing Oct. 5. West Virginia University is then met Oct. 12. A game with Syracuse University at Syracuse is scheduled for Oct. 19, this coming before the Penn game. Lehigh is to be played at South Bethlehem Nov. 2, and then comes the championship struggle with Washington and Jefferson Nov. 9. Carnegie Tech is the attraction Nov. 16 and Penn State plays its twenty-sixth annual game here Thanksgiving day. The schedule includes eight games. The Carlisle Indians are a new attraction. Westminster and Bethany have been dropped.

AMATEURS SEEK LAURELS.

Many Boxers Enter for State Championships This Week.

Officials of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. are confident that success will attend the association's efforts at conducting the New York State amateur boxing championships, which will be held at Manhattan Casino next Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Entries for the tourney closed yesterday and entries have been received from the leading boxers now in the district. Many of the association's foremost exponents of the ring sport are now with either naval or military units. The vacancies will be filled, however, by the boxers who have not yet gone into the service. At first it was the intention of the local association to attempt to secure furloughs for some of its enlisted champions, but as yet no announcement has been made on this point.

The classes to be contested are the 108, 115, 125, 135, 145, 158, 175 pound, and heavyweight divisions, and more than forty entries are reported in already. The majority of these are for the lighter classes. In the struggle to win the point trophy to be awarded to the club whose boxers make the best showing, an interesting battle is expected, many of the local organizations having entered their best boxers for this prize. The Bronxdale A. C. has entered a team of fifteen athletes, including Irving Jampol, present 115-pound champion. The Union Settlement A. C., winners of the tournament last year; Clark House A. A., winners of the City A. C.'s recent tournament, and Rutgers Gymnasium A. A. are also strong contenders for this trophy, with a promising array of boxers entered.

The officials selected for the tournament are: References—Eddie Forbes, Brooklyn, and Thomas Smith, Hudson Guild. Judges—J. F. Conlon, St. Bartholomew Club; Jake W. Stumpf, Grace Club; John J. Walsh, Pastime A. C., and John P. Boyle, Clermont A. C. Timers—Captain Charles J. Diegos, 102d Engineers; John J. O'Brien, New York A. C., and Chris Dalton, Crescent A. C. Announcers—William Rossbach, St. Bartholomew Club, and Dave Sheeran, Xavier A. A.

It is anticipated what a number of army and navy officers and enlisted men will attend the bouts, and to accommodate them a large block of reserved seats has been set aside.

OPENS LINKS TO SOLDIERS.

Haworth Club Offers Course to Men in Service Who Are Convalescing.

The Haworth Country Club of Haworth, N. J., has decided to offer its course to men in war service who are convalescing. Golf has been recognized for its benefits to persons who are recovering from illnesses, and as a patriotic measure the club will throw open its links to soldiers. Camp Merritt is not far from the Haworth course, and due notification of this decision will be sent to those in charge there. Fifteen members of the organization have enlisted.

At the annual meeting where this was decided upon, C. C. Nobles was re-elected President. The other officials elected are: Vice Presidents, Frank D. Ames and James T. Monahan; Secretary and Treasurer, J. E. Fitzwilson, and Directors, including the foregoing, Chris Bambach, L. W. Bridges, D. F. Geyer, Newman Hamlink, Roy W. Porter, W. D. Rambsburgh, L. P. Streeter, and Irving Brown.

CHANGE IN GRAND CIRCUIT.

Michigan Cities May Be Missing from Next Schedule.

Considerable alteration in the schedule for next year's Grand Circuit is likely when the stewards meet at Columbus on Jan. 8 to arrange the trotting meetings. According to reports the Michigan, which has been one of the important factors in the Grand Circuit, will be missing from the list when the dates are announced.

Detroit, one of the oldest members of the circuit, may not apply for dates for a meeting next season. Neither will Kalamazoo, that has been included in the fixtures since 1908, nor Grand Rapids, which dropped out owing to local jealousies. The two places mentioned as likely to take the places of Detroit and Kalamazoo are Toledo, where a new plant with a mile track is in course of construction, and the noted Readville track at Boston.

Philadelphia, it is said, will remain in the circuit and will take any date assigned, while it is likely that Poughkeepsie will again be in line. Taken for granted that both Toledo and Readville come to the front, the dates are likely to be assigned in the following order: North Randall, Toledo, Columbus, Philadelphia, Poughkeepsie, Readville, Hartford, Syracuse, Columbus, Lexington, and Atlanta. If this schedule is carried out there will be no material increase in shipping distances, a vital consideration in the unsettled conditions resulting from the war.

ZBYSZKO IS VICTOR IN BOUT WITH LEWIS

Forbidden Use of Head Hold, Southerner Falls Before Polish Wrestler.

Wladek Zbysko, the Polish wrestler, last night defeated Ed "Strangler" Lewis, the Lexington, Ky., grappler, in a bout which will take its place among the best staged in this city in recent years. The contest came as the closing feature of the catch-as-catch-can wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre and furnished a fitting climax to the competition that has been progressing for the last three weeks.

In accomplishing his opponent's downfall Zbyszko retrieved himself for a defeat he had suffered last Monday night at the hands of the Southerner. When the Polish grappler pinned the shoulders of Lewis to the mat, after one of the stiffest bouts in the career of either wrestler, there was a wild outburst of applause. Zbyszko gained his victory in 1 hour 47 minutes and 37 seconds, and his victorious hold was a body hold and scissors.

To many it appeared that a slight bit of carelessness on the part of the grappler from the South caused his own downfall. At the time he was thrown Lewis's manager was in a controversy with one of the other wrestlers, who insisted on coaching Zbyszko from the same corner as that from which Lewis was being coached. When this argument became loud Lewis was just regaining his feet after being on the mat, and as he turned his head slightly the Pole leaped in and secured his winning hold.

The Southerner was at a disadvantage in the bout, for he was forced to abandon his strongest asset, the dangerous head lock, with which, earlier in the week, he had triumphed over Zbyszko. Not only was this hold barred, but every other head hold possible was disallowed, so that Lewis was forced to work under a considerable handicap. Despite this, he showed superiority on the whole up to the time he was thrown, and it seemed probable he would get the decision had the match gone its limit of two hours.

A bigger crowd than witnessed the last meeting between these two turned out for the bout; and every available nook of the spacious theatre was used. Many were turned away at the doors, refused admission, after the house had been crowded.

The grapplers first went to the mat after seven minutes of work. Lewis attempted a leg scissors and, failing, lost the advantage, Zbyszko being on top when the men hit the mat. Little more than a minute had passed before the rivals were on their feet again, and they spent the same space of time on the mat on their second tumble three minutes later, when Lewis landed on top. When the men had been working fifteen minutes there was a sharp flurry of roughing, in which both went down alternately, Lewis generally wriggling clear more cleanly and quickly.

At twenty-three minutes the men were down again, Lewis on top. Lewis was warned against using his head lock. Zbyszko nearly pinned the Southerner's shoulders with a half-Nelson, which he applied for about twenty-five seconds, but Lewis changed the aspect of things quickly by slipping the hold and obtaining an arm lock, which came near giving the Southerner a victory. At thirty-eight minutes the wrestlers went on to the mat again for a breathing spell, Lewis on top, and three minutes later they went to the mat for the seventh time, Zbyszko on top this time. The eighth tumble came unproductive ten minutes later and the ninth at fifty-five minutes.

When one hour was announced both grapplers were on their feet in the centre of the mat, but about a minute after the announcement they went down, Lewis on top. The Southerner's advantage was short-lived, however, for Zbyszko unexpectedly secured a torturous toe hold that had Lewis in pain, with his shoulders dangerously near the mat. The eleventh tumble came about ten minutes later, and at 1 hour 17 minutes Zbyszko had Lewis in the clutches of an arm scissors and arm hold, the Southerner finally "bridging" himself out of the hold after a trying experience.

Both wrestlers worked hard in the next seventeen minutes and went to the mat on four occasions, alternating with painful holds, none of which proved successful, until Zbyszko's unexpected and victorious hold in 1 hour 47 minutes 37 seconds.

In an earlier bout Tommy Draak threw Henry Fuerst with a body scissors and arm lock in 14 minutes 30 seconds.

High School Chess Program.

Boys' High, Commercial, Manual Training, and Richmond Hill were the winning teams in the sixth round of the high school chess championship series contested at the Central Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn yesterday. Morris and Stuyvesant divided the points at 2 each. Boys' High defeated Curtis by 4—0, Commercial took four points by default from Eastern District, Manual Training defeated Townsend Harris by 3—1, and Richmond Hill downed Erasmus Hall by 3—1.

BELATED VICTORY FOR YALE.

Three Field Goals in Last Minute Win for Blue Five.

Scoring three field goals in the last minute of the game, the Yale basket ball team last night pulled out a victory over the St. John's College five on the latter's Brooklyn court by 29 to 23. The St. John's had led from the start of the game until it was almost over, but the speed and desperate attack of the Yale visitors finally decided the issue. At half time St. John's was in the lead at 14 to 8. The basket throwing of Van Flyck and Busbby of Yale helped materially to overcome the advantage held so tenaciously by St. John's throughout the greater part of the contest. The lineup:

Yale, (29.)	Position.	St. John's, (23.)
Shedd	L. F.	Kelly
Van Flyck	R. F.	Farrell
Straddella	C.	Geotte
Dann	L. G.	Levoli
Bushby	R. G.	Mahony

Goals from field—Shedd, (3,) Van Flyck, (5,) Straddella, (2,) Bushby, (4,) Kelly, Farrell, (2,) Geotte, Levoli, Mahony, (4.) Goals from foul—Van Flyck, Mahony, (5.) Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

UNION IS EASY FOR C. C. N. Y.

Tischinsky Plays a Leading Role in Basket Ball Victory.

With Tischinsky back in his position as a forward on the team, the City College basket ball squad proved entirely too strong for the Union College five in a game played at the City College last night. The final score was 32 to 11 in favor of the Lavender. At half time the local five led by 13 to 3.

Tischinsky, who had made only one goal from the field prior to last night, improved in his work enough to register 4 and to be a large factor in the victory for the C. C. N. Y. men. Union proved not so strong as heralded and never was in the running.

In a preliminary game the City College Freshmen defeated a basket ball team from the De Witt Clinton High School by 26 to 14.

The line-up of the 'Varsity game follows:

City College.	Position.	Union.
Projansky	L. F.	Collins
Tischinsky	R. F.	J. Brucker
Schmidt	C.	Jones
Holman	L. G.	Yavitz
Fliegel	R. G.	G. Brucker

Goals from field—Projansky, (4,) Tischinsky, (4,) Schmidt, (5,) Holman, Fliegel, (2,) Collins, Yavitz, (2,) Jones. Goals from foul—Projansky, (4,) Jones, (3.) Substitutes—Somers for Schmidt, Fineberg for Projansky, Swartland for Holman, Peasley for Jones. Referee—Ed Thorpe, De La Salle. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

EASY FOR STUYVESANT FIVE.

Amasses 56 Points Against 16 Gained by Poughkeepsie Quintet.

The Stuyvesant High School basket ball team defeated the Poughkeepsie High School five at Poughkeepsie yesterday by the score of 56 to 16. The local quintet started off with a rush, piling up a big lead in the first half and sweeping the up-State schoolboys off their feet. Gollerer, the Stuyvesant centre, caged eleven goals from the field and Hatterer, the left forward, was only one goal behind him.

The lineup:

Stuyvesant, (56.)	Position.	P'ghkeepsie, (16.)
Harpern	R. F.	McDonald
Hatterer	L. F.	De Cordova
Gollerer	C.	Bailey
Bachrach	L. G.	Patterson
Marver	R. G.	Rosen

Goals from field—Harpern, (5,) Hatterer, (10,) Gollerer, (11,) McDonald, (3,) De Cordova, (2,) Bailey, Rosen. Goals from foul—Hatterer, (4,) McDonald, De Cordova. Referee—Mr. Donough. Time of halves—20 minutes each.

SHORT SCHEDULE FOR PENN.

Quakers to Move Ahead Annual Game with Cornell.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—For the first time in a quarter of a century the University of Pennsylvania will not play football on Thanksgiving Day next year. The annual game with Cornell in 1918 will be played on the Saturday before that holiday.

The football schedule shows that eight instead of ten games will be played next year. The only important change is the substitution of Georgia Tech. for Michigan, which has rejoined the Western conference. The Dartmouth game in 1918 will be played in Philadelphia, and the 1919 contest in New York instead of Boston. The schedule follows:

Oct. 5—Franklin and Marshall. 12—Bucknell. 19—Swarthmore. 26—Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh. Nov. 2—Lafayette. 9—Dartmouth. 16—Georgia Tech. 23—Cornell.

Two new clauses will appear in the contracts between Penn and the colleges it plays. One provides that the contract may be canceled at any time when it becomes necessary for either party to abandon the remainder of its schedule. The other clause provides that the members of neither team shall gather together formally or informally for the purpose of general conditioning or participate in any form of football practice prior to Sept. 15, 1918.

FEW GOOD PLAYERS FOR CUE TOURNEYS

Amateur Title Competition Not Likely to Attract Representative Field.

Although a big season of tournament billiard play has been planned by the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players it appears now as if some of the championship events would lack the quality of entry which has heretofore marked their progress. This is especially true of the national Class A tournament, the event which carries with it the highest award in amateur billiards. It has never been an easy task to gather together an entry of really capable men for this tournament, men who are capable of grand averaging the requirement for admission to this class. Now under war time conditions the number of proficient players has been cut by a large percentage.

Some of the leading men who cannot compete this year because of war duties are Nathan Hall, the national amateur champion, and Edgar and Francis Appleby. This removes three of the most promising players from the tournament, as all are in France with the American Army. Of the players who are left the best known are Edward W. Gardner of Montclair, several times holder of the national championship; Morris D. Brown, another former champion; Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich.; T. Henry Clarkson of Boston, who came in the last year's tournament; Eugene L. Milburn of Memphis, a contestant in several tournaments of recent years, and Jacob Klinger of Austria.

If all of these players could be brought together there would be a tournament worth while, but this is unlikely. There is small chance that Milburn will come on from Memphis, and Heddon's appearance in an Eastern tournament is also uncertain, particularly since there was an estrangement between him and the National Association, which was smoothed out only recently. Clarkson will hardly compete in any tournaments outside of Boston, and Browne will probably not travel far to engage in a national championship. He did not compete in the event at Boston last March. As for Klinger, there is some doubt as to his status. Since the declaration of war against Austria he comes under the designation of an alien enemy.

It had not yet been determined where the national Class A event will be held, but in any case it appears as if there was a scarcity of material for the big competition. This is not true of Class B; for there are many players in the country eligible, and wherever it is held it should have an entry of representative players. The same holds good for Class C.

Welker Cochran and Albert G. Cutler will play 3,000 points at 18.2 balkline on the first five days of this week at Maurice Daly's. They will play 300 points each afternoon and evening. On Wednesday, Jan. 2, they will play an exhibition game at Hollywood Inn, Yonkers.

Alfred de Oro and Chesbrough S. Otis have received passports which will enable them to proceed to Havana and play there on Jan. 10, 11, and 12 for the world's three-cushion carrom championship, now held by de Oro. Score cards for the event will be printed in Spanish.

Harry Cooler of Indianapolis has surrendered the franchise which he held in the Interstate Three-cushion League. Rampanelli and Austgen of Akron, Ohio, have succeeded him, and will be represented by C. F. Ryder of New Bedford, Mass., one of the best and probably the most spectacular of New England's exponents of the angle game.

Orlando Morningstar has replaced Clarence Jackson as a representative of one of the franchises in the Interstate Three Cushion League held by the Sweeny-Huston Company of Detroit. In addition to being a great balk-line player, Morningstar is a wonderful shot maker and is expected to make a good showing at three cushions.

John Layton of Detroit began the season with an interstate record of 50 points in 44 innings. At Chicago, on Nov. 29 August Kleckhefer lowered that record to 41 innings. Last Tuesday at Cleveland Charles McCourt eclipsed Kleckhefer's performance by making 50 points in 39 innings.

Pierre Maupome of Cleveland, who won the interstate championship last season, has a long lead thus early this year. A year ago he wagered $10 that during the season of 1916-17 he would not make a deliberate safety stroke. He won his wager, as well as first prize, which amounted to $1,500.

A drawn match is one of the oddities of English billiards. Such a culmination was recorded in London Dec. 1, as the outcome of a contest of 16,000 points between Henry W. Stevenson and Malbourne Inman. Because neither player could score the required number of points by midnight Saturday, Dec. 1, a draw was officially declared. When play ceased the totals were: Stevenson, 14,879; Inman, 13,538. English billiard authorities assert that Inman is no longer considered invincible. Efforts to bring about a triangular tournament between Reece, Stevenson, and Inman are being made.

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Royal Buffet Cocktails
11 varieties, per bot. $1.35

Hygrade Dry Gin
per bot. (⅛ gallon) $1.50

Hygrade Private Stock Whiskey
per bot. (⅛ gallon) $1.50

Old Reserve Maryland Whiskey
per bot. (⅛ gallon) $1.75

Kintore Scotch Whiskey
per bot. (⅛ gallon) $2.15

Glenvale Scotch Blend
per bot. (⅛ gallon) $1.75

Trouville Cognac
Imported in Glass
Special holiday price $2.75

Patrician Sherry
Per Bot. $1.50 Per Bot.
A fine old Sherry from Spain that has a delightful bouquet and a delicious dry nutty flavor.

Aristocrat Port
Per Bot. $1.50 Per Bot.
A heavy sweet Port from Portugal that makes for health, strength and red, rich blood..

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Radiator and Hood Covers, 2 piece for Fords. Dull Finish..2.35
Radiator Covers, only Fords. 1.35. In Fabric Leather.....1.95
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One 85c bottle Royal Crown Port.
One 85c bottle Royal Crown Sherry.

American Champagnes

	Bot.	½ bot.
Monarque, Special	$2.00	$1.10
Club Imperial	1.80	95c
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Sparkling Burgundy

	Bot.	½ bot.
Pommertin—Red	$2.00	$1.10
Roseburger—Red	1.80	95c

Appetizers
Toquino; bottle.....$1.10
Vin-Tonik; bottle.....85c

Ferrand's 3-Star Cognac Brandy
Direct importation from France; choice, fruity quality; per bottle..... $2.34

Yale Cocktails
Choice of Manhattan, Martini, and Bronx; bottle..... $1.50

Rum Punch

	Bot.
Premier Rum Punch	$1.50
Imperial Rum Punch	1.35

Whiskies

	Bottle.	Gal.
Treadmill Rye 4s	$2.00	$7.50
Imperial Rye	1.65	7.25
Club House Rye	1.35	6.25
Hollis Club Rye	1.25	5.75
Cook's Perfection	1.10	5.00

Regal Dry Gin Per Bottle..... $1.74
McHenry Rye Bot. in bond; full quarts at.. $1.90
Old Lewis Hunter Rye Per bottle..... $1.75

Corby's Canadian Rye
Corby's Celebrated "Special Selected" 8-year-old Canadian Rye Whisky, bottled in bond. The finest Canadian Rye obtainable; $2.50 bottle at.. $2.10

Port, Sherry, Muscatel, Sweet Catawba

	Gal.	Doz.	Bot.
QUEEN QUALITY	$3.50	$3.50	85c
IMPERIAL BRAND	3.00	4.25	75c
PURITAN BRAND	2.50	6.50	60c
OLD FRIARS	2.00	5.50	50c

Port, Sherry, Muscatel

Private Stock Fine Old Qualities; $3.50 Grade;	*El Dorado* Brand; $3.00 Grade;	*Rosedale* Vineyards; $2.50 Grade;
Per gallon $2.90	Per gallon $2.35	Per gallon $1.78

Clarets and Rhine Wines

El Dorado Brand; $2.50 Grade;	*Rosedale* Vineyards; $2.00 Grade;	*3-Crown* Brand; $1.50 Grade;
Per gallon $2.40	Per gallon $1.95	Per gallon $1.38

James Hennessy & Co. OLD PALE COGNAC —bottle..... $2.58
Virginia Dare Wine Large bottles; der., $3.25; each..... 75c

J. B. Premier Liqueurs: Creme de Menthe, Creme de Cacao, Creme de Cassis, Apricot Liqueur, Peach Liqueur, Bottle $1.60, ½ bot. .85

Manhattan and Martini Cocktail Outfit
$1.50 bot. Normandy Rye or Cocktail Dry Gin, 60c full pint bottle Imp. Vermouth, 40c bottle Cocktail Bitters. All for $2

Imported Sherries

	Gallon	Bottle
Gold Seal	$4.25	$0.9
Royal Club	5.50	1.25
Invalids'	5.85	1.25
Amontillado	6.75	1.50
Oloroso, V. S. O.	8.25	1.75

Vermouth

	Bottle.
Umberto, Italian	$1.00
Cascado, Italian	90c
Cinzi, Italian style	75c
Cazalis & Prats, French	1.25
St. Pierre, French	1.10
Premier, French style	85c

Scotch Whisky

Sir Robert Gregg—per bottle	$2.48
John Haig & Co. Old Liqueur; per bottle	2.24
Famous "Chequers"—per bottle	2.10
Glenvar o: Ramsey Scotch—per bottle	2.00

Swedish Punch
J. Cederlund's Stockholm Swedish Caloric Punch; reg. large size bottle $1.85

Kummel

Faust Kummel No. 1 A1; bottle	$1.75
Gold Label—bottle	$1.50
Royal Kummel—bottle	$1.25

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Fur Trim'd Plush Coat 25.00

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	Savings in Every Item	
$13.75	Corduroy coats (35)	$7.90
40.00	Velvet coats (20)	19.50
24.75	Poplin suits (15)	10.00
13.50	Taffeta dresses (111)	6.75
13.50	Charmeuse dresses (154)	5.00
29.50	Pom Pom coats (43)	18.50
29.50	Velour coats (41)	17.50
35.00	Tailor Made suits (164)	16.50
50.00	Evening gowns (29)	22.50
16.75	Plain tailored coats (49)	9.90
25.00	Duvetyn coats (21)	14.90
16.75	Velvet trim'd suits (26)	10.00
35.00	Trimmed plush coats (101)	18.50
25.50	Tailored suits (41)	10.00
25.00	Serge dresses (129)	9.90
13.75	Messaline dresses (162)	6.75
75.00	Velour du Nord Coats (14)	29.50
10.00	Afternoon dresses (32)	5.00
60.00	Silk or fancy dresses (22)	25.00
35.00	Fur trim'd coats (150)	16.90
19.75	Velour coats (160)	15.00
16.75	Zibeline coats (28)	9.75
28.75	Broadcloth coats (39)	18.75
24.75	Serge dresses (163)	10.00
35.00	Afternoon dresses (21)	16.90
10.00	Tailored dresses (42)	5.00
15.00	Plain tailored suits (18)	5.00
175.00	Evening coats (6)	85.00
175.00	Fur trimmed coats (5)	75.00
75.00	Thistledown coats (18)	39.50
5.95	Serge dresses (105)	3.95
13.75	Bouclé coats (27)	7.75
20.00	Fur trimmed suits (43)	10.00
12.75	Velvet dresses (112)	5.00
29.50	Fur collar coats (72)	16.90
15.00	Plain tailored suits (22)	5.00
17.00	Velvet dresses (61)	8.90
15.75	Novelty coats (75)	9.75
16.75	Serge suits (17)	5.00
13.75	Crepe de Chine dresses (19)	5.00
15.75	Storm coats (130)	9.75
28.75	Broadcloth suits (12)	15.00

'LE NOZZE DI FIGARO' SUNG WITH SPIRIT

Mozart's Entrancing Comedy Pleases on First Presentation This Season at Metropolitan.

MISS HEMPEL AS SUSANNA

De Luca as Figaro, Mme. Farrar as Cherubino—'L'Oracolo' and 'Pagliacci' Double Night Bill.

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (The Marriage of Figaro,) opera in four acts, after Beaumarchais's comedy, by Da Ponte. Music by Mozart. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Count Almaviva	Adamo Didur
The Countess	Margarete Matzenauer
Figaro	Giuseppe de Luca
Susanna	Frieda Hempel
Barbarina	Helen Kanders
Cherubino	Geraldine Farrar
Doctor Bartolo	Pompilio Malatesta
Marcellina	Marie Mattfeld
Don Basilio	Albert Reiss
Antonio	Robert Leonhardt
Don Curzio	Max Bloch
Two Bridesmaids,	Phyllis White, Giuseppina Massa
Conductor—Artur Bodanzky.	

Many opera-goers will deem themselves fortunate that the Metropolitan Opera Company now considers itself able to give performances of Mozart's entrancing comedy, "Le Nozze di Figaro." There was a time when it did not so consider. "Le Nozze di Figaro" was put on the same shelf with "Don Giovanni," and remained there for eight years till last season, it was restored to the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House. It still remains in it and yesterday was given for the first time this season at the matinee.

Mozart's operas mean singers who can sing in the true and finest manner of vocal art; the performance of his operas when that ability is absent is avenged, sometimes cruelly, and more directly than in any other operatic works now alive. Fastidious listeners to yesterday's performance, as at last season's performances, had to exercise a good deal of indulgence for some things they heard and did not hear. The elder among them thought of other performances in the same house, in years gone by, and their memories were not obliterated by what they heard: nor were they willing to consider themselves merely "iauditores temporis acti" if they found that there was a very real difference in standards of vocal art then and now.

The cast of yesterday's performance was, so far as concerned the leading singers, the same as it was last season; the performance itself, as it was then, under the direction of Mr. Bodanzky, was in most particulars much the same. It was one more notable for its exposition and dramatic traditions, and for certain excellences of dramatic expression, than for the excellence of the singing or the mastery of the vocal style displayed. It is not easy now to find half a dozen singers in the company of the Metropolitan or elsewhere who can deliver either the airs or the recitative of operas of this school as they should be delivered.

Under the circumstances the performance yesterday was commendable in many ways and gave obvious pleasure. There was spirit and a certain amount of finesse. Miss Hempel, who was the Susanna, and Mr. de Luca, the Figaro, were the ones most closely fitted to the demands made upon them in the opera. Miss Hempel sang with a real understanding of the music and its demands, in excellent voice, with brilliancy of delivery where brilliancy was required. Lightness of touch in representing mischievous gayety has never been her strongest point, but in her intelligence she was not at fault. Neither was Mme. Farrar's, who was the Cherubino, a figure, alas, not so neat or so trig as it was when, as Miss Farrar, she first represented that ardent youth. Her singing was not of her best, for her voice seemed to be under some sort of cloud.

There might be some doubt as to the advisability of casting Mme. Matzenauer as the Countess, for the music is at times high for her; her beauty of voice is in evidence in her singing, but not always the purity of vocalization demanded by the music. In one respect at least her impersonation is improved—she no longer makes the elderly lady that her gray wig suggested last season. The vocal achievements of Mr. Didur do not match his aristocratic representation of the Count Almaviva.

Mr. Bodanzky was responsible for much of the dramatic interest of the performance, for its elastic and rapid movement, and for the finely finished playing of the orchestra, as ever.

Last evening's Metropolitan performance added to the repertory Franco Leoni's "L'Oracolo," followed by "Pagliacci," two thrillers which have before been paired in seasons since the war, though the opera of San Francisco's Chinatown, from the American play of "The Cat and the Cherub," has indeed been heard but eight times in three seasons hitherto, and two years ago not at all, owing to the withdrawal of Lucrezia Bori.

Her part was taken last night for the first time by Florence Easton, who found in Ah Yohe a rôle of the strictest fantasy, yet one in that Miss Easton's intelligence and skill, as actress as well as singer, brought characteristically and charmingly within the picture. Paul Althouse was the Win San Luy of a single love song, a part that the late Luca Botta created here.

The two great figures, Scotti and Didur, oracles of an Oriental craft, and calm like no others in grand opera's portrait gallery, were greeted again with rapt suspense. Among the tragedy's familiar factors were Miss Braslau as the nurse, little Ella Bakos as the cherub. Mr. Moranzoni conducted, as he also did for "Pagliacci," sung by Martinelli, Muzio, and Amato.

CHORAL ART CLUB HEARD.

A Brooklyn Organization Gives a Concert in Carnegie Hall.

A concert was given last evening in Carnegie Hall for the benefit of the war fund of the Insurance Society of New York, by the Choral Art Club, which undertakes to do for Brooklyn what the Musical Art Society does for New York. It was under the direction of Alfred Y. Cornell, and had the assistance of George Barrère and his Little Symphony.

The program included unaccompanied part songs, several of which have been made familiar here by the Musical Art Society, beginning with Nanini's Christmas hymn, "Hodie Christus Natus Est," and including three old Bohemian carols, one of the French noëls arranged by Gevaert—in which the chorus unfortunately followed the Musical Art Society's shocking example in the pronunciation of "chantons" and some other words—three negro spirituals arranged by Burleigh, and others. The chorus is a well-balanced body of eighty singers, well trained and with a good body and excellent quality of tone. It sang well.

Mr. Barrère's Little Symphony played a set of dances from an opera by Grétry and a suite, "Pour Mes Petits Amis," by Pierné, and Mr. Barrère himself played a group of flute solos. The concert had highly meritorious features, and deserved a larger audience than it had.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Saturday night, about 8 o'clock, on 44th St., between 6th Av. and Broadhurst Theatre, black leather wallet with silver monogram, containing money and valuable papers. Finder may keep money if purse is returned to Marshall, 50 West 12th St.

LOST—In taxi, from Penn. Station to Martha Washington Hotel, Saturday afternoon, a seal bag, containing gold watch, purse, &c.; reward. Return Martha Washington Hotel.

LOST—Thursday, on West 34th St., gold bag, containing money and diamond ring; liberal reward; no questions asked. 867 West End Av., Apt. 4-A.

LOST—Saturday, beaded card case, containing personal cards. Return for reward to Hotel Manhattan; Mrs. Sidney Allen.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, between 42d and 211th Sts. (via subway); $900 reward. Miss D. W. Davies, 538 West 211th.

LOST—Friday morning, on Washington Heights, small round gold brooch; reward. Miles, 770 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST AND FOUND.

☞Other Advertisements first page, Section Three.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Card of Thanks.

BRINDEE.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, thank their relatives and friends for the good wishes received on their 25th anniversary.

Greetings.

MARX.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Marx of 1,945 7th Av., city, extend to their friends the compliments of the season.

Born.

HELLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray J. Heller, (nee Marion Rosenawelg,) announce the birth of a daughter on Dec. 22, at the Lying-in Hospital.

RUTHERFORD.—On Dec. 10, Philadelphia, to Major and Mrs. H. K. Rutherford, (nee Anna G. Wettlaufer,) a daughter.

SCHLOSSER.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Schlosser (nee Frances Simon) announce the birth of a daughter, Friday, Dec. 14.

WOLF.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolf, 1,812 Arthur Av., Bronx, announce the birth of a son, Monday, Dec. 17.

ZECHOWITZ.—To Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Zechowitz, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at the Midwood Sanitorium, a daughter.

Engaged.

DIRINGER—KAPLAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Myer Kaplan of 772 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mollie, to Mr. Charles Diringer, at Hotel St. George, 51 Clark St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, from 3 to 6 P. M.

KLOMBERS—ARNHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Arnheim of 865 Stebbins Av., Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter, Eva, to Samuel Klomberg.

LINDNER—HIRSCH.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hirsch of 940 Audubon Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Lawrence Lindner.

LIPSON—LOWENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias Lowenstein of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Irma, to Mr. Harry A. Lipson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Lipson of Newark, N. J.

SCHOLER—STOLOFF.—Miss Marjorie Stoloff to Mr. Jacob Scholer. No announcement will be sent.

TOPPER—BAUMANN.—Mr. Robert Baumann of 2,250 Valentine Av., city, announces the engagement of his daughter, Mildred, to Martin Topper, Dec. 15, 1917.

Married.

CAVENDISH—HOPKINS.—On Nov. 23, 1917, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Francis A. Brown, Pauline Mackie Hopkins to Lieutenant Harry Cavendish, U. S. A.

DYCKMAN—BOSTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, at the home of the bride's parents, Barbara Allda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Guyton Boston of South Orange, to Ensign Henry Maxwell Dyckman, U. S. N., son of the late Frank Hamilton Dyckman and Louise C. H. Dyckman of Orange.

GAREY—JEWETT.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, by the Rev. Howard Ellen Irving, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Jewett of Babylon, L. I., to John Garey, ensign U. S. N. R. F., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Garey of South Orange.

HERTZ—HEILBRONER.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, at the Hotel Gotham, by the Rev. Dr. M. Reichler, Ray Jeannette Heilbroner, daughter of Mrs. Louis Heilbroner of 684 West 156th St., to Harry Howard Hertz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hertz of Brooklyn.

MAHAN—HAVILAND.—Commander Arthur Hudson Marks, United States Naval Reserve Force, and Mrs. Lydia Locke Harrold, Saturday, Dec. 22, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., by the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant.

MILLER—SHIMBERG.—On Friday, Dec. 21, Rose Shimberg to Philip Lee Miller, at the bride's home, 200 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.

RICE—GILMORE.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, at St. Bartholomew's, in this city, by Chaplain William Lawrence Wood, Anne Parsons, daughter of Mrs. F. L. Gilmore of Lenox, Mass., to Lieutenant Waldo Hunting Rice, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Rice of Newport, R. I. The bride was attended by Miss Charlotte Messenger, and Edward W. Y. Dunn of Jersey City was best man for Lieutenant Rice. Only near relatives attended.

SHARLOT—BLUMBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Blumberg announce the marriage of their daughter, Minnie, to Mr. Irving J. Sharlot, on Sunday, Dec. 16, 1917.

TAYLOR—JENNINGS.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, at noon, by Right Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., and Mrs. Frank Warfield Crowder, D. D., in St. James Church, Jeannette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings, to Mr. Henry Calhoun Taylor, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

BOMZON—PETIGOR.—Dec. 20, Etta Petigor to Samuel M. Bomzon.

BRESSLER—ROTHMAN.—Dec. 16, Sadie Rothman to Harold Bressler.

LESSER—BARRON.—Dec. 16, Eleanor Barron to Hyman Lesser.

SHAFFER—GERSHON.—Dec. 16, Sarah Gershon to Reuben Shaffer.

Died.

AST.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, at her residence, 228 East 39th St., Sarah, beloved wife of William M., devoted mother of Abraham W., Monroe, Juliette Mannheimer and Henriette. Assn. Congregation Rodeph Sholom, Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood, Howard Everett Lodge, No. 97, I. O. B. B., Liberty Bay Lodge, No. 19, I. O. F. S. I., relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral services at Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Av., Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, at 10 A. M.

BELL.—On Dec. 20, 1917, Fanny, widow John Bell. Services at her late residence, 3,084 Broadway, 5 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 23. Interment private.

BLAKE.—At her residence, 418 Central Park West, on Dec. 22, 1917, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hamlin Blake and Elizabeth Dexter Blake, sister of Helen Vila Blake. Funeral at residence, Monday, at 11 o'clock.

BRADLEY.—George Bradley. Funeral service Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

BUCKLEY.—Robert, on Dec. 20. Funeral Monday, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 494 3d St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass at Church of St. Francis Xavier.

BURNUP.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 21, 1917, Joseph M. Burnup, beloved brother of Sarah A. Hetherton. Funeral services will be held at her residence, 677 Argyle Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Dec. 25 at 10:30 A. M.

BYRNES.—Maria, Dec. 23; sister of Mrs. Charles Foskett, 768 3d Av. Funeral notice later.

CAMPBELL.—Elizabeth Kilpatrick, beloved mother of the Rev. John Campbell, on Dec. 22, in her 85th year. Friends are asked not to send flowers. Funeral from Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, at 2 P. M., Monday, Dec. 24.

CORNELL.—At Little Neck, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 21, 1917, Julia A., widow of John Cornell, in the eighty-third year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, Douglaston, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 12:30 P. M.

CROSS.—On Dec. 22, Frank Whitemore, son of the late Jerome O. and Helen F. Cross. Notice of funeral later.

DOWLING.—On Dec. 22, at her residence, 458 East 182d St., Mary E. Dowling, nee Donnelly, beloved wife of Edward Lowling and mother of Mrs. L. John J. Mae E., Bella V., and Frank F. Funeral from her late residence, Monday, Dec. 24, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Saviour. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

EAGLESON.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, Emma L., beloved wife of George F. Eagleson and mother of Alice E. Douglass. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ECCLESTONE.—At Harrington Park, N. J., on Dec. 22, Ella, wife of Arthur W. Ecclestone, in her 60th year. Funeral services at her late residence on Monday, Dec. 24, at 2:30 P. M. Train boat leaves West 42d st. for West Shore Railroad at 1:15.

FINK.—Diedrich, Dec. 23, in his 88th year. Services at his late residence, 2,494 Elm Place, Tuesday, Dec. 25, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

FITCH.—Captain Thomas M. Fitch, Jr., U. S. R., 324th Infantry, at midnight at Post-Graduate Hospital. Interment Sewickley, Penn., direction of Undertaker George H. Kelly.

GOODMAN.—M., Friday, Dec. 21, beloved father of Louis, Mendel, Samuel, Harry, William, Mack, Joseph, and Charles Goodman, Dora Salsky, and Fannie Pollock. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 23, 1 P. M., from his son's residence, 1,822 Minford Place, Bronx.

HALL.—On Thursday, Dec. 20, 1917, George Purdy Hall, aged 70 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 254 West 78th St., on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, at 2 P. M.

HALSEY.—Thursday, Dec. 20, at his residence, 431 West 118th St., New York City, William Bayley Halsey, son of the late Joseph Bayley and Jeanie Berrien Halsey. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

HANCOCK.—Gertrude Stoddard, suddenly, on Dec. 22, at her residence, 31 East 49th St., New York, beloved mother of Fay Hancock Reifer, Lawrence, Stoddard, and Marshall Hancock. Chicago papers please copy.

HAVEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, Ellen Gay Murray, beloved wife of John Francis Havey and daughter of the late Peter and Anne Murray. Funeral from her late residence, 3,127 Kingsbridge Av., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, thence to Church of St. John, Kingsbridge Av. and 230th St., where a requiem mass will be offered.

HAVEY.—The Alumni Association of the College of Mt. St. Vincent announces with deep sorrow the death of its beloved President, Mrs. John F. Havey, (Ellie Murray.) Members are requested to attend the requiem mass on Monday, Dec. 24, at St. John's Church.

Mother M. JOSEPHA, Honorary President.
OLIVE CARROLL, Secretary.

Died.

HAVEY.—The ladies of St. Laurence Hospital Auxiliary announce with deep sorrow the death of their beloved and devoted associate, Mrs. John F. Havey.

Mrs. HENRY CASSIDY, President.
JOSEPHINE RYAN, Secretary.

HOBART.—At Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 21, St. Thomas's Day, Elster Anna Hobart of the Order of St. Monica, widow of the late Rt. Rev. John Henry Robert Brown, D. D., first Bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis., in the 82d year of her age.

JUST.—Margaret, Dec. 21. Funeral 9:30 Monday morning from her late residence, 3,041 63d St., Brooklyn; thence to St. Athanasius Church, mass 10 o'clock, 63d St. and Bay Parkway.

LONGLEY.—George Cashel, on Friday, Dec. 21, at Flower Hospital, of pneumonia. Funeral services at his late residence in Pelham Manor at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

McGRAW.—Cathrine A. McGraw of 200 West 127th St., in her 70th year; beloved mother of Grace and Mrs. Anthony F. Graham of Newtonville, Mass. Funeral services at the chapel in Calvary Cemetery, Sunday, Dec. 23, 2:30 P. M.

MANGER.—At Jersey City, Dec. 20, 1917, Frederick W., beloved husband of Lizzie A. Manger, aged 58 years. Relatives and friends, also of Unity Lodge, 12, F. and A. M., of Ohio; Jovian Order, Cresset Lodge, 225, K. of P., of Ohio; Dedford Council, 655, Royal Arcanum, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend funeral service at his late residence, 47 Bentley Av., Jersey City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M. Interment Fairmount, Newark, N. J., on Monday.

MARSHALL.—Friday, Dec. 21, at Milford, Conn., Harriet Newell Marshall, in her 83d year. Funeral from her late residence, 39 River Street, Milford, Conn., Dec. 23, at 1:30 P. M.

MOEBIUS.—At East Orange, N. J., peacefully fell asleep on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, Elizabeth W. Moebius, beloved mother of William and Charles Moebius. Funeral private.

MORRIS.—Entered into rest on Saturday, Dec. 15, Elonor C. Morris, widow of the late Edward Lewis Morris, formerly of Newark, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. William C. Relyea, The Hendrick Hudson, 110th St. and Riverside Drive. She is survived by a son and two daughters.

NORTON.—At Lawrence, L. I., after a short illness, Margaret J., widow of George Norton. Funeral services on Monday, Dec. 24, at the home of her nephew, D. E. Lenox, corner Central Av. and Turnpike, Lawrence, L. I., at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery, Hewlett, L. I.

OBERSTEIN.—Harris, beloved husband of Sophia and dear father of Henrietta, Abraham, Amelia, Gertrude, Goldie, Minnie, Hannah. Funeral from his late residence, Sunday, 11 A. M., 1,335 50th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn.

ONDERDONK.—At his residence, 880 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1917, John William, aged 71. Funeral service at Reformed Church of Harlem, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Sunday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M. Interment private.

ONDERDONK.—Bunting Lodge, No. 655, F. and A. M. Brethren: It is with deep sorrow we announce the death of our late brother, John W. Onderdonk. You are hereby summonsed to attend Masonic funeral service Sunday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock, Harlem Collegiate Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.

A. S. FRANK, Master.
J. B. HARE, Secretary.

RICE.—Myron B., Dec. 22, at his home, 231 West 99th St., in his 54th year. Notice of funeral services later.

ROSENTHAL.—On Friday, Dec. 21, 1917, Max, beloved husband of the late Sarah T. Rosenthal. Funeral from his late residence, 228 West 112th St., Sunday, Dec. 23, at 10 A. M. sharp. No flowers.

PAGE.—On Dec. 21, Eugenie C. Lewis Page. FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, 1,970 Broadway, Monday, 11 A. M. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

PAGE.—After a lingering illness, on Dec. 22, 1917, Ellis J. Page, in his 45th year. Funeral private.

PAULSEN.—Dec. 21, Margaret Paulsen. Funeral from Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday, 1:30.

PHELPS.—Saturday, at Pelham Manor, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Harriet Barbour and the late George A. Phelps. Funeral at the residence of her mother, Pelham Manor, Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

RALLY.—William A., of Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, aged 69 years. Detroit and Toronto papers please copy.

SCHMOLL.—On Dec. 21, in his 59th year, Edmund, beloved husband of Emma and devoted father of Armand, Fr., Robert, and Therese. Funeral from his late residence, 2,170 Broadway, on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SKINNER.—In Guilford, Conn., Dec. 22, in her 85th year, Artimesia M. Scranton, widow of the late William Skinner. Funeral services at the house, Monday, Dec. 23, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. Stowe Spencer. Interment private at Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, Conn.

STAATS.—Frederick B., aged 66, at Arthursburg, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1917. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Dec. 24, 1917, 12:30 P. M.

STEINER.—Louis Steiner, in his 79th year. Funeral from his late residence, 60 Haven Av., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

STURGES.—Frederick, on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, at his late residence, 36 Park Av., Frederick, son of the late Jonathan and Mary Pemberton Sturges, in the 83d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

TURK.—Pinkus, husband of Ernestine, father of Abe, Dr. William, and Mrs. Emil Geiger, (Lillie.) Funeral from his late residence, 142 East 93d, Sunday, Dec. 23, 10 A. M.

TURK.—The members of Amity Lodge, No. 93, I. O. F. S. of I., are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Pincus Turk from his late residence, 122 East 93d St., Sunday, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. SYLVESTER SOBEL, President.
MYER L. SEIXAS, Financial Secretary.

VALENTINE.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 21, 1917, Henry Webber Valentine, in his 44th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Highland Av., Glen Cove, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, at 1 P. M. Carriages will meet train reaching Glen St., Glen Cove, 11:59 A. M.

VANCLEEF.—Harriet M., wife of the late J. Spencer Vancleef, suddenly, Friday morning, Dec. 21. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

VEITH.—Leonard, beloved son of Frankie and Hugo Veith, beloved brother of Marion, Frank, and Dr. James H. Veith, in his 29th year, after a short illness. Funeral private.

WALLER.—Sarah, on Dec. 20, 1917, beloved wife of the late James Walsh, mother of George J., James F., Mrs. M. Childs, and Marie Walsh. Funeral from her late residence, 80 West 132d Street, on Monday, Dec. 24, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment at convenience of family.

WATERBURY.—On Dec. 21, at his residence, 135 Hamilton Place, Sherman A. Remains on view until 1:30 P. M., today, (Sunday.) Interment at Troy, N. Y. Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

WHEELER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1917, after a lingering illness, Eustace Harned Wheeler. Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral services to be held at the late residence, Chester Av., Valley Stream, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 2 P. M.

WHITENECK.—Dec. 22, 1917, Linda P., beloved wife of Cornelius A. Whiteneck, at 86 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J. Services at the home of Mrs. Mathew F. Lane, 181 High St., Somerville, N. J., Monday, Dec. 24, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty St., N. Y. City, at 1 P. M.

BERNSTEIN.—Emil, 700 East 163d St., Dec. 21. Funeral today.

BRADY.—William T., 328 East 30th St., Dec. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COCHRANE.—Anna M., 547 West 42d St., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COLOE.—John, aged 71. Funeral, 806 East 165th St., tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DAVIS.—Charles, Dec. 21. Funeral 161 6th Av.

DINGWALL.—John, 317 East 46th St., Dec. 21, aged 45. Funeral tomorrow, 9 P. M.

DOWLING.—James, 235 east 40th St., Dec. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FARRELL.—Margaret, 315 East 26th St., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FLYNN.—Michael, Dec. 21. Funeral 804 2d Av. today.

FRIEDEL.—John, Bellevue Hospital, Dec. 21.

GOIN.—Edward J., 251 East 120th St., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Carrie, 305 East 155th St., Dec. 21. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KING.—Isaac, Sailors Snug Harbor, S. I., Dec. 20, aged 89.

LAVERY.—William, 826 Water St., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9 P. M.

McCONNELL.—Agnes, 311 West 21st St., Dec. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NOLAN.—Mary, 330 West 44th St., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow.

O'CONNOR.—Nora, 1,196 Jackson Av., Bronx, Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SANTIMAURO.—John, 800 Broome St., Dec. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

SCULLY.—Mary, Dec. 20. Funeral 547 16th Av. today, 2 P. M.

STRANTZ.—Anna, 1,000 West 179th St., Dec. 19, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

VAN LOO.—William J., 4,099 Park Av., Bronx, Dec. 21, aged 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—Jennie D., 416 East 144th St., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BARKER.—Edward L., Norwegian Hospital, Dec. 21. Funeral services today.

BLACKWELL.—John H., 86 Rogers Av., Dec. 21.

BRENNAN.—Elizabeth F., 53 Newell St., Dec. 20. Funeral tomorrow.

Died.

BRUBACHER.—Catherine, 261 Railroad Av., Dec. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ENGEL.—Thomas, 116 Jefferson St., Dec. 21, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

FITTER.—Patrick J., 736 4th Av., Dec. 21, aged 25. Funeral, Dec. 27.

GRAHAM.—James, 1,845 Brooklyn Av., Dec. 21.

GROGAN.—Mary, 93 South 8th St., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HILL.—Rollin H., 86 Messerole Av., Dec. 21, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOCHSTAETTER.—Henry, 249 Saratoga Av., Dec. 21. Aged 86.

KEDENBURG.—Minnie, 854 Herkimer St., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow.

KICK.—Mary J., 612 2d St., Dec. 20, aged 86. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KILHOLZ.—Mathilda, 93 South Portland Av., Dec. 21, aged 87. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KIRSCHENMANN.—Louis, 3,823 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Dec. 21, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KUGELMAN.—Moses, 1,941 Benson Av., Dec. 20, aged 75. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LANE.—Johannah, 182 6th Av., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, private.

LOUGHMAN.—Anna, 374 Warren St., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McENANEY.—Anna M., 1,642 Briggs Av., Dec. 20. Funeral today, 8 P. M.

MARTYN.—James F., East New York and Rochester Avs., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow.

MURDOCK.—Margaret, 835 Rutland Road, Dec. 20. Funeral today.

MURTHY.—William C. J., 239 Warwick St., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

REILLY.—Bernard T., 129 Avenue C, Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SANDFORD.—Mary E., 661 Degraw St., Dec. 21, aged 77.

SMITH.—George W., 369 Madison St., Dec. 20.

SPAULDING.—Anne, 1,361 Park Place, Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WIRCHING.—Elsie M., 188 South 8th St., Dec. 21. Funeral service today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

AMBS.—Mary, 250 South 6th St., Newark, Dec. 20, aged 42.

BACKURS.—Elmer, 353 8th St., Jersey City, Dec. 21. Funeral today.

BECKER.—William S., 242 18th Av., Newark, Dec. 20, aged 39.

BOYLAND.—Elizabeth B., 15 Myrtle Av., Newark, Dec. 20.

BRANCH.—Ruth E., Newark, Dec. 20. Funeral private.

COYLE.—Patrick, 156 Ferry St., Newark, Dec. 21.

DAMM.—Barbara, 843 Palisade Av., Jersey City, Dec. 19.

EBERSBACHER.—Charles, West Hoboken, Dec. 20, aged 28. Funeral today.

EVANS.—Samuel A., 33 Corbin Av., Jersey City, Dec. 20.

FINLEY.—William J., 811 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Dec. 21.

FRISCH.—Marie, 106 9th St., Hoboken, Dec. 19. Funeral private.

GEROLD.—Lillian, 129 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, Dec. 20, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow 2 P. M.

HABERMANN.—Christina, 633 Summit Av., Jersey City, Dec. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HALBLAUB.—Dora, 67 Paterson St., Jersey City, Dec. 19.

HARRISON.—John J., 168 Arlington Av., Jersey City, Dec. 22. Funeral tomorrow.

McEVOY.—Mary, 7 Roland St., Newark, Dec. 20.

MICHAELIS.—Anne, 40 Ege Av., Jersey City, Dec. 21. Funeral service today.

MULLANEY.—George W., 171 Virginia Av., Jersey City, Dec. 21.

NEUSCHAEFER.—Charles, 164 East Kinney St., Newark, Dec. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

QUILLEN.—Leonard R., 107 Arlington Av., Jersey City, Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow.

SCHMIDT.—Wilhelmine, 277 Summit Av., Jersey City, Dec. 19, aged 88.

SEMMENS.—George, 55 Mercer St., Jersey City, Dec. 21.

TESARECK.—Fani, 700 Washington St., Hoboken, Dec. 19, aged 72.

THORNTON.—Michael, 91 Darcy St., Newark, Dec. 20.

TRUETT.—Catherine, 352 Newark St., Hoboken, Dec. 19, aged 1.

TRUMPORE.—William L., 61 Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, Dec. 20. Funeral today.

WAGNER.—William C., 56 Ridgewood Av., Newark, Dec. 20, aged 8 months.

WARREN.—Charles, 8 Garrison Av., Jersey City, Dec. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WEBER.—Louis W., 8,806 Hudson Boulevard, West Hoboken, Dec. 20, aged 1.

WEBERG.—Florence C., 366 West St., West Hoboken, Dec. 21, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow.

ZUNATZ.—Mary, 1,500 Willow Av., Hoboken, Dec. 19, aged 43.

Long Island.

DAVIS.—Anna, Lynbrook, Dec. 20.

MORGAN.—George C., Little Neck, Dec. 21, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

VOS.—Moses, Far Rockaway, Dec. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

AYER.—William. In sad and loving memory of my dear husband, who entered into eternal rest Dec. 23, 1916. His devoted wife, Minnie Ayer.

BALMER.—In loving memory of our beloved son and brother, Carl, who left us one year ago today. Gone but not forgotten.

MOTHER, FATHER, AND BROTHERS.

BINGHAM.—In sacred memory of my beloved husband, Lloyd Melville Bingham, died Hawaiian Islands, Dec. 23, 1915.

BRITT.—Ellen A. Month's Mind Mass for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Ellen A. Britt on Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, 9 A. M., at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. Av., Manhattan.

MADARASZ.—In memory of a brave and noble man, L. Madarasz. He put his House in order, and his Work was well done.

SOLOMON.—The dedication of the mausoleum in memory of Max Solomon, beloved husband of Leah and devoted father of Samuel, Reginald, Harold, and Harriett, will take place on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 2 P. M., at Acacia Cemetery, Bayside. Relatives and friends are invited. Should inclement weather prevail services will take place the following Sunday.

WERNER.—In loving memory of our father, Henry Clay Werner, who died Dec. 23, 1906.

Charles Richard Williams.

Charles Richard Williams, Assistant General Manager of The Associated Press from 1883 to 1892, prominently known in educational work and at one time Professor of Greek at Lake Forest University of Illinois, died on a train Thursday night and his body was taken to Mobile, Ala., yesterday. Mr. Williams was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., April 16, 1858, and studied at the University of Rochester, Princeton, Göttingen and Leipsic and in Switzerland and Italy.

Appointed literary editor of The New York World in 1883, Mr. Williams left the same year to become Assistant General Manager of The Associated Press. Later he was editor in chief of The Indianapolis News. Among his works are a life of President Hayes and a book of poems, "In Many Moods." He made his home of late years at Benedict House, Princeton, N. J.

Myron B. Rice.

Myron B. Rice, a prominent theatrical manager, died yesterday of heart disease in his home at 231 West Ninety-sixth Street in his fifty-third year. Mr. Rice's first big successes were "My Friend from India" and "The Man from Mexico." His last show, now on the road, is "Dewdrop Inn," a musical comedy.

Mr. Rice is survived by a son. The funeral will be held on Wednesday afternoon from the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street.

"Words and Music" Postponed.

The opening of "Words and Music," which was to have taken place last night at the Fulton Theatre, was postponed owing to the nonarrival of the scenery. The first performance is now scheduled for tomorrow night.

WILLIS T. Mead UNDERTAKER
1939 MADISON AVENUE
This is not merely a neighborhood institution. It has many patrons in connecticut and New Jersey, as well as various sections of New York State.
And Mead service is widespread in its completeness and quality, as well as in area covered.
The cost will be what you make it. Phone Harlem 3715, day or night.

Lefferts Place Chapel Fairchild Sons, Lefferts Pl. Centrally located home for funeral service. 3rd St., FRANK E. CAMPBELL 66th St. & 8th Av.
CHAS. J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.
THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

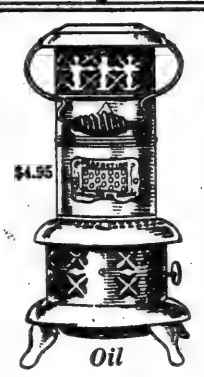
RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

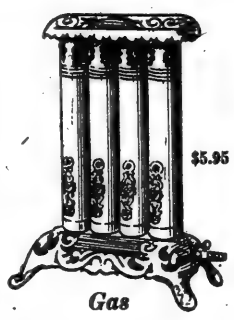
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Christmas Service. Special Music.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL

Gimbel Brothers The Store of A Million Gifts

Store Open from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.





Coal Saving HEATERS

Hundreds here, by Gimbel ingenuity, to keep YOU and YOURS warm over the holidays.

In spite of cold waves and coal shortages! Some items:

Over One Carload

Perfection Oil Heaters. Special $4.95

This famous smokeless and odorless heater at a special price. *Illustrated.*

Simplex Electric Heater, $7.95

Highly polished nickel reflector. A cheerful heat at little cost.

Cylinder Gas Heater

Blue flame; cast iron base and top.

	Aluminum finish.	Nickel finish.
16 ins. high	$2.40	$2.85
20 ins. high	2.85	3.35

Gas Radiators

4 tube, low, aluminum finish, $5.25, nickel $5.95

4 tube, high, aluminum finish, *Illustrated*, $5.95, nickel $6.85

Kost Gas Jet Heaters, $1.45

Blue flame burner; attaches to any gas jet.

Luminous Electric Radiator, $6.95

Equipped with two 250 watt bulbs, supplying cheerful warmth.

Cylinder Gas Heater

Japanned steel base and top; blue flame burner; 24½ inches high, $3.95

GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishings Store—Fifth Floor

DOWNSTAIRS

Women's & Misses' Dresses, $12.75

Values $15 to $19.75

Made of excellent quality serge, some combined with overskirt of Georgette; others in all serge or taffeta, trimmed with collars of Georgette and satin. Colors, navy, black and brown.

GIMBELS—Subway, Lower Floor

Women's Blouses $2.95

In Georgette, crepe de chine, dark stripe messalines, etc., trimmed with laces and frills; all sizes in the collection. Values up to $5.00.

GIMBELS—Subway Balcony

Petticoats at $1

Colored and black, all with fitted top. Good, heavy quality.

Women's Black Sateen Bloomers, 75c

GIMBELS—Subway, Lower Floor

Kimonos and Dressing Sacques

Flannelette Kimonos in Floral Effect, $1

Flannelette Dressing Sacques, neat floral pattern, 59c

GIMBELS—Subway, Lower Floor

Undermuslins, 55c

Night Gowns, Envelope Chemises and Combinations, some with lace or embroidery trimming.

GIMBELS—Subway, Lower Floor

Men's and Women's

Hosiery

Men's Silk Socks, "Seconds," 28c Pr.

A very fine sock at this price; black or white.

Women's Silk Stockings, 65c Pr.

"Seconds" of a better grade; black and colors.

GIMBELS—Subway Balcony

Men's Suits, $13.50

Winter weights in cassimeres, tweeds, checks, plaids, fancy mixtures and plain shades. Two and three button models, soft rolling lapels; patch, slant or flap pockets; ultra and conservative types.

Men's Overcoats, $13.50

Shaggy cheviots, Oxfords, brown and gray mixtures, brown plaids, more heavy rough cassimeres, new Trench, double-breasted, box back and Chesterfield models. They're $13.50 for this sale only.

GIMBELS—Subway

Gloves

Boys' Grey Woolen Gloves, 65c Pr.

Women's Washable Cape Gloves, $1.68 Pr.

Men's Cape Gloves, $2 Pr.

GIMBELS—Subway Balcony

Wash Fabrics

Specially Boxed for Christmas

3 yards plaid gingham,	75c
6 yards plaid gingham,	1.50
6 yards plaid gingham,	1.68
6 yards striped madras,	1.50
6 yards printed voile,	1.50
6 yards printed percale,	1.14
6 yards printed batiste,	1.05
6 yards printed kimono crepe,	1.68

Also many other fabrics at much higher prices.

GIMBELS—Subway Balcony

Toilet Articles

Du Barry Manicure Sets, 6 pieces, $6.75

Pyralin Boudoir Sets, 3 large pieces, $5.00

Silk-covered cases, rubber lined, 95c

Army Camp Pillows, $1.75

French Ivory Finish Boudoir Clocks, $2.50

GIMBELS—Subway Balcony

Stocks & Jabots, 50c

Made of fine net trimmed with pretty laces in various styles; white and cream.

GIMBELS—Subway Balcony

Ribbons

Fancy Ribbons, 20c to 25c Yd.

For fancy work and children's hair bows, 4¾ to 5½ inches wide.

Satin Taffeta Ribbons, 6c Yd.

In pink and blue; one inch wide.

Red Satin Ribbons, 12c Pc.

Excellent for tying up Christmas packages; 10 yards to the piece.

GIMBELS—Subway Balcony

Handkerchiefs

Kiddies' Silk Handkerchiefs, 3 in Picture Box, 22c

Nursery rhymes, printed in colors.

Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c Ea.

Scalloped edges.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, 50c Ea.

Dainty hand embroidered corner.

GIMBELS—Subway Balcony

Jewelry

Pearl Earrings, 50c

Gold filled bar pins in engine turned and engraved pattern, 50c and 75c

GIMBELS—Subway Balcony

Boudoir Caps, 50c

Made up in messaline, crepe de chine, etc., trimmed with dainty laces and ribbons.

GIMBELS—Subway Balcon

China, Glassware and Lamps

Cut Glass Water Sets, $3.95

Large jug and six water glasses to match.

Cut Glass Vases, $1

6 inches tall, 2 styles to choose from.

Hand Painted Cracker Jars, $1.50

Hand Painted Chocolate Sets $3.75

Consisting of Chocolate Pot and Six Cups and Saucers to match; various decorations.

Electric Piano or Floor Lamps, $9.25

Complete with shade.

Blue Japanese Bread and Butter Plates 15c

Blue Japanese Tea Plates ... 25c

Blue Japanese Breakfast Plates 35c

Single Egg Cups 8c

Small After Dinner Cups and Saucers ..... 10c Pr.

GIMBELS Subway—Lower Floor

LAST MINUTE HELPS—UPSTAIRS

Jewelry Gifts at Very Special Last-Day Prices!

Appenzell Handkerchiefs

Exquisite Appenzell embroidery needle work (loveliest of all, many think) in such very dainty patterns. A large collection. Prices from $1.00 to $30.00 each.

Real lace handkerchiefs, always delightful gifts. $5.00 to $38.00 each

French handkerchiefs, plain, sheer as a cobweb, all hand spun linen. $1.00 to $3.75 each

Men's French linen handkerchiefs, plain, corded and crossbar. 75c to $5.00 each

Colored novelties, $1.00 to $1.50 each

Men's novelty silk handkerchiefs, numerous styles. 50c to $2.00 each

French glove handkerchiefs, all the newest Paris creations, even extreme novelties and some new things for kiddies. 50c to $2.75 each

GIMBELS—Main Floor

PATRIOTS—Please Take Purchases With You Whenever Possible.

Toilet Articles

Pyralin Boudoir Set, $5.00—Mirror, comb and hair brush; all large pieces.

Also at $6.75 and $7.50—The difference is in the quality of the hair brush.

Pyralin Comb and Brush Sets, $1.75

Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, $11.50

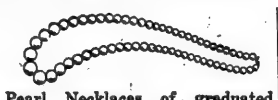
Of French Imperial Ivory, imported from Paris.

8-Piece Boudoir Set, Special at $7.50

Boudoir Sets (8 pieces), $7.50—Comb, Brush, Mirror, Button Hook, Nail File, Cuticle Knife, Manicure Buffer in case and Shoe Horn; boxed.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Fine, wanted, fashionable jewelry. Just the sort you would gladly choose anyway. At prices so low that early choosing is more than ever desirable on this Monday, the last day before Christmas!



Pearl Necklaces of graduated beads in two different lengths, mounted with solid clasps. $2.50 Reg. $3.95; 1.65 Reg. 2.95

Sterling Silver Rhinestone Finger Rings. $1.50 Reg. $2.00

Fancy Jeweled Bar Pins, wide, medium or narrow, light green gold finish, and jeweled Oriental effects of amethyst, sapphire, ruby and emerald stones. 50c Reg. 95c

Pearl Earrings, some Oriental tints, mounted on gold filled backs. 50c Reg. 75c and 95c

Knitting Needles, sterling silver mounted. 65c Pair, Reg. $1.00

Bar Pins in sterling silver, set with rhinestones, copies of diamond set jewelry. $1.00, $1.50 and $2.25 Reg. $1.50 to $3.50

Gold Filled Bar Pins, beautiful designs. 75c

Sterling Silver Photo Frames, Price $4.50

Inexpensive Jewelry

Sterling Silver, with brilliant rhinestones or exquisitely enameled or gold filled useful that answer a world of purposes.

Gold filled Lavallieres with jeweled pendants. $1.50 to $3.50

Sterling Silver, all fitted Vanity Cases, in new decorative designs. $10.95 to $15.00

Diamonds at "Early" Prices

Set in Platinum, (which we bought heavily before the last two price advances).

A few dainty rings, with odd "domed" settings and several diamonds, $55 to $75

A few diamond set Lavallieres, $35 to $275

A few fairy-like diamond-set brooches and bar pins in platinum, platinum and gold, or enameled. $35 to $400

Other exquisite "domed" platinum-set diamond rings at $70 to $250

Diamond solitaire rings $22.50 to $635

Diamond and platinum bar pins, $125 to $560

Diamond and platinum brooches, $105 to $400

Gold Jewelry Gifts

The delight of fastidious fashionable women.

Gold Hat Pins,	$1.00 to $11.50
Gold Bar Pins,	$2.75 to $21.00
Gold Brooches, very graceful designs,	$2.75 to $24.00
Gold Lockets,	$2.00 to $15.25
Bead Neck Chains,	$7 to $24.75
Gold Bracelets,	$1.25 to $21.25
Gold Pencils,	$4.50 to $25.00
Gold Thimbles,	$3.00 to $6.75
Gold Cuff Pins,	$1.00 to $10 Pair
Gold Purses,	$87.50 to $500
Gold Vanity Cases,	$65.00 to $1.75
Gold Lorgnons,	$9.50 to $32.00
Cuff Buttons,	$1.75 to $14.50
Tie Clasps,	$1.50 to $5.75
Fobs,	$3.00 to $30
Gold Belt Buckles, (Leather belt included)	$9.75 to $19.00
Gold Fountain Pens,	$18.50 to $23
Gold Pencils,	$4.50 to $25
Gold Knives,	$2.50 to $15.75
Gold Cigarette Cases,	$180
Gold Cigarette Cutters (flat) for vest pockets or (fob shape) for chain,	$2.75 to $19.00

Fancy sterling silver pieces in bright or gray finish

handle — cheese knives, cake knives, cold meat forks and pie knives.

12 piece After Dinner Coffee Set, pierced and engraved design on Sterling Silver, six cups & saucers $28

Seth Thomas Clocks

Solid mahogany 8-day Cathedral gong strikes on the hour and half hour; solid brass sash, convex glass porcelain dial and Arabic numerals, $16.

Others $7.50 to $47

Gifts

Sterling Cuff Links, in plain, etched, engraved or enameled. $1 to $2.25 Pair

Coat Chains, gold filled, $1.50 to $4.50

Sterling Key Chains, $1.25 to $3.50

Ribbon Fobs, $1.50 to $3.50

Sterling Safety Match Boxes, $3.00 to $4.50

Scarf Pins, gold filled and jeweled, 50c to $1

Sterling Silver Buckles and Belts, $1.95 Complete.

Gold Filled Tie Clasps, new engraved styles, 50c to $1

Gold Front Cuff Links in engine turned, engraved or plain. $1.50 to $2.50

Sterling Tie Clasps, fancy designs, 50c to $1.50

Sterling and Gold Filled Pocket Knives, 95c to $3.50

Waldemar Chains, gold filled, $2 to $4.50

Dickens Chains, gold filled, $2.50 to $4.50

Cigarette Cases, silver plate, fancy engraved or etched, $3 to $4.50

Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases, $10.75 to $35

Gold Filled Bracelets, jeweled with amethysts or sapphires, $5.95, Boxed

Sterling Silver Pencils, 75c to $3.50

Knitting Needles, all sterling silver or solid gold mounted on celluloid, $2 to $12.50

Others mounted in enamels, pink, turquoise blue or dresden, $1 to $3.50

Enamel Top Powder Boxes, with finger chain and ring attached, in turquoise blue, pink or lavender, $3.25

Enamel top Salt Bottles, match powder boxes, 65c to $1.50

Dainty Enamel Trays for boudoir or den, in pinks, blues, greens, yellow or lavender, $1.25 to $3.50

Mesh Bags of Sterling Silver in plain or fancy frames, $16.50 to $100

Lingerie Clasps, gold front, sterling silver or gold filled styles, 50c to $1

Powder Boxes, petite or regular sizes, thin model, engraved, engine turned or plain, $1.50 to $2.75

Vanuettes, gold plated on sterling silver, enameled, sautoir chain attached, $3.50 to $5.95

Pearl Necklaces in straight and graduated styles, solid gold clasps, $1 to $150

Sterling Silver Photo Frames, 50c to $30.00

Flexible Rhinestone Bracelets set in sterling silver, some mounted with sapphires and rhinestones, $3.95

Sheffield Plate on Copper

$6.75

Vegetable Dishes, with cover and lock handles. May be used as two separate dishes. Thread border or grape design. $6.75 Special!

Cheese and Cracker Dishes, handled, handsome open work pattern. $3.75 Special!

3 piece Silver Plated Toilet Set, hammered, comb, brush and mirror. $8

5 piece Colonial Tea Set, coffee pot, tea pot, cream, sugar and waste bowl, $30

Sterling Silver Toilet Sets, comb, brush, mirror, and hat brush, new hand engraved design, $36.25 Complete

Sterling Silver Mayonnaise Sets, bowl and spoon, hammered design, $11

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Gloves

Let the gift be a pair of French kid gloves—black or white, at $1.58

Or mocha gloves with spear back, two-tone embroidery and heavy novelty embroidery, $2.50

Certificates take care of unknown sizes.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Silk Underclothes

Women's Glove Silk Vests of good quality—neatly embroidered over bust, $2.50

Bloomers of fine glove silk, fully reinforced, $2.75

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Women's Pure Dyed Silk Stockings

Pure dye silk of wonderful wearing quality and beautiful appearance—double lisle top and double sole—heel and toe. Black, white and an excellent range of colors. $1.85 pair.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Ribbons

Children hair bow ribbons of moire taffeta, satin taffeta, and warp prints in a range of colors, 4¾ and 5¼ inches wide, 25c Yard

Ribbons for tying Christmas packages, 12c to 30c Piece

GIMBELS—Main Floor

You Join The Red Cross! All Regular Gimbel Employes Are Members!

Books

Completely equipped Book Section that is full of Gifts. The person who can't find a gift here need not search elsewhere.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Specials in Women's Coats

Women's Wool Velour Coat, half lined, belted model, trimmed with buttons, large plush collar. Brown, green, and navy, $22.50

Women's Velour du Nord Coats, handsomely trimmed with fur, $35 to $65.00

Woman's Wool Velour Coat, semi-fitted, with belt in front; deep fur collar lined throughout. Colors, green, brown, Burgundy, $29.50

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Silk Jersey Petticoats, $3.95

Famous Make. Ordinarily Sell for $5 and More.

Gifts de Luxe! Beautiful models, made of pliant, lustrous glove silk, brown, taupe, emerald, blue, gray and purple as well as novelty stripes in black and green and black and gold.

All are made by the glove, hosiery and underwear manufacturer whose name is well known to every fashionably dressed woman. A few possess trifling imperfections which will not interfere with the durability of the garments, but which enable us to quote this low price, $3.95.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

5,000 Boxes Christmas Paper

All new and clean, ranging from 35c to $3.50

Brush Brass Desk Set

Containing ink well, letter rack, paper cutter, blotter, pen brush, calendar, desk pad with four brass corners. Special, $8.95 Set

Brass Desk Sets, Special at $3.00 Set

Containing large desk pad with four brass corners; ink well, pen tray, paper knife, and hand blotter.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Last Minute China and Glass Specials

$1.25 Cut Glass Spoon Trays, 75c

$1.25 Cut Glass Bon-bon Dishes, 95c

$5.00 Cut Glass Water Sets, $3.95

$1.50 Nippon China Celery Sets, 95c Set

$5.00 Cut Glass Vases, $2.95

Table of Nippon China, odd pieces, just ½ price.

$5.00 to $20.00 Fine English China Plates, $2.50 to $10

$2.00 to $10 Japanese Bronzes, $1 to $5

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Oh, Do Decorate Your Home for Christmas!

This beautiful custom must not be allowed to be eclipsed by the many other activities that take your time and your money.

Gimbels have everything, including **Christmas wreaths**, at special prices, and other gifts, such as Nickel and Copperware at reduced prices. **See the novelties in the new kind of Housefurnishings Store on the Fifth Floor at Gimbels.**

P. S. And don't forget to see the new Artificial Cut Flowers on the Main Floor, on the Third Floor and in the Subway Store. Wonderful posies that put Dame Nature to shame.

PATRIOTS—Please Take Purchases With You Whenever Possible.

Cane Umbrellas

Just in, a hundred of them! The top telescopes to go into pocket when umbrella is in use. Light or dark colors—late coming, otherwise higher than this Special price, $7.50

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, black and colors, all silks and union taffeta tape edge. Beautiful assortment of handles. Special price, $5.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's Velour Hats, $3.95

Of excellent quality velour. Colors: Black, brown and green, and in two new colors—bronze and Kelly green.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's Shirts

Soft Cuff Shirts Special at 95c

1,200 Men's Soft Cuff Shirts in a handsome variety of new patterns and colorings. The materials are fine quality—corded madras and other novelty weaves, fast colors and double cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Boys' & Girls' Velour Hats $3.95

Colors: Black, brown and dark green. In two models boys and girls want; large and medium brims.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Boys' Blouses, 65c

Large assortment, colored stripes in very good quality corded madras that will give excellent wear. With collar attached. Sizes 6 to 15 years.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

More Sensational BLOUSES at $2.90!

Flesh and white crepe de chine!

Several hundred, fresh as apple blossoms, each a sensation for value.

Hand embroidery, fine laces, necks high or square—new style traits—distinguish these givable blouses.

Another irresistible collection at $2.90.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Upholsteries

All below present market value and all appropriate for Christmas Gifts.

For the Home

Lace Curtains,	65c to $26.50
Lace Panels,	$1.65 to $29.50
Bed Spreads,	$6.90 to $42.50
Marquisette Curtains,	$1.65 to $6.25
Dutch Curtains,	85c to $5.45
Armure Portieres,	$4.50 to $10.75
Velour Portieres,	$22.50 to $29.50
Cretonnes,	25c to $3.00
Lounging Cushions,	$1.75 to $32.00 each
Table Scarfs,	$1.85 to $16.50 each
Plain Velours,	$1.95 to $2.95
Striped Velours,	$2.75 to $5.25
Damasks,	$3.75 to $4.95
Sunfast Lightweight Window Fabrics,	60c to $1.45
Rep and Poplin,	60c to $1.85
Curtain Scrims, Marquisette and Nets,	20c to $1.95 yd.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Christmas Lamps

Candlesticks, Candles and Lovely Shades for every sort of a lighting fixture.

Our beautiful Section of Lighting Fixtures, whether Electroliers, Lamps, Candlesticks or other delightful things, is simply groaning with bargains.

Here are a few hints for your last day's Christmas Shopping:

Adam Boudoir Lamps, $6.95

Colonial Candle Lamps, for candles or electricity, $2.75 to $5.75

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Electric Lighting Outfits

For Christmas Trees

Show red, white, blue globes, and also fruits in natural colors. Reduced prices.

GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor.

Negligees and Dressing Sacques

Negligees of Albatross, loose and empire effects; trimmings of ribbon, hand embroidery, and laces; pink, blue, lavender, and other colors. Some in extra sizes. $4.95 to $11.50

Negligees of Crepe de Chine, beautiful colors, desirable styles; trimmings of dainty embroidery, laces, and ribbons; some in extra sizes. $6.95 to $25.00

Dressing Sacques of Albatross, $2.95 to $4.95

Dressing Sacques of Crepe de Chine, $3.95 to $12.75

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Misses' Suits, Coats, Dresses

Misses' Suits, were $29.50 to $32.50, of broadcloths, cheviots, and burellas. Special at $18.50

Misses' Coats of Velours and Burellas. Values $20 to $22.50 Special at, $15.00

Misses' Evening Dresses of taffeta, chiffon or net. Values $20 to $25. Special at $16.75

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Children's Coats & Dresses

Girls' Coats, including broadcloths, velveteens and cheviots. Values up to $20. Special at, $12.75

Girls' Serge Dresses, sizes 12, 14, 16 years. Special at, $10.00

Girls' Velvet Dresses; all velvet or velvet with silk combinations. Values to $22.50. Sizes 12, 14, 16. Special at, $16.50

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Gifts for Infant Children and Misses

Japanese Comfortables, hand quilted, plain and embroidered, $1.95, $2.95

Middy Sweaters, 2 to 6 year sizes, in all desirable color combinations, $3.95

White Dresses, in infants' size to 2 years; a large variety of styles; some trimmed with lace, embroidery or colored stitching, $1.95

Japanese Crepe Kimonos, hand embroidered; sizes 14, 16, 18 years, $1.95

GIMBELS—Baby Shop, Second Floor

Nemo Corsets—Special, $3.00

A modish, healthful corset designed for average-stout figures. It gives the famous self-reducing service which so many women have found to be so comfortable. Made of durable, fine white coutil, low bust, long flexible skirt. Sizes 22 to 36. Specially priced $3.00

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Envelope Chemises, $2.00

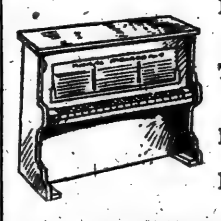
Four New Models in Crepe De Chine

One with plain hemstitched top and ribbon shoulder straps; one with set-in armholes, Val. lace trimmed; one with top and shoulder straps of imitation filet lace; surplice model with empire effect of imitation filet; all fresh and dainty; special at $2.00.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Special TOYS—Santa Claus and Punch & Judy and "Gee Bees" Here Tomorrow—Bring the Kiddies Here to Play

"Gee Bee" Land open Monday—Eighth Floor



Mahogany menagerie pianos, large size. Specially priced at $2.00

Tabola, a Rolling Ball Game; amusing to old and young. Specially priced, 85c

Plush Bears on wheels, 75c and $1.50

Plush Running Rabbits on wheels, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

Baby Dolls, with pretty bisque heads, moving eyes, baby wigs; three sizes in this group. Specially priced:

13-inch size,	$1.95
14-inch size,	$2.95
18-inch size,	$3.95

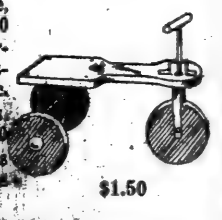
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Sitting Cats, plush, gray or white, $1.00 and $1.50

Naval War Toys—of wood, perfectly harmless and very amusing. Specially priced at 35c.

Car "America" for little kiddies. Specially priced at $1.50

Many groups of odds and ends and small lots on Special Tables at very attractive prices.



$1.50

Section 2

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:

Section 1. General News; 2. Editorial, Sports; 3. Classified Advertising; 4. Fashions, Society, Drama
Section 4. Business, Financial, Automobiles, One Hundred Neediest Cases; 6. Book Review; 7. Rotogravure Magazine; 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part; 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL Section 2

E SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1917. E

Women's Madeira Handkerchiefs, 46c *to* $4.96. Handkerchief Section, Main Floor.

Vest Pocket Kodak, $10.79. Camera Dept., Fifth Floor.

Men's Leather Belts with sterling silver buckles, $1.96 *to* $5.49. Jewelry Section—Main Floor.

Toy Phonographs, $2.09 *to* $7.39. Wonderland, Fifth Floor.

Pearl Evening Sets for Men, $2.24 *to* $5.94. Jewelry Section, Main Floor.

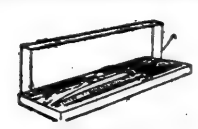
Fitted Hand Bags, $22.49 *to* $45.25. Trunk Section, Fourth Floor.

Felt Slippers for Men, 98c *to* $2.24. Men's Shoe Sec., Main Fl. Balcony.

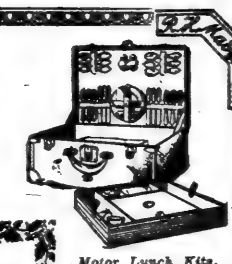
—Toy Soldiers, 49c *to* $4.49. — "Wonderland," Fifth Floor.

"Ivory Finish" Manicure Sets, $3.91. Drug Dept., Main Floor.

Fitted Hand Bags, $20.24 *to* $56.25.— Trunk Section, Fourth Floor.



Carving Set, $4.38. House-furnishing Section—Basement.



Motor Lunch Kits, $10.49 *to* $29.74. Motor Goods Section, Second Floor.

Your Dollar Is Needed by the Red Cross

Failure to enroll in the Red Cross implies a total lack of patriotism. While our boys are risking their lives, will you hesitate to contribute a dollar to aid them if stricken on the battlefield? Enroll in this store to-morrow. There are several convenient booths.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Good Work, Mr. Wanamaker!

We read with real pleasure your advertisement that you are about to discontinue all retail discounts—that you intend in the future to treat all of your customers alike. It Flatters Us.

No One Has Ever Received A Discount From Our Prices

You have done wisely in adopting a principle that we originated sixty years ago. We take this method of congratulating you on establishing an absolute equality of prices to all your patrons. We wish to express the hope that more merchants will see the light and follow the wise, economical principle originated by the founder of this business sixty years ago.

Scarf Pins, 10 *kt. and* 14 *kt. gold,* $1.49 *to* $8.94. Jewelry Section—Main Floor.

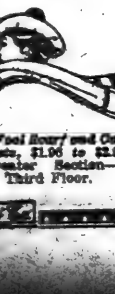
Lingerie Clasps, 10 *kt. and* 14 *kt. gold,* $1.24 *to* $4.96. Jewelry Section—Main Floor.

Chests of Silverware, $7.24 *to* $134. Silverware Section, Main Floor.

Teddy Bears, 94c *to* $2.97. "Wonderland"—Fifth Floor.

Cut Glass Vases, $1.79 *to* $41.50. Cut Glass Section, Basement.

Women's Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs, 6 *for* 87c. Handkerchief Section—Main Floor.



Men's Cravats, 48c *to* $3.89. Men's Furnishing Section—Main Floor.

3-*Piece "Ivory finish" Toilet Set,* $5.94. Drug Dept.—Main Floor.

Electric Irons, $4.69 Housefurnishing Section—Basement.

3-*Piece Sterling Silver Toilet Sets,* $17.69 Silverware Section—Main Floor.

Opera Glasses, $4.96 *to* $36.75 Optical Dept.—Main Floor, Balcony.

Wool Scarf and Cap Sets, $1.96 *to* $2.96 Sweater Section—Third Floor.

Sleds, $1.19 *to* $10.79. Wonderland, 5th Floor.

Electric Trains, $7.94, *to* $41.50. Wonderland, 5th Floor.

Casserole Dish, $3.24. Housefurnishing Section, Basement.

"Cheris" Toilet Articles, Face Powder, 49c. *Sachet Powder,* 49c. *Toilet Water,* 99c. *Perfume,* 89c. Drug Dept., Main Floor.

Electric Grill, $7.08. Housefurnishing Section, Basement.

Juliets for Women, 94c *to* $1.39. Shoe Section, Second Floor.

Fitted Suit Cases, $16.49 *to* $61.50. Trunk Section, Fourth Floor.

Women's Wrist Watches, $19.89 *to* $82.50. Jewelry Section—Main Floor.

Box Camera, $1.49 Camera Dept.—Fifth Floor.

Last-Minute Practical Economy Gifts—Ready to Take Home

Corduroy Robes $2.59

Warm and comfortable—for misses or children. Sizes 8 to 18 years. In light blue and pink.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Silk Hosiery $1.39 pr.

"Marchioness"—our own merchandise—durable, well made, good looking. Black or white.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Blouses $2.49

Modishly made of crepe de chine, net or Georgette in the desirable suit shades, white and flesh.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Sweetmeat Boxes $2.24 to $2.74

They are Japanese in character. The sweetmeat dishes fit into a circular tray of lacquer.

Macy's—Far East Section, Fourth Floor.

"Morning Face" Her Book

By Gene Stratton-Porter

Specially Priced 69c

A book of sing-song chants, rhymes, jingles and stories about flowers, birds and animals which the author improvised for the amusement of the little girl-child who came into her home a few years ago. The publisher's price for this interesting story book is $2.00.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Umbrellas $1.79

For men and women. Well made of a sturdy silk and cotton mixture. Also American taffeta (all cotton). Wide assortment of handles in new styles.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway, 35th St.

Cut Glass Vases $1.98

Cylindrical vases, 9½ inches high. Cut in a daisy pattern with handsome border top and bottom.

Macy's—Basement, 34th St.

Silver Cloth Slippers $4.96

A pretty, slender model, with turned soles and nicely shaped Louis XV. heels.

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

Evening Scarfs $1.98

Crepe de chine or Georgette crepe in pastel or bright evening shades, some with floral borders. They have hemstitched ends.

2 yards long, 72 inches wide

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.

TOYS in Wonderland For All Children

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

Decorations

Holly Wreaths, red wreaths and bells, bright American beauties and poinsettias, little Christmas baskets for the table.

Macy's—Main and Second Floors.

Hair Bows 39c Yd.

Jacquard ribbons in many pretty patterns—pink, blue and white. Sashes to match, 49c and 59c

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

THE last day! And so many gifts still to be chosen. To help the eleventh hour shopper, we have listed here a number of desirable gifts that offer thrift inducements. There are articles of apparel, things for the home,—the sorts of gifts that older and younger members of the family can use and enjoy. And each one is small enough to be carried home. We haven't room to tell you all about our merchandise—but the border may give you some helpful suggestions. If you're a last-minute Santa Claus, be a thrifty one, too—buy your gifts at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices and choose them from comprehensive assortments. This is the place!

Macy's Merchandise Bonds are Acceptable Gifts

Last-Day Purchasers of

Diamond Jewelry

will find in this store an excellent assortment of beautiful Diamond Bar Pins, Rings, Bracelets, Brooches and La Vallieres at prices substantially less than elsewhere.

If you have searched for your gifts of diamond jewelry in other stores, and waited until Monday to make your purchase, it will be to your advantage to look at our stocks.

They are complete with choice pieces of artistic design, set with brilliant diamonds, and because of our 60-year-old policy of buying and selling for cash, prices are consistently "Lowest-in-the-City."

Give Diamonds—The Gifts That Never Lose Their Charm

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Quilted Vests 84c $1.84

Imported from Japan. Warm and cozy. Sleeveless vests in black or white silk, 84c; vests with sleeves in black or white silk, $1.84.

Black silk vests are lined with black, white or lavender.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Handkerchiefs Box of 6 $1.29

Women's 'kerchiefs. Of pure linen, with one corner embroidered in a floral design in white or colors.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Cushion Slips Of Venetian Art Silk 89c

A metallic lustre, of artificial silk, adds a rich effect to the beautiful combinations of colors in these slips. Rose and green, brown and green, blue and brown, gold and brown are some of the combinations.

Macy's—Upholstery Dept., Fourth Floor, Rear.

Vest Pocket Cameras $5.24 to $53.25

Just the thing for the fighting man. Dependable, easy to carry and inexpensive to maintain. Ten models to choose from—all of them at prices less than elsewhere.

Included are Eastman Vest Pocket Kodaks, fitted with Maco F.-7.5 Anastigmat Lenses, at $10.79.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Opera Glasses $8.49

White or Oriental Pearl bodies with gold plated tubes and bars, fitted with strong achromatic lenses.

Other Opera Glasses, with bodies of leather, aluminum, or mother-of-pearl in natural, Oriental, amber or smoke tints, fitted with achromatic lenses of excellent quality, $4.96 to $26.75.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St., Rear.

Motor Lunch Kits $10.74

With service for four persons; includes plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons, salt and pepper shakers, removable tray with food box, space for two food jars and two 1-pt. vacuum bottles. Underneath the tray is another food box, as well as space for two more bottles. Same with service for six persons, $14.74.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

Girls' Frocks $2.96 and $3.96

Lingerie dresses in pretty models — organdie, batiste and voile. Attractively trimmed. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Women's Raincoats $5.49

A serviceable belted model of cantonette with convertible collar. Tan, navy, black.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Women's Sweaters $7.49

Two new models in plain weave wool. One has a thread-through belt, the other a sash. Both have sailor collars.

In the popular light and dark shades.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Women's Bathrobes $5.49

Robes of superior quality blanket cloth, trimmed with satin ribbons. They have shawl or sailor collars. Some with twisted rope, others with twisted silk girdles.

Light and dark colors.

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Handbags $4.74

Every kind that a woman might want.

Chiffon velvet bags in shirred models with covered frames. Some with purse and mirror; others with inside compartment and mirror.

Leather bags in shirred models. Fine and long grain seal and Morocco in all desirable colors.

Envelope bags in large and small models of leather and Japanese brocades.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Men's Cravats 48c to $3.89

Smart neckwear in desirable colorings and patterns, including stripes, figures, scroll and brocaded effects. All made of silks of good quality — many of them made of imported silks.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's House Coats

Specially Priced $4.39

Some specially purchased, others taken from our regular stock and reduced for holiday clearance.

Well made in various fabrics, in Oxford gray, blue, brown, green and other shades; some of double-faced fabrics—all trimmed with braid and cord edges on sleeves, collars and pockets. Shawl collar effects.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, 35th St.

Cigars $2.97

Specially Priced

Los Colegas Regalias, made in Tampa, of clear Havana tobacco of excellent quality. Box of 50 is regularly priced at $3.49.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Flashlights 94c up

These pocket lights are a boy's delight. Have you seen the Boy Scout Flashlight that flashes red, green or white by shifting the glass bulbs? Boys can signal with it.

Macy's—Housefurnishings, Basement.

Oriental Boxes 98c

Lovely boxes for all purposes, covered in Oriental embroidered silks or metallic brocades, are among the most popular Christmas Gifts this season.

Macy's—Far East Section, Fourth Floor.

New Sleeveless Sport Coats

Just Out of the Boxes

Just in time, if she for whom your gift is intended will spend her vacation in the Southlands.

These are short coats without sleeves, to be worn with sport skirts for golf, or other sport wear. They're smart.

$14.74 to $36.75

One of white corduroy with black squares and a shawl collar of black satin

One of pearl gray silk tricot bound with white silk braid.

A slip-over of rough weave Pekin Blue ribbed Shantung with white satin collar and white pearl buttons.

One of black velvet with white silk faille pipings and white pearl buttons.

A washable one in blue and white ponge with pique collar.

One of plaid cotton gabardine with white pique collar.

One of checked velour with black satin collar.

Many others, all delightfully different.

Macy's—Third Floor, B'way.

Favors and Jack Horner Pies

for the Christmas Party

Holly sprays, poinsettias, Santas, snow covered chimneys, peppermint sticks, Christmas trees, red and green bon bon dishes, Christmas bells and snowballs.

6c to 49c each

JACK HORNER PIES. Fireplace pies, large hanging snowballs, snow men, chimneys all snow covered, a large white aeroplane, tinsel decorated Christmas trees, each with 12 favors.

98c to $9.94 each

Macy's—Basement, Centre.

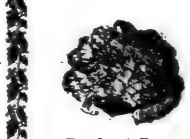
Silk Shirts, $4.69. Men's Furnishing Section, Main Floor

Mahogany Desk Clock, $2.49. Clock Section—Basement.

Black Enameled Knitting Bags, $1.39 *to* $2.79. Bag Section—Main Floor.

Sterling Silver Belt Buckles, 69c *to* $3.96. Jewelry Section—Main Floor.

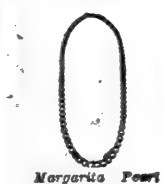
Horses on Wheels, $1.19 *to* $4.24. "Wonderland"—Fifth Floor.



Feather Fans, $1.94 *to* $19.89. Fan Section—Main Floor.

Sterling Silver Match Boxes, $2.24 *to* $4.24. Jewelry Section—Main Floor.

Brass Lantern, $17.94. Far East Section—Fourth Floor



Margarita Pearl Necklaces, $19.89 *to* $49.75. Jewelry Section—Main Floor.

Cannons, 74c. "Wonderland"—Fifth Floor.

Adjustable Reading Lamp, $3.89. Lamp Dept.—Basement.

PEACE WILL BRING MANY AIR PROBLEMS

Dr. W. F. Durand Officially Discusses the Future of Aviation.

WHAT THE AIRMEN WILL DO

Aerial Mail, Coast Guard, and the Assisting of Vessels in Distress Will Be Part of Their Duties.

When peace comes it will find the United States with a tremendous air capital on hand, and that this capital must be utilized to the utmost—as, for instance, in the carrying of mail, the location and subsequent aid of vessels in distress at sea, and for various commercial purposes—is the statement made by Dr. W. F. Durand, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Dr. Durand's statement is an official Government document and is made public by the Committee on Public Information in Washington.

"The future of aviation," Dr. Durand says, "is of vital importance even at the present time, because upon it depends very largely the future of the thousands of men now going into the air service, the millions of dollars allotted to it by Congress and by industry, and in general the possibility of salvaging the present investment in aviation expressed in terms of human energy, skilled workmen, trained aviators, time, and capital.

"What, for instance, are we going to do after the war with the thousands of fliers and planes on hand, with the factories tuned up for vast quantity production, and with the great training schools and fields with their capacity for turning out aviators? So far as humanly possible, plans should now be laid looking toward the utilization of all these as the nucleus of a future aviation development which will serve to open up a new avenue for man's activities and enormously widen his vision and capacities. Already planes have been built to carry twenty-five passengers, to travel at a speed of 150 miles an hour, to ascend four and one-half miles in the air, to exceed 920 miles without a stop, to the longest non-stop distance across the Atlantic of 1,195 miles from Newfoundland to the Azores.

"Peace will find this country with an immense air capital on hand comprising skilled workmen, factories, machinery, and industrial organization in effective operation. This capital must be so conserved and directed that, if possible, not a man or a dollar will be wasted in the hiatus between war and peace. The situation at the termination of hostilities must be foreseen so far as humanly possible and plans laid in advance in order that we may then avoid hasty and ill-advised measures.

"Europe has already gone a long way in such provision. Aviation there is almost as old as the war, and is, in a sense, bred in the bone. The moment the war is ended there will be ready a complete plan for the conversion of all this equipment to the uses of peace and commerce. France set up such a committee in January last, and England followed shortly with a body headed by Lord Northcliffe. Bavaria has outlined an aerial traffic system for Central Europe, and Germany a Hamburg to Constantinople route. One of our first steps, of course, has been to get in touch with the allied committees in order to obtain the value of their experience and to plan for the complex international phases of the situation.

Problem of the Airmen.

"One of the most important of the many problems pressing for consideration is the human one of what is to become of our airmen. Not only will these men deserve well of their country, but in self-interest the country must [illegible] a skill which is both rare and costly. They not only deserve opportunities for further service in peaceful vocations, but it is an economic necessity that they should have the opportunity of continuing to serve along lines which will secure some return on the national investment which they represent. There will be many such lines of service, whether in the army, in aerial mail, coast guard, air policing, scientific investigation, or in the training of new aviators.

"The new industry also, which has grown up under Government inspiration, should be protected against sudden stoppage of war orders. If when peace comes a few months are allowed to pass without new business, the industry which has been built up with such care would be seriously crippled. The vast army of workmen required under present conditions will be thrown out of employment and will be forced to seek opportunity elsewhere, thus adding to the industrial confusion which must be anticipated in the readjustment between war and peace. One of our problems will be to find means of minimizing the ill effects of such readjustments, possibly by having plans for peace planes for mails, coast guard, policing, and mapping so up to date that when war orders stop the industry may change over with the minimum disturbance to the more permanent work ahead.

"The first and most obvious use of airplanes in the future lies in the delivery of mails. Already Congress has appropriated $100,000 for the initial steps in aerial mail delivery, but for the present all manufacturing energies must go into the war planes. However, the War Department has agreed, subject to Congressional approval, to turn over all planes no longer adaptable for military use to the Post Office as a beginning of its air service. In view of the numbers which may be so transferred later, it is essential to lay plans without delay, as is being done by the Post Office Department, for the specific routes, the airdromes, quarters, personnel, &c. Abroad both France and Italy have developed aerial mail service in a preliminary way to great advantage.

"The possible achievements of airplanes in speed and distance seem to be limited only by the imagination. Already an Italian plane in this country has carried twelve passengers to an altitude of 17,000 feet; another has flown without stop for 920 miles from Turin to Rome and back, and the 656 miles from Turin, across the Alps, across France, and the English Channel to England. Just recently an English plane is reported to have arrived over Constantinople from London. Such instances of power and endurance indicate that commercial aviation is so close at hand that its problems must be foreseen.

Rules for the Air.

"Among them are the 'rules of the air,' as compared with the 'rules of the road at sea'; the ownership of the air above private property; questions of police and registration; the right of landing, which was recently denied by an American town; the supply of airdromes at convenient intervals; the mapping out of air currents, &c. In the international field questions will arise regarding the collection of customs on airplane freight, which may be dropped anywhere in the country from the skies; also questions of 'ports of entry,' and the reciprocal use of landing places and airdromes.

"In addition extensive plans are already underway for coast guarding by airplanes, and mapping the whole United States from the air. Vessels in distress at sea can be located and derelicts destroyed more easily through the air than through a heavy sea.

"The ten coast guard air stations recently authorized by Congress will undoubtedly spring into being as soon as men and planes are available. Likewise the enormous task of mapping the whole of the United States, now carried out with such expense and under such difficulties, may be much more easily accomplished through the aid of aerial photography.

"These are some of the problems requiring early consideration. It should be understood that this work has no direct relations with the overwhelming war emergency, except as indirectly it may show the air service to be a permanent career for the man entering it and a permanent investment for the nation supporting it. The hope is expressed, however, that when peace comes there may be in hand a measurably complete and comprehensive plan for the immediate conversion, with the minimum loss of time or money, of the human skill and material resources of the service. This should be regarded as, in effect, a measure of conservation, and the measures for which should receive the most careful consideration before the problems themselves are actually upon us."

The committee, of which Dr. Durand is the head, is charged with the perfection, as far as possible, of the great aerial peace plans outlined in the above statement by Dr. Durand.

UNDERFED CHILDREN PROBLEM IN SCHOOLS

Dr. Emerson Says One-eighth of the Pupils Also Need Medical Care.

SEES A SERIOUS MENACE

Increase in Cases of Tuberculosis Is Attributed Almost Entirely to Malnutrition.

More than one-eighth of all school children in New York are undernourished, and one-quarter of them are in need of medical care, according to Department of Health Inspectors who have just completed a thorough examination of the children in all the schools. The health authorities find that malnutrition of children constitutes a serious health problem, and one that is now more clearly recognized. The statement cabled from London that Germany is suffering an enormous increase in tuberculosis, mainly as the result of the restricted food supply, called forth a warning from Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday. Although there is, he said, a much greater amount of food in this country, a similar increase in tuberculosis and other diseases may occur here if the public does not take a greater interest in the science of nutrition.

Even in England, where, according to the cable reports, meat and bread are selling for lower prices than here, the war has caused a marked increase in tuberculosis. All together in England and Wales there have been 10,000 extra deaths from tuberculosis in three years. Conditions in France are said to be even worse.

In New York City the Department of Health had on record the names and addresses of more than 35,000 persons suffering from tuberculosis, and of these more than 8,000 die annually. In 1910 the deaths from tuberculosis were 8,692, or a rate of 1.81 per 1,000 of population. In 1916 the death rate was 8,411, or 1.50 for each 1,000. The tuberculosis death rate for the first eleven months of 1917 was 8,092, as against 7,685 in the same period of 1916.

According to investigations made by the Health Department's Inspectors one-eighth of all the school children in New York were found to be undernourished. On the basis of 1,000,000 school children, this represents 125,000 undernourished children in New York City. One quarter of this number were so badly undernourished as to require medical aid. A report of the board says:

	1916.	1917.
Total number of children examined	165,048	224,963
Classified according to grade of nutrition te the Dunfermline scale:		
	1916.	1917.
Grade 1—Excellent	51,258=31%	57,226=25%
Grade 2—Good to fair	87,823=53%	146,468=65%
Grade 3—In need of supervision	19,564=12%	16,555= 8%
Grade 4—In need of medical care	6,403= 4%	4,714= 2%

Dr. Josephine Baker, under whose direction the figures were prepared, says malnutrition is so common among children in certain schools that the medical inspectors were found to be regarding as normal children who were only fairly nourished. Under these circumstances they often allowed to pass as normal children who were really undernourished.

Most observers, Dr. Baker said, familiar with the problem, at least as it existed in this city, agreed that the cases of malnutrition among school children were varied. Many of the cases had no connection whatever with the high cost of food, but constituted the effect of ignorance on the part of the parents of the fundamental facts of dietetics. Recognition of this fact had resulted in the establishment of special nutrition clinics to which the Health Department called attention some time ago. For the same reason the department had for some years devoted considerable attention to matters of food and nutrition in its educational work. In fact, following a special course of instruction in nutrition and dietetics given to the nurses of the baby health stations at Teachers' College and Pratt Institute, classes in practical instruction in food and dietetics were now being conducted as part of the regular work of a number of the department's baby health stations. Health Commissioner Emerson said that practically the same considerations led some years ago to the establishment of school lunches, an activity whose great value in helping to solve the problem of nutrition could not be denied.

Those who have studied the subject believe that there should be a longer lunch period for school children. Under the system at present the noonday meal is eaten hastily and under conditions that cannot fail to impair the child's digestion in many cases. Many Commissioner Emerson said, agree with Sobel's opinion that "the hours of 9:30 to noon and 1:30 to 3, an actual school time of four hours, will eventually prove of greater physical and mental benefit to the child than the present system."

Here are some simple rules that are recommended for parents:

Do Not Give—(1) Tea, coffee, soda water, beer, wine, whisky, cider; (2) fried food of any kind; (3) pork, veal, kidneys, greasy stews, gravy made from dripping or grease; (4) corn, cabbage, cucumbers; (5) fresh breads, buns, cake, pie, fried cakes, rich puddings; (6) nuts, raisins, berries, cherries; (7) candy, jelly, sweet preserves; (8) too much milk; one quart a day at most is enough for any child; every child needs at least one pint a day.

Rules for Eating—Give no food between meals unless ordered by doctor. If a child is very hungry after school give him a piece of bread and butter. Not cake or fruit. Make every child eat slowly and chew his food well and not wash it down with water or milk. Allow child to drink only one glass of water with each meal. Urge children to drink water between meals, but not at bedtime. Make every child wash his face and hands before meals. Serve food warm and well cooked on clean dishes and a clean table. Keep flies away from food. Buy only bottled milk, and always keep on the ice.

"We have been much concerned about the great lack of even elementary knowledge among a large part of the people concerning the main facts of food and nutrition," said Dr. Emerson. "Our studies show that this constitutes a distinct health menace. We have been trying to teach the people by means of posters, leaflets, food exhibits, and demonstrations, but progress is slow. This Winter we began classes of practical instruction in dietetics at some of our baby health stations. This work is carried on by the nurses of the health stations, for they know the needs of the mothers in their districts. In passing, I may add that the new activity emphasizes anew the fact that the baby health stations are essentially educational centres. The increase in the death rate from tuberculosis, while only small should serve as a warning. I hope it will be heeded."

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, the new acting Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, is a native of Illinois and one of the best known of American ordnance experts. He is a West Pointer of the class of 1887 and his entire career, with the exception of three years in the field artillery, has been in the Ordnance Department. General Wheeler is 52 years of age. When General Wheeler entered West Point in 1883, Brig. Gen. John D. Barrette, the new acting Chief of Coast Artillery, was a second classman. General Barrette graduated from the military academy in 1885. His entire service has been in the artillery. When war was declared on Germany General Barrette, then a Colonel, was in command of the coast defenses of Manila.

Commander John R. Y. Blakely, to whom the British Admiralty wishes to award the Distinguished Service Order decoration for gallantry and meritorious service in the submarine zones, has been promoted to Captain by President Wilson, and it is rumored that he is to be given an important command in the battle fleet.

Lieut. Col. John R. Procter, U. S. A., who until recently was on duty at Fort Totten, is now in France, and is the Adjutant General of one of the brigades in General Pershing's army. Colonel Procter, who was for a time General Wood's aid, is a Harvard man of the class of 1898.

The following information, which is of interest to civilians as well as military men, appears in the current issue of the Army and Navy Register of Washington:

For the benefit of those who will come in contact with officers of the French Army at army cantonments where the officers are acting in the capacity of instructors, the following information will be of interest:

Insignia of rank in the French Army is worn on the lower part of the sleeve, and for a Second Lieutenant or a Sergeant consists of a gold stripe about two inches long. The Lieutenant's stripe is parallel to the edge of the cuff, and the Sergeant's is set at an angle with the edge of the cuff.

A Corporal wears two diagonal cloth stripes, and a Sergeant Major (corresponding somewhat to our First Sergeant) two diagonal gold stripes.

A Second Lieutenant wears one gold stripe.

A First Lieutenant wears two gold stripes.

A Captain wears three gold stripes.

A Major wears four gold stripes.

A Lieutenant Colonel wears three gold and two silver stripes.

A Colonel wears five gold stripes.

A Brigadier General wears two stars.

A Major General wears three stars.

A Marshal of France wears six stars. (Marshal Joffre is the only Marshal since 1870.)

A chevron is worn on the upper part of the right sleeve for each wound received in action.

Chevrons on the left sleeve—The first indicates one year at the front; each additional chevron indicates six months. Hence, five chevrons indicate service at the front since the beginning of the war.

The cord worn from the left shoulder to the middle of the chest is called the "fourragere." It is worn by all members of a unit mentioned twice in army orders, (green and red.)

The "Croix de Guerre," or War Cross, is given for gallantry in action. A bronze star on the ribbon indicates a subsequent mention in regimental orders, a silver star a subsequent mention in division orders, a gold star mention in corps orders, a palm leaf mention in orders published to the whole army.

An enlisted man, candidate for commission, is distinguished by a chevron of gold braid on the lower part of the sleeve.

The following statement regarding the status of men of draft age who enter the aviation, engineer, or other enlisted reserve forces has been issued by Major Gen. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General:

"Under such regulations as the Chief Signal Officer may prescribe and upon receiving permission from the Chief Signal Officer to do so candidates for commissions as flyers and observers and balloonists in the Aviation Section Signal Corps may be enlisted in the Aviation Section Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps by duly constituted aviation examination boards. Thereafter, upon presentation by the registrant to his local board of a certificate signed by the President or Recorder of said examination board that he has been so enlisted, such certificate shall be filed with his questionnaire and the registrant shall be placed in class five on the ground that he is in the military service of the United States.

"Whenever a registrant who has been enlisted in the navy, Marine Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Medical Department, Engineer Enlisted Reserve Corps, or Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, as the case may be, shall be subsequently discharged from the military or naval service of the United States it shall be the duty of the officer discharging him immediately to notify the registrant's local board of such discharge; the board shall at once reclassify the registrant and his class and order number has been reached he shall be physically examined, and if found physically qualified he shall forthwith be inducted into the military service and sent to the mobilization camp to which his board contributes."

Four motor mechanics' regiments are to be organized to provide personnel primarily for repair, maintenance, &c., of the motor vehicles employed by the land and air sections of the Signal Corps. Examinations of candidates for commissions in these organizations are now being conducted in Washington by boards appointed for the purpose, one board including Lieut. Col. E. G. Hall and Major Roy C. Kirtland, Signal Corps, and Captain Edward P. Beverly, Medical Reserve Corps, and the other of Major Edwin V. Sumner, Jr., and Captain C. M. Tichenor, Signal Corps, and Captain Compton Wilson, Medical Reserve Corps. It is desired to obtain commissioned officers for these organizations who are conversant with the construction and repair of internal-combustion motors and as enlisted men mechanics who are well versed in the same art.

The following plan for the commissioning of officers of the National Guard, who have been drafted into the Federal Service, and of Officers' Reserve Corps, and national army officers, who are assigned to permanent duty with the National Guard divisions, of the United States Army have been approved by Secretary Baker:

All officers of the National Guard who were drafted Aug. 5 will receive commissions in the National Guard of the United States with the rank they held on the date of draft, such commissions to bear date as of Aug. 5, 1917.

All officers of the National Guard who have been promoted since Aug. 5, 1917, and who may hereafter be promoted will receive new commissions in the National Guard of the United States in the increased rank and bearing the appropriate date.

In issuing National Guard commissions no reference will be made to any staff, corps, department, or arm of service, the commissions to read only, "In the National Guard in the service of the United States"; for example, "John Doe, Major, National Guard in the service of the United States."

Authority is given the commanding Generals of National Guard divisions to assign National Guard officers of their respective organizations to such units within their commands as best meet the needs of the service.

All National Guard officers shall be authorized to wear the appropriate insignia of the staff, corps, department, or arm of service to which they have been assigned by the division commander, upon the receipt of their order of assignment.

All officers of the Reserve Corps and of the national army, except general officers and officers of the regular army holding commissions in the national army, who are permanently assigned to National Guard divisions shall be recommissioned as officers of the National Guard of the United States.

The acceptance of a National Guard commission by an officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps, or of the national army, is optional with the officer. Should he decline to accept he will retain his original commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps or the national army without prejudice, but will not be permanently assigned to a National Guard division.

Concerning the organization of the new cavalry division of the regular army at El Paso The Army and Navy Journal says:

"Orders have been dispatched from the War Department providing for the organization of a full division of cavalry at El Paso, Texas. According to official information this step has no connection with the confused situation below our southern border. That the formation of the division is in preparation for a possible "break" on one of the European fronts is the interpretation generally made of the department's action. The division is to be formed by the expansion of existing regiments now on border duty. Several of these units already have been ordered to El Paso, where they will be split, the resulting halves being brought to full strength by assignment of recruits. A majority of the officers will be secured by promotion from the old regiments, but quite a number of cavalry officers now on various details will be recalled for service with the new division."

The war has brought to Washington, either for permanent or temporary duty, so many officers of the army, navy, and marines that the Army and Navy Club is entirely unable to care for them. In order to meet this situation there has been organized a new club, which will probably be called the United Services Club of the United States. The home of the new club will be the splendid Westinghouse mansion in Dupont Circle. The charter roll of the club is said to be already complete, and within a few days the club will be officially opened, the guests of honor on that occasion being President Wilson and the Secretaries of War and Navy.

The officers of the new club are:

Major Gen. John Biddle, Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. A., President.

Lieut. Commander S. R. Fuller, U. S. N. R. F., First Vice President.

Major R. C. Marshall, Coast Artillery, Second Vice President.

Major I. C. Heckman, O. R. C., Third Vice President.

Captain Thomas H. Messe, Eng. R. C., Secretary.

Captain H. B. Namm, Eng. R. C., Treasurer.

As the list of officers indicates, the club will draw much of its support from the officers of the reserve forces of the army and navy.

PRESIDENT'S STAND ON PEACE INDORSED

League for National Unity, Headed by Cardinal Gibbons, Issues a Statement.

OPPOSE FALSE COMPROMISE

Organization Declares That Lasting World Peace Is Chief Aim of the United States.

The League for National Unity, of which Cardinal Gibbons is the head, and the organization of which was officially approved by the President, made public yesterday a vigorous indorsement of President Wilson's stand regarding the peace terms on which the United States will consider ending the European war. The statement is signed by thirty-one prominent men and women in the United States, representing every phase of American life.

The League for National Unity was organized in Washington Sept. 12 last, its purpose being "to create a medium through which loyal Americans of all classes, sections, creeds, and parties can give expression to the fundamental purpose of the United States to carry on to a successful conclusion this new war for the independence of America, the preservation of democratic institutions, and the vindication of the basic principles of humanity," following the organization of the league President Wilson addressed the Executive Committee and emphasized the need of team play in American thought and opinion, which is the basis on which the league has been built.

The league's indorsement of the President's peace policies is in part as follows:

The Imperial German Government, foiled and defeated in its plan to cripple the great self-governing nations of the world—first France, next England, last the United States—is seeking to achieve through its proposals for peace what it has been unable to obtain by arms.

The Imperial German Government seeks a compromise in the irrepressible conflict between autocracy and democracy before it shall be too late. All who are willing to compromise on this issue are willing to aid despotism, as all who urged compromise on Abraham Lincoln in the civil war aided slavery. The American people today are fighting for their own liberty as well as for the freedom of the world. The world cannot be safe for democracy so long as an organized autocracy—its people still believing it victorious—is intrenched in the centre of Europe, leading 10,000,000 armed men and possessing the resources of 170,000,000 people in the world's central position for all seas and continents.

President Wilson was the true spokesman of the American people when he said in his message to Congress on Dec. 4:

"The American people are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly impatient.

"It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect our enemies as well as our friends."

No compromise is conceivable if the German Government is "not utterly brought to an end" by military defeat or political revolution from within.

Since a lasting world peace is our chief war aim, which of Germany's crimes can we afford to accept as innocent acts and permit to be repeated and continued? Which oppressed nationality can we safely abandon to her sovereignty? What slaughter of innocents and destruction of their property shall we leave without such reparation as can be afforded by financial indemnity? And in which cases shall the nations which have made vast sacrifices in an effort to protect the victim pay the bulk of the damages? As the President has said: "The sinister intrigue of the German ruling classes to secure peace now with the immense advantages in their hands" is "their one opportunity to perpetuate their military power."

The signers of the statement are Cardinal Gibbons, the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Theodore N. Vail, James M. Beck, Dr. Cyrus Adler, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Warren E. Stone, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage; Otto H. Kahn, John Foley, Samuel Gompers, John Hays Hammond, William H. Ingersoll, Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Alfred E. Marling, George Wharton Pepper, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, George Pope, President of the National Association of Manufacturers; William English Walling, Talcott Williams, P. H. Callahan of the Knights of Columbus; Dr. J. W. Crabtree of the National Educational Association; R. H. Gerard, V. Everit Macy, Chairman of the National Civic Federation; D. L. Cease, Charles S. Barrett, and Ralph M. Easley.

BUILDING FREIGHT YARDS.

New Haven to Relieve Congestion in Providence Improvement.

The New Haven Railroad has under construction new facilities which the officers believe will, when completed, make impossible congestion in New England traffic such as the extraordinary freight movement of the last two years has brought about. The most important item is a new freight yard being built at Providence, R. I., at a cost of $1,750,000. The yard will have a capacity of 4,000 freight cars, including receiving and classifying yards for eastbound and westbound freight tracks. This yard will enable the company to receive freight trains from the West, sort out the cars in respect to the ultimate destinations, and send them along with a minimum loss of time and labor.

The receiving tracks are to be composed of four "clusters"—one of seven tracks, with total capacity of 178 cars; one of eight tracks, which can take care of 276 cars; one of nine tracks, with capacity for 265 cars; and one of three tracks and room for 800 cars at one time. The departure yards will be four in number, with eighteen, twelve, ten, and nine tracks each and a total capacity of more than 1,000 freight cars.

"The improvements made and contemplated at Providence," says a statement for the company, "are in line with the policy of the New Haven to bring the system up to a standard where it will be able to handle at all times the peak load of New England business. Improvements are being made all over the system and include the strengthening of many bridges, the widening of cuts, of which the South Boston cut is an important example, the enlarging of freight terminals, the installation or lengthening of sidings, and the construction of improved engine facilities to expedite the care and maintenance of locomotives. These improvements are being made under severe handicaps due to conditions over which the officials of the company have no control, particularly the high cost of materials and labor. But those already completed show the wisdom of the company's program of giving the system a strong physical foundation."

Announcement

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Necessities of the Government in the movement of troops and supplies for the conduct of the war have compelled a curtailment of passenger train service throughout the country, and has particularly affected those lines upon which military camps are located.

Substantial reduction has been made by lines east of Washington in through sleeping car service operated in connection with the Southern Railway and is now confined to the New York-New Orleans and New York-Birmingham cars on No. 35, and the New York-Memphis and New York-Nashville cars on No. 25.

Sleeping car service will be operated locally from Washington on the following Southern Railway trains:

No. 37, Atlanta Section, leaving Washington 10:00 P. M. Sleeping cars to Atlanta.

No. 37, New Orleans Section, leaving Washington 10:45 P. M. Sleeping cars to New Orleans.

No. 35, leaving Washington 8:45 A. M. Sleeping cars to New Orleans and Birmingham. Coaches.

No. 29, Birmingham Special, leaving Washington 5:05 P. M. Sleeping cars to Birmingham. Effective Sunday, December 23rd, No. 29 will leave Washington at 4:15 P. M. Coaches are handled on No. 29.

No. 31, leaving Washington 7:00 P. M. Sleeping cars to Augusta, Ga., Aiken, S. C., and Asheville, N. C. Coaches.

No. 41, leaving Washington 9:45 P. M. Sleeping cars to Chattanooga, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Coaches.

No. 25, leaving Washington 4:25 A. M. Sleeping cars to Memphis and Nashville. Coaches.

Delays contribute difficulties and must, so far as humanly possible, be avoided.

Therefore, the trains enumerated above, with the exception of No. 35 and No. 25, which handle through sleeping cars, will not be held at Washington for connections. They will depart on time scheduled and be limited to their present capacity.

Parties travelling from points east of Washington to points south, in connection with any of these trains, are urged to regulate their movements into Washington so as to insure connection and to satisfy themselves, beforehand, that accommodations south of Washington will be available.

G. R. PETTIT
District Passenger Agent
264 Fifth Ave.

DIAMONDS WATCHES
$25.00 $1 Weekly
$50.00 $1 Weekly
$100.00 $2 Weekly
OPEN DAILY TILL 6 P.M. SATURDAY TILL 9 P.M.
THOSE WE CONSIDER TOO GOOD TO BE CREDIT SENT ON REQUEST
CASTLE CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT 1374 BROADWAY 2 DOORS ABOVE 37th St. OPEN EVENINGS

To Manufacturers

WASHINGTON, D. C., representation.—Wanted by a live, capable, experienced salesman and representative chance to look for and after business and contracts in Washington and surrounding territory; capable of handling men; credentials A No. 1; correspondence confidential. Box O 103 Times.

BUYING TREASURY NOTES.

Banks Also Urge Others to Take Certificates of Indebtedness.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York is receiving satisfactory responses to the offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of Federal tax requirements. Bankers are not only having their own institutions invest in the certificates, but they are urging corporations and individuals to do likewise.

Discussing the sale of the certificates yesterday, Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, said:

"In view of the present remarkable financial situation, the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury to make a second offering of certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of avoiding a financial strain when tax payments are due next June, deserves the careful consideration of every important corporation and business man of the country. We all realize that the unusual conditions under which business is being carried on at present have called for most unusual financial arrangements, and the Government's aim to prevent undue discomforts to business is well typified by the offering.

"In a few words, the offering of certificates means this: No tremendous congestion of funds can come about if the corporations and other large taxpayers have the means of anticipating their payments. This is provided by the certificates of indebtedness which are being issued from time to time. A further special attraction of these certificates for this purpose is the fact that corporations and business men generally have the right to include the certificates under the heading, 'Invested Capital,' for the purpose of computing the deduction and rate of taxation under the excess profits tax law. When it is remembered that the certificates bear 4 per cent. interest, it will be seen that this privilege enhances their value to the purchaser considerably. It is just as important, therefore, for business men to take the certificates on a basis of sound business judgment as for purely patriotic motives."

Invest Coupons in Thrift Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—C. S. Pearce, Cashier of the United States Treasury, today instituted the plan of asking all persons who presented interest coupons of the first Liberty Bonds for payment to reinvest the proceeds in war savings stamps. Most complied immediately.

o-o-Oh! that floor's co-o-old!

Serves you right for forgetting to bring your Comfys!

Cold Floors Have No Shock for Feet Shod in

Daniel Green Comfy Slippers

When you bounce out of bed these cold mornings, it's just great to slip your feet into Daniel Green Comfy Slippers.

They're so snug and warm—so soft and easy.

Have a pair at your bedside. You really need them. They'll probably save you from many a cold.

Because of the fuel shortage, many apartment dwellers and householders are entirely without heat in their bedrooms this winter.

Cold bedrooms mean cold floors. Cold floors mean cold feet, and cold feet need Daniel Green Comfy Slippers.

Be Sure the "Comfy" Slippers You Buy Are Made by Daniel Green. You Can Tell by This Scroll on the Innersole

Only Daniel Green Felt Slippers are Comfy. The Comfy label on the innersole identifies this patented Slipper. Look for it when you buy.

Daniel Green Reg U.S. Pat. Off. Comfy Felt Slippers PATENTED JULY 28 1908

It is not necessary for you to accept an imitation or substitute. The best dealers everywhere sell Comfy Slippers—the genuine Daniel Green products—or can easily get them for you.

Styles for Every Member of the Family

Comfy Slippers are a blessing for Father's tired, aching feet.

And they're surely a boon for Mother, who has to make so many little journeys o' nights over cold floors to tuck in the restless ones, to heat milk for the hungry ones and to bring the inevitable "drink of water" to the thirsty ones.

And Mother will want a pair for each of the tiny toddlers now romping around on bare toes.

A Postcard request brings a charming story for children, "The Adventures of Bob and Boo."

DANIEL GREEN FELT SHOE CO.
133 EAST 13TH STREET - - - NEW YORK

Announcing a

Clean-Up Sale of Furniture

The Odds and Ends left over from the Christmas Sale.

Now Is the Time

to pick up at an unusually low price, an odd piece of furniture to fill out the gap in your dining room, living room, bed room or library.

Just at this time there are dozens of odds and ends that must be cleared out to make room for our regular stock of Furniture & Rugs.

You will find at this sale, single pieces of which only one or two are left in stock and odd pieces left over from suites—but, no matter what piece of furniture you may need, you are very likely to find it here in the design and finish to properly match your other furnishments and at a materially lower price than you expect to pay. *Spear's Convenient Plan of Payment* applies, as usual, on all purchases made at this sale.

Are You Wearing a Red Cross Button? One Dollar Makes You a Member.

SPEAR & COMPANY
Uptown—22-24-26 West 34th St. Downtown—6th Ave. at 16th St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Try to Keep Your Hair Beautiful

Cuticura will surely help you. Treatment: At night rub Cuticura Ointment into partings all over the scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Repeat in two weeks. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal for every-day toilet uses. For sample each free by mail address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

SAYS DRAFT REPLIES COME IN SLOWLY

Sherrill Points to Imperative Rule for Answering Questionnaires in 7 Days.

FREE ADVICE BY LAWYERS

Federal Agents Trying to Find Sources of Rumors That Caused Some to Shun Advisory Boards.

More than 190,000 selective draft questionnaires had been mailed to New Yorkers of draft age up to 6 o'clock last night, leaving 350,000 still to be mailed. The questionnaires are being mailed to 5 per cent. of the registrants each week day, which is approximately 27,000 men daily. The time limit for those mailed last Saturday expired at midnight Friday, and it was said yesterday that the response of the men questioned on that day indicates that the questionnaires are not coming in on time. Regarding this, the following statement was given out last night from the New York draft office of Adjt. Gen. Sherrill:

"Questionnaires are coming in too slowly. From information received tonight it is feared registrants may not understand that one and all must fill in and return the questionnaires within seven days from the date which is written on the top of the first page of each man's questionnaire. There are no exceptions to this rule—not even men discharged or exempted under the first draft."

Between 2,500 and 3,000 lawyers in New York City are working day and night assisting the registrants, and the result is that in a majority of cases the answered questionnaires so far filed have been filled out according to the provisions of the Presidential regulations. The only section of the city where any trouble has been reported is in certain parts of the east side, where registrants of foreign birth have been told that the Legal Advisory Boards have been appointed not to protect them in their rights but to draft them, regardless of any rights they may have under the law, into the national army.

Every effort is being made to clear up this situation, and Federal Secret Service agents are now at work trying to find the sources of the rumors which have led scores of east siders to shun the Legal Advisory Boards, with the result that they have in most cases sent back improperly filled out questionnaires and will have to be called before the local exemption boards to have the errors corrected. Notices have been posted in all district headquarters informing the registrants that the services of the Legal Advisory Boards, which have been appointed by the President, are free to them, and that any person who takes a penny from a registrant violates the selective draft regulations and renders himself liable to Federal prosecution.

The headquarters of the exemption boards have in many instances been changed since the first draft army was selected. In most instances the offices of the Legal Advisory Boards are in the same building as that of the exemption boards. In other instances they are near by. The new headquarters to which all registrants seeking information should go are located as follows:

THE BRONX.

1—280 East 138th St.
2—387 East 140th St.
3—404 East 149th St.
4—830 Westchester Av.
5—1,025 East 163d St.
6—1,473 Williamsbridge Road.
7—3,777 White Plains Av.
8—391 East 149th St.
9—161st St. and St. Ann's Av.
10—Bronx County Court House.
11—P. S. 23, Tinton Av. and 163th St.
12—Morris H. S., Boston Road and 166th St.
13—851 East 169th St.
14—1,738 Crotona Park East.
15—P. S. 4, Fulton Av. and 173d St.
16—Bronx Borough Hall.
17—P. S. 62, Beaumont Av. and 183d St.
18—910 Morris Av.
19—Commissioner's Office, Clermont Park.
20—Gould Hall, New York University.
21—P. S. 33, Jerome Av. and 184th St.
22—P. S. 35, Jerome Av. and 184th St.

BROOKLYN.

23—158 Montague St.
24—105 Myrtle Av.
25—P. S. 17, York, near Bridge St.
26—174 and 176 Nassau St.
27—Library, Clinton and Union Sts.
28—105 Rapelye St.
29—Municipal Court, 6 Lee Av.
30—Armory, Lynch St. and Marcy Av.
31—Decatur St. and Lewis Av.
32—219 Patchen Av.
33—115 Stockton St.
34—P. S. 25, Kosciusko St.
35—1,104 Broadway.
36—261 Prospect Av.
37—P. S. 172, 4th Av. and 29th St.
38—407 Butler St.
39—305 Smith St.
40—P. S. 2, 3d Av. and 46th St.
41—P. S. 149, 4th Av. and 90th St.
42—P. S. 170, 6th Av. and 71st St.
43—7,824 5th Av.
44—P. S. 111, Sterling Place and Vanderbilt Av.
45—Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place.
46—P. S. 45, Classon and Lafayette Avs.
47—1,210 Bedford Av.
48—Manual T. H. S., 7th Av. and 4th St.
49—Library, 9th St. and 6th Av.
50—468 Humboldt St.
51—144 Devoe St.
52—P. S. 50, South 3d St., near Driggs Av.
53—P. S. 143, Havemeyer and North 6th Sts.
54—586 Driggs Av.
55—57 Herbert St.
56—861 Manhattan Av.
57—2,215 Coney Island Av.
58—1,115 Avenue U.
59—1,159 86th St.
60—7,024 New Utrecht Av.
61—P. S. 134, Ocean Parkway and 18th Av.
62—Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av.
63—P. S. 44, Putnam and Throop Avs.
64—Commercial H. S., Berhen St. and Albany Av.
65—852 St. John's Place.
66—Erasmus H. S., Flatbush and Church Avs.
67—P. S. 139, Cortelyou Rd. & East 13th St.
68—P. S. 24, Arlon Place and Beaver St.
69—955 Broadway.
70—P. S. 123, Irving and Suydam Sts.
71—P. S. 86, Bushwick Av. and Madison St.
72—P. S. 7, 1a Grove St. and Evergreen Av.
73—230 Graham Av.
74—16 Manhattan Av.
75—P. S. 191, McKibbin and Leonard Sts.
76—380 Wyckoff Av.
77—2,893 Fulton St.
78—Water Works Bldg., Atlantic Av.
79—P. S. 108, Arlington Av. and Linwood St.
80—P. S. 72, New Lots Rd. and Schenck Av.
81—P. S. 138, Belmont and Ash Avs.
82—343 Ralph Av.
83—225 Utica Av.
84—2,513 Atlantic Av.
85—111 Watkins St.
86—1,497 Broadway Av.
87—461 Rockaway Av.
88—P. S. 114, School Lane and Remsen Av.

MANHATTAN.

89—128 Prince St.
90—498 West Broadway.
91—P. S. 1, Henry and Oliver Sts.
92—P. S. 2, 116 Henry St.
93—229 East Broadway.
94—143 Baxter St.
95—P. S. 21, 222 Mott St.
96—Y. M. C. A., 5 East 3d St.
97—P. S. 147, 225 East Broadway.
98—129 Attorney St.
99—300 Rivington St.
100—P. S. 3, 440 Hudson St.
101—29 Horatio St.
102—388 East Houston St.
103—51 Avenue C.
104—P. S. 105, 269 East 4th St.
105—P. S. 56, 328 West 15th St.
106—P. S. 33, 418 West 28th St.
107—P. S. 75, 25 Norfolk St.
108—P. S. 4, Eldridge and Hester Sts.
109—P. S. 160, Ludlow and Delancy Sts.
110—224 West 34th St.
111—316 West 42d St.
112—44 Avenue A.
113—76 2d Av.
114—126 2d Av.
115—1,416 Broadway.
116—438 West 51st St.
117—288 East 10th St.
118—Stuyvesant H. S., 15th St. and 1st Av.
119—239 East 18th St.
120—Y. M. C. A., West 57th St.
121—117 West 61st St.
122—240 East 31st St.
123—Armory, Park Av. and 34th St.
124—2 West 64th St.
125—361 Amsterdam Av.
126—892 Amsterdam Av.
127—P. S. 73, East 96th St.
128—931 1st Av.
129—15 West 77th St.
130—2,745 Broadway.
131—771 Lexington Av.
132—205 East 67th St.
133—328 East 67th St.
134—2,875 Broadway.
135—Columbia University, 117th St.
136—P. S. 81, 212 West 120th St.
137—P. S. 117, 170 East 77th St.
138—222 East 39th St.
139—336 Lenox Av.
140—St. Philip's Parish House, 215 W. 133d.
141—City College, 138th St.
142—1,616 1st Av.
143—201 East 87th St.
144—252 West 138th St.
145—Main building, City College.
146—2,536 Broadway.
147—22d Regiment Armory, 168th St.
148—22d Regiment Armory, 168th St.
149—St. Nicholas Av. and 181st St.
150—P. S. 153, 1st Av. and 91st St.
151—238 East 105th St.
152—231 East 104th St.
153—12 West 111th St.
154—69 West 135th St.
155—P. S. 90, Lexington Av. and 96th St.
156—72 East 109th St.
157—57 East 125th St.
158—126 West 76th St.
159—121 East 51st St.
160—291 East 110th St.
161—335 East 113th St.
162—113 East 116th St.
163—Broadway and 68th St.
164—59 East 85th St.
165—2,312 1st Av.
166—1,997 Lexington Av.
167—57 East 125th St.
168—142 West 118th St.
169—169 St. Nicholas Av.
170—280 Lenox Av.

QUEENS.

171—9 Jackson Av., Long Island City.
172—158 Grand Av., Astoria.
173—P. S. 84, Albert St. and Ditmars Av., Astoria.
174—P. S. 11, Woodside.
175—Broadway and Court St., Newtown.
176—St. Thomas School, Flushing.
177—14 Grand St., Maspeth.
178—616 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
179—1,818 Cypress Av., Ridgewood.
180—P. S. 91, Glendale.
181—372 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.
182—4,312 Jamaica Ave, Woodhaven.
183—Richmond Hill S. S.
184—380 Fulton St., Jamaica.
185—359 Fulton St., Jamaica.

RICHMOND.

186—Curtis H. S., Tompkinsville.
187—P. S. 20, Port Richmond.
188—P. S. 14, Stapleton.
189—P. S. 8, New Dorp.

The Medical Advisory Boards which will conduct the physical examinations of the 540,000 registrants have been appointed and the personnel of them probably will be announced this week. These boards, like the legal advisory boards, will be directed by a central medical board, the headquarters of which is in the Hall of Records.

Ask Help for Family of Five.

Dying suddenly of heart disease a man who made a very scanty living as a fish peddler left his widow and four children unprovided for. The eldest girl has gone to work and earns $6 per week, and the mother tries to peddle fish. But she cannot take care of her young children and must either neglect them or board the baby out. She pays a rental of $8 per month in a very unsanitary building, and the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, has been asked to help the woman out of her troubles. Any one wishing to help the family may address Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 52 Broadway, or the rooms of the association.

TELLS OF PROGRESS ON WEST SIDE PLAN

Van Benschoten Sure Commission's Work Will Lead to Relief of Freight Congestion.

GREAT COST OF DELAYS

Thousands Wasted Besides Annoying Inconvenience, for Which the Public Pays.

It will be the duty of the Commission on West Side Improvement to submit to the Legislature on or before Feb. 1, 1918, a comprehensive plan for substituting for the present antiquated terminal facilities in the city a method by which all freight can get in and out of the city without delay due to congestion or to arrogance growing out of a feeling on the part of any one railroad corporation that it can command a monopoly of the traffic. Part of this report will necessarily be devoted to an attempt to find an easy road on which the city and the New York Central Railroad Company can journey to a satisfactory solution of the west side improvement problem.

Chairman William H. Van Benschoten of the commission talked yesterday about the progress that had been made by the secret and public hearings so far held by the commission. In reference to the freight and terminal facilities of the city he said:

"Our investigation is showing us the appalling condition caused by the present antiquated and objectionable system. It is also showing us that by the application of some up-to-date business sense it can be remedied. We shall make every effort to find this remedy. Other cities have solved smiliar problems and there must be some way for New York to accomplish it."

Mr. Van Benschoten regretted that the commission had not more time to devote to so large a subject. The commission has been working only a little more than a month, and its work must be completed, summed, sealed and delivered in a period of less than three months. The city authorities have been seeking a solution of the problem since 1911, but without success. But even if the entire problem is not solved the commission is sure that it will be able to show the Legislature what it means to the residents of the city, and to all the citizens of the State, to have the fearfully deficient freight and terminal facilities continue on the West Side.

Mr. Van Benschoten displayed a disposition to give the New York Central Railroad Company the benefit of every doubt, but the commission is keenly alive to the fact that the company has put forth no effort to make any improvement along the west side for a period of forty years. In a judicial frame of mind Chairman Van Benschoten said: "Perhaps the new conditions developed by the war will be an effective element in the solution."

Then he referred to the testimony given by Vice President Ira A. Place of the New York Central Company to the effect that every day during the greater part of November, there were from 1,000 to 1,400 loaded cars sidetracked above Spuyten Duyvil awaiting opportunity to reach the Manhattan terminals. This congestion was, to a certain extent, accentuated by the war. Mr. Place pointed out, yet similar conditions existed before the war began. Concerning the cartage condition, Mr. Place testified:

"We had, on Dec. 11 of this year, an actual count made of trucks arriving at St. John's Park for freight, and also those arriving with freight, and the record was kept between the arrival of the truck at the station and the time it reached the platform where it could receive or deliver the freight. It was found on this date that there were 376 trucks, with a total delay of 3,574 minutes; one-horse trucks, 1,453 minutes; two-horse trucks, 1,711 minutes; motor trucks, 210 minutes.

"Allowing a value of $1 an hour for the one-horse and two-horse trucks, and $2 an hour for the motor trucks, it would be $59.73 which, on a basis of 300 working days equals $17,919 per annum of loss, all, or nearly all, of which might be saved. Now these figures are moderate, as is evidenced by the count which the New York Team Owners' Association made. On their basis it was $25,975, compared with $17,919." Commenting on these figures Mr. Van Benschoten said:

"When it is considered that this is a very small part of the freight brought into the city over the New York Central lines it can be seen what an important factor this is. As this situation is more deeply investigated it becomes more and more evident that very serious consideration must be given to a proposition which provides for terminal facilities which will accommodate the services of all the roads bringing their freight to the west side of Manhattan."

It was clearly indicated in the testimony that every dollar of waste caused by the delay in traffic must be borne by the ultimate consumer and so the prices of everything brought into the city on the west side tracks were necessarily increased by the congestion.

Mr. Van Benschoten recalled the fact that part of the testimony given by Mr. Place was to the effect that in 1913 the New York Central Company offered to dispose of its rights below Thirtieth Street to the city for $5,000,000, so that the city authorities could, if they pleased, build a railroad south of that street, which would be ample for the needs of all the roads which could use the tracks on equal terms. The Central Company, it was said, would be the best customer of the city. Asked if the company was still in the same mind, Mr. Place replied:

"I do not know that we have changed our attitude. We are free traders all around."

When the commission meets on Thursday the witnesses will be Borough President Marks and Public Service Commissioner Hervey. Mr. Marks objected to the 1916 plan made by the Board of Estimate as the basis of an agreement between the city and the railroad company for the improvement, and Mr. Hervey is the Chairman of the joint committee on the improvement, of the Public Service Commission, and of the Board of Estimate.

On Friday President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will testify. It was said yesterday that Mr. Shonts would discuss the matter as an expert familiar with the railroad conditions of the city, and especially with the needs of the people so far as railroad terminals and facilities were concerned. Dock Commissioner Smith will also testify at the Friday hearing. Mr. Smith was one of those deeply interested in the success of the 1916 plan, believing it to be the best that could be made in view of the attitude of the railroad company.

TO DEFEND SOCIALISTS.

Party Plans to Raise $1,000,000 for Congressional Campaign.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Socialists began the work today of raising a fund of $1,000,000, with which to conduct the 1918 Congressional campaign and to defend members of the Socialist Party who have been accused by the Government of anti-American acts and utterances. Plans for the campaign were made last night at a meeting of the National Socialist Executive Committee.

Oliver C. Wilson, Illinois State Secretary of the Socialist Party, was elected Financial Director of the fund. Among those who attended the meeting were Morris Hillquit of New York and Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee.

WAR LIKELY TO COST COLUMBIA $250,000

University Has 1,200 Students in Country's Service and Suffers Big Loss in Fees.

EXPENSES MUCH HIGHER

Up to Date 8,926 Alumni and Undergraduates Have Given Themselves to the War.

The war is going to cost Columbia University something more than $250,000 during the 1917-1918 year, according to figures furnished yesterday by an officer of the university. The estimate includes loss in student fees, salaries paid to members of the Faculty who are working for the Government, and the higher costs of fuel, equipment, and labor.

The largest loss which the university sustains through the war is in the students' fees. It is estimated that Columbia will lose from this source about $200,000. There are about 1,200 undergraduates engaged in war work of one sort or another. Some of the fees that these men would be paying to the university if it were not for the war are as follows: A university fee of $5, a tuition fee of $6 for each point, the average for each student being about $150 a year.

Then the 150 or so Columbia professors who are engaged in war work are taken into account. Many of these are in uniform and have gone to France. Others are in Washington working for the Government at a salary of $1 a year. Still others have remained in the laboratories at the university devoting practically all of their time to Government work. To these men Columbia in many cases is paying the former salaries, but in others is paying only a portion of the salary. It is estimated that from this source the loss to the university is about $30,000 a year.

The next item includes the cost of supplies, such as fuel, equipment, etc., which has increased in some cases more than 100 per cent. Copper wire and electric light sockets, for example, are purchased at a loss of several thousand dollars this year as compared with last. Fuel costs something more than $20,000 more than last year. The same may be said of labor. Wages have been raised in order to get janitors, watchmen, groundkeepers, etc., who would remain on the job. An example of how equipment has gone up is seen in the cost of mops. The figures show that mops, and the University uses hundreds of them every term, have increased in price 114 per cent.

The sources of income which are enjoyed by the University consist at present in $1,378,816 from students' fees, $889,343 from endowment, $347,945 from income from special funds, $194,849 from gifts and receipts for designated purposes, $415,745 from payments by allied corporations, and $21,983 from miscellaneous sources. The disbursements last year were exceeded by the income by $30,000. This balance will be wiped out and a deficit caused as a result of the war unless Columbia obtains financial aid.

It was pointed out that this prospective loss of revenue comes at a time when the University is straining every nerve and spending every dollar it can lay its hands on in the effort to become an effective aid to the nation in prosecuting the war.

While they face the prospect of a financial setback due to the war, Columbia alumni and faculty are pointing with the same pride as undergraduates to the record of the University in the war. At the present time 8,926 Columbia men, students and alumni, have obeyed the call to national service. Slightly more than 50 per cent. are actually in the fighting branches of the army and navy. It was in referring to this fact that President Butler said recently:

"It is not practical to record, or even to publicly acknowledge, all the devoted service which was rendered during the closing weeks of the last academic year. Suffice it to say that the spirit of the entire university, officers, students and alumni, was one of supreme devotion to a great national and human task. Never in its history has Columbia University appeared to better advantage nor more accurately revealed its truest and best side."

REJOICE OVER PALESTINE.

Jews of Saloniki Telegraph Gratitude for Balfour's Announcement.

The editor of the Saloniki paper, Pro Israel, has sent the following telegram to Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary:

The lightning advance of the armies of his Britannic Majesty in Palestine provokes great enthusiasm among the Israelites of our city, exciting high hopes of the speedy restoration of the Jewish nationality in the Holy Land. Our paper, which was established for the defense of Jewish national aspirations, published the declarations made by you at Clarens de Sol to Lord Rothschild, and later to M. Sokolow concerning the restoration of Palestine to the Jews.

We should be very happy to receive from your Excellency your authority to announce this joyous message to the great Jewish population of our city, which waits impatiently for the liberation of their ancestral soil to the Jews.

May we express our profound gratitude to your Excellency and his Majesty's Government for the support you are giving to the realization of the aspirations which the Jewish people have cherished for 2,000 years?

LITTLE PIANO SHOP AROUND THE CORNER
753 Sixth Avenue
Between 42d and 43d Streets.
Christman Studio Grand, 5 feet long; has wonderful tone quality, and is substantially and elegantly built.
Used Steinway Baby Grand, $325
Clearing sale of used uprights—Lurch, $45; Milton, $75; Stuyvesant, Walters, $50; Columbia, $75; Young, $50; Steinway, $150, and a lot of others.
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SEE OUR SPECIAL
FOR $79.50. WITH 12 SELECTIONS.
CHRISTMAN SONS
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We have that VIOLIN that you have been seeking. Convince yourself.
Time payments arranged and old family relics accepted as part payment or RESTORED.
We have everything for Violinists
Visit our studios; it will interest you.
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AUGUST GEMUNDER & SONS
Expert Makers of Violins.
Exclusive Violin House. Est. 1846.
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Opposite KnickerbockerHotel. 2d Floor.

THE GREATEST GAIN.
THE NEW YORK TIMES since 1911—six years—has gained more than 4,000,000 agate lines—13,333 columns—of advertising, a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

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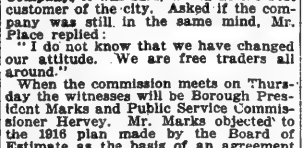
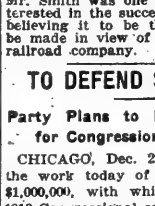
Yuletide Gift Tidings
WELL selected jewelry makes the most *lasting* and the most appreciated gift. Our purchasing power gives us an advantage which we pass along to our patrons. We have procured Yuletide gifts at thrift-tide prices. A useful gift is this
Ladies' Wrist Watch

Special, $10
(Ask for A 7)
Has 15 jewels, lever escapement, guaranteed ten year gold filled case, expansion bracelet, with detachable links. Bracelet may be readily removed.
GUTTER'S Gift Rings
Solitaire Cluster Rings, Diamond Solitaires, Coral Cameo Rings, Seal and Fancy Rings at Prices to Suit Everyone's Purse.

See This Solitaire Diamond Cluster Ring
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Special, $75
Contains 7 fine diamonds, massed together; set dome shape in platinum disk, mounted in 14-kt. gold ring. Resembles single stone with 2½ carat spread.
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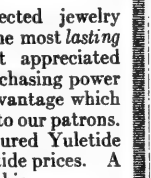
Set with two fine diamonds. (Ask for GL 19)
La Vallieres

In gold and platinum set with precious stones. Exclusive designs.
This Solid Gold La Valliere (Hand-Made.)
Special, $5.50
Contains beautiful amethyst, baroque pearl and enameled leaves.
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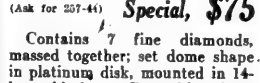
Gifts for "HIM" that are bound to please. Waldemar Chains, Fobs, Scarf Pins, Pocket and Military Watches and
Rich Cuff Links
These are of green gold, engine turned and have space for monogram.

$8.00 (Ask for FL 17)
Beautiful Brooch, $25

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Of gold and platinum set with 12 pearls and 9 sapphires of splendid color.
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Ludwig Baumann & Comp'y
America's Greatest Furniture House
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Library Rocker
Reg. Price $17.
$12.98
Cash or Credit.
Mahogany finish; seat covered in fine tapestry.
Do not confuse us with other stores with similar names.
We have only three stores.
35 TO 36 ST. BLOCK 8th AVE.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK AT ALL THREE STORES.
Our Guarantee
We absolutely guarantee that whatever you buy from us must give lasting satisfaction without time limit. We will always make good for any defects as long as you have the furniture.
Stores Close Monday at 6 P. M.
January Furniture Sale
This great annual sale is your opportunity to start housekeeping at a saving of from 25% to 33⅓%. Everything to furnish your home complete is included from the modest good kinds of furniture to the most elaborate Period Styles. Whether you intend furnishing a single room or an entire house, we advise you to buy now. We will make terms especially easy for you. Whether you buy for cash or on credit comparison will convince you that
OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST
Accounts Opened From $5 to $5,000 On Small Weekly or Monthly Payments.

Jacobean Oak Adam Dining Room Suit (4 Pieces)
(Sold Separately If Desired.)
BUFFET—Reg. Price $50 ... $38.52
CHINA CLOSET—Reg. Price $47.50 ... 34.84
EXTENSION TABLE—Reg. Price $42 ... 28.75
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Handsomely made and finished. An exceptional bargain at our sale price of
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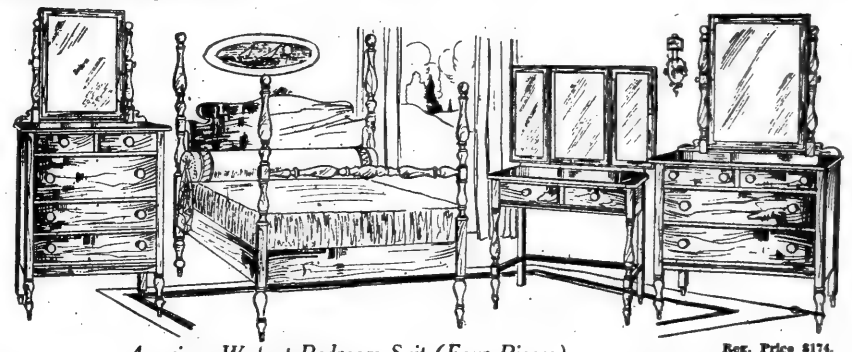
Cash or Credit.
Open an Account With Our 3-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture
$250
Pay for it $3 Weekly
Our Liberal Credit Means:
You can open an account with a single advertised article or an entire outfit by making a small deposit down and the balance in weekly or monthly payments.

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Our 4-Room Outfit High Grade Period Furniture
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Pay for it $6.00 Weekly
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Handsomely made and finished.

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Mahogany finish frames. Closely woven cane panels. Seats and cushions covered in fine velour.
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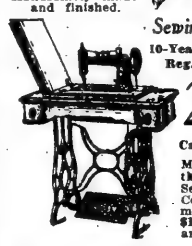
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Removable tray. Well made and finished
Open an Account or include in your Outfit your purchase of Rugs, Linoleums, Carpets, Curtains, Portieres, Linens, etc. and pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments.
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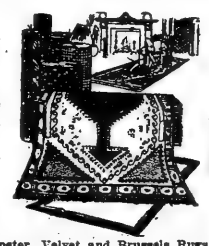
An assortment of choice patterns to select from. This linoleum is sanitary and economical.
Bring Room Measurements.

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Axminster, Velvet and Brussels Rugs at savings of from 15% to 33⅓%.

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Reg. Price $6.
$3.85
Per pair Cash or Credit.
In white and Arabian.

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Four pretty designs to select from.

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If the income of your family is reduced because of your service we will reduce your payments in proportion.
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Shall We Feast While Others Famish?
WITH our country at war; with the urgent need that every pound of food and fuel be saved for those who fight; with desolation and death menacing the homes of our Allies, is it fitting that those of us more favored by fortune shall feast while others famish?
We think not; and, for these reasons, announce that the Prince George Hotel will hold this year no New Year's celebration.
And, in the hope that it will be accepted as it is tendered, may we suggest to the many friends who would have watched with us the coming of the New Year, that the price of that pleasure be diverted to the cause in which this entire nation is enlisted.
In the hope that with the coming of another New Year's we may celebrate with free hand and heart, Peace and the triumph of Justice and Democracy.
Geo. H. Newton
Manager
Prince George Hotel
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, New York

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 23, 1917.

GENERAL SHARPE'S STEWARDSHIP.

That there have been deficiencies in the supply of clothing and shoes to camps and cantonments, that many articles delivered were misfits, and that General PERSHING was dissatisfied with the equipment of his troops in France, was brought out in the examination of General SHARPE, Quartermaster General, by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. It cannot fairly be said that General SHARPE became a "rubber stamp," as one Senator declared, when the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense took over a part of General SHARPE'S work by order of Secretary BAKER. While the Quartermaster General, as he stated, never changed a price or the name of a seller furnished to him by the committee, he had the authority to make changes and to insist upon them. He could not shed his responsibility. In the Secretary's order of April 12, 1917, "put in evidence" by General SHARPE, he was notified that "the responsibility of "the several supply bureaus for "promptly supplying the needs of the "army must be recognized." The Council of National Defense was to assist, not to overrule and dictate. Secretary BAKER made that plain enough in the second paragraph of his order.

Furthermore, General SHARPE, who was represented by a departmental officer in all dealings with the committee of the Council of National Defense, acknowledges the value of its services to him. Without such a committee the Government, he said, would not have got the supplies. The Quartermaster's Department was underofficered, and it suffered in disposing of accumulations of business, unknown in its experience, from time-honored but superfluous duplications and reduplications of clerical routine. An example of battledore and shuttlecock between the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, and the Staff Department, as given by General SHARPE, explains why what an officer in the field wanted was a long time coming. The waste of time must percolate all through the army bureaus to the detriment of dispatch. It is not system, but the evasion of system.

Like General CROZIER'S testimony, that of General SHARPE shows how easy it is to equip a million men on paper, but how difficult it becomes, because of circumlocution, complex authority, and senseless misusage, to make a thorough job of fitting out half or a third of that number of men. General SHARPE on March 13 wrote a letter to the Adjutant General saying that his department could equip 100,000 men for service abroad in one month, and that clothing and equipage could be procured for 1,000,000 men in ten months. The event proved him wrong. At times in his examination General SHARPE seemed to be making out a good case for his department when some inquisitive Senator brought down his fabric of good intentions like a house of cards. The purchase by General WOOD, on his own initiative, of 20,000 pairs of overalls for the men at Camp Funston was a revelation not at all creditable to the Quartermaster General's Department. It seems to have been overwhelmed with work, and often lost its bearings. Perhaps no other man could have made a real success of the job, but it seems to have been too big for General SHARPE. Evidently he relied too much upon the committee detailed to help him. It knew more about business than he did, but the fact did not release General SHARPE from the obligation to supervise its transactions, in fact to regulate them.

Between the lines of the examination may be read an intimation that not a little of the delay in manufacturing equipment was due to labor complications, and there is reason to suspect pacifist and Socialist meddling and obstruction. Mr. GOMPERS, whose zeal to aid the Government in the conduct of the war is not open to doubt, reports that a conference in Washington has failed to settle the labor dispute over the manufacture of uniforms. There may be interests that do not want the dispute to be settled—those who plan to embarrass the War Department. Pro-German influences are perhaps involved. The Senate Military Affairs Committee would do well to call witnesses who can shed light upon the matter. The labor situation might then be improved materially.

THE HUNDRED CASES.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of many letters from readers congratulating it upon the idea and the success of its annual appeal in behalf of the "One Hundred Neediest Cases," investigated and named by four charity organizations, for the relief of which it appeals for contributions. These words of appreciation give great pleasure to THE TIMES, but it is to the generous givers of the large fund collected that praise is chiefly due. The success of the appeal proves that the readers of THE TIMES who have responded to it were able and willing to give; it was necessary only that their attention should be called to cases where relief was needed and that the reality of the need and the worthiness of the recipients of relief should be attested. That is the service THE TIMES has been glad to perform, and with the aid of the four charity organizations it has performed it in a manner which has crowned the appeal with most gratifying success.

The amount of the fund raised this year is nearly $60,000. This is more than twice the estimated minimum amount required for the relief of the 100 cases, insomuch that forty additional cases are now to be provided for, and with the excess funds received or already pledged it is evident that nearly, if not quite, 200 cases will have relief.

This is an exhibition of the Christmas spirit at its best. The plight of the persons and families for whom relief has been sought is appealing in itself, it is of a nature deeply to move the impulses of benevolence and helpfulness. They are all deserving, for their need is the result of misfortune, not of fault. It will be comforting to those who have contributed to the fund to feel in after years that by reaching out the helping hand in this way they have given new life and hope to perhaps fully a thousand of their fellow-beings who, as the statement of the cases has shown, without this relief, would have been crushed down by burdens they were unable to bear.

THE NEXT FEDERAL LOAN.

Secretary MCADOO denies the report, made as by authority from Washington, that the Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank had advised that the next loan by the United States should be at the rate of 4½ per cent. The amount was put at eight billions, and the date of issue March 15 next. It is no secret that there must be another loan, but the amount and the rate of interest are open subjects which it is profitable to discuss before decision. The needs of the war and the Treasury must be served, but there are other interests to be considered. The increase of the rate by one-half of 1 per cent. would apply also to previous loans which are convertible. Such an increase of interest is no small matter, even in these days of large figures.

The experience in England has been the same as here, that loans could be placed at lower rates of interest than strict money market calculations would indicate. Secretary MCADOO himself has favored such moderation in the rate that there was reason for doubting the 4½ per cent. report. The discount on the 4 per cent. issue is not an argument, for the discount would disappear if the money market altered. The attempt to peg Federal bonds at par is a barren ideal, and as impossible of realization as it is to peg the money market at any rate. It is the merit of the money market that it is the expression of factors beyond control, and which can be discounted only at a risk too great to be taken by those whose duty it is to deal with present facts. No one could say now what would be the right rate next March, but it is easy to say on what principle the rate should be fixed. It should be the rate at which the country would take the loan, and according to which the country had already appraised all outstanding securities in their relation to each other and to Government credit.

If the Treasury should fix the rate so high as to disturb these relations, it would inflict losses and invite incidents of such a serious nature that it should be avoided at any cost except failure to find funds for the war. The 4½ per cent. rate is so far above the savings bank rate that depositors would be tempted to withdraw their money for investment. The banks might be compelled to raise their mortgage rate, or to call mortgage loans. Uncounted billions of securities would be depressed by those seeking funds to take up such a bargain as the Treasury denies the intention of offering. We have experienced this once, and should be warned.

No Government but ours undertakes to base its finance on a rate of interest calculated solely on par value. All other Governments calculate their rate of interest on the rate of yield on a security below par. The reason is clear. If the rate alone is subject to variation, the change in rate must be by fractions of the rate itself. An increase from 4 per cent. could only be by one-quarter or one-half on many billions. But if the rate were reckoned by discount on the principal, the alteration could be by decimals of 1 per cent., and the variations could be slight. It might be better finance to float another loan at the realized discount on the outstanding 4s than to raise the rate. It would disturb other values less, and would be a better reflection of the money market. That is the manner in which the war savings stamps are issued. They are issued below par, discounted like a note, and nobody has suggested that there is any reproach in that. Their approach to par is one of the recommendations for saving them. That principle would work on a larger scale. It would work better for those accustomed to hundreds, thousands, and millions than those accustomed to dimes and dollars. There must be legislation before there can be a change of rate or method, but the discussion need not be merely whether the next loan should be 4 per cent. or 4½.

NEW GODS FOR OLD.

There is a certain flavor of the expected in the disclosure that the minister M. CAILLAUX included among his seditious activities an attempt to stir up ill-feeling between France and America, and there is a great deal of it in the disclosure that his argument was based on economic considerations:

> In his conversation M. CAILLAUX had also expressed opinions hostile to the United States, represented by him as an economic adversary and a competitor against Central Europe.

If there is absolutely nothing on which hatred between nations can be based, if your most earnest researches fail to discover anything but perfect good-will, fall back on economic determinism. It is a witch-word, a cabalistic symbol, at the sound of which men lose their reason, fall on their faces, and grovel. It is one of those magic words in the fairy tales which instantly struck the hearer dumb. In this war it has been a factor of incalculable force.

The theory that all wars are simply clashes between rival economic needs means that all men's actions are controlled by their stomachs, and that there is no such thing as a soul. It is implicitly accepted by Germany. It is believed as a creed by millions who do not know the name of it. Thus we have seen German writers accounting for America's entrance into the war by such explanations as that our object is to destroy Europe by exhaustion. Most Socialists who oppose the defense of the nations against German aggression believe wholly in this superstition, for Socialists are the most superstitious of all men.

The Crusaders did not go to the Holy Land impelled by economic determinism, by a necessity of finding markets in the Near East. The Crescent was not carried into Byzantium and Spain by economic determinism. But the slaves of this more than usually ugly and repellent superstition tell you that in an industrial society there can be no other kind of war than a stomach-filling one. The American Revolution was not fought for liberty, the soul had nothing to do with it; it was purely a matter of the belly. The theory of economic determinism is an offshoot of the older belief that all men's actions are determined by the question of material advantage, advantage to the individual or the group of individuals.

In an age which, as fast as it dethrones the old gods, falls more abjectly at the feet of the squalid superstitions it creates for itself, the scientist is the Druid. The comparison is a little unfair, for the objects of Druidic worship were infinitely nobler than the miserable fetiches which man makes in a commercial age. Even Odin was a grander god than the gastric juices. Man must worship, and if he is deprived of God he worships Science with a far fiercer and more unreasoning bigotry. Since Science can map the stars and string telephone wires, of course it must be able to do everything, and it can probe the soul of man. It can codify the soul's laws just as it can survey a railroad.

But the new god has its limitations. It can map what can be mapped, diagnose what can be diagnosed. It can get at the inside of all machines. There is only one error in its mapping of man, and that is in treating him solely as a machine. A machine will always do what you expect of it, and if it does not you can ascertain the reason. But if man is a machine, he differs from all other machines in a certain something which Science refuses to call the soul, but which it has never succeeded in calling anything else. Since it cannot explain, or even define or understand, this thing, it ignores it and proceeds to account for man's actions by those of his parts which it can explain, define, and understand. This is fine and easy and comfortable; but suppose it should be that in the very things you are interpreting his actions are dictated, not by the parts you can explain and define, but by the one thing which has always eluded you?

THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

In the veracious archives of the S. P. U. G.—Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving—there may be read the experience of a married couple who had been accustomed to enrage each other at the Christmastide by the exchange of useless gifts. They were useful only as proofs of mutual affection, and on suitable occasions they served as exhibits to admiring or envious neighbors, friends, or relatives, or those whom it was desirable to stimulate in such pastiments. Otherwise, the useless gifts were waste of good funds. When hard times came, this loving and frugal couple joined the S. P. U. G. and benefited themselves in a novel manner. Each gave the other a perfectly good check, which each cashed in due course, after a suitable delay for the purpose of boasting of their mutual generosity, the checks being duly shown where there was any doubt. When the returns were all in, neither of the guileless couple was a dollar poorer. Together they had saved the cost of the gifts which they had been accustomed to exchange, and, instead of losing their tempers, they had to credit in their deposit accounts what their curios would have cost in that year.

There were no W. S. S. or Liberty bonds then. Now, this diverting tale teaches how virtue can be acquired by the simple process of making checks used for that purpose to the credit of Uncle Sam. He will give his nephews and nieces receipts which they can give each other. When such receipts are exchanged in the manner above narrated they cost nothing. The receipts are exchangeable for cash as easily as the cash is exchangeable for our Uncle's receipts. Whoever gives one and gets one is not a penny poorer. On the contrary, he is richer by the interest which runs up while he is asleep, and it is as sure as anything in finance that the time is coming when he can cash his receipt for all he gave for the one he gave away, and with a premium in money. Meanwhile he can glow with conscious pride at what he did to help his country save liberty.

He need not be ashamed of doing it "on the cheap," or rather at a profit, for there is no other way of doing it. There is no way of losing money by lending it to his Uncle. He might, perhaps, send in a contribution to the conscience fund, if he feels that way about it. Some of our conscripts conceived the remarkable idea of returning to the Treasury in exchange for bonds some eighty millions, and it is to their credit. But it is almost an excess of zeal; the country would rather they had spent the money on their own comforts. But it shows that they lost nothing, for the bond will give their money back. They are the best bonds on earth, and therefore the best gift on earth. They fit every purse and match every complexion or gown.

HARD CIDER IN NEW ENGLAND.

In Massachusetts they divide the fruit of an orchard into eating apples and cider apples. The latter might well be called drinking apples: they are worthless except for the devil's brew of hard cider, which any farmer with little effort and less enterprise, and in many States without fear of the law, can produce and sell to his neighbors. In the South the moonshiner has to reckon with the revenue officers, those hair-trigger sleuths who invade the mountain fastnesses to pry out whisky stills and put handcuffs on a bold peasantry that asserts the privilege of domestic manufacture, denying the right of an oppressive Government to interfere with it.

The moonshiner is a criminal; not so the farmer of a law-abiding New England State who gathers "seconds" from the ground, puts them through his cider mill, and in three weeks can distribute for hard cash an intoxicant prolific of assault and battery and sometimes inciting to murder. Like LONGFELLOW'S village blacksmith, he may sing in the choir on Sundays and owe not any man, oozing virtue and consciously a pattern of respectability. Ethically, the moonshiner, who wages battle with the revenue posse, is at least his equal in manhood; and the moonshiner is sometimes more interesting.

This year cider apples are not a drug on the market in Massachusetts. There is an unusual demand for them. In the northwestern part of the State, where the soil makes orchards profitable, the freight stations have been bursting with wagon-drawn barrels of cider apples. It isn't a case of "save and serve with HOOVER." These "seconds" are gleaned from the ground because whisky is dear, its manufacture stopped, and hard cider is wanted to fill an aching void. Naturally, as an observer of country life says, "more cider apples have been "shipped than in any preceding year "within memory on account of the "high prices paid." At Shelburne Falls 3,291 barrels of this fruit with a maddening "kick" in it have engaged the attention of the freight agent, scatter-witted with his bills of lading. Buckland station reports fifteen carloads of cider apples. The returns from Bardwell's Ferry, Zoar, and Charlemont are not all in. The Zoar hard cider is famous for rest in those rugged highlands.

The Springfield Republican bewails a condition so menacing to the morals of Massachusetts, which now has within its borders several thousand soldiers of the national army. It testifies that hard cider is "the worst kind of booze," "than which," it adds, "there is scarcely any liquor more to be dreaded." The deposition is authoritative. Hard cider has not filled the prisons of Massachusetts; to say so would be an exaggeration; but it has contributed a large number of victims. When this acrid tipple goes to the head, the simplest natures, the most amiable and ingenuous souls, are as much to be avoided as the Malay in whom the design to run amuck is fermenting. "It is not often," observes the complacent guardian of morals in the Connecticut valley, "that Massachusetts "can go to New York State for a "profitable example in lawmaking, "but here is an exception to the "rule." Yes, that is the fact, though it touch Bay State pride to the nethermost quick. A statute of this State prohibits the sale of hard cider except by licensed vendors.

The New York farmer who exchanges liquid bombs with a neighbor for his hard-earned dollars must now be bracketed with the moonshiner of Tennessee and parts company with the village blacksmith whose honesty had the ring of a stroke on his anvil. We do not know how many other New England States are as delinquent as Massachusetts in this matter of hard cider, but it is high time the morals of the backsliding farmers were reformed and the community protected.

ART NOTES.

The pupils of the art departments of the New York high schools have met with conspicuous success in their effort to raise funds to defray the cost of industrial art scholarships for talented graduates. With the co-operation of art teachers they have been organizing bazaars to which the students have contributed their own art work in embroidery and painted ware, decorated menus, place cards and Christmas cards, curtains, bedspreads, table runners, &c., of a remarkably high technical standard. In a two-day sale recently held the Washington Irving High School cleared over $400 after all expenses were paid. The Manual Training School cleared $200 from a similar sale, and the Bushwick High School, Jamaica High School, and other schools were able to make substantial additions to their scholarship funds.

Grolier Club Exhibitions.

Through a change of policy the exhibitions of the Grolier Club are to be opened free to the public, no cards of admission being required. The present exhibition of "Books and Miniatures from Persia and the Levant" has been well attended, and is one of the finest exhibitions ever held by the club. It will remain open daily from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. until Jan. 13.

Cover Designs.

A competition for Vanity Fair cover designs suitable for 1918 Spring or Summer numbers has been organized by the Art Alliance of America. Over 600 designs were submitted, and are now shown in the galleries of the Art Alliance, 10 East Forty-seventh Street. The exhibition is open free to the public from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, except Sundays, until Dec. 31.

The prizes have just been awarded as follows: First prize ($100) to Margaret Griffith of New York City for the "Knitting Girl," second prize ($50) to A. Mildred Boyle of Brooklyn for the "Harvesters," and third prize ($25) to Helen Louise Eastman of Chicago for the "Wounded Soldier and the Red Cross Nurse."

Thomas Benton and Ceramics.

At the Daniel Galleries is an exhibition of the work of Thomas Benton, which includes carvings and ceramics as well as paintings. Mr. Benton's is a somewhat turgid talent, his forms and color incline to heaviness, but he is wise in his construction. No one organizes a group of figures in a three-dimensional composition with more regard for substance and the right relation of planes. He recently has given his attention to the painting of plates and vases with a purity and richness of color that recalls the Italian wares. It is a field almost inexhaustible, and the surface hardly has been scratched by the modern artist. If Mr. Benton should put his whole strength into what is considered a side issue by the illogical modern mind and do ceramics that would have their place in the history of decorative art he would not be dishonoring his gift.

Small Pictures.

At the Ferargil Galleries until Jan. 1 is a large collection of small pictures by artists, ranging from the delicate and evasive temper of Edmund Greacen, to the very positive note of George Bruestle, and including such well-known men as Leon Kroll, Charles Warren Eaton, Emil Carlsen, A. T. Van Laer, and many others. At the Babcock Galleries until Jan. 5 is a smaller collection of "cabinet paintings" by prominent American artists. In neither case are the paintings sketches or first notes, but deliberate little pictures that wear the aspect of having been intended for exhibition purposes. It is a kind of exhibition that has grown in popularity with the shrinking of room-space and the increase of rents.

Exhibition of Louis Weinberg's Work.

At the Folsom Galleries is an exhibition of paintings, pastels, and watercolors by Louis Weinberg, which has been extended to Dec. 29. Mr. Weinberg paints with strong definition and shows the influence of the modernist school, especially in his portraits, where asymetrical rhythms are effectively managed. His color is purer in his water colors, and his handling of the medium more direct.

FROM MR. McADOO.

His Recent Statement on the Sale of Liberty Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, Dec. 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to your editorial of Dec. 19 on "The Liberty Bond Sales," in which you quote me as saying that "any man who sells a Liberty bond below par stabs at the very life blood of the nation."

This is incorrect. The speech was accurately taken by a stenographer, and this is what I said:

> I want to say to you, and I say it in all sincerity, my friends, that the man who subscribes for a Government bond and then sells it immediately when he does not need the money is not helping the Government; he is hurting the Government. The minute he sells that bond below par when he does not have to do it, he depresses the price of Government bonds; he is stabbing the credit of the Government, which is the very life blood, the arterial blood, of the nation in this great time. I want you to realise it because I think most of these bond sales have been thoughtlessly made. I think most of the men who sell those bonds do not realize what they are doing to their own Government at a time when it needs support instead of hard knocks.

I discussed the matter at some length, bringing out other phases which I regarded as important, but I shall not burden you with these.

As your editorial was based upon a misconception of my position, perhaps you may think it worth while to correct it.

W. G. MCADOO.

RUSSIAN WOMAN'S VIEWS.

Treachery in the Fall of Riga—Stealing Pictures for the Kaiser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may be interested in these further views of a writer whose letter you printed some weeks ago, a Russian woman now in Nice.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

New York, Dec. 21, 1917.

* * * When I think of all those Livonian friends of mine who will have received the German Army with songs of joy my heart fails. You may be sure that the principal reason of Riga's fall was treason—Livonian, Finlandish, Swedish, Jewish and Swiss spies, all working for Germany. * * * A hundred times a day I take myself in hand and try to think of all these things from a philosophical standpoint, but there are so many incidents throwing me out of my equipoise. The difficult birth of New Russia seems to be going on in my own life. I am trying hard to believe that the war will eventually serve the cause of what is best in humanity, and that the upheaval is so tremendous in order to prepare an excellent soil for new and better things. But often, too often for my peace of mind, I find that the account of history admits no such simple balance. Even without a war the healthier, greedier and stronger nation will eat up its weaker neighbor. There are also demoralizing and degenerating influences in which despotic and egoistic races excel, and through which they annihilate inferior races—without a severe verdict of history, because the former are prosperous, and prosperity seems to be always right!

To be a corrupteur incorruptible is one of Germany's sharpest weapons. Nietzsche has taught her the dance and song of Dionysos, declaring all to be slaves who would not use their fellowman as humus. The war has methodically developed these new ethics. Under every imaginable form the Germans know how to steal values and honor from all the nations of the globe; and even the noblest and the best elements of the German nation consider it to be a deed of ideal merit to poison and soil inferior minds and peoples. * * *

I inclose a cutting, in illustration, from a newspaper of recent date. But its story is briefly this: Baron Alphonse Engelhardt is a Livonian, known to friends of mine. Being a Russian citizen, though bitterly hating Russia, he could remain in Paris during the war. Thence he sent, through Switzerland, all the news of interest to the Germans in letters seemingly harmless. But that was not sufficient. As a German (by his depraved soul's election) he believed it to be his duty to steal for "his country," and for some time past he has been abstracting engravings from the Paris official Bibliothèques and offering them to the Kaiser, who accepts the awful present! * * * The things which the Germans took in Serbia, Rumania, France, Russia, Poland, and Belgium and sent home are sufficient to make them the richest nation of Europe. And yet all this is as nothing compared to the commercial advantages which they have secured everywhere on the globe.

And here is the point where my optimism takes a dangerous turn (at least for my morality.) I seem suddenly to understand that just for this very German nation a defeat in this war might be their salvation. For their abnormal national pride and their great material prosperity becoming for them, perhaps, a serious disintegrating danger, the suffering of the war will have disciplined, the hate they meet will have united, the lack of luxury purified them! They will rise up out of defeat (should it be defeat) stronger and younger than all the other nations. Then, with the help of pacifistic "general good-will," they can—and will—begin the conquest of the world anew, not, this time, through murder and violence, but by chastened intelligence, organization, discipline—and humanity, in great part still under a spell of secret admiration of Germany, will accept the Teutonic reign, which promises good things to eat—and all material good!

Win by Standing Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have traveled your country from coast to coast, town to town, and city to city. I have come in contact with your big men. I have taken notice of your tremendous industries. I know of your great resources, and withal being blessed as no other nation on earth is blessed with everything that life exists on given you by natural right. Yet you are drifting apart instead of coming together. You have among you characters that are protected by citizenship, and fight against you. The men that are doing all in their power to move you on to victory are attacked in every way.

Now, unless you resent this abuse of your men, you help your enemies in their destructive work. When you hear any one say there is no justice in America, if you are the right kind of American you will knock him down. He is insulting your flag, he is an enemy, and so are you if you allow it said.

You Americans have more reason than any other nation on earth to be proud of your country. You should show the devotion to it by attacking these cowards that are everlastingly trying to pull down the men who have made your country what it is. If you stamp out this feeling of distrust, and enrich your mind with faith in your country and the men that govern it, you will defeat the very plans that your enemies are striving for. You will win the war. As an Englishman who has lived in your country I would say you have only got to stick together, and there is nothing you cannot accomplish.

HARDCASTLE HARRISON.

New York, Dec. 23, 1917.

Against War on Turkey Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the United States to make war on Turkey, unless some pretext like the Armenian massacres were pleaded, would be utter folly, because it would serve the purposes of Germany in larger measure than our own. The time may come when such declaration may be justified, but it does not now seem to be required for any good reasons, whether political, strategic, or economic, within the main purpose of this war.

JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL.

New York, Dec. 17, 1917.

A PRAYER FOR OUR MEN IN FRANCE.

Lord of this Christmas Day,
Watch o'er our men, we pray—
Be very near.
May the glad angel song
Hearten and keep them strong—
We hold them dear!

Clad in their armor bright,
Help them to win the fight—
Keep them from fear.
In their dark trenches be!
Lord, may they find in Thee
A Comrade near!

Brothers in arms will show
How they can strike a blow
For God, and right.
Pledged to a Cause divine,
These boys of ours are Thine—
Bless them tonight!

See, the bright Christmas Star
Shines where our soldiers are,
Steadfast, and clear.
Though far from us away,
Lord of this Christmas Day,
Give them Thy cheer!

FLORENCE B. PENMAN.

ITALY'S CLAIM TO ISTRIA.

Historical and Geographical Reasons for the Great Effort to Win Back the Narrow, Rocky Peninsula.

By CHARLES UPSON CLARK,
Director School of Classical Studies, American Academy in Rome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On his deathbed in June, 1861, Camillo Cavour summed up his life work. He had guided the little Piedmontese kingdom in that marvelous career which had changed Italy from Metternich's contemptuous "geographical expression" to a realm powerful enough to be courted by Bismarck. The Quirinal was still the palace of the Pope; Venice was still Austrian; but Cavour foresaw their speedy union with the House of Savoy. "As for Istria and the Tyrol," said he, "that is another matter. That will be the task of another generation."

And yet, only five years later, Italian armies nearly realized the ambition so well put by Mazzini: "Italy's eastern frontier has been drawn ever since Dante wrote

> A Pola, presso del Quarnaro
> Che Italia chiude e i suoi termini bagna.
> (Inferno ix 113.)
> (At Pola, near the Quarnaro, which encloses Italy, and laves her boundaries.)

On July 22, 1866, General Cialdini wrote General Cadorna (father of the former Italian Commander in Chief, who is thus Cavour's "other generation"): "If the enemy has abandoned Gorizia, as I assume, and is now two or three days' march away, you will have one division occupy Gorizia. * * * With the other two you will proceed to occupy Trieste. * * * But if the enemy's troops have held firm at Gorizia you will go and attack them with all three divisions, and, after beating them as vigorously as you can, have one division follow them up, and with the other two push on toward Trieste." And even after the failure of this plan the kingdom of Italy nearly secured its end by diplomacy. General Govone, Victor Emmanuel's plenipotentiary in Prussia, was able to write the Italian Foreign Minister from Nikolsburg on July 28 that, having asked Bismarck if in the word "Venetia" he included the Trentino and Istria, "he answered 'yes,' and authorized me, on my requesting him, to make that official statement to your Excellency." Then Italy would have realized the sober judgment of Napoleon when he sanctioned the statement of Prince Eugene Beauharnais—"Eugene is the only one of us who never makes mistakes," Napoleon used to say, and with good reason—that the only scientific and satisfactory boundary of Italy is that "traced by nature herself along the mountain summits which divide the watersheds of the Black Sea and the Adriatic." That line, added Napoleon, "would pass between Laibach and the Isonzo; would include part of Carniola and Istria, and would join the Adriatic at Fiume."

But, alas, in 1866, victorious Prussia decided not to overhumiliate Austria—that Austria which Mazzini had so justly likened to Turkey; one who wishes to break up the Turkish Empire, said he, and maintain the Austrian, is supporting a contradiction; the two anomalies will stand or fall together. Bismarck was not ready for that step; he had further use for Austria; and the Italian Army and Navy in 1866 were not in themselves strong enough to round out Italian unity. In vain did Ricasoli, head of the Cabinet, point out that so long as Austria continued to hold a foot of Italian soil there would never be a lasting peace. Bismarck himself recognized the blunder in his memorandum of April, 1868, ("Germany and Italy Natural Allies.") "By the end of the current year," he wrote, "Germany should form one single powerful State, extending from the Baltic to the Alps, from the Rhine to the Vistula and the Drave. Italy ought no longer to have choice provinces in foreigners' possession. * * * The empire of the Mediterranean belongs incontestably to Italy. She possesses in that sea coasts which are a dozen times longer than those of France. Marseilles and Toulon cannot be brought into comparison with Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Ancona, Venice, and Trieste."

Bismarck, then, and Napoleon saw as clearly as Cavour and Mazzini that the manifest destiny of Italy was to reunite with herself that Istrian province which the fatal Treaty of Campoformio had torn in 1797 from her Venetian allegiance of centuries, and handed over to the tender mercies of Austria. Istria was again Italian under Napoleon, from 1806 to 1814; and all the tireless activity of Vienna, her attempts to make Italians speak German by refusing them any higher schools with Italian-speaking instructors; her brutal policy of filling Istria with Slovenian and Croatian peasants, and with public officials of other Slav nationalities; her persecution of every public man or every town council that ventured to stress Italian sympathies even in literature or art—a process of the same nature and longer duration than that of Prussia in Alsace-Lorraine—all this had had so little success that Garibaldi could write in 1867: "I am a true friend of Istria; and the warmest of my desires is that I may be able to serve the cause of that Italian country"; and in 1878, to Bissoni of Genoa: "Let us prepare Italy for the war 'to the death against Austria, in which our stake is 'to be or not to be' for other centuries"; and to Trieste: "If today I regret that I am an old man, it is that I am of little use to the sacred cause of Trieste and Trent; at any rate I shall be proud to give it the last days of my life."

Nor was Dante the only Italian poet to remark that Istria is part of Italy. Carducci, in his famous tributes of December, 1862, to Guglielmo Oberdan, who had just been hanged at Trieste, issued the appeal which consecrated the effort of the next generation: "On the northeast, from the Central and Eastern Alps, the Austro-Hungarian Empire has us by the throat; on the northwest, from the Western Alps, the French Republic threatens us at our shoulders. On our coasts we are at every one's mercy. * * * Now we need social reforms, for justice; economic reforms, for strength; arms, arms, arms, for security. And arms, not for defense, but for offense. Italy can only protect herself by attacking; otherwise she will be invaded. * * * Let us raise, within ten years, on the furthest crest of these Alps of ours, a monument to Gaius Marius and to Giuseppe Garibaldi, with the motto: 'Foreigners, back!'"

And Italy's greatest modern poet, Gabriele d'Annunzio, is carrying into execution these precepts of Carducci's, not only by the enthusiasm created by his patriotic verse but by those airplane flights over Trieste, Pola, and Cattaro, of which he has given us such rhapsodic descriptions.

I have quoted enough to show how Istria was regarded by the makers of modern Italy. Why is this? What is there in that rocky promontory, only about fifty miles long by forty across, that calls forth such single-hearted devotion? Why is it that statesmen who hesitated about other Adriatic problems were always convinced of Italy's rights to Istria?

I suppose the first impelling cause is historical. Istria was as thoroughly Roman a province as Venetia; she fought the barbarians of past ages as bravely; she clung to the Roman Government of Ravenna until her own free communes arose, as on the mainland opposite; and in the thirteenth century she came under the protection of Venice, whose soft dialect is still the speech of all her seaport towns and inland cities. Not till Napoleon's ambition led him to use Venice as a pawn with Austria was Istria severed from Italy; and even then, as we have seen, she was reunited with Italy from 1806 to 1814. Austria, then, has had just a century in which to win Istrian allegiance; and she has made use of every device known to the Teuton. By wholesale importation she has made the countryside Slav; but Italians still pay five-sixths of the rent tax, three-quarters of the industrial tax, four-fifths of the income tax. She gives subventions to some fifty-five Croatian schools—those of Sts. Cyril and Methodius—but that it is purely missionary work is shown by the fact that Istrians contribute only about 10 per cent. of the receipts; the rest is supplied by the Government and private and clerical contributions from Croatia. Austria has filled Istria with German and Slav civil, military, and naval employes; in Pola, for instance, in the 1912 elections, only 1 per cent. of the navy vote was for the Italian candidate. Italians, then, are as justified in feeling sympathy for their Istrian brethren as do the French for the Alsatians. It may be said that the incorporation of a partly Slav population in Italy would be unjust, and that a plebiscite would be the only just solution. Happily, Italy can show many a valley where she rules over people of non-Italian tongue, who are as devoted as the Tuscans or the Venetians. The Waldensians speak Provençal; the upper Val d'Aosta, French; at Macugnaga one hears the German of South Switzerland; Albanian, Greek, and Catalan are spoken in various parts of Italy; and in Friuli are even several thousand Slavs who have been contented Italians since 1866. The great Latin democracy may be trusted never to apply the methods of her feudal, aristocratic opponent.

Historically, then, Istria is a segment of unredeemed Italy. Geographically, she is as truly Italian. Italy is bounded by the Alps and the three seas; and the Julian Alps swing across the base of Istria, divide it off from the Slav hinterland, and give it, by their protection, a Mediterranean climate, with the olive groves and the vineyards so characteristic of Italy. In fact, as I traveled through Istria, I was struck by its resemblance to Greece and Spain, (especially Estremadura,) as well as to Italy; but there is nothing Central European about it.

But Italy has a further reason for demanding the retrocession of her lost province. Istria in foreign possession is a knife poised over her breast. The Adriatic has low-lying sandy shores to the west, without a single first-class harbor. Istria alone has half a dozen excellent ports; and Austria has made of Pola one of the world's great naval bases. Austria's possession of the eastern Adriatic coast has closed that sea to Italy during the war; and if we are not to sow the seed of future wars in our peace negotiation the Austrian naval hierarchy must be banished; with a new South Slav State—a greater Serbo-Croatia—the case would be different, and a fair division of Dalmatia would secure it the necessary outlets on the sea, even with Istria wholly Italian.

Venice built her palaces of Istrian stone and her galleys of Istrian timber; Carpaccio and Schiavone were painters as Italian as their contemporaries of the peninsula. It is a noble series of Italian names from Istria that is crowned by that of Nazario Sauro of Capodistria, the devoted mariner who gave to Italy his knowledge of Istrian coasts and harbors when the war broke out, and on whom Austria has wreaked vengeance, as she has on Cesare Battisti, the former Deputy from Trent. From Alboin the Lombard down, the Teuton has never failed to add some tragic, compelling touch to his maladroit efforts at controlling Latin peoples; the scaffolds of Battisti and of Sauro are a reminder to Italy and to the world of what is in store if Austria remains on Italian soil.

CHARLES UPSON CLARK.

New York, Dec. 21, 1917.

AMERICAN ART IN TRADE.

A New Opportunity Which the Schools Will Try to Develop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every manufacturer is alive, and every intelligent citizen should be, to the wonderful possibilities the present war has created for the development and advancement of American industries, particularly those in which design and color play a prominent part.

In the past it has been the custom for manufacturers to go to Paris or London for their designs, or to simply imitate goods of European manufacture. This state of things gave but little opportunity to the native designer. Now the war has changed matters. The past sources of supply are no longer available, and manufacturers are seeking here for men and women capable of creating designs suitable for their various industries.

The Art Department of our city high schools has recognised this new situation and is making a special effort to sift out talented pupils, that they may be given special instruction in industrial design. Thus, in the

CHURCHES ANNOUNCE CHRISTMAS MUSIC

Services Today and on Tuesday to be Impressive but Solemn Because of War.

MANY PRAYERS FOR VICTORY

Religious and Patriotic Entertainments Will Be Held Throughout the Week.

The music and services in many of the churches in New York on Christmas Day will be particularly impressive, although more than usually solemn, because of the entrance of the United States into the war. In a number of churches prayers will be offered for the safety and welfare of the American soldiers abroad and in the training camps, and for the speedy termination of the war in favor of the Allies.

The Roman Catholic churches will hold solemn high mass on Christmas Eve at midnight, a service which has only been permitted by Cardinal Farley since the beginning of the war. This year it would have been discontinued, it is said, except for the entrance of the United States into the war.

Services will be held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, where Bishop Greer will preach on Christmas morning. In the afternoon a service for Armenians will be held at 2 o'clock. Pontifical mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 11 o'clock on Christmas morning by Cardinal Farley. The two choirs will be augmented and sing "Adeste Fideles," by Morello, as the offertory. Cardinal Farley will read the Papal benediction after the service.

Here are some of the churches where there will be special musical services held today and Christmas:

BAPTIST.

Broadway Baptist Church, Broadway and 156th Street, service with Christmas music today at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, Christmas services with special music today at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4 West Forty-eighth Street, service with music today at 11 A. M. and special musical service at 8 P. M. with ancient Christmas carols.

Madison Avenue Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, musical services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. today, with Christmas music given by chorus and quartette.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street.—Services, with Christmas music, today at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Second Church, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, services, with Christmas music, today at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street.—Service, with special Christmas music, at 11 A. M. on Christmas Day.

Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.—Musical service at 7:45 P. M. today, which will include a rendering of a Christmas cantata.

LUTHERAN.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street.—Musical service, with Christmas hymns, at 11 A. M. today.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street, special musical services of antique Christmas carols at 8 A. M. today.

Madison Avenue Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, musical service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. today, with special Christmas music.

Woodlawn Heights Church, Katonah Avenue and East 241st Street, afternoon service of Christmas music at 3 P. M. today.

Grace Methodist Church, 104th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, communion service with carols on Christmas Day at 7 A. M.

Willis Avenue Methodist Church, Willis Avenue and East 141st Street, special musical service at 11 A. M. Christmas Day.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, special Christmas services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. today.

Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, musical services, with choir, at 7:45 P. M. today.

Second Presbyterian Church, Central Park West and Ninety-third Street, musical services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. today.

Harlem-New York Presbyterian Church, Mount Morris Park West and 122d Street, services with music at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. today.

First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, services with music at 11 A. M., 7:40 P. M., and 8 P. M. today, and service with carols on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, carol service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

Fifth Avenue Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, special musical service at 11 A. M. on Christmas Day.

Rutgers Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, special service of Christmas carols at 8 P. M. today.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Calvary Church, 278 Fourth Avenue, 'cello and organ recital at 11 A. M. Christmas Day.

St. Agnes Chapel, Trinity Parish, Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, musical service, with choir of men and boys, at 11 A. M. Christmas Day.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, Christmas carol service at 4 P. M. Christmas Day.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, service with hymns and carols at 7 A. M. and musical service at 10:30 A. M. Christmas Day.

St. Matthew's Church, Eighty-fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue, special musical service at 11 A. M. Christmas Day.

St. Stephen's Church, Sixty-ninth Street, near Broadway, musical service at 11 A. M., followed by holy communion, on Christmas Day.

Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, services with special Christmas music at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. on Christmas Day.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, services with Christmas music at 9 A. M. and 11 A. M. on Christmas Day.

Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, services with music at 8 A. M. and 11 A. M. on Christmas Day.

St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue, special Christmas service with music at 11 A. M. today.

St. Thomas Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, musical service at 4 P. M. today, with a rendering of Handel's "Messiah." Service with music on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East Twenty-ninth Street, choral evensong at 4 P. M. today, and midnight service on Christmas Eve with music.

Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street, musical service at 11 A. M. on Christmas.

REFORMED.

Reformed Church of Harlem, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street, morning and evening services with music today.

The Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, services with special Christmas music today at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Service with music at 11 A. M. on Christmas Day.

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, service with music on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.—High mass, with music, at midnight Christmas Eve., pontificial mass at 11 A. M., and vespers at 4 P. M., with music on Christmas Day.

Church of St. Francis Xavier.—Musical services at solemn high mass midnight on Christmas Eve., at solemn high mass at 11 A. M., and at solemn vespers and benediction at 7:30 P. M. on Christmas Day.

Church of the Holy Innocents, 130 West Thirty-sixth Street, midnight mass on Christmas Eve, with an elaborate musical program of Bach and Gounod.

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, service with Christmas music today at 11 A. M.

IN OTHER CHURCHES.

Central Christian Church, 142 West Eighty-first Street.—Christmas cantata at 8 o'clock tonight.

The Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street.—Service, with music and singing, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. today.

Patriotic Music to be Sung.

Numerous musical entertainments will be held during Christmas week which will combine religious and patriotic music. The New York Community Chorus will sing at the "Tree of Light" in Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night, Dec. 26. Their program will consist of Christmas carols and patriotic songs. On Thursday, Dec. 27, at 8 P. M., the New Singing Society will hold a Christmas Carol festival at the Washington Irving High School. A pageant of Christmas carols entitled "The Steps of Gold," illustrating the life of Christ, will be given by a chorus of young women on the Bryant Park Plaza of the Public Library at 6:30 P. M. Sunday, Dec. 30. The pageant is under the direction of the New York War Camp Community Services.

"The Children's Crusade," an oratorio by Gabriel Pierne, will be given by the Symphony Society of New York, with Walter Damrosch as conductor, at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 29. The soloists will be Edith Chapman Goold, Florence Macbeth, Albert Lindquest, and Royal Dadmun. The theme of the oratorio comes from an old Flemish legend of a crusade to the Holy Land undertaken by children. Walter Damrosch will also conduct a performance of the Messiah which will be given by the Oratorio Society of New York on Thursday evening, Dec. 27.

The Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 156th Street, will hold its annual pilgrimage of children to the graves of Clement C. Moore, the author of "The Night Before Christmas," and Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of the author of "The Christmas Carol." After a service at 4 P. M. on Christmas Day, called "The Feast of Lights," the children will form in procession, all bearing lanterns, and file into the cemetery, where they will cover each of the graves with wreaths.

Celebration at Forest Hills.

Muk-carts will carry the Christmas "waits" who will sing their carols Christmas morning at Forest Hills, L. I., where some of the artists and musicians of the resident colony hold an annual Christmas entertainment. This year every house is to show a candle and wreath at the window, and there will be toys and candy aboard the wagons to hand out to the children. Mrs. C. H. Schmidt is in charge of the music, which will consist of old English carols and French "noels."

The "Tree of Light" in Madison Square will be the centre of a large negro celebration on Christmas afternoon at 5 o'clock. The negroes will form in a procession at Lincoln House in West Sixty-third Street and will march down Fifth Avenue to Madison Square accompanied by a truck carrying a lighted Christmas tree, which they call the "Child" of the "Tree of Light." The procession is to bring the "Child" of the "Tree of Light" to its parent for greetings. In Madison Square the procession will form around the "Tree of Light," and several choruses will sing Christmas carols.

Father T. J. Earley, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., will hold his golden jubilee today in celebration of his service for fifty years as a priest. Solemn high mass will be held in the church at 10:30 o'clock, at which Cardinal Farley, all the Vicar Generals, some Bishops, and many Monsignori and priests have promised to be present.

ASKS BANKS TO USE CARE.

Liberty Loan Bonds Should Be Sent by Registered Mail.

The carelessness of banks in sending Liberty Loan bonds and coupons through the mails, not registered, has caused the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond to send out a letter of caution. A few days ago the Richmond Reserve Bank received $20,000 in coupon bonds in an envelope which was torn open so that the contents were clearly visible. The letter was not registered, and if the securities had been lost the sending bank would probably have been unable to make a recovery.

The letter addressed by the Richmond Reserve Bank reads in part as follows:

We are daily receiving United States Government coupons pinned to slips of paper stating any writing thereon indicate the sender or describing the coupons. This procedure sooner or later will result in certain loss, either to the sending bank or to this bank without the ability in many cases to fix the responsibility. No duplicates of or indemnity for lost coupons can be obtained. If they are lost they are lost to the sender forever.

Moreover, both coupons and coupon bonds in large amounts are frequently sent to us by mail in ordinary wrapping paper envelopes, and not registered. Today we received by mail from one bank, not registered, $20,000 in coupon bonds, the envelope being completely torn open and the contents visible. The risk is the same in sending currency. In the present congested state of the mails extraordinary care should be taken to wrap packages securely and use stout envelopes.

From here on the handling of coupons will become a large and important banking function, and a careful and systematic method of handling should be adopted at the beginning in accordance with our circular letter of Dec. 15.

In sending coupons to us, please be careful to enclose them in envelopes, and give thereon a description of the coupons and the amount and the name of the sending bank.

The risk of sending coupon bonds is as great as sending currency.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Today.

Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey, will speak on "The Place of Turkey in World Democracy" at the Mount Morris Baptist Church at 10 A. M.

Congressman Frederick C. Hicks, who has just returned from the European front, will lecture about his observations abroad under the auspices of the Institutional Synagogue at the Mount Morris Theatre at 10:30 A. M.

The National Leaders' Association of Young Judea will hold a public session under the auspices of the Harlem Forum at Wadleigh High School, beginning at 10:30 A. M.

Special addresses and ceremonies will mark the presentation prospectus of the Stephen S. Wise Fellowship at the morning service of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall.

The annual conference of the Naturalization Aid League will be held in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance in the afternoon.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Chairman of the Parole Commission, will talk about the commission's work before the Bronx Open Forum at the Morris High School in the afternoon.

George A. Hastings of the State Charities Aid Association will speak on "What's the Matter with Your Brain?" at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., in Brooklyn, in the afternoon.

S. W. Graffiin will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Ben Hur" at the West Side Y. M. C. A. in the afternoon.

Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, former American Consul at Jerusalem, and his wife will be the guests at a reception at the home of Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, in the afternoon.

The War Camp Community Service will produce a pageant of Christmas carols entitled "The Steps of Gold" on the Bryant Park Plaza, beginning at 6:30 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. Norman M. Thomas and Rabbi Israel Herbert Levinthal will speak on "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," under the auspices of the Brooklyn Civic Forum in Public School 84 at 8 P. M.

Bishop Courtney of Halifax will talk about the Halifax disaster before the forum of the Ascension Memorial Church at 8 P. M.

Selon Fieldman, President of the Press Forum, will speak on "The Socialising Force of the War" before the University Settlement Forum at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Lajpat Rai of India will speak on the nationalist movement in India at the Messiah Forum, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

Mrs. Florence Kelly, Secretary of the Consumers' League, will speak on "Shall Our Working Children Pay for the War?" before the Free Synagogue Forum at 30 West Sixty-eighth Street at 8:15 P. M.

There will be a demonstration of gratitude to England by Zionists of New York in Carnegie Hall in the evening.

Wednesday.

The graduating exercises of the last 1917 class of police recruits will be held at Police Headquarters, beginning at 4 P. M.

Ex-Ambassador Gerard, Jonathan C. Day, and others will speak under the auspices of the Wingate Community Centre at Public School 40 in the evening.

Gilbert McClurg will give an illustrated travel talk before the Traffic Club at the Waldorf-Astoria at 8 P. M.

Thursday.

The seventh annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will open at noon in the 15th Infantry Armory and continue through Sunday.

The ninth annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will open with a dinner at Palm Garden in the evening, at which Norman Angell, Dr. Frank Bohn, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, and others will speak.

Friday.

There will be a dance for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. work abroad at the Unity House in Brooklyn in the evening.

Captain Fairles Flynn, a Chaplain of the French Army, will speak before the Marquette Club at the Hotel Marseilles in the evening.

Saturday.

The Little Mothers' Aid Association will hold a Christmas festival for little mothers at Webster Hall.

The first annual meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish will be held at City College, beginning at 10 A. M.

Congressman Julius Kahn, Bernard M. Baruch, Julius Rosenwald, and others are announced to be the guests at the Maccabean dinner of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association at Columbia University in the evening.

ASKS THRIFT STAMPS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Government Urges Presents of War Savings Certificates Instead of Cash.

SAVE AND SERVE IS MOTTO

Committee Tells the Needs of Nation Getting Every Spare Dollar to Help Win the Conflict.

On America's first war Christmas, the Government is asking every one to help beat Germany by giving war savings stamps and thrift stamps instead of gifts of money. The Government does not ask the elimination of the customary gifts, but only that war savings stamps be given where the intention was to give cash for presents.

The War Savings Committee points out that this policy will not only represent millions in loans to the Government for war purposes, but it will mean the storing up of millions which will be available for making purchases after the war. Business men have co-operated in the movement and in thousands of American business houses the Christmas bonuses will take the form of war saving certificates. Parents are giving their children war saving stamps, instead of cash and checks. The committee hopes that the giving of war saving certificates will be universal. In varying denominations, from 25 cents up, they are gifts within the reach of all and it is pointed out that this enables every one to help win the war.

Tomorrow is the one big day to buy thrift and war savings certificates for Christmas presents. In a final appeal to all to make Christmas happiness mean a strengthening of the nation, the War Savings Committee says:

"This is not a war of governments; it is a war of peoples. The old idea of the people disassociating themselves from the actual carrying on of the conflict has passed. The banker, mechanic, and business man are a part of America's fighting forces. More than that every man, woman, and child is needed to carry on the conflict.

Plans to Combat Waste.

"America has been a land of plenty, and where there is plenty there is extravagance and waste, and it is this characteristic of Americans that the United States must combat, and so, with all its multifarious tasks confronting it, the Government has set itself up as a teacher of thrift and is going to make this Christmas the occasion for a special lesson on that important subject.

"A force of one hundred has set up shop at 51 Chambers Street, and has settled down to the job of teaching Father Knickerbocker's sons, daughters, nephews, nieces, and grandchildren a few much-needed lessons in thrift. This organization is the War Savings Committee for New York, of which Frederic W. Allen is the Director, and it is the purpose of this organization to see to it that the United States gets every spare nickel, quarter and dollar in order to devote it to the winning of the war. This organization has set itself the task of converting the 'slacker dollar'—the dollar that is lying idle—and the 'traitor dollar'—the one that is spent for needless luxuries—into dollars that will do their bit for the nation.

"This is no small task, and realising its magnitude the Government has put to work the best brains at its disposal in the city. These are backed by a committee of 200 men, leading in the financial, industrial, ecclesiastical, educational, and civic structure of Greater New York. Bankers, business men, Catholics, prelates, Protestants, Bishops, politicians, newspapermen, interests warried and opposed, have combined for the great purpose of teaching war thrift, which will mean triumph.

"'Save and Serve' is the watchword which is to spread through the nation, and its execution is to be the American people's business from the rising to the setting of the sun. The slogan 'Save and Serve' opens the way for every individual in the nation to get behind Uncle Sam and lend his efforts to winning the war. It is a slogan which can be carried out by the school children as well as by leaders in all walks of life. Individual as well as organized effort can and will be devoted to living up to the letter of this watchword. None is too weak and none too mighty to make it the guide for his daily conduct. 'Save and Serve' will affect the purse as well as the person of all patriotic Americans.

"National thrift and economy are to pour $2,000,000,000 into Uncle Sam's war chest, and New York City's quota of this sum is $100,000,000. This war savings campaign is, in Abraham Lincoln's words, a thing 'of the people, by the people, and for the people.'

Chance to Aid Nation.

"The man in moderate circumstances, who, unable to invest in Liberty bonds, has still sought a way to back up the nation with the dollars that he can spare, has now an opportunity through the Government thrift and war savings stamps. The $2,000,000,000 war savings loan will be contributed, not by the wealthy but by the great mass of patriotic, liberty-loving Americans.

"The plan by which all can help to make their dollars win the war is as follows:

"Take 25 cents to the nearest post office and buy a thrift stamp. With this you will receive a thrift card, marked with sixteen spaces for similar stamps. When this card has been filled, it represents an outlay of $4. Take this card to the post office, add 12 cents in cash, and exchange it for a war savings stamp, the value of which is $5, payable in five years. In other words, the Government pays you 4 per cent. on the $4.12 you invest.

"With the war savings stamps you receive a war savings certificate containing twenty-one spaces. Paste the war savings stamp on this certificate, and start all over again to buy the war savings stamps on the installment plan as you did the first. When you have accumulated twenty war savings stamps you have loaned the Government $82.40. The United States Treasury will on Jan. 1, 1923, pay you $100 for the $82.40 you have loaned it.

"If you want to buy the war savings stamps outright you can pay $4.12 in cash without going to the trouble of accumulating the thrift stamps. Here is everybody's chance to 'Save and Serve' and help win the war."

$15,000 Bank Robbery in Ohio.

WEST SALEM, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The outer door of the safe in the Farmers' State Bank was blown open by robbers early today and between $12,000 and $15,000,000 in bonds and negotiable paper and $50 in cash secured. Bank officials cannot open the inner door of the safe, and whether the robbers obtained the money from the inner compartment will not be known until a safe expert arrives.

Prohibition Bill in Bay State.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—A bill providing for the ratification by the Massachusetts Legislature of the Federal prohibition amendment was filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives today by Horace D. King of Lynn, representing the Tolman Temperance Fund Committee.

Justice Kelly for Appellate Division.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Governor Whitman announced today that he soon would designate Supreme Court Justice William J. Kelly of Brooklyn to the Second Department Appellate Division bench to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Luke D. Stapleton.

AMERICA'S WAR NEWS WELCOME IN EUROPE

New York Times Dispatches and Comment Widely Reproduced Where the Conflict Rages.

From Newspaperdom.

The European, particularly the provincial European, is extremely conservative; so is the colonial. Hitherto he has cared little what was going on beyond his own community—at any rate, beyond his own country. It might be supposed that the war would render him national, yet hardly cosmopolitan. Nevertheless, in the hundreds of newspaper clippings before me I find set before the readers of little papers in the interior of France, in Tunis, in Morocco, extracts from Washington dispatches credited to American newspapers, extracts from THE NEW YORK TIMES appearing in large numbers. These clippings relate to practically everything that is going on in America in regard to the war, and, what is more curious still, editorial opinion on the war which is being waged only a few miles from where some of the little papers are printed—in many cases within the sound of the great guns.

Very rarely, however, are the extracts commented on. An exception is made by the Clarion Republican of Dax, a town of 10,000 population in the Department of Landes, which on Sept. 9, after quoting half a column extract from an editorial article on Zimmermann's alleged scheme to establish German spheres of influence in South America, comments as follows: "M. Zimmermann forgets that the American States of the South are every bit as faithful as those of the North to democratic traditions. At this moment the Latins and the Anglo-Saxons are united in their condemnation of German militarism, its principles, its crimes, and its ambitions."

On Sept. 11 twelve French provincial papers reproduced extracts from THE TIMES, for example, an editorial article on the Swedish-German diplomatic scandal revealed by Count von Luxburg, dispatches from Buenos Aires.

On the 15th, eight of the twelve papers, together with the Moniteur du Puy-de-Dome, Lyon Republicain of Lyons and the Gazette du Centre of Limoges, had extracts from a TIMES article on Count von Luxburg's "spurios versenkt" dispatch, and the Lyon Republicain added:

"These two Swedish [sic] words, 'spurios versenkt,' (without leaving a trace,) are going to achieve as great an importance in public opinion as the 'scrap of paper' of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg. We know from an experience, already long, the procedure of submarine commanders obeying orders to sink innocent merchant craft 'spurios versenkt.'"

On the following day the Progres de Loir and Chee of Vendome, Le Journal of Fecamp, and Liberte du Sud-Ouest of Bordeaux published extracts of the "Spurious Versenkt" article, while long extracts from M. Charles Pergler's contribution to THE TIMES describing the Bulgar and Austrian atrocities in the occupied regions of Serbia appeared in a number of other newspapers.

The Republique du Var of Toulous, under the title "The Guilt of Sweden," had a long extract from THE TIMES editorial article, "For Sweden to Say," which had appeared the day before. Of great interest, apparently, throughout provincial France was the special article which appeared in THE TIMES on the September harvest. This furnished no fewer than twenty-five papers with all sorts of extracts from Sept. 7 till Sept. 20. Among the articles quoted were: "American Wheat," "How the Allies Will be Fed," "America, the Great Granary," "Five Hundred and Forty Million Bushels for the Allies," "The Great American Harvest," &c.

A large number of papers on Sept. 25 gave considerable space to the letter of Dr. Hermann Rosemaier, former political editor of the Berliner Morgen Post, which had appeared in THE TIMES. The papers of the 25th and 26th gave considerable space to the editorial article on Germany's and Austria's reply to the Pope's peace note. On the 26th both L'Ordre de Lorient Eclair of Rennes and the Progres de Lyon of Lyons published a dispatch from New York, dated three days before, beginning: "A lively sensation has been caused in this city by a dispatch from The Hague published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and saying that the pacifist campaign of M. Hearst, in his papers and The New York American, is very conspicuous in Germany, where it is set forth as representing the true American opinion &c."

The largest extract, taken from a TIMES criticism of the war, is to be found in La France of Bordeaux on Sept. 25: "THE NEW YORK TIMES says that nothing can prevent the success of the armies of the Allies," and then proceeds to quote: "The great battle which should have taken place in 1917 is, on account of the Russian situation, postponed until next year, &c." The French colonial papers which have particularly quoted from articles in THE TIMES are already noted are L'Ouest of Algiers, Echo du Maroc of Rabat, Morocco, the Depeche Tunisianne of Tunis, and the Depeche Algerienne of Algiers.

The Echo du Maroc said on Aug. 31, alongside of French military opinions: "THE NEW YORK TIMES sees in the battle of Verdun the manifest proof of the moral and physical deterioration of Germany, the latter having been foreseen by the preparatory work of the artillery and the impossibility of massing sufficient men to meet the infantry rush that followed." Of the Italian papers, aside from the great Rome, Milan, and Turin dailies, those which quoted measurably from THE TIMES in September were the Courriere di Napoli and the Lavro of Genoa. Both papers gave considerable space to editorial articles on the Teutonic replies to the Pope's note, and this paper's comment on Mr. Lansing's budget of "scandalous documents, which, aside from their terrible proof of German iniquity, are filling the world with Homeric laughter." The Swiss press quoted largely from THE TIMES article which concerns neutral nations in general and Switzerland in particular.

Aside from the well-known Madrid papers, to which THE TIMES editorial articles on the "spurios versenkt" dispatches have particularly appealed, the Publicidad and El Diluvio of Barcelona reprinted in translation many military comments in September, especially extracts from the article on the General occupation of Riga. The transplanted Belgian papers, Echo Belge, now of Amsterdam; La Metropole of London, Het Vaderland, the Flemish paper issued in Paris, were deeply concerned over THE TIMES comments on the "spurios versenkt" dispatches. As were also the Danish papers, Politiken of Copenhagen and Stifts Tidende of Ribe, and the Norwegian journal Morgenbladet of Christiania.

WAR TESTS FOR AUTO AIDS.

Examinations for Mechanics Will Be Held Here in January.

Announcement is made by the War Department that examinations by a board of army officers will be held in this city Jan. 11, 12, and 13, of automobile mechanics for Lieutenants' commissions in the motor mechanics' regiments of the Signal Corps for service abroad. The examinations will be held at the Packard Motor Car Company's building, Broadway and Sixty-first Street, and there will be two examination sessions each day from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M. and from 7 to 10:30 o'clock P. M.

The Chief of the Signal Corps, at which the motor mechanics' regiments will be a part, states that there is urgent need for motor vehicle foremen who are all-around mechanics, qualified to do any motor vehicle work and to direct and organize men in that important part of the service. Experienced foremen over the draft age are preferred, the most desirable age being from 28 to 35 years. Applicants are required to bring three letters of recommendation and a letter from the present employer stating the kind of work now being done and the compensation received. They must be American born or naturalized citizens. Men under 28 years probably will not receive commissions. Those over that age who are accepted will receive their Lieutenant's commission at once.

The Signal Corps will begin a series of examinations for the Motor Mechanics Regiments tomorrow in Detroit. Other cities in which examinations will be held this month and the first two weeks in January will be Indianapolis, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Boston, and Philadelphia.

COLLECTOR EDWARDS NOW SCHOOLMASTER

Revenue Official Instructs Extra Force in Mysteries of War Tax Law.

CALLED DEPUTY INFORMERS

Will Assist Public to Make Out Returns on Incomes Between Jan. 2 and March 1.

"Big Bill" Edwards, formerly Street Cleaning Commissioner, now Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second or Wall Street District, has a new title, that of "Schoolmaster." Last week, carrying out the plans laid down by Internal Revenue Commissioner Daniel C. Roper, Mr. Edwards took on an extra force which began school on Tuesday. These men, who have been officially designated as "deputy informers," started a systematic study of the war revenue law, and at the opening of the school Collector Edwards had this to say:

"Your job is to help the public make out their income tax returns. From Jan. 2 to March 1, 1918, you will occupy a desk in some office building in this district, which has been kindly donated for use of the Government during that period. You will act as agent of the Internal Revenue Department. You have an opportunity in this school to properly equip yourselves so you can advise the public. Men and women will crowd about you trying to get advice. Be calm. Be courteous and keep your head. Also avoid mistakes, as they make more work later on. If you can't answer the questions don't fake it, but send the taxpayer to one of the Collectors' offices.

"You men appreciate that the public is anxious to make proper returns, but every one is more or less at sea over the new income tax law. You are to pilot them into a safe harbor. The Government, as well as I, expect you to do this. In the sixty-four collectors' offices scattered throughout the country, in addition to the revenue agents' forces, the Government is putting to work some 12,000 to 15,000 men, so it behooves every one of you man to equip himself between now and Jan. 2, so that you may be able to meet the responsibility when it comes. It should be understood that the advice you give the public is absolutely free."

Collector Edwards said that taxpayers were continuing to flood his office with inquiries regarding phases of the income tax law. The Collector yesterday gave out a summary of answers to several of the features of the law which during the last week seemed to be misunderstood by the average inquirer. Many persons wrote in to ask whether they were required to render a personal income tax return for the year 1917. All such inquiries were answered in the affirmative provided they were unmarried and their income for the year equalled or exceeded $1,000. A married person need make no return unless his net income, including that of husband or wife, equals or exceeds $2,000.

"If you act as the guardian of a minor or incompetent person," the Collector said, "or as the administrator, executor, or trustee of an estate or trust, a return will be required of you for and in behalf of your ward, or the estate or trust for which you act, if the conditions outlined under the head of 'Fiduciaries,' as requiring a return, are present in your case.

"The law provides that your return may be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which you have your legal residence or principal place of business. If your legal residence is located in one collection district and your principal place of business in another, it is optional with which Collector your return shall be filed; but for administrative reasons the Commissioner of Internal Revenue desires that it be filed with the Collector of the district in which your legal residence is located.

"If, on account of illness or absence from home, you are unable to render your return within the time prescribed by law you may obtain an extension of thirty days if a request is filed with the Collector of your district before the due date of your return. In this request you must state the reason why the return cannot be filed within the time set by law. Collectors are not authorized to grant extensions of more than thirty days, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has authority to grant reasonable extension beyond thirty days in meritorious cases.

"If by reason of illness, absence, or non-residence, a taxpayer is unable personally to render his return, he may appoint an agent to act for him, and the return executed by the agent will be accepted if the agent makes affidavit that he has sufficient knowledge to make a complete and accurate return for his principal and assumes responsibility for making the return and incurring the penalties provided for a delinquent, erroneous, false, or fraudulent return. Should a taxpayer make a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade a proper payment of income tax he would become liable to an additional tax of 100 per cent., and to a fine of not to exceed $2,000, or to one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court and to the costs of prosecution.

"If husband and wife live together, and each receives an independent income equal to or in excess of $1,000, separate returns may be rendered. If, however, the income of either is less than $1,000, but their combined income equals or exceeds $2,000, a joint return should be rendered. The normal income tax will be assessed against the aggregate amount reported by the husband and wife whether joint or separate returns are rendered, but the additional income taxes are only assessed against the separate income of each. A married man whose total net income does not exceed $2,400 but does equal or exceed $2,000, is entitled to a personal exemption of $2,000 and $400 additional exemption on account of two dependent children. He must, however, make a return if his net income equals or exceeds $2,000."

Collector Edwards stated he is having large placards printed which will be exhibited in the windows of the offices where the Deputy Informers are stationed. The locaton of these offices will be announced shortly, the Collector said.

Muck Cancels Chicago Engagement.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will not keep his engagement to give a concert here on Feb. 3, it was announced today by the management of the theatre at which he was to appear. A representative of the orchestra, who made a trip through the Middle West, requested that the concert be cancelled, it was said.

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SEES BRITAIN CLOGGED BY TRADE COMMITTEES

War Has Brought Multiplicity of Bodies, Twenty-five Alone Affecting Shipping.

Under the caption, "The Plague of Committees," The London Economist criticises very severely the creation of countless committees and commissions in England since the outbreak of the war for dealing with various matters affecting trade. In response to numerous requests, the Board of Trade Intelligence Department has published a list of "some" of the Ministries, commissions, committees, &c. It comprises approximately 140 committees, six commissions, four Ministries, sixteen departments, three advisory boards, three ordinary boards, two executives, two penal, one registry, one Commissioner, and one Clearing House. In regard to shipping alone there are about twenty-five committees. The Economist points out that there are entirely too many committees and that a much smaller number would be in a position to do more efficient work.

"To any one who goes carefully through this list of Government committees," it says, "it will be perfectly obvious that perhaps one-fourth the number would be sufficient if a system of sub-committees had been properly evolved and adopted. It would be less ridiculous if these various bodies were to some extent co-ordinated and under the control of a central authority; but this is very far from the case. It may almost be said that each is a law unto itself, and under the Defense of the Realm act each may have very wide and independent powers. The conflicting orders and rules, the confusion, the redundancy, the overlapping, the waste of time, energy and money, and the delay in getting things done and settled must be perfectly appalling."

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"It will be noted that there is in many cases not only a committee for a large comprehensive group of activities or materials, but also, in addition, there are individual committees for individual activities belonging to that group. For instance, there is not only an Exports and Imports Licensing Committee, but also an Exports Committee, an Imports Restrictions Department, a Fruit (Import Licenses) Committee, and an Advisory Committee on the Imports of Oranges. Thus do we descend, so to speak, from the most general to the most particular. Here, indeed, is a fruitful source of conflicting decisions and endless confusion. Fruits are apparently to be accorded special treatment, different from other imports, and the findings of the Fruits (Import Licenses) Committee will constitute exceptions to the conclusions of the general Import Restrictions Department. Oranges, on the other hand, are to have special treatment, differing from fruits in general on the one hand and from general imports on the other. It is difficult to understand why the whole business could not have been managed by one (Licenses) Committee, working with sub-committees and sections. There is a quite unnecessary lack of co-ordination and correlation, as we can vouch for from the experience of those who have served on some of these multitudinous committees.

"In addition to the committees above noted, there is also a vast number connected with finance, insurance, transport, and trade in general. One curious point is that beside a War Trade Intelligence Department, there is also a War Trade Statistical Department. Since statistics constitute by far the most important part of 'intelligence,' one absolutely fails to see why the Intelligence Department should not include the Statistical Department. And they have entirely separate secretaries and staff housed in entirely different buildings."

FIGHT LILIUOKALANI WILL.

Court Throws One Out of Court on Ground of Fraud.

HONOLULU, Dec. 21.—A purported 1917 will of the late Queen Liliuokalani, bequeathing the major part of her estate to "Princess" Theresa Bellivea, was thrown out of court yesterday by Judge C. W. Ashford, who stated from the bench that all evidence and his own knowledge convinced him it was a forgery.

Sam Kamakala, a preacher, swore he signed as a witness to the late will in his own home and not at the bedside of the Queen. H. Keokoha, a second witness to the purported will, gave similar testimony in repudiating preceding affidavits. Kamakala stated that the "Princess" Theresa offered him the bribe of a new church if he signed. A Grand Jury investigation has been ordered.

A 1909 will of the Queen, containing a deed of trust in favor of Theresa Bellivea, said to be only a distant relative of Liliuokalani, remains contested by Jonah ("Prince Cupid") Kalanilole, Congressional Delegate from Hawaii, on the ground that the Queen was mentally incompetent at the time of its execution.

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The new problems presented.
How they are being met.

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By LIEUT.-COL. PAUL AZAN,

Chief of the French Military Mission, Instructor of Officers in France and America.

Col. Azan has written a condensed manual explaining the up-to-date tactics which obtain in this war. This manual is endorsed by Maj.-Gen. J. E. Kuhn, Maj.-Gen. Leonard E. Wood and the Army and Navy Journal. It is used as a text book by Depot Battalions in Kansas and elsewhere. Simple, direct, complete in its information, it will repay close study.

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FOOTBALL FOR 1918 MAY BE DISCUSSED

National Collegiate Association Expected to Take Up Gridiron Sport at Meeting.

GAME TO BE RETAINED

Dr. Williams Advocate of Gridiron Activity as Means to Fit Players for War.

The meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association which will be held at the Hotel Astor at the end of the week will have an important bearing on the football season of 1918, for the majority of the colleges throughout the country will be guided in their policy by the recommendations of this organization. It was through the efforts of this body that football was kept alive last Fall. At a mid-Summer meeting held in Washington the association, at the suggestion of Secretary of War Baker, advocated a continuance of the gridiron sport.

The President of the organization is Lieut. Col. Palmer E. Pierce, and he will bring to the meeting here this week any advice on the intercollegiate athletic situation which the Government officials may care to give. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton were the only colleges of prominence in the East which did not act on the suggestion of the Intercollegiate Association. These three dropped football and gave up the entire time usually given to athletics to military training. Throughout the country all the other colleges continued the gridiron game on the conditions laid down by the association.

Football was far more successful in the West last Fall than it was in the East, and when the Western delegates come here this week they will favor continuing the game on the same basis as last season. Although the army and navy claimed many of the Western football players, it had little or no effect on the Western season, and the conference officials have arranged an even more pretentious schedule for next Fall.

The annual report of Dr. Harry L. Williams of Minnesota, Chairman of the Football Committee of the organization, will be heard with much interest. Before the season opened last Fall Dr. Williams was strongly in favor of dropping football for the period of the war, but before the season began he changed his opinions and is now one of the staunchest advocates of wartime football. Dr. Williams even goes so far as to say that it is a patriotic duty for the colleges to continue football, for there is no other sport which so well equips college athletes for military service.

No Big Football Display.

It is expected that Dr. Williams's report will voice this sentiment very strongly, in spite of the attitude which was taken last Fall by Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. It is believed that the Football Committee will again advocate the same curtailment of elaborate training preparation which was adopted last year. There will be no early season practice and no training table, although many of the coaches strongly favor the return of this important feature of football training. Bob Folwell, Pennsylvania's coach, will strongly advocate the re-establishment of the training table, for he argues that it places a great burden on the coaches trying to keep the football players in good physical trim without it.

The Intercollegiate Athletic Association has for many years been trying to abolish the training table practice, and now that it has been dropped it is going to be a difficult task to bring it back. While some of the coaches used assistants last season, an effort will be made this year to cut down the instructors to a single coach.

The war-time policies which the association has put into practice have given the organization an opportunity it has been looking forward to for many years. It has opened the way to eliminate the widespread practice of developing only specialists in college athletics and has made it possible to bring a greater body of students into athletic activity than ever before. Interclass and intramural athletics have had a great incentive since last Fall. Athletics for the greatest number of students, instead of athletics for the few, has long been the dream of college athletic directors, and it begins to look as if their ideals were about to be realized.

Dr. Roycroft to Speak.

One of the speakers will be Dr. Joseph E. Roycroft of Princeton, who is the director of athletics for the army camps and under whose supervision the athletic activities have been held. Both Dr. Roycroft and Walter Camp of Yale, who has been directing the athletics at the naval stations, will outline the work which has been accomplished among the soldiers.

As the development of soldiers calls for various setting-up exercises, some of the college athletic directors have a plan in mind to substitute this kind of exercises for some of the minor college sports, and in that way better fit the boys who are to enter military service. Some of the Western delegates will suggest that the throwing of hand grenades be made one of the regular events at college track and field events next Spring. The Western colleges have this under advisement at the present time.

It is believed that if grenade-throwing was made a regular event it would develop any number of youths in this valuable asset of war. During the last Summer the New York A. C., at its games at Travers Island, made the grenade throw a regular event for the soldier athletes, and it not only brought out many candidates, but also developed many of them to a high degree of perfection.

The legs furnish four-fifths of the power in the game of football, according to the opinion of Gilmour Dobie, the Annapolis gridiron coach. He says that leg power is the most essential thing needed on a successful eleven. "Legs," says Dobie, "are the most important possessions of the football player. I mean good legs, strong legs, on which a player can brace and propel himself. Legs are the principal thing physically. A man has to be well equipped there to be a good football player.

"During the season I always insist that my players use their legs as little as possible when they are off the football field, that is, give them as much rest as possible and conserve their energy until they are in the game. Legs furnish four-fifths of the power in the game. The charge comes from there, so does the lift of the line, the quick start, and all the propelling power."

Pete Calac, the former Carlisle Indian, has been elected Captain of the West Virginia Wesleyan football team, the eleven which was coached during the last few seasons by Neale, the Cincinnati outfielder.

HARD GAMES FOR C. C. N. Y.

Five Will Meet Navy on Saturday, and Then Dartmouth.

A hard week is in store for the City College basket ball team. After the game at Annapolis on Saturday the quintet will meet Dartmouth on the C. C. N. Y. court on New Year's Day, and on the Saturday following will play Fort Slocum in a benefit game.

The game will be held on the local court. All proceeds will go to the Army Camp Activities Fund, without deductions for expenses. Tom Thorpe has volunteered his services as referee.

At the Traps of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, and a Quartet of Mercury Foot Marksmen

C. Stein

R. R. Debacher

Sending Out the Clay Birds

Shattering the Clay Disks at the N.Y.A.C. Traps.

D. S. McMahon.

R. L. Spotts.

PRINCETON SPORTS START TO REVIVE

Tigers Represented by Teams in Leading Winter Activities Except Hockey.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 22.—Athletics at Princeton have weathered the rather trying period of the last few months, when hundreds of undergraduates left college to enlist, and the commencement of the Winter sports season finds the Tigers represented in all of the more prominent athletic activities except hockey. With no money in the Athletic Association treasury and no big football games to finance the minor sports, the outlook was extremely dubious, and it was only after strenuous efforts on the part of the undergraduates that means were devised for paying their expenses. The Tigers will have teams in the intercollegiate basketball, swimming, and water polo leagues, and this week the wrestling team commenced practice with the announcement that a limited number of contests will be arranged.

With the exception of swimming the teams will probably not be up to the standard of past years, however, as nearly all the members of last year's 'Varsity teams are graduated or enlisted. Coach Leuhring has the problem of piecing out an entirely new basketball five, and Captain J. J. Winn is the only wrestler who has had any previous experience in this sport. For swimming Frank Sullivan has as a nucleus about which to build a team three of the four members of last year's freshman relay team which broke the intercollegiate record.

The Tigers consider their chances for capturing first place in the swimming league better than they have been for several years. Captain Kazanjian and Anderson, both members of last year's team, are again competing in the fancy dive. Johnson, Georgi, Decker, Douglas, Brooks, and Twitchell are the most likely men for the 50, 220, and 100-yard swims and the relay team. Kinnard, a 'Varsity plunger of last year, and Schenck of last year's freshman team, will again compete in this event.

Though it is made up entirely of inexperienced men, the basketball team has been able to win both of its games played so far, one with Manhattan College and one with City College, and Mr. Leuhring is now carefully preparing for the opening of the league schedule in January. Horne and Trimble, the two forwards of the freshman team of last Winter, are playing these two positions on the 'Varsity, and Plimpton, a substitute of two seasons, is playing at centre. Blue and Gray, both members of the 1920 team, are playing the guards. Trimble has been playing a spectacular game thus far, and gives promise of filling capably the position of Cyril Haas, the Captain of last year's five. Every member of that team is now in war service. Haas and Faulsen are in the Naval Reserve. McGraw, Captain-elect Parmele, and Foster hold commissions in the army.

Interclass basketball will again be played this Winter, and Coach Leuhring has just called out candidates for the freshman five. There are about 200 men playing basketball here, either on the 'Varsity squad, the freshman squad, or in the interclass games.

Only nine men reported for the first wrestling practice, but this number has been substantially increased since. Because it is inexpedient financially to hire a professional coach this year, Dr. N. B. Tooker, assistant director of athletics, is to take charge of the squad. He will probably be assisted by Donald G. Herring. As Captain Winn is the only experienced man, there will be wide opportunity for new men to make the team this year. There will be three novice meets later in the season, and the usual sophomore-freshman meet on Washington's Birthday.

Indoor crew practice for the freshmen is being held three days a week on the machines under the direction of John Fitzpatrick, assistant to Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth. Informal practice for the 'Varsity candidates is being held daily. Thus far there is nothing definite on the possibility of the Tigers having an eight on the water this Spring. It is almost definitely assured, however, that there will be races for the freshmen.

Plans have been forwarded for the organization of a rifle team to represent Princeton this Winter. Because of the better accommodations that have been provided since military training was commenced here target work will probably be more popular than ever before.

As Princeton has no skating rink and the expenses incident upon taking a team to New York to practice and play its contests is too great, it has been decided to organize no hockey team this Winter. This sport has never paid expenses, though it has gained in popularity during the last couple of years. Some undergraduates have been going to New York to play the game there and there have been a few informal brushes on Carnegie Lake which has afforded some excellent skating during the last week, but this has been entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the athletic authorities.

Hodges Wins 15 Chess Matches.

Playing against twenty opponents at Marshall's Chess Divan, A. B. Hodges, former United States chess champion, made a score of fifteen victories, one draw, and four defeats. Those who defeated the expert were E. M. Padelford, W. S. Sinclair, H. Cleveland, and G. Sturrock. The draw game was scored by H. Hartshorne.

W. AND J. MAY LOSE COACH.

Reported That Sol Metzger Will Quit as Football Mentor.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Dec. 22.—Reports are in circulation here to the effect that Sol Metzger will not be coach of the Washington and Jefferson football team next year, and that his successor will be David C. Morrow, former center at W. and J., and line coach of the eleven under Metzger during the last season. It is understood that the latter could have the place again next season if he so desired, despite the fact that there have been rumors that the college was not satisfied with the showing of the team this fall.

Coach Metzger's plans for the future are not known definitely here. It is rumored that the University of Pennsylvania is seeking him as a successor to Bob Folwell. Friends have hinted that he is contemplating a move far removed from college football coaching and connected with war service.

Morrow is regarded here as one of the best football coaches in the country. He developed a powerful line for W. & J. during the season just closed. It is not expected that the coaching problem will finally be decided until the first of the new year.

W. & J.'s athletic ranks have been further depleted during the last few days by enlistments. Russell Stein, tight tackle on the football team, enlisted in aviation last week. Edwin C. Steele, lineman, followed his example this week, while Murray Peelor, veteran basket ball star, left at the same time, also going into aviation. Samuel S. Moore, 'Varsity track man and the team's leading pole vaulter, went to the Columbus, (Ohio,) barracks as a flying corps recruit last Saturday. One other track man, David Denman, quarter-miler and captain of the 1916 team, was called in the draft this week and will leave for Camp Sherman, at Chillicothe, Ohio, on Saturday.

Three other track stars have been notified that they have been accepted for the next Reserve Officers' Training Camp, in the aviation branch, and are expected to be called at any time. They are Hodgens Smith, holder of the W. & J. strength record, one of the best weight men in Western Pennsylvania and the institution's best heavyweight wrestler; Elnar Elm, long-distance runner and W. & J.'s best swimmer, and A. M. Berland, mile runner. With Moore gone and Captain Volney Wilson flying in France, track prospects do not appear to be very bright.

W. VA. FIVE NOT PROMISING.

Only Latterner of Veterans Reports for Early Practice.

MORGANTOWN, Dec. 22.—The end of the brief practice period that was decided upon by Coach Mullinex for West Virginia's basket ball squad shows no result calculated to raise the hopes of West Virginia followers.

Only one of last year's veterans reported, this being Latterner, the speedy forward. Latterner, too, has a bad knee that may not stand the strain of the strenuous floor game, so that he cannot be counted upon. Ice and Rodgers are in school, but Rodgers may not be out at all, and in any case will not report till after the holidays, and Ice has arranged to go to the second officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Three of last year's substitutes, Aikens and Summers, centres, and Swiger, a guard, are out and look promising, but none of the three show the strength of Varsity men.

Plan Golf Tournaments.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Plans for the conduct of tournaments next year will be formulated at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association in this city on Jan. 18. Some of the members advocate the substitution of medals for the parchments which went to winners of "patriotic" tournaments last season. The customary dinner will be omitted as a food conservation measure.

YALE TO BE GUIDED BY NATIONAL BODY

Decision on Extent of Spring Sports Will Be Tempered by N. C. A. A.'s Action.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 22.—Yale's attitude toward athletics next Spring will be tempered in some degree by action taken by the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its annual meeting in New York City the coming week. The Yale athletic officials are delaying action on the organization of major sport teams, baseball, rowing, and track largely in view of this meeting.

Professor Robert N. Corwin, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Board of Control, will represent the university and will participate in the discussions. Yale, Harvard, and Princeton have acted in conjunction in their attitude and plans regarding athletics the last Fall, and their plans, outlined at the meeting the coming week, will, it is expected, disclose the three universities exhibiting a strenuous wish to organize Spring athletics as generally as the national war plans will permit.

Yale has the largest percentage of students already enrolled in its training military units of any university in the country, and its attitude toward Spring athletics is, necessarily, dependent to some extent on this fact. A call upon the undergraduate Reserve Officers Training Corps and upon the naval training unit to report for national service early this Spring will undoubtedly result in the withdrawal from college of practically every oarsman, baseball player, and track team candidate of promise.

Yale expects to keep its Winter sports going because plenty of candidates for every squad have been developed, but it is doubtful whether the Spring sports can be perfected sufficiently to arrange intercollegiate schedules. No start whatever has been made toward the arrangement of a schedule or even a single match.

The Yale athletic authorities will attend the convention receptive to any plan which has the approval of the War and Navy departments, but skeptical of their ability, in case of the withdrawal from college of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, to place well organized teams in intercollegiate competition.

The coming convention of the National Association of College Athletes is regarded here as a continuation of the meeting of representatives of all American collegiate institutions which was held at Washington soon after the outbreak of the war. At this time the question of the continuing of athletics in colleges till the close of the war was carefully discussed. President Wilson and Secretaries Baker and Daniels of the Army and Navy urged that athletics be maintained in some form.

USAAC QUINTET PROGRESSES

Many Candidates Strive for Positions on Ambulance Five.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 22.—With a squad of more than fifty men aspiring to positions on the Ambulance five, practice is progressing rapidly on the local Y. M. C. A. court. St. Clair Murray, star forward on the Bucknell College five for four years, is in charge of the men. The first game is at South Bethlehem, with Lehigh, on Jan. 2, and every effort is being made to whip a fast team into shape for this opening encounter of the season.

There is a wealth of material on hand, and more men are expected out this week. No less than a half dozen of the football men, including Pike Johnson, Jack Dunne, Murphy, Brewer, Moore, and Tuffy Conn will be candidates. Among the outstanding stars at this stage of the game are three star semi-pros from Boston—Joe Finnerty, J. A. Curry, and J. L. Keefe, a trio of speedy forwards.

All three were chosen for a number of years for Massachusetts all-scholastic five. The Wellesley High School team, of which these men were members, won the championship of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Washington, D. C., cleaning up on all its opponents, which were of championship calibre. At Washington, D. C., the team won a series of games with the fastest teams in the Capitol City.

QUAKER CITY SEEKS SINGLES TITLE PLAY

National Tennis Fixture May Go to Another Club Than the West Side.

Although the United States National Lawn Tennis Association has yet to act on the recommendation of the Executive Committee that championships be restored next season, the fact that favorable consideration is indicated has opened the field of speculation as to the tournaments of 1918. The Schedule Committee will determine the places where the majority of the events will be held, and allot the dates, but the annual meeting has the say as to the national championships, and there is much speculation as to the route which the fixtures will take. There seems to be an impression that several radical changes will be put in force, and not the least of these will have to do with the national singles championship tournament, which, since its departure from the confines of the Casino at Newport, has been held at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills.

It was only last year that Julian S. Myrick, speaking as the delegate from the West Side Club to the annual meeting of the U. S. N. L. T. A., intimated that the West Side organization was not only willing, but rather anxious to see the singles championship go to some other club, provided there was one which had the facilities necessary for staging such a big event. The requisites are that there be ample accommodations for the players, not too far from the scene of the tournament, and that there be grass courts aplenty, which means somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty.

Under the plan whereby the championship was transferred from Newport there was to be a rotation of the big tennis event of the year. No club was to have a prior claim on this tournament. Since the transfer, however, the West Side Tennis Club has been the only one to hold the championship. Now it is understood that other clubs are ready to bid for the tournament, and with the attitude of the West Side Club expressed last year as favoring some other organization, tennis men look to see the championship make another change.

Philadelphia has for some time glanced with covetous eyes on the singles event, and, while there has never been any spirited bidding from the Quaker City, there is understood to be a bit more disposition to speak the mind in this respect at the coming meeting of the U. S. N. L. T. A.

Some men in tennis have talked that the championships might go back to Newport. The Newport invitation tournament was not held during the last Summer, mainly, it is understood, because the patriotic feature was made an essential by the national association. This precluded gate receipts except for the Red Cross. Under such terms Newport could not see its way clear to hold the usual tournament. This has undoubtedly prejudiced some players against Newport, and the holding of the national championships there would not meet with general favor, in fact, it would find favor only with a few men who are part and parcel of the social whirl in the Rhode Island city.

Players from the Middle West would doubtless like to see the singles championship go to their section, but it is not anticipated that a serious bid will be entered from that quarter. In the first place, the old argument that the majority of the tournament players are in the East, would put a damper on holding the tournament in the Middle West, and, furthermore, there is hardly a Middle Western club, with the possible exception of Onwentsia of Chicago, which could carry off such a big event with success. Even Onwentsia has the unfavorable feature of being somewhat inaccessible.

The West, however, will doubtless enter a bid for the national doubles championship tournament, which last year, for the first time, was independent of the national singles. It was argued with considerable justice by the Westerners that they should have had the tournament last Summer, instead of it going to the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston. When the latter organization did receive the award it engendered a bitter feeling among the Western delegates, the cry of "steam roller" methods being turned against the East, which was accused of dominating the tennis situation.

The Onwentsia Club had held the preliminary national doubles for a number of years and made a big tournament of the event, and the argument that it should have succeeded to the national championship when that was made a separate tournament met with favor even from many of the Eastern men. Longwood, however, was politically too strong to be defeated. It is expected that at the annual meeting in February Onwentsia will renew its demand for the national doubles, which will leave to Longwood only the Longwood singles in case the Westerners are successful.

Julian S. Myrick, in reporting to the Executive Committee for the committee on equalization of voting power, said that, while nothing would be recommended at the present time, the East and West were in accord. This is presumed by some to mean that the East has agreed to give the West a greater representation among the big tournaments of the year. Mr. Myrick's conferences on the subject were with Dr. Summer Hardy, and, while the latter is of the California group, the Westerners are said to be in question that the East must not monopolize all of the big tennis fixtures.

The women's national championship, which has for years been a Philadelphia fixture, may be held there again, although there might be a desirability for a change if the national singles championship goes to the Quaker City. It is expected that the coming season will see greater interest in the women's event than for some years past. This is because of the Eastern invasion made with such great success by Miss Mary K. Browne, who won the majority of her matches with the national champion, Miss Bjurstedt. Miss Browne, who is now in the Red Cross service, has three times held the national singles crown, and after her success during last Summer she is expected to come East again in an effort to defeat Miss Bjurstedt. If this actually proves to be the case the women's event will take on an interest of hardly less degree than the national singles championship for men.

There is much question just now as to what the restoration of tennis championships will mean. It is practically assured that the big national events will all be held, but whether the minor championships, such as the State sectional titles and the like, will be restored, has not been made clear. It is a fact that the number of proficient tournament players has been woefully cut down by the war. This means that there will have to be some effort to conserve the ability of those who remain, so that there will be some tournaments of outstanding quality. If conflicts are allowed in many cases they will tend to split up the better players, so that no tournament can boast of anything like a strong entry. This condition may mean that some of the minor championships, which never had great standing, will have to be abandoned, despite the recommendation that it be restored to its status of before the war.

In this city the New York Lawn Tennis Club, by securing the old West Side Tennis Club grounds near Van Cortlandt Park, will be equipped to make a determined bid for some of the local tournaments. The metropolitan championships have for several years been held at Bronxville. Now that the New York Lawn Tennis Club has better grounds it may strive to supplant Bronxville as the scene of the metropolitan title event.

MEDAL ON C. C. N. Y. CAR.

Schloss Writes from France, Ambulance Section Won Croix de Guerre.

Malcolm Schloss, a leading athlete of the College of the City of New York, driving the City College ambulance in France, announces in a letter to the college that his section has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for transporting wounded over shell-swept roads. This gives the C. C. N. Y. car the right to wear the decoration.

"I have just returned from a trip lasting thirty-two days," he writes, describing the conditions under which the decoration was made.

GIANTS AND YANKS PLAN SPRING TRIPS

National League Champions to Tour South in Company with Cleveland Club.

BRAVES JOIN WITH HUGGINS

American League Team to Visit Army Camps During Training Season.

Both the Giants and the Yankees completed arrangements yesterday for their Spring training trips. The Giants announced the dates for the exhibition tour with the Cleveland club, while the Yankees will make a tour of the army camps in the South with the Boston Braves.

The most serious obstacle which confronts the major league clubs in the South is the railroad facilities. Transportation officials can give the clubs no assurance about what the service will be next Spring, so it may be that the plans of all of the clubs will be upset.

The Giants have not yet decided when they will go to Marlin Springs, Texas, to start training. A National League rule gives them only thirty days for training purposes, and the players are not permitted to report before this date. The first day on which the Giants can report falls on Saturday, March 16, and by reporting at this time the club will lose a chance to play another Saturday game. An effort will be made by some of the clubs to get permission from the league for their rookie players to begin work before the regular date.

The tour of the Giants and Indians will begin at Dallas on April 4, and the teams also will play there on April 5. The next stop will be Houston, where the clubs will play on April 6 and 7. They will visit New Orleans for three days, playing there on April 8, 9, and 10. Memphis will see the teams in action on April 11, and they will perform at Chattanooga on April 12. The last game of the tour will be played at Lexington, Ky., on the State University grounds, on April 13.

Before leaving on the tour the Giants have arranged to play at San Antonio on March 30 and 31, and it is possible that they will also play there on April 1, 2, and 3.

The Giants and the Cleveland clubs will part company at Lexington and the Giants will come to this city and will play an exhibition game at the Polo Grounds on April 15. This opening date at the Polo Grounds for years was taken by the Yale team, but with the sport suspended at New Haven, the Giants have not yet chosen an opponent.

The Yankees will report to Manager Miller Huggins at Macon, Ga., about March 16 and will remain there until they start North with the Boston Braves. The Boston club will train in Florida and will play the opening game of the tour at the army camp at Macon.

Last year the tour of the Yankees and the Braves, through the Southern cities, was one of the most successful trips made by major league clubs. If railroad facilities will permit, the Yanks and Braves will play at Spartanburg, and other Southern military camps.

After several years of agitation, all kinds of trick pitching in baseball are at last doomed. The recent action of the American Association in abolishing the moist ball, the licorice ball, emory ball, the shine ball, and all other sorts of mysterious flinging is the first step toward fair tactics on the mound, which in a few seasons will eventually result in the disappearance of the practice in the major leagues.

The big leagues have been at a loss to know just how to go about putting a stop to the practice. The National League had practically decided to do away with the trick pitching, but several of the managers believed that it would be unfair to prohibit pitchers suddenly to stop using a style of pitching which they had taken so long time to develop, as it would require some time for them to develop another style. It was suggested that they give a two or three season warning of the elimination of the moist ball and allow the practice to diminish gradually.

Then some one hit upon the happy idea of prohibiting the moist ball in the minor leagues, so that by the time the new crop of pitchers reaches the majors none of them will be using the wet pellet. This was considered the fairest way to abolish the practice and now all the minor leagues will be asked to follow the example set by the American Association.

The Western League will soon abolish the moist ball because President Emerson W. Dickerson of the organization was one of the first opponents of the freak style of pitching. President Dickerson has set forth his objections to the moist ball, and the arguments are so sound that they have been taken up by the major league officials. President Dickerson says: "This unsanitary moist ball should be made illegal and that will do away with a dozen or more kindred deliveries that are cutting down batting averages and depriving the fans of that which they enjoy the most—hard and clean hitting. It is a folly to stop one kind of freak pitching without stopping them all because the one gives the chance for a disguise under which the other deliveries are prepared.

"The so-called emory ball is nothing more or less than a polished and a rough surface on opposite sides of the ball, the air resistance bringing about an almost unhittable shoot.

"A penalty should be provided for a pitcher discoloring or roughening or dampening the ball in any way whatever. This will surely mean more batting, and that it what the fans want to see. The freak pitchers take from half to three-quarters of an hour longer to pitch a game than regular pitchers do, and they make the game both slow and tiresome.

"I attribute the falling off of interest in baseball in some sections of the country," concluded the Western League head, "to the absence of the thrills there are in free batting games. The fans lose interest when the batting falls off. It is the best part of the game."

The first baseball club which ever went on tour was the old Excelsiors of Brooklyn, an organization which played in many of the up-State cities in 1860. They first went to Albany, where, on July 2, 1860, they defeated a club at the State capital by a score of 26 to 6. They also played in Troy, Buffalo, Rochester, and Newburg.

According to Fred Luderus, the Philadelphia first baseman, the Phillies will not only lose Alexander and Rixey next season, but also Jimmy Lavender. Lavender told Luderus at the end of last season that he was through with baseball. Luderus says that Pat Moran has another Alexander in Joe Oeschger. "Watch this lad," says Luderus. "He's only 23 years old and a wonder. Moran took him from a college on the Pacific Coast and before he's through he will be as great a pitcher as Alex. was.

Manager Fred Mitchell of the Cubs will have an assistant next season in Otto Knabe, the old Philadelphia second baseman, and later with the Federal League. Knabe is considered a pretty sharp baseball tactician and he will occupy much the same position with the Cubs as Kid Gleason does with the White Sox. What the Cubs need more than anything else is aggressiveness, and it is expected that Knabe will instill them with the proper fighting spirit.

MARTIN HIGH GUN AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

Defeats McMahon for Scratch Honors in Shootoff of Tie.

Keen and interesting competition was witnessed in the weekly shoot over the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. A field of forty-three gunners was on the firing line, and as the conditions were about right, the majority of the scores were high. For the first time this season it was necessary to have a shoot off for the high scratch prize. Dr. G. H. Martin and D. S. McMahon were the nimrods in the tie, each having 94 out of a possible 100 targets.

Dr. Martin was successful in the shoot-off, annexing the prize from McMahon. The same state of affairs existed in the shoot for the high handicap prize, the winner finally proving to be T. J. McCahill. With the exception of the Haslin Cup, straight strings won legs on all the usual weekly prizes. In the Travers Island Cup, the leg was scored by G. J. Corbett, Captain of the shooting department of the club. He had a straight score of twenty-five targets. Dr. Martin turned the same trick and won a leg on the club trophy. In the event F. W. Thompson, who is not a member, also ran twenty-five straight targets. D. S. McMahon was the only marksman to break all the blue rocks in the shoot for the Accumulation Prize, and so he alone was credited with a leg.

Although all guns with full cards of twenty-five were credited with legs on the Haslin Cup, only three returned full scores. They were F. J. Ham, Jr., A. B. Hubbell, and E. M. Leask. There will be no shooting at Travers Island on Christmas Day. The organization plans to hold a 200-bird shoot on New Year's Day.

The scores:

Name.	T. I. Has.	Club.	Ac-cum.	Score and H'dicap.
C.W.Billings..2	21 2 20	2 25	2 17	75, 10— 85
T.J.McCahill..2	23 0 22	2 25	2 24	89, 12—100
H. B. Knight..2	22 2 22	2 24	2 22	81, 10— 91
O. C. Grinnell.2	23 1 23	2 21	2 24	84, 10— 94
T.S.Lawrence.2	23 2 21	2 25	2 25	76, 10— 86
C. Stein 1	22 1 21	1 21	1 25	85, 6— 91
N. Webb 5	24 4 23	5 25	4 24	78, 20— 98
J.P.Donovan..2	24 2 24	1 24	2 25	91, 12—100
F. A. Baker..3	19 3 17	3 21	3 20	65, 12— 77
G. H. Martin.1	25 1 22	0 23	1 25	94, 6—100
J.L Br'denb'g.2	22 5 24	3 25	3 24	88, 12—100
C. A. Browne.6	23 6 21	6 23	6 24	67, 25— 92
G.S.McC'sh'n.6	25 6 25	6 25	6 25	78, 24—100
G. J. Corbett.0	25 1 23	1 22	1 23	90, 6— 96
M. McVoy, Jr..3	25 1 24	3 25	3 25	90, 12—100
H. H. Duden.4	24 4 21	4 24	4 24	77, 15— 92
F. M. Wilson.4	23 5 23	4 25	4 25	83, 16— 99
W.S.Silkw'th.1	19 1 17	1 22	1 22	77, 6— 83
W. B. Ogden.2	23 2 22	2 25	2 23	85, 12— 97
J.H.V'nd'r'r.1	18 2 23	2 22	2 25	82, 12— 94
C. L. McLeod.6	22 5 20	6 20	6 25	62, 34— 96
A. W. Currie.5	23 4 24	5 24	5 25	81, 25—100
W.C.Poertner.6	19 6 18	6 22	6 24	80, 25— 95
R.R.Debacher.5	23 5 22	5 24	5 23	75, 20— 95
M. Howe.....2	21 2 23	2 23	2 20	81, 10— 91
F.B.Steph's'n.1	25 0 21	0 24	0 23	91, 5— 96
F.E.W'mson..6	18 6 23	6 24	6 24	65, 29— 90
A.P.Bennett..1	24 1 21	1 24	1 22	87, 8— 95
R. L. Spotts..0	22 0 23	0 24	0 24	87, 0— 87
W.R.Delz'y.4	25 4 18	4 25	4 23	73, 18— 93
N. Apgar....0	21 0 23	0 23	0 24	91, 0— 91
J. Sum'son...0	17 0 17	0 18	0 20	72, 0— 72
A. Chandler..0	21 0 21	0 23	0 23	89, 0— 89
F.J.Ham,Jr...4	25 3 25	3 23	4 25	84, 18—100
F.W.Thom's'n0	23 0 25	0 19	0 19	87, 0— 87
W. B. Smith..1	23 1 23	1 24	1 25	90, 6— 96
D.S.McMahon.2	23 1 23	2 25	2 25	94, 10—100
L.W.Thom'sn.2	25 2 22	2 25	2 25	89, 12—100
A.B.Hubbell..4	25 4 25	4 21	4 25	82, 16— 98
E. M. Leask.0	25 2 23	0 21	2 22	88, 12—100
W. Baur.....6	19 6 19	6 17	6 21	37, 40— 77

WINNERS.

Travers Island Trophy—Leg won by G. J. Corbett.

Haslin Cup—Legs won by F. J. Ham, Jr., A. B. Hubbell, and E. M. Leask.

Club Cup—Leg won by G. H. Martin.

Accumulation Cup—Leg won by D. S. McMahon.

High Scratch Gun—Dr. G. H. Martin.

High Handicapu Gun—T. J. McCahill.

KLESICK VICTOR IN SHOOT.

Takes High Scratch Prize, Breaking 86 Out of 100.

A. Klesick won the high scratch prize in the shoot held by the Bergen Beach Gun Club over their Jamaica Bay traps yesterday afternoon. He took the prize with an 86 out of a possible 100 targets. On a shoot-off against E. W. Voorhies, the high handicap prize went to Dr. W. A. Petersen. The club will hold its annual shoot on New Year's Day.

The scores:

	Hits.	H'cap.	Total.
Dr. W. A. Petersen	80	14	94
E. W. Voorhies	80	14	94
H. W. Dreyer	81	12	93
F. E. Hewens	82	10	92
A. Klesick	86	6	92
J. F. Simonson	81	8	89
D. E. Morrell	79	10	89
R. C. Williams	85	8	93
G. L. Yates	74	12	86
H. Munsie	77	8	85
F. S. Winslow	86	0	86
H. P. Wilber	58	25	83

Premium Lists for Dog Show.

Premium lists for the forty-second annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 20, 21, 22, and 23, for the benefit of the American Red Cross, will be ready this week. There will be a full classification for Cairn terriers, Brussel Griffons, and many other breeds that have advanced in favor and the variety classes will be retained. All entries will close with George W. Gall, Superintendent, 18 East Forty-first Street, on Jan. 28.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, N NEWS SECTION.

HYDE GAINS CROWN IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Harvard Club Expert Overcomes Tremendous Odds in Winning Final Match.

ONATAVIA PUTS UP BATTLE

Clubmate of the Winner Forces Match to Four Games Before a Decision Is Reached.

Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club won the season's handicap crowd at squash tennis yesterday, when he defeated J. Onatavia, also of the Harvard Club, in the final round of the tournament at the Yale Club, with the score 15—9, 15—11, 11—15, 15—11. No other play in a handicap tournament was ever called upon to face such tremendous odds as Hyde in the present event. He played under the almost prohibitive handicap of minus 10 aces, so that to win each of his games he had to score 25 points. This was the requirement demanded of him in the final round against Onatavia, who had plus 3 aces and was therefore actually playing only 12 points against Hyde's 25.

These conditions demanded of Hyde the most proficient game of which he is capable, and a furious battle for the honors ensued. Hyde, a master of every quirk of squash tennis play, almost ran but the victory in straight games. A broken racquet deprived him of the opportunity when the third game was 14—11 against him. Onatavia, playing better than in the first two games, had a commanding lead at 15—7, when Hyde supplied a rally that swept away the defense of his opponent. Just at the critical moment, in making a play of the ball from one of the side walls, Hyde smashed his racquet, and the point went to Onatavia, giving him the only game which he won in the match.

In the first two games Onatavia was uncertain. He showed a pronounced uncertainty off backhand and when this loomed up Hyde kept sending his drives to the weakness and rapidly cut down the big allowance in favor of his rival. Onatavia was also a bit wild. He endeavored to get his drives low and frequently sent them spinning into the telltale. The versatile quality of Hyde's game was apparent from the outset. He changed pace in a disconcerting manner, interpolating a soft shot when his opponent was confidently expecting a hard drive and vice versa. There was, too, a fondness for sending the ball into the back corners, and Onatavia had difficulty in digging it out for an effective return. For most of the time Onatavia was on the defensive.

Hyde, who had been gradually cutting down the handicap under which he labored in the first game, practically won it with a spirited bit of play in the tenth and eleventh hands. In the former he accumulated seven aces, most of them on placements, and in the latter five. Many times Onatavia failed to even get his racquet on the ball. He was kept racing about the court, and finally, when out of position, a passing stroke sped from Hyde's racquet for an ace.

Conditions in the second game were duplicated in many respects. Hyde was at all times supreme, although he showed a bit of wildness at the outset. By brilliant play he succeeded in bringing the score even at 10-all and once he attained that point in the game the result was never in question.

Hyde started the third game as if he would run it out quickly. In the first five hands he made nine aces, but thereafter Onatavia displayed his strongest game and by making remarkable gets succeeded in breaking up his opponent's attack. Hyde rallied at the close, but the broken racquet cut short his chance to overhaul his rival.

Onatavia continued to play a sterling game in the fourth clash. It was not until the thirteenth hand that he succeeded in breaking through with a sizeable count when he ran off five aces, thereby taking the lead at 10—9. Onatavia battled with spirit against the play of his opponent, but Hyde never faltered and his almost perfect play brought the match to a conclusion six hands later.

The scores:

Fillmore Van S. Hyde vs. J. Onatavia.

FIRST GAME.

Hyde... 1 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 7 5 3 1 3—25—10—15
Onat'via 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 3 1 1 0— 6+ 3= 9

SECOND GAME.

Onatavia—
0 0 2 0 0 0 1 4 4 0 1 2 0 1 4 0 4 2—25—10—15
Onatavia—
1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 x— 8+ 3=11

THIRD GAME.

Hyde— 2 2 3 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 4 2 0 3 1 0—21—10—11
Onatavia—
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 2 1 0 4 0 0 1—12+ 3=15

FOURTH GAME.

Hyde— 2 0 1 3 1 1 1 1 0 2 2 1 5 0 0 1 1 2—25—10—15
Onatavia—
1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0— 8+ 3=11

CAMPS WILL SEND TEAMS.

Soldier Athletes Invited to Compete at Millrose Games.

Athletic directors at practically all the big army and navy camps of the East have been invited to send picked teams for Millrose A. A. games which will be held in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 26. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Committee on Training Camp Activities at Washington, has indorsed the work of the Millrose authorities, and in a letter of commendation has promised them any aid that lies within his power.

Already teams are assured from Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; the Newport Naval Training Station at Boston, Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., and Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J. At Camp Devens the work of preparing the team already has been started. The men are training on a ten-lap track under the supervision of Professor R. F. Nelligan. Frank Glick and B. S. Walton, athletic directors at Camps Upton and Dix respectively, are also getting their athletes in shape for the games.

Among those who are expected to compete are Don M. Scott, national half-mile champion, who is now a Second Lieutenant of the 64th U. S. Infantry, Fort Bliss, Texas; Earl Eby, former Pennsylvania star, now a Sergeant in the 342d Infantry at Camp Grant, Ill.; Larry Scudder, the former New York A. C. star who has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant; Frank Stephenson, formerly of Trinity, now a First Lieutenant at Camp Wadsworth; Joe Higgins, former Holy Cross athlete, now in the aviation branch of the Signal Corps, and Hector Auray, the former New Haven A. A. mile runner and relay athlete, who is a Lieutenant at Camp Devens.

SEVENS TO PLAY FRIDAY.

Double-Header in P. S. A. L. Tourney at Brooklyn Rink.

Regardless of the fact that this is Christmas week, and that all the schools are closed, there promises to be plenty of interest in the games scheduled to be played on Friday night in the race for the hockey championship of the P. S. A. L. The series started last Friday night with four teams playing matches at the Brooklyn Ice Palace. Next Friday night, the remaining four teams of the league appear in another double-header at the big rink on the corner of Atlantic and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn.

Although not a member of the P. S. A. L., being a day country school, Poly Prep, which has been invited to take part in the tournament, and Commercial will clash on Friday evening. The other game will be between New Utrecht and Boys' High. Neither Poly Prep nor New Utrecht were in the Long Island Interscholastic League last Winter, and their work in the opening games will be watched with keen interest.

The Brooklyn Ice Palace will give its first skating meet on Monday evening, Jan. 7. It is the intention of the rink to hold at least one skating meet each week throughout the Winter.

BUILD MANY ICE YACHTS.

Sport Gains in Popularity Among Shrewsbury Sportsmen.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 22.—Plans have been made for one of the biggest seasons of ice-yacht racing in the history of this sport on the North Shrewsbury. The Independent Ice Yacht Club members are planning to get their "white-winged" fliers in action tomorrow in the initial racing of this season. This organization has added ten new fifth-class boats to its present large fleet, seven of which have been built for new enthusiasts. Boats have been built for I. T. Straus of Newark and West End, Clarence E. Fisher and H. C. Page of Newark, Robert McDermitt of East Orange, and others.

The Independent club has in its fleet the former championship third-class ice yacht Imp, owned by Mr. Straus, and Edward Asay's Daisy. These boats have new sails and runners, and for the second time will endeavor to take the American championship third-class pennant from the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club, which successfully defended it last Winter with T. Irving Brown's Say When and John Bates's Ingenue. Both of these defenders have been put into racing trim.

The first third-class ice yacht race called will be the unfinished event between the North and South Shrewsbury Clubs for the State championship pennant, now held by the former club. Mart Haviland, who sailed the Say When to victory last season, will handle her again for the owner, and Reub White will be at the tiller of the Ingenue.

Another new boat which promises to give a good account of itself is a fifth-class ice yacht built for George Ruppert of New York and designed by Edward V. Willis, who produced the famous Drub and Imp. It is an exact duplicate of the Wizard III., owned by George Gillig of New York, and the two boats will race in the events of their class.

With each succeeding year more feminine ice yacht enthusiasts are in evidence, some of them sailing their own boats like an old veteran at the game. One of the best known is Miss Dorothy Bull, who sailed one of the independent ice yachts to victory in a club race.

NEW RACQUET FAILS SMITH.

Seventh Regiment Tennis Champion Is Defeated by Cragin.

Play for the Seventh Regiment tennis championship, which began yesterday on the armory courts, started off with a surprise in the first round when King Smith, for several years holder of the title, was vanquished in straight sets by Arthur S. Cragin, with the score 6—3, 8—6. Cragin was at the top of his game, and volleyed and smashed with great effectiveness. Smith tried out a new racquet of peculiar design, and, judging from the outcome of the match, it will doubtless be passed along to the relics of the game. It had such a large head that it elicited the remark from Cragin that he could not distinguish between the net and Smith's racquet.

W. Merrill Hall, a former holder of the championship, and one of the first ten ranking players of the country some years ago, captured his first-round match against George Grenz, at 6—4, 6—4. Two players came through the second round, H. R. Houghton and W. D. Cunningham.

The summaries:

Championship Singles.—First Round—Arthur S. Cragin defeated King Smith, 6—3, 8—6; W. Merrill Hall defeated G. G. Grenz, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round—H. R. Houghton defeated J. L. Anderson, 6—3, 6—0; W. D. Cunningham defeated T. A. Bruno, 6—2, 6—3.

Class B.—First Round—H. J. Moore defeated William Cunningham, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—P. Acker defeated H. L. Foist, 3—6, 6—3, 7—4.

WANDERERS GET GAMES.

First Contest for Reorganized Hockey Club on Saturday.

The reorganization of the famous Wanderers' Hockey Club of New York at the St. Nicholas Rink is expected to result in some of the best amateur matches seen in this city in many a year this Winter. The Wanderers have gathered together one of the strongest amateur teams seen in New York since the days of the great Crescent Athletic Club seven, when Wall, Dobby, Kennedy, and Liffiton played.

They have Heferman, Roach, Mitchell, and McCarty of last year's Crescent team. In addition, they have Duke Wellington, the sensational player from Canada; Ernie Dufresne and Turk Smith of last season's Irish-American Athletic Club team, and Lamy Crovat, who played with the Crescents a few years ago and later starred with the Hockey Club of New York.

Four games have already been booked for the Wanderers at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink. They are all with Canadian teams. Saturday the Queens University seven of Kingston, Ontario, will oppose the local men. Queens is unusually strong this year, having the services of several star players who have been invalided back from France.

On Jan. 5 the St. Patrick's seven of Toronto will be the Wanderers' opponents. A week later, on Jan. 12, the Knights of Columbus team of Dominion Council 465 of Montreal will be seen at the Santa Claus arena. The fourth and last game arranged thus far for the Wanderers will be with the Munitions Hockey Club of Ottawa. This contest will be played on the evening of Jan. 19.

In order to keep alive the interest in hockey in this city, the lowest price for tickets to the big matches of the Wanderers that has ever prevailed at games in which the Canadian sevens have played at the St. Nicholas Rink will be charged. The price of reserved seats at the Wanderers' games will be $1.65, including war tax. The general admission will be 75 cents, also including war tax.

The Wanderers have been practicing at the St. Nicholas Rink three evenings a week for more than a month. The players are on edge, and New Yorkers who witness the games with the Canadian sevens can expect spectacular hockey.

MANY DOG PHOTOS ENTERED

Novel Show for Blue Cross Fund Attracts Interest.

Competition for all breeds have been arranged in the Photographic Dog Show, for the benefit of the Blue Cross Fund, on Jan. 21, on which date entries will close at the Spur, 423 Fifth Avenue. There will be a puppy, novice, American-bred, limit, open, and champion class for each sex in every breed. The ribbon awards will be supplemented by a first prize of $5, when twenty are entered, and of $2.50 for a minimum entry of ten.

Photographs of dogs are being entered from all parts of the country, and the Blue Cross Fund expects to realize a considerable sum from the novel show. Special trophies have been offered for the best children's entry, dogs owned by soldiers or sailors, dogs that have been in the service in any capacity, for the most artistic photograph, and for sporting dogs, portrayed with the owner in a sport suit.

METROPOLITAN R. C. ELECTS

Charles Froelich Named as President of Organization.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club has elected the following officers for next year: President—Charles F. Froelich; Vice President—Nicholas Green; Second Vice President—George Mackenback; Treasurer—Fred Arnson; Financial Secretary—George Simons; Corresponding Secretary—Nels Lund; Captain—George Froelich; Lieutenant—John Schultz; Board of Management—C. D. Bergen, Harry Lauer, Larry Jauss, Joseph Cloonan, and Charles Fricke.

BROOKLYN CHILDREN RIDE IN SHOW RING

Girls Send Spirited Animals Through Paces in Annual Exhibition of Club.

The children of Brooklyn had their inning yesterday in the annual horse show for youngsters held at the Riding and Driving Club, Brooklyn. That they enjoyed and appreciated the occasion was best illustrated in their performances in the four classes judged. The riders, girls and boys, none over 16 years old, performed after the fashion of veterans of the show ring. Some of the horses judged were mild in manner and required little extra handling, while others were high spirited. The latter, however, were not too high strung to be handled perfectly by their riders.

The most successful of the day's competitors were the Misses Louise Bank Lotts and Marjorie Beard, each of whom captured two ribbons. Miss Lott, with her roan gelding Hard Luck, was third in the second class for novices and second in the fourth class, which was for ponies under 14.2 hands. In this event Miss Lott rode Dr. C. H. Tag's Pansy.

This class resulted in a victory for Miss Beard's Spinning Jinnie, an Irish-bred pony jumper, with a record of 5 feet 3 inches. The most representative entry of the day was seen in this class, as in addition to the victor, Spinning Jinnie, there were Punch, another prominent performer, owned by D. Roulston, and Danny Maher, also of Irish breed, with a record of 4 feet 9 inches as a jumper. Miss Beard, riding Mrs. George J. Anderson's Pete in the third class, carried off fourth place.

In the first class for horses of any height, to be ridden by children who have never won a ribbon in a horse show, Miss Mary Moore Remick's Billy was adjudged the winner. The second class, for novices, went to E. P. Morse's Chief, and in the third class Miss Rachel Higgins, with Mitty May, registered a triumph.

The summaries:

Class No. 1, (Horses of any height to be ridden by children who have never won a ribbon in a horse show.)—Won by Miss Mary Moore Remick's Billy, ch. g., 8 years; second, Master Thomas Leming's Lady Dainty, ch. m., aged; third, Miss Elizabeth Higgins's Starlight, b. g., aged; fourth, Miss Helen Simone's Ebony, blk. m., aged. Class No. 2, Novice Class, (Prize cup offered by Mrs. Charles M. Higgins.)—Won by E. P. Morse's Chief, br. g., 6 years; second, Mrs. J. C. Loud's Bianca, b. m., aged, (ridden by Master Jerome Collins); third, Miss Louise Bank Lott's Hard Luck, r. g., 7; fourth, Miss Jeannette Mackay's Erica, br. m., 4.

Class No. 3, for horses under 15.2 hands, (prize cup offered by Mrs. Burnett C. Collins.)—Won by Miss Rachael Higgins's Mitty May, m., aged; second, Miss Helen Page's Hazel Young, blk. m., aged; third, Miss Jeannette Mackay's Bianca, ch. g., aged; fourth, Mrs. George J. Anderson's Pete, b. g., 7, (ridden by Miss Marjorie Beard.)

Class No. 4, for ponies under 14.2 hands, to be ridden by children under 15 years of age, (prize cup offered by Mrs. John C. Loud.)—Won by Miss Marjorie Beard's Spinning Jinnie, ch. m., aged; second, Dr. C. H. Tag's Pansy, br. m., aged; third, Miss Ruth Page's Red Top, ch. g., aged.

STAR SHOOT LEADING SIRE.

Progeny of American Stallion Wins $129,589 During Year.

Star Shoot is destined to lead the American sires for the year of 1917, as with the end of the year approaching he has a safe lead over his great rival, Broomstick. With $129,589 won by his progeny, Star Shoot had an advantage of $7,461 over Mr. Whitney's stallion, and with Broomstick's best representatives in retirement there is no likelihood of a change.

Dick Welles has had a surprisingly good year, and is third on the list, with Peep o' Day fourth, and Ballot fifth. Papp is responsible for placing Peter Quince in front of Uncle, while the Englieh sires, Sunridge and Marco, have gained places in the first twenty through the sterling abilities of Sun Briar and Omar Kayyam respectively. The records of the progeny of the twenty leading sires, compiled by Racing Form, follow:

Sire.	Perform-ers.	Sts.	Races Won.	Amt.
Star Shoot	81	1,091	162	$129,589
Broomstick	35	446	108	122,128
Dick Welles	60	1,029	156	90,890
Peep o' Day	66	1,013	139	89,697
Ballot	34	502	67	75,821
Peter Quince	23	338	61	74,553
Uncle	23	252	49	63,691
Marta Santa	45	828	128	64,478
Marathon	27	394	59	61,841
Dick Finnell	21	289	55	60,399
Transvaal	37	523	62	59,755
Sundridge	1	9	5	59,605
Hastings	39	735	89	58,627
McGee	41	612	97	57,272
Ogden	41	605	72	56,037
Marco	2	17	12	51,080
Bryn Mawr	29	454	73	50,354
Plaudit	31	469	68	48,449
Trap Rock	30	535	49	46,933
Celt	30	372	54	44,791
Total (20)	605	10,337	1,545	$1,370,242

MISS DORFNER TO DEFEND.

Champion Will Swim in Race Held in New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22. — Miss Olga Dorfner, woman's champion short-distance swimmer, announced today that she would defend her title at the Brighton Beach tank against Claire Galligan of New York and Thelma Darby, the fourteen-year-old Indianapolis star, provided the date set is after Jan. 1.

The challenge emanated from Miss Darby, who defeated Miss Galligan in an invitation meet at Indianapolis. Miss Galligan suggested a return race in the Brighton Beach tank, and on Thursday Miss Darby accepted, with the proviso that Miss Dorfner be also entered.

New Yacht and Boat Club.

A new organization of Gravesend Bay yachtsmen has been formed, known as the Allied Yacht and Boat Club. Although it has been in existence for only a short time, it has enrolled many of the yacht, motor boat and rowing clubs on the bay. The burgee is a blue pennant with a red anchor over a pair of crossed oars.

BIG PROFITS IN RACING.

Six Horses Costing $12,600 Sold for $131,600.

A striking illustration of the value of good judgment in buying and selling thoroughbreds is furnished by the noteworthy sales of the year in which six horses originally costing about $12,600 were disposed of for $131,600. Even at that tremendous increase a big profit is likely for the purchasers of some of these cracks. Omar Khayyam, for instance, has not only won himself out, but is believed at present to be worth three times the amount of $26,600 which Mr. Viau gave for him in the Spring.

The case of Omar Khayyam is one of the most remarkable examples of a good horse going begging. He was bought in England as a yearling by Frederick Johnson and C. K. G. Billings for the paltry sum of $1,500. A fair performer as a two-year-old, he became a great racing proposition after he won the Kentucky Derby at the beginning of the current year. Yet when he was put up at auction at the Belmont Park meeting little enthusiasm was shown by the prominent sportsmen present, and the richly engaged colt was knocked down to the Canadian racing man after bidding that was by no means spirited.

Having missed the chance to buy Omar Khayyam, A. K. Macomber, in search of a good three-year-old, was attracted by the sterling performances of Al M. Dick, now renamed Liberty Loan. This colt cost $5,000 as a two-year-old, and was purchased by Mr. Macomber for $20,000 and an interest in the Latonia Derby, which he won and which amounted to approximately $5,000.

In a wedding out sale of the Wickliffe Stable the two-year-old Kashmir was obtained for $800 by W. C. Clancy. He developed so quickly and had such valuable stake engagements that he was purchased by E. C. Hallenbeck at Saratoga for $15,000. Tippity Witchet was another two-year-old that failed to impress his breeder, and was sold for a song to develop into a great racer and yield a handsome profit to the original purchaser. Tippity Witchet had shown fair form in Maryland when he attracted the notice of George Smith, owner of the Brighton Stable, and he was transferred from the Whitney establishment to the Brighton for $3,000. Tippity Witchet earned nearly $13,000 during the season, and then was sold at auction to John Sanford for $20,500, a remarkable price for a gelding.

Westy Hogan was bought as a yearling by J. O. Whitlow, a Western blacksmith, for $800. He raced well as a two-year-old and developed stamina, speed this season in his three-year-old form. Mr. Viau seized the opportunity to obtain another good horse to keep Omar Khayyam company, and gave $20,000 for him. It looks as if Mr. Viau made another lucky strike, as Westy Hogan already has nearly repaid his purchase price and undoubtedly has a great career before him.

The fastest horse to change hands at a big increase in price is Cudgel, which like Tippity Witchet is a cast-off of the Whitney Stable. Cudgel was sold as a two-year-old for $1,500 to John W. Schorr. It was late in the last season before he began to show the form that made him a worthy competitor in the three-year-old ranks, but after he won the Independence Handicap at Latonia and the Douglas Park Inaugural Handicap he was sold for $30,000 to Captain J. K. L. Ross, a Canadian racing man.

Of these six horses which changed hands for an aggregate profit of $119,000, four are three-year-olds, and the most promising trio went into the hands of Canadian owners.

SUSPENDS INITIATION FEE.

Sheepshead Bay R. C. Adopts War Measure at Annual Meeting.

In an effort to attract new blood to the organization, to replace vacancies caused by the enlistment and drafting of many of its old members, the Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club at its annual meeting adopted a resolution suspending initiation fees for the duration of the war. The club is one of the leading rowing organizations in Brooklyn, but since this country's entrance into the war has lost many of its members. Twenty-four have enlisted in the army and navy, and many others have been selected in the draft.

M. W. Mullaney was elected President for the ensuing year, and H. R. L. Cohn Vice President, John C. Rogan and Joseph G. Dunn were chosen Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, and William H. Dunn Captain. The First Lieutenant's office will be filled by W. A. Fischer. The report of the Secretary showed the club in good condition financially, despite the effect of the war on rowing, and it was decided that a portion of the club's funds would go toward purchasing a new eight-oared barge for next season.

SOCCER ELEVENS TO MEET.

Teams of American and British Players in Game.

International soccer has been scheduled for Christmas Day, when teams representing America and England will meet at Lenox Oval in the annual series of the New York Footballers' Protective Association. Teams representing Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent also will take part. Last year Ireland won the international championship by defeating America in the final round. Thomas Bagnall, President, and Theodore Dillman, Secretary of the association, have selected the following two teams for America and England:

America.—Ward, goal; Post and Murray, full backs; Meyerdiercks, McNeil and J. Ingram, half backs; Knowles, C. Fisher, Koelsch, Heminsley, and Brown, forwards; Waldron, Zehnbauer, Holt, and Costello, reserves; Robert Lennox, manager.

England.—Healy, goal; Broadbent and McWilliams, full backs; Holbrook, Nichols, and Durning, half backs; Garside, McCrickard, Hayes, Gradwell, and Puxty, forwards; Mather, Bailey, Mills, and Edmondson, reserves; J. Weightman, manager.

HOST OF YEARLINGS ARRIVE IN AMERICA

F. R. Hitchcock Brings Back Yankee and Eight Youngsters from England.

Though it is not likely that importations of thoroughbreds will reach anything like the proportions of a year ago, several shipments have been made from England and France that will have considerable influence on racing and the breeding interests here. One of the most recent arrivals is Frank R. Hitchcock's Yankee, which had a fine racing career in this country and now will be repatriated after serving at the stud in France. Eight of Mr. Hitchcock's yearlings accompanied Yankee.

On the same ship were twenty-four yearlings from France consigned to Delbert Reiff. These are by the best French sires and may be disposed of in the open market. Several other likely youngsters were brought over for John Sanford and T. P. Thorne to be added to the formidable stables already racing for these sportsmen.

Another lot of yearlings were brought over from Rugby, England, by Mr. Heather, an English breeder who is following up his experiment of a year ago, when he sold most of his imported youngsters to H. C. Hallenbeck. There were ten of this consignment quartered at Durland's, and one of these, a yearling colt by Fowling Piece, out of a St. Frisean, has been purchased by Wilfrid Viau for $6,500. Mr. Viau has claimed the appropriate name of The Tank for his latest purchase.

Harry Payne Whitney's Matinée, by Broomstick-Audience, is again in this country, after having made two trips to England and return. This young globe trotter had at her side a weanling foal by Prince Palatine, one of the most promising of England's young sires. Matinée is a young matron, having been foaled in 1908 and was shipped to England as a two-year-old. On her return to this country she was bred to All Gold and produced Matinée Idol, which raced creditably in the colors of the Cleveland Stable last season. Three mares for F. Ambrose Clark came on the steamer that brought Matinée.

C. C. N. Y. TAKES UP SOCCER.

Success of Team Makes Activity a Major Sport.

As a climax to the long-continued agitation by the students of the City College for a soccer team comes the recognition of soccer football as a major 'Varsity sport by the C. C. N. Y. Athletic Association. Soccer has been the most popular intramural sport at the College of the City of New York. Although a picked-up eleven could be seen on the college field every afternoon in the Fall, booting the pigskin, an organized team was never formed to represent the college, although freshman teams had sprung up sporadically.

This season for the first time a team was organized on a tentative basis. At first the soccers met only local amateurs. The Overseas Wanderers, the Catholic Club of West Harlem—an all-star team—all were defeated. In the Bensonhurst Field Club the locals met their first conquerors, losing 1 to 0.

In their first clash with a college eleven at Yale the Lavender aggregation humbled the Elis 1 to 0. In this game the C. C. N. Y. men were continually on the offensive.

For his brilliant work all through the season Carl Roberts has been elected Captain, succeeding Lehrman, who was chosen at the beginning of the season.

The collegians then beat a Naval Reserve team from Brooklyn. Crescent A. C., however, beat the Lavender 2 to 0. The next game, with Princeton, was played in a driving snow storm. Lehrman scored for the New Yorkers in the first half. Nassau made a strong attempt to equalize, but was kept back.

Soccer will become the principal Fall sport in City College. All of the team except four are in fine for work next season. Mercati, Lehrman and Coyne will graduate, and Brunner is in the draft. Other players who did good work this season are Matthews, Freilich, Lehrman, Roberts, Friedlander, Bandes, Katz, Rosenberg, and Haskell.

TO DEVELOP ARMY TYPE.

Arabian H. C. Moves to Centralize Efforts of Horse Breeders.

A movement to centralize the efforts of horse breeders in producing animals likely to be of service in the war was started by the Arabian Horse Club of America at a meeting held yesterday at the Hotel Belmont. Many opinions have been published as to the type of horse required for military work, and the breeders of different breeds have differed on the subject.

At its meeting yesterday the Arabian Horse Club drew up a resolution and recommended that a meeting be called of all the breeders and delegates of all breeding associations with the object of forming a plan of co-operative breeding to attain the desired result. The resolution approved by the Arabian Horse Club and which will be submitted to the convention of breeders follows:

Whereas, The present position of the United States Government in the world war requires that the best horses for all utilitarian purposes shall be placed at its disposal;

Resolved, That we the breeders of all horses of recognized dominant strains, laying aside all personal consideration, pledge our earnest efforts of co-operation to breed horses that shall give the maximum efficiency as required, and, if possible, produce horses that shall have no superior in the world.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

American and Canadian Nines Do Battle in Ireland.

America's preparation to settle the war has carried American sports to the fore on the other side. England and Ireland especially have been attacked by baseball, and from all reports received each attack has resulted in complete capitulation of the populace. There has been such success in baseball games that several contests have been played for hospital relief funds in the district in which the game was contested. Not long ago a Canadian and an American team played at Dublin and raised a big sum. The success of this endeavor brought a demand from Belfast for a game, and J. G. Lee, who is in charge of the Military Hospital Baseball League of London, arranged to take two teams over to Belfast for a game Oct. 31.

The above photograph was taken just before the game started, and shows, among others, Sir Robert Liddell, (centre, lower row,) who has taken keen interest in the American game and has been interested in the charitable performances. He recently was knighted for his patriotic work in this connection.

The game was played at Windsor Park, Belfast, before a large crowd, and resulted in a tie, although the reports do not say just how many scores were made on each side. More than $3,000 was collected from the spectators, all of which went to the support of the Ulster Volunteer Hospital in Belfast. A bat and ball were auctioned off and sold for $400. The Captains of the Canadians, who called themselves the Astorias, and the Americans are seated on each side of Sir Robert Liddell.

BUILDS PALACE IN WOODS.

C. M. Schwab Has Hunting Lodge Which He Has Not Seen.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 23.—Hunters and guides returning from the Maine woods at the close of the deer season declared they came upon a "palace in the wilderness of Penobscot County," where the new hunting lodge of Charles M. Schwab, the Bethlehem steel man, reposes on the bank of the Umculus River.

The Schwab lodge was finished for this season, but the owner has never seen it. The pressure of war business has made Mr. Schwab postpone the gunning trip he planned. When he does visit Penobscot County he will find all the comforts of a modern New York apartment house in the centre of the world's greatest deer and black bear country and near a stream noted for the gameness of its fish.

The lodge is situated eighteen miles from Masardis and five from Oxbow, where hundreds of deer are shipped every season by hunters. Mr. Schwab invited friends to use his camp this year, and of a party of five who hunted from it each shot his quota of two deer the first two days of gunning. Besides deer the woods are alive with partridges and upland game birds, while the Umculus River and nearby waters are noted for trout. There are five deadwaters near the camp, and these swarm with ducks during the Fall. The place is a hunter's paradise.

The lodge is a great big log cabin built entirely of spruce, with pine and cedar underpinnings. There are three double sleeping rooms, a living room, dining room, and kitchen in the main building which is 25 feet by 45 feet. An ell, 18 feet by 22 feet, has room enough for a dozen guides. There is an ice-house and boathouse. In order to get stones for the foundation and mason work, which is a feature of the hut, a dam was built on the Umculus River. The stones were picked from the river's bed. The fireplace weighs thirty tons.

POULTRY SHOW ON FRIDAY.

Exhibit at Garden to Continue Until New Year's Night.

One of the most important objects of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association's annual exhibit, which will open on Friday and continue until New Year's night at Madison Square Garden, will be the discussion of the extent and means by which increased production of poultry and poultry products may aid the national situation by providing a substitute for meats which are required by the men at the front. All consideration of the topics to be treated by experts will be in this direction.

While the exhibits will be confined to the yards and lofts of the United States and Canada, the standard breeds of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Holland will be represented by pure strains of American-bred fowl. The English cottage breeds, the Dorkings and Sussex, with the modern Orpingtons and the game breeds, as the Cornish, will have representation; and the Houdans and Faverolles of France, the Campines of Belgium, the Backenvelders and Rhinelanders will all be penned with many other typical cocks and hens.

Among the pigeons, the essentially foreign breeds will be represented by homebred products, and the show will be far above all hitherto held in the number of homers with flying records, for racing homers with marks from 100 to 1,000 miles are entered, beside the line-bred breeds best for squab-raising and other table uses. Waterfowl have also a fine entry, and as their names indicate, nearly all the American-bred birds may claim a foreign lineage, for instance, the Toulouse, Embden, Egyptian, Chinese, and African geese, and Pekin, Rouen, Swedish, and East Indian ducks.

Bronze and Bourbon red turkeys, straining back to the wild turkeys that once ranged the woodlands and prairies, with white and blue turkeys, will be found in the pens, while the heaviest entries as usual will be in the native poultry breeds, the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island reds, and one breed which has become so popular and standard that its foreign origin is forgotten, the Leghorns. There is a marked increase in the Asiatic breeds that led in favor at the earlier New York shows, the Cochins, Langshans, and Brahmas. The standard game and pit game classes have also filled nicely, and each and every big breed will be represented by its bantam type, even the quaint silkies and the daintily feathered Polish breeds.

Cranes, toucans, and many rare pheasants, swans, geese, and strange ducks will also have a place in the Garden's ornithological congress. The value of poultry for eggs and meat, however, and how to best utilize the standard breeds to gain a sure and economical return to the raisers, whether they are in possession of great farms of many acres, or only owners of a small suburban plot, will this Winter be the theme of the experts and the lesson to be taught by the exhibits, which will include every sort of inexpensive poultry food and the appliances, from incubators and brooders to the best sorts of coops, as well as the many nearly ideal types of each breed.

How the Government has worked out the problems will be shown by the fowl and appliances used at the Beltsville, Md., farm, conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. The chief poultryman, Harry M. Lamon, will be in charge of the bureau's exhibits, and he will have the aid of Government and agricultural college experts to drive home in talks and by moving pictures the importance of an efficient management of poultry plants.

To enable the experts to specialize on local needs and conditions, Friday will be Connecticut Day; Saturday, New Jersey Day; Sunday, Long Island Day; Monday, up-State Day, and Jan. 1, Canadian Day.

Line-breeding among poultry owners is to produce a type in a breed that will produce surely, if given a fair chance, the maximum of results in eggs or in table meat. In line-breeding selected strains are kept breeding stock that have qualified fully as egg producers, or as plump, tender material for the roasting pan, stew pots, or broiler—which down South means a frying pan and a fowl in a rich batter.

In the Government exhibits will be cocks and hens that are the grandfathers and grandmothers of flocks of 200-egg birds, which is the desired high average of a line-bred hen. The Government, too, will exhibit what it has done in producing a combination fowl, reliable for eggs and in due time for the table, by wedding standard strains into hybrids that will reproduce and in time become the ideal American homeyard breed.

GOLFERS MIGRATE TO SOUTHERN LINKS

Many Professionals Already Established in Warmer Climes and on Busier Courses.

BELLEAIR IS MADE OVER

Donald Ross Gives Attention to Florida Club While Barnes Teaches Players.

Those followers of the royal and ancient sport of golf who are not content to sit idly by throughout the Winter of the Northern section of this country and who have to have at least one or two games of their favorite sport, are getting ready to journey to the Southland within a week or ten days. And the Southland is getting ready to welcome these golfers with open arms and with a galaxy of tournaments which will make all the visitors guess several times to pick out the one which will be the proper event to take part in.

The professionals started their migration several weeks ago, although there are still several who are just getting ready to leave for warmer climes. At Pinehurst and Belleair, the two big golfing sections of the Atlantic Coast resorts, there has been unusual activity for this time of year. Donald Ross, who has become known as the wizard of the greens, since he has been able to grow grass greens over Florida links, where it was thought only sand would do before, has a list of helpers at Pinehurst which should keep any beginner busy.

Donald Ross is in full charge of the five courses at Pinehurst, and with him as assistants are Alex Ross, John Peacock, Herbert Lagerblade, who plies his trade at Buffalo during the Summer months; Charles Hymers, and Jack Goron. Ross gives most of his attention to the courses and leaves the instructions of pupils to the others.

Ross has become one of the best-known and most successful golf architects throughout the South. It was Ross who journeyed to Belleair, Fla., last year and materially changed the two eighteen-hole courses at that popular resort and widely benefited the golf test. Alex Smith, professional at Wykagyl during the Summer, handles the troubles of the Belleair golfers during the Winter. He co-operated with Ross in fixing up the Belleair courses until now it is deemed necessary to hold all the important Florida fixtures over this course. With Alex Smith at Belleair are his brother George, James Dulgliesh, and Dan Van Winkler. Smith expects to have a few more professionals on hand before the Winter season is over.

Belleair has arranged an attractive tournament card for the Winter months. Further, it is anticipated that there will be any number of professional four-ball matches for the benefit of war relief funds.

Maxwell at Pinehurst.

Pinehurst already has attracted its full quota of Northern visitors, most of whom are on hand for the mid-Winter tournament, which begins there in a few days. One of the prominent players is Norman H. Maxwell of Aronimink, who last Winter was so successful at Pinehurst. Maxwell won the St. Valentine tournament and the United North and South amateur championship at Pinehurst, and hopes to be able to repeat again this year. The Philadelphia youngster, who plays golf for his health under the advice of his physician, is coming to the fore as one of America's best players. He is especially good at Pinehurst over the championship course, where there are many long shots to be made.

Among other leading professionals in the South is James Barnes, the Western open champion, who again is caring for the golf destines at Palma Ceia. The new course at Tampa has almost changed the status of that city as a Winter resort. Until the eighteen-hole links was built and Jim Barnes brought South to look after it the traveling public was accustomed to coming in one door at Tampa and going out the other. Now the prospects of a fine struggle at golf keeps most of the transients for at least one day. Tom Bendelow of Chicago laid out the Palma Ceia course, and ranks it the leader of one hundred of coupes he has constructed.

Tom Hucknall, professional, of Morris County, is wintering at the Tallahassee Golf Club, and it is probable that Mrs. Tom Hucknall also is there. Since Mrs. Hucknall was runnerup for the women's metropolitan golf championship last Spring, it seems assured that Florida will have a more feminine exponent to argue for the Southern laurels this Winter, along with Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal, who usually carries off the laurels each year.

Among other Northern professionals who are now in the South are George Low of Baltusrol, at St. Augustine Links; Harry A

PATRIOTS! ATTENTION!

Our Boys Can Win If You Help Save FATS, SUGAR AND WHEAT!

WOMEN! Patriots of the Home! Our Soldiers and our Allies can win if they have the *food.* And they can have the food if you will co-operate with your Government's Food Administration in saving Wheat, Meat, Sugar and Fats. We offer you our help.

We have issued a book of forty war-time recipes showing you how to mix the necessary amount of *wheat-flour* with war-time *wheat-saving* flours and alternatives for fats and sugar. It will be mailed free to every home on request. Send for it.

Our greatest output is wheat flour and we have a waiting market for all we can grind. So it is not necessary for us to advertise at this time to make sales. Yet we feel that it is a patriotic privilege to co-operate with the Food Administration by publishing this information about wheat saving, especially for those millions of friends who have always looked to Pillsbury for best flour and authoritative guidance in baking.

The Reason for Saving

Of all the grains, wheat can be shipped to Europe in best condition—and the people there know best how to use it. There are neither adequate facilities nor knowledge abroad for properly using corn.

Pork, lard and other fats should be largely replaced by vegetable-fat shortenings and oleomargarines. Syrups and natural sweets used instead of sugar. What proportions of these ingredients should be used with rye—with corn-meal—with graham flour? How should they be mixed? These questions are answered in the Pillsbury Recipe Book.

Some Wheat Flour Is Necessary

The Government does not ask us to stop eating wheat entirely. For, a certain proportion of wheat flour is essential with these war-time alternative flours. This is because most of the coarser flours are not strong in *gluten.*

Gluten is the element in wheat flour that gives expansion to the dough. It retains the gas generated by the yeast—sets the walls of the bread under heat—makes the baking light, porous and digestible. Gluten also is most nourishing—don't deprive children of it.

The Economy of a Strong Flour

In using corn-meal, rye, barley and other flours, a wheat flour rich in gluten gives best results. And because PILLSBURY'S BEST is a strong flour, with the right amount of gluten to best bind together the dough made from mixed flours, it makes the lightest, most evenly baked breads, gems, cakes, wafers, etc. A flour you can depend upon means freedom from "bad luck" and waste. So in every way, the best flour is the most economical. Order PILLSBURY'S BEST today. Sold wherever grocers handle good flour.

Mix Pillsbury's Best

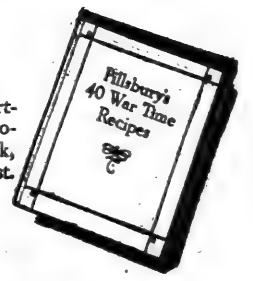
With These War-Time Alternative Flours

Ask for These Dependable Flours

If your grocer hasn't them, he can get them for you

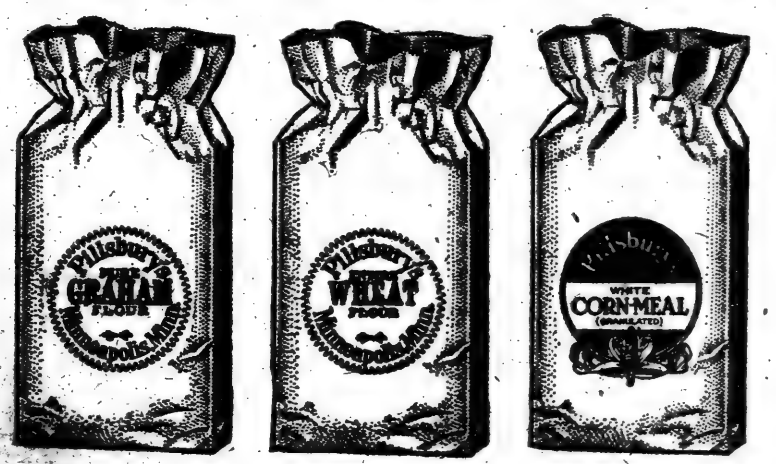
Pillsbury's Pure Rye Flour
Pillsbury's Pure Graham Flour
Pillsbury's Entire Wheat Flour
Pillsbury's Rolled Oats
Pillsbury's Corn-Meal
Pillsbury's Barley Flour
Pillsbury's Health Bran

Send for This New Book



It explains the home-mixing of the war-time flours and various shortenings recommended by the Food Administration, tells what proportions to use and how to use them. We will mail this new book, "Pillsbury's 40 War-Time Recipes," free to any address on request.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Section 3

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS.

Section 1. General News 2. Editorial, Sports 3. Classified Advertising 4. Fashions, Society, Drama
Section 5. Business, Financial, Automobiles, One Hundred Neediest Cases 6. Book Review 7. Rotogravure Magazine 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part

The New York Times.

REAL ESTATE Section 3

RE SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1917. RE

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LIBERAL REWARD. — DIAMOND DROP EARRING WITH SIX STONES; LOST DEC. 19, EITHER ON LACKAWANNA RAILROAD FROM MADISON, N. J., TO HOBOKEN, OR FROM THERE TO 33D ST. TUBE STATION, OR FROM THERE THROUGH 33D ST. TO WALDORF-ASTORIA. NOTIFY G. DAVIDSON, 217 BROADWAY.

LOST.—Saturday morning, between Lexington Av. and 52d, or Madison Av. and 58th, small gold Tiffany watch, initialed "C. P. E." attached hand-wrought silver ionic cross; reward. Return to C. H. Adams, 153 East 53d St.

LOST—Brown skunk muff, pillow shape, lined with brown satin, in Saks' store, Tuesday; suitable reward if returned. W. B. Alexander, 51 Front St., New York City.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of Tiffany platinum diamond ring, initialed; lost Saturday, 9 A. M., Amsterdam Av., 90th to 91st, subway. Brooks, 129 West 90th St.

LOST.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 53d St., East, between Park and Lexington Avs., or in taxicab, a diamond and onyx flexible bracelet; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th.

LOST.—Black lynx muff, Tuesday afternoon, on Madison Av. northbound car or leaving car, between 39th St. and 30 East 60th. Communicate Tracy, 100 East 17th.

LOST.—In Brooklyn, 32 by 4 wire automobile wheel, with tire mounted; reward if returned. W. A. Mark, 1,735 West 12th St., Brooklyn. Phone 3591 Bath Beach.

LOST—Lady's handbag, dark blue silk, fur trimmed; trunk keys, Christmas list, cash; reward. Return Inez Plummer, Keith's Alhambra Theatre, New York City.

LOST—Small gold watch on black ribbon, marked inside, "Betsy from Tom," between 76th St., Lexington Av., and Drug Store, 74th and 3d Av.; reward. F 37 Times.

LOST.—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, McAlpin Hotel, subway to 96th St., or between 96th St. and 309 West 99th. Liberal reward if returned. Louise Barnett.

LOST.—Silver bar pin, with five diamonds set in platinum; liberal reward. M. C. Cleveland, 55 Liberty St. Phone Cortlandt 4992.

LOST.—Kolinsky muff, melon shaped, Thursday, in taxicab, McAlpin to 10 West 61st. Reward. Mrs. Hurlmann, 10 West 61st St.

LOST.—Mink muff, Hudson tube car or 6th Av. elevated from Cortlandt St.; reward. Return 293 Webster Av., Jersey City.

LOST.—Dec. 17, from Madison Av. Exchange, motor dressing gown; reward if returned 577 Madison Av.; no questions asked.

LOST.—4 tickets to Carnegie Hall for Jan. 1, afternoon. Kindly return to H. Brown-dorff, 299 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold seal ring, design 2 fish, 4 crosses; ring, sapphire, 2 diamonds; rewards $10, $25. Salm, 405 Park Av.

LOST.—Brown robe, initials "L. M." Return Bacon, 17th floor, Times Building. Reward; no questions.

LOST—Dec. 17, in, near subway, lady's gold watch, key-winder; heirloom; reward. Shaver, phone Fordham 3186.

LOST.—Dec. 17, handbag containing Long Island R. R. mileage book, eyeglasses; reward. Return Hotel Collingwood.

LOST—Nov. 27, on train, Jamaica station, package of photographs; suitable reward if returned, Brunel Studio, 1,269 Broadway.

LOST.—Left in taxi, 33d St.; small black lizard bag. Return Holland House; reward. F. A. Johnson.

LOST—Between 60th and 51st Sts., Madison or 5th Avs., black lynx scarf; reward for its return. 55 West 51st St.

LOST.—Thursday, by self-supporting woman, envelope containing money; reward. Cashier, Hotel Orleans.

LOST.—Wednesday, Dec. 19, skunk muff. Notify Waite, 419 West 119th St.; reward.

LOST.—Kolinsky scarf in Bronx Park subway. Return to 11 West 86th. Reward.

LOST—Pearl Scarfpin. Finder please telephone Rit-Carlton Hotel, Room 105.

LOST.—Small round purse, Stern Brothers, Monday; liberal reward. 146 West 75th St.

LOST.—Platinum bar pin, 4 diamonds, on Dec. 20; reward. 366 5th Av., Room 1014.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost Wednesday afternoon, Broadway, 94th St., brown velour wrist bag, containing two identical brooches, large pear-shaped and round diamond, jewel ornaments between; also pendant, large diamond, surrounded square rubies, suspended on loop; loss causes grave consequences. Mrs. Echter, Hotel Monterey, Broadway, 94th St.

REWARD.—Tuesday, billfold, $39, 6th Av., 40th and Bloomingdales. E. D. Meaney, 632 5th Av.

$2,000 REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED, of the person who found diamond rings in ladies' room at the Rits-Carlton Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 4, will phone Cortlandt 8161 she will learn something to her advantage.

$200 REWARD.

for diamond horseshoe brooch, gold setting, lost Saturday morning between West 63d St. and 5th Av. shopping district or on Madison Av. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$25 REWARD.—Dec. 15, gold link bracelet, diamonds, and sapphires, Plymouth Theatre of Biltmore ballroom, 19th floor. Communicate with Mrs. E. S. Mendelson, 120 West 57th.

$200 REWARD

for carving, black pearl, surmounted by dismead, lost Thursday evening in or near Globe Theatre. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$100 REWARD

for return of young German police sheepdog; lost from 326 West 89th, Thursday, Dec. 13. Charles Elliot Warren.

$25 REWARD.—Diamond solitaire ring, also signet ring, "F. A. S." ladies' room, Savoy Theatre. If found notify manager.

LOST AND FOUND.

☞ Other Lost and Found Advertisements may be found on next to last page, Section One.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Young German police sheepdog, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 326 West 80th St.; substantial reward to finder. Major Charles Elliott Warren, at above address.

LOST—Friday, Dec. 21, on 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., white Maltese poodle, answers to the name of "Billy." Return to Orvis, 157 West 57th St. Liberal reward.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

18TH ST., 140-142 EAST, (Gramercy Park section.) — Housekeeping apartments, 7 rooms and bath, $900. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

28TH, 28 EAST.
Two rooms and bath; maid service.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

56TH, 109-111 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Select studio apartments, one and two rooms; both large, light; efficient service; $75. Superintendent on premises or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone 1732 Vanderbilt.

86TH ST., 120 EAST.
Elevator apt., eight large, all outside, light rooms, near Park Av., new brick, Lexington subway. Apply Supt., premises.

KINGSCOURT, 1,110 MADISON AV.
Corner, southern exposure, high-class zone, 56th St.; Lexington Av. subway express; 7 large rooms and bath, maid's lavatory. Another, southwest exposure, also 7 and bath.

MADISON AV., 178, (Between 35d and 34th Sts.)—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartments, $1,200; elevator, telephone, resident maid and valet; meals served in rooms if desired. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $1,000 to $2,000. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

MADISON AV., 110.—Apartment, two elegant rooms, bath, improvements, $45 month. Janitor.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
59 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath, $70, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE. PHONE PLAZA 6958.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment; six rooms, two baths; private house.

10TH ST., 44 WEST. (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story building, one 4-room apartment to sublease with open fireplace; $1,400. Apply on premises.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Studio, kitchenette, bath; modern; north skylight; $65.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

60TH ST., 239 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors, bath, extension; permanent tenant, quiet tastes, desired. Owner.

79TH ST., 315 WEST. (Hudsonia.)—To sublet, unfurnished, 7-room apartment, southern exposure, near the Drive, at reduced rental. Apply office on premises.

84TH, 15 WEST.—Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; immediate possession; $50.

86TH, 309 WEST, (8B.)—Southern front one-room apartment; maid service; restaurant.

120TH, 316 WEST, (corner Manhattan Av.)—6 rooms, bath, all improvements; $30.

122D, 540 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Rooms to sublet, unfurnished or furnished; open 4 to 5 P. M. daily; references.

142D ST., 618 WEST.—Sublet attractive four rooms; near Riverside; $45.

157TH ST., 602 WEST.—Sublet, high-class elevator, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $100; reduced to $75; one, 6 rooms, $55; sacrifice; concessions.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
130 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $45.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or janitor.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
130 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $45.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or janitor.

BEAUTIFUL three-room apartment; new, modern; subway; southern exposure, sunlight all day; front, $36 monthly. D 350 Times Downtown.

CARNEGIE HALL, 402.—Charming studio suite, kitchenette, and bath.

Eight-room apt., near Mt. Morris Park, all modern improvements; delightful location; worth $90 month, will let $70. H. B., 219 Times Downtown.

EIGHT-ROOM apartment, near Columbia College; beautifully arranged; delightful location; will sacrifice for $65 month; worth great deal more. H M 212 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $43-$55.
274-276 W. 19th St.; 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST., OR SUPT.

I WILL sublet my beautiful 8-room apartment on Central Park West, overlooking Park, and sacrifice for $125 monthly. F. H., 221 Times Downtown.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT,
1,945 7th Av., (117th;) 7 rooms, bath, $65.
AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, OR JANITOR.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 894.—To sublet, 7 large, light rooms, corner apartment. Apt. 4-B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 462.—Sublet 9 rooms and 3 baths; $2,000 yearly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Sublet four-room front apartment; $960 per year.

STANLEY COURT,
301 WEST 106TH ST., N. W. CORNER OF WEST END AV., 9 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS; BUTLER'S PANTRY; SERVICE ELEVATOR; ALL MODERN WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; DECORATED TO SUIT YOUR TASTE. SLAWSON & HOBBS, AGENTS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

THE CLEBURNE,
924 WEST END AV., Corner 105th St.
Unusually Attractive Apartments.
One 7 rooms, 3 baths.
One 8 rooms, 3 baths.
One 10 rooms, 4 baths.
Immediate Possession.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
158 Broadway, or on premises.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500. Superintendent, on premises.

WEST END, (100th St.)—Jewish family would let floor private house. Inquire Sunday, Monday, 4-6, 226 West 105th.

8-ROOM apartment near Riverside and 96th; equal to any $1,800 apartment; will rent $90 month until October; newly decorated; excellent condition. W. H., 217 Times Downtown.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., (Upper.) Overlooking Central Park.—To sublet, very handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, southern exposure; open fireplaces; every room outside and flooded with sunshine and light and air. Address X 219 Times Annex, or telephone 3605 Lenox.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $18 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 5 EAST.—Sunny entire floor, bath, kitchenette; newly decorated; period furniture.

49D, 11 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; large, light rooms, adjoining bath; $7 up.

56TH, 53 EAST.—Attractive studio apartment, two rooms, bath. Number 18.

60TH, 37 EAST.—Studio apartment, cosy, furnished, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Brown.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 a month up; most desirable location and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 299 W. 78d. Col. 3974.

APARTMENT STUDIO.
309 5th Av.; entire floor; skylight; $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or JANITOR.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 94 East 32d St.

BELOW 59TH.—7 rooms, 3 baths; very handsomely furnished. Appointment, Col. 3974.

EAST SIXTIETH.—Duplex apartment, 12 rooms, 3 baths, $3,000. Telephone 2390 Murray Hill.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF HENRY FREUND & BRO. having acquired whatever interest Mr. Louis Cohn had in the said firm of Henry Freund & Bro., please take notice that on and after the 22nd day of December, 1917, Mr. Louis Cohn has no interest whatsoever and is no longer connected in any capacity with the said firm of Henry Freund & Bro.
HENRY FREUND & BRO.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will open Thursday evening, Dec. 27, at 8:15, Ethical Culture Hall, corner Central Park West and 64th St. Speakers: Moorfield Storey, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Rev. E. W. Daniel, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Col. James A. Moss, Oswald Garrison Villard, W. E. B. Du Bois.

I HEREBY NOTIFY ALL HOTELS AND merchants that I will not be responsible for debts contracted by my wife, Helen King Williams. A. M. WILLIAMS.

Mrs. A. Gentles would like to hear from her son Frank.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. PARK AV. SECTION. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

FURNISHED apartments on Gramercy Park. BOTH LARGE AND SMALL. Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison, Inc., 25 East 26th St. Phone Madison Square 337.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $1,000 to $2,000. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

NEAR HOTEL PLAZA.—3 front rooms and bath, kitchenette; overlooking park. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

NEAR COLONY CLUB.—6 rooms, 2 baths; short lease. Telephone 2390 Murray Hill.

PARK AV.—Fifties, attractively furnished, 12 rooms, 4 baths. Telephone 2890 Murray Hill.

PARK AV.—Sixties, 8 rooms, 3 baths. Telephone 2890 Murray Hill.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
sublet large single room and bath; also larger suite; complete service.

SEVENTIES, PARK AV.—Handsomely furnished duplex, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $1,800. Four months. Herbert Gulick Company, Inc., 402 Madison Av.

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT, good location; completely furnished. Lenox 5749.

SOMETHING NEW.—We rent and furnish apartments and studios to those who appreciate taste; tell us what you want, location, &c.; nothing too small or large for us to handle. For particulars phone or write, Jesro Furnished Apartments and Studio Co., 220 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 427.

SUB-RENT.—WELL FURNISHED STUDIO. North light; mezzanine floor; $100 per month. WM. C. & A. EDW. LESTER, 30 East 57th St.

THE WOOLSEY, 141 East 44th St., (East of Lexington Av.)—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, furnished, $80 to $82.50; satisfactory reference indispensable. Apply to Superintendent on premises or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St. 6410 Bryant.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., (Near 49th St.)—Magnificent bachelor quarters of two rooms, bath; sumptuously furnished; $165 monthly, including club service. Phone appointment, Circle 1670.

12TH ST., 49 WEST.—Choice furnished apartment; large, sunny rooms; open fireplace; all improvements; $100. Phone Chelsea 3272.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment, No. 36, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

26 WEST 27TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; maid service.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $30-$100. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 4-room, housekeeping apartment, elevator, telephone; reasonable. Rogers.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; also single room; electricity, elevator.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Finely furnished modern apartment, two rooms, foyer hall, bath, kitchenette, electric light, gas log, hardwood floors, Oriental rugs; $110 month; permanent tenant only. Apply on premises or phone Circle 5202.

54TH, 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome 1 and 2 room, sunny suites; private baths.

57TH ST. and Broadway.—Eight-room apartment to rent, completely furnished, for season or longer, $250 per month; concession for long lease to desirable tenant. For full particulars apply Slawson & Hobbs; 162 West 72d St.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Beautifully and newly furnished four-room, sunny apartment; Oriental rugs.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Apartment to rent, furnished, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, for 3 months. Write Mrs. J. McFarlane.

57TH.—Well-furnished 5 rooms; 4, 5 months; $183 month; possession Jan. 2. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d.

58TH ST., 158 WEST.
Beautifully and comfortably furnished four sunny outside room apartment, kitchen, sixth floor south; maid if desired; suitable for one or two people; can be seen between 10 and 4; rent $225.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Four-room duplex apartment, choicely furnished; refrigeration, cooking free; $225. Mrs. Hallam.

67TH ST., 1 WEST.—Hotel des Artistes, sunny living room, foyer, two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette. Apartment 414. Any time.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.) —Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Sunny, warm two room and kitchenette apartment; private house; responsible party.

73D, 118 WEST.—Single rooms; running water; every room good heat.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Converted dwelling, two floors; steam; fine baths; magnificently furnished ivory, mahogany; also studio, artist, musician; part time.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, adjoining bath; also smaller, southern exposure.

74TH, 133 WEST.—High-class two-room suite; all improvements; plenty heat; references.

75TH ST., 170 WEST, overlooking Broadway. —Large front living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath; $25 weekly. Barfett.

77TH, 44 WEST.—Elegant apartment, 3 sunny master bedrooms, 3 baths, large living room, overlooking park; 11th floor west. Schuyler 2107.

80TH, 108 WEST.—One, two rooms, maid service; modern; good service; references.

85TH ST., 1 WEST, (Apt. 4-D.)—Sublet beautiful furnished apartment; five rooms and bath. See superintendent.

86TH, WEST.—Superior square room, suitable two; steam radiator, bath. W 128 Times.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, bath; near Drive; small room; references.

87TH, 320 WEST.—Furnished apartments, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all large, light, and airy; beautifully furnished under guidance of one of the leading decorators in America; large, spacious closets; possession Dec. 31; rent $-50. Apply premises.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenettes; electricity; service; $100-$110.

90TH.—Immediate possession given of a beautifully furnished, outside, seven-room corner apartment in high-grade building on Riverside Drive, in the nineties; well appointed in every detail; good maid will remain if desired; rent from 4 to 6 months at $350. Phone 2007 Riverside.

90s, (West End.)—6 rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished. Appointment, Columbus 3974.

96TH, 160 WEST.—Elevator apartment; six elegant rooms, two baths; well furnished; piano player; real rugs; immediate possession; references exchanged. Telephone Riverside 4060.

97TH, 42 WEST. — Two large, attractive rooms, bath, kitchenette; private home.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent, eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, plane, large carpets; elegantly furnished; private family; leaving city; exchange references. E. S., Apt. 9.

101TH, 504 WEST.—Sublet, 2 rooms and bath; high-class furnished apartment; $65 month. Apply on premises, or main office, 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone Academy 1647.

111TH, 611 WEST.—FIVE-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT, ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; WONDERFUL VIEW OF HUDSON AND DRIVE. APT. 6B.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Seven pleasant rooms, private home, river view, excellent heat, 110th subway, buses; season, longer. Superintendent.

115TH, 517 WEST.—A charming 5-room apartment, very carefully furnished; complete in every detail. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

116TH, 600 WEST.—Rezor Apartment, handsomely furnished 5-room apartment, including Pianola, Victrola, linen, tableware, &c.; will lease to responsible people to September 1, $150 per month; shorter term, $175 per month. Apply superintendent, Apt. 103.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Unusually attractive 4-room furnished apartment; elevator; restaurant in the building. Tel. Morningside 3850.

120TH, 428 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom, furniture by Stickley; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070. Apt. 9A.

121ST, 420 WEST.—Completely furnished 6-room apartment; all improvements. Apt. 42.

121ST, 414 WEST.—8 and 4 rooms, well furnished. Inquire of Supt.

124TH, 541 WEST.—To sublet, three and four rooms and bath; elevator apartment. Call Sundays, after 11 A. M., Apartment 43.

156TH ST., 515 WEST.—Business girl will share her apartment with another business woman or couple; references. Apartment 44.

181ST, 854 WEST, (Fort View.)—Three-room apartment, full kitchen, bright, sunny, elevator, completely furnished, for January and February; $60 per month; references essential.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
With or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms; most desirable location and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Housing Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 612. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, west side of Washington Heights. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, at Broadway, (2d floor.)

BEVERWYCK,
39 WEST 27TH ST.
TWO AND THREE ROOM APARTMENTS.
CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

CLAREMONT AV., 160, (124th.)—Three large rooms, bath, and kitchenette; newly furnished; facing Hudson; top floor. Morningside 6230. Arbuckle.

EIGHTIES.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths; new building; master's, 2 years; $4000 a month; Winter; concessions to October; highest references essential. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

EIGHTIES.—Attractively furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths, 11th floor, $250 month; immediate possession. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished Apartments, HOTEL SAN REMO,
74th to 75th St., Central Park West.
DIRECTLY FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Insures maximum of sunlight and air.
Transiently or by year. Complete hotel service. Restaurant, Service a la Carte. Cuisine the best. Convenient to "L," subway, & Surface lines.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6700.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY
Town-Country Renting Agency,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

HOTEL MARSHALL, Broadway, at 103d St.—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

I HAVE an attractive 8-room apartment in one of the best houses on the west side, Ardsley Hall, 92d St. and Central Park West; must be seen to be appreciated. See Superintendent on premises, or telephone Mr. McNaught, 2360 Murray Hill.

KITCHENETTE and three rooms; mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, silver, linen; light, clean, airy; block from Riverside; fine outlook; $65. Phone my office, Columbus 8611.

LUXURIOUSLY furnished five-room apartment on Central Park West, near 72d St., will be sublet by couple leaving city; rental, $300 per month; only persons of recognized responsibility will be considered. W 182 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 312.—Will sublet handsome seven-room elevator apartment, six or eight months, furnished or unfurnished. Apartment 35.

NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

NINE ROOMS, 3 baths, on west side; very desirable neighborhood; no children; $400 four months. O 49 Times.

OWNER going South for Winter months will let his furnished apartment, 5 rooms, all improvements, very reasonable, to responsible party who will take good care of the place. Koller, 1,477 Bedford Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, Between 114th and 115th.—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment, twelfth floor, 9 rooms and 3 baths; modern fireproof building; music room, drawing room, library, dining room connecting; 2 exposures; $325 month; less conditionally short or long lease. Private telephone, Morningside 672. Evans.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450. (Near 116th St.)—Handsomely, completely furnished seven rooms, two baths, sweeping view Hudson River and Palisades; immediate possession; will rent at sacrifice for remainder of Winter. Apt. 51. Telephone 9043 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Beautifully furnished high-class elevator apartment, overlooking Riverside Drive; 4 rooms and bath; lease till Oct. 1; $75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 90's.—Handsomely furnished 9-room corner apartment; immediate possession; 3 months, longer; particulars. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 660.—Square, light room; use entire apartment; call Sunday or mornings; $10. Apt. 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Attractively furnished four-room apartment; $115 monthly. Apt. 104.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 79th.)—Living, bedroom, private bath, kitchenette; short lease. Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet, completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6645 Morningside. Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—7 rooms; completely furnished; 2 baths and extra lavatory; high class. Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Beautifully furnished 6-room and music-room apartment.

SIX ROOMS, opposite Morningside Park, $100 monthly. Phone morning, evening, Cathedral 9487.

SUBLET. — Handsomely furnished corner apartment, overlooking Park; 6 rooms, 2 baths; to June 1 or longer. Inquire 9A, 200 West 58th St.

TO SUBLET.—Furnished apartment of three rooms and bath on West 59th St., near Plaza, suitable for bachelor or couple; can be seen by appointment only. L. B., P. O. Box 327, Madison Square Station.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 46. — Attractive studio apartment; also skylighted studio. Call 9 to 12.

WEST END AV., (Seventies.)—Magnificently furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 2 master's, 2 maids'. Particulars. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

TWO-ROOM kitchenette furnished apartment wanted for three or four months, preferably Washington Square or Gramercy Park district, about $75. Phone Vanderbilt 3190.

Wanted to rent, 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, modern, Washington Heights. Write 455 4th Av., Room 809.

FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, from January to May or June; state particulars; reasonable rent. W. 155 Times.

WANTED from Jan. 1, beautifully furnished 5 rooms, 2 baths, below 90th; $250, 6 months. Watson, 40 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I can rent apartment furnished.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

WANT 4 rooms, 2 baths, furnished, $200, 6 months. Address Responsible, G Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—Board and rooms or furnished light housekeeping apartment for one to three months for Norwegian gentleman, wife, and child, due to arrive about Jan. 1; give particulars and rates. Foreign Trade Department, Trussed Concrete Steel Company, 2 Rector St., New York City.

I will pay $200 per month for a first-class, furnished, housekeeping apartment of about seven rooms for three months; family three adults; west side, not above 59th St.; east side, not above 70th St. Address Responsible, E 197 Times.

Wanted to rent by the month, beginning Jan. 15, two rooms, kitchen or kitchenette, and bathroom, furnished or unfurnished; preferably in Washington Square neighborhood. D. E. Lauderburn, 83 Crest Road, Wellesley, Mass.

DESIRABLE 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, with kitchenette, restaurant in the building, for Winter or longer; between 59th and 100th Sts.; west side preferred. Write particulars to Chandler, 264 West 84th St.

Responsible party wishes to lease furnished apartment, eight or more rooms, with three baths, in district between 90th and 50th Sts., for three months, from Jan. 1; rental not to exceed $300 per month. Address F 42 Times.

NICELY FURNISHED two, three room, bath apartment wanted by young married couple; not over $50 month; west side preferred, below 116th St. Telephone Audubon 3980. Dunbar.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS wanting high-class furnished apartments, choice localities, east and west side, 3 to 6 months, pay $100 to $400 month. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Wanted, four, five room furnished apartment; kitchen; restaurant in building preferred; Jan. 1-April 1. Write or telephone Preston, 464 Scarsdale.

WANTED—A furnished apartment for January and February in the immediate vicinity of Columbia College. Address R., P., P. O. Box 873, New York City.

GENTLEMAN and wife want small furnished apartment January, February, March; not over $150 per month. V 384 Times Downtown.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

RESPONSIBLE COUPLE want 5-room furnished apartment from Jan. 1. Rogers, 142 Times.

TWO BUSINESS MEN want two-room apartment, twin beds, bath, modern conveniences, below 50th; state price. F 2 Times.

Two rooms, bath and kitchen, Dec. 26 to May; 30th to 60th St., East. M. A., 105 Times.

Unfurnished.

YOUNG COUPLE WANT SIX TO SEVEN ROOMS, ELEVATOR APARTMENT; ROOMS MUST BE LIGHT AND CHEERFUL. TELEPHONE AUDUBON 6810. WALTER STEIN, 548 WEST 164TH ST.

BY refined lady, one large room, kitchenette apartment, between 67th and 85th; west side preferred. F 34 Times.

For three months, on west side, not above 181st St.; rent not to exceed $60 per month. G 301 Times Downtown.

Will sublease unfurnished three-room housekeeping elevator apartment, downtown, $50,-$60. L 320 Times Downtown.

TO SUBLET or lease apartment, 7 rooms, two baths preferred; not above 86th St. Answer H. S., 119 West 80th.

REAL ESTATE.

Factory site, 100x200, for sale; shipping facilities convenient. M 52 Times.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

OWNER WILL LEASE
2 elevator apartment houses, fully rented, west side, principals only. C. S., Box 21 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

INDUCEMENTS.
Unequaled for shipping facilities, labor, buildings of all types, factory sites, garages, model tenements splendid transportation; small and large plots. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 873.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

FACTORY SITES near R. R. Owner, LEON LUFT, 262

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS.

ATTRACTIVE GIRLS FOR DRESSES; SIZE 16; LONG SEASON; SOME PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN; APPLY ALL WEEK.

HOLZMAN & MITTENTHAL,

22 WEST 27TH ST.

MODEL.

A desirable all-year around position at $20 per week as model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; no previous experience necessary. Apply to

B. Johnson, Butterick Bldg.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y. C.

MODEL.

SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY; GOOD APPEARANCE; ONE WHO IS CAPABLE TAKING CHARGE OF SHOWROOM.

G. PLONSKY,
76 MADISON AV.

MODELS.—Tall, smart, good-looking women to devote part of their time to photographic fashion posing. F 22 Times.

MODELS.—Size, 16 or 18, for high-class coat and dress house; good salary; steady position. Weinstein & Brecher, 48 West 25th St.

MONEY COUNTERS wanted; splendid opportunity in a large bank for women who have had experience in banks, railroad companies, department stores, and other places counting and handling money. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, Box 25, Wall St. P. O., New York City.

MOTHER'S HELPER, 3 boys, ages 6, 4, 3; salary $35 per month. Write, stating experience, age, nationality, Mrs. H. C. Brown, 123 Tyson St., Staten Island.

NURSE.—Refined, capable of caring for young children; write stating experience, references and salary. Mrs. J. Franklin Nusbaum, 842 Berkeley Av., Trenton, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced with clerical work and also thoroughly familiar with telephone switchboard; give age, salary, experience, and references. L 339 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, American; salary, $9 a week. Z 388 Times Annex.

OPERATOR.—Telephone switchboard operator with central office experience, about 40 years old, to take charge of switchboard exclusively for large chemical manufacturing company; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 321 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR.—Telephone switchboard operator, who also has had experience in office clerical work; give age, salary, experience and references. L 338 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR wanted on Underwood bookkeeping machine, by wholesale dry goods house; must be familiar with daily proof and monthly trial balance. State age, references, and salary expected. D 270 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS INFANTS' CAPS, HATS; BEST WAGES; PERMANENT. ZENO CO., 387 4TH AV.

ORDER CLERK, American, wanted by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; good opportunity for advancement; salary, $16. Z 385 Times Annex.

RECORD CLERK; MUST HAVE LEGIBLE HANDWRITING; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. L. H., 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESLADIES, ambitious, widely acquainted; experience unnecessary; refined, permanent positions; $30 to $50 weekly; full or part time; commission. Room 510, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN.—We can use the services of a few capable and experienced saleswomen to solicit orders from the retail dry goods stores in New York and Brooklyn; we do not pay a salary, but allow attractive commissions and credit you with all sales in your territory, whether secured by you or otherwise; must be highly recommended; not a side line, and we will demand entire time of all applicants. Write fully as to your qualifications, M 129 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for permanent position, downtown office; must be first-class, capable of doing accurate clerical work; prefer person having experience in building house; please do not apply unless industrious and high grade; give complete details, previous experience, salary expected, age, &c., in own handwriting. D 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office attendant; about ten perfect letters per day to be written, occasional telephone calls to be answered; balance of time you can sew, read, or knit; state age, religion, experience, and salary expected in your own handwriting. Box 344 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, HAVING EXPERIENCE IN EXPORTING MEDICINES OR PERFUMES AND ABLE TO WRITE AND TRANSLATE SPANISH; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 128 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, well educated, brainy beginner; start at $60 a month; work in large, pleasant uptown office; write, address, schooling, business experience, age, reference, and religion. Write with pen to E 185 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate and rapid; for good position with manufacturing firm in small town about 100 miles from New York; state salary desired, nationality and parentage, and full particulars regarding self. M 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—An excellent position in New York office of manufacturer awaits a young woman possessing experience and initiative; good education essential; state past experience and salary desired. O 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for permanent position, by a long-established concern; must be capable, have had two years' experience, and be at least 21 years; state age, race, school education, stenographic experience, and salary expected. Z 383 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady wanted as secretary by big motion picture company; must be well educated, good typist, and able to take care of all detail work; office in Jersey City; state full qualifications and previous experience. L 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in brokerage office; young lady under 25 wanted; must be experienced and switchboard operator; wages $18; write full particulars, stating references. G 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER. — Permanent position; salary to start, $8; good chance for advancement if satisfactory; state age and experience. T. P., 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, a good English, French, and Spanish stenographer; permanent position. Address Export 30, giving qualifications and previous experience, Z 351 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady in Maiden Lane importing house; one who can take dictation in German or French, or both, preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected. V 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for general office work with large manufacturing concern; must be experienced. Write, stating age, previous experience, and salary required. V 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, experienced stenographer by old established Christian firm of downtown merchants. Address, stating fully what experience you have had and salary desired, D 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Permanent; American; high school graduates preferred; at least 2 years' mercantile experience necessary; satisfactory salary. Call, A. K. & Co., 644 Greenwich St.

STENOGRAPHER, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Oliver machine; fast and accurate at figures; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. L 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able to keep small set books and take entire charge pleasant 5th Av. office; state age, experience, last employers, salary wanted. F 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; state previous experience and salary expected. Z 396 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS and dictaphone operators; excellent positions. Miss Kelly, Room 209, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and competent; write fully, stating age, education, experience. G 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; also to keep books; one with experience in builder's office preferred. F 39 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — 7 years' practical commercial experience; best references; $20. X, Y, Z., 2,027½ 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly competent; neat appearance; advancement. 1,730 Broadway, Room 702.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in collection work; give references. Address L 360 Times Downtown.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK, American, wanted, by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary, $15; good opportunity for advancement. Z 388 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, BETWEEN 17 AND 20 YEARS, EXPERIENCED ON MONITOR BOARD; MUST HAVE PLEASING VOICE. S. K. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, young lady, about 20, American, familiar with typewriting; state references; $13.50 to $15 to start; good opportunity. V 390 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR; DO BILLING AND ORDER WORK. PERMANENT, 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST AND CLERICAL WORKER.—Must be a good, careful, quick operator to write orders on typewriter and have a head for clerical detail; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half day; salary start, $12 to $15, according to qualifications; state age, experience, references, and salary. M 110 Times.

TYPEWRITER.—Large American wholesale manufacturing concern requires steady, sensible girl; permanent position and good opportunity to advance for right girl; must be familiar with Oliver machine; write, giving details, salary, &c. L 351 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—To copy manuscript and do other copy work, must be quick, neat, and accurate; knowledge of Oliver keyboard desirable; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half day; salary $12; address, giving full particulars, M 112 Times.

TYPIST,

experienced, to use dictaphone; dictaphone experience desirable, but not essential; permanent; advancement, pay according to capability. Smith Pharmacal, 323 East 34th.

TYPIST.—Girl to do typing in office of certified public accountant; experienced preferred, but not essential; state age and salary. L 345 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young woman, neat, bright, rapid and accurate; permanent position for right party; write particulars, giving religion, age, and salary desired. M 84 Times.

WOMAN

with good acquaintanceship should be able to earn from $200 to $300 weekly assisting us in placing the preferred stock of a highly indorsed steel corporation; we will give every co-operation; experience not necessary; liberal commission. V 331 Times Downtown.

WOMEN, experienced in selling shoes, for wholesale trade; good commissions; no drawing accounts; wonderful opportunity for business women. D 386 Times Downtown.

WOMAN TUTOR for boy of 9, three hours daily; state experience, rate. "English," V 316 Times Downtown.

WORKROOM MANAGER

to take complete charge of dressmaking workroom in large 5th Av. establishment; capable of handling a large force of women; only those having held experience in a retail dressmaking workroom need apply by letter, giving full particulars. R. H. S., 174 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted; neat appearance, knowledge of typewriting and telephone switchboard; reply, stating age, experience, and salary expected. V 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY in New York office of Eastern textile corporation; record keeper, with some knowledge of typewriting; state experience and salary expected. L 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced in back order department, qualified in correspondence in hardware and allied trades; good opportunity; state qualifications and salary desired. D 317 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COLORED MAID wanted for hairdressing parlor, 507 5th Av., Room 802.

Employment Agencies.

ASSISTANT IN EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, COLLEGE WOMAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN SERVICE DEPARTMENT PREFERRED, $18-$25.
(10) BOOKKEEPERS AND LEDGER CLERKS, $10-$25.
(16) STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$20.
(8) TYPISTS AND BILLERS, $9-$18.
(16) CLERKS FOR FILING, MULTIGRAPH, COMPTOMETER, AND GENERAL OFFICE, $9-$20; ALSO 12 CLERKS FOR TEMPORARY WORK, $10.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
30 CHURCH ST.
CALL IN PERSON, 9 TO 2.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator, $100 per month; stenographer, Staten Island, $20; commercial, $14-$15-$12; beginners, $10. BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, one capable figuring costs, $25; pay roll clerk, $20; ledger clerks, $15. TYPISTS, $12; comptometer operator, $12; telephone operator, $12; office assistants, $10; no registration fee. Elsie Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Spanish-English steno., $25; stenos., $12-$25; bill clerks, $15; code clerk, Peru, $1,800; exp. bookkeepers; college girl clerks, $18; typists, $12-$18; mail clerk, $15; clerks, $10-$18; register free.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Clerks, Typists, Dictaphone Operators, Ledger Clerks.—Excellent openings with reputable concern for refined, educated Americans. Fulton Agency, 33 Nassau, 189 30th Av.

HIGH-CLASS applicants for excellent positions as secretary, $30; stenographers, $20-$25; typists, excellent positions, $16-$20; clerks, $18; ten beginners. Mutual, 41 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$15-$12; temporary, $4.50 per day; typists, $15-$12-$10. ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Room 513, 132 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, commercial, $9-$18; machinery, $18; export, $15; assistant bookkeepers, $12; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior office positions.

THE BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 309 Broadway. Stenos., typists, clerks; good salaries and advancement.

MANY good opportunities, bookkeepers, stenographers, bookkeeper-stenographer, clerks, typists. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographers, several, $16, $8; estab. 1899; registration free.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 557 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify, when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 557 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $13 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing business in six weeks; join the day and evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialist; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; fee catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858.) Broadway at 72d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A. Director.

NURSES.—Harlem School of Nursing. Incorporated 1907. Teaches and graduates all branches nursing; no age limit employment; booklet. 160 West 121st St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 32 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

TYPEWRITER.—Eminent teacher exchanges vocal, piano for services. Phone Sunday, 8464 Cathedral.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, SENIOR, EXPERIENCE IN PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT OFFICE ESSENTIAL; MUST BE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF AUDITS AND CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. L 343 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT
AND AUDITOR; MUST BE A1; REFERENCE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; PERMANENT AND GOOD FUTURE FOR RIGHT MAN; LETTERS WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS X 207 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANTS.
FIRST-CLASS SENIORS AND JUNIORS; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND REFERENCES. AUDIT, P 359 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Competent assistants with firm of certified public accountants; permanent positions, with chance of advancement; state experience, references, salary, and age. O 92 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, railroad expert, staff of C. P. A. firm, to take charge audit important railroad system; must be high-grade man in every respect; give full particulars, with salary expected. D 360 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, office of certified accountants for immediate engagement; address stating experience and salary expected. V 378 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Junior assistants, give age, salary, accounting experience and references. W 178 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Large firm of certified public accountants with offices in principal cities, having lost many of its staff due to war conditions, offers unusual opportunity, particularly at New York office, to capable men qualified for public accounting work; personal attention given new men by principals in order to train them for making audits, examinations, and reports without supervision; this training fits men for responsible positions commanding substantial salaries; applicants should thoroughly understand double-entry bookkeeping, controlling accounts, balance sheets, financial reports, and preferably have actually kept general set of books; permanent positions with satisfactory salaries and advancement to men with possibilities of proper development; give age, if married, religion, and particulars of bookkeeping experience. V 347 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Experienced seniors, qualified by experience and training, to conduct audits, investigations, write reports, &c.; state age, education, professional training, and nationality; replies will be held in strict confidence. Apply by letter only. Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery; 55 Liberty St., New York.

ACCOUNTANTS for permanent staff C. P. A. firm of high standing, several Juniors, Semi-Seniors and Seniors; unusually desirable opportunities; manufacturing experience preferred; public accounting experience not essential. D 361 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Firm of certified public accountants wishes to add to its temporary and permanent staff
3 SENIORS,
5 SEMI-SENIORS,
10 JUNIORS.
Apply by letter only, stating age, schooling, bookkeeping, accounting experience, (emphasizing particularly cost, banking, or manufacturing experience,) references, and salary expectations.
KLEIN, HINDS & FINKE, 1,182 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANTS. — We require immediately two men of proved ability in their respective fields for our staff; our work includes audits, investigations, analysis of operations, organization, cost and accounting systems, efficiency, and industrial engineering; state in your reply which field you have made particularly good in and what industry, whether you are capable of supervising large contracts and preparing reports; all replies considered confidential; no references investigated without permission. A. R., 221 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Experienced juniors, qualified by training for permanent staff; state age, education, nationality; reference, &c. Apply by letter only. Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery, 55 Liberty St., New York.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
SALESMAN AND EXECUTIVE.

I have a small, well-established advertising agency in New York City, with substantial and growing accounts that have been renewed year after year; also some excellent prospective business. My organization does noteworthy work on both big and small accounts and can take care of more.

I need a salesman whose ability to sell agency services has been demonstrated beyond doubt. He must have his own business or be about to start in business for himself. He must have good national accounts, which he is clearly entitled to bring with him.

A number of men have been considered, but I am still looking for the right one; salary, commission, or both.

Address "Principal, G 403 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.

The young man we are looking for is probably now engaged as assistant advertising manager; he can write a good sales letter and is entirely at home with follow up and detail; he must have the merchandising instinct and this job will give him the opportunity of a lifetime to develop it thoroughly; this is a real opportunity with a new national advertising account, and the position will grow in salary as fast as the man; must be draft exempt; write full details in confidence. M 130 Times.

ADVERTISING.—A GREAT NATIONAL ADVERTISER HAS AN OPENING IN ITS ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT FOR A YOUNG MAN, PREFERABLY A COLLEGE GRADUATE, AS ASSISTANT TO THE EDITOR OF ITS HOUSE MAGAZINE; SOME NEWSPAPER OR WRITING EXPERIENCE IS ESSENTIAL; THE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY THE POSITION ARE LIMITED ONLY BY THE MAN'S ABILITY. APPLY BY LETTER, IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY DESIRED; LETTERS NOT CONFORMING TO THESE REQUIREMENTS WILL NOT BE IGNORED. M 86 TIMES.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, with some newspaper or trade magazine experience, to assist head of department of nationally known magazine; state salary desired, references, and experience in your reply. L 327 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER for monthly trade journal; must have had experience on a trade journal; salary and commission; give age, experience, references. D 346 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—High-classman can earn $6,000 yearly; salary or commission. Call Monday, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., Flat Film Corporation, 1,482 Broadway.

ADVERTISING MAN to write short, snappy advertisements for retailers, suggest ideas for illustrating; also want an artist. Ideas, 239 Times Downtown.

A New York manufacturing pharmaceutical house desires the services of a recent graduate of medicine in a literary and advisory capacity. Address D 329 Times Downtown.

A REAL EXECUTIVE WANTED.

I have shouldered the full responsibilities of my big chain store organization for as many years as I care to.

I want to transfer a large share of the executive labor to the shoulders of some one who can and will think as I think; put my thoughts and wishes into prompt and accurate operation, and who has had a business experience that qualifies him to give me a new thought occasionally that will have a real value to the business.

He must be a good diplomatic correspondent and tactful in his relations with other office executives.

If you think that your experience, education, and ability qualifies you for the job write at once. State your age, your experience fully and in detail, the big things that you have really accomplished, and the salary that you will expect. Z 400 Times Annex.

A MAN to represent a Boston, Mass., company selling educational speciality that has already been approved and introduced by New York School Board; a man with some teaching experience preferred; must be able to give bond, either cash or personal; permanent position and splendid opportunity for right party; in answering state age, experience, married or single, and present occupation. H. C. Woodman, Post Office Box 2,872, Boston.

ARE YOU EARNING ENOUGH?

An old and well established corporation is able to offer an exceptional opportunity to an educated man of character and ability, teacher preferred, who is ambitious to make more money, and believes that he can sell successfully; you will call on university graduates only; salary and commission; write for appointment and give full details of past experience and record. F 1 Times.

ARTIST, now employed, spare time work; must be original. See Mr. Piper, Somerset Hotel.

ASSISTANT EDITOR for monthly trade journal; must have had experience on a trade journal; give age, experience, references, salary expected. D 347 Times Downtown.

BEST & CO.,

5th Av. and 35th St., require

CARPENTERS.

Young, active; steady position at a weekly salary to men with adequate experience.

Apply in person or by mail, 8:30 to 10 A. M., Employment Office, 7th Floor, 7 West 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER, who thoroughly understands controlling accounts, for position with out-of-town manufacturing concern; promising future for good man; state fully your experience, salary desired, nationality, and parentage, also phone number, when replying. M 74 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, experienced, American, with good habits; $2,500 per year; references required. Write, stating fully age and experience covering last ten years. V 333 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with experience in credits and collections. Apply in writing to Manager, Consolidated Dental Depot, 45 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; permanent position; chance of advancement; give details of experience, references, salary, age. O 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent young man, double entry experience; state particulars, age, salary. Write S. O., 324 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER and General Clerk.—Experienced. Reply, stating experience and salary expected, Box 95, Bayonne, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young man wanted by large printing concern; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. V 355 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, OVER 25, COMPETENT TO HANDLE A LARGE SET OF DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKS; EXPERT AT FIGURES AND TRIAL BALANCES; GOOD HANDWRITING, RELIABILITY, AND EXCELLENT REFERENCES ARE REQUIREMENTS; POSITION OFFERS SOMETHING TO AN EFFICIENT, CAPABLE WORKER. R. P., 220 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, WITH EXPERIENCE IN AN EXPORT HOUSE, WHO CAN MAKE UP CONSULAR AND COMMERCIAL INVOICES ON TYYEWRITER; MUST BE RAPID AND ACCURATE; GOOD POSITION TO COMPETENT MAN; NO SATURDAY WORK. ADDRESS, STATING FULLY AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, TO M 101 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

An experienced young man on charge ledger in retail store; $18 to start; must be rapid, accurate, a good writer, and familiar with trial balances; state age, previous experience, and references. Address G 459 Times Annex.

BOY.—An unusual opportunity for bright boy, willing and industrious, to advance into better position; must be quick to learn; must be wide-awake and capable of learning office detail quickly. Syracuse Smelting Works, 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY.—Wanted, bright, ambitious boy, neat appearance, reasonable education, with knowledge of typewriting preferred, for position in export house offering opportunities for advancement. Reply with full particulars by mail only. Room 119, 40 Wall St.

BOY.—We want a bright, intelligent boy to work in the office of a laboratory; one who is willing to handle routine work and learn the business; advancement on merit; salary $8 to start; state nationality, education; religion. Apply M 111 Times.

BOY, bright, wanted by an insurance company; good penman; 15-17 years of age; must be neat in appearance and reside with parents. Address, own handwriting, giving references. V 342 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in the financial and transfer office of railroad company; answer in own handwriting, giving full particulars as to age, education, experience, if any. V 367 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Corporation has splendid opportunity for young man in office; state age, education, experience, if any. G 317 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 on 17 years of age, for large fire insurance company; must have good education; salary, $8 week; mention age, religion, and education. D 380 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 18 years old, with high school education, to assist in salesroom of manufacturing company; good opportunity for advancement. Write B. U., 1,364 Broadway.

BOY for wholesale dress house to make himself generally useful; pleasant surroundings; good chance for advancement; salary $8. Apply in person, Hugo H. Levy & Bros., 29 West 36th St.

BOY wanted in office of large fire insurance company; excellent opportunity; salary $40 per month to start. Address P. O. Box 2,129, New York.

BOYS' FARM SCHOOL ASSISTANT.—Business and athletic experience if possible; single; best references. Apply Berkshire Industrial Farm, 287 4th Av., city.

BOYS.—Silk house, wholesale, wants 2 or 3 bright boys, 16 to 18; state, in own handwriting, experience and salary expected. W 142 Times.

BOY wanted, ambitious and good penman, for general office work in large wholesale house; opportunity for advancement; state age. V 339 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Large publishers require the services of a boy to begin at the bottom and work up; excellent opportunity for right kind of boy; salary, $7 a week. Z 389 Times Annex.

BOY.—By steamship company; 16-18 years old; bright, neat appearance. Apply Traffic Dept., Pier 13, East River, New York.

BOY wanted for large importing house; must be bright; $7 to start. L 344 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, a strong, active boy, 16 to 18 years. Apply in own handwriting to Box 1,334, New York Post Office.

BOY, 16 or 17, American, wanted in office of fire insurance company; state references and salary. V 369 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted; good opportunity. Powers Reproduction Co., 304 West 42d.

BUSINESS MEN OF CHARACTER AND THOROUGH SALES ABILITY TO REPRESENT LOCALLY A CORPORATION OPERATING NATIONALLY; MUST RESIDE IN TOWN NEAR NEW YORK; COMMISSION. ADDRESS H. D., ROOM 606, 50 EAST 42D, NEW YORK CITY.

BUYER
AND
MANAGER
FOR CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT IN A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN OF 80,000 POPULATION; ONLY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND GOOD REFERENCE WITH IDEA OF PERMANENCY.
APPLY X 204 TIMES ANNEX.

BRIGHT BOY OF GOOD EDUCATION AND APPEARANCE WANTED IN THE OFFICE OF REAL ESTATE CORPORATION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. L 336 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BROWNING MACHINE GUN.

TOOL DESIGNERS ON ABOVE WORK. PLENTY OF OVERTIME AT TIME AND ONE-HALF. APPLY BETWEEN HOURS OF 9 AND 12 M. AND 1:30 TO 3 P. M. SUNDAY AND MONDAY.
MR. SCOTT,
HOTEL WELLINGTON,
SEVENTH AV. & 55TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

BUYERS WANTED
FOR OUR NEW BARGAIN BASEMENT.
Must have thorough knowledge of resources and market conditions, so as to be able to buy jobs and clearance stocks. Four experienced buyers required in
1. Women's suits, coats, skirts, dresses.
2. Waists and millinery.
3. Muslin and knit underwear.
4. Women's and children's shoes.
Give complete statement of experience in letter to Charles G. Ferris, Gilchrist Company, Boston.

BUYER of infants' knit goods wanted by jobbing house; excellent opportunity for right person; have some experience; give particulars. E. O., 273 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Jewelry and leather goods buyer wanted by a large department store in Canada; must have good experience. Apply only to P. T. Egg, 1,123 Broadway.

CANDY FOREMEN.
Unlimited opportunity for right men; splendid openings in one of New York's largest candy factories in the following departments:
HARD CANDY FOREMAN,
COCOANUT FOREMAN,
CHOCOLATE FOREMAN,
CREAM FOREMAN.
Salary no object; all replies considered confidential; give full particulars and references. C. C. 218 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Experienced in production of medicinal or technical chemicals; not a laboratory man. State education, experience. V 382 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Practical man, acquainted with the manufacture of oleo nutmargarine; highest salary to right party. D 355 Times Downtown.

CHIEF SHOP CLERK
FOR NIGHT TURN.

Man capable of directing the activities of a large force of clerks and securing results. He must understand premium systems as applied to machine shop manufacturing and the computing of time on all the various machine shop operations. An excellent opportunity and good salary to the man who can qualify.

Applications in person preferable.

WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

CLAIM AGENT.—Railroad or steamship man experienced in handling claims wanted in the office of a large manufacturer; give experience and salary expected; replies treated confidentially. Shipper, V 362 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—YOUNG MAN WITH COST EXPERIENCE WANTED BY PRINTING DEPARTMENT OF LEADING PUBLISHING HOUSE; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. V 354 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK, (American,) for general office work by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary $15; good opportunity for advancement. Z 392 Times Annex.

CLERK in law office; position for elderly gentleman in high-grade law office; prior experience unnecessary; small salary; give full particulars. D 345 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Factory cost and payroll clerk, (American,) wanted by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary $18 to start. Z 391 Times Annex.

CLERK wanted in law office; state age, education, experience, references, salary expected. L 343 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR for large furniture house; only one acquainted with Brooklyn and Jersey need apply; state age, experience, and salary expected. M 124 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, (American,) wanted by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary $60 per month. Z 394 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT for collection department; must be quick thinker, rapid worker, possess tact and ability to handle intelligently installment accounts with professional men; salary $25 per week to start. V 320 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Commercial collection agency wishes one having had experience in this line, and also able to influence business. Address, with full particulars, where previously employed, and salary desired. D 328 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANTS.
Several men of proved executive ability and experience in factory cost accounting for constructive and analytical work; satisfactory record in installing cost systems or as head of accounting, production or cost departments in manufacturing plants essential; state business experience fully, explaining kind of work done or position held with each concern; give references; all applications considered strictly confidential and no references investigated without permission. Please give phone number on application. V 289 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER (Assistant) wanted; one who has had experience in either corset or brassiere factory. Address C. B., 225 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMEN,

HERE'S
YOUR CHANCE

To Capitalize Your Training,

To Develop in Sales Work.

We need men who have mechanical training and some shop experience.

If you are ambitious and want to get ahead faster, send your qualifications and photograph to the

INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

All communications will be considered confidential.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED AT ONCE

WITH CHEMICAL AND ACID EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. Z 336 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN.

Attractive work at best rates for Tool Designers, Jig and Fixture men. U. S. Government work. Apply
REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY,
Boston Av.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. L. M., 265 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED; FIRST-CLASS MEN ON AEROPLANE WORK; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD PAY; CALL OR WRITE CURTIS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, having experience in factory layout, preferably sugar house work. Apply by letter, stating experience, references, and salary desired, Samuel Vickers, 129 Front St., New York City.

DRAFTSMEN and DESIGNERS on dies and tools for brass and sheet metal work in large manufacturing plant; good pay, steady position; no munition; state age, experience, salary expected. B. C. K., 253 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.

First class layout men, also first class detailers, experienced on automobile work. Apply to Mr. W. Taylor, Militor Corp., Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN.

Experienced designers on automatic machines, tools, and fixtures. Apply Wednesday, American Machine and Foundry Co., 5,520 2d Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN.—Electrical or mechanical; experience on general power station work. Edison Electric Illuminating Co., 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, over draft age, with or without some architectural knowledge; state age, experience, salary. Permanent, W 129 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, familiar with automobile work; permanent position; married man preferred; state age, references, and salary required. M 53 Times.

DRAFTSMEN. — Experienced mechanical draftsmen. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAPERY CUTTER

required at once; experienced man to cut draperies and give estimates; permanent position and good salary. Apply by letter, stating experience and giving references, to H. B. Watson, Paine Furniture Co., Boston, Mass.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT MANAGER WANTED BY IMPORTANT OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING LINES FOR RETAIL TRADE. WRITE, SPECIFYING AGE AND EXPERIENCE, R. C., 101 EAST 14TH.

ENGINEERING SECRETARY.
Man of experience as secretary; thoroughly competent stenographer and typist; acquaintance with large engineering and construction work desirable; good address and tact; position in one of the Southern States. Report 11th floor, 360 Madison Av., at 9:30 A. M., Monday.

ENGINEER, third-class license, as repair man in an industrial plant on Staten Island; state age, if married, references, and salary. X 212 Times Annex.

ENVELOPE ADJUSTER on plunger type machine; must be first class, of long experience, able to furnish best references as to character and ability; steady position; good pay. F. B., 217 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18, IN INSURANCE BROKERAGE OFFICE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN TO LEARN THE BUSINESS AND TO ADVANCE AS HE PROVES CAPABLE. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING SALARY EXPECTED.—V 361 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ASSISTANT BUYER OF MEN'S HABERDASHERY.
Must be a live, thoroughly experienced merchandiser, capable of handling up to $100,000 haberdashery business; also have some knowledge of men's clothing; to be assistant to the President of the livest men's store in the East; satisfactory salary will be arranged and future assured to man of proven ability and established record. Write at once to H. Lang, 707 Broadway, New York.

FACTORY FOREMAN.—Young man, over 30 years, to act as factory foreman; references required. 558 West 158th St., Room 16.

FOREMAN for milling machine department, performing plain milling oper

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN,

as a rule,
don't know the following facts:
The largest salaries in the world —the highest commissions—the easiest hours of labor, and the greatest personal liberty are only a few of the advantages enjoyed by successful life insurance solicitors. Fifty jobs are always open. Everybody, some time, sooner or later, is in the market for his goods.
Salesmen who can prove their ability will be educated, carefully drilled in the practical work, and assured of a positive income from the beginning, with what is conceded the best life insurance company in the world. Drawing account against commissions. Address L. A. Cerf, Manager, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN—PLUS.

Old-established company manufacturing HOME DEVICES seeks salesman of proven record, a producer, to cover department stores, electrical supplies, &c., Connecticut, New York State; will be supported by local and national advertising, demonstrations, dealer help, and must be capable of exceptionable effort; salary and commission, with exceptional future. Please give full particulars to receive attention. M 114 Times.

SALESMEN.

Leading Philadelphia shirt house, with large established trade, has because of enlistment openings for two salesmen, one for Philadelphia and vicinity and the other for the balance of the State; only those experienced in selling men's furnishers in these sections and possessing unquestionable references considered; commission basis; state age, experience. P. O. Box 262, Philadelphia.

SALESMEN.—LARGE EXPORT HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELERS; PREFERABLY MEN WITH DRY GOODS EXPERIENCE; MUST SPEAK SPANISH FLUENTLY AND HAVE UNQUESTIONED PROOF OF PAST RECORD SUCCESS AS SALESMEN; WHEN ANSWERING GIVE FULL DETAILS, EXPERIENCE, AGE, REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED. V 308 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN WANTED BY IMPORTER OF NETTINGS AND CHIFFONS, PREFERABLY, ONE EXEMPTED FROM DRAFT; COMMISSION; GIVE FULLEST DETAILS IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. BOX D 364 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN WANTED

for big specialty proposition; lifetime opportunity for active salesman who is not satisfied with less than $4,000 to $8,000 per year; single man who is able to travel preferred; commission, bonus, and R. R. fare paid. For appointment address E 197 Times.

SALESMAN.—GENTLEMAN OF STRONG PERSONALITY, HAVING ACQUAINTANCE AMONG MEN OF AFFAIRS, CAN TAKE PROFITABLE, PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH HOUSE OF STANDING REPRESENTING STRONG COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE; COMMISSION BASIS. W 154 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—A well-known New York corporation, specializing in the manufacture of bank systems and accounting supplies, is looking for a young man of pep and initiative, attractive personality, energetic, persuasive, convincing talker, with bank training and large acquaintanceship in financial district, to sell our line to New York City banks; a salaried position; splendid opportunity to grow with the organization L 342 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

Large importing house selling nationally advertised product desires an experienced salesman who can put across sales and advertising ideas. Will only consider man who can show successful record and whose clientele includes the largest stores. Notion salesman answering the above requirements can make advantageous connection. Drawing account against commission. D 360 Times.

SALESMAN. — EXPERIENCED, DRESS HOUSE, MAKING POPULAR-PRICED CLOTH AND SILKS, $7.50, $18.50; TERRITORY, PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE; MUST SHOW PAST RECORD OF $50,000 SALES; DRAWING TRAVELING ADVANCED; COMMISSION JOB. APPLY BY LETTER IN FULL DETAIL, C. S., BOX 114, 1,350 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.—Large cereal company has openings for two live salesmen in metropolitan territory; excellent opportunity for advancement; write in full, stating age, sales experience, married or single, and salary to start, or your application will not be considered. M 73 Times.

SALESMEN.—A large manufacturer wants services of live, energetic salesmen between 30 and 45 years of age for traveling part of New York State, preferably one acquainted with builder's supplies; salary and expenses; excellent opportunity for right party. Answer at once, stating age, experience, references, &c., V 335 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for Pennsylvania, New York and New England; men of good appearance and education; real salesmanship ability required, and integrity of character essential; must be between 25 and 45 years of age; transportation furnished; guaranteed drawing account against commission. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN.—ONLY FIRST-CLASS CORSET MAN OR WOMAN WITH EXPERIENCE AND FOLLOWING NEED APPLY. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING DETAILS AND REFERENCES; SALARY OR COMMISSION. ADDRESS "WELL ADVERTISED CORSET HOUSE." 200 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Young men wanted, under 21 years of age, as salesmen in high-class retail stores; salary $15 per week to start with; splendid chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references. O 398 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Automobile dealers with excellent showrooms on Broadway, selling attractive car at about $1,000, require the services of two or three wide-awake salesmen; drawing account against commissions; write and give full particulars. Address C. S., 189 Times.

SALESMEN, capable men, for Eastern States to represent a corporation whose product is practically without competition; only sober men of force and initiative, with proved selling ability; permanent position, with assured promotion to good men; commission basis and drawing account. W. D., 46 Times.

SALESMAN.—Millinery; thoroughly experienced, with following among department stores, retailers, jobbers, to handle fine line ostrich and fancy feathers; all territories open; commission basis; resident or traveling men considered. Reply, full particulars, R. B. 297 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN TO HANDLE RICE, BEANS, AND OTHER CALIFORNIA FOOD PRODUCTS; MUST BE WELL KNOWN AND HAVE HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE; SALARY. STATE FULLY IN APPLICATION EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AGE. SALES TO M 10, TIMES.

SALESMEN. — Wanted, representatives to rent films to motion-picture theatres; no experience required; big commissions paid; all or part time. Write today for free particulars, Advance Motion Picture Syndicate, 31 East 42d St., New York City.

SALESMAN, intelligent, aggressive American, immediately; integrity of character essential; general business experience desirable; certain advancement if ability warrants; Eastern territory; drawing account against commission. A. D., 48 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; energetic, well known among hardware trade in New York and vicinity, to represent large manufacturing concern on salary and commission basis. Write, stating ability and previous sales record. Z 371 Times Annex.

SALESMEN to handle side line of crepe de chine underwear for leading manufacturers; for Middle West, Central West, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston territories; commission. H. J., 230 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, acquainted with art and fancy linen buyers, to represent firm having established trade throughout the Middle West; state experience, &c.; salary and commission. C 444 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—RIBBON MANUFACTURERS WANT 2 LIVE WIRES; LOCAL TRADE; PREFER MEN NOW WITH LARGE JOBBING HOUSES, INTERESTING SALARY. W 139 TIMES.

SALESMAN wanted by reputable food products concern; position permanent, with a good future; young man with good credentials will only be considered; straight salary. T. Wu., M 90 Times.

SALESMEN with experience in selling advertising cuts, specialties, or space; $300 commissions easily made; good for side line also. Steady. 237 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Men for several States, calling on retail trade in smaller towns, to carry handkerchief line as side line on commission basis; state territories covered and present lines carried. M 105 Times.

FIRE MAN.

First-class for bituminous coal; must handle 4-250 H. P. boilers with one fireman; good wages for a sober, capable man. B. W., 208 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.

High-grade executive familiar with New York, New Jersey, New England trade for CRUCIBLE AND ELECTRIC STEELS, with broad experience and successful record on salary and commission; also PURCHASING AGENT,
experienced in buying steel and metals for export and acquainted with export routine. Apply in confidence, giving experience in full and earning capacity. D 370 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Retail furniture store requires the services of a high-class salesman; knowledge of fine furniture absolutely necessary; good appearance and personality essential; right man will secure permanent position and excellent salary; state full particulars with regard to experience and salary expected; replies will be treated strictly confidential. M 117 Times.

SALESMEN who can fill the requirements can make $10,000 or more a year with us; one man made over $3,000 last week on his third week out; not insurance or books, but one of the highest grade propositions ever offered, with newspaper publicity, backed by best references and well-known men of national reputation; commission work only; a life opportunity to the right men; send your qualifications and write for an appointment. P. M., 133 Times.

SAMPLE CLERK, EXPERIENCED, IN WHITE GOODS HOUSE; A1 REFERENCES REQUIRED. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE

QUALIFICATIONS:

Complete knowledge of Corporate procedure.
Experienced in Private Secretarial duties
(including Stenography).
Accounting (General and Cost).
Possessing initiative, Self-reliance and Force.
Ambitious; ready to assume large responsibilities.
Capable of quickly developing into a $5,000 man.

Can you pass detailed tests as to these qualifications?
Give full particulars. Z 366 Times Annex.

SECRETARY. — Excellent stenographer, single and over draft age; must be able to read and write Italian and French; well educated, and good appearance; A1 salary offered to right party. L 346 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted with coffee importers and not subject draft; in applying state full qualifications and references; good opportunity. V 365 Times Downtown.

SHIRT HOUSE

desires capable executive with wide experience in every detail in shirt manufacturing to manage one of the largest shirt factories; excellent opportunity; state full particulars. M 85 Times.

SHOEMEN WANTED. — SEVERAL INTELLIGENT MIDDLE - AGED MEN HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONNECT THEMSELVES WITH A LARGE MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN THE SHOE DEPARTMENT; ONLY THOSE HAVING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SHOE BUSINESS NEED APPLY; PERMANENT POSITION WITH ADVANCEMENT TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY. IN YOUR REPLY STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS BOX 210 TIMES.

SHOE BUYER
FOR MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
LARGE, PROGRESSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE HAS SPLENDID OPENING; ONLY LETTERS GIVING COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF APPLICANTS' BUSINESS CAREER, POSITIONS, SALARY, &c., WILL BE ANSWERED. WE WILL PAY SUITABLY FOR REAL ABILITY. S. C. S., 216 TIMES.

SHOE SALESMEN.—Ten shoe men for new store; only those who are accustomed waiting on ladies' high-class trade need apply. Call Monday A. M., Weller's Bootorie, 1,576 Broadway.

STATIONARY ENGINEER
FOR LARGE PLANT; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED,
M. A., 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHERS
over draft age wanted for civilian work on United States Ordnance Base Depot in FRANCE.
Give complete details of age, education, experience, references, nationality, birthplace of parents and salary expected. Address Box D 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—An alert and ambitious stenographer and typewriter will find excellent opportunity with large advertising agency; detail experience essential; write fully for immediate appointment. Box W 162 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, cost accountants, pay roll clerks; must be experienced in plumbing and electrical supplies. Write full experience and salary expected to William Gordon Corp., Finance Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

STENOGRAPHER and general assistant in superintendent's office of large manufacturing concern; fine opportunity for right man; no big salary to start; state age, experience, and salary "Manhattan." 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Young man under draft age for stenographic and general office work; good opportunity for learning business and advancement; salary $12 per week. L 354 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; rapid; shorthand; clean, accurate, willing worker; permanent; start reasonable salary, with advancement; state particulars, age, religion, and salary desired. M 83 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter in credit department of a manufacturing concern with excellent opportunity of advancement; must be exempt from draft; state age, nationality, and salary desired. M 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer and clerk in export shipping office; salary moderate, with chance for future. Write fully. L 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted by well known firm of public accountants; state experience, references, salary required. D 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, young man; experience not essential; good opportunity with large motor truck company. F 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, also to keep books; one with experience in builder's office preferred. F 38 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN to place securities of steel corporation, indorsed and partly financed by Chamber of Commerce; stockholders and Directors well-known steel men; unusual proposition for salesmen and investors; strongest co-operation; liberal commission; no advances; your investigation will demonstrate that this is a strong, clean-cut proposition that you can present to the most conservative investor; for an A1 salesman this is an unusual opportunity; no others need apply. V 350 Times Downtown.

STOCKS.
A SUBSTANTIAL MAN EXPERIENCED IN THE SELLING OF SECURITIES WHICH HAVE A NATIONAL APPEAL; COMMISSION. H. D., ROOM 606, 50 EAST 42D, NEW YORK CITY.

STOCK CLERKS.—Familiar with hardware and allied materials; excellent opportunity; must be over 32 years of age; state qualifications and salary expected. D 316 Times Downtown.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK. (American,) wanted by Jersey City manufacturing concern; salary $15; good opportunity for advancement. Z 340 Times Annex.

STOCK ROOM HEAD.—Experienced in supervising help, laying out orders, and regulating stock; must have loose leaf or stationery training; state age, experience, and salary desired. L 337 Times Downtown.

STOCKROOM MANAGER wanted; one familiar with binders and loose leaf devices and supplies; a man who can keep track of inventory, recording incoming and outgoing orders; give references. Address L 338 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCKROOM MANAGER wanted; one experienced in printing office work; capable of keeping track of incoming stock and superintending the filling of orders; give references. Address L. 359 Times Downtown.

STORE DECTCTIVE.

DETECTIVE—EXPERIENCED MAN, WITH CLEAN RECORD, FOR PERMANENT POSITION; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RELIABLE MAN OF THE RIGHT TYPE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING ALL FORMER POSITIONS HELD, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. TREASURER NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKMEN to represent three leading trade publications; 50 per cent. commission, drawing account. Apply, stating full particulars, M 121 Times.

TEACHER of English wanted to teach English to foreigners in a school of languages. Apply in own writing, stating age, birthplace, school from which graduated, lowest salary accepted, references, &c., to O 69 Times.

TEACHER.—College student to teach English to foreigners; state minimum salary. M 135 Times.

TEACHER.—Languages, evening, preparatory school; state minimum salary. M 133 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. ROOM 1340 FIFTH AV. BLDG.

THERE IS AN ADVERTISEMENT WRITER IN NEW YORK who has a great opening waiting for him.
An important and growing agency is reorganizing its copy production department and is looking for a clean-living, hard-working man of demonstrated ability who can aim for the top place.
Real capacity to turn out top-notch national advertising campaigns is essential, but not more so than industry and reliability.
Give full particulars in replying.
W 166 Times.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

TOOL DESIGNERS ON BROWNING MACHINE GUN. PLENTY OF OVERTIME AT TIME AND ONE-HALF. APPLY BETWEEN HOURS OF 9 TO 12 A. M. AND 1:30 TO 3 P. M. SUNDAY AND MONDAY.
MR. SCOTT,
HOTEL WELLINGTON,
SEVENTH AV. & 55TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

TOOL ROOM HELP.
DIEMAKERS, first-class, for high-grade die work;
TOOLMAKERS for jig and fixture work; first-class men, able to produce fine, accurate work.
LATHE HANDS on very accurate tool work.
SURFACE GRINDER HANDS on tool work; must be accurate workers, familiar with Universal machine.
Our tool room contains the best equipment, is light, clean, roomy, and good men will find every facility to produce high-grade work; 48-hour week, with time and one-half for overtime.
BIJUR MOTOR LIGHTING CO.,
Factory Terminal Building F,
Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Designers and detailers on tools for high explosives; Government contract; salary basis; call with sample of work, ready for work, Wednesday. American Can Co., West 95th St. dock.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS. — FIRST-CLASS LATHE, MILLING MACHINE, AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOLMAKERS.
We want toolmakers; if you are first-class toolmaker and want steady job, call Woodlawn 1000, A. R. Mosler & Co., New York City.

TOOLMAKER, experienced; shop near New York. Reply, stating age and previous places of employment, D 327 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER who can take complete charge of domestic and foreign railroad and steamship traffic; only alert and thoroughly experienced; exceptional opportunity; state experience and salary. M 81 Times.

TYPIST, PORTUGUESE, WHO IS ALSO FLUENT IN ENGLISH, AS CORRESPONDENT IN AN EXPORT HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO THE RIGHT MAN. APPLY, STATING FULLY EXPERIENCE, AGE, REFERENCES, &C., TO M 102 TIMES.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

FOR MAN NOT LIABLE FOR MILITARY SERVICE POSSESSING SALES SENSE AND CREDIT JUDGMENT; SOUTHERN BIRTH AND EDUCATION PREFERRED; INITIAL SALARY FIT MAN WITH CHANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT UP TO $3,500 A YEAR. ADDRESS X 209 TIMES ANNEX.

WALL PAPER PACKERS
and stock clerks; only experienced need apply.
ROBERT GRAVES CO.,
3d Av. and 35th St., South Brooklyn.

WANTED,
an executive office manager, experienced and thorough—a man, one who can directly supervise all details and do important work personally; a master office director, who can act as general manager of a firm selling general merchandise, jewelry, and novelties; applicant must be an expert bookkeeptr, sales manager, familiar with mail-order business, correspondent, and filing; a man with brains to outline the duties of order clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, salesmen, and all other assistants; age 35 to 40; minimum salary $2,500 per annum. L 353 Times Downtown.

WEAVERS FOR RIBBONS ON WEBBING LOOMS; GOOD PAY. STEADY WORK. SCHWARTZ, 429 5TH AV., NEAR 38TH ST.

WORK SHIRT CUTTER wanted; one who thoroughly understands the marking and machine cutting of work shirts; good, steady, all-year-around position to the right man; in Penna. city of 85,000 population. Apply, giving age, experience, married or single, and wages desired, to Box Z 374 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN IN BUYER'S OFFICE MUST HAVE GOOD APPEARANCE AND PERSONALITY; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. P. Y. 202 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN START AS OFFICE BOY IN LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN AMBITIOUS FOR HIS FUTURE. C. E. 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, American, to assist correspondent in order department; good opportunity for worker; $15 to start; state experience and references. V 320 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for stenography and typewriting in insurance brokerage office; reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary expected. D 382 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent American, over 20, high school graduate preferred, with a few years' clerical experience in mercantile business; satisfactory salary. Call, A. K. & Co., 644 Greenwich St.

YOUNG MAN for downtown fire insurance office; good penmanship essential; salary $55 month. Reply, stating age, education, and previous experience. D 381 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, graduate in mechanical or electrical engineering, for operating computations and studies in connection with power stations, substations, and distributing system. W 135 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 18 to 24, good education, some knowledge electricity; reply, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected. A. 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18 years of age, to assist in office; good opportunity. Apply to Office Manager, Bloomingdale's Main Office, 3d floor.

YOUNG MAN wanted, not over 21, as junior clerk in a large office. Address in own handwriting, stating age, references, and salary expected. D 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, wide awake, experienced in production, routing orders; only those with experience need apply. Sprague Electric Works, 527 West 34th.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with bookkeeping, to assist manager of warehouse; good reference required. Apply by letter, D. G. D., P. O. Box 624.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of typewriting and figuring discounts to assist in office. Address "Hardware," 84 White St.

YOUNG MAN desired by law office, 18 or over, with some law experience; state salary expected. L 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as shipping clerk and to make himself generally useful. Address A. G., 2,909 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN.

MANUFACTURING PLANT WITH PROCESSES OF SEMI-TECHNICAL NATURE HAS OPENINGS FOR SEVERAL YOUNG MEN WITH SEMI-TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING; GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED. W. L. COMPANY, 512 WEST 23D ST.

YOUNG MEN,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, $8-$9 TO START;
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

YOUNG MEN wanted, age 20 to 35; an old-established, young-blooded, live-wire concern, owning men's clothing and women's specialties stores out of town, offers unlimited opportunity to capable young men who will be made into managers as soon as qualified; previous experience unnecessary, but willingness to start on a "show me" basis essential. Address letter, which will be heeded only if following information is given: age, complete business experience, previous salary, likelihood of being drafted, &c., to M 68 Times.

YOUNG MAN.
A NEWLY ORGANIZED COMPANY DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN THE HARDWARE JOBBING BUSINESS WHO HAS INITIATIVE AND ABILITY; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH HARDWARE TERMS AND DISCOUNTS AND QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 374 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR STATISTICAL WORK IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED PUBLISHING HOUSE; ONE WITH INSURANCE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; EXEMPT; PERMANENT POSITION WITH STEADY PROMOTION, BASED ON ABILITY; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, REFERENCES, AND SALARY WANTED. ADDRESS K., P. O. BOX 1117, NEW YORK.

YOUNG MAN to work in laboratory of large manufacturing corporation; light physical labor; $12 per week to start; state nationality and religion. M 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted to act in the capacity of cost clerk; must be rapid and accurate at figures; prefer one who has had experience in cost keeping with some large manufacturer; state salary expected; also experience had; good opportunity for the right party. Address A., 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

YOUNG MEN
to make out shipping receipts and do general office work in warehouse; hours 7:30-5:45, Saturday 7:30-12.
$12 WEEKLY START.
ADVANCEMENT.
R. S., 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20, to assist in bookkeeping department; must write a plain hand and be accurate at figures; permanent position, with good prospects. Write, stating education, nationality, and experience, if any. Fire Extinguisher Co., P. O. Station N, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, expert translator from English to German, wanted in a daily newspaper; must have a good education and be a clever writer; journalistic experience not essential; only American citizens need apply; copies of references desired. Answer under "Translator," D 352 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, aobut 23, exempt from draft, to qualify for position as assistant transportation manager with large chain store concern; one who has had some experience in handling men preferred; unlimited opportunity. A. B., P. O. Box 200, New York City.

YOUNG MAN.—In office of manufacturing jewelers, a young man, American; capable of operating an Elliott-Fisher billing machine; apply in own handwriting, giving reference, and stating salary desired. P. O. Box 90, New York City.

YOUNG MAN in office of large corporation; high school graduate; state age, education, experience, if any. G 316 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BUYER, with extensive experience in purchasing pharmaceutical products, $2,500-$3,000.
ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE in charge of merchandising operations of large corporation, 30 to 35 years, $1,800-$2,000.
ACCOUNTANT, as office manager of manufacturing plant in N. J., $3,000; office manager for large construction company in Waterbury, Conn., $2,500; one to operate controlling records of subsidiary corporat ons for N. J. company, $1,800-$2,000; (9) manufacturing accountants, $1,500-$2,000; (9) general accountants, $25-$ 0; we can use forty men for public accounting work, temporary positions, at salaries commensurate with experience.
BOOKKEEPERS, (20,) $15-$25; (2) cashiers, $25
STENOGRAPHERS, (9,) $12-$25; tabulating typists, $18-$20.
Clerks, (25,) ledger, $16-$18; general, $13-$24; cost, $16-$20; bank, $18; export billing, $25; export shipping, $25; others, $10-$25.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
30 Church St.
CALL IN PERSON, 9 to 2.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 Broadway.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

We have an unusual number of high-class openings for experienced Accountants, Bookkeepers, Cost Accountants, Correspondents Secretaries, and Stenographers at excellent salaries; also about a hundred and twenty-five good-paying Clerical positions along stock, order, and general clerical lines, (some not requiring previous business experience,) at salaries from $10 weekly to $1,300 yearly.

Call 9 to 2.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St. Stenog. R. R., exp., $30; Draftsmen, $25-$35; Accountant, paper mfg., exp., $25) mo.; Jr. and Sr. accts. $25-$35; bank bookkeepers, $1,100-$1,300; Rec. tellers, $1,300; Auto service man, Manila; salesman, drug and light chem., exp. China; expert shoe man, China; expert textile buyer, N. Y.; expert drug, chemical man, N. Y.; Code clerk, 20 yrs., Bently system, $12-$15; practical and theoretical chemists, $75-$150; Clerks, boys. Register free.
SPANIARDS, to travel South America; thoroughly experienced selling dry goods; $3,000, expenses.
Men, experienced, marine insurance, knowing return premium, reinsurance, and loss work.
Secretary, $30; Spanish-English stenographer, $25.
MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU,
61 LIBERTY ST.

BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 299 Broadway.—Accountants, $1,500, $2,400; stenographers, (bank,) $1,000, $1,200; for South America, $175 month; for Russia, $2,400; for manufacturing, $1,040; men for money cage, $1,200 up; mail desk, $1,200, $1,500; clerk, $900; boys, $8-$12.
SALES MANAGER, (financial,) $4,000; cost accountants, $2,500; automobile accessories, buyer; accountants, $55; 6 bookkeepers, $20-$30; 2, (export,) $35; correspondents, $22; typists, $18; miscellaneous bank men. Numerous clerical. Mighill, Flatiron Building.
JUPP AGENCY, 37 Nassau.—Stenographers, shipping clerk, shipping office bookkeeper; ledger clerks.
F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; have many desirable office and technical positions.

Instruction.

MEN.—Big demand at high salary for mechanical dentists; easily learned by actual practice; we teach you individually by day or night. Write for free Booklet 19. Bodee School of Mechanical Dentistry, 13 West 44th St., New York, 15-17 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.
TRAFFIC MANAGERS.—Railroads, industrial concerns must have trained men not subject to draft, regardless of age. You can easily qualify. We give personal coaching, actual work, not lectures; evening classes, mail instructions. Carlson, 712 Tribune Bldg.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 22 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visit plan. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

GOVERNMENT positions pay $800 to $1,800 a year, with short hours, vacations, steady work, no strikes or layoffs. Let our Civil Service Expert, former Government Examiner, prepare you for Post Office, Railway Mail, Customs, and other positions. Write today for free booklet B 17 with list of positions. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN—AGE IS NO BARRIER.—Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

MEN, EARN BIG MONEY.—War has created many openings for studio, commercial, and motion picture photographers; our 3 months' course fits you to fill these positions; salary $25 to $100 weekly; day or evening classes; easy terms; any one can learn. Call or write for booklet, N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 12T, 141 West 36th, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 17 Madison Av., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

A WOMAN of brains, ability, and horse sense, having secretarial experience, desires opportunity to demonstrate her value to a busy man; salary, $2,500. D 318 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, desires position with firm who appreciate conscientiousness, ability, accuracy; best references. V 334 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years, trial balance, controlling accounts; executive ability; $25. V. S., Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; control accounts, executive ability, office manager; $25. E. K., 32 West 112th.

BUSINESS WOMAN, high-class, having handsomely appointed 5th Av. office, where she conducts business not occupying full time, would act as city representative for out-of-town concern, or is open to proposition for literary work; any line would be handled in connection with business dealing in artistic things for best class of women; references exchanged. M 14 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—Mrs. H. A. Richardson of Short Hills, N. J., (telephone 213,) will recommend her excellent chambermaid for position; available Dec. 30. Communicate by letter or telephone.

CLERK.—College graduate; full knowledge general office methods, statistical work; can readily master details; accurate figurer. G 455 Times Annex.

COLLEGE WOMAN; travel anywhere as companion, tutor, general executive; understands details of purchasing, reconstructing, beautifying a lady's wardrobe; consider city engagement. O 100 Times.

COMPANION.—Educated young lady desires position as companion during Winter months; references exchanged. Z 398 Times Annex.

COMPANION, &c.—A refined young lady, efficient, reliable, desires position as companion, housekeeper. Phone Schuyler 8117, after 8:30 P. M. W 149 Times.

COOK.—Lady leaving city wishes to place her cook. Apply Monday, 30 West 92d Street, City.

FURRIER.—Expert lady furrier; remodels fur coats and sets to latest prevailing styles, at half store prices. Apartment 1 A, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av., corner 164th St.

HOUSEKEEPER - COMPANION. — Widow, (37;) musical; particulars. Davis, 35 Elliot St., Newark, N. J.

INTERIOR DECORATORS.—Young lady with exceptional taste desires to assist in any department of high-class decorative where natural decorative and executive ability would be appreciated. "Art," 166 Times.

NURSE, with hospital training, experienced in physician's office; seeks employment; excellent references. I. C., 391 10th St., B'klyn.

LITERARY CRITIC and journalist, to join advertiser in establishing a school for literary art. W 138 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER, &c.—A refined young woman desires position as mother's helper, capable housekeeper, in refined home; fair salary. W 146 Times.

NURSE.—An experienced graduate nurse desires position, physician's office; can assist with secretarial work. Baer, 152 West 84th Street.

NURSE, (practical, convalescent;) plain sewing, mending, or light housekeeping. P. C., Times Harlem.

PARISIAN college graduate, young visiting governess; French, German, English; pianist. 2730 Broadway.

PROOFREADER.—Young woman, college graduate, desires position as proofreader, or reader of manuscripts, on a magazine; advertiser is a capable writer who wishes to prepare herself for editorial work. G 448 Times Annex.

READING.—By the hour; English, French, Italian, Spanish; experienced; references. F 17 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Capable American woman, 40, wants position in or out of town; some experience as wholesale candy saleswoman; would travel for suffrage cause; represent first-class business house, any line. V 358 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN.—A side line or proposition of merit wanted by experienced woman calling on dept. store trade in Pa. and Ohio; stay from 3 days to 3 weeks in one town; lightweight sample; must be high-grade article. Davies, 125 Wadsworth Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Competent employes are valuable assets; have you an opportunity for one in your establishment possessing initiative, executive ability, and a thoroughly rounded business training? I want unlimited possibilities as reward for close application. G 312 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY; well-educated, young and efficient, desires responsible position; accustomed to work of prominent men, literary, medical, and financial; $25. M 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Refined young lady, 23, high school graduate, five years' experience; painstaking and thoroughly competent; salary, $18. Telephone Intervale 2118.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY - CORRESPONDENT.—Seven years' valuable business experience; capable handling office details; seeks responsible position. O 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Academic education, executive ability, desires position where energy and effort will attain advancement. D 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, conscientious, willing to work hard, desires responsible position; moderate salary. Address A. S., 350 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Reliable, efficient, accurate; 7 years' experience; furnish A1 references; salary $22-$25. L. V. E., 115 West 127th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience, possess tact and ability; compensation $18. W 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady, several years' experience, as stenographer and stenoll cutter. A 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—8 years' experience; willing to work for reference; $12; Christian. D 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience, export and import; neat, competent; $16. V 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Several years' experience; thoroughly competent, reliable; American; $15. W 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience, wishes position with reliable concern; best references. W 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience, thoroughly competent; familiar with office details. W 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; 3 years' experience; references; $15. D 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education, intelligent worker; neat, willing; references; $14. D 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; conscientious worker; references; $15. D 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Adaptable; will prove valuable assistant. Lasarow, 642 East 180th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, competent, good references. W 186 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, 3½ years' experience; accurate, courteous; references; $10. W 194 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Experienced. Riverside 2190.

TEACHER wishes business position after 3 o'clock; quick to grasp details; neither experience stenography nor typewriting. "Bright,"

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—Southern man wants line from reputable house on commission basis; territory whole or part of South; acquaintances with drug, dry goods, department store, and jobbing trade; employed by present firm for past ten years, but would like to make change; can show good record as to selling ability, &c. Address "W.," Box 204, Mocksville, N. C.

SALESMAN is open for a good line to sell department stores, clothing and dry goods trade, Chicago and Middle West, on commission. Address replies to P. E. Simon, 305 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE ON PACIFIC COAST DESIRES KINDRED LINE TO SELL WITH VEILINGS AND COQUETTES; SILKS PREFERRED. W 140 TIMES.

SALESMAN, at present connected with a leading jobbing house, well acquainted in city and vicinity, is open for a first-class proposition. V 368 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, successful, accustomed to dealing with big men, will handle A1 specialty proposition; no stocks. W 144 Times.

SALESMEN—Experienced in pneumatic tires, for local territories; salary. Apply to-day, between 2 and 5 P. M. Hotel Astor. E. E. Tynan.

SALESMAN, 31, THREE YEARS' SELLING EXPERIENCE, FIVE YEARS OFFICE MANAGER. O 89 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Road, city experience, selling stationery, toys, notions, jobbers; references. O 107 Times.

SALESMAN, sweaters, department stores; traveled New England ten years. W 143 Times.

SALESMAN.—Ladies' apparel; New England, New York; large trade. O 84 Times.

SALES MANAGER
with successful selling record; can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding underlying scientific principles of selling, advertising; want connection with progressive institution; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. F 15 Times.

SALES MANAGER, WITH TECHNICAL, EXECUTIVE AND FINANCIAL TRAINING, IS OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT; NOW EMPLOYED; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. G 299 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALES MANAGER would connect with growing concern; 20 years' successful experience; good organizer and office manager; moderate salary; where there is chance for good man to build. Address P. O. Box 151, Stamford, Conn.

SALESMAN-MANAGER.—Above draft; extensive sales, executive, experience, credentials. W 158 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SUCCESSFUL RECORD ORGANIZING AND DIRECTING SALES ORGANIZATIONS AND SELLING. M 107 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—Fifteen years' experience as secretary and court reporter; rapid and accurate at shorthand and transcribing; energetic and untiring; well educated; presentable personality; exceptional credentials. F 15 Times.

SECRETARY.—Executive stenographic secretary desires opportunity with official of corporation where reliability and faithful service will be rewarded; age 29; married. Advertiser, 289 Amity St., Flushing, L. I.

SECRETARIAL MANAGER, (32,) American; extensive business training; correspondent, stenographer; thoroughly responsible executive; unquestionable credentials; compensation secondary. E 191 Times.

SECRETARY, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.—Now employed; Columbia graduate, (26;) former high school teacher; experienced accountant, correspondent, stenographer; skilled in handling people. V 376 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Capable; law school graduate; business and legal training; seeks employment, part time. Lawyer, L 328 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Correspondent, Stenographer, (23,) eight years' successful experience; efficient, reliable. W 141 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper, correspondent; broad business experience; age 28. V 345 Times Downtown.

SELLING EXECUTIVE.

If you are about to launch a new enterprise, or if your established business requires revenue, I can help you; I made money in my own business until stopped by war conditions; capable executive; experienced organizer; 40 years old, sound health; can plan and direct comprehensive advertising campaign; tactful, aggressive, accustomed to exercising judgment when quick decisions necessary; naturally systematic; strong on detail; at liberty Jan. 1. D 372 Times Downtown.

SELLING IN PORTO RICO.
High-grade, successful salesman, paying his own expenses, desires exclusive selling rights for meritorious articles for Porto Rico; only financially responsible houses considered; to these highest references furnished. D 326 Times Downtown.

SOLE COAST AGENCY wanted to represent reliable Eastern firms and manufacturers; best references. Gibbs & Co., 330, Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.

SPANISH-AMERICAN correspondent, 31, sailing for Cuba, open for proposition. B 190 Times.

SPEAKING OF MOTOR TRUCKS,
in these times of national necessity I can bring efficiency out of inefficiency in hauling problem, six years' experience with leading manufacturer has brought to me figuring and supervision of largest installations in the country and fitted to render expert service to large corporation needing same. O 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, just over draft age, 15 years' experience, desires position, sales or executive office, as correspondent or secretary; $25-$30. Steno, 245 West 107th.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 20, well experienced, fine command English; can fill responsible position without "breaking-in" period. D 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT.—College man; pleasing personality; executive ability; exempt; $18. V 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—28; thoroughly experienced, conscientious worker; best references. F 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional expert; 7 years' technical-commercial experience; $25 week. Plaza 7922.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, English; experienced, quick, and neat typist; A1 references. V 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—80; thoroughly experienced and reliable; rapid and accurate typewriter. W 167 Times.

STOCK EXCHANGE MANAGER wire room, order clerk, experienced telegrapher; efficient, progressive, absolutely reliable, exempt; moderate salary. D 351 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EMPLOYMENT of one of the largest mail order houses in the country desires to make a change after Jan. 1; can satisfy any reference requirement, and past record of fifteen years as executive in department stores will bear the most careful scrutiny; 42 years; American, active, aggressive, capable. W 179 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, 25 years' experience in building construction, would like to get into shipyard construction, or could take position foreman in ship construction. D 391 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT high-class elevator, studio, or bachelor apartment building; American, executive ability; draft exempt; highest references. W 168 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT building construction; efficiency man; experienced, practical; would like shipyard construction; American. D 319 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT building construction, efficiency man, experienced, practical, can handle correspondence and labor; familiar with all trades. F 21 Times.

TECHNICAL graduate, Latin American, with practical experience, desires position with first-class exporting concern. F 31 Times.

TEXTILE BUYER.

COTTON GOODS MAN, SPECIALIST, WITH UNUSUALLY BROAD AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE, WANTS TO BUY FOR DOMESTIC OR EXPORT MARKETS. V 349 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TO DEPT., CHAIN STORES AND BIG BUSINESS EXECUTIVES.
Have you pigeon-holed ideas and plans because you cannot find time to execute them? Have you not wished for a young man with enthusiasm and perspective? One who does not require supervision and will work with you and FOR you?
Am 20, exempt, university-trained accountant; now employed. Expert on investigations and production analysis; "sterling" references. V 370 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Position wanted by man who knows his business. What have you to offer? X 229 Times Annex.

VALET.—French young man, 30, refined, speaking Spanish, Italian, desires position with bachelor; willing to travel; 4½ years in America. Address W 176 Times.

WHO wants a man who has executive ability, has been a manufacturer, take charge of his business, take care of his own real estate; can manage for other owners; will make himself generally useful in any business. G 457 Times Annex.

WOMAN.—To do housework, 8 hours day, 6 days week; $8 to $10 week, depending on ability; no meals or board given. Answer by letter only; state age, nationality, and experience. Mrs. Hutcheson, 45 East 82d St.

WOODTURNER, first-class, 15 years' experience, Thompson, General Delivery, Bluefield, W. Va.

YOUNG MAN, (32,) college graduate, six years' cotton brokerage and banking experience, desires position combining inside and outside work; consider anything. O 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position with accounting firm; high school graduate; three years' bookkeeping experience; honest, accurate, and capable; good reference. D 331 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24; executive ability, initiative, tact; highest credentials. F 10 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.—Have you a position for an ambitious young man, 21 years, who will put his whole heart and soul into your business if you assure him of a good future? F 36 Times.

YOUNG MAN, executive ability, thoroughly experienced printing, stationery; 8 years' engaged calling on trade, estimating, and executing orders, seeks position reliable house. R., 1,650 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG MAN, 32, married, college and legal education and training, would like position in credit dept. or as asst. to manager; references. A. H. Weinstein, 18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) draft exempt, experienced bookkeeping, correspondence, and general office routine, high school graduate, seeks position offering future; $16-$18. G 319 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, little education, ambitious to study, desires position in high school or college; will work for tuition; honorable discharge U. S. Army; prefer out-of-town position. D 338 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, intelligent, factory, office, and bookkeeping experience; let me convince you; any proposition considered. O 81 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) wishes position as assistant in traffic department; has technical knowledge and some experience. G 297 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) well educated, some business experience, knowledge of Spanish, wishes position with commercial institution. V 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20; three years' experience on road selling clothing and millinery; knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting. V 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years, speaks Spanish, Italian, French, and little English, wishes position. Apply E 199 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position where hard, conscientious application will win advancement. F 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position; take charge stock and orders or take care of showroom and wait on trade. A 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires connection with advancement. J. Greenberg, 1,645 Madison Av., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) excellent business training, bookkeeper, stenographer, typewriter; exempt. V 381 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, now holding good position, wishes part-time engagement in chemical industry. X 216 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—All-around silverware experience; office sales, inside or out. D 354 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, school student; weekday afternoons, all day Saturday. F 11 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive and homelike; open all year; steam heated; good table and attendance; spacious grounds; accessible for commuters. Tel. 673 Tompkinsville.

Westchester County.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; Winter rates; garage; references required. F. F. Dawes. Telephone Larchmont 561.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New England.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, one hour from New York, offers real home life hospitality to a select few paying guests; large, sunny rooms, with or without bath; table unexcelled; steam heat; near station for commuters; reasonable rates. Address 150 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn.

Spend week-ends or the Winter in beautiful country home, one hour from New York. Large sunny rooms with or without bath, steam heat, open fires, electricity; home cooking, table unexcelled; near station; rates reasonable. For accommodations write 150 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

Refined home, steam heated, private bathrooms, sun parlor, porches; automobiles, horses, good food, large dairy, farm; moderate prices; booklet. Address Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent meals; refined.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references exchanged.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room with bath; single room; excellent table.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

51ST, 53 WEST.—Table guests; single rooms; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, also single room; Southern exposure.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms on top floor.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

58TH, 41, 43, 45, Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; home table; references.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; steam heat, private bath, electric light; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms.

70TH ST., 173 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences; strictly private family; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT, TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double and single rooms, private bath; home surroundings; table boarders welcome.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, small, front rooms, southern exposure, private bath.

72D, 263 WEST.—Second floor, handsome double room, private bath; heat hot water.

72D, 314 WEST.—Large or single room; quiet American home; table personally supervised.

72D, 318 WEST.
Exclusive Pension; large front room, with private bath; excellent table and service.

72D, 266 WEST.—Fine location; double, single rooms; excellent cooking; references.

72D, 258 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with, without baths; good table; table guests.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-heated, double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

73D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath, electricity, excellent table; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home, spacious, newly furnished room or suite; warm; electricity; gas log; excellent home cooking.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Medium and small rooms, well heated; southern exposure; excellent table.

75TH, 224 WEST, "The Hurlburt."—First-floor room, private bath; steam heat; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—One large, one small room; electricity; homelike surroundings; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Rooms; home cooking; special rate to permanent business people.

80TH, 123 WEST.—The Georgian, comfortable rooms, excellent cuisine, modern; good service.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

83D, 25 WEST.—Splendid accommodations; private bath; steam, electricity; home cooking. Schuyler 8227.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Attractive, large, small, sunny rooms; bath; excellent home cooking; references.

86TH, (West End Av., 541.)—Large and single rooms, newly decorated; social parlors; table guests; parlor dining; references.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, bath adjoining; unexcelled Jewish table. Riverside 9793.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Single room, young gentleman; running water, electricity; excellent table; references.

91ST, 90 WEST.—Refined American home, desirable rooms, baths, parlor dining; permanent guests desired; convenient subway, L; near park.

93D ST., 676 WEST END AV.—Large double room, bath adjoining; electricity and phone; home comfort; gentlemen or married couple.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

93D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful single room; steam, electricity; exclusive house; table guests accommodated.

93D, 295 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, private bath; electricity, heat.

94TH, 274 WEST.—Rooms, with or without board; excellent table, kind servants. Riverside 9150.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms; electricity; reference.

95TH, 6 WEST.—Comfortable furnished large room for couple; table boarders.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptional large, front room; private bath; owner's home; reference.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second-floor suite; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

115TH, 611 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, superior board; $16 for one; $28 for 2; references exchanged. Apt. 61.

124TH, 7 WEST.—Room, facing park; electricity, excellent table; Jewish family; moderate.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

OPPORTUNITY for two high-grade men desiring exclusive surroundings and service and best of food to obtain front connecting rooms in small Riverside Drive apartment; references; give phone number and best price. K 47 Times.

PRIVATE family offers one or two large rooms, private bath; upper Riverside Drive; superior accommodations. M 137 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH.
Exclusive couple can find unusual accommodations; two attractively furnished rooms, private bath; home cooking. Morningside 4302. Apt. 3N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive large room, facing Drive; running water; suitable gentlemen or couple; in exclusive boarding house. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548, Apt. 5B.—Room and board with private family. Morningside 5790.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Cozy steam-heated rooms; board; gentlemen; $10-$12. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms, private bath; table guests. O 106 Times.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING, OR BOARDERS?
The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 11 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls; office hours, daily, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Young man, Hebrew, desires high-class room and board, home surroundings, with private family adults; private house preferred; references exchanged. Write fully, M 126 Times.

THREE PEOPLE desire room and board in private home or apartment, east side, 50th to 70th Sts.; references. Reply J. P., 32 East 65th St.

NURSE cares for children at her home. Edith Morris, Hastings-on-Hudson.

ROOM and board with private family, 30th to 60th St., near Park Av. X 223 Times Annex.

Two ladies desire board and room in high-class large boarding establishment. R. Robinson, 88 Crooke Av., Brooklyn.

Gentleman wants large room and good board with strictly private family, between 70th and 115th, West. W 191 Times.

Gentleman wishes board and room above 65th St. T G 100 Times.

Gentleman wishes room and board with private family above 60th. F N 94 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

10TH, 272 EAST.—Nice, clean rooms, hot water, bath. Larsen, 1st floor.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, steam-heated room; electricity; suitable two.

17TH, 112 EAST.—Exceptional room, business woman; call evenings; references. Mrs. Van Patten.

12TH, 114 EAST.—Two-room sunny suite; beautifully appointed; well heated; bath, telephone.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

34TH, 122 EAST.—Beautiful front room, every convenience; near subway, elevated. Rodgers.

39TH, (339 Lexington Av.)—Furnished room in private house; gentleman; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large front room; all conveniences; references.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Large, attractively furnished room with private bath; southern exposure; good service.

81ST., 161 EAST.—Furnished room, steam heated, all conveniences for lady. Herschkowitz.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat, electricity; board optional; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33D.)—"VANDERBILT STUDIOS." TWO CHOICE ROOMS, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED; MOST DESIRABLE STUDIO HOUSE; UNIQUE GARRET ROOM; REFERENCES. MURRAY HILL 9286.

MADISON AV., 268, (39th.)—Large room, private bath, kitchenette, gas, electricity; $12.

MADISON AV., 432.—Warm, large back parlor; two windows; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large and small rooms with bath; musical studios rent by hour or month.

MADISON AV., 268, (39th.)—Front basement, running water, light housekeeping; $7.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, sunny; private bath; en suite; steam, electricity; references.

9TH, 51 WEST.—Delightful house; exceptional atmosphere; gentlemen, business women; 3 baths; electricity.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Warm, single, sunny front room; conveniences; telephone; references.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; open fireplace; piano, Victrola; well furnished. Mrs. Montgomery. Farragut 5221.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique, mahogany, and chints; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 3 P. M.

27TH, 144 EAST.—Business woman will rent large sunny steam-heated room to lady; two windows, closets; elevator apartment; unusually attractive; references exchanged. Apt. 2J.

37TH, 23 WEST.—Front basement, 2 rooms, private bath, gas, electricity, $8; also single room, top floor, $5.50.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

46TH, 148 WEST.—Large, small rooms; $4 up; electricity; modern conveniences; exclusive house.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive rooms, running water, private baths; hot water in abundance.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Cosy, sunny room with bath and kitchenette; references.

51ST, 518 WEST, (Washington Apts.)—Front room, nicely furnished; elevator. Apt. 1B.

52D, 54 WEST.—Warm room, running water, refined location; gentlemen only; $5.

55TH ST.—Englishwoman, having modern corner elevator apartment, will let large, cheerful room, adjoining bath. Dodsworth, 358 Circle.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated house; continuous hot water, good service, telephone; transients accommodated.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

68TH, 64 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths, twin beds, electricity; reasonable.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Second-floor front and dressing room, with running water, electricity, steam heat, kitchenette; references.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, $6, $7; suites, private baths; gentlemen, business couples.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Second floor, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; also small room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST, 37 WEST.—PARLOR FLOOR, KITCHENETTE; BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; DESIRABLE DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; ADJOINING BATH.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; bath; references.

71ST, 340 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private house, suitable for bachelor. Tel. 9404 Columbus.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; breakfast; references; electricity.

72D, 266 WEST.—Excellent location; warm double, single rooms; Southern cooking; meals optional.

72D ST.—Well furnished room, kitchen privileges, for married lady, or share apartment; no other boarders. F 6 Times.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, small, front rooms, southern exposure, private bath.

75D, 260 WEST.—Table guests accommodated very best service, plenty variety, kind you long for, not tire of, at a weekly rate that will cost you less than you pay at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room, separate tables; luxurious environments; inspection invited.

74D, 140 WEST.—LARGE FRONT BASEMENT, KITCHENETTE; WELL HEATED; ELECTRICITY; ALSO VERY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR.

73D, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, newly furnished, southern exposure.

73D, (Near Riverside.)—One large front room, furnished or unfurnished, first class. Columbus 3764.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home, spacious, newly furnished room or suite; warm; electricity, gas log; excellent home cooking.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms.

73D, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; near subway; "L" express.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

74TH, 111 WEST.—PLEASANT MEDIUM-SIZED ROOM; TWO GENTLEMEN.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful, sunny suite; select, modern apartment. Columbus 7248. Salvin.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, $6-$7; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive residence.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, dressing rooms, select house; small rooms; reasonable.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small; electricity; adjoining baths.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Medium-priced, light rooms, adjoining bath; gentleman.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Elegant large room, steam heat, electricity, elevator; $7 weekly. Savage.

76TH, 14 WEST.—Three-room suite, bath, kitchenette; entire floor; maid; high class.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; references; electricity; phone.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, running water; $5.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; parquet floor; bath, kitchenette; electricity.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Elegantly furnished modern room, private bath, electric light, refined environment.

77TH, 312 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, parlor floor; water, electric light; refined environment.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large, single, heated; electricity; telephone; near subway.

78TH, 125 WEST.—Second-floor suite, all improvements; attractive, comfortable, reasonable. 2688 Schuyler.

79TH, (73 Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms, overlooking river; bath, kitchenette, electricity, steam; $65, $80. Schuyler 2109.

79TH ST., 225 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—Beautiful rooms; suite with private bath, electricity, all conveniences.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large front, back rooms; sunny suite; bath, electricity, steam.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished, sunny rooms; all conveniences; references.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, bath adjoining; delicious home table; table guests.

82D, 70 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; abundant hot water; electricity; $3.50-$6.00.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Second floor, front; other rooms; heated; $4; kitchenette; references.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished front suite, two rooms and bath, in doctor's apartment; two gentlemen or business couple preferred; references. Schuy. 2834. Kenny.

84TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure, private bath; others; all conveniences.

85TH, (519 West End.)—Beautifully furnished, sunny corner room; also medium, double French windows; private home; breakfast.

85TH, 252 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; modern; rent, $65. Phone Schuyler 6081.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Sunny front room; elevator; near bath. Schuyler 2739, Apartment 5E.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Large front room, near bath; phone; subway. Collins.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite, single room; running water; steam heat; adjoining bath; elevator; references. King.

86TH ST., (West End Av.)—Large room, electric light; private house; $8; gentleman only.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Desirable front rooms, private apartment; references; fourth floor. Smith.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Splendid, unusually large bedroom, bath, breakfast; high class.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house, attractive parlor; electricity; kitchen privileges; ladies; $32.

87TH, 330 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, private bathroom, kitchenette; $9; private house.

88TH, 185 WEST.—Large, outside parlor, adjoining room, suitable 2, 3; other outside rooms; conveniences. Phone Voegtlin.

88TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant front or rear rooms, twin beds; adjoining baths; exclusive.

90TH, 255 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; high-class elevator apartment; references. Teany.

91ST, Broadway, (Near Subway.)—Newly furnished, light room, adjoining bath, high-class apartment; private family, no other roomers; gentleman preferred; $8. Phone Riverside 6536.

93D, 131 WEST.—Large, well furnished sunny room; running water, electricity, private family.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room; private house, occupied by owner; bath; conveniences.

95TH ST., 310 WEST, (Apartment 62.)—Large, cheerful room; running hot, cold water; modern elevator apartment; convenient subway express; small French family; permanent; privacy.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Attractive outside room, top floor, southern exposure, to business woman; no other roomers; one in family; elevator apartment. Phone River. 2632.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room for two gentlemen; also side rooms. Apartment 3A.

96TH, 149 WEST.—Small, attractively furnished room; all conveniences. River. 3849. Irwin.

96TH, 131 WEST.—Single room to let; steam; telephone. Lucas.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 4B, Riverside 3494.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished sunny room, bath, telephone; gentlemen; $5.

98TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Small, attractive hall (front) room, adjoining bath; two flights up; business man or women; $3.50.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Well-furnished front room in refined home. Apartment 4I.

101ST, (340 West End Av.)—Beautiful large room; modern elevator apartment; every convenience. Lawes.

103D, 9 WEST.—Private family, single room, bath adjoining; lady. 8472 Riverside. Rinckhoff.

103D, 306 WEST.—In private home; two very large, newly furnished and well-heated rooms; bath and all conveniences.

103D, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive front room, homelike; private family; elevator. Phillips.

103D, 2 WEST.—Large outside room, suitable two; small room, $2.50; telephone. Burpee.

105TH, 229 WEST, (next Broadway.)—Business lady would rent outside room to lady, $5; elevator; kitchen. Apartment 64.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsome front room, private family; elevator apartment. Phillips.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

108TH, 301 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Superior outside room; private dressing room; running water; modern elevator apartment, 5-B. Academy 3238.

109TH, 304 WEST, (adjoining Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large and smaller rooms; modern.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Large comfortable room, near bath; modern apartment.

110TH, 513 WEST, (Apt. 12D.)—Reasonable, high-class apartment front room; subway.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Rockfall; corner Broadway.)—Attractive, well furnished room and bath with board; modern elevator apartment. Treager.

111TH ST., 536.—Very attractive room; gentleman; references required. Apartment 45, or phone Cathedral 3605 before 11 or after 4 o'clock.

114TH, 500 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room, private adult family. Graham.

114TH ST., 622 WEST.—Two large, connecting, well furnished front rooms. Apartment 31.

115TH, 316 WEST, Apt. 43.—Attractive, well-furnished, clean room; modern elevator apartment; small family. Phone Cathedral 6380.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6487.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive two light rooms; running water; reasonable. Apartment 2.

116TH, (Overlooking Columbia.) — Outside room; private family; exclusive. 5136 Morningside. Apartment 22.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV., La Porte Hotel.—Opposite Columbia University Campus; 8 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; transients, $1 daily up; restaurant on premises.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Large front room; very desirable; all conveniences; one smaller. Apt. 45.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Sunny single room; Morningside Drive; small room, running water. Apt. 4.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Connecting sunny rooms; conveniences. Corner apartment 42.

118TH, 430 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Large, warm parlor bedroom. Apt. 53.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity; heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; every convenience; well-kept private house.

120TH.—Comfortable room; reasonable to right party; references. 61 Morningside Av. Ford.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5, $6. McCabue.

124TH, 546 WEST.—Large alcove room, warm, and comfortable; 3 windows on Broadway; $8; elevator. Apartment 25.

124TH, (3,131 Broadway.)—Double room, facing Broadway, $6; modern conveniences. Apartment 44.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; broadway subway; gentlemen; $8. (Apt. 21.)

128TH, 600 WEST.—Gentleman; elevator apartment; private family. Call Sunday. Apartment 46.

140TH, 600 WEST.—Large, bright room, adjoining bath, suitable for two; quiet family; kitchen privileges; references exchanged. Audubon 8390.

140TH, (61 Hamilton Pl.)—Desirable single; two connecting rooms; private family; prefer dealing with party of similar experience or owner of chain stores. E 138 Times.

142D ST., 547 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; references. Apartment 12.

143D ST., 527 WEST.—Two or three rooms and kitchen; single or en suite; all improvements. Apt. 2.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hudson view, warm, well furnished; reasonable; bath adjoining. 6B.

148TH, 565 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable, homelike room, with private family; convenient subway and elevated. Gerstle, Apartment 24.

149TH ST., 567 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, newly furnished outside, sunny room; large bed; running water, steam heat; telephone; every convenience; in high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 52.

150TH, 527 WEST.—Comfortable large front room, steam heated, southern exposure; references.

156TH, 559 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, overlooking Broadway; outside, south room. Apartment 3E.

157TH, 614 WEST.—Exceptional large front room; private family; subway. Apt. 3F.

178TH, 501 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—For rent, room, first-class elevator apartment; southern exposure; running water; electric light; congenial surroundings; private family.

BEAUTIFUL large outside room, private bath; family; one. 2403 Morningside, Apartment 3C.

BROADWAY, 3,544 (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; modern conveniences. Dr. Mayer.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Clean, sunny outside room; private apartment. Academy 2546. Rich.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d.) — Large, sunny front suite; gentleman or business woman. Wolfe.

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LANCIA, 20, limousine; Westinghouse shock absorbers; $1,000. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoenmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

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1917 Club Roadster.
It has run only 700 miles; perfect condition; may be seen by appointment.

Phone Main 827.

MARMON 1917 Landau, Brougham, four-passenger roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger landau-brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 B'way.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

MAXWELL, Touring, 1917, electric starter; new battery, magneto, extras; engine needs new bearing; everything else good condition; sacrifice for $275. Phone Lenox 757.

MAXWELL touring car 1916, good mechanical condition. Call Chelsea 4845 or Flatbush 4367.

MERCER, six-passenger touring, $1,500. Burns, 65 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 5406 Main.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, like new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OWEN MAGNETIC.
latest model; special Springfield seven-passenger sedan, recently overhauled and repainted; Goodyear Cord tires; spare wheel and tire; guaranteed same as new car.
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1917 2-23 Imperial limousine.
1917 2-25 Cloverleaf Roadster.
1917 2-35 and 2-25 touring.
1916 1-35 limousine, with cab sides.
1916 1-25 and 1-35 touring.
1916 1-25 and 1-35 phaeton.
14-48 brougham 7-passenger.
2-38 limousine.
1916 Cole touring, with Winter top.
1916 Winton touring.
1915 Cadillac touring.
1913 Cadillac limousine.
1912 Renault town car.
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PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF Brooklyn, 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. OPEN SUNDAYS. PHONE FLATBUSH 5894.

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PACKARD 1910 18 h. p. limousine taxicab; clock all paid; thoroughly overhauled; perfect condition; sell immediately. Little Hungary, 257 East Houston, Bernstein. Telephone Orchard 176.

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GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 BROADWAY.

PACKARD 2-25 Twin Six touring car; painted peacock blue; (No. 2,240.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

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PACKARD Twin Six.—Run 6,000 miles; practically new; 7-passenger touring; cheap. William Lee, 216 West 125th St. Morningside 2953.

PACKARD Twin Six limousine, 1916 model; practically new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD 2-38 landaulet car; painted green; (No. 2,244.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 1918 Brougham, run about 1,000 miles; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PAIGE 1916 Roadster; no dealer need apply. Greeley 1640. Miss G. Simmons.

PEUGEOT sedan, 1915, 25; starting, lighting; overhauled; 90-day guarantee. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway. Col. 907.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE,
1915, 38 H. P.
MILEAGE, 2,500.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
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PIERCE, 1915, 38, limousine brougham, also touring; bargain; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway. Columbus 907.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 Limousine; also 38 Landaulet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, "38" landaulet; beautiful condition; electric starter. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

RENAULT.—Latest model 65-H. P. roadster, Westinghouse light and starter, Dunlap wire wheels, luxurious equipment and appearance, absolutely perfect condition, cost $7,000; owner going to camp, will sacrifice; demonstration by appointment; no dealers. Robert Graves, Jr., 1,068 Broadway. Telephone Circle 637.

RENAULT limousine; late model, 6 cyl.; latest style; overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway. Columbus 907.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7 passenger.
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Packard Auto Exchange, 19 West 60th.

REO 1916 TOURING; DRIVEN 5,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
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Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

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SCRIPPS-BOOTH 4-passenger Chummy roadster; 1917 model; practically brand new; must sell at once; $600. Columbus 8599.

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SIMPLEX 1914 Touring Car, perfect condition, Z 397 Times Annex.

STANDARD 16, 7-passenger touring. Standard, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHT brougham landaulet, "8-cylinder"; imported linings, bronze fixtures and vanity cases; Circassian walnut paneling; interior recreated; newly painted royal blue and black; has the appearance of a new car; sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Used Car Department, (Driscoll, Manager,) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

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Most beautiful car in city. Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 322 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS.—At great sacrifice, two 1917 Stearns limousine and touring; cost $3,600 and $2,050; used by private family only a few months; will sell one or both; will furnish bank and commercial references. Can be seen at 210 West 77th St.

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ALL GUARANTEED FOUR MONTHS.
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A delightful way to make trip South; an driving latest model 1918, 7-passenger Packard Touring Car to Florida in January; will take two or more persons with me; date of departure to suit passengers; on arrival the car will be for rent by month or season. L. H. Foster, 385 Edgecombe Av., Audubon 6027, city.

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VARIOUS SIZES AND MAKES.
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
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Exhibition of Handmade Laces.—An effort to tide the lace-making industries over the war. Xmas gifts.

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Tindale Music Filing Cabinets, useful ornament for home or studio. Give life-long satisfaction. 20 styles and sizes. Send for Booklets. Tindale Cabinet Co., Ditson Bldg., 8 East 34th St.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Victrolas and Records ready for immediate delivery. $1.00 weekly and up. Bryant's Music House, 918 Lenox Ave., near 54th St. Open evenings until 10.

NEGLIGEES.

ZABEL, (Formerly Mind Your Mending Shop.) —Boudoir slippers and caps, knitting bags; copies of the old "carpet bags." Dressmaking, alterations. 762 Madison Av. Plaza 6232.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Storage.

Automobile Storage and Warehouse Co.,
411 West 39th St. Bryant 3067.
Money loaned on cars in storage.
Unredeemed bargains in used cars.
Automobiles sold on 3 p. c. commission.
Highest prices paid for used cars.
Dead storage, $5 per month.

Dead storage, (automobile;) two-story, new fireproof garage. Clifton Garage, (near Bedford Av.,) 203-209 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

Automobile Repairing.

WE REPAIR auto radiators, lamps, windshields, and fenders on all makes of cars. 1,650 Broadway, New York.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Progress on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 902 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL 235 West 50th St. Superior instruction guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

FOR SALE.

FURS.

Ladies' Jap mink coat, $57.50 and up; caracul coats with skunk collar and cuffs, $35; ladies' muskrat coats, $55; excellent bargains in scarfs, muffs, and sets, $15 and up; men's fur-lined coats, $22.50 and up; automobile robes, $10 and up; automobile coats, $17.50 and up; animal rugs; can furnish anything you need in the fur line; orders taken and attended to promptly; remodeling and repairing; values exceptional; money refunded if not satisfactory.
A. MURSTEN,
28 East 8th St.,
Cor. University Place. Tel. Stuyvesant 3071.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

GENUINE BARGAIN.—Lady's fine fur coat, almost new; fur collar and cuffs, fur lined, finest broadcloth, $75; suitable for automobile, every day or evening wear. W 137 Times.

Chauffeur's raccoon coat, $25; muskrat-lined coat, $35; large auto bear robe, $15. Private apartment, 1A, 1,971 St. Nicholas Av., corner 164th St.

Old black and white broad silk laces, jewelry, and antique gold; old silk brocades. Mrs. de Sana, 313 West 14th, between 7 and 8 P. M.

A complete showroom for sale very cheap; rug, chairs, and a mirror. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St., City.

Weber grand piano, fine tone, perfect condition; exceptional bargain. Apply, in writing, to J. J. Dugan, 118 West 73d St.

Oriental rugs, any condition, bought or exchanged, highest cash; expert appraising. Banwajian, 30 West 46th St. Bryant 5101.

Chinese satin bedspread, handsomely embroidered, heavy fringe, silk lined. Can be seen at 67 East 55th St.

VIOLONCELLO
for sale, case, bow; grand opportunity secure fine instrument. B 179 Times.

Multigraph, Model 2, good condition; best offer of $100 or less takes it. V 387 Times Downtown.

Handsome Alaska seal long stole and muff, reasonable. Apt. 4, 54 West 109th St.

Opera subscription tickets, two Wednesday dress circle. Schuyler 2156.

Original Washington Irving sideboard. Can be seen at 67 East 55th St.

Typewriters.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES
LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CORNER MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 3111.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 3 months for $5.
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Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $48.50.
Other makes, $18 to $65.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year.
Call, telephone or write
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. Tel. 5408 Bryant.
30 E. 20d St., opp. Madison Av. Tel. 5408 Franklin.
330 Broadway, at Worth St.

BRAND NEW LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9, $48.
Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard, exactly the same machine used by largest industries, direct from factory; former price, $100; before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan to save $51; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Worth 1780-1-2-3-4.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
At lowest rates for high-grade, late models; five ribbons and repairs.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS,
$20 to $70.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Phone Barclay 4758.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delancy, 170 Broadway.

SHIFT IN CENTRE OF GREENWICH VILLAGE

Sheridan Square Now Houses Much of the Population of the Settlement.

NEW THEATRE IS OPENED

Playhouse Is Symbolic of Movement That Leads to Changes in the Boundaries of District.

There has been a shift in the centre of gravity of Greenwich Village, if Greenwich Village may be said to have any gravity. Washington Square has been replaced by Sheridan Square, and the region immediately east of the spot where the Christopher Street station will in the future let passengers out of the Seventh Avenue Subway is now the centre of population of New York's Latin quarter.

This movement, which can be accurately measured in its periodic shifts only when the Weather Bureau gets into the habit of putting out charts of temperament as well as temperature, is most obvious in the outcroppings of short-lived but merry restaurants—most of those opened recently, except for some outposts in the block on West Fourth Street between Sixth Avenue and Washington Square, have been in or around Sheridan Square—the truncated cone of open space formed where West Fourth Street and Washington Place run together from the east, with Barrow Street cutting in from the south, and Grove and Christopher Streets passing by the western end—a mixture of aimless thoroughfares such as is possible only in Greenwich Village.

The western boundary of this district newly acquired for what the villager regards as civilization is the Greenwich Village Theatre, whose handsome new structure is at Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street.

It is symbolic of the movement that has led Greenwich Village residents away from Washington Square. Establishment of the new Greenwich Village Theatre west of the Christopher Street car line gave an impulse to the already visible movement to get away from the bourgeois connotations of Washington Square. Then Polly's restaurant, which acquired fame a couple of years ago, when Anthony Comstock took the decorations off the walls, moved to the south of Sheridan Square and the drift was well under way.

Cutting through of the Seventh Avenue extension destroyed fourteen of the only original houses, in one of which Poe wrote "The Raven," and in recent years a number of studios have sprung up on Grove Street just around the corner from Sheridan Square. But New York's Rodolphes and Mimis have more to do with nutrition than with art. Greenwich Village has been described as a place whose inhabitants make their living by keeping restaurants for each other.

Now the great thing, and often the only thing, about a Village restaurant is its name. The extent to which villagers will go in attaching appellations to their places of business may be seen from the fact that a single four-story molasses-colored brick building on Sheridan Square houses the Aladdin Shop, the Russian Tea Room, Romany Marie, (a restaurant,) Doh Dickerman, (a many-sided institution,) the Black Parrot, and the Vermilion Hound, with perhaps two or three more fronting on the backstairs which have escaped the notice of the observer. A bright orange building across the street, nestling under the shelter of an eight-story factory which furnishes the only seriously commercial note in the vicinity, has almost as many. Some of the other restaurants or shops in the neighborhood are Back Home, (with a rural route mail box as its sign,) the Samovar, the Idee Chic, Ye Silhouette Shop, Camouflage, My Tea Wagon, the Crumperie, the Treasure Box, (its sign a frieze of seven black pirates marching across the yellow front of a one-story converted stable,) the Dragon Fly, the Little Sea Maid, the Pig and Whistle, and Tiny Tim.

The activities of these institutions are not limited, as a rule, to mere restauranting. One shop advertises the following list of attractions: Drinks that are different, open fires, gifts, pictures, exhibition of pastels, ukulele, instruction, batik gowns, costumes, scarfs, hats, bags, and negligees designed and executed to order.

Since most of these institutions do not profess the sale of liquor, they can stay open until a late hour. Midnight luncheons and midnight suppers are featured in most of them, and one is recommended in a Village paper as "open all night and frequently in the day time."

Everybody Is Satisfied.

The preachers go right on preaching against tobacco for soldiers, and the women's clubs go on resoluting against it, and the people go right on sending it over to the boys, and the boys receive it most gratefully and go right on smoking it, and so everybody is satisfied and happy.—Potter Kansan.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 22.—Following are today's quotations of mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co	90	..	..
Bourne Mills	115	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co	102½	03	..
Chace Mills	125	..	..
Charlton Mills	125	..	..
Davol Mills	107	..	..
Davis Mills	110	..	..
Durfee Mills	160	..	..
Granite Mills	100	..	..
Hargraves Mills	72½	..	..
King Philip Mills	167½	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	96	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co	112½	..	..
Mechanics' Mills	102½	100	..
Narragansett Mills	106	..	..
Osborn Mills	120	..	..
Parker Mills	72½	..	..
Pilgrim Mills (common)	100	..	..
Pilgrim Mills preferred	100	..	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co	93	..	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	155	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	67½	..	..
Stove Mills	87½	85	..
Stafford Mills	106	..	..
Stevens Mfg. Co	112	..	..
Tecumseh Mills	143½	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	242½	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	90	..	..
Weetamoe Mills	104	..	..

BOSTON STOCK REPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week were:

Sales.		Price.
5	Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co., pf	86
1	Ludlow Mfg. Co. Associates	116
10	Union Cotton Mfg. Co	201
1	Waltham Watch Co. pf	74

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 3 months for $5.
Visibles, 3 months for $7.50.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $48.50.
Other makes, $18 to $65.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year.
Call, telephone or write
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. Tel. 5408 Bryant.
30 E. 20d St., opp. Madison Av. Tel. 5408 Franklin.
330 Broadway, at Worth St.

BRAND NEW LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9, $48.
Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard, exactly the same machine used by largest industries, direct from factory; former price, $100; before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan to save $51; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Worth 1780-1-2-3-4.

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$20 to $70.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Phone Barclay 4758.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delancy, 170 Broadway.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Lake Superior Mines Now Working at Full Capacity.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—According to correspondence of The Transcript, the mines and smelters of the Lake Superior district are working at full capacity. The Calumet and Hecla is rounding out the year with at enormous daily tonnage that promises to make December the biggest month of the year in total shipments. Many of the subsidiary properties are following close on the heels of the parent company in this respect.

The large body of silver-lead-zinc ore on the 400-foot level of the Hibernia mine of the Davis-Daly is maintaining a width of twenty-five feet of practically solid ore. The appearance of the deposit places this as among the most important ore disclosures in the recent history of the Butte district.

The

BOROUGH PARK BARGAIN

A one-family, eleven-room cottage in this established residential section of Brooklyn is for sale on very easy terms. Corner plot 100x100. Price $15,000. Home Title Insurance Company of New York, 383 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Write for Booklet "T."

Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION

The six detached houses just completed for sale in Fairway Close, have 8 rooms and 3 baths each with private garage. Connected by a garden wall they form a semicircle around a tastefully planted plot. The whole group has the quiet distinctive charm characteristic of the English close.

47 West 34th St. New York

Forest Hills Long Island

MONTCLAIR

A Town of Character and Refinement

To Strangers: Our advice has been, and is, to Rent first. Purchase later.

We are offering the most complete list of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses in Montclair.

PER ANNUM—UNFURNISHED

$1000 Ten rooms and two bathrooms.

$1200 Eleven rooms and three bathrooms (near Lackawanna Station).

$1500 Twelve rooms and three bathrooms (steam-heat).

$2000 Twelve rooms and three bathrooms (garage).

PER MONTH—FURNISHED

$200 Eleven rooms and three bathrooms.

$250 Twelve rooms and three bathrooms.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.

Recognized Leading Brokers of Montclair

Offices Opposite Lackawanna Terminal

OFFICES TO LET

43 EXCHANGE PLACE

In the heart of the financial district

Apply to

Wm. A. White & Sons

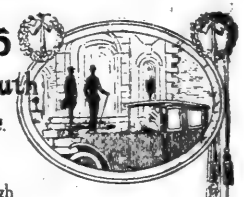
on premises or 46 Cedar Street

TELEPHONE 5700 JOHN

Studio Apartments

One Hundred Central Park South

S.W. Corner 59th St. & 6th Ave.



A NEW 14-Story Fireproof Building of unusually high character, centrally located and convenient to the leading Clubs, Hotels, Theatres, Restaurants, Grand Central and Pennsylvania Depots, etc. Every possible requirement of bachelors and small families is here provided for.—Suites of

2 and 3 rooms and bath

Large Suites Easily Arranged. North Light Studios Suitable for Artists.

Duplex Apartments of 6 Rooms and Baths on the Upper Floors.

Restaurant on Main Floor will serve Meals in Apartments if desired.

JOHN J. HEARN, Pres.

Offices: 1036 6th Av., Cor. 58th.

Phone Plaza—9299.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. AUCTIONEERS 25 PINE STREET

Will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION

To Close the

Estate of Martin Grossman

By order of George J. and Gustav Grossman, Executors and Trustees.

Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1918,

at Noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

4 Improved Manhattan Parcels

2 Improved Bronx Parcels

as follows:

191-193 Canal St.

5-Story and Basement Business Bldgs., with Electric Elevator; Size 50 x 100.

80-82 Clinton St. and 97 to 103 Attorney St.

Theatre, Stores, Lodge Rooms, and Dwellings. Size 50 x 100 on Clinton St., and 80 x 100 on Attorney St.

86-88 Clinton St.

5-Story Flat and Stores and Lofts Buildings, with Electric Elevator. Size 50 x 100.

31-33-35 East 4th St.

4 Story Moving Picture Theatre, Suitable for Garage, with Entrance and Exit to Cooper Square. Size 75 x 132.

3762-64 Park Ave., Bronx

2 3-Story Frame Dwellings. Size 40 x 150.

2157 Crotona Ave., Bronx

New Law Apartment, 4 Story and Basement. Size 30 x 225.

60% May Remain 5½% on Mortgage at

LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED

For Further Particulars, Apply to Auctioneers.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Friday, Dec. 28, 1917,

266 Broome St.,

65.1 Feet West of Orchard St.

The five-story brick tenement with store. Size of lot 22.7x75.9.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 156 B'way

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

Land Area 10,000 Sq. Feet

52nd-53th Streets, near 9th Ave.

With or Without

A ten-year tenant at

$6,000 NET, OR

Present gross rental.....$12,000

1st mortgage.....51,000

GEORGE NEIMAN, 437 Fifth Ave.

REAL ESTATE.

LADD & NICHOLS FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT

PALM BEACH MIAMI ALL FLORIDA

PALM BEACH. On the ocean—5 master's rooms, 3 baths; 3 servants' rooms and bath. Screened porches, fireplaces, "Breakers." Garage room, laundry and bath. Rental $5,000. (473)

PALM BEACH. On the Ocean—5 master's rooms, 5 baths; 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths, fireplaces. Cost $130,000. Rental $10,000. (455)

PALM BEACH. On Lake Worth—7 master's rooms, 3 baths; 2 servants' rooms and bath. Garage. Laundry, 4 rooms and bath. Orange and grape fruit trees. Rental $5,000. (483)

PALM BEACH. On Lake Worth—6 master's rooms, 3 baths; 3 servants' rooms. Garage (Near "Poinciana" and golf. Rental including linen and silver, $3,000. (555)

MIAMI.—On Biscayne Bay—2 acres, 4 master's rooms, 3 baths; 2 servants' rooms and bath. Fireplaces. Garage with rooms, boat house, motor boat. Rental $5,000. (497)

MIAMI.—On Biscayne Bay—2 acres, 4 master's rooms, 2 baths; 4 servants' rooms and bath. Garage with rooms. Rental $3,000. (576)

MIAMI. Magnolia Park—1 acre, 4 master's rooms, 3 baths; 3 servants' rooms and bath. Fireplaces. Garage and 2 rooms on the water, new house. Rental $3,000. (578)

ORMOND. On the water—9 master's rooms, 5 baths; servants' cottage with bath. Garage. Rental, completely furnished except table linen, $5,000. (592)

ORMOND. 28 acres, 8 master's rooms, 4 baths; 3 servants' rooms and bath. Orange, Boat house, private dock. Rental $3,500. (537)

DAYTONA. 2 acres, 4 master's rooms, 2 baths; 3 servants' rooms and bath. Grapefruit, Oranges and grapes. Rental $1,500. (537)

DELLAIR. 7 master's rooms, 6 baths; separate servants' building. Garage with rooms and bath. Rental $4,000. (529)

DELLAIR. 4 master's rooms, 2 baths; servants' rooms and bath. Garage with room and bath. Rental $1,800. (523)

Other cottages furnished, $500 upwards. All Florida.

Ladd & Nichols Real Estate

Sandwich Ct. West Palm Beach, Fla.

WATER-FRONT PROPERTIES | **FACTORIES and FACTORY SITES**

FLOYD S. CORBIN, Specialist

Tel. 9121 Rector. 10 Wall St., N. Y.

Business in 1917

Business and financial developments during the past year throughout the world, details of United States loans to the Allies, and the story of the great Liberty issues, told in the Annual Financial Section of The New York Times Jan. 6, and in the Annual Review of The Annalist, Jan. 7. Circulation will exceed 425,000 copies.—Advt.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT

A four story brown stone Dwelling, situated on 81st Street, near Madison Avenue—the most fashionable part of New York City.

Any reasonable offer will be entertained.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY, Uptown Office, Broadway at 109th Street.

A BARGAIN

5-story and basement brick flat in Harlem. Eight 5-room apartments and 2 stores. Fully rented. Hot water. No heat. Annual rent $2286. Mtg. due 1922. Bargain. F. Davis, 135 B'way.

Water Front Site

New York Harbor—37 acres, with 2,300 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.

LOSEI REALTY CORPORATION, Tel. 9825 Columbus, 1790 B'way, N. Y.

XMAS PRESENT

RENT LOW, $6,800; PRICE, $50,000.

Five story, four families each floor; stores, 200 ft. from subway station. Bank mortgage just renewed 5 per cent.

BYRNE & BAUMANN, 30 East 42nd St.

LET US INCREASE YOUR INCOME

We specialize in converting non-paying property into first-class income property.

Call and see us.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 West 72d Street.

A PERFECT PALACE

Three-story Dwelling; 25 feet wide; superbly trimmed; 14 rooms, bay front, extension rear; bowling alley; private block; a foreclosure bargain. See 131 West 122d St., caretaker.

M. M. Hayward & Co., 100th St. & B'way.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Buy an Annual Christmas Present.

Is there anything better than a permanent home for your family? Modern three-story and basement, semi-detached stone dwelling, 12 rooms, hot-water heat, electric light and gas, parquet floors; large lot, room for garage; located in upper west side, near "L" and subway. Taken in trade, will sell at low price, $20,000. Terms easy. Might consider small country place in part payment. E. OSBORNE SMITH, Jerome and Burnside Avs. Telephone Fordham 1848.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$35

Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

100 ACRES

Borough of Queens

Golf Links with Club House

This ideal property for nearby Country Club, with grounds completed in golf course, tennis courts, etc., and commodious club house.

Ideal location within 30 minutes by Penn.-L. I. R. R. trains, with subway connection from Manhattan to Jamaica.

Trustees must close estate. For particulars address "Trustee," V 336 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RESIDENCE For Sale

Kew Gardens

L. I.

16 Minutes From Penn. Station.

Owner Entering U. S. Service.

New house; occupied six months.

9 rooms, 2 baths.

Immediate occupancy, $15,000.

"OWNER," F 14 Times.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale ON THE HUDSON

38 Miles from New York. Half Mile from Station.

35 Acres of high land; attractive old farm house, 14 rooms; outbuildings; fruit trees. For further particulars apply R-646

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

GREAT FARM BARGAIN

Near Ossining

1 hour from Grand Central Station. 50 acres of land, charming farmhouse; taken in foreclosure by present owner Great opportunity for quick buyer. $8,000.

George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y. Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

SHOW PLACE AT SACRIFICE.

Beautiful 30-acre estate, most desirably located; large modern residence, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths; everything new and fresh; attractive gardens; fruit; many huge trees; superb views; tennis court; cottage garage, other buildings; the property can be bought much below value.

FOX REALTY CO., 51 East 42d Street.

FARM BARGAIN.

Within commuting distance, on Harlem Railroad, 200 acres, fine soil; ten-room house with fireplaces; dairy barn; outbuildings; with lake. $75 per acre. No exchange.

Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N.Y. Phone 1516.

BARGAIN WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE.

4½ acres; residence 10 rooms, 2 baths, toilets, hot water heat; stable, garage, workshop, man's room; practically new.

Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. White Plains, N.Y. Phone 1516.

WESTCHESTER BARGAIN

Will sacrifice practically new stucco, modern home on large plot. Only $4,600. High land, good neighborhood; easy terms; ½ hour out; 3 minutes' walk to station. Owner, 30 E. 42d St. Room 1424.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL SPRING

There are better bargains now

PARK HILL

On-the-Hudson

The most desirable suburb near New York. All city improvements and conveniences. The homeplace of a large number of prominent New York families. Three routes of rapid transit. Only a short trolley ride from the Van Cortlandt Park terminus of the Broadway subway.

GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent 527 Fifth Ave., New York

Office at Park-Hill open every day

For Sale or Rent at

BRONXVILLE

Within walking distance of the Country Club and near Bronxville Station and Hotel Gramatan.

Colonial House, fireproof construction, 14 rooms, 4 baths; all improvements. Garage. Large Plot. For further particulars apply H-50.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

LARCHMONT on the Sound

Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont. Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co. 11 EAST 42D STREET.

FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE.

Especially Attractive Dutch Colonial House, 14 rooms, 4 baths, extra lavatories, 2-car garage; one acre high ground in best residential section.

For further particulars apply

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

FOR RENT IMMEDIATELY

Within easy commuting distance. House of nine rooms and bath, $35; seven rooms, two baths, $48; nine rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, $55; eight rooms and bath, $60; 11 rooms and two baths, $100; ten rooms and three baths, furnished, $125; all substantial, attractive, modern houses. Address O 88 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Stately and Country Home

Beautifully Landscaped Grounds. MONTCLAIR-MORRISTOWN SECTION. Easy commutation to New York City.

SACRIFICE FOR $16,000.

Much less than cost to-day. Year round Home, tastefully decorated and ready for immediate occupancy; there are 12 rooms, 3 tiled baths, open fireplaces and all modern conveniences.

Easy Terms to Reliable Buyer. Geo. R. Peare, 640 Riverside Drive, Tel. 6634 Audubon, New York City.

For Factory or Sites

JEWELRY PLANT

One story building, 4,000 sq. ft., fully equipped, or will sell without equipment; modern in every respect; power and lighting plant. Season's greetings.

Louis Schlesinger 31 Clinton St. Newark, N.J. TELEPHONE MARKET 6500

MONTCLAIR

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

RENT or SALE

Attractive Stucco Residence; 12 rooms, 4 baths, unusually handsome living room and music rooms, Tiffany fixtures.

Grounds:—About 2 acres, beautifully planted; considered one of the most attractive grounds of Montclair.

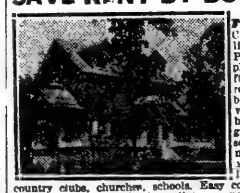
Outbuildings:—2 conservatories, garage for 3 cars; light, heat and plumbing.

For Sale at $55,000 on entire property, or can be divided. For rent, $300 a month.

SIMPSON MERRITT CO. EXCLUSIVE BROKERS

Op. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair, N. J.

SAVE RENT BY BUYING



For a little cash, balance like rent. Price $7,000, plot 100x180 ft.; 9 big rooms, 2 tiled baths; wide verandas, beautiful grounds, in select settled neighborhood, near lakes, golf & country clubs, churches, schools. Easy commutation; exp. service. Ready for immediate occupancy. P. D. Worcester, 170 B'way, N. Y. C. Tel. 1521 Cort.

SPECIALISTS IN MONTCLAIR PROPERTIES, Morristown, Bernardsville & Summit Country Estates and Farms.

Frank Hughes-Taylor Co. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern Houses, Apartments, every description. All Prices, sale or rent.

FRANK H. TAYLOR, (Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Sta. EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna E. R.

Farms Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Potato. Also Country Homes. Advise size and location desired.

G. W. ZUCKER, Agriculturist Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

WEST CHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WAR BARGAINS AT MONTCLAIR

$30,000 property for $25,000. Dutch Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 4 baths, dining and sleeping porches, all tile kitchen; latest appointments; choice location.

$16,500 purchases beautiful home, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, ivory interior; large lot.

$12,500—Owner's home, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, library, steam, electricity. Garage. Lot 70x210. One block to High School.

All these properties can now be purchased on very easy terms.

Send for Illustrated Booklet "B."

Frank Hughes-Taylor Company

At Lackawanna Ter. Montclair, N. J.

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY

by insuring the title to your Real Estate. We are specialists in Bergen and Rockland Counties Real Estate Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages make savings safe. Write for Booklet A and new auto map.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co., HACKENSACK, N. J.

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FLORIDA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLORIDA GROVES

COMMERCIAL GRAPE FRUIT AND ORANGE GROVES AT LAKELAND HIGHLANDS pay enormous profits, as high as $1,000 per acre yearly. Investment doubles in five years. Experience not necessary, as groves are cared for scientifically by a co-operative association under the direction of an expert horticulturist. Owners of groves need have no care, worry or responsibility of management. This is a well built up community of grove owners, satisfied with their income, enjoying the maximum comforts of life with minimum expense and exertions. Ideal climate, good roads, country club, exceptionally fine rolling 18 hole golf course, water sports and hunting. This offering is one of unusual merit where the investor gets full value, the management being men of integrity and financial responsibility.

RECENT BUSINESS PROFITS

Ten acres, 484 trees, at $5 per tree, gives an income of $2,420 per year above expense; the fruit on the Salway, 12 acres, sold recently for $4,750 on the trees, the purchaser paying all expense of picking, packing and marketing; 17 acres of grove recently sold for $50,000; the net profit on Koplin's 7½-acre grove averaged $5,100 net for the last ten years.

WINTER HOMES

For the family wishing a winter home, unsurpassed anywhere in this country, with all the comforts and pleasures of life, here is the spot. Several most desirable bungalows and bungalow sites are now available at very reasonable prices and terms.

If this picture of independence and pleasure appeals to you write for our illustrated booklet giving full particulars.

W. T. HALLAM & CO., 225 Fifth Avenue, Room 627, New York. Tel. Madison Square—6229.

A Garden Spot in FLORIDA

Ideal Climate the Year Round.

Bathing, boating, fishing, and hunting. A bungalow colony of cultured people. Cost of living ¼ what it is in North. Bungalows 1-3 the cost of those in North. Call for full information. We have been there.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d ST.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM

Up to the minute. Owner includes horse, wagon, automobile, 300 chickens, incubators, tools, equipment, over 500 fruit trees, 8-room house, (all city conveniences,) barn, garage, modern poultry buildings for 1,000 birds, complete incubator houses. Beautiful place; splendid view; 8 acres rich land. Price for everything $7,000, part cash. Write for details, also handsomely illustrated Farm Catalogue. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1077 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa., or Vineland, N. J.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

104 Acre Farm $3300 Pr. Horses, 8 Cows and

60 hens, mower, rake, wheel plow, harrow, cultivator, roller, wagons, buggy, sleds, sleigh, harnesses, dry stove wood, hay, straw, grain, ensilage, apples, potatoes, and vegetables, all included, by prosperous aged owner, who is retiring after 40 years on this good farm; 75 bearing apple trees, 200 sugar maples, with outfit; owner estimates 75,000 ft. valuable saw timber and 1,000 cords wood; 8-room house; basement barn, silo, piggery, and poultry house, all in good repair; spring water; mail delivered; sells milk at door; $3,300 takes everything, part down; traveling directions to see it page 15 Strout's Catalogue 321 bargains, copy mailed free. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2020 G, 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

35,000 SQUARE FEET

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

S. E. Cor. Irving Place and 16th St.

Most centrally and conveniently located; all subways, "L" and crosstown cars close by. Store, basement, and three floors; up-to-the-minute building; maximum light, minimum rental; surrounded by concerns of international reputation. Lowest insurance rate in city.

IRVING H. WOLFE, 225 West 39th St. Telephone Bryant 6306.

LOFTS TO LET

From Feb. 1st

72-74 MADISON AVE.,

near 28th St.

50x100; 3 Elevators; Sprinkler.

Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

133 MULBERRY ST.,

near Grand. Two floors

75 x 100 ft. each

Light on four sides

Elevators, steam heat, moderate rent; possession Feb. 1st. Brokers protected.

OFFICE FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST FOR RENT IN NEW HOTEL ALEXANDRIA, 250 WEST 103D ST. Between Broadway and West End Av. Can Be Seen Any Time.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $80

Store, Basement & Lofts

100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.

27 to 35 West 24th St.

A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Your Business and Its Home

Pride in your enterprise and its development is significantly reflected in the surroundings you choose for it.

There is now available 10,000 square feet of admirable space in the new strictly fireproof building at

12 East 44th St.

Near 5th Avenue

A wonderful location, every foot flooded with daylight, and offering every conceivable convenience.

For lease to a single tenant, or will be apportioned to meet individual requirements within reason.

We would welcome your early personal inspection.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc. 12 East 44th Street. Phone Murray Hill 1100.

Corporations, Firms and Individuals desiring to lease Office Space, Lofts or Warehouses in the downtown section of the city can obtain particulars of the space they desire by calling on me.

No Information Given Over the Phone.

Thomas J. O'Reilly

Downtown Office, 51 Chambers Street

To Sublet Entire 9th & 10th Floors at 10 East 34th St.

Just off Fifth Avenue, fronting on 34th Street. Exceptionally light (windows four sides) non-manufacturing floors, 50x115 feet each. Splendidly and centrally located and adapted for showrooms, salesrooms, etc.

These $5,000 and $4,500 floors may be sublet at $4,000 and $3,500. Possession immediately. A bargain for some quick-acting party. Apply at above address of Mr. Folger,

WM. LENNOX, Inc.

NOTICE

To Banks and Trust Companies

Fully equipped Banking quarters available; ideal locations for your branch bank. High-class corner banking buildings, fully appointed. Exceptionally situated for convenience and accessibility. New subways.

N. E. corner 3d Ave. & 57th Street

N. E. corner Lexington Ave. & 125th St.

Call at Premises or Apply to F. E. STURGIS, 14 Wall Street Rector 8575

Loft on West 33rd St. To Sublet.

Exceptionally light, non-manufacturing loft. About 5,000 sq. ft. Suitable for ready-to-wear sales and showroom. Entrance both from 32nd and 33rd Sts. between 5th Ave. and Broadway. 4 elevators; day and night service. Immediate possession. Address Box W 161 Times.

LIGHT LOFTS

Possession at Once

38 to 44 West 21st St.

12 Story Fireproof Buildings, 67x82

100% SPRINKLER

APPLY PREMISES OR YOUR BROKER

STUDIOS FOR RENT

Big Skylight—Reasonable Rent.

Suitable for Artist

Apply Supt., 164 Fifth Ave.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark, N. J. 70,000 Feet

Excellent Storage Space, at freight and water terminals; elevators; heat; 3 and 4 story buildings; centre of City; low rentals; immediate possession. Act quickly. "We Build Factories To Meet Your Requirements."

Feist & Feist, Factory Specialists, 738 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOURTH AVENUE

No. 461—N. E. Cor. 31st St.

LIGHT LOFT

4200 square feet with or without partitions.

29 windows and no columns in the floor

3 electric elevators, passenger and freight

Full sprinkler system. (No Manufacturing)

Wright Barclay (Inc.) 320 Fifth Ave.

Tel. Mad. Square 5844

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED

370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.

S. W. Corner of 97th Street.

Special 4-Room Suite, with Huge Living Room and Open Fireplace, $1,450.

See Supt. on premises, or

FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP. 299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St. 'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

THE RIVIERA

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Near Subway.

One Apt., 8 rooms, $1,500.

One Apt., 9 rooms, $1,700.

One 2-Room Suite, suitable for physician.

With two or three baths. Apply to A. J. ODELL, Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or MANHATTAN LEASING CO., 149 Church St. Tel. 6390 Barclay.

Wilbraham

5th Av., N. W. Cor. 30th St. Entrance, 1 West 30th St.

Choice Apartments of 2, 4, or more large, well-ventilated rooms, with bath; annual rentals $720 to $1,500, including maid's services; meals, laundry, and valet service if desired. Superintendent on premises, or FREDK. FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540.

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.

High Class Apartment of

8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.

Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St.

Telephone 6390—Barclay.

44 West 77th Street

ADJOINING CENTRAL AND MANHATTAN SQUARE PARKS.

8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Eleventh Floor; living room; 18x28; bedrooms all face south; modern fireproof building.

SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

Corner Apts.—8-9 Rooms

Exceptionally large, all outside rooms.

Modern, refined, high class; elevator. Rent $960-$1400.

WESTWOOD COURT, 435 Ft. Washington Ave. West 179th and 180th Sts.

Apply on premises. Phone St. Nicholas 9843.

REDUCED RENTS.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

852 W. 181ST Corner Northern Av. 6-7-8 rooms, $50 to $85.

137 W. 110TH Facing Central Park. 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $70.

420 W. 121ST Near Columbia College. 7 rooms, $75 to $80.

Apply Supt. or SCHLECHTER, 140 St. Nicholas Av.

211 West 69th St.

Remodeled like new, suites of 4 VERY ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, $55-$60. Electric light, parquet floors, refined decorations.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO., Broadway and 100th St.

HIGHLAND COURT

600 WEST 182ND STREET at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—5 ROOMS. REDUCED RENTS.

THE ROCKFALL

Broadway and 111th Street.

NINE ROOMS WITH 3 BATHS.

Horace S. Ely & Company, 21 Liberty Street.

GERARD

527 WEST 121ST ST.

7 Large, Light, Front Rooms, Elevator, Hall Service, $75.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO., Broadway and 100th St.

THE DOROTHEA

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Three rooms and bath, kitchenette, facing park. Five rooms, suitable for doctor. Rents $50 to $60.

SHAW & EBBITT, 4032 Broadway.

2 WEST 83D ST.

HIGH GRADE ELEVATOR HOUSE.

Corner Overlooking Central Park.

SEVEN ROOMS; RENT $80.

GEO. A. BOWMAN, 115 West 42d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

993 PARK AVE.

AT 84TH STREET.

Apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, third floor; south and west exposure. Unfurnished.

$3,600.

Apply Superintendent, or telephone Lenox 8778.

182 West 58th Street

A Corner Residential Building

Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres

ONE SUITE OF 10 ROOMS AND 5 BATHS, $5,000

Also Suite of 14 Rooms and 5 Baths, $8,000

Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled

Tenant desires to sublet, handsomely furnished, one of the most attractive apartments in the building; 11 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Rental for season, $6,000.

Specially arranged four-room Doctor's Suite, with private entrance, $2,000 per annum.

Inspection Invited. Resident Manager. Phone Circle—491.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED

12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms

667 MADISON AVENUE

S. E. Cor. 61st St.

This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city as to location, outlook, surroundings and furnishings.

Every Modern Improvement to facilitate easy housekeeping.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises, or your own broker. Telephone Plaza 3524.

Finest Elevator—Gardens Apartments

"Forest Hills Gardens"

15 Min. from 34th St. and 7th Ave.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.

½ Block { From Forest Hills Inn To West Side Tennis Club. From R. R. Station.

3 { R Wonderful Outlook; O Over Woods and Farms; O Over West Side Tennis Club; M All outside rooms, like corner; S Pullman dining alcove in kitchen

PRICES $600 per annum up.

Also 5 Exceedingly Large Rooms

Also 2 Room Kitchenette with living room 19x21. All front.

EARLE & CALHOUN, Agents 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5116-7-8.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Elevator Apartments

1261 Madison Av. { 8-9 ROOMS

Corner 90th St. 2 Baths, $2,000

Physician's Apt., 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,000

1326 Madison Av. { 7 ROOMS

Corner 94th St. $1,200

16-20 E. 97th St. { 7 ROOMS $660

Floor Plans and Full Particulars of all East Side Apartments.

DUFF & CONGER, Inc.

Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. TELEPHONE LENOX 8900.

48 EAST 61ST STREET

A superior house, charmingly situated. Adjacent to best Clubs and Residences.

2 & 3 Room Apartments

STUDIOS, Open Fireplaces.

Catering, Maid and Valet Service.

House Just Completed. Rentals $900 to $2250.

DUFF & CONGER, Inc., Agts. Madison Av. & 86th St. Tel. Lenox 8900

FINE DUPLEX APARTMENT

Park Ave. & East 76th St.

12 Rooms, 4 Baths.

WILL SUBLET AT

HALF PRICE

Because Serving in Washington.

MAPLE COURT

1229 PARK AVE., COR. 96TH.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

7 & 8 Rooms, $1,000-$1,350

2 BATHS.

A very choice 8-room corner Suite, also Physician's or Dentist's Apartment, 8 Rooms. Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.

Apply Premises, or A. BRANDSTEIN. (Harlem—1518). 133 East 116th St.

ATTRACTIVE HIGH-CLASS 4-5-6-Room Suites

IN MODERN HOUSES.

130-34 E. 67TH STREET Corner Lexington Ave.

137 EAST 66TH STREET JUST COMPLETED.

Special Rates Until Oct. 1st, 1918

Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Colver, Inc. Murray Hill 2985 185 Madison Ave.

429 4th Av., at 30th St.

Also 61 and 118 West 48th.

Bachelor and studio apartments: Furnished or unfurnished; meals optional.

1 Room and Bath, $30 up.

2 Rooms and Bath, $50 up.

Premises or Paul A. McColrick, 1476 B'way.

STUDIO APARTMENT,

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.

2 ROOMS AND BATH.

Elevator and maid service, reasonable rental. Supt. on premises, or HALL & BLOODGOOD, 543 Fifth Ave., Phone 1752 Vanderbilt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Adjoining Park Av.

6 AND 7 EXCEPTIONAL ROOMS.

$1,500 UPWARD.

103 East 84th St.

George Neiman, 437 5th Av.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED

High Class Restricted Apartment

1,706 NELSON AVENUE

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, BRONX.

3 & 4 ROOMS, $28 AND $36.

All improvements; extensive outlook. Take University Av. car at West 181st St. Subway station to Brandt Place; walk one block east. Close to Jerome Av. "L" and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Stations. Supt. on premises.

French Management Corporation, 299 Madison Av., Corner 41st St. 'Phone Vanderbilt—3237.

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station via Queensboro Subway.

GARDEN APARTMENTS

Have Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings, which gives a maximum of sunlight and a beautiful outlook from every window.

3 Rooms & Bath, $38 to $40

4 Rooms & Bath, $43 to $50

Also 5, 6, 7 & 8 Room Apartments

At Jackson Heights you will find Play Grounds for Children, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Bowling Alleys, an Athletic Field, Gardens, and a private hall where dances and other social activities are held.

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.)

Booklet, etc., on request.

THE Queensboro Corporation

Renting Office at Jackson Heights. Opposite 25th St. Subway Station. *Telephone Newtown 708.*

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Exquisite Furnished Apartments of

1 and 2 Rooms

With Bath & Kitchenettes

If you want an elegant small apartment in a refined residential neighborhood don't miss these.

Apply Supt. on the premises.

15 West 96th St.,

Near Central Park West, or J. J. Hearn, 1,036 Sixth Av., at 58th St.

71st Street & Riverside Drive

8 Rooms and bath. A Most Attractive and well furnished apartment for 5 or 6 months. $200 per month, complete housekeeping. Housekeeper will remain. Exceptional opportunity. Apply L. J. Phillips & Co., 361 Columbus Ave. Tel. Columbus 2750.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

The F. W. Woolworth Company Leases Two Stores in Old Shopping Centre.

FLORIST BUYS BUILDING

Building Material Exchange to Move to East Forty-second Street—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Trading in the realty market was quiet yesterday and restricted to a few sales and leases. The F. W. Woolworth Company leased from the United States Realty and Improvement Company the two stores and part of the basement at 46 and 48 West Twenty-third Street.

The space leased comprises the two westerly stores in the Mercantile Building at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and has been taken for a ten-year term at an annual rental of $14,000.

Florist Buys Building.

Alexander Vlachos, florist, has purchased from the Peter Doelger Brewing Company, the two-story building, which he now occupies, at 2,188 Broadway, on a plot 29 by 80 by irregular.

Tenement Re-Sale.

Katherine Dumahaut has re-sold the six-story tenement, on a plot 41.8 by 99.11, at 57 West 140th Street. The seller acquired the property on Dec. 14 at an auction sale conducted by Arthur C. Sheridan.

Bronx Sale.

Nevins & Wattenberg have sold to an investor the recently completed one-story bakery, on plot 65 by 100, and one-story garage adjoining, on plot 98 by 100, on the south side of East 174th Street, between Washington and Park Avenues.

New Burns' Brothers Garage.

The Standard Oil Company is reported to have leased to Burns Brothers, coal dealers, the garage projected for the site, 150 by 100.11, at 523 to 533 East 119th Street.

Plans for the improvement were filed recently by Charles A. Ellis, architect, who estimates the cost at $26,000. The site forms part of the land recently purchased by the Standard Oil Company, which owns the frontage along the East River, between 119th and 120th Streets

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold a large plot on Highland Avenue, in the Philipse Manor section of Tarrytown, N. Y., to E. Kedrich, who expects to build his home there in the near future.

Building Material Exchange to Move.

The Building Material Exchange, of which Elliott Smith is President, has leased space on the second floor at 30 East Forty-second Street, for two years and four months, from January 1, 1918. The Cross & Brown Company negotiated the lease. The Exchange has been located in the Woolworth Building for the past five years.

Realty Notes.

Edward T. Bailey, formerly with the Emerson Building Company and the Theodore Starrett Company, has become associated with the George Rosenfeld Company.

The George A. Fuller Company has been awarded the contract for the addition to the manufacturing plant of the Morgan Engineering Company at Alliance, Ohio The estimated cost of the addition is $1,000,000.

Morris Polsky is the buyer of the dwelling at 62 West Ninety-third Street, reported sold recently by the Wilton Holding Corporation.

BUILDERS' MASS MEETING.

To Be Held in Building Trades Employers' Association Rooms Dec. 27.

Profiting by the experience of England, where great waste of money and time resulted from neglecting the original opportunity to properly house munition workers during the early stages of the war, New York building interests have called a mass meeting in the Building Trades Employers' Association rooms on Dec. 27, to perfect an organization embracing representatives from practically all the 3,000 industries concerned with the erection and equipment of modern buildings.

The call has been issued to the entire company of associations represented in the New York building industry under the name of the Association of Building and Allied Industries of New York, which ultimately is to include all the building industries of the metropolitan district from Bridgeport south to Asbury Park and including all cities east of Trenton.

Its purposes are summarized in the statement of Walter E. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, which says that "each industry would best serve the Government if it were organized along a nation-wide basis, with complete representation of all members of the industry. A national organization by industries is the form of organization that will best serve the Government in war time and in time of peace. If we had such an organization of business at the outbreak of the war the problem of mobilizing industry for war would have been simple."

January Realty Calendar.

Jan. 1.—Regular Croton water taxes for 1918 become a lien, being charged for one year in advance. Penalty of 5 per cent. will be added on April 1 if unpaid; 10 per cent. additional penalty added on July 1.

Automobile licenses (1917) can be renewed during January.

Income Tax.—Return of income must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue on or before March 1, if net income is more than $1,000 a year for a single person and $2,000 a year for a married person or the head of a family.

Jan. 15.—Personal tax for 1917 after this day payable to Marshal for collection of arrears

New York corporation franchise tax payable to State Treasurer. Penalty after Feb. 14.

Jan. 31.—Last day for hearings before the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the revision of real and personal property assessments.

Last day for loan, mortgage, and investment companies to report to Superintendent as of Jan. 1.

Last day for savings bank and safe deposit companies to file a report with Secretary of State.

REVIEW OF WEEK.

Business Consists Chiefly of Exchanges—Operators Active.

Trading in residential properties was the distinguishing feature of a quiet realty market last week. The element of exchange, which has been identified with a great deal of the recent business continued to be present in a great majority of the transactions, revealing a disposition on the part of many owners to trade their present holdings for properties of other kinds or in different localities.

While this may be said to have been the outstanding characteristic of the week's business, the presence of the professional operator in the market at this time has also become noticeable, this class of purchaser having figured in quite a number of recent deals.

There has always been considerable discussion as to what the activity of the operator means to the market. He is such a shrewd judge of values and is so expert in scenting bargains that he rarely buys, in such times as these, unless the price is unusually low or he has excellent prospects for a quick turnover.

The operator does not buy for long-term investment. The very essence of his business depends upon a quick buy and an early resale. His activity at the present time, and he is appearing regularly as a principal in realty transactions practically every day, may be taken as a fairly good barometer of the present market.

Prices are unquestionably low, and therefore he is ready to buy. Many small permanent investors are waiting to be attracted into the real estate field, and therefore he is able to dispose of his properties almost as soon as he acquires them, and often even before he takes title.

The curious paradoxical conclusion to be derived from analyzing his special activity at this time is an apparent lack of investment capital on the one hand and an ability to find buyers with apparent ease on the other hand.

The real estate situation, however, is so unprecedented that innumerable opportunities present themselves for the acquisition of good income-producing properties, and probably never before in the history of the city were there more real bargains to be picked up.

The activity of the professional buyer epitomizes the existing state of affairs, and is perhaps the best possible argument that may be advanced for the purchase of real estate at this time.

The leasing branch of the market was also quiet last week, few new developments being recorded. Several of the more interesting transactions closed reflected the excellent results obtained from the modernization of old buildings. Even in a section like Chatham Square an owner was able to double his rental return by the judicious expenditure of funds on an alteration project.

In East Fifty-seventh Street, where there has been a steady transition movement under way in the conversion of a private house section into a high-class retail shopping district, additional deals were closed adding to the retail colony on the street.

STATE TAXATION IN 1918.

Advisory Council Estimates Large Increase, with Heavy Direct Tax.

Preliminary estimates by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests indicate that there will be a large increase in the cost of operating the State next year, foreshadowing a direct tax of twenty-five to thirty million dollars.

The council asks taxpayers if it is feasible to create a new tax at a time when the Federal Government has attempted to reach all profits and incomes, or should there be a strong effort to limit the new Appropriation bill to the amount of that of 1917.

"Increase in the cost of State Government," says the council, "is indicated by requests for appropriations by various officers and departments. The 1917 Legislature appropriated $78,742,834, as against the Governor's tentative budget of $65,746,716. About $6,500,000 of the excess was for extraordinary war expenses. If, as is being intimated, there are increases in salaries, cost of food and supplies, and necessary building programs which will force the Governor to recommend a budget of $80,000,000, it is not improbable that the State appropriations in 1918 will total close to $100,000,000."

BUILDING USES.

Law Affecting Change of Use of Structure in Restricted Zone.

The Board of Standards and Appeals has announced that information with respect to a change of use in any building in a restricted zone should be obtained from either the Superintendent of Buildings or the Fire Commissioner.

It is only when either of these officials has rendered a decision with respect to such use that the question, if there is any doubt, can be put to the Board of Appeals in the form of an appeal from such decision.

If the change is such that it would affect the use classification of the building under the Building Code, the Superintendent of Buildings is the official who must pass on the change, since, in such case, a certificate of occupancy as prescribed in Section 411a of the Charter and Section 5 of the Building Code must be secured. If no such change of classification under the Building Code is involved and no structural alterations are contemplated, the approval of the change of use rests with the Fire Commissioner.

In this connection reference may be properly made to a notice recently issued by the Fire Commissioner, which reads in part:

"For their own protection citizens should report all changes of occupancy in restricted districts that are of a hurtful character to the Fire Commissioner, who is charged with the enforcement of the zoning resolution in so far as it affects existing buildings. Although inspectors of the Fire Department report violations of the occupancy provisions of the resolution citizens can do much to obtain a more effective administration of the law by entering complaints against the introduction of any new trade or business hurtful to the quiet and comfort of their neighborhood.

"This is especially true of residential districts. Any apartment or dwelling in such districts changed into a shop or store should be immediately reported to the Fire Department. When not reported at once it becomes increasingly difficult for the department to obtain proof that the building was not so used as of the date when the law was passed, in which case it has no authority to act."

MANUFACTURING CENTRE CREATED AT MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA IN BROOKLYN

Recent Sales and Building Projects Reflect Well-Defined Growth of Section Along Industrial Lines—Numerous Advantages of District Encourage and Forecast Continued Development.

Continued industrial development in that section of Brooklyn lying between the East River on the north and Fulton Street on the west and south is forecast by a number of important transactions closed recently involving properties within these boundaries.

The areas in the immediate vicinity of the Manhattan Bridge have shown especial activity, in spite of the generally prevailing quiet condition of the real estate and building markets, and in the last twelve months a number of new and modern factory buildings, principally of concrete construction, have been added to this growing industrial community.

On Front Street, just west of Bridge Street, Boerum & Pease have erected another seven-story concrete building as an addition to their large plant covering the block front on Bridge Street. At the southeast corner of Jay and Front Streets the National Lead Company is also erecting a modern concrete building on a plot 112 by 135.

Kirkman & Sons, the soap manufacturers, have purchased for later improvement a large plot west of Bridge Street, running through the block from Water to Front Street. At the foot of Washington Street a large plot abutting the bridge property has also been sold.

South of the Manhattan Bridge Plaza the Sperry Gyroscope Company is now building an eleven-story concrete addition to its present plant. The original building, which was built about two years ago, is one of the handsomest and best located industrial buildings in the Borough of Brooklyn, and has a large frontage on the plaza and on the Flatbush Avenue extension. Because of its central location the roof of this building has been selected for the flashing of election returns and results in the Red Cross campaign.

On the east side of Flatbush Avenue extension, between Tillary and Johnson Streets, a large plot, having upward of 25,000 square feet and running through to both Gold and Tillary Streets, has been sold to a large manufacturing concern for industrial improvement. At the northeast corner of Flatbush Avenue extension and Willoughby Street, directly across from the City Health Department Building, a modern brick factory building has also been built and will shortly be occupied by the owners, the Charles Langbein Company.

The section to the east of Flatbush Avenue extension has also shown industrial expansion, the Thompson & Norris Company having increased their holdings in this section, and during the last year have built an additional building to meet increased requirements.

There have, in addition, been a number of smaller sales closed, especially concerning garage properties. Several modern commercial garages have been built during the last year, one of the most important being the building covering half of the block at Park Avenue and St. Edward's Street. On Pearl Street, just south of Concord Street, one of the large retail shoe companies is building a garage for the handling of its service, and at the southeast corner of Sands Street and Pearl Street the United States of America has purchased a plot, 100 by 100, for Government improvement.

Other prominent manufacturing concerns who have been established for some years in the immediate neighborhood of the Bridge Plaza are the Robert Gair Company, the Jones Brothers Company, E. W. Bliss Company, Arbuckle Brothers, the Sternau Manufacturing Company, the Thompson Meter Company, F. Bischoff, C. F. Rohman & Co., and the Carey Manufacturing Company.

"The recent transactions mark a healthy growth of this section," declared W. Raymond Burling of the Burling Realty Company, established for many years on the Plaza, "because in each case the improvements have been made or will be made by concerns who will occupy the properties themselves, practically assuring the permanency of the development along industrial lines.

"When one stops to analyze the reasons which have brought these improvements it is not surprising that these concerns have located here. All sections of Brooklyn are reached by transportation lines which spread from the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges in fanlike form, with this section as a handle. Consequently, labor of all types is easily obtained.

"This section is also fed from a labor standpoint by the Manhattan Bridge car, which transfers to all north and south bound lines of Manhattan, as well as to Brooklyn lines. Within a radius of ten blocks of Manhattan Bridge Plaza there are freight terminals having a capacity of more than 500 freight cars, and at which rates are as low as at any point in the city. There are ample steamship facilities readily accessible along our waterfront to supply receipts and shipments to all points of the globe.

"The fact that the Brooklyn entrances to both the Manhattan and the Brooklyn Bridges are only some four short blocks apart has an added advantage to manufacturers doing trucking to Manhattan and even to New Jersey.

"Nevertheless, in spite of the large number of industrial buildings which have been built in this section, there is a far larger demand for space than that which exists. In view of the comparatively low price at which desirable sites can be purchased it is our opinion that this industrial expansion will continue and that the next twelve months should see many more manufacturers locating in this zone."

David Porter also predicted the continuation of this industrial growth. He said:

"There has been a great change in the character of the neighborhood on the Brooklyn side since the Manhattan Bridge was built and the Flatbush Avenue Extension opened from Fulton Street. I was very familiar with this section previous to this, because of the fact that I was appraiser for the City of New York in the acquisition of the property taken for these improvements. What was formerly a rather poor neighborhood is fast giving way to factories and loft buildings.

"Before the bridge was built and the Flatbush Avenue Extension was opened this was a section of cheap tenements and old frame and brick houses that had at one time been one-family houses but were later altered to accommodate two and three families, with here and there a frontage of small stores, saloons, &c. Now that this section is opened up, I believe that it will not be very long before these old buildings will be demolished and the land occupied by factories and loft buildings."

Although the trend toward industrial expansion had become marked before the opening of the Manhattan Bridge for traffic, the recent development is traceable to a large extent to this influence. The proximity to the river and sources of labor supply had combined in making it early in the history of Brooklyn a natural manufacturing district, but the additional advantages afforded by the opening of the bridge have added materially in the contest with the competing industrial centres in other parts of the borough and in Queens.

Aside from the better transit facilities afforded by the new trolley lines on the Manhattan Bridge, making the Plaza more accessible to many parts of both Manhattan and Brooklyn, the extension of Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street has provided a new interborough traffic artery that has become one of the most important in the city.

Although the Manhattan Bridge is the most recently opened of the East River bridges, it already carries the heaviest vehicular traffic.

The figures of the Department of Plant and Structures based on a count taken Oct. 25, 1917, show that 14,359 vehicles passed over the bridge in a twenty-four-hour period, traveling in both directions, as against 10,277 passing over the Williamsburg Bridge. The other bridges, Brooklyn and Queensboro, carried, respectively, 5,000 and 13,431 vehicles.

The Manhattan Bridge carried on that day 23.9 per cent. of the total East River bridge traffic, which included both vehicular, pedestrian, and railroad traffic.

TRAFFIC GROWTH AT TIMES SQUARE STATION

New figures describing the increase in travel on the subway lines and the points where the growth was the greatest have just been prepared by the Public Service Commission. The statement includes the comparative figures for the four months from July to October, inclusive, for 1916 and 1917, and shows the changes in the figures during the fiscal years from 1910-11 to 1916-17, inclusive.

With the opening of the east and west trunk lines early in the new year, there will come a shifting of the tides of local travel. Then will be displayed more forcibly than ever the great importance of the station at Times Square. This station will be an express station on the Seventh Avenue line; it will be the transfer point for all persons traveling between points on the east and west trunk lines to many of those journeying between the various lines and the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and for those traveling on the Broadway line.

Later still passengers to and from Queens, to the number of countless thousands, will use this station, and, in the opinion of students of the growth of the city's population, the station will be the hub of the major portions of all of the subway lines.

A few weeks ago Dr. A. F. Weber, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Accounts of the Public Service Commission, submitted to the commission a statement of the changes in the figures of travel on all of the rapid transit lines in the city during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, and how they compared with the figures of the preceding year. The figures just compiled by the commission are practically up to date. They pay more attention to the travel on the subway lines, which are the most important of the city's rapid transit system.

The total passenger traffic on the Interborough subway for the fiscal year 1916-17 was 414,193,992. The sale of tickets at the Times Square station indicates that 17,272,086 passengers boarded the trains at this station, which represented 4.4 per cent. of the entire subway traffic. On the basis of a total increase in subway traffic of 42,688,674 for the year the Times Square station furnished 4.9 per cent. of this total.

The statement of the commission contains this table, showing the increase during the four months referred to as compared with 1916:

	1916.	1917.
July	907,758	921,035
August	961,273	985,225
September	1,241,875	1,234,705
October	1,404,675	1,482,465

To these figures must be added the ticket sales at the Times Square station on the Seventh Avenue subway to the Pennsylvania station, which was opened on June 3, 1917, and which has carried a growing number of passengers ever since. In July 29,062 subway tickets were sold at the Seventh Avenue Times Square Station, 32,860 in August, 39,560 in September, and 48,960 in October, so that the passenger traffic at both stations, as indicated by ticket sales for the month of October, was 1,531,425.

The further importance of Times Square as a central traffic point is shown by the fact that, although only a shuttle service is maintained in the Seventh Avenue Subway, which was opened for traffic in June to the Pennsylvania Station, in October 218,212 persons transferred from the Seventh Avenue subway to the first subway, while 225,757 transferred from the first subway to the Seventh Avenue subway. Thus, in addition to the more than a million and a half persons who boarded trains at the two Times Square stations, more than 443,000 passed through the Times Building from one station to the other.

For the first six months of 1917, before the Seventh Avenue line was opened, 9,374,645 persons bought subway tickets at Times Square, while for the fiscal year from June 30, 1916, to June 30, 1917, the figures were 17,272,086. Another indication of the growth of traffic is had when comparison is made with similar figures for the first six months of 1916 and for the fiscal year June 30, 1915, to June 30, 1916. The figures for the first six months of 1916 were 8,451,107. For the fiscal year 1915-16 15,174,578 passengers bought tickets, showing a total growth of more than 2,000,000 passengers for the succeeding fiscal year.

The following table shows the subway traffic at the Times Square station for the seven years beginning with the fiscal year of 1910-11.

1910-11	11,663,025	1914-15	14,807,694
1911-12	12,709,311	1915-16	15,174,578
1912-13	13,211,957	1916-17	17,272,086
1913-14	13,664,628		

The Times Square station ranks first in point of traffic among local stations on the Interborough subway, and even exceeds several of the express stations in total of traffic during the last fiscal year. Only four express stations show larger figures than the Times Square station for such period. These were the Grand Central, with 26,539,000 passengers; Brooklyn Bridge, with 24,456,000 passengers; Atlantic Avenue, with 21,950,000 passengers, and Fulton Street, with 17,885,000 passengers. Times Square traffic was far and away ahead of that at the Fourteenth Street express station with its 15,716,000 passengers; Seventy-second Street station, with its 5,767,000 passengers, and Ninety-sixth Street station, with 6,855,000 passengers.

For comparison with traffic of October, 1917, at Times Square, as given above, of 1,482,465, exclusive of the Seventh Avenue station, the following are interesting statistics of other important stations:

Atlantic Avenue	1,894,934
Fulton Street	1,192,237
Brooklyn Bridge	1,931,999
Fourteenth Street	1,452,791
Grand Central	2,515,578
Seventy-second Street	532,144
Ninety-sixth Street	630,051

The traffic on transportation lines, including subways, elevated railroads, and surface lines, taken as a whole, increased only 20,076,611 last year. It was pointed out at the office of the commission that the importance of the Times Square station was plainly indicated by the fact that an amount equal to 10 per cent. of this increase was gained at this station.

TO CURTAIL HEAT.

Apartment Managers Adopt Rules to Meet Coal Shortage.

Claiming that it is practically impossible to obtain coal in sufficient quantities to properly heat buildings under their management, representatives of a number of large realty firms met at the office of A. L. Mordecai & Son on Thursday for the purpose of formulating the necessary coal conservation methods.

The following set of rules were adopted for the guidance of apartment house managers, in an effort to adequately meet the present emergency:

1. To bank all fires at 10 o'clock at night and not start them again until 6 o'clock in the morning.

2. To reduce the steam pressure to the minimum possible at 11 o'clock in the morning and not start high pressure again until 4:30 in the afternoon.

3. To stop the use of live steam for boiling clothes in the washtubs.

4. To do away with the use of steam for heating the laundry dryers and to endeavor to dry the clothes in the open air if possible.

5. To request all tenants to caution their laundresses and waitresses not to waste hot water.

6. To request tenants to turn off the steam in rooms when the windows are opened, and not leave steam turned on in rooms that are not in use.

7. To request tenants immediately to report any dripping or leaking of hot water faucets.

8. To endeavor to have engineers instructed in proper firing of boilers.

The hearty co-operation of the tenants will be sought in order to make the proposed measures as effective as possible.

New Building Operations.

Plans have been filed by the American Can Company for brick, steel, and concrete office and factory buildings, 108 by 40 and 240 by 100, to be erected at 310 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, N. J., for about $286,200.

The Transit Development Company, T. S. Williams President, subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, has filed plans for a $500,000 addition to its generating station at Kent and Division Avenues. When enlarged, the building will be 308 by 275 feet and one and six stories high.

SHUTTLE SERVICE ORDERED

That section of the Bronx from 162d Street to the city line at Woodlawn will shortly have the benefit of the long-looked-for connection between the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated lines from their terminal at 155th Street with the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad Company. Failure of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to hurry the work on the new subways so that a portion of them at least could be placed in operation before the holidays, resulted in an order of the commission for a hearing to inquire into the causes of delay on all of the transit work now being done by the company.

The first result of this inquiry is an order issued by the commission directing the company to begin by Jan. 6 at the latest running a shuttle train over the Putnam Bridge for temporary connection between the railroads. The company has been directed to file with the commission schedules showing the headway to be provided when the through service is placed in operation Feb. 1.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Company, testified before the commission that he did not believe it would be possible or feasible to operate this connecting service from 155th Street to Sedgwick Avenue for several months. Under the dual system contracts an agreement was made between the Interborough Company and the New York Central Company providing that the latter should cease operating trains across the Putnam Bridge, but that it should construct a new terminal in connection with the Interborough Company at 162d Street and Sedgwick Avenue and stop its trains at that point, the Interborough to use the bridge as a part of its 162d Street connection between the elevated line and the Jerome Avenue branch of the Lexington Avenue subway.

The order of the commission directing that shuttle trains be used until it was possible to establish permanent service, was to the effect that the service and facilities of the Interborough Company for the transportation of passengers between Sedgwick Avenue and 162d Street and the 155th Street terminal of the elevated lines, were improper and inadequate.

"This is particularly true," read the order, "as passengers either have to use trolley cars by round-about methods or else walk across the footpath of the Putnam Bridge, climb down a stairway to Eighth Avenue, cross that thoroughfare, and climb again upstairs to the elevated platform."

Under the commission's order the Interborough Company must provide practically continuous service in the rush hours and any such work as may be necessary to provide this service must be completed early in January.

The section of the Bronx which will be served by this new extension and connection is about three miles long. It is already thickly populated and is rapidly growing in population and in building activities. No rapid transit line is ever supposed to serve an area exceeding three-quarters of a mile on each side of the line, or a total width of more than a mile and a half. Beyond this area the residents of the Bronx have other means of traveling, or will shortly have them.

Avenue B Improvement.

The large plot at the southeast corner of Avenue B and Twentieth Street, owned by the estate of John U. Brookman, is about to be improved with a one-story garage and two-story office building, measuring about 92 feet on Avenue B by 170 feet on Twentieth Street. Thomas G. Fanning, the contractor, will make the improvement from plans by A. S. Hedman.

A Duplicate Record Plant.

After three years of agitation, New York will finally have a storage house, in an isolated building far away from the city, for a duplicate set of the records of the Register's Office. The Board of Estimate has set aside the building known as the Triangulation Monument Building, in the Ashokan watershed, for the housing of the duplicate record plant.

ELECTS OFFICERS.

Real Estate Owners' Protective Association Holds Meeting.

Joseph S. Schwab was elected President of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association for the tenth consecutive time at the meeting held on Monday evening at the Hotel Majestic.

The other officers elected were Isidore H. Kempner, First Vice President; George W. Loft, Second Vice President; Frederick Pepper, Third Vice President; Irving Bachrach, Recording Secretary; Edward G. Schroeder, Financial Secretary; Leo Strauss, Corresponding Secretary; William C. Capleas, Treasurer, and Charles F. Well, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Board of Directors will consist of Messrs. Schwab, Loft, Kempner, Schroeder, and Bachrach, and also Sol Bloom, Thomas J. Meehan, H. M. Goldfogle, Lep Strauss, Lee Kaminsky, and Edward M. Downey. The Board of Counsel includes F. E. Carstaphen, Leon Forst, Ira J. Ettinger, H. M. Goldfogle, and M. J. Wheelahan.

Mr. Schwab, who served as a State Tax Commissioner under Governors Sulzer and Glynn and who is President of the New York State Tax Conference Association, read a paper on "Problems of Taxation Confronting the Incoming Hylan Administration" that contained a number of suggestions relative to additional sources of revenue without injustice to taxpayers.

New Fire Alarm System.

New street fire alarm boxes are being installed throughout the Borough of Manhattan as rapidly as possible and upward of 400 have already been put in. The renewal of the fire alarm telegraph system has been strongly urged by the Merchants' Association, which was instrumental in having the present plans adopted.

The new system will be one of the most complete in the world. It will double the number of boxes in the Borough of Manhattan and will quadruple the number of circuits. Instead of 816 boxes, the old number, there will be 1,651 in the new system, with only ten boxes on any one circuit.

The circuits will be arranged so as to avoid the possibility of any general breakdown, which was the chief peril of the old system.

WAR LEASES.

A Release Clause Approved by Kentucky Real Estate Boards.

Real estate boards and real estate men generally are paying considerable attention to leases of properties housing tenants now or expected to be in the United States Army or Navy service.

The following special army and navy clause has been approved by the Louisville (Ky.) Real Estate Board:

"Attached to and forming part of the lease between the first and second parties hereto.

"The said lessee, being in the service of the United States of America, it is hereby agreed that in case he is transferred permanently by the War or Navy Department from Louisville, Ky., before the expiration of this lease, then and in that event, on giving one month's written notice to the lessor of such fact, and his intention to vacate, and by paying the rent in full to that date, said payment to be made at the time notice was given, he shall be released from this obligation, provided further that in case of the notice aforesaid, he shall send with same a certified copy of the order so transferring him."

In St. Paul, Minn., residence leases which began Sept. 1, 1917, contain a war clause whereby the lease is canceled if the lessee is called to the colors. The ruling was passed by the Board of Directors of the St. Paul Real Estate Board. It will be recommended to all owners of residence property, with the suggestion that they incorporate such a clause in all leases. The fact that Sept. 1 is the usual time to make new leases and that many persons are uncertain whether they will remain in the city for a year, with the draft and general inclinations to enlist taking men, the real estate men felt that from patriotic motives the occupants of buildings should be protected.

BRONX BOROUGH TRAFFIC.

Subway Lines Taxed to Their Utmost Capacity.

The necessity of hastening work and opening to traffic the new Lexington Avenue subway is shown by the following interesting paragraphs on the Bronx from a bulletin recently issued by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company: "Out of every hundred subway passengers originating north of Ninety-sixth Street, sixty come from the Bronx and forty from the upper west side and Washington Heights. They have been counted.

"Freeman Street, the third stop south of 180th Street, at 7 in the morning, affords a striking illustration of where New York's millions come from. Train after train, ten cars long, pulls into Freeman Street station between 6:45 and 7:45 in the morning and leaves loaded to capacity. So great is the population of that section of the Bronx, and so rapidly do the station platforms fill up, that when a loaded train leaves the station the crowd seems just as large as ever.

"Residents of other sections of New York have little realization of the size of the Bronx. Only a few of the big cities of the United States are larger than this borough alone, a great part of the population of which depends upon the subway. The Bronx has a population of 779,000—more than Cleveland or Baltimore or Pittsburgh or Detroit or San Francisco. In fact, if listed as a city in itself it would be the sixth city in the country."

HOMES FOR WORKMEN.

Chamber of Commerce of Elizabeth, N. J., Encourages Construction.

The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., has taken preliminary steps toward a solution of its problem of housing, intensified recently through the increase of local manufacturing and the establishment of new industrial developments as a result of the pressure of war needs and the general expansion of the commerce in the metropolitan district.

All these activities have brought considerable numbers of workers to this district, making the need of homes a paramount issue with the operators of these industries.

Following a discussion of the needs of Elizabeth, which houses the principal working population of Elizabeth-port, the Chamber of Commerce has organized the Economical Homes Association, in which Archibald H. Bull, head of the Bull Steamship Line, is the prime mover.

Mr. Bull has commissioned Murphy & Dana, architects of this city, to prepare a general lay-out for the development of a large plot which Mr. Bull owns fronting on Fay Avenue and Bayway, Elizabeth.

The plans, which are now in the hands of contractors for estimates to determine the cost of the proposed tenements, treat with a plot of land approximately 225 feet wide by 425 feet in depth.

It is planned to start with three or four of the houses, which eventually will number about eighteen, to contain apartments of four rooms and bath. The houses, as planned, will each accommodate from two to four families.

REALTY ELECTION.

Property Owners' Association in Yorkville Begins Active Campaign.

The Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards has elected the following officers for the coming year:

President, Henry Bloch; First Vice President, Charles W. Eidt; Second Vice President, Samuel Wollheim; Treasurer, G. H. Heddesheimer; Financial Secretary, George H. Beck, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Charles Sayer, and Counsel, Adolph Bloch.

The association plans to concentrate its efforts toward securing legislation providing for new sources of city revenue, the consolidation of city departments, the modification of the "pay-as-you-go" policy and the revision of city tax valuations. It is one of the largest taxpayer associations in the State and has a membership of 500 owners of realty.

The City Budget Total.

As approved by the Board of Aldermen, the city budget for next year totals $238,112,864.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

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FIFTH AVENUE HEIGHT PLAN.

Proposal to Further Restrict Building Height Laid Over.

To the incoming Board of Estimate has been passed the task of settling the discussion that has arisen among realty interests over the proposal to limit the height of buildings on Fifth Avenue from Sixtieth to Ninety-fifth Streets to 100 feet.

The present law permits a structure 150 feet high.

A hearing on the question was held Friday morning before the Board of Estimate. After listening for an hour to discussions for and against the proposal the entire matter was laid over to the second week in January on the Mayor's recommendation.

The argument for the opposition was opened by Alfred E. Marling, who declared that the proposed restriction would decrease the value of property in adjoining streets, where there would be no restrictions.

Robert E. Dowling, representing the Real Estate Board of New York, also opposed the amendment. He said that the prevention of the construction of apartments will not increase the value of property, but will probably have a contrary effect, as there is no sale at present for Fifth Avenue property for other purposes. Should the restriction be enforced it would still be profitable to build apartments by using the setback after the 100 foot limit had been reached, the Real Estate Board pointed out.

At this point President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen suggested that owing to a lengthy calendar but two speakers favoring the plan be heard, President Robert Grier Cooke of the Fifth Avenue Association, and Bruce M. Falconer, counsel for the association, told of the hopes of the association to save this thoroughfare for private residential purposes. All available owners were canvassed on the matter, and the association received support for the proposed measure from seventy-four owners representing ninety-seven pieces of property, sixty-seven of them being on the side streets.

President Dowling stated that he had made up his mind on the matter, and when Borough President Marks asked how he could do that after hearing only one side of the case, quickly remarked that it was a one-sided street. The Aldermanic President then stated that he was against the amendment and wanted a rollcall.

President Marks suggested that the matter go back to the City Plan Committee, and Mr. Falconer stated they were anxious for the present board to decide the matter next week before it went out of office. Mayor Mitchel at this point threatened to vote against the plan with President Dowling if the alternative of putting it off two weeks were not agreed to.

To Dissolve Estate.

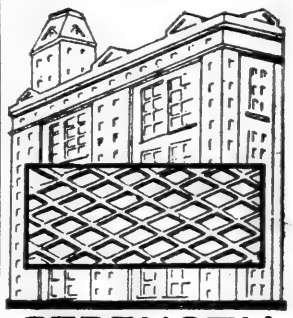
An old estate with free and clear holdings valued at about $500,000 is to be dissolved and all its realty sold at auction early in January. M. Morgenthau, Jr., will offer in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom the Manhattan and Bronx properties of the Martin Grossman estate, by order of George J. and Gustav Grossman, the executors.

The properties which will be sold present an unusual variety of holdings, including moving picture theatres, business buildings, dwellings, and apartment houses. They include 191 and 193 Canal Street, 80 and 82 Clinton Street, and 97 to 103 Attorney Street, 86 and 88 Clinton Street, 31 to 35 East Fourth Street, 3,762 and 3,764 Park Avenue, and 2,157 Crotona Avenue.

Big Decrease in Building.

Building construction for November was in actual volume perhaps less than one-half that for November, 1916. In estimated value, the building permits issued during the month in 114 principal cities of the country decreased 40 per cent. Making allowance for the higher costs of construction this year, the actual shrinkage is probably in excess of 50 per cent. The official figures of permits issued in these 114 cities, as received by The American Contractor, New York, total $43,504,882, as compared with $72,097,683 for November last year. In 32 of the 114 cities there are comparative gains.

BUILDING MATERIAL.



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WORK DISCONTINUED ON RUSSIAN ORDER

British Government Instructs Westinghouse Co. to Stop Making Rifles.

AFFECTS OTHER CONTRACTS

Builders Slow Down on Manufacture of 30,000 Cars for Russia, and United States May Benefit.

Russia's withdrawal from the war and the efforts being made by the Bolshevist régime to conclude a separate peace with Germany are finding reflection in the disposition of war contracts placed here by the Czar's officers and the Kerensky Government. The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has been instructed by the British Government to discontinue the manufacture of rifles for Russia. The original order was for 1,800,000 rifles, of which 1,000,000 were completed a fortnight ago, and at that time the British authorities, who had exercised supervision over the contract, took an option on 600,000 additional rifles and had until Jan. 1 to accept another option for 200,000 rifles if they were needed.

The company, it was said yesterday, will continue the work of completing rifles already in process of manufacture, and after that the plant in New England now engaged in the task will gradually discontinue operations. A significant development growing out of the cancellation is the additional facilities released for the manufacture of rifles for the United States Government if the need should arise, although considerable time and expense would be necessary to convert the equipment from Russian rifle work to the making of models used by the American forces. It could not be learned yesterday whether the plan was being considered by the War Department.

Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Westinghouse Company, said in a statement:

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has completed the original rifle contract for 1,000,000 rifles, and had entered upon the construction of an additional number of rifles as contemplated by certain options in the contract. The company has been notified that the additional rifles are not desired, and the company has been instructed to proceed under the provisions of the contract contemplating such a contingency, which means that certain rifles now in process of manufacture would be completed, and, unless the plant and organization are needed in manufacturing operations for our own Government, the plant will be gradually closed down.

The contract was placed with the Westinghouse Company in 1915 through J. P. Morgan & Co. Early this year the terms of the contract were modified, the company arranging to make 1,000,000 rifles instead of 1,800,000, and the price was increased from $25.75 to $32.75 a rifle. At that time the British Government agreed to exercise options on a further output if the rifles were needed.

Beside the outgrowth of confusion in Russian politics exemplified by the Westinghouse contract, it has been learned of late that the manufacture of 30,000 freight cars for Russia had been slowed down by the car builders who took the contracts, and tentative arrangements were being made to change the specifications so that the cars could be used on American railways. After long negotiation the orders were placed about two months ago.

It was reported here yesterday that a meeting of manufacturers with Russian orders was held in Washington early last week to discuss measures for meeting the situation. The Russian representatives at the Capital, it was said, informed the manufacturers that they could not consider themselves responsible for payment for goods under contract because of the uncertainty of Russian finances under present political conditions.

Dispatches from St. Louis yesterday said that contracts for 1,350,000 pairs of shoes, valued at more than $6,000,000, which were to go to Russia, had been held up. It is expected that similar action will be taken in respect to orders for clothing and other supplies, pending the recovery of the Russian Government from chaos.

Extra Dividend by E. W. Bliss Co.

Directors of the E. W. Bliss Company have declared an extra dividend of 11¼ per cent. on the common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock was also declared. The company's distribution of profits this year amounts to 50 per cent. on the common stock, consisting of 45 per cent. in extras and 5 per cent. in regular dividends. As the par value of the stock is $50, the dividend payments have amounted to $25 a share.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Trading on the Bourse was quiet today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 58f. 50c. Exchange on London was 27f. 22c. The 5 per cent. loan was quoted at 88f. 20c. The Bourse will be closed on Monday and Tuesday next.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Twenty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,442,500, were chartered today. They include:

Elm Dairy Co., Canandaigua, $10,000; O. B. Spiesier, A. M. and E. Wood, Rochester.

Consumers' Gas Reduction Co., Manhattan, $5,000; E. E. Coffman, E. J. Dunn, N. L. Worth, Jr., 160 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Zion Food Products Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; S. Lipkowitz, H. Wishnefsky, E. Braunstein, 159 East Houston St.

F. W. Seybel Co., Manhattan, millinery and women's wearing apparel, $30,000; J. J. Moran, H. E. Hughes, W. R. Ladenheim, 346 East 20th St.

M. Housman, Brooklyn, printing, publishing, and paper boxes, $10,000; J. McCreery, L. and M. Housman, 101 18th St., Brooklyn.

Middlebrook Realty Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; F. C. Scofield, R. Wellman, J. B. Mackie, 15 Wall St.

H. Markowitz Sons, Manhattan, women's and children's clothing, $50,000; I. and W. J. and H. Markowitz, 90 Madison Av.

A. R. Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Bernstein, N. H. Hochdorf, A. Rosenberg, 270 Riverside Drive.

Duss, Jannicky & Pium Co., Brooklyn, $100,000. W. B. W. Duss, E. Jannicky, H. Pium, 148 Irving St., Brooklyn.

The Diamond Creamery Co., Massena, 750 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $50,000. F. Alexander, E. P. Holden, Jr., C. P. Dodge, 20 West 22d St.

A. R. Williams Machinery and Supply Corp., Buffalo; $80,000. T. A. Hollinrake, H. H. Young, T. D. Reid, Buffalo.

The Eureka Aniline Products Corp., Manhattan; $10,000. H. P. Veite, H. H. Suhr, W. Bennett, 503 West 169th St.

L. Motchan, Inc., Brooklyn, brass goods; $50,000. A. Motchan, H. Goldstein, R. Rubin, 259 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

P. B. Leonardi & Co., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals; $10,000. B., A. B., and S. B. Leonardi, New Rochelle.

Crown Aluminum Solder Co., Manhattan; $5,000. H. Michaelis, L. Pasku, J. B. Schlesinger, 338 West 112th St.

Brevatt Bros., Manhattan, commission merchants; $200,000. J. B., F. F., and P. A. Brevatt, 90 West St.

Brock, Earl & Manuel, Mahattan, insurance brokers; $750,000. G. W. Brock, A. A. Earl, A. J. Manuel, 615 West 156th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Coastwise Lumber and Supply Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $250,000.

Donner Steel Co., Buffalo, $9,000,000 to $11,000,000.

Geo. W. Jennings, Buffalo, $100 to $500,000.

The Seidel Pringle Mfg. Co., Friendship, $50,000 to $50,000.

The Pratt Chuck Co., Frankfort, $550,000 to $650,000.

Jos. L. Andrews Corp., Brooklyn, $75,000 to $100,000.

REORGANIZATIONS.

The Torrison Balance Co., Manhattan; capital, $300,000.

MERGER.

Majestic Motion Picture Co. with Triangle Film Corp., Manhattan.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Jacob Meyer Trading Co., Manhattan.

Crystal Diamond Co., Inc., Brooklyn.

Hudson Ice Co., Kingston.

Imperial Embroidery Works, Brooklyn.

TRUST COMPANY LOSES SUIT

Court Affirms Verdict Against Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today affirmed a verdict of the District Court which in 1914 found for the defendants in a suit brought by the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York to recover from seven New England business men sums alleged to be due on stock subscriptions in the Northeastern Cuba Development Company. The Circuit Court also sustained awards made in the cases of six of the seven men who entered cross suits to recover amounts already paid in, with interest. The total amount involved was $61,864.

The development company borrowed money from the Knickerbocker Trust Company, predecessor of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, and pledged the subscription agreements as security. The trust company sued the subscribers for unpaid balances on subscriptions, but they denied liability on the ground that they were induced to sign the stock subscriptions by false representations regarding the amount of bonds issued and the mortgage securing the bonds.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

ART WAIST COMPANY, INC., of 155 Wooster Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by these creditors: John F. Egan, $150; M. L. Abbott, $300, and M. A. Doody, $200. Judge Manton appointed John L. Sheppard receiver. Liabilities are $18,000 and assets $6,000.

WOODELLS, INC., selling women's dresses at 18 East Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,587 and assets of $2,275, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $350; accounts, $513, and cash, $412. Among the creditors are P. Grossman, $511 for rent, and P. Grossman, Inc., $1,100 for merchandise.

JACOB COHEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Cohen, manufacturer of clothing at 611 Broadway, by these creditors: S. Brinn and Brother, $153; E. Saperstein, $1,000, and H. Benoit, $500. Judge Manton appointed James A. Foley receiver. Liabilities are $18,000 and assets $2,500.

LEVIG & MEYER, a corporation doing embroidering at 17 West Thirtieth Street, has made an assignment to Moses H. Rothstein. Henri Levig is President and Israel Subs Secretary.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Dec. 22.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Hyman R. Land and Max Glaser, who conducted "The Parisian" at 454 Main Street, New Britain, and the Model Specialty Shop at 56 West Main Street, that city. The schedules show liabilities of $21,631, owed mostly to New York and Boston dry goods houses, though the largest creditor is William Kaplan of New London, with a claim of $1,000 money loaned. The assets are stock in trade valued at $7,000, personal property valued at $1,000, and book accounts amounting to $208.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Becker, Gustave—P. Ginch et al., costs $111.13
Colombo, James—R. J. McCormick..... 226.90
Colima Lumber Co.—R. C. Pruyn..43,253.20
Converse, James V.—Church Bulletin..319.16
roner, Bondy—P. W. Zellenka..... 167.95
Clark, Marion—Louise & Co..... 505.12
De Selding, Joel S.—F. L. Goldman..... 539.40
Dealy, Margaret A. and Jacob D. Reilly —A. B. Ray..... 695.54
Fitzgerald, Archer W.—Bordens Farm Products Co..... 118.79
423 St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.—T. F. Crosky..... 2,645.34
Forbes & Co.—Emerson Building Co., costs 110.20
Fortuna, Pietro, and John Del Magro, (P. Fortuna & De Magro)—A. Fortunara 2,743.62
Goodwin, Floria—J. M. Gidding & Co..343.23
Gray, John—A. Tooth..... 601.88
Goodman, Fannie—J. Finch..... 118.70
Gelnes, William—P. Verto..... 652.20
Greenberg, Jacob and Louis D.—E. H. Powell 3,635.29
Heller, James E.—Bank of America..9,0.1.08
Herz, Ralph G. and Ralph Herz, Inc.— Hotel Claridge..... 926.31
Herbert Brenon Film Corp.—Fleming & Reavely 303.70
Jones, William—H. D. Kirk et al..... 232.85
Herbert Brenon Film Corp.—G. Arliss 2,641.45
Kobusch, George J.—S. L. Snowden..1,017.60
Lipset, Elsie W.—J. G. Fisher..... 280.16
Mann, Ernst G.—R. Toreck..... 134.20
National Holding Co., Harry Turek, and Sophie Turek—Globe Sash & Door Co..228.98
Naughton, James—J. Gullen..... 421.24
Ottenheimer, Sidney—S. Muller..... 273.85
S. Lieblich & Son—L. Baum..... 1,188.72
Spector, William—J. & G. Lippmann...782.61
Scheel, Fred C.—R. White..... 130.00
Same—B. White 750.00
Vigliotti, Franceska—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co. 430.92
T. M. Realty Corp. and Thomas Mulligan—Henry Morgenthau Co.....20,581.14
West, Frank E.—Rick & Fisher..... 160.20
Wolfinger & Lasberg Building Co., Morris Wolfinger, and Max Lasberg—Atlas Window Shade Co..... 701.12
Wright, Louis J.—E. I. du Pont, de Nemours & Co..... 138.70
Wells, Kitty, and Benjamin Green—People, &c. 300.00
Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co.—C. J. Silberbauer 750.00
West, J. Stery, Andrew P. Pillot, McKinley Boyle, and Paulding Foodick, (C. E. Wells & Co.)—S. S. Beardsley.1,669.32

In Bronx County.

Beckon, Ray—W. R. Wilder et al...$2,536.10
Cosmopolitan Bank—M. Diamond..... 14.70
Friedman, Louisa—A. Tuchman..... 123.40
Korsun, Benj.—Mendelson 197.40
McDermott & Hanigan—G. M. Laubshire 107.57
Scheer, Abraham—H. Markowits..... 199.28
Schechter, Max—N. Betashansky et al.394.22

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Wagner, Alfred—Colt Stratton Co., Dec. 17, 1917 ..... $427.25
Waletsky, Joseph—Strubler Computing Scale Co., June 26, 1916..... 184.67
Probber, Isaac and Morris—W. B. A. Jurgens, May 25, 1909..... 105.55
Empire Trust Co.—J. B. Carroll, Dec. 14, 1917, canceled..... 24,804.37
William P. McGarry Co.—Travelers Ins. Co., July 6, 1917..... 727.08
Dittel, Joseph—H. G. Sipkin et al., July 2, 1917 ..... 275.42

In Bronx County.

Roeder, Everett M.—H. Amling, July 16, 1917 ..... $34.72

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Atl. & W. Pt..3	—	Dec.	31	Dec. 22
Beav. & Del...2	—	Dec.	31	*Dec. 17
Cent. of N. J...2	Sp.	Dec.	31	*Dec. 27
Det., H. & S.W.2	—	Jan.	5	Dec. 20
Ga. R.R. & B..3	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
K. C. So. pf....1	Q	Jan.	15	*Dec. 31
Louisv. & Nash.3½	S	Feb.	11	*Jan. 21
Lykens Val. R. R & C. 40c	—	Jan.	2	*Dec. 15
Mineh'll & Sch. Haven $1.25	—	Jan.	15	Dec. 21
New Lon. & N.2½	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 15
New Lon. & N..1½	Ex.	Jan.	2	Dec. 15
N. Y., O. & W..2	—	Jan.	14	Dec. 31
Nor. Central....2	—	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Phila. & Trem..2½	Q	Jan.	10	Dec. 31
Portland Term.1¼	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Reading Co.....1	Q	Feb.	14	*Jan. 25
To 2d pf.....50c	Q	Jan.	10	*Dec. 27
Rome & Clint..3	S	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
U. N. J. R. R. & C. 2½	Q	Jan.	10	Dec. 30
W. Ry. of Ala..3	—	Dec.	31	Dec. 22

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cent. Ill. Public Service pf.....1½	Q	Jan.	15	*Dec. 31
Chi. City Ry....2	Q	Dec.	29	Dec. 24
Chi. City Ry.... ¾	Ex.	Dec.	29	Dec. 24
Chi. C. & C. pf. part. ctfs....$.50	—	Jan.	1	Dec. 22
Cin. & n. Trac.1	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Do pf.....1¼	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Cincin. St. Ry.1½	Q	Jun.	2	Dec. 15
Col. Ry., Gas & El. pf.....1½	C	Jan.	1	Dec. 22
Columbus (Ga.) El. pf.....3	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Col., Newark & Zanesville pf..1½	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 26
Col. R., P. & L. prior pf.....1	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Conastoga Tr....½	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 20
Do pf.....1½	—	Dec.	31	*Dec. 20
Con. Trac. N.J..2	—	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Duq. Light pf..1¾	Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 1
Elm.Wtr., L. & R.R. 1st pf...1¾	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 15
Do 2d pf....1¼	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 15
Ga. Light, P. & Rys. pf.....1½	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 21
Ill. Trac. pf....1¼	Q	Jan.	1	*Dec. 15
Int. Trac. (Buf.) 7% pf.....1¾	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 20
Do 4% pf.....1	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 20
Iowa R. & L.pf.1¾	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Lanc. Co. (Pa.) Ry. & L.....4	—	Dec.	31	*Dec. 29
Do pf.....1½	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 20
Manchester Tr., L. & P.....2	Q	Jan.	15	*Jan. 2
Montreal Tram.2½	Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 14
N.E. I. & S. pf.2	—	Jan.	2	*Dec. 20
Omaha & C. B..1	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 15
Do pf.....1¼	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 15
Phila. Co.....75c	Q	Jan.	31	Jan. 2
Phi. & W. pf..62½c	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Pine Bluff pf...1½	Q	Jun.	1	Dec. 15
Reading Trac..75c	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Rep. Ry. & L..1	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Do pf.....1½	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Ridge Av. Ph..$2	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Scran. & W. pf.1¾	Q	Jun.	2	Dec. 20
So. Car Pr. P. & Rys. pf....1½	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 20
Tri-C. Ry. & L.1	Q	Jan.	1	*Dec. 20
Un. El. of N. J.2½	S	Jan.	2	Dec. 31
Wash. W. Pr., Spokane 1	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 15
W. P. Pwr. pf..1¾	Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 19
Wisc. Edison.$1.50	—	Dec.	31	*Dec. 27

BANK STOCKS.

America 14	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Atlantic Nat....3	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 26
Battery Park...3	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Battery Park...3	Ex.	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Columbia 8	—	Dec.	31	Dec. 19
Commerce 2½	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 21
Commerce 2	Ex.	Dec.	28	*Dec. 21
Coney Island...4	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Coney Island...2	Ex.	Jan.	2	Dec. 24
German Ex....10	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Hanover Nat...6	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Hanover Nat...2	Ex.	Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Inm. & Traders.12	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
International...3	—	Dec.	31	*Dec. 29
Irving Nat.....3	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 28
Market & Ful..3	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 18
Merchants Nat.$2	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 27
N. Y., N.B.A...8	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
N.Y., N. B. A..2	Ex.	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Park 5	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 18
Park 10	Sp.	Jan.	2	Dec. 18
Ridgewood 2	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Seaboard 3	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 26
Yorkville 6	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 27

TRUST COMPANIES.

Brooklyn 5	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Brooklyn 5	Ex.	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Columbia 3½	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 22
Central 6	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 20
Central 16	Ex.	Jan.	2	*Dec. 20
Empire 4	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 22
Equitable 5	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 26
Fidelity 2	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Fidelity 2	Ex.	Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Fulton 5	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Fulton 2	Ex.	Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Mfrs., Brklyn .1½	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Metropolitan .6	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 21
N.Y.L.I. & Tr..25	—	Dec.	10	Dec. 3
N. Y. Trust....8	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 22
People's, B'kn..3½	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 29
Title Guarantee.5	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 22

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Abit. P. & P.pf.1¾	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Adirond. El. pf.1½	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 21
Am. Reduction.$1	Q	Jan.	15	Jan. 2
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Jan.	15	Jan. 2
Am Manuf....1¾	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Do pf.....1¼	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Am. Screw.....1¾	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 24
Am. Screw.....5	Ex.	Dec.	31	*Dec. 24
Am. Spree.....4	Sp.	Dec.	31	*Dec. 24
Am. Shipbldg...1¾	Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Am. Shipbldg...2½	Ex.	Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Am. Stores 1st & 2d pf.....1¾	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Am. Surety....75c	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 22
Am. Surety....$1	Ex.	Dec.	31	*Dec. 22
Am. Tel. & Tel.2	—	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Am. Thrd. pf.12½c	—	Jan.	1	Nov. 14
Ark.L. & P. pf.1¾	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 15
A..G. & W.I.pf.1¾	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 10
Bab. & Wilcox.2	Q	Jan.	3	*Dec. 31
Bill. & Spencer.2	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 21
Bill. & Spencer.3	Ex.	Jan.	2	*Dec. 21
Bliss, E. W.....1¼	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 24
Bliss, E. W....11¼	Ex.	Dec.	31	Dec. 24
Do pf.....2	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 24
Bonbright pf...1¾	Q	Jan.	10	Dec. 31
Brier Hill St...1½	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Brier Hill St...3½	Ex.	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Br.-B.-Coll. pf.1¾	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 21
Cal. E. Gen. pf.1½	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 22
Can. Cottons...1	Q	Jan.	4	Dec. 24
Do pf.....1½	Q	Jan.	4	Dec. 24
Can. Crock.-W.1¾	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Can. Crock.-W.3	Ex.	Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Carbon Steel...2	Q	Dec.	22	Dec. 12
Carbon Steel...2	Ex.	Dec.	22	Dec. 12
Cat.-Am. C. pf.1¾	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 18
Cent. C. & C....1¾	Q	Jan.	15	*Dec. 31
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Jan.	15	*Dec. 31
Cen. Leath. pf.1½	Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 10
C. & S.A. Tel..1½	Q	Jan.	8	Dec. 31
Chi. Ry. Equip 1¾	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Cin. & S. Tel...2½	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Clt. Co., Balt..1	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 21
Clt. Co., Balt..2	Ex	Dec.	31	Dec. 21
Clt. Gas & F., Ind. 4	Q	Dec.	28	*Dec. 20
Clt. Gas & F., Ind. 1¾	Q	Jan.	1	*Dec. 20
City Inv. pf....1¾	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 27
Col. Fuel & I....¾	Q	Jan.	25	Jan. 10
*Col. Spgs. L., H. & P. pf.....1½	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 17
Colt's F. Arms.$3	Q	Jan.	1	.....
Columbia Gas..1½	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 21
Com'wlth L. & P. pf. 1¾	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Consum. Pwr., Mich. pf....1½	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 19
Crmy. Pk. com. & pf. 1¼	Q	Jan.	10	Jan. 1
Dayton P. & L pf. 1¾	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 20
Det. Edison....2	Q	Jan.	10	Dec. 31
Dis. Securities..½	Q	Jan.	18	*Jan. 2
Dul. Ed. El. pf.1½	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
Ed. Elec., Lancaster 3	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 21
Elec. Securities.2	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 29
Do pf.....1¼	Q	Feb.	1	*Jan. 24
Fairbanks, M. & Co. 3	Q	Dec.	29	Dec. 20
Gen.A. Tank C. 1st & 2d pf...1¾	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Gold & S. Tel..1½	Q	Jan.	1	*Dec. 31
Goodyear T. & Ru'r, pf....1¾	Q	Jan.	1	*Dec. 15
Harrisburg Lt. & P. $1.75	—	Dec.	27	*Dec. 17
Do pf.....75c	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 17
Hartford C.G.L.75c	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Do pf.....50c	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Hous. G. & F...1½	Q	Dec.	27	Dec. 13
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 13
Houston H., W. & L. 1	—	Dec.	27	*Dec. 13
Howe Scale....1	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 20
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 20
Hupp M. C. pf.1¾	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Ingersoll-Rand.10	Q	Jan.	15	*Dec. 22
Int. H. S.M.1¾	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Int. Mor. M. pf.3	—	Feb.	1	Jan. 16
Isld. Cr. Coal.$2.50	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 28
Do pf.....$1.50	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 28
Jones Bros. T..50c	—	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Lancaster (Pa.) G., Lt. & F....2	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 21
Laurentide Co..2½	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Lawyers Mtg....2	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 21
Leh. Val. C. S..$2	Q	Jan.	16	Jan. 7
Lib. Bur. pf....2	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 21
McAnd. & F....2½	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
McAnd & F....1½	Ex.	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Do pf.....1¼	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Mazor Car.....$1	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Mazor Car.....$2	Ex.	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Do pf. A.....2	—	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Do pf....3½	—	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Man., M. & M. 1½	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 31
Mfrs. L. & H., Pitts. $1	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 28
Math. Alk. pf..1¾	Q	Jan.	1	*Dec. 20
Mexican Tel...2½	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Mich. Light pf.1½	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Mich. L. & Ch. pf 43¾c	Q	Jan.	15	*Dec. 31
Montreal Teleg.2	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Mtg. Bond.....1¾	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 22
Nassau L. & P.2	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 26
Nat. Casket....1½	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Nat. Fuel Gas.2½	Q	Jan.	15	*Dec. 31
N. E. T. & T...1¾	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 19
New Id. Quick-silver 50c	Q	Dec.	29	Dec. 24
N. Y. Dock pf.3	—	Feb.	15	Feb. 5
N.Y. Mut. G.L.4	—	Jan.	10	*Dec. 27
N. W. El. pf...1½	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 22
Nova S. S. C. 2½	—	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Do pf.....2	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Oglivie F. Mills.3	Q	Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Ohio Fuel S..$2½c	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Ohio G. & S....20	Ex.	Jan.	1	.....
Ohio Leather..1¼	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Ohio Leather..1	Ex.	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Ohio Leather..2¾	Stk.	Jan.	2	Dec. 26
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Ohio St. Tel. pf.7¾	Q	Jan.	1	*Dec. 20
Otis Elevator..1¼	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Otis Elevator..1½	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Panama P. & P. L. pf.....1¾	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 22
Penmans, Ltd..1	Q	Feb.	15	Feb. 5
Penmans, Ltd..1	Ex.	Feb.	15	Feb. 5
Do pf.....1½	Q	Feb.	15	Feb. 5
Pitts. Coal (Pa.) pf. 1½	Q	Jan.	25	Jan. 10
Pitts. Coal (N. J.) pf. 1¼	Q	Jan.	25	Jan. 10
Pitts. Oil & G..1	Ex.	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Pond Cr. Coal.50c	Q	Jan.	31	Dec. 28
Prairie P. L....5	Q	Jan.	31	Dec. 31
Prairie P. L....5	Ex.	Jan.	31	Dec. 31
Proc. & G. pf..2	Q	Jan.	15	*Dec. 31
Prov. Gas.....$1	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Prov. Teleph...$1	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Pub. Utilities.87½c	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 15
Reece S. H. M..3	Q	Jan.	15	Jan. 2
Reece Fold M..1	Q	Jan.	15	Jan. 2
St.L.,R.M.& P..1	Q	Jan.	10	Dec. 31
Shattuck-Ariz..50c	Q	Jan.	19	Dec. 31
Shredded Wh...1¼	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 21
Shredded Wh..1	Ex.	Jan.	1	Dec. 21
Sm.-Woods pf..1¾	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 27
St. Coupler pf..4	—	Dec.	24	*Dec. 18
Superior Steel..1¼	Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Toronto Paper.3	—	Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Toronto Paper.2	Ex.	Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Trans. & Wms. Steel Fgs...$1.25	Q	Jan.	10	Dec. 28
Trumbull Steel.1½	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Trumbull Steel.4	Ex.	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Trumbull Steel.1¾	Q	Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Union N. Gas.$1.25	Q	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
U. Drug 1st pf..1¾	Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Do 2d pf.....1½	Q	Mar.	1	Feb. 15
U. G. & El. pf..2½	S	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Un. Util. pf....1¾	Q	Jan.	2	*Dec. 19
Un. Verde Ext.50c	Q	Feb.	1	Jan. 3
Un. Verde Ext.25c	Ex.	Feb.	1	Jan. 3
Un. Verde Ext.1.50	Sp.	Feb.	1	Jan. 3
U.S. Bob. & S.I.	—	Dec.	31	Dec. 12
Do pf.....1¾	Q	Dec.	31	Dec. 12
V.-Car. Chem..75c	Q	Feb.	1	*Jan. 15
Do pf.....2	Q	Jan.	15	*Jan. 5
Wells F. & Co..1½	Q	Jan.	21	*Dec. 31
Weisbach pf...3	S	Dec.	31	Dec. 22
West. Electric.$2	Q	Dec.	31	*Dec. 22

Section 4

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:
Section 1. General News; 2. Editorial, Sports; 3. Classified Advertising; 4. Fashions, Society, Drama; Section 5. Business, Financial, Automobiles, One Hundred Neediest Cases; 6. Book Review; 7. Rotogravure Magazine; 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part; 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part

The New York Times.

Music—Drama Section 4

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1917.

FURS
Charvet & Cie
18 WEST 57TH STREET

OUR ENTIRE LINE OF
SMART FURS
IN
COATS
OF
SABLE ○ CHINCHILLA
ERMINE ○ MINK
KOLINSKY
HUDSON SEAL
AND NUTRIA
ALSO
SETS MUFFS
AND
NECKPIECES
AT
REDUCTIONS
OF
20% AND MORE

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE
49 WEST 39TH STREET.
Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M.
Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50c.
Dinner 60c. Afternoon Tea.
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday } Chicken Dinner
Dinner served Christmas and New Year's from 1 to 7 P. M., $1.00. (6068 Murray Hill.)

SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

At the Sign of THE GREEN TEAPOT
Closed Sundays
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c. Dinner, $1.00.
Saturday Night, Roast Turkey and Waffles.

The Charm of OLD CHELSEA
51 West 16th St.
OPEN SUNDAYS
Dinners, 75c.
with Savory Southern Cooking.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 38th St. Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS.
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

MARY LOUISE 173 Madison Ave., near 34th.
Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c.
Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

Dorothy Louise 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET.
9 to 8. Except Sundays.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 38 West 58th St., Near Plaza Hotel
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00 a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d.
Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c.
Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

The RUSSIAN INN 57 West 37th Street. (6367 Greeley.)
Luncheon. Afternoon Tea. Dinner. Russian Cooking.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 39th St. Mad. Sq. 4878.
"Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
No. 29
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

56 E. 53d St. OPEN FIRE warms and cosiness.
Where an To THE DIXIE TEA ROOM.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

The OAK ROOM 56 East 57th St. New York City
Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 16 E. 43d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 35c; Af. Tea; Dinner 50c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Southern Chicken Dinner.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 57th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's.
LUNCHEON. AFTERNOON TEA. DINNER.

THE ELM TREE 52-54 ...ath Street. (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STUDENTS INN, 226 West 58th St., West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 50c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

THE PIROUETTE. 23 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Av.
Luncheon, 35-40c. Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 75c.

THE MAYFLOWER, 55 West 55th St. Just off 5th Ave.
To-day, Turkey Dinner, 1 to 3, 6 to 8.

EAT YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER at 17 West 58th St. Roast Turkey, Baked Chestnuts, English Plum Pudding, etc.

Join the AMERICAN RED CROSS This Week $1.00 a Year

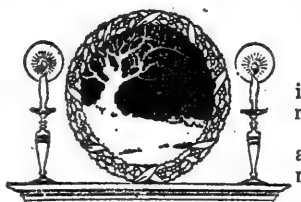
ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

The Great January WHITE SALE will begin on Thursday, Dec. 27th Full Details in Wednesday Evening Newspapers

Great Christmas Clearance Sales Throughout the Store

Thousands of Christmas gifts can be bought tomorrow at AFTER-CHRISTMAS price-reductions. That is the interesting, the unusual feature of this great routing out of the remainders of our holiday goods—usually postponed until after Christmas. Lots of practical goods, such as warm wearing apparel, are included, besides the essentially Christmas merchandise.

Store Open Until 7 o'Clock Monday Evening



This Will Be a Wonderful Christmas!

For twenty centuries Christmas has taught people to think of others besides themselves; to bring happiness and love into as many hearts as it lay within their power to reach.

But never, in the history of man, has there been a Christmas season with so many possibilities for the exercise of thoughtfulness, and kindness, and tenderness, as this year, when all the world is racked with sorrow.

And never has there been such a generous, practical response to these multiplied demands.

It is precisely this intensified feeling—that there is more for all of us to do more for others than ever before, and the splendid fact that we are *doing* it, that lifts this Christmas high above all others, and makes it so wonderfully different in its spirit.

And, just by the measure of this difference, it will be a *happier* Christmas! This is our sincere wish to all of our friends, together with

Christmas Greetings

and our thanks, that we have been called upon to so great an extent to serve in the pleasant task of making Christmas happier for so many people.

Our thanks, too, to our loyal body of fellow-workers, who have responded so splendidly to the heightened demands of this unusually difficult season, and helped us to maintain a Store Service which has been the most satisfactory in all our experience.

In particular, our thoughts at this time are with those young men of our organization who have won stars on the Store's Service Flag—the Honor Roll—and to them go our wishes for their welfare.

For Tomorrow

—the last shopping day before Christmas—we announce

A Clearance of Holiday Goods

in which many of the price-reductions usually enjoyed AFTER Christmas can be profited by in time to have them count in the Christmas shopping.

On this page we print as many as we can of the fine bargains — illustrative of many more, and offering excellent selection right up to 7 o'clock Monday evening—with quick service.

Women's Fur Coats Reduced

Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) Coats, 38, 40, 45, 48 and 50 inches long, formerly $110, $137.50, $195, $425, $495. Now marked $85, $150, $375 and $425.

Plain loose models; skunk trimmed; mole trimmed. Also a superb Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) wrap with extra large mole collar reduced from $525 to $475.

A caracul Coat 48 inches long, of very handsome skins, made with large collar and cuffs of black lynx, reduced from $450 to $395.

A beautiful mole Coat, 48 inches long, reduced from $595 to $475. Handsome natural mink Coat, reduced from $595 to $525.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 59c Box, *from 75c and 87c*

About 1,000 boxes of them—of chintz-bordered mull, initialed, 6 in a box; of hemstitched corded mull, some embroidered in white, others in Dresden colorings, 6 in a box. Also women's colored embroidery linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 4 in a box. Just a few boxes of fine Handkerchiefs, one in a box.

Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Stockings at 19c a Pair

At 19c. pair, groups of cottons and lisles, in black and white. Samples of higher-priced grades in a broken size-range.

At 29c. pair, fine cottons and lisles, in black, white and plain colors; all dependable grades. Samples, in a broken size-range.

At 89c. pair, reduced from 98c. pair. Full-fashioned, in a serviceable weight of black silk, with lisle tops and soles. Sizes 8½, 9 and 9½.

At 59c. pair, reduced from 98c. pair. Of white seamless silk, with black vertical stripes. Lisle tops and soles. Sizes 9 and 9½.

At $1.19 pair, usually $1.35 pair. A medium weight of black silk Stockings. Full-fashioned; extra lustrous. Lisle tops and soles. Sizes 8½, 9 and 9½.

Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Coats Reduced to $14.95 and $21.50

From considerably higher prices. Very good-looking models of velours, kersey, mixtures, burella cloth, Bolivia cloth, broadcloth, silvertone.

Some smartly plain, some with nutria, raccoon or dyed opossum collars.

Second floor, Central Building.

Velveteen Dresses Reduced

Many, too, that were secured at special price concessions. A wide range of models at $16.75, $25, $27.50, $29.75 to $39.75.

In bustle fashions, draped and straight-line effects. Some in fashionable high-neck styles with cloth collars in contrasting colors; some with satin vests. Trimmings include fur, jet, novelty buttons, braids. Taupe, black, navy, green and brown are the colors.

A wide variety of women's serge Dresses at $6.98, $9.98, $12.98 and $14.98.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Tailored Suits, $15.75

That have been formerly $22.50 to $39.75. Tailored according to Abraham & Straus standards, and representing the fashionable models of the season. In excellent serge, gabardine, burella cloth, velour, poplin, oxford mixtures, tricotine, broadcloth. Fur-trimmed and charmingly tailored for one's own furs, or without furs.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Gloves Reduced to $1.29

Formerly priced $1.65 to $2. Of fine white kid, with Paris point embroidery. Also women's fine white lambskin Gloves, and a quantity of washable doeskin Gloves in light shades. Men's Gloves in small sizes only, that were formerly $1.65 to $2, now $1.29.

Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Separate Skirts Now $12.75 *from $16.50*

Groups of fine models that have been formerly priced $16.50 to $22.50. Over 60 Skirts, including velveteens, broadcloths, lustrous satins, silk failles and stunning novelty velours. Pleated, draped and shirred styles counted among the very handsomest fashions of the Winter.

Second floor, Central Building.

A Maker's Clearance of Warner Corsets at $1.98

Discontinued models in this season's styles for the average figure model. Made of pink or white silk striped batiste, with low bust and long hip.

A clearance of Lily of France Corsets in much higher-priced grades, at $2.98. Brocaded and white coutils; a broken size-range.

Also a variety of good Corsets, offered at 69c., for clearance. Of white batiste, low bust, long hip. Broken sizes.

Second floor, East Building.

Mesh Bags, $19.75 *from $24.89*

The Bags are of the finest sterling silver ring mesh, all soldered. Square or pouch shape, with narrow frames, plain or hand-engraved.

Vanity Cases of excellent weight, hand-engraved or engine-turned. Compartments for cards, coins, puff, memorandum pads and pencil. At $4.85. Were $5.90 to $7.85.

Street floor, Central Building.

Sterling Silver Ware Reduced

Sterling Silver Hollow Ware—exquisite pieces whose regular prices have been from $9.75 to $192.00 are to be sold Monday at prices ranging from $7.65 to $155.00. Engraved and hammered designs. Some have platinum finish. Others bright finish. Many are fitted in gray silk cases.

In this reduction sale are candlesticks, bread trays, sandwich trays, berry bowls, rose bowls, bouillon sets, coffee cups, water pitchers, sherbet sets, tea sets and other things that will make rich Christmas or January wedding presents.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Oriental Room Gifts Reduced

Price reductions of one-third to one-half on a great variety of pretty novelties from The Oriental Gift Shop.

"Gretchen" Art Novelties, such as Candlesticks, Flower Holders, etc., 69c. to $1.49, were $1.29 to $3.98.

Book Ends, a fine collection, $1.25 to $7.98, were $2.39 to $15.98.

Smokers' Stands, $2.75 to $5.49, were $4.25 to $9.75.

Necktie and Pipe Racks, 98c., from $1.69.

Mahogany Serving Trays, 49c. to $1.75, were 98c. to $3.50

24 Heavy Chenille Couch Covers, in Persian and Turkish rug patterns, $4.89 from $9.95.

Third floor, Central Building.

Silk Remnants, 98c, $1.19, $1.48 yd.

Plain and fancy weaves, including foulards, taffeta, satins, etc., in street and evening colors in desirable lengths for waists, skirts and blouses. Remnants of Imported Corduroy at $1.48 a yard. Reduced from $2.00 a yard.

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

Art Needlework Reduced

Pillows, Scarfs, Scrap Baskets, Candy Boxes, Lamp and Candle Shades, Hassocks, Floor Pillows, Slumber Robes. One of a kind in many instances. At $1.69 to $68.75. Were $2.98 to $79.00.

Dresden ribbon Pin Cushions and Handkerchief cases, needle books, sachets, pin holders, decorated ribbon holders, twin boxes, manicure sets, gown hangers, at 5c to 98c. Formerly 10c. to $1.25.

Third floor, Central Building.

Dress Goods Remnants—Sale!

Colored Dress Goods Remnants in lengths suitable for making skirts, dresses and suits. All of the fashionable weaves and colorings are included. Many of them are hardly half their original prices. All of the lengths will be placed in neat boxes for gift purposes, if desired.

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

Lining Remnants Reduced

The assemblage of Lining Remnants includes plain and fancy Sateens, cotton Moires, silk and cotton Novelties, plain and fancy Satins, Percalines and various others, all at 7c. to 75c. a yard. Regular prices were 12c. to $1.49 a yard.

Lining Goods Store, Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

Clearance Wash Goods Remnants

Hundreds of short lengths of all kinds of desirable washable fabrics which we shall close out at fractions of their former prices. We have arranged them in three price groups—10c., 15c. and 24c. a yard.

Subway floor, West Building.

Cloth of Gold and Silver Evening Slippers, $4.95 *from $5.95*

They are the most fashionable evening wear styles, with square throat, opera style, with hand-turned soles and Louis heels. ALL SIZES.

Second floor, West Building.

Japanese Silk Quilted Vests $1.69 *from $1.89*

Sleeveless; all white, all black or black with lavender or white linings.

Second floor, East Building.

Comfortables at $17.98 *from $19.98*

Wool-filled Comfortables with printed brocaded satin and 8-inch silk border on one side and silk on the other, in either old rose or Copenhagen. Full size.

Full and extra-size White Blankets with pink or blue borders at last year's price, $7.98 a pair.

Imported Bed Spreads, satin-finish; scalloped cut corner; full size, at $7.50 from $9.98 and $10.98.

Subway floor, West Building.

Silk Vests, $1.69 *from $1.98*

Abrast glove silk vests that were $1.98, will be marked $1.69 for Monday clearance. Plain with band top; pink or white. Sizes 36 to 42, inclusive.

$2.79 is a special low price placed on women's glove-silk bloomers of heavy grade. Sizes 5, 6 and 7, in pink, black and white.

Street floor, Central Building.

Clearance of Toys and Dolls

Quite a collection of Toys, Dolls and Games that have been soiled or possibly slightly damaged from handling are sharply reduced in price.

Included are Character Dolls, Woolly Animals, small wheeled Toys and a variety of Games, at from 25 to 33 1-3% reductions.

Fourth floor, Central and West Buildings.

Leather Goods Reduced

Women's Tourist Cases, $5.45, from $6.98. Handkerchief Cases, 59c. to 84c., were 79c. to $1.25. Tie Cases, $1.34 and $1.97, were $1.98 to $2.98. Shirt Cases, $1.97 to $3.85, were $2.75 to $4.98.

Also Coat Hangers, First Aid Kits, leather linen rolls, leather hand bags, all-over beaded hand bags, black leather traveling bags and music folios. Prices range from 79c. to $41.75. Regular prices were 98c. to $64.50.

Street floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Thermos Bottles Reduced

Four kinds of Thermos Bottles which will be obtainable Monday at good savings.

Nickel cases, brown cases and green cases. Pint sizes, now $2.19, $2.49 and $2.74, were $3.00 to $3.50.

Also Nickel Thermos Bottles in quart sizes at $3.79 and $4.19 that have been $4.50 and $5.00.

Subway floor, East Building.

Clearance of Fancy Linens

Scarfs, Centerpieces and Doilies in a variety of effective embroidered, scalloped and hemstitched styles, more or less soiled from handling, much reduced—49c. to $2.98, were 69c. to $3.98.

Bureau of Buffet Scarfs, all linen, hemstitched, hand embroidered and hand drawn, at $1.29—less than the importer's clearance price.

Round Renaissance Lace-trimmed Table Cloths, 68-inch, $2.49 each.

Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

Fancy China ⅓ to ½ Less

These are emphatic reductions on a variety of Japanese hand-painted China in sets.

Included are Tea, Chocolate, Celery, Chop, Berry and Cake Sets at $1.29 to $4.98 a set, were $1.98 to $8.99.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Cut Glass Reduced One-Third

Flower Baskets, Ice Cream Trays, Mayonnaise Sets, Punch Bowls, Vases, Fruit Bowls, Bonbon Dishes, Compotes, Perfume Bottles and many other beautiful pieces in Adam, Colonial and other period designs, at $3.50 to $15.98, were $5.25 to $23.98.

Table Tumblers, of plain crystal, at half price, 49c. a dozen, from 97c.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Umbrellas and Canes—Sale

A clearance of men's and women's Umbrellas with a splendid assortment of fine handles that have been $3.49 to $21.98 at $1.95, $4.87, $8.75 and $12.89.

Men's Walking Sticks at $1.89, $3.87 and $4.98, were $3.98 to $9.98.

Street floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Men's House Coats, $3.75

Just 55 of them left. In a variety of desirable shades, with collars, cuffs and pockets, facings of harmonizing contrasting colors. In regular sizes.

Second floor, Central Building.

Suspender and Garter Sets, 98c

Men could hardly buy Suspenders and Garters of this quality separately for less than half as much again.

Of strong lisle elastic webbing and silk effects; the Suspenders in stripes; the Garters in solid colors.

Street floor, Fulton Street, East Building.

Men's Good Socks, 19c a pair

A manufacturer's samples, consisting of fine lisle thread and cotton Socks made with seamless feet, double heels and toes. Splendid values at 19c. a pair.

Union Suits made of Egyptian cotton and spring needle ribbed. Our regular $1.59 grade, reduced to $1.49.

Street floor, East Building.

Men's All-Wool Suits, $12.50

Just 82 Suits in this offering. Suits in Winter and Spring weights in dark and light mixtures, plain and fancy blues, and others. Each Suit is well-tailored and lined. Regular sizes from 34 to 44 and a few stouts from 38 to 46. Only one Suit in some sizes.

Fancy Vests in a range of handsome weaves and colorings in single and double-breasted styles, at $2.95.

Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Boys' Blouses, 49c *from 59c*

300 white Blouses in plain and fancy striped materials, made in collar-attached style, in sizes 6 to 16 years. At 49c. Have been 59c.

Hats in velvet plush and corduroy in black, brown, green and gray. Smart blocks for boys of from 3 to 8 years. At $1.69 and $1.95, were $1.95 to $3.95.

Second floor, West Building.

SATIN PROMINENT IN NEW FASHIONS

Beautiful Gowns Seen at the Opera—Fur Much in Evidence—Little Wool in the Spring Styles.

THE Christmas spirit has wormed its way into all the social doings of the city. There is the opera, gayer in the way of clothes than it has been so far this Winter. Perhaps it will not reach the heights of former seasons, but to our wartime eyes it seems lavish and interesting enough to be worthy of many words of description.

At last Monday night's performance gray was conspicuous because of its rarity, but in several instances it was rather impressive. There was one gray gown of chiffon velvet with never a trace of ornament or trimming. The neck was very low and pointed, and the short, straight sleeves were of gray maline edged with a wide band of the velvet in the gown. With this was carried a cerise feather fan, large and extremely graceful.

There was a gray velvet cape, too, that was most effective. It had inconspicuous but lavish motifs of pearl bead embroidery placed at intervals on its surface. There were silver beads, too, shining from among the pure white of the pearls. All this sweet simplicity was lined with a sparkling red satin, giving it all the air of a flashy bit of finery.

It would almost seem as if there were greater variety in evening coats than in all of the evening gowns put together. This year they lend themselves to more variations than ever before. Once upon a time an evening wrap had to be made of warm material; but this season it is quite permissible to have satin evening coats. There was one at the opera made of black satin and hung very full on a rather deep yoke of Russian sable, with a sable band around the bottom. There was no visible sign of any opening. The cape seemed to hang in an ample sort of bag. The supposition was, of course, that it slipped on over the head in the popular way, and another supposition was that the coat was lined and interlined until it rivaled the furriest one on the premises for warmth.

Golden velvet was a popular color for evening coats. One had an ermine collar, another a cape collar effect of sable. It is a wonderful color to wear under the bright lights, for it reflects the rays in a beautiful way.

There was, by the way, an entire gown made of cloth of gold and another of cloth of silver—nothing poverty-stricken about that fashion, is there?

There were very few jewels to be seen, and when they did appear they were worn almost always in extremely good taste. One surprisingly effective necklace was set entirely with diamonds and it was fastened up close under the chin at the tip of an exaggeratedly long neck. A pear-shaped diamond pendant hung under the piquant chin, and altogether the effect was most charming.

One simple gown was made of shadow lawn green chiffon, simply draped, and with it was worn a royal purple velvet wrap.

A draped strawberry-colored velvet gown had a smart little bustle made of maline in the same shade as the dress. From the bustle dropped a long line of frilly maline reaching to the bottom of the skirt. In other words, the whole back of the gown turned out to be maline, while the whole front was of velvet. This very unusual gown was worn by a lady with the blackest of black hair, who had the good taste to wear black satin slippers.

Brocade gowns are as numerous as ever. One at the opera held its own in spite of the profusion of brocades. It had groups of gold and yellow and red roses on a background of black satin. It was worn by one who was tall and stately, with all the grace to carry off a spectacular gown of that sort. The cape that covered it was of shining black sealskin.

Not one chinchilla coat but many were seen, and the sable ones were just as numerous. They were simply made, but that does not alter the fact that thousands have been sunk in their construction. They are the most beautiful complements to evening gowns after all.

At an amateur performance of three plays given by people in society for the benefit of soldiers in camp some lovely party frocks were seen. There was one combination of robin's egg blue chiffon gown, cerise chiffon scarf fringed with silver, and a pure white ermine coat folded over it all. Another gown at this same fête was of gold and white brocade woven in stripes. As it was worn by a very young girl, it was made in a very young way, and the skirt was simply kilted with the stripes running all round. The bodice was simply draped, and gold ribbon straps held it in place over the shoulders.

Morning musicales draw out the most beautiful of all the daytime clothes. The fur-trimmed wraps and gowns are perhaps the most interesting of all. By fur-trimmed is meant, this year, so much fur that the look of the thing makes the description "furs trimmed with woolen materials" more appropriate, for the woolen parts are quite subordinate. One coat dress seen was made of chocolate brown duvetyn and trimmed in beaver. Its cape, the most distinctive feature, was quaintly gathered into a turnover collar and hugged the shoulders, with a really Victorian look about it.

One could not help noticing the fact that a dark suit or coat or dress was more often than not accompanied by a bright spot of clear color used in some original way. For instance, there was a tightly fitting black broadcloth suit, somber from head to foot, with the one exception of a bright red satin lining showing at the edges when the coat blew back in the wintry winds. Little scarf ends to the belt were also lined with the cheerful color. A black hat with no note of relief was worn with this costume, which was arresting in its individuality.

There was also a black satin suit, with black fur trimmings of fox, with a black satin turban and a very trim embroidered black face veil. Then came the shopping bag, not too big and not too small, all done in tiny ruffles of bright American Beauty satin.

Often one saw an all-brown or all-blue costume, topped by a scarlet hat which was usually of the close-fitting variety, often made of feathers sewed flatly to the brim, or else made of velvet or satin.

The Christmas shoppers dash in to tea after their wearying hours on Fifth Avenue. They don't look nearly so tired and fagged as they sound when you hear their tales of woe. They have a recipe of some sort that keeps them from showing all the harrowing that their souls have been subject to, for their clothes are just as trim as when they started forth from home. Among the Christmastide tea drinkers of the past week satin hats were distinctly prominent, and there is a whispering from Paris that these women are on the right track, for everything is satin in Paris.

There were little toques of black and dark blue satin turned up directly in front, and mostly void of trimming. One chic little model appeared at the tea table with a satin hat of this general variety, its crown in Tam o' Shanter style falling carelessly over one ear, and two exotic golden apples perched on the shiny surface of the satin brim. It was alone in its class and very smart.

Satin suits were seen here and there. They were trimmed heavily with fur. And there were several satin capes or cape coats.

But the South is beckoning, and those who have not already gone away toward a warmer clime are fast making their plans to do so.

When the Spring styles force their way on the market it becomes plainly evident that they have been constructed with due regard for the wool conservation sword that hangs over the whole business. The silhouette is even slimmer than it has been, skirts having the faintest possible amount of material used in their make-up, and coats being shorter and shorter. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that bolero and Eton jackets will be extremely popular in the lightweight woolen suits.

For the tailored dresses which have become so integral a part of the American woman's wardrobe, there is seen more often than not a combination of materials—for instance, satin and serge, foulard and serge, crêpe chiffon and serge, and so on.

For Southern purposes hats have a way of matching up with the knitting bags, for it seems that the knitting of soldiers' things is to be carried to the warmer parts of the country. One hat shown in a Palm Beach exhibit was combined of black satin and electric blue crêpe chiffon. The bag—large enough to hold a sock in the making, was of the same materials.

Reports from the South, where the season has already opened, say that bright colors have by no means taken a back seat. Sweaters are as bright and lively as ever they were in former years, brilliant green being predominant in this field. The newest sweaters are knitted in the slip-on manner, preferably without collars of any sort, just a V-neck crocheted and finished like the soldier collars. Sometimes these have bands of other colors knitted into the cuffs and around the peplum part.

Of course they are wearing tweed sport suits in bright colors—blues and yellows and pinks and reds. These are made in the most masculine manner, with just a bit of fullness in the peplums of the Norfolk jacket suits to show that they are feminine after all.

Coat Dress of Brown Duvetyn and Beaver Fur. A Black Velvet and Jet Opera Gown.

HOLIDAY SPIRIT ENLIVENS SOCIETY

Colony and Metropolitan Dances This Week—Smart Town Weddings Fixed for Early January.

THE spirit of Christmas will enter largely into the social doings of the week. Although the war clouds hang grim and low, the festivities of the Yuletide season will break through the gloom. The week promises to be very gay for the young folks, the boys and girls home from school for the holidays. The ice and snow will lure many to the country for outdoor sports.

While society did its shopping early, the quest for gifts will not end until tomorrow evening. Of course the presents for the boys in camp or at the front went off long ago. According to a cable dispatch from Paris, Uncle Sam's boys in France also did their shopping early, thousands of gifts pouring into the army Post Offices in France for delivery in America. It is said the size and shape of the packages indicate that the gifts included everything from women's hats to children's toys. It is interesting to note that there are at present eleven branches of the United States Army Post Offices in France.

Miss Kathleen Burke, known as the "$1,000-a-day girl," who raised so much here for war hospitals and was heard by many at the residence of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, has been telling the Londoners that Uncle Sam is going to see the war through to a satisfactory finish, and emphasized American generosity as shown in the British war charities by all classes of people.

Few war charitable affairs are scheduled for the holidays. Last night the war assemblies at the Automobile Club brought out a notable quota of society folk, proceeds to be devoted to aviation. These assemblies are proving very successful and make a bright spot at each week-end in town. Last night there was a spirited sale of treasures and trinkets, donated for the cause, and General Melville Boynton of the Musketeers gave a thrilling talk, his subject being "With Smuts in the Conquest of Germany's Last Colony in Africa."

War economy is greatly to increase the production of fowls. The United States Department of Agriculture and Mr. Hoover are calling upon everybody to double the poultry production next year; so society will doubtless, in addition to plowing up and planting acres of their estates, take to chicken raising.

Mrs. Payne Whitney, Samuel Willets, Frederick W. Loew, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Henry O. Havemeyer, and others are among the exhibitors at the twenty-ninth exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, which is to begin on Friday at Madison Square Garden, to continue until New Year's night. T. A. Havemeyer, who has been President of the association since 1888, is to be one of the judges.

Friday last was the shortest day of the year, according to the almanac. This time a year ago it might have been said that the days were too short by far for the débutantes, who were crowding so many coming-out affairs and dances into one day. But there is little or no entertaining going on now for the New York girls, although society in Washington and Philadelphia and other big towns is having scores of débutante receptions, and the work of service is not handicapped in the least.

Mrs. George Edward Kent was the only hostess last week to the débutantes, at a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton, followed by a theatre party. As Mrs. Kent was ill and unable to be present, Mrs. Joseph P. Grace, her sister, chaperoned the party.

A prominent débutante of last season, Miss Zillah T. Thompson, daughter of Mrs. George Thompson, sustained serious injuries last week when she was caught in a rush on one of the city transportation lines while on her way to Lakewood, N. J. It will be some weeks before Miss Thompson will be able to walk.

Now that the Junior League is not to give its annual entertainment, the sustaining members are buckling down to war work. Scores of the league girls belong to different canteens and help the various service clubs in the city. Some are to help in general clerical work at the next draft in January, and others are to act as salesgirls at the food markets soon to be opened.

Miss Dorothy Porter and Miss Theodora Dunham, both prominent society and Junior League girls, are among those who have done their bit. Miss Porter started as an attendant at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. Then, after taking a course in the Carrel treatment of wounds, she joined a unit just back of the firing line. She is to return to France in the Spring, taking a diet kitchen with her. Miss Dunham drove a motor truck in Paris, carrying supplies from the station and freight yards to the hospital, and she also helped to distribute clothes and food to the refugees.

Naturally, everybody is knitting. More women were knitting scarfs and socks in the parterre at the opera last week than ever before. Miss Eleanor M. Jencks has written a clever parody in the current number of the Junior League Bulletin, entitled "My Hosiery," which runs as follows:

The hours I spent on thee, dear Sock,
Are as a string of purls to me;
I count them over by the weary clock,
My rosary, my rosary.

First two I knit, then two I purl,
And 'round the leg I slowly reel;
Now joyful paeans to the heavens I hurl,
I've turned the heel.

Oh, knotted ends that scratch and burn,
Oh, stitch that dropped, uneven row;
I kiss each blight, and strive at last to learn
To reach the toe, O Lord, to reach the toe.

The first dance of the week will be the Friday Juniors, to take place tomorrow evening, at the Plaza, under fashionable patronage. On Wednesday comes the first of the Colony Dances, which are primarily for girls not yet out and boys home from school. The Christmas dance is to be held at the Rits-Carlton. Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Magee Ellsworth, Mrs. Horace Harding, Mrs. Walter B. James, and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings are among the patronesses. Then, on Saturday night, comes the first of the Metropolitan Dances, at Sherry's. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Samuel A. Tucker, Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. Walter B. James, and Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson compose the committee in charge of this series, the second of which falls on Feb. 9.

A ball is to be given at Newport on New Year's night for the officers of the army and the navy and their wives. The patronesses include Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. John N. Brown, Mrs. Alexander H. Rice, Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. James A. Swan, Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan, and Mrs. Joseph B. Willard.

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PROMINENT women are interested in the forthcoming benefit performance of the Catholic Big Brother League, to be held at the Hippodrome, on Sunday night, Dec. 30. There is to be an interesting program. W. Bourke Cockran is to speak on the objects of the league. Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Morton F. Plant, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, and Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel are among the patronesses.

At the meeting of the Neighborhood Club last Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, 14 Washington Square North, the Society of Ancient Instruments, under the leadership of Henri Casadesus, gave an attractive program.

Society has its attention frequently directed to Greenwich Village, where the neighborhood spirit prevails. Last week Greenwich House opened its new building at 27 Barrow Street, on the new Seventh Avenue extension, with a reception. The settlement has become quite a social centre, and serves the lower west side in many ways. Herbert Parsons is President, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney Vice President. Mrs. Whitney is doing four medallions for the front decorations of the house.

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WAR is uprooting all the old-time customs, and especially in regard to the season for weddings. They will continue right on through the holidays.

Some new regulations in regard to marriages, designed by Pope Benedict XV., are to become effective at this Advent season in this country and all European countries at war. The old rule has been to restrict marriages between the first Sunday in Advent, falling on or near Nov. 30, and the Feast of the Epiphany, which is Jan. 6. By the new ruling marriages may be performed immediately after Christmas Day.

A fortnight ago statistics were issued by the Social Register Association showing how marriages had increased here since war began. Now comes the President of the Statistical Society in London, who estimates that the war has resulted in 200,000 marriages in the United Kingdom between August, 1914, and June, 1917, of persons who in the ordinary course would not have married. Of course this refers to general society.

It is also interesting to note that in births the United Kingdom has suffered far less than Germany and Hungary, the United Kingdom having lost 10,000 to a million of the population, Germany 40,000, and Hungary 70,000.

There were several interesting weddings yesterday, on the very eve of Christmas. Miss Jeannette Jennings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings, was married to Henry Calhoun Taylor, in St. James's Church, while in the chapel of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., Miss Janet R. Mowry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan McLane Mowry of this city, became the bride of Ensign Thomas C. Parsons, U. S. N. R.

Miss Marjorie Hillis, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, is to be maid of honor tomorrow evening at the marriage of Miss Madelaine Dabo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Dabo of Brooklyn, and Captain Richard Douglas, U. S. R., of Washington, D. C. The Rev. Dr. Hillis is to officiate.

On Saturday Miss Alta F. Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Fitch of 960 Park Avenue, and Horace L. Hotchkiss, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Hotchkiss, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., are to be married in St. Bartholomew's Church, with a small reception afterward at the Hotel St. Regis.

Miss Fitch, who is a débutante of this season, will have her sister, Miss Katherine Fitch, as maid of honor, and the Misses Marie F. Cook, Marion F. Hodenpyl, Margaret Reick, and Vera McNair as her bridesmaids. William C. Browning is to be best man.

The wedding of Miss Louise Gardner, daughter of Mrs. John C. F. Gardner of 52 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Frederick Rodgers, son of the late Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., which is to be solemnised on Saturday in Trinity Chapel in West Twenty-fifth Street, will be a very quiet one, on account of mourning.

The bride's only attendant will be little Miss Aimee Rochester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Rochester, Jr. Robert Perry Rodgers of Havre de Grace, Md., a cousin of the bridegroom, is to act as best man. There will be no ushers and no reception. Frederick H. Hatch, an uncle of the bride, is to give her in marriage.

Miss Gardner's father, a prominent lawyer, died about five years ago. She is a granddaughter of the late A. S. Hatch, who was one time President of the New York Stock Exchange. Rear Admiral Rodgers, father of the bridegroom, died two months ago.

Among the weddings announced for January will be that of Miss Margaret Van Buren Mason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason of 854 Fifth Avenue, and Lieutenant Samuel Sloan Colt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Colt of New York and Garrison-on-Hudson, which is to be celebrated at the Mason residence on Jan. 12.

Miss Mason is a débutante of last season and belongs to the Junior League. Lieutenant Colt is a Yale man and now connected with the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Keene Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Edward I. Frost, to Valentino Molina, an artist, came the wedding date.

The ceremony is to be performed on Feb. 2 at the home of the bride's mother, who is the daughter of the late James R. Keene, financier and turfman. Mr. Molina has lived much abroad, but during the last three years has had a studio at Lennoxville, Quebec. Mrs. Frost has a country place at Ayres, Quebec, and her daughter has been a student in art for some time.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Anna Kirk Bridgman, daughter of General and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, and Octave A. Alvarez of Mobile, Ala., which is to take place on Jan. 9 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Miss Bridgman will have as her only attendant Miss Agnes Smyth of Philadelphia. The bridegroom's brother, Richard L. Alvarez, will be the best man.

Many of the ushers will be in khaki, for five of them are in the service. They are Colonel Selden E. Marvin of Albany, Major Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., Captain William H. Carpenter, Captain David Conrad, Captain Alan W. Perry, William B. Boulton, Jr., W. Ward Smith, Harold Tobey, and Edward E. Irwin Martin.

Among the out-of-town weddings of the week will be that of Miss Martha L. Colby, daughter of Mrs. Gardner Colby of East Orange, N. J., and Lieutenant James E. Brinckerhoff, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. B. Brinckerhoff of Orange, which is to be celebrated on Wednesday afternoon.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Shults and Lieutenant Russell K. Dougherty of the Army Ambulance Service at Allentown, Penn., was set for Jan. 5, but as Mr. Dougherty, who is the son of Andrew Dougherty of the Ritz-Carlton, expects soon to be summoned to active service the date was advanced to Dec. 18. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Frederic C. Brown, 16 West Seventy-second Street, by Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

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ENGAGEMENTS have increased during the week, and the most recent announcements are of widespread interest.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., of Princeton, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Esther Cleveland, who was born in 1893, in the White House, during the second Administration of her father, President Grover Cleveland, to Captain Alfred Bosanquet, son of Sir Alfred Albert Bosanquet of London.

This engagement is one of the pleasant romances of war times. Miss Cleveland was with her family at St. Moritz three years ago when she first met Captain Bosanquet. Last June a year ago she went abroad to do relief work, and has been a nurse at St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers in London, where Captain Bosanquet was sent a short time ago, after being invalided home from the front, where he received the D. S. O. Their romance was quickly renewed, and the engagement followed.

Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Grant of 70 East Fifty-fourth Street, have announced the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, to John R. Drexel, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel of New York and Newport. Miss Thompson's mother was formerly Mrs. James Beaton Thompson of Philadelphia. Miss Thompson is a granddaughter of the late Dr. D. G. Brinton, prominent during his life in literary and social circles of that city. Mr. Drexel, who belongs to the Union, Knickerbocker, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs, has been on his ranch in Montana. He is doing war work in the Y. M. C. A., having failed to pass the physical examination when he offered his services to the Government at the outbreak of the war.

Another interesting engagement is that of Miss Kathrine C. Culver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potter King, to Rodney Williams, U. S. N. R. Miss Culver was presented to society last season, and is a granddaughter of former Senator William A. Clark. Mr. Williams is with a large banking firm in this city, and is the son of George Cook Williams of Baltimore and a nephew of Mrs. J. Maxwell Carerre and Mrs. L. Sidney Carrere.

Colonel and Mrs. Harry Curtis Cushman of Albany have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Varick Cushman, to Dr. L. Whittington Gorham, son of Dr. and Mrs. George E. Gorham. Miss Cushman is a direct descendant of Robert Cushman, pastor of the Puritans, who preached the first sermon in America.

WARTIME PLANS AND MOVEMENTS OF SOCIETY.

MRS. HERBERT SHIPMAN, who has completed her first detailed work as a Red Cross nurse at the Presbyterian Hospital, is to spend the Christmas holidays with her husband, the Rev. Herbert Shipman, at Spartanburg, S. C.

George H. Hull, Jr., son-in-law of General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, is convalescing, after a critical illness, in Italy. While flying in his airplane in Italy, Mr. Hill contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia. His wife is with him.

Miss Celestine Eustis has recently returned from France, where she has been doing war relief work, and is now with Mrs. Josef Hofmann at Aiken for the holidays.

First Lieutenant Newbold Le Roy Edgar, U. S. N. R., who entered the Government service two months ago, is detailed to the Naval Intelligence Bureau at Washington, D. C.

R. Thornton Wilson has received a commission of Lieutenant in the Interpreters' Corps of the United States Army and is to go to France.

Captain and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin, who were with Mrs. John E. Alexandre at 925 Park Avenue, have returned to San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Helen G. Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, whose fiancé, Lieutenant Philip K. Rhinelander, is with the 107th Infantry at Spartanburg, has recently returned from a visit there, being the guest of Mrs. Frederic A. de Peyster, whose husband is a Captain at Camp Wadsworth.

Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade has gone from Westbury, L. I., to the West to spend Christmas with Mr. von Stade, who is in Government service.

Captain Henry Fairfield Osborn is in the field artillery at Camp Meade, Md.

Lieutenant Frederick F. A. Pearson is in France, and Mrs. Pearson will spend the Winter in town with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, at 3 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. John A. Appleton of Philadelphia, the bride of Lieutenant Appleton, now in France, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Appleton of 571 Park Avenue.

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Formerly to $30—at $10 & $15.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSICAL WORLD

An Orchestra Sits for Pictures in a Book—The Opera and Other New Volumes

A PART of the self-imposed function of the New York Symphony Society, as an "educational institution," is to familiarize young people with the instruments composing the orchestra, as well as to interest them in orchestral music. As a means thereto, it has just published a large and handsome volume entitled "The Orchestra and Its Instruments," by Esther Singleton, a writer of versatility, who has previously written about music, and with as much freedom as about pictures, architecture, history, literature or old furniture. The book is in an easy style, such as will not discourage the younger people, for whom it is primarily intended, and will also appeal to their elders. The several instruments are described one by one, and there is an excellent series of illustrations, some of old masters of music, some reproducing old prints, some showing ancient instruments, others modern ones, and the leading members of the New York Symphony Orchestra engaged in playing them. It is an unusually interesting and valuable collection, and the pictures of the orchestral players offer the best means of identifying the several instruments of the orchestra.

But the book is much more than a description and account of the orchestral instruments. Miss Singleton has gone more or less deeply into their history and the history of orchestras and orchestral conductors. Her account of the development of the orchestra has led her to trace summarily the lives and works of the greatest composers for orcestra, from Monteverdi down to Strauss and Debussy. In her opinion Monteverdi was the great originator of the orchestra and Lully the first "star conductor;" wherefore she devotes great space to both. Miss Singleton quotes copiously from many modern and other writers on music and, in fact, is more liberal in disclosure of the views of others on many points than of her own. She has gathered a great mass of information, useful and interestingly put, and there can be no doubt that the book will be valuable to seekers after information about the orchestra, its history, its present condition. Unfortunately it seems often as if Miss Singleton were writing of a subject she is not exactly sure of and intimately familiar with herself; for her work is not without errors and misapprehensions of various kinds and more or less importance that will be imprinted upon the plastic mind of youth. It may be hoped that another edition will see these corrected.

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There has been a copious response in recent years to the demand for accounts of operas; mostly a detailing of their plots. This is a useful office, and the multiplication of such books is interesting as suggesting the prevalence of a more intelligent way of listening to operatic performances—a desire to know what they are all about. Among the most comprehensive of these plot-giving compilations is Edith B. Ordway's "Opera Book," first published two years ago. Now a new edition appears, issued by Sully & Kleinteich, and aiming at even greater completeness. Six more operas are added, new ones and "revivals." The information given comprises the names of composer and librettist, date and place of first production, cast of characters, with the voice of each, and the narrative. There is also a phonetic pronunciation of the foreign titles. There are 116 operas thus treated, and there are pictures of many artists of the Metropolitan Opera House in leading characters.

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Constantin von Sternberg, a pianist and pedagogue himself, has written a little book on "Ethics and Esthetics of Piano Playing," published by G. Schirmer. There are many acute and well reasoned reflections elaborated in it. The most valuable are those that verge upon the practical realities. Thus his discussion of the "lay auditor," the most legitimate one in the house; the "learned" one being "seldom a reliable critic or just judge." Still more practical are the succeeding chapters; the one in which he demonstrates that rules in art are not laws, and have their exceptions, as he illustrates in the various matters of phrasing, technique, accent, pause, tempo. Here are ideas that will be useful, stimulating, suggestive in various ways and in various degrees to students and artists as well. They are pithy and clearly put, illustrated with musical notation.

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A notable contribution to the anthology of Russian song, now so much to the fore, is a couple of volumes entitled "Masters of Russian Song," collected and edited by Kurt Schindler. It is published by G. Schirmer. The first volume is devoted to songs by Moussorgsky and contains twenty-five of them. Mr. Schindler contributes a preface, in which he emphasizes Moussorgsky's "fanatical love of veracity," his desire to be "absolutely true to life." The second volume includes songs by Balakireff, Tschaikowsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Borodine, Gretchaninoff, and Rachmaninoff. Mr. Schindler again contributes a preface, in which he analyzes the songs and speaks of their composers. Rimsky-Korsakoff is most numerously represented with nine songs. Only two of Tschaikowsky's are included, because almost all his finest songs are well known. Especial pains have been taken with the English translations, by George Harris, Jr., Deems Taylor, and Mr. Schindler; and, in the case of one, Dr. Sigmund Spaeth. To the volume of Moussorgsky Mr. Schindler has added a series of short notes on each song.

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A useful little volume is the collection made by Tommaso Galloxsi, "Fifty New Vocalises by Old Italian Masters"; the term "old" being made to include Rossini, who died in 1868; Pacini, in 1867; Labiache, in 1858, and Rubini in 1854. Mr. Galloxsi declares that he found in manuscript exercises of Porpora written for great singers of his period; also many others by famous singers and teachers hitherto unknown; hence the word "new" in his title. The editor argues most commendably for long and faithful practice according to a right method, and condemns the prevailing desire for hasty preparation by students. The Oliver Ditson Company publishes the book.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

Ruth Miller, the Metropolitan's new Musetta in "La Boheme." PHOTO © MISHKIN

Louise Homer 2nd., who will sing to soldiers in France, where her mother began opera career

John McCormack, on tour of America, will raise $100,000 for Red Cross PHOTO © MISHKIN

Janet Jackson, in pantomimes at the Princess.

Jascha Heifetz, violin star at opera concert

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

December.

23—Philharmonic Society, benefit, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
23—Friends of Music, afternoon, Ritz-Carlton.
23—Orchestral Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
23—Yvette Guilbert, farewell recital, evening, Vieux Colombier.
26—Society of Ancient Instruments, afternoon, Vieux Colombier.
27—Ruth Cramer, Janet Jackson, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
27—Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
27—Bella Hecht, piano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
28—The Duncan Dancers, evening, Carnegie Hall.
28—Harriet Foster, songs, evening, Aeolian Hall.
29—Symphony Society, choral concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
29—Thibaud and Lortat, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
29—Cherniavski Trio, evening, Carnegie Hall.
30—Mischa Elman, violin, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
30—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.

January.

1—Jascha Heifetz, violin, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
3—Symphony Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
3—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
3—Bernard Steinberg, choral concert, evening, Aeolian Hall.
4—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
4—Julia Claussen, songs, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Young People's Symphony, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
5—Thibaud and Lortat, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
6—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
6—Zoellner Quartet, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
7—Dorothy Fox, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Margulies Trio, evening, Aeolian Hall.
10—Symphony Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
10—Boston Symphony, evening, Carnegie Hall.
11—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Sascha Jacobson, violin, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12—Symphony for Children, morning, Aeolian Hall.
12—Boston Symphony, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

The Philharmonic Society, with Alma Gluck and Efrem Zimbalist, will give a benefit for the Halifax sufferers this afternoon in Carnegie Hall. All the musicians are volunteers. Mr. Stransky conducts Dvorak's "New World" symphony, Zimbalist plays the Glazounow concerto, Mme. Gluck sings an air from "Louise," together with four Creole songs arranged by her husband, while the orchestra adds Dukas's "Sorcerer's Apprentice," and Wagner's "Liebestod."

The Orchestral Society of New York, sixty-five players under Max Jacobs, will give the first of its two concerts in Aeolian Hall this afternoon, playing Cesar Franck's symphony in D minor, Tschaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini," two symphonic sketches "In the Orient," said to be the first orchestral work of Arthur Hartmann, and Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody."

The Friends of Music will hear the Thaddeus Rich Quartet instead of others previously scheduled at the Ritz-Carlton today. A revised program includes the recent "Pentarhythmie," for harp, by Carlos Salzedo, and a new "Dithyrambe" by Leopold Stokowski of Philadelphia, as well as quartets of Mozart in D major, with flute, and of Debussy, Op. 10.

Yvette Guilbert will give her final recital this evening in the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, where she will be assisted by Sam Franko and Emily Gresser in a distinguished program of the "Songs of the Soldiers of France."

The Society of Ancient Instruments will play at the Vieux Colombier on Wednesday afternoon a quaint "symphony" of Bruni, a sonatine for viole d'amour by Francoeur, "Le Pays du Tendre," Destouches; suite for viola da gamba, Galeazzi, and a ballet by Monteclair.

Ruth Cramer and Janet Jackson will dance "A Joyous Hour" at the Princess Theatre on Thursday afternoon, to music of Bizet, Arensky, Debussy, Chaminade, Schumann, Rebikoff and Lillian Jackson, the last named playing duet accompaniments with Elizabeth Pusey.

"The Messiah," by Handel, will be given by the Oratorio Society but once this season, at Carnegie Hall, next Thursday evening, for the ninety-second time, the soloists, under Walter Damrosch, including Mabel Garrison, Mary Jordan, Morgan Kingston and Henri Scott.

Bella Hecht, a young pianist, announces that she will play at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening a Beethoven sonata, Op. 53; the "Faust" waltzes, Gounod-Liszt; Military March, Schubert-Tausig, and the Strauss-Schulz-Evler "Blue Danube."

Six of the Duncan dancers, with the Little Symphony under George Barrere, will appear Friday evening at Carnegie Hall in scenes from Gluck's "Iphigenia," and "Orpheus," Gretry's "Cephale et Procris," and the Schubert waltzes.

Harriet Foster, mezzo-contralto, at Aeolian Hall on Friday evening, will sing airs of Carissimi, Scarlatti, Handel, Gretchaninow, Paderewski, Ladmirault, C. W. Murphey, La Forge, Dorothy Herbert, Maude V. White, and Mary Pinney.

The combined Symphony and Oratorio Societies will repeat Pierne's "The Children's Crusade" next Saturday, at Carnegie Hall, as an extra in the Young People's series, with Florence Macbeth and Edith Goold.

Jacques Thibaud and Robert Lortat, next Saturday afternoon, at Aeolian Hall, will play a concerto of Chausson with string quartet, preceded by a sonata of Guillaume Lekeu and one of Mozart, in B flat, No. 15.

The Cherniavsky brothers will return Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall in trios by Gretchaninow, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Boisdeffre, with solos from Boellman for 'cello, Bach and Rebikoff for piano, and Vieuxtemps for violin.

Mischa Elman announces his own arrangement of "The Star-Spangled Banner" for violin at his recital in Carnegie Hall next Sunday with works of Nardini, Ernst, Sarasate, Joachim, Vieuxtemps, and other arrangements by Volpe and Elman.

The last of the Symphony Society's Aeolian concerts for 1917 will be next Sunday, the music including Beethoven's "Eroica," d'Indy's "Istar," and Elgar's music to "Carillon," with the poem of Cammaerts recited by Frances Starr.

The Intercollegiate Menorah Society meets at Washington Irving School next Sunday evening, assisted by Elizabeth Gutman, soprano, in Jewish and Russian folksongs, and by Ernest Bloch.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Samuel Baldwin's recital at the City College today, the last till Jan. 6, includes Pachelbel's "Chant de Noel," Malling's "Shepherds in the Field," Dubois's "March of the Magi," Bach's chorale, "Jesu, My Guide," and an American group, Chaffin, Foote, Thayer, Matthews, MacDowell, and Kinder.

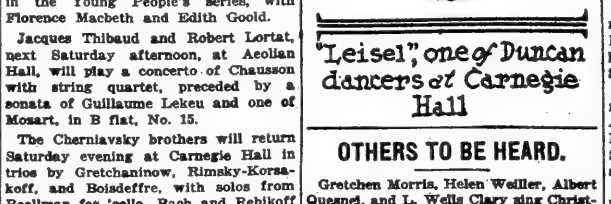
The New York Community Chorus under Harry Barnhart will sing old carols on Wednesday evening at the Tree of Light in Madison Square, beginning at 8 o'clock and followed by general community singing.

The People's Music League has a free concert on Thursday at Public School 40, in East Twentieth Street.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

"The Daughter of the Regiment" will be sung Tuesday evening, Christmas Night, at the Brooklyn Academy, by the Metropolitan cast, Hempel, Mattfeld, Carpi, Scotti, Laurenti, and others, Papi conducting.

Coming recitals in Brooklyn include Jascha Heifetz on Thursday week, Jan. 3, and Mme. Melba on Tuesday, Jan. 8, the latter replacing a date long reserved for Paderewski, who, however, cancelled his tour.



"Leisel," one of Duncan dancers at Carnegie Hall

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Gretchen Morris, Helen Weiller, Albert Quesnel, and L. Wells Clary sing Christmas carols to-night at the Greenwich Village Theatre, where Natalie Boshko and Sara Gurowitch play music for a fifteenth-century masque, arranged by Frank Harling.

Percy MacKaye will give the Manuscript Society on Thursday, at the MacDowell Club, a first hearing of "The Evergreen Tree," adapted for Community Chorus festivals; while the Singers' Club of Brooklyn will perform the music, composed by Arthur Farwell.

The Rialto's Saturday morning symphonies for school children may after New Year's be made the centre for a proposed "song memory contest," now planned in the public schools of New York.

The Strand Orchestra is going in for grand opera programs, under Oscar Spirescu, parts of "Tosca" this week, and "Carmen" next, with Dvorak's "Carnival" and Barrett's "Christmas Morning."

AMERICAN ORGANISTS MEET.

The American Guild of Organists will hold its second convention, representing both the United States and Canada, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week at the College of the City of New York. An incident of the meetings will be a recital Wednesday evening in the Great Hall, by Charles M. Courboin of Syracuse.

There will be public musical programs twice daily, the performers including Charles Heinroth of Pittsburgh, Richard Tattersall of Toronto, W. Lynwood Farnum of Boston, Samuel A. Baldwin and Gaston M. Dethier. The Russian Cathedral Choir will give the only private recital Thursday noon.

POLICE GLEE CLUB.

The Police Glee Club will give its first concert at the Casino this afternoon, a performance that Charles L. Safford, the leader, hopes to make an annual event. James J. Corbett, Frank Tinney, and others will welcome the organization to theatrical Broadway. Among the officers are Patrick G. Fitz-Gibbon, Louis Wyman, and Robert P. Fischer.

Metropolitan Opera.

Marie Condé, who is to make her début as a member of the Metropolitan company in tonight's opera concert, singing the time-honored "Ah, Non Giunge," from "La Sonnambula," and an air from "Lakmé," is one among a dozen or more newcomers this year, the majority Americans. Miss Condé won her place after a single audition, and Director Gatti now asks the public to pass on his judgment as to her voice. An official statement that she is "without stage experience" may be in answer to the once frequent charge that New York's Opera House was not hospitable to home-grown talent.

Jascha Heifetz, the Russian violinist, has chosen Mendelssohn's most popular of all concertos for tonight's popular concert crowd at the Metropolitan, other pieces by Glazounow, Elgar, and Bazzini. A third soloist is Mardones.

Caruso, the annual Santa Claus who fills the opera house on Christmas Eve, will sing tomorrow in "Samson and Delilah," with Louise Homer as heroine, Amato, Rothier, Schlegel, and Monteux.

John McCormack on Tuesday afternoon makes his second appearance, and May Peterson her first, in a holiday "Bohème," with Ruth Miller, De Luca, De Segurola, Didur, and others, led by Papi.

Massenet's "Thais" next Wednesday, for the first time this season, has a new Athanael, Whitehill, and a new Nicias, Diaz, who makes his début, with Farrar, Sparkes, Egener, Howard, Rossi, Reschiglian, and Monteux.

Zandonai's "Francesca" will be repeated Thursday, with Alda in the title rôle, and Martinelli, Amato, and Bada as the three brothers, in a lengthy cast as before, under Moranzoni.

For the fourth time "Faust" will be seen and heard on Friday evening, with Farrar, Delaunois, Howard, Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers, d'Angelo, and with Galli in the Walpurgis ballet.

Verdi's "Rigoletto" occurs for the first time at next Saturday's matinée, with Caruso, Hempel, Braslau, De Luca—a star quartet—reinforced by Mardones, Mattfeld, Egener, Rossi, Reschiglian, Audisio, Laurenti, and Moranzoni.

Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff," the most significant production in all the years since Wagner's "Ring," will be repeated at popular prices next Saturday.

(© Mishkin.

Marie Condé at Opera Concert.

"LE SAUTERIOT" IN A WORLD PREMIERE

Lithuanian Story of Humble Romance Told in Lazzari's Opera—Chicago Stars to Bring Novelty Here.

SYLVIO LAZZARI reached America lately on his way from Paris to Chicago for this season's only world première of an opera from Europe produced in the presence and with the help of its composer, an event that New York may compare with "Goyescas" of the lamented Granados, and only surpassed in one famous season when the Metropolitan so staged both Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" and Humperdinck's "Children of Kings." There have been American premières, half a dozen in the ten years of Mr. Gatti's direction here, and two others now pending in Mr. Campanini's closing week in the West, both of which, Hadley's "Azora" and Nevin's "Daughter of the Forest," will be brought speedily to New York. Mr. Lazzari, whose "Le Sauteriot" will also be done here, was born in the Italian Trentino under Austrian rule. He has been for thirty years a resident of Paris, and is a naturalized Frenchman.

"Le Sauteriot" is described as a lyric drama, the scene laid in modern Lithuania, the story adapted by Henri Pierre Roché and Martial Perrier from a tragic play by Count E. de Keyserling. The opera opens in the home of Mikkel Czeslaw, in Maisade, where his wife, Anne, lies at the point of death. Besides the doctor, the priest, and women neighbors, there are Anne's younger sister, Madda, her aged mother, Trine, and the little heroine, Orti, a natural daughter of Mikkel, brought up by Anne as her own child. Orti is cooking supper at the open fireplace and tending the two small children of her father and adopted mother. The doctor, on leaving, gives Orti a vial instructing her, if Anne grows worse, to give the sufferer ten drops but no more, as it is a potent poison.

To the old grandmother, the fate of Anne, beloved by all and living a good, useful life, seems a tragic sacrifice. Why, asks Trine, cannot she herself, an old woman whose usefulness is past, be taken away instead of her daughter, who is as necessary "as the bread they eat"? The old woman's talk sets Orti to thinking. She also feels as useless as the grasshopper—"Le Sauteriot"—merely a household drudge, beaten by Mikkel, scorned by all but Trine and Anne, without the attractiveness to win a sweetheart such as Madda has. She tells Trine it cannot be that the Virgin knows what is happening, if Anne is allowed to die. She would gladly offer herself to the Virgin in place of Anne, whom she loves as a mother.

In reply, Trine tells her of one Kati Doumbra, who, the legend says, went to the black chapel to pray for the life of her dying babe. "Cure my baby and take my life instead; give me a sign that you will," she prayed to the Virgin. The head of the sacred image nodded three times. Kati returned home to find her baby recovering. Neighbors heard her crying, "I come to Thee," and rushing in, found her dead on her bed, covered with a black veil. Orti, deeply impressed by this legend, appears to make a solemn resolution.

The dashing Indrik, a handsome beau of the village, comes for Madda, his sweetheart. He appears utterly unconscious of the existence of Orti, who is secretly in love with him. His indifference emphasizes her feeling of absolute nonentity and confirms her resolve to offer her life to save Anne.

In a public square at Viazmi, the villagers celebrate a fête and pilgrimage day. The younger women, who had envied Madda as the luckiest girl of all, try to attract her suitor, Indrik, when he tells them that he and Madda have quarreled. Orti, who has been praying at the Black Chapel of the Virgin, pauses on her way home to gaze wistfully at Indrik while unseen by him. Madda and her new flame, Josef, arrive and flaunt their flirtation before Indrik.

Enraged, the discarded lover challenges his rival to a fight. Josef, with knife drawn, is about to rush upon Indrik when Orti springs between them and grasps his knife hand. The combatants separated by their companions, Orti becomes a heroine of the moment, applauded by all, and noticed for the first time by her idol, Indrik, who flatters and defends her from the now jealous Madda. He buys her a string of beads from the peddler, signifying that she is now his sweetheart.

In the forest near Viazmi, the pair meet again, Orti telling Indrik of the secret love she has cherished for him, and of her joy to know that he now cares for her. They are interrupted by an old woman gathering herbs, who tells them she has seen "a second Kati Doumbra" coming from the Black Chapel, and that the girl she saw resembled Orti. The old woman, Lemore, prophesies death for some loving maiden, but Orti, in terror, bids her go away and not spoil the first happy hour of a young girl's life.

As Orti later tries to take up her task of spinning, hindered by thoughts of her lover, girl companions come in to tease her about the rendezvous in the forest, which some of them accidentally spied. They voice their praise of her conquest, congratulate her playfully, and crown her with flowers as a new village belle.

Having now something to live for, Orti regrets her prayer in the Black Chapel. While beseeching the Virgin to release her from this obligation, her eyes wander to the vial. A desperate thought enters her mind; she feverishly pours the entire contents into a glass, and is about to administer the fatal dose to Anne, when Indrik enters quietly. It is twilight, and he does not see her as she pauses in the shadows.

The lover calls softly for Madda. Seized with a vague fear, Orti confronts him, to learn that his supposed love was but a passing fancy, an episode of the fête day. He and Madda have become reconciled and his old love for her has flamed anew. Orti's pathetic pleading to him to think of the hour in the forest only irritates him, and he leaves abruptly.

Watching him through the window as he goes away, the heart-broken girl relapses into the old hopelessness that she has known all her life. She repents her recent sinister intentions and she again prays to the Virgin to give Anne life, health, and happiness. Then the girl takes up the glass of poison and drains it herself.

Besides "Le Sauteriot," the composer has written another opera. "La Lepreuse," which was a sensation in Paris a few years ago, but because of the gruesomeness of its subject, as the title suggests, did not gain an American hearing. Mr. Lazzari is a man past middle life, of dignified bearing, and evident enthusiasm for his work. He expects to come East with the Chicago troupe when his opera is sung in New York.

WARTIME MUSIC.

Brig.-Gen. Eli D. Hoyle has granted leave for the band of the United States Army Music Training School at Governors Island to give a free concert on Friday next at Patrick Henry Community Centre, Public School 171, in East 106d Street, under the auspices of the People's Institute. There are forty-five players in all, thirteen of these being "bandmaster" students, one of whom will lead the band. The soloists are Irwin Tucker, 'cello, and J. F. Smolka, flute.

Twenty million American homes may celebrate this wartime Christmas, not only with shining windows, as the Red Cross suggested, but also by taking a hint from the plan started in Philadelphia, home of the Liberty Bell, that each household everywhere shall sing the old anthem "America" at 9 o'clock on Christmas morning.

Children of soldiers and sailors, for whom a week's carnival is held at the Grand Central Palace, have music by volunteers, including the choirs of Old Trinity, Grace Church, St. Patrick's, Calvary, the Paulist Fathers', St. James's, St. Thomas's, a community chorus from St. George's, and 200 from the Music Settlement for Colored People.

Camp Upton has its Christmas tree, one of the "grizzly giants" of Long Island, while the men of the national army are sharing the holiday fun with the nearby towns. Herman Wasserman and Frederick Handte played at the first concert of the Community Chorus of Patchogue, to raise added funds for a club maintained in that village for all soldiers.

The New York Philharmonic will play at Camp Upton on Wednesday evening of this week, as the veteran orchestra under Josef Stransky did recently at Camp Dix, N. J., and before that in Brooklyn for the Red Cross. The University Glee Club on Saturday, Jan. 5, is also to give a concert at Camp Upton.

When the Symphony Society gave its Camp Upton concert, Walter Damrosch told the soldiers, "The last number on the program is a waltz dedicated to a river in a country with which we are at war, a river that you will cross victoriously within a year." Then he led "The Beautiful Blue Danube."

Leila Holterhoff and Vernon d'Arnalle, who are to give a concert for the benefit of soldiers blinded in battle in France, have postponed the date from Jan. 5, as originally scheduled, to Saturday evening, Feb. 2, at Aeolian Hall.

Mme. Paderewska's fund for starving Polish children is to benefit by a series of concerts announced by the Sinsheimer String Quartet for three Saturday evenings, Jan. 5, Feb. 2, and March 9, at Rumford Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Mon., at 8. Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Schlegel. Cond., Monteux.
Tues., XMAS DAY MAT., at 2 (75c to $3). BOHEME. Peterson, Miller; McCormack, De Luca, Didur, Segurola, Leonard, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8. Thais. Farrar, Sparkes, Howard, Egener; Whitehill, Diaz (debut), Rossi. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8. Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8. Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Rigoletto. Hempel, Braslau; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3). Boris Godunow. Matzenauer, Delaunois, Howard; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. at 8. Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi.
TONIGHT at 8:30. 50c to $1.50. Orch. Cond., HAGEMAN.
HEIFETZ Russian Violinist.
CONDE Soprano (debut).
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FIRST PRESENTATION IN AMERICA
of Old Spanish Miracle and Nativity Songs. Folksongs of Andalusia and Catalonia and Modern Catalan Choral Ballads. Also Welsh Folk and Fighting Songs.
Tickets $2 to .50 on sale at Box Office.

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"The Messiah"
Carnegie Hall, Thurs., Dec. 27, 8:30
Mabel Garrison, Mary Jordan, Theo. Karle, Henri Scott. Symphony orchestra, chorus of 250.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Seats 75c. to $2.50, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 29, at 2
VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA
ELMAN
SEATS NOW ON SALE
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Carnegie Hall, Friday Night, Dec. 28.
THE PUPILS OF ISADORA AND THE BARRERE LITTLE SYMPHONY
Duncan
Seats 50c to $2 at Box Office and Agencies.

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Yvette Guilbert
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CHANSONS DES SOLDATS DE FRANCE.
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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8:15.
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In Joint Recital (Mason & Hamlin)
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3,
ORCHESTRAL
Society of N. Y. (70 Musicians)
MAX JACOBS.....CONDUCTOR
Symphony, Franck; Francesca da Rimini; Tschaikowsky; 2 Sketches, Hartmann. Irish Rhapsody, Herbert.
Tickets 25c to $1.50, at Box Office.

Princess Theatre, Sun. Aft., Jan. 6, at 3.
Zoellner Quartet
TICKETS, MUSIC LEAGUE, 1 W. 34th St.

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Center seats for tonight's concert, Hofzer. Mon., Samson et Dalila. Caruso & Homer. Wed., Thais, with Farrar. Thurs., Francesca da Rimini. Fri., Faust, Farrar. Whitehill. All operas. Sub. bought, sold, exchanged. A. Cassoli, 1430 B'way (42d-43d Sts.).

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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 29, Gabriel Pierne's EXQUISITE FLEMISH LEGEND
"The Children's Crusade"
Entire Chorus of 250 from the ORATORIO SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Chorus of 200 Children from New York Public Schools—Soloists: Florence Macbeth, Edith Chapman-Goold, Albert Lindquest, Royal Dadmun
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 30, Assisting Artist FRANCES STARR
(By courtesy of Mr. Belasco.)
Symphony "Eroica".....Beethoven
Carillon (Poem by Cammaerts).....Elgar
Symphonic Variations, "Istar," d'Indy
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Artists participating: Ernest Bloch, composer; Elisabeth Gutman, soprano; Sarah Sokolsky-Freid, piano and organ; Alexander Bloch, violin; Mrs. Alexander Bloch, piano; P. Jassinowsky, cantor tenor.
SUNDAY EVE., DEC. 30, 8:15,
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FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
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FRIEDA Hempel
LOUIS Graveure
JACQUES Thibaud
CECIL Arden
Tickets now on sale at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way. 'Phone Bryant 600. Knabe Piano.

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Concert by JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
Sale Opens Next Thurs., Dec. 27
Mgt. C. L. Wagner. D. F. McSweeney, Assoc. Mgr., 511 5th Ave. (Steinway Piano.)

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 6, 8:30.
Geo. M. Cohan's Thea., 43d & B'way
Bianca Randall
Songs that appeal to everyone. Those of yesterday and to-day.
Other dates at Cohan Theatre will be Jan. 13th, 20th, 27th, Feb. 3rd, and 10th.

Princess Thea., Thurs. Aft., Dec. 27, at 3.
RUTH CRAMER AND JANET JACKSON
IN A HOLIDAY MATINEE OF ORIGINAL DANCES, etc.
Tickets at Music League, 1 W. 34 St., $2, $1.

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FIRST NEW YORK RECITAL
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AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Dec. 29, at 2.
JACQUES THIBAUD AND ROBERT LORTAT
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CHRISTMAS WEEK IN THE NEW YORK THEATRES

THE VIEUX COLOMBIER

By JOHN CORBIN.

THE first three bills of the Vieux Colombier have sufficed to show that the organization amply deserves the reputation it brought from Paris. Dr. Johnson remarked that in order to tell an egg for bad it is not necessary to eat the whole of it. Tests of virtue may be more prolonged, but a chef is to be relied on the flavor of whose soup allures. Not counting the two dramatic hors d'oeuvres of his first bill, M. Copeau has produced six plays widely various in type and treatment, with the result that he has already established himself as a director of extraordinary gifts.

To catch the full significance of what he has done, it is necessary to keep in mind the influences in Paris against which he has reacted. Foremost among these is the national tradition as exemplified in the Français, a tradition largely mechanical in repeating ancient practice and as largely inept in embodying new. Of the vitality of Copeau's treatment of Molière, his instinct for the essential spirit of the piece in hand, something was said a fortnight ago apropos of "Les Fourberies de Scapin." These qualities were further illustrated in "La Jalousie de Barbouillé."

This formless bit of nonsense, quite void of style in the writing, Molière's editors have mostly thought beneath the dignity of a place in his collected works. Critics have been almost equally contemptuous. Chatfield-Taylor, in his generally admirable biography, regards it as "unworthy of notice," except historically. Barbouillé is the precursor of Georges Dandin and of the Misanthrope.

Suzanne Bing, Who Gives an Exceptional Performance in "Barberine."

while "the character of the pedant is noteworthy as heralding the ostentatious but empyrical man of science Molière so delighted in portraying later. To hold impostures up to scorn became his aim in after life, and jealousy the keynote of his own misery. By a coincidence almost prophetic, the pedant and the jealous husband both appear in this, his earliest existing play."

That being the attitude of the pundits, Copeau took the little sketch in hand to see what would happen when it was treated merely as "theatre"—as frank low comedy. It may very well be true, as Henry Arthur Jones has insisted, that "only literature endures"; but though low comedy may flourish mightily without the living phrase—and generally has done so—it is still an art, and a precious one. May it not also have its measure of immortality? In Copeau's hands the pedant doctor became as grotesquely absurd as any of his great successors, and poor Barbouillé as pathetically ridiculous as Dandin himself. Intellectually the little piece is as insignificant as the well-remembered bouts of Weber and Fields, but when sympathetically produced it is also as laughable. What seemed likely to prove merely an event of dry, historic interest, resulted in enriching the stage with a work of the most genuine art, a priceless gem of clowning. Any capable producer can "revive" a play that was never dead, but to take a supposed corpse of the drama and breathe life into it is, in its way, a work of genius.

Copeau's production of "Barberine" renders a similar service. When de Musset was barely 20, the failure of "La Nuit Vénitienne" gave him a lifelong disgust of the theatre. Thereafter he wrote without reference to production. It was not until his life work was ended that another of his plays was produced. His dramaturgy lacks the influence, at once informing and invigorating, of experience with the stage and with the public. At best, like the dramaturgy of Dumas and Hugo, of Schiller and Goethe, it was founded upon a clean misconception of the dramaturgy of Shakespeare—a misconception which none of them ever suspected, with the possible exception of Goethe, who, at the age of 76, half opened his eyes. Now, though the genius of de Musset was as original and as distinguished as that of any of these great ones, his plays are at once less substantial dramatically and more subtly evanescent, more delicate. Upon their sensitive fabric the ponderous mechanism of the picture stage and its crass effect of disillusionment fall like a blight. Nevertheless, they had all been produced, and with much success, even "Lorenzaccio." All, that is, except "Barberine," which is perhaps the lightest, the most evanescent of all, as it is the most gracious and lovely. Copeau sweeps away with one gesture the malignant incubus of pictorial realism and brings back the true spirit of Elizabethan dramaturgy. With a few formal "set pieces" he indicates the successive changes of locality and provides for all necessary action, relying solely upon the interest of the story, the beauty of the lines, and the skill of his actors to produce the dramatic illusion. The result is a production of rare delicacy, of exquisite perfection—and the addition of another little masterpiece to the national repertory.

The second contemporary influence against which the Vieux Colombier makes protest is the drama of the boulevards. From the point of view of Broadway, with its scores of misconceived, ill-written plays, this seems at first sight almost as rash as a revolt against the so-called House of Molière, and especially at a time when we have before us two such plays as "The King" and "L'Elévation." But these are exceptional pieces. When they were produced in Paris I have no doubt that M. Copeau laughed at the satire of the one as heartily as any, and thrilled as gladly to the moment of patriotism in the other. Yet behind them lies a theatrical convention as injurious to the true spirit of the drama as it is to the public mind—the convention according to which the funniest thing in the world is the promiscuity of the monkey house, and the most dramatic a wife surprised in infidelity. That this convention is false to the deeper spirit of the French is obvious to any one who really knows them. The fact that the Parisian public can, in one mood, so unfailingly laugh at the very thing which, in another mood, it takes with such unfailing seriousness, is one of the many marvels of our water-tight brain compartments, of our thought-proof human psychology.

A solitary French dramatist has seen that the infidelity of a wife or mistress is as funny as any other outcropping of our inheritance from the apes—that it is funniest of all when the principals envisage it in the mood of high seriousness. Henri Becque wrote "La Parisienne," and it is to the credit of the Français that this bitter comedy is now firmly fixed in the national répertoire. In a similar vein he wrote "La Navette," a one-act comedy which Copeau has revived, showing the vibrations of a light-hearted lady among the several and very serious males who pay her bills. It is a sardonic trifle, but the essential morality of its underlying idea is obvious enough. Another piece in the current répertoire, "Pain de Menage," by Jules Renard, is a duologue between two young married folk who are tempted to infidelity but who, very wittily and sympathetically, argue their way back to marital virtue. The list of modern plays which M. Copeau is still to produce, as far as they are known here, reveals in the main a similar tendency. Highly artistic though the Old Dovecote is, it still coos with the note of perfect domesticity.

Prosper Merimée's heroine of "La Carosse du Saint Sacrement"—may seem to strike a jarring note; but this, I take it, is only in seeming. Périchole is outrageously, flagrantly faithless to the ageing and gouty Viceroy, her "protector," and, by an amazingly subtle mingling of tact and audacity, she pulls the wool over his eyes. He is more than half aware that she is doing it. To him, poor man, it is the golden fleece of romance, without which he would be forlorn indeed. He fairly collaborates with her in his own deception. She even brings the Archbishop to believe in her piety — and perhaps also herself, for, like all triumphant deceivers, she is largely self-deceived. But those who laugh with her most heartily, delight in her most keenly, would be the first to flee from her clutches. The mood of Merimée is as far as the poles from the mood of Becque; but its effect is the same. Through all the glow of his comedy, the glamour of his romantic atmosphere, one sees the terra firma of human fact. Fortunately for most of us, it is not necessary to be grim and sardonic in order to worship the god of things as they are. This Périchole is one of the most keenly psychologised, as she is one of the most original and diverting, of the heroines of a talent much rarer on the French stage than on the German, or even on the English stage—the talent for subtle and varied characterization. His Pedant in "Barbouillé" is as unctuous and laughter-compelling as his Geronte in "Scapin," but a wholly distinct personality. François Gournac also has given us two brilliant characterizations. The Peddler in "Barberine" is really a caricature, but very agile and amusing. As Merimée's Viceroy, Gournac creates a character of truly amazing subtlety, reality, and humor, by far the most memorable single achievement yet registered by the company. Taken as a whole, the acting at the Vieux Colombier is on the very high level of the producing.

Already it is possible to hail the enterprise as by far the most original and significant of our many recent importations. Half a dozen plays of the utmost delicacy, humor, and charm have been lifted from the limbo of forgotten things, infused with new life, and touched at a thousand points with the magic of light and color.

As yet there has been no play of capital importance. The repertory has consisted of occasional and minor pieces, such as would naturally be offered by a young organization to a public familiar with the repertory of the Français. But in the coming week, the Colombier is to do Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." This is said to be one of his most successful achievements and will fully test for us M. Copeau's skill as a producer, and the capacity of his company. It is the greatest of pities that it comes in a week more than crowded by new plays on other stages.

Ethel Barrymore, Whose Ambitious Season at the Empire Will be Begun Tomorrow Night with "The Lady of the Camellias."

Harry Watson, the Life of the Party in "Odds and Ends of 1917."

Estelle Winwood, Who Will Appear with Nat Goodwin and Others at the Astor on Tuesday Night in Jesse Lynch Williams's "Why Marry?"

Jacques Copeau as Scapin in "Les Fourberies des Scapin."

THE NEW PLAYS

THE dam has burst. The more or less general belief among managers that the coming of the holidays will witness a marked improvement in theatrical conditions is being reflected by the series of new productions which began last Thursday. The week ahead will find the battle raging at its thickest.

GENERAL POST—*Tomorrow night at the Gaiety Theatre.*

One of the outsanding London successes of the last year has been this war play by J. E. Harold Terry. "General Post" is not, as might be supposed, a military personage; the play derives its name from an English parlor game, and "General Post" is a term used to indicate a general shake-up. It is the changes wrought by the war, of course, which supply the theme of the play.

Thomas A. Wise and William Courtenay will continue the association begun in "Pals First," by appearing in the leading rôles, and the company will also include Olive Tell, Cynthia Brooke, Cecil Fletcher, Wigney Percyval, and James Kearney.

THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS—*Tomorrow night at the Empire Theatre.*

Ethel Barrymore's appearance as Camille will mark the beginning of an engagement which is expected to keep her at the Empire Theatre for the balance of the season. It will be this actress's first appearance in a rôle which is associated with the names of many of the foremost actresses of all time. Her supporting company will include Conway Tearle, as Armand; Holbrook Blinn, as Duval; Rose Coghlan, as Mme. Prudence; Percy Marmont, Mary Hampton, Leonard Mudie, Edith Campbell Walker, Wallace Erskine, and Charles F. Coghlan.

PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH—*Tomorrow night at the Republic Theatre.*

This piece, a farce by C. W. Bell and Mark Swan, comes with the record of having vastly amused Chicago for a considerable period. The cast is headed by Florence Moore and John Cumberland, and also will include such well-known farceurs and farceuses as Francine Larrimore, Will Deming, Sydney Shields, Carolyn Lilja, and Richard Gordon.

WHY MARRY?—*Tuesday night at the Astor Theatre.*

Jesse Lynch Williams's published comedy, "And So They Were Married," has reached the stage under the foregoing title, and will be performed here this week with an unusually noteworthy cast. Among those present will be Nat C. Goodwin, returning to the New York stage after an absence of several years; Shelley Hull, replacing Arnold Daly; Edmund Breese, Estelle Winwood, Ernest Lawford, Beatrice Beckley, Lotus Robb, and Harold West.

BILLETED—*Tuesday night at the Playhouse.*

Margaret Anglin's return to New York is in a war comedy from England—a piece which, like "General Post," has been popular in London for a long time. Not only has London liked it, in fact, but Philadelphia also has recently set the seal of its approval upon it. The authors of the piece are F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood.

Among those in Miss Anglin's support will be Edward Emery, Langdon Bruce, Phyllis Birket, Sally Williams, Roland Rushton, and Howard Lindsey.

GOING UP—*Tuesday night at the Liberty Theatre.*

Some years ago James Montgomery wrote and caused to be produced a farce entitled "The Aviator," and it is this piece which now returns in the guise of a musical comedy. Its transformation has been effected by Otto Harbach and the music is the work of Louis A. Hirsch. The genial Frank Craven will enter musical comedy to appear in the leading rôle, and others in the cast will be Edith Day, Marion Sunshine, Ruth Donnelly, and Grace Peters.

TWELFTH NIGHT—*Tuesday night at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.*

Jacques Copeau's French production of "Twelfth Night" was greeted in Europe with unusual acclaim, and is being awaited with interest here. "Twelfth Night" will be repeated on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings and Thursday afternoon; "Barberine" and "Le Pain de Menage" will be played Monday and Friday nights, and the three short plays, "La Navette," "Le Carosse du Saint Sacrement," and "La Jalousie de Barbouille," will be the program on Saturday night.

Another midnight entertainment will be revealed atop the New Amsterdam Theatre on Saturday night when the fifth—or sixth—of the series of Ziegfeld Midnight Frolics will be presented. Gene Buck and Dave Stamper, authors of the previous shows, have on this occasion been augmented by Leslie Stuart of "Floradora" fame. The entertainers will include William Rock and Frances White, Frank Carter, Van and Schenck, Sybil Carmen, and Claudius and Scarlet.

The first of a series of holiday matinées for children will be given at the Cohan & Harris Theatre tomorrow, when three short plays—"Buried Treasure," "The Tinkleman," and "Goldilocks and the Three Bears"—will make up the program. The performances will be given on Thursday and Friday afternoons, in addition to Monday and Saturday mornings at 10:45. The plays will be acted by professionals, chief among whom will be Mary Shaw.

"On the Blue Danube," an operetta with music by Johann Strauss, will be produced in German at the Yorkville Theatre in Eighty-sixth Street on Tuesday night.

Lou-Tellegen and "Blind Youth," after a three weeks' engagement at the Republic Theatre, will continue their New York run tomorrow night at the Thirty-ninth Street.

Another attraction which will make a change of base will be "The Grass Widow," which will move from the Liberty to the Princess.

Programs will be given as usual tonight at the Century, the Hippodrome, the Park Theatre, and the Winter Garden.

Tony Sarg's marionettes will make their first appearance at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Saturday night, when they will be seen—and other persons heard—in a trio of short plays. These figures are three feet high and are said to be the last word in marionetting.

SOMETHING NEW IN FILMS.

The quest for new ideas goes on unceasingly in the films, and now comes W. W. Hodkinson to the fore with the announcement that he is literally turning the movies topsy-turvy. It is Mr. Hodkinson's idea that a picture, as it is projected upon a screen, is larger vertically than it needs to be and not so wide as it ought to be. Accordingly, he plans to gain width at the expense of height by simply reversing the two. As the height of a projected movie is about twice its width under the present arrangement, the far-reaching extent of such a change becomes at once evident. Mr. Hodkinson declares that he will accomplish the trick simply by running his pictures horizontally through the machine instead of vertically.

The new system, of course, will necessitate a change in the manner of taking the pictures, as the possibilities of the method are concerned with the greater space afforded for the showing of scenes and action. It is claimed not only that greater advantage can be taken of the costly sets now being constructed, but also that the greater freedom of movement afforded the actors will introduce an illusion of real life which is not always present under the current system.

The new pictures will be known as motion pictures plus, and the first of them will be released in February.

THE STORY OF ROLAND YOUNG

PROBABLY the most remarkable thing about the brief history of Roland Young, in view of the attention which the work of this actor has lately been attracting, is its briefness. In his entire professional career Young has not played more than about a dozen parts, and it is only a matter of two years or so since he tramped Broadway like any other ambitious but unknown Thespian, vainly seeking an audience with that elusive creature of the theatre, the manager.

New York first got to know Young when he appeared with the Washington Square Players, and in the last season and a half it has developed a more thorough acquaintance with him through the medium of a quartet of productions made by Arthur Hopkins, who recognised Young's worth when he was with the Players and gathered him unto the fold. Since that time Young has played almost continuously in New York—in all three of the Clare Kummer comedies—"Good Gracious, Annabelle," "A Successful Calamity," and "The Rescuing Angel"—and now in "The Gipsy Trail." In each of these prodcutions his work has been of a quality to make it stand out, despite the fact that the general average of acting in all of these pieces was high. In "The Gipsy Trail" his performance as the unsuccessful suitor—Young has been allotted a somewhat strange succession of unsuccessful suitors during his association with Hopkins—is regarded as one of the directly contributing factors to that play's success.

Young is English, having been born and raised in London. (He is at this moment, incidentally, in the act of exchanging his English citizenship for the American variety.) His father is a well-known London architect, and in the natural course of events it was planned to make an architect of the son. For two years the junior Young labored diligently in his father's office—the experience he acquired there gave him a certain knack as a draftsman, which explains the sketch which accompanies this article. As an architect Young worked hard and willingly, but he could not disguise the fact that he was intended to be something else. Young felt that the something else was an actor, and had mentioned it at home once or twice, but had never received any great encouragement from his father.

There came a day, however, when he was confined to his bed with a sore throat, and his absence from the office gave his father the opportunity to make a few inquiries about his work. What he found out caused him to stroll into the son's bedroom that night and announce that he was willing to declare all bets off.

"I've found out that your heart just isn't in it," he told Roland. "Now, what do you want to do?"

Roland, though he well knew what he wanted to answer, was unable to speak because of the sore throat. Gradually the psychological moment was passing; there might never again come a time when his father would be in a similar frame of mind. In this extremity the day was saved by Mrs. Young, who uttered the thought that was nearest her son's heart.

"You know very well what he wants to do," she said. "He wants to be an actor."

And so the matter was settled. Roland duly enrolled as a student in the Academy of Dramatic Art, a school founded by the late Sir Herbert Tree which corresponds to New York's Sargent School. Here he remained for a year, and at the end of that time—this was in 1911—he secured a small part in Charles Klein's drama "The Third Degree," produced in London by Arthur Bourchier under the title of "Find the Woman." The impression made by this play in London was not so great as in New York, although the piece enjoyed a run of ten weeks. At the end of that time Young played a small part in a

Roland Young—by Roland Young.

comedy by Monckton Hoffe entitled "Improper Peter," the career of which was also brief. This was also under the management of Bourchier.

These two engagements brought him to 1912, at which time a company was being recruited by Miss Horniman to play "Hindle Wakes" in this country under William A. Brady's management. Miss Horniman's manager had seen Young play one of his bits in London, and on the strength of this he was engaged for a part. Rehearsals took place in Manchester under the direction of Miss Horniman, and a few weeks later Young came to America. The play, it may be remembered, was produced in New York in the Fall of 1912 at the Maxine Elliott, and failed. It was taken on the road, however, and enjoyed a run of three months in Chicago.

The closing took place in Montreal early in 1913, leaving Young to debate the question of whether to leave for New York or London. The cost of the voyage to London was only a little in excess of that of the trip to New York; in New York he was an unknown and friendless; in London he had his family and some professional acquaintances. He sailed for London.

His next engagements, however, were not in London, but the provinces. Here he played leading rôles in three plays—Harold Chapin's comedy, "The Marriage of Columbine;" "The Honeymoon," by Arnold Bennett, and "The New Sin"—and these engagements brought him up to the early part of 1914. At that time William A. Brady was in London seeking players for his production of "The Whip," and Young, who had met Brady through the American production of "Hindle Wakes," made it his business to encounter Brady "accidentally" in the lobby of the Savoy.

Brady, although he had nothing definite for him, urged Young to come to New York immediately, telling him that something would certainly develop very soon. Young did come immediately; as a matter of fact, he reached New York before Brady did. When Brady arrived Young called daily at his offices, but never was successful in obtaining an audience. Finally Young happened to hear it remarked one night that Brady was at that moment in the Hotel Flanders, and Young accordingly strolled casually through the hotel. His surprise at finding Brady there probably was a considerable tribute to his histrionic powers; at all events, Brady remembered him, was sorry that he had nothing for him at the moment, and offered him letters to a number of other managers. He even went so far as to call for note paper on which to write the letters, but there the matter rested.

By this time Young had been in New York about a month and still was idle. In this extremity he heard that Emmanuel Reicher was about to place several plays in rehearsal and applied to Reicher for an engagement. He secured it and eight weeks of rehearsals in "Elga" followed, after which the piece was played at the Garrick for a single matinée. Still undismayed, Young then rehearsed three months with Reicher in "John Gabriel Bjorkman"—and the piece ran ten days at the Park Theatre.

It was at this time that Young, who had meanwhile met a number of the members of the Washington Square Players, joined their organization at the Bandbox. He remained with them a little under a season, going with them to the Comedy, and there appearing in their revival of "The Miracle of St. Anthony." It was his performance in this piece which attracted the attention of Arthur Hopkins and led to the present association.

THE CURRENT SEASON AND OTHER MATTERS

In Which a Certain Well-Known Playwright Returns His Collaborator's Compliment of Two Weeks Ago—And Catches the Next Trolley.

By MONTAGUE GLASS.

WHEN I called on Mr. Goodman at his house in Mount Vernon he at first sent out word that he was not at home and would not return until Dec. 16, claiming that he thought I represented a war relief fund with a quota of $7,500 to be raised in Mount Vernon before Dec. 15. I reminded him that we had met at the opening of "Business Before Pleasure" last August, and he shook hands cordially.

"I remember it very well," he said. "It was at the Elting Theatre, was it not?"

"I think it was," I said.

"As a matter of fact, you know very well it was," Mr. Goodman corrected me, "and you ought to be down on your knees right this moment that it's doing such good business, too, because if it hadn't been for me—"

"Hadn't been for WHO?" I said, and after he had said: "I said ME," and I had said "You!" and he had said, "Yes, me!" and I had laughed my fill more or less raucously, we came at once to the subject of the interview.

"Mr. Goodman," I began, "as a practical playwright, to what do you attribute the condition of the theatre in New York today?"

"The condition of the theatre today?" Mr. Goodman asked.

"Yes," I said, "the condition of the theatre today."

"Let me see," Mr. Goodman said. "What IS today?"

"Thursday," I replied.

"On Thursday," Mr. Goodman said, "the condition of the theatre is generally poor, owing to the circumstances that so many domestic servants have Thursday off. This necessitates staying at home on the part of so large a proportion of the theatregoing public that it is bound to have a decided effect on the size of the audiences."

Myself—I don't think you quite catch my meaning. I asked you to what you attribute the condition of the theatre today, and by "today" I mean the current theatrical season.

Mr. Goodman—The current theatrical season—I might say any current theatrical season—is always the worst theatrical season in the memory of the oldest theatrical manager in New York.

Myself—And who IS the oldest theatrical manager in New York?

Mr. Goodman—He is the manager in whose memory the current theatrical season is the worst. Is there anything else you would care to know about the theatre?

Myself—Yes.

Mr. Goodman—Shoot.

Myself—What type of play, in your opinion, is most likely to possess a wide, popular appeal?

Mr. Goodman—There is no infallible test aside from the box office receipts, but if the play is in the manuscript only and has not been rehearsed, I should say that, generally speaking, it is one which anybody who understands plays and their appeal would reject as not possessing the popular appeal. If the play is in rehearsal it is nearly certain to possess a wide, popular appeal if the actors think not. On the opening night out of town the author may be encouraged to weigh the merits of a twin six as opposed to an eight cylinder if the manager-friends of his manager agree that it will never go in New York, and if they continue to agree after the conclusion of the first performance in New York and the author still hesitates in his choice, let him buy both kinds and try them out at his leisure during the run of the piece. It will be a long one. Now, what else?

Myself—Let us discuss the neighborhood theatre.

Mr. Goodman—Sure.

Myself—What influence do you think the neighborhood theatre will exert on the American drama?

Mr. Goodman—That depends on the neighborhood. The neighborhood theatre, for instance, of this vicinity offers a program which is adjusted to a catholicity of taste hardly to be encountered in other neighborhoods where neighborhood playhouses obtain.

Myself—By the way, have you seen Louis Anspacher lately?

Mr. Goodman—No. Why do you ask?

Myself—Nothing. Go ahead with the details of why the program of your neighborhood playhouse is adjusted to a catholicity of taste and so forth.

Mr. Goodman—I don't think I can remember the entire program, but it comprised Eddy and Denny, the Herbert Germain Trio of thrilling comedy acrobats, and the feature photoplay attraction, Margery Wilson in "Mountain Dew."

Myself—And what kind of a neighborhood playhouse was that—the Provincetown Players?

Mr. Goodman—No. Proctor's Mount Vernon.

AT this stage of the interview Mr. Goodman pulled out his watch and observed that a trolley was due to pass the corner of Foster Avenue and Lincoln Avenue in three minutes, and I therefore concluded the interview as follows:

Myself—Mr. Goodman, I would like to ask you, finally, what in your opinion was the influence which contributed to the rise of the répertoire theatre for the performance of one-act plays and which resulted in the Washington Square Players, the Greenwich Theatre, the Neighborhood Playhouse, and the Provincetown Players?

Mr. Goodman—I discussed that very topic only the other day with one of the foremost authorities on the American stage—no less a person than Martin Herrmann.

Myself—What did he say?

Mr. Goodman—He said, and I am inclined to agree with him, that it was the invention of black celluloid spectacles with large round lenses.

I caught the next trolley.

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

STANDARD—"Mother Carey's Chickens."

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—John Drew and Margaret Illington in "The Gay Lord Quex."

LOEW'S SEVENTH AV. — "Mary's Ankle."

MAJESTIC, (Brooklyn) — "The Very Idea," with Ernest Truex and Hazel Bennett.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE AND SCREEN

CONCERNING A PLAY CALLED "CAMILLE"

Together With Something About Those Who Have Played the Part Here Between the Years 1853 and 1904.—And Now Ethel Barrymore.

AT the Empire Theatre tomorrow night Ethel Barrymore will add one more Camille to the long succession which have already become part of the records of the theatre. Coincidence brings Miss Barrymore's interpretation to the New York stage on the same day on which Sarah Bernhardt, some seven blocks distant, will be seen once more in a flash of the character which a majority of stage historians consider her greatest creation. Despite the play's many productions here, Mme. Bernhardt's occasional appearance in a single scene have given New York the only Camille which it has known in thirteen years; the production tomorrow, strange though it seems, is accordingly almost entitled to rank as a dramatic novelty.

The events immediately subsequent to the writing of "Camille" suggest the second decade of the twentieth century rather than the fourth of the nineteenth, for the younger Dumas had all the trouble getting his work produced that generally is the lot of the modern playwright with a success under his arm. Not a manager in Paris would produce it. The elder Dumas declared it was a masterpiece, but a stern censor interdicted it, and its author, who had written it in eight days, found that there was nothing left for him to do but to turn around and novelize it in seven. As a novel it was published just prior to the revolution of 1848.

Four years later, on Feb. 2, 1852, through the influence of the Duc de Morny, the original play had its first presentation on the stage of the Vaudeville Theatre in Paris, with Eugenie Doche as the Marguerite and Charles Fechter as the Armand. Its success was instantaneous, and not quite two years later, on Dec. 9, 1853, it was played for the first time in America at the old Broadway Theatre in this city by Jean Davenport, who had made her own adaptation, calling it "Camille, or the Fate of a Coquette." It is interesting to note that the first Armand in America was Frederick Bartlett Conway, the grandfather of Conway Tearle, who will play the rôle at the Empire tomorrow.

In those early days, however, New York did not take kindly to this drama with a "soiled dove" for a heroine. Miss Davenport gave only a single performance of it at the time of the first production. She essayed it again the following August at the same theatre, and this time it ran for twelve performances. She continued to give occasional performances of the play, but never with any marked success.

The next actress of prominence to play the rôle in New York was Laura Keene, who acted it for the first time on March 9, 1856, at Tripler Hall, a theatre in Broadway nearly opposite Bond Street. Miss Keene also appeared in a special adaptation of the play, which was entitled "Camille, or a Moral of Life." In this version, the life of the coquette, her abandonment to vice, her redemption, her love for Armand, her sacrifice of him and his love for very love, her illness, decay and death were all represented as a dream, from which, in the last scene, she awoke to the realities around her. Many of the objectionable features of the original were omitted. It was played in four acts and six tableaux, with an apotheosis, and the critics of the day found it an improvement upon the previous version. George Jordan was the Armand.

It was Matilda Heron, however, who scored the first great American success in the play. Miss Heron had tried to begin her stage career as a leading woman and had failed. Then she had tried to begin again at the bottom and there she had stayed. At last she had set sail for Europe, intending to see the world and at the same time study her art. Naturally she drifted to Paris, and there, one night, she saw Dumas's play. As she sat, absorbed in the fortunes of the languishing heroine, some one touched her on the shoulder and a familiar voice whispered in her ear:

"Tilly, that's the play that would make your fortune if you would translate it for America."

It was her brother, Alexander Heron, from whom she had been estranged for years. She took his hint, secured a copy of the play, and hurried back to America with it. Assisted by August Waldover, who was the orchestra leader for Ben de Bar, a theatrical magnate of the day in the West, she made a translation which she, as Miss Davenport before her, called "Camille, or the Fate of a Coquette," and it is that translation that the stock companies and many American stars have used ever since. Miss Heron made her first appearance in the play in Cincinnati in 1856 and a little later the same year in St. Louis. Her success in both cities was pronounced and she was emboldened to try her luck in New York. She appeared here for the first time on Jan. 22, 1857, at Wallack's Lyceum, a theatre in Broadway, two doors below Broome Street, which had formerly been known as Brougham's Lyceum.

"Such a hit was never before made as was Miss Heron's Camille," says T. Allston Brown in his "History of the New York Stage." "The night of her début was marked by a heavy storm of snow. The house was half full. Nevertheless she clutched the dramatic diadem with a bound. Next morning Fry, in The Tribune, uttered a multitude of adjectives in her honor. Seymour, in THE TIMES, pronounced her greater than Rachel, and Wilkins, in The Herald, put in all the French of his dramatic wardrobe. It was a powerful performance. It showed morbid passion in its deepest form, unrelieved by French graciousness and French charm. She came through a window when you expected her through a door. She was much like Bernhardt, full of wild, curious, and unexpected flights. The play ran forty-five nights, and when withdrawn was attracting crowded houses."

Another interesting fact in connection with this event is that the Armand was E. A. Sothern, father of E. H. Sothern. "For the first time in his life," says Brown, "Sothern received several enthusiastic 'calls.' This was his first upward move toward that position in the profession he afterward occupied."

Miss Heron continued to play Camille with success all through her career, which lasted until about 1870.

Another famous Camille was Mrs. D. P. Bowers, who, by the way, was the sister-in-law of Frederick Bartlett Conway and consequently the grandaunt of Conway Tearle. Mrs. Bowers made her first appearance in the rôle in 1864. Then there was Jean Hosmer, who played the part a year later.

Agnes Ethel chose Camille as the rôle for her first public appearance as an actress in 1868 at the Jerome Theatre, a playhouse that used to stand at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Clara Morris, who retained the rôle in her repertory for many years, made her first appearance in it at a benefit given at the Lyceum, afterward the Fourteenth Street Theatre, in 1874, when Frank Mayo appeared as Armand, F. F. Mackaye as M. Duval, Marie Wilkins as Prudence, and Kate Claxton as Nichette. Miss Morris immediately afterward played the part with success and for a long run at the Union Square Theatre.

Sarah Bernhardt played "La Dame aux Camélias" at the Booth Theatre upon the occasion of her first visit to America, in 1880, and Mme. Duse made her American début in the rôle at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1893. No words that can be written here can add anything to the memories of those who saw either of these actresses in the part.

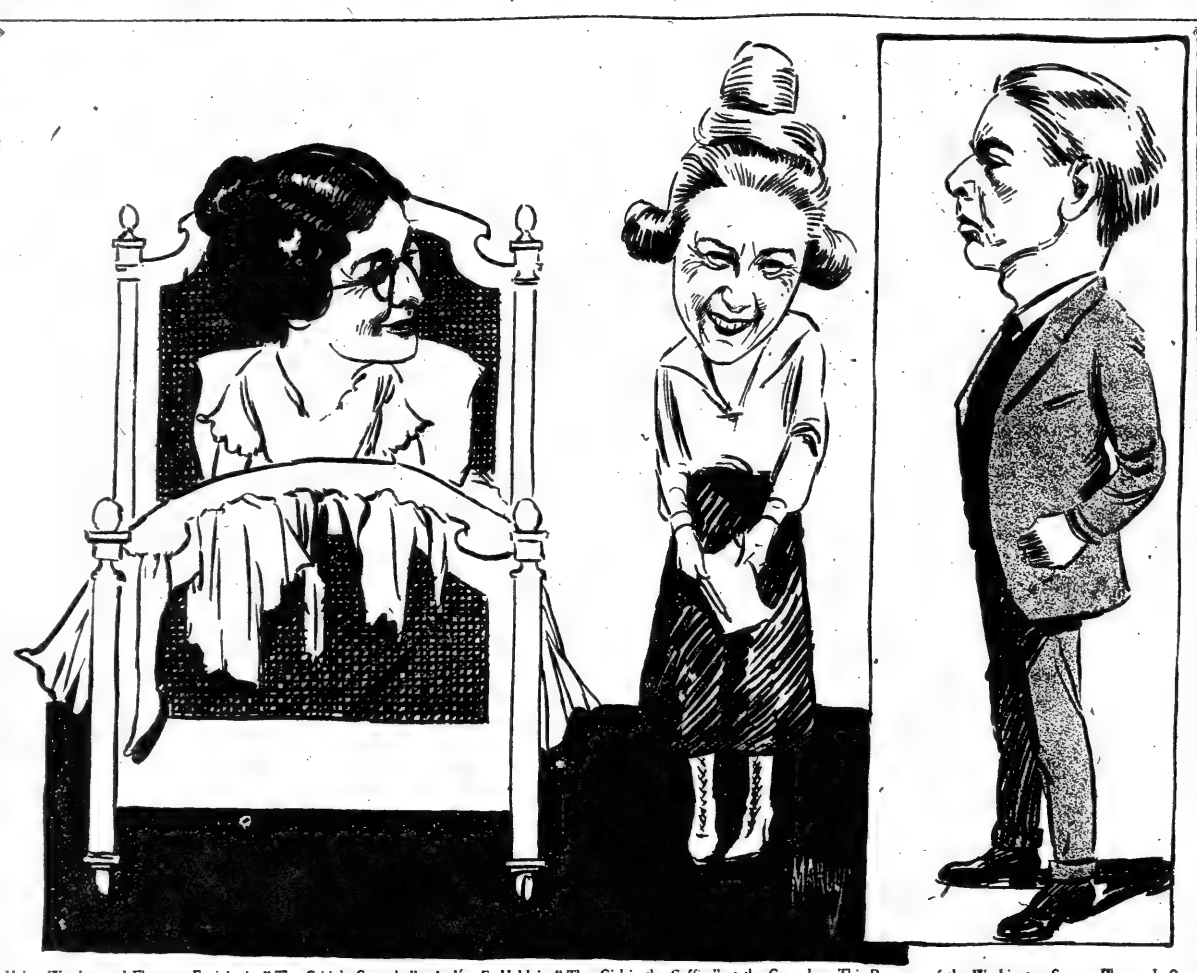
It also was one of Mme. Modjeska's favorite rôles. She made her first New York appearance in it in 1878, when her Armand was Maurice Barrymore, the father of Ethel.

Other actresses with well known names who played the part at various times on the New York stage were Mary Provost, Jane Coombs, Lucille Western, Ada Gray, Mrs. Rousby, Louise Pomeroy, Fanny Davenport, Mlle. Rhea, (she, like Duse, chose it for her American début,) Marie Wainwright, and Nance O'Neill. And, of course, there has been a host of others of lesser fame.

Of the more recent productions there must be mentioned that of Mrs. Potter, who had Kyrle Bellew for her Armand. Olga Nethersole, too, kept the rôle in her repertory for many years. Her first New York appearance in it was made at the Empire, in 1895, and that was perhaps the only time the drama was ever enacted in its entirety at that playhouse. She afterward made a more elaborate and studied production at Wallack's Theatre.

The last productions of the play in New York were made simultaneously in 1904, by Margaret Anglin and Virginia Harned. Miss Anglin played it at the Hudson Theatre, with Henry Miller as the Armand, in April, 1904, and on the same night Miss Harned, supported by William Courtenay, appeared at the Harlem Opera House, moving later to the Garrick Theatre.

Of the foreign stars who have played the rôle in New York, Jane Hading and Mme. Rejane ought to be mentioned in addition to Bernhardt and Duse. Each of these great artists brought something to her impersonation that the others lacked. Hading is best remembered for her Oriental beauty and allure, and Rejane for her "canaille attractiveness." It was the wonderful power of suggestion in Duse's performance that won. As for Bernhardt, as Symons says, the rôle was almost a part of her; she knew it through all her senses and she made her audience feel it with her.



Helen Westley and Florence Enright in "The Critic's Comedy"; Arthur E. Hohl in "The Girl in the Coffin," at the Comedy. This Program of the Washington Square Players Is One of the Best That They Have Yet Offered.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premier
Oh, Boy!	Casino	Feb. 18
Business Before Pleasure	Eltinge	Aug. 15
Maytime	Shubert	Aug. 16
The Eyes of Youth	Maxine Elliott	Aug. 22
Cheer Up	Hippodrome	Aug. 23
A Tailor-Made Man	Cohan & Harris	Aug. 27
Leave It to Jane	Longacre	Aug. 28
The Masquerader	Booth	Sept. 3
Polly with a Past	Belasco	Sept. 6
Lombardi, Ltd	Morosco	Sept. 24
Tiger Rose	Lyceum	Oct. 3
Jack o' Lantern	Globe	Oct. 16
Doing Our Bit	Winter Garden	Oct. 18
Chu Chin Chow	Manhattan	Oct. 22
The Land of Joy	Park	Nov. 1
Miss 1917	Century	Nov. 5
The Pipes of Pan	Hudson	Nov. 6
Her Regiment	Knickerbocker	Nov. 12
Greenwich Village Players	Greenwich Village	Nov. 15
The Naughty Wife	Harris	Nov. 17
Madame Sand	Criterion	Nov. 19
Odds and Ends of 1917	Bijou	Nov. 19
The King	George M. Cohan	Nov. 20
Over the Top	44th Street Roof	Dec. 1
Washington Sq. Players (2d bill)	Comedy	Dec. 3
The Grass Widow	Princess	Dec. 3
Blind Youth	39th Street	Dec. 3
The Gipsy Trail	Plymouth	Dec. 4
The Silent Assertion	Bramhall	Dec. 8
Flo-Flo	Cort	Dec. 20
Yes or No	48th Street	Dec. 20
Lord and Lady Algy	Broadhurst	Dec. 22
Words and Music	Fulton	Dec. 22

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

RIVOLI, (beginning Thursday night.)—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Modern Musketeer."

FORTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE—"Our Navy."

RIALTO—Olga Petrova in "Daughter of Destiny."

STRAND—Marguerite Clark in "The Seven Swans."

LYRIC—William Farnum in "Les Miserables."

BROADWAY—Dorothy Phillips in "The Grand Passion."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—William Farnum in "The Heart of a Lion."

LOEW'S NEW YORK, (Monday and Tuesday)—Clara Kimball Young in "Shirley Kaye."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—"My Little Boy," first half; Madge Kennedy in "Nearly Married," second half.

IT has, of course, long been evident that the Strand and Rialto theatres, even though helped out by the myriad of lesser houses which surround them, are quite incapable of taking care of the thousands who daily and nightly seek motion picture entertainment in and about the theatre district. Back in the days when the Strand was being constructed considerable doubt was expressed as to the advisability of putting up so large a picture house. The demand for pictures was generally regarded as anything but a stable commodity—at the moment it was considerable, but there were no assurances that films were anything but a flash in the pan.

The overwhelming prosperity which fell to the Strand led in a year or so to the construction of the Rialto, and again the voices of the doubters were raised. But there miraculously sprang up a public which filled the Rialto four or five times a day, and it quickly became evident that there was room for a third theatre of equal size, and perhaps a fourth and a fifth. The third will be opened on Thursday night of the week ahead, when the Rivoli, which has been rearing itself on Broadway, just north of Forty-ninth Street, will formally take its place beside the Strand and the Rialto. In view of the hundreds, and sometimes thousands, who are nightly (and even daily) turned away from the first two houses, there appears to be no doubt of the success of the Rivoli.

John Emerson and Anita Loos, who probably are entitled to no inconsiderable portion of the glory which has accrued to Douglas Fairbanks in the last year or so, have severed their connections with that screen performer and are at present in the act of looking over the field. Miss Loos, an unknown a year or so ago, suddenly finds herself one of the most desired of all scenario writers; Mr. Emerson, while far from an unknown when he took to the films, has enhanced his reputation as a director several hundred per cent. while on the Fairbanks staff, and is another who is enjoying the sensation of being sought after. Probably in no field save the theatrical are reputations made so quickly, and as between the stage and the screen the greater speed is undoubtedly the latter's.

Constance Talmadge, whose name flashes upon Broadway in the hugest of incandescents nightly, except Sundays and Thursdays, is about to begin work in "The Shuttle," a picturisation of one of Frances Hodgson Burnett's stories.

Thomas A. Wise and William Courtenay in "General Post," the Incoming Attraction at the Gaiety.

IN THE MAIL BAG.

To the Dramatic Editor:

Arthur Edwin Krows's detailed praise of the American theatre, published in your Sunday column several weeks ago, is no more than just. It is a little embarrassing for those of us who differ with Mr. Krows in his appreciations to come back to the attack, just as it is embarrassing for us to challenge the conclusions at which he arrives in his admirable book on "Play Production in America," while admiring the knowledge and skill which have gone into the making of the work.

For, if we do, the casual reader may think we are nourishing a grouch against the American theatre, or attempting to depreciate Mr. Krows's work. But the fact is that we agree pretty much with Mr. Krows in detail, just as we admire his book in detail. We are really not disputing Mr. Krows at all, for we are not accepting his premise. We insist upon judging the American theatre as a whole, not in its parts. We do not seek to belittle the achievements of the American theatre, the capacity and intelligence of its directors, the quality of its acting and stage settings, in them yes. Mr. Belasco's realistic settings, for example, are scarcely surpassed the world over. But our unique booking and routing system (which Mr. Krows would list as one of our pre-eminent "contributions to theatrical progress") is surely an evil gift. The individual manager may manage his business admirably, considering the problem he is up against; but take the American theatrical system as a whole and you will find that it has suppressed experimentation, fostered mediocrity, doubled production costs, practiced organized deception on the public, robbed the actor of his sense of security and artistic dignity, adulterated its product for "the provinces" and left the sorry stock companies as the only representatives of the local repertory theatre.

Most of the managers, I imagine, would themselves be the first to damn the system. For the past few weeks, for instance, they have been experiencing the pleasure of having to fill all the needless theatres in New York which the system, in its unnatural and extravagant expansion, has built. Having expanded, like any other business institution, to reap the full profit of the fat years, it is now experiencing the disaster and panic of the lean ones.

You see, we aren't blaming people in particular. Our grouch is directed toward the system in general, for which no one is personally responsible. This American theatre, tout ensemble, is the result of our American illusion that a public function, like the drama, can safely be left to private exploitation. Our grouch is the more acute because, now that the system is full grown, we don't know anything to do about it. If the system is to develop into something more responsive to the public need and the artistic demand, it must be by slow and intelligently directed evolution. But in the meantime let us at least keep the record straight, and when we are praising be careful to praise only the praiseworthy.

You see, I must repeat that we are looking at the thing as a whole, and evaluating the total product, whereas its apologists keep their eyes glued on the efficiency of the parts. After all, our point of view is becoming fashionable in these war days. The nation is asking, for example, what national service the railroads are rendering as a whole, not how efficiently they are competing with one another.

In one particular, however, I think Mr. Krows is quite in error in his statement of fact. The "new" movement in the theatre is most certainly new, in any reasonable use of the word. That many, or even all, of its materials were known to men in a previous age does not prove that the thing itself existed before 1900. As well say that impressionism in painting was practiced in the sixteenth century because Raphael possessed all the colors which Manet used. Or, to take a reverse example, as well say that America is the originator of Prussian warfare, because trench fighting, the submarine, and the Maxim gun were invented in this country. Much fuss has been made about the "new stagecraft," and countless crimes committed in its name. But we can well afford to grant its originality and its immense constructive and stimulative value.

HIRAM KELLY MODERWELL.

New York, Dec. 20, 1917.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THE severance of diplomatic relations between Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts, important as it is to those interested in the inner machinery of the theatre, is generally regarded as only a passing event so far as the theatre-going public is concerned. A competitive struggle between two dry goods merchants, it is pointed out, not infrequently results in a lowering of prices in an endeavor to get the trade of the ultimate consumer, but in the theatre, of course, nothing of this sort will happen. So far as the playgoer is concerned, matters will go along much the same as before, if not exactly the same. This is particularly true of New York, where the great and constantly changing number of theatres precluded an agreement of any sort between the rival factions. One or two of the smaller cities, it is thought, may feel the effects now and then, but in the main it will be something which will concern only the producers and the actors. The last two are not unlikely to profit by the quarrel, as it is with these that the booking offices deal directly, and it is to them that any attractive inducements will be made.

Only one of Broadway's lightless nights falls upon a theatrical night. There is no disputing the psychological effect of an atmosphere of light and cheer upon the prospective amusement seeker, and there seems to be no doubt in the minds of managers that lightless Thursdays will have their accompaniment of decreased theatrical attendance.

Chicago was introduced only this season to the agency plan of handling theatre tickets, and certain comments by Percy Hammond, in The Chicago Tribune, indicate that the populace is taking none too kindly to the custom. Writes Mr. Hammond:

"Murmurings are beginning to be audible against brokerage in tickets for the coming holiday shows. Five dollars and upward, a correspondent says, is asked by the middle men for seats at the Follies, an intolerable exaction. Confronted by this annual crisis there seems to be but one way for the public to overcome it. Mr. Ziegfeld and the profiteers estimate a good view of the Follies is worth $5 or thereabout. You do not. Hence, you do not go to the Follies. And, having remained away, you find yourself as wise, as warm, and as well fed as if you had gone. Our attitude toward 'Miss Springtime' was like that, and the brokers lost in the neighborhood of $20,000."

Those who follow the quirks and twistings of theatrical politics were hard put to suppress a smile during the last week when announcement was made of the transfer of "The Grass Widow" to the Princess Theatre. The Princess is one of the Shubert-controlled houses, and Rennold Wolf, one of the authors of "The Grass Widow," has been for many years so bitter an enemy of the Shuberts, and vice versa, that all other theatrical fallings out have paled to a pallid nothing in comparison.

For the first time in many years one whose ear is closely attuned to the ground may even hear a bit of anticipatory grumbling from managers about the New Year's Eve business. This, of course, is the night of nights for the theatres; good plays, indifferent plays, and downright bad plays have always sold out their houses regardless, and at highly inflated figures. This year, however, only a few theatres will endeavor to collect more than $2.50 each for seats on the first floor, and even at this price there seems to be no assurance that there will be enough smiles to go around by the time the houses are counted up. The edict of Mayor Mitchel regarding the early closing of the restaurants, of course, prevents the celebrant from "making a night of it," and in those circumstances it is apparently figured by most persons that it doesn't pay to start.

Julian Eltinge, despite the great rewards of a life of filming, is about to return to vaudeville for a period. He probably will be seen at the Palace in about two weeks.

The opening of the Punch and Judy Theatre, which was to have taken place during the week ahead, has been deferred for a week or so. "The Arabian Nights," which will be the opening attraction at the Punch and Judy, had its premiere in Boston about a week ago, and will undergo slight revision before being seen in New York.

There must also be chronicled the weekly rumor that "The Land of Joy" is about to seek quarters nearer the theatrical centre. The succeeding attraction at the Park, it is now reported, will be the English war melodrama, "Seven Days' Leave."

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Sarah Bernhardt in "Camille" first half of week, "L'Aiglon" second half; Dorothy Jardon, Belle Baker, Emmett Corrigan in "War Ballads"; Robert Emmet Keane, Lydell and Higgins, Eddie Borden, Models de Luxe.

COLONIAL—Bessie Clayton, Harry Carroll, Burns and Frabito.

RIVERSIDE—Harry Fox, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Misses Lightner and Newton Alexander.

ALHAMBRA—Adele Rowland, Nonette, Hassard Short in "The Ruby Ray."

ROYAL—Eva Tanguay, Inhoff, Conn and Coreene, Halligan and Sykes.

ORPHEUM, (Brooklyn) — Robert T. Haines in "The One Way Out," Conroy and Le Maire, Florense Tempest.

BUSHWICK, (Brooklyn) — Cecil Cunningham, Paul Dickey in "The Lincoln Highwayman," Le Maire and Gallagher.

MOTION PICTURES. | MOTION PICTURES.

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I will welcome ideas and suggestions from any source. How can I make the people really *eager* to come to the Broadway every week? The ideas that I adopt I will pay for, either with sugar or knitting wool or anything else that is worth more than money.

Opening to-day at noon and continuing all this week, every day from noon till 11 p. m. (so you can drop in at any hour) I will offer as my principal drawing card

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THE ARGOT OF VAUDEVILLE

II.

EVEN a veteran vaudeville manager confessed the other day that the technical slang of the profession grew so fast that he found himself hard put to it to understand the talk going on around him when artists gathered together.

"I find, though," he said, "that the standard of English used is steadily improving. This is due to the fact that educated men are writing for the performers and schooling them in correct delivery. There was a time when the King's English was treated in vaudeville as though it were an enemy alien. Now the vaudeville trade newspapers, the censorship of managers, and the greater intelligence of the new generation of artists have changed all this. The legitimate stage can boast no superiority in this regard, as it did in the old days. I remember hearing a clever performer saying to an audience, as he held his wife's hand: 'Her and me thanks you for this kind applause.' But that was a long time ago."

The slang of the profession grows and grows, however. The artists demand a condensed system of rapid-fire expression. Being accustomed to quick, certain effects in their acts they also want them in their speech. Frank Carter, talking to Stage Manager Clark of the Palace a few nights ago, remarked:

"Did you hear that acrobat just now say that his act 'flopped' in Boston. A few minutes ago some one remarked that they 'did a Brodie up at the Royal,' and then again I heard some one speak of being a 'bust.' All of them meant failure, didn't they?"

"Sure," replied Clark, "they were all saying that they had 'flivved.'"

"I heard one that was new to me the other day," Clark continued. "A song and dance team were telling me of a trial performance at which they were 'blacked out.' I didn't know what they meant until they explained that when an act was going badly, and they disregarded the stage manager's signals to walk off, the electrician turned out all the stage lights, leaving them 'blacked out.' It's a good strong phrase."

The rivalries of music publishers in pushing their wares before audiences have created some interesting slang. Of course, everyone knows that Tinpan Alley is the street of the music men in vaudeville parlance, but not all are aware that on the stage a team composed of a lyric writer and his fellow-composer are always called "Words and Music," and that the actual piano playing is referred to as "making the ivories take a joke." The men who endeavor to interest the artists in songs back stage are "song runners," and the men "planted" in the audience to applaud are "song boosters" and "song pluggers." The "boosters" are the enthusiasts who join in choruses or softly whistle choruses, while the "pluggers" specialize in wild applause.

William H. Crane, who came to vaudeville a few weeks ago with close on to fifty years' experience on the legitimate stage, confided to his agent that he had kept an observant eye on the early variety and the later vaudeville. He commented upon billing as follows:

"It is only in the last few years that we have had such nice distinctions between positions upon bills. I remember when the size of type mattered little so long as one was on top; now the type sizes are as important as the positions. There used to be but one 'headliner,' whereas now I find a 'headliner' in large type on top, a 'middle-liner' in large type in the middle of the poster, and a 'bottom-liner,' also in large type, at the bottom. The three are separated by minor league artists in small type. It is a matter of moment, really, whether one is top, middle or bottom-liner. The public have grown to judge you rigidly by the size of the letters in your name and the position of the same.

"'Added Features,' 'Extra Attractions,' 'Extra Added Attractions,' 'Held Over by Public Demand,' and the like are all modern concessions to the vanity of artists. They wouldn't have known what they meant a generation ago."

Up at the Royal Theatre Grace Fisher is billed as a "great single." This means that she is working alone in her act. While the term is applied to men at times, a "single" is usually understood to mean a woman artist. Every one knows that a "sister team" is composed of two women working together, such as the Cameron sisters or the Dolly sisters. A "serio-comic" is a singer who can do both dramatic songs and comedy numbers. Adele Rowland is a brilliant example of the modern "serio-comic." Perhaps the greatest serio-comic ever known in vaudeville was Lottie Gilson.

Those familiar entertainments done in a street set with a chair or park bench are always referred to as "sidewalk" acts, and the comedians who chatter in mad haste are "rapid-fire sidewalk comics." A "nut comedian", is one like Bert Fitzgibbon or Harry Breen, who, while he has a regulation act, interpolates any mad fancy that enters his mind and trusts to his method and personality to carry it off. Such vagrant wits have been known to leap through the bass drum in the orchestra pit or to dash headlong through an expensive piece of scenery.

"Nut acts" are popular, but the artists of this genre are proverbially unreliable. They deal in those brands of humor known as "jazz," "hokum," "jasbo" and "gravy." "Jazz" is fast comedy that speeds an act up; "hokum" is a brand of fun bordering on vulgarity and quite obvious; "jasbo" is actual vulgarity used in desperation to force laughter, while "gravy" is an unctuous smearing of suggestiveness. Fortunately "jasbo" and "gravy" are in complete disfavor with the powers that be, and rarely now does a comedian "dying on his feet" resort to the crudities of wit to arouse a bored audience.

Some one on the Orpheum stage was telling Will Cressy that "hoofer," meaning a dancer, was the newest slang phrase of vaudeville.

"It's now in general use, but I heard Billy Emerson use it thirty years ago," said Cressy. "I think that a genuine new term is 'gause fluffers,' as applied to classical dancers of few draperies. That reminds me that it was an English dancer of this type who first spoke to me of 'getting the bird' and 'the raspberry,' both phrases meaning forcibly expressed dislike on the part of the audience. To be 'walked out on' is a comparatively harmless insult."

THREE AND THE DRAMA.

The death of Henry Clay Barnabee last week has served to recall to those statistically interested the extent to which the numeral three figures in the birth or death dates of the world's best known dramatic figures. Witness, insist the statistically minded, the following more or less salient facts:

Henry Clay Barnabee was born in 1833.

William Shakespeare was born and died upon the same day of the month, April 23.

Nance Oldfield was born Oct. 3, 1663, and died Oct. 23, 1730.

Fanny Burton was born in 1737.

Charlotte Cushman was born July 23.

Adelaide Neilson was born March 3.

Mme. Janauschek was born in 1830.

Rachel died on Jan. 3.

Sarah Siddons died on May 31, 1831.

Blanche Walsh was born in 1873 and died Oct. 31.

Edwin Booth was born Nov. 13, 1833, and died in 1893.

E. L. Davenport was born Nov. 13.

John McCullough was born in 1832 and died in his fifty-third year.

Joseph Jefferson died on April 23.

Sir Henry Irving was born in 1838 and died Oct. 13.

Richard Mansfield died on Aug. 30.

Sheridan Knowles died on Nov. 30.

Jean Mounet Sully died on March 3.

Coquelin was born on Jan. 23.

Charles Fechter was born Oct. 23.

Lester Wallack was born on Dec. 31.

W. C. Macready was born April 3, 1793, and died in 1873.

Edmund Kean died in 1833.

John P. Kemble died in 1823.

The elder Charles Matthews died in 1835.

Edwin Adams was born Feb. 3, 1834, went on the stage in 1858, and died after a stage career of twenty-three years.

Charles R. Thorne died in 1883, in his forty-third year.

John T. Raymond was born in 1836.

Peter F. Dailey died May 23.

Junius Brutus Booth died Nov. 30.

J. B. Buckstone died Oct. 31.

T. W. Robertson died Feb. 3.

William Brough died March 13.

George Edwardes died in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. Gilbert died in her eighty-third year.

Mrs. Dion Boucicault was born in 1833, made her stage début in 1843, made her American début in 1862, and died in her 83d year.

Augustin Daly was born in 1838.

John Sleeper Clarke was born in 1833.

Louis James was born on Oct. 3.

Jere J. Cohan was born on Jan. 3.

And so on, ad infinitum.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Broadway Anthology," (Duffield & Co.,) poems of the "artistic temperament" and "vignettes in verse," by Edward L. Bernays, Walter J. Kingsley, Murdock Pemberton, and Samuel L. Hoffenstein.

"Twelve Popular Old 'Rounds' of France," (Boston Music Company,) settings of "pretty tunes" by Gustave Ferrari, the "Englished doggerels" done by Carl Engel, pictures and ornaments by Paul Thevenaz.

"Dubinushka," (Harold Flammer, Inc.,) Russia's revolutionary folksong, arranged by Edward L. Bromberg. Also issued by Mr. Flammer are "Come Up with Streamers," Carl Deis, and "Mother, My Dear," Bryceson Treharne.

"Violets White and Violets Blue," (Boosey & Co.,) by Gwynne Davies. The same firm issues Cecil Forsyth's "Love and Life," Bussi-Peccia's "My Little Doll," and W. H. Squire's war song, "When You Come Home."

"Fifty Favorite Airs for Violin and Piano," (Oliver Ditson Company,) music edited by Karl Rissland.

"How to Master the Violin," (Oliver Ditson Company,) a guide for students and teachers by Pavel L. Bytovetzski.

MORE OPERA DEBUTS.

Metropolitan Season Shows Opportunity for New Singers Today.

The Metropolitan tonight, as told elsewhere, presents a new American singer, one of many this year, Marie Condé, for whom a début in concert was chosen because, whatever her vocal promise, she has yet to acquire more varied preparation for lyric drama. The event is interesting and important in a theatre that within recent years gave to the concert world two such prima donnas as Alma Gluck and Anna Case. Now that opera abroad is at a standstill, young artists who formerly would have sought European training must gain their experience here at home, working up from the bottom of the latter, as they are doing this season.

There have appeared others already able to assume operatic rôles—Ruth Miller, as Musetta in "La Bohème"; Thomas Chalmers, as Valentin in "Faust"; May Peterson, as Micaela in "Carmen"; Helen Kanders, as Barberina in yesterday's "Figaro," and Florence Easton, first in "Cavalleria," and last evening in "L'Oracolo." Miss Easton was originally to have had her début in the name part of Liszt's "St. Elisabeth," delayed by the dropping of opera in German and now to be sung next week in English.

With further adjustment of the polyglot repertory, Olive Fremstad is generally expected to return in some of her famous rôles, either this year or next, when certain operas can be re-studied in the language of the listeners and not the tongue of Wagner. Amid a world famine of stars, the season has brought forward Mardones on the opening night, in "Aida," McCormack in "La Bohème," Julia Claussen in "Samson et Dalila," and Kingston in "Trovatore." The present week adds Rafaelo Diaz in "Thais," Cecil Arden will follow in "Lodoletta," and there are others, American and foreign, yet to come.

SANG WITH SYMPHONY.

John McCormack sang recently with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in its own Symphony Hall, where Philip Hale recorded the Hub's reception of the Irish tenor. Mr. McCormack sang an air from Handel's opera, "Atalanta," and one from Beethoven's oratorio, "The Mount of Olives." He sang neither in Italian nor in German, but in English. By his distinct enunciation and fine diction he made his audience realize that English is after all a noble and eloquent tongue "when it is not clipped, smeared, snuffed, or barked." Mr. McCormack sang with a breadth, a fervor, a differentiation in emotions that surprised even his warmest admirers. "Very seldom do we hear singing of so marked excellence at symphony concerts or in opera," the Boston critic declared.

AMONG THE ORCHESTRAS.

Victor Herbert is to conduct the Cincinnati Orchestra during the month of January in place of Dr. Ernst Kunwald, taking up his duties Dec. 31. It was Mr. Herbert who led the Pittsburgh Orchestra for five seasons, from 1898 to 1904. He will make a preliminary tour with the Cincinnati men, beginning Jan. 3 at Louisville, Ky., and a proposal has been made for their joint appearance in New York.

Modest Altschuler and the Russian Symphony Orchestra returned to town last Tuesday from a four weeks' tour, including Norfolk, Va.; Erie, Penn.; Cleveland, Elmira, Binghamton, Poughkeepsie, Boston, Montreal, Toronto, London, Ont., and the State College of Pennsylvania. The orchestra will reappear Jan. 19 at Carnegie Hall, producing Scriabine's "Poem Extase."

Children's concerts on Saturday mornings at the Rialto and daily symphony matinées at the Strand, both representing a new development of music in moving-picture theatres of America, are alike reported at a turning point at the dawn of a new year. C. M. Tremaine of the National Bureau for Advancement of Music has appealed to New Yorkers to bring the children's concerts into co-operation with the public schools. A full attendance would pay but half the expenses, and a further continuance of the experiments depends on public demand.

CHORAL CONCERT PLANS.

The Zimrai Yoh, or Society of the Songs of God, is the name of a new chorus of sixty voices led by Bernard Steinberg, cantor of Temple Beth-El, for the revival of ancient Hebrew lore. The music to be presented includes later works of Solomon Sulzer, Lewandowsky, Weintraub, Naumburg, and Halévy. A first concert is announced Jan. 3 at Aeolian Hall, when the soloists will be Eddy Brown, and the chorus will later appear in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Schola Cantorum has received from the Orfeo Catala, a singing society founded in 1891 at Barcelona, and heard in London and Paris before the war, some remarkable music that Kurt Schindler will produce in a concert Jan. 15 at Carnegie Hall. A relative of Lluis Millet, the Spanish leader, obtained for Mr. Schindler copies of the songs, which include sacred music of old Spain, miracle and nativity songs, gypsy melodies, and Catalonian and Andalusian folk dances.

The Oratorio Society gives its ninety-second performance of Handel's "The Messiah" on Thursday next, when Walter Damrosch will eliminate some changes made by Ebeneser Prout, an English editor, generally followed since 1902. These changes affect the introduction and the choruses, "Behold the Lamb of God" and "All We Like Sheep Have Gone Astray." In the air, "The People That Walked in Darkness," a revised orchestration by Mozart will be retained.

GAVE OPERA IN CAMPS.

Fortune Gallo of the San Carlo Opera Company seized a holiday lull to revisit New York, where his Italian singers last Fall made not only real money but also reputation, which has meant more good dollars on the road. The impresario has continued to give part of his receipts to the Red Cross and other war charities. In towns near the training camps he has taken his entire troupe to give performances for the soldiers, as recently occurred at Camp Funston, near Omaha. At another place, where "La Gioconda" was sung, a patriotic citizen sent a check for $100 to pay the war tax for 1,000 soldiers who were the company's guests. The San Carlo singers after New Year's will continue west to Boisé City, Portland, and Spokane, going over the border to Calgary, Regina, and Winnipeg.

MUSIC NOTES.

Hans Kronold, the 'cellist, has published "My Creed," declaring his strong belief in America in the war. He is by birth not a German, but a Pole, and came to this country as a boy of 16 over thirty years ago.

The Chicago Orchestra, founded by Theodore Thomas and conducted by his chosen successor, Fred Stock, is like the New York Philharmonic, "100 per cent. American." All the members are naturalized, if not native born, and one of the rules of the union to which Chicago players belong is that members must be American citizens.

Attractions in Theatres and Showplaces in the City This Week

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM. S. AND LEE SHUBERT, Inc.

B'way & 50th St. Phone Circle 2330. Evenings at 8. **Winter Garden** Matinees Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2.
MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY
DOING OUR BIT
A Frolicsome Frivol by Harold Atteridge. Staged by J. C. Huffman.
With a Gigantic Gathering of Carefully Chosen Celebrities, including FRANK TINNEY, Ed. Wynn, Henry Lewis, James J. Corbett, Charles Judels, Ada Lewis, Sam Ash, Duncan Sisters, Chilson Ohrman, Leah Norah, James Clemons, The Cansinos, Vera Roehm, Virginia Fissinger, Bud Murry, and 150 Others, not forgetting the Far Famed Winter Garden Beauty Brigade!
SUNDAY CONCERT TONIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT
"See 'em at the Winter Garden First." FALL FASHION SHOW (Under Direction of PHILLIP VERNON)
Pezzillo Sisters, Fred & Adele Astaire, Hans Kronold, Britt Wood and His Harmonica, Grace & Berkes, Oakland Girls, Seabury & Shaw, Sherman Van and Hyman, Rosalda's Neo-Classical Dancers, and the favorites from "Doing Our Bit," including Ed. Wynn and Henry Lewis, and Parade of 20 beautiful Models, including MAYRE HALL in a display of the newest creations in gowns and millinery.

A REAL CUT IN PRICES
COMEDY THEA. W. 41 St. ST., NR. B'WAY. EVGS. 8:15
MAT. XMAS. THURS & SAT. 2:30
TEL. BRYANT 5194
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
COMEDY THEA. W. 41 ST. NR. B'WAY
25c to $1.50 EXCEPTING SATURDAYS
WE PAY WAR TAX
IN A BIG BAG OF HITS!
24 BIG HITS!
BEGINNING DEC. 24 EVENING AT 8:20 SHARP
C A S H
"NEIGHBORS" "THE CRITICS COMEDY" THE GIRL IN THE COFFIN" "YUM CHAPAS"
"A DISTINCT SUCCESS"—Globe

IT'S A MERRY CHRISTMAS AT THE PLYMOUTH THEATRE 45th St. W. of B'way. PHONE BRYANT 40
THE MERRIEST COMEDY IN TOWN
THE GIPSY TRAIL
A 1917 ROMANCE
with ERNEST GLENDINNING PHOEBE FOSTER ROLAND YOUNG and EFFIE ELLSLER
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE
Popular Performances Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday Nights POPULAR MATINEES TUES., XMAS and WEDNESDAY.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Tel. 44 Bryant. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
GEORGE BROADHURST, Director.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
NO MAT. CHRISTMAS DAY.
FIRST MAT. THURS.
SENSATIONAL STAR CAST
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
MAXINE ELLIOTT
IRENE FENWICK
MACLYN ARBUCKLE
See Criticisms in Tomorrow's Newspapers.
Notable Cast in R. C. Carton's Comedy
"Lord and Lady Algy"
Regular Prices, $2.50 to 75c. Thurs. Mat., $2.00 to 50c. New Year's Eve., $3.00 to 75c.

LOEW'S 7th AVE. 7th Ave. at 125th St.
Nights 25c to $1. | Mats. Tues. and Thurs. 25c & 50c | Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c.
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT
A. H. WOODS Presents
"MARY'S ANKLE"
A Farcical Display in Three Views By MAY TULLY
With the Original All-Star N. Y. Cast Headed by WALTER JONES.
Week Dec. 31st—"Very Good Eddie."

STANDARD Broadway & 90th St. Evgs. 25c to $1.50 Mats. Tues. & Thurs. 25c to 75c Sat. Mat. 25c to 75c
TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:20
WEEK BEGINNING John Cort Presents
MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS
By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN and RACHEL CROTHERS
THE COMEDY OF REAL MIRTH
with ANTOINETTE WALKER and CORT THEATRE CAST
WEEK DEC. 31st "POLLYANNA"

IF YOU ARE MARRIED
IF YOU HAVE BEEN MARRIED
IF YOU WANT TO BE MARRIED
SEE 'WHY MARRY?'
A Comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams.
With a Cast of Unusual Distinction
NAT C. GOODWIN, ESTELLE WINWOOD, ERNEST LAWFORD, EDMUND BREESE, SHELLEY HULL, BEATRICE BECKLEY
OPENS Direction SELWYN & CO. ASTOR THEATRE XMAS NIGHT 8:15 SHARP.
FIRST MAT. WED.—POP. PRICES—EXTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY

CORT 48TH ST., EAST OF B'WAY. PHONE, BRYANT 44. EVES. AT 8:20. MATS. WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:20. EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE XMAS DAY (TUES.).
JOHN CORT Presents
CRITICS CAPITULATE TO THE CHARMS OF THE CORSET COMEDY
FLO-FLO
"A musical trousseau in two sets of lingerie."—Herald.
with
"The liveliest chorus on Broadway."—EVE. SUN.
"It had plenty of that commodity that made Jamaica famous."—N. Y. TIMES.
"Has humor, love, risque and fashions."—SUN.
"A glorification of the show girl."—EVENING WORLD.
"A Triumph."—MORNING TELEGRAPH.

4th Week! Here to Stay!
HAPPY HOLIDAY GREETINGS FROM
LOU Tellegen
Mat. Xmas and Wednesday $1.50 to 50c
Seats Also Selling for Saturday and New Year's Matinees
in his thrilling success
"BLIND YOUTH"
by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen.
Direction Charles Emerson Cook.
NOW at the 39th St. Thea. Just East of B'way

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'way.
Mats. Xmas, Wed., Sat. & New Year's.
A. H. WOODS presents (in conjunction with the Messrs. Shubert)
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
IN 5th Month.

EYES OF YOUTH
By Max Marcin and Chas. Guernon.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Phone 3846 Greeley Evgs. 8:15 Mats. 2:15.
Extra Mats. Xmas & New Year's Day
2ND YEAR
"OH BOY"
"Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.
Prices 50-75c-1.00-1.50-2.00
Pop. Price Mat. Wed. Reg. Mat. Sat.

To enjoy a good laugh go see Norworth & Shannon's ODDS & ENDS OF 1917 At the BIJOU, 45th & B'way It has the best looking chorus in town and then there is Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine and Jack Norworth. Extra Mats. Xmas & New Year's Pop Mat Wed 'Reg Mat Sat Seats now for New Year's & 8 weeks in advance

44th St. STREET THEATRE ROOF THEATRE
Tel. Bryant 61. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA MAT. XMAS DAY at 3
Only 9 o'Clock Theatre in New York. No Restaurant. No Smoking.
OVER THE TOP
Lee & J. J. Shubert's New Musical Entertainment
T. Roy Barnes, Craig Campbell, Justine Johnstone, Laurie & Bronson
"Over the Top" a decided success. Justine Johnstone sings and dances delightfully."—Pope, Journal of Commerce.
Five Dozen Justine Johnstone Girls in a series of marvelous and wonderful gowns.
Extra Mats. Xmas & New Year's Day at 3

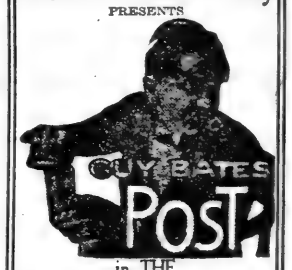
MOROSCO HAS THE HIT
45th St. W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 230
Eves 8.20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.20
Extra Matinee Xmas
4TH MONTH OF THE BIGGEST COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
Lombardi Ltd
by Frederic & Fanny Hatton
with LEO CARRILLO and a Typical Morosco Cast
SEATS NOW 10 WEEKS AHEAD INCL. XMAS & NEW YEARS MATS

From August to December You all will remember
Maytime
at Xmas time at the Shubert Theatre with Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris
Book & Lyrics by Rida Johnson Young
Music by Sigmund Romberg
EXTRA MATS. TUESDAY (XMAS) & NEW YEARS DAY

LONGACRE THEATRE West 48th St. TEL. BRYANT 23.
EVS. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.
Extra Matinee Xmas Day.
5th MONTH
THE BIG SMASHING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
LEAVE IT TO JANE
DELIGHTFUL TUNEFUL AND GAY
by BOLTON, WODEHOUSE and KERN. AUTHORS OF "OH! BOY."

REGINNING CHRISTMAS NIGHT AT 8:20
Margaret Anglin
WILL COME TO THE PLAYHOUSE
IN A NEW COMEDY CALLED
"BILLETED"
By F. Tennyson Jesse and H. N. Harwood.
Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year's.
Seats Selling. Mail Orders

William A. Brady's 48th St. Theatre, nr. B'way. Tel. 178 Bry. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Extra Mats. Xmas & New Year's.
G. M. Anderson and L. Lawrence Weber
YES OR NO
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES By Arthur Goodrich
Notable Cast, Including
Wilette Kershaw, Emilie Polini, Byron Beasley, Marjorie Wood, Eva Francis, Malcolm Duncan, Robert Kelly, Frank Wilcox
and a score of others.

Booth Theatre, 45th, West of B'way. Phone 6100 Bryant. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
5th BIG MONTH
Richard Walton Tully PRESENTS

GUY BATES POST
in THE MASQUERADER
A Play by John Hunter Booth. Founded on the Novel by Katherine Cecil Thurston.
NO MATINEE XMAS
EXTRA MAT. FRIDAY DEC. 28.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.
EVERY NIGHT 25,50,75c,$1,$1.50 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00 Except Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Mon. Mat., Dec. 24.
Art and Showmanship Win New York.
Second Super-splendid Week of the Greatest Engagement Ever Played in America by the Dramatic Star of Stars and Sovereign of the World's Stage, MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
Opening Bill Tomorrow (Monday) the last scene of "Camille."
Madame Bernhardt is Supremely Happy at the Palace. Every Performance is an Ovation—Vaudeville is True and Steadfast in Its Loyalty to Greatness, and Our Patrons Adore That Indomitable Spirit, That Voice of Gold, That Immortal Art. All Palace Box Office Records Broken in this Farewell.
EXTRA FEATURE: OUR GREATEST PRIMA DONNA AND BEAUTY WHO PREFERS VAUDEVILLE TO METROPOLITAN OPERA.
DOROTHY JARDON
An invariable headliner on all bills, she regards it as an honor to be second here to Madame Bernhardt, who says in reply: "I have heard you sing and would gladly divide honors with you, for song and drama are sisters and friends." What could be sweeter?
NEW SONGS—NEW GOWNS—PERFECT VOICE—GLOWING LOVELINESS.
Added Feature: Our American Girl Who Always Registers Success. Her Current Hit at the Palace Is Immense.
BELLE BAKER
Queen of Song Characterists—the Vocalist Who Puts Living, Pulsing Drama Into Her Work—the "Single" Who Is Never Satisfied, but Betters Her Art and Her Material Every Season. There's no Rival near Belle Baker's Throne.
Added Attraction: America's Foremost Character Actor,
EMMETT CORRIGAN
Assisted by ILENE MACK and FRANK GERALD in "WAR BALLADS." Characteristic Episode in 3 Scenes.
EDDIE BORDEN with "Sir" Jas. A. Dwyer | RALPH DUNBAR'S MISSISSIPPI MISSES Dancers. | MODELS DE LUXE
"UNCLE SAM'S ARMY AND NAVY" A TOPICAL ILLUSTRATED TALK BY ALDERMAN FRANCIS P. BENT
ROBERT EMMET KEANE THE AMERICAN ENGLISHMAN. | AL LYDELL & BOB HIGGINS "A FRIEND OF FATHER'S."

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Sole Management MORRIS GEST.
Matinees Every Day THIS WEEK EXCEPT MONDAY.
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Popular Mat. Wed.
BEST SEATS $1.00.
Extra Children's Mat. Thurs.
BEST SEATS $1.00.
Special Mat. Friday
BEST SEATS $1.00.
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The Most Wonderful, Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colossal, Colorful, Magnificent, Superb and Beautiful Spectacle Ever Known in the History of the English-Speaking Stage.
William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest present
CHU CHIN CHOW
A Musical Tale of the East
Now in Its Second Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
Created and written by Oscar Asche. Music by Frederic Norton.
Company of 300 People
How to Get the Best Seats —NOW— for the following Holiday Performances.
APPLY AT THE BOX OFFICE AT ONCE FOR New Year's Eve, New Year's Mat. and Night, Lincoln's Birthday Mat. and Night, Washington's Birthday Mat. and Night.
Prices Eves. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $2. Always 500 Orchestra Seats $1.50 (Except Sat. Night).
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CHEER UP!
THE HOLIDAY SHOW
Staged by R. H. Burnside
1000 People
100 Novelties
EVERYTHING ON A BIG SCALE
EXCEPT THE SCALE OF PRICES
"Bring the Kiddies—Hear 'em Laugh" at the
HIPPODROME
Manag't CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MATINEE DAILY

HIPPODROME TO-NIGHT AT 8:20 P. M. SPECIAL
ANNUAL XMAS TESTIMONIAL CONCERT FOR THE TEMPLE EMANU EL OF YONKERS.
FRED WALTON, HELEN FALCONER, JOHN HENDRICKS, ETHEL HOPKINS, ELM CITY FOUR, SOLTI DUO, DOUGLAS STEVENSON, HARVIN LOHRE.
THE SUNSHINE GIRLS.
MIRANO BROS., BUD SNYDER TRIO, WILL J. EVANS, J. P. COOMBS, THE AMARANTHS, ALBERT FROOME.
"THE LAND OF LIBERTY."
THE TRAMP MEDLEY, "MELODY LAND," HIPPODROME CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Popular Prices. Box Office Opens 12 Noon.

Grand Central Palace 46th & Lex. 1 P. M. to 10:30. Xmas 3 P. M.
NOW OPEN
CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL
And Children's Wonderland
Merry-Go-Round, Indoor Circus, Punch and Judy, Santa Claus, 30 others. ALL FREE. EVERY CHILD SHOULD SEE IT!!
Children, 25c Adults, 50c
Xmas & New's Children Admitted Free.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE
149TH ST. EAST OF 3D AVE.
PHONE MELROSE 3230
NIGHTS 25 TO 1.00
MATS. WED. & SAT. 25¢ 35¢ & 50
STARTING TOMORROW NIGHT
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MATINEE TUESDAY, 25, 35, 50c.
THE NOTED EVENT OF THE SEASON
John DREW and Margaret ILLINGTON
in "The Gay Lord Quex"
New Year's Week JANE COWL'S "DAYBREAK" | Week January 7th Chauncey Olcott in "Once Upon a Time"

COLUMBIA
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.
"The home of burlesque de luxe."—N. Y. Times
Entire Change of Show Every Week.
Fun For All and All For Fun! A MERRY CHRISTMAS and A HAPPY NEW YEAR!
2 BIG CONCERTS TODAY at 2:15, 25c to 50c. at 8:15, 25c to $1.
Commencing TOMORROW AFTERNOON
ROSE SYDELL'S LONDON BELLES
Completely New From Start to Finish. Great Company, including George F. Hayes, Ted Burns and Kate Pullman. Stunning Chorus, Superb Scenery, Costumes and Effects. Twice Daily. Moderate Prices. Smoking Permitted.
Week Dec. 31—20th Century Maids. Extra Midnight Performance New Year's Eve, Begin'g at 11:30. Seats Now

Loew's American Roof 43 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15
BEGINNING TO-MORROW (MON.) EVE.
6 ROYAL HUSSARS, DAWSON & BROWNING, LEILA DAVIS & CO. & 6 others.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

ICELAND ICE SKATING Every afternoon and evening at 8:15 Mats.—Afternoon—Eve.

RIVERSIDE B'WAY at 96 St. KEITH'S
Two Big Sunday Concerts. Week Dec. 30
Big Holiday Bill of Old Favorites.
HARRY FOX
PAT ROONEY & MARION BENT
JOE JACKSON
Misses LIGHTNER & N. ALEXANDER
BOB MATTHEWS & COMPANY
Roy—CUMMINGS & MITCHELL—Ruth
AMOROS SISTERS & CO.
RENEE FLORIGNY
MARIA LO & COMPANY
CAMILLA'S BIRDS

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ex. Mat. Christmas.
The Funniest Play of the Century.
THE VERY IDEA
By William Le Baron, with Ernest TRUEX and Richard BENNETT
Same big cast as during the Astor Theatre run.
KEITH CONCERTS TODAY
Stella Mayhew, Nonette Burns & Fabrita & 6 other acts.
Week of Dec. 31—"DE LUXE ANNIE."

MONTAUK Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. Tues., Wed. Mats., 25c, 35c, 50c.
BEG. TO-MORROW & INCLUDING NEW YEAR'S WEEK.
FISKE O'HARA
In His Newest Play.
THE MAN FROM WICKLOW
BARGAIN MATINEES, 25, 35, 50c Xmas, Wed. & New Year's
NO INCREASE NEW YEAR'S EVE.
Jan. 7th.....FAIR AND WARMER

THE GREATEST GAIN
The New York Times since 1911—six years—has gained more than 4,000,000 agate lines (13,513 columns) of advertising, a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

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Since 1911 THE NEW YORK TIMES has gained more than 4,000,000 agate lines of advertising, a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.—Adv.

Th. Vieux Colombier 55 West 35th St. Greeley 1932.
Mon. & Fri. Evs. at 8:20 Barberine, Pain de Menage
Tues. Night, 8:30 First Performance. La Nuit des Rois
Also Wed. and Thurs. Mats. & Sat. Mat. Saturday, Sat. at 2:30 Becque, Merimee, Moliere

WE PAY WAR TAX Cor. 57th & Lex. Ave. Evgs. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2:15 Phone, Med. Sq. 8951.
Bramhall Playhouse
"THE BRASS ANKLET."

Amusements of the Current Week

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th Street. Evenings at 8.
TOMORROW (MON.) AT 8.
NOTE:—The curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock, Miss Barrymore making her appearance immediately after the beginning of the play. Patrons are earnestly urged to be in their seats at that hour.
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
and her company, including CONWAY TEARLE, HOLBROOK BLINN, ROSE COGHLAN
in the Drama by Alexandre Dumas, fils.
The Lady of The Camellias
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

HUDSON West 44th St. Nights, 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:30
8th WEEK
Edward Childs Carpenter's Brilliant Comedy of Love, Laughter, and Eternal Youth.
The PIPES OF PAN
With NORMAN TREVOR and JANET BEECHER.
The Play with the Holiday Spirit.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46th St. Klaw & Erlanger —Managers.
Evs. 8:20. First Matinee Wed. 2:20.
FIRST NIGHT TO-MORROW
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
William Courtenay and Thomas A. Wise
(by arrangement with J. Fred Zimmermann, Jr.)
IN
GENERAL POST
A new comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.
Endorsed by Government.
The British Foreign Office granted special leave for the author of "General Post" to go out of England, as it considered the production of this play in America of great importance and value to the propaganda of the Allies.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Klaw & Erlanger Mgrs.
A JOYFUL EVENT
Commencing MONDAY (NEW YEAR'S EVE) SEATS NOW
Cohan & Harris will present
THE COHAN REVUE 1918
A Musical Conglomeration in Two Acts
Book by Geo. M. Cohan
Music by Irving Berlin & Geo. M. Cohan

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
CLOSED
To install necessary equipment for
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
OPENS SAT. DEC. 29th.
30 NEW BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 30
Reserve Tables Now
GALA PERFORMANCE NEW YEARS EVE

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. JAMES K. HACKETT Lessee & Manager
No Advance in Prices at This Theatre. Best Seats $2.
Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
SPECIAL XMAS MAT. TUESDAY.
Mrs. FISKE
In a New Comedy
MADAME SAND
By PHILIP MOELLER.
On New Year's Eve Mrs. Fiske will Move from this Theatre to the Knickerbocker.
CRITERION THEA. NEW YEAR'S EVE., MONDAY, DEC. 31. | SEATS THURS.
Laurette Taylor
In a New Comedy by J. Hartley Manners.
"Happiness"
First Matinee New Year's Day.

PARK 59th St. CIRCLE at B'WAY
Evs. at 8:15 Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:15
XTRA MAT. XMAS.
TONIGHT at 8:30
7TH VALVERDE SUNDAY CONCERT
ALL NEW SINGING AND DANCING FEATURES
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW!

LIBERTY THEATRE W. 42d St. Klaw & Erlanger Mgrs
Commencing TUESDAY (XMAS NIGHT) Dec 25 at 8:20
First Matinee Wed 2.20
Cohan & Harris will present
GOING UP
A MUSICAL COMEDY
BOOK by [illegible] and JAMES MONTGOMERY.
MUSIC by LOUIS A. HIRSCH.
With A Cast of Popular Players
Pop. (Best Seats $1.50) Mats. Wed.

GEO. M. Cohan THEA., 43 St., B'way Klaw & Erlanger —Managers—
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
COHAN & HARRIS present
MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in the Reigning Comedy Triumph
"THE KING"
by Caillavet, de Flers and Arene.
Seats Selling for the next 8 Weeks, including Xmas and New Year's Matinees.

THE LAND of JOY 9TH BIG WEEK
A CARNIVAL OF SPANISH MUSIC AND DANCING
NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN HERE BEFORE.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Klaw & Erlanger Mgrs.
Eves at 8:20 Mats. Wed and Sat. at 2:20
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES AT THIS THEATRE. BEST SEATS $2.
A Merry Xmas to All
Joe Weber offers
DONALD BRIAN
IN
A REAL MUSICAL COMEDY
HER REGIMENT
by Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert
The Snappiest Musical Show in Town
FUN—MUSIC—GIRLS
Extra Matinee Xmas Day.
MON., DEC. 31, NEW YEAR'S EVE. | SEATS THURS.
MRS. FISKE
in Philip Moeller's Comedy
"MADAME SAND"

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Mats Wed. Sat. & Holidays
TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:30
A. H. WOODS presents
PARLOR—BEDROOM—AND BATH
A fresh, flippant, farcical frolic
by C. W. Bell and Mark Swan.
—WITH—
FLORENCE MOORE and JOHN CUMBERLAND
Extra Matinee Xmas Day

ELTINGE THEATRE W. 42d ST. EVES. 8:30 MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:30
SPECIAL MATINEES XMAS & NEW YEARS
POP. MAT WED $1.50
A. H. WOODS presents
MORE THAN 150 TIMES
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
BY MONTAGUE GLASS & JULES EURET GOODMAN
with
BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR

BELASCO 44 St., nr. B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees at 2:30.
MATINEES THIS WEEK: TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
DAVID BELASCO Presents
POLLY WITH A PAST
INA CLAIRE, CYRIL SCOTT, ANNE MEREDITH, H. REEVES-SMITH, LOUISE GALLOWAY, WILLIAM SAMPSON, WINIFRED FRASER, HERBERT YOST, ROBERT FISCHER, GEORGE CHRISTIE, THOMAS REYNOLDS.

CENTURY 62d ST. & BROADWAY PHONE COLUMBUS
LEW FIELDS, CECIL LEAN, BESSIE McCOY DAVIS, and Extra added Star ELSIE JANIS.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK TUESDAY WEDNESDAY SATURDAY REDUCED PRICES
MISS 1917
SEATS FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE, MAT. & NIGHT ON SALE. NO RAISE IN PRICE
Tonight AT 8:20
SUNDAY CONCERT
Smoking Permitted.
POPULAR PRICES 50c-$2
BESSIE McCOY DAVIS, BRITT WOOD, VAN & SCHENCK, FRISCO and FULLER'S JAZZ BAND, with TED LEWIS; A Unique Dancing Act known as NED WAYBURN'S "NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS," DANCING JUBILEE, ADELAIDE HALL and EDWARD EMMEY, HARRY KELLY and LIZZIE will do a unique act, ETHEL HOPKINS will sing some new songs, VIVIENNE SEGAL, TONEY and NORMAN. Special engagement of ANDREW TOMBES and BASIL LYNN, HARRY TIERNEY will sing some of his latest compositions —and A SURPRISE FROM "MISS 1917," and added attraction
WILLIE JANIS

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FILLED WITH FUN, FULL of LAUGHS
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20 Call Bryant 6344
POP PRICE MATS. XMAS & WED.
A TAILOR MADE MAN
with GRANT MITCHELL
by HARRY JAMES SMITH
COHAN & HARRIS—SPECIAL MATS. Beginning Tomor'w. Aft., Dec. 24, at 2:45. Also Thurs., Fri. Aftn. 2:45. & Sat. Morn., 10:45. & Dec. 31, Jan. 3 & 4, at 2:45. Jan. 5, 10:45.
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"Buried Treasure," "The Ankle Man" and "Goldilocks & the 3 Bears." | 3 Plays at Every Performance.
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Solomon HAD MANY WIVES BUT NONE LIKE
THE NAUGHTY WIFE
(LOSING ELOISE)
By FRED JACKSON
"VIRTUE IS A STATE OF MIND—DON'T LOSE YOUR MIND."
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2.30
EXTRA MATS. CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS
BEST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE 50¢ to $2.00

TIGER ROSE
By WILLARD MACK.
Presented by DAVID BELASCO
—AT THE—
LYCEUM W. 45 St. Nr. B'way. Evgs. 8.30.
4 Matinees This Week. Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat. 2.30
CAST INCLUDES: LENORE ULRIC, WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, WILLARD MACK, THOMAS FINDLAY, PEDRO de CORDOBA, EDWIN HOLT, CALVIN THOMAS, FULLER MELLISH, ARTHUR J. WOOD, EDWARD MACK, JEAN FERRELL.

FULTON W. 46 St. Evgs. at 8:20. Tel. Bryant 700. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
Messrs. Hitchcock & Goets, Lessees-Mgrs.
EXTRA MATS. XMAS & NEW YEAR'S
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK & E. RAY GOETZ present
Hands Across the Sea
A SNAPPY REVUE
BOOK & LYRICS BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
MUSIC BY LUDWIG BEETHOVEN
STAGED BY LEON ERROL
WITH
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A Beauty Chorus De Looks
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Canape Csarine; Celery; Olives; Gherkins; Salted Almonds; Blue-point Cocktail; Consomme Xavier or Cream of Chicken Martha; Filet of Sea Bass, saute Meuniere; Pommes Nelsette; Roast Stuffed Vermont Turkey, Giblet Sauce, or Watertown Goose, Apple Sauce; Brussels Sprouts; Potato Croquette; Hearts of Lettuce, French Dressing; Mince Pie or Pumpkin Pie; Demi Tasse.	SPECIAL MATINEE at 2:30 P. M. of the "JIM-JAM REVUE" CHRISTMAS DAY & NEW YEAR'S DAY

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THAT ZIP-ZIPPY DINNER SHOW AT 7:15.
THAT SNAPPY MIDNIGHT PARADE AT 11:30.
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TEA DANCE DINNER DANCE SUPPER DANCE
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NEW ZEALAND, Jan. 13 & 14
SO. SEA ISLANDS, Jan. 20 & 21
JAPAN, 1917, Jan. 27 & 28
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Eve. Course $5, $4, $3
Mat. Course $4, $3, $2.50
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RED CROSS CHIEF ANSWERS CRITICS

For Every Dollar Received It Spends More Than a Dollar to Help Our Soldiers and to Relieve Our Allies at the Front

By HENRY P. DAVISON.

This graphic account of the American Red Cross work and methods was contained in a speech made at the Hippodrome last Sunday night by the banker whom war called into service as active head of the organization.

WHEN $100,000,000 was raised for the Red Cross by voluntary contributions in this country it thrilled the Allies. They were amazed. Nothing of the kind had been known in the world before. They were delighted. When that news reached Germany through the transformer it read something like this: "It is reported that some fund, said to be $100,000,000, has been contributed to the Red Cross."

The Germans visualized some six or eight men at a table chipping in the hundred million dollars as their personal contribution. Now, we want to send a Christmas message to the Kaiser to the effect that there are 20,000,000 men and women sitting round that table. I want that number to be members of the Red Cross, and when they accept that membership we want them to accept a sense of responsibility in connection with it, and that responsibility is this: That they shall be loyal members of the Red Cross—and that loyalty means many things.

There is a propaganda going forth in this country. It is a German propaganda, and it is very prevalent and fervent in the East, more so than in the West, and it goes much like this: "Did you know that Mr. So and So told me last night that Mrs. So and So said that Mr. So and So had been told by Mrs. So and So such and such a thing about the Red Cross? Of course I did not believe it, but that is what he said."

Now that is nothing more than German propaganda. It is going to be stopped, not because of any authority exercised by the Red Cross, but because the public are going to demand that it must stop. Whatever else anybody is going to do in this country, if the people know it, they are not going to contribute to German propaganda.

There is another criticism of the American Red Cross that is a thoughtless kind of criticism, and that also ought to be stopped, and the way to stop it is this: Somebody may say in very good faith that he is told such and such a thing is so. It is your duty to say to that person: "Do you know it is so? If you don't, stop repeating it until you find out, and if you find out that it is so write a letter to the Red Cross. They will thank you for your letter."

Do not make any mistake about it—the Red Cross not only permits, but urges, criticism when it is constructive and honest. But this idle talk going on is harmful, and it must be stopped.

We have an organization which is perfectly enormous. Six months ago we started with 200,000 members; today we have 6,300,000 members! We started with 300 chapters; today, including branches and auxiliaries, we have 10,000 chapters! We have 10,000,000 women working for us in this country—all at the same salary. It is a voluntary organization, and we are getting on wonderfully. We have not 100 per cent. efficiency, but if you people will see to it that the Red Cross is not criticised except constructively we will get the efficiency.

Let me quote here, to illustrate some of the criticisms, a letter I had from a United State Senator, saying: "It grieves me greatly that you will not take Roman Catholics into responsible positions in your organization." I handed the letter to a member of the War Council sitting at my side, John Ryan, and he handed it back. I handed it to my assistant on my left, Martin Egan, and he handed it back. Then I handed it to my little Irish-Catholic secretary, Foley, saying: "I will withdraw from the room and you will telephone for the Senator."

I had a letter from a very distinguished Jew, a friend of mine, who wrote: "I am sorry you don't see fit to take important Jews into the organization of the Red Cross. It seems to me that many of them could be used." He named five men. I replied that I was exceedingly sorry that, as to those five, we could not take them, first, because we already had three of them, and then because we did not know the other two.

We can show you in the Red Cross as fine a collection of Baptists, Methodists, colored people and every other kind of people there is on the face of the earth. As to German-Americans, I do not know any. There used to be some, and some of these who were then German-Americans have been and are as loyal friends of the Red Cross as any men we ever knew.

I want to say this: If you will show me a man or woman born in Germany, or born of parents born in Germany, who is as loyal and patriotic as we are, I will show you a man or woman that has severed home heartstrings that we have not had to sever, and my hat is off to him or her. As to whether we help the Germans or not, the answer is "No!" but if a wounded German or a wounded Turk falls within our lines he is treated just as tenderly and carefully as an American boy.

I want to mention one or two other things, especially the question of salaries. The largest salary in our organization is $7,500. It is paid to one individual who was there before the war broke out. I can best give an idea of the expenses of the Red Cross by making this statement, and I make it with a great deal of pleasure. It is this—that for every dollar given to the Red Cross for relief a little more than a dollar goes for relief.

There may be some who won't understand that, and so I will explain. Our overhead expenses are so low that we are able to pay them all from our membership dues and still have left out of that fund enough to carry on relief work. The funds which may be provided from the Red Cross for Halifax will not come out of the War Relief Fund, but out of membership dues. The contribution for work in China, $250,000, comes from that fund.

When we get money for the War Fund we take it to the bank. When we withdraw it to spend, there is attached to it the interest which has accrued to it while it was in the bank. For every dollar we get for relief about a dollar and two cents goes for relief. The reason we are able to do this is because we get such wonderful voluntary service.

We have a wonderful organization, due to the fact that we have the finest spirit put at our service that there is in the country. We have never summoned a man or woman who has not responded to do his part.

I want to mention one matter, just for a second, and I emphasize it because of its great importance, and it is this: The first obligation of the War Council of the American Red Cross is to make every possible provision for our army and navy in this country and wherever it may be found. We are only supplemental to the army and navy, but we believe we have made every necessary provision. We have organized what is known as our Home Service, which, though less spectacular, will some day be recognized as one of the most important works done in America by an organization.

The War Council was appointed on the 10th day of May. On the 31st we sent to France seventeen men as a commission, headed by Major Murphy. These men were leaders in medicine, surgery, bacteriology, typhus, house building, construction, transportation, and in many other lines of work which we believed we might be called upon to do.

We have spent thus far in France $21,000,000, and have appropriated within three days $21,000,000 more. We have sent commissions to Russia, to Rumania, to Italy, and to Serbia. We are working behind the lines in Turkey, through the Syrian and Armenian Relief, and we are working behind the lines in Poland.

But we are asked, Why does not the Government do our work? This is a very natural question, and frequently asked. There are two answers. The first is that this is a work of emergency. No one can tell when or whence the call will come. It requires immediate action, immediate response without red tape. Governments tried for years to do this kind of work, but found they could not do it. Another reason is this—that the war is not alone a war of armies and navies but a war of peoples.

I want to illustrate the fact that the Government cannot do the work in this way. If I were delegated to undertake to do this service of the Red Cross with the idea of rendering the greatest service to the greatest number of people in the world, and if I had the alternative of choosing between a check of $500,000,000 from the United States Government and a voluntary contribution of $100,000,000 from the people of the United States, plus the women, I would not look at the Government check.

Now why are we doing this work? Why are the American people doing this? The reason the American people are doing this is because we are at war. We have been at war since Aug. 2, 1914, though we did not know it until April 6, 1917, and, in saying that, I do not for one moment mean to imply that we should have gone to war before we did. But I do say that, having gone into that war on the same issues with no new principles involved, our very act of going into the war was an admission on our part that that war had been our war for thirty-two months, during which time those people around those 5,000 miles of hellish front had been fighting for us as well as for themselves.

What are we accomplishing by doing all this? In the first place, we are carrying on the greatest humanitarian work the world ever knew. In the next place, we are directly saving the lives of American soldiers. How are we doing that? I wish I had the power to paint the picture so that you could see for yourselves. All I can do is to give you a few sketches and from them you may get some idea.

On the arrival of General Pershing we went to him and said, "What can we do for you?" He said, "Thank you very much. If you really want to do something for me, for God's sake buck up the French. They have been fighting for three years and are getting ready for their fourth Winter, and if they are not taken care of nobody can tell what will happen to us."

A French soldier of the devastated region, after being in the war zone for four months, comes out for his ten days' leave. His clothes are covered with vermin and torn; his shoes are out of repair, and his spirits are low. He came out to go to his home. But he had no home; his home had been swept from the earth as clean as that floor, and his mother or his wife or his children had gone—he did not know where, any more than you know.

That Frenchman comes out of that trench, and he is met by your Red Cross representative and he is taken to a structure you have arranged; his clothes are taken from him and sterilized and mended. A bath and a haircut are given to him, and a shave if he needs it; if he has whiskers and wants them trimmed, they are trimmed. He gets three hours, or three days' rest. Then he is taken to the place where his home was, and there he finds a structure temporary in character which you have built for him, and within that structure he finds his mother or his wife or children, whom you have found for him.

He finds them provided with food, with clothing, and with fuel. He spends his holiday, and then goes back to the trench. What effect do you suppose that has had on that French soldier? It has had the same effect upon that French soldier that it would have on you. Frenchmen are made of exactly the same kind of clay as we are made of. They are just as susceptible to encouragement or discouragement as we are. When he goes back to the trench he stands there a moment and says: "Thank God the Americans are here. They are not yet ready in the line, but they are here to take care of the members of my family; they have found me and they will provide for them. I now have something to live for and something to fight for, and I will fight as long as I live."

When that man takes his place there, have you ever thought that he takes the place of one of our boys? If there is any break in that line, there is just one thing to stop it with, and that is Pershing's army, prepared or unprepared. And so I submit that that is the way in which your Red Cross is directly saving the lives of your American boys.

We believe also that we are directly contributing to the shortening of this war. We are working all over France and now also in Italy. I do not know whether you love Italy as I do, but when you read the news of the 28th and 29th of October your heart must have bled to conceive of Germany going across Italy, having in mind Serbia, Rumania, and Belgium. It was too terrible.

The news from Russia has been depressing. The time has arrived when we may get and will get bad news, but find that news only distressing, never discouraging. When we get news of that kind from now on it can have only one effect, and that is to lead us to put our feet a little more firmly on the ground, our shoulders a little further back, and take about two more hitches in the belt and say: "Well, if that is the hill we have got to go up, we will go up that one because we are going to win this war." And discouragement never helped anybody up any kind of a hill.

On Nov. 1 we received a cablegram from Ambassador Page; on the 3d the Red Cross representatives were there; on the 5th we unloaded four or five carloads of supplies; on the 10th we received a cablegram from the Ambassador acknowledging on the part of the Italian Government deepest appreciation for the generous and effective aid given by the American Red Cross.

There was another message warmly thanking the American people for their generous gift, and also for its high moral value. I want you to differentiate between governments and peoples, and I want you to remember that when the Italian peasant is met in any part of Italy by the American flag and by the things that are going to keep him warm and save his life he has his morale raised.

Not very long ago a representative of the Queen of Rumania sent in a card and within two weeks your Red Cross Commission went to the Queen and said to her: "The American people have sent us. We understand your situation and we have brought several carloads of the things most needed." Along with the supplies went fourteen doctors and twelve nurses. The Queen of Rumania thanked the entire American nation for the assistance it had rendered in Rumania's hour of suffering.

Then there was Russia. When we sent our commission we had Russia's address, and Dr. Billings went to a man whose name was Kerensky. He said to Mr. Kerensky: "The American people sent us here. We have such and such materials with us. What is the best thing we can do for Russia?" Mr. Kerensky replied: "If you want to help Russia feed the babies of the Russian soldiers." Dr. Billings cabled for 4,500,000 tins of milk. We have sent 3,000,000 tins and are sending the balance. We are sending them to our representative, who is still in Petrograd and is going to remain there. He is going to feed that milk to those babies unless and until they become German babies.

I have never been in Russia, but I have an idea that I know something about it. I think they are in the position of having their boss gone away, and they are riding around on the cars. I would not trust one of them five minutes in the pantry, if there was any jam there, if I didn't want them to get it. They would get it all over everything, including the door knob, but that's all they could do. I don't believe there is any more design or maliciousness in a Russian peasant than in a child 6 years old, and I have not believed the man lives today who can either put them in or out of the war. I may be wrong about that, but certainly this is no time to go back on Russia or to give her up until she is lost.

I could go around the circle of 3,000 miles and quote you instance after instance of Red Cross work. But I want to come back to this country for a moment. There is not a man or woman here who will ever outlive this war or the effects of it, and there is not a man or woman here who has not some circle of friends.

Let us look forward a few months—I don't know how many. I can see that circle gathered in the parlor or in the shop, and there will be one there with one eye or no eyes, one there with one arm or no arm, one there with one leg or no legs, and they will be talking about one or two who are not there. Now I ask you what part in that conversation is the man or woman going to take who has not done everything in his or her power all the time for those boys while they were in hell for you and for me. I will tell you what part they are going to take. They are going to take no part. They are going to be strangers in their own land. The time has come when the man or woman is going to be measured not by money, not by name, not by family, but by service.

You don't have to be a General; you don't have to wear a uniform, nor go to a foreign land. You may not have to get out of your chair, but what you have to do is to play this game all the time, and to do whatever is put up to you to do. You have to stand by the Administration. That does not mean that you cannot criticise the Administration if you do it in a helpful way. You have to stand by the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Red Cross, the Thrift Campaign, the Liberty Bond campaign.

You are to do everything put up to you to the full measure of your power. This war is going to be won, but when it is going to be won and the cost of winning it are going to be decided, not in the trench, but by the people at home. The sooner we concentrate every ounce of power in our bodies to winning this war the sooner the war will be over. It is going to be over. There is going to be a meeting around a table known as a peace table. I visualize it in this way: We are operating today in France a large artificial limb factory, which is turning out the best artificial limb known to modern science. We are building another in Italy. Wounded French people, in future years, are going to walk around on American limbs. Possibly the people of the world are going to walk around on American limbs or on that American spirit which the American people are now sending to Europe. I believe the very work the American Red Cross is doing for the peoples of the world is establishing a relationship among those peoples which will have a very marked effect on determining the character of the peace to be declared. And the work of the American Red Cross is going to make you and your children and your children's children, in whatever part of the world they may be, proud of being Americans.

Otto H. Kahn, speaking at the same meeting with Mr. Davison, paid a tribute to the head of the American Red Cross work, saying that Mr. Davison "worked for the great and high task confided to him as he has never worked before."

"He has undergone fatigues and discomforts and heavy strain and hard wear of mind and body such as he was never called upon to undergo and would not have consented to undergo for any business or for any monetary reward," continued Mr. Kahn. "With his genius for organization, with his indefatigable zeal and driving power, and the force of his brain and personality, he, splendidly aided by his devoted fellow workers, has achieved a result which will make the American Red Cross a monument and a vastly impressive demonstration to the world, not only of American charity, but equally so of American efficiency and of American grandeur in planning and imagination."

ALSACE-LORRAINERS NOT GERMAN SUBJECTS

Those Born of French Parents Not Even Alien Enemies According to Agreement With the United States.

BY JONAS LIPPMANN,

Formerly of the Journal d'Alsace.

THE Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES of Dec. 16 analyzed the situation of enemy aliens. In the course of the article Mr. John C. Knox, First Assistant United States District Attorney, was quoted as follows: "I am asked to get from the Attorney General an opinion on this or that point: How are we to treat citizens of Alsace-Lorraine who have fled from that country? • • • I have received a reply • • • that the law cannot do otherwise than to take cognizance of their citizenship, which is German."

That official statement is ambiguous and has thrown the Alsace-Lorraine colony here into a near-panic.

Soon after the declaration of war in 1914 on France by Germany the French Parliament passed a law permitting all native citizens of Alsace-Lorraine to become at once French citizens without passing through the usual naturalization formalities.

The reaction of this law in the United States resulted in a sort of compromise entered into by the French Republic and the United States by which it was decided that all natives of Alsace-Lorraine of Alsace-Lorraine stock were under the protection of the French Government. To that effect a special card of identification was issued to every native of Alsace-Lorraine who refused to be considered German. Each of these cards, after a thorough investigation by the writer, acting in the name of Les Amis d'Alsace-Lorraine, as Chief Investigator, received the official stamp of the French Consulate General of New York, acting under instructions from the French Embassy at Washington, and with the tacit consent of the Department of State at Washington.

When the above agreement was reached the United States was neutral and the validity or legality of the agreement then might have been questioned and discussed. It was not.

Today, however, the United States is an ally of France, and no authority, not even the Attorney General, has the power to consider a native of Alsace-Lorraine as German and to treat him as an enemy alien.

It is necessary to insist that by Alsatian-Lorrainer is meant only a native whose parents were born before Alsace-Lorraine was annexed to Germany—that is, when the lost provinces were French and politically divided into departments just as other provinces of France were. It is true that the treaty of Frankfort, by making of Alsace-Lorraine a "Reichsland," automatically made the Alsace-Lorrainers German subjects. But it is also true that Germany, in declaring war on France in 1914, tore up the treaty of Frankfort, so that, at the present hour, there is no treaty between France and Germany, and Alsace-Lorraine is politically what Belgium is today, a province occupied by Germans, which fact does not make the inhabitants German subjects.

The honorable Attorney General at Washington in ruling, according to the United States District Attorney here, that Alsace-Lorrainers are German subjects, and, therefore, enemy aliens, evidently had in mind those natives whose parents were German-born.

It is a well-known fact that, after the Franco-Prussian War in 1870-71, thousands and thousands of Germans, politicians, adventurers, ex-convicts and discredited business men, flocked across the Rhine to Alsace-Lorraine to make for themselves a much-needed new name and new home. The descendants of that horde cannot be considered as Alsace-Lorrainers; they are the enemy in the most Hunnish sense of that term. They, the counterfeits, had not one word of sympathy for us, genuine Alsatians, when the Prussian Statthalter appointed by the Kaiser trampled upon us with the help of the "Abwehr-Gesetze," the laws of exception. They, the counterfeits, never voted with us real Alsatians to send to the Reichstag representatives to protest against that odious treaty which disposed of our nationality, which made us Germans by sheer brute force, without our consent. They, the counterfeits, celebrated every year the "Sedanfest," though they knew how nauseating such a celebration was to us genuine, France-loving Alsatians. I could go on citing hundreds of instances to prove that the real Alsatian is as distant from the counterfeit as the north pole from the south hole.

Can any one wonder, then, that the ruling, as reported in THE SUNDAY TIMES, of Attorney General Gregory, was a blow to us Alsatians?

A SELF-SERVICE GROCERY

A GROCERY store in Lockport, N. Y., is making a novel use of the self-service idea. The Modern Merchant and Grocery World gives the following description of how it is utilized there:

"A customer enters the store through a turnstile, the purpose of which is merely to register the number of persons who enter each day. Here the customer helps herself to a tray which looks very much like a long pan with two handles on it, or, if she prefers, a regulation market basket. There is no charge for this pan-like container, which is simply a convenience for gathering up the items the housewife selects. If, on the other hand, she wishes to use a basket in which to carry her goods home she is charged 4 cents for it, which amount she receives on returning it.

"Shelves are indexed alphabetically, beginning with 'A,' as one enters the store, and on these shelves one finds the commodities beginning with the particular initial letter—for instance, under 'A' there are ammonia, asparagus, apricots, &c. A low partition divides the store. A customer walks down one side and up the other, selecting the goods she desires. When she has finished with the letters 'X Y Z' she finds herself at the cashier's desk, where she takes her purchases out of the pan, or basket, and the cashier checks the items and collects the amount. If the customer has been using a pan to collect the groceries she proceeds to the front of the store, where a large shelf is placed for the accommodation of those desiring to wrap their packages, paper and string being provided for this purpose. When this is done the customer returns the pan to the cashier's desk; if a basket is used she does not bother with the wrapping, but merely takes her purchases home. Every article in the store is plainly marked with the price at which it is sold.

"A store manager is in charge, and, in addition to the cashier, has a clerk to assist. The proprietor and the clerk do nothing but fill up the shelves to get things ready for the selling hours."

A Profitable Advertisement

The New York Times:

Through our advertisement on the last page of The New York Times this morning, December 6th, we sold 437 pairs of Second Lieutenant bars and braided 117 overcoats with the new regulation insignia.

We advertised in The New York Times exclusively this morning, and this admirable showing merits our highest praise and endorsement.

BROOKS UNIFORM CO.,
143 West 40th St.
New York, Dec. 6, 1917.

Store Closes Monday at 6 P. M.

Christmas Crowds Throng Bamberger's

Last Day! Christmas Sewing Machine Club

It is your last chance to get a 45.00 Standard Rotary Lock and Chain Stitch Sewing Machine for **39.00.**

The Standard Rotary is a 100% perfect machine—a consistent performer. You may pay more, but you can secure no better machine than the Standard Rotary.

A payment of **1.00** will secure delivery of the machine. A discount up to 3.80 is made possible by making payments in advance.

IMPORTANT! A shipment of Wilson 5-drawer sewing machines has just been received. Priced at **18.00.**

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

The Sample Line of Floor Lamps in a Sale

There are electric floor lamps and a number of silk shades, also combination electric and gas indirect domes.

In most cases there is only one of a kind of each lamp or shade. Make your selection now while the lines are reasonably complete.

$42.50 mahogany floor lamp, 33.50
$35.00 mahogany floor lamp, 28.00
$23.75 mahogany floor lamp, 19.00
$13.00 mahogany floor lamp, 11.00
$32.00 black lacquer Japanese decorated, at 25.50
$27.00 black lacquer Japanese decorated, at 21.50
$25.00 black lacquer Japanese decorated, at 20.00
$18.00 black lacquer Japanese decorated, at 14.50
$51.75 rose color silk floor lamp shade 36.00
$51.75 champagne color silk floor lamp shade 36.00
$50.00 brown color silk floor lamp shade, at 35.00
$37.50 lavender color silk floor lamp shade, at 26.00
$29.50 brown and Japanese print lamp shade 20.50
$35.45 combination electric and gas indirect dome..... 27.00
$23.50 gas indirect dome.... 17.75

Bamberger's—Basement.

Five Hundred Pairs of Women's 1.25 to 1.75 Felt Slippers at 1.00

These slippers have just been taken from our regular stock, where they sold readily at the regular prices.

But the sizes are broken. For this reason, and this only, we have decided to reduce them for immediate clearance.

Slippers in various styles and an assortment of colors. No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders will be filled. 1.25 and 1.75 slippers on sale at **1.00.**

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

A Wonderful Lot of Men's Gloves at 1.50

Consisting of samples and broken lines taken from our regular stock. They are all from the factories of well-known makers.

Just about 1,200 in all—of kid, suede, cape and other skins. In tan, brown, gray, black and a few other colors.

Every one is perfect. Some have plain backs, others have embroidery on the backs.

Here's your chance, men, to get a pair or two of gloves that may not come along at this price for some time. Tomorrow, then, **1.50.**

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets—Sale

The prices are REDUCED! They are marked to a low level for this great occasion. Make your purchase now, at the last moment, if you wish to save the difference between these prices and the regular ones.

7.00 Coats, sale at **5.75.**
10.00 Coats, sale at **7.50.**
15.00 Coats, sale at **11.75.**
20.00 Coats, sale at **10.00.**
25.00 Coats, sale at **12.50.**
8.50 Coats, sale at **6.95.**
12.50 Coats, sale at **10.00.**
18.00 Coats, sale at **9.00.**
22.50 Coats, sale at **11.25.**
30.00 Coats, sale at **15.00.**

Men's Clothing Division, Second Floor

In Time for Christmas— 2.00 Ties Reduced to 1.35

A delayed shipment that has come in just in time for last minute gift-hunters.

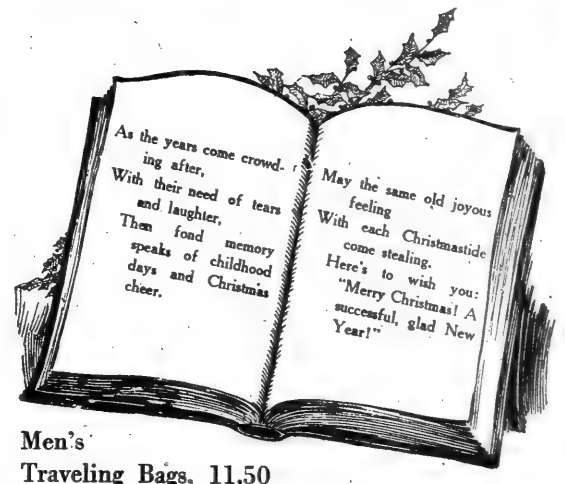
High grade four-in-hands made of heavy silks, many of which are imported. And every one is hand made. Usually you cannot expect hand tailored ties except at a much higher price than 1.35.

Regularly they sell at 2.00. In exclusive haberdashery shops you would have to pay more than 2.00 for them.

And here they are at **1.35!**

Bamberger's—First Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK N J



Men's Traveling Bags, 11.50

First of all, these bags sell regularly for 15.00 and 18.50. This speaks for itself. They come in 18-inch and 20-inch sizes, made of sturdy brown and black cowhide leather.

The edges are sewed, the corners are sewed on; this also proves for their durability.

They are built on hand-sewed frames and finished with inside lock lift-up catches, all of which are solid brass.

The handles are of leather, the roomy inside is leather lined and completed with three large pockets.

A Christmas gift such as this will be much appreciated by any man.

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

Sale of Men's Raincoats 4.25

Just received by special delivery from a maker who is turning his entire efforts to the manufacture of rubber garments for the United States Government. Had to get these off his hands at once and offered them to us at a very low figure. For immediate clearance tomorrow we offer the entire 150 and more raincoats at **4.25.** Some in the lot are worth even more than $10.00. They come in tan, olive and oxford.

Bamberger's—Second Floor, Men's Clothes Shop.

A Last Word!

Choose Your Talking Machine Early Monday

If you have been delayed in selecting your Christmas talking machine, there is still a chance for you tomorrow.

The earlier you come the better the opportunity of getting the machine you have in mind.

We carry all three:

VICTOR
EDISON
COLUMBIA

Any talking machine may be bought on very easy terms of payment. A small amount cash secures delivery, and gradual monthly sums pay the balance.

As to records—we have big assortments—complete lines of all the records for each machine.

Every facility in the Bamberger Phonograph Division to make your selection of a phonograph an easy matter.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

Oil Heaters

We have just received another shipment of oil heaters—the smokeless and odorless kind.

Buy now in anticipation of another cold wave.

Purchase now while the prices are moderate.

Bamberger's—Basement.

He Will Appreciate a Razor

Bamberger's is fully prepared in every respect to meet the desires of every man when it comes to razors and accessories.

Gillette Razors in leather cases, priced at **4.25** each.

Gillette U. S. A. Service Sets with 12 blades, **4.25** each.

Gillette Military Sets with mirror, priced at **7.00.**

Gillette Razor in white celluloid case, priced at **5.00.**

Auto Strop Razors, priced moderately at **5.00** to **10.00.**

Auto Strop Blades are priced at **50c** the half doz.

Gillette Blades are priced at **42c** the half doz.

Elbeco Blades are priced at **25c** for five.

Scout Knives range in price from **75c** to **1.50** each.

Gem Razors are priced at **1.00** each.

Razor Strops, many kinds, range in price from **85c** to **2.00.**

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Briefs

Store Closes at 6 o'Clock Monday

SEVEN-DAY RETURN RULE WAIVED — Gifts purchased prior to December 25th may be exchanged any day up to January 5th, if necessary.

GIFT CERTIFICATES — For any amount may be purchased at the Bamberger Information Desk, first floor. Give a gift certificate. It is better than giving money.

GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE—We send your order to Paris, where our representative will shop "over there" and have your gifts delivered to your boy.

LESS CROWDED ENTRANCE—Patrons will find when shopping during the holidays that our Washington street entrance is not so apt to be crowded.

SMALL PARCELS—You will greatly accommodate us by carrying your small parcels, as this will help to release men for government service.

CHARGE COINS—Bring your small charge coin or identification check with you when you shop. This will greatly facilitate shopping and enable those patriotically inclined to carry many of their smaller parcels.

THRIFT STAMPS and War Savings Certificate Stamps may be bought, or information obtained at the Bamberger postoffice, at the Washington street entrance.

SHOPPING FOR MEN—We have a Personal Shopping Service for men at the Information Desk. "Mere" man will obtain here such suggestions as he is in need of, and, in addition, we will do all his shopping for him if he wishes it.

Section 5

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:

Section 1. General News; 2. Editorial, Sports; 3. Classified Advertising; 4. Fashions, Society, Drama; 5. Business, Financial, Automobiles, One Hundred Neediest Cases; 6. Book Review; 7. Rotogravure Magazine; 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part; 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part

The New York Times.

One Hundred Neediest Cases
Business — Financial

Section 5

XX SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1917. XX

CHRISTMAS FUND OF THE ONE HUNDRED NEEDIEST CASES

Response to The Times Appeal Has Called Attention to the Unfortunates in Our Own Midst.

The Amount Received Is Nearing $60,000—Total Sum Needed Was $29,661—Relief for 200 Cases Assured.

Contributions Have Already Met Needs of 140 Cases Out of the Thousands Requiring Aid.

FIFTY-FIVE thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars ($55,166) was the total amount of gifts to the One Hundred Neediest Cases recorded at noon yesterday. Only $29,661 was asked for in THE NEW YORK TIMES's original Christmas appeal. So it is assured that twice the original number, or at least 200 cases, will be cared for as a result of that appeal for a selected few. And yet there are thousands of other worthy unfortunates still crying for help in our own midst.

More than 2,547 individuals have so far sent in gifts for the One Hundred Neediest Cases and supplemental cases. How many more than 2,547 have contributed cannot be exactly stated for the reason that many lump sums have been received, which represent collections from many.

The 2,547 and more givers this year have not been confined to New York alone. Hundreds of gifts have come in from New York State and New Jersey cities. Three gifts have come to THE NEW YORK TIMES from foreign countries, two from Canada, and one from Cuba. Contributions also have come from Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Montana, Mississippi, Alabama, District of Columbia, and Wisconsin.

Scores of gifts have come from clubs, from high school and primary school classes, and from collections taken up among employes of business firms. One of these club contributions came from Canada, from the Tamahaac Club of Ancaster, Ontario.

All of the charity organizations reported this year that the number of contributions was far larger than in past years, and that the number of large contributions was somewhat smaller.

The fund which was originally asked for by the four charitable organizations this year to take care of the One Hundred Neediest Cases amounted to $29,661. The requests were made as follows: Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $12,798; Charity Organization Society, $8,992; State Charities Aid Association, $4,967; Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $2,914.

The promise from the total contributions so far received and the rate at which they are still coming is that the sum asked for will at least be doubled by a generous public.

The following are the sums so far received by the charitable organizations and also the sum undistributed at noon on Saturday:

Charity Organization Society	$15,539.13
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	14,639.24
State Charities Aid Association	11,417.20
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	6,283.93
For distribution on Monday	7,236.92
Total	$55,166.41

In addition to the 100 cases, whose needs have now been fully provided for, the needs of the supplemental list of forty cases have been met, and many families entirely outside of the two lists are being taken care of. It is practically assured that 200 cases at least, and probably a good many more, will benefit from the contributions of TIMES readers, and the nature of the benefit they receive is most substantial. Some receive life itself, which they would not be able to keep without outside assistance. This is true of many sick ones on the list needing rest, care, and medical attention.

Many children who were in danger of succumbing to malnutrition in the course of the year will be restored to health and strength. Many a mother would see her children scattered among institutions, perhaps never to be brought together again, were it not for the aid she has received from this fund.

What has been done or assured by the contributions already on hand can be duplicated again and again by new ones, which are now asked for.

The power of the vivid presentation of the stories of particular families, in stirring sympathy and action, when statistics and general statements of the amount of want and misery make little impression, has been conspicuously shown in the success of this campaign.

The growing success of this appeal is shown by the following table of amounts raised from year to year, beginning with THE TIMES first appeal in 1912:

1912	$3,500.00
1913	7,927.00
1914	12,041.00
1915	29,844.00
1916	54,782.00
1917 (to date)	55,166.41

The largest contribution this year came from Mrs. C. M. Hyde, who gave a total of $2,000, one to each of the four charitable organizations handling the One Hundred Neediest Cases. This contribution was placed at $1,500 in an earlier statement, because one of the organizations had erroneously attributed her gift to a different purpose. The next largest gift was $1,100 from William Vander Koogh, who first gave $100 and then added $1,000, at a time when it appeared that interest in the campaign was lagging. Several gifts of $1,000 were received.

Quite a large number of gifts have come from soldiers and sailors, some being sent from United States warships and others from various army camps. The gifts from children to children among the One Hundred Neediest Cases have been very numerous. Scores of letters have come from contributors who have stated that, to avoid useless Christmas giving and to make sure that every cent they spent did the utmost possible good, they were giving the sum which they usually spent at Christmas for the One Hundred Neediest Cases.

The original One Hundred Neediest Cases stated the needs of 408 individuals. There were 176 individuals in the supplemental 40 cases. About one hundred others outside of the two lists have received aid from these contributions, so that the total number of persons helped has been about 684, a figure which will be increased by additional gifts. The great majority of these are children. The type of cases which appear far more frequently than any other in the 140 cases is that of a widowed or deserted mother fighting with might and main to keep her children alive and to keep them with her. The men benefited have either been sick or invalided, with one exception, that in the case of a day laborer earning $10 a week and striving to keep a family of eight, in which hunger and sickness were making inroads.

The help which the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has been able to give, with the fund placed at its disposal by the appeal for the One Hundred Neediest Cases, is thus stated by R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the War Emergency Council of the association:

New York, Dec. 22.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has received altogether as the result of your appeal $14,639.24. Of this amount $9,345.60 was sent directly to this office by contributors and the remainder came directly from THE NEW YORK TIMES. This has enabled it to guarantee that the needs of all of the families under its care mentioned in the list will be adequately met for a period of twelve months. In addition, the needs of the supplementary list of ten families, which you also published, have been met in part, $2,874.66 having been provided out of a total of $4,048 needed for them. Assuming that the needs of these ten will be met by Christmas Day, it will mean that thirty-eight families, including 286 individuals, will be given an opportunity to re-establish themselves freed from the overbearing anxieties which otherwise must have been with them during the coming months. Others also undoubtedly are indirectly the recipients of further benefits as a result of your efforts, as the daily publication of the needs of these families has stimulated giving for other families. The amount of such giving is, of course, not measurable, but we have no doubt that it is considerable.

This is a Christmas gift indeed. I know of no method which can better express the Christmas spirit, particularly in the time of war, than to make one's gift meet the necessities and elementary comforts of life, not for Christmas Day or Christmas week, but for a continuing period thereafter. The monthly installments of this gift during the coming year will indeed be a continuous reminder of the Christmas spirit throughout 1918.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is greatly appreciative of these gifts which have come as a result of the awakening of the Christmas spirit by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The One Hundred Neediest Cases has already become a community institution. Through the medium of your columns we would also, so far as possible, carry on Christmas Day the heartfelt thanks of the families who are to be benefited by these generous persons who have brought cheer and comfort into their lives at this time.

Very sincerely yours,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
Chairman, War Emergency Council.

The total of $55,166.41 does not represent all that has been done for the 100 Neediest Cases. A great many gifts of clothing, food, coal and other necessities have been given. One talented penniless child is to have music lessons from a well-known teacher who donated her services. Hundreds of the children are going to be feasted and cared for on Christmas Day. Several have been taken on vacations over the holidays.

Many others have been benefited indirectly. One woman, for instance, who called at the offices of the State Charities Aid Association with the intention of inquiring about one of the 100 Neediest Cases entered the wrong door by accident and found a physician talking to a little boy. The child's mind was on the borderland between normality and defectiveness, and the physician was having difficulty in making up his mind whether the child could do well in a private home or whether he needed a special environment in an institution. The woman who called about the 100 Neediest Cases took an interest in this child, who was not on the list, and has undertaken to bring him up. In scores of other instances children and mothers outside of the lists have been indirectly benefited by interest stirred up in the published cases. The results of the campaign for the Charity Organization Society are stated as follows in a letter from Barre Smith, Secretary of the Finance Committee of the society:

Dec. 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I express to you on behalf of the Charity Organization Society our appreciation of the "100 Neediest" appeal and its splendid results. Through Dec. 20 this society has received a total of $15,539.13. This amount has been sufficient to provide for all the needs of the original twenty-nine published cases and, in a great measure, for the needs of the ten supplementary cases. In addition, nine other families have been adequately provided for through the gifts of donors who were willing that their gifts should be used for other families than those published in the appeal. It is apparent that with the receipts of Dec. 21, which could not be included in the total here given, the needs of all the thirty-nine cases published, and of the nine additional

(Continued on Following Page)

Urgent Calls of Four Charity Associations for Further Help.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY,
105 East Twenty-second Street.
Dec. 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES "One Hundred Neediest Cases" are typical of many like cases that are being cared for, some by private individuals and friends, some by charitable societies. They are not as a rule cases in which the need results from the fault of those who are suffering. They are not cases for which public funds are provided or can wisely be provided. Most of them are cases in which families can be tided over toward ultimate independence. All are cases in which suffering can be relieved or mitigated.

There probably never was a time when there was more need of the intimate, friendly, sympathetic help given by our Charity Organization visitors to families who look to them for help, and while the greatest help is undoubtedly friendly service, (and that is the kind of help on which we lay our emphasis,) such help frequently needs financial backing, not in mere pittances, which would only temporize the situation, but in fairly large sums which would adequately deal with it.

THE TIMES is performing a national service quite outside of the sphere of mere New York in calling attention to such home needs, and in emphasizing the need of supplying them through charitable institutions which stand for sympathetic and intelligent service, predicated upon knowledge guided by experience and directed to the ultimate end of self-dependence.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST,
President Charity Organization Society.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION,
105 East Twenty-second Street.
Dec. 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The response to the appeal for the "One Hundred Neediest Cases" has been very generous. These brief descriptions of destitution and suffering have made every one who has read them visualize the lives of these people and want to give help, and help has come for them until their wants are met. In behalf of the destitute and homeless children and women with children, known to the State Charities Aid Association and for whose stories there was not room in the columns of THE TIMES, I want to make this appeal. There are many for whom money is still urgently needed to pay for food, shelter, clothes, and medical attention. Sometimes it takes only a very little help to tide over a woman and her child until she finds work and supports herself, or to care for a needy, lonely child until some permanent provision can be made for him. All these people can be helped, perhaps easily, perhaps at some sacrifice. The Christmas appeal of THE TIMES has shown vividly to the public what people need help and how they need it. Any one who wishes to give of his plenty or to share the little he has is asked to send his contribution to THE TIMES or to us, to help make this Christmas a happy one for us all. Every contribution thus sent will be used for the direct relief of those in need. GEORGE F. CANFIELD,
Acting President.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,
105 East Twenty-second Street.
Dec. 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To have started out to meet in full the needs of 100 families and then to have found a public response so generous that it carried beyond the original goal and has already met the needs of 140 families for a twelve months' period is a real and worthy achievement. It illustrates again the readiness of the general public to meet real needs when brought to their attention. I am wondering if the general public, however, fully realize that the "One Hundred Neediest Cases" is, after all, only an earnest of the needs of a much larger group of families.

The needs of the thirty-eight families known to the A. I. C. P. have been fully met. We are, however, caring for 1,976 families.

It is costing more this year for relief organizations to give food, clothing, fuel, and other necessities of life to destitute families. At a time when we are confronted with the increased cost of giving relief we are also confronted with such increased demands from every source on the part of the philanthropic public that it renders our task doubly difficult.

You have done much at this Christmas time to point out the needs of 140 different families. You will render a still greater service if you once make it clear to the public of New York that there are actually a large number of children and invalid parents still without the necessary food at this time; that many children are still without the necessary clothing. BAILEY B. BURRITT,
General Director.

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES,
69 Schermerhorn Street.
Dec. 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By means of your campaign for "The One Hundred Neediest Cases" the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has been able to provide adequately for twenty-eight of its most deserving families and still has a surplus of several hundred dollars which will be applied, with the consent of the donors, to other needy families. Needless to say, there are at least twenty-eight families in Brooklyn to whom, from now on, the name of THE TIMES will suggest something more than the mere gathering and distributing of the daily news.

The only thing to be regretted is that there must of necessity be a limit to the number of cases published. With 3,136 families being assisted by the bureau at the present time, many of them in just as pathetic need as the ones printed, you will realize that only a fraction of the fund necessary to relieve the Winter's distress and misery has yet been contributed.

But the results of such campaigns as yours are not limited to the comparatively small number of families whose wants are provided for. Of equal importance is the service you are rendering in focusing public attention on the work of home organizations, whose relief expenditures are steadily increasing as the cost of food and other necessities advances, and whose regular sources of income are becoming more uncertain due to the unusual demands of the war upon people of means.

THEO. W. HANIGAN,
Financial Secretary.

Free to Regular Readers of The New York Times

A Great War Map

66 x 56 inches—Five Miles to an Inch—In Five Parts

Shows Territory in France Occupied by American Troops

THE NEW YORK TIMES has had especially prepared for its readers, by C. S. Hammond & Co., a large map of the war front in Belgium and France, 66 x 56 inches, which will be published in five parts in the Rotogravure-Picture Sections of Sunday editions of The New York Times December 30 and January 6, 13, 20 and 27, one part on each date. These parts, when mounted on cloth, will sell for three dollars.

BY subscribing for The New York Times, daily and Sunday editions, for the month beginning December 30 this map can be obtained FREE.

DRAWN to a scale of *five miles to one inch*, many topographical details not possible on small maps are permitted. Highways, railroads, rivers, canals, cities, towns, villages, forests, and other features will be designated. Elevations of mountains and hills are given in figures. Forts and fortified towns, naval arsenals and aircraft depots, are specially indicated. The furthest advance of the German Army and the present battle line are shown.

THE NEW YORK TIMES map is simple and comprehensive; easily understood. Each of the five parts will occupy a double page of the Rotogravure Section of The Times and will be so printed that they may be lapped together accurately, mounted on muslin or heavy paper and make a durable map for reference.

A LIMIT of 500,000 copies has been placed on the edition of The New York Times map and this leaves only a small margin over the regular editions of the Sunday New York Times. **Announcement is first made to readers of The New York Times to enable them to secure copies for their friends by giving an advance order.**

America and the World War

Twelve Notable Articles

America's position in the war and her duty and destiny after the war will be discussed by a distinguished American jurist in articles in The New York Times during January.

The writer will picture the conditions that will confront us at the close of the war; the new opportunities; the responsibilities; the decisions to be made; the measures prompted by national interest and security. There will be twelve articles and they will be published on alternate days in January.

Information for the Woman Voter

"What is the difference in principle between a Republican and a Democrat?"

"If you vote at a primary, do you have to vote for the successful primary candidates?"

The above questions and many others will be answered in a series of articles on "The Woman Voter—Her Responsibilities and the Problems Arising Therefrom," published by The New York Times daily in January.

This will be a remarkable series of articles, informative and entertaining, of interest to male as well as female voters, because of the information they will give.

A woman of intelligence invites to her home men and women who answer questions put by herself and others in her position of enfranchisement.

Among the guests are:
A society bud,
A housewife,
A college woman,
A business woman.

Those who answer the questions include:
Chauncey M. Depew, Republican.
George Gordon Battle, Democrat.
Lafayette B. Glesson, Republican.
Luther B. Little, Republican campaign manager.
Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, President-Elect Board of Aldermen, New York.
J. G. Phelps-Stokes, Socialist, who resigned from the Socialist Party because of its opposition to the war and the draft.
Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Vice President New York State Woman Suffrage Party.
Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman New York City Woman Suffrage Party.
Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, author "History of Woman Suffrage," well known suffrage writer and lecturer.
Miss Rose Young, Director Bureau of Suffrage Education, Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission.

The European War

The New York Times Special Cables

The cable correspondence of The New York Times far surpasses the news service ever attempted by an individual newspaper. More than 10,000 words by cable in a single day is a frequent occurrence. The ablest and most impartial newspaper correspondents in Europe are those who represent The New York Times. They include:

CHARLES H. GRASTY, with a roving commission to the capitals of Europe.

ERNEST MARSHALL in London.

WYTHE WILLIAMS in Paris and on the western front.

HAROLD WILLIAMS in Petrograd.

PHILIP GIBBS on the English front.

PERCEVAL GIBBON on the Italian front.

G. H. PERRIS on the French front.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Give Your Order at Once to Your Newsdealer for the Daily and Sunday Times. Make Your Order Cover All Editions in January

MILITARY CRITIC'S REVIEW OF WAR

Italians Have Situation Well in Hand Despite Teuton Advance in Mountains—Allied Offensive From Saloniki Improbable.

By a Military Expert.

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THE principal fighting of the week has all been on the Italian front. It has been centred among the hills just east of the Brenta River. During the week before the heights west of the Brenta, south of the Asiago Plateau, received most attention.

The mountains between the plateau and the plain are a heavy, jumbled mass, penetrated by several small valleys, through which run roads, winding in and out among the precipitous peaks. The Austrian object was to gain access to these valley roads and to follow them down into the plain. Such an operation, if successful, would not only flank the Piave line but cut in behind the Brenta position and thus turn both rivers at the same time, forcing the Italians to make a long retreat from the Piave to the Adige. Only minor successes were achieved, however, none of which had any bearing on the general situation.

Checked on this front, the Austrians are now trying the same thing east of the Brenta, although success here will not impair in any way the value of the Brenta as a defensive line. Throughout the week the fight has been kept at the highest pitch, and no inconsiderable progress has been made. Practically all of the Austrian effort has been expended against the heights within two miles of the Brenta. On Sunday the Austrians stormed Monte Capriele, one of this series of peaks which dominates the valley of the Brenta. This placed them both on the north and west of Monte Asolone. They then shifted the attack to Monte Grappa. But after repeated attacks, in which they suffered heavy losses, the action here was suspended and the fighting taken up between Monte Grappa and Monte Asolone. Here a wedge was driven into the Italian positions which completed the semicircle about Asolone. The Italians, being flanked, were obliged to fall back and leave Asolone in Austrian hands. This now leaves Monte Grappa exposed to attacks both from the north and the west, so that it, too, may be wrested from the Italians in a few days.

The net results of the fighting during the week were small. The gains were not commensurate with the losses sustained in achieving them. The Austrians also are fighting against time. The weather has been unusually favorable for them up to the present. Heavy snows and blizzards of great intensity are common in these mountains at this time of the year, but so far the weather has continued fine, but cold. If storms occur the fighting must come to an end. The Austrian Army will then be in a difficult position as to supplies. The lines of supply at present available are the railroads which come down the valleys of the Piave and the Brenta and the connecting highway which runs westward from Feltre. Leading from these to the actual fighting front are nothing but indifferent mountain roads and narrow trails. Not only will all dirt roads be blocked by the heavy snows characteristic of these regions, but there is a probability also that railroad traffic will be seriously interfered with.

If this should happen, the Austrians will have to draw out of the mountains, leaving but a thin line to hold the positions there. This will doubtless produce heavy attacks against the Piave River line because of the reinforcements thus made available. But by the same argument the allied forces which are holding the mountain positions would also be relieved for service in the plains, so that the Austrian numbers would be offset.

Altogether the Italian situation, despite the recent enemy gains, seems to be well in hand and gives no cause for immediate concern. Disaster can come only through a sudden break in the line which would permit the Austrians to flow down into the plain and cut in behind the Italians along the Piave before they could make good their retreat. But the general character of the Italian resistance makes this appear to be a remote contingency. The recall of General Sarrail from Saloniki and his replacement by General Guillemet has given rise to much speculation as to the effect on the Saloniki forces. It is generally argued that Sarrail's inactivity has led to his being deprived of his command and that we may now expect a sustained offensive. Many mistakes have been made in the war—some of them so silly as to seem impossible in retrospect—but none could be more silly than an attempt, on the part of an allied army, to move north from Saloniki against the Belgrade-Nish railroad.

The most important factor in the Saloniki situation is that the allied force there is completely isolated. Russia is out of the war permanently, so far as we can judge. At least her re-entrance is so problematical and so remote that it need not be considered. Russia's defection forced Rumania to take the same step. With calm disregard of all other nations, Russia's so-called internationalists left Rumania completely at Germany's mercy, so that there was nothing for Rumania to do but fall in line with the selfish, treacherous plans of the Bolshevist leaders. Russia has achieved peace without victory, and, as far as she is the recipient, one also without annexations and without indemnities.

All this leaves the Saloniki army in the most hopeless position imaginable. It is completely cut off from any friendly force. The nearest friends are in Palestine—the next nearest in Italy. But neither of these would be of the slightest value in the event of an offensive being begun. Suppose the Saloniki forces actually did break through the Bulgarian front, where would they go? As they moved the battle line northward their right flank would be always in the air and always in enemy territory. A flanking operation, then, against their line of supplies would be a simple matter and the entire army could be ruined. On the other hand, if they actually reached Nish or Belgrade, a supposition which is at best fanciful, we should have the picture of a relatively small force—not over 750,000 men—with a long attenuated supply line stringing out behind it, subject to attack on both flanks and in front from a force the concentration of which there would be no means to prevent.

The idea is ridiculous. If it were possible to engage the Bulgarians alone and, through their defeat, force a separate peace, the thing would not be without reason; but with Germany and Austria free to draw at will from what little is left of their forces on the Russian front, the first sign of an offensive would draw sufficient strength to negative possible success.

There is, in fact, nothing left for the Saloniki forces but withdrawal, and the sooner this is done the better. There is but one main front now—it reaches from the North Sea to the Adriatic. It is no longer possible for any other battleground to assume prime importance. For the Allies to expend any further efforts in other European fields is a sheer waste of men and material.

If the war is to be won—and it must be won—it can be won only through the concentration of all available resources in the principal field. The realization of this completely negatives the idea that General Sarrail's withdrawal has any connection with a future offensive from Saloniki; rather it portends a withdrawal of his forces and their utilization in Palestine, Italy, or France.

There is one other alternative which would come into existence were the allied fleets to attack the Austrians at Pola and by defeating them occupy that Austrian base. Such an operation would put the allied forces in full control of the Mediterranean and practically rid its waters of the submarine menace. There is reason to believe, too, that some such move is in contemplation. Once the Mediterranean is clear and the passage of troopships is unrestricted and accompanied by no danger, it might be possible to land troops at some point on the Istrian coast, provided it be done by surprise. The Austro-German campaign against Italy would then collapse.

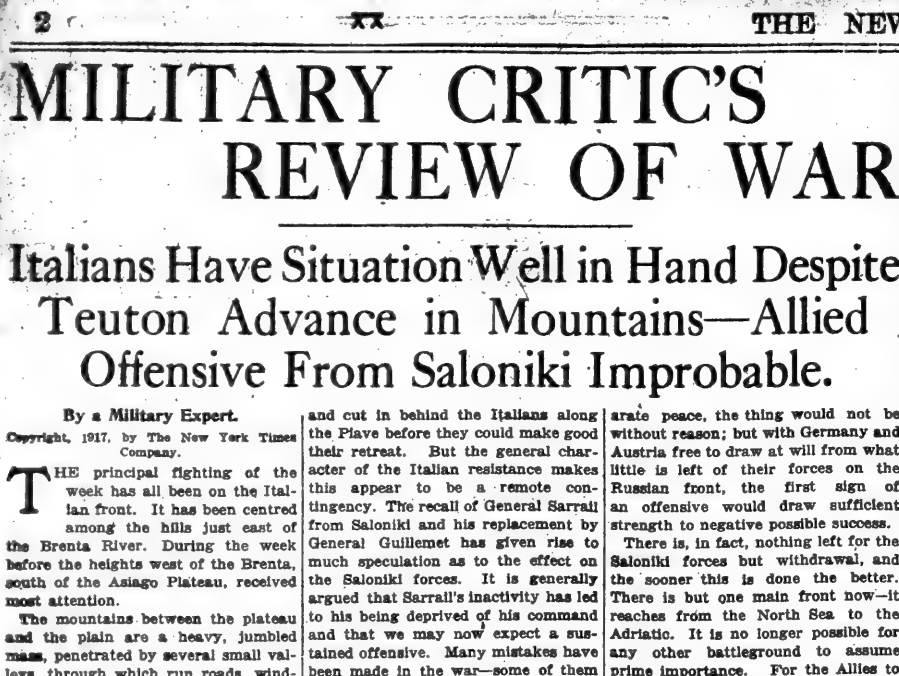
It may be said, however, that this season of the year is not the most propitious for such an enterprise. In a short time it is almost certain that weather conditions will bring to an end all fighting in the Italian mountains until Spring breaks. Austria can then hold her positions with a skeleton front and have as a consequence a large strategic reserve available for other uses.

While on the subject of a possible naval engagement, it may be said that the Allies do not seem to have made the maximum use of their great preponderance of sea power. They have, it is true, completely swept the seas of German commerce, transported in safety millions of men and millions of tons of supplies, and, by this means, have made it possible to carry on the war. But all of the work has been, in its essence, defensive. Whether this is due to the extreme caution or an unwillingness on the part of any of the allied powers to risk the sinking of any of its capital ships we cannot say. But it does appear that the fullest use has not been made of a sea power the superiority of which is more marked than was the German land power two years ago.

The allied policy in this respect has been almost totally lacking in initiative. In fact, Germany, in the North Sea fight of some time ago, furnished the only positive exhibition of initiative on the water that the war has seen. In the Baltic it may well be that the danger of Denmark and Sweden prevents offensive operations. Germany is unscrupulous and will stop at nothing to achieve her ends. Absolutely devoid of all sense of honor or of belief in the right of other people to live if they happen to be in her path, she would invade and seize Denmark in a moment were it to her advantage to do so. If she did, the communications of any fleet in the Baltic would be threatened behind it.

This is the view of Great Britain's most prominent naval critic and may be the correct one. At the same time, some of the highest American authorities are strongly in favor of offensive operations, particularly against the North Sea ports and submarine bases. Some of them, indeed, go even further and include the Kiel Canal and Wilhelmshafen.

The matter is simply a cold-blooded question of whether the value of the object to be gained would offset the loss in ships that would probably be incurred in taking that object. The principle is exactly the same as that involved in a land operation. A certain place is worth a certain number of men. If a commander judges that the place can be taken with a loss of not more than its worth in men he will attack. Knowing their overwhelming superiority in ships, the Allies know how far they may go with safety.



Strong Italian Resistance to the Austro-Germans Continues in the Mountains Bordering the North Italian Plain The Teutons Are Now Only a Few Miles from the Plain, Having Captured Monte Asolone. Part of Their Most Recent Gains Were Recaptured by the Italians.

Rumania Is Reported to Have Joined the Anti-Bolshevist Movement in the Ukraine, of Which Odessa and Kief Are Important Centres, Thus Making a Strong Nucleus for Resistance to German Plans on the Eastern Front.

PUZZLES OF EXCESS PROFITS TAX LAW

Some of the Questions Put to a Man Who Attempted to Straighten Out the Benighted.

ACCORDING to dispatches from Washington, at least a part of the excess profits tax law will be taken off the statute books on account of the innumerable tangles and snags found by legal advisers of the Secretary of the Treasury. Benjamin S. Orcutt, who conducts the War Revenue Problems Department in The Wall Street Journal, has had hundreds upon hundreds of inquiries from all corners of the continent about the working of the tax as it now stands. Some of them, besides bringing a smile, furnish food for thought on what Senator Simmons called "pioneer legislation" in this field.

The case of the young married man whose wife came into a large inheritance which he managed to squander is perhaps one of the most interesting. The points are as follows: The wife received an inheritance during the early part of last year amounting to $16,000. The husband, who was making $15 a week as a clerk, but thought he was a born financier, speculated on the market and made $74,000. Not satisfied with this, he put all the money into some other deal, and before long found himself with exactly $365 to his credit. Outside of some household goods and his salary, he had no other assets. The question was the one as to whether he was liable to taxation on the $90,000 which he at one time could call his own. He was also interested to know what penalty he incurred on account of his inability to pay the tax, should he, according to the law, be forced to make a return.

According to Mr. Orcutt's interpretation of the law, the man was liable to taxation on the amount he made in stocks—that is, the $74,000. The $16,000 was considered capital, on which no tax is levied. Besides the profit, the $780 salary that the man made during the year was also to be added to the amount on which returns were to be made. With the $4,000 exemption to which he was entitled, the man was liable for a tax on $70,780, which, when computed, amounted to $1,503.40. There was no way for the man to pay this tax, yet unless return was submitted by him of this tax liability both he and his wife were subject to penalty.

Return having been duly made, it would seem that the Government was without recourse to collect the tax, except in so far as it became one of the creditors of an insolvent person. The law provides for a monetary penalty for non-payment of income tax, "except from estates of insane, deceased, or insolvent persons." The income tax statute does not prescribe arrest and imprisonment as penalty for nonpayment of the tax. A warrant of distress could be issued by the Treasury authorizing the officer to seize and levy upon all the property evidences of debt of the delinquent. The Federal law, however, allows an exemption to married men of household goods, furniture, clothing, &c. Seizure and sale of property is the limit of the Government's power to enforce collection under this statute.

This case arose under the original law. In 1916 some relief was afforded by a new clause permitting speculative losses to be deducted from similar profits.

A similar instance of a man discovering that he was indebted to the nation for a tax on a profit that he had not enjoyed was the one of the retired merchant who, on the 1st of January, had capital amounting to $100,000, which he during the year increased to $200,000 through speculation on the market and which he subsequently lost in further gambling. According to the law, he was liable for an income tax on the $100,000 he made in speculation, regardless of the losses he subsequently sustained.

There has been a question in the minds of people who are charitably inclined as to whether they were subject to taxation on those amounts of money which they have donated to charitable or religious institutions. One business man who agreed to pay $500 a month to the Red Cross Fund was interested to know whether he could deduct this as an expense item in making out his report to the Federal Government. The same was true to a smaller extent in the case of a woman who had given $250 to a church. In both cases, it was discovered, the amounts thus issued were at that subject to tax and formed a part of the income. Here again Congress came to the rescue and permitted a deduction for charitable gifts up to 15 per cent. of income.

The farmers of Kansas and Oklahoma present a problem that has a peculiarity of its own. Many farmers there who originally bought their land for about $5,000 and had been plodding along on it with no hope of ever reaching that point of financial success where they would have to pay an income tax suddenly found themselves rich by the discovery of oil wells on their properties. These were leased out for large amounts of money. Their contention was that they be allowed to figure their tax on the basis of a nominal capital. According to the letter of the law, however, the tax must be paid on the amount actually invested and the profits accruing from the same. This sends the tax collector away up and allows the Government to slice off a big part of the farmer's income. The status of Mr. Orcutt in these men is to invest the rest of their profits in Liberty 4 per cent. bonds. These are not subject to tax until income exceeds $5,000.

An instance of what he considers the unfairness of the tax was cited by Mr. Orcutt in the parallel cases of two men, both earning $10,000. The first is in business for himself, the other is a high-salaried employe. The first draws his money through the channel of $20,000 originally invested in his business. His tax is computed on that basis, and when worked out amounts to $3,360. The man with the salary, however, having no capital on which his excess profits can be figured, pays only an excess tax of 8 per cent. on $10,000, minus the $6,000 on which he is exempted, or only $320. In addition to this, they both pay the regular income tax. Altogether the man in business pays about $3,498, assuming that he is married and has three children, the salaried man paying $631.80 under the same conditions.

Some of the problems submitted for solution are based on the question of real estate values as they are today and as they were when bought. One man, for instance, wanted to know whether he could deduct from his income $3,400 that he had received on the sale of a piece of property which he had bought in 1908. And in the event that he had to pay a tax on the same, could he not make a return of only one-ninth of $3,400, since the investment covered a period of nine years? The answer given him was as follows:

"If possible, a fair valuation of the property as of March 1, 1913, should be obtained. The income then subject to tax would be the difference between the valuation and the selling price. If it is not possible to obtain such a valuation the prorating system would probably be accepted by the Treasury Department."

Some idea of the complexity of the problems may be obtained by the following query:

"My wife inherited 898 shares of stock upon her father's death in 1903, par value $100. In 1914 she was allowed to and did purchase 210 shares more at par. The stock at the time was 140 on the market. In 1915 she sold 513 shares at an average of 428. How is she to figure the income tax?" This was the answer given: "The inherited stock should be estimated at the market value at the time the law became effective rather than at par. The stock bought in 1914 should be accounted for at the price actually paid, which was par, rather than at the prevailing market price. The profit on the inherited stock sold is the difference between the market price of 1913 and selling price 428 in 1915." The taxable income would be that portion of the advance which pertains to three years, 1913, 1914, 1915, during which the income tax law was operative."

A popular question has been the one as to whether a tax is paid on Liberty bonds. Another, as to whether a tax is collectible on an income derived from dividends on stock. The following problem will illustrate both.

"A married man has a salary of $2,100 per annum and an annual income of $347.50 from stocks and bonds as follows:

On 500 First Liberty bonds	$17.50
On 500 Second Liberty bonds	20.00
Preferred railroad stock	60.00
Preferred industrial stock	70.00
Railroad bonds	80.00
Utility bonds	100.00

"What account does he render the Government, and what amount of income tax does he have to pay?"

This was the answer given: "He must include in his return his salary and the income from all the investments except the Liberty bonds. He will claim credit on the return for the dividends from his stock, and if the railroad and utility bonds come in under a tax-free covenant, he will also get credit for the amount of their tax paid at the source. In that case, his tax will be 2 per cent. on $2,100, his salary, minus the $2,000 exemption, or $100, providing he has no children. The tax on this will be $2. Each child gives him an exemption of $200. If the bonds are not tax-free, he will pay 2 per cent. on $280, or $5.60, still being without children. With one child, he will pay 60 cents, and with two children, nothing. In every case he must file a return."

The point is that Liberty 3½ per cent. bonds are not taxed at all. There is no tax on the income from Liberty 4s until it exceeds $200, and then only in case the owner's income is more than $5,000, when the income above $200 from the bonds becomes subject to the supertax. Dividends are free from the normal tax in all cases, as a tax has already been paid by the company, but they become subject to the supertax when the owner's income passes $5,000. In the case of corporate bonds some companies pay one-half of the 4 per cent. normal tax, while others assume no responsibility at the source.

Changes in regulations issued by the Treasury Department are so frequent that answers given one week are likely to be invalid the next week. However, individuals do not need to make any report until after the first of the year, by which time it is hoped that the Treasury Department will have revised and crystallized the great mass of tangled new ruling so that many of the problems will be simplified.

HOW, WHEN, WHERE, FOR NEW INCOME TAX

What May and May Not Be Deducted—Full, Authoritative Information for Those Brought Under Law for the First Time.

By MARK EISNER,

Collector of Internal Revenue, 3d Dist., N. Y.

WITH the beginning of the new year several million people will, for the first time in their lives, be brought into intimate personal business relations with Uncle Sam through the medium of the income tax law.

Through exigencies caused by the war with Germany, one of the ideals cherished by students of government will have been realized, namely, the stimulation of public interest in the expenditure of public funds through the direct contribution to the Treasury by a maximum number of inhabitants.

While every one subject to the income tax law will cheerfully contribute, either in large sums or small, his or her share to the support of the Government in this crisis, it is possible that a great deal of confusion and unpleasantness may result through inaccurate information and neglect in seeking enlightenment on the part of the taxpayer.

No attempt will be made within the confines of a newspaper article to enter into the details of accounting and legal construction. What follows is given merely to make the way easier for the taxpayer who has never before been subject to income tax, and also for those who are not in a position to consult accountants.

Returns must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district where the taxpayer resides or has his principal place of business after Jan. 1, and on or before March 1. Preference is given to the district wherein the taxpayer resides. Blanks will be obtained at the various Collectors' offices as well as at banks, and if arrangements can be perfected, at subway and elevated news stands.

The Government will appoint shortly a number of field men. These will be stationed at different points in cities and at county seats in rural sections, and will assist in the preparation of returns and will file them, when prepared, in the various Collectors' offices. Every effort will be made by the Government to ease the physical burdens of the taxpayer, and to acquaint him with the necessary details of the law.

It is suggested that the taxpayers use typewriting machines wherever possible when preparing their returns, and where one is not available, to print their names and addresses where required, in order to prevent mistakes due to illegibility of handwriting.

The tax is payable on or before June 15, and taxpayers will receive through the mail their bills before that date.

The tax is calculated upon the net income of the taxpayer. The taxpayer should first calculate how much money he has received during the course of the year from all sources. This will include salary he may have drawn from his employment, or his drawing account from a partnership, income received from investments and, in short, all moneys the taxpayer has taken in, except legacies and gifts. Dividends on stock and interest on bonds will be specifically taken up later. The taxpayer will of course be interested in knowing some of the things he can or cannot deduct from his gross income.

He cannot deduct the amount that he pays for the rent of his home, nor can he subtract what he gives to his wife for pin money or for household expense, or to his ex-wife for alimony. He cannot take off his own personal expenses. The Government will not allow him the premiums that he pays on his life insurance, nor his lodge dues, nor his doctor's bills, nor his lawyers' fees, unless they are charged for services in connection with the principal business of the taxpayer.

If Mr. Taxpayer, who we will assume is a manager of a department store for example, or a salesman, has taken a flier in Wall Street or some other side venture and has lost even more money than he made as manager or as salesman, he will not be allowed to deduct his loss unless in similar side transactions he made money, and then he can only deduct the amount of loss which will equal the amount he made. For example, if during the course of the year he had profit transactions on Wall Street amounting to $2,000, and he lost on other transactions $5,000, the only deduction he could make from his gross income would be $2,000, and he would nevertheless be required to include the profit of $2,000 on the income side of his statement.

But of course the taxpayer is not as much interested in what he cannot deduct as he is in what he can deduct. The chances are that if the taxpayer is a salaried employe, the only deductions he will be able to subtract from his gross income will be taxes which he pays on a house he may own, the interest which he pays on the mortgage on his house, losses which he may have in side transactions, (not in excess of gains in side transactions).

As just stated, interest which he may pay on his personal indebtedness, and losses to his property through fire, storm, theft, or shipwreck not compensated by insurance. So that so far as the salaried employe is concerned, there will probably appear very little on the deduction side of the return unless he be a high salaried official with considerable outside interests.

The minimum incomes subject to tax under the old laws were $3,000 for unmarried persons and $4,000 for married persons or the head of a family. Any one with an income of $3,000 or over, whether married or unmarried, was required to file a return. Under the new law, every unmarried person with an income of $1,000 or over, or married person with an income of $2,000 or over, must file a return. If an unmarried person has an income of over $3,000, or a married person has an income of over $4,000, there will be two taxes to be calculated exclusive of the excess profits tax, because the new law is merely additional to the old, and not a substitute for it, and the old law is still in force, though amended.

Let us assume two examples, the first being the case of a married man with an income of $2,500 which he derives as a salary and against which we will assume there are no deductions. The exemption allowed to a married man being $2,000, his tax will be 2 per cent. of $500, which will be $10. Now, let us state the case of a married man with a net income of $4,500. His income will be subject to two rates of taxation, the first being 2 per cent. calculated under the old law, and the second 2 per cent. calculated under the new law. Under the old law he is entitled to an exemption of $4,000, being a married man's exemption. This leaves a net income subject to taxation of $500, which, at 2 per cent., results in a tax of $10. Under the new law his exemption will only be $2,000, which will leave a net income of $2,500, which, taxed at the rate of 2 per cent., will result in a tax of $50. Adding the two taxes together, we find that this individual will have to pay a tax of $60.

If the individual just referred to were unmarried, and therefore only entitled to deduct $3,000 under the old law and $1,000 under the new law, his tax would aggregate $30 under the old law and $70 under the new law, making a total tax of $100. A more detailed example will be considered hereafter.

Of interest to married people or heads of families is the fact that in making their calculation they are permitted to take an additional exemption of $200 for each dependent child under 18 years of age, or for a dependent child who is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, but in order that a person may classify himself or herself as the head of the family it is necessary for such person to support one or more individuals who are closely connected by blood relationship, marriage, or adoption, and who, roughly speaking, could compel the head of the family to support them, through the courts or through the strongest kind of moral obligation. The mere fact that one contributes to the support of his family does not necessarily make him the head of the family.

A taxpayer whose income is such that he pays only the 2 per cent. rate under the old and new law—that is to say, one whose income is less than $5,000—need not pay income tax upon dividends which he receives from corporations, joint stock companies, or other associations, nor need he pay tax upon interest on State, county, or municipal bonds or Government bonds, and if he be an employe of State, county, city, or village his salary is also exempt. The foregoing in substance will give the small taxpayer an idea of his obligations. He should not hesitate, when in doubt, to call upon the Collector's offices for information.

The Government will be advised of every employe who receives during the year a sum as salary or compensation of $800 or over, because an employer must file a statement with the Collector showing the amount received by employes paid that amount or over. It is just as important that this return be filed with the Collector as it is that the income tax return of the employer be filed. Every tenant who pays as rent $800 or more in any year must file a statement to that effect, naming his landlord and the rent paid. In other words, the Government will be in a position to check an individual's own return of what he received during the year, with the returns of the persons or corporations who state what they gave the individual during the year.

If a return is not filed on or before March 1 and no extension has been granted in an exceptional case, the taxpayer is liable to a penalty of 50 per cent. of the amount of the tax and a fine of an amount not exceeding $1,000; if it be a fraudulent return, a $2,000 fine or imprisonment for not over a year, or both.

Suppose we take a typical example of a man's transactions where his income is below $5,000, and therefore not subject to the surtax imposed by the old and new law. Let us say he is employed by a corporation which pays him a salary of $4,000 a year. During the course of the year 1917 he bought a piece of real estate and sold it the same year at a profit of $1,000. He also speculated at the stock market, and in the course of the year closed out some transactions resulting in a gain of $300 and others at a loss of $1,800. He owns a house which he rents to another person at an annual rental of $1,200. He paid $500 for the upkeep of the house, $100 taxes, $250 interest on the mortgage, and spent $100 for an assessment for street widening. Let us assume that the character of the house is such that it can be expected to stand for at least fifty years. That would allow a depreciation of 2 per cent a year. Assuming that the house, exclusive of the ground, cost $5,000; that would make the depreciation $100.

We will further assume that this man paid $500 for the rent of the home in which he lives and that his household expense is $2,000, including money that he gave his wife. We will also assume that he paid $200 for life insurance premiums. We will now tabulate this individual's return:

INCOME SIDE.

Salary	$4,000
Profit on real estate	1,000
Gains in stock transactions	300
Rent received from house	1,200
Total income	$6,500

DEDUCTION SIDE.

Loss on stock transactions $1,800; not deductible, however, in excess of gains, which were $300 in stocks and $1,000 in real estate	$1,300
Upkeep of house	500
Interest on mortgage of house	250
Tax paid on house	100
Depreciation on house	100
Total deductions	$2,250

It will be noted that the taxpayer has not been allowed to deduct the rent which he pays for the house in which he lives, nor for his household expenses, nor for his life insurance premiums. Neither has he been allowed to deduct $100 for widening of the street which was assessed against him, because that is an assessment for local benefit.

Subtracting the allowed deductions of $2,250 from the gross income of $6,500 we find there remains a net income of $4,250. Assuming that our man is married and has one child under 18 depending upon him for support, he is entitled to a specific exemption of $4,000 for a married man and $200 for the child, making it $4,200. Subtracting $4,200 from $4,250 there remains $50 subject to tax under the old law of 2 per cent., amounting to $1. Now we must calculate this tax under the new law. His exemption under the new law as a married man is $2,000, with an added $200 for the child, making $2,200, which subtracted from his net income of $4,250 leaves the net income subject to taxation of $2,050. Two per cent. of that would be $41. Add that to the tax of $1 under the old law and we find a total tax of $42.

The taxation under the surtaxes, that is to say net incomes of over $5,000, has not been considered in this article for the reason that most people whose net incomes are in excess of $5,000 have paid income tax before and are in a position to consult informed attorneys and accountants. As to the excess profit tax, inasmuch as this affects only those whose incomes are considerable, and the Excess Profits Advisory Board has not yet reported the construction of the act, it would hardly serve any useful purpose to consider the same at the present time.

THE 100 NEEDIEST CASES.

Continued from Preceding Page)

families, or, in other words, all forty-eight families will be met.

The society has a total of more than 1,600 families under its care at the present time. Obviously a large amount of money must be secured for the relief of these families in addition to that secured through THE TIMES, as above described. For this reason we are particularly grateful that the appeal is being continued until Christmas, and it is our hope that a considerable additional sum may be contributed for the relief of some of these other families.

Thanking you in behalf of the society, I beg to remain very sincerely yours,

BARRE C. SMITH,
Secretary Finance Committee.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, which asked for less than $3,000 for its original cases on the list of Neediest Cases, has received more than double that amount, as acknowledged in the following letter from Thomas J. Riley, General Secretary of the bureau:

Dec. 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities is glad to announce the receipt of $6,298.93 in answer to the appeals published in THE NEW YORK TIMES in connection with the campaign for the 100 Neediest Cases. Of this amount, which includes all contributions received through Friday, $3,135 has been sent direct to the bureau by donors, and $3,163.93 has been forwarded to us by THE TIMES.

For the excellent manner in which the appeals were published, and for the generosity of the readers who contributed, the bureau expresses its thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

THOS. J. RILEY, General Secretary.
General Secretary.

The sum originally asked for by the State Charities Aid Association was also more than doubled and has been able so far to benefit thirty-seven cases outside of these on the two lists. The results of the campaign for this association are thus stated in a letter from Acting Secretary J. F. Thomas:

Dec. 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The total amount received by direct contributions to the State Charities Aid Association, $5,883.16; total amount forwarded by THE TIMES, $8,534.04.

The total number of cases under supervision of the State Charities Aid Association, 2,111.

Aside from the twenty-five cases first published in THE TIMES on Dec. 9, and the ten additional cases published on Dec. 12, thirty-seven additional cases have received very substantial help through the appeal in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

J. F. THOMAS,
Acting Secretary.

Contributions received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday totaled $632.50, as follows:

Mrs. L. G. Littgow	$5	T. M. Edwards	2.50
J. McNaughton	10	L. E.	50
C. M. H.	10	G. C. Hertz	$3
D. M. Rosenthal	3	J. Hoornbeek	1
R. H. Sinton	10	"A Friend"	20
F. W. Rogers	2	L. Heacock	5
J. H. Postlethwaite	10	Mrs. F. C. S.	5
A Friend	10	D. F. D.	10
Miss L. N. Donnat	2	Mr. and Mrs. N. Foltz	5
Mrs. B. Niemann	2	Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Lott	2
S. H. Janssen	5	Anonymous	5
Baby Alexandra Anaineff	10	W. T. Cox	10
M. Jordan	5	Mrs. O. Price, M. E. Wheelock Memorial Fund	25
A. Rinaca	1	Ellsworth, L. Stoughton, M. Boswell, G. Boswell, E. Ward, Rainbow Lake Sanatorium	10
Mrs. S. L. Bradley, Jr.	10	Total	2
Class 7A-2, P. S. 168	1	K. P. D.	5
B. G. C. Club	24	Anonymous	10
Anonymous	25	In Memoriam	10
Baby B. B.	1	In memory of Allen F. Pynge	5
M. L. W.	1	Anonymous	5
R. A. Clarke	5	T. J. Risk	5
Arthur Reeve	5	Julia A. Pulsifer	5
G. F. Rose	10	In memory of "Nancy"	5
A Widow's Mite	1	W. S. Korthaus	25
Mrs. F. H. Ross	10	Anonymous	20
A. A. Crootman	2	Grace C. Straight	6
The Youngster	2	Mrs. J. S. Parker	2
A. Spinner	15	C. C. E.	10
Charles L. Daly	5	J. H. Auerbach	50
In Mem. of Katherine F. Daly, C. B. Martin	10	Mrs. A. Laskosky	1
Miss M. McL. Strudwick	1	Total	$534.50

The work of the charitable organizations is more difficult this year, and the lot of the neediest families in their care is harder, because diminished giving has been accompanied by the soaring cost of living. The cases which have received benefit from contributions for this particular charity now number about 200. Although these cases were selected for the extreme urgency of their needs, they are, of course, only a few of the cold, underfed, and suffering families in New York. The total number of needy cases now on the books of these organizations is 8,853.

Contributions which continued to come to THE NEW YORK TIMES and to the four charitable agencies will go in full to needy cases. No part of the $35,166.41 already raised will be applied to the expenses of administering the fund. Every cent is being spent, and will be spent, for food, shelter, heat, clothes, medicine, and other primary necessities. The same disposition will be made of new contributions.

Additional gifts may be sent directly to The New York Times or to any of the following organizations administering this charity:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

AUTO USE ON FARMS SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Nearly One-Half of Company's Automobiles in Rural Districts—Sales Heavy in Western States.

One of the noteworthy features in the present year's history of automobile progress is the increasing demand for motor vehicles from the farming sections of the country. It is interesting to note that there are two to three times as many motor cars in proportion to population in Iowa, Nebraska, and other agricultural States in the Middle West as in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other industrial States in the East.

Farmers are estimated to own nearly half the automobiles in the United States and are the largest buyers at the present time. The largest increase in registrations during the first half of 1917 was in agricultural States, being as follows: Arkansas, 64 per cent.; Louisiana, 51; Iowa, 41; Oklahoma, 37; New Mexico, 36, and Oregon, 35. In the manufacturing States the increases were: New York, 24 per cent.; Connecticut, 13; Rhode Island, 21; Delaware, 30; Illinois, 13, and Michigan, 18.

"The farmer uses his car as a utility vehicle almost entirely," said President Charles Clifton of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in discussing this phase of the industry. "The automobile makes it possible for the farmer to keep in close touch with his neighbors and with the outside world. He and his family can attend church, social gatherings, entertainments, political meetings, lectures on improved agricultural methods, good roads meetings, &c., in the evenings and on Sundays, and return home at a reasonable hour. The younger children can be driven to and from the graded schools that are replacing the old one-room district schools, and regularity of attendance is greatly increased.

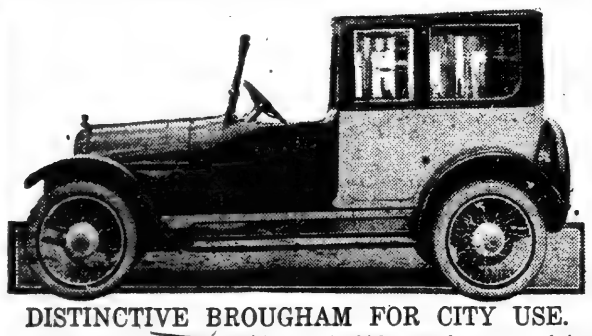
"Each horse requires five acres of land for its support. By using the car, the farmer can devote five acres of land to raising wheat, potatoes, or other staples or for raising beef or mutton. A motor truck takes the place of at least one team, and on a large farm requiring a great deal of hauling it will do the work of five or six horses.

"No element or our population is so dependent on individual transportation as the farmer. Usually he is several miles from the nearest railroad station. With a motor truck he can haul larger loads than with a team of horses, and can make several trips to market in a day for every one with a team. The horses can be kept on the farm for use in the fields, for hauling wood from the wood lot, and for various other work. With a motor truck, it is entirely practicable to haul a load of farm produce to cities forty to fifty miles away and return home the same day. This is highly important in view of the critical freight congestion on the railroads and the need of relieving them of short-haul work.

"The superior speed of the motor truck enables the farmer to take advantage of dry weather, when the roads are in good condition, to do the bulk of his hauling. It also permits him to get the immediate benefit of market conditions when prices are high.

"The farm tractor for plowing, harrowing, and cultivating affords the farmer the most advanced means of greatly increasing his production without hiring more men or using more horses. The automobile and motor truck furnish a means of independent transportation that is essential to the farmer under present conditions.

"On the American farmer rests the responsibility of feeding the allied armies in Europe and also the population of the United States, and to a large extent that of the allied countries. At the same time the farmer is confronted with a shortage of labor, high wages, and greatly increased cost of keeping horses. These conditions make it necessary for him to increase his own efficiency and that of his men and his land."



DISTINCTIVE BROUGHAM FOR CITY USE.

One of the attractive closed cars of which several types are being shown at the salesrooms of the Willys-Overland Company. This brougham is mounted on a Willys-Knight chassis; four cylinders, 121-inch wheelbase.

MILITARY DAY AT SHOW

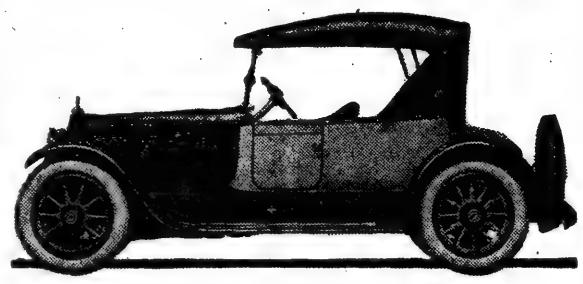
While there will be no exhibit of armored cars or other types of automobiles being made for the use of the army in the forthcoming national automobile show in the Grand Central Palace from Jan. 5 to 12 in deference to the wishes of the War Department, the exhibit will be characterized by a proper military and patriotic atmosphere. The decorative features will be supplemented with the national colors and those of the allied countries, and service flags, two by three feet, in the various booths will convey an idea of what the industry is doing at home and in the field to help win the war.

It was also announced last week that Tuesday, Jan. 8, will be Army and Navy Day. Men in uniform will be admitted on that day as guests of the management, and they will not be obliged to pay the war tax required on all admissions.

Following the custom of former years, there will be one Society Day—Wednesday, Jan. 9. There will be no additional charge for admission on that day. Thursday, Jan. 10, will be known as Society of Automotive Engineers' Day. The society will hold one of its important sessions in the morning, and in the evening the annual dinner of the organization will be held at the Biltmore Hotel. Among the speakers will be Major J. G. Vincent, Captain Howard Marmon, Lieut. Col. V. E. Clark, H. M. Crane, and other engineers, who will speak of the Liberty engine and other important war topics.

For the first time in its history the annual dinner on Jan. 9 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association will be conducted on a stringent prohibition plan. Not only will no alcoholic liquors be served, but the management has ruled that none of the diners, guests as well as members, will be allowed to order any. It will be strictly a war dinner, with a war menu and no speeches, and arrangements are being made for over 500 members, representative of every department in the accessory industry.

With all the space at the Grand Central Palace allotted several weeks ago, the 1918 show is expected to draw fully as large a crowd of persons interested in motor-car progress as in former years, and predictions are made that a new attendance record may be reached.



A TWELVE-CYLINDER RUNABOUT.

The new Packard Twin-Six. The twelve cylinders are arranged in blocks of six at an angle of 60 degrees. Wheelbase 128 inches.

Los Angeles kept its recent show open three days beyond the scheduled date to accommodate the public demand. These facts are encouraging especially for the reason that for a few weeks it seemed that an attempt was being made to create the impression in the minds of those not familiar with the facts that the automobile industry was being conducted on an unpatriotic basis. The cure for this condition was to be an embargo on steel, coal, freight cars, and other necessities. The automobile was classed as a luxury, and the producer a seeker after his own interests to the detriment of those of his country.

Motor Truck Club's New Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Motor Truck Club of America held Wednesday evening at the Automobile Club of America the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, David C. Fenner, First Vice President, Haywood P. Cavarly; Second Vice President, George H. Pride; Third Vice President, John M. Wierk; Secretary, Joseph Husson; Treasurer, William P. Heid; Directors for three years, Charles M. Geiger, W. J. B. Nodine, and Nat Mallouf.

TRADE NOTES.

A few days ago the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company unfurled its service flag at the Akron, Ohio, factory, with 1,414 stars. It is the largest service flag in the State of Ohio. Since that time 210 additional men have enlisted, making 1,624 Goodrich employes in military service.

Last month one of the largest passenger steamers was chartered for a shipment of Cadillacs from Detroit to Buffalo. Ninety-two cars, worth $295,840, were shipped, being the most valuable automobile cargo ever transported on the Great Lakes. From Buffalo the motor cars were driven over the road to New York and other cities.

During the last four months 15.7 per cent. of the Franklin car shipments from the Syracuse factory were driven by road to their destinations. They have been delivered in that manner to New York, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and other cities.

The Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corporation has just closed its first year as metropolitan distributors of Peerless cars, at Broadway and Sixty-third Street. During the year the salesroom space has been doubled in capacity.

President H. S. Firestone's report at the annual meeting of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio, showed sales for the year amounting to $61,587,219.39, an increase of 71 per cent. on the preceding year. The total assets of the company were reported at $51,683,697.43 and the total surplus at $26,122,824.83.

The Taylor Motor Truck Company has opened salesrooms at 157 and 159 West Fifty-sixth Street, the building which for years was the stable of the late Frank Work. The company is showing Burford and Tuylar trucks.

G. T. Silver, metropolitan distributer of the Kissel Kar, reports many orders from the South for the Kissel Kar trucks.

The Moon Motor Car Company of New York has moved from 237 West Fifty-eighth Street, after an occupancy of seven years, to larger quarters at 1,875 Broadway, near Sixty-second Street.

USED CAR SALE
OF
Rebuilt Peerless Models

We Still Have a Few Used PEERLESS Cars and All Are Guaranteed.

Prices Range from $500 Up.

A Chance to Buy a REAL Bargain If You Act Now. Time Payments If Desired.

You Take No Risk—We Guarantee Each Car.

We Must Make Room for Our New Closed Cars.

VAN CORTLANDT VEHICLE CORPORATION
Metropolitan Distributors
1896 Broadway, at 63d Street.
'Phone 8763—Columbus

WINTER TOURING

Conditions in Metropolitan Area—Roads Passable to Washington.

Automobile travel in the metropolitan district has been subjected to its customary trials incident to the cold and warm changes of our Winter atmosphere. Motorists planning a trip to Lakewood or Atlantic City will be glad to learn that very little snow has fallen south of Keyport, and the road surface is fairly good throughout. The first section of the trip through Newark and Rahway is still somewhat choked with snow, but traffic has packed this down so that no insuperable difficulty should be encountered.

Roads leading north and west from Newark should still be avoided, as the drifts are deep and very few cars have gone through them. Hackettstown reports that all roads in that region will probably be impassable for at least another week unless a heavy warm rain occurs to relieve the situation. Fully eighteen inches of snow fell in the vicinity of Delaware Water Gap, and deep drifts will prevent any extensive touring in that region for some time.

The best way to reach Camp Dix at Wrightstown is via Freehold and Lakewood, as the roads leading south to the camp from both Hightstown and Trenton are badly choked with snow. Camp Dix may be reached, also, from Philadelphia without much difficulty, using the route via Moorestown, Mount Holly, and Pemberton.

For the benefit of motorists contemplating longer motor trips during the holidays the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association announces that those who wish to motor to Washington will find satisfactory going via the Cranbury Turnpike through Hightstown into Trenton. The Lincoln Highway route between New Brunswick and Trenton is next to impassable and should not be attempted. The best way between Wilmington and Elkton, Md., is via State Road Station and Glasgow. More or less snow will be found, but not sufficient to cause difficulty.

All of the roads in Southeastern Pennsylvania are covered with snow to a depth of a foot or more, but the main highways have been opened up and are negotiable.

Advices from Pittsburgh state that the Pennsylvania Highway Department is endeavoring to keep the Lincoln Highway open between that point and Philadelphia. Both trucks and pleasure cars have managed to get through during the last week.

Road Builders' Convention.

The fifteenth annual convention of the American Road Builders' Association will be held at St. Louis Feb. 4 to 7. Owing to the difficulties of railroad transportation, the association has decided to make no plans which would interfere with the transportation of materials needed for war purposes. The exhibition of road building machinery, materials, and appliances has been abandoned. It is planned to have leaders in financial and business circles address the convention on the commercial side of road building, and, if conditions permit, it is expected that Government officials will also speak.

New Jersey Motor Truck Plates.

On Jan. 1 a law will go into effect in New Jersey requiring every motor truck to be equipped with a metal plate on the left side of the chassis giving the following information: Maker's name, number, model, motor number, weight of vehicle, allowable load, gross weight and maximum speed. These plates can be secured at the office of the Motor Truck Club of America, 1,790 Broadway, for fifty cents.

Lincoln Highway at Motor Shows.

The Lincoln Highway Association has been offered space at both the New York and Chicago shows in January and February. Indications point to a great increase in long distance motor travel next year. Preparations have been started by the Lincoln Highway Association to provide a more elaborate display at the automobile shows this year than ever before.

MOTORING IN SNOW HAS ITS HARDSHIPS

Slippery Roads with Icy Surface Demand Skillful Driving—Chains Are Essential for Safety.

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, Jr., President of the Stewart Automobile School.

Driving in heavy snow taxes all the resources of the experienced operator. Chains must be used, although many drivers try to get along without them. Non-skid treads are good for sudden showers, thin mud and sand, but the snow will pack in between the ridges, giving the same effect as a smooth tread and allow the tire to spin uselessly when the car is caught in a snowbank or a hole. For best results, each wheel should carry a chain. But four chains are not always available, and one can get along with less in city driving. If two are used, both should be on the rear wheels.

A chain on one of the front wheels, however, will make a great difference in the way in which the car holds the road. There is less tendency of the front end to jump around, or to slide off to one side, making it exceedingly difficult to steer, especially where there is ice under the snow. You will readily see that a fourth chain will add to this effect of steadying the car, for if one wheel tends to slip the other will hold.

Unbroken snow, especially deep drifts, offer the greatest problem. Naturally they should be rushed, giving as much momentum to the car as possible. On country roads there is practically the same thing along the side made by preceding vehicles. Keep away from this as much as possible, as it is apt to make the steering wild, and it racks the steering gear unmercifully. This caution is all the more necessary if there is much of a crust, as it damages the tires to break it up.

Another fruitful source of injury is frozen ruts. The tire slips into these or follows them, wearing the side walls almost as if sandpaper were used. They should be avoided if possible.

If the rear end is light it would be well to load in some manner to insure better traction. It is surprising the difference made by two or three passengers in the way the car holds the road. Provided it is not overloaded, it will take the bounces better. Since it is not always convenient to carry passengers, provide a few bags of sand for ballast; two or three hundred pounds, depending on the car. Some of it may be used on icy spots to obtain better traction, especially for such wheels as have no chains. Also provide a shovel with which to dig through drifts or to spread the sand. If a rear wheel is spinning uselessly, sand, brush, bagging, or even a lap robe may be used to help the wheel obtain traction and pull out.

Another useful adjunct is a tow rope. No car should leave the garage without one. If a post can be found near enough for the rope to reach, make a hitch around the post and fasten the other end to the nearest part of the rear wheel that is spinning at the height of the hub. If the post is ahead of the car, this will be the forward part of the wheel. Let in the clutch very gently and the wheel will pull itself out, pushing the car ahead of it.

Keep your wits about you, manipulating the steering wheel quickly as the car swerves and keep to the centre of the road as the snow hides the ditches. Note the feel of the rear wheels as they run over ruts or slip on ice. Bear in mind that an even throttle will afford a more steady pull.

HOW TO FIGHT AUTO FIRE.

A Few Simple Points to Act Upon in Emergency.

The average motorist probably has a vague idea of what should be done in extinguishing a fire on his car in case such a misfortune should befall him. The following suggestions from the State Fire Marshal of Ohio may prove valuable in an emergency;

The most important thing to remember in case of a fire is to keep cool. A few seconds lost in panic at the start may result disastrously.

At least one small fire extinguisher should be on every car. It should be placed where it may be readily accessible. The small extinguisher is indispensable in handling a gasoline fire and is also useful in fighting any other kind of blaze about the car.

In the absence of an extinguisher sand or dirt can be used, but it should be remembered that if sand is thrown into the carburetor mechanism incalculable harm is likely to result.

Do not use water in attempting to extinguish a carburetor fire or other gasoline fire. This merely tends to spread the fire.

If the engine backfires use the starter to turn the motor. If this does not draw the flames into the manifold use the extinguisher. This should put out the fire with little difficulty.

If the fire has reached the drip pan extinguish that first and then work up to the carburetor.

If the fire is caused by ignition of gasoline from hot exhaust, short circuit, or other condition about the car, the extinguisher should also be used with equally good effect.

Do not invite destruction of your car and probable injury to yourself by lighting a match to see how much gas there is in the tank.

High Costs to Import Rubber.

Greatly enhanced freight rates have contributed materially to the higher prices for tires and other rubber products. Before the war the rate on crude rubber from Singapore and Penang to our Pacific ports was $24 a ton. The rate is now $95 a ton. About 70 per cent. of the rubber from the Straits Settlements comes to America, and half of this is used in the big factories at Akron, Ohio.

DESIGNED FOR CITY AND COUNTRY USE.

Custom built limousine body for the new Stutz chassis—4 cylinder, 16 valve, 130 wheelbase—shown by the William Parkinson Motor Sales Company. The car accommodates six passengers.

BROOKLYN'S AUTO SHOW.

One Week Each Will Be Devoted to Passenger and Commercial Cars.

Plans were perfected last week for Brooklyn's seventh annual automobile show, which will be held during the two weeks from Feb. 23 to March 9 in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford Avenue, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association. During the first week, from Feb. 23 to March 2, only passenger cars will be displayed; during the second week, from March 5 to March 9, the leading commercial truck manufacturers of the country will show their products.

The passenger cars include the Overland, Winton, Velie, Hupmobile, Scripps-Booth, Liberty, Reo, Locomobile, Packard, Hudson, Cadillac, Marmon, Chalmers, Haynes, Buick, Studebaker, Westcott, Daniels, Dodge, National, Chevrolet, Oakland, Lexington, Chandler, Kissel, Franklin, King, Cole, Paige, and Standard.

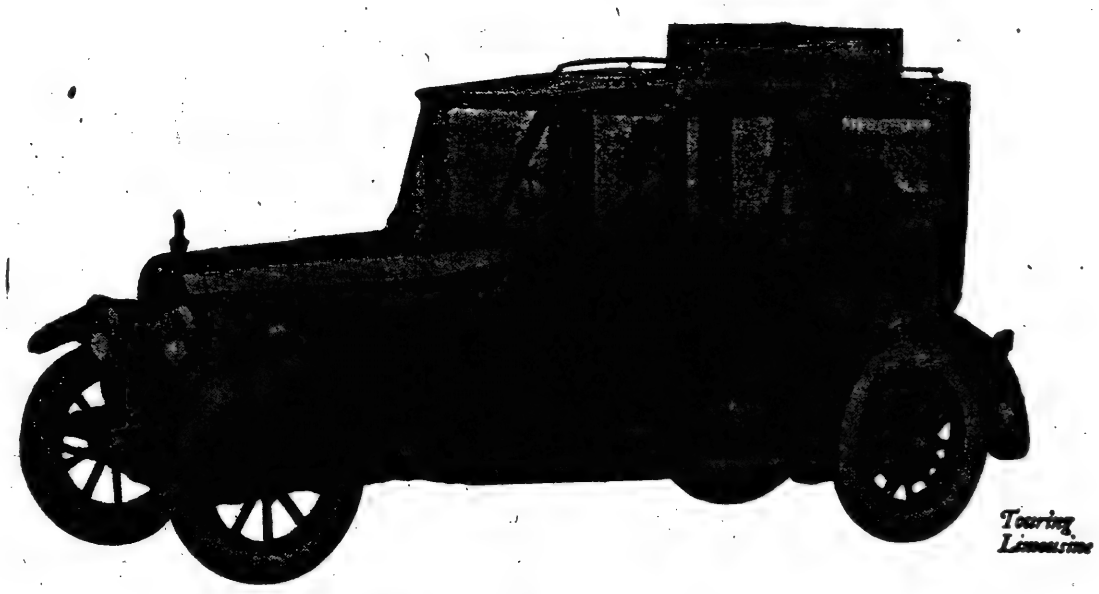
In the commercial vehicle section will be the Marvel truck, Stewart truck, Studebaker, Selden, Velie, Curth, Old Reliable, Colonial, Vim, Service, Chevrolet, Atterbury, Packard, Gramm-Bernstein, Sterling, Reo, Overland, Hurlburt, and Dodge.

MOTOR TRUCK MAIL ROUTES.

States Urged to Remove Restrictions Which Hamper Rural Service.

More than $320,000 was saved by the United States Post Office Department by the use of motor trucks during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, according to the annual report of the Postmaster General. There were 774 motor vehicle routes in operation by the department during the year. In one of the cities where Government-owned trucks were operated the entire year the motor trucks were scheduled to make 384,526 trips and there were only 132 failures, or one failure to every 2,913 trips.

"It is desirable," says the report, "that existing legislative restrictions be removed and opportunity provided for the establishment of service by motor vehicle to rural communities that are entitled to better means of conveyance and communication with markets where produce may be disposed of to the best advantage, and where the farmer can be supplied with necessary implements and supplies through the mails without the loss of time incident to a personal trip to such market centres."

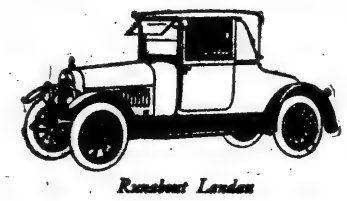


Touring Limousine

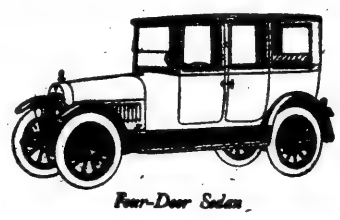
Hudson Super-Six Closed Cars

Eight New Beautiful Types Now on Display

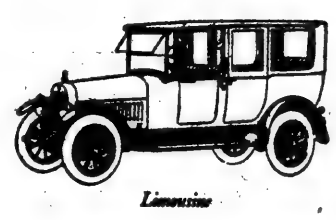
We are now showing, for the first time this season, complete line of closed and chauffeur-driven Hudson Cars. Eight different body types are offered as shown on this page.



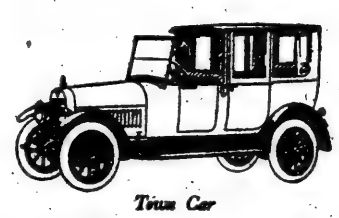
Runabout Landau



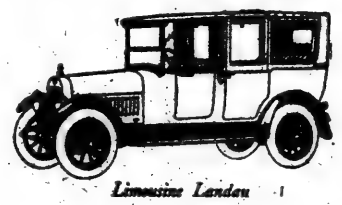
Four-Door Sedan



Limousine



Twin Car



Limousine Landau

It is in reality an advance exhibit of the Hudson closed cars that will be seen at the Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace in January.

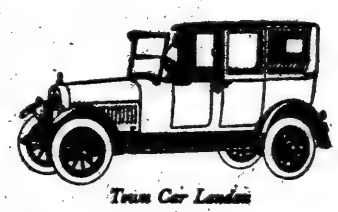
You will find much in these cars to admire. They express the wealth of experience that Hudson coach builders have gathered through years of leadership. The unpracticed eye will appreciate the beauty of design, the good taste expressed in the detail of finish and will admire the comfort and luxury each type offers.

But the greatest appreciation by far comes from the enduring satisfaction of Hudson Super-Six performance. The smoothness of operation with which the Hudson mechanism performs its work under every condition of stress relieves the passenger of all sense of mechanical labor. There is a thrill of freedom and comfort about the operation of the Super-Six that is common to few cars.

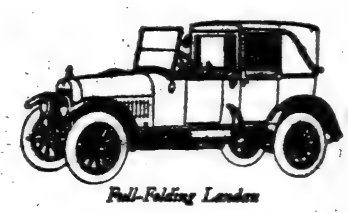
These Hudson cars know no season. They are warm and comfortable in the coldest weather. They are dry and clean in the wettest and dustiest seasons. For winter or summer you will find either of these models ideal. They give the security and comfort of your own drawing room.

Whatever your taste, you will find the car of your choice in this collection. Immediate deliveries can be made of some models.

Hudson Motor Car Co. of New York, Inc.
Broadway at 61st St., Circle Bldg., New York
866 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. 1422 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn
Bronx: 2460 Grand Concourse New Rochelle: Main St. and Centre Ave. Jersey City: 2529 Boulevard
Yonkers: Proctor Building Plainfield, N. J.: 192 East Front Street Hoboken: 217 Hudson Street



Twin Car Landau



Full-Folding Landau

RED CROSS PLANS ACTIVE CHRISTMAS

Will Provide Festivities for Men in Service Both at Home and Abroad—New Surgical Dressing Factories.

Two very important things will mark the first Red Cross war Christmas of the United States. They are the great Red Cross campaign for 10,000,000 new members and the festivities in overseas camps, cantonments, and barracks in the United States and the island possessions, and Christmas celebrations on all ships of the navy in whatever part of the world they happen to be operating.

A Christmas reminder from the people at home will be furnished through the Red Cross to every man in the service. Red Cross warehouses at cantonments are filled with Christmas packets containing various useful articles. Tomorrow representatives of the Red Cross will distribute these gifts to the soldiers now in training. The distribution is already being made among American soldiers in France and American sailors in foreign waters.

Christmas in the camps will mean other things than gifts. There will be entertainments, choral singing, and 'parties' for 'Our Boys' in thousands of private families near the camps. There will be a gay Christmas festival in every cantonment. Christmas trees will blaze their myriad lights. Atop each tree a Red Cross will signify that in the camps as well as in the cities this will be a Red Cross Christmas.

While Red Cross chapters throughout the Atlantic Division have been busy working for the success of the Christmas drive the preparations for Christmas activities in the camps have not been neglected. Committees have been formed in all chapters situated near cantonments, forts, and army posts to co-operate with Red Cross representatives at those places. All necessary arrangements for the Christmas entertainments have been completed.

Many Soldiers Enrolled.

While no special effort has been made to enlist American soldiers in the Red Cross, hundreds of them have enrolled. Chapters in Long Island reported that they had enrolled scores of them.

The preparations for Christmas in the camps were made at a time when the Red Cross was busier than it ever had been before. For the last three months Red Cross shipments to Europe have ranged from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of supplies each month. Practically every ocean carrier plying between American and European ports has Red Cross materials aboard. New Red Cross workrooms have had to be established everywhere to meet the urgent demands for surgical supplies and hospital garments. Knitters are speeding up on sweaters, wristlets, mufflers, helmets, and socks.

The manner in which the Red Cross has met demands upon it has been called one of the miracles of the war. How, in the midst of its many trying duties, it could find time to arrange for a happy Yuletide in the camps has been a puzzle to many. The explanation, Red Cross officials say, is the national spirit of the men and women of America. They have responded to every call affording an opportunity effectively to serve their country in this war, it was asserted. The Red Cross is confident that in the present appeal for members the people will respond promptly, and that this Ghristmas will witness a nation fully awakened to the importance of making war relief measures as effective as the war measures themselves.

War Fund Contributions.

The war fund of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, subscriptions to which should be sent to the chapter's headquarters, at 389 Fifth Avenue, has been increased by these new donations of $100 or over:

Emergency War Course, City College	$567
New York Bridge Whist Club	250
Public School 78	250
Washington Heights Lutheran Church	125
Passengers Twentieth Century Limited	109
Miss Isabel Breckinridge	105
Rockwood & Co.	100
Rahway Mercy Committee	100
Susan S. Duncan	100
Mrs. Tracy Dows	100
B. A. Gegeman, Jr.	100
Mrs. Worthington	100

These new contributions to the Halifax Relief Fund, which fund now totals more than $51,000, are reported:

New London Chapter	$1,218
Spencer Trask & Co.	1,000
Manuel Rionda & Co.	500
F. H. Van Ingen & Co.	500
"The Christian Work"	500
M. T. Pyne, P. R. Pyne, and A. D. Russel	500
Louis D. Schoenberg	500
William H. Nichols	500
Jamaica Chapter	457
Newburg, Montclair, New Haven, and Richmond Chapters	395
Frederick K. Strauss	250
Henry Seligman	250
Bulkley, Dunton & Co.	250
William I. Walter	250
Red Cross Auxiliary No. 11	250
Peirls, Buhler & Co.	200
John W. Stewart	200
Stamford and Waterbury Chapters	158
Orange Chapter	155
League for Woman's Service	140
Manchester, Nassau, Oranges, New Britain and Rockville Chapters	124
Plainfield, Manchester, Jewitt City, and New Haven Chapters	120
New Haven Chapter	110
Rochester Chapter	110
Glen Ridge Chapter	109
Fairfield and Westport Chapters	102
William Evarts Benjamin	100
Harison W. Hendricks	100
Arthur Ryle	100
Eugene Delano	100
Samuel Eiseman & Co.	100
Lloyd Warren	100
Miss Lilla T. Wheeler	100
Mrs. N. O. S. Dodge	100
D. C. Dodge	100
Mrs. J. M. Varnum	100
J. B. Smull	100
Henry S. Olazier	100
Morris H. Rothschild & Co.	100
Morris H. Rothschild	100
I. Gilman & Co.	100
Albert Strauss	100
Seth E. Thomas, Jr.	100
Red Cross Auxiliary No. 158	304

The contributions for Halifax Relief include $11,567.70 reported through the Brooklyn Chapter; $9,417.50 through the New York County Chapter; $19,597.75 reported through Jacob H. Schiff, and $10,027.26 in direct contributions to the Atlantic Division.

American Military Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Military Hospital in Paris, which was formerly the American Ambulance Hospital, has been increased by more than $2,000. Subscriptions to this fund should be addressed to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. New gifts of $100 or more follow:

Mrs. H. A. Murray	$800
D. B. Jones	300
T. D. Jones	300
Mrs. A. M. Coats	100
P. R. Pyne	$100
F. L. Stetson	100
Mrs. B. Lathrop	100
Various	392

British Patriotic Fund.

Recent gifts to the British Patriotic Fund, 17 Battery Place, which provides relief for the dependents of British and Canadian soldiers in this country, has been increased recently by more than $3,000. C. Clive Bayley, the British Consul General, is the President, and L. B. Stoddart, the Treasurer of the fund.

Polish Victims Relief.

Recent subscriptions to the Polish Victims Relief Fund have amounted to more than $6,300. The total amount collected by this fund since its organization more than two years ago is over $97,000. The address of the committee in charge of the fund is 33 West Forty-second Street. The new gifts of $100 or more which have been acknowledged are as follows:

Polish Nat. Fund, Jersey City	$1,561
Anonymous	1,000
Miss Kimball	500
Rev. A. Synkl	142
H. R. Laughlin	100
W. S. Stearns	$100
N. D. Fraser	100
Mrs. C. H. Dodge	100
A. F. Morrison	100
Mrs. F. L. Gay	100

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, 280 Madison Avenue, of which James A. Blair, Jr., is the Treasurer, has received new subscriptions which amount to more than $1,800. Those of $100 or more follow:

St. Andrew's Special Fund	$961
Anonymous	300
Mrs. B. Eastwood	100
J. M. Hixon	$100
Susan F. Atkinson	100
Various	333

British Red Cross.

The American Committee of the British Red Cross reports recent donations of more than $1,500. C. S. Le Poer Trench is the Chairman, and Edwin S. Marston, 22 William Street, the Treasurer of the fund. The general office of the committee is 81 Fulton Street. Recently acknowledged contributions included one of $250 from L. B. Sanderson.

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, 431 West Forty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Father J. S. Stillemans is the Chairman, reports new gifts amounting to $703. Included in this amount is $400 from Leon Quinet, Jr., of Salem, W. Va., and $150 from the Woonsocket committee of the fund.

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

The Cardinal Mercier Fund, 431 West Forty-seventh Street, which provides money to be used by Cardinal Mercier in aiding destitute Belgian war sufferers, has been increased by $212. The Rev. Louis Smet contributed $100 of this amount.

Training French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, Room 134, the Biltmore Hotel, now totals more than $348,200. New gifts of $100 or more follow:

Mrs. F. G. Griswold	$200
Mrs. J. H. Aldrich	100
Mrs. J. R. Drexel	100
Mrs. C. D. Dickey	100
Mrs. H. Blackinton	$100
F. G. B. Roche	100
Mrs. Gambrill	100
Mrs. W. Greenough	100

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to more than $374,750. Recent donations included one of $100 from Edmund W. Mudge.

War Babies' Cradle.

The War Babies' Cradle, 360 Madison Avenue, has received new gifts which total more than $475. This fund helps provide a bed, food, and ten days' nursing care during the confinement of destitute French women whose husbands are at the front with the allied armies. The new contributions to this fund include one of $250 from Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie.

British American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Lucy W. Whitridge is the President and George W. Forsyth the Treasurer, acknowledges recent donations which total about $2,500. The contributions of $100 or over follow:

Anonymous	$1,250
Capt. Dugmore's lecture	500
W. S. Stearns	100
Howe Bros. & Co.	100
Mrs. F. R. Appleton	$100
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	100
Various	330

Serbian Aid Fund.

The Serbian Aid Fund, formerly the Serbian Hospitals Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, of which Mme. Slavko Grouitch is the Director and Otto H. Bannard the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $107,300. Recent gifts amounted to about $1,400. Those of $100 or over follow:

Children's Tin Box Fund	$300
San Fran. Com.	139
Lancaster Aid	100
Mrs. B. Browning	136
Mrs. H. L. Higginson	$100
F. H. Osborn	100
Mrs. M. Thayer	100
Various	295

For Polish Scholars.

Contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund last week amounted to $197, toward which Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Eastman donated $100. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

Clothing French Sufferers.

In May last a group of New York business men conceived a plan, which contemplated the clothing of all the women and children in the devastated section of Northern France. The plan was submitted to and approved by Miss Anne Morgan, who subsequently went to France, where in a few weeks she distributed more than 4,300 garments and 8,000 surgical dressings which have been sent to her.

In September Miss Morgan notified the New York Committee that the relief unit, of which she is the directing head, had taken over the Somme and Aisne sections of the devastated front. It was then that the ladies' waist and dress and the cotton textile industries joined the movement and announced that as a special Christmas present for the French sufferers they would make and donate 100,000 garments. In a few days sixty-five firms contributed over 100,000 yards of material.

These firms, with the yards of cloth contributed by each, are as follows:

Friedman & Krieger	6,800	Wilmerding & Bisset	1,000
Atlas & Bluehm	5,000	J. Hirsch & Sons	1,000
L. Seigbert	5,000	Wolf & Erskine	1,000
Gardner, P., W. & B.	5,000	L. Rothstein & Sons	1,000
Am. Printing Co.	2,400	York Mfg Co.	1,000
Bershire Mills	2,500	Hesse & Levy	1,000
Heller & Long	3,000	A. E. Rothstein	1,000
St. Johnsbury & Co.	3,500	F. Butterfield & Co.	1,000
C. E. Riley	2,400	Mosebacher, Cooper & Kaufman	1,000
E. Reiss & Co.	2,500	M. B. Levy Co., Inc.	1,000
Taylor, Clopp & Beall	2,500	Brand & Oppenheimer	1,000
Hyde & Sons	3,000	Aberfoyle Mfg. Co.	3,400
Galey & Lord	3,400	Windsor Pr. Wks.	1,500
A. Steinman Co.	2,600	Cannon Mills	1,600
Hunter, M. & C. Co.	1,650	Potter Textile Co.	1,000
Frank & Loew	1,800	Prince Lanten Co.	1,250
M. Loewenstein & Sons	1,500	Roth & Lask	775
J. E. Brenner & Co.	1,500	A. Lamport & Bros.	500
Max Schwarz	1,500	Schwabach & Raphael	500
H. C. Goldstein, Inc.	1,500	Bedford Mills, Inc.	500
C. Davis & Co.	1,500	Schwab & Wolf	500
S. Friedman & Co.	1,500	Gans-Burgauer Co.	350
J. & H. Cohen	2,000	Cohen, Hall & Marx Co.	450
S. Silberstein & Co.	2,000	S. Steinfeld & Co.	300
Parker, Wilder Co.	3,000	Stonewall Cotton Mills	300
Phoenix Mfg Co.	2,500	L. Finkelstein & Sons	300
Seaboard Mills	1,200	Harris & Co.	200
Burton Bros.	1,000		

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid for the Collection of Clothing for the Victims of the European War in France, 293 Fifth Avenue, has collected in cash to date more than $113,000, and has sent to France since its organization 9,460 cases of hospital and relief supplies. The fund also cares for 296 French war orphans. Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer of the organization.

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $287,317. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year. Subscribers receive the names and addresses of children on request. Donations of over $100 recently received follow:

Anonymous	$500
Anonymous	360
Mrs. L. R. Eastman	182
Mrs. L. B. Taylor & F. Smyley	100
F. R. Upton & Dr. J. McCoy	100
Schools	104
Mrs. C. P. Kling & Mrs. L. Opdycke	200
Mrs. J. Robbins	100
Mrs. W. T. Brewster & Mrs. G. Borden	100
D. B. Dawes	100
Mrs. A. B. Thaw & K. S. Woodland	100

French Wounded Fund.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 20 West Twenty-third Street, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is Chairman, announces the shipment of 200 more cases of supplies to France. The committee appeals for warm underclothing, blankets, socks, and other supplies for French war sufferers. New cash gifts to the fund total $2,575. Those of $100 or more follow:

Miscellaneous	$1,710
Virginia Gibbs	100
Walton Circle, Cleveland	100
Schenectady Com.	$283
Mrs. M. T. Pyne	200
A. Milbank	100
Mrs. E. Duggan	100

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides kits, costing $2 each, for the soldiers fighting in the trenches of France, has collected to date more than $250,000. Recent donations amounted to $258. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the fund.

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President, and Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, the Treasurer, reports new gifts amounting to $133, the amount including a donation of $100 by "E. A. B. and friends of Ithaca." The office of the Duryea War Relief is 9 East Thirtieth Street.

Navy League Comforts.

Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman of the New York Committee of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, 509 Fifth Avenue, issues the following statement:

Owing to the unprecedented call for knitted articles from the men on the ships, the Comforts Committee of the Navy League, 509 Fifth Avenue, wish through your paper to urge all knitters to work every available moment, and to send us in their finished work as soon as possible as that we can fill the multitude of orders coming in.

Trench Comfort Packets.

The Trench Comfort Packets Committee for the United States and the Allies, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is the Chairman; Mrs. Frank W. Garvin, Vice Chairman, and Frederick L. Aldridge, the Treasurer, has sent 3,633 packets abroad the last month containing 3,633 warm garments and 74,205 comforts and necessities. Many, many more warm garments are needed for the fighting soldiers. Donations of money and knitted goods, as well as comforts and necessities, which can be found in every home, will be appreciated, and should be sent to the French Comfort Packets Committee, 16 and 18 West Thirty-ninth Street. Donations amount to $498.83.

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, of which Cleveland H. Dodge is the Treasurer, reports recent contributions which amount to $92,290. Those of $100 or more follow:

Philadelphia A. and S. Committee	$15,000
New England Committee	10,000
Miscellaneous	27,935
Indianapolis Committee	2,500
Through Dr. F. W. McCallum	4,294
Zahler Am. Association, New York	3,039
Brick Presbyterian Church	2,118
Montclair Committee	2,035
Nebraska Committee	2,000
Minneapolis Committee	2,000
Lawrence Auxiliary Committee	1,154
Men's Club, Forest Hills	348
Catskill Presbyterian Church	168
North Reformed Church, Passaic	167
Miami Congregational Church	146
Collected Rochester, N. Y.	270
Third Union Pres. Church, Pittsburgh	117
Louisville Board of Trade Committee	175
First Pres. Church, Milton, Penn.	100
Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, N.C.	111
Collected Watkins, N. Y.	200
C. B. Franklin	150
Presbyterian Ch., Stewartstown, Penn.	100
Calvary Baptist Church, Nutley	138
F. C. Partridge	100
Mr. and Mrs. B. Van Wagenen	100
General Missionary Board, Chicago	150
West End Presbyterian Church	188
E. E. Robert	250
F. P. Phillips	100
Miss L. H. Pancrast	100
First Presbyterian Church, Delhi, N. Y.	231
Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church	393
Ripon (Wis.) Committee	133
Broadway Baptist Church	148
Wellesley Congregational Church	122
Bethel M. E. Ch., New Augusta, Ind.	105
Parkersburg Relief	197
Central Pres. Church, Summit, N. J.	132
Presbyterian Church, Rye, N. Y.	156
Mrs. C. K. Mihine	200
Miss A. H. Jones	100
Rev. George W. Andrews	118
County S. S. Association, York, Penn.	182
Waterbury Committee	570
The Quincy Herald	100
P. R. Pyne	100
W. P. Bancroft	200
Fourth Presbyterian Church	146
Thanksgiving Service, Pittsburgh	116
Thanksgiving collection, Glens Falls	133
Glen Avon Presbyterian Church	100
Committee, Cotton Plant, Ark.	219
L. A. Davis	100
Miss S. P. Eaton	100
Biwabik Contribution	100
Reformed Church, Lansing, Ill.	127
Reformed Church, Gradell, N. J.	113
Trinity Church, Columbia, S. C.	222
L. C. Hammersley	100
First Presb. Church, Greenville, Penn.	100
R. B. Bomboy	200
Detroit Committee	325
G. A. Cox	150
Bethany Collegiate Presbyter. Church	740
First Baptist Church, Shreveport, La.	265
Collection, Boulder, Col.	300
S. E. Baldwin	100
R. P. Lamont	100
Baptist Church, Hollidaysburg, Penn.	152
First Presbyterian Church, N. Orleans	102
J. A. Mace	171
Churches, Wooster, Ohio	139

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 20 West Twenty-third Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Chairman, and Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $628,000. Recent gifts, contributed by more than 300 persons, amounted to $5,203.

Dollar Christmas Fund.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian children, acknowledges the receipt of $15,000 during the last week, bringing the total collected to $80,000. This amount has already been cabled to Brussels by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and will be spent in the purchase of food supplies still available in Belgium. The distribution on Christmas Day will be made by special agencies designated by the commission, as in previous years. Mr. Clews renews his appeal for donations in the hope that a total of at least $50,000 will be available for the benefit of the poorest of the children in Belgium, whose plight is all the worse this Winter because the Germans have removed most of the coal supply to their own country. Donations addressed to Henry Clews, care of Henry Clews & Co., bankers, Broad Street, may be sent as late as Christmas Day, but it is desired that as many as possible should be comprised in the cable to be sent tomorrow.

Donations of $100 or more follow:

L. C. Phipps	$5,000	W. R. Nichols	$100
F. W. Crane	250	M. L. Ludington	100
C. J. Tingling	250	H. S. Carter	100
W. W. Smith	200	J. C. Richardson	100
S. C. Johnson	200	L. C. Petts	100
A. Christie	150	M. L. Shepherd	100
E. S. Marfield	150	R. L. Ireland	100
R. L. Day & Co.	150	W. S. Speed	100
C. Van Vleck	140	E. K. Holmes	100
R. C. Helmer	140	I. M. Newborough	100
E. B. Mullins	100	T. N. Foulds	100
J. N. Jarvie	100	H. G. Steifel	100
C. G. Rupert	100	Various	6,850
J. B. Taylor	100		

Charité Maternelle.

The American Fund for the Charité Maternelle de Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, the Treasurer, at 32 Liberty Street, reports new gifts amounting to $478. Included was a check for $100 from A. W. Warren.

Red Cross in Oranges.

During November the Red Cross Chapter of the Oranges completed 139,000 surgical dressings, of which number 114,000 were sent direct to General Pershing in France. This is 100,000 more than completed in the preceding month and does not include any of the $2,000 completed several days ago in response to an urgent appeal from abroad. The time limit for the latter was not for Dec. 24, but through concentrated effort was completed more than a week beforehand.

American Students Committee.

The American Students' Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy who are serving their country at the front, and their families, has collected to date more than $38,215. The fund provides, as well, comfort kits consisting of sweaters, mufflers, socks, tobacco, &c., for the soldiers. Last week's receipts amounted to $270. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Surgical Dressings Factories.

The rush of women volunteers to work on surgical dressings has been so great since the announcement of casualties among the American troops in France, that the American Fund for French Wounded, which has the official approval and co-operation of the French Government and the Red Cross, has had to open five new workrooms.

"As we supply over 4,000 hospitals in France, many of them rather obscure, away from the big centres, but near enough to the firing line to receive daily consignments of seriously wounded, you can see how vitally important our shipments are," said Miss Emily Heddon, in charge of the surgical dressings department of the fund. "And that fact is just what brought the influx of new workers. American men may be rushed for treatment to one of these small local hospitals. If American women have not answered the call of supplies, the dressings to save life may not be on hand.

"Our output is an enormous one," went on Miss Heddon. "We have a new device given the American Fund for French Wounded by the practical tinsmith who invented it. By using it, we more than double our output of compresses. One new worker made 350 in five hours. The average output of a skilled worker is a hundred a day. As a result of these efficient methods we make and ship to the war zone over 36,000 surgical dressings a month. With our 500 sub-committees all over the country working also at top speed, the combined result is close to 600,000."

The five new workrooms opened by the fund are: Groller Club, 47 East Sixtieth Street, Mrs. Arthur Scribner in charge; the home of Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, 275 Lexington Avenue, Miss Candace Stimson; the home of Mrs. Walter Bliss, 73 Park Avenue, Miss Emily Hedden; New York Kindergarten Association, 524 West Forty-second Street, and in Brooklyn, St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

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ATLANTIC CITY.

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Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Music. $3.00 up daily, special weekly. Amer. Plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

Hotel Escobel, Kentucky Ave., near Beach. Always open. Special Christmas holiday rates.
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The Leading Hotels Always Open.

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Hot Springs, Arkansas

American Plan	European Plan Exclusively
$4 PER DAY AND UP	$1.50 to $10 PER DAY
Only Hotel on the United States Reservation	Open January 12 to June 18
Open All the Year	

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET ON REQUEST

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Breakers

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during the Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Holiday period bookings now being made.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
Garage with accommodations for chauffeurs.

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FIRE PROOF
OCEAN FRONT, and HEART of ATLANTIC CITY
Family and Transient. Capacity 400
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS.
Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths.
Grill. Orchestra. Dancing. Garage.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Palm Beach Hotel Capacity 400. Class by the largest hotel but with less formality and more moderate rates. Booklet; golf. Dancing in Concourse Greek Warm sea bathing. By rail 33 hrs. Jan. best; Feb. crowded; wire.

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Largest and best hotel in Lakewood, N. J. Ideal location. New Palm Grill. Indoor tennis court. Theatre. MR. & MRS. N. JACOBS.

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Lakewood, N. J. W. J. CASSEDAY.

PINE CREST LODGE, 224 6th St.—Ideal location; large, comfortable rooms; excellent table; homelike; booklet. E. L. Karwin.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES Lakewood, N. J. New open; private baths; running water in rooms. Booklet. I. Wesler.

The Monterey A charming Winter house. Running water in rooms, private baths, superior table. T. J. Kearns.

THE ARDMORE, Lakewood, N. J.—Convenient to attractions; cozy, homelike; superior table; moderate rates. J. P. CONOVER.

THE COLONIAL, 325 2d St., Lakewood, N. J.; telephone connection; season, October to June. A. L. E. STRASSBURGER.

THE HILLSIDE, Lakewood, N. J.—Excellent table and location the finest; rates $12, to $25 per week. Booklet.

PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Running water. Private Baths; automatic rates.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

A modern hotel in an Autumn and Winter Resort where out-of-door sports are possible the entire year.

BRANCH OFFICE OF GEO. A. HUHN & SONS, STOCK BROKERS.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

BARTLETT INN

New Open on American Plan
Best Rooms, Best Beds, Best Table
For the Price at
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
Write for Beautifully Illustrated Booklet
"ONLY 23 MILES FROM CAMP DIX"

Hotel Lenox, Lakewood, N. J.—Centrally located; modern throughout; courteous service; none better. Daniel Seligman.

SOUTHERN STATES.

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The Largest and Most Modern Hotel at
DAYTONA On the Famous Florida "East Coast"
Open Jan. 1st. Booklet.

SUPERB OCEAN BEACH, SEA BATHING, GOLF, TENNIS, FISHING, BOATING, DANCING, ORCHESTRA, AFTERNOON TEA.
MANY PRIVATE BATHS, HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER IN PRACTICALLY EVERY ROOM. ELEVATOR. STEAM HEAT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.
LEON M. WAITE, Manager.
Summer Hotel: Soo-Nipi-Park Lodge, Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire.

The KIRKWOOD

On Camden Heights
SOUTH CAROLINA
OPEN JAN. 1ST.
18-hole Golf. Riding. Climate T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ.

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NOW OPEN. AMERICAN PLAN.
New hotel, all modern conveniences. Golf, tennis, polo, driving, horseback riding; ideal climate. J. J. SWEENEY, Mgr.
Summer: Wiscasset Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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America's All the Year Resort
"LAND OF THE SKY"

"In the Heart of the Blue Ridge"

Three and a half and four hours by rail and motor to military training camps Wadsworth and Sevier. Six and seven hours to Camps Greene and Jackson.

Officers and soldiers spend week-ends at Asheville, enjoying most wonderful mountain scenery in Eastern America.

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Handsome cottages, bungalows, residences. Hotel and boarding house facilities unexcelled.

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BATTERY PARK
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Write for Literature

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Finest Bath Establishment in America, connected directly with the Hotel. Nauheim and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given with equal benefit in winter as in summer.

Special care given to diet under supervision of physician. Digestive and kidney disorders, obesity, neuritis, rheumatism and kindred diseases specially treated in the Bath-house by a staff of skilled attendants.

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Dr. G. B. Capito — Dr. C. M. Philipo

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On the Famous "East Coast"

SEASON JANUARY 8TH TO APRIL 10TH

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Absolutely Fireproof

AND COTTAGES, **SEABREEZE,** RAILROAD STATION, DAYTONA

Located directly on the Ocean and overlooking one of the finest beaches in the world. Excellent 18-Hole Golf Course (6200 Yards), Grass Greens, Sea Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Motoring, Horseback Riding, Turkish Baths, Good Motor Roadways. Fireproof Garage.

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SOUTHERN STATES.

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Wilbur, (Volusia County) Florida

A new fireproof hotel with every modern convenience. White service. Northern management. Surf bathing. Boating and fishing on the Halifax River. All outdoor sports. Seven miles from Seabreeze and Daytona. Opens Jan. 3rd. Booklet. K. J. MacKINNON, Mgr.
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Leading Tourist Hotel. Remodelled and comfortably furnished. Rooms with bath. Hot and cold running water. Steam heat. Electric light. Golf, Fishing. Open Dec. to Apr. Booklet on request. FRANK C. MOORE.

SOUTHERN STATES.

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AUGUSTA, GA.

A convenient and delightful place to spend your holidays. Good driving and motoring, excellent saddle horses, two golf courses and all outdoor sports.

Address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

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Miami is the most southern city on the mainland of the United States, and enjoys an average temperature of 75.4 degrees throughout the year—never too hot and far enough South to absolutely escape the cold.

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GOLF amid a tropical profusion, on one of the finest 18-hole courses in the country.

AUTOMOBILING. 500 miles of rock coated, oil surfaced roads, lined with orange, grapefruit and avacado groves. Southern terminus of Dixie Highway.

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U. S. Navy Aviation School

PRYOR'S BAND engaged for season. Daily concerts in Royal Palm Park.

HOTELS of the highest standard, and accommodations to meet the demands of all.

Write for further information and handsome booklet.

Chamber of Commerce,
MIAMI, FLA.
Fastest Growing Resort in World.

The Land of Palms and Sunshine

"The Delights of GETTING WELL"

You can combine the enjoyments of a magnificent Resort Hotel with ALL the TREATMENTS given at Aix, Vichy, Karlsbad, Nauheim or Harrogate at

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Several interesting booklets, one describing many cases "Cured" by Chamberlin Methods, will be sent on request.

GEO. F. ADAMS, Manager
Old Point Comfort
Dr. Geo. K. Vanderslice
Medical Director
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SOUTHERN STATES.

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INDIAN RIVER AND ROCKLEDGE
ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA.

Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, etc. Ideal climate. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Madison Ave., New York City. Summer season; Gradaldon Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

SOUTHERN STATES.

HOTEL WINDSOR, under new management; facing beautiful Hemming Park; $140,000 spent in improvements during summer of 1916. Robt. R. Meyer, Prop. J. E. Kavanaugh, Mgr., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

MANHATTAN HOTEL, St Petersburg, Fla.
Modern. Central; special Attractions. Ill. booklet L. A. R. Vann, Mgr.

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Pressed Steel Car

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Incorporated

Rector 4165-6. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Russian Rubles

Closing Price—Bid—Offer

5½% Bonds (1926)	88	91
Exchange Cables	13.00	13.15
Cash (Per 1000 R)	$103	$113
Cash (6 weeks' delivery)	397-	$106

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30 Broad St. N. Y. City

Phone 7754 Broad.

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SAVINGS BANKS.

United States Savings Bank

S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

A dividend has been declared for the three or six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on all accounts of $5 and upwards entitled thereto, payable Jan. 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 12th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.

CHARLES N. TAINTOR, President.
JOHN HYSLOP, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

268th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 18, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent. and an extra dividend of Two (2%) per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record of December 21, 1917.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

FOUNDED 1803

Dec. 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1917.

OWEN B. PAYNTER, Cashier.

126th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular in Quiet Session—Record Decrease in Loans—Bonds Higher.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange yesterday were no doubt influenced by the approaching Christmas holiday and were relatively unimportant, although the volume compared favorably with the total for other recent short sessions. The movement of prices was highly irregular, but the more active issues gained a little ground and a few of the industrials advanced sharply on small demands. In view of the rise of the preceding two days, the strength of the list in the face of necessary readjustments on account of the holiday was entirely satisfactory.

In considerable measure the better feeling which has been evidenced lately has been due to a sharp recovery of the foreign government issues which have a market at this centre. The rise in the Anglo-French 5s was repeated yesterday, with a further gain of 2 points, the issue selling up to 88½, or 7¼ points above the low price of the week. The market for these bonds has never been as broad as the issues deserved. In the beginning the sale was unfavorably affected by the belief of a great many investors that the United States had no immediate concern with the financing of the Allies, and since the entrance of this nation into the war investors have been asked to take our own Government bonds in such large quantity as to preclude heavy investments in other issues. It is foolish to ascribe the severe weakness in the bonds to discouragement over the progress of the war. It will be recalled that a very large share of the $500,000,000 found lodgment in the treasuries of manufacturing concerns as part payment for foreign orders, and some of these owners have been liquidating in order to prepare themselves for excess profits tax requirements. With the first sign of a check in the offerings from large holders the bonds enjoyed a quick rebound.

The weekly bank statement again showed violent changes as a result of the handling of the national finances. There was a decrease in loans of $412,000,000, setting a new high record. A shrinkage of more than $150,000,000 in deposits, and decrease of $112,000,000 in the reserves carried in the Federal Reserve Bank, with the decrease of nearly $64,000,000 in excess reserve. The contraction in loans was due to the payment a week ago of $685,000,000 of United States certificates of indebtedness, of which approximately $543,000,000 were held in the New York district.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6
Low	6
Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	6
Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6
Four months	6
Four months	6
Five months	6
Five months	6
Six months	6
Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days 3½@4%

Non-member and private bankers eligible, 90 to 90 days 4 @4½

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5½@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.76½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.73¼	+ .00½
Cables	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	+ .00⅝
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75¼	$4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.73¼	5.71½
	China—		
	Hongkong	74.00	74.25
	Peking	113.00	113.25
	Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.55
40.10	Holland	43.75	44.00
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826	Italy	8.35	8.32
40.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50	Russia	13.00	13.25
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.75	34.25
	Copenhagen	32.00	32.50
	Christiania	32.75	33.25
19.295	Spain	24.12	24.18
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.90	27.00
32.44	Buenos Aires	47.50	47.60
5.1826	Switzerland	4.32	4.35

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¾	$4.70½	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $571,219,976; balance, $53,748,156; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $718,531; Federal Reserve credit balance, $27,068,563.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 3c discount; St. Louis, 150c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.0873 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, unchanged; in New York, 86½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68½c.

MEETINGS CALLED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am. Coal Co. of Allegany Co.	....	....	Dec. 27
Am. Ice Co. (new)	Dec. 18	....	Jan. 8
Am. Tobacco Co.	Dec. 15	Jan. 8	Jan. 7
Bklyn R. T. Co.	Jan. 10	Jan. 26	Jan. 25
Bklyn R. T. Co.	Jan. 7	Jan. 26	Jan. 25
Chatham & Phenix National Bank	....	....	Jan. 8
Consolid. Interstate-Callahan Mining	Jan. 15	....	Feb. 4
Continental Can Co.	....	....	Jan. 8
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R. Co.	Dec. 8	....	Jan. 8
Detroit United Ry.	Jan. 10	Feb. 6	Feb. 5
Duluth-Sup. Trac.	Jan. 5	....	Jan. 23
Erie & Pitts. R. R.	Nov. 15	....	Jan. 14
Gen. Electric Co.	Dec. 7	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
Hanover Nat. Bank	....	....	Jan. 8
Inter. Cons. Corp.	Jan. 3	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
Irving Nat. Bank	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 8
Lehigh Valley R. R.	Nov. 15	....	Jan. 15
Market & Fulton Nat. Bank	Dec. 18	Jan. 2	Jan. 8
Nash., Chat. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Jan. 9	....	Apr. 9
N. Y. Cent. R.R. Co.	Jan. 3	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Pennsylvania	Feb. 20	....	Mar. 13
Tol. Rys. & Lt. Co.	....	....	Jan. 17
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	Jan. 2	....	Jan. 22
U. S. Trust Co.	....	....	Jan. 8
Va. Ry. & Pow. Co.	Dec. 8	Dec. 21	Dec. 20

For Rights.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
Det. Edison	Dec. 18	....	Dec. 27	Jan. 15

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York

Nation l Banking Association

New York, December 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	170,459	498,250	Holiday
Year to date	180,145,696	231,628,278	170,151,637

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10¼	10⅜	200	Advance Rumely	10	10	10	10	+1½
22⅝	24	300	Advance Rumely pf	22	22½	22	22½	+ ½
1¾	1⅞	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	574	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
16	16½	100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
68	70	100	Allis-Ch. Mfg. pf.	68	68	68	68	...
34	34½	1,600	American Can	34⅜	34⅞	34	34	− ⅜
87½	88	400	American Can pf	87	87½	87	87½	+ ½
62	63½	900	Am. Car. & F'dry	63	63¼	62⅝	63¼	+ ⅜
22	23	200	Am. Cotton Oil	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅝	100	Am. Hide & Leath.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
52½	53½	100	Am. International	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
65½	66⅝	800	Am. Linseed pf	66	66	66	66	−1½
49	49½	1,000	Am. Locomotive	49½	49½	49	49	−1
8⅞	9	100	Am. Malting	9	9	9	9	− ⅜
69⅝	69⅞	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	70¼	70¾	69½	69½	−1
90	92	40	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	...
80	94	200	American Snuff	85	85	85	85	+5
100	100⅞	100	Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	100	100	103	100	...
57½	58	1,800	Am. Sum. Tobacco	57	58½	57	57⅞	+1½
99	99¼	700	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	99¼	99⅞	99	99⅞	+ ½
128	128½	1,100	American Tobacco	129½	129½	128	128¼	− ½
22⅜	23	300	Am. Writing P. pf.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+2½
55⅛	55⅝	4,000	Anaconda Copper	55¼	55⅝	55	55⅝	− ⅛
78	79	1,700	At., Top. & S. F.	77⅝	78⅝	77½	78	+ ⅝
76	76¾	700	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	75⅝	76⅝	75⅝	75⅞	+ ⅛
80¾	82	300	Atl. Coast Line	81	81¼	81	81½	+ ⅞
96	97	600	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	97	97⅜	96⅜	96½	−1
54	54½	600	Baldwin Loco.	54⅜	54⅜	54	54⅜	...
40½	40⅝	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	41	41	40¼	40½	− ⅜
50	50⅝	200	Balt. & Ohio pf.	50⅞	50⅞	50½	50½	− ¼
83½	85	200	Barrett Co.	84¼	84¼	83½	83½	−1¼
68⅞	69½	500	Bethlehem Steel	69½	69½	68½	69½	− ¾
69	69¼	6,100	Beth. S. pf. Cl.B,t.c.	69½	69⅞	69	69	− ¼
94	94½	300	B.S. pf. Sub rcts.f.p.	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94½	− ¼
37½	37⅝	1,000	Bklyn Rap. Transit	38⅛	38⅜	38	38	−1
111¼	112	1,100	Burns Brothers	111¼	111⅞	111	111⅞	+ ⅞
14½	14⅞	70	Butte & Superior	15	15	15	15	...
10⅝	12	100	Cal. Petroleum	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
55	57½	100	Caluniet & Arizona	57	57	57	57	+1½
120¼	130⅜	300	Canadian Pacific	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ ⅞
72¼	75	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	− 3
57⅞	58	1,500	Central Leather Co.	58⅜	59	57⅞	57⅞	− ⅝
27	28½	100	Cerro de Pasco	27	27	27	27	+1
43½	43¾	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	43⅜	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38	38	37½	37⅝	− ⅛
64½	64⅝	1,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	64⅝	64¼	64¼	64½	− ⅛
125	140	200	Chi. & Northwn. pf.	137½	137½	137½	137½	−2½
16⅜	17	400	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅛
44⅜	45½	100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	45	45	45	45	− ¼
36¼	37¾	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36⅜	− ⅛
14	14¼	1,900	Chile Copper	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
38	38¼	1,200	Chino Copper	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	38¼	− ⅛
45	50	100	Colo. So. 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	...
79½	80	300	Consolidated Gas	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	28¾	2,100	Con. Prod. Ref.	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
47½	48½	500	Crucible Steel	48	48	47⅞	48	− ⅛
23½	23⅝	1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	26¾	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
92½	94½	300	Delaware & Hud.	92½	93⅜	92½	93⅜	+ ⅜
14	14	100	Denver & Rio G. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
32½	33	1,300	Distillers Securities	32¾	33⅜	32½	32½	− ⅛
7½	8	1,800	Dome Mines	7½	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	200	Elk Horn Coal	19½	19½	19½	19½	+1⅝
18½	20	50	Do., odd lot	19	19	19	19	...
13¾	14	500	Erie	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	...
19⅛	19½	100	Erie 1st pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
20	21	100	Fed. Mining & S. pf.	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
29½	30½	100	Gaston, Wms. & W.	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
122½	123½	2,100	General Electric	123	123	122½	122½	+ ½
90	91	4,500	General Motors	91	93¾	91	93¼	+2¾
74	78	500	General Motors pf.	75	77	75	77	−3
70	80	500	Granby Consol.	67	70	67	70	+3½
81	81¾	900	Great Northern pf.	81¾	81¾	81½	81½	− ⅛
24¼	24½	100	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for O.P.	24½	24¾	24½	24½	− ⅛
35	37	25	Greene-Cananea	35	35	35	35	...
33	33	400	Harriman Corp.	35½	35½	32½	35½	+ ⅛
39	39¼	1,500	Inspiration Copper	39⅝	39⅝	39	39½	− ⅛
6	6¼	100	Interboro Cons.	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
41	42	100	Inter. Cons. pf.	41	41	41	41	− ¼
34	35	100	Inter Agri. pf.	34	34	34	34	...
19½	20	200	Inter. Mer. Marine	20¼	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
78⅞	79¼	5,400	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	79¼	80¼	78⅜	79	+ ⅛
26	26¼	1,300	Inter Nickel	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅛
23	23½	300	Inter Paper	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
14	15	100	Int. Paper pf. sta.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
42	46	100	Kan. City So. pf.	44	44	44	44	...
33	38	100	Kelly Springf. Tire	38	38	38	38	+1½
29	30½	8,100	Kennecott Copper	30	30¼	30	30¼	− ⅛
50	52½	500	Lehigh Valley	52	52	52	52	− ¼
10	20	10	Do., odd lot	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	...
161	180	100	Liggett & Myers	161	161	161	161	+1
3,800	21½	21½	Maxwell Motors	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½	− ⅛
1,800	72	72	Mexican Petrol.	72	72⅝	71½	71¾	− ⅛
200	26	26	Miami Copper	25⅜	26	25⅜	26	+ ⅛
1,400	41½	41½	Midvale Steel	41½	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
500	7	7	Minn. & St. L., new	7	7	7	7	...
100	3⅜	3⅜	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	...
400	22½	22½	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
500	37⅝	37⅝	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. cfs.	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
100	90	90	National Biscuit	90	90	90	90	+1
2,800	15⅝	15⅝	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15⅝	15⅝	14¾	15½	− ⅛
800	40	40	Nat. Lead	40	40	39½	40	...
300	16⅝	16⅝	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
400	114	114	N. Y. Air Brake	114	114	110½	110½	−2½
1,400	63½	63½	N. Y. Cent'al	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	− ⅝
100	27¼	27¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	− ⅝
400	95¼	95¼	Norfolk & Western	95¾	95¼	95¼	95¼	−1
300	33⅞	33⅞	Ohio Cities Gas	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34½	...
2,500	42	42	Pennsylvania R. R.	41⅞	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
100	36	36	People's Gas, Chi.	36	36	36	36	+1
300	13	13¼	Pere Marquette	13	13	13	13	+1
300	109½	109½	Pullman Co.	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
800	20½	20½	Ray Consol. Copper	20½	20½	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
1,760	67¼	68⅞	Reading	67¼	68⅞	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅛
900	74	74½	Rep. Iron & Steel	74½	74½	74	74	− ⅛
300	90½	90½	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	90½	90½	90	90	− ⅝
300	50	50	Savage Arms	50	50	50	50	−1
400	7⅞	8	Seaboard Air Line	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
100	128	128	Sears, Roebuck Co.	128	128	128	128	...
1,500	27	27¾	Sinclair Oil & R.	27	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅝
100	33½	33½	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	33½	33½	33½	33½	...
400	78¼	78¼	Southern Pacific	78¼	78¼	77½	77¾	− ⅝
600	22⅜	22⅜	Southern Railway	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	− ⅛
100	55½	55½	Southern R'way pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	...
2,100	44⅞	45	Studebaker Co.	44⅞	45	44⅞	44¾	...
200	36	36	Superior Steel	36	36	36	36	− ⅛
100	12	12	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
2,700	124	126	Texas Co.	124	126	124	125	+1½
1,200	45¾	45⅞	Tobacco Products	45¼	45	45	45	− ⅛
800	104	104	Union Pacific	104	104	103½	103½	− ½
100	35	35	United Alloy Steel	35	35	35	35	...
300	86¼	86¼	United Cigar Stores	86¼	86¼	86	86	...
200	110	110	United Fruit	110	110	110	110	+1½
800	110	110	U. S. Industrial Al.	110	110	108¾	110	+1
100	92	92	U. S. Indus. Al. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
200	49	49	U. S. Rubber	49	49	48½	49½	...
400	43	43	U. S. Smelt. R. & M.	43	43	42½	42⅝	+1⅛
55,100	83¾	83⅞	U. S. Steel	83¾	83⅞	83	83⅝	+ ⅛
1,000	103¼	103¼	U. S. Steel pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103⅜	+ ⅛
900	73⅞	74¼	Utah Copper	73⅞	74¼	73⅝	73⅞	− ⅛
200	37	37⅝	Wabash pf. A	37	37⅝	37	37⅜	− ⅛
100	18¾	19¼	Wabash pf. B	18¾	19¼	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
200	10¼	10½	Western Pacific	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
400	79	79½	Western Union Tel.	79	79½	79	79	+ ⅛
900	36	36¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	36	36¾	36	36	+ ⅛
100	8	8¼	Wheeling & Lake E.	8	8	8	8	− ⅛
300	18	18¼	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
100	43½	43½	Wilson & Co.	43¼	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
5,500	17⅞	18	Willys-Overland	18	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
200	70	71	Willys-Overland pf.	70	70	70	70	...
100	102	102	Woolworth (F. W.)	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	94	94½	8.35
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	94	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98½	99½	6.10
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95¾	95¾	9.10
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	94	94½	10.10
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	8	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	97	6.25
Russian Gov.	4½	July, 1919	53	57	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	43	47	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	83	91	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1919	99	99¼	7.25
Swiss Gov.	6	Mar., 1920	96	97	7.00

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	95	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	93	98	7.00
Bklyn R. T. Co.	5	July, 1918	98½	99	6.50
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	96½	97¼	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	95¾	96¾	7.85
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	90	92	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	91	92	6.30
Chi. & N. W.	7	Oct., 1918	95	96	11.25
Can. Northern.	6	Sep. 2, '18	97¼	98½	7.80
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	93	96	6.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99⅝	100¼	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	90	96	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	95	96¼	6.25
Last. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96¾	99¼	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93	96	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec., Co.	6	Dec., 1919	98¾	99	6.55
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	98¾	99¾	6.55
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	96½	97	8.00
Gt. N. & G.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.20
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	96	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96½	97	6.05
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	97½	99¾	7.70
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99¾	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5¼	July, 1918	96	98	6.15
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	95	98	5.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99¼	99	7.00
Minn. St. A. E.	6	Apr., 1919	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	98	103	11.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.80
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	94½	95½	7.25
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	88¾	89¾	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95	98	5.85
P. S. C. N.	4.5	Mar., 1919	96	98	8.25
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	91½	92¼	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	93½	93	8.85
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	87	91	10.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	96¼	97	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1918	98¾	98¾	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June

THE COTTON MARKET

Liquidation in Advance of the Holidays Continues—December Closes 3 Points Lower.

Liquidation in advance of the holidays continued in the cotton market yesterday, the liquidation being to a more marked extent in December cotton than in other months. December yielded under pressure from 30.60c, its high point in the early advance, to 30.31c, but finally rallied to 30.42c, or 3 points under Friday's close, while the other months ranged from 18 to 21 points net higher.

The opening was steady, from 2 points lower to 10 higher, with few overnight selling orders in hand. There was some disposition among late sellers on Friday to cover and withdraw promptly, and this helped to carry prices up from 20 to 25 points in the first hour. Trade buying of March and May also was in evidence, reflecting the continued anxiety regarding requirements by mills, which are being driven hard on Government contracts.

When the liquidating tendency appeared it had only a temporary effect, and after a sharp break prices were on the mend again until the close, which was not far from the earlier high figures. It is apparent that there is little room left in the market for speculation, and that the final liquidation of all outstanding accounts of a purely speculative nature can be accomplished without affecting the outstanding features of the market.

The British Government is reported to have appointed a Tonnage Apportionment Committee at Liverpool to adjust the demands for room of individual importers to the monthly tonnage allotments of the Shipping Controller. Liverpool buyers are said to be doing business more freely in the Eastern belt just now, and providing freight room. Apparently there is a more hopeful reaction regarding export possibilities.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Friday.
Dec.	30.50	30.56	30.31	30.42@30.45	30.45
Jan.	29.51	29.71	29.48	29.68@29.69	29.50
Feb.	..	..	..	29.29@29.30	29.00
Mar.	29.66	29.17	28.96	29.15@29.16	28.95
Apr.	..	..	..	28.90 B	28.69
May	29.70	29.84	29.67	29.82@29.84	29.61
June	..	..	..	29.55 B	29.35
July	29.54	29.63	29.35	29.49@29.50	29.30
Aug.	..	..	..	29.18 B	29.00
Oct.	27.30	27.30	27.22	27.26@27.35	27.16

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 35 points lower at 30.85 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 29.35; New Orleans, 29.13; Savannah, 29¼; Augusta, 29.50; Memphis, 29.50; Houston, 29; Little Rock, 29.50.

The following table, compiled by The Financial Chronicle, shows the statistical position of the cotton trade, figured up to yesterday morning:

	This Wk.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	122,999	182,476	148,643
Since Aug. 1	3,302,575	3,179,576	4,473,451
Port stocks	1,262,097	1,313,312	1,519,311
Interior receipts	214,646	218,686	177,050
Since Aug. 1	4,561,983	4,396,160	5,739,194
Interior shipments	203,312	187,420	166,122
Interior stocks	1,359,429	1,345,095	1,353,697
Amt. brought into sight	271,637	307,481	292,182
Since Aug. 1	6,660,900	6,329,373	8,181,573
Northern spinners' takings	80,548	68,484	44,836
Since Aug. 1	1,126,844	1,095,796	1,315,031
Southern consumption	81,000	81,000	81,000
Since Aug. 1	1,735,000	1,654,000	1,628,000
Exports to Great Britain	106,989	45,251	67,587
Since Aug. 1	1,333,117	1,103,604	1,437,951
Exports to France	4,192	....	20,890
Since Aug. 1	293,983	279,417	439,241
Exp. to Continent	42,062	32,218	107,541
Since Aug. 1	505,681	514,414	1,072,398
Tl week's exports	153,223	77,464	195,268
Total exports since Aug. 1	2,094,731	1,897,466	2,986,629
World's visible supply	4,427,096	4,475,781	5,742,254
Of which American	3,322,096	3,315,781	4,642,543
Liverpool stocks	480,000	491,000	784,000
Continental stocks	270,000	244,000	424,000
New York stocks	137,879	145,227	148,879
N. Orleans stocks	344,348	318,672	471,737
On shipboard awaiting clearance	182,894	184,130	182,350

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Improved crop prospects were noted in the forecast for rain or snow over most of the Winter wheat belt, with no severe temperatures pending. Bradstreet's also pointed out that it was well to recall that the recent Government report, which showed a record low condition for wheat, was made up before the great snowfall of last week, and hence did not reflect the improvement which a heavy snow blanket was bound to bring about.

Rye.—Market easy; No. 2 Western, $1.91, nominal, f.o.b. afloat New York.

CORN.

A covering movement in the corn market resulted in rather sharp advances on Saturday with the close 4c to 5½c net higher and top for the day. At the immediate opening sentiment was inclined to be bearish, owing to the prospects for increased receipts, but pressure was not sustained, and when shorts here attempted to cover ahead of the holidays they found little for sale, and prices advanced easily. At its highest point, January sold at $1.36¾, and May, $1.23⅝, representing a cent advance over the previous night and within less than 3 cents of the maximum established. Cash corn was easy here; kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.69 fifteen days' shipment, cost and freight, New York; Argentine corn at $2.30, free on board, here New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close. Last Yr.
December	1.27¼	1.27	1.27¼	1.27¼ 93¼
January	1.25¾	1.24½	1.25¼	1.24¾ ....
May	1.23⅝	1.22¾	1.23¾	1.23¾ 88¾

OATS.

Outside of December oats, which were only up about ¼c at best point, the market was stronger and 1c to 1¼c net higher, closing at the top. There was a little weakness early and some selling on peace rumors, but the short interest appeared to be nervous and was a good buyer after the first hour right up to the close. Locally cash oats were 1c lower, being quoted as follows: Standards, 89¼c; No. 2 white, 89¼c; No. 3 white, 90c; No. 4 white, 89@89½c; fancy clipped white, 90@92c; ordinary clipped white, 89@90c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Year.	Prev. Last
December	.77	75¾	76¾	76¾	49¼
March	.78	74¾	76	76	....
May	.74¼	72¾	74¼	73¼	51½

PROVISIONS.

A much stronger tone prevailed in the provision market as a result of peace rumors, light receipts, higher hogs, and commission house buying. The trend was upward all day, with final prices about top for the session. A Chicago estimate made Winter hog packing to date about 1,185,000 hogs, against 1,712,000 last year. Receipts at Chicago were 12,000, with 33,000 expected on Monday and 175,000 for the week.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.50	24.52	24.37	24.45	16.92
May	24.87	24.78	24.80	24.65	14.10
Ribs—					
January	24.62	24.32	24.60	24.40	13.87
May	24.97	24.82	24.90	24.77	14.27
Pork—					
January	46.80	46.50	46.45	46.20	27.10
May	..	..	46.00	45.80	26.62

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices made gains of 6 to 8 points in response to covering and support from refiners. There was firmness in the crude markets, which continuous above a parity with refined, and the strength of provisions also had a bullish effect on sentiment in the contract market. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	19.00	19.00
Nov.	..	..	19.00@19.30	19.00
Jan.	19.18	19.09	19.13@19.15	19.05
Feb.	..	..	19.15@19.20	19.00
March	19.30	19.25	19.31@19.34	19.20
April	..	..	19.36@19.39	19.25
May	..	..	19.09	18.99

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed renewed firmness on Saturday. The buying seemed to come from much the same sources as recently, and the news was practically the same. The talk was of an improving spot demand and continued steadiness in Brazil, but there was no broadening of general interest and business was not more than moderately active. March sold up to 7.66 and September to 8.05, or about 11 points net higher, with the close showing a net advance of 10 to 13 points. No change was reported in the cost and freight situation, few, if any, fresh offers being received. The local spot market remained steady on the basis of 7¾c for Rio 7s, and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.68	7.57	7.66@7.66	7.60
January	..	..	7.64@7.64	7.60
February	..	..	7.51@7.53	7.49
March	7.60	7.53	7.59@7.60	7.49
April	..	..	7.67@7.68	7.67
May	7.78	7.68	7.74@7.76	7.73
June	..	..	7.76@7.78	7.75
July	7.88	7.78	7.86@7.91	7.79
August	..	..	7.77@7.98	7.97
September	8.06	7.90	8.04@8.06	7.94
October	..	..	8.11@8.12	8.01

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,448 packages, including 3,080 packages in transit for export. Demand less urgent, but no material change in the situation, and the feeling about steady on fresh creamery and a little unsettled on held goods pending the decision of the Government to make a maximum price on extra storage goods. Nativals slow. Ladles and packing stock quiet and barely steady. Creamery, higher than extras (92 score), 47½@48c; extras, (92 score), 48c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44½@46c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@44c; thirds, 38@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 38@ 39c; extras, 41@41½c; firsts, 40@40½c; seconds, 39@40c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40@ 40c; good to prime, 44@46c; common to fair, 38@39c; renovated, extra, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 36c; lower grades, 34@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@36c; No. 2, 35@35½c; lower grades, 34@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,678 cases. Serious delays in the delivery of stock due to express stations makes the supply light, and the demand is sufficient to absorb the offerings of fresh stock without further decline. There are liberal supplies on the Jersey Shore, and if these were all available the quantity offering would undoubtedly be more than the needs of the trade, except at lower prices. Storage eggs dull and generally held unchanged. Nearby eggs in small supply, although many lots are at the express stations. Prices unchanged for the light supply available. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 60@61c, extra firsts, 58@59c; firsts, 56@57c; seconds, 52@55c; thirds and poorer, 49@51c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 53½@53c; firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 35@36½c; lower grades, 32@34c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 59@61c; refrigerator, checks, from local caddling, 56@58c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 60@70c; ordinary to good, 62@66c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 60@62c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 58@61c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 56@56c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 61@62c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 59@61c.

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	*Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,407,000	$42,049,000	$306,000	$182,000	$139,000	$279,000	$5,199,000	.....	$34,090,000	$1,680,000	$788,000
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,221,300	38,752,000	2,385,000	265,000	299,000	456,000	6,700,000	.....	40,284,000	2,000,000	.....
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,208,200	21,092,000	180,000	144,000	494,000	80,000	2,375,000	.....	16,585,000	432,000	1,934,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	10,257,300	155,553,000	6,509,000	350,000	2,135,000	499,000	9,544,000	1,700	143,329,000	13,176,000	3,784,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,973,800	29,793,000	416,000	324,000	483,000	251,000	3,867,000	.....	25,646,000	.....	.....
National City	25,000,000	47,731,600	341,227,000	8,065,000	3,116,000	1,421,000	1,210,000	13,553,000	.....	380,807,000	7,613,000	1,782,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,363,800	60,306,000	168,000	236,000	706,000	473,000	7,306,000	.....	56,682,000	2,651,000	448,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	685,800	13,614,000	84,000	103,000	306,000	140,000	1,749,000	.....	12,750,000	652,000	1,520,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	75,900	2,343,000	24,000	45,000	32,000	8,000	305,000	.....	2,151,000	.....	47,000
American Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5,275,800	105,705,000	881,000	249,000	612,000	431,000	12,473,000	.....	85,492,000	7,092,000	4,985,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	20,589,400	353,786,000	889,000	1,214,000	1,088,000	451,000	41,417,000	.....	256,193,000	4,737,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,009,900	10,535,000	79,000	347,000	505,000	210,000	1,281,000	.....	10,112,000	211,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	3,173,300	70,237,000	1,997,000	970,000	1,468,000	1,870,000	9,313,000	.....	67,329,000	7,186,000	1,874,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	10,240,900	126,149,000	7,395,000	497,000	1,394,000	672,000	18,678,000	.....	141,430,000	.....	290,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,761,700	34,032,000	120,000	39,000	343,000	70,000	3,716,000	.....	27,405,000	247,000	1,021,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,102,500	10,619,000	193,000	68,000	383,000	424,000	1,633,000	.....	10,309,000	.....	91,000
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,126,600	20,306,000	708,000	286,000	585,000	488,000	3,073,000	.....	21,044,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,510,200	103,070,000	652,000	304,000	2,322,000	2,267,000	12,792,000	.....	101,912,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,873,400	84,068,000	73,000	724,000	43,000	352,000	14,102,000	.....	96,524,000	800,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	17,065,300	151,175,000	339,000	672,000	420,000	690,000	18,533,000	.....	145,883,000	3,670,000	4,093,000
East River National	250,000	84,400	2,909,000	9,000	20,000	171,000	15,000	514,000	.....	3,378,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,758,000	18,835,000	62,000	72,000	472,000	404,000	2,350,000	.....	16,698,000	.....	1,035,000
First National	10,000,000	26,321,000	220,941,000	35,000	3,031,000	1,396,000	435,000	13,133,000	.....	143,733,000	6,740,000	8,784,000
Irving National	4,500,000	5,304,900	56,029,000	1,621,000	438,000	2,512,000	434,000	13,133,000	.....	90,857,000	434,000	840,000
N. Y. County Nat.	700,000	850,300	8,717,000	112,000	77,000	275,000	305,000	1,238,000	.....	9,522,000	.....	169,000
German-American	750,000	585,900	5,704,000	89,000	25,000	29,000	57,000	822,000	.....	5,239,000	.....	.....
Chase National	10,000,000	13,196,500	117,611,000	3,350,000	1,865,000	1,035,000	429,000	25,097,000	.....	248,311,000	16,768,000	1,800,000
Germania	400,000	414,400	6,166,000	71,000	54,000	235,000	80,000	946,000	.....	6,801,000	.....	.....
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,001,300	19,462,000	307,000	348,000	98,000	323,000	2,154,000	.....	15,493,000	1,000	894,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,252,200	10,115,000	64,000	37,000	282,000	302,000	1,375,000	.....	8,832,000	120,000	898,000
Fifth National	250,000	437,600	7,336,000	98,000	97,000	194,000	39,000	893,000	.....	5,976,000	371,000	245,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,424,000	46,873,000	577,000	411,000	639,000	317,000	4,475,000	.....	47,249,000	16,000	70,000
Liberty National	3,000,000	4,256,800	79,079,000	105,000	27,000	188,000	426,000	10,146,000	.....	60,711,000	2,608,000	5,000,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	883,100	12,437,000	14,000	23,000	143,000	417,000	1,584,000	.....	10,479,000	418,000	414,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,183,300	11,680,000	51,000	71,000	324,000	205,000	1,847,000	.....	12,062,000	450,000	398,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,156,400	32,746,000	114,000	52,000	209,000	264,000	3,502,000	.....	25,151,000	5,132,000	.....
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	13,980,400	279,815,000	619,000	96,000	236,000	778,000	27,506,000	.....	210,000,000	24,288,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,991,500	60,502,000	285,000	212,000	145,000	240,000	7,018,000	.....	52,156,000	7,931,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	26,125,400	454,866,000	3,010,000	123,000	586,000	1,000,000	55,953,000	.....	361,319,000	36,799,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,217,300	10,725,000	95,000	47,000	97,000	178,000	1,384,000	.....	8,123,000	937,000	.....
Columbia Trust	3,000,000	6,210,700	76,294,000	199,000	171,000	600,000	691,000	9,655,000	.....	66,348,000	11,752,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,831,800	21,412,000	187,000	84,000	330,000	366,000	2,060,000	.....	14,679,000	1,829,000	.....
New York Trust	2,000,000	11,032,700	75,353,000	69,000	51,000	11,000	11,000	7,004,000	.....	53,403,000	6,845,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,145,700	16,868,000	176,000	126,000	202,000	164,000	2,397,000	.....	15,919,000	1,025,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,070,800	53,824,000	212,000	72,000	110,000	250,000	3,408,000	.....	41,858,000	1,651,000	.....
Nassau Nat., B'klyn	1,000,000	1,121,900	12,223,000	32,000	86,000	242,000	133,000	1,027,000	.....	9,136,000	487,000	50,000
Irving Trust	1,500,000	1,085,200	27,161,000	53,000	193,000	434,000	917,000	3,127,000	.....	22,561,000	1,245,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Greenwich	500,000	1,372,700	13,062,000	1,010,000	190,000	536,000	435,000	749,000	.....	13,381,000	15,000	.....
People's	200,000	803,400	3,038,000	38,000	42,000	111,000	210,000	192,000	239,000	3,193,000	16,000	.....
Bowery	250,000	812,900	4,336,000	278,000	15,000	39,000	151,000	254,000	377,000	3,899,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	3,200,300	16,015,000	1,111,000	113,000	1,128,000	701,000	399,000	.....	16,731,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	868,300	3,864,000	382,000	99,000	158,000	208,000	352,000	208,000	5,816,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	3,253,600	15,024,000	585,000	291,000	497,000	406,000	830,000	1,613,000	15,880,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	54,000	3,889,000	229,000	176,000	91,000	88,000	230,000	156,000	3,892,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,014,100	13,200,000	807,000	604,000	539,000	377,000	1,161,000	40,000	19,626,000	.....	.....
State	1,000,000	854,100	24,896,000	2,805,000	534,000	532,000	534,000	1,351,000	22,000	28,952,000	50,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	11,706,300	39,234,000	1,542,000	198,000	244,000	310,000	1,134,000	1,230,000	22,682,000	450,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T	4,000,000	5,184,000	33,991,000	587,000	191,000	35,000	177,000	1,448,000	153,000	15,506,000	576,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	866,200	13,450,000	551,000	173,000	321,000	252,000	625,000	129,000	12,501,000	1,478,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$186,300,000	$411,637,700	$3,992,477,000	(1)$44,592,000	(2)$15,418,000	(3)$27,233,000	(4)$31,333,000	$322,858,000	.....	$3,354,295,000	$185,030,000	$34,014,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	5,076,600	9,933,300	104,124,000	6,855,000	1,905,000	3,626,000	2,909,000	5,301,000	$2,815,000	107,312,000	61,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	10,000,000	17,458,300	78,735,000	2,682,000	554,000	618,000	739,000	3,202,000	1,511,000	50,683,000	2,903,000	.....
Avg., 59 members	$201,376,600	$339,029,800	$4,173,346,000	$34,129,000	$17,887,000	$31,477,000	$24,983,000	$331,562,000	$4,326,000	a$3,512,290,000	$187,994,000	$34,014,000
Change	.....	.....	—$65,198,000	—2,062,000	—688,000	+249,000	+1,225,000	—52,422,000	—1,289,000	—$6,130,000	—2,341,000	+398,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$3,972,862,000	(5)$42,881,000	(6)$18,143,000	(7)$27,402,000	(8)$21,535,000	$313,393,000	.....	$3,329,513,000	$182,961,000	$34,065,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	103,805,000	6,784,000	1,929,000	3,595,000	2,890,000	5,862,000	$2,547,000	107,104,000	61,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	76,796,000	2,600,000	570,000	669,000	712,000	3,386,000	.....	50,857,000	2,896,000	.....
Aggregate, 59 members	$4,152,461,000	$52,835,000	$17,642,000	$31,666,000	$25,136,000	$322,646,000	$3,182,000	b$3,457,474,000	$185,918,000	$34,065,000
Change	—$12,192,000	—2,753,000	—241,000	+802,000	+1,844,000	—112,744,000	—3,074,000	—146,758,000	—5,820,000	+182,000

*As per official reports: 20 national, Nov. 20, 1917; 16 State, Nov. 14, 1917; 14 trust companies, Nov. 14, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $106,578,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $106,951,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $427,347,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $391,171,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:	Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	.....	$522,759,000	Net demand deposits.....$436,058,250		
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	$15,295,000	15,041,000	Net time deposits.....5,550,900		
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank....	4,603,000	3,202,000	Net demand deposits.....$441,809,250	$81,249,750	—$43,855,250
			Net demand deposits..... 19,316,190	1,479,840 +	438,960
			Net demand deposits..... 7,602,450	202,550 +	240,450
Total	$19,898,000	$581,562,000	Total net deposits.....$468,527,890	$82,932,140	—$43,168,850

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits.....$432,336,690		
			Net time deposits..... 5,488,850		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	.....	$513,236,000	Net demand and time dep.$438,325,520	$75,072,480	—$38,841,330
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	$15,217,000	5,802,000	Net demand deposits..... 19,278,720	1,800,280	— 180,760
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank....	4,611,000	3,336,000	Net demand deposits..... 7,628,850	368,450	+ 416,650
Total	$19,828,000	$522,646,000	Total net deposits.....$465,233,790	$77,241,210	—$38,605,440

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat.	5,673,000	19,100	260,100	668,100	586,000	7,262,600
Colonial	3,045,000	774,200	241,800	540,200	98,600	10,100,100
Columbia	10,272,000	844,000	663,000	1,800,000	18,000	11,311,000
Inter. Bank.	4,396,900	197,600	268,400	801,800	9,800	4,998,800
Mutual	8,153,000	526,000	404,000	868,000	.....	9,369,000
New Neth.	3,941,000	206,000	447,000	290,000	37,000	5,145,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,486,000	139,000	113,000	131,000	1,984,000	2,101,000
Yorkville	6,688,000	1,336,500	427,400	847,800	86,000	7,873,300
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	6,717,000	19,900	178,700	1,112,700	35,900	7,089,300
Mechanics'	18,947,400	861,300	1,513,900	3,195,300	48,400	26,546,300
Nat. City	6,970,000	59,000	197,000	527,000	970,000	7,150,000
North Side	4,819,427	138,311	466,686	860,143	3,394	5,416,300
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	6,659,000	171,000	668,000	4,704,000	1,186,000	11,862,000
Hudson Co.	4,490,294	86,000	166,574	1,052,154	52,913	4,906,914
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	6,717,900	19,900	178,700	1,112,700	35,900	7,089,300
Second Nat.	5,277,998	38,446	155,134	705,109	48,840	5,566,224

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	8,788,600	630,000	1,200,000	.....	9,217,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	7,868,848	175,860	786,817	266,844	8,696,716

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba.	6,062,562	81,000	11,468	18,678	.....	671,442
Bk. of Euro.	2,498,200	258,500	88,200	156,500	.....	2,934,300
B'way Cent.	2,837,500	56,400	51,400	71,400	1,700	1,231,900
Bronx Boro.	1,903,816	56,121	139,753	40,731	37,084	2,130,718
Bryant Park	1,711,500	92,900	145,800	286,400	.....	1,986,200
Chel. Exch.	4,274,000	.....	444,000	286,000	215,000	5,844,000
Gotham Nat.	5,282,600	5,054	279,677	484,566	254,193	5,928,781
Harriman Nat.	22,052,400	260,800	850,100	2,562,300	663,800	25,825,500
Public Nat.	19,123,000	38,000	615,000	1,541,000	1,260,000	20,109,000
Sherman	3,951,500	77,500	189,200	708,500	730,900	5,481,300
2d Ward	2,679,500	58,900	256,900	661,800	52,800	3,860,100
W'chester Av	1,503,900	44,600	61,400	106,000	11,900	1,460,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,109,800	60,000	60,700	86,700	.....	1,007,800
Bk. Flatbush.	1,482,000	85,000	98,000	125,000	.....	1,598,000
Homestead	963,000	61,000	50,000	147,400	.....	1,091,000
Montauk	751,800	47,100	45,200	145,800	.....	812,500
Peoples Nat.	2,290,500	80,000	164,000	143,400	223,000	2,630,500

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	158,217,267	22,333,344	15,390,966	2,555,033	172,098,530
Empire	38,935,400	2,360,300	5,782,800	2,641,300	41,671,300
Equitable	156,802,000	22,816,000	3,858,000	40,741,000	211,826,000
Farm. Loan.	138,562,400	3,699,900	12,053,400	14,750,400	163,944,400
Fulton	7,363,700	659,800	1,019,400	.....	7,890,800
Hudson	5,110,600	389,800	389,800	389,600	5,622,400
Mercantile	7,071,300	39,400	341,200	.....	2,904,000
N. Y. L. Ins.	29,685,300	2,

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

As in the ancient world all roads led to Rome, so today all the problems of the business world lead directly to the matter of transportation. Whether it be in the matter of keeping "the home fires burning" in the stoves or furnaces of dwellings or under factory boilers, or of providing food, munitions, and troops for the forces overseas, the one compelling need is that of furnishing the means of conveyance. The need is as great on land as it is on sea, and much of the energy of the nation is being devoted to this end. If shipping and rail facilities were adequate, most of the troubles which now prevail would disappear. There is, for example, enough wheat in the world to provide for all the needs of the countries fighting the Teutonic powers and of the neutrals as well. The same is true of sugar, of hides, and of wool, to say nothing of a whole lot of other things which are scarce in certain places. It is simply a question of conveying them to the countries or sections where they are in especial demand. Similarly, coal and other fuel and ore could be furnished where they are needed in much greater quantity than they are if the engines and rolling stock were adequate. Of as great consequence, at least, is the matter of transporting troops to the foreign battlefields with munitions and other supplies and of aiding the Allies with what they need. Here, too, the great difficulty is the matter of transportation. Upon the solution of this problem depends the success of the war against militarism, and the hopeful thing is that each week brings the goal nearer.

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The Matter of Free Ports.

In the course of the hearing in this city on the proposition to create free zones at different ports, the tariff bugbear was incidentally trotted out. The present agitation for the zones is the result of the inquiry made by the Merchants' Association in this city many months ago. There are two methods proposed. One is to set aside several hundred acres of land with suitable wharfage, transportation, and manufacturing facilities. On this property it is proposed to land imports without examination by the customs people. If they are to come into consumption in this country, the usual duties will be levied. Otherwise, the articles may be freely exported in the condition received, or may be manufactured into finished products and then exported without going through the formalities now required. In this way this and other ports may be made centres of international trade just as Hamburg, London, and other places have been. The plan would do away with the bonded warehouse system and also with that of the allowance of drawbacks. An alternative plan is to extend the bonded warehouse system by making each depot a free zone. This would be likely to lead to much trouble and would not answer as well as the other. For one thing, it would not permit the easy examination of goods. Where the tariff bugbear came in was in the suggestion that the adoption of the free zone would please neither the protectionists nor the free traders. As against this, it may be stated that the number of the latter is practicaly negligible, and that, as to the former, they will never be contented unless there is an absolute prohibition of all imports which may by any possibility or at any cost be produced here.

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Why It Is Timely Now.

Perhaps there never was a period when the proposition for free zones was as timely as it is just now. Before the war Germany and Great Britain were the two great sluiceways of the world's commerce. To their free ports came especially the stocks of raw materials for distribution and for manufacture into finished products. Wool, rubber, hides, coffee, cocoa, tin ore, and the nuts from which vegetable oils are extracted are only a few of the articles in the category. On all the things Germany and Great Britain, as well as Holland to some extent, exacted a toll because they stood in a strategic position on the world's highways. The war, with its other dislocations, has changed all this. Nowadays this country is perforce dealing directly with the countries of South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania. It is using in its factories such of the raw materials which it needs, and has incidentally established new industries in consequence, and is acting as a distributing agent for the surplus of crudes and of products manufactured from them. The continuance of this condition after the war will be of inestimable value in enabling this country to utilise the mercantile marine it is now building up, and also in maintaining and extending the export trade it has acquired. And there is no one agency which will afford greater aid in this direction than the system of free ports or zones.

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Changing a Habit of Mind.

It is no easy matter to change a habit of mind or a way of thinking. The process is laborious, and it takes much time for its fulfillment. That is one reason why so many believe the war will last for a long time yet because one thing essential to ending it is the changing of the German mental viewpoint. In minor matters the persistence of archaic ways is almost as remarkable. Years ago, before Thomas Street was cut through the old New York Hospital grounds on Broadway, and Worth Street was extended from the latter thoroughfare to Chatham Square through the heart of the Five Points, the old commission houses in the dry goods district thought it a good thing to surround their doings with secrecy. Especially true was this as to prices and terms of sale. They did not want one buyer to know what kind of terms another one got, nor did they wish to let a retailer learn at what prices wholesalers and jobbers obtained their goods. The whole scheme was, of course, futile, because, in the nature of things, such matters could not remain secret, and the dealings encouraged sharp practice, which must needs be an injury to honest trading. Time and experience have served to eliminate some of the old notions, but there are still houses which cling to the ancient ways, mainly because their conductors are creatures of the old routine. So they go on having their "openings," and shudder at the idea of making public their prices, while every one in the trade, from jobber to retailer, learns all about them. A few recent instances of the kind simply served to make retailers suspicious, but that is about all the effect that was produced.

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Has Secrecy Been Overdone?

A little of the same spirit seems to have prevailed regarding Government purchases of things to wear. Before the war began, the widest publicity was given to the clothing needs of the army, navy, and other departments and to the prices quoted in the bids put in. All this changed, however, after civilians were called in as advisers. How much of an article was wanted, when it was to be delivered, or what its price was to be were evidently regarded as military secrets. Some persons apparently believed that it would be of great value to the Kaiser to learn whether 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 yards of khaki or whether 10,000 or 12,000 pairs of socks were called for. The mystery thrown about these matters was taken advantage of by unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers to exact higher prices from buyers by the pretense that Government orders prevented the delivery of goods ordered for civilian purposes. It also served to create the apprehension that goods would not be available at certain times, and this forced many makers of garments and retailers to stock up ahead to a dangerous extent. In the case of wool, as has been shown, it helped the plans of speculators to get exorbitant prices and to raise the cost of needed clothing to the general public. What is true of wool is also true as regards leather and, to a certain extent, of cotton as well. In a democratic Government where public opinion counts for so much it is always a good thing to take the people into confidence and let them know what is being done and by whom. The only exceptions to the rule are in the cases where it is against the public welfare, affording aid and comfort to the enemy, and the like. It is just barely possible that the different committees now engaged in investigating Government activities would have found fewer "leads" if such a course had been followed from the outset.

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Cotton and Its Fabrics.

A thing which helped to keep up cotton quotations during the week was the publication of the Government figures on ginning, showing nearly 700,000 bales less than those of last year. Whether this affords a really accurate line on the amount of the crop has been questioned in some quarters, it being asserted that the growers, for lack of help and other reasons, have been dilatory in picking. It is said that quite a fair amount of the bolls which had been touched by frost have yielded up some pretty good lint, and that there is considerable cotton which may never be picked. The next crop census may throw some light on this matter. The growers remain optimistic on the subject of prices, and have no fear of any official price fixing so far as the present crop is concerned. What may happen to the next crop does not as yet concern them. In the goods end, so far as the primary markets are concerned, little is expected to be done at this time of year. Transactions, except for special reasons, are few. Some signs of easing have appeared occasionally, but there is nothing to show any decided trend. Sheetings have been strong because of their use in bagmaking. Certain colored goods, such as ginghams, continue in demand. But, in general, there is a listlessness which is rather welcomed than otherwise at this period.

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As to Wool and Woolens.

Wool dealers, especially those of Boston, have been taken rather aback at the conclusions of the War Trade Board, and have practically kept out of the market. There has been some movement in wools from Oregon and other domestic varieties, and some shiploads have come in from South Africa on board sailing vessels especially chartered for the purpose. The arrival also has been announced of one of the vessels bringing Australian wools. This particular one's cargo is of 33,000 bales, or about 10,000,000 pounds. Another vessel with 13,000 bales more is expected within a very few days. A check has occurred in the buying of South American wools until the situation clears somewhat. The only thing certain just now is that a halt has been called on the upward tendency in prices, which was becoming dangerous. The rigid rules imposed by the Government on all wool imports give it an absolute control of the article. A similar control of the exports of manufactured woolens is proving something of a stumbling block to the garment trades, but a workable scheme as to them will doubtless be devised. In the goods market the last week has witnessed the opening of some more overcoatings at prices over 60 per cent. above last season's. Orders taken are said to have been satisfactory. The plan to apportion the output, which was at one time entertained, has been abandoned. Garment manufacturers are waiting for returns from salesmen on the road,

WOMEN TRAVELERS IN PLACE OF MEN

Interesting Experiment Now on Trial for Which Good Results Are Claimed.

Employing women in the dress industry to take the place of salesmen who have been called to the colors has been put to test by a number of manufacturers in this city on a larger scale than ever before. The expedient is said to have proved so successful that, in the opinion of several authorities in the trade, the innovation has come to stay. Not only have most of the women who have been given a fair trial done as well as the men whose places they are taking, but in many cases they have gotten more business out of the territories allotted to them than the best records in a corresponding period made by the salesmen formerly covering these sections.

"The women we have sent out on the road," said one dress manufacturer yesterday, "have in most cases made so good a showing and have been so well received by the trade that it no longer is a question with us as to whether or not women, as a class, are qualified for this kind of work. There is no doubt at all that they are, and the women whom we have taken on, and who make good with us, we shall employ permanently.

"We started out originally several months ago with two women on our force of traveling representatives, and since that time we have been constantly adding to our staff, until now we have eleven women out and are planning to take on several more in the near future. Where a woman does not make good, and thus far the percentage has been remarkably small, we no longer ascribe it to her sex, but rather take it as an indication that she personally is not suited to this particular kind of work, just as there are men who can never be successful as salesmen.

"Though the idea of employing women for this work originally occurred to us as a means of doing our bit toward releasing men for Government work and military service, and because we felt that this was no time, if it could possibly be avoided, to compete with the Government for male help, the success we have met with in finding women so well adapted to the work required of them causes us to regret that we did not hit on the plan long ago.

"Though naturally we shall not dismiss the traveling salesmen we still have on our force to make way for saleswomen, we shall most certainly hereafter fill whatever vacancies may occur with women, and continue them as our traveling representatives even after the war is over and men are no longer so urgently required for other and more pressing purposes.

"In the selection of women for this work we so far have not found it to be absolutely essential that the candidate have previous dress experience, or even that she must have had business experience of any sort. She must, however, be well educated, keen mentally, use good English by instinct, and be refined. If she has a fairly liberal supply of these qualities it does not take us long in our school of salesmanship and preliminary training to whip her into shape for the road.

"One of our most successful saleswomen, for instance, is a lady about 30 who had never before been in any sort of business or earned a penny in her life. Like all women of moderate means, however, she was fairly familiar with dress materials and styles, and from experience gained in her shopping tours was a fair judge of values. She has a keen intelligence and is quick to grasp a situation and make the most of it. It did not take her long under our tutelage to learn the fundamentals of salesmanship and the minor details of how to take and make out an order. Had we turned this young woman down simply because she had never worked before we would have missed a valuable addition to our sales force.

"Another field from which we have obtained several very successful saleswomen is the dress department of some of the large retail establishments. This, of course, is the ideal training for a girl who proposes to become a traveling saleswoman in the wholesale end of the business. Such girls are thoroughly familiar with dress lines and prices, and their experience in selling over the counter is a valuable asset to them. They frequently are able to give buyers suggestions on merchandising methods and to cite little experiences of their own when they were selling over the counter which adds weight to what they say, and gets for them the respect of the buyer, without which very little can be accomplished.

"Wholesale and retail salesmanship, however, are two very different propositions, and the fact that a young woman has been successful in a retail store does not necessarily assure her success as a traveling saleswoman to the trade. With this in mind, and also in consideration of the young women we may take on who have had no previous experience, we have mapped out a course of instruction in salesmanship through which we put these young women after they are employed by us and before they are sent out on the road. And, inasmuch as many of these women have never traveled to any extent, at least alone, we even go so far as to instruct them in railroad and steamship time-table reading, buying their tickets, selecting hotels, routes, and other things which to the ordinary man might seem trivial.

"We instruct and drill them in the most elementary principles of salesmanship, and lecture them as they develop to the higher stages on the various sales methods which we have found by experience to be the most productive of results. We conduct discussions, give them some puzzling questions and situations to solve, and drill them in the manner of handling them that we have found to be the best.

"With women doing the selling, however, we have realized from the first that some radical changes in sales methods would in all probability be accomplished, though what they might be and how successful they would be was the problem which only actual trial could solve. For this reason we have endeavored to impress upon these young women that they are not, necessarily, to go out and try to sell merchandise by the same methods that men use, but that, with the benefit of the experiences of men to draw on, they must take what is useful from them and depend on their own individuality to originate and devise methods which, because of their sex, would be more appropriate.

"It is evident, from reports from our saleswomen, that they have adopted some original tactics, and with very pleasing results in the way of increased volume of business from these sections. At this early stage of the experiment, however, though it has proved beyond doubt to be practical, it is hardly possible to compile a manual of 'saleswomanship.'"

RAW SILK MARKETS.

A Condition of Seasonable Inactivity in All of Them.

The Yokohama raw silk market reports a very small demand, and business is inactive. This may be due, say A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc., to the approaching holidays. It is expected that this situation may last for a few weeks longer, until all the silk mills in this country are through with their inventories and ready to go ahead again. Prices are the same as last week. In fact, they have not changed since the beginning of November. The visible stock is estimated at 30,000 bales.

Canton cables that the market is lifeless, with quotations unchanged. There has been a little buying for Europe, but America seems to stay out of this market entirely, as prices are still unfavorable when compared with those of Japanese silks. Unless the reelers ask less money for their silks it is probable that the present stagnation will continue for some time. In Shanghai there have been no transactions reported during the last week, as the laid-down cost, owing to a sharp advance in exchange, has become prohibitive for American buyers. Reelers are unwilling to reduce their quotations, as they have bought high-priced cocoons for all grades, and would suffer a very serious loss if any weakness should develop.

The Italian market remains entirely unchanged and quotations are very firm. The demand for spot silks continues in the local market, but where forward deliveries are concerned the manufacturers are very conservative.

JOINT BUYING OF HIDES.

Association in Italy for Benefit of the Tanners There.

An association has been formed in Italy for the purchase of foreign raw hides, according to advices published in Il Sole, Milan, and forwarded to the Department of Commerce by Vice Consul Quincey F. Roberts, who is stationed at Genoa. The association has its headquarters in the Hotel Splendid at Rome, which is also the headquarters for the wool association. About 100 of the principal Italian tanneries and other smaller ones already belong to the new organization, according to Mr. Roberts, and new applications for membership are numerous.

"The orders received by the association during the first month of activity," he continues, "amount to more than 250,000 hides. Four-fifths of them already have been covered by the purchase and assignment of about 210,000 hides. Given the continual increase in the number of members, it is to be foreseen that the orders will reach greater amounts in successive months.

"But it is probable that the purchases will be delayed. The season is coming on in which the chartering of vessels becomes always more difficult, as the greater part of the tonnage is absorbed by the transportation of grain and cereals from South America and Australia."

SALES OF HUNTING GOODS.

They Are Affected by Game Laws and other Circumstances.

Not only is the demand for sporting goods for hunting wild game suffering both directly and indirectly because of the war, but likewise from a number of other causes, which appear to be more permanent. Big game in this country inevitably and naturally grows scarcer each year, though deer are an exception to this rule in those States where they are protected by game laws efficiently enforced. Small game, on the contrary, shows a tendency to increase because game laws are being more observed and enforced in general than ever before.

The trouble, therefore, is not so much in the lack of game as in the increasing difficulties and expenses of hunting. Practically all States require a license from the hunter, and each State discriminates against all other States by making this license almost prohibitory as to hunters outside the State. So the fashion of large parties of hunters from all over the Union flocking to the State where game is plentiful is fast becoming obsolete because of the great cost involved. Each State also limits the size of the bag the hunter is permitted to kill. It is also very difficult to find hunting grounds. Farmers, more and more, are posting their fields against all hunting.

All these things make it very difficult, in many cases impossible, for the average man to get any shooting, and practically shuts out all boys, save only the farmer boys on their own farms.

The sale of sporting goods for hunting game seems likely to show a decrease as compared with past years. On the other hand, this sale is liable to continue indefinitely, even though on a reduced basis, because of the permanent conservation and preservation of small wild game laws rigidly enforced.

Need Parcel Post with Paraguay.

One of the most urgent necessities for the American export trade with Paraguay is the establishment of a parcel post system with that country, according to Consul Henry H. Balch, in Asuncion. As there are few distributing houses in Paraguay, most of the mercantile establishments import goods direct from foreign markets, and as many of the orders are for goods requiring small space, the parcel post is extensively used. Much of the German, French and English trade before the war was developed this way, and merchants frequently state that they would be glad to turn this trade to the United States were there a parcel post convenience. In fact, parcel post orders from the United States are now rather frequently received by Asuncion merchants through third parties located in Buenos Aires.

Regulates Price of Flaxseed.

The English Ministry of Munitions has prohibited wholesale dealers from selling or delivering flaxseed for sowing at prices exceeding actual costs by more than 7s. 6d. per bag of 183 pounds plus actual cost of transit, according to a cable dispatch from Consul General Robert F. Skinner in London.

SELLING DIFFICULT WITHOUT SAMPLES

Why Pictures and Bits of Material Can't Take the Place of Made-Up Goods.

Manufacturers of women's ready-to-wear garments and hats in this city do not take very kindly to the idea recently expressed in certain quarters that, were salesmen handing these lines sent out with photographs of the goods, color cards, and samples of materials, instead of samples of the made-up merchandise, considerable wear and tear on the overburdened railroads of the country might be eliminated. While admitting there are certain features of the suggestion that would save money and trouble for all concerned if it were possible to make the scheme work as well in practice as it looks in theory, it is contended that there are drawbacks far outweighing any savings of money, effort, or freight space an adoption of the idea could possibly bring.

It was admitted, for one thing, that were it possible to sell merchandise of this kind from photographs and the necessary adjuncts, hundreds of thousands of dollars now spent annually in getting out duplicate sample lines for salesmen might be saved. Traveling expenses would be lessened by the elimination of excess baggage charges, though in most cases this would work more to the benefit of the salesman than to the selling house.

As for lightening the burden of the railroads, it was said to be obvious that, were a salesman under the suggested plan able to carry all his selling material in a suitcase, instead of in one or two big, heavy trunks, a considerable reduction in strain on the roads' facilities would result. Salesmen carrying lines of dresses, coats, suits, millinery, &c., are said to be required by the present method of selling to take out from 200 to 500 pounds of baggage with them, depending on the goods and the size of the line handled. Multiplying these weights by the thousands of salesmen employed in these industries gives an indication of the tonnage that is put on the roads in this way.

But, on the other hand, the argument comes that the greatest movement of this kind of freight is from the east to the west, at least so far as it concerns salesmen traveling out of this city, while the great bulk of the general freight that is now congesting the railroads is moving from the West toward the Atlantic seaboard. Another argument against the scheme is that it would ultimately create a kind of commercial Frankenstein. It would result in returns of goods, it is contended, many times as large as those now current. This would mean handling the returned merchandise two ways on its original sale, and a third shipment of it if it were resold after being returned. A situation of this kind, it is pointed out, would put a far heavier burden on the railroads than they bear under the present method of selling.

The objections to the plan are many. In certain quarters it is said to have no redeeming features. Even the possibility of saving money by eliminating the need of making up duplicate sample lines is laughed down. Any saving of this kind, it is asserted, would be more than overcome by the reduction in road sales—which are now none too heavy on the classes of goods in question—and by the losses sustained on goods returned by retailers as a result of the hundred and one pretexts that would be afforded them by purchasing from pictures. This is what a well-known dress manufacturer had to say:

"In a pinch the suggested plan might work out all right, but I would rather wait until it is necessary to adopt a scheme of that kind, if it ever is. There are many of our customers to whom we might be able to sell from pictures accompanied by samples of materials and colors and by salesmen's arguments; but sales of this kind would doubtless be limited to retailers who have dealt with us for years and who have faith in us and the goods we sell. With some of our newer customers the scheme might not work out so well. It is practically certain that we could open few if any new accounts that way. If we, as a long-established house, would face difficulties of this kind, what would happen to a new concern if it tried to work up business in this manner? Furthermore, there is little question that a general adoption of the plan would increase returns."

Among the objections raised to the plan by an executive of a well-known local millinery house is this: That it would tend to increase the business of wholesalers in the Middle West at the expense of the Eastern firms, and would generally confine business to the so-called "local" wholesalers throughout the country. These merchants, it is contended, would be enabled by the "short hauls" in their respective territories to continue going out with merchandise samples. In this case the certainty of increased returns was also pointed out, and it was shown further that attempts to sell millinery from attractive printed matter, accompanied by elaborate and definite information concerning colors, materials, deliveries, prices, selling terms, &c., had failed to work out so far as direct sales were concerned. It was said to be doubtful if a salesman equipped with data of this kind, but without merchandise samples, would produce any better results. Much more could be accomplished in the way of space saving, it was argued, if retailers would permit the bulk shipment of millinery, particularly of the better class; that is, permit the shipment of several hats in a box, instead of one.

One of the members of a local coat house was emphatic in his disapproval of the picture-selling plan. "For one thing," he said, "it would kill off most of the limited road business that is still being done in the ready-to-wear line. It is safe to say that anywhere from 95 to 100 per cent. of the sales that are now being made in this field come under the head of house business. This leaves at most only 35 per cent. to be done on the road, and because the percentage is comparatively so small some houses no longer send their men out on early season trips. We do, for business obtained in this way tides our plant over the between-seasons period, and is almost invaluable because it enables us to keep our organization together.

"Suppose a man were to go on the road with pictures, sample watches, and a color card. What would be the result? The buyer would be encouraged to cut down his initial order on any particular garment, say, from a dozen to one. 'I can't tell from a picture how it is going to sell,' he would say, 'but send me a sample, and if it is all right I will stock up on it when I come to New York.'

"This would mean that our yearly business, and that of other houses like us would be reduced to such an extent that we would not have enough work to keep our people busy in the dull seasons, and the organization would suffer. On the other hand, the placing of increased business when the buyers come to this market would put a manufacturing burden on the house which, if it could be met fully, must necessarily result in delayed shipments or in increased production costs through working overtime, &c. In the latter case the house would have to advance prices, thereby probably jeopardizing business, or it would have to meet the increased cost of making the goods out of the profits.

"And what would the salesmen get out of it? They might save the penny on excess baggage charges, but they would lose the pound through smaller road sales and consequent lessened commissions. Then, too, would come up the great question of increased returns on claims that the goods did not come up to sample, &c. It seems to me that there are better and safer ways of economizing at this time."

WHAT'S NEW IN MILLINERY.

Some of the Spring Hats Shown in Paris and in This City.

The leading wholesale houses in Paris are commencing to show their Spring hats, according to the information from that city which is contained in the current bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Small hats are the dominating feature there, the bulletin says, and there is no doubt that toques and small sailors are going to be very popular. It goes on:

"There are many new straws being used, such as paillason—silk straw, flaire, picot, and batavia, both in rough and fine straw, and yedda straw. Combinations of felt and straw and taffeta and straw are being used by Daniels with great success. Fancy silk flowers are used more than before. A novelty is being shown by Jeanne Duc in the form of leather flowers. The shades in favor are Madonna blue and dark gray. Talbot is featuring a hat with a crown of yedda straw with a band of pasted feathers in a Chinese turban effect."

Of the things seen locally the bulletin says: "Some of the smartly dressed women along Fifth Avenue are wearing plaid taffeta hats with a solid color taffeta facing in small and large mushrooms. The trimmings are bows made of the same materials. In the wholesale market, for immediate use, are shown satin hats with crowns of velvet or satin foliage, lisere hats with ribbon brims, and these other combinations: Georgette with taffeta, leather with satin, Georgette with caterpillar straw, satin with dovene, satin with chenille braid, and Georgette with zephyr braid."

DEALINGS IN BROAD SILKS.

Some Holiday Dullness, but Inquiries for Spring Are Good.

Stock taking, cleaning up odds and ends, and generally preparing for a flying start after the turn of the year occupied sellers of broad silks in this market last week. As was more or less anticipated, buying tended to subside on the approach of the holiday, and it is not expected to be more than perfunctory until after New Year's.

There have been, however, some good filling in orders from the department store trade, which evidently has been selling goods fairly well over the counter. Taffetas, satins, foulards, the crêpes, and some poplins have all come in for their share of this business. If, as so many have predicted, there is to be any shift on the part of the buying public to the darker shades it is not evident in any of this business. A wide variety of the popular colors of the season, bright as well as dark, is taken.

Through the mail, inquiries for Spring merchandise continue to come in in good volume, holding out high prospects for 1918 business. Inquiries from cutters are said to be more numerous this year than they have ever been before, and great things are expected from this source in the movement to substitute silk for wool.

There were quite a few buyers still in town last week, and from all reports they placed a liberal amount of business. In these orders for the Spring trade taffetas were again overwhelmingly in the lead. Black and blue seem to be most in demand and in some quarters they have become very hard to get. The run on this weave, if it continues, and there seems every indication that it will, will very likely result later on in a scarcity and higher prices for the most popular shades.

Suits Again Next Fall?

One of the largest local manufacturers of coats and suits for women, who seems to have had a really good season this year in coats, expressed the opinion yesterday that suits next Fall would be more popular than coats and dresses. "Styles travel in cycles," said he, "and the garment that one year is on the outside looking in is usually the one which next year is on the inside looking out. Aside from this fact, women generally have a predilection for suits rather than coats and dresses, or even coat dresses. Besides, entirely new styles and effects, which are always a delight to women, that will result next Fall from the restricted yardage, will give them the long-looked-for opportunity to indulge their preference for suits to the full extent."

Bermuda Potato Crop.

The Fall potato crop in Bermuda, which will be gathered during the latter part of this month, is estimated at 82,500 bushels. According to Vice Consul S. W. Eells, stationed in Hamilton, this is less by 8,000 bushels than the December crop in 1916, in spite of the fact that a larger acreage was planted this year. The Director of Agriculture in Bermuda gives bad weather conditions soon after the earlier planting as the reason for this, and he believes that the fields planted later give promise of a good yield.

Denmark to Build Concrete Ships.

Denmark is about to begin work on the building of concrete ships, according to a report from Commercial Attaché Erwin W. Thompson. A company for this purpose has been formed with a capital of about $500,000, and is about to begin operating. It is intended to build ships up to 1,000 tons. In Norway and Sweden it is said that this work has been progressing steadily since the beginning of the war.

WANTS TRIMMINGS USED.

Considerable Opposition Shown to Sale of Banded Hats.

Contending that, of the entire millinery industry, the untrimmed hat manufacturers alone are not especially interested in seeing an increased use of trimmings, an importer of flowers and feathers makes known his personal views on the subject of banded hats. They follow the recent bringing to light of the letter of the Middle Western wholesaler who advised his customers to cancel the orders they had placed on these hats for the new season. Says the importer:

"One or two dozen people get hold of banded hats and their competitors, although opposed to the selling of such hats, are nevertheless unwilling to see these few dozen do a business on merchandise which they do not carry, and, despite their honest conviction that the selling of banded hats is opposed to the best trade interests, they finally resort to selling them, too, and the damage is done.

"The untrimmed hat houses have no interests other than their own, and if they find that untrimmed shapes are selling poorly they will sell banded hats, as this affords them a weapon wherewith to compete with the trimmed hat manufacturers. Their aim, because of the strong competition between the untrimmed and the trimmed hat houses, is to find a basis of competition with the trimmed hat manufacturers, and the consequences are that the trimmed hat manufacturers at the present time are doing their level best to sell trimmed hats and not to create anything that looks like a banded hat. The untrimmed people realize that their own prosperity is severely attacked if they don't use trimmings because their business stands for trimmed hats, and trimmings of all kinds will therefore be used by these houses.

"Despite the fact that it is distinctly to the interests of these trimmed hat manufacturers to create a demand for trimmings, I believe the trade in general, both wholesale and retail, is more than anxious to use trimmings, because when trimmings are in demand profits are in sight. Every person of more or less influence in the trade has been talking trimmings now for some time, and, with every one doing his bit and giving trimmings a helping hand, style will soon adjust itself to the benefit of all concerned."

IT IS HARD TO ORDER.

Dealers Have Bother in Predicting Wants of Customers.

Because of unusual and unprecedented conditions it is difficult to anticipate intelligently in advance what the demand will be for certain goods. Recently a widespread snow covered the entire West. So the dealers, wholesale and retail, naturally expected a large sale of such goods as sell best in cold weather. What happened was that ice skates sold well, and snow shovels and sleds sold only moderately. Evidently the children were told to be content with their old sleds, while householders used their old snow shovels.

Similarly, last season there was a great falling off in the sales of baseball and tennis goods, yet the demand for football goods was large. The sale of shotguns and all sporting goods for hunting game showed an appreciable falling off this year, but there is already much business placed for fishing tackle for shipment in the Spring.

Despite the war and the campaign for economy, there was much trapping and sale of furs, as evidenced by the heavy demand for steel traps.

All the rules of ordering in the past are of small account in present conditions.

Skating Boots Selling.

There has been a keen demand this year for all types of skating boots, according to reports from a number of large manufacturers with offices in this city. Not only has the call come from those retailers located in the northern sections, where outdoor skating is frequently possible in the Winter months, but the districts of more moderate climates have as well been large buyers of these lines, due to the widespread popularity of skating and the increased number of artificial ice rinks. In men's lines some tans have been selling and a few other novelties, but the plain staple blacks have been the most sought. Women's skating shoes, on the other hand, have run more to the novelty lines, tan, wine color, and even white being very much in demand.

Costa Rican Coffee Crop Drops.

Costa Rica's coffee shipments for the past season show a considerable falling off as compared with those for the previous one, according to Consul Benjamin F. Chase, who is at San José. The official statistics of the season, which ran from August, 1916, to April, 1917, show shipments to have been 27,044,550 pounds gross, or a decline of 10,089,630 pounds. The United States took 53.16 per cent. of these shipments, while the United Kingdom took 40.14 per cent., and Panama got the bulk of the remainder. Some Costa Rican coffee, however, was sent to France, Italy, Spain, and Chile. The crop for the season of 1917-1918 is estimated at 30,000,000 pounds, but the season has not yet advanced sufficiently to make an accurate forecast possible.

Offerings to Buyers

10 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TAPES.—White and colors; quantity silve drab shirt buttons, buckles, and hooks; immediate delivery. Schlansky, 8 Elizabeth St. Telephone 784 Franklin.

Situations Wanted.

REPRESENTATIVE, Pacific Coast, having strong following and many years of successful business experience, desires to properly represent and promote sales of small line of desirable merchandise; will devote personal salesmanship and covers his Western territory three times annually on commission basis; has permanent office in San Francisco. Z 855 Times Annex.

SALESMAN is open for a good line to sell department stores, clothing and dry goods trade, Chicago and West, on commission. Address replies to P. E. Simon, 305 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Help Wanted.

BUYER.—Jewelry and leather goods buyer wanted by a large department store in Canada; must have good experience. Apply only to P. T. Eggr. 1,123 Broadway.

MANAGER.—Mail order clothing house; experienced mail order man to take full charge of clothing business; must understand catalogue work and all branches of mail order business; concern is long established and opportunity will interest man of big ability; write full particulars, giving experience and details; all correspondence treated confidential. L 334 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced traveling; attractive commission proposition, with established following, offered by leading dress concern. M 80 Times.

SALESMEN wanted by a woolen house catering to the high-class ladies' tailoring trade; men with following only need apply; commission and salary. X 208 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY in New York office of Eastern textile corporation; record keeper, with some knowledge of typewriting; state experience and salary expected. L 333 Times Downtown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Horton & Wade; E. H. Wade, china, glassware, lighting fixtures; Continental.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. H. Bailey, art engraving dept.; 115 5th Av.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Ross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
MACON, Ga.—Gans & Gilman; S. M. Gans, hats, caps, wholesale; Endicott.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apron Co.; E. E. Baumgarten, mfrs. colored aprons; 479 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Cohen Bros. Co.; S. M. Cohen, mfrs. shirts, pants; B'way Central.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—J. A. McNally & Son; C. M. McNally, woolens; 200 5th Av.; Latham.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Muller & Rass Co.; W. Blair, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—R. Goldstein & Co.; L. Goldstein, mfrs. clothing; Breslin.
SAN FRANCISCO—A. A. Jacob & Co.; A. A. Jacob, millinery, silks, velvets; 640 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—Newman-Magnim Co.; Mrs. J. Magnim, ready-to-wear; 1,128 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Muller & Rass Co.; A. E. Rass, flowers, feathers, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
TROY, N. Y.—Union Clothing Co.; S. Lewis, millinery, clothing, hats; Wallick.

American Capital in South Africa.

The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, with a capital of $4,866,500 and with head offices in Johannesburg, was registered at Pretoria on a recent date under the company laws of the Transvaal. Its object is to participate in the promotion of certain Far East Rand gold mining areas and the general commercial development of South Africa. According to Consul J. P. Bray, in Johannesburg, the technical side of Rand mining has for many years been largely controlled by American engineers, but this is said to be the first occasion upon which American capital on a large scale has been definitely subscribed for the exploitation of South African enterprises.

Like White Patent Leather Shoes.

Among the novelties in women's shoes for next Spring white patent leather is taking a leading part. Oxfords of all patent leather in this finish, some with high French heel, others with the lower military heel, are very much in evidence in the showrooms of large manufacturers, and buyers are said to have taken most enthusiastically to these new offerings. Boots with white patent leather vamps and tops of white duck or white kid are also getting a good reception in the Spring trade. It is predicted in several quarters that these two lines, the high and the low white patent leather shoes, will be the leaders in the Spring buying of women's footwear.

Admits Agricultural Machinery.

Licenses will be granted for importations into Great Britain of machinery for agricultural and dairy purposes from the United States and Canada on the recommendation of the Agricultural Department, Ministry of Munitions, according to a dispatch from the American Consul General in London. Imports will be carried, it is said, at Government rates of sea freight, and prices to users must not exceed the total landed cost plus 15 per cent. This provision as to freight rates and prices, however, does not apply to articles retailing at 40 shillings or under.

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The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Section 6

EIGHT PAGES — NEW YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1917

JOHN FISKE: PROPHET OF THE WORLD WAR

An Authoritative Biography by John Spencer Clark That Shows the Historian's Insight Into an International Future

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN FISKE. By John Spencer Clark. Illustrated. Two volumes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $7.50.

JOHN FISKE died in 1901, two months before he was to have delivered at Winchester, England, at the celebration of the millennial of King Alfred, an address whose theme was to have been "The Beginnings of Federalism in New England as Related to the Expansion of Alfred's World." The address was not yet written when he died, but he had worked out its skeleton, and in conversation with Mr. Clark, the author of this biography, who had been a lifelong intimate friend, he had narrated the outline of his argument. From memory Mr. Clark set it down, and his account of it in the last pages of his work shows strikingly Mr. Fiske's keen insight into the trends and currents of political affairs. That was thirteen years before the breaking out of the world war, at a time when apparently the prospects for world peace for generations to come were brighter than they had ever been before in the history of civilization. Tracing the nature and functions of the two factors of integration and differentiation in the political evolution of the English people and broadening his survey to include the great groups that inherited and developed English speech and English political methods and institutions, it was Mr. Fiske's intention, says Mr. Clark, when he reached the end of the last century in his survey, to consider the indications pointing to future developments.

> Here he found two world questions which, at the opening of the twentieth century, were engaging the attention of the students of politico-economic history, and which were of peculiar import to the English people and their place in the modern world. The one was the awakening of China, in which is involved the balance of political power in Asia; the other was the rise of militant Germany, in which is involved the balance of political power in Europe. England has vital interests to maintain in both Europe and Asia, and it is not at all improbable that in the near future she may be forced into a war in defense of her interests in one or both continents. If with a strong naval power the conflict would extend to all her colonies; in fact, it would extend throughout the world, and the people of the United States could not remain disinterested spectators in such a conflict.

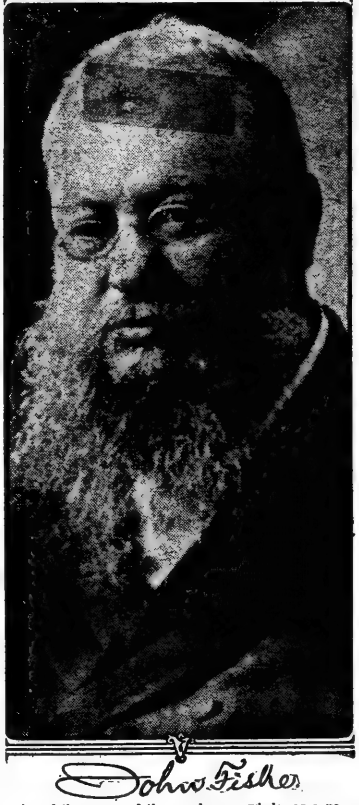
No one else, whether statesman, publicist or philosopher, ever made so clear a prophecy of the world cataclysm. Equally keen and sure was his visioning of that closer partnership between the divisions of the British Empire and that better union between it and the United States which now seem at hand. Says Mr. Clark, using "English people" in the sense in which "English-speaking people" is the usual term:

> It was Mr. Fiske's belief that the early years of the twentieth century would see all the English peoples of the world moving for a much stronger political integration than had hitherto existed, not only for their own protection against militant aggression, but also as a powerful move in furtherance of international comity, of universal peace among the nations. And he found in the scheme of government worked out by the English people of the United States a form of political federation which was suggestive, at least, of how a much broader political integration or federation of all the English people might be brought about.

Had Mr. Fiske lived even a few weeks longer and developed fully the ideas and the argument he had in mind for this address, it would undoubtedly have been welcomed among all English-speaking peoples as a bright signal pointing the way to closer union and would have had a momentous influence upon their history. Even the brief résumé which Mr. Clark gives of it is well worth study because of the suggestive value of the way in which he applied the principle of evolution to political ideas and methods.

Similarly, but in far greater degree, it was a grievous loss to all thinking people that "envious death" snatched him from his labors before he had completed what he himself looked upon as the crowning work of his lifetime, the completion of his history of the American people. In a series of volumes which had won for him enthusiastic praise because of their profound scholarship, original philosophy, and lucid and readable presentation, he had presented the discovery of the New World, the colonization of its northern half, and the growth of its political and social institutions in the light of evolution as applied to political and national development. He wished, says Mr. Clark, to present "the drama of American civilization, of which the political organization of the United States was the crowning feature, as an evolutionary development from antecedent causes and of great significance to the future civilization of the world." He had brought the story, in the already published volumes, down to the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States. In the months preceding his death he was preparing for the work of telling the story of the country's first century. That which particularly interested him in this task was this:

> He was impressed by the fact that while this new form of government possessed many unique features, it was in its genesis a distinct product of Evolution; and that in its two most striking characteristics—its provisions for local self-government and for the exercise of the power of the people as a whole, as a nation—it was an embodiment in a political organization of the two fundamental principles of the doctrine of Evolution itself, differentiation and integration.



John Fiske

It was the originality, the keen insight, and the clear, logical thinking with which Mr. Fiske applied the doctrine of Evolution to philosophy, to religion, and to history that gave him his high position as a writer upon religio-philosophical and historical subjects. While still a young man, while a student in Harvard and afterward, he was among the very first Americans to welcome the work of Herbert Spencer, whose philosophy he did much to make known in the United States. To that philosophy he made some important contributions, such as his revelation of the part that is played in evolution by the lengthening of the period of infancy, and between him and Spencer there existed for many years a warm friendship. Fiske made a visit to England in 1873, when he was but a little past 30. But his writings had already made him known to the elect of science and literature in that country, who received him cordially, and his letters to his family, from which Mr. Clark makes liberal quotation, afford some of the most graphic and interesting portraitures of the famous people of that day we have had from any source. Of Spencer he wrote at various times in letters to his wife or mother:

> He is exceedingly refined and elegant in manner, and appears like the great man he is, though he seems overworked. * * * Spencer was benign and admirable, as always; and the reverence which all these men feel for him was thoroughly apparent in the way in which they listened to every word that came out of his mouth. * * * You don't seem to know that Spencer is a bachelor. How he came to know so much about bringing up children I don't know, except that such imperial common sense as his cannot go far wrong on any subject. Of all the men I have ever seen he impresses me as the most remarkably endowed with good straightforward common sense. * * * The more I see of the poor old fellow the more I pity him from the bottom of my heart. He is so lonely and so curtailed from want of human sympathy. * * * Yesterday I lunched with Spencer and walked back through Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park with him. It was a beautiful day—warm as Summer and such a delicious blue-gray sky as I never saw before. I was wild with delight. But Spencer never seems to warm up to anything but ideas. He has got so infernally critical that even the finest work of God—a perfect day—is not quite fine enough for him.

Of Darwin, with whom he had previously had correspondence and who received him very cordially, he wrote:

> Darwin is the dearest, sweetest, loveliest old grandpa that ever was. And, on the whole, he impresses me with his strength more than any man I have yet seen. There is a charming kind of quiet strength about him and about everything he does. He is not burning and eager like Huxley. He has a mild blue eye and is the gentlest of gentle old fellows. * * * None of these men seem to know how great they are. But Darwin is one of the most truly modest men I ever saw.

Between Fiske and Huxley a hearty friendship developed and Fiske wrote of him in enthusiastic terms:

> I am quite wild over Huxley. He is as handsome as an Apollo. His photograph doesn't begin to do him justice. I never before saw such magnificent eyes. They are black, and his face expresses an eager, burning intensity and there is none of that self-satisfied smirk that has crept into his picture. He seems earnest—immensely in earnest—and thoroughly frank and cordial and modest. And, by Jove, what a pleasure it is to meet such a clean-cut mind! It is like Saladin's sword, which cut through the cushion. * * * After tea, Huxley and I retired to his study, which is the coziest I have seen in England, and had a smoke and the very best talk I have ever had. Words can't describe what a glorious fellow he is.

Fiske was most desirous of meeting George Henry Lewes and George Eliot, as he was an ardent admirer of the works of both. Long accounts of his several talks with them went home:

> Lewes looks very old and feeble for a man of 55, somewhat weazen and little and ever so homely—a great deal more homely than his picture. But when he opens his mouth to speak he becomes transfigured in a moment. I never saw anything more winning than the beautiful and cordial smile with which he met me. His manners are fascinating beyond description, and he took my heart captive at once. I never before saw a man who seemed so full of the divine indescribable something that makes a man different from common men—and all this in spite of his homely and meagre and puny physique. I don't wonder that he captivated George Eliot.

George Eliot he found a charming woman, and his vivid description of her ought to go far to counteract some of the dreary personal accounts other people have given:

> She is a plain-looking woman, but I think not especially homely. She is much better looking than George Sand. She isn't a blooming beauty, of course—you don't expect that at 52. But her features are regular, her nose is very good, her eyes are a rich blue and very expressive, her mouth is very large, but pleasant in expression. Her hair is light and profuse and she wears a lovely lace cap over it—and looks simple and frank and cordial and matronly and seems ever so fond of Lewes and he ever so fond of her. * * * She is thoroughly feminine, but she has a power of stating an argument equal to any man. Equal to any man, do I say? I have never seen the man, except Herbert Spencer, who could state a case equal to her. * * * She thinks just like a man, and can put her thoughts into clear and forcible language at a moment's notice. And her knowledge is quite amazing. * * * I think Lewes a happy man in having such a simple-hearted, honest, and keenly sympathetic wife. I call them a wonderful couple. Spencer thinks she is the greatest woman that has lived on the earth—the female Shakespeare, so to speak; and I imagine he is not far from right.

But, interesting as these portraits are, they should not obscure the story of Fiske's remarkable career, which Mr. Clark has told with full detail and with a richness of background and vividness of color that make it one of the notable books of the year and one of the most notable of American biographies. His precocious childhood, with its early-developed love of books and pleasure in intellectual exercise; his evolving religious belief, which led to his ostracism in his home town while still a youth and caused discrimination against him at Harvard; his rapidly expanding mind, his early espousal of the doctrine of Evolution, and the full years of his manhood, busy with study, busy with music and literature, and, always and above all, with thinking—Mr. Clark has made of it all an absorbing account which ought to help in giving to John Fiske the place he deserves among the most important of American thinkers and historians.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

yet, strange to say, contrived to live quite happily without them. He knew very little that you know; he did not even know that he was immortal.

Iole was a simple, human peasant girl, and she made all manner of fun of simple Colx, and made him tend her flocks and run her errands and toil like the very slave. And one day she told him that she was about to wed the boy Glaucus. And Colx lifted up his voice to Heaven and wailed. He sought his father Pan, and besought him to make him a man, so that he might have some chance of winning Iole from the other human being, Glaucus. But Pan refused, and—as he always spoke in verse—gave utterance to a long philosophic poem which poor Colx neither understood nor remembered. That is, he forgot it all but one verse; that stayed with him:

A human maid's more precious far,
In her sublime mortality,
Than faun, or nymph, or evening star,
Or moon upon the midnight sea.
Earth thrills to nothing half so sweet
As the caress of her young feet.

So Iole married Glaucus, and Colx was still her slave, and after awhile the slave of her children. But Iole grew old. And one day it happened that Colx, wandering in the Springtime among the meadows, met a surpassingly lovely maiden tending her flocks.

"Most exquisite mortal! What is your name?" cried Colx; and she answered "Iole."

He frowned and strove to remember.

"And you are Colx the faun," continued she. "My grandmother often tells me about you."

"I am sure that you are more beautiful than your grandmother," declared Colx, and the lovely maiden made a face, feeling it no grand compliment to be told so.

"If I ain't, then God help me," said she.

"I will help you and do your bidding forever. I love you; you have utterly conquered my heart," he cried, and then the elf, bidding her stop where she was, galloped off to bring her his rarest treasures—his moss agates, and truffles, and wild honey. He had learned nothing; he remembered nothing; he was good for nothing; and he began all over again exactly where I began on the fourth page of this remarkable narrative. * * * And down the aisles of old romance this story without an end continues even to the present. * * * Thus Colx shall be a very symbol of all who hope against hope for what is everlastingly hopeless; and since these unhappy wights dwell in a world without the reach of experience and beyond the winning of wisdom, to them of that sad order sealed, not Pan's own myriad voices can waken the breath of comfort or point a way of peace.

There are four beautiful color plates by Frank Brangwyn, and the book is charmingly printed, decorated, and bound. An exquisite gift book, in form and substance.

WANTED A TORTOISE-SHELL

WANTED A TORTOISE-SHELL. By Peter Blundell. John Lane Company. $1.40 net.

Peter Blundell's new novel, "Wanted a Tortoise-Shell," is a kind of comic opera story, placed in the appropriate comic opera setting of a tropical island. It is all about an elderly and mentally unbalanced gentleman who had theories about reviving the ancient Egyptian cat-worship, and was trying to develop a certain breed of cat. For these purposes he was most desirous of obtaining a tortoise-shell tomcat. These men, one of whom wanted money, another money and the elderly gentleman's lovely daughter, while the third cared only for the daughter, set to work to look for the wanted tortoise-shell, and their various adventures and misadventures form a large part of the rather uninteresting narrative. One of these tortoise-shell cat pursuers was an American professor and one a Scotchman with a taste for strong drink, which he indulged as frequently and as extensively as his limited means would permit. Having indulged it, he invariably insisted upon singing "Mary of Argyle," not once, but very many times, to the great distress of all who happened to be within earshot. As for the third tortoise-shell cat hunter, he was a fat Swede, whom we suspect of having once been a German.

There are some fairly clever bits of phrasing here and there in the little story, but it is neither light enough, amusing enough, nor swift enough in movement to carry off its preposterous plot. Mr. Blundell has done better work than this, and it is to be hoped will again.

WITH GOLD AND STEEL

WITH GOLD AND STEEL. By Cecil Starr Johns. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

Those who like stirring, old-fashioned historical romance, served with something of the dignity and leisurely manner of the Stanley Weyman novels, will enjoy this story by Mr. Johns. It is seened in the days when Henry of Navarre was fighting for the throne of France and he himself is one of the chief characters. But the centre of the stage is held most of the time by a certain François le Poildu, a Breton, who presents in his character an entertaining combination of ingenuous manner and astute mind. The opening chapter shows him, with two servants, traveling toward La Rochelle in the hope of being able to see Henry of Navarre and decide whether or not he is a King under whom he would like to take service. He encounters Henry and one of his followers at a wayside inn, and there is an amusing scene in which, after some verbal fencing and a brief encounter with the enemy in the courtyard, he discovers the identity of his chance companions, and his offer of loyalty and service is accepted. The author displays much ingenuity in the variety of martial encounters he devises for his characters. He keeps them busy with all manner of kinds of fighting, by couples, by bands, and by armed forces, with never one among them all whose stomach is not eager for combat of any sort. There is much roaming by horseback from one place to another, and always with an adventure of some sort waiting at every turn in the road. And there is a pretty love story which takes an unexpected turn at the very end, after it has apparently been settled. Notwithstanding the constant breath-taking adventures and the incidents that follow one another with a rush, the story unrolls itself with a leisurely manner, as if there were all the time in the world in which to narrate these happenings. The author has ingeniously contrived to produce this effect by his use of the conversational method. The characters all do a great deal of talking, but it is conversation that helps to carry on the story, which it does with brightness, vivacity, and humor.

THE DEATH CRY

THE DEATH CRY. By Darby Hauck. With frontispiece. Robert J. Shores. $1.50 net.

Darby Hauck's new mystery story is a very much better book than its sensational title would lead one to expect. It is the story of a murder, supposedly narrated by the woman who lived next door to the house in which the crime was committed. Courtney Temple, the relator of the tale, is a woman in the thirties, energetic, sympathetic, childless, and very fond of her newspaper-reading husband. They lived in a house in the suburbs, separated only by lawns divided by an iris hedge from the one in which dwelt Dr. Cuyler and his beautiful young wife, Eloise. The two couples were the very best of friends, seeing each other every day, and the Cuylers' little girl was greatly attached to Mrs. Temple. Then suddenly into this peaceful, happy life came tragedy. One night a terrible scream rang out from the Cuylers' house, and a few hours later Eloise Cuyler was found lying dead, with a terrible wound in the side of her head.

The police enter, and bit by bit a strong chain of circumstantial evidence is forged, apparently linking one of the characters to the crime. How under extraordinary circumstances perfectly innocent actions may take on a sinister aspect, and words and deeds really the result of kindness appear under a very different guise, the tale shows. The dénouement is plausible, and most of the events neatly worked out, while the style is easy, simple, and agreeable.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG READERS

A SMALL classic with an attractive name is "The Little Tailor of the Winding Way," by Gertrude Crownfield, (Macmillan, 60 cents.) Illustrations by Willy Pogany. The story is written in the day and country of kings when kings wore more beautiful garments than in these times of prosaic dress. Jorin is the "Little Tailor," modest and unassuming, but clever and industrious, and his good wife Agnes does in wonderful embroidery in gold thread the designs which he draws. Joy and a wonderful satin robe to make for the King come to Jorin. Agnes is to make the beautiful lilies that will blossom upon it. Then—there is where the story begins, and runs on, finally, to a happy end, because of the very good heart of Jorin. King Cuthbert, for one who has the disability of being a monarch, which does not always tend to ennoble the character, is also a good man, and one must read the story to learn how and why. This is the beginning of "The Open-Door Series" of Books which, it is expected, will open the door to many delightful ways for the little people.

The last lot of the children's books brings in a wide variety and, of course, a volume of "Grimm's Fairy Tales," a handsome, large volume, red binding, and illustrations by Louis Rhead, (Harpers, $1.50.) There are very many full-page illustrations, with head and tail pieces, and a preface telling of the Brothers Grimm and their work.

"Knock Three Times" is a wonder story by Marion St. John Webb, (Stokes,) with many full-page colored pictures. The book is a thick, square one, and in a continuous story it tells of the adventures of the 9-year-old twins, Jack and Molly, and Aunt Phoebe's presents. Jack wanted a paint box for his birthday, and Molly a jingly bangle. Jack received the box, but Molly only a queer pumpkin pincushion. It was a very dull looking pincushion, but—it did the queerest things, and Jack and Molly followed on and after. That's the story. No one could imagine what they all did.

"Tales from the Fields," by Sir George Dasent, with many very excellent pen-and-ink pictures by Moyr Smith, (Putnam,) is a "Basket of Popular Tales from the Norse" of P. Ch. Asbjornsen. It is a closely printed book of over 400 pages of stories that every one does not know, though they have previously appeared and run through several editions. One of Moyr Smith's pictures in the frontispiece shows an old Norseman, returned after 400 years, a striking, majestic figure with flowing hair and beard, coming to a land where the women dress like French shepherdesses and the dandified men wear their hair in queues.

More unfamiliar stories are to be found in "The Boy Who Went to the East," by Ethel C. Brill, (E. P. Dutton, $1.50.) They are all American Indian myths and legends. Illustrated.

"The Story of Sugar," by Sara Ware Bassett, (the Penn Publishing Company, 75 cents,) is one of a series of books on the growing and making of different kinds of useful things; it is written in the form of a story and illustrated. "Insect Adventures," is a scientific book which will give young people a new interest in the natural life around them. It is a good-sized, closely written book by J. Henri Fabre, retold for young people by Louise Seymour Hasbrouck, with excellent nature sketches by Elias Goldberg. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.)

"The Tolls and Travels of Odysseus," translated by C. A. Pease, are excellent reproductions of those stories of the bards of ancient Greece, with good, strong descriptive pictures by Grant C. Pape, (Stokes.) The older young people will enjoy reading of "Cyclops Cave," "Circe's Enchantments," and all the rest. A book that is a help to the understanding of war news is "The Boys' Book of Submarines," by A. Frederick Collins. It is a practical book with illustrating diagrams, (Stokes, $1.35.)

For the very little people are two big flat Mother Goose books and both new of their kind. Very lively and jolly with its up-to-date, gay pictures and dear, quaint little boys and girls is "Mother Goose Movies in Eleven Reels," pictured by Alice Beard, (F. A. Stokes Company.)

There is a Mother Goose rhyme on one page, and the picture on the other. Each picture cuts through in the centre, and by lifting half the page the "movie" is produced. It is mysterious, but try it and see. No. 1, there is Mistress Mary with the water for her flowers; No. 2, she lifts down the watering pot, and No. 3, she waters her flowers. Three pictures are made from two. "The Toyland Mother Goose," by Paten Beard, (Stokes, $1.50,) has the best of the Mother Goose rhymes, and many, many pictures, and all from photographs of dolls and toys. It is one of the most exciting Mother Goose books any child could have.

Three good children's books are "Gibby of Clamshell Alley," by Jasmine Stone van Dresser, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.35;) "Chokecherry Island," by Louise S. Hasbrouck, (Appleton's, $1.35,) and "The Island of Appledore," by Adair Aldon, (Macmillan, $1.25.) Gibby is only a little chap, but so real and so human. He makes a fight against long odds, and has really won out when good luck and prosperity come to him. It takes a long time, and many things of interest happen while Gibby is coming to know his relatives, Granny and the Judge. Even Zaly the horse, whom Gibby loves, is a connection. There are a number of boys and girls in Chokecherry Island, and it is just the kind of a story other boys and girls like to read. Think of losing one's money, spending a Summer on an island learning to cook and run boats and having another island mystery with a ghost—that is what it seems—and a German, and the authorities getting to work, or seeming to, and everything, of course, coming out right at the end. There is a note of the war in it. So there is in "The Island of Appledore"—a real German spy, and Billy, who came to the island expecting the dullest kind of a time finds more of interest and excitement than he could have dreamed.

"Tobytown" is by Chandler A. Oakes, with nice little red pictures by George Carlson, running through it, (Sully & Kleinteich, $1.) Tobytown has animals and birds for its residents. One can get an idea of it by the way the book begins: "This is the story of the most wonderful little city in the world. It is built on the banks of a small river, away off where the sun goes down behind big mountains. These are the mountains where Santa Claus lives and has his reindeer."

One cannot close a list of children's books without putting in "Mr. Slimkins; Letters About His Doings," by Helen Virginia Anthony, (Paul Elder & Co., 75 cents.) It is a thin square book; a cover such as might be on a copy book, perhaps, and on it a big yellow moon is shining. Inside, in a nice copyplate hand, are written the letters. Mr. Slimkins who began by being nothing more or less than the letter "O," gets his name, because he is made of simple straight lines. After the letter "O" has grown eyes, nose, and mouth, and a red hat on top of that then becomes a head, a fairy came along and put on straight little sticks to make a man. That is Mr. Slimkins, and he and all his friends and many of his belongings are drawn in the letters in black and white or in red. Here and there are a few full-page pictures. They are just the kind of letters with just the kind of drawings that any little boy or any little girl would like to receive from a nice father or mother, uncle or aunt, or a very good friend. Not receiving them one's self, through the mail, the next thing is to get this nice book, which is warranted to make any little boy or any little girl very happy. The pictures are by the author.

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY

The New York Times Review of Books:

The writer of the appreciative and discriminating review printed in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of the first volume of our "Cambridge History of American Literature" calls attention to the omission in this volume of any reference to the two songs which have been accepted as the national hymns, "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The editors ask us to explain to the reviewer and to the readers of THE BOOK REVIEW that full attention is to be given in the second volume to these songs and to certain other poems which have been accepted as expressing the patriotic ideals of the country.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

New York, Dec. 8.

Unique Cook Book

A volume entitled "Celebrated Actor Folks' Cookeries," prepared by Mabel Rowland, contains a collection of recipes furnished by famous American actors, each contributor having sent in directions for preparing his or her favorite dish. The recipes are accompanied by photographs of the contributors, and in some instances by amusing comments. Profits arising from the sale of this unique cook book will be divided between the Red Cross and the Actors' Fund. (New York: Mabel Rowland, Inc.)

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By E. E. PATTOU, Author of "Causeries in France," etc.
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers Illus. $1.50

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

THE PARTY AND OTHER STORIES. By Anton Chekhov. Translated by Constance Garnett. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE FISHERMEN. By Dimitry Gregorovitsh. With a preface by Dr. Angelo S. Rappoport. Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.50.

MOSCOW IN FLAMES. By Gregory P. Danilevski. Translated by Dr. A. S. Rappoport. Brentano's. $1.50.

THE first of these is the fourth volume in the Macmillan uniform edition of "Chekhov's Tales," translated by Mrs. Garnett, to say nothing of a number of volumes issued sporadically by other publishers and translators. It begins to look as though we, too, shall be able to say of the great Russian as a German critic said of the editions of his works published in Germany, "Chekhov, Chekhov! There is no end to him!" But we are unlikely to have too many editions or translations. Tolstoy, who was not given to over-much admiration of his contemporaries, said that Chekhov was one of the few writers whose work could profitably be read over and over.

Most of the tales so far translated into English belong to his mature period and are stamped with the "Chekhov sorrow." But Chekhov was by nature by no means a sorrowful man. His youthful sketches possessed a lively, even an exuberant humor. Prince Kropotkin in his "Ideals and Realities in Russian Literature" accounts for his growing pessimism by the fact that

> He belongs to the generation which had to live through during their best years, the worst years which Russia has passed through in the second half of the nineteenth century. * * * Never will a Westerner understand the depth of despair and the hopeless sadness which took hold of the intellectual portion of Russian society * * * when it came to the conclusion that it was incapable to break the inertia of the masses, or to move history so as to fill up the gap between its high ideals and the heartrending reality.

This may be the explanation of Chekhov's persistent harping upon the ugliness in the lives of comfortable, middle-class people, or it may simply mark the tendency on the part of Russian critics which Prince Kropotkin has himself pointed out, to attribute all sorts of qualities in an author to political influences. To the foreign reader it would seem that Chekhov's reactions are largely if not wholly personal. He was born hating smugness and the cant which goes with smugness; they are to him the only truly intolerable burdens of life. As a young man, he dreamed that they might be laughed off, or vanquished by the power of idealism. As he grew older, he learned better. Over and over in his tales we see the story repeated. Sooner or later, those of his characters who preserve the sensitiveness of youth into the disillusionment of middle life cry with the hero of "The Teacher of Literature" in the present volume:

> "Where am I, my God? I am surrounded by vulgarity and vulgarity. Wearisome, insignificant people, pots of sour cream, jugs of milk, cockroaches, stupid women. There is nothing more terrible, mortifying, and distressing than vulgarity. I must escape from here, I must escape today, or I shall go out of my mind!"

Or, if they are too inarticulate to protest aloud, or their tradition prevents them, their implicit despair dyes the story to an even darker hue. "The Party," for instance, which gives its name to the book, is a terrifying piece of realism, indicting the ordinary artificialities of life with a power which would seem as excessive as that used to break a proverbial butterfly on the wheel, if we were not at the same time made to feel that an existence made up of these artificialities is spiritually and even physically ruinous—a lingering death-in-life.

Chekhov is the modern Preacher. An evil hath he seen under the sun; "a man to whom God hath given riches, wealth, and honor, so that he wanteth nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof, * * * this is an evil disease."

***

"The Fishermen" is an excellent example of the type of novel so frequent in Russian literature, the "folk-novel." We have not even a name for it; to our minds, "folk-novel" connotes "folk-story," which is something entirely different. Mrs. Stowe made a groping attempt at its classification when she gave "Uncle Tom's Cabin" the subtitle of "Life Among the Lowly," but the phrase was a clumsy one and has found no successor. This is not to be wondered at. Our state of society is so fluid that there is no considerable group settled and solidified, as it were, in a given mold. If slavery had continued other novelists might, with either a moral or artistic purpose, have found sufficient material among the permanently "lowly" to found a school of folk-novelists, but as it is we can boast only such sporadic instances as Bret Harte, Hamlin Garland, Theodore Dreiser, and they are by no means without their excursions into other fields. But in Russia the institution of serfdom and the complete and age-hardened stratification of society in general have been favorable to the development of an important group of writers who find in the lives of factory workers, peasants, and fishermen, untouched by contact with the upper classes, the stuff of comedy and tragedy.

Another reason why the "folk-novel" has been so assiduously cultivated in Russia touches again the origins of Mrs. Stowe's romance. When she wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a condition was just beginning to arise in this country which had prevailed for generations in Russia—the growth in influence of an organically tender-minded class, which was on the way toward making any serious discussion of the "sacred institution" impossible. With us the civil war put an end to this tendency once and for all, but in Russia until within the last few years the "folk-novel" has been literally the only channel, short of revolutionary propaganda, through which the social reformer could work. It has been said that Turgeneff's "A Sportsman's Notebook" put an end to serfdom in Russia, and the statement is true, if we qualify it by saying that it was the crest of the wave, the final impulse, toward reform, in a movement which had long been gathering strength, thanks to the folk-novelists who had turned the minds of the educated classes toward the miseries of those beneath them. Among these early folk-novelists Dimitry Gregorovitsh holds an important, if not the most important, place. "The Fishermen" does not deal with the dark-and tragic side of serfdom, as do some of his earlier books, but introduces us to a little group of free fishermen, isolated from the world upon their remote river bank, toiling monotonously generation after generation, rising in the Summer dawns when the sky "hung like a huge pink tent" above their heads and working continuously until night brought the opportunity to lure the fish by torchlight, mending their nets in the Winters and waiting patiently for Spring—loving, marrying, rearing their children to the same laborious round, dying at last as the trees die, slowly, painlessly, and reluctantly.

In the last chapter Gregorovitsh declines to describe a moving scene on the ground that "I have already too often been accused of superfluous sentimentality and useless exaggerations, and of unnaturalness and a striving after ideas." This may be true of other novels by him, as yet unknown to English readers. But though "The Fishermen" has a slightly old-fashioned air about it, it is an air of sentiment rather than of sentimentality, and gives to realism the balance necessary to save it from becoming naturalism. "The Fishermen" reminds one of George Sand's pastoral tales; it possesses a charm which is not glamour and a truth which is not all ugliness.

***

The translator of "Moscow in Flames" says in his preface that in it "Danilevski competes with Tolstoy's 'War and Peace,'" and intimates that he was "successful in his effort." Dr. Rappoport forgets that competition presupposes some degree of equality. It is not likely that Danilevski himself, familiar with Tolstoy's great novel, published long before his own, had any such idea in his mind. He has simply cut out a small corner from Tolstoy's huge canvas and repainted it in a pleasant and popular style, adapted to the needs of the man who wants a colorful battlepiece, but not an overpowering master work.

One interest which the book cannot fail to have for us lies in the glimpse it gives of what constituted a world-contest a hundred years ago, and the contrast it calls up with that of today. Two friends discuss the question of whether Napoleon really meditates an invasion of Russia, or is merely threatening Austria. "Bonaparte would never have gathered such an army against any one but us," is the clinching argument. "He has half a million men ready now, and over 1,200 cannon; one train alone contains 6,000 carts."

And now for 500,000 men we speak of millions, and for the 1,200 cannon, scarcely more fatal in their operation than so many modern rifles, we have thousands of guns capable of hurling a ton of metal eleven miles, and for the 6,000 carts in line, as many monster ironclad tanks, as many fighting airplanes. And yet our imaginations are less staggered than were those of the onlookers of a century ago; we have passed the limit of human impressibility.

The characters in "Moscow in Flames" are drawn with the flatness and remoteness of fresco; its incidents are strikingly unoriginal. If Danilevski did not "adapt" them directly from "War and Peace" it is plain that he drew from the same sources employed by Tolstoy, and heedlessly at that, or he would have sought to avoid the inevitable comparisons suggested by their similarity. But his comments on Russian life and character are not without shrewdness and piquancy, as when he causes Rostoptshin to remark, "In the west, cobblers are engineering revolutions in order to grow rich, whilst in our own country, the grand seigneurs are agitating and creating trouble in order to become, at all costs, cobblers." They inspire us with a desire to know more of Danilevski—not, it must be confessed, as a historical novelist, a capacity in which he is, to judge from "Moscow in Flames," distinctly third-rate, but as the Cossack romancer whose tales of the serfs escaped to Bessarabia are said to be most lively and picturesque.

MOTTKE

MOTTKE THE VAGABOND. By Sholom Ash. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. $1.50.

OCCASIONALLY there comes out of the Ghettos of New York a novel or a song which reveals with curious intimacy the lives of their inhabitants. Such was Abraham Cahan's recent production; such, with a difference, is this story by one of the best-loved writers on the lower east side. But this tale, contrary to most of those which find their way into English translations, does not deal with the adventures of an immigrant to America. The scene of the entire novel is Russia, and, though the hero travels from the narrow boundaries of his poor native village, he never gets beyond Old Warsaw nor meets with people who are not Russians. It is therefore not strange that the book should be reminiscent in certain passages of the brutality and naïveté which we have learned to expect from contemporary Russian novelists. It is told with utter simplicity, so that even its more highly colored passages, and it is rich in excitements and passions, have the ring of sincerity and conviction.

Before Mottke is even thought of, one gets a picture of his father and his mother. They are poor Jews, though Lib, his father, is something of a dandy, and Red Zlattke, his mother, ambitious for a fortunate marriage. Lib is a fickle creature, and he gets his nickname of "Blind Lib" when Zlattke, in a passion of jealousy, throws vitriol into his face. Eventually their wedding takes place, and of this queerly tragic union is born Mottke Ganef, Mottke the thief. He comes into the world in the dank cellar which his parents and their numerous progeny share with an old fruit seller and a poor teacher. Red Zlattke is the support of the family, for instead of nursing her own babies she goes out as a wet-nurse. For this poor Mottke suffers, and the undernourished baby quite naturally grows up into a hungry little boy who scrambles for food on the village streets, robbing the other children in order to supply himself. He is indeed the terror of the town, feared by the youngsters and hated by their mothers, and his sole friendships are formed with the dogs, so that he earns the nickname "King of the Dogs." There are two adult rogues in the town who are rivals for the young Mottke's allegiance. One is "Blind Pearl," the policeman, a little old grafter, the other one, Nathan, who practices his known thievery too cleverly to be caught. It is with the latter that Mottke allies himself, and for a time his days are lyrically bright. He earns his bread by his wit and his quick fingers, and spends uncounted hours sunning himself in the fields. But to this easy pleasure there comes a swift and bitter end. Mottke is caught in a theft, and all but lynched by the irate townspeople. He gets off with a terrible beating, and it is only Red Zlattke's maternal solicitude that saves him from worse.

Mottke runs away. For a short time he serves an unhappy apprenticeship as glassblower in an enormous factory. But he soon shakes himself free of his bonds there in his accustomed barbarous manner, for he is a cruelly selfish little animal, and takes the road. He falls in with a hurdy-gurdy troupe, and it is these people who decide his destiny. He falls in love with the girl Mari, and becomes the rival of the wrestler Kanarik. After many sordid and exciting adventures Mottke decides to steal Kanarik's girl, his passport, and his name. He takes the quickest, if the ugliest, way to do this, and Mari and Mottke-Kanarik are soon on their way to the city.

In Old Warsaw "nobody makes an easy living," and everything is therefore forgiven the girls in its underworld. For it is here that the two take up their new life. Kanarik, as Mottke now calls himself, becomes a figure of prominence in the underworld, and his favored woman Mari no less. But his ways are disturbed by the presence of a little girl named Channele, who miraculously preserves her innocence in this black environment. One of the most interesting developments of the book is the change which his desire to make Channele his legitimate wife produces in this clever, brutalized cadet. He turns to the respectable trade of fisherman, and sues ceremoniously for Channele's hand. It is after he has engaged himself to her, and the shy child has fallen in love with him, that Mottke, anxious to cleanse himself entirely of his past, confesses his crime to the girl. The engagement is broken, and Mottke pays to the last farthing for his roguery.

This difficult bit of character study is remarkably convincing. Throughout his history Mottke has been presented as a scamp, a brute, with a scamp's carelessness of means to attain his ends and a brute's carelessness of human kindness. Nor is his new-found respectability painted in all the colors of shining virtue. Yet there is the accent of tragedy in the relation of the two women whom he has loved to each other and to him, in his vain yearning for a place among the comfortable bourgeois, in his final destruction. The people throughout are well drawn, and the realism with which the life of the underworld is given makes it at once more pitiful and less alluring than most authors dare to present it. It is a sordid enough story, as far as its scenes go. Thieves, vagabonds, outcasts figure in it very largely. But they are not stereotyped, and therefore they have those moving qualities which belong to life in all its confusion of beauty and misery. There is that sense of fate in it which is necessary to good novel-writing, though it is all told simply, with a natural and pathetic grace.

GIRL AND THE FAUN

THE GIRL AND THE FAUN. By Eden Phillpotts. Illustrated by Frank Brangwyn. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

THIS is a "gift book" for the holiday season. But it is not, as are so many gift books, a new edition, in more sumptuous form, of something known before. Nor is it, as are other gift books, of value chiefly for its beauty of illustration and form. "The Girl and the Faun" is an exquisite fantasy, an allegory, keen, charming, satiric, beautiful, set to the motive of an ancient tale. It is published for the first time, and it is a noteworthy addition to any library.

The story is of Coix, the faun, who, in the days when Spring was Queen of the world and all budding things, fell in love with Iole, the shepherd maid, and served her well and vainly. It is a new version of the old theme: It is not the girl, but the immortal faun, who suffers. This is the sort of creature Coix was:

> He presented a picture of splendid, virile faunhood, cheerful, amiable, and gentle. For, though he possessed a giant's strength, he generally used it like a gentleman. But when you consider his character, you must remember that he belonged to another order of beings than yourself. He was a woodland creature, and knew no different life from that lived by himself and his friends. He was not in the least good; but then, again, he was not wicked, either. He had never heard of such things as goodness, or wickedness,

(Continued on Following Page)

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A BIT OF FUN BY STEPHEN LEACOCK

FRENZIED FICTION. By Stephen Leacock. John Lane Company. $1.25.

LET'S go where we can get a laugh. That is the sentiment that you hear expressed often these days, when there is so much about that is inimical to laughter, so much to keep us anxious or stern set on business of high ends but grim possibilities. "Let us laugh." For we are human, and we must have relaxation, amusement—we must have play as well as work. So, in the trenches, they have their jokes with death itself, and much of the literature or the picture that reaches us from those heroic, muddy, soldier homes is colored bright with humor. And so, here, we turn to a book that is frank fooling with a straw-catching relief, and giggle over it delightedly. Yes, even if the humor is somewhat slapstick and obvious, so long as it can make us laugh; that is the essential.

And that is exactly what Leacock does make you do. He is often absurd, but it is a sort of playful, conscious absurdity, where he takes you right into his confidence, saying that this is mere clowning, to be sure, smiling widely from a painted face that makes no strict pretensions to being a veritable human countenance, yet is certainly nothing else, and getting the laugh out of you that he intends to get and that you know he intends to get.

Mr. Leacock takes a fact, any good fact connected with a human weakness, and plays with it. He tosses it about, be manhandles it, he twists and turns it, all with a great gravity and an effect of intending only to express this fact in the simplest, most direct manner. Take his "Personal Adventures in the Spirit World," in this latest collection, "Frenzied Fiction." We have all heard or heard of the sort of talk that goes on at spiritual séances. Mr. Leacock does not exaggerate to any great extent. He needn't! He sticks closely to what occurs, and that is all—except that he adopts an entirely matter-of-fact attitude that won't fit in with the spirit talk and the séance, whose aim is to be entirely not matter of fact. When he asks great-grandfather how he is, the spirit replies:

"I am happy, very happy. Please tell everybody that I am happy." And Mr. Leacock adds, "His voice came back to me as distinctly as if he were in the next room." There are more remarks, and then: "We were silent for some time. It is amazing how difficult it is to find things to talk about with one's great-grandfather. * * *"

We have all read books on spiritism, books pretty well filled with the sort of conversation that Mr. Leacock had with his great-grandfather. These books have been written to prove the truth, or the falsity, of spiritism. Mr. Leacock hasn't written to prove anything. And we are able to laugh wholeheartedly—for, by Jove, while he gives us the same solemn jargon we are used to on the subject, he's winking at us, he's realizing that we've always thought just as he does about it, and that between us we can get a laugh out of the affair instead of getting bored.

Another sketch takes up that subject which stirred us all so mightily last Spring—the business of raising vegetables. He was, he tells us,

> one of the legion of men—quiet, determined, resolute men—who went out last Spring to plant the land, and who are now back.
>
> With me—and I am sure that I speak for the others as well—it was not a question of mere pleasure; it was no love of gardening for its own sake that inspired us. It was a plain national duty. What we said to ourselves was: "This war has got to stop. The men in the trenches thus far have failed to stop it. Now let us try. The whole thing," we argued, "is a plain matter of food production. If we raise enough food the Germans are bound to starve. Very good. Let us kill them."

He goes on to draw the charming picture of those April days:

> There is a sort of farmer-like geniality in the air. One spoke freely to strangers. * * * "Got your tomatoes in?" one man would ask another. I used to think that brokers were mere sordid, calculating machines. Now that I have seen whole firms of them busy at the hoe, wearing old trousers that reached to their armpits and were tied about the waist with a polka dot necktie, I know that they are men. I know there are warm hearts beating behind those trousers.

Well, we know how those gardens ended. Mr. Leacock explains:

> This is the rock on which we were wrecked. Few of us were men of sufficient means to spend several years in quiet thought waiting to begin gardening. * * * Asparagus demands a preparation of four years. To fit one's self to grow strawberries requires three years. Even for such humble things as peas, beans, and lettuce the instructions inevitably read: "Plough the soil deeply in the preceding Autumn." This sets up a dilemma, which is the preceding Autumn? If a man begins gardening in the Spring he is too late for last Autumn and too early for this. On the other hand, if he begins in the Autumn he is again too late; he has missed this Summer's crop.

These are not all the troubles gardeners know. Another burden, immediately to be recognized by any one who has gardened, is contained in the following plaint:

> The most peculiar thing about gardening is that all of a sudden everything is too old to eat.

Mr. Leacock drops his pearls of wisdom. In "Simple Stories of Success" we are warned:

> There is an old motto that runs, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." This is nonsense. It ought to read, "If at first you won't succeed, quit, quit at once."

There is a chapter, "Dry Toronto," which, now that nation-wide prohibition is practically assured, will be read with a certain emotion by many.

Then there is a chapter that touches on that great force, work:

> In my time one hated it. It was viewed as the natural enemy of man. Now the world has fallen in love with it. My friends, I find, take their deep breathing and their porch sleeping because it makes them work better. They go for a week's vacation in Virginia not for its own sake but because they say they can work better when they get back. I know a man who wears loose boots because he can work better in them, and another who wears only soft shirts because he can work better in soft shirts. * * * And take food. The lunch I like best—I mean for an ordinary plain lunch, not a party—is a beefsteak about one foot square and two inches thick. Can I work on it? No, I can't, but I can work in spite of it. * * * Yet now I find that all my friends boast * * * of the meagre lunch they eat. * * * One lunches on the white of an egg; another eats merely the yolk; I have only two friends left who can eat a whole egg at a time.

The book ends with a little story. "Merry Christmas." After all, the war will not be forgotten. It is here, it is there, it sits with us all, and even into the excellent fooling and horseplay of this book it finds its way, and enters. Father Christmas comes to see the writer, but a sadly changed old man he is, worn, haggard, frightened.

> Father Christmas advanced a timid step across the floor. Then he paused as if in sudden fear. "Is this floor mined?" he asked.

The story ends with the plea:

> For the children of today save and spare them all you can from the evil hate and horror of the war. Later they will know and understand. Not yet. Give them back their Merry Christmas and its kind thoughts, and its Christmas charity, till later there shall be with it again peace upon earth, good-will toward men.

The book is the work of a warmhearted and joyous spirit, a friendly, gentle soul that pokes good natured fun at our ridiculousness, our pretensions. Some of us will find one part of the book amusing, some another, but there are few who won't be able to get some hearty laughs out of it. Try, if you are down in the dumps, and your companion is in the same state, try reading aloud "The Cave Man as He Is," or "To Nature and Back Again." You can't read Leacock and stay grouchy. You may blame him every now and then for being obvious, but you find yourself liking him.

He makes you like him and he makes you laugh. It is much.

A NEW YORK SURGEON

RECOLLECTIONS OF A NEW YORK SURGEON. By Arpad G. Gerster, M. D. Illustrated. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. $3.50.

DR. GERSTER'S story of his long, busy, and many-sided life is interesting from whatever angle it is viewed. A Hungarian by birth and for many generations, although his family was of Swiss origin, he came to the United States in his young manhood and here has won success and honors in his profession and has become an ardent American. American ideals of freedom and justice and opportunity appealed to him very strongly because of the blood which ran in his veins of so many generations of sturdy peasants, burghers, and professional men who had opposed tyranny and championed liberty in both Switzerland and Hungary. Dr. Gerster was born during the Hungarian revolt of 1848, in which his father was implicated and for which he suffered many months of imprisonment.

Dr. Gerster was one of a large family of children of whom all were highly endowed in one way or another. Etelka Gerster, world-famous soprano, was his sister, and Bela Gerster, one of his brothers, was a noted civil engineer. His own interests have been many and varied and brief reflections of them are scattered thickly through the pages of his book, but his absorbing occupation through nearly half a century has been in his work as a surgeon. His intimate connection with several famous New York hospitals has brought under his molding hand many physicians and surgeons now scattered widely over the country. But, although things medical and surgical occupy much of his retrospect over those years of his life, so many other things interested him and he is so constantly striking off some spark of comment and wisdom that the pages fairly glow with interest for the general reader, while for members of his profession the book will be one of much value. When, for instance, he devotes two or three pages to the reasons why he has found medical students generally overworked, worked much harder indeed than such students are in Europe, and yet are less thoroughly prepared for their profession, he probes rather deeply into some of the faults of our national life, and what he says is matter for the serious thought of all men and women.

Full of interest is Dr. Gerster's long account, filling nearly half the book, of his early years, his student life and his young manhood in Hungary. Comparing the conditions of his own departure for America in 1873 with those of the present time, he says that half the population of the villages around his native city of Kassa now can speak English, of a sort, learned in the mines and factories of the United States. Throughout the book there is evident a genial, eager personality whose keen interest in the world and all its people, in nature and all her manifestations, has filled the days of his life with enjoyment. Particularly wholesome reading will the book be for young medical students and practitioners.

GIRLS IN BOOKLAND

GIRLS IN BOOKLAND. By Hildegarde Hawthorne. Illustrated by John Wolcott Adams. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

AFTER all the writing that has been done, years without number, for young readers it surely takes an ingenious mind to develop a new idea and a new method. And yet that it what Miss Hawthorne does in this clever and charming book. She begins with two little girls in a cozy ranch house in Wyoming, with Winter closing down, bleak and cold, in a whirling mist of snow. But the two little girls, snug and warm before a blazing fire, have wonderful adventures, one after another of them, so that the Winter passes more swiftly than any they have ever known. For now and then a fairy's voice sounds in their ears, little hands grip theirs and in a jiffy they have gone through a certain "Magic Gate" and are welcomed by some other girl famous in literature. But the young people they meet, almost all of them, are still very young before they have grown up and achieved the fame to be theirs through generations, or centuries. Thus they visit Florence in Romola's childhood and with her have a breathless adventure in which they skirt coasts of danger. They go to Sapho's Lesbian isle and meet that deathless songster while she is still a child, but with dreams of coming fame. They spend with her a happy afternoon and see her win wonderful plaudits in a torch race for girls. They journey with Rowena to the tournament, see Richard Coeur de Lion joust and rescue Rebecca from the mob. With Alice they pay a visit to Looking Glass Land and at various times they go to Grand Pré and are merry with Evangeline, or to Lorna in the valley of the Doones, or spend a Summer day with Romona on Señora Moreno's ranch, or with Di Vernod in Scotland go hunting with falcon on wrist, or lead the children of an afternoon tea party at Cranford into wild doings. They end their adventures by spending an afternoon with Hugh Wynne and Darthea when they see George Washington, only a Colonel then, because it is before the revolution, and are much puzzled because nobody thinks him of much consequence and no one can understand why they are so excited about it and so pleased because he kisses them.

Miss Hawthorne has carried out her very original and charming idea with much cleverness and also with knowledge and imagination. Her young people are thoroughly in character with themselves as they appear later in life in books and their youthful doings and sayings are set in richly furnished scenes, vividly imagined, of their own times. And contrasted with these and keeping a pleasing balance with them is the daily life of the two little girls on the Wyoming ranch.

MY WAR DIARY

MY WAR DIARY. By Mary King Waddington. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MME. WADDINGTON'S book of the war begins with the mobilization in France—a day that seems very long ago. But it continues its record into the year 1916, and certainly no prospective reader may fear that this war book will fail to be freshly informative. Mme. Waddington's vantage point of observation, so to speak, is unusual; and with the charm and sincerity of her literary style we have had opportunity ere this to become acquainted.

The daughter of President King of Columbia and granddaughter of Rufus King, our second Minister to Great Britain, she was married to M. William Waddington at the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and has shared a life of rare interest and public responsibility. Her husband was at the time of their marriage a Deputy in the French National Assembly. Soon afterward he became Minister of Public Instruction, then Foreign Minister, later delegate to the Congress of Berlin, and after that Prime Minister of France. In her early books Mme. Waddington has written brilliantly of the social and diplomatic life in which she has taken so intimate a part. And we recall these few facts to the reader for a better understanding of her peculiar ability now to make plain to America the French point of view.

Yet her book is a simple record of the war. Her son went at once to join his regiment. Her daughter-in-law and her grandchildren were with her in Paris in the beginning, then went to their country place, from which they were soon obliged to flee. Mme. Waddington busied herself with relief work from the first, but the family decided that she, as well as the children, must leave Paris in the terrible time that preceded the battle of the Marne. Three weeks later she returned to her home in Paris, but learned almost immediately, through a friend, that her country house to the north had been completely sacked by the Germans, "the four walls standing, but everything taken out of it." By that time the invaders had retreated from that particular place, so Mme. Waddington went to inspect her home and the village. She was ill as a result of the trip, but she began as soon as she could to work for the poor folk of the surrounding country. And so the record goes, very simple, very real. Many friends come and talk, and work, and report what they know. There are little details about the family, the children, American and British, as well as French, friends. There are many interesting paragraphs, such as this:

> We had some French officers to tea: the Duc de Rohan, Noailles, and one other. They were interesting enough. Rohan was at the battle of the Marne, gave a most graphic account of it; said their orders were categorical: "Die at your post, resist to the end." He never thought he would get out alive, nor that Paris could be saved.

And this, at the beginning of the first attack on Verdun:

> They say the slaughter of the Germans is terrible; they go down in masses under the great French guns, but come steadily on, marching over the bodies of their comrades. Our men think they have been given either or alcohol of some kind, which goes to their heads and makes them crazy—they come on laughing and singing like madmen.

And here is something about her little grandchildren on the night before their father started off to the war, at the very beginning:

> When they had finished their little childish prayer, "Bon Dieu, bless Papa, Maman, Bonne Maman, Danny, all whom we love," there was a pause, and then: "Bon Dieu, save France."

There is many an interesting mention of America and Americans, and Madame pays hearty tribute to the self-sacrificing work of Ambassador and Mrs. Herrick. "My War Diary" is a very fine book from the war.

Religion in America

An attempt is made by the Rev. Dr. Charles Lemuel Thompson in "The Religious Foundations of America" to trace to European sources the reformation principles which he says are the "very springs of our national life." The spiritual architecture of America is richer and stronger, Dr. Thompson thinks, because of the cosmopolitan character of its building, and he believes we shall be gainers if ultimately we absorb something from countries and peoples whose religions and moralities we hitherto have lightly regarded. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.)

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1917.

CONTENTS

	Page
John Fiske: Prophet of the World War	569
Latest Works of Fiction	570, 571
A Theory of Poetry	572
England in Wartime	573
Latest Publications	573
A Bit of Fun by Stephen Leacock	573
Notable Books in Brief Reviews	574
Queries and Answers	575
With Authors and Publishers	576

A THEORY OF POETRY

THAT old and always interesting question, "What is poetry?" is again put forth by Sir HENRY NEWBOLT in a volume, not as yet published in this country, on "A New Study of English Poetry," (CONSTABLE.) Sir HENRY'S intention in this work is to give "a scientific explanation of the facts concerning poetry." His definition of poetry, taken from his essay on "Futurism and Form in Poetry," is thus stated:

> The spirit of man has two activities: the aesthetic or intuitive activity, by which he gains perceptions, and the intellectual or scientific activity, by which he makes concepts or judgments. Poetry is the expression in human language of our intuitions; prose is the expression of our judgments.

Of course, Sir HENRY can find plenty of historical support for this view. SHELLEY, for instance, in his admirable essay, "In Defense of Poetry," declared a century ago that "the popular division into prose and verse is inadmissible in accurate philosophy," and that thus some of the finest poetry is written without rhyme or meter—some of PLATO'S dialogues, for instance. Because he wrote his "Essay on Death," BACON, according to SHELLEY, was a poet. Sir HENRY qualifies, very wisely, his theory that the expression, in language, of intuitions is poetry. If we are to accept all intuitions as poetry, the field would become wide—and frequently ludicrous—indeed. Hence, "good poetry, poetry in the full sense of the word, is the masterly expression of rare, difficult, and complex states of consciousness." It cannot be maintained that "Diaphenia like the daffadowndilly," or "Full many a glorious morning have I seen," or "The Loss of the Royal George," or "She walks in beauty like the night," or "Ask nothing more of me, love," are not good poetry; yet in each the state of consciousness expressed is not rare, nor difficult, nor complex. Much, indeed, of the very best poetry is the masterly expression of the commonest, easiest, and simplest states of consciousness; and can the "goodness" of the "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty," or of the "Reverie" in "Fancies and Facts," or of "The Woods of Westermain," or the "Hymn to Colour," be justly said to lie in the rarity, difficulty, and complexity of the intuitions there expressed?

OF course, "complexity" is not the quality that brings a piece of writing within the category of poetry. If it were, what a high place would have to be accorded HENRY JAMES among the poets! And undoubtedly, by the more ardent of the admirers of Mr. JAMES, thus to esteem him would be altogether reasonable and commendable. But Sir HENRY does not appear to abide by his own definition quite as literally as he might. Like SHELLEY, he finds that poetry, in sound and form, "acts in a divine and unapprehended manner," nor does he deny that much of this effect is gained by the indefinable magic that is used, in the best poetry, in the mere putting of the words of the poem together. Finally, he tells us:

> The main pleasure or satisfaction derived from poetry by the man who hears or reads it is the enjoyment of a new and more perfect world. Of all the possible emotions, the strongest and most binding is felt when the poet's consciousness of this world is tinged with man's universal longing for a world more perfect; for when the life which he creates is nearest to the life we must ourselves live, then the eternal contrast is most visible and most poignant.

It is thus, apparently, the spiritual quality of the emotion portrayed in a poem—or a prose essay, for that matter—that determines the degree of its attainment in pure poetry. Undoubtedly Sir HENRY, from this point of view, would agree with WATTS-DUNTON in esteeming the "Psalms of DAVID" as the "Great Lyric" of all literature. So far as we know, a definition of poetry that is absolutely unassailable and that satisfies all our demands and feelings on the subject has not yet been found. Sir HENRY NEWBOLT, certainly, has not contributed to the subject the complete, comprehensive statement that it needs. But his book gives an original point of view, one that does not concern itself with the trivial matters that this kind of discussion is apt to breed and is in many ways a stimulating study of some of the profound and inspiring features of a department of literature that is attracting an unusual amount of interest just now.

DOES ignorance of the activities of the essentially modern world, an aloofness from its worries and business, increase literary productivity? The writer of realistic fiction, of course, could not do his best work if he were out of touch, personally, with the infinitely varied life to be found and studied only in our great cities. "A Hazard of New Fortunes," for instance, could not be written without a pretty thorough, detailed knowledge of New York. But outside of this type of fiction the hindering effect of the life of the typical modern metropolis upon literary development is at least debatable. Of course, the individual temperament of the author has a vast amount to do with the kind and degree of influence that environment may have upon his work. We cannot imagine SAMUEL JOHNSON, for instance, writing at his best away from the atmosphere of London, or WORDSWORTH without the peaceful surroundings of Grasmere. On the whole, taking population into consideration as a basis for estimate and comparison, it is probable that more active literary workers are produced in the quiet regions of the world, where there is plenty of time and opportunity for dreams and intellectual speculation, than in those places where modern life runs at its topmost speed. That seems to be the explanation for the quaint and interesting picture given by HARRY A. FRANCK in his recent "Vagabonding Down the Andes" of the widespread, intense kind of literary life to be found in that picturesque, cloistered capital of Colombia, Bogota. The latter city is a week's journey—or more—away from anywhere. There might be a dozen world wars going on at once—the tranquillity of Bogota would remain undisturbed. Some of its leading men, men who have been Presidents of the Republic, have never traveled beyond the vast plains in the midst of which the city is built. And—all the—Bogotanos are poets or essayists, historians or writers of fiction. At one time the little city was known as the "literary capital of South America," and to this day, according to Mr. FRANCK, it enjoys a considerable intellectual life:

> "Every one" writes. He is a rare public man who has not published at least a handful of "verses" in his youth. Poets, writers, painters, and musical composers are more numerous than in many a far larger centre of civilization. The placid isolation of life in Bogota, almost completely severed from the feverish distractions of the modern world, makes this natural. There is nothing else to do. The cheap local printing presses pour out a constant flood of five-cent volumes of the local "poets," those same "cachacos" and "filipichines" in frock-tailed coats who lean with such Parisian grace on their canes at the principal street corners.

And an interesting feature of all this is that out of this "constant flood" of volumes there is a good proportion of literature of a really high order of excellence. But—so far as we know—a typical, modern, realistic novel has never been produced in Bogota, and probably will not be until the city descends from its Andean altitudes.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

History and Biography

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, 1700-1763. By Frank Wesley Pitman. 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50.

Describes in detail the conditions of life prevailing in the eighteenth century. Based on manuscript material gathered in London.

ENGLAND IN WARTIME

Lieutenant Dawson Tells of the New Spirit in London Today

The New York Times Review of Books:

WHEN I arrived in London I found that I had been slated to do some special work at headquarters, which was rather disappointing, seeing that my Colonel already had a request in to have me sent to France. I'm missing some splendid fighting, and it's difficult to reconcile one's self to a mere pedestrian task even for a month or two. At the same time I'm interesting myself by watching England in wartime. It seems an absurd thing to say when so many of our chaps are dying, but England is a much more genuinely happy country than in days of peace. There's a spirit of alertness in the streets, a good-humored intensity, a devil-may-care poise of the head and flash of the eyes. I can remember England when she told herself every morning in her breakfast newspapers that she was decadent, that her public schools were no good, that her merchants were pot-bellied, that her soul was atrophied. Any stranger could say what he liked against England; the Englishman would wag his head, "That's true—that's true!" We all believed that the American was much smarter than we were, the Frenchman much more artistic, the German much more inventive—in fact, there was scarcely a nation whom we wouldn't acknowledge as having out-trumped us in the art of nationhood. We regarded ourselves as a kind of Jim Jeffrey, who stood waiting for almost any Jack Johnson to come along and give him a knock-out blow. It's incredible to remember the humility of our attitude. It was because of this that I came to America as soon as I had finished at Oxford University.

And now I've come back to this—to this wonderful England, where the Screaming Sisterhood and Red Cross nurses and men and women are working side by side as pals. Everybody is in the uniform of service. The Flying Corps girls swing jauntily along the streets with a neat display of khaki ankles. The W. A. C. K.'s salute you as they pass, looking girl soldiers every inch of them. The funny old dugout Majors and Colonels, who were told they were no use to man or beast, go scooting along the asphalt propelled by the precious petrol which none of us can get—their errand is so important. I think that's it—that's what makes us all so indecently cheerful—we each one feel that we're needed and doing something definitely worth while.

The American army and navy men strike an entirely new note. They're different from us—they haven't caught our carelessness. They look terrifically in earnest—they've no time for trifling. And we like them for it. They seem always to be saying to themselves, "We're not out for a lark. We mustn't play. We came so late." They'll learn to play when they've done a tour of the trenches—they'll have earned the right. I'd like to see them again in a year's time. They'll have a more "gather-your-rosebuds-while-you-may" look in their eyes—a kind of "we've-won-our-spurs" swagger. But they're creating an extraordinarily good impression. We Canadians and Australians went mad on our first landing. England began to wonder whether she'd been wise in bringing us out of our nurseries—we broke too many windows and made much too much noise. She expected a similar display from your chaps, and she's a little surprised. The immaculate deportment of American officers makes us look very rowdy.

England's doing her best to make American officers feel welcome. Lord Leconsfield has présented his house in Chesterfield Gardens as a club for them. Other people have presented money and furniture. The Pilgrims have taken charge of its management, and it's the most comfortable and popular club in London nowadays. It's very jolly to see our Canadians, Guards, navy men, and your officers of both branches of the service all hobnobbing together in the big dining room. There's a genuine atmosphere of comradeship and friendliness.

I think if I were to choose one word to characterize the American officers I should say that their most noticeable quality is their modesty. That, also, is a surprise for folk this side of the water. By no possible stretch of the imagination did they ever conceive that America could become a modest nation. It's the surest proof of her earnestness in the life-and-death task she has undertaken. People shrug their shoulders now at any rebuff that may happen in Russia or Italy. They say, "It's of no consequence. We and Uncle Sam can lick the Hun together." And so we can! On the first march of the American troops through London I heard the crowds shouting: "Are we downhearted? No!" If they weren't downhearted then, they certainly aren't now.

I'm hoping to go out again to France in the new year at latest. It'll be ripping to get back with the men and the horses. It's a kind of home in the mud, that old battery of mine.

CONINGSBY DAWSON.

London, Dec. 1, 1917.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

ANTHOLOGY OF MAGAZINE VERSE FOR 1917. By William Stanley Braithwaite. 8vo. Boston: Small, Maynard Company. $2.

Besides magazine verse, contains a list of volumes of poems published during the year.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. By Thomas F. Coakley. 12mo. Privately printed.

A pageant.

THE ODES OF HORACE. Translated by Warren H. Cudworth. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.25.

"Seeks to reproduce for the modern reader the probable effect of the Latin upon Horace's contemporaries."

SOMEWHERE BEYOND. By Mary Carmel Haley. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A yearbook of Francis Thompson.

TOWER OF IVORY. By Archibald MacLeish. 12mo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.

Collection of short poems.

MADAME SAND. By Philip Moeller. 12mo. New York: Alfred P. Knopf. $1.25.

A biographical comedy, with a foreword by Mrs. Fiske.

HANDBOOK OF THE CLASSICAL COLLECTION. By Gisela M. A. Richter. 12mo. New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A profusely illustrated history and description.

ELEGY IN AUTUMN. By Clinton Scollard. 12mo. New York: Frederick Fairchild Sherman.

In memory of Frank Dempster Sherman.

AMOR VIRIS. By Gautier de St. Ouen. Pamphlet. Buenos Aires.

A series of love sonnets.

AURORA. By G. de St. Ouen. Pamphlet. Buenos Aires: The Co-operative Publishing Company.

Poems on various subjects.

A BOOK OF YALE REVIEW VERSE. 12mo. New Haven: Yale University Press. 75 cents.

An anthology, containing poems by Masefield, Robert Frost, Alfred Noyes, Amy Lowell, and others.

Essays

THE OXFORD STAMP AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Frank Aydelotte. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press.

Articles from "the educational creed of an American Oxonian."

War Books

ALSACE-LORRAINE. By Daniel Blumenthal. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A study of the relations of the two provinces to France and to Germany.

YOUR WAR TAXES. By J. Frederick Essary. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.

Tells how the war taxes must be figured.

THE CANTONMENT MANUAL. By Major W. G. Kiiner and Lieutenant A. J. MacElroy. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Prepared especially for recruits who are to make up the new army.

BETWEEN TWO GODS. By Marion Manville Pope. 12mo. Buenos Aires.

An allegory of the war, published for the benefit of the American Red Cross, Buenos Aires, 1917.

OUR MONEY AND THE STAGE. By Hartley Withers. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Discusses the question whether war expenses should be met by loans or by taxes.

Travel

A RIDE THROUGH THE BALKANS. By Agnes Ethel Conway. 12mo. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.75.

A record of a journey by two Englishwomen just before the outbreak of war in 1914.

LETTERS FROM JAPAN. By Julia Crouse Houser. 8vo. New York: Brentano's. $3.50.

The letters are written by "an American girl traveling in the Far East."

MEMORIES OF OLD SALEM. By Mary H. Northend. 8vo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $4.

The memories are drawn from the letters of a great-grandmother.

Miscellaneous

THE MARVEL BOOK OF AMERICAN SHIPS. By Captain Orion P. Jackson and Major Frank E. Evans. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

Tells "everything about American ships." Has twelve color plates and more than 400 pictures from photographs.

A BOOK OF CARNEGIE LIBRARIES. By Theodore Wesley Koch. 8vo. New York: H. W. Wilson Company.

Gives illustrated descriptions of the Carnegie libraries throughout the country.

TALES OF AN OLD SEA PORT. By Wilfred Harold Munro. 8vo. Princeton: University Press. $1.50.

Reprint of old letters and ships' logs, with a historical sketch of Bristol, R. I.

EAST OF THE SUN AND WEST OF THE MOON. Illustrated by Kay Nielsen. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $4.

Holiday gift book with color illustrations. A collection of old tales from the north.

PATTOU'S FRENCH-ENGLISH MANUAL. By E. E. Pattou. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A phrase book for use in France today.

THE DIETARY COMPUTER. By Amy Elizabeth Pope. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Gives estimates of food values, of special value to hospitals and schools of household economics.

THE BOOK OF BRIGIT. By Margaret L. H. Smith. 12mo. Burlington, Vt.: Hobart J. Shanley & Co. 75 cents.

Illustrated story of a "canine globe trotter."

OUR GOVERNMENT. By Mabel McLuhan Stevenson. 12mo. Toronto: George J. McLeod. 60 cents.

Describes the Canadian system of self-government.

THE ESSENTIALS OF AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. By Francis Newton Thorpe. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Intended to serve as a textbook in law schools, colleges, and universities.

A NEW BASIS FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS. By William C. White and Louis J. Heath. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

For social workers. Suggests the division of cities into homogeneous population units as a basis for educational and social administration.

THE YEARBOOK OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE EMPIRE, 1916-1917. 12mo. Boldini Herbert Jenkins.

Usually published every year, but this present edition, for reasons of economy, covers two years.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

A. C. B.—Will you kindly give me some information about a poem on Abraham Lincoln, published in England soon after his death, which begins:

You lay a wreath on murder'd Lincoln's bier,
You who with mocking pencil wont to trace,
Broad for the self-complaisant British sneer,
His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face.

The lines quoted above are the opening lines of the remarkable poem on Lincoln which was printed in London Punch on May 6, 1865, soon after the assassination. It was printed under the title, "Abraham Lincoln." Immediately after its publication it was credited to Tom Taylor, the English journalist, dramatist, and editor of Punch for some years, and in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," in which the poem is printed in full, it is ascribed to Taylor. In Spielman's "History of Punch" Shirley Brooks is given as the author of the poem, and as Spielman was the authorized historian of Punch and had access to all the office records it is presumed that he was correct in giving Brooks as the author. The poem is also printed in Bryant's "New Library of Poetry and Song" and in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," in both of which books Tom Taylor is given as the author.

A Fool and His Money

A. S. C.—Will you kindly give me the origin of the saying, "A fool and his money are soon parted"?

According to Dr. Walsh's "Handy Book of Literary Curiosities," the origin of the proverb "A fool and his money are soon parted" is uncertain. The following story, quoted by Dr. Walsh, is given as an explanation of the origin of the proverb, and may be taken for what it is worth:

George Buchanan, historian, scholar, and wit, tutor to James VI. of Scotland, made a bet with a courtier that he (Buchanan) could make a coarser verse than the courtier. Buchanan won, and picking up the courtier's money walked off with the remark, "A fool and his money are soon parted."

In Benham's "Book of Quotations" the proverb is quoted as appearing in John Ray's "Compleat Collection of English Proverbs," the first edition of which appeared in 1742.

In "Good Husbandly Lessons," by Thomas Tusser, (1523-1580,) the proverb is given as: "A fool and his money be soon at debate."

Burns and Clarinda

S. W. BUTLER.—Will you kindly tell me the value of a copy (in good condition) of the "Correspondence Between Burns and Clarinda, with a Memoir of Mrs. McLehose (Clarinda), Arranged and Edited by Her Grandson, W. C. McLehose," published in 1843 by R. P. Bixby & Co., New York?

It is worth about $3. Mrs. Agnes McLehose (Clarinda) died in 1841, in her eighty-third year. The correspondence between her and Robert Burns, edited by her grandson, W. C. McLehose, appeared in 1843. Our correspondent's copy appears to be the first American edition. The Edinburgh edition, dated 1843, is worth about $14.

"Ostler Joe"

B. P. C.—Can you inform me who was the author of the poem, "Ostler Joe," made famous by its recital by Mrs. Cora Potter, a New York society lady, and where a copy can be obtained?

The poem, "Ostler Joe," was written by George Robert Sims, English journalist and dramatist of note. It is printed in full in "My Recitations," by Cora Urquhart Potter, and published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. It is also printed in "Best Selections No. 23," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

F. C. RICHMOND.—In reply to the query of "G. F. N." in your BOOK REVIEW of Oct. 7, where to find the rhyming jingle entitled "Forty Signs of Rain." The piece referred to is found in "The Little Giant Cyclopedia of Ready Reference," by K. L. Armstrong, edition for 1892, published by Western W. Wilson, 294 Broadway, Page 408. As this book may be hard to find I will give the piece in full:

Certain phenomena in the air and peculiarities of birds have long been known to indicate a change in the weather. Many years ago the learned Dr. Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, embodied these in verse, in reply to an invitation from a friend with whom he had planned an excursion the following day. It embodies about all that is known today upon that branch of the subject, and we reproduce it as being reasonably correct:

The hollow winds begin to blow,
The clouds look black, the glass is low;
The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
Last night the sun went pale to bed,
The moon in halos hid her head;
The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
For, see, a rainbow spans the sky;
The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernel.
Hark, how the chairs and tables crack,
Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry,
The distant hills are looking nigh.
How restless are the snorting swine,
The busy flies disturb the kine;
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
The cricket, too, how sharp he sings;
Puss, o'er the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sits, wiping o'er her whiskered jaws.
Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
And nimbly catch th' incautious flies;
The glow-worms, numerous and bright,
Illum'd the dewy dell last night.
At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
Hopping and crawling o'er the green;
The whirling wind the dust obeys,
And in the rapid eddy plays:

The frog has changed his yellow vest,
And in a russet coat is dressed.
Though June, the air is cold and still;
The blackbird's mellow voice is shrill.
My dog, so altered in his taste,
Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast;
And see yon rooks, how odd their flight,
They imitate the gliding kite,
And seem precipitate to fall—
As if they felt the piercing ball.
'Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow,
Our jaunt must be put off tomorrow.

Answers to this query were also received from E. N. Root, Brooklyn; Loucilla D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; A. M. Gillim, Brooklyn; Sarah R. Marshall, New York; James O'Brien, Brooklyn; Cornelia Sterrett Penfield, Caldwell, N. J.; V. T. Artz, Chicago, Ill.; John Service, New York; Rose McKenna, New York; James McKenna, Northampton, Mass., and W. T. Stubbs, Foxcroft, Me.

"Song of the Marines"

VIOLET A. HUGHES.—Having seen the request of "F. L. R." in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS for the "Song of the Marines," I inclose same. My only brother, who has enlisted in this branch of the service and is now in training at Paris Island, sent the song to me. It may be purchased on the island in postcard form.

The song follows:

From the Halls of Montezuma,
To the shores of Tripoli.
We fight our country's battles,
On the land as on the sea.
Admiration of the Nation,
We're the finest ever seen,
And we glory in the title:
The United States Marine.

From the Pest Hole of Cavite,
To the ditch at Panama,
You will find them very nearly
Of Marines. That's what we are.
We're the watch dogs of a pile of coal,
Or we dig a magazine.
Though our joblots are quite manifold,
Who would not be a Marine?

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze,
From dawn to setting sun.
We've fought in every clime and place
Where we could take a gun.
In the snows of far-off northern lands,
And in sunny tropic scenes,
You will find us always on the job,
The United States Marines.

Here's health to you and to our corps,
Which we are proud to serve,
In many a strife we have fought for life
And never lost our nerve.
If the army and the navy
Ever look on Heaven's scenes,
They will find the streets are guarded by
The United States Marines.

Copies of the song have also been received from William M. Ballard, New York; Mrs. M. T. Edmondson, Washington, D. C., and Therese Olzendam, Woodstock, Vt.

Jack Haverly

ERNEST HARVIER.—The author of the Jack Haverly limericks, about which your correspondent, Henry Burt Ware, inquired in your issue of Oct. 28, is Eugene Field. The verses can be found in any edition of his poems.

"America's Prayer"

F. E. CROSS.—In answer to the query of E. S. Woodward in THE REVIEW of Nov. 18, asking for a poem entitled "America's Prayer," would say that the poem is by Lucilla G. A. Woolfall, and has been set to music and published by R. H. Derry. Copies of both words and music may be obtained by writing to R. H. Derry, 96 Hamilton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

From "Julius Caesar"

GIZELLA VON WALTHER.—The following is in reply to the appeal of A. F.," asking, in the Nov. 11 issue, for the quotation to complete the words, "a hot friend cooling." These words occur in Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," Act IV., Scene III. They are addressed by Brutus to his friend Lucilius, and refer to Cassius, who, Lucilius tells Brutus, received him

With courtesy and with respect enough;
But not with such familiar instances,
Nor with such freee and friendly conference,
As he hath used of old.

Brutus replies:

Thou hast described
A hot friend cooling. Ever note, Lucilius,
When love begins to sicken and decay,
It useth an enforced ceremony.
There are no tricks in plain and simple faith;
But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle;
But when they should endure the bloody spur
They fall their crests, and, like deceitful jades,
Sink in the trial.

Answers to this app al were also received from Anita Grannis, Fordham, N. Y.; A. R. Burkholder, Washington, D. C.; Frank A. Kane, Palisade, N. J.; Virginia L. Butler, Newoura, N. Y.; Dorothy Martin Leete, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; H. P. Evans, Westbury, N. Y.; Stephen I. Hannigan, Brooklyn; Ada Young Franklin, Cobleskill, N. Y.; Fenman J. Spencer, Hartford, Conn.; Eleanor Schermerhorn, Schenectady, N. Y.; Frederick Warde, Brooklyn; John M. Hewlett, Schenectady, N. Y.; Ethel Flynn, New York; E. H. Simonds, Carthage, N. Y.; Edna Twamley, Rock Tavern, N. Y.; Grace E. Wrelden, Brandon, Vt.; J. E. Newton, New York; Richard M. Bruns, New York; J. Vaughan Morrill, Brookline, Mass., and James W. Park, Brooklyn.

"The Door in the Wall"

LUCILE RAY.—In your issue of Oct. 7 I find a reply to "J. D. L.'s" inquiry of Aug. 19, which I feel sure is a mistaken one. The story "J. D. L." wants is, I think, "The Door in the Wall," by H. G. Wells. Since its publication several years ago in McClure's Magazine it has appeared, I believe, with some others of Wells's short stories, in book form.

APPEALS TO READERS

E. N. R.—Some years ago the writer remembers hearing a young woman at high school recite a poem in behalf of foreign missions, being an appeal for workers and money for the cause.

I can recall but two lines, which was a refrain to each verse:

A million a month in China
Are dying without God.

I would be glad if some kind reader can furnish me the entire poem and the name of the author.

Hector

R. R.—Can any of your readers inform me as to the origin of the line, "Since Hector was a pup," name of work and of author?

"Only a Dream"

G. H. FEDERLEIN.—Can any of your readers tell me where a poem entitled "Only a Dream," by Frank A. Lee, is printed? The first two lines run as follows:

I fell asleep in the rose garden
That looked out upon the south wall.

"The Kiss of the Sun"

E. S.—Will you kindly tell me the name of the poem in which the following lines are found and by whom written?

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the bird for mirth.
You are never God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else upon earth.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

TWO SUMMERS IN THE ICE WILDS OF EASTERN KARAKORAM. By Fanny Bullock Workman and Frederick Hunter Workman. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $8.

BY THE WATERS OF AFRICA. By Norma Lorimer. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

FROM JOB TO JOB AROUND THE WORLD. By A. C. B. Fletcher. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

THIS new book by those well-known mountain climbers, the Workmans, "Two Summers in the Ice Wilds of Eastern Karakoram," gives an account of expeditions in some of the highest altitudes in the world. Undertaken for scientific purposes and purposes of discovery as well—for some of the territories covered were previously unexplored—this account is divided into three parts—"Expedition of 1911," "The Conquest of the Great Rose or Siachen," and "Physiographical Features of the Bilaphond, Siachen, and Kaberi Glaciers and Basins." Of these three divisions, the first two relate the actual journeys and various features of the country, the latter describes in great detail from the physiographer's standpoint regions almost unknown to man. Some results of these explorations were the locating of the King George V. group of peaks and the most valuable contributions concerning many points hitherto in dispute with regard to this region.

Eastern Karakoram and its geographical features have no general interest, but this volume, which contains the result of scholarship and geographical research, has material that should undoubtedly be in every library of any pretensions as well as on the library of the student of geographical matters. It contains the clear exposition of exhausting and dangerous labor for the cause of science, labors that were accomplished in high altitudes in the face of intense cold, danger from ice, heart strain, and the weariness due to insomnia that is always noticeable to workers at any great height. Some of the territory visited had already been examined by such explorers as the Duke of Abruzzi and Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband. To many instances in the explorations there published by Dr. T. G. Longstaff the present authors take exception, so any consideration of Eastern Karakoram would be incomplete without this volume, which describes much of it for the first time and corrects many errors that have crept into observations made here. The finding of a lake at an altitude of 17,000 feet, whose shores were black with mosquitos, made mercifully sluggish by the high altitude, the beauty of the snow roses, and the perils and difficulties of the trip are matters of some general interest, but the main appeal of the book must be to persons with geographical and scientific knowledge. No mention of the volume would be complete without speaking of the remarkable examples of the photographer's art with which it is illustrated.

Nowadays our interest in British East Africa and the Uganda Protectorate is increased on account of the recent captures by allied forces of German adjacent territory, an occupation that enlarges considerably, from a commercial standpoint, the value of these colonies, with which we have really a very slight acquaintance. Written presumably before the war's outbreak, Miss Lorimer's volume presents an authentic and interesting picture of travels in the little frequented regions included under those geographical names. The writer of "By the Waters of Africa" is a woman with wide experience as a traveler and a reputation as an author that is already established. This enhances her present book because, although it is written as a series of letters home, it is far from the dry narrative such epistles usually present.

Most remarkable is the showing in "By the Waters of Africa" of England's superimposing of her civilization upon the almost primitive savagery that exists in the Dark Continent. If there is a group of three or four Englishmen somewhere in the jungle, they will have their golf and their tennis, though lions roar by night on the links. A modish-looking woman, dressed in late London fashions, is seen riding up country in a two-mile-per-hour bullock cart. Polo games are witnessed by Britishers fresh from tea and bridge, who see "among those present" savages, wearing for ornaments pots, the late receptacles of Maclaren's cheese or Cross & Blackwell's jam. In the country's depths telephones exist; the jump is made from the automobile of today to prehistoric styles of carts with no regard for centuries of progress that intervene. This picture of Africa's social life is attractive, combining as it does gossip and afternoon tea, and being thousands of miles from home in the very depths of the primitive.

But Miss Lorimer does not confine her activities to the comparatively civilized portions of British East Africa and Uganda, for "on safari" she covers much ground that is in the outlying portions of those territories. One such expedition led to the fabled Mountains of the Moon, where she climbed to a height that has only been passed by three women, and another led her to the great falls that mark the Nile's beginning. Great praise is due this lady who, in spite of many dangers, has done such remarkable exploring and given us such interesting information about it.

"Hunting a job is difficult enough in one large city, let alone assuming the world for your oyster in this pursuit." Yet Mr. Fletcher, in "From Job to Job Around the World," relates his experiences during the time when, starting out from San Francisco with his passage to Honolulu paid and $5 in his pocket, he set out to work his way around the globe. This pursuit of occupation and adventure lead him through the great countries of the East, down into Palestine, and thence up through Europe to England, where, after a brief time of comparative luxury, absolute shortage of funds compelled him to take a position in Stromso, a point well within arctic region, from which place he went to Spitzbergen, a point icily near the north pole, where he worked for the Summer. This frigid period of labor furnished funds sufficient to bring him back to America.

The course of such a journey was marked by almost as many employments as there were places visited. Dredge superintendent, school teacher, and mine overseer provide an ample range of working répertoire, yet Mr. Fletcher followed temporarily even more occupations than these. Experiences came his way, one of which, being arrested in Japan as a spy, is scarcely of the sort for which one craves repetition. Most of the traveling was done third class or steerage, a fact that affords interesting reading because so few American travelers choose to go in this fashion. Native inns, too, are infrequently patronized by the Yankee, and as Mr. Fletcher stayed in them as often as possible, there are some good sidelights obtained in this manner. Mr. Fletcher's book contains narratives of many places seen from a novel viewpoint; numerous quaint happenings—such as the Christmas spent in Palestine and the stay in Vienna—are to be found in it. Once in a while something happens that is not in the strictest good taste, but much can always be pardoned the man who can circumnavigate the globe "on his own."

GERMANY IN BUSINESS

HOW GERMANY DOES BUSINESS. By Paul Pensac Gourvitch. Preface by B. E. Shatsky. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.

WE have been learning a good deal about how Germany makes war in wartime, but presently it will be of still more importance to be equally well versed in her methods of making war in times of peace. From many sources, some of them the confessions of her own agents, we have learned of her methods of combining commercial success in other countries with underground political maneuvers and attempts to stir up trouble within and between other nations. We have learned how she endeavors to retain the loyalty of people of German birth or descent after they have become citizens of other lands, even to the extent of making them traitors to their new oaths of allegiance. We have learned how she has sent her spies and secret agents into all manner of peaceful occupations to push her combined commercial and political purposes underhandedly among friendly peoples. But the story of German war methods in times of peace has not all been told even yet. This book offers another chapter, although apparently it was not in the expectation of its author that it should be so considered. Both author and publisher seemingly offer it in good faith as an account of admirable business methods for the imitation of American business men preparing for the economic competition of the after-war period. But any one whose sense of business ethics has not been blinded by the material success of Germany in the years before the war can look upon a large part of it as only a horrible example of how not to do business. Some of the German methods for the extension of her commerce and the principles underlying them are as sound ethically as they have been successful in practice and in so far as these have a lesson for American business men they are worth study. For the rest, it is worth while to know about them just as it is well worth while to have learned about German methods and purposes in their policy of "peaceful penetration" in friendly countries for diabolical ends.

The author of "How Germany Does Business" appears sometimes to be disingenuous—or, at least, if he is not that, he is either lacking in information (which seems improbable) or takes the complaisant view that whatever succeeds is right. For he ignores, when describing the ways in which Germany pushed her commerce in foreign countries, her well-known method of "planting" a loyal German in a banking or commercial house where he would have access to private information desired by German firms so that, while apparently faithful to his employers, he could turn this information over to their competitors. He does tell, apparently with admiration for the brilliant commercial success of the scheme, how German shoe houses captured the lion's share of that business in Russia by selling as "American shoes" goods made in Germany.

Especially blind, ethically, is the opening chapter on the general question of Germany's commercial expansion in recent years in which the author says that the "culture-carrying" which Germany did to other nations was "in itself a work of peace and internationalization, because war, national isolation, and self-sufficiency were incompatible with the very spirit of her work." He does afterward bethink himself to add that the Imperial Government regarded it "from a different point of view." But apparently his own beatific vision is that of Germany swallowing the world by any means fair or foul, honest or disreputable, shameful and shameless, no matter what so they succeeded.

The brief introduction deals wholly with the commercial possibilities for the United States in Russia and expresses the hope that Russia will rid herself of the economic influence of Germany and turn to the United States instead.

MARIE ANTOINETTE

MEMOIRS OF THE PRIVATE LIFE OF MARIE ANTOINETTE: To Which Are Added Personal Recollections illustrative of the Reigns of Louis XIV., XV., XVI. By Jeanne Louise Henriette Campan, First Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen. With Memoir of Mme. Campan, by F. Barriere. New edition revised by F. M. Graves, with an introduction and notes by J. Holland Rose, Litt. D. With illustrations. New York: Brentano's. In two volumes. $7.50.

A VERY beautiful gift book is this reprint, with a new introduction and notes, of Mme. Campan's memoirs of Marie Antoinette's personal life. The volumes are exquisitely bound, the paper is excellent, the illustrations admirable reproductions of good originals, and—most potent charm of all—the fashion of an old edition has been followed in title page, type, and general arrangement. The publishers really deserve the thanks of the public for the whole delightful appearance which they have given to this interesting old book.

The private life of Marie Antoinete is a subject of undying interest. Mme. Campan, who was the Queen's companion from her arrival in France until her death, adored her mistress. In the long memoirs of her life the lady-in-waiting loses no opportunity to acquaint the reader with the loveliness of the Queen's character, and the difficulties that from the first beset her position in France. She was the symbol—and indeed the price—of the unpopular Austrian Alliance. Choiseul's fall, soon after her arrival at the French Court, left her practically without a friend. Intrigue and slander pursued her all her life. And she was too ignorant, too superficial, too careless not to fall more than once into the nets that had been spread for her unwary, tripping feet. In her youth she was all that was lovely, untouched, blameless. She steered her way through Court intricacies with a skill that was indeed remarkable for an untaught girl in her teens. And if in later years she fell a victim to the passion for gambling and the extravagance of personal display in dress and jewelry, the boredom, strictness, and loneliness of her life at Court might well have driven her to worse vices! In politics she was never the malign influence that she was said to be; she made very little effort to be any sort of an influence at all; she had her likes and dislikes, and some of these were foolish. But she was not the person to be blamed when Turgot fell and things began to go so terribly wrong with the Government of France!

Thus, in brief, Mme. Campan. In his interesting introduction to the present edition, J. Holland Rose writes:

> The reason for the exceptional popularity of Mme. Campan's memoirs is not far to seek. Her charm and ability gained for her a good position at the Court of France in the most momentous crisis of its history. Not only a dynasty, but a nation; not merely a nation, but the whole structure of society, were about to undergo a fundamental change. * * * In the revolutionary era the literary champion of the progressives is Mme. Roland; of the conservatives, Mme. Campan. * * * Mme. Campan, while admitting the defects of the old order, looked on it as essential to the stability of the realm; but her intellectual conviction was fortified by personal devotion. She adored Marie Antoinette.

Out of her exceptional opportunities, and her adoration, she has written a book that does not lose interest with the passing of the years. And it is only necessary to remind the general public that these charmingly published memoirs are excellent reading.

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By C. W. BARRON

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".....If we had meditated a diabolical plan to ruin Mexico, and all the friends of Mexico, how successful would have been the most wicked machination if it could have accomplished the present disunited and hopeless situation!

"If Mexico had been permitted to be truly free by an assisting hand from the United States, what a power today would be her food and mineral resources in health and help for the whole world.....,."

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

MRS. ATHERTON'S new novel, which Frederick A. Stokes Company will have ready for publication early in January, is entitled "The White Morning." Its scene is in Germany and it looks forward to an end brought to the war and a new order established by a revolution led by the German women. Famished and heart-broken by the deprivations, the losses and the sorrows caused by the war, they rise in vast numbers and overpower the officials of the army and the Government and take into their own hands the reins of control. The book is developed and expanded from a short sketch by Mrs. Atherton in a recent magazine.

Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, of Harper & Brothers, has been elected a Vice President of the American Social Science Association to succeed the late Seth Low.

Andre Cheradame, whose "Pan German Plot Unmasked" had wide reading last year, having gone through seven large printings, will have two books out soon continuing his study of German methods and purposes. One of these will be called "Pan Germany, the Disease and the Cure" and will comprise the three articles by him in recent numbers of the Atlantic Monthly. It will be published at once by the Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc. The other, "The United States and Pan Germania," is announced for publication early in January by the Scribners.

Paul Haworth, whose account of his long trip by canoe into regions not before penetrated by white men was published this Fall under the title, "On the Headwaters of the Peace River," has been honored by having the name of Observation Peak in the Ewadacha region of the Canadian Rockies changed to Haworth in recognition of the value of his explorations.

The Great White Way at last receives its due poetical recognition in "The Broadway Anthology," which Duffield & Co. will issue at once. It is a collection of vignettes in verse written by Edward L. Bernays, Walter J. Kingsley, Samuel Hoffenstein and Murdock Pemberton. The authors are all press agents of music and drama and in the verses they contemplate their own craft ironically and deal freely with the faults and foibles of their famous clients.

Isaac F. Marcosson's new book, "The Business of War," will be brought out by the John Lane Company early in 1918. It will tell the complete story of the organization of the British armies with much detail gathered by the author at first hand and will include his character studies of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Viscount Northcliffe, Sir Eric Geddes and Winston Churchill. His study of Sir Douglas Haig has already been translated into French, Spanish, and Italian. "The Business of War" will be published simultaneously in Great Britain and the United States.

In his "Audubon the Naturalist," recently published by D. Appleton & Co., Francis Hobart Herrick suggests that New York City should convert into a museum the three houses at 155th Street and Riverside Drive that were the homes for many years of John James Audubon and his two sons. The houses and the ground they occupy should be converted, he thinks, into a true Audubon Park, the houses repaired, and "their walls ornamented once more with those beautiful pictures of birds and beasts which father and sons united to create."

A comprehensive work on "Income Tax, Law, and Accounting," by Godfrey N. Nelson, is announced for publication early in January by the Macmillans.

The Curtis Publishing Company announces that, beginning with January, 1918, they will publish the Ladies' Home Journal on the first of the months for which it is dated, instead of on the 20th of the preceding month as heretofore.

The great increase of interest in this country in the Spanish language and literature seems to have its counterpart among Spanish-speaking peoples in the English language, for D. Appleton & Co. announce that they have just issued the 109th printing of Palenzuela's "Ollendorff Method to Learn English."

Mark Twain once wrote to Mr. Howells about "Tom Sawyer" that "It is not a boy's book at all. It will only be read by adults. It is only written for adults."

An important discussion of sea power in the present war, entitled "Naval Power in the War, 1914-1917," by Lieut. Commander Charles C. Gill of the United States Navy, is announced for early publication by George H. Doran Company. The work is authorized by the United States Navy Department and has been adopted by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy for use in the course in history.

Hugh Gibson's book, "A Journal from Our Legation in Belgium; or, the Rape of Belgium," has been translated into French and will soon be published by a large house in Paris. Negotiations are under way for its translation into Spanish and its publication in Spain. Mr. Gibson is of Californian birth. He entered the diplomatic service after three years of study at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris and served four years in Honduras and one at the Court of St. James's. Afterward he spent some time at Havana, where he had intimate connection with the Isle of Pines negotiations, million dollar claims, the Gomez negroes' revolution and other events of 1912-13. Ordered to Brussels as Secretary of the American Legation, he saw and was a part of the events of the German invasion, which he narrates in his book. He says that he did not intend to write a book, but that his published volume grew out of the diary he has kept for his mother ever since he began his duties in the diplomatic service.

Harry A. Franck, whose "Vagabonding Down the Andes" is a recent publication of the Century Company, is now with the American expeditionary force somewhere in France and has been assigned with the rank of Lieutenant to headquarters duty. He recently wrote to a friend in New York: "What Sherman said was no exaggeration. The horrors of getting so fat I do not know myself are upon me, for I do not get more than nine hours sleep a night, the bed furnished by a French family makes getting up in the morning a hardship, and the labor of eating three endless French meals a day and doing away with a never-ending supply of wine sums up my misfortunes. * * * However, I have been promised a real job, with the privilege of crawling by night over into the German trenches when once we actually get started at them."

Edward Lucas White, whose "El Supremo," a story of Paraguay a hundred years ago, has won much success, has written a novel to be called "The Unwilling Vestal," which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish early in the new year. It is a tale of the Vestal Virgins in Ancient Rome and is said to be as graphic in its picturing of life in those long-dead days as his South American story was of the times of Dr. Francia, the famous dictator of Paraguay.

The price of "Defenders of Democracy," the gift book of the Militia of Mercy, is $2.50, instead of $2, as was inadvertently stated in the review of the book in the columns of this paper last week. All the profits from the sale of the book, which is published by John Lane Company, will be used in aiding the needy families of our volunteer sailors.

Zane Grey, author of many novels of the West, of which the latest was "Wildfire," published recently by the Harpers, has finished a new novel, which that house will bring out toward the end of next month. Mr. Grey is spending the Winter in New York.

S. S. McClure's "Obstacles to Peace," published some months ago by Houghton Mifflin Company, has gone into its fourth large printing. Mr. McClure has recently returned from five months' visit to Japan, where he made a first-hand study of Japanese feeling toward this country. He believes there has been much unnecessary hysteria in the United States on this subject and a little later will put the result of his observations into book form.

English newspapers report that the demand in that country for Mr. Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany" is "astounding" and has taxed the resources of printers, bookbinders and publishers.

Helene Cross's "Soldiers' Spoken French," published in the United States by E. P. Dutton & Co., is in its twenty-fifth thousand.

JAPANESE "NOH" PLAYS

"NOH," OR ACCOMPLISHMENT: A Study of the Classical Stage of Japan. By Ernest Fenollosa and Ezra Pound. New York: Alfred Knopf. $2.75.

IMAGINE a play that would be the dramatization of "Kubla Khan," or "At the Mid Hour of Night when Stars Are Weeping," or of Heine's "Two Grenadiers"! We can hardly conceive a structure for such a play. Yet it is out of moods as remote and elusive as are in these poems that the Japanese "Noh" plays come.

The finale of a European tragedy—the death of the chief character—is often the beginning of a "Noh" play. Thus, in the "Nishikigi" the action takes place after the deaths of the chief characters. There are two who have been lovers but who have never come together; they are not united in death. They appear to a wandering priest and induce him to say the prayer that unites them at last. It is a beautiful play, with beautiful lyrical passages for choruses. Fenollosa says of it: "Action, words, and music are vague and ghostly shadows." Here is a passage in which the lovers speak of themselves:

> We are entangled—whose fault was it, dear?—tangled as the grass patterns are tangled in this coarse cloth, or that insect that lives and chirrups in dried seaweed. We do not know where are today our tears in the undergrowth of this eternal wilderness. We neither wake nor sleep, and passing our nights in a sorrow, which is in the end a vision, what are these scenes of Spring to us? This thinking in sleep of some one who has no thought for you, is it more than a dream? And yet surely it is the natural way of love. In our hearts there is much and in our bodies nothing, and we do nothing at all, and only the waters of the river of tears flow quickly.

"These plays are full of ghosts, and the ghost psychology is amazing," says Ezra Pound, speaking of a particular section of the "Noh" drama. These plays of spirits presuppose in the audience an extraordinary alertness to the spiritist idea. Much of their excitement is the excitement of the seance. In Aeschylus's "Persians" there may have been something of the same excitement, but there is nothing of like feeling in the modern European drama.

Such plays, of course, were never intended for large or for mixed audiences. "They were made only for the few; for the nobles; for those trained to catch the allusion." They originated, it appears, in the Shinto temples, and they were brought from such places into the palaces of the great military nobles. They were produced only on notable occasions and as a sort of ritual. Every detail of costume and gesture was made heraldic—almost sacred, and the actors had to keep themselves as if they were living in a monastery. And it would seem that the whole tradition of the "Noh" productions was in danger of being broken up by the revolution of 1868.

Minoru was acting in the Shogun's garden when the news of Perry's arrival stopped the play. Without him the art would have perished. He restored it through poverty and struggle, "living in a poor house, in a poor street, in a kitchen, selling his clothes to buy masks and costumes from sales of bankrupt companies, and using kaiyu for rice."

Through the devotion of this great hereditary actor the "Noh" drama has been restored, and "Noh" productions are popular with the intellectual classes in Japan.

Ernest Fenollosa knew Umwaka Minoru and became his pupil. Fenollosa made translations and elaborate notes for translations and wrote down all he could gather about the history and the traditions of the "Nôh" drama. It is his notes that Ezra Pound has elaborated and interpreted in this beautiful book, "Noh, or Accomplishment." Fourteen plays are presented in this volume. They are actual short plays, but they are also librettos for performances, a good deal of which consists of music and dance. The texts, however, are not bare and bald. With few exceptions, they stand as complete literary plays, with language adequate to their high emotional and spiritual appeal. Ezra Pound has such real devotion to the spirit of these plays that he is moved to give them a real beauty of language and rhythm.

When we have read "Noh, or Accomplishment," our first feeling is that of gratitude to Ernest Fenollosa and Ezra Pound for bringing this remote but serious and beautiful art so close to us. On Fenollosa's part it meant the devoted labor of more than twenty years. Ezra Pound has given a shorter term of labor, but he is one with Fenollosa in his loyalty to the spirit of "Noh." The book now produced may become an influence on Western poetry—not on our theatre; it is too crude and too obvious to take in such fine and subtle influences.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE

THE TURKISH EMPIRE: Its Growth and Decay. By Lord Eversley. With a frontispiece and three maps. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

THIS very readable and interesting book is not a contribution to war literature, not a vehicle for the author's opinions on the proper settlement of the Eastern question. It was written not for the purpose of propaganda, but to meet the need of a clear-cut historical interpretation of the forces of disintegration in Turkey. Intentionally of secular rather than academic appeal, it is not the result of independent research, but is based mainly on the great work of von Hammer, the German historian, although many other authorities have been drawn upon for new historical evidence, including Sir Edward Creasy, Sir Edwin Pears, and Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, whose study of the foundation of the Ottoman Empire is well known to American readers. Out of the multitude of facts in the long epic of the Othman dynasty, Lord Eversley has selected those only which seemed best suited to explain "the process by which the Turkish Empire was aggregated by its first ten great Sultans, and has since become, in great part, dismembered under their twenty-five degenerate successors * * *"

The book falls naturally into two parts, of which the first is a history of personages, a chapter being devoted to each of the remarkably vigorous and able rulers, from Othman to Solyman the Magnificent, and including the Grand Visier Sokolli, who wielded power during the reign of the first degenerate Sultan, Selim the Sot. The second part is mainly an account of conspicuous events in the shrinkage of the empire, like the treaties of Passarowitch, Belgrade, Kainardji, Jassy, and Bucharest. In the concluding chapters, however, Lord Eversley draws largely from his own experiences and impressions, gathered in politics and during visits to the East in 1855 and 1857, and again in 1887 and 1890. He is outspoken in his views of modern Turkish misrule, but relates the historical facts in the reign of Abdul Hamid and the régime of the Young Turks without the false emphasis of special pleading.

The book is an effective development of a new point of view. For most historians of Turkey the invasions and conquests in Europe are something of a moral romance like the traditions of the Crusades; but Lord Eversley has been led by his studies to the conclusion that the only sound and valid explanation of the movement is to be found in material interest. He points out that the Ottoman soldiers were not pure Turks or religious fanatics, and that there is no reason for attributing to them the sentimentalism which would clothe objective aims in an emotional idea. Their motives were ambition and the hope of plunder, and the main causes of success were their organization by the Sultans Osman and Murad, the lack of union among the Christian States, and the able leadership of ten generations of the Othman family. On the other hand, the deterioration of the armies, and the consequent failure to prevent the dismemberment of the empire, was in large measure due to the absence of any real incentive to military spirit, when the degeneracy of the Sultans and the strengthening of foreign intervention in the subject Christian provinces put an end to the hope of plunder and territorial acquisition.

A NEW ATLAS

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.'S GEOGRAPHICAL MANUAL AND NEW ATLAS. By C. O. Sylvester Mawson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $4.50.

This very comprehensive manual and atlas contains a great variety of features. It has, in addition to the usual maps, maps of the battle zones on all the war fronts, historical maps, automobile maps of the States of this country, a postal and railway guide for the United States, economic, language, racial, and other maps. The publishers pledge themselves to furnish purchasers, after the war is over, peace made, and boundaries re-established, new maps showing all the changes that have been made. There are nearly two hundred pages of text, in which can be found a great store of geographical and historical information. One large section takes up each of the countries of the world and gives a summary of its history, its present economic, political, and racial conditions, its relations with the rest of the world, and by means of graphic quotations from travelers affords a view of its type of civilization. Another section outlines the general principles of geography, discussing the subjects of climate, vegetation, animal life, Governments, and transport by land and water.

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

Section 7

SUNDAY DECEMBER 23, 1917

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SIXTEEN PAGES

OUR ARMY'S WORK

What the Government Has Done, and What It Has Not Done—Defects Have Been Shown, But Much Recent Improvement

© Harris & Ewing.

Major Gen. E. H. Crowder. Major Gen. E. M. Weaver. Major Gen. William Crozier. Major Gen. H. G. Sharpe. General T. H. Bliss.

FIVE MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR ON THE NEW WAR COUNCIL, WHICH WASHINGTON HAS NICKNAMED THE "SUPER GENERAL STAFF."

The following article was written after a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES *had interviewed various officials, Senators, and Congressmen having access to facts bearing upon current charges of mistakes and delays in the War Department.*

Each statement about the nation's war work, the cantonments, the supplies, the epidemics, and the general military situation is made with the definite permission of some one in authority, though in most cases the writer was asked not to quote the individuals directly.

The net result of the canvass points to the conclusion that the Government has accomplished a vast amount of work considering the short time elapsed since it began to make preparations in earnest; that there have been some serious mistakes and delays, but that the activity of the War Department is at last distinctly on the up grade.

AMERICA'S army lacks many things, ranging all the way from live white mice to small arms and big guns. That is not a figure of speech, nor an attempt at flippancy. It merely indicates the multitude and variety of things that a country must have for modern war. It suggests something of the difficulties of the country's Government when its own people and the peoples of other countries nearing the end of their resources expect it to do the impossible, to start with practically nothing and to become within a year a real military factor in the great war.

That the miracle cannot be performed is the present conclusion of the members of Congress's two military committees, which have been inquiring into the various lacks of the army; the lack of men sufficiently equipped and trained, with the lack of the mice as a sort of symbol of the situation.

The army surgeon deplores the present shortage of the live white mice, necessary in the work of determining what type of pneumonia is afflicting a soldier, as much as the infantryman or artilleryman regrets that he has not enough rifles or cannon for the work of training. The Medical Department officer will tell you that the woman in Chicago who raises most of the mice used in the military hospitals is doing her best, but it takes a long time to produce mice. The ordnance officer will tell you, with no greater seriousness, that every gun factory in the country is doing its best, but that it takes a long time to make a gun. Neither the mice nursery nor the Ordnance Department was prepared for war, but apparently the mice got under way more quickly after war was declared. At any rate, the health statistics of the national army troops make a much better showing than the gun and rifle equipment figures, in spite of the delay in building hospitals.

In the matter of supplies other than weapons and ammunition, there has also been much delay in the first three months of the cantonments. Many men have been without uniforms, proper underwear, and blankets, but great progress has been made in remedying that defect in the last month. It is a safe assertion that no American soldier is suffering today from lack of underclothing and blankets. The shortage in uniforms is also being made good, not quite so rapidly.

On food the War Department has had a record of 100 per cent. efficiency from the very beginning. No man has missed a meal since he entered his camp. Every meal has been a good meal, notwithstanding the early letters sent home by many tender young men who had to learn at the outset that they hadn't entered the army for a course in seasonings and sauces.

The most serious phase of the situation, however, has not yet been investigated by Congress. That is the shortage of men themselves, actually enrolled in the army and under training. The War Department has failed in this work of gathering men to the full extent planned and promised, just as every militia department of any State in the United States always fails whenever there is a local emergency calling for troops. It is a stereotyped remark, an unvarying formula, from which no State's Adjutant General ever departs, to declare to the public that every man will be ready, armed and equipped and on duty within twenty-four hours. It is an American habit to say that. But the prediction is never made good.

This is just what has happened in getting the nation as a whole ready for the war in Europe. The plans and specification and the promise called for 687,000 drafted troops fully armed and equipped and in training in the sixteen cantonments by Oct. 17. But only about two-thirds of them have been put into the cantonments two months after it was expected that they would all be there. Of the two-thirds only about 40 per cent. have been supplied with modern rifles. Another 40 per cent. have been supplied with rifles which had long since been abandoned by the War Department as antiquated and outgrown.

The figures showing the number of men the War Department expected to have in the sixteen cantonments by the middle of October and the number actually there at the beginning of December was as follows:

Camp.	Strength Estimated for Oct. 17.	Actual Strength on Dec. 7.
Devens	43,438	27,752
Upton	43,000	25,287
Dix	42,108	20,859
Meade	40,884	33,737
Lee	46,803	35,172
Jackson	45,213	18,440
Gordon	38,461	33,352
Sherman	43,082	32,573
Taylor	42,319	23,227
Custer	35,956	24,893
Grant	38,895	22,768
Pike	42,666	29,542

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Teaching New Soldiers to Handle Rifles.

The New York Times Magazine, December 23, 1917

MARS AND SANTA CLAUS MEET HERE

First Christmas of the War Finds America No Longer the Lavish Spender of Other Years—Signs of Great Changes Seen on All Sides

"But is old, old, good old Christmas gone? Nothing but the hair of his good, gray, old head and beard left? Well, I will take that, seeing I cannot have more of him."

IT is a changed Santa Claus that will visit New York on this, the first Christmas that has found America buckled down to the grim task of playing a part in the great world conflict—a war-rationed Santy who is trying to do his bit.

The old twinkling eyes, rosy cheeks, cheery smile, and jolly paunch—symbols of merriment and hospitality, of kindliness and generosity—have lost some of their pristine glory. When hard-fisted Necessity in the guise of the Higher-Cost-of-Living, has been busy depleting the pocketbook for these many months past, when Charity is making her appeals for the starving and homeless in many quarters of the globe, when Patriotism is crying for funds with which to fight the enemy, the gift-pack must perforce shrink, the stuffed turkey be forsworn, the punch-bowl stay dry.

But if the old spirit of Merry Christmas has been tempered, if it has been shorn of some of its jollity, some of its splendidly careless generosity, because there is no longer "peace on earth," there has come a community kindliness, a sobered realization of the ties that bind us to those outside our circle of kinship and friendship, a bestowal of hospitality and generosity upon the stranger and the poor such as we have never before seen. And so, after all, those gaudy colored angels perched upon their Christmas-card clouds can still trumpet forth with all their old fervor "good-will toward men."

For a long while now the newspapers, like unseasonable ghosts of old Marley, have been taking us on purse-opening flights. Never was Scrooge taken so far from his own hearth or shown so many and such piteous scenes. In Belgium, France, Serbia, Poland, wherever the invading Hun has trampled with his iron-shod heel of war, we have seen the widowed and the orphaned, the homeless and the starving, the dying and the dead.

In this country war has meant the disjointing of industry. Many have yet been unable to readjust themselves to the new conditions. And so, in the midst of our prosperity, there is poverty, hunger, sickness.

Then there were the two huge Liberty Loan "drives," (the dollars have now jumped up into the billions.) Uncle Sam's need was great and urgent. He left the money markets where he used to negotiate his financial transactions and made a man-to-man, a woman-to-woman, appeal. Street corners, theatres, churches rang with it: "Stand behind the boys in the trenches—convert your dollars into bullets." And now Uncle Sam has broadened his appeal; with his Thrift Stamp campaign he is asking the children to empty their penny banks into his war till. And we don't know how long the war is going to last and how many more times Uncle Sam is going to ask the men, women, and children to back the fight for humanity with their dollars and pennies.

And we have been told that man power is the crucial factor in the great conflict; that unless men are released from the industries of normal times, the dollars and pennies cannot be converted into bullets, into guns, into rations, into blankets, and into ships to take all these things overseas. We have been told that we must keep our wants down to the necessities of life; that to buy a luxury is to fail in our faithfulness to the men on the battle line; that to wear a last year's overcoat or suit or dress is to wear a badge of patriotism. And now, in the Yuletide season, we have a stern reminder of our depleted man power in the appearance of women conductors on the street cars, of women postmen, of a few women even in the brigades of snow shovelers.

Nor should the higher cost of living and the cruel scarcity of certain necessities be overlooked. Everything costs more, and prices are steadily going upward; no one is surprised when the salesman gives one back less change than he did the day previous for the same purchase. And, regardless of price, the supply of some necessities has failed. The sugar bowl is empty or supplied with jealously weighed-out driblets. Coal is difficult to obtain, either by those whose unit of measurement is the scuttle or the fatter-pursed whose usual unit is the bin. Many who have been brought up to regard an unfailing supply not only of necessities but of luxuries as being as much a part of the natural order of things as the regular recurrence of day and night, have suddenly learned a shivering lesson as to what actual want means. Rich and poor are now brothers in watching the mercury in the thermometer.

But over and above all is the memory of khaki-clad absentees—sons, husbands, fathers, brothers, sweethearts—in cantonments, on the seas, "somewhere in France," holding the line of trenches that the Hun is now threatening with his massed troops, some perhaps about to pay the splendid price of patriotism.

So is it any wonder that Santy's old twinkling eyes, rosy cheeks, cheery smile, and jolly paunch have lost some of their pristine glory? Is it any wonder that New York's first war Christmas will be different from any Christmas that it has celebrated in many a long year?

During the last week one need only walk along the streets to discover one striking evidence of the difference. Those bushy rows of Christmas trees that in former years transformed the gutterside in front of so many stores, their sweet odor like a magic incense, carrying the oldster back across the years, are this year thin and wan. There was a shortage of man power in the forests, a shortage of flatcars. The same blight has touched the supply of holly and laurel. And though it is expected by the dealers that purchasers will be fewer, prices will none the less be higher.

It will not be a green Christmas within doors. And so we will be deprived of the third reason given by Leigh Hunt for loving Christmas above all other holidays: "Because of the hollies and other evergreens which people conspire to bring into cities and houses on this day, making a kind of Summer in Winter and reminding us that 'the poetry of earth is never dead.'"

"O Lord, please don't let Santa Claus be drafted!"

The shop windows have been another evidence of the difference. The dolls and the Noah's Arks and the lead soldiers and the woolly dogs and all those other things that affection and generosity give in such quantities at this time of the year to the children so that they can populate their bright-colored little world of make-believe—all these usefully useless things have been segregated in sadly curtailed window space. Many shop windows have not featured gifts at all; and those that have, have put the "useful gift" in the ascendent.

The shop windows are a reflection of the condition that is to be found within. The toy departments—in former years the throbbing heart of holiday shopping—are reduced in size, the shelves are not laden with their old gladsome supply of playthings, and the aisles do not pulse to bursting with currents of anxious purchasers.

It is not, however, to be a toyless Christmas—far from it. There are many who believe that, whatever sacrifices it may cost, the war cloud should not be allowed to cast its shadow on the chiefest joy of an all too fleeting childhood; that children should not be robbed of their faith in the omnipotence of old Santa Claus.

One of the department stores, like many others, has had during the Christmas season a Santa Claus. But this particular store discovered a genius. He is an old man with genial gray eyes, a kindly, hooked nose, and a long white beard that is his own. In the regulation suit of red cotton flannel and cotton fur, he has sat since Dec. 3, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., upon a slightly raised dais, and the children step up, one by one, and tell him their wants. Under this long siege his patience, his kindliness, has not faltered. Not until the whistle blows does he slip from his rôle. One cannot help wondering what the real Santa Claus will put in this old man's stocking as his reward.

That a toyless Christmas should not be, one need only to have seen that unending line of children that have been climbing up on that dais to Santy's knee, that will be climbing to that same shrine of hope tomorrow; to see their blind and absolute faith that there is in the world an impersonal spirit of generosity from whom it is only necessary to ask to receive. And it should be added that the children who were here telling their wants were from the poorer quarters of the city, from homes where poverty pinches, where childhood early learns the rule of necessity. Eager eyed, their faces filled with awe and reverence, bodies wriggling with embarrassment, they stood in great Santa Claus's presence.

When this department store Santy asked one little girl what she wanted, she piped up in blank amazement: "Why, didn't you get my letter?"

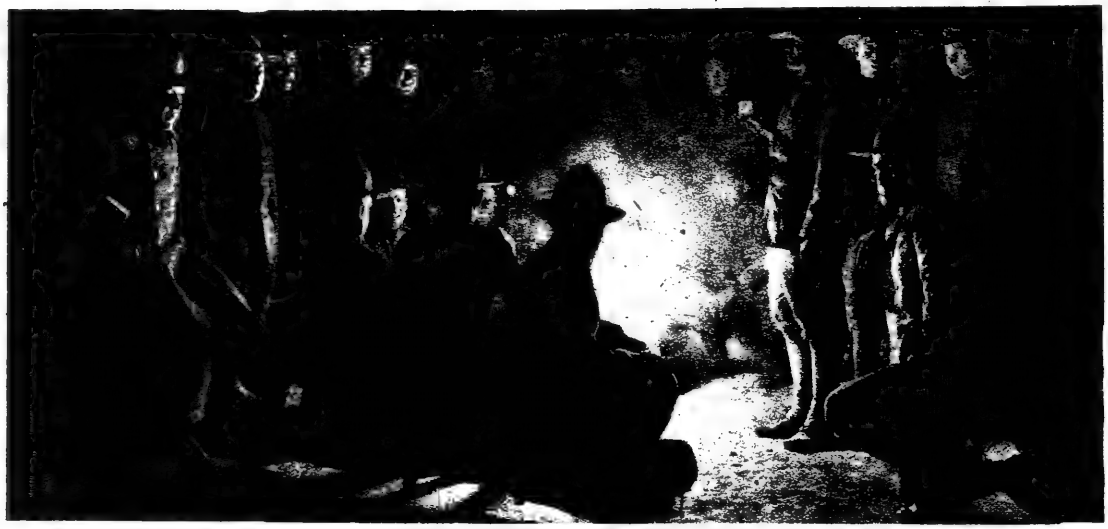
Another stated as her heart's desire: "I want a dolly—one with a head on it."

There was one little girl, perhaps 4 years old, who was filled with the true Christmas spirit, for after enumerating her own wants she whispered: "And you know I've got a grandmother at home, and I think she would like something, too."

During an hour's watch an observer discovered only one youthful disbeliever. When Santy asked the child at his knee what he wanted, the infidel—it was a boy—gibed from the skirts of the crowd: "Aw, ask him for his goat."

Most of the children were accompanied by their parents, whose eyes for some reason or other became moist as they watched this little ceremony; so it is likely that all the true believers will be rewarded on Christmas morning with the dolls and the sleds and the "tin kitchens" and the "story books" and

(Continued on Page 14)



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AN EVENING SCENE AT CAMP UPTON.

In the Brief Period When They Are at Leisure After Supper the Men Gather in Many Such Groups. The Talk Is Apt to Develop Into Discussion of the Past Day's Work in Military Education; Also There Is Singing and Story Telling.

Camp.	Strength Estimated for Oct. 17.	Actual Strength on Dec. 7.
Dodge	45,165	15,659
Funston	46,518	27,346
Travis	46,109	29,672
Lewis	46,159	37,065
Total	686,776	437,414

The difference of about 250,000 between the total of what there is and of what there should be can be explained in part by the fact that a good many national army troops have been shifted from the cantonments to the camps of the Federalized guard organizations to fill the ranks of the latter and hasten their preparations for embarkation. Also there have been readjustments of the draft divisions. But, after making all allowances for these changes, the national army actually in camp, as it stands today, is still about 200,000 men short of what it should be. The present strength of the National Guard troops in this country is about 400,000. The American troops all told still in the United States, including the rapidly increasing number of regulars, is just over 1,000,000 men.

Some of those who went abroad had not had guns long enough before departure to know what to do with them when they arrived on the other side. And for the training of the 66 per cent. of the draft men already in camp the Government is still many thousands of guns short of the equipment that would enable every man to have a suitable modern rifle of his own. The equipment of National Guard troops is, of course, much more complete.

As already admitted by General Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance, under examination by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the situation as to artillery and machine guns is far from what it should be. We are using French guns both here and abroad. The French are letting us have them at a sacrifice of their own needed strength in artillery for the sake of speeding the day when American man power will be available in battle.

In the matter of machine guns the War Department has furnished a complete illustration of stopping to swap horses while crossing a stream. At the outset of getting ready for war two years later than we should have begun, we adopt a machine gun which has never had a field test and which cannot be produced in sufficient quantities for use until next Spring or Summer. At the same time we are still persisting in the old peace-time dispute over the Lewis gun, an American weapon which is giving complete satisfaction to the British troops in actual warfare and which we might have in quantity right now if the War Department would consent to use it. The adoption of the not thoroughly tested Browning gun, which cannot be produced for several months, was decided upon in spite of the fact that we should have 34,000 machine guns in actual use today for the effective training of the men who are to handle them at the front.

Furthermore, we might have been fully equipped today with more than enough rifles for the men already in camp if we had adopted, without change, the rifle that was being made in this country for the British infantry. Because of the change insisted upon, the rifle production has been reduced by one-half, and we have resorted to the makeshift of giving out to the draft troops about 175,000 good Springfield rifles and as many more antiquated Krags taken out of storage and called in from boys' schools, to which they had been lent by the Government. The ammunition available for these old guns is imperfect and unsafe to use, and adds another delay and difficulty to the beginning of thoroughgoing target practice for the new troops.

The bearing of this present condition of the American armies (and of the certainty that it cannot be remedied over night) on the situation in Europe for the next twelve months is very grave. It is very grave whether you take the attitude that the War Department has accomplished miracles in the last nine months, which is true, or the attitude that it should and could have done everything that it hoped to do and led the country to expect that it would do. It expected to be a big, dominating military factor in the war by the Spring of 1918, which means that it hoped to have 1,000,000 trained fighting men in the front line in France, with 600,000 trained and thoroughly equipped replacement troops back of the line in France ready to move up as needed to keep 1,000,000 on the firing line numerically intact. That was the expectation of the American General Staff and the eager hope of England and France last August. Nobody now thinks that it can be done or that anything even approaching it can be hoped for.

Julius Kahn of the House Committee on Military Affairs says that at the present rate of getting ready America will not be in the war at her maximum strength until two years from now. Senator Hitchcock of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs declares that we cannot have 1,000,000 troops in France before the end of 1918. Mr. Kahn's view of it is a little too gloomy to be fairly representative of what his fellow-members think about the situation. Senator Hitchcock's estimate comes close to what the other committeemen think after a fortnight of inquiry.

Last August General Bliss, then Chief of Staff, said:

"If the United States is to do its full share by having a million men along the firing line, not merely a million men counting from front to rear, we should have a second draft now or in the very near future. We shall lose 60 per cent. of our total strength in one year of fighting because of the casualties. That is the scientific expert estimate of losses from deaths, wounds, prisoners taken, and men missing. These losses must be made up from replacement troops in the rear as fast as they occur, unless we are to repeat the crime of the civil war of allowing organizations to dwindle in strength almost to the vanishing point. This means, of course, that if we are to have only a million or so men all told, including the draft army now forming, and the regulars and the guard troops, we cannot put them all on the firing line, cannot take such a long stretch of the front as America ought to take as her own. For no matter how many or how few we have in battles we must provide a reserve for wastage of 60 per cent. Therefore, if we are limited to a million all told, only about 600,000 of them will be available for the front. I hope there will be no such limitation on the American forces. I hope we shall be enabled to do our full share. That would mean a second draft very soon. Replacement troops should go immediately after those that go first. It would be much better if they accompanied them from this country to France."

General Bliss did not say when America would take its full stretch of front line with 1,000,000 troops backed by 600,000 reserves, but it was taken for granted by the country as a whole and by many army officers that the United States would be ready to wage war on a big scale in one year after declaring it. That hope seems to have vanished. Instead of having all of the first draft army with the colors by the middle of October and the

(Continued on Page 11)

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Snow Battles as Recreation at Camp Meade.

EBB OF PACIFISM IN AMERICA

Voices Which Were Loud Last Summer Have Been Silenced by a Few Months of War—How the Leaders Came to Realize the Futility of Their Old Arguments

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George W. Kirchwey. Charles Edward Russell. William J. Bryan. William Lyon Phelps. George Foster Peabody.

PEACE MOVEMENT'S FORMER LEADERS WHO NOW FAVOR STRONGEST EFFORTS AGAINST GERMANY.

By GEORGE MacADAM.

THE plight of the idealist who, his eyes on the stars, is rudely brought back to earth by stumbling over a reality, is strikingly shown by the present condition of the pacifist party in this country. Before our entry into the war the peace movement, because of the many people of standing and influence who were among its most active workers, loomed large as an obstacle to aggressive action. Today, in the language of a Federal authority whose business it is to know, "the movement has petered out; its active membership has boiled down to the professional gasbag element."

Before the war, in every "advanced" intellectual movement, there was a striking laxness of moral distinctions. "Broad-mindedness" was the watchword. Birds of very different feathers flocked together on the same nest so long as they had a mutual interest in hatching one particular egg. The advocates of peace were no exception. The dove cote was open to all—talons and beaks were not barred, nothing more was asked than that while around the cote the dove song be warbled and assistance given in hatching the peace egg.

And so in those ante-bellum days philanthropists, educators, publicists were associated in the same movement with Socialists, anarchists, alien propagandists; men whose generous sympathies led them to strive for the establishment of a better and purer form of government than human nature is as yet fitted for were working with men who would break down and destroy all government.

But today the great majority of the altruists are out of the peace party; they recognized the reality of a war of justice, and quit idealism for humanity. Some of the altruists are still in the party, but they "are singing low," to quote one of the most influential who, accordingly, insists upon the anonymity of this quotation. And such flabby activity of the peace movement as exists today is being stimulated by the Socialist, the anarchist, the alien propagandist, or "the professional gasbag element."

The sudden shriveling of the peace movement is one of the most striking things in our eight months' war history. Let us take a tally of the organizations that were working for peace, either immediately or soon after that momentous day in April when the American people decided to accept the challenge that the Hun had given them, openly with his U-boats and covertly with his incitement to strikes, destruction of munition plants, and other like acts of enmity:

The American Union Against Militarism. This was an outgrowth of the Emergency Peace Federation, the well-financed organization that sprang into being just before Congress was to receive the President's war message, and which flooded the country with full-page advertisements announcing "The American people do not want to be stampeded into war. There is no call to rush into war, with its horror and sorrow"; appealing to "Mothers, daughters, and wives of men—Have you no hearts? Have you no eyes? Have you no voice? We are being rushed to the brink of war—and you do not want war": and asking of all citizens: "Will *YOU* stand by *YOUR* country if war comes?" It also organized the "On to Washington" expedition, at $18 the round trip, hotel expenses included, to attend the war session of Congress. Practically the same people were the active members of both organizations. They included Amos Pinchot, Agnes Brown Leach, Crystal Eastman, sister of Max Eastman, editor of The Masses, the magazine recently suppressed; Max Eastman himself, Jane Addams, Professor Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College, Oswald Garrison Villard, Professor David Starr Jordan, and the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes.

The Civil Liberties Bureau. This was an affiliation of the American Union Against Militarism until Oct. 1. L. Hollingsworth Wood is the Chairman of its Directing Committee, which includes Roger N. Baldwin, John S. Codman, Crystal Eastman, John Lovejoy Elliot, and John Haynes Holmes. Its letter paper gives the names of 104 "co-operating attorneys" who are located in sixty-seven cities scattered over the country. This same letter paper states that the organization is "For the maintenance in wartime of the rights of free press, free speech, peaceful assembly, liberty of conscience, and freedom from unlawful search and seizure." Roger N. Baldwin, who has charge of the main office, put it frankly the other day: "We're trying to hang on to the right to agitation."

The Bureau for Legal First Aid. This is an affiliation of the Civil Liberties Bureau and attends to the local work in this city.

The American Legal Defense League. "The object of this league," as stated by its letter paper, "is to legally defend in the courts constitutional liberties in any part of the United States." Harry Weinberger is its general counsel and Executive Secretary. The letter paper originally issued (whether it is still being used cannot be stated) gives among the Board of Advisers the names of Governor Charles S. Whitman, Oswald Garrison Villard, Mayor-elect John F. Hylan, Leonard D. Abbott, Henry R. Linville, President of the Teachers' Union; Mischa E. Appelbaum, Professor Henry R. Musey of Columbia, Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Commission; Professor Emily G. Balch of Wellesley, Algernon Lee, President of the Rand School, and Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement. It should be stated here, though it is a little out of sequence, that quite a few of the Board of Directors have resigned, just who and just how many could not be learned by the writer. A visit to the office of the league elicited the information that Harry Weinberger was in Washington defending before the Supreme Court Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists, convicted in New York of urging resistance to the conscription law. A young man in charge refused any information. It can be stated, however, that Governor Whitman, Mr. Hylan, and Mr. Villard are among those who have withdrawn their names.

The Women's Peace Party. This is the organization of which Jane Addams is President.

The Workmen's Council of America. This is what might be called a super-labor organization. Its purpose is to weave into a whole, but not supplant, labor organizations that otherwise would be unrelated. It has affiliations in all parts of the United States, but its main strength is in the east side section of New York City. It estimates its strength at 600,000.

The People's Council of America. This is undoubtedly the peace organization which has spent the most money, made the most noise, and got the most notoriety. It was formed by Louis P. Lochner, who acted as impresario for Henry Ford's peace ship.

There were a number of other organizations, among them school and college societies, but most of them were of small influence compared to those already named.

How unreservedly these various organizations were going in to fight the war is plainly indicated by a telegram that was sent to the members of the House and Senate who voted against the war resolution. It was sent by the Emergency Peace Federation, the parent body of the American Union Against Militarism. It read:

On behalf of the Emergency Peace Federation I extend sincere thanks for your patriotic stand in opposing war. May I request that you communicate at once with Representative Kitchin, to whom I have written a letter suggesting co-operation between ourselves and pacifists in Congress?

LELLA FAYE SEGOR, Secretary

This telegram was construed in Washington as meaning that any attempt on the part of the Administration to wage an aggressive war on Germany by conscription of an expeditionary force would be met with the united force of pacifists and anti-war members of Congress, indorsed by a backfire of artificial sentiment fanned by the activities of the federation and other peace societies. That this construction was justified is shown by the bitter fight which was waged against the Selective Draft act, also against war revenue measures.

An immense amount of propaganda was sent out by the pacifists. It went to every city, town, and hamlet in the land. It was estimated that no less than 2,000,000 people were reached by it. It was only last August that the Women's Peace Party was sending propaganda throughout the country, importuning women to oppose the Government's war plans, to oppose the draft, food control regulations, war bond issues, and a continuance of the war.

The propaganda as to the constitutional right of free speech and the much-heralded offer of the peace societies to provide legal aid to street speakers, suspended students, and others arrested for opposing "the evils of war," bore an abundant crop of soap-box orators. In our principal streets the gutters ran with seditious speeches. It was a little more than three months ago that Cleveland Moffett went "over the top" in an effort to stop the flow at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street. In September the police were dethroning soap-box orators amid boos and hisses.

And now the peace movement is dead, or in a state of suspended animation.

In the course of the last fortnight its demise was verified by visits to the offices of all the peace societies and a number of leading pacifists. One man of prominence in the community said: "There is no peace movement now." He insisted upon anonymity. Another man of prominence said: "The movement has gone into Winter quarters." He also insisted upon anonymity. There was found no prominent pacifist who was willing to talk pacifism.

A visit to the Workmen's Council of America, which was organized in July, brought out these facts: It affiliated with the People's Council, and made a strong effort to align the labor organizations of the country in the pacifist ranks. It held a national conference in September, broke off its affiliation with the People's Council, and renounced anti-war propaganda, deciding to confine itself to "work for an industrial democracy." J. B. Salutsky, Executive Secretary, explained, however, that this was "more a question of policy than of opinion."

Miss Lane, local spokeswoman for the Women's Peace Party, said: "We have nothing now under way. We're not for, but we're not opposing, the war. We're not working for the Red Cross, or anything like that. We believe that getting the vote has given us a potential power; we won't go to Congressmen now as a hopeless little group. No, we're not circulating much literature."

"American Union Against Militarism" is the name in the hall directory of 70 Fifth Avenue; it is also the name on the door of Room 1103, also it is the letterhead on the paper in possession of the lone young woman in charge of the office. But a prominent pacifist protested against the use of the name American Union Against Militarism. "It is now," he asserted, "the 'American Union for a Democratic Peace.'" In Room 1103 one got the impression that business was dull. The only information of interest to be had was that the organization had maintained an office in Washington, but that this had been given up and that the only one now extant was the one right there in Room 1103.

Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the Civil Liberties Bureau, is a frank young man. Said he: "We're trying to make a fight to keep people's mouths open and printing presses running. We stand on the test for civil liberty stated by Lord Parmoor: 'The supreme test of civil liberty is our determination to protect an unpopular minority in a time of national excitement.' We're making a straight out-and-out fight for American liberties; and because most of the people whose liberties are restricted under wartime legislation happen to be pacifists, Socialists, labor agitators, I. W. W.s, and anarchists, it is no reason why we should not defend their liberties." This is not surprising news, but it is valuable as inside information.

Great activity and corresponding results were asserted rather than admitted at the home of the People's Council of America. Louis Lochner, the peace ship impresario, was out, but his press agent was on hand. "Peace movement?" repeated he. "I should say there is. It's going strong. The People's Council now has 200 fully organized locals, representing thirty-eight States, and eighty-one more locals in process of organization. No, I can't tell you how many members we've got. We're sending out

Camouflage of the Conscientious Objector

Those Who Think They Are and Are Not—Those Who Say They Are and Know They Are Not—Only Religious Tenets Recognized by Law

By Dr. GEORGE HERBERT MEAD,
Head of the Department of Philosophy in the University of Chicago.

AMERICA finally entered this world war because its issue became that of democracy, democracy defined as the right of peoples to self-government. the right of a people to determine the foreign policy of its Government, the right of the small nations to existence because they are nations, and the right of the whole western world to be free from the threat of imperialistic militarism. We are fighting for the larger world society which democratic attitudes and principles make possible. In such a fight for the inviolability of peoples, for the right of a people to determine itself and its life in self-respecting intercourse with other nations, in this contest for a higher individualism among nations, are we transgressing the rights of the individual at home? In a war for democracy what should be our attitude toward the conscientious objector and how should we proceed with reference to his refusal to fight at the call of his country?

The conscientious objector has no recognition in the legislation which is mobilizing our new army, except as a member of a religious sect whose tenets forbid fighting. Membership in a political or other social organization with such tenets conveys no immunity from military service, nor does the fact that a man himself entertains conscientious objections to military service grant the individual freedom from service in the army. If the conscientious objector's number is called and he is not a bona-fide member of such a religious organization, he will be certified to the army then and there, if he refuses to serve in accordance with the orders given him by the officers of the army, he becomes subject to military discipline, and will undergo such penalties as any private suffers who refuses to obey orders. These penalties are or may be severe, for obedience to orders is the foundation of all army organization and the first condition of all military achievement. The position of the conscientious objector is also prejudiced by another circumstance. When he has suffered the penalty which a court-martial has laid upon him, he returns automatically to the service, and if he remains a conscientious objector, he will again refuse to obey the military orders which direct him to do what runs counter to his judgment of right conduct, and again he will find himself subject to court-martial, and again serving another sentence for what is in fact only the same offense, though in point of martial law it is a new offense.

It is this feature of the situation of the conscientious objector which has called out perhaps the most serious reflections in England upon this manner of dealing with his offense. In civil procedure, a man may be punished but once for the same offense. While the continuance of the attitude of the conscientious objector, on the part of the drafted man who finds himself unwillingly in the army, involves a continuance of offenses each of which subjects him to penalty, the real offense is not in the separate refusals of the conscientious objector, but in the attitude from which these refusals arise. A single uniform punishment should be inflicted for the offense.

The more fundamental matter is that of punishment for acting in accordance with the dictates of one's own moral judgment. The recognition of conscientious objection to fighting appears definitely in the exemption given to those whose religious tenets forbid army service. This exemption not only recognizes the objection but admits that it constitutes a valid ground for not accepting the draft. Why, then, should not the exemption extend to all those who have such conscientious objection, but who for other reasons do not belong to these non-resistant religious sects? Our Government has sedulously avoided all ecclesiastical association. It recognizes religious bodies only in so far as it proclaims its complete toleration. Why, then, should the Government extend this freedom from military service to those belonging to a particular sect, refusing it to others? The answer is found in the supposition that the Government is ready to recognize the legitimacy of the claim of the conscientious objector, but is at a loss when it seeks to determine the genuineness of the objection. Actual membership in a church which forbids bearing arms is at least prima facie evidence of the reality of the scruple, and the Government has accepted it as such.

A hundred reasons may make a man unwilling to fight, ranging all the way from physical timidity or business losses to disbelief in the justification for this war, or, for that matter, for any but a defensive war, not to mention the profound influence of racial sympathies. A man moved by any of these reasons could cover them up under the dishonest plea of a conscientious objection, if this claim were accepted by the exemption board whenever presented. The excuse would be the more readily offered because it is easy to construe one's objection to fighting a particular war, with a specific enemy, at the risk of one's own life and the loss of one's own business into a conscientious objection to fighting at all. The group that bulks the largest among those that could use the pleas of conscientious objection is the Socialist Party—that is, that portion of the party which is orthodox, if there is still any orthodoxy in socialism—for the orthodox doctrine, according to the Socialist economic interpretation of society and its history, condemns every war as a capitalists' war, except the last battle in which the proletariat is to dispossess the bourgeoisie in the control of the State. But this is not the conscientious objection that the Government contemplates in its exemption provision. The conscientious objection which the present law allows has nothing to do with the causes of the war nor its beneficiaries; it concerns the very act of fighting.

Dr. George Herbert Mead.

Whenever and wherever an act runs so counter to a man's moral nature that he cannot carry it out and still keep house with himself, his refusal in the face of any and all authority commands our instant respect. If such men could be certified to the exemption board beyond a doubt, any thinking, self-respecting community would demand their exemption. If they cannot be so isolated that their real spiritual lineaments can be clearly discerned, they will still refuse to serve and will accept the penalty which a community which could not identify them has laid upon them. It must be recognized on the other hand that there are not many conscientious objectors in the sense in which they have been defined.

What will be the attitude of the real conscientious objector who, standing outside the church which could guarantee his scruple, still maintains his conscience against the prescription of the Government? Inevitably he must consider the ordinance which seeks to compel him to do what he regards as wrong as entirely unjust. He will, however, also recognize that such changes as his doctrine calls for in human nature must be slow in their development and that his quarrel is not so much with the Government whose laws he refuses to obey as with the society of which the Government is but an expression. If he can give any impartial study to his propaganda, he must realize that, while within the not too distant future wars are likely to be relegated to the outworn devices whose upkeep and cost are too hideously expensive to be longer endured, the revolution in human nature which would be called for in rendering all forms of fighting under all conditions evil is not likely in the future that we can foresee.

So far we have been considering the conscientious objector contemplated by the exemption provision of the draft law. A more serious question is the justification for enlisting by force citizens who oppose the war, perhaps regard it as utterly wrong, who are thus compelled to surrender everything up to life itself for an undertaking which may run entirely counter to their profoundest inclinations and most unquestioned judgments. These may be men who are quite willing to fight for causes they consider worthy of the sacrifice. Can they be legitimately called upon for the supreme sacrifice for a cause which in their minds is utterly unworthy? Where does the right of a State to conscript its citizens find its limit?

If there is a type of conduct which a citizen may not under any circumstances undertake without transgressing his own conscience, it is unjust that the State should compel him to suffer a penalty because he will not act contrary to his conscience at the command of the law. None the less the State, in its inability to determine whether the man is really presenting his own convictions or merely simulating them, is still justified in laying a penalty to prevent the evil which would arise from illegitimate use of conscientious objection as an excuse to avoid public duties and burdens.

Where, however, the action prescribed by the law is not in itself at variance with a man's conscience—as, for example, the payment of taxes—then the fact that the law prescribes the use of the tax funds for purposes which the man disapproves does not absolve him from the obligation of paying the tax levied upon him. His remedy must lie in changing the governing body or its policies or its manner of administration, in the freedom to influence public opinion so as to change what the judgment of the individual condemns. The minority's right is the right of propaganda, not the right of refusal to obey the ordinances which have the authority of the State behind them.

It is important that we should realize that what constitutes the freedom in a democracy is not absence of restraint upon action through laws and ordinances, but the presence of the ideas and interests of all groups, and even individuals, in making the laws and ordinances. It is not conscription of bodies that threatens democracy, but the conscription of ideas. Acceptance by the people from a power above itself of the policies and objectives of the State stamps the people as subject whether the policies come from an autocrat or an aristocratic group of landholders, or imperialistic financiers and entrepreneurs, or from a political boss.

The right of the minority is the right to be heard. Given this right, and any regulation by the community may be enforced without invading the rights of the individual under the limitations to which reference has been already made. It should be added that, as the right of the minority does not include disobedience of laws of which they disapprove, so it does not include the right to undertake organized effort to keep others from obeying the laws. Not only is the man who is out of sympathy with his country's position in this war still subject to conscription; he is also bound to take no steps to induce others to disobey the conscription act.

Furthermore, war brings about exceptional conditions. For a war may involve the very existence of the country itself. Questions of policy which are debatable and must be debated under a democracy, if they involve the war itself and its successful conduct, cannot be debated while it is going on. Such discussion may very well involve a serious weakening of the country in its fight, and even lead to its defeat and the loss of the very institutions of democracy itself.

It is perhaps impossible to lay down any fixed rules of practice to cover Governmental conduct in this field. If the struggle is one in which the very existence of the nation is seriously imperiled, the action of a minority in opposing the war becomes a veritable attack upon the nation itself. But while it is probably impossible to lay down any procedure with reference to minorities in wartime that would not be subject to numerous exceptions, it is possible to indicate the principle that should underlie any procedure. That principle is that of clear definition in each case of the field that is open to discussion and that which is withdrawn from discussion in the public interest, and in case of procedure by the Government through its departments against an individual there should be an appeal to a court or commission whose public sense and impartiality would command the respect of the whole community. No man should be in doubt as to what he may do and say without transgressing the Government's exceptional provisions, nor should he feel that his final judge is to be an administrative officer who is likely to be narrowly interested in the exercise of his departmental authority. Secondly, it would be obviously a most serious detriment to the country if suppression of supposedly unpatriotic speech and publication should suppress that criticism which is essential to efficient public action in a democracy.

And, finally, intelligence in wartime should reach the point of recognizing the value of that stimulation to individual thought and interest which the war brings with it and not be willing to suppress the individual response because it is different—even from current formulae. The conservation of ideas is as essential as conservation of foodstuffs. It behooves a Government, even in setting aside the customary rights and privileges of citizens in a democratic country, to show solicitude for the rights of minorities, for the protection of which the very war is being fought.

use of which water power might be substituted, is 66 per cent. of the total annual coal production of the United States, according to the latest available complete statistics, those of the year 1915. In that year the mine output of the country was 502,519,682 tons of bituminous coal and 87,578,493 tons of anthracite.

To transport 390,000,000 tons of coal, on the basis of forty tons to a car, would require the hauling of 9,750,000 carloads from mines to consumers, which, of course, would be merely one of the many items of the drain on the equipment and labor and trackage of the carriers. The equivalent of all that coal in terms of horse power could be transmitted from the generating points to the users by the turning of an electric switch.

These are maximum figures, of course, so far as the economic and industrial benefits to be derived are concerned. They do not take into consideration either the present limits within which electric power derived from water wheels may be transmitted or the present distribution of the country's manufacturing industries. Needless to say, the factories in the East and South and Middle West cannot be run on the power derived from the streams in the Pacific Coast States, where the greater part of it is to be found. The scientists have not yet devised the means for transmitting such power for a distance greater than 400 miles. To say that they will never improve on that would be foolish in these days of wireless, aviation, and other wonders. The limit of transmission has been extended from 100 to 400 miles within a few years.

But cut the top figures of the potential water power in half and there still remains a tremendous resource that could be used to the full if the country had it, and one which might be had at a cost that would be insignificant as compared with the value of the return. It is estimated that, even with the present location and distribution of the industrial enterprises of the country, from one-third to one-half of the 28,000,000 available horse power from water power could be immediately applied. There is no form of industry which depends on coal and steam which cannot be better and much more cheaply operated by electricity derived from water power without the haulage of a single ton of fuel from one year's end to the other. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is already operating its trains over 400 miles of track with electricity derived from water power.

The water power under consideration is located on 3,500,000 acres of the public lands on the Pacific Coast and in the Mountain States. Fifty-eight per cent. of the 28,000,000 horse power is on 2,000,000 acres of these public lands, which have already been withdrawn from sale in anticipation of the proposed development. The rest is in the national forest lands. Later on, after the reservoir and dam sites and pipe-line routes have been determined upon, there is no reason why the withdrawn lands should not again be made available and sold with reservation of water-power easements.

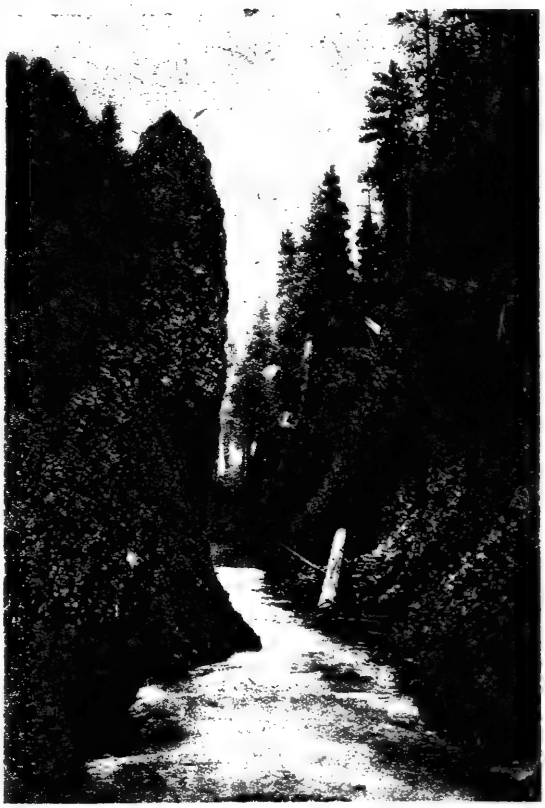
The first thing to be obtained is the proper legislation.

Four measures are pending in Congress now. In the Senate there are the Adamson, Myers, and Shields bills, (the latter applying only to navigable streams,) and, in the House, there is the Ferris bill. None of the Senate bills has been passed by either house, and none of them has the full approval of the Administration. The Ferris bill has been passed by the House and is indorsed by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, but there is effective opposition to it in the Senate.

The measure prepared or suggested by Secretary Lane gets at the heart of the matter, in the simplest and most direct way, by creating a Water Power Commission, to consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture.

"This commission," says the third and last section of the act, "shall have the power to grant leases for the use of all public lands (including reservations) and navigable streams for the development of water, under such terms and conditions as shall be by them prescribed by general regulations; no such lease to extend for longer than fifty years."

That is the form of a bill which, it is hoped, Congress will accept, at least as a basis for its legislation in the matter.



Favorable Spot for a Dam Across the Klickitat River Which, In Its 73 Miles, Has a Drop of 3,255 Feet. If Harnessed It Would Yield 154,000 Horse Power.

In a memorandum of explanation Secretary Lane says that the bill has these advantages:

"The Administration would be held responsible for whatever terms and conditions were made as to such leases.

"These terms and conditions would be known and fixed before the lease was made.

"The terms and conditions could be made so as to draw a distinction between the use of navigable waters and others.

"Such a measure would eliminate all controversy in Congress over details.

"By regulation everything could be accomplished that is sought to be accomplished by the Ferris, Myers, Adamson, or Shields bill.

"There would be no danger of the caprice of any single Cabinet officer, or his prejudice or favor, controlling the conditions of the leasing." Secretary Lane is emphatically opposed to the selling outright of the nation's water power.

"To grant such lands in perpetuity," he says, "to private corporations or individuals is to divest the Federal Government, as well as the several States, of a large measure of control which it might otherwise exercise over this resource by law or regulation, and would place beyond its power the opportunity of providing by law such different methods of use or disposition as the future may show to be best adapted to the public interests."

The four chief engineering societies of New York recently appointed a committee to consider this matter from the standpoint of the public good and to make recommendations to Congress. The Chairman of this committee from the American Society of Civil Engineers and one of its past Presidents is Clemens Herschel, a civil engineer of sound and conservative standing, the author of several works on water power and formerly Railroad Commissioner of Massachusetts. With the assistance of Mr. Herschel, Charles N. Chadwick, Commissioner of the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, has prepared the suggested draft of a law which he believes will accomplish the purpose of national conservation of water power. Mr. Herschel and Mr. Chadwick were sought for an explanation of the problem as it now confronts Congress and the nation.

Charles N. Chadwick, New York Water Supply Commissioner.

"From the day when Theodore Roosevelt stood on the bank at Niagara Falls and saw the power house erected on the Canadian side obstructing our view of the scenery but not theirs, the question of water power regulation has been a misused football in national politics," said Mr. Herschel.

"The false question of preserving natural scenery has obliterated the real problem in the public mind. I will not take a second seat from anybody in my enjoyment of natural scenery, but that cannot be allowed to interfere with the advancing interests of civilization.

"It is especially gratifying just now to find that the President is awake to this vast necessity for a change in the public attitude toward water power and its uses. The sole reason why our water powers are held back from development is because Congress has obstructively interfered with the development of water power, as it existed, say, ten or fifteen years ago, and thereupon failed to provide suitable legislation permitting its development. Year after year rolls by, session after session of Congress convenes and closes, and yet the present repressive, restrictive laws remain in force; the 54,000,000 undeveloped horse power contained in the rivers and streams of the United States continue to waste and our limited supplies of coal and oil are being used up. I should say, however, that a beginning of relief has been made in that clause of the last passed River and Harbor bill which creates the United States Waterways Commission.

"The other day I heard an engineer describe his sensations as he looked at the sublime spectacle of the Niagara Falls. All that he could see as the waters fell over the edge was 'a ton of coal—ton—ton—ton' at the rate of ten tons a second. That is the literal fact of the loss in just that one waterfall—ten tons of coal a second.

"The whole problem was stated succinctly before the National Electric Light Association in Chicago a year ago last May by Henry J. Pierce of Seattle. He estimated the forces on the two sides as follows:

"Those in favor of the status quo: (1) Owners of some undeveloped water powers and coal and oil producers in sections of the country where water powers are now going to waste who naturally desire to prevent competition. (2) A few persons whose obstructive views regarding water power legislation would forever prevent development. These include the scenery sentimentalists. (3) 'Pork Barrel' legislators who find the present chaotic condition favorable for 'deals' and 'swaps' on the floor of Congress.

"Those in favor of water power development are: 1. The farmers, because, as soon as cheap hydro-electric energy makes possible the production of atmospheric nitrogen and the treatment of phosphate rock by electricity, they will be enabled to purchase fertilizer of better quality and for one-half present prices. 2. The West, which desires to irrigate vast tracts of now desert land, and to utilize through treatment by electricity its stores of raw material such as limestone, slate, phosphate, and minerals, and also to substitute electricity for coal and oils as motive power. 3. The South, where the cheap production of electric energy through development of its wonderful water powers is necessary to its industrial growth. 4. The Middle West and the East, where the present unused water powers may take the place of coal in the making of cotton and woolen textiles, paper and pulp, and in quarrying and mining. 5. The nation, for the following reasons: (a) to provide nitric acid for the manufacture of explosives in connection with the common defense, (b) to reduce the cost of living through increased crops to be obtained by plentiful use of cheap electro-fertilizers. (c) to extend the navigability of our inland waterways by private capital instead of through Federal taxation, and (d) to enable the Government to maintain its position with foreign countries in industrial and commercial progress."

Mr. Herschel was asked if this was not a program which opened a vast new field for private capital.

"Certainly," he replied, "and why not? Capital must be encouraged, or it will not take risks. It has become very timid through restrictive legislation. I

(Continued on Page 14)

J. G. Phelps Stokes. Upton Sinclair. Henry Ford. W. E. Walling. John Spargo.

IDEALISTS WHO HAVE BECOME OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATES OF A WAR TO VICTORY.

large quantities of literature, but I can't tell you how much. Funds? Yes, I can tell you where they come from. It's a dollar down and a dollar a month."

A man who had been sitting beside him interpolated: "There is no pro-German money."

"No, not a cent," continued the press agent. "It's all raised from the dues of our members. We'll have an office open in Washington not later than the first of the year. Then if you don't think there'll be things doing, just watch the columns of the newspapers."

This may be press agent camouflage, but it is none the less interesting to remember that the Germans are now massing tremendous bodies of troops on the western battle front, that they are about to make a supreme effort, that Secretary Baker has warned the country to prepare to hear of reverses, and that in certain quarters it may have been decided that it would be good strategy to have a loud-voiced cry for peace sounded throughout the American Nation.

No less interesting than the sudden shriveling of the activities of the peace societies is the decimation of the pacifist ranks brought about by America's entry into the war. The list is a long one, and only its general character can be here indicated.

Because of the sensational methods of his peace advocacy, the name of Henry Ford stands out. Mr. Ford spent $400,000 in his expedition to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas." Upon his return to this country he announced that he was ready to spend $25,000,000, or as much more as might be necessary, to prevent any improvement or extension of the naval or military establishment of the United States. Four months after we declared war he said that "we must prepare to go the limit for the struggle." A little later, in taking $5,000,000 of Liberty bonds, he said that the United States, in making war on Germany, did "the best thing that ever happened for the world." He has also come out for universal military training, and now he has himself joined the staff of the Shipping Board.

William Jennings Bryan was another worker for peace who stood very prominently in the public eye. No sooner was war declared than he sent this telegram to President Wilson: "Believing it to be the duty of each citizen to bear his part of the burden of war and his share of its perils, I hereby tender my services to the Government. Please enroll me as a private whenever I am needed. Assign me to any work that I can do until called to the colors."

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, formerly dean of the Law School of Columbia University and recently Warden of Sing Sing Prison, long an advocate of peace, was elected Chairman of the Emergency Peace Federation on its organization. Within a week he resigned. When President Wilson sent his war message to Congress Dr. Kirchwey said: "The only road to peace is war, and that is good pacifist doctrine from now on. Lots of us have hoped that war might be avoided, but we have seen that it could not be for long. The only thing to do is to fight and fight, and fight hard. One can't play at war."

George Foster Peabody, another pacifist who took a prominent part in the pre-war activities of the Emergency Peace Federation group, came out loyally for the Government. His point of view is shown by the following extract from a letter that he sent to the People's Council in reply to that organization's efforts to enlist his aid: "Citizens believing in the majesty of the moral order are called upon to prove their faith in their fellows by due reverence and respect for the opinions of others as well as the expressed will of the people through their duly elected President and Congress."

This thought that the present is not a time to speak of individual creeds, but only of our united purpose and of our ardent desire to do everything we can to help our country, has been the guiding principle followed by Katrina Trask, (Mrs. Spencer Trask of Saratoga Springs,) of Dr. Charles Herbert Levermore, and many other prominent pacifists.

"Loyalty to the United States Government in this crisis is loyalty to every ideal of improvement to which we have subscribed and a lack of support is treason to every article of every creed of reform," said Charles Edward Russell, turning his back on the anti-war article in his creed as a Socialist. William E. Walling, J. G. Phelps Stokes, John Spargo, W. J. Ghent, and Upton Sinclair are numbered among the many other Socialists who, in this day of the Hun, recognize a higher loyalty than that which can be given to a political party.

Unused Water Power Might Solve Coal Problem

28,000,000 Horse Power Going to Waste on Government Lands Alone—To Obtain Equivalent in Steam Takes 390,000,000 Tons of Coal

IF a man with a big wood pile in his back yard stood around shivering and complaining of an empty coal bin he would receive scant sympathy from his neighbors. This man, short on coal and long on unused wood, is not a bad illustration of the United States Government in its present wartime bewilderment and apparent helplessness, due to coal shortage and car shortage, labor difficulties in the mines, and power shortage in the factories where the necessities of war are being made.

For the wood pile, substitute an abundance of unused water power, and the simile is more in accord with the facts. Water power, of course, is as old as land. We have always had it, but we have made only a beginning of using it. In the rivers on Government lands the equivalent of 28,000,000 horse power—continuous flow power—is going to waste. If once harnessed, it would run the mills within its zone of transmission twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year, with no fuel consumption whatever.

Of course, the Government knows this, not as mere guesswork, but with mathematical nicety. For many years Government engineers have been at work measuring and gauging and estimating the current and flow of every available stream and planning the dam site and pipe-line construction that would turn all that tumbling waste of waters into usuable power, to make the things that the country must have in peace or war and relieve the strain on the mining and distribution of coal. One Administration after another has tried to solve the problem of adding these wasted millions of power to the national resources. President Roosevelt tried hard to get something done. President Taft continued the work. Each gained a little, but there has been no comprehensive Government policy adopted by which the whole problem might be solved quickly and effectively. The delay has been due so far to the failure of Congress to give sufficient consideration to the matter and agree upon the legislation that will adequately meet the demands.

Now the question is up to the Wilson Administration. Secretary Lane of the Interior Department is about to ask Congress to enact the necessary law, a tentative draft of which he has already framed as a basis for the Senate and House to work upon. This whole matter may well be rated as a war measure, on the assumption that the war is to continue for three years more, because much of the work contemplated could be accomplished within that time, and that our industrial, fuel, and transportation needs, much as they exceed our resources today, are going to increase steadily until the war is won. Furthermore, according to the bulk of expert economic opinion, those needs are going to increase for a long time after peace is declared; for a decade at least after the close of the fighting this country will have to do its own work and help the other nations get on their feet industrially. And the whole scheme of water-power development could be in operation within ten years.

Man Suspended on Wire Cable Measuring Velocity and Volume of a Mountain Stream Full of Power by Taking Depth and Surface Readings of the Current Meter at 10-Foot Intervals from Bank to Bank.

No argument is more convincing just now in the acute period of a coal and transportation crisis than to show what the potential horse power of the streams is equivalent to in coal consumption. Remember, all the time, that the 28,000,000 of horse power to be got from the rivers is not a guess, but an accurate estimate of engineers, based on years of scientific measuring of the volume and velocity of the flow of every river under consideration.

Now, then, to produce all that horse power by steam would require the use of 390,000,000 tons of coal a year. That total is based on the low estimate that it takes three and a half pounds of coal per hour to produce one horse power. There are 8,760 hours in a year. That amount of coal, 390,000,000 tons, for the

"Keep Jolly!" Somme Veteran Tells Our Men

Soldiers at the Front Would Go Crazy If They Didn't Joke, Says Lieutenant Alexander McClintock, U. S. R., Formerly in Canadian Army

PRETTY nearly the worst thing the soldiers have to do in this war," said Lieutenant Alexander McClintock of the United States Reserve, "is to sit around and think about it.

"When I was at Plattsburg," he added, "it seemed to me that those in charge were running one grave danger—that of working the officers 'stale.' The latter were supposed to be above the average of all-around intelligence, but they were worked up there harder than men are worked in any training camp in Canada or England."

Lieutenant McClintock is a Kentuckian, just down from Plattsburg with a brand-new commission. It is not because he is an officer in the new American Army that he can talk about the war and the soldiers, but because he has recently come back from active service in Flanders and France. He was a Sergeant in the 87th Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards. He was wounded in the battle of the Somme. He won the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry in action and received the personal thanks of King George. He is the author of "Best o' Luck," (George H. Doran Company,) one of the breeziest of the war's first-hand soldier narratives. And he has just been spending a short time on furlough in New York before leaving for Camp Dix.

He has some interesting things to say about "the front." And he has, withal, some words of warning for us in America. If every man, woman, and child doesn't wake up and help, he says, we may lose this war.

"I say that the idle times and the thinking are 'pretty nearly' the hardest things for the soldiers," he explained, "because, of course, there are actual physical experiences now and then that are worse even than nervous idleness—standing up to your knees in water for seventy-two hours, for instance. But, generally speaking, it is true that the hardest part of soldiering is the mental part, and the times when the men are not fighting, but just sitting 'round, are the hardest times to bear—the times that break men down if they're not careful.

"You can't tell a man 'what it will be like at the front.' You can talk and talk and talk, but you can never make it tangible for him. In general, I think it is quite true that the soldier who goes into it for the first time is going to find the mental side harder and the physical side easier than he had expected.

"It is the thinking about it all that drives men crazy. I've known men to go all to pieces just sitting around thinking. It gets on your nerves if you let it. The only thing to do is to laugh at everything. Keep jolly! Make fun of it all! You hear about the Tommies' jokes. Well, they'd go crazy if they didn't have their jokes. So they make a joke of everything.

"For instance, there's the daily intelligence sheet that is sent out from General Headquarters; it's a serious little report of whatever may have been found out in the last twenty-four hours that's of value or interest. You'd think it was queer to see a sober-looking Major stop another officer and ask if Comic Cuts had come out yet! But that's what every one calls that daily report.

"That's just a sample. They give absurd names to everything. The Tommies call the 'R. I. P.' that is put on a soldier's grave 'Rise If Possible.' When the rats were bad in Belgium and we were amusing ourselves by shooting at them along the parapet I heard a pal of mine tell a rookie that those trench rats were so big that he had seen one of them trying on his greatcoat. Lots of their jokes would seem rather appalling to you people here at home. But they must have their jokes, and the more they can make the better for them.

"You people here at home when you send your men over—keep 'em jolly! That is what keeps them sane.

"As for the actual fighting—well, you don't know what you're doing then. In action a man is dazed, his senses are benumbed, everything he does is automatic, he actually doesn't know what is happening. It was only the other day, for instance, that I learned what had happened on the day I was wounded. I ran across a man who had found out about it, and he told me that we were told to take two German trenches, and, by mistake, took three. I wasn't in at the end; I was wounded just as we got the first trench. But it is actually true that I didn't know anything about it. I wasn't picked up right away, either. I lay there from 6 in the morning until 2:30 in the afternoon before they got me."

"Lay there suffering all that time?" murmured the reporter in shocked sympathy, and Lieutenant McClintock laughed.

"Oh, the suffering wasn't so bad," he said. "I was hit through the thigh and busted an artery. I twisted a tourniquet around it and lay there and smoked cigarettes until they found me. I've known worse things.

"I tell you," he went on emphatically, "you people at home want to send the boys cigarettes. Not many at a time, but often. They need cigarettes. It's with a cigarette in his mouth that the soldier goes over the top. If it's night he can't light it, but if it's daytime it's lit. And, like as not, when the fighting is over he's still got that cigarette. People used to send me 500 or 1,000 at a time, but that was too many; I hadn't any place to carry them. The thing to do is to send a hundred every few days.

Lieutenant Alexander McClintock, Now of U. S. Army, Formerly a Sergeant with the Canadians.

"About the automatic quality of the fighting"—he went back to his earlier subject—"that is where the value of the discipline comes in. The soldier in action hasn't any head. He's got to be a machine. I learned about discipline, all right. I was under Byng.

"Oh, those Canadians! And Byng! When you think what they've pulled off! The Canadians are the most wonderful lot of troops that have been in France at all up to now. There have never been troops like the Byng Boys—they call all the Canadians Byng Boys," he explained, "from the London musical comedy 'Bing Boys,' and the name of the commander, Byng. There has been a great deal written and said about the English making the Canadians take the worst places. Of course that isn't true, and there are two reasons why it isn't. One is that Fritz has it in for the Canadians. The other is that when there was an especially tough job to be done General Byng always asked the honor of doing it.

"Byng is a wonderful leader. He has one unvarying rule, and there is no exception to it—if you lose a trench you stay until you get it back yourself! He is great on discipline, as every one knows. It was Byng who said what you often hear quoted: 'Discipline is self-control reduced to a habit.' It is, all right, in his army!

"As for the Canadians—well, I'll tell you one typical thing. One time last year they sent word from England that they didn't want any more officers; wouldn't take any more; the officers were told that they were free to leave the army and go about their business. But do you think they did? No, Sir! They resigned their commissions as Majors and Captains and re-enlisted as privates, so as to stay in the game."

Lieutenant McClintock enlisted in the Canadian Army as a private in October, 1915. In July, 1916, he reached the front, and was stationed with his battalion to help in the defense of a bad corner of the Ypres salient. After some hot fighting there he and his comrades were transferred to the Somme front.

"It was there that I stood in water up to my knees for seventy-two hours," he remarked, "but the exposure didn't seem to hurt us. The men are never sick. They are inoculated, you see, for everything under heaven except shell shock! And the rum ration twice a day keeps them from catching cold. Don't make any mistake about that rum ration. It's an important thing; it is not a stimulant, it is a medicine.

"Are the soldiers scared when they go into battle? Of course they're scared. If a man isn't frightened when he goes under fire, it is because he lacks intelligence. There may be soldiers who don't get scared, but I'm not one of them, and I've never met one of them yet. But, remember this—there's one thing a man is more afraid of than he is of the Germans, and that is showing his mates that he's afraid! So they all go over the top together. It's the elbow-to-elbow influence that does it."

Sergeant McClintock, as he was by that time, was wounded in the battle of the Somme in October, 1916, after, as the official communication from the Canadian War Office stated, he had "displayed great courage and determination during a raid against the enemy's trenches," and had "rescued several wounded men at great personal risk." On the Friday before Christmas, when he was in bed in the English hospital to which he had been sent, the King made him a visit. He tells the story of it in "Best o' Luck":

At about 3 o'clock on that afternoon, when we were all having a good time, one of the orderlies threw open the door of the ward and announced in a loud voice that his Majesty the King was coming in. We could not have been more surprised if some one had thrown in a Mills bomb. Almost immediately the King walked in, accompanied by a number of aids. They were all in service uniforms, the King having little in his attire to distinguish him from the others. When he neared my bed he turned to one of the nurses and inquired:

"Is this the one?"

The nurse nodded. He came and sat at the side of the bed and shook hands with me. He asked as to what part of the United States I had come from, how I got my wounds, and what the nature of them were, how I was getting along, and what I particularly wished done for me. I answered his questions and said that everything I could possibly wish for had already been done for me.

"I thank you," he said, "for myself and my people for your services. Our gratitude cannot be great enough toward men who have served as you have."

He spoke in a very low voice and with no assumption of royal dignity. There was nothing in the least thrilling about the incident, but there was much apparent sincerity in the few words.

After he had gone one of the nurses asked me what he had said.

"Oh," I said, "George asked me what I thought about the way the war was being conducted, and I said I'd drop in and talk it over with him as soon as I was well enough to be up."

There happened one of the great disappointments of my life. She didn't see the joke. She was English. She gasped and glared at me, and I think she went out and reported that I was delirious again.

Really, I wasn't much impressed by the English King. He seemed a pleasant, tired little man, with a great burden to bear, and not much of an idea how to bear it. He struck me as an individual who would conscientiously do his best in any situation, but would never do or say anything with the slightest suspicion of a punch about it.

Soon after the King's visit, Sergeant McClintock was notified that he had been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, which was formally presented to him by the British Consul General in New York City on Aug. 15, 1917. As soon as he recovered from his wounds he came home, and, having been restored to military "fitness" once more, he volunteered for the Second Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Plattsburg, and is now in the service of the United States.

"The men at Plattsburg were wonderful," he said. "Just think, bankers and lawyers and business men that you'd have to try a week to get a ten-minute interview with, up there digging ditches! And you've got to hand it to the men in charge for the way they put them through it!"

To Lieutenant McClintock, as to most people just back from France and England, the United States in general seems appallingly unaware of the war. Not the soldiers, nor the Government, but the people, have failed so far, he says, to wake up to the fact that we are at war.

"The spirit of America?" he said. "There isn't any! They simply don't realize that we are in a war. When they do think of it, they think we've already won it.

"And we haven't won it. As things stand now, we are losing it. We are the under dog. The sooner we realize that the better. I tell you frankly, that I do not feel by any means sure of the outcome of the war. Look at the maps! Germany is ahead everywhere. We can beat her, but we can only do it by fighting as she has—as a united and aroused nation. Every man, woman, and child in Germany is fighting this war against us. We've got to fight it that way against Germany. It will be a long war in any case. It will be a long war with us as victors only if we all, every single one of us, give all we can, our money, our strength, our thought, our lives. The worst thing in this country now is the German propaganda. We've got to work against that. We've got to wake up.

"It is harder for us, because it is all so far away, and we can't get the idea of it all at first. But we've got to!"

Vladivostok's Vast Supplies in Pro-Ally Hands

Eastern Siberia, Unsympathetic with Russia's Radical Elements, Forms Separate State and Looks to Japan for Any Needed Protection

By G. P. CONGER,
Formerly Y. M. C. A. Secretary in War Prisons in Eastern Siberia.

THE latest reports from Russia indicate that Vladivostok, with the rich region around it, has separated itself from the Bolsheviki and is setting up an independent Government. What happens to the city and the surrounding district is of importance just now for two reasons—first, the immense accumulation of munitions and supplies piled up at the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway; second, the large numbers of prominent German and Austrian officers held throughout the district as prisoners of war.

It was said this Summer that there was freight enough at Vladivostok to keep the railroad running, at what had previously been its full capacity, for seven years, before the last box or bale could be set down in Petrograd or Moscow. Long ago the steady stream of supplies from Japan and America filled all available warehouses to overflowing, and the authorities were obliged to utilize vacant spaces wherever they could be found in or around the city. On one such lot along the principal street a large consignment of American agricultural machinery lay for months, exposed to the weather. In the roadway of an adjoining street was a long double line of wooden crates covered with canvas; the crates contained American automobiles of two well-known makes.

Great quantities of ammunition were handled at Vladivostok. One night just before the Russian revolution of last March there was a big explosion in one of the sheds, with enough shrapnel bursting against the sky to make a good-sized battle.

Despite the official denial of the report that Japanese troops are on guard in Vladivostok, all through the unsettled months following the revolution, the people of Eastern Siberia have expected that Japan would step in and take a hand if anything went wrong. It was popularly believed that a Japanese fleet was even waiting just outside the harbor. This belief did a great deal to maintain order, and to offset the influence of the thousand or more future Bolsheviki who passed through Vladivostok on their way home after their political exile in America. Their return at the Provisional Government's expense was Kerensky's first and perhaps his greatest mistake. In the first days of the revolution the Russians, with fine enthusiasm, looked to America as their ideal of democracy. But the returning anarchists spread from Vladivostok to other places further away from the restraining thought of Japan, and began an insidious propaganda among their less-traveled countrymen against the "capitalistic" Government of the United States. This propaganda combined with German influence has resulted in the Bolsheviki upheaval.

There has been some uneasiness, in view of the possibility of peace between the Bolsheviki and the Central Powers, lest a large number of prisoners of war should be returned to the latter and be available for military service along with the great armies which would be released from the Eastern front. In this connection it is worth noting that, since the district around Vladivostok is the furthest from the front of any district to which large numbers of men could be transported, the tendency up to this time has been to concentrate there the German and Austrian prisoners of highest rank and greatest desirability. The Russians have not made the mistake which America bids fair to make, of keeping such men in important port towns, but have located them behind large stockades in cities back from the coast.

In the Amur district, north of Vladivostok, there are thousands of officer prisoners—probably more officers than private soldiers. The officers who have recently come there are younger and show clearly enough where the Austrian army, at least, has become weakened, but in addition to these there are a large number of highly placed staff officers and members of noble families who were captured earlier in the war and whose return to Germany and Austria at this time would be a noteworthy advantage to those countries. They have been treated so well during their captivity that many of them could take their places at the council table or in the field hardly the worse for their experience.

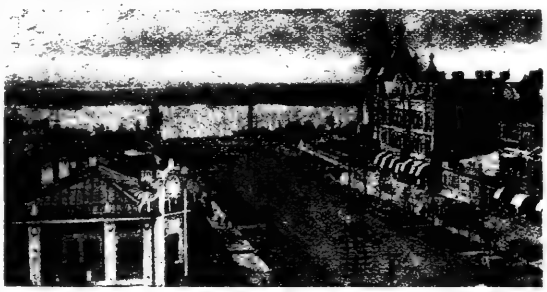
Their return in anything resembling the near future is, however, only a remote possibility. If peace between the Bolsheviki and the Central Powers were concluded tomorrow, and even if the Bolsheviki controlled the whole of Russia and Siberia, the chances are that America would still have time to turn the balance of war before these men could reach Germany or Austria. A favorite subject of discussion in the prison camps of these officers is this: If it took the Russians eleven months to get her Japanese prisoners to Japan after the peace of 1905, how much longer will it take her to get perhaps twenty times as many men to Germany and Austria after the present war is over? When one considers the magnitude of the problem and the present state of the Russian transportation system, as well as the general disorganization in all branches of Russian public life, there seems no ground for apprehension on this score.

The news from Vladivostok merely makes assurance doubly sure. The sentiment of the people of this portion of Siberia is in the main strongly pro-ally: their declaration of independence, as reported, shows that they do not intend to hand over either munitions or prisoners to make a German holiday. Yet they are so thoroughly Russian at heart that it is impossible for one who knows them to think of them as remaining independent of a Russian Government representing the best elements in Russia. Their independence must be meant only as a temporary measure.

Their natural inclinations will be strengthened through nearness of the Japanese. Since the Russian-Japanese agreement of a year ago, which opened Siberia to Japanese colonists, the relations between the two nations have been friendly. It would not be surprising if Japanese troops were called for to extend protection to several Eastern Siberian cities and to Harbin in Manchuria, in order effectively to cut off all the railroads and rivers of Eastern Siberia from possible service to the Bolsheviki, and ultimately to the enemy. At the same time, it must be granted that without the full consent of all elements in the Russian mix-up it would be a long and difficult job to transport Japanese troops to the eastern front. Under the best conditions, the Siberian Express gets across the 5,800 miles from Vladivostok to Petrograd in ten days and nights; a troop train is more likely to take from twenty to thirty days. The slightest disturbance might, of course, upset the whole operation.

As to lack of proper planning in railroad equipment and operation, the following is an illustration: At a great plant above Vladivostok 16,000 freight cars from America were assembled in a few months last year—an achievement in which the Russians surprised even themselves. The cars were built on the American model, but with the Russian gauge, and with a substantial iron railing the whole length of the running boards on top, to keep the brakemen from falling off. Each of these cars is from four to six times as large and must weigh ten or fifteen times as much as the ordinary Russian freight car; the trains leaving Vladivostok for European Russia have usually been short, since the Russian locomotives and bridges are not made for such heavy rolling stock. This is one reason why so few of the big cars ever made a return trip.

There has been some talk in Eastern Siberia of a Japanese army's marching across the continent, after the manner of Genghis or Kublai Khan. This last is perhaps not impossible; but it would be more to the point to find hope in the rallying Russians themselves.



KHABAROVSK, CAPITAL OF NEW STATE IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

The upper picture is a general view of the Amur district's Governmental centre, with the Amur River in the background. Vladivostok is the district's port, where are stored immense war supplies shipped thither for Russia's now disorganized armies. In the lower picture is seen the main street of Khabarovsk.

Harsh Methods of German Legislators in Belgium

DESPITE anything that may be said by German Chancellors anxious to create a false impression, or by Reichstag orators who have been duped by a particularly smooth Foreign Office, it is obvious that Germany intends to stay in Belgium if she can. The Germans have come with bag and baggage, with changes of clothes, and directions to the Postmaster concerning a changed address. Unless they are driven out by the Allies the Germans will make Belgium a German reichsland.

Proof of this is to be found in a Dutch publication prepared under the editorship of Charles Henry Huberich and Alexander Nicol-Speyer, entitled "German Legislation for the Occupied Territories of Belgium, First to Tenth Series." It might be expected that the Germans, with their customary method, would make provision for the temporary rule of the occupied Belgian provinces. War and changed circumstances would make necessary certain regulations, and, as a matter of fact, the Fourth Convention at The Hague included in its articles, accepted by Germany, ordinances to be adopted while governing the occupied territory of a hostile State. But the actual legislation put in force by Germany makes this convention, like all other agreements signed by the Teutons, merely another scrap of paper.

The German masters of Belgium have adopted legislation quite outside the sphere of this convention and obviously meant to meet other than temporary or newly arisen needs. Their whole object, it is evident, is to Germanize the country, to make it thoroughly subservient to their desires.

They tell the Belgians what to do with mad dogs, how butter is to be sold, what is to be taught in the schools, on what conditions people may move from place to place, what language to use, how meetings may be held, how reports on machinery are to be made. The laws are a monument of minutiae, a codification of Teutonic paternalism.

Among the most numerous of the regulations are those relating to education, both elementary and secondary. In many ways these are aimed to make the universities centres of German "Kultur." Other laws relate to the use of languages. French is everywhere forbidden, but Flemish is encouraged in certain provinces, in accordance with the well-known German policy of splitting the country into two factions.

Food is the subject of numerous regulations. Flour may not be used for pastry, and the consumption of sugar is restricted. Owners of any kind of machinery are required to make a declaration as to the capacity, power, dimensions, &c., of their machines. Reports have been filtering out of Belgium recently that all machinery of any value is being stripped and taken to Germany.

Our Army's Work—Things Done and Not Done

(Continued from Page 2)

second draft well under way we are 200,000 short on the first draft in December, and nothing has been done in the mobilization of the second one. General Bliss did say, last August, that there would be rifles and other equipment, including uniforms, for all the draft men ready to be issued as soon as they arrived. He fully expected that this would be so. It is, of course, not his fault that it has turned out far differently.

Quotations from more recent statements on both sides of the Atlantic make an interesting and significant grouping just now. The Kaiser has assured his troops that they will win before America can get there. President Wilson has said that unrestrained selfishness has superseded the law of supply and demand in this country. Lloyd George says that the American tonnage is not yet built and the American Army not yet ready, and that the Germans are gambling on the delay of America in getting into the war. General Crozier says England had neither army nor equipment in 1914, that she had an army but no equipment in 1915, an army partly equipped in 1916, an army fully equipped in 1917. Secretary of War Baker says that unselfish America is showing herself great in war.

The only two optimists in that group are Secretary Baker and the Kaiser, each from his own point of view.

Except for its complete success in giving all the soldiers three good square meals a day, and for its very great measure of success in keeping all the camps and cantonments healthful, the Government has been behind all along the line; that is, performance, although tremendous and without precedent in the history of army making, has lagged behind promise and is not up to the tremendous need or crisis. The public catches the big round numbers of the promises, accepts them at their face value, and goes on taking it for granted that a thing will be done because it has been said that it will be done. It was so in the matter of ships until the quarrels and delays of the first Shipping Board became a national scandal. Long after the shipping situation became hopeless the public was gloating over the promise of the board to put the submarine out of business.

Now we are going through the preliminary phases with respect to aircraft production. Nearly a billion dollars was appropriated at the last session of Congress. Somebody said that America would have 100,000 airplanes and win the war in the air, and the public still takes that part of the program for granted, something as already well under way. But not so much as 10 per cent. of that promise of aircraft is even in sight of fulfillment.

Early in the war Secretary Baker used to tell of the number of blankets and pairs of shoes and suits of underclothing and so forth already contracted for. He had complete justification in putting forth those big figures, but again the public made the mistake of thinking that a contract was a blanket.

The months of September and October were unusually cold in the Southern camps as well as in those of the North, Winter clothing and bedding were needed long before it was thought they would be needed, and the Supply Department could not fully catch up with the weather. Men slept together to get the benefit of the combined warmth of their blankets. In some cases men stayed in bed to let their fellows who had to be on outdoor duty borrow their underclothing and so have two thicknesses of Summer underwear to take the place of the heavy clothing and the overcoats they should have had.

Such cases were by no means the rule, but they occurred often enough to become a factor in the work of the Medical Department.

"Much of the sickness in the national army," said a Colonel in the Medical Department the other day, "was due to overcrowding in the cantonments. It was wisely determined by the War Department, in planning the housing of the men, that each man should have 500 cubic feet of air space and 45 square feet of floor space for the sake of the health of the individual, but this was not possible in many cases because of the failure to have barracks ready on time. It was then decided to take a chance on the ground of military necessity and for the sake of getting the men into cantonments to cut down the cubic space to 375 feet for the time being. That was done. Furthermore, it had been decided in the beginning that as another health precaution the men should sleep with intervals of at least five feet between their heads. But that good rule had to go by the board, too, because for lack of blankets the men insisted upon sleeping together. And in the daytime, when not at work, they have huddled together to keep warm

In the Library at Upton.

because they had only cotton underwear and no overcoats.

"Because of this crowding and lack of air space we have had much more of pneumonia, meningitis, measles, scarlet fever and troubles of the respiratory organs than we would have had if the barracks had been finished when they should have been.

"Another great difficulty has been in the lack of adequate hospital space. The Medical Department of the Army thought that the hospitals should be built first, but the fact has been about the reverse of that. In some of the cantonments the hospitals were the last buildings to be put up, and in some places they are not finished yet. Our healthiest camps have been those in the North, where the public seemed to think we had no business to house troops at all on account of the weather. About the healthiest of all the sixteen national army cantonments is that at Ayer, Mass., where they have had severe weather from the very start. In the South the healthy camps have been those occupied by Northern troops, who have reveled in the cold weather, and thrived under it. The Southerners have not stood it so well.

"In this third week of December the health conditions are greatly improved, although the situation is rather ticklish at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., where we have had sixteen new cases of meningitis since November; and at Camp Funston, at Fort Riley, Kan., where there are eighty-odd cases of meningitis and where pneumonia is also bad. Measles are particularly bad just now at Camps Pike, Bowie, and Travis.

"The total number of deaths for all troops in America was 595, and of these 361 were due to pneumonia. That puts the death rate for all causes at 8.9 per thousand, and the rate from pneumonia alone is 5.4. Before the war the army death rate due to pneumonia was .31. The army death rate, all causes, in 1915 was 4.45.

"But the thing that shows the wonderful improvement of the United States in taking care of its soldiers is the comparison between the figures of today and those of the war of 1898. In the Spanish war our death rate was 25.68 for regulars and volunteers, as against the 8.9 of the present time. The death rate from typhoid in the Spanish war, the worst disease of that period, was 13.84, as against the present rate of 5.4 for pneumonia, which, so far, has been the worst disease of the present army.

"If the contractors had done their share properly and had had the cantonment barracks and hospitals done on time, and if the Winter clothing and blanket supplies had been available when they should have been, the death rate would have been even lower than it is. But these things are being speeded up now. We are over the worst of the discomfort and suffering from lack of clothing, for this first draft at any rate."

The "unrestrained selfishness," which has superseded the law of supply and demand in America, entered very directly into this matter of the delay of having cantonments ready for the troops; the selfishness of labor and of capital both. Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury said the other day that waste which meant speed in getting America ready to fight was entirely excusable. He was speaking of the waste of dollars, the one thing which America has been able to produce for the war on time and in unlimited quantities. But there has been waste of time and energy, which has meant the reverse of speed in getting America into the war and which has not only cost the lives of our allies in Europe, but the lives of some of our own men right here in America, as pointed out by a Colonel of the Medical Department in his comment on the building of barracks and hospitals. Those buildings were put up, as everybody knows, on the cost-plus basis to save time at the expense of dollars. But the more time the work took, the more cost, and, therefore, the bigger the 10 per cent. plus profit. Laborers in those cantonments were deliberately encouraged by their bosses to drag out their several tasks as long as they could, to carry one board or stick of timber when they might carry two, to drive one nail in the time in which they might drive a dozen, and so on through the long list of activities required in the building of a cantonment. And the laborers who were receiving bigger pay by the day than they had ever received before took the hint and needlessly prolonged their jobs to increase their own total of wages and to add to the profits and wages of everybody above them in the construction camp.

The War Department, it is admitted by those who know, was not to blame for this. With the labor and material market in the condition that it was in last Spring and Summer, there was no way of getting the work done except on the cost-plus basis. All the cantonments are not completed yet. That is one reason why the strength of the national army is still short by 200,000 men of what it should be and what it should have been on Oct. 17. That is also one reason why the army has had as many deaths and as much sickness as it has had.

In various isolated cases, furthermore, since the army took possession of the cantonments it has been nagged by union labor, which has insisted on doing this and that little odd job that the soldiers could have done themselves perfectly well and which they wanted to do for the sake of saving time and putting an end to discomfort due to an unfinished part of a job.

One such case was typical. The men in barracks were suffering discomfort from the cold, although the stove intended for their building was on the ground just outside. The soldiers started to put up that stove for themselves. But a union labor man made a fuss about it and they had to stop. Putting up that stove was a part of the job that was being done on the cost-plus basis. There was a case similar in principle at the army's Walter Reed Memorial Hospital in Washington, where it was desired to lay a little tile piping for a drain.

That incident suggests one of the major difficulties that the United States is having in getting ready for war on time. We have not really faced the labor situation. Samuel Gompers is for the war heart and soul and has pledged himself to the President. The President has expressed his faith in Mr. Gompers, but in the meantime we have had 3,000 strikes in the United States since we entered the war, and the number of working days in essential war industries that have been lost in these strikes runs up into the millions. Mr. Gompers can control the mass meeting and convention patriotism of labor and can get willing and enthusiastic resolutions to support the Government out of delegates, but, as head of the American Federation of Labor, he has no direct and effective control over local unions and no power to make the labor delegates stick to their convention resolutions when they get back to their several jobs. And, of course, there is the great mass of labor entirely outside the labor organizations, over which the labor section of the Advisory Commission of the Council of Defense has no influence whatever. Hence the 3,000 strikes and the loss of millions of days of work. More selfishness that is absolutely unrestrained!

It must be restrained, say those who are helping to conduct the war business, if America is to do her part in the war in 1918 or 1919 or any other time. And there are those in Washington who believe that labor will have to be conscripted, that workmen will at least have to choose between working constantly and fairly at the big wages they are now receiving, on the one hand, and being drafted and assigned to the same jobs they are now doing but at army pay and under army discipline, on the other hand. When we do get the ships that must be had to transport the 3,000,000 or more troops that will be needed, with their 15,000,000 tons of supplies and all the other supplies that we must keep on shipping to our allies, the matter of labor will be even more difficult and menacing than it is now. It is prophesied in many quarters that enough men cannot be obtained to operate the ships unless they are drafted.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights During War

Is It a National or a Local Duty to Safeguard the Interests of the Country's Defenders?—Civil War Precedents—Germany's Method

By EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

EVERYBODY agrees that the civil rights of our soldiers and sailors ought to be protected during their disability by absence on public duty. But the attempt of Congress to find a way to do this brought out wide differences of opinion and heated protests at the proposals. The subject must soon come up again and with greater urgency. A million men are now on military duty, a million more are training, and there is a prospect that other millions may be called to the colors before the argument with Germany is over. As all are men in active life, the cross-currents of their business engagements raise a conflict of interests with possibilities of damage to others greater than the protection to those in the services. They cannot give their best efforts if they are bothered by thoughts that while they are "over there" their families are liable to be dispossessed for not paying rent. If the rent is not paid, the mortgage interest and taxes are in danger of nonpayment. If the mortgage is foreclosed, the innocent suffer. These and similar undesirable results should be prevented.

But protection for the deserving and necessitous may easily do harm as well as good. Those not needing it may avail themselves of it. Those not entitled to it may establish a claim to it. For example, an unscrupulous owner might convey his property to a soldier, so that the soldier's exemption from suit might benefit the owner, who could protect his interests by taking a mortgage for the value of the property. The extent of the burden is indicated by the proposal when the bill was before Congress to appropriate $25,000,000 for the payment of rent alone. The proposal to prevent forfeiture of life insurance policies by nonpayment of premiums threatens even the strongest companies. Their losses would be increased by the war risks, while their income would be reduced by the loss of premiums from—to mention one case—1,500,000 insured. The savings banks might be embarrassed if their mortgages became mere scraps of paper, without income yield or right of foreclosure.

No indifference to the claims of the soldiers and sailors is implied in an examination of the merits of this proposal. They have availed themselves of a billion dollars of insurance provided at public cost, and the total may be twenty billions. The country is in no mood to split pennies over the matter, but it is bound to take second thought about a proposal with capacity of affecting the debits and credits of certainly a tenth, and perhaps a fifth, of the population. That is broader than even the protection of the interests of the men in the services. It is clear that no tradesman who supplied any of the soldiers' wants, or the wants of their families, would continue to do so if a statute were passed forbidding their recovering on any bill until after the war. By stopping their credit the bill, as proposed, would do more harm than good.

It is doubtful whether a bill annulling contract relations would be constitutional, although it is difficult to draw the line against what may be done under the war powers of Congress. It is clear, also, that it is only doubtfully a national duty to care for such local affairs as mortgages, taxes, rent, bills for goods sold and delivered, and so on. Only in exceptional cases are they matters of Federal jurisdiction. As a rule, the right of action would be in courts of the States where the men resided. Is it not fair to say that the action taken should be by the States rather than by the nation?

There was a general moratorium declared in foreign countries for reason of the war, but that was because the catastrophe was so sudden and universal that there was no other way. Everybody had profits and losses, and it was not humanly possible to strike a balance. But the moratoriums were recognized as an evil, to be shortened at the earliest moment. England, under the old Standing Army act, protects its men from annoyance under suits for less than $150, and it takes over the minor domestic obligations of conscripts, who are a small part of the forces. The precedents of our civil war favor action by the States rather than by the nation. And in some cases the States passed statutes devolving that duty upon the cities and counties.

The States also passed grants in aid, a duty which the nation has now assumed, although the regular pay is higher now than then. The laws of that generation provided in general for the continuance of lawsuits, for the prevention of the sale of property on tax defaults, and for the suspension of the Statute of Limitations on dues to soldiers. In some cases men in the services were exempt from all civil process, and even in a few cases from arrest, except for treason. Now also several States have anticipated Congress. Iowa this year passed a sweeping moratorium. Oregon passed a real estate moratorium. Maryland passed two moratorium acts. States which also acted are Wisconsin, Texas, Maine, Massachusetts, and perhaps others. But now, as during the civil war, the constitutional objection is greater in case of the States than in the case of the nation.

Two suggestions, perhaps, may be useful. One is that, whether the nation or the States act, it would be better to confer discretion upon the courts than to enact a universal and unyielding law. There are so many complications that a provision right in one case might be wrong in another. The conditions call for equity rather than for law, for discretion rather than for rigor.

The second suggestion is afforded by the German practice, perhaps the most thoroughly considered of all countries. Germany relieves the soldiers from payment, but not from the obligation. That remains, and the landlord can claim his dues after peace. Germany takes an interest in the landlord as well as in the soldier, and wishes the rent paid, so that the taxes may be collected. Also care is taken so that the soldier may not come home from the war overburdened by an accumulation of civil debts for his family's support. Germany through its cities provides machinery for the compromise of such cases. The soldier is helped to pay the landlord if the landlord abates something of his claim.

Thus Germany does not set up its soldiers as "dead beats," and does not allow its soldiers to be victimized. Pressure is put also on the soldiers' families to apply their allowance from the soldier's pay to the payment of the rent. The allowance is matter of right, and assent is not compulsory, but if the assent is not forthcoming, the additional city help is withheld. The local authorities also arrange a similar compromise between the owner and the mortgagee. Each is promised assistance if concession is made to the other. For it is the Government's interest that both parties shall be solvent, and not in their turn become public charges. Germany keeps everybody on his feet, lest by falling against each other the whole row may be leveled.

Berlin pays to soldiers the same that the nation pays, and additional sums in relief to soldiers' dependents. In the first month of the war Berlin's payments to the soldiers and soldiers' families were 1,283,000 marks. In the same month of the second year the same payments were 7,581,000 marks, and in the third year 10,204,000. For the war until this year the total for Berlin alone was 228,000,000 marks. The payment on the rent-adjustment scheme had reached 40,000,000 marks, and had increased tenfold to over 2,000,000 monthly by last New Year's. The mortgages were taken care of by the creation of a special war bank, to which the Reichsbank made advances of 10,000,000 marks. Germany does this because the flotation of war loans depends upon the maintenance of prosperity and solvency.

Now, as in the civil war, our States are forward with money as well as with moratoriums. Most of the New England States, Michigan, and Wisconsin are among States which have granted allowances to families ranging from $35 in Vermont to $50 in Wisconsin. The acts vary as to the classes of soldiers assisted, the dependents relieved, and the time during which the relief runs. In Connecticut the relief ceases when the United States grants an equal sum. The Massachusetts act runs until a year from the middle of next January. The Wisconsin period is the duration of the war. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have made provision for State employes in the services. They will lose none of their privileges by their absence, and will receive part of their salaries. In none of these cases is there any provision in the German manner that these helps from the public purse shall extend to lessen the losses to others than to the soldiers and sailors, and may be applied so as to induce reductions from the debts by those to whom the debts are owing.

Our methods are rather sympathetic than skillful. The result of not thinking the matter through is that the relief is not made to go as far as it might, and that wrong to the innocent results from the effort to prevent wrong and loss to the deserving. In this country there is conservation of everything but business. Few think their own business wrong, but many seem to think that the heinousness of the business of others is measured by their profits. There is every reason for protecting the interests of the men in the trenches, but why not also protect the entire chain of interests? "The injury of one is the concern of all" as truly outside the trade unions as within them.

Blind and Lame Soldier at Work

IT might be supposed that a man who had lost both eyes and both arms would be hopelessly incapacitated for the rest of his days from doing anything for himself or anybody. And so ordinarily he would be. But just as this war has shown that every device of destruction invented by the ingenuity of man has inspired an effective invention to counteract or nullify it, so also has it shown that the war's mutilated victims can be helped to help themselves in ways and to an extent heretofore unknown.

The man in the above picture is a marvelous example of this. He is Alexandre Nicolas, late of the 41st Regiment of French Infantry, whose eyes were destroyed and forearms blown off by a German shell. He is shown in a workshop of the knitting school of the American-British-French-Belgian Blind Relief War Fund at Neuilly, near Paris, learning by means of mechanical arms and digits to manipulate a machine with which he is able to make sweaters, caps, and socks.

Nicolas is one of two protégés of the Tavern Club of Boston, Mass., the members of which have undertaken to double the pension of 1,200 francs ($240) allowed to him by the French Government. When he found it was possible for him to help himself, he set about doing it with the greatest energy, and he dislikes to be assisted.

"I want to show those generous Americans who are helping me to provide for my mother that I can still do my bit," he said recently. "They have taken a big load off my mind and it is up to me to prove that I deserve it."

His mother is 60 years old and lives in Paris.

There are many other similarly blinded and mutilated soldiers in the relief organization's two institutions at Neuilly. Some of them have been "adopted" for life by individual Americans through the efforts of the fund, whose headquarters are at 590 Fifth Avenue. The others, whose number is increasing with every month that passes, have yet to be provided for.

Byzantine Enamel Plaque from J. Pierpont Morgan Collection. Now the Property of the Metropolitan Museum.

feel all the more keenly the "cries of their oppressed kinsmen beyond the seas." The Bohemians in Europe make certain definite charges against Austria and Hungary as to the means by which they have attempted to Germanize and Magyarize the Czech-Slovaks. They declare that in Austria the Germans have less than half the population but more than half of the representation. If there are as many as twenty Magyar children in a mixed school in Hungary, then Magyar is the only language taught. Austria maintains five universities for 9,900,000 Germans and one university for 6,400,000 Bohemians. The press is not free. Bohemians pay taxes to be spent on Austrian lands. And last, but not least, they resent the arrogance that is deeply felt and difficult to prove. Formerly they fought for a qualified independence within the limits of Austria-Hungary. They now ask for an independent Bohemian Slovak State.

One-fifteenth of the Bohemians in the world live here, and in 1913 it was claimed that Chicago was the third Czech city of the world.

There are some 50,000 Bohemians in New York City, where they may be seen attending churches of their own, with services in their own language, or in English. The older women wear head handkerchiefs and speak the Czech language, but the children look and act like any other Americans. And their parents are content with the change; it has not been forced upon them.

The Morgan Collection of Enamels.

The great gift to the Metropolitan Museum by J. Pierpont Morgan fortunately includes the magnificent group of enamels which in its first estate was said to be one of the most extraordinary collections in the world, and which with certain specimens removed still covers the early field of this highly specialized art from the Byzantine work of the tenth century up to the freer painted work of the fifteenth century and includes the periods most difficult of representation.

The late Mr. Morgan's wish that his collections should serve for the instruction as well as for the pleasure of the American people will be realized to the full in this section of the present gift. There could be no finer opportunity given for the rewarding study of the art of the enameler in rare examples such as could not be duplicated. In the early work the strict limitations placed on the artist by the character of his medium and process imposed a rigid severity upon the completed product. Not yet aware that enamel could be treated with as great freedom as any pigment, the eleventh and twelfth century men placed their gems of pure color in little cells made by welding a metal ribbon to a metal plaque, after they had given up the still more laborious method of digging little pits out of the metal ground to hold the colored glass. This, of course, led to a formality of design as strict as that of the early leaded windows, and the formal attitude toward religion and all its symbols added to the stern dignity of the arrangement. Influences came over also from the field of architecture, which in that logical period dominated all the other arts, and the decorative character of the spacing and linear framework of the designs is clearly connected with architectural models. From one of these plaques taken from some casket or cross or missal cover designed for the use of the Church and the glory of God, a well-trained mind could reconstruct the larger part of the Middle Ages, and the joy in art that then was manifest. The fierceness and splendor of the color, its dusky notes, and notes of flame, leave the mind too stimulated easily to enjoy the later work in which both suffering and joy have grown less fervent, in which the possibilities and opportunities of the physical world have so expanded as to make impossible so deep a plumbing of the sources of human emotion.

The most interesting of the early enamels from an archaeological point of view are the Swenigorodski group, the history of which now is too well known to be repeated. Until recently, indeed, the archaeological interest was all that excused for the public the acquisition of these strange expressions of the primitive mind. Of late, however, even the casual and shy public has learned to enter the domain of the Byzantine artists without fear or contempt. Roger Fry, in an eloquent article in the Burlington Magazine, ascribed something of the unrelenting restraint and harsh purity of design in these enamels to the difficulty of expressing in a peculiarly rebellious medium the character of the subjects. Possibly the public, in striving to overcome the difficulties attendant upon a sympathetic appreciation of primitive art, is doing for its own taste what the early artists did for theirs in essaying the all but impossible. At all events, it is not now a rare occurrence to find a comparatively untrained museum visitor eager to know and quick to feel the influence of these distorted and expressive figures.

This responsive visitor has, however, less trouble in molding his undisciplined sensibilities to the thirteenth-century enamels of Limoges, in which the artists cry to their heavenly protectors with a less monotonous chant of a rhythm not so stern. The splendid little reliquaries of this period, with the gables and arches of a miniature chapel, contain admirable examples of enamel combined with repousée work and emphasizing the growing interest of the decorative artists in plastic expression. By this time, however, the color has lost something of its purity, the tenth and eleventh centuries representing the golden age of enameling when the chromatic range was rich and the translucent red, blue, and emerald green of the ninth century were extended to include natural flesh tones of marvelous refinement and depth as well as violets and purples and different shades of blue.

From the thirteenth century to the fifteenth and the French plaque given for convenience to the much-debated "Monvaerni" is the next step. All has now changed, the typology, the symbolism, the color. The artists are finding their long-lost youth and laying aside the deep gravity of Byzantine art for the livelier note of the approaching Renaissance. The student will be able to follow these developments in as much detail as he chooses, and may be profoundly thankful for his opportunity. He will find in the collection as it now stands about 150 pieces of French enameling of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and over twenty German pieces of the same period, about fifty Italian pieces of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, and a few Spanish pieces.

Painter-Gravers.

The second annual exhibition of the Painter-Gravers of America is open at the Milch Galleries, and includes the work of twenty of the foremost etchers of the country. Ernest Haskell shows a number of characteristic subjects, and two or three not so characteristic, among them "The Last Stand," a drypoint of dense shadows and tragic story, recalling "The Death of the Vagabond," by Legros, in its effort to embody the awfulness of the final moment in an atmosphere of loneliness and despair. Mr. Haskell's spirit and style are better suited to the dainty precision of such plates as "Staffordshire Figures." Childe Hassam shows both etchings and lithographs, his light naturalness appearing to good effect in the large lithograph called "The Printer," in which the man's back is seen silhouetted against a window. Anne Goldthwaite, in addition to the etchings of a church façade elsewhere shown this season, has two brilliant studies of race horses.

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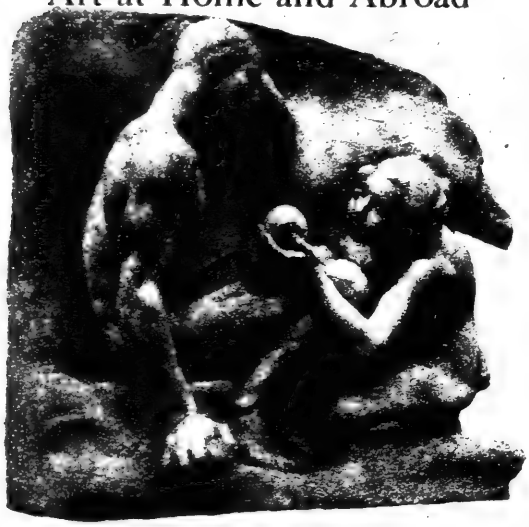
Andrew O'Connor's Sculpture on View

Art at Home and Abroad



"Adam and Eve," by Andrew O'Connor. (In the Corcoran Gallery at Washington.)

ANDREW O'CONNOR, whose sculpture is on view at the galleries of Jacques Seligmann & Co. for the benefit of Edith Wharton's war charities and under the auspices of Mrs. H. P. Whitney's studio, was born in 1874, of Irish parents, at Worcester, Mass. He learned the technique of sculpture by working with his father upon funerary monuments. Presently freeing himself from this not unsalutary bondage, he exhibited for the first time in 1900, and within the next five years was fortunate enough to secure a number of important commissions.

Comparatively few of those who pass St. Bartholomew's Church know that the very beautiful portal executed when Stanford White restored the church is the work of O'Connor. The fine group in the tympanum and the individual figures in the decorative bas-reliefs forming the frieze show the influence of Italian sculpture, with more of Donatello than of any other master in the full plastic modeling and the combined force and serenity of the gestures. Even at the beginning the sculptor worked boldly, with powerful control of light and shade, with emphasis upon character, and with a noble breadth of treatment. Among the many figures of the St. Bartholomew frieze observe the charming groups of the Flight Into Egypt, the little Virgin with her Child riding upon an ass, attended by a lute-playing angel, and note the freshness and sweetness of the girlish, drooping figure, contrasted with the rugged energy of those preceding her. Note, also, the rhythm of the swaying line determined by the principal darks and lights of the design and the admirable skill with which the intricacy of detail is resolved into apparent simplicity. The highly intellectual character of the work is obvious. It does not hint as yet of the profound emotion later to find expression.

One of his important figures is called "L'Inspiration," a seated figure with a scroll, the head leaning upon one hand. Obviously the artist's conception of inspiration was not the simple inbreathing of spiritual power, but the travail sharp and hard of constructive thought. This noble statue, hinting at Michelangelo in its intense humanity exaggerated to the point of the superhuman, is now in the Walters Gallery at Baltimore. Among the memorial figures which are numerous in the exhibition that to General Liscum in the cemetery at Arlington is impressive. The helmeted head corresponds to the conventional ideal of the genius of battle, but there is an accent of modernity in the stern, beautiful features, and this accent is found in all that O'Connor has done. In adopting the traditions of past generations of great sculptors, he has added something of his own time and his own thought. These young unmartial heads under their great helmets, serious, almost sombre, with the freshness of untried spirits in their sensitive lips and delicately modeled throats, would have seemed less natural four years ago than today. We see the same type in khaki swarming our camps today, products of our gentle, easeloving, modern life suddenly buckled into the trappings of the mightiest of wars and confronted with unaccustomed danger and terror. Mr. O'Connor combined his materials with a degree of prescience when he created this type, so closely expressive of his countrymen, at the moment of their highest test.

The sculpture at the Seligman Galleries is remarkable for its variety. One turns from the magnificent stone head "Military Glory," embodying an ideal that belongs to all times and all nations, to the concrete example of military prowess in "Fighting John Barry," a sturdy and concentrated figure, as interesting from one angle as from another, which is a characteristic of O'Connor's work. Or one's attention is enlisted by a lovely feminine figure, crouching in a niche of rough marble, and immediately diverted toward the more muscular beauty of a laborer shown full length, as deeply expressive as the toilers in Meunier's sculpture and far more scientifically constructed. The particular feature of the exhibition is, however, the full-length Lincoln, which has a room to itself and which is the latest word in the long history of Lincoln statues. The artist says of it in his preface to the catalogue: "Whatever I know or have learned is in this work: it is useless to look for religious or political meaning in it; there is none there. Simply from the mass of splendid material, masks, casts of his beautiful hands and numerous photographs, I've tried to take what I could use, to the end that I might show in sculpture something of Lincoln's personal appearance." It is a Lincoln to inspire love and that may be taken as at least a large part of the truth about the man. Beautifully simple and dignified, graceful in pose without artificial posture or gesture, easy and careless in dress, with nothing of the uncouth in its detail, the Lincoln of O'Connor dominates the imagination. It is to be placed in front of the State Capitol in Illinois.

The Czecho-Slovak Exhibition.

In the study room in the basement of the Metropolitan Museum is an exhibition of work by the Bohemians in that sense of the word accepted by the Bohemians living in New York. A Bohemian author has defined Bohemia as meaning "all the territories inhabited by the Czechs and Slovaks in which a majority professes allegiance to the Bohemian crown."

Even in New York the interest of this people in art has not died out or lost force. A lecture in the Bohemian language was given on the Metropolitan Museum exhibition last Sunday, and was attended by more than 360, most of them men, who were sufficiently interested in a discussion of the textiles and pottery made by their race to spend the afternoon of a precious holiday listening to it and studying the specimens on exhibition.

The little collection is admirably arranged, the older work, with its finer patterns and greatly finer color, is placed in comparison with the modern work, which shows thin and crude under these conditions, but has nevertheless freedom of treatment and a ready tact in appropriate design. If the modern shopgirl "puts her wages on her back," as she freely is charged with doing, the Bohemian peasant put her art on her back, and not, after the fashion of the decadence, on her walls.

The amazingly fine work on the gayly embroidered fabrics and hand-made laces shows the characteristic patience of the Old World craftsman and his joy in decoration. The Bohemian art is, however, something more than patience and inherited standards of technical efficiency. It has the exuberance and individuality of a race that has persisted in its main characteristics through generations of oppression, that has succeeded in reviving its literary language after it had been out of use for 200 years, and the books that were its monuments had been destroyed, with the exception of a few smuggled out of the country and thus preserved; that has established a new national consciousness, founded libraries and museums, built theatres, formed learned societies, edited books, and made a new grammar for their language, and that has produced in music such artists as the great Dvorak. In addition to the strong individual character of the designs are found hints of Rome and hints of Russia in the vivid colors and the principal motifs, cross-references to the mighty civilizations reflected in the history of the race that now, by its unhappy geographical position, risks annihilation by the German-Magyar-Turkish coalition on the one hand, or the advance of the English, French, and Russians on the other.

In connection with the exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum a valuable account of the history and present condition of the Bohemians has been prepared, and much that it contains will be unfamiliar to the casual public.

According to this concise little history, only 3 per cent. of the Bohemians who emigrate to the United States have been found unable to read and write—a less percentage than among the Germans. They are prone to many forms of cooperative action, and the Slovak League of America has issued a memorial in which they claim that their very gratitude for the advantages "freely bestowed on us in America" makes them

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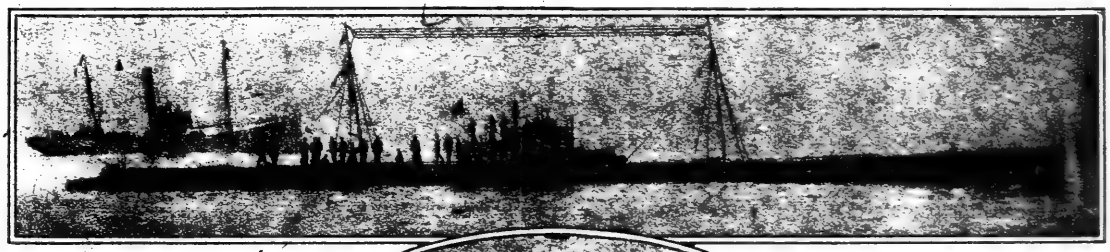
Progress in Wireless Equipment on Submarines

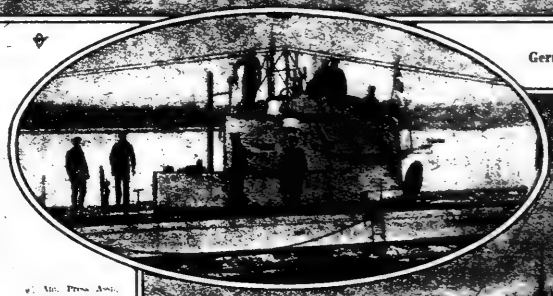
Balloons and Other Devices Have Enormously Increased Distance Over Which U-Boats Can Send Messages—Allies Discovering German Secrets



Int. News Service.

German Submarine U-36 with Two Wireless Masts.

MUCH of the success of the German submarines may be explained by the efficiency of their wireless equipment. The difficulty of keeping these undersea craft in communication with their bases is, of course, unprecedented. They must be absent for days at a time, patrolling in enemy waters. Since their decks are scarcely above the surface of the water, the ordinary forms of visual signaling are out of the question. The U-boat commanders must depend almost wholly on wireless telegraphy to keep in touch with their bases. It is by these invisible signals that they hear of the approach of hostile craft, receive new orders, and are recalled in time of danger. Without the wireless they would work blindly. To the seamen of a generation ago such signaling would have seemed magical. A commander far inland in Germany, perhaps in Berlin, receives reports and, merely by touching a key, gives his commands to many undersea craft scattered far and wide along distant coast lines.



Int. News Service.

German Battleship Submarine with Low Wireless Equipment, Not Suitable for Transmission of Messages Over Long Distances.

Underwood & Underwood.

British Submarine with a Single Wireless Receiving Mast.

To receive or transmit wireless messages part of the apparatus must be raised high above the earth or the water's surface. Much of the time the U-boat is below the water and, even when afloat, her masts rise but a few feet. Besides, the water creeps into every part of the boat sooner or later, and the dampness works havoc with the delicate electrical equipment. Space, too, is so limited that it is difficult to find room for the rather bulky apparatus, and the extreme violence of the boat's movements in even a moderate sea adds greatly to the troubles of the wireless man.

The submarine wireless is so vital to these boats that the problem has been attacked with unusual energy. Improvement in wireless equipment and methods has been amazing. Even at the beginning of the war the methods were comparatively crude. The most remarkable advance has come only within the past few months. For obvious reasons the Germans have advanced the more rapidly in such work. The U-boat campaign depends largely on wireless communication.

It is difficult to guard wireless secrets successfully against the big fleets of warships and patrol boats in the waters infested with U-boats. U-boats, with their wireless equipment intact, are captured from time to time, thus enabling wireless experts to discover their newest secrets.

The great problem in fitting a submarine with wireless is to raise the antennae as high as possible. At first, special masts were built which were set up amidships when the U-boat came to the surface, and the aerials were strung from the top of it to the furthermost ends of the deck. The aerial was thus raised eight or ten feet at most. Such an aerial would receive messages from a considerable distance, perhaps upward of 200 miles. The sending radius was naturally limited. Even at the beginning of the war this was the only practicable method. The next step was to raise two masts, one at either end of the boat, and string the aerials between them.

Telescopic masts then appeared, marking a great advance. When the submarine came to the surface these masts were quickly pulled out to their extreme length of perhaps fifteen feet, and set in place. The range both for sending and receiving messages was thus much increased. One of the great advantages of the telescopic device was the speed with which it could be adjusted. When the U-boat could show itself for only a few minutes the wireless apparatus could be put in place in short order. At the signal to house the wireless, preparatory to submerging, the masts could be taken down and folded up in a few seconds. Should a submarine go under with its wireless masts still in position it ran the risk of having them carried away and lost.

There have been several ingenious attempts to do away with the masts and antennae entirely. One was the placing of strips of metal along the upper works of the U-boat to receive wireless vibrations. With this equipment messages could be sent or received the moment the U-boat emerged. But the results were not satisfactory. For one thing, the metal parts quickly corroded from contact with the salt water.

Several German boats have been captured carrying an ingenious device for winding up the antennae automatically, in order to save a few priceless seconds. The wire was coiled up instantly by the mere touching of a spring. Such apparatus, or adaptations of it, are still in use on some German U-boats.

The newest German device for extending the range of wireless signalings is a highly ingenious use of balloons. The success of the U-boats is believed to be largely due to this. Antennae are raised to a height of at least 2,000 feet above the sea by means of the balloons. Two balloons are used, connected by a stiff rod. When an enemy is sighted they are pulled down quickly by means of a windless operated by electricity. The balloons are painted partly white and partly blue, so that they are scarcely distinguishable from the sky. It is practically impossible, therefore, to bring them down with anti-aircraft guns. With the antennae raised to a height of half a mile, it is possible to receive wireless communications from almost any part of the world. Some U-boats nowadays displace 1,500 tons and have a cruising radius of 6,000 miles, so that, if equipped with balloons for wireless, they could operate off the entrance to New York Harbor and be in constant communication with Berlin.

The U-boats are also equipped with sound-transmitting devices which may be classified as wireless signaling apparatus. A very sensitive microphone is placed on either side of the hull below the water line and a telephone transmits its vibrations to those navigating the craft. The signals are sent out beneath the water by means of a large bell below the water line. The vibrations of the bell may be picked up and read by the microphone for many miles in all directions. Even long messages may be sent in the Morse code by striking the bell, and they may be clearly read at a considerable distance when the submarine is traveling well below the surface of the water. The approach of a steamer a long way off may be detected from the vibration of its propellers. The submarine lookout, with a telephone receiver at each ear, connected with the microphones on both sides of his craft, can even locate the exact position of a vessel. If the propellers sound louder from one side he concludes that the approaching ship is on that side. The submarine may thus determine the course of an enemy ship with sufficient accuracy to aim its torpedo.

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Unused Water Power Might Solve Coal Problem

(Continued from Page 7)

am not a Socialist, and do not see how, under a socialistic régime, water power of any considerable size could properly be developed."

However, it appears from recent advices from Washington that whatever are the elements of "socialistic" opposition, so-called, that have been responsible in times past for retarding the advance of remedial legislation along this line, they are now preparing to fall in line with the general "get together" spirit which is pervading the national capital in wartime. Gifford Pinchot, for instance, who has long been a conspicuous leader of the conservation movement, in its restrictive sense, is reported to be willing to agree to revolutionary legislation.

Mr. Pinchot's platform for water power legislation has been announced as follows, in a digest of its leading points: (1) The thing to do with water power is to develop it. Whatever retards or restricts the development of public water powers on terms fair to the public is against public policy and hostile to the general welfare. (2) Water power belongs to the people. The sites where it is produced should always be held in public hands, for only so can effective control in the general interest be secured. (3) Where public development is not desired the right to use water power sites should be leased for periods long enough to permit sound attractive and profitable investment, but never longer than fifty years. At the end of each lease all rights should return to the people who gave them. (4) In order to protect the consumer against extortion, rates and service should be regulated by Federal authority when State or local authorities fail to do so. (5) Reasonably prompt and complete development and continuous operation, subject to market conditions, should be required. Already millions of water horse power are held out of use to further private monopoly by private corporations. (6) Corporations or individuals who make money out of rights granted by the people should share their profits with the people. (7) The public has a right to complete information about every business based on the use of public property.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which has been especially interested in this question because of its importance in the development of print paper, has been trying to reconcile the views of Mr. Pinchot with those opposing him, and finds that the only serious divergence is on the third point, that concerning the return of the lease to the people. On this moot question the contest in the House and Senate committees will likely revolve in the coming few weeks.

Water Commissioner Chadwick, known in New York as "the Father of the Ashokan Aqueduct," was asked to analyze the Pinchot demands. "There is nothing in Point 3 that need obstruct progress in legislation at this time," he said. "Whether a lease should run fifty years, or longer or less, or how much of the property

Falls of Hell Roaring Creek, Which Can Be Made to Turn Many Wheels of Industry.

should be paid for if taken over by the people at the end of the lease are purely statistical matters which can well be left to experts to decide. The equities are bound to vary in each individual case.

"A more profound object should rule Congress now. As the time has come to take hold of the matter which has perplexed and defeated us for so many years Congress should deal only with fundamentals. Mr. Pinchot, for instance, whose ideas in the main are good, and to which there is no really serious opposition, still strikes at only the obvious relation of the question. He speaks and apparently thinks only of power. Water power, it is true, is the thing we are aiming to develop and regulate, but it is not fundamental."

"Then what is fundamental?" was asked.

"Rainfall. The problem of water conservation has to do, in the last analysis, with the use of the normal rainfall and the rules and regulations governing its disposal. Water is used for municipal supplies, for growing crops, for industrial purposes, and for navigation. These several interests have created much discussion, resulting in a campaign of education throughout the country. The public is at last awake to a crying need, and the President has put the capsheaf on the issue by recommending that Congress do something.

"The present laws are chaotic and conflicting. In the West they are the inheritance of the old Roman law through the Spaniards. In the East the Dutch and the English law underlie State legislation. The common law of England was originated in a country of moist climate and abundant rainfall, and was first applied to the English colonies under similar climatic conditions. Now these various interests conflict. Congress must reconcile them.

"To avoid constitutional objections the best way, to my mind, is to make a Federal control of all streams that touch more than one State. That can be made to cover almost every stream in the country. Two factors are dominant in the problem: the abundant rainfall of the Eastern States and the relative scarcity of rainfall in the arid and semi-arid States of the West. This condition, as well as the others, makes a national policy necessary.

"There should be a broad, constructive national statute, supplemented by State legislation, which should co-ordinate all the elements of this water problem, with due regard to national, State, municipal, corporate, and private interests. This means that we should take our water policy from its forty-eight masters and make it a national policy—not a New England policy, nor a Far West or Pacific Coast policy, not a Middle West policy, not a Louisiana or Texas policy—but a national policy.

"In all cases the commercial use of water should be a secondary consideration. The general principle of the United States Government concerning the disposal of public lands—that is, for use, not exploitation—should be the determining factor. A priceless gift of nature cannot be alienated from control and utilization by the nation. For this reason statutes governing water and water rights must be dealt with in their entirety. Apparently we have arrived at that happy moment."

Mr. Chadwick turned the argument over to his colleague, Mr. Herschel, who concluded: "An old nation like Italy can teach us much. There the water problem, first solved by the Romans under the Empire, is well understood to be a national question which cannot be delegated to local or private authorities. The United States is fast coming to a similar conclusion. In no sense a Socialist, I believe that we can and should in matters of legislation, whenever possible, direct by indirection."

Mars and Santa Claus Meet Here

(Continued from Page 3)

the "soldier-boy caps" that their faith deserves.

But even the children who have no parents to act as distributing agents for Santa Claus, or whose parents, because of hard times, are prevented from playing the part, will not go unvisited unless there is some miscarriage in well-laid plans. Never before has there been such an effort to bring a little Yuletide cheer to the needy. Money that in other years has been spent on gifts for relatives, friends, even to the acquaintance degree, is this year being turned into charitable channels. Some is being done personally for the neighboring poor. Many have got Christmas visiting lists from hospitals and other nerve centres of poverty. And much is being done through organization and community effort.

The children of the rich and of those who are far from rich are giving to this work. They have been asked: "Shall this be a getting or a giving Christmas?" The answer that they have given will mean happiness to many, and perhaps not least of all to themselves. This may be the first time that many of them have learned that old truth—"The gift is to the giver, and comes back most to him."

"War Santa Claus"—the new name of the old "Santa Claus Association," the organization that gets from the Post Office all letters addressed to the Saint of Generosity, and after investigation as to their worthiness, turns them over to willing impersonators—is doing a bigger business than ever. It has received and put on the road to fulfillment, thousands and thousands of Christmas pleas. Many of these are from the children of alien families. The grim necessity of war, striking through the Espionage act, has suddenly thrown the moneymaking heads of many of these families out of work. Their condition is desperate. But we have no "Hymn of Hate." And on this day of "good-will toward men" these needy children of the enemy alien will not find their pleas unanswered.

As a counterpart to this, there is the mammoth "Christmas Carnival" for the soldiers and sailors, their wives and children, which opened its doors in Grand Central Palace on Dec 22 and will keep them open until the 29th. It has been organized by the National League for Woman's Service, affiliated with the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, the War Camp Community Service, the Y. M. C. A., the New York Diocesan Council of the National Catholic Council of America, the Y. M. H. A., and the Patriotic Service League.

Admission to everything at the Carnival will be free to all children of soldiers and sailors, as well as to the adult who accompanies them. There will be a huge Christmas tree, presented by the Governor of the State of Maine, the biggest he could get, from which gifts will be distributed to the children of the men in khaki and blue. The amusements include a merry-go-round, Punch and Judy show, ferris wheel, Mother Goose Street, a giant slide presided over by the Old Lady Who Lived in a Shoe; a one-ring circus with the traditional white horse, trained ponies, the lady who jumps through the hoops, and real clowns.

It is impossible to detail all the places where there will be trees and gift giving and merry making for the children of the needy. There will be many celebrations, both big and little, where a foster Santa Claus will distribute happiness in the shape of toys and candy and books and fruit. The hospital wards will have their usual Yuletide greenery, but this year the fruitage will be more plentiful. There will be blue-coated, brass-buttoned Santas, with Police Commissioner Woods as Santa-in-Chief. The contents of their combined packs have cost about $35,000, and will be distributed to 34,731 children. And these are only a few of the items in the list of places where generosity will open its pack.

And so, after all, though its punchbowl stay dry, New York on this its first war Christmas has filled and will drain a real "cup o' kindness" to—"Good-will toward men."

Peace Hath Its Victories

Sunday.
December 23, 1917

The New York Times.

Rotogravure
Picture Section,
In Two Parts

8

FRANCE RUSHES TROOPS TO ITALY'S AID.
French Cavalrymen, Fresh from the West Front, Passing Through the City of Verona to Support the Italian Defenses Along the Piave.
This is One of the First Photographs to Reach This Country Showing the Presence in Italy of Large Bodies of French Forces Sent to Help in Checking the Teutonic Advance.
(*French Official Pictorial Service.*)

BRITISH CAVALRY, DURING THE GREAT CAMBRAI OFFENSIVE, PASSING OVER A BRIDGED TRENCH INTO WHICH INFANTRY ARE PASSING
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

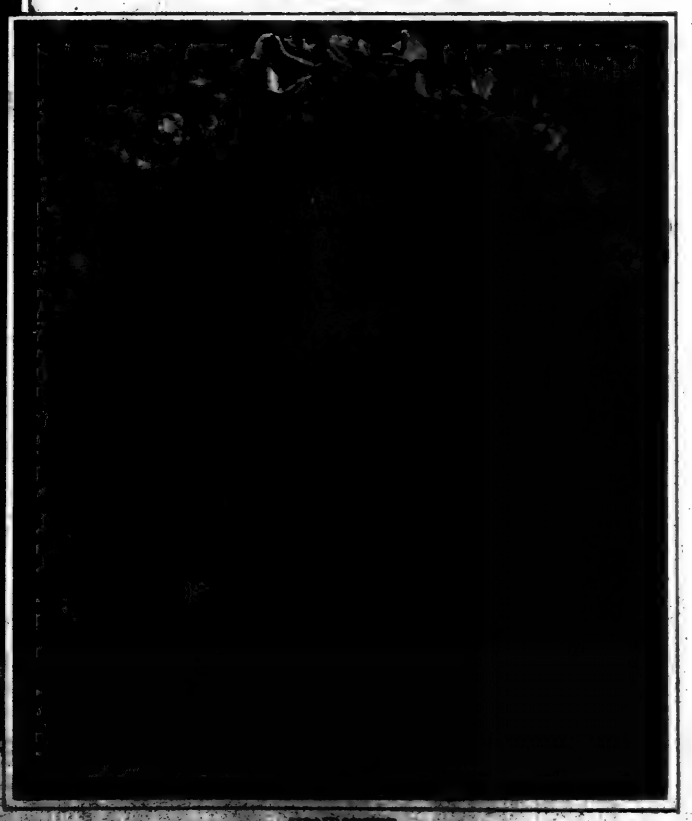
Girl Motor Driver of the American Fund for French Wounded Delivering Provisions to One of the Aisne Families Returned to Their Ruined Homes After Three Years of Exile Through German Occupation.

MRS. ALEXANDER THOMPSON,
Member of the Oregon State Legislature, Taking a Trip Over the World's Longest and Highest Aerial Tramway to Bring Mines to Advocate War Thrift Savings Among the Miners. This Tramway Is 7,000 Feet Above Sea Level and Is Over a Mile Long.
(*Photo: Underwood & Underwood.*)

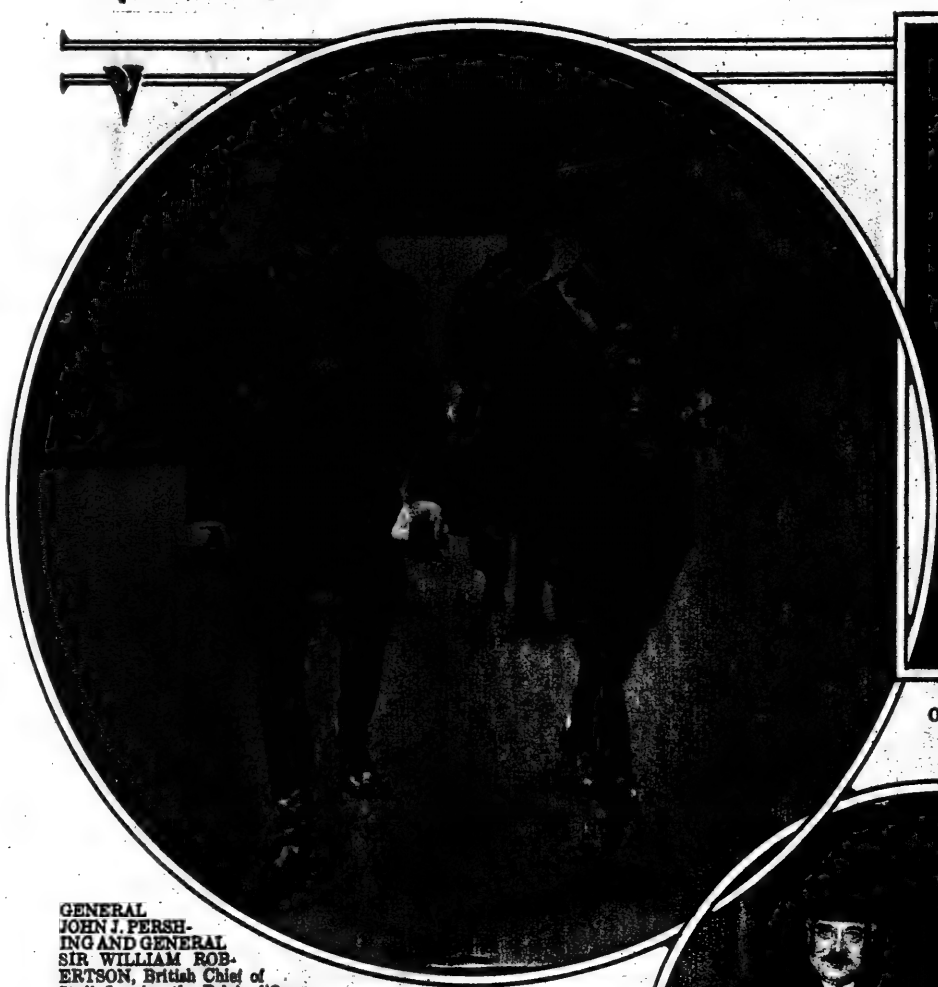
KING
ALBERT I.
OF THE BELGIANS
AT HIS DESK AT THE BELGIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS.
From a New Photograph Just Received in This Country.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

MISS ANNE MORGAN AND MRS. A. M. DIKE,
Officers of the American Fund for French Wounded, at Blerancourt, Aisne, Where They Have Undertaken the Rebuilding of Twenty-seven Villages in the Reoccupied Territory Devastated by the Germans.
(*Photos by Harry B. Lachman, American Artist.*)

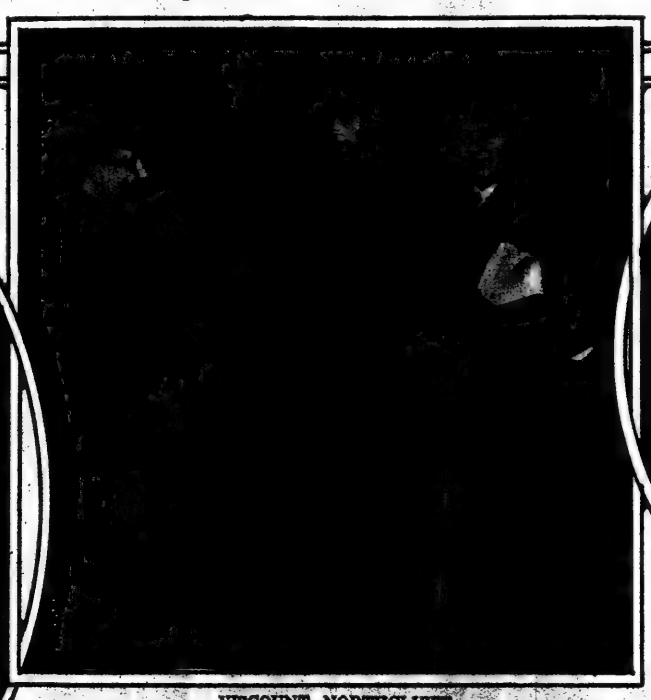
PARIS GIRLS DARING UNBECOMING SMUDGES FLYING THEIR NEW VOCATION AS CHIMNEY SWEEPS IN THE SHADOW OF THE EIFFEL TOWER.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)



HENRIETTE,
Duchess of Vendome, Princess of Belgium, and Sister of King Albert I. of the Belgians.
From an Autographed Photograph Sent by Her to the Rocky Mountain Club of New York in Appreciation of the Club's Efforts and Contributions to Relieve Her War-Stricken Compatriots.



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING AND GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON, British Chief of Staff, Leaving the Palais d'Orsay after a Military Council in Connection with the Inter-Allied Conference.
This and Accompanying Photographs are the First to Reach this Country Showing the Assembly of the Delegates to the Recent Inter-Allied War Conference in Paris. (© *Kadel & Herbert.*)



VISCOUNT NORTHCLIFFE, OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION, ARRIVING IN PARIS FOR THE INTER-ALLIED WAR CONFERENCE.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

NICOLA P. PACHITCH AND DR. M. R. VESNITCH, SERBIAN DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE ALLIES.
(© *Kadel & Herbert.*)

PROFESSOR VITTORIO E. ORLANDO, THE ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER, MET ON ARRIVAL IN PARIS BY M. STEPHEN PICHON, THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

COL. E. M. HOUSE, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, IS MET IN PARIS BY WILLIAM G. SHARP, THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.
(© *Kadel & Herbert.*)

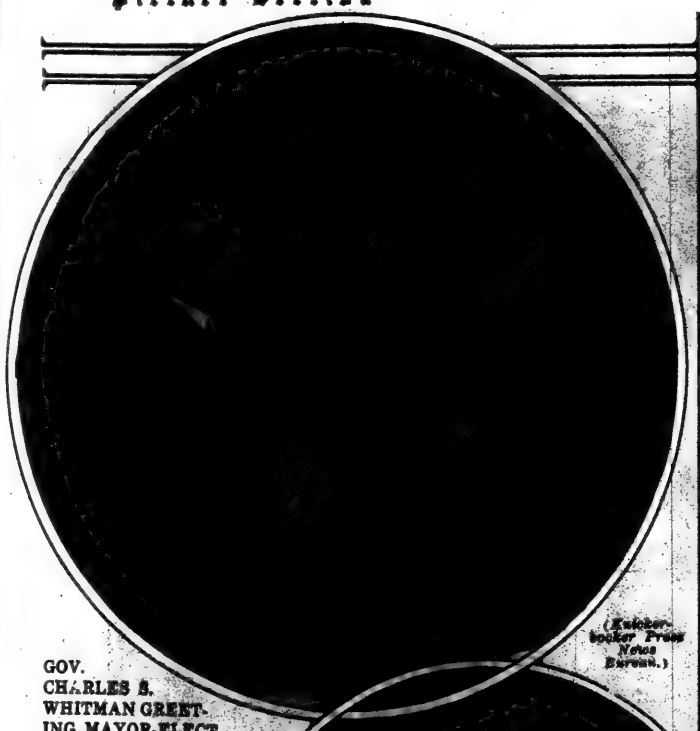
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
General Chairman of the New York Campaign Committee of the Jewish War Relief Fund, which Raised in Excess of $5,000,000 for War Relief Purposes, Receiving a Package of Bills and Checks from William Fox, Contributed Through Him by Theatrical Folk of the City.
The Sack on the Corner of the Table Contains More Than $100,000 Gathered by the Honor Team, H. B. Rosen, Captain, on the Last Day of the Campaign.
(© *International Film Service.*)

GROUP OF RECRUITS TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY, WHO OVERFLOWED THE ACCOMMODATIONS AT FORT SLOCUM, SLEEPING ON A BILLIARD TABLE IN THE NEW ROCHELLE Y. M. C. A.
(© *International Film Service.*)

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVING IN PARIS FOR THE INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

THE AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP WIEN, LYING AT HER ANCHORAGE IN THE HARBOR OF TRIESTE,
Where She was Recently Torpedoed and Sunk by Italian Sailors under Lieut. Rizzo, of the Italian Navy, Who Cut Their Way to the Ship Through Nets of Steel Cables Strung over Submarine Mines. Alongside Lies her Sister Ship, the Monarch.

GENERAL LUIGI CADORNA,
FORMER COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN ARMIES, LEAVING THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE WITH HIS MILITARY SECRETARY. (© *Kadel & Herbert.*)



GOV. CHARLES S. WHITMAN GREETING MAYOR-ELECT JOHN F. HYLAN OF NEW YORK CITY AT THE STATE CAPITOL, ALBANY.

(Knickerbocker Press News Bureau.)

CHARLES A. PIEZ of Chicago, Who Becomes the Fourth General Manager of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, Succeeding Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris.

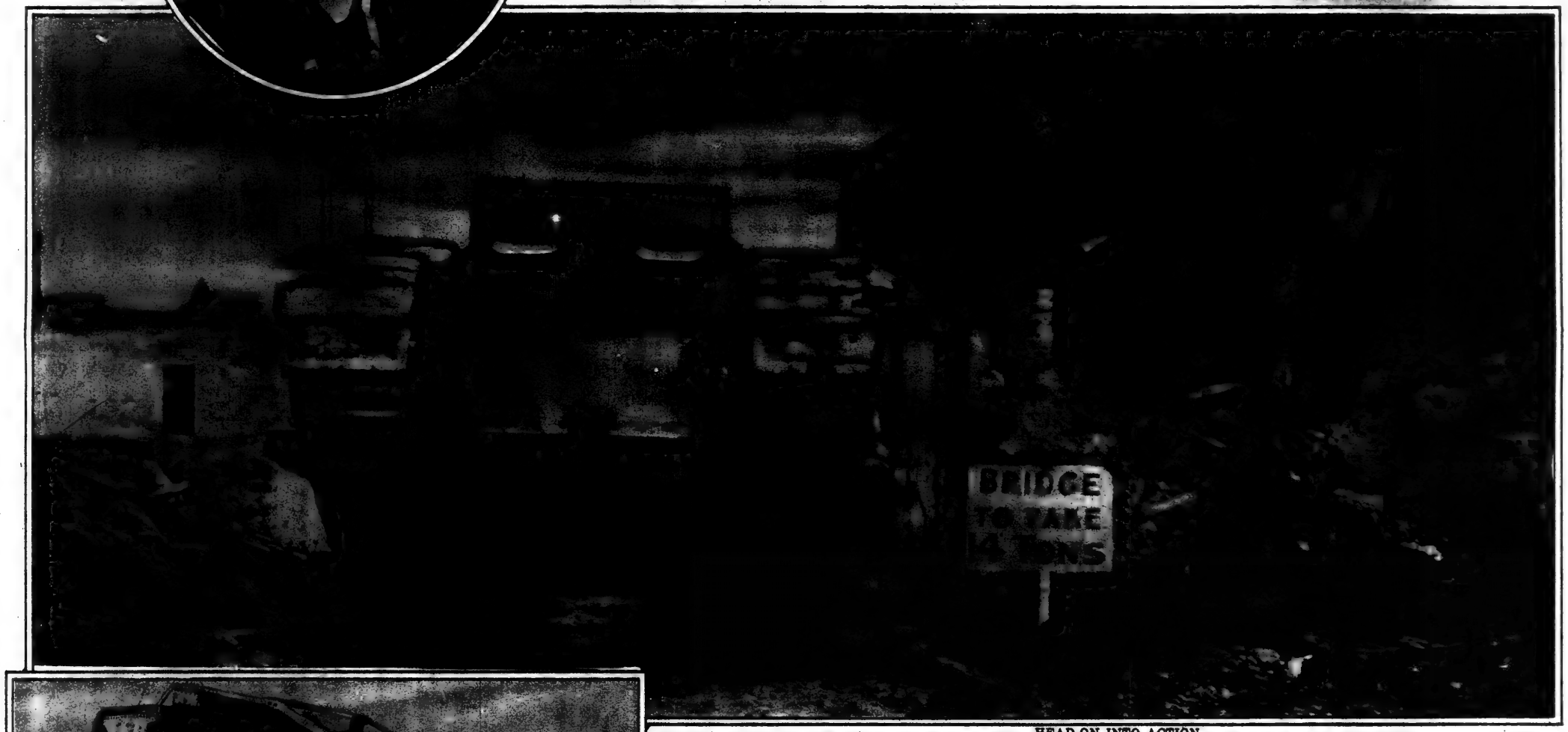
(© Press Illus. Service.)

A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR THE ALLIES—BY WIRE.

(By courtesy of The Tatler.)

"CHEER-UP" GIRLS OF THE NEW YORK HIPPODROME, CLAD IN THEIR STAGE COSTUMES OF MILITARY KHAKI, JOIN THE HIPPODROME'S SNOW REMOVAL SQUAD.

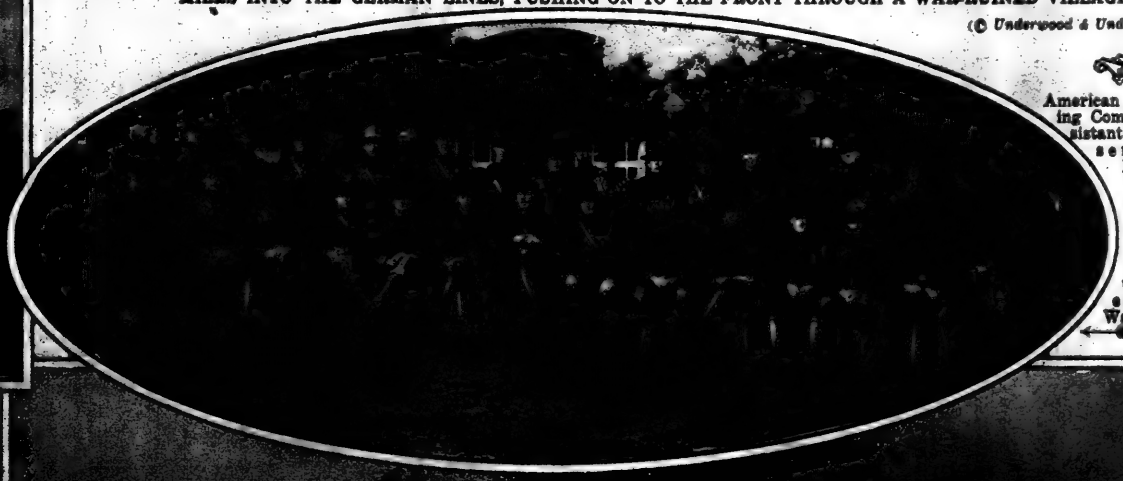
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



BRITISH TANK CLIMBING A STEEP EMBANKMENT ON THE BATTLEFIELD BEFORE CAMBRAI, WHERE IT WITH SCORES OF SISTER TANKS TURNED THE TIDE OF BATTLE.

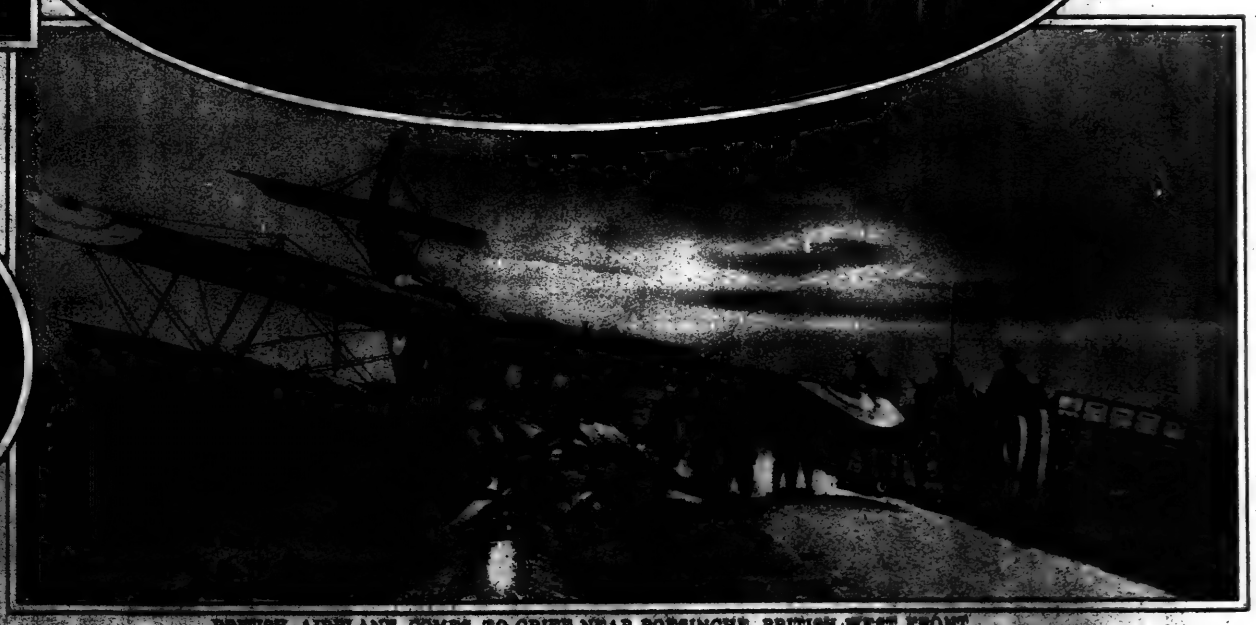
HEAD-ON INTO ACTION.
BRITISH TANK, WHICH TOOK PART IN THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE CAMBRAI, WHEN GENERAL BYNG'S FORCES BIT FIVE MILES INTO THE GERMAN LINES, PUSHING ON TO THE FRONT THROUGH A WAR-RUINED VILLAGE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



American Officers, Including Commandant and Assistant Commandant, Assembled at "Nth" British Corps School, Somewhere Behind the Lines in France, Where They Are Receiving Instruction in the Present Methods of Warfare.

BRITISH MOTOR MACHINE GUNNERS WEARING SOME OF THE SOUVENIRS WON BY THEM AT FONTAINE-NOTRE DAME ON THE ROAD TO CAMBRAI.



BRITISH AIRPLANE COMES TO GRIEF NEAR BOESINGHE, BRITISH WEST FRONT.

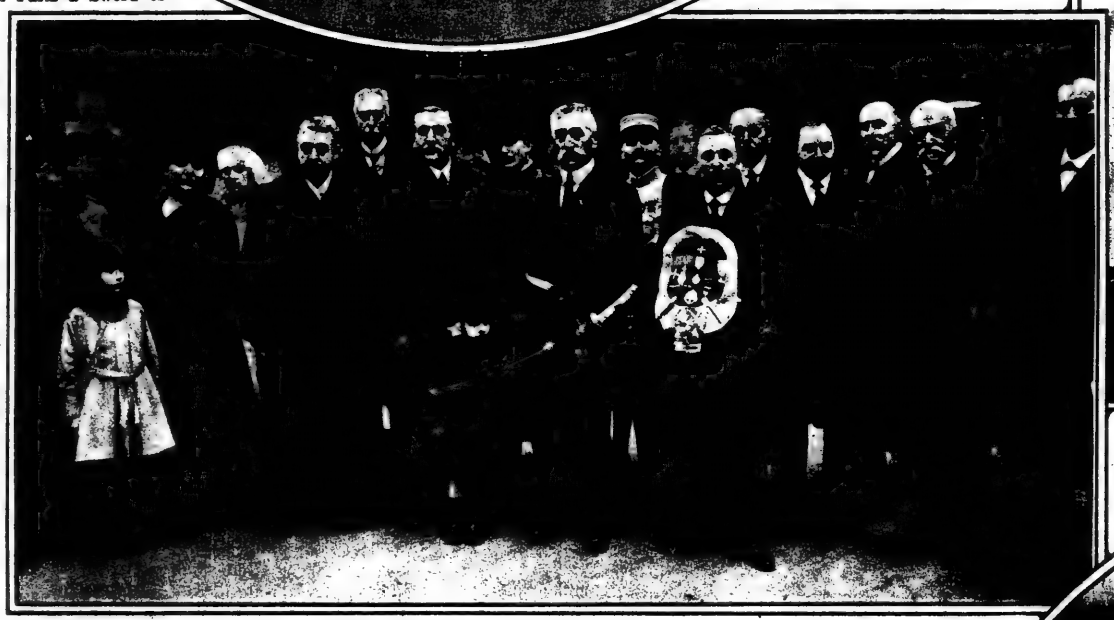
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF VERDUN

Accepting from the Japanese Ambassador in Paris a Sword of Honor Presented by the Emperor of Japan to the City of Verdun as a Tribute to to the French People for Their Heroic Defense of That City.

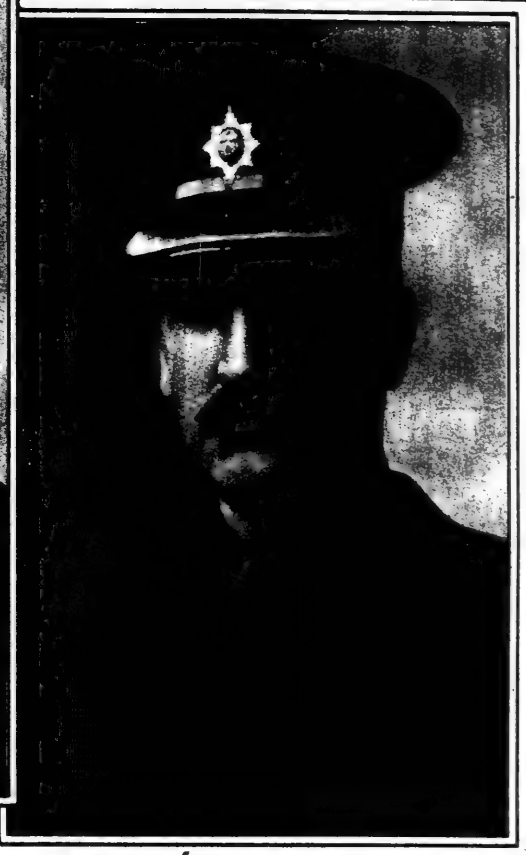
The Presentation Took Place in the Grand Palais, Paris, Where the Flags of the Allies, Including That of the United States, Were Displayed During the Ceremonies.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

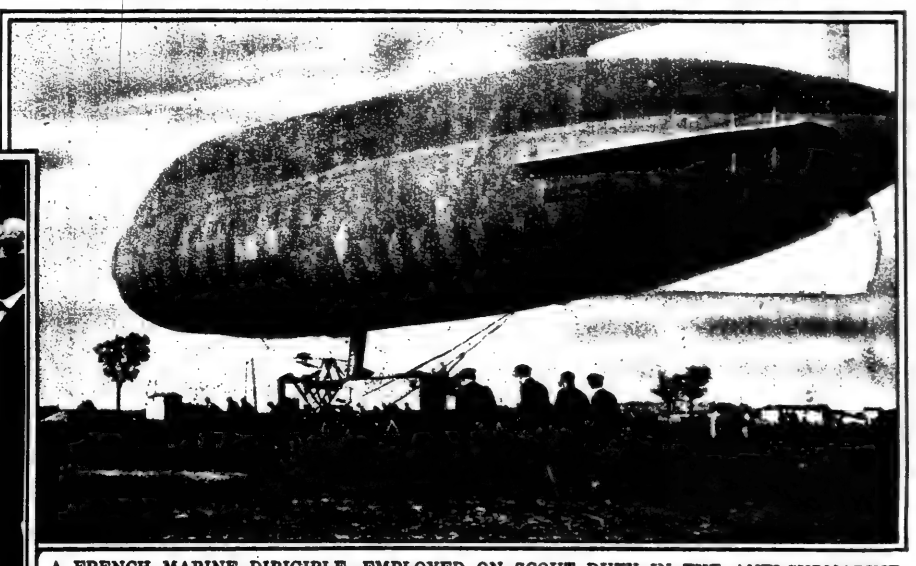


THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF VERDUN, WITH MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES, AFTER HAVING RECEIVED THE SWORD OF HONOR PRESENTED BY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.
A Member of the Council Is Holding Also the War Crosses and Medals Which Have Already Been Awarded to Verdun by the Allies of France. (© Kadel & Herbert.)

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT,
Son of Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Recently Commissioned in the United States Flying Corps, Who Is Reported to Have Fallen in His First Battle with German Airmen. He Was Graduated from Princeton Last May.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



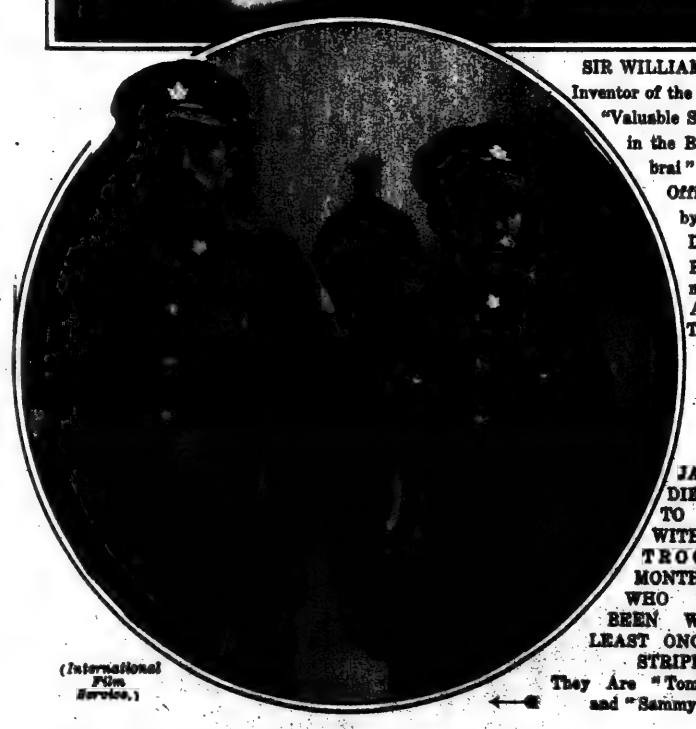
WALTER G. OAKMAN, JR., HARVARD '07,
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman of New York, to Whom King George V. Recently Awarded the D. S. O.
Mr. Oakman Went to England Before the United States Entered the War, Joined the Famous Coldstream Guards, and Has Been Three Times Wounded in Action, Once Very Severely.



A FRENCH MARINE DIRIGIBLE, EMPLOYED ON SCOUT DUTY IN THE ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE, RETURNING TO ITS HANGAR AFTER A PERIOD OF SERVICE.
(International Film Service.)

(International Film Service.)

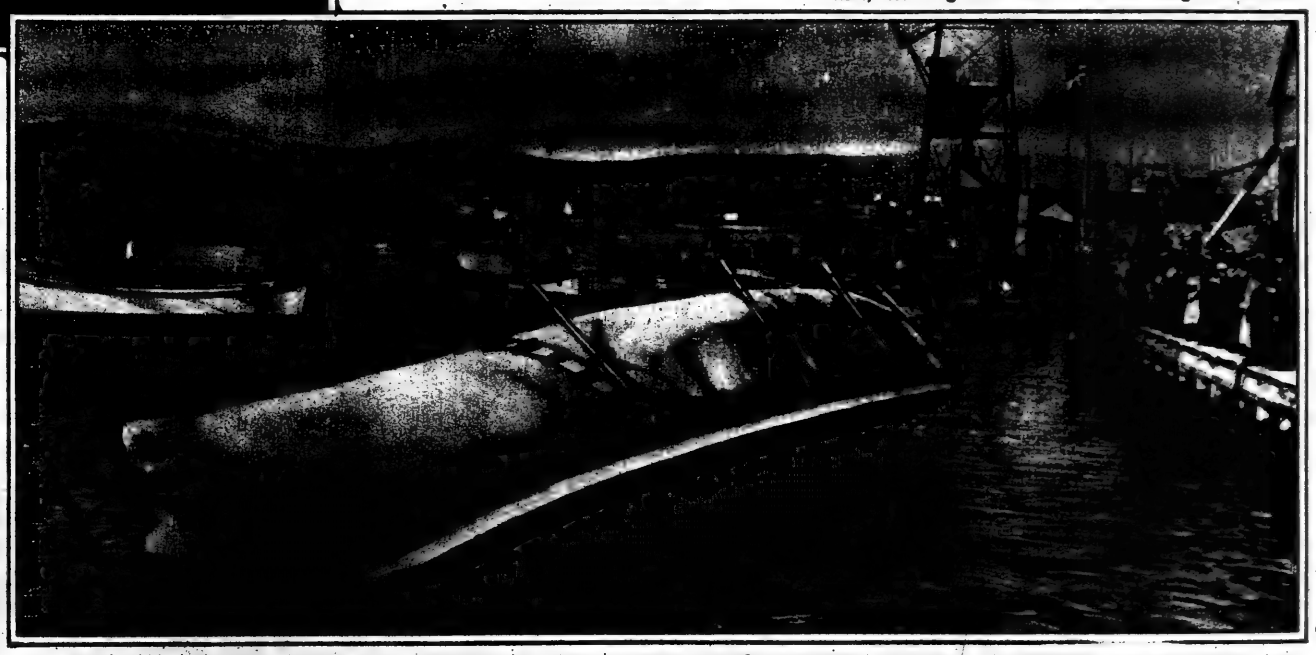
JACOB EPSTEIN,
Noted English Sculptor, Now a Prviate in the Jewish Battalion of Royal Fusiliers, Receiving Instruction in the Handling of His Rifle.



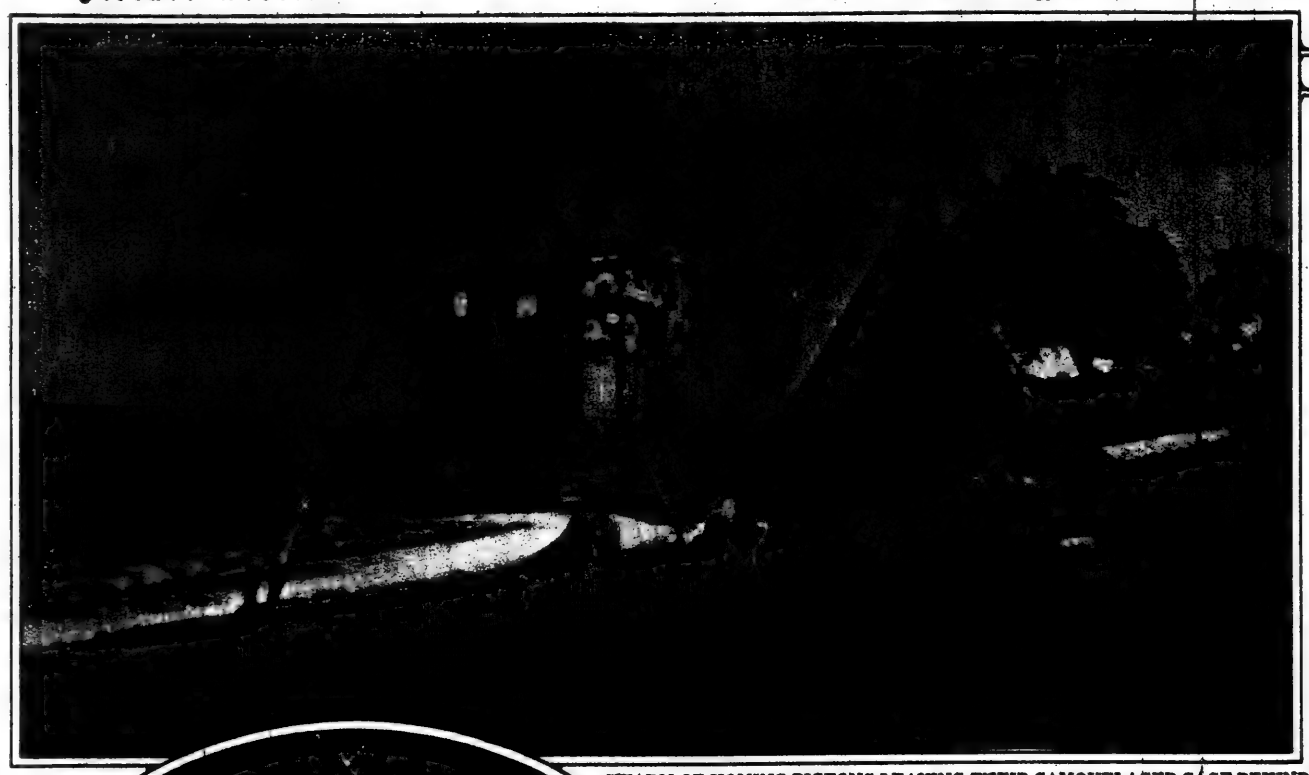
(International Film Service.)

SIR WILLIAM TRITTON,
Inventor of the British Tank, the "Valuable Services of Which in the Battle Near Cambrai" Were Cited in Official Dispatches by General Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander in Chief. A Model of the Tank Can Be Seen on the Desk.
(International Film Service.)

JAPANESE SOLDIERS WHO WENT TO THE FRONT WITH CANADIAN TROOPS SIXTEEN MONTHS AGO AND WHO HAVE BOTH BEEN WOUNDED AT LEAST ONCE, AS THEIR STRIPES SHOW.
They Are "Tommy" Tokunaga and "Sammy" Harada.



BOAT BUILT OF CONCRETE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD IS LAUNCHED AT SAVANNAH, GA.
The Craft Is Sent Bottom Side Up Into the Water, Where It Almost Immediately Rights Itself, Owing to the Low Centre of Gravity, and the Water Is Then Pumped Out. (Kadel & Herbert.)



SWARM OF HOMING PIGEONS LEAVING THEIR CAMOUFLAGED CAGE BEHIND THE FRENCH FRONT, EACH WITH ITS MESSAGE FOR A DIFFERENT PART OF THE BATTLEFIELD.
(*Underwood & Underwood.*)

MEMBERS OF THE GUARD OF HONOR AT THE WEDDING OF LIEUTENANT J. H. BUDD, BRITISH ARMY, FORMING AN ARCHWAY OF CRUTCHES AT THE DOOR OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, OXFORD SQUARE, LONDON. THE GUARD CAME TO THE CHURCH IN AMBULANCES.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

MR. HARDY AND MISS KATSU YAMAMOTO, the Japanese Girl at Whose Suggestion He Revisited Japan After Sixty-four Years. With Them Is Said to be the Only Surviving Official of the Old Shogunate Government of Japan, Wiped Out by the Revolution of 1867-68.

WILLIAM H. HARDY, the Aged Sailor of Portland, Oregon, Who Is Sole Survivor of Commodore Perry's First Expedition to Japan in 1853, Planting an Oregon Pine Near the Perry Monument at Uraga on His Recent Visit to Japan as a Guest of Japanese School Children. Mr. Hardy Is Said to be the Only Foreigner Who Has Been Allowed to Enter Japan Without a Passport Since the War Began, and Also the Only Private Citizen of Any Land Who Has Been Received by the Emperor of Japan.

WOUNDED CANADIAN SOLDIER, NOW IN A LONDON HOSPITAL, CASTING HIS VOTE IN THE GENERAL CANADIAN ELECTION HELD ON LAST MONDAY.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)

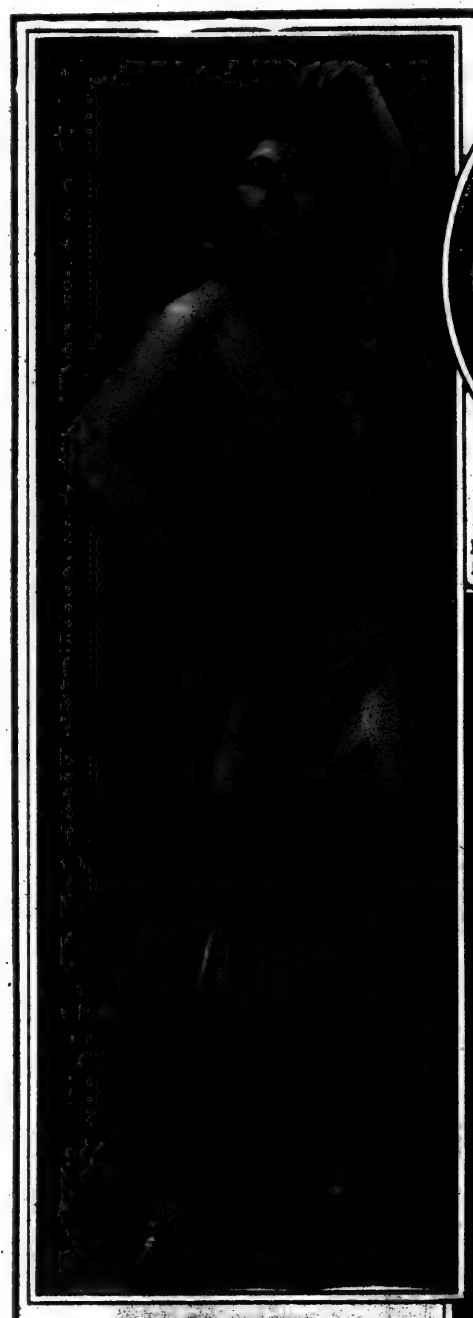
GERMAN "PILL-BOX" COMPLETELY OVERTURNED BY A FRENCH SHELL, DISCLOSING THE IRON RAIL FOUNDATIONS.
The Water-Filled Hole Made by the Explosion Can Be Seen in the Foreground.
(*International Film Service.*)

SAILOR WILLIAM H. HARDY Dons the Japanese National Costume for the Reception Given by the Japanese in His Honor at the Tokio Hotel.

JAMES J. STORROW, FUEL ADMINISTRATOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, OPENING THE "CUT-A-CORD" MOVEMENT TO SAVE COAL, ON HIS ESTATE AT LINCOLN, MASS., ASSISTED BY MANY OF HIS NEIGHBORS, INCLUDING WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE "CUT-A-CORD CLUB." (*Western Newspaper Union.*)

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS, SO SEVERELY WOUNDED AS TO BE INCAPACITATED FOR FURTHER MILITARY SERVICE, RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES BY WAY OF HAPARANDA, SWEDEN.
(© *Kadel & Herbert.*)

STEEL REINFORCEMENTS FOR A NEW CONCRETE BLOCK-HOUSE OR "PILL-BOX" HURRIEDLY DESERTED BY THE GERMANS DURING THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON THE AISNE.
(*International Film Service.*)



WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, IN "LORD AND LADY ALGY," AT THE BROADHURST THEATRE. (© Strauss-Peyton.)

GRACE CARLYLE, IN "BLIND YOUTH," THE THIRTY-NINTH STREET THEATRE. (White.)

FLORENCE MOORE AND JOHN CUMBERLAND, IN "PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH," COMING TO THE REPUBLIC THEATRE. (White.)

What can be more desired than a beautiful skin and a perfect complexion? They are priceless possessions and *personal* ones. Give yourself better looks, more attractiveness, greater charm, wider social influence, by the use of D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream. Lines and wrinkles are slow to appear on the face that is kept young with

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM
The Result That Keeps

A few minutes each day with this delightful cream is a refreshing experience, helpful to the skin, excellent for the complexion. Tried by time, tested by thousands, it is the choice of refined, attractive women to whom good appearance is of first importance. You too can safely rely on D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream. Tubes and jars, 10c. to $1.50.

POUDRE AMOURETTE: Refinement, daintiness, charm, exquisite taste—all are delicately expressed in this pure and perfect face powder. Flesh, white, brunette, 50c.

TRY BOTH FREE.
Send, postal for free generous trial samples of Perfect Cold Cream and Poudre Amourette.

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This attractive new small model convertible Elgin or Waltham Bracelet Watch—guaranteed—finest quality 20-year Gold Filled detachable Bracelet, as illustrated. Made to sell at higher prices. Our price only $13.85

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Other Watches, $4.00 to $100.00.
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A Nest of 4 Tables $12.50

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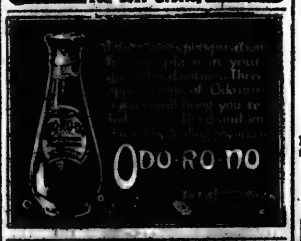

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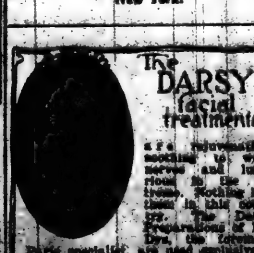

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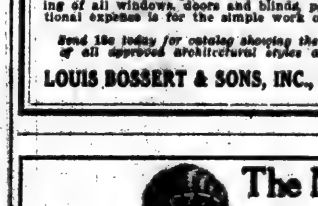

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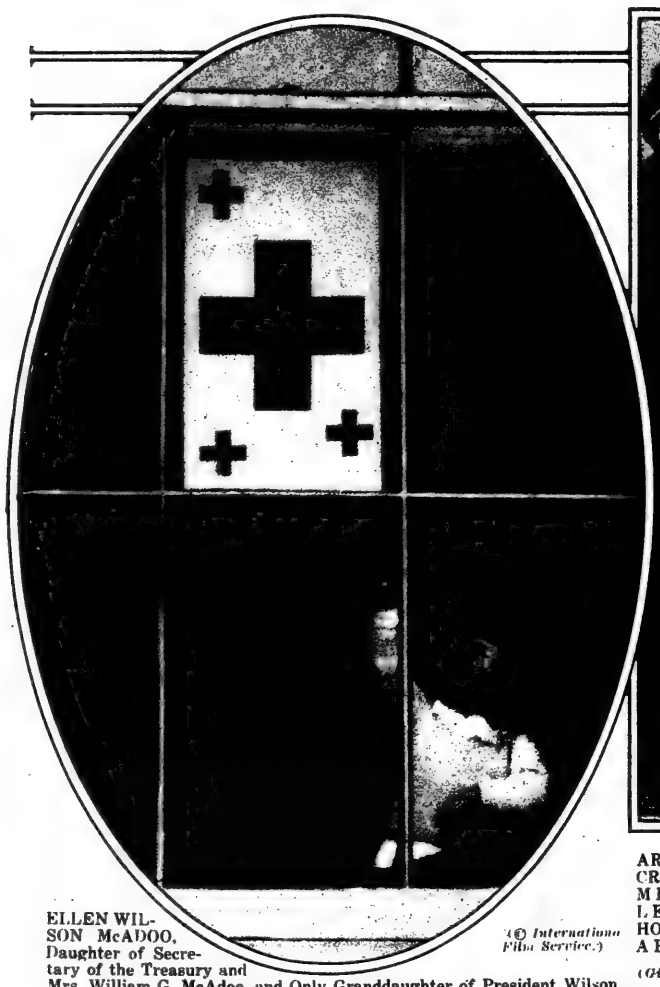
Sunday,
December 23, 1917

The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section,
In Two Parts

9



ELLEN WILSON McADOO,
Daughter of Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. William G. McAdoo and Only Granddaughter of President Wilson, at a White House Window, from Which Had Been Displayed for the First Time a Red Cross Flag Which Contained Smaller Crosses, Indicating That Three Members of the President's Household Have Joined the Active Service of the Red Cross.

(© International Film Service.)

GEORGES ROY,
ARMLESS AND BLIND FRENCH SOLDIER, WINNER OF THE WAR CROSS, THE MILITARY MEDAL, THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND A BRIDE.

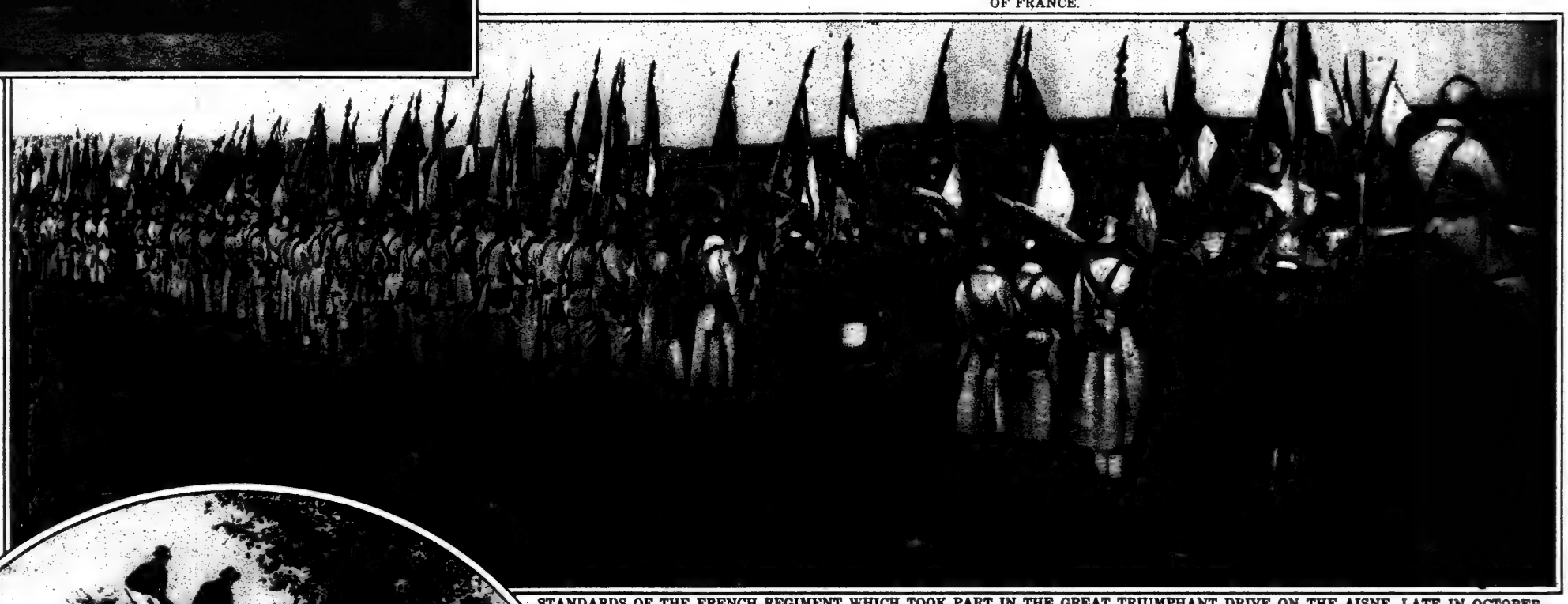
(Gilliams Service.)

POILU "NONCOM." HALTING TO REST IN THE RAILWAY STATION AT CHALONS, CHAMPAGNE, TAKES THE HINT FROM ONE OF THE DECORATIVE PLASTER STATUES, DESIGNED BY NOTED FRENCH ARTISTS AND ERECTED BY THE JOINT FRENCH AND AMERICAN COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS ALREADY BEGUN TO BEAUTIFY THE REOCCUPIED TERRITORY OF FRANCE.

(French Official Photographs.)

FRENCH SOLDIER EXHIBITING TO HIS FRIEND AND SUPERIOR OFFICER A BRACE OF WILD DUCKS HE HAS JUST KILLED AMONG THE FLANDERS LOWLANDS.

(French Official Photograph.)



STANDARDS OF THE FRENCH REGIMENT WHICH TOOK PART IN THE GREAT TRIUMPHANT DRIVE ON THE AISNE, LATE IN OCTOBER, PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE GENERAL PETAIN, THE FRENCH COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

(French Official Photograph.)

THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF AUGUSTE RODIN, FRENCH SCULPTOR, IN THE RODIN VAULT NEAR HIS HOME AT MEUDON. The Marble Tomb Is Covered with Flowers, and Before It Is a Replica of His Famous Statue, "The Thinker."

(From Gilliams Service.)

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE UNLOADING SECTIONS OF THEIR "KNOCK-DOWN" WINTER QUARTERS WHICH WERE SHIPPED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

ARMY ENGINEERS ERECTING WINTER QUARTERS FOR AMERICAN OVERSEAS FORCES FROM SECTIONS OF "KNOCK-DOWN" HOUSES TRANSPORTED TO FRANCE FROM THIS COUNTRY.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

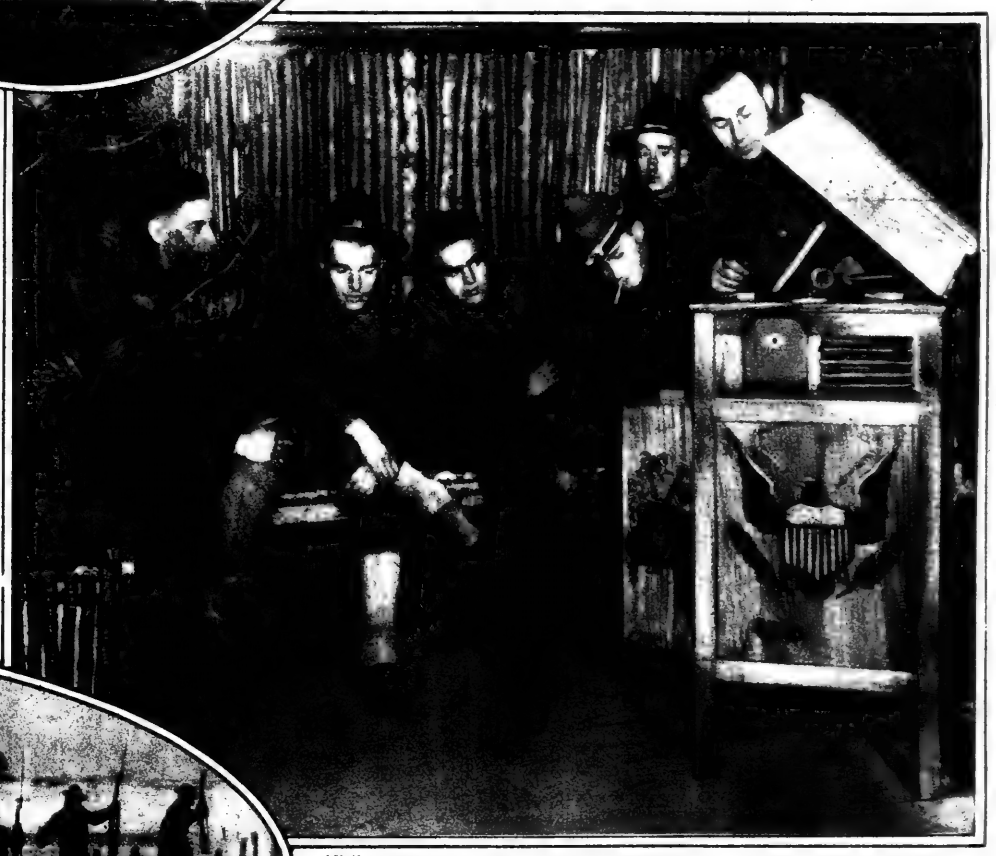
REMARKABLE GERMAN CONCRETE BLOCK-HOUSE or "PILL-BOX," AS IT IS CALLED BY THE BRITISH TOMMIES, ERECTED ON THE ST. QUENTIN SALIENT, WHERE IT RESISTED BOMBARDMENT AFTER BOMBARDMENT BY THE FRENCH, PRACTICALLY WITHOUT DAMAGE, AND FINALLY HAD TO BE TAKEN BY ASSAULT.
The Face of One of the French Captors of the "Pill-box" Can Be Seen Peering Through the Peephole. (Pictorial Press.)

BRITISH ELECTRICIAN TESTING FRENCH TELEPHONE WIRES WHICH ARE STRUNG ON STOUT BUT VERY LOW POLES TO OFFER THE MINIMUM EXPOSURE TO ENEMY GUNNERS
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

The Clock Face of the Church of Etrelliers, Which Was Undamaged When the Church Tower Fell, Now Set Up as the Door of a British Soldier's Hut On the West Front.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

MRS. DUNBAR B. ADAMS.
Formerly Miss Edith Temple Gracie, Daughter of the Late Colonel Archibald Gracie, a Survivor and Historian of the Titanic Disaster, Whose Wedding Took Place a Week Ago.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

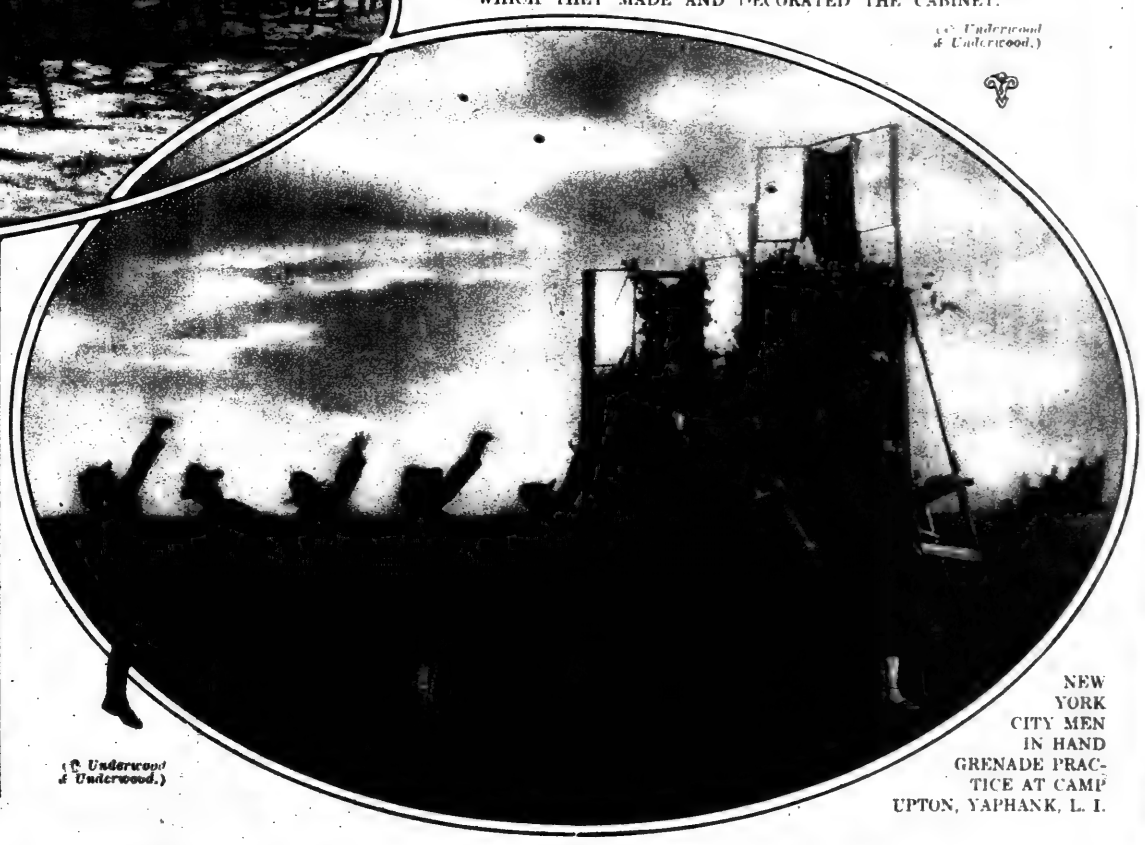
GERMAN "PILL-BOX," CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH, IS NOW STRONGLY FORTIFIED AND OCCUPIED BY THEM.
(Pictorial Press.)



NEW YORK CITY MEN OF THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY AT CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., ENJOYING MUSIC FROM A PHONOGRAPH FOR WHICH THEY MADE AND DECORATED THE CABINET.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

New National Army Men at a Middle West Cantonment Knocking Down Barbed Wire Entanglements Set Up as a Handicap for Their Bayonet Charge.
(© Committee on Public Information.)

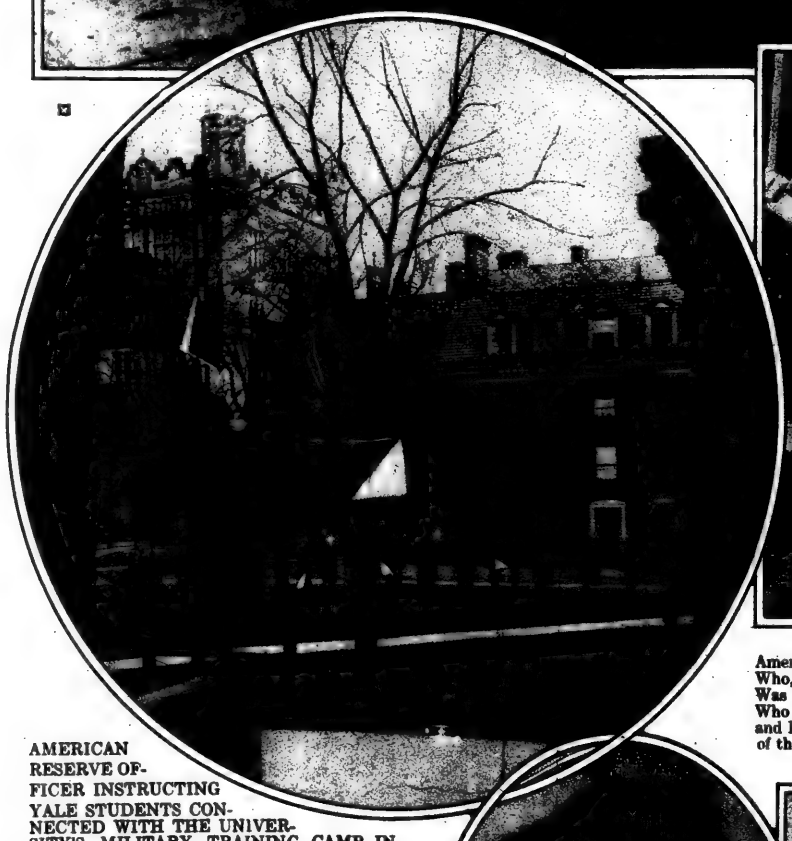
AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE RECEIVING INSTRUCTION FROM A "NON-COM" IN THE OPERATION OF A NEW AUTOMATIC PISTOL.
(© International Film Service.)



NEW YORK CITY MEN IN HAND GRENADE PRACTICE AT CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SIEGE GUN.
It Is of More Than 20 Inch Calibre, and Is Under Construction in the Famous French Creusot Munitions Plant, Supposedly for Prospective Use Against Fortresses. It Is Considered Far too Ponderous for Ordinary Field Service.

(French Official Pictorial Service.)



AMERICAN RESERVE OFFICER INSTRUCTING YALE STUDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY'S MILITARY TRAINING CAMP IN THE ART OF SIGNALLING.
The Phelps Tower Can Be Seen in the Left Background; Connecticut Hall, Oldest of Yale Buildings, in the Central Background; and, in the Foreground, the Famous Yale Fence. (Times Photo Service.)

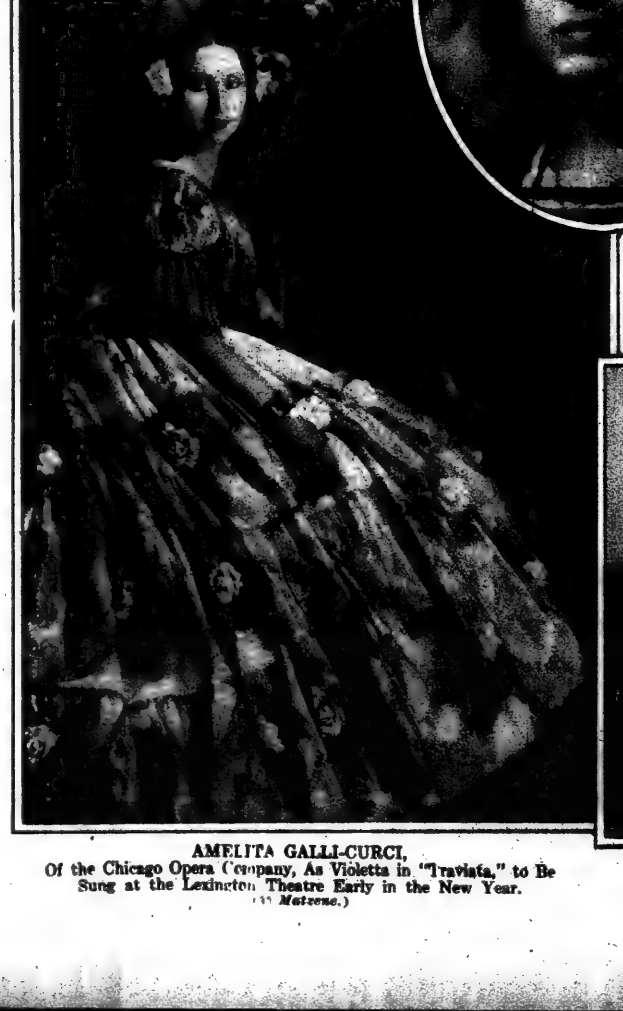
PATRICK ALVA O'BRIEN,
American Aviator in the Canadian Service Who, His Airplane Having Been Shot Down, Was Taken Prisoner By the Germans, and Who Escaped from a German Prison Train, and Finally Made His Way Back to the Lines of the Allies After a Series of Remarkable Adventures.

(© International Film Service.)

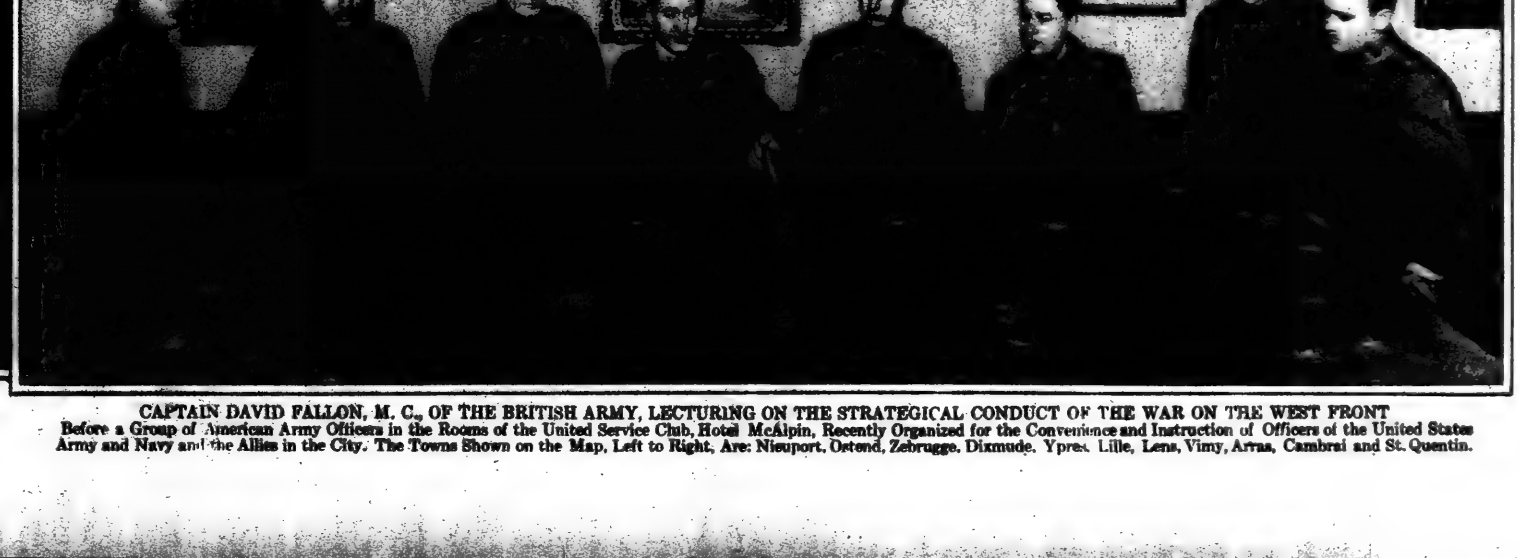
GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH IN THE RECENT OFFENSIVE ON THE AISNE BOARDING FREIGHT CARS FOR TRANSPORTATION TO THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE.

LUCIEN MURATORE,
Of the Chicago Opera Company, as Faust Coming to the Lexington Theatre.
(© Matzene.)

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A GERMAN SHELL BURSTING SO NEAR A HEAVILY CAMOUFLAGED BRITISH BATTERY THAT MEMBERS OF THE GUN CREW FIND IT DESIRABLE TO DODGE SHARPLY TO ESCAPE THE FLYING SHELL SPLINTERS. (Central News Photo Service.)



AMELITA GALLI-CURCI,
Of the Chicago Opera Company, As Violetta in "Traviata," to Be Sung at the Lexington Theatre Early in the New Year.
(© Matzene.)



CAPTAIN DAVID FALLON, M. C., OF THE BRITISH ARMY, LECTURING ON THE STRATEGICAL CONDUCT OF THE WAR ON THE WEST FRONT
Before a Group of American Army Officers in the Rooms of the United Service Club, Hotel McAlpin, Recently Organized for the Convenience and Instruction of Officers of the United States Army and Navy and the Allies in the City. The Towns Shown on the Map, Left to Right, Are: Nieuport, Ostend, Zebrugge, Dixmude, Ypres, Lille, Lens, Vimy, Arras, Cambrai and St. Quentin.

AFTER PART OF ONE OF THE TWIN-SCREW CONCRETE SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN SECTIONS AT IVRY-ON-THE-SEINE, NEAR PARIS.

The Need for Coastwise and River Vessels Has Caused the French to Resort to the Use of Concrete in Shipbuilding, as Yielding the Quickest Results, a Suggestion Which Is Said to Have Come from the United States. (*French Official Photograph.*)

FRENCH OBSERVATION POST BUILT OF CONCRETE AGAINST A TREE ON THE ROAD TO ROSIERES.

Slits Have Been Provided So That the Road May Be Observed in Both Directions by the Sentinel Inside.
(*French Official Photograph.*)

OFFICERS OF THE AERO CLUB OF FRANCE AND A GROUP OF "ACES," MEN OF THE FRENCH FLYING CORPS WHO HAVE BROUGHT DOWN FIVE OR MORE ENEMY AIRPLANES, TO WHOM THE AERO CLUB HAS PRESENTED GOLD MEDALS.

In The Group, Left to Right, Are, Seated: Captain Personne, Premier "Ace"; Lieutenant Ballacq, M. Deutsch de la Meurthe, Senator Gaston Menier, and M. L. Weiller, Member of the Chamber of Deputies. Standing: Ortole, Chaput, Dascher, Commander Malherbe, M. d'Aubigny, Pegut, Apeil, Lieutenant Thierry (Navy), Commander Leclerc, Chief of the Air Service of Paris.
(*Kadel & Herbert.*)

FRENCH ARTILLERY OBSERVATION MOUND IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS.
(© *International Film Service.*)

HAZEN KELLY of the Syracuse University Unit, Who Has Been Voted the Champion Hand Grenade Twirler of the American Forces in His Encampment in France.

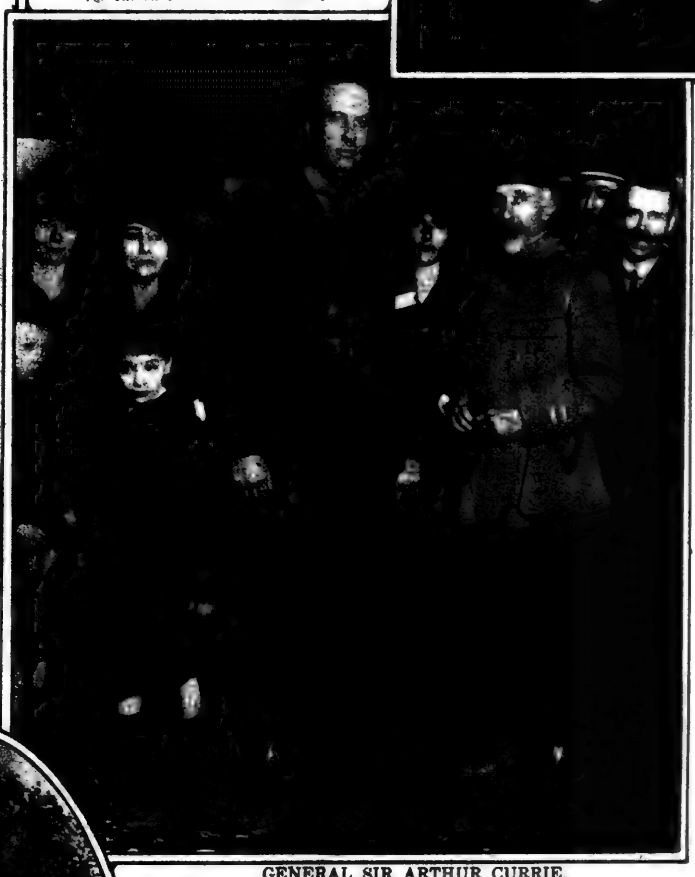
(© *International Film Service.*)

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN OFFICIALS OF THE CITY OF MILAN ASSEMBLED IN THE MUSOCCO CEMETERY TO DECORATE THE GRAVES OF ITALIAN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS KILLED IN RECENT CAMPAIGNS.

A City Official of Milan Is Speaking Beside One of the Newly Made, Flower-Covered Graves.
(*Underwood & Underwood.*)

"UNCLE SAM TO THE RESCUE,"

A Conception by M. G. Boudard, French Artist, Now Recovering from Wounds Received in Battle.
(© *International Film Service.*)



GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE,

Commanding the Canadian Forces on the West Front in France, Visiting the Exhibition of Canadian War Photographs in Paris. He Is Said to be One of the Largest Men in the Army Which He Commands.
(© *International Film Service.*)

FRENCH CHILDREN, LONG REFUGEES FROM THE AISNE BATTLEFIELDS, AT SCHOOL AGAIN ON THEIR NATIVE SOIL, THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE AMERICAN WOMEN OF THE "FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED," WHICH IS MAKING HABITABLE AGAIN THE RECAPTURED SECTIONS OF FRANCE.
(*Pictorial Press.*)

"A FLOWER VENDOR OF THE BOULEVARDS,"
AS HE APPEARS TO M. BOUDARD, BACK IN PARIS FROM THE WAR.

"DISENCHANTMENT,"
M. BOUDARD'S FORECAST OF THE END.

DAGMAR AND VIVIEN OAKLAND IN "OVER THE TOP," ATOP THE 44TH STREET THEATRE.
(Apeda.)

GLADYS COBURN IN "MISS 1917," AT THE CENTURY THEATRE.
(Alfred Cheney Johnston.)

OLIVE AND CHARLES S. WHITMAN, JR.,
Children of Governor and Mrs. Whitman, Packing Presents for "The Children of Uncle Sam's Soldiers and Sailors," Which Are to be Distributed at the Christmas Carnival to be Held Here This Week. The Gifts Were Contributed by Children of Albany at a Donation Party Given at the Executive Mansion.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

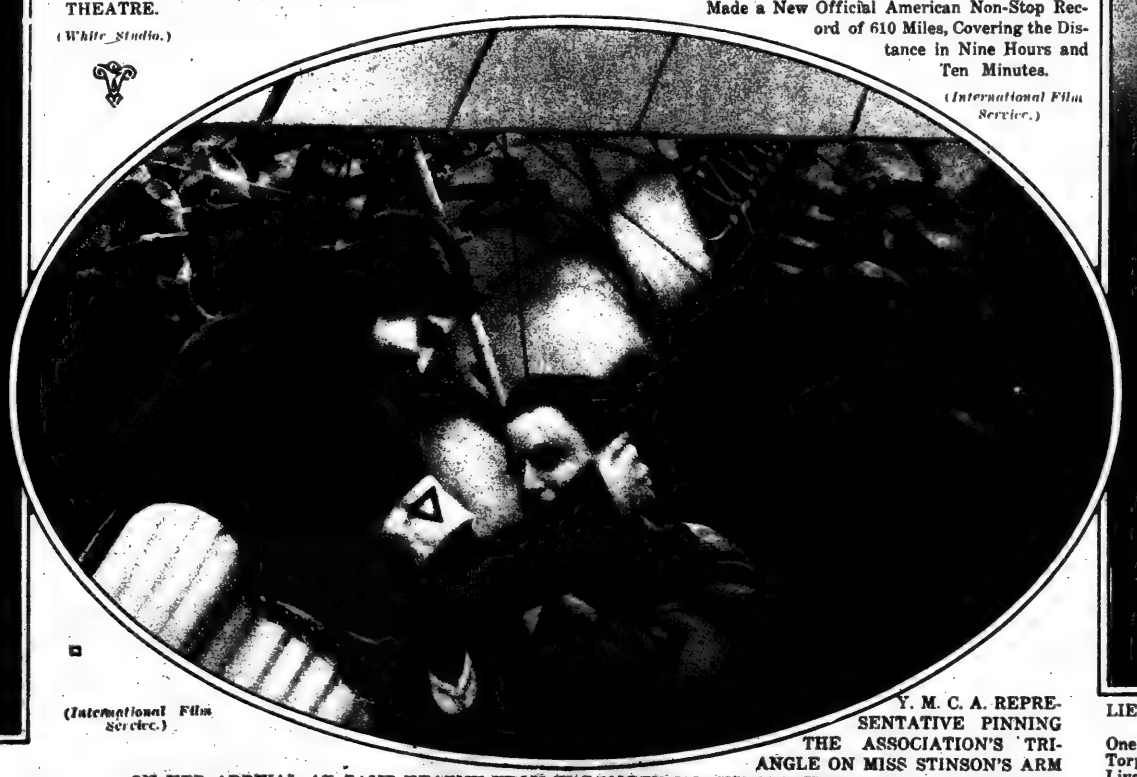
FLORENCE REED AS ZAHRAT-AL-KULUB IN "CHU CHIN CHOW," AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.
(White Studio.)

WILETTE KERSHAW IN "YES OR NO," AT THE 48TH STREET THEATRE.
(White Studio.)

"MEMORIES" — BY EMIL FUCHS, SHOWN AT THE CURRENT WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

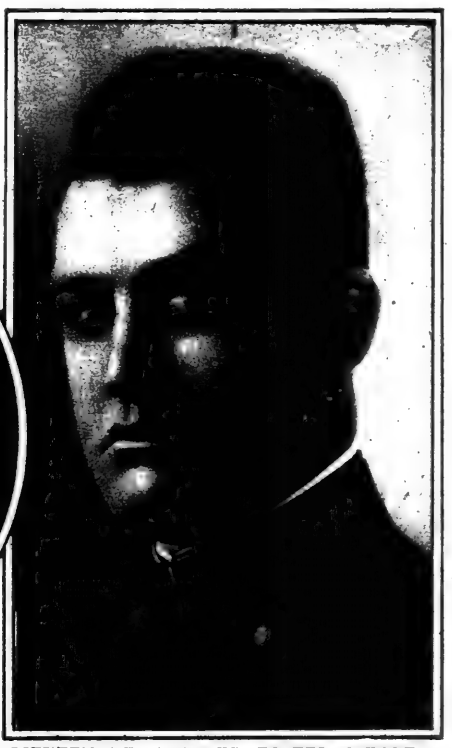
KATHERINE STINSON WELCOMED BY THE SOLDIERS AT CAMP KEARNY ON HER RECENT FLIGHT FROM NORTH ISLAND TO THE ENCAMPMENT, NEAR SAN DIEGO, CAL.
This Trip Was Preliminary to Her Flight Ten Days Ago from San Diego to San Francisco in Which She Made a New Official American Non-Stop Record of 610 Miles, Covering the Distance in Nine Hours and Ten Minutes.
(International Film Service.)

MLLE. MAWRESETTA,
ONE OF THE "MISSES 1917," CENTURY THEATRE.



(International Film Service.)

Y. M. C. A. REPRESENTATIVE PINNING THE ASSOCIATION'S TRIANGLE ON MISS STINSON'S ARM ON HER ARRIVAL AT CAMP KEARNY FROM THE NORTH ISLAND AVIATION STATION, SAN DIEGO.



LIEUTENANT CHARLES FOSTER WEDDERBURN, U. S. N.,
One of the Three Officers on Board the American Torpedo Boat Destroyer Chauncey Who Lost Their Lives When the Chauncey Was Recently Cut in Two by the Transport Rose. Only One Officer of the Chauncey Escaped.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

Annual January Sale

SILK UNDERWEAR

"Parfait" Milanese or Glove Silk

For Women and Misses. Sizes 34 to 44 bust

348—"Parfait" Milanese Silk Vest, superior quality, in pink, white or blue, Georgette Crepe band top, hemstitched; ribbon straps. **2.75**

350—"Parfait" Milanese Silk Knickers, superior quality, Georgette crepe band, hemstitched and ribbon trimmed. **3.95**

352—"Parfait" Glove Silk Vest; handsomely embroidered front, tailored band top. **1.85**

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360—"Parfait" Glove Silk Vest, ribbon band top and ribbon shoulder straps. **1.85**

362—"Parfait" Glove Silk Knickers, Val. lace and ribbon trimmed. **2.85**

Prompt Delivery Free
Anywhere in the United States
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362 Fifth Ave

Handsome

COAT

of HUDSON SEAL

Collar, Cuffs and Border

of DYED SKUNK

$145.00

Mail Orders Solicited

The Blyn Shoe

Last Call Before Christmas

Practical Footwear Gifts for Everybody

Full stocks and complete assortments until closing time Monday night.

Eleven Big Blyn Stores
operating on a war-time basis of economy with the smallest possible profit keep prices down to minimum.

Give a Blyn Order
Buy a Blyn order for the amount you wish to give—the person receiving it selects the style that exactly suits and is properly fitted.

tyle 8718
Women's Felt Slippers

1.35
Old Rose, Pink, Blue, Lavender, Wine and Gray.
Hosts of other styles in felt slippers at moderate prices.

Style 9041½ Men's Opera Slippers, Tan and Black Kidskin

2.00
Many other styles at equally low prices.

Silk Stockings, 1.19
All evening shades and desirable street colors. In holiday boxes. Special for Christmas.

Style 1524 Satin Evening Slippers

2.50
White, black and twelve shades to match fashionable evening gowns.

Low Prices on Rubber Boot

Dull Gum Boots, Knee Length		Storm King Dull Gum Boots	
Men's Sizes, 7 to 12	3.25	Men's Sizes, 7 to 12	3.90
Boys' Boots, sizes 3 to 6	2.50	Boys' Sizes, 3 to 6	3.00
Boys' Boots, sizes 11 to 2	1.90	Boys' Sizes, 11 to 2	2.25
Women's Boots 2½ to 8	2.00	Children's bright and dull finish, sizes 5 to 10½	1.85
Misses' Boots, sizes 11 to 2	1.75	Misses' bright Tinish, sizes 11 to 2	2.25
Children's Boots, 6 to 10	1.35		

Men's and Boys' Storm King Dull Gum Boots

Arctics for Men, Boys, Women and Children

Women's 6 Buckle, 2½ to 8	3.00	Women's 4 Buckle, 2½ to 8	2.50
Misses' 6 Buckle, 11 to 2	2.50	Misses' 4 Buckle, 11 to 2	2.00
Children's 5 Buckle, 6 to 10½	2.00	Men's 4 Buckle, 7 to 12	2.25
		Boys' 4 Buckle, 3 to 6	2.25
		Men's 1 Buckle, 7 to 12	1.50

West Side Stores:
222-224 West 125th St., Near Seventh Av.
6th Av. and 27th St.
8th Av., 39th & 40th Sts.

J. Blyn & Sons

East Side Stores:
3d Av. and 125th St.
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For Sale by Leading Dealers
Distributed by
Lindt Chocolate Company
11 W. 17th Street, New York

The HARDMAN
Five-Foot Grand

For sheer beauty, there is no comparison between this Grand—small, dignified, dainty—and any upright.

And, the many we sell keep the price *down*. Very easy terms make it *the* logical choice.

Hear it. Play it. Make it sing for you—here—today.

HARDMAN PECK & Co.
Established 1868
433 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY
BROOKLYN, 42-52 FLATBUSH AVE.

Removal Sale

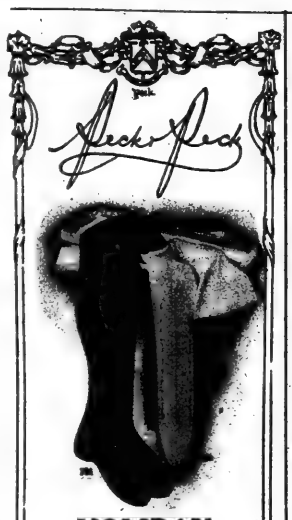
On or before February 1st, 1918, we will remove our showrooms to 39th Street, corner of Sixth Avenue.

We Offer Our Entire Large Stock of

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE (Direct from Factory)
REGARDLESS OF COST PRIOR TO REMOVAL

Manufacturers **MANGES BROS.** Established 1852
Now at 115 and 117 West 23d Street



PECK & PECK

Exclusive Hosiery

366 Fifth Avenue at 48th St.
501 Fifth Avenue at 42nd St.
New York City

Chicago
Palm Beach Newport

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Special Combination Sets of Pure Silk Stockings, Socks and Neckwear:

Women's Box No. 5 at $6.50.
(as illustrated)

721—1 pair pure thread silk stockings with openwork clocks. In black, white, bronze, pink, silver, navy, gold, pearl, and cerdovan. **$2.00**

C-251—Hand embroidered pure silk stockings in black or white with black or white embroidery. **$3.75**

Sets for Men, $6.00 up.

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE SELECTIONS FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS PACKED FOR MAIL DELIVERY IN DAINTY BOXES. CARD ENCLOSED IF DESIRED.

SHOE CRAFT

27 W 38th St. New York

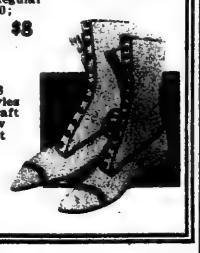
Fitting The Narrow Foot

Widths AAAA, AAA, AA & A. All sizes including 9½, 9, 9½, 10

MAJORIO — A Service Boot for Women & Girls

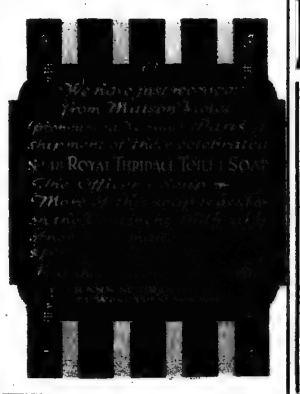
This is but one of the attractive models offered in our Special Sale. Made on the same last as regulation army boots, but more trim-looking. Very smart for wear with tailored and sports suits. Dark brown grained calf, blucher laced. Regular price, $10:

Special, $8



SALE—38 modish styles of ShoeCraft Shoes now on sale at 20% off.

Send for Catalog A-23



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Refrigerator

Adopted for the Refrigerator and Dining Cars of practically every railroad in the country. 75 Household sizes. Wood or White Porcelain Exteriors; also Meat and Sanitar Refrigerators. Prices, $16.50 up.

Bohn Refrigerator Co. of New York, 32 W. 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1827

CHENEY SILKS

Beautiful pieces of artistry—goodness of quality—authenticity of style and exquisite design.

A Dainty Xmas Gift

Desk Clock — 8-Day $4.00

Size 6 in. wide, 4 in. High.

EVERY woman needs one of these dainty clocks for desk or dressing table. Men use them on their desks at the office.

Mahogany case, fine 8-day movement; 4-inch dial, beveled glass, $4.00 delivered.

Mantel Chime Clocks, $20 to $65.
Hall Chime Clocks, $50 to $500.

Catalog 10 sent free.

Wm. H. Enhaus & Son
Agents for the Seth Thomas Clock Co.
31 John Street, New York City

PARKER'S
METHOD OF
HAIR TREATMENT

and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair & Scalp Conditions. They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalising the hair growing processes.

Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.

Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet "I," "Healthy Hair," free on request.

Frank Parker Hair & Scalp SPECIALIST
41 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

How Often

has some beautiful stage setting [illegible] you with [illegible] your mind [illegible] have a [illegible] of the [illegible] of dancing [illegible] the stage [illegible] ing, applied [illegible] home by a [illegible] in your lamp [illegible] will make form the room [illegible] of into a dream [illegible]

Come and see [illegible]
Just a few steps from [illegible]

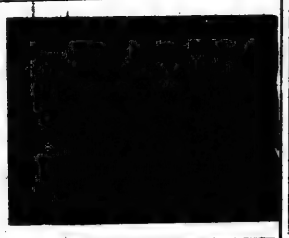
31 West 46th St., [illegible]
COMFORT LIGHTING [illegible]

(or write for illustrated [illegible] Home Lighting—but better [illegible] and see with your own [illegible]

Transformation Simplex

A perpetually waved coiffure, giving chic and elegance, solves the hair dressing problems for all times; made and designed by Parisian expert only.

B. CLÉMENT,
The French Hair Shop
5 East 35th St.
(Opp. B. Altman & Co.)
New York.

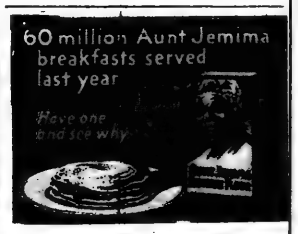


Sonora

Twelve superb models of this unrivalled instrument from $50 to $1,000.

Fifth Avenue, at 32nd Street

The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World.



The "BLISS" Reproducer

Will Improve YOUR Phonograph 100%

No matter what make. Does away with that unpleasant thin nasal tone produced by all mica sound boxes.

Doubles the life of your records by giving fuller volume with the lightest needles.

Plays all makes of records.

We invite comparative tests. Price—Nickel, $6.00; gold, $7.50. Send check. Ten Days' Trial. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Telephone Greeley 2918.

Wilson-Laird Phonograph Co., Inc.,
29 W. 34th St., New York City.

Take the Jar Off Your Spine

Every day you average 8,000 steps —8,000 little shocks that jar your spine and tend to wear you out. Don't pound away your energy with every step you take. Wear O'Sullivan's Heels—the only Heels for city streets. These shock absorbers will save you 8,000 shocks a day. For men, women and children, 50c attached.

Quality—Service—Price

DALE

Display Extraordinary of Table, Boudoir, Floor and Piano

LAMPS

Ideal Christmas Gifts. Novel and Artistic Designs not to be found elsewhere.

Buy Direct from Factory and Save Money.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.
109 West 13th St. New York
One Door West of 6th Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1857

FOLDING SEWING BASKET

Solid Mahogany frame with green or tan bag.

SPECIAL...$2.75

ALSO:
Mahogany Trays
Nests of Tables
Muffin Stands
Smoking Stands
Tea Wagons, etc.
All Reduced.

SHEPPARD KNAPP SON Co
CARPETS RUGS
Retail Wholesale
230-41 WEST 22nd ST.

EVENING CREAM

Marquise de Sevigne
(Le Secret de la Parisienne)

The well-known evening cream of Parisian women of elegance. It imparts to the arms and neck an exquisite white complexion. This evening cream is impervious to acid action and ineffaceable until removed

1.50
The Jar

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
Fifth Ave. at 38th St., New York

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain and warmer today; Tuesday cloudy; increasing south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,884. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

TELLS HOW ITALY NEEDS OUR HELP IN SEA WARFARE

Times Correspondent Gives Italian Views of Defensive Strategy in Adriatic.

MORE DESTROYERS WANTED

America Is Expected to Supply Them, and Thus Safeguard Food Shipments.

COAL AND SHIP PLATES, TOO

Hint That Without the Former Italy May Be Forced to Stop Fighting.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 22.—Yesterday I cabled a high Italian naval opinion on what is termed the offensive strategy of the Adriatic. If it is heeded there is a chance to destroy the Austrian fleet and bring the end of the war appreciably nearer.

If it is not heeded, then it will be necessary to consider the defensive strategy of the Adriatic in order that the sea may at least become less of a German lake than it is today; also, in order that Italy may become less hard up for food and in order that the other Allies may not too greatly suffer for the necessities of existence.

It is a large order, this defensive strategy of the Adriatic. That is one reason why the Adriatic is a German lake today. My Italian naval authority avers that it is not yet appreciated how disastrous this German lake can become for all the Allies, unless at least the defensive strategy is taken quickly in hand.

Italy's Dependence on the Sea.

In order to explain this defensive strategy it is only necessary to explain what the Allies, especially America, must contribute to the Italian navy, which has the task in hand. It is only necessary to explain the losses of the Italian Navy and its needs. In two and a half years of war Italy has lost a considerable part of her merchant marine through enemy submarines. On the other hand, no nation more than Italy, except Great Britain and Greece, is obliged from her geographical situation to depend so largely on sea transport. The sea represents for her the only great source of her industrial, commercial, and economic existence.

Now the exigencies of war are becoming greater, and her reserves on the land are becoming smaller. Internal production is decreasing on account of lack of raw materials, especially coal and metals. It is therefore necessary to increase the reserves from the sea to meet her needs. But tonnage has now reached a point where it is not more than enough to feed the various forms of life. Scarcity of tonnage signifies stoppage of industrial activity, also hungry populations and the material impossibility of the Allies continuing the war. In America and Brazil many commercial vessels of the enemy have been sequestered and used for the purposes of the Entente. It is indispensable that part of that sequestered tonnage be devoted from now on to the solution of this Adriatic problem. Convoys of food ships which now arrive in Italy go to only the principal ports because there it is possible to obtain prompt discharge of the merchandise. But from these ports foods must be distributed in the interior. Just look at the map and see the shape of Italy, and you will understand the difficulties which must be overcome before quick distribution can be made.

These difficulties are now particularly increased by the lack of coal and the consequent necessity of suppressing nearly all railway traffic that does not directly serve the army at the front. Therefore sailing ships are used as a substitute for trains, and distribute merchandise and foods from the principal ports to secondary centres on the coast. But the wind does not always blow in the right direction, and if it is contrary the ships easily fall in the path of the submarines and are sunk, while the crews are taken prisoners.

Town Used to Avoid U-boats.

So the present plan is that new convoys of large cargo ships shall be organized to go out from the principal ports, and, instead of sailing, shall be towed along the coast in shallow waters, where the submarines cannot operate without great danger, and where navigation is protected by coast defenses, signal houses, airplanes, and other defensive organizations. This applies only to the Mediterranean coast, and shows one great result of the Adriatic being a German lake. The Adriatic itself is completely closed to merchant traffic. At the present moment, in order to convey food along the opposite side of the country, great towboats with good strong engines are necessary. Two have been promised from America, but a dozen are indispensable. They must take food for the people from the French frontier down to Sicily.

To assure the protection of the principal convoys coming to Italy through the Straits of Gibraltar and of those secondary convoys which go along the coast great numbers of destroyers are necessary. If they are not furnished in sufficient numbers, the economic and industrial existence of the nation is threatened, and at the same time the ability of the army and the navy to fight longer may become compromised. Italy now has only a small number of destroyers because many have been lost in two and a half years of war, and it

Continued on Page Two.

Germans Had Subsidized Buenos Aires Newspaper

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 23.—As a result of the revelations that the Germans had been paying a monthly subsidy to the newspaper La Union, the Directors and editors of La Union have been suspended by the Press Club. They have a month's time in which to sever their connection with the newspaper, failing which the suspension by the Press Club becomes permanent.

AUSTRIANS FEAR WINTER IN ALPS

Italians Prepared for Unprecedented Efforts to Break Into the Plains.

DEFENSE IS REJUVENATED

Troops Are Regularly Relieved, Well Fed, and Full of Confidence.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 22, (Delayed,) (Associated Press.)—Unexpectedly balked in their march toward the plains by the loss of the Monte Asolone positions within twenty-four hours after they had captured them, the Austro-German forces are concentrating heavily, according to all available reports, north and northeast of this important approach to dominating Monte Grappa. A new and unprecedentedly vigorous onslaught on the barriers to the plains is expected soon, not only at Grappa itself, but on the Asiago Plateau and possibly the lower Piave, where enemy troop concentrations also are recorded.

Although expert opinion appears to be approaching unanimity that the Austrians have given up hope of breaking through the Italian line at present so far as to force another great retreat, all available information indicates that the enemy wants to achieve another big success by capturing all the peaks commanding the plain and would vastly prefer a position at the northern limit of the plain, at least where climatic conditions would favor his troops, while possession of the peaks would enable him to control the territory for miles in front of them.

Even a cursory visit to the Grappa sector, however, is sufficient to reveal convincingly how very far the enemy is from achieving these objectives, and how formidable the Italian positions are—backed up by a rejuvenated army, thoroughly reorganized and re-equipped, whose spirit was shown by the counter-attack which recaptured the great Asolone positions. Immediately after the regaining of the Asolone heights The Associated Press correspondent found it possible to proceed to a vantage point slightly south and west of Grappa and almost due south of Asolone, which at the time was being viciously bombarded with shrapnel by the enemy who had lost it a few hours before.

Had the enemy been able to hold it and conquer Monte Coston, between it and Monte Grappa, which latter is the enemy's objective as the completely dominating position of the entire range, this key position would have been seriously menaced. Their rebuff at this important point, however, keeps the Austro-German forces not only at a considerable distance from the plain they are seeking, but makes their progress toward it extremely difficult now that the weather conditions, unfavorable for several days, are rapidly increasing in severity.

A single day spent with the Italian forces in this mountain region serves to show convincingly what a stupendous task the Austro-German invaders have. While German shrapnel was viciously peppering the lost Asolone heights countless light and heavy Italian batteries, honeycombing and dotting the two adjoining mountains, were hammering the enemy unceasingly. Every path on the mountain side disgorged troops working under the so-called rotation system, by which the men in the first lines, after serving there for some days, fall back into the reserve, being relieved by reserves and then gradually working their way forward to the first line again.

At many points lay piles of ammunition, and the way here and there was almost impassable by reason of the batteries that were making their ascent more slowly with their horse power than the automobiles. Masses of troops lay waiting to relieve the first-line fighters—troops obviously cheerful, well fed and confident that the reconquest of a great part of the Asolone positions had brought to a final halt the Austro-German progress toward the plain.

The concentrations on the Asiago Plateau and along the lower Piave, while perhaps numerically less important than those in the Grappa region, are admittedly for the same purpose, according to the admissions of prisoners, who say that the condition of their troops is terrible, and that they must at all costs conquer positions on the plain and control the Brenta and Piave Valleys so that they will not have to endure the Winter in the mountains.

"We must obtain these things at whatever price and sacrifice may be necessary," were the words in which one Austrian summed up the situation. The prisoners, virtually without exception, predict that "the end of this year" will be marked by "furious battles which will last a fortnight."

ITALIAN RAIDS SUCCESSFUL.

Austro-Germans Fail in Half a Dozen Local Attacks.

ROME, Dec. 23.—The official statement issued today from General Headquarters reports only local encounters, detailing three instances in which the Italian troops made successful raids on enemy posts and mentioning half a dozen places where the enemy unsuccessfully attempted raids on the Italian lines.

On the Piave Plain there were artillery actions of moderate intensity.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (via London.)—The afternoon report from General Headquarters says:

A thrust by the Italians against the heights west of Monte Asolone failed.

EXPECTS GERMANS TO SHIFT 500,000 TO WEST FRONT

Joseph Reinach, French Military Authority, Looks for Several Simultaneous Offensives.

300,000 TO WATCH RUSSIA

Present German Strength in the West Is Estimated at 1,480,000 Men.

AUSTRIANS ALREADY THERE?

Reported to Have Reached Brussels; May Add 100,000 to 250,000 Reinforcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22, (Delayed.)—Dispatches from Paris say that Deputy Joseph Reinach, who is an authority on military affairs, calculates that Germany will be able to withdraw fifty divisions from the eastern front, leaving twenty or thirty to guard it. This would release 500,000 men for service in the west.

[The French authority, it will be seen, allows only 10,000 men to a German division.]

The number of Austrian divisions available is more problematical and is put at anything between ten and twenty-five.

Mr. Reinach believes that the German Headquarters Staff will attempt simultaneous offensives in several places, notably in the direction of Nancy, Calais, Verdun or Rheims.

The opinion here is that with the recapture of Asolone, which commanded the Monte Grappa positions from the west, the chief danger on the Italian front has been removed. The snowfall in the mountains, already overdue, cannot be long delayed and will handicap the German flanking offensive from the north. This expectation is one of the chief grounds on which those who predict a Winter offensive on the western front base their argument.

On the other hand, in some well-informed quarters it is believed that there is a tendency to exaggerate the extent to which German east-to-west transfers are practicable. The German railways are by no means in such perfect condition as they were in 1914; and so far, according to reliable information, no great change seems to have been made in the distribution of the German strength on the British, French, and Italian fronts. The number of German divisions which participated in General von Below's original blow against Italy was six. The number now on the Italian front is believed to be no more than eight, say 90,000 men all told.

The distribution of enemy divisions in the west at the beginning of November was sixty-four opposite the British and eighty-four opposite the French. These figures have not undergone much alteration. The difference as between the two is not very material, for the Germans treat the front as one, and move reserve divisions from one sector to another, according to need. Thus, on Nov. 30, when thirteen special divisions were massed around the British Cambrai salient for the great counteroffensive, a number of these had been brought over from French sectors.

Austrians Reported in Brussels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 23.—It is authoritatively stated that the transport of Austrian forces to the western front has already begun. Brussels is said to be taxed to accommodate Austrian and German troops from the Russian front, even the hospitals having been evacuated of patients and converted into barracks.

It is believed here, however, that the concentration of German troops from the east in Flanders is largely a bluff, and that an offensive in Flanders is unlikely. Somewhat more belief is expressed by competent neutral observers in the possibility of an offensive in Alsace, where the prospects are regarded by certain Germans as better.

So far as neutrals have been in touch with the troops from the east, (presumably deserters,) there appears to be no adequate evidence that they have been much affected by the Russian revolutionary propaganda.

BERNE, Dec. 23.—Public opinion in France may be reassured regarding the report in circulation in that country that an Austro-German offensive through Switzerland is in preparation, Gustave Ador, Swiss Foreign Minister, told the correspondent of the Paris Petit Journal today.

"My sincere personal opinion," said M. Ador, "is that we need not have the slightest fear of such an attempt. Germany has other things to do on the western front than get the Swiss Army on her back, and from the economic point of view Germany has every interest not to make an enemy of Switzerland."

GERMANS MAKE GAINS NORTHEAST OF YPRES

Drive In British Posts on a 700-yard Front—French Repulse Raids.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—"Under cover of a heavy artillery barrage," says this afternoon's report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters, "the enemy yesterdays afternoon made a local attack

Continued on Page Two.

MATINEE EVERY DAY THIS WEEK BEGINNING TOMORROW. "The Only Child" Manhattan Opera House.—Advt.

Hungary Is to Have Universal Suffrage

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Minister of Justice has introduced an electoral reform bill in the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament, according to Budapest advices transmitted in a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

The measure would give the vote to every Hungarian citizen, male or female, 24 years of age and able to read and write. It provides for secret voting and the conveyance of electors to the polling stations by railways at the State's expense.

The Minister announced that he was preparing a bill for a new division of electoral districts.

LONDON FOREGOES YULETIDE FEASTS

Eagle Hut, Hospitals, and Clubs Offer Entertainment for the Americans.

SUPPLIES OF CANDY SCANTY

Few Christmas Trees, Many Soldiers and Smaller Crowds Are in the Streets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Christmas this year in London is Christmas shorn of its trappings. With the war situation as serious as it has ever been, with not only the Food Controller calling for economy in consumption, but actual reduction in the amount of food on the market, with newspapers criticising every hotel or Winter resort which advertises special Christmas attractions, there is little disposition to go in for the traditional feasting.

But there is no distress and, judging by the marked falling off in traffic on London streets, which began last Friday, hundreds of thousands are holiday making. Shops have done well, as there is plenty of money about, but there has been an interesting change in the character of goods sold.

Purchases have been generally of the more useful articles and the customary Christmas specialties have been notably rare. Supplies of candy, for example, have been very short, large stores displaying preserved fruits instead.

Diminished Holiday Toys.

Fancy calendars have largely displaced Christmas cards, and expensive boxes for candies or other trifles simply are not to be procured. Toys made by disabled soldiers have sold largely in place of German goods. Holly and mistletoe can indeed be purchased, but in very much fewer places than usual, the Government having refused to permit the customary train loads of greenery to be moved over the heavily burdened lines. Christmas trees also are few and far between, while the shortage of spirits and the shortened hours at which saloons are open have had a marked effect of keeping crowds of holiday makers quiet and orderly.

Soldiers have been even more in evidence than usual. Lately in London Streets, cumbered with innumerable packs, their shrapnel helmets and rifles and perhaps a sheepskin coat, they crowd subway trains as they cross town on their way home straight from the trenches, the picture of health and sturdy manhood, despite their hardships. They bring the war very near to home-keeping Britishers, while their quietness and utter absence of boisterousness show what a fine lot they are.

Hospitality to Americans.

For American fighting men who chance to be in town on Christmas everything possible has been done. The Eagle Hut in the Strand, which has become a favorite rendezvous for soldiers and sailors of all nations, has prepared a special program. Men sleeping there will be awakened on Christmas morning instead of by a gong by a company of children who will go round the dormitories singing carols and hymns. On Christmas Eve and Christmas Day stockings with candy, nuts and other trifles will be presented from a Christmas tree to every fighting man who is present, and on Christmas afternoon Professor F. C. de Sumichrast, late of Harvard, will speak on "Great Britain and America, Champions of Humanity." In the evening carols will be sung by the London Camp Choir, and the festivities will be kept up by a concert, a sing-song, and an entertainment given by music hall artists on Boxing Day afternoon and evening.

At the American Officers' Club a special luncheon will be served, but the club has so well performed that part of its program which deals with providing private hospitality for American officers that perhaps it will not be much crowded. A very large number of officers, it is understood, have received invitations from American residents or to English homes so that they will not have much need of club entertainment.

American soldiers in British hospitals will be looked after by the American Red Cross through its Care Committee, of which Mrs. Robert E. Skinner is Chairman, and at the American Nurses' Club a special gathering is expected at Christmas Day dinner. The Overseas Club, thousands of members of which are in America, also has written to the American Ambassador and army and navy chiefs inviting any American in uniform to make full use of its quarters.

At various camps in England where Americans are in training and aboard American war vessels in British waters as liberal Christmas entertainments as possible have been arranged. This is expected to decrease the number of Americans coming to town, as it is natural that soldiers and sailors should prefer to spend the day with comrades to wandering around a big, strange city.

LAST CALL; Plaza Westbury 60 today, and ask I. Hicks & Son to mail Xmas Certificates to your friends in your name, showing a Garden of Roses ($5 up); a Fruit Garden ($6 up), or an Evergreen Tree ($4 up), to be planted later as the recipient decides—the most Unusual and lasting gifts you could make. Plaza 60 NOW.—Advt.

KAISER, AS RUSSIAN PARLEY BEGINS, PLANS TO ATTEND LATER AND CALL RULERS OF EUROPE TO PEACE MEETING

WILLIAM HAS PRECEDENT

Goes Back to Napoleonic Wars for Idea of Conference of Sovereigns.

SEES GREAT TASKS AHEAD

Is Credited with Saying That All States Must Co-operate in Them.

CHANGE IN VIEW IS SEEN

British and Neutral Observers Believe He Is Losing Sympathy with the Military Caste.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"The Berliner Zeitung says Emperor William has informed his Government that he contemplates going to Brest-Litovsk if the diplomats arrive at an agreement, in which case he will endeavor to assemble all the sovereigns and regents of Europe in a peace conference, as was done after the Napoleonic wars.

"The Emperor is credited with having declared that everybody wants peace, and that the future offers so many great tasks that all States must co-operate in them."

Think Kaiser Leans to Moderation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—There has been no comment in the English press on the statement by Lloyd George on the temper of the Prussian military caste and their readiness to dethrone the Kaiser if he resisted their war policy. There has been much private discussion of it, however, and it is believed that there is a good deal of indirect evidence to show that the Kaiser is inclining to moderate counsels.

Perhaps the Premier if challenged could not produce the chapter and verse for his statement, but well informed neutrals who have left Germany recently have declared it to be the common idea in that country that the Kaiser is out of sympathy with the Crown Prince, Hindenburg, and the extreme war party. It is noted that while Ludendorff, von Tirpitz and all the lesser fry are making frequent speeches, the Kaiser remains silent, and he is more in the background than during any other period of the war. Certain statements in National Liberal and Socialist newspapers suggest that they have knowledge of a division of opinion in high places which they are not at liberty to express openly.

Reports of coercion of the Kaiser by the military clique both at the beginning of the war and in the Summer of this year, when Michaelis, who was a mere man of straw set up by Ludendorff and the military party, was made Chancellor, were credited in several well informed quarters here at the time, and recent happenings are believed to have afforded some sort of confirmation.

When the Rulers Met in 1814.

The Congress of Vienna, something analogous to which the Kaiser is said to have proposed for the settlement of present world affairs, rearranged Europe after the Napoleonic wars. It first met in the Fall of 1814, after Napoleon had gone to Elba, and the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia were present in person, besides the plenipotentiaries of the great powers. Napoleon, however, was not.

The principal question was, of course, the rearrangement of boundaries and sovereignties after the Napoleonic cataclysm. Secondary to this was the re-establishment of some sort of organization in the affairs of Germany to replace the old Holy Roman Empire. The minor States had expected a sort of general assembly, in which the national and dynastic aspirations of all Europe would be aired and settled equitably, but it was soon announced that the representatives of England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia would take this into their own hands.

Presently, however, it appeared—again an auspicious precedent for the Hohenzollerns—that Russia and Prussia were likely to dominate this committee; so England insisted on the admission of Talleyrand, the representative of France, and Talleyrand eventually got Spain, Portugal, and Sweden admitted also. Eventually Austria, France, and England, with some of the minor powers, were driven into a defensive combination against Prussia and Russia.

The deliberations of the congress were somewhat disturbed by the return of Napoleon and the consequent disturbances, but after Waterloo it proceeded with the work of redistributing Europe. Preliminary agreements on this point were reached a few days before Waterloo and were finally ratified in 1819 after an international council had deliberated them.

The work of this Congress, which

Continued on Page Two.

TO SAVE COAL
Employ your Local Contracting Engineer, John A. Stevens, 9 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.—Advt.

Russian Supplies to End Austrian Food Crisis; Transport Facilities Already Being Rushed

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.—A Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger says that Field Marshal von Hoefer, the Austrian Minister of Public Subsistence, has announced that the Austrian food supply would shortly be improved by the arrival of supplies from Russia. According to von Hoefer, the Governments of Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest are already rushing transport facilities.

The Danube will soon be frozen over, but wholesale supplies from this source may be expected by March.

Call On Americans to Till French Soil.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The 325,000 acres of wheat land retaken from the enemy this year in Northern France may be made to produce enough wheat next year for 1,000,000 men, according to the estimate of a mission appointed by the Agricultural Department, which has been examining the liberated territory. Both men and money are required, and the mission asks for 1,000 volunteer American farmhands and a loan from American capital sufficient to put the land in shape for cultivation. Forty million dollars is the amount thought necessary at once, and, perhaps, $40,000,000 more eventually.

The mission points out that in some of the farming communities in the Departments of the Aisne and the Somme, where there were 300 or more inhabitants before the war, there are now no more than thirty, and that these are much reduced physically by the privations they have suffered. Nevertheless, they are grouping themselves in co-operative societies in an endeavor to reclaim the land wasted by the war.

Lloyd George's War-Aims Speech Now First Published Here in Full

World Security, Based on the Ending of Prussian Militarism, Put in the Forefront—Complete Restoration and Reparation—Russia Must Now Seek Her Own Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Here is the full text of the speech made by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons on Thursday:

"It is customary when the House is separating for a period, for some statement to be made of the Government view of the military and naval and general situation in the war.

"Before proceeding with that, I should like to say a word or two about the food position. There are two circumstances which have quite recently contributed to aggravating that position. One is the failure to get margarine and butter from Denmark and from Holland. The other is the fact that the Allies' shortage of food was greater than had been anticipated and we had to make a considerable sacrifice from our own reserves in order to supply the needs of our allies. I feel certain that when the people of this country realize that any deprivations we ask them to endure are shared by our brave allies, they will bear them with a better heart.

"I am glad to be able to say that owing to the efforts of the Food Controller there is an improvement visible already in the circumstances which have occasioned so much anxiety to us during the last few days.

The U-Boats and Shipping.

"With regard to the naval position the First Lord of Admiralty has spoken so fully and so clearly quite recently that it will be unnecessary for me to dwell upon the subject except in one or two aspects.

"I should like to say a word or two about the shipping position. The shipping position is vital to the whole military situation.

"As the First Lord told the House, our tonnage losses are decreasing and building is increasing. The figures I gave last August have not been realized; on the other hand our estimated losses have not been realized. Our losses have been lighter by hundreds of thousands of tons than we anticipated early in the year. That is attributed very large to the efforts made by the navy for keeping the submarine menace under control.

"With regard to the estimates of shipping, there were three causes for deficiency. Two of them would not affect us in the long run. I anticipated that a number of ships already ordered abroad would be added to our British mercantile marine. Those we had ordered in Canada we have got. The ships we had ordered in America have been taken by the United States Government. But that is no loss to the allied cause, and therefore, although it diminishes our total, it makes no difference to the military situation. If these ships do not carry the goods for us, I trust they will be carrying the troops of the United States to France, and that is, to say the least, equally important.

"The other reason is that we found it necessary to convert a number of standard ships and other ships from ordinary tramp steamers into oil steamers, (I think about thirty-five of them,) and that naturally postponed the delivery of the steamers for at least three or four months. But those ships will come in the course of January, February, and March and will be added to the aggregate of the shipping of this country. But they will not come into the actual deliveries for this year, and to that extent our estimates have been falsified.

Remedying Lack of Steel.

The other reason for the failure to come up to the estimates is the failure to get necessary supplies of steel and labor, enabling us to utilize to the full the facilities which the ship yards would otherwise have provided for turning out ships. That we are remedying very rapidly.

"The net result is that at the present moment the aggregate shipbuilding in this country is about that of the boom year of 1913. There is a very remarkable diagram prepared by the Admiralty showing, first of all the losses of the allied and British shipping, how up to the month of June they went up steadily. I am taking the losses of the whole quarter, ending in June. From that moment they have come down steadily and come down steeply. On the other hand when you come to the losses of the German submarines they have gone up steadily and also steeply during the whole of this year.

"It is a remarkable diagram and it is an encouraging one because it shows how the Admiralty and the Shipping Controller between them are really grappling with what was a most menacing situation. In fact, the most menacing situation with which we were confronted in this war.

"I must say a word about what the Shipping Controller has done because a good deal of the success with which we have been able to cope with our shipping difficulties is attributable to the very successful dispositions he made. Practically the whole of the shipping of the country has been requisitioned at Blue Book rates, and the result is that there is most complete control as to the voyages which ships can take.

"There is only one consideration in all British shipping. We only consider what is the best thing in the public interest in employing a ship for a particular voyage.

"The effect has been that, although our aggregate tonnage is down by something like 20 per cent., we have only lost 6 per cent. in imports into this country in tonnage, not money value. That in itself shows how skillfully the shipping of this country has been handled by the Shipping Controller, and had it not been for that it would have been quite impossible to carry through this year and for us to help our allies to the extent we have done.

Hopes Blasted by Russia.

"Now I come to the military situation. It would be idle to pretend that the hopes we had formed at the beginning of the year have been realized, and our disappointment is attributable entirely in my judgment to the Russian collapse.

"Let the House consider what the position was at the beginning of the year. The Russian Army was better equipped in guns, in machine guns, in airplanes, and in munitions than it had ever been during the whole period of the war. For the first time in the whole course of the war the Russian gunners had plenty of ammunition.

"The Russian failures up to this year had been due to no lack of skillful leadership in their Generals and not due to any lack of valor on the part of the troops. It was attributable entirely to the lack of munitions and equipment, so that this year the Russian Army began and was ready with the best equipment any Russian Army ever had, and naturally our expectation was that, with a well equipped and powerful Russian Army pressing on the east, a well equipped British and French Army pressing on the west, and a well equipped Italian Army pressing in Italy, we should have been able to bring such pressure to bear upon the Prussian Army as to inflict a decisive defeat.

"I venture to say that the events of the year prove that if Russia had carried out the natural expectations, that plan would in all human probability have succeeded.

"Let the honorable members look at what really happened. The Russian Army has been practically quiescent throughout the year. The soldiers, when they have fought, have fought reluctantly. Whole armies declined to fight at all. There were armies that started fighting and when the enemy was in full retreat suddenly stopped and said that they would fight no more.

Germans Failed to Hold in West.

"In spite of the fact that the Russian Army was practically quiescent throughout the year, and although the Germans knew that they could depend upon it not being an efficient army for offensive purposes, and although the Russian front became a sanatorium for the weakened regiments and broken divisions from the Western front, and fresh

Continued on Page Three.

Christmas Dinner at the Clendening, 1224 St. near B'way, 12 to 8:30 P. M. 5 Courses, $1. See menu in Telegram.—Advt.

FIVE POWERS AT PARLEY

Delegates Welcomed to Brest-Litovsk by Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

KUEHLMANN IS CHAIRMAN

Only Most Important Principles and Conditions to be Considered, He Rules.

POLES WANT TO ATTEND

Delegation Arrives in Berlin with Demand That Arouses Hostility on Part of Press.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.—A dispatch received here from Brest-Litovsk, Russia, dated Saturday, says:

"Today at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the peace negotiations were begun at a solemn sitting. The meeting was attended by the following delegates:

"Germany—Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, Foreign Minister; Herr von Rosenberg, Baron von Hock, General Hoffmann, and Major Brinckmann.

"Austria-Hungary — Count Czernin, Foreign Minister; Herr von Mersy, Freiherr von Wisser, Count Collerda, Count Osaky, Field Marshal von Chisceries, Lieutenant Polarny, and Major von Gluise.

"Bulgaria—Minister Popoff, Former Secretary Cosseff, Postmaster General Stoyanovich, Colonel Gantjiff, and Dr. Anastasoff.

"Turkey—Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Nessimy Bey, Ambassador Hakki, Under Foreign Secretary Hekmit Bey, and General Zekki Pasha.

"Russia — Joffe Kamineff, Bisenko Pokroaky, Karaghan Lubinski, Weltman Pawlowich, Admiral Altvater, General Tumorri, Colonel Rokki, Colonel Zepletti, and Captain Lipsky.

"Prince Leopold of Bavaria, as Commander in Chief of the German forces in the east, welcomed the delegates and invited Hakki Pasha, as the senior delegate, to open the conference. Hakki Pasha, after an expression of a desire for a satisfactory result, declared the negotiations formally open, and proposed Dr. von Kuehlmann as the presiding officer. The German Foreign Minister was unanimously elected Chairman.

Kuehlmann Outlines Plans.

"The most important speech before the delegates was made by Dr. von Kuehlmann. He said:

"'The purpose of this memorable meeting is to terminate the war between the Central Powers and Russia and re-establish a state of peace and friendship. In view of the situation it will be impossible in the course of these deliberations to prepare an instrument of peace elaborated in its smallest details. What I have in mind is to fix the most important principles and conditions upon which peaceful and neighborly intercourse, especially in the cultural and economic sense, can be speedily resumed, and also to decide upon the best means of healing the wounds caused by the war.

"'Our negotiations will be guided by the spirit of peaceable humanity and mutual esteem. They must take into account, on the one hand, what has become historical, in order that we may not lose our footing on the firm ground of facts, but, on the other hand, they must be inspired by the great and new leading motive which has brought us here together.

"'It is an auspicious circumstance that the negotiations open within sight of that festival which for centuries past has promised peace on earth, goodwill to men. I enter upon the negotiations with the desire that our work may make speedy and prosperous progress.'

"The German Foreign Minister proposed the following rules, which were adopted:

"Questions of precedence will be decided according to the alphabetical list of the represented powers.

"Plenary sittings will be presided over by the Chief Representative of each of the five powers in rotation.

"The following languages may be used in the debate: German, Bulgarian, Russian, and Turkish.

"Questions interesting only part of the represented powers may be discussed separately.

"Official reports of the proceedings will be drafted jointly.

"At von Kuehlmann's suggestion the chief Russian delegate stated the chief principles of the Russian peace program in a long speech, which coincided on the whole with the well-known resolutions of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies.

Terms Russia Wants.

"The Russian terms include:

"First—No compulsory annexation of territory taken during the war and speedy evacuation of such territory.

"Second—That political independence shall be restored to all nations deprived of independence by the fortunes of war.

"Third—That national groups not independent before the war shall decide by a referendum whether they shall become independent or give their allegiance to some power.

"Fourth — Where mixed nationalities occupy any territory the rights of the minority shall be defended by a sup-

arate law assuring educational freedom and administrative autonomy, if possible.

"Fifth—No belligerent country shall be required to pay contributions, and private persons shall be compensated for losses incurred through the war from a special fund contributed by all the belligerents on a proportional basis. The same principles shall be applicable to colonies as to the parent countries.

"The final clause of the terms prohibits the boycotting of one country by another and provides for separate customs agreements and for naval blockades not pursuing direct military objects.

"The delegates of the Central Powers declared their readiness to begin the examination of the Russian program. The result of their labors will be discussed at the next sitting."

A Polish delegation, headed by Professor Jan Kucharzevski, the newly appointed Premier, has arrived in Berlin to demand that the Polish Government be permitted to participate in the peace negotiations with Russia. Chancellor von Hertling received the delegation in audience.

The Vossische Zeitung prints prominently an article protesting against the Polish demand as "meddling," and declares that peace must be negotiated only by "responsible" Governments.

Trotsky's Vague Threat.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Detailed reports from the special session of the Central Executive Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Petrograd delegates, and the Peasant Congress, called to consider the peace negotiations, show Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreing Minister, suggesting a plan by which military opposition might be offered if there were an attempt by the Central Powers to force objectionable peace terms upon Russia.

"We have called you here to ask your support," Trotzky said. "You must help us in our efforts to make peace with nations and not with German militarism. If our delegation will meet eye to eye representatives of the German Emperor without the people, then peace will be impossible. If dead silence should continue in Europe, if the German Emperor should be enabled to offer offensive terms of peace, we would fight against it.

"I do not know whether we could fight because of economic conditions, utter exhaustion and the disorganized state of the army. But I think we would fight. We would release all elderly soldiers and call the youth of the country to fight to the last drop of their blood. The Allies must understand we did not overthrow Czarism to bend our knees before the Kaiser. They know our game is not yet ended.

"If they should offer unacceptable terms directed against the basis of our life, against other peoples, then we shall submit the question to the constituent assembly. But our party takes its position for a holy war against militarism in all countries. But if, exhausted as we are by this unprecedented slaughter, we must accept the terms of the German Emperor, we would accept them only in order to rise together with the German people against German militarism as we did against Czarism."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 23.—The Commissioner of Military Affairs has ordered the immediate cessation of the erection of defensive works, buildings, &c., on the Russian front, on which military engineers and the Field Construction Department and similar branches of the army have been engaged.

The local workmen are to be paid off and sent to their homes. Technical staffs are to be disbanded, and the unfinished defensive works are to be left in their present state. Buildings that have been completed and surplus materials are to be handed over to the local Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

BLACK SEA FLEET DESERTS LENINE

Goes Over to Ukrainian Government, Which Makes New Demands on Petrograd.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The conflict between the Ukrainian Rada and the Bolshevist Commissaries continues unabated. The Bada, replying to an ultimatum of the Bolsheviki, insists on the creation of a Federal Socialist State, embracing Maximalists and Socialists, which it contends alone can be competent to decide the question of peace for the whole of Russia. The Rada declares itself favorable to settling by peaceful methods political and national questions, but asserts that if the Commissaries assume the consequences of civil war it will accept the challenge and stop at no obstacles.

One reason for the quarrel is the Rada's refusal to permit breadstuffs to be sent to Northern Russia in consequence of the refusal by the Commissaries to issue money to meet the needs of the Ukrainian Government. This stand, it is stated, threatens eventually to starve the north, especially as General Dutoff's Cossacks hold Chiliabinsk, thus preventing the transmission of supplies from Siberia. In the meantime the Ukraine has begun to issue its own notes.

General Verkhovski, Kerensky's Minister of War, has offered his services to the Ukraine Government. Most of the reports of military movements in connection with the apparently impending clash are under Thursday's date. They include the arrival of General Dutoff with a strongly reinforced body of Cossacks at Ufa, where he suppressed Bolshevist organizations and continued his advance to Samara and Saratov. Orenburg is surrounded by Cossacks.

Ukrainian troops are said to be concentrated between Homel and Bakhmatch, while Bolshevist forces are gathering at Minsk. The Maximalist troops trying to reach Kiev were stopped by torn up railroad tracks.

The Rada is said to be in complete control of Odessa and to have been joined by the Black Sea fleet. The Bolsheviki have occupied Proskurov, in Podolia. The Syzran Soviet is said to have disarmed four Cossack regiments there. All reports continue disconnected, however, and often contradictory.

According to a dispatch to The Times from Odessa, liquor looting orgies similar to those in Petrograd have occurred there with much indiscriminate shooting, incendiarism, and destruction of property. Finally representatives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Rada co-operated, appointing a committee to restore order.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd reports that notwithstanding the state of siege, wrecking of wine stores continues in the capital, accompanied by the riotous scenes now familiar. Many shops and dwellings have been pillaged as well as the Danish Red Cross. Mobs have been attacked with machine guns and at one time there was a regular engagement in the streets.

The Moscow Soviet has decided to establish martial law, but the reason for the action is not stated.

Trouble is recurring in Finland and serious rioting has been resumed at Abo.

The long strained relations between the Railway Union and the Commissaries have been broken and the railway men have moved their headquarters to Moscow, where they threaten to call a general railroad strike.

The Bolshevist Military Revolutionary Committee in Petrograd has ceased to exist. Explanations for its abolition vary. One is that it was because of failure to maintain order in Petrograd, and another that its action was voluntary for the purpose of placing greater power in the hands of a committee of eight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 21.—The next few days are likely to be very awkward for the Bolsheviki. A wholesale strike of civil servants is announced following the strike of the Petrograd municipal employes.

The chief Bolshevist difficulty is short-handedness in all classes of labor. Even the Foreign Office cannot find typists. Lenine's Government thus is forced to take into its employ a great many persons of doubtful reliability without inquiring too closely into their credentials.

Release of Ukrainians Demanded.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 22.—The breach between the Ukraine Rada and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has been widened by the arrest of forty members of the Ukraine revolutionary staff at Petrograd. The Rada has sent an ultimatum to the Bolshevist headquarters threatening forcible steps unless the staff is released.

The Don district Cossacks have assured the Ukraine Rada of their defensive support.

The Commissioner of Ways and Communications has sent telegraphic instructions to the Railway Men's Committees to take control of the railroads in their own hands. The communication of the Commissioner declares that all high posts, such as managers and heads of departments, have been abolished.

Returns received from the hospitals, which are still far from being complete, show that 250 persons were killed or wounded in the fighting that resulted from the sacking of wine stores and private cellars.

TROTZKY'S THREAT AGAINST FRANCIS

Red Cross Official Sought Vainly to Set Him Right About American "Plot."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 22.—Following is the text of the speech delivered last night at a meeting of revolutionary organizations by Leon Trotzky, in which he bitterly assailed Colonel H. W. Anderson, head of the Red Cross Mission to Rumania, and Ambassador Francis, having misinterpreted as an intention to aid General Kaledine, Colonel Anderson's efforts to forward seventy-two automobiles to Mesopotamia by way of Rostov:

"Last night," said Trotzky, "we found that American agents in Russia were participating in the Kaledine movement. We arrested Colonel Kolpashnikoff, attached to the American Mission to Rumania, who was trying to get a trainload of automobiles, clothing and supplies to Rostov. Among the documents was a letter from David R. Francis, requesting that the train be given free passage, as it was bound for the mission at Jassy.

"One letter from Colonel Anderson to Kolpashnikoff said that if money were needed, Ambassador Francis was ready to advance 100,000 rubles on the account of the Red Cross. We think that the American Ambassador must break his silence now.

"Since the revolution he has been the most silent diplomat in Petrograd. Evidently he belongs to the Bismarck school, in which it was taught that silence is golden. He must explain his connection with this conspiracy.

"We will tell all the Ambassadors: 'If you think you can, with the help of American gold, under the guise of the holy mission of the Red Cross, support and bribe Kaledine, you are mistaken. If you think that, you are no longer the representatives of America but privateer adventurers, and the heavy hand of the revolution will reach out after you.'

"I desire to let the representatives of all the foreign powers know that we are not so blind as to allow our feet to be trampled on. In the affair of Tchitcherin and Petroff we have already had occasion to show the British Ambassador that the revolutionary Government is not lacking in dignity and pride, and that we are not acting under the influence of the Anglo-American bourgeoisie, but have a pure principle, for which we will conquer or perish."

The audience cheered these utterances wildly. Mme. Alexandra Kollantay, Bolshevik Minister of Public Welfare, then moved that the meeting send delegates to France and England "to light the torch of a world revolution."

Raymond Robins, head of the permanent American Red Cross Mission to Russia, on learning of the arrest of Kolpashnikoff, prior to Trotsky's speech, offered to explain the matter to the Bolshevist leader, but Trotzky refused to hear him unless he came as the representative of the Embassy. Ambassador Francis, in a statement to the Russian press, declares that the Embassy and the Red Cross are in no way involved in the counter-revolution. He says that Kolpashnikoff received no funds from the Embassy.

TO ANNEX COURLAND.

Germany's Action Foreshadowed in "Request" of Local Landtag.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—German annexation of Courland is foreshadowed by dispatches from Paris today, conveying a report that a delegation from the Landtag of Courland has arrived in Berlin to notify the German Government that the Landtag has unanimously expressed itself in favor of a closer union with Germany.

It is pointed out in the dispatches that Courland is inhabited by a Lettish population which has been exploited and oppressed by a small minority of German Barons, who controlled the selection of representatives in the Landtag.

NEW BOLSHEVIST DREAM.

Court of European Democracies to Try Ex-Czar and "Ex-Kaiser."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 21.—A Military Inquiry Committee has been appointed, with the object of investigating the causes of the war and fixing the blame therefor. Persons charged with responsibility for its outbreak will be called before a tribunal to be summoned by Russian "Government," consisting of representatives of "all the European democracies."

It appears that hopes are sincerely entertained for the formation of such a tribunal and for the appearance before it of the ex-Czar and along with him the "ex-Kaiser."

BOLSHEVIST SHIP HERE, CREW CHUM WITH I.W.W.

21 of Latter Seized at Dock and U. S. Cadets Stand Guard Over Vessel.

A PACIFIC PORT, Dec. 23.—The Russian freighter Shilka, Captain Boris Dogal, which unheralded slipped into the harbor here late Friday night direct from Vladivostok, is under Bolshevist control, it became known today. A number of the Shilka's sailors were fraternizing on the docks today with a party of alleged Industrial Workers of the World, twenty-one of whom were arrested by Federal officials and held for investigation. Among those taken into custody were thirteen Russians. None of the sailors was arrested.

Shortly after the vessel's arrival, a report was circulated that she had brought a fund of $100,000 in gold for the defense of several scores of Industrial Workers of the World now awaiting trial at Chicago on conspiracy charges. The United States District Attorney here admitted he had heard of the report and Federal agents searched the vessel, but found no gold, knowledge of which was denied by the Captain and crew. Another search will be made when the cargo of licorice root and beans is discharged.

Following out the Bolshevist principles, the Shilka, it was said, is really under the command of a committee of five, four sailors and one officer. This committee has the power to overrule any order of Captain Dogal at any time, but members of the crew stated that this unique division of authority had caused no trouble on the voyage across the Pacific.

Members of the crew have been forbidden to leave the vessel and fifty cadets from a naval training school, working in three relays under the command of commissioned officers, are guarding the ship from the dock.

SORRY THEY LEFT AMERICA.

Many Russian Revolutionaries Stranded and Disillusioned.

The Trotzky-Lenine Government is nearing the end of its tether and will fall soon, possibly within a month, because it will be "unable to pay the bill" to the Russian people, in the opinion of Maurice J. Karp, a hair goods merchant, who returned yesterday to his home, 919 Fox Street, the Bronx, after a six months' visit to Russia, China and Japan, where he spoke with many highly placed civilians and military leaders.

"Many of the Socialists and revolutionists who returned to Russia from America," said Mr. Karp yesterday, "are disillusioned regarding the 'freedom' of Russia, and would be glad to return to this country."

He crossed the Pacific with a band of fifty-four revolutionists sent from Chicago by the Russian Consul. The vessel resounded with the songs of the Russians in praise of the freedom of Russia. A week after landing in Japan, Mr. Karp met a group of the returned exiles living at Harbin on about a ruble and a half a day given by the Government.

"They were put up at the railroad station in two railway cars," he said, "and they told me that they had a different impression of Russian freedom than the one they landed with. They would have given anything they had to return to America just then.

"The people of Russia have lost their faith in the ruble which, from its original value of fifty-one cents, has gone down until it buys but six cents' worth of produce. As a result people do not do business. There is no desire to exchange merchandise for rubles, and so goods are hoarded.

"The great fair at Nijni Novgorod was a complete failure this year. I wanted to buy badger skins. As a rule there are from 200,000 to 250,000 badger skins for sale at the fair, but this year there were about 3,500 in all. Eighty rubles used to buy a bundle of Persian lamb skins. They wanted from 650 to 800 rubles a bundle at this year's fair."

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from England on an American liner was William T. Ellis of Swarthmore, Penn., who has been traveling in Russia for six months studying the conditions for The Saturday Evening Post. He said that he had been from Finland to Armenia, visited Occupied Turkey and also traveled to the Russo-Chinese frantier.

"The situation in Petrograd is so grave that any man wearing a white collar is in danger of losing his life. I do not think that massacres will occur in the streets, but there will be plenty of executions. Hunger is increasing among the people daily, owing to the lack of supplies caused by the breakdown of the transportation facilities. Violence will increase in the cities under the strain of hunger and misery, and God knows how all this chaos in Russia will end. The Bolsheviki will be displaced by some other revolutionary party, but who they will be it is impossible to say."

CHINESE AT HARBIN ORDER BOLSHEVIKI OUT

Ultimatum Gives Them 48 Hours to Disarm and Go—Russian General with Chinese.

PEKING, Dec. 21, (Delayed.)—The Chinese commandant at Harbin, Manchuria, delivered an ultimatum to the Bolshevist headquarters today, giving the extremists forty-eight hours to disarm and leave Harbin. Otherwise, they were warned, force would be used.

The Chinese are continuing to strengthen their military forces at Harbin. Lieut. Gen. Horvath, the Russian military commander at Harbin, is continuing to assist the Chinese. Because of the existing conditions he has taken up his residence in the area under Chinese control.

AIR RAID ALARM IN PARIS.

First and Second Warnings Cause Precautions for An Hour.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—There was another air raid alarm in Paris last night.

Official announcement was made that the noise of a motor had been heard to the northeast at 8:20 and a secondary alarm was given in Paris immediately, while illuminating shells were fired by defense posts in the outskirts. The city alarm was over at 9:15 P. M.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The German air raid on English coast towns last night resulted in no casualties or damage. According to the official announcement today, one airplane was brought to earth.

Four German airplanes were brought down by British Army aviators on Saturday, according to the statement on aviation activities issued tonight by the War Office. The statement reads:

"A heavy fire from the air was poured on the enemy infantry on Saturday. In air fighting four hostile machines were brought down. After dark our airplanes bombed the airdromes of the enemy's night-flying squadrons and important railway stations. Many hits were obtained. All our machines returned safely."

The Admiralty issued the following statement on aerial activities tonight:

"Naval aircraft Saturday night successfully bombed enemy airdromes at St. Denis Westerm, Mariakerke, and Costacker, dropping six tons of bombs with good results. All the aircraft returned safely."

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—An official statement tonight says:

"Aerial activity was very strong throughout the day in many sectors, and also marked during the moonlight night. Bombs were dropped freely on Sheerness, Dover, and Dunkirk, as well as on depots behind the Anglo-French fronts."

BOMBS FALL ON DUTCH TOWN

One Man Seriously Injured at Goes; Several Houses Damaged.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.—Five bombs have been dropped on the town of Goes, in Zeeland, damaging several houses and seriously injuring one man.

Zeeland is the southwestern Dutch province bordering upon Belgium.

ADMITS FEWER SINKINGS.

Berlin Explains Why U-Boats Have Become Less Effective.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—An official statement has been issued in Berlin, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, regarding references by Premier Lloyd George on Dec. 20 to the submarine warfare. It says his assertion that British mercantile tonnage losses have declined undoubtedly is correct, but that it is due to the extraordinary decrease in world shipping in consequence of the barred zone warfare and "particularly of cargo space available for British traffic, as a result of which sinkings by our U-boats must necessarily gradually decline." The statement adds:

"Even the convoy system with its progressive extension works to increasing measure in our favor, for it means, especially in consequence of inevitable heaping up of shipping in ports and consequent delays, such big losses in the utilizable cargo space that it requires a very considerable total of sinkings to equal such loss of available shipping by the direct method of ship destruction."

DENIES U-BOATS WERE SUNK

Berlin Answers Lloyd George's Statement About Destroying Five.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.—According to a Berlin dispatch, official denial is given to the statement made by Premier Lloyd George in the British Parliament Nov. 19 that five German submarines had been sunk on the previous Saturday. The statement gives no particulars, however, of the actual sinkings on that day.

In the speech in question the British Premier, referring to the submarine menace, said:

"But now of the submarine I have no fear. We are on its track, and I am glad to tell the House that on Saturday we destroyed five of them—five of these pests of the sea."

FISKE HAS A PLAN TO END GERMAN FLEET

Rear Admiral Believes Allies Can Accomplish Feat with Air Craft.

SAYS IT WOULD FINISH WAR

Sees Road to Victory with Minimum Expenditure of Money, Time, and Human Life.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., in a letter to Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, which was made public last night, states that in his opinion the present greatest point of weakness in the German war machine is the German Navy, and further states that in his opinion the German Navy can be destroyed through the air if the attack is made in sufficient force.

"Germany's entire fleet," says Admiral Fiske, "is concentrated in the region of Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. All her naval eggs are in one basket, and those eggs are vitally essential to her existence as a nation. It is my profound conviction that we can smash those eggs by torpedoplane and airbomb attacks, if we prepare and deliver them on a scale sufficiently great. If we do this we shall win the latest decisive battle of the world, and take the final necessary step to victory with the minimum expenditure of money, time, and human life."

Rear Admiral Fiske, after calling attention to the fact that wars are won more by strategy than courage, adds:

"'A regular formula for use in solving strategic problems was invented and developed by the German General Staff some years ago, and it has been adopted by the armies and navies of the world.

Strategy Is Four-fold.

The problem is divided into four parts:

(1) The mission, that is the thing that ought to be done.

(2) The difficulties in the way, such as the forces of the enemy and the efforts he will probably make.

(3) Our means of accomplishing the mission, and overcoming the forces of the enemy.

(4) The decision.'

"If we try to utilize this formula in the present war, we see at once that the 'mission' is plain. It is to whip Germany.

"When we come to the second part, we see that we may divide the forces of our enemy into three parts: Germany's economic establishment, Germany's military establishment, and Germany's naval establishment. These three establishments support the Government of Germany, just as three legs support a stool. They are joined together and are mutually dependent, as are the legs of a stool, but if any one is broken, the Government must fall down.

"Coming to the third part of the problem, our facilities for accomplishing our mission against the opposing forces of Germany, we see that our means, or facilities, are the army and navy, backed by the enormous material resources of the United States. Naturally our army would work with the allied armies, and our navy with the allied navies.

Calls Embargo Effective.

"Coming to the fourth part, the decision, we see that it amounts to deciding what use, or rather the Allies are to do with our army and navy against the Germany Army and Navy; and also what the other resources of the Allies can do against Germany's economic establishment. History shows that, in time of war, the best way to destroy the economic establishment of an enemy is to use the destructive appliances of the army and navy, which were designed and developed for that purpose. Such measures as embargo are extremely efficacious, but during actual war, they have always been auxiliary to strategic measures.

Continuing Admiral Fiske says that the only true guide for the future is the history of the past. The fact stands out clearly, he adds, that as a general rule actual sea victories are much more decisive of future results than are similar land battles, due probably to the fact that ships cannot be so easily replaced or repaired as land fortifications and that sailors are much harder to replace than are soldiers. Careful reflection, Admiral Fiske continues, about the decisive battles of history shows that "in every case a strong attack was made against a point that was comparatively weak and yet was vital.

Navy Germany's Weak Point.

"Noting this," he adds, "does it not occur to us at once that Germany's weakest point is her navy; that it is vital, too, and that, therefore, we should make a strong attack upon it?

"It may be pointed out that the airplane has established itself as a mechanical appliance of great reliability, that it can carry large destructive forces to strategic points more quickly than any other appliance can, that a squadron of Caproni airplanes recently made a flight of 85 miles without stopping, that the distance from England to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven is only 375 miles and 275 miles, respectively, and that the distances to those places from Northeastern France are only thirty miles greater.

"It may be at the present moment that there are no airplanes that are able to carry full-sized torpedoes from England to Kiel, discharge the torpedoes, and return to England, but there are airplanes in existence that fall short of such an ability by only a small percentage. Certainly, therefore, if no such airplanes do exist, they can be made to exist, and I am informed that they can, by one of the most competent aeronautical engineers in the world.

"Much hope is felt," Admiral Fiske concludes, "by the Allies now because of the apparent loss of effectiveness of the submarine attacks. Whether or not the submarine has been beaten, let us realize that the submarine is only one of many naval weapons, and that naval strategy recognizes the fact that so long as the enemy's fleet exists as a fighting force, so long as it remains what we call 'a fleet in being,' it constitutes a continuing menace, from which an attack of some kind may be expected at any time. For this reason no mere subsidence of submarine activities should blind us to a desirability of sinking or disabling the German fleet."

SMALLPOX IN FLORENCE.

Apprehension Abated by Arrival of American Red Cross Vaccine.

FLORENCE, Dec. 22, (Delayed.)—The smallpox scare prevalent during the last fortnight has been considerably abated by the arrival of vaccine rushed from Rome by the American Red Cross, which fortunately had a sufficient quantity on hand to respond to the appeal of the Florence authorities. A Red Cross Commissioner is quartered here in the Villa Palmieri, turned over to the Red Cross for the use of refugees by J. W. Ellsworth of Chicago.

The contagion originated among fugitives from the invaded region, twenty-five of whom were taken ill. All the schools were at once closed, including the convent where Princess Marie, daughter of the King of the Belgians, is being educated.

ALLENBY CAPTURES SIX MORE VILLAGES

335 Turks and 12 Machine Guns Fall into Hands of British in Palestine.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Further progress by the forces of General Allenby at two points in Palestine was reported in a statement issued last night by the War Office. The statement follows:

General Allenby reports that at midnight of Dec. 20-21 our troops crossing the Nahr el Auja (four miles north of Jaffa on the Mediterranean) on rafts and light bridges seized Khurbet, Hadrah, Sheik Muannis, Tel er-Rekket, and El Nakhras. These localities are near the mouth of the river, and include commanding ground three miles north of it. They captured 305 prisoners, eleven of whom were officers, and ten machine guns.

Other forces captured Ras ez Zandy, two miles northeast of Bethany, taking thirty prisoners, two machine guns, and beating off three counterattacks.

General Allenby also reported the following captures since the commencement of operations: Ninety-nine guns and howitzers with carriages; about 400 limbers, wagons, and other vehicles, 110 machine guns, more than 7,000 rifles, 10,500,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, and more than 58,000 rounds of gun and howitzer ammunition, besides various other stores.

Since the Turks were driven out of Jerusalem they have been conducting guerrilla warfare to the north and east of the city, splitting up into numerous small bodies to attack British outposts, to snipe patrols, and generally to make themselves unpleasant, says Reuter's correspondent at Jerusalem, telegraphing under date of Dec. 15.

"Such tactics," the correspondent continues, "are greatly facilitated by the fact that the country is so hilly and intersected by so many ravines and small rivers. To improve the British position, the taking of certain ridges has been ordered so that there may be a wider range of defense. All these moves have been successfully carried out.

"A remarkable opportunity to view this fighting is afforded by the Mount of Olives, which makes what is probably the most wonderful observation post in the world. In the clear atmosphere of Palestine objects 5,000 to 6,000 yards away look as if they were within pistol shot. The winding course of the Jordan is clearly visible, and motor-boats may be seen skimming the surface of the Dead Sea.

"One of the most brilliant pieces of work during the recent operations was the capture of Bethlehem. The Turks had strong fortifications here, with numerous field guns on the outskirts of the hamlet. The troops which had been ordered to take it deployed by night far to the left, threatening the Turkish line of retreat and compelling the Turks to withdraw.

"Welsh troops then entered Bethlehem at daybreak."

REFUGE FOR CHANG HSUN.

Chinese Monarchical Leader to be Sent to French Island.

PEKIN, Nov. 10. (Associated Press.)—General Chang Hsun, the monarchical leader who endeavored to put the Manchu boy-Emperor, Hsuan Tung, back on the throne and is now a refugee in the Netherlands legation, will probably be sent to Reunion Island, a French possession off the East coast of Madagascar. The entire diplomatic body has considered the disposition to be made of General Chang Hsun several times, and after conference with Chinese officials, virtually decided to send him to some distant island.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui and the leaders who are now in power have been somewhat non-committal when asked what their pleasure was concerning the monarchical leader. They did not care to have Chang Hsun turned over to the Chinese Government, as such a step might necessitate his execution and create a political disturbance.

It is impossible for the foreign legations to keep Chang Hsun and the other monarchical refugees within their small legation compounds for an indefinite time. Their lives would probably not be safe in any part of China, consequently the diplomatic body seems likely to accept the offer of the French Government to give Chang Hsun refuge on Reunion Island.

GERMANY TIGHTENS REIN ON ITS PRESS

Vorwaerts Silenced for an Attack on von Waldow and Exposure of Food Conditions.

SEEN AS WARNING TO ALL

Intimation That Criticism of Internal German Affairs Must Be Curbed.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.—The Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwärts has been obliged by the Government to suspend publication for three days.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The suspension of the Berlin Vorwärts is considered as a warning to the entire German press that it must curb its tongue in the discussion of internal German conditions. Although the Vorwärts for a long time has been in the hands of the so-called Government-controlled Socialists, it recently printed an attack on Food Controller von Waldow and also some very daring editorials regarding internal conditions in Germany.

The official reason given for the suspension of the newspaper is that "the article denouncing the militaristic party's demands for the annexation of large sections of Russian territory is considered likely to stir up trouble." The indications are that the censors of the Central Powers have been instructed to exercise increased severity in the publication of two classes of articles: First, those that would be likely to hamper the Central Powers in their negotiations with Russia, and second, those giving a gloomy view of internal conditions which would be likely to encourage Germany's foes.

The Hungarian Premier, in an address before the Diet on Saturday, defended the censors for suppressing articles along the latter line, saying:

"The newspapers must not give the enemy ground for supposing that anarchistic conditions prevail in Hungary. Especially now, with peace negotiations proceeding, the authorities will act with the greatest sternness in the interest of peace."

Vorwärts in a recent article attacked the system of the German Food Controller, von Waldow, declaring that great masses of German people were not only hungry but were literally starving. It also accused the "war profiteers and millionaires" of hoarding great supplies of food.

TRAPPED SOCIALIST EDITOR.

Germans Lured Him to Dutch Frontier and Made Him Prisoner.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 23.—The Telegraaf states this morning that the military arrest of the leaders of the Socialist minority party of Cologne is connected with the forcible seizure at the Dutch frontier of the minister-editor of the Socialist revolutionary paper Der Kampf, published in Holland. The minister was in close touch with the minority Socialist leaders of Germany, especially Haase.

He was enticed to the frontier to receive a letter from Haase and fell into the ambush prepared on the bridge which crosses the Dutch-German frontier. He was seized by soldiers and taken to Berlin. Whether the seizure actually took place on Dutch territory appears to be uncertain.

The Telegraaf states that the minister was an American subject, but The Times correspondent is informed that the minister's American nationality is doubtful. The American Legation has nothing to say on the case.

German War Loan $3,156,415,050.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Final figures for the seventh German war loan were 12,625,660,200 marks, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, quoting a message from Berlin. At the rate of exchange in peace time this would be about $3,156,415,050.

GERMANS GAIN NORTHEAST OF YPRES

Continued from Page One.

against our positions in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Staden railway [northeast of Ypres] and succeeded in driving in our advanced posts for a short distance on a front of 700 yards.

"During the night the hostile artillery was greatly active in the neighborhood of Gheluvelt and Poelcappelle."

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (via London.)—The official announcement from General Headquarters today says:

There was lively artillery fire until nightfall from Blankaert Lake to the Deule. By an enterprise carried out on the Boesinghe-Staden railway we brought in thirty British prisoners.

On both sides of the Scarpe and south of St. Quentin there was spirited firing in the afternoon. Numerous successful reconnoitring encounters took place between Arras and St. Quentin.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

Early this morning the enemy raided a British post east of Epehy. A few men are missing.

Our fire drove off another attempt to raid our positions in the neighborhood of the Menin Road.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides this morning north of Poelcappelle.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The announcement of the progress of the campaign issued by the War Office this afternoon, reads:

Between the Oise and the Aisne patrols were quite active. In the neighborhood of Juvincourt the Germans attempted a raid on our small posts, but were repulsed with considerable losses.

Other enemy attempts in the sector of Godat, north of Courcy and north of Bézonvaux gave no other results than to leave prisoners in our hands.

In Lorraine, our reconnoitring parties captured a few Germans near Limey. The night was calm everywhere else.

In the period of Dec. 11 to 20, inclusive, fourteen German airplanes were brought down by our pilots. Three others were forced to land in a damaged condition inside their own lines. In addition three enemy machines were brought down by the fire of our special guns.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

On the right bank of the Meuse and in the region of Le Mort Homme there was some artillery activity. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted a surprise attack in the Bois De Caurlères.

On the evening of the 22d German airplanes dropped two score of bombs on Dunkirk and its vicinity, killing one civilian and wounding three others, among them a woman and a child.

The Belgian communication is as follows:

"The enemy has maintained a weak artillery fire. Our artillery carried out neutralizing and retaliatory operations. Enemy airplanes and enemy long range artillery have bombarded Adinkerke."

KAISER'S PLANS TO SUMMON RULERS.

Continued from Page One.

was concerned more with satisfying the demands of the victors in the war as far as could be done without driving England into war to defend the balance of power, began to be undone in the revolutionary year of 1830. The revolutions of 1848, the war in Italy in 1859, the Seven Weeks' War of 1866, undid more of it, and even as late as 1906 Norway broke away from Sweden, an undesired union which was forced upon her by the Congress.

Prussia is the only major power which still retains all the territory allotted to her by the arrangements of the conference, and has in addition upset the impossible Germanic arrangement which was made, with the object of balancing her with Austria, and has succeeded in getting back to Heligoland from England—the only one of the territories given to her in the congress which England has given up.

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A Wise Man's Christmas Thought

INSTEAD of giving large sums of money outright, many prudent men are putting such funds in trust with this Company, making the income payable to the beneficiary. The principal amount can be paid over on a specified date.
Might it not be wise as well as kind to establish, as a Christmas gift, a trust for each of the persons dependent on you, or for some other person or object you wish to support? Thus they would have the satisfaction of knowing that their maintenance will be assured, no matter what your own circumstances might be, because under the law their incomes would be entirely separate from your own.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System
16 Wall Street - Fifth Ave. at 42nd St.

TELLS HOW ITALY NEEDS OUR HELP

Continued from Page One.

is impossible to construct new ones on account of lack of ship plates. A great number of destroyers must be kept in the Adriatic for strategic and military reasons, because Austria, with her coast exceptionally rich in natural anchorages, can concentrate all her torpedo destroyers either in the north or in the south at her pleasure and attack the Italian coast in force.

American Destroyers Needed.

Even for the solution of the defensive problem of the Adriatic Italy now needs at least a dozen or possibly more American destroyers. France and Great Britain cannot give more than they have already given. Until now all the aid from America so far as destroyers are concerned has been given exclusively to Great Britain, but with the declaration of war against Austria the reasons which prohibited the appearance of the American war flag in the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic seas have ceased to exist. Naval operations in the Adriatic are almost exclusively carried on with light ships—destroyers and cruisers. Some of these light Italian ships use oil instead of coal, which has, until now, permitted the saving of a great part of the coal stores. These stores, therefore, still remain at the disposition of the fleet for an eventual decisive action in great force.

Italy had great reserves of combustible oils in time of peace, and, while Rumania was still efficient, Italian consumption could be made good from that country. Italy is now obliged to ask for aid from the American oil fields, and so the defensive problem of the Adriatic will involve sending American tank ships across the ocean. Italy had only about half a dozen, some of which have been sunk by submarines, while the remainder is not sufficient to guarantee the necessary replenishing of oil stores. If combustible oil fails the light navy which uses it will ultimately be unable to perform its duties. It is, therefore, easy to see the necessity for the United States to put at the disposition of Italy some tank ships to transport oil across the Atlantic if the Adriatic is to remain a defensive rather than an offensive problem. Large ships are obliged for the moment to remain idle in port, and all the work of maritime war must be done by destroyers and cruisers.

Ship Plates an Imperative Need.

Italy foresaw this state of affairs and arranged to put on the ways a great number of light ships to be ready to replace those which might be destroyed, but before they could be finished the supply of ship plates completely failed, and as Italy has not materials and ore capacity to be independent of foreign industry the consequence is that all new construction is now suspended, and when a destroyer or other light unit is now lost it cannot be replaced, although Italy has several dozen—I cannot give the exact number—under construction on which no work has been possible for many months. So, again, if the Adriatic is to remain a defensive rather than an offensive problem America must supply ship plates.

Now comes the final problem of defensive strategy. At the beginning of the war Italy had great coal stores which she had accumulated in peace time. She now has only half what she needs for her monthly normal consumption; so she has been obliged to take from her stores until they are now reduced to a limit below which it is not safe to go. Providing for necessities, she has begun on a great scale to cut wood from the forests planted in her first years of national unity. All heating is done with wood today, and many railroads and all secondary industries burn nothing else. The direct damage resulting to Italy from the vast destruction of her forests and the indirect loss to agriculture through the consequent change in meteorological conditions is incalculable and will be irremediable for a long time after the signing of peace.

On the other hand, notwithstanding this sacrifice, the great war industries, the factories for the making of cannon and shells, the foundries and arsenals, and the fleet cannot get along without coal. If the coal is not supplied Italy may be obliged to lay down her arms and give up fighting.

Italy Depends on Us for Coal.

So, again, if the defensive instead of the offensive strategy of the Adriatic is to be carried out, America must supply Italy with coal. The other Allies have only enough for themselves.

These are dry details, but they are vital, if Italy is to be kept from starving and the other Allies also from privations. The offensive line of strategy, as outlined yesterday, is the easier plan. Offense in anything is always easier than defense. And there is one prize that the Allies can have if they want it—the Austrian fleet.

ANSWERS ARMOUR, QUOTING RECORDS

Heney Points Out Seized Letters Alone Revealed Packer's Stock Yards Interest.

UNDISCLOSED BY SCHEDULE

Comments on Chicagoan's Statement That Government Had Full Access to Armour Books.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Francis J. Heney, special counsel, in charge of the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into the packing industry, tonight issued a statement in response to the statement issued at Chicago last night by J. Ogden Armour, head of Armour & Co., in which the latter denied that any effort had been made to cover up information sought by the commission, and asserted that the commission's examiners had had full access to the records of the company Mr. Heney said:

"I do not propose to enter into any personal controversy with Mr. Armour or any other of the Chicago packers in regard to any of the matters which are under investigation by the Federal Trade Commission. The fact remains, however, that the schedule which was filed with the commission by Armour & Co. does not disclose ownership of any interest in the Chicago Stock Yards, or any of its subsidiaries; and the Government did not secure any information to that effect until its agents seized certain correspondence between F. H. Prince and J. Ogden Armour at Boston a few weeks ago. This correspondence had been carefully hidden away in a safe deposit box in the Old Colony Trust Company.

"It must also be remembered that 79,900 shares of the Chicago Stock Yards Company stock, which included Mr. Armour's, were carried in the name of F. R. Pegram, who did not own a single share, and who, before the hidden correspondence was seized, attempted to mislead the Government by reporting to the commission that his books did not show to whom the stock belonged.

"It may be pertinent to call attention to the fact that at the time Moseley & Co., the Boston stock brokers, were acquiring control of the holding company of the Chicago Stock Yards and Terminal Railways for F. H. Prince and J. Ogden Armour, the Chicago newspapers published a story to the effect that it was rumored that Armour, Swift, and Morris were behind the deal. Representatives of each of the big packers denied the truth of the rumor, and the Treasurer of Armour & Co. wrote the following letter to Prince:

Oct. 11, 1910.

Mr. F. H. Prince, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass. (Personal.)

Dear Sir: The information in the inclosed clippings from the Chicago papers came over the ticker yesterday, and some of the reporters came in here to ask about it. We, of course, denied all knowledge of the matter. Very truly yours,

FREDERICK W. CROLL.

"Under the circumstances the public can judge for itself how much credence should be given to press statements from the office of Armour & Co.

"Mr. Armour seeks to minimize the importance to him of the Chicago Stock Yards deal. In this connection it might be pointed out that until a 400 per cent. dividend was declared by Armour & Co. last year its total stock capitalization was only $20,000,000, whereas the properties of the Chicago Stock Yards, of which Armour and Prince secured control, are conservatively estimated to be in excess of $47,000,000 in the company's own circulars issued to bankers as a basis for the sale of its bonds.

"In the Chicago Stock Yards deal Armour and Prince secured control of 800 acres of land in the heart of Chicago, and over 300 miles of railroad tracks connecting with thirty-four railroads that enter Chicago. Five hundred acres of this land had improvements upon it belonging to the big packers which cost in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, and the Stock Yards proper has a daily capacity of 75,000 cattle, 125,000 sheep, 300,000 hogs, and 6,000 horses. The other 300 acres are devoted to manufacturing uses, and more than two-thirds of it was already been built upon. The great mailing houses of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Montgomery, Ward & Co. and other large concerns are located there.

"In connection with this manufacturing district the Stock Yards Company handles close to 40,000 loaded cars per year. It owns over forty locomotives and over 300 other locomotives are almost daily in use there, and 300 engines of other roads use its tracks daily. The Stock Yards Company and its subsidiaries handle the entire business of the Stock Yards and the packing houses, and the latter's business there exceeds that of any other city in the world. The streets running through the Stock Yards Company properties total a length of twenty-five miles."

SENATE SEEKS LIGHT ON TROOPS ABROAD

Three Major Generals Recently Returned Will Testify as to Arms and Equipment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Three Major Generals commanding training camps, recently returned from observation trips to France, have been ordered by the War Department to come to Washington to testify before the Senate Military Committee concerning conditions among members of the American expeditionary forces. They also will be called upon to describe conditions at the camps under their command. The officers summoned are John F. O'Ryan of Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; Edwin St. J. Greble of Camp Bowie, Texas, and William M. Wright of Camp Doniphan, Okla.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate committe, asked the department to have the commanders appear. The committeemen want to hear particularly their views on whether the American troops in France are properly armed and equipped. The committee, now in recess for Christmas, will resume its hearings next Wednesday.

Surgeon General Gorgas in his recent report to Secretary Baker on the result of his personal inspection of the camps said disease epidemics at Camp Bowie and Camp Doniphan were caused largely by overcrowding, insufficient heavy clothing, and bad sanitary conditions.

CALL FOR SHIPWORKERS.

Government Starts Campaign for 145,000 Men.

An agent of the United States Public Service Reserve of the Department of Labor announced last night in this city that 145,000 additional skilled men to build ships will be needed and that an appeal to this effect will be sent out at once by the Department. The plan is to start the drive in the Northwest and work through to the East.

The statement, which will be sent broadcast the present week, reads in part:

"The Shipping Board and the United States Department of Labor are now organizing a great campaign throughout the Northwest to get men to build ships. The main office from which the drive will be conducted has been established by the Department of Labor at Seattle, and the agents of the Shipping Board will jointly conduct operations.

"In so far as qualified men can be found who are not already employed, they will be used first. This source of supply will probably be inadequate and may soon be exhausted. Men who are engaged in other industries and who are not working diretly to help win the war will have to be induced to go into shipbuilding."

HOLIDAY FOR SOLDIERS.

Only Police and Fatigue Duty Left at Camp Upton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Dec. 23.—With the exception of military police on guard and troops on fatigue duty about the barracks, Camp Upton is practically deserted tonight and will be until the day after Christmas. Seventy per cent. of the enlisted men in about 22,000 left yesterday and today on thirty special trains for New York.

The men will return for roll call Dec. 26, and special trains for Camp Upton will leave Jamaica at intervals from 6 P. M. Christmas Day to 3 A. M. Wednesday.

To prevent overcrowding of trains the military police on duty at all railroad stations in New York will see that no man takes a train other than the one mentioned on his official pass.

While enlisted men are enjoying practically a four-day holiday, the officers of the 77th Division get only forty-eight hours' leave.

GOVERNMENT FORCES TO ROUND UP SPIES

All Secret Service Agencies Will Be Used in Hunt for Enemies.

FLYNN'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT

Believe Mayor-Elect Hylan Will Name Him as Next Police Commissioner.

The Secret Service agencies of the Government, aided by the New York Police Department, are expected to begin shortly a roundup of suspected enemy aliens, and as stated in a Washington dispatch to THE TIMES of yesterday, every effort will be made to locate the enemy agents who are now in charge of the secret channels through which the Governments of the Central Powers communicate with the Teutonic spy and propaganda machines in the United States and Canada. The running down of these spies, who use sailors on neutral ships as their dispatch carriers, is one of the biggest jobs yet tackled by the American Secret Service.

The Government services which will co-operate in frustrating the efforts of the German spies are the Secret Service, the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, the United States Marshals of New York and Brooklyn, the Army Intelligence Service, the Naval Intelligence Service, and the Detective Branch of the New York Police Department. The Customs force will also be employed, and the Postal Inspection Service.

It was said yesterday that a conference will be held today at which the entire enemy alien situation will be gone into. Among those expected to take part in this conference are Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation for the New York district; a representative of the United States Secret Service, United States Marshals Thomas D. McCarthy and James M. Power, Collector of the Port Byron D. Newton, Deputy Customs Collector Lamb of the Neutrality, army and navy officers representing the intelligence arms of the army and navy, and a representative of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods.

Friends of Chief William J. Flynn of the Secret Service appeared confident yesterday that he would be named Police Commissioner of New York before the end of the week. A high Federal official, who is a close friend of Mayor-elect Hylan, told him a few days ago that he could not do more to increase public confidence in the new city government than by naming Flynn to succeed Commissioner Woods.

Chief Flynn maintains that Judge Hylan has not tendered him the appointment.

"Will you accept it if he does?" the Chief was asked.

"I will cross that bridge when I come to it," he replied.

MORAN IN FLYNN'S PLACE.

Deputy to Take Over Duties of Secret Service Chief Temporarily.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—W. H. Moran, Deputy Director of the Secret Service, will take up the duties of Chief of the Service when William J. Flynn retires next week. It was stated today that Secretary McAdoo had accepted Mr. Flynn's resignation reluctantly and only because the Chief insisted that he needed a rest from the arduous duties that have pressed upon him since the United States entered the war. There has been no announcement as to a permanent appointment of a new Chief.

Mr. Moran has been in charge of much of the bureau's work for months since Mr. Flynn maintained headquarters in New York, where he directed operations against counterfeiters, smugglers, food hoarders, and German plotters.

FOOD AND FUEL SCARCE FOR GERMAN CHRISTMAS

Only Toys Abundant, and They Were Made for Export to England in 1914.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.—This Christmas Eve and Day will be by far the saddest the German Fatherland has spent since the war began. The weather over the entire empire is bitterly cold and the masses are seriously affected by the great scarcity of coal and fuel generally. Everywhere warnings are issued enjoining the utmost possible economy in the use of gas. Traveling is practically out of the question.

No increase has been made in the short rations of the ordinary foodstuffs and the promised pound of apples, which was to have been issued to every person, has not materialized. This has resulted from the fact that the dealers have created a sort of a trust in apples and are holding them up for those who can pay what is officially termed "extraordinarily high prices."

The same thing is happening with Christmas cakes, so that Christmas tables will be but scantily furnished with such things. Marzipan, so beloved of young Germany, is not to be had, while the fat goose and carp, connected time out of mind with the German Christmas, will be greatly missed by the older generation.

Toys appear to be abundant for the curious reason that when the war broke out the German toymakers had vast quantities of toys of all sorts almost ready for dispatch to England. They have been kept stored in the hope that the war would end and they might be sent to the destination originally intended, but that hope was given up, and the toys have been put on the market, to reduce the scarcity in such articles. Thus the German children will this year's end play with toys intended for the 1914 Christmas of the British children. Christmas trees are very scarce, and will be unlighted and unornamented. The prices of those and of toys as well have gone up 400 to 500 per cent.

BETTER GERMAN FIELD GUN.

Range of 3-Inch Increased—Still Inferior to the French Piece.

FRENCH FRONT, Nov. 28, (Associated Press.)—German artillerymen have not been able, in spite of all their efforts, to invent a field gun which in any way approaches the French field gun in accuracy of aim or rapidity of fire. Since the beginning of the war, however, they have greatly improved the 3-inch gun, and have increased its range by extending the length of the tube and fixing it on a 4-inch howitzer guncarriage, which gives it an extreme carrying distance of nearly six miles. Its most effective range is still only between two and a half and three and three-quarters miles.

In making these improvements, the German gunners have decreased the efficiency of the field gun at the shorter ranges, since the longer barrel causes the piece to heat more rapidly than the old model did and thus prevents the battery from maintaining quick fire for more than a short period.

The shells fired by these guns are of five varieties, each battery being furnished with supplies of all of them for use according to circumstances. The various shells are:

The long explosive concussion shell.

The long explosive shell with an instantaneous fuse formed of an aluminium bar an inch and a half in length, which is inserted in the end of the projectile just before it is fired and causes the shell to burst at the slightest contact.

The ordinary short shell with a delayed time fuse.

The ordinary short explosive time-fuse shell.

The shrapnel shell.

The shells most generally employed are those of the ordinary explosive kind and shrapnel. All shells are now provided with a driving band made of an alloy, as the supply of copper in Germany has become short.

Batocki Fighting in Italy.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, (Associated Press.)—Baron von Batocki, ex-Food Controller of Germany, is in active service on the Italian front.

GIFT FOR EVERY MAN IN ARMY AND NAVY

Government Provides for Delivery of Vast Number of Presents from Home Folk.

350,000 SENT TO FRANCE

Big Feast of Turkey Prepared for Every Camp and Cantonment and Aboard Every Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Every man in the armed forces of the United States will receive a Christmas present this week.

Most of these tokens of the season will come from friends or relatives at home or from well-wishing organizations of public citizens. The Government has been endeavoring to so perfect its plans as to have all gifts delivered to our soldiers and sailors, at home, afloat or abroad, in time for the great series of Christmas celebrations to be held in every camp and aboard each warship.

There will be feasts, the delivery of gifts, and merrymaking wherever the flag flies over our armed forces. Our men in France, in training camps, and at all land and sea stations are to have turkey, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, and mincemeat.

The War Department authorized the statement today that our transports have carried to France approximately 650 tons of Christmas gifts for the men through special arrangements made by the Government. No package was in excess of twenty pounds in weight, and there were about 250,000 separate parcels. These were received from relatives and friends at a designated port through an official order issued to insure prompt delivery, and General Pershing has reported that the gifts have been received in France.

In addition to these gifts, a great number were sent directly through the mails, and it is estimated that the Americans in France received in excess of 350,000 separate Christmas packages. All of the gift parcels were opened at an American port and their contents examined to prevent possible transmission of dangerous articles which might have been sent by enemies. Officials in charge of this work assert that the home folk sent their men a wide assortment of remembrances, most of which were appropriate for immediate use and ministered to the comfort of men exposed to camp or trench life. The gifts which predominated in number were boxes of candy, tobacco and pipes, knitted goods and underwear, razors, watches, kits of toilet articles, and books. Nearly every package contained quantities of sweet chocolate. The American home did not fail to provide the customary raisin cookies, fudge, and nut cakes of savory memory.

Home Folk Send Their Pictures.

Many thousands of photographs of the members of families accompanied these gifts abroad. The great consignment of gifts, according to advices from General Pershing, was received on time and the thousands of packages distributed among the members of the expeditionary forces, who, true to traditional custom, will open their boxes on Christmas morning.

The Government started abroad for the Christmas dinner of all American troops hundreds of thousands of pounds of turkey of the best quality, purchased in the markets of the East and refrigerated on the ships, together with great quantities of cranberries, sweet potatoes, and mince meat. These supplies were consigned to the chief quartermaster of the expeditionary forces in France. The last of the several ships which transported the Christmas dinner supplies arrived safely at a port in France early last week. According to the Chief of the Embarkation Service at Washington, there was a temporary disturbance of land communication in France during the last week which delayed the distribution of the supplies to the men, but they reached their destinations in good time and the soldiers will eat turkey and cranberry sauce on Christmas Day.

While the enlisted men of the navy are daily provided with wholesome food in plenty, well cooked and appetizing, holiday rations were planned with exceptional care, far in advance, and this is particularly true with respect to the Christmas dinner. On Tuesday, for the first time in many years, there will be little or no opportunity for the bluejackets to obtain leave for spending their Christmas at home, and extraordinary preparations have been made to provide the best Christmas dinner that supplies from home markets and culinary ability can produce for the men of all the vessels of the navy, from the battleships of the fleet to the smallest submarine chaser in European waters.

Thousands of pounds of fresh turkey were loaded on board the navy supply ships in ample time for distribution. The vessels of the navy which are in home ports will be no better provided than those maintaining patrol in foreign waters. While the former will have the markets of nearby cities to draw upon for all sorts of delicacies, they will have no greater variety or more tempting stock of provisions from which to prepare their Christmas menu than will be found, on board the supply ships which have carried all of the elements of a well-balanced Christmas dinner.

A fair example of what will be served to navy men may be had from the following menu which shows what will be served to enlisted men for their dinner on board one battleship:

CHRISTMAS, DEC. 25, 1917.

Mock Turtle Soup
Olives
Roast Turkey, Sage Dressing, Giblet Gravy, Cranberry Sauce
Potatoes au Gratin Celery
Roast Loin of Pork
Mixed Pickles Buttered Beets Apple Sauce
Mashed Sweet Potatoes
Asparagus Salad
Cheese and Crackers Apple Pie
Chocolate Cake Ice Cream
Fresh Fruit Nuts and Raisins
Coffee Cigars

Festival in Every Camp.

At all training camps in the United States Christmas will be observed, and in many instances the preparations for the festival are elaborate. At several camps living evergreen trees have been decorated. Some of the decorations at the cantonments have occupied the attention of men for several days. Every camp has been supplied with fresh turkey and the usual Christmas accessories, but there is no fixed menu, the dinners being selected according to the preferences of the men.

Through the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is Chairman, no camp in the United States will lack Christmas entertainment. There will be athletic events, amateur theatricals, community concerts, and religious observance through the Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and Y. M. H. A. organizations, motion pictures at many camps in the evening, and regimental bands will furnish music.

As on Thanksgiving Day, the citizens of the communities in the vicinity of camps will contribute to the entertainment of the men with house parties, automobile rides, and dinner parties. Several fraternal organizations have made special arrangements for the entertainment of their membership at the camps. In many other ways patriotic citizens have planned to brighten the day for the soldiers in training. It has been impossible to estimate the number of presents mailed and expressed to the camps, but reports received at the office of Secretary Baker indicate that no man in the service will fail to receive a gift, and that the families and friends of most of the men have provided for them bounteously.

OUR SOLDIERS ASSIST 600 FRENCH ORPHANS

Santa Claus, Tree, Gifts, and 10,000 Francs Make Children's Christmas Happy.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 22, (Associated Press.)—The United States, represented by a contingent of her fighting men, tonight took to her bosom 600 of the war orphans of France and made each of them happy. In addition, 10,000 francs was raised with which to provide for the children during the coming year.

This was all done at a Christmas entertainment arranged by the officers and men of a certain National Guard division, in conjunction with the French authorities and the French War Orphans Society. The boys and girls received what each most desired from a gigantic Christmas tree set up in a division headquarters town. An American Lieutenant played the part of Santa Claus.

It was the first real good time the children had had since the war began, for the fathers of nearly all of them are dead, having given their lives for France. Many of them also were motherless. Not a few of them when found were wandering about the war zone, unable to tell who they were. The percentage of numbers of them remains unknown.

Prior to the distribution of the presents, in the purchase of which many an American soldier dug deep into his funds, there was a concert, for which French singers from Paris volunteered their services. The programs were painted by famous French artists. These had been signed by Marshal Joffre, General de Castelnau, and General Foch. Two programs signed by General John J. Pershing, the American Commander in Chief, and others by American divisional commanders were auctioned, and brought goodly sums.

Virtually all the officers attached to the recently arrived divisions composed of former National Guardsmen today watched a French division carry out an intricate theoretical attack over hills covered with snow. The officers' attendance was for instruction purposes, and they gained much valuable information.

Later, French and American Generals, including General Castelnau, entertained at luncheon at the Franco-American Officers' Club in a nearby village, where a unit or guardsmen is billeted.

In another section of the American zone United States troops began manoeuvres involving the theoretical defense of an important railhead and junction against greatly superior forces of an advancing enemy. Field artillery and airplanes participated, "enemy" planes being distinguished by long black streamers. After spending a day locating the "enemy," the Americans spread out along the line and made all preparations to meet them when they arrived.

The weather is very cold, the roads covered with ice and the ground with snow, but the troops have become so hardened none seems to mind the conditions.

BRITAIN TO GREET US.

"Unique and Historic" Christmas Message for the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The London papers announce that a "unique and historic" Christmas message will be sent from Great Britain to the United States on Tuesday.

254

Business aside for a moment, we want to wish our friends sincerely a very Merry Christmas.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

Last-Minute Memory Joggers From Santa Claus

Silk Lounge Robe, $14.50
Warm Blanket Robe, $5.00
Rich-Colored Scarf, $1.00
Tan Cape Gloves, $2.00 *pair*
Soft Wool Muffler, $2.50
Luxurious Silk Muffler, $5.00
Smart Stick and Umbrella Set, $7.25
Soft Wool Knitted Jacket, $10.00
½ *doz. Initialed Handkerchiefs,* $3 *box.*
½ *doz. Silk Socks,* 55c *pair*
Beautiful Velour Soft Hat, $7.50

And—the Gift of Gracious and Greatest Warmth, a Stein-Bloch Overcoat, $25

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Gift Giving Without Extravagance

Inexpensive Boxes of
FLOWERS
Daintily and Tastefully Arranged

Within two hours we can deliver flowers for you in New York or any City in any State.

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Full Text of Lloyd George's Speech on War Aims in House of Commons

Continued from Page One.

troops were taken from the East and put into the West, despite all that the Germans have not quite held their own on the West.

"On the contrary, they have been beaten in many battles. They only had one conspicuous success, which was attributable to a surprise, which is now a subject of inquiry. They lost over 100,000 prisoners. They lost valuable ground from a strategic or a tactical point of view. They lost hundreds of guns, and that in spite of the fact that they had practically no dangerous enemy menacing them at all in the East.

"Is it too much to say that if the Russian Army had fulfilled, not merely our expectations, but the expectations of the Russian Generals themselves, and had carried out that which they had allocated to themselves, by this time the pride of the Prussian military power would have been completely humbled? I do not doubt it for a moment.

"It is not too much to say that there has been disappointment, and no doubt it has been a very great disappointment. It is attributable to the fact that Russian military power collapsed early in the year.

"Although, in spite of the great and conspicuous victories in Flanders and in France, the campaign on the whole has not achieved the expectations that we had formed of it, there have been military successes in the course of the year which will have a permanent effect on the history of the world. I am referring to the great successes in the East which resulted in the beginning of the year in the capture of Bagdad and later in the year in the capture of Jerusalem.

"Rightly or wrongly, those two great events have added more to the prestige of Great Britain throughout the world than almost any event in the course of the war. The capture of Jerusalem made a most profound impression throughout the whole civilized world. The most famous city in the world, after centuries of strife and vain struggles, which have cost millions of lives, had fallen into the hands of the British Army, never to be restored to those who successfully held it against the embattled hosts of Christendom.

"I venture to say that the achievements of the British troops in these two spheres, which have been a cradle and shrine of so many centuries, Mesopotamia and Palestine, will remain for many ages to come.

"I know that there is a good deal said about sideshows and that after all these were only sideshows. The British Empire owes a great deal to sideshows."

Great Events of the Year.

"When the history of 1917 comes to be written, there is no doubt that the Russian revolution will hold a very conspicuous place. How great that position is will depend entirely on the Russians themselves and what they will do in the course of the next six months, or perhaps the next six weeks.

"Another great event which will loom large in the future is the advent of America for the first time, not into the war, but into world politics—a gigantic event in itself.

"The next great event for which this year will always be remembered will be the conquest of Mesopotamia and Palestine, resulting in the emancipation of one of the most gifted nations in the world, the Arabs, from the Turk after centuries of oppression.

"Another event which will hold a conspicuous position in history, according to the use which is made of it, will be the setting up of an international council at Versailles for the first time, the setting up of the machinery of a league of nations. It is not merely a clearing house for military and naval matters, but for matters financial, economic, shipping, food and all those things which are essential to the life of a nation. Information on all these subjects is classified and discussed further.

"The council is not there merely for registering and record purposes, but for decisions which affect all the nations represented. It is going to be a prelude to that which will have far greater effect on international relations than any one can imagine at this particular moment.

"Perhaps the House would like to know something of how that idea is being carried out. I am very glad to say that so far it has been a conspicuous success. Not merely has it been free from friction, it has helped to remove friction. I have no doubt at all that it will prove a very potent influence in unifying the war direction, and not merely war direction but the economic direction of the four great countries represented on the council.

Swift Aid to Italy.

"Now I come to another point. The situation has become undoubtedly more menacing in consequence of two events which have occurred during the last few weeks. One has been the unexpected defeat of Italy. I could have said something about the way in which the British and French forces came to the rescue and aid of the Italians at a very critical moment.

"There is no doubt at all that it was done with a celerity that was a great surprise to the enemy. They had better railway communication than we had, but the way in which fully equipped divisions have been put within a very few weeks right on the battle front is a superb feat of organization, and there is no doubt that it took the enemy completely by surprise. They had reckoned upon our taking a very much longer time to get our troops there, and if that had been the case one cannot guarantee what might have happened.

"The advent of our troops has had two effects. First of all, there was the material support which they gave to the Italian army by taking up critical positions, fronting the enemy. But far more valuable support was the moral support. It encouraged and inspired the Italian forces. Troops which a few weeks ago were completely dispersed over the north of Italy are voluntarily returning to the ranks. Some have already been formed into battalions and into divisions, and some of them are now in the fighting line.

"I think, therefore, that the French and British troops can claim that they have had a very large share in restoring the position on the Italian front. But in spite of that fact there is no doubt that the Italian defeat made the military position a more anxious one for the French and British war direction. It made necessary for them to detach a considerable number of divisions from France to the support of the Italian Army, and that means a great drain upon the man power of these countries.

The Russian Armistice.

"The second fact which has occurred to make the position more anxious is the fact that Russia is no longer quiescent. The Russian situation has changed within the last few weeks. Russia was, at any rate, before nominally at war with Germany. Her army occupied a very long line of trenches, and that compelled the Germans and Austrians to keep in front of that army a very considerable number of troops.

"There is an armistice, and peace is being negotiated. It is perfectly true that there are conditions which impose upon Germany the obligation not to remove any troops from the eastern front to the west. Well, we have heard of scraps of paper before, and I should say that the country that relied for its security upon Germany keeping that promise has not profited by experience.

"It is necessary for the security of our army, of our country and for the defense of our honor that this country should make greater sacrifices in order to strengthen her armies in the field. These were necessarily hampered and restricted by conditions which were placed upon them, owing to pledges given from time to time in order to avert labor troubles. At the time those pledges were given it was absolutely right that they should have been given in the interests of the country. The reason why now we have to ask that those pledges should be either altered or canceled is because the conditions have changed.

"In accordance with the undertaking given by Mr. Henderson, we propose, before the scheme which the Government have in their minds is submitted to the House of Commons, to summon the trade unions concerned so that the whole of the circumstances may be explained to them and also the circumstances which have induced the Government to ask the House for release from these pledges. The Minister of National Service will next week invite the leaders of the trade unions to meet him.

"It will be necessary for us to take action, which will enable us to call men, who at the present moment are protected by conditions of schedules, to take their part in the defense of their country in another sphere.

Trying Months Just Ahead.

"I should like to say a word on future prospects. There is no doubt that the next few months will be the most trying of the war, for the simple reason that one great power has practically gone out of the war and another great power is not yet fully in. Therefore, the burden upon us will be very considerable.

"But we must not imgine the enemy has not got his difficulties. We had a curious proof of this the other day when certain facts were given to us as to the deterioration of the physical quality of German workmen as a result of the blockade by our navy. Whatever may be the difficulties of the British workman, they are not comparable to those that have to be endured by the Germen workman. They have so deteriorated that the output per man has gone down by something like 33 per cent., as compared with the first year of the war.

"What are the prospects in front of him and in front of us? He is exhausting his resources of man-power. France has been in the war from the start and there is no doubt that her losses have been very severe. In spite of the reverse which Italy has endured her losses are not comparable to the losses of Austria, and in spite of the heavy casualties inflicted upon ourselves the permanent burden of the losses of the British army is not more than one-fourth or one-fifth of the permanent losses endured by Germany.

"If you take the reserves of man-power of the nations which are in alliance against Germany, (and here I am not considering Japan, India, or China, but taking Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States,) the man-power reserves of those countries are more than twice those of Germany and Austria and the countries in alliance with them. That means time and courage, and, given time and courage, that means power, and the enemy must know it. Those are facts that must be borne in mind when we are temporarily depressed by war conditions.

The Vital War Aims.

"Yesterday there was a very interesting discussion in this House on war aims, and there was a good deal of criticism of ministerial utterances, which the honorable members paraphrased and emphasized. What was the good of doing that? Were the honorable gentlemen trying to find out what our war aims are or did they merely wish to criticise the Ministers? I was told that I had not placed myself in line with President Wilson.

"In my war aims speech at Glasgow I emphasized the points which I thought should be kept in the forefront of our war aims. First was the demand for complete restoration of national territory conquered by Germany and complete reparation for damage done. Does any one differ from that?

"Since Russia has entered into separate negotiations she, of course, must alone be responsible for the terms in respect of her own territories. I am speaking now of Belgium, Rumania, Serbia and other countries which have not entered into separate negotiations. Of course, the fact that Russia entered into separate negotiations disposes of all questions about Constantinople.

"My second point had reference to Mesopotamia and the German colonies. Since then we have conquered the most important part of Palestine and the whole of East Africa.

"I said at Glasgow that what was to happen in Mesopotamia must be left to the Peace Congress when it met, and then I went on to say that whatever happened it would not be restored to the blasting tyranny of the Turks. The same thing applies to Armenia.

"Then there is the question of the German colonies. That, I said, was a matter that could safely be left to a great international peace congress, which would, no doubt, have regard to the wishes of the native races. I don't think that is challenged by any honorable gentleman. Does any one say that we ought to compel these people to place themselves again under the tyranny of German rule? The future of these colonies should be settled upon the principle of respecting the desire of the people themselves. That is what we laid down then, and that is what we stand by now.

"We have conquered no country where the population belonged to the governing race, not one—Mesopotamia, Palestine, Samoa. We have not annexed a single yard of territory where there is German population.

The next thing I asked for was security. That is the most important point of all. I noticed that one honorable member said the Government had not made any declaration. I made a considered declaration after discussion with my colleagues and we stand by it.

Democratisation of Germany.

"I said that there must be guarantees of peace. Does any one challenge that? I said that one guarantee would be the destruction of the Prussian military power. A better guarantee than that would be the democratization of the German Government. No one wishes to dictate to the German people the form of Government they should accept. That is a matter entirely for themselves, but it is right that we should say that we could enter into negotiations with a free Government with a different attitude of mind, temper, and spirit, with less suspicion, with more confidence than we could with a Government whom we knew to be dominated by the aggressive and arrogant spirit of Prussian militarism. The allied Governments would, in my judgment, act wisely if they made that distinction in their general attitude in discussion of terms of peace, either from Germany or even from pacifists in this country.

"The third condition, with regard to the democratisation of Germany, goes to the very root of this.

"Why were the Allies forced into the war? Certainly not for territorial aggrandisement. No one believes it. Did Russia want any territory from Austria or Germany when she went into this war? Does any one believe that my noble friend's (Lord Grey's) one motive when he came to advise the Government upon the subject of peace or war was to sacrifice millions of lives in order to annex the German colonies?

"Who believes it and who dares say it? Then let us get rid of that idea. When we entered this war we may have been right or we may have been wrong, but, at any rate, we did not enter this war to annex a yard of anybody else's territory. We entered into the war because we believed the honor of Great Britain was involved in standing by her word.

Who But Prussia Caused War?

"But what brought the war about? Does any one doubt who has read the whole history of that restless and vicious, arrogant military caste of Prussia, determined to force their dictation and domination over Europe and through Europe over the world? They planned and they plotted for years for this war. They were even prepared (and everybody in Germany knew it) to overthrow their own ruler in order to help another ruler who was more in sympathy with their ambitious designs. It was common talk in Germany and there were pamphlets on the subject circulated throughout Prussia and the whole of Germany.

"They repeatedly tried to force war on Russia, and Russia purchased peace once or twice at the price of humiliation. They tried to force war on France. Has any one taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the temper of the military caste?

"We all know the Zabern history. Only yesterday a British General gave me an instance which had happened here in this country which is an illustration of what we are up against and what we are fighting against. A Prussian officer who is interned strolled into an engine house where he had no business to be. The engineer ordered him out. He took no notice of it, but answered him in German. The engineer said, 'You have no business here, and I must request you to leave.' Then the officer said: 'I am not going to take any orders from you.' The engineer then took him by the coat, not roughly, and began to take him out, and the German hit him in the face.

"The point I want to put is this: You are dealing now with a temper which has made this war. The point I wish to come to is the defense which was made by this officer when he was put on trial. Here it is: 'According to German military law I have the right, in the event of any interference by civilians, to have recourse to arms.' That meant that if he had had a sword he would have had the right to run the man through, and he would have done it. That was what happened in Zabern.

"Now translate that into terms of international relations. Britannia was the civilian nation until this war began. The civilian nation says: 'You have no business in Belgium; you go out,' and Germany says: 'How dare you? By German military law I have the right to use arms against you and run you through for attempting to interfere.' That is the temper that has made this war, and until you break that you will never get peace in this world. That is why when we say—whether it is President Wilson or my right honorable friend, Mr. Asquith, or myself—that victory is an essential condition; it is not because it satisfies some low vindictive sense in human nature, because you want merely to punish, but it is because we realize that victory is the only thing that will give reality to peace terms. A league of nations in which Germany is represented by that military caste, triumphant, would be a hollow farce, but the people of Germany must be there, and that is why victory in itself is more important than mere terms. Victory alone will give reality to it, and that is also the reason why the Government after mature reflection have decided to go first to the trade unions and afterward to the House of Commons to ask them to equip us with greater powers to enable us to increase the means of victory."

Special
Christmas Dinner, $1.50
At Churchill's

In keeping with the Christmas spirit of gladness and good-will, preparations have been made for the special entertainment of our many guests on Christmas Day.

The Christmas performance of the "New Churchill Review" will be sure to add unfailing pleasure to the Special Christmas Dinner for $1.50, a culinary triumph such as only the Churchill art could create.

Dancing on the Main Floor

Churchill's a la carte service is considered by discriminating New Yorkers as incomparable.

CHURCHILL'S
"More Than a Restaurant—a Broadway Institution"
At 49th Street

Clysmic Ginger Ale
Actually Aged

Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported

MADE WITH CLYSMIC
SPARKLING TABLE WATER

COMPLAIN OF MAIL DELAY.

Chambers of Commerce Write to Merchants' Association.

The Merchants' Association, which has conducted a wide inquiry into the delay in the distribution of mail, yesterday made public several letters received from officers of Chambers of Commerce. A letter from Robert G. Richards, Assistant Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was as follows:

It is unquestionably true that the business men of Boston have been experiencing postal delays ever since war was declared, and in order to investigate the situation and make recommendations for its improvement, the Boston Chamber of Commerce created a Special Committee on Post Office and Postal Facilities.

As you may suspect, the trouble in postal delays has arisen in the delivery of mail coming from out of town posts; that is, letters from New York and points west have often reached the business offices on a later delivery than should properly be the case. The committee has taken this matter up with the Railway Mail Service and finds it a difficult matter to say that this department is to blame. There are said to be instances where railway mail cars have been taken off without an adequate substitute being provided.

Edward T. Coffin, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Albany, wrote as follows:

We beg to advise that there has been considerable complaint, because of the inefficient postal service. We have heard criticisms on every hand, and the opinion seems to prevail that the Postmaster General has been making an effort to create a surplus in his department at the expense of efficiency.

Other cities from which letters of complaint were received were Sandusky, Ohio; North Adams, Mass.; Norfolk, Va.; Bluefield, W. Va.; Somerville, N. J.; McKeesport, Penn.; Beaver Falls, Penn.; Gainesville, Ga.; Chicago, Cleveland, Fitchburg, Mass.; St. Louis, Miss.; Washington, Rochester, Lynchburg, Va., and Raleigh, N. C. Many letters from business firms complaining of the service have been received.

SEEK 200,000 HERE FOR RED CROSS ROLL

Final Week's Campaign to Bring the City's Quota to 500,000 Begins Today.

TELLS NEED FOR FUNDS

New York Director Thanks Workers for Their Services—Warning Against Lighting Candles.

The second week of the Red Cross campaign for 500,000 new members in Manhattan begins at 8 o'clock this morning. The total enrollment in Manhattan up to Saturday night, based upon reports from 70 per cent. of the canvassers, was 300,000, leaving 200,000 to be obtained between now and Saturday night, when the campaign officially ends. The quota of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, which includes New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, is 3,000,000, and to date about 1,500,000 members have been obtained. That the quota for the division as well as for New York City will be obtained before the campaign ends was the confident prediction of the campaign managers last night.

George O. Tamblyn, director of the New York campaign, addressed the following communication to the more than 15,000 Red Cross workers in New York last night:

No personal word of thanks from me or any other one person is in good form for your work in the campaign, because you have worked for the Red Cross and for the boys in service. However, the New York Campaign Committee thanks you for what you have done at the time you were asked to do it.

The time has been altogether too short; that is what every one is saying. "Why didn't you give us more time?" is a question asked by thousands of people. The experience of New York is the same as that of all cities in the United States. Washington has therefore decided, through the Atlantic Division, to give the chapters until Dec. 29 to complete the campaign.

TO THE ENROLLING STATIONS: If you cannot keep your booth open, inform Albert W. Moore. We ask for volunteers only. If you cannot make the sacrifice, we thank you for what you have done, and we shall do our best.

TO THE TEAMS: Will you kindly keep going until the end? Unavoidable delay in getting pins has handicapped you. We have the pins now. Kindly see that your team leads some time during the week.

TO ALL: The need of the Red Cross is imperative. We must have the 500,000. This number will mean a generous gift of money and service to our country. Will you kindly keep at it for the sake of the boys—your boy, at the front, fighting for you and for the Allies, their wives and children, now needy but courageous?

The headquarters of the Lakes Division, at Cleveland, reported yesterday that the enrollments in that division exceeded the quota by more than 150,000. The quota of this division is 1,715,000 members. Report from Cleveland stated that the division expects to exceed its quota by at least 500,000 new members.

The following "warning" was issued by the Fire Department last night to Red Cross members, urging them not to display lighted candles in windows under Red Cross flags tonight.

In order to obviate the danger of fire the public is hereby warned not to observe the lighted candle ceremony Christmas Eve in any other way than with a brilliantly illuminated room or an electric flash light back of the cross. Candles should not be used.

Similar warnings were wired by national officials of the Red Cross to chapters in all parts of the country.

A committee representing the passengers who arrived on the Twentieth Century Limited from Chicago yesterday sent to THE TIMES a check for $265.33 for the Red Cross Fund. The amount was raised by the donation, on the part of a majority of the passengers, of their refund checks.

URGES AID FOR RED CROSS.

Secretary Lansing Asks Nation to Show Its Love for Humanity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Managers of the Red Cross campaign for 10,000,000 members before Christmas Day decided today to permit local field workers to continue their drive throughout the week in several of the divisions because of unfavorable weather conditions the first days of the campaign. Rains in the Northwest washed out bridges and made roads impassable, but in spite of this Oregon has exceeded its quota of 28,000, and Washington and Idaho promise to pass theirs. The Gulf division already has reported 283,014 enrolled members on a quota of 204,000; Pennsylvania is within 92,000 of its quota of 1,192,000; the Pacific division is near its 467,000 quota, and the Central division has voluntarily raised its quota from 1,189,000 to 1,500,000, a figure which the local directors expect to pass.

Secretary of State Lansing tonight wrote the following Red Cross Christmas message:

"The Christmastide has become by long-established custom the time for the giving of gifts, a time when hearts, inspired with thankfulness to God for His supreme gift to mankind, throb with responsive emotions which find expression in acts of love and generosity.

"It is peculiarly fitting therefore in these days when the world is darkened by war and misery that the American people should with a true Christmas spirit give of their bounty to that great agency of mercy, the American Red Cross, which is doing such splendid service in alleviating suffering on the battlefields of Europe and in bringing comfort to the thousands of helpless ones who are victims of the brutalities of war.

"In response to the generous impulses awakened by thoughts of Christmas let us as a nation show our love for humanity and our gratitude to God by remembering at this time the Red Cross and its needs."

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—The Southwest District of the Red Cross has exceeded its quota of 2,000,000 in the Christmas membership drive, according to an announcement tonight by J. L. Johnston, Chairman of the division, which comprises the States of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas. No count of applications was made in the St. Louis district today, but workers declared that with 21,000 members enrolled last night the official quota of 150,000 would be exceeded.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The success of the Red Cross campaign for a million new members in New England depends on Boston, campaign officials said tonight. Figures received at headquarters indicated that every section of New England was responding strongly to the appeals, but that in order to reach the mark set in the metropolitan district 130,000 new members must be obtained in a whirlwind finish tomorrow. Today the 3,400 workers here brought the total for the city up to 235,000. A big drive was made in the churches today and thousands of members were enrolled.

LANSING'S RED CROSS CALL.

Secretary Asks All to be Generous Toward It at Christmas Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretary Lansing has written for the American Red Cross, in whose work he is keenly interested, the following Christmas sentiment:

"The Christmastide has become by long-established custom the time for the giving of gifts, a time when hearts, inspired with thankfulness to God for His supreme gift to mankind, thob with responsive emotions which find expression in acts of love and generosity.

"It is peculiarly fitting, therefore, in these days when the world is darkened by war and misery, that the American people should with a true Christmas spirit give of their bounty to that great agency of mercy, the American Red Cross, which is doing such splendid service in alleviating suffering on the battlefields of Europe and in bringing comfort to the thousands of helpless ones who are victims of the brutalities of war.

"In response to the generous impulses awakened by thoughts of Christmas, let us as a nation show our love for humanity and our gratitude to God by remembering at this time the Red Cross and its needs.

"ROBERT LANSING."

Suggest Liberty Service Medal.

The Executive Committee of the American Social Science Association has drafted a resolution recommending the creation of a medal to be known as the "Liberty Service Medal," to be bestowed for "notable humanitarian or patriotic services for the national welfare." It is suggested that the National Institute of Social Sciences award the medals. The resolution is signed by George Gordon Battle, Simeon E. Baldwin, Oscar S. Straus, H. Holbrook Curtis, and Ripley Hitchcock.

THE INTEREST
on your deposit with us can be profitably invested in War Savings Stamps. Now that every dollar counts, make your $500 balance earn 2%.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

Holiday Currency

This war is to be won by gold, and that means money transmuted into human energy in the form of services and goods, for gold in the earth is not valuable.

Gold as the measure of money value is now among the commodities that must be conserved for war purposes; for money is the basis of credit, and credit to-day is the one important commodity in which all nations are dealing.

The Treasury of the United States will not this year deposit with the sub-treasuries new gold coin for the customary holiday demand. This means that the contemplative donor of a holiday gift in money should be, as the prospective recipient will be, content with a crisp, crackling Federal Reserve, United States Treasury, or National Bank note. Moreover, the Department states that there must be the most conservative use of silver and minor coin by the banks and the public, until the end of the war.

A Gold dollar is not worth any more than another dollar, nor can it be under the operation of the Federal Reserve Act, while the United States, with its forty-eight commonwealths, territorial possessions, and its hundred million citizens, is solvent.

The Harriman National Bank cannot act successfully independently of the public, and therefore earnestly requests their co-operation in observance of the requirements of existing conditions.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

PARK & TILFORD
ESTABLISHED 1840

"Last minute" orders will receive most earnest attention

Gifts Sure to Please

That individual touch of elegance is always to be found in a Park & Tilford gift.

Cigars Candies
Perfumes Toilet Articles
Baskets of Fruit
and Other Delicacies

Orders received up to closing time Monday night will be delivered that same night.

Mail and phone orders promptly and carefully filled.
On all $5 assorted orders, we pay delivery charges thruout the fifteen states nearest New York.
Catalog gives full detail. We will gladly send it to you.

Executive Offices: 529-549 W. 42nd Street, New York

STORES Fifth Avenue and 26th Street

Madison Avenue and 58th St. | Broadway and 87th Street | Broadway and 146th Street
Madison Avenue and 76th St. | Broadway and 101st Street | Columbus Ave. and 72nd St.
Broadway and 41st Street | Broadway and 112th Street | Lenox Avenue and 126th St.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

What Does This Christmas Mean?

THIS is the most beautiful and the saddest Christmas that the world has ever known—beautiful because never before in the history of mankind have such multitudes of men been willing to fight for some of the things for which Christ died—sad because so many helpless and innocent are paying the penalty of others' sins.

Bethlehem is the symbol that God's struggle for the Kingdom of Kindness has begun. There never has been an hour in history when Christians were not willing to die if the heart of the world could be made kind. The joy of that struggle is the joy of honor. Its burden of suffering is the measure of men's need. Happy is America that she, too, is willing to do her Christmas deed for God!

This Christmas has in it the same element of triumph that shone through the darkest hours of the Master's life. While God's children are struggling bravely for the things that are just and pure and lovely upon earth, life is no mean and tragic thing. It is sublime!

The race in its most tender moments of love for the Christ has called Him the Man of Sorrows. We feel nearest to Him when we think of His anguish. We have come nearest to Him in the dark hours of our own suffering. It truly is a sad Christmas for hundreds of millions of human beings.

But is it as sad for us here in America as was last Christmas Day, when we stood hesitating to offer our sacrifice? Is it as sad as the Christmas Days of the last decade and more, when militarism, unopposed, was gathering unto itself all the dark forces of human genius to spring upon the helpless?

The race today is under the surgeon's knife.

The darkest moment in the sick man's life is not the hour that he is stretched upon the operating table that promises relief and restoration to health; it is when nothing is being done to check and cure the disease.

While five-sixths of humankind is chivalrously fighting to abolish war, that militarism may no longer hold the poor and helpless in its iron grip of hate and greed, it is certainly a Christlike hour for men. It has in it the same Divine promise that lay over the manger-cradle and the Cross.

The loving God who came among His piteously ignorant children that they might be saved from their sins is today, we know, watching with unspeakable pity and love those who are far from their homes, willing to die in France and Italy and throughout the world for the things Christ loved.

Wherever cruelty, injustice and dishonor stalk through the land, Bethlehem and Calvary bid the high-hearted cry: "You shall not pass this way!"

Whenever the soul of a nation is stirred to do a deed of honor the world moves forward with Christ.

Inserted by a
Parish of the Episcopal Church
in the City of New York

'TAG YOUR SHOVEL DAY' ON JAN. 30

Garfield Calls 21,350,000 Children to Turn Out in Fuel-Saving Crusade.

ALL TO HAVE A HOLIDAY

And Tag Every Shovel With a Reminder That We Must Save 1,000,000 Tons of Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Federal Fuel Administration announced tonight that Jan. 30 would be set apart as national "Tag-Your-Shovel Day" in an extra effort to save coal for war purposes. On that day the 21,350,000 school children of the country will be asked to perform the patriotic task of tagging the coal shovels in all American homes.

Mr. Garfield is anxious that the widest publicity be given to the project through the daily, weekly, and periodical press, motion picture theatres, and individuals.

The "Tag-Your-Shovel Day" will fall on Wednesday, and it is hoped that Governors, Mayors, and teachers will unite in arranging for a school holiday—one of the few special national school holidays ever proclaimed. Two great printing plants are now turning out the tags and posters, and it may be taken for granted that all the children everywhere except those who are unfortunate enough to be down with measles or mumps, or something, will be on the job Jan. 30 for Uncle Sam.

The tags, on the face, bear this wording: "Save That Shovelful of Coal a Day for Uncle Sam." On the reverse are these hints on saving coal:

1. Cover furnaces and pipes with asbestos, or other insulation; also weather strip your windows, or stuff cracks with cotton.
2. Keep your rooms at 68 degrees, (the best heat for health.)
3. Heat only the rooms you use all the time.
4. Test your ashes by sifting. If you find much good coal, there is something wrong with your heater. See a furnace expert.
5. Write to the maker of your furnace or stove for practical directions for running it economically.
6. Save gas and electric light as much as possible—this will save coal for the nation.

Differs from Other Tag Days.

The Fuel Administration points out that this tag day is different from all other tag days. Instead of asking for cash contributions, the school children will demand that householders save money—save money for food, for war savings stamps, for Liberty bonds, and at the same time add to the Government's coal pile.

A million car loads of coal, more than ever was taken out of the ground in this country in a single year, will have been mined and delivered in 1917. Another million car loads was needed, but no human power could make so sudden an increase in production where the bare physical requirements were on so vast a scale. But the necessities of the war cannot wait and the American people must face a typical American problem, meeting and satisfying an unheard of increase in demand for coal with inadequate facilities for creating increased supply. The school children are not expected to neglect any coal shovels, no matter how humble or how exalted they may be. President Wilson's shovel at the White House will be tagged, as well as the shovels of Governors, Mayors, millionaires and wage earners. In the minds of the Fuel Administration officials and the boys and girls of the schools "Tag-Your-Shovel Day" will be a serious occasion. Its main purpose is to help supply the machine power to help the man power win the war.

Garfield Issues Call.

Mr. Garfield issued this statement tonight on "Tag-Your-Shovel Day."

"The United States is mining a record-breaking amount of coal in an attempt to supply the record-breaking demand caused by the war.

"Coal is the great force behind the men in the trenches; behind the battleships, the transports, the munitions factories and the railroads.

"The war demands a hitherto unheard-of amount of coal. The Fuel Administration is doing its utmost to supply this emergency demand. Through the adjustment of labor troubles at the mines, the increase of the available number of coal cars and the speeding up of coal transportation the Fuel Administration is endeavoring to supply army and navy needs and to keep factories running and homes warm.

"The miners are doing their part to aid the Fuel Administration in its task. They are mining more coal than ever before. The overburdened railroads are grappling with the problem of transporting this unusual quantity of coal in addition to the great amount of war freight which is congesting their lines.

"As a result of all of these efforts an extra 1,000,000 carloads of coal have been mined this year. This is 50,000,000 tons more than has ever been mined before in any year in the history of the United States.

"We need another 1,000,000 carloads. It is a physical impossibility to produce this additional amount at once. It must be saved from the coal already available.

"The American people are asked to do their part in this emergency by saving shovelful by shovelful in factory and home this additional coal for war needs.

"Jan. 30, 1918, has been set as national 'Tag-Your-Shovel Day' by the United States Fuel Administration. On that day school children will tie tags bearing instructions for coal saving to every coal shovel in the country. This tag should remind each man, woman, and child who uses a coal shovel that every shovelful of coal saved means just so much additional power and help and support for the American soldier and sailor on the firing line."

NO PIER ROOM FOR LINER.

Coal Shortage Holds Steamers and Incoming Ship Has to Anchor.

On account of the shortage of coal detaining several steamships in port after their scheduled sailing dates, an American liner which arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday afternoon with 117 passengers and mails from England was unable to go to her pier. After a consultation between agents and the immigration and customs officials it was decided to land the passengers by tender, which took considerable time, as the baggage, which had been stacked ready for landing on the promenade deck forward, had to be carried to the lower deck, where it could be transferred to the tender.

The officers said that the voyage was uneventful and they sighted no submarines or floating mines. It is probable that the steamship will have to lie at anchor until tomorrow morning before there is a berth for her to dock at the piers. This means that the 350 American officers and men in her crew will not get ashore Christmas Eve to see their families.

One American steamship has been waiting since Saturday at an Atlantic port with passengers and mails on board ready to sail and has no coal in her bunkers and none in sight. Shipping managers said yesterday that the only way to stop the shortage of coal for shipping purposes was to let one firm handle all the soft coal, and then it would be proportioned carefully with regard to the supply, so that a shortage like the present one, costing thousands of dollars daily, would be to a great extent avoided.

Apart from the delay in the sailing of steamships carrying mail and passengers, the coal shortage is holding up vessels with cargoes of foodstuffs that are needed in France and England.

COAL RECEIPTS INCREASE.

Weather Conditions Enable City to Get a Day's Extra Supply.

Fuel Administrators in New York City last night declared that the fair weather had done much to alleviate the suffering among the poor, brought about by the coal shortage. They said New York City was able to get one day's extra supply as a result of the change in the weather, and that the coal shipments on the railroads were now moving regularly.

Fuel Administrator Miller of the Bronx announced that four barges of coal arrived yesterday, and that he expected five more barges today. The crisis is by no means over, he declared, as another storm would tie up the city.

Albert H. Wiggin, Fuel Administrator for the State, declared that everybody is getting nearly their supply, but he did not know whether the laborers would be working in the mines during the holidays. He announced that the labor problem here would not be affected by the holidays.

Placards have been posted in hotels notifying employes that the willful or negligent wasting of light will result in their dismissal.

At a meeting of the United Hebrew Coal Dealers' Protective Association, held Saturday night at the Lafayette Casino, complains of overcharging for coal were made by members of the association. More than 600 attended the meeting, which did not adjourn until early yesterday morning. Some of the members were in favor of the association adopting a resolution providing that the coal dealers march in a body to the office of the Fuel Administrator today to protest against the so-called overcharging for coal. Benjamin Hartstein, counsel for the association, advised against adoption of the resolution.

The meeting was called to hear a report of a committee of the association that called upon the Fuel Administrator several days ago to explain the coal situation as it affected the small dealers. Alexander Greshefsky, President of the association, told of a conference he held with Halsey Malone, Deputy Fuel Administrator.

Small dealers at the meeting said that they had been unable to obtain sufficient coal and that jobbers and agents had charged as high as $18 and $20 a ton for coal. It was said that at least 900 small dealers in New York City had decided to close their cellars temporarily because of the high prices they had to pay. Some of those who complained at the meeting and whose complaints will be brought to the attention of Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator, today were Joseph A. Kaosossky of 106 Norfolk Street, who said that he had paid $36 for two tons of coal. Sam Lyman of 341 East Third Street said he paid $68 for four tons; Herman Zuckerman of 701 East Ninth Street said he paid $41 for two tons, and Morris Haller of 105 Fifth Street declared two tons cost him $36.

The Merchants Association, in its organ, Greater New York, points out that Government officials, interested in the production and distribution of manufactured products, said at a recent war service conference in Washington that the Government did not intend to take steps for the suppression of nonessential industries.

THREAT AGAINST DR. HILLIS.

Clergyman Said to Have Been Guarded During Lecture in Indiana.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, returned to Brooklyn yesterday from a tour of the Middle West on the heels of a report from Indiana that while he was in Mishawaka, near South Bend, he was closely guarded because of threats which had been made against him. According to the story which reached Brooklyn, Dr. Hillis lectured in Mishawaka on Thursday night on "The Truth About German Atrocities." When he reached the lecture hall, the reports said, he was "surrounded by Secret Service men and local police officers," who told him that he had been threatened. Dr. Hillis, however, delivered his anti-German lecture without interruption and then went on his way. He declined to discuss the report that he was guarded because of threats.

War Boosts Weddings by 50,000.

The Episcopal Church report for 1917 shows an increase of 1,500 marriages over 1916, assumed to be due to the rush of enlisted men to wed before going to cantonments. If the same ratio should hold good in other religious bodies in America, war marriages have exceeded 50,000. Candidates for the Episcopal ministry have fallen off markedly, due to young men going to war. The Church's growth was a bare 4,500, compared with 27,300 in 1916. The financial income was just under $21,000,000, the largest in the history of the Church.

YALE MEN MAY SHARE CLUB.

Consider Plan to House Princetonians for Duration of War.

A temporary arrangement whereby the Princeton University Club of New York may establish its quarters for the duration of the war in the big twenty-story Yale Club building, at Forty-fourth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, is being freely discussed by the executive councils of both organizations. War conditions operating for the time being against both clubs tend to make such a project feasible, although nothing of a definite nature has been done as yet to bring the plan into actual operation. The lease held by the Princeton Club on its present quarters in the old Stanford White house on Gramercy Park North is about to expire. Last May the club purchased a $300,000 site for a new building at Park Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. Practical considerations will make it impossible, however, to construct the building until the war is over.

Inasmuch as the war has drawn many Yale men into the service, the Yale Club on the other hand has plenty of room at its disposal, and would be easily in a position to provide accommodations for the Princeton organization.

Holiday Tomorrow! Take home a bottle of

Club Cocktails

and celebrate at one time the day and your own good taste.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Store Open from 9A.M. till 6P.M.

We Thank The Chicago Tribune for This List:

For GIMBELS has already told you, you can buy every one of these articles in this Great Store.

Tips for The Last Minute Shopper
(From the Chicago Tribune)

"WORRIED to death" are you over what you should get young son, daddy, grandma, and all the rest of the family? Here's a list selected and arranged to make it easy for you to decide today:

For Grandmother.
Canary, Plant, Book, Shawl, Crocheted or knitted bedroom slippers, Bed shoes, Handkerchiefs, Fichus, Footstool, Knitting bag, Smelling salts, Electric heating pads, Hot water bottle, Hot water bag covers, Collars, Table scarf.

For Grandfather
Motor gloves, Book ends, Books, Pipes, Cigar holders, Ash tray, Smoking jacket, Knit bed shoes, Bandannas, Beverage mixers, Folding umbrella, Collar bag, Shirt cases, Bill cases, Headache colognes, Cigar jars.

For Dad.
Golf bags, Golf sticks, Fishing rod, Fishing tackle, Pipe, Tobacco pouch, Ash tray, Cane, Engagement calendar, House coat, Blanket bath robe with slippers to match, Leather bill book, Leather cigar case, Mufflers, Paper weight, Reading lamp, Bottle opener.

For Mother.
Opera bag, Manicure set, Beaded bag, Hat boxes, Engagement pads, File collars, Breakfast-in-bed tray, Pillows, Scarfs, Flower vase, Postal scales, Recipe cabinets, Electric irons, Percolator, Chafing dish, Electric toasters, Card table covers, Dinner gongs, Telephone directory covers, Slippers, Painted knitting needle ends, Card case, Blotter pads, Jap padded jackets, Frames, Photographs.

For Baby.
Rag picture books, Balls, Teddy bears, Dolls, Toys, Rag animals, Rubber animals, Baby pins, Bib holders, Socks, Knitted things, Silver spoon, fork, knife, Mug, Afghans, Carriage robes, Mitts.

For the School Girl.
Books, Book ends, Prints of famous masters, Frames, Knitting bag, Knitting needles, Kitten, Doll house, Doll clothes, Sweater, Scarf, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Candy, Address books, Diary, Calendar, Pencil set, Erasers, Fountain pen, Camera, Photograph album, Ring, Watch, Games, Goldfish.

For the Schoolboy.
Books, Fountain pen, Knife, Pencil set, Tops, Games, Candy, Dog, Rabbits, Watch, Pictures of birds, animals, soldiers, Photograph album, Gun, Boxing gloves, Fishing rod, Fencing mask, gloves, and sword, Baseball mitt, bat, ball, mask, Fishing tackle, Rubber boots, Moccasins, Skating shoes, Skates, Sled, Kodak, Fur gloves, Silk muffler, Drinking cup, Purse.

For Her From Him
Flowers, Books, Candy, Picture.

For Him From Her.
Calendar, Book, Tie, Muffler.

For the Grown Up Daughter
Books, Pillows, Pictures, Card case, Chafing dish, Thermos bottle, Carved figures, Frames, Handkerchiefs, Pins, Ring, Watch, Tennis racket, Camera, Engagement pad, Calendar, Golf sticks, Riding crop, Spurs, Mandolin, Music, Fur coat, Furs, Kid gloves, Silk stockings, Manicure set, Perfume, Candy.

For the Grown Up Son.
Skates, Fur gloves, Silk socks, Cane, Ties, Golf sticks, Tennis racquets, Riding crop, Spurs, Sweater, Fur coat, Knife, Fountain pen, Pencil set, Pipe, Cigarets, Cigaret case.

For the Soldier.
Mouth organ, Handkerchiefs (red, blue, or khaki), Trench mirror, Stationery, Fountain pen, Camera, Cigarets, Pipes, Chocolate, Candy, Tobacco, Diary, Calendar, Pencils, Erasers, Pocket knife and can opener, Thermos bottle, Heavy gloves, Blankets, Sweater, Air pillows, Books, Playing cards, Talcum powder, Wrist watch, Whetstone, Drinking cups, Flashlight, Games, Gumdrops, Match box of metal, Small mirror, Money and money belt, Spirit stoves, Shoe polish outfits, Phonograph and records, Canned heat.

For the Sailor.
Give the sailor what you give the soldier and he will bless you.

For the Red Cross Nurse
Diary, Camera, Calendar, Gloves, Thermos bottle, Hot water bottle, Chafing dish, Stationery, Handkerchiefs, Candy, Pencils, Books, Cards, Games.

GIMBELS—Ten Floors

IMPORTERS DESIGNERS

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

CHRISTMAS FURS

Beautiful Wraps and everything Mylady of Fashion could possibly desire as a Holiday Gift which is both Luxurious and Practical—

Featuring a rare collection of

IMPORTED NOVELTIES

in Solid Gold - Carved Jade - Whitby Jet Biege - Crystal and Galalith also Import Bags - Beads and Fans

Broadway Saks & Company *at 34th Street*

Last Minute Opportunities in the Saks' Men's Furnishings Department

—All at very special prices

10,000 Men's Shirts at $1.50 and $2

¶ The best shirts we have ever offered at anything near these prices. Made in the usual Saks way, of fine quality imported madras, Silk and Cotton mixtures; and novelty cloths. The models include those with plain or pleated bosoms, with either soft or stiff cuffs.

Men's Silk Shirts, Very Special $4.50

Tailored with unusual skill in heavyweight silks—remnants of exclusive high-priced silks usually found only in shirts at higher cost.

Pure Silk Neckwear, Special at $1

A brand new collection, made of remnants of silks used in scarfs at much higher prices. The best values in New York today.

Two Great Bargain Events in the Saks Bazaar

2,000 Shirts for Men, Special at $1

¶ Well-made of serviceable shirtings, in a splendid assortment of colorings and patterns. All sizes in sleevelengths and neckbands.

5,000 Men's Silk Neckties at 39c

¶ Of a quality never before offered at this price. Wonderful values.

Make This a Red Cross Christmas

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Direct Particular Attention To Their

Annual Clearance Sale

Beginning Wednesday, Dec. 26

Fifth Avenue at 46th St.

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

Open This Evening Till 7 o'Clock

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Till 12 o'Clock Today (Monday)

This means that you will receive TWO "Sperry" Gold Stamps with each 10c you spend on purchases made Today till 12 o'clock.

Filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in this store, or for $2 in cash.

"Eat: Drink and Be Merry"

TOMORROW is the day of the great Feast,—and in this connection it is well to bear in mind that there's one store in New York which will bear investigating, if you are not already a customer, particularly, as a source of everything to add to the joys of the Yuletide table.

Here in the world's Greatest Grocery you will find ready for quick and easy selection STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS—"in season Fancies." YOUNG TURKEYS, MEATS, POULTRY, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.

Mail and Telephone Orders filled promptly. Phone 4000 Chelsea.

NOTE: We do NOT deliver Turkeys, Poultry, Fresh Meats or other perishable goods C. O. D.

Paid purchases will be delivered today or early tomorrow.

Christmas Dinner Baskets

Each basket contains the following assortment of strictly fresh, pure foods:
CAN CONDENSED SOUP
DRY-PICKED CHICKEN
PACKAGE POULTRY SEASONING
TWO QUARTS WHITE POTATOES
NEW YELLOW TURNIP
QUART NEW ONIONS
PACKAGE NEW MACARONI
CAN BAKED BEANS, NO. 2 SIZE
PACKAGE CRISP SODA BISCUITS
THREE RIPE, SWEET ORANGES
POUND NEW MIXED NUTS
HALF POUND GROUND COFFEE
All packed in basket for $2.50
Delivered to any address in Greater New York and to all suburban points reached by our own free wagon delivery service.
None sent C. O. D.

Christmas Nuts

CALIFORNIA ALMONDS—5 lbs., $1.45; lb. 30c
DRY-PICKED CHICKEN 30c
FANCY MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 49c
SOFT SHELL WALNUTS—3½ lbs., $1; lb. 30c
BEST MIXED NUTS—3¾ lbs., $1; lb. 28c
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS—3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
CHOICE MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 44c

New Vegetables

JERSEY SWEET POTATOES—selected stock; 5-quart basket 65c
YOUNG CARROTS or Blood Beets; 5-quart basket 55c
NEW YELLOW TURNIPS—all good keeping quality; bushel, $1.75; 5-quart basket 29c
NEW ONIONS—selected for boiling purposes; 5-quart basket 48c

Christmas Cakes

Made in our own Daylight Bakery.
CHRISTMAS POUND CAKES—2 lbs. 80c
CHRISTMAS ALMOND STOLLEN—each, $2, $1.50 and $1
CHRISTMAS FRUIT STOLLEN—each, $2, $1.50, $1.75, 85c and 35c
MERRY WIDOW POUND CAKES—2 lbs. 60c

Fresh Fish

None sent C. O. D.
MACKEREL—selected; fancy; lb 20c
HERRING—fancy quality; lb. 10c
CODFISH STEAKS—lb 16c
OYSTERS—solid meat; quart, 75c; pint 40c
SPANISH MACKEREL—fancy, fresh caught; lb. 22c

Fresh Meats

None Sent C. O. D.
CHICKENS—fancy, milk-fed; lb. 32c
DUCKS—selected Long Island; lb. 35c
TONGUES—short cut, fresh beef; lb. 22c
HAMS—lean trimmed, fresh Jersey; lb. 36c
LAMB—hind quarters of city-dressed; lb. 34c
PRIME ROAST—cut from native cattle; lb. 30c

Christmas Oranges

CALIFORNIA VALENCIA ORANGES—large size, thin skin, delicious fruit; box, 126, $5.50; dozen 55c
SWEET ORANGES—ripe, selected fruit; box, 176, $4.50; dozen 32c
FLORIDA ORANGES—sweet and very juicy; box, 150, $5.75; dozen 50c

Assorted Fresh Fruits

FANCY GIFT BASKETS of the choicest fresh fruits; each, $5, $3.50, $2.75 and $1.50

Christmas Lebkuchen

More than 20 varieties at ½ price.

Our Own Roasting

GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs. $1
COAST BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.40; 4 lbs. $1

Christmas Apples

CHOICE WINE SAP APPLES—box, 163, $3.75; dozen 30c
FANCY DELICIOUS APPLES—very choice fruit; box, 80, $4.50; dozen 75c
FANCY TABLE APPLES—very choice fruit; box, 150, $3.50; dozen 36c
FANCY WINE SAP APPLES—selected red fruit; box, 113, $3.75; dozen 48c

Pure Breakfast Cocoa

Fountain quality; has a delicious chocolate flavor; 3-lb. can, $1; ½-lb can 18c

Plum Pudding

Fountain quality old English style pudding; can, 49c and 25c

Teas

MIXED TEAS, Green Teas or Black Teas; 5 lbs., $2.15; lb. 45c
INDIA CEYLON TEA—Fountain blend; blue label; 5 lbs., $3; 1-lb. can 63c

English Dessert

STMINGTON'S GELATINE JELLY DESSERT—3 pkgs., 40c reg. 10c pkg. 7c

White Potatoes

The best selections in the market; 120-lb. bag, $4.25; 60-lb. bag $2.15

Sweet Apple Cider

Gallon jug, 69c; large bottle 20c

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Today until 12 o'clock.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Last Minute Suggestions for Holiday Shoppers

No matter how much early shopping you may have done—there will always be some last minute purchases to make. For that reason we offer the following list:

For Boys
Neckwear in holly boxes, 29c to 94c
Sweaters, sizes 26 to 36, $1.98 to $6.24
Aviator Suits, sizes 4 to 10 years, $9.24
Scarf Pins, 10 kt. gold, set with stones, 99c to $2.89
Cuff Links, 10 kt. gold, $2.49 to $5.89
Bicycles, $24.74 to $46.50

For Girls
Skating Set, consisting of cap and scarf of brushed wool, $1.96
Rings, 14 kt., with genuine stones, $2.49
Gold Beads, 14 kt., $7.74 to $12.24

For Her
who may be mother, sister, wife or sweetheart.
Hair Pin Boxes, satin covered, 54c
Japanese Silk Embroidered Kimonos, $4.74 to $125.00
Fitted Traveling Bags, containing necessary articles for week-end or longer trips, $12.49 to $56.25
Chinese Hand Embroidered Shawls, of silk crepe or China silk, $5.49 to $47.75
Bar Pins, 14 kt. gold, set with semi-precious stones, $9.94 to $31.75
La Vallieres, 10 kt., set with fancy colored stones, $3.96 to $9.89
Cameo Brooches, $9.89 to $124.00
Toilet Sets, 3 piece, Du Barry model in "Ivory Finish," monogrammed, $7.48

For Him
who may be father, brother or sweetheart.

Gold Cigarette Cases, 10 and 14 kt., $49.75 to $157.00
Cuff Links, 14 kt., $4.89 to $24.89
Golf Bags, $1.19 to $17.74
Humidors, to keep cigars fresh, $2.97 to $33.00
Cigars and Cigarettes that he would select for himself, at prices lower than elsewhere.
Cravats, of domestic and imported silk, 48c to $3.89
House Coats, $4.39 to $21.50
Kit Bags of fine leather, $19.49 to $36.50
Graflex Cameras, with Reflex Lenses, $51.75 to $161.00
Bill Folds, of leather, 94c to $7.49

For the Man in the Service
Beacon Army Light, may be attached to belt or button or may be hung on wall or set on table, $1.41
Vest Pocket Cameras, $5.24 to $53.25
Tobacco Pouches, 24c to $2.49
Wrist Watches, $6.94 to $22.89

CAMPAIGN TO SOLVE INCOME TAX PUZZLE

Citizens Will Be Initiated in Mystery of Filling Out New Blanks.

BOOTHS ALL OVER THE CITY

Pupils in Public School Will Be Instructed so They, In Turn, May Teach Parents.

A nationwide campaign to initiate citizens in the intricate workings of a Government tax return will be started immediately after the Christmas holidays, according to Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third District. Mr. Eisner whose district includes the residential section of the Borough of Manhattan, yesterday gave THE TIMES a sample of the new tax return blanks soon to be issued and said that the educational campaign was absolutely necessary to save confusion as about 6,500,000 persons would have to pay an income tax this year who had never before thought of such a thing.

"Under the War Tax law enacted by Congress last October," said Mr. Eisner "married persons whose incomes exceed $2,000, and unmarried persons whose incomes exceed $1,000 are taxed. The result has been that approximately 7,000,000 people in America will have to fill out an income tax blank as compared with 437,000 in 1916. Of this number, we expect to receive about 800,000 returns from the four collection districts comprising Greater New York and Long Island.

"In a day or two, we are going to begin here in New York to put before the people where they can't overlook it, the fact that the income tax law concerns them. The first plan for our campaign will be the placing of tax return booths in various parts of the city where a man or woman can get information regarding the tax return blanks. Among the buildings which have been offered and have been accepted for the booths are the Grand Central Terminal, the Fifth Avenue Building, the Riker-Hegeman drug stores, the Consolidated Gas Company's stores, and the United Electric. The City Superintendent of Schools has promised to set aside a day in which to instruct the pupils in the workings of tax return blanks so that the latter can pass the instruction to their parents. Also motion picture houses are going to portray tax return information in a graphic way on the screens."

An example of the way in which the income tax laws are going to be a valuable source of revenue to the Government in this war was shown by Mr. Eisner, who took up the case of a man with a net income of $120,000 a year. Under the income tax law of September, 1916, such a man (providing he is married) receives an exemption of $4,000. He is then taxed 2 per cent. on $116,000, the normal tax of $2,320. In addition, undert his same law, the surtaxes on his income amount to $3,000, making him liable for $5,320 under the law of 1916. Then, under the act of October, 1917, which is a war act, and is, in addition to the above law, the same individual is taxed 2 per cent. on $114,000, (he is allowed an exemption if married of $2,000.) This tax amounts to $2,380. The surtax on his income equal $14,700. The total tax is, under both laws, $22,380 a year.

Mr. Eisner said it was expected that in New York fully 700,000 out of the 800,000 would have to fill out the tax return blank for people whose incomes were less than $3,000. Of the remainder, he said, by far the greater number would fill out blanks for incomes in excess of $5,000. The peculiar fact noted, he said, was that the majority of persons whose incomes were above $3,000 usually went to $5,000 and over. The blank for persons with incomes over $3,000, said Mr. Eisner, had not yet been issued by the Government. It would be almilar in every way to the one for incomes less than $3,000, except that provision would be made for the addition of the surtax.

CONSIDER TEACHER'S VIEWS

"Conscientious Objector" Said to Have Had a Chance to Resign.

Max Schonberg, a teacher in the Evander Childs High School, who presided last night at a teachers' meeting at the People's House at 7 East Fifteenth Street, declared that an opportunity had been given to a De Witt Clinton High School teacher, who is a "conscientious objector to war," to resign in preference to being tried before the Board of Education.

Mr. Schonberg said that the teacher referred to was one of the six examined by the High School Committee of the Board of Education last Monday night. He said that the teacher was a supporter of the President in the carrying on of the war, but he did not believe in taking lives.

John Whalen, Chairman of the High School Committee, when asked the name of the teacher, said he did not recall it. Arthur S. Somers, another member of the High School Committee, who attended the meeting when the De Witt Clinton teacher was questioned, said he did not believe any charges would be made against him.

"He is one of the finest young men I have seen in many a day," said Mr. Somers. "He is intensely honest, and I am sure it is his conscience that controls him in his views. The committee did not antagonize him, and felt kindly toward him because of his candor."

Mr. Somers said he believed the teacher would accept a leave of absence for the duration of the war in view of the fact that he holds views that would prevent him from engaging directly in the combat.

Speakers at the meeting were Samuel Schmalhausen and Thomas Mufson, two of the dismissed teachers; Cornelia Cleveland, and Joseph Jablonower, teachers who were transferred, and Henry R. Linville, President of the Teachers' Union. Professor Franklin H. Giddings, Arthur S. Somers, Superintended John L. Jildsley, and President William G. Willcox were criticised by the speakers for their action in dismissing the teachers.

The Teachers' Union yesterday made public a statement saying it had decided to bring charges against Superintendent Tildsley of "gross misconduct, general inefficiency, abuse of power, and anti-Semitism." A committee was appointed to call on Mayor-elect Hylan and recommend the appointment of Thomas W. Churchill, John Dewey, J. M. Levy, and Charles Rozelle as members of the School Board.

WOULD BAN ARMY ORDERS.

Effort at Washington to Suppress Those Now Given to Press.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Army officers on duty at the War College here, it is learned, have been urging the discontinuance of the issuance for the use of the press during the continuance of the war of the army orders as given out daily by the Adjutant General. Since the war began orders of a confidential character have not been posted. Only those held to be innocuous have been placed on the bulletin board; these have been available in enabling friends to learn of the details given to officers, appointments to the army, and similar information. Nevertheless, there appears to be a set effort on the part of certain officers, especially in the War College, to have these orders withheld from the press on the plea that military information may reach the enemy.

On the other hand there are able and experienced officers who contend that the publicity of the orders should be continued, in view of the fact that little personal data is being published regarding officers in the regular army, the national army and the National Guard army. The matter of the status of the orders is under consideration. It is hoped by those who take a broad-gauge view that the present practice of giving out the confidential army orders to the press will be continued.

Form for Income Tax Return on Incomes of Less Than $3,000 a Year

Page 1

Form 1040 A.
United States Internal Revenue.

Individual Income Tax Return for Calendar Year 1917 for Net Incomes of Not More Than $3,000.

INSTRUCTIONS.

How to Decide Whether You Must Make a Return.

If you are a citizen or resident of the United States and your net income for 1917 (to be shown on line 13, page 4) equaled or exceeded $2,000 if you are married or head of a family, or $1,000 if you are not married or head of a family, you must make a return, either on this form or on Form 1040.

If your net income plus the net income of your wife (or husband) and dependent children (if any) amounted to $2,000 or more, all such income must be reported either on one form or on separate forms.

Income of dependent children must be included in their father's or mother's return, unless such income was derived from a separate estate under control of a guardian, trustee, of other fiduciary. Income of a minor or incompetent, derived from a separate estate, must be reported by his legal representative.

How to Fill the Return.

Fill page 3, following instructions on page 2.

Fill page 4. Write name and address plainly at the head of that page.

Execute affidavit, following instructions below.

When to Use the Larger Form (Form 1040).

The larger form (Form 1040) is intended for persons whose total net income (see line 13, page 4) exceeds $3,000. You may use this form, however, even if your total income exceeds $3,000, provided that it does not exceed your personal exemption (see below) by more than $2,000, and provided also that it does not exceed $5,000.

If this form has not space enough for all entries, use Form 1040 or make additional entries on a separate sheet of paper and attach it securely to page 3.

Your collector of internal revenue, post office, or bank will give you a copy of Form 1040.

Personal Exemption.

If you are married and live with your wife (or husband) or are head of a family, you are entitled to a personal exemption of $2,000 plus $200 for each dependent child under 18 (or mentally or physically incapacitated for self support). If husband and wife make separate returns, this exemption may be claimed by either (but not by both) or may be divided between them.

If you are not married or do not live with wife (or husband) or are not head of a family, you are entitled to a personal exemption of $1,000 only.

A "head of family" is a person who, in accordance with some moral or legal obligation, actually supports and maintains one or more individuals closely related to him or her by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Affidavit.

The affidavit must be executed by the person whose income is reported unless he is a minor or unless he is ill, absent from the country, or otherwise incapacitated, in which case an agent may execute the affidavit.

The oath will be administered without charge by any collector of deputy collector of internal revenue or (if you are in the military or naval service of the United States) by any military or naval officer who is authorized to administer oaths for purposes of military or naval justice and administration. If an internal revenue officer is not available, the returns should be sworn to before a notary public, justice of the peace, or other person authorized to administer oaths.

It is not necessary to show the total net income or amount of tax due to the officer who administers the oath.

When and Where the Returns Should Be Sent.

Send the return to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which you live so that it will reach him on or before March 1, 1918. If you do not know the address of the collector of internal revenue, ask at the post office or bank.

When and to Whom Tax Must Be Paid.

You may pay your tax by sending cash, check, or money order with this return to the collector of internal revenue.

You must pay it on or before June 15, 1918, to the collector to whom the return is sent.

Penalties.

For Making False or Fraudulent Return. Not exceeding $2,000, or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and, in addition, 100 per cent. of the tax evaded.

For Failing to Make Return on Time. Not less than $20, nor more than $1,000, and, in addition, 50 per cent. of the amount of tax due.

For Failing to Pay Tax When Due. Five per cent. of the amount unpaid, plus 1 per cent. interest for each full month during which it remains unpaid.

Page 2

A. Income from Salaries, Wages, Commissions and Bonuses.

If salary, wages, or other compensation paid to yourself, your wife (or husband), or child by any one employer amounted to $800 or more, report it on a separate line, together with occupation or position and employer's name and address. All other income from salaries, wages, etc., should be reported on a single line, together with the name (or names) of the employer (or employers.)

Salaries, wages, etc., paid by States and political subdivisions thereof are exempt from the tax and should not be reported. Gifts not made as a consideration for service rendered should not be reported.

B. Income from Business, Farm, or Profession.

Total cash received. If you keep books showing income accrued, you may report such income instead of cash received, and may also report expenses incurred instead of expenses paid.

Cash received from sales of land, buildings, equipment, stocks, bonds, and other property should be reported under C, unless such sales formed part of your regular business.

Rent paid for farm or business property (not including rent paid for dwelling) should be reported here.

Wear and tear of buildings, machines, or other equipment owned by taxpayer and used in farming or in business, not offset by repairs, may be added to the actual cost of repairs during the year. Wear and tear should not exceed cost of property divided by its probable life in years. Do not report wear and tear or repairs of dwelling occupied by taxpayer or of his household equipment.

A decrease in the value of land or of stocks, bonds, and other securities will not be allowed as a deduction.

Losses by fire, storm, other casualties, or theft may be deducted only to the extent that they are not covered by insurance, or made good by repairs reported as expenses.

Increases and decreases in stocks on hand. If you made an inventory or list of your merchandise and other stock on hand on January 1, 1917, and on January 1, 1918, you should add to cash received the increase in the amount of the inventory, or should add to expenses and losses the decrease in the amount of the inventory. All stocks on hand should be listed at cost, or market price if below cost.

Other expenses and losses. Do not include cost of business equipment or furniture, or living or family expenses. Do not include bad debts arising from sales, unless the income from such sales has been reported in this return or in a previous return. Do not deduct interest on your own investment in your business or farm, or salary for your own services or the services of your family, unless you enter these items as income elsewhere on the return.

Business or farm property. Include sheds and fences as "buildings," but do not include your dwelling. After "Construction of buildings" state kind of material, as "wood" or "brick."

C. Profit from Sales of Land, Buildings, and Other Property, Real or Personal.

Enter here transactions not forming part of your regular business.

Kind of property. Describe the property as definitely as you can in a word or two, as "farm," "dwelling," "stocks," "bonds," etc.

Cost. If the property was acquired before March 1, 1913, the estimated market value on that date should be reported instead of the cost.

If total cost of all property sold exceeded total sale price, the loss will not be allowed as a deduction.

D. Income from Rents and Royalties.

Kind of property. Describe briefly, as "farm," "dwelling," "mine," and also state kind of material of which buildings (if any) are constructed, as "brick" or "wood."

Cash or equivalent received. If tenant rents your farm on a cash rental basis, state under "Cash or equivalent received" the amount of the rent, whether paid in cash or in crops. If he works it on shares, your share should be reported as income for the year in which sold.

Wear, tear, and repairs. See instructions relating to wear and tear under B above. You may claim under this heading a reasonable allowance for the depletion of mines, oil wells, and quarries.

E. Other Income.

State each source separately.

Report here interest received on bank deposits, notes, mortgages, etc., and all other income except (1) dividends received from corporations organized or doing business in the United States (to be reported on line 10, page 4), (2) interest received on bonds on which the issuing corporation agreed to pay the tax (to be reported on line 9, page 4), (3) interest received on bonds of the United States and its possessions and of any State or political subdivision thereof, (4) interest on Federal Farm Loan bonds, (5) proceeds of life insurance policies (not including interest on deferred payments), (6) principal only of gifts and legacies.

Income received from partnership or through fiduciary. If income (not including exceptions in preceding paragraph) was received from a partnership or through a fiduciary, enter the name of the partnership or fiduciary and the amount received on a separate line under "Other income."

Expenses paid. Explain expenses (if any) on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to the return.

G. General Deductions Not Included Above.

Interest. Do not report interest paid on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of Federal Farm Loan bonds or bonds of the United States or its possessions, or of any State or political subdivision thereof.

Taxes. Do not report inheritance taxes, Federal income taxes, or taxes specially assessed for local improvements or betterments, such as roads, streets, sidewalks, sewers, etc.

Other deductions. Do not include your personal exemption, which should be entered on line 17, page 4, or any family or living expenses. If a net loss is reported under B, D, or E it may be claimed as a deduction.

Contributions. Include only contributions made within the year to organizations operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, or to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. State names of organizations on last line under G, page 3, and enter amount on lines 12 and 15, page 4.

Page 3

DETAILS OF TAXABLE INCOME.

A. Income from Salaries, Wages, Commissions, Bonuses, and Pensions.

(By whom received.) (Occuation.) (Name and address of employer.)

..... $.....
..... $.....
..... $.....
Total ..... $.....

B. Income from Business, Farm, or Profession.

Kind of business, etc..... Business address .....
Total cash received from sale of merchandise, farm products, or professional or business services..... $.....
Less expenses paid and losses:

Labor ..... $..... Merchandise or live stock bought for sale.. $.....
Materials and supplies..... $..... Wear, tear, and repairs..... $.....
Rent ..... $..... Losses by fire, storm, other casualties, or theft ..... $.....
Other expenses..... $.....
(Mention principal items.)
Total expenses and losses..... $.....
Net income from business, farm, or profession (total cash received minus total expenses and losses)..... $.....
Business or farm property (if owned): Construction of buildings..... Cost of buildings, $..... Cost of tools, machines, and other business equipment ..... $.....

C. Profit from Sale of Land, Buildings, and Other Property, Real and Personal.

1. Kind of property. (See instructions on page 2.)	2. Year acquired.	3. Sale price.	4. Cost.
.....	.....	$.....	$.....
.....	.....	$.....	$.....

Total profit (total of column 3 minus total of column 4)..... $..... $..... $.....

D. Income from Rents and Royalties.

1. Kind of property. (See instructions on Page 2.)	2. Cost.	3. Cash or equivalent received.	4. Wear, tear, and repairs.	5. Other expenses and losses.
.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....

Total net income from rents and royalties (total of column) minus totals of columns 4 and 5..... $..... $..... $.....

E. Other Income. (State each source separately.)

	1. Cash received.	2. Expenses paid.
.....	$.....	$.....
.....	$.....	$.....
Net total (total of column 1 minus total of column 2).....	$.....	$..... $.....

F. Total net income from above sources..... $.....

G. General Deductions Not Included Above. (See instructions on page 2.)

Interest paid on indebtedness..... $.....
Taxes paid ....
Other deductions, if any, except contributions (explain)..... .....
Total ..... $.....
[Contributions.....]
(State here names of organizations to which made. Enter amount on line 12, page 4.)
H. Total net income from above sources minus general deductions except contributions (F minus G)..... $.....

Page 4

CAUTION
Read all instructions.
Answer all questions.
If necessary, ask your Collector of Internal Revenue for assistance.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
Individual Income Tax Return for Calendar Year 1917 For Net Incomes of Not More Than $3,000.

(Do not write in this space.)
RECEIVED .....
LIST Month Page Line ....
Audited by.....

Made by (or for)..... (Write plainly. Give name in full.)
Home Address ..... (Street and number or rural route.)
..... (Post Office and State.)

1. Did you make a return for 1916?..... If so, what address did you give on the return?..... To what collector's office was it sent?..... Give district or city and State.)
2. Were you on December 31, 1917, married and living with wife (or husband)?..... If not, were you head of a family as defined in instructions on page 1, under "Personal exemption"?.....
3. How many dependent children under 18 (or mentally or physically incapacitated for self-support) had you on December 31, 1917?..... If head of a family without dependent children, what was the relationship of those dependent upon you?.....
4. Did your wife (or husband) or dependent children derive income from sources independent of your own?..... If so, is such income included in this return?..... If not, was such income from a separate estate?.....
5. If a separate return has been made by (or wife) (or husband) or dependent child, give full name and address entered at head of that return.
.....
6. If income of $800 or more received by wife for husband), or dependent child is included in this return, give full name of each such person and also address, if different from that given at the head of this return.
.....
7. What address other than those already entered on this return did you give to employers or other persons, firms, or corporations who paid you $800 or more during 1917?
.....

Calculation of Net Income.

8. Net Income Shown on Page 3 (Item H)..... $.....
9. Add interest received, if any, on bonds of corporations that have agreed (by a "tax-free-covenant" clause in the bond) to relieve you of income tax on such interest (including such interest received through partnerships or fiduciaries)..... $.....
10. Add dividends received, if any, on capital stock of corporations organized or doing business in the United States (including dividends paid in stock and dividends received through partnerships or fiduciaries)..... $.....
11. Total ..... $.....
12. Less Contributions (not over 15 per cent. of total on line 11 above—see instructions at bottom of page 2)..... $.....
13. Total Net Income (see instructions on page 1, under "When to use the larger form")..... $.....

Calculation of Tax Due.

14. Net Income Shown on Page 3 (Item II)..... $.....
15. Less Contributions (see line 12 above)..... .....
16. Balance of Net Income..... $.....
17. Less Personal Exemption (see instructions on page 1, under "Personal Exemption")..... $.....
18. Balance (income taxable at 2% under War Revenue Act) ..... $.....
19. Tax Due (2% of above amount)..... $.....

Affidavit to be Executed by Individual or Agent Making This Return.

I swear (or affirm) that this return, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a true and complete statement of all taxable gains, profits, and income received by ..... during the year 1917, and that ..... entitled to all deductions and exemptions entered or claimed herein. (Enter "me" or name of person for whom return is made.) (Enter "I am," "he is," or "she is.")

Sworn to and subscribed before me this .....day of ....., 1918.

..... (Signature.)
..... (Signature of taxpayer or agent.)
..... (Address of agent.)
..... (Title.)
..... (State reason why return is made by agent.)

This return must reach the Collector of Internal Revenue at....., or his deputy on or before MARCH 1, 1918

MEDICINE FRAUDS CHECKED.

Benefits of Food and Drugs Act Told in Federal Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—How the Federal Food and Drugs act has regulated the labeling of patent medicines and remedied similar evils is told in the annual report of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture.

The law requires the labels of patent medicines to declare the presence of any habit-forming drug, such as opium, cocaine, or alcohol, thus preventing the innocent development of the drug habit. This provision of the law is particularly valuable in warning mothers against so-called infants' soothing syrups containing opium.

When the act went into effect, drug addiction was so prevalent that frauds in the treatment of the victims were frequent and in most instances the remedy advertised so forcefully by the labels contained the very drug from which escape was desired.

In 1907, the Bureau of Chemistry found that thirty soft drinks contained small amounts of cocaine. Practically all of these were suppressed. The Food and Drugs act is regarded as having been an important factor in bringing about passage of the Harrison anti-narcotic law, which more effectively controls habit-forming narcotics.

Much has been done, the report says, to control the indiscriminate use of so-called headache remedies containing dangerous, depressing drugs, and of dangerous cosmetics making claim to healing value; and to raise the quality of crude drugs through the examination of imports. As a result of co-operative work with the Post Office Department, a number of fraud orders were issued by that department preventing the use of the mails in promoting the sale of fraudulent medicines.

SPENT $2,225,000 FOR LAND.

Commission on Proving Grounds Site Nears Completion of Task.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 23.—The commission, headed by Major John S. Dean of the Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army, for the purchase of farms and other properties in Harford and Baltimore Counties for the site for the Government's great ordnance proving grounds already has expended $2,225,000. It is expected that $3,000,000 will have been awarded landowners when the commission completes its work.

Up to the present time 21,000 acres of land have been appraised and agreements reached with the owners. Fully 10,000 acres remain to be inspected and the claims of the owners investigated. This work will be completed, it is hoped, within three weeks. Few complaints of unfairness in appraising land values have been sent to Washington, as the average price paid per acre is about $100.

With the proposed expenditure of $8,000,000 for property, there is left $4,000,000 to equip the proving grounds.

BAVARIAN TOILERS PROTEST

Order for Sunday Work Modified After Wide Opposition.

When a cablegram from Copenhagen, dated Nov. 14, reported that, in the interests of efficiency, the Bavarian Government had decided to put Sunday on the same plane as any other day of the week so far as work was concerned, it noted that this order had "stirred up a hornets' nest" in labor and church circles. Reports found in German papers recently received in London show that the dissatisfaction with the order was so great as to cause strikes in Augsburg and that a compromise was put into effect.

Sunday work, including rest hours, will cover only six hours. Youthful workers will be permitted to go to church. The Bavarian munition manufacturers also agree to limit work to 54 hours a week, for which 50½ hours' pay will be given. It is promised that Sunday work shall cease by March, 1918.

BERLIN RESENTS SNOW RULE

Tenants Must Shovel for Janitors, and Janitors Are Bullies.

Articles found in copies of German newspapers recently received in London confirm the brief cabled reports of the indignation and dread with which the majority of the Berlin populace greeted the new regulation issued by the military authorities providing that the citizens shall clean the snow from in front of their premises as far as the middle of the streets. The principal cause of complaint is the clause in the edict authorising the janitors, as representatives of the house owners, to conscript tenants for the work of snow-shoveling.

The Berlin newspapers are filled with communications from the public pointing out what chaotic and impossible conditions may ensue if a janitor is clothed with authority to compel tenants or members of their families to shovel snow. Three-quarters of the population of Berlin live in flats, and 90 per cent. of the janitors in charge of these premises are said to be born bullies. Many of them receive appointments as "Hausportiers" as rewards for faithful service as noncommissioned officers or policemen, and they seldom fail to administer their duties in accordance with the habits of the martinet.

The authorities say that the snow-shoveling regulations "look more serious than they are," and that they can be carried out "amicably" with a little "good humor" on both sides. "But what is to be the fate of a Berliner," asks a correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger, "who can't afford to tip his porter as richly as the goulash millionaire upstairs?"

The order which has stirred up all the trouble reads:

"Every householder is required to remove snow and ice from the front of his property up to the middle of the road; this has to be done before the cleaning of the pavements begins.

"All tenants between the ages of 14 years and 60 years are required, in so far as they are physically capable, to support the householder or his deputy in this work.

"All householders must immediately prepare a list of all their tenants who come within the terms of this order, and must determine by inquiry which of these tenants are ready to help voluntarily. If, after a fall of snow, the help of the volunteers is not sufficient, the householder will summon the other tenants who are in the house and as far as possible will distribute the work equally amongst them. It is permissible for the tenants to supply substitutes.

"Any tenant, liable within terms of this order who without sufficient reason refuses his help is liable to be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than $357."

KILLED IN DUEL IN A BANK.

Cashier of Peoria Institution Is Shot Dead by President.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 23.—Berne M. Mead, Cashier of the State Trust and Savings Bank of Peoria, was killed by Edward A. Strause, President of the bank, in a revolver duel in the bank building today.

Business jealousy over the honor of being named President of the bank at a meeting scheduled for next week is believed to have been at the bottom of the killing. Mead was a heavy stockholder in the bank, and so is Strause. There had been bitter feeling between them for the last two months over control of stock.

The men met by chance. Mead had been at the Creve Coeur Club talking with Thomas Lovelace of the Corning Distillery, and Strause had spent most of the morning at the Jefferson Hotel, across the street from the bank. At noon persons hearing loud talking in the bank gathered about the windows. A few minutes later three shots were fired.

Detective Clifford hammered on the door, and soon Strause, blood spattered and with clothing torn to shreds, admitted him. Strause led the detective back through the cages to a corner of the room, where Mead was found unconscious, a wound in the forehead and a revolver by his side. He died without regaining consciousness. While a physician was examining the body, Mrs. Mead arrived, having had an appointment with her husband.

Strause, who is 46 years old, was locked up. His counsel issued a statement, declaring he had been attacked by Mead and had acted in self-defense. Mead was 45 years old.

HOW PERSHING GAINED FAME

Sister's Advice and Newspaper "Ad" Sent Him to West Point.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 22.—It was a newspaper story that diverted John J. Pershing from his purpose to become a school teacher and started him upon the military career which led to his appointment as General in the United States Army and commander of the American expeditionary force in France. The story is told by General Pershing's sisters, Mrs. Butler and Miss May Pershing, who are residents of Lincoln and who have given to The Associated Press intimate views of Pershing's character in his youthful days.

When Pershing and his sister, now Mrs. Butler, were attending the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville his attention was called to a newspaper announcement that examinations were to be held for appointment to the West Point Military Academy. His sister advised him to try for the appointment, and he got the highest mark among the contestants. On his way to the military academy he stopped off at the home of his parents, and for the first time told them they were to have a soldier in the family.

As a boy, General Pershing, his sisters say, was of a quiet, serious temperament, assuming, as the oldest of six children, many of the responsibilities of the family. He was wont, during his early years, which were spent in Laclede, Mo., his birthplace, to manage one of the several farms operated by his father, John F. Pershing, a merchant and farmer of Laclede.

After having been graduated from West Point, and having served with General Miles in a campaign in New Mexico against the Indian Chief, Geronimo, Pershing was stationed as military instructor at the University of Nebraska. His friends there remember him as a fun-loving young man who enjoyed music and dancing, parties and other social activities, and who appreciated a good joke.

"Old Jack Best," the veteran trainer at the university, remembers Pershing affectionately.

"He was the finest man that I ever worked with," said Best. "It's true he was mighty strict with his work, but the results he got were so good that everybody he worked with loved him for it. When he was here we had a regiment the university could be proud of. I just worshipped that man, and everybody around the university felt the same about him. Usually he was mighty dignified in his work, but he had a way of getting next to new men.

"The boys at the university got a surprise the first day Pershing drilled them. It had been their habit before that time to come to drill with shoes blackened or not, just as they pleased. When Pershing took hold, the first thing he looked at was to see that all shoes were well blacked and that the heels looked as good as the toes. He was just that thoroughgoing in everything all the time."

General Pershing's one fad, according to his sisters, is gardening. Whenever he was on leave he immediately would don work-day clothes, go into his father's garden, seemingly enjoying the work over the vegetables as much as he enjoyed social activities.

The first time that General Pershing, then a Captain, appeared in Chicago and was seen by neighbors he was clad in overalls and was hard at work in a vegetable garden in the yard behind his father's house in the south side of the city.

Parrot's Cry Routs Burglar.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—A parrot's cry, mistaken for a call for help, frightened off a negro at the home of Mrs. A. F. Williams on West State Street, after he had thrown pepper into the eyes of Rebecca German, a servant, and threatened her with a revolver if she made an outcry. The police have a good description of the intruder; but no clue to his whereabouts.

Was Mrs. Stern Who Died in Hotel.

The body of the woman who died suddenly in a parlor of the Hotel Knickerbocker on Saturday night was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. Emma Stern, 62 years old, widow of Isaac Stern, who was a leather goods merchant in this city many years ago. The identification was made by Mrs. Stern's son, Sidney, whom she had left a few minutes before she entered the hotel. Mrs. Stern made her home at 578 West 191st Street.

MAKING GOOD

Making promises is one thing, and making good is another.

We will promise to make good and make good on the promise.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

CONGRESS WILL DEFER TAX CHANGES TILL JUNE

Treasury Officials Want to Give Existing War Revenue Act a Fair Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—There will be no new revenue legislation by Congress probably until next June. The Treasury officials, who played an important part in framing the war revenue law enacted by Congress at the late session, are desirous that this law have a trial to show its revenue-raising capacity and the practicability of its operation and enforcement. This information will not be sufficiently available until the end of the fiscal year, June 30, when all features of the law will have been operative for some months.

The war excess profits tax is the most involved and difficult of all the sections of the existing law. It has been interpreted in many ways, and business men who will be liable under it to the payment of extra taxes are telling the framers of the law and the Government tax collectors that they cannot figure out just what they will be called upon to contribute.

Before Jan. 1 Secretary McAdoo expects to have this section put into such shape through expert explanation and understandable regulations that the difficulties now complained of by business men will be done away with and a correct return can be made to the Government. A special advisory board, headed by Representative Cordell Hull, is working out the details of the war excess profits tax section, and expects to report its recommendations as to interpretation and regulations this week.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, a leading member of the Ways and Means Committee, said today that it would be inadvisable for his committee to frame additional revenue legislation until it had been ascertained what would be the total needs of the Government during the fiscal year 1918-1919 and how much revenue could be counted on safely from the existing tax laws. This information will not be in the possession of the committee until after all the appropriation bills have been passed by Congress, all the unusual and unexpected war demands taken care of, and the total receipts from this year's taxes tabulated early in July.

Mr. Rainey indicated that there would be changes made in the war revenue law because of known imperfections and because of interpretations being placed on sections of that law by those charged with its enforcement not contemplated by its Congress framers. But these changes will not come until June, in deference to the wishes of the Treasury officials that the existing law have a reasonable trial. He believes, also, that additional taxes will have to be laid to meet war expenditures. It is likely that such revenues will be gathered by additional income and war excess profits taxes, as special stamp taxes are not popular with the Democratic leaders.

SAGE PROMISES ECONOMY.

Declares State's Expenses Must Be Kept Down to Necessities.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Strict economy is to be observed by the Financial Committees during the forthcoming session of the Legislature, Chairman Henry M. Sage of the Senate Finance Committee and of the Legislative Budget Committee announced tonight. Coincidentally he made public the committee's estimates of the amount department heads have requested for the support of the State Government for the next fiscal year. They total $98,000,000, and differ only in a few details from the departmental details recently made public by the Controller.

Senator Sage said that no so-called special bills carrying appropriations would be reported from the Senate Finance Committee with his consent unless "it can be shown that the appropriation is necessary for the protection of life, for the honor of the State, or for the efficient prosecution of this war."

Department heads have requested an appropriation of $21,433,000 for salaries of all of the 20,857 State officers and employes from the Governor down. This total represents an increase of $2,448,000 over the amount appropriated this year. Much of this increase, according to the Sage statement, is due to the fact that many new positions are desired.

Governor Whitman estimates that the budget will be reduced to approximately $82,500,000, and that a direct tax of about $13,000,000 will be necessary to cover the sinking funds for interest and amortization of State bonds.

$12,000,000 LOSS TO STATE.

Inheritance Tax Law to be Amended in View of Hetty Green Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Legislation designed to prevent additional loss to the State as the result of the recently decided appeal in the Hetty Green case, will be introduced early in the 1918 Legislative session, Controller Travis said tonight. He estimated that approximately $12,000,000 had been lost to the State in inheritance taxes by reason of the law as interpreted.

The proposed amendment, the Controller announced, would prevent large estates of persons living and transacting business in this State most of the year but maintaining a residence elsewhere from escaping taxation under New York laws.

LOYALTY SHOWN BY MINERS.

Sunday Work Done in Many Coal Shafts in Arkansas.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 23.—To show their loyalty to the United States in time of need, miners worked today in many coal shafts in Sebastine County. This was said by operators to be the first Sunday operation in the Southwest and possibly in the United States.

In some instances the miners petitioned the operators to be permitted to work. The men would work on Christmas and New Year's Day, the operators announced tonight.

Aviator Killed in Training.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 23.—Cadet A. Ross Harrison of the Royal Flying Corps was killed today at Everman, when his machine crashed 400 feet to the ground. Harrison, who was born in Kingston, Ontario, enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps in Canada and came to Fort Worth two months ago to finish his training.

INSTRUCTION.

Elocution and Dancing Adults. Children. Misses Savage. 143 W. 42d St. Opposite Knickerbocker Hotel.

Wanted.

Gentleman wishes to learn English; will pay or exchange Spanish. O 117 Times.

WM. FAVERSHAM IN COMEDY REVIVAL

Carton's 'Lord and Lady Algy,' the Empire Theatre Success of Eighteen Years Ago.

AN ALL-STAR COMEDY CAST

Maxine Elliott, Irene Fenwick, Maclyn Arbuckle, Florine Arnold, and Other Noted Players.

LORD AND LADY ALGY, a revival of R. C. Carton's comedy. At the Broadhurst Theatre.

Duke of Broneborough.....George Fitzgerald
Marquis of Quarmby.....Lumsden Hare
Lord Algernon Chetland..William Faversham
Hon. Crosby Jethro.....Frederick Lloyd
Captain Standidge.....George W. Howard
Brabazon Tudway.....Macklyn Arbuckle
Richard Annesley.....Franklin Fox
Montague Denton.....C. Haviland-Chappell
Mr. Jeal.....William Vaughan
Kinch.....Harvey Hays
Swepson.....Herbert Belmore
Mawley Jemmett.....Philip Leigh
Wyke.....Julian Vauxhall
Lady Algernon Chetland.....Maxine Elliott
Lady Pamela Mallinson..Mrs. Edmund Gurney
Ottiline Mallinson.....Eva Le Gallienne
Emily Cardew.....Grace Ade
Mrs. Brabazon Tudway.....Irene Fenwick
Mrs. Vokins.....Florine Arnold

Aided by a distinguished cast, including several former stars, William Faversham last Saturday revived "Lord and Lady Algy," his Empire success of eighteen years ago, and with every prospect of good fortune. A large and friendly audience applauded until both Mr. Faversham and Maxine Elliott spoke a few words of thanks.

The occasion has a special interest in view of the fact that recent attempts to revive plays of the late nineteenth century have almost invariably failed. Two decades ago the drama in England was emerging from a rather spiritless subservience to French theatricalism, and developing the closer contact with native life and social conditions which distinguish it today. The surprising thing about this work of R. C. Carton's is that in retrospect it appears to belong neither to the nineteenth century nor the twentieth. It is a thoroughly "artificial" comedy deriving not from Sardou but from Sheridan. It falls quite within the ancient English tradition, and thus, for the most part, seems far more genuine and plausible than, to cite a recent instance, that work of Pinero's journeyman days, "The Gay Lord Quex."

Whether or not Mr. Carton was aware of the fact—and he probably wasn't!—this gambling, bibulous, debt-ridden Lord Algy, whose vices make an attractive foil for the sterling virtues of his heart, is none other than our old friend Charles Surface. His sober-seeming and highly reputable brother, Quarmby, who has beguiled a young and modish wife from her petulant old husband, is less deeply psychologized than Joseph Surface, less brilliantly characterized, but he in essential spirit is one with him. Mr. and Mrs. Tudway bear a similar relationship to Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, though similarly modeled in lower relief. The dialogue throughout is polished and pointed, quite in the manner of Sheridan. Even the great screen scene has its shadow analogue in the last act. There is, to be sure, no social satire, no hint of a comment on social and moral values; but "The School for Scandal" is as clearly recognizable even without its schooling as "Hamlet" would be without the Prince.

The first act and the last, which show Lord Algy in his Piccadilly chambers, are more recognizably lifelike than the middle act, as indeed they are more polished and witty. It was this portion of the play, no doubt, which induced the audiences of 1890 to accept it as belonging to the then modern school. The act, which centres in the costume ball at the Tudways, is a bit of antique theatricalism, the humor of which is often enough forced and heavy-handed. But it is none the less effective, having apparently lost none of its power to delight an audience.

The high place in Mr. Faversham's performance, certainly, is still the scene of Lord Algy's intoxication, in which, while firmly holding his faithful groom Mawley upon the water wagon, (how far the phrase seems to be "out of the period"!) he so successfully fuddles himself, and the plot. Mr. Faversham has lost none of the delicate skill with which he skirted the abyss or coarseness while developing the humor of the scene. Throughout he plays with grace, fine distinction and well-bred lightness of touch. It is a performance doubtless beyond the reach of any other American actor.

Over the radiant person of Maxine Elliott the years since we last saw her have passed like a "hazy dream." It is possible that she lacks some trace of the comradely good humor with which Jessie Millward invested the part, but without an intervening Sunday of pious reflection few would have suspected it. Miss Elliott is (somewhat tardily, perhaps) to be recognized as a rare comedienne of the drawing room; and not the least of the benefactions of the present occasion is the opportunity it gives to realize this.

Irene Fenwick is also an eye-satisfying sight; and though the part of Mrs Tudway gives little scope to her very distinct powers in comedy, she projects the rather vapid sentimentality of this hazy dream with unblemished loyalty. To render plausible Tudway's preposterous antics in the scene of the costume ball is beyond the power of any actor; but in the more measured exhibitions of jealous rage during the first and third acts Maclyn Arbuckle reveals again the fact that he is a comedian of the first water.

In May Robson's old part of the shepherdess costumed "after Reynolds," Florine Arnold is somewhat heavily humorous. Lumsden Hare very capably sustains Guy Standing's part, Quarmby, and in poor Joe Wheelock's part, the jockey Mawley, Philip Leigh is admirable, alike in the comedy of his appearance in costume as The Pretender and in the doglike devotion of the last act.

"Lord and Lady Algy" will delight many audiences, and its revival explains for the first time why Carton never developed, with the late Victorian school of dramatists, of whom, eighteen years ago, he seemed one of the most promising.

Policemen Give a Concert.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods spoke at the first concert of the New York Police Glee Club yesterday afternoon in the Casino Theatre, held as a benefit for families of patrolmen now serving with the colors. Mr. Woods praised the work of the force, and the value of "a singing policeman." Charles L. Safford, the volunteer conductor, led a program that began with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Patrolman Adam Zittel took up the patriotic note in "The Long, Long Trail," and Patrolman Louis Hyman in an older wartime song, "Break the News to Mother." Howard Smith, a star tenor of the force, chose Caruso's own "Ridi, Pagliacci." The men all joined Jimmie Flynn in "It's a Long, Long Way to Berlin," with a big chorus on the "Berlin," and James Corbett and Frank Tinney assisted, among others from the local stage.

PAY HONOR TO GLAZEBROOKS

Silver Service Presented to Relief Workers in Jerusalem.

The Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, formerly American Consul in Jerusalem, and Mrs. Glazebrook were guests yesterday at a reception at the residence of Henry Morgenthau, 30 West Seventy-second Street. About 100 members of the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, the Central Jewish Relief Committee, the Jewish People's Relief Committee, the Provisional Zionist Executive Committee and the Jewish Women's Proclamation Committee were present, and a silver tea service was presented to Dr. and Mrs. Glazebrook in recognition of their self-sacrifice and devotion in distributing the funds sent from America for the relief of the Jews in Palestine.

Mr. Morgenthau told of the co-operation given him by the American consuls in the various parts of the Turkish Empire in civilian relief, and how the presence of an American warship with gold in the Levant at a time when suffering was great in the Holy Land enabled him to send this money to relieve distress in Jerusalem.

"The moral effect of the presence of that American warship," he said, "was more far-reaching than can be fully appreciated. Turkey realized that she could not trest the Jews as she had treated the Armenians, because the greatest nation in the world was back of the Jews."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, speaking of the prospective return of the Jews to the Holy Land, coupled the names of Arthur James Balfour and of Cyrus the Great as the restorers of the chosen people.

"President Wilson," he said, "will be remembered longer and more gratefully by my people for his services on behalf of liberty and democracy than as a President of the United States, albeit he is a magnanimous leader of a people of peace and a mighty captain of a people at war."

Other speakers were Abram I. Elkus, Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Albert Lucas, Felix M. Warburg, and Jacob H. Schiff. "Our people Palestine could have had no better friend," Mr. Schiff declared. "We expect much of Palestine since it has been recovered by our British allies. You are shortly to return to Jerusalem, Mrs. Glazebrook. You can take back to the Holy Land the first message from us who have always had it in our hearts—that Israel is on the watch, that Israel will not forget his old city of Jerusalem."

Mr. Glazebrook spoke feelingly of the opportunity given him in the later years of his life to be of service to the distressed in Jerusalem, Jew and Christian alike. "What I did," he said, "I did first because it was my duty; but that duty became a most delightful pleasure. I have learned something of the depth of Israel's heart."

PLAN EARLY DRY DRIVE.

Amendment Advocates Want to Strike While Iron Is Hot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Prohibition forces, it was announced here today, are preparing to stir up sentiment in the States in an effort to force ratification of the proposed prohibition amendment by the legislatures. Conservative politicians predict that the nation will be dry within four years if the war continues that long. Sentiment, they say, has shifted rapidly to temperance on economical grounds. The sentiment of America to win the war, these politicians say, will spell elimination of the liquor problem.

Leaders in the temperance movement want to make their drive without delay. Unless the amendment can be ratified by thirty-six States before the war ends they privately admit that the United States may not go dry. It is expected that Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, and Illinois will witness fervid prohibition campaigns.

Dr. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, said: "The legislatures of Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia meet next January. The legislatures of other States will be called in special session. It will not take the seven years allowed by Congress to complete ratification by thirty-six States. Legislatures who realize that the strength of the liquor traffic is broken will support the amendment."

SAYS LABOR WILL END WAR.

Hillquit Calls Talk of Punishing Germany "Mere Prattle."

Morris Hillquit, speaking before a large gathering of Socialists at the New Star Casino, in Harlem, yesterday, declared that the war would now be over on a basis of permanent peace if the allied Governments had allowed the Socialists to execute the original plans of the Stockholm conference.

"We have every indication at the present" he said "that the working classes in all the nations are preparing to take hold of the situation as they have never done before. The problem before the world now is one which the existing Governments are absolutely incapable of solving. It can only be solved by the working classes. The alleged great statesmen prate like children when they talk about terms of peace.

"All this talk about punishing Germany, exacting reparation and indemnities and so forth, is nothing but prattle and has no place whatever in the intelligent and practical solution of the problem. It is not the question of punishing a nation, or satisfying the pride of one nation or another. It is a question of rebuilding the whole world into a unity of nations on a basis of international understanding that will forever prevent the recurrence of war.

"If the international conference at Stockholm had been allowed to meet and do its work, there would have been no war today and we would have enjoyed a permanent and democratic peace.

"The Allies refuse to state what they are fighting for," said Mr. Hillquit, "and Russia cannot go on without knowing just where it is all going to stop. It may be forced to a separate peace if a general peace is impossible."

NEW WAR BAZAAR EVIDENCE.

District Attorney Will Take Up Italian Fair, Held a Year Ago.

Several witnesses will be heard today in the continued investigation of war charities at the District Attorney's office. Assistant District Attorney Kilroe announced last night that he would begin an inquiry into the Italian War Bazaar held a year ago. It was said that complaint had been made by Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Corrao of Brooklyn, in which he said he had been informed that a net benefit fund of $13,000 was all that had been reported from total receipts of more than $60,000.

Mrs. Elliott B. Whiting and Mrs. Issabell H. Harding of the National Special Aid Society have offered to assist the District Attorney's office with books and papers of their organization which may be of use in the war charities inquiry and will produce the books today, it was said.

William H. Hamilton, Vice President of the American Ambulance in Russia, which is under investigation, is expected to assist in that inquiry today. Miss Edith Hamilton, his sister, said her brother had obtained leave of absence from his regiment in the South and was on his way to New York.

Change in Opera Program.

Owing to the indisposition of Mme. Farrar, Massenet's "Thais" will not be sung on Wednesday at the Opera. "The Daughter of the Regiment" will be substituted, with a cast including Hempel, Carpi, and Scotti, who are also singing Donizetti's opera in Brooklyn tomorrow night. A gala week on Broadway begins with Caruso and Homer this evening in "Samson et Dalila," and John McCormack tomorrow in a Christmas matinée of "La Bohème."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Beginning with tomorrow's matinee of "Chu Chin Chow," at the Manhattan Opera House, performances will be given every afternoon for the remainder of this week and all of next.

The engagement of "The Grass Widow" at the Princess Theatre will begin tomorrow night instead of tonight. The piece moves to the Princess from the Liberty.

The cast of the forthcoming Princess revue by Bolton, Wodehouse and Kern, which will have its first performance next month, will include Carl Randall, Edward Abeles, Carroll McComas, Reginald Mason, and Florence Shirley. The piece is as yet unnamed.

Men in uniform will be admitted free of charge at tomorrow's matinee of "Odds and Ends of 1917," at the Bijou.

"Sick Abed," which Klaw & Erlanger and Edgar McGregor are producing, is now in rehearsal, with Fred Niblo and Mary Boland in the leading roles.

Julian Eltinge will return to vaudeville at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, a week from today.

Thomas Handers and Arthur Millis, dancers and comedians in "Flo-Flo," have been placed under a long-term contract by John Cort.

"Best musical play in ten years." —Rex Beach.

"Brightest music and lyrics I've heard." —Irving Berlin.

"Best musical play since 'The Merry Widow.'" —Jules Eckert Goodman, co-author of "Business Before Pleasure."

"You can laugh and not feel a fool for laughing." —Louis K. Anspacher, Author of "The Unchastened Woman."

"One new success. Easily the most entertaining of all the recent music plays." —Burns Mantle in The Evening Mail.

"It is deadful to go to a musical show positively hoping to be bored, and to find one's vitality increased. That happened to me at 'The Grass Widow.'" —Alan Dale in The American.

"A Great Show." —Arthur Hammerstein, Fritzi Scheff, Frank Daniels, Blanche Ring, R. H. Burnside, Catherine Chisolm Cushing, (Author of "Pollyanna,") Daniel Frohman, and Everybody.

Cast includes George Marion, Natalie Alt, Helen Lowell, Robert Emmet Keane, Victor Morley, Gretchen Eastman, Howard Marsh, and 50 Others.

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GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. FIRST MATINEE WED. 2:20. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. FIRST NIGHT—TONIGHT. CHARLES DILLINGHAM will present WILLIAM COURTENAY AND THOMAS A. WISE By Arrangement with J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr. in GENERAL POST A New Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry BIGGEST LONDON SUCCESS IN YEARS

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1917.

TO THE BOTTOM.

The story told on the witness stand by Colonel ISAAC N. LEWIS makes it the duty of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to conduct a thorough and exhaustive investigation of whatever it is that is the matter with the Ordnance Bureau. It should go to the bottom. It should dissipate the fog of doubt that now hangs heavily over that bureau and bring up what is under it. In time of peace it is not well that important army improvements should be delayed or stopped because of personal feeling, but in time of war, and above all at this moment, such a state of affairs would be criminal. We can put up with it in time of peace, in fact we have put up with it; but if one man's prejudices stand in the way of our equipping our soldiers with weapons for perhaps a year to come, then prejudice and personal feeling cease to be merely censurable.

Of course it will be denied, it is denied, that the failure to adopt the Lewis gun is due to personal feeling. But the circumstantial evidence does not favor the denial. Merely to select one incident, it is extraordinary that when Colonel LEWIS sent two checks for $17,500 to the War Department, representing royalties he had received on guns made for the British Government and diverted to the United States, the War Department deposited the checks but would not even write him a letter of acknowledgment of this fine action. Besides, General CROZIER's previous denials do not inspire faith in future ones. Why did he deny, as he did, that LEWIS had offered the gun to this Government free of royalty?

The question is whether we are to send a million men to France when, according to LEWIS's testimony, they cannot be properly armed for a year. There is no doubt that they could be armed if his gun were accepted. The British and French are using it now; they used 70,000 in the last drive. The Ordnance Bureau, that is to say, General CROZIER, maintains that it is not good enough. It is good enough for the British and French. It was good enough for the Germans, too; they were trying to get hold of it after CROZIER's hostility had driven LEWIS to a European market, and it was a providential accident that the Colonel discovered his Belgian company to be a German one in disguise. Of course we want our men to have the best; but what is the best if not the Lewis gun? According to General CROZIER, it is the Browning gun. The Browning gun is a perfectly good gun on paper, but nobody knows from experience in battle how it would work. Everybody knows how the Lewis gun works, for it is working now over in France.

Granted, however, that the Browning gun is not only a good gun on paper, but the proved superior of the Lewis gun in action—which it is not—it remains true that it will be absolutely worthless if it cannot be made in time to put in the hands of our men. On this point Colonel LEWIS said:

> I say that there is no such thing as a Browning gun, and it will not be developed in ten months. They will not turn out a Browning gun from any factory in America in ten months from today.

But Colonel LEWIS is an interested witness, a rival inventor, embittered too by a long course of persecution, insolence, and bureaucratic mightiness. Very well; we do not have to take his word. Investigate it; but investigate it to the very bottom. There is no excuse and there will be no tolerance for half measures. The American people have been stirred by the suspicion that a disaster in war has been invited through bureaucratic pride of opinion and dilatoriness of method. Until that suspicion is laid there will be no patience with perfunctory inquiry. We do not have to take LEWIS's word; but he has pointed to enough strange and unexplained things, to enough mysteries, to enough suspicious circumstances, not only to warrant but to compel the most searching inquiry that can be made. The digging should be done not with a trowel but with a spade.

PAROLING ENEMY ALIENS.

On the first page of yesterday's TIMES appeared the news that scores of letters in invisible ink, many of them containing code phrases, had been found by a search of the clothing of Swedish and Norwegian sailors who have been enabling German subjects here to communicate with the home country in this way. On another page appeared the news that prominent Germans who had been arrested as dangerous enemy aliens have been released on parole within the last few weeks and are going about the country doing what seems to them meet, congenial, and profitable. There may be no relation whatever between the two incidents. There is not the slightest doubt, however, that if a dangerous enemy alien thus turned loose on the community has any desire to help his home Government he is free to do it, and that establishing and carrying on secret communications with Germany would be about the first thing he would do.

What influence, what pull, enables these Germans to go free, and what justice would there be in arresting the humble Scandinavian sailors who are the instruments of cleverer men than themselves while these shrewd, well-to-do, and influential Germans receive what amounts to a blanket order to do whatever they please? The officials responsible sun themselves in the fact that the men are required to report once in so often to a "custodian." That is absolutely meaningless. If a man has the hardihood to be a German spy in this country, is anybody so foolish as to imagine that he will be deterred from pursuing his admittedly dangerous vocation by the dreadful requirement of having to call on a petty official once a week and assure him that he is not doing any harm?

These dangerous enemy aliens are men of prominence, mostly bankers. Is that the reason why they are so favored, or is there some other? Whatever the reason, it is a bad and indefensible reason, in other words no reason at all. There are some Government officials who are still merely playing with the idea that we are at war, and the sooner they are told to stop it the better. One of the things they should be told is that the idea of taking the word of honor of a suspected spy is an intolerable absurdity; for if a man is a spy one of the things he is prepared to do is to lie. If a man is not a dangerous enemy alien he should not be arrested at all; but if he is he should be treated as one.

NECESSITY AND A FEMININE LUXURY.

Mrs. CATT, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, comes back jubilantly from Washington, where she has been helping win the war for Federal woman suffrage. She reports that suffragist delegations from thirty States have conferred with Representatives from them, "and as a result thirty-five votes are known to have been brought over to our side." It is refreshing to see such potency of feminine argument, and such openness of mind in Representatives. Doubtless the thirty-five converts were convinced by solid reasoning on the merits of the case, and did not allow themselves to be frightened by the threat of feminist opposition at the Congress elections next year.

The suffrage association has formally resolved not to give loyalty to the amendment precedence over loyalty to the country. On the face of the resolutions both loyalties stand on the same footing. This is a gracious concession on the part of the suffragists that must have impressed deeply the thirty-five deserters of the seats of the scornful.

"We expect a solid vote of the New York Representatives," Mrs. CATT tells us and them. Hearts of oak, those Representatives must be, if that expectation is fulfilled. New York having voted for suffrage for New York, its Representatives are ordered to vote for Federal suffrage. Republicans and Democrats are sternly bidden to break the platform pledges of both parties. It is time for New York's Representatives in Congress to pluck up a little courage, to stop being cajoled by the persuasions or scared by the threats of suffrage leaders, to remember by what Socialist and pacifist aid suffrage won in this State, to remember above all that there is one supreme necessity, victory in the war, and that no time and energy should be squandered on side issues. The Constitution directs that "the Congress, whenever "two-thirds of both houses shall "deem it necessary, shall propose "amendments to this Constitution." The Congress has chosen to deem it "necessary"—the word seems to mean "politically desirable" in modern interpretation—to fling at the country the prohibition amendment as a firebrand of division. Now the feminists are wheedling and menacing Congress to fling another.

The United States has enough to do. The task before it, to engage its full strength for nobody knows how many years, requires the utmost united effort and energy. To distract the public mind from that task, to squander thought, emotion, time, and money on negligible or minor objects, to turn the country into a debating society, to divert women and men from their full part in the multitudinous work of war, is to weaken the United States, to weaken the fight which we have hardly begun.

If Congress is composed of men, and not of doughfaces, it will resist all the charmings and vociferations and bulldozings of women who have lost all sense of proportion and patriotic values, and who are dandling the suffrage doll before a country called to wounds, suffering, and death, sacrifices of many names, a heroic and stern inescapable duty. Let us be done with toys, and stick, doggedly and all together, to that duty.

THE WAY TO PAY FEDERAL TAXES.

By buying a quarter of a billion of Government certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of paying Federal taxes the Steel Trust has set an example worth understanding and imitation. An investment in such certificates helps the Government win the war more than an equal investment in Liberty bonds. The Government has to pay both interest and principal of the bonds, but cancels the certificates by giving a receipt for taxes. The holder of the certificates gets higher interest than he could on a bank certificate of deposit, or any form of investment which could be realized without risk of loss by sale for the payment of taxes. By taking the money out of the banks there is that much buying power canceled. That is to say, the "deposit currency," which is mostly used in wholesale business, is reduced by the amount of certificates bought, and the tendency to inflation of prices is reduced to that extent.

How important that method of deflation may be made appears from the statement under the last national bank call. The figures are not yet complete, but for fifty-seven reserve cities there has been an increase of deposits within a year of $1,087,000,000. The depositors of those fifty-seven cities have that much more money to spend, and the effect on prices is reflected in the high cost of living and manufacturing. There are no corresponding figures for the same date for the whole country, but the Controller of the Currency reports that on June 30 the aggregate bank deposits of all banks was in excess of thirty billions. That is an increase for the single year of four billion dollars.

That increase of bank deposits is the best source of purchase money for Government certificates or Liberty bonds. The deposits before that increase sufficed for all the business this country had been doing, or can do, under the approaching reduction of our labor power. The reduction of bank deposits by some billions would shorten the resources for speculators and for those managing nonessential industries. Industrial thrift and frugality are no more agreeable than personal self-denial, but are essential to winning the war. That bankers feel their responsibility for holding the situation in check appears from the fact that while deposits increased four billions loans were held down below three billions. Loans in the fifty-seven cities have increased by $432,000,000 less than deposits. It is reassuring that bank officers and bank customers are showing such sobriety. Let them now emulate the Steel Trust and put their resources out of reach of temptation to extravagance. In no way can they help the Government or hurt the cause of Kaiserism more.

HELP FOR TWO NEUTRALS.

The appeals of two European neutral countries to our Government for shipments of foodstuffs have been successful. Denmark is to have two cargoes as soon as carriers can be found. Two Danish ships recently sunk by German submarines could now do this work if they were still afloat and in good condition. An agreement providing for exports of specified quantities of food and raw materials to Switzerland was made a few weeks ago by the Chairman of our War Trade Board while he was in Europe. The cargoes will be sent to a French port.

What are the conditions attached to this relaxation of the embargo rules in force since July 15? They have not been made known here, but the question may be answered by what has been printed on the other side of the Atlantic. Recent press comment in London about the War Trade Board's policy concerning exports to the northern neutrals has been accompanied by reproduction of extracts from a notice sent by our Government to Norway and published at that country's capital. In this it was said that we should regard all exports of foodstuffs and other necessaries from the neutral countries to Germany as "a subtraction from the supplies" which they hoped to obtain here for their own use. And the following was added: "It can hardly "be expected that the United States "will assist them with necessaries if "they continue to help the Central "Powers." While it was understood that our Government insisted upon pledges that there should be no re-exportation of supplies received from this country, there has been no official statement that discontinuance of all food exports to Germany was required. The message received and published in Norway tends to prove that this was included in the terms proposed.

But the neutrals have not been willing to stop exporting, although their sales to Germany have been reduced because they have not enough food for their own people. For this reason they have been getting no food supplies from the United States. Official reports show how trade with them has been affected by the embargo. Denmark's imports from this country declined from $1,313,000 in September to only $97,000 in October, Norway's from $1,805,000 to $585,000, and Sweden's from $103,000 to nothing. For Holland there was a very slight increase, owing to shipments for relief of the Belgians. Reports for November, not yet available, will show a much smaller total.

Have Denmark and Switzerland been required to stop exporting food to Germany? If Denmark has accepted such a condition, this may excite Germany's anger. A considerable part of Switzerland's population is pro-German, and supplies which should have been retained and are now needed at home have crossed the border. There has been much of what is called smuggling, in addition to open exportation. Nothing sent from our ports to Switzerland or Denmark should go to Germany, or take the place of Swiss and Danish products exported to our enemies.

NO CARS NOW FOR RUSSIA.

At a factory in Illinois 800 employés are idle because the contract for 6,500 railway cars which they were making for Russia was canceled last week. They should go on and build the cars for our own railroads. Russia was to have 40,000 American cars and 2,000 locomotives. In other places as well as in Illinois work on Russian orders has been checked. It is said that our Government may take the locomotives which have been completed. Already several that were built for France have been commandeered for use here, but many are needed for both France and Italy. Wherever building companies have begun to make rolling stock for Russia, their work should not be interrupted, but the products of it should go to our own railroads. It is reported that the American Commission of Engineers is not to be withdrawn from Russia, where it has sought to improve the crippled railway system, but it cannot be expected that our Government will now make any effort to move westward the enormous accumulation of supplies at Vladivostok, or ask for Japanese ships to carry cars across the Pacific to that port.

All the cars and locomotives that can be made at our factories are greatly needed in this country. If any can be spared, they must go to France or Italy. It is well known that the number now available here is insufficient. The Geological Survey and the National Coal Association agree in saying that shortage of cars has been the main cause of reduction of coal delivery and the failure to supply many consumers. Scores of coal mines were idle last week for lack of cars, and the steel industry has been affected by the same scarcity. Railroad companies are getting the greatest possible service from their rolling stock, and economizing by cutting off nonessential transportation. Their supply of cars and engines must be increased. Russia must wait. Builders working for her roads should not stop work, but their output should be used to satisfy the demand at home.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Soldiers Should Be Sober.

What are described as "extraordinary measures" have been taken, a dispatch from France says, by General PERSHING to insure sobriety and morality among the soldiers under his command. It will grieve the prohibitionists that the General has not seen fit to forbid the use of beer and light wines by the American troops, but everybody else will hold that therein he showed good sense, and that by this concession—among other things to the established "custom of the country" where the men are to be for some time—he has made easier the enforcement of the ban placed by him on all of the more potent intoxicants.

It is to be noticed, too, that the General is not disposed to deal leniently with soldiers who get drunk, and he warns officers and privates alike that this offense will be severely punished. That is highly commendable. Over here there has been, not too much denunciation, indeed, of the men who sell liquor to soldiers, but not enough denunciation of the soldiers so lost to a sense of the responsibilities they have assumed as deliberately to incapacitate themselves for the performance of their duties.

To do that permanently, by habitual overindulgence, is in some respects worse than desertion, to which it has a close analogy, and there would be excuse, if not reason, for contending that in time of war it should have the same punishment. And if the soldier's intoxication be only occasional, there is in it more than a small likeness to the act of the sentry who goes to sleep while he is expected to keep awake, and it might well expose the delinquent to penalties little less severe. For the soldier, like the policeman, is always on duty. His leaves and furloughs are out short at any moment when he is needed, and it is very distinctly his business always to be in condition to answer a call for the most efficient services he is able to render—when at his best, that is.

How Many Think the Same?

One of last week's brides—a woman well supplied with both friends and acquaintances, to say nothing of the usual number of relatives—offered a curious and thought-provoking explanation of the fact that at the wedding there were present only three spectators, or auditors, or whatever it is that the attendants at weddings should be called, and that nobody else had been allowed to know when or where it was to be solemnized. The purpose of this secrecy, she said, was to avoid both gifts and advice.

The two things, one notices, were put in the same category of undesirables, and while there are probably other people, and not a few of them, to whom the conjunction would appeal, not many would have the courage to admit it. A far greater number would hold that the gifts make toleration of the advice easy, and it may be that there are some who really like them both.

There can be hardly anybody, however, who feels a hungry need of advice, either just before or just after concluding the fateful contract, and the fact that great numbers would profit from hearing—and heeding—wise counsel at either of those times is not convincing proof that it is often, or even ever, "good advice" in the sense that it appreciably affects the future conduct of the marital partnership.

It is one thing, however, to hear well-intentioned advice with inner impatience, and to feel that there is a little too much of the compulsory and the reluctant about the majority, or a large minority, of wedding gifts. It is quite another thing to make explicit admission of either the restlessness or the repugnance. There are some burdens that the truly gracious bear graciously and with smiles carefully wreathed, rubbing their chafed shoulders only later and in seclusion.

They Must Wait for the Germans.

There is more of caution than was to have been expected from the Provincial Assembly of Quebec in the wording of a separatist resolution that has been introduced by one of its members. What he had in mind, evidently, was secession from the rest of the Dominion, and the setting up of a political status for the province that would mark its aloofness from the people and the policies of English-speaking Canada. What he said in his resolution, however, was that "the Province of Quebec would be disposed to accept a rupture of the Federation pact of 1867 if, in the opinion of the other provinces, it is believed that the said province is an obstacle to the union and the progress and the development of Canada."

How the withdrawal of Quebec could help either of the three things mentioned it would be hard to imagine, though it is probably true that the peculiarities of the majority of its inhabitants, their stubborn refusal to assimilate with their neighbors in either language or sentiment, have long been a detriment to Canada as a whole. But that Quebec will be allowed, on the "erring sister" theory, to depart in peace is not conceivable, and the resolution, in spite of the suavity of its phrasing, is a threat that would be resented if it could be taken seriously.

It is only a German victory that would revoke or break the pact of 1867, and the result of that would be to put Quebec and the other provinces in exactly the position of Poland. If the people of Quebec think that they would be happier then than they are now, they are strangely mistaken. They should read up a little in modern history.

His Reasoning Is Full of Danger.

As an argument against woman suffrage, a St. Louis man tells the members of Congress, in effect, that it would be dangerous in the South because, if the negro women had the legal right to vote, it would be much harder to prevent them from exercising it than it has been in the case of negro men. The colored women, he says, are more often literate than the men, and, as they are the more thrifty, they would have less difficulty in paying their poll tax and so could not be excluded on that familiar and convenient ground.

It is no wonder that Mrs. CATT sees the humor of this remarkable plea, or that it has moved her to ask the troublesome question whether it is a like superiority of white women to white men that has made their road to the ballot box so long and hard.

Others will be more astonished at the St. Louis man's implied admission that he wouldn't mind the extension of the suffrage if it were to be in theory only, and not in fact, with negro women as with negro men. Such admissions as that should not be made out loud. They are dangerous.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

O earth-born mother of a heaven-sent King,
I see the anguished sorrow in your eyes,
And yet your meek acceptance of the doom
Of Him you would have given your life to save.
How far away His childhood seems to you—
How distant, too, His helpless infancy,
When soft He lay enshrined within your arms;
How mystic that most wondrous night of all
When one fair Star shone on the manger there
And angels sang your Son's nativity.

O Mary, you have known full share of grief
And you will understand my broken heart.
You could not turn your eyes away from me—
Behold me here so humble at your feet!
I have no pride now, only tears—my tears
To beg your pity—help me—leave me not.
My son—my first-born—in the fields of France
Somewhere he lies. Oh, bring him back to me!
Why, why, must he be lost—this dearest one?
But bring him back and let me die for him!
His soul was spotless—sin he never knew!
How small he was against my beating heart
In those first Summer days and still deep nights
When he, like your Son, Mary, was so young!
How empty now my longing arms must be!
Can any sorrow be as great as mine?
Or agony like this now in my soul? . . .

And yet—O gracious one!—why do you look
Reproachfully, yet so pitying on me?
Can you not bring him back? Oh, comfort me,
For you have suffered—you will understand!
And yet—and yet—you seem to shame me now—
Yes, your pain was as great as mine, I know.
Forgive me, Mary, if I did not understand!
Your Son gave up His life for others—yes,
And mine has given his up, too, today
Upon the altar of white Liberty!
From Christmas Eve to France, to Christmas Eve—
How long the way seems, Mary, and yet now
From this high window here, far, far away,
I see—I see, a bright Star in the sky!
Tonight I think that your dear Son and mine
Are there together o'er the fields of France—
Watching—my son reborn, yours welcoming him!
But oh, it is—it is so long a way
From here to France—from France to here again!
And this is Christmas Eve, and in the moon
The snow gleams, and one great and lonely Star
Shines brighter than the rest!

JULIET WHITON.

CAMPS AND CANTONMENTS.

Provisions Made for the National Army Show Great Strides Since Spanish War Days.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The criticism in regard to the unsanitary conditions in some of the camps mentioned by Surgeon General Gorgas calls attention to the sharp distinction that exists between the cantonments and the camps.

"Cantonment" is the phrase used by the army in connection with the training camps established for the national army men, that is, the selected draft men. There are 16 of these scattered throughout the country.

"Camps" is the general phrase used for the training grounds of the National Guard divisions, the regular army divisions, and some of the special service corps, such as the Medical Corps, Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, Engineers' Corps, Quartermaster's Corps, &c.

The distinction between the two is very marked. The cantonments proper are built on a generally uniform plan established by the Quartermaster's Department of the army in consultation with certain experts, and laid out on a very elaborate scale, involving the expenditure of $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 each. The men are sheltered in what we call "barracks" and the English call "huts," but which are in fact two-story buildings. These barracks were originally intended for a company of 150 men, but since the companies have been enlarged to consist of 250 men a redistribution has been made so that now there are three barrack buildings housing two companies of 500 men in all. Under this arrangement each company has a central building with its orderly room on the ground floor and the mess room with kitchen on one side and the second floor is given up entirely to sleeping quarters, where approximately 140 men sleep in cots. The other room on the ground floor is sometimes used as an assembly room and sometimes as sleeping quarters, depending upon the number of men in the company. One of the buildings of the three is used entirely—that is, both floors—for sleeping quarters, half of which belongs to one of the companies in the group of two and the other half to the second company. In connection with each building is a separate small building called the latrine, where there are running water for washing, shower baths provided with hot and cold water, and modern toilets with running water. Each latrine has a cement floor.

The barracks proper are heated in the Northern cantonments by steam heat and in the Southern cantonments each barrack is provided with stoves. It will be seen, therefore, that the general scheme for the health conditions in the cantonments for the soldiers is excellent, inasmuch as there is provided suitable shelter, heat, water, and sewerage. Of course, there may be times when heat may not be sufficient or something gets out of order, but that is merely temporary and can readily be remedied. It should be added also that the ventilation of the barrack buildings should be excellent, as there are plenty of windows on both floors allowing light and ventilation, and the barracks are all built on the plan used in Southern countries, which provides for overhead ventilation, that is, there is a direct opening in the roof on the plan of the "louver" used in many barns, which provides for the free circulation of air. The rules of the cantonments usually provide that windows should be left open at night, but complaint is made by the men in some of the cantonments that between the open overhead ventilation and the windows there is too much air. This is a matter of detail which is regulated in each camp and in each company according to circumstances.

The camps, however, are different, inasmuch as, instead of the wooden barrack buildings for shelter, the troops are quartered in their own tents. The obvious objection to tents is that in case of a cold spell there is difficulty in heating them, although in the main they have been provided with a small stove; and also there is danger from overcrowding making bad ventilation in case of a surplus number. In this respect, therefore, the camps suffer in comparison with the cantonments.

Another matter in which the camps suffer in comparison with the cantonments is the question of water, sewage, and garbage. More money has been spent on the cantonments to make the water plants effective, and in the main they have an ample source of supply, with an excellent filtration plant where necessary and storage facilities to have a supply on hand for fire emergencies, as fire is one of the dangers in these newly built wooden cities.

In the matter of sewage, most of the cantonments have really excellent arrangements made under the supervision of expert sanitary engineers. In some cases the sewage is disposed of on the modern scientific plan of septic tanks and then distributed over sand beds. In the camps, however, there is, as a rule, no such elaborate and scientific plan followed. The cantonments present a problem of a small city of 25,000 to 30,000 in the sewage disposal, as they use modern plumbing, but in the camps where the old-fashioned army methods are in use the problem is a cruder one, requiring more care to keep it handled in a thoroughly healthy way by proper attention.

In the matter of garbage, the cantonments all have contracts for the removal of the garbage, which is collected in refuse cans and carted away and part of it sold that is of value, and the rest burned in an incinerator. In the camps, on the other hand, different plans are used, but the writer has seen an incinerator used in connection with each company. The danger, of course, from this is the fact that, unless watched with extraordinary care, the incinerator might slop over and is apt to become a breeding place for flies and bacteria of various sorts.

When we come to the matter of hospitals, the cantonments are each supplied with a really elaborate modern scientific and most satisfactory base hospital, providing for 1,000 beds each, with separate wards for enlisted men and officers, separate quarters for women nurses, separate buildings for contagious diseases and special cases, with X-ray rooms, operating rooms, biological research laboratories, &c. The whole comprises a very impressive series of fifty or more buildings with their own separate complete equipment. They are usually located some little distance from the main cantonment and are really ideal in every respect. Sometimes they may not have been finished in time or ready for complete use, but the general principle of them is most satisfactory.

The writer has visited under exceedingly favorable circumstances all the cantonments on the Atlantic Coast and many of the camps, and therefore writes from personal observation. While criticism is proper where justified, as the Surgeon General himself has frankly stated, about certain camps, at the same time the general public should not get the impression that all of the cantonments are subject to the same conditions as the camps. The question of insufficient clothing is an entirely separate matter.

While there are altogether possibly eighty or ninety cantonments and camps of one kind or another in the country today, each of which varies as to the advantages of its site, climate, water supply, buildings, &c., and while undoubtedly there is much just and serious criticism to be made in regard to certain conditions that exist, at the same time it is well to bear in mind the salient feature of the difference in the construction of the cantonments proper where the drafted men are quartered. In looking back over the conditions that existed in the Spanish war times, the War Department has made in some respects enormous strides, and due credit should be given it. It is true there are shortcomings of various kinds in the cantonments, but certainly, as far as the conditions of health exist, the national army men at these cantonments are well housed and ample provision is made for taking proper care of their health.

ARTHUR F. COSBY,
Late Captain, U. S. V.

New York, Dec. 22, 1917.

SPARE USELESS TRAVEL.

Prof. Richards Advises Curtailing a Scientific Congress.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the American Association for the Advancement of Science and affiliated societies planned their Winter meetings at Pittsburgh the present situation could not have been foreseen. We had not even entered the war, and did not dream of a congestion of transportation such as now exists. When the present situation had developed it was (in the opinion of a majority of the committee having power) too late to postpone the meeting.

Transportation is now so greatly overtaxed that necessaries of life can barely be carried. The railways should be spared every extra burden. Great simultaneous pilgrimages on important trunk lines are especially to be avoided, since they demand extra trains, needing extra locomotives and coal, and causing much confusion. Therefore, in my opinion, it behooves each patriotic and unselfish member of the association to consider very seriously whether he can really serve his country by attending the meeting or whether he cannot better serve in this fateful time by staying at home, especially during a period of highly congested travel, when many of our soldiers may wish to take leave of their families before departing for the front.

I believe that only those persons bringing really important contributions to the problems of the war should attend such meetings now. All others, in my opinion, should conserve their money for Liberty bonds and for those in distress, and should save their strength for action in this time of extraordinary crisis. For these reasons, with great regret, I have decided not to attend the meeting at Pittsburgh.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, all the responsible authorities at Washington concerned with transportation agree with me as to the importance of avoiding unnecessary journeys in such a crisis.

The very great usefulness of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is not dependent upon the unbroken continuity of its social meetings. Science is incalculably important, indeed indispensable, in this world-wide cataclysm. The excellent work of the association in the past is now bearing fruit; but this moment demands action rather than general discussion. We must devote all our energies to winning the war. Let us all make every endeavor to apply our knowledge and strength in our country's noble cause.

THEODORE W. RICHARDS.

CHARGE BY DR. JENKS.

That Japanese Exert Pressure on China, Contrary to Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 23.—"Information coming to me from authoritative sources is to the effect that at the very time that Viscount Ishii was making his most eloquent addresses in this country asserting that Japan had no intention of over-reaching other nations and that Japan invariably kept her promises and agreements, Japanese agents in Peking were crowding Chinese Government officials by every device known to those skillful negotiators to close a loan agreement for the manufacture of arms," said Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks here today. Dr. Jenks, who is a member of the Council of National Defense, is also an adviser of China.

"This agreement," he continued, "is said to involve practically the handing over of Chinese arsenals to Japanese management and the appointment of Japanese officers to train the Chinese army. The provisions are substantially the same as some of those in the noted group five of the twenty-one demands of 1915 which the Chinese President, Yuan Shi-kai declared, were subversive of Chinese sovereignty, and which the pressure of world public opinion influenced the Japanese to drop.

"New effort is being made also to secure Japanese advantage in the exploitation of the remaining iron mines of China of which Japan has not yet secured the control. So urgent is this effort and apparently so contrary to the spirit of the Lansing-Ishii agreement and to the policy of the open door that it is reported that Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, has made definite protest to the Chinese Government against the making of any such agreement as that proposed by Japan.

"All these events show that the Japanese Government is most active regarding China. It has now an opportunity to regain the confidence which the acts of Baron Okuma's Government lost. If the present Government follows its predecessor in its secret grasping policies that violated its previous promises, the world's confidence will not be soon again regained."

FIT MEN FOR SERVICE.

One Public Health Service Station Cures Eleven in a Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Eleven men who otherwise would have been unable to do military service on account of slight physical defects were made fit at one station of the Public Health Service last week. All have since been accepted by the recruiting officers.

Secretary McAdoo recently approved an order directing the officers of the Public Health Service to communicate with the Chairmen of examining boards and furnish advice, including prescriptions, to all rejected on account of curable conditions. The Marine Hospital at Detroit reports that as a result of this order a number of men rejected for military service on account of curable conditions were sent to the hospital, and in a single week eleven were returned and accepted.

LEADERS OF NATIONS SEND 1918 GREETINGS

Pershing's Cable to Film Co. Says People at Home Must Stand Firm to Win War.

NORTHCLIFFE WANTS SHIPS

Secretary Lansing Says Americans Should Look to New Year with Confidence and Hope.

New Year's messages telegraphed and cabled by noted men of this country and Europe were made public yesterday by the Universal Film Company. The following statement was wired by General John J. Pershing:

Realizing the full meaning of this war, your army at the front and our people at home must stand firm in the will to win.
JOHN J. PERSHING.

The following cable message was received from Lord Northcliffe:

Ships! Ships! Ships! The allied and American cause will be nearer victory in 1918 if America provide nine million tons new shipping.
NORTHCLIFFE.

The British Premier's cable message was as follows:

I have no doubt that the ever-growing league of free nations will free the world from the menace of a militaristic civilisation.
LLOYD GEORGE.

Secretary of State Lansing wired:

The coming year is one to which Americans can look forward with confidence and hope. It will be chronicled as the most momentous in our history. We are confident in the supreme justice of our cause and in the wisdom and sagacity of our great leader, Woodrow Wilson.
ROBERT LANSING.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was even more sanguine in his utterance on 1918, when he said:

I pray that the new year may witness the downfall of the Kaiser's tyrannical and despotic military system in Europe and the liberation of the oppressed peoples of Europe. I know that American valor will achieve it, and I am sure that the year 1918 will record that achievement.
WILLIAM G. McADOO.

The Secretary of Commerce made his message a call to Americans to do their duty:

America calls upon every man and woman during 1918 to take a personal share in winning the war. There is something for every one to do.
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD.

Food Administrator Hoover wired:

This is a war of whole peoples, and to win requires our maximum strength in men and materials. By economizing in every direction we may save labor and have a greater surplus of materials. It is only thus that we shall be able to furnish men and to feed, clothe, and munition them and our allies. For the new year we must work harder, play harder, sleep longer. We must consume less, spend less than ever before. Without this our soldiers will be helpless to win.
HERBERT C. HOOVER.

The following messages were written for the American people by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy:

The new year can mean to the men in our armed forces but one thing—another occasion on which to consecrate ourselves anew to the securing of that victory which will enable us to enjoy succeeding years in peaceful pursuits, fostered by free institutions.
NEWTON D. BAKER.

Our supreme purpose for 1918 is the war. Our men, our money, our national resources of every kind must be completely mobilized to this one end. Right must and will prevail.
JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Another message for 1918 was as follows:

May I express the hope that 1918 brings to our country the victory which, with the high moral aims it has in going into the world war, it is certain to achieve? We can do no less than stand behind our great President and follow where he leads, and bring every sacrifice the situation demands of every one who has the proud privilege to call himself an American.
JACOB H. SCHIFF.

The President of Columbia University wired the following:

No contest in which America can possibly be engaged can equal this war in moral significance. Let us keep a stout heart no matter how long the waiting, how severe the trials, or how nearby the danger. Life will not be worth living for any of us unless we win this war. Be assured that we are to win, for the whole moral and patriotic force of America is enlisted.
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

Many messages of good cheer were received from Governors, United States Senators, and other men of note.

NEW HEAD FOR HAMPTON.

The Rev. James E. Gregg Appointed Principal of Institute.

The Trustees of Hampton Institute announced yesterday that the Rev. James E. Gregg of Pittsfield, Mass., had been appointed principal of the school in succession to the late Dr. H. B. Frissell. Mr. Gregg was born in Hartford, received his A. B. at Harvard University in 1897 magna cum laude, and his A. M. in 1901. He was graduated from Yale Divinity School in 1903. For three years he was a teacher at St. George's School, Newport, R. I., then pastor of churches in Pittsfield and Lowell, and in 1912 was recalled to Pittsfield as minister of its leading Congregational Church.

Hampton is practically the pioneer negro industrial school of the country, and has become a model for all institutions devoted to the education of the mind and will through the education of the hand. It has been at the same time a missionary enterprise, directed first by General Armstrong and later by Dr. Frissell.

Friends of the school look with renewed confidence to the beginning of Hampton's second half century of national service under the same training a man so well equipped as Mr. Gregg.

General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder of the institute, was a leader of negro troops in the civil war. He had learned the loyalty and devotion and real capacity of the negro on the battlefield, and felt that the plan which he afterward put into effect and which was the beginning of Hampton Institute was the right method which has been so amply proved in the fifty years that have followed.

Eighty-three thousand negroes are now in the national army, with many Hampton and Tuskegee men among the commissioned officers. The full quota will be more than 1,000,000 of negro troops.

BARS OLD MAGAZINES.

Post Office Will Deliver Only New and Clean Ones to Our Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—An appeal has been issued to the people of the country by A. M. Dockery, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, to emphasize the importance of seeing that magazines mailed for the use of our soldiers abroad should be current and clean. These are the magazines which may be sent to soldiers by merely placing a one-cent stamp on the wrapper. Mr. Dockery has sent this order covering the matter to the Postal Service:

"It has come to attention that many of the unwrapped unaddressed magazines mailed by the public at the one-cent postage rate for soldiers and sailors are useless for the purpose intended, some being so old as no longer to be of any interest, some are torn and soiled and unfit for further use, while others are of such character as to be totally unsuited as reading matter for soldiers and sailors.

"Postmasters are requested to give this matter publicity and impress upon their patrons that the publications mailed under the arrangement referred to should consist of clean copies of current or comparatively recent issues of magazines, devoted to literature or containing matter of general interest. It should be borne in mind that the magazines are distributed merely in a very general manner, and that it is not practicable to place those devoted to special subjects or which are merely of local or restricted interest in the hands of particular soldiers or sailors.

"Complaint is also made that many of the undeliverable magazines sent by Postmasters to the assembling points for ultimate distribution among the soldiers at the various camps throughout the country are also not suitable for the use intended, and Postmasters are therefore instructed to exercise discretion in this connection, and include only such undeliverable magazines as will be appropriate and likely to be of interest to the men in the camps."

2,500 GIFTS AID FUND FOR NEEDIEST CASES

Total of $55,166 Already Received Brings Relief to 1,000 Individuals.

MANY MORE NEED HELP

Institutions Which Furnished Lists to The Times Still Have 8,653 Cases on Their Books.

The needy cases which were under the care of the four charitable organizations administering the fund for the One Hundred Neediest Cases, which on Saturday amounted to $55,166.41, totaled 8,853 at the beginning of December.

Two hundred cases, which were selected because their lot was the most serious, have been relieved for the coming year, many of them for the rest of their lives, by contributions for the One Hundred Neediest Cases, which were increased to 200 cases by the generosity of contributors numbering more than 2,300, and will be still further increased as contributions continue to come in.

There are thus still 8,653 cases on the books of these organizations which need partial or full relief. The need in many cases is hardly to be distinguished in urgency from the need in the 200 cases which have been relieved. The 8,653 cases mean a total of more than 25,000 individuals, whose health, character, mental condition or future happiness will receive the greatest benefit from future contributions. Many lives depend on the help which they may receive from the charitable institutions. The assistance, which has been given by contributions to these charities, has been restricted to families who do not receive State aid and whose battle with hunger and sickness has been depending on what can be given to them by charitable agencies, whose own resources have been diminished by the great increase in the cost of necessities and the reduction in giving by the diversion of contributions for purposes of war relief.

The 8,853 cases, including the 200 now relieved, were distributed among these four agencies as follows:

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	3,166
State Charities Aid Association	2,111
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	1,976
Charity Organization Society	1,600
Total	8,853

Suffer from Coal Shortage.

While this response which has been made to the appeal for the 100 Neediest Cases and supplemental cases has been even more liberal than in preceding years, officials of charitable organizations have pointed out that, in general, their revenue from contributions has decreased. The generosity of the response to the appeal for the 100 Neediest Cases, as a matter of fact, was a surprise to them, for the apprehension was general among them that gifts for this cause would fall considerably below that of last year. The bountiful giving for this fund was the more welcome, as it was unexpected. But, in spite of this, the organizations fear that the poor in their care, with the exception of those particularly provided for by this relief, will suffer more from hunger, from cold, from heart-rending separations, and from the inroads of disease than in previous seasons. None are suffering so much as these poor families from the shortage of coal, from the rise in rent, from rising prices for food and clothing. Gifts of clothes, coal, food, and other necessities are needed as much as money by these organizations. Contributions of this kind to the value of many hundreds of dollars have been received for the 100 Neediest Cases.

Sick men and women from among these 200 families have now been placed in sanitariums, where they will recover their health and return capable of supporting their families. Arrangements have been made for operations and medical treatment which will restore many cripples to normal physique.

Many children among the One Hundred Neediest Cases and the supplemental cases, who were on the verge of starving, have now been fed sufficiently and have color in their cheeks and have gained flesh. Visitors at some of the families have reported that the health of the others, sick from worry and overwork, has come back almost miraculously, at the sight of the improvement in their children. Many children, with good qualities obscured by lack of training and care, have been placed in good homes. Others, who were gradually drifting into hopeless mental conditions, through lack of proper mental and physical training are now under treatment, and will in time possess sound minds.

Thousand Individuals Helped.

These are some of the good results among the individuals, now numbering approximately 1,000, which have been helped by contributions already received. New contributions which continue to come in will help other families and individual sufferers in the same or in similar ways.

The interest which this cause has stirred, not only in this city, but in many distant places, continues to appear in letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES. One of the last received was this:

Independent Order of Foresters,
Rainbow Sanatorium,
Rainbow Lake, N. Y.,
Dec. 20, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed find express money order for Ten Dollars for the Neediest Funds. Case 85.

Mrs. O. PRICE,
MYRTLE ELLSWORTH,
IVA STOUGHTON,
MARY BOSWELL,
GERTRUDE BOSWELL,
ETHEL WARD.

Contributions from classes and schools have been remarkably numerous. One of the latest was accompanied by the following letter:

Horace Mann School for Boys,
West 246th Street,
Dec. 21.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed find check for $25 to be applied to the charity cases that still need help. You distribute it when most needed. It is given from the Elizabeth Wheelock Memorial Fund of the Horace Mann Boys' School. I have charge of this fund and send this amount as our contribution to your cause. Mrs. S. S. DUNHAM.

Another letter from a school was as follows:

Quincy Mansion School.
Wollaston, Mass., Dec. 20.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the Polish family, "C. O. S.," to our house mother, she requests me to send at once $1 to be given to them from her.
Mrs. ANNETTE LASKOSKY.

Typical of scores of similar letters received from readers in New York City and elsewhere is the following:

Inlet, Hamilton County, N. Y., Dec. 20.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Year work of caring for New York's poor families has met with great esteem and praise even up in the frozen North. May you be able to give help to all the "neediest," and have a prosperous New Year for your paper.

Please accept my small offering.
Mrs. J. S. PARKER.

Letters with contributions in the last mail canvassed were from Mrs. E. L. Bradley, Jr., of Glendower, Albemarle County, Va., and from Margaret McL. Sheedrick, Linwood, N. C.

Contributions included in the total of $55,166.41, but not previously acknowledged in detail, are the following, received by the Charity Organization Society:

Mrs. A. H. Meyers	$2	Miss Henbeist	$5
Anonymous	10	Mrs. G. R. Pettit	5
Rev. F. A. Gilmore	1	Miss L. H. Wolmer	10
Total			$33

Contributions received by the State Charities Aid Association follow:

Sinbad	$5
In Memory of Another Little Girl	5
Anonymous	5
Anonymous	25
George Baird, Hotel Van Rensselaer, East 11th St.	5
Bobby	1
Mary A. Prentiss, 44 High St., New Haven, Conn.	2
Total	$48

Contributions were received as follows yesterday by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities:

A Friend	$1	Miss A. C. Sage	$5
Miss A. Erreger	10	Mrs. H. C. Weeks	1
Total			$17

Contributions received yesterday by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will be acknowledged later.

Contributions which continue to come to THE NEW YORK TIMES and to the four charitable agencies will go in full to needy cases. No part of the $55,166.41 already raised will be applied to the expenses of administering the fund. Every cent is being spent, and will be spent, for food, shelter, heat, clothes, medicine, and other primary necessities. The same disposition will be made of new contributions.

Additional gifts may be sent directly to The New York Times or to any of the following organizations administering this charity:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

MUST FIGHT, SAY PREACHERS

Rev. Dr. Young Warns of Kaiser's "Treacherous Peace."

The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church said in his sermon last night that Americans should expect within a few days some treacherous peace suggestion from the Kaiser, intended mainly to sap the will of America by giving his pacifist allies here a chance to cry, "Oh, let us disarm."

"We might as well stiffen up our resolution," Dr. Young said, "to battle it out to the end. To stop now is to lose all that has been given and gained and to face war or impending war for generations ahead.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, who preached in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, said: "We could have sidestepped our obligations for a little longer. We could have sunk in a shame of degradation, but we did not lie down and we are not going to lie down. We are going on to victory and we are going to win this war if it takes us ten years to do it, and peace will come with the enthronement of justice and not until then."

A scholarship fund of $5,000 a year for three years, to be known as the Stephen S. Wise Fellowship Fund, to give rabbinical training to young men, was presented by the congregation of the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall to its leader, Stephen S. Wise, yesterday morning. Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, who presided, said that the power and influence of Dr. Wise had made itself felt on the whole nation, and that Dr. Wise was not a leader of his synagogue alone, but was one of the leaders of the nation.

In his address, Bishop Courtney, former Bishop of Nova Scotia, read a letter last night at the forum of the Ascension Memorial Church, 253 West Forty-third Street, from Archbishop Worrall, the present Bishop of Nova Scotia, in which he stated that more than 200 unidentified bodies were waiting to be buried, 1,000 persons were being treated in the hospitals, and that the number of persons absolutely blinded was 200.

Asserting that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had adopted German doctrine in arguing that baptism was not an indispensable condition to being a Christian and that this German doctrine was a principal factor in bringing on the war, the Rev. George W. McPherson, speaking yesterday in a Presbyterian Church in South Yonkers, challenged John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to debate the issue in Carnegie Hall, and offered to bear an equitable share of the expenses.

The Rev. Mr. McPherson said yesterday that the attack by a German on "Billy" Sunday at Atlanta a few days ago, while Sunday was delivering some of his best lines on the Kaiser, was a fresh proof of the insidious encroachments of German religious propaganda upon orthodox Protestant faith.

V. A. SALVATORE TO WED.

Sculptor Engaged to Miss Ellen A. Ryerson of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Arthur Ryerson of 2,700 Lakeview Avenue announced yesterday the engagement of her third daughter, Miss Ellen A. Ryerson, to Victor A. Salvatore, a sculptor of Macdougal Alley, New York City. Miss Ryerson first met Mr. Salvatore at Hyde Hall, the Summer home of her sister, Mrs. George Hyde, at Cooperstown, N. Y., where he was making busts of the Hyde children. Mrs. Ryerson gave a large luncheon today for her daughter and Mr. Salvatore, the latter being here over the holidays, and it is understood that the marriage will take place early in the new year.

Mrs. Ryerson and her daughters are well known in New York and Newport. Mr. Salvatore's statue "The Female of the Species" illustrating Kipling's verses of that name, and his "Polo Players," one of his decorations at the Vanderbilt Hotel, have attracted much attention.

Thomas-Williams.

Winthrop Gordon Thomas of this city and Miss Mary Webber Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Williams of Augusta, Ga., and sister of Edgar Williams of this city, were quietly married Saturday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Mr. Thomas, who was in the National Guard, was transferred last Spring to the regular army and is in the Signal Corps, and now is on detached duty in Philadelphia. His brother, Dr. Clarence P. Thomas, a Lieutenant in the Medical Officers' Reserve, was the best man.

DIAMONDS
EMERALDS
SAPPHIRES
RUBIES
—as rare in quality as our Pearls
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Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH
— NEW YORK —

DUTTON'S
All the Christmas Books
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681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas' Church
Open This Evening until 8 P. M.
Near 54th Street

SEES ZIONISTS' HOPE IN ALLIED VICTORY

Britain's Pledge to Restore Jerusalem Urged Upon Jews as Reason for War Effort.

GREAT MEMORIAL MEETING

Aged Men Declare Themselves Young Again and Anxious to Start Anew in the Holy Land.

In celebration of the British promise to restore Jerusalem and the Holy Land to the Jewish people, thousands of New York Zionists packed Carnegie Hall last night in a commemoration meeting. Thousands more crowded the streets around the building, unable to get in, until long after the beginning of the meeting. Inside American, British and Zionist flags were intertwined, and with songs in the Hebrew language interspersed between the speeches, a group of leaders of Zionism in New York and the Old World told of the significance of the British promise.

The last and most enthusiastically welcomed speaker was Dr. Schmarya Levin, who spoke in Yiddish, declaring that the act of Great Britain was not an act of politics or diplomacy, but something far deeper, a stage in the development of history which in effect added another chapter to the Bible—a modern chapter by which the Jews of today could link something of their own time to the story of the old Jewish kingdom.

Dr. Levin spoke as a representative of the international Zionist organization, but the speaker who stirred most enthusiasm, next to him, was a Christian, the Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, late American Consul at Jerusalem, who had charge of the distribution of Jewish relief funds in the Holy City.

Hope Centred in the Allies.

And one of the most enthusiastic outbursts of the evening occurred when Dr. Glazebrook declared: "It is the duty of every Jew who loves Palestine, who fosters the hope of the restoration of Israel, to use his influence, his material wealth, and his life to see that England and the Allies win this war.

"We have seen a vision of the restoration of the Jewish people," he said, "and we pray that this vision may not be spoiled by war, but may be crowned by a war, ending gloriously in victory for the Entente Powers. If Palestine is to be restored to Israel, remember that Palestine and Syria must remain in the hands of the Allies. And the one most important lesson just now more important than the immediate working out of the details of the Zionistic state, is that you see and do your whole and complete duty in this war for the success of Great Britain, France, Italy, and America."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman of the meeting, said that what Zionists were rejoicing over was only a scrap of paper, but that scrap of paper is written in English. It is signed by the British Government, and therefore is sacred and inviolable. It represents not an unconsidered policy of a temporary Government, but all the great politics parties of England have united in giving their coherence to the declaration. It is true to the finest traditions of the British people, and is a symbol of the will of the Allies to right wrongs, however ancient, to undo injustice, however hoary, to supplant the Prussian ideal of rule by might with the changelessly true principles of justice and right.

"Liberation, Justice, Peace."

"This meeting is a challenge to every American Jew to unite with us. We offer our hands in welcome to those who up to this time have not worked with us. Let them come to us.

"More than all else, this meeting has been called to reaffirm the faith of every living American now not only in the certainty of the triumph of our arms, but in the righteousness of our aims. The American Jew by this assembly tonight reaffirms his faith that there shall be no faltering until victory shall crown our arms, and such a triumph be granted to our aims and the aims of our allies as shall bring the boon of liberation, justice, and peace to all the nations."

Nathan Straus, who was repeatedly interrupted by applause, spoke as a man who was seeing the realization of the dream of a lifetime. "There are only a few things that can enthuse a man of my years," he said. "I have come to the place where I am skeptical and hard to be impressed, for I have seen so many things go wrong. But now they are going right. The moment of realization has come.

"I stand before you in appearance and somewhat in fact an old man. Many of the gray hairs have come through years of striving for the national cause of our people. My eyes have grown weak watching, my heart heavy with praying; but all this time, as the soldiers say, I carried on. And this moment is my reward.

"All we who have worked for Zionism are rejuvenated now. But the support which is most necessary is that of the masses of Jews, and the masses of Jews are Zionists. If they are not I'm sorry for them. In Zionism the Jew and the non-Jew have found a bond of brotherhood.

"This promise of England has made me young again. All Jews are young now. I feel that this appearance of mine is camouflage; I want to buy a horse and plow, a cow—for I can't be separated from the milk business—and begin a new life in the old land. All Jews are young now and we shall make our old country flow with milk and honey."

Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey, praised the work of the various American consular officials in that empire, "who spent their time and energy without stint to alleviate the suffering of those of all races and creeds."

Other speakers were Dr. Aaron Aaronson, director of the Zionist agricultural experiment station in Palestine; Morris Rothenberg, Chairman of the Zionist Council of Greater New York, and Jacob de Haas, Secretary of the Provisional Zionist Executive Committee.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Hatikvah," the Jewish national anthem, were sung at the beginning and end of the meeting. Palestinian songs were sung by the Hadassah Choral Union, directed by A. W. Binder.

Declare for a Jewish State.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Resolutions in favor of making Palestine a Jewish State, to be populated by Jews from all parts of the earth, were adopted here today at a conference of Jewish labor organizations held under the auspices of the workmen's wing of the Zionist movement. Speakers explained that this State should be a Jewish nation in fact and a centre of Judaic literature, art and law.

MRS. P. M. HOPKINS A BRIDE.

Widow of Clergyman Hurriedly Wed to Army Officer.

Formal announcement was made yesterday of the marriage on Nov. 23 last of Mrs. Pauline Mackie Hopkins, widow of the Rev. Dr. Herbert M. Hopkins, rector of the Church of the Holy Nativity, Bedford Park, and who was connected with Grace Church, to Harry Cavendish, a Second Lieutenant in the army, now in the Quartermaster's Department in transport service. The marriage was a hurried one, as the engagement had not been announced when Lieutenant Cavendish was ordered to France, and the wedding took place the following day in old St. Mary's Church, Lawrence Street, the Rev. Francis A. Brown officiating. Only the closest friends were told. Mr. Cavendish received his commission at Plattsburg last Spring. Mrs. Cavendish is a daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Mackie of Fairfield, Conn.

UNPATRIOTIC REMARKS CREDITED TO CONSUL

Alleged Utterances of D. I. Murphy at Sofia as German Paper Quotes Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 21.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin prints the following telegram from Sofia:

"The Kambana publishes remarks which it alleges were made by American Consul General Murphy, who is still in office here. The article begins with a reminder that Murphy is an Irishman has always stood up for Bulgarian war aims, and in his reports to Washington recommended that the Maravas Valley, Macedonia, and Dobrudja should be conceded to Bulgaria.

"Despite his threats, Murphy is reported to have said President Wilson has not yet broken relations with Bulgaria, the Senate having the deciding voice in that matter.

"Less intelligible is another utterance to the effect that in Washington Russia's clamor for immediate peace was quite well understood. Paris and London had been given to understand that America's commercial interests demanded the conclusion of peace so that American ships might freely begin with supplying the exhausted European nations with food and materials. Murphy deprecated as ugly the agitation which former Ambassador Gerard is carrying on with his lectures. Gerard, he said, was always a friend of the Entente and contributed a great deal toward America's rupture with Germany, and President Wilson hadn't dared to contradict him, because Gerard was one of the prime movers in his election.

"The paper compares President Wilson's peace message of January, 1917, with a manifesto of Dom Pedro II. of Brazil, publishing the complete texts side by side."

The Dom Pedro document, a fictitious production by Frederic Harrison, was compared facetiously by him with the President's message of January last, and caused some mystification at the time of its publication in The London Morning Post. After having gone the rounds of the civilized world the hoax appears to have been solemnly adopted in Sofia.

Dominic I. Murphy, to whom the Berlin Vossische Zeitung telegram refers, is well known in Washington, where he lived many years before entering the consular service under appointment from former President Roosevelt. He is a native of Philadelphia and served as a journalist and lawyer before coming to Washington in 1871 as a clerk in the Pension Office. He was afterward appointed Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau, and then served successively as First Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner of Pensions. In the Spring of 1904 he was made Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

In 1905 Murphy was appointed Consul at Bordeaux, and while there served the United States as Honorary Commissioner to the International Maritime Exposition at Boreaux. He was transferred to St. Galt as Consul in 1909, was made Consul at Amsterdam in 1914, and Consul General at Sofia on Feb. 22, 1915.

PRESIDENT TO TRIM TREE.

Wilsons Will Have a Big Family House Party Over Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Family parties are the rule for Christmas in Washington, which according to the Weather Bureau will be a green Christmas.

The house party which the President and Mrs. Wilson expect to entertain is the largest Christmas gathering in the White House since the Roosevelt Administration, when every room was occupied by relatives or close friends, and the Christmas celebration of the younger children had to be held at the home of the Roosevelt children's aunt, Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles.

There will be a Christmas tree on Tuesday, which the President expects to help trim tomorrow night for the entertainment of his three grandchildren. The latter are a son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, who arrived at the White House with their parents today, and the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo. The latter, while living with her parents on Sixteenth Street, is so accustomed to long and frequent visits at the White House that she is regarded by every one as a White House baby, although, as a matter of fact, the real White House baby of this Administration is Master Francis Sayre, who was born in this historic mansion a little more than three years ago.

Mrs. Elliott of California, a sister-in-law of the President, is also a member of this year's house party, which will be completed tomorrow by the arrival of Miss Margaret Wilson, who has concluded a wonderfully successful concert tour of the South, during which she has received many agreeable social attentions. The financial results of the tour gain their chief importance from the fact that every dollar over and above her actual expenses is devoted to the relief of human suffering, the proceeds of this last tour having furnished three ambulances for the use of our soldiers. Previous to this Miss Wilson donated $1,000 to the American Red Cross and also has contributed a very considerable sum to the work of education among the blind.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall will pass the holiday season in their apartment at a local hotel, while the deep mourning of Mrs. Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, will prevent their usual dinner party to a large circle of friends.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo are expected to join the White House party at dinner, leaving the Secretary's eldest daughter, Mrs. Charles Martin, who has arrived from Philadelphia, to do the honors at a large party of young people.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Wilson are all entertaining young people in addition to the sons of their respective families. The Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson will have several friends to dine, their young daughters later going on to the ball at Rauscher's, which will wind up the festivities of the day. The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane will also entertain friends. Juvenile parties will be the rule at the homes of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, and the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston. The Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Redfield will have a family party which will include their daughter who will accompany them to Cincinnati for the marriage, January 5, of Paymaster Humphrey Redfield to Miss Amy Cowing of that city.

Miss Hollister Weds Army Officer.

One of Saturday's hurried war weddings was that of Miss Dorothy Trowbridge Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Trowbridge Hollister of 680 Park Avenue, to Lieutenant Thomas Leffler Horn, U. S. N. A., and son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Horn of Phillipsburg, Penn. It took place at 4 o'clock in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Crowder officiated. Miss Hollister, in a blue afternoon gown, had no attendants. Lieutenant Horn had Arthur Humphrey of Pittsburgh as his best man, and the ushers were Lieutenant J. V. Forrester, U. S. N., of Chicago; Lieutenant Truman Smith, U. S. A., a brother-in-law of Miss Hollister; E. B. Jermyne, U. S. R., of Scranton, Penn., and Gerald Cudahy of Chicago.

HEIFETZ PERFORMS TO RECORD CROWD

Metropolitan Thronged as Never Before to Hear the Young Russian Violin Star.

MARIE CONDE MAKES DEBUT

Philharmonic Matinee Earns $4,000 for Halifax Sufferers—Guilbert's Farewell and Other Concerts.

Holiday crowds began ahead of time with some of yesterday's events in music, and most of all last night, when the Metropolitan held its largest audience this season, officially the largest that ever heard a Sunday concert in the Golden Horseshoe, from boxes for once as packed as were the standees who had lined the curb from Broadway around the block to Seventh Avenue since midafternoon. It was a capacity house, and about a thousand beside that listened to Jascha Heifetz, the one new violin star of a war year.

Mr. Heifetz played the Mendelssohn concerto, not of his own choice, perhaps, for he seemed rather indifferent to the old favorite piece that others have performed with more warmth, but no man living with such ease, such flawless clarity, and dazzling, almost double speed. His later numbers, Glazounow's "Meditation," Elgar's "La Capricieuse," and especially Bazzini's "Ronde des Lutins," he gave with piano accompaniment and with a lively interest that transformed trifles again into perfection. Of encores the young artist added no less than four, following the concerto with Drigo's "Valse Bluette" and Strauss's "Persian March," and at the final recalls a "Siciliana" of Francoeur, arranged by Kreisler, and Beethoven's "Chorus of Dervishes," set for violin by his own Russian master, Auer.

Marie Conde's Debut.

Marie Condé, a newcomer to the Metropolitan stage, made her début as a coloratura soprano, singing the "Ah, Non Giunge" from "La Sonnambula" with correctness of style not often combined with a voice so young and fresh, and finishing with a top note, G above high C, that brought a quick ovation. She again soared to high E in an encore, "Love Lips Wings," and these upper tones, always of musical quality, were won without sacrifice, as usually happens, of a true, even scale below. Mme. Melba heard the new singer from a stage box. Jose Mardones sang a bass air from Verdi's "Don Carlos" and a song in Spanish, and the orchestra, under Hageman, introduced both parts of the program with lighter music of Chabrier and Charpentier.

The Friends of Music, in their search for the unusual in their art, lighted upon the combination of flute, violoncello, and harp, played by Messrs D. Maquarre, Hans Kindler, and Carlos Salzedo, at their concert given yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton. The program included a sonata with flute, in D-major, by Mozart; a harp solo called "Pentarhythmic," by Mr. Salzedo; a "Dithyrambe," by Leopold Stokowski, and a quartet, op. 10, by Debussy. Mr. Salzedo's piece is one of a series of five to harp solo, each in different movement and rhythm. The "Dithyrambe" of Mr. Stokowski, better known as the conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra than as a composer, was played for the first time in New York, and was the first of his compositions, besides church music, to be heard in this city.

Philharmonic Raises $4,000.

The Philharmonic Society, assisted by Alma Gluck, soprano, and Efrem Zimbalist, violin, raised $4,000 at its benefit concert for the Halifax sufferers, held yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Zimbalist played the Glazounow concerto, Mme. Gluck sang the air from "Louise" and four creole songs arranged by her violinist husband, and the orchestra, under Mr. Stransk, gave Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," Duka's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," and Wagner's "Love Death" from "Tristan."

The Orchestral Society of New York, conducted by Max Jacob, played its first matinée of the season yesterday in Aeolian Hall, an event dignified by a beautiful symphony in D minor of the Belgian, César Franck, in which these seventy players acquitted themselves with high credit. Arthur Hartmann, in a box, heard his two sketches, "In the Orient," written ten years ago, and played now for the first time—a delay such as American composers have complained of before—and Victor Herbert was also present to acknowledge his own "Irish Rhapsody."

Guilbert Sings Folksongs.

Yvette Guilbert was greeted by an enthusiastic house at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier last evening, when the French artist took her leave before a Western tour. She sang again her folksongs of the time of Jeanne d'Arc, and others of the armies of Louis XIV., of the Revolution, and of Napoleon. There were interludes for two violins, a Bach concerto, a sonata of Leclair, and little duets of Godard, played by Emily Gresser and Sam Franko.

The Greenwich Village Theatre held last evening a concert of Christmas music, old French carols sung by a quartet, including Gretchen Morris, Helen Weiller, Albert Quesnel and Le Wells Clary. There followed a "masque" by Abbé Printanne, of the fifteenth century, the prologue by Richard Le Gallienne spoken by Marcelle Darcy, to music for quartet by W. Franke Harling, Natalie Boshko, and Sara Gurowitch.

Charles Richard Williams Not Dead.

The dispatch received on Saturday by THE NEW YORK TIMES from Mobile, Ala., reporting the death of Charles Richard Williams, at one time Assistant General Manager of The Associated Press, was an error. THE TIMES was informed yesterday that Mr. Williams was in good health in Philadelphia.

Frederic F. Van De Water.

Frederic Franklyn Van De Water, who retired several years ago as office manager for the Architectural Iron Works Company, died yesterday at his home, 331 West 101st Street. He is survived by his wife, Virginia Belle Terhune Van De Water, who writes for newspapers and magazines, and three sons.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT HOUDLETT, a manufacturer of musical instruments, is dead at his home, 44 Melrose Street, Brooklyn. He was in his seventy-sixth year.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, for the last forty years in the insurance business, and for many years Superintendent of the Union Sunday School at Little Neck, L. I., died on Saturday at his home, the old Wooley Homestead, Old House Landing Road, Little Neck, L. I.

Colonel ARNOLD R. RAND, Vice President and General Counsel of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, died at his home in Brookline, Mass., yesterday. He was 80 years old.

JOHN WHITTAKER, 50 years old, a hotel proprietor of Canarsie, died yesterday at his home in Babylon, L. I.

Mrs. CLARA CAITLIN FULLER FRYER, widow of Alexander Livingston Fryer, a wholesale lumber merchant of this city, died on Thursday at her home in Forest Hills, L. I. Mrs. Fryer was a descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, who came to America on the Mayflower, and Thomas Willetts, the first Mayor of New York.

SOLON BERRICK, lawyer and a member of the staff of the Corporation Counsel of New York City, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 2,129 Broadway, from acute indigestion.

Dr. PAUL FISCHER, chemist, and a member of the firm of A. H. Meyer & Co. of this city, died yesterday at his home, 56 Harrison Avenue, Montclair, N. J., in his fifty-third year. He was born in Germany.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Born.

BULKLEY.—On Dec. 22, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Duncan Bulkley, a daughter.

ABRAHAMS.—Dec. 20, 287 Edgecombe Av., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Abrahams, a son.

ABRAHAMS.—Dec. 16, Sloan Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Abrahams, a daughter.

BRINN.—Dec. 20, 638 West 160th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Brinn, a son.

FRIEDER.—Dec. 22, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Frieder, a son.

HARRIS.—Dec. 18, German Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Harris, a son.

JACOBSON.—Dec. 19, Women's Medical Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Jacobson, a daughter.

MARBACH.—Dec. 20, St. Mark's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Marbach, a son.

MEYRICH.—Dec. 19, 3 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Meyrich, a daughter.

WEIL.—Dec. 18, 6,118 12th Av., Bayonne, to Mr. and Mrs. Weil, a daughter.

Engaged.

ASHER—SACHS.—Mr. John Sachs of 320 West 102d St. announces the engagement of his daughter, Doris M. Sachs, to Herman Asher. At home Saturday afternoon, Jan. 5, 4 to 6. No cards.

COHN—LEVIN.—Anna Levin to Milton Cohn.

DREIFUS — LEFKOWITZ.—Frances Lefkowits to William Dreifus.

FRIEDMAN — GROSHUT.—Frances Groshut to Abe Friedman.

GROB—BAUMWOLL.—Fannie Baumwoll to Herman Grob.

HESS—GUMPERT.—Pearl Gumpert to Sydney H. Hess.

KEPLER—HIRSCH.—Blanche H. Hirsch to Michael Keppler.

LEVINE—JACOBSON.—Bertha Jacobson to Samuel Levine.

LEWIS—ROTHOLZ.—Rita Rothols to James Lewis.

MARCHER — GRUNBERG.—Anne Grunberg to Benjamin Marcher.

SALOMON—ELLISBERG.—Julia Ellisberg to Emanuel Salomon.

SCHMIDT—FISCHEL.—Florence Fischel to Abraham Schmidt.

SCHWARTZ—LEVY.—Katie Levy to Michael Schwartz.

SHANDEL—NUSSBAUM.—Rae Nussbaum to Albert Shandel.

STECKER—NIEHAUS.—Marion Niehaus to Charles B. Stecker.

WITTE—KAHN.—Carrie Kahn to Myron B. Witte.

Married.

BADIAN—LEON.—On Dec. 23, Ruth Leon of New York to Maurice Badian, British Vice Consul, Medellin, Republic of Colombia, South America.

HOLLISTER—HOLLISTER.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, D. D., in St. James Church, Dorothy Trowbridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Trowbridge Hollister, to Lieutenant Thomas Leffler Horn, Ordnance Deptartment, U. S. N. A.

PURDY — KIRBY. — Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kirby announce the marriage of their daughter, Hildegarde, to Robert Watson Purdy at Christ Church, Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 22.

Died.

BERRICK.—Suddenly, on Dec. 23, in his 58th year, Solon, beloved husband of Clara (nee Jacoby) and devoted father of Mildred M., Vernon M., and Roy L., at his residence, Hotel Newton, 2,528 Broadway. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLAKE.—At her residence, 418 Central Park West, on Dec. 22, 1917, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hamlin Blake and Elizabeth Dexter Blake, sister of Helen Vila Blake. Funeral at residence, Monday, at 11 o'clock.

BOURDIS.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, Jean Baptiste Bourdis. Funeral from his late residence, 238 West 14th St., Wednesday morning, Dec. 26, at 9:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at St. Vincent de Paul Church, 23rd St., near 6th Av., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BUCKLEY.—Robert, on Dec. 20. Funeral Monday, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 494 3d St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass at St. Francis's Church.

BURNOP.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 21, 1917, Joseph M. Burnop, beloved brother of Sarah A. Richardson. Funeral services will be held at her residence, 677 Argyle Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Dec. 25 at 10:30 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—Elizabeth Kilpatrick, beloved mother of the Rev. John Campbell, on Dec. 22, in her 85th year. Friends are asked not to send flowers. Funeral from Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, at 2 P. M., Monday, Dec. 24.

CLAXTON.—After a lingering illness, on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, at her residence, 70 Downing St., Brooklyn, Benedicta A. Moffatt, widow of Joseph Claxton. Funeral private.

CROSS—THE CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH service, (Campbell Bldg.,) B'way, 66th St., Wednesday, 9:30 A. M.

DOWLING.—On Dec. 22, at her residence, 458 East 182d St., Mary E. Dowling, nee Donnelly, beloved wife of Edward Dowling and mother of Anna J., John J., Mae E., Bella V., and Frank F. Funeral from her late residence, Monday, Dec. 24, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Saviour. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

EAGLESON.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, Emma L., beloved wife of George F. Eagleson and mother of Alice E. Douglass. Funeral services Monday, Dec. 24, 8 P. M., at the residence of her daughter, 388 East Washington Av., (177th St.)

EARLY.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, at her residence, 64 West 46th St., Mary A. Early, widow of John Early and daughter of the late Nicholas and Anna E. Kane. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av., at 50th St., Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

EASTABROOK.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Dec. 22, 1917, Henry Hodge Eastabrook in his 84th year. Funeral services at his late residence, South Broadway, on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment at Omaha, Neb.

FINK.—Diedrich, Dec. 22, in his 88th year. Services at his late residence, 2,494 Elm Place, Tuesday, Dec. 25, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

FITZ GERALD.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, John Fitz Gerald, in his 88th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 78 Riggs Place, South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

FRANKLIN.—Pauline, in her 49th year, beloved wife of George Franklin and mother of Lawrence, Arthur, and Freda, and sister of Saul and Louis, Samuel, and Minnie Applebaum. Funeral from her late residence, 562 West 144th St., Tuesday, Dec. 25, 10 A. M.

HAUPTMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, John H. Hauptman. Funeral services at funeral parlor of F. E. Holmes & Son, 59 West 125th St., Wednesday, 26th inst., 11 A. M.

HAVEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, Ellen J. Murray, beloved wife of John Francis Havey and daughter of the late Peter and Anne Murray. Funeral from her late residence, 3,127 Kingsbridge Av., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, thence to Church of St. John, Kingsbridge Av. and 230th St., where a requiem mass will be offered.

HAVEY.—The Alumni Association of the College of Mt. St. Vincent announces with deep sorrow the death of its beloved President, Mrs

METZER CAPTURES SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE TIME PRIZE IN HARLEM RUN

BOWES HOME FIRST IN LONG ROAD RUN

Harbrook A. C. Athlete Leads Small Field in Harlem A. L. Handicap Race.

Aided by the limit handicap allowance of five minutes, George Bowes of the Harbrook A. C. yesterday won the weekly handicap road race of the Harlem Athletic League. Bowes led from the start of the race and had an advantage of about 200 yards at the finish on his nearest rival, I. Kruss of the Morningside A. C. M. Cirigione of the Harbrook A. C. was third. The winner's time was 34:40.

The race was the first held in three weeks, and was run over the Harbrook A. C.'s course of about five miles through Harlem streets. The conditions were decidedly unfavorable, as many of the streets were still snow-covered. The field which started, numbering only eighteen athletes, showed splendid stamina in the face of adverse conditions, and plodded along to their journey's end in good fashion.

Lenny Metzer, the Morningside A. C.'s star harrier, started from scratch and finished in seventh position, being credited with the fastest time of the race, 31:52. This gave the Morningside A. C. athlete his seventh consecutive fast-time prize since the start of the local road-running season.

There were no club honors to be divided, as only one organization, the Harbrook A. C., entered a full team of five representatives. The Morningside A. C. and Glencoe A. C. each had four harriers among the field of eighteen, and the Macomb's A. C. also was represented, but not with the required quota of five.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hdcp.	Actual Time.
1—	George Bowes, Harbrook A. C.	5:00	34:40
2—	I. Kruss, Morningside A. C.	4:00	34:10
3—	M. Cirigione, Harbrook A. C.	3:15	33:39
4—	H. Mayer, Glencoe A. C.	3:00	36:06
5—	Lucas, Morningside A. C.	3:30	34:58
6—	G. Wright, Harbrook A. C.	4:00	35:10
7—	L. Metzer, Morningside A. C.	Scr.	31:52
8—	J. Daly, Macomb's A. C.	1:30	33:25
9—	H. Brown, Harbrook A. C.	0:45	32:42
10—	Mile Tea, Glencoe A. C.	2:30	34:45
G.	Dorligo, Harbrook A. C.,	(5:00,)	37:30;
P.	Wilson, Harbrook A. C.,	(3:30,)	36:02;
T.	Hopkins, Macomb's A. C.,	(3:00,)	36:07;
W.	Rompainen, Glencoe A. C.,	(3:00,)	36:08;
J.	McCabe, Harbrook A. C.,	(3:30,)	37:40; J.
Cirigione,	Harbrook A. C.,	(5:00,)	42:55; E.
Shelby,	Harbrook A. C.,	(3:30,)	43:26; E.
Farrell,	Glencoe A. C.,	(3:45,)	43:28.

BECKER IS LEADING BATTER.

Former Giant Tops Players of American Association.

Beals Becker, formerly of the Giants, but now an outfielder with the Kansas City Club of the American Association, led the big Middle Western minor league in batting for the last season, according to the official averages made public yesterday. Playing in 151 games, Becker batted for .323, leading Dave Altizer, the veteran of the Minneapolis Club, by one point. Becker won other laurels of the league without such close reckoning. He made more hits than any one else, 178, and he totaled 266 bases with these blows. He had a penchant for long drives, as fifteen home runs will attest. Kirke of Louisville had the most doubles, 37, and Gus Williams, also of Louisville, had the most triples, 24.

Paul Dressen, who had a tryout with the Cardinals, but was sent back to St. Paul for further seasoning, proved the speed king of the league with fifty-five stolen bases. He also tallied the most times, scoring 118 runs. McCarty of Columbus had the most sacrifice hits with thirty-seven. Kansas City led the league in team batting with .265; Louisville was second, with .262, and St. Paul third, with .260. Indianapolis, the pennant winner, was next to last in team batting with a mark of .251.

ATLANTA GATHERS LAURELS

Southern City Enumerates Its Achievements in Sports.

Atlanta, Ga., points with pride to its recent achievements in the world of sports. Although the performance of the Golden Tornado's football eleven will be easily recalled, The Atlanta Constitution takes occasion to remind the sporting world that a leading football eleven is only one feather in Atlanta's cap. It cites the following account of champions as proof:

"Raising champions athletically is Atlanta's latest achievement and in the four major sports for the year, baseball, football, basket ball, and golf, the Gate City of the South claims the title holder.

"Last Winter the Atlanta Athletic Club started the ball rolling by winding up the season with the Southern championship in basket ball, completing their third season as acknowledged title holders.

"Miss Alexa Stirling, who won the woman's golf championship of America, an Atlanta girl, is holdover champion this year, as no title was defended.

"Robert T. Jones, Jr., 'Little Bob,' grabbed off the Southern golf championship to add to the list of trophies he has and Atlanta possesses.

"Charley Frank did his bit for the cause by producing the Southern League baseball champions for the 1917 season.

"Then came Georgia Tech with the football championship of the South and acknowledged by many as the football champions of the country as well.

"How many of these will repeat during 1918 remains to be seen. But Atlanta has had her share and could spare some of the honors for less fortunate cities if she would. Maybe she won't. We'll wait and see."

Entry of Brown Is Lacking.

Brown University, one of the charter members of the Triangular College Chess League, has not yet announced an intention of sending a team to the nineteenth annual tournament, which is scheduled for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week at the New York City Chess Club. City College, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, the present title-holder, will be represented.

BOSTON A. A. DROPS HOCKEY

Leading Hub Club Decides to Aid Athletics of Army.

For the first time in several years of high success on the ice the Boston Athletic Association has deemed it unwise to be represented by a hockey team this season. This decision was reached at a meeting of the club members held in Boston Saturday night. According to the reports of the meeting, every athlete belonging to the club is enlisted in some branch of the country's service and many are now in France with the expeditionary forces.

Like the New York Athletic Club, the Boston A. A. has taken a big interest in the promotion of athletics among the army cantonments around Boston and also among the many naval stations in the Massachusetts district. This is the big reason advanced by the B. A. A. for the abolition of hockey and also for the contemplated cancellation of any other effort excepting in the promotion of athletics.

The scheduled indoor games of the B. A. A. to be held Feb. 2 in Boston are to be carried through, but in the main the teams entered are expected to come from New England colleges and from the army encampments. The handicap relay events of this competition annually have attracted a big entry from college and athletic clubs, and this year is expected to be no exception to the rule.

CALM HALTS ICE YACHTS.

Skaters Have Most Fun in Big Day on Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

REDBANK, N. J., Dec. 23.—Signal Corps soldiers from Camp Vail, several ice yachts, aero sleds, skate sailors, and hundreds of persons skating on the smooth ice made a lively scene of Winter sports on the North Shrewsbury here today. The khaki-clad young men gave a military coloring to the scene and kept the movie men and photographers busy taking pictures.

Robert S. Johnson's Gull, Andrew White's Brownie, and Captain Dan Asay's Zero, 2d, started in a ten-mile ice-yacht race, which had to be called off by lack of wind while the boats were in the positions named. Six yachts of the Independent Club fleet were ready for racing events, but were stopped by a calm.

T. Irving Brown unreefed the sails of his championship yacht Say When, trying her out preparatory for racing next week, and the former iceboat Imp was put in condition for another try for the North American championship. Pierre A. Proal took several soldiers and friends out for a ride in his aero sled.

The racing fleet of the North Shrewsbury Club will be materially strengthened this season by the addition of Edward C. Fiedler's Drub, and John Gibson's Red Rover and Minatti, which have been racing on the South Shrewsbury.

SKATING RACES PLANNED.

Local Amateurs to Compete in Tremont Rink Events.

The management of the Tremont Skating Rink announces a series of races to be held at the rink tomorrow morning, beginning at 10:30 o'clock. Three events are listed, a one and two mile handicap and a half-mile novice race. The entrants include Will Taylor, Joe Miller, and Al Lake, all of the New York A. C.; Irving Reiner, Richard Distler, Joe Stoltz, and James Ray of the Riverside Skating Club. The officials of the rink reported about fifteen other skaters entered.

JOLO AIDS WITH ITS BIT.

Americans on Remote Island Contribute to Ball and Bat Fund.

When Clark Griffith encountered the word Jolo on the envelope of a letter he received recently, he made a move to throw it into the waste basket, assuming it to be an advertisement for a new soft drink or tooth paste. Upon second thought he opened it and found therein a check for the Ball and Bat Fund which the manager of the Washington Americans is conducting to buy baseball equipment for the soldiers in France.

The check was not as large as some Griffith has received, but the sentiment was as great as has come with any contribution to the fund. The letter which accompanied the check follows:

Jolo, Sulu, P. I., Oct. 17, 1917.

Clark Griffith, Washington Americans, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: The following Americans who congregate around the "round table" in my drug store, and who are so far from civilization that they have just learned of the most commendable and novel idea of yours for furnishing a means of amusement and recreation for the Sammies in France, and being too late to catch the Manila donations before they are forwarded, herewith present their mite.

Jolo is Uncle Sam's furthest outpost, lying as it does almost in the shadow of the equator. It is also the smallest walled city in the world, and is the home of the only American Sultan now in captivity.

The natives of the Island of Jolo are descendants of the greatest pirates that ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat, and are themselves trouble makers of no mean ability, as will be readily seen by looking over the records in the War Department and files of the Manila newspapers, and so are naturally great baseball enthusiasts.

F. H. Young, our leading lawyer, is the father of baseball in Jolo, having introduced it to the natives some nine years ago. They took to it like a duck after a June bug, and now have several teams that play real good amateur ball, Young's team, the Sulus, having on more than one occasion beaten the best of the cavalry and infantry teams that have been stationed here.

Respectfully, M. A. ROBINSON.

DATES FOR RUTGERS FIVE.

Basket Ball Season to Open Against N. Y. U. on Jan. 5.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 23.—Manager Henry R. Perkins has announced the Rutgers basket ball schedule as follows: Jan. 5, New York University, at home; 7, Yale, at home; 12, Lafayette, at home; 19, Stevens, at Hoboken; Feb. 2, Allentown Ambulance Corps, at home; 9, Penn., at Philadelphia; 13, Princeton, at home; March 1, Ursinus, at home; 2, Lafayette, at Easton. Four members of last year's team are still in college and should form the nucleus for a winning combination.

HAM IS HIGH GUN IN HANDICAP SHOOT

Breaks 96 Out of 100 Clay Birds in Weekly Event of New Rochelle Yacht Club.

F. S. Ham, Jr., carried off the high-scratch prize of the regular weekly handicap shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, held yesterday at the club's traps at Harrison Island. He finished the competition with 96 breaks out of 100, two better than the scores made by Z. Rogers, G. J. Corbett and M. McVoy, Jr. Twenty-one gunners competed in the events, and, with favorable conditions prevailing, some good shooting resulted.

Ham won legs on two cups, the December and Accumulation trophies, and in addition was a contender up to the last shootoff, for the take home trophy. This went to T. A. Kyle, who showed superior marksmanship on the shootoff. In the December Cup event all scores of twenty-five were counted as legs on the trophy.

In the Accumulation Cup shoot legs were won by M. McVoy, Jr., Ham, Kyle and M. Murphy. Two other shooters made performances which entitled them to legs on the cup, but they failed to enter the competition.

The first event was a ten-bird competition, straight shooting, and this was won by Z. Rogers with a perfect string. In the second event, at fifteen birds, which also was a scratch event, McVoy was first with a straight string.

The summaries:

Name.	T.	H.	Dec. Cup.	Acc. Cup.	Score and Handicap.
F. M. Wilson	4	24	2 20	1 23	78, 17—95
W. B. Ogden	3	25	2 23	0 23	92, 14—100
H. Rehtz	4	18	4 22	3 19	69, 17—86
Z. Rogers	1	24	1 24	0 23	84, 8—100
R. A. Thompson	2	21	2 24	0 22	82, 8—90
J. Vanderveer	2	21	1 24	2 20	83, 11—94
G. J. Corbett	0	21	0 25	0 21	94, 2—96
M. McVoy, Jr.	4	25	2 25	2 23	94, 17—100
F. S. Ham, Jr.	3	25	2 25	2 25	96, 13—100
S. Brodie	8	21	8 25	8 22	55, 35—90
T. A. Kyle	7	25	7 25	6 25	78, 26—100
A. Chandler	0	22	0 24	0 21	86, 0—86
A. C. Bennett	1	22	2 25	1 23	88, 10—98
E. H. Jones	6	25	6 25	6 23	76, 26—100
M. Murphy	4	25	3 25	3 25	91, 18—100
S. W. Fullerton	3	23	3 25	1 21	88, 13—100
A. J. Gerrard	4	24	4 24	3 22	81, 19—100
J. C. Poertner	6	22	6 19	6 25	68, 25—93
G. S. McCutcheon	5	23	5 24	4 21	78, 22—100
T. L. La Branche	8	25	8 25	7 21	69, 35—100
J. V. Donovan	1	25	1 25	1 25	93, 8—100
D. C. Moore	0	20	..	..	..
C. L. MacLeod	6	24	5 24	5 25	76, 25—100
W. Bauer	0	11	0 16	0 16	55, 0—55
G. P. Granbery	3	22	..	..	..
G. Lembeck	0	23	0 24	0 21	..

WINNERS.

Take Home Trophy—Won by T. A. Kyle on shootoff.

December Cup—All scores of 25 gain a leg, greatest number of legs giving a victory.

Accumulation Cup—Legs won by M. McVoy, Jr., F. S. Ham, Jr., T. A. Kyle, and M. Murphy.

High Scratch Gun—F. S. Ham, Jr.

Ten-Bird Scratch Event—Won by Z. Rogers with a straight string.

Fifteen-Bird Scratch Event—Won by M. McVoy, Jr., with a straight string.

JANOWSKI EARNS DECISION.

Scores Chess Victory Over Jaffe in Fifty-five Moves

By defeating Charles Jaffe in the fifteenth game of their hard fought match at the rooms of the New York City Chess Club yesterday, D. Janowski of Paris notched his second victory in succession. Jaffe, with the white pieces, tried the queen's pawn opening, but allowed the attack to slip from him at a comparatively early stage. Assuming the aggressive Janowski sacrificed the "exchange," getting two pawns in return.

Nevertheless, Jaffe had a chance on his thirty-fourth move to equalize, but failed to make the most of it. Thereupon Janowski forced the position with the aid of his passed pawns and won the game after fifty-five moves. Of the fifteen games played Janowski has now won seven, lost four, and drawn four. In order to win the match the French champion needs to win three more games outright, as draws do not count.

RACQUET EVENT IN DOUBT.

Championship Tourney May Not Be Played This Year.

There is considerable doubt as to whether the racquet and court tennis championships will be played this year. These two sports are always hedged about with an air of reserve, but the latest information which has become public indicates that if they are played they will be decidedly sub rosa, and the prospect is that they will be abandoned entirely.

The war called many of the players, among them Jay Gould, who has for years held the amateur championship at court tennis. His sway has been so supreme that a championship without his presence would be very much in the nature of a travesty. Gould, although he announced his retirement, is still considered as the open champion. As yet he has not decided upon whom his mantle shall fall.

Walter A. Kinsella, American professional champion at court tennis, has long sought a match with Gould, and if the latter decided to hand over his crown to Kinsella there might be some play in professional court tennis circles either here or in Philadelphia. Just at present, however, the mater is at a standstill.

Racquets has always been popular here and the racquet championship has aroused keen interest. If the championships are to be played the schedules will have to be made up shortly and the racquet title event will probably go to Philadelphia. New York would be in line for the court tennis championship.

WARRIORS IN BOXING BOUTS.

Men in Country's Service Enter New York State Title Tourney.

The entry list for the New York State amateur boxing championship tournament, which closed Saturday night, shows a number of boxers, now in the country's war service, entered in the eight classes. Among them is Frank Cassidy, present 135-pound champion, who will journey from the Mineola Aviation Camp to defend his laurels.

Charles V. Lutz of the Thirty-sixth Company, Fort Schuyler, will be seen in the 115-pound division, and in the 125-pound branch there will be E. Dillon of the Pelham Bay Naval Reserves. Richard Conway will carry the hopes of the Pelham Bay Naval Reserves in the 135-pound class, and in the 158-pound division Andy O'Boyle, the former Bronxdale A. C. star, now of the Thirty-sixth Company, Fort Wadsworth, S. I., will compete. Patrick Halligan of Bensonhurst will strive for the heavyweight title.

An unusual demand has been made upon the local A. A. U. officials for admission tickets for the tournament, which will be held Wednesday and Thursday nights at Manhattan Casino, and as a result the entire supply is nearly exhausted. The admission to the bouts is free.

CURLEY WITHDRAWS OFFER.

Cancels $10,000 Bid to Fulton for Bout with Willard.

Jack Curley announced last night that he had withdrawn his offer of $10,000, originally intended to go to Fred Fulton, the Minnesota heavyweight, as his stipend for competing in a bout with Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion. Curley wired his withdrawal to Mike Collins, manager of Fulton, and stated later that he intended to bend his efforts toward securing a match of twenty rounds between Fulton and Carl Morris. This match, if it is held, will take place in New Orleans.

Curley's original offer of $10,000 to Fulton was made on behalf of an anonymous sportsman, who has since withdrawn his offer.

Would Purchase Willard's Circus.

It was reported last night that the Le Blang brothers, both well known in local boxing circles, were negotiating with Jess Willard for the purchase of his circus outfit, now stored in Winter quarters at New Orleans.

GOLF CLUBS CHOP FUEL FROM LINKS

Many, However, Will Be Forced to Abandon Plans for Winter Festivities.

Requested by the Fuel Administrator, H. A. Garfield, to close their country clubs during the Winter and thereby help conserve the fuel supply, most of the golf clubs throughout the metropolitan district have already complied. Many of the clubs, such as the Montclair Golf Club, are burning wood that is cut from the trees on the links and several have wood for sale to their neighbors. These clubs hope to keep open throughout the Winter season, if the Fuel Administrator is willing. However, several others have already closed and canceled plans for Christmas entertainments, which are almost as much an annual feature of the country clubs as golf competitions.

Several of the Westchester clubs decided early to conform to the wishes of the fuel officials. Wykagyl was one of the first to cancel all its Winter programs and to announce that its clubhouse would be closed until the warm weather thaws it out. At a few clubs it was said that a fire would have to be maintained to keep the plumbing from freezing, but only the minimum of fuel would be used.

The letter written by Mr. Garfield to Howard W. Perrin, President of the United States Golf Association, and sent out by Mr. Perrin to all of the clubs in the country allied with the U. S. G. A., explains to the golfers the conditions which prevail. In it Mr. Garfield points out that a large number of golf and country clubs keep their houses open through the Winter, and an estimate, made from partial data, indicates that the amount of coal which would be burned in these clubs during the months of December, January, February, and March would total for the United States approximately 100,000 tons.

In another part of the letter Mr. Garfield writes: "The country clubs are serving a very useful purpose in the lives of our people, but they are, after all, a luxury, and in a Winter of coal shortage their consumption of fuel will, I believe, create an unfortunate impression upon those who may have to suffer for the lack of coal. I feel sure that those in charge of the various golf clubs are sincerely patriotic and are anxious to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to win the war."

Before Walter J. Travis retired from active competition on the links he advocated tournaments to be played on two days at the clubs throughout the country, instead of those affairs which now take three days. He insisted that it was possible to play a qualifying round of eighteen holes in the morning of the first day, then the first round of match play in the afternoon for the golfers drawn in eights. This would leave the second day open to the play of the semi-final and final rounds of eighteen holes each. His idea was that such tournaments would attract a big field of players and also would not necessitate the entrants giving up a big portion of time from their work.

The advice of Travis never has received any great attention in the past, but from all reports it seems that next season many of the clubs of the metropolitan district will take up the two-day tournament idea. That there will be few big tournaments in the local district is almost assured, but it is reported that the Metropolitan Golf Association officials look with favor on the limited tournament idea. Many of the Westchester clubs, which in the past have always held tournaments of an attractive kind, canceled their tournaments last Summer. In most cases these clubs are now planning to revive the competitions on the two-day basis.

Having recovered from a severe strain, which she suffered while playing at Wykagyl in the last half of her victorious match with Jerome D. Travers, Mrs. William A. Gavin, present women's metropolitan champion, is planning a trip through the South this Winter to further enjoy her favorite recreation, golf. She expects to take part in some of the tournaments for women which are an annual feature of Florida resorts. She also hopes to be able to play in the annual women's United North and South championship at Pinehurst late in March.

Mrs. Gavin was playing a superior brand of golf prior to her injury. In her match with Travers she displayed such exceptional accuracy in her short game as to astonish Travers and the large gallery which saw the events. Mrs. Gavin's 37 for her inward journey at Englewood against Travers still is marveled at by the followers of golf throughout the district. It may be that another match will be arranged in the South this Winter in which Mrs. Gavin will pit her game against that of some masculine expert. Several professionals have been asked to consider such a match, conceding Mrs. Gavin a handicap of nine strokes, but none so far has agreed to risk his prestige.

Alex Smith, who is professional at Belleair, Fla., in the Winter and at Wykagyl in the Summer, is one professional who is convinced that Mrs. Gavin is more than equal to defeating any of the opposite sex under a handicap of nine. Until Mrs. Gavin played the last half of her match against Travers, at Wykagyl, Smith was skeptical, but after following Mrs. Gavin around the course and watching her approach dead to the cup on almost every opportunity, Smith advised the men to lower the odds.

The latter part of January is to be a busy time for golfers of the country. The Western Golf Association will have its annual meeting and election of officers on Jan. 19 in Chicago and one day before that the Massachusetts Golf Association is to convene in Boston. A week later, on Jan. 25, the United States Golf Association meets in Philadelphia, and just a few days after that the New Jersey Golf Association is to have its annual election and meeting in New York. At each of these meetings it is expected that plans for tournament play next season will be taken up.

SWIMMERS MAY NOT RACE.

Contest Between Miss Galligan and Miss Darby Unlikely.

Will S. Merriam, coach of Thelma Darby of Indianapolis, girl swimming champion of the A. A. U. Central Association, caused surprise in swimming circles when he stipulated that Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia be added and a triangular race be made of the 500 yards contest between Claire Galligan of New Rochelle, national champion, and Miss Darby at the Winter Pool, Brighton Beach.

During her record-making tour of last Summer, Miss Galligan was defeated by Miss Darby in a swimming meet at Indianapolis and upon her return home requested the management of the pool to bring on the Indianapolis girl so that she might efface the sting of that defeat. When it looked as if everything was set, Mr. Merriam interjected his most unusual condition and things went all askew. Miss Dorfner, who had previously been requested to come on and race Miss Galligan in a special match race after the Darby contest, accepted Mr. Merriam's proposal. The national champion would not consent, as she feels that the score with Miss Darby must first be settled, and after that she is more than willing to take on Miss Dorfner.

The New Rochelle girl, who has a reputation for her sportsmanship and willingness to race all comers, refuses to change her mind, and it appears that swimming fans will have to wait to see Miss Galligan and Miss Darby decide the question of supremacy.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Progressive Decline in Railway Profits

After touching levels that established new low prices for many shares and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange the market effected a right-about turn before the close of last week and closed with sentiment much more cheerful, even if prices in a majority of instances fell below those of the previous Saturday. The financial situation has so many ramifications that the changes of far-reaching importance that have been taking place, both those directly and others indirectly associated with the progress of the world war, have brought about some violent fluctuations. It grows increasingly difficult to establish the relation between the prices at which securities sell and the values which they represent. Back of all transactions is the uncertainty as to the duration of the struggle. If it were believed that peace might be won by the middle of next year securities would have one value; if it be assumed that the war will continue another full year or longer they have quite a different value. The cost of the struggle is rolling up such an appalling total ever and above the current revenues of the nations involved that the spectre of higher and ever-increasing taxation stalks hand in hand with the market. The cost of all of the wars in the last 125 years, down to the beginning of this one, has been dwarfed by the outlay of the last three years. The figures themselves, aside from the unmeasurable cost in human life, would seem to prove that the end cannot be very far off; yet economists thought that more than a year ago, and still the daily expenses mount without any appreciable effect in strengthening the movement for peace. The world is being made over industrially to supply the sinews of war, and all forms of endeavor must adapt themselves to the changed conditions.

The stock market long since passed the point at which it was fearful of peace rumors for the effect of peace upon security values. It received the report last week of willingness on the part of the enemy to enter upon new negotiations as news favorable to market values. With all the successes which the Teutons have gained through the use of the submarine, their undermining of the Russian political system, and their defeat of the Italian Army, the position of the Central Powers is today so much worse, relatively, than that of the Allies that it is conceivable that the Kaiser may be anxious to conclude peace that would involve a practical admission of his defeat. At the same time no offer which is likely to be made at this stage can receive consideration either here or in London, since it will not include the one fundamental point upon which the Allies have firmly insisted. No matter how much longer the struggle has to be endured; no matter how much greater the cost in life and resources, it will go on until the Prussian military machine that began it has been wrecked beyond hope of repair. To that end the United States is bending its energies. So far the fortunes of the Allies have suffered through lack of proper agencies for co-ordination. These have now been supplied, and despite the disturbing testimony of past mistakes brought about in the Senate's investigation there is no reason to question the validity of the pledge to which this nation committed itself when it reluctantly entered the fight for the preservation of human liberty.

If any further evidence were needed of the urgency of the railroads' request for relief it has been supplied by publication of October figures of earnings and expenses. The President has delayed until the meeting of Congress on Jan. 3 his recommendations for new legislation to permit the extension of remedies, and in the meantime the application of the carriers for higher rates is receiving little thought. There has been no change in the alarming disparity between gross revenues and net earnings available for fixed charges and dividends. A complete summary of returns of all the railroads for October shows a most satisfactory increase in the volume of tonnage that the roads have been able to handle. Their gross earnings in October—using results on 461 lines summarized by The Financial Chronicle — totaled $389,000,000, an increase of practically $44,000,000, or 12.75 per cent. over revenue for the corresponding month of last year. The operating expenses increased by more than $50,000,000, or 23.54 per cent., leaving a net decrease in net earnings on the greatly augmented tonnage of $3,636,000. This in itself is sufficiently disturbing, coming as it does on the heels of successive decreases in earlier months, but it takes no account of the great increase in taxes which must be deducted before fixed charges may be paid. For September tax accruals were almost twice as large as for the previous year, and for October the increase will run to at least $10,000,000, bringing the real loss in net earnings to about $16,000,000 for the single month. Under the circumstances the action of the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio last week in deferring for a month, in order to await the outcome of the Administration's proposals, action on its dividend, is easily understood. The Baltimore & Ohio is one of the best located and most ably managed properties in the country, less favorably situated than some of the roads west of Chicago, but more fortunate in that respect than some of its competitors in the East. Nearly all of the important systems have maturities to meet in the coming year, not to mention the needs which they all face for new capital to enable them to provide additional facilities to handle the great increase in business. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the Government must assume responsibility for the railroads' capital needs in 1918. Consequently owners of railroad securities must be prepared for some radical proposals when the President announces his decision, but they should not be made to realize the fears expressed through declining quotations of the transfer of privately owned property to Government control without proper measures for safeguarding their investment.

PRICES ON BOURSE BETTER.

Holidays and Lack of Developments Make Trading Light.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Bourse on Monday opened firm and activity continued until Wednesday, but the approach of the Christmas holidays, coupled with the absence of any military or political developments, despite various rumors, rendered trading light. With selling orders finished now, and the war loan lists closed, prices generally are better, except for Russians. But little market movement is anticipated until after New Year's, and buyers are reverting to a watchful waiting policy.

Shipping groups were firm last week. Chargeurs Françaises gaining 300 francs on the week, this company having done extremely well recently and having purchased one steamer for 7,000,000 francs. Bright spots were the Mexican groups and coppers on anticipation that the present price limit would be raised. French rails were better, war stocks active but irregular on notification of a higher tax on war profits next year, and French industrials firm, the Rhône Chemical Works, big manufacturers of aspirin and similar largely demanded drugs, gaining 130 francs in one session. There was a reaction in sugar stocks, this section apparently being in the hands of market manipulators, and the Chamber approved increased taxation.

Features of the week's bank return were an increase in gold holdings of 8,500,000 francs, repayment of war advances by the State of 300,000,000, and a reduction in note circulation of 468,000,000. Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,311,404,077 francs and foreign advances show an increase of 19,000,000 francs.

Banks and the Bourse will be closed Monday and Tuesday, and also on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1.

Exchange was easier, with sterling at 27.21 and dollars at 5.71.

TO HELP FRENCH TRADE.

New International Chamber of Commerce Incorporated.

The French-American Chamber of Commerce, Inc., 599 Fifth Avenue, has just been chartered. This association is a correspondent of a similar organization in Paris, and is to promote commercial relations between France and the United States. Its first President is Eugene Chauvin, and the Treasurer Robert A. Huddleston. The organizing Trustees include also Marius A. Courmettes, Edmond J. Abric, Emile C. Juen, and William W. Hoppin.

The plans call for monthly meetings, and committees covering all classes of imports and exports, among them perfumery, provisions, wines, liquors, silks, laces, chemical products, porcelains, watches, glassware, household articles, &c. There will also be appointed committees for the consideration of such subjects as Custom House procedure, customs duties, freights, transportation, suits before Federal and State courts, intercourse with various Federal, State, and municipal authorities, including the Federal Trade and Interstate Commerce Commissions.

Bonus for Equitable Building Help.

The Equitable Office Building Corporation will present today to every man and woman employed six months or more an insurance policy for $500, to be increased by $100 for each year until $1,000 is reached. The corporation will also pay a bonus of 5 per cent. of salaries. The corporation announces arrangements of a co-operative store for employes.

FOREIGN SECURITIES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE

Fourteen Leading Government Bonds Show Appreciation of $70,000,000 in Week.

There was a further improvement yesterday in the market for foreign Government securities, and a number of the issues made net gains of 2 and 3 points for the day, while the Russian Government external loan bonds moved up 7 points. The Anglo-French bonds advanced to 89, compared with 81⅞ on Tuesday. Early in the week the foreign bonds were unusually weak, and practically in every case new low records were established, but beginning with Wednesday a recovery set in which became particularly pronounced on Friday and yesterday. The closing prices were the highest of the week.

A rough estimate shows that at yesterday's final quotations fourteen of the leading foreign bonds indicated an appreciation of approximately $70,000,000, compared with the low levels of the week.

The following table gives the week's low records, which in practically every case is the lowest price at which the security ever sold; yesterday's closing quotation, which is the highest for the week in nearly every instance, and the points gained in the recovery:

	Week's Lowest.	Yesterday's Close.	Net Gain.
Anglo-French 5s	81⅞	89	7⅛
Am. For. Securities 5s	91⅝	94½	3⅛
City of Bordeaux 6s	74½	82½	8
City of Lyons 6s	75¼	83	7⅞
City of Marseilles 6s	75½	83	7½
City of Paris 6s	73⅝	80	6⅜
French Govt. 5½s	91½	94¼	2⅝
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	95½	97⅝	1⅛
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99⅝	99⅝	⅛
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	93⅛	95⅛	2
U.K. of G.B. & I.5½s,1919,n.	93¼	97	1⅝
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	84½	91⅝	6⅛
Russian Govt. 6½s	46	56	10
Russian Govt. 5½s	36	46	10

The recovery in foreign securities is ascribed to peace talk and to the recent ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue regarding deductions for depreciation in connection with income tax returns.

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Income Taxes and The Average Man

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By H. W. MORSE,
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WEEK ENDED DEC. 22, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,574,624	180,145,696
Same period a year ago	9,698,617	231,628,278

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	60.11	57.43	90.46	57.43
Same period a year ago.	93.66	83.88	102.01	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
147	ADAMS EXPRESS	72	71	72	..
700	Advance Rumely	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
400	Advance Rumely pf	22½	20½	22½	+ 1⅝
19,200	Alaska Gold Mines	2	1	1⅝	— ⅜
4,074	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
2,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16½	15	16½	+ ⅞
400	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	68	65	68	+ ⅛
300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	77	75	76	+ 1½
2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	66	64¾	66	..
200	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	150	150	150	..
36,800	Am. Can	35⅜	33	34	+ ⅛
900	Am. Can pf.	90	87	*87½	— ⅜
6,850	Am. Car & Fdy.	83¼	80¼	*83¼	+ 1⅝
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	101	101	101	..
2,300	Am. Cotton Oil	23¼	21	22½	— ⅝
100	Am. Express	78½	78½	78½	— 1½
1,000	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
1,800	Am. Hide & L. pf.	47	43¼	46⅞	..
200	Am. Ice	9½	9½	9½	..
400	Am. Ice pf.	38	35	38	..
5,300	Am. International	55⅜	49½	52½	— 1
3,200	Am. Linseed	24⅝	23¼	24½	+ ⅛
1,200	Am. Linseed pf.	68	66	66	— 2½
10,900	Am. Locomotive	50	46⅝	49	— ⅝
20	Am. Locomotive pf.	94	94	94	..
2,300	Am. Malting	10	9	9	— ½
400	Am. Malting 1st pf.	50½	50	50¼	— ⅝
100	Am. Shipbuilding	90	90	90	..
22,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	71⅛	67¾	69⅛	+ ⅝
650	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	100¼	99¾	100	— ⅛
340	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	90½	90½	90½	— 2¾
300	Am. Stove	99	93	93	—14
2,900	Am. Steel Foundries	54½	51	54¼	+ 1⅝
2,300	Am. Sugar Ref.	95	92½	94¼	+ 1⅛
200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	106	106	106	..
5,100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	58½	53⅝	57⅝	+ 3
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	80	80	80	— 3
33,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	100	95⅝	99⅛	— 1⅛
19,700	Am. Tobacco	134	123	125½	— 5⅜
200	Am. Tobacco pf.	89	89	89	..
1,400	Am. Woolen	40	38½	40	+ ⅝
125	Am. Woolen pf.	89	89	89	..
400	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22½	20	22½	+ 1½
1,300	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	12⅜	11½	12¾	+ ⅝
910	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	41¼	39¾	40	— 2
40,900	Anaconda Copper	56⅜	53⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
600	Assets Realization	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
15,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80¼	75	78	— 1⅝
6,950	Atch., Top. & S. F pf.	78⅝	75	75⅞	— 3⅛
200	Atl., Birm. & At.	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
1,100	Atlantic Coast Line	83⅞	79⅞	*81½	— ⅝
10,200	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	90	90¾	90¾	+ 2⅝
600	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	60	60	60	+ 1¼
22,500	BALDWIN LOCO.	54⅞	50¼	54¼	+ 1⅜
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	93	93	93	— 5
24,122	Baltimore & Ohio	46½	39⅝	40¾	— 6
1,412	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	52½	50⅝	50¾	— 2¼
1,500	Barrett Co.	87¾	83½	*83½	— 1⅝
5,579	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
5,300	Bethlehem Steel	70	66¼	68½	+ ⅝
130,500	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, t. c.	70¾	66¼	69	+ 1⅛
900	Bethlehem Steel pf.	85½	85	85	— 5
6,600	Bethlehem Steel pf. sub rcts. f. p.	94⅞	93	94¾	+ ⅝
3,410	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	39⅝	36⅞	38	+ 1
7,100	Burns Brothers	111⅞	106¼	111⅞	+ 4¾
100	Butterick Co.	10	10	10	— ⅛
4,350	Butte & Superior	15	12⅝	14½	— ½
1,200	CAL. PETROLEUM	11¼	10¼	11¼	+ ½
1,000	Cal. Petroleum pf.	32½	32	*32⅞	+ 1⅛
700	Calumet & Arizona	58¼	55½	57	— 3
43,350	Canadian Pacific	130½	126¾	129½	+ 1
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	75	75	75	— 3
800	Central Foundry	26½	25½	26	— 2
900	Central Foundry pf.	40	35	35	— 6¼
23,700	Central Leather Co.	99¾	95	97	— 2½
400	Central Leather Co. pf.	99	97	97	— 1
3,400	Cerro de Pasco	27½	25	27	— ⅛
1,800	Chandler Motor	63½	59	62¾	+ 1½
5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	44	41¾	43⅜	— ⅝
700	Chi. Great Western	6½	6	6	— ⅛
900	Chi. Great Western pf.	18⅝	17¾	18⅞	— ⅛
12,850	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	39¾	36⅝	37½	— ⅛
7,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	70	64¼	64½	— 5¼
2,900	Chi. & Northwestern	87	85	86⅝	— ⅜
200	Chi. & Northwest'n pf.	137½	137½	137½	— 2½
6,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	17½	16	16⅝	— 1¼
4,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	47¾	44	45	— 2
2,800	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	37½	35¾	36⅜	— 1½
15,800	Chile Copper	14	13	14	+ ⅛
6,400	Chino Copper	39	35¾	38¼	— ½
3,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	33⅞	30¾	32½	+ 1⅛
150	Colorado Southern	18½	18½	18½	— 1½
200	Colorado South'n 1st pf	45	45	45	— 2¾
2,200	Columbia Gas & Elec.	29⅝	27½	29⅝	+ ⅞
100	Comput. Tab Recording	27	27	27	..
6,870	Consolidated Gas	81	76¼	79¾	+ 1⅝
900	Consol. Gas, Baltimore	90½	86½	88½	— 1⅝
100	Consol. Interstate Cal. Mining	9⅝	9⅝	*9⅝	— ⅝
400	Continental Can	85	80	85	+ 5
440	Continental Insurance	38	38	38	..
32,300	Corn Products Refining	29¼	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅛
700	Corn Products Ref. pf.	90¼	90	90	+ ½
21,900	Crucible Steel	49	45¾	48	+ ¾
500	Crucible Steel pf.	93	93	93	— 3
7,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	27	25½	26⅝	+ ⅛
800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	76	74½	76	+ ⅛
100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	126½	126½	126½	— 3½
400	DEERE & CO. pf.	96	91½	93	— 3
5,800	Delaware & Hudson	94	90	92⅝	— ⅝
630	Del., Lack. & Western	170	167½	168	— 2
1,550	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	10¾	9⅝	10¼	— ½
50,000	Distillers Securities	35⅝	28⅝	32⅝	+ 3
4,400	Dome Mines	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
200	Duluth, S. S. & At.	2	2	2	— ⅛
450	ELK HORN COAL	18½	18	18½	— ⅛
10,100	Erie	14½	13½	13⅝	..
4,000	Erie 1st pf.	20½	18⅝	19¼	— ⅛
600	Erie 2d pf.	15½	15½	15¾	— 1
100	FEDERAL M. & S.	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
700	Federal M. & S. pf.	29¼	28	29½	+ 1⅛
1,900	GASTON, WM. & W.	31	30	30½	— ⅛
300	General Chemical	155	155	155	+ 2
27,900	General Electric	122	118½	122½	+ 3½
34,100	General Motors	83⅝	82	83¼	+ 7⅛
1,400	General Motors pf.	77	72⅝	77	+ 3
1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	35⅝	32½	35	+ ⅝
300	Goodrich pf.	93¼	91⅝	*91⅝	— ⅝
1,800	Granby Consol.	70	65	70	+ 3
16,870	Great Northern pf.	85	79¼	81½	— 1⅝
15,200	Great Northern Ctfs. for Ore Properties	24½	22¾	24¼	+ ⅛
1,225	Greene-Cananea Cop.	36	35	35¼	— 1⅛
500	HARTMAN CORP.	35⅛	35	35¼	— ⅞
1,200	Haskell & Barker	31	29⅝	*31	+ 2⅛
100	Homestake Mining	89	89	*89	— 5⅝
3,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	88	85⅝	86¼	— 1⅝
17,590	Inspiration Copper	39⅝	38	39¼	— ⅞
4,200	Interboro Consolidated	6⅝	5⅝	6	..
1,700	Interboro Con. pf.	41¼	39¼	41	— ⅛
200	Inter. Agricultural	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅛
1,000	Inter. Agricultural pf.	34	32	34	+ 1
500	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	107	103¾	105	+ 2½
600	Inter. Harvester Corp.	51½	50	51	— 1
13,600	Inter. Mer. Marine	20½	17⅝	20	+ 1½
91,400	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	80⅝	74¼	79	+ 2
9,000	Inter. Nickel	26⅝	24⅝	26¼	+ ⅛
1,400	Inter. Paper	25¼	23	23½	— ⅛
452	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	55	53	55	+ 1½
1,000	KAN. CITY SO.	16¼	15¾	16	..
525	Kan. City Southern pf.	45¾	44	44	— 2¼
300	Kelly Springfield Tire	38	36⅞	38	— ½
300	Kelsey Wheel	25	23	25	+ 4
23,000	Kennecott Copper	30⅝	28½	30¼	+ ⅛
6,400	LACK. STEEL	74	70¾	73¼	+ 1½
900	Lake Erie & Western	9½	8¾	9½	— ⅛
200	Lake Erie & West'n pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	— 5⅛
500	Lee Rubber & Tire	12½	12	12	— ⅜
8,410	Lehigh Valley	53¼	50⅝	52	+ ¼
300	Liggett & Myers	161	156	161	+ 9
200	Liggett & Myers pf.	97½	97½	97½	— 2⅝
500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16	15¼	15¾	— ⅜
200	Lorillard (P.) Co.	152¼	152¼	152¼	+ 2¼
4,600	Louisville & Nashville	108¼	103	107¾	— ⅛
200	MACKAY COS. pf.	58	58	58	— 2
8,200	Maxwell Motors	23¼	21¼	21½	— 1
1,140	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	52	51¼	51½	— ⅜
1,200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	21	18⅝	20½	+ ⅜
300	May Dept. Stores	45⅛	44½	45⅛	+ 1⅞
14,100	Mexican Petroleum	72⅜	67¼	71¼	+ 2¼
2,200	Miami Copper	26	25½	26	— ⅛
23,800	Midvale Steel	41⅜	39½	41⅜	+ ⅝
1,200	Minn. & St. Louis, new	7¼	6¾	7	— ⅜
200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	76⅛	76¼	76¼	— 2½
1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	3½	3¾	— ⅛
100	Mo., Kan. Tex. pf.	8	8	8	+ 1
18,600	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs.	23	21⅜	22⅜	+ ⅝
1,100	Mo. Pacific pf. tr. ctfs.	38½	37½	37⅝	— ⅜
600	Montana Power	60¼	60	60¼	+ ⅛
200	Montana Power pf.	96	95½	95½	— 1½
800	NATIONAL ACME	26½	25¼	26¼	— ½
2,400	National Biscuit	90	85¾	90	..
100	National Biscuit pf.	105	104	105	..
200	National Cloak & Suit	50	58½	58½	— ½
22,550	National Conduit & C.	23	14⅝	15½	— 7
2,000	National Enam. & S.	34⅜	32⅝	33⅜	+ ¼
2,700	National Lead	40¼	37⅞	40	— ½
100	National Lead pf.	99	99	99	..
4,900	Nevada Con. Copper	17⅜	16	16¾	— ⅛
100	New Orleans, Tex. & M	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..

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WANT BANKS TO JOIN FARM LOAN SYSTEM

Federal Board Would Open Way to Admit Joint Stock and Mortgage Concerns.

EXPECTING A TEST SUIT

Officials Insist That Influences Are Seeking to Annul Act Creating the Organization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Federal Farm Loan Board announced today its advocacy of amendments to the Farm Loan act under which many private farm mortgage bankers might enter the Government system as joint stock land banks. At the same time, the board also gave warning that it expected interests seeking to break down the system to file a suit soon to test the constitutionality of the act.

Amendments to the existing law, which will be specifically recommended to Congress in the board's forthcoming annual report, are:

To remove the present restriction permitting a joint stock land bank to do business only in the State where it is situated and one contiguous State.

To permit a bank to issue bonds to the amount of twenty times its capital stock, which must be $250,000 or more, instead of fifteen times, as under existing law; and

To raise from 6 to 6½ per cent. the maximum interest rate which joint stock land banks may charge on loans to farmers.

All these amendments have been sought by the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association, whose leaders predicted that a large proportion of the members would seek Government charters and operate under supervision of the Farm Loan Board if the modifications were made. Their plea to be allowed to use the name "National Land Bank" instead of "Joint Stock Land Bank" has not been received favorably by the board, owing to fear of confusing the private institutions with the Government's twelve Federal land banks.

Joint stock land banks would still be compelled to limit interest rates on loans within 1 per cent. more than the selling price of their bonds, even though the maximum were raised to 6½ per cent. They also would have to compete with the Federal Land banks' new rate of 5½ per cent.

Predicts Attack on the System.

In a statement today explaining the financial condition of the Federal Land banks the Farm Loan Board said:

"We are advised that the next move of those who are seeking to break down the system will be to institute a suit contesting the constitutionality of the Farm Loan act. The purpose of this suit will be to alarm investors who have already bought bonds, and to dissuade others from buying them.

"There is not the slightest reason to fear it, however. The system is so strong and its administration is of such paramount importance to the agricultural development of the country that attacks on it are bound to fail. It is only proper, however, that this warning should be given in order that the farmers and all friends of the system should grasp the sinister purpose that is behind these attacks."

Recent charges that the Federal land banks are not self-supporting, based on the board's application to Congress for an appropriation of $100,000,000 a year during this year and next, with which the Treasury might absorb any farm loan bonds not sold privately, were met by the explanation that the average impairment of the $750,000 capital with which each bank started six months ago, representing Government stock subscriptions, amounts to 6 per cent., or $45,000 each. This is more than counterbalanced by farm loan associations' subscriptions to additional stock, amounting to more than $1,500,000, or about $125,000 for each bank. Actual capital of all banks consequently is about $10,000,000, or $1,000,000 more than their original capital furnished by the Government.

Moreover, says the board's statement, the volume of loans to farmers is increasing so rapidly that "several of the more active banks, if permitted to continue their present rate of growth, will be able to begin the repayment of the Government subscriptions to their stock inside of eighteen months."

For the last six months, says the statement, the banks have paid out money continuously with hardly a dollar of receipts. Expenditures were for organization, furniture, stationery, rent for quarters, office force, &c., salaries for legal advisers to examine land titles, and for land appraisers. On Nov. 1 the banks paid six months' interest on their bonds, and the first payments on loans made to farmers are only now beginning to trickle in.

$100,000,000 Loans in Sight.

The banks' assets not appearing on the books are the interest accrued but not yet due on loans and charges for appraisement and determination of title payable by borrowers when their loans are closed. Banks have made appraisements and examinations of titles on more than $100,000,000, of which only $30,000,000 has been closed, and fees are to be collected on the remaining $70,000,000 loans approved but not closed.

Allowance for the fact that the farm loan system has been in full operation for only six months must be made, says the board's statement. It adds:

"The business of the banks is similar to that of a life insurance or fire insurance company, which invests money to get profitable business on its books. The cost of getting this business has to be paid before the resulting profits begin to come in. To judge of the profitableness of their business by operations to date is like asking a farmer who took possession of a farm in October to give a statement of receipts and expenditures in May.

"It will be remembered that similar criticisms were directed at the Federal Reserve Banks toward the close of their first year."

NEW THRIFT STAMP AGENTS.

Express Companies Ask Permission to Aid War Saving.

For the further acceleration of the war savings movement, the large express companies are perfecting plans to have their agents in every city appointed authorized agents for the sale of thrift stamps. Several of these companies informed Frederic W. Allen, director of the War Savings Committee for New York, that they would be ready within a short time to open every one of their branches in the city for the sale of stamps.

Through the aid of Postmaster Patten, the people of New York are now enabled to purchase thrift stamps at 2,992 different places. More than 2,000 mail carriers are also acting as sales agents.

"The lesson of the war savings stamps," said Mr. Allen yesterday, "is one of such universal appeal that it applies in the house, in the school, in the office, in the factory, in the church. To save the smallest things and to provide a sound foundation of national life during the course of the war is the great lesson that we have to learn."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low	May. High	May. Low
CORN.						
Dec. 17	1.25	1.24½	1.21¼	1.20¾	1.19¼	1.18⅝
Dec. 18	1.25¼	1.24¼	1.21¼	1.20¾	1.19¼	1.18⅝
Dec. 19	1.26⅛	1.25¼	1.22	1.21⅜	1.19⅝	1.19⅛
Dec. 20	1.27⅝	1.26⅝	1.27⅛	1.23¼	1.20⅝	1.20½
Dec. 21	1.27⅛	1.26⅝	1.28	1.24½	1.23⅛	1.22½
Dec. 22	1.27½	1.27	1.25½	1.24¼	1.23⅛	1.22⅝
Wk's rge	1.27⅝	1.24½	1.27⅝	1.20¾	1.25⅝	1.18⅝
	Dec.		Mar.		May.	
OATS.						
Dec. 17	75¼	74⅝	73½	72⅝	72	71¼
Dec. 18	75¼	73¼	73½	72	72¾	70⅝
Dec. 19	77½	75⅝	75¼	74¼	73¼	72⅛
Dec. 20	80	78	76⅛	75⅜	75	73⅜
Dec. 21	78¼	76¼	75⅝	75	74⅛	73
Dec. 22	77	75⅝	76	74⅛	74¼	72¼
Week's rge	80	74⅝	76¼	72	75	70⅝

Provisions.

	Jan. High	Jan. Low	May. High	May. Low
LARD.				
Dec. 17	22.80	22.42	24.12	22.72
Dec. 18	23.70	23.35	23.95	23.67
Dec. 19	24.05	23.92	24.35	24.02
Dec. 20	24.27	24.15	24.52	24.35
Dec. 21	24.45	24.25	24.67	24.50
Dec. 22	24.60	24.52	24.87	24.75
Week's range	24.60	23.35	24.87	23.67
	Jan.		May.	
RIBS.				
Dec. 17	23.65	23.37	24.12	23.80
Dec. 18	23.55	23.30	24.05	23.70
Dec. 19	23.95	23.75	24.40	24.10
Dec. 20	24.20	23.97	24.57	24.37
Dec. 21	24.42	24.25	24.80	24.52
Dec. 22	24.62	24.52	24.97	24.82
Week's range	24.62	23.30	24.97	23.70
	Jan.		May.	
PORK.				
Dec. 17	43.00	44.35	44.60	44.50
Dec. 18	44.87	44.30	..	..
Dec. 19	45.45	45.00	45.00	45.00
Dec. 20	46.05	45.60	45.70	45.10
Dec. 21	46.82	45.95	45.80	45.50
Dec. 22	46.50	46.30	..	..
Week's range	46.50	44.30	45.80	44.50

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low	March. High	March. Low
Dec. 17	30.10	29.45	29.17	28.60	28.77	28.13
Dec. 18	30.18	30.02	29.46	29.22	29.07	28.76
Dec. 19	30.38	30.19	29.53	29.15	29.20	28.78
Dec. 20	30.65	30.05	29.66	29.25	29.26	28.80
Dec. 21	30.73	30.45	29.75	29.46	29.30	28.93
Dec. 22	30.68	30.31	29.71	29.48	29.17	28.98
Week's range	30.73	29.45	29.75	28.60	29.30	28.13
	May.		July.		Oct.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Dec. 17	28.55	27.92	28.30	27.65	26.98	26.50
Dec. 18	28.86	28.35	28.58	28.33	27.24	27.07
Dec. 19	28.93	28.53	28.62	28.35	27.29	27.12
Dec. 20	28.97	28.58	28.65	28.29	27.40	27.12
Dec. 21	28.97	28.61	28.61	28.30	27.33	27.16
Dec. 22	28.84	28.67	28.52	28.35	27.30	27.22
Week's range	28.97	27.92	28.65	27.65	27.40	26.50

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Dec. 22, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES:)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	466,862	1,109,018	410,326
Tuesday	319,223	1,725,551	358,326
Wednesday	430,829	1,618,910	540,090
Thursday	571,420	3,048,925	598,013
Friday	595,831	1,697,963	557,133
Saturday	170,459	498,250	Holiday
Total w'k	2,574,624	9,698,617	2,443,889
Year to date	180,145,696	231,628,278	170,151,637

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$4,600,000	$3,899,000	$4,363,000
Tuesday	4,844,500	3,386,000	3,736,500
Wed'day	5,154,500	4,123,000	5,020,500
Thursday	5,297,000	5,220,500	5,354,500
Friday	5,330,000	4,542,000	5,200,000
Saturday	3,012,000	1,328,500	Holiday
Tot. w'k	$28,238,000	$22,479,000	$23,674,500
Y'r to d'e	1,018,668,950	1,137,427,500	928,755,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Dec. 22,'17.	Dec. 23,'16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$5,853,500	$15,717,500	$9,864,000
Government	22,329,500	6,595,500	*15,734,000
State	4,000	41,000	37,000
City	51,000	125,500	74,000
Total all	$28,238,000	$22,479,000	*$5,759,000

*Increase.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.08
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.04
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.02	Potosi	.01
Challenge Con	.04	Savage	.04
Chollar	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.06	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.13	Union Con	.52
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.65
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.00	Goldfield Con	.38
Jim Butler	.72	Goldfield Merger	.02
McNamara	.18	Mont. Bend	.03
Midway	.05	Jumbo Ext	.13
Mispah	.03	Kewanas	.03
Monarch Pitts	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Montana	.08	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.03	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.09
Tonopah Divide	.06	Morning Glory	.10
Tonopah Ext	1.00	Union Amal	.04
West End	.61	White Caps	.48
West Tonopah	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.05
Atlanta	.07	Packard	.15
Booth	.03	Rochester	.32
Florence	.08	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	3.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4⅝	Granite	46	55
El Paso Jackpot	5¼	5¾	Isabella	7⅞	8⅜
Elktown	5¼	5½	McKinney	6¾	10
El Paso	15	25	Portland	114½	115
Fanny R	2	4	U. Gold M	15⅝	17
Golden C	14⅜	14⅝	Vindicator	37	40
Gold Sov	2½	2¾			

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE 4½% BONDS.

To the holders of the Bonds secured by the First Mortgage of the Consolidation Coal Company, dated December 15th, 1896:

You are hereby notified that under the provisions of Article Seven of the First Mortgage of the Consolidation Coal Company, dated Dec. 15th, 1896, to the Guaranty Trust Co. as Trustee, of which Mortgage the undersigned has been substituted as Trustee, there have been drawn by lot bonds of the denomination of $1,000 outstanding under said mortgage numbered as follows:

26	53	75	130	209	510	531	579	
29	62	96	181	212	515	535	588	
41	63	103	182	218	519	549	592	
43	72	126	189	253	521	558	596	
46	73	127	141	451	528	576		

The owner of each such numbered bond will be entitled to receive from the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on and after January 1st, 1918, $1,050 and accrued interest to that date, and on and after such date all future interest shall belong to the undersigned as Trustee, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund provided for in said First Mortgage.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
Substituted Trustee.
By R. L. CERERO, Asst. Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

MONTGOMERY LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY FIRST & REFUNDING 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS DUE 1942.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK as Trustee under the indenture dated April 1st, 1912, securing the above issue, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased for the sum of Twelve Thousand Fifty Dollars ($12,050.) Sealed proposals will be received at the Trust Department of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, December 26th, 1917. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 102% and accrued interest) will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Saturday, December 29th, 1917, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers in whole or in part.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, December 4th, 1917.

THE ONTARIO PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, maturing January 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the National Park Bank and Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York City.

DATED at Toronto, this 19th day of December, 1917.

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing January 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada, at Montreal and Toronto, and at the National Park Bank and Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York City.

DATED at Toronto, this 19th day of December, 1917.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Four Per Cent Collateral Trust Bond

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

January Investors

OUR new booklet (A-146) is especially valuable to those who will have funds to invest in January.

NEVER was there a time when investors needed greater foresight or sounder judgment than at present.

THIS booklet gives information which combined with your own judgment will enable you to conserve and safeguard your resources. We will be glad to furnish copies to investors. Phone, write or call for

Booklet No. A-146

S.W.STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
35 Years Without Loss to Any Investor

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum
will be credited to depositors January 1, 1918 (payable on and after January 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, December 10, 1917.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 21, 1918.
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1918.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1859.
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM
per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.
MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolable and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.
H. RUBBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1918, at the rate of 4 % PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.
Booklet "Banking by Mail," sent free.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
23RD ST. N.E. COR 6TH AVE.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE., (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
129TH DIVIDEND
New York, December 11, 1917.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING: December 31, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to the depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16, 1918. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th, 1918, will draw interest from January 1.
ROBERT D. ANDREWS, Pres.
FRANCIS H. MOFFETT, Sec'y.
Society Accounts Accepted.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917.
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21, 1918.
DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BRISTOW, Dist. Secretary.
New York, Dec. 6th, 1917.
—NOTICE—
Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st or July 1st or Oct. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

139TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT
per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Treasurer.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
HUGH B. GARDNER, Cashier.
Open 10 to 2 Mon. 10 to 7 Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

DIVIDENDS.

December 14, 1917.
The Board of Directors of the
ELMIRA WATER, LIGHT AND RAILROAD COMPANY
Elmira, N. Y.
has declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock of this Company, and a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the Five Per Centum Cumulative Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record December 15, 1917.
C. A. KOLSTAD, Treasurer.

ELMIRA WATER, LIGHT AND RAILROAD COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company, having declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on December 31, 1917, notice is hereby given that upon receipt of such dividend the Voting Trustees will pay to the respective holders of the stock trust certificates for such Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock an amount equal to the dividend of one and three-quarters per cent., such payment to be made on December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record as of the close of business on December 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., the agent of the Voting Trustees.
J. J. BODELL,
PHILIP B. SIMONDS,
FREDERICK BODELL,
Voting Trustees.
Providence, R. I., Dec. 14, 1917.

268th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
New York, Dec. 18, 1917.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent. and an extra dividend of Two (2%) per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record of December 21, 1917.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
FOUNDED 1803
Dec. 29, 1917.
The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1917.
OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

229th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
The Battery Park National Bank of New York
New York, December 20, 1917.
The Board of Directors have today declared a dividend of 3 per cent., and an extra dividend of 3 per cent., on the capital stock of the Bank, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 20th, 1917.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK
December 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%), and a special extra dividend of two per cent. (2%), both payable on and after January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.
ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank
of New York.
330 Bowery.
December 14th, 1917.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders on record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

The MARKET and FULTON NATIONAL BANK
New York, December 18, 1917.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after January 2nd, 1918. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue,
Near Forty-second Street.
The Fifty-ninth Consecutive Dividend
New York, December 19, 1917.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. (8%) free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable December 31st, 1917, to the shareholders of record of this day.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders National Bank of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1917.
A dividend of Twelve Per Cent. has today been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 21st, 1917.
The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27th, 1917. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1918.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 20, 1917.
The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record on December 26, 1917.
H. W. DONOVAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 6, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
PARISH R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 20th, 1917.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, No. 330 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK.
New York, Dec. 24th, 1917.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the West Side Bank will be held at its banking rooms at No. 481 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, Near 42nd Street,
New York.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve for the following annual election, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 8, 1918.
The polls will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the COR. EXCHANGE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, New York City, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 18 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY, Borough of Manhattan, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. The polls will be open from 10:30 o'clock A. M. to 11:00 o'clock A. M.
WARD C. PITKIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
45 Wall Street, Dec. 20, 1917.
AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose term of office expires, and for inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of this Company on the second day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Sec'y.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, December 24th, 1917.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend
A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 16th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.
H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.
Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after February 1st, 1918, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates.
THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.
New York, December 20, 1916.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
December 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on December 31st next, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 24th next. Transfer books will be closed December 26th to 31st, both dates inclusive.
HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
December 21, 1917.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%), and an extra dividend of eleven and one-quarter per cent. (11¼%) on the Common Stock of the Company to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on December 31st next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 24th next. Transfer books will be closed December 26th to 31st, both dates inclusive.
HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company
(Incorporated)
Racine, Wis., U.S.A., November 17, 1917.
A regular quarter yearly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the outstanding PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable on Tuesday, January 1, 1918, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business Monday, December 17, 1917, and
On January 2, 1918, the Voting Trustees for the holders of PREFERRED STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES will be prepared to distribute the above dividend when received by them among such holders entitled thereto whose names appear of record on their books at the close of business December 17, 1917.
WM. F. SAWYER, Secretary

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS
CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1917,

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4320-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.
Unlisted Securities Department
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
International Motor Stocks
Kellogg-Mackay Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 6s & 1st Pfd.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

WE DEAL IN
Remington Type stocks
Crocker Wheeler Com. & Pfd.
Union Ferry Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Realty Associates
New York County Nat'l
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805 25 Broad St.

Atlantic Fruit Company
Connecticut Brass Co.
Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., Com. & Pfd.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern Com. & Pfd.
Illinois Central Leased Lines
Pacific Coast 2nd Preferred
Yukon-Alaska Trust
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phone Broad 6851-2-3-4-5-6.

Bordens C. Mk. Com. & Pfd.
Cent. Ark. Ry. & Lt. 5s, 1928
W. Maryland R. R. 1st Pfd.
Woodward Iron 5s, 1952
Yadkin River Pow. 5s, 1941
Hanson & Doyle
30 BROAD ST. Phone 4684 Broad

Inter. Tungsten Corp.
Mich. Lime. & Chem. Stks.
Standard Shipbuilding Corp.
Weyman Bruton Com.
Russian Ruble 5⅛s
(Apr. & Oct.)—(Feb. & Aug.)
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

AMER. GAS & ELECTRIC PFD.
ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE PFD.
NOR. STATES PR. COM., PFD. & WARTS
STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC PFD.
WESTERN POWER COM. & PFD.
AMERICAN STORES PFD.
JONES BROS. TEA
MARLIN ARMS STOCK & NOTES
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.
Cosden & Company
Independent Oils
J. D. Gengler
25 Broad St. New York
Phone 6233 and 6234 Broad

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

Cities Service
Famous Players
Midwest Refining
Gillette Razor 6s
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2320 Broad

American Graphophone
Central Aguirre Sugar
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

BUY—SELL—QUOTE
Standard Oil of N. Y.
Standard Oil of N. J.
Ohio Oil Company
Midwest Refining
Wm. McDermott
30 Broad St., New York City
Phones Broad 233-234-3808-3809

Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Co.
First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal
Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

As provided in Section Seven of Article Two of the Mortgage securing the issue of bonds above described, the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on January 7th, 1918, for the sale to it of such bonds for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest to the amount of $74,819.84, conditioned upon the payment to the undersigned of the amount on or before January 2nd, 1918, as provided in the said Mortgage.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security and
Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. W MORSE, Secretary.
December 7th, 1917.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
E. G. CRAWFORD, President

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CHILDS CO.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Childs Company will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The polls will remain open for one hour.
CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated New York City, December 13th, 1917.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton Railway Company, for the election of President and Directors, and Judges of Inspectors of the next ensuing election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Peoples National Bank Building, City of Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1918, at two o'clock P. M.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.
Scranton, Pa., December 7, 1917.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B-Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate.	When Payable.	Quotation Dec. 22, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	60	65
Anac. & Pot. Riv., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	85
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	95	99
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	53	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	98¼	..
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	97
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82½	87½
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98	99
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '90	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	94
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
C. Buck. L. & N. T., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Cons. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	80	90
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	80	90
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	82	85
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	75	76
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Cons. Tr. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	95	95½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	90	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	94	100
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Elec. Lt. & P. 1st, '58	5	June & Dec.	85	95
Eliz. & Tr. R.R. '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	88
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87½	92½
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 8s, '40	5	May & Nov.	81	86
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	70
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	74	77
Hackensack Wtr., '52	4	Jan. & July	..	79
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	103
Hobo. Ferry 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	94½	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	94½	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	67	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	91	94
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	79	83
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	73	77
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	100
Lock. & Okt. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	98½	99½
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	94	98
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	87	88
Mobile Electric 1st, '40	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '29	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	92	97
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	92	97
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '40	6	Jan. & July	94	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Newark Gas 1st, '44	6	J. A. J. O.	..	112
N. Y. & Hob. F., '46	5	June & Dec.	94½	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	98	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	68	71
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	55	65
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95¼	96¼
Do ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	78	82
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	95
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	77	82
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '57	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Ottum. L. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	66	73
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	101
Do cons., '38	5	Jan. & July	94	95
Riverside Tr. 1st, '60	5	June & Dec.	..	90
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	70
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	85	94
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	86
San. Diego Gas & E. deb., '26	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jun. & Dec.	90	94
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	94
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	83	90
Syracuse Lt. & Pr., '51	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	85	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '58	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	74	74½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	75	85
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	93	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	72	74
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	53	55
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Utils. conv., '42	6	July & Jan.	93	98
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	81	86
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	97	98½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	71	74
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	85	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate.	When Payable.	Quotation Dec. 22, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	98
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	83	87
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '43-'40	..	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	99

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 22, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	..	13	14
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	73
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	87	88
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	39	41
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	191	193
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	87	90
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec. 1, 17	45	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	72	75
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	58	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4½	5¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26,17	58	60
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	8	10
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	78	82
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	97	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	92
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	79	79½
Car. Power & Light	¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	26	28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	89	91
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	66
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	..	45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Dec 1, 17	203	206
Do pf.	½	M	Dec 1, 17	66¾	67¾
Colorado Power	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	20	23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15, 17	95	100
Columbia R., G. & E.	..	..	..	30	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	60	..
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, 17	78	82
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	32½	33
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	62	65
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Aug 16,17	65	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	75	80ex
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	98	100
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15,17	95	100
Essex & Hudson Gas.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	124
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	5	7
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	25	35
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15,17	..	88
Gas & Elec. of Bergen.	..	..	..	75	80
Hudson County Gas.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	118	123
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	23	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	92	98
Int. Trac. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	60
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	100
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	29	34
Do pf.	..	..	.....	58	62
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	.....	18	20
Do pf.	..	..	.....	50	54
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	58	63
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	33	36
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	60	70
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, 17	85	89½
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	150	160
No. Ont Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	53	56
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	67	71
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	86	87
Nor. Texas Electric.	1	Q	Dec 15,17	10	21
Ohio Fuel Supply	2½	Q	Nov 15,17	102½	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	2¼	3
Do pf.	..	..	..	11	13
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Oct 1, 17	28	29
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	59	62
Un. Ry & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	21½	22
United Utilities	..	..	..	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	53	54¼
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	54	70
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	63	70
Western Power	..	..	..	8	10
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	40	41
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15,17	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15, 18	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Jun 30,16	35	40

b—2¼% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 22, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Nov 15,17	200	205
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	35	36½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	66
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	66
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	73	76
Amer. Typefounders	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	34	38
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 10,17	140	143
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	96
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Oct 4, 17	102	105
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15,17	93	98
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	93½	96
By Products Coke	8	A		120	128
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	88	90
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	..	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 17	90	95
Celluloid	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	142	140
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	148	152
Certainteed Products	..	..	..	41	43
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	98½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	89
Childs	1½	Q	Dec 10,17	69	72
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10,17	88	90
Crocker-Wheeler	$3	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	101	102
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Oct 15, 17	160	168
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	88	92
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	400	445
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	100	110
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	77	80
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 29, 17	91	93
Great Western pf.	2½	Q	Oct 2, 17	..	106
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	45¾	47
Hercules Powder	m10	Q	Dec 24,17	225	235
Holly Sugar	..	..	..	40	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Int. Silver	..	..	..	40	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	84
Kan. C. Stock Yards	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	96
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	78½	80
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Nov 20,17	..	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	100	110
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	..	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	..	72	78
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	170	180
Michigan Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	72	75
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	87¾	90
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	97	99
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	93	94
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 10,17	228	233
New Niquero Sugar	3½	..	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Sep 20, 17	103	107
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20,17	100	105
Nipe Bay Sugar	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	125	135
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	39	43
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	66	68
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15,17	640	660
Remington Typewriter	..	..	..	10¼	11
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	56	58
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	39	41
Royal Baking Powder.	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	135	140
Sloss-Sheffield	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	97	99
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	94	97
Standard Milling	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	75
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	90	95
Stand. Oil of N. J.	8	Q	Dec 15,17	610	620
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	4	Q	Dec 15,17	270	280
Stand. Oil of Ohio	4	Q	Dec 15,17	230	240
Stand. Oil of Ohio pf.	3½	Q	Dec 15,17	95	100
Sugar Refining	2	Q	Dec 15,17	165	175
Texas Company	4	Q	Dec 15,17	375	..
Tobacco Products	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	130	135
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	85
Underwood Typewriter	2	Q	Dec 15,17	190	200
Do pf.	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	250	..
Public	2½	Q	Sep 29, 17	210	230
Park Nat.	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	440	455
People's ($25)	5	S	July 2, 17	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	420	445
Second Nat.	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	110	125
State	3	Q	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	3	S	Aug 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	4	S	Jun 30,17	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	250
West Side	6	..	Jan 1, 17	190	210
Yorkville	6	Q	Oct 1, 17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡and 3% extra. §Incl 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 6% extra. **1% payable in Liberty Bonds.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 22, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	357	360
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	560	580
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 17	680	700
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Sep 29, 17	240	245
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	100	120
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	200	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	310	317
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Dec 1, 17	397	407
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	206	213
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	245	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 17	250	270
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	295	298
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	140	144
Kings Co.	500,000	8	Q	Nov 1, 17	640	660
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	93
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	130	145
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	..	198	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	340	360
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 29, 17	585	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 11,17	925	950
People's	1,000,000	3½	Q	Sep 29, 17	220	230
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	..	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	280	290
Transatlantic	700,000	8	S	July 2, 17	160	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	340	350
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 17	875	910
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	400	405

*And a special dividend of 3½%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 22, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	100	105
Bd. & Mtg.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,17	180	190
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	85	95
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	..	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jul 10, 17	$38	$43
Fidel. Phenix	2,000,000	10	S	Jul 10, 17	252	262
Ger. Alliance	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 16, 17	135	145
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	447	457
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	11	S	July 5, 17	300	..
Globe & Rut.	700,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	78	86
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	Q	July 8, 17	385	400
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Oct., 1917	90	98
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 17	90	96
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	160	163
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	50	70
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 6, 17	350	365
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	Oct 10, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	3	S	Jul 17, 17

EXPECT SUGAR SOON FROM LATIN AMERICA

Commerce Bureau Reports Good Crops, but No Prospect of an Abundance.

MILLS IN CUBA GRINDING

Porto Rico Outlook Said to be Good—Short Crop in Mexico—Brazil Well Sold Out.

Relief of the sugar famine is expected early next year from Latin America, according to a statement given out yesterday by A. J. Barnaud of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, after a survey of prospects in the West Indies, Central and South America. Mr. Barnaud explained, however, that all Latin America's sugar, added to that of the Far East, would not create a surplus.

The new crop in Cuba is enormous, even larger than last year's, which amounted to over 3,000,000 tons. The first of the new Cuban crop is expected here about the last of this month. Most of the Cuban sugar mills expect to begin extracting about that time. Three centrals have already begun grinding, and show a very good yield for this season of the year. The weather during the late growing season was cool and favorable for the maturing of the cane, and this permitted early grinding. The first of the new crop, 2,800 bags, has been received at Santiago de Cuba.

A total of 1,754,812 acres of cane is under cultivation in Cuba, the average yield of sugar per acre being about 2½ tons in good years. The production during the last five years has been as follows: 1912, 1,983,687 tons; 1913, 2,423,940 tons; 1914, 2,886,567 tons; 1915, 3,006,825 tons; 1917, 3,000,436 tons. It is expected that the coming crop will exceed even the record crop of 1917.

While Cuba is the principal sugar producing country of the West Indies, the other islands also yield much sugar, the Dominican Republic sending a considerable supply to the United States. An unusually large crop is reported also from Porto Rico, and it is expected that the production of both Haiti and the Dominican Republic will be increased this year.

The sugar ordinarily received from Mexico cannot be counted upon this season because of the partial failure of the crop this year through lack of rain. It to supply its own needs, and a recent decree of the Mexican Government prohibited the export of sugar. Honduras also has suffered a partial loss of cane sugar this year through lack of rain. It is estimated that the loss, however, will not amount to more than 25 per cent. of the usual production. Nicaragua, on the other hand, reports that the prospects for the coming crop are better than usual. The annual production is approximately 10,000 tons, while the estimate for next season is in excess of 15,000 tons.

In Brazil sugar is raised on a large scale, and about 300,000 tons of sugar are exported annually on an average. Reports on Sept. 15 showed only about 15,000 bags unsold. The outlook for the coming crop was uncertain at that date, as prolonged wet weather threatened to modify the early predictions of an unusually large output. A month later the low market prices of sugar indicated that the new crop was expected to be large.

Peruvian sugar is an important factor in the world's supply. The average annual production is about 250,000 metric tons, of which about 7 per cent. is exported. Statistics show that imports of Peruvian sugar into the United States increased 500 per cent. since the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1914. The statement gave figures showing that Colombia and Venezuela export a considerable quantity of sugar, while Chile and Bolivia add a portion, with Paraguay producing a small amount for home consumption. The total imports of sugar from South America in the fiscal year 1917 amounted to 138,-107,480 pounds.

DENY EXPRESS CONGESTION.

Arthur Williams of Federal Board Says It Is Normal.

After an investigation by P. Q. Foy for the Federal Food Board of congestion at the Adams Express Company's terminals in Jersey City, Arthur Williams, a member of the board, announced yesterday that in his opinion the congestion was no more than is usual at the holiday season. General Manager Charles McKay of the New York division of the company's service said the congestion was being relieved by an increased force working twenty-four hours a day, and that 100 wagons were delivering packages yesterday.

Foy, however, insisted that the congestion was due to the fact that the express company did not take steps to handle the enormous amount of business that it knew was coming. He said the express packages on the pier appeared to be badly scattered, and he noticed chickens and pigeons that had died. Charles McColgan, in charge of the shipment of market freight, told him, he said, that he had tried to get some firms having goods there on the telephone, but found them closed. Foy said that he found all except one firm open, and as a result McColgan promised prompt delivery.

George H. Newton, manager of the Prince George Hotel, has announced that there will be no New Year's Eve celebration at that hotel. With the country at war, and the urgent need for every pound of food and fuel to be saved, Mr. Newton said it did not seem fitting that those favored by fortune should feast while others famish.

The Federal Food Commission, which is investigating milk conditions here with a view to fixing prices, announced yesterday that the testimony taken thus far indicates that the farmers are losing money at the prices at which they are now furnishing milk. It finds also from distributing companies that they are unable to make any profit on the prices they are now receiving for milk in New York City.

COLORED BEANS SUPERIOR.

Cheaper, Too, and Food Administration Wants More Eaten.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Reports to the Food Administration indicate that the pinto and other colored beans are becoming popular in the West as a substitute for the common white bean. In the East there is little demand for any except the white bean.

Reports from the largest white bean producing States, Michigan and New York, indicate that this year's crop is far below normal. In Colorado the estimated production of colored beans exceeds last year's crop by 400 per cent. and in New Mexico by from 50 to 100 per cent. This is a surplus of 3,000 cars above the needs west of the Alleghanies.

Colored beans are considered by Federal food officials equal in food value and superior in flavor. They say that the housewife in the East can save money by using colored beans, which are from 35 to 40 per cent. cheaper than the white. K. P. Kimball, bean expert with the Food Administration, says the supply of colored beans is ample to meet our needs.

Reports from quartermasters of the army and navy show that colored beans are being used extensively by them and are meeting with great favor.

ALTAR BURGLAR TRAPPED.

Nun Calls Police, Who Find Invader Hidden in Basement.

A burglar who was carrying away the gold vessels in the chapel of the Convent of the Dominican Sisters of the Perpetual Rosary at West and Tracy streets, Hoboken, was discovered yesterday by a sister who was sent to prepare the altar for mass, and before the police arrived eighty students and nuns were thrown into a fright. The burglar hid under a box in a basement adjoining the chapel.

The police searched all parts of the building, and were about to abandon the search when they found the man. He said he was John Phillips of Greenville, Penn., and thanked the police for the rescue." He was held on a charge of burglary.

HICKS PICTURES WAR ZONE.

Tells How Congressmen Found Conditions at the Front.

Congressman Frederick C. Hicks, one of the six members of the House of Representatives who recently returned from a visit to the western battlefront, described the devastation in the war zone to a large audience in the Institutional Synagogue at 116th Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday. Mr. Hicks also told how the Congressional committee penetrated to the first line trenches in Flanders and was exposed to the fire of the German guns for about fifteen minutes.

Five shells struck immediately behind the committee, and a German machine gun not more than thirty yards away kept up an incessant fire in the direction of the Congressmen until they were escorted to shelter by an officer.

"It was in the early morning when we went forth to visit the front line trench in this particular sector in Belgium," said Mr. Hicks. "Not far away was an enemy machine gun sitting on a hill. The gunner must have detected our movements through the gaps in the trenches, for we had hardly arrived in the first line excavations when they started up a sharp fire in our direction. First it was only the machine guns, then the howitzers opened on us, five shells going over our heads and exploding in the rear. We remained there for about fifteen minutes, when an officer came up and advised us to leave, which we did, realizing to our great regret that the soldiers in the trenches would have to bear the brunt of the shell fire which our visit had inspired."

Prior to this visit, the members of the committee, clad in muddy and dirty trench clothes, were received by King Albert of Belgium.

"All that remains of Belgium," said Mr. Hicks, "is a small desolate strip of territory, twenty-six miles long and six miles wide. The commander in the great King Albert, every inch a King but none the less a great democrat in habit and in facts. He told us that he would remain in Belgium until the last inch of ground was wrested from his people. I asked him to give me a message for the American people, and he replied:

"'Tell the American people that without their generous support and kind aid the people of Belgium would have been starved to death and would have been made to suffer the most awful misery. I would ask that you carry to every American the sincere appreciation and thanks of every surviving Belgian.'"

Congressman Hicks also described the battle-worn scenes of Verdun and Vimy Ridge.

"For every nine square feet of ground at Verdun," said Mr. Hicks, "five men have perished. One million men in all were lost at Verdun, 600,000 Germans and 400,000 of the allied forces."

Mr. Hicks said the committee was particularly impressed with the work which the orthopaedic hospitals of England were doing. At these hospitals, he said, men were literally being made over. He also told of the salvaging operations at Calais, where the débris of the battlefield was remanufactured and reconstructed.

"The salvage lorries go over the battlefields and bring back everything they can pick up," said Mr. Hicks, "from a broken gun carriage to the shoe of a dead soldier. Everything is remade, so that it can be used again. If a shoe cannot be fixed up for use again, it is cut into strips to make shoe laces, &c. At Calais, 25,000 pairs of shoes are remade every week after they have been carried in from the battlefields. It all goes to show that this war is nothing but a stupendous business proposition, and must be conducted on lines of efficiency and economy."

TWO SOLDIERS DROWNED.

Enlisted Engineers Lost from Transport—Pershing Sends Death List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Two men attached to the engineer branch of the army were drowned at sea on Dec. 17, according to an official announcement made by the War Department today. Both were lost overboard from an American transport. Whether they belonged to new engineer units going to France or were en route to the United States was not disclosed by the Government.

They were Private William F. Smith, Engineers; emergency address, Mrs. Amanada Taylor, (aunt,) Chicago, and Corporal Samuel H. Kehl, Engineers; emergency address, Mrs. Letty Andrews, (brother,) Shenandoah, Penn.

General Pershing also cabled the following additional list of casualties today:

DEATHS.

TAYLOR, IRVING, private, labor company; Dec. 18, influenza; wife, Mrs. Burney Taylor, Houston, Miss.

LAWLESS, RICHARD A., wagoner, engineers; Dec. 17, acute nephritis; mother, Mrs. Margaret Lawless, 340 East Eighteth Street, New York City.

WORSHIP, PETER, private, stevedore regiment; Dec. 8, lobar pneumonia; wife, Mrs. Albert Worship, Philips, Miss.

PICKENS, REED, private, stevedore regiment; Dec. 17, lobar pneumonia; sister, Eliza Johnson, Cruger, Miss.

SHIVERS, VINCENT, Jr., private, labor company; Dec. 15, influenza; wife, Mrs. Lumanie Shivers, Armistead, La.

DIAMOND, FLOYD B., private, headquarters' train; Dec. 19; brother, E. L. Diamond, Winnsboro, La.

GOODALL, GROVER, Sergeant, supply train; Dec. 19, gunshot wound; mother, Mrs. Ellen Goodall, Sharon, Penn.

FAUNTLEROY, WILLIAM, Corporal, stevedore regiment; Dec. 20, gunshot wound; father, George Fauntleroy, Kingsdale, Va.

DUTCH FISHERMEN IDLE.

British Warships Stop Trawlers' Operations and Coal Is Short.

YMUIDEN, Holland, Nov. 19. (Associated Press.)—British warships again have started taking in Netherlands fishing craft, presumably on the ground formerly put forward that the larger part of the catches is destined for the Central Powers.

The Netherlands rejected the arrangement under which 33 per cent. of the steam and sailing vessels taking part in the trawl fisheries were to have been laid up while Great Britain was to pay substantial compensation. Not more than 1,000 tons of fish a month was to be exported to Germany. With these complications and the shortage of coal a large part of Holland's fishing fleet is out of commission.

SUSPECT FIRE WAS SET.

Blaze in Barred Zone in Boston Is Under Investigation.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—A fire that caused damage estimated at $100,000 in a factory and warehouse building at 381 Congress Street today was under investigation tonight by Federal, State, and city authorities. The building is situated in the alien enemy barred zone on the waterfront in the South Boston district. Officers engaged in the investigation admitted that circumstances pointed to a possibility that the blaze was of incendiary origin.

The fire started in the plant of the Boston Scale Machine Company, which has been engaged in the manufacture of rifle barrels on the third and fourth floors of the building. Most of the damage was confined to these floors and to that above, used by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company as a warehouse. Hundreds of electric light bulbs in storage exploded, leading to erroneous reports that the building contained munitions.

NO DEPUTIES' RE-ELECTION.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Emanuel Brousse has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill which would make all members of the present Chamber ineligible to re-election. In the preamble he sets forth the impossibility of elections while the war continues and the necessity of maintaining the present Chamber until the end of the conflict and the settlement of peace questions and the economic problems arising from the war.

He points out the necessity for the members to go about more of such vast importance without preoccupation as to re-election.

BUILDING INTERESTS FORM CENTRAL BODY

New Organization Will Be Prepared to Aid Government in Construction Work.

For the purpose of organizing the building and material interests of Greater New York to meet whatever demands the Government's 1918 war program may create, a mass meeting has been called at the Building Trade Employers' Association rooms, 80 East Thirty-third Street, for 2:30, next Thursday afternoon.

The call which has been issued states that "in large cities like New York, above all others, there are influential associations, boards of trade, realty boards, material exchanges, and employers' associations, all working for the growth and advancement of their cities and all loyally striving to be of assistance to the national Government in the present vital war program."

Individuals and associations working alone or at cross purposes cannot accomplish results desired. Under a united organization they would be an immense power for developing the local resources greatly needed in assisting the Government.

"All forms of building construction are tools of industry. Without factories, warehouses, homes for workmen, roads, bridges, and shipways in proper and sufficient quantity we cannot continue to produce and store the necessities of life or the funds required to meet the taxation program essential to the carrying on of the war."

The plan, therefore, is to first organize locally an articulate body of all the existing associations identified in building construction. It is to be a permanent association, not only designed to take up much of the perplexities of the reconstruction program that will ensue after the war is over, but to give to the Government a central agency of co-operation in any way relating to its announced building program in this vicinity.

Supplementing this proposed action a well-known architect went to Washington last Friday to complete arrangements which, if they reach fruition, will create important markets for certain kinds of building materials for the speedy construction of factories and homes in domestic, neutral, and belligerent countries abroad, shipments to begin at once on wholesale house building near Farmingdale, L. I., and at Newburgh, N. Y., where contracts are about to be signed as the first definite step in meeting the housing problem in this vicinity.

At the same time far-sighted building interests are taking thought of the available supplies of materials for Spring consumption. In the case of common brick, an attempt is to be made in the first part of next week to break through the ice as far up the Hudson as Haverstraw and from there ice breakers will endeavor to get up as far as Newburgh to release loaded barges of brick for this market.

There were only 11,600,000 bricks on the wholesale docks here on Saturday, according to The New York Daily Building Reports, although there were almost as many more brick sold and awaiting unloading by dealers at various distributing docks. An evidence of the necessity of getting this brick down is the call already in the market for fair quantities of common brick for the speedy erection of hundreds of small homes that are to be built for a munition company on Staten Island.

This inquiry is in addition to actual orders placed last week for common brick for emergency construction work in Newark. Raritan River brick plants are making no shipments by barge, but are concentrating on rail shipments from plants at $10.50 a thousand, wholesale, so as to get the brick to consuming centres with the least possible delay. Long Island brick manufacturers are anticipating heavy brick requirements from Beth Page and other section where large Government work is in contemplation.

For the purpose of advising local interests with reference to current and prospective needs of the Government for construction and building material supply in New York City and vicinity, a very high Government official is coming to this city this morning to confer on just what action the building interests should take to practically cooperate with the Federal authorities meeting the housing need.

In the face of all this preparation for wartime eventualities building interests are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the coal crisis and what sort of an essential commodity list will come out from the Fuel Administration in office. The glass industry, which was scheduled to resume on Dec. 8, is barely operating and manufacturers are absolutely unable to determine when resumption can take place.

The Halifax disaster has made a serious shortage in small sizes of single thick window glass, following the heavy requirements recently filed in the local jobbing offices for cantonments. Prices are, therefore, inclined toward higher levels.

The Portland cement, common brick, terra cotta, lime, plaster, wood working, and similar building material manufacturers are going to spend a restless holiday, because of the uncertainties regarding their ability to maintain even the present restricted outputs, especially in the face of possible Government requirement and private building demand. Builders have been acquainted with the mistake England made at the outset of the war by throttling private building construction having later to expend large sums of Government money not only to get their required building material, but to revive interest in private construction work. They fear a similar mistake may be made in this country which accounts for the mass meeting of builders and supply men called for Thursday.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.
U S Tug O L Hallenbeck and Scow No. 54 S. vs. Sullivan & Rose.
Sutton & Sudderly Co (Tug May McGuirl. vs. Blauch Tug B G Townsend.
Rice (same. vs. Clark SS Eretria, (2.)
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co (Sagua Maru. vs. Timmins (same, (2.)
Ocean SS Co (Standard Oil Co. vs. Un Wharf Co (same, (2.)
Marston (Tug P RR No. 14. vs. Flannery Tow Line (Tug G M Sorrell.
B & O RR (Penn RR. vs. J C Stock Yards Co (Tug Transfer No. 10
NY C RR (same. vs. Keeler (Tug Transfer No. 16.
Oliver (SS Regina d'Italia. vs. Tice Towing Line (Steamer Northport.
D. L & W RR (Tug Transfer No. 12. vs. Mayne (SS Rosario.
Bush Term Co (Tug H C Moore. vs. Cullen Transp Co (Taylor Dredging Co.
McCarthy (Lyster. vs. McWilliams (Tug Bern
Gilbert (Patterson. vs. Horvitz (Wersba.
City R E Co (Creston Bldg Co. vs. Re Morrison.
Talcott (Slater Bros Co. vs. Whitmark & Sons (Breninan.
Clark & Suit Co. vs. Same (Ball.
Lipschitz (Epstein. vs. Rifkin (Novelty Mfg. Co) (Esl.
Meinhold (Meinhold. vs. Schwartz (Schwartz.
Jackson (Phillips. vs. Swechulis (Leh Valley Coal Co.
Sturgess (Columbus Circle Sprout Co. vs. Tenean (same.
Smith (Smith. vs. Columbia Trust Co (Lieberman.
Huyler (Huyler. vs. Cuomo (Central Bridge Coal Co.
Razook (Faour. vs. Re Green (Benton Mfg Co.)
Moskth (Lipke. vs. Stockman (Liebman.
O'Donnell (Sheriff NY County. vs. Hurmuzs (Howe.
Re Rosedale Av. vs. Ontfeld (Mandetia.
Levine (Ginsberg. vs. Simmons (Denman & Davis.
Remington Arms Co (Cotton. vs. Smith (Soloman.
Aegan Amer Portland Cement Wks (N J Dock & Bridge Co. vs. Haupt (Aronson.
Re Christian, (Allerton Av.) vs. Adams & Grace Co (Heft.
Hall (Cummins. vs. Bernstein (Bernstein.
Neff (Vandervort. vs. Latham Automatic Reg (Little & Ives.
Pesse (Hudson P Rose Co. Inc. vs. Bloomingdale (Weller.
Re Hecht, (Gates Pl.) vs. Linton (Leggett Co.
Re Merkel (Knox Pl.) vs. Re Henrich. vs.
Donate (Cross. vs. Simkowitz (Barth.
Rubin (Rand (2.) vs. Knickerbocker Bag Co (Brody.
Sternberg (Sternberg. vs. Guaf Trust (2d Av RR (Gotlieb.)
Feldman (Rapaport. vs. Re Mason Motor Car. Ministers, Elders & Deacons, &c, Church (Zahn.
Besko (Gilman. vs. Perelin Nomaredust Co (Crowley Co.
Schiesel (Gal. vs. Re Smith.
McKenzie (Lane. vs. Re Katz.
Cropsey (Cropsey. vs. Black & White Cab Co (Pittsburgh Taxi.
Gluck (Gluck. vs. Brown (Fordward Assn.
Black (NY Tel. vs. Re Kraus.
Van Loan (Carrahipe. vs. Re Germania Fire Ins. Trust (Preeth.
Rothschild (Rothschild vs. Beyle (Strasbaum.
Clausen (Flanagan Brewery (McGovern. vs. Hardman Tire & Rubber (Stand & V Pan.
Marsden (Orth. vs. Re Stark & Co.
Kessler (Hermitage Co (2.) vs. Re Walter.
Carroll (Schumacher. vs. Solomon (Expert Mtg.
Randolph (Randolph. vs. Univ Transp (Sugar Products Co.
Seigren Metal Calling & Firep (Partners Loan & Trust Co. vs. Sabolowski (Leh Val Coal Co.
People ex rel Tappin (Woods. vs. Klohs (same.
Bank for Saving (Jantzer. vs. Distilling Co (Rice.
Tilton (Brown. vs. Howard (Howard.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—No day calendar.
PART IV.—Recess.
PARTS V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PART IV.—No day calendar.
PARTS III., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.
Est—Esther Feigenbaum.
At 10:30 A. M., wills for probate:
Sabbato Saggese, Margaret Lloyd, John McGovern.
Frank W Kitching, TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
2d Av Amus Co (Pioneer Film Co. vs. Sharp (Stoneham.
Mendelson (Mendelson. vs. Balcom (Cooper.
Deutsch (Osmansky. vs. McDonald (Metzner.
Murray (Stark. vs. Forrester (Unity Film Mfg Co.
Ross (NY & NJ R E Co vs. Abraham (Berger.
Abrams (Schorsch. vs. Kane (Auto Kaks Mfg
Farley (Young. vs. Wentworth (Reisenbaer (Mahe Cons Co.
Nippon Am Co (N E Panama Hat Co. vs. Cass (McManus.
Ernst (Coutant. vs. Rosenfeld (Furey.
Milasch (Abramson. vs. Lichman (Tremont Rty
Bernhanke (Star Wet Wash Laundry Co. vs. Kisz (Stand Gas L Co.
Mays (Goldblum. vs. Noble (Haff.
Turner (same. vs. Barsky (Wertheimer.
Glass (Carpenter. vs. Eiseman & Co (Kugelman, F & F.
Severin (Goldberg. vs. Sonn Paper Box Co (Pearl.
Rosenthal (Wills. vs. Epstein (Messinger.
Nardone (Nuovo. vs. Baitelman (Schecter.
Birkett (Lewis. vs. Flicker & Weinberg (Stampler.
Stenotype Sales Co (Markowitz. vs. Dandrea (Elite Amus
Noble (Haff. vs. Fuller (Haendel.
Arker (Ind Mach & T. vs. Goldstein (Turetsky.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. Echelman (Forrester—William A McQuaid.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Korn (Cordes. vs. Labes (Wilson & Co.
Riker (Leary (2.) vs. Mugler (Mugler.
Fletcher's P C Holding Co. vs. Re Spadaccini Bros Cont Co.
Wirth (Wirth. vs. NY Title & Mtg (Hipkiss.
Re Keefe (2.)
Neumann (McDonnell.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J. Ing-133 Bway Hold Corp (Streeter Const (4.)
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Estates of Israel Goldberg, Edmund P Cobb, Francis Kalisch.
Wills for probate:
Barbara Fessler, Eliza L Simpson, Nanine Regensburg.
Alphonse Hagenauer, Leonhard Theurer, Charles Payson Mallery.
George White.
Accountings:
Estates of Michael F O'Neill, William G Vaupel, Hyman Jacobs.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—A W W Co, Inc (Busch et al—Samuel J. Joseph.
SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J. — Manda (Hawes — Thomas E Flynn. Re Samuel Schwartzberg—Eugene L Brisach.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department. Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department. Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J. At 10 A. M.
Reins (Deering. vs. Lugrin (Lugrin.
Re Saratoga Av. vs. Fisher (Fisher.
Tod (Tod, (2.) vs. Zirinsky (Gratz.
Trubenbach (Rossel. vs. Fevola (Fevola.
McConnell (Gallwig. vs. Re Cedar Place.
Broach (Brown, (2.) vs. Re Lincoln Terrace Park.
Olewine (Olewine. vs. Re Dempsey, (46th Aldermanic Dist.)
Rogafsky (Anderson. vs. Sanna (John T. Clark & Son.
Abrams (Cherry. vs. Podgorski (Young.
Di Maria (Di Cicco. vs. Falsey (Louis K. Liggett, Inc.
Jacobs (Jacobs. vs. Toscano (Boulton.
Warshaw (Schaen. vs. Re Kramaroff, (Duffy)
People re Kaufman (Prendergast. vs. Easar (Albert.
Kanavy (Sodziyi. vs. Durland (Tenlin.
Susskind (Susskind. vs. Townsend (Porth.
De Normandie (Bay View Heights Land. vs. Queens Co Trust Co (Cl.
Butsback (Butsback. vs. Re Lincoln Terrace Park.
Tompkins (Tompkins. vs. Monahan (W. J. Feeley & Co.
C. K. Barnum & Son (Goldberg. vs. Friedman (Schroeder.
Milson (Erahowsky. vs. Davidson (Smerling.
Leach (Guinan. vs. Re Bryan (Harris, (2.)
Zelden (Zelden. vs. Josias (Ebrich.
Town of Brookhaven (Robinson. vs. Ryan (Livingston.
Schnail (Nadis r. vs. Re Bass, (Timm, Jr.)
Babcock (Rogers Peet Co. vs. Robertson (B H RR Co

PART II.—Faber, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned until Jan. 7.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
John Brickwolst, Julia O'Brien, Catherine Reynolds, Mary Gibbons, Charles Peterson, Bridget Kiernan.
Administration of:
Christian Barclay. Account by Cr:
Mary E. Vilenbrush, Mary A. Flanagan, John Casey, (2.) Margaret Brancaloni, Garlando Infants, Samuel Zarkanter, Sarah E. Wells, Herman H. Martens, Walter Hernandes, Samuel E. Vernon. Account of:
Lena Spiesser.

County Court.

No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.
Baumgartner (Baumgartner. vs. Yonkers Builders' Supply Co (Anderson.
Re Sisson (Huber. vs. Sterne (Jennings.
Deever (Motor Rty Co. vs. Wright-Ogden Co (Abrahams.
Hammond (Howe.

Also for the hearing of motions.
TRIAL TERM—Calendar goes over until January, 1918, term.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Botany; also velours, all shades. Stauff & Deren, 127 West 26th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White, 50 inches. Soloff, 244 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 1503.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—3-4 and 6-4, in all colors; also 551 broadcloth, in brown. Madison Square 1868. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc.

CHILDREN'S WEAR Wanted.—Infants' and children's white and colored dresses and coats; also boys' wash suits, blouses, and rompers. M 118 Times.

CLOAKINGS Wanted, of any description, quantity, for cash, at reasonable prices. Phone us and buyer will call. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St. 3757 Stuyvesant.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—¾ Meltons and Tibets. S. Kaplan & Co., 20 West 22d St. Gramercy 1515. G 466 Times Annex.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open to buy all kinds of heavy coating, velours, for cash. Alex Kogut. Chel. 2906.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs 500 Fall garments. M. Shapiro, resident buyer, 1,170 Broadway. 4956 Mad. Square.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick. 40 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples; will place orders. 5th floor, 36 East 20th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on Spring styles. 11 West 25th, third floor.

COATS Wanted.—All kinds; highest prices paid for jobs. 7th floor, 48 West 25th St. 5006.

COATS Wanted.—Stylish stouts and cheap junior coats. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Heavy white velours, brown, taupe; must be cheap. Farragut 588.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Narrow wale, all colors; phone best prices and quantity. Mr. Walcoff, 3076 Madison Square.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of silk taffeta and serge dresses; placing stock orders on snappy style. Call all week at 127 Madison Av., 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better kind silk Spring dresses; show samples after 11. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silks and serges, from 12 to 2; Room 902, 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges and satin; open for quantity, for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking silk and serge. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

FRENCH SERGE Wanted.—104; 7120; W. F. X. preferred. Phone Columbus 9860, Mr. O'Connor, 8:30-10 A. M.

GALATEA Wanted.—We are in the market for any quantity of turkey red and navy blue; spot cash. Preiss Co., 25 West 26th.

KERAMI, Pompom, Velours, and Kerseys Wanted.—Heavy and light weight; also poplins; all shades; spot cash. Spring 2571.

PEAU DE SOIE Wanted.—40 inches, white; also peau de cygne, all colors, up to 8½c. yard. S. Soloff, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 1503.

POMPOM Wanted.—In all colors; will pay spot cash. G. B. G. Manufacturing Co., 7080 Madison Square.

POMPOM Wanted.—Open for reindeer and taupe. Phone Gramercy 6318.

POPLINS, Velours and Serges Wanted.—In colors, spot cash. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St. Farragut 5143.

POPLINS, Serges, Velours Wanted.—Spot cash; any quantity; all colors. Farragut 588.

SERGE JUILLIARD Wanted.—We are open for navy 54289. What have you to offer? Hugo H. Levy & Bros., 29 West 36th St.

SERGE Wanted.—Can use 500 pieces of Juilliard chep wool. International Apparel Co., 37-39 West 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—500 pieces of Juilliard's at a price. International Apparel Co., 37-39 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Single or double warp, all wool. Chelsea 9955.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Plain and stripes. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Job lot for cash. Call Farragut 3066.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Job lot for cash. Call Farragut 3068.

TRUNKS Wanted. — Wardrobe trunks for waists and dresses. Winter, 129 W. 27th.

VELOURS AND SERGES Wanted.—544, 11050, 13009, 13046, 15020. Far. 5166.

VELOURS Wanted.—U. S. 153, all colors. Hexter's Block. 801, Farragut 2616.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359 or similar grade. Vanderbilt 4083.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTS Wanted.—Have equipped plant of 40 sewing machines; will consider any Government work. X 225 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY HAT CORDS of silk, cotton, mercerized; immediate delivery. Phone 4109 Franklin.

BRAIDS, Velvets, and Trimmings for sale cheap. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

BROADCLOTH.—Job to close. Orchard 2749.

BURELLA.—American 06080; job. Orchard 2749.

CHINCHILLA.—Black only, heavy all-wool quality. Phone Gramercy 6518.

COATS.—5,500 Winter coats for ladies, misses and children, to close out for cash, at less than cost of material. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St., New York City.

COATS.—Pompoms, bolivias, velours, velour du Nords, broadcloths, etc.; plain and fur trimmed; close out. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—100 high-grade coats to close out at a price. Bluestone & Schindelheim, 112 West 30th St.

COATS.—January sales bargains fur trimmed, sizes 36 to 50. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—2,000 infants', 3,000 children's; will sacrifice for January sales. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Ladies' Velour fur trimmed and plain, for January sales. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Close out, juniors' and ladies' Spring line ready, Duberstein, 51 West 13th.

COATS.—300 fur trimmed, to close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St. M.

COATS. — 350 fur collar trimmed, to sell cheap. Philip Cohn, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

CORDUROYS, 36 inch, wide wale, high shades; to close out. Clejan, 640 Broadway. Spring 5010.

CORDUROY.—Voyd 3200; 10 boxes of navy, 1 garnet, 1 copen, 1 laurel, at 50c. Madison Square 4982.

COTTON GOODS, Plaids, Checks, Plain Goods, Silk, and Cotton Mixtures, and Mohairs.—Large quantities. 4th floor, 1,115 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Children's dresses, on account of moving will sell entire stock, 2 to 6 and 6 to 14, white dresses. Albert & Co., 641 Broadway.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, corduroy, silk, gingham, graduation and evening dresses. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

FASTENERS, for mounting on garments, caps, novelties, &c.; machines furnished; ask for demonstration. International Manufacturers, 461 Broome St.

FURS.—1,000 black opossum borders, 6 by 72 inches; will sell very cheap. G. B. G. Manufacturing Company. Mad. Sq. 7080.

FURS for January sale; will sell very cheap. G. B. G. Manufacturing Co., 7080 Mad. Sq.

HOSIERY.—Men's, ladies' hosiery; several thousand dozen, suitable export Southern trade, 85c dozen. D 873 Times Downtown.

JEANS.—Large quantity; Converse & Simpson, Lonsdale finish; immediate delivery. M 119 Times.

MACHINES.—85-1, Willcox and Gibbs, hemstitcher, belting, fables, chairs, boxes, Diehl direct shaft motor, 2 H. P.; silk safe, 10 feet by 3 1-3 by 3 1-3. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

MATERIALS.—Whitman 99, 104, 767; Poplin Gera. 7008, 9056; Botany 809, 13190, 315 B. C., Wydotte Kersey 422; Raritan Beaver 1272; Harris Stern Velours, also several other kinds of materials for sale. Greeley 4582.

OXFORD.—Fine quality gray, for cloak and suit trade, to sell $1 below market price. Frank & Co., 702 Broadway. Spring 8142.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

PANTS.—150 dozen men's cotton pants $12.60 dozen. Lion Pants, 135 Bleecker.

PARTY DRESSES.—To close out at big sacrifice. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

PARTY DRESSES to close out. Broder Co., 45 West 25th St.

POPLINS AND SERGES 90610, 0936, 06077, 503 Dobson, 4916 Brightwood, 4632 Brightwood, 466 Garfield Gabardines. Spring 2571.

POPLINS.—American, all shades, $2.25 net; high-grade serges, $2. Madison Square 5636.

SATINS AND TAFFETA.—Evening shades; cheap. M 87 Times.

SERGES.—U. S. 838, 200 pieces; Garfield 519, navy, tan, grey; 100 pieces 528; 60 pieces navy; Dobson 854, 100 pieces 9-oz. storm serge 58-inch; Whitman 1210, 200 pieces navy

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-2c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Demorest, N. J.—Fifty-four acres, now occupied as Camp Merritt by United States Government, for sale or exchange. Strauss, 75 Fulton St., New York.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

House for rent or for sale; 342 East 25th St., Brooklyn; one-family limestone, all improvements; modern; rent $35. Apply H. C. Von Elm, 163 Sunnyside Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

For Sale.—My Palm Beach Winter home, 5 rooms and bath; stucco; tile roof; built last year; 50-foot front lot; also garage; only 3 blocks from the Royal Poinciana Hotel; fully furnished for housekeeping complete at bargain price; $6,000. Address E. R. Haase, 139 North Clark St., Chicago.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

57th. (Near Drive.)—Owner will rent to responsible private family handsomely, fully furnished 12-room house, 2 baths; $250 monthly. Phone Schuyler 8532 for appointment to inspect; lease optional.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

PEEKSKILL STORES FOR RENT.

Three stores, centrally located in the village of Peekskill of 18,000 population, for rent; splendid chance for a chain store or starting a new business.
MOORE-WIGMAN CO., INC.,
INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE,
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
PHONE 222.

Desk and office space, furnished; $5 to $25.50; mailing privileges, $2; telephone service. Doane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Two-story fireproof garage with ramp, 75x104; just completed. 560-564 Jackson Av. Telephone 1915 Melrose.

Store, 2,476 Hughes Av., Bronx. Inquire janitor, or E. Ridley, 59 Allen St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 90's.—Handsomely furnished 9-room corner apartment; immediate possession; 9 months, longer; particulars. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Attractively furnished four-room apartment; $115 monthly. Apt. 10M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 79th.)—Living, bedroom, private bath, kitchenette; short lease. Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet, completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6845 Morningside. Apt. 71.

SIX ROOMS, opposite Morningside Park, $100 monthly. Phone morning, evening, Cathedral 9487.

Unfurnished—East Side.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

56TH, 109-111 EAST, (Near Park Av.).—Select studio apartments, one and two rooms; both large, light; efficient service; $75. Superintendent on premises or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone 1732 Vanderbilt.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE. PHONE PLAZA 6958.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH, 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment; six rooms, two baths; private house.

167TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

84TH, 13 WEST.—Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; immediate possession; $50.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT,
2 ROOMS AND BATH,
$9.0 TO $1,000.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

DESIRABLE 4 or 5 room apartment, furnished, with kitchenette, restaurant in the building, for Winter or longer; between 59th and 100th Sts.; west side preferred. Write particulars to Chandler, 264 West 34th St.

NICELY FURNISHED two, three room, bath apartment wanted by young married couple; not over $50 month; west side preferred, below 116th St. Telephone Audubon 3980. Dunbar.

Wanted, four, five room furnished apartment; kitchenette; restaurant in building preferred; Jan. 1-April 1. Write or telephone Preston, 464 Scarsdale.

Unfurnished.

Will sublease unfurnished three-room housekeeping elevator apartment, downtown, $50.-$60. L 326 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

107TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

117TH, 114 EAST.—Two-room sunny suite; beautifully appointed; well heated; bath, telephone.

130TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

JEWISH family will rent furnished room to gentleman with references; Bronx; location 5 minutes from station. W 164 Times.

MADISON AV., 174, (33D.)—"VANDERBILT STUDIOS." TWO CHOICE ROOMS, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED; MOST DESIRABLE STUDIO HOUSE; UNIQUE GARRET ROOM; REFERENCES. MURRAY HILL 9286.

MADISON AV., 268, (39th.)—Large room, private bath, kitchenette, gas, electricity; $12.

MADISON AV., 432.—Warm, large back parlor; two windows; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large and small rooms with bath; musical studios rent by hour or month.

ATTRACTIVE, well-decorated room in studio apartment; reasonable. Phone evenings, Plaza 8706.

West Side.

97TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, sunny; private bath; en suite; steam, electricity; references.

116TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique, mahogany, and chintz; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

140TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

149TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive rooms, running water, private baths; hot water in abundance.

151ST, 318 WEST, (Washington Apts.)—Front room, nicely furnished; elevator. Apt. 15.

153TH, 258 WEST.—Exceptionally clean large, small rooms, connecting; rent together or separate; steam heat, hot water. Pasquier.

156TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

163TH 64 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths, twin beds, electricity; reasonable.

169TH, 63 WEST.—Second-floor front and dressing room, with running water, electricity, steam heat, kitchenette; references.

169TH, 145 WEST. — Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure; modern conveniences. Buckley.

170TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, $6, $7; suites, private baths; gentlemen, business couples.

170TH, 220 WEST.—Second floor, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; also small room; references.

171ST, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; bath; references.

171ST, 340 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private house, suitable for bachelor. Tel. 9464 Columbus.

302 WEST 72D ST.

Gentlemen; beautiful suite; two rooms, bath.

73D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND COLUMBUS AV.—ONE ROOM AND BATH; EXCLUSIVE HOME. 5978 COLUMBUS.

78D, 142 WEST.—Real home, spacious, newly furnished room or suite; warm; electricity, gas log; excellent home cooking.

174TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

174TH, 111 WEST.—PLEASANT MEDIUM-SIZED ROOM; TWO GENTLEMEN.

174TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

187TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

187TH, 138 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, $6-$7; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive residence.

175TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

175TH, 134 WEST. — Large, sunny rooms, dressing rooms, select house; small rooms; reasonable.

175TH, 159 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small; electricity; adjoining baths.

176TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; references; electricity; phone.

177TH, 131 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; parquet floor; bath, kitchenette; electricity.

177TH, 313 WEST.—Elegantly furnished modern room, private bath, electric light, refined environment.

178TH, 125 WEST.—Second-floor suite, all improvements; attractive, comfortable, reasonable. 2688 Schuyler.

179TH,(73 Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms, overlooking river; bath, kitchenette, electricity, steam; $65, $80. Schuyler 2109.

179TH ST., 225 WEST. (Just Off Broadway.)—Beautiful rooms; suite with private bath, electricity, all conveniences.

180TH, 147 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished, sunny rooms; all conveniences; references.

182D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

184TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished front suite, two rooms and bath, in doctor's apartment; two gentlemen or business couple preferred; references. Schuy. 2884. Kenny.

185TH, (510 West End.)—Beautifully furnished, sunny corner room; also medium, double French windows; private home; breakfast.

185TH, 58 WEST.—Front room, suitable living, studio; kitchenette, electricity, telephone; $30.

187TH, 201 WEST.—Sunny front room; elevator; near bath. Schuyler 2739, Apartment 5E.

187TH, 203 WEST.—Large front room, near bath; phone; subway. Collins.

187TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite, single room; running water; steam heat; adjoining bath; elevator; references. King.

187TH ST., (West End Av.)—Large room, electric light; private house; $8; gentleman only.

187TH, 135 WEST.—Large, outside parlor, adjoining room, suitable 2, 3; other outside rooms; conveniences. Phone Voegtlin.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Elegant front or rear rooms, twin beds; adjoining baths; exclusive.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room; private house, occupied by owner; bath; conveniences.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room for two gentlemen; also side rooms; Apartment 3A.

97TH, 236 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 4B, Riverside 5494.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished sunny room, bath, telephone; gentlemen; $5.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Small, attractive hall (front) room, adjoining bath; two flights up; business man or women; $3.50.

101ST, (840 West End Av.)—Beautiful large room; modern elevator apartment; every convenience. Lawes.

103D, 9 WEST.—Private family, single room, bath adjoining; lady. 8472 Riverside. Rinckhoff.

103D, 303 WEST. — In private home; two very large, newly furnished and well-heated rooms; bath and all conveniences.

103D, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive front room, homelike; private family; elevator. Phillips.

103D, 2 WEST.—Large outside room, suitable two; small room, $2.50; telephone. Burpee.

104TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive light rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone, running water; breakfast optional; near "L," and subway. Strandor.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Rockfall; corner Broadway.)—Attractive, well furnished room and bath with board; modern elevator apartment. Treager.

114TH, 500 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room, private adult family. Graham.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6487.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity; heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST. — Large, sunny, front room; every convenience; well-kept private house.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5, $6. McCabue.

124TH, (3.131 Broadway.)—Double room, facing Broadway, $6; modern conveniences. Apartment 44.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; broadway subway; gentlemen; $3. (Apt. 21.)

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hudson view, warm, well furnished; reasonable; bath adjoining. 6B.

148TH, 565 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable, homelike room, with private family; convenient subway and elevated. Gerstle, Apartment 24.

BROADWAY, 3,544 (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; modern conveniences. Dr. Mayer.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Clean, sunny outside room; private apartment. Academy 2546. Rich.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 327.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; every convenience. Riverside 9996. Welbasky.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable prices. Apply at Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Nicely furnished room, private apartment; conveniences; steam, electricity. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large room with bath, single room; newly furnished; private. Cardoza.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful second floor in exclusive, quiet residence; gentleman; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Comfortable sunny outside room, couple; also medium; $5; references.

Brooklyn.

CARROLL ST., (near Kingston.)—Beautifully furnished room; steam, electricity; private family. 4653 Decatur.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Attractive room, suitable two; references exchanged. 755 Main.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 40, (Borough Hall.)—Alcove room; business couple or two men.

ROOMS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

GENTLEMEN desire large room, about 20x30, within 10 minutes from Washington Square; give particulars. O 116 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, also single room; Southern exposure.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms on top floor.

67TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

58TH, 41, 43, 45. Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; steam heat, private bath, electric light; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also smaller rooms.

70TH ST., 173 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences; strictly private family; references.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY. STEAM HEAT. TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 260 WEST.—Large, comfortable double and single rooms, private bath; home surroundings; table boarders welcome.

72D, 314 WEST.—Large or single room; quiet American home; table personally supervised.

72D, 286 WEST.—Fine location; double, single rooms; excellent cooking; references.

72D, 258 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with, without baths; good table; table guests.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-heated, double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home, spacious, newly furnished room or suite; warm; electricity; gas log; excellent home cooking.

75TH, 234 WEST, The Hurlburt."—First-floor room, private bath; steam heat; references.

197TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST. — One large, one small room; electricity; homelike surroundings; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Rooms; home cooking; special rate to permanent business people.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

83D ST., 676 WEST END AV.—Large double room, bath adjoining; electricity and phone; home comfort; gentlemen or married couples.

88D, 225 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, private bath; electricity, heat.

94TH, 274 WEST.—Rooms, with or without board; excellent table, kind servants. Riverside 9150.

95TH, 67 WEST. — Comfortable furnished large room for couple; table boarders.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptional large, front room; private bath; owner's home; reference.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second-floor suite; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Black, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK CABRIOLET, 1917, $1,000.
Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 touring, Master Six; absolutely perfect; run 6,000 miles; demonstration allowed; sacrifice, $475. Phone Columbus 8599.

CHANDLER "Six" late 1916 touring; machine absolutely perfect; Houck wire wheels, oversized tires, new; slip covers, shock absorbers, &c.; best offer $725. E. G. Widner, 68 William St. 5822 John.

COLE 1916 touring; excellent condition; must be sold on account of financial circumstances. 340 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near subway.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

COUPE, late model, 4 passenger; new paint; excellent condition. Willys-Overland, Brooklyn, Bedford Av., corner Hancock. Phone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

CRANE Simplex, Brewster Sedan limousine; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

DODGE Touring 1916, perfect condition, $345; demonstration afternoons. Amsterdam Garage, 135 Amsterdam Av. Drafted. Phone Columbus 5687.

DODGE touring, new paint. Willys-Overland, Brooklyn, Bedford Av., corner Hancock St. Phone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

DODGE limousine town car, used four months; runs and looks like new. See Mr. Gear, 149 West 49th.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new; model K, 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts; immediate delivery. W. E. Spencer, 80 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7314.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate sale. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 7-passenger laudau-brough am. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, like new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OVERLAND. — Winter top, $250; starter, lights, new tires; perfect condition. Tremont 1104.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-25 Limousine, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD 1910 18 h. p. limousine taxicab; clock all paid; thoroughly overhauled; perfect condition; sell immediately. Little Hungary, 257 East Houston, Bernstein. Telephone Orchard 176.

PACKARD Twin Six limousine, 1916 model; practically new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 limousine, 38 H. P.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 landaulet, 38 H. P.
E. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 limousine; also 38 landaulet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, "38" landaulet; beautiful condition; electric starter. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

RENAULT.—Latest model 65-H. P. roadster, Westinghouse light and starter, Dunlap wire wheels, luxurious equipment and appearance, absolutely perfect condition, cost $7,500; owner going to camp, will sacrifice; demonstration by appointment; no dealers. Robert Graves, Jr., 1,668 Broadway. Telephone Circle 667.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7 passenger.
RENAULT 1913 Brougham-Landau, 7 pass.
RENAULT 1913 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO, 1917, with specially built Winter top, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder; mechanically perfect; appearance like new; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. Phone is 4624 Gram.

ROLLS-ROYCE, latest model closed; also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 4-passenger Chummy roadster; 1917 model; practically brand new; must sell at once; $800. Columbus 8599.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. touring car, excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT brougham landaulet, "8-cylinder"; imported linings, bronze fixtures and vanity cases; Circassian walnut paneling; interior renovated; newly painted royal blue and black; has the appearance of a new car; would with the LONG MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Used Car Department; (Driscoll, Manager,) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT Touring, "Light 4," five passenger. Painted Brewster Green, with yellow running gear. The most efficient and economical high-class car. Sold with manufacturer's BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE and equipment. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th Street. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city, Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS LIMOUSINE "4," (new.)
CADILLAC LIMOUSINE "8." (exceptional.)
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 5-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS silent Knight 1917, inside drive coupe, four-cylinder; practically new, painted Rolls-Royce blue; sacrifice. 507 5th Av., Room 501. Phone Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1917 touring; excellent condition; electric starter and light; looks and runs like new; sacrifice. 340 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near subway.

STEVENS-DURYEA 1 1915-D-6 5-passenger touring car; mechanically A1; has wire wheels, and we will repaint to purchaser's specifications. Inquire of S. A. Miner, 394-396 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

STEVENS-DURYEA A. A. limousine, fully equipped; owner going West; bargain. Columbus 8232.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1916, Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT open and closed cars. Willys-Overland, Brooklyn, Bedford Av., corner Hancock. Phone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
DODGE ROADSTER, $475.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

EXCELLENT XMAS GIFTS.
EASY TERMS.
1917 LEXINGTON SEDAN, $995.
1917 DETROITER "6," $450.
1917 BUICK TOURING, $775.
1916 BUICK TOURING, $800.
1916 MAXWELL TOURING, $300.
1916 REO FIFTH, $500.
1916 PULLMAN ROADSTER, $300.
Trades considered.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
1,700 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 1872.

Notice, Private Parties or Dealers!
Will positively sell the following accurately described automobiles for best offer today: 1916 Chalmers master six touring; 1917 Scripps-Booth chummy roadster; 1913 Mercedes touring; 1913 Fiat limousine. B. C. Morrison, 1,926 Broadway, Room 609. Columbus 8599.

AUTOMOBILE Painting, Trimming; all kinds of repairing, such as body remodeling and rembuilding, making demountable tops; best prices and workmanship. American Auto Painting and Trimming Co., 551 West 52d. Columbus 8307.

FRENCH make limousine, 7 passenger, newly upholstered, painted, and overhauled; will sell cheap or consider exchange for roadster or touring car. S. F. Waldman, 21 East 4th St. Spring 8682.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

DEARBORN 1 and 2 ton trucks for sale on easy terms. 4636 Decatur; 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLACS, Buicks, Pierce, Marmons, &c., wanted; SPOT cash. Brady, 1,763 Broadway.

CARS on consignment; largest used car store on Broadway; in best location, assures quick sales at highest prices; save Winter storage; also bought for cash. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

IF YOU will accept a reasonable amount for your car I can sell it for you quick.
B. C. MORRISON, 1,926 Broadway.
Columbus 8599.

Automobiles for Rent.

COLE 7-passenger limousine, $2.50 hour; shopping, $2; day, week, month. Columbus 6475.

DE DION BOUTON Limousine by the month. 170 West 45th St. Louis Levine.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Six limousine by month or week at reasonable rate; owner drives. Louis Levine, 170 West 45th St. Phone Bryant 2622.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muljoon.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, (automobiles,) $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 3575.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W.57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL 235 West 50th St. Superior instruction guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, desires position with firm who appreciate conscientiousness, ability, accuracy; best references. V 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; conscientious worker; references; $15. D 379 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 122 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

AMERICAN, (25,) exempted, honest and conscientious, desires position where there are possibilities of advancement; references. V 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19½, experienced; stenography, typewriting; attend accountancy university evenings; references. E 178 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Correspondent, Salesman.—Man, 36, executive ability, desires position. V 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23; double entry, trial balances, controlling accounts; $23; best references; draft exempt. F 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; 3 years' experience; $16. Margulies, 229 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 8 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

EXECUTIVE,
PURCHASING AGENT,
CIVIL ENGINEER.
PRESENT SALARY $200 PER MONTH; AGE, 30; DRAFT EXEMPT; GRADUATE ENGINEER.
EXPERIENCE IN CHARGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DESIGN AND IN PURCHASE OF ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL, AND CIVIL ENGINEERING MATERIALS.
MY RECORD MERITS YOUR CONSIDERATION.
X 224 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE, employed as cashier of large corporation, desires changing; have thorough knowledge accounting in all branches; 11 years with present company; would accept $1,800, provided future prospects look brighter than at present; A1 credentials. W 62 Times.

OFFICE SUPERVISOR.—College man; exempt; tactful correspondent; knowledge of bookkeeping; will prove an asset; highly recommended. V 348 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, 38,
aggressive, tactful, resourceful, experienced various specialty lines, open Jan. 1. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

SALESMAN, (35,) wants high-grade established line ladies' neckwear or kindred line, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pennsylvania; covered this territory for 10 years. Frank T. Carroll, 1,033 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN, automobile, long experience; garage manager; capable of taking complete charge; highest references. Write W. J., 1810 Boston Road.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 4 years' traveling experience, desires to connect himself with a reputable firm where results will be appreciated. F 47 Times.

SALESMAN. — Experienced salesman wants occupation; a good line and opportunity rather than salary first consideration; references. F 45 Times.

SALESMAN.—Inside young man with reliable concern; salary basis. O 96 Times.

SECRETARY.—Executive stenographic secretary desires opportunity with official of corporation where reliability and faithful service will be rewarded; age 29; married. Advertiser, 239 Amity St., Flushing, L. I.

SILK SALESMAN, selling to ladies' dress and waist trade, wishes to connect with reliable concern immediately. W 200 Times.

SPANISH-AMERICAN correspondent, 31, sailing for Cuba, open for proposition. E 190 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Experienced assistant, to busy executive, troubled with work. F 49 Times.

STOCK EXCHANGE MANAGER wire room, order clerk, experienced telegrapher; efficient, progressive, absolutely reliable, exempt; moderate salary. D 351 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT high-class elevator, studio, or bachelor apartment building; American, executive ability; draft exempt; highest references. W 168 Times.

VALET.—French young man, 20, refined, speaking Spanish, Italian, desires position with bachelor; willing to travel; 4½ years in America. Address W 176 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position where advancement is assured. Lewis Meyerson, 148 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, business experience, desires position. V 392 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24; executive ability, initiative, tact; highest credentials. F 10 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school education, desires position. Wish, 9 Essex St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—State experience and salary expected; address in own handwriting. M 140 Times.

GLASS WORKERS.

Stem makers and hand sealers-in experts can make $20 week with overtime and bonus. Call
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St.,
six blocks south of 14th St.

MILLINERY.
HEWLET ROBIN CO.,
411 5TH AV.,
requires the services of
MILLINERS AND COPYISTS.
All steady positions; good salary.

MODELS.—Size, 16 or 18, for high-class coat and dress house; good salary; steady position. Weisteils & Brecher, 46 West 25th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MILLINERS.

Aitken, Son & Co. require experienced milliners on high-class work.

GIFTS FOR 10,000 AT POLICE STATIONS

Useful Articles Distributed to Poor Children Throughout the City.

WOODS ATTENDS PARTIES

Commissioner and Other Officials Look on as Little Ones Make Merry.

New York's policemen devoted themselves to the children yesterday, and in about one-third of the precinct houses of the city gifts were distributed. This custom, started by Commissioner Woods, will extend within the next two days to practically every station in the city. Perhaps 10,000 little ones were made happy. Officially, that was as far as it went, but, as a matter of fact, many an older person found in distress while the policemen were scouring their districts for children whose holiday time would need brightening, were also aided in one way or another.

Commissioner Woods started the plan not only to bring Christmas cheer to the children but also that they might learn to look on the patrolmen as their friends and helpers. He believed that the inculcation of that spirit would start many a child along the right way to good citizenship, who in the old days of regarding the policeman as his worst enemy might be headed toward the gang instead. The way the children trooped into the station houses yesterday showed that they had at least learned not to regard the police as their enemies.

The children had been selected in advance, and for each had been provided a sensible present, usually a warm scarf, a new pair of shoes or some such useful gift, with just enough candy and nuts and fruit to give it all the true holiday atmosphere. Most of the stations had big Christmas trees, and in many, or in nearby buildings lent for the occasion, were moving picture shows, concerts or less formal entertainments, to which "talent" among the police and their guests contributed. Funds and gifts for the celebrations were contributed largely by shopkeepers and others in each precinct and by the policemen themselves.

Police Commissioner Woods and a dozen lesser officials of the department toured the stations where the parties were in progress, but for the most part they merely looked on, and left actual participation in the good times to the men in uniform and their visitors.

In the East Eighty-eighth Street Station Captain P. J. Cray entertained more than 1,500 children, who were admitted to the gayly decorated station in parties of 200, filling the place with their joy all day long, while Borough Inspector John O'Brien looked on. Captain William Duggan officiated in the East Fifty-first Street Station, where the little ones in groups of 250 first gazed at a big illuminated tree downstairs and then were entertained by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Glee Club in the dormitories; Commissioner Woods and Deputy Commissioner Dunham watched part of the fun and Mrs. Margaret Duggan, the Captain's wife, played hostess. Nine hundred boys and girls were made happy in the East 104th Street Station, where Captain James A. Brady and his men had rigged a big Christmas tree and had provided a concert by the Juvenile Police Band and singing by home talent. In the West 125th Street Station there was a similar entertainment.

The West Twentieth Street Station, where Captain P. L. Du Bois is in command, had one of the most far-reaching celebrations. Patrolman Arthur Carmick devoted weeks to a child census of the precinct, listing every child, its needs and the sizes of warm, wearable things that would be acceptable. As a result it was felt that included in the 1,900 little guests was every child who otherwise might have known no Christmas at all. There were a continuous concert, an acting dog, and moving pictures.

90-FOOT CHRISTMAS TREE.

Camp Grant to Have a Mammoth Fir, Ablaze with Lights.

CAMP GRANT, Ill., Dec. 23.—The greatest Christmas tree spectacle ever staged in the United States is being prepared for the selected men in training at this cantonment.

The tree is the gift of The Chicago Examiner, and is being used as a medium for the distribution of "good cheer" packages to be given to the boys by the American Red Cross Society.

The fir measures ninety feet, and was especially selected for Camp Grant by a party of expert woodsmen who tramped the Northern Michigan woods for two weeks. A five-foot star of Bethlehem will surmount the tree and be visible for many miles.

Walter D'Arcy Ryan, the expert who lighted the famous Tower of Jewels at the San Francisco Exposition, is in charge of the general electrical scheme. Mr. Ryan has brought to Camp Grant more than 5,000 of the jewels which were made for the Golden Gate spectacle.

More than 500,000,000 candle power will be required for the illumination. Ten searchlights, each requiring 10,000,000 candle power, have been installed in camouflaged shelter houses located at three different points of the big parade ground on which the tree has been erected.

GERMAN STOWAWAYS HELD.

Two Army Deserters Tell of Hardships on Russian Front.

On the arrival of a Belgian relief steamship yesterday from Holland the Captain turned over to the immigration officials two young German soldiers who had deserted from the army in Russia. They were sent to Ellis Island.

The stowaways could not be seen by reporters, and, although the Captain of the steamship refused all information on the subject, it was ascertained that the elder of the men was 28 and his comrade, who had been wounded in the fighting in Russia, three years younger. It was said that the deserters had managed to reach a port on the Baltic Sea, and had stowed away on a Dutch ship bound for Holland, where they waited nearly two months for a chance to board a ship bound for an American port.

After remaining five days in the forward hold of the relief ship the Germans made their appearance on deck and reported themselves as stowaways to the Captain, who ordered them to be confined in the ship's hospital until they reached port.

In relating their experiences to the crew of the steamship the Germans said that they traveled at night and hid in the daytime to prevent being captured. They went without food for days at a time in Russia while on their way to the seacoast, but did not mind the hardships much. The survivors of two years in the German Army on the Russian front could stand anything, they said.

START WEEDING OUT SOLDIERS TOO YOUNG

Orders to Discharge All Under 18 Reach Spartanburg—Conform with Pershing's Idea.

THINKS 25 THE IDEAL AGE

Gov. Edge Sends Christmas Greeting to the 2,000 Jersey Soldiers in Camp Wadsworth.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Dec. 23.—Under instructions received today by divisional headquarters, soldiers enlisted in the 27th Division who have not reached 18 years will be discharged from the service if affidavits proving immaturity are submitted. It is known that General Pershing considers men of 25 ideal material for efficient soldiers. By a census recently completed it was shown that the average age of the men in the division was 20 years. Although all men under 18 entered the service fraudulently, concealing their actual age, they will be discharged without having to undergo trial.

To the 2,000 New Jersey men in the camp Governor Edge has addressed the following:

"While the citizens of New Jersey at home sincerely regret that you patriots are not with us to enjoy the Christmas festival at home, yet our hearts are with you, and our earnest wish is that you may have the merriest and happiest Christmas that circumstances will permit. Christmas is essentially a festival of peace, and none of us can observe the day at home without kind throughts toward the men who are sacrificing everything—home, occupation, friends, and, if need be, life itself—to bring more permanent peace on earth and good-will toward men

"We are proud of your patriotism. We are enthused over your wonderful demonstration of preparedness, and we are confident that the future of the world democracy may be safely intrusted to you. May the New Year bring the permanent peace that can come only through decisive victory."

Hundreds of the packages for the Christmas celebration at camp probably will fail to reach the soldiers until after the holidays. The only railroad serving this section, the Southern, is so crowded that its officials are advising travel only on imperative missions. Instructions were issued Friday to all agents not to delay trains for any reason, and not to wait at stations for mails, luggage, or freight if such things were not ready when the trains pulled in.

In order to fill orders for gifts, local merchants have been forced to charter coastwise vessels. Two such ships were due to dock tonight at Charleston, 220 miles eastward.

While most of the soldiers are on the anxious seat wondering if "her" presents will arrive in time, the soldiers who claim Queens County for home have no such anxiety. Last night a freight car loaded with gifts for the Queens men arrived in charge of Maurice Mulcahy of Flushing. The car was supplied by Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, and made the trip down on passenger schedule. The news of the carload of gifts spread through the camp, and two guards with loaded rifles were posted to prevent a raid.

Freight Wreck on the New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 23.—There was a bad freight wreck on the Shore Line division of the New Haven Railroad tonight at Westbrook, twenty-five miles west of New London. Freight cars were piled in heaps across the main tracks, blocking traffic for several hours. No one was injured.

ARGENTINE TROOPS PREVENT MORE RIOTS

Charge Anti-German Crowds in Buenos Aires—Congress May Act on Luxburg Disclosures.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 22.—Only the utmost vigilance of patrols and mounted troops prevented an outbreak of anti-German rioting this afternoon and tonight. The downtown streets were crowded with Christmas shoppers and several attempts were made to organize demonstrations. Students and others marched to La Union Building chanting "10,000 pesos," which was the amount of the monthly subsidy said to have been obtained from Berlin by Count von Luxburg, the deposed German Minister.

The crowds dispersed when charged by troops, but patrols trotted through the downtown section all night preventing marching crowds from joining each other.

The publication of the additional Luxburg dispatches has caused a new outbreak of bitterness against Germany, and it is expected it will be voiced in Congress next week.

Coal Famine Hits Kaiser's Pottery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 22, (Delayed.)—The pottery conducted by the Kaiser on his estate at Cadinen, near Königsberg, has been closed on account of the difficulty of transporting coal.

WOMAN AS DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Mrs. O'Shea, Dismissed from Ossining Police, Will Get Post.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Dec. 23. — Policewoman Anna O'Shea, who was recently dismissed from Ossining's police force, it was learned today, is to be appointed a Deputy Sheriff at the behest of influential women of the village. Members of the Civic League, with which Mrs. F. A. Vanderlip and other wealthy women of Ossining are identified, and other women's organizations have been quietly working since the Village Trustees dropped Mrs. O'Shea to have her kept "on the job."

Charles E. Nossiter, Sheriff-elect of Westchester County, who takes office New Year's Day, admitted that he contemplates appointing Mrs. O'Shea a special Deputy Sheriff. She will be the first woman ever commissioned a Deputy Sheriff in the county, if not the first in the State.

District Attorney Lee Parsons Davis denied a report that Mrs. O'Shea was to be retained as a detective on his staff. "She is a very competent woman," he said, "and has striven to enforce the law. She has the good people behind her, and I cannot understand why, in these unusual times, the village did not retain her."

TO MAKE WOMEN CITIZENS.

Naturalization Aid League Will Start a City-Wide Campaign.

At the annual conference of the Naturalization Aid League yesterday afternoon held in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets, it was decided to extend the work of the league to all parts of the city so as to aid the hundreds of thousands of alien women to become citizens and to instruct the foreign population in civic problems by lectures and the distribution of pamphlets. Congressman Meyer London and Judge Jacob Pankin of the Municipal Court spoke.

It was determined that each of the 200 unions which belong to the league should appoint a Secretary to assist the foreign born to obtain their first and second citizenship papers, and that a class in civics should be opened in every Assembly district where a series of lectures should be given to prepare the alien for the examination for citizenship and enable him to vote intelligently when he becomes a citizen. A house-to-house campaign is to be made by the women's unions to reach the married alien women.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Saturday morning, between Lexington Av. and 52d, or Madison Av. and 58th, small gold Tiffany watch, initialed "C. P. S." attached hand-wrought silver Ionic cross; reward. Return to C. H. Adams, 135 East 53d St.

LOST—On Sunday morning, between West 92d St. and Broadway and 71st., lady's gold watch, with green enamel face; monogram on back, "H. H. M."; reward. Return 219 West 92d St.

LOST.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 53d St., East, between Park and Lexington Avs., or in Rariden, a diamond and onyx flexible bracelet; $50 reward. Cartier, 683 5th.

LOST.—Black lynx muff, Tuesday afternoon, on Madison Av. northbound car or leaving car, between 59th St. and 30 East 60th. Communicate Tracy, 100 East 17th.

LOST.—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, McAlpin Hotel, subway to 96th St., or between 96th St. and 309 West 90th. Liberal reward if returned. Louise Barnett.

LOST.—Silver bar pin, with five diamonds set in platinum; liberal reward. M. C. Cleveland, 55 Liberty St. Phone Cortlandt 4803.

LOST.—In Rialto Theatre, Tuesday evening, purse containing money and pearl collar; reward. Cashier, Breslin Hotel, 29th St. and Broadway.

LOST—On the 13th of December, between Biltmore Hotel and Hero Land, sable shoulder scarf; reward $50. Return Sherman Square Hotel.

LOST—Bankbook No. 15,409 of the Bronx Savings Bank, 429 Tremont Av., New York City; payment stopped; please return to bank.

LOST.—Gold watch; "C. M. M." on cover. Reward if returned to Merserau, the Monterey Hotel, 94th St. and Broadway.

LOST.—Kolinsky muff, melon shaped, Thursday, in taxicab, McAlpin to 10 West 61st. Reward. Mrs. Hurlmann, 10 West 61st St.

LOST.—Mink muff, Hudson tube car or 6th Av. elevated from Cortlandt St.; reward. Return 293 Webster Av., Jersey City.

LOST.—Brown robe, initials "L. M." Return Bacon, 17th floor, Times Building. Reward; no questions.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, between 42d and 211th Sts., (via subway;) $300 reward. Miss D. W. Derjes, 526 West 211th.

LOST—Heart-shaped locket, Central Park West or 110th St.; "J. A. A."; reward. S. L. Adler, 1 West 67th.

LOST.—Left in taxi, 53d St.; small black lizard bag. Return Holland House; reward. F. A. Johnson.

LOST—Ribbon watch fob, gold; monogram "H. F." Reward for return R. W., Times Harlem.

LOST.—Liberal reward for gentleman's turquoise and coral ring. Room 805, 198 Broadway.

LOST.—Kolinsky scarf in Bronx Park subway. Return to 11 West 86th. Reward.

LOST.—Platinum bar pin, 4 diamonds, on Dec. 20; reward. 346 5th Av., Room 1014.

$200 REWARD.
for diamond horseshoe brooch, gold setting, lost Saturday morning between West 42d St. and 5th Av. shopping district or on Madison Av. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$25 REWARD.—Dec. 15, gold link bracelet, diamonds, and sapphires, Plymouth Theatre or Biltmore ballroom, 19th floor. Communicate with Mrs. E. S. Mendelsohn, 120 West 87th.

$200 REWARD
for carving, black pearl, surmounted by diamond, lost Thursday evening in or near Globe Theatre. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$25 REWARD.—Diamond solitaire ring, also signet ring, "F. A. S." ladies' room, Astor Theatre. If found notify manager.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Young German police sheepdog, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 328 West 85th St.; substantial reward to finder. Major Charles Hillott Warren, at above address.

LOST — Boston bull, Wednesday, 46th, 7th Av.; eye black; reward. Hilsert. 1596 Bryant.

Lost Fob Returned

The New York Times:

Through my advertisement in The New York Times the fob was returned to me the same day it was advertised as being lost.

Mortimer E. Isaacs,
Fifth Ave. and 22d St., New York.

If you lose anything advertise for it in

The New York Times
Telephone Bryant 1000

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

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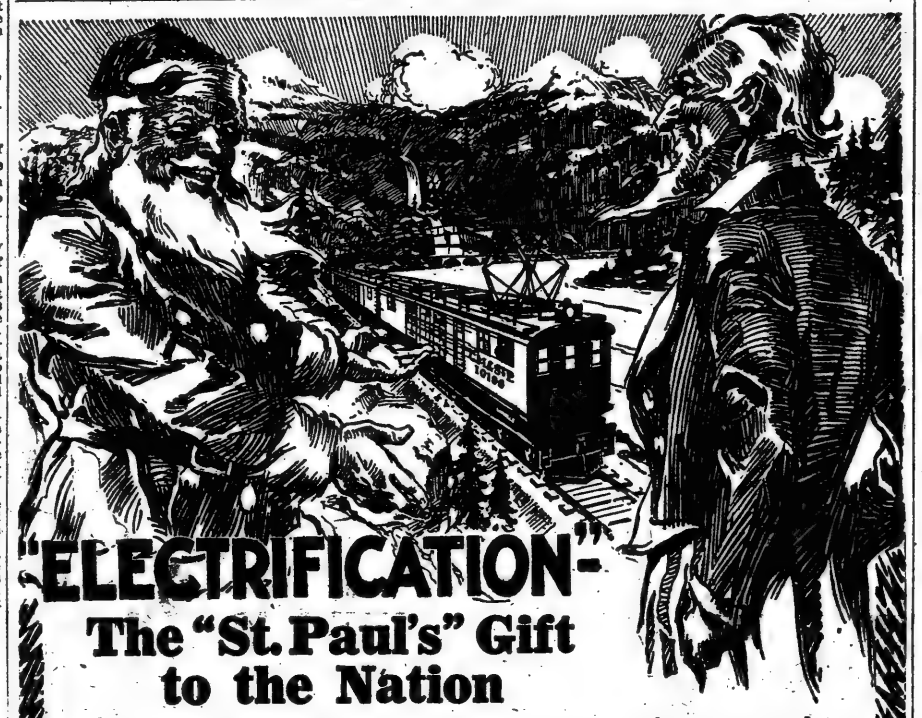
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.



"ELECTRIFICATION"

The "St. Paul's" Gift to the Nation

The electrification by the "St. Paul" road of its lines across the great mountain ranges of the Northwest has proved a valued gift—

To Transportation—for it has brought undreamed of efficiency to mountain railroading. Impelled by very forces of the mountains themselves, the trains of this railway move the world's commerce irresistibly across the rugged slopes. The giant electric locomotives are undaunted by towering heights or beleaguering storms.

To the Traveler—for it has given mountain travel a new charm—no smudge of smoke paints its black line across the snow-clad vistas—travel is clean, is smooth, is silent.

To the Nation—for by utilizing the power of mountain cataracts it is conserving Nature's resources and releasing millions of tons of coal, millions of barrels of fuel oil and the cars necessary to transport them, to serve other vital needs in this world crisis.

This electrification gift awaits your enjoyment when next you travel to or from the cities of the Pacific Northwest.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Electrification and western travel literature free on request—address

G. L. COBB, General Agent, Passenger Department
1200 Broadway, New York City

GUTTER'S DIAMONDS

A Last Minute Opportunity

EVERY girl likes a wrist watch. We are offering a beautiful watch with 15 jewels, lever escapement and guaranteed 10-year gold-filled case, expansion bracelet with detachable links. The bracelet itself may be readily removed.

Ladies' Wrist Watch

(Ask for A-7)

Special, $10

Our attractive Waltham military watch for men, priced at $14.75, will be appreciated. This watch has 7 jewels, nickel case, luminous dial that will stay luminous and a novel back of solid gold on white metal. Genuine pigskin strap. A real man's

Military Wrist Watch

(Ask for T-31)

Special, $14.75

See our window display of appropriate gifts at prices to suit every purse. Gifts from $1.00 to $3,000.

It pays to get the gift from us because we always buy for cash and take discounts promptly.

Other suggestions—

For Women
Brooches, $1.50 to $3,000.
Lavallieres, $2.00 to $1,500.
Gold Fancy Rings, $1.25 up
Gold Bar Pins, $1.00 up
Diamond Cluster Rings, $29.50 to $1,000.

For Men
Gold Signet Rings, $2.50 up
Gold Cuff Links, $1.50 up
Gold Waldemar Chains, $3.50 up
Scarf Pins, $1.00 to $250.
Gold Knives, $4.00 up
Tie Clasps, $1.50 up.

Liberty Bonds Accepted As Cash
Store Open Until 9 P. M.

B. GUTTER & SONS
(Established 1879.)
170 Nassau St., New York.
(Opposite City Hall)

AN OPEN LETTER TO

FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
JOHN R. HARRIS,
HENRY P. DAVISON,
DR. H. A. GARFIELD And other splendid patriots.

Please Soften This Extreme "Save, Save, Save," Talk

One way to win the war is to remain cheerful, normal and high-spirited. War is bad enough without adding to it Darkness, Pessimism and Gloom in such large quantities.

JUDGE HYLAN IS RIGHT!

Read this from his beautiful Christmas Message:

"I want New York to look out on life unafraid, whatever face the world may wear. I want the little ones into whose souls this war has introduced no pang yet to have their own, for the thrill of Christmas morning is their right; the sight of the presents love has procured for their widening eyes to feast upon is their right, and I want them to have it and their joy to be reflected back into the hearts of parents and relatives.

"Do not reduce your preparations for celebrating this Christmas.

"I want you to do this for two reasons. The first is that the celebration of Christmas is not a light thing, nor a mere luxury, but something that weaves itself deeply into the young life. To abandon the Christmas celebration for one or two or three years would be a tragedy. For your children those years would be lost forever; you cannot make up for this Christmas in the heart of the child at any future Christmas."

And for relief from War's alarms—for an hour of tranquillity—read

"The Book of Old New York"

VALENTINE'S MANUAL :NEW: SERIES

Edited by Henry Collins Brown

NOTICE

To the Readers of The New York Times

DURING the month of January The New York Times will publish special features of unusual value and attractiveness in both Daily and Sunday Editions.

This announcement is first made to readers of The New York Times to enable them to obtain copies for their friends by giving an advance order by subscription or through a newsdealer.

A Great War Map—

ON FIVE SUNDAYS, beginning December 30, a large map of the war front in Belgium and France, 66x56 inches, will be printed. This map is to be in five parts. One part will be published each of five Sundays, December 30 and January 6, 13, 20, and 27, in double pages of the Rotogravure Picture Section.

Any one may obtain the map free by subscribing for The Times, Daily and Sunday Editions, for the month beginning December 30. Those who obtain The Times from newsdealers should make sure of the map by ordering the Daily and Sunday Editions in advance for the entire month. Mounted on cloth, the complete map is well worth three dollars.

The scale of the map is five miles to an inch. Highways, railroads, rivers, canals, towns and many military works are clearly indicated. The map is simple and readily comprehended. Each of the five parts may be lapped together and mounted on muslin or heavy paper, making a durable and invaluable reference map.

A limit of 500,000 copies has been placed on the editions of The New York Times map—a small margin only over the regular editions.

Twelve Notable Articles.

AMERICA'S position in the war and her duty and destiny after the war will be discussed by a distinguished American jurist in articles in The New York Times during January.

The writer will picture the conditions that will confront us at the close of the war; the new opportunities; the responsibilities; the decisions to be made; the measures prompted by national interest and security. There will be twelve articles, and they will be published on alternate days in January.

Information for the Woman Voter.

INFORMATION for the new women voters, presented in attractive and easily understood form, will be a feature of The Times daily during January. This is a remarkable series of articles, very instructive and at the same time entertaining. Well known men and women discuss the problems of enfranchised women at a unique dinner party. Some of the questions discussed in a lively, informative and entertaining manner are: "What Is the Difference in Principle Between the Democratic and Republican Parties?" "How Do You Become a Member of a Political Party?" "If You Vote at a Primary Are You in Honor Pledged to Vote for the Successful Candidate at the Election?"

The European War.

THROUGHOUT the month of January The Times cable correspondence from its representatives in the capitals and on the war fronts of Europe will be of extraordinary interest. These able men furnish a war news service which surpasses in quality and volume that of any individual newspaper.

The demand for The New York Times always exceeds the supply; to be sure of a copy, orders must be placed in advance.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Berkeley Building

Are you satisfied with your present offices? Perhaps you would like to have better surroundings, better service and better neighbors in a better locality. The Berkeley Building is for business firms not contented with the usual run of business locations. A few offices and display rooms are still available.

BERKELEY ARCADE CORPORATION
19-25 WEST 44TH STREET &
18-22 WEST 45TH STREET
TELEPHONE M. H. 1151

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, much colder today; tomorrow fair, cold; wind northwest
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,885. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

CROZIER'S PART IN ACQUITTAL OF TAUSCHER

Senate Committee Will Ask Tauscher's Lawyer About Crozier's Letter to Judge Hand.

JURY HEARD ITS SUBSTANCE

Although Letter Was Ruled Out at Trial of Welland Canal Plotter.

VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY"

Attributed by Prosecutor to Crozier's Efforts—Tauscher Had Offered to Plead Guilty, if Fined Only.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. — Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which has been investigating the military situation of the country, has decided to invite Herbert Smyth of New York City to appear before the committee as a witness.

Through the testimony of Mr. Smyth it is expected that important information will be obtained with respect to the relations of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department with Captain Hans Tauscher, who was tried before Judge Hand in the United States District Court in New York in June, 1916, on a charge of conspiring to blow up the Welland Canal.

Mr. Smyth was chief counsel for Tauscher during the trial of the case, and is understood to be in possession of information showing that the attitude of Major Gen. Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, toward Captain Tauscher was such that General Crozier wrote a "character" letter in favor of Tauscher for use during the trial at New York. This letter was dated June 26, 1916, and was presented in court on the following day. Before the case went to trial Tauscher had offered to plead guilty and pay a fine, but this offer was refused, and on the trial he was acquitted.

Tauscher was the American agent of the great German gunmaking firm of Krupps, and while serving in that capacity had business relations with American ordnance officers on duty in General Crozier's bureau. It is understood that he returned to Germany with the party of Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador at Washington, after the severance of diplomatic relations between this country and Germany last April, and that he took with him the original of the letter which General Crozier, under date of June 26, 1916, addressed to Judge Hand, offering testimony as to Tauscher's good character.

Rifles Kept from the Allies.

Senator Chamberlain decided to call upon Attorney Smyth to testify after he had been informed that the latter would be willing to appear before the committee and answer all questions as to what he knows about Captain Tauscher and the Ordnance Bureau, about the Crozier letter and about efforts alleged to have been made by Captain Tauscher to prevent several hundred thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles belonging to the United States Government from being released to a British agent during the first year of the war.

"The Military Affairs Committee," said Senator Chamberlain, "will be greatly interested to hear what Mr. Smyth may have to say. You may say that I will call Mr. Smyth and have him on the stand at the earliest opportunity. I am particularly interested in the reference to the Krag-Jorgensen rifles. I cannot undertake to say that what Mr. Smyth may disclose with relation to that incident will have any bearing upon the investigation by the committee into the military situation. I prefer not to make any comment upon it at this time."

Crozier Ready to Show Letter.

Major Gen. Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance, was asked tonight regarding the letter he had written for use in the Tauscher trial. General Crozier admitted that he had written such a letter, said it was merely a character letter, but that he did not recall the date, although he could tell by reference to his files in the War Department.

"Will you be willing to give out the letter for publication?" General Crozier was asked.

"Why, certainly," said the General. "I have no objection in the world. I am sorry I cannot give it to you tonight."

The General explained that he was at his home, that the hour was late, and that, while he was willing to go to the War Department to obtain the letter tonight, that would be useless, as there were no clerks on hand to find the letter in the files.

"I wrote the letter," said the General, "in response to a request for a letter testifying as to Tauscher's character. If I can find the letter which asked me for the character letter, I will give them both out. Tauscher I had known for twelve to fifteen years, ever since he first came to Washington as an American agent for the firm of Erhardt, German gunmakers. Every once in a while we had occasion to buy shrapnel or gun samples from German firms which Tauscher represented. That is how the Ordnance Bureau came into business relations with him. He represented first the firm of Erhardt and then the firm of Krupp. In the letter I wrote I merely testified as to Tauscher's character

Continued on Page Three.

REMOVAL SALE—PERIOD FURNITURE. Entire stock of Grand Rapids Furniture must be sold, regardless of cost. Herman Bros., 219 and 227 W. 23d St.—Adv.

Chinese Deport American Accused of Being Pro-German

PEKING, Dec. 24.—Gilbert Reid, an American accused of being a pro-German propagandist and sympathizer, has been deported to Manila at the request of the Chinese Government.

Dr. Gilbert Reid, editor of the Peking Post, was released from prison at Shanghai on July 23, 1917, when he promised to refrain from criticism of the American Government or its officials.

PRESIDENT NEARS TAKING RAILWAYS

Summons Brotherhood Heads for Conference Thursday on Wage Question Involved.

KELLOGG WORKS OUT PLAN

Can Institute Government Control and Operation Without Friction, Senator Advises.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—President Wilson today sent word to the chiefs and legislative agents of the four railroad brotherhoods that he desired a conference with them at the White House next Thursday. This, with the fact that he conferred today with Senator Kellogg and later with Daniel Willard on the railroad situation, was taken here to indicate the probability of an early decision as to the taking over of the transportation systems by the Government.

Railroad managers were disturbed tonight by a rumor that the President was considering taking over the roads on Jan. 1, or shortly thereafter. No official confirmation of the report was obtainable. Advisers of the President said the Government was about ready to take over the carriers.

Rounding Out His Plans.

Developments indicated that the President was giving final shape to his plans concerning the carriers. In addition to the conferences held, reports on the physical and financial condition of the roads, prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission, were presented to the President.

The inquiry into the railroad situation intrusted to the Interstate Commerce Committee by the Senate was halted recently at the request of the President, and the committee was asked to consider such legislation as might be necessary to carry out the plans for Government control and operation during the war period. In the last ten days a sub-committee has been studying the situation as laid before it by the President. It is hinted that bills have been framed for introduction in Congress immediately after it reassembles on Jan. 3.

One of the problems involved the Government has met, it is said, and that is the questionable authority given to the President to take over the railroads under the act of Aug. 29, 1916. This act does not provide for compensation or the payment of dividends to the railroads. Some lawyers have given the opinion that further legislation would be needed to give the President complete authority. Others believe that sufficient authority to take over the railroads is given in this act, but that Congress must enact laws to provide for the financing of the roads and to cover other questions, such as the payment of dividends to the stockholders.

It is understood that Senator Kellogg, a leading member of the sub-committee dealing with the railroad problem, has found a way for the President to assume control of the carriers with little friction. President Wilson today conferred with Senator Kellogg for more than an hour. Many points were cleared up, it is understood, so much so that the legal problem connected with the transfer of the carriers to the Government is said to have been solved. After the conference Senator Kellogg declined to indicate the actual nature of his talk with the President, but it became known that the railroad situation, in its legal aspect, was under discussion.

Daniel Willard, Chairman of the War Industries Board and a member of the Railroads' War Board, was with the President following the conference with Senator Kellogg. Mr. Willard is among those mentioned as under consideration for appointment as Government Railway Administrator. Others so mentioned are Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Lane, and Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University. Mr. Willard, it is reported, was asked to explain the practical side of the railroad problem and the difficulties that might ensue should the Government take over the roads. His visit also started the rumor that he had been asked to act for the Government. This rumor and the purpose of his call he declined to discuss.

Brotherhoods' Wage Demands.

One of the immediate problems connected with Government operation is the demand of the four big brotherhoods for an increase in wages. These demands were made early this month. Action on them by the railroad managers is expected to be taken early in January. It is to learn the intentions of the brotherhoods that the President has summoned their representatives to appear at the White House next Thursday.

Opposition was early expressed by the brotherhoods to Government control of the railroads, but, upon representations made to them by Administration advisers some time ago, this hostility to Government control disappeared. It is now generally understood that the brotherhoods are in sympathy with the Government's announced policy.

Railroad managers are not averse to Government control and operation, but they desire legislation which will assure the continuance of the present dividends during the period of Government management. No one in authority has informed the railroads of the Government's plans along this line. Therefore, the railroad Presidents are disturbed by the reports that the President proposes to assume control before legislation is enacted to provide adequate compensation to the roads.

CHU CHIN CHOW MATINEE TODAY and Every Day This Week—Manhattan Opera House.—Adv.

INVADERS PIERCE ITALIAN LINES ON ASIAGO FRONT

"Pass" Western Defenses, but Are Checked Before Positions in the Rear.

GEN. DIAZ COUNTERATTACKS

Rome Reports That His Operations Are Continuing "with Satisfactory Results."

ITALIANS WIN ON THE PIAVE

Expel Austrian Troops From Their Foothold West of the Old Channel.

ROME, Dec. 24.—On the Italian mountain front, today's War Office statement says, the Austro-Germans yesterday passed the Italian positions in the Asiago sector in the region of Buso Valbella, but stopped at the Italian rear positions, from which the Italians are counterattacking with satisfactory results.

Enemy forces which had crossed the old Piave have been driven back over the river, according to the bulletin, the text of which follows:

After careful and intense artillery preparation, which began Saturday evening, the enemy yesterday morning made a determined attack in the western sector of Asiago Plateau, concentrating his action especially on Buso Monte Valbella. At this point he succeeded in passing our defenses, which had been raked by the artillery, but his advance had to stop at the postions to the rear, from which our troops began powerful counter-attacks. These still continue with satisfactory results.

Last night, on the Piave Vecchia, to the south of Gradenigo, detachments of Bersaglieri, completing a surprise attack operation valiantly made on the previous day, drove to the left bank of the river large enemy parties, who, having succeeded in passing to the right bank, had desperately attempted to remain there.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Official dispatches from Rome today give a detailed story of the fighting on Monte Asolone.

"With the recapture of the positions on Monte Asolone," the account says, "the Italian soldiers have written a glorious page in the annals of this war. Their bravery has prevented the enemy from spreading his forces to the south and completing the surrounding of Monte Grappa. Our soldiers fought for several days under a terrific artillery fire and against the deadly effects of asphyxiating gases. The enemy suffered enormous losses. It is calculated that in the actions at Col della Barretta and Monte Asolone the enemy has lost three divisions, which have already been substituted, from Nov. 25 to date. General Pfeffer, commander of the Fourth enemy division, and the commanders of the Seventh and Eighth Austrian Brigades have been seriously wounded.

"The enemy command in the city of Udine issued rules by which all workmen, women, and children were obliged to work in the fields from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening, with halt an hour of rest in the morning, one hour and a half at midday, and half an hour in the afternoon. The transgressors of these rules, it was announced, would be accompanied to work and watched by German soldiers, and at the termination of the harvest would be imprisoned for six months, and every three days would receive only bread and water. Slow or lazy women were to be exiled, and lazy children flogged. If necessary, the commander threatened to subject the workmen to corporal punishment."

ITALIAN AVIATORS TO BE TRAINED HERE

Arrangements Also Made to Send Thousands of Our Air Mechanics to Europe.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 24, (Associated Press.)—When the American air fighters begin arriving in France in large numbers they will find a corps of several thousand American air mechanics trained on this side of the Atlantic waiting to assemble, repair, and care for their machines.

The Associated Press is able to announce that arrangements have been completed for training a large number of mechanics this Winter in England, and that many repair units already have been sent there. They will recross the English Channel as needed when trained.

Arrangements also have been made for the establishment in the United States of flying schools for Italian aviators.

BRITISH CASUALTIES DROP.

Relatively Fewer for Six Days Than for Several Previous Weeks.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The British casualties reported for the six days of Dec. 19 to 24 inclusive number 13,919.

Killed or died of wounds.—Officers, 208; men, 2,714.

Wounded or missing.—Officers, 837; men, 10,160.

Although these figures do not cover a full week, they show relatively a decrease in British casualties from previous reports. The casualties for the week ending Dec. 18 were 17,976; for the week ending Dec. 11, 23,856, and for the week ending Dec. 4, 23,852.

TO SAVE COAL
Employ your Local Committee Engineer. John L. Stevens, 1 Sportsmans St., Lowell, Mass.—Adv.

Wants Roosevelt as Secretary of Munitions; He's Our Lloyd George, Says Engineer Dodge

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Kern Dodge, a Philadelphia engineer and manufacturer, ex-President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, who is in Washington in the interest of an efficient administration of the munition problem, issued a prepared statement tonight in which he urged the creation of a Secretary of Munitions.

He advocates a civilian instead of a military organization to bring about better co-ordination between the Government and the munition industries, and suggested that Theodore Roosevelt was the type of man needed for this work. Secretary Baker recently declined to express an opinion as to whether he favored such a project.

"In connection with the investigation by a Congressional committee into the apparent chaotic conditions of the Ordnance Bureau in the furnishing of munitions to our troops at the front after the lapse of months since our entrance into the world war," said Mr. Dodge, "I feel that the following facts may be useful and helpful:

"It has been possible for me to get in close touch with this matter in observing the munitions manufacturers in their efforts to give maximum results in the way of efficiency, quality, and quantity. Serious difficulties are met by the manufacturer when producing munitions. One of these difficulties is met at the stage where inspection takes place. The Inspector is supposed to use considerable judgment and action which should be based upon knowledge and experience, but the men used by the Government for this work usually have had little or no experience of the material or articles they are inspecting. They, therefore, rely upon their interpretation of the specification entirely, in which case the human element is all that is left for them to use.

"When to this is added the fact that the Inspectors are in uniform, and under military rule, it should easily be seen how little even the 'human element' can be of service, on account of restrictions each man in these conditions works under. Whatever breadth of mind or individual action these men may have been capable of displaying in their ordinary commercial life is now discounted by their being obliged to act in a narrow groove.

"Again, the fact that they now hold a military position tends to create in their mind an attitude of adverse criticism, which usually results in their preferring to build up a reputation of rejecting, rather than accepting.

"All such matters should be placed in the hands of a civilian organization by the creation of a separate department to that of the military one at present controlling same and be free from politics.

"Our allies found by bitter experience that this was the only way to produce good results and we should at once carry a similar plan into effect. If we do not I predict that the production of munitions will be seriously hampered by delays and restrictions due to military matters.

"I feel that we need a man to guide and control this matter similar in type to Lloyd George of England, who took over the munitions production in that way, and I think we have that man. Our slogan should be, 'A munition Lloyd George for America,' and all things point to his prototype here in the form of Theodore Roosevelt."

CHIEFS' GREETINGS TO ARMY AND NAVY

Daniels and Baker Send Christmas Messages to Them in All Parts of World.

VOICE NATION'S CONFIDENCE

Cardinal Gibbons Exhorts Men to be Obedient to Their Superior Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. — Every Christmas Eve for years it has been the practice for the Secretaries of War and the Navy to send to all army posts and to naval ships and stations an official Christmas greeting.

This practice was observed tonight, but the messages that Secretaries Daniels and Baker sent to all parts of the world were more significant than usual. For the first time in history America has soldiers in five continents—Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America—on war duty, as well as ships all around the world. There are Pershing's men in France, regulars in the Legation Guard at Peking, American military aviators under training in Egypt, troops in the Philippines, Hawaii, and Panama, and more than a million men under training in this country.

The navy has ships on actual duty in British and French waters, also in the Mediterranean and elsewhere around the globe. To all men, ashore and afloat, in forts, training camps, and military and naval posts, messages of good cheer were sent tonight telling them the nation had faith in their ability to make good in the war. Here is Secretary Baker's message:

To the soldiers in France and the soldiers in training in America and to their families the War Department sends a word of hearty Christmas greeting of appreciation of the spirit of resolute courage which fills their hearts, and of congratulation upon the opportunity which lies before them to do a great work for their country and for the world.

NEWTON D. BAKER.

Secretary Daniels sent the following telegram to every ship and station of the navy:

Christmas greetings to all in the naval service. The country reposes confidence in its navy, is proud of the service it has already rendered in this war, and has faith that it will measure up to the demands made upon it.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 24.—Cardinal Gibbons in a Christmas message to all soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States issued today says:

The message of Christmas is that of obedience. The Child, whom all Christendom loves and adores, came into the world of his own making to fulfill the will of His Heavenly Father. God Almighty though he was, He could say "In the head of the Book it is written that I should do Thy will. Behold, I come."

Before the Infant Babe opened his mouth He taught in His human form the wonderful lesson of obedience.

While sending to all of you my very best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I entreat you to learn this lesson of the Divine Infant and be obedient to the will of your superiors.

MESSAGE FROM POPE TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

Counsels Courage and Self-Sacrifice and Calls on Little Children for Prayers.

ROME, Dec. 24.—Pope Benedict has given to The Associated Press this Christmas a message for the American people:

"The Holy Father sends to the people

Continued on Page Five.

PHILADELPHIA TRAINS WITHDRAWN. On account of existing conditions it has been necessary to withdraw several New Jersey Central Philadelphia trains. Following will be schedule of week day trains to Philadelphia on and after December 26th: Leave Liberty St., 7.05, 8.15, 9.05, 10.20, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.05, 2.05, 3.00, 4.05, 5.00, 6.05, 7.00, 8.00, 9.05, 10.05, 11.30 P. M. Leave 23d St. Ferry 7.10, 8.20, 9.10, 10.25, 11.05 A. M., 12.05 M., 1.10, 2.10, 3.05, 4.10, 5.05, 6.10, 7.05, 8.05, 9.10, 10.10, 11.35 P. M. Leave Jersey City Terminal 7.15, 8.25, 9.15, 10.30, 11.10 A. M., 12.10 M., 1.15, 2.15, 3.10, 4.15, 5.10, 6.15, 7.10, 8.10, 9.15, 10.15, 11.40 P. M. Leave Communipaw 7.20, 8.30, 9.20, 10.35, 11.15 A. M., 12.15 M., 1.20, 2.20, 3.15, 4.20, 5.15, 6.20, 7.15, 8.15, 9.20, 10.20, 11.45 P. M. Leave Elizabeth 7.30, 8.40, 9.30, 10.45, 11.25 A. M., 12.25 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.25, 4.30, 5.25, 6.30, 7.25, 8.25, 9.30, 10.30, 11.55 P. M. Leave Newark 7.40, 8.50, 9.40, 10.55, 11.35 A. M., 12.35 P. M., 1.40, 2.40, 3.35, 4.40, 5.35, 6.40, 7.35, 8.35, 9.40, 10.40, 12.05 P. M. Leave Harrison 7.45, 8.55, 9.45, 11.00, 11.40 A. M., 12.40 P. M., 1.45, 2.45, 3.40, 4.45, 5.40, 6.45, 7.40, 8.40, 9.45, 10.45, 12.10 P. M. Leave Kearny 7.50, 9.00, 9.50, 11.05, 11.45 A. M., 12.45 P. M., 1.50, 2.50, 3.45, 4.50, 5.45, 6.50, 7.45, 8.45, 9.50, 10.50, 12.15 P. M. Leave Harrison 7.55, 9.05, 9.55, 11.10, 11.50 A. M., 12.50 P. M., 1.55, 2.55, 3.50, 4.55, 5.50, 6.55, 7.50, 8.50, 9.55, 10.55, 12.20 P. M. Leave Kearny 8.00, 9.10, 10.00, 11.15, 11.55 A. M., 12.55 P. M., 2.00, 3.00, 3.55, 5.00, 5.55, 7.00, 7.55, 8.55, 10.00, 11.00, 12.25 P. M. Leave Harrison 8.05, 9.15, 10.05, 11.20, 12.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 2.05, 3.05, 4.00, 5.05, 6.00, 7.05, 8.00, 9.00, 10.05, 11.05, 12.30 P. M. Leave Kearny 8.10, 9.20, 10.10, 11.25, 12.05 A. M., 1.05 P. M., 2.10, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10, 6.05, 7.10, 8.05, 9.05, 10.10, 11.10, 12.35 P. M. Leave Harrison 8.15, 9.25, 10.15, 11.30, 12.10 A. M., 1.10 P. 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M., 2.50, 3.50, 4.45, 5.50, 6.45, 7.50, 8.45, 9.45, 10.50, 11.50, 1.15 P. M. Leave Harrison 8.55, 10.05, 10.55, 12.10, 12.50 A. M., 1.50 P. M., 2.55, 3.55, 4.50, 5.55, 6.50, 7.55, 8.50, 9.50, 10.55, 11.55, 1.20 P. M. Leave Kearny 9.00, 10.10, 11.00, 12.15, 12.55 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 3.00, 4.00, 4.55, 6.00, 6.55, 8.00, 8.55, 9.55, 11.00, 12.00, 1.25 P. M. Leave Harrison 9.05, 10.15, 11.05, 12.20, 1.00 A. M., 2.00 P. M., 3.05, 4.05, 5.00, 6.05, 7.00, 8.05, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 12.05, 1.30 P. M. Leave Kearny 9.10, 10.20, 11.10, 12.25, 1.05 A. M., 2.05 P. M., 3.10, 4.10, 5.05, 6.10, 7.05, 8.10, 9.05, 10.05, 11.10, 12.10, 1.35 P. M. Leave Harrison 9.15, 10.25, 11.15, 12.30, 1.10 A. M., 2.10 P. M., 3.15, 4.15, 5.10, 6.15, 7.10, 8.15, 9.10, 10.10, 11.15, 12.15, 1.40 P. M. Leave Kearny 9.20, 10.30, 11.20, 12.35, 1.15 A. M., 2.15 P. M., 3.20, 4.20, 5.15, 6.20, 7.15, 8.20, 9.15, 10.15, 11.20, 12.20, 1.45 P. M. Leave Harrison 9.25, 10.35, 11.25, 12.40, 1.20 A. M., 2.20 P. M., 3.25, 4.25, 5.20, 6.25, 7.20, 8.25, 9.20, 10.20, 11.25, 12.25, 1.50 P. M. Leave Kearny 9.30, 10.40, 11.30, 12.45, 1.25 A. M., 2.25 P. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.25, 6.30, 7.25, 8.30, 9.25, 10.25, 11.30, 12.30, 1.55 P. M. Leave Harrison 9.35, 10.45, 11.35, 12.50, 1.30 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 3.35, 4.35, 5.30, 6.35, 7.30, 8.35, 9.30, 10.30, 11.35, 12.35, 2.00 P. M. Leave Kearny 9.40, 10.50, 11.40, 12.55, 1.35 A. M., 2.35 P. M., 3.40, 4.40, 5.35, 6.40, 7.35, 8.40, 9.35, 10.35, 11.40, 12.40, 2.05 P. M. Leave Harrison 9.45, 10.55, 11.45, 1.00, 1.40 A. M., 2.40 P. M., 3.45, 4.45, 5.40, 6.45, 7.40, 8.45, 9.40, 10.40, 11.45, 12.45, 2.10 P. M. Leave Kearny 9.50, 11.00, 11.50, 1.05, 1.45 A. M., 2.45 P. M., 3.50, 4.50, 5.45, 6.50, 7.45, 8.50, 9.45, 10.45, 11.50, 12.50, 2.15 P. M. Leave Harrison 9.55, 11.05, 11.55, 1.10, 1.50 A. M., 2.50 P. M., 3.55, 4.55, 5.50, 6.55, 7.50, 8.55, 9.50, 10.50, 11.55, 12.55, 2.20 P. M. Leave Kearny 10.00, 11.10, 12.00, 1.15, 1.55 A. M., 2.55 P. M., 4.00, 5.00, 5.55, 7.00, 7.55, 8.55, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.25 P. M. Leave Harrison 10.05, 11.15, 12.05, 1.20, 2.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M., 4.05, 5.05, 6.00, 7.05, 8.00, 9.00, 10.05, 11.05, 12.05, 1.30 P. M. Leave Kearny 10.10, 11.20, 12.10, 1.25, 2.05 A. M., 3.05 P. M., 4.10, 5.10, 6.05, 7.10, 8.05, 9.05, 10.10, 11.10, 12.10, 1.35 P. M. Leave Harrison 10.15, 11.25, 12.15, 1.30, 2.10 A. M., 3.10 P. M., 4.15, 5.15, 6.10, 7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.15, 11.15, 12.15, 1.40 P. M. Leave Kearny 10.20, 11.30, 12.20, 1.35, 2.15 A. M., 3.15 P. M., 4.20, 5.20, 6.15, 7.20, 8.15, 9.15, 10.20, 11.20, 12.20, 1.45 P. M. Leave Harrison 10.25, 11.35, 12.25, 1.40, 2.20 A. M., 3.20 P. M., 4.25, 5.25, 6.20, 7.25, 8.20, 9.20, 10.25, 11.25, 12.25, 1.50 P. M. Leave Kearny 10.30, 11.40, 12.30, 1.45, 2.25 A. M., 3.25 P. M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.25, 7.30, 8.25, 9.25, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30, 1.55 P. M. Leave Harrison 10.35, 11.45, 12.35, 1.50, 2.30 A. M., 3.30 P. 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hand has visibly prevailed, punished treachery, and rewarded heroic persistence. From this we can gain firm confidence that the Lord will be with us in the future also."

He wound up with the threat of the "iron fist and shining sword."

GERMAN PEOPLE WAIT WITHOUT ENTHUSIASM

Expect Peace to Spread Ultimately to West, and Meanwhile "Hold Out" Is the Word.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 24.—I obtained today from a neutral recently returned from Berlin, whom I know to be a careful and experienced observer, some information with reference to the state of public feeling in Berlin. He says:

"There is no visible enthusiasm and it is not true that the public generally expect a final victory as a result of the Russian negotiations. On the contrary, at the present moment they are only elated by comparison because of the prospect of peace all around resulting from these negotiations, and their elation would give way to depression if they found that after all the war was not at an end and that further fighting was necessary.

"There is no real belief in the possibility of forcing the western front, and it is not to be supposed that even the general public imagine that peace in the west would follow immediately upon peace in the east. All that they expect is that after peace in the east it will begin to dawn in the west. In the meantime from top to bottom the watchword is still, 'We must hold out.'

My informant further stated that knowledge was now spreading among the people as to the real extent of the losses in Flanders.

Summarizing the situation, it seems to be the case that while the military authorities are unwilling to forego any possible advantage from delaying negotiations and are still putting some confidence in the submarine campaign, the civil authorities, who are perhaps better acquainted with the possibility of a revulsion of popular feeling from the delays and failures and who are also affected by the Austrian pressure, appear anxious to make peace even at the cost of abandonment of cherished designs.

"Whether they will be able to carry their point depends apparently on whether the military authorities can absolutely depend on the troops. My informant believes this to be still the case."

CLERICAL PLEA FOR PEACE.

Dr. Ainslie of Baltimore Sees No Need of a Military Victory.

The newest American pacifist effort to act in accord with the German desire for peace at this time reached the newspapers yesterday, almost simultaneously with the Kaiser's "iron fist and shining sword" speech, in the form of a mimeographed letter to the editor, accompanied by a request to print it, written on a letterhead of "The Association for the Promotion of Christian Unity" and signed by the Rev. Peter Ainslie, D. D., LL. D., President, who described himself as minister of the Christian Temple, Baltimore.

The letter for publication follows the same lines as former pleas for peace made by agents of Germany. Dr. Ainslie writes: "I find myself asking, Where is the wisdom in perpetuating this strife? It is also says that "this has been a war of ideas, and Germany's false philosophy has been routed. For its absolute defeat there is no need for another military victory." He asserts that "Germany of today is not the same Germany of 1914; she has been tremendously chastened," and that Germany wants peace and the Allies are "facing the most crucial time since the war."

"It is the opportunity of courage," says the appeal, "which in its timely action may save a nation from becoming a menace to the welfare of humanity."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—The Rev. Dr. Peter Ainslie has been pastor of the Calhoun Street Church of the Disciples for twenty-four years. He has always been an ardent peace advocate, and was one of the large delegation which was on its way to The Hague Peace Conference in 1914 when the European war began, returning, with forty other clergymen, in the steerage of the Carmania. At that time he attributed the war not so much to the Kaiser as to "militarists" in general, who, he said, existed in France and England as well as in Germany. He has written several peace pamphlets, including one entitled "The Scourge of Militarism."

ALLENBY'S ADVANCE CONTINUES UNCHECKED

Four More Towns Captured on the Plain of Sharon—Navy Again Co-operating.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—General Allenby's troops in Palestine continue their advance on the plain of Sharon, north of Jaffa, and have occupied four more towns. The official statement on the operations issued tonight reads:

On Saturday morning, with naval co-operation, our left continued the advance north of the Nahr el Auja, reaching the line Sheikh el Ballutahel-Jelil, about four miles north of the river. Pushing eastward and south of the river we occupied Fejja and Mulebbis. This was followed by the capture of Rantieh, on the Turkish railway to the north, and Khelbeida-Khelbireh, four miles southeast of Rantieh.

Effective aerial work was carried out on enemy transports and infantry.

WARNING FOR DRAFT MEN.

McCook Calls Attention to Necessity of Giving Changes in Address.

Philip J. McCook, Draft Director, announced last night that about ten per cent. of the first 27,000 selective draft questionnaires, mailed to registrants in New York City, had been returned to the local boards because of wrong addresses or because the registrants had moved out of the districts since the last draft.

The following statement regarding registrants whose addresses are unknown to the boards was made by Mr. McCook:

"The Adjutant General's office desires to call the attention of men of the draft age to the prime necessity of informing their local boards of changes in address. Today is the last for turning in the first lot of questionnaires. Registrants court trouble by failure to notify the local boards when they move from one district into another or from one place to some other place in the same district. The obligation of returning in the proper period of time set by law of a questionnaire is strictly on the registrant."

To date more than 200,000 questionnaires have been mailed to registrants in New York City.

Swiss to Issue a New Loan.

BERNE, Dec. 23.—Switzerland will issue in January a new loan of 150,000,000 francs at 5 per cent. The cost of Swiss mobilization to date amounts to 1,000,000 francs.

GEN. GUILLAUMAT SUCCEEDS SARRAIL

One of the Heroes of Verdun Arrives in Saloniki to Take Over Macedonia Front.

NEW POST FOR SARRAIL

Guillaumat Distinguished as Commander of a Corps Cited for Heroism.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—General M. P. E. Sarrail, the Government has decided, according to an official announcement, will be replaced as head of the Allies armies at Saloniki by General Marie Louis Adolphe Guillaumat. General Sarrail, who has had to struggle against serious difficulties and has rendered great services, will be called to other duties as soon as circumstances permit.

General Guillaumat arrived at Saloniki on Saturday. He is one of the heroes of Verdun, where he commanded an army corps which was mentioned in army orders as having "distinguished itself by the methodical precision of its preparations and the vigor of its attacks."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Advices from Rome, received here today, say that in Macedonia German troops have recently launched three very powerful attacks against the positions held by Italian soldiers along the Cerna River, but that all the attacks were repulsed and the enemy suffered considerable losses.

LOWERS FRENCH AGE LIMITS

Clemenceau Sets 56 to 62 Years for Army Commanders.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Premier Clemenceau has sent a circular letter to General Pétain and all the army chiefs pointing out that the experience of three years of war has shown that existing age limits are too high and that with a few rare exceptions commands are not effectively exercised at over 56 years for a regiment, 58 for a brigade, 60 for a division, and 62 for an army corps. Under these conditions, he adds, general and field officers over these ages must receive commands hereafter in the rear or be placed at the disposal of the Minister of War.

The only exception to this rule will be general officers recommended to retain their commands on the personal responsibility of Generals commanding armies.

In the future, the Premier declares, no promotions will be made to the rank of General of officers who have served only a short time in the line. This policy will result in placing at the head of the fighting troops, he hopes, chiefs who know them well and in whom the soldiers can have full confidence from having seen them at work. The same principle will be used in promoting field and subordinate officers.

CAILLAUX'S TRIAL ORDERED.

Loustalot and Comby Accused with the Former Premier.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—General Duball today signed the order for the prosecution of Deputies Caillaux and Loustalot and M. Comby. It is alleged that Comby was present at the luncheon at which former Premier Caillaux met Cavallini, and is said to have accompanied Loustalot to Switzerland, where he saw the former Khédive of Egypt.

Maître Demage, who defended Dreyfus at Rennes, has been chosen by M. Caillaux as his counsel.

LAUREATE WRITES CHRISTMAS POEM

Bridges Sings of Britain's Lost Sons and Her Unfaltering Spirit in the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The London Times publishes under the title "Christmas Eve, 1917," the following poem by Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate:

Many happy returns, sweet Babe, of the day,
Didst not Thou sow good seed in the world
Thy field?
Camest Thou to save the poor? Thy poor
yet pine.
Thousands today suffer death pangs like
Thine.
Our jewels of life are spilt on the ground
as dross.
Ten thousand mothers stand beneath the
cross.
Peace to men of good-will was the angels'
song.
Now there is fiercer war, worse filth and
wrong.
If Thou didst sow good seed, is this the
yield?
Shall not Thy folk be quelled in dead dismay?
Nay, with a larger hope we are fed and
held,
Than e'er was revealed to the saints who
died so strong.
For while men slept the seed had quickened unseen,
Britain is as a field whereon the corn is
green.
Of trial and dark tribulation this vision is
born—
Britain as a field green with the springing
corn.
While we slumbered the seed was growing
unseen.
Happy returns of the day, dear Babe, we
say.
England has buried her sins with her
father's bones,
Thou shalt be throned on the ruin of kingly
thrones.
The wish of thine heart is rooted in carnal
mind,
For good seed didst Thou sow in the world
Thy field.
It shall ripen in gold and harvest an hundredfold.
Peace shall come as a flood upon all mankind,
Love shall comfort and succor the poor that
are pind.
Wherever our gentle children are wandered
and spread,
Simple apostles Thine of the world to come,
They carried the living seed of the living
bread,
The angels' song and the gospel of Christendom.
That while the nation sleepy was spouting
unseen,
So though we be sorely stricken we feel no
dread,
Our thousand sons suffer death pangs like
Thine,
It is sown in blood for a reaping in joy
divine.
It shall ripen in gold and harvest an hundredfold.
Thy peace and love shall hallow our earth,
and teem
Shall bind in fellowship all the folk of the
earth.
To kneel at Thy cradle, Babe, and bless
Thy birth.
Ring we the bells up and down, in country
and town,
And keep the old feast unbolpen of preacher
or priest.
Wishing Thee happy returns, and Thy mother may live
Ever happier and happier return, dear
Christ, of Thy day.

PARIS KEEPS ITS CHEER DESPITE COLD AND WAR

Wide Ramifications of Red Cross Christmas Work—Even French Army to Be Reached

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Paris could do with much less in the way of the present Christmas weather with its attendant icicles, snow and frost, but otherwise the Christmas cheer registers normal for wartime. True, Christmas candles sell for $2.40 a pound, not to mention the price of coal, but one must have them no matter what the cost.

There have been air alarms and the newspapers report increased activity of the enemy artillery, but none of these things will interfere with Petit Père Noel, as the French children call Santa Claus, descending thousands of French chimneys tonight. The war has made the French Christmas something chiefly for children and soldiers, the latter being the grownup children. This permits the day to keep its cheer, despite the weather and other harshships.

Paris has completely forgotten her before the war revelations of Christmas eve, which began early and continued late, all of which rather left the children out of it.

American participation in the present Christmas is being directed chiefly by the American Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association. Every American soldier will receive a Christmas package, containing cigarettes, tobacco, candy, linen, and toilet articles. Every American encampment is to have its Christmas tree and a special American Christmas dinner. A Christmas party will be held in every American base hospital, and there will be a Christmas tree in every ward in France where there are sick or wounded American soldiers or sailors.

The Red Cross activities have been extended to include the French Army on as wide a scale as possible. Fifty thousand packages will be distributed to the French wounded, and a hundred thousand Christmas stockings filled with presents will be distributed at the front by the Red Cross workers.

The Red Cross has also taken over the Secours Americain, which has been working at Amiens since early in the war, and will give aid to 10,000 refugees, who are still crowded into that city, waiting a chance to return to their homes in the devastated regions or behind the German lines.

A Red Cross delegate, now at Amiens, has taken charge of the rapidly broadening plan. All the old staff remain, but the field operations will become greater. The relief work and workrooms for refugee women will be continued, but the Red Cross expects to enter the furniture market and by brining in household goods and selling them on easy terms to make it possible for refugee families to move into less crowded quarters.

The workshops are being greatly increased, and a central cutting plant will be established to cut cloth for workrooms in a number of neighboring villages.

Manufacturers are being encouraged to make furniture, which will be sold on the plan started by English Quakers at Troyes. There furniture is sold to refugees at two-thirds the cost on the installment plan, thus enabling people to get a real start without compromising their independence.

Dr. Richard Cable of Boston will take charge of the work in the name of the Red Cross.

BRITISH DRIVE OFF GERMAN RAID PARTIES

Attempted Attacks at Three Points on the Line Quickly Repulsed.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—German troops yesterday afternoon attempted to raid the British positions southeast of Epehy, on the Cambrai front, but were driven off, the War Office announced today. The statement reads:

Last night hostile raiding parties which attempted to approach our lines in the neighborhood of Monchy-le-Preux and west of La Bassée were repulsed.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy endeavored to raid our positions southeast of Epehy, but he was driven off.

FIGHT 100 AIR COMBATS.

French Bring Down 18 German Airmen in Three Days.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Intense aerial activity is reported by the War Office. In 100 combats in the air during the last few days the French brought down eighteen German machines. The announcement reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the Germans made two raids against our small posts near Bezonvaux and Caurieres Woods. Their efforts were repulsed by our fire. The artillery fighting was rather vigorous on the left bank of the river, in the sector of Bethincourt. On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

On Dec. 21, 22, and 23 our pursuit aviators were very active. Our pilots engaged in 100 combats, most of them over the German lines. Eighteen German machines were brought down. Of these seventeen fell in flames or crashed to the ground and were destroyed. During this period our bombarding squadrons dropped 18,000 kilograms (nearly twenty tons) of projectiles on railway stations, factories, encampments, and other objectives behind the enemy's lines.

7,000 CANADIANS DECORATED.

Nineteen of Them Have Gained the Victoria Cross.

OTTAWA, Dec. 24. (by Canadian Press.)—London dispatches to the Reuter Agency here today said that 7,000 decorations had been conferred during the war on members of the Canadian expeditionary force for valor in the field and for outstanding war service.

Seven officers and twelve men have gained the Victoria Cross.

OUR FLAG FOR ALSATIANS.

Stars and Stripes Now on Strassburg Monument in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The Strassburg Monument, on the Place de la Concorde, which during the years before the war was draped with crêpe and for which flowers and bunting were substituted in August, 1914, flies the Stars and Stripes today alongside the French Tricolor. The American and French flags were raised over the monument to the Alsatian city yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large crowd, which, in spite of the biting frost, uncovered as the two emblems were unfurled. American Ambassador Sharp and a number of delegates from societies of natives of Alsace-Lorraine were present.

The flags were raised in the name of the General Alsatian-Lorraine Association of America and the World League of New York for the Restitution of Alsace-Lorraine. Gustave Blumenthal of New York, Jules Siegfried, President of the Alsatian Societies and Deputy from Havre, and Maurice Barres of the French Academy were the speakers.

REDFIELD BARS RED TAPE.

"Delay Is the Kaiser's Ally," He Tells Bureau Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Wartime efficiency is being practiced as well as preached by the Government. President Wilson has sent to all the executive departments copies of a letter recently addressed by Secretary Redfield to his bureau chiefs.

"Forget how things were done before the war, eliminate red tape," the letter said. "We must learn with the Germans that 'the war won't wait.' Delay is the Kaiser's ally."

Secretary Redfield has instructed all his bureaus to install machines for stamping on papers the day and hour of receipt, so that delay in action may be traced to personal responsibility. He is refusing to sign documents not so stamped.

SHIP OUTPUT IN 1918 PUT AT 5,000,000 TONS

Board's Estimate Is Made on Reports Submitted by the Builders.

SENATE HAS THE STATISTICS

Henry Ford Suggests an Extension of the Fabricating Program with Yards in the South.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Five million deadweight tons is the Shipping Board's estimate of America's 1918 output of shipping, based on builders' reports that show the Government's program of 8,246,308 tons is 18.2 per cent. on its way to completion.

The forecast is a minimum estimate, with one labor shift figured. Every effort will be made to put on two and wherever possible three shifts in yards throughout the country. With the task of designing models out of the way, the whole problem now, according to Shipping Board officials, is that of obtaining labor and materials.

The builders' reports have been made a part of a mass of statistics just turned over by the Shipping Board to the Senate Conference Committee, investigating the progress of the shipbuilding program. They disclose that the wooden program is 8 per cent. under, the requisitioned steel ships 39 per cent., the composite ships 20 per cent., and the contract steel ships 4 per cent on their way to completion.

Of 379 wooden hulls contracted for, keels have been laid for 166, of which 130 were laid in yards which did not exist when the contracts were let. The wooden hulls were ordered from 72 yards, of which 51 have been built from the ground up since the contracts were let.

Of fifty-eight composite ships for which contracts were let, keels have been laid for twelve. The contracts went to four shipyards, three of which did not exist when the contracts were made. The three yards virtually have been completed and they will begin construction of ships within a few weeks.

Eleven keels for steel ships have been laid in new yards. Contracts were let for steel ships to thirty-two yards, of which twenty are new. Of the ships contracted for four have been launched, two steel and two wood.

Henry Ford, serving with the Shipping Board as a manufacturing expert, has proposed extension of the fabricating program. He has advised that the board have built in the South a number of fabricating yards in which would be turned out steel vessels on the endless chain system employed by Ford in his automobile factory. Ten ships will be laid down at once in each yard. Mr. Ford will go on a trip throughout the South in search of locations and to investigate facilities for manufacturing and shipping fabricated materials.

TO HEAR DESERTERS.

Federal Court to Take Up Plea of Men Sent to Penitentiary.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Federal Judge Morton today set Dec. 31 for a hearing on the petitions of Adolf F. Yangar and John T. Dunn, of Providence and Theodore Hiller of Pawtucket, R. I., seeking release in habeas corpus proceedings from the custody of army officers, by whom they allege they are unlawfully held. Yangar and Dunn were sentenced to serve twenty years each in the Atlanta Penitentiary for desertion. Hiller was tried by court-martial on a similar charge but a finding has not been reported.

The men were charged with failure to appear for physical examination when called in the draft, and all claimed to be conscientious objectors.

On representations that the men were about to be moved from the jurisdiction of the local court, Judge Morton on Saturday caused the writs to be issued but today ordered them temporarily withdrawn without prejudice when informed by the Department of the Northeast that they would be kept here until the cases are heard.

BIG QUESTIONS TO GO TO NEW ARMY COUNCIL

Will Advise Baker on Vital Points —More Members Are Likely to Be Added.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The newly created council of high officers in the War Department will become one of the most important of the war agencies of the Government if Secretary Baker's plans are carried out. This military cabinet, it was learned today, will guide the Secretary in the decisions he must make on questions vital to the welfare of the army and the prosecution of the war.

Organization of the war council has not been completed. The five general officers now constituting its membership are meeting every day, however, to go over with Mr. Baker the larger problems before him that are pressing for solution.

No statement has been issued covering any point so far taken up by the officers of the council. In his announcement of the formation of the new body, however, Mr. Baker laid stress on the fact that additional officers would be added as necessary and there are indications that more appointments are to come within the next few days.

There are many questions of supply and equipment which the Secretary must decide, and heretofore he has had only the individual and often conflicting views of the staff or bureau chiefs to guide him. The council provides a means for co-ordinating these opinions and threshing out any conflict of views.

SEE CHANGES IN AUSTRALIA.

Laborites Expected to Form New Cabinet as Result of Referendum.

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 24.—Further returns from the referendum have increased the vote against compulsory military service, and the defeat of the plan is now beyond doubt. The political situation is most uncertain. Premier Hughes has made no statement thus far, but in certain quarters there is evidence of opposition to his continued leadership of the Nationalists, the dominant party.

It is not improbable that Frank G. Tudor, a former Cabinet member, will be permitted by the Nationalists to form a Government from the Labor Party, giving this party an opportunity to put into effect its plans for raising troops without conscription.

HALIFAX DEAD 1,500.

Expert Also Estimates Property Loss at $50,000,000.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 24.—Fifteen hundred killed, 4,000 seriously injured, 20,000 homeless, and total property losses amounting to $50,000,000 is an expert estimate of the destruction caused by the explosion of the munition ship Mont Blanc, on Dec. 6, which wrecked and burned an area of two and a half square miles in the north end of Halifax. The estimate was prepared by J. H. Wingfield.

"The value of homes destroyed or damaged beyond repair," his report says, "will not be less than $7,000,000. The damage to homes that can be repaired, plus the value of furniture and personal effects lost, will reach $8,000,000. Damage to civic, provincial, Government, military, naval, church, institutional, and industrial property was $25,000,000. To this must be added the cost of temporary shelter and relief for at least six months. Compensation or annuities to those permanently disabled and to families deprived of their means of support will require another $5,000,000."

The total identified dead now number 854 and unindentified, 304, making 1,158 bodies recovered. Fifty-one bodies were buried today.

Asquith's Third Son Wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Lieut. Commander Arthur M. Asquith of the Royal Naval Reserve, third son of ex-Premier Asquith, has been severely wounded while serving in France. He recently received a bar to the Distinguished Service Order, which was awarded to him in April.

GIFTS SWAMP WADSWORTH.

Some Presents for Men in Camp Not So Innocent.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Dec. 24.—To share in the holiday suspension of drill which began today at noon, the 4,000 men who have been at the artillery range returned to camp aboard special trains. Barring the absence of Major Gen. O'Ryan and Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, U. S. A., who were summoned to Washington last night, today is the first time in months that the division has been completely assembled in camp.

Because of the failure to mail Christmas packages far enough in advance, the camp post office has been snowed under. Today more than 10,000 pieces of mail arrived and in order to distribute them wheelbarrows were employed. The gifts for the most part consisted of boxes of home-cooked eatables. A number of attempts to smuggle liquor into camp were discovered from investigation of suspicious-looking packages. In one instance a bottle of rye whiskey was discovered in a loaf of bread. Another subterfuge was the filling of a jar of preserved peaches with distilled brandy. A brave attempt to send a popular Squadron A man a case of champagne camouflaged as "books" fell through when the "books" rattled while being unloaded.

Preparatory to the serving of the Christmas spread—turkey, cranberry sauce, &c.—the mess shacks have been decorated with holly and firs, the national colors and the flags of our Allies intertwined. A big Christmas tree has been erected at the head of every company street. These trees, the idea of the Army Ladies' Society, formed to superintend the holiday celebration, will be hung with useful gifts purchased by the members.

The 105th Infantry, formerly the Second and Seventy-first, put on a "gala night" at a Spartanburg theatre tonight. The long program of acts, the performers coming entirely from the regiment, was uproariously received.

GUARD HEALTH OF CAMPS.

Federal Officials to Take Sanitary Control of "Civil Zones."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The United States Public Health Service has completed arrangements to take over the sanitary control of the "civil zones" around twenty-six of the army cantonments and mobilization camps. Agreements have been entered into with State and local health authorities whereby an official of the service becomes administrative health supervisor of the districts, usually with the title of Director of Health.

Preliminary reports from the officials state that the "absence of knowledge on the part of the community as to the necessity for rigid control and the "lax quarantine methods of the past" are the most important obstacles met in the task of protecting the soldiers in camp. In the cases of communities around certain Southern cantonments their economic condition prevented citizens taking precautionary measures which were recommended by the health officials.

BURNED TO DEATH IN AIR.

Two Aviators at Fort Worth Die When Gasoline Tank Explodes.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 24.—Two unidentified aviators were burned to death 5,000 feet in the air at Hicks Field tonight. They fell to the earth with the remnant of the airplane a mass of wreckage. It is supposed the gasoline tank exploded.

The bodies were burned beyond identification. One is supposed to be a Lieutenant and the other a cadet in the Royal Flying Corps.

Contributions for Halifax Relief.

Contributions for Halifax relief have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows: $10 from Edith S. Walker of 980 Madison Avenue and $2 from Rachel Donnell of 541 West 123d Street.

ROOSEVELT FAVORS PARTIAL PROHIBITION

Says Sons in France Write of Harm Done to Men in Army by Liquor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A letter from Theodore Roosevelt favoring wartime prohibition not only for fighting men but for citizens working on railroads and in mines, factories, and shipyards was made public tonight by Dr. Clarence True Wilson of the National Temperance Board. Answering a letter from Dr. Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt wrote that he had favored prohibiting the use of food grains at the beginning of the war, and added:

"Neither the men in the army nor the men engaged in doing vital work for the army in connection with railroads, factories, mines, or shipyards should be allowed to waste strength and health in drink at this time. The same reasons that render it necessary to prohibit the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform or within a given number of miles from a military camp, and to stop its use on battleships, apply to extending similar protection for all citizens engaged in the work of railroads, factories, mines, and shipyards.

"I may mention that my sons who are now in the army in France, write me most strongly (just as General Pershing has expressed his public opinion most strongly) as to the harm done to the men of the army by permitting the sale of liquor to them, stating that they believe in absolute prohibition for the army in war time—and one of them adding that his experience has made a permanent prohibitionist of him.

"I wish your board every success in its effort to stop all waste of food, men, labor, and brain power during these days, when the nation needs every energy of every man at his best."

CHRISTMAS IN CHURCHES.

Catholics and Protestants Hold Midnight Services.

In churches of all denominations special Christmas services were held last night, or will be held today, many of them with special solemnity on account of the war. An example of the spirit animating many religious bodies was given in the Christmas Eve service at Trinity Church yesterday afternoon, when a telegram was read expressing the loyalty and love of the people of the parish for the rector, Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, now a Chaplain with the 302d Engineers at Camp Upton.

The beginning of the Trinity Parish celebrations was the annual Christmas Eve carol service at St. Paul's Chapel, where a choir, clergy, and trumpeters in vestments assembled at noon and sang carols which halted thousands of passersby for a moment of worship. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a manger service was held for the children, and at 4 o'clock the children of the Chapel of the Intercession held the service of the Feast of Lights. Hundreds of them, with lanterns, marched singing in procession to the graves of Clement C. Moore, author of "'Twas the Night Before Christmas," and of Alfred Tennyson Dickens, both in Trinity Cemetery, and placed wreaths on both.

There were devotional and patriotic service at 8:15 on Wednesday evening at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, in which the congregations of the Collegiate Churches and chapels will unite.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral and in many Catholic Churches midnight high masses ushered in the day.

Fight Burleson in Home Town.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 24.—At a meeting of the Austin Trades Council a resolution was unanimously passed calling upon President Wilson to remove Postmaster General Burleson because of his alleged unfriendly attitude toward postal employes. Austin is Mr. Burleson's home town, and many members of the council know him personally. It is said the fight will be carried to the State Federation of Labor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

For the sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, nausea, dizziness, distress or pain that holiday overeating so often causes Bell-ans is one of the best and safest things known to bring prompt and pleasant relief, and a package should always be kept handy to use in case of sudden need.

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Bring Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

WARNING BY BAKER OF PEACE DRIVE

Continued from Page One.

fication of the allied lines in his favor, nevertheless he knows that, in so far as it is humanly possible to foresee, his effort will inevitably result in merely a local success which can have no determining influence on the final outcome of the war.

"For the first two years of the war, France bore the brunt of battle, while Great Britain was preparing.

"Since the defeat of the German forces in front of Verdun, England and the British dominions have taken over an increasingly large share of the burden of the war.

"Italy has, to the limit of her forces, also assumed a considerable share of this burden.

"When, as a result of the defection of the Russian forces, the weight of Austro-German pressure was directed against Italy, France and England united in coming to the rescue of their ally, and are today aiding the Italian armies.

America's "Reserves of Victory."

"It is our duty, therefore, in looking to the future to realize that if we are to fulfill the pledge we made on entering the war, if we are to fight this war to a successful conclusion, we must assume the full responsibility which rests upon us. We are the freshest in the struggle; we have the reserve man power and the reserve mechanical power.

"Our armies constitute the reserves of victory!

"In Russia, the armistice negotiations having been concluded, peace negotiations are about to be entered upon.

"Reports of the dissatisfaction of a large element of the Russian population, especially in Southern and Central Russia, with the terms of the armistice have led to the formation of an active opposition which, it is believed, will endeavor to resist all attempts to enforce the proposals agreed to by the Lenine Government."

MOVE FREIGHT BY RIVER.

Railroad Burden Materially Relieved by Barges, Government Announces.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Thousands of tons of freight are being taken from the wartime burden of the railroads by river barges, according to the Department of Commerce. To cope with the increased traffic, new terminals are under construction at Memphis, Nashville, St. Louis, Peoria, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, and improvements are being made at New Orleans, Montgomery, and Mobile.

Government barges are being used on the Mississippi, supplemented by steamers under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce. The United States Steel Corporation has under construction a fleet of seventy barges for use on the upper Ohio and Monogahela Rivers. A fleet of twenty-four barges of 2,000 tons capacity, and four towboats are being built for use from St. Louis to St. Paul. The Secretary of State of New York has asked Secretary Redfield where he can have built a fleet of barges for the New York State Canal.

Foodstuffs are being moved in large quantities on Southern streams, particularly the Alabama rivers, which are being utilized to float corn to the Gulf.

LENINE SEEKS TO PLACATE UKRAINE

Continued from Page One.

organized for the purpose of helping the Bolsheviki crush their opponents.

"Forty-two pogroms—anti-Jewish outbreaks—have taken place during the last month in the provinces of Kiev, Volhinia, and Podolia.

"The streets of Petrograd are witnesses to the most peculiar state of affairs. While dozens of persons are killed in the streets daily by drunken guards, and by sober guards fighting the drunken ones, the sidewalks are jammed with people and there is bustle all around."

WOMAN DELEGATE AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Trotzky Talks to French Envoy of "Revolutionary War" if Teutons Reject Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Express says that one of Russia's peace delegates at Brest-Litovsk is a woman, Mme. Bisenko.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, according to a note issued by the Havas Agency, called on Joseph Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, and explained that the Bolsheviki wished to keep to the principle of a "democratic peace," leaving to the peoples the right to dispose of themselves. The Ambassador having asked him what he would do if Germany refused such a peace, Trotzky answered that then the peace would not be signed, and that the Maximalists might be led to "wage a revolutionary war."

Trotzky added that "if public opinion was opposed to such a war, the question would be carried before the Constituent Assembly." He concluded by saying that if the Bolsheviki succumbed to the resistance they were meeting with in Russia the country would be given over to anarchy.

The Havas note concludes:

"This conversation, which is correct throughout, must be considered as creating no new relation between the Maximalist Government and us."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 23.—The Germans have refused to admit M. Zinovieff, a close associate of Nikolai Lenine, and other Bolsheviki whom the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates wished to send to spread their doctrines in the German army. They also declined to admit Trotzky's newspaper, printed in German, for army propaganda.

FRANCIS TO EXPLAIN RED CROSS INCIDENT

Col. Kolpashnikoff Still Alive in Fortress—Engaged to Wed American Girl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Colonel Kolpashnikoff, who was arrested and imprisoned in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in connection with the attempt of the American Red Cross to send automobiles and supplies to Mesopotamia, via Rostov on the Don, which caused Leon Trotzky to jump to the conclusion that they were destined for the Cossack General Kalendine, is well known in the United States. He undertook for the Russian Red Cross a tour of the United States, and delivered a number of lectures there on the war.

The motor ambulances subscribed for by the American public arrived after the revolution, and the explanation of the misunderstanding that ensued given by the correspondent of The Morning Post is that when it became clear that no fighting fronts were left except the Rumanian, Colonel Kolpashnikoff, with the consent of all parties, turned over the cars to the American mission on the Rumanian front.

"Being offered and accepting service under the American command," the correspondent continues, "he donned the American uniform and organized his command of motor ambulances, totaling over 100, for work jointly with the American mission on Rumanian front.

"As the fitting out of the cars was completed they were being sent south. The Bolsheviki gave a permit for a trainload of a couple of score of these motor ambulances with their crews and full equipment to proceed south, but at the moment of starting ordered that the train be unloaded. Kolpashnikoff then attempted to get away with ten cars only, but was again prevented.

"Finally, at 2 o'clock in the morning, a party of forty men, with a number of soldiers, sailors, and Red Guards, under an officer, invaded his flat, on the door of which was affixed an official plate bearing the words 'American Mission of the Red Cross for Russia,' and ransacked his papers, the officer taking possession of such as suited him while the men thoroughly searched every room and appropriated everything of the slightest intrinsic value. This process continued until 5 o'clock in the morning, when Kolpashnikoff was marched off to the fortress. The only semblance of a charge made against him was such as would be gathered from remarks of the men. 'Here we are trying to make peace and you wanted to go south to make war again,' one of them said. Kolpashnikoff, who was in bed when the party arrived, donned civil attire, not wishing to take the American uniform into a Russian fortress prison.

"His estates in the Province of Penza were pillaged and his manor house burned down as a result of the incitement of agitators from Petrograd during agrarian troubles some months ago, shortly after his return from the United States, where he had become engaged to a young American society lady.

"Judging by what is published in the official organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the object in arresting Kolpashnikoff was mainly to seek a quarrel with the American Ambassador, who, Trotzky declared, 'up to the present has been the most silent of all the Ambassadors in Petrograd, but will now have to break his silence and to explain all the ins and outs of this affair. We shall let every one know that the Council of the People's Commissaries will not allow their toes to be trodden on.'

"The American Ambassador, however, is not directly responsible—except that as Ambassador he, like the flag of his country, covers everything done in the name of his country—for the American Red Cross, which is represented here by a special mission. The American Ambassador is preparing a statement on the whole subject for publication.

"The embassy made official inquiry and has been assured that Kolpashnikoff is alive and confined in the fortress, but nobody has yet succeeded in gaining access to him."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—State Department officials declared today that the statements of Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevikist Foreign Minister, that the American Red Cross Mission in Russia was giving aid to the opponents of the Bolshevikist Governmet, could be attributed only to his ignorance of the facts. A report from Ambassador Francis on the arrest of Colonel Kolpashnikoff, an attaché of the Red Cross mission, while in charge of a relief train, had not reached the State Department. The Department does not believe Trotzky will persist in his attitude when he realizes the true state of affairs.

The incident of money, which it was alleged Ambassador Francis had offered and the insinuation that it was intended as a bribe to the enemies of the Bolsheviki, had no other significance, it was announced, than humanitarian. It was merely the ordinary transfer of money through the Embassy sent by the Red Cross and intended for relief work.

The State Department regards the action of Trotzky as entirely unwarranted.

BOLSHEVIKI SENTENCE COUNTESS PANIN

Imprisoned Until She Gives Up Public Funds She Holds for Constituent Assembly.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.—Countess Panin, who was Minister of Public Instruction in the Kerensky Cabinet, was on trial today, charged with misappropriation of public funds. Hers was the first case tried by "the Popular Revolutionary Tribunal." The Countess was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment until the return of the money and to public censure.

The small courtroom in the palace of Grand Duke Nicholas was filled with friends and sympathizers of the Countess. The Judges, five workingmen and two soldiers, were all elected members of the Petrograd Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. They sat at a long table draped in red. To the left, near the wall, the defendant sat, a soldier with a bayonet on either side.

The President of the Bolshevist court read the indictment.

"Who wishes to speak for the prosecution?," he asked.

"No one replied. The President then invited a statement for the defense. An elderly man, a former employe at the Ministry of Public Instruction, arose and spoke of the great phinanthropic and educational activity of Countess Panin. He denied the misuse of funds and said that the Countess had refused to acknowledge the right of the present Government to demand the money. He declared that she would return the funds to the Constituent Assembly, which was the sole authority over her.

Next a young workingman, speaking for the prosecution, made a clumsy and heated speech to the effect that nobility of character and educational activity need not cloud the fact that the Countess took public funds and opposed the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Government. He exhorted the Judges to disregard the personality and part of the defendant.

In her last word," the Countess said: "As has been stated, I have not misused the funds. I consider myself responsible for their safety and will deliver them to the Constituent Assembly, to which alone I must account for my action. Since the convening of the Constituent Assembly has been postponed, the money has been deposited in the State bank until it assembles."

The so-called misappropriation of public funds consisted in the transfer by the Countess of all the Ministry funds to the State bank, which left the safes in the Ministry empty when the Bolsheviki took control. She

CITY STORES IGNORE FOOD BOARD PRICES

Butter Shows Widest Variance, Ranging Up to 70 Cents a Pound.

DEALERS ARE INDIFFERENT

Survey of Various Neighborhoods Shows Commodities Almost Uniformly Higher Than Official List.

An investigation made by a reporter of the retail food markets in various parts of the city showed yesterday that grocers did not conform with the daily price list which the Federal Food Board has been issuing in its efforts to control and regulate the price of food commodities. With comparatively few exceptions, grocers manifested an utter indifference, if not contempt, for the Food Board's estimates of what the consumer should pay, and asserted quite frankly that their prices were determined by many considerations which the Food Administrators had not taken into account.

The difference between the prices fixed for food commodities in the published price list of the Food Board and the prices actually charged by the retailers varied from one to seventeen cents, the maximum discrepancy between the two prices being found in the case of butter. According to the Food Board price list, the price of butter in medium rental neighborhoods should range between 51 and 53 cents per pound. It was actually found in such neighborhoods to go as high as 70 cents per pound.

Even in an east side district, defined by the Food Board as a low rental neighborhood, and unquestionably so, because the majority of residents there belong to the laboring and factory class, butter was being sold at 60 cents per pound.

Excepting sugar, the price of which is fixed, and a few staple articles the prices of which are not easily movable, almost all food commodities were being sold yesterday at a higher price than estimated in the Food Board price list. It was apparent that the Food Board's price list was a purely theoretical compilation of estimates and of little value as a guide to the actual condition of the market. The retailers themselves paid no attention to it, and maintained a price level which varied not only with the neighborhood but also with the individual grocers in the same neighborhood. It was possible to go to one store and get fresh butter for 55 cents a pound, while another store on the same block demanded 60 cents a pound.

Flaws Admitted in Official Price List.

At the office of the Federal Food Board the food authorities, who made up the price list, admitted that it had flaws of a decided character, but insisted that for the present, in the absence of the authority actually to fix and control the prices of food commodities, it was the best means the Food Board had of warning and informing the public against the payment of excessive prices. In the first place, it was pointed out that the price list was not intended to serve as an index to what prices should be on the basis of a fair and reasonable profit. It was intended, it was said, to inform the consumer that such and such a price was found by the Federal Food Board inspectors to be the average price for such and such a commodity among the retailers in two classes of neighborhoods, the medium rental neighborhood, where rents range from $40 to $100 a month, and the low rental neighborhood, where rents run below $40 a month. The high rental neighborhoods are omitted from the classification because in these districts dwell wealthy consumers to whom the price of food is, ordinarily, a matter of small interest.

If it served no other purpose, the authorities of the Federal Food Board insisted yesterday that their price list at least made the housewife aware of the fact that a certain food commodity could be obtained from some other grocer at the figures recorded in the price list, if her own grocer chose to overcharge. The estimates quoted in the price lists were always reached, it was said, by taking the reports of the Food Board Inspectors and striking an average of the prices found to prevail among fifty retailers in each type of neighborhood.

Butter at 70 Cents a Pound.

With these conditions in mind, the reporter made a survey of some typical districts specifically defined by the Federal Food Board as medium rental neighborhoods and low rental neighborhoods. The first medium rental neighborhood traversed in the course of the inspection lay between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, from Sixtieth to Seventy-second Street. In this neighborhood the retail merchants, who were willing to talk on the subject, without exception admitted that their prices were higher than the quotations in the official list. Many of them laughed when asked whether they sold butter at 53 cents a pound, the maximum price for butter indicated by the Food Board. One grocer insisted that he had to pay 55 cents for his butter at wholesale, whereas the official price list gave the maximum wholesale price for butter as 48 cents. One store in this neighborhood demanded 70 cents a pound for its butter. Barley listed by the price list at 10 cents per pound was selling in this neighborhood up to 15 cents a pound, and eggs, candled storage No. 1, went as high as 60 cents a dozen.

Proceeding to a so-called "low rental neighborhood," bounded by Eighth and Ninth Avenues, from Fifty-ninth Street to Forty-ninth Street, the reporter again found many discrepancies between the Food Board prices and the actual prices. Butter, which according to the Food Board price list should sell for 53 cents a pound, was selling here anywhere from 55 cents to 60 cents a pound. Fresh butter could not be obtained for 53 cents a pound. The same was true of another part of the city, defined as a "low rental neighborhood," namely, from Fourteenth Street to Sixth Street, between First and Third Avenues. Little grocery shops between Seventh and Ninth Streets were demanding as much as 72 cents a dozen for fresh-laid eggs and 60 cents a pound for their butter.

A "medium rental neighborhood," bounded by Sixth and Fifth Avenues, Eighteenth Street and Eighth Street, revealed a level of prices considerably out of range with the estimates contained in the official price lists. Fresh-laid eggs in some of the stores of this district were offered at 60 to 62 cents a dozen.

The average price for turkey in all neighborhoods yesterday was about 45 cents a pound, although the price list issued by the Food Board at the beginning of the day estimated the maximum price of fresh killed turkey from 40 to 43 cents a pound.

A decline in price was promised by nightfall, following the late arrival of a new supply of turkeys, but the price for fresh killed turkey was the same in the evening as it had been throughout the day.

Actual Prices Compared With Food Board Estimates.

The following table shows how the prices which the "consumer should pay" according to the estimates of the Federal Food Board price list compare with the prices which the consumer actually had to pay yesterday in districts of the city where shop rents are low and in others where they are more expensive:

Article	Medium Rental Neighborhood: Food Board Price	Medium Rental Neighborhood: Retail Price	Low Rental Neighborhood: Food Board Price	Low Rental Neighborhood: Retail Price
Potatoes, U. S. No. 1	4½c lb.	5c-11c lb.	3¾c lb.	4c-10c lb.
Beans, lima	18c lb.	20c-22c lb.	16¾c lb.	18c-20c lb.
Beans, white	18c lb.	20c-22c lb.	16¾c lb.	17c-20c lb.
Beans, kidney	17c lb.	20c-22c lb.	17c lb.	18c-20c lb.
Lentils	20½c lb.	22c-30c lb.	19c lb.	21c-24c lb.
Rice, (whole head, package)	12c lb	12c-13c lb.	11c lb.	11c-12c lb.
Rice, (whole head, bulk)	11c lb	11c-13c lb.	10c lb.	11c-12c lb.
Rice, (broken, bulk)	8c lb.	10c-11c lb.	7c lb.	8c-11c lb.
Rolled oats, (bulk)	8c lb.	9c-12c lb.	7c lb.	8c-10c lb.
Prunes, Cal.	17½c lb	18c-24c lb.	17c lb.	18c-22c lb.
Prunes, Ore.	18c lb.	20c-26c lb.	16c lb.	18c-22c lb.
Sugar, granulated	9½c lb.	9½c lb.	9¼ c lb.	9½c lb.
Sugar, lump	10¼c lb.	10¼c lb.	10¼c lb.	10¼c lb.
Sugar, brown	8c lb.	9c lb.	9c lb.	9c lb.
Bread, (fact'y wrap'd)	8c-9c lb.	8c-9c lb.	8c-9c lb.	8c-9c lb.
Bread, (store wrap'd)	7c-8c lb.	7c-8c lb.	7c lb.	8c-8c lb.
Cheese, American	33c lb.	35c-40c lb.	31c lb.	30c-34c lb.
Raisins	14c lb.	14c lb.	14c lb.	14c lb.
Corn meal, yellow	8c lb.	8c-14c lb.	7c-8c lb.	8c-12c lb.
Butter (best)	51c-53c lb.	55c-70c lb.	51c-53c lb.	55c-60c lb.
Wheat flour	28c 3½ lbs.	28c 3½ lbs.	27c 3½ lbs.	27c 3½ lbs.
Barley	10c lb.	10c-14c lb.	10c lb.	10c-11c lb.
Macaroni	14c lb.	14c-16c lb.	12c lb.	12c lb.
Onions	5c lb.	5c-12c lb.	4½c lb.	5c-8c lb.
Eggs (candled storage No. 1)	46c doz.	50c-60c doz.	45c doz.	50c-60c doz.
Meat, sirloin	30c lb.	30c-40c lb.	30c lb.	30c-32c lb.
Round steak (top cut)	33c lb.	33c-38c lb.	33c lb.	32c-35c lb.
Round steak (bottom cut)	33c lb.	33c-38c lb.	31c lb.	31c-35c lb.
Turkey	40c-43c lb.	45c-48c lb.	40c-48c lb.	45c lb.

TO AVERT IDLENESS AT OUR WAR PLANTS

Baker Plans to Use Factories Now Finishing Work on Russian Contracts.

EMPLOY THOUSANDS OF MEN

Officials Inform Washington They Would Have to Shut Down Unless They Received Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—Industrial idleness in two of the largest munition producing concerns in the country, the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburgh and the Remington Arms Company, Eddystone, Penn., will be averted if possible by the award of Government contracts. This was announced tonight by Secretary of War Baker, who said that the Government had already prepared to prevent these concerns shutting down temporarily and dispersing their forces when work on the Russian contracts should be completed within a very short time.

The serious problem facing these companies and the possibility that their expert employes might have to be dispersed in the next two or three weeks was presented to the Government by the officials of the respective companies. Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Westinghouse Company, informed the officials that a force of more than 75,000 men engaged on Russian contracts had about completed this work, and unless the Government could provide contracts the firm would be helpless to continue the operation of this particular plant.

The same condition exists at the Remington Arms Works, where a lesser number of men, gathered together for munition production, would have to be laid off with the completion of Russian contracts. These firms make arms and shells greatly needed by the Government, and, while some contracts have been given them, there is not sufficient Government work now under contract to employ the entire force.

The collapse of Russia in the war may bring about a cessation of activities in a number of American factories which have devoted themselves exclusively to the production of war materials for the Russian Government. Many concerns had expected enough work from this source to keep them busy during the war and, therefore, were unable to accept other contracts offered them early in the year. The withdrawal of Russia from the war has followed with a cancellation of many contracts, and when work contracted and paid for is finished these must be written off as business unless this or the other Governments allied with us shall need their output. The American Car and Foundry, the Pressed Steel Car Company, and the American Locomotive Works are reported to be in this position, along with the concerns mentioned.

This Government intends to avert a temporary shutdown in any of these mills if possible. The situation is known by the War Industries Board, charged with production and war activities. It is feared, however, that a lack of coordination in the War Department and failure to foresee such a development may make it necessary that some of the mills close until the Government can give them contracts. Everything is now being done to prevent even temporary idleness. Every effort is now being exerted by the authorities to award contracts to concerns so affected.

Secretary Baker said tonight that he had not heard of lack of contracts among the steel car and locomotive concerns, but was sure that the War Industries Board would be able to keep mills busy when they had completed the Russian contracts, or soon thereafter. As to the Westinghouse and the Remington Arms situation, Mr. Baker said that he had been fully advised of the near completion of the Russian contracts and was doing his utmost to avert the closing of the mills of these concerns for a single day. He said, however, that it may be necessary for them to shut down for a very short time while new dies for this Government's work were being made. He was hopeful that this might be averted.

Unless the Government actually does provide work for the mills ending their Russian contracts, a labor problem may arise that will seriously interfere with the production of arms and munitions for the army. If the forces employed by the firms mentioned are without work, it is feared they will not remain in the respective cities, but disperse and seek work elsewhere. If this condition is allowed to occur there will be long delays in the maximum production of war materials.

NATION URGED TO BUY AMMUNITION PLANT

Westinghouse Officials Who Had Russian Contracts Confer With War Department.

The Government's plan for equipping the army with Browning machine guns stands in danger of further delay unless steps are taken quickly to maintain the organization of 8,500 skilled workmen of the New England Westinghouse Company. The company is engaged at present manufacturing rifles for Russia, but the contract was canceled last week and the plants will be busy for only about a fortnight longer finishing the rifles which were in process of manufacture when the Russian business was called to a halt at the direction of the British Government.

These facts came to light yesterday after it was learned that officials of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company were in Washington to go over the situation with the War Department. It is understood that the Government will be urged to buy the two big plants of the New England Westinghouse organization at Chicopee Falls and East Springfield, Mass., so that they may be devoted as soon as possible to the making of machine guns or rifles for the American forces. The plants are the property of the British Government, having been taken over from the Westinghouse Company early this year when the Russian rifle contract was readjusted. The value of the works, taken together, is about $3,000,000.

The Westinghouse rifle-making facilities are the greatest in the country. Last October the output was more than 5,100 rifles a day, and in November the daily average was about 4,500 rifles. The company has a contract with the United States Government for the manufacture of Browning machine guns, and the officials planned gradually to prepare for the work as the Russian order for 1,800,000 rifles was cleaned up. The Westinghouse officers, it is learned, figured that about four months would be required to make the necessary changes in dies, jigs, and other equipment in switching from rifle to machine gun manufacture, and that the alteration would be completed next Spring when the Russian order was finished.

The New England Westinghouse obtained three plants in 1915 to make the Russian rifles. They were bought from the Stevens Firearms Company and the Stevens-Duryea Automobile Company. One of the plants, at Meriden, Conn., was sold last Spring to the Colt Automatic Firearms Company, which will devote it to the making of machine guns when the plant is turned over to the Colt management, around March 1. In the other two units the Westinghouse Company expected to make 400 Browning guns a day when production had reached maximum proportions.

The cancellation of Russian orders in this country is expected to bring sweeping changes in the manufacturing activities of many plants, not all of which are engaged on purely war work. The American Locomotive Company and the American Car and Foundry Company are among the concerns which have been working on locomotive and railroad car orders, and these will affect business unless this or the other Governments allied with us shall need their output. Clothing and shoe contracts are causing many difficulties among makers, who are disturbed by the unsettlement of political conditions in Russia. The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company is working on a large contract for ammunition for Russia. It was learned yesterday that the cartridges were still being turned out, although it was not certain that operations on the order would be continued much longer.

MAKE PLANS FOR JUDEA.

National Leaders' Association Discusses Problems of Education.

A discussion of juvenile education as a factor in the success of the Zionist movement was taken up yesterday at the meeting of the Young Judea National Leaders Association in the Central Jewish Institute, at 125 East Eighty-fifth Street. Although the meeting adopted a resolution calling for the abolition of the leadership committee it was also resolved that sessions devoted to problems of education should be held by a leadership committee at every annual convention of Young Judea.

Samuel Rodman Leaders of Baltimore contended that "the present Jewish education in American is worthless" and he added that the future of Jewry in this country depended upon education because, he said, the organization of a Jewish state in Palestine would attract one of the most progressive elements. He suggested that a conference of rabbis be called to form plans for Jewish education; but no action was taken. Reports on the work of organizing camps for boys and encouraging juvenile work in farming were read.

NEWLANDS DEAD OF HEART ATTACK

Continued from Page One.

There he was not a frequent debater, but always had the closest attention when speaking. He piloted the Adamson Eight-Hour-Day bill through the Senate during the last Congress.

Most of Senator Newland's business interests are in the West. He was reputed to be wealthy, having extensive mining interests in Nevada, and California.

Colleagues of Senator Newlands feel that his loss will be peculiarly felt at the present time. Leadership in the railroad investigation ordered by the Senate now probably will devolve upon Senator Smith of South Carolina, next in rank to Senator Newlands on the Interstate Commerce Committee.

Senator Newlands's Career.

Senator Newlands was in his seventieth year. He was born near Natchez, Miss., Aug. 28, 1848, and entered the Class of '67 at Yale, which he left in the middle of his junior year. He studied law at the Columbian College Law School at Washington, and before he was graduated was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He went to San Francisco in 1870, and became there a prominent member of the bar, his early clients including the Spring Valley Water Company and other large interests.

In 1888 Mr. Newlands became a resident of the State of Nevada, from which he was shortly after elected to the Fifty-third Congress. He had been active as an advocate of bimetallism and played a part in the development of irrigation and other Western interests.

As a Congressman he was popular among his constituents, being re-elected to the House, serving from the Fifty-fourth to the Fifty-seventh Congress. While a member of the House he was a member of the Committees on Irrigation, Foreign Affairs, Banking and Currency, and the Ways and Means Committee.

REPUBLICAN CHANCE TO REORGANIZE HOUSE

Death of Bathrick and Four Resignations Reduce Democratic Vote to 207.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The death at his home in Ohio today of Representative Ellsworth R. Bathrick, a Democrat of the Akron district, drew attention to the fact that it may soon be within the power of the Republicans to overthrow the Democratic organization of the House of Representatives.

Although Speaker Clark's place as presiding officer might be jeopardized by the political division of the House, the general belief here is that he will not be disturbed. The Republicans may seek to appropriate some other plums in the House organization, such as Clerk, Chief Doorkeeper, and Sergeant at Arms.

At the beginning of the present session the Democrats had 214 members and the Republicans 212. The balance of power remained with eight Progressives, Independents, Socialists, Progressive-Protectionists, Progressive-Democrats, and non-partisans. In the last few weeks deaths and resignations have reduced the Democratic strength to 211. Although three Republicans quit to enter the army, more Democratic vacancies are expected shortly after the New Year by reason of additional resignations, three of which are traceable to the Tammany victory in the recent New York Mayoralty election.

According to information obtained here today four New York Democrats soon will surrender their Congressional seats, including Representative Fitzgerald, whose resignation, to take effect Saturday, has already been accepted. The three others are Bruckner, elected President of the Bronx; Griffin, elected Sheriff of Brooklyn, and Murray Hulbert, who is said to be slated for a good berth in the Hylan administration. Their departure from the House would reduce the Democratic total to 207, leaving the Republicans with 206.

While this would be insufficient, without the aid of the Independents, to reorganize the House so far as the Speakership is concerned, it would put the Republicans in a position to demand at least part of the other House places, usually accorded the party in power. Special elections, however, may subsequently restore the Democratic supremacy.

In addition to the Bathrick seat, the other Democratic vacancies in the House were caused by the death of Charles Martin of Chicago and the resignation of Adamson of Georgia, appointed a member of the Appraisers Court of New York. The Republicans who retired to enter the army were La Guardia of New York, Heintz of Cincinnati, and Johnson of South Dakota.

A. P. INSURES EMPLOYES.

Announcement by Manager in Message of Thanks for Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The following notice was made public today:

To the Employes of The Associated Press in the United States:

In this period of war the activities and the responsibilities of our service have steadily increased. It is a source of great pride to know that the men upon whom the burden has fallen have met their obligations with a measure of faithfulness and intelligence which has commanded the admiration of the membership of the organization and of the reading public alike. I congratulate and thank you.

Nearing the close of a year of unparalleled trials, in which every one of you has given unexampled devotion, it affords me the greatest personal pleasure to add to my acknowledgment of your comradeship the heartiest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a New Year of happiness and prosperity.

And acting under orders of our Board of Directors, I beg to advise you that, as a partial recognition of your splendid loyalty and efficiency, from and after the 1st of January the life of each of you while in the service will be insured for the benefit of your heirs or dependents in the sum of $1,000.

MELVILLE E. STONE,
General Manager.

RUNAWAY TROLLEY KILLS 16

100 Also Injured, Some Fatally, in Pittsburgh Tunnel Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 24.—Fourteen persons were killed and every other one of the 114 passengers on a Knoxville street car was more or less hurt here late today when the car ran away in a tunnel which connects the south side business district with the south hills. After a wild dash of almost a mile through the tube the car emerged at Carson Street and turned over on its side. Hospital doctors said that a number of the injured could not recover. Two of them died tonight, bringing the list of deaths to sixteen.

The car, which was of the latest, low-floor, steel type, was packed with city-bound shoppers when it left the station at the south end of the tunnel. A minute or two later the trolley pole left the wire and the lights went out. At almost the same instant, for some reason not yet determined, the motorman lost control, and the car dashed down the steep grade, gaining momentum with every instant as the wheels slipped along the wet rails.

A statement issued by the railway company said: "The car was of the most modern and substantial construction and equipped with every modern device for the safety of passengers. We have been unable yet to learn just how the accident happened."

BARONESS ZOLLNER HELD ON SPY CHARGE

Lieut. Spaulding, U. S. A., Arrested With Her at Hotel, Sent to Fort Oglethorpe.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 24.—Baroness Iona Zollner of New York, wife of a German army officer serving on the Flanders front, was held without bail for the Federal Grand Jury here today on the charge of violating the espionage act. Lieutenant John W. Spaulding, the 22-year-old United States army officer arrested with the woman at a local hotel last week, was sent to Ft. Oglethorpe under guard, after he had testified for the defense.

The charge against the Baroness is based chiefly upon a code found in her possession and letters written by her to her 16-year-old son, Bedford Shope. The code, Spaulding swore today, was arranged so the Baroness could be kept informed of his movements until such time as he might be sent to France. One of the letters to the boy described minutely a trip to Ft. Oglethorpe, the condition of the roads and the topography of the surrounding country.

Spaulding testified that he loved the Baroness and wanted to marry her, that she had paid his hotel bills and other expenses on various occasions, and that she helped him to get a commission in the army after he had been compelled to resign from the Naval Academy on account of "bills."

Baroness Zollner denied the charges vigorously. She said she had been investigated at Washington and Annapolis, and was permitted to move about under the known status of an enemy alien.

Commissioner McAlester, who conducted the hearing, indicated that much of the evidence against the defendant had been explained away. While he refused to accept bail he advised counsel for the Baroness to apply to the Federal District Judge for a writ of habeas corpus.

About the time Baroness Zollner was arraigned in court, Victor Reutner, an enemy alien summoned before the District Attorney because his wife's address was found in Baroness Zollner's effects, dropped dead at Knoxville.

Disloyal Pastor Is Arrested.

CARMI, Ill., Dec. 24.—The Rev. Samuel Seibert was arrested on Sunday on the advice of the United States Marshal for an alleged disloyal utterance. A few weeks ago at a "Holy Roller" meeting, the Rev. Mr. Seibert said he would not salute the flag. The next day he was forced to do so in the town square.

Interned Germans Escape.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 24.—Ferdinand Kube and Kurtz Wilkins, German civilian prisoners interned at Fort Douglas, escaped today, according to a statement made by the military authorities.

THESE FRANKLIN SIMON
DRESS SHIRTS
FOR MEN
$2.50

THEY have bosoms of fine French pique in any one of a half dozen attractive patterns, and they are extraordinary value at $2.50—because French pique is a rare thing nowadays, and shirts of this quality fetch $3.50 and $4.00 in other exclusive shops.

For Full Dress and Tuxedo

Men's Furnishings Shop—4 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

LEWISOHN DEFENDS FUSION EXPENDITURES

Mitchel Committee Forced to Build Great City Organization on Short Notice, Treasurer Says.

Treasurer Sam A. Lewisohn of the Fusion Committee of 1917, told District Attorney Swann's investigators yesterday that the larger part of the million or more dollars spent in the Fusion campaign was a necessary expenditure for the establishment of working political organizations throughout the city. While Tammany was thoroughly organized in every election and Assembly district in all the boroughs, the Fusionists were without political machinery in any district, and the cost of meeting this condition made the expenditures of the campaign heavier than in any previous municipal contest.

"Don't you think the results could have been obtained at a less expenditure?" asked William Harmon Black, an Assistant District Attorney.

"I don't think so, considering the rush of the campaign and the fact that we had to build up an organization hurriedly," replied Mr. Lewisohn. "You cannot get the result in an organization built up in a month or two that you can in a business in which you can carefully build up your organization, watch results, and displace people that don't do their work, and learn by experience."

"I don't believe you quite understand my question. Don't you think the campaign could have been lost for less?"

"I don't think that is a fair question, Mr. Black."

Mr. Lewisohn, who was unable to recall at his previous examination all the names of the contributors and attendants at the "financial luncheons," presented an additional list yesterday containing the names of forty-four men, among whom were T. Coleman du Pont, James R. Sheffield, Bayard Dominick, George W. Wickersham, Robert Olyphant, John T. Waterbury, H. L. Satterlee, S. P. Colt, Otto Kahn, George R. Sheldon, F. R. Coudert, and George E. Ide. He also supplied a list of the names of the members of the Finance Committee. Of the numerous campaign luncheons twelve of them took place at the Bankers' Club, he said.

"Now, Mr. Lewisohn, who sanctioned the payments to the reporters on certain papers which were made by the committee?" asked Mr. Black.

"I didn't know there were any payments to reporters on papers as such," answered Mr. Lewisohn. "There may have been payments to people for services in getting up pamphlets and otherwise, people who were incidentally connected with papers or magazines-periodicals. I could not specify, because I have not looked into this matter myself."

"Do you recall one payment of $300 that was made to a magazine writer for an article for which he was paid by the magazine?"

"I do not."

Mr. Black asked Mr. Lewisohn what interest out-of-town men—such as John D. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio; T. Coleman du Pont of Delaware, and Samuel P. Colt of Providence—could have in the return of Mayor Mitchel to the City Hall for another term of four years.

"Mr. Patterson was interested because he realized the efficiency of the Mitchel administration and the example in that respect New York City had in relation to other cities of the country," answered Mr. Lewisohn.

In reply to other queries Mr. Lewisohn insisted that the Fusion Committee and the campaign managers made every proper effort to see that all funds were expended honestly and to insure that fusion was getting the service for which it was paying.

"Did you ever return a check offered as a contribution?"

"I certainly at least one. It was an anonymous contribution of $500. I am not certain, but I think I returned it to Alfred Marling because he had been requested to hand it in without the name of the giver."

CROZIER'S PART IN FREEING TAUSCHER

Continued from Page One.

and reliability as I had found him in these business relations with him. I did not know anything about the merits of the case in which he was involved and did not undertake to say anything as to that. I will give you a copy of the letter tomorrow when I can obtain access to it at my office."

Neutrality Kept Rifles Here.

General Crozier also made an oral statement to a representative of THE TIMES tonight with respect to a statement attributed to Tauscher that he, Tauscher, was able to get Crozier's promise not to release 300,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles to agents supposed to want them for Great Britain during the first year of the war.

"The facts about those Krags are very simple," said General Crozier. "They were not released because at that time the American Government was neutral, and as a neutral could not furnish weapons to any of the belligerents, or to any person who may have wanted to buy them for sale to any of the belligerents. While American gunmakers had a right to sell munitions to the belligerent nations, the United States Government could not sell munitions to any of the belligerents without violating neutrality so long as the United States was a neutral.

"I made no promise to Tauscher that we would not sell the Krags to any agent representing Great Britain. I may have told Tauscher that the Krags were not for sale, just as I told newspaper men and others who asked about the matter many times during that first year of the war, but if I told Tauscher they were not for sale it was merely a statement of the facts such as was made to any person who asked whether the guns were for sale. But there was no promise made to Tauscher and no occasion for such a promise being given."

What the Trial Developed.

Captain Hans Tauscher of the German Army, husband of Johanna Gadski, the opera singer, and until the United States broke with Germany ostensibly on duty here as American agent of the Krupps and other German arms manufacturers, was put on trial in the United States District Court in this city in June, 1916, for the crime of plotting, with other German agents, the destruction of the Welland Canal in Canada. After a long trial, in which the prosecution produced much damaging evidence, Captain Tauscher was acquitted, amid great manifestations of joy by avowed sympathizers with Germany. The opinion was openly expressed at the time by the Federal officials who prosecuted the case for the Government that Captain Tauscher owed his acquittal in large measure to the intervention in his behalf of Brig. Gen. William Crozier and the General's immediate subordinates in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. That intervention took the form of a letter in Captain Tauscher's behalf written by General Crozier to Judge Augustus N. Hand, who presided at the trial and testimony by Colonel Jay E. Hoffer and Colonel Orin B. Mitcham of the Ordnance Department, who appeared as character witnesses.

Roger B. Wood, now in private practice at 37 Broadway, who was the Assistant United States Attorney having charge of the prosecution, has stated that Tauscher, who had previously offered to plead guilty and confess provided he was merely fined and not sent to prison, and that in his [Mr. Wood's] opinion Tauscher's acquittal was directly due to the letter incident and to the testimony of Colonel Hoffer and Colonel Mitcham.

Offer to Plead Guilty.

Tauscher's lawyers, realizing the strength of the Government's case, had previously proposed to United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall that their client should plead guilty and submit to the maximum fine provided by the statute; but Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wood had refused to enter into such an agreement.

Although General Crozier's letter to Judge Hand was not admitted in evidence, Herbert Smyth of 15 Wall Street, leading counsel for Tauscher, who delivered it to Judge Hand in open court, cleverly contrived to get its substance before the jury by calling Colonel Hoffer as a witness for Tauscher before the letter was ruled out, the whole incident being so skillfully turned that it may very well have left the jury with the feeling that through a legal technicality it was necessary to withhold from it important evidence in Tauscher's behalf.

Two two ordnance officers, it should be said, could not have appeared in the case unless instructed to do so by General Crozier, and obtained from him official permission to testify.

Colonel Hoffer was called to the witness stand by Mr. Smyth on June 27. The first part of his examination established the intimate relations of Tauscher with the Ordnance Department, and by plain inference the very cordial relations he enjoyed with the Chief of Ordnance. Step by step Mr. Smyth led up to the letter from General Crozier, which was then introduced, and, Colonel Hoffer having identified, the signature it was offered in evidence. Judge Hand ruled it out.

In the letter as remembered by one of the persons engaged in the case, who made himself familiar with its contents, General Crozier wrote to Judge Hand that "owing to official duties" in Washington it was impossible for him to attend the trial in person and testify as a character witness for the German agent; but he could testify to the "unimpeachable character" of Tauscher, having known him intimately for more than ten years. Tauscher's reputation for truth and veracity, the General said, he could indorse "unqualifiedly."

Tauscher, it should be said, although he had previously offered to confess his guilt, subsequently went on the stand and swore that he was innocent.

The Testimony.

Here is the official stenographic record of the letter incident in the trial after Colonel Hoffer was called to the stand and sworn. He was questioned by Mr. Smyth.

Q.—Colonel Hoffer, will you state your age, occupation, and residence? A.—My age is 47. I am a Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Army, in the Ordnance Department.

Q.—How long have you been in the army, Colonel. A.—Since 1888.

Q.—Where are you stationed, Sir? A.—In Washington, D. C., in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, at the War Department.

Q.—Who is your immediate superior, Colonel? A.—Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army.

Q.—You have been connected with the Ordnance Department how long, Colonel? A.—Since 1898.

Q.—During that time have you known the defendant, Hans Tauscher? A.—I have known Mr. Tauscher for approximately ten years.

Q.—How well have you known him, what has been the character of your acquaintance, Colonel? A.—I have known Captain Tauscher both officially and socially. My official relations with Mr. Tauscher have resulted from the duties with which I have been intrusted. During approximately six years of the ten years I have known Mr. Tauscher I have been on duty in Washington in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, in charge of the division which controls the designing and procurement of cannon, munitions, powder, and explosives, and in connection with the procurement of such material I have had business relations as the representative of the Ordnance Department with Mr. Tauscher.

Q.—And have you, representing the United States Government, dealt with him in obtaining munitions and ordnance of various kinds? A.—As the representative of the United States Government I have entered into a number of contracts and have had considerable correspondence with Mr. Tauscher relating to ordnance material.

Tauscher's Candor.

Q.—Have you, in addition to that, received from time to time during your acquaintance with him information with regard to ordnance and munition matters? A.—I have.

Q.—What have you found with regard to his candor in giving you such information as the Government desired?

Mr. Wood—I object to that as incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial. If he wants to ask him about his character and reputation, truth and veracity, I have no objection.

Mr. Smyth—I am coming to that; this is all preliminary.

The Court—Ask him the general question.

Mr. Smyth—The general question I shall ask him, but before I do that, may I not show the basis of his being able to answer the general question?

The Court—Show the relations with the defendant.

Mr. Smyth—That is what I am doing.

(Question repeated.)

Mr. Wood—I object to that question as wholly immaterial, irrelevant and incompetent. It has nothing to do whatever with his reputation for truth, veracity and so forth.

The Court—He is putting him on as a character witness. I will allow you to ask it.

Q. Now you may answer, Colonel?

A. I have always had the impression that Mr. Tauscher told us as much about ordnance material as he was at liberty to disclose.

Traveled with Tauscher.

Q.—Have you traveled with him in his own country, Colonel? A.—On one occasion, yes, at which time I visited the works of the Erhardt Company at Düsseldorf, Germany, which company Mr. Tauscher represents in this country.

Q.—Is that an ordnance manufacturing company? A.—That is an ordnance establishment, and the trip was of an official nature.

Q.—Did the information that he obtained from you—was it of use and assistance to the officers of the War Department?

Mr. Wood—I object to that.

The Court—The objection is sustained.

Mr. Smyth—I have another reason for that, if your Honor will hear me. I propose to show in this case that the relations of Mr. Tauscher with the United States Government were so close that it is ridiculous to assume that he would do anything that might jeopardize those relations. It will be one of the arguments that I shall advance, to believe Captain Tauscher's story, that he knew nothing of this Welland Canal plot.

The Court—What is the question? (Question repeated.)

The Court—I will allow it.

Q.—You may answer, Colonel. A.—I prefer to answer that question in a general way.

Q.—Yes. A.—The Ordnance Department of the United States Army, and, therefore, the United States Government, has materially benefited by the department's relations with Mr. Tauscher, as the representative of various European manufacturers of ordnance material.

Close Relations.

Q.—To your personal knowledge, Colonel, how close have been the relations between the Ordnance Department and Mr. Tauscher right down to the time—down to last Spring—this Spring?

Mr. Wood—I object to that as wholly incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial.

The Court—It is incompetent as a question put to a character witness. There is no doubt about that, but he is offering it for another purpose, and I think it has some relative force for that purpose, so I will allow it.

Mr. Wood—I think it is competent to show that Mr. Tauscher has had some relations with the Ordnance Department of the Army of the United States, but I do not think it has anything to do with whether he committed this crime or not.

The Court—It may be argued that it is improbable. That is for him to argue. (Question repeated.)

The Witness—I think the relations of the Ordnance Department and of the officers on duty there with Mr. Tauscher have been as cordial and as frank as could possibly be expected between a branch of the Government and a representative of manufacturers of war munitions of another country.

Q.—Yes. Now, Colonel, you said that you have known him for the last ten years; have you known him well and intimately? A.—Having met Mr. Tauscher first officially, as I might say, out of those official relations have grown very cordial, friendly relations, and I have seen Mr. Tauscher and members of his family on very many occasions in a purely social way.

Q.—Will you state, Colonel, what in your opinion is his reputation for truth and veracity?

Mr. Wood—I object to that as improper in form. If he knows his reputation and has discussed it with other people.

The Court—Yes, put it in the usual form.

Q.—Do you know, Colonel, what Mr. Tauscher's reputation is for truth and veracity during all the time that you have known him as intimately as you have? A.—I have a very high opinion—

Mr. Wood—I object and move to strike that out.

Q.—The responsive answer to that, Colonel, would be yes or no; do you know what his reputation is for truth and veracity? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is it? What is his reputation for truth and veracity? A.—Excellent.

Crozier's Letter Ruled Out.

Q.—Do you know the signature of your chief, William Crozier, General Crozier? A.—I do.

Q.—I show you a letter addressed to his Honor Augustus N. Hand, under date of June 26, 1916. Is that his signature? A.—That is the signature of General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance.

Q.—Do you know that he is unable to attend the court on account of the state of military affairs at present? A.—In my opinion.

Mr. Wood—No, if the court please, I don't want any opinion. He is asked yes or no whether he knows he cannot come or not.

Mr. Smyth—Do we really need an answer to that?

Mr. Wood—You asked the question.

Mr. Smyth—I will give you a chance to be fair. I cannot produce General Crozier, but he has written a letter to Judge Hand. Will you admit it in evidence?

Mr. Wood—I certainly will not. It is perfectly incompetent.

Mr. Smith—An officer of your own country?

The Court—Don't argue about it.

Mr. Smyth—Well, it is addressed to you, so I will now deliver it, and I will offer it in evidence.

The Court—Well, you object to it?

Mr. Wood—Yes, Sir, as entirely incompetent.

The Court—It is excluded, then.

Mr. Smyth—Oh, it is incompetent technically and legally, but I should think my friend would allow an officer of his own Government—

The Court—It is right that you state what you think of this when the Court has excluded your paper?

Mr. Smyth—May it be marked for identification?

(The foregoing was marked for identification, defendant's Exhibit D.)

Q.—At any rate, Colonel, do you know what the opinion of General Crozier is with regard to Mr. Tauscher?

Mr. Wood—I object to that as incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial.

The Court—The objection is sustained.

Q.—Has General Crozier ever spoken to you about Mr. Tauscher from time to time?

Mr. Wood—I object to that as incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial.

The Court—Sustained. Don't ask him any more questions along that line.

Colonel Mitcham, then Ordnance Officer of the Eastern Department of the army on Governor's

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT UNCHECKED BY WAR

New Yorkers More Generous Than Ever in Providing Good Cheer for Every Home.

RELIGIOUS NOTE IS DEEPER

Prayers at Midnight Services for the Welfare of the Country's Defenders Abroad.

New York met its first war Christmas Eve with no apparent diminution of the Christmas spirit. Such gloom as was shed on some homes by the absence of the father or big brother was more than blown away by the general feeling that the children must not be deprived of their Christmas on account of the Kaiser, and the good cheer of the holiday season was in evidence everywhere.

If there was a home in New York City where Santa Claus did not come last night or is not due today, it is a home that has managed to elude the vigilance of many thousands of his volunteer assistants, who have offered their services, as always, to see that nobody escapes his ministrations. As it was last year, so on this Christmas the police were his most able and industrious helpers, and it should create no surprise if the next generation of New York kiddies are taught by their parents that Santa Claus wears a blue coat and carries a nightstick for fearsome display. The Weather Bureau says it will be cloudy and colder today.

Reports from charitable institutions show that the extraordinary demands made by the war on everybody's finances have had little effect in slackening the response to cases of actual need at home. Indeed, thousands of generous givers have realized that the strain of war prices and the absence of breadwinners in military service have rendered the situation more difficult for many poor families, and by so much more has their readiness to relieve any cases of suffering been the greater.

Generosity Is Abundant.

And the innumerable instances of private Christmas generosity—not charity, but the contribution of something a little more cheerful than the usual daily routine by somebody who perhaps is but little better off himself than those to whom he makes the contribution—seem to be, if anything, more numerous than in years past. The war, so far, has given New York a bigger and more inclusive Christmas spirit. There have been practically no casualties to bring personal bereavement into the homes, and against poverty, privation, and straitened circumstances New York's Christmas generosity never seems likely to lose ground. The more it costs to live, the more people who have a little left are going to contribute to help bring a merrier Christmas to others in a less fortunate situation.

The religious note was deeper this year, too. In St. Patrick's Cathedral and in most of the parish churches throughout the city a midnight high mass was celebrated, by continuation of the special permissions granted by Cardinal Farley for the two Christmases previous. With the added solemnity lent by America's entry into the war and the absence of many communicants in the military or naval service, the Cardinal enjoined upon all pastors that they urge upon their congregations the necessity of prayers "for the welfare of our beloved country, for the safety of the nation's defenders on land and sea, and for an honorable and speedy termination of the war."

Many of the Protestant churches, too, held special services for the day, and here the absence of many from the congregations and of some of the pastors, who have gone into the army as chaplains, gave a more than conventionally religious import to the acts of worship.

For the children of the city at large perhaps the biggest feature of the day was the Christmas tree celebrations in the police stations. Some of these had been held on Sunday and some will occur today, but they were held in forty precincts yesterday.

Police Make 40,000 Children Happy.

Altogether, it is estimated that 40,000 children will share in the Christmas cheer given by and through the police. For weeks past patrolmen have been canvassing their beats for news of families who were left out by Santa Claus, and churches, charitable organizations, and individuals were urged to turn in the names of all those who could most rightly claim a share in the celebration. The growth of general interest in the police celebrations has led to wider and wider participation by the public, and nearly ever precinct yesterday reported not only a larger influx of gifts, but a more general response to the appeal for personal participation by the citizens in this neighborhood festivity.

Police Captains in Santa Claus garb, Lieutenants and Sergeants passing out the fruit of the Christmas tree, were frequent sights all over the five boroughs. "Talent" was furnished for the entertainments which accompanied the distribution of presents by members of the force, by professionals who volunteered to help Santa Claus along, by volunteers from the neighborhood, and in many cases by promising beginners among the children themselves.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Deputy Commissioner Lawrence B. Dunham, and other executive officials of the department drove about the city in motor cars and visited as many of the precinct celebrations as possible. Short talks were made by Mr. Woods at every stop, and he said at the close of the day's journey that he had never had more appreciative and attentive audiences. Everywhere he told the children that the policeman was no longer a bogy to scare them, but was the friend and protector of every good little boy and girl and the kindly overseer of all the bad ones—a bit of news which caused no surprise to the children who had just been loaded by goodies taken by patrolmen from the station house trees.

Santa Claus Speaks All Tongues.

In some precincts the Captains also talked to the children; in some, priests or pastors were brought in to tell them something about how the police were helping Santa Claus. One of the new facts developed yesterday about this ancient personage was that he speaks practically all languages. In his red garments and white beard he was observed yesterday in various parts of the city talking Italian, German, Hungarian, Bohemian, Greek, and Yiddish; and if by any chance he met a child whose language he did not know, there was always a policeman on hand to interpret for him.

Perhaps the biggest of the precinct celebrations took place at the East Twenty-second Street Station, where, though Captain John J. Sexton was unable to attend on account of illness, his men were hosts to more than 3,000 children in the course of the day. Pine trees, electric lights, and colored streamers formed a harmonious plan of decorations, designed by Patrolmen Driesser, McAvay, and Dexter. An orchestra of nine played while each child stepped up as the number of the slip which it held was called off and received clothing, toys, apples, popcorn, oranges, figs, and candy. Sergeant Bernard O'Connor gave to each of the first 500 children a new penny from a stock sent in by Miss Mary Carraher, the cashier of a department store, and Deputy Commissioner Dunham delivered an address.

Similar in character were most of the other celebrations. Victrolas, pianos played by volunteers from the neighborhood, and police or neighborhood orchestras furnished music everywhere, and if there was ever a shortage in presents—which did not happen often—emergency relief was always obtained by the policemen. At the East Sixty-seventh Street Station the crowd was so great that a number of women with infants in arms were unable to get in, but Captain James J. Wall, learning of this, sent a special expeditionary force of patrolmen out to distribute presents to mothers and children.

The children of the Junior Holy Name Society of Our Lady of Mercy Church visited in turn every station in the Bronx, giving a cabaret and minstrel show over which they had worked for a fortnight, and which was enthusiastically received.

Invites Rich as Well as Poor.

A celebration somewhat out of the ordinary character took place under the direction of Captain Matthew McKeon at the Kingsbridge Station. This precinct includes the Riverdale section, and Captain McKeon saw no reason why the police Christmas should include only poor children to the exclusion of those who were better off. As a result, many of the 500 children who participated in the festivities came from wealthy families along the Hudson, and a considerable number of their parents, who had cooperated with the precinct Santa Claus, looked in on the celebration that lasted most of the day.

The station house was hung with Japanese lanterns and decorated under the direction of Miss Giulia Morosini. The children's minstrel show from Our Lady of Mercy Church was a feature of the program, and another was the singing of comic and patriotic songs by Special Patrolman John Reinig, formerly of the vaudeville stage. Nathalie Cummings of a musical comedy company sang a number of songs, and Miss Audrey Munson posed in the characters seen on several public monuments about the city.

"While the police were distributing Christmas cheer about their precincts, Mrs. Arthur Woods, wife of the Commissioner, sent personally a Christmas basket containing candy, nuts, fruits, and other delicacies to the widow of each of the sixty-five members of the force who have died in the performance of their duties in the past three years, with a big Christmas stocking for each of the children.

The heterogeneous and confused hospitality so much in evidence on Thanksgiving Day for soldiers and sailors was straightened out and conducted in a more businesslike manner yesterday, but men in the services who were unable to go home for Christmas dinner found plentiful welcome elsewhere. There was a seven-course Christmas dinner menu at the post hospital on Governors Island, which included roast turkey, suckling pig, loin of pork, asparagus on toast, mince, apple, and lemon pie; frosted nut-cake, and cocoanut jelly layer cake, with fruit punch, candy, and cigars. This was furnished by the Government.

Two hundred soldiers and sailors who were invited by the Waldorf to a party on Christmas afternoon, but misread their invitations to mean Christmas eve, arrived twenty-four hours early yesterday. They were given a stag entertainment just the same, and the Christmas celebration for those who read the invitations correctly will take place this afternoon.

The Girls' National Honor Guard of 34 West Thirty-eighth Street sent Christmas packages to 700 soldiers and sailors in and around New York, and all over the country 20,000 girls, commanded by Miss Theodora Booth, daughter of General Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, undertook the same work. An entertainment given last night to 500 sailors at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn was part of the local program.

The Navy Club will entertain 600 sailors at a dinner and dance this afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. headquarters, Fifty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and about 400 French and American sailors will be entertained by the same body and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Kozminski at the Plaza.

Ball for Enlisted Men.

The New York War Camp Community Service will entertain 2,000 soldiers and sailors of the American and allied services with a ball at the Grand Central Palace, from 4 to 11 this evening, and again on Saturday. Friends of the army and navy are asked to visit the mail and bring their wives as chaperones and their daughters as dancing partners for the boys who live too far away to furnish their own.

At the Seamen's Church Institute, at 25 South Street, and the Sailors' Home and Institute of the American Seamen's Friend Society, at 507 West Street, many hundreds of merchant sailors were entertained and received Christmas presents last night, and the former institution will hold a Christmas dinner today.

All of the soldiers' and sailors' clubs of the city were visited yesterday evening by the vested choir of All Angels' Church, which left the church at Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue in a Fifth Avenue stage and made the rounds of the clubs singing Christmas carols.

Twenty-five of the poorest children in New York, selected by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, will be entertained at the Hotel Majestic today by Frederick Knight Logan of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

More than 14,000 Christmas dinner baskets were distributed at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, and about 1,000 in Brooklyn, by contributors to The New York American and The Evening Journal Christmas fund.

William M. Fleiss, Jr., will give his annual Christmas dinner this afternoon to 500 newsboys at the Brace Memorial Newsboy's House of the Children's Aid Society at 244 William Street.

One hundred and twenty-five children were entertained yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at 297 Fourth Avenue, with a number of actors furnishing the program. This morning the Todd Shipyards Corporation, in its yards at the Erie Basin, will have a Christmas tree, with the distribution of 7,000 gifts, for children of the Red Hook section of Brooklyn.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick made its annual gift of $2,000 to hospitals and institutions of various denominations.

Park Commissioner Robert F. Valentine yesterday presented in the name of Mrs. Russell Sage a $10 bill to each of the 308 employes of the department in Central Park, receiving $3 a day or less.

The distribution of Christmas baskets by private individuals and companies was widespread over the city. The Ritz-Carlton Hotel will today distribute 400 Christmas dinner baskets, chiefly through the schools of the Children's Aid Society and the Friendly Aid Society.

The Amsterdam Democratic Club, at 181 West Sixty-fourth Street, and the Mohawk Democratic Club, at 2,310 Third Avenue, distributed hundreds of baskets. Former Police Sergeant David J. Fogarty, now proprietor of a moving picture house in the Bronx, sent out 150, and the Albert Rosen Company of Brooklyn distributed 500 baskets through the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities. On Staten Island the Elks and the Staten Island Diet Kitchen distributed baskets throughout the borough.

COLONEL LAUDS CHILDREN.

Compliments Them for Sacrifices in Remembering Little Belgians.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at the Christmas festival of the Sunday school of Christ Episcopal Church tonight talked on the war and urged every one to take an active part. He complimented the children for giving up presents in order to send money to Belgium, where the church has adopted three children.

"I believe in every one having a good time," said Colonel Roosevelt, "unless by giving up that good time you will help some one else. The worst time which you children have experienced so far in life is the happiest time the children 'over there' have had in the last three years.

"The United States is now at war," the Colonel continued. "We were shamefully unprepared, but we are now making up for it. Let us all be on Uncle Sam's team and back up the men at the front. Taxes this year are high; next year they will be higher. If the taxes had been higher this nation would have had more money and have been prepared. It would have been a warning to other nations. Germany despises us for our unready strength. If we had been prepared Germany would never have gone to war with us; never invited war by her persistence of murder. We were led to keep unprepared. If you have any wisdom left in you, you will see that we are prepared next time.

"A year hence we will feel little inclination to have a Christmas gathering, for many homes here will be darkened. Next year will be one of trial, and each man, woman, and child has a part to perform, and that is to help our country and comfort others."

HOLIDAY LEAVE TO CONVICTS

Forty Inmates of Jersey Reformatory Go Home for Christmas.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 24.—Forty inmates of the New Jersey State Reformatory here left this morning to spend Christmas at their homes, having given their personal word to return on Wednesday. These men, and an equal number who will be allowed to spend New Year's Day at home, have been employed for some weeks, practically without guard, building the State road from Georgetown to Camp Dix, near Wrightstown.

In the period which they have spent on this work here has been no attempt to escape and no case needing discipline, and satisfaction with their showing in this respect, no less than with their performance in building what has been called the finest piece of road in the State, led the reformatory authorities to give them permission for holiday leave.

FRANKLIN SIMON

Norfolk Suits

With Extra Knickerbockers

For Big Boys

9 to 18 years

$10.50

A little better tailoring
A little better quality
A little better fit
And a whole lot better value
in consequence!

These are the lowest-priced Norfolk Suits we have had this season, and this is the first time we have offered them. There are three styles, showing all the newest, cleverest innovations in Norfolks for the growing generation. Made of warm tweeds and of comfortable cheviots, in a range of weaves and colorings that you rarely see in Norfolks for Boys.

Yes, there are Blue Serges, too.

Boys' Shops—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Street

Charged Purchases Made To-Morrow and During the Remainder of December Will Appear on Bill Rendered February First.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

REDUCED PRICES—WEDNESDAY

MISSES', JUNIORS', GIRLS', SUITS AND COATS

At the lowest prices advertised this season

No Exchanges *No Credits*

MISSES' TAILORED SUITS
With or Without Fur Trimming
This season's models of wool velour, broadcloth, burella cloth or gabardine.
Sizes 14 to 20 years.
15.00
Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50

MISSES' WINTER COATS
With or Without Fur Trimming
Of Pom Pom, wool velour or burella cloth; majority silk lined and interlined.
Sizes 14 to 20 years.
19.75
Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50

MISSES' HIGH CLASS SUITS
Trimmed With Various Furs
Distinctive winter models of wool velour, silvertone, velour de laine, broadcloth or velveteen.
Sizes 14 to 20 years.
35.00
Heretofore $45.00 to $69.50

MISSES' FUR TRIMMED COATS
Also Plain Tailored Models
Belted or flare models of wool velour, Pom Pom, cheviot velour or velveteen, majority silk lined.
Sizes 14 to 20 years.
29.50
Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50

GIRLS' and JUNIORS' COATS
Sizes 6 to 17 Years
Belted, semi-Empire or flare models, of wool velour, cheviot velour, chinchilla or Pom Pom Bolivia; lined and interlined.
14.50
Heretofore $18.50 to $24.50

MISSES' HIGH CLASS COATS
Richly Fur Trimmed
Of Bolivia cloth, wool velour, Poiret velour, Pom Pom or silvertone; silk lined, warmly interlined.
Sizes 14 to 20 years.
45.00
Heretofore $59.50 to $69.50

SPECIAL FOR WEDNESDAY

MISSES' AFTERNOON DRESSES
Of Various Fashionable Silks
Of Georgette crepe, satin, taffeta silk, silk crepe de chine or flowered silk chiffon; in all desirable colors.
Sizes 14 to 20 years.
Special **29.50**

MISSES' VELVETEEN DRESSES
Trimmed with Black Silk Braid
Navy, brown or black velveteen dresses bound with black silk braid, satin roll collar, graceful side draped skirt.
Sizes 14 to 20 years.
Special **18.50**

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Announce, Beginning Wednesday, an Extraordinary Four Day

Sale of Women's Higher-Cost Suits at Greatly Reduced Prices

The exclusiveness and richness of the materials, the originality and elegance of the models, and the rare quality of the furs with which they are trimmed, will appeal strongly to the most critical.

Suits	Formerly $95 to $125	Now $59.00
Suits	Formerly $75 to $85	Now $45.00
Suits	Formerly $65 to $69	Now $33.00
Suits	Formerly $50 to $59	Now $28.00
Suits	Formerly $39.50 to $45	Now $23.00
Suits	Formerly $25 to $35	Now $17.50

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Beginning Wednesday and Continuing Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Extraordinary Sale of Women's Street Coats and Evening Wraps

Developed in the richest and most exclusive materials, luxuriously trimmed with furs of a superlative quality.

9 Evening Wraps	Formerly $135 to $250	Now $95.00
11 Evening Wraps	Formerly $95 to $125	Now $69.50
21 Evening Wraps	Formerly $75 to $110	Now $48.00
10 Street Coats	Formerly $165 to $275	Now $125.00
19 Street Coats	Formerly $125 to $150	Now $89.50
38 Street Coats	Formerly $95 to $110	Now $65.00
43 Street Coats	Formerly $69.50 to $85	Now $45.00
59 Street Coats	Formerly $50 to $65	Now $39.50
98 Street Coats	Formerly $35 to $45	Now $25.00

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Will Offer Tomorrow, Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Women's Higher-Cost Evening Frocks

Formerly $100 to $150

Special at $69.50

Beautiful creations in Gold and Silver Metallic Brocade elaborately trimmed with Metallic Lace. Also, most exquisite hand-beaded Chiffon Velvet, Silver Cloth with Tulle, and Princess Velvet Evening Gowns—in strictly up-to-the-minute styles.

We Shall Also Offer in This Extraordinary Sale

Gowns of Tulle—Lined with rich Satin and lavishly trimmed with Sequins; Princess Chiffon Velvet; Gold Cloth and Chiffon. Formerly $85 to $89.50 at the remarkable price of..... **$59.50**

Chiffon Velvet Gowns, with bead embroidery; others in Satin and Tulle embellished with Silver Embroidery; also Black Lace Dinner Gowns in most exclusive models. Formerly $75 at **$39.50**

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Beginning Tomorrow, Wednesday, a Four Day

Clearance of Misses' Winter Apparel at Radically Reduced Prices

In each instance the models and materials are of the highest quality, and each garment has been tailored strictly according to the highest standards of custom tailoring.

76 Suits	Formerly $25 to $39.50	Now $14.00
31 Suits	Formerly $45 to $49.50	Now $20.00
25 Suits	Formerly $55 to $69.50	Now $34.00
15 Suits	Formerly $75 to $98.50	Now $48.00
67 Coats	Formerly $25 to $29.50	Now $19.50
82 Coats	Formerly $35	Now $23.00
76 Coats	Formerly $39.50	Now $35.00
45 Coats	Formerly $50	Now $39.50
38 Coats	Formerly $65	Now $49.50
6 Coats	Formerly $89.50 to $125	Now $75.00
65 Dresses	Formerly $18.50 to $25	Now $14.50
59 Dresses	Formerly $29.50 to $35	Now $18.50
35 Dresses	Formerly $45	Now $29.50
20 Girls' Coats	Formerly $10 to $15	Now $7.95
29 Girls' Coats	Formerly $19.50	Now $12.95

STARVING, SHE FINDS A REAL SANTA CLAUS

Policeman's 8-Year-Old Daughter Looked for the Christmas Saint with Frost-Bitten Toes.

TELLS OF FATHER'S CRUELTY

Decker and Stepmother Arrested While Anna Plays with Gifts from New-Found Friends.

Santa Claus does exist, and he distributes his favors among destitute and unhappy children, as well as among more fortunate boys and girls. This is now the firm belief of 8-year-old Anna Decker, who, according to her story, told to Superintendent Arthur W. Towne of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, received the first visit in her recollection from the retund old gentleman on Friday at the rooms of the shelter of the society in Schermerhorn Street.

In the afternoon of that day patrons of a delicatessen shop on Sixth Avenue, near Eleventh Street, saw Anna dressed in a calico pinafore looking in an enraptured manner at the appetizing salads and all sorts of good things to eat in the window. The proprietor called her inside and as the customers gathered around her she said, in a voice that trembled, "Please give me something to eat. I am hungry."

The proprietor hastened to the rear of the shop and returned with a bowl of clam chowder, steaming hot. Anna ate this and a second bowl and some biscuits. One of the woman customers notified the Brooklyn Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Miss Jessie L. Beard, a special agent, soon appeared. She saw that the girl was in a pitiable condition, and when she asked Anna why she was out on such a cold day dressed so lightly, the child said: "I am trying to find Santa Claus, because I have never seen him. I don't know there is a Santa Claus anyhow."

Miss Beard wrapped her in a fur robe and took her in a taxi to the shelter of the society. There she was examined by Dr. Ellen A. Lysaght, who found her suffering from malnutrition, aenemia, and abrasions, and with scars from old wounds all over her body. Seven of her toes, five on her left foot and two on the right, were frostbitten and festered. She could walk only on her heels, keeping her sore toes from the ground. In answer to questions she said she lived at 468 Sixth Avenue with her father, George Decker, a policeman attached to the Hamilton Avenue Precinct, and her stepmother, Nora Decker, 31 years of age. She said that her father and stepmother beat her every day with a large strap, and when asked if she knew of any reason for the whippings said:

"I guess they don't like me."

The child appeared terrified, but after considerable urging she said that her parents kept her without food, and that she was compelled to steal from the table and the icebox when she got a chance. At night, she said, they put her in a hall room without heat, and compelled her to sleep on the floor with no covering except a sort of blanket made of newspapers.

"Gee, but I would like to see Santa Claus just once," little Anna said to the officials.

She was put to bed and given more food. In another room in the building the annual Santa Claus party of the society was being held. William Buss, an agent, was acting the part of Santa Claus, and it was agreed that Santa should pay her a personal call. It was explained to Anna that in some unusual cases Santa might come ahead of time, and in a few minutes she was amazed when Santa, as she had seen him pictured in story books, climbed through the window of the room in which she lay.

"Santa" walked over to the bed and asked her what she would like. "Something warm," she said. "Santa" handed her a pair of heavy woolen knitted bed slippers, and the child clasped them to her, saying: "Now my feet won't hurt any more." In rapid order she was presented with a large Teddy bear, a doll with blond hair, candy, toys, and games. Her joy knew no bounds and the officials of the society, although used to sad cases, turned to wipe away their tears.

Samuel B. Arnits, supervisor of the society, was assigned to investigate the child's story. The father denied having beaten his daughter, but admitted that he had obtained no medical advice for her frozen feet, pleading that he had no money to pay a physician. Mrs. Decker admitted that she struck the child, but claimed that she had been disobedient and that she had not struck her severely. Both parents denied that they compelled Anna to sleep in the cold room and pointed to a bed in a warm inside room which, they declared, she shared with her 3-year-old half-brother.

Armed with affidavits from Miss Beard and Dr. Lysaght, Mr. Arnitz went to the Fifth Avenue Police Court and obtained warrants for the arrest of both parents. They were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Dodd, charged with endangering the life and health of the child and failing to provide proper medical attention. Both were paroled until Dec. 31 for examination. The condition of the child was so serious when she was brought to the shelter that she could not be taken to the Children's Court to be arraigned on a charge of improper guardianship and Justice Wilkin held court in the shelter. He committed the child to the care of the society until Jan. 4, when, if she is well enough, she will be taken to court.

WANT FATHER FOR CHRISTMAS

Two Milwaukee Children Appeal to Police Commissioner Woods.

Two little children in Milwaukee have begged Police Commissioner Woods to play Santa Claus to them, and, as the best possible Christmas present, find their father, who has been missing nearly three years. Mr. Woods got a letter from one of the children, Ralph Beiermeister, in which the boy inclosed the picture of his little sister Ellen, saying if his father, Edwin Beiermeister, could but see it the lad felt sure he would return.

The boy said he had a grandfather, William Beiermeister, in New York. He believes his father, too, is here. Accompanying the plea was a letter from a visiting nurse saying the children were pining for their father, especially the older two of a family of four, and that she feared worry would injure the boy. Mr. Woods has urged the Bureau of Missing Persons to special efforts in behalf of the children.

MESSAGE FROM POPE TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

Continued from Page One.

of America his cordial greetings, and prays that they may take to heart, in this time of strife and suffering, the true lesson of Christmastide—the lesson of God's unceasing love for mankind; the lesson of unfaltering courage and sacrifice of self.

"More especially he calls upon the little children, to whom this day belongs, to pray with all their hearts to the Babe of Bethlehem that He may protect their loved ones and give back to the world that peace which He came to bring upon earth."

TROOPS SEND WORD "TO THOSE AT HOME"

Americans' Paper Says They Appreciate Blessings from Own Country As Never Before.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 24, (Associated Press.)—Under the heading, "A Word to Those at Home," the Christmas number of the Colsia Times, a newspaper written and edited by the soldiers of a certain unit, prints the following:

"We are sorry we can't be with you in America this Christmas. We miss you. We appreciate the blessings of our own families and our own country as never before.

"Yet, since to insure the safety of us all, to help in the cause of right, we must stay until the work is done, you should be glad to the bottom of your hearts that we can have so good and so Christian a Christmas.

"Most of us have helped to brighten your lives on other Christmas Days, possibly by your gifts and our presence. Few this year can give what they desire, none can be with you.

"However, you may find some cause to rejoice in the fact that we are doing everything we can to brighten the lives of our friends, the French children."

In the same column the paper says:

"To all right-feeling men the presence of children, especially when in holiday mood, is a pleasant thing, and apart from any spirit of benevolence a la Santa Claus, we are going to welcome the youngsters for their own cheerful selves, and they should feel that they are conferring a favor upon us lonely soldiers by coming to share our Christmas tree.

"Some of us have had the good fortune to be received on such terms with the families here that a stranger might mistake us for sons or brothers, not newly arrived foreigners. These cordial relations will be still further promoted by the Christmas entertainments.

ILLUMINATE TREE OF LIGHT.

Festivities in Madison Square Will Last Several Days

For the sixth successive year the Tree of Light, a Christmas evergreen with 1,300 colored lights all over it, and a great lighted star blazing thirty-five feet above the ground, was illuminated last night in Madison Square. The tree, whose annual presentation is made possible by an anonymous group of public-spirited men, will be the centre of various celebrations during the next few days. It was said yesterday that the men who have furnished the Tree of Light had also provided smaller replicas on several American warships at home ports.

There was a musical program last night in the Park, and today there will be a special meeting at 5 o'clock as a memorial to the late Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute. Music will be given by colored singers from the 347th Infantry at Camp Upton, by the colored collegiate quartet from Hampton, and by several colored organizations of the city. On Wednesday night a choral festival will be directed by Harry Barnhardt, leader of the community chorus.

The Bowling Green Neighborhood Association illuminated the big tree in its playground at 45 West Street yesterday evening and distributed several hundred gifts to the children of the neighborhood.

WIFE MURDERER ESCAPES.

Eludes New Brunswick Constable While on Way to Jail.

ANNIDALE, N. B., Dec. 24.—Robert Keirstead, arrested last night on a charge of murdering his wife, escaped today while being taken to the Gagetown jail by a constable. On Keirstead's promise to accompany the officer quietly he was not handcuffed, but when passing through the woods he made a break for liberty and eluded capture.

Keirstead was arrested here last night and is said to have confessed to the murder. A physician who was summoned to Keirstead's home on Saturday for the supposed purpose of giving the man medical aid, found Mrs. Keirstead's body lying on the kitchen floor. The eldest of the five children in the house is said to have told the doctor that Keirstead hit his wife over the head with a club.

5%
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,500	$5,000
3,700	5,760
15,000	28,000
13,500	29,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store; but for Cash Only.

Through Santa We Wish You A Merry Christmas
And with each gift which left this store goes the good wishes of our entire organization—with the hope that it may bring joy and happiness to the recipient.

A Word of Appreciation
We take this occasion to thank you for your patronage—and for your forbearance of any shortcomings in sales or delivery service brought about by present conditions—to thank those who assisted us by carrying their parcels home with them.

Our Unseen Organization
To our customers we are known through the merchandise we show and the service we render in its distribution. Behind the scenes is an excellently organized force which, reinforced by our enormous cash buying power, reaches into all the corners of the world, finds wares in every mart and brings them here to you, where you share in the profits produced by this modern method of cash merchandising.

Sixty Years Of One Price—No Discounts
In passing we might remark that this institution has sold dependable merchandise for sixty years on a strictly cash buying and cash selling basis, with *discounts to none*—absolutely one price to all.

About Things That Are To Come
Following immediately upon the holiday shopping season with its offerings of gift merchandise comes the

January Sale of White
with thousands of pieces of intimate apparel for women, gathered at low costs through the medium of cash buying and to be sold at lower-than-elsewhere prices through the medium of cash selling. It is an event full of savings for women who feel a wartime need of economy in the purchase of personal apparel. Tomorrow evening's papers will tell all the details.

Then a Month Of Clearances
Holiday shopping naturally has a tendency to produce broken sizes, incomplete stocks, particularly of things which we can no longer obtain—and to make room for new goods, a downward revision of prices will follow. In this respect January should prove a month of unusual opportunity to clothe oneself and one's family—to furnish one's home with useful and decorative things at savings no one can afford to overlook.

Sixty Odd
Negligees
16.75
Formerly 25.00 to 60.00
Unusual styles in chiffon, Georgette crepe and satin, trimmed with laces and French flowers.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Tomorrow, Wednesday
December Clearance Sale

A Collection of
Women's Tailored Hats
3.50
Formerly 8.50 to 16.50
One or two of a kind in sport and tailored types of velour, velvet and felt; in black and colors.

Women's Tailored Suits
at Greatly Reduced Prices

100 Women's Tailored Suits
Strictly tailored types in gabardine, velour, broadcloth. 20.00
Formerly 35.00 to 49.50

125 Women's Tailored Suits
Plain and fur trimmed in gabardine, silvertone, broadcloth, velour, tricotine. 30.00
Formerly 39.50 to 65.00

110 Women's Tailored Suits
Velveteen, gabardine, velour, tricotine, silvertone, plain or fur trimmed. 40.00
Formerly 65.00 to 95.00

To Close Out—A Collection of About Six Hundred
Gossard Laced Front Corsets
New models for various types of figures—discontinued on account of inability to duplicate fabrics

3.00	5.50	7.95
Regular Gossard Price 6.50	*Regular Gossard Price 12.50*	*Regular Gossard Price 16.50*

In fancy batiste, silk brocade and broche—all sizes in each style

Misses' Apparel
At Greatly Reduced Prices

40 Misses' Tailored Suits
Velour, jersey, tweed. 18.50
Formerly 29.50 to 45.00

60 Misses' Tailored Suits
Velour and jersey, plain fur or Angora trimming. 32.50
Formerly 39.50 to 59.50

165 Misses' Frocks
Serge, satin, jersey, crepe de chine, charmeuse, net. 22.50
Formerly 29.50 to 49.50

Women's Costume Suits

	FORMERLY	NOW
29 Velveteen fur trim'd Suits	125.00	50.00
20 Velour and Duvetyn Suits	125.00	50.00
1 Tan Duvetyn and Beaver	145.00	95.00
5 Velvet'n Suits with Beaver	150.00	95.00
1 Velour Suit & Ringtail fur	165.00	95.00
1 Kitten's Ear Suit Beaver	175.00	125.00
2 Purple Velour & Seal	175.00	125.00
1 Green Duvetyn with Seal	185.00	125.00
1 Green Cloth with Seal	195.00	125.00
1 Cashmere with Jap Mink	195.00	125.00
2 Duvetyn & Flying Squirrel	195.00	125.00
2 Cashmere with Jap Mink	225.00	150.00
2 Silk Velvet with Squirrel	225.00	150.00
2 Check Velvet & Squirrel	225.00	150.00
1 Black Satin Suit & Lynx	225.00	150.00
2 Evora Cloth and Seal	245.00	150.00
1 Brown Duvetyn & Beaver	250.00	150.00
1 Navy Duvetyn with Mole	250.00	150.00
1 Blue Duvetyn & Kolinsky	250.00	150.00
1 Purple Duvetyn & Kol'sky	250.00	150.00
1 Tan Velvet and Opossum	250.00	150.00
1 Green Satin with Lynx	275.00	150.00
1 Chiffon Velvet with Mole	295.00	150.00
1 Purple Cashmere & Skunk	295.00	150.00
1 Brown Cashmere & Beaver	295.00	150.00
1 Chiffon Velvet with Mink	350.00	150.00

Misses' Apparel

	FORMERLY	NOW
2 Velour Suits with fur	89.50	65.00
2 Camel's Hair Suits & fur	95.00	75.00
2 Velour Suits, fur vests	110.00	79.50
2 Kitten's Ear Suits & fur	135.00	89.50
2 Fur trimmed Velour Suits	135.00	89.50
3 Kitten's Ear & fur Suits	150.00	98.50
1 Copy Premet model Suit	150.00	98.50
3 Kitten's Ear Suits	150.00	98.50
3 Kitten's Ear & Satin Suits	175.00	110.00
3 Silk Duvetyn Suits	185.00	110.00
1 White Velour & Kolinsky	250.00	150.00
60 Velour & Cloth Coats	37.50 to 49.50	29.50
20 Velour & Silvertone	59.50 to 75.00	49.50
4 Cut Bolivia Coats	135.00	98.50
5 Black Velvet with fur	150.00	98.50
4 Bolivia fur trimmed Coats	150.00	98.50
30 Silk, Serge, Satin Frocks	20.00 to 29.50	13.50
25 Evening Frocks	62.50 to 95.00	45.00
35 Afternoon Frocks	59.50 to 69.50	45.00
3 Georgette Satin Frocks	89.50	48.00
45 Afternoon Frocks	69.50 to 79.50	59.50
10 Velveteen Frocks	75.00 to 89.50	62.50
2 Chiffon Afternoon Frocks	95.00	69.50
3 Satin and Chiffon Frocks	97.50	69.50
2 Brocade Silk Eve'g Gowns	150.00	75.00
2 Black Chif'n Din'r Gowns	125.00	95.00
2 Blk. Chif'n & Filet Gowns	125.00	95.00
1 White and Gold Metal Evening Gown	165.00	110.00
1 Red and Gold Metal Evening Gown	185.00	110.00
2 Black Satin beaded Evening Frocks	185.00	110.00

Women's Day Coats
At Greatly Reduced Prices

50 Odd Cloth Coats
Formerly 25.00 to 39.50 16.00

20 Brown Cloth Coats
Formerly 39.50 25.00

36 Mixture & Cloth Coats
Formerly 35.00 to 42.50 25.00

75 Fur Trimmed Coats
Formerly 39.50 to 45.00 34.00

22 Silk Velour & Plush Coats
Formerly 75.00 42.00

25 English Velour Coats
Fur trim'd. Formerly 79.50 to 89.50 54.00

18 Zenobia Cloth Coats
Formerly 75.00 59.50

16 Velveteen Coats
Formerly 65.00 to 85.00 50.00 & 65.00

16 Fine Daytime Coats
Fur trimmed. Formerly 79.50 to 95.00 69.50

20 Duvetyn Coats
Fur trimmed. Formerly 110.00 75.00

12 Velveteen Coats
Fur trimmed. Formerly 125.00 85.00

15 Fur Tr'm'd Coats
Formerly 110.00 to 135.00 85.00 95.00

December Fur Sale
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Bordered Hudson Seal Coats
SIX-INCH DOUBLE STRIPE SKUNK BORDER, COLLAR, CUFFS
150.00
45-inch long model of select dyed muskrat.

Natural Muskrat Coats
45-inch long model, seal collar and cuffs..... 90.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Loose model of select dyed muskrat..... 95.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
45-inch long model, skunk collar and cuffs..... 125.00

Nutria Coats
Various models in belted styles..... 125.00 & 145.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Exclusive models with contrasting fur..... 225.00

Trimmed Mole Coats
45-inch long model, taupe fox collar and cuffs..... 350.00

To Close Out—Eighteen
Women's Evening Coats & Wraps
75.00 95.00 125.00
Formerly 85.00 to 195.00
One or two of a kind in chiffon velvet, fur trimmed.

To Close Out—A Collection of Women's
Afternoon & Evening Gowns
Formerly 59.50 to 115.00
50.00
Evening gowns of taffeta, charmeuse, Georgette and velvet. A limited number of afternoon gowns in beaded Georgette and tailored satin.

"Flapper" Apparel
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
For the Hard to Fit Girl of 12 to 16

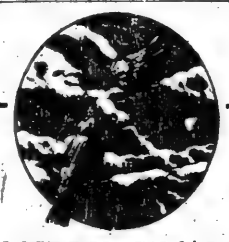
35 "Flapper" Serge & Plaid Frocks
Formerly 15.00 9.75

25 "Flapper" Silk & Cloth Frocks
Formerly 25.00 13.50

25 "Flapper" Velour Suits
Formerly 35.00 13.50

25 "Flapper" Cloth Coats
Formerly 29.50 15.00

Women's Sport Apparel
Third Floor—Specialized Dept.
Sport Suits 19.50 to 44.00
Formerly 35.00 to 95.00
Jersey, tweed, novelty combinations.
Wool Jersey Dresses
19.50 to 75.00
Formerly 29.50 to 110.00
Top Coats
Formerly 29.50 to 45.00 19.50
Covert, tweed, velour.



MERRY XMAS!
To our Country, our President, our Allies and to You—
A Merry Christmas!
Store Closed To-day
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Ave.

AIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Now on sale, the newest book on hair.
BALDNESS, its causes, its prevention, and its treatment.
Pub. by the E. P. Dutton Co., 681 Fifth Av.
Also, Hygiene of the face and cosmetic guide.
Hair and its preservation.
Loss of hair and the Quarty Vapor Treatment.

WORK ON AIR FLEET PROGRESSING WELL

Defense Council Reports on Program for 10,000 Fliers and 22,000 Planes.

MAKING LIBERTY MOTORS

Greatest Automobile Factories Supplied with Machinery for Turning Them Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The American military air program calling for 10,000 aviators and 22,000 planes is declared by officials of the Council of National Defense to be making very satisfactory progress.

Aviators are being trained in flying in this country, Egypt, Canada, England, and France, and General Pershing, through the commissioning of the American members of the famous Lafayette Escadrille of the French Army, now has a number of famous aces, all Americans, who have brought down many German planes while serving for the French Army, and who constitute the nucleus of the great force of American aviators this nation is planning to put on the fighting front as soon as possible.

A statement summarizing the progress made with the airplane program to date was issued today by the Council of National Defense.

"Last Spring," says the statement, "the Aviation Corps had less than 200 airplanes of all degrees of service ability. Now a fleet of 22,000 planes is being built. When war began there were seventy-five aviators. A force of 10,000 aviators is being trained. The total personnel of the old flying corps, ground workers as well as flyers, was 2,000. The total principal of the new flying corps is 100,000.

"The first move of the board was to stop negotiations for the use of existing patents and to set men at work designing a new airplane engine which should comprise as many of the good points of the different patents as these men cared to use. In a week, twenty experts working together had evolved the Liberty motor, which Secretary Baker has called the greatest achievement of the war so far.

"The Liberty motor is a model of standardization. It is built with four cylinders, or with eight, or with twelve, and the same parts are interchangeable for all three of the different sizes. The greatest automobile factories in the world have been provided with the machinery necessary for turning out these motors—the factories that have supplied the United States with its 4,000,000 automobiles when all the rest of the world gets along with only 700,000.

"It has been necessary all along not to interfere with the supply of raw materials, particularly spruce, and of certain completed airplane parts, to the flying forces of our allies.

"In return for these materials the Allies are giving us the rich benefit of their experience.

HECHT GOES BACK TO ELLIS ISLAND

Federal Officials Here Refuse to Extend the German Banker's Parole.

MOVE TO BALK PLOTTERS

Guards Increased at Jersey City Warehouses—Soldier Convicted of Sedition Caught Here.

Rudolph Hecht, the German banker, who was paroled by order of the Department of Justice three weeks ago, in order that he might visit his wife in New York, was returned to the internment camp on Ellis Island yesterday. P. A. Borgermeister, who was confidential man to Dr. Heinrich Albert and later to Carl Heynen, still has about ten days more of liberty on parole. It was said yesterday that as soon as his time was up he, like Hecht, would be reinterned.

Herr Hecht, accompanied by his wife, went to the offices of Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox and United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy yesterday morning and asked that the parole be extended over the Christmas holidays. Hecht had been originally paroled by order of the Department of Justice authorities in Washington, and, having no direct orders, Mr. Knox and Marshal McCarthy refused his request.

Hainrich S. Ficke, the former Hamburg-American Line official, who lives near Fort Wadsworth, is still at liberty on parole. His parole, it was said yesterday, was of indefinite duration.

It was reported yesterday that a man known as Captain Piorkowski, said to be a former Krupp agent in America, is now at liberty and that he has a custodian in the person of a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. Piorkowski, who is a man well along in years, is said to be one of the best known German ordnance experts in this country.

The paroling of many prominent Germans, who have been interned, has caused much unpleasant comment on the part of the public, and the opinion was expressed generally yesterday that hereafter such paroles would be infrequent.

Anton Buckholtz of 657 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned on a charge of sedition in the First Criminal Court of Jersey City yesterday. According to the evidence in the case, Buckholtz had said: "I hope the Kaiser will come here and kill all who oppose him." Buckholtz was held without bail for a hearing before United States Commissioner Carpenter tomorrow.

Benjamin Bolkan, 120 East Fourth Street, a drafted soldier who escaped from Camp Merritt at Tenafly on Friday night, after being sentenced to eight years' imprisonment on a charge of sedition, was captured yesterday morning in the Bronx, and is now on the Tombs. Bolkan was sent from New York City with other drafted men to Camp Upton, but later was transferred to Camp Merritt.

BROAD HUMOR IN NEW FARCE

"Parlor, Bedroom and Bath" Has Very Funny Situations.

PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH, a farce in three acts, by C. W. Bell and Mark Swan. At the Republic Theatre.

Nita Leslie	Francine Larrimore
Mary	Mary Vallen
Virginia Embry	Helen Menken
Leila Crofton	Carolyn Lilja
Angelica Irving	Sydney Shields
Reginald Irving	John Cumberland
Geoffrey Haywood	Will Deming
Frederick Leslie	Richard Gordon
Samuel Barkis	C. W. Butler
Polly Hathaway	Florence Moore
Wilfred Rogers	Tommy Meade
Carroll	Nick Judels

"Parlor, Bedroom and Bath" is the title of the farce which A. H. Woods presented last night at the Republic. While the humor was extremely broad at times, and the entire plot more than a little suggestive, the play has some situations in it that are excruciatingly funny.

Reginald Irving is a young husband whose wife apparently loves him and idealizes him solely because she believes absolutely in his lurid past, and even more lurid present. She is convinced, for example, that "Reggie" has had a million love affairs, and is engaged every moment in planning others. Reggie, on the other hand, has had no past, and has about as little worldly wisdom as could be found outside of an old ladies' home. Nevertheless, he loves his wife and, realising the source of his attraction for her, tries manfully to live up to his unsavory reputation, even to the extent of writing love letters to himself and signing them "Tootles."

"Reggie's" utter innocence is about to be discovered by a handwriting expert, engaged by his wife, when his best friend contrives a plot so that Mrs. Irving shall catch her husband at a hotel with another woman. The woman whom the friend selects is a former chorus girl and at present writer on the society scandal sheet, Social Gossip. "Reggie," after much objection, agrees to go to the hotel and register as Mr. and Mrs. John Smith with a strange woman. From here the plot thickens with a jump.

A mistake in identity occurs, and "Reggie" finds himself in the hotel room engaged for Mr. and Mrs. Smith, with three diffferent women, two of them friends of his wife. He is discovered all right by his wife, and also by the husband of one of the women, who, by the way, is as innocent of wrong intention as is "Reggie." The situation is saved by the quick wit of the newspaper woman. Everybody is forgiven, and "Reggie's" wife is finally firmly convinced of her darling's deviltry.

John Cumberland as Reggie, the man "with all the passion of an infuriated clam," was well liked. Florence Moore, the newspaper woman and the deus ex machina who saves everybody, was perhaps the brightest spot in the performance. Her actions and comments from her first moment on the stage until her final exit kept the house rocking with applause and laughter. Francine Larrimore, as Nita Leslie, who was one of those who was "caught" with Reggie, and whose husband threatened to change the whole play from comedy to tragedy, made an extremely attractive and lovable little "innocent."

CENSORS OUR FOREIGN MAIL

Board Now Co-operating with British and French Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Censorship of foreign mails, authorized by the Trading With the Enemy law, now is in full force under a board on which the Postoffice, War and Navy Departments, the War Trade Board and the Committee on Public Information are represented.

Through branch offices at New York, the Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico and such other places as may be necessary, the board plans to carry on the work with as little interference to legitimate correspondence as is possible. The work of organization was begun on Nov. 1 and at the request of the Government the news was not published at that time. The Government now has withdrawn its request for secrecy.

The board is in close co-operation with the British and French consorship. It will combine with censorship of foreign mails the present censorship of wireless and cables.

Hackensack Postmaster Quits.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 24.—Postmaster James Norton has resigned and will give no reason for leaving office. There is much speculation here as to whether his action was taken as a result of the recent exclusion from mail circulation of a peace publication called The Bulletin. Mr. Norton is a Director of the Bergen County Democrat Printing Company, and the publication in question was printed on its presses.

RECKONING

In the absence of a Sixth Sense, reckoning by the past is the best way of reckoning on the future.

Look us up before you turn us down.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Announce, Beginning Wednesday, Dec. 26th,

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

When Important Price Reductions Will Take Effect

The Entire Stock of Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Fur Coats and Separate Furs; Also Girls' Coats and Dresses Will Be Closed Out

Regardless of Original Cost or Selling Price

To Close Out at Great Reductions

Women's and Misses' Smart Winter Coats

15.00	18.50	25.00	29.75
Values to 25.00	*Values to 35.00*	*Values to 45.00*	*Values to 50.00*

85 Stunning Seal Plush Coats

Women's and Misses' Seal Plush Coats, featuring new belt, collar and fold effects; lined throughout. *Special* 25.00

Complete Clearance To-morrow of

150 Serge Afternoon Dresses

An extensive display of braided, tunic, satin vestee and collar effects; models of superior quality serge, beautifully finished. *25.00 to 35.00 Values* 10.75

Extraordinary Reductions Effected in

Women's Fashionable Fur Coats & Separate Furs

110.00 Hudson Seal Coats	85.00	100.00 Leopard Cat Coat	75.00
150.00 Hudson Seal Coats	115.00	95.00 Natural Muskrat Coat	65.00
175.00 Hudson Seal Coats	135.00	175.00 Natural Muskrat Coat	125.00
225.00 Hudson Seal Coats	175.00	195.00 Stunning Nutria Coat	150.00
275.00 Hudson Seal Coats	225.00	175.00 Trimmed Caracul Coat	135.00
300.00 Hudson Seal Coats	250.00	295.00 Persian Lamb Coat	250.00

Attractive Ball-Shape Fur Muffs

A number of Muffs in the new ball shape of excellent Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*) skins, Natural Nutria and Kolinsky Muskrat. *12.00 to 15.00 Values* 9.50

Fur Scarfs, Stoles, Muffs and Fur Novelties

At Greatly Reduced Prices

The Entire Stock of Girls' Coats and Dresses

To Be Closed Out

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

Store Closed Today—Christmas Day

Great Sales in Every Department Beginning Tomorrow, Wednesday

GREENHUT'S

"THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"A Merry Christmas to Everybody"

ABOUT BOOKS

Just about the BEST TIME OF THE YEAR TO BROWSE AROUND OUR BOOK STORE is right after Christmas. Odd volumes and sets are then disposed of at prices which represent a mere fraction of their value. A splendid opportunity for the lover of literature to increase his library,—none the less so for Sunday School teachers and the like to acquire real book bargains. Come in.

Notice to Charge Customers

All charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered February 1st, 1918.

Usual Complimentary Green Trading Stamps Free Tomorrow

DISTRIBUTION IN PREMIUM PARLOR, Fifth Floor.

As many sets of the "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any date good in one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

All Holiday Goods Must Go---and Quickly

In a few days the work of stock-taking will begin, and our task beginning tomorrow is the reduction of stocks throughout the store—particularly stocks of holiday merchandise. With this in view we inaugurate tomorrow (Wednesday) morning

Sensational After Holiday Clearances

Holiday Goods 1/2 Price

Items are not listed in this announcement, but everything that possibly can come under the heading of Holiday Goods is included.

Wherever you see the signs in the store (such as are reproduced here) you are sure to find considerably more than your money's worth.

Look for the signs. This is your great once-a-year opportunity.

Holiday Goods Reduced

The Great 1918 Event in the World's Greatest Grocery Will Be Inaugurated Tomorrow (Wednesday) Morning

CANNED FOOD SALE

Now is the time to stock up for the month of January and for even a more extended period with the choicest that the market affords in standard brands of canned foods. These are food conservation days, and a sale like this inaugurated at the opening of the New Year certainly possesses more than ordinarily attractive features.

Read every detail of this advertisement carefully if you wish to economize on your table, without sacrificing quality in the slightest degree.

Paid and charged orders amounting to $5 and upwards delivered free of freight charges at any railroad station in the 15 States nearest New York.

Grocery Order Post Card Books

These books contain 10 post cards, addressed to our Grocery Department, for ordering by mail. They save time and money. Call for a supply of these books, or send your address and we will mail them free of charge.

Telephone Orders

We receive thousands of orders by telephone. Read the list of specials on this page carefully, and if you cannot come here in person, telephone Chelsea 4000. Experienced salespeople will render you the same satisfactory service as if you visited the store.

Mail Orders Filled

If you find it inconvenient to visit the store send us a list of the items wanted by mail.

Half Dozen Quantities Sold at the Rate Quoted Per Dozen

Order a Supply of These Staple Groceries

New Sugar Corn
MILFORD SUGAR CORN—dozen, $1.75; can 15c
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN SUGAR CORN—dozen, $2.10; can 18c
WINDSOR KERNELLED CORN—dozen, $2.30; can 20c

Queen Olives
Fountain quality mammoth olives; reg. 32c bottle 25c

Soups
U-NO-ME Tomato, Vegetable, Chicken; dozen, $1.20; can 10c

New Stringless Beans
CUT STRINGLESS BEANS—Fountain quality; dozen, $1.95; can 17c
FANCY STRINGLESS BEANS—Fountain quality; dozen, $2.45; can 23c
MILFORD STRINGLESS BEANS—dozen, $2.35; can 20c

Sardines
BONELESS SARDINES—Pacific brand, imported in pure olive oil; halves; dozen, $6.25; can 55c
BONELESS SARDINES—Normanna brand, quarters; dozen, $3.85; can 34c
SARDINES—in olive oil; dozen, $1.75; can 15c

Solid Packed Tomatoes
MARYLAND TOMATOES—dozen, $1.40; No. 2 size can 14c
JERSEY WHOLE TOMATOES—Fountain quality; dozen, $2.90; large can 25c
SOLID PACKED TOMATOES—dozen, $2.30; large can 20c

Sweet Peas
Fountain Quality.
MARROWFAT PEAS—dozen, $2.05; can 18c
SWEET WRINKLED PEAS—dozen, $2.40; can 21c

Sauerkraut
Fountain quality, new pack; dozen, $1.75; No. 2 size can 15c

Spinach
Fountain quality, new pack; No. 3 size, doz., $2.70; can, 22c; No. 2 size, doz., $1.75; can 15c

Table Pears
SILVER LAKE BRAND—dozen, $2.85; large can 25c

Red Kidney Beans
THOMAS'S RED BEANS—dozen, $1.75; can 15c
RED KIDNEY BEANS—Fountain quality; dozen, $2.75; can 23c

Hawaiian Pineapples
Fountain quality; extra sliced; No. 2½ size, doz., $3.25; can 28c
No. 2 size, doz., $2.70; can 23c

New Lima Beans
SELECTED LIMA BEANS—Fountain quality; dozen, $2.15; can 19c
FANCY GREEN LIMA BEANS—Fountain quality; doz., $2.45; 2 cans 43c
SINCLAIR JERSEY LIMA BEANS—dozen, $1.60; can 14c

Fresh Cereals

10 lbs.	5 lbs.
FINE BARLEY	$1.05	54c
PEARL TAPIOCA	1.85	95c
BEST ROLLED OATMEAL	78c	40c
NEW FARINA	1.15	58c
PEARL BARLEY	85c	43c
BEST CORN-MEAL	78c	39c
SMALL GRAIN RICE	95c	49c
GRANULATED HOMINY	78c	40c

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 2 lbs. 19c
Sale from 9 A. M. to 12 M. None sent C. O. D. No Mail or Telephone Orders filled.

Hecker's Superlative Flour
7-lb. bag 53c

Coffee
Our Own Roasting
MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs. $1
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
COMBINATION BLEND COFFEE—3½ lbs., $1; lb. 29c

Cocoa
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—in bulk; 4½ lbs., $1; lb. 25c

New Crop Prunes
SANTA CLARA PRUNES—2 lbs. 36c
SMALL PETITE PRUNES—5 lbs. 58c
OREGON ITALIAN PRUNES—2 lbs. 40c

Educator Biscuits
TOASTERETTES, Wafers, Sweet Graham; package 8c

White Potatoes
The best selections in the market; 120-lb. bag, $4.25; bu. 60-lb. bag, $2.15; peck, 15 lbs. 35c

New Mackerel
5-lb. pail $1

Sweet Oranges
SWEET ORANGES—ripe, selected fruit; box, 176, $4.50; dozen 32c
SWEET ORANGES—very juicy; box, 150, $4.50; dozen 40c

Teas
MIXED TEAS, Green Teas or Black Teas; 5 lbs., $2.15; lb. 45c
INDIA-CEYLON TEA—Fountain quality, blue label; 5 lbs., $3; 1-lb. can 62c

Smoked Ox Tongues
Lb. 28c

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the Sperry Offices on the Fifth Floor. We Give Sperry Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double Sperry Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single Sperry Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

HYLAN MAY PERMIT GARY PLAN TO STAY

City's Straitened Finances Are Likely to Force Modification of the Mayor-Elect's Views.

DEVERY OPPOSES FLYNN

Bird S. Coler Likely to be a Commissioner in the New Mayor's Cabinet—Women Want Places.

It was more than intimated yesterday that Mayor-elect John F. Hylan had reached the conclusion that the promise to abolish the Gary system, made during the campaign, were a little rash. With the city's finances as stratened as they are now, the incoming administration will be hard put to it to find the necessary $10,000,000 to build new school houses that will be necessary if the part work-play-study plan is to be abandoned and every child of school age is to have a seat in the public schools.

Some of Judge Hylan's colleagues on the incoming Board of Estimate have told the Mayor-elect that it will be impossible for him to carry out the program to which he pledged himself during the campaign, and the Judge is said to have been partly convinced that they are right. It was reported yesterday that the Mayor-elect had sent Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, who last was in the public eye as a confidant of Governor Sulzer, to Gary, Ind., to study the working of the Gary plan in the city where it originated.

At the home of Colonel Bacon in Brooklyn it was said that he was out of town, but not in Gary. Judge Hylan, at his headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, was unwilling last night to answer any questions.

It has been asserted all along on behalf of Judge Hylan that he was absolutely committed to the abolition of the Gary system, and was diligently looking for some other plan to take its place until the city should be able to build a sufficient number of school houses to give every child of school age a seat and full hours of tuition. A statement, promising the construction of new school houses, but saying nothing regarding the abolition of the Gary system, was made by Judge Hylan at the meeting of the incoming Board of Estimate, held last Saturday. That nothing was said at the time regarding the abolition of the Gary system was regarded yesterday as not altogether without significance, in view of the report that Judge Hylan had sent an emissary to Gary, Ind. It is not regarded as improbable that the Gary system, though under some other name, may be continued for a time at least.

Ex-Chief Devery Visits Hylan.

Ex-Chief of Police William S. Devery called on Judge Hylan last night, and it was said that he had come to protest against the appointment of Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service as head of the Police Department. To questioners after his visit, Mr. Devery said that he had called merely to extend holiday greetings to Judge Hylan. The Mayor-elect would say nothing regarding Mr. Devery's call. It was the surmise of several persons who observed Judge Hylan's attitude that Mr. Devery's mission was not altogether successful.

It was said yesterday that Tammany had not made and would not make any protest against the appointment of Chief Flynn. Leader Murphy, it was said, was rather anxious that Mr. Flynn, who is an enrolled Republican, should be picked for the place if Judge Hylan was to abandon his plan of appointing some member of the uniformed force as Commissioner. By appointing a man of the opposite party responsibility for the conduct of the Police Department would be far removed from Tammany. Mr. Murphy, it was said yesterday, had not made any suggestions to the Mayor-elect with reference to the new Police Commissioner.

Coler Likely to be Named.

Bird S. Coler, ex-Controller and former Borough President of Brooklyn, it was said last night, would be the next Commissioner of Charities unless the plans of Judge Hylan were radically changed.

It was said also that ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr, who was head of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic Fusion Committee, was the leading candidate for appointment as Corporation Counsel, although it was added that this was the one important place under the incoming administration for which the choice of an appointee had not been definitely made. Mr. Burr played an important part in the litigation leading to the upholding of the 80-cent gas law by the United States Supreme Court.

L. J. O'Reilly, William R. Hearst's confidential man, is believed to be in a position to obtain the $12,000 appointment for City Chamberlain, but it is not at all certain that he is willing to accept the place.

Among Judge Hylan's callers yesterday were Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party; Miss Mary Barrett Hay, Miss Mary E. Dreier of Brooklyn, and Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement.

Mrs. Whitehouse, it was said, pleaded for ample recognition of women by the incoming administration, in view of the power they will have at the polls in the next Mayoralty election. The women, it is understood, are anxious to control the new Board of Education, desiring that four of the seven members be women, but they, it is said, are not likely to succeed in this plan. They also want a part in the management of the Department of Charities and Corrections, besides places on the Special Sessions bench to place them in line for the Judgeship of the Children's Court. It is regarded likely that Mayor-elect Hylan will appoint three or four women to places within his own gift, and that he will advocate the appointment of women as Deputy Commissioners in some of the departments.

Improve Your Skin With Cuticura

It is easy, convenient and inexpensive. The last thing at night and the first in the morning, smear the face gently with the Ointment on end of the finger and bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands, which it softens. A clear skin, good hair and soft white hands usually follow daily use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. For sample each free by mail address post card "Cuticura, Dept. 4M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

MEN: Big news in tomorrow's Times.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Great White Sale

MEN: Big news in tomorrow's Times.

Unequalled Three-Store Buying Power—exerted for the last six months in anticipation of this great selling event has made it possible to offer stocks of White Goods in which every item represents maximum value at minimum price. And Variety—literally hundreds of different styles are shown.

Because it is inevitable that prices of cotton goods will increase, and because in all probability it will be impossible for us to duplicate these extra-value-giving prices in the near future, it will pay to buy for future as well as for present needs.

For the benefit of out of town patrons and for those who find it inconvenient to shop in person, we maintain an expert Mail Order Service. Shopping will be done for you—careful, prompt and efficient attention will be given to orders written or telephoned to us.

Tremendous Stocks in Wonderful Variety of Styles at Extra-Value-Giving Prices

50 Styles Nightgowns at $1.00

15 Sleeveless Models of soft nainsook; some Val. lace trimmed—others with embroidery—mostly Empire models with veining or beading at Empire line.

35 Styles with Sleeves—many kimono style; round, square, and V-shaped neck; trimmed elaborately with medallions and Val. lace insertions; or with fine Val. lace insertion and tucks; some with hand-embroidered design and machine-done scallops. See illustration No. 16—a featherstitched model. All 50 styles special at $1.00

20 Styles Nightgowns at $1.50

Of soft nainsook; round necks trimmed with embroidery and embroidered medallions; sleeveless with fine embroidery in surplice and Empire effects; square neck, with Swiss embroidery and Val. lace; sleeveless with medallions and Val. lace insertions; square neck and set-in sleeve, trimmed with embroidery; also dainty lacy gowns. See illustrations Nos. 13 and 14. Special at $1.50

30 Styles Nightgowns at $2.00

A wonderful assortment of dainty gowns at this price. Fine nainsook trimmed with embroidery, lace and ribbon; V-shape neck and Empire style; all-over embroidery yokes; square neck with wide, ribbon-drawn insertion; fine Swiss and organdie medallions with cluster tucking; V-neck, top of lace and embroidery insertion. A few trimmed with cream color lace. See illustrations Nos. 6, 9 and 27. All 30 styles. Special at $2.00

Other gowns, $3.00, $3.95 up to $10.95.

15 Styles Lingerie Petticoats $1.00

Blind embroidery, eyelet design, plain lawn tucked ruffle, scalloped with embroidery on flounce, pique with scallop and two rows of hemstitching above; straight petticoats of pique, scalloped edge; See illustration No. 8. Special at $1.00

Over 9 Styles Petticoats at $1.50

Nainsook or cambric top with deep flounces of embroidery, or full lace flounce of fish-eye Val. and Swiss insertions; pique or sateen with two rows of scalloping; many of these skirts cut with top of usual width, but with bottom narrower to suit lines of new outside skirts. See illustration No. 34. Special at $1.50

9 Styles Lingerie Petticoats $2.00

Good quality nainsook; very deep flounce; mostly lacy models; ribbon bows, lace edged underlay. See illustrations Nos. 20 and 12 and misses' skirt No. 23. Special at $2.00

Other lingerie petticoats up to $7.50

Short White Underskirts, 50c. to $2

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Extra Size Lingerie

We have given particular attention to the requirements of the woman whose measurements are larger than average. Our stocks of carefully designed, well made extra size lingerie are complete and attractive—prices are reasonable.

Nightgowns in a splendid assortment from $1.00 to $3.95
Drawers, 55c to $1.50
Envelope Chemises, $1.00 to $1.50
Petticoats, $1.00 to $7.50

GIMBELS—Lingerie Section, Second Floor

Drawers

Open or closed models of nainsook or cambric; many styles. 50c
Four circular models of nainsook, daintily trimmed. 75c
Five circular models, some with lace-trimmed lawn ruffles. See illustration No. 31. $1.00
Four models of nainsook, embroidery or lace trimmed. $1.50
Three models. $2.00
Three models. $3.00

Shadow Proof Petticoats

Regular and Extra Sizes

White sateen, double panel, scalloped edge. $1.00
Extra size. $1.25 and $1.50
With tub silk flounce, sateen top fitted waistband, $1.95
Extra size. $2.50
Petticoat of white Habutai silk. $2.95
Tub Silk Petticoats especially designed for stout figures, in all sizes; double panel, $3.95
"Irma" satin Petticoats, cotton material, $1.00
Crepe de chine and satin Petticoats, lace trimmed, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95

GIMBELS—Petticoat Section, Second Floor.

Chemises

Envelope Styles in Nainsook

See illustration No. 3. Special at 75c. See illustration No. 37—also other attractive models. Special at 85c

Sixteen Envelope Models at $1.00

Twelve Models at $1.50

Twelve Models at $2.00

See illustrations Nos. 24 and 32 for two examples of the wonderfully dainty envelope chemises sold during our White Sale at the special price of $2.00.

Other models, $3.00, $3.95, $5.95.

Straight Knee Length Chemises

$1.00 and $1.50.

Extra sizes, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

Skirt Trimmed Chemises

$1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

Illustration No. 11 shows a new "chemi-pantaloon."

Special at $1.00 each.

Corset Covers 50c, 75c, $1, $2

A large assortment of nainsook corset covers daintily trimmed with lace, insertion, medallions and embroidery. Several models with cap sleeves. All specially priced for the White Sale. See illustration No. 7. 50c.

Combinations and Camisoles

Nainsook combinations consisting of corset cover and drawer, attractively trimmed. Special at $1, $1.50, $2

Camisoles of crepe de chine, wash satin and in a number of styles. See Nos. 2, 4, 10. $1.00

Also Lingerie of Silk, Pink Batiste, Cotton Crepe, as well as Philippine Embroidered Lingerie at Special Sale Prices.

Two models of pink batiste bloomers are illustrated, Nos. 26, $1.00, and 36, priced 75c.

Sample Corsets at $3.50

Values $4.25 to $10.00

Samples and discontinued models of Gossard Front Lace, La Machette, La Vida, Bien Jolie Treco and many other high-grade makes of Corsets—all fine quality materials, many daintily trimmed with laces and ribbons; a few slightly soiled. All sizes in the lot, but not in any one model.

Only $1.95 for Bien Jolie Treco Corsets.

Values $3.00 to $5.00

These corsets mold the figure with as little constraint as possible, making them particularly good for athletic and sport wear. A few front lace models are included in this lot.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Infants' Dresses $1.00, $1.50

Sizes 6 Months to 2 Years

At these modest prices come several attractive little models in white nainsook—some with embroidered yokes—some tucked, hemstitched and featherstitched, others embroidery and lace trimmed—many with deep hemmed skirts. No. 33, price $1.00, is illustrated. It is daintily hand smocked in pink or blue.

Children's White Dresses $1.50

Sizes 2 to 6 Years

Empire and peasant models made of fine lawn; one model trimmed with fine lace about the neck and sleeves, embroidery beading and ribbon—other models with colored hemstitching on collars, cuffs and pockets—see No. 35, price $1.50.

GIMBELS BABY SHOP—Second Floor

Underwear for Children and Misses

Fine Nainsook and Muslin Underwear, muslin trimmed, with firm embroidery and ribbon trimming for vest.

Sizes 2 to 12 years.

Drawers, knicker or straight, 30c, 55c, 75c, $1.00
Gowns, low, high or V neck, 55c, 85c, $1.00
Princess Slips, 55c, 85c, $1, $1.50
Band Skirts, 55c, 85c, $1.00
Knicker Combinations, 55c and $1.00
Bloomers, crepe, sateen, batiste, 55c

Sizes 12—14—16 years.

Gowns, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00
Drawers, 55c, 85c, $1.00
Petticoats, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00
Princess Slips, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 to $7.50
One-piece Pajamas, $1.00
Corset Covers, 55c, 85c, $1.00
Bloomers, sateen, 75c

GIMBELS—Second Floor.

Women's Dotted Swiss Negligees

Negligees in Empire model, lace and ribbon trimmed; values up to $5.00. Now $2.95

Breakfast Coats, smartly corded and ties with sash, $1.85

Also lace trimmed Negligees ordinarily sold up to $3.00. Now $1.85

Sacques, various styles; lace trimmed; some with ribbon run beadings; a few collarless models. $1.50 and $1.95

GIMBELS—Negligee Section, Second Floor.

Women's Separate White Skirts

Women's Skirts—white galatea, shirred back, plain front, patch pockets, Special at $1.95

Smart Tailored Skirt of white gabardine, shirred all around; detachable belt; a new model particularly becoming to slender figures. Special at $2.95

Separate skirt of white gabardine, shirred back, two slash pockets, detachable belt; a model designed for large figures. Special at $3.95

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Clearance of Women's Apparel—YOU Save ¼ to ½!

COATS—*Five Groups*

Wanted, desirable models, materials and tailoring—with months of service ahead this winter—at great economies like these:

$16.50—*formerly* $22.50

Wool velour coats, heavy, with the new cross collar. Half-linings. Black, navy or brown.

$25.00—*formerly* $37.50

Wool velour coats, collared and cuffed with skunk opossum, and lined throughout. Brown, green or burgundy.

$29.50—*formerly* $39.50

Coats of wool velour with large collar and cuffs of nutria. Lined throughout. Brown, green or burgundy.

$32.50—*formerly* $45.00

The new semi-fitted model, its front and back tucked around the waistline. Large skunk opossum collar. Fully lined. Taupe, brown, green or black.

$42.50 to $135—*formerly* $69.50 to $210

Evening wraps, a collection nothing short of wonderful! Handsome in trimming, exclusive in fashion, beautiful in coloring.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

The same sprightly sort of fashions for which women and young women have gladly paid much higher prices, right up to the present moment.

The same wondrous-fine materials. The same high standard of tailoring and "finish" which distinguishes all GIMBEL costumes.

Please Note—Clearance works rapidly. First assortments will soon become incomplete. So to share **best**, come **promptly**, please.

YOUNG WOMEN'S Suits, Coats, Dresses

(14 to 20 Sizes)

Suits $15—were $25—whipcords and cheviots—a good range of wearable dark shades.

Suits $18.50—were $29.50 to $32.50—fine broadcloths, oxfords and burellas.

Coats $15—were $25—glossy velours, burellas and plushes in green, brown, navy, and black.

Coats $25—were $39.50—wool velours, fully lined; some with large fur collars.

Serge Dresses $15—were $25—several becoming models in blue and black; a number of velveteens, too.

Evening Dresses $16.75—were $25—taffeta and maline frocks in a festive assortment of styles and colorings.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

SUITS, DRESSES—*Three Groups*

Women who know GIMBELS resourcefulness and discernment will be the first to come in for these garments at their newly lowered prices—MUCH below what they have been.

$10.00—

for evening and serge dresses, heavy whipcord suits and sports suits—all oddments from our own stocks.

$17.75—

for crepe de chine, satin and serge dresses—suits in broadcloth, burella, heavy whipcord and striped velour—with ALL colors and sizes represented in the group, but, of course, not in every style.

$25.00—

for these exclusive suits and dresses—superior in modeling, material and tailoring—and only a few garments of a kind.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

SKIRTS—*Three Groups*

$5.00
Were $6.75 to $8.75
Mixtures, stripes, plaids, serges; black, navy, tan; pleated and tailored models.

$8.75
Were $10.75 to $15.75
Plaids, stripes, novelty materials; sports and dress models, with or without pockets.

$12.75
Were $15.75 to $18.75
SILK skirts—charmeuse, silk poplin, satin and fancy striped silks; draped, pleated and tunic effects; mostly black, a few taupe and navy.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

TEACHER GUILTY OF TACTLESS' REMARKS

Committee Recommends That Miss Ross Be Suspended for Six Months.

WILL CONSIDER TEXTBOOKS

Board Takes Up Question of Eliminating Foreign Languages from Elementary Schools Tomorrow.

Miss Fannie Ross, a teacher in Public School 93, Queens, was found guilty yesterday by the Elementary School Committee of "conduct unbecoming a teacher," and a recommendation was made to the Board of Education that she be suspended from duty without pay for six months. The Board of Education is expected to consider the committee's report tomorrow.

The committee found Miss Ross guilty of expressing an opinion in opposition to the draft while working as a volunteer in the State census. Another charge was that she had influenced a man to claim exemption. In its findings the committee will report that it did not find Miss Ross guilty of disloyalty, but merely of "tactless utterances."

The question of eliminating the study of all foreign languages from the elementary schools will be considered by the Board of Education at its final meeting tomorrow. Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools, may make the report of the Board of Superintendents. This board will meet tomorrow morning to frame its report.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings, Chairman of the Committee on Studies and Textbooks, has taken the position that the study of English should be concentrated in the lower grade schools, believing that the schools, consisting of a diverse population drawing pupils largely from homes where languages other than English are spoken, ought not to introduce any factor that would tend to draw children apart. Dr. Straubenmuller is of the opinion that the study of a foreign language in the elementary schools helps children in their study of English. He also believes that no time is better for studying a foreign language than when the pupil's mind is plastic and impressionable.

"In the studying of German as well as the other foreign languages in the schools," said Dr. Straubenmuller, "textbooks are used in which appear praises of Germany and of the other countries and their institutions by their own countrymen. These references are similar to those in our own textbooks praising our own institutions. No attempt, however, is made by the teachers to impress the students with the belief that these statements are facts. They merely represent what foreign writers find to praise in their own lands. In this way our students learn how people in other lands regard their own institutions.

"In the present situation, however, it seems that a part of the public resents certain writings appearing in the German textbooks. For this reason we have scanned the books, and are in favor of eliminating from them the passages objected to. In fact, we have so many textbooks of German in the schools that there is no harm in just dropping the textbooks objected to and using those which remain. The number of books in which such questionable passages appear are few; in fact, I think there are only nine such books.

"The question of eliminating the study of German from the high schools has not come up, and there is no likelihood that we will eliminate German from high schools. The question in our minds, when we consider foreign languages in the high schools, is the value they will have for the students."

MOFFAT OWED A MILLION.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—The estate of the late David H. Moffat of Denver, builder of the "Moffat Road," owed $1,852,000 more than its assets when he died, according to a report to the Attorney General of Colorado today by examiners of the Inheritance Tax Department of his office.

Virtually the whole of the Moffat fortune, estimated to have been at one time between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000, was expended in the building of the road, known at that time as the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, and now known as the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad.

As a result of the report, the Attorney General will file in the County Court the State's waiver to any inheritance tax.

LACKAWANNA CUTS SERVICE.

To Reduce Non-Rush Hour Suburban Trains on Dec. 31.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad announced yesterday that after Dec. 30 it would reduce the number of its non-rush hour suburban trains. The reduction follows a request by the Federal Food Administration and will, the officials say, result in the saving of 1,000 tons of coal a month with very little inconvenience to the public.

George A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager, said that between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. and late at night and very early in the morning a number of trains were operated on the Lackawanna with a degree of frequency designed not in accordance with the volume of the traffic handled, but simply to give a maximum of convenience to the public. Many of these trains consisted of only three or four cars, and the fuel consumed in handling them by reason of the same character of engine being necessarily used on these trains as on others constituted a very great waste.

"Two of these non-rush hour trains can well be made to do the work of three by simply making the interval between trains correspondingly greater and adding one or two cars to the trains run," Mr. Cullen said. "This will give ample accommodations and simply make it necessary for persons going shopping or otherwise to start a few minutes earlier or a few minutes later and exercise a little more care in arranging their trips. It will give everybody ample seating accommodation and not overload any of the trains upon which traffic is thrown.

"The saving effected will amount to about thirty-five tons of coal a day, or approximately 1,000 tons a month. This quantity of coal will go a long way to relieving serious distress in the homes of the people who live in the communities which the railroad serves."

Revised time tables are being prepared and will be ready for distribution Dec. 29.

BALANCE OF $3,000,000,000.

Showing of Foreign Trade in Favor of United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—America's balance of trade approximated $3,000,000,000 at the close of November, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, an increase of $141,000,000 over last year. In November export restrictions caused a substantial decrease in foreign trade.

During the eleven months ended with November gold imports amounted to $535,000,000 and exports to $367,000,000, leaving an excess of imports of $168,000,000 in 1917, against $389,000,000 in 1916. Silver imports during the eleven months amounted to $47,000,000, against $29,000,000 a year ago, and the exports were valued at $74,000,000 in 1917 and $62,000,000 in 1916.

FRIEDRICH WESTMEYER DIES

German Anti-War Socialist Was Sent to the Front as Punishment.

Reports just received in Socialist circles in this city from Germany, via Switzerland, tell of the death in the war zone of Friedrich Westmeyer, one of the most active leaders of the anti-Government faction of the German Socialists. Westmeyer, who was an editor, labor organizer, and member of the Würtemberg Diet, was involved in the trial last Summer of a number of leading Socialists for having caused the distribution of the famous anti-Government, revolutionary manifesto issued by the Independent Socialists, calling for an anti-war revolt on May Day, but was acquitted. He was called to the colors many months before his death.

The May Day manifesto was mentioned in a Berne cablegram printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on May 4 and on June 24. THE TIMES printed its complete text. It was an extremely bitter denunciation of the German Government and of the so-called patriotic labor and Socialist leaders who were supporting the Kaiser's war plans.

MENORAH TO MEET HERE.

Intercollegiate Association to Have Delegates From 58 Colleges.

The Intercollegiate Menorah Association, composed of fifty-eight societies in as many universities of the United States and Canada—including Harvard, Columbia, Texas, and the University of California—will hold its quinquennial convention in this city beginning tomorrow and lasting until Dec. 31.

The public is invited to the Maccabean dinner to be held at the Columbia University Gymnasium on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. The speakers will include President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University, Congressman Julius H. Kahn of California, Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; Professor Israel Friedlander of the Jewish Theological Seminary, M. Stephanne Lausanne, editor of Matin of Paris and a member of the French Mission; Captain David Albala of the Serbian Mission, Jacob H. Schiff, ex-Ambassador to Turkey Abram I. Elkus and Jacob Billikopf, and others.

At the opening session to be held in Earl Hall tomorrow evening Dean Talcott Williams of the Columbia University School of Journalism will welcome the delegates.

CLEARANCE SALE
ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER
Maternity Apparel
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Lane Bryant adaptations of the season's smartest styles for Maternity Wear, eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public, and make it possible to be comfortably and correctly attired at all times.

"The Loveliest Baby Shop"

is on the mezzanine of the Maternity Department.

Complete Layettes, $5.50 to $50.00.

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St., New York

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING PILLS RENDERED FEB. 1st.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364-366-368 Fifth Avenue, AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Begin—Tomorrow—Their
MID-WINTER
SALES
in
SVITS
GOWNS
WRAPS
BLOVSES
HATS
AND
FVRS
AT VERY GREAT
REDUCTIONS

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Introduce
the
FASHIONABLE WARDROBE
for
Palm Beach
The Carolinas
Hot Springs
Southern California
and other
Tropical Climates

TRAVEL SUITS TOURIST COATS
SPORT COATS OUT-DOOR FROCKS
BEACH SUITS LINGERIE DRESSES
Evening Costumes
HATS and FURS

Fulton Street
Bond Street
Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
Livingston St.
Elm Place
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Great Loeser Sales
For the Day After Christmas
To Make on Wednesday a New Record in Sound Economies

TAKE A FEW MOMENTS between now and tomorrow morning to read the details of perhaps the most remarkable series of merchandise values any Store ever offered.

These are times when people are studying sound economy—when they are looking to Loeser's for a new leadership in sound merchandising.

To-day's news—on Christmas Day—erects a new milestone along the road of progress and brings to every home opportunity that will be welcomed—the opportunity to save money by spending wisely.

Store Not Open Today : : These Sales Wednesday

Fifty-Fifth Loeser White Sale
A Different, a Better, an Even Greater Event
Beginning Wednesday Morning, Day After Christmas

PREPARATIONS were made early and on a large scale, many of the garments ordered even during the progress of the former White Sale. Therefore, stocks are not only full, but prices are amazingly low for the conditions existing today.

Extraordinary efforts have been made to see that *every garment is BETTER than ever*—better materials, daintier trimmings, better proportions, better fit, better making. Every garment runs true to size, with full wear room in all seams.

It Is a Money-Saving Event of the Utmost Importance

Not only because of the low prices for quality you will find in every included line, but also because of the charm and daintiness of the garments, because of the surprising amount of work put into the making, because of the *goodness* of every garment.

A brief allusion to the more important details must include:

Nightdresses, 49c, 79c, 98c, $1.25, $1.49, $1.98 to $2.98
American made, soft cottons, nainsooks, batiste, lace or embroidery. Some extra sizes.

Petticoats, 39c, 49c, 65c, 85c, 98c, $1.49, $1.98
Cottons, embroidery or lace trimmed flounces, some extra sizes.

Combination Garments, 98c, $1.25, $1.49, $1.98, $2.59, $2.98
Good cottons, simple and trimmed, embroidery or lace, some extra sizes.

Drawers, 29c, 39c, 49c, 59c, 79c, 98c
Sturdy, handsome cottons, embroidery, tucks, hemstitching, etc. Extra sizes also.

Chemises, 49c, 65c, 85c, 98c, $1.49, $1.98
Straight and envelope, trimmed with embroidery and lace, some pink batiste, some Chemiloon models.

Corset Covers, 19c, 29c, 39c, 49c, 59c, 79c, 98c
French body models, elaborately trimmed, some in black also.

Aprons, 12c, 15c, 29c, 39c, 49c, 79c to $1.25
Dainty white lawns, some embroidery trimmed; also household and colored Aprons, large and small.

Flannellet Underwear, 39c, 49c, 59c, 79c, 98c, $1.25, $1.49, $1.98, $2.98
Petticoats and Nightdresses, striped flannellets and white domet.

Great Winter Clearance Sales
GOWNS : WRAPS : SUITS : COATS
For Women : : For Misses : : For Girls

THERE IS NO REASON for this great disposal other than to mark the annual event and to make room for the newer garments, for the southland and the early spring, which are coming forward. It is the accepted Loeser policy to sell all the goods of a season in that season, and winter apparel moves out to make room for between-season wear. The garments included are of fine style and quality—the highest of the season production. This clearance brings them to low prices.

Averaging a Fourth to Half Less

than the originally low prices. The values are so great and the sale so widely known that early selection is the part of wisdom. There is such diversity of styles that every participant in the sale will find much to please.

The fact that there are so many single garments, not to be duplicated, is fair warning to COME EARLY. Every opportunity will be afforded for satisfactory choice. No reservations, no exchanges, no credits or approvals will be allowed during the sale.

191 Smart Winter Suits for Women
(Sizes 34 to 46.)
$11.75 to $95 : : : Were $19.75 to $225
Broadcloths, serges, gaberdines, duvet de laine, tweeds, silvertone, bolivia, burella, peau de souris, velveteen, Poiret twills, velours, etc. Black and all the wanted colors.

55 Evening and Reception Gowns
(Women's Sizes.)
$35 to $195 : : : Were $49.50 to $375
Chiffon velvets, handsome brocades, laces, gold or silver cloths, pailletted, beaded, embroidered, etc. Black and colors.

169 Afternoon and Street Dresses, Women's
$8.95 to $95 : : : Were $15.75 to $175
Satins and georgettes chiefly, black and colors, embroidered, beaded, some fur trimmed. Many of wool jersey, some of chiffon velvet.

371 Winter Coats, Women's Sizes, 34 to 46
$11.75 to $250 : : Were $17.50 to $342
Street Coats and Wraps, many fur trimmed, bolivias, velours, Pom Pom, baby lamb and other "fur tex," seal plushes, and handsome silk and velvet wraps.

127 Winter Suits for Misses, Sizes 14, 16, 18
$12.75 to $95 : : : Were $25 to $165
Velours, broadcloth, silvertone, gaberdine, velveteen, serge, etc., in black and fashionable colors. Some fur trimmed.

160 Satin and Serge Dresses, Sizes 14, 16, 18
$8.95 to $18.75 : : Were $15.75 to $25
Tailored and semi-dress styles.

17 Misses' Afternoon and Dancing Frocks
$16.75 to $55 : : : Were $35 to $89.50
Silk nets, laces, Georgette, satin, chiffon velvets.

56 Girls' Tailored Wool and Velveteen Frocks
$2.95 to $15 : : : Were $5 to $22.50
Some silk-and-serge, some plaids, very smart styles.

101 Winter Coats for Girls, Sizes 6 to 14
$3.95 to $16.75 : : : Were $5.95 to $25
Velveteen, broadcloth, velours, cheviots, chinchilla.

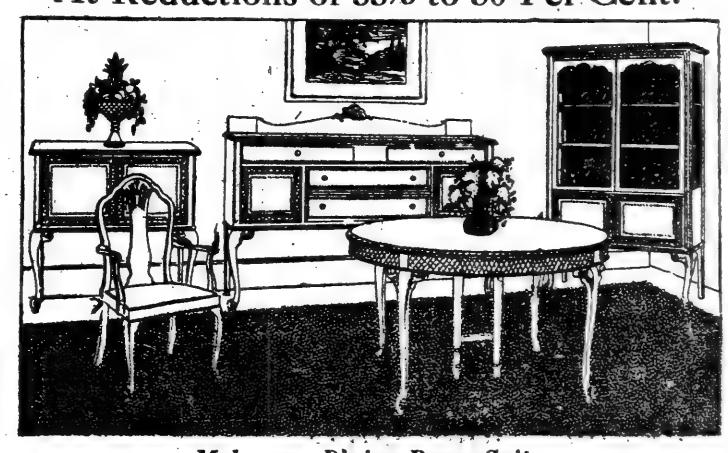
356 Winter Coats for Misses, 14, 16, 18
$11.75 to $49.75 : Were $17.50 to $79.50
Seal plushes, velours, Pom Pom velveteen, burella, etc., some fur trimmed, all new styles.

32 Women's Evening and Reception Gowns
Were $45, $55 to $98.50. Now at $25
Silk nets, Georgette crepe brocaded satins, metaloths, elaborately trimmed and one of a kind. In black, terra cotta, pink, blue, white.

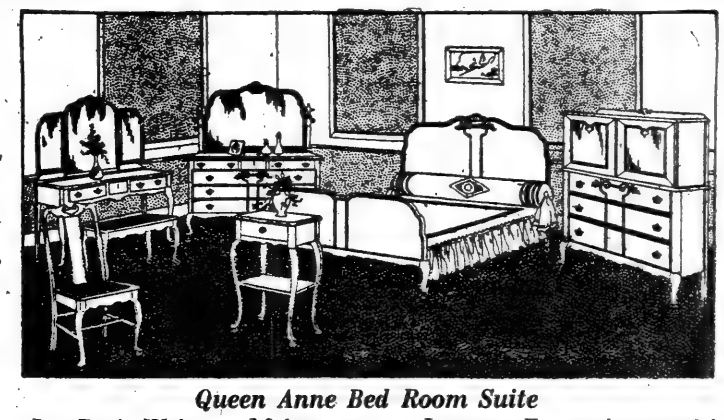
200 Tailored Skirts, All Sizes for Women
Values to $10.75, Now $5
Satins, silk faille, velveteen, color striped taffeta fancy mixtures, wool velours, checks, plaid worsted, men's wear serges, poplins. Black and navy.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
Charge purchases made tomorrow and balance of the week will appear on bills rendered February 1, 1918.

January Clearance Sale
Lord & Taylor Furniture
Commencing To-morrow, Wednesday
$150,000 Worth of High Grade Furniture
for Bed Room, Living Room and Dining Room
At Reductions of 33⅓ to 50 Per Cent.



Mahogany Dining Room Suite
66-inch Sideboard, China Cabinet, Serving Table, 54-inch Extension Table, 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair; seats upholstered in blue hair cloth.
Formerly $675.00 ..... $395.00



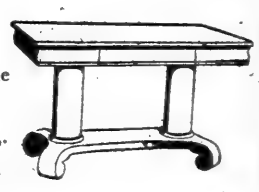
Queen Anne Bed Room Suite
In Burl Walnut, Mahogany or Ivory. Four pieces, 48-inch Dresser, 38-inch Men's Chest, 45-inch Dressing Table, Full Size Bed.
Actual value $350.00 ..... $195.00

Chippendale Mahogany Living Room Suite
covered with blue damask, made with spring edge and fitted with spring filled cushions. Davenport, Arm Chair and Wing Chair illustrated.
Actual value $350.00 ..... $225.00

140 Pieces Bed Room Furniture Reduced ½ and more.	75 Pieces Upholstered Furniture Reduced ⅓ to ½.	350 Pieces Novelty Furniture Reduced ⅓.
105 Pieces Dining Room Furniture Reduced ⅓ to ½.	400 Four-Post Mahogany Bedsteads Reduced ⅓.	125 Odd Chairs and Rockers Reduced ⅓.

Solid Mahogany Gate-leg Table
With Drawer; 26x34 in.
Value $20.00,
$13.50

Mahogany Colonial Library Table
30x50 inches
Value $45.00,
$29.75



Sixth Floor.

Lest You Forget—
We Say It Yet,
Join the Red Cross
TODAY

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

War Savings Stamps
and
War Thrift Stamps
Are Sold by Lord & Taylor
Ground Floor.

Annual Clearance Sales Commencing Tomorrow, Wednesday

Seasonable Merchandise at Greatly Reduced Prices

An Opportunity to Save That Will Be Appreciated

Charge purchases made tomorrow and balance of the week will appear on bills rendered February 1, 1918

Misses' Apparel

At Radical Reductions

Misses' Suits

Formerly up to $39.50.....**$24.50**
Formerly up to $69.50.....**$45.00**
Formerly up to $125.00.....**$59.50**
Formerly up to $225.00.....**$75.00**

Misses' Serge Dresses

Formerly up to $29.50.....**$13.75**
Formerly up to $39.50.....**$19.50**
Formerly up to $65.00.....**$35.00**

Misses Afternoon Dresses

Formerly up to $39.50.....**$19.50**
Formerly up to $45.00.....**$29.50**
Formerly up to $55.00.....**$39.50**

Misses' Coats

Formerly up to $29.50.....**$13.75**
Formerly up to $95.00.....**$59.50**
Formerly up to $45.00.....**$27.50**

Misses' Evening Wraps

Formerly $59.50 to $225.00
$39.50 to $195.00
Third Floor.

Juniors' and Girls' Winter Apparel

Serge and Silk Dresses

Junior and intermediate, sizes 12, 14, and 16; 15 and 17 years.

Dresses—Formerly $15.75 to $19.50.....**$12.50**
Dresses—Formerly $22.50 to $25.00.....**$15.00**
Dresses—Formerly $26.50 to $28.50.....**$19.50**

Juniors' Coats

Sizes 15 and 17 years—Formerly $19.50.....**$10.00**

Juniors' Suits

Sizes 15 and 17 years—Formerly up to $59.50...**$19.50**

Girls' Shoe Top Suits

Sizes 12 and 14 years—Formerly up to $39.50...**$12.75**

Girls' and Misses' Smocks

Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Formerly up to $5.95.....**$2.95**
Formerly up to $3.50.....**$1.95**
Third Floor.

Infants' Wear Section

Little Children's Tailored Hats

Formerly $1.45 to $3.95.....**50c to $1.50**

Little Children's Dressy Hats

Formerly $6.95 to $9.75.....**$4.95**

Outing Flannel Night Gowns

Sizes up to 14 years—Formerly $1.25.....**85c**
Fourth Floor.

Women's Sweaters

Formerly up to $7.50

$5.50

Fibre, Shetland and Wool Sweaters, in odd sizes and a wide variety of colors. Smart models.

Pure Silk Sweaters

Formerly up to $37.50

$15.00

Only 15 of these at the price; beautiful colors and combinations.
Third Floor.

Knit Underwear for Women

Union Suits, of Silk and wool or of merino; regular and extra sizes. Formerly $3.95.....**$2.75**

Union Suits of medium weight cotton; band top; knee or ankle length. Formerly $1.95.....**$1.35**
Second Floor.

Clearance Sale
Women's Coats and Suits

Every Garment in Stock at Reductions Radical and Remarkable. Seldom Have Equally Excellent Values Been Offered.

None C. O. D. — No Approvals

250 Winter Coats

Usually up to $25.00

$15.00

Fashionable colors and black; models strictly tailored, trimmed with fur or Kerami fur cloth.

100 Fur Coliared Coats

Reduced to

$25.00

Fabrics of fine quality in every wanted color; handsomely fur trimmed models, the majority lined and interlined.

250 Fur Collared Coats

Usually up to $35.00

$19.50

In any smart new shade and black, models trimmed with Nutria, Electric Seal (dyed coney) or Kolinsky muskrat.

75 Fur Collared Coats

Usually up to $65.00

$49.50

In all the fine materials and a wide range of rich colors. Luxuriously fur trimmed models, finely lined.

Every Evening Coat in Stock

At Half Former Prices

A representative collection of models in Chiffon Velvets, Plushes, Metallic Brocades, and the richest of Silk Brocades. All superbly fur trimmed.

Every Suit in Stock—Sharply Reduced

Splendid Values At

$25.00, $39.50, $45.00 and $50.00
Third Floor.

After-Christmas Clearance Sale of Holiday Goods

At 25, 33 and 50 Per Cent. Off

Holiday Goods that should have been sold prior to Christmas have been marked at prices that will dispose of them to the first who see them.

The List Includes:

Neckwear **Handkerchiefs** **Gloves** **Fancy Notions**
Jewelry **Leather Goods** **Stationery** **Toilet Articles**
Art Embroidery Goods

Sale of Boys' and Girls' Shoes

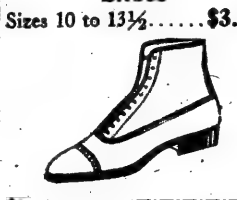
Tomorrow and Balance of the Week All Regular Lines Taken From Our Own Stock

And Marked at Special Reductions

Girls' Dull Laced or Buttoned Boots
Sizes 8½ to 11.....**$3.25**
Sizes 11½ to 2.....**$3.65**
Sizes 2½ to 7.....**$4.85**

Boys' Black or Tan Calfskin Laced Boots
Sizes 1 to 6.....**$4.40**

Little Men's Gunmetal Laced or Buttoned Shoes
Sizes 10 to 13½.....**$3.25**



Girls' Tan Calfskin Laced Boots
Sizes 11½ to 2.....**$4.65**
Sizes 8½ to 11.....**$3.95**
Sizes 2½ to 7.....**$5.95**

Women's Tan Calfskin Walking Boots
Fawn cloth tops; military heels.
Special Value
$5.95

Women's High Cut Black Boots
Taken from regular stock.
Former price $8.00
$5.95

Second Floor.

Semi-Annual Sale

Mme. Irene Corsets

At About Half Actual Prices

All in a Complete Range of Sizes

$5.00 Mme. Irene Model—Heavy coutil, medium low bust model, with elastic inserts over abdomen; prettily lace trimmed. For average and well developed figures...**$2.95**

$7.50 Mme. Irene Model—Novelty silk striped coutil in pink; elastic top finished with silk braid; lightly boned and with free hip. For slight and medium figures...**$3.95**

$8.00 Mme. Irene Model—Fancy floral broche in pink; lace and ribbon trimmed most effectively. Straight line model, medium bust and length; elastic over abdomen; well but lightly boned. For medium and well developed figures.....**$3.95**

$11.00 Mme. Irene Model—Satin-finished broche in pink; lace and ribbon trimmed; long hip model, medium high bust; elastic inserts over abdomen, well boned. For well developed figures.....**$5.95**

$15.00 Mme. Irene Model—Satin finished broche, beautifully patterned in pink; very daintily trimmed with lace and ribbon; medium bust and length; elastic over abdomen; well boned model for average and well developed figures.....**$7.95**

Same corset in extra sizes; $16.00 model.....**$8.95**
Second Floor

100 Women's Serge Dresses

Worth up to $29.50

Marked to Close Out in a Day for

None C. O. D. **$15.00** **No Approvals**

Navy blue and black Serges of excellent quality, in models that smartly delineate the very latest style notes, the correct silhouette of the day.

Every Dress is new, in the very height of Fashion, distinctly and decidedly desirable.

Braid strapped, button trimmed and strictly tailored. Almost all have white satin collars.

At This Low Price—A Dress Buying Opportunity Unusual and Unparalleled.
Third Floor.

Fine Furs

At Remarkable Reductions

Hudson Seal Coats
(dyed muskrat)

$155.00, $185.00, $225.00

Natural Muskrat Coats

$110.00

Every Model Coat Reduced

Handsome garments in Broadtail, Caracul, Moleskin, Leopard and Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat).

Scarfs and Muffs

Skunk Capelets—Formerly $69.50.....**$55.00**
Skunk Scarfs—Formerly $37.50.....**$30.00**
Skunk Muffs—Formerly $34.50.....**$25.00**
Hudson Seal Capelets—
(dyed muskrat)—Formerly $52.50.....**$40.00**
Hudson Seal Muffs—Reduced to.....**$12.50**
Third Floor.

Dress Skirts

For Women and Misses

The entire assortment including smart models in

Serge, Poplin, Wool Jersey and Sport Plaids, Checks and Stripes, Novelty Mixtures, Corduroys, Velvets, Taffeta, Satin and Faille Silks.

Skirts—Formerly $5.95.....**$3.95**
Skirts—Formerly $10.95.....**$6.95**
Skirts—Formerly $15.00.....**$9.75**
Skirts—Formerly $22.50.....**$13.95**
Skirts—Formerly $29.50.....**$17.50**
Third Floor.

DANIELS PROMOTES 186 NAVAL OFFICERS

List Includes 12 New Rear Admirals—51 Commanders Become Captains.

D. W. BAGLEY ADVANCED

Commander of the Jacob Jones When She Was Torpedoed Moves Up a Grade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Daniels announced tonight the approval by the President of the recommendations made by the Navy Selection Board for the temporary promotion of 186 officers of the navy to the next higher grade. The list includes twelve Captains to be promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral, fifty-one Commanders to be promoted to the grade of Captain, and 123 Lieutenant Commanders to become Commanders.

Those selected to be Rear Admirals are:

Thomas W. Kinkaid, commanding the Engineering Experimental Station at Annapolis. He is a native of Ohio, and was appointed from that State. During his entire service in the navy he has been assigned to engineering duty.

William Strother Smith, on duty in the Navy Department with the Naval Consulting Board. He is a native of Virginia, and was appointed from that State. He served for many years as a member of the Inspection Board, and was Engineer Officer at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Spencer S. Wood, commanding a battleship. He is a native of New York, and was appointed from that State in 1878.

Joseph Lee Jayne, commanding a battleship. He was formerly Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. He is a native of Mississippi, and was appointed from that State in 1878.

Charles W. Dyson, in charge of the designing room of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. He was born in Maryland, and was appointed from Pennsylvania.

Clarence Stewart Williams, Chief of Staff to the commander of the first force, battle fleet. He is a native of Ohio, and was appointed from that State. His last command was the battleship Rhode Island.

John Daniel McDonald, commanding a battleship. He was formerly Chief of Staff to the commander of the Atlantic Fleet. He is a native of Maine, and was appointed from Nevada.

Hilary P. Jones, commanding a division of the cruiser force. He was formerly Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. He is a native of Virginia.

William R. Shoemaker, member of the General Board, Navy Department. His last command was the Utah. He is a native of New York, and was appointed from New Mexico.

Joseph Straus, former Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. He is at present in command of a battleship. He is a native of New York, and was appointed from Virginia.

Edward W. Eberle, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy. He was formerly in command of the destroyer force of the Atlantic Fleet, and was at one time commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. He is a native of Texas, and was appointed from Arkansas.

Robert E. Coontz, commandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash. He formerly commanded the Georgia. He is a native of Missouri, and was appointed from that State in 1881.

The other promotions recommended by the board are:

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Sharpe, Clark D.	Craven, Thomas T.
Cronk, Robert K.	Wurtsbaugh, D. W.
Price, Henry B.	Earle, Ralph.
Graham, Stephen V.	Lincoln, G. S.
Hall, William P.	Wettengel, Ivan C.
Howe, Joseph M.	Tower, Charles M.
Moody, Roscoe C.	Cluverius, W. T.
Lyon, Frank.	Wood, Duncan M.
Levy, John McC.	Palmer, Leigh C.
Cone, Hutch I.	Marshall, A. W.
McNeely, R. W.	Kearney, T. A.
Colin, George E.	Knox, Dudley W.
Brumby, Frank H.	McCauley, E. Jr.
Morton, James P.	Littlefield, W. L.
Stone, George L. P.	Jessop, Earl T.
Laning, Harris.	Grenshaw, Arthur.
Karns, Franklin D.	Bronson, Amon.
Todd, David W.	Yarnell, Harry E.
Klemann, J. V.	MacArthur, A.
Butler, Henry V.	Theleen, David E.
Gherardi, W. R.	Hopburn, A. J.
Neby, James J.	Hart, Thomas C.
Standley, W. H.	Miller, Cyrus R.
Bennett, K. M.	Murfin, Orin G.
Watson, Edward H.	Overstreet, L. M.
Johnston, R. Z.	

The following were chosen to be Commanders:

Williams, Hilary.	Stark, H. R.
Shofield, Fletcher L.	Willson, J. D.
Shane, Louis.	Arwine, J. S., Jr.
Dinger, C.	Gibbee, A. S.
Roper, W. G.	Metcalf, M. K.
Buchanan, Allen.	Amerum, William.
White, R. D.	Abbott, J. S.
Winston, H. T.	Taylor, T. H.
Nalle, F. R.	Sadler, F. H.
Evans, E. P.	Smith, C. R.
Cooke, C. H.	McNair, F. V., Jr.
Tomb, W. V.	Rodgers, John.
Bulkley, R. T.	Belknap, C., Jr.
Messer, R. T.	Ghent, D. T.
Haythalow, R. G.	Grady, John.
Cook, M. G.	Gresham, W. D.
Earthoff, William.	Le Breton, D. McD.
Gary, Lewis.	Pickens, A. C.
McCammon, Frank.	Wright, N. H.
Kittenger, T. A.	Bassett, P. P.
Wallace, Guy.	Kimmel, H. E.
Ray, J. R.	Dawes, R. A.
Richardson, J. O.	Dampman, P. E.
Murdock, J. P.	McDowell, C. S.
Weaver, D. A.	Blackburn, P. P.
Nicholas, N. E.	Soule, C. C., Jr.
Dowling, O. C.	Bullock, C. H.
Early, C. W.	Powell, Halsey.
Brown, Wilson, Jr.	Todd, F. A.
Henderson, Robert.	Mauldin, C. W.
Parker, E. C. S.	Hand, C. L.
Fisher, J. O.	Shoup, A. K.
Conn, W. T., Jr.	Claude, Abram.
Blackburn, J. H.	Post, N. W.
Frazer, F. B.	Halsey, W. F., Jr.
Neal, Carlos.	Dillen, R. F.
Davis, R. C.	Reed, A. B.
Paleston, W. D.	Rodgers, C. R. F.
Dunsmore, C. W.	Bagley, D. W.
Lyons, David.	Smead, W. A.
Daniels, J. F.	Kall, A. C.
Williamson, G. D. P.	Wood, C. E.
Earschach, Frank.	Frucht, M. M.
Newan, S. C.	Joyce, C. S.
Anderson, W. S.	Cox, O. L.
Cooke, H. D.	Ingersoll, R. M.
Robinson, S. W.	Leary, H. F.
Smyth, W. W.	Nimitz, C. W.
Holmes, R. S.	Coffey, R. B.
Sears, F. J.	Organ, J. V.
Poteet, F. H.	Church, A. T.
Giles, W. J.	Crosap, Loxan.
Kask, R. A.	Ferruson, J. N.
Gentry, L. R.	Farley, L. C.
Davis, M. S.	Scott, A. C.
Moses, C. C.	McLintic, W. S.
Rascals, S. C.	McCandless, Byron.
Pinkey, C. A.	MacFall, R. C.
Kelso, Macgillivray.	Irvine, R. L.
Van Auken, W. R.	Canaan, R. L.
	Woodson, W. B.

Among the commanders made captains are Walter R. Gherardi and Stephen V. Graham, Naval Attachés at Berlin and Vienna, respectively, before the United States broke relations with the Teutonic powers. David Worth Bagley, who commanded the destroyer Jacob Jones when she was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone recently, is one of the lieutenant commanders advanced.

TO PROMOTE NAVY DOCTORS.

O. H. Barber and E. H. Stitt Will Be Made Rear Admirals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Daniels announced today that Medical Directors George H. Barber and Edward H. Stitt are to be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, in accordance with the act of Congress authorizing two additional Rear Admirals in the Medical Corps of the navy.

"These officers were selected by the President in recognition of their distinguished services," said Secretary Daniels. "The President will send their nominations to the Senate as soon as Congress reassembles."

Dr. Barber is a specialist in tuberculosis and for several years has been head of the Naval Hospital at Las Animas, Col. Dr. Stitt is President of the Naval Medical School, Washington, and an authority on tropical medicine.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day,
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. The genuine signed money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Adv.

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

34th Street—New York

Important Clearance Sales Wednesday

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

59.75

Women's and Misses' Coats

Fur Collar Coats of velour cloth in attractive models, featuring unique belts, pocket and collar effect. *Special* } 18.50

Nutria Collar Coats of velour cloth in smart colorings; ripple back belted model, full lined. *Special* } 25.00

Tailored and Fur Collar Coats of velour cloth, Pom Pom cloth, Broadcloth and other materials, distinctive models, lined throughout. *Reduced to* } 29.75

Hudson Seal Collar Coats of superior velour cloth, smart and exclusive custom-tailor models, silk lined throughout and interlined. *Reduced to* } 39.75

Women's and Misses' Suits

Fur-trimmed Suits, of wool velour, trimmed with Nutria and Seal; also tailored models of velour, Oxford or Men's Wear Vicuna. *Reduced to* } 35.00

Women's and Misses' Dresses

Afternoon and Street Dresses in smart and distinctive models of crepe de Chine, taffeta, serge and velvets in all the desirable colors. *Specially Priced* } 22.00

The Remaining Stock of Higher Cost

Suits, Coats and Dresses—*Greatly Reduced*

The Entire Stock of Girls' Winter Coats

At Extraordinary Reductions

To Close Out

750 Girls' Middy Blouses ..... *Reduced to* 1.25

300 Girls' Dresses ..... *Reduced to* 1.65

200 Girls' Dresses ..... *Reduced to* 2.50

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Fur Sale of Unusual Importance

An Interesting Assortment of Fur Coats, Muffs, Scarfs, Stoles and Fur Novelties

At Greatly Reduced Prices (Wednesday)

Women's Distinctive Fur Coats

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full flare model, deep collar and cuffs, 42 inches long. *Sale Price* } 85.00

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), box model, deep collar and cuffs. 42 in. long. *Sale Price* } 115.00

Women's Belted Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), full loose box model, deep collar and cuffs, 45 inches long. *Sale Price* } 135.00

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), fashionable model, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs and 6-inch border of *Natural Skunk*. *Sale Price* } 175.00

Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), finest of pelts, perfectly matched, 45 inches long, loose box model, 12-inch border, deep collar and cuffs of *Natural Skunk*, fancy silk lining. *Sale Price* } 250.00

Women's Natural Muskrat Coat, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs, pockets and belt of Hudson Seal or Seal Nutria. *Sale Price* } 65.00

Women's Natural Nutria Coats, box model, 45 inches long, Hudson Seal or self collar and cuffs, richly lined. *Sale Price* } 95.00

Women's Natural Nutria Coats, in belted and attractive models, 45 and 48 inches long, richly silk lined. *Sale Price* } 195.00

Separate Fur Scarfs, Stoles, Muffs and Novelties

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Sale of Women's Fur Muffs

New Ball Shape Muffs of Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*), Natural Nutria and Kolinsky Muskrat. *Offering Extraordinary Values at* } 9.50

"Fifth Avenue's Popular Priced Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

at 36th Street — 394 Fifth Avenue — at 36th Street

Beginning To-morrow, Wednesday, Our Great

Annual Clearance Sale

Offering for Immediate Disposal

Entire Winter Stocks

Women's and Misses' Fashionable

Coats - Suits - Dresses

The excellence of our garments at the remarkably reduced prices provides the year's greatest bargains

In Our Coat Section

120 Coats	*95 Coats*	*165 Coats*
Were to 35.00	*Were 47.50*	*Were 57.50 to 87.50*
19.75	*29.75*	*35.00*

In Our Suit Section

78 Suits	*65 Suits*	*87 Suits*
Were to 29.75	*Were to 49.50*	*Were to 87.50*
15.00	*22.50*	*35.00*

In Our Dress Section

Afternoon Dresses	*Serge & Silk Dresses*	*Evening Gowns*
Were to 45.00	*Were to 22.50*	*Were to 59.75*
12.50 to 22.50	*9.75*	*15.00 to 25.00*

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Ave.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY *34th Street*

PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED FEBRUARY 1ST

Extraordinary Offering

500 MISSES' FUR-COLLARED COATS

A most advantageous purchase of the surplus stock of Misses' Fur-Collared Coats, from a leading Manufacturer, makes this sale possible. Fashioned of an excellent quality Wool Velour or Broadcloth in Navy Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Taupe or Burgundy; lined throughout with guaranteed satin; collars of Nutria, Black Opossum, Coney or Seal; size 14 to 18 years. regularly 26.50 to 37.50 } $17.50

NO C. O. D.'S **Stewart & Co.** NO CREDITS

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Annual Clearance Sales

Women's & Misses' Winter Apparel
To Be Closed Out
Regardless of Cost or Original Selling Prices

HIGH COST WINTER COATS

Bolivia—Heavy Wool Velour
To Close at
25.00
Have extra large Shawl Collars of Nutria, Seal and other fine furs; some with collars and cuffs; fancy and plain silk lining; heavy interlining.

FUR TRIMMED COATS DE LUXE

Chamois Velour—Bolivia
To Close at
49.50
Shawl Collars of Beaver or French Seal, sumptuously lined and warmly interlined.

FUR TRIMMED COATS

Hudson Seal—Beaver
To Close at
34.50
Heavy Velour or Silvertone Coats, with Beaver Collars, or Collars and Cuffs of Hudson Seal.

FUR TRIMMED COATS

To Close at
39.50
Odd Coats, only one of a kind, developed in finest materials and adorned with handsome Furs.

WINTER COATS

To Close at
18.50
Wool Velour, deep Fur Collars, satin lined, warmly interlined; Black Broadcloth Coats, deep Fur Collar.
Coats of Pom Pom, silk lined, warmly interlined, handsomely tailored, Women's and Misses' sizes.

AFTERNOON DRESSES

To Close at
10.00
Of Serge, Satin, Taffeta Silk, Velvet Corduroy, in most desirable models and colorings for present wear.

AFTERNOON DRESSES

To Close at
15.00
Of crepe Georgette and Satin, handsomely beaded; also street dresses of Serge, wool jersey and Velveteen.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS

To Close at
29.50
Chiffon Velvet with Tulle; Georgette with Satin, heavily beaded.
In all evening and pastel shades and fashionable draped and bustle effects.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS

Choice of Our Entire Stock
In fashionable materials and smart, desirable models; majority are trimmed with rich furs.
To Close Out at
15.00 24.50 Up to 49.50
Former Prices Up to $139.50

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

January Fur Sale

Fashionable Furs of Excellent Quality

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Skunk Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats

A collection of Coats De Luxe, fashioned of selected premiere quality pelts, with trimming of Natural Skunk, all richly lined.

40 inches long, collar and border of Natural Skunk. A number of plain Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long are included.
Reduced to **95.00**

45 inches long, large cape collar and cuffs of Natural Skunk.
Reduced to **120.00**

45 inches long, large collar, cuffs and 6-inch border of Natural Skunk.
Reduced to **165.00**

Fur Coats

Natural Muskrat Coats
45 inches long; collar and cuffs of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), pockets trimmed to match.
Reduced to **65.00**

Baby Caracul Coats
With deep Lynx or Fox collar.
Reduced to **325.00**

Skunk Trim
Hudson Seal Coats
With large cape collar, cuffs shaped to form a muff, and 4 row border all of Natural Skunk.
Reduced to **339.00**

Fur Accessories

Taupe Fox Sets
Large animal scarf and muff.
Reduced to **29.50**

Skunk or Beaver Muffs
Reduced to **19.50**

Hudson Seal Stole
Very long and wide.
Reduced to **49.50**

Hudson Seal and Nutria Beaver Muffs

Hudson Seal, Selected, Dyed Muskrat Skins. *Made of Full Skins.*
Nutria Golden Beaver are of selected skins. *Extraordinary Value.* **9.50**

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* **West 43rd Street**

Annual Sale of Housekeeping Linens

At 25 to 50% Below Market Quotations, begins To-morrow, Wednesday

Extensive purchases made over twelve months ago enable us to feature Ireland's Best Linens, noted for their serviceability, at these very remarkable savings:

Irish Pure Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths, at $2.68
serviceable handsome designs, full bleached
Napkins to match, 22 by 22 inches, per dozen $3.75

Table Cloths,
Pure Linen Heavy Satin Damask, full bleached, floral and conventional designs,
at $3.50, 4.50 and 5.50
Napkins to match
at $3.75, 4.50 and 5.25 a doz.

Double Satin Damask Table Cloths,
from one of Belfast's leading manufacturers, circular and square designs,
2 by 2 yds, at $5.50 | 2½ by 2½ yds, at $7.50
2 by 2½ yds, " $6.75 | 2 by 3 yds, " $8.50
Double Satin Damask Napkins
22x22 ins, doz. $6.75 | 24x24 ins, doz. $8.25

Table Cloths,
Excellent quality Pure Linen Satin Damask; assorted designs; round, scalloped,
Attractively priced
at $3.65, 3.95 and 4.75

Huck Towels,
Hemstitched ends, very soft and absorbent, sizes 18 by 36 inches,
Regularly $4.25 a doz,
Special $2.95

Pure Linen Damask Napkins
Breakfast Size, doz. $1.75 to 2.50
Dinner Size, " $3.85 to 4.95
Linen Hemstitched Sheets
per pair - - $7.25, 10.00 and 12.50
Hemstitched Pillow Cases
per pair - - - $1.10, 1.95 and 2.50

Huck Towels,
Famous Old Bleached Linen; hemstitched ends, very soft and absorbent; size 19 by 35 inches,
$6.25 doz.

Turkish Bath Towels, doz. $2.75, 2.95, 4.75 | Irish All Linen Huck Towels, doz. $5.50, 6.25, 8.00

Half-yearly Clearance of French Lingerie

Hand-embroidered, in most desirable models, on the Second Floor,

At One-Third Less Than Regular Prices.

French Night Gowns, $1.95, 2.65 & 2.90 | French Corset Covers, 89c, 1.10 to 2.75
French Plain Chemises, 88c, 1.15 to 2.10 | French Drawers, - - 95c, 1.10 to 2.75
French Petticoats, - - 1.85, 2.45 to 3.50

Proportionate reductions have been made in High Cost French Undergarments.

Clearance of Misses' and Girls' Attire

Will present these notable price advantages on the Third Floor.

Girls' Winter Coats, at $7.75 and 10.00
Developed in high class materials.

Girls' Smart Shoe Top Suits, at $14.75
Only one of a kind; 12 to 16 years; values to 29.50

Girls' Washable Frocks, $2.95 and 3.75
Plain and plaid ginghams, trimmed; 6 to 14 yrs.

Girls' Afternoon Frocks, $9.75 & 15.00
Of taffetas or velveteen; desirable colors.

Misses' Winter Coats at $25.00 and 37.50

Radical Reductions in Rich Furs

Available for one day only—***To-morrow***

1 Genuine Russian Ermine Coat; formerly $2250.00, **$1850.00**
1 American Ermine Coat, sable collar; reg. $1500.00, **$1000.00**
1 Beautiful Eastern Mink Coat; formerly $1950.00, **$1400.00**
1 Eastern Mink Wrap; former price $1500.00, at **$1000.00**
1 Handsome Broadtail Coat; formerly $1650.00, **$1150.00**
1 Broadtail Persian Coat; former price $625.00,...at **$450.00**

1 Broadtail Coat with Kolinsky collar and cuffs; former price $1250.00, at **$1000.00**
1 Broadtail Coat with dyed sable collar and cuffs; former price $1250.00,....at **$1000.00**
1 Moleskin Wrap, large ermine collar; regly. $950.00, **$750.00**
1 Moleskin Coat, Kolinsky collar and cuffs; reg. $825.00, **$650.00**
1 Moleskin Coat, Kolinsky collar and cuffs; reg. $775.00, **$550.00**

1 Moleskin Coat, self collar and cuffs; formerly $695.00, **$550.00**
1 Moleskin Coat, self collar and cuffs; formerly $450.00, **$350.00**
1 Caracul Coat; former price $550.00,.....at **$425.00**
1 Broadtail Coat; former price $550.00,.....at **$450.00**
1 Caracul Coat, skunk collar and cuffs; formerly $725.00, **$550.00**
1 Leopardskin Coat, beaver collar and cuffs; reg. $525.00, **$425.00**

Black Lynx Scarfs and Muffs
New models, beautifully silk lined,
Scarfs, $27.50 to 65.00 Formerly $35.00 to 75.00 | Muffs at $27.50 to 45.00 Formerly $35.00 to 57.50

Beautiful Animal Scarfs, silk lined
In taupe, poire, Kamchatka and black,
Scarfs, $39.50 to 74.50 Formerly $45.00 to 92.50 | Muffs at $45.00 to 74.50 Formerly $55.00 to 87.50

RED CROSS GIVES CHRISTMAS CHEER

Both Soldiers and Refugees Are Remembered by the American Organization.

GIFTS TO FRANCE AND ITALY

Sent to the Trenches, to Our Camps Abroad, and to Children of War Zones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—American Red Cross plans for giving Christmas cheer to American and French soldiers in hospitals and in the trenches in France and to thousands of children in the war zone are told in the following cablegram received today from Paris.

"The American Red Cross has provided funds so that there shall be a Christmas party and entertainment in every American base hospital and a Christmas tree in every ward where there are sick and wounded American soldiers and sailors. Every American soldier is to have a Christmas bag containing tobacco, cigarettes, soap, shoestrings, wash cloth, towel, tooth brush, and large handkerchief filled with candy. Christmas trees have been arranged for at some of the training camps. One hundred thousand socks containing gifts will be given to the French soldiers in trenches, and 50,000 Christmas bags to wounded French soldiers.

"In two towns the American Red Cross hospitals have arranged Christmas parties for the children. The first real old-fashioned, before-the-war kind of Christmas since 1913 is being prepared for children of French refugees, cripples, and tuberculous soldiers by the American Red Cross. After three Christmasless years the children of the devastated region have almost forgotten to put out wooden shoes, which the French place where American children hang stockings. The American Red Cross is sending books, toys, bunnies, dogs, and balloons to be distributed to 1,000 children near Ham; Nesle, and Noyon by French friends of the children. It also is providing for the distribution of toys sent by an American newspaper to 6,000 children and is sending thirty-six boxes of toys and clothing to 2,000 refugee children south of Verdun."

The cablegram also says that extensive perparations have been made to bring Christmas cheer to children in many other districts, as well as to give useful presents to refugees and sick in different hospitals throughout France. Christmas fêtes are to be held in fifteen tuberculosis hospitals, at one of which the soldiers will act a play of their own construction in honor of the American Red Cross. Games, cigarettes, and comforts have been sent to twelve schools where war cripples are being trained for new trades. The Society of Friends will distribute three-quarters of a ton of American Christmas candy to children in twenty villages where the Quaker groups are to give Christmas tree parties.

Consul Tours Italian Front.

VENICE, Dec. 23, (Delayed.)—[Associated Press.]—American Christmas cheer will be carried to the Italian soldiers in the trenches and to the sick and wounded soldiers in and around Venice by B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., American Consul at Venice, acting for the American Red Cross. Mr. Carroll will leave Venice with General di Viterfranchesca, so as to make the tour of the trenches on Christmas Eve. They will be accompanied by detachments of soldiers with trucks bearing huge bundles of gifts for distribution among the troops.

Each soldier will receive a package containing socks, handkerchiefs, tobacco, sweets, some articles of food and a distinctive present.

Another distribution will be made in Venice on Christmas Eve and Christmas morning to wounded soldiers and civilian poor. Large numbers of wounded are now coming in from the Piave to the hospitals of Venice. Each of these will be remembered with clothing, food, and sweets.

The civilian poor are being cared for regularly to the number of 1,200. Eight hundred receive meals at one American soup kitchen and 400 at another American kitchen. In addition to the extra Christmas dinner, each woman and child will receive a present of clothing and food. The clothing consists of blankets, shawls, underclothing, and stockings, most of which has been manufactured in the American Red Cross factory at Mestre, a suburb of Venice.

The city of Venice remains comparatively undisturbed by the recent renewal of enemy pressure on the lower Piave nearest to Venice, where his line is twelve miles east of the city. While shells from the heavy guns could reach Venice, it is known that the enemy has been unable to bring across the river anything except machine guns and a few pieces of small calibre. No shells have fallen anywhere near the city. The rumble of the bombardment can be heard here day and night, but the population has become accustomed to it, as it had to the previous menace from the air and the sea.

One of the chief reasons for calm is the belief that Pope Benedict has intervened in some way by which the Austrians will not shell the city. This report cannot be verified, but the population generally believes it, and it is one of the main reasons for the calm with which the pressure on the lower Piave has been accepted.

The custodians of the art treasures in the city have considered it desirable to move a large number of paintings and statues which up to this time were stored within the city. The most valuable were sent south months ago, but now the entire bulk of removable art treasures has been taken away. It is estimated that 12,000 square meters of paintings were taken from the Ducal Palace alone. The famous equestrian statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni is being prepared for removal, although it was at first intended to protect it by a brick covering.

Few of the remaining civilians wish to leave Venice, but the municipality and the American Red Cross assist all who wish to get away.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 24.—Christmas will be celebrated very quietly throughout Italy, the population realizing that festivities are out of place while part of their country is invaded and so many refugees are enduring such hardships. There has been no demand for the usual Christmas gifts, those who are able to make them thinking only of giving presents to the children of refugees and soldiers. A shop was recently opened here for the sale of toys made by crippled soldiers. It has a double object, to help the wounded and give pleasure to the refugees. The committees charged with forwarding Christmas parcels to the soldiers at the front have been overwhelmed with work, having received more gifts for the men than ever before. The Italians are anxious to show their fighting men their deep gratitude for the splendid sacrifices they have made to save the country from further invasion. All the churches are crowded with the faithful praying that Italy may soon be delivered from the enemy and that Italian troops next Christmas may be again in Austrian territory.

"Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 22nd, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 17.28 cents per pound."—Advt.

RED CROSS PASSES 10,000,000 GOAL

Reports from All Over the Nation Indicate 13,000,000 New Members.

TEACHERS HERE GIVE AID

Every School in the City Will Be Entitled to a Flag—Manhattan 150,000 Short of Quota.

The American Red Cross in Washington announced last night that the drive for new members had passed the goal of 10,000,000. Incomplete returns from all over the nation indicated that about 13,000,000 new members had been enrolled throughout the country since the beginning of the campaign for membership on Dec. 17.

New York State is now within about 300,000 of its allotted quota of 1,932,000 new members, while in New Jersey the reports show that the total obtained is within 60,000 of the quota of 588,000. Connecticut, where the quota was set at 277,000, has enrolled to date more than 325,000 new members. The Atlantic Division, which includes New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, with a quota of 2,015,000 reported 2,390,000 members.

The Lake division, with a quota of 1,033,000, reports more than 2,450,000 members already enrolled, while the division which includes the States of Kansas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas reports 2,250,000 new members already enrolled, with every indication that the quota will be doubled by Saturday night.

In Manhattan the total number of new members obtained up to 6 o'clock last night was approximately 350,000, which is 150,000 short of the allotted quota of 500,000.

The following statement as to the Manhattan status was issued from the campaign headquarters last night:

With 150,000 names yet to be obtained to reach the goal in the Red Cross membership drive, the campaign headquarters closed tonight for the holiday and the workers and canvassers suspended their work until Christmas shall have passed. They will in large numbers begin their work again Wednesday morning and continue until Saturday night, expecting to reach and pass the goal of 500,000 for Manhattan. While Manhattan has lagged, it was chiefly because the storm set back everything and because Christmas preparation and work have occupied practically everybody.

The greatest encouragement of the day came with announcement that the school teachers of the city, 8,000 strong, including the reserve list, had swung in line. Every school in the city will be entitled to display the Red Cross service flag.

While several thousand women will not be able to continue the drive this week, other volunteers are coming forward, and it is expected that most of the booths will be maintained, though some of them will be moved to more favorable locations. There is no doubt expressed at headquarters that the campaign will be vigorously prosecuted until the goal is passed. At the same time it is made clear that all the volunteers who offer can be put at work and where it will count for the Red Cross.

A cablegram conveying the Christmas greetings of the women of the American Red Cross to the Red Cross Commission in Paris was sent yesterday, with the request that the greeting also be extended to all the American Army divisions in France and to the men of the fleet under Vice Admiral Sims, assuring them that "we hold you in our love and prayer and pledge ourselves to reflect at home your courage and spirit afield and afloat."

400 SOLDIERS LEAVE CAMP.

Men at Camp Wheeler Will Be Punished for Disobeying Orders.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 24.—Four hundred enlisted men at Camp Wheeler have left for home to spend Christmas without permission. Many of them have been apprehended and will be returned to camp. Nearly 200 were absent from the 122d Infantry.

Being absent without permission will mean a sentence of from thirty to ninety days, depending on circumstances, court officers say.

Explosion Blows Up Sewer Covers.

As the result of the explosion of gas at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street at 6 o'clock yesterday evening the covers of two manholes were blown into the air and smashed to bits upon falling. No one was hurt, although the streets were crowded.

Bruck-Weiss
Millinery
4 West 57th Street
(a step from Fifth Avenue)

REMOVAL SALE
Commencing To-morrow
HATS
REDUCED TO 5.00

IMPORTANT NOTICE
We will shortly occupy our new premises, Nos. 6 and 8 West 57th Street (adjoining our present premises), with a notable exhibit of the most advanced models expressing smartness, distinctiveness and originality—a collection larger and more exclusive than ever—the largest ever shown by any "one" house in this or any other city, even Paris!

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns
Hagedorn's
Broadway, Cor. 81st St.
Beginning WEDNESDAY Morning
Final Clearance Sale
Best Values of the Year

Street Coats — Former Prices $59.50 to $95.00. Now 27.50 to 45.00
Serge Dresses — Former Price up to $45.00 Now 22.50
Satin Afternoon Dresses — Former Price $29.50 Now 19.75
New Taffeta Dresses—Spring Model — Former Price $29.75 Now 18.50
Satin Afternoon Dresses — Former Price $39.75 Now 24.75
Beaded Georgette Afternoon Dresses — Former Price $62.50 Now 35.00

For Evening Wear

Evening Coats—Wonderful Models — Former Prices $150 to $300 Now 59.50 to 135.00
Evening Gowns — Former Price $59.50 Now 29.75
Evening Gowns — Former Price $79.50 Now 39.75
Evening Gowns — Former Price $110.00 Now 59.50
Evening Gowns — Former Price $195.00 Now 79.50

NO C. O. D.'S NO EXCHANGES NO APPROVALS

The Bryant
Enormous Reductions
Coats—Suits—Dresses
To Fit Women of All Sizes
36 to 56 Bust
DURING ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE AT
Lane Bryant

COATS (Formerly 32.75.) Velour Coats, Plush Coats, Coney collar and cuffs. Sizes 36 to 42. 21.75
COATS (Formerly 49.50.) Striped Broadcloth. Wool Velour, Gabardine. Sizes 46 to 50. 29.75
Others reduced 34.75 to 44.75
SUITS (Formerly 45.75.) Broadcloth, Velour, Oxford, Wool Tricotine. Some fur trimmed. Sizes 36 to 42. 24.75
SUITS (Formerly 69.50.) Custom-made Suits in the latest Winter fabrics. Richly fur trimmed and hand tailored. Sizes 44 to 56. 45.00
Others reduced 34.75 to 69.00
DRESSES (Formerly 34.75.) Silks and Serges, for afternoon and street wear. Sizes 36 to 42. 18.95
DRESSES (Formerly 39.75.) Taffeta, Satin and Georgette combination, with beaded embroidery. Sizes 44 to 56. 24.50
Others reduced 29.75 to 39.50
21-23 West 38th Street
Lest you forget, we say it yet—join the Red Cross TODAY

L. P. Hollander & Co.
Direct Particular Attention
To Their
Annual Clearance Sale
Tomorrow, Wednesday, Dec. 26
STORE OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Fifth Avenue at 46th St.

Free to Regular Readers of The New York Times

NEXT SUNDAY—A Great War Map—NEXT SUNDAY

66 x 56 inches—Five Miles to an Inch—In Five Parts

Shows Territory in France Occupied by American Troops

THE NEW YORK TIMES has had especially prepared for its readers, by C. S. Hammond & Co., a large map of the war front in Belgium and France, 66 x 56 inches, which will be published in five parts in the Rotogravure-Picture Sections of Sunday editions of The New York Times December 30 and January 6, 13, 20 and 27, one part on each date. These parts, when mounted on cloth, will be well worth three dollars.

BY subscribing for The New York Times, daily and Sunday editions, for the month beginning December 30 this map can be obtained FREE.

DRAWN to a scale of *five miles to one inch*, many topographical details not possible on small maps are permitted. Highways, railroads, rivers, canals, cities, towns, villages, forests, and other features will be designated. Elevations of mountains and hills are given in figures. Forts and fortified towns, naval arsenals and aircraft depots, are specially indicated. The furthest advance of the German Army and the present battle line are shown.

THE NEW YORK TIMES map is simple and comprehensive; easily understood. Each of the five parts will occupy a double page of the Rotogravure Section of The Times and will be so printed that they may be lapped together accurately, mounted on muslin or heavy paper and make a durable map for reference.

A LIMIT of 500,000 copies has been placed on the edition of The New York Times map and this leaves only a small margin over the regular editions of the Sunday New York Times. **Announcement is first made to readers of The New York Times to enable them to secure copies for their friends by giving an advance order.**

America and the World War
Twelve Notable Articles

America's position in the war and her duty and destiny after the war will be discussed by a distinguished American jurist in articles in The New York Times during January.

The writer will picture the conditions that will confront us at the close of the war; the new opportunities; the responsibilities; the decisions to be made; the measures prompted by national interest and security. There will be twelve articles and they will be published on alternate days in January.

Information for the Woman Voter

"What is the difference in principle between a Republican and a Democrat?"

"If you vote at a primary, do you have to vote for the successful primary candidates?"

The above questions and many others will be answered in a series of articles on "The Woman Voter—Her Responsibilities and the Problems Arising Therefrom," published by The New York Times daily in January.

This will be a remarkable series of articles, informative and entertaining, of interest to male as well as female voters, because of the information they will give.

A woman of intelligence invites to her home men and women who answer questions put by herself and others in her position of enfranchisement.

Among the guests are:
A society bud,
A housewife,
A college woman,
A business woman,

Those who answer the questions include:
Chauncey M. Depew, Republican.
George Gordon Battle, Democrat.
Lafayette B. Gleason, Republican.
Luther B. Little, Republican campaign manager.
Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, President-Elect Board of Aldermen, New York.
J. G. Phelps-Stokes, Socialist, who resigned from the Socialist Party because of its opposition to the war and the draft.
Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Vice President New York State Woman Suffrage Party.
Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman New York City Woman Suffrage Party.
Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, author "History of Woman Suffrage," well known suffrage writer and lecturer.
Miss Rose Young, Director Bureau of Suffrage Education, Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission.

The European War
The New York Times Special Cables

The cable correspondence of The New York Times far surpasses the news service ever attempted by an individual newspaper. More than 10,000 words by cable in a single day is a frequent occurrence. The ablest and most impartial newspaper correspondents in Europe are those who represent The New York Times. They include:

CHARLES H. GRASTY, with a roving commission to the capitals of Europe.
ERNEST MARSHALL in London.
WYTHE WILLIAMS in Paris and on the western front.
HAROLD WILLIAMS in Petrograd.
PHILIP GIBBS on the English front.
PERCEVAL GIBBON on the Italian front.
G. H. PERRIS on the French front.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Give Your Order at Once to Your Newsdealer for the Daily and Sunday Times. Make Your Order Cover All Editions in January

SNOBBERY AND WAR IN 'GENERAL POST'

Comedy of the Social Shakeup Which War Has Wrought in England.

THOMAS A. WISE, BARONET

A Clever and Well Sustained Satire, on the Whole Very Capably Acted.

GENERAL POST, a comedy in three acts, by J. E. Harold Terry. At the Gaiety Theatre.

Sir Dennys Broughton.....Thomas A. Wise
Lady Broughton .....Cynthia Brooke
Alec .....Cecil Fletcher
Betty .....Olive Tell
Wilson .....James Kearney
Edward Smith .....William Courtenay
Albert Smith .....Wigney Percyval

General Post is the name of a children's game, sometimes called Stage Coach, in which at the drop of a handkerchief there is a general scurry that leaves every one quite differently placed. In the new play at the Gaiety which Charles Dillingham has imported from London, this is taken as symbol of the social shakeup even now being wrought by the war.

The first act, which is in 1911, shows the family of a conservative Baronet in its ante-bellum attitudes. The daughter, who is a radical in things social and intellectual, is falling in love with a young fellow whom she meets in her civic good works. He is of excellent character and mind, in every way her equal except in class—for he happens to be her father's tailor. What is almost as bad in Sir Dennys' eyes, he is in a regiment of Territorials, and already keen on the subject of preparing for the Germans. Sir Dennys scorns the Territorials as piebelan, and trusts the Germans to know that England could wipe them off the map in ten days. Betty proposes to the tailor-Territorial, but, with a sound sense of the social situation he refuses her.

In the second act the war is on: the handkerchief has been dropped, and all are scurrying into new attitudes. The tailor is now a Colonel; Betty's brother is his adoring subaltern, and Sir Dennys is a private in the Home Guard, much in awe of his own stableboy, who happens to be his Sergeant. The men, in short, accept the reign of Mars quite simply. Snobbery, they say, has gone out—like the German measles. But Betty and her mother, though in quite different ways, are cramped and turned awry by the new order. Lady Broughton snubs the tailor-Colonel and Betty is too proud to accept the man who once refused her. So our hero fights through the war with love unrequited.

At the end of it—the year is discreetly left a blank—the tailor is a Brigadier General and has won the Victoria Cross. His return to his home town is an ovation, in which Sir Dennys makes a speech declaring how he had always foreseen what the Germans were up to, and how much he has always been for the Territorials. With deliciously laughable satire the play shows the development, not so much of a more manly democracy as a new snobbery. The former tradesman has become the swell, and is regarded as a potential peer. Even Lady Broughton, most conservative of snobs, is finally won to him. And in a very pretty scene at the end her proud daughter capitulates.

The situations are intensely English, but they are very cleanly rendered, with admirable theatric effect, and should be easily understood by any audience. The characterization lacks the whimsical subtlety and the airy humor which Barrie gave to his people in "The Admirable Crichton"—who were fundamentally much the same run of shad. But against the background of the war, which is keenly felt throughout, they take on a vividness and saliency of their own.

There is no trace of cheap sentiment or mock heroism, but in many a scene the throat tightens and the eyes brim. With the hospital scene in "Out There" the play ranks as the most adequate treatment of a war theme we have yet been privileged to see.

It cannot be said that Mr. Wise is altogether happy as Sir Dennys. There are touches of distinction in manner which he misses; and he often departs from the probabilities of a situation to emphasize the humor of it. But even among the most aristocratic Baronets there must be some who are puffily absurd and unctiously humorous. At the worst, only the minor proprieties were affronted. In the main the performance was right, and it was always admirably vivid and amusing.

As Betty, Olive Tell ably indicated the shadings of a character rather unusually tortuous and contradictory. One is not prepared to say that pride would lead a young woman into all of these constrained attitudes; but it may safely be said that, if it had, she would have been precisely the person Miss Tell projected. It was a performance of really remarkable vividness and sustained skill.

Mr. Courtenay was admirable as the tailor-soldier, a striking and romantic figure, yet quite adequately characterized as of the middle class. Cynthia Brooke embodied the moods of Lady Broughton with great tact and skill. Throughout, in fact, the cast was excellent.

'WORDS AND MUSIC' LIVELY.

Hitchcock's New Revue Is a Noisy and Comical Hodgepodge.

Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale University said in a recent lecture that, no matter how many times he saw it, he always laughed when one clown pulled a chair from under another about to sit in it, and the opening of "Words and Music," with Richard Carle's foolantics thrown in, at the Fulton Theatre last night emphatically demonstrated that Professor Phelps is just like other human beings.

Raymond Hitchcock and E. Ray Goetz, the producers of the revue, took few chances. They collected sure-thing laugh-makers from the positive past and jumbled them into one of the noisiest, funniest hodgpodges of the season. Once more an audience roared when crockery was smashed all over the stage—and as Richard Carle and his accomplices smashed more crockery than was ever destroyed before in one act, the laughs were louder and longer than ever before. And the tumbles and horseplay of William and Gordon Dooley were just like those that have always made merriment—only better. In reproducing the "old stuff" the producers and performers rejuvenated it. "Words and Music" is funny.

It is something more, too. Ray Dooley delighted the audience in several scenes, and Anna May Seymour, Elizabeth Brice and Wellington Cross put their words and music over the footlights with success.

Richard Carle was Richard Carle—and that's the way Broadway likes him. He was in and out of the revue from sart to finish—he is certainly no stage slacker—and if the presentation was "snappy," as advertised, he was largely responsible for the snappiness.

The costumes and scenery were remarkable, even in this day of scenic extravagance. The music seemed to have the catchy quality.

Altogether the revue, despite hitches and flaws incidental to a first-night presentation, and despite, or because of it, the old familiar farces introduced in it, seemed to have plenty of breath for a long run.

ETHEL BARRYMORE ACTS 1917 CAMILLE

Modernity Conveyed in Dumas Play of 1840 by Prologue and Epilogue by Edw. Sheldon.

FRENCH ASPECT DIMMED

Star, a Charming and Lovely Figure, Gives a Creditable Performance—Rose Coghlan Excels.

THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS, a revival of Alexander Dumas's drama. At the Empire Theatre.

Armand Duval .....Conway Tearle
Georges Duval .....Holbrook Blinn
Prince D'Aurec .....Charles Wallace
Rene de Varville.....Percy Marmont
Gaston Rieux.....Leonard Mudie
Gustave Roger .....Charles F. Coghlan
St. Gaudens .....Maxwell Ryder
Doctor Guerin .....Wallace Erskine
Bailiffs.Frederick Raymond, Charles Webster
Marguerite Gautier.....Ethel Barrymore
Mme. Prudence .....Rose Coghlan
Nichette Duprat .....Mary Worth
Nanine .....Mary Hampton
Olympe Granier.....Edith Campbell Walker
Clemende .....Shirley Aubert
The Old Year .....Herbert Ayling
The New Year .....Cuscaden Blackwood
Baron de Giray .....Allen Ramsey
The Auctioneer .....Douglas Paterson
The Concierge.....John M. Troughton
Mme. La Comtese D'Alencourt.Noel Haddon

To the long succession of Camilles that have lived, suffered, and died in theatres the world over Ethel Barrymore last night added another on the stage of the Empire Theatre. It was a Camille which, due in part to a somewhat radical rearrangement of the play, seemed almost throughout the evening to be more of 1917 than it was of 1840, despite the fact that the costumes and setting were indisputably those of the earlier period. Not only did the production possess a certain flavor of modernity, in fact, but it had as well a rather baffling habit of seeming to be more American than it was French.

The modern spirit was conveyed at the outset in the prologue written for the piece by Edward Sheldon, and it never was quite possible to forget that what one was seeing was not "Camille" or "The Lady of the Camellias," as the present production is called—but an adaptation thereof. There is a touch of the "On Trial" method in the Sheldon addenda, for the prologue shows the sale of Marguerite Gautier's effects after her death, and finds Armand returning to bid for a prized volume and to beg the privilege of spending the night alone in the room that was Marguerite's. Left alone, he calls for Marguerite to come back to him, and the four acts of the piece thereupon unfold. Naturally, there is also an epilogue.

This method of procedure has a certain value in the case of a revival of a play, of course, in that it discounts the audience's knowledge of the plot by informing it anew in advance. In the case if a piece of the artificiality of "Camille," however, it is a question of whether it is not a mistake unduly to point to the artificiality by endeavoring to evade it. The addition of prologue and epilogue are not the only changes, the dialogue being modernized throughout.

The acting, for the most part, seemed to be on a key with the adaptation. That is to say, it was quite adequate for the purpose—assuming that one accepted the purpose. Miss Barrymore, completely transforming herself with a wig of extreme blondness, was, of course, both a charming and a lovely figure.

She gave, on the whole, a thoroughly creditable, but by no means inspired, performance, a performance possessing a little less depth and real feeling than one might have hoped for. The character of Margaret Gautier is not a particularly real one; accordingly, it requires an unusual amount of help from the actress to make it appear real. Miss Barrymore has not ,quite the constructive imagination to be a really great Camille.

In several scenes, however, she brought tears to the eyes of her audience as real as those which she wept herself. There was such a moment in the scene of renunciation with the elder Duval, and, of course, in the death scene. One or two other moments, long famous for the opportunity afforded the actress, were passed over rather lightly. The writing of the letter to Armand was not made much of, and her farewell to him was also less effective than was to have been expected.

The spirit of Dumas' play was best caught by Rose Coghlan, who gave a fine performance as the worldly Mme. Prudence, and by Leonard Mudie as the faithful Gaston. The Armand of the evening was Conway Tearle, who overcame an early tendency to trifle with the rôle, and showed some real power in the celebrated third act. Holbrook Blinn was the elder Duval, and played his single scene with dignity and force.

New Yorker Killed in Auto Accident

HOPKINTON, R. I., Dec. 24.—Ephraim Williams, a lawyer of 27 Cedar Street, New York, and Harry C. Barber of Westerly, an automobile dealer, were killed in an automobile accident here today. The machine overturned on an icy road.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today, XMAS DAY MAT., at 2 (75c to $3). BOHEME. Peterson, Miller; McCormack, De Luca, Didur, Segurola, Leonard, Malatesta. Cond. Papi.
Wed. at 8:15. Change of Opera. Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Matfield; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cond. Papi.
Thurs. at 8, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Rigoletto. Hempel, Braslau; Caruso, De Luca, Marcones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Boris Godunow. Matzenauer, Delaunois, Howard; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon. 8, Marouf, Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Monteux.
New Year's Day Mat. at 2 ($1 to $4). Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Chalmers, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni. Seats to-day.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight at 8, Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Matfield; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 30, at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA
ELMAN
SEATS NOW ON SALE
Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau. Steinway Piano.

ORATORIO SOCIETY
"The Messiah"
Carnegie Hall, Thurs., Dec. 27, 8:30
Mabel Garrison, Mary Jordan, Theo. Karle, Henri Scott. Symphony orchestra, chorus of 250.
Walter Damrosch, Conducter.
Seats 75c. to $2.50, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th St.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8:15.
THREE REMARKABLE BROTHERS—
LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
In Joint Recital (Mason & Hamlin)
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 29, at 3.
JACQUES THIBAUD AND ROBERT LORTAT
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano Used.

AEOLIAN HALL,
34 West 43rd Street, New York City.
Thursday Eve., December 27, 1917, at 8:15
FIRST NEW YORK PIANO RECITAL
By BELLA HECHT.
Management JEAN HEIMEL
On Sale at Box Office.

Grand Central Palace 46th & Lex. 1 P. M. to 10:30. Xmas, 3 P. M.
NOW OPEN
CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL
And Children's Wonderland
Merry-Go-Round, Indoor Circus, Punch and Judy, Santa Claus. 20 others. ALL FREE.
EVERY CHILD SHOULD SEE IT!!
Children, 25c Adults, 50c
Enlisted Men's Children Admitted Free.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Matinees at 2.
MATINEE TODAY
AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
Good Seats at 25c, 50c, 75c & $1.
Most Wonderful, Lavish, Fascinating, Colossal, Gorgeous Production in History of Amer. Stage.
Chu Chin Chow
NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR IN LONDON.
Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1.
Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50 (Except Sat. Eve.)

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT OF ALL
Mat. Today 2:15
NIGHTS at 8:15.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
Mme. BERNHARDT in "CAMILLE," Dorothy Jardon, Belle Baker, Emmett Corrigan, others.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96TH ST.
BIG HOLIDAY BILL, incldg. HARRY FOX, ROONEY & BENT, JOE JACKSON & others

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Nr. Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 3888.
TONIGHT 8:15. ADOLF PHILIPP Presents
FIRST TIME. JOHANN STRAUSS Operetta
"ON THE BLUE DANUBE"

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way
Every Eve. at 8:15.
6 ROYAL HUSSARDS, DAWSON & BROWNING, LEILA DAVIS & CO., AND 6 OTHERS.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 6409. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. 3 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1, 50c. Sat. 2:30.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
ROSE SYDELL'S LONDON BELLES.

Opera Tickets. Tel. Bryant 7878-7877.
Center seats for today's Matinee, opera. Wed., Daughter of the Regiment; Thurs., Francesca da Rimini, at box office price. Fri., Faust, Farrar & Martinelli; Sat. Mat., Rigoletto, Hempel & Caruso. Sat. Eve., Boris Godunoff. All operas. Consult, 1438 B'way (40th-41st St.).
OPEN ALL DAY TODAY.

Opera
SEATS FOR TODAY, MAT. & ALL OPERAS, subs. bought, sold & exchanged. JACOBS, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38 St. Phone 4138-4139-4196-6443 Greeley.

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ENJOY CHRISTMAS
SEEING
Prizma Beautiful Color Production
OUR NAVY
44TH ST. THEATRE Twice Daily
Matinees 2:30 | Evenings 8:20 | Tel. 7292 Bryant.
25c to $1. | 25c to $1.50
RESERVE SEATS TO-DAY
"A REVELATION" —American.
"A STRIKING SUCCESS" —Eve. Telegram.

A Christmas Message for Humanity!
While the Human Race Is Gloomy and Groaning in Every Clime and Language, Glance Up and be Inspired by the Deathless Story of Jean Valjean; Written for All—Read by All—Needed by All Nations.
WILLIAM FOX Presents WILLIAM FARNUM in VICTOR HUGO'S CLASSIC
LES MISERABLES
LYRIC
MATINEE, 3 TODAY, 25c to $1.
TONIGHT, 8:30, 50c to $1.

Paintings
Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

SANTA CLAUS BROUGHT A GREAT BIG COMEDY HIT TO THE GAIETY THEATRE LAST NIGHT IN "GENERAL POST"
WILLIAM COURTENAY IN THOMAS A. WISE IN THE SUCCESS of THEIR LIVES
TONIGHT 8:20. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY) 2:20.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
TONIGHT AT 8:20
FIRST POP. $1.50 MAT. TOMORROW.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
"GOING UP" A Musical Farce
BOOK BY OTTO HARBACH and JAMES MONTGOMERY. MUSIC BY LOUIS A. HIRSCH.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE West 42 St.
COMMENCING MONDAY (New Year's Eve) Seats Now.
COHAN & HARRIS WILL PRESENT
THE COHAN REVUE 1918
A Musical Conglomeration in 2 Acts.
BOOK BY GEO. M. COHAN.
MUSIC BY IRVING BERLIN & GEO. M. COHAN.
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC OPENS SAT. NIGHT.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

650. COHAN Thes., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30 M. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN in "THE KING"
The Greatest Comedy Hit in Years

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. Sat. 2:30.
DONALD BRIAN in THE REGIMENT The Musical Comedy Success
NEXT MON. MRS. FISKE in "MADAME SAND."
SEATS NOW. NO ADVANCE NEW YEAR'S EVE

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. TODAY.
THE NAUGHTY WIFE
(LOSING ELOISE)

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Mrs. FISKE MADAME SAND by Philip Moeller
Next Mon. Mrs. Fiske moves to the Knickerbocker. New Year's Eve, Mon. Dec. 31. Seats Thurs.
LAURETTE TAYLOR in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Evenings 8:25. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
With Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Mats. TOMORROW & Sat. 2:20.
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20.
Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present
"Words & Music"
A SNAPPY REVUE WITH A CAST DE LUXE & A BEAUTY CHORUS DE LOOKS

CENTURY B'WAY & 62 St. EVENINGS, 8:20.
POPULAR PRICED MAT. TODAY Also Wednesday
"Miss 1917"
"What a Wonderful Baby You've Grown to be"
LEW FIELDS, CECIL LEAN, BESSIE McCOY DAVIS and extra added star, ELSIE JANIS.
AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE
'A NIGHT IN SPAIN' Dance Revue
Reserve tables now for New Year's Eve Celebration.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL
COHAN & HARRIS Thurs. & Fri. Aft. at 2:45, also Sat. Morn. 10.45.
HOLIDAY MATS. FOR CHILDREN.
YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE WILL ENJOY THE 3 NEW PLAYS AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

LYCEUM West 45th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
4 MATINEES THIS WEEK Today, Thur., Fri., Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK B'way & 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
FOUR MATINEES THIS WEEK
TODAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY WITH A PAST

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'day, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

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Largest Rink in New York City. 69 W. 66th St.
ADM. 50c. Sun. a.m. $1. ICE SKATING Beginners Taught

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THEATRE, BROADWAY AT 41st ST.
CONTINUOUS, NOON TO 11:30.
MISS DOROTHY PHILLIPS
"The Grand Passion."
STRAND B'way & 47th St. MARGUERITE CLARK "THE SEVEN SWANS" Strand Symphony Orch. Children's Perf'ce 10A.M.
Next Week—MARY GARDEN, "THAIS."

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10c, 20c, 30c.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 2 A. M.
Clara Kimball Young in "Shirley Kaye."

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A Delightful Xmas Story
with Bell in "MY LITTLE BOY."
Also Other VAUDEVILLE

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WINTER GARDEN XMAS MATINEE TODAY
DOING OUR BIT
44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.
XMAS MATINEE TODAY AT 3
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
T. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th St. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & New Year's. Beginning TONIGHT at 8:30.
MARGARET ANGLIN in a New Comedy Called "BILLETED"

ASTOR FIRST TIME TONIGHT 8:15 Sharp
WHY MARRY?
With MAY C. GOODWIN, EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY
A Comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams
FIRST MAT. TOMORROW. POP. PRICES.

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:20.
No. Mat. Today. Extra Mat. Thurs.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in "LORD AND LADY ALGY." MAXINE ELLIOTT, IRENE FENWICK, MACLYN ARBUCKLE

48th St. Thea., Near B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat.
"GREATEST DRAMATIC NOVELTY SINCE 'ON TRIAL'"—Eve. Sun.
XMAS MATINEE TODAY.
YES OR NO
A Play of Women and Their Homes.

PRINCESS 39th St., near B'way. Begin ning Tonight at 8:30
THE GRASS WIDOW
Best Musical Show in Town—Ask Anyone
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW.

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'day, T'w, Sat., N. Ys. 2:20
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY (XMAS), 50c. to $1.50.
Phone Early 413 Bryant.
LOU TELLEGEN
in "BLIND YOUTH" By Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Tom'w, Sat.
XMAS MATINEE TODAY
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME At Xmas Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"A chorus with a fine sense of humor."—Eve. World.
FLO-FLO

For a Merry Christmas
HIT "THE GIPSY TRAIL"
IT'S AGLOW WITH THE YULETIDE SPIRIT.
PLYMOUTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Tel. Bryant 40.
POPULAR PRICE PERFORMANCES
TODAY MATINEE AND NIGHT. ALSO TOMORROW MATINEE AND NIGHT.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. T'day, Tom'w, Sat. 2:30.
XMAS MATINEE TODAY
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w, Sat. 2:15.
XMAS MATINEE TODAY
Smartest of Musical Comedies OH, BOY!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

COMEDY 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Thur. & Sat.
Washington Square Players in Their
FOUR BEST PLAYS
Except Sat. & Hol. 25c to $1.50 WE PAY TAX

BIJOU W. 45th St.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Mts. Today (Xmas), T'w, Sat. & New Year's

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Today, 25c and 50c.
"MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS"

LOEW'S 7th Av. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c.
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First Performance

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Room with bath, $2 and up.
Excellent restaurant, reasonable prices.
Good Music. Dancing. Cabaret.

Listen, Pardner:

CUBA CRUTCHFIELD

FRED STONE
From One Old Scout to Another

No amount of ammonia will stop the ice at Thomas Healy's Golden Glades from melting tonight—a ten-ply thickness of carpet may protect it—but he will be there.

WHO WILL BE THERE?

No other than CUBA CRUTCHFIELD, champion rope thrower and parlez vous artist of the world. Red hot from the salt fields of Oklahoma, traveling with a lunch of prickly pears hand-picked from the cactus fields of his native State; on his brow a wreath of mesquite twigs twined, this rope-throwing genius, who never had to wear a gas mask to breathe the alkali dust, will open an engagement extraordinaire at Thomas Healy's Winter Ice Show.

DON'T MISS HIM—don't neglect this opportunity of witnessing this man crochet a lariat into shapes that would make a Mexican filagree worker turn blacksmith.

He can throw loops 'round any herd-rider in the universe.

He would make an Argentine cowboy wear shoes.

HE CAN ROPE A DUMMY DIRECTOR OF THE BEEF TRUST.

And for the abla talk—well, reserve two tables tonight at the Golden Glades—one to eat on and one to lean on while you laugh.

Thomas Healy's Broadway 66th St.
RESERVE TABLES NOW. Phone Col. 9000.

New York, Dec. 24, 1917.
I consider Cuba Crutchfield the fastest rope thrower in the world. He has more tricks than any other cow puncher, and I know them all.
(Signed) FRED STONE.

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Tables now being reserved for New Year's Eve, $4.00 per cover.
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Dancing—Favors.

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Suites of from one to three rooms, with one and two baths, furnished or unfurnished, by the year, season or month. Dining room American or European plan.
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To develop that turkey appetite.
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To digest that extra helping of plum pudding.
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Before and after the World's Best Skaters give their thrilling exhibitions, in
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Lunch, dine and sup with the holiday throng in the Unique "Sunken Galleries" Restaurant.
The ice skating resort de luxe of the world. Thrilling exhibitions by the World's Best Skaters from the "Golden Glades." Cinema pictures. A novel restaurant with perfect cuisine and service at popular prices. Three sessions daily.
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TEA DANCE DINNER DANCE SUPPER DANCE
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SPECIAL
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S EVE ENTERTAINMENTS
Dancing in the Broadway Restaurant after 9 P. M.
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SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MATINEE
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The Musical Entertainment, with its Yuletide features of Gaiety and wholesome Frivolity. See the great Christmas Number, The Hit of the Town. Most melodious and gorgeously costumed.
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FIRST COME FIRST SERVED
MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1917.

A CHRISTMAS OF GOOD HOPE.

If, as in mediaeval legend, some monk, his abbey an isle of bliss in Europe, a sea of barbarism, falling asleep over the missal he was illuminating, had slumbered for fourteen or fifteen centuries to wake on this Christmas morning, would he find the world much changed, much nearer the Peace proclaimed at Bethlehem? Look back on the old wild invasions of ferocious tribes, Vandal, Goth, Avar, Hun, Bulgar, Herulian and Longobard, Mongol, Tartar, Turk; the crash of Latin and Byzantine civilizations, the slow emergence of a new order and civilization; on the conversion of the barbarians, the triumph and splendors of the Church, the mighty Pontiffs, HILDEBRAND and INNOCENT III.; the profound intellect of the great schoolmen, the Latin hymns, the nobler hymns of stone in cathedral and church; the Divine Comedy, the rise and fall of feudalism, the flowering of the Renaissance, the finding of a new world, SHAKESPEARE, the gradual suppression of serfdom and slavery, COPERNICUS, KEPLER, LAPLACE, NEWTON, DARWIN, PASTEUR, and the rest of the heralds of new views of the universe; the makers of new sciences, the rise of nationalities, the marvels of invention, men flying "with wings not given to men," this world, a globule in the cosmos, old mysteries of the heavens read.

What has it profited the race of men? The awakened monk looks out on Europe, invaded, devastated by the modern savages, the craft and pitilessness of the old wandering peoples, aided by every resource of science. He sees slavery revived, monuments of art ruined, Christian churches a favorite target of the hordes that go "forward with GOD," a malignant genius for destruction, the deeds of GENGHIS KHAN and TAMERLANE outdone, the falsehood, treachery, and cruelty of EZZELINO DA ROMANO practiced on a monstrous scale as a science by the lords of Germany. Asia Minor and Europe are a field of massacres; massacre pollutes the seas.

Where, then, is Peace on earth? It is drawing nearer. It is coming. For now the banded nations of freedom are united to end this revival of the force and guile and cruelty, this avatar of the immemorial madness of conquest and dominion. They seek the peace expressed in that famous quotation of ALGERNON SIDNEY'S which is the device on the shield of Massachusetts, indicating that she "seek by the sword peace with liberty." A peace founded on the good faith of peoples, not to be broken by sabre-rattling crowned megalomaniacs, a peace of common right and justice, made to last. Dark as the hour is, it contains the brightest promise. The free world is homesick for a real and final peace. It will fight till such a peace is secured. And the nations united to win it will unite to maintain it. After the dark hour comes the dawn.

A nearer approach to settled peace on earth than earth has known is not only a possibility but a probability. The Kaiser's "iron fist" will be shattered and his "shining armor" grow rusty in some museum. Europe humiliated NAPOLEON. Europe and America will see to it that his imitator is dealt with in some proportion to his merits, and that future imitation is repressed.

Peace on earth! Peace with freedom! For that the American people and their allies are to fight, to endure, to suffer. The great sorrow is a greater hope.

GERMANY'S LOST TOY TRADE.

American children in this holiday season will have new toys from our own factories. Germany has lost forever her large export trade in these products with the United States. In the last year before the war our imports of toys amounted to $9,084,000, and $7,718,000 of this total was credited to Germany. Now we are not only making enough to satisfy the home market demand, but are also producing a surplus to be sold abroad. Exports this year have been about $3,000,000. Capital of German toy [illegible]

bought before the war, and recently released at Rotterdam, are not wanted here. A year and a half ago our Consuls in Germany reported that great quantities of toys were held in warehouses there. Owners of these goods expected to sell them in the United States and England. Our dispatches from Amsterdam say that all hope of marketing them in this way has been given up, and they are offered now to the German people. If peace should come this week, they could not be sold here or in Great Britain.

Our toy industry has grown rapidly, like the production here of the dyestuffs for which we formerly relied upon German manufacturers. We have gained something in the character of the goods, as well as in the addition to industrial output. Trade authorities say that the new American toys are more durable and ingenious than those which were "made in Germany." Many of them are designed to develop latent ability in the child. They give instruction in the useful arts, and in every way are more suitable for young Americans than those which formerly were brought from Europe. The new toy and dyestuffs industries have come to stay. They will survive and grow in the days of peace, when no blockade will prevent exports from the old sources of supply. Permanent loss of nearly all her foreign trade in dyes and toys will be part of Germany's punishment.

WAR AIMS.

The fragmentary report of LLOYD GEORGE'S latest speech which was cabled to American newspapers last week did not give the impression which is derived from the full text, cabled to and published in THE TIMES yesterday. Its treatment of war aims was neither incidental nor fleeting. That part of the speech is now seen to have been in full agreement with President WILSON'S previous declaration on the subject and to have carried it into details. Mr. GEORGE declares, as the President did, that victory is the first essential, not, as Mr. GEORGE says, because of any desire to punish, but "because we realize that "victory is the only thing that will "give reality to peace terms."

The President called for a "settlement based upon justice and the "reparation of the wrongs" the German rulers have done. The Premier calls for "complete restoration of national territory conquered by Germany and complete reparation for "damage done." The President disclaimed any "interference with her internal affairs"; the Premier says, "No one wishes to dictate to the German people the form of Government "they should adopt." But the President warned the German people that if, after the war, they continue to prefer the rule of "this intolerable Thing "of which the masters of Germany "have shown us the ugly face," "it "might be impossible to admit them "to the partnership of nations which "must henceforth guarantee the "world's peace." And the Premier says, "A league of nations in which "Germany is represented by that military caste, triumphant, would be a "hollow farce, but the people of Germany must be there, and that is why "victory in itself is more important "than mere terms."

Mr. GEORGE'S peace terms are restoration, reparation, and guarantees of future peace. He goes then into details untouched by the President. He would leave to the Peace Congress the questions of Mesopotamia, Palestine, Armenia, and the German colonies, with two reservations. The first is that whatever is done about Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Armenia they will "not be restored to the blasting tyranny of the Turks." The second is that the peace conference will "no "doubt have regard to the wishes of "the native races" in the African territories.

As for the matter of guarantees, Mr. GEORGE mentions two. One would be "the destruction of the Prussian military power"; the other, which he describes as a better one, "would be "the democratization of the German "Government." He says, as the President said, that no one wishes to dictate the form of government the Germans shall adopt, but that it is only right to inform them that they can get better terms for themselves than their "aggressive and arrogant" rulers can get for them. If they do not wish to give this best of all guarantees, then the other one must be given; and the other one is "the destruction of the Prussian military power," and will be obtained by force. Or, as the President put it,

> this menace of combined intrigue and force, which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations.

Mr. GEORGE washes his hands of Russia, so far as his demands for restoration and reparation are concerned. It is not his affair. "Since Russia "has entered into separate negotiations, she, of course, must alone be "responsible for the terms in respect "of her own territories." She has appointed a peace commission which is now looking after these matters, and it would be discourteous for other nations to break in on its deliberations. "Of course, the fact that Russia entered into separate negotia"tions disposes of all questions about "Constantinople."

The war aims of the Allies have now been stated, restated, stated over [illegible]

again, with almost tiresome reiteration. Every man in the world who is able and willing to read understands them perfectly. Exactly why it is that it was always deemed so important for the assailed party to give its war aims and not for the assailant we have never been able to understand. However, the assailed party has given its war aims over and over again, and it might reasonably be expected that there will be a short breathing space before it is called on to state them over again. Meanwhile, what of the assailant? Germany has not given her war aims and will not give them, because she wants to use them as horse-trading material in a peace conference. Democracy has stated its terms to the world, because democracy can do that kind of thing. Autocracy will not state them, because that would defeat its object, which is to set them up in a secret conference for barter.

STILL A CHANCE FOR SANTA CLAUS.

If, as the anthropologists tell us, Christmas is in a sense a survival of the Saturnalia, of the feast of the solstice, of ancient merrymakings, old gluttonies and stuffings survive in it. It dawns today upon a soberer and more ascetic world, less given to the pleasures of the table, readier to feed and clothe and help the unfortunate and deprived. Those of us who cling to memories of that enchanted anthropomorphic child-universe when Santa Claus came down the chimney, that hang-up-your-stocking best of all possible worlds, can play that kind, unknown god by making gifts to those whom—for the old chap is myopic—he will not visit. What better genuine Santa Claus can one be than, as an unknown and unexpected guest, visiting with his benefactions the Hundred Neediest Cases? Brighten the hearth, fill the stocking and the larder in those hundred, now more than two hundred, places, vacant of happiness, yes, of comfort, unless you help bring them?

And so, a Merry Christmas and good hope and heart to all good Americans!

WILHELM AND NAPOLEON.

It is news of unusual interest that the Berliner Zeitung gives to the world when it says that Emperor WILHELM has informed his Government that if the "diplomats" at Brest-Litovsk arrive at an agreement "he will en"deavor to assemble all the sovereigns "and regents of Europe in a peace "conference, as was done after the "Napoleonic wars." The announcement is dramatic, even sensational. An assembly of the "sovereigns and regents" of Europe to consider the conditions of peace, 103 years after the meeting of the Congress of Vienna which took up the questions that had to be settled after the Napoleonic wars, would have and hold the attention of the civilized world. We should almost forget the fighting.

Emperor WILHELM, if he has in mind the purpose attributed to him, has overlooked one or two circumstances, trivial it may be, but hardly negligible. When the Congress of Vienna began its multitudinous labors in 1814 NAPOLEON had abdicated and had been packed off to Elba. A very fat and distressingly gouty Bourbon King had been brought home from England and put upon the throne of France. The Allies had triumphed. We recall these minor incidents of history at that time, not to suggest that the Napoleonic parallel must be completed before a peace conference of sovereigns and regents can comfortably be got together, but merely as a basis for the inference that until certain things have happened, which it is not necessary here to set forth in detail, it may well be doubted whether the sovereigns and regents would not decline he Kaiser's invitation on the familiar ground of previous engagements.

The Berlin paper credits the Emperor with the declaration that "everybody wants peace." We are convinced that is true, but on conditions. It is something to be assured that the German Emperor wants peace. When he says that "the fut"ure offers so many great tasks that "all States must co-operate in them," we are again reminded of NAPOLEON. It was after his 100 days' stroll through Europe, when he was entertained at Waterloo and elsewhere, indeed, after he had been securely put away at St. Helena, that NAPOLEON, through his secretary, LAS CASAS, thought it well to take the world into his confidence by revealing to it the scope of his ambitions. He, too, had an eye on the sovereigns and regents of Europe. It was his purpose to establish a European confederation, bound together "by unity of codes, "principles, opinions, feelings, and in"terests." He, of course, was to be overlord of the federation, the subordinate sovereigns were to recognise his primacy. At one time he had an idea that they should all have palaces in Paris where he could keep an eye on them.

Is the Kaiser's plan something like that? Nothing would surprise us, coming from a man who throughout his twenty-nine years' rule has dreamed of world domination secured by Napoleonic methods, but in view of the present disposition of the sovereigns he has sought to bring to their knees, and since these sovereigns of today are not the wearers of crowns but the people of many nations, the difficulties in the way of establishing the federation of Europe on NAPOLEON'S plan are so great that the idea can hardly [illegible]

Probably he was thinking of peace without annexations and indemnities, something in the Russian fashion, really the status quo which he would accept in a rush of eagerness if it were offered him.

At the Congress of Vienna the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria began the good work by dividing Poland, each taking his share. That is another reason why Emperor WILHELM'S reference to decisions taken "after the Napoleonic wars" is unfortunate. The peace conference which will determine the readjustments necessary after the end of this war will not commit new international crimes, it will not consider how peoples may be bargained for, bought and sold like live stock, and kept in bondage. Works of deliverance will engage its attention. The wrongs and crimes perpetrated by the sovereigns at the Congress of Vienna have been the cause of innumerable European wars, of constant alarms. The next peace congress, above all, will seek to make peace of the world lasting and secure.

THE MACHINE GUN DEFICIENCY.

Advertisements for "tool designers" on the Browning machine gun, "plenty of overtime at time and one-half," denote a commendable resolution on the part of the War Department to make a real, if belated, start to supply the forces in France with the type of gun selected by the Ordnance Department in the competition of last May, a month after the declaration of war with Germany. General CROZIER said, under examination by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, that from 75,000 to 80,000 machine guns would be needed for an army of 1,000,000 men. In the eight months before the war, he told the committee, no machine guns had been secured, but that at the present time a company to which the Government had given a contract was turning out 500 Vickers and 1,500 Lewis guns a month.

Dividing 75,000, the minimum number of machine guns needed for an army of 1,000,000 men, by 2,000, it will be seen that at the rate of manufacture reported by the company which has the contract, it would take more than three years to equip such an army. But it should be noted that the Lewis gun is not wanted for the uses which the British make of it, that is to say, for trench purposes and for fighting in the open, to attack and to repel assaults. It has been accepted by the United States Government as a weapon for airplanes, and 40,000 have been ordered. The list of field machine guns is, then, limited to the Vickers, the Colt, and the Browning. Of these the heavy and light Brownings are in greatest demand by the War Department; with no present supply, however. Therefore, calculations of how long it will take to supply an army of 1,000,000 men with field machine guns are "up in the air." The company engaged in manufacturing the Vickers gun has a contract for making the Browning gun. Another company is turning out the Colt gun.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee has been told that the Browning is a "gun on paper"; also, that quick deliveries of it could not be expected; in fact, that it would be ten months before the Government received a single Browning gun.

The ink was hardly dry on the report of the Senate Committee's hearing at which the above statements were made when advertisements calling for "tool designers on Browning machine guns" appeared in the newspapers. The unwelcome truth must be faced. This type of gun, of which the effectiveness is yet to be demonstrated on the battlefield in France, has no existence as a munition product. To call it a "gun on paper" is descriptive in the sense that it is of no present use to the army nor will be of any use to the army for many months.

Does not the emergency require that machine guns of all types that have stood the battle test, French, British or American, shall be ordered or purchased by the War Department, if they are in course of manufacture here or abroad, to hasten the day when American troops can go into battle with the equipment declared by General CROZIER to be necessary, 225 heavy and 775 light machine guns to an infantry division?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They See War as Surgery.

Reasoning from analogies is always dangerous, for analogies are never exact and deductions from them not infrequently have the same fault. Yet an analogy often enforces a truth as nothing else will, and the use of analogy in argument, if due care be taken in doing it, has been a favorite method of winning assent ever since SOCRATES employed it—and probably as long before as after him.

A fine example of what can be done with a good analogy was to be found in the admirable advertisement printed in THE TIMES yesterday for "a Parish of the Episcopal Church in the City of New York." Contending that Christmas this year, though sad enough, was not as sad as last year, "when we stood hesitating to offer our sacrifice," the advertisers declared that "the race"—meaning, of course, the human race—"the race is today under the surgeon's knife."

No analogy ever came nearer being exact than that one. Discrepancies in it could be found, but essentially it is true, and its rightness far outweighs its wrongness. The world is indeed under the surgeon's knife, and in international surgery, unfortunately, no anaesthetic is used. The patient suffers agony and is conscious of his agony, just as did all patients not so many years ago, and this cruel fact is all that can be seen by those for whom there is nothing to war except what they call its "horrors." The world is accurate enough, but its application to war is [illegible]

than it would have been in the case of the screaming and struggling sufferer who was chained or strapped to such operating tables as still are to be seen, grim relics, in the medical museums. In the one case, as in the other, the "horrors" take a new aspect for those who can see in the infliction of pain a plan and a purpose. Pain as an incident is one thing and quite a different thing from pain as an end.

Undertaking a Task Well Begun.

Announcement is made by the Trustees of Hampton Institute that in the Rev. JAMES E. GREGG of Pittsfield, Mass., they have found to be head of that institution a man worthy to succeed predecessors as remarkable both in character and executive ability as were General ARMSTRONG and Dr. FRISSELL. Whoever knows the quality of the work done by those two men for the two races which the Hampton school was designed to serve need not be told what high praise this is, and that the expectations of the Trustees are to be realized will be the confident hope of all who have learned how seriously the Trustees take their responsibilities, and what care, therefore, they were sure to use in making a selection upon which so much depended.

Of Mr. GREGG they say that in him are combined "the moral courage which made General ARMSTRONG daring and the spiritual serenity which made Dr. FRISSELL wise."

Hampton was the pioneer industrial school of the country—no small honor in itself. The field it cultivated—and cultivates—has proved enormously productive, and the work done for the negroes and the Indians, and done first for them because they needed it most, is now in progress in almost numberless schools for other pupils whose need for it was and is not much less. Education is no longer regarded as something to be obtained only from books, studied outside of a classroom and recited in it. For this new appreciation of education, the world, or at any rate America, is in no small measure indebted to the Hampton Institute, and to be its head is a task as honorable as it is arduous.

Navigation Under Difficulties.

Of a ship that has just arrived at "a Pacific port" it is said that the Captain sailed her under conditions hitherto unknown to men of his class since the world began. For when he issued an order it was obeyed only if it had the approval of a committee elected by the ship's company and composed of four sailors and one subordinate officer!

It was needless for the dispatch giving this strange news to add that the vessel was Russian and that it exemplified a natural and consistent extension of Bolshevist ideas.

That this strangely managed craft arrived safely at its chosen destination only proves that there are many ways of doing things, and that a wrong way succeeds—sometimes. Possibly the Board of Directors, or the Executive Council, or whatever they called themselves, that for this voyage controlled the destinies of the more or less good ship Shilka were content with the possession of power and did not find any occasion when the exercise of it seemed necessary to them. That, if true, would go far toward accounting for the success of the Shilka's trial voyage under the new régime.

Information on that point may come from her Captain later. He may even say that he had a tone in his voice and a look in his eye, when he issued an order, that chilled the reforming ardors of his supervisors, and convinced them that the time for carrying their plan into execution was not yet.

No Place for a Tired Man.

It was more kind than convincing for the head of the Federal Secret Service to explain his resignation as due to a need for rest. Mr. FLYNN has, indeed, been a hard worker for many a year, but if it be true that he is immediately to become the successor of Commissioner Woods, his weariness must be of the strange kind that is cured by the undertaking of new labors of the most arduous sort.

There is, indeed, a theory that change of occupation has the same effect as rest from any, but the psychologists view it much askance, and incline to insist that if a man has used up his store of immediately available energy in one way, he has none for any other purpose, and must wait awhile before he begins again. The cases seemingly in disproof of this contention, they say, are nothing of the sort—they merely show that one set of muscles was tired and that another set could be put in operation by unexpended power still at command.

But Mr. FLYNN will have to use about the same abilities in his new as in his old position, and that is what makes his explanation sound as if—well, as if he had chosen it hastily and with little regard for plausibility. Hence, doubtless, the promptness with which another theory of Mr. FLYNN'S action has been advanced.

Hungarians Will Be Loyal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent declaration of our great President to the effect that during the war between the United States and Austria-Hungary the Hungarians are not to be subjected to rigid treatment at the hands of this Government and that he even refuses to call them "enemy aliens" is an illuminating sign that he considers them to be loyal to this great country.

As an American citizen of Hungarian origin and secretary of a large Hungarian-American club, it is my duty to mingle with my former countrymen, and because of this fact I claim to know their sentiments.

Anybody acquainted with the history of Hungary knows well that she had always shed her blood fighting single-handed for liberty against great odds. This was especially portrayed in 1848-49, when, under the leadership of the great and immortal Louis Kossuth, she was nearly successful in gaining her entire independence from Austria, had it not been for the interference of Russia.

Of course, it need not be said that the spirit of liberty is burning everlastingly in their hearts. They understand and appreciate the freedom and happiness which this great and glorious country gave them and positively will remain loyal and patriotic to the flag with the stars and stripes.

JOSEPH KARDOS.
New York, Dec. 22, 1917.

Prohibition Digressions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am just a plain country doctor, and while my opinion is not worth much, I want to very cordially indorse your article in yesterday's TIMES on "Federal Prohibition."

I am and have always been a prohibitionist, yet I do not think it the most important issue now. The States should be able to cope with that issue individually. Our North Carolina Senators and Representatives, as well as those of other States, had better centre their talent and energy upon the things pertaining to winning the war rather than the question of prohibition and woman suffrage. M. B. ADAMS.
Statesville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1917.

"CITIZENS BY MARRIAGE."

Right of These Women to Vote Is Challenged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Sunday's TIMES you print an article on the "Americanization" of foreign-born women married to American citizens which is to be undertaken by the suffragists to fit them for voting. There seems to be an impression that women otherwise not qualified for citizenship may by the fact of marriage to a citizen acquire citizenship that carries a vote.

I challenge this, and refer to the United States Constitution as to qualification for citizenship. One is a citizen of the United States by being "native-born," or "naturalized." This is constitutional. What "native-born" comprises is set down in the Federal statutes. What it is to be "naturalized" is also a matter of Federal statute. The sort of protection that the United States extended to women taking the citizenship of their husbands nowhere comprehended the franchise, and cannot be extended to cover citizenship so as to enlarge or expand the Constitution.

We have achieved suffrage in New York State by removing the barrier of sex. That being done, women citizens are either "native-born" or "naturalized."

The forthcoming law for New York that will set out which women may register and vote will have to be framed under the United States Constitution, and any woman in order to vote will have to show herself either native-born or naturalized. The laws of naturalization will apply to men and women alike. The terms of registration will probably not be changed, and naturally a woman voter will give her status as a married or single woman as the case may be. Any other attempt to register a woman on the strength of being married to a citizen if she be not herself a citizen will be challenged as unconstitutional, and in my opinion all women should begin their application for naturalization as soon as may be.

If this were not so, how many women might one man be privileged to naturalize? If he divorced his wife, would she lose her citizenship? If she divorced him, would she give up her citizenship? And if one married partner could enfranchise the other, why should a woman citizen not enfranchise an alien husband?

G. S. MULLINER,
Of the New York Bar.
New York, Dec. 23, 1917.

The New German Conscience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is interesting to note that the German people is about to adopt an ecumenical conscience. It will be more interesting to observe the methods by which such a conscience is formulated and delivered to the people for adoption. This conscience will undoubtedly be efficient. It must of necessity be what Dr. McCosh used to describe as a pacified conscience. It must have divine authority back of it—that is, it must be pleasing to the good old German God and sanctioned by his vicegerent, the All Highest.

It is unfortunate that the formulating of this conscience was not taken up prior to the death of von Bissing, but still there are left satisfactory conscience makers. It will be a magnificent conscience, ecumenical, practical, elastic, efficient, and well annotated and indexed by the German intellectuals.

The purpose of this letter is to suggest that instructions be issued to the American Army not to expect the new German conscience to be a departure from the old. As heretofore, the German soldier as an individual will have no conscience, and under the heading "Military Necessity" his conscience book will permit or demand the same ruthless and barbarous practices.

HARRISON B. SMITH.
Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 22, 1917.

Paroling Enemy Aliens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The paroling of rich alien enemy agents with the approval of the Attorney General of the United States is, indeed, a scandal, and you are to be congratulated for your convincing editorial article on the subject this morning. It not only tends to discredit our Government and people by giving support to the German charge that money is our god, but also directly encourages Germany to use against us to the uttermost that weapon of corruption which has availed her so well in Russia. Is the test of American internment to be that it holds good except in the case of alien enemy agents able to employ eminent and influential counsel? How can we win the war if this holds true?

Without a vigilant and uncompromising direction of our Department of Justice our army and navy are in constant jeopardy.

The foregoing is respectfully but insistently commended to the timely attention of the President and of Congress.

MAURICE LEON.
New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

League of Foreign Born Citizens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish this letter, so as to make clear to your readers that the League of Foreign Born Citizens, of which the undersigned is President, has no connection of any kind whatsoever with a so-called "Mitchel League of Foreign Born Citizens," which is mentioned in the recent accounts of political organizations that were recipients of moneys in the recent Fusion campaign?

The league of which I am President is in existence for four years and is maintained by membership dues and by voluntary contributions. We are now confronted by a deficit of almost $1,500, and have difficulties enough to carry out our Americanization program without the added burden of having people believe that we were a political body and that we profited by the use of thousands of dollars which were, in fact, expended by a totally different group.

NATHANIEL PHILLIPS,
President League of Foreign Born Citizens.
New York, Dec. 20, 1917.

Storm Windows to Save Fuel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be advisable, during the present agitation to conserve fuel, to call attention to the direct saving in coal consumption by using storm windows?

Several years ago while living in a house exposed on all sides to the winds, that at times were almost gales, I had great difficulty in keeping the house even comfortably warm. After the first winter, with the same furnace tender, similar quality of coal, and the same heating equipment, I had storm windows fitted to twenty-one of the forty-three windows. The result was a saving of almost one-half in the coal consumption and a much more even temperature.

E. C. H.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1917.

AT CHRISTMASTIDE.

Dear soul, the festal lights but faintly shine
Through the dark veil that hides your life from mine;
No gift may reach you that shall bear my name.
Yet is my thought of you a trembling flame,
That burns forever by a lonely shrine.

And on my fancy's vibrant loom appears
A shimmering fabric, woven by the years,
Of love and grief, of prayer and pure desire;
And here are pearls, their white and mystic fire
Set in fine gold; they are my tears, my tears!

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

DUTCH AND GERMAN.

Hollander Complains of a Tendency to Confuse the Two Names.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many people have become accustomed to regard Dutch and German as two names for one and the same idea. Recently arrived in this country, I am greatly surprised at the absurdity of mixing up the names of people of two countries so entirely different that it is hard to name two other European nations which have so little in common as regards their character.

As a subject of the Netherlands I wish to draw attention to this confusion, hoping in this way to cleanse our name, to some extent at least, from the horror so rightfully attached to the name of the European barbarians.

Has the German world propaganda actually scored a point in this case in preparing the American people for their former scheme of conquest and domination, a part of the program of which was to take over Holland and her colonies, as can be seen from maps published by them before the war? Have German teachers anything to do with this matter?

Nowadays there are many Germans who tell people they are Dutchmen. Assuming our name, presumably because they think it a nobler name than their own, they are fond of belittling our country and love to look upon it as a kind of vassal State of Germany. It is also known to me that they often consider our language to be a dialect of their own, but is that a reason why the American people should follow in their footsteps?

In any case, what has Holland done to deserve to be classed and put on the same level with the Hun?

Everybody who is familiar with the real Dutch people and Dutch characteristics knows that there is no similarity between Hollanders and Germans. If one of the German characteristics is falsehood, the Dutch character is frankness and straightforwardness. When a Hun may fawn and flatter until he has obtained his aim, a Dutchman is honest and independent.

I am not trying to give a lesson in geography; I know that most people are aware that Holland has nothing to do with Germany, but my object in writing these lines is to request the American public to discontinue an unfairness to a people who even now, while practically in the claws of the German war monster, pray for the victory of the United States and their allies. The Dutch, although small and few, are a great nation, and it breaks our hearts to see our glorious name given to those who are the outcasts of world civilization. J. B. ZWEERS.
New York, Dec. 21, 1917.

THE NAME "KINDERGARTEN."

A German Designation, but Without Any Prussian Taint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of your correspondent signing himself "American," and objecting so strongly to the German word "kindergarten" as a name designating the institution founded by Froebel for the early education of young children, interested me very much as a kindergartner who had met and overcome this objection in my own mind previously.

Perhaps it may help to overcome his objection to the name kindergarten for an institution which he describes as teaching "only what is good" if we look at a few facts concerning the history and naming of this institution.

For instance, the Prussian Government from the first regarded the kindergarten with dislike and suspicion, and has continued to do so to this day. Switzerland gave the first real home to Froebel's enterprise. In 1851 the Prussian Government prohibited kindergartens as forming "a part of the Froebelian socialistic system, the aim of which is to teach children atheism." Could anything be further from the truth if we inquire into the purpose of Froebel himself, which is:

> To take the oversight of children before they are ready for school life; to exert an influence over their whole being in correspondence with its nature; to strengthen their bodily powers; to exercise their senses; to employ the awakening mind; to make them thoughtfully acquainted with the world of nature and of man; to guide their heart and soul in the right direction, and to lead them to the Origin of all life and to unison with Him.

Is it any wonder that the Prussian Government, with its sinister purpose of domination by force, saw danger lurking in this new form of education and proceeded to stamp it out?

The name kindergarten came suddenly to Froebel while walking one day over the Steigler Pass, thinking earnestly of his "youngest born," as he called this new form of education. Suddenly he stood still and cried out with brightening eyes, "Eureka! Kindergarten shall the institute be called."

Before his death he had despaired of the development of his plan of education in Germany, and looked toward America as the place where this democratic form of education would take hold and grow. And so it has come to pass—America has welcomed and developed the kindergarten as has no other nation.

The name kindergarten has, then, a record unstained by Prussian influence and breathing the fragrance of what might have been in Germany had this fair flower of education been permitted to take root therein.

HELEN D. DENBIGH.
New York, Dec. 20, 1917.

Turks and Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article in today's issue entitled "No Peace Without Victory" contains the statement that "Turkey must be delivered from German control, sheltered from German influence." The German tiger has taught nothing to the Turkish hyena. If in the latest diabolical attempt of the Turk at extirpating the Armenian nation the German Kaiser was accessory, it must not be forgotten that Turkish atrocities in the past have not been less sanguinary and abominable. The Turkish Government has always persecuted and massacred the Armenians, as well as the rest of its Christian subjects, as attested by Rolin Jacquemyns, Canon Maccoll, Dr. Lepsius, John Dillon, Pere Charmetant, and a host of other prominent and responsible authors.

The Ottoman Empire, as was aptly characterized recently by Senator Lodge, is, and always has been, a menace to civilization. The Turk needs neither deliverance nor sheltering, but civilization must be delivered and sheltered from the Turk; and this can be achieved by driving him to his own haunts, and by liberating Armenia, Arabia, Palestine, and Syria from his odious yoke.

ARSHAG MAHDESIAN.
New York, Dec. 22, 1917.

Australian Women's Votes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You speak of conscription in Australia being defeated by "a combination of socialism, Sinn Feinism, pacifism, and what not." Why not add to that woman suffrage? We anti-suffragists maintain that in wartime it is particularly dangerous to give the vote to women, as the majority of women refuse to look at facts in the face. Doubtless the women of Australia prefer peace, and abhor war; they think of the agonies and horrors of war, and so they are unable to see the humanitarian necessity—strange as that may sound—of carrying on till the end—a real end, not a make-believe one for German ends.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.
New York, Dec. 22, 1917.

FOR A RATE DECISION.

Increase for Railways With or Without Government Control.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be generally understood that the Interstate Commerce Commission is withholding its decision in the Eastern rate case pending action by the Administration on the recommendations made by the commission on "unification" of the railways. I do not know whether this understanding is or is not correct. I wish, however, to point out that if it is correct the commission holds a mistaken view of its duties in the present crisis.

The evidence submitted by the carriers in the Eastern district on its face justified not merely the claim for increased rates actually under adjudication by the commission, but also the statement of the carriers that further increases were necessary. The carriers gave notice that such further increases would be asked for as soon as the present case was decided. Not merely is this the fact, but it is further evident that the dislocation between operating revenues and operating expenses now existing is to be augmented by further increases in wages to trainmen. The obvious conclusion is that the transportation industry—at least in the Eastern district—is not now self-supporting.

Now, whether the Government is to "control" railway operations or whether the industry is to remain in control of its owners, it is evident that it should be self-supporting. There is no reason why users of railway service should not bear the burdens of increased costs entailed by the war. The principle upon which "price-fixing" has been carried out in the case of other industries is that of fair—not to say generous—profits to the owners. If owners of railways are to remain in control of their properties they are entitled to "fair" profits. No one will deny this. But the principle holds with equal force in the case of Government control, for there is no reason why the burden of increased costs should be shifted to the shoulders of the general taxpayers. Assuming that the Government takes over the railways for the period of the war, it must guarantee a fair return to the owners. On the basis of present revenues and expenses, any such guarantee would entail a large deficit upon the guarantor. The users of transportation in such case would be subsidized from the public purse by the amount of this deficit. For such a subsidy there is absolutely no warrant in justice; nor is there any precedent in the case of other industries.

It is, therefore, the plain duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to act at once on the pending rate cases by adjusting rates to costs. This question is entirely distinct from the question of "unification" of the railways. There is, moreover, a reason in expediency, as well as in justice, for such action. If the railways are subjected to Government "control" under guarantee, and the deficit resulting is charged against the taxes, the end of the war will find the accounts of the companies in a state of utter dislocation, and to remedy this will require so violent an adjustment of rates or wages, or both, that it will be almost impossible to avoid recourse to that worst of all possible expedients, permanent Government ownership and operation.

I submit that the pressing duty of the moment incumbent upon the Interstate Commerce Commission is to decide the Eastern rate case without delay.

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.
Mount Vernon, Dec. 21, 1917.

AUSTRALIA'S EFFORT.

Without Conscription She Ranks High with Her Volunteers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While fully appreciating the spirit of your editorial article of this morning on the subject of conscription in Australia, and the enlightening facts stated, yet I venture to think that, in order to do justice to Australia, sight should not be lost of the fact of what the voluntary spirit of that country has accomplished without conscription. In making comparison with Canada it must be remembered that the relation of population is as about 5 to 8—in other words, Australia, in sending 313,000 volunteers to the front, as your figures show, has done as well as if Canada had sent, say, 480,000 instead of only 313,313, according to figures given to me a few days ago by Major Boehm of the Canadian Army. Considering the more homogeneous population of Australia as compared with the more mixed nationalities of Canada, the comparison does not imply any reflection upon the British Canadians.

Further, if one were to compare Australia with the United States, the relative populations would be as about 1 to 22, notwithstanding that the areas of the two countries are practically identical. Therefore, by Australia sending 313,000 men—all volunteers—she has done as well as if the United States had sent, say, 6,500,000 volunteers, without having to resort to a draft. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that most of Australia's volunteer army went to the front years ago, and the principle of "bis dat qui cito dat" gives added value to the figures.

So that in considering the result of the referendum it is necessary to project one's thought into what the attitude in this country would have been toward a draft if prior to it 6,500,000 had gone to the front as volunteers, starting in August, 1914. There is, I understand, some shortage of labor here already. Farmers do not appear to be overburdened with help, to put it mildly. Australia is a relatively large producer of food and wool—essential to the winning of the war—and even the United States has been, and is, getting some supplies from there. Having already sent to Europe—10,000 miles from home—the equivalent of the United States sending 6,500,000 men, is there not cause for consideration on the part of practical men and women whether Australia can spare more than are continuing to volunteer, seeing they are doing so at the rate of

GIFTS TO NEEDIEST COME FROM AFAR

Nearly Every Part of Country Represented in List of Contributors.

$56,919 NOW IN THE FUND

200 Cases Have Now Been Relieved and Many Others Will Be Helped.

Received yesterday:	
THE NEW YORK TIMES	$905.00
The Charity Organization Society	130.00
The State Charities Aid Association	254.00
The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	310.81
The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	153.00
Total yesterday	$1,752.81
Previously acknowledged	55,166.41
Grand total	$56,919.22

After provision had been made for the One Hundred Neediest Cases and approximately 100 others, by the contributions of TIMES readers; the four charitable organizations caring for these families have still 8,653 cases on their books needing food, care, clothing, and shelter.

The contributions now being received are being used, except when the contributor specifies otherwise, to relieve distress in some of the most pitiful of these remaining cases, which have not been previously helped by this appeal. This money goes in its entirety to families and children in want, as earlier contributions went to the One Hundred Neediest Cases. No part of the cost of doing the charity is taken from these gifts.

Contributions continued to come yesterday from many sections of the country and from all classes. Soldiers and sailors continued to be well represented. Fifty dollars came to THE NEW YORK TIMES with this letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One Hundred Neediest Cases: On the eve of my departure for "somewhere in France" I inclose $50 for the hundred neediest cases. Yours truly,

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

And this came from a sailor:

Dec. 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed you will find a check for $5, to be used as you see fit toward your One Hundred Neediest Cases Fund.

Pay in the navy is very poor, but surely one must be very hard at heart to allow such poverty to go on here in our own country. I only wish I could send a lot more. Very truly yours,

HOWARD B. LEE, U. S. N. R. F.

28 Prospect Street, New London, Conn.

Another was added from a city in another State yesterday to the long list of contributions from classes, clubs, schools, churches, and groups of employes. This was:

Barnstable, Mass., Dec. 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclosing a check for $15 toward the fund for the Neediest Persons from St. Mary's Church Guild, Barnstable, Mass. Yours truly, MARY MORTIMER.

Other letters with contributions came to THE TIMES yesterday from Rutland, Vt.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Asheville, N. C.; Sewickley, Penn.; Lake Como, Fla.; Melbourne, Fla.; Dayton, Fla., and Catawaba Sanitarium, Va.

Gifts Sent to The Times.

Contributions were received by THE TIMES yesterday as follows:

H. B. Lee	$5	A. M. and L. M.	5
B. Chandler	1	Newburger	$5
L. G. Campe	2	M. Stiefel	5
Mrs. W. P. Fogel	2	K. Havermale	10
I. L. D.	1	P. K.	10
B. Coleman	1	A. B.	10
Miss L. E. Wyman	3	Anonymous	1
E. J. Foley	1	Anonymous	5
W. F.	7.50	Miss A. Collins	20
M. Wilson	5	C. S. K.	5
C. K. Lee	2	E. A. B.	10
May E. Smith	5	C. H. Gilmore	5
I. J. Steane	10	Mrs. H. D. Fry	5
J. C. H.	100	B. H. Tripp	5
F. L. Darrow	10	R. A. Steele	2.50
G. S. Silsar	20	L. T. S.	5
M. P. Randolph	5	Murphy-Stahl Silk Co.	25
Anonymous	100	L. G.	5
Camp Fire Girls	4	Mrs. J. W. Wentink	50
M. L. Lewis	10	Mrs. C. W. Niles	5
G. S. M.	100	E. C.	5
Mrs. T. Wood	5	Master L. Joseph	5
I. O. L.	4	Anonymous	5
R. Merrington	21	Anonymous	5
R. A. Wahlberg	10	J. Brock	5
M. M. B.	5	Mrs. H. N. L.	10
Mrs. O. R. White	2	Mrs. J. S. Morgan	5
Mrs. H. A. Blake	5	R. G. C.	5
M. A. Foxbush	5	R. Ross	5
G. S. McKeirin	10	William P. Earle	10
Miss P. A. Ring	5	K. S. Valentine	5
Mrs. A. W. Walter	5	Mrs. W. O. Taylor	5
Mr. and Mrs. F. De Sola	20	J. R. Bradley	5
St. Mary's Church Guild	15	Russell Lane	5
J. R. K.	5	J. D. Barnes	5
Betty Newburger	5	E. C. Carpenter	10
R. L. Newburger	5	J. S. McCrea	5
Total	$905		

Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society received contributions as follows yesterday:

In His Name	$10	Lillian Cotton	25
Mrs. J. Nevins	15	Margaret E. Hyde	5
Miss V. L. Rodotham	3	Two Friends	15
Miss M. S. Tinne	2	Mrs. H. Loeb	10
Edith W. Turton	5	A. W. Lynch	5
Anonymous	20	Marjorie McAneny	10
		Sam Simos	5
Total			$130

State Charities Aid Association.

The State Charities Aid Association received contributions as follows yesterday:

L. M. Wright	$10	Mrs. M. H. Eddy	25
A. V. Howell	10	Just to help	1
R. Barker	5	Virginia	2
D. P. De Young	25	Mrs. W. G. Van Winkle	12
Beatrice Starr	5	Mrs. H. E. Reese	5
B. L. Henine	5	Miss B. Haiman	5
Gwendolyn and Marjorie Pierson	1	E. G. Richards	100
Claflin Wight	1	Mrs. P. R. Goodrich	5
Miss H. C. Ellwanger	15		
Total			$254

Assn. for Improving Condition of Poor.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received contributions as follows:

Falkenau, Emily T.	$5	C. F. B.	$10
G. & F.	2	Eno, Mrs. F. H.	2
Pope, M. P.	75	Two Friends	15
Anonymous	5	Gray, Mrs. E. P.	2
Anonymous	5	H. S. H.	5
Anonymous	1	Kellogg, M. W.	25
Anonymous	1	Richards, E. G.	100
Anonymous	20	E. C. R. and others	4.50
Employes of Nat. Lead Co.	26.61		
Total			$310.81

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities received contributions as follows:

Allen, C. M.	$10	Hibbert, H.	5
Cole, Mrs. E. C.	100	Hill, J.	3
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. D.	5	McCullerch, L. U.	5
Davison, Mr. and Mrs. E. H.	5	Munn, D. M.	5
Davison, Mr. and Mrs. H. M.	5	Mrs. C. A. S.	5
Total	$153	Mr. and Mrs. L. E. S.	5

In a previous list a contribution marked "anonymous" should have been credited to "R. W. St. Hill."

Additional gifts may be sent directly to The New York Times or to any of the following organizations administering this charity:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATON SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 60 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

INVALID GIRL GOT MOST.

Surplus Transferred, by Consent, to Undersubscribed Cases.

Of all the separate stories in the One Hundred Neediest Cases, and the forty supplemental cases, the one which appeared to have the strongest appeal was No. 97, that of a little lame girl named Madelain, whose leg had been straightened after years in a hospital, but who would have had to return to an institution unless money enough was found to keep her with poor, but devoted foster parents.

Some of the other cases received a larger total in specific contributions, but none attracted so much help in proportion to the need. Only $50 was asked to insure the foster home for her. A total of $382 came in from contributors who asked that the money should be given to her. A large part of this will be transferred to other cases, with the consent of the contributors, but the little girl will receive more than the $50 asked for.

Many other cases received contributions much in excess of the amount required. In many instances, the surplus was so much beyond the needs of the case that the money was used for other unassisted needy cases, with the giver's permission. The table below, showing the amount asked for each case and the amount provided indicates how much is held separately for each case at the present time, but the amounts for many of the oversubscribed cases will be cut down as the consent of contributors is obtained to do this.

In a few cases, the amount provided is shown to be less than that asked. This is notable in Case No. 5. During the progress of the campaign for the One Hundred Neediest Cases, the head of this family died and the family was placed under the care of the Child Welfare Board. As cases receiving State aid are not included in the One Hundred Neediest Cases, this case was dropped from the list on the third day of the appeal. A few cases reported by the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor as receiving less than the sum asked for will be fully provided for by contributions not designated for particular cases.

The total that was reported as needed for these 140 cases was $37,985 and the total now provided for them is $45,925. The table is as follows:

Case.	Amount Provided.	Am't Asked.
1—*Destitute mother and child	$300	$300
2—†Invalid with large family	744	744
3—†Sick mother and three children	400	684
4—†Convalescing mother and four	572	572
5—†Crippled mother and six children	380	51
6—*Dying woman and two children	100	231
7—†Mother and four daughters	465	465
8—†Invalid woman and five children	400	450
9—†Young boy, family's only support	300	300
10—†Invalid mother and three	100	100
11—†Boy in danger of losing speech	150	261
12—†Mother left with six children	780	780
13—†Frail mother and five children	250	374
14—†Crippled woman and child	75	96
15—†Invalid with seven dependents	192	240
16—†Father dying, leaving six	350	577
17—†Partly blind girl supporting five	436	436
18—†Mother and seven children	280	407
19—†Widow and three children	360	360
20—†Two poor women, eight children	250	331
21—†Widow and four young children	480	480
22—*Bright, ill-treated colored boy	156	156
23—†Sick mother and two children	180	180
24—†Mother keeping five	100	100
25—†Frail mother and six children	150	158
26—†Young mother and four children	324	324
27—†French family destitute	250	371
28—*Ill-treated orphan girl	50	159
29—†Mother and four hungry children	244	268
30—*Woman and two adopted children	120	207
31—†Husband insane, wife sick	250	258
32—†Boy, 14, supporting seven	600	600
33—*Boy's mind wavering	260	260
34—†Widow and five young children	540	540
35—*Brother and sister need help	416	416
36—‡Destitute mother and children	400	400
37—†Mother and six children	360	360
38—†Father died, leaving six	600	600
39—*Three, left unsupported	520	520
40—‡Six living on $6 a week	200	200
41—‡Sick mother and young daughter	250	250
42—†Widow and seven young children	480	480
43—‡Old woman facing institution	480	480
44—†Mother and two children	96	99
45—†Mother unable to keep three	522	564
46—*Two foreign-looking sisters	312	312
47—†Girl, 16, supporting five	208	208
48—‡Widow unfortunate in her children	100	100
49—†Crippled girl needing help	100	255
50—†Boy, 13 years; sick mother	180	180
51—*Boy, 3, with many ailments	156	156
52—‡Sick mother and three babies	600	600
53—*Little boy battling for life	208	208
54—‡Sick man, five dependents	100	100
55—‡Overworked mother, two children	300	498
56—*Two Italian orphans unsupported	468	468
57—‡Sick widow and four children	200	222
58—*Homeless, sick girl, 7 years	208	208
59—‡Mother and five frail children	130	256
60—†Mother and four children	480	480
61—‡Old woman facing dependence	300	301
62—‡Sick mother and five children	270	494
63—‡Mother ill, children hungry	220	220
64—*Sickly girl of 14 years	200	200
65—†Office boy helping six	468	468
66—‡Mother and three babies	200	525
67—†Needlewoman, two sons	312	342
68—‡Afflicted family of four	360	360
69—†Mother and four sick children	360	360
70—‡Mother, infant, and four others	300	608
71—*Boy with nervous affliction	208	208
72—‡Mother and three sick children	100	100
73—†Mother and four little girls	600	600
74—‡Six depend on injured man	100	100
75—†Mother battling for two children	480	480
76—*Ill-treated, partly blind girl	50	129
77—†Underfed mother and children	480	470
78—‡Sick mother seeks to keep infants	100	119
79—‡Boy helps family of five	320	320
80—†Widow with six children	480	480
81—‡Four sick children and mother	250	369
82—‡Four depend on invalid	110	110
83—*Ambitious 11-year-old boy	150	150
84—†Widow with four children	216	216
85—‡Cannot earn enough for eight	450	459
86—*Frail 4-year-old boy luncheted for	208	208
87—‡Hungry mother and two children	90	109
88—‡$13 a month for four	420	420
89—*Young man needs a home	156	156
90—‡Mother and five children	360	568
91—†Mother left with two children	480	480
92—‡Parents sick, children hungry	150	150
93—‡Mother and girl, invalids	348	348
94—*Two boys needing new start	442	547
95—†Girl, 17, supporting three	480	480
96—‡Mother and four hungry children	250	321
97—*Girls needing $50 for new home	50	382
98—‡Sick mother and four children	150	282
99—*Sick girl with fatherless child	50	51
100—‡Old woman wants to stay in home	250	424
101—†Mother left suddenly with three	480	340
102—‡Woman working for three children	312	312
103—*Three girls alone in the world	456	456
104—‡Sick parents with three children	150	150
105—†Five children depend on mother	480	360
106—‡Young widow with three children	270	270
107—*Ill-treated brother and sister	175	175
108—‡Mother and seven young children	200	200
109—†Widow and six children	300	300
110—‡Sick father with large family	600	600
111—*Mother and child need new start	50	50
112—‡Deserted woman and four children	120	120
113—†Wife with six underfed children	588	360
114—‡Mother toiling for three children	180	180
115—*Sick and injured boy of 4 years	144	144
116—‡Deserted woman and five children	360	360
117—‡Six children, too many for mother	360	360
118—‡Mother deserted with three girls	360	255
119—*Lonely little girl of 14	156	156
120—‡Woman and three children bereaved	300	300
121—†Boy and mother can't earn enough	360	360
122—‡Woman left with two children	300	758
123—*Girl, 13 years old, sick and alone	160	113
124—‡Mother alone with three babies	180	180
125—†Mother needs help with three	400	380
126—‡Sick parents with six children	300	491
127—†Infant needs boarding home	144	144
128—‡Deserted mother, three children	200	200
129—†Failing mother and five children	360	360
130—‡Overworked mother with five	600	600
131—*Brother and sister left alone	288	288
132—‡Widow and five children	480	480
133—†Young woman left with four	360	360
134—‡Deserted woman and six children	570	571
135—*Sick two-year-old boy needs chance	144	144
136—‡Failing mother and three children	220	220
137—†Frail widow with three babies	360	360
138—‡Mother left with five children	494	510
139—*Awkward, friendless girl, 15 years	192	192
140—‡Mother alone with two	200	360
Totals	$37,985	$45,925

*State Charities Aid Association.
†Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
‡Charity Organization Society.
§Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

TO HEAR SUFFRAGE PICKETS

Democratic and Republican Organizations Receive Boxes for Meeting.

The National Woman's Party sent as a Christmas gift to the two Democratic organizations in the city a box each for the Carnegie Hall mass meeting on Jan. 4, at which the White House pickets are to tell their story of their work for the Federal suffrage amendment. Martin W. Littleton, President of the City Democracy, and Robert F. Wagner, Chairman of the Tammany organization, are asked to deliver the gifts. A box was also presented to the Republican organization.

The speakers will be Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Rose Winslow, and Dudley Field Malone.

COL. VANDERBILT MOVES.

In Possession of Former Wm. H. Vanderbilt House at 640 5th Av.

Colonel and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have taken possession of their residence, 640 Fifth Avenue. Colonel Vanderbilt is in Spartanburg, S. C., in command of the 102d Engineers, but his son, Private Cornelius Vanderbilt, has returned home on a short furlough to spend Christmas with his mother and sister, Miss Grace Vanderbilt.

The new home of Colonel and Mrs. Vanderbilt is located at the northwest corner of Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue and was formerly the William H. Vanderbilt brownstone mansion. The death of George W. Vanderbilt without male heirs caused the house to pass to Colonel Vanderbilt, under the will of his grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt, who died in 1885.

The interior of the house has been largely altered and decorated, and it is now, as when first completed in 1881, one of the imposing houses of Fifth Avenue.

It has been years since "a male descendant bearing the name of Vanderbilt" has lived in the Vanderbilt mansion. Henry C. Frick occupied the house for ten years, and shortly after he moved into his residence, built on the site of the old Lenox Library, the work of alteration began.

Colonel Vanderbilt formerly resided at 677 Fifth Avenue, the one-time residence of O. H. P. Belmont, which he purchased in 1904.

Army Officers to Marry.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Behr of 135 East Sixty-sixth Street, announce the engagement of Mr. Behr's daughter, Miss Margaret Behr, to Captain Archibald M. Reid, son of Mrs. John Reid and the late Mr. Reid of Yonkers. Captain Reid is attached to the 313th Infantry at Camp Meade, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Minturn Mayer of Newport have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosalie Minturn Mayer, to Lieutenant Albert W. Tweedy, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tweedy of this city. Miss Mayer is a graduate of Vassar College. Lieutenant Tweedy is stationed at Camp Upton.

To be Bride of Major H. B. Brown.

The marriage of Miss Mary Elizabeth James, daughter of Mrs. Warren A. James, and the late Dr. Warren A. James, and Major Hobart Blauvelt Brown will take place tomorrow evening at the home of the bride, 310 West Seventy-ninth Street. Miss James will have no attendants, and Captain Freeman is to be the best man. Major Brown is stationed at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., and will take his bride there to stay until he sails for France. He was formerly the Commander of the Essex Troop of Cavalry of New Jersey, and later saw service on the border, and was then transferred to the regular army. He has two brothers, Vincent and Ballard Brown, in the army, and another, Perry Brown, in the navy.

Misses Baron Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Baron of 509 West 170th Street are today announcing the engagements of two of their daughters. The engagement of Miss Marie Baron to C. M. Elie of Honolulu is the first of the two and the wedding is planned to take place next Summer in San Francisco, after which Mr. Elie, who formerly lived in this city, will take his bride to live in Honolulu, where he is engaged in business. The second engagement is that of Miss Ethel Baron to Nathan Urdong of 52 St. Nicholas Avenue, this city, but who is now in business in Washington, D. C. This wedding is also planned for next Summer, and the young couple will live in the capital.

John V. L. Hogan Married.

John V. L. Hogan, a wireless expert, was married on Saturday at All Angels Church to Miss Edith McLennan Schrader, daughter of William B. and Mrs. Christain Schrader of Tallahassee, Fla., and this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. DeLancey Townsend. Arrangements were made hastily for the marriage when Mr. Hogan found that he could obtain a few days' vacation from the government wireless work in which he is engaged. It was his first vacation in five years.

Mr. Hogan, who is 27 years old, was graduated from the Yale Sheffield Scientific School in 1911. He is one of the engineers who conducted an experiment in the wireless telephone on the top of The Times Building several years ago.

Kitts-Jones Wedding Thursday.

The marriage of Miss Fredrika Burlingame Jones of Oswego, N. Y., and Lieutenant Willard A. Kitts, U. S. N., is to take place on Thursday evening at 6 o'clock at the home of Frederick G. Zinsser, Locust Wood, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Holiday Dances.

The first of the Friday Junior Dances for girls not yet out was held at the Plaza last evening, and was preceded by a number of small dinners, the hostesses including Mrs. Cleveland Moffett, Mrs. Sheppard G. Schermerhorn, and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer. Other patronesses are Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mrs. John McKesson Camp, Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, and Mrs. Justus Ruparti. The second dance will be held this Friday evening, Dec. 28.

The Wednesday Dancing Class will hold its Christmas dance Thursday evening at Sherry's, and this also will be preceded by several small dinners for the young people who are juniors. The committee in charge is made up of Mrs. Frederick M. Davies, Mrs. Magee Ellsworth, Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. R. L. Stevens, Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. E. T. H. Talmage, and Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson. Miss Adeline King Robinson manages the class and Mrs. H. C. Beadleston, Mrs. Charles de Rham, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford are among the patronesses.

Ferdinand Kurzman Dies Suddenly.

Ferdinand Kurzman, head of the law firm of Kurzman & Frankenheimer, died suddenly yesterday while visiting a client at 12 Toledo Street, Elmhurst, L. I. Mr. Kurzman lived at 43 West Seventy-fifth Street. He was 74 years old. He had been a lawyer in this city for more than fifty years.

MAJ. A. B. DE SAULLES DEAD.

Veteran's End Hastened by the Tragic Death of His Son.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 24.—Hastened, it is thought, by the tragic death of his son, John Longer De Saulles, of whose murder Mrs. Blanca De Saulles was recently acquitted, Major Arthur Brice De Saulles, the father of "Jack" De Saulles, died here today of a complication of diseases. He was a witness at the De Saulles trial a month ago. Major De Saulles had been the Superintendent of the New Jersey Zinc Company's plant for twenty-three years.

He was born in New Orleans seventy-eight years ago, the son of Louis and Armide De Saulles, who were members of an old French Huguenot family. He earned his title while serving as an engineer in the Confederate Army during the civil war. Major De Saulles was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. He was President of the Blue Mountain Soccer League and a vestryman of the pro-Cathedral of the Church of the Nativity.

CAPT. W. M. MEREDITH DIES.

Ex-Director of Bureau of Engraving and Printing Was 82.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Captain W. M. Meredith, former Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but recently with the Treasury Department, died this morning at his residence in Washington. Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon. Interment will be in the Arlington National Cemetery. A delegation of plate printers from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will act as pallbearers.

Captain Meredith, who was 82 years old, was born in Indiana. He became Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing during President Harrison's Administration, and after leaving this position during President McKinley's first term of office was reappointed during President McKinley's second Administration.

Representative E. R. Bathrick.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Representative E. R. Bathrick of the Fourteenth Ohio District, died at his home here last night. He was the member of the House who wrote to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, asking for the dismissal of Professor J. McKeen Cattell, who was recently expelled from the Columbia Faculty, "that he might have a freer hand to join Emma Goldman and the rest of the I. W. W."

Mr. Bathrick was born in Oakland County, Mich., Jan. 6, 1863. He served in two Congresses, first representing the Nineteenth District. He was defeated for re-election in 1914. In 1916 he again became a candidate, and was elected from the Fourteenth Ohio District.

Dr. Levi P. Gilbert, Noted Methodist

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Dr. Levi P. Gilbert, one of the best known Methodist ministers in the country, died at his home here today. Dr. Gilbert, who was 65 years old, was a former editor of The Western Christian Advocate, and has occupied pulpits in Columbus, Ohio; New Haven, Conn., and Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Gilbert was born in Brooklyn Aug. 23, 1852. He was first an editor of The Daily Christian Advocate, and later The Western Christian Advocate.

Felix Moscheles, Painter.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Felix Moscheles, the painter, died at Tunbridge Wells on Saturday. He was born in London Feb. 3, 1833, a son of Ignaz Moscheles, a composer, and godson of Felix Mendelssohn. His artistic education received in Antwerp and Paris, where his early pictures were exhibited. He had been President of the International Arbitration and Peace Association and also President of the London Esperanto Club.

Richard H. Maddern, Musician.

Richard H. Maddern, musician and orchestra leader, died yesterday at his home, 2,246 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Maddern was for many years director of the orchestras of the Grand Opera House and Pope's Theatre, St. Louis; the Chicago Opera House, and Daly's Theatre, the Broadway Theatre, and the Academy of Music in this city. He was the uncle of Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, Miss Emily Stevens, and Frank E. Gates. Mr. Maddern was born in England, and came to this country at an early age.

Prof. Leverett Wilson Spring.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 24.—Leverett Wilson Spring, Professor Emeritus of English Literature at Williams College, died here yesterday. Dr. Spring, who was born in Crafton, Vt., in 1840, was graduated from Williams College and studied theology at the Hartford and Andover Theological Seminaries. Professor Spring was the author of several historical works.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN DAY, 80 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 2,172 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SARAH MOUNT COLES, widow of Abram Coles, a Brooklyn contractor and builder, is dead at the home of her daughter, 90 Lawrence Avenue, Brooklyn, in her ninety-fifth year. A son, Samuel Mount Coles, who had been associated with his father in business, died last Thanksgiving Day.

The Rev. FREDERICK FERDINAND MUHLERT, for thirty years pastor of the German Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem, Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Sunday at the home of his son, 720 East Thirty-second Street, Flatbush, aged 73 years. He was born in the Island of Java, East Indies, and went to Brooklyn fifty years ago.

JOHN WHITTAKER, for many years a hotel proprietor in Canarsie, died at his home in Babylon, L. I., on Sunday. He was 50 years old and was well-known in Masonic circles.

JAMES W. GATEWOOD, a native of Virginia and one of the incorporators of the Society of the Sons of Virginia, died on Saturday at his home, 521 Logan Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY R. DENNY, 76 years old, formerly for many years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died at his home, 120 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

MRS. MARY ANN PITNEY, a member of an old Brooklyn family and an active member of St. James' Pro-Cathedral, died on Sunday at her home, 97 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-ninth year.

NICHOLS HASS, retired wholesale meat dealer of St. Louis, died from apoplexy on Sunday at his home, 220 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year.

HENRY OSCAR NICHOLS, 79 years old, a retired insurance adjuster, died at his home, 451 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

RICHARD J. WAGNER, son of former Postmaster John Wagner of Long Island City, died at his home, 245 Ninth Avenue, on Sunday night. He was 25 years old.

Dr. JOSEPH W. HEARN, physician and surgeon and Emeritus Professor of Surgery at Jefferson Medical College, died on last Friday in Philadelphia, in his seventy-fifth year.

Colonel FRANK K. PATTERSON of Pittsburgh, Penn., known as "The Father of the National Guard," died at the home of his daughter in Tulsa, Okla., on Saturday morning.

JEFFERSON LAKE, a retired merchant of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home in that place.

JOHN FITZGERALD, 87 years old, real estate and insurance broker, died yesterday at his home in South Orange, N. J.

FREDERICK S. AMBLER, a prominent Mason, died at his home in South Norwalk, Conn., last night. Mr. Ambler was the manager of an amusement resort in New Hampshire.

Sister CATHERINE DE RICCI, Mother Superior of the Order of the Precious Blood, the monastery of which is at Fort Hamilton Parkway and Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the monastery. She was a daughter of the late Thomas Collins and a grandniece of the late Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn. Sister Catherine was born in Brooklyn fifty-nine years ago.

DIAMONDS
EMERALDS
SAPPHIRES
RUBIES
—as rare in quality as our Pearls
DREICER & Co
Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-EIGHTH
NEW YORK

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Holiday Greetings.

ENGELSMAN.—A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to my friends.
MONROE ENGELSMAN.

MARX.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Marx, of 1,845 7th Ave., city, extend to their friends the compliments of the season.

Born.

TOBIN.—On Dec. 7, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Tobin, a daughter, Ann Lewis Tobin.

Engaged.

HLIE—BARON.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Baron, 509 West 170th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie, to Mr. C. M. Elie of Honolulu on Christmas Day. At home from 3 to 6. Honolulu papers please copy.

WAGNER—COLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Anson B. Cole, 519 Throop Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence Bartlett Cole, to Mr. Henry Wagner of West 72d St., New York City.

Married.

BESSER—BORZNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Borzner announce the marriage of their daughter Anna M. to Dr. J. M. Besser of Chicago, on Dec. 24th, 1917, at the home of the bride's parents, 1,981 Morris Av., by Rev. Dr. Fopeki.

COWEN—WITT.—On Dec. 24, by the Rev. Dr. Jacob Kohn, Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac M. Witt, to Laurence L. Cowen.

SLUK—SCHWANETZ.—Corporal Paul Sluk to Miss Frances Schwanetz, at St. Joseph's Church, by Father Bruder, on Christmas Day.

VINER—KATZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Katz announce the marriage of their daughter, Charlotte, to Dr. Norman Viner of Montreal, Canada, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Died.

AYLWARD.—Dec. 24, Catherine A., beloved daughter of the late James and Ellen Aylward, at her late residence, 136 East 65th St. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 27, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, East 66th St., at 10 o'clock. Interment in Calvary.

BERRWICK.—Suddenly on Dec. 23, in his 58th year, Solon, beloved husband of Clara, (nee Jacoby,) and devoted father of Mildred M., Vernon M., and Roy L., at his residence, Hotel Newton, 2,052 Broadway. Funeral private on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10 A. M.

BOURDIS.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, Jean Baptiste Bourdis. Funeral from his late residence, 238 West 14th St., Wednesday morning, Dec. 26, at 9:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at St. Vincent de Paul Church, 23d St., near 6th Av., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CABRINI.—The Rev. Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, Foundress and Superior General of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, departed from this life Saturday, Dec. 22, in Chicago. The Missionary Sisters in their deep sorrow recommend to the prayers of all their Venerable Mother.

CROSS.—Frank W. CAMPBELL'S FUNERAL CHURCH service, (Campbell Bldg.,) B'way, 66th St., Wednesday, 9:30 A. M.

DE SAULLES.—On Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, at his residence, 514 Delaware Av., South Bethlehem, Penn., Arthur Brice De Saulles. Funeral service at the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 3:30 o'clock.

DUNKAK.—Entered into rest Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, in her eighty-sixth year, Emilie Leonore, widow of Henry Dunkak, beloved mother of Adelaide B. Alfke, Caroline E. Muller, Emma L. Moldenke, and Henry Dunkak. Funeral services at her late residence, 121 West 92d St., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

EARLY.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, at her residence, 54 West 46th St., Mary A. Early, widow of John Early and daughter of the late Nicholas and Anna C. Kane. Funeral services St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. at 50th St., Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

FALKENBERG.—Clara, beloved mother of Blanche Steindler and Evelyn Stern. Funeral from Rothschild's Chapel, 206 Lenox Av., Tuesday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.

FINK.—Diedrich, Dec. 22, in his 88th year. Services at his late residence, 2,494 Elm Place, Tuesday, Dec. 25, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

FISCHER.—At Montclair, N. J., suddenly on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, Dr. Paul Fischer in his 53d year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 56 Harrison Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26th, at 3 P. M.

FITZ GERALD.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, John Fitz Gerald, in his 88th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 79 Riggs Place, South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

FRALEY.—Moses, beloved husband of Rose Fraley and father of Mrs. Charles A. Stix and Mrs. Peter Ducker, on Monday, Dec. 24, at his home, St. Louis, Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 26.

GRAFF.—Harold A., in his 32d year, beloved son of Aaron A. and the late Sophie Beir Graff. Services from Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Tuesday, Dec. 25, 8 P. M. Interment Rochester, N. Y. Syracuse papers please copy.

HAUPTMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, John H. Hauptman. Funeral services at funeral parlor of F. E. Holmes & Son, 59 W. 125th St., Wednesday,

YOUTHFUL TENNIS EXPERTS BEGIN PLAY FOR NATIONAL INDOOR TITLES

YOUNG NET STARS START TITLE PLAY

Junior and Boys' National Indoor Tennis Championship Tourney Begins.

RAPID PROGRESS MADE

Taylor and Loughman Advance Through Third-Round Matches in Junior Division.

Spirited play marked the opening of the national junior and national boys' indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday. The entry for both events was large and representative of the best talent among the younger players. Such rapid strides were made in the junior event, which was won last year by Elliott Binzen, that two of the contestants, Harold Taylor, the Providence tennis centre champion, and F. M. Loughman, advanced through their third-round matches.

In the boys' event the first round was completed and four players scored victories in second-round matches. These were F. H. Winsten, Abraham Bassford 3d, Preston Scott, and F. T. Osgood. This is the first time that a national boys' tournament has ever been held indoors, and from the interest displayed in the event it promises to become one of the tennis fixtures of the future.

Binzen, the former junior titleholder, has passed beyond the age eligibility for junior tournaments and his accustomed place of prominence is taken by Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion, who has shown pronounced skill during the last year. It is doubtful if he is as strong a player as Binzen, but at least he is expected to make his way well toward the final round of the tournament, and there is a feeling on the part of his friends that he will carry off the laurels.

The tournament this year is peculiar in one respect, namely, that the great majority of the contestants are little known as to their ability on the courts. It is not at all unlikely that there may develop the proverbial dark horse, in which case there will be an increasing interest in the event as it nears its final stages.

Easy Match for Richards.

Richards was not called upon to play his strongest game yesterday. J. B. Rosenquest, his opponent, put forth a skillful bit of tennis, but it was entirely incapable of holding Richards at bay. The latter won with the score 6—3, 6—3, his accurate placing game from the deep court accounting for many points. What promised to be one of the best of the early round matches of the tournament was the one between Richards and Frank T. Anderson in the second round. The latter, however, was unable to compete, and the contest went to Richards by the default route.

The luck of the draw has placed Richards and one of his most formidable rivals, Harold Taylor, far apart in the draw. Should each come through his matches, they would meet in the final round. Taylor is one of the most proficient of the younger racquet wielders hereabout. His play in the junior tournaments last year was of convincing quality. Yesterday he raced through two matches. In the first he defeated N. F. Fitzgerald with the score 7—5, 6—1. Taylor was a bit slow in getting under way, which accounts for the closeness of the score in the first set. In the second his brilliant game from the back court and at the net fairly smothered the efforts of Fitzgerald to stage a rally. Taylor won his third round match from S. Adelstein without experiencing any great difficulty. The score of this encounter was 6—2, 6—3.

Taylor will now be called upon to face F. M. Loughman and a keen battle is promised for the right to advance through the fourth round. Loughman won two matches yesterday, one from T. T. Kemmerer at 6—4, 6—3, and a second from V. M. Velxotto at 6—2, 6—2. In each contest he took things easily, never disclosing the full strength of his game.

Brawner Reveals Speed.

A player who made a favorable impression in the first and second rounds was A. H. Brawner. He had a spirited test of skill in the first round against A. M. Larson. The latter took the first set at 6—4, but was carried to defeat in the second and third sets with the score 6—3, 6—3. Having won one victory, Brawner took on Warren E. Osgood, a capable player, and proceeded to triumph over him at 6—4, 6—2.

There was one marathon tennis match during the course of the afternoon in which G. H. Cook defeated M. Machsoud at 6—2, 14—12.

In the boys' tournament the outstanding player was the youthful Brooklyn star, Cecil Donaldson. He was opposed in a first round match by Howes Burton and captured the honors at 6—0, 6—1. Donaldson's play showed the same finished racquet work indoors as is true of his outdoor tennis. He came to the forecourt often and from there volleyed and smashed with such skill that the points were finished off quickly. Another of the boys who showed to advantage was Abraham Bassford 3d. He also had an easy time of it. His first round match went to him by reason of a default, but in the second he overwhelmed H. P. Kursman by a score of 6—1, 6—2.

There will be no tournament play today.

The summaries:

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Round—A. H. Brawner defeated A. M. Larson 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; G. Emerson defeated R. M. Arnold, Jr., 6—3, 6—2; P. L. Kynaston won from F. Mathews by default; C. E. Unterberg defeated M. Gottlieb, 7—5, 8—6, 8—2; W. H. Triest won from A. O. Norris by default; H. W. Haldenstein defeated A. F. Leland, 7—5, 6—2; G. Reilly defeated L. L. Mitchell, 6—3, 6—4; H. G. Snow won from Howard Snow by default; S. L. Alexander defeated J. L. Gwydir, 6—0, 6—2; S. Sarrin defeated D. Herrmann, 6—3, 6—1; H. F. Dornheim won from R. H. Smith by default; J. F. Mayer defeated G. W. Saunders, 6—1, 6—2; G. H. Cook defeated M. Machsoud, 6—2, 14—12; Vincent Richards defeated J. B. Rosenquest, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round—Harold Taylor defeated N. F. Fitzgerald, 7—5, 6—1; S. Adelstein won from R. S. Lewisohn by default; V. M. Pulxotto defeated H. M. Dempsey, 7—5, 6—3; F. M. Loughman defeated T. T. Kemmerer, 6—4, 6—3; A. H. Brawner defeated W. E. Osgood, 6—4, 6—3; G. Emerson won from P. Kynaston by default; C. E. Unterberg defeated W. H. Triest, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4; H. W. Haldenstein defeated G. Reilly, 7—5, 6—1; S. L. Alexander defeated H. G. Snow, 6—1, 6—2; H. F. Dornheim defeated S. Sorrin, 6—2, 6—3; Vincent Richards won from F. T. Anderson by default; E. H. Hendrickson defeated W. Kern, 6—4, 6—2; R. J. Hobbs advanced by a default; S. Sanberg defeated J. J. Blust, 6—2, 6—4.

Third Round—Harold Taylor defeated S. Adelstein, 6—2, 6—3; F. Loughman defeated V. M. Pulxetto, 6—2, 6—2.

BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Round—I. Cohen defeated R. Plant, 6—3, 6—1; H. P. Kurzman defeated ... Stoddard, 6—1, 9—7; A. Bassford, 3d, won from D. L. Norris by default; W. Slattery defeated D. F. Joyce, 2—6, 6—0, 6—0; M. Rappaport defeated J. Lang, 6—8, 6—1, 6—3; L. R. Comfort defeated H. Neimeyer, 6—2, 6—4; C. P. Mathey defeated S. K. Cowan, 7—5, 12—10, 3—6, 6—3; Cecil Donaldson defeated H. Burton, 6—0, 6—1; Howard Snow defeated H. W. Leland, 6—0, 3—7, 6—3; R. D. Ardrey won from G. H. Chapman by default.

Second Round—F. H. Winston defeated H. Grunet, 6—2, 6—7, 6—1; Abraham Bassford, 3d, defeated H. P. Kurzman, 6—1, 6—2; Preston Scott defeated R. D. Ardrey, 6—0, 7—5; F. T. Osgood defeated A. B. Sheridan, 6—3, 6—4.

SPRING TRIP FOR ROBINS.

Annual Training at Hot Springs to Start on March 18.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Brooklyn Nationals would again go to Hot Springs, Ark., for their Spring training trip. The recruits will report there to Manager Wilbert Robinson on March 18 and about a week later the regulars are scheduled to arrive for the pre-season preparations. The period of training will extend to April 3, and another Spring tour with the Boston Red Sox has been arranged.

On this tour eight games have been scheduled, the first to be played at Hot Springs on March 24 and the second at the same place on March 31. Then there will be a jump of several days, after which the teams will meet in succession at Little Rock, Memphis, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Bristol, Zonesville, and Richmond. Another series of games with the Yankees has also been arranged for Ebbets Field, to begin on April 12. The second game is on April 13 and the third on April 15, the National League season opening on April 16. Last year weather conditions permitted only one game of the series with the Yanks to be played.

SISLER DEAL STILL BREWING

Yankees Not Convinced That Trade Cannot Be Made.

Nothing has been heard from Miller Huggins, the new Yankee manager, of an authoritative nature about the proposed deal which is brewing, in which the Yankees hope to secure Sisler and Pratt, the infielders of the Browns, in exchange for a trio of Yankee players and a bundle of cash. Huggins, who is in St. Louis straightening out his business affairs preparatory to moving to New York to take up his new duties, has had several conferences with officials of the Browns, but has not been able to convince the St. Louis owners that it would be good policy to dispose of the versatile and efficient Sisler.

When Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the Yankees, returned from French Lick, a few days ago, he announced his readiness to pay almost anything in reason for the possession of Sisler and Pratt. In furtherance of this Huggins was instructed to obtain the players and negotiations were entered into. At the local offices of the New York Club it was said that the deal was not off, but that there is only a remote possibility that St. Louis will agree to any exchange in which Sisler is one of the parties concerned.

Harry Sparrow, business manager of the Yankees, was too concerned with mapping out the possible training trip of the Yankees and Braves to pay much attention to deals. He said he was feeling out the sportsmen in the different army cantonments, and that in all probability the games which the two teams will play this Spring will be before the new soldiers.

At the Giants' office yesterday there was an unusual lack of business and it was announced that all officials had taken the day off to begin celebrating Christmas. Since the Christmas spirit pervaded the air it was reported that Charles Herzog and Manager McGraw may patch up their differences, and that the Giant Captain would be back in the fold again next season.

Reports from Boston had it that Bill James, the hero of the Braves' uphill fight for a pennant and world's championship during the 1914 season, would be tendered a contract this Winter and would be taken South next Spring to get into shape. James injured his pitching arm during the latter part of the 1914 season and has not been of any use to the team since then. He has played in only a few championship games, and then usually only as a relief pitcher. Through all of last season James was on his California farm and worked only in a few exhibition games. He recently wrote to the Boston officials, stating that his arm feels fine again, and asked for a contract. There are about thirty-one players on the roster of the Braves, none of which are enlisted in the war service, to which contracts will be sent. Rabbitt Maranville and Hank Gowdy, who have enlisted in the naval and army service, respectively, are not counted in the list, nor are they expected to be available next season. Gowdy already is in France, being a member of the first "Rainbow" division sent across the ocean.

Hendricks Free to Deal Again.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—President Rickey, of the St. Louis Nationals today received a telegram from President McGill of the Indianapolis club, stating that he has granted Jack Hendricks permission to make further efforts to be named as manager of the St. Louis Nationals. Rickey said, however, that he had lost all interest in Hendricks, but he will consider any proposition Hendricks may make.

SECONDS SEPARATE SPEEDY ICE CRAFT

Johnson's Gull Wins and Loses in Series of Fast Races at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 24.—Four yacht races were sailed on the North Shrewsbury today, in each of which events only seconds separated the starters at the finish. Robert S. Johnson's Gull captured two eight-mile races, but was beaten by Andrew White's Brownie in two three-mile match events. A strong southwest wind was blowing this morning when the Gull and the Brownie sailed match races.

Lester Pierce tended sheet for Johnson on the Gull and Ensley White assisted White in the Brownie. Both were nip-and-tuck races, the Brownie winning the first by 15 seconds and the second event by 20 seconds. The breeze had moderated when the Gull, Brownie, and Captain Dan Asay's Zero II. got away in the race of the day, an eighteen-mile event that took the yachts three times around a triangular course, down the river to Guyon's Point, across to Fisher's Cove, and back to the homestake in front of the clubhouse.

Despite the considerable tacking, fast time was made, the eight miles being covered in twenty-nine minutes. The Zero II. got away in the lead and with favorable slants of wind gained a quarter of a mile in the first lap. The Gull, however, gradually crept up in the second round and finished twelve seconds ahead of Zero II., with the Brownie third, a few seconds behind. The Gull won the other eight-mile event by fifty-five seconds, nosing out Zero II. by three seconds for second place.

Several races among the North Shrewsbury Club third-class yachts and the Independent Club fifth-class boats are scheduled for tomorrow, which with other sporting events will make Christmas one of the biggest days in the history of the North Shrewsbury.

BOXERS TO BE NUMBERED.

A. A. U. to Identify All Participants in Amateur Tourney.

Announcement was made yesterday by the local A. A. U. that the contestants in the New York State amateur boxing championship tournament, which will be held tomorrow and Thursday nights at Manhattan Casino, will be numbered as are competitors in track and field sports. This plan was adopted by the committee because of the large number of entries which have been received for the eight classes.

Another reason was that it will be more convenient for the spectators. In former tournaments, it was difficult to ascertain the name of a principal following his introduction by the announcer, even with the aid of the printed programs.

Ninety of the best boxers in New York State will compete in the eight classes, and as many of these boys have almost unpronounceable names, they will have numbers from one to ninety. When the announcer calls out the contestants in the different bouts, he will announce each boxer's name and his number.

Invitations have been sent to the officers of the various army posts and camps and naval stations around New York, and ringside box seats will be reserved for them. Men in the United States army or navy uniform will be admitted without tickets.

WESTON IS 78 YEARS OLD.

Veteran Pedestrian Still Hale at Approach of Four-Score Mark.

Still hale and hearty and not at all doubtful but that he is younger in spirit than many who are younger in years, Edward Payson Weston, the noted pedestrian, celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday a week ago today. Weston was born in Portland, Me., Dec. 18, 1839, and his transcontinental pedestrian feats performed when he was past the three-score-and-ten mark furnish added proof of the virtues of walking in preserving health and vigor. Thirty and forty years ago pedestrianism was among the most popular of sports, both amateur and professional, and the great walking matches in American and English cities aroused wide enthusiasm. Most of the famous professional pedestrians of that period attained ripe old age, and not a few of them are still living—and walking. Dan O'Leary, next to Weston the most famous of the old school, still claims to be the champion heel and toe walker in the world, although he is 75. O'Leary, since he commenced his professional career in 1867, has walked over 11,000 miles in England, France, Ireland, Australia, Canada, and the United States.

COCHRAN IN FINE FETTLE.

Plays Excellent Billiards in Opening Sessions Against Cutler.

Walter Cochran gave a remarkable demonstration of billiard technique in the opening games of his 3,000-point match against Albert G. Cutler at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon he defeated his older rival by a score of 300 to 94, and in the evening won with the score 300 to 41. Cochran's average in the afternoon mounted to the proportions of one which might have been compiled by Hoppe. It was 42 6-7. In the evening his average was 33 3-9. As a result of the two games Cochran now leads by a score of 600 to 135.

Hardly anything else needs to be said to indicate that Cutler was far outclassed. He could never get in stroke, while Cochran from the outset counted rapidly, and for the most part, in double figures. In the afternoon game Cochran made a high run of 144, and the next best cluster was 73.

Even though he did not average as high in the evening game, the play by Cochran was impressive as a technical exhibition of billiards. His best run of 87 was a gem, and it was terminated only by an unfortunate freeze which necessitated a difficult masse. Cutler was even less of a contender in the evening game than in the afternoon.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Cochran—37 2 73 144 4 5 85. Total—300. High runs—144 and 73. Average—42 6-7.
Cutler—0 16 3 0 9 37 29. Total—94. High runs—37 and 29. Average—13 3-7.

EVENING GAME.

Cochran—23 30 37 6 35 19 19 87 35. Total—300. High runs—87 and 39. Average—33 3-9.
Cutler—3 12 2 3 1 1 15 4. Total—41. High run—15. Average—5 1-8.

AWARD CUE TITLE TOURNEY.

Class C Championship to be Held in Brooklyn Room.

The National Association of Amateur Billiard Players has made one award of a championship tournament. The national Class C event will be played at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn, beginning, Monday Jan. 14. It is expected that the entry will be large and the tournament may have to be played in two divisions to force an elimination. After some of the weaker ones are weeded out a final round robin would be played.

TOM HALPIN IN THE NAVY.

Boston A. A. Star to Represent District at Millrose Games.

In the enlistment of Tom Halpin, the former national quarter-mile champion, the Boston A. A. lost the last member of its team of star athletes. Halpin has joined the Boston Naval Station, of which George V. Brown is athletic director. Halpin has volunteered to run in the Millrose sports on Jan 23 in Madison Square Garden. He will probably be a member of the relay team to represent the First Naval District of Boston in the one-mile relay for the navy. A likely teammate of Halpin may be Maranville, the shortstop of the Boston Braves.

The new regulations passed by the A. A. U. delegates at the national meeting in St. Louis will make it possible for some of the country's best ball players, now enlisted in military service, to compete with amateur athletes in running events.

Some of those who are now serving in the Boston Naval Station, many of whom George V. Brown may select as members of his team for the Millrose games, are Barry, McGinnis, Shaw, Callahan, McNally, Leary, and Rico.

Y.M.H.A. CANCELS ATHLETICS

War Forces Abandonment of All Activities for Year.

It was learned yesterday that the athletic activities of the local branches of the Young Men's Hebrew Association are practically at a standstill. It is reported that the majority of the members of the Athletic Committee have resigned, while others have gone into the army, either through enlistment or the selective draft. The athletic ranks of the organization also have been depleted because of the war, and the general depression has caused an abandonment of practically all the annual athletic fixtures.

The Athletic Committee of the Y. M. H. A. recently planned a big road race for enlisted men in the army and navy, but since the plans for this event were first discussed there has been a noticeable depression which caused the committee to cancel further arrangements for the race. Another event that has been abandoned is the Y. M. H. A. annual handicap games, which were scheduled this year for Brooklyn.

RELAY TITLE RACE AT MILLROSE MEET

Metropolitan Association of A. A. U. Grants Sanction for Championship.

Officials of the Millrose A. A. yesterday received sanction from the Indoor Track and Field Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. to hold the association's annual championship relay race over a distance of one and seven-eighth miles. The race will be run in connection with the Millrose military and athletic carnival to be held in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 23. The sanction was applied for several days ago, but the event was not awarded until yesterday.

This race promises to furnish interesting competition if it attracts the entries expected. The teams competition will be composed of four men, the first to run 40 yards, the second 220 yards, the third 880 yards, and the fourth one mile. In this way it is expected that many of the district's prominent athletes at this distance will be attracted to the race and produce a sterling competition.

The committee in charge of the games anounced the program last night, and it shows twelve events for enlisted men in the army and navy and four open races, among the latter some of the Millrose A. A. annual fixtures. The army and navy events are: Seventy-yard dash, 70 yard low hurdles race, 70-yard high hurdles race, 300-yard run, 1,000-yard run, 880-yard run with full equipment, (for army athletes,) one-mile inter-camp relay race for the army, one-mile relay for the navy, one-mile match race between the army and navy, 60-yard rescue race for the army, 60-yard and return equipment race for the army and a tug-of-war test between ten-men teams representing both branches of the service. In the relay races the greatest competition is anticipated, for it is expected that when the teams go to the starting line some of the greatest quarter-milers and sprinters in the country will be off with the gunfire.

Other features will be the one and one-half mile run for the Rodman Wanamaker Trophy, now held by Joie Ray, the Illinois runner; the 600-yard Millrose special run for the E. H. Post Trophy, the Millrose—Meadowbrook A. A. one-mile relay race and a three-mile handicap run, in which the limit allowance will be 170 yards.

The prizes to be awarded to the successful competitors are diamond medals of gold, silver, and bronze, for the athletes finishing first, second, and third respectively in the running events; diamond medals of gold and silver to members of the relay teams finishing first and second, and useful prizes in the other events.

The proceeds of the games will go to the War Department's fund for supplying athletic paraphernalia to the various camps and cantonments.

W. M. G. A. TO MEET JAN. 24.

Policy for Next Year to be Decided at Annual Meeting.

Not to be outdone by the male golfers of the nation, the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association is to hold its annual meeting and election of officers for the coming year on Thursday, Jan. 24. This makes five big golf meetings to be held within a week, they being the United States Golf Association, the Massachusetts Golf Association, the Western Golf Association, and the New Jersey Golf Association, at all of which the program calls for an election of officers.

The metropolitan women consider the coming meeting a serious conclave, in which conditions now and in the future are to be discussed. A host of the women golf players already are actively engaged in war work, and it is probable that at the meeting a plan will be outlined whereby the association will be able to make a regular contribution to the war relief societies of the country.

A Nominating Committee has been appointed to select a ticket for next season, but the names of this committee have been withheld temporarily, or until the officials hear that those selected have accepted. It is not necessary to name the new officers until fifteen days before the meeting, so that no worry is caused on this score.

Unlike the last few seasons, little attention will be directed toward the team matches and the one-day tournaments such as played last year. Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley already has been acknowledged the winner of the low gross laurels for the season at the one-day tournaments and for the second successive year will be accredited with the leadership. The Baltusrol Country Club team, captained by Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, also will be named the championship team. However, no unusual attention will be paid to this, since many of the women who formerly took part in the team competitions and the one-day tournaments were too deeply engaged in war work to play this year.

The first meeting of the New Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association probably will be held immediately after the new year. At this meeting it is probable that the question of tournaments next season will be threshed out and some agreement reached. While many of the new officers elected at the annual meeting a few weeks ago are opposed to holding the title fixtures, it seems the general opinion that club and invitation tournaments should be scheduled in abundance.

Bogey Play on Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 24.—The Tin Whistles' holiday golf contest against bogey was held at Pinehurst today. C. B. Hudson of the North Fork Club, handicap 9, taking the Class A prize at 1 up. Spencer Waters, Apawamis, handicap 11, and W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, handicap 6, were tied for second honors at 1 down. George T. Dunlap, Canoe Brook, and Colonel H. W. Ormsbee, South Shore, tied for the prize in Class B.

Milan in Aviation Corps.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Horace Milan, utility outfielder for the Washington Americans, has joined the army Aviation Corps and Billy Murray, one of the newly acquired outfielders, has joined the army Quartermaster Corps. Manager Griffith received their resignations from the club today.

On ordinary days M. C. means Men's Clothing!
But to-day!
Merry Christmas!

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Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
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Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y. 45 min. from 42d St., 10 min. from station. Open fires; skating, tobogganing and all Winter sports. Capacity 150. Rates $10 up. Special Holiday rates. Masquerade Ball and Midnight Supper New Year's Eve. Booklet.

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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
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On the ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during the Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Holiday period bookings now being made.
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CHALFONTE
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ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS and AMUSEMENTS
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Particularly attractive over the Holidays. Notable New Years Eve Celebration. Reservations may now be arranged.
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FIREPROOF
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THE HOLIDAY HOTEL
WHERE AMERICA'S MOST MAMMOTH NEW YORK'S EVE CELEBRATION WILL BE HELD

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Hotel and Sanatorium.
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America's Famous All-Year Resort. The Leading Houses Always Open.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel House
For the Holidays First-class American Plan Hotel with many attractive features, including the recently installed Hydrotherapy. Baths for men and women. No snow.
Branch of Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers.
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A modern hotel in an Autumn and Winter Resort where out-of-door sports are possible the entire year.
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For the Price in
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Write for Beautifully Illustrated Booklet
"ONLY 23 MILES FROM CAMP DIX"

Hotel Lenox, Lakewood, N. J.—Centrally located; modern throughout; courteous service; none better. Daniel Seligman.

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PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Running water. Private Baths; moderate rates.

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A convenient and delightful place to spend your holidays. Good driving and motoring, excellent saddle horses, two golf courses and all outdoor sports.
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On Camden Heights
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The Land of Palms & Sunshine.
Write Chamber of Commerce for booklet.

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St. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Business Men's Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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100 Per Cent. Club

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Facts About the Sugar Situation

Our Government has asked you to use sugar sparingly. We believe that the people of this country will be glad to do their part to conserve the sugar supply when they know the facts.

These facts are as follows:

More than two-thirds of the source of Europe's sugar supply is within the present battle lines. This has resulted in greatly reducing the production of sugar in Europe.

England and France and other countries have been forced to go for sugar to Cuba.

Ordinarily, nearly all of the Cuban raw sugar comes to the United States and is refined here, chiefly for home use. This is not the case now.

In view of the exceptional world demand for sugar there is no surplus, and barely enough to tide us over until the new crop comes in. The people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly. No one should hoard or waste it.

This Company has no surplus sugar to sell. It is working with the Government to conserve the supply, and to take care of the Allies so far as possible.

Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners. Brown

WON'T CLOSE PLANTS TO CONSERVE COAL

Federal Fuel Administration Plans Rather a Pro Rata Reduction.

FEARS RESULT ON LABOR

Suggestion Made That Coal Be Drafted Wherever Found in Times of Emergency.

The National Fuel Administration does not intend to close down a single industry nonessential to the war in order to conserve coal. Instead Fuel Administrator Garfield will put into practice a system of reducing their activities pro rata along lines volunteered by these industries. It is also suggested by the Fuel Administration that in times of an emergency, such as the temporary tie up of railroad facilities that coal be drafted wherever it is found. This policy is made known in a letter written by B. V. Noyes, Chief of the Conservation Bureau of the Fuel Administration, to Health Commissioner Dr. Haven Emerson, and is in reply to one sent by the Commissioner to Dr. Garfield, in which he appealed for coal for New York on the ground that the weather and the insufficient coal supply had alarmingly raised the death rate from pneumonia.

Unless the unexpected happens the Fuel Administration will not have to draft coal, for during the favorable weather since the last storm the Fuel Administrators report that coal has been coming into the city at a fair rate. It was officially stated that on Saturday and Sunday 50,000 tons of coal had been delivered at the waterside in New York City, and that it was still moving freely to and from the terminals. It is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 tons arrived yesterday. The officials believe, however, that vigilance must be maintained, and a strict policy of economy practiced by every user of coal.

Text of Mr. Noyes's Letter.

Mr. Noyes's letter follows:

Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, New York City:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 13th, addressed to Dr. Garfield, has been received and referred to me as Chief of the Conservation Bureau of the Fuel Administration. Under the present distressing circumstances it very naturally occurs to you, as it does to every right-thinking person, that all the uses of coal not absolutely necessary should be discontinued untill all people have coal enough to keep them warm.

The problem divides itself, so it seems to me, into two parts. During any sudden emergency, such as has been created by the recent cold snap and temporary tieup of railroad facilities by the unusual snowstorm, coal for the people, and especially for service among the poor people, should be drafted wherever found. It is my impression that the local Fuel Administration has been extremely active during this period and has obtained results under very trying circumstances. The general question of shutting off coal from the so-called nonessentials and the interests of the war and domestic consumers has very wide bearings and has been given, as I am sure you would wish it to be given, intensive study here in Washington so as to take only such action as would result in permanent advantage to the country.

A study of this immediately suggests the fact that an ill-considered cutting off of so-called nonessential industries would be likely to produce among the very people we are trying to help even greater distress than the shortage it aimed to rectify. The list of industries which must be cut, if industries are to be treated fairly among themselves, would throw millions suddenly out of employment in the depths of Winter, besides the probability of dislocating our entire industrial system and produce one of those financial, industrial depressions which always bear hardest on the poor.

Advice of Industries Sought.

With this in view we have devised a plan of taking up industries nonessential to the war and reducing them pro rata along lines volunteered by them, thus reliving the coal situation without the disastrous consequences I have suggested. This system of reduction will be put into effect just as rapidly as possible. Each industry is being asked to consider where a reduction may be made with the least unsettlement to itself, but the amount of reduction is being dictated by the Government.

I have entered upon this detailed explanation so that you might understand the situation. In regard to the electric signs, the amount of coal used for the professional advertising signs is very small. It is the thousands of signs, little and big, by which merchants advertise their stores and places of business, which in the aggregate use a large quantity of coal. To suddenly attack all of this class of business with 100 per cent. restriction, while others, equally nonessential businesses are not restricted at all, or very slightly, would be both unfair and unbusinesslike.

We have, therefore, ordered all electric signs, including outdoor illumination of every kind, to be discontinued on two nights a week, and through the co-operation of the sign people and others hope to make coal saving on these lightless nights show up in a larger percentage than any other of the nonessential industries. We hope to obtain the co-operation of the public in reducing home lights.

Of course, the necessity for restrictions is likely to be progressive, but we believe that the whole list of nonessential fuel consumption should be gone over on a percentage basis before one industry is selected for complete extinction. Very truly yours,

FUEL ADMINISTRATION.
B. V. NOYES,
Chief Conservation Division.

Advisory Committee Named.

Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, announced yesterday the formation of the committee which is to advise him regarding nonessential industries and conduct a campaign of conservation. The committee is headed by Harry T. Peters of the wholesale coal firm of Williams & Peters of 1 Broadway. The other members of the committee are John W. Whitney of the wholesale coal firm of Whitney & Kemmerer, 143 Liberty Street; Walter S. Sullivan of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; George D. Pratt, State Conservation Commissioner; Reeve Schley, New York County Fuel Administrator, and G. M. Dahl, Vice President of the Chase National Bank.

"The committee has been selected with great care," said Mr. Wiggin, "and I think we have made admirable selections. It will prove a hard working and efficient committee and should greatly assist in helping to relieve the situation."

Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield has sent a letter to Mr. Wiggin in corroboration of his telegram giving the latter authority to discriminate as to what industries are nonessential in a time of emergency.

Reeve Schley did not formulate yesterday the prices at which coal can be sold at retail. He had to defer action because of the stress of business. Burns Brothers, however, did some price fixing on their own account. Signs were put up at their coal stations that cellar dealers would not be allowed to charge more than 60 cents a hundredweight on a cash and carry basis, and 70 cents a hundred pounds for coal delivered. Failure to comply with this order will result in dealers' supplies being cut off," the notice concludes.

Mr. Schley said that violations of the lightless night order had been received, and that all such complaints were being carefully investigated and the violators punished. The "light out" order, he said, was made for the general good, and the Fuel Administration was going to see that it was observed.

It was stated at the offices of the Lehigh Valley and the Erie Railroads yesterday that there had been an improvement in the coal situation in the last few days. A representative of the Erie said that the situation, however, was still serious, and that the coal supply was going to be a day to day proposition until Spring.

These deaths from pneumonia were reported between noon Saturday and noon yesterday: Manhattan, 27; Bronx, 9; Brooklyn, 24; Queens 12, and Richmond, none.

INCREASE IN COAL OUTPUT.

Record Established During November in the Bituminous Fields.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—While several sections of the country actually are suffering for want of coal, mines producing bituminous coal turned out more during November than in any month in history, with one exception, the Geological Survey reported today. These mines are practically one month ahead of the 1916 production, and if the present output is maintained production this year will be 9 per cent. in excess of last year.

The average daily production, the report says, was 1,872,000 tons, and it was attained through the increase in the output in Illinois, Indiana, and Western Kentucky. Much of the increase in Illinois and Indiana is attributed to the fact that the miners had just returned from the strike in effect during October.

Mines in Central Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky fell below their monthly record, while those in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan barely held their own.

The year's output up to Oct. 1 is estimated at 552,091,000 tons.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The coal situation in New England is much improved, and Government officials are anxious to aid in preventing a serious shortage here. Governor McCall declared today on his return from Washington. With the Governors of Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and Representatives of other New England States, Governor McCall conferred with the Federal Fuel Administrator and National Boards handling transportation problems and the shipment of supplies abroad.

"We found that there was considerable cross-hauling going on," he said, "and we believe that could be done away with. Orders have already been issued to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway to transport coal to Hampton Roads and this is largely for New England consumption. Much of this coal heretofore has been shipped abroad, and we believe we have impressed it upon the Washington authorities that our needs should be met before great quantities are diverted to foreign ports. It is still in the hands of the Government, however, to determine what proportion of this coal is to be used for consumption abroad.

"As a result of the seizure of a number of tugs by the United States Government, there is a shortage of the towage needed to get the coal to Boston, but we have been assured that we can have the service of some mine sweepers if needed to bring the barges to New England."

STEAMSHIPS STILL HELD HERE

Only Two Get Sufficient Coal to Sail—No Relief Today.

After being detained in part since last Wednesday through the shortage of soft coal in New York Harbor two steamships managed to get away yesterday, but several others are still detained in port without a ton of coal in their bunkers. There is no prospect of getting any coal today, even if the lighters come alongside, because the longshoremen have notified the steamship companies that they will not work on Christmas Day.

Shipping men said yesterday that the shortage of soft coal was worse than they had known it to be in the last twenty-five years in New York Harbor. They said there was plenty of coal for the ships if it was handled properly and distributed according to the urgency of the demand. Under the present system, they said, the Government had seized all the coal and left none for the merchant marine, American or foreign, which included the majority of the big supply ships. The Captain of an American steamship who has been twenty years in the Atlantic trade said yesterday that it was a bad thing to take a lighterman out of the hands of men who had been handling it all their lives and deliver it to inexperienced men who hoped to handle it somehow because they were Government officials.

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English, Shorthand, Accountancy—Dictaphone, Secretarial Practice, Expert Typewriting
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SPANISH in four months. The Travis School of Spanish, Longacre Bldg. Suite 302, B'way and 42d St. B'way entrance. Translations. Phone Bryant 1610.

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Mary G. Wilford, A. M., English, Latin, Mathematics. 595 West 113th St.

Wanted.

Gentleman wishes to learn English; will pay or exchange Spanish. O 117 Times.

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MARTYN THOMAS VOICE CULTURE Speaking and Singing. Rapid, Correct Method. Demonstration Free. Studio 415 W. 125d. Cliven. 4270

THE COTTON MARKET

Winding Up of December Contracts Accomplished Without Undue Commotion.

The winding up of December contracts which constituted the chief business of yesterday's cotton market, was accomplished without undue commotion. Many firms had already evened up their December business and withdrawn to enjoy a three-day holiday over Christmas, and the number of notices finally required was estimated at around 15,000 bales.

A few of the more timorous holders of short lines, recalling the flurry which accompanied the closing out of October contracts, bid the price of December up to 30.45 soon after the opening in their hurry to meet their obligations, but it very soon developed that there would be no difficulty in obtaining ample cotton for immediate requirements, and enough holders liquidated their holdings to carry the price down 35 points in a short time. At this point, at 29.90, December was actually only 20 points above the ruling price for January. The final closing-out brought the price back to 30.30, at which point it closed.

The later months moved sympathetically with the December bidding, advancing up to 20 points early, sliding back below the opening, and closing very steady, with net advances of 7 to 17 points. On the whole the market was very quiet, with many members absent. The Liverpool Exchange was closed yesterday, and will not reopen until Thursday morning.

Most of the cotton actually offered for closing out December was taken, it is understood, either by a single prominent shipper in the Eastern belt or by Japanese interests. The cotton delivered formed a very large percentage of local stocks, and is reported to have been of very desirable grade. The expectation is that it is now permanently off the market, and that exports may be larger in future, throughout January.

Exports yesterday were 12,844 bales, a total of 1,992,340 for the season, against 3,023,556 a year ago. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 10 points higher, generally unchanged.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
December	30.25	30.45	29.90	.....	30.42
January	29.76	29.84	29.62	29.75@29.76	29.68
February	.....	.....	.....	29.81 bid	29.20
March	29.22	29.38	29.18	29.26@29.28	29.15
April	.....	.....	.....	29.04 bid	28.10
May	28.87	29.02	28.85	28.86@28.88	28.82
June	.....	.....	.....	28.70 bid	28.55
July	28.55	28.67	28.49	28.65@28.66	28.49
August	.....	.....	.....	28.35 bid	28.18
October	27.45	27.47	27.38	27.45@27.47	27.28

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points higher at 31c for middling upland. Sales nil. Delivered on contract, 2,500 bales.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 29.45c; New Orleans, 29.13c; Savannah, 29¾c; Augusta, 29.50c; Memphis, 29.50c; Houston, 29.10c; Little Rock, 29.50c; Dallas, 29c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Lt. Yr.
Port receipts	22,194	16,116	21,620
Exports	12,844	15,703	14,521
Season's exports	1,992,340	1,846,118	3,023,556
Port stocks	1,291,197	1,306,841	1,511,825
Interior receipts	22,000	43,142	14,538
Interior shipments	16,400	36,150	5,836
N. Y. arrivals	2,066	7,792	...
N. Y. stocks	136,305	152,865	140,790

Holiday in Liverpool.

ELECTRICITY RATE TO STAND

Edison Company Asks Six Months' Time Before Changing Price.

The present 7-cent rate for electric current is to continue in Manhattan and part of the Bronx until June, and perhaps will become the permanent maximum rate. In November, 1916, after conferences between the New York Edison Company and the Public Service Commission, the company agreed to reduce the rate on Jan. 1, 1917, from 8 cents to 7½ cents, and at the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1 to reduce the price to 7 cents. This low record price was to continue for six months at least, and then the company, if it found itself unable to continue the low rate, was to have the privilege of restoring the 8-cent rate.

Recently the company appeared before the commission and asked for a delay of several weeks before presenting the figures showing the net earnings of the company during the era of low rates. Yesterday John W. Lieb, Vice President and General Manager of the company, told the commission that the present price would continue for another six months. The company supplies all of the electric current for light, heat, and power used in Manhattan and the Bronx, and the total amount the consumers save on each half a cent reduction in the price is said to be $750,000.

Mr. Lieb's statement to the commission said in part:

"We know that the company has had no considerable acceleration of business, due to the reduction in rates, nor has it yet felt the full depressing effects of the general business situation. Nor has it yet developed to what extent the conservation of fuel will be directed by the Fuel Administration, and how far, and how deeply, this will affect our business or our income.

"One of the things that we looked for last Summer as possibly having a serious effect upon our business is not yet in effect, namely, the daylight saving plan, but it now looks as if this would be put through Congress as one of the early measures at the President's request. The situation as to coal and labor is most disconcerting. It is impossible to make any coal contracts. The big producers will not consider them. The labor situation is singularly unsettled. We have found it necessary to make notable advances recently in our payroll.

"The situation is uncertain and we do not know how badly off we are going to be. We would rather not guess when we present our situation here. We desire to do so with facts and definite statements, and as we cannot produce facts and make definite statements at this time it is the company's suggestion that the case should be postponed for six months with a privilege of making advances if it should be necessary."

In reply to questions, Mr. Lieb said that the company would not make any advance in the rates without asking the commission at least thirty days notice. The next hearing will be on June 3, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Following a Christmas custom established several years ago, Oppenheim, Collins & Co. of Brooklyn will again distribute substantial cash bonuses to their employes. The firm feels that the welfare and success of their business depend largely upon their employes, and takes great pleasure in making this recognition and appreciation of their loyal and faithful services.

These officers have been elected by the Commercial Travelers' Association of the Lace, Embroidery, and Allied Trades, Inc.: President, J. B. Patten; Vice President, H. Platt; Second Vice President, Hugo Weisman; Third Vice President, W. T. Hansen; Treasurer, Aaron Neumann, and Secretary, F. B. Litchfield. The following members of the Board of Governors, elected last year to serve short terms, have been reelected for the full term of three years: George Werner, Julius Steyermann, Ernest Boeckin, and George M. Farrington.

H. J. Trainer will become associated on Jan. 1 with George B. Duren & Sons of this city, and will cover Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities. For a number of years he has been a member of the selling staff of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company.

The employees of Watts, Stebbins & Co. of this city have received a Christmas present from the firm in the form of a 5% per cent. bonus on their salaries for the last year.

The Shuttleworth Brothers Company of Amsterdam, N. Y., whose products are sold through the wholesale department of W. J. Sloane of this city, has brought out a Liberty rug in which fifty elements of design, all of which are of a more or less patriotic nature, appear. They include the Statue of Liberty, the Statue Leaks, the Capitol at Washington, the discovery of America by Columbus, the seals of various States, the Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, &c.

MAP OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Splendid war map published in five sections, commencing with The New York Times next Sunday. When sections are complete, map will measure 40 by 56 inches, and be a complete chart of the present war. Order without delay to secure a copy.—Adv.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Soloff, 244 6th Av. Mad. Sq. 1508.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White, 50 inches. Soloff, 244 6th Av. Mad. Sq. 1508.

CLOAKINGS Wanted, of any description, quantity, for cash, at reasonable prices. Phone us and buyer will call. Blassberg & Friedman, 97 East 11th St. 3757 Stuyvesant.

POMPOM Wanted.—In all colors; will pay spot cash. G. B. G. Manufacturing Co., 709 Madison Square.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

FURS.—1,000 black opossum borders, 6 by 72 inches; will sell very cheap. C. B. G. Manufacturing Company. Mad. Sq. 1050.

SERGES.—54289, 7301, 7120, 6120, 11433, 1210. Isreal Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 51 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9700.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN, first-class, popular-priced silk dresses; all territories; strictly commission basis. X 232 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5½@5¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday 5½@5¾ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Burlaps Showed Little Life.

The burlap market at this time of the year is not expected to produce much excitement, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. Nothing of interest came from the primary markets, so far as could be learned, and, with trading practically nil, if not actually so, features were lacking. Spot prices on standard goods remained nominally unchanged, on the basis of 16½ cents for eight-ounce 40s and 20½ cents for 10½-ounce cloths of the same width. Afloat goods, for receipt in the latter part of next month and somewhat beyond, were nominally quoted at prices about a quarter of a cent below the ones given for spots.

Bright Evening Wraps Popular.

Though elaborate and formal evening gowns for women have not been selling as freely this Fall as in other years, there is reported to have been practically no let up in the demand for evening wraps in this direction, strangely enough, there has been no evidence of the tendency toward simplified dressing which has marked the shift from the formal to the semi-formal evening frock. Many bright solid colors and brilliant combinations of colors have been among the leaders of the season. Rich brocades have also been well taken, and in these, designs distinctly suggestive of the Orient have played a large part. In almost every case it is said that fur trimming is wanted.

An "Expert" on Books.

The case of the more or less renowned clerk in the book department of a certain retail store, who suggested that a customer try the fur department when asked if they had "Lamb's Tales," was paralleled here yesterday. A prospective customer, looking through the book section of a well-known store for some children's stories, came across a table of books labeled "Medical Works." He ran his eye along the line, saw a book, smiled, and picked it up. The clerk noticing very busy at that table, the customer asked her what the book was about. She glanced at the title and said, "Why, that's what the doctors have to study, so they can tell what's wrong with you when you get sick." The title of the book was "The Art of Cross-Examination," something in which every lawyer must be well versed.

Will Be Hard to Get Cloths.

An executive of a local fur house that does a large business in men's fur-lined coats was not pleasantly surprised yesterday to get a letter from a Big English cloth-making concern from which it buys fabrics for making "shells" of fur coats, stating that it could not accept any further business on these cloths for the present because its mills had been commissioned to make up merchandise for use by American soldiers "over there." This condition, while serious enough at any time for this particular fur house, is made even more so by the inability or refusal of several domestic makers of similar goods to take further orders for them.

She Shopped Early, All Right.

Yesterday was "procrastinators' day" in the local stores, and, judging from the crowds, there are thousands of people who apparently do not know that the English language contains the words "Shop early." In all of the so-called gift departments a land office business apparently was being done, especially in the toys. Shopping was not easy, because of the crowds, and late in the afternoon there were evidences of good dispositions that were rapidly becoming bad. At a doll counter two women jostled each other and began to discuss the incident rather vigorously, the conversation ending this way: First Woman, "Well, you should have shopped earlier." To which the second retorted: "Shopped earlier? Good gracious, haven't I been in this store since half past 9 this morning?"

Split Underskirt Gains Favor.

The bifurcated underskirt, or bloomer, to take the place of petticoats, is said to be meeting with more general acceptance as the season progresses. Among some of the higher-priced lines, in many sections of the country, it is said to have almost entirely relegated the old-time underskirt to the limbo of forgotten things. According to reports from the local trade, satin, taffeta, crêpe de chine, and georgette seem to be the leading fabrics for these garments. Some changeable silks are used, and seem to be well liked. Though black is popular, many of the bright colors, such as flesh color, pink, light blue, and very light gray are well sought. While there are some models in which ruffles are extensively used, the tendency is said to be toward the more simplified, tailor-made effects.

Gray Goods Sales Suffered.

The approach of the holiday put a decided check on gray goods trading in this market yesterday. In many cases executives did not come to their offices, and in instances where this did not happen selling houses either were closed all day or closed before the usual hour. With buyers also none too anxious about doing business, the result is not hard to figure out. While there were some inquiries here and there, largely on sheetings, the yardage actually disposed of was small. Prices on printcloths closed more or less nominally at these recently-established levels:

39-inch, 80-90s...15¾c | 38½-inch, 64-60s...11¾c
39-inch, 72-76s...14¼c | 38½-inch, 64-56s...11¼c
39-inch, 68-72s...13¼c | 38½-inch, 60-52s...10¾c
39-inch, 50-44s...9¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s...10¼c
39½-inch, 64-64s...12¼c | 37-inch, 64-60s...8½c

Optimism Among Ribbon Sellers.

Sellers of ribbons in the local market feel very optimistic over the outlook for business during the next year. From all indications the millinery trade, always a fairly heavy buyer, will need even larger quantities this Spring, due to the extensive use of ribbons for trimming and the widespread popularity of the models thus treated. In the early sample lines of the dress and skirt manufacturers in this city, as well as in those lines from Paris, ribbon weaves are said to be employed on a much larger scale than for many years. If these new creations "take," and there seems every indication that they will, the ribbon manufacturers expect to have their hands full meeting the demand that will develop.

The Furriers Have Done Well.

The manufacturing furriers as a whole are facing the coming of 1918 with a better business on their books than for several years, if not ever. Many of them are going into the new year with stocks more depleted than for some time, in spite of the falling off that has marked selling here in the last two or three weeks. While a résumé of the last season shows that a large business has been done on separate pieces and on sets, it is said that the feature has been the large sale of coats. Men's fur and fur-lined coats have done especially well, it is asserted, and one of the best sellers has been coats of raccoon. While these coats, which are particularly adaptable to motoring, have been looked on in the past to a considerable extent as garments for chauffeurs, this year they have sold so freely to the general trade that they have even become a luxury for car owners.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

HARRY WEINSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Weinstein, doing business as the Royal Auto Tire and Supply Company and as the Liberty Tire and Supply Company at 102 Chambers Street, by these creditors: National Tool Company, $9; Henry Greenstein, $800, and W. L. Blaker, $500. Judge Manton appointed Louis J. Castellano receiver. Liabilities are $14,000 and assets $6,000.

IDEAL AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY of 1,900 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm by Louis J. Castellano as receiver for Harry Weinstein, a creditor for $8,000. Harry Weinstein was President of the company.

MAX SOHN, dealer in furniture at 615 Ninth Avenue, has made an assignment to Alex. Levine. A petition in bankruptcy also was filed against him by these creditors: Isidor Zimet, $200; Henry Greenstein, $140, and M. H. Schwartz, $160.

INDEPENDENT MACHINE AND TOOL CORP. at 889 Broadway.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 3 against this firm, a jury having brought in a verdict that it was solvent.

CHARLES FRIEDLANDER & CO., wholesale dealers in dye supplies at 56 Warren Street.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $126,952.

DAVID COHEN, manufacturer of clothing at 105 Stanton Street.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash. It was stated to the Court that Cohen had been drafted in the army; that the last heard from him was that he had gone to France.

Judge Manton in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

George Pfohl, amusement park at Rockland Lake, N. Y. Liabilities, $27,845.

Joseph Marcus, woodworker, New Rochelle. Liabilities, $21,706.

Fred. O. Robinson, salesman, 158 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Arnold Stahl, 58 East Ninety-second Street.

Hulda Bloch, seamstress, 105 East Nineteenth Street.

Harry N. Hubbs, 542 West 180th Street.

Charles D. Litewski, 285 Madison Street.

Charles W. Holtz, clerk, 501 West 110th Street.

Tilly S. Terrky, chemist, 226 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Stone & Fatten, tailors, 177 Broadway.

Gustav Hagenah, 1,457 Third Avenue.

Pierpont C. Degelman, private secretary, 60 Morningside Avenue.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against E. J. Hickson, a farmer of Butler Penn. Liabilities are said to be in excess of $40,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Buchalter, Samuel—F. G. Tiling & Contracting Co. $3,465.25
De Glad Const. Co. and Robert M. Silverman—Jamestown Mantel Co. 5,096.00
Haas, Joseph, and Harry Lerner—J. Mangan et al. 227.72
Buarnque, Octavio—J. A. Morrow 217.80
Bernard, (Greenwood Co.—G. Specialale et al. 5,417.09
Baer, Maurice A.—Dunham Realty Corp. 338.06
Barnua, David—H. Baff 158.13
Coffin, Marion R.—Milgrim & Bros. 114.53
Dobrocsynski, Isaac—Metropolitan Hat Co. 177.09
Donohue, John, Jr.—M. J. Jennings 638.97
Fridiger, Louis—Packard Transportation & Repairing Co. 158.57
Faltenstein, Abraham—A. Pearl 1,362.00
Fitzman, Harry—M. Gordon 195.88
Foelker, Issy, or Issy Voelker—T. Warshovsky 162.15
Gill, Harry—Charter Const. Co. 107.95
Giuseppe, Nicola—E. Ferrari 127.70
Hutchinson, Warren B.—New York Telephone Co. 171.71
Heppock, Moses A.—Same 364.67
Har Moriah Hospital of the Galician and Bessvissan Federation—New York Telephone Co. 148.05
Harris, Beckley—Cottman, Costs 126.00
Harris, Solomon—M. Kreitman, costs 168.00
Imbeis, Gustav H.—Straitmore Worsted Mills 254.53
Individual Sanitary Shaving Cup Co.—Stanlan Bros. Co. 191.40
Jacobson, Judah—A. L. Ernst 175.28
Keely, Fred C., and Edward Watson (Keely & Watson)—C. H. Johnston 186.96
Kannengeiser, Alphonse, E. Francis, T. Cogan, and Joseph G. Cossy—G. Franke, Jr. 127.45
Lowin, Henrietta, by guardian—A. Edelmuth, costs 168.70
Lobin, Herbert—Durham Realty Corp. 168.44
Lapsky, Abraham—S. McNamara, costs 100.40
McClellan, Walter—New York Telephone Co. 118.45
Maxim, F. Lowe—New York Telephone Co. 180.00
Mayer, Oscar and S. Co.—Greenberg et al. 128.00
Mueller, Karl—M. Goodman 1,219.20
Marino, Rosina and Thomas J.—E. Birner 600.00
McKerr, Robert H., and Guildmond 369.54
McGreery, Bernard and Katherine—L. Joseph et al. 480.44
Mendelson, Louis—B. Korsun 107.40
Norton, Dorothy, and Benjamin Green—People, &c. 300.00
O'Keefe, John J.—Standard Iron Works 191.91
Pearl, Abraham—F. M. Solomon 129.29
Prince, Alexander H.—K. Nugent 265.20
Pinz, Ferdinand A.—R. Haight 124.91
Praget, Louis D.—H. Lichtenberg 151.44
Roth, Edward—A. Popper 5,126.43
Robinson, Adele—B. Le Fell 922.51
Rothschild Realty Co.—Triangle Waist Co. 191.56
Seaman, Franklin T. and Anna J.—East River National Bank 158.77
Siegel, Alfred G. and Amanda G.—E. O. Olson 1,408.09
Senate, Sam—H. Diskin 102.65
Wennemer Construction Co.—M. Hickey Co. 287.99
Weiss, Joseph S.—J. L. Neumann et al. 1,062.65
Weisberger, Simon—Bernheim Distilling Co. 108.70
Williams, Katherine—F. M. Currant 336.92
Tamm, John G.—L. Grandall 5,148.07
Townsend, George—H. C. Hallenbeck 4,650.49
Verasce, Nicola G., or Frank Baroni—E. Ferrari 187.70

In Bronx County.

Boynton, John H., and James F. Meehan—L. Ottinger $575.96
Feigman, Irving—J. Shmel 80.77
Freedman, Max—S. J. Oxenberg 59.72
Hahn, William—S. Wieder 100.96
Kirchhof, Charles G. and Celia—M. Goodman 321.66
Kolsch, Louis S., and William O. Sevecke—I. R. Eastman 3,383.56
Mendelson, Louis—B. Korsun 197.40
181st Street Bldg. Corp.—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp. 535.27
Olin J. Stephens and Union R'way Co. of N. Y. C.—E. G. Carlson et al. 110.35
Ochsner, Emerie—M. M. Argersinger 517.90
Plangerman, Bernhard—I. Horowitz 1,133.39
Stack, Joseph—R. Ossason 250.00
Seaman, Marie A.—J. Wood 112.00
S. B. C. Holding Corp.—H. Pistchal 2,743.51
Vleiberth, Joseph V.—Holtser Cabet Electric Co. 117.49
Von der Briesch, Hermine and Albert—Yorkville Bank 4,265.51
Wilsen, Mour S.—Title Guaranty Co. 178.33
Veinberg, Irving—S. Weinrob et al. 50.15

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Schmidt, Hattie W.—A. Cobbs, June 18, 1901 ..... $101.84
Shattman, Charles—S. Q. Smits Cloak & Suit Co., Sept. 17, 1914 ..... 298.67
Schermerhorn, Nathaniel E.—Alfred Nelson Co., March 23, 1917 ..... 209.41
Silverman, Isidor and Max H.—A. Finn, Nov. 21, 1917 ..... 900.57
Whitehurst, David—J. Whitehurst, Nov. 25, 1917 ..... 129.40
Ritz Restaurant Co.—M. Osracl, Nov. 19, 1917 ..... 5,005.35
Patten-Brown, Co.—Station Const Co., Nov. 25, 1917 ..... 101.36
Rau, Seymour L., and Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. July 20, 1917 ..... 559.41
Harding, Chas. N.—J. H. Reed, Oct. 26, 1905 ..... 166.35
Benedict, Julian—E. Crispen, April 28, 1917 ..... 137.22
Riley, E. F. and Neille C.—Northern Bank of N. Y., Feb. 10, 1913 ..... 442.07
Shatzkin, Abraham—Northern Bank of N. Y., Aug. 4, 1911 ..... 128.57
Historic Features—Realty Advertising Supply Co., July 29, 1917 ..... 780.06
Michel, John—E. J. Tinsdale, Nov. 17, 1916 ..... 713.61
Lewis, Jack H.—Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., Feb. 1, 1916 ..... 2,909.57
Emerson Building Co.—Forbes & Co., Dec. 22, 1917 ..... 110.22

In Bronx County.

Carpenter Co.—Crescent Furniture Co., Nov. 17, 1917 ..... $113.93

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GIVES LIST OF MEN WHO AIDED MORSE

W. E. Reid, Suing for $150,000, Tells What He Did to Get Pardon.

PUT CURB ON BANKER'S WIFE

Plaintiff Recites Instances When He Prevented Her from Engaging in "Unwise Enterprises."

Walter E. Reid, who is suing Charles W. Morse for $150,000, filed an amended and amplified complaint in the Federal District Court yesterday. Reid is engaged in the steamship business in Waterville and Portland, Me., and alleges that he has known Morse for many years and that Morse, who was sentenced to fifteen years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for violation of the national banking laws, engaged him, by verbal contract, to look after his interests while he was in prison and to procure his pardon.

The first complaint filed by Reid failed to give names, dates, and other facts considered necessary by the court, and he was ordered to be more specific. Reid's bill of particulars now recites that he spent much time in working for the pardon and mentioned persons who, he said, had taken an interest in the matter, some of them having talked about it to President Taft. Among the names given are those of William T. Cobb, who was Governor of Maine in 1909; John F. Hill, an ex-Governor of that State; United States Senator Hale, George E. Macomber, Representative Allen, John Dwight, J. Sloat Fassett, Edward O. Eldredge, Judge Foster of the Court of General Sessions, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, and L. D. Mayhew of New York.

Besides seeing all these at various times and inducing them to take energetic measures to have Morse released, the plaintiff says that from Jan. 3 to Sept. 1, 1910, he circulated petitions in public and private places praying for clemency for Morse, and that he

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong on Christmas Eve—Reflection of Peace Hopes in Bonds.

The most cheerful stock market Wall Street has enjoyed in some time preceded to-day's holiday and did much to convince traders that the turn of the tide has come and that from now on the movement for peace will constantly gain in force. Prices of nearly all securities advanced easily on relatively small dealings, with gains of from 2 to 6 points numerous. The foreign bonds continued to attract new investment buying, the French cities' issues showing an especially good recovery. Our own Government bonds were heavier with the new conversion 4s selling at a low record.

In its discussion of peace possibilities the Street is being ruled by its heart rather than by its head. The feeling that the war is nearer an end than a dispassionate view of the situation supposes has been advanced by expressions of men recently on the other side. Of the desire of the Central Powers for peace there is, of course, no question, but it is a peace that is in no way compatible with the aims of the Allies as reiterated only a few days ago by Lloyd George. Unless conditions within the German Empire are worse than reports have shown, it is not likely that the present roundabout tenders which the Kaiser is making will be productive of serious consideration from the other side. Nevertheless, the feeling in financial circles is that the war will not last through another year, and prices of securities are reflecting that view.

The disclosures which have been made before the Senate investigators throw light upon a situation which has already been remedied in part, and they will aid in bringing about further changes necessary to make this country's resources count as soon as possible. It was inevitable that the established methods developed in normal times should break down at its weakest points when applied to war's huge needs. The British had their experience with even greater discomfort and set about remaking the Government organization to bring it up to wartime capacity. The manner in which the investigation has been conducted in Washington is the best sign that co-ordination is succeeding confusion in the administration of the various departments.

Despite the big decrease in surplus reserve shown in Saturday's bank statement call money eased in off the latter part of the session yesterday and some loans were made at 4½ per cent. The closing rate was 5 per cent.

INK MEN PROMISED AID.

Tumulty Writes That Car Complaints Will Go to Commission.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers will be held in New York shortly to consider means to obtain sufficient supplies of carbon black, a principal ingredient of ink, to prevent a black ink shortage. Philip Ruxton, President of the association, said yesterday that if remedial measures were not taken at once, practically every industry in the country would suffer from lack of ink.

"I telegraphed President Wilson after failing to get any action from Robert S. Lovett, head of the Priority Board and the Car Commission," said Mr. Ruxton. "While there is no scarcity of carbon black, it is being held up in transit from West Virginia by the lack of freight cars. Today I got a reply to my wire from the President's secretary, Mr. Tumulty, who told me that my request for action had been turned over to the Car Commission.

"We want the Priority Board to include carbon black in the list of materials that may be accepted for shipment by the railroads. Unless some action is taken every industry in the nation is going to suffer. Many ink manufacturers have no carbon black on hand and have had to borrow the material from other manufacturers."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 6 | Last 5
Low ..... 4½ | Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5¾@6 | Sixty days 6
Ninety days.....5¾@6 | Ninety days 6
Four months.....5¾@6 | Four months 6
Five months.....5¾@6 | Five months 6
Six months.....5¾@6 | Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....5¾@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....5¼
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	— .00⅛
Cables	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	— .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8683 London	$4.75¼	$4.75⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.73¼	5.71¼
China—		
Hongkong	74.00	74.25
Peking	133.00	133.25
Shanghai	100.00	100.25
19.293 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	43.25	43.62½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	5.33	5.32
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.125
51.80 Russia	13.60	13.25
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	24.25	24.75
Copenhagen	23.70	23.90
Christiania	23.25	23.75
19.295 Spain	24.12	24.15
South America—		
32.42 Rio	24.65	26.75
42.44 Buenos Aires	47.15	47.25
5.1826 Switzerland	4.86	4.84

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers, 60 Days.	Bankers, 90 Days.	Commercial, 60 Days.	Commercial, 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $419,000,980; balance, $43,864,236; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,592,652; Federal Reserve credit balance, $31,427,006.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 8c@c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.6875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, unchanged; in New York, 86¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$8,703,389	$81,205,479
Ord. internal rev.	48,181,389	316,070,949
Income tax	22,770,424	43,222,479
Miscellaneous	14,971,126	104,135,974
Total receipts	$94,626,198	$544,714,879
Excess of ord. dis.		
over ord. receipts	$68,870,606	1,710,144,853
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	$94,440,242	$2,254,140,982
Expenditures	$47,114,366	$2,254,855,861

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's Sales	421,754	Holiday	849,843
Year to date	180,587,450	231,628,278	171,001,480

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
11	11¼	800	Advance Rumely	10½	11½	10¾	11	+1
24	25	400	Advance Rumely pf	23½	24¼	23½	24¼	+1½
1⅞	2	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅞	7,300	Alaska Juneau	2	2⅛	1¾	2	+ ⅛
16½	17	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16½	17	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
65	66	400	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66	65	66	..
34½	34¾	2,000	Am. Can	34	35	34	34¾	+ ⅝
63¾	64	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	62¾	64¼	62¾	64¼	+1
100½	101	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	102	102	101	101	..
22½	23	200	Am. Cotton Oil	..	..	..	22	— ½
11¾	11⅞	200	Am. H. & Leather	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
46½	47	200	Am. H. & L. pf	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
53¾	54½	800	Am. International	53	54½	53	53½	+ ⅝
23	23¼	3,400	Am. Linseed	24⅝	25½	24¼	25¼	+ ⅛
66⅞	67	900	Am. Linseed pf	67	67½	67	67½	+1½
50	50½	3,800	Am. Locomotive	49	50¾	49	50¾	+1½
8½	9	200	Am. Malting	9	9	9	9	..
71	71¼	3,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	70½	71½	70¼	71¼	+1⅝
100	101	150	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅞
54½	55½	300	Am. Steel Fdries	55	55½	55	55½	+1
59½	59⅝	1,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	58½	59¾	58½	59½	+1½
101	101½	2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	99¾	102	99¾	101¾	+2¾
133	134¼	4,200	Am. Tobacco	128¼	135	128¼	134¾	+6½
40¾	41	200	Am. Woolen	41	41	40¾	40¾	+ ⅝
24	26	100	Am. Writing P. pf	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
11	12½	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
59¾	59¾	14,100	Anaconda Copper	55¾	59¾	55¾	56⅞	+1½
⅞	1	100	Assets Realization	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
78½	79	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	80½	80½	78½	78½	+ ½
76¼	76½	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
81	82	300	Atlantic Coast Line	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
97	98	1,300	At., Gulf & West I	97⅝	98	807	97	+ ¼
56¼	56½	10,800	Baldwin Loco	55	57⅝	54½	56½	+2¼
40¾	40¾	3,900	Baltimore & Ohio	40½	41	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
50	50¾	700	Baltimore & O. pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	..
82½	83½	100	Barrett Co	82½	82½	82½	82¾	— ⅜
1	1¼	300	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
70½	71¼	1,500	Bethlehem Steel	69	71½	69	71	+2¼
71	71½	26,180	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	69¼	71⅝	69¼	71¼	+3¼
94⅞	95½	1,100	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	94	95	94	95	+ ½
37⅞	38	1,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
111¼	112¼	900	Burns Brothers	111⅞	112¼	111⅞	112¼	+ ⅞
15	15½	600	Butte & Superior	14⅝	15½	14⅝	15½	+1
10⅝	11⅛	300	California Petrol	12	12	11	11	..
24	25	400	California Pet. pf	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¼	+ ⅞
132	133	3,200	Canadian Pacific	132	132½	131¼	132½	+3
39¼	39¾	3,200	Central Leather Co	58½	59⅛	58¼	59¼	+1½
26½	28½	200	Cerro de Pasco	28¼	28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
65	66	900	Chandler Motor	63¾	68	63¾	66	+3½
43	43¼	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	43½	44	43	43	— ⅜
18¼	19	100	Chi. Great West. pf	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
37¼	37½	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	30	38	37¼	37½	— ⅛
63⅝	64½	8,500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	64½	64¾	64	64¼	..
86	86¼	900	Chi. & Northwest'n	88	86¼	86	86⅝	— ⅝
16½	17¼	700	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
45	45½	900	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c	44½	45¾	44½	45	...
36¼	36½	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c	36¼	37	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
14¾	14⅝	400	Chile Copper	14½	14¾	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	33¾	1,400	Chino Copper	33⅝	33¾	33¼	33⅝	+1⅛
33	34	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	..
30½	31	900	Columbia Gas & El	30⅝	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅞
..	..	500	Consolidated Coal	90	90	90	90	—23
78½	80	1,400	Consolidated Gas	79⅝	80⅝	79⅝	80	+ ⅛
86	87	200	Continental Can	86	88	85	85	..
28⅝	29	3,200	Corn Products Ref	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
90	91	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90¾	90	90¾	+ ⅛
50	50½	4,400	Crucible Steel	49¾	50⅝	48¼	50¼	+ ⅞
26¾	27½	1,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	26⅝	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
94⅜	95¼	1,700	Delaware & Hudson	93	96	93	95½	+2⅝
163	175	100	Del., Lack. & West	170	170	170	170	+2
9⅞	10¼	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
32½	32⅞	3,700	Distillers' Secur	32⅜	33⅜	32½	32½	— ⅛
9	9½	1,900	Dome Mines	8½	9⅝	8½	9	+1½
..	..	400	Erie Horn Coal	20	20	20	20	+ ½
13¾	14	2,100	Erie	14	14	14	13¾	+ ⅛
19½	20	700	Erie 1st pf	20	20¼	20	20	+ ½
87½	..	100	Fisher Body pf	75	75	75	75	+2
74¾	75	50	Do., odd lot	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	..
32	32	100	Federal M. & S. pf	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
33	33	400	Gaston, W. & W	30½	31	30¼	31	+ ½
124½	124¾	5,300	General Electric	122½	124⅝	122½	124½	+2
95	95½	7,600	General Motors	93⅞	96⅞	93½	96	+2¾
57	58	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	57⅝	58	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
71½	72	200	Granby Consol	70	71	70	71	+1
81½	81¾	800	Great Northern pf	82	82	81½	81⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	24¾	400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
87	90	200	Gulf States Steel	85	85	85	85	+2
..	..	200	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	9	9	9	9	—2½
..	..	200	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf	28	28	28	28	—4½
86	87	500	Illinois Central	86¼	87	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	41	3,200	Inspiration Copper	39¼	40⅜	39¼	40¼	+1⅝
6	6¾	700	Interboro Consol	6	6¾	6	6¾	+ ⅛
42	42	500	Interboro Con. pf	41	41	41	41	..
10	10½	100	Int. Agricultural	10	10	10	10	— ¾
..	..	700	Int. Harv., N.J., x d.	108	110¼	108	110¼	+5
20⅜	21	4,200	Int. Mer. Marine	20½	21½	20½	21	+1
80	80¾	10,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	79¾	80⅝	79¾	80¾	+1½
27⅜	27⅝	1,400	Int. Nickel	26¼	27⅞	26¼	27½	+1¼
54	55	100	Int. Paper pf. ctfs.	55	55	55	55	..
109	110	2,000	Kelly Spring Tire	98	98	98	98	..
133	134¾	3,650	Kennecott Copper	130¼	136	130¼	136	+ ⅝
74¼	74½	500	Lackawanna Steel	74½	74½	74	74⅝	+1½
14	14	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	13	13	13	13	+1
53	54	400	Lehigh Valley	52½	54	52½	54	+2
98	100	100	Liggett & Myers pf	100	100	100	100	+2½
15	16½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
108	109	300	Louis. & Nash	108⅞	108½	108½	108⅝	+1½
23	23½	3,700	Maxwell Motors	21½	23⅝	21⅝	23⅛	+1½
52	53	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	51½	52¼	51½	52	+ ⅞
20	20½	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	21	21	20½	20¼	+ ⅛
73½	74	2,300	Mexican Petroleum	72¼	74½	72¼	73⅝	+2½
26¼	26¼	500	Miami Copper	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
42	42½	5,500	Midvale Steel	41½	42¾	41½	42	+ ⅝
7	8	1,400	Minn. & St. L. new	7	8	7	7¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	23	5,300	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	22¾	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
62	63	500	Montana Power	63½	64	61¼	61¾	— ⅝
88	90	100	Nat. Biscuit	90	90	90	90	..
13⅝	13¾	300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	36	500	Nat. Enam. & St	34½	36¾	34¾	35¾	+2⅝
40	40¼	400	Nat. Lead	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
116	116	700	N. Y. Air Brake	114¾	116	113	116	+5½
64	64½	2,200	N. Y. Central	64	64½	63¾	64½	+ ⅝
14	17	100	N. Y. Dock	14½	14½	14½	14½	+1½
28	29	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
109½	110	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	109½	109¾	109¼	109¾	+ ⅛
97	98	600	Norfolk & Western	97½	97½	97	97	+1½
77½	77⅝	1,500	Northern Pacific	78	78⅝	77¾	77⅞	+ ⅝
60	66	345	Nova Scotia S. & C	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	4,600	Ohio Cities Gas	34	35	34	34⅝	+1¼
4½	5¼	200	Ontario Mining	5	5	5	5	..
53	54	200	Owens Bottle Mach	53	53½	53	53¾	+2¾
43	43¼	1,200	Penn. R. R	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	43¼	+1¼
31⅞	32	100	People's Gas, Chi	32	32	32	32	+1
37	37	100	Pere Marquette	37	37	37	37	+1
12	13½	100	Philadelphia Co	13	13½	12¾	13½	+ ⅞
25	26	100	Philadelphia Co.	25¼	25½	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
26¾	28¼	100	Pierce-Arrow	27	27	27	27	—2
88	89	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	89	89	89	89	—2
50	65	100	P., C. C. & St. L	55	57	55	55	+3
40⅝	40½	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	40¼	40¾	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
20¾	21	400	Pitts. & West Va	20¾	21	20½	21	+ ⅞
57½	70	20	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	57	57	57	57	..
53	54	300	Pressed Steel Car	54	54	54	54	+2
92¼	96	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	93	95	93	95	..
110	111½	700	Pullman Co	111	111	110½	110½	+1
42	43	300	Railway Steel Sp	41⅞	42	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
20⅜	21	800	Ray Con. Copper	20⅜	21	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
68¼	68¾	9,400	Reading	68¼	69¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅝
33¾	33¾	100	Reading 2d pf	34	34	34	34	..
74	75	6,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	74	76¼	74⅞	76	+2
90	91	800	Rep. Iron & S. pf	90	90¾	90	90¼	+1
68	69½	100	Royal Dutch t. r	69½	69½	69½	69½	—1¼
12	13	2,000	St. Louis-San Fran	13	13	13	13	+2
16	17	100	Seaboard Air Line	17	17	17	17	—1
15⅞	15¾	200	Shattuck-Arizona	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	+ ⅛
27	28	2,700	Sinclair Oil	28	29½	28	29½	+1½
35	35	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	35	35	35	35	+1½
73½	74	4,700	Southern Pacific	73½	74¼	73	73⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	900	Southern Railway	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅝
55½	56	200	Southern Ry. pf	56	56	56	56	+ ½
44½	44¾	5,700	Studebaker Co	43	45¼	44⅜	44⅛	+ ½
35½	36¼	1,500	Superior Steel	36	38⅝	36	38½	+ ½
11¾	12	100	Tenn. C. & C	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
128½	130	7,000	Texas Co	127	130¼	127	129	+4
47¾	47¾	3,300	Tobacco Products	45⅜	47⅞	45⅜	47⅝	+2⅜
39	39½	300	Transue & Wms	39	39	39	39	..
55	60	100	Union B. & P. new	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ⅝
104½	104¾	6,100	Union Pacific	104½	105¾	103¾	104½	+ ⅝
..	..	100	Union Pacific pf	70	70	70	70	..
35	36	200	United Alloy Steel	35	35½	35	35¾	+ ⅛
89½	90	1,100	United Cigar Stores	87¾	90	87¾	89	+3
111	113	100	United Fruit	112	112	112	112	—2
111½	111¾	2,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	110	112	110	111½	+1⅝
..	..	100	U. S. Rubber	49	49	49	49	+ ½
42¾	43½	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	43½	43½	43¾	45¾	+ ⅞
43	45	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	45	45	45	45	+1⅞
83¼	83¾	104,200	U. S. Steel	84	85¾	82⅞	85½	+1⅝
104⅜	104⅞	949	U. S. Steel pf	103¾	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	+1½
75	75¾	4,400	Utah Copper	74¾	76	74¾	75½	+1⅝
93½	100	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	97	97	97	97	—1
1	1¼	700	Wabash	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼	..
37⅛	37⅝	700	Wabash pf. A	37½	37¾	37½	37½	+ ⅛
18½	19	500	Wabash pf. B	18½	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
11	14	100	Western Pacific	11	11	11	11	..
79½	80¼	800	Western Union Tel	79½	80¼	79¾	80¼	+1¼
37⅜	37¾	2,700	Westingh. E. & M	36⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
52	60	100	Westingh. 1st pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	—3½
8	8¼	200	Wheeling & L. E	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
34¾	35	200	White Motors	34⅜	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
18¾	18¾	11,700	Willys-Overland	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
71	71½	100	Willys-Overland pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
113	121	100	Woolworth pf	114	114	114	114	+ ½

BONUS BY CHEMICAL BANK.

Christmas Distribution of 10%—Equitable Trust Readopts Plan.

The Chemical National Bank announced yesterday the distribution of a 10 per cent. Christmas bonus among its employes. This makes a total extra payment of 25 per cent. in the current year. In addition to this, in view of the prevailing greatly increased living costs, the Directors have set aside a further sum of 10 per cent. of the salaries to be paid during the year 1918. These distributions are apart from the usual salary increases which become effective Jan. 1.

The Equitable Trust Company, which several years ago did away with the Christmas bonus distribution and substituted for it a comprehensive profit-sharing plan, announced yesterday the readoption of the plan for the year 1918.

Oscar Cooper, the newly-elected President of the New York County National Bank, sent out a notice to the bank's employes yesterday advising them of a salary increase, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable monthly, which will become effective Jan. 1.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Oil	22	23	Iron Blos	57	65
Bay S Gas	7	7½	Iron Cap	13	15
Begole	50	75	Jerome Y	25	30
Bohemia	50	75	La Rose	30	40
Bingham M	8⅞	9¼	Majestic	30	33
Boston Ely	55	65	Max Metals	25	27
Bost & M	46	48	Mot Tung	18	21
Butte & L	12	13	New Baltic	90	1
Butte & D	18	20	Nat Z & L	24	26
Bost & Aris	1	2	N Cornelia	14	14½
Calaveras	1	1¼	New Dour	95	1..
Crown Res	18	20	Nixon Nev	1¼	1½
Can Aris	1⅝	1⅞	Ocean	20	30
Cortez	10	15	Onondaga	15	25
Champion	2	4	Ray Herc	2⅞	3⅛
Chief Con	1¾	1⅞	Rilla	2	4
Eagle & R	2	2¼	S W Miami,		
Earl Eagle	4	9	part paid	30	1
Fortuna	2	5	S W Miami,		
Gold Lake	1	2	full paid	70	1¼
Gila Cop S	17	17¾	U Verde Ex	35¾	36¼
Houghton	70	75	Victoria M	1	2
Hona Oil	55	57	Yak'n Gold	1¾	2
Humboldt	60	75			

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The Boston Bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	Dec. 22 '17.	Decrease.
Circulation	$3,463,000	$4,000
Loans, discounts, & inv.	488,988,000	*$1,153,000
Individual dep. in U. S.	387,218,000	24,406,000
Due to banks	122,336,000	12,936,000
Time deposits	26,254,000	600,000
Exchanges clearances	16,212,000	4,290,000
Due from banks	91,694,000	*2,548,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve	55,170,000	8,271,000
Cash outside and with Federal Reserve	1,287,000	1,462,000
Reserve	97	—1

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Strong Opening for Railroad Stocks.

The strong opening of the railroad stocks yesterday indicated a lack of offerings as well as some urgent bidding in certain issues. Atchison's initial transaction at 80½ was 2½ points higher than the closing quotation last Saturday. Reading, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and others of the more prominent group were less exuberant, but the first half-hour of trading could have been described as a "railroad market." Doubtless the impetus of the early gain roused fresh hopes among holders of rail stocks, bought at higher prices, but they had later to be content with a movement which failed to keep pace with the steel and equipment shares. The speculator looking for quick turns passes by the rails. Reports from brokerage houses which handle more investment than speculative accounts go to show that it is the buyer for more or less distant profits who is paying especial attention to the carriers.

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Foreign Exchange Rates and Peace.

It would be reasonable to expect that foreign exchange rates would quickly reflect any peace talk which had real value. Because sterling and francs have stood practically unchanged for days past, bankers who study the market have not allowed their hopes to rise very high over thoughts of peace. Genuine peace moves would be likely to eliminate quickly a part of the premium which Swiss and Scandinavian quotations have enjoyed, but the former displayed further strength at times yesterday.

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Liberty Loan 4s Lower.

United States Government 4 per cent. bonds of the Second Liberty Loan established a new

EISNER EXPLAINS INCOME EXEMPTIONS

Revenue Collector of Third Manhattan District Enlightens Instructors.

MANY INTRICATE PROBLEMS

Specific Cases of Personal Incomes Pointed Out as Result of Numerous Inquiries.

Judging from the great number of inquiries being made in person and by letter at the Internal Revenue offices in this city regarding the application of the war revenue law as it relates to personal exemptions on incomes, it is obvious to the officials that the exemption provisions of the act are far from clear to the general public.

This widespread condition has engaged the attention of Mark Eisner, Collector of the Third, or upper, Manhattan District, who set about correcting misapprehensions by elucidating the law as to exemptions in a lecture delivered to the members of the corps of special revenue employes which is in training in his office preparatory to instructing taxpayers generally. These "graduates" of the revenue school will be found in specially prepared booths in office buildings and other public places. The Collector has laid a good deal of emphasis on the subject of exemptions in his talks with the men who are to engage in missionary revenue work among the taxpayers, and is hopeful that when they start out just after New Year's they will succeed in making the exemption clause of the law much better understood than is the case at present.

Collector Eisner's lecture to his class was illustrated by specific examples, better to bring home to his hearers the exact intent of the income tax law in given cases. At the start of his lecture he said he was taking up the question of the personal exemption and the calculation of the income tax return using the personal exemption.

Two Bases of Taxation.

"You know that so far as the income tax is concerned," Mr. Eisner said, "you are going to calculate it under two bases of taxation; one will be the act of Sept. 8, 1916, which is an amendment to the original act of 1913, and the other under the War Revenue act of 1917. I do not know whether that statement is clear to you now, but it will be clear to you in just a moment.

"Every citizen is entitled to take off from the amount of net income an amount known as a personal exemption. Under the act of Sept. 8, 1916 if you were a married man living with your wife, you were entitled to take off as an exemption the sum of $4,000. Under the act of Oct. 3, 1917, which is the War act, you are entitled to take off, if you are married, $2,040. Under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, if you are a single man, you are entitled to take off $3,000. If a single man under the act of Oct 3, 1917, the War act, you are entitled to take off $1,000. That is known as personal exemption. If you are the head of a family you are entitled to take off the same exemption as a married man, which is $4,000, under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, and $2,000 under the act of Oct. 3, 1917.

"Now, what is meant by the term 'head of a family.' You will be called the head of a family and entitled to take off $4,000 and $2,000 provided you are supporting certain dependents who rely upon you for support and whom you can be really compelled to support. Such support must be a moral or legal obligation on your part. For example, if you are supporting a friend who is unable to work, that will not make you the head of a family, because he could not go to court and compel you to support him. If you are supporting your mother, who is unable to work and requires your support, even though you are a single man, that will make you the head of a family, and instead of merely being entitled to deduct $3,000 under the act of 1916 you are entitled to deduct $4,000; instead of merely being able to deduct $1,000 under the War act you are entitled to deduct $2,000. In addition to these deductions you are entitled to take off $200 more for every child under 18 who is dependent upon you for support. In addition to that you are entitled to take off for every child over 18 who is physically or mentally incapable of supporting himself. Now, I do not know whether I have made myself very clear on that point, but I am going to give you a few examples which I have prepared and I will be able to clarify the matter in your minds.

EXAMPLE.

Gross income	$10,000
Deductions	5,000
Net income	$5,000
Exemption	4,000
Net income subject to normal tax at 2 per cent.	$1,000
Tax	20

Take the same case and calculate the tax under the act of Oct. 3, 1917:

Gross income	$10,000
Deductions	5,000
Net income	$5,000
Exemption	2,000
Net income subject to normal tax at 2 per cent.	2,000
Tax	40

under the act of Oct. 3, 1917.

Tax	$20 under act of Sept. 8, 1916
Tax	40 under act of Oct. 3, 1917.
Total	$60.

Cases of Married Couple.

"Now, let me take up with you for a moment the question of husband and wife who are living together. Husband and wife, under the law, can file a joint return, as John Smith and Helen Smith, his wife. They put in that return their joint earnings, and when they do that they are only entitled to take off one personal exemption of $4,000 under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, or $2,000 under the act of Oct. 3, 1917. In other words, the fact that John Jones and wife make a return together does not entitle them to take off $8,000. They can only take off $4,000 once. If they are living apart and each earns separate incomes, they are each entitled to the exemption. But where they are living together and file together, they are only entitled to take off one exemption.

EXAMPLE.

Husband earning	$4,000
Wife earning	3,000
Husband and wife together	$7,000
Deductions (expenses of business)	1,500
Net income	$5,500
Exemption	4,000
Net income subject to normal tax at 2 per cent.	$1,500
Tax	30

(Act of Sept. 8, 1916.)

Net income	$5,500
Exemption	2,000
Net income subject to normal tax at 2 per cent.	$3,500
Tax	70

Act of Oct. 3, 1917.)

Tax	$30, under the act of Sept. 8, 1916.
Tax	70, under the act of Oct. 3, 1917.
Total	$100

"Now, then, most of you in reading over the law have noticed, and I think it has been mentioned in one of the previous talks, the question of sur-tax, sometimes called super-tax. When you reach a certain amount of income, the Government charges an additional tax. For example, under the Act of Sept. 8, 1916, you will notice that the normal tax, or the first basic tax, is 2 per cent. on the amount of the net income. Then there is an additional tax, if you will notice, on incomes from $20,000 to $40,000 of 1 per cent.; $40,000 to $60,000, etc. Then you will find under the Act of Oct. 3, 1917, there is a normal tax of 2 per cent. and then it rises on incomes of not less than $5,000 nor more than $7,500, an additional 1 per cent.; not less than $7,500 nor more than $10,000, an additional 2 per cent., etc. Now, you are not asked to memorize these different rates. The blanks you will get state the rates and the amounts upon which the tax is calculated. All you want to learn is how to calculate, and that is what I want to take up now.

EXAMPLE.

(Under Act of Sept. 8, 1916.)

Gross income	$35,000
Deductions, (expenses, &c.)	5,000
Net income	$30,000
Exemption	4,000
Net income subject to normal tax at 2 per cent.	$26,000
Tax	520

Peculiar Circumstances Noted.

"Now, if this man has earned over $20,000, then beginning with $20,000, under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, the surtaxes or additional taxes apply. But now you must take note of a peculiar circumstance. Instead of calculating surtax on $28,000, which you get after deducting $4,000, the surtaxes are calculated on the net income, $30,000. In other words, in calculating surtaxes you do not give the taxpayer the benefit of the personal exemption. Now, the tax on incomes of not less than $20,000 and not in excess of $40,000 is an additional 1 per cent. under the act of Sept. 8, 1916. He has received $30,000, so you tax him with an additional amount which will be

Amount above $20,000 subject to super-tax at 1 per cent.	$10,000
Supertax	$100
Normal tax	520
Total tax (Act of Sept. 8, 1916)	$620

(UNDER ACT OF OCT. 3, 1917.)

Gross income	$35,000
Deductions	5,000
Net income	$30,000
Personal exemption	2,000
Income subject to normal tax at 2 per cent.	$28,000
Tax	560

SUPERTAXES.

$2,500 at 1 per cent	25.00
2,500 at 2 per cent	50.00
2,500 at 3 per cent	75.00
2,500 at 4 per cent	100.00
5,000 at 5 per cent	250.00
10,000 at 7 per cent	700.00
Total	$1,200.00

$1,200 supertax, Oct. 3, 1917.
2,500 normal tax, Oct. 3, 1917.
560 normal tax, Oct. 3, 1917.
100 supertax, Sept. 8, 1916.

Total tax..$2,380"

William H. Edwards, Collector of the Second or Wall Street District, gave out yesterday a statement in which he said that salary need be withheld at the source only in the case of aliens.

"Many inquiries," the statement said, "have been made at this office asking whether or not salary is to be withheld at the source. Many employes have been worried that at the end of the month a certain amount of money would be withheld by their employers.

"For the information of the public, to employers and employes, let me state that such withholding is no longer necessary. Salaries should be paid in full to resident citizens. Withholding is required from nonresident aliens, but employers will be required to render returns to the Government of salaries over $800, as this is used for information purposes of the Government. Any amount that has been withheld from employes during the year must be returned."

In a circular letter sent to the office force of the Second District, extending Christmas greetings, Collector Edwards said: "I am happy in the fact that I believe this whole office is working shoulder to shoulder and giving every ounce there is in it toward the betterment of conditions here."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Liberty National Bank declared yesterday the regular quarterly dividend of 4½ per cent., payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 31. The Board of Directors elected J. P. Maguire an assistant cashier.

The name of the German-American Insurance Company has been changed to the Great American Insurance Company, effective Jan. 1. On the same day the name of the German Alliance Insurance Company will be changed to the American Alliance Insurance Company.

The Gulf States Steel Company announced yesterday the purchase of additional coal lands, known as the "Sayre Property," containing upward of 15,000 acres, which will more than double the company's coal reserves for one large furnace operation over a period of one hundred years. The net operating income of the company for the eleven months total $2,826,918, or an increase of $1,422,331 compared with 1916.

Frank Y. Cannon, for a number of years with J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. will be admitted as a member of the firm on Jan. 1.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The appearance of another cold wave in the Northwest caused some apprehension lest the sharp drop in temperature in the wheat belt cause damage, as the plant is now largely unprotected by snow covering. Receipts at primary points were larger and doubtless reflected improved traffic conditions. The visible supply, however, decreased 3,140,000 bushels for the week, and the total is only 22,221,000, compared with 84,597,600 a year ago. Shipments from leading export countries to Europe for the week were 8,405,000 bushels, compared with 7,213,000 the previous week and 10,220,000 last year.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.91, cost, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was firm, with sellers inclined to be more conservative, and final prices, while slightly below the highest, were ¼c to ½c above the final of Saturday. The peace rumors, which had more or less influence on the stock market, failed to disclose holdings of corn, and it was evident that the trade at large takes a bullish view of the situation. Receipts at primary points were about 150,000 bushels ahead of last week's movement, and it was said that country shippers were anxious to make sales. The visible supply gained 33,000 bushels during the week, but the total was only 2,741,000, compared with 7,[illegible] and 7,426,000 two years ago. Cash markets in the West were firm and higher. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.72, cost and freight. New York, ten days' shipment; Argentine, $2.20, free on board cars, New York, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
December	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.27¾	1.27¼
January	1.28¼	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.25¾
May	1.25	1.23¾	1.24¼	1.23¾

OATS.

The oats market was also strong, with the situation dominated largely by the pronounced strength in the cash position. Cash premiums in the West were higher, and buyers seemed willing to pay premiums for the purpose of making contracts for thirty days ahead. The movement was larger, but oats continue to disappear rapidly, and the visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 2,500,000 bushels, with the total amounting to 44,000,000, compared with 50,444,000 a year ago. The local cash market was quiet, but prices were steady; standard quoted at 91@91½c; No. 2 white, 91½@92c; No. 3 white, 91c; No. 4 white, 90@90½c; nearby clipped white, 9[illegible]@93c; ordinary clipped white, 90@91c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
December	78¼	77	77¾	78¼
March	78¼	76¾	77¾	76
May	74¾	74¾	75¾	74

PROVISIONS.

The provision list displayed decided strength early with substantial buying, based on a further advance in the hog position. Profit taking sales appeared, however, and late in the session there was a sharp reaction which left the market considerably below the final of Saturday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 23,000; estimated for Wednesday, 30,000; Kansas City received 7,000, and Omaha 3,800 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Lard—				
January	24.82	24.17	24.15	24.57
May	25.02	24.55	24.55	24.80
Ribs—				
January	24.80	24.17	24.20	24.60
May	25.12	24.60	24.65	24.90
Pork—				
January	46.85	46.25	46.25	46.45
May	...	...	45.90	46.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil appears to be moving up to a level more in conformity with the price of crude oil in the South. There was a fair demand from shorts and prices were strong and higher, advancing to new high records, with the December position selling at 9[illegible]c. Closing prices were 7 to 14 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 6,800 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	19.00 bid	19.00
December	19.50	19.40	19.10 bid	19.00
January	19.29	19.15	19.20@19.28	19.13
February	...	...	19.35 bid	19.15
March	19.45	19.35	19.45@19.50	19.31
April	...	...	19.45 bid	19.35
May	...	...	19.00 bid	...

COFFEE.

Further advance met scattered realizing in the coffee market and reactions followed, with the close net 5 points lower to 5 points higher. After selling at 5.20, September contracts eased off to 8.09, and closing prices were at practically the low point.

The local spot market was firm at slight advance, with Rio 7s quoted at 9c and Santos 4s at 9½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	...	...	7.41@7.46	7.43
January	7.47	7.47	7.41@7.44	7.44
February	...	...	7.48@7.53	7.51
March	7.67	7.62	7.61@7.62	7.59
April	...	...	7.69@7.70	7.67
May	7.82	7.79	7.77@7.78	7.74
June	...	...	7.85@7.86	7.82
July	8.03	7.95	7.94@7.95	7.89
August	8.08	8.05	8.02@8.03	7.97
September	8.20	8.09	8.09@8.10	8.04
October	...	...	8.16@8.17	8.11

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 5,834 packages. Business rather slack and prices eased off about ½c on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery. Quite a number of the delayed lots came in so that the available supply was slightly in excess of trade requirements. Only a moderate demand for held creamery and prices without further change. Ladles and packing stock easy. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 50@50½c; extras, (92 score,) 49@49½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44½@48½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@44c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 51½@52c; extras, 50½@51c; firsts, 48@49½c; seconds, 46@47c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 48@48½c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 38@43c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 38@38c; ladles, current make, extras, 36½@37c; seconds, 36c; lower grades, 34@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 35@35½c; lower grades, 32@33½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,165 cases. Fresh eggs in light supply, quality fairly good, and desirable lots are cleaning up readily, the market showing a slightly firmer tone. Storage eggs are also a shade firmer, with a fair demand for the better qualities and a generally confident holding the basis of present quotations. Further receipts of California whites are selling chiefly at 63½@70c. Nearby eggs in small supply. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 60@61c; extra firsts, 58@59c; firsts, 54@57c; seconds, 52@55c; thirds and dirties, 49@51c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 39c; firsts, 37½@38½c; seconds, 35@37c; lower grades, 29@34c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 39@41c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 28@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Eastern, nearby whites, fine to fancy, 68@70c; ordinary to good, 62@66c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 60@68c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, whites, pullets, 53@61c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 58@65c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 61@63c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 58@61c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Forty-one new corporations with an aggregate capital stock of $2,635,630, were chartered today. They include:

Triangle Garment Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Bieber, A. Cohn, E. Scheier, 201 St. Nicholas Av.

Benjamin Schwarz & Son, Manhattan, brewing, bottling, and deal in hops and malt, $75,000; E. Schwarz, E. and A. Wessel, 223 West 60th St.

Kotzen & Rubin, Manhattan, women's and children's garments, $5,000; S. Rubin, L. and I. Kotzen, 17 West 18th St.

Miller, Simpson & Manhattan, textile fabrics and clothing, $200,000; H. J. Roth, E. E. Riegelman, J. R. Truesdale, 159 East 82d St.

United States and Brazil Export Co., Manhattan, chemicals and dyestuffs, $10,000; J. W. McGovern, I. Dobroczynski, J. Gambaro, 84 Catherine St.

Mercury Cars, Queens, motor vehicle and tire business, $50,000; E. and C. C. Beekman, E. Bellion, 256 Broadway.

E. G. Corporation, Hewlett, Nassau County, realty, $10,000; W. H. E. Jay, E. G. and W. E. Baker, 676 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Wellbrook, Inc., Manhattan, auto and garage business, $5,000; S. Barker, C. E. Foster, R. K. Stafford, 122 East 76th St.

S. and W. Auto Garage Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. A. Wertheim, G. L. Wentworth, C. R. Rogers, 200 Broadway.

Rochester Vanilla Co., Rochester, $25,000; W. E. Schott, W. D. and R. C. Hawley, Rochester.

Dunlap Paper Co., Batavia, $15,000; S. Dunlap, M. Clark, A. Hawkins, Batavia.

No-Egg Mfg. Co., Buffalo, substitute for eggs, $250,000; A. B. Cobb, C. P. Horton, W. B. Grandison, Buffalo.

Manchester Knitting Mills, Brooklyn, $5,500; I. Shaffer, J. Rubenstein, M. W. Rosen, 536 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

Goldstein's Department Store, Tarrytown, $10,000; A. and F. Goldstein, A. Wershub, 136 West 84th St.

Kingston Grain Co., Kingston, $25,000; J. S. Dumond, D. N. and F. B. Matthews, Kingston.

Mechanics' Security Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; J. B. Leushbourgh, E. H. Murphy, F. H. Mills, 66 Liberty St.

Puritan Steel Co., Manhattan, $50,000; A. T. Teichberg, A. Braack, W. J. Miller, 60 Wall St.

72 West 37th Street Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; H. F. Haughton, R. L. Stanton, R. D. Whiting, 370 Wadsworth Av.

The Knitlet Yarns, $5,000; H. L. Kornbluth, C. Brand, E. Rosenberg, 42 East 7th St.

Prosha Seventeen Corp., Buffalo, realty, $30,000; A. L. Johnson, W. H. Kennedy, A. E. Linda, Buffalo.

O. S. Richards Corp., Brooklyn, lumber and milling, $10,000; W. G. Decker, R. M. Flanders, W. H. Bylton, 50 East 42d St.

Deck Brothers, Buffalo, foundry and machine shop, $25,000; B. L. Lampmann, A. G. Rechtenwald, A. R. Perrera, Buffalo.

Coleman Estate, Brooklyn, realty, 100 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 200 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $23,000; G. L. and A. R. and G. H. Coleman, 154 Fiftieth Road, Brooklyn.

R. and J. Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $100,000; C. Aronowitz, M. Zuckerman, E. Bloch, 1515 President St., Brooklyn.

J. Michaels, Brooklyn, furniture, clothing, cloaks and suits, $1,000,000; M. Zuckerman, E. Bloch, C. Aronowitz, 940 Tiffany St., Bronx.

George H. Schicker & Sons Corp., Buffalo, construction and contracting, $50,000; G. and G. C. Schicker, J. F. Fleming, Buffalo.

Franken-Kärch Corp., Fulton, fur and glove business, $25,000; L. Franken, M. Karch, P. C. Werner, 202 Riverside Drive.

Saratoga Waist Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; E. R. Katz, W. Dubroff, M. Weinberg, 385 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

The Race Publishing Co., Manhattan, $25,000; H. H. Harrison, J. A. Thomas, W. C. Dowdy, 241 West 142d St.

Hilda Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. Ausderrall, S. and H. Bresiloff, 853 Elsmere Place, Bronx.

Marc Eidlitz & Son, Manhattan, contracting and construction, $700,000; H. N. French, R. and O. M. Eidlitz, 737 5th Av.

S. and B. Knitting Mills, Manhattan, $40,000; M. Schwer, S. Ahrensberg, M. Blum, 1395 Bristow St., Bronx.

Metlakin Co., Rochester, chemicals, $10,000; A. E. VanHouten, C. H. and G. B. Miller, Rochester.

Pitt and Scott, Manhattan, passenger agents, $100,000; W. Leslie, A. S. Banks, J. R. Hurley, 149 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Sugar Sales Corp., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000.

The New Style Corset Mfg. Co., Cortland, $5,000 to $50,000.

N. T. L. Realty Co., Brooklyn, $165,000 to $216,000.

Valverde Musical Enterprises, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000.

Adworth Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, $60,000 to $150,000.

Racine Rubber Tire Co. of New York, Manhattan, $5,000 to $100,000.

Thomas Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $30,000.

Newmark & Kaufman, Manhattan, $30,000 to $52,500.

Malcomb Steel Co., Geddes, $1,800,000 to $3,000,000.

Twisted Wire and Steel Co., Manhattan, $120,000 to $200,000.

Joseph A. Morris & Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

REVOCATION.

Pitt & Scott, Ltd., Great Britain.

AUTHORIZATION.

The Orange Screen Co., New Jersey, sash, doors and weatherstrips, $100,000; representative, N. Balch, 132 West 34th St.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Alpha Chapter Omega Delta Fraternity, Ithaca, to Mu Chapter of the Sigma Pi Fraternity of the United States.

B. Tapber & Co., to Queenbee Mf. Co., Manhattan.

DISSOLUTION.

Glenmont Ice Co., Glenmont.

Currie-Sweeney Co., Manhattan.

Kellogg Co., Jamaica.

I. W. Robbins & Son Co., Manhattan.

60 Cliff St. Co., Manhattan.

Round and Oval Paper Box Co., Manhattan.

Van Horn & Sawtell, Manhattan.

Tapesart, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 24.—Charters filed: / International Syndicate of Mines and Smeltars, $1,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, M. Gehrman, E. E. Wright, Wilmington.

Cocoa Butter Mfg. Co., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner, Wilmington.

Alfalfa Mfg. Co., $200,000; Arthur W. Britten, Samuel B. Howard, George V. Reilly, New York.

Adolph Motion Picture Corp., $100,000; F. B. Cirgne, E. C. Rule, C. L. Adams, New York.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Wright Keller Bearing Co., from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

WAR GREATLY EXPANDS AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

Value of Exports and Imports Shows Tremendous Increase Over Year of 1913.

The vast expansion in American industry, commerce, and finance since 1913, the year just preceding the outbreak of the war in Europe, was summarized in a compilation made public yesterday by the National City Bank. The changes in industrial and commercial conditions in the United States resulting from war activities were illustrated by the bank in a series of statistical statements, showing conditions of production, industry, and commerce in this country in 1917, compared with the preceding years, and especially with 1913.

The compilations were, wherever possible, official figures, those of the year ending 1917 being necessarily estimates for the closing months of the year, but based upon official figures for such part of the year as were available.

The statement accompanying the compilations said the foreign commerce for the calendar year 1917 far exceeds in value of merchandise imported or exported that of any earlier year. Total imports for the full calendar year 1917, according to the bank's statement, are 60 per cent. greater in value than in 1913, and exports of domestic products 150 per cent. greater in value than those of 1913. The total foreign trade of the country is estimated in very round terms at $9,000,000,000 in 1917, against $4,250,000,000 in 1913, the total of imports and exports combined being thus more than double in 1917 that of 1913.

That these large increases are due in a considerable degree to higher prices is shown by the fact that the raw silk imports of September, 1917, were at the rate of $5.59 per pound, against $3.43 per pound in September of 1913; raw cotton, chiefly Egyptian, 42 cents per pound in September, 1917, against 17 cents in September, 1913; Manila hemp, $322 per ton, against $210 per ton; cattle hides, 27 cents per pound, against 19 cents; goat skins, 42 cents per pound, against 26 cents, and clothing wool, 46 cents per pound, against 24 cents in the corresponding month of 1913. On the export side the contrast is equally striking, wheat exports in September, 1917, having averaged $2.32 per bushel, against 94 cents in September, 1913; corn, $1.96 per bush, against 78 cents in the corresponding month of 1913; steel billets, $84 per ton, against $21; sole leather, 39 cents per pound, against 26 cents; raw cotton, 25 cents per pound, against 13 cents, and refined sugar 7 cents per pound, against 4 cents in September, 1913.

Trade with the grand divisions of the world shows equally startling changes. Imports from Europe dropped from $865,000,000 in 1913 to $680,000,000 in 1917, while those from South America increased from $198,000,000 in 1913 to $580,000,000 in 1917, and those from Asia increased from $261,000,000 to $740,000,000, and from North America from $380,000,000 to $860,000,000. Exports to Europe jumped from $1,500,000,000 in 1913 to $4,110,000,000 in 1917; to North America from $691,000,000 in 1913 to $1,210,000,000 in 1917; to South America from $147,000,000 in 1913 to $310,000,000 in 1917.

Production of the staple articles of food and manufacturing materials shows also large increases with a very few exceptions, notably wheat and cotton, and even in these the value of the [illegible] product is, by reason of high prices, greater than that of 1913.

The result of this tremendous increase in production, and especially in the value of the product, is shown in the fact that the total money in circulation increased from $3,383,738,000 on July 1, 1913, to $4,850,360,000 on July 1, 1917, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. Individual deposits in all banks, national, State, savings and trust companies increased from $16,745,764,000 in 1913 to approximately $30,000,000,000 on the corresponding date of 1917, also an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupon, 1930	97	97½
4s, registered, 1925	106	106½
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106½
2s, Panama, '61, registered	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
2s, registered, 1936	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	94	94½	94
4½s June,	1965	94½	95	94½
4½s Mar.,	1963	94½	95	94½
4½s Nov.,	1957	94½	95	94½
4½s May,	1957	94½	95	94½
4½s April,	1966	88	90	88
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	88	92	88
4½s Mar.,	1964	88	90	88
4½s Mar.,	1962	88	90	88
4½s Sept.,	1960	88	90	88
4s May,	1959	86	88	86
4s Nov.,	1958	86	87½	86
4s May,	1957	86	...	86
4s Nov.,	1956	83	86	85
4s Nov.,	1955	83	86	83
4s Nov.,	1936	89	89	89
4s May,	1919	98½	...	99½
4s Nov.,	1918	99	...	99
3½s Nov.,	1954	...	77½	...
3½s May,	1954	...	78½	...
3½s Nov.,	1955	...	80	...
2s, coupon, '38, reg		...	96	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon		96	97	97
2s, Panama, '61, reg		84	88	88
2s, Panama, '61, coupon		84	88	88

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	14	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	73	Miss. River Power	9	11
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90	Miss. River Power pf.	33	36
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	38	41	Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Am. Light & Traction	190	200	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	87	90	North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	45	50	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	56
Am. Power & Light pf.	72	75	Northern States Power	90	96
Am. Public Utilities	25	30	Northern States P. pf.	85	87
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63	Northern Texas Electric	49	52½
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	87	72
Am. W. W. & E. pf.	5	11	Ozark Power & Water	3	5
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	61	Pacific Gas & Electric	30	31
Carolina Power & Light	25	29	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80	81
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	93	Pine Bluff 7% pf.	96	98
Cities Service	203	205	Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Cities Service pf.	69½	67½	Puget Sd. T. L. & P.	12	14½
Colorado Power	20	23	Puget S. T. L. & P. pf.	47	52
Colorado Power pf.	95	100	Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf.	86	90
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82	Republic Ry. & Light	18	20
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	31	34	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	53	55
Com. Pow. Ry. & L. pf.	62	65	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	60	65
Conn. Power pf.	85	90	Southern Cal. Edison	80	81
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90	South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	75½	78½	Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7
Duluth Edison	75	80	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	19	21
Eastern Wis. Power	80	85	Tampa Electric	102½	...
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80	Tenn. Ry. L. & Pow.	2	3
El Paso Electric	95	100	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	13
El Paso Electric pf.	88	92	Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Electric B. & S. pf.	92	96	Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf.	80	84
Electric Properties	55	60	U. G. Improvement	30	33½
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	88	United Light & Rys.	78	80
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10	United L. & Rys. pf.	58	60
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	...	46	Wash. L. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	10	...	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	93	97	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	80	85
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300	West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98	Western Power	8	10
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100	Western Power pf.	40	41
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	88	98	Wisconsin Edison	135	140
Interstate Electric	42	46	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95			

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	87	88
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	62	65	Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	50	55
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	84	86
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	75	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	97	Nor. States P. 1926	90	94
Central Ill. Light 5s	93	98	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	67	78	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	103
Commonwealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	92
Coun. Power 5s, 1968	90	94	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	90	96	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1919	97	98½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96
Denv. Gas & El. 1st 6s	100½	102½	Std. Gas of N. Y. 5s, '45	94	96
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	91
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1

REAL ESTATE FIELD

In the South and Front Street sections, where there has been a fair-sized buying movement under way, another transaction was closed yesterday that will result in the undertaking of a building project.

The Rothbart Garage Operators purchased from the Denison Realty Company the one-story buildings at 384 South Street through to 367 and 369 Front Street, comprising a plot of about 6,000 square feet. The property lies just south of Jackson Street, with frontages of 25 feet on South Street and 62 feet on Front Street. The buyers will improve the plot with a fireproof garage, the total operation to involve an expenditure of about $50,000.

The Charles F. Noyes Company and Warren & Skillin negotiated the sale. The selling company bought the property last Spring at the auction sale of the holdings of the Smith Ely estate.

Bronx Sales.

Richard Dickson and J. G. Breunich sold for Margaret Edel the three-story brick store and dwelling on a lot 28 by 107 feet at 3,367 Third Avenue. The buyer will make extensive alterations.

The 173d Street Realty Company, Inc., purchased from Sohmer & Sonnenthal, the southwesterly corner of Webster Avenue and 173d Street, a five-story new law apartment on a lot 50 by 90, having four families on a floor. In part payment the buyer gave the entire block front on the easterly side of Oneida Avenue, having a frontage of 200 feet by 125 feet on 238th Street and 125 feet on 237th Street, comprising a plot of ten lots. Kurz & Uren negotiated the sale.

The Owners Syndicate Company sold to Frederick Brown, operator, 1,003, 1,007 and 1,017 Simpson Street, three five-story apartment houses held at $170,000. They are located just south of the subway station, 1,003 and 1,007 each occupying a plot 41 by 103 and 1,017 a plot 42 by 103, with two stores. Byrne & Baumann negotiated the sale.

Buyer for Jamaica Farms.

D. Rosenbluth has purchased from Eugene Lamb Richards, as trustee in the bankruptcy of Adolf Mandel, east side banker, the Barnes farm, on the Rockaway Road near Jamaica, L. I., for $100 above the existing incumbrances of $31,000. The farm contains about thirty acres.

The same buyer also acquired for $5,000 above mortgages of $10,000 the ten-acre Diehl farm, also located on the Rockaway Road.

Factory Will Replace Mule Yard.

A large manufacturing concern has purchased the E. Bishop property running through from Bishop Street to Johnston Avenue, near Grand Street, Jersey City, occupied for the last fifty years as a mule yard.

The property comprises about four-teen lots, with stables and sheds. A factory improvement is planned. J. I. Kislak was the broker in the sale.

New Jersey.

The factory at 1,616 to 1,621 Clinton Street, Hoboken, has been sold by Robert Mayer & Co. to the American Lead Pencil Company. J. I. Kislak negotiated the sale.

The same broker also sold 143 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, a six-family apartment, for David Engler to an investor; 780 Lincoln Place, West New York, a four-story apartment, for Samuel Kahn to Josephine Berkmann, and 804 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, a three-story dwelling, for Caroline Hardman to Jan S. Wieringa and Hiltje Wieringa.

Commercial Lease.

D. A. Schulte, Inc., leased for a long term of years the store and basement at 291 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Eighteenth Street, to Jacob Braunstein and Albert A. Winkler, for a lunch room.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade has been called for Wednesday evening, at the board rooms, 187th Street and Third Avenue.

The dwelling at 112 West 131st Street was sold at foreclosure, on Nov. 28, to Edward Ridley, the plaintiff, for $8,500. It will not be offered at auction on Thursday, Dec. 27, as reported in last Sunday's TIMES.

Robert T. Sterling of Philadelphia is the buyer of the former home of Mrs. Sidney Turner Tyler, at 37 West Fifty-sixth Street. The property is assessed at $125,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

51s. St, 135 East, n s, 54 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x102.2, four-story dwelling; H. M. Kelly against Ambrose Realty Co. et al.; Alexander & Co., attorneys; due, $25,988.68; taxes, &c., $737.20; to the plaintiff for $27,000.

127th St, 305 Wes., n s, 115 ft w of 8th Av, 15x99.11, three-story dwelling; D. J. Quinlan against Rose Levere et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $7,453.52; taxes, &c., $99.50; withdrawn.

By J. Sph P. Day.

Rutgers Place, 21, n s, 78 ft w of Clinton St, 26x110, six-story tenement and store; General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church against Sarah Bimberg et al.; Murray, L. H. & H., attorneys; due, $37,206.78; taxes, &c., $1,551.09; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

20th St, West, n s, 50 ft e of Seaman Av, 50x100, vacant; City of New York against Fabian Realty Co. et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $2,310.58; taxes, &c., $326; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

23th St, 20 West, for a five-story restaurant, stores, and offices, 25x96.9; Mrs. J. A. Ferguson, 36 Central Park West, and G. Shattuck Co., 62 West 23d St, owners; C. E. Birge, 29 West 34th St, architect; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, 1,157, to a six-story tenement and store; P. Jaffe, 1,157 Lexington Av, owner; O. Lowinson, 366 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Broadway, 302 and 304, to a sixteen-story bank and office building; V. Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; P. J. McKeon, 217 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Waverley Place, s e corner of 6th Av, to a four-story tenement; S. A. Goldschmidt, 2 Columbus Circle, owner; V. H. Koehler, 2 Columbus Circle, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

FRONT ST, 367 and 369, s s, 62.10 ft w of Jackson S, 62.2x35.8x irregular; Denison Realty Corporation to Robbart Garage Operators, 330 East 58th St, mtg $7,000, b. and s., Dec. 22; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

MADISON Av, 1,842, w s, 81.11 ft s of 110th St., 19x100; Ethel Mayer to Jacob L. Hers, 250 West 101st St., mtg. $15,400, Dec. 13; attorney, Michael Kaufman, 299 Broadway.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob L. Hers to Clara Leibel, 2,086 Honeywell Av., Bronx, mtg. $15,400, Dec. 20; attorney, same.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 192d St, runs n 88.4 ft to s s of Wadsworth Av x s w 209.5 to n s of 192d St x e 186.4 to beginning, easy; Henry Morgenthau Co. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, mtg. $34,500, all liens, Dec. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 76.3x58.6x85x96.5; Bernard J. Farrell to Lulu Benedict, 200 East 68th St, all liens, Dec. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

8TH AV, 988, e s, 77.2 ft n of 74th St., 25x 100, with r. o. w. over strip 10x77.2 on 74th St., n s, 140 ft e of 8th Av; Myrtle H. Messmer to Lois H. Edwards, 5,807 8th Av., Pittsburgh, Penn., 1-6 part, all liens, Dec. 19; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall Street $1,00

97TH ST, 34 West, s s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Lawyers Realty Co. to Cecelia A. Coffin, 185 Nyac Av, Pelham, N. Y., mtg $60,000, b. and s., all liens, Dec. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

96TH ST, 306 West, s s, 270 ft w of West End Av, 62x100.8; Gustave A. and Mortha G. A. Becker to Earls Court and Norfolk Corporation, 308 West 94th St; all liens, Dec. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

101ST ST, 172 East, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Julia Tembeck to Samuel D. Tembeck, 457 East 140th St, mtg. $12,000, March 29; address, 172 East 104th St...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Sadie M. McPhee to Angus McPhee, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., ½ right, title and interest, mtg. $12,000, March 29; address, same.....$100

105TH ST, 37 West, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 42.8x81.11, foreclosure Dec. 14, 1917; Timothy Daly, referee, to Katharine Donahue, 201 West 123th St, Dec. 21; attorneys, Samuel Newmark, 261 Broadway.....$65,000

167TH ST, 470 West, n s, corner Amsterdam Av, 100x32.8; Marie Kahrs to Pearl Miles, 167 W. 3., all liens, Dec. 26.....$1

182D ST, s s of [illegible] ft w of [illegible] 100 x w 200 to s of [illegible] 182d st x e 100.4 to s s 182d st x e [illegible]

94th St. Realty Co., Inc., and Simon W. Straus, trustee, owners and contractors; Harry Schiff, contractor.....$1,800

SAME PROPERTY; Marcus E. Cummings against Broadway-94th St. Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor $3,494

Bronx.

JEROME AV, s e corner 184th St, 95.1x95; Lippe Fireproofing Co., Inc., against Arklin Realty Co., Inc., and Aaron Klein, owners and contractors $670

WEBSTER AV, line, Section No. 9B, (elevated railroad structure, &c.); John Giannattasion against Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owners; Michael J. Leahy, contractor $6,527

WEBSTER AV, 1,522; Herman Grossman against Joseph, Benjamin, Alfred, and George Frankenthaler, owners; S. H. Raphael Co., contractors $170.25

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CHATHAM SQUARE, 3; Michael Cappiello against Henry Bergh et al., Dec. 19, 1917, canceled $1,450

FOX ST, w s, 29.6 ft s of 169th St; Tremont Iron Works, Inc., against W. S. P. Shields et al., March 5, 1913, canceled.....$75

SAME PROPERTY; Pinke & Co. against same, March 6, 1913, canceled.....$34

SAME PROPERTY; Carr Building Co. against same, March 24, 1913, canceled, $2,550

SAME PROPERTY; Mason Building Co. against same, March 24, 1913, canceled.$2,082

SAME PROPERTY; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against same, March 27, 1913, canceled $358

SAME PROPERTY; Francis X. Keil Co. against same, March 28, 1913, canceled..$303

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Wright's Sons against same, April 16, 1913, canceled..$139

SAME PROPERTY; Progress Marble Works, Inc., against same, May 19, 1913, canceled, $80

SAME PROPERTY; John Williams, Inc., against same, June 26, 1913, canceled..$464

SAME PROPERTY; Julius Oehrlein against same, March 24, 1913, canceled.....$129

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
25 PINE STREET

Will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION

To Close the

Estate of Martin Grossman

By order of George J. and Gustav Grossman, Executors and Trustees.

Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1918,

at Noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

4 Improved Manhattan Parcels
2 Improved Bronx Parcels
as follows:

191-193 Canal St.

2 5-Story and Basement Business Bldgs. with Electric Elevator; Size 50 x 100.

80-82 Clinton St. and 97 to 103 Attorney St.

Theatre, Stores, Lodge Rooms, and Dwellings. Size 50 x 100 on Clinton St., and 80 x 100 on Attorney St.

86-88 Clinton St.

5-Story Flat and Stores and Lofts Buildings, with Electric Elevator. Size 50 x 100.

31-33-35 East 4th St.

4 Story Moving Picture Theatre, Suitable for Garage, with Entrance and Exit to Cooper Square. Size 75 x 132.

3762-64 Park Ave., Bronx

2 3-Story Frame Dwellings. Size 40 x 150.

2157 Crotona Ave., Bronx

New Law Apartment, 4 Story and Basement. Size 30 x 225.

60% May Remain on Mortgage at **5½ %**

LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED

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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

XMAS PRESENT

RENT LOW, $6,800; PRICE, $50,000.

Five-story, four families each floor; stores. 200 ft. from Subway Station. Bank mortgage just renewed 5%.

BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 East 42nd St.

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Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$35

Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Slisby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

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Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

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47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
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WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

SPECIALISTS IN

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INSURANCE — MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

NOTICE
To Banks and Trust Companies

Fully equipped Banking quarters available; ideal locations for your branch bank. High-class corner banking buildings, fully appointed. Exceptionally situated for convenience and accessibility. Served by new subways.

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Call at Premises or Apply to
F. E. STURGIS, 44 Wall Street
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MADISON AVENUE, S. E. Corner 78th St.

ATTENTION!

Progressive, high class business concerns. Large stores with large cellars. In modern New Apartment Building, just completed, in best residential district. Suitable for Restaurant, Caterer, Dyers, Cleaners, Valet Service, Milliners, Specialties, &c. Corner Store, two entrances, avenue and street Ideal for **Bank or Drug Store.** Apply on premises, or inquire

Estate of Charles Gulden,
50 Elizabeth St.
Tel. Franklin—5070.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL
(Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
(Italian)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Exposition

Pressed by the old French style method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of aging.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFTS TO LET
From Feb. 1st
72-74 MADISON AVE., near 28th St.
50x100; 2 Elevators; Sprinkler.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 80th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or **FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.**, Vanderbilt 540.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

42 EAST 78TH ST., S.E. Cor. Madison Av.

MOST EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION.

One, two and three rooms and bath. Non-housekeeping Apartments. Will decorate to suit tenant. Rooms large and may be connected to form larger Suites as desired. Subway, surface cars and 5th Av. bus transportation. Moderate rentals, yearly leases.

Apply on premises or inquire,

Estate of Charles Gulden,
50 Elizabeth St.
Tel. Franklin—5070.

MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AVE., COR. 96TH.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,000-$1,350
2 BATHS.

A very choice 8-room corner Suite, also Physician's or Dentist's Apartment, 8 Rooms. Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated. Apply Premises, or A. BRANDSTEIN. (Harlem—1518). 133 East 116th St.

STUDIO APARTMENT,
109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Elevator and maid service, reasonable rental. Supt. on premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Ave., Phone 1732 Vanderbilt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

667 MADISON AVE.,
S. E. Cor. 61st St.
12 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms.

This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city, as to location, outlook, surroundings & furnishings.

Every Modern Improvement to facilitate easy housekeeping.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises, or your own broker.
Telephone Plaza 3524.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester.

14-room modern house, with all improvements, including three acres of ground, to lease. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 3350.

New Jersey.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME. For a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room home, on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplaces, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors, on a highly restricted property, with every city improvement and only thirty minutes away. Price, $5,500. Call, write or phone, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For sale or rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If said immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-2c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Real Estate Wanted.

Quick buyer for apartment house, $500,000 to $1,000,000; preferably Riverside Drive or West End Av.; bargain; submit offer at once. Wood, 4,219 3d Av.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Country home, 25 acres, for sale, Ramsey, N. J.; improved old-fashioned stone house; good barns; varieties fruit; pond, brook; pictures. Baxter, 489 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

PEEKSKILL STORES FOR RENT.

Three stores, centrally located in the village of Peekskill of 18,000 population, for rent; splendid chance for a chain store or starting a new business.
MOORE-WIGMAN CO., INC.,
INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE,
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
PHONE 222.

Columbus Circle, (311 West 59th St.) store, 22x100, double show windows, also basement, lofts, 22x100; splendid light offices, north skylight studios, suitable for any business. Apply on premises, or Rieser. Phone Madison Square 3350.

Phone Rector 5464-3665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

Desk and office space, furnished; $5 to $25.50; mailing privileges, $2; telephone service. Duane, 309 Broadway. Suit 807.

To rent, large office, with or without privileges; rent reasonable. Havermeyer Building, 25 Church St., Room 212.

Two-story fireproof garage with ramp, 75x104; just completed. 580-584 Jackson Av. Telephone 1915 Melrose.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.
128 Broadway, corner Cedar, Robm 1601.

Parlor floor to let for light business or living. 33 West 47th. Bryant 5109.

Piano, good condition, exceptional bargain, to sell for military reasons. O 119 Times.

Store, 2,476 Hughes Av., Bronx. Inquire janitor, or E. Ridley, 50 Allen St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

To loan on bond and mortgage, $6,000, $15,000, $24,000, $30,000. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., (149th.)

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $166 a month up; most desirable location and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8500 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms. East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1420.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway. $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Easton, 37 East 28th; Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 23d St.

TO LET—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antiques, mahogany, and chints; fireplaces; tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M. 307th, 311 WEST.

3 connecting rooms; light housekeeping; front parlor; suitable for 2. 307th, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; directly off Riverside; children after-noon. Phone Schuyler 2169.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 408.—7 rooms, front, sublet completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6845 Morningside. Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 79th.)—Living, bedroom, private bath, kitchenette; short lease. Schuyler 2169.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet, completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6845 Morningside. Apt. 71.

SIX ROOMS, opposite Morningside Park, $100 monthly. Phone morning, evening, Cathedral 9487.

Unfurnished—East Side.

56TH, 109-111 EAST, (Near Park Av.).—Select studio apartments, one and two rooms; both large, light; efficient service; $75. Superintendent on premises or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone 1732 Vanderbilt.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $750 to $1,400. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE. PHONE PLAZA 6935.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH, 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment; six rooms, two baths; private house.

167TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Sublet 9 rooms and 3 baths; $2,000 yearly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Sublet four-room front apartment; $960 per year.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, for about two months, by a family of three, small furnished apartement; location in or near Park Av. preferred; references given. Y 394 Times Downtown.

FOR THE WINTER, west side, $50-$60 a month; state location and number of rooms. J. A. C., Box 37, Oakland, N. J.

THREE or four rooms with kitchen by couple of adults; best references; must be reasonable; above 137th St. preferred. W. Wolf, 564 W. 161st St.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 686.

I can rent apartment furnished.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Cobbs, 162 West 72d St

Unfurnished.

One room and private bath, furnished or unfurnished; about $35. M 155 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

15TH, 114 EAST.—Two-room sunny suite; beautifully appointed; well heated; bath, telephone.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 268, (39th.)—Large room, private bath, kitchenette, gas, electricity; $12.

MADISON AV., 432.—Warm, large back parlor; two windows; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large and small rooms with bath; musical studios rent by hour or month.

ATTRACTIVE, well-decorated room in studio apartment; reasonable. Phone evenings, Plaza 8706.

West Side.

10TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antiques, mahogany, and chints; fireplaces; tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

307TH, 311 WEST.—3 connecting rooms; light housekeeping; front parlor; suitable for 2.

307TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; directly off Riverside; children after-noon. Phone Schuyler 2169.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

48TH, 34 WEST.—Rooms, with or without bath; sub-lease parlor floor; refined house.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room, with bath and kitchenette, electricity; references.

52D, 238 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room; private bath; newly renovated.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, bath; near Drive; small room; references.

60TH, 66 WEST.—Second-floor front and dressing room, with running water, electricity, steam heat, kitchenette; references.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, $6, $7; suites, private baths; gentlemen, business couples.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; bath; references.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Gentlemen, beautiful suite; two rooms, bath.

73D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND COLUMBUS AV.—ONE ROOM AND BATH; EXCLUSIVE HOME. 5078 COLUMBUS.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.) —Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, $6-$7; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive residence.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 134 WEST. — Large, sunny rooms, dressing rooms, select house; small rooms; reasonable.

75TH, 139 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small; electricity; adjoining baths.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large front parlor, suitable for 1 or 2.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; references; electricity; phone.

78TH, 125 WEST.—Second-floor suite, all improvements; attractive, comfortable, reasonable. 2588 Schuyler.

78TH, (73 Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms, overlooking river; bath, kitchenette, electricity, steam; $65, $80. Schuyler 2109.

82D, 70 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished rooms; abundance hot water, electricity; $3.50-$6.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished front suite, two rooms and bath, in doctor's apartment; two gentlemen or business couple preferred; references. Schuy. 2834. Kenny.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Sunny front room; elevator; near bath. Schuyler 2739, Apartment 5E.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Large front room, near bath; phone; subway. Collins.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful, large back parlor, bath, kitchenette, electricity; $50.

88TH, 185 WEST.—Large, outside parlor, adjoining room, suitable 2, 3; other outside rooms; conveniences. Phone Voegtlin.

91ST, Broadway, (near subway.)—Newly furnished, light room, adjoining bath, high-class apartment; private family; no other roomers; gentleman preferred; $8. Phone Riverside 6536.

92D, 131 WEST.—Large, well furnished, sunny room; running water, electricity, private family.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 43, Riverside 3494.

103D, 9 WEST.—Private family, single room, bath adjoining; lady. 8472 Riverside. Rinckhoff.

103D, 303 WEST. — In private home; two very large, newly furnished and well-heated rooms; bath and all conveniences.

103D, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive front room, homelike; private family; elevator. Phillips.

106TH, 304 WEST, (adjoining Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large and smaller rooms; modern.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Rockfall; corner Broadway.)—Attractive, well furnished room and bath with board; modern elevator apartment. Treaver.

114TH, 500 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room; private adult family. Graham.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6487.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity; heat; references required.

120TH, 137 WEST. — Large, sunny, front room; every convenience; well-kept private house.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5, $6. McCabue.

124TH, (3,131 Broadway.)—Double room, facing Broadway, $6; modern conveniences. Apartment 44.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; broadway subway; gentlemen; $8. Apt. 21.

148TH, 565 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable, homelike room, with private family; convenient subway and elevated. Gerstle, Apartment 24.

BROADWAY, 3,544 (145th.)—Bachelor quarters; large outside room; modern conveniences. Dr. Mayer.

BROADWAY, (345 West 104th.)—Clean, sunny middle room; private apartment. Academy 2546. Rich.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 270, (corner 171st.)—Attractively furnished room, bath; elevator apartment; $8.50 with breakfast. Apartment 54.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 352.—Nicely furnished room, private apartment; conveniences; steam, electricity. Apartment 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, runny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

WEST END AV., 878, (102d subway.)—Warm rooms; reasonable; home dinners; guests' accommodations.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful second floor in exclusive, quiet residence; gentleman; breakfast.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Attractive room, suitable two; references exchanged. 755 Main.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

37TH ST., 145 EAST.—In French family, large room, with private bath.

Unfurnished.

GENTLEMEN desire large room, about 20x30, within 10 minutes from Washington Square; give particulars. O 116 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

83TH, 29 EAST. — Attractive large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent meals; refined.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

70TH ST., 173 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences; strictly private family; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room with bath; single room; excellent table.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Renovated throughout; good single rooms; moderate rates; refined service.

10TH, 29-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, also single room; Southern exposure.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Table board; rooms on top floor.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

58TH, 41, 43, 45. Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double and single rooms, private bath; home surroundings; table boarders welcome.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with, without baths; good table; table guests.

72D, 266 WEST.—Fine location; double, single rooms; excellent cooking; references.

73D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

91ST, 59 WEST.—Refined American home, desirable rooms, baths, parlor dining; permanent guests desired; convenient subway, L; near park.

93D ST., 29 WEST (WEST END AV.)—Large front room, bath; dining; excellent table; every comfort; reasonable; home privileges; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

93D, 205 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, private bath; electricity, heat.

94TH, 274 WEST.—Rooms, with or without board; excellent table, kind servants. Riverside 9150.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptional large, front room; private bath; owner's home; reference.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second-floor suite; private bath; family; gentlemen; other rooms; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $5,000; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,709 Broadway.

BUICK CABRIOLET, 1917, $1,000.
Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 7-passenger limousine body, late model; perfect condition; no hard usage; great sacrifice; private owner. F 56 Times.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1918 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC limousine, late model. Morrison, 204 West 92d. Telephone 8174 Riverside.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 touring, Master Six; absolutely perfect; run 6,000 miles; demonstration allowed; sacrifice, $475. Phone Columbus 8599.

CHANDLER "Six" late 1916 touring; machine absolutely perfect; Houck wire wheels, oversized tires, new; slip covers, shock absorbers, &c.; best offer $725. E. G. Widner, 68 William St. 8822 John.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FORD runabout, 1916, with delivery box; price $150. Abrahams, 137 E. 12th.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; with wheels; like new. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new; model K, 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts; immediate delivery. W. B. Spencer,

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HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, SENIOR, EXPERIENCE IN PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT OFFICE ESSENTIAL; MUST BE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF AUDITS AND CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. L 348 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADMISSION CLERK for hospital; $45 month and meals; only man with hospital experience need apply; must speak Jewish or German. M. O., 47 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, experienced accountant, familiar modern cost systems, to take charge of their tieing in with the general books of accounts, by Gentile firm; only married applicants considered; state age, experience; salary expected. Accountant, W 199 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Age over 25; must be competent; apply by letter or call with written application. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

BOY wanted; respectable, reliable office boy; also errand boy. L. A. Wright, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

CARPENTERS.—(4;) come prepared to work; good wages; steady work. De La Vergne Machine Co., foot East 138th St.

CLERK.—Stock ledger clerk by large mercantile house; quick and accurate at figures; splendid opportunity; state age, nationality, and salary. W. D., 310 Times.

COAL PASSERS, oilers, laborers, boiler cleaners wanted. Apply New York Edison Company, 38th St. and 1st Av., Wednesday, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.

COST CLERKS, three, experienced, familiar with machine shop costs and material prices. Duesenberg Motors Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.

CREDIT MAN, city experience only. Write, stating age, salary, references. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

DOORMAN.—New 9-story apartment house. Apply Supt., 44 West 10th St.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. L. M., 285 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.

First class layout men, also first class detailers, experienced on automobile work. Apply to Mr. W. Taylor, Militor Corp., Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City, N. J.

FORD SALESMAN, experienced on pleasure, commercials, trucks; best commission proposition in city; state experience, &c. O 114 Times.

GLASS WORKERS.

EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; RIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME; DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK; EARN $50 A WEEK.

CALL

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

INSURANCE COMPANY, casualty lines, desires the services of experienced man to take charge of branch claim department; in replying give full particulars. V 317 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted, not subject to draft, for mail department, large insurance company. Address, giving references and experience, L 331 Times Downtown.

MEN WANTED

BY LARGE MECHANICAL PRODUCTS CONCERN.

Good pay, good working conditions.
20 Draftsmen,
6 Cost Accountants,
Bill of Material Men,
Checkers-Detailers,
Layout Men.
Mail your applications to P. O. Box 11, Elizabeth, N. J.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—Must have fireman's license. Apply in person, Eastern Flexible Conduit Co., Gardner and Johnson Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITY.

Bright boy wanted to make himself generally useful about office; state age and references. Address D 336 Times Downtown.

PLANER HANDS.

CAPABLE OF OPERATING 72-INCH by 30-FOOT PLANERS ON GOVERNMENT WORK; PERMANENT POSITION, WITH GOOD WAGES, TO COMPETENT MEN.

APPLY OFFICE BUILDING,

BABCOX & WILCOX,

47TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.,

BAYONNE, N. J.

PRESSROOM FOREMAN wanted to take charge of a large cylinder and rotary press department; must be thoroughly competent man of proven ability; state experience, give references. Address X 211 Times Annex.

RECEIVING TELLER.—Bank wants experienced receiving teller; state experience and salary expected. D 328 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will open Thursday evening, Dec. 27, at 8:15, Ethical Culture Hall, corner Central Park West and 64th St. Speakers: Moorfield Storey, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Rev. E. W. Daniel, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Col. James R. Moss, Oswald Garrison Villard, W. E. B. Du Bois.

For any debt incurred by Mrs. Yettie Weingarten, 237 East 3d St., New York, I will not be responsible, as she has left me and her child, 7 years of age.

SAM WEINGARTEN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

REPORTER wanted by a New England daily; give age, newspaper experience, present occupation. Address X 235 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

LORD & TAYLOR

require the services of thoroughly experienced salesmen in the following departments:

MEN'S CLOTHING,
LINENS,
SILKS,
FURNITURE.

APPLY BEFORE 11 A. M.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 7TH FLOOR.

SALESMEN.—LARGE EXPORT HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELERS; PREFERABLY MEN WITH DRY GOODS EXPERIENCE; MUST SPEAK SPANISH FLUENTLY AND HAVE UNQUESTIONED PROOF OF PAST RECORD SUCCESS AS SALESMEN; WHEN ANSWERING GIVE FULL DETAILS, EXPERIENCE, AGE, REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED. V 308 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN for Pennsylvania, New York, and New England; men of good appearance and education; real salesmanship ability required, and integrity of character essential; must be between 30 and 45 years of age; transportation furnished; guaranteed drawing account against commission. J. S. Thomas, 126 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN, capable men, for Eastern States to represent a corporation whose product is practically without competition; only sober men of energy and initiative, with proved selling ability; permanent position, with assured promotion to good men; commission basis and drawing account. W. D., 46 Times.

SALESMAN.—We want immediately a young, well-appearing man to sell our war maps; they are splendid, attractive map of each front and are very valuable; a salesman on commission should earn $20 daily. L. A. Wright, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN, intelligent, aggressive American, immediately; integrity of character essential; general business experience desirable; certain measurement of ability warrants; Eastern territory; drawing account against commission. A. D., 48 Times.

SALESMEN to handle side line of crepe de chine underwear for leading manufacturer; for Middle West, Central West, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington; commission. H. J., 230 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—One for Middle West, one for Southern territory; complete line hospital supplies; drawing account against liberal commission; state qualifications and former experience. M 150 Times.

SALESMAN.—ONE BEST WHOLESALE MOTOR TRUCK SALESMAN AVAILABLE; sales connection rarely extended in newspaper columns; basis of remuneration no object if experience justifies. Motors, O 115 Times.

SALESMEN.—Resident men acquainted with women's neckwear trade in South, Middle West, Philadelphia, and medium trade in New York City; commission basis. Address by mail only, Philip Diamond, 142 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted by reputable food products concern; position permanent, with a good future; young man with good credentials will only be considered; straight salary. M 148 Times.

SALESMEN, first-class, popular-priced silk dresses; all territories; strictly commission basis. X 232 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SHIRT HOUSE

desires capable executive with wide experience in every detail in shirt manufacturing to manage one of the largest shirt factories; excellent opportunity; state full particulars. M 85 Times.

STATIONARY ENGINEER FOR LARGE PLANT; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED,

M. A., 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER in advertising department athletic goods house; moderate salary; chance for promotion; must be able to take dictation correctly; state salary expected. W 205 Times Downtown.

STERN BROTHERS, WEST 42D STREET, require experienced passenger elevator operators of neat appearance. Apply after 9 A. M., Employes' Entrance, 43d St., near 5th Av.

STOCK CLERK wanted by wholesale glove house; must have experience in the line. S. M. Hohl, 470 4th Av.

TEACHERS.—Frenchmen of good education wanted as French teachers in schools of languages in Boston and Philadelphia; fare paid; knowledge of English not required. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, birthplace, studies made, references, &c., to Professeur, O 125 Times.

WALL PAPER PACKERS and stock clerks; only experienced need apply. ROBERT GRAVES CO., 3d Av. and 35th St., South Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN, WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

YOUNG MAN, expert translator from English to German, wanted in a daily newspaper; must have good education and be a clever writer; journalistic experience not essential; only American citizens need apply; copies of references desired. Answer under "Translator," D 352 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist New York sales manager; excellent opportunity for advancement; age not over 21; state salary. D 293 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted as messenger in Bronx bank; good opportunity for advancement; state age and salary expected. M 181 Times.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant; must be experienced and accurate at figures. Apply Prudes, 864 8th Av.

Instruction.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 12-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

MEN—AGE IS NO BARRIER.—Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 42d St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Nat'l Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1808-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

MEN.—Big demand at high salary for mechanical dentists; easily learned by actual practice; we teach you individually day or night. Write for free Booklet 19. Rochester School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 West 44th St., New York, 15-17 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 368 West 57th.

Business Opportunities.

Advertiser wants party with $3,000, finance Ford automobile business; knowledge of autos preferred; am thoroughly experienced. O 120 Times.

Wanted—Tailor shop, 20 machines or more, fully equipped for Government work; will buy or consider partnership. S. E., 324 B'way.

11,000 names women mail-order buyers, $30. "T.," Box M, Station F.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, (to take effect 8 A. M., Dec. 27).—Lieut. T. F. Cummings, from 150 to 15th insp. Dist. Patrol. E. Gilman, from 23 to 15th Insp. Dist. Det.

Temporary Assignments.—Lieut. E. J. Dobson, Traffic Div., Sub-div. B, to C. O. Squad, to duty in office of the Third Deputy Police Commissioner, for 6 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 28. Patrol. A. R. Dwyer, 4, and Joseph P. Murray, C. O. Squad, to duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 25. To 6th Insp. Dist., from precincts indicated for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 25: Adam Heydal, 2; T. O'Brien, 36; Louis Miller, 145; John McLaughlin, 29; John Feeley, 37. To duty as Welfare Officers, precincts indicated, from 4 P. M., Dec. 25, 1917: George Fatten, 159; A. L. Costello, 161; Thomas Ganley, 163; John Cummings, 160; Robert Wood, 162.

The following leaves of absence are authorized, without pay: Lieut. James C. McAdam, 149, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 25. Sergt. William Keeling, 79, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 1. Patrol. H. J. P. Foley, 26, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 31; R. H. Miller, 29, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 26; John Sheehy, 39, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 26; John Alexy, 39, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 31; Martin Connelly, 42, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Jan. 2; D. H. Murphy, 144, for 1 day, from noon Dec. 25; E. D. Day, 146, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 29; Adolph Rasch, 149, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 31; Charles Dannhauser, 153, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 31; William Finneen, 155, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 2; A. W. Rudolph, 156, for 1 day, from 4 A. M. Jan. 1; J. F. Burkard, 159, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 26; Charles Plunkitt, 160, for 2 days, from 4 P. M. Dec. 27; Patrick Gilroy, 162, for 1 day, from 4 A. M. Dec. 25; Martin Kenney, 163, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Jan. 2; W. J. Feeney, 164, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 31; E. J. Donohue, 168, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Jan. 2; T. P. Brennan, 275, for 1 day, from 12 P. M. Jan. 1; David Lana, 276, for 1 day, from 4 A. M. Dec. 25; Edward Schneider, 277, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 5. For 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 25—Michael Farrell, 28; P. T. McGough, 28; J. F. Nicol, 152; C. F. Mandt, 283. For 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 25—J. W. Vail, 85; W. D. Mildrum, 68; J. J. Lang, 146; J. W. Monahan, 275. For 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Jan. 1: J. J. Lyons, 43; H. L. Ringelmann, 149; Gustave Oeffner, 149; F. A. Timmes, 152; G. A. Walter, 153; James Ratigan, 158; G. T. Cooper, 186; Charles Stedenburg, 161; J. F. O'Hara, 160; N. E. Huette, 169; V. R. Raynor, 170; T. J. McGlone, 173. For 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 1—G. H. Rivers, 35; Anton Podolak, 63; W. A. Horan, 145; F. M. Nolan, 171. For 1 day, from noon Jan. 1—F. L. Lenz, 153; G. S. Cook, 153; L. J. Laut, 163; J. J. Flynn, 165. For 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 1—H. W. McCaddin, 154; T. J. Cody, 162.

Applications for full pay approved while under suspension:. Patrol. S. H. Weinstein, 29, 1:15 P. M., Nov. 21, to 3:54 P. M., Dec. 13. While on sick report: A. H. Shellard, 7, noon, Dec. 1, during disability; Frank McNulty, 14, 6 P. M., Dec. 11, to 12 P. M., Dec. 16; James Doran, 14, 2 A. M., Dec. 14, during disability; Isidore Propper, 17, 11:50 A. M., Dec. 10, to noon, Dec. 13; Martin Solomon, 31, 11:45 A. M., Dec. 11, during disability; William Dill, 143, 3:40 P. M., Dec. 17, during disability; R. V. Gerwig, 276, 11:40 A. M., Dec. 7, during disability; O. M. Goldman, Traffic Div. Sub-div. C, 10:45 A. M., Dec. 12, during disability.

Fire Department.

Assignment.—Fireman 3d Grade A. B. Sheehan, Eng. 282.

The Rev. P. F. O'Connor appointed a Chaplain, Borough of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, at $900 a year, and with honorary rank of Chief of Battalion, to take effect Dec. 25, vice Rev. Vincent de Paul McGean, resigned. He will report to the Chief of Department for assignment to duty.

The following members of the Department Band will report to Eng. 6, steamer Thomas S. Richards, at Columbus Circle, 59th Street, Manhattan, at 8:30 this P. M. The members of the band will be excused from reporting for duty until 8 A. M., Dec. 26, 1917: J. T. Soots, Eng. 18; Alexander Marshall, Eng. 31; Ralph Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 63; Henry G. Stein, Eng. 71; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; William Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; Walter Holland, Eng. 76; E. E. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; W. C. Klein, Eng. 229; F. Ergensinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Murp, Eng. 250; C. A. Spangenberg, Eng. 254; Edward Knapp, Eng. 255; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 232; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; P. G. Hettrich, Eng. 295; W. V. Werner, H. & L. 1; T. H. Malkin, H. & L. 9; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unger, H. & L. 28; Henry Ollmann, H. & L. 28. A. J. Muir, H. & L. 34; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; G. J. Lachat, Jr., H. & L. 104; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; Charles Charous, H. & L. 117; George Olsen, H. & L. 124; N. J. Brunn, H. & L. 128; C. J. Brown, H. & L. 137; Herman Brenner, H. & L. 140; Joseph Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; John Schifferdecker, Hose 5.

Education Notes.

The next meeting of the Bronx Neighborhood Federation will be held in P. S. 37 on the evening of Jan. 10.

The 8B classes of P. S. 165, Manhattan, have presented to the school a service flag containing 321 stars.

A contract has been awarded by the Board of Education to the Amsterdam Building Co. for completing the general construction of additions and alterations to P. S. 48, the Bronx, for $48,000, subject to favorable action by the Mayor upon a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Board of Education to enter upon the same without public letting.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the by-laws of the Board of Education be amended in reference to salaries of teachers.

James J. McCue, an inspector of masonry and carpentry in the Bureau of School Buildings, has been promoted to the position of assistant chief of the furniture division in that bureau, with pay at the rate of $1,920 a year.

The Board of Education has turned over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund 180 Wooster Street, Manhattan, occupied for storage purposes, as being no longer required.

Herman Loewenherz has been appointed as a structural steel draftsman in the Bureau of School Buildings, with pay at the rate of $1,831.67 a year.

The Board of Aldermen has been requested to authorize the Controller to advance from time to time to the Principal of the Elementary and Trade School for the Deaf $670 from the special school fund for 1918, to pay the carfares of pupils attending the school or its annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

SPECIAL.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY HAS PROFITABLE CONTRACT FOR $750,000 OF GOODS ON HAND; MANUFACTURING IS WELL UNDER WAY; WE WANT TO USE $125,000 CASH TO COMPLETE THE ORDER AT ONCE. TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY WHO CAN COMMAND THE USE OF THIS AMOUNT WE CAN OFFER THE TREASURERSHIP AND A SUITABLE SALARY, OR ANY REASONABLE ARRANGEMENT AS TO A SHARE IN THE PROFITS; DO NOT REPLY UNLESS YOU CAN SUPPLY THE USE OF THE CASH AND MEAN BUSINESS. X 239 TIMES ANNEX.

Woodworking plant, New York, sale or amalgamation, manufacturing small cabinet work, toys, humidors, talking machines, general woodenwares; valuable modern machinery, spraying machines; owner, expecting draft, wishes most experienced party capable undertake office management and sell entire output small factory; moderate investment necessary, or would sell outright; low rent; experienced foreman willing remain; unquestionable credentials. W 139 Times.

Will invest $5,000 in established business, with services if congenial. W 201 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

A complete showroom for sale very cheap; rug, chairs, and a mirror. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th St., City.

Chinese satin bedspread, handsomely embroidered, heavy fringe, silk lined. Can be seen at 67 East 55th St.

Original Washington Irving sideboard. Can be seen at 67 East 55th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Typewriters.

BRAND NEW LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9, $48.

Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard, exactly the same machine used by largest industries, direct from factory; former price, $100; before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan to save $52; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Worth 1780-1-2-3-4.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, Noiseless, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 329 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. 5468 149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, 3 months, $5; non-visibles. 3 months, $7.50; visibles. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4726.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Wilhelmy, Capt. A. F., and Davis, 1st Lt. L., appointed to be Majs. in M.R.C.

Gage, 1st Lt. L. G., to Camp Gordon.

Timberman, 1st Lt. J. M., to Austin, Texas, as member of examining board and recruiting officer.

Lurting, 1st Lt. C. W., hon. discharged.

Wesson, 1st Lt. E. H., to Base Hosp. No. 19, at Rochester.

Tate, 1st Lt. E. T., prev. orders revoked.

Yoho, 1st Lt. C. H., prev. orders revoked; to Walter Reed Hosp.

Reid, 1st Lt. T. M., Jr.; Burton, 1st Lt. C. H.; Green, 1st Lt. L. H.; Caldarone, 1st Lt. A. A.; William, 1st Lt. H. J., and Wolfe, 1st Lt. C. H., prev. orders revoked.

Lee, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Bierach, 1st Lt. J. L.; Bost, 1st Lt. J. R., and Lasandy, 1st Lt. E. E., to Gerstner Field, Lake Charles.

Eves, 1st Lt. F. P., hon. discharged.

Binder, 1st Lt. J.; Binion, 1st Lt. R., and Riseberger, 1st Lt. C. A., to Camp Taylor.

De Velling, 1st Lt. J. R., to Gen. Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.

Richardson, 1st Lt. R. A., to Camp Jackson.

Soule, Capt. R. E., to Camp Meade.

Baldwin, 1st Lt. J. S., to Base Hosp. No. 118, at N. Y.

Bunting, 1st Lt. P. DuB., to Camp Wheeler, with 31st Div.

The following to Camp Bowie as members of a board for the purpose of examining the command for mental and nervous diseases:

Moore, Maj. J. E.; Dickinson, 1st Lt. W. G.; Francisco, 1st Lt. H. M., and Hausman, 1st Lt. S. W., to Camp Bowie to examine command for tuberculosis.

Johnson, 1st Lt. L. S., and Odias, 1st Lt. C. R., to Army Med. School.

Thom, Capt. D. A., to Psychopathic Hosp., Boston, for training. Then to Base Hosp. No. 117, at Brooklyn.

Cowan, 1st Lt. A., to Base Hosp. at Ft. Oglethorpe.

Hughes, 1st Lt. J., and Hisner, 1st Lt. G. E., to Camp Bowie to examine command for mental and nervous diseases.

Peeples, 1st Lt. J., prev. orders amended; to Camp Greenleaf on Dec. 28, instead of Dec. 18.

Van Barnum, 1st Lt. S., prev. orders revoked.

Forster, Capt. A. M., will report to Surg. Gen. for conference, then to Camp Travis to examine command for tuberculosis.

Ingersoll, Capt. E. S., to following places for temp. duty re aviation work: Waco and Austin, Tex.

George, 1st Lt. J. S., and Millias, 1st Lt. W. W., to Camp Doniphan to examine command for mental and nervous diseases.

Kalbaugh, 1st Lt. A. B., to Camp Hancock.

Risch, 1st Lt. T. J., to Camp Logan with 33d Div.

Swan, Maj. J. M., to Rochester, to mobilize the enlisted personnel of Base Hosp. No. 19.

Reed, Capt. A. P., and Kaiser, 1st Lt. A. D., to Base Hosp. No. 19, at Rochester.

Vaux, Capt. C. J., to Camp Logan.

Wiedman, Capt. O. G., to Camp Bowie.

Following to Camp Sherman:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bearden, J. M.	Howe, J. B.
Cogburn, H. R.	Miller, J. S.
Franklow, C. D.	Tietze, H. C.

Hartwell, S. W.

Schoff, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Lewis.

Eves, 1st Lt. F. P., to home.

Salk, 1st Lt. R. S., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Ft. McHenry.

Huyck, Capt. L. F., to Base Hosp. No. 116, at New York.

Fiske, Maj. G. V., to Camp Wheeler.

Moore, Capt. E. C., to Base Hosp. No. 23, at Minneapolis.

McLaughlin, Capt. W. F., to Camp Meade.

Helmick, 1st Lt. P. L., to Eberts Field.

Hebron, 1st Lt. R. A., to Carlstrom Field.

Parkhurst, 1st Lt. G. McM., and Wilson, 1st Lt. L. E., to Camp Jackson.

Wilson, Capt. H. S., to Camp Kearny.

Bolling, Capt. R., to Watervliet Arsenal.

Harris, 1st Lt. A. E., to Camp Pike.

Porter, 1st Lt. D. W., to Camp Gordon.

Chapman, 1st Lt. T. C., prev. orders amended to direct him to report on Jan. 1 at Camp Greenleaf.

Following appointed to be Capts. in M.R.C.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Adams, E. A.	Ames, A. M.
Bolles, J. R.	Burkholder, J. L.
Colcord, A. J.	Cox, J. B.
English, L. H.	Gilchrist, R. T.
Graves, R. D.	Haller, H. A.
Hope, C. F.	Horton, G. E.
Ingersoll, E. S.	Parker, B. F.
Parker, P. J.	Parramore, J. B.
Wentworth, E. T.	Wilson, R. L.

Brassler, 1st Lt. C. W., prev. orders revoked.

Following to Wilbur Wright Station, Dayton, for duty at McCook Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Taylor, R. D.	Wedge, A. H.

Morgan, 1st Lt. A. D., hon. discharged.

Following appointed Majors in M.R.C.:

CAPTAINS.

Gilbert, J.	McCampbell, E. F.
Medlar, E. M.	Somerville, W. G.
Ashbury, H. E.	Babcock, A. D.
Leet, A. H.	McCullagh, S.
MacDonald, J., Jr.	Schaeffer, G. C.
Schelling, H. L.	Smith, C. H.
Stickney, H. L.	Wyer, H. G.
Zabriskie, E. G.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Collins, J. H.	Whitacre, H. J.

Swanson, 1st Lt. H. T., to Army Med. School.

Hobart, 1st Lt. M. H., to Base Hosp. No. 37, at Brooklyn.

Brown 1st Lt. L. T., to Ft. Riley.

MacPhail, Capt. D. T., to Phila. for temp. duty at Univ. of Penn., then to Kelly Field.

Jones, 1st Lt. J. P., to duty in Base Hosp. at Camp Kearny.

Bunnell, Capt. S., and Fletcher, 1st Lt. H. A., to Hoboken for temp. duty, pending arrival of Base Hosp. No. 47.

Following to Camp Fremont, with Base Hosp. No. 47:

CAPTAINS.

Abbott, C. L.	Girard, F. R.
Reynolds, H. B.	Willis, C. A.
McKenney, A. T.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hamilton, J., Jr.	Marks, S. H.
Downing, S. R.	Roncovieri, L. D.
Fleishner, F. M.	

Boozbaum, 1st Lt. M. M., to Camp Jackson.

Beddow, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Doniphan.

Bell, 1st Lt. S. D., and Muth, 1st Lt. C. C., to Fort McPherson with Hosp. Unit B.

Anderson, 1st Lt. L. N., to Fort Douglas.

Caldicott, 1st Lt. F. S., to psychopathic hosp., Boston, for training.

Wells, 1st Lt. C. W., to Camp Doniphan.

Raines, 1st Lt. T. H., and Shumaker, 1st Lt. C. H., to Phila. Gen. Hosp. for training.

Phillips, 1st Lt. H. K., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.

Stolper, 1st Lt. J. H., to Fort Riley for inst.

Packard, 1st Lt. G. B., Jr., to Base Hosp. 116 at New York.

Sanitary Corps.

Cates, 1st Lt. H. R., to Army Med. School for inst.

Chase, 1st Lt. G. P., to Ft. Mason, Supply Depot.

Weir, 1st Lt. S. A., now at Atlanta, Ga., will report to cmdg. off. Dept. Laboratory that city.

Vaughan, Capt. H. F., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Congdon, Capt. L. A., will proceed to the following places to assist in nutritional surveys: Camp Custer, Camp Grant, Camp Dodge, Camp Funston, Camp Taylor, Camp Sherman.

Howe, Capt. P. E., to Ft. McPherson to make nutritional survey.

Carlson, Capt. A. J., and Flanders, Capt. F. F., to following places to observe work of food survey parties: Camp Lee, Camp Greene, Camp Wadsworth, Camp Sevier, Prison Barracks Fort McPherson, Camp Gordon, Camp Greenleaf, Reorganization Camp Fort Oglethorpe.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Following assigned to 40th Engineers:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Gaudens, H. S.	Conrow, W. S.
Berry, C. T.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

White, V. G.	Embury, A. B.
Fry, S.	

Tenkonopy, Capt. F. V.; Wood, Capt. A. B.; Johnson, 1st Lt. C. F.; Smith, E. W.; Sharpe, 2d Lt. W. L.; Taylor, 2d Lt. D. B., and Kerr, 2d Lt. J. B., prev. orders revoked.

Bergesch, 1st Lt. J. F., to Vancouver Barracks.

Heubeck, 1st Lt. E., assigned for temp. duty to 305th Engs.

Stickseel, 1st Lt. C. P., and Masten, 2d Lt. R. S., prev. orders revoked.

Rosenthal, Capt. J., hon. discharged.

Hewitt, Capt. J. K., will report to off. in read Hewit, Capt. B. F.

Flick, Capt. J. K., will report to off. in charge of cantonment construction for duty.

Reid, 1st Lt. M. B., and Stanwick, 2d Lt. C. A., to Fort Myer.

Gleason, 2d Lt. D. H., Reab, 2d Lt. H. F., and Spring, 2d Lt. A. C., assigned to 38th Engs. at Ft. Myer.

Field Artillery.

Hibben, 1st Lt. P., and Fisher, 2d Lt. B., prev. orders revoked.

Llewellyn, 2d Lt. C. P., appointed 1st Lt. in N. G.

Newbold, Capt. E. E., announced on duty requiring regular and frequent aerial flights.

Larry, 1st Lt. D. S., hon. discharged.

Medical Corps.

Bocock, 1st Lt. E. A., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.

Douglas, 1st Lt. E. W., to New York for inst. at Rockefeller Institute for Med. Research.

Hughes, R. E., appointed to be 1st Lt. Med.C.

Signal Corps.

Christian, Lt.Col. J. B., to Camp Morse.

Smith, 1st Lt. A., prev. orders amended so as to read Smith, 1st Lt. Letha A.

Patterson, 1st Col. S. W. L., and Clark, Lt. Col. V. E., rated as mil. aviators.

Pulliam, 2d Lt. K. G., rated as junior mil. aviator.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Rodgers, Capt. W. S. Jr.; Weidman, Capt. P. M.; McGuire, 1st Lt. R. A., Jr.; White, 1st Lt. H. L., and McMillan, 1st Lt. H. E., to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Heismann, Capt. L. J., to Nat. Brass and Copper Tube Co., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

Bricker, 1st Lt. J. H., to Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Swanton, Vt.

Gross, 1st Lt. S., to Remington Arms U. M. Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Perry, 1st Lt. H. H., to Peters Cartridge Co., Kings Mills, Ohio.

Montgomery, Capt. S., hon. discharged.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:

CAPTAINS.

Blake, A. D.	Sharpe, H. C.
Schwarzenberg, L. H.	Dickeman, A. L., Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Malin, R. F.	Whitney, V. O.
Schermerhorn, G. D.	Stupp, J. C.
Barrett, W. J.	Costello, J. L.
Rutledge, G. E.	Brownberia, H.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Vella, 1st Lt. T. C., to New York.

Vatet, 1st Lt. O. V., to Garden City.

Daniels, 2d Lt. V. E., will report to Chief Sig. Of.

Talt, 1st Lt. R. S., to Balloon School, Ft. Omaha.

Sirles, 1st Lt. E. F., to Army Balloon School.

McDonald, 1st Lt. F. B., to Camp Greene.

Richman, 1st Lt. G. R., to Austin, Tex., reporting to cmdg. officer School of Mil. Aeronautics for Aviation Training.

Martin, Maj. W. L., to Wash.

Joy, Capt. H. B., temp. promoted to be Lt. Col in Sig. C.

Pakas, 2d Lt. M. A., to Portland, Ore., reporting to Col. Brice P. Disque.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Tattelbach, Capt. J. E., to home, reporting by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen.

Jackson, 1st Lt. L. S., to Camp Grant.

Guelich, Capt. C. C., appointed to be Capt. in N. G.

Estill, 1st Lt. J. S., to San Benito, with 57th Inf.

Veterinary Corps.

Bertram, Capt. F. D. M., will report to Cmdg. Gen. 76th Div. to organize a detachment of 500 enlisted white men of Vet. C. of N. A.

Quartermaster

WANTS CITIZENSHIP FOR ENLISTED SLAVS

Writer Urges Naturalization of Those Who Have Taken Out Only First Papers.

PROTECTION IF CAPTURED

Austria-Hungary Regards Its Former Subjects in Forces of the Allies as Traitors.

G. H. Mika of the Slav Press Bureau yesterday urged prompt action by Congress to grant full American citizenship to Slavs who were former subjects of Austria-Hungary and are now serving in the United States Army or Navy after taking out only their first papers, in order to leave the Austrian military authorities no shadow of legal excuse for possible harsh treatment of such men should they be taken prisoners.

"It is well known," he said, "that the Government of Austria-Hungary regards as traitors all of its former subjects who have joined the allied forces, and while they are regarded as traitors they are subject to court-martial and execution on apprehension. A former member of the Austrian Parliament who had joined the Italian Army was summarily executed when captured by the Austrians.

"In order to insure a proper treatment for their fellow-soldiers who might fall into captivity the Czecho-Slovak troops in Russia were forced to notify the Austro-Magyar command that should any Czecho-Slovak captive be executed by the Austrians or the Magyars the Czecho-Slovak troops in Russia would immediately execute an equal number of Germans or Magyars in their hands. This attitude may seem brutal, but it was absolutely necessary and justified, as was shown by later events.

"Among the 1,000,000 who are now wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam there are probably several thousand former subjects of Austria-Hungary who have never been fully naturalized. The time may be not far distant when these men will be at the front.

"It is inevitable that some of them will fall into captivity, and it is of the utmost importance to make all necessary provisions to insure their proper treatment. What will America do? Doubtless the military authorities will make every effort to insist on proper treatment for any American soldier who is captured; but the legal side of the case would be cleared if Congress should exercise the power which I believe it possesses to bestow upon all of those who are in the army or navy the full rights of citizenship.

"I believe that this matter has been presented to the attention of the present Congress, and it would be regrettable if action were not taken. It is true that many of these men who are now serving America may not have been here the full length of time required by law for complete naturalization, but can there be a better test of citizenship than a willingness to fight and die for the ideals that America represents?

"The position of former subjects of the Hapsburgs in the American Army and Navy brings home to Americans the meaning of the inhuman practices by which the Austrians and Magyars have been enforcing their domination over the Slavs and other subjected nations. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently published an account of the disclosures made in the Austrian Parliament by the Slav Deputy, Dr. Tresic Pavicic, regarding the cruelties practiced on the inhabitants of Bosnia by General Potiorek, the Magyar autocrat of that province, and the brutalities inflicted by the Magyars on the people of Dalmatia, Istria, and Carniola.

"The Polish Socialist leader, Mr. Daszynski, made a similar disclosure relative to the treatment of the Poles of Galicia. He is certain that between thirty and sixty thousand Poles were shot and executed at the order of the Austro-Hungarian officials. In 1916 the gallows and murder made their entrance into Galicia. They hanged people without in the least knowing why."

COURT FREES SOLDIERS.

Dike Says Men Are Robbed in Brooklyn "Plague Spots."

In suspending sentence yesterday upon three Western soldiers who held up patrons of a chop suey restaurant in Sands Street, Brooklyn, two weeks ago, Judge Dike in the Kings County Court said that either the military or the municipal authorities should rid the community of "plague spots" to which men were lured to be robbed. The soldiers who were arraigned before Judge Dike came to Camp Mills from Wyoming. They held up the patrons of the restaurant after, as they asserted, they had been robbed of $900 in a poker game on the premises.

"Either the War Department or the police," said Judge Dike, "should take immediate notice of conditions in certain sections of the city and clean out the plague spots from the community. In letting you go on suspended sentence I feel that you regret what you have done. The actual punishment will be up to the military authorities."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost Wednesday afternoon, Broadway, 94th St., brown velour wrist bag, containing two identical brooches, large pear-shaped and round diamond, jewelled ornaments between; also pendant, large diamond, surrounded square rubies, suspended on loop; loss causes grave consequences. Mrs. Echter, Hotel Monterey, Broadway, 94th St.

LOST—On Sunday night, between 106 West 69th St. and the Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 70th St., gold engagement ring set with solitaire diamond, initials inside very faint; valued for sentiment highly. Liberal reward will be paid for the return to office of Sherman Square Hotel.

LOST.—On Saturday evening, in or about the dining room of the Hotel Iroquois, 49 West 44th St., a gold Dorine powder box and gold lip rouge case; a liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to the Hotel Iroquois; no questions asked.

LOST.—Saturday morning, between Lexington Av. and 52d., or Madison Av. and 58th, small gold Tiffany watch, initialed "C. P. E." attached hand-wrought silver ionic cross; reward. Return to C. H. Adams, 135 East 13d St.

LOST—On Sunday morning, between West 22d St. and Broadway and 71st., lady's gold watch, with green enamel face; monogram on back, "H. H. M."; reward. Return 319 West 92d St.

LOST.—Black lynx muff, Tuesday afternoon, on Madison Av. northbound car or leaving car, between 59th St. and 80 East 60th. Communicate Tracy, 100 East 17th.

LOST.—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, McAlpin Hotel, subway to 96th St., or between 96th St. and 309 West 99th. Liberal reward if returned. Louise Barnett.

LOST. — Broadway car, Saturday evening, colored crocheted bag, containing about $15 and gold fountain pen and chain; liberal reward. Box 1,202, 132 East 45th St.

LOST.—Broadway subway, between 103d and Grand Central or Grand Central Station, garnet brooch, old-fashioned setting; $5 reward. Phone Murray Hill 6530.

LOST.—Purse, sum of money, between Mirror Candy, 42d St. and Manhattan Hotel entrance to subway; reward. Hamilton, 461 Edgecombe Road.

LOST.—Sunday afternoon, on Broadway, between 74th and 86th Sts., a string of amethyst beads. $20 reward if returned office Hotel Ansonia.

LOST.—Dec. 24, on 5th Av. between 44th and 46th Sts., package of money in blue envelope. Liberal reward. Finder please communicate with O 130 Times.

LOST.—Sable scarf, Dec. 13, between Biltmore Hotel and Hero Land. $50 reward if returned Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, 70th.

LOST.—Silver bar pin, with five diamonds set in platinum; liberal reward. M. C. Cleveland, 65 Liberty St. Phone, Cortlandt 4662.

LOST.—In Rialto Theatre, Tuesday evening, purse containing money and pearl collar; reward. Cashier, Breslin Hotel, 29th St. and Broadway.

LOST—On the 13th of December, between Biltmore Hotel and Hero Land, sable shoulder scarf; reward $50. Return Sherman Square Hotel.

LOST.—Gold watch; "C. M. M." on cover. Reward if returned to Messerean, the Monterey Hotel, 94th St. and Broadway.

LOST. — In Pennsylvania Railroad Station Sunday, at gate, 5 o'clock, roll of bills; finder keep half. M 142 Times.

LOST. — Small purse, containing lavaliere, foreign coin, Saturday, 8th Av., 125th "L" station; reward. Cafe, 860 Columbus Av.

LOST.—Handbag, Monday night, 42d and 23d Sts.; money, eyeglasses, theatre tickets. Pollock, 4 Perry St., Chelsea 9461.

LOST.—Black velvet beaded bag, containing bill, Sunday, upper Broadway. M 143 Times.

LOST.—Brown robe, initials "L. M." Return Bacon, 17th floor, Times Building. Reward; no questions.

LOST—On Thursday, Dec. 20, a gold and onyx earring. Please return to Mrs. R. Gray, 440 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, between 42d and 211th Sts., (via subway;) $200 reward. Miss D. W. Derjes, 536 West 211th.

LOST.—Left in taxi, 32d St.; small black lizard bag. Return Holland House; reward. F. A. Johnson.

LOST.—Gold vanity case and lip stick in Iroquois Hotel; liberal reward. Return to office.

LOST—Brown fur cape, Monday, on East 42d St. Return to bank, 34 E. 42d St.; reward.

LOST.—Kolinsky collar in Bronx Park subway. Return to 11 West 86th. Reward.

LOST—Amsterdam, 120th St., fur piece, Ross furrier; large reward. Camp, 460 W. 119th.

LOST.—Platinum bar pin, 4 diamonds, on Dec. 20; reward. 386 5th Av., Room 1014.

$200 REWARD

for bag, green gold, fine diagonal mesh, sapphire clasp, name and address engraved, contents small purse and cardcase; lost in Manhattan Hotel; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$200 REWARD.

for diamond horseshoe brooch, gold setting, lost Saturday morning between West 65d St. and 5th Av. shopping district or on Madison Av. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$25 REWARD.—Dec. 15, gold link bracelet, diamonds, and sapphires, Plymouth Theatre or Biltmore ballroom, 19th floor. Communicate with Mrs. H. S. Mendelson, 130 West 57th.

$25 REWARD.—Diamond solitaire ring, also signet ring, "F. A. S." ladies' room, Strand Theatre. If found notify manager.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Monday, about 2:30 P. M., from the house 870 Madison Av., young chow dog, 4 months old; reward to finder, 870 Madison Av., City.

Tea Rooms.

The Russian Inn
57 West 37th St., New York
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Special Russian Dishes
Table d'hote and a la carte
Phone: Greeley 6857. Open Sundays

PAUL BERNARD
The Women's Shop for Values
22 EAST 34TH ST. ALTMAN'S

300
Fur Trimmed
WINTER COATS

Fur Trimmed Coat. Regularly 29.50. In this sale at 14.75

To Close at
14.75

Fur Trimmed Coat. Regularly 34.50. In this sale at 14.75

Regardless of Cost or Value

The Illustrations Picture Some of the Coats in this sale.

Coats of Heavy Velour, with fur trimming of Raccoon, Nutria and other furs, silk lined throughout and warmly interlined.

No C. O. D.'s *No Credits*

70 Winter Coats
Smartly Tailored, silk lined throughout, heavily interlined *To Close at* **11.75**

Fur Trimmed Coat. Regularly 27.50. In this sale at 14.75

Silk Lined Coat. Regularly 24.50. In this sale at 11.75

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Clearance Sale of
Misses' and Junior Misses' Garments
to commence to-morrow (Wednesday)
will offer exceptional values in the following:

85 MISSES' TAILORED SUITS
at $15.00

75 JUNIOR MISSES' TAILORED SUITS
at $15.00

130 MISSES' COATS
at $14.50

LARGE PRICE REDUCTIONS
have been made in the Higher-cost Suits, Dresses and Coats.

This Sale will take place on the Second Floor.

Women's Handsome Wraps
FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING
(comprising the entire remaining assortments)
have been reduced, in order to facilitate an immediate disposal, to
$75.00, $95.00 & $125.00
(Third Floor)

Winter Resort Fashions
are a feature of special interest in the various Departments devoted to the outfitting of Women and Misses.

The End-of-the-Year Sale of
Women's Boots
will begin to-morrow (Wednesday) and will continue until a complete clearance of all discontinued styles has been effected.

Prices will range
from $2.75 to $8.75 per pair

representing sweeping reductions.

Not every size in every style, but all sizes may be found in the entire collection.

(Women's Shoes, Second Floor)

Several Thousand Yards of Cotton Dress Fabrics
comprising a large and varied assortment of attractive weaves and patterns, will be arranged in Dress Lengths
and placed on sale to-morrow (to make way for incoming stock)
at phenomenally low prices.

This Sale will present a splendid opportunity for buying materials for Spring frocks at a great saving in expense.

Exceptionally Good Values
will be offered to-morrow in a Sale of
Wool Suitings & Coatings
arranged in Lengths for Dresses, Suits, Skirts and Coats and marked, for clearance, at greatly reduced prices.

This Sale will comprise several thousand yards of fine-quality materials, including velours, cheviots, homespuns, tweeds, broadcloths, serges and English mixtures; silk seal; and broadtail, moleskin, caracul and beaver cloths.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York.

HEARN
Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

MAY your heart be full of cheer
On Christmas Day,
Blessed with good friends far and near
On Christmas Day,
May you laugh and sing and smile
In the good old-fashioned style,
And be happy all the while
On Christmas Day,

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

Holiday Week "Gift-Money Sales"
Also Yearly Apparel Reduction Week
December 26 to 31
Also a 3-Day Hosiery Sale—Begins Dec. 26
The Following for WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY:—

Sale Prices for Apparel Reduction Week
FROCKS
Semi-Tailored and Dressy
For Any and All Occasions
For Women and Misses
Serges, Crepe de Chines, Satins, Chiffons, Broadcloths, Crepe Meteor, Georgette Crepes, Taffetas, Velveteens, Chiffon Velvets, Wool Jersey and Poiret Twill—

	Apparel Week.
Frocks that were $14.75	9.50
Frocks that were $21.50 and $26.75	14.50
Frocks that were $27.75	16.75
Frocks that were $29.75	19.50
Frocks that were $37.50	23.75
Frocks that were $44.75	29.75
Frocks that were $49.50	34.50

Smartest colors, including Navy, Black, Tan, Brown, Green, Taupe, Beetroot and New Blues—not every one of these shades at each price, but all are to be found in the assortment at above range of prices—also Georgette Crepes and Chiffon Satins in Pastel Tints and Street Shades. Sensational values for Miss or Matron these.
Frocks—Second Floor.

SEE TODAY'S AMERICAN FOR SALE PRICES IN WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS.

MILLINERY
Dress and Tailored Hats
For Apparel Reduction Week
Silk Velvets — smartest styles but wonderfully low priced—all wanted colors, fur trimming on some—
5.50...Our reg. $8.50 Models
3.37...Our reg. $4.94 Models
8.50...Our reg. $12.50 Models
10.00...Our reg. $15.00 Models
Exceptionally fine values, every one.
Millinery Department—Third Floor.

Petticoats
For Apparel Reduction Week
$3.93 Extra Size PETTICOATS 3.27
Jersey or Taffeta Silk—black and new changeables—pleated or ruffled flounces—with or without underlay—fitted bands.

BLOUSES
For Apparel Reduction Week
"Gift Money" Sales of These

Tailored Blouses
Of Repp, Crepe and Striped Voiles, and in same lot some frilly White Voiles—usual value $1.95..... 1.44

Blouses of Crepe de Chine
Taffeta and Tub Silk—white, flesh, black and navy—various tasteful styles, smartly tailored—our reg. $2.94 2.25

Georgette Crepe Blouses
White, flesh and dark colors—trim'd in striking effects with bead embroideries, tucks and lace—our reg $5.94..... 4.50
Blouses—Second Floor.

Three Day Sale of
HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children
Wednesday—Thursday—Friday
This opportunity is exceptionally advantageous for those who receive Christmas Gift Money—the prices are all very close to wholesale market cost and that cost represents buying in very large quantities for cash—everyone knows this merchandise is hard to get at any price—these values will be appreciated.

Women's Silk Hose
Our reg. $1.17....3-day sale .82
Black, white and colors—lisle sole, heel, toe and top—slight imperfections — will not hurt wear.

Women's Cotton Hose
Our reg. .28.....3-day sale .21
White, black—also black with white feet.

Men's Lisle Hose
Our reg. .28.....3-day sale .21
Mercerized—black, white and colors—double heel and toe.

Men's Cashmere Hose
Our reg. .55.....3-day sale .44
Black, double sole, heel, toe.

Children's Hose
Our reg. .28.....3-day sale .21
Black cotton—double heel and toe.

For Babies
"Gift Money" Sales

Little Tots' Colored Coats
Our reg. $4.97.....3.87
Our reg. $6.97 & $7.97.....5.87
Our reg. $9.97 to $11.97.....8.97
Our reg. $21.97.....16.87
Cloth, Velvet, Corduroys and Zibelines — best shades — sizes to 6 years in lot, but not at each price.

Tots' White Dresses
Empire, Belted and Yoke Models—daintily trimmed with embroidery, lace and ribbon—sizes to 6 years—our reg. $1.97.....1.67

Little Kindergarten Dresses
Pretty ginghams and chambrays, neatly trimmed, with pockets—to six years—our reg. $1.37.....1.00

Baby Boys' Dresses
Oliver Middy and Belted Models—in poplin, linen or galatea—sizes to 3 years...1.37 to 7.97

"Gift Money" Sales
A Lucky Purchase
Fine Panel Curtains
Until a year ago this importer sold only to high class hotels and to exclusive decorators, but owing to the difficulty in duplicating from his samples he decided to sacrifice this line to us at unusual concessions.
Panels are of finest Laces, such as real Arab, Antique, Cluny, Filet, Madeira—one to seven of a style.

FIVE LOTS

Each.	
11.94	Values $22.00 to $40.00
7.94	Values $11.00 to $15.00
9.94	Values $17.00 to $21.00
5.94	Values $8.00 to $12.00
3.94	Values $5.00 to $8.50

About 600 Vestibule Panels—White and Arabian—forty different styles—value .75 to $1.00 Each .57

"Gift Money" Sales
Warm Gloves
Decidedly Reduced
Children's Kid Gloves
Soft knitted lining—our reg. $1.24..... .78
Women's Soft Gloves
Black, Gray and Brown—our reg. .68..... .54

MORNING SPECIALS—Wednesday & Thursday Until 1 P. M.
To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$5.75 Women's and Misses' Twill Serge Dresses.....4.57
Navy and black—box pleated from yoke — or coat models — poplin collars—or trim'd with buttons and pockets.
DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.45 Women's Petticoats.....1.00
Nainsook or cambric—deep ruffle of wide emb'y or rows of lace.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—2D FLOOR.

$1.27 Long Flannelette Kimonos.... .95
Floral patterns—rose, Copenhagen and lavender — raglan sleeve — sizes 36 to 44.
HOUSEDRESS DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

Women's Extra Size Union Suits.... .68
Seconds of 97 ct. grades—fleeced — cotton — low neck — sleeveless — ankle length.
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

67 ct. Rompers and Creepers..... .50
Gingham and chambray—to 6 years.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.45 Children's Coat Sweaters.....1.57
Desirable colors; also Oxford and maroon—roll collars—28 to 34.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$4.96 Boys' Suits.....3.95
Semi-Norfolk models—fancy checks, stripes and mixtures—gray and brown. 8 to 17 years.
BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$5.94 Boys' Suits—8 to 18 yrs.....4.65
Semi-Norfolk models—medium and dark fancies—stripes, checks and mixtures—browns and grays—slash, flap or patch pockets.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.74 Crepe de Chine—40 inch....1.18
Assortment of colors for day and evening—also black.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

64 ct. Black Corduroys—32 inch... .45
Medium round cord—fast color.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

46 ct. Yard Wide Sateens..... .38
Soft finish—fine assortment of colors—for coat linings and under lacy bed sets.
LININGS—BASEMENT.

23 ct. Wide Ribbons..... .18
Satins, taffetas and moires — white, black and colors — also pretty Dresdens.
RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

48 ct. White Madras Shirting..... .30
32-inch—good patterns for men's shirts, boys' blouses, women's ...ist etc.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

24 ct. Printed Madras..... .15
Mill lengths of good qualities.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

$1.47 Men's and Women's Umbrellas..1.24
Black American taffeta—assorted handles.
UMBRELLAS—MAIN FLOOR.

53 ct. Feather Pillows..... .37
17x25—new mixed feathers—assorted ticklings.
PILLOWS—BASEMENT.

29 ct. Bleached Muslins..... .15
36-inch—soft finish—no dressing.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

80 ct. Bleached Sheets..... .60
72x90—centre seam—3-inch hem.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

28 ct. Yard Wide Cretonne..... .21
Chints, Oriental and novelty designs—large variety.
UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.

42 ct. Turkish Bath Towels..... .31
Bleached—deep hem—white or colored borders.
TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

$11.00 Silk Fibre Free Portieres.....8.94
Reversible — richest colorings — brocade designs.
PORTIERES—BASEMENT.

$28.80 Fine Jacquard Velvet Rugs..24.40
9x12 ft.—[illegible] and colorings.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.48 French Serges—44 inch.....1.10
Fine twills—brown, navy and black.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.17 Silkoline Petticoats..... .95
Black — pleated or scalloped flounces — [illegible] bands—manufr's guarantee for one year.
PETTICOATS—GROUND FLOOR.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials.
Look for the Clocks! Look for the Clocks!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold today and Thursday; strong northwest winds
For full weather report see Page 13.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

WILSON GIVES OUT REPLY BY HOOVER THAT REED BARRED

Statement on Sugar Situation Published Despite Senate Investigating Body.

NO STORES WITHHELD HERE

Famine Is Attributed to Needs of Our Allies, Whom It Is Our Duty to Supply.

SHORTAGE IN SIGHT IN 1918

America Faces 10% Economy or Use of Ships Able to Transport 150,000 Men Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—President Wilson today indicated his disapproval of the manner in which the Senate Investigating Committee, headed by Senator Reed of Missouri, has inquired into the sugar shortage, by authorizing the publishing of an explanation by the Food Administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, of the sugar situation.

The Senate committee by a majority vote last week sustained the objection of Senator Reed against making the statement public or permitting it to be read into the official record until Mr. Hoover himself was called to the witness stand. Feeling that he had been treated discourteously by the committee, Mr. Hoover carried the matter to the President, who today took the unusual course of giving the statement, prepared for a Senate committee, to the press through the Committee on Public Information.

This unprecedented action on the part of the President, it is predicted, may arouse the ire of Senator Reed and some of those members of the Investigating Committee who thus far have refused to give Mr. Hoover a hearing. Before adjourning over the Christmas holidays the committee announced that Mr. Hoover would be called later. The Food Administrator and his counsel have maintained that an early hearing was promised them by the committee and that it was unfair to them to permit the impression created by antagonistic witnesses, particularly Claus A. Spreckels, to go abroad that the Food Administration had been a party to what has been termed a "sugar corner."

Cause of Sugar Shortage.

Mr. Hoover's statement attributes the sugar shortage here to the heavy movement of sugar from the Western Hemisphere to Europe, and asserts that without the fixing of prices by agreement sugar would have been selling for 25 or 30 cents a pound, and more than $200,000,000 probably would have been profiteered from the American people by this time. According to the statement, the Allies before the war took only 300,000 tons annually from the Western Hemisphere. This year they have taken 1,400,000 tons.

Since the food administration was created in August the United States has exported to the Allies 110,356 tons of refined sugar and Cuba has shipped to Europe 246,133 tons of raw product. This, it is declared, is just the amount of the shortage in the United States. Even with these shipments, it is pointed out, consumption in England has been reduced to twenty-four pounds a year for each person and in France to fourteen pounds, against a consumption in America of fifty-five pounds.

The shortage, the Food Administrator declares, will continue during next year, as it is the duty of the United States to continue to feed the Allies.

"Next year," he says, "our supplies will be short 250,000 to 300,000 tons unless the Allies go to Java for supplies. This amounts to an economy of about 10 per cent. on our part. If the Allies are forced to go to Java it will require an extra amount of shipping which if used to transport troops will move 150,000 or 200,000 American soldiers to France."

All Sugar Being Distributed.

Charges that the Food Administration has permitted sugar stocks to remain in parts of the country unmoved are denied, as are statements that sugar was left in Cuba while an effort was made to beat down Cuban prices.

"There are no sugar stocks in this country," it is declared, "which are not in course of distribution."

As to the fixing of sugar prices, the Food Administrator has this to say:

"There was no other way under the law to prevent profiteering except by voluntary agreement, as the food bill carried no power to fix prices. These agreements have of necessity been made with the old manufacturers, including the sugar trust. Independent refiners are represented by a majority on a committee whose duty it is to divide the imported sugar between all equitably. This committee has no price-fixing power; it has solely to do with distribution. The independent refiners who have been fighting the trust for years could be depended on to watch any unfair action."

The statement recounts the Food Administration's efforts to reduce consumption to avert the shortage which was foreseen in the Summer, and continues:

"The reduction has shown in the decrease in candy sales, &c., but, on the other hand, a similar campaign for the preservation of fruit has increased consumption in that direction—but will reduce consumption later on. * * * Taking into consideration all factors, it is not certain that there has been any increase in actual consumption, and, con-

Continued on Page Three.

AVERAGE'S BROWN STOUT—America's taste for 25 years. Sold everywhere.—Advt.

Plot Against King Ferdinand; Political Crisis in Rumania

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.—News of a revolutionary plot against King Ferdinand of Rumania has been received at the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevist headquarters, according to the evening newspapers.

There are also said to be disturbed conditions in Rumania.

These reports are confirmed in some respects by dispatches received here indicating unsettled conditions and a political crisis.

ITALIANS REGAIN GROUND ON ASIAGO

Disorganize Austro-German Counterattacks by Bombardment with Hundreds of Guns.

FOE CLAIMS 9,000 CAPTIVES

Berlin Says the Austrian Commander Holds His Gains West of the Brenta.

ROME, Dec. 25.—In a desperate battle which lasted all day yesterday the Italians fought their way back to the positions on the Asiago Plateau from which they were forced the previous day under Austro-German attack, according to today's War Office statement. Some cannon and numerous machine guns which had been abandoned by the Italians in their retirement were recaptured.

The text of the statement follows:

On the Asiago Plateau the battle, which continued fiercely and sanguinarily the whole of yesterday, diminished in intensity only at nightfall. Our counterattacks, made several hours before dawn, succeeded, in spite of the difficult terrain and the very low temperature, in arresting the enemy and carrying the fighting on to the positions from which we had moved the previous day.

The enemy defended the ground gained with great stubborness, countering our counterattacks and concentrating in front of his line a formidable fire from numerous batteries.

During the vicissitudes of the fierce struggle some batteries and many machine guns, which had been left in the destroyed lines, were recovered.

An enemy column advancing from Bertigo toward the heights to the west of Maiga Costalunga was destroyed by our fire.

A battalion succeeded in wresting from the enemy and holding for some time the summit of Monte Valbella, while other detachments, having ascended the slopes of Col del Rosso, engaged the enemy under the summit of the mountain in heavy hand-to-hand fighting.

During the action hundreds of our guns of all calibres unceasingly bombarded the enemy troops, dispersing concentrations behind the line and stopping the advance of supports. We took a number of prisoners.

Berlin Claims 9,000 Prisoners.

BERLIN, Dec. 25, (via London.)—Italian counterattacks upon the positions taken in the Austro-German attack of Sunday were repulsed yesterday, as was an Italian drive at Monte Pertica, Army Headquarters announced today. More than 9,000 prisoners were taken in the Col del Rosso fighting, says the official statement, which reads:

A lively artillery duel continued throughout the day between Asiago and the Brenta. Enemy counterattacks against our newly won positions and a thrust at Monte Pertica were repulsed. The number of prisoners captured as a result of the engagements around Col del Rosso has increased to more than 9,000, including 270 officers.

BERLIN, Dec. 24, (via London, Dec. 25.)—The capture by Austro-German forces of Col del Rosso and adjoining heights on the Asiago Plateau, in Northern Italy, together with the taking of more than 6,000 prisoners, was announced today by Army Headquarters. The statement reads:

Between Asiago and the Brenta troops of Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf stormed Col del Rosso and the heights adjoining to the west and east. Up to the present more than 6,000 prisoners have been brought in.

AUSTRIANS WIPED OUT SMALL ITALIAN SALIENT

Sunday's Gain on Asiago Plateau Was About Two-Thirds of a Mile.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.—Telegraphing from Italian headquarters on Monday Ward Price, British press representative in Italy, says:

"By another fierce thrust at a new point on the Asiago Plateau the Austrians have made a sudden gain of about two-thirds of a mile on Monte Valvella. An Italian counterattack has been delivered and the fighting is still going on.

"Two objectives are aimed at in these onslaughts, renewed by the enemy for a month past at different points of the Italian mountain front which straddles the Brenta River. One is immediate, one remote. The immediate aim is to rub out the Italian salients, which are constantly being formed as parts of the line are pressed back; for were these salients allowed to remain they would give the Italians the advantage of being

Continued on Page Two.

TROTZKY PROTESTS AGAINST GERMANS SHIFTING TROOPS

Bolshevist Leader Advises the Peace Delegation When Informed by Krylenko

BUT STOPS WORK ON ARMS

Resents Refusal of Berlin Government to Issue Passports to German Socialists.

MAKES ANOTHER THREAT

Says Teuton Envoys Due in Petrograd Had Better Go to Stockholm Instead.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.—Ensign Krylenko, Commander in Chief of the Army, reported to the Bolshevist headquarters yesterday that the Germans were transferring troops in very large numbers and as quickly as possible to the western front against the Allies and also to the southwestern Russian front. Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has called the attention of the peace delegation to this fact.

A special dispatch from Brest-Litovsk announces the Germans were not ready yesterday to reply to the Russian peace terms, and consequently the meeting of the peace delegates was postponed until this (Monday) afternoon.

It is reported that the refusal of Germany to issue passports to the German Socialists, Haase, Ledebour, and Kautsky, who desire to go to Stockholm to acquaint themselves with the Russian revolutionary conditions, has produced in Russia an impression which may hamper peace negotiations. Minister Trotzky has sent a telegram to his delegates at Brest-Litovsk in this connection, declaring that if the Germans refused passports to their Socialists this would create such a bad impression at Petrograd that it was deemed necessary that the German official delegation, which is expected here Thursday, should go to Stockholm instead.

The Bolshevist Commissioners have issued a manifesto to all Russian workingmen declaring that, as the armistice will probably be transformed at an early date into a general democratic peace to all the European peoples, preparations of military equipment are a waste of national labor and funds, and that consequently the output must be stopped immediately and replaced by the production of peace supplies, which the country needs.

The newspapers announce that a delegation from the enemy powers is coming to Petrograd to participate in a conference, presided over by Trotzky, to discuss the political aspects of an eventual peace conference. Another enemy delegation will participate in the commission meeting at Odessa to discuss technical questions.

KORNILOFF FORCE DEFEATED.

Anarchist Agitation in Petrograd Against United States.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.—A Bolshevist dispatch announces that 6,000 troops of General Korniloff's command have been defeated near Bielgorod by Bolsheviki, chiefly soldiers and sailors of the Black and Baltic Sea fleets. Many machine guns and much ammunition are said to have been captured.

The Bolsheviki have begun an attack on Kharkov, about 400 miles south of Moscow. The Bolsheviki control railroads to the south, according to the official news agency, which adds that a telephone message from Moscow declares that a large force of Cossacks and railway men has stopped troops from proceeding north of Tsaritsin, in the Province of Saratov.

The official news agency announces that a semi-official denial has been issued in Stockholm to Russian reports that Sweden is moving troops toward Finland and is massing forces opposite Vasa and the Aland Islands.

A mass meeting of anarchists was held yesterday afternoon at which inflammatory speeches against the United States were delivered, the speakers basing their attacks on the arrests of Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, and Louis Kramer. Some of the speakers urged violence against the American Embassy, but only a mild resolution of protest was the outcome of the affair.

A congress of anarchists has been called to meet in Petrograd on Christmas Day of the Russian calendar.

TRANS-SIBERIAN ROAD CUT.

Peking Reports Heavy Fighting Between Bolsheviki and Antis.

PEKING, Dec. 25.—The Trans-Siberian Railway has been severed near Irkutsk, in Eastern Siberia, where the Bolsheviki have destroyed the locomotive sheds and workshops.

Heavy fighting between Bolshevist forces and supporters of the original revolutionary party is occurring in many places in Siberia.

PERIL OF RUSSIA'S STAND.

One Obstacle to Kaiser's Ambitions in East Removed.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Secretary Baker is right in stating that the German peace manoeuvres should not for a moment induce the United States to slacken their preparations for war, in the opinion of H. Charles Woods, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a recognised authority upon military matters in England, who is now in this city.

In a statement today Mr. Woods point-

Continued on Page Two.

American Troops Fighting Mexican Bandits Who Raided Town and Hanged Mail Carrier

VALENTINE, Texas, Dec. 25.—Men who brought here the body of Michey Welch, a United States mail carrier, who was hanged by Mexican bandits at Candelaria, Texas, early today, reported that American troops and the rear guard of the Mexican bandits were fighting tonight in the vicinity of Candelaria.

The men who arrived in an automobile from the river front at Candelaria also reported that two American-Mexicans who were riding with Welch in the mail stage were killed. They had been reported missing all day. An American employed in the L. C. Brite store which was looted at Candelaria by the bandits was shot, but would recover they said.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 25.—Michey Welch, an American driver of a mail stage, was hanged and his throat cut early today by Mexicans who crossed the line, raided the border town, Candelaria, and held up the mail stage. After killing the driver the raiders looted the mail sacks.

The body of Welch was taken to Valentine, according to a telegram received here tonight.

Two Mexican passengers in the mail stage were reported to have been shot.

United States Cavalry, Texas Rangers, and United States Post Office Inspectors are on the trail of the bandits who were believed to have doubled back to Mexico. Cavalry detachments were dispatched from Valentine, Marfa, and other outpost points.

The raiders, believed to be a part of Chico Conoq's band of cattle thieves, crossed the Rio Grande at Surprise, near Candelaria, eighteen miles southeast of Valentine, Texas. They raided the store of L. C. Brite, a wealthy merchant and rancher in the Big Bend district, taking supplies and driving off valuable saddle stock.

The raiders, all mounted, then swept in a semi-circle northwest from Candelaria, overtaking the automobile mail stage which was leaving Candelaria for Valentine to bring back the Christmas mail.

Welch was fired upon as he attempted to escape. He was overtaken, ordered from the stage, and hanged, according to the report received here.

ANTI-WAR PARTY GAINS IN GERMANY

Independent Socialists Now Number 120,000--Government Faction Below 150,000.

WOMEN HATED WAR POLICY

Organ of the Party Attributes the Majority's Great Losses Largely to This Reason.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The newly organized Independent Social Democratic Party in Germany has become almost as strong as the Majority Socialists, according to information reaching Government officials in Washington in a roundabout way from Germany. The new Independent Party, which was founded last April at the time of what is known as the Gotha Conference, is represented as now having 120,000 members. The Majority Socialist Party had over 1,000,000 members when the war began, but this membership has dwindled to less than 200,000, and it is between these and the Berlin Government that serious difficulties are reported to have arisen as a result of the circumstances under which the armistice was concluded between Germany and the Maximalists of Russia.

Through the Committee on Public Information Government officials tonight made public the text of a statement recently printed, under date of Sept. 14, in the Leipziger Volkszeitung, a Socialist daily, dealing with the circumstances in which the first 120,000 members of the new party were obtained.

"The Independent Social Democratic Party," says this statement from the Volkszeitung, "is in the gratifying position to state that more than 120,000 to date have joined as paying members. This does not include the comrades who have expressed their support of the Independent Party, but who are at present in the field; nor does it include those who paste on their membership cards black stamps, (as the widows of soldiers do,) and thus are temporarily freed from the payment of dues.

"To the 120,000 paying members must be added daily the accession of new members and of organizations in a body. If we can record this success in the midst of war and under a state of siege which prevents us from soliciting new members for the Independent Party, then we may permit ourselves the sincere hope that the overwhelming mass of the Social Democracy of Germany will soon rally to the colors of the Independent Party.

"Quite a different picture is presented in the development of the organization of the Government [majority] Socialists. The current report of the party leaders for the approaching Würsburg meeting speaks of a disastrous loss of membership, though it endeavors to conceal the real conditions, so as not to let them appear too unfavorable. The number of members on March 31, 1914, was 1,085,905, of which 174,754 were women; by March 31, 1917, this handsome number had shrunk to 243,061 members, among them 66,608 women.

"It has therefore been reduced to considerably less than one-quarter what it was in 1914. The report explains this falling off almost entirely by conscription, which took about 75 per cent. But this cannot quite correctly explain it, for a great number of laborers have been exempted and used in the war industry. Moreover, this explanation is refuted by the great decline of female membership—to almost one-third of the previous number.

"Of course, the committee has an explanation for this also. The reason is this: 'At the beginning of the war the wives and mothers of soldiers were mostly freed from paying dues, and by this the touch with the organization was partly lost.' That is their explanation. This, however, is only partly correct. It is well known that, especially among the female members, there was from the beginning a strong opposition to the war policy of the party. This fact will have to be regarded as the decisive explanation for the great loss of female members.

"A sleight-of-hand trick is attempted by the following remarks:

"'A further weakening of the party, not easy to express in figures, has been caused by the destructive agitation of the opposition, which finally led to a split in the party. This split caused membership losses in the districts of Greater Berlin, Leipsic, Frankfort-on-the-Main, East Prussia, the Lower Rhine, Brunswick, Halle, Erfurt, and

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW EATINGS TODAY and Every Day This Week—Manhattan Opera House.—Advt.

SEE WORLDWIDE ANARCHIST PLOT

Washington Officials Connect I.W.W., Bolsheviki, and Revolutionists in Many Lands.

IRISH AGITATORS ACTIVE

Drastic Action by Federal Authorities Likely if Attempt Is Made to Interfere with War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Evidence has been uncovered by Government agents indicating that American Industrial Workers of the World, Russian Bolsheviki, Irish agitators and revolutionists in various countries at war with Germany may be seeking to lay the foundation of an elaborate world-wide plan to overthrow existing social orders.

This was admitted today by officials here in connection with news of the discovery of a quantity of rifles, revolvers, and ammunition in the Russian freighter Shilka, which arrived at a Pacific port on Saturday manned by a mutinous Bolshevist crew. Government agents suspect that the guns and munitions were intended for the Industrial Workers of the World in this country, although it was said a full report on the mysterious cargo has not yet been forwarded by officials at the port of arrival.

The Shilka incident is only one of many cases leading officials to believe the connection between plotters in several of the allied countries may be more tangible than the indefinite link of moral sympathy. Certain Irish agitators and I. W. W. leaders recently have gone from the United States to Russia, after being in close touch with each other here, and reports have been received that Bolshevist organizers would come to America before long to spread their doctrine of direct action for communal organization.

No objection will be raised by the Government to any agitation which does not interfere with the progress of the war, officials declare. Officials do not intend to use the war exigencies as an excuse for suppressing free speech except in so far as it leads to hampering the Government in the fight against the Central Powers. This basis of judgment, however, is recognized as broad and will permit drastic action against foreign agents whose conduct directly or indirectly fosters Germany's war aims.

Action will be particularly swift, officials say, when armed resistance to the law is threatened and when other material forces are employed by the agitators. Customs inspection will serve to prevent importation of arms, and the close supervision of crews of incoming and outgoing vessels is expected to make impossible the traffic of communications on a large scale intended to foster revolutionary activity. There still are means of importing money into the United States, but Government agents can trace remittances and keep a watchful eye on suspicious expenditures. Exports of money are governed so strictly by the Government that officials are certain that the chance of American financing of revolutions in other countries is slight.

Although prosecution of I. W. W. leaders recently has been vigorous, officials have evidence which they claim shows that the menace of this organization, believed to be supported largely by German money, remains strong. Further action against the agitators is forecast. This will be hastened if it is found that the band is working with Russian Bolshevist leaders to bring about a premature peace in Germany's interests or to hamper America at home.

Extreme care is being taken by this Government to avoid antagonizing the Bolshevist movement in Russia, despite the international irritations it has caused. American officials do not care to appear to resist the development of democratic ideals, even if it assumes the form of extreme and chaotic socialism reported in Russia under the new regime. In line with this policy, it is explained, preparations for dealing with the encroachment of Bolshevikism in America is not for political reasons, but only to insure material safety and to promote the moral unity of this nation in the war.

Shilka Captain's Explanation.

A PACIFIC PORT, Dec. 25.—Reports that the Bolshevist crew of the Shilka, a Russian freighter in port here, mu-

Continued on Page Two.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick quarter nor alcoholics.—Advt.

GERMANS MURDER AMERICAN SENTRY AFTER CAPTURE

Soldier Found with His Throat Cut, Following Enemy Raid on Trenches.

PERSHING WARNS HIS MEN

Bulletins Are Posted Informing the Troops of the Savage Practices of the Foe.

LIKENED TO MORO CRUELTY

Army Also Told of Germans' Inhumanity to French and Belgian Women and Children.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 25, (Associated Press.)—German atrocities against American soldiers are officially reported. An American sentry has been found with his throat cut, and it is officially declared "he must have been so killed after capture."

Information concerning German savagery has reached the troops in one of a series of bulletins read to them by the unit commanders and posted on the bulletin boards. Here is what they heard:

"After a raid by the Germans on trenches held by American troops, a lone sentry of —— Infantry was found with his throat cut from ear to ear. He had been surprised by an overwhelming force of Germans, and must have been so killed after capture.

"Such brutality is familiar to old soldiers who served against savages in the Philippine campaign."

Another bulletin tells the men how the Germans in occupied sections of France and Belgium are turning women and children out of their homes into the snow, the buildings being then given over to soldiers, horses, and material.

Washington Hasn't Heard of It Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff of the Army, speaking at midnight tonight, authorized THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to say that General Pershing so far had not reported to the War Department any incident of German atrocities having been committed on men in the American Expeditionary Force in France.

"I have just left the War Department," said General Bliss, after he had been told of the cabled news dispatch that an American sentry was found with his throat cut and that he must have been killed after capture.

"No such incident has been reported to the War Department up to the time I left the War Department a few minutes ago. I have seen all the dispatches that General Pershing has sent, and there was no such incident reported in any of his dispatches up to the time I left the War Department shortly before midnight."

General Bliss was a member of the mission which went to the Paris conference of the Allies, headed by Colonel House, and while there he visited General Pershing's headquarters and various parts of France where American soldiers are in the trenches. He had intimate conversations with General Pershing and members of his staff. When asked tonight whether he had heard while in France of German atrocities having been committed on our men, General Bliss said:

"I have never heard of this incident. It has not been reported to the War Department and neither as a result of my trip to France nor through reading General Pershing's messages to the department, including those received tonight, have I had any indication up to the present moment of any German atrocities on our men."

In reference to the reports of inhumanity to women and children, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at The Hague cabled on Dec. 23 a report that the hospitals of Brussels had been evacuated of patients and turned into barracks for Austrian and German troops, transferred from the eastern front.

NO FRATERNIZING WITH FOE.

German Methods of Warfare Enough for the British.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Dec. 25, (Associated Press.)—Christmas Day was bright and cold on the battle front, but there were no demonstrative celebrations.

Moreover, there was no fraternizing with the Germans, as happened on the first and even on the second Christmas of the war. The German methods of warfare have wholly destroyed any tendencies of that sort among the British.

EX-PREMIERS LOSE ESTATES

Greek Court Seizes Fortunes of Skouloudis and Lambros.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 24.—The Court of First Instance has ordered the seizure, upon a demand put forward by the State, of the fortunes of ex-Premiers Skouloudis and Lambros.

The Court authorized the seizure of 5,000,000 drachmas, ($1,000,000,) of real estate of Skouloudis, and 4,000,000 drachmas, ($800,000,) in the case of Lambros.

TO SAVE COAL
Employ your Local Consulting Engineer. John A. Stevens, 4 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.—Advt.

Haig, for British Armies, Greets American Comrades

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Field Marshal Haig, according to the official announcement, today sent Christmas messages to the various allied commanders. The following message went to General Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces:

"From all ranks of the British armies in France I send our best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to our comrades of the American expeditionary force.

"We are proud to think that the new year will see Americans and British fighting in France for the defense of civilization."

CROZIER PRODUCES TAUSCHER LETTER

It Told of Having Always Been Impressed with Tauscher's 'Integrity and Reliability.'

KNEW HIM FOR TEN YEARS

Tauscher Offered to Plead Guilty, but Didn't Confess—Counsel Draws a Distinction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Major General William Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department, visited his offices at the department today and, at the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES, obtained from his files and made public a copy of the letter which he wrote to Judge Augustus N. Hand of the United States District Court at New York in behalf of Captain Hans Tauscher, when the latter was on trial in the Summer of 1916.

This is the letter in which General Crozier stated for the benefit of the presiding Judge at the trial the views of the American Chief of Ordnance with respect to the integrity and personal reliability of Captain Tauscher, who was tried on a charge of conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal. The copy of this letter, which General Crozier handed to a representative of THE TIMES today, is the only version of the document on this side of the water.

Judge Hand, who presided at the trial, does not possess a copy. The letter does not appear in the official transcript of the trial for the reason that it was ruled out and not admitted in evidence during the trial. Under the rules of evidence it could not be admitted unless General Crozier were present to subject himself to cross-examination respecting the statements contained in the letter which he wrote in Tauscher's behalf.

Herbert Smyth of New York, who was Tauscher's counsel during the trial, and who is to be called before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, has no copy of the letter, the original having been taken to Europe by Tauscher when he went back with the party of Count von Bernstorff after breaking of diplomatic relations between this country and Germany.

The "Character Letter."

Here is a copy of the Crozier letter as given to THE TIMES by General Crozier today:

War Department, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, June 26, 1916.

Hon. Augustus N. Hand, Judge of the U. S. District Court, New York, N. Y.

Sir: At the request of counsel for Captain Hans Tauscher, I write to say to you that I have known Captain Tauscher for ten years or more, and that I have had frequent dealings with him on behalf of the United States Government. During this time I have always been impressed with the integrity and reliability of his personal character, my belief in which has never been disturbed by anything which has transpired between us. I should of course be willing to testify in person to the above effect, but I have informed Captain Tauscher's counsel that at the present time it is not possible for me to be absent from my post in Washington. Very respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM CROZIER.

Great interest was displayed in the disclosure made in this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES with respect to the fact that General Crozier had written such a letter in support of "the integrity and reliability" of Captain Tauscher, and that the latter had been written after Tauscher had offered to plead guilty, provided he were let off with a fine. This interest was reflected in the number of requests that General Crozier received tonight for a copy of his letter to Judge Hand. The General referred these inquirers to the Washington Bureau of THE TIMES.

General Crozier asserted this afternoon that, as stated in the letter itself, he had written it at the request of Captain Tauscher's counsel. He did not object to testifying as to the impression that Tauscher had made upon him during his visits to the War Department when dealing with the Ordnance Bureau as an agent of the Krupps establishment.

General Crozier said that he knew of no "refusal" on the part of Colonels Hoffer and Mitcham to appear at the Tauscher trial until authorized, but that it was highly probable that they had asked for permission and that he had granted it. "If they had asked such permission," said General Crozier, "to appear and testify in a trial I do not feel that I should have in any way undertaken to prevent the giving of testimony in a court trial by refusing to grant the permission asked."

Hoffer Wasn't Eager to Appear.

Colonel Jay B. Hoffer, of the Bureau of Ordnance, transcript of whose testimony was printed in the TIMES this morning, was asked for a statement tonight as to the circumstances under which he had been called upon to testify and whether he had refused to appear until authorized to do so by his chief, General Crozier.

"My testimony," said Colonel Hoffer, "was the result of a request from Tauscher's attorney, and was given with the authority of General Crozier, but not by order. I was at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground the day before I testified. I had a telephone conversation that morning with Tauscher's attorney, who asked me to testify. I did not know

Continued on Page Two.

EXPECT PRESIDENT WILL TAKE OVER RAILWAYS DEC. 31

All Adjustments Likely to be Made This Week, According to Good Authority.

PROCLAMATION IS READY

Compensation to Roads and Brotherhood Pay to be Settled at Conferences.

TO ACT UNDER PRESENT LAW

Further Legislation by Congress Necessary, However, to Carry Out Plans Agreed Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The statement was made in high circles here tonight that the nation's transportation facilities would be taken over by the President of the United States on Monday, Dec. 31, next. While no confirmation of this statement was forthcoming from the White House, the information given to THE NEW YORK TIMES is that the President has decided finally upon this step as a way to solve the problem of the increasing railroad congestion. His proclamation has been prepared, it is said, and is ready to be made public after his conference with representatives of the Big Four brotherhoods and the railroad Presidents later in the week.

While there are several obstacles in the way of the plan, it was authoritatively said that the President was hopeful of overcoming the existing difficulties before next Friday. The President is reported to be confident that the railroad Presidents will agree to the compensation the railroads shall receive for the use of their property during the Government's operation before he acts, which will be under authority conferred in the act of Aug. 29, 1916. It is believed that if such an agreement is obtained the financial questions that must be settled by additional legislation will be made comparatively easy.

An immediate problem before the Government is the demand of the brotherhoods for increased wages. The President proposes to obtain a complete agreement with the officials of the brotherhoods when they come here Thursday at his request as to their attitude on wages when the roads come under Government control. The report here is that these officials are prepared to assure the President that they will loyally support the Government, and that a satisfactory adjustment over wages can be made without embarassing the Government's management of the roads. It is believed that the President will insist upon a public declaration by the brotherhoods, and it is not unlikely that a slight increase in pay will be agreed to by the Government and these officials.

Fiscal Considerations.

It is the intention of the Government to take over the roads on Dec. 31, it is said, so that the fiscal year of Government control and operation shall start with the calendar year. It is understood that the railroad Presidents are no longer averse to the Government assuming direction, and some of the railroad chiefs are quoted as saying that, inasmuch as the policy of Government control has been decided upon, the sooner the step is taken the better for the roads and the congestion problem. At present the railroad managers say they are unable to do much toward relieving congestion because of the uncertainty as to the future. The growing congestion, especially as to the transportation of coal, and the labor disputes are problems that the railroads would be glad to turn over to the Government.

While further legislation may be needed for the operation of the railroads, it is generally admitted that the President has sufficient authority to take them under the act of Aug. 29, 1916. This reads:

"The President, in time of war, is empowered, through the Secretary of War, to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation, or any part thereof, and to utilize the same, to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon, for the transfer or transportation of troops, war materials, and equipment, or for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable."

This provision is held to give the President authority to appoint a railroad administrator or controller, as was done in the civil war under a similar act. With respect to compensation of the railroads their chiefs have asked that the returns from the Government be equal to the net income of 1915, while Administration advisers say that the average of the five-year prewar period should be taken. It is believed a compromise will be reached by the end of this week.

Fear a Financial Disturbance.

The President has no power to arbitrarily fix the compensation of the carriers, and this compensation cannot be arbitrarily fixed by Congress, so it is necessary, Administration advisers say, that, unless the roads voluntarily agree upon a plan, the compensation must be adjusted by an independent tribunal.

Railroad Presidents and bankers are hopeful that the Government and the railroads will arrive at an agreement as to compensation before the roads are taken over. They say that unless this is done there will be a great financial disturbance because of the uncertainty which will exist as to dividends and the future of the railroad properties.

The contention of the railroads is that the compensation should be adequate to

maintain dividends and furnish sufficient revenues to keep the roads in good condition during the Government's management. It is understood that the President has been furnished with information on this subject by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the recommendations made by this commission are reported unacceptable to the railroads. The commission, it is understood, has recommended that the compensation be fixed on the basis of earnings in 1913. The railroad Presidents say that the rise in wages, materials, and supplies makes it necessary that the compensation shall cover these conditions.

BRITISH AIR SQUADRON BOMBARDS MANNHEIM

Drops a Ton of Bombs on the City and Starts Several Fires —One Aviator Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The City of Mannheim, in Germany, on the Rhine, was bombarded by a British air squadron early on Monday, says an official statement covering the operations of army aviators during Sunday and early Monday morning. A ton of bombs was dropped and several fires were started. All but one of the British machines returned. The text of the statement reads:

"The enemy's machines were very active on Sunday and five of them were brought down in air fighting, three of them falling in our lines. Two other hostile machines were brought down in our lines by anti-aircraft gunfire. One of these latter was a large twin-engined machine with three occupants, who were made prisoner.

"Our night flying machines bombed several of the enemy's airdromes with good effect.

"At daylight on Monday one of our squadrons bombed Mannheim-on-the-Rhine with excellent results. A ton of bombs was dropped and bursts were observed in the large main station in the works and also in the town, where fires were started.

"Very heavy anti-aircraft gunfire was directed against our airplanes when they were over their objective and one of our machines was damaged and forced to land. Several of the enemy's scouts made repeated attacks upon our formations but were driven off. All of our machines returned except the one aforementioned."

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The French War Office bulletin issued today contained the following:

"A German machine was brought down in an aerial combat on Dec. 24 and another was forced to descend within the French lines in the evening of the 24th by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns. Dunkirk and its vicinity were bombarded by enemy aviators, causing several casualties."

MANY RAIDING PARTIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Guns Busy Near La Bassee and at Several Points Along the French Lines.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Today's official statement issued by the British War Office reads:

We took a few prisoners in night patrol encounters south of Cambrai.

There was considerable reciprocal artillery fire last night west of La Bassée and east of Ypres.

The War Office statement last night read:

A hostile raiding party was driven off southeast of Ypres.

There was considerable hostile artillery fire in the afternoon in the region of Epehy and south of Poelcapelle.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The War Office today issued this statement on military operations:

There was intermittent cannonading at various points along the front.

An enemy raid upon one of our small posts at Caurières Wood (Verdun region) was without success.

The communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

There was moderate artillery activity over the greater part of the front, quite spirited on the right bank of the Meuse.

South of Juvincourt we raided the enemy lines and brought back prisoners.

The official statement issued by the War Office last night reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery on both sides displayed rather violent activity in the region of Douaumont and before Chaume Wood.

FARCICAL TRIAL OF COUNTESS PANIN

Offer to Set Her Free for 170,000 Rubles Han Been Made Previously.

JUDGE AN IGNORANT TOILER

Confided to Audience in 15 Words "History of All Revolutions" —Workmen Pleaded for Her.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.—Law courts have been abolished in Petrograd. The District Court has been closed. One by one in all wards of the city the Magistrates' Courts have been shut down by Red Guards. The Bar has been abolished by decree. In any case, lawyers have nothing to do now that the courts are closed.

In place of the old judicial system the Bolsheviki have set up a revolutionary tribunal. Its first sitting was held yesterday in the palace of Grand Duke Nicholas, near the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The first person to be tried was Countess Panin. Countess Panin, who is the last of her line, is well known in Petrograd as the founder of the People's Palace in the working quarter, which she maintained out of her own means, and to which for nearly twenty years she devoted all her time and energy at a time when slumming was unknown, when social service in the British and American sense was almost entirely neglected. This People's Palace was practically the only large centre of instruction and recreation for the working class in Petrograd. It was non-political.

It was not till after the revolution that Countess Panin took any part in politics, then she joined the Cadet Party and was elected a member of the Central Committee. When Prince Shakhavskoy became Minister of Social Welfare he appointed Countess Panin Assistant Minister, and later when the government was remodelled she became Assistant Minister of Education. She is a woman of great energy, practical ability and public spirit.

On the night of the bombardment of the Winter Palace she made an unsuccessful attempt to board the cruiser Aurora in the hope of inducing the sailors to stop firing, but she has since lost no opportunity of protesting openly against the Bolshevist methods.

A few days before the opening of the Constituent Assembly the Socialist Ministers who had been released from the fortress issued together with the Assistant Ministers a proclamation in the name of the Provisional Government and then disappeared from Petrograd. It did not fall to the lot of Countess Panin to be one of the signatories, but she remained here.

On the night before the day fixed for the opening of the Constituent Assembly, her house was raided and she was arrested. M. Shingareff, who had just returned from an electoral campaign at Voroness, and M. Kokoshkin, who had come up from Moscow as member of the Constituent Assembly, and were staying at her house at the time, were also arrested. Prince Dolgorukoff, another Moscow Cadet, who called at the Countess Panin's house the next morning, was caught in the ambush and shared the fate of his friends.

After spending a few hours at Smolny Institute Countess Panin was sent to prison, but the others to St. Peter and St. Paul fortress.

The charges preferred against the Countess were that she had concealed or failed to give an account of the sum of 180,000 rubles belonging to the Ministry of Education and also that she had assisted in what is called sabotage of government officials. It is true that the Countess had not given an account of the money to the Bolsheviki, but that was because she did not want it to fall into Bolshevist hands. She had lodged it in safe keeping in order to hand it over to the Constituent Assembly.

Last week the Countess's friends were told that if they would bring her to the Smolny Institute she might be released. Astonished at this proposal her friends brought her in a cab from the prison.

At the Smolny Institute a sailor, Alexeivsky, who acts as a kind of inquiring judge, said:

"If you give us 170,000 rubles we will release you."

But another member of the Commission of Inquiry, when asked the meaning of this inexplicable demand, hastily apologized, and declared that only half that sum was needed. Countess Panin absolutely refused to parley, and was taken back to prison by her friends.

The newspapers were full of protests against her arrest. Among the protesters was Maxim Gorky.

Yesterday Countess Panin was brought up for trial. The court consisted of a workman named Zhuk, who was President, and two soldiers and five civilians, most of them apparently workmen. All had been elected by the Soviet. Except for the prisoners' bench and guard, the usual appurtenances of a court were lacking. The court was crowded with visitors, Cadets preponderating.

The President, in opening the proceedings, said:

"Comrades, I will tell you the history of revolution, of the great French Revolution, and, in a word, of all revolutions."

"The audience settled down to a long historical disquisition, but the rest of the speech was brief.

"Sixty-nine years ago," continued the President, "in the great French Revolution, a people's revolutionary tribunal was established. I hope that our tribunal will be a great success."

Then, after a pause: "What charge is preferred against you? What is your name?" He turned to the accused.

"Countess Vladimirovna Panina," she answered, firmly.

The Secretary read the charge and the Countess pleaded not guilty.

Then the regular order of procedure was reversed and the President first called on the defense.

A young workman who had frequented the People's Palace, made a strong, courageous speech. He had come to the People's Palace, he said, a raw and illiterate youth, and there he had found the light. "This woman who went down into the midst of our sweat and dirt and worked day after day among us and gave comfort and hope to little children, cannot be a traitor or a counter-revolutionary," he continued. "The Russian people cannot be so ungrateful as not to give an honest, just judgment, so that the world may not be able to say that the revolutionary tribunal has fallen into the hands of an unbridled mob who mock at a woman simply because she is a Countess. I bow low to her."

Another counsel for the defence was a schoolmaster, Gurevish, who worked with the Countess in the Ministry of Education.

After the speeches for the defence the President asked the Countess whether she could return the money in three days.

"No," she replied quickly. "I can only give it to the President of the Constituent Assembly or the government appointed by the Constituent Assembly."

Then came the turn of the prosecution. There were two speeches, one by a Bolshevist workman, Naumoff. His argument was curious. It was true, he said, that Countess Panin was a noble woman who had given much of her wealth to the mob. "But life consists of a totality of mankind," he went on. "The law is the struggle for existence. The field of life is sown with the bones of noble individuals, but we are fighting for a class, and we should be cowards if we stopped because certain individuals had noble characters."

Rogalsky, the Bolshevist Commissary of Education, complained bitterly of sabotage which stopped the working of the Ministry.

Another workman, a member of the Executive Committee of the Bolshevist Soviet, demanded that he should be allowed to speak for the defense, but was not permitted. When he protested, he was led out. Then, after a short consultation. The court passed sentence.

"Citizen Panin is to be kept in prison till she hands over the money, and for her share in the sabotage of officials receives public reprimand."

That was all, and the proud, erect woman was led back to prison.

Perhaps the Ministers of the Provisional Government will be brought to trial now. Korniloff, Terestchenko, Kishkin, Kartasheff, Smirnoff, and Treiakoff are still in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

They are fairly well treated, walk together for half an hour daily, and see visitors twice a week. Once or twice they have been alarmed by threats that the guard might lynch them, but as a rule the attitude of the guard has been correct.

The cadet party has been outlawed by decree and the houses of sevelal leaders have been raided. Many prominent cadets appear to be living a nomad life. It is an odd world.

BRITISH USING HUGE PLANES

Aviators on West Front Have Type That Carried 22 Men.

W. H. Workman, special representative of the Handley Page bombing airplane, arrived in America yesterday from London on his way to Washington to consult the War Department. He said that the bombing of German and Belgian towns recently carried out by the Royal Flying Corps of the British Army had been done chiefly by the Handley Page machines.

"These airplanes," Mr. Workman continued, "carry a crew of four men with three guns and a ton and a half of bombs, making a total weight of three tons. They also carry sufficient fuel for a ten-hour flight at an average speed of ninety-five miles and can climb 10,000 feet in twenty-five minutes. One of the airplanes recently rose 7,180 feet and flew four hours with twenty-two men on board.

"The British aviation service on the French front is better now than ever before, and the aviators are making frequent reprisal raids over the German towns in addition to their regular scouting work and taking photographs of the enemy's lines.

POPE AT MIDNIGHT MASSES.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The Pope celebrated three midnight masses in Pauline Chapel. Thousands of messages from all over the world, bearing words of good cheer, were received by the Court. Many of them came from the United States.

Pope Benedict yesterday received the members of the Sacred College for an exchange of Christmas greetings.

In answer to an address delivered by Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, Dean of the college, the Pope renewed his recommendations for incessant prayers for peace. The Holy Father expressed hope for a brighter future and rejoiced at the liberation of Jerusalem.

FIGHTING MEN SHARE DAY WITH CHILDREN

Soldiers, Sailors, Boys, and Girls Are Guests at Clubs and in Homes.

TREES LOADED WITH GIFTS

Rocky Mountain Club Sends Greetings to Pershing at Dinner to 400 Enlisted Men.

Soldiers and sailors shared with the children yesterday the Christmas cheer and festival spirit in New York. There were Christmas presents and Christmas turkey for every seaman and soldier whom the exigencies of military service made homeless in the city for the holiday. Nor were the men in military service of our allies forgotten. Belgians, French, and Canadians were welcomed everywhere with a hospitality no less hearty because it was extended in a foreign land.

It is estimated that at least 50,000 men in the armies and navies of America and her allies visited New York on furlough yesterday, and while the greater number went to their homes, yet thousands were the guests of clubs, and in some cases of private families. There was far less entertainment by families, however, yesterday than there was at Thanksgiving.

A typical menu was the one which was offered by the Rocky Mountain Club, which feasted at the "Oasis" nearly 400 guests, among them 250 American soldiers, 50 sailors, 13 French sailors, 10 Belgian soldiers, and 6 Canadians, some of the survivors of the famous Princess Pat Light Infantry Regiment, which almost was annihilated at Ypres. It included roast turkey and all other good things.

The club sent the following message on Christmas Eve to General Pershing in answer to the one he sent to the American people last November:

"The Rocky Mountain Club stands behind you and your soldiers as solid as a rock. Christmas Day at the Oasis. 'Hold the Fort for We are Coming.' 'Over There' until the feet of the Allies and the head of the Kaiser are under the peace table, with the heel of civilization on the neck of barbarism and darkness. Then, and not until then, 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men' will reign supreme."

The cable message was signed by John Hays Hammond, President of the club. Pershing's message, which also was read at the dinner, said:

"Here on this tremendous errand, far from the Christmas joys at home, we shall be cheered to the task that is before us by your strength and by your patience. Your will and ours must join to fortify us in the sacrifices we must make and the blood we must give, to the end that there may be restored peace on earth and good will to men."

The following men were present as hosts at the dinner: Adolph Lewisohn, Edward H. Clarke, John C. Montgomery, Robert H. Davis, and Walker W. Vick. Mr. Hammond, whom illness prevented from attending, sent the diners a message of good cheer.

Perhaps the most picturesque and touching entertainment of the whole day was the one at Grand Central Palace, held under the auspices of the National League for Woman's Service. Here the children came into their own, for a special Christmas carnival had been arranged in their honor, to which, of course, the soldiers and the sailors were invited.

The event yesterday was primarily for the little ones of the men in the service who were in New York or who were in France. The children responded with enthusiasm. Nearly ten thousand of them came, some with their mothers and some alone, and a great number in the arms of soldier fathers, home for the day on furlough.

Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the league, sent out an appeal yesterday for contributions for a fund of $2,500, which would make it possible to open the doors on Saturday, the last day of the Christmas Carnival at the Grand Central Palace, to all children and adults escorting them. The carnival is now free to the children of soldiers and sailors, for whose benefit it was primarily intended, but hundreds of letters have been received from other children, asking to be admitted to the carnival, which has been fitted up in every possible manner to give the little folk a good time.

In connection with the affair the National Service Commission gave a dance for enlisted men. The following were patronesses:

Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, Miss Maud Wetmore, Miss Grace Barker, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Mrs. Alexander Trowbridge, Mrs. William G. McKnight, Miss J. C. Middleton, Miss Edith Wetmore, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Joseph E. Sears, Miss E. H. Hooker, Mrs. James King Hoyt, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. H. F. Kean, Mrs. Charles Hallam Keep, Mrs. J. Prentiss Kellogg, Mrs. Morris Woodruff Kellogg, Mrs. Ashton Philip Hollins, Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

George C. Boldt, Jr., of the Waldorf-Astoria entertained about 250 soldiers and sailors as his guests. Dinner was served and there was dancing and skating on the Waldorf Roof. Mrs. William Cumming Story acted as chaperone.

Another dance to which sailors were invited was given at the Plaza Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Kozminsky, head of the French steamship line. Here some two hundred men gathered, among them being many bluejackets from a French warship in port.

One of the most popular places for sailors was the Navy Club, on Fifth Avenue near Forty-second Street. Here over a thousand sailors, French and American, received Christmas presents from a huge tree, and those who had no dinner invitations were sent to various private families who had asked for guests. The Navy Club supplied 600 men to be guests at a luncheon at the Y. W. C. A.

FRENCH GRIP STRONG ON AILETTE FRONT

On Northward Fronting Hills They Hold Positions Which Foe Can Hardly Regain.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Dec. 24.—I have been enabled to spend several consecutive days and nights among the men in the foremost lines of what we used to call the Army of the Aisne and may now be called the Army of the Ailette. The new front created by the great victory of Malmaison in the last week of October and the subsequent retreat of the Germans on the whole line of Aisne hills is marked by the Oise-Aisne Canal from about Vauxaillon, on this side of Anizy, then in a wide sweep southwestward to a great reservoir, from which it runs eastward along the Ailette.

The region is now a howling frozen wilderness with its woodlands all shattered and its hamlets and villages, built of great stone blocks from the neighboring quarries, all in ruins, and its fields churned up by shell fire to the likeness of a choppy sea congealed. Three or four inches of snow cover most of the scars of the battlefield, but plentiful signs of the frightful efficacy of the French guns are to be found.

Frost has indeed hindered the completion of the usual cleaning up. A number of German cannon still lie in their old emplacements, with masses of shells, large and small. In a lonely road between the foot of the hills and canal I found the remains of a convoy evidently caught by the French 75s as it was flying northward.

The carts and caissons, still loaded with shells, powder bags, and other materials, stand in icy ruts, with the stiff carcasses of horses before them. Several of their drivers are half buried in the frozen mud. This, if multiplied by a hundred, helps to give some notion of what the German rout was like.

The front here consists of two very different zones, plateau and their spurs behind and in front, flat land between the hills, and the canal of Lette. The northern slopes of the Aisne hills now constitute for the French, as their southern slopes for three years served the enemy, a natural fortress of immense strength.

It is now only possible to appreciate fully the advantages which this part of the Crown Prince's forces enjoyed, the daring of the task, the material and moral magnitude of the victory and the daily gain of new positions as compared with the line of the Aisne which the British contemptibles under French, Haig, and Smith-Dorrien helped to establish after the battle of the Marne, when the Germans fled beyond the canal and the Ailette.

The narrow zone beyond the foot of the hills had to be occupied to keep in touch with them. Otherwise it offers no military advantage. The canal is hardly forty feet wide, and the Ailette only half as much. The ground beside them is flat and marshy, so that a continuous system of trenches is almost impossible, while the numerous woods offer opportunities for a serious kind of guerrilla warfare.

On the hills, comfortably ensconsed in their vast caves or playing a deadly game of hide and seek in the valley, the Army of the Ailette thinks of the Boche with sober scorn.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The name of the German American Insurance Company, incorporated in 1872 under New York State law, has been changed (to take effect on January 1, 1918) to

Great American Insurance Company New York

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1917

CAPITAL
$2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES
10,954,055
NET SURPLUS
10,759,422
ASSETS
23,713,477

All obligations under German American policies will, of course, continue to be the obligations of the Company under its new name.

Policies will be issued for the following classes of insurance:

FIRE	COMMISSIONS	MARINE
LIGHTNING	AUTOMOBILE	WAR RISK
TORNADO	MOTORCYCLE	HULLS
WINDSTORM	LEASEHOLD	CARGOES
HAIL	MAIL PACKAGE	INLAND MARINE
EXPLOSION	TOURIST BAGGAGE	INLAND TRANSPORTATION
RENTS	SPRINKLER LEAKAGE	FLOATERS
PROFITS	USE AND OCCUPANCY	REGISTERED MAIL

HOME OFFICE, NO. 1 LIBERTY ST. NEW YORK CITY

CHARLES G. SMITH, President — JESSE E. WHITE, Vice President
EDWIN M. CRAGIN, Secretary — ALEXANDER B. PHILLIPS, Asst. Sec'y

ITALIANS REGAIN GROUND ON ASIAGO

Continued from Page One.

able to enfilade any further attacks the enemy might have in view.

"The ultimate object of the Austrian efforts in these mountains is to reach the plain. The eyes of the tired, suffering Austrian soldiers strain with desperate longing toward that misty plain from which they are now separated by only a few more mountains and the obstinate resistance of the Italian Army. Prisoners say that the men's hearts are sick of this cruel fighting among rocks, where the days are filled with bloody fighting and the nights with aching cold.

"Surcease from their sufferings is what the Austrian officers promise their troops as soon as the plain is reached. Warmth, good wine, food, plunder, and the surrender of the Italian Army are the lures which they hold before their eyes to rouse them to fresh efforts.

"But the Italian resistance is tough and, pressed backward, returns continually to the counterattack and yields each position only after extracting from the enemy the maximum price.

"This last Austrian attack started from the line between Buso and Monte Valbella. The Italian first lines of defense were pounded out of existence by a day's artillery bombardment, for their trenches here were no more than a line constructed under the stress of the recent fighting. Then, with a strength of about two divisions, the Austrians attacked, but, although driven back to their reserve positions, the Italians were ready with a counterattack, and the effect of this action so far has been only to wipe out the little salient in the Italian line which had its apex on Monte Valbella.

Along the Piave the enemy appears to be thinning his troops with a view to increasing his strength in the mountain sector. He is also bringing fresh Austrian troops from the Russo-Rumanian front to relieve the less efficient formations here.

The whole of the German forces with the Austrians seems to be concentrated between Asiago and the Piave, and it seems likely that unless more wet weather comes to stop him he will soon make another attack, regardless of the heavy losses upon the Grappa positions.

At the mouth of the Piave the Bersaglieri by a surprise attack drove all the Austrians who had crossed the river back to the other bank and so removed the threat which the presence of small enemy detachments there caused to the Italian batteries in this sector, which might have been taken in the rear.

Later.—Serious fighting has broken out in yet another part of the Asiago Plateau in the region to the left of the Frenzela Valley, and nearer the Brenta.

The enemy's aim is evidently to win ground there, so as to preserve regularity in the advance of his whole line.

To brighten the Christmas of the Italian troops on the highest parts of the line, parties of Boy Scouts and students from Milan are being taken up to trenches in the mountains to distribute presents to the men.

The American consul at Venice is undertaking a similar errand to the troops on another part of the line.

First British Official Report.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Austrian official statement of Monday, as received here, supplements the German statement of that date regarding the capture of Col del Rosso by reporting the capture also of Monte Valbella. It states likewise that a Colonel and several Italian staff officers were captured.

The first statement by the British War Office dealing with the Italian front, where British troops now occupy a sector, was issued last night. The text reads:

Since a portion of the Italian front was taken over by British troops there has been no change in the situation on the British front. There has been active counter-battery work and our airmen have given a good account of themselves, but have been hampered by unfavorable weather during the last few days.

Some snow has fallen and the cold is severe, especially in the mountains. The health and spirits of the troops are excellent.

Drive Shifts to Frenzela Valley.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 24, (Delayed.) (Associated Press.)—Having devoted all his attention last week to trying to get down the San Lorenzo Valley leading to the plain, the enemy has suddenly turned his attention in the last twenty-four hours to the Frenzela Valley, which gives another line of approach to the lower level.

These valleys lie on opposite sides of the Brenta River, with German divisions operating east of the river in an effort to push through the Valley of San Lorenzo, and the Austrians fighting west of the river in an attempt to effect a penetration by the Frenzela Valley route.

The latest attack on the west side of the river was preceded by a heavy bombardment. This preparation was followed up by the advance of successive waves of infantry from a large concentration of enemy forces which succeeded in making a few hundred yards progress. The Italians, however, are still contesting the ground, their counterattack being yet in progress.

Enemy troops from the Russian and Rumanian fronts have been identified during the latest attacks. It is also established that Austrian troops along the Piave are being shifted to the mountain region with the evident purpose of concentrating all attention on breaking through from the north.

The menace to Venice from the recent success of the enemy in one of his numerous attempts to cross the Old Piave has now been ended by a brilliant night attack. The Seventeenth Bersaglieri drove the enemy from his foothold on the west bank near the mouth of the river and forced him back across the stream to his old position on the east bank.

WEATHER HELPS AUSTRIANS.

Mild Italian Winter Facilitates Their Mountain Operations.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 25, (Associated Press.)—The entire mountain region, where heavy fighting has been going on in recent days, is having the unusual experience of a holiday season with green slopes and summits and little or no snow. One of the Generals on the front said that every foot of snow was worth divisions in obstructing the enemy.

"This is one of the mildest Winters we have ever had," said the Major in charge of the Weather Branch of the High Command, and from a military point of view, the weather conditions are of the highest importance for our forces and particularly in their effect on the enemy's transportation of supplies and troops."

Taking the report furnished by the high command today on the weather at all vital points, the Major pointed out the extreme variation in the mountains, plains, and valleys. Here at Headquarters the report showed 2 degrees above zero Centigrade (35.6 degrees Fahrenheit,) and no snow, while the same report showed 15 degrees below zero Centigrade (5 degrees Fahrenheit) and seven feet of snow in the Ortler Alps. Further east, in the Adamello Alps, which are next in height to the Ortler, there are about three feet of snow, as compared with nine feet last year. Around the Lago di Garda the conditions are much milder. Monte Pasubio, where the Austrians made their big drive last year, now has four feet of snow, as against twelve feet last Winter; but all these snow-covered points are in the active military regions for the present.

The entire area of the present fighting in the Brenta Valley is free from snow and the weather is very mild. This is the valley through which the Austrians bring supplies and troops from Trent to the Asiago and Brenta fronts. Between the Brenta and the Piave Rivers, where the principal fighting is going on, Monte Grappa, which usually has four to six feet of snow, now has only from ten to twelve inches on the northern slopes and six inches on the southern slopes. The temperature is from 5 to 12 degrees below zero Centigrade, (23 to 10.4 degrees Fahrenheit).

Asolone, Pertica, and Solarolo, where the heaviest fighting has occurred in the last few days, have only a few inches. It varies from three to five inches and seldom lasts, owing to the relatively high temperature. In the foothills there is no snow, and the temperature is always above freezing.

The reports show similar mild conditions in the Carso and the Julian ranges, to the east, through which the Austrians maintain their communications with the invaded regions of Eastern Venetia. The mildness is so pronounced that the enemy is able to operate four distinct lines of communication leading to Gorizia, Udine, and Venetia.

These unusual weather conditions are proving an important factor in the campaign, for, while severe cold and heavy snows would hold the enemy in their grip, the present mild and almost snowless season permits operations to proceed.

NO HOLIDAY FOR ITALY'S KING.

Victor Emmanuel Spends Christmas Day with His Troops.

ROME, Dec. 25.—King Victor Emmanuel spent Christmas with his troops, and the Christmas spirit only served to give strength to the Italian soldiers in the tremendous struggle which they are successfully maintaining against the Austro-German forces.

American youths in smart aviation uniforms were to be seen today in Rome and Naples. They are the first foreign soldiers to wear the royal eagle of the Italian Flying Corps. Everywhere they were greeted with cheers.

FOOD TICKETS IN UDINE.

Germans Commandeered Supplies and Rationed the Inhabitants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 24, (Delayed.)—Although the Austro-Germans have been most strict in their efforts to keep any news from coming through their lines to indicate how the population is treated in the invaded regions, a copy of a decree issued by the military command of Udine has escaped their vigilance.

It provides that "within six hours from the publication of the present decree all citizens must bring to the places designated by this command all arms which they possess. Within six hours more they must bring to the designated places all the foodstuffs which they have in their houses. Each citizen must give his name, and every day at 11 must present himself to receive a food ticket."

TROTZKY PROTESTS SHIFTING TROOPS

Continued from Page One.

ed out that the exit of Russia from the war would remove one of the great obstacles in the way of the realization of the desire of Emperor William and his advisers for domination from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf, an area in which they could maintain their position without sea power.

"If any proof were wanted," he continued, "that the Germans in negotiating peace with Russia have in view their future success in the East, it would be in the personalities of the German and Turkish delegates.

"Von Kühlmann, whom I knew when he was Counselor of the German Embassy in London until the outbreak of war, is himself an avowed 'Easterner.' If there be a man in Germany who would be willing to make sacrifices in the west, or even upon questions of general importance to Russia, in order to secure the co-operation of a free hand from that country in the Balkans and in Asia Minor, it is von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister.

"The personalities of the Austrian and Bulgarian delegates are, in my opinion, of no great importance, for the representatives of the Dual Monarchy will have to follow the orders of Germany, and Bulgaria has no directly outstanding questions with Russia. It is, however, interesting to note that the Bulgarian delegates are none of them men of outstanding reputations at home or abroad.

"Coming to Turkey, the personalities of the delegates are again most significant. Nessing Pasha, must be Osman Nizami Pasha, formerly Ambassador in Berlin and a delegate at the London Peace Conference after the first Balkan war, or Nesim Pasha, who is a prominent diplomat and a member of the Committee of Union Progress. In either case he is an influential person. But the Turkish delegate of outstanding importance is Hakki Pasha. He has been Grand Vizier and Ambassador in various countries and is one of the most pro-German of the Turks.

"Moreover, when Germany and Russia had come to an agreement as to the Bagdad Railway, as a result of the meeting between the Kaiser and the Czar at Potsdam in 1910, it was Hakki Pasha who, after the conclusion of the Tripoli and Balkan wars, was sent to London by Turkey, in agreement with Germany, to try to bring about agreements between the British Foreign Office, the Germany Embassy, that is, von Kühlmann, and the Turkish Embassy in regard to the Bagdad-Persian Gulf section of the railway and other important matters connected with that region. Those agreements had fortunately not been signed on the outbreak of the war.

"It is for these reasons and because of the identity of these persons that I lay particular stress upon the influence of these peace negotiations upon what I feel convinced are the designs of the Germans in the East. The realization of such designs would be as dangerous to the future of the world's peace as would the conclusion of a peace unsatisfactory to the Allies and to America in western Europe or elsewhere."

BOLSHEVIST TROOPS ARE VERY UNRELIABLE

Sometimes Go Over to Opposing Force — Austrian Prisoners Don't Want to Fight.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 23, (Delayed.)—We correspondents are sometimes reproached with failure to present to our readers the real Russia. I should very much like to state accurately, without bias, the realities of Russian life, but the trouble is that it is so supremely difficult under present conditions to seize hold of and reproduce anything like tangible realities.

Russia, as I understand it, has passed into a latent condition. Nothing could give a stronger impression of the illusoriness of all its phenomena than the present state of this mysterious country. Events are disconnected. They seem to have no cumulative power. Things happen, then do not happen. Cause and effect are confused. The mind misses natural sequences, stumbles and gropes in a vain effort to grasp the whole. What seem realities crumble at the touch. The process is catastrophic, but it is extraordinarily fascinating, as when from a shaking stepping stone one watches a turbulent stream in full flood rushing on to a fall. It is true the amenities of life are in abeyance, but then we did not seek amenities when we threw ourselves into the war with all its unimaginable consequences.

The armistice is concluded and now peace negotiations are proceeding in Brest-Litovsk, but what is really happening there we can only guess from hints of the German press and the changing moods of the Smolny Institute. The army is breaking up. Vigilance on the frontiers is relaxed. That peace will be concluded is inevitable, but in what form and on what terms we can only imagine from our knowledge of the aims and relative strength of both sides.

And who will conclude peace on the Russian side? Will it be the Bolsheviki? They hold Petrograd in physical power. They exercise various degrees of authority in various parts of Russia. But even in the North whole classes and districts either ignore or frankly refuse to recognize their authority, and the South, including both Cossacks and the Ukraine, is now openly at war with them.

The first expedition sent against the Cossacks failed and war with the Ukraine has not yet reached the stage of regular operations, mainly because it is very difficult to rally the Bolshevist troops for such efforts. With the soldiers Bolshevism means mainly a desire for peace. When they are called to fight in a civil war their Bolshevist convictions may suddenly vanish or else strange transformations may occur, as in Zhemrinka last week. When the Volhynian Guards regiment was ordered by the Bolsheviki to attack Ukrainians, fifteen hundred soldiers of the regiment suddenly self determined, as the saying is; that is, they declared themselves Ukrainians and went over to the other side.

Frequently at critical moments the Bolshevist troops allow themselves to be disarmed without resistance. The formerly Bolshevist garrison of Rostov-on-the-Don had only to be told by the Cossacks to disperse and go home. It immediately became pro-Cossack.

The sailors of the Baltic fleet are much more reliable as a fighting force, but their number is not inexhaustible. It is not yet demonstrated that they are all willing to fight for the Bolshevist cause. The workmen's Red Guard are willing, but as a fighting force they are not particularly effective.

There is some talk of drilling and arming Austrian and German prisoners, but the Austrian prisoners are certainly for the most part extremely unwilling to fight for any one in the world. Perhaps the Bolsheviki have other resources, but at present it hardly seems probable that war with the Ukraine will develop into anything serious.

While the Ukrainian staff in Petrograd, which was arrested the other day, has been released in consequence of the protests of the Ukraine peasants participating here in the Peasants' Congress, the Ukrainians have seized the staff on the southwestern front at Berdicheff and are doing their utmost to Ukrainize that front and the Russian front in Rumania.

In Kharkov the Bolsheviki have seized the principal institutions, but Ukranian troops are said to be advancing on the town while northwest of Kharkov it is reported that those remarkably elusive shock battalions, which were said to have been surrounded ten days ago, have beaten the Bolsheviki near Sortoshba.

Here in Petrograd is life a succession of curious anecdotes, fantastic rumors, and menaces, which fall as thickly as the snowflakes which now descend steadily day after day on the beleagured city that was once the capital of the great country called Russia, and perhaps some day will be again, for Russia is not dead, but is in the marvelous travail of a new birth.

Bolsheviki Plan Wide Propaganda.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.—The Bolshevist Government has decided to send special representatives to all countries, belligerent as well as neutral, to further the propaganda of internationalism. Two million rubles have been appropriated for this purpose.

RELEASE RED CROSS TRAIN.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.—An American Red Cross train left today for Rumania with the approval of the Bolsheviki.

It carried all its original supplies except automobiles.

This is the train which was held by Trotsky, who charged that the American Red Cross was attempting to succor the Radical Party in the south. In a public speech he threatened America.

ANTI-WAR PARTY GAINS IN GERMANY

Continued from Page One.

Thuringia. The other districts were less affected, and many not at all. The list of membership in the different districts which is appended to the report gives no complete picture of the real strength of the organisations. In view of the lack of responsible officers, the reports were often lacking in clearness.'

"It is no longer surprising to see the split in the party explained by the 'destructive agitation of the opposition.' It is the old, ever-recurring phrase which is a camouflage of the real reasons. Let us not waste another word on it. It strikes one almost as a joke to hear the talk about 'membership losses.' The districts mentioned have entirely, or almost entirely, gone over to the Independent Social Democratic Party, and they are among the strongest districts of the empire. We call attention to the fact that the Government Socialist organization in Greater Berlin, the strongest district of the empire, numbers hardly 6,000 members.

"To this is added another important fact. The 243,000 members mentioned by the committee in its report were in existence on March 31. At present this number must have shrunk still further, for most of the desertions and conversions to the opposition have occurred since then.

"The Independent Party was not founded until April, at Eastertime, during the Gotha Conference. Thus the report gives an entirely false impression of the present state—much too favorable to the old organization. The old party has today probably not over 150,000 members. The Independent Social Democratic Party is therefore today almost as strong as that of the Government Socialists, and will soon outnumber it, if the agitation is kept up, even during the war, and in spite of the state of siege. This is the result of the destructive policy of the old party ring and of their helpers."

SEE WORLDWIDE ANARCHIST PLOT

Continued from Page One.

tinied when the vessel was a few days out of a Russian port were denied today by Captain Boris Bedel, master of the vessel. The Captain said he was an officer of the Russian Navy and asserted all his men were enlisted sailors and subject to his orders.

Captain Bedel told officials that there was nothing unusual in the formation of a committee of five members of the crew to help control affairs on the vessel. He said such committees were placed on all Russian naval ships after the overthrow of the Czar and had charge of the compensation paid the men, the hours of work, and other such matters.

The presence of all guns and ammunition found on board the vessel by Federal officers yesterday, the Captain explained by saying the Shilka was formerly a naval vessel, and when she entered the merchant service her arms and ammunition were stored in the hold.

He also denied recent rumors that his ship carried gold for defense of Industrial Workers of the World on trial in Chicago, and laughed at reports that his crew was involved in an I. W. W. plot.

Tomorrow the cargo will be unloaded and inspected.

CROZIER PRODUCES TAUSCHER LETTER

Continued from Page One.

anything about the merits of the case, and parried his request.

"Subsequently, the same afternoon I received a telegram from General Crozier saying he had no objection to my testifying. I had no conversation with General Crozier about the matter. His telegram to me was not an order for me to testify, but merely granted me authority, leaving it to my discretion. The same afternoon I received another telephone message from Tauscher's lawyer asking me to testify and replied that I would. I was, of course, aware that if I had declined to testify, I could have been subpoenaed."

JURORS' MEMORIES DIM.

Don't Recall Much About the Crozier Letter and Its Effect.

Only four of the twelve members of the jury that brought in the verdict of acquittal in the trial of Hans Tauscher could be found at their homes yesterday. They were reluctant to tell of the impression made upon the jury by the argument of counsel upon the question of admitting General Crozier's letter to the records, and said they remembered little of the testimony.

Walter Mailliet of Pleasantville, N. Y., said that he remembered part of the character testimony given by the two army officers, but he said he failed to recall seeing the letter of General Crozier when it was offered by Tauscher's counsel. He said he could not remember whether the test

CHRISTMAS CHEER UNSTINTED HERE

New York Provides Abundantly for Nation's Defenders, Children, and the Poor.

PATRIOTISM IN CHURCHES

St. Patrick's Preacher Says Disloyalty to Flag Is Disloyalty to Christianity.

LIGHT COMMUNITY TREES

Thousands of Negroes Sing in Madison Square—Dinner Baskets to 7,500 Poor Families.

Devotional and patriotic services in churches and practical exhibitions of philanthropy and friendliness in scores of institutions and on the initiative of thousands of generous individuals made the first Christmas which this city has passed through during the great war no less full of Christmas cheer than any of its predecessors. Religious intercession for the victory of our arms and the return of speedy and honorable peace went side by side with the most determined efforts to seek out those who were suffering from the economic strain imposed by war conditions; and once more it was proved that the most unfavorable economic conditions merely evoke a more abundant flow of New York's generosity.

The pontificial high mass celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 11 o'clock yesterday morning was marked by the strongest declaration that every drop of Catholic blood should be poured out if need be in defense of the American Republic. The preacher, the Rev. Father John E. Wickham, Superior of the New York Apostolate Fathers, departed from the practice of confining pulpit sermons to doctrinal matters and made a vigorous appeal for patriotism. "There is by mandate of the Omnipotent," he said, "an unswerving loyalty demanded from every citizen of America. Patriotism is not only demanded by the country as a duty; it is demanded equally by religion as a duty. The man who is disloyal to the flag is disloyal to Christianity; the State must be obeyed under pain of incurring the guilt of mutiny against God.

Catholics Ready for Sacrifice.

"The Catholic Church in America is returning in richest measure what America has given her. America has given the Catholic Church the protection of the flag, and now that flag is endangered the Catholic Church will repay with her blood. Before this Government of the people should vanish from the earth every drop of blood in Catholic manhood and womanhood must be offered on the altars of freedom."

"America's respect for religion," he continued, "was evidenced in all of the early colonies. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom for States as well as individuals. When the cornerstone of national construction is reverence for religion, then that construction has in it permanency."

The Right Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, in presenting Cardinal Farley's Christmas greetings, referred to the presence in the Cathedral of many men in uniform and declared that men of the army and navy were always the most welcome guests of the church.

Cardinal Farley was the celebrant of the solemn high mass. The Cardinal and his assistants were vested in cloth of gold and he was attended by four Knights of St. Gregory the Great, James Butler, Dr. James J. Walsh, John F. O'Rourke, and Supreme Court Justice Eugene A. Philbin. At the close of the mass his Eminence imparted the Papal benediction.

At the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Bishop David H. Greer delivered at the morning service a Christmas appeal for sacrifice. "We have achieved in this American nation great material power, prosperity, and wealth," he said. "We have been boastful of it: in fact, we have made it our god. Today the scales fall from our eyes and we see that material power is not all; we see that we have become prosperous and rich in order that we may have more to give sacrifice and service. We are beginning to learn that the priceless jewel of American life is service to our country and the rest of mankind because they are our fellow-men."

The Bishop told of Saul's journey to Damascus, how he had pictured the coming Messiah as a great warrior prince.

Sacrifice and Service.

"But after his conversion," said the Bishop, "the scales fell from his eyes, and Paul saw that the one for whom he was looking did not come to conquer by physical might, physical force, or physical prowess, but to conquer the world by sacrificial service even to the laying down of his life. Damascus was supplementary to Bethlehem, and the Christmas lesson was learned by Paul at Damascus how the best and greatest things in the world are sacrifice and service."

At Trinity Church, in the absence of the rector, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, who is serving as a Chaplain at Camp Upton, the sermon was preached by the senior curate, the Rev. Dr. J. P. McComas. "Many of you feel poor this year," he said. "You find it hard to live on what you have. We all are apt to place the rich man on a pedestal, but when God came into this world in human form he chose poverty.

"You rich men have a great part in this day, not merely to send gifts, but to put yourselves into the gifts, for unless yourself is in them the gifts have no value. Your part is a glorious one. Your possessions are not yours, but are given by God into your stewardship so that you can have your part in the good that is done.

"We are very sad this Christmas, not only we, but our allies and our enemies. Our enemies in particular, for they have given their best to Moloch. Our civilization has gone as far as possible and yet we are called Christians."

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett declared that after two thousand years man through his own shortcomings had failed to achieve peace on earth and good will to men. He likened man to the tiller of the soil who would expect to reap a harvest without first sowing seed. "Fundamentals have been lost sight of," he declared. "Ultimates only have been considered.

"Has not the Alpha been lost sight of while the Omega has been kept constantly in mind? Have we not been careful about fruits and careless as to roots? That part of the message upon which all depends, glory to God that man might become right with man, has been ignored; and in ignoring this we have been expecting harvest to grow out of nothing.

"How to Get Right with God."

"Proper consideration of the command, 'Praise to God,' directly involves rightness toward God by man, through which condition will come about the rightness of man toward man. The biggest thing to think about now is how to get right with God, and the given answer is the surrender of one's personal life to a personal Lord and Saviour. I believe that temporary advantages can be secured through peace leagues, but permanent and proper peace will come to us not by leagues, covenants, or treaties, but by all of us coming right with God. Christianity has not failed; each of us must hand his sword to God for cleansing."

Many other religious services were held during the day. Practically all the Catholic churches of the diocese celebrated a midnight high mass at the opening of Christmas Day, and in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine the Episcopal communion held a service for the Armenians at 2 in the afternoon.

Among the other churches which held special services were the following: Baptist, Broadway Calvary, Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue Churches; Christian Science, First and Second; Congregational, Broadway Tabernacle, Central Church of Brooklyn; Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity; Methodist Episcopal, St. James's, Madison Avenue, Woodlawn Heights, Grace, and Willis Avenue Churches; Presbyterian, Central, Bedford, (Brooklyn,) Second, Harlem, New York, First, Brick, and Rutgers Churches; Protestant Episcopal, Calvary, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Matthew's, St. Stephen's, Church of the Ascension, Grace, St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, St. Thomas's, Church of the Transfiguration, and St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish; Reformed, Harlem, Marble Collegiate, Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas; Catholic, St. Francis Xavier, Church of the Holy Innocents; Unitarian, Church of the Messiah; Universalist, Church of the Divine Paternity; Disciples, Central Church.

Tree of Light Exercises.

The Tree of Light in Madison Square was illuminated yesterday evening for the second night of the holiday celebration. The exercises were in the form of a negro community song service in memory of the late Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, the recently deceased principal of Hampton Institute, in Virginia. Several thousand negroes gathered at the Square at 5:30 o'clock for the song service, including negro Boy Scouts from the Church of St. Benedict the Moor in West Fifty-third Street, and about 125 children from Lincoln House, 202 West Sixty-third Street. In the program of ten numbers the features most deeply applauded were the Hampton College Quartet, which sang several songs that were Dr. Frissell's favorites, and the 367th Infantry, from Camp Upton, commanded by Colonel Frank Mose, who under the direction of Harry Barnhart, noted as the director of the Community Chorus, sang "Over There," "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," and several other songs. Tonight at 8:15 the Community Chorus will hold a Christmas song service under the direction of Mr. Barnhart.

At Forest Hills, L. I., where the intensive community organization made possible a more general response to uniform Christmas suggestions than elsewhere, practically every house showed a wreath and candle in the window when the Christmas waits rode about the suburb in mule carts at daybreak, singing carols and old French noels. Mrs. C. H. Schmell was in charge of the music.

The various institutions which have always made a feature of Christmas benefactions to the poor did not relax their efforts this year, and practically all of them reported that despite the demands made by various causes during the year all who were able to contribute at all responded more readily even than usual to the particularly acute problems caused by recent industrial conditions.

Salvationists Give 7,500 Dinners.

The Salvation Army made a change in its usual custom, and instead of its annual Christmas dinner sent out 7,500 dinner baskets full of food and Christmas presents. The money collected during the last month by the street corner kettles has been devoted wholly to war work, and the Christmas gifts this year came out of the regular funds of the Army. The baskets were given out yesterday at six places—60 Bowery, 533 West Forty-eighth Street, 231 East 120th Street, 94 Cherry Street, 157 East 125th Street, and 253 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

The contents of an average basket were as follows: Eight pounds of potatoes, one chicken, one can of beans, one pound of coffee, a box of tea, a can of milk, a package of crackers, two loaves of bread, a pound of rice, and a box of macaroni. The distribution of the baskets began on Monday and was continued all day yesterday.

The cadets of the organization, 114 in number, held their celebration at 125 West Fourteenth Street, beginning at 11 o'clock and continuing throughout the day, with a religious service and Christmas carols, a tree and gifts, a big dinner and an entertainment this afternoon. Colonel Charles Miles, in charge of the cadets, declared that the body, composed of boys and girls, had done especially heroic work this year, working much of the time from 9 in the morning to 11 at night. The added labor, he said, had been occasioned largely by the duty laid upon the cadets of seeing that the celebration of Christmas at the Salvation Army huts on the front in France took place on time.

The Volunteers of America, of which General Ballington Booth is President, sent out from their headquarters here some 500 boxes containing clothing, groceries, fruit, candy, and toys to prisoners and prisoners' wives in actual need. Several thousand other boxes were sent out from other cities throughout the country.

Dines 250 Newsboys.

At the Brace Memorial Newsboys' House of the Children's Aid Society, 244 William Street, 250 boys received a Christmas dinner last night from William M. Fleiss, Jr., who has been providing these entertainments for a number of years. Jazz music was furnished for the grand march into the dining room, and after dinner was over William Lewis Butcher, Superintendent of the institution, gave a present to each boy from the big tree. The celebration was followed by an entertainment given by amateur talent from the boys living in the house. Mr. Butcher said at the close of the entertainment that 2,520 alumni of the house were now in the military and naval service, only 75 of whom had been drafted, and that several thousand dollars worth of Liberty bonds had been bought by boys and workers in the house.

In addition to the Newsboys' Lodging House, the Children's Aid Society held special exercises yesterday in the Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 East Twelfth Street; the Lodging House at 247 East Forty-fourth Street, the Harlem Boys' Home at 130 East 125th Street, the Emergency Shelter at 311 East Twelfth Street, the A. Louise Erlanger Home at 442 West Twenty-third Street, the Brace Farm School of Valhalla, and the Convalescent Children's Home at Chappaqua, the Rhinelander School at 350 East Eighty-eighth Street, the Sixth Street School at 630 East Sixth Street, the Henrietta School at 1224 West Sixty-third Street, and the West Side School at 417 West Thirty-eighth Street.

More than 500 negro children, many of them from families whose heads are now in the army, were entertained at the Union Baptist Church, 304 West Sixty-third Street. One hundred and fifty baskets were sent out to needy families at the close of the exercises.

Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst entertained more than 3,500 children from sixty institutions with a movie program at the Strand Theatre. Dolls were distributed by officers and sailors from an American destroyer.

Copeland Townsend, proprietor of the Hotel Majestic, sent 130 baskets to various poor families.

Politican Gives Ten Tons of Coal.

Clarence J. Ramsay of 132 West Twelfth Street, a Democratic worker in the Tenth Assembly District, distributed ten tons of coal to poor in the old sections of Greenwich Village.

The Elks' Home in West Forty-third Street was the centre of an entertainment which the order gave yesterday to 3,500 children, with William Hartman acting as Santa Claus. A program of professional and amateur talent was given, all but one of the performers being children. Baskets were sent out to about 100 needy families.

In the various city institutions Christmas was celebrated as usual. On Monday night Christmas trees were placed in the various wards of Bellevue Hospital, and yesterday morning gifts were distributed by the nurses to the 1,200 patients. Particularly enthusiastic was the celebration in the children's ward, which had been elaborately decorated, and where James Gordon, head pharmacist of the hospital's drug department, acted as Santa Claus. Police Commissioner Woods paid his annual Christmas visit to the hospital and inspected a number of the wards.

Christmas dinner in the Tombs was preceded by mass for the Catholic prisoners by Monsignor Luke Evers and a Protestant service conducted by the Rev. William Callahan. Similar dinners were held in the other city prisons.

Brother Clopheus, director of the Catholic Protectory in the Van Nest section of the Bronx, was host to the 2,500 boys and girls of the institution after a high mass in the chapel. Moving pictures followed the dinner, and a concert was given by the protectory band in the afternoon.

The Henry Street Settlement this year arranged many children's parties for persons who wanted to entertain the little ones. Others were entertained by children's plays at the Neighborhood Playhouse, but the greater part of the funds sent in for general use at this time was employed to keep the visiting nurses at the bedsides of sick children during the holidays.

The family of the late John D. Crimmins continued this year the practice which he had followed for the last thirty-five years, and provided a Christmas dinner for 250 inmates and visitors at the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 213 East Seventieth Street.

In the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, 150 children were entertained yesterday under the auspices of the Ladies' Committee of the organization.

A Christmas play was the feature, along with dinner and gifts, of the celebration at the Kindergarten Department of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at 163d Street and Fort Washington Avenue.

Sailors Dine Poor Children.

Sailors of the United States Navy, who themselves were eagerly sought for as Christmas guests, took their turn in acting as hosts yesterday. More than a thousand poor children of Brooklyn received Christmas dinners and toys at the City Park Barracks from a fund to which nearly four thousand sailors were contributors. Meanwhile several hundred other children, invited through the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, were entertained on two warships in the navy yard, where chaplains, line officers, and men took part in the reception and Santa Claus was kept busy handing out toys.

About 1,600 men from ships in and near the port were granted shore leave, and 1,500 sailors in the barracks, besides those on the ships, enjoyed a big Christmas dinner.

A thousand packages containing writing paper, candy, cigarettes and other articles were distributed yesterday to the crew of a warship at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the gifts coming from school children of the region commemorated in its name.

PRESIDENT STAYS AT HOME.

Christmas Tree for Grandchildren at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Quiet ceremonies, few in number, marked the celebration of Washington's first war Christmas.

The President and Mrs. Wilson remained at home all day. They had planned to go to church, but rain kept them indoors. A Christmas tree was lighted for the President's grandchildren at the White House.

Mrs. Wilson distributed yesterday gifts to about fifty children, who live near a country club, where the President plays golf.

More than 125 turkeys were presented by the President to employes at the White House.

FOUR CHAIRS EMPTY AT ROOSEVELT FEAST

Colonel's Sons All at Front and Christmas Is Quiet at Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 25.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt spent the day quietly with his family at Sagamore Hill. It was the first Christmas day that the four sons, now in the American and British armies at the front, had been away from the family gathering. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Richard Derby with her two children were at the house, and the Christmas tree, with the toys for the children, was erected in the centre of the trophy hall, where the Colonel played with the little ones in the forenoon.

After dinner a cable message was received from Theodore and Archie, who are with General Pershing's forces in France, wishing all a Merry Christmas. Colonel Roosevelt would not give out the exact wording of the message, but said that it contained nothing more than the Christmas greeting to the family.

200 TREES AT WADSWORTH.

Cross-Country Run and Singing Mark Spartanburg Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 25.—"A gift for all," the slogan for the Army Women's Society, in charge of the celebration at Camp Wadsworth, was more than accomplished today when from early to late the Twenty-seventh Division made merry. Every one of the 200 units had its own Christmas tree, and tonight massed singing, under the direction of Robert C. Woolsey, camp musical director, was held.

Though the big spread at noon undeniably made the biggest hit with men who have been eating army grub for months, second place for popularity went to the cross-country run held by Harvey Cohn, divisional athletic instructor. The race was a three-mile handicap, and the course, extending from the camp into the city, was lined the whole distance with soldiers, who had bet heavily on their favorites.

From the moment Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt fired the pistol sending the men off, the race, like that of last month, developed into a duel between Vic Voteretsas, Company K, 105th Infantry, and Nick Gianopoutos, sanitary detachment, 106th Infantry. Voteretsas finally crossed the line a winner in 17:17.

For the second time in their training the men of Companies I, K, L and M of the 107th Infantry will go into the trenches at 9 o'clock tomorrow night and will serve for forty-eight hours, twice as long as their last tour.

England Restricts Use of Cream.

LONDON, Dec. 10, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—The latest food restriction order issued here prohibits the use of cream, except for making butter or for invalids, children, or other persons upon a doctor's order.

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WILSON GIVES OUT REPLY BY HOOVER

Continued from Page One.

sidering the increased canning use, there may have been a decrease."

Mr. Hoover emphatically denies charges that George M. Rolph, head of the Food Administration's sugar division, endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he is head through the arrangement of the Cuba price. The text of the Food Administrator's statement is appended.

Mr. Hoover's Statement.

SUGAR SHORTAGE.

For purposes of understanding the world sugar situation, four factors must be borne in mind:

a.—The United States, Canada, and England were importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self-supporting.

b.—That the main sources of supplies to importing countries were:

1. Germany and neighboring powers.
2. The West Indies.
3. The East Indies.

c.—The German sources have been cut off entirely and Germany also largely absorbs the sugar of surrounding countries at the present time. Before the war England drew approximately 1,400,000 long tons per annum from German and neighboring sources. France produced about 750,000 long tons of beet sugar and exported 50,000 tons. The French production in 1917 fell to 240,000 long tons. Italy produced about 210,000 long tons and imported almost none. The Italian production fell to 75,000 long tons. Thus these three countries were thrown onto West and East Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons to maintain normal consumption—or to reduce this by home economies. The East Indian sugar requires about three times the length of voyage and, therefore, three times the amount of tonnage to bring it from that source compared to the West Indies. The actual draft of sugar from the Western Hemisphere by the Allies was 1,420,000 tons, against 300,000 tons prewar normal. They also drew some 400,000 tons from Java and the East Indies.

d.—The steady shortening of shipping throughout the year thrust an increasing drain on the West Indies. Aside from this constant element of uncertainty in the position from month to month, another uncertain factor arose in that we could not judge the effect of their conservation measures in Europe. While drastic on the civil population, the consumption of soldiers is far above normal.

Embargo Upon Exports.

The Food Administration was created Aug. 10, 1917. The statistical evidence had indicated for some time that the heavy but uncertain draft of Western Hemisphere sugar to Europe might narrow our margin of supplies pending the new crop. In order to prevent supplies from going elsewhere than to the Allies, an embargo upon exports from the United States was put into force on Aug. 27, 1917, and the Cuban Government co-operated by placing an embargo on all its sugar except to ourselves and the Allies on Oct. 1, 1917. In the meantime, every effort was made by the Food Administration to secure voluntary reduction of consumption by widespread propaganda, in order that we might afford as much supplies to the Allies as possible.

Efforts were made to secure Java imports, but no shipping could be allowed by the Shipping Board, nor did our efforts succeed in securing foreign shipping.

In August the English Government reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita and in September the French Government reduced their household ration to 6 kilos, or about 13.2 pounds, and at the same time placed further restrictions upon use in manufacture. In August the French Government found itself unable to maintain even this ration from their supplies and appealed to the American Government for exports. These were granted, and it was agreed should be continued up to 100,000 tons.

The American household consumption being at least 55 pounds per annum per person, it was considered that the duty of maintaining French morale made our course plain. A plea for further reduction in consumption to assist the French was laid before the public by the Food Administration, as it was felt that this concession to the French and the other causes already noted would indicate at least sporadic shortages in the period prior to the harvest of Louisiana and beet sugars in November, although at no time would supplies wholly fail or even amount to privation if the public supported the administration in reducing unnecessary consumption. Requests were made to distributers to supply the confectionery and sweet drinks trade with 50 per cent. of normal, and this has been generally followed by patriotic persons. Such regulations were voluntary, as the Food Administration had no authority to impose them.

The Department of Commerce returns show the exports to the Allies were as follows:

	United Kingdom.	France.
August	17,999	21,051
September	149	10,996
October	9,868	32,670
November	33	17,702
Total	28,037	82,319

Shipments to France.

The Allied Traffic Executive gives the following shipments to France, (the dates probably do not exactly coincide,) and some sugar was diverted en route to France:

August	13,879	October	22,783
September	35,731	November	13,033
Total			85,426

During this period 236,777 tons of raws were shipped direct from Cuba to the Allies—a total of 327,153 tons to them since Aug. 1.

Subsequent to granting the French permit up to 100,000 tons, the car shortage in this country rendered it impossible to secure an even distribution over the country, and it was arranged to shift some sugar among Allies to France and allow the distribution of some 30,000 tons of sugar intended for France, to the Northeast, we proposing to help the Allies from Gulf ports or Cuba, as the case might develop. We have not yet been able to do so, although the allied situation is today more critical than ever.

The Food Administration has conducted a systematic campaign for the reduction of individual sugar consumption. The reduction has shown in the decrease in candy sales, &c., but, on the other hand, a similar campaign for the preservation of fruit has increased consumption in that direction—but will reduce consumption later on.

In the face of the crucial situation in England and France and the obvious shortage in this country, any discouragement to this campaign is a positive disaster.

Taking into consideration the stocks of raw sugar on Jan. 1, 1917, the total net supplies from all sources—after deducting exports—from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1917, were, in the calculations of our statistical division, about 3,287,000 long tons, against 2,989,000 long tons in the same period of 1916, or an apparent net increase in supplies by about 300,000 tons. On the other hand, the carefully compiled statistics of the Department of Agriculture show the net sugar retained in the United States for the last three years is as follows to the 30th of June each year:

	Long Tons.		Long Tons.
1914	3,925,801	1916	3,553,733
1915	3,851,327	1917	3,777,640

Average for three years, 1914-16, 3,776,962.

Statistics Not Accurate.

Therefore while the consumption for the fiscal year 1917 was 223,907 tons in excess of 1916 it was only 688 tons in excess of the average of the three previous years. Consequently I am in doubt as to whether there was any real increase in consumption and as to whether the apparent increase cannot be accounted for as to differences in invisible stocks from year to year. A rough stock-taking by the Food Administration of supplies indicated on Sept. 1 that there was in the hands of refiners and principal storage houses about 300,000 tons. This has since been found by the Department of Agriculture to have been 325,000 tons. The stocks in these hands at the same date in 1916 are undeterminable.

Several explanations have been made of the supposed increased consumption, and many explanations given.

a. A higher wage level and consequent higher standard of living and the increase due to increased dry area.

b The largely increased amount of home fruit preservation.

c. Some household hoarding during the months of February, March, and April upon the general alarm created by the declaration of war. The trade journals of this period will confirm the time of this run upon the sugar bank. In my opinion there has been a reduction in household consumption since July last.

d. No statistics on sugar consumption from year to year can be looked upon as precise because of the variation which may occur in trade supplies, of which there has been no collected data, and there is some evidence of increased holdings by the trade because of unsettled condition.

e. Taking into consideration all factors it is not certain that there has been any increase in actual consumption, and considering the increased canning use, there may have been a decrease.

As to the situation between Sept. 1 and Dec. 6, the following indicates the supplies as nearly as we can estimate in round numbers:

SUGAR RECEIVED AND DISBURSED.

(Long Tons.)

Supplies.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
On hand	300,000	154,700	82,231
Cuban	140,380	72,981	9,882
All others	55,026	54,563	48,804
Louisiana			80,000
Beet	31,500	100,000	150,000
Total	526,906	373,244	368,517
Exports	22,206	41,013	43,000
Balance	504,700	332,231	325,517
Consumption, say	350,000	250,000	250,000
Balance forw'd.	154,700	82,231	75,517

The average monthly consumption is about 350,000 tons, and there has been in October and November at least 70 per cent. of normal supply.

Outlook for December.

During the month of December, if cars are available, the beet manufacturers can distribute 150,000 tons of Louisiana could ship 50,000 tons. Overseas arrivals should amount to 40,000 or 50,000 tons. This, together with stocks, should maintain 70 per cent. of normal consumption—if cars are available. After Jan. 1 arrivals from overseas should rapidly increase.

The movement into the Northeastern States has been the most difficult point owing to the railway blockage and embargoes on the Eastern lines. One result is to give sufficient supplies in the area of free movement and to cumulate the shortage in the Northeast. At the present moment about 140 cars of beet sugar alone destined for the Northeast are held up en route. By Dec. 1 practically all Cuban old crop had been exhausted, and under the Cuban embargo shipped either to the United States or the Allies.

My own conclusion is that the conflicting operation of the war declaration run on the sugar bank and the conservation measures have more or less neutralized each other; that the drain of the Allies on Cuban and American supplies denuded us of a margin of about 300,000 tons that we needed to maintain normal consumption, instead of about 70 to 80 per cent. during the last three months of the year; that this shortage has been accentuated by the lack of cars to move Louisiana and beet sugar promptly to areas of greatest pressure; that there is not today, nor has there been, any supplies available which have not been brought into distribution.

There has been a constant administrative difficulty from month to month in being unable to forecast the allied shipping position and the results from their reduced consumption and consequently of their needs.

Such statements that there have been or will be ample supplies of sugar available are not only wrong and opposed to every fact in the situation but if they are believed and acted upon by the American public will have done this country's war efforts incalculable harm. It is our stern duty to feed the Allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves. There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war.

Transports or Sugar Ships?

Today the number of soldiers we can send to France is limited by the ships we have available. If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year to piece out their ration we will have necessitated employment of the equivalent of eleven extra ships for one year. This in our present situation is the measure of transport and maintenance of 150,000 to 200,000 men in France.

The Food bill contains no price-fixing powers and no price-fixing in a legal sense has been attempted, and there has been no restraint on competition below profiteering level.

In order to protect the public from profiteering and speculation, to protect it from twenty-five-cent sugar in the face of a short supply, every element of the sugar production and sugar distribution in the country was called into conference and asked to voluntarily enter into an undertaking with the Administration to prevent these things. The national necessity was pointed out to these men. They were appealed to on the ground of patriotism to give their skill and co-operation to the undivided public interest in this time of national stress, to bury thoughts of personal gain and serve the nation. They were appealed to to bury their trade fights and trade jealousies and work in the common interest.

There are many interests to consider. The cane producers of Louisiana, the beet producers, the beet manufacturers, the Hawaiian cane producers, the cane refiners, the Cuban producers, the allied necessities, the American consumer. These conflicting interests have much accummulation of hatred and bitterness.

It has been necessary to organize these groups upon a voluntary basis and to drive this team to the common good; the ultimate ends being:

1. To protect our producer and consumer.
2. To prevent speculation and extortion.
3. To supply the Allies.

You gentlemen will, before you are finished, have before you evidence of the gigantic difficulties in the sugar trade, and the animosities that make this problem almost insuperable. I would like to point out that a task of similar dimensions has needed to be carried on in many other trades. Food control is a new field in the world and we have taken on even newer ground in the United States—organization on a voluntary basis.

August Rise in Prices.

The price of refined sugar to the consumer rose suddenly in August from 8½ to 10½ and 11 cents per pound. As a result of measures taken it has been reduced in the territory north and west of the Ohio and Mississippi to 8 and 8½ cents, or a reduction of from 1½ to 2 cents per pound, and in the South and Atlantic seaboard States to 9½ cents, or a reduction of about 1 cent per pound.

The price of sugar rose from 10 cents to 30 cents during the civil war when there was no restraint.

Sales of sugar from 16 to 20 cents per pound have been followed up vigorously and stopped, and is evidence itself of the prices at which consumers would have been mulcted had we not intervened. We have forfeited wholesalers' licenses in aggravated cases, and we have issued warnings to first offenders in a great many instances through our local administrators.

The Food Administration took the following steps:

a. Suspension of speculation in futures in the sugar market. This step has necessarily discommoded the business of many persons who lived upon Exchange operation, but stopped high prices being made for advanced position and the tendency of distributors to follow with their shelf stocks.

b. A voluntary agreement with the beet sugar producers by which the price of beet sugar was made 7.25 cents, or about 1 to 1½ cents below the price then ruling and its universal distribution provided for. A voluntary agreement of the California-Hawaiian refinery to adhere to the beet basis, despite the higher basis for cane sugar in the East.

c. An agreement with the Louisiana producers by which the price was limited to 7.80 cents for granulated.

d. A request to American refiners not to pay more than 6.80, duty paid at New York, for import raws. Sales had been made as high as 7.77. The balance of Cuban old crop sugar available has been bought at this price and distributed, either in the United States or by the Allies, at these prices, and that this sugar has already come into the market is sufficient answer to the charges that this action prevented the sugar from reaching the American consumer.

e. A regulation limiting the profits of refiners.

f. A regulation limiting the profits of wholesalers and dealers.

g. A widespread propaganda informing the public of the maximum price it should pay retailers and that wholesale prices were not to be raised, and a ruling that retailers charging exorbitant prices would have their supplies cut off.

Dependent on Public Opinion.

The Food Administration, of course, has no ability to control retail prices except by public opinion, but all these measures have resulted in maintaining a price of from 8½ to 9½ cents, granulated, retail, depending upon the locality, and therefore the necessary freight differences.

Every one-cent raise in sugar from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1 means $18,000,000 to the American consumer. Numbers of gentlemen would tell you that twenty-cent sugar would have prevailed and the public been robbed of $180,000,000 this year if we had not taken these actions. I do not contend that they could not have been more efficient. They are as efficient as they could be with the feeble weapon of voluntary agreement that we have been able to wield. Had the right not been striken out of the Food bill for us to purchase sugar directly for the Government both the price and the distribution could have been handled more efficiently.

The statement has been made that the action of the Food Administration in September in limiting the price to be paid for Cuban raws caused some 50,000 to 100,000 tons of these sugars to be diverted elsewhere and contributed to this shortage, aside from the operation of the embargo of the Cuban Government in our favor. A complete answer to this statement lies in the fact that all of the Cuban sugar since that date has come either to this country or the Allies and has been consumed. Some existing small contracts were permitted to Spain and Mexico, amounting to less than 2,000 tons.

I submit the following telegram from our Consul General in Cuba:

Exports from Cuba to neutral countries for September, October, and November, according to statistics here, as follows: Spain, 316 long tons; Mexico, 1,650. No other. Practically no sugar on island of old crops unsold. H. H. MORGAN, American Consul General.

CONTROL OF CANE REFINERS' PROFITS.

Immediately upon the establishment of the Food Administration an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining, and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to $1.90 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents, and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war; increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest, and other things, rather more than cover the difference.

Canvass of Cuban Producers.

After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on Oct. 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law. In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had during the first nine months of the last year sold for an average of about $4.24 per hundred, free on board, Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amounted to about $5.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about $7.50 per hundred, or a differential of $1.84. In reducing the differential to $1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from Jan. 1, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about $24,800,000.

NEXT YEAR.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year, two committees have been formed:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French, and Italian Governments, two representatives of the American refiners, and a member of the Food Administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe but they represent the allied Governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the Allies, to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and Allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the Governments concerned, together with the Cuban Government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned, as good commercial men, have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred.

Comparison of Prices.

The price agreed upon is about $4.60 per 100 pounds, free on board, Cuba, or equal to about $6, duty paid, New York. This compares with:

	Duty Paid New York.
The average realization of raws to Sept. 1, 1917	5.66
	+.34
The high price of raws in August	7.77
	—1.77
The price of raws was limited in September	6.90
	— .90

This price should eventuate to about $7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners, at seaboard points, or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8½ to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last, and from ½ to 1 cent per pound cheaper than today.

There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over $25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican, and Louisianian producer and part to the consumer.

Appeals to prejudice against the Food Administration have been made before this committee because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy, that we could get sugar 1 cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year, through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages $3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least 1 cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production, or that a minimum price of $4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers. The price ultimately agreed on was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits.

In Justice to Cuba.

If we wish to stifle production in Cuba, we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the Allies. Further than that, the State Department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy, even our present supplies—but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no fight by the might of its position to strangle Cuba. Therefore, there is no imposition upon the American public.

Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34-cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to $1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade. Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery.

In any event, by the voluntary limitation of the California refinery sugar price to the $7.25 level three months before it came into force on the Atlantic seaboard, in order that we might have a universal price west of the Ohio, Mr. Rolph has penalized the company of which he was manager over $700,000 under what it might justly have stood out for. That is equal treatment with the Atlantic refineries. He has done distinguished service for the American people.

I submit herewith a statement of our views as to the sugar supplies for ourselves and the Allies next year. You will observe that it entails the transport of

OUR BOYS IN FRANCE PLAY SANTA CLAUS

Dot American Zone with Christmas Trees Laden with Gifts for French Youngsters.

FARE WELL THEMSELVES

Holiday Mail Reaches Base Port Late, but Groaning Trucks Get It to Camps in Time.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 24, (Associated Press.)—The American Expeditionary Force tonight capitulated to Santa Claus. With a light snow falling throughout the zone, every man in General Pershing's army—"doughboys," cavalrymen, artillerymen, marine engineers, "mule-skinners"—stopped work as the sun went down and started in to do the bidding of the jovial saint temporarily in command.

First there was a rush to open the Christmas packages from home, for during the day mail truck after mail truck had arrived in the various towns where the troops are quartered, loaded to the top with presents. The mail arrived at the base port late, and extraordinary efforts were made to get it to the soldiers promptly. So many a lonely American fighter who had about come to the conclusion that his friends at home had forgotten him had cause to rejoice.

With their new sweaters on, new pipes in their teeth, some of them smoking fragrant cigars, the men of the army set to work in earnest making it merry for the children of France. At some distance from the American zone the railway engineers at the British front and other engineers at the French front were spending their Christmas Eve under fire, but even there the children of near-by neighborhoods were being cared for.

It was in the headquarters' town of the first division to land on French soil that the most elaborate entertainment was held. Because the church there was pretty small, the Y. M. C. A. hut was commandeered. During the afternoon the American officers and men worked hard erecting a gigantic Christmas tree and decorating it, while sentries posted outside kept inquisitive youngsters at a safe distance. Finally the doors were opened and the procession filed in, each little French boy and girl dressed in his or her best, and each accompanied by the mother, or, in the cases of the little refugees, whose mothers and fathers are missing, by the woman who is caring for the child.

There was a tense air of expectancy until the lights were suddenly flashed on and the tree and Santa Claus revealed. The revelation was the signal for a chorus of shrill, joyful cries from the assembled youngsters, who were all eyes for the tree, with its glittering tinsel, set off here and there by the customary red, white, green, and purple lights. Crossed American and French flags were numerously displayed, and from every branch there hung boxes of candy, jumping jacks, candy sticks, drums, dolls, and other playthings, and a plentiful sprinkling of apples and oranges. Piled high at the base of the tree were boxes containing toy soldiers, guns, uniforms, tops, sewing sets, heavy woolen mittens, mufflers, warm coats, dresses, and shoes.

Then the real, live Santa Claus, who in reality was none other than the French interpreter at Headquarters, stepped out. His springing activity called forth another appreciative chorus from the youngsters, and the host of khaki-clad soldiers standing in the rear, some of them still covered with the mud of the training grounds, grinned, as they heard the children shout.

The only reason any soldier of the division was absent from the celebration was because there wasn't room for him to crowd in. For it was the men themselves who provided the bulk of the money, and they naturally were eager to see the children being made happy by the soldiers' gifts. Each of these gifts had been intended to fill as nearly as possible the heart's desire of the individual child, and as quickly as the child's name was called from the box containing the present the smiling, bashful young citizen of France walked up and received it. Then Santa Claus' assistants, who were certain designated soldiers, distributed the candy, fruit, and so all toys to all.

There were entertainments of a similar nature throughout the army zone on Christmas eve, while the festivities were planned for Christmas day at some places.

The men themselves, in addition to the presents they received from relatives and friends at home, got many from other sources, such as the Red Cross and the tobacco fund, which latter distributed quantities of "smokes" on behalf of many newspapers in the United States. Despite the fact that there was a turkey famine many of the units managed to purchase a number of these birds in France, while others who were less fortunate were provided with chicken or goose, so that Christmas promised a day of "big eats" in the zone.

Taken all in all, the American army is spending a real American Christmas in France.

ENDS BOWERY BREADLINE.

Lack of Patrons Causes Closing of Long-Famed Charity.

Demand for labor to build ships and make munitions for the Government, as well as to fill the many jobs in other industries, has caused the passing, for the time being at least, of that ancient Bowery institution known as the breadline. Because of the general employment last year many of the missions on the Bowery suspended the free distribution of bread for "lack of patronage," and it was announced at a Christmas dinner at the Bowery Mission yesterday that it would have no breadline this year.

Some of the unemployed of other years who had to go to the breadlines for their food dined yesterday with officers of the mission. But they ate turkey. And despite the high cost of food the men who were in the breadline when the institution reached its height two years ago and the Hotel de Gink made it fashionable to be a hobo, are now making wages and wearing flowers on their lapels.

FOUR BUILDINGS BURN ON LONG BEACH WALK

Early Morning Fire in High Wind Does Damage Estimated at $400,000.

LONG BEACH, Wednesday, Dec. 26.—Fire early this morning started on the boardwalk here, and spread to three buildings. The blaze started in the Schloff Building from a Christmas tree on the boardwalk, and quickly spread to the apartment building of J. C. Hammond, and then to the Fuller Building, about 500 feet away.

The new fire apparatus of Long Beach fought the flames, and at first had accomplished little, as there was a strong northwest wind blowing. The Schloff building was occupied last Summer by a moving picture concern, and carpenters were changing it to that of a bathing pavilion. A number of carpenters were working on it.

Telephone reports from Long Beach at 2:30 o'clock this morning announced that the fire was under control, although the Fire Departments of Long Beach, with the aid of apparatus from Rockville Centre and Oceanside, had abandoned hope of saving a block of four new buildings, recently built on the Boardwalk at a cost of about $400,000.

GERMANS MUST STATE AIMS.

After That, Says Gibbons, America Could Consider Peace Offer.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 26.—Cardinal Gibbons, responding to an inquiry today about an end of the war, issued this statement:

"I believe that the best way to end the war early in the coming year is for the Central Powers to make a definite proposition and one that will embrace all their aims and demands.

"On the part of the United States, I believe that the best governmental action would be for the officials to put themselves in a receptive mood for the generous consideration of any peace offer that might come from the Central Powers.

"I think that all Americans should put themselves in a position to sympathetically receive and consider any offer embodying fundamental concessions that would commend themselves to the Allies, and to ponder over these propositions in a dispassionate and broad-minded way."

DECEMBER 31ST

As the old year is ending, ask yourself whether it would not be the part of wisdom to start a new one—with the things which you most value safely locked in the vaults of

MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Established 1879

Purchases made to-day will appear on bills rendered Feb. 1, 1918

Paris **Best & Co.** London

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street
Established 1879

TO-DAY!

Women's Fur Collar Coats

AT EXTRAORDINARY SAVINGS!

New Coats **Reduced Coats**

131 coats, many of them new models, just purchased; others, desirable styles from our own stocks, are marked at prices which will insure their quick selling.

They are qualities which sold earlier in the season up to $69.50. Colors: taupe, brown, green, blue or wine. All of them richly lined and warmly interlined.

2nd Floor.

Large convertible collars of Raccoon, Nutria, Natural Muskrat, or Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat).

Featuring new shawl or roll collar Models in Nutria, Muskrat or Raccoon.

$27.50 **$38.00**

A New Purchase

THE GREATEST FUR VALUES OF THE YEAR

FRESHLY MANUFACTURED TO A HIGH STANDARD
RICHLY LINED AND FINISHED

LAST week a furrier whose reputation for making up fine furs is second to none, and from whom we buy large quantities regularly, discovered he was considerably overstocked.

He invited us to choose from his large stock whatever might interest us and make an offer on it. We accepted, and bought most of the desirable fur coats, scarfs and muffs *at our own price.*

This purchase goes on sale to-day, and as long as the quantity lasts you have the opportunity to select from a wide assortment of fine new furs at prices much less than the cost to duplicate.

Fur Coats

HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) Coats, lengths to 45 inches, plain seal collars and cuffs, select quality.
Regular grades $145 to $275
Sale Price $115 to $195

HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) Coats, lengths to 45 inches, some with skunk collars and cuffs, others with skunk collars, cuffs and borders.
Regular grades $200 to $395
Sale Price $165 to $295

HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) Coats, a number of short, sport models, some belted, with pockets, large seal collars.
Regular grades $165 to $195
Sale Price $145 to $175

HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) Coats, a wonderful assortment of different models, mostly one of a kind, some with collars and cuffs of kolinsky, taupe fox, taupe squirrel, ermine, skunk, black muskrat, mole, etc.—a number with collars, cuffs and borders of similar furs.
Regular grades $250 to $475
Sale Price $175 to $350

NUTRIA COATS—three different models, in exceptional quality, made by the same manufacturer who has developed most of our successful selling garments.

First—a 33 inch sport model with belt.
Formerly in stock for $125
Sale Price $110

Second—a new model in a 45 inch full sweep box coat.
Regular grade $175
Sale Price $145

Third—a plaited, fitted model with belt which buttons to the body, 45 inches long.
Formerly in stock for $175
Sale Price $147.50

PERSIAN LAMB COATS—45 inch lengths, in a number of different models; some with skunk collars and cuffs, others with skunk collars, cuffs and wide borders.
Regular grades $225 to $350
Sale Price $175 to $295

In Addition a Number of Garments of Natural Squirrel, Taupe Squirrel, Moleskin, Natural Muskrat, Hair Seal, Leopard, Natural Muskrat, and Other Furs Are Included at Corresponding Savings.

Scarfs and Muffs

MUFFS Special	MUFFS Regular Grade		NECKPIECES Special	NECKPIECES Regular Grade
$20.00	$25.00	Beaver	$20.00	$25.00
$24.50	$30.00	Wolf	$24.50	$30.00
$30.00	$37.50	Black Lynx	$37.50	$45.00
$20.00	$25.00	Black Fox	$25.00	$30.00
$35.00	$45.00	Taupe Fox	$32.50	$40.00
$30.00	$37.50	Skunk	$25.00	$32.50
$55.00	$75.00	Kolinsky	$75.00	$95.00
$16.50	$20.00	Hudson Seal	$25.00	$35.00
$25.00	$35.00	Mole	$55.00	$75.00

In addition will be offered an assortment of natural and Kolinsky Squirrel, Jap Kolinsky, Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, white fox, cross fox, Japanese marten and other furs fashioned in capes, stoles, scarfs and muffs.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Feeling vigorous?? you bet! That's the way you wake up after a night on a Hall's Genuine Horse Hair Mattress and Box Springs. Nothing like it anywhere. You get up just full of energy. Try it for yourself.

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality

is always reliable. Ask your dealer or call at our salesroom and examine the quality of materials and workmanship. We make everything in bedding.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

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PROFESSOR CESAR DUSSAULT'S CONVERSATIONAL PICTORIAL SYSTEM teaches more in ten weeks than others in several years. It is the Masterpiece for the study of French: Burnice Goldthwait.

ARMY and Grant: THE SPEAKING VOICE—the training essential for social or business success. 78 W. 55th St. (457 Circle.)

Elocution and Dancing Adelle Baldwin Hall Studio, 257 W. 43d St. Opposite Knickerbocker Hotel.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY *34th Street*

PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED FEBRUARY 1ST

Extraordinary Price Reductions

Entire Stock of

SMART SUITS

For Men and Young Men

$22.75 **$26.50** **$33.00**

formerly 26.00, 28.50, 30.00 — formerly 32.50, 35.00, 38.00 — formerly 40.00, 45.00, 50.00, 55.00

The Name "McCreery" on Each Suit Is Our Guarantee of Quality

Regardless of the present market prices, Suits have been priced below present wholesale cost to effect an immediate clearance.

The Assortment Is Extensive—the Values Remarkable

These Suits are the products of the foremost manufacturing tailors of high-grade garments—they embody all the new style features; smart and conservative models; fabrics are handsome in texture; attractive patterns; superior workmanship and finish; men of all proportions may be fitted, including "regulars," "stouts," "longs" and "shorts."

Beginning Wednesday Morning

At the New **Bedell** *Fashion Shops*

19 West 34th Street

New Purchase Sale of Fine Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs

In Addition We Have Combined and Re-marked Our Stock of Furs, and the New Prices Represent Values

Luxurious Big New Fur Coats

Fine Persian Lamb Coat, with skunk collar, cuffs and border. 45 inches long. Full flare model. Were $295 — **$195**

Fancy model fine Persian Coat. Large natural skunk collar and muff-cuffs. Semi-fitting. 45 inches long. Were $375 — **$225**

Beautifully marked fine Persian Lamb Coat. Large collar and cuffs of same. 42 inches long. Were $275 — **$185**

Hudson Seal Coat. 45 inches long. Natural skunk collar, cuffs and border. Were $275 — **$195**

Hudson Seal, with Sable collar and cuffs. Slightly fitted model. Fancy pockets. 45 inches long. Were $500 — **$375**

Hudson Seal, with natural skunk collar and cuffs. 45 inches long. Were $175 — **$125**

Hudson Seal Coat. 45 inches. Fine Marmot Coat. 45 inches. Were $145 — **$92.50**

Fine Marmot Coat. 45 inches long. Skunk Raccoon collars and cuffs. Some plain. Were $89.50 — **$55.00**

Natural Muskrat Coat. 48 inches long. Border of same, with outside pockets. Beautifully lined. Were $125 — **$79.50**

Black Pony Coats. Short lengths. Different collars. Were $59.50 — **$29.50**

An Assortment of Odd Muffs at Special Prices — **$5.95 & $8.95**

At very special prices, will be offered a table full of muffs to match scarfs purchased earlier, in a variety of furs, as black fox, opossum, wolf, Persian Paw, gray coney, red fox, etc.....

Scarfs, Muffs & Fine Matched Sets

Reduced to Almost One-Half Former Prices

	Scarfs		Muffs	
Beaver	(Were $22.50)	*Now $17.50*	(Were $24.50)	*Now $19.00*
Black & Poiret Fox	(Were $29.50)	*Now $17.50*	(Were $35.00)	*Now $19.50*
Hudson Seal	(Were $24.50)	*Now $13.50*	(Were $19.50)	*Now $12.50*
Skunk	(Were $35.00)	*Now $20.00*	(Were $29.50)	*Now $21.50*
Raccoon	(Were $17.50)	*Now $10.50*	(Were $19.50)	*Now $10.50*
Jap Kolinsky	(Were $65.00)	*Now $37.50*	(Were $35.00)	*Now $19.50*
Black Lynx	(Were $34.50)	*Now $22.50*	(Were $34.50)	*Now $22.50*

There will be included, in addition to the above coats, a very special assortment of finest coats of Leopard, Hudson Seal, Jap Kolinsky, Caracul, etc. Suitable for formal or street wear at corresponding savings. Coatees and capes practically half regular selling prices.

FORMER LINER BACK IN AMERICAN PORT

Has Transported Thousands of British Troops During Her Three Years' Absence.

BRINGS NOTED VISITORS

Britain's Attorney General and War Mission Official See No Peace in Sight.

A former well known Atlantic liner, now in the British service, arrived yesterday at an American port after an absence of three years, bringing 166 passengers who were all traveling as guests of the Admiralty, from diplomats to shipwrecked horsemen. During the time the vessel has been in the Government service the vessel has transported large numbers of Canadian and British troops to various war zones without losing a life, which, the naval officers said yesterday, was a record.

On several occasions in the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay the vessel had narrow escapes from submarine attacks. Her high speed and long range quick-firing guns saved her. This time she averaged twenty-one knots and crossed from England in six days.

Her sides are disguised by decorations of a peacock blue somewhat after the style of those in the audience hall of the Mogul Emperor's palace at Delhi, and were designed by an artist of the Royal Academy, so the officers said.

Among those who arrived on her was Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain, who was Chief of the Censor Board after the war began until he was appointed to his present post in 1915. He said he had come over here to spend one month in connection with legal matters in which the United States and British Governments are interested and primarily to settle the details for the conscription of British subjects living in this country. The Attorney General has been invited to deliver two or three addresses before the legal societies in New York and other cities before he leaves.

Another passenger was Sir Charles Gordon, a Canadian, who has been recently apointed Vice Chairman of the British War Mission in the United States and will take up Lord Northcliffe's duties until the latter returns after the New Year. He will go to Washington today to see the British Ambassador and then come to New York and take up his duties at the British War Mission, 681 Fifth Avenue. The British people, he said, were determined to carry on the war until the enemy had been defeated, so that a lasting peace could be looked forward to after all the war and desolation of the past years.

With Sir Charles Gordon came Lieut. Col. G. E. McCuaig of the Thirteenth Battalion of the Canadian Infantry, who went over with the first troops from Canada and has been fighting on the western front ever since. He was badly gassed just before the attack at Cambrai and is going home to recuperate in Canada. He said that the British troops in France and Flanders were in good condition and had become veterans in the modern methods of warfare.

TOWN PROUD OF LUFBERY.

Wallingford Cables Christmas Greeting to Fighting Flier.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Dec. 25.—The pride in him and good wishes for him of his home town were expressed in a cablegram sent today from here to Major Raoul Lufbery of the Lafayette Escadrille, fighting for France. The message read:

"In behalf of the people of the Borough of Wallingford, I hasten to congratulate you on your appointment as Major, which you so richly deserve, and to extend to you greetings of the season, hoping that the war may soon end with the right of each man and woman to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness secure through the heroic effort of yourself and the other brave men who are fighting our battle. May God bless and protect you is the wish of your townspeople and of all the people in the United States. JOHN E. MARTIN,
"Warden of the Borough of Wallingford."

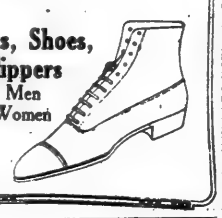
Britain Preparing for After War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Information has reached Washington that the British Government has appointed a special committee with a view to preparing for financial arrangements to be made after the end of the war. Sir Richard V. Vascar-Smith of Lloyds Bank is Chairman of the committee, whose duties will also be to facilitate the conversion of works and factories now engaged in war work to normal production and to meet the exceptional demands for raw materials arising from the depletion of stocks.

BARR & CO.
English Bootmakers
338 Madison Ave.,
Opp. Biltmore Hotel
NEW YORK

Boots, Shoes, Slippers for Men and Women



LITTLE PIANO SHOP AROUND THE CORNER
753 Sixth Avenue
Between 42d and 43d Streets.
Christman Studio Grand, 5 feet long; has wonderful tone quality, and is substantially and elegantly built.
Used Steinway Baby Grand, $325
Clearing sale of used uprights—Lorch, $95; Milton, $75; Stuyvesant, Walters, $90; Columbia, $75; Young, $50; Steinway, $150, and a lot of others.
Pathe, Columbia, Sonora Phonographs
SEE OUR SPECIAL
FOR $79.50. WITH 12 SELECTIONS.
CHRISTMAN SONS
Also 25 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open Evenings.

Our interest-bearing certificates of deposit are a safe and profitable method of caring for funds temporarily idle.
Lawyers Title and Trust Co.
160 Broadway, New York.
44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Tire Headquarters: Saves You $$$$$
FRESH STOCKS : TWENTY MAKES
at Saving of 20% to 50%
PURE GUM. FRESH TUBES.
Two for the Price of One.
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,761 Broadway, near 57th St.
Bronx and Westchester Customers accommodated at 2,900 Grand Concourse, corner 169th St.

TIFFANY & Co.
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

Now on Public Exhibition
RARE CHINESE RUGS and MANDARIN ROBES
Collected by Mr. Frederick Moore
The Well-Known Connoisseur
Included in these collections are unusually fine examples of early Chinese weaves and beautiful garments worn by ladies of the Court and by Mandarin officials (shown on living models at the sale).
A HUNDRED CHINESE ANTIQUES
Collected by Mr. Alfred Sauer
A Permanent Resident at Peking
consisting of unique bronzes, Tang and Sung pottery, Sung and Ming porcelains, early Chinese paintings and other unusual art objects.
These collections will be sold at public auction in the following order: A Hundred Chinese Antiques, Friday Afternoon, January 4th; Mandarin Robes, Friday Evening, January 4th; Rare Chinese Rugs, Saturday Afternoon, January 5th. Catalogues sent free on application.
THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
Park Avenue and Fifty-Ninth Street, New York

Dress Clothes for Particular Men

¶ There is a certain type of man who is almost super-critical about his dress clothes. He wants the finest of tailoring, the best of materials—inside and out—and a fit that is perfection itself. That is the kind of individual to whom Saks dress clothes strongly appeal.

¶ Wherever, and in whatever company they may be, a Saks dress suit or Tuxedo is never embarrassed by comparison, for no evening garments could be *more skilfully tailored or made of better materials.*

¶ They have a grace of contour and an elegance of finish found in no other ready-for-service garments, exhibiting in every line all the exclusiveness of higher-priced merchant tailored productions.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Dress Coat and Trousers, $27 to $60
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers, $25 to $45
Dress Vests, $3.50 to $12

Saks & Company
Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Year End Sale Extraordinary!

Men's & Young Men's Winter Overcoats, Ulsters & Suits

Every year after Christmas we offer a special to the men of New York and suburban cities. So Wednesday, Dec. 26th, '17, we start our Big Sale of Men's Overcoats and Suits.

Men's High Grade Suits
At $29.75
Were $35, $37.50, $39.75, $40, $45

Men's Sack Suits
At $21.50
Were $25 and $27.50

Men's Business Suits
At $24.50
Were $30 and $32

Men's & Young Men's Suits
At $18.50
A big special offering; a bigger assortment; all sizes.

High Grade Overcoats
Five Special Groups
(No. 1) $42.50 Were $50, $55, $60
(No. 2) 36.50 Were $42, $45, $47.50
(No. 3) 31.50 Were $35, $37.50, $40
(No. 4) 24.50 Were $30, $32
(No. 5) 18.50 Were $25, $22.50

The Arevento Raincoat Special
$12.75
Single or Double Breasted Model. Grey or Tan. Just the Thing for the Rainy Days.

U. S. A. Officers' Winter Overcoats
At $43.50
Were $60
The regulation model, full length and a real warm coat.

Winter Coat and Breeches
At $39.50
Were $50
A wonderful quality suit. Made in the U. S. regulation style. A smart, natty uniform and we guarantee to fit you.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

Important Reductions
have been effected in the prices of
Women's High-grade Suits
(fur-trimmed and plain-tailored)
The values offered are exceptional
(Department on the Third Floor)

Several Thousand Yards of
Cotton Dress Fabrics
comprising a large and varied assortment of attractive weaves and patterns, have been
arranged in Dress Lengths
and will be placed on sale to-day (to make way for incoming stock)
at phenomenally low prices
This Sale will present a splendid opportunity for buying materials for Spring frocks at a great saving in expense.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Women's Smart Suits, Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns

Made-to-order at very special price concessions:

Tailored Suits, $69.50 upward
Made of Duvetyn, Oxford, Novelty Checks, Broadcloth, Tricotine, Serge and other desirable materials.

Women's Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns, at $85.00 upward

This special offering will be effective only for a limited period.

DRESSMAKING SALON THIRD FLOOR

20% Reductions
on
ENTIRE STOCK
commencing
Wednesday, December 26
C. G. Gunther's Sons
Furriers Exclusively for Ninety-seven Years
391 Fifth Avenue, at 36th Street
Join the Red Cross. Your Dollar may save a life

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Bed Time Clothes That Men Like These Days
When the mercury refuses to climb noticeably—you will take comfort in a pair of these warm pajamas—and feel more satisfied when you realize how much you may save by purchasing them here.

Domet Flannel Sleeping Garments for Men, $1.44
Heavy, strong and warm pajamas, cut full and roomy. Tan, blue or pink stripes on white grounds.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

French Books For Soldiers
"Over there" they speak a different tongue than we do. If you are going over you will want to know French, too. We have an assortment of French Conversation Books, some of them specially prepared for fighting men—all at prices less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Men's Sweaters at Savings
All Worsted, Heavy Weight, V-neck, coat style, full fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, navy and maroon, also black and white. $7.74
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Silk Hose, at $1.39
Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Union Suits for Men, $1.79
Undergarments that will give warmth and service to men who prefer them "all-in-one." These are medium weight, natural color—and they come in all sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Velour Hats, $3.89 to $5.89
Well made in several smart shapes, of good quality, in various shades of green and brown.

For Your Protection we offer the Sanitcap—to be worn when trying on a hat—so you may be sure you are first to wear the hat you buy.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Conveniences
At the Public Service Bureau you may purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail or parcels.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

HANDICAP SHOOT AT NEW ROCHELLE YACHT CLUB TRAPS GOES TO GRANBERRY

GRANBERY HIGH GUN IN HANDICAP SHOOT

Wins Wild Goose and Leading Laurels at New Rochelle Yacht Club Traps.

G. P. Granbery carried off the lion's share of the honors yesterday in the special Christmas Day shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, held at the club's grounds on Harrison Island. He won the take-home trophy on the shoot-off, a leg on the December Cup, had the highest handicap score, and received one of the wild geese offered as special prizes by one of the club's members.

The shooting took place under ideal conditions, and a field of eleven gunners participated. The rain had ceased early enough in the morning to permit of the trapshooters starting their day under favorable conditions and there was an absence of any interfering wind. This resulted in some good scores being returned.

In the take-home event seven gunners tied with "25s" and on the shoot-off the trophy went to Granbery. It was the shoot-off which gave him the high handicap laurels of the day and one of the wild geese. Others to win geese, of which there were twelve offered, were R. Green, Z. Rogers, and F. W. Thompson, the three high-scratch gunners. The high handicap competitions in addition to Granbery were C. A. Marsland and F. S. Ham, Jr. This left six of the geese that were not distributed, and they will be offered as prizes at next Sunday's handicap shoot.

The best performance of the day was that accomplished by Green, who won the high-scratch laurels. He scored the season's highest run with an uninterrupted string of sixty-two hits, displacing the best previous mark of fifty-six.

Starting the day's sport a ten-bird scratch event was won by Rogers, who returned a straight string. In a fifteen-bird scratch shoot Thompson won the prize with a straight string.

The summaries:

Name.	T.H.	Dec. Cup.	Acc. Cup.	Score and Handicap.
F. S. Ham, Jr.	3 25	1 24	1 23	88, 13—100
J. P. Donovan	1 25	0 21	0 19	87, 8— 95
R. Green	1 25	1 24	0 23	95, 8—100
Z. Rogers	4 25	2 25	3 25	93, 18—100
F. W. Thompson	0 20	0 25	0 23	91, 0— 91
A. H. Eldredge	6 25	6 25	6 25	78, 25—100
C. A. Marsland	7 25	7 25	7 25	73, 29—100
A. Brodie	8 18	7 17	8 21	37, 35— 72
A. Stoddard	0 20	0 15	0 15	69, 0— 69
G. F. La Branche	8 20	7 21	8 25	62, 32— 94
G. P. Granbery	3 25	3 25	3 25	91, 11—100

WINNERS.

December Cup.—Legs won by Z. Rogers, A. H. Eldredge, C. A. Marsland, and G. P. Granbery.
Accumulation Cup.—Legs won by Z. Rogers.
High Scratch Gun.—R. Green.
High Handicap Gun.—G. P. Granbery.
Ten-Bird Scratch Event.—Won by Z. Rogers.
Fifteen-Bird Scratch Event.—Won by F. W. Thompson.

COCHRAN GAINS BIG LEAD.

Score of Billiard Match 1,200 to 249 in His Favor.

Welker Cochran gained a commanding lead over Albert G. Cutler yesterday in the 3,000-point 18.2 balkline match which they are playing at Maurice Daly's Academy. Cochran now leads in the event by a score of 1,200 to 249, Cutler not at any time thus far having shown the skill for which he is famous. Cochran on the other hand has ascended to the highest plane of billiard technique.

In both of yesterday's games Cochran's superiority was at all times evident. In the afternoon Cutler played the worst bit of billiards that he has shown. He was defeated with the score 300 to 8. Cochran opened the game with a run of 69, and from then on raced away from his opponent. He completed his string in ten innings for an average of 30. Cutler never did get the ivories rolling. He played ragged billiards for nine innings, with his average less than 1.

In the evening match Cochran forged further ahead. This time his average was 20, and Cutler was defeated by a score of 300 to 107. The latter played plodding billiards, his best cluster being 37, gained in the eighth inning. Cochran did not make a run higher than 73, but his counting was steady and Cutler did not have the skill to force him in the least.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Cochran—69 0 21 6 78 2 0 108 14 2. Total—300. High runs—108 and 78. Average—30.
Cutler—0 3 0 0 0 1 1 3 0. Total—8. High run—3. Average—8-9.

EVENING GAME.

Cochran—4 3 73 1 4 13 0 0 60 1 43 19 20 1 0 22. Total—300. High runs—73 and 60. Average—20.
Cutler—11 7 0 7 0 1 6 37 2 11 14 6 3 1. Total—107. High runs—37 and 14. Average—7 2-7.

ST. JOHN'S FIVE IS BUSY.

Collegians to Meet O'Shea's Soldier Quintet Tomorrow.

The St. John's College basket ball team will play the first of its scheduled contests with the local service teams tomorrow, when it will travel to Camp Upton and engage the all-star quintet of the 305th Infantry. This team is coached by Lieutenant Joseph "Scrubby" O'Shea, former coach of the St. John's College 'Varsity.

At the beginning of the season St. John's prospects of a winning team were considered bright, but just before the first game the squad, which had hopes of regaining the intercollegiate championship which it held during 1910 and 1911, received a severe blow when two of the most promising candidates answered the call of Uncle Sam. However, the team is by no means weak, as was demonstrated in the game against Yale Saturday night. Thus far in their annual game, St. John's has triumphed five years out of seven against Yale.

The schedule for the remainder of the season is as follows:

Dec. 27, 305th Infantry, Camp Upton.
Jan. 3, Dartmouth, S. J. C.; 8, Niagara, S. J. C.; 11, Crescent, S. J. C.; 15, 305th Infantry, S. J. C., (pending;) 19, Columbia, N. Y.; 22, Alumni, S. J. C.; 25, open; 29, Manhattan, S. J. C.; 31, Loyola, S. J. C., (pending.)
Feb. 6, Georgetown, S. J. C.; 9, open; 13, Crescent, Crescent, (pending;) 15, Manhattan, N. Y.; 19, open; 22, open; 27, Lafayette, Easton.
March 6, Cathedral, N. Y.

BROWNIE IS FIRST IN BRUSH ON ICE

Moderate Weather Cuts Short Yacht Program at Red Bank After Gull Loses.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 25.—While rain interfered with the scheduled ice yacht events of the Independent Club, three boats sailed match races late this afternoon when the rain had stopped and left a smooth, hard surface on the ice.

Andrew White's Brownie outsailed Robert S. Johnson's Gull in today's racing over the regular club course, showing considerable speed in the northwest wind that at times blew the craft up on a single runner. Pierre A. Proal drove around the course in his aerosled, but showed too much speed for the ice yachts. The aerosled, when let out, skimmed along the ice at a rate of fifty miles an hour.

The rain, followed by freezing weather, has put the ice in ideal condition, and at a meeting of the North Shrewsbury Club tomorrow night arrangements will be made for some of the big races of the season.

Had it not been for the North Shrewsbury Club boats there would have been no races during the day. As it was the match race furnished one more brush between Gull and Brownie, in which the latter came to the fore. It was planned to have any number of competitions had the ice been in condition for this sort of sport. Many sportsmen from New York and the clubs around here were present, and there was keen disappointment when it became apparent that the moderate weather would prevent the ice yachts from skimming over the smooth surfaces.

There were skaters in abundance on the river and many sled parties were held. The championship races to be held next month will attract a host of ice yachts. It was estimated today that no less than forty of the Winter craft would be in commission within a week, and that all would be tuned up for the title races in the different classes.

MATTY TO LEAD BOWLERS.

Team of Baseball Stars Will Compete in National Tournament.

Christy Mathewson is to head a team of bowlers that will compete in the international bowling tournament to be held in Cincinnati from Feb. 16 to March 10. Some of the men who will be on the team with the Manager of the Reds are Eddie Roush, champion batsman of the National League; Heinie Groh, Hal Chase, Lee Magee, and Tom Griffith.

The tournament list of prizes will aggregate $30,000. Sixteen standard alleys will be installed in the O. N. G. Armory and accommodations are being arranged for a record breaking entry in the event. Immediately following the A. B. C. tournament the Women's National Bowling Association will begin its annual national tournament.

MARNE HERO WINS SWIM.

Wounded Soldier Victor in Annual Paris Contest.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Gerard Meister, who was five times wounded in the battle of the Marne, today won the annual Christmas swimming contest across the River Seine, a distance of 350 yards. The temperature stood at about the freezing point. The bridges and banks of the Seine were crowded with spectators, who cheered the swimmers as they plunged through the icy water. Meister won this event in 1913.

HOCKEY STARS PLENTIFUL.

Hewitt Has Hard Time Deciding on Team for Game.

Coach Hewitt of the Wanderers' Hockey Club, that meets the Queens University seven of Kingston, Ontario, at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink on Saturday night, has nine star players signed up and only seven positions to fill. When the Wanderers began practice it was thought that the team would line up with Mitchell at goal, Dufresne at cover-point, Heffernan, point; Roach, rover; Smith, centre; Wellington, left wing, and McCarty, right wing.

L. Crovat, the star football quarter back, who played at Fordham last Fall, was the first man to threaten to break into the regular Wanderer lineup. He has been playing so sensationally the last two weeks that it is practically certain he will be in part of the game.

MILLROSE SHOTS ACCURATE.

Trophies Won in Straight Strings by Members.

Members of the Millrose Gun Club at Bath Beach spent their Christmas holiday at the club's traps yesterday in competition for two trophies. Both competitions were at twenty-five birds and in each instance the victor was credited with a straight string. Charles T. O'Brien won the W. E. Rice trophy with 25, while A. Gilmore was second with 22, and James McDonald, with 21, finished third.

In the shoot for the Charles Becker trophy Richard Burgess returned a perfect score of 25 shots, four better than that returned by James McDonald, who had 21. Raymond Roberts was third in this event with a score of 20.

HARVARD MANAGER COMING.

Moore to Represent Crimson at N. C. A. A. Meeting.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 25.—Harvard will be represented at the twelfth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, by Fred W. Moore, graduate manager and treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association. Lebaron R. Briggs, a former President of the National Collegiate Association, said today that he could not find time to make the trip, but regretted missing the meeting, especially since a discussion of the stand of Harvard, Yale and Princeton in abandoning intercollegiate competition would undoubtedly take place. Moore will also attend the meeting of graduate managers to be held in the Hotel Martinique on Thursday.

RACING MEN ASKED TO HELP RED CROSS

A. B. Hancock Suggests a Systematic Daily Contribution for War Relief Fund.

Racing men turned in a large amount to the Red Cross during the past season, but it is likely that a more ambitious program will be outlined to help keep the fund going in the coming year. Arthur B. Hancock, owner of the Claiborne and Ellerslie studs and one of the most prominent breeders in the country, is a leader in the new movement. In a recent statement he urged upon the breeders and owners of thoroughbreds the necessity of a systematic contribution to the Red Cross. Mr. Hancock's statement follows:

"Every man who reads, and thinks about what he reads, is alive to the needs of the American Red Cross on account of the war in Europe. Every such man must know that those needs will be ever increasing until the end of the war. I take it that every man who is interested in the ownership of racetracks in this country and in the breeding and racing of horses reads and thinks, therefore I urge them to contribute daily a portion of their earnings.

"I am suggesting to the track owners that they give 10 per cent. of their gross receipts from all sources, and to breeders that they give 10 per cent. of the sum they receive for each yearling sold for a price above $500, and to owners that they give 5 per cent. of the sums they earn in stakes and purses, and trainers and jockeys 5 per cent. of the sum they earn in excess of their salaries, which would mean the commission of trainers as paid on the winnings of horses they train and extra fees received by jockeys from owners of horses they ride.

"I hope to see by Jan. 1 a general conference of representatives of the American racetracks, thoroughbred horse breeders, owners, trainers and jockeys, also of racetrack employees, who could well afford to give 5 per cent. of their earnings, to act favorably on this proposal.

"It is a patriotic duty we should discharge, but aside from that, I deem it a movement necessary to refute the charges that have been and are being made by reformers that racetracks are mere gambling devices and that those who breed, race, train and ride horses, together with those who attend the races, are for the greater part mere gamblers, wtih no thought of God and country. As individuals we have contributed many thousands of dollars to the Red Cross, but to refute the statements that are being made against our industry as breeders and sport as turfmen we must make our contributions systematically and as a group."

JANOWSKI OUTWITS JAFFE.

French Chess Master Captures Sixteenth Game of Series.

By beating Jaffe in the sixteenth game of the match Janowski succeeded at last in getting on even terms with his adversary and this in spite of the fact that he had to give Jaffe the odds of four games at the start, the score now reading: Janowski, 8; Jaffe, 8, including the four points conceded to him; drawn, 4. The Parisian master, who played white, essayed a queen's pawn opening.

Everything went well until the nineteenth move, when Jaffe committed a great error of judgment by capturing the queen's rooks' pawn with his queen, thereby making that important piece almost altogether useless for the defense, which a few moves later he so badly needed, seeing that Janowski by a very ingeniously conceived attack forced Jaffe's resignation at his thirty-sixth turn. As a matter of fact he gave his opponent absolutely no chance whatever, once the latter had captured that pawn.

CORNELL VS. CITY COLLEGE.

Triangular College Chess League Tourney Opens Today.

Cornell and City College will be the first to meet in the opening round of the nineteenth annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League at the New York City Chess Club this morning and afternoon. Pennsylvania's team will not start until tomorrow morning, when, should Brown also be represented at the eleventh hour, the Providence team will be required to play twice in one day. The three teams entered are the following:

Cornell—C. Hotson, '18; H. Adelsberg, '21; S. Ginsburg, '17; H. Berman, '18.
City College—H. Borochow, '20; B. Finkelstein, '21; S. Seplowin, '18; C. D. Franz, '19.
Pennsylvania—M. Schimselewitz, '19; A. Kohen, '18; S. Gerson, '20; O. Smolens, '19, or C. A. Wisbek, '20.

WOMEN RIDE AT PINEHURST.

Miss Vredenburgh Guides Rex to Victory in Race Over Flat.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 25.—Miss Eleanor R. Vredenburgh of New York rode Rex to a well earned victory in the woman's flat race at the Christmas Day meeting of the Pinehurst Jockey Club today, defeating Topsie, ridden by Miss Esther Tufts of Boston, by a half length. Jessie C., ridden by Miss Mabel Bliss of Pinehurst, and George, ridden by Mrs. E. P. Spencer, New York, finished third and fourth.

The two-mile steeplechase was won by Little Horn, with Smith up. A short length parted the winner from Melrose, with Wynark up. Wynark fared better in the thoroughbred flat race, four and a half furlongs, bringing Molly O. under the wire at the head of a large field.

Tillman Outpoints Cline.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Johnny Tillman, the Minneapolis lightweight, won the popular decision over Irish Patsy Cline of New York, in a fast six-round bout here today. Tillman had the better of every round except the first, which was even.

FULTON FOULS TATE AND LOSES CONTEST

Boxing Title Claimant Throws Opponent Through Ropes in First Round.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 25.—Fred Fulton, claimant to the world's heavyweight championship, lost his bout here today with Harry "Texas" Tate of Nowata, Okla., in the first round by a decision of Referee "Billy" Haack, who ruled that Fulton was using foul tactics.

Soon after the start of the fight, which was scheduled for ten rounds, Fulton floored Tate as they were coming out of a clinch. Club officials declared the blow had been foul, but the referee warned Fulton and the fight was resumed.

Near the end of the round, after a clinch, Tate was thrown through the ropes into the crowd. Referee Haack then stopped the bout and censured Fulton. Tate's back and head were slightly injured by the fall. The crowd would not listen to Fulton when he attempted to speak from the ring.

Fulton was easily better than his opponent, but appeared worried by the rough attack of Tate. This bout was in the nature of a tryout for Fulton for a proposed contest with Jess Willard, the champion. Fulton gained few admirers by his loss of temper in the affair.

Olympic Bouts Are Held.

The Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem held its first set of bouts yesterday under the membership plan, and there was no police interference. In the feature bout, Harlem Eddie Kelly scored a knockout victory over Dick Hyland in two rounds, while in a six-round encounter Young O'Keefe and Tommy Geary went to a draw. About 400 members of the club, which is managed by Eddie McMahon, witnessed the exhibitions.

Robson Gets Decision in Bout.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 25.—Tommy Robson of Malden got the decision over Fred Dyer of Australia in a twelve-round bout here today. The men are welterweights.

"Great cat, whatcher give me that for?"

"Well, take it back and exchange it. Rogers Peet won't mind a bit."

Winter outfits for prep school and college men.

Army officers' uniforms.

Sporting Goods—skates, skis, sleds—everything for outdoor sports.

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Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

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The Comfort Car

CHARLES E. RIESS & COMPANY, Inc.,
Telephone Circle 1616. 1741 Broadway, at 56th St.

Avoid Disappointment

Place Your Orders Today for The New York Times

NEXT SUNDAY—A Great War Map—NEXT SUNDAY

66 x 56 inches—Five Miles to an Inch—In Five Parts

Shows Territory in France Occupied by American Troops

THE NEW YORK TIMES has had especially prepared for its readers, by C. S. Hammond & Co., a large map of the war front in Belgium and France, 66 x 56 inches, which will be published in five parts in the Rotogravure-Picture Sections of Sunday editions of The New York Times December 30 and January 6, 13, 20 and 27, one part on each date. These parts, when mounted on cloth, will be well worth three dollars.

BY subscribing for The New York Times, daily and Sunday editions, for the month beginning December 30 this map can be obtained FREE.

DRAWN to a scale of *five miles to one inch*, many topographical details not possible on small maps are permitted. Highways, railroads, rivers, canals, cities, towns, villages, forests, and other features will be designated. Elevations of mountains and hills are given in figures. Forts and fortified towns, naval arsenals and aircraft depots, are specially indicated. The furthest advance of the German Army and the present battle line are shown.

THE NEW YORK TIMES map is simple and comprehensive; easily understood. Each of the five parts will occupy a double page of the Rotogravure Section of The Times and will be so printed that they may be lapped together accurately, mounted on muslin or heavy paper and make a durable map for reference.

A LIMIT of 500,000 copies has been placed on the edition of The New York Times map and this leaves only a small margin over the regular editions of the Sunday New York Times. **Announcement is first made to readers of The New York Times to enable them to secure copies for their friends by giving an advance order.**

America and the World War

Twelve Notable Articles

America's position in the war and her duty and destiny after the war will be discussed by a distinguished American jurist in articles in The New York Times during January.

The writer will picture the conditions that will confront us at the close of the war; the new opportunities; the responsibilities; the decisions to be made; the measures prompted by national interest and security. There will be twelve articles and they will be published on alternate days in January.

Information for the Woman Voter

"What is the difference in principle between a Republican and a Democrat?"

"If you vote at a primary, do you have to vote for the successful primary candidates?"

The above questions and many others will be answered in a series of articles on "The Woman Voter—Her Responsibilities and the Problems Arising Therefrom," published by The New York Times daily in January.

This will be a remarkable series of articles, informative and entertaining, of interest to male as well as female voters, because of the information they will give.

A woman of intelligence invites to her home men and women who answer questions put by herself and others in her position of enfranchisement.

Among the guests are:
A society bud,
A housewife,
A college woman,
A business woman.

Those who answer the questions include:
Chauncey M. Depew, Republican.
George Gordon Battle, Democrat.
Lafayette B. Gleason, Republican.
Luther B. Little, Republican campaign manager.
Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, President-Elect Board of Aldermen, New York.
J. G. Phelps Stokes, Socialist, who resigned from the Socialist Party because of its opposition to the war and the draft.
Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Vice President New York State Woman Suffrage Party.
Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman New York City Woman Suffrage Party.
Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, author "History of Woman Suffrage," well known suffrage writer and lecturer.
Miss Rose Young, Director Bureau of Suffrage Education, Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission.

The European War

The New York Times Special Cables

The cable correspondence of The New York Times far surpasses the news service ever attempted by an individual newspaper. More than 10,000 words by cable in a single day is a frequent occurrence. The ablest and most impartial newspaper correspondents in Europe are those who represent The New York Times. They include:

CHARLES H. GRASTY, with a roving commission to the capitals of Europe.
ERNEST MARSHALL in London.
WYTHE WILLIAMS in Paris and on the western front.
HAROLD WILLIAMS in Petrograd.
PHILIP GIBBS on the English front.
PERCEVAL GIBBON on the Italian front.
G. H. PERRIS on the French front.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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'WHY MARRY?' A HIT AT ASTOR THEATRE

Aspects of Modern Matrimony Discussed in a Diverting Stage Story.

NAT GOODWIN ON DIVORCE

Excellent Cast, with Ernest Lawford, Edmund Breese, Beatrice Beckley, Estelle Winwood.

WHY MARRY? A comedy in three acts, by Jesse Lynch Williams. At the Astor Theatre.

Jean	Lotus Robb
Rex	Harold West
Lucy	Beatrice Beckley
Uncle Everett	Nat C. Goodwin
John	Edmund Breese
Cousin Theodore	Ernest Lawford
Helen	Estelle Winwood
Ernest	Shelley Hull
The Butler	Richard Pitman
The Footman	Walter Goodson

The holy estate was again up for inspection last night at the Astor. Jesse Lynch Williams would, it is to be presumed, acknowledge the debt to Bernard Shaw which is owed by so many writers of modern social comedy. This granted it must also be acknowledged that his play is written from a thoroughly original point of view, is as keenly satirical as Shaw at his best and, last but not least, as amusing. From start to finish it held its audience in rapt attention, made it bubble wiht deeply felt comedy and not infrequently shout with delighted laughter. In Chicago the play ran ten weeks, which, as Nat Goodwin intimated in a curtain speech, is, in Chicago, a long time. It gives every promise of the best of fortune here.

It is against the financial basis of modern marriage that Mr. Williams makes his main drive. The world knows well enough by now that where wife, and even children, were once an economic asset, they have become a heavy liability. On people who live by the professions the fact bears with crushing weight. The young hero of the play is a brilliant scientist whose work is of the utmost service to humanity; and the girl he loves is his most efficient assistant in the laboratory. But their joint income does not suffice for married life according to the standards of the middle-class folk among whom they were born. What shall they do?

The girl has the faculty of seeing things clearly, if rather hectically, and of expressing herself with startling vigor. Children being financially impossible, and the society aspect of matrimony negligible to her, she declares for living and working with her man in a free relation. Among her near relatives are a lawyer, a minister, a judge, and a successful business man; and in the upheaval which her announcement causes the kinks in the holy estate as at present practiced are very thoroughly explored. Many wise things are said with startling freshness, many gibes made at all of us with irresistibly comic effect. Short of Shaw, no one has ventilated such a subject with such telling satire and explosive humor. And there are certain respects in which, as it seemed, the play surpasses even Shaw.

For this comedy is not merely a discussion. It tells a story which, granted the exacerbated attitude of its heroine, is plausible enough and which is worked out in terms of normal human nature too often incomprehensible to G. B. S. One is quite convinced that these are real young people, that their love is sincere and beautiful, and that their hearts are as warm as their ideals are high. The play is not only an admirable comedy but a good stage story.

There is, perhaps, a tendency at times to hammer away at current standards in conduct and to underline ideas. The head of the heroine's family, the business man and "old-fashioned husband," played by Edmund Breese, seems rather a bête noir to the author. He is made such a cad as to be quite out of any picture of normal modernity. But he at least does this service, that he makes comprehensible the revolt of his dependent sister, the heroine.

His wife, played by Beatrice Beckley, is the "old fashioned woman" and seems likewise somewhat stereotyped. But she is in the main true enough, and the part is played with such charm and deep sincerity that Miss Beckley scores a real triumph.

The part of the Judge, on the other hand, is a comedy creation of the first order, full of character and humor, and, as played by Nat Goodwin, is the kingpost of the performance.

This Judge has lived with his wife for twenty-five years and they have reared a family, but she is now in Reno, and, as it seems, he is reconciled, even enthusiastic. In the earlier parts of the play his strictures on the marital relation are a source of incessant laughter; and it was only in part due to the fact that they emanated from an actor whose authority on the subject is recognized. The amusement was not lessened when this Judge turned out to be really monogamous, and delighted at the return of his wife. The performance was sometimes unduly emphatic, tending toward the manner of farce; but it was always irresistibly comic.

Ernest Lawford was the clergyman and, though the part is not a showy one, he again evinced his quality as an artist by making it very sincere and appealing. Shelley Hull was the hero, and though a recent addition to the company made an impression at once strong and fine. Estelle Winwood played the heroine with great charm and intensity of feeling, sounding all its varied notes inerrantly. As the heroine of a subsidiary love story, Lotus Robb was very pretty and did her few scenes with admirable effect.

The company was, in short, one of the most distinguished of the season, and in the main worthy of a play which is perhaps the most intelligent and searching satire on social institutions ever written by an American.

McCORMACK IN 'LA BOHEME.'

Applauded by Big Holiday Audience—Caruso Gives $1,000.

John McCormack made his second appearance in "La Boheme" at the Christmas matinee at the Metropolitan yesterday, singing more freely than he had in the season's opening week, with a lyric style of natural ease, suavity, and charm that aroused great enthusiasm from the big holiday audience. May Peterson, the new Mimi, essaying her second rôle on this stage, was an appealing and youthful figure, and sang with more refinement than is sometimes heard in modern Italian lyric drama.

Caruso gave his annual present of $1,000 to the opera chorus and orchestra, distributing not gold pieces but 200 crisp five-dollar greenbacks. It was announced that Mme. Farrar's cold had improved and that she would resume her rôle in "Faust" on Friday next. Director Gatti said yesterday that there was "no foundation" for reports that Farrar would leave the company after next season, or that the opera board had objected to her acting in moving pictures.

French in "La Nuit des Rois."

M. Copeau's company at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier gave their first performance last night of "La Nuit des Rois," the French version by Lascaris of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." Mlle. Susanne Bing was Viola, Mlle. Valentine Tessier, Olivia, and Mlle. Jane Lory was Maria. The Malvolio was François Gournac, Henri Dhurtal was the Duke, while the French Tobie Belch and Andrew Aguecheek were Marcel Vallée and Louis Jouvert, respectively. In the French version the part of Sebastian, brother of Viola, is played by a woman, in this case Mlle. Madeleine Geoffray.

MARGARET ANGLIN IN LIGHT WAR PLAY

"Billeted" Deals with Aspect of Great Struggle from a Farcical Standpoint.

SOME OF DIALOGUE CLEVER

Star Plays with Her Usual Poise and Finish and Makes the Heroine's Role Interesting.

BILLETED.—A comedy in three acts by F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood. At the Playhouse.

Rose	Margaret Hoffman
Emmaline Liprott	Sally Williams
Rev. Ambrose Liprott	Roland Rushton
Penelope Moon	Phyllis Birkett
Betty Taradine	Margaret Anglin
Colonel Preedy	Langdon Bruce
Captain Rymil	Edward Emery
Cook	Myra Burrington
Mr. MacFarlane	Howard Lindsay

The second war play from England to reach these shores within the last two days is "Billeted," which brought Margaret Anglin back to New York at the Playhouse last night. It is only in the broadest sense of the term, however, that "Billeted" is to be regarded as a war play, for the shadow of the great struggle falls but lightly upon it. "Billeted" is essentially light entertainment—it deals with the moral aspects of war instead of the social, and it deals with them from the farcical standpoint rather than the dramatic.

In Philadelphia recently the play was acted by Miss Anglin under the title of "Lonely Soldiers," presumably because it was doubted whether the original title would be generally understood in America. In view of this country's ever-widening war experience, however, the restoration of the first title appears to have been a wise step. The housing of soldiers in a private home in wartime obviously affords a situation which a dramatist might be expected to take advantage of sooner or later; the present authors, unfortunately, have done considerably less with the material than was to have been reasonably expected.

The billeting in question is at the home of a woman whose husband had deserted her several years before the rise of the curtain, and, the action passing in a small English village, the circumstances naturally set the village tongues to wagging. The wandering husband, of course, turns up as one of the officers to be billeted; the wife, for certain reasons having to do with an insurance policy, has happened to announce his death immediately prior to his arrival, and thus the way is opened for complications. Eventually, of course, husband and wife find themselves again in each other's arms, and there is a secondary romance in the household to make the billeting a thorough success.

The play contains not a little clever dialogue, but it also has stretches which are dull and even moments which border upon silliness. It is not a particularly deft play technically, and the authors have been decidedly lax in the drawing of character. It was only the art of Miss Anglin which served to make the principal character at all interesting, for as a character she had not one redeeming quality. In the hands of a less skilled actress the heroine would have been totally without sympathy. Miss Anglin, of course, found the simple requirements of the part easily within her grasp, and played with her customary poise and finish.

Edward Emery was hardly happily cast as the husband, but acquitted himself creditably. Langdon Bruce and Phyllis Birket did what was possible for the other couple, and a good bit was contributed by Howard Lindsay as a Scotch bank manager with a burr.

"GOING UP" IS ENJOYABLE.

New Musical Farce Is Full of Comedy and Tuneful Airs.

GOING UP, a musical comedy in three acts and six scenes, founded on James Montgomery's "The Aviator." Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Music by Louis A. Hirsch. At the Liberty Theatre.

Miss Zonne	Ruth Donnelly
John Gordon	John Park
W. H. Douglas	Donald Meek
Mrs. Douglas	Grace Peters
Jules Gaillard	Joseph Lertora
Grace Douglas	Edith Day
Madeline Manners	Marion Sunshine
Hopkinson Brown	Frank Otto
Robert Street	Frank Craven
James Brooks	Arthur Stuart Hull
Sam Robinson	Edward Begley
Louis	Francois Vaulry
Sylvia Thorn	Evelyn Cavanaugh
E. Tompkins Todd	Richard Dore

"Going Up," a musical farce founded on James Montgomery's comedy "The Aviator," was produced last night by Cohan & Harris at the Liberty Theatre before a large audience, who appeared to enjoy the play thoroughly from start to finish. The book and lyrics were written by Otto Harbach and the tuneful music was composed by Louis A. Hirsch.

Robert Street, the author of a book called "Going Up," finds himself very popular in the first act, which takes place at the Gordon Inn, Lenox, and every one is trying to meet him. His press agent thinks it would be a fine boost for the book if Street went up in a machine. A mechanician is wired for, to go up in the airplane with him.

Grace Douglas, to whom the author is engaged, wants him to make a flight because her father wishes her to marry a French aviator named Jules Gaillard. When Sam Robinson, the mechanician, arrives he is too stout to go up in the machine and Street has to do the flight alone.

The third act, which has the most action and fun in the play, takes place near the hotel from which Street finally goes up in the airplane after his rival, the Frenchman, and the next scene shows his machine moving swiftly among the clouds, to the applause of the audience.

After great excitement and the receipt of many humorous messages Street lands safely and returns in an automobile to the Gordon Inn, where he is carried shoulder high and marries the girl of his choice.

Two of the best songs were "Going Up" and "I Want a Determined Boy," and there was some graceful dancing by Edith Day, who took the part of Grace Douglas. Frank Craven, as Street was very good, indeed, as was John Park, as John Gordon, manager of the hotel, and the other rôles were ably filled. The chorus wore pretty costumes, were well trained, and full of vim, which helped considerably to make a success of the play.

NEW GERMAN PRODUCTIONS.

"The Blue Danube" at Yorkville; "The Other Face" at Irving Place.

New productions were made at both of the local German theatres last night —a musical play at the Yorkville and a comedy at the Irving Place. The former, "On the Blue Danube," contained a score arranged from the compositions of Johann Strauss, and had Misi Gizi in its leading rôle.

At the Irving Place Theatre Rudolf Christians's players revived an old comedy by Oscar Blumenthal, "The Other Face," first produced at the same theatre many years ago, when Conried was the director. Heinrich Marlow had the principal rôle in last night's production, and among others were Richard Feist, Christian Rub, and Hanns Unterkirchner.

'Butterfly' for New Year's Matinee.

"Madama Butterfly" will be next Tuesday's special New Year's matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House, an American cast including Farrar, Althouse, and Chalmers. Other events of the week, as far as now scheduled, will be a gala Sunday concert with ten stars, a Monday repetition of "Marouf," a performance of "Aida" on Tuesday night in Brooklyn, and on Thursday, Jan. 3, a production of Lizst's "St. Elizabeth," with Easton, Matzenauer, Whitehill, and Schlegel.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. COMMENCING MONDAY (New Year's Eve) Seats Now.
THE COHAN REVUE 1918
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC OPENS SAT. NIGHT.

LIBERTY W. 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Jan. 1st.
POPULAR MAT. TODAY
"GOING UP"
Opened last night. The audience loved it and acclaimed it THE BEST MUSICAL PLAY OF THE SEASON.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. at 8. Mats. TO-DAY & Sat. at 2.
FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in her
SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
ALEXANDRE DUMAS' DRAMA
THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS
with a remarkable Cast, including Conway Tearle, Holbrook Blinn, Rose Coghlan.
STIRRED
A FIRST NIGHT AUDIENCE AS IT HAS NEVER BEEN STIRRED BEFORE

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30 M. Mts. Today, Sat. & Jan. 1, 2:30
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
In the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, & Sat. 2:30.
DONALD BRIAN HER REGIMENT The Musical Comedy Success
NEXT MON. MRS. FISKE in "MADAME SAND."
SEATS NOW. NO ADVANCE NEW YEAR'S EVE

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Jan. 1, 2:30.
THE NAUGHTY WIFE
(LOSING ELOISE)

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY and Sat. 2:30.
No Advance in Prices, Best Seats $2.
Mrs. FISKE MADAME SAND by Philip Moeller
Next Mon. Mrs. Fiske moves to the Knickerbocker. New Year's Eve, Mon., Dec. 31. Seats Tomorrow.
LAURETTE TAYLOR in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Jan. 1, 2:30.
The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
Raymond Hitchcock & E. Ray Goetz present
"Words & Music"
A SNAPPY REVUE WITH A CAST DE LUXE & A BEAUTY CHORUS DE LOOKS

CENTURY Broadway, 62d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mat. Today, Pop. Prices.
Lew Fields, Cecil Lean, Bessie McCoy Davis and added Star, Elsie Janis.
MISS 1917
Sunday Night Popular Concert.
AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE
"A Night in Spain." Dance Revue. Reserve Tables Now for New Year's Eve.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tod'y, Sat. & Jan. 1
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL
COHAN & HARRIS Tom'w & Fri. Aft. at 2:45, also Sat. Morn. 10:45.
HOLIDAY MATS. FOR CHILDREN.
YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE WILL ENJOY THE 3 NEW PLAYS AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

LYCEUM West 45th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK Tomorrow, Fri., Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK B'way & 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY. Sat. & New Year's, 2:15.
THE VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY. DAVID BELASCO presents
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK
To-morrow (THURSDAY) FRIDAY SATURDAY
POLLY WITH A PAST

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & New Year's, 2:30.
POPULAR $1.50 MAT. TODAY.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
GLOBE B'way 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'day, Sat. & Jan. 1, 2:30.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15.
6 ROYAL HUSSARDS, DAWSON & BROWNING, LEILA DAVIS & CO., AND 6 OTHERS.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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A. S. Cookman,
85 Wall Street, New York.

If you lose anything, advertise for it in
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Telephone Bryant 1000

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EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY
DOING OUR BIT

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 9. Mat. Sat. at 2:30. New Year's at 2.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
T. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

A Real Christmas Present
'WHY MARRY?'
By Jesse Lynch Williams
The Smartest Comedy Hit in Years
With This Wonderful Cast of Genuine Distinction:
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on West 45th Street last night shook with a Yuletide of laughter, and today all New York has caught the glad cheer—
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THE GRASS WIDOW
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1917.

THE WAR WON'T WAIT.

President WILSON has set the stamp of his approval upon a timely injunction addressed by Secretary REDFIELD to his bureau chiefs. It is to be circulated, posted up, and made a guiding rule in the transaction of all war business. It should be a golden rule, a precept always to be heeded:

> Forget how things were done before the war, eliminate red tape. We must learn with the Germans that "the war won't wait." Delay is the Kaiser's ally.

It is hard for subordinates bred up in precedent to forget what they have learned and practiced. Red tape is routine, and sometimes it is evasion of responsibility. Seldom can an old dog be taught new tricks. There are mastiffs in the departments that fetch and carry the livelong day in the same old way. They can be reformed only from the top and by peremptory command. They will pay no attention to Secretary REDFIELD'S injunction, or to the President's indorsement of it, unless somebody blazes the way. No one is too high up to practice what he preaches. The Cabinet officers must forget how things were done before the war and cut the barbed wire known as red tape.

General LEONARD WOOD cut red tape with shining shears when he bought 20,000 overalls for his men at Fort Funston, who had no togs to work in because none had been supplied by the Quartermaster General. That Colonel commanding at Fort Ethan Allen who seized several thousand pairs of blankets at a Winooski woolen mill working on a Government contract and carted them out to the reservation was another full-sized man who stood in the breach and accepted responsibility.

Preparedness is impossible with reactionaries on guard. Eliminate them if they can't be cured. Certainly they can't be endured. Take the short cut. When in doubt assume responsibility. Read the "Message to Garcia" over and over again. Do it yourself. Thus the war won't have to wait. Thus delay, the Kaiser's ally, will be abolished.

A MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

The proposal to create a Secretary of Munitions who shall mobilize the resources of the country and organize manufacturing plants signifies lack of confidence in the old system of increasing the output of State arsenals and making contracts with private firms. For a little war, for instance our affair with Spain, it is adequate; for the titanic struggle that convulses the world today no nation involved could afford to depend upon it.

Even the Germans, with all their forethought and planning, ran short of ammunition early in the war. The British at Neuve Chapelle in two weeks exploded as many cartridges and shells as were used in the Boer war, which lasted two years and three-quarters. At Przemysl the Germans fired 700,000 shells in four hours. The Allies in the Champagne offensive of September, 1915, threw 50,000,000 shells into the German lines in three days. This was vastly exceeded in the great battle of the Somme that went on for four months. When it began on July 1, 1916, Great Britain had piled up behind the battle front many acres of shells, a store so huge it seemed inconceivable that any army, no matter how far-flung, could ever need a fresh supply; but ammunition motors have ever since been rolling up to the line with more and more shells. The cry was not only for ammunition but for guns, guns, guns.

Great Britain soon discarded the old system, which left so much to good intentions, to private enterprise, and to chance. It almost ruined KITCHENER'S reputation. There succeeded the colossal enterprise of national factories and controlled plants directed by a Minister of Munitions, LLOYD GEORGE. He prepared the way in a great swing "round the circle," appealing to engineers, manufacturers, skilled and unskilled labor, to get together to win the war. The labor unions were asked to suspend their rules until the return of peace, and, among other things, to consent to the employment of unlimited numbers of women in the production of munition parts. Special legislation was, of course, necessary, and amendments followed until the industrial machine was adjusted to the demands of the war.

A tribunal was created for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, but the interests of both sides to the contract were protected. Power was given to the Government to commandeer premises, plants, and warehouses for national factories, of which twenty-six were soon in operation. The profits of private firms were restricted, but on a reasonable basis. The country was divided into local districts, each under a committee of business men. Resources were completely mobilized. Machine-tool makers were placed under Government control to make up a shortage rapidly. A volunteer army of nearly 100,000 workmen was raised. Munition workers were brought back from the front. By October, 1915, there were in Great Britain more than a thousand controlled establishments, besides the national factories; and the workers, men and women, numbered a million. The genius who pulled the wires of this great enterprise was the Minister of Munitions.

In legislating for the production of war material, ammunition, guns, the United States has benefited by the experience of Great Britain, but has not adopted her drastic measures. War Department control is still retained. Mobilization of resources is not thorough, and there is no American Minister, or Secretary, of Munitions. Unless British methods are adopted there will never be ammunition enough, and there will be a deplorable deficiency in guns. The Secretary of Munitions should be a big-brained business man of proved executive capacity, not a hurrah-boys leader or a versatile politician. Congress on reassembling should take up the problem and solve it.

SENATOR NEWLANDS.

The sudden death of FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS deprives the Senate of a valuable member. He was not showy, he was useful. He had been in Congress for nearly a quarter of a century, and from the very beginning he took his membership not as a political office but as a place in which to work. He went about it as would a serious man learning a business and afterward carrying it on. He was an earnest Democrat, but he regarded himself wholly as a public servant, and by thinking of nothing but serving the public he came to serve it well.

It is not merely that there was nothing of the demagogue about him. No one can recall a speech or public act of his that seemed to be inspired by any other thought than that of a man employed by the public and intent on the best possible performance of his task. His time and thought were given neither to the study of caucuses and primaries nor to the art of popularity, but entirely to the consideration of the problems of legislation and the best way, from the standpoint of the public interest, to deal with them.

It is to the credit of the Senate that such a man came in the course of time to be very influential in it. It is to the credit of Nevada that she kept such a man continuously in a post which is so often filled by men with more glitter and less solidity. She was rewarded, for inconspicuous as Nevada is in the sisterhood of States, she attained a disproportionate conspicuity in the councils of the States through Senator NEWLANDS.

A VISIT TO THERESA.

The Wisconsin village of Theresa swam into our ken only the other day, but its name will be honorably remembered henceforth. It commemorates an aunt of that regretted patriot, Senator PAUL HUSTING, whose home was in Mayville, not far away. A fife-and-drum corps from there opened with "The Star-Spangled Banner" the meeting, held at Theresa Thursday night, in mud ankle-deep, of some 400 citizens of three counties. Working men and women, clergymen, business men were seeking one EMIL SEIDEL, a Socialist Alderman of Milwaukee. He had been advertised to speak at a Socialist meeting, but the use of a hall by it had been refused. The crowd searched a hotel for him. "Get SEIDEL and make him kiss the flag!" was the cry. Some protested. That was too good for him; "all he "can do is to get on bended knees be- "fore it."

Father GROFF of St. Theresa's Church, who is "for America first, last, and always," opened his church to the searchers. Scouts, hunting in vain for SEIDEL, brought in a son of a member of his committee. The Clerk of the Dodge County Courts asked him if he wanted to swear allegiance to the flag and the United States. Yes. "Then get down on both knees on this "platform, hold up your hand, swear "to uphold this flag and this coun- "try!" Done. "Kiss the flag!" Done. Whereupon everybody shakes the swearer by the hand.

Judge MARTIN LUECK presides. He asks two officers of the Reserve Corps to take seats on the platform, makes a mighty short and sound speech. The assembled citizens are not pining for long talks. Hear Judge LUECK:

> We are either for America or against her. We are not going to allow pro-German propagandists, anarchists, or Socialist agitators to tear down our Government. We are going to stand behind these young men who go into the trenches.

"This is America," said another speaker, "and Kaiser-lovers are "warned to get behind the United "States in the war." The patience of the people of Dodge, Washington, and Fond du Lac Counties "was worn to a frazzle by Milwaukee agitators." Mr. CLAUSEN, President of the State Manufacturers Association, read the platform adopted by the Socialists at St. Louis last Spring, denouncing the war as a crime and recommending "mass action" to oppose the levy of a national army.

These citizens, among whom were Judges, court officials, a Prosecuting Attorney, a Chief of Police, assembled in Theresa for a little orderly and quiet "mass action" against German socialism. They had no purpose of violence. They made divers persons kiss the flag. They had appointed a committee whose duty it was to make SEIDEL stand up on a chair in the street and repeat the oath of allegiance to the United States. SEIDEL'S own committee had notified him that he wasn't needed in Theresa. It seems that he was lately fined $50 in a town near by for using language "tending "to provoke an assault and breach of "the peace." Evidently he had been talking the familiar Socialist sedition.

We notice among "the prominent men" who took part in the Theresian demonstration KULLS, ROLF, HERBERG, JESKE, HUSTING, CLARK, RIORDAN, O'MEARA, MCCLURKEN, MURRAY, all-American Americans of divers origins.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Representative MURRAY HULBERT has an intimate, a thorough and comprehensive, knowledge of the Port of New York. He sees it as a whole, with a large vision. As a member of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors he has worked incessantly for the improvement, commercial and military, of this port. In spite of the reluctance of many members of Congress to appropriate money for New York, he has labored steadily and often successfully for the harbor dredging and deepening, for the improvement of the East River and the Hudson. He sees harbor, docks, wharves, terminal facilities as one. With such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Merchants' Association, with all the students and the friends of the growth of this port and its commerce, he is a valued counselor and co-operator.

For his choice of Mr. HULBERT as the next Commissioner of Docks and Ferries Judge HYLAN deserves high commendation. He has taken an accomplished expert. He puts into skilled hands this post, always of the first importance, and now also an adjunct of military and naval use and need. The appointment speaks well for Judge HYLAN'S foresight, wisdom, and patriotism. A series of appointments of the same sort will change into supporters a good many of his recently severe opponents.

If Mr. W. J. FLYNN, an excellent Deputy Police Commissioner for too short a time in Mayor GAYNOR'S day, and known to the country as the shrewd, subtle, resolute, and effective head of the United States Secret Service, from which he resigned to the general surprise and regret, is to be Judge HYLAN'S Police Commissioner, the Judge will score notably again, satisfy again public opinion, and win public applause. May he keep all his appointments up to this standard!

WAR DEPENDS ON WORK.

In this week's ANNALIST Professor DAVENPORT suggests that the United States should be cautious about deceiving itself or its allies regarding the performance of impossibilities by the United States any more than by any other nation. The redemption of assurances that we shall send millions of men to the trenches across the ocean requires more from us than has been done by any country, even Germany. It is not a question of whether the necessary funds shall be found by taxation or by borrowing. It is not a question of funds at all. There are billions of credit in existence, but they might all be absorbed with the effect only of raising the scale of prices and making the problem more difficult. We are spending at about the rate of a billion a month, and are talking of raising twenty billions a year. That would be $200 for each of us each year, $900 for each family.

We have already found more money than can be spent, only to discover that money will not produce what we need for ourselves. We must get along with what railroad facilities we have, whether or not rates are raised. No increase of wages or profits will give us the coal we need while the railways are deficient. It is idle to supply the Government with funds in any manner when the limitation is one of the capacity of labor and plants to produce and of railways to distribute. We are discovering that war is a matter of work rather than of wages. It has been discussed as a matter of finance, when it is rather a matter of human resources. Are we willing to work? Would we rather work than be beaten? Are we all willing to bury smaller issues and each of us account for one of the enemy, soldier against soldier, worker against worker, and so on through every age and sex and class? In that view the outlook is hopeful.

The object of these considerations is to remove difficulties, not to raise them. It is idle to say that we are in a fighting frame of mind when waste and luxury are visible in every public place, and when workers carry on their class campaigns as though there were no need to unite labor and capital against the common foe. The waste of resources is flagrant, but the waste of spirit is worse. If the spirit were willing, the waste would stop, and the resources would be increased. "Button strikes" and profiteering would shrink from the reproach of a spirit such as it should be in a war for ideals. In his speech cabled to THE TIMES the British Premier said that the Government had decided to "go first to the trade unions, and "afterward to the House of Commons, "to ask them to equip us with greater "powers." In this country, too, it is necessary to go to the workers as well as to Congress. And there is no cause for doubt regarding the response in either case in either country.

Our labor leaders have shown a sense of responsibility, and our wage earners have responded to their leadership. In fact, the temper of the people compares favorably with the spirit of the lawmakers. The exceptions prove the rule, but get so much attention that there is danger of the rule of general good conduct being overlooked. Russia is the only country in which the war has produced disorganization. In every other country the spirit has risen to the occasion. Unless we imitate the Russian example, we shall surprise ourselves by the capacities which we shall develop. But the road to victory and peace lies through unity, not through any idea that any class has a monopoly of virtue or wisdom and can alone solve the international problem by raising other problems which can never be solved while human nature lasts. Workers will win the war if they will work, but never by strikes. Russia is the signpost that ruin lies on that road.

INTELLIGENCE VERSUS IGNORANCE.

There is a nice question whether German intelligence or Russian ignorance is more destructive of the accomplishments of civilization. No one will deny the claim of German efficiency in that respect, so far as the record has gone. But the Russian record has only begun, and perhaps rivalry will be ended by the coalition of the two forces. German intelligence has the advantage that its crimes are logical, even wanton waste and cruelty having traces of reason, in the German manner. The Bolsheviki have the advantage in that they know not what they do, and are destructive without intent and beyond intent.

However, it is too early to give the victory to one over the other. The German record is longer, but there is no telling what marvels of destruction may be worked by the Bolsheviki unawares. Besides, their greatest successes in this respect are incomplete. They may fail at the moment of victory, as happened to the German armies. The Russians may rebel against their benefactors, through their perception that there must be an end to robbery and waste, and prevent the full fruition of the contest for the palm of destruction. In that case the Germans would remain the champion destroyers of all time, leaving to the Bolsheviki the barren rôle of horrible example for all nations which have Bolsheviki of their own. The lesson ought not to be wasted upon those among us who promise to bestow blessings in like manner, nor on those who are to be the beneficiaries of robbery and theft in the name of progress and humanity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

At Least He Was "Sincere."

Like the fabled pianist of the Western mining camp, ROBERT BRIDGES was doubtless doing his best to earn whatever his wage may be as Poet Laureate when he wrote his "Christmas Eve, 1917." It is therefore a matter of almost as much satisfaction as wonder that neither then nor since the production of this truly remarkable poem did he meet the undeserved fate that threatened the well-intentioned musician. But Mr. BRIDGES certainly took desperate chances, and that he is still unharmed shows what a gentle and kindly people the English are, or that they expect little of their laureates and are not disappointed when they get nothing at all.

Of course this Christmas put a particularly heavy strain on anybody obliged to write conventionalities about it in either prose or verse. By the exercise of sufficient ingenuity there could now be found, indeed, and were, reasons for rejoicing, the adequacy of which cannot be denied; but the trouble with those reasons is that the very people who admit their adequacy are illogical enough not to go ahead and rejoice. Instead, they insist on feeling that joy deferred, no matter how confidently prophesied, sickens the heart.

That may explain why Mr. BRIDGES, who in happier days did write graceful verse, now offers us, as a Christmas ode, something that for clumsy dullness breaks the record of his most thoroughly forgotten predecessors in office. ALFRED AUSTIN'S shade may well exclaim, "And they called my poems bad!" while that of the unlamented PYE will be tempted through Mrs. PIPER or some other obliging "medium" to claim the privilege of a new hearing.

Fortunately for the laureate, the enormous difficulty of reading his poem through will prevent all except a few slaves of duty from knowing the full extent of his offense against his amiable and virtuous Muse.

He Knew Germany Long Ago.

Though ROMAIN ROLLAND is nowadays enough of a pacifist to be charged with being pro-German, the Germans themselves, or such of them as have waded through his next-to-interminable "Jean-Christophe," have little excuse for considering him a friend. For in that work, colossal in at least one way, he pictured Germany much as we know her today, and he did it, too, when few other people had seen what German sentimentality concealed of the brutal and the rapacious.

ROLLAND was almost alone, moreover, in denying both the reality and the worth of German achievement, and in one notable passage he sternly asked what the Germany of Sedan had done in forty years to meet the heavy obligations that rest on every victorious nation. Louis XIV., he said, gave Europe the splendor of French reason. The only light that came from Germany, he declared, was the flash of bayonets; her thought was without wings, her activities were without generosity, her realism was bestial, and it lacked even the merit of health. She had been the exponent of only two things—force and interest. She had made Mars a commercial traveler and she hid the sun itself beneath the conqueror's helmet.

All that reads as well today as ever, and ROLLAND might have asked long in vain for proof of Germany's eminence even in the field where she is proudest of her cultivation—the field of science. For laborious application of science she probably stood first, but there would be difficulty in ascribing to a Teutonic source more than one fundamental discovery, and that one was made, not by a German, but by the Austrian monk, MENDEL. His "law" really did advance human knowledge appreciably, but Germany did not even see that he had done so until her attention was called to the fact, many years after MENDEL'S death, and not by a German either.

Presenting a Novel Problem.

One of our correspondents, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, raised a question calculated to cause much excited fluttering in the suffrage dovecote and not a little stir in several others. This was done by asserting that by the terms of the Federal Constitution the right to vote could be exercised only by citizens, either native-born or naturalized, and by denying that the marriage to a man in one or the other category of a foreign-born woman had any effect on her status so far as the franchise is concerned.

The point made is ingenious, but it is directly opposed to all assumptions on the subject hitherto granted by pros or antis. The silence of the Constitution as to the right to vote of a woman married to a citizen of the United States possessing that right is easily comprehensible, but there are many decisions from many courts holding that in other respects—the only respects then requiring consideration—the woman's citizenship was that of her husband.

To give further pain, our correspondent asked what the effect of divorce by either partner would be. It does seem that what marriage creates the abolition of marriage should take away. The conclusion that, with equality recognized, privilege should disappear, and that the woman, like the man, to vote, should be either native-born or naturalized, ought to be sound, whether it is or not.

A Difficulty Easy to Avoid.

It would not be at all surprising if it were true, as reported, that the Mayor-elect, on further investigation of the public school situation, is not as nearly sure as he was during the campaign of the necessity to banish the Gary system from the city at once. He has discovered that if he did this he would be confronted by a troublesome alternative—either many millions would have to be spent for new schoolhouses, all to be completed within a week or two, by the way—or thousands and thousands of children would be left without school accommodation.

The choice is cruel. On further investigation, or after consultation with people who know what the Gary system really is, Judge HYLAN may come to the conclusion that its evils are all imaginary, its merits numerous and large. To admit that, after making the speeches he did, would be hard—so hard, indeed, that he cannot reasonably be expected to do it. But there is a way out of his difficulty—a way that many a politician, not a few statesmen, and several philosophers have utilized in times agone. Instead of abolishing the Gary system, why not give it another name and be content with that? To do so would keep the ante-election promises to the ear, which is, of course, desirable, and after all, the Gary system is not a thing of iron—it is susceptible of innumerable alterations and gradations to suit new conditions, and any one of the variants might be as good as the original, or even better.

Especially if it were called "the Hylan system," as, with perfect propriety, it might be!

German Diplomacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "Luxburg, the Object Lesson," is a wonderfully clear arraignment of the crooked, mischievous, and malevolent workings of the Hohenzollern regime. It is a great achievement of the Government to lay before the world proof so convincing and irrefutable. If only the many millions of deluded Teutons could be made to see things as they are! Being a naturalized American citizen, having lived thirty-five years in Prussia, the country of my birth, I never miss an occasion to express my feeling of pride in being "Civis Americanus."

SIGMUND ROSENBERGER.

New York, Dec. 22, 1917.

THE RED CROSS NURSE.

One Summer day, gleaming in memory,
We drove, my Joy and I,
Through fragrant hawthorn lanes
Gold-fringed with wisps of rye
Brushed off the harvest wains,
From that old, gladsome town of Shrewsbury,
Throned on twin hills and girdled by a loop
Of the brown Severn, out to Battlefield.
Henry the Fourth with his usurping sword
Smote here the haughty Percies,
And after builded here, as due to Him
Who made rebellion stoop
And lesser traitors to chief traitor yield,
A church. Decayed, restored,
Its centuries afford
To stranger eyes, enshadowed by the yew
Of that ridged burial plain from which it grew,
No sight more sacred than a crude
Image of visage dim,
Hewn by some ancient tool from forest wood,
Our Lady of the Mercies.
Even so long ago, amid the slaughter
Hushed now beneath its coverlet of flowers,
Groped this imperfect dream
Of Pity, pure, divine.
Madonna, look today upon thy daughter
And know her by the crimson cross, the sign
Of Love that shall at last, at last, redeem
This war-torn world of ours.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

MAY PUT GROCERS UNDER LICENSE LAW

Food Board Likely to Urge Legislation if Its Prices Are Persistently Ignored.

LIST NOW AN EXPERIMENT

Discrepancies No Surprise, C. C. Miller Asserts—Counts on Public Opinion to Check Retailers.

Officials of the Federal Food Board, discussing the discrepancies disclosed by a comparison of the daily price lists issued by their experts and the actual prices charged to consumers in various districts of the city, asserted yesterday that the retailers eventually would be compelled by law to comply with the price lists if they showed no disposition to do so voluntarily or under the pressure of public sentiment. What specific form this legislation would take, the food officials were not prepared to say, although they admitted that it might be necessary, if less drastic measures failed, to consider the proposal to license retail grocers. By such a step the retail grocer would have to conform with the regulation prices, as the Food Board may define them, or run the risk of losing his license.

"We may be compelled to recommend just that kind of legislation," said Cyrus C. Miller, head of the Bureau of Food Distribution and Transportation, which prepared the daily price list issued by the Federal Food Board. "If the retailers persist in overcharging despite all our efforts to make them conform to a fair price on the basis of a fair profit, there will be nothing else to do but take such steps as will force them into line. As yet, however, our experiment is in its first stages. We have not had enough time to organize our machinery upon such a scale as to make the price list an effective and operative force in the regulation of prices.

"We are not in the least surprised by the discrepancies pointed out in the survey made by THE TIMES between our estimated prices and the actual prices. All we could do in our price list up to the present time was to strike what we had reason to believe, from the reports of our inspectors and our general knowledge, was the general average price for the average kind of goods. We issued it for what it was worth in order that the housewife might be in a position to know that the listed price was what she should be called upon to pay. If the grocer charges more, it is up to her to go elsewhere. It is our belief that a grocer who continues to charge over the price list eventually will lose his customers, as they will naturally turn to those stores which conform with Food Board prices."

After the food authorities had made a more thorough investigation into the conditions of the retail market, Mr. Miller said his bureau would distribute signs for display in the windows of such stores as conformed to Food Board prices. By these signs, he said, the consumer would know where to buy and where not to buy. Labels also would be issued, which the storekeepers would be required to attach to their goods, with the proper markings to indicate the grade, quality, and price for that particular grade. This would check the tendency on the part of many grocers, according to Mr. Miller, to sell cheap grade goods for high grade prices.

To Investigate Market Conditions.

Before all this could be done, however, Mr. Miller said, it would be necessary to organize the accounting force of the bureau and make a searching investigation into market conditions to ascertain with more accuracy than had been achieved thus far, the overhead charges and other incidentals which determine the retail price.

"What we hope to do," said Mr. Miller, "is to publish a price list, in time, that will show just what the dealer ought to charge, with a fair profit to himself. Up to the present time, with our limited machinery, we could go no further than to indicate the average price for which food commodities could be obtained. If our estimates were not accurate, it was because there goes on among retailers a great deal of juggling with grades and specialties, methods of business which tend to create artificial price levels in many commodities. Different grocers often will sell two or three low staples, and articles such as sugar and bread, below profit, merely for advertising purposes, and make up for what they lose on those commodities by overcharging on others. Many grocers sell low-grade goods at a high-grade price, and this would also throw our price list out of range when checked up because it is computed on the basis of an acceptable but medium grade of goods."

"An Experiment," Mitchell Says.

State Food Administrator John Mitchell admitted yesterday that the Food Board price list was not based upon a scientific investigation of market conditions. The price list, he said, was an experiment, which was tried in such cities as Philadelphia and Chicago with success, and the food officials thought it would meet with similar success here.

"We are satisfied that the prices quoted in our list are fair prices, and that the dealers could afford to sell at those prices," said Mr. Mitchell. "If they do not follow our suggestions, the patrons of these stores will soon withdraw. Furthermore, if the merchants are going to laugh at us, the laugh will be on them, because we will then be compelled to seek legislative relief."

Asked whether he approved of licensing retail grocers, Mr. Mitchell said he had not had time as yet to make a thorough examination into the merits of such a measure, and was, therefore, in no position to recommend it.

An inquiry made yesterday of the prices of food commodities at the stores of some of the chain systems in this city showed that most of their prices were as low as, and many of them even lower than, the Food Board prices.

The chain store figures were not included in the table published by THE TIMES yesterday because the Food Board did not consider those prices as a criterion of average retail price levels. The chain stores and the large retailers buy direct from the producer, while the little retailers must deal with the jobber. The small independent grocer, whose customers buy in small portions is also confronted by a problem of wastage, which plays a comparatively small part in a chain store business. For these and other considerations, the experts of the Food Board compiled their price list with practically no reference to the chain store prices, because they were determined by economic advantages which did not hold good for the average independent merchant.

The explanation given by the food officials for the fact that little difference was found to prevail in many commodities between the medium rental and low rental neighborhoods, was that a grocer in the low rental neighborhood had to make his living out of a small and limited trade, and therefore was apt to charge as much as he could get for what little he sold. This tendency, according to the food experts, would easily make the price of certain food commodities, especially such necessities as eggs and butter just as high in the low rental neighborhood, as it was in the high rental district.

A grocer living on one block might also be paying a higher rent than a grocer in the same neighborhood only a block away, and the difference of course would be reflected in the relative prices of their goods. In defending their indifference to the price list, these dealers generally say that they cannot be expected to comply with a standard price list unless it is computed with reference to the specific overhead charges and other conditions which determine their prices.

NO PACKING HOUSE STRIKE.

Men Will Submit Grievances for Arbitration While the War Is On.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—John E. Williams, Fuel Administrator of Illinois, was appointed early today referee in all labor disputes arising in the packing house industries of the United States during the war. The appointment was agreed upon by representatives of packers and laborers after conferences with President Wilson's Labor Mediation Board, which started yesterday morning and did not end until this morning.

The packing houses represented were Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Cudahy & Co., and Wilson & Co. The agreement affects all of their plants, located in Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis, East St. Louis, Ill.; Oklahoma City, Sioux City, Iowa; St. Paul, Omaha, Neb., and St. Joseph, Mo.

Both sides agreed that while the United States is at war there shall be no strikes or lockouts in packing plants, and that Mr. Williams's decisions shall be final in all matters.

The labor commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, came here a week ago after the labor situation at the stock yards had reached a critical stage. Right of the employes to join certain unions was the chief cause of the dispute. They also demanded increased pay, readjustment of working hours, and the right to present their grievances to the packers through a committee.

Both employers and employes today expressed satisfaction over the agreement, which will go into effect at once.

"The commission is gratified with the successful result of the conferences," said Felix Frankfurter, Secretary, today. "The packing industries are vital to America and to the Allies. More than 100,000 workers are affected. The agreement assures an uninterrupted meat supply to the armies of the Allies and is of vital importance to the country."

Representatives of the men said that they had received the right to belong to any union they wished and an increase in pay, and in return had agreed not to call strikes during the war and not to present any grievances to the packers as a union, but to submit them through a committee of employes.

SENATE COMMITTEE CLAIM.

Doubt Whether Pomerene or Smith Will Get Newlands's Place.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Dispute over seniority membership of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee between Senator Smith of South Carolina and Senator Pomerene of Ohio is expected to precipitate a sharp fight when the committee meets to name a Chairman in place of the late Senator Newlands, who died at his home here last night.

The present Congressional Directory records Senator Smith as the ranking member of the committee, who, according to precedent, succeeds to the Chairmanship. Examination of directories for previous years, however, shows that Senator Pomerene was appointed to the committee in 1912, his name first appearing in the directory issued in April for that year, while the South Carolina Senator's name did not appear in the directory until one year later.

The committee Chairmanship is one of the most important now in the Senate because of the supreme interest in transportation problems.

Senator Newlands was stricken with heart failure while at work in his office at the Senate office building yesterday afternoon, but was able to go to his home. The members of his family did not at first realize the seriousness of his condition and a physician was not called for several hours.

Arrangements for the funeral had not been completed today. Members of the family here awaited word from a daughter, Mrs. Edith H. Johnston of Santa Barbara, Cal. Another daughter, Mrs. William B. Johnston, lives in Boston. The funeral probably will be held here Thursday, and the burial will be in a local cemetery.

CARING FOR ILL SOLDIERS.

Jersey City Commissioners Provide $20,000 for Hospital Quarters.

While there are soldiers ill in Jersey City the City Commissioners have authorized Mayor Frank Hague to use $20,000 to fit up additional hospital quarters because of the great increase in the population surrounding Jersey City in consequence of the building of Camp Merritt near Tenafly with barracks for 40,000 soldiers and of other camps within a short distance.

At present there are forty-six soldier patients in the Jersey City Isolation Hospital and thirty-five at a building at Laurel Hill formerly used as an almshouse. The ailments treated at the Isolation Hospital are mostly measles and mumps, with a few cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever. Twenty-five of the soldier patients were reported last night as nearly well enough to leave the hospital, while others were doing well. No new patients were added to the list yesterday. With the $20,000 at his disposal, Mayor Hague plans to fit up hospital quarters in ten private houses and to provide an ambulance and a staff of physicians and nurses.

REMINGTON PLANT CLOSED.

Taking Stock Preparatory to Making Browning Machine Gun.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 25.—The Remington Arms plant here shut down Saturday noon for ten days. Ten thousand hands are affected. There is a shortage of gun stock. It was decided to close and make a complete inventory, due to the change in local management. H. H. Pinney has resigned as manager and is succeeded by J. Q. Finfrock.

There is to be a rearrangement of departments, due to the let-up in the making of the Russian rifles and bayonets. The company is installing machinery for making the Browning machine gun. The Colt company of Hartford and the Remington plant here are to make the heavy type of Browning machine gun and the Marlin Arms Company of New Haven the light type. The machinery in the department making the Russian rifles is to be readjusted for rifles for the United States Government.

DEFENDS RED CROSS GIFT.

New England Manager Says Pro-Germans Are Busy.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—A statement characterizing as pro-German propaganda an attack made upon the American Red Cross "by so-called anti-vivisectionists," because the organization has given $100,000 to the medical staff of the United States Army in France for research work, was made public by James Jackson, manager of the New England division of the Red Cross, today.

"Such research work," said Mr. Jackson, "may mean the saving of thousands of human lives and may mean victory in the war. Only weak sentimentalists, who value lightly the responsibilities of citizenship, can be influenced by such clear and palpable German propaganda at such a time."

BLIND PRIEST HOLDS MASS.

Father Wessling Officiates for the First Time at Woodstock College.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 25.—The Rev. Henry Wessling, a blind Jesuit priest, recently ordained under dispensation of Pope Benedict, celebrated his first mass at Woodstock College, Md., this morning. It is said to be the first time a blind priest ever celebrated mass in this country.

Father Wessling lost his sight nine years ago, when chemicals which he was using exploded in a laboratory at Canisius College, at Buffalo, N. Y. At the time he was demonstrating a chemical problem to students. The Pope issued a dispensation to the Seminarian, and accordingly he was ordained in New York City.

CHARGES DISHONESTY IN CITY ELECTIONS

Honest Ballot Association Appeals to Governor Whitman for Reform.

WANTS CIVIL SERVICE USED

All Election Officers Should Be Examined by Commission, Statement Says, Instead of by Board.

The Honest Ballot Association has written a letter to Governor Whitman impeaching the integrity and general fitness of election officials in this city and urging him to exert his influence to procure legislation substituting the Municipal Civil Service Commission for the political organization as the chief factor in the naming of such officials. Here is the letter which was made public yesterday:

"We respectfully invite your attention to the persistent dishonesty in elections in New York City. This association has been engaged for many years to the limit of its ability; first, in the direct prevention of fraud; second, in gathering data to be used as the basis of improvements in the electoral procedure, and third, in framing and urging amendments designed to safeguard the honesty of elections. As a purely voluntary and private agency its scope is necessarily limited. But its experience has been wide enough to satisfy it that one great cause of the persistent dishonesty in elections is the failure of public officers to do all that they might to eradicate this evil.

"The long continued inability or unwillingness, or both, of District Attorneys and Attorneys General to take up the cause of honest elections and enforce existing laws constitutes, in our opinion, a public scandal. The indifference on the part of these officers has its parallel in the indifference of the Legislature. Nor do we believe that the Governor can escape responsibility for a continuance of these conditions, if he does not exercise the power of his position as a leader in political life as well as his strictly official powers as an initiator of legislation and supervisor of the administration of the law, to bring about a change.

"One of the changes which would tap the dishonesty near its source is a change in the character of the election officials. A large number of these officials, Republicans and Democrats alike, are completely unfit for their work, and cannot be trusted to remain honest in the face of political pressure. They are merely the appointed tools of politicians behind them, and are guided by them. Almost every recount of ballots affords one more demonstration of the utter unreliability of much of their work, and with only less frequency casts doubt upon the honesty of a very large number of these officers. Accordingly, we urge you to use the great power of your office to bring about a change in the method of the selection of these officers.

"The method recommended in 1915 by the Commissioner of Accounts of New York City after an investigation into the working of the election law in this city, viz., the examination of proposed election officers as to fitness, including character, by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, instead of by the Board of Elections, would seem to be moderate, feasible, and helpful as a beginning. This proposal has been before the Legislature for two years, but has made little progress. Perhaps this very moderate method would ultimately suffice, if the public officers charged with those duties would earnestly seek to enforce the law against frauds. At least it could be tried. We respectfully urge you to give this proposal your affirmative and vigorous aid at the coming session."

MAY NAME HILLQUIT.

Harlem Socialists Propose Him Again as Congressional Candidate.

A dinner was given by the Socialists of Harlem at the New Star Casino, Lexington Avenue and 107th Street, last night, and the speakers expressed confidence that the next Congressional campaign would see the election of a Socialist to Congress from one of the Harlem districts. Two years ago Morris Hillquit came within a few hundred votes of election in Harlem, and it is believed he will be placed on the ticket as the next Socialist Congressional candidate in the same district.

The speakers were Morris Hillquit, August Claessens, Socialist Assemblyman Abraham Gitlow, Julius Gerber, Alderman Morris S. Calman, Dr. Carl Gottfried, and Joseph Cannon.

STORES HIS PRIVATE CAR.

Chas. M. Schwab Joins Movement to Conserve Transportation.

Impetus was given yesterday to the agitation against the use of private railroad cars and day parlor cars during the war by the announcement that Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, had put his private car "Loretta" into storage for the period of the war.

In order to get the most efficient use of locomotives, of their crews, and of coal, it was strongly urged last week at the War Convention of New Jersey Manufacturers at Newark that measures should be taken to insure that each passenger car should carry a maximum number of passengers. It was argued that one of the best ways of overcoming the shortage of locomotives was to cut out waste in the make-up of trains which they drew

PLAN NEW WIRELESS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Pan American Company Hopes to Begin Construction Work Early in Coming Year.

WILL REACH ARGENTINA

Chain of Stations to be Constructed as Quickly as War Conditions Will Permit.

A plan to link the Americas from Alaska to Cape Horn in a system of wireless communication that will enable commercial houses ashore to talk daily to their clients in another continent and with the masters of commercial vessels engaged in trade between the North and South American continents has been formed by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. Work on a chain of stations to give the United States direct communication with Argentina will be started early in 1918, and as soon as concessions are obtained in other South American countries the company and its subsidiaries will take up plans for a series of stations on the continent.

It was announced yesterday by officers of the Marconi Company that the new work would be taken up soon under the direction of the Pan American Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company, a newly organized Delaware corporation. The president of the company is Edward J. Nally, the general manager of the Marconi Company in America, who had a part in establishing wireless communication between America and Japan by way of the Hawaiian Islands and in building the system that placed the Pacific Coast stations in direct communication with Alaska. All of the Pacific stations have been put under Government supervision because of the war, and the company is free to use its experts and capital in building a system to connect the countries of South America with the United States and Canada.

If the plans of the new company are not hampered by lack of labor, steel and other supplies needed for the construction of the new high power stations, the United States will be in direct communication with the southern continent within a year. No sites for the stations to be built in the system have been decided upon yet, but officials of the company said yesterday that the North American stations doubtless would be at some point where land lines radiate to all parts of the country.

In establishing communication with South America, stations will be built in Central America, as well as in Mexico. It is probable that later other stations also will be built there as the materials for construction are available and as the commercial needs for the system increase. It is to aid in the expansion of the trade relations of the two American countries that the new line of communication is to be built, the officials of the new company say.

The engineers who are to establish the new wireless system have planned many improvements over the old systems in use in the Pacific-Japan and the Pacific-Alaska stations. In addition, the new company has acquired the rights and patents of the English Marconi Company and the inventions and patents of the Norwegian Poulsen-Pederson system. By the use of new equipment interruptions of service will be less frequent, it is asserted, than under the present installations.

John Bottomley, Treasurer of the new Pan American Company, said last night that it was planned to proceed with the new work as quickly as possible, so that the system would be in operation within a year.

"Of course, we could go ahead and build all the necessary stations for wireless communication with Argentina and South America in less than nine months," he said, "but by doing that we might be taking steel and other materials needed by the country in making munitions for the war, and we would not do that because winning the war is more important than being able to talk to Argentina and other South American countries by a flash over the wireless. But inventions have made long distance wireless easy, and we will have South America linked up with North America soon."

In making their plans for wireless communication. Mr. Bottomley said that the certain development of wireless telephony had been considered, and he predicted that it would not be long before new inventions would make it possible for commerce to use that means of communication. The officers of the new company are: Edward J. Nally, President; Washington Dodge and David Sarnoff, Vice Presidents; C. J. Ross, Secretary; John Bottomley, Treasurer. The members of the Board of Directors are: John W. Griggs, Mr. Nally, James R. Sheffield, Edward W. Harden, Mr. Sarnoff, Frank N. Waterman, Mr. Dodge, John L. Deahl, and Edward H. Hopkins. No estimate on the cost of the system was given.

More Pay for Telephone Workers.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—An advance in wages of approximately 10 per cent. for 5,000 operators of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, outside the Boston district, went into effect Saturday. The Boston situation, it was stated, was still under discussion. The Boston union will vote tomorrow on the question of a strike to enforce their demands for a greater advance than the company offered and changes in working conditions.

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COURT HOUSE IN FIRE PERIL.

Blaze of Mysterious Origin Also Threatens Westchester County Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 25.—What appears to have been an attempt to burn down the new million-dollar Westchester County Court House and jail was frustrated this afternoon by vigilance on the part of Major Francis Hesner of the Eighth Coast Artillery, an employe of the Register's office, who was working in the building at the time he discovered the fire. Two distinct blazes were discovered, about fifty feet apart. One was in the cellar of the old building, directly under the office of Sheriff Weisendanger and the County Court, and about one hundred feet from the jail, where at present there are about one hundred prisoners. They had just finished their Christmas dinner when the fire started.

Major Hesner notified the Police and Fire Departments. Fire Chief Griffen, after a brief investigation, said he believed the fire was of incendiary origin. He will continue the investigation tomorrow.

John W. Hill, Jail Warden, had the prisoners ready to leave the building in case the fire got under headway. The prisoners, he said, remained calm.

The fire was discovered in what is known as the "locker room" in the cellar. There were no electric light wires or stoves in the room. There were evidences that two blazes had been started about the same time. Many valuable oil paintings of former Justices of the Supreme Court and County Judges were in the courtroom, but none was damaged. The blaze caused a damage of about $1,500.

SALUTE MEN IN TRENCHES.

Newport Church Bells Rung—Santa Claus at Training Station.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 25.—Church bells rang for five minutes tonight as a salute to the officers and men in the trenches.

All the children of the officers and enlisted men on duty about Newport assembled at the training station this afternoon for a Christmas tree entertainment where Santa Claus appeared in the big barracks drawn by eight reindeers impersonated by apprentice seamen. From the tree each child received a gift. Chaplain Wm. G. Cassard, U. S. N., made the address of welcome to the children.

The Christmas message from Secretary Daniels to officers and men in the navy was read, and greetings from Captain Rufus Z. Johnston to his officers and men and the latter's reply formed a portion of the ceremonies.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav S. J. White had ten apprentice seamen at their cottage today and had a Christmas tree laden with gifts for each of the sailor boys. Assisting Mr. and Mrs. White in entertaining were Chaplain Matthew C. Gleeson, U. S. N., Lieutenant and Mrs. John Borland, and Paymaster and Mrs. William M. Hughes of the training station.

MARRY IN HASTE IN WAR.

Heaton S. Steese of Yale Reserve Corps Weds Miss Esther Hill.

The marriage of Heaton Sturtevant Steese, a son of Dr. Edwin Sturtevant Steese and Mrs. Steese of 829 Park Avenue, and Miss Esther Hill was quietly solemnized yesterday noon in the Church of the Ascension, after the Christmas service, by the rector, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

The bride, in a brown Georgette afternoon frock, was unattended and Mr. Steese's best man was his younger brother Edward. There were no ushers, and none except the immediate family was present.

The wedding date was decided upon only a short time before the ceremony, owing to the exigencies of war. Mr. Steese, who was due to be graduated next June from Yale, has left college under the new rule which grants to seniors at Yale who are going into war service their degree in advance. Mr. Steese has been in the Yale Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and went to Tobyhanna for training when the trouble with Mexico was on. Mrs. Steese is a senior at Columbia.

JUSTICE MARCUS OFFICIATES

Weds His Nephew, Lieut. M. H. Marcus, Jr., to Miss Irene Flato.

The wedding of Lieutenant Marvin M. Marcus, Jr., of the 106th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, son of Marvin M. Marcus, Vice President of the Great Lakes Transit Company, and Mrs. Marcus of Buffalo, and Miss Irene Flato, a daughter of Mrs. Clara Flato, was celebrated at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 237 West Seventy-fourth Street, the ceremony being performed by the bridegroom's uncle, Justice Louis W. Marcus of the Supreme Court of New York and also of Buffalo.

Miss Flato, in a brown traveling gown, had no attendants, and Lieutenant Marcus had his father as his best man. Only the families were present, and there were only a dozen guests at the breakfast.

Lieutenant Marcus and his bride have gone to the White Sulphur Springs for a short honeymoon. Before entering the army Mr. Marcus, who is a lawyer, was Assistant District Attorney of Erie County.

Wed to Lieut. Herbert L. Miller.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Norma Field Maynard, daughter of the late Samuel E. Maynard of Burlington, Vt., and Lieutenant Herbert L. Miller, 307th United States Infantry, which took place last Monday at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Howard Crane, and Mr. Crane, at Burlington. The bride was a former student at Columbia University. Lieutenant Miller was with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York before joining the colors, and has made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Sisson at Yonkers, N. Y.

Miss Fitch to Entertain Attendants.

Miss Alta Jane Fitch, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Fitch of 960 Park Avenue, who is to marry Horace Leslie Hotchkiss, U. S. N. R., on Saturday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, will give a luncheon at her home tomorrow in honor of her bridesmaids. That evening Mr. Hotchkiss is to give a dinner for the members of the crew of the boat on which he has been in service for the last six months.

Miss Fish to Wed Lieut. Willmer.

The engagement of Miss Anne F. Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Fish of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Lieut. E. A. B. Willmer of the Royal Engineers, is announced. Miss Fish, who is a sister of Henry Van Cortlandt Fish, made her début in this city several seasons ago. Lieut. Willmer's home is in London, but he is at present in the United States with the British Ministry of Munitions. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Miss Updike to Wed Lieut. Greene.

Mrs. David S. Updike of 148 Willow Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Schenck Updike, to Frank Reese Greene, a Lieutenant in the Field Artillery, national army.

Blackford-English Engagement.

Mrs. Wallace W. Blackford of 725 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Blackford, to Ensign J. Radford English, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. English, also of Brooklyn.

Frederic Thompson Operated On.

Frederic Thompson, the threatrical manager, was operated on in Polyclinic Hospital on Monday and was reported yesterday to be resting easily and showing an improvement. The operation was to relieve intestinal adhesions.

Mr. Thompson is 45 years old. He established Luna Park at Coney Island in 1903 in partnership with Elmer S. Dundy. An architect by profession, Mr. Thompson drew the plans for the Hippodrome, and was in charge of its destinies from its opening in 1905 until 1908. He produced among other plays "Brewster's Millions," "Polly of the Circus," "A Fool There Was," and "Springtime."

PLAN TO STORE COAL FOR STORM NEEDS

Holiday Brings a Decrease in the Supply Delivered to the City.

50,000 TONS AT TIDEWATER

Steamer Captain Sees Bargeload, Which Would Have Released His Ship, Sink in Collision.

The work of bringing coal from tidewater to replenish New York's empty bunkers was continued yesterday, but with diminished volume, due, it was said, to the fact that labor generally observed the Christmas holiday. Cyrus C. Miller, Fuel Administrator for the Bronx, said last night there now was about two and a half days' supply of coal at tidewater, and that steps were being taken to store up a reserve supply in case another emergency arose because of cold weather. Similar precautions are being taken in Manhattan.

Mr. Miller expressed the belief that in the event of another storm the city would not be so badly off for coal as after the last storm. He added that the situation was still serious, and estimated that there were 50,000 tons at tidewater points.

In view of the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen requiring that coal be sold by weight and not by measure, the Fuel Administration is taking steps to see that small dealers obtain suitable scales so they can obey the new law.

Longshoremen did not work yesterday on the Chelsea Piers, in the North River, and the coal which arrived alongside on the lighters will not be put on board the waiting steamships until today. There is hope that one of the steamships which have been delayed on account of the shortage of coal for a week will be able to sail today and another one tomorrow.

The Captain of a coastwide passenger vessel, who has been waiting to sail since Saturday, had hopes yesterday for a coal supply when he saw a barge laden with fuel approaching his ship. The steamship was berthed at one of the piers in Brooklyn, and just when the barge, the A. H. Brown, was within 200 feet of the pier a tug rammed the craft and sent the 400 tons of coal to the bottom of the East River.

The captain of the passenger vessel was standing on deck with a group of passengers, pointing out the coal barge and telling them that they would soon be steaming outside the Hook. When he saw the coal engulfed in the water he threw up his hands and exclaimed, "And this is Christmas Day."

Indiana Using Wood for Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Indiana, through its State Fuel Administrator, Evans Woollen, has been making a vigorous campaign for the substitution of wood for coal. In many of the counties the Fuel Administrator and the coal dealers are refusing to sell coal to farmers when it is known that they have an available supply of fuel wood. The State Forestry Department is giving the matter attention and showing not only where wood may be obtained, but also issuing instructions as to how coal-burning stoves may be made to burn wood with little expense for alternations.

SEVEN HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Motor, Running at High Speed, Strikes Milk Wagon in Brooklyn.

Seven persons were injured, two seriously, yesterday morning when an automobile, traveling at a high rate of speed, crashed head on into a milk wagon in Eighteenth Avenue, near Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, with such an impact that both vehicles were completely demolished. Two horses attached to the wagon were killed instantly. William Metzelarr of 941 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, driver of the wagon, and Francis Lava of 174 Grand Street, the chauffeur, may die of their injuries.

Mrs. Concetta Maiari of 8,778 Twenty-first Avenue, Brooklyn, and four others in the automobile suffered slight injuries when they were thrown from the car. The chauffeur was driving at high speed to reach the Eighteenth Avenue station of the Sea Beach line so that Mrs. Maiari's guests, who had been attending a party at her home, might catch a train. Others injured were: Mrs. Louise Basso, her daughter Valentino, and her son Charles of 57 West Eighth Street, and Richard Elias of 62 West Eighth Street.

OPEN TRUDEAU MEMORIAL.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium in France Is to Have 1,200 Beds.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The Edward L. Trudeau Tuberculosis Sanatorium, named in honor of the famous American specialist of French descent, was opened today. The first patients were refugee women and children.

There are only eight beds now, but it is hoped to increase the number to 1,200 within the next year. Dr. James I. Gamble of Baltimore and American Red Cross nurses comprise the staff.

This is the first tuberculosis hospital in France created wholly by the American Red Cross and is independent of outside French or American medical collaboration.

Dr. Everett J. McKnight.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 25.—Dr. Everett J. McKnight, former President of the Connecticut Medical Association, died here today suddenly of heart disease. Overwork in connection with the draft registration is thought to have hastened his death.

Dr. McKnight was 62 years old, and was born in Ellington. He was graduated from Yale in 1876. After his graduation he studied a year in the Yale Divinity School and then went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, taking his degree there in 1879.

In 1898 he represented East Hartford in the Legislature. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale in 1907.

Henry Belin, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 25.—Henry Belin, Jr., President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company of Pennsylvania, died at his home here today of pneumonia. Mr. Belin was 74 years old. He was born at West Point, N. Y., the son of Major Henry Belin of the United States Army. In 1860 he came to this city as the representative of the du Pont company and continued in that capacity for more than fifty years.

Mr. Belin was the father-in-law of Pierre S. du Pont of Wilmington, Del. One of his sons, Flammot Belin, is attached to the American Embassy in China.

Mrs. H. C. Van Vorst Dies in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Italy, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Josephine Van Vorst, widow of Judge H. C. Van Vorst, died today after a two weeks' illness in the home of her daughter, Marie Van Vorst Cafiati. Mrs. Van Vorst was the founder of many charities and the president of the Madison Women's Association. She will be buried in the Protestant Cemetery here.

P. J. Ryan, Elizabeth Postmaster.

Patrick J. Ryan, Postmaster of Elizabeth, N. J., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning at his home, 678 Garden Street, that city. Mr. Ryan, who was 72 years old, was appointed in 1913 by President Wilson and reappointed last year. Prior to that he served several terms as Mayor of Elizabeth.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

SALZMAN—BOGNER.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Bogner announce the engagement of their daughter, Stella, to Mr. Charles A. Salzman.

BLOOM—SIMON.—Fanny Simon to Jack Bloom.

TANZER—LEDERER.—Kamilla Lederer to Louis Tanzer.

VLADYKA—KONCEN.—Bertha Koncen to Joseph L. Vladyka.

Married.

BOAS—SISSON.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sisson announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen T. Sisson, to Lieutenant Ernst P. Boas, M. R. C., New York, Dec. 25.

SLUK—SCHWANETZ.—Corporal Paul Sluk to Miss Frances Schwanetz, at St. Joseph's Church, by Father Bruder, on Christmas Day.

SMITH—OLIPHANT.—Cadet Elmer Oliphant, West Point, announces the marriage of his sister, Hazel V. Oliphant, to Harold F. Smith.

STEESE—HILL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, Esther Hill to Heaton Sturtevant Steese.

SUSKIE—STEINHARDT.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Steinhardt announce the marriage of their daughter, Lillian, to Maurice A. Suskie, Dec. 25, 1917.

Died.

AYLWARD.—Dec. 24, Catherine A., beloved daughter of the late James and Ellen Aylward, at her late residence, 156 East 65th St. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 27, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, East 66th St., at 10 o'clock. Interment in Calvary.

BELIN.—On Dec. 25, 1917, at Scranton, Penn., Henry Belin, Jr., President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of Pennsylvania, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

BERRICK.—Suddenly, on Dec. 23, in his 59th year, Solon, beloved husband of Clara, (nee Jacoby,) and devoted father of Milfred M., Vernon M., and Roy L., at his residence, Hotel Newton, 2,528 Broadway. Funeral private on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10 A. M.

BERTINE.—Suddenly, at New Canaan, Conn., Dec. 25, 1917, George F. Bertine, aged 75 years. Funeral services at his late residence, New Canaan, on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot 12:03 P. M.

BIELENBERG.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917, Albertus Bielenberg, in his 61st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 214 Willard Av., Westerleigh, S. I., on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

BOURDIS.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, Jean Baptiste Bourdis. Funeral from his late residence, 238 West 14th St., Wednesday morning, Dec. 26, at 9:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at St. Vincent de Paul Church, 234 St. near 6th Av., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BRANDT.—Suddenly, on Dec. 25, at her residence, 4,416 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Sara, beloved mother of Louise Schwarz, Bertha, Sol, Sig, and Herman, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral in New York at convenience of family.

BRANNISS.—On Dec. 25, 1917, Robert A. Brannis, after a brief illness, in his 78th year, at his residence, Overlook Terrace, Morris Plains, N. J. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CONYERS.—Dec. 24, 1917, Edna Florente, beloved wife of William Middleton Conyers of Bermuda. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

CORY.—Suddenly, on Dec. 24, George William Francis Cory, in his 68th year. Funeral services at the home of his son-in-law, Nelson B. Hazeltine, River Edge, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 8 P. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Dec. 25, 1917, at his residence, 611 West 127th St., R. Earl Cunningham. Funeral private, at Malone, N. Y.

COVERLY.—On Dec. 25, 1917, William Coverly, beloved husband of Rebecca Chapman Coverly, in his seventy-eighth year. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 247 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

DEMBO.—Ruth L., beloved daughter of A. W. Dembo, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 25. Services on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 10:30 A. M., from Rothschild's Funeral Chapel, 2008 Prospect Av. Funeral private.

DE SAULLES.—On Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, at his residence, 514 Delaware Av., South Bethlehem, Penn., Arthur Brice De Saulles. Funeral service at the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 3:30 o'clock.

DUNKAK.—Entered into rest Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, in her eighty-sixth year, Emilie Leonore, widow of Henry Dunkak, beloved mother of Adelaide B. Alfke, Caroline E. Muller, Emma L. Moldenke, and Henry Dunkak. Funeral services at her late residence, 104 West 92d St., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

FACKETT.—On Dec. 24, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Everett E. Risley, 137 Hicks St., Brooklyn, Emma Fitch Fackett, widow of the late Darius P. Fackett. Funeral services at the convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. Oakland, Cal., papers please copy.

FELENSTEIN, (SASS.)—Jennie B., beloved mother of Samuel Sass, Mrs. Mary Kauffman, Mrs. Rose Harris, Mrs. Kate Livingston. Funeral from her late residence, 210 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

FISCHER.—At Montclair, N. J., suddenly on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, Dr. Paul Fischer in his 53d year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 56 Harrison Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M. Limousines will meet train leaving Hoboken, 1:39 and 2:30 P. M., for Montclair.

GARRETTSON.—On Dec. 25, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Hersey Andrew, 507 West End Av., Rutland M., son of the late Freeborn and Elizabeth W. Garrettson of Rhinebeck-on-Hudson. Funeral service private. Interment at Sag Harbor, L. I. It is kindly requested no flowers be sent.

HANO.—Fannie N., on Dec. 25, beloved wife of Jacob L. and mother of Louis, Ernest N., Alfred B., Clarence A., in her 61st year, at her late residence, 75 Fort Washington Av. Please omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HEAGEN.—Jane Westman, widow of Matthew Heagen, Sunday night, in South Norwalk, Conn. Funeral mass will be held at 11 o'clock Holy Cross Church, West 42d St., New York City. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

HENSHAW.—Dec. 24, Jonathan Longmeyer, Dyckman and B Sts., beloved husband of Fredericka Henshaw, nee Fries. Funeral services 2 P. M. Wednesday, Dec. 26, from his late residence. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HIRSCH.—Caroline, beloved wife of Meyer and devoted mother of Lena Herbst, Bertha Stromberg, David, Edward, and Lillian, on Dec. 24. Funeral services Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1:30 P. M., at her late residence, 561 West 180th St.

HUTTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917, Walter Hutton, in his sixty-fifth year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

INGEBRAND.—Sunday, Dec. 23, Mary Ignatia Ingebrand, beloved daughter of Ignatia C. and the late Jacob Ingebrand. Funeral services Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 1,634 Stebbins Av., Bronx. Interment private.

KINCAID.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917, Maude Alice, beloved wife of Elmer L. Kincaid. Funeral services from her late residence, 44 Winfield Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, 27th inst., 2 P. M. Interment at Corry, Penn.

Died.

KURZMAN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 24, Ferdinand Kurzman, husband of Anna, in his 76th year. Funeral at Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

KURZMAN.—Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St. We regret to announce the death of our former president, Ferdinand Kurzman. Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at the Temple on Wednesday morning the 26th, at 10 o'clock.
SOL. SULZBERGER, President.
SIMON HESS, Secretary.

LAMB.—Entered into rest, Emma G. Bigelow, widow of the late George D. Lamb, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Beveridge, at Hollis, N. Y., Dec. 24. Funeral services at Evergreen Chapel, New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday at 3 P. M.

MADDERN.—On Dec. 24, after a long illness, Richard Henry Maddern, aged 78 years. Services at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MAYS.—Suddenly, on Christmas morning, Miss Martha Mays of Essex Fells, N. J. Funeral from her late residence Thursday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M.

MEREW.—Jacob, Brethren of the Maimonides Lodge, No. 743, F. and A. M.: You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral service of our late brother, Jacob Mercy, at his late residence, 911 Fox St., on Wednesday, 26th day of December, at 1:30 P. M.
BERNARD ALEXANDER, Master.
HENRY H. GUTTMAN, Secretary.

METCALF.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Dec. 25, 1917, Mildred West Metcalf. Funeral service from St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Philadelphia, Penn.; Leavenworth, Kan., and San Francisco papers please copy.

MORGAN.—On Dec. 25, Thomas N., in his 80th year. Funeral from his late residence, 341 West 56th St., Friday morning. Funeral private.

MORLEY.—Francis S., beloved son of Mary E. Morley and the late Michael J. Funeral from his late residence, 136 East 48th St., on Friday, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Member of San Salvador Council, K. of C., and Delta Theta Phi.

NEIDHART.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917, Amanda Neidhart, beloved husband of Sophie Neidhart, in his 73d year. Funeral from his late residence, 2,979 Briggs Av., on Friday, Dec. 28, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Philip Neri, Bedford Park, Bronx.

NICHOLS.—Sunday, Dec. 23, Martha Wicks, widow of Richard Montgomery Nichols. Services Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 1 P. M., in Thompson Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle, 56th St. and Broadway. Interment Greenwood.

NOLAN.—John. Funeral from John J. Fox's Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., on Wednesday, 2 P. M.

PARR.—At Freeport, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1917, Rev. Andrew Jackson Parr, in his 84th year. Funeral services to be held at Roosevelt Presbyterian Chapel Dec. 27 at 2:30 P. M. Interment Greenfield Cemetery.

POST.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, Henry Willis Post, dearly beloved husband of Jessie E. and father of Alice J. Post and Mrs. J. A. del Solar. Services at his late residence, 1,030 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

SCHENCK.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, Sylvester Brown Schenck, in his 71st year. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 198 North 7th St., Newark, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

SCHRADER.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., on Dec. 25, 1917, August F. Schrader, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Gustave C. C. Schrader, Queens Boulevard, Elmhurst, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment in the family plot at Cedar Grove Cemetery.

SICHER.—On Dec. 24, 1917, at his late residence, 249 West 107th St., New York City, Frank E. Sicher, beloved husband of Louise (nee Loth) and devoted father of Dudley F., Regina, and Fanny L. Sicher. Funeral services and interment private. St. Louis and Sedalia, Mo., papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Christmas morning, Mary Helen Smith, at her residence, 39 Charlton St., New York, widow of the late John Jewell Smith. Funeral service at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St., on Dec. 27, at 12 noon.

SPRINGHAM.—On twelvemonth 25th, 1917, Gertrude V. K., wife of James C. Springham, age 75 yrs. Funeral services will be held fifth day, (Thursday,) 1:30 P. M., at her late residence, 725 East 31st St., Flatbush, Brooklyn; friends and relatives invited to attend.

STOPFORD.—Suddenly, at Glen Rock, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, Harriet Morey, beloved wife of C. Fred Stopford. Funeral at her late residence, Rock Road, near Lincoln Av., Glen Rock, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 2:45 P. M. Train leaves Erie station, Jersey City, at 1:15 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Albany papers please copy.

STURGES.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, at his residence, 36 Park Av., Frederick, son of the late Jonathan and Mary Pemberton Sturges, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at convenience of family.

STURGES.—Frederick, Saturday evening, Dec. 22, 1917, in his eighty-fifth year, member of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital in the city of New York since 1877, President of the Board 1910-1916, Trustee Emeritus of the Board, Chairman School of Nursing Committee 1892-1916. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10 A. M. The presence of the members of the Board of Managers, of the Medical Staff, and graduates of the School of Nursing is desired.

SULLIVAN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 24, Rose McElhone, beloved wife of Joseph B. Sullivan of 1,903 Avenue N, Brooklyn. Funeral from St. Brendon's Church, East 12th St., between Avenues N and O, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 9:30 o'clock.

SWITZER.—On Dec. 24, at his home, 529 Central Av., Harrison, N. J., Rev. Samuel H., husband of Ellen Pyle Switzer, aged 81 years. Funeral services at Harrison Baptist Tabernacle, Central Av., Harrison, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 8 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

TALBOT.—Theodore B., on Dec. 24, 1917, in his 51st year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Henry A. Talbot, 571 7th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I. Providence papers please copy.

THELL.—Dec. 24, Edward Thiell, beloved husband of Marie L. Mottaler, at Ludlow-Asbury, N. J., aged 50 years. Funeral services Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at 16 Hillside Av., White Plains, N. Y. Interment private.

VAN de WATER.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, Frederic Franklyn Van de Water, beloved husband of Virginia Belle Terhune. Funeral service will be held at his home, 331 West 101st St., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 9:00 A. M. Relatives and intimate friends are invited.

WAGNER.—On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1917, Richard J. Wagner in his 26th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 345 9th Av., Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock. Interment Cedar Grove Cemetery.

WERTHEIM.—Dec. 25, in his 50th year, Louis, beloved husband of Hattie, (nee Emmerglick.) Funeral from late residence, 601 West 149th St., on Thursday, Dec. 27, 10 A. M.

WERTHEIM.—Ludwig. Brethren of Garfield Lodge, No. 889, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our brother from his late residence, 601 West 149th St., Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. W. TRISCHETT, Master.
HARRY WEBNER, Secretary.

Died.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, Dec. 24, at Stonington, Conn., Ephraim, husband of Edith Kendall Williams. Funeral services at Stonington on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M.

WITTMANN.—At her residence, The Towers, Morristown, N. J., Dec. 23, 1917, Eleanor Cecilia von Beuren, beloved wife of Joseph Wittmann and daughter of the late Annie Theresa Clotilde Karrigan and Henry Spingler van Beuren. Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, 2d Av. and 10th St., New York City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment St. Mark's.

WURTEMANN.—At Caldwell, N. J., Dec. 25, 1917, Bernhard E. C., beloved husband of Agatha L. Wurthmann, in his 55th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 37 Gould Av., Caldwell, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

WYCKOFF.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1917, Estella, beloved wife of Maxwell Wyckoff and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Abraham of Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

YAKEL.—Charles. Members of the Compact Labor Club are requested to assemble at John J. Fox's Funeral Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 8 P. M. Interment Thursday, 2 P. M., St. Michael's Cemetery.

ANACKER.—William, 228 East 47th St., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

BUTLER.—Frank, 2,856 10th Av., Dec. 22.

CHIARELLY.—John, 246 West 38th St., Dec. 23, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CLEARY.—Mary, 216 6th Av., Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CONWAY.—Julia M., 432 West 45th St., Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FRANCIS.—Ernest F., 505 West 120th St., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow.

GALLIGAN.—Margaret, 2,748 Broadway, Dec. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GRAY.—Catherine, 40 Vandam St., Dec. 24, aged 65. Funeral today 10 A. M.

GUNN.—John, 212 East 115th St., Dec. 23. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HALL.—Fannie, 205 East 26th St., Dec. 24. Funeral notice later.

HALIGAN.—Mary, 1,123 Park Av., Dec. 24. Funeral notice later.

HELION.—Maurice J., 1,968 Anthony Av., of Bronx, Dec. 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KINGSLAND.—Arrietta, 345 East 141st St., Dec. 23, aged 78. Funeral service today.

LAWLER.—Mary, 734 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Dec. 24. Funeral today.

McARDLE.—Frank, 303 West 21st St., Dec. 23.

McCUE.—Mary E., 347 West 30th St., Dec. 24. Funeral notice later.

McGOWAN.—Eugene, 410 East 78th St., Dec. 24, aged 21. Funeral notice later.

SULLIVAN.—Mary, 614 Water St., Dec. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WELLS.—Amanda M., 2,054 Madison Av., Dec. 24. Funeral service today.
Brooklyn.

ACKERMAN.—63 Dean St., Dec. 24. Funeral notice later.

ALLEN.—Sarah, 154 Marion St., Dec. 23. Funeral today.

BABCOCK.—Oscar G., 538 56th St., Dec. 24, aged 72. Funeral service today.

BURPEE.—Edith M., 273 Albany Av., Dec. 23, aged 45. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CROPLEY.—Michael W., 98 Coffey St., Dec. 23.

DE WALD.—Jane, 2,144 Atlantic Av., Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DOWLING.—Patrick, 214 Penn St., Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HART.—Owen J., 452 62d St., Dec. 24.

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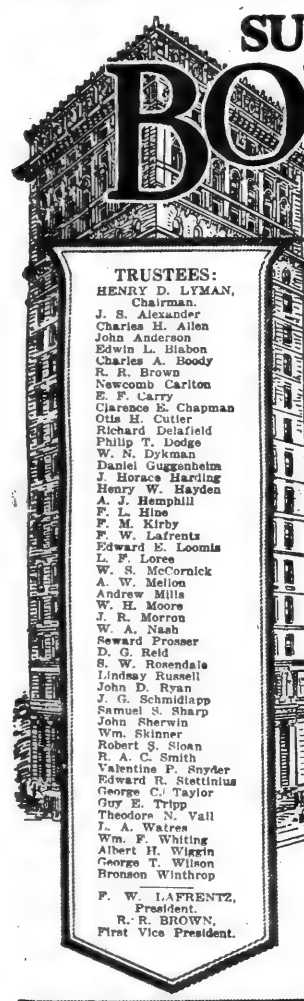

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MERRY CHRISTMAS FOR 100 NEEDIEST

Presents, Good Cheer, and Material Comforts Bring Happiness to Many Homes.

JOY FOR THE CHILDREN

Many Have Their First Real Holiday, with Toys, Books, and Seasonable Clothing.

Christmas, which threatened to be bleak this year for the mothers, children, and invalid fathers whose plights were described in the 100 Neediest Cases and supplemental cases, turned out yesterday to be the happiest they had ever experienced.

There was enough in every household and a feast in most of them. While contributions in money for these cases have been used only for sheer necessaries, heaps of clothing, toys, food, and books were sent to the charitable organizations for mothers and children who had been through months of hardship.

Many who contributed for the 100 Neediest wrote to the charitable organizations and made arrangements to provide for Christmas in the homes they had previously helped with money. Great baskets of food, Christmas presents for children, and material comforts of all kinds were sent or carried by charitable people to households whose pathetic condition of a few days ago was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No child belonging to a family among the 100 Neediest Cases or the supplemental list was overlooked. Some of them even got more than was good for them. Donald, whose condition was described in Case No. 71, got so much that the visitors for the State Charities Aid Association began to be afraid that the possession of such wealth in toys and pretty clothes and good things to eat might misdirect his democratic instincts.

His First Piece of Luck.

The first piece of good luck this child had in his six years of life was to get on the list of 100 Neediest Cases. He had been badly handled by his parents. He has had so many physical ills that he uses them to fix dates. When he is asked about something that occurred in his past, his reply is: "That was when I was getting over the small-pox," or "That was the week before I had the measles the second time," or "That was when my leg was broken."

The boy's stubborn constitution withstood all kinds of neglect and most of the up-to-date, as well as the old-fashioned children's diseases, but they left him pretty thin and white. With good care and feeding his health is coming back rapidly, bringing with it a stock of good spirits and keenness of mind. Many persons whose attention has been attracted to these cases by their description among the 100 Neediest Cases have seen this boy and have been struck by his quick, engaging smile and surprised that intelligence and good nature could maintain themselves in a child whose life had been hard and painful from the first. So all kinds of gifts were sent to him yesterday.

He came into his great estate of toys, clothes, candy, and books at the offices of the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street, where seventy-five children, including most of those placed by this organization on the list of 100 Neediest, had their Christmas tree and Santa Claus.

Present for Every Child.

Every child present got at least a mechanical toy, something useful, and a box of candy. But many got individual gifts from others who had taken a fancy to them, either before or since they appeared on the list of Neediest Cases. But the six-year-old mite with the tragic history towered far over them in the scale of property. For his own benefit some of his belongings were sequestered, to be given back from time to time in the future, while others, with his consent, were transferred to children who had not fared so well.

One of the prettiest little ones at the Christmas tree of this society was Annabel, one of the two children of Christina, mentioned in Case No. 6, the mother who was in the hospital, probably dying, and who might be saved for a greater or less time if her children could be kept near her. Enough contributions were sent in for this case the day after it was printed to provide for it. The two children are now being taken care of by private families, and they visit their mother as often as is allowed by the sick woman's physicians. The woman who has adopted this child temporarily during the mother's illness wrote to the State Charities Aid Association yesterday as follows:

"I'm so happy to have the dear little girl. She's the sweetest and most lovable child, and so good and obedient, and the only real pleasure I've had in my life for a long time. I am going to send her over to her poor mother on Christmas morning."

Another attractive child, a little boy, who got plenty of presents and had his biggest Christmas, was Maxie Dunn of Case 22. This was the nervous, delicate child, whose chance of growing up strong depended on good care hereafter. He has been getting it recently. He shows signs now of improving rapidly and making up for the time he has lost in nine years of bad and insufficient care. This boy is now the ward of the girls of the second year class at the Horace Mann School, who provided from their treasury enough money to insure everything the boy needs for the coming year.

Hard to Keep His Balance.

"The Boy That Nobody Wants," No. 51, whose life has also been little but a series of diseases, from which he is now partially recovered, enjoyed his shining black shoes and chill-defying black stockings more than any of his gifts, new clothing and toys being equal novelties to him. He fell down several times because of the shift in his centre of gravity involved in keeping his eyes on his patent leather toes.

A number of the children who figured in the list of 100 Neediest Cases reported by the State Charities Aid Association have been adopted, and plans for the adoption of others are pending, which will release gifts of money for these children for the care of other needy cases, provided the consent of the contributors is obtained. This is one of the many important benefits of the campaign for the 100 Neediest Cases, which does not appear in the total of money raised, which now amounts to $56,019.22.

A number of children in needy families which were reported by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor were entertained yesterday afternoon on board a battleship in the harbor. The chaplain of the ship, who originated the idea of the entertainment, arranged with the society to collect 100 children from needy families, many from this list of cases, and to take them to the ship on a motor boat. They were shown over the ship, had a big dinner, and each received a sweater, a cap, a toy, and a box of candy. Besides there was a lot of music and other amusements.

There are still 8,453 families and individuals on the books of the four charity organizations reporting the 100 Neediest Cases which have received no benefit from contributions made so far to this cause. The families reunited, mothers provided with rest and medical attention, children assured of treatment which will keep them normal by removing threatening mental and physical troubles, the women, children, and invalid fathers saved from want, worry, and hunger, which have been among the results of contributions to the 100 Neediest Cases, are only a few of those who are in deep distress and may be benefited in an untold degree by future contributions.

No part of such contributions go to pay the cost of doing charity. Not one cent will be deducted for any purpose. All will go to buy food, clothing, shelter, medical attendance, and other things necessary to life.

Additional gifts may be sent directly to The New York Times or to any of the following organizations administering this charity:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

TALKS ON BONDING

No. 8—"He Pays Twice Who Pays Promptly."

No comment is necessary upon the letter we have received from a County Treasurer in a Middle Western State. An excerpt follows:—

> "This will acknowledge the receipt of your check for $3,407.50 in payment of your liability on the bond of one of my deputies, that sum representing the net shortage in his accounts.
>
> "My claim was made up by my attorney on November 17th and forwarded to your New York office by mail on the 18th. Your voucher was dated at New York on the 27th and was delivered to me two or three days later.
>
> "The promptness with which your company has recognized and paid my claim as filed is very greatly appreciated by me as I had already made good to the County out of my personal funds."

This Company takes justifiable pride in the fact that letters of this character are by no means infrequent.

REJOICE OVER JERUSALEM.

Christians and Jews Celebrate Together in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The capture of Jerusalem by the British expeditionary fosce in Palestine was commemorated by a large mass meeting this afternoon at the Belasco Theatre, which was attended by Catholics, Protestants, and Jews. Among the speakers were Bishop Alfred Harding of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Baltimore, the Rev. James S. Montgomery and Rabbi Abram Simon.

Bishop Harding pointed to three significant facts in connection with the fall of the Turk in the Holy City—that the British forces would not turn their guns upon it; that the entry was made "not in pomp of power, but humility," and that the people were assured that they should be protected in the exercise of their religion and their liberty."

Dr. Simon said that the basis of civilization was to be found in the worship of one God, and that upon that basis Jew, Gentile, and Moslem even might stand together.

GOV. HUNT TAKES OFFICE.

His First Official Act Is to Offer a Job to His Predecessor.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 25.—Thomas E. Campbell turned over the Governorship of Arizona to Governor George P. Hunt this morning, in accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court of the State which found that Governor Hunt was the legally elected Governor by a plurality of forty-three votes. The ceremony was without feature.

Hunt's first official act was to tender Campbell a place on the State Tax Commission. Mr. Campbell declined.

Several Injured in New Haven Wreck.

ROXBURY, Conn., Dec. 25.—A dozen passengers on the morning train from Litchfield to Danbury, over the Shepaug branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, were injured today when a broken rail wrecked the train two miles south of here. All of the injured were sent to the Danbury Hospital on a train made up at the wreck. The passengers were mostly from Litchfield.

RED CROSS ROLL NOW PASSES 13,000,000

Far West and North Report Tremendous Additions to Their Quotas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Further returns today from the Red Cross Christmas membership drive indicated, officials at headquarters here said, that the total enrollment would be even in excess of the 13,000,000 forecast last night. The object was to enroll 10,000,000 new members.

Messages received during the day included one from the New England Division Manager that 240,000 members had been enrolled, and that the campaign would be continued the remainder of the week. The Rocky Mountain Division, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico, with a quota of 181,000, reported 240,000 members enrolled, with returns incomplete.

Almost complete reports from North Dakota and South Dakota indicate that the Northern Division, including those States and Minnesota and Montana, will pass its quota. North Dakota, with a quota of 62,000, has enrolled 80,207 members, and South Dakota has exceeded its 50,000 by 12,000.

With 200 out of 480 chapters not reported, and with several of the largest cities yet to be heard from, the Southern Division, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, has enrolled 243,000. Its quota is 438,000, and the managers are confident this figure will be reached.

CAMP DIX COMMAND SHIFTS.

Generals Mallory and McMahon Transferred South.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Dec. 25.—It was learned here today that there is to be a new commander at this camp within a few days. Brig. Gen. J. F. Mallory having been transferred to a camp in the South with Brig. Gen. John McMahon, who had been in command of the 167th Field Artillery, command of the 167th Field Artillery, ordered. Who the men will be to succeed these officers has not been announced here.

General Mallory told the boys before leaving that he had never seen a body of men with such a strong determination to make good as the men at Camp Dix here. He said he regretted parting with them, but felt they would "make good" with their new commander.

Brig. Gen. J. F. Dean, commanding the 156th Infantry Brigade, may temporarily succeed General Mallory, but there are reports that one of the most famous Major Generals in the American army may take command of the post.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks' Sons; Charles Marks, Miss Kyser, coats, suits, waists; Flanders.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; W. L. Rich, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway.

BALTIMORE.—D. Caplan & Sons; A. Caplan, suitings; Grand.

BOSTON—J. Reinet, jobber dresses, wash goods; 1,133 Broadway, Room 920.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; basement buyers, Mr. Whipple, gen'l buyer; H. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Riordan, kimonos; Mr. Rafeld, children's, juniors' coats, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; C. O'Rourke, hats; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Harry Graff, jobs Fall coats, serge dresses; 303 5th Av., Room 909.

CHICAGO—Twelfth Street Store; C. Mayer, jobs men's, boys' clothing; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, waists, sweaters; 410 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Gilsey Mfg. Co.; C. Bernstein, jobs women's Winter coats; 1,199 B'way, 3d floor.

DENVER—Neustetter Co.; F. Frohman, jobs silk, serge, velvet dresses; 364 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Jacobs, jobs coats, suits, children's coats, silk, serge dresses, skirts; 72 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Muller & Raas Co.; A. L. Johnson, millinery; 621 B'way.

LOS ANGELES.—New York Cloak and Suit House; H. Fink, women's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

NOVA SCOTIA, Canada—Sidersky & Co.; M. Sidersky, Spring coats, suits; 127 W. 25th, 6th floor.

PHILADELPHIA — Epstein & Jablow; I. Jablow, jobber, dresses, wash goods; 1,133 Broadway, Room 920.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs coats, suits; Miss Weiss, silk underwear; 15 E. 26th.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Muller & Raas Co.; Mr. Shaffer, millinery; 621 B'way.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; C. Kuchman, waists, negligees, sweaters; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Muller & Raas Co.; Miss L. Kelly, millinery; 621 B'way.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wirst Sons; L. S. Hydeman, mdse manager; Miss L. Culbertson, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, jobs ladies' coats, suits, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Clearing and colder Wed.; cloudy Thurs.

S. Car.—Rain Wed.; fair and cold Thurs.

Ga.—Fair and colder Wed.; fair and cold Thurs.

Fla.—Rain and colder Wed.; cloudy and colder Thurs.

Ala.—Fair and colder Wed.; fair and cold Thurs.

Miss.—Fair and colder Wed.; cloudy Thurs.

Tenn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ky., W. Va., Ohio, Mich., and Ind.—Fair and cold Wed. and Thurs.

La.—Cloudy and colder Wed.; cloudy and warmer Thurs.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Tex.—Fair and warmer Wed.; fair Thurs.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(r) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co<Akerlund.
Ocean SS Co<Standard Oil Co.
Marston<Tug P RR No. 14.
NY C RR<Penn RR.
Olivier<SS Regina d'Italia.
D, L & W RR<Tug Transfer No. 12.
Bush Term Co<Tug H C Moore.
Sullivan<Ross.
Same<Tug R G Townsend.
Clark<SS Eretria, (2.)
Timmins<same, (2.)
Un Wharf Co<same.
Same<Cox.
DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
McNulty<D, L & W RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
Acme Wire Co<Auto Supply Mfg Co.
Quennard et al<Bausch Mfg Co et al.
Gas & Elec Securities<Manhat & Q Trac.
Hagar<Horsey et al.
Gusicki<Pine Hill C.
Hume<CNY.
US<Askina.
Van Dyk<Nat Surety.
Byrne<Diaz.
Gellman<Larwal Realty Co. (2.)
Childs Co<Int Rest Employes' Assn, Inc.
Ramsey<Secor.
Beadleston<Oatman.
Re Hitchings.
Union Dime Sav Bank<Bellows.
Murphy<F. Butterfield & Co., (2.)
Olympic Dress Co<Dreyer.
Gallo<48th St Co.
Re Albert Dry Goods Co.
Finger<Cuddeback.
Re Maxwell.
Clark<Steedman.
Savarese<I O U Co.
Re Henrich.
Fuerst<University Society.
King<Baird.
Rosensen<Amron.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Volk<Volk.
Gilbert<Patterson.
McKenzie<Lane.
Humphrey Sales Co<Mandrey.
Sierman<Hartman.
Smith<Smith.
Re Norristown Trust Co.
Re Mary Anderson Candy Shops.
Knickerbocker Bag Co<Brody.
How.rd<Howard.
Bradley<Levine.
Re Walker.
Am Surety Co<Fankhauser.
Bogen<Epstein.
Re Joseph Durst, Inc.
Faletelsky<Elete Co.
Limond<Ward.
Bever<Lautenburg.
Kotler<Onyx Blouse.
Scharf<Third Av Ry.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART II.—Gavegan, J.—No day calendar.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—No day calendar.
PART IV.—Recess.
PART VI.—Recess.
PARTS V., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PART III.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Adolph Schnapp.
Caroline E Le Ture.
Harry Hodges.
Emma Rothschild.
Charles H Groedel.
Patrick McCluskey.
Kate S Metzger.
Marie Pruss.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Richardson Press<Cooke.
Warner-Godfrey Co<Finkelstein.
Cass<Craft.
Neuman<Forest Bar, &c. Co.
Catania<Cohen, Goldman & Co.
Popple<Richardson.
Werner<Michelin Tire.
Backman<Cohen.
Miller<Broten.
Borg<Walmsley.
Levey<Baldwin.
Flicker & Weinberg<Stampler.
20th St Garage, Inc<Hatten.
Buchman<Mass B & I
Altman<Gimbel Bros. (2.)
Hacken & Willenbrock Co<Simpon.
Leifer<Scheinman.
Dunst<Burker.
Freiman<Greenspan.
Buchman<Mass B & I
Borg<Walmsley.
Fribourg<Powells.
Macmonnies<Phillippi.
Mitchell<Musical Mut Prot Union.
Sprung<Goldstein.
Du Moulin<Newman.
Fertal<Steiner.
Levine<Lefkowits.
Glogower<Komito.
Rubinstein<Schindel.
Kurzfeld<Zinberisky.
Friedman<Berkowitz.
Feder<Greenman, (2.)
Saffer<Levine.
Rosenson<Levine Rity Scher<Komito.
Caamcayk<Blumberg.
Greenberg<Mayerson.
Apelburg<Careful Rity Co.
Gross<Levitt.
Keiser<Balik.
Bacon<Driggs Ordnance Co.
Ruggles<Salomon.
Diamond<Int R T.
Patselos<Badri.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. Cropsey<Cropsey—Cornelius Bull. Re Hayden—Richard J. D. Keating. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.<Lustgarten Co.—Richard M. Reed. Re Lighting Fixture Association—Benjamin F. Woolman.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Lincoln Trust Co.<Bauman—James F. Curnan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Wolcott G. Lane<George Boyr—Millard H. Ellison.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department. Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department. Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J. At 10 A. M.
Re Steam Cut Stone Co., (Steinberg.
Bloom<N E RR Co.
Brown<Fireproof Construction Corp.
Duffy<Duffy.
Reiffern<City, (2.)
Glascio<B'klyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
Dowd<Brown.
Lesser<N Y Mun Ry.
Tesley<Am Star Line, (2.)
Re 26th Av. (Colonial Impt & Expt Co.)
Sullivan<Woods.
Ramson<Salamong Trucking Co.
Peck<Wrenn.
Gatto<Gatto, (adj'd.)
Kinsella<Talbot.
Fortuna<Ajello.
Allison<Willoughby Realty Co.
Gallagher<Patterson.
Story<James.
Naughton<Kirch Holding Co.
London<Fringo.
Bennett<Mullen Constr
McGowan<same.
Quillian<same.
Davis<Davis.
Baumann<City.
Brown<Fireproof Constr Corpn.
Re 62d St.
Rennick<Pignate.
People<Demato.
Blankenau<Hannabel Construction Co.
Meyers<B H RR Co, (2.)
Favola<Favela.
Kelly<Kelly.
Ridgewood Amuse Co<Kaplan.
Hawkins<Walker.
Rosen<Krick.
Thorner<Fried.
Klein<Klein.
Horowitz<Adelfang.
Flynn<Leh Val RR.
Humphries<Gilbert.
Lins<Horstmann, (2.)
PART II.—Faber, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned until Jan. 7.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
William M. Miller,
John Gode,
Sophie Jaeger,
John H. Sweet,
Mary C. Miller,
Accounting of:
Hugh L. Davidson,
Fredericks Smith,
Karl Fassnacht,
Katherine A. Rockwell,
Joel Aronson,
Mary E. Uhlenbush,
Sarah E. Wells,
Accounting of:
Antone M. Walsh,
Cecelia Hollander,
Saveria Marchesano,
Luigi Marchesano,
Margaret Davis,
Richard Hunt,
W. G. Bartlett,
Margert Miller,
Adela Piegler,
Hannah Berkowitz,
Amelia A. Lees,
Edward P. Burrell,

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Bklyn Sav Bank<T M Realty Corpn.
McFadden<Tremont Motor Car Co.
City R R Co<Begley.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.
Lehman<Lehman.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—....., J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for Probate:
Abraham Rosenblum.
Lillian F Reed.
Motions:
Estate of John H Ludwig, (2.)
Accountings:
Estate of Ellen Smyth,
Anna Brunjes.
Wilhelmina Siems, (1.)
Wilhelmina Siems, (2.)

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Re Keefe, as com. &c., (2)—William Bondy. Neumann<McDonnell et al—Edgar Hirschbergs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM L. SWEET, Jr., Complainant, against ALL PACKAGE GROCERY STORES COMPANY, Defendant. — Consolidated cause.—No. E. 14-389.

Now, on this 10th day of December, 1917, came H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL and HERBERT A. EMERSON, as Receivers of the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company, in the above-entitled suit, and present their petition verified the 5th and 7th days of December, 1917, praying that the Court make an order in respect to the filing of proofs or statements of claim by those claiming to be creditors and/or otherwise against the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company;

Whereupon, on reading and filing said petition together with the consents of all parties appearing in the above-entitled suit, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, it is, on motion of GILBERT & GILBERT, solicitors for said Receivers,

ORDERED (1) That any and all creditors of or claimants against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claim that the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to them, or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever assert any claim against it are hereby required to assert their claims on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against the All Package Grocery Stores Company, and its estate, with H. Snowden Marshall and Herbert A. Emerson, as Receivers of the All Package Grocery Stores Company, at the office of their solicitors, Gilbert & Gilbert, Esqs., No. 43 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

(2) That no creditor of or claimant against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claims the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to him or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whoever who asserts any claim against it who fails to file a statement or proof of claim on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of the All Package Grocery Stores Company in the hands of the said Receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

(3) That the said Receivers be and they hereby are authorized and directed to give notice of this order by publication three times each week, for a period of three weeks, in The New York Times, The Brooklyn Eagle and The Chicago Tribune. And it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be mailed with all convenient dispatch by the said Receivers to each and every person appearing upon the books of the All Package Grocery Stores Company as a creditor thereof, or claimant against it, at the claimant's or creditor's address, as shown upon the said books.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH, Poplins, Serges, Poiret Twills, Velours, Cheviots, Gabardines wanted for cash. Charlop Bros. & Co., 151 West 26th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples. Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Botany; also velours, all shades. Stauff & Deren, 127 West 26th St.

BUNTING WOOL Wanted.—10,000 yards, good flag bunting, any width. Spring 8394.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—Black and brown. S. Soloss, 244 5th Av. 1503 Madison Square.

CLOAKINGS Wanted, of any description, quantity, for cash, at reasonable prices. Phone us and buyer will call. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St. 3757 Stuyvesant.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Three-fourths Meltons and Tibets. S. Kaplan & Co., 20 West 22d St. Gramercy 1515.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Big out-of-town jobber ready to place stock orders on Spring coats and suits. Call with samples all week, 127 West 25th St., 6th floor. Farragut 3558.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on novelties in cloths and silks for the Spring; better grade only. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking ladies', juniors', children's Spring coats. Bierman, 18 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring samples, better kind. 12 West 31st, 4th floor

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Looking at samples, better kind. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—All kinds; highest prices paid for jobs. 7th floor, 48 West 25th St.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Placing orders on Spring styles. 11 West 25th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Girls's Winter coats, 10th floor, 153 West 23d St. Farragut 596.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Juniors' Spring chic styles. 104 West 27th, first floor.

CORDUROY Wanted. — Will buy quantity white narrow and wide wale, cash. Spring 3719.

COTTON CONVERTS Wanted.—We are interested in 75,000 yards tag cloth. The M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted. — Open to buy large and small lots, plain or fancies; cash no object. H. V., Stuyvesant 2695.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Quantities; piece goods; will pay cash; mail samples. O 128 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Maize three-thread for cash. Columbia Ladies' Waist, 149 Spring St. Phone Spring 5390.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash jobs all grades silk jersey serge and velvet dresses. Pearl, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES WANTED.—Tailor-made satin and serge; submit samples. 104 West 27th, 12th floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 4th Av.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber looking at dresses, better kind. 11 East 31st, 2d floor.

ORGANDIE Wanted.—We are open for a large quantity for spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Chelsea 4461.

PEAU DE SOIE Wanted.—40 inches, white; also peau de cygne, all colors, up to 54c. yard. S. Soleff, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 1503.

POMPOM Wanted.—In all colors; will pay spot cash. G. B. G. Manufacturing Co., 7080 Madison Square.

POMPOM brown taupe on burgundy wanted. Phone Gramercy 6518.

POPLINS, Serges, Velours, Kersey, and Pom Pom Wanted.—All shades; spot cash. Spring 2571.

POPLINS Wanted. — 90810 Peking and tan; close price; cash. Chelsea 2079.

POPLIN AND VELOURS Wanted.—All colors; spot cash. Chelsea 8596.

SERGES, Scarlet, Wanted. — In 50 and 54 inches; must be low-priced; mail samples. Shoninger - Heinsheimer Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

SERGE Wanted.—Can use 500 pieces of Juilliard cheap serges. International Apparel Co., 37-39 West 28th St.

TRUNK Wanted. — Wardrobe trunk for misses' coats. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—344, 11050, 13009, 13046, 15020. Far. 5166.

WASHABLE SATIN Wanted. — Open for quantities. Esco Waist Co., 151 W. 25th.

VELOURS Wanted.—U. S. 153, all colors. Hexter's Block. Sol, Farragut 2616.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors; also poplins in all colors. 6018 Chelsea.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY HAT CORDS of silk, cotton, mercerized; immediate delivery. Phone 4100 Franklin.

COATS.—Pom poms, bolivias, velours, velour du Nords, broadcloths, &c.; plain and fur trimmed; close out. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—200 Spring coats, last year's, to close; $3 each; bargain. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush, January sales bargains fur trimmed, sizes 36 to 50. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—2,000 infants', 5,000 children's; will sacrifice for January sales. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Ladies' Velour, fur trimmed and plain, for January sales. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—1,000 coats, velour and plush, fur trimmed, at a sacrifice. The Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jeb of F. and H. broadcloth, also velours. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—150 to close out at a sacrifice. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS.—300 fur trimmed, to close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

CORDUROYS, 36 inch, wide wale, high shades; to close out. Clejan, 640 Broadway. Spring 5010.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Benner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES.—On account of moving we will close out 150 brocaded cotton warp serge dresses at $2.50. S. Schwartz & Bro., 120 West 18th.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, corduroy, silk, gingham, graduation and evening dresses. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Serge; wonderful values and styles, $8.75; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Gleckner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, wool jerseys, evening dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, close out cheap. Princes Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, to close out; low prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th St.

FURS.—1,000 black opossum borders, 6 by 72 inches; will sell very cheap. G. B. G. Manufacturing Company. Mad. Sq. 7080.

GEORGETTES, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th. Av.

MATERIALS.—Whitman 99, 104, 767; Poplin Gera, 7008, 9056; Botany 808, 13190, 315 B. C.; Wydotte Kersey 422; Raritan Beaver 1273; Harris Stern velours, also several other kinds of materials for sale. Greeley 4582.

JEANS.—Large quantity; Converse & Simpson, Lonsdale finish; immediate delivery. M 147 Times.

PARTY DRESSES.—To close out at big sacrifice. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

POPLINS and SERGES, 90,610, 0936, 7120, 6234, 4666, 4,632, 06077. Spring 2371.

SAMPLES DISPLAYED.—Manufacturers and contractors: I will display your samples and take orders free of cost to you; submit samples in person. Alexander H. Meyer, 1,239 Broadway, N. Y.

SATIN, wash, 40-inch, $1.20; white, flesh; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

SATIN AND TAFFETA. — Good evening shades; close out. M 156

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EXPORT TRADE GAINS.

Drops in November, but Total for 11 Months Shows an Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Exports during November amounted to $468,000,000, a decrease of $65,000,000 from October, 1917, and of $28,000,000 from November of last year, according to a statement issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For the eleven months ended with November, exports were valued at $5,639,000,000, against $4,360,000,000 a year ago.

Imports during November were valued at $221,000,000, about the same as in October of this year, but $44,000,000 more than in November a year ago. The imports during the eleven months of this year were valued at $2,725,000,000, a considerable increase over the imports for the eleven months' period of 1916, which were valued at $2,187,000,000.

The excess of exports over imports amounted to $268,000,000 in November, 1917, against $339,000,000 a year ago. The excess of exports during the eleven months ended with November amounted to $2,914,000,000 in 1917, against $2,773,000,000 in 1916, an increase of $141,000,000 in the current year.

Gold imports during the month amounted to only $3,000,000, against $47,000,000 a year ago, and gold exports amounted to $7,000,000 in November, 1917, and $26,000,000 in 1916. During the eleven months ended with November gold imports amounted to $535,000,000 and exports to $287,000,000, leaving an excess of imports of $248,000,000 in 1917, against $350,000,000 in 1916.

Silver imports during the month amounted to $9,000,000, a considerable increase over previous months; while silver exports fell to less than $5,000,000. For the eleven months period the silver imports amounted to $45,000,000, against $29,000,000 a year ago, and the exports were valued at $74,000,000 in 1917 and $62,000,000 in 1916.

TAX VICTORY FOR STATE.

Large Sums Saved by Court Ruling on Priority of Inheritance Levies.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—A loss to the State aggregating many hundred thousands of dollars annually has been prevented by a decision recently won by State Controller Travis, to the effect that the State inheritance tax may be levied prior to the deduction of the Federal estate tax.

The Federal estate tax is imposed upon all estates of $50,000 or more, and the farreaching effect of the decision is illustrated in the Oliver H. Payne estate, where the Federal tax was approximately $4,500,000. Had this amount been deducted first the State would have lost its tax upon this sum, amounting to approximately $225,000.

The two cases involved in this question were the Sherman appeal, which arose in Otsego County, and the Bierstadt case, arising in New York County. Because nearly three-fourths of the receipts from inheritance taxes, averaging over $12,000,000 annually, are collected upon estates of $50,000, the loss to New York would have aggregated many hundred thousand dollars each year had not the Controller's contention been upheld.

COMMEND WAR INSURANCE.

Life Presidents Urge Soldiers to Take Full $10,000 Policies.

All officers and enlisted men of the Army and navy are advised by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to avail themselves at once of the full $10,000 limit of life insurance protection under the provisions of the Government's war insurance system.

In emphasizing the advantages of the Government's plan for those in war service the association states that "such insurance is intended not only to afford protection to the dependents of soldiers and sailors at less than the actual cost of insurance in times of peace, without charge for the increased mortality due to war, but in effect to guarantee to soldiers and sailors a continuance of their insurability."

After pointing out that the act provides that this insurance must be applied for within 120 days after entrance into active service, the association states that it is in full accord with the sentiments which inspired this manifestation of national appreciation of the services being rendered by the soldiers and sailors.

MORE STREET CAR DELAYS.

New York Railways Co. Reports 300 Per Cent. Gain Since July 1.

According to a report made by investigators for the New York Railways Company, traffic congestion in the streets of New York has grown to such an extent since July 1 that the number of delays of five minutes or more to surface cars of the New York railways has increased 300 per cent.

Construction work by outside concerns delayed cars 2,485 times in the last five months as compared with 1,277 times in the same period last year. Two hundred fires caused delays as against 112 fires last year. Other miscellaneous causes, over which the company had no control, according to the report, resulted in 4,688 delays, while in the same five months of last year only 891 such delays occurred, an increase of over 500 per cent. Altogether delays to cars from July 1 to December 1 amounted to 178,660 minutes as compared with 70,464 minutes in the same period last year. In November the total delays were 58,167, almost double what it was in November, 1916. The average time of all delays to cars in the period covered by the company's report was nine minutes. Last year the average delay was ten minutes.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oct. gross	$647,309	$485,581	$161,728
Net after tax.	171,013	169,654	1,359
Surp. for int.	126,649	129,893	*2,744
10 mos. gross.	5,482,810	4,930,054	951,756
Net after tax.	1,650,643	1,386,976	*29,327
Surp. for int.	1,148,024	1,271,595	*123,571

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO. for the three months ended Dec. 31—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
13 mos. gross.	$1,050,000	$911,240	$138,760
Net after tax.	805,000	703,240	99,760
Other income.	35,000	18,835	16,165
Total income.	840,000	724,075	115,925
Jan. dividend.	300,988	148,585	68,303
Surplus	539,142	380,510	40,622
Prev. surp.	4,884,836	3,743,478	*1,858,322
Total surplus.	5,515,984	7,325,988	*1,808,000

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—			
Nov. gross	1,746,626	1,613,110	132,916
Total income.	1,791,286	1,655,903	135,494
Net after tax.	588,115	658,530	*70,415
Surp. aft. chg.	229,026	225,740	*96,040
Bal. aft. pf. d.	105,721	204,386	*98,665
11 mos. gross.	18,042,988	16,040,371	1,066,617
Total income.	18,395,280	17,342,277	1,152,903
Net after tax.	6,855,791	7,325,600	*469,809
Surp. aft. chg.	2,929,165	3,612,167	*682,782
Bal. aft. pf. d.	1,560,066	2,340,566	*771,500

*Decrease. (Partly estimated. (Including $11,500 in November, 1917, and $28,395 in November, 1916, involved in rate litigation, $253,390 for eleven months, 1917, and $518,542 in 1916.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSTON OIL COMPANY of Texas for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total receipts.	$1,724,693	$1,611,923	$1,513,313
Tax and exp.	288,027	228,187	229,788
Interest	322,841	281,567	361,228
Misc. items	44,036		
Balance	1,065,267	898,379	900,212
Preferred divs.	671,950	671,950	672,240
Year surp.	423,317	214,429	230,972

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pfd.	Payable.	Holders of Record
Amer. Carpet	$2	Q	Feb. 25	Jan. 15
Commonwealth Edison	2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Haverhill Gas	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Liberty Nat. Bank	4½	Q	Jan. 21	Dec. 31
Pennsylvania Salt	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Plymouth Cordage	3	Q	Jan. 10	Jan. 1
Va. R. & P.		SA	Jan. 21	
W. P. Power	1½	Q	Feb. 1	

ONE YEAR ON THE EXCHANGES.

Complete reports of the year's business in stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and a comprehensive survey of business on the chief exchanges of the world, in the Annual Financial Section of The New York Times, Jan. 6, and in the Annual Review of The Annalist, Jan. 7. Circulation will exceed 425,000 copies. Adv't.

The Opinions of Financial Authorities

with regard to the opportunities of buying bonds now are given in a circular we have just prepared. When a number of recognized authorities all reach the same conclusion as to existing bond prices, that conclusion is worthy of careful consideration on the part of investors.

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Investment Time

Our monthly review No. 26 tells what securities we consider cheap, and why.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST
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5½% Guaranteed First Mortgages and Certificates
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Write for Booklet "A."
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
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A Bond House of Service
Send for letter S-3 describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.
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STANDARD OIL STOCKS
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$250,000
5½%
Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates
secured by first mortgage on the Brooklyn Plant of the
SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, Inc.
held under lease from LOUVAIN CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by the
New York Title and Mortgage Company
Capital and Surplus over $3,000,000.
EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N. Y., Depositary

Free from personal property taxes in the State of New York; the Normal Federal Income Tax of 2 per cent. will be repaid by the Guarantor.

SERIAL MATURITIES:

$12,500	July 1, 1918	$12,500	January 1, 1919
12,500	July 1, 1919	12,500	January 1, 1920
12,500	July 1, 1920	12,500	January 1, 1921
12,500	July 1, 1921	12,500	January 1, 1922
12,500	July 1, 1922	137,500	January 1, 1923

Total Loan, $250,000. Valuation of direct security, $660,000.

The valuation of the direct security is over two and one-half times the amount of the loan.

The building is a fireproof structure erected for a milk pasteurization, bottling and ice plant. It is designed to be the world's largest, most modern and best equipped milk pasteurization plant.

In addition to the property covered by the mortgage, the loan is further secured by an assignment of a ten-year lease executed by the Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., for an aggregate net rental of $400,000, at the uniform rate of $40,000 per annum, thus providing unusually strong commercial backing for the loan.

The Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., is an old-established, successful business, well known in New York. Its average annual sales for the past three years were $11,960,285.02. Its average net earnings, after depreciation, for the same period, were $472,887.04 per annum, an amount nearly twelve times the sum annually due on the lease.

The mortgage is held by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Depositary. Authentication of the Depositary will be endorsed on each mortgage certificate.

We offer at par these 5½ per cent. first mortgage certificates with our guarantee of principal and interest. Denominations of $100 or multiples thereof in various maturities, as above listed.

Write for Circular.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
135 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN; Telephone, Cortlandt 6880.
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Human Waste—Failure Waste—Reduced

The death rate, among our Soldiers, ages 21 to 31, while in this country, will probably be only 4,000 or 5,000 per million, as against an estimated 8,000 per million civilian population, same ages, according to Actuaries of leading Life Insurance Companies.

This great reduction in life loss will be due to careful selection, physical fitness and better sanitary conditions under which soldiers live.

According to the American Experience Table of Failures, out of the 1,700,000 merchants in this country, an average of about 17,000 fail each year. These failures naturally entail immense credit losses. Why not reduce the failure waste in the same ratio as the human waste will be reduced?

American Credit Insurance will do it. An American Credit Unlimited Policy not only offers protection against excessive credit losses but it also assures proper credit methods, enjoins specific precautions in the extension of credit and provides for the allowance of covered accounts not over 45 days past due, if the company fails to collect them.

Full information on request. Write us.

We serve Manufacturers and Jobbers only.

THE AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO.
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A-48

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7% Preferred Stock
TAX FREE IN NEW YORK
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10 Amer. Cyanamid Pfd.
50 Conn. Ry. Ltg. Com.
2-M Int. Silver Scrip
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25 Fidelity Phenix Fire Ins.
25 German Am. Fire Ins.
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Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
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Carbo Hydrogen Com.
Jamison Coal & Coke Gen. Cr. 5s
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953
Citizens Traction 5s
Wickwire Steel 1st 6s, 1934
Philadelphia Co. 1st 5s, 1949
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Telephone John 1800

Atlantic Fruit Company
Connecticut Brass Co.
Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., Com. & Pfd.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern Com. & Pfd.
Illinois Central Leased Lines
Pacific Coast 2nd Preferred
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Phones Broad 6051-2-3-4-5-6.

Du Pont Powder Com.
Lord & Taylor C. & 1st Pfd
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Special Letter on the PRESENT WORLD CRISIS and the danger to civilization from the enemy's position (with map). Free upon request.
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6% and Safety Tax-Free

THE investor seeking 6% with perfect safety and freedom from personal property taxes, will find these merits combined in the first mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*.

THESE well-secured bonds are proof against unfavorable conditions, in times of war as well as peace. Our January Investment List describes a well diversified variety of investments. The Normal Federal income tax is paid on all these issues. These secured by New York property are exempt from personal property taxes in this state.

AN inquiry into the merits of these bonds, and the definite system of safeguards which make up the *Straus Plan*, will more than repay you. One of our officers will give his willing personal attention and service, if you will call on us. Or, if you prefer, write for

Circular No. A-140.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 — INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
CHICAGO — PHILADELPHIA — DETROIT — SAN FRANCISCO — MINNEAPOLIS — DAYTON — KANSAS CITY
35 Years Without Loss to Any Investor

On Being a Trustee

To most men who are qualified by success in their business to be Trustee of an estate, the trusteeship is just an added burden.

It means the care of another's property for a number of years,—constant watching of taxes, insurance, repairs, assessments, fluctuations in securities, etc. It requires organization and equipment.

This company in its Trust Department is daily handling all the problems which come up in estate management, and its services, with all its experience, may be secured at no greater cost than those of the individual.

Its officers will be glad to explain in detail the advantages in selecting this Company as Executor and Trustee.

Brooklyn Trust Company
Member of the Federal Reserve System and the New York Clearing House Association
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn
Bedford Branch — Fulton St. and Bedford Ave.
Manhattan Office — Wall St. and Broadway
Chartered April 14, 1866

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for you to do your banking business with a Trust Company?

Such a company not only can look after your money while you are alive but, if you wish, can act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver or Trustee. It is a legal Depository for funds of every description.

This Company especially attends to the management of Personal Property and Real Estate and to the collection and remittance of rents, interest and dividends.

Write for our booklet "Management of Your Estate"

Union Trust Company of New York
BRANCH 425 Fifth Ave. — 80 Broadway — BRANCH 786 Fifth Ave.
Capital and Surplus $8,500,000

CLINCHFIELD COAL CORPORATION
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

The undersigned as Transfer Agent of the 7% Cumulative Preferred Sinking Fund Stock of Clinchfield Coal Corporation, pursuant to the provision respecting said stock setting aside a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2¼ cents per gross ton, hereby gives notice that there has been deposited with it, in accordance with said provision, $28,173 24/100 available for redemption of such stock on February 1, 1918, and that it will receive sealed tenders up to 12:00 o'clock noon on January 5, 1918, for the sale to it of such Preferred Stock at a price not exceeding 120% of the par value thereof and the accumulated and accrued dividends thereon.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Transfer Agent.
By H. W. MORSE,
Secretary.

New York, December 15, 1917.

MacAndrews & Forbes
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
Weyman-Bruton
CHAS. M. LEVETT
38 Cotton Exchange, N.Y. Phone 300 Hanover

Russian Int'l 5½s
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Carbon Steel
Central Aguirre Sugar
Dayton Pr. & Lt. Pfd.
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N.Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Mich. Lime & Chem. Stks.
Natl. Fuel Gas
Russian Rouble 5½s.
Inter. Tungsten Corp.
DIDRICHSEN & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. — 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
American Hawaiian S. S.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 6000 to 6010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank

51 Chambers St., New York

The Board of Trustees has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum

ON ALL DEPOSITS ENTITLED THERETO. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH, 1918, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1918.

JOHN S. DALY, Comptroller. JOHN J. PULLEYN, President.

German Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1859.
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.

MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolable and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, on Jan. 1, 1918, at the rate of

4 % PER ANNUM

on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1918.

Accounts can be opened by mail.

Booklet "Banking by Mail," sent free.

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

23RD ST. N.E. COR. 6TH AVE.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21, 1918.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 8th, 1917.

NOTICE.

Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st or July 1st or Oct. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.

132nd Semi-Annual Dividend

The Trustees have directed that interest be credited to depositors entitled thereto at the rate of 4% PER ANNUM payable on and after January 21st, 1918.

H. F. Hutchinson, Prest. W. H. Rose, Secty.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK AND OF EXTRA DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED STOCK.

The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has declared a dividend of eight per cent. (8%) upon its Preferred Stock, payable in four quarterly instalments of two per cent. (2%) each, and a dividend of seven per cent. (7%) upon its Common Stock, payable in four quarterly instalments of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) each, the first of said instalments, in the case of each class of stock, to be payable on December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 21, 1917; the second on March 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 22, 1918; the third on June 29, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 21, 1918, and the fourth on September 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 20, 1918.

The Board of Directors of said Company has also declared an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon its Preferred Stock, payable on December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 21, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.

Dated New York, December 11, 1917.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

FOUNDED 1803

Dec. 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1917.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

229th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, payable Wednesday, January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, December 26th, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

THE

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW YORK

December 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%), and a special extra dividend of two per cent. (2%), both payable on and after January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

223d DIVIDEND

CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, December 24th, 1917.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after January 2d, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1917.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank

of New York.
330 Bowery.

December 14th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders on record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.

December 13, 1917.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record December 20, 1917.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

26 Liberty Street, New York, Dec. 14, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½%) per centum on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 10, 1918, to holders of certificates for full shares of stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 20, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed.

NICHOLAS TERHUNE, Treasurer.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York City.

The Board of Directors of Shattuck Arizona Copper Company has this day declared a dividend of Twenty-Five (25c.) cents per share, and a capital distribution of Twenty-Five (25c.) cents per share, payable January 19th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1917. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAND E. LAMOND, Ass't Secretary.

November 30th, 1917.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, December 13, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1917. Checks will be mailed. I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

THE

BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 21st, 1917.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1918, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1918. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, December 18, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the Common Stock, payable January 14, 1918, to Stockholders of record 3:00 P. M., December 22, 1917.

D. RICKARD, Secretary.

THE BRYANT PARK BANK.

New York, December 18, 1917.

The Board of Directors have today declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after January 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record of this date.

E. F. GIBBS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend.

A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the net profits of the Company, on account of the unpaid back dividends accrued upon the Preferred Stock, payable December 31st, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 14th. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after December 31st, 1917, to distribute the dividend of 10% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
For the Voting Trustees.

New York, December 3rd, 1917.

268th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 18, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent. and an extra dividend of Two (2%) per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record of December 21, 1917.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

No. 75 Montgomery Street,
Jersey City, N. J., December 8, 1917.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The American Tobacco Company will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, January 7, 1918, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of amending the Merger Agreement under which the Company is constituted so as to convert Fifty Million Dollars ($50,000,000) at par of the unissued common stock of The American Tobacco Company into "Common Stock B" with the same rights to dividends and upon liquidation as the present issued Common Stock, but without voting rights.

The Preferred and Common Stock transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, December 15, 1917, to 10 o'clock A. M., January 8, 1918.

CHARLES F. NEILEY, Secretary.

NORTHERN SUGAR CORPORATION.

Notice to Stockholders:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of Northern Sugar Corporation will be held at the general offices of the company at 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, State of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the preferred capital stock of the corporation from $1,230,000, consisting of 12,300 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $1,600,000 to consist of 16,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

HIRAM A. DOUGLAS, President.
SHERWIN A. HILL, Secretary.

NORTHERN SUGAR CORPORATION.

Dated: Detroit, Mich., December 24, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of DR. ASSERSON'S AND DR. FARRAR'S HOUSE FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS, a New York corporation, will be held on Monday, January 14th, 1918, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at the offices of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, 37 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

WILLIAM B. FLETCHER,
MARY ALICE, ASSERSON,
LILIAN K. P. FARRAR,
Directors.

WEST SIDE BANK.

New York, Dec. 24th, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the West Side Bank will be held at its banking rooms at No. 481 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr., Cashier.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Cities Service
Midwest Refining
Amer. Lt. & Traction
Western Power
Famous Players

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2320 Broad

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What to buy and when to buy is clearly stated in the Babson Investment Service.

With certain stocks at attractive levels it's a shame to miss the opportunity. For particulars

Address Dept. Y-10 of the
BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Organization of its Character in the World.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings

This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed

Franklin Society

FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
IN PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice to stockholders: A special meeting of the stockholders of HARKNESS ESTATES INCORPORATED will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 353 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1918, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition to reduce the number of shares into which the capital stock shall be divided without reducing the amount of such capital stock, so that hereafter such capital stock shall be divided into 30,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

Dated New York City, Manhattan Borough, December 17th, 1917.

FRANK TRENHOLM, Vice President.
WILLIAM B. SAWERS, Secretary.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of January, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, namely: For the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books for the common and preferred stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, January 3rd, 1918, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, January 24th, 1918.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

Dated New York, Dec. 26th, 1917.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 4, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION
485 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 9th day of January, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, December 19, 1917.

RALPH A. KOHN,
Assistant Secretary.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, CHARLES S. BROWN CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, January 2d, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon for the election of directors, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on December 22d, 1917, and remain closed until 10 A. M., January 3d, 1918.

C. P. Donnelly, Jr., Secretary.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY.
160 Broadway,
New York, December 28, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Wednesday, January 9, 1918, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company, 160 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GREAT SOUTH BAY DEVELOPMENT CO.

Please take notice that the deferred annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for such transaction of such other further business that may regularly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company at 207 East 18th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M.

New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

G. W. HESS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the Safe Deposit Company of New York for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 149 Broadway, on Wednesday, January 9th, 1918, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of December, 1917, and opened on the 12th day of January, 1918. Per order.

WILLIAM J. RAMSEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 6, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

45 Wall Street, Dec. 20, 1917.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose term of office expires, and for inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of this Company on the second day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the MUNRO ACE STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 26, 1917.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUNSOMO STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 26, 1917.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MUNRIO STEAMSHIP CORPORATION will be held at the offices of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 26, 1917.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 24th, 1917.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 9th. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

East River National Bank.

New York, Dec. 8th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 680 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 2 P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Munisla Steamship Corporation will be held at the office of the company, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on January 9th, 1918, 11 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 26, 1917.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

The Chemical National Bank of New York
December 8th, 1917.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 8th Day of January, 1918, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier.

New York, December 9, 1917.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 43 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Washington Utilities Company.

The undersigned, as Trustee under Trust Indenture dated June 1st, 1917, of the Washington Utilities Company, hereby invites offers for the sale to it, as such Trustee, of 6% Collateral Trust Gold Notes of said Washington Utilities Company, secured by the said Indenture, at a purchase price not exceeding par and accrued interest, and in a total amount not exceeding $25,996.00. Offers in writing will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock noon, January 2nd, 1918. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
60 Wall Street, New York.

Dated: December 17, 1917.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

Coupons Due January 1, 1918, of the 5% Refunding Bonds of 1916 will be paid on and after January 2, 1918, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Sutro & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Boston, Mass., December 8, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "BRISTOL," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 8 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) par value first mortgage 5% bonds on the Steamer "BRISTOL," dated February 15, 1916, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on February 15, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 1 to 200 inclusive, maturing from February 15, 1919, to February 15, 1928.

The holders of the above-numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 15, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to February 18, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due February 15, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on February 15, 1918.

COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By John G. Crowley, Treasurer.

PIERCE BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.
First Mortgage Twenty Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Trustee under a certain agreement dated November 28, 1917, between the PIERCE BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION, EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY and SPENCER TRASK & COMPANY, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. Tuesday, January 22, 1918, for the sale to it of sufficient of the above described bonds at the lowest price obtainable to exhaust the sum of One hundred fifty-seven thousand five hundred Dollars ($157,500).

Proposals should be placed in sealed envelopes, addressed: "Proposal for sale of PIERCE BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION First Mortgage Twenty Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds," and sent to the undersigned at its office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Payment for the bonds accepted will be made on February 1, 1918.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject in whole or in part any or all tenders.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY.
By BOYD G. CURTS, Trust Officer.

Dated, New York, December 5, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST AND REFUNDING 6 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE KANOTEX REFINING COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE MORTGAGE OF THE KANOTEX REFINING COMPANY TO COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY AS TRUSTEE, DATED JANUARY 1, 1912:

THE KANOTEX REFINING COMPANY has exercised its right to redeem all of its bonds issued and now outstanding under the mortgage above referred to, on January 1, 1918, by the payment of 105 per cent. of their face value, together with accrued interest to said date.

Said bonds will be redeemed at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, on and after January 1, 1918, after which date interest will cease and the coupons maturing upon such bonds subsequent to January 1, 1918, will become null and void.

THE KANOTEX REFINING COMPANY,
By ROBERT R. COX,
Treasurer.

New York, December 1, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

RAILWAY STEEL-SPRING COMPANY
(Latrobe Plant) First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds dated January 1, 1906.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided by Article IV. of the Mortgage dated Jan. 1, 1906, made by the Railway Steel-Spring Company to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, successor, that the Railway Steel-Spring Company will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds (Latrobe Plant), issued under said Mortgage on Jan. 1, 1918, at One Hundred and Five Per Cent. (105%) of the face value thereof, with accrued interest thereon to Jan. 1, 1918. Said bonds will be redeemed at the Coupon Department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, and should have attached coupons due Jan. 1, 1918, after which date interest will cease.

RAILWAY STEEL-SPRING COMPANY,
By F. F. FITZPATRICK, President.

Dated New York City, Nov. 15, 1917.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY

Purchase Money Mortgage Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Gold Bonds Due 1925.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby notified that the undersigned Company has called for redemption on January 1, 1918, at principal and accrued interest, bonds bearing Serial Nos. 294, 335, 336, 360, 371, 380, 418, 532, 548, 580, 689, 707, 761, 765, 886, 897, 964, and upon such date, from the proceeds of the mortgage redemption fund provided with respect to said issue, the Bonds bearing such Serial Numbers will become so due and payable at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, 16 Wall Street, New York City, upon surrender thereof, together with January 1, 1918, and all unmatured coupons. Thereafter interest will cease to accrue thereon. Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for the amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for redemption.

THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY.
By LEWIS T. WOLLE, Pres.

December 5, 1917.

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that INDIAN REFINING COMPANY intends to redeem its First Mortgage Bonds issued under Indenture dated March 27th, 1911, bearing the following numbers:

2527	2926	3163	3597
2528	2985	3214	3646
2549	3075	3261	3702
2553	3143	3397	3742
2632	3160	3498	3744
		3796	
		3989.	

That redemption will be January 1st, 1918, at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Successor Trustee under said Indenture, 16 Wall Street, New York City. Said bonds will be redeemed at the price of 102% of the principal and accrued interest to January 1st, 1918, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds, with all coupons not matured attached. Said bonds will cease to bear interest from and after January 1st, 1918, or to be secured by said Indenture.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1917.

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY, INC.,
by THEODORE L. POMEROY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Street, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Thursday, January 3, 1918, for Contract A1, for printing.

At the above place and time the bids with be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK.
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., January 8, 1918, for delivering heat insulating materials at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., &c. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 12-21-17.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 20, 1917.

JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

J. H. MAYERS, Auctioneer
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, at 10:30 A. M.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF TERRENCE F. MOONEY, formerly doing business under the name of

F. A. PRINCE CO.

AT No. 1261 BROADWAY
EXECUTORS' SALE AT AUCTION OF
100,000 GROSS OF
MEN'S GOLD FILLED & PLATED JEWELRY.
THE BIGGEST SALE OF THE YEAR.
See Friday's N. Y. American.

THE TIMES GOES TO PRESS EARLIER.

Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication, owing to alteration, for military reasons, in the departure of printing trains. Advertisements may be received up to the regular hour of publication at the office—Advt.

STEAMSHIPS.

ON SUMMER SEAS

Would you enjoy a 3,000 mile ocean trip over sunlit tropic waters with visits to the quaint cities of Porto Rico, trips through the old Spanish fortresses and cathedrals and a taste of the luxurious tropical climate? Then take this

16 Day Cruise All Expenses $94.50 And Up

The steamer is your hotel from New York to and around the island, stopping at principal ports and returning to New York. Splendid accommodations on large vessels built especially for the tropics Sailing Saturdays. Write for booklet.

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COMMERCIAL
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

Neutral Steamer Saga sailing January 8 for St. Thomas, West Indies, Rio Janiero, Santos, Brazil.

MOORE & McCORMACK, INC.
Freight Agents, 29 Broadway.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
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Phone Franklin 4580.

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Direct Route to the Continent
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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW

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SOUTH AMERICA. New York to Valparaiso via Panama Canal, calling at principal ports of Peru and Chile. First sailing late in Jan. U. S. & Pacific Line, Pass. Dept., 104 Pearl Street, New York. 'Phone Broad 5570.

STEAMBOATS.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $2.95

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90

COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE

TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily 5 P. M. Music.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, Stz. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 4:30 P. M. Lvs. Pier 70, E. R., E. 23d St., 6 P. M.

CALIFORNIA TOURS

Ask for booklets just out.
GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD,
311 Fifth Ave., (nr. 32nd St.,) N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED SALE OF THE assets of KARL FREUND, INC., and notice to creditors requiring filing of claims.—United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of KARL FREUND, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 25,275.

Sirs: Please take notice that the undersigned, Edwards H. Childs, as receiver herein, has received an offer from Henry Symons & Co. to purchase all of the assets of the above-named bankrupt, which offer is in substance to pay all priority claims in full and to pay creditors of the estate 22½c. in cash of their just, lawful, provable, and allowable claims in bankruptcy; and further,

Please take notice that an order has been made upon the petition of the said undersigned receiver, directing that a hearing be held in the United States District Court in and for the Southern District of New York, at Room No. 227, in the Post Office Building, Broadway and Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1918, at the opening of the court at 10:15 o'clock A. M. on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then be made for an order authorizing said Company to change its corporate name to "The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America" and for such other or further relief in the premises as to the Court may seem just and proper.

Dated, New York, December 18th, 1917.

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
By H. CILLIS, President.

DUNCAN & ROSE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

HOTEL GRAMATAN

23 Minutes from Grand Central. A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Children's play ground. Special rates for 6 months or more.
HOTEL GRAMATAN,
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

The Jackson Health Resort, Dansville, N. Y.—A delightful place to rest and recuperate. Write for literature. Wm. R. Leffingwell, Pres.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Beechwood Summit, N. J.

Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards of the New Edgewood, Greenwich, Conn.
OPEN ALL YEAR.
Telephone—1054 Summit.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL

On the ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during the Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Holiday period bookings now being made.

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Garage with accommodations for chauffeurs.

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CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
ALWAYS OPEN

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES

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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
CAPACITY 600. DANCING.
Particular attention over the Holidays.
Notable New Years Eve Celebration.
Reservations may now be arranged.
S. Hanson Piper.

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FIREPROOF
OCEAN FRONT, IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY
THE HOLIDAY HOTEL
WHERE AMERICA'S MOST MAMMOTH NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION WILL BE HELD

Indoor Ice Skating

ISLESWORTH ICE PALACE
ATLANTIC CITY.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

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MORTGAGE LOANS.

To loan on bond and mortgage, $6,000, $13,000, $24,000, $30,000. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., (149th.)

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—82-acre farm; on State road; Hudson River fruit section. For particulars address N. C. Barus, Newburg, N. Y., R. D. 2.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

29TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, $150; bargain; large, light rooms. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

37TH, 35 EAST.—Two, three room housekeeping apartment, bath, electricity, high-class.

50TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $10 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Burlingame.

56TH, ST., 53 EAST.—Attractive studio apartment, two rooms, bath, No. 18.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 a month up; most desirable location and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 5300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Santos, 25 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Choice furnished apartments; studio building; large, sunny room; open fireplace; all improvements; $100. Phone Chelsea 3272.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to March & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

25TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished high-class basement apartments, 2-3 rooms, $90-$100. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

54TH, 200 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, and large Foyer hall; price $225 a month; must have best references. Frank, 1120 Circle.

55TH ST. and Broadway.—Eight-room apartment to rent, completely furnished, for season or longer, $250 per month; concession for long lease to desirable tenant. For full particulars apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Beautifully and newly furnished four-room, sunny apartment; Oriental rugs.

67TH, near 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished apartment; four rooms, kitchen, bath; grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. 9186 Columbus.

73D, 111 WEST.—2 furnished rooms, kitchenette; rent separate or en suite.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large double room, kitchenette; small'er, adjoining bath; southern exposure.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Very attractive suites, two, three rooms, ivory, mahogany, $60-$90.

79TH, 315 WEST.—To sublet, beautifully furnished 6-room apartment, complete every detail, for 4 or 5 months, at reasonable rental. Apply Apt. 5D, Hudsonia, 315 West 79th. Telephone Schuyler 9171.

80'S, magnificently furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; 4 master's, 2 maids' rooms; immediate occupancy; particulars. Tel. Vanderbilt 4150.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent, eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family; leaving city; exchange references. E. S., Apt. 9.

112TH, 535 WEST.—Suites and single rooms; private bath. Hotel Royal.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom, furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070. Apt. 94.

138TH ST., 520 WEST.—Sublet new four-room apartment; modern conveniences; good locality.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
With or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; 360 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
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Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dirgleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

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THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Three rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $85; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Furnished Apartments, HOTEL SAN REMO, 74th to 75th St., Central Park West.
DIRECTLY FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Insures maximum of sunlight and air. Transient or by year. Complete hotel service. Restaurant. Service Table d'Hote & a la Carte. Convenient to "L," subway, & Surface lines.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6700.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

HOTEL MARSEILLES, Broadway, at 103d St.—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

MANHATTAN AV., 312.—Will sublet handsome seven-room elevator apartment, six or eight months, furnished or unfurnished. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, Between 114th and 115th.—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment, twelfth floor, 9 rooms and 3 baths; modern fireproof building; music room, drawing room, library, dining room connecting; ideal for entertaining; $325 month; less conditionally short or long lease. Private telephone, Morningside 672. Evans.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Beautifully furnished high-class elevator apartment, overlooking Riverside Drive; 4 rooms and bath; lease till Oct. 1; $75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6645 Morningside, Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 79th.)—Living, bedroom, private bath, kitchenette; short lease. Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 463.—7 rooms, front, sublet, completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6645 Morningside. Apt. 71.

Studio with skylight; southern exposure; three rooms, bath, kitchenette. 54 West 58th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 46.—To sublet, beautiful studio apartment; entire floor, or will divide.

YOUNG MAN in city's bachelor apartment on Riverside Drive; reasonable. White 300 Riverside Drive, Apt. 37.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Father and daughter want two rooms, bath and kitchenette, from January until April; 60th to 90th Sts., west side; reference, terms, and particulars. X 240 Times Annex.

Wanted, for about two months, by a family of three, small furnished apartament; location in or near Park Av. preferred; references given. V 394 Times Downtown.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

ARMY OFFICER and wife want two rooms, kitchenette, and bath for one month; about $65. Reply A. P. B., M 161 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $3,600; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring, Flack, 1,706 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC TOWN CAR, $1,100.
Beautiful limousine, landaulet; used privately; cost $3,500. 305 West 79th, near Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917 sedan, also coupe and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON super 6 touring, mechanically perfect; new tires; extra Winter top, mounted; will sacrifice for $725. Columbus 8963.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; with wheels; like new. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Convertible Coupe. Beautifully equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 2-25 4-passenger Clover Leaf roadster, fully equipped, painted battleship gray, natural wood finish, wheels and trimming in perfect condition, with lots of extras.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.
BROOKLYN BRANCH
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn. Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-25 Limousine, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARDS.
1916 TWIN SIX LIMOUSINE.
1915 "2-38" LIMOUSINE.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 BROADWAY.

PACKARD 1918 brougham, run about 1,000 miles; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 38 h. p.
LOCOMOBILE (1916) limousine, 38 h. p.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

Pierce-Arrow 38-limousine, also 38 landaulet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7 passenger.
RENAULT 1913 Brougham-Landau, 7 pass.
RENAULT 1912 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't tell from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 130 West 55th St.

REO, 1917, with specially built Winter top, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder; mechanically perfect; appearance like new; must sell; no reasonable offer refused. Phone is 4624 Gram.

SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT Touring, "Light 4," five passenger. Painted Brewster Green, with yellow running gear. The most efficient and economical high-class car. Sold with manufacturer's BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE and equipment. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th Street. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city. Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $8,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS LIMOUSINE "4," (new.)
CADILLAC LIMOUSINE "8," (exceptional.)
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
1,077 ATLANTIC Av., BROOKLYN.

STEARNS silent Knight, 1917, inside drive coupe, four-cylinder; practically new, painted Rolls-Royce blue; sacrifice. 507 5th Av., Room 501. Phone Murray Hill 9451.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 5-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1916, Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ 16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
BUICK Touring, running order, $200.
RAMBLER Touring, price $150.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
251 WEST 58TH STREET,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

EXCELLENT XMAS GIFTS.
EASY TERMS.
1917 LEXINGTON SEDAN, $995.
1917 DETROITER "8," $490.
1917 BUICK TOURING, $775.
1916 BUICK TOURING, $900.
1916 MAXWELL TOURING, $300.
1916 REO FIFTH, $600.
1916 FULLMAN ROADSTER, $900.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
1,700 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 1873.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body, 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Motor Trucks.

DEARBORN 1 and 2 ton trucks for sale on easy terms. 4636 Decatur; 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

IF YOU will accept a reasonable amount for your car I can sell it for you quick. H. C. MORRISON, 1,926 Broadway. Columbus 8596.

CADILLAC, Buick, Pierce, Marmon, &c., Franklin, Oak and Scout, 1,926 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

COLE 7-passenger limousine, $3.50 hour; shopping, $7; day, week, month. Columbus 9475.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 8975.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway." 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instruction guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

16TH, 114 EAST.—Two-room sunny suite; beautifully appointed; well heated; bath, telephone.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $13 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, attractive, newly furnished; running water; telephone; every convenience.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 432.—Warm, large back parlor; two windows; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large and small rooms with bath; musical studios rent by hour or month.

MALISON AV., 174, (33D.)—"VANDERBILT STUDIOS." TWO CHOICE ROOMS, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED; MOST DESIRABLE STUDIO HOUSE; UNIQUE GARRET ROOM; REFERENCES. MURRAY HILL 9286.

ATTRACTIVE, well-decorated room in studio apartment; reasonable. Phone evenings, Plaza 8706.

West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique, mahogany, and chints; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

30TH, 311 WEST.—2 connecting rooms; light housekeeping; front parlor; suitable for 3.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

47TH, 34 WEST.—Rooms, with or without bath; sub-lease parlor floor; refined house.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room, with bath and kitchenette, electricity; references.

52D ST., 70 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and medium rooms; electricity, gas, telephone.

56TH, 352 WEST.—Two fine rooms, improvements, Columbus Circle. Apt. 6, Superintendent.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

57TH, 236 WEST.—Large, attractive room, running water, electricity, elevator, telephone; references. Starr.

60TH, 62 WEST.—Second-floor front and dressing room, with running water, electricity, steam heat, kitchenette; references.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure; modern conveniences. Buckley.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, $6, $7; suites, private baths; gentlemen, business couples.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; southern exposure; bath; references.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Gentlemen; beautiful suite; two rooms, bath.

73D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND COLUMBUS AV.—ONE ROOM AND BATH; EXCLUSIVE HOME. 5978 COLUMBUS.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Well-heated rooms, $6-$7; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive residence.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, dressing rooms, select house; small rooms; reasonable.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small; electricity; adjoining baths.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; all conveniences. Columbus 8265.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; parquet floor; bath, kitchenette; electricity.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, bath adjoining; delicious home table; table guests.

86TH, 341 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Large double room, southern exposure; also small.

111TH, 345 WEST, (Rockfall; corner Broadway.)—Attractive, well furnished room and bath with board; modern elevator apartment. Treager.

114TH, 500 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room; private adult family. Graham.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 9487.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV., La Porte Hotel.—Opposite Columbia University Campus; 8 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; transients, $1 daily up; restaurant on premises.

119TH, 409 WEST.—Sunny single room; Morningside Drive; small room; running water. Apt. 41.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity; heat; references required.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5, $6. McCabue.

124TH, (2,131 Broadway.)—Double room, facing Broadway, $6; modern conveniences. Apartment 44.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; broadway subway; gentlemen; $3. (Apt. 21.)

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Clean, sunny outside room; private apartment. Academy 2646. Rich.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 55.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d subway.)—Warm rooms; reasonable; home dinners; guests' accommodations.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful second floor in exclusive, quiet residence; gentleman; breakfast.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Attractive room, suitable two; references exchanged. 755 Main.

MONROE PLACE, 28, Brooklyn.—Sublet furnished or unfurnished two rooms and bath.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL HEATED ROOM with running cold and hot water or private bath, electricity, not above 14th St.; give full particulars and price. Engineer, W 203 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $15 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 212, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

8TH AV., 7.—Renovated throughout; good single rooms; moderate rates; refined service.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, also single room; Southern exposure.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

86TH, 41, 43, 45, Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

72D, 209 WEST.—Large, comfortable double and single rooms, private bath; home surroundings; table boarders welcome.

72D, 220 WEST.—Elegant rooms, with unlimited hot water and heat; excellent table; $7 each person with or without bath; $6 if two occupy room; $5 single room. Apt. 6, 1st floor.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

72D, 209 WEST.—Fine location; double, single rooms; excellent cooking; references.

73D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Medium and small rooms, well heated; southern exposure; excellent table.

151 WEST 76TH ST.
Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, steam-heated rooms; large, single; electricity; bath; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Unexpected vacancies; large, attractive rooms; excellent, homelike table; responsible.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Attractive, large, small, sunny rooms; bath; excellent home cooking; references.

90TH, 313 WEST.—Single room, young gentleman; running water, electricity; excellent table; references.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Refined American home, desirable rooms, baths, parlor dining; permanent guests desired; convenient subway, L; near park.

93D, 255 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, private bath; electricity, heat.

94TH, 274 WEST.—Rooms, with or without board; excellent table, kind servants. Riverside 8150.

103D, 205 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptional large, front room; private bath; owner's home; reference.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive large room, facing Drive; running water; suitable gentlemen or couple; in exclusive boarding house.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 128th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 534, (86th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Jewish gentleman wants board; refined, cheerful family, or first-class boarding establishment; west subway, below 96th. V 292 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced; executive ability; office manager; $22. E. K., 32 West 112th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years controlling accounts, trial balance; executive ability; $25. W. S., Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience controlling accounts, trial balances; salary $15. F 64 Times.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS desires position afternoons, English branches, fluent French; references. F 54 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A middle-aged lady would like a position as housekeeper and companion to elderly lady; city or country. B. J. E., X 248 Times Annex.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place her competent, trained nurse, care of infant or two very young children; city or suburbs. Address Box D 894 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, EDUCATED, AMBITIOUS, EXECUTIVE ABILITY; $16. F 50 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearance; office assistant 5 years' experience; willing, not afraid of hard work; $15 to $18. O 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; thoroughly experienced, competent; $18; highest references. V 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; conscientious worker; references; $15. V 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience, export and import; neat, competent; $16. V 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, competent; good references. W 189 Times.

TEACHER.—Colleges graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TYPIST, knowledge stenography; high school graduate. Jacobson, 25 East 99th St. Lenox 6261.

WOMAN of excellent education, experienced teacher, business, journalism. J. W., Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 214 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE EXECUTIVE OR ASSISTANT, American, (25,) married, university graduate, experienced credit man, accountant, correspondent. F 62 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6668.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced; knows Spanish; held responsible position for many years; desires position with a reliable firm. V 327 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 8658.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly; private accountant from $5. Dale, 236 St. Nicholas Av.

AMERICAN, age 32, expert knowledge real estate values, management real estate operations, good executive, thorough experience in selling, broad knowledge general business problems, seeks connection with reputable corporation; usual earnings $4,000-$5,000 per year; highest references. W 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER desires position; had entire charge of books in last position; six years' experience controlling accounts; trial balance; aged 23; draft exempt. O 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Correspondent, Salesman.—Man, 36, executive ability, desires position. V 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—College education; experienced, capable taking full charge; best references. O 129 Times.

BUILDERS.

Am 35, thoroughly understand construction, estimates, subletting, superintending; 13 years' experience; energetic, tactful, resourceful. G 454 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 8 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CIGAR SALESMAN wishes to make change Jan. 1; experience in nearby States; will consider other lines; first-class houses only; good reference. G 304 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE,
PURCHASING AGENT,
CIVIL ENGINEER.
PRESENT SALARY $200 PER MONTH; AGE, 30; DRAFT EXEMPT; GRADUATE ENGINEER. EXPERIENCE IN CHARGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING DESIGN AND IN PURCHASE OF ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL, AND CIVIL ENGINEERING MATERIALS. MY RECORD MERITS YOUR CONSIDERATION. X 224 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE, employed as cashier of large corporation, desires changing; have thorough knowledge accounting in all branches; 11 years with present company; would accept $1,800 provided future prospects look brighter than at present; A1 credentials. W 62 Times.

EXPERIENCED all branches scrap iron, metals, structural steel, married; address in confidence with progressive concern. V 287 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED boy Bookkeeping, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 18c, 19c, 20c, 21c, 22c, 23c, 24c, 25c, 26c, 27c, 28c, 29c, 30c, 31c, 32c, 33c, 34c, 35c, 36c, 37c, 38c, 39c, 40c, 41c, 42c, 43c, 44c, 45c, 46c, 47c, 48c, 49c, 50c, 51c, 52c, 53c, 54c, 55c, 56c, 57c, 58c, 59c, 60c, 61c, 62c, 63c, 64c, 65c, 66c, 67c, 68c, 69c, 70c, 71c, 72c, 73c, 74c, 75c, 76c, 77c, 78c, 79c, 80c, 81c, 82c, 83c, 84c, 85c, 86c, 87c, 88c, 89c, 90c, 91c, 92c, 93c, 94c, 95c, 96c, 97c, 98c, 99c, 100c, 101c, 102c, 103c, 104c, 105c, 106c, 107c, 108c, 109c, 110c, 111c, 112c, 113c, 114c, 115c, 116c, 117c, 118c, 119c, 120c, 121c, 122c, 123c, 124c, 125c, 126c, 127c, 128c, 129c, 130c, 131c, 132c, 133c, 134c, 135c, 136c, 137c, 138c, 139c, 140c, 141c, 142c, 143c, 144c, 145c, 146c, 147c, 148c, 149c, 150c, 151c, 152c, 153c, 154c, 155c, 156c, 157c, 158c, 159c, 160c, 161c, 162c, 163c, 164c, 165c, 166c, 167c, 168c, 169c, 170c, 171c, 172c, 173c, 174c, 175c, 176c, 177c, 178c, 179c, 180c, 181c, 182c, 183c, 184c, 185c, 186c, 187c, 188c, 189c, 190c, 191c, 192c, 193c, 194c, 195c, 196c, 197c, 198c, 199c, 200c, 201c, 202c, 203c, 204c, 205c, 206c, 207c, 208c, 209c, 210c, 211c, 212c, 213c, 214c, 215c, 216c, 217c, 218c, 219c, 220c, 221c, 222c, 223c, 224c, 225c, 226c, 227c, 228c, 229c, 230c, 231c, 232c, 233c, 234c, 235c, 236c, 237c, 238c, 239c, 240c, 241c, 242c, 243c, 244c, 245c, 246c, 247c, 248c, 249c, 250c, 251c, 252c, 253c, 254c, 255c, 256c, 257c, 258c, 259c, 260c, 261c, 262c, 263c, 264c, 265c, 266c, 267c, 268c, 269c, 270c, 271c, 272c, 273c, 274c, 275c, 276c, 277c, 278c, 279c, 280c, 281c, 282c, 283c, 284c, 285c, 286c, 287c, 288c, 289c, 290c, 291c, 292c, 293c, 294c, 295c, 296c, 297c, 298c, 299c, 300c, 301c, 302c, 303c, 304c, 305c, 306c, 307c, 308c, 309c, 310c, 311c, 312c, 313c, 314c, 315c, 316c, 317c, 318c, 319c, 320c, 321c, 322c, 323c, 324c, 325c, 326c, 327c, 328c, 329c, 330c, 331c, 332c, 333c, 334c, 335c, 336c, 337c, 338c, 339c, 340c, 341c, 342c, 343c, 344c, 345c, 346c, 347c, 348c, 349c, 350c, 351c, 352c, 353c, 354c, 355c, 356c, 357c, 358c, 359c, 360c, 361c, 362c, 363c, 364c, 365c, 366c, 367c, 368c, 369c, 370c, 371c, 372c, 373c, 374c, 375c, 376c, 377c, 378c, 379c, 380c, 381c, 382c, 383c, 384c, 385c, 386c, 387c, 388c, 389c, 390c, 391c, 392c, 393c, 394c, 395c, 396c, 397c, 398c, 399c, 400c, 401c, 402c, 403c, 404c, 405c, 406c, 407c, 408c, 409c, 410c, 411c, 412c, 413c, 414c, 415c, 416c, 417c, 418c, 419c, 420c, 421c, 422c, 423c, 424c, 425c, 426c, 427c, 428c, 429c, 430c, 431c, 432c, 433c, 434c, 435c, 436c, 437c, 438c, 439c, 440c, 441c, 442c, 443c, 444c, 445c, 446c, 447c, 448c, 449c, 450c, 451c, 452c, 453c, 454c, 455c, 456c, 457c, 458c, 459c, 460c, 461c, 462c, 463c, 464c, 465c, 466c, 467c, 468c, 469c, 470c, 471c, 472c, 473c, 474c, 475c, 476c, 477c, 478c, 479c, 480c, 481c, 482c, 483c, 484c, 485c, 486c, 487c, 488c, 489c, 490c, 491c, 492c, 493c, 494c, 495c, 496c, 497c, 498

PERSHING SELECTS 100 FOR PROMOTION

List Includes Several Enlisted Men Who Have Demonstrated Fitness for Commissions.

2 ENGINEERS RECOMMENDED

Participated in Cambrai Fight—17 Generals Arrive for Inspection of the Front.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Monday, Dec. 24, (Associated Press.)—Among the more than 100 members of the American Expeditionary Force for whom an especially merry Christmas was provided by their recommendation to Washington today for promotion are two who so distinguished themselves for coolness under fire during the recent engagement at Cambrai that they were deemed worthy of advancement. They are attached to the railway engineers' unit, which abandoned its tools for weapons and joined with the British in the battle.

The complete list, which probably will be given out in Washington, includes several enlisted men who, by their work in the training areas, have demonstrated their fitness for commissions. When the President approves the promotions these enlisted men will leave the organizations with which they are at present and go to replacement divisions as Second Lieutenants. In accordance with the previously announced plan they will be held available for promotion in the replacement organization or transferred to the combatant lists.

Ranking officers say that the inclusion of these men in the promotion recommendations furnishes a striking example of the fact that enlisted men are on the way to obtaining commissions as officers and in line for higher commissions once they get in the field and demonstrate their ability, for which an opportunity is lacking in the training camps in the United States.

With few exceptions, all the advancements of officers are but a single grade. A few especially capable Second Lieutenants have been advanced to the rank of Captain, skipping the grade of First Lieutenant. One of these is the son of a well-known American.

Seventeen general officers have arrived in France from the United States for a tour of the American zone and the British and French, and, probably, Italian fronts. When they complete their studies they will return to the United States better equipped, it is believed, to direct the training activities of the national army.

Extensive training quarters will be established in England and France for a corps of several thousand mechanics to repair and care for the machines of American airmen. Washington has been asked to send to England 1,300 bricklayers and carpenters and also a large number of laborers for construction work at the training quarters. When the work in England is completed the construction men will come to France to build quarters here.

It is inadvisable to mention the number of men who will be trained in England. It is sufficient that the army is determined to have more than enough efficient men available, for America's success in the air will depend primarily upon this corps of mechanics.

Flying schools for Italian aviators are to be established in the United States for two purposes. First, the conditions in certain sections of the United States are better than in Italy and, second, the utilization of training airplanes and equipment in the United States will save the tonnage involved in transportation to this side.

Expeditionary Headquarters has recommended that the American Government provide for the construction of schools, the manufacture of airplanes and engines on Italian models, and the feeding and housing of skilled pilots and students. The expense is to be met by Italy at a price to be determined later. It is planned to have the program become effective in the middle of 1918.

Two commissioned officers and two Sergeants of the American forces were badly hurt tonight in an automobile accident. A high-powered military motor of the aviation section left the road and plunged over an embankment, turning turtle and pinning them underneath.

PERSHING REPORTS 3 KILLED IN ACTION

Two Soldiers Die as Result of an Explosion—Lieut. Paull, Airman, Accidentally Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—General Pershing today notified the War Department that Lieutenant James D. Paull of Pittsburgh, who was in France as a member of the aviation section of the expeditionary force, had been killed in an airplane accident. The casualty list sent by General Pershing also showed that three soldiers had been killed in action and that two had lost their lives through an explosion.

The casualty list follows:

PAULL, JAMES D., First Lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, Dec. 20, airplane accident; father, Joseph R. Paull, 500 Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

AURAND, EARL E., private, Infantry, Nov. 15, wounds received in action; mother, Mrs. Emma Aurand, 1,625 Logan Street, Harrisburg, Penn.

MEADORS, CANEY A., private, Infantry, Nov. 13, killed in action; father, J. L. Meadors, Krupp, Ky.

MEYERS, HARRY, private, Infantry, Nov. 15, killed in action; Elijah Miles, (friend.) 37 South Harris Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

GALAVAN, CHARLES E., Sergeant, Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, Dec. 23, lobar pneumonia; mother, Mrs. Mary Galavan, 3,535 Ogden Avenue, Chicago.

WEATHERFORD, WILLIAM M., private, Engineers, Dec. 22, broncho pneumonia, acute; mother, Mrs. M. Weatherford, Scranton, S. C.

ELMSLIE, WILLIAM A., private, Engineers, Dec. 20, broncho-pneumonia, complicated by acute dilation of the heart; father, William Elmslie, Fort Bragg, Cal.

WILLCOX, ST. C., private, Infantry, Dec. 23, pulmonary tuberculosis; father, J. F. Willcox, Winterset, Iowa.

KOSTBADE, EDWARD C., private, Infantry, Dec. 22, killed by explosion; father, William Kostbade, Hobart, Ind.

LOUSI, MICHELE, private, Infantry, Dec. 22, killed by explosion; father, Antonio Lousi, Sala Cousinna, Naples, Italy.

BENNETT, WALTER J., private, Engineers, Dec. 22, measles, complicated by broncho-pneumonia, acute; father, W. L. Bennett, Kirkland, Ga.

ANDERSON, LAWRENCE I., private, Engineers, Dec. 20, broncho-pneumonia; mother, Mrs. H. Anderson, 352 Taylor Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

MARSH, ERNEST E., private, Airplane Squadron, Dec. 22, meningitis; father, John J. Marsh, West Main Street, Brookeburg, Penn.

DU BLANC, JOHN J., private, supply train, Dec. 21, pneumonia; mother, Mrs. Josephine Du Blanc, 2,012 Willow Street, Austin, Tex.

WHITE, JOHN E., private, ammunition train, Dec. 23, gunshot wounds; father, Cornelius White, 181 Maryland Avenue, Rockbank, S. I., N. Y.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Dec. 25.—Joseph R. Paull, broker, of this city, was notified tonight by the War Department of the death of his son, First Lieutenant James D. Paull.

Lieutenant Paull was 21 years old and was born in Pittsburgh. He was graduated from Princeton University last June. He received a commission and sailed for France in October.

Lieutenant Paull came from a family of fighting men. His grandfather, General Robert Gallaway, fought in the civil war, while his great-great grandfather, Colonel James Paull, was in the Revolutionary fighting.

PERSHING PLEDGES THE ARMY'S DEVOTION

Sends Greetings to Wilson and Baker—Troops Have Our Confidence, Bliss Replies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The War Department tonight received the following cablegram from General Pershing:

"Please extend to the President and the Secretary of War holiday greetings and best wishes for the success of our arms during the coming year, and convey to them from all ranks of the American Expeditionary Forces in France renewed pledge of devotion to our sacred cause. Likewise express our greetings to our comrades at home, coupled with full confidence in patience, courage, and devotion to the flag. PERSHING."

The War Department also made public the following reply by General Bliss, Chief of Staff, to General Pershing's message:

"The President and Secretary of War send to you and to the American army in France the most cordial greeting and good wishes for this Christmas season from the people of the United States. Your comrades in arms in every camp and cantonment send you greetings. From every home today goes a prayer for the welfare and success of our troops in France, and personally for that of every man of them. The nation reposes in you and them its full confidence that in God's good time and with God's blessing, its troops in France, side by side with their gallant allies, will bring victory and abiding peace to all the world. "BLISS."

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box, 30c.—Advt.

FIRST OFFICER OVER TOP.

Lieut. Schafer, Former Chicago Football Player, Claims Distinction.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Lieutenant Walter B. Schafer, former half back on the University of Chicago football team, claims to have been the first American officer to go over the top into "No Man's Land" under the barrage of French gunners, according to a letter exhibited today by Schafer's fraternity brothers at the Midway school.

Schafer told of the manner in which the small body of American troops crept out in the night under a peppering of bullets, to cut away the barbed wire entanglements so a heavy assault might be made the following day.

"It was a dark night when we were told in the trenches that it was time for our start," said Schafer. "Just as we were making final preparations a French officer came running from an outpost yelling: 'Guess, guess.'"

"'Guess what?' we asked him.

"'Guess, guess,' was his only reply.

"'I'll bite. I'll guess your right hand,' said one of my men, who looked at his clenched fist.

"'Non, non; guess masks,' shouted the Frenchman as he seized his safety helmet.

"We had just time to put on our gas masks before the danger came, and if we had 'kidded' him much longer there might have been sad results. We went out into 'No Man's Land,' and I know that I was the first American officer to go over the top for Uncle Sam."

IDENTIFY DEAD AVIATORS.

Briton and Canadian Incinerated in Fort Worth Accident.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 25.—Second Lieut. Reinbooth of Bury St. Edmunds, England, and Cadet Manson, a Canadian, who had been here about two months, training at Camp Taliaferro, were the aviators incinerated in an accident yesterday at Hicks Field. Their identity was made known tonight. Both were members of the Royal Flying Corps for several months previous to coming to Fort Worth.

The men were burned to death after they struck the ground. Officers said the machine was flying at a height of 200 feet when it struck a "side slip." When the machine hit the ground the gasoline tank was torn open and ignited by a spark. The men were strapped in their machine.

France Postpones Elections.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 24.—(Delayed)—The Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution today extending the terms of all elective officials in France till the end of the war. No elections will be held in the meantime.

BEECKMAN RETURNS FROM WAR FRONTS

Governor Found Health and Morale of Americans Good—Long War Expected.

Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from England, accompanied by Mrs. Beeckman, and proceeded at once to his home. The Governor said that he had visited all the fronts except the Italian during his five weeks' stay in Europe and was satisfied with his visit to the American camps in France and England.

"The health of our soldiers abroad is good," he continued, "and the morale of officers and men is as good as that of any troops I have ever seen in any part of the world. I saw General Pershing and had several talks with him on the war. He has the American troops with him to a man. There is no talk of peace over there, and General Pershing and the British and French officials whom I met believe that the war will last a long time. I did not hear how many submarines had been sunk, but the naval officials, including the Americans, were confident that the U-boats would be conquered."

The Governor had intended to fly from London to Paris in a big airplane, but relinquished the idea on account of the weather.

There were a number of American and Canadian army officers on board Governor Beeckman's ship who were returning home to instruct troops or to recover from their wounds. There were also fifty-three seamen, firemen, and horsemen from the steamship Berwick Law, which was torpedoed on Dec. 2. They had lost all their kit and were anxious to get to their homes and see their families.

WOMAN CATCHES BURGLAR.

Prisoner, in Uniform, Said He Had Deserted from the Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schelling of 12 Park Place, Brooklyn, were sitting in the parlor of their two-story house last night after supper when they heard a noise on the floor above. When Mrs. Schelling went upstairs she saw a man climbing out of her bedroom window on to the fire escape. She seized his arm and called out to her husband, who dragged the burglar into the room.

To detectives who were summoned he gave his name as Bernard J. Casey, 17, with no home. The prisoner wore a seaman's uniform of the United States Navy, and had the name of a battleship on his cap ribbon. At Police Headquarters he said he deserted from the navy three months ago and had been going about in the uniform ever since.

A woman went to Police Headquarters and identified Casey as the man she saw hanging about on the night her home was robbed a week ago. The prisoner was locked up on a charge of burglary.

The Young Man with a Future

THE man who wants to advance—who wants to do the big things in life that the big men are doing—knows that he must keep his digestive apparatus in top-top fighting trim. Prudence dictates that the best way is to use

PLUTO WATER
America's Physic

Safeguard your system against the dangers of sluggishness when you are young, and enjoy a vigorous, clear-minded, active life in middle age and your maturer years. PLUTO is a genuinely helpful curative water in the treatment of stomach troubles.

Buy a bottle at your druggist's today. It is Nature's own remedy, bottled at French Lick Springs and brought direct to you.

Your Physician Prescribes It

(101a)

On Sale Today

35,000 Wallach Shirts

Clearance time finds us with a greater than usual assortment of fine shirts on hand this year—many of them late arrivals, fresh, crisp and new. They must go—all of them.

The Wallach label—your guarantee of perfect satisfaction—is in every shirt.

Madras, Cotton Crepes, Fine Percales,	$1.35	Pure Silk, Silk Mixtures, Fibre Silk,	$3.45
Madras—Silk Stripes, Corded effects,	$1.65	Pure Silk, Satin Stripes, Crepe de Chine,	$4.65
Fine Madras, Imported Cotton, Crepes,	$1.95	Pure Silk, Heavy Weight, Satin Stripes,	$5.95
Madras—Silk Stripes, Imported Shirtings	$2.35	Fine Imported and Domestic Silk Shirts,	$6.95

Reduced to $7.95 are the finest Wallach Silk Shirts we have in stock

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, cor. 29th — 246-248 West 125th / 3d Ave., cor. 122d — Open Evenings.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Right Clothes At Right Prices Start the New Year Right

$25 is very little for a good suit or overcoat today and yet we are making excellent clothes at this price.

Just at present our $25 offerings are unusually strong because we have added to the assortment a number of attractive patterns heretofore sold at $30 and $35.

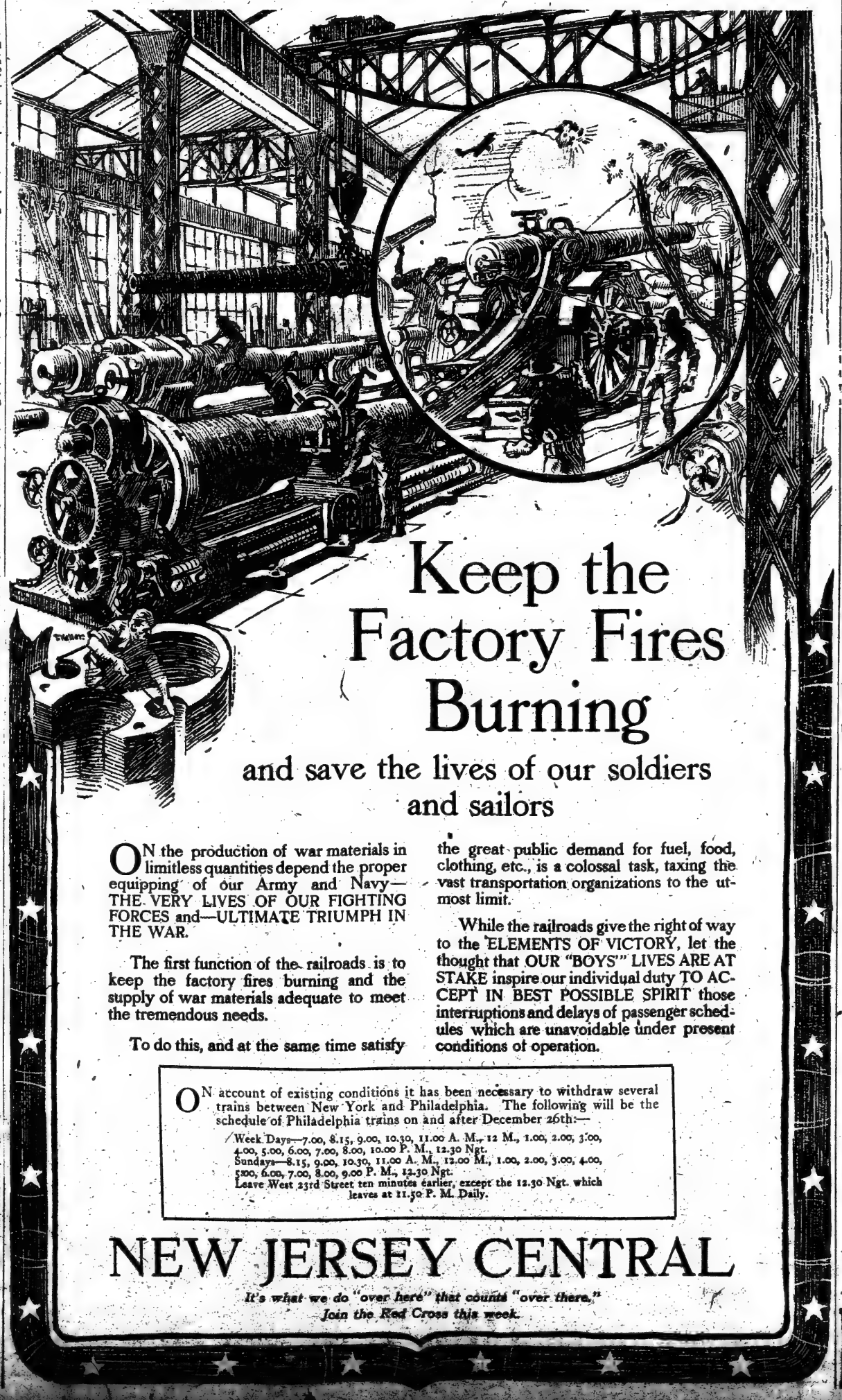
Why buy a suit ready-made that costs as much or more when you can just as well select a material that pleases you perfectly and have it styled exactly to your liking even to the smallest detail?

Suits and Overcoats $25

ARMY OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
at Very Reasonable Prices

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *It is quite as important to swear on economy as it is to swear off extravagance. Nature abhors a vacuum.*
Arnheim Axioms



Keep the Factory Fires Burning

and save the lives of our soldiers and sailors

ON the production of war materials in limitless quantities depend the proper equipping of our Army and Navy—THE VERY LIVES OF OUR FIGHTING FORCES and—ULTIMATE TRIUMPH IN THE WAR.

The first function of the railroads is to keep the factory fires burning and the supply of war materials adequate to meet the tremendous needs.

To do this, and at the same time satisfy the great public demand for fuel, food, clothing, etc., is a colossal task, taxing the vast transportation organizations to the utmost limit.

While the railroads give the right of way to the ELEMENTS OF VICTORY, let the thought that OUR "BOYS'" LIVES ARE AT STAKE inspire our individual duty TO ACCEPT IN BEST POSSIBLE SPIRIT those interruptions and delays of passenger schedules which are unavoidable under present conditions of operation.

ON account of existing conditions it has been necessary to withdraw several trains between New York and Philadelphia. The following will be the schedule of Philadelphia trains on and after December 26th:—

Week Days—7.00, 8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M., 12.30 Ngt.
Sundays—8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 P. M., 12.30 Ngt.
Leave West 23rd Street ten minutes earlier, except the 12.30 Ngt. which leaves at 11.50 P. M. Daily.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

It's what we do "over here" that counts "over there."
Join the Red Cross this week.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sunday evening, on train for Far Rockaway leaving Pennsylvania Station at 11:04, a black velvet lady's bag, with steel bead embroidery, containing eyeglasses in case; reward for return of eyeglasses; no questions asked. Mrs. M. Lippman, 1,042 Forest Av., Far Rockaway, L. I.

LOST.—Between 49th St. and 5th Av., on Madison Av. to Manhattan Hotel, silver mesh bag, with name, containing change purse and silver watch. Return to Manhattan Hotel; reward.

LOST.—Earring, large diamond, surrounded by small diamonds set in platinum, gold frame, between 31st St. and 125th St., Saturday night; reward. Eugene Wissotsky, 528 Riverside Drive.

LOST—On Sunday morning, between West 92d St. and Broadway and 71st., lady's gold watch, with green enamel face; monogram on back, "E. H. M."; reward. Return 319 West 92d St.

LOST.—Black lynx muff, Tuesday afternoon, on Madison Av. northbound car or leaving car, between 50th St. and 80 East 60th. Communicate Tracy, 100 East 17th.

LOST.—Broadway car, Saturday evening, colored crocheted bag, containing about $15 and gold fountain pen and chain; liberal reward. Box 1,202, 132 East 45th St.

LOST.—Broadway subway, between 103d and Grand Central or Grand Central Station, garnet brooch, old-fashioned setting; $5 reward. Phone Murray Hill 0359.

LOST.—Sunday afternoon, on Broadway, between 74th and 86th Sts., a string of amethyst beads. $20 reward if returned office Hotel Ansonia.

LOST.—Dec. 24, on 5th Av., between 44th and 46th Sts., package of money in blue envelope. Liberal reward. Finder please communicate with O 130 Times.

LOST.—Between 106th, 102d Sts., and Broadway, cretonne bag, containing silver purse, money, keys, &c. Please return 409 Edgecombe Av. Kramer.

LOST.—Tuesday noon, from 86th to 45th Sts., 3d Av. car, lady's bag with jewelry and $3.75. Return Frank Poulos, 151 East 45th St.; reward.

LOST.—Dec. 24, envelope containing $20, between 136th and 152d Sts., on the west side of Broadway. Miss Engel, 3,375 Broadway. Apt. 22.

LOST.—Sable scarf, Dec. 13, between Biltmore Hotel and Hero Land. $50 reward if returned Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, 70th.

LOST—On the 13th of December, between Biltmore Hotel and Hero Land, sable shoulder scarf; reward $50. Return Sherman Square Hotel.

LOST.—Small purse, containing lavalliere, foreign coin, Saturday, 8th Av., 125th "L" station; reward. Cafe, 960 Columbus Av.

LOST.—Christmas Eve, gold ring, pearl centre, surrounded by diamonds, platinum setting; reward. Phone Bryant 9689.

LOST—On Thursday, Dec. 20, a gold and onyx earring. Please return to Mrs. R. Gray, 440 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Black velvet bag containing money, keys, eyeglasses; reward. Phone 963 Morningside.

LOST.—Gold vanity case and lip stick in Iroquois Hotel; liberal reward. Return to office.

LOST.—Lady's handbag, with diamond chain. Reward if returned to Van Wesel, 3 John St.

$200 REWARD

for bag, green gold, fine diagonal mesh, exquisite clasp, name and address engraved, contents small purse and cardcase; lost in Manhattan Hotel; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND.—Lady's watch, 34th and Broadway; owner can have same by identifying and paying advertisement. M 130 Times.

FOUND.—Dec. 22, fountain pen. Mark Cross, 5th Av. Phone 5 Morningside.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$25 REWARD.

Lost, Monday evening, 7:30 P. M., between 146th and 148th streets, or 7th Av. and 8th Av. Return to 14 West 70th St.

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE
49 WEST 39TH STREET.
Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M.
Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50c.
Dinner 60c. Afternoon Tea.
Monday / Wednesday / Saturday } Chicken Dinner
Dinner served Christmas and New Year's from 1 to 7 P. M., $1.00. (6068 Murray Hill.)

SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 38th St., Opp. Altman's
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS.
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

The Charm of OLD CHELSEA 51 West 10th St. OPEN SUNDAYS Dinners, 75c.
with Savory Southern Cooking.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c. Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

Dorothy Louise 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 29th St. Luncheon 40c
Southern chicken dinner, Wed. & Sat. 65c.
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 4 to 8. Except Sundays.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

THE ROSE GARDEN 46 West 29th St., Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Supper, 40c; Tea, a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner, a specialty, $1.50.

THE GROTTO 460 MADISON AVENUE Between 52d and 53d.
Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c.
Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
No. 20 Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

The RUSSIAN INN 57 West 57th Street. (Off Fifth Ave.)
Luncheon. Afternoon Tea. Dinner. Russian Cooking.

56 E. 53d St. OPEN FIRE Where an OPEN FIRE keeps warmth and coziness. To THE DIXIE TEA ROOM.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

The OAK ROOM 30 East 57th St. New York City.
Special Beefsteak Dinner To-Day.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 45c; Aft. Tea; Dinner 50c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's
Luncheon; Afternoon Tea. Southern Chicken Dinner.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's.
LUNCHEON. AFTERNOON TEA. DINNER

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street. (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STUDENTS INN, 320 West 59th St. West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 50c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

THE PIROUETTE. 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Av.
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THE MAYFLOWER. 55 West 55th St. Just off 5th Ave.
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Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

Eat Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls. Eat food sparingly for awhile. Let appetite dictate how much. Drink hot water or clear, hot coffee with Fruit Rolls each meal. Watch your constipation clear up. 50c. & $1.00. Druggists.

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35,000 Wallach Shirts

Clearance time finds us with a greater than usual assortment of fine shirts on hand this year—many of them late arrivals, fresh, crisp and new. They must go—all of them.

The Wallach label—your guarantee of perfect satisfaction—is in every shirt.

Madras, Cotton Crepes, Fine Percales,	$1.35	Pure Silk, Silk Mixtures, Fibre Silk,	$3.45
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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Prosper in Wartime!

HOW can we prosper in wartime without cutting right and left? How can we be as well off as we were before we entered the war?

There is only one way. And Samuel O. Dunn tells what it is in Scribner's for January. He is an authority on transportation, and when you read his "How We Can Prosper, Though at War" and Alexander Dana Noyes's "The Economic Burden" in this same issue you will say that Scribner's has crystallized the very sort of helpful, man-to-man ideas that you have wanted to see in print. Get it and apply those ideas in your own business at once!

And then imagine how these questions will strike the people described in Meredith Nicholson's "The Valley of Democracy" in the same number—those people who live between the Alleghanies and the Rockies and who resent the East's patronizing attitude toward them. It's delightful, whimsical common sense—quite as entertaining, too, as the six excellent stories in this same number, and as surprising as Robert Lincoln Kelly's "The American College and the Great War." Really, you can't afford to miss Scribner's this month.

Send $1.00 to 597 Fifth Ave., N. Y., and receive Scribner's Magazine for 4 months

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cold, northwest winds today; Friday fair, not so cold.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,887. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

PROPOSAL FOR A GENERAL PEACE; ONE MONTH'S DELAY FOR PARLEY, WHICH MAY BE HELD IN SWEDEN

CZERNIN READS MESSAGE

It Proposes Peace Without Forcible Annexations or Indemnities.

ULTIMATUM FROM LENINE

Demand on the Central Powers Probably Made Before General Offer Was Known

EXTREMIST RULE TOTTERS

Workmen's Council Appoints Socialist Revolutionists to Join Government.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—There is an unofficial report, which cannot be confirmed, that the Russians have given the Germans forty-eight hours in which to accept or reject the Russian peace proposals.

[It is probable that if such an ultimatum was given it was dispatched before there was knowledge in Petrograd of Count Czernin's proposal, published in an adjoining column.]

It is also reported that the German delegation which was expected in Petrograd Thursday is proceeding to Dvinsk instead, fearing that a visit to Petrograd would be misinterpreted.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.—Berlin advices received here say that the commission provided for in the Russo-German armistice agreement proceeded for Petrograd today. It is headed by Count von Mirbach, former German Minister to Greece, and will undertake to reach a settlement with the Russian authorities for the exchange of civilians and incapacitated war prisoners, and also devise measures to restore relations between Germany and Russia.

The commission includes a number of officials of the Foreign and War Ministries.

WAR COUNCIL IN JAPAN.

Emperor and Army Chiefs Discuss Separate Peace by Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSAKA, Dec. 22, (via London, Dec. 26.)—This morning the Emperor of Japan received Viscount Matono, the Foreign Minister, along with three members of the War Council—Prince Yamagata, General Matsukeva, (Matsuishi,) and Viscount Saionji.

The gravest significance attached to the consultation as the subject of discussion is understood to have been the attitude Japan should take in the event of Russia concluding a separate peace.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF A PEACE AGREEMENT

Ukrainian Delegation Not Yet Admitted to Conference Because of Demands.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.—Apparently there is a hitch in the peace negotiations. In the first place the sittings have been postponed for a day or two on the ground that the German answer to the Russian proposals is not ready. Secondly, the refusal of the German Government to give passports to Haase, Ledebur, and Kauthky, (the anti-war German Socialists,) to enable them to participate in the peace conference at Stockholm, has led to a protest from the Bolshevist Government and the proposal that the negotiations should be transferred to neutral territory.

According to one report, the Ukrainian delegation which was to participate in the negotiations has not yet been admitted to the conference, because its demand that the nationalities on the frontiers should be allowed to choose either complete independence or union with one or the other of conterminous empires is regarded by the Germans as excessively radical. Two Austro-German delegations are to arrive today and tomorrow at Dvinsk, where they will retrain for Petrograd.

All these reports are vague and fragmentary and give no hint of how the negotiations are actually shaping. Today's Bolshevist organs vouch on the subject neither news nor views and are wholly engaged in maintaining the temperature of their particular type of public opinion by unmasking alleged plots. The great discovery today is a letter addressed by General Alexieff to M. Milukoff in September, shortly after the arrest of Kornilieff and Denikin, urging that an appeal be made to the bankers Vishnegradsky and Putiloff with the object of raising a fund for the maintenance of the families of officers arrested in connection with the Kornilioff affair.

This letter is described as a revelation of the complicity of the cadets and bourgeoisie in the plots of Kornilioff

Continued on Page Three.

NEWEY'S ASSORTED HOLIDAY CASES, GRAPE JUICE AND OTHER LUXURIES. 181 Fulton St., N. Y. Phone 3000 Cort.—Advt.

Central Powers Offer a General Peace Without Any "Forcible Annexations."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, at the session of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk Tuesday, read a statement to the effect that the Central Powers agreed to conclude immediately a general peace without forcible annexations and indemnities.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Russo-German peace negotiations, which were to have been resumed on Monday after a postponement to give the Germans time to formulate their reply to the Russian terms, have again been delayed for one day, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd reports. The dispatch also says the Germans have asked for a further postponement until Jan. 24.

M. Borovsky, the Bolshevist representative in Stockholm, according to a dispatch to the Morning Post from the Swedish capital, confirms reports that Stockholm will be the scene of the continuation of the Russo-German peace negotiations. He says that the sessions in Stockholm will begin in January, when all the delegates now at Brest-Litovsk are expected in the Swedish capital.

This announcement from Petrograd of a peace offer is probably the much-predicted declaration which one dispatch early this week said would be made to the Russians on Christmas Day.

ASK BAKER TO GET TROOPS CLOTHED

Cut Red Tape, Buy Overcoats and Blouses Near Camps, Says Senate Committee.

67,000 GARMENTS REQUIRED

Needs by Nine Cantonments—Gen. O'Ryan Commends Conditions at Wadsworth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Aroused over the evidence of Quartermaster General Sharpe that men in the army training camps lack sufficient clothing, the Senate Military Affairs Committee today adopted a resolution calling upon Secretary of War Baker to see that the delinquency is made up at once.

Shortage of 20,000 overcoats and 47,000 woolen blouses was pointed out in the resolution as existing in various camps. The committee based its estimate of the shortage upon figures communicated to Senator McKellar, a member, by camp commanders to whom he had telegraphed for the facts. The word conveyed by the camp commanders bore out the evidence of Quartermaster General Sharpe.

Coincident with the demand upon the Secretary of War by the committee, evidence was given by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, formerly in command of the New York National Guard, now commander of Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., that the men in his division, while equipped with arms for training, were far from equipped for fighting. General O'Ryan, who returned recently from a trip to the front in France, told the committee that it would take a full year to properly train 1,000,000 men and get them to France. His division, he said, would not be ready to go to France for two months.

General O'Ryan informed the committee that there was a shortage of 916 overcoats and 3,000 woolen gloves at Camp Wadsworth. He says frequently uniforms and shoes were too small. Of a recent shipment of 7,000 overcoats, he said 4,000 were useless because the sizes were too small. Many men, in consequence, had to go without overcoats.

The fault in the size of the overcoats, General O'Ryan said, was due to the schedule supplied by the Quartermaster's Department to the manufacturers. The same responsibility, he said, applied to shoes, of which there were thousands of pairs of sizes too small.

Text of the Resolution.

In offering his resolution to the committee calling on the Secretary of War to see that adequate clothing was supplied immediately to the men in the training camps, Senator McKellar said that a serious situation appeared to exist, judging from the evidence of Quartermaster General Sharpe and from advices that had come to him from camp commanders in reply to an inquiry the Senator had made of the commanders since the General's appearance before the committee last Friday. His resolution, which was adopted at once by the committee, follows:

It appearing to the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate from unquestioned proof adduced before it that many enlisted men at Camps Wheeler, Shelby, Kearny, Dix, Jackson, Grant, Custer, Beauregard, and in the camp at Fort Worth, Texas, are without woolen blouses and overcoats, the combined shortage in the several camps above named being not less than 20,000 overcoats and 47,000 woolen blouses, this committee hereby requests the Secretary of War to take immediate steps to supply said enlisted men with overcoats and woolen blouses.

It further appearing that there may be shortages of said articles at Camps Dodge, Doneison, Funston, Wadsworth, Fremont, Sheridan, Greene and Pike, and perhaps other camps, the Secretary of War is also requested to ascertain by wire today if any other shortages of clothing exist in any of our camps, and if so that he direct that such shortages be supplied immediately.

It is the sense of this committee that, with the cold season now on, the usual routine shall be suspended as to the matter and that the commanding officers of the several camps shall be directed, if this is the quickest way, to buy these articles at the nearest points to their camps at which they can be obtained, so that our soldiers may be supplied as soon as possible.

Senator McKellar read to the committee a memorandum of the data given to him by camp commanders, showing that overcoats and blouses had been supplied in adequate quantities at Camp Hancock, Ga.; Camp Houston, Texas, Camp Hempstead, N. Y.; Camp Devens, Miss.; Camp MacArthur, Texas, and Camp Lee, Va. The following

Continued on Page Eight.

CONTROL OF COAL, GARFIELD'S PLAN

Federal Action Inevitable if the War Lasts, Administrator Tells Senators.

ROADS CAN'T MOVE SUPPLY

Congestion Now Nullifies Fuel Board Work—The People's Needs Met First.

Lack of Coal Holds 100 Steamships Here

One hundred steamships aggregating more than 1,000,000 tons gross are being held in New York harbor through lack of coal, and the number is increasing daily.

Twenty-two of the detained steamships are owned by a French company and have been waiting for coal since Nov. 24. They include four ammunition ships; 45 steamships, ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 gross tons are owned by an Anglo-American corporation, and eight others by a British steamship company. The other vessels are American, French, Italian, and British freighters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, today told the Senate Coal Investigating Committee that the United States Fuel Administration had been forced to work in a weary circle in its efforts to get coal to those who needed it most.

Dr. Garfield was the first witness in the investigation into the coal situation. Among other things, he explained how, when the war and the approach of Winter developed a tremendously increased need for coal, the Fuel Administration took measures to stimulate production; how it then found itself confronted with labor troubles, which finally were ironed out, and how finally, having stimulated production and got labor satisfied and working full time, the administration found itself confronted with a transportation problem.

The ability of the railroads to carry the coal, the witness said, reduced production and threw men out of work, putting the administration back at the beginning of its circle again.

Foresees Federal Control.

Dr. Garfield also told the committee that he was working toward Government control of the coal mines, which "is inevitable if the war continues." He said he would have put Government control into effect as soon as he took office had it not been that he feared such a sudden change would defeat the very end toward which he aimed, the supplying of coal to those who needed it most.

As a step toward Government control, Dr. Garfield said, he has ordered that when present coal contracts expire new ones shall provide for a limited quantity of coal, to be sold at the Government fixed price on date of delivery and subject to revocation if the Government meantime decides to run the mines.

"The big coal operators of the country have assured me they are ready to deliver their properties the moment the Government asks for them," he said.

Dr. Garfield stated that, in his opinion, unification of the country's railroads, either under Government control or by the roads themselves, was absolutely essential to the solving of the coal problem.

"There was a shortage in available

Continued on Page Three.

British Shipping Losses Drop; Only 12 Ships Sunk Last Week

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The losses to British shipping show a material decrease for the last week.

The Admiralty report issued tonight says that eleven merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over were sunk during this period by mine or submarine, as well as one merchantman under that tonnage and one fishing vessel. Twelve merchantmen were attacked unsuccessfully. The arrivals were 2,316 and the sailings 2,460.

For the week ended Dec. 19 seventeen British merchantmen were sunk, fourteen of them of more than 1,600 tons.

JELLICOE DROPPED, WEMYSS APPOINTED FIRST SEA LORD

New Head of British Admiralty Was Deposed Chief's Assistant There.

IS KNOWN AS A FIGHTER

Took Part in the Battle of Jutland and Convoyed Troops to Gallipoli.

A PEERAGE FOR JELLICOE

Hope Expressed That His Experience May Be Used Later In Another Post.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss has been appointed First Sea Lord in succession to Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, according to an official announcement issued this evening.

Admiral Jellicoe has been elevated to the peerage in recognition of his very distinguished services. The hope is expressed that his experience may be utilized later in another important post.

The translation of Sir John R. Jellicoe to the honorable eclipse of a seat in the House of Lords and the promotion of the Second Sea Lord to his place, briefly announced in an official communication tonight, will convey but one interpretation to the mind of the general public in view of the strong criticisms for a long time passed upon the Admiralty, which culminated in deep disappointment and dissatisfaction at the impunity with which German raiders recently again sank a British convoy.

The official announcement says nothing of Admiral Jellicoe's having for any reason desired to resign his appointment, but merely announces his replacement by Vice Admiral Wemyss and the bestowal of a peerage "in recognition of his very distinguished service." The announcement proceeds:

"During the war Admiral Jellicoe was for two years and four months in command of the Grand Fleet before he came to the Admiralty to take up the position of First Sea Lord, which he has held with distinction for the last thirteen months. It is hoped that his services and experience may be made use of at a later date in another important appointment."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jellicoe's Services Lauded.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 27.—The Daily Chronicle's naval correspondent writes:

"The announcement that Jellicoe has vacated the office of First Sea Lord will be received with deep regret by all who know the great services and high professional attainments of that distinguished officer. Upon his shoulders has rested responsibility as great as ever fell to any officer, and we can well understand he may now require rest from the great burdens he has borne since the first day of the war.

"His profound knowledge of the navy, his rich experience in the handling of fleets, and his sure judgment gained during a career of wide and varied character, marked him out for command of the Grand Fleet on the outbreak of hostilities. It is everywhere recognised that he possessed the right qualities for the very important office which was conferred upon him in those momentous days.

"It will be regarded as the highest service and distinction of Jellicoe that he showed great resource at that time, and diligently shaped the vast naval weapon, organised and tempered it, and

Continued on Page Three.

U. S. Troops Cross Border After Bandits; One Soldier Killed and Several Mexicans

MARFA, Texas, Dec. 26.—United States troops crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico late today in pursuit of bandits who raided the Brite ranch house at Candelaria Christmas morning and killed Michael Welch, a United States mail carrier, and two Mexican passengers in the mail car.

The report of the crossing, which reached Colonel George T. Langhorne here tonight, said that one American soldier and an unknown number of Mexicans had been killed in a running fight.

Eight bandits were killed yesterday when ranchers and American cavalrymen met the first Mexican raiders.

It is reported that Mexican bandits also raided the Fitzgerald ranch, between here and the river, late last night, driving off all of the horses and taking a large quantity of provisions. These raiders are believed to have been a part of the band which raided Candelaria.

Additional reports of fighting between scattered bands of bandits and American cavalrymen and Texas Rangers reached here all day from the river front, and more troops were sent out in chase.

It now is believed the bandits were a part of Francisco Villa's force, which has been operating in the Ojinaga district. A report received today that they were Mexican Federal troops from the Ojinaga garrison was denied tonight. This report started from the fact that a number of the dead bandits wore Mexican Federal uniforms. It is believed that Villa's men disguised themselves.

TO SAVE COAL
Employ your Local Contracting Engineer. John E. Stevens, 9 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.—Advt.

WILSON TAKES OVER THE RAILROADS; NAMES M'ADOO DIRECTOR GENERAL; EXECUTIVES OF LINES APPROVE ACT

RAIL CONTROL TOMORROW

Federal Direction to be Assumed at Noon Throughout Nation.

ALL EXECUTIVES TO STAY

President Announces That the Officials and Employes Remain Undisturbed.

EARNINGS ARE GUARANTEED

Average for Three Years Prior to June 30, 1917, to be the Basis of Compensation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—President Wilson formally announced tonight his decision to take possession and assume control of the railroads of the country at noon on Friday, Dec. 28. Action will be taken through the Secretary of War, but William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, will be Director General of Railroads, and is so appointed in the proclamation issued by the President tonight.

In a statement accompanying his proclamation the President announced that as soon as Congress reassembled he would recommend legislation guaranteeing the maintenance of railroad properties in good repair and the payment of a net operating income equal to the average net operating income of each road for the three years ending June 30, 1917.

The President's proclamation contemplates the mobilization of the railroads of the country and all their appurtenances, and while it will give the Government possession of water lines that figure in rail-and-water transportation, it is not the intention to take over local water routes and those steamer lines which do not fit into the rail problem.

Through this action the President hopes to end the tangle of confusion into which the transportation facilities have been brought as a result of the war.

The President's decision to take over the operation of the railroads in advance of the reassembling of Congress was announced at 8 o'clock tonight, in a proclamation and the explanatory statement signed by himself.

About five hours before the President announced his determination to take over the railroads confidential messages went to the heads of the principal railroad systems of the country indicating that when possession had been taken of the transportation facilities a board of five or seven members would be appointed to advise with the Director General of Railways. The belief is that this board will be composed of representatives of the army and navy, the food and fuel administrations, because the executive departments of the administration mentioned are the chief Government shippers.

The President's action is based on the authority granted on Aug. 29, 1916, in the act which made appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1917, and which provided that the President, in time of war, through the Secretary of War, might take possession and assume control of any or all systems of transportation and utilize them, to the exclusion, as far as may be necessary, of all other traffic, for the transportation of troops, war material, and equipment, and for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable.

The President's Statement.

The President's statement follows:

I have exercised the powers over the transportation systems of the country which were granted me by the act of Congress of August, 1916, because it has become imperatively necessary for me to do so.

This is a war of resources no less than of men, perhaps even more than of men, and it is necessary for the complete mobilization of our resources that the transportation systems of the country should be organized and employed under a single authority and a simplified method of co-ordination which have not proved possible under private management and control.

The Committee of Railway Executives who have been co-operating with the Government in this all-important matter have done the utmost that it was possible for them to do; have done it with patriotic zeal and with great ability, but there were differences that they could neither escape nor neutralise. Complete unity of administration in the present circumstances involves upon occasion and at many points a serious dislocation of earnings, and the committee was, of course, without power or authority to rearrange charges or effect proper compensations and adjustments of earnings. Several roads which were willingly and with admirable public spirit accepting the orders of the commitee have already suffered from these circumstances, and should not be required to suffer further. In mere fairness to them the full authority of the Government must be substituted. The Government itself will thereby gain an immense increase of efficiency in the conduct of the war and of the innumerable activities upon which its successful conduct depends.

Public Interest First.

The public interest must be first served and, in addition, the financial interests of the Government and the financial interests of the railways must be brought under a common direction. The financial operations of the railways need not then interfere with the borrowings of the Government, and they themselves can be conducted at a great advantage. Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the Government as they could be by the directors of the several railway systems.

Immediately upon the reassembling of Congress I shall recommend that these definite guarantees be given. First, of course, that the railway properties will be maintained during the period of Federal control in as

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW
MATINEE TODAY and Every Day This Week. Manager of C. Wallace Times Square Theatre.—Advt.

By the President of the United States of America,

A Proclamation:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, bearing date April 6, 1917, resolved:

That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared, and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

And by joint resolution, bearing date Dec. 7, 1917, resolved:

That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

And, whereas, It is provided by Section 1 of the act approved Aug. 29, 1916, entitled "An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917, and for Other Purposes," as follows:

The President, in time of war, is empowered, through the Secretary of War, to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation, or any part thereof, and to utilize the same, to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon, for the transfer or transportation of troops, war material and equipment, or for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable.

And, whereas, It has now become necessary in the national defense to take possession and assume control of certain systems of transportation and to utilize the same, to the exclusion as far as may be necessary of other than war traffic thereon, for the transportation of troops, war material and equipment therefor, and for other needful and desirable purposes connected with the prosecution of the war;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the foregoing resolutions and statute, and by virtue of all other powers thereto enabling, do hereby, through Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, take possession and assume control at 12 o'clock noon on the twenty-eighth day of December, 1917, of each and every system of transportation and the appurtenances thereof located wholly or in part within the boundaries of the continental United States and consisting of railroads, and owned or controlled systems of coastwise and inland transportation, engaged in general transportation, whether operated by steam or by electric power, including also terminals, terminal companies and terminal associations, sleeping and parlor cars, private cars and private car lines, elevators, warehouses, telegraph and telephone lines, and all other equipment and appurtenances commonly used upon or operated as a part of such rail or combined rail and water systems of transportation—to the end that such systems of transportation be utilized for the transfer and transportation of troops, war material and equipment to the exclusion so far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon, and that so far as such exclusive use be not necessary or desirable, such systems of transportation be operated and utilized in the performance of such other services as the national interest may require and of the usual and ordinary business and duties of common carriers.

It is hereby directed that the possession, control, operation, and utilization of such transportation systems hereby by me undertaken shall be exercised by and through William G. McAdoo, who is hereby appointed and designated Director General of Railroads. Said Director may perform the duties imposed upon him so long, and to such extent, as he shall determine, through the boards of Directors, receivers, officers, and employes of said systems of transportation. Until and except so far as said Director shall from time to time by general or special orders otherwise provide, the boards of Directors, receivers, officers, and employes of the various transportation systems shall continue the operation thereof in the usual and ordinary course of the business of common carriers in the names of their respective companies.

Until and except so far as said Director shall from time to time otherwise by general or special orders determine, such systems of transportation shall remain subject to all existing statutes and orders of the Interstate Commerce Comission, and to all statutes and orders of regulating commissions of the various States in which said systems or any part thereof may be situated. But any orders, general or special, hereafter made by said Director shall have paramount authority and be obeyed as such.

Nothing herein shall be construed as now affecting the possession, operation, and control of street electric passenger railways, including railways commonly called interurbans, whether such railways be or be not owned or controlled by such railroad companies or systems. By subsequent order and proclamation, if and when it shall be found necessary or desirable, possession, control, or operation may be taken of all or any part of such street railway systems, including subways and tunnels, and by subsequent order and proclamation possession, control, and operation in whole or in part may also be relinquished to the owners thereof of any part of the railroad systems or rail and water systems, possession and control of which are hereby assumed.

The Director shall, as soon as may be after having assumed such possession and control, enter upon negotiations with the several companies looking to agreements for just and reasonable compensation for the possession, use, and control of the respective properties on the basis of an annual guaranteed compensation above accruing depreciation and the maintenance of their properties, equivalent, as nearly as may be, to the average of the net operating income thereof for the three-year period ending June 30, 1917, the results of such negotiations to be reported to me for such action as may be appropriate and lawful.

But nothing herein contained, expressed or implied, or hereafter done or suffered hereunder shall be deemed in any way to impair the rights of the stockholders, bondholders, creditors, and other persons having interests in said systems of transportation or in the profits thereof, to receive just and adequate compensation for the use and control and operation of their property hereby assumed.

Regular dividends hitherto declared, and maturing interest upon bonds, debentures, and other obligations, may be paid in due course; and such regular dividends and interest may continue to be paid until and unless the said Director shall from time to time otherwise by general or special orders determine. And, subject to the approval of the Director, the various carriers may agree upon and arrange for the renewal and extension of maturing obligations.

Except with the prior written assent of said Director, no attachment by mesne process or on execution shall be levied on or against any of the property used by any of said transportation systems in the conduct of their business as common carriers; but suits may be brought by and against said carriers and judgments rendered as hitherto until and except so far as said Director may, by general or special orders, otherwise determine.

From and after 12 o'clock on said twenty-eighth day of December, 1917, all transportation systems included in this order and proclamation shall conclusively be deemed within the possession of said Director, without further act or notice. But for the purposes of accounting said possession and control shall date from 12 o'clock midnight on Dec. 31, 1917.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done by the President, through Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in the District of Columbia, this 26th day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

BANKERS ALSO PLEASED

Great Relief Expressed That President Has Taken Action.

CONDITIONS STABILIZED

Guarantee Plan Especially Praised as Insuring Justice to Security Holders.

McADOO CHOICE PRAISED

He Is Expected to Give Oversight and Allow Executives to Direct Operations.

Railroad executives and bankers who were interviewed last night by THE TIMES in respect to President Wilson's proclamation putting the railways of the country under Government control, and appointing Secretary McAdoo Director General of Railroads, expressed themselves as highly pleased with the step taken by the President and his selection of Mr. McAdoo. Particularly gratifying was the announcement that the President's plan called for a guarantee to the railroads of compensation amounting to the average net operating income for the three years ended June 30, 1917.

The program as a whole meets the desires and expectations of the railroad men; and in some quarters it was thought that no fairer plan could have been determined upon. Bankers expressed relief that the first important step in the solution of the country's railroad problem had been taken, and more particularly that uncertainty had been ended. One of the chief difficulties experienced by the roads, namely, the raising of money, it was thought, had been removed by reason of the fact that, according to the President's plan, the Government would supply the cash necessary for equipment and general upkeep of the lines.

Some bankers expressed surprise that Mr. McAdoo should retain his post as Secretary of the Treasury while exercising duties as Director General of Railroads, but, as the financial phase of the railroad problem is an essential one, it was thought that his retention of the Treasury portfolio might have been thought desirable by the President. In the opinion of some railroad men, Mr. McAdoo will not undertake to run the railroads himself, but will simply have direction of general policies, the details of operation being left to the present executives of the various lines. It is understood that he will take over the work of the Railroads War Board, which has lacked authority to enforce its recommendations, and that he will issue orders in respect to priority of shipments.

The President's announcement was not made public until evening, but earlier in the day Wall Street heard that Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams had been selected for the place. This name was not well received. Bankers when advised last night of the naming of Mr. McAdoo felt much relieved and said that his appointment ought to inspire public confidence. The President's statement regarding guarantee of compensation to the railroads, it was said, was most reassuring to holders of railroad securities, who could feel confident that the taking over of their property would not impair in the least the financial ability of the lines to pay interest on bonds and dividends on stock.

Calls Plan Safe and Sound.

Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, said:

"The appointment of Secretary McAdoo is excellent. The plan looks extremely sane and sound."

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, said:

"The news from Washington is splendid. The plan strikes me as very satisfactory."

Victor Morawetz, an authority on railroad finance, said that the principle adopted by President Wilson for Government control was good, and he thought it would no doubt operate fairly. The success of the venture would depend on how the details would be worked out.

"Of course, Mr. McAdoo cannot manage the operation of all the railroads," he said, "and he will no doubt keep the present officers of the various companies. As Director General he will direct questions of general policy. The change in the status, I believe, will have little, if any, effect on the operation of the railroads. He will be the nominal head and have a staff of experts under him.

"The question of freight rates will be an important one, for the Government can fix rates at whatever level it chooses, and if they are not sufficiently high to cover the increased cost of labor and materials the Government will have to make up the difference in revenue by taxing the people. The question of net earnings is a delicate one, for it takes in the matter of charges for depreciation and gives rise to the problem of fixed charges, such as interest on the funded debt. A great many questions will no doubt arise which will have to be decided in a very careful way, and it is to be hoped that they will be decided justly and fairly.

Much will depend upon the successful adjustment of the details. On the whole, the plan is a good one."

All Will Help Royalty, Says Hines.

Walker D. Hines, Chairman of the board of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, said:

"From my knowledge of railroad people and their attitude, I am sure they will, with the utmost loyalty, exert themselves in making the plan the greatest possible success. In this time of war all of us have got to co-operate to our fullest ability in bringing about the success of any such war measure the Government may see fit to undertake."

"It seems to me a fair, reasonable and workable method of taking over the railroads," said W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. "The proposed method of compensation does not strike me as out of the way. 1913, 1916 and the first half of 1917 were fair years, and if Congress will accede to the President's request I think things will work out all right."

E. H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said that while he could not commit that body directly, he felt justified in saying from his acquaintance with shippers generally that there has been a prevalent feeling that some sort of control was inevitable.

"While I would not say that sentiment has been unanimously in favor of it," he continued, "undoubtedly there will be a very strong support for the present plan. Because of that general feeling that it had to come in some form, there will, I am sure, be general satisfaction that now it is about to be an accomplished fact; so I doubt if any serious criticism will be heard.

"Personally I think the general proposition is a very fair one. So far as guaranteeing earnings equal to the net average for the last three years, of course there may be some criticism of that on the ground that in the last three years expenses have risen much faster than gross incomes. Rates have been fixed, whereas the cost of equipment and operation has risen with general economic conditions. But though the plan may provoke some criticism on that ground, in an undertaking so gigantic it is hard to find a basis of adjustment satisfactory to everybody. I believe railroad executives probably would have preferred that the Government should have selected the year 1913 rather than the average of the last three years—that was before the war had any effect upon either expenses or income."

Asked as to his prognostication on the general railroad future of a temporary period of Government control, Mr. Outerbridge said he thought a legitimatized pooling of interests for a time, with the elimination of unfavorable regulations, might well serve to demonstrate to the country the wisdom of the elimination of purely service competition and the proper pooling of interests in the future under Government supervision or regulation.

"We are going back on our history of the last twenty years," he explained. "We are going to let the railroads do under the Government what they all wanted to do, and before the restriction period did do, under their own management. If the present scheme is successful the public may learn to its own advantage and that of the roads that there are bad forms of competition and wise forms of co-operation. I do not believe we will ever see a return to present railroad conditions.

"I note that the President asks Congress to keep the roads up to their present condition. Congress not only has to do that, but it has to appropriate large sums for the extension of yard and terminal facilities and for railroad equipment that the roads may prove an efficient part of the general war plan.

"The roads themselves of late have been unable to make such extensions and improvements. They have been unable to borrow money in competition with the Government's borrowings. while the Government itself can borrow all it wants for devotion to railroad needs. A great deal of railroad equipment has been absorbed for the use of our allies to the deprivation of our own roads, and now that the roads are to be a part of the Government, I believe they will be assured a more suitable share of those industrial facilities which can be devoted to war purposes, so that their needs in the general scheme will get adequate consideration.

Edward E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, refused to comment upon any phase of the President's announcement, except the appointment of Secretary McAdoo as Director General.

"I think the selection a good one," he said. "Mr. McAdoo has been in the atmosphere of men who do things, and hence, with his wide general acquaintance he knows whom to call upon to help him with his big task. In addition, Mr. McAdoo understands the financial side of the proposed proposition, both from the side of the railroads and from that of the Government."

Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie, asserted that the new plan would be "like a plunge into cold water. It will hurt at first, but after we're in we're going to like it.

"It's very interesting, it's very good," he went on as the details were explained to him. "Some details need to be worked out, but it is not going to hurt the rich railroads and it is going to be a big help to the poor ones. In general it's good. I can't find any fault with it. Some of the roads just have been able to keep their heads above water, and Government financing is going to save them from drowning. The fact that this action is going to stabilize railroad bonds is going to be of immense advantage."

Mr. Underwood displayed particular interest in the proposition to restore the railroads in "like condition." He pointed out that many roads have skimped equipment, perforce, and have deferred equipment during the last three years, and hoped that phrase would not be interpreted too literally. Instead, he urged the roads should be handed back in "normal condition." He believed that would happen, since the Government, if it were to get the maximum service out of its new war weapon, would have to build up transportation to its maximum capacity as well as efficiency.

Nineteen seventeen was a very bad year," Mr. Underwood went on, commenting upon the suggested payment plan. "If they can take the three years up to the end of 1916 I think it would be better. But perhaps that can be arranged. We can't have it all, and I think the thing will be done fairly.

"I hope that net income means exactly what it says. Some roads are in the hands of receivers, and, so, of course, have had no net income, since all their earnings have been applied, and others are on the verge of bankruptcy; but, of course, a wise program is going to care for just such conditions. On the whole, I think it is a great, wise, statesmanlike thing to do."

Success a Question of Men.

"The one thing to remember about Government operation," said the head of one of the best-managed railroads in the United States, "is that it is a matter of men. Railroads are operated, trains run and freight moved, after all, by men, whether those men draw their pay from the Government or from a private corporation. If the Government can find, by some process of its own, men to do this work more efficient and more capable than the men we have been able to find, God speed them. If they can find means to get more out of our men than we have been able to get, it will be a great thing for the country. But it would be rousing vain hopes to expect to find any panacea in the mere words 'Government ownership.'

"Another thing that the Government will have, in my judgment, to reckon with, is the fact that the blame for much of the congestion we see is not properly to be placed upon the shoulders of the railroads, but upon shippers and consignees. The railroads have worked days and nights and Sundays to do their part. Christmas Day was the first holiday most of us had taken since the United States went to war. But we have not found any great proportion of shippers and consignees who have worked as hard to get the freight out of the way and to keep it from piling up on sidings and piers and in terminals, as we have worked to move it for them. Perhaps the Government can make these people help us out more than they have been willing to do. If it can, there will be a very positive gain."

Another prominent railroad head, who would not allow his name to be used, said he felt the plan for compensation was a fair one, provided "average net income for three years" meant precisely what it said. He hoped there would be no haggling that would pervert it into meaning "average net returns on property" or other doubtful and involved method of compensation. He said the change would be a great thing, particularly to those roads which had maturing obligations which they were unable to meet, because the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to grant the measure of relief desired. He said there was some danger that the morale of railroad labor might be weakened through a slackening of discipline because of a feeling on the part of employes that they were in Government posts and did not need to exert themselves as they did in private industry.

This railroad President disagreed with the prediction of Mr. Outerbridge that the country would so learn the benefits of proper co-operation that strangling regulations would disappear by the time the roads passed back into private hands. He said the things the roads were doing today under the Railroads' War Board are not unlawful, and that an extension of such transportation and equipment co-ordination and co-operation under Government operation would carry no such losses.

The same railroad head said that he thought one of the most important steps to be taken was the appointment by the Government for itself of a competent traffic manager such as all big industrial concerns employ. He said there was looseness in the present issuance and administration of priority orders for Government shipments, and that frequently the roads obeyed such orders only to find that there had been no examination of terminal facilities, with the result that carloads and even trainloads were rushed to destinations, with priority over all else, only to clog yards where there is either no immediately available terminal facility or no means of unloading the shipments.

Another evil which he hoped the Government would eliminate was the shortage of expert firemen, due to the drafting of some and the taking of easy jobs by others through a feeling that the impending draft made it useless for them to stick to their engines since the prospect of becoming engineers, their usual incentive, seemed no longer to be counted upon. He said that green firemen not only delayed actual transit, but also used 30 per cent. more coal than did experienced men, a serious waste at this time.

WHAT ROADS MAY GET.

Average Earnings for Three-Year Period Was $1,049,974,977.

The President's proclamation directs that the companies receive as compensation "the equivalent, as near as may be, of the average of the net operating income for the three-year period ending June 30, 1917."

This average, computed from the figures issued monthly by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is $1,049,974,977.

PRESS GENERALLY APPROVE

World and Herald Think That Investors Should Be Reassured.

In its editorial comment on the President's action regarding the railroads The Herald says:

"There is no cause for uneasiness on the part of the owners of the twenty-odd billions of bonds and stocks issued by the railway corporations. On the contrary, they should be reassured, since they will have the Government as a partner, and the President promises to ask legislation from Congress assuring the proper maintenance of the properties and for return on the capital invested."

The World says:

"The action on its face appears revolutionary. It is far from that in every essential particular. The roads will continue to be operated by their present officials and managers. They will not only be given a more unified and therefore a more efficient conduct than has been possible under the Railroads' War Board, whose work is greatly praised by the President, but they will be given a more equitable distribution of the advantages of unified control."

The Sun says:

"The proclamation published this morning begins the most stupendous experiment in Government railroading ever undertaken; the broadest expansion of executive authority over civilian business in the history of the Republic. With the loyal co-operation of both capital and labor, with wise employment of the personnel already existing and with considerate treatment of the property interests involved the unification of the American railroads under a Government dictator ought to be effected with a minimum of financial disturbance. The necessity of this momentous step is already apparent."

The Journal of Commerce says:

"There ought really to be improvement and enlargement of facilities during this period of Government control and a stronger and more harmoniously working system thereafter. Of that there is no definite promise, and probably a large problem will remain to be solved when this period of Government control is over. The best that can be done now is for all the forces to work together to accomplish the common object."

READING TAKES OFF TRAINS.

Abandons Eight Between Philadelphia and New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 26.—To release motive power, conserve fuel and reduce railroad congestion, the Philadelphia & Reading Railway today withdrew from its New York service eight passenger trains, four in each direction between here and New York. Several local trains also were annulled, and it was announced that a further curtailment in local service would become effective on Jan. 6.

RAILROADS' CHIEFS PLEDGE THEIR HELP

Promise to Give Wilson Full Co-operation in Running of Great Systems.

NOT SURPRISED AT ACTION

Selection of Secretary McAdoo Wins Praise of Four Executives at St. Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26.—Chicago railroad heads promised full co-operation with the Federal authorities when informed of President Wilson's announcement of taking over the operation of all continental lines.

Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, said:

"We had an interview with President Wilson two weeks ago, and he told us then that he had made up his mind to take over control of the nation's railroads. He explained that he intended to do just what he states in his proclamation.

"Railroad men are not surprised at the move. We have been given to understand that the change will not affect the management of the railroads. It will enable the nation to get better war service from them, however, because the Government is not suoject to the restraints of the Sherman law, which has prevented us from consolidating or combining our facilities. One of the great purposes of the President's step was to permit this.

"It is expected now that we will be able to get greater capacity under the unified control. As a member of the Railroad War Board, I am going back to Washington tomorrow. We expect to plunge immediately to carry out the ideas of the President as he directs."

Marvin Hughitt, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, stated:

"The railroads have co-operated with the Government ever since the beginning of the war, and will continue to render a full measure of the same co-operation in any way the Government may direct. I have no personal knowledge of Mr. McAdoo, but whoever the man placed in control may be, he will get the necessary co-operation. Incidentally, I may say that I have full confidence in the President's judgment in the selection of a railroad director."

S. G. Lutz, Vice President of the Chicago & Alton road, said: "Whatever the President does is done in the best interests of the country and he will receive the fullest support and co-operation from the railroads. So far as I know Mr. McAdoo is eminently satisfactory as railroad director."

C. F. Parker, Vice President of the Illinois Central road, declared:

"I do not think there will be a railroad in the country that will not extend most hearty co-operation to the President. As for the Illinois Central, I can say that our properties and men are his to command."

Officials of the Rock Island lines were loath to make any statement regarding President Wilson's announcement.

"I do not care to comment upon the matter until I have more detailed information and have an opportunity to look up the laws and see what our relations with the Government will be," said John G. Shedd, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

James E. Gorman, the Rock Island President, likewise refused to comment.

W. J. Jackson, receiver for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, said:

"The road is in the hands of the Federal court, and I am merely acting as receiver under its direction. I cannot comment on the situation."

Fred Zimmerman, Vice President of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, stated:

"If this action is to be taken we, of course, will co-operate with the Government to the fullest extent. While the plan has been under consideration for some time, we did not expect the roads to be taken over until President Wilson had addressed Congress on the subject."

W. C. Park, First Vice President of the Chicago Great Western Road, remarked:

"If it is intended to administer the railroads here as in England, I feel sure that the result will be the greatest measure of efficiency. For the Chicago Great Western, I can say that Mr. McAdoo will have the heartiest co-operation of our officials and men."

D. L. Bush, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, said:

"Of course it is hard for a railroad man to tell just how the roads will operate under the direction of Mr. McAdoo. For one thing, it depends upon the duties assigned to him. The staff he employs is another feature that will affect the result of Government control and the manner in which he regulates the properties will make all the difference in the world."

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 26.—Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, left for Washington tonight, and it was said at the offices of that company that he might give out there tomorrow a statement regarding the taking over of the railroads by the Government. Officials of other railroads, with headquarters in this city, declined to discuss President Wilson's action.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 26.—William Sproule, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, commenting on President Wilson's announcement, tonight said:

"Railroad men are ready to do their duty under any plan or policy that may be determined upon to achieve the purposes of the nation in this time of war."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—B. F. Bush, President of the Missouri Pacific, said tonight:

"The rank and file of the people do not realize what the railroads have been up against during the last few months. I believe the situation will be clarified, but until I know just what the Government proposes to do and what authority will be given the Director General I cannot say much about it. I am certain that the railroads will go ahead and do the best they can under the new plan, and that the Government arrangement will work out all right."

James W. Herbert, Vice President of the St. Louis Southwestern Line, said that the Government plan would work out all right and be beneficial to all concerned if the present managements were left in authority.

Edward F. Kearney, President of the Wabash, is out of the city, but a few days ago when interviewed on Government control of the railroads he stated that heroic measures are necessary, and that increase in rates or extension of credit by the Government were the only measures in which he could see relief.

Ripley Sees Many Advantages.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 26.—"One man in charge of the railroads will help in a measure," said E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé Railway, tonight. "We have been befuddled and bedeviled by scores of petty officials who asked for priority shipment rights, wanting to hurry through things in which they were interested. Stockholders will give a sigh of relief when the Government takes control and guarantees returns.

"The Government has the power to commandeer materials, and maybe this will add to the roads' efficiency. The Government also has the power to settle strikes. As to men, the Government has the means more effectively to supply them."

APPROVE CHOICE OF McADOO.

Four Railroad Presidents at St. Paul Also Promise to Help.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 26.—The hearty co-operation of four of the large railway systems of the country was pledged to President Wilson here tonight. The Presidents of the systems praised the appointment of Secretary McAdoo to the post of Director General. Louis W. Hill, President of the Great Northern, said:

"When I read Sunday that the Government might take over the railways and that Secretary McAdoo was under consideration for the position of Director General, I wired Mr. McAdoo, telling him that I was anxiously awaiting verification of the report. Everybody connected with the Great Northern is happy to hear of his appointment. This railroad will do everything possible to support him and President Wilson in operating the roads.

"I'm sure Secretary McAdoo is the best man the President could have selected for the place."

Edmund Pennington, President of the Soo Line, said:

"If Government operation of the railways pleases the President, it pleases me. We shall all take off our coats and do all we can to assist Secretary McAdoo in his new tasks."

"If this new program of railway control will help win the war I am for it. I will do all I can to carry out the wishes of President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo," said J. M. Hannaford, President of the Northern Pacific.

James P. Clark, President of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, said:

"We are doing all we can to win the war, and we shall continue under the direction of Secretary McAdoo."

RAILROADS TIED UP BY PRIORITY ORDERS

Departmental Zeal Is Blamed for Much of the Traffic Confusion.

SPURRED WILSON'S ACTION

President Believed to Have Been Impelled by Failure of Present System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Practically every transportation man in the country holds that the so-called failure of private control of the railroads was largely due to the excessive zeal of various branches of the Government in issuing preference and priority orders for the movements of supplies already owned by the Government or materials to be converted into supplies for the Government.

Robert S. Lovett, Priority Transportation Agent, undertook to bring order out of the chaos produced by the competition of Governmental agencies, and issued what is known as Priority Order No. 5, in which he undertook to establish a precedence table to be applied to all transportation. The confusion that had been wrought by priority of transportation orders, issued under Bulletin No. 22 of the Railroad War Board, was so great, however, that at the end of November the railroads, in a final effort to save the situation, appointed a committee of operating officials to sit at Pittsburgh and make an attempt to untangle the snarls.

A. W. Thompson, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio, was made Chairman with extraordinary powers. He was authorized to call for engines wherever they could be found, and to divert traffic from one system to another. The general result was not satisfactory.

It was to save railroads from further trouble, it is believed, that the President decided to exercise the power granted to him in the legislation of August 1915.

The substitution of the Government as the operating official of the transportation system makes the Government morally, if not legally, responsible for the earnings of each railroad in the country.

The understanding is that President Wilson received assurances from the men who control the railroads that they would be willing to enter into an agreement with the Government, based on legislation, guaranteeing an operating income equal to that for the last three years.

Power Not Disputed.

The President's power to take over and operate the railroads has not been seriously disputed anywhere. The only question was as to the compensation the railroads should receive. Should Congress refuse to enact legislation guaranteeing an operating income equal to the average of the last three years the only way for the railroads, it is contended, to obtain what they say they are entitled to receive would be to file suits for damages caused by trespass or use of their property by the Government as a war measure. The fact that there is a war, it is held, does not suspend the constitutional guarantee contained in the Fourteenth Amendment about due process of law and compensation.

McChord's Ideas of Control.

It is believed that Charles C. McChord, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, who wrote a supplemental report to the special message which the commission sent to Congress on Dec. 5, will be a large factor in the management of the railroads. He then pointed out the necessity for co-ordination of the transportation demands of the Government as a shipper. He suggested the appointment of a central body, representing the Government, so that regulation and operation by the Government would be carried along the lines of the regulation which has been attempted since teeth were put into the act to regulate commerce in 1906.

There is nothing in the President's statement indicating that the McChord idea is to be carried out, but Commissioner McChord and Secretary McAdoo have been in close touch on the whole matter. Mr. McChord had a long talk with Secretary McAdoo on Monday.

LABOR LEADERS ON THE WAY.

Are to Hold a Conference with the President Today.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, left this city tonight for Washington to attend a conference with the three other brotherhood chiefs with President Wilson.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is understood to be in New York. A. B. Garretson, President of the Railway Conductors, and W. B. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, are understood to be on their way to Washington tonight to attend tomorrow's conference with the President.

CANADIAN RATES GO UP.

Roads Get Advances on Freight and Passenger Service.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 26.—A decision handed down today by the Board of Railway Commissioners provides for a fifteen per cent. increase in passenger rates in all parts of Canada, with the exception of British Columbia, where the maximum rate is now three cents a mile.

The judgment also permits, subject to the limitations of the Crow's Nest Agreement and certain specific limitations, an increase in freight rates of approximately ten per cent. in the West and fifteen per cent. in the East. The Crow's Nest Agreement was made by the Canadian Pacific Railway with the Government and by its provisions rates on a large number of commodities are reduced.

The decision points out that "there can be no question, in view of actual results, that the railways require greater revenue and must have it, if proper efficiency is to be maintained and the demands of the country for transportation at all adequately met."

Costs of labor, coal and materials have been increasing with the result that the expenses of the Canadian roads are mounting at a much swifter rate than earnings. The increased rates allowed the judgment states, certainly will not equal the increase in costs to which the railways are subject and which are not in any way attributable to the railway management.

With regard to the increase in passenger rates, the judgment states that "it is in the public interest with a view to conserving coal, railway facilities and man-power that passenger travel should be as light as possible, so as to facilitate efficient freight movement."

ROADS NEED SKILLED MEN.

Eastern Lines Suffer from Influx of Inexperienced Hands.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 26.—"Dilution of labor," in the greatest difficulty of the Eastern railroads; and further depletion of their forces "must result in serious crippling of their transportation efficiency," says a statement issued here tonight by the General Operating Committee of Eastern Railroads, of which Arthur W. Thompson is Chairman.

"Whatever steps are necessary, therefore," continues the statement, "to insure the full manning of the railroads serving great munitions producing centres and moving our army and its supplies to seaboard must be taken and taken promptly."

Preliminary reports and careful estimates indicate, the report says, that 1,128,500 new men have been employed by the railroads represented by the General Operating Committee. During the first nine months of the year 1917 "of this number," says the statement, "83,900 were locomotive firemen, (road and yard,) 115,700 were brakemen, 299,900 were equipment repair men and engine house men, 235,400 were track repair men, 162,700 were freight handlers and station employes, and the remainder, 153,900, were in all other branches of the service.

"This 'turnover' for the nine months represents about twice the number of men normally entering the service in a year."

M'ADOO TO RUN NATION'S RAILWAYS

Continued from Page One.

good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the Government, and, second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30, 1917; and I am entirely confident that the Congress will be disposed in this case, as in others, to see that justice is done and full security assured to the owners and creditors of the great systems which the Government must now use under its own direction or else suffer serious embarrassment.

Under McAdoo's Direction.

The Secretary of War and I are agreed that, all the circumstances being taken into consideration, the best results can be obtained under the immediate executive direction of the Hon. William G. McAdoo, whose practical experience peculiarly fits him for the service and whose authority as Secretary of the Treasury will enable him to co-ordinate as no other man could the many financial interests which will be involved and which might, unless systematically directed, suffer very embarrassing entanglements.

The Government of the United States is the only great Government now engaged in the war which has not already assumed control of this sort. It was thought to be in the spirit of American institutions to attempt to do everything that was necessary through private management, and if zeal and ability and patriotic motive could have accomplished the necessary unification of administration, it would certainly have been accomplished; but no zeal or ability could overcome insuperable obstacles, and I have deemed it my duty to recognise that fact in all candor now that it is demonstrated and to use without reserve the great authority reposed in me. A great national necessity dictated the action, and I was therefore not at liberty to abstain from it.

WOODROW WILSON.

The proclamation was issued by the President through Secretary Baker, being signed by the President and countersigned by Secretary Baker and Secretary Lansing. The act of Aug. 29, 1916, under which President Wilson acts, empowers the President, in time of war, "through the Secretary of War, to take possession and assume control." Therefore, the action embraced in its provisions is taken through Secretary Baker.

Secretary McAdoo Silent.

Secretary McAdoo declined to make any statement regarding his new duties. He remained at his residence during the evening and all questions in regard to his conduct of the new office that had been thrust upon him were answered by his Secretary and assistant, George R. Cooksey.

The creation of railroad management is the overwhelming central Mr. Cooksey said, would be taken up at once by Secretary McAdoo, and prompt work would be done to bring the transportation systems of the country under a co-ordinated and commanding control. Up to today, however, so far as known, Mr. McAdoo had not himself addressed his attention to the many questions involved. It is believed he has had some conversation within the last few weeks with leading railroad men, among them Samuel C. Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who came to Washington last week to discuss with Mr. McAdoo the subject of making betterment investments.

It is said that the best transportation authorities of the country have approved of the step that has been taken, and that practically no opposition will be encountered from any of the roads or the brotherhoods of railway employes. That any railroad should take the question of the power of the Government into the courts is regarded as improbable. There has been a statute in force for fifty years, dating from the last years of the civil war, by which the Federal Government has had the power to do what the President now has decided to do.

Mr. Cooksey said tonight that he did not believe Secretary McAdoo had formed any detailed plans for carrying out the task that has been assigned to him. Attention was called to the fact that the President in his proclamation indicated the purpose to continue the Directors and the special organization of the railroads.

Two Offices for McAdoo.

Secretary McAdoo will direct the organization of the railroad control from the Treasury Department and will continue to be Secretary of the Treasury. In consequence he probably will not draw any salary as Director General of Railroads, that office being merely an added duty. If, as time passes and the burden of the new place defines itself, it should appear desirable to concentrate his entire time and energies on the conduct of the railroads, the office of Secretary of the Treasury would be relinquished by Mr. McAdoo in the interest of the greater service to the country.

The final edition of an afternoon newspaper, circulated six hours before the President issued his proclamation tonight, carried the statement that John Skelton Williams, the present Controller of the Currency, would "tonight be named railroad dictator" of the country and "the entire operation of all the roads will be placed in Williams's hands."

What, if any, connection Mr. Williams will have with the work to be handled by the Director General of Railroads could not be ascertained from any responsible quarter tonight.

No intimation was given tonight as to what would become of the Committee of Railroad Presidents or the office of Priority Director, occupied by Judge Robert S. Lovett. In fact, no idea of the plans of organization contemplated by Mr. McAdoo was officially vouchsafed. It is stated on high authority, however, that a General Board will be selected and appointed within the next forty-eight hours, through which Secretary McAdoo will carry out his direction of transportation.

President Wilson will go over the entire situation in his address to Congress. In that statement he will deal only with the transportation question and its allied problems. It is not the general belief of members of Congress that any fundamental legislation is necessary, although there will be legislation to round out the recommendations of the President. The most essential legislation, it is thought, will be some enactment to carry out the detailed plans for protecting the interests of the owners of the railroad properties and the holders of their securities.

Senator Cummins's Views.

Senator Cummins of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which has been considering the railroad problem for some time, said tonight that, while he favored President Wilson's theory of Government control of the roads, he thought further legislation was needed beyond that already passed by Congress. The Iowa Senator offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Senate just before its holiday recess, calling upon the Interstate Commerce Committee to look into the railroad problem with the view to ascertaining what legislation might be required in the event of Federal intervention.

Senator Cummins felt, he said tonight, that President Wilson's scheme for Government control of the roads, based upon an annual guaranteed compensation, could not be worked out under the law of Aug. 29, 1916.

"I know that some other Senators do not agree with me in my contention that there is not adequate law to take over the roads and arrange for ample compensation, under existing law," said Senator Cummins. "I feel that Congress will have to pass some enactment to authorise the working out of the President's scheme. I have studied the law, and believe it is not adequate as it stands.

"To my mind, Congress will have to pass a law that will not only provide the money, for, of course, that is essential, but will legalise the execution of the program outlined by the President. The law of Aug. 29, 1916, does not, I think, go far enough.

"Whatever legislation is necessary Congress will pass. That may be relied upon. Nothing is more important than to organise the railroad systems of the country for war purposes. I am glad the President has acted."

Indorsed by Representative Sims.

Judge Thetus W. Sims of Tennessee, who succeeds W. C. Adamson as Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, will have charge of any legislation brought before the House in support of the steps that have just been taken by the President.

Judge Sims said tonight that he was in whole-hearted accord with the action taken by the President.

"The action taken by the President was absolutely inevitable, in my opinion," he said. "I think he has acted in a masterly and statesmanlike manner, and that under his plan for taking over the control of the rail systems of the nation, mobilising them and unifying them for the purposes of this war and its problems, the needs, not only of the Government, but also the rights of the owners of the bonds and securities of the roads, as well as of the public and of foreign nations, will be absolutely safeguarded.

"The action of the President will have the unqualified support of Congress, which will back him to the full limit in all his plans for winning the war.

"I am very glad that the President has seen fit to appoint the Secretary of the Treasury to be Director General of Railroads. He is the executive officer of the Government to whom we look for the maintenance of the credit of the nation, and in his operation of the railroads he will quite naturally take no action that would be calculated to injure in any way the credit of the United States, the rights of security holders, or the interests of those foreign nations which have investments in our railroads. The selection of the Secretary of the Treasury to serve in this capacity, it seems to me, places in control of the transportation situation the executive officer of the Government who is naturally most interested in the maintenance of the solid credit of the country, and this should serve to give stability to the whole situation.

"It seems to me that the psychology of the situation made it quite necessary that the Secretary of the Treasury should be chosen as Director General. Ten or twelve days ago, when discussing the situation with the President, I informed him that I thought that it would be wise to make such a selection for this position. The selection of the Secretary of the Treasury should serve to brace up the confidence of foreign nations, as well as of the railroad owners and those directly interested in their securities, in the solidity of the situation. If such assurances were not contained in the situation there might be litigation, and war will not wait for litigation.

"There may be legislation necessary, and I have no doubt that the President will recommend such legislation as he considers proper. But I think no fundamental legislation is necessary. The legislation, it seems to me, will be corollary to the fundamental action that is being taken."

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, who has taken an active part in railroad legislation in Congress, said tonight that Congress undoubtedly would have to pass a law to authorize the President to put his scheme for guaranteed compensation into effect. He doubted if it could be done without legislation.

"Congress must provide the money to make the President's plan effective," said he. "It is likely that he will address a message to Congress upon the matter. After that the necessary legislation will be enacted.

"For the Government to guarantee annual compensation to the railroads very likely means the expenditure of large sums by the Government. This Congress will have to provide."

President Wilson has been focusing his attention upon the railroad problem intensively throughout the entire month of December, in fact, ever since the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the report which it submitted to the Senate and House when Congress met, declared in favor of immediate action. The commission after a cogent review of the vital elements in the situation, urged the adoption by Congress of one of two alternatives. It recommended either that the railroads be operated as a unit by the carriers themselves or that the alternative be adopted of operation of them as a unit by the President "during the period of the war as a war measure under the war powers vested in him by the Constitution and those which have been or may be conferred by Congress."

Immediately after this report was submitted to Congress the President began the series of conferences, which brought him the views of members of the Interstate Commerce Committee, of the railroad Presidents who have been in Washington, and of the representatives of the Railway Brotherhoods who have been summoned to the city.

Means Unification.

Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The President's move for control and operation of the railroads, although forecast for weeks, came at this time as a great surprise to nearly everybody in Washington, including railroad officials. It had been generally believed he would await the reassembling of Congress before taking any step.

Direct management of the roads will remain in the hands of railroad officials, and the Railroads War Board, comprised of five railroad heads, will continue to direct actual operation under Secretary McAdoo's general supervision.

The chief practical effort of Government operation will be to permit a complete unification of all rail systems, impossible under private operation by reason of statutes prohibiting pooling of rail traffic and earnings. The roads themselves had gone as far as they dared in this direction, and it became known only today that they had been warned by Attorney General Gregory that a violation, of anti-pooling laws could not be permitted.

This situation was fully realised by President Wilson, who in his statement declared the roads had gone as far as they could, and that already some systems were endangering their earnings in attempting unification.

Although the proclamation speaks of all circuits being merged in national transportation, local interurban systems are specifically exempted.

Congress will be asked to guarantee earnings equivalent to the average net operating income of each railroad in the three-year period ended June 30, 1917. Railroad experts estimate that this will cost the Government next year in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, which can be raised in large part by increased freights if the Interstate Commerce Commission grants the roads' application for the 15 per cent. rate increase now pending. Otherwise it will be paid largely out of the general Government funds.

Commerce Board Continues.

The Interstate Commerce Commission and other Government agencies which have to do with the railroads will continue to perform their functions as heretofore, except that they will be subject to orders of the Director of Railroads.

The President makes it clear that his decision was not made because of any failure on the part of any railroads to perform their whole duty in so far as they could while hampered as they were by legal restrictions.

The plan of control as outlined in the proclamation and statement leaves much unsaid as to details, but the general scheme appears to follow closely the British system. In England, however, Government freight is carried free, and the guaranteed earnings require an enormous amount of money from Government funds, while in the United States the Government will pay for its freight as in the past and will stand its part of increased freight tariffs if they are found to be necessary.

Rate Questions Not Affected.

Rate questions, including the pending 15 per cent. advance case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, will not be affected immediately by President Wilson's proclamation, and the commission will continue to exercise all its existing functions. An early decision of the Eastern and Western railroads' application for 15 per cent. higher rates is now expected.

Railroads will continue to apply to the commission for increases or modifications of rates and practices unless the Director General issues specific orders otherwise, and in that case his authority will be supreme. The principal rate questions now under consideration by the commission, in addition to the 15 per cent. case, are the express companies' application for a 10 per cent. increase and various ramifications of the Western intermountain cases.

Some doubt was felt tonight as to whether express companies were included in the President's proclamation. They are not mentioned specifically, but the President referred to "every system of transportation and the appurtenances thereto." This was generally interpreted as including these companies, whose business is so closely interlocked with that of the railroads.

State railroad and public utilities commissions will be left with full powers to supervise intrastate rates and transportation rules.

It is presumed that railroads will apply direct to the Interstate Commerce Commission or to the State commissions as in the past without referring questions of rate increases to the Director General, although the procedure will depend largely on the scheme of control to be worked out by Mr. McAdoo.

In the 15 per cent. cases the railroads presented figures showing marked declines in net earnings this year, and explained that even the increase in earnings resulting from a 15 per cent. increase probably would not suffice to check the decline. This led officials to suggest that the Government railroad administration might look with favor on higher rates, since they would tend to reduce the amount which Government operation will cost the public under the plan of guaranteeing private railroads

TO CONSERVE NIAGARA FOR WAR PRODUCTS

United States and Canada Taking Steps—No More Contracts in Buffalo at Present.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Orders were issued today that no new war contracts should be placed in Buffalo before the War Industries Board certified that there was power sufficient for their manufacture.

Formal assurances have been given to the Canadian authorities that approximately 100,000 electric horse power imported from Canada will be used only for manufacturing war products.

Plans are being worked out by the War Industries Board, some of which already have been put into effect in Buffalo, by which there will be a redistribution of available power, so that industries regarded as of lesser importance to the war program shall receive their power at times when it is not needed by concerns working directly on war orders. To some extent also the amount of power received by these industries of less importance, numbering about 110, will be curtailed, but it was made clear that this was being done in order that the whole city might benefit.

The Canadian authorities were unwilling that the power companies on their side of the river should sell current to American factories not engaged in war work, when Canadian factories were not receiving all the power they needed.

It is planned also to ask industries in Rochester, Syracuse, and other cities which now receive current from Niagara Falls to cut down on their use of current so the Buffalo war industries will have more.

AMERICAN AIRMAN KILLED.

A. Davidson, Said to be Son Of New Yorker, Falls to Death.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 26.—Cadet A. Davidson, an American aviator, was killed at Hicks Field today when he fell 700 feet while making his first attempt at a spiral descent.

Cadet Davidson was the son of Director Davidson of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York.

There is no Davidson on the list of Trustees of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

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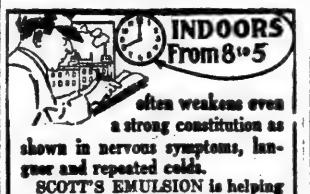

often weakens even a strong constitution as shown in nervous symptoms, languor and repeated colds.

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The only show in New York this year. Uncle Sam's record - flight carrier pigeons. Wonderful display of game and ornamental birds, rare water fowl, cranes, etc. "Molly Wellington," World's Record Laying Hen—325 eggs in 10 months. Motion pictures and lectures.

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ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.
Scenes in the fighting front where Italy is making a determined stand, shown in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. Twenty-four pages of rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents; $3 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

APPROPRIATE

You will understand why the column—typifying strength and endurance—is a vital and appropriate part of the Mercantile trade mark when you consider this board of directors:

MERCANT

COAL CARD SYSTEM FOR NEW YORK SOON

Conservation Committee Recommends That Every Ton Sold Be Accounted For.

CURB ON WASTE OF FUEL

Administrator Wiggin Moves to Reach the Few Who Disregard Warnings.

In the effort to conserve fuel for New York the new Conservation Committee appointed by the State Fuel Administrator, Albert H. Wiggin, to consider means for saving coal, recommended after its meeting yesterday that the city be put under a coal card system. Under this plan every purchaser of a ton or more of coal must fill out a card stating why he wants the coal, how much he used last year, how long he expects his supply to last, &c. The system has been adopted with success for other cities, and it is expected that it will be put into use here immediately.

Yesterday's was the first meeting of the Conservation Committee since its appointment a week ago. Its Chairman is Harry T. Peters, a coal man, and the other members are John W. Whiteley, Walter S. Sullivan, George D. Pratt, Reeve Schley, New York County Fuel Administrator, and G. M. Dahl.

In addition to recommending a coal card system, the committee went into the national coal situation as it affects New York. In a report which they addressed to Mr. Wiggin the committee declared that every effort was being made to give New York its fair allotment of coal and to expedite the transportation of the fuel.

"It is a fact," the report says, "that more coal has been mined during the last year than in any previous year in the history of the country, and that all this fuel has been consumed. There is no large reserve of fuel anywhere in the United States. Due to the greatly increased industrial activities resulting from the war, creation of the large camp cities, war and munition plants, the additional use of fuel for the railroads, coal for all our shipping, we find that even with increased mining the supply of fuel has not been able to keep pace with the demand. We, therefore, find that we are facing the present crisis entirely dependent on fresh-mined coal, with no reserve to call upon as in the past.

City Getting Its Share.

"Knowing the work that has already been done, and is being done, by the New York Fuel Administration, this Committee on Conservation feels that everything is being done to secure for New York its fair allotment of this fresh-mined fuel, and expedite the transportation to New York of all available coal with the least possible loss of time."

The committee declares that it is the patriotic duty of every citizen to assist the Fuel Administration to conserve coal, knowing, as all now do, that the supply is already short; that coal is vitally necessary for the production of food, heat, light and power, all of which are absolute necessities to win the war.

"It is recommended that all unnecessary uses of fuel immediately cease. All use of fuel for unnecessary heat and light should at once be stopped," the report says, and adds: "It is further recommended that the New York County Administrator and all fuel distributors immediately report to the New York Fuel Conservation Committee all cases of unnecessary uses of fuel in their territory for immediate investigation.

"Finally, that any fuel distributor knowingly supplying fuel for unnecessary uses shall be considered as one not co-operating and assisting the United States Fuel Administration, and so dealt with."

The fuel card follows this form:

In accordance with the order of the United States Fuel Administration in New York purchasers are required to make true declaration in answer to following questions:

1. Amount of coal desired.....
2. Purpose for which it is to be used.....
3. Approximate amount used last year.....
4. Pounds or tons on hand at present.....
5. Will last approximately.....days.
6. Have you any unfilled orders with other dealers?.....

I hereby certify that the above report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name.....

Address.....

Will Take Drastic Measures.

"We are going to proceed slowly," Mr. Wiggin said, "and thoroughly. Our method will be education reaching every consumer of fuel, showing why he must do his part to help the city conserve its fuel supplies. If this fails, we are going to use the big stick and will take drastic measures. We have two lightless nights now, and every one is expected to obey the injunction to turn out unnecessary lights. If any one refuses, and we have had several cases already, he will be warned. Then if he persists his supply of fuel will be shut off."

About 25,000 tons of coal was delivered to the city yesterday, a little over half the normal supply. County Fuel Administrator Schley said the shortage was due to the holiday, the fact that no work was done in most of the mines and that loading at the terminals was held up.

"The people are learning to save fuel," said Mr. Schley. "There is no doubt about it. But they have got to continue to conserve until the war is over. At present there is coal enough for moderate use, and it will be distributed just as quickly as possible."

An effort will be made, it is said, to help the small consumer first. Mr. Schley said he had inspectors working all day yesterday on the East Side investigating reports of a shortage among the cellar dealers. Instances of wagon dealers charging exorbitant prices were reported and the supplies of several of these men were shut off by the Administrator.

Walter S. Sullivan, a member of the Conservation Committee, said yesterday that efforts were being made by the committee to determine just what was the necessary and what was the unnecessary consumption of fuel. Obvious difficulties, he pointed out, prevented any speedy decision in this matter. Some of the big office buildings—the Martin and the Marbridge, for example—have stopped elevator service and lighting on Sundays and holidays and after 9 o'clock at night.

Arthur F. Rice, Commissioner of the Coal Merchants' Association, in an interview given out yesterday, urged the public to be patient with a situation which has been created by the war. He took up the question of the price of coal, showing that the coal dealer is not a highway robber as the people are accustomed to believe.

STATE PLAN OF COAL SAVING

Use of Wood Expected to Conserve More Than 1,000,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—At a conference held here today steps were taken to save more than 1,000,000 tons of coal. Governor Whitman met representatives of the State Grange, the Farm Bureau, owners of timber land, the State Colleges of Forestry and the Conservation Commission for a discussion of the possibility of substituting wood for coal.

For the purpose of obtaining accurate information regarding the supply of fuel wood and for insuring the use of only wood that should be properly cut, it was decided to divide the State into four districts, each one to be under the supervision of a trained forester. For all data thus collected the Wood Fuel Bureau of the Conservation Commission, recently established, is to be a clearing house, thus making it possible to ascertain at the office of the commission just how every shortage of fuel, wherever located, can be most readily met.

It is estimated that the cutting of a cord on each acre of farm wood lots would alone save 1,125,000 tons of coal, at the same time materially benefiting the wood lots.

RED CROSS BANDAGES POISONED IN TRANSIT

Plotters Gained Access to Shipment Between Toledo and Cleveland—Consignment Burned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26.—A plot to poison Red Cross bandages and spread death among the soldiers of America and her allies has been frustrated here. A shipment of 3,400 surgical dressings, rolled by patriotic women in Toledo, were infected with a mysterious greenish poison while in transit between Toledo and Cleveland. Immediately upon discovery of the plot the 3,400 bandages were burned.

Efforts to keep the matter secret were successful until today. Red Cross officials refused to discuss the matter, but the authoritative information was obtained that the bandages had been destroyed and that Government agents, aided by only slender clues, were trying to solve the mystery.

The poisoned bandages constituted a periodical shipment. They arrived last week and were taken to the Red Cross warehouse. While women were examining the dressings as to specifications a dark greenish substance was noticed on one of them. Investigation showed that all of the bandages in the box had been treated with the poison.

CONTINUES BLISS AS CHIEF OF STAFF

Unusual Honor Announced on Eve of General's Reaching Retirement Age.

ARMY PRECEDENT BROKEN

Report on House Mission Abroad Cemented President's Confidence in Head of Military Staff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Major General Tasker H. Bliss will be retained on active service as Chief of Staff of the army after he reaches the retirement age next Monday, Dec. 31.

Secretary Baker announced late today that this had been decided upon by President Wilson. It had been believed generally that General Bliss would continue in active service, but that some younger officer would assume the burdens of the Chief of Staff.

Secretary Baker said Major Gen. Biddle would be continued as Assistant Chief of Staff.

The decision to reappoint General Bliss is regarded in army circles as an extraordinary compliment, since it has rarely been the case in any army that a retired officer has headed the military machine.

The task of preparing the army for war has rested almost wholly on the shoulders of General Bliss from the start. Prior to his trip to Europe to attend the great war conference with Colonel House, officers who served with him feared his health would not stand the terrific strain. He had been almost continuously at his desk at all hours of the day and night. The European trip, however, not only put him into the closest possible touch with the war conditions for which the country is preparing, but also served to give him a needed rest from the cares of his post, and he came back much refreshed.

General Bliss was Assistant Chief of Staff when war was declared. Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, was sent with ex-Senator Root to Russia soon after the declaration, however, and the work of army building devolved upon the assistant, to be continued when he was appointed Chief of Staff on General Scott's retirement.

On his return from Europe General Bliss reported verbally to the President on the deliberations of the allied conference, extending his statements later in a carefully written report. Mr. Baker's announcement of the President's decision to override an army precedent and reappoint the Chief of Staff indicates what impression the officer made upon the Commander in Chief.

In addition to his other duties General Bliss is senior army member of Secretary Baker's new war council. One of the tasks of that body, it was learned tonight, is the formation of recommendations for legislation needed by the army. The council has been in daily session with Mr. Baker since its creation and has already framed recommendations which will soon be laid before Congress.

General Bliss will be 64 years old on Dec. 31.

SCHOONER ELUDES U-BOATS

Captain Who Piloted Craft to France Saw Many Sinkings.

Captain Andrew Elias Knudson of the three-masted American schooner Ruby, arriving at an American port yesterday on board a French steamship after leaving the Ruby safe in a French port, told the story of three months' hardship endured by his crew in making the trip to France from New Orleans, and related that, although several other sailing ships within hailing distance of the Ruby in the danger zone disappeared in clouds of smoke, his own vessel suffered no serious mishap save the loss of a deck load of lumber.

The Ruby was becalmed for fifteen days when eighty miles from the French port it was making for, Captain Knudson said. During this time other sailing vessels in the same predicament, but fortified with auxiliary engines, were sunk near by, but no member of the crew saw a submarine. The schooner, laden deep with lumber and a deck load, ran into a hurricane off Hatteras when three weeks out of New Orleans. This left the auxiliary engine of the vessel out of commission, carried away the sails, and left the gear in bad shape. Then came head winds and calms.

The crew saw five schooners blown up, and several times patrol boats raced by with the survivors of the fated craft. Luck followed the Ruby, Knudson said, and a breeze, springing up after more than a fortnight's calm, finally bore her into port.

OBSTACLES IN WAY OF PEACE AGREEMENT

Continued from Page One.

and Kaledine and the Black Hundred. Any document can be made incriminating by the method now in vogue, but it would be hard to find a letter less directly political than the letter of Alexieff.

It is the complaint of a straightforward and high-spirited commander against the brutal treatment to which his fellow-officers have been subjected, and displays generous anxiety about the fate of their unfortunate families; but yesterday the bankers Putiloff and Vishnegradsky were arrested and lodged in the fortress, whether for the crime of being mentioned in Alexieff's letter or for some other more tangible reason only the versatile inhabitants of the Smolny Institute can say.

Ensign Krylenko, Commander in Chief, has abolished all signs of rank, and officers who have not been elected to commands by their own soldiers as officers and also thousands who have been degraded at the front are no longer able to support their families on their former scale. But the Petrograd officers are showing enterprise. They have formed a working union whose members are now unloading trucks at railway stations. It is hard work, but they earn as much as 20 rubles daily and financially are really better off than before.

Altogether, the educated classes are hard put to it. The civil servants on strike are being evicted from their official quarters and many of their leaders arrested. Lawyers and notaries are idle because the law courts have been suppressed. Many journalists have been thrown out of work by the suppression of newspapers. The army of municipal employes are workless because of the capture of the municipality by the Bolsheviki. Retired professors have had their pensions reduced to a bare pittance. Novelists cannot print their work.

It is our Christmas today, but the Russians are threatened with the loss of their Christmas and Easter. The Gregorian calendar is to be introduced on the Russian Christmas Eve, so that the following day will be Jan. 7, and Christmas Day and New Year's Day will fall out. So far there are no rumors of the erection of a statue to the Goddess of Reason.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO BE CONVOKED

Social Revolutionists Decide to Call It Despite Prohibition by Bolsheviki.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—The Central Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates yesterday approved the appointment of seven Social Revolutionists as members of the Council of National Commissioners to replace Bolshevist members. Four of the new appointees will have portfolios. Among them those of Justice and Agriculture. Three of them will be without portfolios. The number of Bolshevist members of the Council is ten, including one woman, Alexandra Kollantay, Minister of Public Welfare. Efforts made by Social Democrats, members of the Central Executive, to point out the significance of the changes failed. Their request that the President of the Council explain the reason for the changes was voted down by the Bolshevist members.

The Social Revolutionary majority in the Constituent Assembly has decided to convoke that body on Jan. 2, according to a Petrograd dispatch to The Times, although the Bolshevist Government has said that it was determined to prevent the meeting of the assembly independently of its sanction.

There have been occasional assertions in recent Petrograd dispatches that the influence and power of the Bolsheviki were waning, but never with such unanimity as in special dispatches dated from the Russian capital Sunday and printed today. Nearly all make the point in one form or other that defection from the Workmen's and Soldiers' organization is going on constantly. Among the causes alleged are general lack of authority, the increase in drunkenness, the reluctance of the population to work, and the scarcity of foodstuffs. The main desire of the soldiers is said to be for peace.

The correspondents cite instances of Bolshevist troops refusing to march, declining to attack the Ukrainians and permitting the Cossacks to disarm them without resistance. Fighting, it is said, is the last thing they are willing or intend to do. A hostile spirit is reported to survive among the Baltic sailors and the Red Guard, but the former are not numerous enough to conquer the Ukrainians and the Red Guard is largely untrained. It is reported, therefore, that war against the Ukraine probably will not materialize on any serious scale.

The Bolshevist leaders, the Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post says, appear to be becoming conscious of hopeless failure, while the correspondent of The Daily News writes:

"There is a tremendous and growing opposition to the Bolsheviki among all classes. Men who formerly supported them are turning against them, and 'German hirelings' is a common term of denunciation. There is much talk of meeting the present reign of terror with countermeasures, and bomb throwing is freely suggested as the only method of exerting pressure on the Bolsheviki. This is not merely idle talk, as those who say it are those who already have thrown bombs."

Reports of civil war activities, however, continue to be received. The Bolshevist Government declares definitely that its troops have captured Kharkov and Nicoliaev and are threatening the Ukrainian hold on Odessa. The Cossacks report the strengthening of their hold on the Donets Basin. None of the reports, however, are more precise than recent reports of a similar nature. In the meantime the peasant delegation which went to Kiev to effect a compromise between the Bolshevist authorities and the Ukraine Rada report that they had no success.

Interest in the convening of the Constituent Assembly is said to have reawakened remarkably and demands for its convocation are being made, it is reported, by even the most ignorant classes, and also by the troops of the Petrograd garrison.

It appears that the Bolshevist Commissaries are trying, although vainly, to shift some of the discontented military units from the capital. A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the Praobrashensky Regiment has declared its disbelief in the intention of the Bolshevist Government to open the Constituent Assembly, and they refuse to relinquish their guard of the Tauride Palace until the Assembly meets. The Semenovsky Guard Regiment has resolved not to arrest members of the Constituent Assembly, no matter what orders it receives.

It is reported, however, that the Bolsheviki intend to control admission to the Assembly by issuing tickets. This is sharply opposed by the Social Revolutionists, who are credited with the determination to convene the Assembly in any case.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd reports the arrest and imprisonment in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul of M. Vyabutgradsky and M. Putilof, Managing Directors of the International Commercial Bank and the Russo-Asiatic Bank, in consequence of the mention of their names in an intercepted letter wherein General Alexieff, former Commander in Chief, begged Professor Paul Milukoff, the Constitutional Democratic leader, to interest himself in obtaining 500,000 rubles to assist starving families of imprisoned officers.

Referring to the arrest of General Kaledine and the seizure of the Don Cossack Government at Novo-Tcherkask, the Petrograd correspondent of The Post says it has been suggested that the letter alleged to have been sent to the Colonel by Colonel Anderson, head of the mission, stating that the American Ambassador, David R. Francis, was ready to advance 100,000 rubles to the account of the Red Cross, was a forgery. Such things are not uncommon now, he adds.

The same correspondent telegraphs that the British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, published on Sunday a statement refuting the charge of interference in the internal affairs of Russia, and adding that, as there were now three independent republics in Russia, it was difficult to avoid the appearance of having relations with more than one.

Hears of New Government in Russia.

SEATTLE, Dec. 26.—Nicholas Bogloiavensky, Russian Consul at Seattle, announced today that he had received a cable sent by way of India, telling of the establishment of a new Russian Government at Voronege, the capital of a province of the same name between Moscow and Rostov. The cable did not say who led in the formation of the Government, but the Consul believed the leaders in the movement were members of the Kerensky Provisional Government who fled from Petrograd.

DOUBTS PEACE WOULD LAST.

Count Tolstoy Thinks Russia Would Soon Break It.

Speaking yesterday at a luncheon of the Brooklyn Civic Club, Count Ilya Tolstoy said that one of the chief causes of the conditions now prevailing in Russia was class hatred. The Bolsheviki had made the most of this. While the people of Russia were tired of the war, the speaker did not think that any separate peace with Germany would be lasting.

"It is difficult," said Count Tolstoy, "for the educated and the uneducated classes in Russia to understand each other, and this class hatred is the chief propaganda of the Bolsheviki.

"Russia has suffered great losses of men. The people did not know what they were fighting for. There were not enough supplies of any sort, and we were totally unprepared. The country is tired of the war, and the relatives and friends of those who have been lost are against further sacrifices.

"I do not believe in a separate peace, and if we do have it, I believe it will be only temporary."

WAR VIEWS OF FRENCH LABOR.

Federation Wants Government to Define Peace Conditions.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Dec. 26.—At its national conference here the General Federation of Labor today adopted almost unanimously a resolution referring to the war aims set forth by President Wilson, saying that the purposes of the Russian revolutionaries were virtually the same and declaring the position of the French workers could be expressed in similar terms.

The federation was instructed to employ all its efforts to induce the French Government to make clear public statement of its conditions of peace.

AMERICA TO BE PATIENT.

Interference Between Factions in Russia to be Carefully Avoided.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Great forbearance and patience will be exercised by the American Government in dealing with the chaotic Russian situation, because it is realized that German intrigue, working through thinly disguised agents within the ranks of the Bolsheviki, is doing its utmost to bring about a breach between the United States and Russia.

It was authoritatively stated today that American representatives in Russia, diplomatic, economic, and others, would carefully avoid any interference with the internal politics of the country and be guided in their conduct by the strictest rules of neutrality as between the Russian factions. It is the purpose to permit the Russian people themselves to work out their own salvation, free from any American interferences.

There still is a deep-seated conviction in Administration circles that within a reasonable time a satisfactory and probably permanent Government of democratic form will be developed from the present turmoil.

FRANCIS COWED MOB INVADING EMBASSY

American Envoy Met Bolsheviki with a Revolver—Crane Consults Wilson on Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Charles R. Crane, the Chicago manufacturer, who was a member of the American Mission to Russia, told President Wilson today that, in his opinion, the most practical assistance America could render Russia was to let that revolution-ridden country "work out its own destiny." He felt certain, he said, that the efforts of the Bolsheviki for a separate peace with Germany would fail, and he thought Germany would make peace impossible by rejecting the Bolshevist "no-annexations" doctrine.

A story was told about Washington today, coincident with Mr. Crane's arrival at the capital, in which David R. Francis, American Ambassador at Petrograd, figured as the hero of an attack on the American Embassy by a band of revolutionists. The Ambassador was said to have had several guests at dinner when he was informed that the "reds" were about to swoop down on the embassy and ransack it as they had other houses in Petrograd.

Mr. Francis told his guests of the impending attack and suggested that they leave so as not to run the risk of personal injury. They demurred, but the Ambassador was insistent, and they reluctantly departed, leaving him and his personal staff, including a negro man servant from St. Louis, to defend the embassy.

When the attackers rushed in the door they found the Ambassador awaiting them, revolver in hand. Through his interpreter he informed the revolutionists that they were invading the property of the United States and warned them not to attempt to loot the premises. The businesslike revolver in the Ambassador's hand and his determined attitude had the desired effect, and the revolutionists withdrew.

BANDITS HOLD UP RED CROSS SUPPLIES

Plunder Towns and Railroads in Russia—Refugees Here from Russia and Germany.

Among the 1,280 passengers who arrived yesterday at an American port from Norway on a Norwegian liner was Captain J. T. Williams, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Red Cross in Rumania, who said he had experienced great difficulty in getting relief supplies sent through from Archangel.

One of the favorite methods of the Bolsheviki, in case of any outbreak, he said, was to immediately cut off the train traffic and hold up all commerce on the line. In addition, Russia was swarming with bands of highwaymen, who plundered the towns and railroads as they went along. One train, carrying Red Cross supplies, was held up seventy-five times between Archangel and Rumania. If the guards on the train had not been well armed, and therefore able to repulse the banditti, it would never have got through.

Captain Williams went on to say that the Bolsheviki subjected foreigners, including Americans, to a thorough search before they were allowed to leave Petrograd, and this meant stripping to the skin and waiting in another room, wrapped up in a blanket, while the clothing was examined by the officials. Another search, on a modified scale, took place at the frontier before entering Sweden.

"The fighting in the Russian cities," Captain Williams said, "can only be described as a purposeless mess, without object or reason. As an example of this, I was stopping in the Metropole Hotel in Moscow on one occasion when a number of bandits with a machine gun came up and warned the guests to leave the place at once as they intended to bombard it. We got out quickly along with the scared employes, and a few minutes later shooting began and continued until the building was wrecked."

Mrs. J. B. Wright, wife of the Counselor to the United States Embassy in Petrograd, returned with her son, Butler Wright, on account of the disturbed conditions in the Russian capital.

There were about 500 Russian refugees in the steerage and a few others from Germany who had been allowed to leave because they were over the fighting age and too old to work. Among them was John Kirsch, 78 years, a civil war veteran, who was naturalized in 1861. He said he had come back to America to collect his pension because he could not get it in Germany, and it was all he had to live upon.

CICHERIN HELD IN JAIL.

Bolshevist "Envoy" to London Well Known to Socialists There.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Comrade George Cicherin, who has been appointed by the Bolsheviki as Russian Ambassador to London, is still in Brixton jail, in southeast London, on a charge of circulating seditious propaganda.

Cicherin is well known to London Socialists. Exiled from Russia many years ago, he lived in Belgium until the outbreak of the war, when he came to London. He is described by his friends as a man of considerable intelligence, of good family, and independent means. He is a Minimalist or Menshevist rather than a Maximalist or Bolshevik, although the distinction is no longer very marked.

Cicherin's life in internment is similar to that of a prisoner awaiting trial. He is allowed to order his meals from outside, can have any books and papers which he wishes to read, and is permitted to do a certain amount of writing.

Another prominent Bolshevik, who is well known in London is Lieutenant Sohneur, one of the Lenine representatives in the armistice arrangements. He was in London less than a month before his appearance as a member of the peace parley committee, and several of his relatives are still here.

FRANCIS DENIES CHARGES.

Says He Never Aided Kaledine or Any Other Russian Factional Leader

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 27.—David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, issued on Tuesday a firm rebuttal of the charges made against the American Embassy by the Bolsheviki.

He declare, according to a Petrograd dispatch to The Times, that he and his staff had never interfered with internal affairs in Russia, nor aided General Kaledine or the leader of any other faction.

The Ambassador published letters showing that the funds employed in the transfer of automobiles were drawn for the Red Cross and not for the Embassy, and that the automobiles were removed for the purpose of preventing their falling into the hands of the Germans in the event of a further invasion of Russia.

Russian City Sacked and Burned.

The Jewish Daily Forward yesterday received from its Petrograd correspondent a dispatch saying that the city of Irbit, Province of Perm, had been pillaged and burned down by soldiers. Many persons were killed and injured by the blaze and in the shooting. Irbit has a population of over 30,000, and is one of the largest cities in innermost Russia.

Quickly Freed American Engineer.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—Charles S. Smith of St. Louis, a member of the American Railway Commission in Russia, who was arrested recently at Tchita, Siberia, was released after a few hours of detention, according to advices reaching the American Embassy.

JELLICOE DROPPED, WEMYSS APPOINTED

Continued from Page One.

made it the wonderful instrument which it now is, exercising command of the sea. The country little knows what it owes to Jellicoe for his services in that great command.

"Admiral Wemyss brought to the Admiralty a well-established reputation and as large and varied experience as any officer since the war began. In connection with landing the expeditionary force in Gallipoli and its withdrawal he rendered invaluable service, to which both the naval and military chiefs paid unqualified tribute.

"As Second Sea Lord Wemyss has given proof of great administrative ability. He has large knowledge of the personnel of the navy, which was in his charge as Second Sea Lord. There is every reason to believe he will make an excellent successor to Jellicoe."

Jellicoe Frequently Criticised.

As commander of the Grand Fleet which locked up the Germans behind Heligoland when the war began, as the director of that fleet in the battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916, and, since Dec. 1, 1916, as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has been accused by naval experts of a too close adhesion to the advice for a defensive policy given by the late Admiral Mahan, that in a war between England and Germany the British fleet should bottle up the German, clear the seas of German merchant craft and await eventualities.

This criticism has increased with the development of the U-boat campaign and reached its climax last August, when Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss succeeded Admiral Sir Cecil Burney as Second Sea Lord. Other changes in the Admiralty caused Lord Northcliffe's Daily Mail to call them "an obviously procrastinating half-measure," and the paper added:

"From the moment America came into the war it was clear that one of her most valuable contributions would be ships. . . . Such an Admiralty as the nation wants would answer the American appeal for the publication of the tonnage sunk by submarines in a proper way. It would not be afraid to reveal the facts. The present British Admiralty returns seem chiefly designed to throw dust in our eyes. They do not deceive the Germans, but they do mislead the British nation and its allies."

It was also in August that Arthur Pollen, the British naval expert, who had been severe in condemnation of the do-nothing policy of the British Navy in the face of the U-boat menace, first expressed the idea in Washington that the appointment of the new Second Sea Lord practically eliminated Jellicoe from the control of his Majesty's naval forces, or would very soon do so.

In naval circles here, ever since the interallied naval board was formed three weeks ago, it has been current talk that the fact that with England were the fleets of Japan, France, Italy, and the United States made Mahan's advice for a strictly defensive policy on the part of England obsolete, and that great events might soon be looked for in Germany's sheltered havens.

Jellicoe was Second Sea Lord when appointed to the command of the Grand Fleet in August, 1914. He was born in 1859, and served in the Egyptian war of 1882 and on the China station from 1898 to 1901. He was on the staff of Admiral Seymour in the Boxer campaign, when the internationals rescued the Peking Legations and was decorated by the German Kaiser with the Red Eagle for his services.

Wemyss is five years Jellicoe's junior. According to British officials here, Sir Rosslyn represents fitly the men who are all for maintaining British traditions at sea. As Second Sea Lord he had the responsibility of appointing the personnel, because of his knowledge of men and his reputation as an aggressive fighter. He played a prominent part in the battle of Jutland.

The new First Sea Lord is the son of the late J. H. Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss Castle, Fife. He entered the navy in 1877, was Lieutenant in 1887, Commander in 1898, and Captain in 1901. He has been in command of the Royal Naval Barracks, was for a while equerry to King Edward, and as Rear Admiral commanded the Second Battle Squadron in 1912-13. In April, 1915, he commanded the squadron which protected the landing of the troops at Gallipoli.

CONTROL OF COAL, GARFIELD'S PLAN

Continued from Page One.

coal between Aug. 19 and Nov. 24 of 20,168,442 tons, simply because of the car shortage," he said. "We have asked railroad co-operation—and I am not criticising the railroads—but I deem it absolutely essential to successful distribution of coal where it is most needed that the railroads be put in a condition to handle the output of the mines."

Dr. Garfield said he did not want to place blame for lack of transportation on any one, nor did he want to try to shift blame that might be attached to his administration. He added that it was impossible for the railroads to cope with the situation.

"Coal is responsible for one-half the congested traffic, and thousands of cars are being backed up at bottle-neck points through which the railroads have endeavored to move large amounts," he explained. "The only thing to do is just what we have done—asked Judge Lovett for a priority order for coal and to appeal to operators to shoot whatever coal they can to points where most needed. That has helped in some respects."

Dr. Garfield mentioned Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Toledo as examples of "bottle-neck" points, but said there were many others. Mines in Eastern West Virginia shipping west and those in the western part shipping east caused congestion at meeting points. A change involved great detail in altering contracts, which were not closed until next April, he said, adding:

"Unless conditions are improved I may abrogate these contracts and divert shipments to prevent congestion."

The Fuel Administrator held out little hope of an ending of the fuel famine. He said conditions would be better, but that he was unable to predict when they would return to anything like normal.

"The situation is very grave," he testified, "and that is why I am taking some steps which alarm those who fear Government control."

"The first thing, the vital thing to do, in my opinion, is to take care of the people of this country," said Senator Vardaman. "I cannot emphasize too strongly my belief that this should be done before anything else. I should think the railroads themselves would get together, without a Government order, and move the thousands of cars of coal standing on sidings. You'll please the American people by any step that gets them coal. Take the mines if necessary. I'd like to see both the railroads and the mines operated by the Government."

In the last few days the private consumer had received more consideration than heretofore, Dr. Garfield explained. At first the main idea was to supply the Government and the railroads, but with the suffering due to the shortage in many places the administration recently had devoted most of its time to attempting to get coal to places where it was most needed. Conditions already were better, he stated, though the situation was not well in hand and would not be until transportation facilities were greatly improved.

The witness said it was not timidity but common sense that caused him to go slowly with steps toward Government control.

"From now on we shall move rapidly," he continued. "I've had the men that I might announce at any time that contracts have been lifted and that all coal is Government coal."

"In view of the shortage of coal due to lack of cars and engines, have you suggested to the railroads that they reduce the number of passenger trains, and use that equipment for hauling coal?" asked Senator Vardaman.

"I have," the witness replied. "They told me their whole tendency was toward reduction of passenger traffic and handling of business necessary to winning the war."

Dr. Garfield explained in detail his plan for dividing the country into twenty districts, over each of which an agent of the Fuel Administration is to preside. The districts are to be laid out with a coal producing field as the centre of each. The district agent will have charge of distribution. His chief duty will be to prevent cross hauling, or the diverting of coal from one field to a market far removed. He will be instructed to see that coal for his district comes from the mines within that district. This, Dr. Garfield said, would keep down prices by reducing freight charges, and would lessen the shortage by insuring delivery from the nearest available supply. It also would obviate long hauls which now contributed to the shortage by tying up cars for a long time.

Senator Jones asked what Dr. Garfield believed represented the probable needs of the country during the war.

"From 33 to 50 per cent. more coal than is now available," was the answer.

"Do you hope for lower prices through competition?"

"There are no signs at present," replied Dr. Garfield.

At the committee's request the witness went fully into the various measures the Fuel Administration took to reduce coal consumption, including the ban on electric signs, the reduction of consumption for all lighting and power companies, and the cutting out of many "white ways" on city streets.

Senator Kenyon asked whether any steps had been taken to reduce the use of gasoline for automobiles.

"No, not yet," replied Dr. Garfield.

"I think automobiling ought to be cut down," said Senator Kenyon. "Gasoline ought to be used only for strictly business purposes."

Carrying out Senator Kenyon's thought, Dr. Garfield submitted a list of 600 non-essentials he said it had been his aim to have dispensed with. He said his plan was, so far as possible, to convert "non-essential" plants into essential plants, instead of putting manufacturers out of business entirely.

Taking up the stimulation of production, Dr. Garfield said price increases had been granted to cause operators to produce more coal. In spite of price increases, he declared, coal was cheaper in twelve American cities and the communities surrounding them in November than in August. He read the list of the cities: Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Columbus, Ohio; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Spartanburg, S. C.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Tacoma, Wash., and Superior, Wis.

"The forty-some price increases which were granted affected only 3½ per cent. of the total coal business," said Dr. Garfield. "In other words, price increases amounted to $30,000,000 out of a total business of $880,000,000."

The committee was disposed to criticise the arrangement made with respect to export coal. Dr. Garfield said exporters had been allowed to add $1.35 a ton to their regular price.

"Their regular price gives them a fair profit, doesn't it?" asked Senator Jones.

"Yes, I think so," responded the witness.

"Then that $1.35 goes to an outlet account."

profit to these favored few, isn't it?" went on Senator Jones.

"In one way, there is only one answer—yes—to that question," said Dr. Garfield. "In another way, that is not all the answer. These men are all in the class that furnishes coal to the navy, and it has to pass a test. They have to sell at Government prices. The extra sum is compensation for them. They would get much more for their coal, in the aggregate, if they were allowed to go into the general market with it and get market prices.

"And then, too, we limit the amount of coal that can be exported to any country. On bunker coal, which has to be furnished according to the needs of the vessels, the operators say they are not getting a fair price without the $1.35 a ton. We allow this higher price because it doesn't hit the home consumer."

"Do you have to charge this higher price because of competition between our Allies and us?" asked Senator Vardaman. "There should be no competition between the Allies and us."

"I'm afraid there is, Senator," said Dr. Garfield, smiling.

Senator Jones suggested that dealers exporting coal and collecting the additional $1.35 should be required to reduce the price to domestic consumers, so as to equalize things.

"That is a very interesting suggestion," said Dr. Garfield. "I promise to give it thorough consideration."

Senator Jones asked what attention had been paid to the development of the water power as a fuel saving device. Dr. Garfield replied that the subject had received consideration.

"Secretary of War Baker told me that on a recent trip through the South he observed many plants run by water power which had stored up great quantities of coal," said Dr. Garfield. "I suppose they saw what was coming. You could hardly call it hoarding. The man who buys fifteen tons of anthracite, this year bought sixteen, if he could. He was just using foresight. But a great many such cases are bound to make it impossible for the man who wants to buy one ton of anthracite to do so, and great suffering has resulted."

Dr. Garfield said 502,000,000 tons of coal were produced in 1916, a record year, but that anthracite production had increased 16 per cent. this year over last, and bituminous coal 10 per cent.

The witness explained the recent flurry in Ohio as a "psychological storm."

"People there saw many cars of coal going through the State to the Northwest, under priority orders," said Dr. Garfield, "and they got a psychological storm which made matters worse than they should have been."

Under rapid-fire questioning by the committee, the witness admitted that many coal men were getting larger profits this year than they ever got before.

"You depended on price increases instead of on patriotism to stimulate production, didn't you?" asked Senator Vardaman.

"Well, yes, to a certain extent," replied Dr. Garfield.

Dr. Garfield explained that when operators complained that the prices fixed by the President were low, the Fuel Administration "gave them the benefit of the doubt."

Questioned by Senator Kenyon, Dr. Garfield said his organization was composed of about 200 persons, chief of whom were engineering experts, lawyers, coal producers, and John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America. Forty complaints of operators against prices had been investigated, he said, and each one had required services of engineers, expert accountants, and lawyers. Dr. Garfield said his chief advisers were volunteers and worked without salaries or expense accounts.

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ITALIANS GIVE UP GAINS ON ASIAGO

Rome Admits Failure to Hold Col del Rosso and Monte Valbella.

FOE'S ADVANCE CONTINUES

Austro-Germans Have Reached Sasso, at the Foot of Col del Rosso.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Col del Rosso and Monte Valbella, on the Asiago Plateau, were recaptured by Italian forces in a counterattack yesterday, but it was found impossible to hold them, the War Office announced today.

An Austro-German attack was launched between Col del Rosso and the Frenzela Valley. The enemy, however, was not able to advance beyond Sasso, (near the Col del Rosso height.)

Following is the text of the official statement:

The struggle on the Asiago Plateau was resumed at dawn yesterday. The enemy concentrated his efforts on our extreme right between Col del Rosso and the Val Frenzela. Held frontally, he was unable to advance beyond the village of Sasso.

Our Costalunga and our Monte Melago troops several times renewed their attacks on Col del Rosso and on Monte Valbella, which they recaptured, but were unable to retain. In the afternoon the fighting diminished in intensity.

On the left bank of the Brenta an attempted attack to the west of Oseli and of Osteria il Lepre was promptly checked by our barrage.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (via London.)—Violent counterattacks against the Austro-German positions on Col del Rosso and neighboring heights on both sides broke down yesterday with heavy losses, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the German General Staff.

The text of the statement reads:

After strong artillery preparation the enemy violently counterattacked on Col del Rosso and the neighboring heights to the westward and to the eastward, but the assaults broke down with heavy losses.

2,000 AUSTRIANS AT ZENSON.

Unable to Augment Their Forces and Not Feared by Italians.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, (Dec. 25, (Delayed) (Associated Press.)—A General commanding an army corps on the Piave front took The Associated Press correspondent along the line occupied by his corps today and pointed out the Austro-German position on the west bank of the river, which is the only foothold the enemy has succeeded in maintaining.

The chief purpose of the Italian commander was to carry a holiday greeting to his men in the first line trenches, but incidentally this visit to the extreme front gave an opportunity for the General to explain the lay of the land and tell why the enemy was finding himself able to hang on.

As the party moved forward it was noted that their defenses had been highly organized, so that any sudden rush of the enemy would meet tremendous resistance. The defenses comprise a string of trenches fortified for defense with masses of tangled wire and constructions after the chevaux-de-frise order, with numerous sharp projections.

Entering the first line trenches, the General led the way. The ground in front was covered with low bushes and scrubby vines running down to the water's edge. Behind this ran a high earthen embankment originally erected as a dike, but now serving the enemy as a refuge against petty shelling. In the foreground were three large stone farmhouses that had been torn to pieces by Italian shellfire. One of these had had the roof, the upper floors and two wings blown off, while the jagged walls of the first story were still standing. It was still used, the General said, for the enemy's machine guns. They were silent then, as the holiday season had, by common consent, afforded a lull. The heavy Austrian guns were heard now and then.

The General said that the enemy force in the Zenson curve was about three battalions, or 2,000 men, with an exceptionally large supply of machine guns. Their communications were principally operated in the night hours.

The enemy's foothold on the west bank of the Piave here was not regarded by the General as a serious menace to the Italians, as it was not a base which could be augmented by an increase of forces. It could be cleared out at any time, he said, but the effort was not worth the sacrifice it would require in the face of the machine guns. The bend was completely controlled and hemmed in, and it was better, he thought, to let the enemy sacrifice his men in holding a position useless to him.

The General had a cheery word for the men in the trenches, presenting holiday gifts to many of them and giving encouragement and praise to all. The men were in the best of spirits, looked sturdy and well-conditioned and were unanimous in assuring their commander that they could keep the enemy from making any further advance.

FOOD BEGGING MARKS GERMAN CHRISTMAS

Women and Children Plead Openly—Riots in Some Towns —$50 for a Dinner.

GENEVA, Dec. 26.—Features of the German Christmas, according to news from across the frontier, were women and children openly begging in the snow-covered streets for food to appease their hunger, and riots in some of the towns.

Only the wealthy enjoyed a good, but ordinary, dinner, and for this they paid high prices, as much as $50. Most of the churches in Germany were closed owing to lack of coal.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.—Early in December Germany suffered from storms and cold weather, says the Vossische Zeitung, the severity of which has not been equalled for many years. For more than ten days rain, snow and wind worked general havoc, interrupting telephonic and telegraphic communication.

The whole country was in the grip of severe frost, which in Berlin almost entirely stopped horse traffic, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, which adds that "horses are in very bad condition owing to lack of food and to the fact that boy and women drivers do not know how to handle them properly, causing frequent accidents."

With each fall of snow Berlin families are faced with the duty of clearing away the snow in front of their dwellings. Several mornings have provided the spectacle, over which the newspapers make merry, of all sorts and conditions of people busy clearing the snow from the pavements. This official order is occasioned by the fact that there is not sufficient labor to distribute coal in the city, take away garbage or handle goods at the stations.

The Vorwärts calls them "honorary snow sweepers," but refuses to treat the matter as a joke. It says "It is all very well to laugh when there is only an inch or so of snow, but what will happen when there are a few feet to clear away?" and demands that prisoners of war be used for that and similar work.

TUSCARORA AND CREW BELIEVED TO BE LOST

Lifeboat Picked Up Off St. Paul's Island Near Newfoundland—12 Americans on Board.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 26.—A lifeboat from the American steamer Tuscarora, believed to have been lost with all hands, was picked up today by the lightkeeper on St. Paul's Island.

Wreckage found near by indicated that the steamer was dashed against the cliffs in a storm last week. There was no trace of the crew.

St. Paul's Island lies between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, and many ships have been wrecked on its rocky shore.

Records of the United States Shipping Commissioner here show that twenty-seven of the crew of the Tuscarora signed on here and went to Montreal by rail to join the vessel. It is said that additional men may have joined the ship there. Among those signed on in New York were twelve Americans, the others being citizens of Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, and other countries. The Americans were:

H. M. Crowell, Captain, Cape Cod; Scott Nickerson, second mate, Jersey City; Harrington Sterling, third mate, Crisfield, Md.; Charles S. Dickey, chief engineer, Brooklyn; Otto H. Bean, first assistant engineer, Camden; J. T. Taylor, third engineer, Brooklyn; William H. Dewall, steward, Binghamton, N. Y.; Carl Johnson, messman, New Rochelle, N. Y.; A. E. Leighton, messman, born in Massachusetts; A. Constantine, oiler, naturalized Italian; M. O'Donnell, oiler, Detroit; Louis N. Jiminez, seaman, Porto Rico.

The Tuscarora was one of the fleet of lake steamships requisitioned by the United States Shipping Board. In September she was cut in two with several other vessels, engaged in lake trade, towed through the Welland Canal and put together again at Montreal. She sailed from that port Dec. 6, and the last word was when she passed Father's Point in the St. Lawrence on Dec. 7.

The Tuscarora was a single screw steamship, built at Cleveland in 1890. Her gross tonnage was 2,380. She was 291 feet 4 inches long, and has a beam of 40 feet 4 inches.

Rush at London Whisky Sale.

LONDON, Dec. 15, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—So scarce has whisky become that when a London distiller announced the sale of a supply released from bond, several hundred purchasers lined up hours before time. The price was 7s. 6d. a bottle, (about $1.85.) Only one bottle was sold to each customer, and in twenty minutes the whole stock was cleared.

British Living Cost Doubled by War

LONDON, Dec. 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The cost of living in Great Britain has risen 106 per cent. since the war, according to official figures presented in the House of Commons.

KAISER NARROWLY ESCAPES AIR RAID

Mannheim Station Bombed an Hour After His Special Train Left There.

PALACE AND BRIDGE HIT

Ammunition Factory in Suburbs Blown Up—Many Killed or Injured in the Town.

GENEVA, Dec. 26.—The German Emperor, returning with his staff from the Verdun front, had a narrow escape from the reprisal raid made by a British air squadron on Mannheim Christmas Eve, according to a dispatch from Basel. About an hour after the Emperor's special train had left the Mannheim station the structure was partly destroyed, being hit by several bombs. In addition, a section of the railroad track was torn up, cutting communication north. The Emperor's train was the last to leave Mannheim, and no trains arrived at Basel yesterday from that city.

Two bombs fell on the palace in Mannheim and one on the suspension bridge across the Neckar River, both structures being badly damaged. An ammunition factory in a northern suburb was blown up. Few persons were killed there, however, as the employes were having a holiday.

A considerable number of persons were killed or injured within the town and several were blown into the Rhine.

The Grand Ducal Palace at Mannheim, said to have been damaged by the British raiders, is a baroque building built in the first and second quarters of the eighteenth century and restored in 1896-1903. It contains three courts and has a façade 656 feet long. In the principal court are a monument to Emperor William I., and two monumental fountains.

Aside from the Grand Ducal apartments there are several valuable collections of bronze and marble sculpture brought from Greece and Italy, arms, curios, and casts. There is also a library of 60,000 volumes and a picture gallery.

The bridge across the Neckar connecting the main city with a suburb is a stone and iron structure.

U-BOATS PAROLE SKIPPERS.

Make Them Promise Not to Re-enter Merchant Service During War.

LONDON, Dec. 10. — (Associated Press.) — Commanders of German submarines now usually require the Captains of merchant ships to give their parole, instead of making them prisoners, as heretofore, according to the annual report of the London-America Trading Company, a large British shipping concern. When men are paroled they cannot re-enter the merchant marine during the war. The companies employing them give them half pay until they obtain other employment.

"We have several ship Captains in our employ who have sunk more than one German submarine, and a good many of our ships have had 'scraps,' with the enemy during the last year," says the report. "Some have come home with holes in their funnels or sides and others have failed to return. But when a ship has been torpedoed and gone down, the survivors hurry back to the offices of the firm, make a hasty report, and then ask cheerfully, 'When is the next ship to be ready?' That is the spirit of the mercantile marine."

WHIP GERMANS INTO GIVING.

Vigilantes Stimulate Red Cross Campaign at Brenham, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

BRENHAM, Texas, Dec. 26.—Aroused by the refusal of many German citizens of Brenham and of this (Washington) County to become members of the Red Cross, a meeting of citizens was held here yesterday and a fund raised to purchase whips with which to mete out summary punishment upon all who, if able to subscribe to the Red Cross, refused to do so. Several leading citizens were appointed to perform this work. They started last night and encountered six prosperous German farmers who declined to become Red Cross members. The whips were brought into play and in each instance the subscription was forthcoming.

This action has resulted in Washington County oversubscribing its Red Cross quota by about $1,200. The county is largely settled by Germans.

GIRLS EXCEL ON MUNITIONS.

Turn Out Some Work in England Faster Than It is Done Here.

LONDON, Dec. 15, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—The Labor Supply Department of the Ministry of Munitions announces that a comparison of women's output in this country on certain sizes of shells, fuses, and other munition work with the output of some of the best firms in the United States shows that "not only did the women do as well, but sometimes beat the transatlantic workers."

The statement adds: "The way in which British women, the majority of them unused to factory life, have adapted themselves to labor conditions and submitted to intensive training is being increasingly demonstrated as one of the outstanding features of the war."

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN PRUSSIA NOW 10%

"Evidence of Moral Healthiness of German Race," Berlin Councillor Declares.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12, (Associated Press.)—Ten per cent. of the children born in Prussia in wartime are illegitimate, according to statements made in the Prussian House of Representatives in the debate on the vital statistics. The Berlin Town Councillor, Dr. Engel, in an article in Vorwärts, makes the statement that this large proportion of illegitimate children is "evidence of the moral healthiness of the German race." He adds, in the course of an appeal for the withdrawal of all distinctions between legitimate and illegitimate children:

"Paradoxical though it may seem, this great number of illegitimate children represent a measure of the morality of our people. They afford evidence that, after all, the idea of the restriction of families, an idea which the war with special emphasis bids us combat, has not yet penerated the masses.

"The terrible fact, however, is that only 136 out of every 1,000 illegitimate children reach their nineteenth year, as compared with 512 in the case of legitimate children. The death rate of illegitimates is a convincing plea for the improvement of the situation of unmarried mothers and their children. There should be a uniform birth certificate, and women who were engaged to fallen soldiers should be awarded the title 'Frau.'

"Wartime, owing to the card system, is a torture for the unmarried mother. Every journey for a food card is a path of thorns and a source of rresh mortification and humiliation. In the card-issuing office, and again in the shops, she must again and again make confession of her fault. The awarding to her of the title Frau would remove many obstacles and much mental torture."

The number of unmarried mothers in Prussia, Dr. Engel states, has now reached a total of nearly 200,000 yearly.

SUGGESTS KING FOR POLAND

Premier Kucharzevski Says Many Favor Emperor Charles.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.—In an interview in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin concerning the selection of a leader for the new Kingdom of Poland, Professor Kucharzevski, the Polish Premier, says:

"There is a strong leaning among certain classes for what might be called an Austro-Polish solution of the question, especially as the Poles are almost unanimous in the opinion that no member of the Polish nobility should be chosen as King. Emperor Charles commands strong personal sympathies in Poland, and there are many advocates of the plan of having the Emperor named King of the country. On the other hand, there are many thoughtful Poles who would prefer an independent Polish kingdom with an Austrian Archduke on the throne.

"We cannot postpone the appointment of a King until a suitable basis of suffrage has been adopted. In the interests of the country, and particularly with a view to the establishment of a Polish army, we must undertake the choice of a King before that time, and afterward submit it to the approval of the Polish Parliament to be created."

BRITAIN WARNED BY HALIFAX

Stricter Precautions Against Explosions Are Taken in England.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Halifax explosion has resulted in the adoption of much stricter regulations in connection with the manufacture and transport of explosives throughout Great Britain. It is announced that the severest penalties will be enforced in cases of violations of the regulations.

Two days after the Halifax explosion five men were brought into court at Nottingham charged with breaches of the safety regulations in munitions factories there. Several Government officials were sent to be present at the proceedings and warn offenders that they would be dealt with more severely than heretofore. The number of persons employed at the largest works in that district is equal to the entire population of Halifax.

REVISE BLACKLIST AGAIN.

Names of Sixteen More Firms Removed from Prohibitive Roll.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The War Trade Board today gave out a list of sixteen more firms whose names have, after careful investigation of their status, been removed from the Enemy Trading List. Thirteen of the firms are in Mexico. The list follows:

H. J. C. Henriques, Manhu, Panama.
Lehmer & Disbron, Mexico City.
H. F. Schlattmann, Mexico City.
Hoffmann, Pinther & Baswarch, Mexico City.
M. Mollard, Bolivia.
Boubard & Boulon, Mexico City.
Bouligny & Schmidt, Sucrs., Mexico City.
Fernado Gaismon, Mexico City.
Manual Levy, Mexico City.
Harr & Chaperiner, Mexico City.
Bannister, Vera Cruz.
Dubernard, (tailor,) Mexico City.
Ebard & Cia, Mexico City.
J. G. Masson, Mexico City.
Hnos Zaldo, Vera Cruz.
Marimbo & Bacellur, Rio Janeiro.

MUST PREPARE TO 1920.

Lamont, Back from Europe, Says America's War Task is Gigantic.

Thomas W. Lamont, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., returned to his office yesterday after an extended trip abroad, during which he visited the battle front. He declined to discuss conditions except in the most general way.

He said:

"On the other side there is great satisfaction at the vigor with which America has taken hold. But, even so, some doubt is expressed whether we yet fully realize the gigantic nature of the task ahead of us. Many here seem to have had the impression that, by the mere fact of our coming into the war, the early defeat of Germany became assured. One does not have to cross the ocean to realize that that is a delusion. No one can maintain that victory is close at hand. But it will soon be in sight if we once realize that we must now prepare, not only for 1918 but for the campaigns of 1919 and 1920.

"Great Britain and France have had three and a half years of cruel, grinding war. They have welcomed America's entry, not simply because of her great resources in men and food and munitions, but also because of the fresh viewpoint she is likely to bring to bear in the whole conduct of the war. This applies not only to military operations, but also in considerable measure to allied diplomacy.

"President Wilson is looked upon as having displayed great wisdom in choosing the time and manner of America's coming into the struggle, and our Allies across the water welcome with confidence his opinion upon all the great problems that confront the allied nations. His recommendation of war against Austria-Hungary, promptly followed by the declaration of it by Congress, had a most heartening effect upon Italy and has certainly been one of the factors to stimulate and strengthen her recent military movements. You also hear it constantly repeated abroad that President Wilson will do much to bring about that closer unity of action that all the allied statesmen are agreed is necessary for the more vigorous prosecution of the war.

"As to the work of the American mission, the people and the press in both London and Paris expressed the greatest appreciation of the spirit shown and the ground covered by Colonel House and his colleagues."

NEW PROTEST BY CHINA.

Objects to Extension of Japanese Control at Shantung.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Advices reaching Washington through diplomatic channels indicate that the Japanese Government has already begun to exercise control for the period of the war over certain sections of Shantung outside of the former German jurisdiction of Kiauchau.

Protests against this have been lodged by the Chinese Government on the ground, among others, that when Tsingtau was under German jurisdiction German troops were stationed only in the leased territory, leaving the guard duty along the railway in the hands of the Chinese police. The Japanese Government has posted troops along the entire line of the Shantung Railway.

China is understood to take the view that the rights to which Japan may be entitled are limited to those formerly enjoyed by Germany in Kiauchau, and to base her demand for explanations from Tokio on this ground. It was provided in the Chino-Japanese treaty that all Japan's rights in Shantung Province, in which Kiauchau and Tsingtau are situated, should be fixed by agreement with Germany after the war, but China now takes the position that her declaration of war upon Germany has resulted in the forfeiture by Germany of all rights in China. The Peking Government now maintains that Japan's rights in Shantung, if any, should be fixed by direct negotiations between Japan and China.

Dr. M. Akiyama, formerly Councillor to the Korean Government, who was appointed Chief Civil Administrator at Tsingtau by the Tokio Ministry, recently explained in a speech, which is quoted in a report received here today, the reasons for the establishment of civil administration in Shantung.

"All the districts along the Kiaochau Bay and the Shantung Railway," he said, "were under the protection of the German force during and before the Japan-German war, but they were included in our occupied territory by our military force, thus sweeping away the power and strength of the enemy country. Therefore, as long as this war lasts, unless this place is regained by the enemy, it is natural that Japan should occupy it, and from the standpoint of international law, it is our right as well as our obligation to restore order in this place and increase the welfare and happiness of the residents."

GREECE URGES CITIZENS TO ENLIST IN OUR ARMY

Promises to Recognize Such Service as Rendered to Their Own Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Greece wishes her citizens in the United States to enlist in the American army. Not only will she suspend punishments which ordinarily would follow the enlistment of Greeks with a foreign power, but she will reward them for supporting the American cause. This is the substance of a note from the Greek Government delivered today to the State Department.

The following communication has been addressed by the Greek Legation here to Greeks in the United States:

"The Royal Legation of Greece brings to the knowledge of Greeks residing in the United States that, according to a decision of the Greek Government, a collective and previous authorization has been granted to all the Greeks wishing to enlist in the American army.

"No legal consequences, therefore, would be applied in such cases, the Greek Government considering any Greek enlisted in the American Army as serving in the Greek Army.

"Furthermore, any Greek serving in the American army who shall be mentioned for gallantry, being considered as fighting in the Greek army, will be rewarded by the Greek Government.

"This collective authorization is extended to the Greeks who have already enlisted in the American army without previously applying for the authorization required by the Greek laws."

Australian Troops Oppose Draft.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 26.—First returns from the Australian soldier vote abroad show a substantial majority against conscription contrary to all predictions, says a dispatch received here today from Sydney, N. S. W., by The Vancouver World. The latest count of the total ballot, the dispatch says, indicates a majority of 180,000 against the measure.

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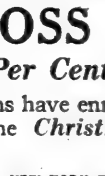

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U. S. ENGINEERS DEFY MUD OF FLANDERS

Throw Railroads Through Treacherous Morass of Shell Holes and Quicksand.

WORK UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Fight Against Difficulties of Ground as Stern as Against the Germans, Officer Says.

BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE, Dec. 12, (Associated Press.)—The most desolate pictures that the illustrated papers have printed of mud in and behind the British lines on the west front fail to do justice to the ground that the American railway engineers have laid tracks across since they arrived on French soil. Flanders mud is something that must be experienced to be appreciated. It cannot be adequately described or photographed.

It is impossible to dig to any depth, even in the driest spot, without water seeping into the hole. An officer who came back for a few days' rest after two weeks in the mud brought with him only one souvenir—a photograph of a piece of ground over which he and his men had laid a track.

"I am sick of the sight of German helmets and pistols and shell caps, and all the rest of the ordinary souvenirs," said the officer. "For me the whole business of war is summed up in the memory of that piece of morass over which we had to float a line of rails strong enough to support a locomotive and a train of cars."

The scene in the photograph looks like the Masurian Lakes in miniature. Instead, however, of dry land separating the chain of lakes, the earth between these shell holes and craters is a treacherous quicksand, into which a man would sink immediately knee-deep. In places the shell holes came together to form one great puddle, filled with viscous mud.

"The spot photographed is typical of hundreds of pieces of ground over which we have to lay tracks," continued the officer. "The fight against the morass is just as real and just as stern as that against the Boche."

To begin with there are only a few hours a day in which the engineers can work with safety immediately behind the lines. A track is wanted from one place to another, and the engineer officer scrutinizes the ground over which it is to pass. He decides how it shall run, so that obstacles will be neatly avoided—obstacles such as a combination of water-logged shell holes too deep to fill. The treatment of these obstacles depends largely on how soon the track is needed. If there is great urgency, the track is thrown down in the quickest way possible, and straightened out later, as shell craters can be filled in and other obstacles levelled.

The work is divided into sections, with a working party for each section. Each party vies in setting a record for quick work, so far as this can be combined with the requisite solidity of construction.

One party of engineers in an exposed position laid 180 feet of track in what was virtually record time and then had to stop as dawn came on. When they came back next morning to complete the remaining 180 feet of track across this exposed spot they found not only that their half-graded part had been riddled with shell-holes, but that the track already finished had eight shell-holes along its length. In a period of time exactly equal to their performance of the previous night they graded and laid the remaining 180 feet and repaired the broken track as well.

There is not a little courage of the cold-blooded sort required of the men who carry out this very necessary work. They are constantly being shelled and sniped, and without the satisfaction of being able to hit back.

FRENCH CHILDREN SEE SANTA IN AIRPLANE

Soldiers of Our Expeditionary Force Provide Christmas Entertainment for Youngsters.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, Dec. 25.—(Associated Press.)—The American Expeditionary Force in France celebrated Christmas in a howling snowstorm which rolled in from the mountains in the early hours, continued all day, and showed no signs of abating tonight. Despite the difficulties due to the storm few features of any program were cancelled, for most of the festivities were held indoors.

Even the celebration at the quarters of the American air squadron was carried out although a blinding snow swirled into the hangar where a tree had been erected for the children of a nearby village. There Santa Claus swooped down from clouds dripping white, and with a pack on his back stepped from an airplane. His goggles, cap, red suit, and sack were dusted heavily with snowflakes, much to the delight of about one hundred small children who huddled within the shelter of the hangar.

It is doubtful that children anywhere had ever seen such a sight before. When the youngsters had gathered at the hangar, Santa Claus, who was an American corporal, got into a big machine at a nearby hangar. He flew off and fifteen minutes later there was a whirr of engines over the children's heads and an airplane dropped to the snow-covered field before them. The children had been told that Santa had abandoned his old sleigh for an airplane, but they did not believe it until they saw him come down from the skies.

In all the units entertaining children, each small guest received the present he most desired. There were at least a score of large community trees and many smaller ones in the zone where the presents were distributed.

Efforts were made to carry out the program of football games, but some of these had to be cancelled when the snow became too heavy. While Christmas dinner did not approach that of Thanksgiving because of lack of turkey and trimmings, the army managed to enjoy itself cheerfully.

ITALIANS GET OUR GIFTS.

American Consul Distributes Them in the Piave Trenches.

VENICE, Dec. 25, (Delayed.)—Holiday gifts from the American Red Cross were distributed in the Italian trenches along the lower Piave today by B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., American Consul at Venice. Huge bales of gifts were taken on motor trucks to the various commands. Each man received tobacco, sweets, a handkerchief, and other presents.

The local commanders and their men were enthusiastic in their expressions of thanks, and the trip was a continuous manifestation of Italian friendship for America.

CUT OUR MEN'S THROATS.

Poilu's Letter Reveals How They Killed First American Victims.

The current issue of the Independent contains a letter written to his "martain" by a French soldier, who was in the trenches side by side with the first American troops. It would appear from this, taken in connection with the report published yesterday from the correspondent of The Associated Press at the front, that a sentry had been found with his throat cut, that this may be the method adopted by Germans for disposing of American soldiers. The Poilu's letter reads:

"I came back from my furlough and reached here just in time to go into the trenches. You can well guess that I was low spirited, but after a few days our courage came back.

"We are now right in the midst of the Americans, but I assure you we were in a quiet section till the moment the Boches began to get cross and started to attack the Americans to make them prisoners, and at the same time attacked us also. They killed some and we have had the honor of burying the first Americans who have fallen in France. You will see this doubtless in the papers. It is the —— division and they have taken a photograph of us.

"I tell you they are very good soldiers. They do not surrender easily. They defended themselves to the death. We found them with their throats cut because they would not be taken prisoners and the Boches killed them."

FRENCH NEAR VERDUN SMOTHER ENEMY'S FIRE

German Artillery Shells the British Lines Near Ypres and Havrincourt.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the energetic reply of our batteries put an end to a vigorous bombardment of our lines in the region of Bézonvaux," the French War Office reported this afternoon.

"In the region of St. Quentin and in Upper Alsace French patrols penetrated German trenches and brought back prisoners.

"Everywhere else the night was calm."

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The War Office communication issued this evening says:

With the exception of hostile artillery activity in the neighborhood of Havrincourt and to the eastward of Ypres, there is nothing of interest to report.

Snow has fallen along the whole front.

"There was nothing special to report" on the British front in France yesterday, according to the official statement issued this afternoon.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (via London.)—There was increased artillery fighting yesterday southeast of Ypres, on the Belgian front, and near Moeuvres and Marcoing, on the Cambrai front, it was officially announced this afternoon by the German War Office. French detachments reconnoitring south of Juvincourt were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting. The statement reads:

The artillery activity was limited to destructive fire, which at times increased in intensity southeast of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Moeuvres and Marcoing.

Reconnoissances by French detachments south of Juvincourt broke down under our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting.

The firing which had increased for some days on the east bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) was discontinued yesterday.

DISCOURAGE 'GODMOTHERS.'

Army Hopes Practice of Adopting Soldiers Will Stop.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Monday, Dec. 24, (Associated Press.)—The American expeditionary force wishes to discourage the budding practice of American women in "adopting" individual soldiers in France for the period of the war. The practice already threatens to choke the congested mail service and result in delay in the transmission of important matter. Moreover, the censorship regulations forbid the men to correspond with strangers, and, as this rule is being enforced rigidly, it is desired that the people at home refrain from putting men here in an embarrassing position, as they feel under obligations to answer such communications.

An example of the interest certain women at home are taking in "adoptions" is an advertisement which has reached headquarters showing the picture of a pretty girl and urging soldiers without godmothers to write to a given address.

PERSHING REPORTS 4 DEAD.

One Soldier from an Accident, the Others from Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The War Department today received from General Pershing this list of deaths:

FORD, LEONARD, Corporal, labor company, Dec. 24, pneumonia; mother, Mrs. Cora Ford, Houma, La.

LUTE, HARRY, private, infantry, Dec. 23, pneumonia; mother, Mrs. Jane Lute, Columbus, Ohio

STEELE, A. D., private, stevedore battalion, [illegible]; wife, Mrs. Carrie B. Steele, Fulton, Miss.

AUBUCHON, ANDREW, private, engineers, Dec. 22, accidentally killed; mother, Mrs. Theodore F. Aubuchon, Bonne Terre, Mo.

TO DISCUSS WAR FINANCES.

Equitable Federal Income Tax Association Plans Conference.

The Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax, with headquarters at 258 Broadway, announced yesterday a conference on democratic financing of the war, to be held under the auspices of that association, in affiliation with organized labor, farmers' organizations, the National Party, and civic organizations at the National Hotel, Washington, Jan. 15.

In its announcement of this conference the association says:

The President has stated that at least half of the cost of the war should be met by current taxation. The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the Federal expenditures (exclusive of loans to our allies) will be over $12,000,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1918 and 1919. To raise half of the cost of the war by current taxation, we must, therefore, secure at least $6,000,000,000 a year, or about $2,000,000,000 a year more than the estimated yield from current taxation.

Too great reliance is being placed upon loans, which are unnecessary, and constitute a grave injustice to the working people of the country if resorted to before the maximum taxation of profits due to the war and to monopoly.

Seven billion dollars can be secured by current taxation annually—at least $3,200,000,000 from the excess profits tax, $1,350,000,000 from heavy taxes on unearned incomes, and $500,000,000 from taxes on unused and inadequately used land. This is $2,000,000,000 more than the estimated yield this year of the excess profits tax, and $690,000,000 more than the income tax on individuals is expected to provide; while a reasonable tax upon slacker lots and acres will give the Government half a billion dollars the fiscal experts have overlooked.

The Washington conference will discuss how to get Congress to levy such taxes at once. There will be three sessions—morning, afternoon, and night—and on the following day the conference will call on the Ways and Means Finance Committee and urge its program of taxes. Prominent economists, financiers, representatives of organized labor and farmers will speak.

John J. Hopper is President of the Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax, and Benjamin C. Marsh Executive Secretaray.

EAGER FOR SAVING STAMPS.

New York Invested $725,000 in Week Before Christmas.

Frederic W. Allen, director of the War Savings Committee of this city, announced yesterday that New York invested more than $725,000 in thrift and war savings stamps in the week preceding Christmas. These figures indicate an increase of almost 100 per cent. over the results of the previous week. According to the reports received by Mr. Allen from various post offices, there is every indication, with the passing of the holidays, that the sale of savings stamps, will continue to increase. The total amount of stamps sold in the New York district up to date, is $1,549,143.22. The figures for the week ending yesterday were as follows:

Total general sales	$670,024
Manhattan Post Office	131,722
Brooklyn Post Office	16,110
Staten Island P. O. (incomplete)	1,125
Jamaica Post Office	2,000
Long Island City Post Office	2,800
Flushing Post Office (estimated)	2,000

Many of the leading life insurance men of the city have informed Mr. Allen that they were eager to organize a special drive for the enlistment of authorized agents to sell thrift and war savings stamps. Lawrence Priddy, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, is organizing several hundred insurance men to take part in the movement.

Celds Quinine Bromide Laxative Bromo Quinine cures a cold in one day. Grove's signature is on box. 30c.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT ON PERSHING LIST

War Department Gives Names of Officers Recommended for Higher Rank.

CAMBRAI DEEDS REWARDED

Promotion of Engineers Said to be Due to Gallantry Shown in Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The list of Christmas promotions recommended by General Pershing and posted in the camps in France was received at the War Department today and at once made public on authority of Secretary Baker.

There was no hesitation in doing so, since it has been the policy of the President to approve all General Pershing's recommendations for the promotion of officers. Among the men slated for advancement is Second Lieutenant Archie B. Roosevelt, son of the former President, named to be Captain of infantry.

A news dispatch from General Pershing's headquarters received today said that several of the engineers had won their promotion by their bravery in the recent battle of Cambrai. Careful study of General Pershing's dispatch, however, failed to show why he had recommended any of the men, and there was no allusion in his message to the battle of Cambrai. But it was noted that five Lieutenants of Engineers had been recommended for promotion to Captaincies.

The promotions recommended by General Pershing are as follows:

TO BE CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

Bradley, Mahlon O., Second Lieutenant, Infantry.

TO BE CAPTAIN, MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Lane, M. P., First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF INFANTRY, NATIONAL ARMY.

Ward, F. D., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Gordon, H. M., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Andrews, M. M., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Spencer, E. G., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Glenn, J. L., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Lucas, A. F. G., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.

TO BE CAPTAINS OF INFANTRY, NATIONAL ARMY.

Gift, L. H., First Lieutenant, N. A.
Winters, William, First Lieutenant, N. A.
Fray, A., First Lieutenant, N. A.
Scott, R., First Lieutenant, N. A.
Roosevelt, A. B., Second Lieutenant, N. A.

TO BE MAJORS OF INFANTRY, NATIONAL ARMY.

Patch, Alexander M., Jr., Captain, Infantry.
Mattie, George A., Captain, Infantry.
Patch, Joseph D., Captain, Infantry.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS OF INFANTRY, NATIONAL ARMY.

Savage, Emmett W., Captain, Infantry.
Marshall, George C., Jr., Major, Infantry.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF FIELD ARTILLERY, NATIONAL ARMY.

Pritchard, W. S., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Newton, Robert P., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Greene, J. N., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Braxton, A. P., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Boyd, G. E., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Hardigan, Richard P., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Treat, Howard R., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Van Vechten, Schuyler, Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
McClure, W. K., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Herring, M. W., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Pearce, Percy R., Second Lieutenant, O. R. C.
Hume, Julian R., Second Lieutenant.
Stone, Robert J. W., Second Lieutenant.
Woodall, H. C., Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery.
Wilson, J. A., Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS OF FIELD ARTILLERY, NATIONAL ARMY.

Crane, John A., Major of national army.
Murray, Maxwell, Major of Field Artillery.
Sands, Alfred L. P., Major of Field Artillery.

TO BE CAPTAINS OF MEDICAL CORPS.

Presnell, C. W., First Lieutenant.
Maynard, E. B., First Lieutenant.
Freer, A., First Lieutenant.

TO BE MAJORS OF MEDICAL CORPS.

Ross, H. E., First Lieutenant.
Kenner, A. W., First Lieutenant.

TO BE CAPTAINS OF ENGINEERS.

Hule, Iva, First Lieutenant.
Colhoun, D. W., First Lieutenant.
Corkran, W. S., First Lieutenant.
Lewis, R. W., First Lieutenant.
McMillan, E. A., First Lieutenant.

TO BE MAJOR OF FIELD ARTILLERY, NATIONAL ARMY.

Loughry, Howard K., Captain of Coast Artillery.

Colonel Roosevelt Delighted.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his family at Sagamore Hill were greatly pleased when informed tonight that among the recommendations for promotion made by General Pershing was one for promoting Second Lieut. Archie Roosevelt to be a Captain.

"Naturally, I am overjoyed!" the Colonel exclaimed, "and I am as proud as I can be of him."

Don't strain your guest's politeness with guesswork mixing.

Club Cocktails

owe their perfect flavor to accurate mixing of selected liquors.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Semi-Annual Sale

Mme. Irene Corsets

At About Half Actual Prices

All in a Complete Range of Sizes

$5.00 Mme. Irene Model—Heavy coutil, medium low bust model, with elastic inserts over abdomen; prettily lace trimmed. For average and well developed figures $2.95

$7.50 Mme. Irene Model—Novelty silk striped coutil in pink; elastic top finished with silk braid; lightly boned and with free hip. For slight and medium figures $3.95

$8.00 Mme. Irene Model—Fancy floral broche in pink lace and ribbon trimmed most effectively. Straight line model, medium bust and length; elastic over abdomen; well but lightly boned. For medium and well developed figures $3.95

$11.00 Mme. Irene Model—Satin-finished broche in pink; lace and ribbon trimmed; long hip model, medium high bust; elastic inserts over abdomen, well boned. For well developed figures $5.95

$15.00 Mme. Irene Model—Satin-finished broche, beautifully patterned in pink; very daintily trimmed with lace and ribbon; medium bust and length; elastic over abdomen; well boned model for average and well developed figures $7.95

Same corset in extra sizes; $16.00 model $8.95

Second Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

The End-of-the-Year Sale of

Women's Boots

is now being held, and will continue until a complete clearance of all discontinued styles has been effected.

Prices range

from $2.75 to $8.75 per pair

representing sweeping reductions

Not every size in every style, but all sizes may be found in the entire collection.

(Women's Shoes, Second Floor)

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

DAVID LYDIG LEFT $300,000.

Education and Charitable Organizations May Share Estate.

The will of David Lydig, who died Oct. 23 last at his home at Lenox, Mass., disposes of an estate of more than $300,000. Major Philip Lydig of the United States expeditionary forces, a nephew, is to get half his real estate in case the testator's widow does not dispose of it on her death, and the other half goes to the decedent's nephew and niece, Karl P. L. Otto and Johanna C. C. Otto of Berlin.

The testator left $100,000 outright to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Lydig, with all household effects and other property at Lenox, and directed the executors to buy her a house and furnish it wherever she desires to live. She also gets the residuary estate in trust. Each servant in his employ receives a month's salary for each year employed more than two years.

The will provides that if Mrs. Lydig does not dispose of the residue in her will about $75,000 is to go to educational and charitable organizations, of which $30,000 is left to Columbia University for a fellowship, and $10,000 each to the New York Zoological Society and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. If Major Lydig inherits half the real estate and leaves no issue $60,000 of his share is to go to Columbia University, and $10,000 each to the Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Roosevelt and Presbyterian Hospitals.

MORGENTHAU URGES SPEED.

Tells Community Rally War Preparations Must Be Pushed.

Ex-Ambassador to Turkey Henry Morganthau was the principal speaker at the community rally held last night in Public School 40. He told the audience which filled the school's auditorium to overflowing that America must speed up her preparations to bring the war to a quick end.

"The strength of America is going to win this war," said Mr. Morganthau. "The French Premier told me only a few months ago that his country had not rejoiced to see the United States enter the conflict so much for the financial and physical strength as for the moral effect of this great nation's putting her stamp of approval on the righteousness of the Allies' cause. But unless the nation realizes that she has to prepare in order to win we are going to have a slow time of it. I never admit, even to myself, the possibility of defeat. But according to the haste and thoroughness of our preparations will depend the duration of the war.

"I saw our boys exercising alongside the French roadsides, and my chest swelled with pride. Even the French admitted that the Americans had proved themselves quicker and more adaptable than the armies of the other allies."

Other speakers included: Isaac Marcosson, Collector of Internal Revenue; William Edwards, Dr. Cyril Bellik, Jonathan C. Day, Eugene C. Gibney, Harry E. Jenkins, General George W. Wingate and H. A. Masur. The Ruthenian choir sang folk songs and the Bronx House orchestra played patriotic airs.

34 YEARS AHEAD

It has taken us 34 years to learn what we know about managing estates as executor and trustee.

Our acquired experience is at your service without extra charge as executors' fees are fixed by law and are uniform.

Why not appoint us as your executor instead of some individual who must learn at the expense of your estate?

You get the benefit of our experience without its costing you anything.

Our trust officers in any office will be glad to advise with you on this subject.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000

176 Broadway, N. Y.
175 Remsen St. 196 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prime Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

Suits for the New Year's Dance

—and for other equally formal occasions—ready to wear—yet possessed of the appearance of tailored-to-measure garments. Elsewhere they would cost you much more.

Evening Clothes for Men $27.25

Full Dress Coat or Dinner Jacket, as you prefer, and trousers, well tailored of unfinished worsted, silk lined throughout, coat and collar bound with silk galloon. Others up to $49.50

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Men's Dress Vests $3.75 to $6.75

Well tailored of mercerized fabrics, corded silks and piques in self striped as well as figured effects. All sizes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Men's Imported White Glace Gloves, $1.94

Cadet and regular sizes, with full pique seams and Paris point backs, some with heavy black embroidery on backs.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Men's Silk Hats at $5.74

To top off the evening outfit you may select your hat here from the season's new blocks—made and finished with the same care used in higher priced hats elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Shoes for Evening Wear

Patent Leather Vamps with cloth button tops, plain toes, $5.94, with toe caps $6.94; Patent Leather Vamps with calf button tops, $7.89.

Also Gunmetal Calf and Patent Leather Pumps, Goodyear welted soles, $5.94; turned soles, $3.49.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

"Custom Stock" Shirts at $1.98

Ready to tuck under your arm and carry home at the last minute. Made in our custom shirt workrooms—carried in stock ready to put on. Sizes 14 to 17, several sleeve lengths. Bosoms, cuffs and neckbands of fine linen, bodies of fine, soft long cloth.

Other Dress Shirts, $2.24 to $3.29

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make, or who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

On Sale Today, 9:00 a. m.

Men's Fur-Lined OVERCOATS

127 of Them! All Greatly Reduced

Every Garment Taken From Our Regular Stock and Repriced To Bring Added Savings To You. Since we purchased these coats, pelts and finished garments have increased considerably in cost—still we offer these fur-lined overcoats at less than our regular "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Study the Following List—It Will Prove an Excellent Lesson in Style and Economy

44 COATS lined with marmot or muskrat; beaver, Persian lamb, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) or otter collars. Originally $67.75 and $74.75 — $48.75

13 COATS lined with Northern muskrat, with collars of beaver, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), otter or Persian lamb. Originally $89.75 — $54.75

24 COATS lined with nutria, with collars of beaver or otter or lined with Northern muskrat with beaver collars. Originally $98.75 and $114.00 — $69.75

9 COATS lined with Northern muskrat, with otter collars. Originally $114.00 — $79.75

20 COATS lined with Northern muskrat and natural or blended muskrat, with collars of otter or beaver. Originally $134.00 and $139.00 — $98.75

5 COATS lined with black muskrat, with collars of otter or Persian lamb. Originally $169.00 — $129.00

1 COAT lined with mink, with collar of otter. Size 44. Originally $196.00 — $149.00

1 COAT lined with selected mink of excellent quality, with otter collar. Size 44. Originally $396.00 — $349.00

117 COATS IN ALL — with shells of black or dark Oxford fabrics, tailored along semi-conservative lines—as described above. All At Prices Less Than Elsewhere

In Addition—10 COATS at $119.00

Originally $149.00

Lined with muskrat, with beaver collars. Shells of brown and gray imported soft-finish fabrics.

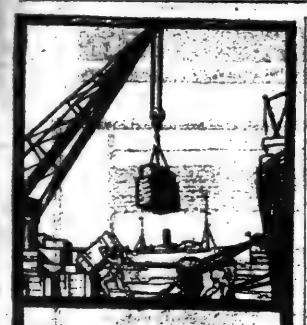
Men's and Women's Raccoon Coats

Cut with full skirts for motor wear.

	Were	Now		Were	Now
7 Women's Coats	$124.00	$ 96.00	5 Men's Coats	$149.00	$124.00
5 Women's Coats	196.00	159.00	2 Men's Coats	224.00	189.00
4 Women's Coats	224.00	189.00	1 Man's Coat	Was 124.00	98.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

HERALD SQUARE R. H. Macy & Co. NEW YORK



EXCESS baggage shows the course of America's new foreign trade.

Someone has said that the Flag follows the salesman.

It is doing just that today in Central America and South America.

For instance—a Great White Fleet steamer clears for the South with thousands of pounds of excess baggage.

That excess baggage is composed of salesmen's samples—dry goods, clothing, shoes.

It represents hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of future export business—and the new spirit of service in American foreign trade.

The same ship carried progressive business men from all sections of the United States to their new markets in Cuba, Jamaica, Central and South America.

But the United Fruit Company feels that it can do more than serve as the transportation medium for business between the Americas.

Our organization is at your service—to advise about routeing representatives, express space, methods of packing and shipping.

May we cooperate with you?

Passenger Traffic Department

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
New York Boston New Orleans

Safe Milk
for
Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking.
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

HAIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Now on sale, the newest book on hair. BALDNESS, its causes, its prevention, and its treatment.
Pub. by the E. P. Dutton Co., 681 Fifth Av.
Also, Hygiene of the face and cosmetic guide.
Hair and its preservation.
Loss of hair and the Quartz lamp treatment.

For sick skins use
Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap sold by all druggists. Prescribed by doctors for twenty years.

WOMAN DIRECTED SPY WORK IN WEST

Sent Orders to Franz Schulenberg Signed with the Initial "H."

BARELY ESCAPED CAPTURE

Her Mission Was to Obtain Military Information to be Sent to Germany by Wireless.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—A woman, designated only as "H," and said to be prominent in the German secret service, directed the activities of Franz Schulenberg, alleged master spy, held here on a Presidential warrant, according to information divulged today by Federal officials. Schulenberg is said to have been active in plans to destroy bridges and public buildings in Canada and shipping and warehouses in Pacific ports.

Officials said the woman barely escaped arrest here four weeks ago, the day before Schulenberg was captured. The clue to her part in Schulenberg's operations was revealed in a letter found among his effects. It instructed Schulenberg to meet her in Los Angeles. The letter was postmarked Cleveland, Ohio. Investigation showed, officials said, that the woman had been an agent of Wolf von Igel, former Secretary to Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington and alleged head of the German espionage system in this country. She was described as a person of birth and education, a brunette, 35 years old.

According to Federal officials, the woman sent Schulenberg to the United States in 1914 for the alleged purpose of assisting in the maintenance of contraband wireless stations supported by the German Government for the purpose of gaining military information and transmitting it to Berlin.

CHURCH'S WAR PROBLEMS.

Dr. MacLeod Says Old Customs Must Be Smashed.

A patriotic and religious meeting was held last night at the St. Nicholas Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, at which five-minute talks on the church and its position in regard to the war were delivered by the pastors of almost every Reformed Church in the city. Between addresses patriotic prayers were said, and at the close "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung.

Dr. Malcolm James MacLeod, pastor of the St. Nicholas Church, speaking on "The Church and the Future," said:

"The war is going to create a tremendous problem for the churches. It is going to be a great social leveler, and the soldiers at the front will not return willing to go back to the old caste distinctions. Intellectual changes will be great, and the Church, to get a grip on the soldier, will have to smash its old customs and move forward."

Among the other speakers were Dr. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church; Dr. Henry Cobb, pastor of the West End Collegiate Church, and Dr. Francis Merchant, one of the consistory of the St. Nicholas Church.

REYNOLDS CASE PUT OFF.

Men Indicted in Rockaway Park Case to be Heard Feb. 4.

Counsel for ex-State Senator William H. Reynolds; William M. Greve, Vice President of the Neponsit Realty Company; Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Brooklyn Branch, and Charles O'Malley, realty expert in Controller Prendergast's office, indicted for alleged complicity in the Seaside and Rockaway Park land sales to the city, told Justice Goff in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday that it would require fully a month for them to prepare for trial. Justice Goff postponed court proceedings until Feb. 4, when motions may be heard.

John B. Stanchfield, attorney for Mr. Reynolds, told Justice Goff that 1,000 pages of testimony taken before a Grand Jury had thus far been inspected by the counsel for the defense, and an additional 4,000 or 5,000 pages must yet be studied by them. Mr. Stanchfield said there was no desire by any one to delay the case. Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black agreed to the necessity for postponement of the cases.

TESTIMONIAL FOR WOODS.

Commissioner Receives Resolutions from the Members of Police Force.

In the name of the 10,790 members of the police force, Police Commissioner Woods received yesterday a testimonial of gratitude for his administration in the form of framed resolutions. These were presented to Mr. Woods in the gymnasium at headquarters at the conclusion of graduation exercises of sixty-five members of the police school. Patrolman Joseph P. Moran, President of the Patrolmen's Benefit Association, said:

"Mr. Commissioner, your administration has given practical instruction on how to retain the loyalty and support of the men without brutality. Now at the close of your administration the 10,790 members of the Police Department desire to express to you their appreciation of your kindness to them during your administration as Police Commissioner."

"This is indeed a pleasant surprise to me," the Commissioner replied. "If I have brought the Police Department to the efficient state it is in at the present time, it makes me feel happy to have you say so. I thank you one and all."

The graduating class was to have numbered seventy-four but nine had been drafted. After an exhibition of what they had learned during three months' instruction, directed by Inspector Cornelius Cahalane, in charge of the school, the men were brought to attention while Mr. Woods presented a pistol, the Hiram Bloomingdale trophy, to Patrolman V. P. Sheridan, the honor graduate.

DRAFTED MAN A SUICIDE.

New Jersey Soldier Hangs Himself at Camp McClellan.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP McCLELLAN, Anniston, Ala., Dec. 26.—Two more deaths were announced at Camp McClellan today. Harry H. Bodicker of Battery A, 113th Infantry, died of meningitis, being the second victim of this disease, which was brought here by a reserve officer from Ohio. His body was sent to Newark tonight and a strict quarantine is being maintained.

Private Dominick D. Antonio, a drafted man from Milltown, N. J., committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to a tree on the reservation. He had spent all of Christmas morning around the mess hall of Company H, 113th Infantry, to which he had been assigned, and seemed in good mood. He assisted in arranging the decorations for the company mess hall, but when his tent mates began to gather fuel for the night they found his body.

HUSTED BACK FROM FRANCE

Congressman Says American Troops He Saw Were Well Equipped.

Representative James W. Husted of New York arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from France, where he inspected the British and French fronts. He said that he had not been with the Congressional party, but had made as thorough an examination as the time would permit and would report to Congress on the result of his observations.

When asked if there was shortage of ammunition, arms, and supplies for troops in France the Congressman replied that so far as he had seen the American soldiers there had plenty.

Mrs. W Swords, of New York, who has been away a year looking after the surgical dressings branch of the American League for the Aid of the French Wounded, also returned to America yesterday. She said that German propagandists were at work again in Paris among the lower class of shopkeepers, circulating a report that Germany was gathering a great force from the Russian frontier for a drive at Paris.

Service Flag with 1,544 Stars.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—A service flag with 1,544 stars was raised today on the Essex street building of the United States Rubber Company. The stars represent employes of subsidiary companies as well as the main corporation.

FIFTY YEARS MARRIED.

Gen. and Mrs. James S. Clarkson Celebrate Golden Wedding.

General and Mrs. James S. Clarkson celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday at their home, Sleepy Hollow Farm, Tarrytown. They were married in 1867 in Iowa.

General Clarkson has been in public and political life for almost fifty years. He was postmaster of Des Moines, Iowa, in his twenties. He was for twenty-four years delegate at large from Iowa to Republican National Conventions and was Chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1890 to 1892. He was First Assistant Postmaster General under President Harrison, having been offered during that administration the posts of Secretary of War and every foreign ambassadorship except to England, all of which he declined. He was Surveyor of the Port of New York under President Roosevelt from 1902 to 1910, when he retired. General and Mrs. Clarkson have had three children, all of whom are living: Coker Fifield Clarkson, who is engaged in war work in Washington; Harold R. Clarkson of New York, and Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Secretary of the Council of National Defense.

More Food in Cold Storage.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—Approximately nine times as much poultry was held in cold storage in New York State on Dec. 1, 1917, as on Dec. 1, 1916, according to a Federal Government report made public tonight by the New York State Council of Farms and Markets. The amount of cold storage beef was more by 3,000,000 pounds than last year, but pork products showed a decided falling off from a year ago. Considerably more eggs were in cold storage the first of this month than a year ago.

CUBA ACCEPTS SUGAR PRICE

Planters Will Take $4.60, But Only After Certain Arrangements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—A commission representing the Cuban sugar planters, after a long conference with President Menocal today, announced that the Cuban planters would sell their sugar to the United States at $4.60 a hundredweight, the price fixed by the American Government.

President Arango of the commission said, however, that before any sales were made the Cuban planters would have to reach an agreement with the American growers and buyers concerning certain features which must be cleared up. He said President Menocal had promised the commission to make every effort to reach an understanding with the American planters by cable.

Self-Confessed Spy Interned.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 26.—Repeated assertions of Andre Swornik of Rhinelander, Wis., that he was a German spy fell upon unheeding ears until a Federal officer from Madison dropped in on him, heard his stories and arrested him. Today an order for his internment arrived from Washington. Helmuth Toepper, Darlington, Wis., was also arrested and ordered interned.

I. W. W. Counsel Fined $100.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—George F. Vanderveer of Seattle, general counsel for the I. W. W., who was deprived of his pistol as he was about to enter Judge Landis's courtroom a week ago, was fined $100 and costs in the Municipal Court today. Mr. Vanderveer said that the presence of the weapon in his pocket was a bit of absent-mindedness.

UNIFORMS

Representatives of De Pinna visit frequently the Government officers' reserve training camps and those located at our leading Colleges and Universities with complete selections of De Pinna uniforms and overcoats ready for immediate wear.

They are accompanied by expert fitters from our custom tailoring department in order to insure a perfectly fitted uniform.

We shall be glad to send to those who may make the request, notification in advance of these visits.

At our establishment here in New York we have every facility to render the most prompt and efficient service to those who require uniforms at the earliest possible moment.

Officers' Uniforms, $48 and upward.
Officers' Overcoats, $55 and upward.

DE PINNA
5th Avenue at 50th Street

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York

Announce a Very Special Sale

For To-Day (Thursday)

Women's and Misses'

Nutria Collar

Velour Cloth Coats

Attractive ripple back model of velour cloth in smart colorings. Nutria fur collar, new model slant pockets, with wide belt.

Lined Throughout

Offering Extraordinary Value at

25.00

Fur Collar Coats of velour cloth in attractive models, featuring unique belts, pocket and collar effect. *Special* 18.50

Tailored and Fur Collar Coats of velour cloth, Pom Pom cloth, Broadcloth and other materials, distinctive models, lined throughout. *Reduced to* 29.75

Hudson Seal Collar Coats of superior velour cloth smart and exclusive custom-tailor models, silk lined throughout and interlined. *Reduced to* 39.75

Also to Close Out

Entire Stock of Higher Cost Coats

At Extraordinary Reductions

Gimbels New Kind of Housefurnishings Store—Fifth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Gimbels New Kind of Housefurnishings Store—Fifth Floor

Gimbels Meets the Coal Shortage with 3,500 Oil, Gas and Electric Heaters!

Once more coal is short. Once more the weather is freezing cold. Once more GIMBEL ingenuity comes forward with heaters! Warm, cheerful, dependable heaters—oil, gas and electric—and plenty of them—at reasonable prices.

Gas Radiators
3 Jewel, Heavy Base and Top

4 Tube low, aluminum finish, $5.25; nickeled finish, $5.95.

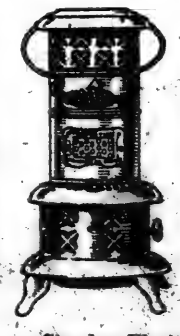
4 Tube high, aluminum finish, $5.95; nickeled finish, $6.85.

Cylinder Gas Heater
Japanned steel base and top; blue flame burner; 24½ inches high. $6.95

Cylinder Gas Heater
Blue flame; cast iron base and top.

	Aluminum Finish.	Nickel.
18 ins. high	$3.48	$3.95
24 ins. high	$4.25	$4.75

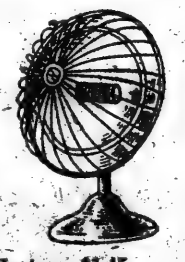
Over One Carload Perfection Oil Heaters, Special $4.95



This famous smokeless and odorless heater at a special price. Nickel trimmed.

Simplex Electric Heater, $7.95
Highly polished; heats at little cost.

Majestic Electric Heater, Special at $8.95



Quickly throws forth an exceptional high degree of heat. Good comfort at small cost.

Kost Gas Jet Heaters, $1.45
Blue flame burner; attaches to any gas jet.

Luminous Electric Radiator, $6.95
Equipped with 250 watt bulbs, supplying cheerful warmth.

Kost Gas Heaters, $3.50

Deflects the heat to the floor

Reflector Gas Heaters
Bright copper corrugated reflectors, with protecting guard, nickel trimmed.

High	Width	
21 ins.	12½ ins.	$5.35
24 ins.	14 ins.	$6.60
24 ins.	16 ins.	$7.40
24 ins.	19 ins.	$8.75

Gimbels New Kind of Housefurnishings Store—Fifth Floor

Men! Young Men!
A Special Overcoat Event at $20.00

BEARING the Kirschbaum label, there can be no questions of quality of these garments. . . . Desirable all wool fabrics for cold weather wear. Belted, form-fitting and loose draping models, all new 1917-1918 designs. . . . At $20.00, we are offering these garments at about next Fall's wholesale price for overcoats of equal quality.

Stern Brothers
WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS
Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $2; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

15,000 Sq. Ft. of storage space in "Pioneer," where one of the largest insurance companies in the world keeps its valuable duplicate records (name on written request).

FIREPROOF Rooms built entirely to your specifications in our Modern Fireproof Building. Equipped with shelving, electric light, direct telephone facilities, elevator, watchman and janitor service,—in fact, every convenience of the modern business office. Rooms comfortably heated, cleanly kept, well ventilated, brightly lighted, absolutely fire and flood-proof;—and maintained at ⅓ the cost of Lower Manhattan Office Rentals.

That is PIONEER SERVICE! An indispensable branch "office" of your business! NOW—before spending a single cent of your 1918 appropriation—

20,000 Sq. Ft. of special shelving now under construction in a "Pioneer" Record Room for a Manhattan Bank—one of the largest in the world (name on written request).

Lease Space at

Pioneer

A MODERN BUSINESS INSTITUTION

for the Safekeeping of Your Valuable Business Records

(Surplus, Duplicate and Active)

HERE, AT PIONEER, your staff of clerks may come and work any hour of the day or night. Amid efficient business-like surroundings, and always under the direct supervision of your own central office. Here may be filed away for safekeeping, catalogued in their chronological order, kept intact, and produced for quick reference, at a moment's notice:—

Books of account, ledgers, cancelled bonds, checks, expired policies, legal documents, active contracts, correspondence, salesmen's reports, confirmation orders, duplicate files—in fact, transactions and records of any value whatever that you want stored with the greatest Safety and Convenience, and at the lowest possible cost per Square Foot of space.

HERE you have unlimited space at your disposal. You are never crowded for "more room," as in your own office building. The shelving and equipment is built to fit your needs. The selection is left entirely to your discretion.

Whether for immediate use or occasional reference—you have only to phone your "clerk" at PIONEER for the records you want, and should you decide to have a complete case delivered, our 24-hour van service is always available.

The largest and best equipped institution of its kind in New York. Ten fireproof floors of safety, covering three million cubic feet of space.

Only Seven Minutes from Wall Street, out of the Congested Districts

PIONEER, moreover, is located out of the congested districts, only seven minutes from Wall Street, at the Nevins Street Subway Station; actually nearer to downtown Manhattan than 42nd Street. So much for convenience and accessibility.

Now as to safety. There is no denying that the one logical way to really *safeguard* valuable records from loss by fire, is to *avoid the danger*. And you will have to admit that an insurance policy *cannot* give you this security. The days of delay, the interruption to business—these alone should recommend a place away from your business building—out of the congested districts—where duplicate records are safely in existence. Then, too, PIONEER is better protected than the best equipped office building, safeguarded by an infallible system of detection that makes the spread of fire an impossibility. That means additional safety.

And now for the economy argument. It never fails to score.

One of the many aisles of safety, with its massive steel doors, bolted, locked and guarded against intrusion. Showing Fire Signal at left of illustration.

⅓ the Cost of Lower Manhattan Office Rentals

UNLESS you are now using PIONEER SERVICE you are paying today in Lower Manhattan, actually 66 2-3% more than you ought to for storing your Surplus, Duplicate and Active Business Records!

You are paying it in office overhead. You are paying it in space inefficiently used.

PIONEER, on the other hand, gives you business office rentals at lowest possible storage warehouse prices. And the more space you lease, the greater the savings effected.

Therefore, PIONEER SERVICE, as a real institution in Modern Business, recommends itself to your earnest consideration for the following reasons:

1. ***Economy***—Space is less than 1-3 the cost of Lower Manhattan office rentals.
2. ***Safety***—Gives you security against fire damages and incidental attendant disorder and business interruption.
3. ***Accessibility***—Only seven minutes from Wall Street, right at the Nevins Street Subway Station, splendidly adapted to Manhattan requirements—out of the congested districts.

For Every Business, Large or Small

Do not let the fact that yours is a small business prevent you from obtaining the advantages of this service.

Pioneer Rentals Are as Low as $5.00 per Month

And it is significant that 90% of all who use our facilities increase their space within a year!

Let us lay our plans before you. Get our estimates and proposals at once.

Phone Main 6900 Today! No Obligation!

WHO USES PIONEER?

Among those using PIONEER SERVICE you will find the most prominent:—

Insurance Companies
Banks and Bankers
Stock Exchange Brokers
Export Houses
Railroads
Legal Firms
Custom House Brokers
Architects
Real Estate Agencies
Manufacturing Concerns
Civic Associations
Building & Loan Assoc.
And many other Mercantile and Financial Interests.

BEGINNING OUR 39th YEAR

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES

37 to 53 Flatbush Avenue *At Nevins Street Subway Station, Seven Minutes From Wall Street*

PHONE MAIN 6900—*NOW!*

ASK BAKER TO GET TROOPS CLOTHED

Continued from Page One.

camps, he said, reported shortages, both in overcoats and blouses, the figures quoted showing the deficiency in each camp:

Camps.	Overcoats.	Blouses.
Wheeler	24	2,237
Shelby	5,000	5,000
Kearney	...	12,972
Dix	300	4,300
Jackson, (estimated)	...	12,000
Grant	...	2,278
Custer	554	4,500
Beauregard	11,140	1,436
Total	30,043	46,823

Senator McKellar enumerated the commanders of certain camps who had requested him to get the information he sought from the Adjutant General. He said these commanders in doing so had acted strictly within an army rule that refers matters of that character to the Adjutant General's Department. He gave as these commanders those at Shelby, Miss.; Dodge, Iowa; Sevier, S. C.; Doniphan, Okla.; Kearney, Cal.; Funston, Kan.; Dix, N. J.; Wadsworth, S. C.; Fremont, Cal.; Beauregard, La.; Custer, Mich.; Sheridan, Ala.; Greene, N. C., and Pike, Ark.

Sense of the Testimony Secret.

General O'Ryan was before the committee all morning. From him the committee, in executive session, obtained intimate information pertaining to the American troops abroad, embracing their equipment and the disposition of the forces. The witness in open session went into detail concerning Camp Wadsworth.

General O'Ryan called Camp Wadsworth one of the best equipped and most efficient in the country. The aggregate of men in it, he said, was 31,000.

Asked what percentage of mortality there has been at Camp Wadsworth this Winter, General O'Ryan said there had been fourteen deaths altogether, of which four were from pneumonia, two from tuberculosis, four from railroad accidents, two from chronic heart trouble, one from an automobile accident, and one from diabetes.

"We've had a remarkable record as to illness and death in Camp Wadsworth," said General O'Ryan. "We give the men a careful physical examination, and all the men who go into the camp are, with hardly an exception, in rugged health. Discipline and sanitation keep the men in splendid shape."

Senator Weeks asked General O'Ryan if he considered Camp Wadsworth suitable for a universal training camp.

"It would be if we had other than tents," the General replied. "It is ideally located for a universal camp."

General O'Ryan said the fault of the Quartermaster's Department in sending overcoats and shoes too small was being corrected by the War Department.

"When would you regard your men as being adequately equipped with clothing?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"We are now almost completely equipped with clothing, but we are not equipped for a campaign in France," replied General O'Ryan. "While the shortage of 916 overcoats and 3,930 woolen gloves still exists, we are expecting the missing pieces any day."

Senator Hitchcock went into the matter of treatment of soldiers who fall ill. General O'Ryan explained that orderlies were constantly on duty at the Base Hospital, which has 50 rooms and a perfect hospital equipment. Besides, there are trained nurses, some Red Cross, others army nurses.

Dark Picture of Camp Cody.

Senator Hitchcock referred to a letter received by a Federal officeholder in Omaha from his son, who is in training at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., in which he wrote of being ill two days before getting medical aid. The Senator read this excerpt from the letter:

I can't help but remark the soldiers that are dying in the base hospitals of pneumonia. Pretty near every time I go up I see three or four funerals. I feel safe in saying that on an average ten or fifteen pass over the great divide each day here.

We have two base hospitals here, 5,000 to 6,000 in each, with practically no attention at all, so I see why there are so many dying off. You know the attention I had when I went there, lying for two days without a soul even to look at me. The appearance of these soldiers dying, I am afraid, will make some trouble with the Government if it continues.

"Could such a thing happen as a man being ill for two days at your camp without its coming to your attention?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"Not at all," replied General O'Ryan. "Before a man had got very far we would know it. His company commander would have the man sent right off to the hospital, and he would be treated at once."

"There would be no neglect for two days?" pursued Senator Hitchcock.

"Assuredly not," was the reply.

Senator Weeks wanted to know if there was not too much delay caused by the paper basis of communication between officers and officials.

"We all believe the paper basis could be vastly improved," assented General O'Ryan.

"Well, what would you do in the event of an epidemic of illness in your camp? I mean, if many cases broke out at one time and the situation called for quick action?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"I'd have the cases handled at once, no matter what action it involved—action embracing something out of the ordinary, I mean—and communicate with the War Department, expecting that my action would be backed up," was the reply.

"You wouldn't wait to requisition nurses?"

"No. I'd just order them."

Wise to Locate Camps South.

Senator Chamberlain asked if General O'Ryan thought it better to have training camps for Northern soldiers in the South or in the North.

"I think most of the commanders favor having them in the South, as the Winters are not so long and we have more time to give the men outside training," said General O'Ryan. "It's pretty cold down in those Southern camps, and men who went there late in the Fall were rather surprised to find it that way. But the Winters, as I say, are shorter, and for that reason Southern training is preferable."

Senator Chamberlain remarked that much criticism was uttered in the North when the War Department picked out the South for most of the training camps.

"Well, experience will show, I am sure, that the step was a wise one," commented General O'Ryan.

Senator Hitchcock went into the matter of the clothing equipment of the British and French. General O'Ryan said he had found that officers and men in both those foreign armies had warmer clothing than had been supplied to the Americans.

"And we were rather surprised to find that the quality of the cloth seemed to be better," he went on. "The British and French seem to have gone to more trouble in the make-up of the clothes, too—that is, the clothing appears better made than most of the clothing supplied to our men."

"Do you think the heavier clothing better for our troops who will go to France?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"By all means," replied General O'Ryan. "The climate there is damper than ours, and they will need warmer clothing than here."

"Do you think it would be within General Pershing's authority to recommend heavier clothing for our men?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"Undoubtedly," replied the witness.

General O'Ryan, in reply to an inquiry by Senator Hitchcock, said the division at Camp Wadsworth enjoyed the advantage of having been organized for seven years, and that many of its men had experience on the Mexican border.

"Are your officers developing in efficiency?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Very rapidly," replied General O'Ryan. "Those who fail to develop are advised to resign."

"Have any refused to resign?"

"Oh, there have been four in the last three weeks that I can recall," replied General O'Ryan. "One was a field officer, one a Captain and the others Lieutenants. Our Efficiency Board found they were not keeping up in their requirements and advised them to resign. Their requests resign were accepted."

General O'Ryan explained that the [illegible] preferred having men [illegible] Reserve [illegible] of them now in Camp Wadsworth awaiting appointment.

"How do these Reserve officers turn out?" asked Senator Weeks.

"As a rule, very satisfactorily. They are zealous and intelligent and make excellent officers."

"How are the men in the Technical Corps?" pursued Senator Weeks.

"Splendid men," replied General O'Ryan. "The Signal Corps, Engineering Corps and others in the technical army work are intelligent, competent soldiers."

Need Two Months' More Training.

"Do you think your men ought to go over to France now? Do you think they are sufficiently trained for it?" asked Senator Wadsworth.

"No, I think they ought to have two months more of practice before they go," was the reply. "They would be better men for it."

Senator Chamberlain adverted to the remark of "a noted statesman"—meaning William J. Bryan—that an army of 1,000,000 men could be raised in the United States overnight.

"What chance would an army like that have in France?" inquired Senator Chamberlain.

"It wouldn't have any chance at all," replied General O'Ryan.

"How long does it take to make a competent soldier at a training camp?" asked Senator Kirby.

"A year at the minimum," said the witness.

Senator Weeks asked if General O'Ryan thought it possible to get too much artillery to France.

"I don't think that possible at all," replied the General.

"Is our supply of artillery in France equal to that of Great Britain and France, for the number of troops we have there?"

"We are being equipped, but the French and British are doing most of it. We have an adequate supply only because they help out. I don't know that we could say we have as much as the British or French."

Men at Camp Wadsworth, the witness said, were being trained in the use of gas masks and respirators.

"Isn't there less mortality now on the western front than in the early days of the war?" inquired Senator Chamberlain.

"Yes, that is true," replied the General. "It's due to the experience of the men and somewhat to the defensive devices that have been put into use. The danger from gases has been reduced by the use of the masks and respirators; the men have better dugouts, where they are safer than in the cruder ones in use early in the war. Everything has combined to make fighting safer for the men."

General O'Ryan advocated having men fresh from American training camps put into various divisions along the battle-front, to become used to warfare along with seasoned troops, during their first few weeks in France.

"That would give them quick experience in how to handle themselves," he said. "The experienced men would show them how to act under fire."

While on the subject of blankets furnished to the camps in this country, General O'Ryan said they did not seem to be of as good quality as formerly, although there had been no formal complaint.

German Artillery Inferior.

General O'Ryan said that while abroad he witnessed two important allied drives and had noted that the German artillery was much inferior.

Major Generals William Wright and Edwin St. John Greble, commanders at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, and Bowie, Texas, respectively, who also have been abroad, will testify tomorrow if they reach Washington in time. Otherwise the committee will proceed with the examination of Quartermaster General Sharpe, in the inquiry into the clothing, cantonment and transportation situations.

Mrs. Grace Humiston of New York, who has investigated social conditions at some of the training camps and whose published statements recently were denounced by Secretary Baker, conferred today with Chairman Chamberlain, who told her to send in a written statement if she had any information to give the committee.

SOLDIERS MAY DROP BONDS.

War Department Finds That Some Subscribed Too Heavily.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 26.—In orders to Brig. Gen. Phillips, acting commander of the Twenty-seventh Division, the War Department today took steps to lighten the financial burden of men who subscribed too liberally to the second Liberty Loan. The General also was notified that the Department intended to prohibit officers and enlisted men writing books on military subjects for private profit.

The soldiers may cancel their bond subscriptions whenever it is shown that the purchase interferes with the payment of premiums on insurance policies. There have been several authenticated cases where enlisted men, getting $30 a month, have signed away in bonds or policies their entire monthly pay. One member of the 104th Field Artillery draws every month the sum of 75 cents for his personal expenditures.

YAPHANK MEN FIGHT FIRE IN INFIRMARY

Bucket Brigade Helps Camp Fire Department—Overflow Regulars Sent to Upton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Dec. 26.—Fire started in the heating plant of the infirmary of the 304th Field Artillery regiment this noon, and, fanned by a strong wind, spread rapidly to the rest of the building. The regiment, having just returned from drill and lined up for mess, formed a bucket brigade with fire pails from the barracks, and the fire was under control by the time the military police fire apparatus arrived. One side and the roof of the building were destroyed.

No patients were in the infirmary, for the building is used merely as a dispensary and barracks for the medical detachment. The cause of the fire, it was stated by officers of the 304th Field Artillery, was a defective flue in the heating plant. This is the first fire occurring in any of the buildings at Camp Upton that occasioned the summoning of the camp fire department.

One thousand recruits for the regular army, representing part of the overflow from Fort Slocum that descended last week on New Rochelle arrived this morning to be quartered temporarily with the 152d Depot Brigade. The men were in uniform, but they were poorly supplied with blankets, bedding, and equipment. At the request of the War Department the warehouses of the 77th Division were drawn upon, and tonight every recruit has a mess kit, three blankets, and a heavy comforter. Today's recruits, a large number of whom were subject to draft and who enlisted in the regular army before Dec. 15, will remain at Camp Upton until they can be received at regular army encampments.

Ninety members of the New York Philharmonic Society, with Josef Stransky, conductor, gave a concert tonight in the large Y. M. C. A. auditorium, which was filled with officers and men. Dvorak's "New World Symphony," all four movements of which were played by the orchestra, was the principal number on the program, which also included works by Dukas, Chopin, Sibelius, and Victor Herbert. Leo Schulz, formerly one of the Kneisel Quartette, was tonight's soloist.

Major William N. Haskell, Acting Chief of Staff of the 77th Division, received a cable message this morning that to other officers at Division Headquarters appeared to be in a forbidden code. The message read:

France, Dec. 26, 1917.

Colonel Haskell, Camp Upton, N. Y.

Merry Xmas.

MANGAN, McKENNAS, DUFFY, POWERS, HOUGHTON.

To Major Haskell, who commanded the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment at the Mexican border last year, no code book was necessary to decipher the message, and the last four words will be apparent to New Yorkers familiar with the personnel of the old Sixty-ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J., Dec. 26.—An automatic wireless fire alarm system that will enable the camp fire department to tell at a glance in which of the 200 storehouses or barracks a fire is burning was tested yesterday by Lieutenant John J. Sweeney. Officers believe that the system will report the smallest fire in any of the large storehouses or barracks before a sentry could relay the alarm to the fire headquarters.

Thermostats are planted in many parts of the buildings, and when a part of this apparatus becomes hot from the flames an automatic wireless sending outfit in a cupola on the building flashes the warning to the fire headquarters. Rain, snow or wind does not affect the apparatus. In addition, every regiment has a fire brigade of sixty men, who are expected to respond to all alarms.

TO DRAFT BRICKLAYERS.

Crowder Acts on Urgent Call from General Pershing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The new draft machinery was invoked for the first time today, when Provost Marshal General Crowder made public instructions to all Governors calling for the mobilization of 1,000 bricklayers, urgently needed by General Pershing at once.

Local boards are called upon to examine questionnaires now being returned and report, as rapidly as possible, on the number of bricklayers of draft age available for service. Only white men will be taken either by draft or by voluntary induction into the military service through local boards. They will be forwarded to the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, at Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas.

General Crowder's letter to the Governors indicates that similar calls for skilled men in other trades are to be expected.

ARREST IN CAMP GRAFT CASE

Major Adams Says Sergeant Gave Details of Alleged Plot.

In an investigation of alleged graft in the awarding of contracts for the repairing of the shoes of soldiers at Camp Mills Sergeant Carl Jolliffe was arrested by order of his commanding officer yesterday and sent to the military prison at Governors Island to await trial by court martial. Major F. H. Adams of the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Mills, said that Jolliffe had given him details of a plan whereby the Sergeant was to obtain a rebate of 25 cents a pair on about 1,700 pairs of shoes sent to cobblers here to be repaired.

When the original contractors who were repairing the shoes reported inability to make repairs as quickly as desired the camp quartermaster ordered Jolliffe to find other cobblers to aid in the work. He obtained the terms of Peter Sebald of 3,340 Broadway, and Dominick Monaco of 3,322 Broadway, and then reported that the charge for the repairs would be $1.25 a pair. He had told the cobblers that they were to do the work for $1 and that they were to refund to him 25 cents a pair.

About 1,700 pairs of shoes were sent to the two cobblers, but no payment was made because the terms of the contract were that the men were to complete repairs before receiving their money, so that Jolliffe had not received his proposed commission. In his work at the camp Jolliffe had access to the orders for repairs so that he knew how many pairs of shoes the cobblers had received. He told Major Adams yesterday about his deal with the contractors. Jolliffe had enlisted in the army from Indianapolis, Ind., and had worked as credit man for a wholesale grocer. Officers said his past record was good.

RECRUITING FALLS OFF.

Only 291 Men Enlisted in the Army on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Army recruiting had one of its worst days on Monday, the day before Christmas, when only 291 men enlisted. The daily statement on recruiting in the Eastern states, follows:

	Obtained Since Dec. 24.	Apr. 1.		Obtained Since Dec. 24.	Apr. 1.
Connecticut	0	4,390	New Jersey	1	8,713
Delaware	2	884	New York	74	36,754
Maine	2	2,000	Pennsylvania	3	39,381
Mass'ch'setts	6	17,384	Rhode Island	0	2,179
N.Hampshire	0	1,153	*Vermont	2	529

*Quota not obtained.

Secretary Wilson is Ill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary of Labor Wilson is ill from overwork on his long trip through the West mediating labor disputes. His illness is not regarded as dangerous.

Get Well!

Don't surrender to a state of health that is below normal. Don't go through life only *half* well, repelled by the work and play that should attract you. A good color, a clear eye, a healthy appetite, a strong constitution, and the full zest of living should be yours.

If you are pale, weak, listless and all run down, you very likely have anemia—a deficiency in quality and quantity of red blood cells. Try a course of

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

It has helped thousands toward regained health, so it should help you. It builds up the health by building the very fount of vitality—the blood. It gives new vigor to thin, watery, sluggish blood by creating new, sturdy, red blood cells.

The enriched, warm blood drives joyfully through the body, driving out poisons and carrying renewed strength to every part of the system. The stomach, the heart, the lungs, the kidneys—all the vital organs work better, because iron-rich, healthy blood invites good health and the invitation is usually accepted.

Pepto-Mangan is a valuable tonic for those whose strength is not equal to their ambitions or necessities. It is a builder for the run-down of all ages, for weak, anemic children, for convalescents, and the overworked. Its sparkling color and aromatic taste are attractive. It cannot possibly disturb the most fastidious stomach nor injure the teeth.

Study this picture so you will know how the genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Friendly Warning

Don't accept *Pepto-Mangan* in any other form than the sealed package and bottle here pictured. Be sure that the name is Gude's *Pepto-Mangan*. *Pepto-Mangan* is widely imitated, the package sometimes counterfeited, but the genuine is not sold in bulk or in any other form than that shown in this picture. You are entitled to real *Pepto-Mangan*—not an imitation. Buy this package—sealed—and you will not be disappointed. For sale at all drug stores.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY, Manufacturing Chemists, New York

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STUDY IN LIGHT AND SHADE.

Finely executed picture of French sharpshooters at their work in a vantage point, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. Twenty-four pages of rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents; $5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Life

Misplaced Confidence

On the cover of this week's LIFE does not necessarily mean that by buying this particular issue of LIFE your own confidence will be misplaced. LIFE each week is publishing more original pictures on the war and other current topics than any other weekly in the world. Informative and sane in its editorial outlook, it covers the widest range of contemporary thought. Grave and gay, it reflects the American spirit.

Life

Issue dated Dec. 27th out to-day.
All news-stands—10 cents.

$5 a year.
$5.52 Canadian.
$6.04 Foreign.

14 West Thirty-first Street, New York.

Flying Trip to Russia

In The New York Times MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of Dec. 27 (All News Stands Today) Will Be Found

Picture Map of Colossal Russia

(From which one can realise its vast area.)

Full Page Etching of the Petrograd Cathedral. Views at Tiflis. Scenes in Eastern Siberia, Odessa, Kieff, Krasnov, etc.

(All in rotogravure etchings ready for framing.)

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES FROM MADEIRA. SCENES FROM AMERICAN CAMPS.

THREE ART ETCHINGS

(Each worth a frame.)

The Famous Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem.
French Alpine Soldiers in the Vosges.
The Battle of Cambrai.

All the Foregoing and Much More in THE MID-WEEK of Dec. 27th—For Sale On All News Stands.

EIGHT PAGES OF MAPS NEXT WEEK

The Mid-Week for January 3, 1918, will contain Maps of all the fighting fronts as follows:

1-PAGE MAP OF WORLD ON MERCATOR PROJECTION SHOWING WARRING NATIONS.
1-PAGE MAP OF EASTERN FRONT INCLUDING MACEDONIA.
2-PAGE MAP OF WESTERN FRONT.
2-PAGE MAP OF EUROPE SHOWING THE SIX FRONTS (WESTERN, EASTERN, ITALIAN, MACEDONIAN, MESOPOTAMIAN, EGYPTIAN.)
1-PAGE MAP OF WHOLE ITALIAN FRONT.
1-PAGE MAP OF EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR, BAGDAD-JERUSALEM.

These Maps are all printed in rotogravure. Orders for Jan. 3 map number should be sent in at once as the edition will be limited.

Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times

Issued Every Thursday.

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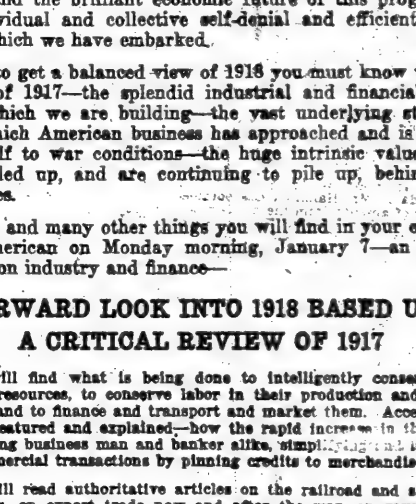
New York American



WHAT THE FINANCIERS EXPECT.
WHAT RAILROAD PRESIDENTS SAY.
WHAT BIG MANUFACTURERS THINK.
HOW GREAT MERCHANTS FEEL.

A consensus of manufacturing, financing, banking and retailing opinion on American business for 1918—what the coming year will mean to your business, to your earnings, to your investments.

If your business or your salary, or your dividends are dependent upon the progress of any important branch of American industry, you should know how its big men feel about the future of:—

OIL	WOOL
COAL	GRAIN
STEEL	SUGAR
COPPER	COTTON
SHIPPING	RUBBER
MUNITIONS	TOBACCO
RAILROADS	LEATHER
AUTOMOBILES	CHEMICALS

You should know how each of these industries will be affected by the fundamental changes that are taking place, and how you can personally help them to meet the conditions under which they are now forced to operate. You should know the ultimate benefit, as well as the present stern need, of thrift and conservation in personal, as well as national affairs—and the brilliant economic future of this programme of individual and collective self-denial and efficient effort upon which we have embarked.

And to get a balanced view of 1918 you must know the big things of 1917—the splendid industrial and financial basis upon which we are building—the vast underlying strength with which American business has approached and is adapting itself to war conditions—the huge intrinsic values that have piled up, and are continuing to pile up, behind our securities.

These and many other things you will find in your copy of The American on Monday morning, January 7—an entire section on industry and finance—

A FORWARD LOOK INTO 1918 BASED UPON A CRITICAL REVIEW OF 1917

You will find what is being done to intelligently conserve our natural resources, to conserve labor in their production and manufacture, and to finance and transport and market them. Acceptances will be featured and explained—how the rapid increase in their use is relieving business man and banker alike, simplifying and lubricating commercial transactions by pinning credits to merchandise.

You will read authoritative articles on the railroad and shipping situations, on export trade now and after the war, on government financing, on New York as the world's banking centre, on the outlook for the savings banks, on new securities and maturities, on interest rates after the war, etc., etc.

Three-year comparative statements, 1915-1916-1917, will show you our

Bank Clearings
Trade Balances
Steel Production
Copper Production
Stock Exchange Sales
Bond and Security Sales
National Bank Resources
Oil Production and Value
Corn Crop Size and Value
Wheat Crop Size and Value
Railroad Earnings, Gross and Net, Etc., Etc.

You will get the most thorough statistical information on the various classes of securities—bonds, stocks, mining and miscellaneous—information seldom obtainable outside of certain Wall Street offices—highs, lows, lasts and net changes. And much of it will be visualized—from 30 to 40 graphic charts will show the ups and downs of as many prominent stocks for the past three years. Other tables and charts will cover dividend increases and decreases, changes in number of stockholders of the big corporations, internal and external war loans, etc., etc.

In fact, The American's Financial Annual for 1918 will be of such immediate interest and such permanent value that we have arranged to reprint and distribute it in bound form for permanent use and reference. But the edition will be limited and copies mailed only in order of requests, so to make sure of getting yours, please fill out and mail—to-day—the attached coupon.

Tear above this line

Financial Department, New York American
66 BROADWAY

I want to check my business, my salary and my investments with your industrial review and forecast—and to know what I can do personally to help along the national business programme of constructive thrift and intelligent conservation. Please list my name at once for a copy of "Business in 1918." I enclose three 2-cent stamps for mailing.

FIRM NAME .....

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POSITION .....

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TO BANKERS AND BROKERS

As advertising space in this Annual will be restricted, please advise me promptly about what you think you will need; and remember, each advertisement of over 50 lines or more in the Annual will be reproduced, full size where possible, without additional cost, in the bound edition.

C. B. SCHOOLFIELD,
Manager Financial Advertising.

MAY INDICT MORE IN CHARITY SWINDLE

Grand Jury Gets Evidence Based on Mrs. Oliver Harriman's Complaint.

SWANN PLANS STATE LAW

District Attorney Studies English Act Which Prohibits Graft in Obtaining War Funds.

Evidence based on complaints made to District Attorney Swann by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Acting President of the Junior Patriots of America, was submitted yesterday to the Grand Jury which is considering the alleged swindling operations conducted in connection with certain war charities. In Mrs. Harriman's statement to Assistant District Attorney Kilroe she said that her name was forged to one or more letters that were used by solicitors to get contributions.

Following a protest to the District Attorney by Colonel Reginald L. Foster of the Twelfth Regiment, one of the solicitors for funds for the benefit of soldiers for this regiment has agreed to turn the funds over to the prosecutor today, pending a settlement as to the amount of commission he should receive. Colonel Foster thought the amount of commission exacted in this case, averaging sixty-five per cent. of the total collected, was excessive.

Ten indictments in connection with war charities swindles have been returned so far, others are expected, and several more arrests are to be made, according to announcement made at the District Attorney's office yesterday.

"We will soon have all these offenders rounded up," declared Mr. Swann. "I have obtained a copy of the English law that was enacted to deal with similar conditions affecting war charities there. The English law, especially as it applies to London, appears to have weeded out the fake from the genuine charities. Chicago has been successful in dealing with these public impostors. I will recommend to the Legislature enactment of a law to control all forms of public charities in the State. The ordinance adopted by the Aldermen is good so far as it goes, but it does not cover the crime features of the conditions involved.

Lester J. Winkleman, indicted on two charges of cashing war charity checks for solicitors, who, it is charged, kept the money and made no accounting to the patriotic charities in whose names contributions were solicited, surrendered to the District Attorney yesterday. Winkleman pleaded not guilty in General Sessions and was held in $1,000 bail on each charge.

At the request of Francis L. Corrao, a former Assistant District Attorney in Brooklyn, an investigation was started yesterday concerning the bazaar held under the auspices of the Italian War Relief Committee and the Order of the Sons of Italy, early in November, at the Grand Central Palace. Mr. Corrao said that the Italian-American Alliance and others had for some time asked for an inquiry into the results of this war charity on the ground that the net proceeds reported were not proportionate to the total receipts, which reached $80,000. Although $17,000 had been contributed in cash, he said, the net benefit had been only $13,000 to the Italian war relief.

Miss Edith Hamilton, an officer of the American Ambulance in Russia, which is being investigated, notified the District Attorney that her brother, William H. Hamilton, former Vice President of the organization, would be here to testify today. Mr. Hamilton has obtained a leave of absence from the military authorities at San Antonio, Texas, where he is a member of a training camp.

DISCUSS JEWISH CULTURE.

Menorah Convention Speakers Give Views On Its Value.

The quinquennial convention of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, a body for the study of Jewish culture, opened yesterday in Earl Hall of Columbia University with delegates present from forty of the sixty-two institutions in which the organization is represented. The sessions will continue through Monday morning and will include a Maccabean dinner in the Columbia gymnasium Saturday night.

Louis I. Newman of Columbia, President of the organization, in delivering the opening address commented upon the growth of the organization, and referred to the absence of many members who are now with the colors. Reports were read from various branches. At 6:30 there was a reception by the Ladies' Committee, headed by Mrs. Abram L. Elkus and Mrs. S. S. Prince. The evening was taken up by a public meeting.

At this gathering the greetings of the university were extended by Dr. Talcott Williams, head of the School of Journalism, who said that he had found among his students that a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew language was a great help toward English composition, and observed that the language was more likely to become disused in periods of material prosperity than during persecutions.

President Robert J. Aley of the University of Maine declared that the greatest difficulty the modern university had to contend with was the resistance to learning on the part of students, and declared that the passion for learning which characterized the Jewish race might be a factor in bringing a return of the condition where real honor is paid to scholarship. "The war has done more than almost anything else," he said, "to convince people everywhere that knowledge is worth while."

Divergent views of the proper expression and value of Jewish culture were expressed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman and by Professor M. M. Kaplan of the Jewish Theological Seminary. Dr. Schulman decried the idea that there was any impossibility of reconciling the spirit of Judaism and the spirit of Americanism in the individual. Professor Kaplan insisted on the essential national and geographical character of the Jewish "national religious civilization." Justice Irving Lehman and Henry Hurwitz, Chancellor of the association, also spoke.

Frederic Thompson Improving.

The condition of Frederic Thompson, the theatrical manager, who was operated on in Polyclinic Hospital on Monday, was reported last night to be improving, although his physician said Mr. Thompson was not yet out of danger.

EXPLAINS DESTINN'S PLIGHT

Penfield Says Singer's Detention in Bohemia Is Her Own Fault.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 26.—The reason for the absence of Emmy Destinn, the prima donna, from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, was made clear today by former Ambassador to Austria Frederic C. Penfield, who also set at rest many stories, some of which had indicated the death of the singer in Austria-Hungary, where she is now detained until the end of the war, a fact that has been published.

"There have been very many fantastic stories during the months past about Mme. Destinn," said Ambassador Penfield. "One tale was to the effect that she was a prisoner closely confined in Germany or in Austria; another was that she has been singing in tenth-rate amusement places in Belgium; there was even a tale that she had been executed months since in Austria for espionage. None of these stories are correct. She is in Bohemia, where she owns a rural castle in a village near which lives Dinh-Gilly, a noted singer known to American patrons of opera and a man of French eitizenship of Algerian birth, and whose friendship was one of the reasons for Mme. Destinn's returning to Bohemia from America against the advice of friends.

"Years ago Mme. Destinn took out first papers of American citizenship. When within two or three months of the time when she would receive her final papers she went back to her rural castle in Bohemia, which is in Austria. By treaty agreement between Austria-Hungary and the United States a subject of the monarch remains a full subject until the last American papers are issued. Hence when Mme. Destinn besought my aid in securing an order permitting her departure that she might appear at the Metropolitan Opera House I could intercede only unofficially, and I invited the Austro-Hungarian Government to recognize her as a world artist and permit her to return to New York. After much negotiation I obtained a permit allowing Mme. Destinn and her woman secretary to quit the country on condition that she leave within forty-eight hours. Her plight today is a pathetic story of feminine indecision. Instead of leaving at once Mme. Destinn permitted the time to elapse. She wasted the time allotted in foolish preparations, and when the time had expired the local authorities forbade her to take the train. She doubtless will be detained in Austria-Hungary until the end of the war."

MUSIC OF OLD COMPOSERS.

Society of Ancient Instruments Play in the French Theatre.

The Society of Ancient Instruments on the stage of the Theatre du Vieux Colombier yesterday not only deserved, as it has always done, but on this occasion also received, the reward of as large an audience as the new home of French drama in New York could contain. In the intimacy and artistic simplicity of the place, Henri Casadesus and his group of a half dozen players, on quaint viols variously named "d'amour," "da gamba," and the like, brought vividly to life the music of seventeenth and eighteenth century composers, and gave it a vitality of ringing tone, rather than any faint echo of the past.

This was true restoration of music, such as it must have sounded to those of its own time, listening afresh to melodies and dance rhythms of a then new world of art. The program had works for trio, quartet, or quintet, by Bruni, Francoeur, Destouches, Galeazzi, and Monteclair, and the players, besides the leader, were Maurice Hewitt, Louis Hasselmans, and Maurice Devilliers, as well as Mme. Patorni, at the harpsichord, and Mme. Casadesus, who played the harp-lute.

ALDA TO SING MARGUERITE.

Farrar Is Still Ill—"The Daughter of the Regiment" Repeated.

Mme. Alda is to sing the rôle of Marguerite in "Faust" tomorrow night at the Metropolitan, as Mme. Farrar has not sufficiently recovered from her indisposition to appear. Some additions to next week's bills include repetitions of "L'Elisir d'Amore" next Wednesday, with Caruso, Hempel, and Scotti; Friday, "Manon Lescaut," with Caruso, Muzio, and Amato, and Saturday matinée, Jan. 5, a postponed "Thais," with Farrar, Diaz, and Whitehill, the twenty-fourth work in the current repertory.

Other operas of New Year's week, previously announced, are: Monday "Marouf," Tuesday matinée "Butterfly," and Thursday, for the first time, Liszt's "St. Elisabeth." Last evening "The Daughter of the Regiment" was repeated to another of the Christmas week crowds that continue to compare favorably with any previous season. Mme. Hempel sang the Drummer Girl, with Carpi as the Corporal, and Scotti as the Sergeant.

Premiere of American Opera 'Azora'

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The first production of "Azora," an American opera by Henry Hadley, text by David Stevens, was given here tonight by the Chicago Grand Opera Company, the composer conducting. The cast was entirely American.

BARS MARDI GRAS MASKING.

New Orleans Mayor Fears It Would Aid German Agents.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Public masking, heretofore a prominent feature of the last day of the Mardi Gras Carnival, will not be permitted next year, Mayor Behrman announced tonight, to remove possibility of "serious trouble which might occur were agents of the German Government permitted to get about the city under disguise."

Shortly after the United States entered the war it was decided to give up carnival balls and parades.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Arnold Daly will soon begin rehearsals of Hermann Bahr's play "Josephine," in which he will be seen in the rôle of Napoleon. The piece will open in Atlantic City on Jan. 17. Harry Mestayer and Arthur Forrest are among the others in the cast.

Mary Garden will make her first appearance as a film actress at the Strand on Sunday in a picturization of "Thais."

The cast of Eugene Walter's drama "The Heritage" will include Cyril Keightley, Lowell Sherman, Madeline Delmar, Olive Oliver, Herman Lieb, Gordon Burby, and Antonio Salerno. The piece is now in rehearsal.

An additional holiday matinee will be given at the Winter Garden tomorrow.

"Babes in Florida," a musical comedy by Dorothy Donnelly and Augustus Barrett, will have its first performance in New Haven on Jan. 17. It is being produced by the Shuberts.

TWO APPOINTED BY MAYOR.

Edward F. Boyle and Leon G. Godley Are Made City Magistrates.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed Edward F. Boyle, President of the Board of Elections, as a City Magistrate to fill the unexpired term of Daniel F. Murphy, who, some weeks ago, was appointed a Justice of Special Sessions. The Mayor also appointed Leon G. Godley, formerly First Deputy Police Commissioner, a City Magistrate in Brooklyn to fill the unexpired term of John Naumer, who died recently.

Mr. Boyle and Mayor Mitchel have long been personal friends and his appointment yesterday was the fourth public appointment conferred upon the Commissioner. When the Mayor was Commissioner of Accounts in 1907 he appointed Mr. Boyle Chief of Staff, and when the Mayor became President of the Board of Aldermen Mr. Boyle was appointed chief examiner of the President's staff. In connection with the Federal registration, in pursuant to the Conscription Act, the Mayor made Mr. Boyle Chairman of the Central Board of Control in charge of the registration. Mr. Boyle is a Tammany leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, acting with Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall and Michael J. Cruise under the new apportionment whereby district leaders were "doubled up." The new Magistrate will have two and a half years to serve, at a salary of $7,000 a year.

Mr. Godley was an Assistant Corporation Counsel when the Mitchel administration took office. Since becoming Deputy Police Commissioner he has had charge of trial cases. Only three of his decisions have been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. His term as Magistrate will expire May 1, 1921. Mr. Godley resigned his police office yesterday and Commissioner Woods accepted it, so that Mr. Godley might begin his work as a Magistrate at once.

"GOING UP," produced by Cohan & Harris at the Liberty Theatre last night, MADE THE SEASON'S ALTITUDE RECORD FOR MUSICAL COMEDY. Here is a show that combines pleasant gaiety, continuous life and "pep," catchy music and pretty girls. A farcical but interest-compelling story and CLEAN, WHOLESOME FUN IN A WAY THAT REACHES BROADWAY ONLY AT RARE INTERVALS.
—*New York World.*

Grand Central Palace 46th to Lex. 1 P.M.-10:30
Christmas Carnival
And Children's Wonderland.
Merry-Go-Round, Indoor Circus, Punch and Judy, Santa Claus, 20 others. ALL FREE.
EVERY CHILD SHOULD SEE IT!!
Children, 25c. Adults, 50c.
Community Singing To-day at 3:45.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 30.
Beethoven's Eroica Symphony
"Carillon" Patriotic Belgium Poem by Cammaerts, with Music by Elgar
Recited by
Miss FRANCES STARR
(By Courtesy of Mr. Belasco)
D'Indy's Symphonic Variations, "Istar"
Tickets at Box Office. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

ORATORIO SOCIETY
"The Messiah"
Carnegie Hall Tonight, 8:30
Mabel Garrison, Mary Jordan, Theo. Karle, Henri Scott. Symphony orchestra, chorus of 250.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Seats 75c. to $2.50, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th St.

BRAMHALL 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
PLAYHOUSE The Silent Assertion
SEAT SALE OPENS THIS MORN. AT 9 FOR CONCERT BY JOHN
McCORMACK
HIPPODROME, SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 6, at 8:15. TICKETS $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 30, at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA
ELMAN
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8:15.
THREE REMARKABLE BROTHERS—
LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
In Joint Recital (Mason & Hamlin)
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Matinees at 2.
MATINEE TODAY
AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
Best Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c & $1.
Most Wonderful, Lavish, Fascinating, Colossal, Gorgeous Production in History of Amer. Stage.
Chu Chin Chow
A Musical Tale of the East in 16 Scenes—Company of 300 People.
Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1.
Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50 (Except Sat. Eve.)
Mats. Next Week: Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat.

Premiere of American Opera 'Azora'
CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The first production of "Azora," an American opera by Henry Hadley, text by David Stevens, was given here tonight by the Chicago Grand Opera Company, the composer conducting. The cast was entirely American.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86 St., near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888.
Evs. at 8:15. ADOLF PHILIPP presents
Johann Strauss' "On the Blue Danube"
Operetta.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices.
ROSE SYDELL'S LONDON BELLES.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight, 8, Francesca da Rimini. Aida, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Rada, Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8, Faust. Aida, Delanois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Rigoletto. Hempel, Braslau; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Boris Godunow. Matzenauer, Delaquois, Howard; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Rada, Bayrdsel. Cond., Papi.
Sun. Eve. (50c to $1.50), Gala Concert. Muzio, Garrison, Kandera, Braslau; Kingston, Carpi, Audisio, Laurenti, Mardones and Victoria Boshko, pianiste. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. 8, Marouf. Aida, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Rada. Cond., Monteux.
New Year's Day Mat. at 2 ($1 to $4). Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Chalmers, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. Eve. 8:15, Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparks; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 8:15 (First Time), Saint Elisabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Bayrdsel, Schlegel, Leonard. Cond., Bodanzky.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Jan. 1, at 8, Aida. Muzio, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1917.

IN GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

By his announcement that the railways of the country will be taken under Government control tomorrow, with Secretary McADOO in the post of direction, President WILSON has put an end to a period of uncertainty and disquieting rumors by which quite enough harm has been done. It was time for the decision, and the decision will be welcomed by the people and by the railways.

The needs of the Government in time of war are supreme. The Government must be served with that promptness and efficiency which are essential to military success, and the volume of traffic the railways must transport surpasses all experience in this or any other country. Unity of control has become necessary; that is conceded, and there can be no further argument about the matter. The railways have surpassed all their previous achievements, they have given the Government wonderful service, as its officers have acknowledged. But the confusion of priority orders, delays, conflicts of interest, and inequalities in the distribution of traffic inseparable from divided control have forced the conclusion that the Federal Government must assume the duties of general traffic manager for all the railways.

The gain in efficiency should be very great, notably in two particulars, routing and the use of terminals. For the time being, all the railways will be joined in one system. There will be no rivalry, no private interest to be consulted, usage will be disregarded, the quickest way to get the greatest volume of business done will be chosen. Routes will be designated with that end in view, and trains over any line will make use of any terminal that is most convenient.

In taking this place Mr. McADOO gives proof of his courage. We have had great railroad men, men who operated vast systems with a power and skill born of genius, but none of them ever came to such a test of capacity as Mr. McADOO must meet. He will be the directing head of a system of railways embracing the whole United States, 250,000 miles of road, with twenty billions of capital. But as an operating force he will have in his service these very men of experience and great ability who have served the country so well through many years. He will have the wisest of counselors, a staff of energetic, tried, loyal men. He is not unused to large responsibilities—that is of good augury. The creditable record he has made in the Treasury Department, at a time when its transactions are of unprecedented magnitude, and his brilliant success in the two great Federal bond issues have won for him the confidence of the country, which goes with him in this new post of duty. In assuming the direction of all the railways he will not relinquish the Secretaryship of the Treasury. The President feels that with his dual authority Mr. McADOO will be able to co-ordinate "the many "financial interests which will be involved" as no other man could.

The President gives assurances concerning the Government's financial arrangements with the railways that will relieve the anxiety of the owners of their securities. Their rights and interests "will be as scrupulously "looked after by the Government as "they could be by the Directors of the "railroad systems," he says. He will recommend to Congress that the roads shall receive net operating income "equal in each case to the average "net income of the three years pre-"ceding June 30, 1917." There may be cases where this would hardly be just treatment, for it must be remembered that the roads during these years have been operating under conditions of Government regulation that diminished their earning power and dwarfed them in their growth.

ANARCHISTS.

According to a Washington dispatch, Government agents have found evidence "indicating that American "Industrial Workers of the World, "Russian Bolsheviki, Irish agitators, "and revolutionists in various coun-"tries at war with Germany may be "seeking to lay the foundation of an "elaborate worldwide plan to over-"throw existing social orders." They may be. The nucleus of anarchy, if anarchy can be said to have one, the dream of general and international anarchy, exists in every country. Until the evidence is known of this proposed Bolshevikation of the nations, we need not break our heads about it.

There is in this same Washington dispatch, however, a statement which, if true, reflects grave discredit upon some agents of the Government:

Certain Irish agitators and I. W. W. leaders recently have gone to Russia, after being in close touch with each other here.

The earlier exportation of citizens of the United States to Russia, where they immediately became calumniators of their country, tools of Germany, and eager workers of disorganization, mischief, and ruin, couldn't have been prevented. In the first flush of that Arcadian dawn of the Russian revolution last Spring, who could have foreseen the darkness of today? But if "recently" Irish agitators and I. W. W. leaders have gone to Russia from here, who allowed them to go? If American citizens, how did they get passports? If foreigners, why were they not detained?

"Reports have been received," continues the dispatch, "that Bolshevist "organizers would come to America "before long to spread their doctrine "of direct action for communal or-"ganization." If the report is true, Ellis Island, which is as far as the missionaries should be permitted to come, should burnish its samovars in preparation for the so welcome guests.

TROTZKY AND THE GERMANS.

The surprise and grief of TROTZKY at the behavior of the Germans in continuing to transfer divisions from the Russian front to the west or to Rumania are doubtless simulated, not real. The Bolsheviki made it a condition preliminary to the peace conference that there should be no transfer of German forces for employment against troops of Russia's former allies on any front. Whether Germany formerly accepted this condition has not transpired; since large masses of her troops had already been sent to the west, it was not a troublesome condition. But in entering the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, after this stipulation had been made by Russia, Germany tacitly accepted it and was bound to observe it.

TROTZKY is not so simple-minded as to suppose that this would make any difference with Germany's military dispositions. No pledges bind her, no promises are kept when her interest lies rather in breaking faith than in keeping it. This TROTZKY, LENINE, and the rest knew perfectly well. It makes no difference, save to Germany. She was already well aware that her troops would not be needed in the east, so long as LENINE and TROTZKY were in control, and further notice to that effect has been given to her by the Bolshevist Ministers, who have notified all Russian workmen that, "as the armistice will probably be "transformed at an early date into "a general democratic peace to all "the European peoples, preparations "of military equipment are a waste "of national labor and funds." It is not the intention of the Bolsheviki or of a large part of the army to do any more fighting. They are serving the German interest in the most effective possible manner, and that they are consciously serving it cannot be doubted. How many of them are serving it in the hope of direct reward, or because of reward already received or currently paid, can only be conjectured. It is a very strange fact, but an observed fact, that radical socialism, pacifism, the I. W. W. and other agitators, whose professed aim is to make men happier by delivering them from oppression, are directly serving the ends of Germany.

The Bolsheviki are not easily disconcerted; anything in the way of disorganization, social dissolution, uproar, anarchy, is grist for their mill. But the Germans are not without their embarrassments. They may declare an armistice or make a lasting peace with the Bolshevist forces, yet they cannot feel that they have made a peace with Russia, or any peace that they can consider to be a finality. The reported postponement of the negotiations until Jan. 24 may be an indication of their uncertainty of mind. Russia is visibly tiring of the Bolsheviki; they may be overthrown at any time. They are without one vestige of legal authority to speak for Russia, they have no standing among nations. If they are driven to take to their heels, or shut up in the Peter and Paul fortress, Germany's relations with Russia, notwithstanding any peace agreement, would be much too indefinite to be satisfactory. Full reorganization of the Russian Army is not to be looked for, but the Cossacks, and possibly the men of Ukraine, might oppose any German advance, or with re-organized for attack. At least, a very considerable German force must remain along the eastern front.

Moreover, Japan must be a source of uneasiness to the German General Staff. Japan is taking measures to increase her army to nearly twice its present strength, to double the power of her navy. She has given a hint to the Bolsheviki that if they attempt to repudiate Russia's debt to her she could make herself whole by seizing Russian territory in the East. She might not stop with that. Japanese have pointed out reasons why it would be difficult for them to send troops to the western front, but it has been several times intimated that the sending of troops to Russia would be a different matter. There are difficulties in the way, but probably no insuperable obstacles. If British and French troops go to Italy, Japan might be asked by the Allied Council to give aid in restoring Russia to something like fighting form. At least that is a possibility which Germany cannot altogether overlook. Nor can the Germans ignore the possibility that the meeting of the Constituent Assembly may at any moment work a complete change in the attitude of Russia toward Bolshevism, socialism, a separate peace, and Germany.

GENERAL PERSHING RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS TROOPS.

The Prohibitionists have not hesitated to obstruct war legislation in order to gain an advantage for their cause. It comes first with the politicians among them as well as with their fanatics. Now they are beginning to interfere between General PERSHING and his troops. In principle nothing could be more mischievous than the Randall resolution calling upon the President "to inform the "House by what authority, or on "whose authority, General PERSHING "has issued his order permitting the "soldiers of the American Army in "France to have beer and wine in vio-"lation of the spirit of a law already "enacted by Congress."

The intent of that law was to protect enlisted and drafted men during the period of training for service abroad. Men who do not need the protection as well as those who do, including, of course, officers of all ranks, are affected by the law. It was domestic legislation, and was not intended to have any force in France, or on any foreign soil. General PERSHING in ruling his army is not bound by our municipal law, nor could he punish a French dealer in alcoholic beverages who sold them to a soldier. In the United States there is retribution, fine or imprisonment, or both, for any one who violates the law, the saloon keeper or hotel keeper who sells or another who gives intoxicants to an officer or soldier.

General PERSHING in France, not being bound by the domestic law, can adopt it or ignore it in the government of his men. People in this country concerned about the welfare of the soldier may rest assured that, with the power to punish in his hands, General PERSHING will exercise it with severity in the case of any officer or man who disgraces the uniform outside the camp as well as in it. The point is that if General PERSHING is fit to command an American Army on the western front he should be trusted to guard its morals and regulate its conduct. Plainly, he sees no harm in a moderate use of light wines and beer by his men on leave. And it is the custom of the country. The French do not agree with the sentiments of ardent Prohibitionists like Representative RANDALL, the "father" of the resolution to coerce General PERSHING.

As General PERSHING cannot declare France "dry" and believes that he can maintain discipline among his troops, for whose good behavior he is responsible, the War Department at Washington has not taken him to task for an order that was conceived in a spirit of practical temperance. Congress should make short work of the Randall resolution, if called upon to deal with it. Excellent as the intentions of the Prohibitionists may be, and in many cases are, they should not be allowed to meddle with the government of the army in France by its commander, whose reputation is beyond reproach.

FOOD IN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

A Swiss newspaper, speaking of Germany's small supply of food, said last week that only the armistice on the eastern front had prevented a revolt of the people. "The hope of obtaining food from Russia," it added, "alone restrains the disciplined German workmen." There is evidence about the perilous shortage in the following from the Berliner Tageblatt:

Foodstuff prospects are more unfavorable than at any time during the war. To the high cost of food, which already has become a terrible burden to the masses, is added the danger that not even the most absolutely necessary foodstuffs can be considered as assured.

And Vorwärts, the newspaper organ of German Socialists, was recently punished by temporary suspension for asserting that local authorities were guilty of profiteering and favoritism in the distribution of food, while the masses were "not only hungry, but literally starving."

Christmas Day brought outbreaks, late Swiss dispatches say, while there was much begging in many districts. Only the rich had ordinary Christmas dinners.

Germans who expect food help from Russia will be disappointed. Austria's Food Minister predicted on the 20th that his country's supplies would soon be increased in this way, but only in Southern Russia can the grain be found, and control there is in the hands of those opposing the Bolsheviki. In the north the food shortage is greater than in Germany. Rations are very small. An officer of one of the Russian railway companies, who recently arrived in this country, says that there must be imports of food. He predicts that Germany will "do "everything, even the impossible, to "give Russia bread and clothing," if such help does not come from the Allies. If Russia is sorely in need of food from abroad, the German rations will not be enlarged by exports from her territory.

Our War Trade Board has consented to the shipment of 40,000 tons of corn and oats to Finland. The people there are suffering for lack of grain which they bought some time ago in Russia, where it was taken from trains by starving men. The proposed exports to Finland will go by way of Sweden. Germany has captured and taken to her ports several Swedish ships loaded with grain. Our Government, when it attempts to help the Finns, will strive, of course, to prevent diversion of the foodstuffs to either Germany or Russia. The cargoes must not be added to Germany's food supply.

THE WORK SHOULD GO ON.

At several of our great munition plants work for Russia has been discontinued because orders have been filled or shipments prohibited. One has shut down for ten days, and many thousand employés are temporarily idle. Machinery used in making rifles for Russia will be readjusted for the production of rifles to be used by our army, and machine guns are to be manufactured, but there is some danger at that plant and others that a large number of men will have nothing to do in the near future, unless the machinery is kept in motion by our War Department. Officers of another great factory that has been making 5,000 rifles a day for Russia suggest that our Government should buy the plant and prevent dispersion of the 8,500 workers.

Industrial organization at such factories should be preserved, and their men steadily employed. Idleness, if only for a few weeks, might cause undeserved suffering and a scattering of forces which could not easily be reassembled. Our Government and its allies should be able to make use of such weapons and ammunition as these manufacturers are ready to make. The plants and their skilled employés are a national asset of great value. Our Washington dispatches show that all this is clearly seen by Secretary BAKER, who says the Government intends to prevent, if possible, even temporary suspension of work by placing contracts for supplies. The War Department is sparing no effort that can avert suspension even "for a single day." This is good news. If some delay, due to change of plans, cannot be avoided, a few weeks more of work on Russian contracts would be preferable to idleness and a dispersion of forces. Without asking for anything that is not needed, our Government can insure the uninterrupted activity so much to be desired. In his efforts the Secretary should have hearty and effective support.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Blessing, Though Disguised.

Popularity, as a Wise One said long ago, is as incompatible with the imposition of a tax as wisdom is with being in love, and therefore there is no possibility that anybody's heart will warm either toward our statesmen in Washington who have devised the elaborate scheme for reducing incomes that is to be followed next year or toward the scheme itself. Endurance is all that they or it can expect to receive from those who soon must be struggling through the mazes of the Government's all too intimate questionnaire, but the victims might be helped to resignation if they would only reflect on an incidental benefit they will receive. It will come from the knowledge of their own financial affairs which they are going to gain—in innumerable cases for the first time—from their enforced preparations for paying the new tax.

Now, and for more years than any of us care to think about, a great multitude of American citizens who hitherto have had but vague ideas as to the state and progress of their personal receipts and expenditures will be obliged to "keep books," and to keep them, too, with an exactness and intelligence sufficient to satisfy the Federal inquisitor that the "returns" they make to him are honest and complete. The task will be hard for many, and wearisome for more, but there will be in it for them a profit large enough sometimes to balance the impost imposed by the country's war costs and always to reduce it appreciably.

Not a few people who have considered themselves fairly prosperous are going to make the startling discovery that they are living on capital instead of income—which way lies the poor farm—while others may learn with mingled emotions that their apprehensions of moving in that distressful direction were without foundation. In the one class of cases there will be an inspiration for economy, in the other an impulsion toward that loosening of purse strings which tends so much to make one a pleasing person to his relatives and neighbors.

Probably Not Work of the Germans.

Willingness and ability to see German propaganda in as many as possible of its many forms should be assiduously cultivated in these perilous days by all good citizens. To do so is essential to public safety, and refusal to be judiciously suspicious is proof, not of a kindly nature, but of one foolishly trustful, and while it may evidence warmth of heart, it still more plainly indicates emptiness of head.

But a good thing—even the best of things—can be carried to excess, and that is what happens, in all probability, in the case of those who tell us that German propagandists are at the bottom of the current protests against the appropriation of a little Red Cross money to pay the expenses incurred by certain French scientists in the course of animal experimentation for the benefit of the allied armies.

Perhaps the Kaiser's friends in America would have started this stupid and vicious campaign if they had thought of it, for its effects, so far as it has any, will be to decrease the efficiency of the forces that the Kaiser is fighting. But German minds do not turn naturally in that direction, and our own anti-vivisectionists are quite capable of trying to stop such work, without the slightest regard for any injury to our soldiers that might result.

THE TIMES itself has received several letters of characteristic violence on this subject from correspondents known not to be pro-German—and who probably are not pro-Ally, either. There is room in such minds as theirs for only one idea, and they will not think of the war while they know or imagine that somebody is going to hurt or even to inconvenience a dog or a guinea pig for the benefit of human beings. So, for once, let's acquit the Germans. There are lengths to which they won't go—or at least to which they have not yet gone, so far as known.

Concerning the Finest of Distinctions.

Between confessing guilt and pleading guilty there is a real difference, for minds trained to appreciate legal niceties and legal fictions, but it is too small for ordinary people to see except when the light is especially favorable for the use of the microscope. It helps a little to remember that the law expects, and in capital cases compels, anybody accused of crime to plead not guilty, and even though the plea be false does not count it against the pleader.

The theory seems to be that guilt is a matter not of commission, but of conviction after all the forms of law have been observed. On much the same theory a man might plead guilty and accept punishment without justifying in all its extent the assumption that his admission was true.

Of course innocent men are not in the habit of doing this curious thing, and any one that does it will always be held by unprofessional critics to have confessed, but—well, anybody who knows that he is innocent, or sincerely thinks so, can go on knowing and thinking it as long as he likes. It is permissible to protest, however, that very, very rarely can there be adequate and real excuse for innocence to enter a plea of guilt. For the safety which our courts and criminal procedure create for the guiltless is practically perfect. It is such a large safety that it covers many besides the innocent, and gives to "justice" not much less extension than that of mercy.

Breadlines Vanish with War.

War has done what peace in many a long year did not accomplish—it has cut down to nothing the Bowery breadlines. This it must have effected by providing work at a living wage, or better, for all the men who used to stand in those lugubrious lines every Winter and all Winter.

Therein lies a special interest because of the fact that in the past we were so often told by some that the breadliners wouldn't work if they had the chance, and by others that they, or many of them, couldn't work if they would. Both contentions, seemingly, were false. At any rate, the present situation throws doubt upon them both, and the doubt may lead to a new investigation of breadlines, if they reappear with the return of peace.

ART NOTES.

An Exhibition of Antiques and Other Art Objects from China.

The Anderson Galleries are holding an exhibition of Chinese objects of art arranged in three sections. The Alfred Sauer collection consists of "a hundred Chinese antiques." The phrase is used with its Oriental significance of an indefinite number, but as a matter of fact the collection includes about a hundred objects. Many are tomb figures and have the interest attaching to primitive art. Up to the end of the T'ang period, A. D. 906, pottery figures were put into the graves to furnish the dead with the comforts they had enjoyed in life. Later these images were made in wood, so it may be assumed that the pottery images belong to a period before this date. The glazed objects are later in date than those that have no glaze. They show strong realistic treatment, and frequently have much dignity and beauty, the artistic varying widely, of course. A particularly good example in the present collection is a woman seated on a horse, the glazing in three colors, and the modeling free and expressive. The bronzes, ivories, and porcelains also include interesting examples.

Frederick Moore's collection of old Mandarin robes, embroideries, and Chinese charms forms the second section of the exhibition, including some fine pieces of jade and a large number of heavily embroidered coats and robes. Only a few of the latter are in the sober colors and restrained designs of the rare old priest's robes, but they present as cheerful and brilliant an appearance as a bed of Summer flowers, and there is one Buddhist priest's cloak of deep salmon that strikes a note of special richness and distinction. The third section of the exhibition comprises Mr. Moore's collection of Chinese rugs, original specimens, and a number of very fine reproductions of ancient masterpieces, which have been made of fine wools and Chinese dyes with the hope of reviving in the modern art of rug-making the virtue of the old tradition now rapidly dying out. The opportunity of examining the ancient and modern products side by side enables the visitor to realise the extraordinary excellence of the latter.

The sales take place on Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday afternoon, Jan. 4 and 5.

Spartanburg Complaints.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "An Officer's Wife" on conditions at Spartanburg does not coincide with the report brought to me informally by the mother of an officer just from the camp. He spoke most enthusiastically of the management of the camp, and said that conditions, physically and morally, were "splendid." The lady who writes the letter ignores the obvious, that even the War Department cannot change the weather. As to blotting facilities, how can it be expected that in a few months adequate baths, with a vast amount of plumbing, could be acquired? Doubtless many of these men never have allowed cold water to touch them, and are quite new to the hardening process. Much of this is as hysterical as the demand that our boys should have white bread. But can any of those who make Cross demands lose sight of the fact that the French have been holding back the enemy on millions of blank bread for many months? Let us keep our heads in the storm. [illegible]

Washington, Dec. 24, 1917. W. S.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND.

Some Well-Established Points in the Enemy's Philosophy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are some things, wholly authenticated, about the character of the nation we are fighting against which ought to be kept standing in print in the newspapers. In the press of many exciting events our knowledge of things we have once known well becomes blunted and passive. A list, for instance, of the things we ought to keep freshly in mind is given, for our instruction, in the opening of Henry van Dyke's article in a recent number of Scribner's, "The Werewolf at Large." He says of Germany:

A mighty nation which "rejected the dream of universal peace throughout the world as non-German," (the Crown Prince, "Germany is Arms"); a nation trained for war as a "biological necessity in which might proves itself the supreme right," (Bernhardi, "Germany and the Next War"); a nation which had been taught that "frightfulness" is a lawful and essential weapon in war, (von Clausewitz); and whose Generals said, "Frankly, we are and must be barbarians," (von Disfurth, Hamburger Nachrichten,) while their philosophers declared that "The German is the superior type of the species homo sapiens," (Weltmann); a nation whose imperial head commended to his soldiers the example of the Huns, and proclaimed, "It is to the empire of the world that the German genius aspires," (Kaiser Wilhelm, speech at Aix-la-Chapelle, June 20, 1902).

Americans are light-minded; they live in the moment. And, moreover, the character of the foe we have to conquer is so unbelievably monstrous that it is not singular we have hard work to keep it in mind. But the price of success in this world is to be able to face realities, unpredictable though they may have been. If in the usual American fashion we think the world will go on well with us, no matter what happens—if we fail to realize that if Germany really obtains the empire of the world life will not be worth living save by those who have the minds of slaves—then we cannot possibly put forth the effort that is necessary to win the war.

The sooner we face the facts and know that we have a stern task before us, and that a lazy, luxurious, self-indulgent way of living is inconsistent with a successful issue to the war, the more likely shall we be to save the world, not for democracy only, but for civilization itself.

CHRISTINE LADD FRANKLIN.
New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

Mrs. Catt's Forecast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is quoted in this morning's TIMES as saying: "We expect a solid vote of the New York representatives and a solid vote from all of the other suffrage States."

How Mrs. Catt can say this, while knowing that some of the New York representatives will vote against the amendment, and after having personally received the report of the Utah suffrage delegation, needs explanation.

Mrs. Emily L. Richards, President of the Utah suffrage delegation, at the recent suffrage convention over which Mrs. Catt presided, said:

We came to Washington this year with an organization representing 90 per cent. of the women of Utah. Some of you can realize how crestfallen we were when we failed to make the slightest impression upon our junior Senator. We applied all the arguments we could, think of. We finally emphasized the words of President Wilson in behalf of suffrage, without moving him.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, a Republican and a suffragist, made perhaps the most brilliant speech in defense of State rights and against this amendment that has yet been put into language, on March 17, 1914.

To say that representatives from suffrage States are "solid" for suffrage by Federal amendment in the face of these facts is to prove indeed that the suffragists have introduced "a new ethical standard in politics," as stated at their convention, and that this standard does not include accuracy of statement on the part of their leaders.

MINNIE BRONSON,
General Secretary National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
Washington, Dec. 22, 1917.

A Fable for Ordnance Experts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A bandit, armed from head to foot, entered a House. There was an old Gun standing in the Corner, but the Man of the House ran to his Son, and said: "Son, go out to all the Stores in the Town, and when you have found a Revolver that will astonish all the Neighbors by its Perfection, bring it to me, and I will do something so fierce to this Bandit that he will not know what has happened to him. Meanwhile I will wait."

AESOP.
West Cornwall, Conn., Dec. 25, 1917.

Australia Not a Slacker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that Australia, with a population of less than 5,000,000, has, in its fifth war loan recently closed, subscribed £20,000,000, aggregating in all since the beginning of the war a sum of $404,200,000, proves beyond doubt she is not a slacker, bearing in mind the fact that in addition to this she has turned over to the British Empire her navy of modern fighting ships.

AUSTRALIAN.
Brooklyn, Dec. 23, 1917.

A CHRISTMAS FANTASY.

"Don't hang your Christmas stockings up
This year, my dears," I said;
"For Santa Claus has gone to war,
And all his joys have fled."
And so the kiddies sadly climbed
Each one into his bed.

I sat beside the meagre fire
Until the midnight tolled,
So full of thoughts of Christmases Past
I knew not I was cold;
Then suddenly I heard a sound,
As oft in days of old.

The same light trampling on the roof,
Of reindeers' tiny feet—
The same sweet tinkle of the bells
That marks their journey fleet;
With breathless eagerness I watched
To see my dream complete.

And then within my chilly room
A chubby form appeared,
Clad all in furs, like Santa Claus,
But, as I softly peered,
I saw upon those ruddy cheeks
No sign of any beard.

'Twas Mrs. Santa Claus, I vow!
She gazed hard at the fire,
And when she saw no stockings hung,
Her glance betrayed her ire.
"Hang up the stockings—quick!" she said,
As raspy as a brier.

"Could you believe that I would fail—
When Santa went to fight—
To fill the stockings in his stead,
Upon this holy night?
All through the world the women work,
And I, too, claim my right!"

I brought the stockings forth with joy,
And Mrs. Santa Claus
Soon filled them from her loaded pack
Of never-ending stores.
"May this," she said, departing, "be
The last of all our woes!"

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

AN INVENTORY OF MAN POWER.

A Student of the War Finds No Reason for Doubt or Pessimism Even Without the Russians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The disaster of the Italian debâcle and the Russian treason have engendered a feeling of depression and pessimism among the unmilitary portion of the Entente Allies which is, in my opinion, more dangerous to our cause than undue optimism. Were the expression of this feeling confined to our Socialists and pro-Germans we might ignore it. When I read of statements made by Mr. Gerard, the distinguished diplomatist and ardent patriot, that the Germans have 11,000,000 available soldiers still at call, and one by a no less competent and patriotic Congressman, Mr. McCormick, that in his opinion the war may last five years, it behooves one who has made the military situation a careful study to try to relieve the gloomy apprehensions of these gentlemen, and of those whose opinions may be thereby infected.

Let not the god Pan run amuck unchecked among us. For really the Germans base all their hopes upon the psychological infection engendered by such statements and not at all upon the military situation, unless groundless panic unnerves us. A bare mathematical statement of the facts is sufficient to prove my case.

The population of European Germany in 1914 was about 68,000,000. Of this about 32,000,000 were male and 35,000,000 female. The official statistics for the year 1914 gave 1,029 females to 950 males per 1,000 in the German Empire. There were not 11,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 50 in the German Empire in 1914. Assuming that every male between these possible extremes of youth and age, 18 and 50, were conscripted, and that every man from 18 to 50 were fit, even then only about 9,000,000 would have represented the military man power of Germany in 1914. Thirty per cent. of the whole male population has never been contributed by any country at any time to its armies. The only people who have ever approximated to that figure were our erring but gallant brethren of the Southern Confederacy. They practically put in every male between 17 and 60, and, as General Grant said, they "robbed the cradle and the grave" to do it. It is unnecessary to state to any one in the slightest degree a student of war that, supposing at the start the total number of Germans between 18 and 50 was 9,000,000, it would be impossible to put 7,000,000 in the army. At least 1,000,000 between those extremes of age would be unfit, and 2,000,000 at least would be necessary for the industrial service of the country, in ammunition works, railways, and the farms. The German Navy, I believe, employs over 200,000 men.

But not to weary you with statistics, permit me to state as a fact that on June 1 of this year the Germans had in the army 5,500,000 men. Of these about 1,250,000 were on the Russian front; 2,000,000 in France, perhaps 150,000 in Turkey and the Balkans, and the remainder on the communications and at the depots. At the present moment all Germans under arms do not number 4,500,000. The losses in Flanders, on the Aisne, and in repeated futile attacks on Verdun have been about 1,500,000.

I am aware that these are bare statements of my own, but should any one of your readers choose to question them I shall, so far as you accord me space, be fully prepared to substantiate them in every respect.

As to the present situation, and as to any hopes the Germans may have for the future, a year ago the Germans called up the Class of 1918. The French have not yet called up the Class of 1918 at all. Germany then called up the Class of 1919; this is exhausted, and now she has called up the Class of 1920, of whom the oldest are only 18 and the youngest not 17. As Mr. Hilaire Belloc says, Germany, for the first time since the war began, has been compelled to call all three classes. When she called 1918, a year ago, she was two years ahead of normal; now she is four years ahead. She has no reserves. The Class of 1921 includes no boy over 17. We are told by our pessimists that France is exhausted. She has still the classes of 1918, 1919, and 1920 untouched, and she has about 2,000,000 men at the front.

Now as to the predictions of Mr. McCormick and the other prophets of woe who see a possible prolongation of the agony for five years, I venture the simple statement that Germany at the end of two years and at the present rate of casualties would not have 1,000,000 men left in the field. On June 1 of this year the German losses had been 4,800,000, of whom over 2,000,000 were actually killed and over 200,000 prisoners. Since that date they have been even proportionately larger. Their partially successful but entirely fruitless counterattack on the English of Cambrai the other day again set the oracles prophesying dreadful things. How well I remember the shuddering predictions in 1915, when the Germans outnumbered the English two to one in men and five to one in guns, that they would capture Calais and bombard Dover. Thrice have these desolating blows been threatened and one attempt with devastating losses to Germany at Verdun. And now they are to bring 1,000,000 from Russia and crush us utterly, they having now the advantage in numbers and (fateful word) the initiative. They have neither the numbers nor the initiative. Tens of thousands of the million from Russia, which has probably been on the western front for some weeks, have bitten the dust.

I hope you will tolerate my very optimistic statement, which, however, is based on sound military principles. The push of only 500,000 Yankee warriors next Spring should upset the strategic equilibrium. In other words, the application of 500,000 new troops to a chosen spot in the German line must inevitably produce a smash and a retreat. I am frankly not among those who believe that the boche will die in his last ditch. I have noticed among our veracious chroniclers that 500,000 Germans assisted the Austrian drive on Italy. From reliable information I can state that not 100,000 Germans were on that front. Panic started by socialism and its twin-brother, treason, were the efficient causes of that rout, and those are the only efficient weapons left in the hands of our enemies now.

Let us pray that baseless pessimism in high places may not engender a like disgrace again.

G. STANLEY SEDGWICK.
New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

CENTRES OF PATRIOTISM.

Recognition Due the Work of the Exemption Boards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one is familiar with the good custom, now so universal, of flying service flags and of hanging in churches rolls of honor on which are inscribed the names of our boys called to the colors. Many of us feel that some similar method ought to be invented for honoring a number of others who have done service for the army and navy, especially since he national army law went into effect.

I have in mind a great number of citizens in this land who are, and must necessarily remain, civilians, but who have by their sympathy, their enthusiasm, and their unselfish labors for this nation done her service which we shall never be able completely to estimate. These men, in season and out, have taught the boys who came before them well-learned lessons of loyalty and of love of the nation. I refer to the members of the so-called Exemption Boards. Every one familiar with their work knows that they really ought to have been called enlistment boards. These boards have been, all these months, magnetic centres of patriotism. Every American citizen owes them gratitude.

Exemption Board 147 has met in my Parish House. Uncle Sam was not very generous in the matter of rent when these boards began, and we were glad to invite them to our Parish House. I have had opportunity intimately to observe the workings of the boards, and the above conclusions are the results of my observation.

The presentation of a testimonial to Lawson Purdy was a hopeful sign, showing that this Republic is beginning to be unlike republics which have been said to be ungrateful. Such an occasion deserves something more than passing notice. I understand this was the first of its kind. The testimonial itself was a thing that any man might well be proud of. Every man who had come before Mr. Purdy's board united in giving it. Each and all inscribed their names in the book which contained resolutions they themselves had drawn, stating how deeply they had felt and how greatly they had been moved by Mr. Purdy's influence, his sympathy, his tact, and his unfailing enthusiasm. It is a great event in any man's life when hundreds of people who have been drafted by him feel that he has done them a favor and not an injury, and look upon him as an adviser and, as some of the boys stated, a second father.

It has been said that one reason why New York does not get always her best sons to give to her their best service because she is so persistently and unthankfully ungrateful. Therefore, an instance that shows the contrary, like this, seems to me to deserve special notice.

MILO HUDSON GATES.
New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

Survivors of Perry's Expedition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in the Pictorial Section of your paper of Sunday that William Hardy, who was a sailor on board of one of Commodore Perry's fleet in Japan, is under the impression that he is the sole survivor of that expedition. My father, Captain Arthur Sinclair, commanded the Supply, which was one of Perry's vessels.

My brother Arthur, who went with him as his clerk, and is now in his eighty-first year, is living in Fauquier County, Va., Furnie Spelden, who, I think, was also on the Supply, had his son William with him as his clerk, and the latter is living in New York.

G. TERRY SINCLAIR.
New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

THE MAKERS OF UNIFORMS.

Workmen Resent Charges of Opposition to Our War Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As General President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America I wish to correct some erroneous impressions that may have been gained by the public from a perusal of an attack on our organization in THE TIMES of Dec. 22. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America charged with pacifism, disloyalty, and with holding up the production of uniforms for the United States Government.

These recurring charges and insinuations appearing in the public press call for a clear and unequivocal restatement of the attitude of our organization toward the Government. I am confident that much of what I have to say is yet fresh in the memory of those who have followed our relations with the Administration.

Since the declaration of war by our country the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has co-operated with the Government in every way possible. We have suspended our union rules whenever the need of the Government so required. We have offered our co-operation to the different Government agencies, and we have complied with every request of the representatives of the United States War Department. We have placed all our resources at the disposal of the Government. We have organized a central labor bureau which provides workers for uniform factories. We have permitted overtime work, as well as work on Sunday, in response to speed up production of uniforms. And we are happy to feel that because of our help the manufacture of uniforms has been greatly expedited. We have, therefore, the right to believe that the representatives of the Government appreciate our co-operation.

But in our endeavor to maintain the conditions of labor we naturally met the opposition of unscrupulous employers and their agents who have tried to make the war an opportunity to enrich themselves, to make fortunes out of the misfortunes of their fellow-men. They have violated the provisions of Government contracts by introducing the worst evils of sweatshop manufacture, thereby endangering the lives of the soldiers who wear uniforms made in these disease breeding dens.

The situation was so grave that many public-spirited citizens, among them Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and the National Consumers League; and other public agencies interested in the welfare of our nation and in the protection of the life and health of the men in our army and navy protested to Secretary Newton D. Baker. As a result the conditions of the manufacture of uniforms are now made more sanitary, an arrangement strongly objected to by unscrupulous employers in the clothing industry.

There is no need to reiterate that the organization of workers in the clothing industry has obviated the turmoil and lawlessness which are so favorable for the delay and curtailment in the production of uniforms. Not a single strike has been called in any of the uniform factories that are working with our organization.

In conclusion allow me to repeat that we yield to no one in our loyalty to this country. We are second to none in our opposition to Junkerdom and Kaiserdom, and we resent any charge that implies anti-Americanism.

SIDNEY HILLMAN,
General President Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

$1,500,000 HEIRESS TO MARRY AVIATOR

Miss Virginia B. Loney, Survivor of the Lusitania, Engaged to R. H. Gamble.

HE IS IN THE NAVAL CORPS

His Fiancee, Not Yet 17, Lost Her Parents in Sinking of Torpedoed Ship.

Miss Mary B. Chamberlaine of 840 Park Avenue announces the engagement of her cousin, Miss Virginia Bruce Loney, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Allan D. Loney, to Robert Howard Gamble, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gamble of Jacksonville, Fla.

Miss Loney lost her parents in the Lusitania disaster. Her father had driven his own motor ambulance the preceding Winter in France and was on his way to his country home in England with his wife and daughter. When the ship was struck he placed lifebelts on his wife and daughter, who was then only fourteen years old. The parents directed her to enter one of the lifeboats, and they remained on deck.

The boat upset and Miss Loney swam around until rescued by another lifeboat. While swimming away from the suction caused by the sinking steamer she glimpsed her parents on deck as the steamer sank. She was taken to Queenstown.

Before sailing Mrs. Loney had made her will, leaving almost her entire estate of about $1,500,000 in trust for her daughter, and directed that it be turned over to her when she was 21. In case of Miss Loney's death before attaining that age, the property was to be divided between her uncle, George Mott Brown of Huntington, N. Y., and the New York Post-Graduate Hospital for the use of the children's and babies' wards.

Miss Loney lived and traveled much in Europe as a very young girl. Since the loss of her parents she has lived with her cousin, Miss Chamberlaine, and attended school in this city. Mr. Gamble is a graduate of Yale, class of '10, and is a member of the Naval Aviation Corps at Jacksonville.

MAJ. H. B. BROWN MARRIES.

Ex-Commander of Essex Troop Weds Miss Mary E. James.

The wedding of Major Hobart Blauvelt Brown, stationed at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., and Miss Mary Elizabeth James, daughter of Mrs. Warren A. James and of the late Dr. James, was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's mother, 310 West Seventy-ninth Street, the Rev. Dr. Henry Nichols of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, performing the ceremony in the presence of the families and a few close friends.

The bride wore a white satin gown draped with tulle and trimmed in silver, a tulle veil, and a string of pearls, her mother's gift, and had no attendants. Mrs. James gave her in marriage. Captain Freeman of Major Brown's company was Best man.

Major Brown will take his bride to Anniston to remain until he sails for France. He saw service at the Mexican border, and was formerly commander of the Essex Troop of Cavalry of New Jersey. He is now with the mounted Military Police Patrol. He has two brothers in the army, and one, Perry Brown, in the navy, and the bride's brother, Arthur P. James, is a Sergeant in the Field Artillery at Camp Sherman.

Miss Schaefer Weds R. B. Ward, 2d

Miss Pauline Edna Schaefer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Schaefer of Middletown, Conn., and Robert Boyd Ward, 2d, of New Rochelle, were married at noon yesterday at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, by the Rev. Edward Campion Acheson.

Mr. Ward is to report for duty on Jan. 2 in the radio corps of the United States Army. He is a son of the late Robert B. Ward, President of the Ward Baking Company of Brooklyn, and one time owner of the Federal League baseball club of Brooklyn.

Wood-Howard Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wood of Stamford, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nellie Boothroyd Wood, to Arthur Woodbury Howard, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Waring Howard, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Howard belongs to the Naval Reserve and is stationed on a submarine chaser somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean.

A Son to Lieut. and Mrs. Coletti.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Henry Lancashire of 7 East Seventy-fifth Street, and Manchester, Mass., have received a cable from Rome, Italy, announcing the birth of a son to Lieutenant and Mrs. Umberto Coletti. Mrs. Coletti was formerly Miss Helen Lancashire. Lieutenant Coletti, who was Managing Director of the Italian Immigration Association here for several years, entered the Italian Army last Spring, and is now at the Trentino front.

First Colony Dance at the Ritz.

The first of the colony dances for girls from 16 to 18 years of age was held last evening at the Ritz-Carlton, and was preceded by many small dinners and attended by many of the younger army and navy men. The patronesses are Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mrs. McGee Ellsworth, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. H. H. Landon, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, and Mrs. Walter B. James. The second dance will be held at Easter.

Miss Tweed to Wed Lieut. Blaine.

Mrs. Charles H. Tweed of 12 East Thirty-sixth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Katharine Winthrop Tweed, to Lieutenant Graham B. Blaine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Blaine of Taunton, Mass. Lieutenant Blaine is stationed at Camp Dix.

The wedding will probably take place within the next few weeks. Owing to the recent death of Miss Tweed's father only relatives will attend.

DIAMONDS
EMERALDS
SAPPHIRES
RUBIES
—as rare in quality as our Pearls
DREICER & CO
Jewels
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH
— NEW YORK —

BAD BREATH
Causes: Improper eating and drinking, bad teeth, diseased tonsils, etc. Cleanse your stomach. Eat Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls at night. Have your teeth fixed. Consult your doctor about your tonsils.
Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls
Sleep more. Rest more. Build up your strength. 50c. a box. Druggists.

GOULD ACTS AS BENEFACTOR

Organizes Committee at Carnival to Buy Candy for Urchins.

Edwin Gould, Henry Meeker, Joseph Hamblen Sears, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Chambers, and Lord and Lady Aberdeen were responsible for bringing an unexpected treat to hundreds of poor children attending the Christmas carnival at Grand Central Palace last night.

Mr. Gould was attracted to a group of fifty ragged urchins wandering about the great carnival, and upon inquiry learned they had come to watch the entering circus and try as best they could to "chip in" and buy some popcorn and candy. Mr. Gould called to Mr. Meeker and other well known New Yorkers present, with the result that the eight men and women mentioned appointed themselves a committee to see that the children had a good time. The youngsters called others in on the treat, with the result that the group rapidly grew to 300, and when they left the carnival each carried as much candy "inside and out" as their capacity would allow.

This afternoon at 3:45 o'clock there will be community singing under the direction of G. L. Safford of St. George's Church, East Sixteenth Street. Tomorrow evening at 5 o'clock the choir from the Paulist Fathers Church will sing. On the closing day, Saturday, the choirs from St. James's and St. Thomas's Episcopal Churches will sing.

The National League for Woman's Service, under whose auspices the Christmas carnival is being held, said last night that the carnival may be extended for several days.

FOR U. S. LABOR BUREAU.

Mayor's Committee on National Defense Favors British Plan.

Federal supervision of labor, the linking together of all national, State, municipal, and private employment agencies into a national bureau, and the adoption of the British system of labor exchanges is suggested in a report on labor problems given out yesterday by the Committee on Employment of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. The report praises the British system, whereby a laborer cannot be employed in an industry that is not essential to success in the war without a certificate testifying that his services are not needed in the making of munitions or that he has been discharged from the war industries because of inaptitude for the work. The report also speaks of the German system and remarks that it has not been efficient.

The recommendations of the committee have been embodied in the Robinson-Keating bill now before Congress, the report says. It is suggested that a Federal Employment Service be created in the Department of Labor, with a Director to be appointed by the President at a salary of $5,000 a year. The establishment of district clearing houses in labor centres to aid in the work of local employment agencies is proposed. It is proposed that the expenses of the bureaus be apportioned among the States.

TO AID SERVICE SCHOOL.

Fordham Will Commemorate Birth of Joan of Arc.

Under the special patronage of Cardinal Farley, Fordham University will commemorate the 506th birthday of Jeanne D'Arc on Sunday Evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock, in St. Francis Xavier's College Theatre, 36 West Sixteenth Street. This celebration will consist of veneration of the Beata, with a prayer approved by the Cardinal; a study of the life of Jeanne D'Arc, illustrated with views specially imported from Paris, and scenes and music rendered by such artists as M. Orphée Longevin, Nicola Zan, Henry Miller, Mrs. Edwin J. Cooley, René Chollet, and Margaret Keyes.

M. Gaston Liebert, Consul General; M. Nettement, Consul, and M. Le Chanoine Cabanel, Chaplain of the Seventh Army, and other distinguished persons will represent France. The proceeds of the celebration will be used to defray the expenses of the French classes for United States war service and other works conducted by the School of Social Service.

HONORS TO FETHERSTON.

Women Praise Commissioner and Aides for Keeping Streets Clean.

Medals of efficiency were awarded to twenty-five members of the Street Cleaning Department last night by the Streets Committee of the Woman's Municipal League in Stuyvesant High School. Commissioner Fetherston and forty-eight other members of the department received certificates of honor praising them for excellent work in keeping the streets clean. In presenting the certificate to the Commissioner, Mrs. Julius Henry Cohen, Vice President of the league, said:

"It is a pity that your Commissioner cannot retain his office for the coming four years. It is not the women only who have a weakness for the street cleaners. The public has been won over by the men of the Street Cleaning Department by the ever-increasing efficiency all of you have shown."

WEDS CAPT. HUNTINGTON.

Miss Hester G. Gibson a Bride in Cathedral at Garden City.

The wedding of Miss Hester Gordon Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gibson of Aveley Farm, Woodbury, L. I., and Captain Emery C. Huntington, Jr., 307th Field Artillery, U. S. A., was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral at Garden City, L. I., the Very Rev. O. F. R. Treder, dean of the Cathedral, and the Rev. Wallace J. Gardner officiating.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses. She was attended by Miss Beatrice Scott as maid of honor, and the Misses Rena Harris and Natalie Davis as bridesmaids.

Lieutenant Frederic S. Huntington was best man for his brother. The ushers were Captain W. W. Nielsen, 306th Field Artillery, and Captain Walter L. Conwell and Lieutenants B. R. Small, J. K. Dunn, T. T. Sullivan, and H. H. Osborn, all of the 307th Field Artillery.

Following the ceremony Mrs. August Van Cortlandt, Jr., sister of the bride, gave a reception at the Garden City Club.

Captain Huntington and his bride, after a short honeymoon, will join the colony of married officers living near Camp Dix, where he is stationed. He won fame in football at Colgate University, and is active in athletics in his regiment.

Lieut. Brinckerhoff Weds Miss Colby

Lieutenant James Embury Brinckerhoff, U.S.A., 21st Field Artillery, and Miss Martha Louise Colby, daughter of the late Gardner Colby of East Orange, N. J., formerly Chief Civil Service Examiner of New Jersey, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's mother at East Orange. They left later in the day on their way to Texas, where Lieutenant Brinckerhoff's regiment is stationed.

Lieutenant Brinckerhoff is the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. B. Brinckerhoff of Orange, and was graduated from the Mechanical Engineering Department of Cornell University, Class of '17. During his undergraduate days he was an oarsman, rowing on Cornell's last victorious 'Varsity crew.

Wed to Captain George N. Clement.

The marriage of Captain George N. Clement, U. S. N. R., a son of the late Judge Nathaniel Holmes Clement and Mrs. Clement of Brooklyn, and Miss Grace Harriet Graef, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Graef of Brooklyn, took place yesterday at noon in the Louis XVI. room of the St. Regis, and was followed by a breakfast for about forty guests. The bride wore a traveling costume. Captain Clement is stationed at San Antonio, Texas.

A Play at Mrs. Guinness's Home.

Miss Tanis Guinness, the young daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, is to give a Christmas entertainment for her young friends this afternoon at her mother's home, 9 Washington Square North. There will be a play at 4:30, followed by a reception and tea.

PICKED FOR PLACES ON HYLAN'S SLATE

Politicians Give Names of Men It Is Thought Will Form New Mayor's Staff.

SEE LITTLE HOPE FOR FLYNN

Uniformed Official May Be Head of Force—Miss Hay Suggested for Charities Commissioner.

According to persons who profess to be in possession of "inside" information regarding the forthcoming appointments by Mayor-elect John F. Hylan to places in his cabinet, the selection of William J. Flynn, Chief of the United States Secret Service, to the position of Police Commissioner is less of a certainty than it appeared to friends of both the retiring Secret Service Chief and the incoming Mayor a few days ago. Last night it was said by a person who has had a talk with Mayor-elect Hylan recently that he was more inclined to listen to the advice of those who had urged the appointment of some high official of the uniformed force as head of the Police Department. The name most frequently mentioned in connection with this was that of Borough Inspector John O'Brien of Manhattan.

Pressure had been brought to bear on the Mayor-elect against the appointment of Chief Flynn from an unexpected quarter, it was said, and friends of Chief Flynn admitted last night that his chances of being appointed were not so promising. Tammany Hall, it was said, was quite willing to accept Chief Flynn as police head, though Tammany Leader Murphy is known to be in favor of Mayor-elect Hylan's first plan of picking his Police Commissioner from among inspectors with good records and long service, it was regarded certain last night that it would be either Chief Flynn or a member of the uniformed force.

With the change of administration less than a week distant the speculation regarding Judge Hylan's appointments was still very keen and very much of a guessing contest. The only positions for which the appointees have been definitely selected are those of secretary to the Mayor and executive secretary in the Mayor's department. For the former position Grover A. Whalen, head of the Business Men's League, is the choice, and John F. Sinnott, at present Judge Hylan's private secretary, will fill the post of executive secretary.

Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr is said to be the best bet for Corporation Counsel, though the hats of Assistant District Attorneys Alfred J. Talley and William Harmon Black remain in the ring. Mr. Burr was Chairman of the campaign committee of the Democratic Fusion Committee, which was an active factor in the campaign and has been looked upon from the beginning as the man who would become head of the city's Law Department. He is quite acceptable to Tammany Hall, even though both Mr. Talley and Mr. Black are influential members of the Tammany organization. Mr. Black at one time was Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee. Mr. Talley, who was said to have withdrawn in the interest of Mr. Black, made it known yesterday that he intended to remain in the race, until Judge Hylan had named his man.

Late Changes Looked For.

Persons who are familiar with the operations of Judge Hylan's mind are well aware that eleventh-hour changes may be looked for. Allowing for these, it was said last night that these appointments in all probability would be found on Judge Hylan's slate when it is made public:

Corporation Counsel—William P. Burr of Manhattan.

City Chamberlain—L. J. O'Reilly, confidential man of William R. Hearst.

Commissioner of Accounts—William Bullock of Manhattan. Deputies—Harry H. Kline and Mark Wolff. (Mr. Wolff is a certified public accountant who has been highly indorsed for a position in the department of the Commissioner of Accounts.)

Charities Commissioner—Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn or Miss Mary Garrett Hay of Manhattan.

Civil Service Commissioner—Charles I. Stengle of Brooklyn. For the Republican place on the Civil Service Commission Ralph Fotks, Commissioner of Public Works under Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan, is said to be slated.

Dock Commissioner—Congressman Murray Hulbert of Manhattan.

Fire Commissioner—Dr. William F. Doyle of Brooklyn.

Tax Board—President, Robert S. Dowling of Manhattan. Herman W. Beyer, Republican leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, is said to be slated for one of the places on the Tax Board, which under the law must be awarded to a Republican.

Commissioner of Plant and Structures—John H. Delaney of Brooklyn.

Commissioner of Licenses—Peter J. Brady of Queens.

Park Commissioner of Manhattan and Richmond—Henry L. Smith of Manhattan, a lawyer, who has been a City Magistrate and was Park Commissioner during the first McClellan administration. William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation in the Park Department, is a candidate for this position. He is a Democrat, and is backed by a number of business men and civic organizations, but persons close to Judge Hylan believe that Mr. Smith will be named.

L. J. O'Reilly, Mr. Hearst's confidential man, it was said last night, had not definitely determined whether to accept the appointment as City Chamberlain, and that, in fact, the decision was being withheld pending the adjustment of certain questions at issue between Mr. Hearst and the Mayor-elect.

There was an interesting report last night to the effect that Mayor-elect John F. Hylan was seriously considering offering the place at the head of the Charities Department to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party. Miss Hay is regarded as the unquestionable leader of the suffrage forces in this city, and wields considerable influence among the newly enfranchised women.

Miss Hay said last night that she had never discussed the proposal with Mayor-elect Hylan.

"It is news to me," she said when told of the report. "I have no expectation that the position will be offered to me. It would be obviously improper for me to say whether I would or would not accept the appointment in case it is offered."

The place at the head of the Charities Department is one of the plums the suffragists are said to have urged the Mayor-elect to award them, in addition to the two places on the new Board of Education, to which it is expected Judge Hylan will appoint women. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, head of the Woman Suffrage Party in this State, had a talk with the Mayor-elect on the subject last week.

A report yesterday that James E. MacBride, who was Executive Secretary of the Democratic Fusion Committee, and virtually in charge of the Hylan campaign, would be appointed Chairman of the Civil Service Commission was discouraged by friends of Mr. MacBride, who declared that he had made other plans for his future activities. Mr. MacBride at present is giving his services to the National War Savings Committee. Mr. Stengle, whose name at present appears on the Hylan slate for a place on the Civil Service Commission, was his Brooklyn campaign manager. It was intimated last night that if some eleventh-hour shift is found necessary in the filling of the three positions on this board Mr. Stengle might be appointed Secretary of the commission, a position carrying as important duties almost and as high salary as the commissionership.

Halbert Regarded as Certainty.

The appointment of Congressman Hulbert as Dock Commissioner is one of the things regarded by friends of Judge Hylan as virtually settled. Dr. Doyle, at present veterinary of the Fire Department, with the rank of Deputy Chief is the target for a fight by the McCooey organization in Kings but friends of Judge Hylan believe that nevertheless he will be the next Fire Commissioner. The selection of Robert E. Dowling as head of the Tax Commission is said to be dependent upon his acceptance of the place. Mr. Dowling is President of the City Investing Company.

DENIES PROMISE BY MAYOR.

"Camouflage," Says Crone of Statement to Assistant District Attorney.

During the District Attorney's inquiry yesterday into Fusion's political activities and finances, Harry Crone, a former Assistant Corporation Counsel, said he had voluntarily worked for the cause of Fusion without hope of personal benefit because Mitchel, as Mayor, had given the city a good business administration. Edwin P. Kilroe, Assistant District Attorney, who was questioning Mr. Crone, reminded the witness that shortly after the election when he and Mr. Crone had discussed the Fusion movement the latter had declared he had been misled.

"You told me that you had made a mistake, that you had been 'promised the earth,' and when I asked you who promised you replied 'the Mayor himself,'" asserted Mr. Kilroe.

"That was camouflage," answered Mr. Crone. "I don't remember saying the Mayor promised me, because I never saw the Mayor during the entire campaign. I don't believe he would know me if he saw me."

"Then the statement that the Mayor made promises to you isn't true?"

"In the first place, I don't remember saying that. Whatever I said was camouflage." Mr. Crone added that while he had worked and voted for Mitchel he had voted for others of his friends on the Tammany ticket. But he had desired to see the present administration continued, as it was "run on a pretty good basis," and at the suggestion of Abraham S. Gilbert, Chairman of the Fusion Law Committee, he had tried to aid Fusion in getting the soldier vote at the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson notified the District Attorney that he would appear today to tell what he knows of he part played in the election by the City Democracy.

PLAN $25,000,000 FUND FOR RELIEF OF JEWS

The Committee Which Raised $10,000,000 Contemplates Greater Campaign in 1918.

Members of the committee which this year raised more than $10,000,000 for the relief of Jewish war sufferers have already begun the campaign for a far greater fund for 1918, which, according to the estimate by Jacob Billikopf, the executive director of the campaign, will have to amount to $25,000,000 at least. Already several cities have started the raising of funds. In Rochester, after an address by Louis Marshall, $100,000 was subscribed at a public meeting, and $85,000 was raised in Des Moines following an address by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass. Mr. Billikopf said yesterday:

"On the eve of what promises to be one of the greatest years in the world's history, American Jewry is at one in its resolve to save our suffering brethren in every war-worn land, and to meet the task with a generosity that shall match the measure of their need. Telegrams from almost 1,500 communities indicate an enthusiastic willingness to raise a greater sum than has ever been obtained in history. This is indeed necessary, because 1,000,000 Jews are perishing from hunger and cold, and an unexampled catastrophe faces the Jewish people. Thousands of children cannot attend school on account of their extreme weakness and lack of clothing. Famine is the sole source of help. Among the receipts yesterday was one remittance for $120,000 from San Francisco, accompanied by a letter pledging hearty co-operation in the 1918 campaign for at least double the previous contributions."

Among additional contributions to this year's fund acknowledged by the American Jewish Relief Committee are the following:

Federation of Jewish Charities of Cleveland, Ohio	$80,000.00
Chicago Committee	80,000.00
M. M. Travis, Tulsa, Oklahoma	15,000.00
Indianapolis Committee	8,000.00
Comite De Socorros dos Israelitas Victimas de Guerra, Rio Janeiro	1,332.14
El Paso Committee	1,500.00
Reading Committee	1,500.00
Athens, Ga., Committee	1,272.00
Perth Amboy Committee	1,266.40
Nathan Hofheimer, Warrenville, N. C.	1,000.00
Louisville Committee	1,000.00
Providence Committee	1,000.00
Redeph Sholom Congregation, Davenport, Ia., Rock Island and Moline, Ill., Committee	770.00
Cumberland Committee	750.00
Pawhuska, Okla., Committee	742.00
Fort Worth (Texas) Committee	700.00
New Britain (Conn.) Committee	600.00
Louis Lichtenheim	500.00
Waco (Texas) Committee	500.00
Springfield (Ohio) Committee	500.00
St. John's (N. B.) Russian Refugee Fund	500.00
Charleston (S. C.) Committee	500.00
Brunswick (Ga.) Committee	454.00
Estate of Jacob Cohen, Minneapolis	428.52
Deer Creek Lodge No. 716, I. O. B. B. of Rolling Fork, Miss	396.00
Lieder Brieder Untershuetzung Verein	250.00
Bisbee (Ariz.) Committee	227.50
Tarrytown and North Tarrytown Committee	227.00
Ladies' Aid and F. O. E., Elyria, Ohio, (additional)	200.00
Worcester Committee	200.00
Natchez (Miss.) Committee	155.89
Petersburg (Va.) Committee	154.55
Nyack (N. Y.) Jewish Relief Committee	130.00
San Bernardino (Cal.) Committee	100.00
Dr. J. L. Magnes's collections	100.00
Plymouth (Mass.) Committee	100.00
Mrs. A. Silberstein, Dallas, Texas	100.00
Congr. Agudath Achim, Bridgeport, Conn.	100.00
Isador Moos	100.00
Hyman Pearlstone, Palestine, Texas	100.00
Congr. Beth-El, Niagara Falls, N.Y.	90.00
Dillon (S. C.) Committee	81.50
Talmud Torad Augustower	71.00
Martin Thurnauer	70.00
Elias Silverstein	66.00
Alliance (Ohio) Committee	64.00
Congr. Beth Sholom, Brooklyn	62.00
Samuel J. Arnsdorf	62.50
Rochester, Minn., Hebrew Congr.	60.00
Fine Bros., Laurel, Miss	60.00
Morris Schnman, Bartlesville, Okla.	60.00
Perry, Okla., Committee	57.35
Williamsport, Penn., Committee	56.30
B'nai Israel Temple of Washington Heights	52.00
Mansfield, Ohio, Committee	50.00
Max Blitzer	50.00
Fort Pitt Lodge 111, I. O. B. B., Pittsburgh	50.00
Emanuel Brunswick	50.00
Edward Rubin	50.00
Mrs. [illegible]	50.00
Isaac Lesser	50.00

FETHERSTON QUITS, DESPITE HYLAN PLEA

Street Cleaning Commissioner Refuses to Hold On Till Successor Is Named.

ASKS DEPUTIES TO RESIGN

Mayor-Elect Accuses Retiring Official of Seeking to Cripple the Department.

Reports that John T. Fetherston would be retained as Street Cleaning Commissioner under the Hylan administration were disposed of yesterday when the Mayor-elect made public a letter to Commissioner Fetherston which clearly foreshadowed that the Street Cleaning Commissioner would be included in Mayor-elect Hylan's "clean sweep."

From this letter it appears that Commissioner Fetherston, who has tendered his resignation to Mayor Mitchel, to take effect on Dec. 31, had been urged by Judge Hylan to hold his present place until a suitable successor could be found. Commissioner Fetherston, according to statements made at Hylan headquarters last night, went from a meeting with Judge Hylan to the Municipal Building and called for the resignation of his deputies in the different boroughs. Judge Hylan in his letter accused Commissioner Fetherston of having done this with a view to crippling the department. This was after the receipt of a letter in which Commissioner Fetherston announced that he would go out with Mayor Mitchel at the end of the year.

Here is the letter the Mayor-elect sent to the Commissioner:

Dec. 26, 1917.

Hon. J. T. Fetherston, Commissioner, Department of Street Cleaning, Municipal Building, New York City.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and have carefully noted the contents therein.

I asked you if you would continue in your present position until such time as I could familiarize myself with the problems and requirements of the Department of Street Cleaning.

My desire for you to continue was prompted solely for the reason that at the present time I did not wish to have the public inconvenienced in any way by a change in the executive head of this very important department.

I understand that after you left my office you proceeded to procure the resignations of the present Deputy Commissioners. I regard such action on your part as an attempt to cripple the Department of Street Cleaning and against the interests of the people of this city.

Should your successor desire to confer with you, he will acquaint you of that fact. Very truly yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN.

Here is the letter which Commissioner Fetherston sent to the Mayor-elect and to which Judge Hylan's letter was the reply:

Department of Street Cleaning,
New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

The Hon. John F. Hylan, Business Men's League, 50 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

Dear Sir: You have requested me to continue in the position of Commissioner of Street Cleaning until you have had time to familiarize yourself with the problems and requirements of the department.

I have carefully considered your offer and know from four years' experience, with the present assistant commissioner, that this might result in another term as Commissioner. Over a year ago I decided to leave municipal employment on the expiration of my present term of office, after twenty years' work for the City of New York in various engineering and executive positions. I am aware of no adequate reason, official or personal, for changing this determination. My resignation as Commissioner, to take effect at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917, has been accepted.

I highly appreciate your offer, and, in declining the position, will be glad to assist you and my successor to any reasonable extent in becoming familiar with the status of departmental affairs.

Very truly yours,
J. T. FETHERSTON, Commissioner.

Commissioner Fetherston resigned on Monday, but the fact did not become public until yesterday. On the same day Mayor Mitchel sent the Street Cleaning Commissioner the following letter, accepting his resignation:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor.

John T. Fetherston, Esq., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, City of New York:

My dear Commissioner: I am in receipt of your resignation as Commissioner of Street Cleaning, to take effect at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917, and hereby accept it.

In accepting your resignation, permit me to express to you my very keen personal appreciation of the loyal assistance which you have given me through the four years of this administration, and of the high order of public service which you have rendered. You found the Department of Street Cleaning without modern equipment and with antiquated and ineffective methods for the transaction of its business. You have, to the extent of the ability of the Board of Estimate to finance your projects, modernized the equipment of the department. You have reorganized its methods and made them scientific and effective. You have kept the streets of the city clean, and have assisted in preserving the health and in promoting the comfort of the people of the city. You should carry with you into private life the satisfaction which comes from service well and conscientiously performed.

With best wishes for your future success, I am, very sincerely yours,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

Commissioner Fetherston said last night that it was true he had asked for the resignation of his deputies, but declared that if this were done only the regular form of business and was what always happened under similar circumstances.

All that Mayor-elect Hylan had to do, he said, was to communicate with the deputies if he desired that they remain in the department, and that if this were done they no doubt would take the matter under consideration. The deputies are Charles B. Largy and Raymond W. Pavlin in Manhattan; Charles Mavro in Brooklyn, and Arnold B. McStay, in the Bronx.

REV. MICHAEL A. O'KANE, S.J.

Former President of Holy Cross College Dies at 68 Years.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 26.—The Rev. Michael A. O'Kane, S. J., former President of Holy Cross College, and since 1914 rector of the Church of The Gesu in Philadelphia, died today in St. Vincent's Hospital here. He came to Holy Cross College during October in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the Society of Jesus.

Father O'Kane was born in Ireland July 12, 1849. He entered Holy Cross College in 1865, and left the college in 1867 to enter the Society of Jesus.

He was President of Holy Cross from 1890 to 1892 and had also served as a member of the Faculty of Georgetown University. For many years Father O'Kane was a member of the Jesuit missionary bands. For two years he was Master of Novices of the Maryland-New York Province. O'Kane Hall at Holy Cross was named after Father O'Kane. The funeral will be held on Friday at Holy Cross College. Interment will be in the college cemetery.

REV. JOHN SCULLY DEAD.

Ex-President of Fordham University Dies in St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Rev. John Scully, S. J., assistant pastor of St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church and former President of Fordham University, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital in his seventy-third year. He was President of Fordham from 1888 to 1892 and had been Treasurer of Woodstock College, at Woodstock, Md.

Father Scully was born in Brooklyn, where he received his education. He was ordained a priest of the Jesuit Order when he was 25 years old. In 1892 he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, and after serving there for a short time became a member of the missionary band.

Services will be held today at St. Francis Xavier's Church. Interment will be in the cemetery of the Jesuit Fathers at Woodstock, Md.

ACTOR FRIEBUS DIES WHILE AWAITING CUE

Player in "A Tailor-Made Man" Stricken in Wings of Theatre—Performance Briefly Delayed.

Theodore Friebus, an actor who had been appearing in "A Tailor-Made Man," fell dead from heart disease in the wings of the Cohan & Harris Theatre last night while awaiting his cue in the second act. Mr. Friebus was carried immediately to his dressing room upon being stricken, but was dead before a physician could reach his side. The performance of the play was only briefly delayed, an understudy going on in the rôle.

Mr. Friebus was 28 years old and lived at 6 North Nineteenth Street, Orange, N. J. He was well known as an actor, having played leading rôles in a stock company at the Academy of Music for many years. He also had acted with many other stock companies and had appeared under the direction of David Belasco, Charles Frohman, and Henry B. Harris.

The body was taken to the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street.

ADMIRAL SCHOULER DEAD.

Once Chief of Staff of North Atlantic Fleet Dies at 71 Years.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 26.—Rear Admiral John Schouler, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here this morning. He was one of the last of the officers of the navy who served in the civil war. Admiral Schouler was 71 years old. He is survived by his wife.

He was born at Lowell, Mass., in 1846 and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1861, and was graduated three years later, seeing nearly a year of service as a junior officer in the civil war. Rear Admiral Schouler had many years of sea duty, and was for a number of years head of the Department of Seamanship at the Naval Academy. For several years he was a member of the Bureau of Navigation and the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards. He was Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic fleet from 1895 to 1897.

William Coverly.

William Coverly, formerly for half a century in the employ of the Anchor Steamship Company, died at his home, 247 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Coverly was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was a nephew of the Henderson Brothers, founders and owners of the Anchor Line. He had been resident manager of the company for twenty-five years. Until his retirement from business, three years ago, he was a member of the New York Produce Exchange, a former Trustee of the East River Savings Institution, and President of the Conquest Consolidated Mining Company. Mr. Coverly was a member of the Caledonian Society, the St. Andrew's Society, the Burns Society, the New York Yacht, the Atlantic Yacht, and the Crescent Athletic Clubs, and of Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Ezekiel C. Williams.

Ezekiel C. Williams, President of the Board of Trustees of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church and a life member of St. David's Society, died yesterday at his home, 60 West Eighty-second Street, from pneumonia. He was born near Farmingdale, N. J., in 1832, and came to this city in 1855. In 1860 he married Miss Julia Castree, whose father, the late John Castree, was for many years President of the Irving National Bank. Until his retirement in 1892 Mr. Williams was in the commission business. He is survived by his wife, two sons, John Castree Williams, Deputy Collector of the Port of New York, and Major Percy Hobart Williams, U. S. M. R., and three daughters, Mrs. James Wortherspoon, Mrs. Dayton Corsa, and Mrs. Hugh B. Sutherland.

Robert A. Granniss.

Robert A. Granniss, formerly Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and Secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died on Tuesday at his home at Morris Plains, near Morristown, N. J. Mr. Granniss was born in Brooklyn seventy-seven years ago. He retired in 1901. He was a member of the Whippany River Club, the Morris County Golf Club, the Morristown Field Club, the Union League and Metropolitan Clubs and the New York Chamber of Commerce. A son, Robert A. Granniss, Jr., and two daughters, the Misses Florence and Mary W. Granniss, survive.

Dr. George Augustus Ostrander.

Dr. George Augustus Ostrander, for sixty years a practicing physician and surgeon in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his residence, 61 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 83 years old. Dr. Ostrander was born in Brooklyn and after graduating from the Columbia University of Physicians and Surgeons he became house surgeon of the Long Island College Hospital. A year later he became house physician for the Medico-Chirugical Institute. Dr. Ostrander was a charter member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church and of the Physicians' Medical Association of the County of Kings. He left a widow and a son.

Obituary Notes.

THEODORE B. TALBOT, 80 years old, retired, died on Monday at the home of his son, Henry A. Talbot, 571 Seventh Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Providence, R. I., and formerly for many years was cashier of the Jackson Bank in that city. He was a descendant of Captain Silas Talbot, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army.

OWEN JOHN HART, a carpenter in the employ of the Department of Docks and Ferries, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 452 Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn.

WALTER HUTTON, a member of the firm of Howe & Hutton, owners of a chain of bakeries in this city, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 5 Verona Place, Brooklyn, aged 55 years. Mr. Hutton was a member of the New York Produce Exchange.

ANDREW A. SCHRADER, 74 years old, a retired florist, died on Tuesday at the home of his son in Elmhurst, L. I., from pneumonia.

MARGUERITE A. KINCAID, wife of Elmer L. Kincaid of 44 Winfield Avenue, Mount Vernon, died in the Mount Vernon Hospital on Tuesday, following an operation. She was a member of the Food Conservation Committee of the Westchester County Commission on General Safety and Chairman of the Home Economics Section of the Westchester Woman's Club. Mrs. Kincaid was 44 years old.

Mrs. EMMA C. DARNELL, 73 years old, wife of the Rev. Samuel B. Darnell of Hackettstown, N. J., is dead at her home there. She was President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE ALVAH KITTREDGE, a pioneer in the operation of street railways in India, died yesterday at his home in Brookline, Mass. Mr. Kittredge lived in Bombay for more than half a century, going there as a Consular representative soon after his graduation from Yale.

Mrs. CATHERINE WADE, widow of Richard Wade, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Lamsas, 58 Forty-seventh Street, Corona, L. I.

Mrs. MARIA MANNING, whose remarkable memory of her ninety-one years of life in Salem, Mass., provided the basis for information contained in many antiquarian works, died at her home in Salem on Tuesday. She was a cousin of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

W. W. BLACKWELL, who was Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias a decade ago, and since recognised as an authority on

FORM MAINTAINED IN JUNIOR AND BOYS' NATIONAL TITLE TENNIS TOURNAMENTS

TAYLOR BATTLES TO SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Disposes of Loughman, 6—0, 6—4, in National Junior Indoor Tennis Tourney.

BOYS PROGRESS RAPIDLY

Bassford, Cohen, Donaldson, and Osgood Survive in Play on Seventh Regiment Courts.

Harold Taylor, holder of the metropolitan junior tennis championship, advanced to the semi-final round of the national junior indoor championship on the Seventh Regiment courts yesterday. He was the only one of the juniors to advance through a fourth-round match. In the national boys' championship four players reached the semi-final round brackets. They were Abraham Bassford 3d and I. Cohen in the upper half of the draw and Cecil Donaldson and F. T. Osgood in the lower half. The junior doubles event was started yesterday with a big entry in the competition. All but two of the first round matches were completed and four teams made their way through the second round.

Taylor, who has all along been considered one of the most formidable players in the event, experienced little opposition in making his advance yesterday. His opponent was F. M. Loughman, a proficient wielder of the racquet, whose skill, however, was not great enough against the whirlwind game played by Taylor. The metropolitan champion played well from the deep court, and when he advanced to the barrier smashed and volleyed with such surprising speed and accuracy that Loughman was unable to interpose anything like an adequate defense. Taylor ran off a love set at the opening of hostilities and took the second at 6-4.

The previous rounds were not without an occasional ripple of surprise. Vincent Richards, holder of the national boys' championship, was pressed to a hard match by F. J. Meyer. Richards may have been a bit off his game, but at any rate he was forced to a 6-4 contest in the first set, and in the second was carried along to 8-6 by his opponent before clinching the victory.

S. L. Alexander caused the nearest thing to an upset when he defeated H. F. Dornheim, one of the strongest players in the event, at 7-5, 3-6, 6-3. The winners in the other matches captured the honors handily without having to play more than two sets.

In the boys' tournament each one of the semi-finalists went through in straight sets. Cecil Donaldson, whose work has been of particularly high calibre, scored a one-sided victory over L. R. Comfort at 6-1, 6-1.

The summaries:

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Second Round—F. J. Meyer defeated G. H. Cook, 6—4, 6—4; W. L. Simmons defeated J. D. Wack, 1—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round—G. Emerson defeated A. H. Brewster, 6—4, 6—3; H. W. Haldenstein defeated C. E. Unterberg, 6—2, 6—1; S. L. Alexander defeated H. F. Dornheim, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3; Vincent Richards defeated F. J. Meyer, 6—4, 8—6; E. H. Handrickson defeated W. L. Simmons, 6—4, 6—3; S. Sandberg defeated R. J. Hobbs, 6—2, 6—4.

Fourth Round—Harold Taylor defeated F. M. Loughman, 6—0, 6—4.

BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

Second Round—I. Cohen defeated F. G. McLaughlin, 6—2, 6—0; M. Rappaport defeated W. Slattery, 6—1, 6—2; L. R. Comfort defeated C. F. Mathey, 6—2, 14—12; Cecil Donaldson defeated Howard Snow, 6—1, 6—0.

Third Round—I. Cohen defeated E. H. Winsten, 6—2, 6—0; Abraham Bassford, 3d., defeated M. Rappaport, 6—2, 6—4; Cecil Donaldson defeated L. R. Comfort, 6—1, 6—1; F. T. Osgood defeated Preston Scott, 6—3, 6—2.

JUNIOR DOUBLES.

First Round.—H. G. Snow and C. Unterberg won from F. Mathews and partner by default; Warner and Stag won from Kynaston and partner by default; N. F. Fitzgerald and V. Kelleen defeated Cowan and Winsten, 6—3, 6—2; F. Pawley and H. Greeff defeated Joyce and Ardrey, 6—3, 6—2; Simmons and Cook defeated Dempsey and Macahoud, 6—3, 10—8.

Second Round.—G. W. Saunders and F. M. Loughman defeated Greenwold and M. Rappaport, 6—2, 6—2; Fitzgerald and Kelleen defeated Greeff and Pawley, 6—3, 6—2; Emerson and Dornheim defeated Alexander and Haldenstein, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5; W. Osgood and F. Osgood, won from F. T. Anderson and partner by default.

GULL IS FIRST FOUR TIMES.

Johnson's Speedy Ice Craft Leads in Series of Races at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 26.—A series of unusually close ice yacht races was sailed today for points which will figure in the North Shrewsbury Club's selection of the defenders of the American and State championships and the pennant of the North and South Shrewsbury Clubs. Six fast contests were sailed over the club's triangular course.

Robert S. Johnson's Gull won four and Andrew White's Brownie two events. Irving Brown's championship yacht Say When, handled by Mart Haviland, started in four of the races, and the best she could do was to get two seconds and two thirds. The first and second contests were won by the Brownie, which, although a fourth class boat, carrying 100 square feet less of canvas than the other third class craft, is showing exceptional speed this season as a light wind boat.

The Gull has shown the best performances of the third class racing craft thus far, and may start in some of the championship events. The average time taken to sail the eight-mile races today by the Gull was 16 minutes, and in each race the boats finished within a few yards of each other. Commodore T. Henry Gran't Zero and John Bates's Ingenue will be tried out in the races the last of the week.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Won by Brownie; Gull, second; Say When, third; Zero, fourth.
SECOND RACE.—Won by Brownie; Gull, second; Say When, third; Zero, fourth.
THIRD RACE.—Won by Gull; Say When, second; Zero II., third; Brownie, fourth.
FOURTH RACE.—Won by Gull; Say When, second; Brownie, third; Zero II., fourth.
FIFTH RACE.—Won by Gull; Brownie, second; Zero II., third.
SIXTH RACE.—Won by Gull; Brownie, second.

BOXING MEN IN COURT.

Magistrate Brough Reserves Decision on Bouts at Grupp's.

The owner and promoters of the Grupps Gymnasium and Athletic Club of Harlem appeared before Magistrate Brough in the Washington Heights Court yesterday afternoon in John Doe proceedings instituted a week ago by the police for alleged violation of Section 1,710 of the penal law through the holding of a boxing bout Dec. 14.

After listening to arguments that lasted for a period of two hours or more by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Anthony Burke and Attorney Murray Bain, who appeared for the defendants, Magistrate Brough reserved decision until this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Lieutenant Louis Thompson of the West 125d Street Police Station testified that on the night of Dec. 14 several exhibition bouts were put on at the clubrooms located in 110th street, and that the police who visited the clubrooms were not entirely satisfied that the affair was conducted chiefly for club members.

OVER 400 FIVES IN CAMPS.

Dr. Raycroft Gives Figures at Basket Ball Council.

Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton, who is Chairman of the Joint Basket Ball Rules Committee and also director of athletic activities in the army camps, announced to a gathering of basketball men at the Hotel Astor last night that basketball would be more extensively played this Winter than ever before. He stated that already more than 400 teams were playing in the camps, and soon this number would be greatly increased. It has also been taken up at the naval camps and bids fair, he said, to be the most popular pastime and exercise for the men in the Government service.

This interpretation meeting of the Joint Committee on Basket Ball Rules attracted a large number of coaches, athletic directors and officials, and the latest changes in the code were discussed and explained. The principal change in the rules this season is an extension of the playing court in the territory behind the baskets. It has been the observation and experience of the committee that a player is frequently deprived of a well-earned field goal by what might be properly termed the technicality of being out of bounds. Accordingly the Rules Committee has added an extension to the court to the end boundary line, in the form of an arc, with an expansion of two feet at its greatest width, directly back of the basket. Thus the entire back board is within bounds, and on the floor the player has an additional leeway of two feet under the basket.

The change is an experiment, and although there was a great deal of opposition to it by some of the officials last night, it will be tried this year wherever the facilities of the court make it practicable. Where the end boundary line is a wall, this extension does not apply, and the end line must be a straight line, as heretofore.

Other changes in the rules provide for eight-minute quarters for teams representing secondary schools, while six-minute quarters are suggested for school boys under 16 years of age. The members of the joint committee are: Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Princeton, Chairman; George T. Hepbron, representing the A. A. U., Secretary; Ralph Morgan, L. W. St. John, Dr. James Naismith, representing the Y. M. C. A.; Bayard H. Christy, Dr. John Brown, Dr. James B. Modesitt, William H. Ball, Charles A. Dean, Eugene C. Gibney, and Harry D. Henschel, representing the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

It was reported that the intercollegiate schedule would soon be announced. There will be thirty games played by the six teams in the league, which includes Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale. The season will open on Jan. 6, with Columbia at Pennsylvania. Other opening games will be: Jan. 7, Dartmouth at Princeton; Jan. 11, Cornell at Columbia, and Jan. 12, Yale at Dartmouth and Princeton at Pennsylvania.

COLLEGE MEETING TONIGHT.

Executive Committee of N. C. A. A. to Convene at Hotel Astor.

The first of several important intercollegiate meetings to take place here this week will be held at the Hotel Astor tonight, when the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will convene and arrange for the annual meeting of the organization tomorrow. What this organization does will have an important bearing on intercollegiate competition next season.

Lieut. Col. Palmer E. Pierce, President of the national body, will preside at the committee meeting tonight. The other members of the committee are Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan; Professor C. L. Maxcy, Williams; Professor Erastus Palmer, C. C. N. Y.; R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins; Professor H. E. Buchanan, Tennessee; Professor C. D. Coons, Denison; Professor George W. Bryant, Coe; W. L. Driver, Texas A. and M.; President H. C. Parmelee, Colorado School of Mines, and Professor A. D. Browne, Oregon State.

The meeting will have unusual importance because President Pierce will bring from the officials at Washington any suggestion which the Government may care to make on its attitude about college sports for next season. It was at the suggestion of Secretary of War Baker that the organization so strongly advocated intercollegiate football last season, a suggestion which was followed by practically all the colleges except Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. At these institutions "Varsity football was dropped for military training, and it is very likely that these three universities will pursue the same course next season.

POULTRY SHOW TOMORROW.

Garden Being Prepared for Annual Exhibit of Feathered Tribe.

Workmen began yesterday to transform Madison Square Garden into a huge barnyard for the twenty-ninth annual New York Poultry and Pigeon Association's show, which opens tomorrow morning to continue, including Sunday, until New Year's night. One of the most important tasks was to prepare the electrical incubators and brooders for the thousands of chicks that will be hatched out during the exhibition.

Army record homers will occupy a display pen near the Madison Avenue entrance. The birds will be equipped with the leg rolls in which they convey code messages from the battle lines written on tissue paper, and the exhibit will be in charge of Lieutenant William B. Gray, Jr., of the United States Signal Corps, representing Major Griffing, of that division. About 4,000 young birds are being shipped each month to France to be trained for war needs as message carriers and the army display, which is in co-operation with the American Racing Pigeon Association, National Association of Homing Pigeon Fanciers and the International Federation of Record Pigeon Fanciers, is to illustrate the type of bird that pigeon fanciers should raise.

Molly Wellington, the world's record light Brahma hen, has arrived from California, and will have a display pen to herself. She has laid 325 eggs in twelve months; 695 in two and one-half years, of which 220 have been evolved this year and the hen is still laying. In all, 12,000 birds of all breeds will be pecking in the pens.

CROOKS GETS HOLE IN ONE.

Brooklyn Golfer Performs Feat on Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 26.—Walter M. Crooks of Brooklyn made the sixth hole on the championship course at Pinehurst in one today during a foursome match. This is the second hole in one registered here this season, and in both instances it was the sixth. F. W. Von Canon of Pinehurst performed the feat earlier in the month. The distance is 145 yards.

Norman H. Maxwell, who is favored to win the midwinter golf tournament, which opens here on Friday, took ten putts on the first nine holes of the championship course during a practice match played with Donald Ross today. Maxwell's long game, however, was far below his usual performance.

Easy Victory for Concannon.

Joseph Concannon defeated Joseph Ryan in a match for the New York State championship at pocket billiards at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn last night by a score of 100 to 40. He made high runs of 42 and 19, while the best cluster for Ryan was 22. Three players are now tied for the lead in the tournament, Concannon, Louis Krueter, and George Clark, each having won two games and not suffered a defeat.

Frentzen Victor at Billiards.

In the first game of the three-cushion tournament at Doyle's Billiard Academy last night Henry Frentzen defeated Thomas Thompson by 25 to 22. The contest went thirty-nine innings, each player making a high run of 3. Two games were played in the advertising three-cushion billiard tournament in one, C. Stearns defeated G. Farley by 90 to 77. L. Wasson won the second game from E. Martin by 60 to 31.

C. C. N. Y. SURPRISES CORNELL AT CHESS

Carries Off Honors of First Round in Triangular League Play by 3 1-2 to 1-2.

The chess team of the College of the City of New York, the youngest member of the Triangular College Chess League, carried off the honors of the opening round of the nineteenth annual tournament of that organization yesterday at the rooms of the New York City Chess Club, where play will continue today and conclude tomorrow. City College, paired against Cornell, started off with a sensational victory by the score of 3½ to ½. Brown, one of the charter members of the league, did not send a team, and Pennsylvania, the winner last year, will play against Cornell in the second round today, when City College will have a bye.

The Cornell players were not at their best at the last three boards, but C. Hotson, at Board No. 1, played sterling chess against H. Borochow of City College, who is also champion of the N. Y. C. C. C., this game being drawn after fifty-nine moves. E. Finkelstein was the first to win for City College, defeating H. Adelsberg in twenty-three moves. Adelsberg played the Petroff defense and gave up a pawn for the attack. He lost a chance to win his opponent's queen for two pieces, after which he lost his grip and soon resigned. S. Seplowin won for City College with a Ruy Lopez lasting thirty-three moves. His opponent was F. G. Polacio of Mexico City, who developed a dangerous attack, in the course of which, however, he overlooked a winning combination. C. D. Franz, playing the black side of a queen's pawn opening, had an unexpectedly easy time of it with H. Berman, a Cornell veteran, who succumbed in thirty moves.

Polacio was one of Cornell's reserve players and filled in at the third board in place of S. Ginsburg of last year's team; who, having received wrong directions, went to City College, instead of the New York City Chess Club, as a result of which he arrived after the tournament had started.

The summary of yesterday's play follows:

CITY COLLEGE.		CORNELL.	
Bds.			
1—H. Borochow	½	C. Hotson	½
2—E. Winkelstein	1	H. Adelsberg	0
3—S. Seplowin	1	F. G. Polacio	0
4—C. D. Franz	1	H. Berman	0
Total	3½	Total	½

City College played white on the odd-numbered boards. The openings: 1, four knights; 2, Petroff defense; 3, Ruy Lopez; 4, queen's pawn. Referee—H. M. Phillips.

In the Cornell-Pennsylvania match today Cornell will have the white pieces on Boards 1 and 3.

YOUNG GOES TO SANFORD.

Will Report on New Year's Day to Take Up Duties as Trainer

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—William J. Young, who will report on Jan. 1 to take up his duties as trainer of a division of John Sanford's horses, has turned over to J. S. Ward seven yearlings, which he has been training for various owners. He was particularly loath to part with Monastir, a bay colt by Broomstick-Starry Night which he was training for Kenneth D. Alexander, who raced the two-year-old Escoba so successfully during the last season.

Young declares that Monastir is the best colt he has ever trained and that his trials show him to be superior to Escoba when that colt was a yearling. Monastir's pedigree traces back to the noted Maggie B. B., the dam of Iroquois, the only American bred horse to win the English Derby. According to Young this colt will prove the sensational two-year-old of the 1918 season in Kentucky.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN RING.

Large Crowd Sees Opening Bouts in State Title Tourney.

Andy O'Boyle, 35th Company, Coast Artillery, Fort Wadsworth, scored the most spectacular victory last night in the preliminary competition of the New York State championship amateur boxing tournament at Manhattan Casino. Competing by grace of a furlough from his army duties, O'Boyle scored in decisive fashion over William Lanohan, unattached, in two rounds, in the 150-pound class. Referee Eddie Forke, officiating in his first bout of the evening, stopped the contest shortly after the start of the second session, when it was evident Lanohan was hopelessly outclassed.

O'Boyle, wearing the colors of the Bronxdale A. C., thrilled a crowd of about 2,000—one of the biggest assemblages of spectators that has ever witnessed amateur boxing bouts in this State—with the workmanlike manner in which he disposed of his rival. The soldier boxer, confused at first with the awkward offensive adopted by Lanohan, soon settled down and before one minute had elapsed O'Boyle had his opponent staggering from the effects of a right hand blow to the jaw. The Bronxdale lad, quick to see his advantage, stepped inside his opponent's lumbering rush and floored Lanohan with another right to the jaw. Thereafter Lanohan was always groggy, but gamely lasted the round out, smiling grimly through the smear of blood, produced on his face by O'Boyle's heavy blows.

Lanahan had not fully recovered himself when the bell sounded for the second round, and O'Boyle quickly and convincingly proceeded to pound him into submission. When it became apparent that Lanohan had absolutely no chance against his more experienced opponent, Referee Forbes stopped the bout in favor of O'Boyle.

The contests had a wartime spirit with a number of soldiers competing for laurels and a sprinkling of soldiers and sailors among the spectators. Captain C. J. Dieges of the 102 Engineers, made an address from the ring, in which he told of the work of the soldiers at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, and at the conclusion of the address officials of the A. A. U. went through the crowd collecting funds for the Army Camps Athletic Activities Fund.

More than twenty bouts were put on, and it was long after midnight when the final contest was decided.

The summaries:

108-Pound Class.—N. P. Priore, Bronxdale A. C., defeated F. M. Sinclair, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; Sam Nable, Clark House A. C., defeated A. Millstein, University Settlement A. C., four rounds, referee's decision; Fred Eisenstadt, unattached, defeated Harry Simon, Normandy A. C., one round, referee's decision; F. Seidman, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated David Kamins, Clark House A. A., three rounds, judges' decision; Sam Steiger, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated A. J. Domiano, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; N. P. Priore defaulted to Sam Nable.

Second Trials.—Dan Horn, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated Fred Eisenstadt, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

125-Pound Class.—Charles Pilkington, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Abe Stollack, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision; Max Haufman, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated R. Hertzberg, unattached, three rounds, referee's decision; A. Klein, Bronxdale A. C., defeated O. Zelman, Bronxdale A. C., one round, referee's decision; A. Enz, Paulist A. C., defeated O. Beiner, unattached, one round, referee's decision.

Second Trials.—Charles Pilkington defeated Arthur Shick, unattached, three rounds, referee's decision, (referee disqualified Shick.)

158-Pound Class.—Andy O'Boyle, 35th Co., Coast Artillery, Fort Wadsworth, defeated William J. Lanohan, unattached, two rounds, referees' decision; Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., defeated G. Pappas, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

145-Pound Class.—Sam Mosberg, unattached, defeated D. Rosenberg, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class.—F. B. Cassidy, 46th Aero Squadron, Aviation Section, U. S. A., defeated J. T. Slattery, unattached, one round, referee's decision; F. Hamilton, Union Settlement A. C., defeated T. Presto, New Polo A. C., one round, referee's decision; Sam Mosberg, unattached, defeated S. Albino, New West Side A. C., three rounds, judges decision.

115-Pound Class.—J. Mandarino, unattached, defeated P. Rosenberg, East Side House, one round, referee's decision.

SERIOUS PROBLEMS FOR BASEBALL BODY

National Commission to Consider Wartime Contract for Players and Salary Cut.

The most important problem to come before the annual meeting of the National Commission at Cincinnati on Jan. 7 is the new form of players' contract which is to be adopted by organized ball for the next season. On account of the unsettled conditions it is believed that some kind of war-time clause will be inserted in the document to protect the club owners in the event that the championship season is interrupted by the war. This new clause was discussed by both the National and American Leagues at their recent meetings, but the matter was placed in the hands of the National Commission.

The many legal entanglements in which baseball has found itself as a result of the Federal League invasion showed that the old players' contract included several clauses which were open to litigation. Attorneys for organized baseball have drawn up a new document which is aimed to avoid any legal complications, and other changes from the old form are being considered in this contract to meet the conditions which threaten to arise next season.

Although the movement is opposed by the more prosperous clubs in both leagues there is a strong sentiment among the majority of the clubs to make a general cut in players' salaries. The new clause which is now being considered by the legal advisers of the National Commission will make some sort of provision that the club owners may be protected against loss in their contractual obligations in the event the season ends before the scheduled time. The club owners do not anticipate that the war will necessitate any such radical action, but those who carry the high priced contracts want to be on the safe side.

The annual election of officers will also be held at the meeting, and it is practically assured that August Herrmann of Cincinnati will be re-elected chairman and John E. Bruce of Cincinnati, secretary. Since the adjustment of the difference between President John K. Tener of the National League and Herrmann, all rumors that the Cincinnati man would be opposed for re-election have been set at rest.

The Schedule Committee of the two Leagues will probably convene just before or after the National Commission meeting, Secretary John A. Heydler and Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh will arrange the National League dates, while President Ban Johnson and Secretary William Haridge will take care of the American League end of the schedule making.

It is likely that the Giants will open the baseball season at home, for the first time in three years. The Yankees have had this honor for some time past, but, according to the plan which provides that the first game alternates between the local clubs when practical, the Giants will open the season at the Brush stadium against the Phillies, while the Yanks will open in Philadelphia. For the last few seasons Brooklyn has suffered because of bad weather early in the season, and it is their turn next season to open away from home. It is believed that the Dodgers will open in Boston and will not open at home until late in April, when the weather in Flatbush will be more suitable.

Another important matter to come before the National Commission will be the ratification of the new player's contract recently adopted by the minor leagues. It is not likely that it will be approved in the form suggested by the minors. These have adopted a contract which provides that if, after the season is half played, the schedule should be discontinued, the clubs' obligations to the players will cease, but they will still reserve their services for the following season. This innovation is sure to meet with strong opposition from the players.

President Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cardinals has definitely announced that Bill Donovan, former manager of the Yankees, is not being considered as manager for the St. Louis club.

COCHRAN MAKES HIGH RUN.

Billiard Star Clusters a Count of 202 Against Cutler.

Welker Cochran played billiards of the highest standard in the continuation of his 3,000-point match against Albert G. Cutler at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. In the evening game he ran off a cluster of 202 points from the break, and averaged an even 60. In the afternoon he averaged 23 1-13. The match has now assumed all of the indications of a runaway. In the afternoon game yesterday Cochran defeated Cutler by 300 to 102, and in the evening made the score 300 to 15. He is now leading in the match by a score of 1,800 to 366. Cutler is not at any time been showing the skill for which he is famous. Cochran, on the other hand, has in each game been in fine stroke, and the pace which he has maintained gives encouragement to his friends that a match can be arranged between Cochran and Hoppe.

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BRADY HORSE SALE TONIGHT

Entire Receipts from Auction at Durland's to Aid Red Cross.

There will be a Red Cross setting in Durland's Riding Academy tonight when the show horses of James Cox Brady are offered for sale. The animals which have earned ribbons at the chief shows will be offered without reserve and all the money obtained from the sale will be turned over to the Red Cross.

The hunters are a particularly fine lot, one of the best being Kilkee, who a year ago was the middleweight champion in the Garden. Hamilton Trustful and Despard are other great jumpers which have captured many prizes. Leaders in the hackney class are Argo and Frailty. This pair was purchased by Mr. Brady for $12,500 after making a wonderful showing at the Richmond and Olympia shows in England. Their honors in this country include the reserve championship in the last Gardea show.

Hamilton Star, Pireno and Hamilton Regal are other high class show horses. Another noted pair, Queen of the Earth and Holly Port Brunella, are all-around performers qualified for exhibition in single, double and tandem harness. These mares also commanded attention as wheelers in the winning park four shown by Mr. Brady. The sale will begin at 8 p. m.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto relative to acquiring a permanent and perpetual underground right of easement and right of way and also a temporary easement in, under and through a portion of certain premises included within the block bounded by the southerly side of East 162d Street, the easterly side of Park Avenue, the Harlem River and the westerly side of Mott Haven Canal, Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, required for the purposes of the construction, maintenance and operation of a portion of the rapid transit railroad commonly spoken of as the Lexington Avenue Route.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Charles L. Hoffman, Charles F. Leslie, and Deenno Levinson, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 20th day of October, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 10th day of December, 1917.

Notice is further given that said report will be presented for confirmation at a Special Term of the Supreme Court appointed to be held in and for the County of Bronx at the County Court House in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

Dated, December 14, 1917.

LAMAR HARDY,
Corporation Counsel,
Municipal Building,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,873.—In Bankruptcy.—ISIDORE RUBINSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Isidore Rubinstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 14th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 7th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,-901.—In Bankruptcy.

Notice is given that SIGMUND HOMICHTER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Room 1404, Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB YOUDELMAN and EDWARD LEVI, doing business as J. YOUDELMAN & CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 9-11 Shore Road, Port Washington, L. I., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Waists, Piece Goods, Singer Sewing Machines, Machines, Hemstitch Machines, Buttonhole Machines, Tables, Chairs, Fixtures, etc.

WILMOT T. COX, Receiver,
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

Train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 9:10.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON SILVERSTEIN, trading as TREMONT COSTUME CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 4, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Dresses, Coats, Suits, Piece Goods, Machinery, Machines, Fixtures, etc.

HUGO LEVY, Receiver.
SAMUEL KAHAN, Attorney for Receiver, 32 Park Row, New York.

STEFANSSON BACK AT FT. YUKON, ALASKA

Is Safely Back from Far North After More Than Four Years' Absence.

LAST HEARD OF IN 1916

Has Evidently Abandoned His Project of Returning Via the Northeast Passage.

OTTAWA, Dec. 26.—Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the arctic explorer, last heard from in a letter received in March, 1916, has arrived with his party at Fort Yukon, according to word received by the Naval Department.

Stefansson, head of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, has been in the Far North since 1913, and lately there was some anxiety as to his safety.

His expedition was divided into a northern and southern section. Stefansson, in charge of the northern, set out to explore unknown parts of Beaufort Sea and search for new land. His party started on the Government steamer Karluk. Near Point Barrow the vessel was icebound and carried eastward to Thetis Island.

Stefansson, with a small party, started out on foot for the mainland. In their absence the Karluk was crushed by the ice and sunk, eight members of the party losing their lives in an attempt to reach Herald Island. Nine men made their escape.

Despite this disaster, Stefansson continued his work in the Far North, making arrangements to journey on foot over the ice to unknown parts of Beaufort Sea. After extensive explorations he returned to Prince Patrick Island in 1915, but with Kellet as his base he went on with his researches within the arctic circle through 1916, being joined in May of that year by a party on the Polar Bear at Cape James Murray.

Fort Yukon, where Stefansson is reported to have arrived, is a trading post and station of Alaska on the arctic circle and on the great bend of the Yukon river, in about longitude 145 degrees 29 minutes west.

Stefansson's arctic journey was not a pole-seeking expedition. His purpose was to seek a new land and to make geological, botanical, and biological surveys of the Canadian arctic shores, and to study Arctic Ocean conditions.

One definite object was to search for new land north of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, but the loss of the Karluk interfered with this. Subsequently Stefansson accomplished one of his main purposes when in the course of his explorations with dog teams he discovered a large island or continent northwest of Prince Patrick Island. He made further extensive explorations in this vicinity during the Summers of 1915 and 1916. Several times while making these trips he was reported lost.

In all, fourteen men of his party were reported to have died from exposure, suicide, and disease.

SEATTLE, Dec. 26.—The arrival of Vilhjalmar Stefansson at Fort Yukon apparently ends a voyage of arctic exploration that began when he left Victoria, B. C., June 17, 1913, at the head of a Canadian Government expedition aboard the steamer Karluk.

The fact that Stefansson arrived at Fort Yukon, about ten miles inside the arctic circle, indicates he did not complete his intended eastward trip through the Northeast Passage from Melville Island, where it is thought he spent the Winter of 1916-1917.

Word brought from the explorer in 1916 by Dr. R. M. Anderson, who was in the party when it left Victoria, said that Stefansson hoped to reach the Atlantic Ocean late in 1917, and end his adventures with an ascent of the St. Lawrence River to Montreal. His plans probably were changed by the fact that the ice broke late in the Arctic Sea in the Summer of 1917, and made navigation impossible.

To reach Fort Yukon, Stefansson probably retraced his steps from Melville Island westward to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and thence over the several hundred-mile long snow trail across the Rat Portage and down the Porcupine River to the fort at the junction of the Porcupine and the Yukon.

D. & H. CHANGES CUSTOM.

Directors Vote Quarterly Instead of Annual Dividends.

Directors of the Delaware & Hudson Company yesterday made a significant departure from an old-established custom of the company, by declaring a dividend of 2¼ per cent. for the current quarter, payable March 20 to stock of record Feb. 26, instead of declaring the entire annual dividend of 9 per cent. at once. The company has been paying 9 per cent. since 1907, and before that year paid 7 per cent. It has paid dividends every year, save twelve, since 1826.

"The practice of the Delaware & Hudson Company," says an authorized statement issued by the Board of Directors, "for recent years has differed from that of other railway corporations in that it has been customary to take final action upon the dividend for the ensuing calendar year during December. For ten years the Board of Managers has in each December declared a dividend of 9 per cent., payable during the next year in four quarterly installments of 2¼ per cent., all such payments to be made out of surplus accumulated prior to the meeting at which the dividend action was taken.

"The accumulated surplus of the present time as well as the earnings of the calendar year 1917, now available for dividends, would fully warrant the declaration of the 9 per cent. dividend, payable in the same manner during 1918. The Board of Managers feels that the present time is one of great uncertainty as to all the elements which will determine cash resources and cash requirements during the ensuing year. Under these conditions it is plain, without anticipating any future action, that it would be wise not to commit the company irrevocably to large cash disbursements, to be made so far in the future, but rather to follow the general practice of making dividend declarations quarterly."

PRAISES IRISH IN AMERICA.

T. P. O'Connor Says They Have Rallied Nobly to Stars and Stripes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Dec. 26.—T. P. O'Conner, cabling to John Redmond a statement of American subscriptions to the Irish Party in the latter's constitutional movement and in its support of America and the Allies, paid tribute to the manner in which the Irish race and men of Irish blood in America have rallied to the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. Redmond replied:

"Heartiest congratulations and deep gratitude from us all."

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APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Botany; also velours, all shades. Stauff & Deron, 127 West 28th St.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—All colors. Bernstein, Baum, Du Costa Co., 38 West 32d. 7089 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—White, 50-inch. S Soloff, 244 Fifth Av. Madison Square 1503.

BUNTING WOOL Wanted.—10,000 yards, good flag bunting, any width. Spring 8394.

BUTTONS Wanted.—Silk Milan, in colors, No. 10 and 12, for cash. Gramercy 859.

CHIFFON PANAMA Wanted.—Open for quantity black and blue, all wool, at a price. Phone Greeley 2810.

CLOAKINGS Wanted of any description, quantity, for cash, at reasonable prices. Phone us and buyer will call. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 3757.

COATS, SUITS Wanted; Waists, Dresses, and Children's Garments.—Mr. Kaufman, Hecht & Co., Washington, D. C., January sales. Call with samples, 38 West 32d, 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on novelties in cloths and silks for the Spring; better grade only. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 3. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of better kind. 18 West 27th St., ninth floor, Room 906.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking ladies', juniors', children's Spring coats. Bierman, 18 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on snappy Spring styles, ladies' and children's. First floor, 48 West 21st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking; Spring samples, better kind. 12 West 31st, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Spring styles. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Will buy quantity white narrow and wide wale, cash. Spring 3719.

COTTONS AND SILKS Wanted.—Large jobber looking at cottons and silks. 44 East 32d St., 4th floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Quantities; piece goods; will pay cash; mail samples. O 128 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Quantities 3 threads for cash; must be cheap. Globe Waist, 1,868 Prospect Av. Tremont 3186.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash jobs all grades silk jersey serge and velvet dresses. Pearl, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, satin, georgette, open for quantity; spot cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade dresses and coats. 43 West 27th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Popular priced serge dresses; orders placed. Take freight entrance to 5th floor, 19-21 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring samples. 39 West 32d St., 5th floor.

GINGHAM DRESSES Wanted in women's and misses' sizes; price $3.75. Alexander Meyer, 1,239 Broadway.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Can use Oxfords, Stevens 7710, Cox & Schreiber 459 or similar cloths. Call Gramercy 2966.

PEAU DE SOIE Wanted.—40 inches, white; also peau de cygne, all colors, up to $2½ a yard. S. Soloff, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 1503.

PETTICOATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on petticoats; bring samples. 1,237 Broadway, 11th floor.

POPLIN AND VELOURS Wanted.—All colors; spot cash. Chelsea 9596.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for all grades of French and men's wear. Prescott, Gramercy 5425.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for cash Botany serge 780, in navy and black. Redfern Costume Co., 6 West 20th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for a quantity of French serges. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

SERGES Wanted—7120 or similar, sponged or not; cash. Zitkin, 1,132 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 11433, 7120 for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All wool, black check and white check. Gramercy 4241.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders, snappy styles. 104 West 27th St., 1st floor.

TAFFETTA Wanted.—Plain and changeable, at a price, for cash. Samuel Landau, 31 West 21st St.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Black and navy; also assorted stripes; large quantity; cash. Garfiel & Ward, 248 West 23d.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black, 75c to 95c per yard. 119 West 24th St., 4th floor.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Levett, Frank & Co., 40 West 32d, are open to buy velour checks.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors; also poplins in all colors. 6018 Chelsea.

VELOURS Wanted.—344, 13046, 11050, Wyandottes. Phone Farragut 2357.

VELOURS Wanted.—Meltons, kerseys. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23. Farragut 396.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted—344, 11050, 13009, 13046, 15020. Farragut 5166.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy for cash; quantity no object. Horwitz, Gramercy 5498.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Any quantity and quality; will pay cash. Call Chelsea 5658.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY HAT CORDS of silk, cotton, mercerized; immediate delivery. Phone 4109 Franklin.

BATH ROBES.—Closing out entire stock, infants' and children's. Dainty, 9 West 20th.

BROADCLOTHS, velours, serges, tricotines, gabardines and poplins, to close out. Farragut 2924.

BURELLA.—American 09057, all colors; also 0310, all colors. Phone Farragut 2731.

CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine, and Satin, $7.25, up; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,868 Prospect Av.

COATS.—Pom poms, bollvias, velours, velour du Nords, broadcloths, &c.; plain and fur trimmed; close out. Meseritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—5,500 Winter coats for ladies, misses and children, to close out for cash, at less than cost of material. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St., New York City.

COATS from $16.50 to $32.50, to close out at a price. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St. Farragut 4340.

COATS.—Closing out better grade fur-trimmed coats, cheap. Lefkowits, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—On account of removal, Fall coats at sacrifice price. Schwartz & Schwartz, 39 West 19th St.

COATS.—1,000 coats, velour and plush, fur-trimmed, at a sacrifice. The Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 West 27th St.

COATS.—200 Spring coats, last year's, to close, $5 each; bargain. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

COATS and SUITS for January sales in broadcloth, velour, and pom pom, self and fur trimmed. Shapiro & Davis, 163 West 21st.

COATS.—High-grade children's and juniors', to close out cheap. Silverman, 15 E. 28th

COATS.—150 to close out at a sacrifice. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 31st.

COATS, velours, fur collars, to close out cheap for cash. Chelsea 2449.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

COATS.—200 ladies' (cloth) to close out cheap. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COTTON GOODS, plaids, checks, plain goods, silk and cotton mixtures, and mohairs; large quantities. 4th floor, 1,115 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 98c; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.28. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Sanner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES.—On account of moving we will close out 150 brocaded cotton warp serge dresses at $2.50. S. Schwartz & Bro., 150 West 18th St.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, velvet, corduroy, silk, gingham, graduation and evening dresses. Dubin, 39 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serge; wonderful values and styles; $3.75; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, wool jerseys, evening dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—75 silk and serge dresses to close out. Elite Dress Co., 15 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, velvet, jersey serges, also stouts, at sacrifice. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Serges, to close out; low prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th St.

FURS.—500 muffs, black skunk; ball and canteen shape; will sell very cheap. Bouus Brothers, 473 6th Av. Farragut 2949.

FURS.—1,000 black opossum borders, 6 by 72 inches; will sell very cheap. G. B. G. Manufacturing Co., Madison Square 7080.

FURS.—Kit and Kolinsky Coney Sets, collars and cuffs, to close out cheap. Korostoff, 48 West 21st.

GABARDINES, Poiret twills, silk and wool poplins, velours, duvet de laines, worsted checks, bollvias, silks, velveteens, wool jerseys; retiring from business. Bauman-Bash, 2 East 29th, ground floor.

GEORGETTES, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th. Av.

HAT LEATHERS.—Genuine and artificial; low prices. 45 East 17th, Room 502.

JEANS.—Large quantity; Converse & Simpson, Lonsdale finish; immediate delivery. M 147 Times.

PARTY DRESSES.—To close out at big sacrifice. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

PLUSHES.—Lapinex, 20 pieces; off price. 1,115 Broadway, 4th floor. Mr. Philips.

POM-POM.—American 0816-11, burgundy, brown, taupe, green, black. Phone Farragut 2731.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—7094-5, 98610, 7391, 7120, 0936, 6254, 0359. Spring 2571.

SAMPLES DISPLAYED.—Manufacturers and contractors: I will display your samples and take orders free of cost to you; submit samples in person. Alexander H. Meyer, 1,239 Broadway, N. Y.

SATIN, wash, 40-inch, $1.20; white, flesh; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

SATIN AND TAFFETA.—Good evening shades; close out. M 156 Times.

SERGES.—Arlington 3-733, 78, and Gilbert serge 8300, Amoskeag 7301 Broadhead 500 overcoatings; Baruch Wolff 10-14, Stoney & Starkey 81.50 blue; Bachman 50-11, 49-1; McKenny 014C, 032C; Oxfords 3550. Spring 4480 and 9719.

SERGES and Poplins.—25 pieces 13180-616 botany, navy serge at $2.12½ net, and 15 pieces Whitman's navy poplin No. 767 at $1.70 net. Write or wire John Anisfield Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGES.—American 0036, 606, 6055; Juilliards, 34289, and Whitman's 9 and 99; also all wool and cotton warp chiffon Panamas. Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—All woolen storm serge, 100 pieces, $1.27½; Whitman 228 poplin, 25 pieces, $1.50; 610, 50 pieces, $1.52½. Barnett, Farragut 8148.

SERGES.—Arlington 99, 104, 106; Dunmore 0360, 0422; Gera 10715; Juilliard's 54289; American D234, D6234; Wonskuk 565; Scotia 0302 poplin. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—54289, 7391, 7120, 6120, 11433, 1210. Isreal Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGE.—American 6234, 234; Botany 7648, Garfield 528, Amos. 7120, 6120. Audubon 5006.

SERGE.—106 Whitman; $2.20; 809 botany, $2.05 net. Irving, 3965 Gramercy.

SERGES.—Juilliard 850, 36-inch navy cotton warp serge. Madison Square 3121.

SERGE.—Amoskeag; large quantity 19004 blue, below market price. M., 164 Times.

SERGE.—150 pieces mannish navy and black, fine quality; reasonable. Greeley 4876.

SERGE. — Newport; 50 pieces; $1.90 net. Chelsea 8530.

SHOES.—1,900 pairs children's shoes to sell; big sacrifice. Call U. S. Hassock Co., 442 West 14th St.

SILK SAFE, burglar and fireproof; very reasonable. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

STRIPS.—Chases & Blumenthal, 8-4 inch mole and beaver stripe; $3.50 cash. O 124 Times.

SUITS, Spring, ready for jobbers; poplin, serges; $8.75 up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

TAFFETA, black, of the better quality, to sell at a reasonable price. X 280 Times Annex.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9760.

VELOURS.—American 0360-0359, 544-90610; poplin and Garfield 4718, all colors; also American 0936, navy. Farragut 2616.

VELOURS and POPLINS.—American 544, 11050, 0360, 037, Stevens 4281; also American Pom Pom. Gramercy 2991-2.

WAISTS.—200 dozen georgette and crepe de chine, to close out. Daily Waist, 158 West 27th St. Farragut 4418, Line 9.

WAISTS.—300 fine georgette waists to close out. Esco Waist, 151 West 25th St.

WOOLENS.—Shepherd check; have a few pieces to close out at 85c. a yard. Room 1006, 225 5th Av.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,179 B'way. Madison Square 1820.

Help Wanted.

GLOVE SALESMAN. — Wholesale house, fabric, kid, silk, has opening for a man to cover Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, calling on department stores; must have the territory thoroughly and have highest credentials; give in first letter, which will be in strict confidence, where employed, amount of sales, experience, and how long with present concern; the position open is exceptional in opportunity and salary; consideration given only to men with glove selling experience; state age and give references. D 405 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced better kind dresses; city and office; commission. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@5% per cent. for the best names.
Monday...5¼@5% " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Drug Prices Continue Strong.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the local market for these articles has been unsettled by the action of the Government in taking over various products. Prices on some of them advanced sharply. Trading has been hampered by the inventory season. The principal development in botanical drugs was the increased strength of cinchona bark. In herbs and leaves the firm trend of the market has been maintained under a general scarcity of supplies. Seeds and spices have been in most cases firm to higher.

Women's Spats Popular.

There is said to have been a steady demand for women's spats during the Fall just ended. As a result the record of sales for the season is unusually high. "It invariably follows," says one authority in the trade yesterday, "that when velvet in coats, suits, or dresses is in vogue we have difficulty in getting enough spats to meet the demand. White, of course, has been the leader this year, as usual, though many other light suit shades are well taken. One of the novelties, of which we have been selling a great many recently, is tan, or olive-drab, to match the khaki color which has become suddenly so popular."

Good Neckwear Business.

According to reports from the local trade, manufacturers of neckwear for men have experienced an unusually good season, in spite of many predictions last Fall to the contrary. Preparations are now under way for the Spring business, and it is confidently predicted that it will be even better than the season just ended has been. There is a feeling among several of the manufacturers in this city that washable goods will be widely sought, and they are consequently preparing their early lines accordingly. It is quite probable that soon after the first of the year road men will start out with some early sample lines to sound out the Spring trade. Those retailers and buyers who have already been heard from seem to feel fairly optimistic over the future.

More About Spring Millinery.

Further information regarding Spring styles, received from Paris by the Retail Millinery Association of America, points to the increased use of trimmings. In part, the association's bulletin says of this subject: "There is no doubt that flowers will be used to a greater extent than before. Ribbons with a little bit of metal are going to be good. A very popular ribbon feature is an ottoman corded ribbon with a metal thread between each silk cord. Plain silk ribbons with small, woven metal flowers are also good. Maria Guy is showing quite a few black jet ornaments. She is also using coarse silk paillasson with velvet plateau—facing and flange—also taffeta ribbon. Small wings, medium-sized quills, and glycerined ostrich feathers also are used. In some quarters fancy straw hat pins are used as trimmings.

***

Derbies Sell Better.

Manufacturers of men's hats report that in the late Fall buying for early January delivery there has been a slight shifting on the part of buyers toward derby hats in preference to soft felts. This shift, however, is said to be more or less expected at this time of the year, as most men buy a soft hat in the Fall of the year, and then later on get a derby as well. In styles derbies have changed practically none from last year or from the early Fall offerings. Crowns of medium height, with conservative brims of the soft roll type, are those most in demand on the part of retailers. From the standpoint of volume, this Fall is said to have been a very good one, few retailers complaining of left-over stock, and most manufacturers complaining not of sales but of the scarcity of raw materials.

***

Sweaters Well Taken.

One of the items of women's wear that seems to continue very much in demand in spite of the economies which are evident on every hand is wool sweaters. The volume of sales of this merchandise during the Fall season is said to rank up well with the records of the best previous Falls. The heavy weight lines are apparently the ones most sought, due probably to the severe weather which has prevailed throughout the Fall season in many sections of the country. Of the heavy sweaters it is said that the slip-on type with the wide sailor collar and the "V" neck is in some sections more in demand than the coat-sweater. Khaki color has been very much wanted during the last month or so, in the lighter weight as well as in the heavier garments.

***

How One House Handles Returns.

One of the well-known local dress houses has a system of handling returns from retailers that is said to work out to the advantage of all concerned. This concern has based its plan on the ground that the retailer is not always at fault, and when a return comes in it is promptly examined and classified as legitimate or otherwise. Legitimate returns are those due to an obvious fault of the manufacturer. Complete records of returns of all accounts are kept and divided onto two classes. Some latitude is allowed in the acceptance of the so-called illegitimate returns in the knowledge that something is owed to the buyer in return for his patronage. In every case, however, a percentage quota of acceptable returns is set, varying with the size of and the conditions surrounding the account, and when this percentage is regularly exceeded the account is taken off the books.

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Discussing the effect of the Government's establishing coal prices, The Coal Trade Journal, in a résumé of its annual review of the trade, will say in part: "Prices (in 1916) were high, it is true, but there was coal to be had at those prices, and that prevented the crippling of industry. As it is now, a manufacturer threatened with a shutdown has as much chance of buying five-dollar bills at $2.45 as he has of buying coal at that figure. His only hope is to find a jobber with a little tonnage left to sell under Rule 11 or to get a priority order, which may or may not, result in coal being actually forthcoming. In the meantime the railroads are moving tonnage to tidewater and line destinations at a snail's pace, while the return of the empties is so delayed by the congestion and lack of motive power that the paucity of car supply in the last forty days has surpassed anything the Central Pennsylvania operators have ever experienced."

***

Pictures Sometimes Do the Work.

Despite the opinion expressed by manufacturers in last Sunday's TIMES that the suggestion of selling millinery and ready-to-wear garments for women by having salesmen carry pictures, accompanied by sample switches and color cards, instead of merchandise samples was impractical, it is pointed out that the plan will and has worked in certain instances. For instance, a house that has a consumer advertised line and which employs no salesmen, does a large business, both direct and indirect, by selling through letters and pictures of the merchandise. In another case, a big coat house does practically all its business in towns of 3,000 and under through pictures and descriptive matter in catalogues. No salesmen are used in this case, as the house figures that it is better business to have the salesmen devote their energies to the large places. Most of the initial business got from these catalogues comes in orders for single garments wanted by the retailer for a specific customer, but later several coats are usually stocked. In the aggregate the business runs into "big money."

***

Gray Goods Inquiries Improve.

Buyers in the local gray goods market were torn between duty and desire yesterday, apparently, the duty being to keep an eye on things as a result of the rise in cotton and the desire being the effects of the holiday. The result was said to be an increase in the number of inquiries for staple printcloths and sheetings, but so far as could be learned there was nothing resembling the remarkable spurt of buying that featured the last week of December a couple of years ago. While 1917 may still duplicate this condition, it is not thought probable because conditions now were not then in existence, especially that pertaining to the direct or indirect demand for cloth for Government use. Prices yesterday were generally firm on the nominal bases recently established:

39-inch, 80-80s	15½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	11½c
39-inch, 72-76s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11½c
39-inch, 68-72s	13½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	10½c
39-inch, 56-44s	9½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	10½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12½c	27-inch, 64-60s	8½c

DELIVERED IF ALONGSIDE.

War Trade Board Simplifies Rule as to Expiration of License.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The War Trade Board today issued this announcement:

"The attention of the Bureau of Exports of the War Trade Board has been called to shipments which are put alongside outgoing vessels by railroad lighters. Frequently such shipments arrive alongside the steamer before the export license has expired, but, owing to the inability of the steamer to promptly load the contents of the lighter, the shipment is sometimes held alongside until the license expires.

"The bureau has on a previous occasion ruled that the date of the dock receipt should be the date to be considered in comparison with the expiration date of the license. In order not to cause any unnecessary inconvenience to shippers and to help in avoiding any congestion which might be due to shipments of the character described above, the bureau has now ruled that the time of the arrival of the lighter alongside of the ocean-going vessel or steamship dock will be the deciding factor should any dispute arise as to the validity of the license to cover the shipment in question. In other words, if the Captain of a lighter reports alongside on Dec. 26, 1917, having goods covered by a license expiring on Dec. 26, the license shall be valid for this shipment even though the goods may not be actually loaded onto the pier or into the vessel until several days later."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Caplan Brothers; A. Caplan, men's hats; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Miller & Co.; J. Miller, cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Peck, misses' undermuslins, petticoats; Miss Gilman, children's; juniors' coats, dresses; Mrs. Whitt[illegible], misses' dresses; Mrs. Boyle, women's underwear, (basement buyers;) Mr. Schroeder, undermuslins; Mr. Fanning, men's furnishing goods; Mr. Hahn, leather goods, jewelry; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Mr. Tripp, skirts; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Miss Kasanoff, women's neckwear; V. F. Ring, furs, dresses; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. H. Bell, upholstery goods; E. J. Pierce, upholstery goods; F. A. Jury, inexpensive dresses, kimonos; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—A. Wein & Co.; A. Wein, coats, suits; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—Cobb, Reed & Co.; W. H. Reed, woolens; Manhattan.

BOSTON—J. Levenson Sons; J. Levenson, laces, clothing, underwear; Bristol.

BOSTON—Farley, Harvey & Co.; J. H. Walsh, wash goods; 103 Franklin.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; J. Herrmann, silks, dress goods; 244 5th Av.; Arlington.

BROCKTON, Mass.—H. Chabby & Co.; H. Chabby, ready-to-wear; Broztell.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, rugs, carpets, linoleums; 2 W. 37th.

CHICAGO—I. Bezark; M. Seller, dresses; R. 1910. 15 E. 26th.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Mrs. F. R. Tryon, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. R. Alexander, gas, electric fixtures; Mr. Bailey, representing; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. Bamberger, shoes; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Schutz, Kotzef & Co.; L. Schutz,

Some Sound Investments

can be bought at

Prices to yield

from about

7% to 7½%

Circulars on request

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co

Incorporated

Securities for Investment

14 Wall Street, New York

Income Tax Primer

For the Individual Taxpayer

The Internal Revenue Bureau has just prepared a list of more than

100 Questions and Answers on the Income Tax Law

In this official educational treatise the law is fully covered and its technical phases clarified.

For the convenience of individuals subject to tax, we have printed this information in pamphlet form. A copy will be furnished upon request for tax literature AG-150.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building

New York

Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

THIS is the time for investors to take account of stock. In this market, prices are made not by values, but by supply and demand. A realignment of your bond holdings might prove very profitable.

Ask for our descriptive circular.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

43 Exchange Place, New York

Boston San Francisco Chicago

Chesapeake & Ohio

Convertible 4½s

DUE FEBRUARY, 1930

To Yield about 8¾ %

First maturing obligation of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

After payment of all Fixed Charges, the road is earning over 10% on its $63,000,000 Capital Stock.

Blodget & Co.

36 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL TAXES

Eligible to Secure Postal Savings Deposits

Yielding 5% to 5.50%

FIELD, RICHARDS & Co

120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1280 Rector

Cincinnati Cleveland Chicago Detroit

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New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

New York City Bonds

Barr & Schmeltzer

74 Wall St. Specialists New York

Chicago & Western Indiana Co. September, 1918
Toledo Traction Lt. & Pr. 1st 6s, 1918

Merrill, Lynch & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

7 Wall Street, New York.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Go Lower on Disappearance of Peace Talk—November Rail Losses.

The stock market succeeded in undoing yesterday its advances scored on the day before Christmas. From the fact that the strength on Monday was ascribed to the expectation of peace overtures, it was easy to reason yesterday that the decline was the natural reflection of disappointment over the "iron fist and shining sword" speech of the Kaiser. Disappointment over the failure of the expected peace overtures to materialize was probably responsible for a return of the depression yesterday, but traders also indicated in no uncertain way their uneasiness over a report that the railroad situation is to be intrusted to the direction of the present Controller of the Currency. Those issues which enjoyed the widest gains on Monday led in the decline yesterday, with many railroad issues decidedly weak.

In some quarters the belief is expressed that any change in the status of the railroads must be for the better. It is argued that the President should first appoint a dictator, if that is the solution that has been decided upon, and then go to Congress for the necessary legislation to give him ample authority to make a fair test of the new plan. More evidence of the uncertainty in the minds of railroad executives over the course of future earnings was supplied by the managers of the Delaware & Hudson, who, while deciding to continue for another quarter the old rate of 9 per cent. per annum, terminated the custom of declaring dividends for a full year ahead, and left the rate open to review three months from now. Unsatisfactory railroad earnings which came to hand yesterday were not surprising, since they showed a continuance of the conditions disclosed in the statements of a month ago. The Union Pacific had an increase in gross revenues of $1,536,000 in November, but the net earnings fell $868,000 under those for November of 1916. Operating expenses were nearly 30 per cent. higher than they were the previous year, but they account for only a part of the loss in net, the balance of which was due to an increase of more than 100 per cent. in taxes. The Baltimore & Ohio report did not promise well for the continuance of the dividend at the adjourned meeting to be held on Jan. 16. Gross earnings increased by $1,018,000, with a decrease in net of $1,050,000. For the eleven months ended Nov. 30 the Union Pacific's operating income is $38,-695,000, against $42,006,000 a year ago; Baltimore & Ohio's eleven months' net, $28,737,000, as against $30,997,000 last year.

There was again a pronounced downward movement in several of the Government bonds listed on the Exchange which attracted considerable attention, especially the decline in United States Liberty 4s to a new low record. The second 4s declined to 86.72. The Anglo-French 5s fell back to 87¼, and several other issues weakened in sympathy, all, presumably, because of the new aspects of the war situation.

CANADIAN RATES PUT UP.

Roads Get a General Advance on All Traffic Charges.

OTTAWA, Dec. 26.—The Railway Board has granted the applications of the Canadian railways for a general advance in freight and passenger rates. These increases are, roughly, for freight 10 per cent. in the west and 15 per cent. in the east. On coal an increase of 15 cents a ton is allowed.

Judgment Against Hocking Valley.

A judgment for $2,757,465 principal and $86,576 interest was entered in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Hocking Valley Railroad Company on a guarantee of $3,500,000 bonds of the Kanawha & Hocking Coal & Coke Company. About two-thirds of the issue came into the hands of a committee consisting of Daniel E. Pomeroy, Walter Buckner, Lewis L. Clarke, and Stacy G. Richmond, who sued when the railroad defaulted in the payment of the interest.

Orders Reduction in Rates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered reductions ranging from 2 to 4 per cent. in class and commodity rates from Eastern territory to Michigan points, including Grand Rapids, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Marshall, Lansing, Cadillac, and Petoskey.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....6 | Last 5%
Low .....5% | Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5%@6 | Sixty days 6
Ninety days.....5%@6 | Ninety days 6
Four months.....5%@6 | Four months 6
Five months.....5%@6 | Five months 6
Six months.....5%@6 | Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....5%@4%
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5 @5%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....5%
4 to 6 months.....5%@5%

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....5%@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
France—				
Demand ...	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾	— .00¼
Cables	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	— .00¼
Rubles—				
Demand ...	13.20	13.00	13.20	+ .20
Cables	13.40	13.25	13.40	+ .15

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75¼	$4.76¼
5.1828	Paris	5.73⅜	5.71⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	74.00	74.25
	Peking	113.00	113.25
	Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.10	Holland	43.37½	43.75
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1828	Italy	5.34	5.33
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50	Russia	13.20	13.40
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	37.25	37.75
	Copenhagen	31.75	32.25
	Christiania	35.25	35.75
19.295	Spain	24.25	24.33
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.82	26.92
43.44	Buenos Aires	46.22	46.35
5.1828	Switzerland	4.33¾	4.36¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.		Commercial.	
	60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $683,726,426; balance, $49,137,853; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,684,508; Federal Reserve credit balance, $27,453,070.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@0c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.00 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42½d, unchanged; in New York, 89¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts...	$5,993,540	$21,438,050
Ord. internal rev...	50,126,200	$18,076,988
Income tax.....	13,291,122	45,432,774
Miscellaneous	14,750,691	104,535,040
Total receipts...	$84,161,553	$189,482,852
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. receipts	$61,466,338	1,728,764,730
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	400,890	835,224	388,721
Year to date.....	180,987,340	233,259,552	172,008,378

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1⅞	2	3,550	Alaska Gold Mines...	2	2	1⅞	2	...
2⅝	2⅞	14,300	Alaska Juneau	2	3	1⅞	2⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	16¼	300	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.....	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
64½	65	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar.....	66	66	64½	64¾	—1¼
33⅝	34	1,800	American Can	34½	34⅝	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
63	63¾	800	Am. Car & F'dry.....	64¼	64½	63	63	—1¼
101½	105½	100	Am. Car & F. pf.....	101	101	101	101	...
11¼	12	300	Am. Hide & Leath....	11	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
45	46¼	400	Am. Hide & Le. pf....	47½	47½	46¾	46¾	— ¾
9	9½	100	American Ice.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
51½	52	100	Am. International ...	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52¼	—1
25	25¼	6,400	American Linseed	25	25⅝	24⅞	25	— ⅛
66	66⅞	400	Am. Linseed pf.....	66⅜	66⅝	66	66	—1½
49	49½	1,700	Am. Locomotive	50	50	49¾	49	—1½
94	95	250	Am. Loco. pf.....	95	95	95	95	+1
69¾	70	5,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	70½	70¾	69¾	70	—1½
100	101	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
100	101	30	Do., odd lot.....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	...
90	92	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A..	91½	91¾	91½	91¾	+ ⅝
54½	55	300	Am. Steel F'dries...	54½	54½	54½	54½	—1
58½	58¾	1,300	Am. Sumatra Tob....	59¼	59¼	57½	57½	—2¼
99¾	100¼	1,400	Am. Tel. & Teleg....	101⅛	101⅜	99¾	99⅞	—2
131¼	132½	3,900	Am. Tobacco	133¾	133¾	130	132⅝	—2⅝
41¼	42½	200	Am. Woolen	41½	41½	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
9	12	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S....	10½	10½	10½	10½	—1½
56¾	56⅞	12,100	Anaconda Copper	56¾	57	55⅝	56½	— ⅝
53	56	200	Associated Oil	54¾	54½	54¾	54¾	—1½
78¼	78½	1,300	At., Top. & S. F....	78¾	78¾	78	78	— ⅛
76	76¾	1,010	At., Top. & S. F. pf..	76⅝	76⅝	75⅞	76	— ⅛
83	85	200	Atl. Coast Line.....	83½	83½	83½	83½	+1½
97	97¾	1,500	Atl. Gulf & W. I....	97¾	97¾	96½	97	...
54¼	55	6,800	Baldwin Locomot....	56½	56⅝	54¼	54⅜	—2¾
94	96	100	Baldwin Loco. pf....	94	94	94	94	+1
39¾	40	6,000	Baltimore & Ohio....	41	41	38½	39¾	—1
49¾	50	1,600	Balt. & Ohio pf.....	51	51	48¾	49½	—1
80	82	100	Barrett Co.	82	82	82	82	— ⅝
98	100	100	Barrett Co. pf.....	99½	99⅞	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
68½	69	200	Bethlehem Steel	69¼	69¼	68½	69¼	—1¾
68¼	69	22,100	Beth. St. Cl. B. t. c....	71¼	71¼	68⅝	68⅝	—2¼
95	96¼	300	B.St. pf.sub.rcts. f.p..	95½	96½	95½	96¼	+ ½
38¼	38⅝	1,300	B'klyn Rap. Trans....	37⅞	37⅞	38	38¼	—1
110½	111⅞	200	Burns Brothers	111⅞	111⅞	111½	111½	— ⅝
14½	14⅞	200	Butte & Superior....	15	15	14½	14½	—1
10⅝	11⅜	100	Cal. Petroleum	11	11	11	11	—1
32½	33⅞	100	Cal. Petroleum pf....	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
57½	59	100	Calumet & Arizona..	60	60	60	60	+3
129¾	130¼	4,200	Canadian Pacific	131½	131½	129¾	130	—2½
58½	58¾	2,500	Central Leather Co....	59¾	59¾	58¾	58¾	— ⅝
28	30	500	Cerro de Pasco.....	27¾	28½	27¾	28¼	+ ½
64½	66	300	Chandler Motors	65	65	65	65	—1
42⅝	42⅞	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio...	43¾	43¾	42½	42⅝	— ⅜
36½	36⅝	3,750	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	38	38	36	36⅜	— ⅛
63¼	64	1,600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	64⅝	64⅝	62½	63¼	—1⅛
85	85½	500	Chi. & Northwest....	85⅝	85⅝	85	85½	— ⅝
17¼	17⅜	500	Chi., R. I. & Pac t.c..	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ¼
46½	47	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c....	45¼	47	45¼	47	+2
36½	37¼	100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c....	36	36	36	36	— ½
14½	14⅝	2,100	Chile Copper	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	...
37⅝	38½	2,900	Chino Copper	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅜	—1⅜
32½	33	100	Colo. Fuel & Iron...	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
30½	30½	100	Colum. Gas. & Elec..	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
30¼	30½	50	Do., odd lot.....	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	...
...	...	50	Consolidated Coal ...	90	90	90	90	...
77	77⅛	1,200	Consolidated Gas	78¾	78¾	76½	76½	—2¼
28¾	28¾	1,100	Corn Products Ref...	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
49	49½	2,600	Crucible Steel	50¼	50¾	48¾	49	—1½
25⅝	26	3,200	Cuba Cane Sugar....	26½	26½	25⅝	25⅝	—1½
76½	76¾	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
92½	95	600	Del. & Hudson.....	90	93	92	92	—3½
4½	6	100	Denver & Rio G.....	5	5	5	5	—1
31¾	32	1,700	Distillers Securities..	32½	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅝
8¼	8¾	1,000	Dome Mines.....	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½
19½	22⅞	1,000	Elk Horn Coal.....	20	20	20	20	...
13½	13⅞	1,600	Erie	14	14	13¾	13⅝	— ⅜
19½	20	600	Erie 1st pf.....	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
8¾	11	100	Fed. Mining & Sm...	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
31¼	32	200	Gaston Wms. & W....	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
122¾	123¼	2,500	General Electric	123½	123½	122¾	122¾	—1¾
33	33½	1,700	General Motors	96	96	92½	93	— ⅝
32½	35	300	Goodrich, (B. F.)....	35	35	35	35	— ½
92	100	300	Goodrich, pf. (B. F.).	92¼	92¼	92	92	+ ⅛
71	74	550	Granby Consol.	71½	72	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
80½	81	3,900	Gt. Northern pf.....	82	82	80½	80½	—1½
24	24¼	600	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P...	24½	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
35	39	100	Hartman Corp.	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
30¼	30½	200	Haskell & Barker....	30	30	30	30	—1
86	87	200	Illinois Central	86½	86¾	86½	86½	— ⅛
39¾	40	2,200	Inspiration Copper...	40	40	39¾	39¾	—1
5¾	6¼	300	Interboro Consol....	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
39¾	41	100	Inter. Consol. pf....	40	40	40	40	—1
32¼	34	100	Inter. Agri. pf.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	—1½
19⅝	19⅝	2,400	Inter. Mer. Marine..	20½	20¾	19½	19½	—1½
78¼	78½	9,800	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf..	79¼	80	78	78¾	—1¼
26⅝	26¾	8,100	Inter. Nickel	26⅝	26⅞	26	26⅛	—1¼
23	23½	300	Inter. Paper.....	23½	23½	22½	22½	...
54	55	200	Inter. Paper 1st sta..	55	55	55	55	...
16	17½	200	Kan. City Southern..	16	16	16	16	...
38½	40	200	Kelly Springf. Tire..	39	39½	39	39½	+1½
29¾	30¼	5,800	Kennecott Copper....	30¾	30¾	30	30	— ⅝
73¼	73½	500	Lackawanna Steel....	74	74	73	73¼	—1½
52¾	53¼	2,200	Lehigh Valley	54	54	52⅝	52⅝	—1¼
...	...	50	Do., odd lot.....	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	...
106	107½	1,000	Louis. & Nash.....	107⅝	107⅝	106	106	—2¾
21¼	23	400	Maxwell Motors	22¾	22¾	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅝
51	53	200	Max. Motors 1st pf..	51½	51½	51	51	—1
72¼	73	1,600	Mexican Petroleum..	74¼	74¼	72¼	72¾	+ ⅜
26½	26⅝	700	Miami Copper	26¾	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅞	3,100	Midvale Steel	42	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
77	80	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	75⅝	77	75⅝	77	+ ½
3½	3¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas ..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝	...
22¼	23	2,200	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs..	22⅜	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅝
38½	39	800	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs..	39	39	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
60	61½	500	Montana Power	62¼	62¼	61	61	— ⅝
25¼	26½	200	Nat. Acme	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
13⅝	14½	2,200	Nat. Cond. & Cable..	16	16	13½	13⅝	—1⅝
39	40	600	Nat. Lead	40¾	40¾	39½	39½	—1
16¾	17	100	Nevada Con. Cop....	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
112	114	400	N. Y. Air Brake.....	116	116	112¼	112¼	—3½
63¾	64	8,300	N. Y. Central.....	64	64	63	63¼	— ⅝
26½	27	1,600	N. Y., N. H. & H....	27½	27½	26½	26½	—1⅛
96½	96¾	600	Norfolk & Western..	97½	97½	96	96½	— ⅛
73¾	74	3,700	Northern Pacific	77¼	77¼	73¾	73¾	—2½
33¾	34	1,700	Ohio Cities Gas.....	34½	34½	33½	33½	— ⅝
42	42½	4,150	Penn. R. R.	43	43	42	42¼	—1
36	37	200	People's Gas, Chi....	36	36	35½	35½	—1½
13	13¾	100	Pere Marquette	13	13	13	13	+ ½
45	48	100	Pere Marq. prior pf..	46	46	46	46	—2
38	40	100	Pittsburgh Coal	40	40	40	40	— ½
77	79	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf..	78	78	78	78	+1⅝
104	104	100	Pressed Steel Car...	53	53	53	53	—1
96	98	300	Public Service N. J..	99	99	97	97	+2
107	108	1,100	Pullman Co.....	108⅝	108⅝	107	107	—3½
41½	42	100	Railway Steel Sp....	42	42	42	42	...
20¼	20⅝	1,600	Ray Con. Copper....	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	...
67⅞	67¾	14,900	Reading	68¾	69	66¾	67⅜	— ⅝
32¾	34	100	Reading 2d pf.....	34	34	34	34	...
74⅜	74⅞	700	Rep. Iron & Steel....	74½	75	74¼	74⅜	—1½
12⅜	13	500	St. Louis-S. F. Tran..	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	100	Seab. Air Line pf...	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
127¼	130	600	Sears, Roeb. & Co...	123½	123½	127	127¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	100	Shattuck-Arizona ...	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	27¾	1,200	Sinclair Oil	27⅞	27⅞	27	27	—2
36	37	200	Sloss-S. Steel & L...	36	36⅜	36	36½	+1½
77⅝	78	3,330	Southern Pacific	78	78	77	77⅝	— ⅝
21¾	22¼	1,400	Southern Railway....	22⅞	22⅞	21¾	22	— ⅞
54⅛	55½	200	Southern Ry. pf.....	55⅞	56	54⅝	55½	— ⅛
42¾	43	5,000	Studebaker Co.....	44⅝	44⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅞
35¼	36	200	Superior Steel	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
11⅜	12	400	Tenn. C. & C.....	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	...
125½	126	6,600	Texas Co.....	123½	123½	124½	125½	—3½
45½	46¼	1,200	Tobacco Products....	46	46	45¾	46	—1⅜
103¼	103¾	12,000	Union Pacific	105	105	102⅝	103⅝	— ⅝
34⅜	35	200	United Alloy Steel...	35	35	35	35	—1½
86	87⅜	600	United Cigar Stores..	87½	87½	87	87	—2
111	114	200	United Fruit	111½	111½	111	111	—1
...	42	100	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf..	42	42	42	42	— ½
109¼	109½	1,000	U. S. Indus. Alco....	110	110¼	109¼	109¼	—2¾
9	11	300	U. S. R. & Imp. Co..	10	10	10	10	—1
48¾	50	900	U. S. Rubber.....	49½	49½	49	49	...
92	93	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf....	93½	93½	93	93	+2
40½	43¼	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M...	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	—1¼
83¾	83¾	113,100	U. S. Steel.....	85	85¼	83½	83½	—2
103¾	104¾	2,600	U. S. Steel pf.....	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	—1½
74½	74½	2,500	Utah Copper	75	75	74¾	74½	—1½
31½	32	900	Va.-Car. Chemical...	32	32	31	31½	—1½
7	7¼	600	Wabash	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
36¾	37	1,500	Wabash pf. A.....	37	37	37	37	— ⅝
18¾	19	100	Wabash pf. B.....	19	19	19	19	...
71	75	100	Wells Fargo Exp....	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	...
78	80¾	200	Western Union Tel..	79	79	79	79	—1¼
35¾	36	2,100	Westingh. E. & M...	36⅝	37	36	36	—1
8¼	8¾	400	Wheeling & L. E....	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
34½	35	100	White Motors	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
18	18¾	7,400	Willys-Overland	18⅜	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
70¾	75	100	Willys-Overland pf...	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
104	110	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co..	106	106	106	106	+3⅝

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement Dec. 22, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Dec. 15		$18,197,870.26
Receipts—		
Revenues	$808,915.34	
Miscellaneous	20,155.37	
Loans:		
Revenue bills $74,400.00		
Special rev. bonds..... 375,600.00		
	450,000.00	
		1,279,071.11
		$19,476,941.37
Payments—		
General administration	$3,259,469.74	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Revenue bonds and bills.....	4,151,000.00	
Redemption of city debt.....	289,688.22	
Interest on city debt.....	107,407.72	
		7,807,565.68
Balance Dec. 22		$11,743,441.77

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance minvested Dec. 15		$2,961,547.05
Receipts		206,892.85
		$3,565,349.90
Payments		281,000.00
Balance minvested Dec. 22		2,284,349.90
Aggregate balances Dec. 22		$14,027,791.67

APPROVE EQUITABLE PLAN.

$4,964 of $8,126 Policy Holders Favor Mutualization.

The State Insurance Department announced yesterday that 58,126 votes had been cast by policy holders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society on the proposal that the company be mutualized, of which 54,964 were in favor of the plan. The complete program of turning the control of the Equitable from the stockholders to the policy holders involves the purchase by the interests of E. Coleman du Pont's majority interest of 501 shares of stock. The Insurance Department is expected to pass on the entire plan soon.

Mr. du Pont is asking a price of $5,400 each for the 501 shares and of $1,500 each for 62 additional shares in his possession. The proposed sale has been opposed by the Royal Trust Company of Montreal, acting as trustee for a stockholder, on the ground that the minority interest would be discriminated against by the payment of a higher price for the majority stock than the minority could get. The vote of policy holders by proxies was received on Dec. 6.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	54.09	53.11	53.43	— .55
25 indu. stks.	98.76	95.36	95.71	—1.36
50 stocks	60.42	59.23	59.57	—1.00

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Dec. 26	60.42	59.23	59.57	—1.00
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 24	60.92	59.69	60.57	+1.01
Dec. 22	59.85	59.42	59.56	— .10
Dec. 21	60.11	58.62	59.66	+ .76
Dec. 20	59.04	57.43	58.90	+ .75
Dec. 19	59.53	58.07	58.15	—1.39

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917.	64.18 Dec. 1	57.43 Dec. 20	59.57
1916.	90.26 Dec. 4	83.88 Dec. 21	88.22
1915.	91.90 Dec. 7	88.58 Dec. 2	91.50
1914.	82.21 Dec. 15	58.97 Dec. 24	60.20
1913.	86.69 Dec. 26	65.10 Dec. 15	68.06
1912.	82.04 Dec. 2	72.23 Dec. 16	79.20
1911.	78.40 Dec. 20

Facing 1918

Great tasks confront the nation in 1918. The war must be conducted, industry and commerce must proceed at full speed and preparations must be made for the reconstruction period after the war. Banking must keep pace with these needs.

If we face these tasks cheerfully the beginning is good—and well begun is half done.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

23d STREET where FIFTH AVENUE crosses BROADWAY

LOST

Sinclair Oil & Refining Company 7% Bonds Nos. 4726, 4729, 4730, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294. ($1000 each.)

Chesapeake & Ohio Convertible 5% Bonds Nos. 30104, 32924, 37682, 35040, 35041, 35039. ($1000 each.)

United States 3½% Liberty Bond Coupon No. 906261, ($50).

United States 3½% Liberty Bond Temporary No. 1244379, ($100).

All parties are cautioned against negotiating the above bonds.

If found, please notify

Hemphill, White & Chamberlain
37 Wall Street, New York City

BUY—SELL

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MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
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Discussed in our
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120 Broadway New York

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS
Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this Corporation. $21,333,500 issued. $28,496,000 reserved and held. New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 344 Madison Ave., New York City.

STEEL MEN ASSURED OF STABLE PRICES

Relieved by Report That Wilson Will Continue Present Schedule.

LOOK FOR PROCLAMATION

War Industries Board Recommends Indefinite Extension of September Quotations.

The steel trade found much relief from suspense over prices yesterday by statements from well-informed quarters that the fixed quotations, established by President Wilson two months ago, would be allowed to stand after Jan. 1. The original arrangement provided for readjustments at the end of the year, if any were found expedient. It is expected that an announcement in regard to prices will be made at Washington shortly.

"In the closing days of 1917," says The Iron Age, "the steel trade has the satisfaction of knowing that it will enter the new year free from the fear that present price schedules may be overturned. The War Industries Board, after a conference on Saturday with the Federal Trade Commission, has recommended to the President the indefinite extension after Jan. 1 of the prices promulgated late in September and those built upon them in the last three months.

"It is expected that the President will issue a proclamation shortly extending the operation of the present schedule. Whether a definite period will be named remains to be seen, but it is believed that some readjustments will come within the next ninety days.

"The manufacturers' committee on steel and steel products made an important announcement of additional prices this week, putting forging ingots at $75 per ton, splice bars and tie plates at 3.25c per pound, rail bars at 3c, steel spikes at 3.90c, iron spikes at 4.50c, track bolts at 4.90c, and cut nails at $4 per keg, and fixing schedules on steel castings and cast-iron pipe. Some of the above products had been gradually adjusting themselves to the new market basis, so that the formal announcement meant no abrupt change. On cast-iron pipe the official $49, Birmingham, and $55.35, New York, for 6-inch pipe are but fractionally below the recent market.

"The precedent of a quiet holiday week in pig iron is broken as the real effect of the fuel shortage is brought home to consumers. Steel production has been kept up this year by drawing on pig iron stocks. Now that these are gone there is a scramble for iron that would by this time have sent prices skyward but for Government regulation. It is estimated that Central Western steel companies would now be buying fully 250,000 tons of basic iron to make up their shortages, if it could be had."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"No changes are to be made dating from Jan. 1 in the present schedule of fixed prices for iron and steel products if the President follows recommendations of the War Industries Board. The latter has laid before the Chief Executive its formal decision that the prevailing list of agreed prices be continued to March 31, 1918. At the same time, the Federal Trade Commission has passed up voluminous data on comparative costs of iron and steel production for October and previous months. The President will take this into account in making his final decision, which is expected to be announced quickly. The War Industries Board's recommendation clears the air of many conflicting reports as to price action."

In the copper trade the belief has gained ground of late that the War Industries Board would recommend to the President that the base price of 23½ cents per pound also be continued unchanged for several months at least. Conferences between Government officials and copper producers are understood to have brought requests from operators of some of the high-cost mines for an increase in the price, but the larger mine owners have displayed satisfaction with the prevailing figures.

Canadian Bank Has 350 Branches.

The annual report of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the year ended Nov. 30 shows assets totaling more than $344,000,000, the highest ever recorded. With its main office in Toronto, the bank operates 350 branch offices. Its paid-up capital amounts to $15,000,000 and the surplus and undivided profits are in excess of $14,000,000. The deposits aggregate approximately $276,500,000. Investments in British, Dominion, provincial, and municipal securities are just under $50,000,000. Net profits for the year are reported at $2,637,555, a gain of nearly $200,000 over 1916 and a gain of $285,000 over 1915. Besides its dividend disbursements, the Canadian Bank of Commerce subscribed $72,800 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the British Red Cross Fund, and to the British Sailors' Relief Fund.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Irving National Bank has sent out invitations to its customers and friends for a "holiday reception" to be held at its offices on Saturday, between the hours of 1 and 6.

Charles F. Batcheldor, formerly with E. H. Rollins & Sons, has been placed in charge of the Guaranty Trust Company's municipal bond division. Hamilton Carhartt, formerly with Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., has also joined the trust company's bond selling force.

Cambridge, Mass., will receive bids until noon to-morrow for a "temporary loan of $300,000. Worcester, Mass., will receive bids until noon today for a temporary loan of $300,000.

The American Trust Company of Boston has declared a quarterly dividend of 6 per cent., making 18 per cent. for the current year. Three months ago 6 per cent. was declared and six months ago 3 per cent. was distributed.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Previous Day. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.70	...	6.70	...
Spelter	7.80	8.00	7.80	8.00
Antimony	14.75	15.00	...	15.00
Quicksilver	$115.00	...	$115.00	...
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	...	34.25	...	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Previous Day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	298	10	0	298	10	0
Tin, futures	298	0	0	299	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.08
Alta	.08	Justice	.01
Andes	.02	Mexican	.09
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.05
Caledonia	.03	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.02	Sec. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.09	Sierra Nevada	.16
Con. Virginia	.12	Union Con	.20
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.50

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Cons	.37
Jim Butler	.73	Goldfield Merger	.22
McNamara	.17	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.06	Jumbo Extension	.14
Mizpah	.03	Kendall	.05
Monarch Pitts	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Montana	.07	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.07	Consolidated	.06
Tonopah Divide	.16	Union Amalg	.03
Tonopah Extens	1.17½	White Caps	.45
West End	.06	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.09	Nevada Hills	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.15
Atlanta	.07	Rochester	.20
Booth	.03	Round Mountain	.20
Florence	.06	United Eastern	3.55

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4¾	Granite	45	55
Dr. J'pot	3¼	5	Isabella	7¾	9
Elkton	4¾	8	McKinney	6	8
El Paso	15	20	Portland	110	115
Fanny B	2	4	U. Gold M.	12	16¼
Golden C.	147	149	Vindicator	85	90
Gold Sov	2¼	2¾			

RULING ON MESSAGE TAX.

Only Government Messages Originating in United States Are Exempt

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Bureau of Internal Revenue today announced a decision in regard to the classification of telegraph, telephone, or radio dispatches, or conversations liable to war tax. The law imposes a tax of 5 per cent. on all such dispatches or conversations where the charge exceeds 15 cents, but all Government communications are exempted. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds, however, that the exempt dispatches or conversations must be those that originate in the United States and are by law chargeable to the United States Treasury. This would seem to make all cable dispatches from France, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and from diplomatic and consular officials in all parts of the world subject to the tax. All dispatches or conversations by private persons, firms, or corporations with Government officials on their own account are liable to the tax. The ruling reads:

Under Section 502 of the act of Congress approved Oct. 3, 1917, telephone, telegraph, and radio messages, conversations, and dispatches relating to Government business, which originate in the United States and which are a charge against the Treasury of the United States, the District of Columbia, a State, Territory, or any political subdivision of a State or Territory, and are paid from the funds thereof, are exempt from the tax imposed by Section 500 (e) of the aforesaid act. Messages, conversations, and dispatches which are not paid from such funds are not exempt from tax even though they relate to Government business.

More Pay for Texas Oil Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, Dec. 26.—The Gulf Refining Company has posted a notice granting an increase of 20 per cent. in the wages of all of its employes, numbering more than 5,000, beginning Jan. 1. This increase takes the place of the bonus system in effect this year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—Twenty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,180,000 were chartered today. They include:

The Smithtown Assembly Hall Association, Suffolk County, $15,000; L. S. Butler, E. Melvin, G. H. Turrell, Smithtown Branch, Suffolk County.

Santiago Briones, Manhattan, fish packing and canning, $25,000; S. Briones, F. E. Raiter, L. O'Lerri, 213 East 58th St.

Abecco Mill, Manhattan, $50,000; V. Golda, E. H. Minor, A. Morris, 225 Broadway.

Brooklyn Color Works, Brooklyn, $50,000; J. P. Muzzio, Alf Farrey, B. Isaacs, 148 Bay 32d St., Brooklyn.

Edward Nash and Louis Watjen, Ltd., Manhattan, commission merchants and selling agents, 600 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 600 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $63,000; L. Watjen, S. P. and S. E. Nash, 32 Broadway.

Emilio Bracchi, Inc., Manhattan, commission merchants and selling agents, $30,000; E. Well, E. Larkin, J. M. Edelson, 695 St. Nicholas Av.

William Street Restaurant Corp., Manhattan, 600 shares preferred stock $100 each, 600 shares common stock no par value; active capital, $63,000; C. T. Lark, C. Cobb, C. A. Winter, 60 Broadway.

Cass & Rosenthal, Manhattan, infants' and children's coats, $50,000; J. Weinberger, F. Lerner, E. Barkey, 5 Beaver St.

The Electric Welding Co. of America, Manhattan, $1,000,000; W. Schenstrom, J. Kjekstad, E. Schwarz, 415 Kickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

Union Transport Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; M. Straus, R. J. M. Bullows, A. Begg, 32 Broadway.

Hornthal, Fiske & Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $150,000; M. J. Hornthal, S. Hirschbach, F. F. Fiske, 23 East 14th St.

The Wander Press, Manhattan, 300 shares preferred stock $100 each, 2,000 shares common stock no par value; active capital, $30,000; B. H. Wander, A. Marrow, A. J. Kobre, 115 West 122d St.

47 West Third Street Co., Manhattan, real estate, $5,000; E. and V. Visintainer, A. Billetti, 47 West 3d St.

Greenwich Village Mill, restaurant, $5,000; same directors as preceding.

Lazarus Fried & Sons, Manhattan, leather and canvas belting, $500,000; E. and L. and N. Fried, 342 East 38th St.

The Tiger Wet Wash Laundry Co., Manhattan, $5,000; P. Lazer, L. Dezon, H. Goodman, 1,494 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Abe Delmonte & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $30,000.

Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $1,000,000.

The W. L. Losser Co., Buffalo, $50,000 to $75,000.

Post Office Garage, Buffalo, $5,000 to $15,000.

Resch & Shatan, Manhattan, $2,000 to $12,000.

Gardens Apartment, Manhattan, $80,000 to $105,000.

Sixteenth Street Realty Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $72,700.

Machine Appliance Co., Brooklyn, $12,000 to $50,000.

Parkinson Coke and Coal Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $20,000.

J. J. Larkin Co., Garden City, $10,000 to $400,000.

Rochester Railway and Light Co., Rochester, $10,250,000 to $17,250,000.

MacGovern & Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $200,000.

Steward Davit and Equipment Corp., Manhattan, 122,500 to $182,500, and number of shares from 1,650 to 3,250.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Picano Capaldo Co., Manhattan, to the Picano Co.

Brambir & Kletske, Inc., Manhattan, to Kletske Costume Co.

Central Chemical Co., Manhattan, to Chelsea Chemical Co.

Russell & Widmer Co., Del., to F. R. Russell & Co.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Hollis-Bellaire Real Estate Co., Manhattan, $26,000 to $1,000.

MERGER.

Lansing Realty Holding Co., Manhattan, with Morewood Realty Holding Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

American and General Securities Corp., Ltd., England, buy and sell mortgages, 1,000 shares preferred stock, $10 each; 5,000 shares common stock, 1 shilling each; representative, M. G. Palliser, 1 Liberty St.

The H. E. Holbrook Co., Mass., make wire screens, $50,000; representatives, S. V. Clark, Caledonia.

Armour & Co., Ill., food products, $30,000,000; representative, F. W. Lyman, 120 Broadway.

Central Chemical Co., Ill., goods, wares and merchandise, $150,000; representative, G. A. Clarke, 217 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

A. Blum, Jr., Sons, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—Charters filed: Great Oil Co., Hoboken, $10,000; F. W. Ward, H. S. Weinberg, and A. Adamson, all of New York.

J. A. Miguel, West Hoboken, $10,000; P. M. Hahn, J. A. Love, and M. Blanchard, all of New York.

Camp Mercantile Co., Wrightstown, $30,000; Simon Myers, R. Markowitz, and F. Markowitz, all of New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 26.—Charters filed:

Royalty Production Co., to acquire patents for exploitation of an electrical device to increase production of oil, &c., $500,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, J. D. Frock of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Timber Securities, from $25,000 to $5,000,000.

St. Paul Union Ship and Dock Co., from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

COTTON SOARS AGAIN

New High Records for Season, with Net Advances of from 43 to 78 Points.

An accumulation of over-holiday orders, together with an unusually small volume of offerings, combined to produce a considerable rise in cotton prices on the local market yesterday, resulting in new high records for the season in all the active months. Statements by spot traders, that the closing out of December contracts had nearly cleaned out local stocks, were apparently borne out by the rise both in spot prices and in futures. At one time January contracts were selling at 30.55, upward of $4.00 a bale more than Monday's close, and the session closed strong with net advances of 43 to 78 points.

It was not a particularly broad market, with most of the activity in the near months. There was some covering by shorts in these positions, but in the main actual trade buying ruled. The transportation situation, consequently, came in for anxious consideration, and prospects for fresh shipments on which to complete January deliveries are not considered bright. As a result of this general situation, the advance in prices was remarkably steady and sustained. The opening was steady, unchanged to 23 points higher, and there was only one slight reaction, due to realising, to interrupt the bidding upward. The close was only a few points below the highest prices of the day.

There are now two sides to the transportation situation; the difficulty of getting fresh shipments through from the South, and the difficulty of obtaining warehouse room in New York when it does arrive, complicated by possible trouble in getting cotton still occupying room, although delivered on December contracts, out of New York and to its destination. All this cotton is apparently permanently off the market, but not yet out of the way. Exports for the day were 16,642 bales, a total for the season of 3,008,963. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 65 points higher. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.		Mon.
January	29.80	30.55	29.80	30.53	@30.55	29.79
February	...	...	...	29.99	bid	29.21
March	29.44	29.95	29.35	29.93	@29.95	29.26
April	...	...	...	29.80	bid	29.04
May	29.55	29.55	29.04	29.53	@29.55	28.96
June	...	...	...	29.19	bid	28.70
July	28.72	29.16	28.66	29.14	@29.16	28.65
August	...	...	...	28.84	bid	28.35
October	27.45	27.60	27.45	27.96	bid	27.45

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 50 points higher at 31.50 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 29.50c; New Orleans, 29.25c; Savannah, 29¼c; Augusta, 29.69c; Memphis, 29.50c; Houston, 29.75c; Little Rock, 29.75c; Dallas, 29.65c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	14,906	18,935	29,560
Exports	16,642	12,511	19,830
Exports, season	2,008,963	1,904,823	3,043,386
Port stocks	1,311,275	1,287,618	1,534,462
Interior receipts	15,000	15,967	31,767
Interior shipments	14,000	19,035	21,500
N. Y. arrivals	8,000	5,071	11,080
N. Y. stocks	141,717	126,978	144,943

Liverpool.—Holiday.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Forecast

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ga.—Fair and cold Thurs.; cloury Fri.

Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ky.—Cloudy Thurs.; rain or snow and warmer Fri.

Ohio—Cloudy Thurs.; snow or rain and warmer Fri.

Ind.—Snow Thurs.; snow or rain Fri.

Mich.—Snow Thurs. and Fri.

La. and Ark.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; cloudy and colder Fri.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Texas—Fair and warmer Thurs.; cloudy and colder Fri.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs.; unsettled and colder Fri.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; unsettled and colder Fri.

Wis. and Minn.—Snow and colder Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

Iowa—Cloudy and colder Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.

S. Dak.—Snow and colder Thurs.; fair Fri.

Neb.—Fair and colder Thurs. and Fri.

Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

3,255 shares Standard Plate Ice Company preferred, $5 each, $5 lot.

985 shares Standard Plate Ice Co. common, $5 each, $1 lot.

263 shares Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Railway Company preferred, $100 each, $62 lot.

438 shares Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Railway Company common, $100 each, $36 lot.

900 shares Eastern Mausoleum Company, $100 each, $1 lot.

200 shares Eastern Mausoleum Company, $100 each, $1 lot.

500 shares Eastern Mausoleum Co., $100 each, $3 lot.

26 shares Just Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y., $100 each, $1 lot.

134 shares Scranton Anthracite Coal Company, $23 each, $31 lot.

2,275 shares Holmes Mining and Development Corporation, $1 each, $1 lot.

500 shares Duffy-Powers Company preferred, $102 lot.

2,025 shares Western Pacific Railroad Corporation common, $100 each, 9¾.

1,350 shares Western Pacific Railroad Corporation preferred, $100 each, 32¼.

37 shares Greenhut Company, Inc., first preferred, Series B, voting trust certificates and $7.16 scrip; 18 shares Greenhut Company, Inc., second preferred, voting trust certificates and $8.58 scrip; 1 share Greenhut Company, Inc., common, voting trust certificates and 8,858-10,000 of one share; 196 45-100 shares Diamond Company first preferred, Series A, $1 each; $110 lot.

200 shares Compressed Air Company common, $1 lot.

798 shares Kinemacolor Company of America common, $10 lot.

199 shares Kinemacolor Company of America preferred, $7 lot.

200 shares Union Bank of Brooklyn in liquidation, $100 each, $9 lot.

11,159 shares Alaska Gold Mines Company, Maine Corporation, $10 each, $1.87½ per share.

6,800 shares Kensington Gold Mines Company, Maine Corporation, $10 each, $25 lot.

$7,000 Kensington Gold Mines Company, Maine Corporation, one-year 6 per cent. convertible notes dated June 27, 1916, $100 lot.

2,100 shares Peerless Truck and Motor Corporation, Virginia Corporation, $50 each, $10.25 per share.

1,705 shares Ann Arbor Railroad Company common, $100 each, 76c per share.

3,240 shares Ann Arbor Railroad Company preferred, $200 each, 15c per share.

216,000 shares the Nellie Mining Company, Arizona Corporation, $1 each; 286,666 shares the Manigotagan Mining and Development Company, Limited, Province of Manitoba Corporation, $1 each; 116,750 shares Murdock Mining and Milling Company, Arizona Corporation, $1 each; $100 lot.

$26,236.66 Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1943; 616 shares Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Company certificates of beneficial interest and $40.33 scrip; $1,650 lot.

5,000 shares Thanhouser Film Corporation, $5 each, $2,800 lot.

500 shares Chalmers Motor Corporation preferred, $100 each, 7.

2,250 shares Chalmers Motor Corporation common, $100 each, 8¼.

$10,000 Yumuri Rail and Tramway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1959, $100 lot.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Battery Park Nat	3		Jan. 2	.....
Do	2	Ex	Jan. 2	.....
Corn Exch. Bank	4	Sp	Jan. 7	Jan. 5
Crowell & T. pf.	$5	—	Jan. 1	.....
Del. & Hudson	2½	Q	Mar. 20	Feb. 26
Del., L. & W. Con.	2½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
E. C., Pr. S. & M. pf.	1	Q	Jan. 1	.....
Monon. Val. Trac.	2½c	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do pf	3½c	—	Jan. 5	Dec. 31
Pennsylvania Co	3	SA	Jan. 3	Dec. 26
P., C. C. & St. L	2½	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Scovill Mfg.	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 24
Do	5	Ex	Jan. 1	Dec. 24
Whouse Air Br.	$1.75	Q	Jan. 21	Dec. 31

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	$14,784,160	$13,089,215	$12,069,676
Net aft. tax.	4,098,868	5,162,118	4,300,177
11 mos. gr.	150,988,453	131,126,371	113,258,126
Net aft. tax.	44,296,215	45,774,294	34,959,232

BALTIMORE & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	$197,324	$151,445	45,889
Net aft. taxes	114,496	89,949	24,747
12 mos. gross	2,060,147	1,469,441	590,706
Net aft. taxes	1,277,830	918,105	359,725

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.20	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.50	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'27	4½	5.50	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	6.10	5.10
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	5.80
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½	6.00	5.25
Lewis & Nash	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	6.00	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'25	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½@5	6.00	5.75
N. Y. Central	1917-'32	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Norfolk & West	1917-'24	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ht	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.00
St. L. Southwest.	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	6.10	5.40
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.75	5.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	21	22	Iron Blossom	57	65
B. St. Gas	7	9	Iron Cap	13	15
Begole	50	75	Jerome V	55	60
Bing. Min.	8¾	9¼	La Rose	30	40
Boston Bly.	55	65	Majestic	20	25
Bos. & Mon.	46	48	Mex. Metals	25	28
Butte & L.	12	15	Moj. Tung	18	21
Butte & D.	18	25	N. Baltic	80	1.00
Bos. & Ariz.	1	2	Nat. Z. & L.	24	28
Calaveras	1	2	N. Cornelia	14½	15
Crown Res.	20	21	New Dougl.	1	1¼
Cons. Ariz.	1¾	1¾	Nixon Nev.	1¼	1¼
Cortis	10	15	Onaco	22	55
Champ. Cop.	12	14	Onondaga	12	25
Chief Con.	1¼	1½	Pond Creek	2¾	2¾
E. & B.	2	2¼	Rhode Island	2	4
Earl-Eagle	4	6	S.W. Miami, part paid	80	1.00
Fortuna	4	8	S.W. Miami, full paid	75	1¼
Gold Coin	1	2	Tenn. Ariz.	4¾	5
Gila Con.	17	17¼	Tuo. Mex.	75	1¼
Hamilton	12	14	U.V. Mex.	3¾	4¾
Hancock	40	45	Yukon Gold	75	1

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed rather a reactionary tendency during yesterday's early trading. It looked as though advances of before Christmas had gone far enough to attract realising, and there may also have been some trade selling against the larger business recently reported in the cost and freight market. Offerings were well absorbed at an opening decline of 6 to 11 points, however, and the market later steadied on a renewed demand from brokers with Wall Street or European connections. The close was 1 point net higher to 4 points lower.

The local spot market was steady and unchanged at 8c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	...	...	7.43@7.48	7.41
January	7.35	7.35	7.42@7.43	7.41
February	...	...	7.51@7.52	7.51
March	7.57	7.53	7.60@7.61	7.61
April	...	...	7.68@7.69	7.69
May	7.73	7.68	7.75@7.76	7.77
June	...	...	7.83@7.84	7.85
July	7.94	7.83	7.90@7.92	7.94
August	...	...	7.98@7.99	8.02
September	8.07	7.99	8.06@8.07	8.09
October	...	...	8.14@8.15	8.16

SUGAR.

Raw sugar is moving rapidly to Cuban ports and seventy mills are now grinding, against fifty a week ago. The coming month should furnish increased raw supplies, allowing the refineries here to start operations. The International Committee has purchased 60,000 bags new crop Cubas, December and early January shipment, at 4.965c, cost and freight, New York, and 20,000 bags Cubas, December shipment, at 4.95c, cost and freight, Savannah. The situation is still in the market for sugars at these levels. Spot prices are as follows: Centrifugal, 6.095c; cost and freight, 4.885c. In refined sugar the situation is distressing, and very little sugar is available. Standard granulated is quoted at 8.15c to 8.35c, regular terms. An additional 4,000 tons of Swedish sugar has been released for distribution through the American Refiners' Committee.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, two days, 5,506 packages. Not much fine fresh creamery arriving at the moment, and, with a little more demand than anticipated, the stock is cleaning up at steady prices. Possibly the tone is just a little better than on Monday. Held creamery somewhat unsettled. Most of the trading is in extras from 43@45c; some of the fancier lots held a little higher. Ladies weak. Packing stock up. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 50@50½c; extras, 92 score,) 49@49½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44½@48½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@44c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 51½@52c; extras, 50½@51c; firsts, 46@49½c; seconds, 42@45c; dairy, fresh, extras, 45½@46c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 48@48½c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 39@41c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 39@41c; lower grades, 36@38c; factory, current make, firsts, 39½@41c; seconds, 35½@38c; lower grades, 34@35c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 35@35½c; lower grades, 32@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, two days, 4,380 cases. The market in short of fresh gathered eggs. A fair amount of stock is due, but there are continued delays in delivery, many of the lots coming in are more or less frozen and the supply of strictly prime stock, free from frost, is short of the needs of the trade. Prices are higher owing to scarcity, but the market would be sensitive to any increase in supply. Storage eggs stronger under a better demand and some further improvement in prices. Nearby eggs in very small supply and choice stock favors the seller. Some California whites recently received have sold chiefly in range of 69@ 69c. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 61@ 62c; extra firsts, 60c; firsts, 58@59c; seconds, 54@57c; thirds and poorer, 29@53c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 37½@40c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 30@33c; lower grades, 31@35c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 40@43c; refrigerator choice from local candling, 39@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 64@66c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 62@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, mixed colors, fancy to fine, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 64@66c; gathered browns and mixed colors, fancy to fine, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 64@66c; gathered browns and mixed colors, ordinary to fine, 62@66c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 37½@40c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 30@33c; lower grades, 31@35c; refrigerator, nearby whites, fine to fancy, 40@43c; refrigerator, choice from local candling, 39@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 64@66c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 62@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, mixed colors, fancy to fine, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 64@66c; gathered browns and mixed colors, fancy to fine, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 64@66c; gathered browns and mixed colors, ordinary to fine, 62@66

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MUCH SHIPBUILDING DELAYED BY STRIKES

Bonuses Necessary to Maintain Six-Day Week at Increased Wages, Says Stevens.

536,992 WORKDAYS LOST

Senator Sherman Suggests Conscription of Labor, but Witness Opposes Such a Step.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Raymond B. Stevens, a member of the United States Shipping Board, testifying today before the Senate Committee which is investigating the shipping situation, attributed the delay of several months in the Government's shipbuilding to strikes in shipyards and the reorganization of the Shipping and Emergency Fleet Corporation. He also thought part of the delay was caused by "an excessive caution against profiteering."

Wage increases, totaling as much as 40 per cent. over those of one year ago in several instances, were made to settle the strikes, Mr. Stevens testified. How the Shipping Board also had resorted to a war premium of 10 per cent. as an inducement to get shipyard workers to put in six full days a week was told by Mr. Stevens.

The days' inquiry ended in a heated argument between Mr. Stevens and Senator Sherman on the question of conscripting labor for shipbuilding and munitions making. Mr. Stevens insisted that such a step would be un-American and would bring about industrial slavery which would not be tolerated by American workingmen.

"We conscript soldiers and sailors for duty twenty-four hours each day," said Senator Sherman. "Why can't we conscript men for whom we are now paying high wages and a 10 per cent. bonus to get them to work six days a week?"

Mr. Stevens said that sentiment was against such a drastic move.

"Well, we successfully overrode the American antipathy to conscripting soldiers," persisted Senator Sherman. "Could we not do the same thing in conscripting workmen?"

"That would cause industrial slavery, as the American workingmen see it," was the reply. "It is a step that should be taken only in the last extremity to save the nation. England forbade several hundred thousand Welsh miners to strike, but they struck and did not go back to work until they received a wage increase."

Opposes Coercion of Labor.

The witness predicted that revulsion of feeling would cause the immediate repeal of such legislation were it attempted now. He further declared that much more could be accomplished with free labor than by putting a bayonet back of the workingman to coerce him.

This dialogue followed Mr. Stevens's explanation of the steps taken to settle strikes in shipyards, which, he testified, had resulted in the loss to the Government of 536,992 working days or the services of 20,000 men for a period of thirty days. Thirty of the 106 companies building ships for the Government were affected by these strikes, he said, and agreements with the Longshoremen's and Seamen's Unions, which ended these troubles had been signed by the Shipping Board. Sailors on merchant vessels were getting nearly double what they did before the war.

The labor situation, the witness said, presents a problem too big for any one department to handle. A centralized policy as to the relation of the Government to labor during the war, he declared, should be worked out immediately.

Members of the committee dwelt at length on the war premium of 10 per cent., which Mr. Stevens said was being tried on the Pacific Coast to induce workingmen to put in a full week of six days and thereby hasten production. This premium would become a permanent wage on Feb. 1, he said, and under questioning by Senator Harding he admitted that an additional 10 per cent. premium would be offered if it developed that it could further stimulate production.

"Increased cost of living made it necessary to grant increases in wages," Mr. Stevens declared. "Metal workers on the Pacific Coast have been granted by the Government a wage boost of 31 per cent. over that of a year previous. The 10 per cent. bonus was to be in addition to that. Even the bonus had failed to induce all men to put in a full week, and many unmarried men, who would earn enough in four days at the increased wage rate would not work longer than that. This premium at present is a sort of experiment. If it proves successful it will be worth all the additional that it is costing the Government in the hastening of production."

Asked by Senator Harding if there were forces at work among these shipbuilding trades seeking to profiteer, Mr. Stevens said there were some, but not any more than were to be found among capitalists engaged in Government work.

400,000 Workmen Needed.

To complete the shipping program for next year 400,000 workmen would be required, as against 150,000 now engaged in this line of work, was another point developed from Mr. Stevens. He said he felt sure this number could be got because the slowing down of general construction throughout the country was releasing thousands of skilled workmen, such as structural ironworkers and carpenters, who could be converted into skilled shipbuilders.

Turning to the second cause of delay, as outlined by Mr. Stevens, the committee questioned him at length. After answering numerous queries, Mr. Stevens summed up his statements by saying:

"The Denman-Goethals row, which raged so violently in the press, did not delay the shipbuilding program for one minute, except at the finish. When these men quit, it was necessary for strangers to come in and take up the work they had in hand. Naturally, it required some time for them to acquaint themselves with all the details of the work and go ahead with it."

The delay occasioned by this change, Mr. Stevens said, ranged from six to eight weeks.

"Quibbling over cost," he said, "also caused delay of several weeks on several large fabricated steel ship contracts."

General Goethals had negotiated $300,000,000 worth of steel ship contracts and the negotiations had reached the stage where the contracts were about to be drawn when the General resigned, Mr. Stevens explained. He added that these contracts were drawn up a month afterward at a figure some $15,000,000 below the price agreed upon by Goethals.

The witness agreed with the suggestion of Senator Harding that "excessive caution against profiteering" on the part of Shipping Board officials was responsible for delay in signing these contracts.

Mr. Stevens took occasion to deny, as a "deliberate lie," a story printed this week in a local paper that he had procured for a friend a shipbuilding contract at a yard along the Piscataqua River, New Hampshire. He filed with the committee a letter from General Goethals, who, on seeing the charge, wrote that he negotiated the contract in question and that Mr. Stevens had nothing to do with it.

WANTS SHIPYARDS GUARDED

Merchants' Association Warns Shipping Board of Danger.

The Merchants' Association of New York made public yesterday a letter sent by the association to Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in which the Chairman's attention was called to the need of giving immediate military protection to the shipbuilding plants in the vicinity of New York. The letter said:

The shipbuilding and repairing yards at the present time are inadequately guarded. Owners have stated that in their opinion damage which would prove to be costly to the Navy Department and the Emergency Fleet Corporation could very easily be accomplished under present conditions. Proper protection cannot be afforded by private guards. The manager of a shipyard is very reluctant to give orders to private guards to shoot trespassers, yet this is necessary. Furthermore, a private guard is not competent to judge whether or no a man who is entering a yard by stealth is an enemy, a workman, or a sailor who has overstayed his leave.

The letter also set forth that if a yard was under regular military protection, the workmen employed at the plant would have a much keener realization of the importance of their work, and it would be easier for the employer to speed up production. It also was pointed out to Mr. Hurley that local Government authorities had no jurisdiction in the matter of providing armed guards for the plants.

Similar letters were sent to the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and Meyer Bloomfield, head of the Industrial Service Department, Division of Construction, United States Shipping Board.

EXTRA DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Corn Exchange Bank Votes Special Payment of 4 Per Cent.

Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank declared yesterday a special dividend of 4 per cent., in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. For the last nine years the bank has paid annual dividends amounting to 16 per cent., but the distribution this year will total 20 per cent. With the exception of the 1 per cent. Red Cross dividend, the Corn Exchange Bank has never before declared any special dividends. This extra distribution does not affect in any way the profit-sharing plan by which the employes of the bank and all of its branches will receive a part of the year's profits at the close of the year.

In addition to the declaration of dividends of 3 per cent., with an extra dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 2, making 12 per cent. for the year, the Directors of the Battery Park National Bank of New York voted yesterday to add to the surplus account the sum of $200,000, making the capital stock $400,000 and the surplus $400,000. This bank continues the sharing of profits with employes on a basis of 10 per cent. of the net earnings, to be divided according to length of service. This year's distribution will equal 30 per cent. of the salaries paid to those whose term of service has been ten years or more.

ONE YEAR ON THE EXCHANGES.

Complete reports of the year's business in stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and a comprehensive survey of business on the chief exchanges of the world, in the Annual Financial Section of The New York Times, Jan. 6, and in the Annual Review of The Annalist, Jan. 7. Circulation will exceed 425,000 copies.—Advt.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104¼	105¼
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105¼
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2½s, coupon, '35, reg	96	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
4s, registered, 1925	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	85
4s, coupon, 1925	84	85	2s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	85
4s, conversion, 1947	84	85			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4½s	July, 1967	94	94½	94
4½s	June, 1965	94¼	94½	94¼
4½s	May, 1963	94¼	94½	94¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	94½	95	94½
4½s	May, 1957	94¼	95	94½
4½s	April, 1966	88	90	88
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	88	92	88
4½s	Mar., 1964	88	90	88
4½s	Mar., 1962	87½	89	88
4½s	Sept., 1960	87½	89	88
4s	May, 1959	86	88	86
4s	Nov., 1958	86	87½	86
4s	May, 1957	86	..	86
4s	Nov., 1956	86	..	85
4s	Nov., 1955	83	86	83
4s	Nov., 1936	88	90	88
4s	May, 1919	98¼	..	98½
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s	Nov., 1954	..	77½	..
3½s	May, 1954	..	76½	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1918-1923	4.90	4.80 4.90
4½s	1924-1931	4.90	4.80 4.90
4½s	1921-1922	4.90	4.80 4.90
4½s	April 1920	4.90	4.80 4.90
4½s	1918-1919	5.00	.. 5.00
3½s	1940-1952	4.90	4.80 4.90
3½s	1930-1938	4.90	4.80 4.90
3½s	1922-1929	4.90	4.80 4.90
3½s	1919-1921	4.90	4.80 4.90
3s	1940-1953	4.85	4.40 4.85
3s	1926-1930	4.85	4.40 4.85
3s	1918-1925	4.85	4.40 4.85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Heaviness early developed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Advices from Washington to the effect that the President had decided to take almost immediate railroad action tended to create a degree of nervousness. There was a lessening in the talk, so prevalent on Monday, about peace being in the air. Commission houses handled a well-distributed business, which included a broad turnover of odd lots.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Am. Can	34¼	33½	33½
50	Am. H. & L. 1st pf	47½	47½	47½
100	Am. Loco	49½	49¾	49½
10	Am. Su. Tob.	59	59	59
350	Am. S. & R.	70¼	69¼	69¾
80	Am. T. & T.	100¾	100¾	100¾
700	Anac. Cop.	57	55¾	56½
20	A., T. & S. F.	78	78	78
800	Bald. Loco.	56½	54¾	54¾
380	Balt. & Ohio	40¾	38¼	39¾
1,590	Beth. Steel.	71¼	69	69½
60	B'klyn R. T.	36¾	36	36¾
40	Can. Pacific	129½	129½	129½
70	Cent. Leather	53¾	52¾	53¾
110	Ches. & Ohio	43	42¾	43
150	C., M. & St. P.	36¾	36	36¾
10	Do pf	63½	63¼	63½
10	C., R. I. & P.	16¾	16¾	16¾
90	Corn Prod.	25¾	25¼	25½
330	Crucible St'l	49½	48¾	49½
80	Dist. Secur.	32	32	32
80	Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾
20	Gen. Elec.	122¾	122¾	122¾
280	Gen. Motors	94½	93	93
10	Inspir. Cop.	40	40	40
150	Int. Mer. M.	20¼	19¼	19½
960	Do pf	79¼	78¼	78¾
130	Int. Nickel	26¾	26¼	26½
20	Int. Paper	23¾	23¾	23¾
20	Kenne. Cop.	30½	30¾	30½
10	Louis. & N.	106¾	106¾	106¾
20	Max. Motor	22½	22	22
120	Mex. Petrol.	73½	72½	72½
140	Midvale Steel	42¾	41¾	42
170	Mo. Pacific	21¾	21¼	21¼
30	Nat. Conduit	15¾	13¾	13¾
90	N. Y. Cent.	64	62¾	63¼
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	26¾	26¾	26¾
10	N. Y. Pacific	16½	16½	16½
60	Pennsylvania	43½	42¾	42¾
10	Ray Consol.	21	21	21
1,500	Reading	68¼	67	67¾
120	Rep. I. & S.	74¼	74¼	74¼
10	Sinclair Oil.	27¾	27¾	27¾
40	So. Pacific	87¼	87¼	87¼
70	So. Railway	22¾	22¼	22¼
280	Studebaker	44¼	42¾	43
10	Texas Co	125	125	125
90	Tob. Prod	46¼	45¾	45¾
160	Union Pac.	104¾	102¾	103¾
10	Un. Bag. & P.	87¾	87¼	87¼
50	U. S. Ind. A.	110¼	110	110
15,730	U. S. Steel	85	83¼	83½
180	Utah Copper	75¼	74	75
440	Willys-Over.	19	17¾	18¼

BONDS.

$4,350	Lib'ty 2d 4s	96.96	96.80 96.80
1,300	Do 3½s	..88.46	98.42 98.42

MINING STOCKS.

800	Gold. Con.	.36	.36 .36
400	Jim Butler	.75	.74 .75
1,000	McNamara	.17½	.17½ .17½
250	Portland	..1.15	1.15 1.15
600	Rochester	.30	.30 .30
300	West End	.67	.67 .67

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†Astna Expl.	7½	6¾	7
750	†Air Reduc.	65	59	65
100	Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	16	16	16
10	†Can. Car & Fdry. pf.	45	45	45
600	†Car L. & P.	2	1¾	2
200	Char. Iron Co. of Am.	7	7	7
4,200	Chev. Motor.	90	80	82
50	†Cit. Serv. oid.	204	204	204
1,000	Curtiss Aero.	27½	26½	27
350	†Elec. Gun.	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Emer. Znc.	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	†Int. Lube Ch.	2½	2½	2½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

400	Ang.-Am. Oil	17½	17	17
1,700	Do rights	3	3	3
10	Ind. Pipe Li	90	90	90

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

4,000	†Am. Oil, (a prosp.)	23	20	20
1,500	†Bar. O. & G.	1¼	1¼	1¼
25,000	†Bes.-W. Oil	26	22	23
10,000	†Ceden	8	7¾	7¾
4,500	†Crown Oil	¾	¾	¾
1,100	Cum. P. & R.	1¾	1¼	1¾
500	†Elk R. Pet.	6¾	6¼	6¼
1,100	†Elkid. O. & G., (a pr.)	½	½	½
500	†Esmer. Oil	¾	¾	¾
500	†Federal Oil	3	2¾	2¾
2,000	†Friar Oil	¼	¼	¼
350	†Glenrock Oil	5	4	4
800	†Han. O. & R.	4	3¾	3¾
8,500	Houston Oil	33½	32	32½
200	†H. G. O. Cr. O. & Ref.	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	†Int. Petrol.	17¼	12¾	12¾
5,100	K. Oil, (a p.)	¼	¼	¼
1,400	AL.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	†Atlanta	8	7½	8
1,700	Big L. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
9,500	†Bos. & Mon.	40	37	37
1,000	†Brad. C. M.	2	1½	1½
300	Butte C. & Z.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,600	Butte Det.	¼	¼	¼
2,500	†Caledonia	46	45	45
4,000	†Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1	1
100	Canada Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Cerro Gordo	1½	1½	1½
100	†Coco R. M.	3	3	3
1,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,050	Con. Cop. M.	6¾	6¾	6½
500	†Con.-H'st'd.	23	23	23
825	†Copper Val.	1	¾	1
1,800	Cross Con. G.	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,100	†Emma Con.	⅛	⅜	⅜
300	†Fort. Con.	40	40	40
1,500	Gibson Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000	†Globe D. C.	¼	¼	¼
405	†Gold. Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	†Gt. Var. Ex.	¼	¼	¼
635	Hecla Min.	4¾	4¾	4¾
7,000	†Int. Mines	16	14	15
200	†Iron Blos.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	†Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾
1,400	†Jer.-Pres.	2	2	2
1,000	†Jim Butler	75	72	74
300	Jose.-Kedne., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,100	†Jumbo Ext.	14	13½	14
800	†Kirk. Por. G. M., Ltd.	50	50	50
500	Louis. Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	†Lavelle G.	1	1	1
800	Magma Cop.	39	39	39
2,300	†Marsh Min.	7	6	6
1,700	†Milford Cp.	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	†Monster Ch.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,400	†2 Moth. Lode	27	27	27
4,000	†2 Nat. Lead	7	6	6
1,000	†Nat. A. L.	27	26	26
3,500	†2 Nev. Ophir	21	20	21
260	†New Cornel. Min.	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾
8,000	†Nixon Nev.	1¾	¾	1¼
2,500	†Ohio Cop.	¾	¾	¾
1,000	†2 Pole Star	22	20	22
5,000	†Port'd Con.	32	31	32
2,800	†Provincial	46	45	46
2,000	†Roch. Mine	30	28	29
5,000	†St. Mich.	6¾	6	6
100	Rid. Sil. Lead	½	½	½
1,000	Stewart	1	1	1
1,700	†Success	10	9	9½
13,750	Tono. Ext.	1¼	1	1¼
2,500	†2 Troy-Ariz.	16	15	16
500	Unit. Exp.	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,500	†2 Utica Mines	12	12	12
700	†W. End Con.	67	66	66
650	White Caps.	¼	¼	¼
1,000	†Wilbert Min.	19	19	19

BONDS.

$2,000	†Beth. Stl. 5s 2-yr. notes	96¾	95¾	95¾
25,000	†Can. Govt. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
2,500	†Gen. Elec. rts.	2½	1½	2
1,000	†Gen. El. 6s 2-yr. nts., '19	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
INDUSTRIALS.				
Astna stfk. of deposit	10	11	10	11
Am.-B. Mfg.	2	4	2	4
Am.-B. M. pf	25	35	25	35
Am. T. & Tun	½	⅝	½	⅝
Am. W. F.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	16¼	15¼	16½
Butter.-Jud.	42	45	42	45
Can. Car & F.	11	15	11	15
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel.	72	77	73	77
Carwen Steel.	5¾	9	8½	9
Chalmers Mot.	3	5	3	5
Do pf	..	50	..	50
Char. Iron pf.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Cities Serv. pr	66¾	67¼	69¾	67¾
Curtiss A. pf.	50	72	50	75
Cramp Ship.	60	72	60	72
Everett H.	21	22	21	22
Free. Texas.	35½	40	35½	40
Hall Signal.	5	5	5	5½
Hall Signal pf.	10	20	10	20
Hav. Tob. pf.	3	5	3	5
Havana Tob.	¼	1	¼	1¼
Holly Sugar.	35	45	35	45
Do pf.	80	85	80	85
Hupp M. Car.	2¾	3½	2¾	3¼
Inter. Rubber	8	10	8	10
Int. Motors.	10	14	10	14
Do 2d pf.	15	20	15	20
I. Ty. Co. pf.	65	78	65	78
K. T. & R. pf	11½	12½	11½	12½
Kresge	63	65	62	65
Lake T. Boat.	3¾	3½	2¾	3½
Lake T. Boat, 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
L. Val. Cl. B.	70	75	70	75
Lima Loco.	47	53	47	53
Lukens Steel.	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf.	101	105	101	105
Mar. Trac.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Martin Arms.	77	82	80	81
Mitchell Mot.	2	3	2	3
N. Y. Ship.	31	35	31	34
N. Y. Transp.	13½	17	13½	17
Poca.-La. Coal	3¾	5	3¾	3¾
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
St. Jos. Lead.	14½	15¼	14	15¼
St. L., R. M. & P.	30	35	30	35
Smith. (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Smith (A. O.) pf	80	90	80	90
Smith Mot. Tr.	¾	1	¾	1
Std. Motors.	8	9	8	9
Sub. Boat.	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
U. S. Lt. & H.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Un. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
World Film.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
OIL STOCKS.				
Allen Oil	⅜	¾	⅜	¾
Beth. O. & G.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
C. & Co. pf.	3¾	5	3¾	3¾
Island O. & T.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Houston Oil pf.	65	72	65	72
Lost City Oil	⅜	¾	⅜	¾
Midwest pf.	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Pa.-O. O. & G	13	12½	13	12½
Pa. Gasoline	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pierce Oil	11	11¼	10½	11
Sapulpa Oil	5¾	8	7¾	9
Savoy Oil	8½	10	8¾	10
Sec. P. & Ref	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Sinclair Gulf.	12	14	12	14
Somerset Oil	¼	½	¼	½
Stanton Oil	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Vac. G. & O.	½	¾	½	¾
MINING STOCKS.				
Acme C. H.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
Alaska Stand.	8	10	8	10
Booth	3	5	3	5
Cashboy	4	6	3	4
Cerbat Silver.	37	41	33	35
La R. Cons.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Sil. Kg. of Ariz.	½	¾	½	¾
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	72	75	72	77

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
25	Cities Service	205	203	204	206
75	Cities Service pf	67	66¾	66¾	67¼

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	14
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	72
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	40	41
Am. Light & Traction	190	200
Am. Light & Trac. pf	88	92
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf	72	75
Am. Public Utilities	23	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	58	62
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	8	11
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	57	61
Carolina Power & Light	23	29
Carolina P. & L. pf	83	92
Colorado Power	20	23
Colorado Power pf	95	100
Columbus Electric pf	73	82
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	37	54
Com. Pow., Ry. & Lpf.	62	65
Conn. Power pf	85	90
Consumers' Power pf	85	90
Dayton Power & L. pf.	75½	78½
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80
El Paso Electric	95	100
El Paso Electric pf	88	92
Electric B. & S. pf	92	96
Electric Properties	50	53
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	8	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	..	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	68
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	68	300
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	290
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf	85	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Elec. pf.	93	98
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½
Am. W. W. & El. col. 5s	63	65
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec.	74	76
Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	67	76
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Power 6s, 1963	90	94

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
An Ideal Winter Inn.
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y. 45 min. from 42d St., 10 min. from station. Open fires; skating, tobogganing and all Winter sports. Capacity 150. Rates $10 up. Special Holiday rates. Masquerade Ball and Midnight Supper New Year's Eve. Booklet.
LAKE MOHEGAN INN.
Skating, Dancing. Telephone 835 Peekskill. Mohegan, N. Y. Commuting distance.

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Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service. Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

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Ideal Home for Fall and Winter.
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

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Brimful for the New Year's week end—but the day after the "auld string" hangs on the outside. Favorable weekly rates, $4.00 daily. G. N. VINCENT, BOONTON, N. J.

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The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL.
On the ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during the Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Holiday period bookings now being made.
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Garage with accommodations for chauffeurs.

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CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
ALWAYS OPEN

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS and AMUSEMENTS
CAPACITY 600. DANCING.
Particularly attractive over the Holidays. Notable New Years Eve Celebration. Reservations may now be arranged.
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FIREPROOF
OCEAN FRONT, IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY.
THE HOLIDAY HOTEL
WHERE AMERICA'S MOST MAGNIFICENT NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION WILL BE HELD.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium.
Noted for its superior table and service.

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ISLESWORTH ICE PALACE
ATLANTIC CITY.

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For the Holidays First-class American Plan Hotel with many attractive features, including the recently installed Hydrotherapy. Baths for men and women. No snow.
Branch of Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers.
Camp Dix, at Wrightstown, is a short motor run from Lakewood.
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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
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Now Open on American Plan
Best Rooms, Best Beds, Best Table
For the Price in
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
Write for Beautifully Illustrated Booklet "ONLY 23 MILES FROM CAMP DIX"

THE ARDMORE, Lakewood, N. J.—Convenient to attractions; cosy, homelike; superior table; moderate rates. J. P. CONOVER.
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Swimming Pool, Golf, Sea-food Cuisine. Every Eurovean Bath and Treatment. Write
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Cook's Tours, 245 Broadway, 561 5th Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Ave.; Penn. R. R., 5th Ave. & 29th St. Ask Mr. Foster at 220 W. 42nd St., or at Lord & Taylor's and Bertha Ruffner's Information Bureau, McAlpin Hotel.

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A convenient and delightful place to spend your holidays. Good driving and motoring, excellent saddle horses, two golf courses and an outdoor sports.
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HOTEL WINDSOR, under new management; facing beautiful Hemming Park; $150,000 spent in improvements during summer of 1916. Robt. R. Meyer, Prop. J. E. Kavanaugh, Mgr. JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.
HOTEL CLARENDON Seabreeze, Florida.

LABEL RULE FOUGHT IN VAIN BY GROCERS

Federal Board Determined They Shall Designate Grades of Commodities.

STATE QUALITY AND PRICE

Food Director Likely to Publish Names of Retailers Who Charge Exorbitant Prices.

Representatives of the retail grocery interests of the city who attended the conference of the Price Interpretation Committee of the Federal Food Board at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street yesterday declared themselves to be firmly opposed to any regulation that would require them to label all of their commodities in accordance with grade, quality and price. The Federal Food Board has decided to adopt such a regulation by Friday, in order to prevent grocers from misrepresenting low grade for high grade goods and charging prices for a higher grade of article than they were delivering to the consumer.

More than 35 men representing practically every retail grocery interest in the city, including the chain stores, participated in yesterday's conference. From the very beginning the majority of them took a decided stand against the imposition of labels which would enable a customer to know just what kind of goods he was getting. They objected to such a procedure principally on the ground that many kinds of goods would not lend themselves easily to definition as to grade and quality. Many of them also contended that the adoption of a label would involve an additional increase in operating expenses.

F. W. Fiske, assistant director of the Bureau of Distribution and Transportation, who presided at the meeting, convinced the grocers that public interest required the use of a label which would act as a guarantee against misrepresentation, and that the Federal Food Board was determined to put such a label in force. Many of the grocers were willing to yield on the proposition in regard to butter and eggs, but they held out to the last against the labeling of most of the other commodities. The difficulty of dividing one grade from another remained their principal objection, even though it was generally admitted that the wholesalers from whom they obtained their goods were practically required to do that very thing.

Determined to Make Rule.

Cyrus Miller, director of the Bureau of Distribution and Transportation, said that the hostile attitude of the retail grocers would in no way affect the plan of the Federal Food Board, and that the regulation requiring the grocers to use the label would be adopted probably tomorrow. The rule will have the effect of law ten days after publication. In the meanwhile the Federal Food Board will continue its consultations with the retail grocers in an effort to ascertain just what articles could most readily be made adaptable to the label rule. Among the articles which are most likely to be labelled are eggs, butter, meat, and fish, and other commodities falling under the list of prime necessities.

As the result of the recent survey made by THE NEW YORK TIMES, showing that retail grocers in various parts of the city were not conforming to the Federal Food Board's daily prices, an agent of the board made a special investigation of some of those districts yesterday and found, as had been stated in THE TIMES, that the retailers were paying little or no attention to the price list. He found, in almost every case, that the retailer was charging from ½ to 4 cents over the maximum retail price suggested in the price list, and that in some cases there was no doubt that the grocer was giving the investigator, knowing him to be such, a price from 2 to 3 cents less than the price exacted from an ordinary customer.

The investigator also reported that here and there the retailers frankly admitted that they had no standardized price for either butter or eggs. According to their own admissions they frequently charge a stranger from 1 or 2 cents more for a commodity than they would ask from a customer who was known to them. This was found to be particularly true in delicatessen stores and also a class of stores which pretended to be catering to what they called a high-class trade, even though the neighborhoods in which those stores were located was not the best.

To Expose Dishonest Dealers.

The failure of retailers to conform with the Federal Food Board price list was also brought up for discussion yesterday during the meeting of the Retail Grocers' Price Interpretation Committee. A few of the grocers insisted that the margin of profit allowed in the price list was not sufficient, one representative actually insisting upon a 25 per cent. profit and another upon a 15 per cent. profit. Most of the grocers, however, were of the opinion that the retailers should endeavor to conform as near as possible with the food list prices. They recommended that where the Food Board finds retail prices to be excessive the retailer should be called before the board and asked to give his reasons for charging more than the price list. If the offense was repeated the retailer in question, according to this proposal, should be exposed, his establishment being announced by the Food Board, through the newspapers, if possible, as one which did not maintain a fair level of prices.

Public Market Commissioner Henry Moskowitz declared yesterday that the food problem could be solved most effectively by the establishment of municipal centres of distribution where the city could put on sale a few of the necessary staples at prices recommended by the Federal Food Board. Under the power granted to it by the State Food Commission, the city could go into the business of buying and selling food, so that it would be merely up to the Board of Aldermen to designate the agency. Mr. Moskowitz, who goes out of office on Jan. 1, said yesterday that he intended to go before the Board of Aldermen and recommend that the power to buy and sell food be conferred upon his successor, and that the next Public Market Commissioner be given a free hand to set up in various parts of the city "sales demonstration stores," where eggs, butter, and other necessities would be sold by the municipality at a little more than cost.

"There are two ways of effecting price reductions," he said. "One is to put teeth in law so it can fix prices for retailers and enforce their regulations by a definite penalty, and the other is to have the city use the power it has to buy and sell food and fuel and establish local distribution stores, where the most necessary staples can be obtained at a fair and reasonable price, the effect of which would be to reduce the prices of the retailers who are now overcharging.

Would Operate at a Profit.

"I do not advocate the operation of these stores at a loss, nor is it desirable that the city prices should be of the same level as the chain store prices, with which the average retailer is in no position to compete. The city price should be determined on the basis of a reasonable profit, so that the retailer will be able to compete, if he is really seeking to obtain for himself nothing more than an honest profit.

"War conditions have demonstrated that the purchasing power of the dollar has been greatly reduced because there are too many distributing factors between the producer and the consumer. The entrance of the city into the business of buying and selling food at cost or little more cost price, would not only bring down prices all around, but it would minimize the number of distributing factors, by driving out of business many uneconomic enterprises."

It was announced yesterday at the office of the International Sugar Committee that the negotiations between it and President Menocal of Cuba for relieving the sugar shortage of America and the Allies had been practically completed. Meanwhile, it was said, Cuban producers are forwarding their new sugar crop as fast as ships can be obtained. An additional 4,000 tons of Swedish sugar have been released for distribution here through the American Refiners' Committee.

Plan to Deliver Cooked Meals.

A group of prominent persons interested in the social significance of the food problem and its general relation to the successful prosecution of the war met at the home of Adolph Lewisohn at 881 Fifth Avenue yesterday and started a new movement to conserve food, homes, health and woman power during the war. They organized the American Cooked Food Service, a service which will establish for the first time in New York a system of furnishing cooked meals to homes from central stations scattered throughout the city.

The plan has been tried with great success in London. Its aim is to provide proper nourishment to families that are temporarily deprived of the domestic service of women members who may be engaged for the time being in industrial and other classes of war activities. Families that come together under normal conditions at meal times, would thus be kept intact.

The incorporators of this new organization are Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Adolph Lewisohn, and Charles H. Sabin. Associated with them are Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, William S. Curtis, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Mrs. Charles H. Senff. The officers who were elected yesterday were Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, President; Adolph Lewisohn, Vice President; Mrs. William G. Shailer, Secretary, and Dr. Belle J. Macdonald, Treasurer. Other Directors are Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee and Mrs. Ransom S. Hooker, Mrs. Alice McKay Kelly, now organizing Red Cross canteens in Italy, is to be field secretary, and Mrs. Emma Waldron Davis, executive.

The organizers of the movement have received the personal endorsement of Food Administrator Hoover. Trained dietitians will be employed to prepare well balanced menus. An official consulting board to give assistance and advice on various technical and nutritional problems will be made up of Herbert L. Satterlee, Dr. Graham Lusk, Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Dr. S. Adolphus Knoph, Cyrus C. Miller, Dr. Thomas D. Wood, George L. Bennett, Frederick S. Crum, Dr. G. Reese Satterlee, Professor Irving Fisher, Mrs. John E. Milholland and Mrs. Bertha L. Grimes.

The first station will be opened in a few weeks at 213 West Seventy-ninth Street with a motor service extending over a two-mile radius. The food, according to yesterday's announcement will be served at a reasonable price and will be carried from the stations to the consumers in insulated containers that will retain the heat for several hours.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.
Ocean SS Co<Standard Oil Co.
Marston<Tug P BR No. 14.
NY C RR<Penn RR.
Olivier<SS Regina d'Italia.
D, L & W RR<Tug Transfer No. 12.
Sullivan<Ross.
Blauch<Tug R G Townsend.
Clark<SS Eretria. (2.)
Timmins<same. (2.)
Un Wharf Co<same. (2.)
J C Stock Yards Co<Tug Transfer No. 10
Keeler<Tug Transfer No. 16.
Tice Towing Line<Steamer Northport.
Reitzen<Social Halls.
Hayden<Hayden.
Neuman<Nathanson.
Re Fellman.
Marvin<Ream.
Seydel Mfg Co<Doggett.
Golden<5th Av Coach.
Keys<same.
Ryan<same.
Walker<same.
Cunningham<Vogel.
Reisenberg<Reisenberg.
Wilson<Harpers Weekly Corp.
US Trust Co<Teets.
Nichols<Fred Fear & Co.
Smith<Smith.
Neff<Vandevort.
Black<NY Rys.
People ex rel Tappin<Woods.
Bloomingdale<Weller.
Russell<Glantz.
Merrino<Reardon.
Moskowitz<Wheeling Corrugating Co.
Goldberger<Coperly.
Same<Hemstreet.
Gelbert<NY, NH & H RR. (2.)
Chertow<Shipley Const
Van Dyck Estate<Home Const Co, Inc.
Same<Weinstein.
Rudman<Frank.
Bornheimer<Bergen.
Russell<Glantz.
CNY<Riley.
Greenwald<Greenwald.
Ennis<Chichester.
Tosel<Tosel.
Ferguson<Buchanan.
Rosenson<Amron.
Ratowsky<Ratowsky, Inc.
Re Morristown Trust.
Re Mary Anderson Candy Shops.
Faletesky<Eleto Co.
Schnekraut<Froman.
Marsh<Brunk.
Re Jenkins.
Stanton<Beam.
Schilling<Schilling.
Re Volk House Wrecking Co.
Canaday<Aren Annus.
Boeing<43d St. &c. RR
J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—No day calendar.
PART IV.—Recess.
PART VI.—Recess.
PARTS V., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PART III.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 11 A. M.
Estate of Esther Feigenbaum.
Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Anna Norris.
Ellen M. Newman.
Mae Greenbaum.
Benjamin Perelman.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.
Wallace C. Patterson.
Hannah Bergauer.
George W. Powers.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Becker<Becker.
Tannenbaum<Guionnet. (2.)
Weingarten<Gollibin.
Costanza<Levy.
Waldman<Vandt.
Hershkowitz<Halahan.
Santimauro<Freedman
Feigman<Yaeger.
Silver<Greinis.
Joffe<Sieghardt.
Becker<Abraham.
Linker<Ochs.
Rober<Karl.
Hochheiser<Hyman.
Daubenstein<Buttenwieser.
Waters<Beau Site Co.
Laurie<Kirschner.
Nippon-Am Co<N B Panama Hat Co.
Cirkinian<Scharlin.
Crimi<same.
Epstein<Wolf.
Greenberg<Rosenthal.
Oktavec<Frederioks.
Gordon<Newman.
Schumacher<Yung.
Forman<Amend.
Johnson<Radford.
Goldstein<Gillen.
Art Color Plate Eng Co<Huppert.
Minturn<Dalton.
Gimbel Brothers<Lavy
Popper<Fletcher.
Solomon<Schwartz.
McCutchen<Way.
Rosenthal<Wills.
Birkett<Lewis.
Josephwits<Aitman.
Man'l I Co<Cameron.
Hunter<Willis.
I. G. Johnson & Co<Spiral Wheel Co.
Livingston<Frolichstein.
Wentworth<Reisenweber's.
Diamond<R T Co.
Suchs<Goebel.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cavagnaro, J.—Cong Home Missionary Soc'y<Solomon—Charles M Bostick.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Weigart<Stark—Charles Pulzel. Re Ellis.—Isaac Franklin Russell.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Ruppert<Gt A & P Tea Co. (2.)
Labes<Wilson & Co.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Foxwell.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—....., J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. City R E Co<Begley et al—Bernard S Van Rensselaer.
SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J. Daley<Coffey—Charles H Friedrich.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Clark<Miller—Maldwin M Fertig.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P.J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.
People, &c, ex rel Fiske<Bantz et al.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department. Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J. At 10 A. M.
Appleby<McKenzie.
Roman<Simons.
MacLeod<MacLeod.
Re 78th St. (Farmers Loan & T Co.)
Re Humboldt St. (Cooke.)
West<Bailey & Co.
Clarke<Stumpf.
Nellischar<Stumberger.
Fitzgerald<Gugnow.
Samuels<Samuels.
Re Delma Rty Co. (Ashland Bldg Co.)
Postal<N Y Cons RR.
Kronickas<C I & B RR.
McMillan<same.
Same<same.
Schaeffer<same.
Yorkville Paper Co<Ward.
Arlington Co<Silverberg.
Mills<Mills.
Walders<Botwick.
Same<Crovello.
Langenbacker<Burch Bottling Co.
Re Baer Bros. (Gill Soap Co.)
Butt<Edison Elec Ill. Rappaport<Kashman.
Same<same.
Fortier<Fortier.
Re 195th St. (Catskill).
Ungerland<Ungerland.
Aplisch<Hunter.
Seitz<Horton.
Brady<Mendelson.
Sheedy<Poster.
Krellwitz<Wheldon.
Whalen<Whalen.
Remington<McQueen.
Re Kern.
Re Taylor.
Re Waters.
Re Strange.
Re Strong.
Re Liffman.
Re Hicks. (Bauer.)
Re Scheville.
Re Clark.
Re Knochel.
Re Bartles.
Cromwell<Bruner.
Re Kings Co Mtg Co. (No. 3.)
Healy<Healy.
PART II.—Faber, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned until Jan. 7.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Eliza Newman.
Ann Masterson.
Catherine J Brener.
Philip Matty.
Jennie Rose.
Frederick Wohlfahrt.
Lawrence T. McKeown.
Mary Schirp.
Administration of:
William McDonald.
Accounting of:
Catherine Brener.
Abraham Brockman.
Sarah Furst.
Isabella Anderson.
Samuel Ellice.
George Gill.
Annie Sullivan.
Jennie A Powers.
Henry Weil.
Elizabeth Healy.
Mary Burke.
Juliet Wallace.
Charlotte Kellog.
Margaret Rappelyea.
Catherine Lamour.
Maria A Hartung.
J Frank Dunham.
Thomas Howden.
Emma Wilbur.
Harriet Mayer.
Estates of:
Adella J Winter.
William May.
McNerney infants.
John Feeley.
Mary Waldron.
Charlotte Kellog.
Helen E Johnson.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.—Corporate Invest Co<Pope.
Fishbaugh<Brian.
Quimby<City of White Plains. (2.)
In re Sisson<Huber.
Gates<Gilligan.
Hammond<Howe.
Wright-Ogden Co<Abrahams.
Also for the hearing of motions.

LIS PENDENS.
Manhattan.

32D ST, 352 East: Isabella Hart against Josephine Mynett et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Wechsler.
91ST ST, 69 East: Mary McK. McCreery against Andrew A. Smith et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Ivins, Wolff & Hoguet.

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of Spring Place, 100x71.4; Frederick W. Smith et al., as executors, against Strap Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Venino.
169TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 40x100; East River Savings Institution against Annie Jones et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. B. Ehrlich.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

One of the most important transactions affecting Brooklyn industrial properties in several years was reported yesterday. Horace Delisser and associates bought from the West Street Improvement Company the block known as the Sugar House property, at Newtown Creek and East River, in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn. It is directly opposite Twenty-third Street, Manhattan. The premises were formerly occupied by the American Sugar Refining Company and are improved with a number of old brick and frame buildings. The plot contains about 500 lots, having a frontage at Newtown Creek and the East River of 900 feet, and average dimensions of 470 feet on the other two lines.

Mr. Delisser is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ajax Rubber Company, capitalized at $10,000,000 and operating plants at Trenton, N. J., and Racine, Wis. He declined last night to discuss what improvements were contemplated to the property, which has been held at $2,000,000. William A. White & Sons negotiated the sale.

Investment Demand for Heights Properties.

Upper West Side apartment houses were features of a fairly active Manhattan real estate market. Berman Brothers bought, for investment, from the W. S. Hill Realty Company, the five-story apartment house, with stores, at 110 to 112 Nagle Avenue, ninety feet from Arden Street and near the Dyckman Street subway station.

The property covers a plot 40 by 130 feet and houses twenty-five families. It carries an annual rental roll of about $8,000 and has been held at $65,000. Nehring Brothers negotiated the sale.

The corner property at Arden Street was sold for the W. S. Hill Realty Company, last August, through the same brokers, to Frederick Brown, who resold it to an investor.

The Hillchester in Deal.

Charles Kimmelman has purchased from L. Lawrence Weber, the theatrical producer, the Hillchester, a six-story apartment house, at 547 and 549 West 157th Street, on a plot 125 by 100.

The house contains forty-one apartments, fully tenanted, with an annual rental roll of $28,000, and was held at $225,000. The building was erected several years ago by Julius Tishman.

Investor Buys Dyckman Apartment.

An investing client of H. F. Byrnes & Co. purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 64 Vermilyea Avenue, a five-story twenty-family apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100. The property, which was held at $70,000, was acquired by the seller last Spring from the Marva Realty Company.

Missionary Society Buys Old Second Avenue Residence.

The American Christian Missionary Society has purchased from the estate of M. T. Major 147 Second Avenue, a three-story and basement private dwelling on a plot 23 by 125, located near Ninth Street. This house, which has been occupied by the members of the Major family for about sixty years, is the only private residence remaining in this once fashionable avenue south of Fourteenth Street, where were the residences of such old New York families as the Keans, Stuyvesants, Rutherfords, Whites, Evarts, Fishs, and Furmans. Moore & Wyckoff, in conjunction with the Leonard Morgan Company, negotiated the sale.

Costly Dwelling Gift.

Mrs. Jefferson Coddington has presented as a gift to her daughter, Mrs. Emily Coddington Williams, the four-story residence at 24 West Fifty-eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 100.5. The house is assessed at $87,000. Miss Coddington was married on Nov. 5 last to William H. Williams of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.

Bronx Sales.

Sophie Miller sold to Simon Nussbaum 726 Tinton Avenue, a two-story private dwelling on a lot 25 by 110.6.

Queens Borough Sales.

H. Bohnson sold to H. W. Wiley, the dwelling on the southwest corner of Snediker Avenue and Clinton Place, Jamaica.

The Shore Acres Realty Company sold to G. C. Van Alstyne, the dwelling and plot 60 by 100 feet on the north side of Twenty-ninth Street 103 feet west of Fifteenth Avenue, Flushing.

The Jamaica Hillcrest Company sold to C. Nichols, the dwelling and plot 60 by 100 feet on the east side of Hilldale Avenue 40 feet south of Doncaster Road, Jamaica.

M. T. Johnston sold to the Marston Building Company a plot 100 by 225 feet on the west side of Ninth Avenue, 267 feet south of Washington Avenue, Long Island City.

The J. M. Groves Realty Company sold to C. Sohl, a plot 100 by 105 feet on the northwest corner of Walnut Street and Freedom Avenue, Woodhaven.

New Jersey.

Title to the estate of Douglas Robinson, on the top of the Second Mountain, West Orange, will pass early next month to Alfred Julius Keppelmann of South Orange. Mr. Robinson gave up his residence on the mountain several years ago and since that time has been a resident of New York State, residing in the city and at his country place in Herkimer. His father, Douglas Robinson, Sr., had owned the estate before him.

Warehouse for Electric Company.

Archibald D. Russell has leased to the Western Electric Company, the eight-story building at 152 and 156 West Thirty-sixth Street for a term of years, for warehouse purposes. The building was erected by Mr. Russell in 1906 for Park & Tilford, by whom it was occupied as a distributing station until they moved to a larger building on West Forty-second Street, also erected for them by Mr. Russell. M. & L. Hess, Incorporated, negotiated the present lease.

May Lease 620 Fifth Avenue.

Negotiations are pending for the lease of the six-story business building at 620 Fifth Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100, for a term of twenty-one years at a total rental of more than $550,000. The property is owned by the Trustees of Columbia College and before its conversion to business use was occupied as a residence by Charles F. Hoffman.

Lease to Japanese Bank.

The Sumitomo Bank of Osaya, Japan, has leased in the Singer Building, at 149 Broadway, for a long term, the second floor corner at Broadway and Liberty Street, directly above the new home of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank. The space will be used as a branch of the institution, which will be the second Japanese bank to establish itself in the New York financial district. The Yokohama Specie Bank has already located a branch in the Equitable Building.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased for Bayner and Helen Clarkson the six-story and basement building, 20 by 130, at 678 Broadway, to the Broadway Bargain House. The tenants are now located at 676 Broadway, where they have been for the last fifteen years, which they will retain in connection with the new premises when the necessary alterations have been made.

The Brett & Goode Company leased the entire seventh floor in the Puck Building, 295-309 Lafayette Street, containing about 25,000 square feet, to the Acme Steel Goods Company for a term of years. The rental to be paid represents an increase of about 15 per cent. over the present schedule. This lease completes the renting of the entire building, containing more than 200,000 square feet.

Kohn & Co. have leased, through the M. Rosenthal Company, the store and basement at 25 to 27 West Thirty-second Street.

Charles E. Williams has leased for Cross & Brown, agents, the store at 40 West Thirty-ninth Street, to the Marguerite Tea Room.

Building Trades Meeting This Afternoon.

A meeting for the purpose of forming a permanent association to work for the growth and advancement of the building trades and to aid the Government in its present crisis will be held this afternoon in the rooms of the Building Trades Employees' Association, 30 West Thirty-third Street.

Realty Notes.

The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision unanimously affirming a judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which affirmed a final judgment and decree of registration of the Special Terms in the Torrens registration action of Judge Wauhope Lynn, plaintiff, against the City of New York, impleaded with others, defendants. The decision will ultimately affect the titles of other properties to the value of millions of dollars.

There has been no change in the price of [illegible]

bought in at auction by Katherine Dumahaut.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.
By Henry Brady.

Dominick St, 81, n s, 140.11 ft w of Varick St, 19x75, three-story house; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against A. M. Pepe et al.; R. & S. J. Osserman, attorneys; due, $8,456.31; taxes, &c., $223.60; to the plaintiff for $6,000.
Towers Av, s e corner 142d St, 50x99.3, vacant; H. Lee R. Edgar et al., trustees, against Joseph Barron et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $46,762.93; taxes, &c., $1,040; to the plaintiff for $41,250.
By J. H. Mayers.
3d St, 282 East, s s, 141.8 ft e of Avenue C, 22.7x106, four-story building with store; J. H. Suydam against Samuel Roth et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; due, $4,540.28; taxes, &c., $511; prior mortgage, $11,000; to the plaintiff for $13,581.
Sullivan St, 121-123, e s, 50.6 ft s of Prince St, 41.10x75, six-story storage; Theresa Stern against Moses Zimmerman et al.; Michael Freed, attorney; due, $6,395.99; taxes, &c., $1,000; prior mortgage, $33,000; to the plaintiff for $35,512.
By Samuel Marx.
176th St, 821 East, n s, 46 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; F. L. Burchard, executrix, against B. H. Irving et al.; Merchant, C. & M., attorneys; due, $1,451.73; taxes, &c., $224.90; to the plaintiff for $2,800.
By Herbert A. Sherman.
Tremont Av, 1,010, s w corner Lillian Pl, 78.5x80.6x irregular, frame buildings; Comity Mortgage Co. against 1,010 Tremont Avenue Corporation et al.; Burchard Dutcher, attorney; due, $21,982.33; taxes, &c., $228; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.
Alterations.
Items under $5,000 omitted.
Amsterdam Av., 1,351, for a four-story stable into a garage; J. Deering, 1,931 50th St., Brooklyn, owner; L. A. Shelnart, 154 Bowery, architect; cost, $6,000.

RECORDED LEASES.
With name and address of lessee.
Manhattan.
MADISON AV, 2,056, s w corner of 130th St, store; Sundel Hyman to Jacob Wallach, on the premises, 5 years from March 1, 1918; attorney, J. Blaine, 217 Broadway.....$950
PLATT ST, 21, 2d floor; Wood Warehouse, Inc., to J. Early Wood, Inc., on the premises, 5 1-12 years from Sept. 1, 1917; attorneys, Singerman & Siegel, 299 Broadway.....$2,000
6TH AV, 291, store and basement adjoining the store at s w corner of 18th St; Schulte Realty Co. to Jacob Braunstein, 113 2d Av, and Albert A. Winkler, 1 Arden St, 10 years from March 1, 1918; attorneys, S. J. Carlson, 320 Broadway.....$3,900
18TH ST, 16 West, s s, 27x92, all; Susquehanna Silk Mills to Hudson Lunch Co., 2 11-12 years and 27 days from April 4, 1918; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$27,000
28TH ST, 249 and 251, all; Frederic Poffet to Hotel Garage Co., 1 year from Jan. 1, 1918; attorneys, Singerman & Siegel, 299 Broadway.....$9,000
Bronx.
BERGEN AV, 610, first floor; I. & S. Co., Inc., and another to Philip Braver, 66 Avenue C, and another, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Philip Simon, 128 Broadway.....$3,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.
Manhattan.
BROADWAY, 2,520; Schalle & Son, Inc., against Broadway-94th Street Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$1,734
BROADWAY, 2,124; Charles K. Barnum & Son, Inc., against Tong Yan Nin, Louis Tong et al, owners; W. H. Tiedeman, Inc., contractor.....$1,107
56TH ST, 23 West; Isaac Nussbaum against John Doe, owner; Charles Fitzpatrick, contractor.....$170
168TH ST, s w corner of Jumel Place, 75x100; Frank T. Craven against B. Franklin Bart, Jr., & Co., owners and contractors.....$1,375
Bronx.
JEROME AV, s e corner of 184th St, 95x95; Philip Arinsky against Arklin Realty Co., Inc., and Aaron Klein, owners and contractors.....$377

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.
Manhattan.
FULTON ST, 118; Edwin Wilbur against Dutch Reformed Church et al, Dec. 4, 1917.....$250
38TH ST, 7 East, and 39th St, 10 East; Harry Cohen against Improvement Co. of New York et al, Nov. 14, 1917.....$1,075
54TH ST, 201 West; Charles Kurson against 201 West 54th Street Corporation et al, Dec. 20, 1917.....$18
108TH ST, 234 and 236 West; Berger Mfg. Co. against Manchester Garage Co. et al, Nov. 27, 1917.....$100

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MUST BE SOLD AT ABSOLUTE SALE
TO-DAY
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.
10 East 94th Street
(NEAR 5TH AVE.)
A 4-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, together with a 2-story brick extension in rear. Size 20x100.6½.
ROSE & PASKUS, Esqs., Attys.
128 Broadway, N. Y. City.
For further particulars write to
'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Apartment Owners
Provide Against Vacancies for 1918-19
YOU CAN DESCRIBE YOUR APARTMENTS, GIVING NUMBER OF ROOMS, BATHS, AND YEARLY RENTALS IN THE APARTMENT HOUSE SECTION OF
The "Red Book"
Classified Telephone Directory
Circulation 325,000.
For Further Information, a Representative will Call or Telephone.
REUBEN H. DONNELLEY, Publisher, 227 Fulton Street. 12684 Cortlandt.

A BARGAIN
5-story and basement brick flat in Harlem. Eight 5-room apartments and 2 stores. Fully rented. Hot water. No heat. Annual rent $2286. Mtg. due 1922. Bargain. Frederick Davis, 135 B'way.

XMAS PRESENT
RENT LOW, $6,800; PRICE, $50,000.
Five-story, four families each floor; stores. 20ft. from Subway Station. Bank mortgage just renewed 5%.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 East 42nd St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. E. Silsby, 217 Bway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villas in Flats for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE — MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, 79, s s, 25x86.3; Louis Winkler and another to Chenka Winkler and another, 293 East Broadway, mtg $28,000, all liens, Dec. 24; attorney, Samuel Sturtz, 126 Broadway $1

ELDRIDGE ST, 197, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Selma Siegel to Ike Chertcoff, 1,314 40th St, Brooklyn, and another, mtg $28,650, Dec. 21; attorney, Isidore Solomon, 44 Court St, Brooklyn $1

MANGIN ST, 68, e s, 158.8 ft s of Rivington St, 20.8x100; Josepa and Salvatore Speno to Philip Hasperhausen, 418 West 146th St, and another, Dec. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 90 ft e of Clinton St, runs e 40 x s 80 x w 20 x s 20 x w 20 x n 100 to beginning; Maurice Krautman to Samuel Krautman, 317 East 4th St, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway $10

59TH ST, 24 West, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 28x100.5; Julia Coddington to Emily Coddington Williams, 24 West 59th St, and s, q & g., Dec. 20 .....Gift

Bronx.

AVENUE A, e s, 75 ft s of 3d St, (Fordham,) 25x100.9; Catharine Glynn to Jane A. Glynn, Feb. 11; 1900; attorney, E. J. Martin, 263 Broadway $1

BERKMAN ST, 36 and 38, s s, 50x26.10; Alex Carleton to Frances M. Carleton, Warrenton, Va., mtg $29,000, Feb. 13, 1917; attorneys, Gannon, S. & R., 2 Rector St..$1

ELSMERE PLACE, 861, n s, 35x100; James M. Martin and another to Anne J. Martin, 413 East 59th St, mtg $12,000, Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10

FERRIS PLACE, s w s, at n w corner of Lot 22, map of John Bowne, runs s 147 x n 28.2x144.7x25; Roshannah Whalen to Tiebout Avenue Co., Inc., 1,005 East 180th St, mtg $1,200, Dec. 21; attorney, Tiebout Avenue Co., Inc., 1,005 East 180th St..$100

LOT 972, map Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer 3d, trustee, et al., to John F. Keogh, 234 East 178th St, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $620

LOTS 483 and 1,377, same map; same to Otto J. Scheer, Larchmont, N. Y., June 15; same attorney $2,150

TINTON AV, 728, e s, 25.6x110.6; Simon Nussbaum to Sophia Miller, 764 East 164st St, mtg $5,500, Dec. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

138TH ST, 337.6 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9x100; Mary A. Keim to Adelaide Murnane, 435 East 126th St, Nov. 5; attorney, Adelaide Murnane, 435 East 126th St $9,000

163D ST, 794 East, 15.4x52.9; John G. Terzian et al. to Frederick A. Downes, Sept. 20, 1907, re-recorded from Oct. 2, 1907; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

112TH ST, 20 West, s s, 205 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11, Dec. 26; Bertha and Bernhard Simon to Hannah L. Marx, 2,062 Grand Av, Bronx, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

127TH ST, 611 to 617 West, n s, 192.8 ft w of Broadway, 150x100x irregular, Dec. 26; Shenk H. & Co. to Abel King, 145 East 63th St, and another, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St $10,000

Bronx.

BECKER AV, s w s, being lot 72, map Washingtonville, 41.8x120; Harrie E. Smith to Emanuel Speirs, Executor, Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., Dec. 21, given as collateral security for mtg covering land, L 1,302, page 10, Westchester County; attorney, D. O. Williams, 10 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. $330

KOSSUTH AV, n s, 41.9 ft e of Fulton St, 100x100; Rose Granich to Jacob Janas, 2,534 Creston Av, Dec. 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

LOT 972, map Lorillard Spencer et al.; John F. Keough to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, due July 2, 1922; attorney, Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$483

LOT 482, map Lorillard Spencer et al.; Otto J. Scheer to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, due July 2, 1922; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1,143

LOT 1,377, same map; same to same, June 15, due July 2, 1922; attorney, same..$483

LOTS 141 A and 141 B, map Penfield property; also land in Westchester County; Charles Burthman to Stephan Parker, 1,497 Putnam Av, Dec. 21, 3 years; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St $2,500

RIDER AV, w s, 118 ft s of 14th St, 75x125; Columbia Metal Box Co. to George Mandel Grantwood, N. J., Dec. 26, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

SPUTTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, in div line land Patrick Kane, runs 197.8 x w 73 x s 58 x w 12.1 x s 50 x w 150 x s 50 x e 150 x s 108.5 x n e 105.3; Willis H. Thorn to James Douglas, on Palisade, near 237th St., Dec. 17, due Jan. 8, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

UNION AV, s w s, 33.5 ft n of 4th St, 75x100; Emma Meyer to United States Title Guaranty Co., 370 Montague St, Brooklyn, Dec. 21, 4 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, United States Title Guaranty Co., Court and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn $1,500

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester.

14-room modern house, with all improvements, including three acres of ground, to lease. Apply Ely J. Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 5350.

WHITE PLAINS.—Modern corner residence, eight rooms and bath; improvements; sell, lease, exchange. WASSERMAN, 1,223 River Av., Bronx.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

11 LIVINGSTON PLACE, near East 16th, (facing Stuyvesant Park.)—14 rooms, 3 baths; $110 monthly. Inquire on premises.

36D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT, 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

Bronx.

1,466 Nelson Av.—Private attached cottage, 7 rooms; steam-heated, hot water; parquet floors; electric lights; $35; if desired, can give private attached garage, heated, $15. Owner, tel. 601 Tremont.

Long Island.

Forest Hills Gardens.—122 Slocum Crescent, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island; new nine-room house with four baths; unfurnished; two blocks from station; eight tons coal in cellar; rent $95 per month. Dr. C. W. Lieb, 64 West 56th. Circle 8185, 4 to 6 P. M.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

PEEKSKILL STORES FOR RENT.

Three stores, centrally located in the village of Peekskill of 18,000 population, for rent; splendid chance for a chain store or starting a new business.

MOORE-WIGMAN CO., INC., INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE, PEEKSKILL, N. Y. PHONE 222.

Columbus Circle, (311 West 59th St.,) store, 22x100, double show windows, also basement, lofts, 22x100; splendid light offices, north skylight studios, suitable for any business. Apply on premises, or Rieser. Phone Madison Square 5350.

9-11 EAST 16TH ST.

Store, basement and several lofts, 50x160, between Union Square and 5th Av.; no manufacturing in building. Inquire Superintendent on premises. Phone Chelsea 4480.

Four-story loft building, with stores, 50x82, northeast corner 23d St. and 1st Av.; cheap rent, favorable lease; immediate possession. For particulars write I. Hirsch, 1,361 Madison Av.

Desk room, including stenographer and telephone service, in attractive 5th Av. office, offered in consideration of part time services. In replying state nature of business. O 133 Times.

Desk Room.—Inner office, outside private officer telephone, typewriter service; in Grand Central Terminal; reasonable. F 82 Times.

Desk and office space, furnished; $5 to $25.50; mailing privileges, $2; telephone service. Duane, 280 Broadway. Suit 807.

To sublet, reasonable; fine office, 17x28 ft., at 99 West St., 11th floor; overlooking river. Apply Room 1113.

LOFT ADJOINING 5TH AV.

9 West 29th; elevator; 25x75; $1,200. APPLY 26 WEST 31ST, OR JANITOR.

To rent, large office, with or without privileges; rent reasonable. Havermeyer Building, 25 Church St., Room 212.

Showroom space with complete office service, suitable for infants', children's or ladies' apparel; central location. Farragut 3917.

Parlor floor to let for light business or living, 39 West 47th. Bryant 5100.

Store, 2,070 Hughes Av., Bronx. Inquire janitor, or E. Ridley, 59 Allen St.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.

130 Broadway, corner Cedar, Room 1061.

Attractive desk room; extremely light. Room 1006, 208 5th Av.

Entire part of loft in 5th Av. Limon, 242 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY SITES near R. R. Owner, LEON LUFT, 202 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York. 7 1-3c commutation fare; 8 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

FARMS.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

One of New England's finest stock farms, 400 acres, located in Woodstock, Conn., on very high elevation; magnificent view, finest of air and water; 100 acres in meadow and cultivation, not a stump nor stone; fields as level as a floor; soil rich, heavy loam; could easily be made to keep 100 cows; estimated 2,000 cords wood; 1½ miles to village and railroad; splendid 12-room house, steam heat, running water, 4 fireplaces, telephone, large veranda, barns, and other outbuildings; price $10,000; $5,000 may remain on mortgage; not many of these grand old estates left; been in present family 40 years; must be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars inquire Dwight H. Armstrong, Danielson, Conn., Farm Agency.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, $165; bargain; large, light rooms. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

49TH, EAST.—Handsomely furnished, new, modern apartment, sublet; $200. Telephone 5953 Plaza.

50TH, 111 EAST.—Newly decorated suites, furnished and partly furnished; kitchenette, electricity.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 a month up; most desirable location and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms, bath. West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT STUDIO, $99 5th Av.; entire floor; skylight; $75. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or JANITOR.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, PARK AV. SECTION. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Choice furnished apartments; studio building; large, sunny room; open fireplace; all improvements; $100. Phone Chelsea 3272.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 241 WEST. (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

51ST, 14 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, sleeping porch; open fireplace; southern exposure; piano; restaurant in building; non-elevator; short or long term; seen any time. Ballard.

54TH, 200 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, and large foyer hall; price $225 a month; must have best references. Frank, 1130 Circle.

57TH, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartments; 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet, $196 Columbus.

71ST, WEST.—Completely furnished three-room apartment. M 178 Times.

72D.—Furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 2 baths; $250 month. Particulars Vandt. 1450.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large double room, kitchenette; southern exposure; private house; references.

74TH, 132 WEST.—High-class furnished, unfurnished two-room suites; electricity; plenty heat.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Elegant 3-room suite, bath, entire floor, select residence; maid.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Charmingly furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator. Apply Apartment 29.

80's, magnificently furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; 4 master's, 2 maids' rooms; immediate occupancy; particulars. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

90S, WEST END.—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished. Details, Columbus 5374.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent, eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family; leaving city; exchange references. E. S., Apt. 9.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

113TH, 517 WEST.—A charming five-room apartment, very carefully furnished; complete in every detail. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Seven pleasant rooms; private home; river view; excellent heat; 110th St. subway, buses; season, longer. Superintendent.

116TH. — Magnificently furnished 5-room apartment; 10th floor; immediate possession. Vandt. 1450.

136TH, (Subway.)—Five rooms, two bedrooms, distinctive furnishings. Particulars, Columbus 5374.

139TH, 439 WEST.—Unusually attractive 4-room furnished apartment; elevator; restaurant in the building. Tel. Morningside 3350.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom, furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8070. Apt. 94.

121ST, 714 WEST.—4-room apartment to sublet, $90. Apartment 6.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH. With or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $50 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 289 W. 73d. Col. 3074.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

ATTRACTIVE 8-room apartment, 2 baths, well appointed, $200. Fisher, Morningside 3443.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—To sublet, room and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Apartment 2C.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

EDGECOMBE AV., 287.—Apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; west side; five rooms, bath; elevator; cosy and bright; moderate; near 146th St. "L" and subway. Call after 10 A. M.; Waxman's apartment.

Furnished Apartments, HOTEL SAN REMO, 74th to 75th St., Central Park West. DIRECTLY FACING CENTRAL PARK. Insures maximum of sunlight and air. Transiently or by year. Complete hotel service. Restaurant. Service Table d'Hote & a la Carte. Convenient to "L," subway, & Surface lines. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6700.

For furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

HAVEN AV., 96. (Overlooking Hudson.)—Beautifully furnished new house, foot of West 170th, $70. Audubon 3142, Apartment 23.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

MANHATTAN AV., 312.—Will sublet handsome seven-room, elevator apartment, six or eight months, furnished or unfurnished. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 352.—Beautifully furnished high-class elevator apartment, overlooking Riverside Drive; 6 rooms, and bath; $100 & Col. 11 66.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, Between 114th and 115th.—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment, twelfth floor, 9 rooms and 3 baths; modern fireproof building; music room, drawing room, library, dining room connecting; ideal for entertaining; $325 month; less conditionally short or long lease. Private telephone, Morningside 672. Evans.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6845 Morningside. Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 79th.)—Living, bedroom, private bath, kitchenette; short lease. Schuyler 2105.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet, completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6645 Morningside. Apt. 71.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 46.—To sublet, beautiful studio apartment; entire floor, or will divide.

Unfurnished—East Side.

56TH, 100-111 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Select studio apartments, one and two rooms; both large, light; efficient service; $75. Superintendent on premises or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Phone 1782 Vanderbilt.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS, 60 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath, $70, $75. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th.)—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; (very desirable for doctor;) $75 monthly. Plaza 6143.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE. PHONE PLAZA 6958.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH, 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment; six rooms, two baths; private house.

107TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story building; one 4-room apartment to sub-lease with open fireplace; $1,400. Apply on premises.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3196.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x20. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

58TH, 309 WEST.—Southern front; one-room apartment; maid service; restaurant. 8B.

188TH ST., 520 WEST.—Sublet new four-room apartment; modern conveniences; good locality.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS, 130 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $45. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or janitor.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55. 274-276 W. 19th St.; 5 and 6 all light rooms. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST., OR SUPT.

LARGE SINGLE FLAT, 1,945 7th Av., (117th;) 7 rooms, bath, $65. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST, OR JANITOR.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

SMALL furnished apartment wanted immediately for two adults, in either hotel or apartment house on west side, above 72d St. Telephone Hawkins, Rector 8886.

Wanted, for about two months, by a family of three, small furnished apartement; location in or near Park Av. preferred; references given. V 394 Times Downtown.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Four-room furnished apartment, between 70th and 116th Sts., west; not over $60. O 164 Times.

Small apartment, 2 bedrooms, sitting room, kitchenette, fully furnished, rent between $75 and $100, until May. O 143 Times.

List your furnished apartments. Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I can rent apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Immediate, 2-room, kitchen apartment, for 3 months. K. A., 216 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Unfurnished apartment, 8 rooms, with 3 master bedrooms; east side, between 60th and 83d Sts., 5th and Lexington Avs. preferably Park Av.; must be new building. Address at once M 169 Times.

MOTHER and daughter will lease two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette, below 59th St.; must be modern, bright, steam-heated; $50; references. O 153 Times.

Wanted, unfurnished apartment, below 50th St.; two bedrooms, living room, bath, and kitchen; state price, floor, service, &c. W 223 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST (near 5th Av.)—Medium and small steam-heated rooms; electricity.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

37TH, 143 EAST, (Near Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms with bath, for living or studio purposes.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms, bath, newly decorated. Telephone 2328 Plaza.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 432.—Warm, large back parlor; two windows; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large and small rooms with bath; musical studios rent by hour or month.

MADISON AV., 174, (334.)—Vanderbilt Studios; $70, room, bath; 2-room suite; references.

West Side.

11TH, 237 WEST.—Two sunny single rooms, dainty apartment; steam heat; hot water always; kitchen privileges; moderate; evenings, Henry.

30TH, 311 WEST.—2 connecting rooms; light housekeeping; front parlor; suitable for 3.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private baths; steam, electricity; also small apartments.

48TH, 34 WEST.—Rooms, with or without bath; sub-lease parlor floor; refined house.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Private family; pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms.

69TH, 145 WEST. — Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure; modern conveniences. Buckley.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; breakfast; references; electricity.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, front room; private bath, electricity, steam heat.

302 WEST 72D ST.

Gentlemen; beautiful suite; two rooms, bath.

73D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND COLUMBUS AV.—ONE ROOM AND BATH; EXCLUSIVE HOME. 5978 COLUMBUS.

73D, 103 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, sunny room; running water; reasonable.

74TH, 112 WEST.—Large parlor, furnished, unfurnished; electricity; bath; kitchenette; other rooms; gentlemen preferred; references.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.) —Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; all conveniences. Columbus 8205.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also smaller room, adjoining bath.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; gentlemen, couples; well heated; $6; convenient location.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New; Nerece Hall annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

79TH, (78 Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms, overlooking river; bath, kitchenette, electricity, steam; $65, $80. Schuyler 2100.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny rooms, private baths; suite; electricity; steam.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished front suite, two rooms and bath, in doctor's apartment; two gentlemen or business couple preferred; references. Schuyler 2834. Kenny.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Large front room, near bath; phone; subway. Collins.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, bath; near Drive; small room; references.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful, large back parlor, bath, kitchenette, electricity; $50.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Sunny front; also medium; phone; subway. Lockwood.

91ST, (Broadway, Near Subway.)—Newly furnished light room, adjoining bath, high-class apartment, private family; no other roomers; gentleman preferred; $8. Phone Riverside 6536.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large, small suite, single; reasonable rate.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room. Riverside 2867, Apt. 2W.

97TH, 50 WEST.—Sunny room for gentleman appreciating refined home; breakfast; moderate.

97TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large room, front; hot and cold water; adjoining bath; steam heated; 2 flights; phone.

103D, 2 WEST.—Rooms facing parks, $4.50-$6; small room, $2.50; telephone. Burpee.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—A nicely furnished suite, or single rooms; electricity, running water; elevator apartment. Harrington.

111TH, 845 WEST, (Rockman; corner Broadway.)—Attractive, well furnished room and bath with board; modern elevator apartment. Treager.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive, warm, sunny, adjoining bath; exclusive. 6390 Cathedral. Apartment 10C.

114TH, 500 WEST, (facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room; private adult family. Graham.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6487.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Warm, attractive room, running water, elevator, $5.50. Brockway.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity; heat; references required.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5, $6. McCabe.

123D, 528 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Splendid, large, single rooms, $3; value. Burrows.

145TH, 334 WEST.—Doctor's office, private house, with reception adjoining. 4068 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (cor. 125d St.)—Large, well-furnished room; running water; gentlemen preferred. Apt. 25.

BROADWAY, (345 West 104th.)—Clean, sunny outside room; private apartment. Academy 2546. Rich.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 327.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; every convenience. Riverside 9096. Welbasky.

CLAREMONT AV., 15.—Sunny room, beautifully appointed, private bath. Morningside 5136, Apartment 22.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76.—Beautiful, large, light, front room, first floor; lovely for studio; between 79th and 80th Sts.; other rooms for rent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful second floor in exclusive, quiet residence; gentleman; breakfast.

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV., 2,682.—Warm, sunny front parlor and bedroom; near subway; mother and daughter; strictly private; references; board optional. Meade. Tel. Ford. 204.

Brooklyn.

CARROLL ST., (near Kingston.)—Beautifully furnished room; steam, electricity; private family. 4653 Decatur.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Attractive room, suitable two; references exchanged. 755 Main.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished room, kitchenette or board, moderate, vicinity Columbia College or beyond 145th St., Broadway; business woman. Address W 209 Times Downtown.

ROOM with private bath or small furnished apartment wanted below 14th St. Answer, giving full particulars regarding terms, &c., O 185 Times.

REFINED UNIVERSITY MAN wants room, running water, breakfast, in family, private, near subway, quiet location. F 58 Times.

REFINED JEWISH YOUNG MAN wants neat furnished room with private, congenial family in the neighborhood of West 150th St. and Broadway. G 322 Times Downtown.

Gentleman wants cheap room; must be quiet and clean; heat, running water, light; breakfast desirable; near 59th St., West preferably; state terms. F 78 Times.

Gentleman wants first-class steam-heated light room in apartment, neighborhood 72d St.; $30 month; permanent. O 135 Times.

Gentleman desires large room, running water, heated, in refined home, vicinity lower 5th Av. F 69 Times.

Unfurnished.

LARGE ROOM, conveniences, between 30th and 50th, city; references. F 77 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent meals; refined.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 213. (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room with bath; single room; excellent table.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Renovated throughout; good single rooms; moderate rates; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, also single room; Southern exposure.

16 WEST 55TH ST., Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

58TH, 37 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

58TH, 41, 43, 45, Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double and single rooms, private bath; home surroundings; table boarders welcome.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive pension; large room with private bath; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with, without baths; good table; table guests.

73D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

151 WEST 76TH ST.

Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, steam-heated rooms; large, single; electricity; bath; excellent table.

79TH, 114-122 WEST. (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST. Large sunny room, private bath.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, warm room; also small room; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Unexpected vacancies; large, attractive rooms; excellent, homelike table; reasonable.

83D, 265 WEST. Large, elegantly furnished room, private bath; electricity, heat.

94TH, 274 WEST.—Rooms, with or without board; excellent table, kind servants. Riverside 9150.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptional large, front room; private bath; owner's home; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Cozy rooms; steam heated; board; gentlemen; $10, $12. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air, Quietness. Social Factors. Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV. 174 West 128th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Jewish gentleman wants board; refined, cheerful family, or first-class boarding establishment; west subway, below 96th. V 292 Times Downtown.

Gentleman and wife desire board, bright front room, private bath, preferably downtown district, nice neighborhood. Address, stating rates and location, references, M 170 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $5,000; our price, $3,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW. Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7 passenger. Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC, 6 passenger, 2 bodies, limousine and touring; all in fine condition; fully equipped with all accessories. Drop postal making appointment for demonstration and inspection to Howard, (chauffeur,) 811 Union St., Brooklyn, or phone South 4454.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

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CHANDLER "Six," late 1916 touring; machine absolutely perfect; Houck wire wheels, oversized tires, new; slip covers, shock absorbers, &c.; best offer $725. E. G. Widner, 68 William St. 5822 John.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FRANKLIN Sedan 1916; in perfect condition. L 358 Times Downtown.

HUDSON 1917 Super 6 cabriolet; run 2,100 miles; many extras; must sell. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

HUDSON super 6 touring, mechanically perfect; new tires; extra Winter top, mounted; will sacrifice for $725. Columbus 8963.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan: bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new model K, 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts; immediate delivery. W. H. Spencer, 30 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7314.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET. Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE,
1917 6-cyl. 48 H. P.
Limousine.
Most exceptional purchase.
Immediate delivery.
Practically new in every way; seating capacity, 7 passengers, (5 inside;) upholstery gray, black stripe broadcloth; painted Locomobile dark green; motor and mechanical parts in finest possible condition; guaranteed; tires

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HELP WANTED—Female.

MATURE WOMAN of extensive experience in large refined household and proved high character to manage household of middle-aged single man; above conditions will absolutely be insisted upon in correspondence with applicants. Address, with experience, references, terms, &c., before Friday noon, M. W., 1,264 Broadway.

MILLINERY.
HEWLET ROBIN CO.,
417 5TH AV.,
require the services of
MILLINERS AND COPYISTS.
All steady positions; good salary.

NURSERY GOVERNESS to take charge of two girls attending school, 6½ and 10; must have personal reference. Telephone Riverside, 3895 between 9 and 11 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

NURSE, to assist with care of girl, 4, and infant; must be competent. Call from 1 to 4, afternoon, Mrs. John H. Dunn, 175 West 72d.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady wanted for general office work, also to act as model. Harmon Knitting Co., 175 5th Av., Room 1212.

OPERATORS and TIPPERS wanted. Arnold Schiff & Co., 85 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN.
LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SEVERAL EXPERIENCED
SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
WASH GOODS
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APPLY BEFORE 11 A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
SEVENTH FLOOR.

STENOGRAPHER having accuracy, speed; very interesting work; must be able to take moderately difficult dictation; state education, experience, and salary expected. O 171 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, in large wholesale office, near Times Square; permanent, desirable position with advancement for neat, industrious, young lady. O 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, for publishing house; moderate salary; opportunity for advancement. McCall Co., 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Familiar with auto terms and details; state experience and salary expected. A. T., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, active, in large central real estate office; beginner considered. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, Punctual, 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted by technical publishing house; one who understands dictaphone preferred. W 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, 2, some knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; $15-$18. M. B., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and competent; address, stating fully age, education, experience, and references. M 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping and office routine. Eagle Aircraft Corporation, 51 E. 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS and dictaphone operators; excellent positions. Miss Kelly, Room 209, 309 Broadway.

STENCIL FILERS, experienced, for large publishing house; $10 start. Opportunity, 244 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. ROOM 1340 FIFTH AV. BLDG.

TYPISTS.—Large publishing house; pleasant conditions; hours, 9-5, noon Saturday; state age, experience, education, and salary desired. C. K., 235 Times Downtown.

TYPIST for dictaphone work; excellent position. Call T. F. Walsh, 90 Nassau, after 10 A. M.

TYPISTS, capable beginners preferred; good opportunity. McCall Co., 236 West 37th St.

WAITRESS, first-class, to assist in high-class tea room. Apply after 10, 18 West 43d St.

YOUNG WOMAN, EXPERIENCED AT HAND COLORING OF HIGH-GRADE GREETING CARDS, &C. 133 EAST 16TH ST., 1ST FLOOR.

Employment Agencies.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
154 Nassau St. Miss Griffin.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, excellent opening, $18; others, $18-$20. DICTAPHONE OPERATOR-STENOGRAPHER, competent, $18; others, $15-$18. STENOGRAPHERS, good openings, $14-$25.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, typists, clerks, file clerk, proofreader, ledger clerk. Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) splendid downtown commercial, $18; export, $12; tabulator, $15; law; beginners, typists, switchboard. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

FIVE high-class, well-educated, American young women for positions as stenographic secretaries. $25-$30; also clerkships, $18-$22. MUTUAL SERVICE, 41 LIBERTY ST.

STENOGRAPHERS (Spanish), (English); bookkeepers; bookkeeper - stenographers, clerks; typists; telephone. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

LEDGER CLERKS $20; Stock Record Clerks $20; Stenographers $20 and $18. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, (school;) middle-aged lady, matron institution. Hopkins, 507 5th Av.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write or telephone for free trial lesson and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $15 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing business in six weeks; join the day and evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2201 Franklin.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 96 WEST 40TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—The Agricultural & Industrial Labor Relief has an opening for an expert accountant; English or English-American only considered; must have excellent references; middle-aged man preferred. Call 1,123 Broadway, Room 607. Please Farragut 9777. All services rendered free.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors and juniors; give experience and telephone number. O 149 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Capable and experienced junior; good pay; give full particulars. Woodville, N 215 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNT EXPERT, WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY, TO MANAGE OFFICE; MUST BE ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC. CALL U. S. SPECIALTY CO., 326 BROADWAY.

ADMISSION CLERK for hospital; $45 month and meals; only man with hospital experience need apply; must speak Jewish or German. M. O., 47 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.
Man over 32; good education, experienced in preparation of advertising matter; opportunity for man of ideas; salary to start, $25 to $30; answer in detail. N 216 Times Downtown.

ARTIST for advertising agency; state in first letter character of work done and salary expected. W 219 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Not subject to military draft; easy hours; good chance for advancement; state age, salary, experience, and nationality. Address "Harlem Corporation," Times Harlem.

AVIATORS WANTED.
Experienced aviators wanted at once. Standard Aero Corporation of New York, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER for printing office; one familiar with standard cost system and knowledge of estimating preferred. Address, with references and salary expected, M 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, who can assist generally and do office work. B. L., 215 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER WITH EXPERIENCE IN AN EXPORT HOUSE, WHO CAN MAKE UP CONSULAR AND COMMERCIAL INVOICES ON TYPEWRITER; MUST BE RAPID AND ACCURATE; GOOD POSITION TO COMPETENT MAN; NO SATURDAY WORK. ADDRESS, STATING FULLY AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, TO M 180 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large printing concern requires an experienced bookkeeper; must know how to operate typewriter; state qualifications and salary. W 235 Times Downtown.

BOY. — Bright youngster looking for big future will receive wonderful opportunity; must be wide awake hustler; good salary to start; rapid advancement. Houghton Company, 200 West 125th.

BOY.—To start as general office assistant; good opportunity to advance for a willing and ambitious boy, between the ages of 15 and 17; salary $9 to start. Call Robert A. Keasbey Co., 445 West 51st.

BOY.—A trust company has opening for good, bright boy as runner and general office work; chance for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, A. L. B., N 212 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted for supply department by large corporation; age 16 to 18. J. D., P. O. 76, Station D, N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful and competent driver, able to make repairs on car; city references as to character and ability necessary. Call Thursday, 10 A. M., Bruere, 925 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, for heavy truck; permanent work; references; salary, $22. Apply W 226 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Stock ledger clerk by large mercantile house; quick and accurate at figures; splendid opportunity; state age, nationality, and salary. W. D., 316 Times.

CLERK with mathematical ability in large office for temporary work. Apply Thursday morning, 9th floor, room 11, Times Annex, 227 West 42d St.

COLLECTOR.—Large auto establishment has opening for man of good character as outside collector; prefer man who has had experience with installment furniture house, though this is not essential; steady position, good salary. State age and full particulars as to fitness for the job. M 171 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Real estate office wants rent collector for high-class apartment houses. Call 9 A. M., Berlin, Broadway, corner 162d.

COOK—BUTLER.—Couple wanted for a small family, private residence, west side; man and wife for cook and butler-valet; no laundry; would take colored couple; good position offered. Apply immediately, giving experience, references and salary expected, M 188 Times.

CORSET SALESMAN or saleswoman, for city trade, with reference. Address New Idea, W 220 Times Downtown.

COST CLERKS, three, experienced, familiar with machine shop costs and material prices. Duesenberg Motors Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.

DRAUGHTSMEN,
HERE'S
YOUR CHANCE
To Capitalize Your
Training,
To Develop in
Sales Work.

We need men who have mechanical training and some shop experience.

If you are ambitious and want to get ahead faster, send your qualifications and photograph to the

INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

All communications will be considered confidential.

DRAUGHTSMEN.
HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced man to act as chief draftsman and checker for a concern manufacturing calculating and transmitting devices; give experience; salary $30 per week. W 228 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.
First class layout men, also first class detailers, experienced on automobile work. Apply to Mr. W. Taylor, Militor Corp., Bergen and Kearney Aves., Jersey City, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN, capable of making neat drawings and tracings. Room 1912, 17 Battery Place.

DRAFTSMEN for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS
HUSKY YOUNG MEN FOR
WAGON WORK.
SALARIES:
HELPERS.....$60 TO $70 PER MONTH
DRIVERS.....$80 TO $110 PER MONTH
CHAUFFEURS.....$100 PER MONTH
NINE HOURS' WORK, WITH EXTRA PAY FOR OVERTIME; DOUBLE PAY FOR SUNDAY OR HOLIDAYS.
APPLY ALL DAY,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

ENGINEER.—Young man for testing and development of mechanical and electrical instruments; technical training desirable; state experience and salary expected. W 227 Times Downtown.

GARMENT BUYERS, &c. — WE WILL RECEIVE IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE APPLICATIONS FROM GARMENT BUYERS WHO HAVE HAD SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE IN MERCHANDISING DEPARTMENTS, EMBRACING COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, AND BLOUSES; HAVE SEVERAL EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROGRESSIVE MERCHANDISERS; WILL ALSO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FROM ALERT ASSISTANTS; DO NOT APPLY UNLESS YOU HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN RETAIL GARMENT BUYING AND SELLING. ADDRESS W. T. KNOTT, 28 EAST 26TH ST.

GLASS WORKERS.
EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; RIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME; DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK;
EARN $50 A WEEK.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

GLOVE SALESMAN,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
FABRIC, KID, SILK,
HAS OPENING FOR A MAN TO COVER OHIO, INDIANA, AND PENNSYLVANIA, CALLING ON DEPARTMENT STORES; MUST KNOW THE TERRITORY THOROUGHLY AND HAVE HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; GIVE IN FIRST LETTER, WHICH WILL BE IN STRICT CONFIDENCE, WHERE EMPLOYED, AMOUNT OF SALES, EXPERIENCE AND HOW LONG WITH PRESENT CONCERN; THE POSITION OPEN IS EXCEPTIONAL IN OPPORTUNITY AND SALARY; CONSIDERATION GIVEN ONLY TO MEN WITH GLOVE SELLING EXPERIENCE; STATE AGE AND GIVE REFERENCES. D 405 TIMES.

INSTRUMENT MAKER
AND
MODEL MAKERS.
HIGH-CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; 65 CENTS PER HOUR, WITH ADVANCEMENT. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS
SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

INSTRUCTOR. — Thoroughly experienced; practice and theory of internal combustion engine, aero engine experience preferred. Write or call Room 514, 51 East 42d St.

INSURANCE COMPANY, casualty lines, desire the services of experienced man to take charge of branch claim department; in replying give full particulars. V 317 Times Downtown.

LATHE HANDS,
Precision machine; must be good men.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54th St., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY SALES CORRESPONDENT wanted for organization handling several lines; outside experience as well as office training required; good opening for man who can write effective sales letters; state age, experience, education, salary expected. S. A., Times Harlem.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN and tracer wanted at once. 120 Broadway, Room 1718.

OFFICE BOY wanted; one with experience preferred; exceptional opportunity. Give full particulars in addressing Flying Association, Inc., 280 Madison Av., New York City.

OFFICE MANAGER wanted for large industrial concern just organizing, employing technical men; applicant must be good executive and show record of successful experience in similar positions; high-grade man only. Call Employment Supervisor, 11th floor, 280 Madison Av., City.

OPPORTUNITY.
Bright boy wanted to make himself generally useful about office; state age and references. Address D 326 Times Downtown.

PLANER HANDS,
CAPABLE OF OPERATING 72-INCH by 20-FOOT PLANERS ON GOVERNMENT WORK; PERMANENT POSITION, WITH GOOD WAGES, TO COMPETENT MEN.
APPLY OFFICE BUILDING,
BABCOX & WILCOX,
4TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.,
BAYONNE, N. J.

RECEIVING TELLER.—Bank wants experienced receiving teller; state experience and salary expected. D 322 Times Downtown.

REPORTER wanted by a New England daily; give age, newspaper experience, present occupation. Address X 235 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, catering gents' furnishing trade, to handle men's neckwear as side line; city or road; commission. V 399 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted, men's neckwear, experienced city and road following; commission. V 398 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE THE SERVICES
OF
SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED
SILK SALESMEN.
APPLY BEFORE 11 A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
SEVENTH FLOOR.

SALESMAN WANTED.
LARGE DISTRIBUTER OF WELL KNOWN MOTOR TRUCKS WILL HAVE VACANCY JAN. 1 FOR GOOD SALESMAN; KNOWLEDGE OF TRUCKS VALUABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; THE POSITION CARRIES WITH IT A LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, ETC., M 163 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—A manufacturer of an article vitally necessary in piece goods departments of department stores and with practically a virgin field, requires one or two high grade salesmen to represent him in New York and New England; drawing account and commission or commission exclusively; only men of proven sales ability accustomed to earning $7,500 to $10,000 yearly will be considered; those well acquainted with department store piece goods buyers or store executives preferred; replies held confidential. O 138 Times.

SALES MANAGER WANTED
BY MANUFACTURER OF NOTION ITEM.
Must have experience in organizing sales department and a thorough knowledge of jobbing trade. Will not consider any letter unless DETAILED experience is given. Address G 472 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—EXPERIENCED TIRE SALESMEN TO REPRESENT WELL ESTABLISHED COMPANY IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY TERRITORY; MUST HAVE SELLING RECORD; LIBERAL SALARY AND EXPENSES, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT, M 164 TIMES.

SALESMEN, — LARGE EXPORT HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELERS; PREFERABLY MEN WITH DRY GOODS EXPERIENCE; MUST SPEAK SPANISH FLUENTLY AND HAVE UNQUESTIONED PROOF OF PAST RECORD SUCCESS AS SALESMEN; WHEN ANSWERING GIVE FULL DETAILS, EXPERIENCE, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. W 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, for Eastern States, to represent a corporation handling a nationally advertised product; sober, intelligent men of character and education only; promotion to those who qualify; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Apply J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—Company of worldwide reputation, making highest quality food products, has a permanent salaried position with advancement for a high-class salesman of pleasing personality; give particulars of experience; state age, married or single, salary expected; replies strictly confidential. W 231 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — Readjustment of sales force leaves openings for a few capable men; good appearance, sobriety, and initiative essential; must be at least 25 years of age; splendid opportunity for producers; commission basis, with drawing account. R. A., 21 Times.

SALESMEN of good appearance; intelligent and aggressive men and women to sell to the big stores and general retailers, an attractive and useful new war specialty; sells on sight, assuring repeat orders and large profits; commission basis; exclusive territory everywhere to the right person. Burns Supply Co., 21 to 27 Jackson St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—If you can sell, we can furnish you with a proposition that will enable you to make good money; you must be honest and a worker; we will do the rest; commission basis. Apply S. B., Box 256, Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, keen, alert man, with general business knowledge, for Eastern territory; must possess integrity of character and come well recommended; advancement assured the right man; drawing account against commission. R. R., 90 Times.

SALESMAN.—We want immediately a young, well-appearing man to sell our war maps; they are splendid, authentic maps of each front and are very valuable; a salesman on commission, should earn $30 daily. L. A. Wright, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN wanted by a varnish manufacturer; an experienced varnish salesman on commission or salary basis; state age, experience, references, territory traveled, and for whom. X 236 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, having experience umbrella manufacturing, cover New York State, New England territory; straight commission or salary. N 208 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Local salesman to sell supplies to machine shops and factories; salary or commission; must have experience. Reply, stating references, to M 165 Times.

SALESMAN with good road experience for Western territory; commission basis; references. O 163 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced better kind dresses; city and office; commission. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 28th St.

SALESMAN wanted for Southern territory to carry popular-priced dresses as side line; commission basis only. M 174 Times.

SHIRT HOUSE
desires capable executive with wide experience in every detail in shirt manufacturing to manage one of the largest shirt factories; excellent opportunity; state full particulars. M 88 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, capable man experienced in shipping printed matter; must be familiar with mailing methods; references required. Address, stating salary expected, M 181 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT.
BRIGHT YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS IN LADIES TRIMMED HAT HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; REFERENCES REQUIRED.
ADELSON HAT CO.,
10 EAST 38TH ST.

The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA,
Manufacturers of Fine Motor Cars,
Executive Offices,
Bridgeport, Connecticut.

NOTICE.

There are several vacancies in the General Sales Department at Bridgeport which offer an excellent opportunity for young men who are familiar with passenger car order work and sales methods, and who are otherwise qualified.

Applicants will please write, giving experience, education, age, exemption standing, and any other information of interest.

Address P. W. Hine,
Assistant Sales Manager,
2 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

TWO INSTRUCTORS for School of Airplane Mechanics in New York; ex-army or navy men preferred. Write or call Room 516, Vanderbilt Avenue Building, 51 East 42d St.

UPHOLSTERY. — FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY FOREMAN IN HIGH-GRADE DECORATING CONCERN; ONLY SUCH AS HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN LARGE SHOPS NEED APPLY. GIVING FORMER AND PRESENT POSITIONS, ALSO EXPECTATIONS, PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS, &C., TO W. S. B., 1,264 BROADWAY.

WE WANT THREE MEN who can sell automobile insurance on pleasure cars and commercial trucks at a reduction of 20 per cent. of the rates now charged by other companies; applicants must be clean-cut and energetic; $5,000 to $10,000 a year men wanted; this is a wonderful chance for this type of man; the best of references must be furnished. National Automobile Mutual Casualty Co., 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

YOUNG MEN,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
$15-$18 TO START;
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR STATISTICAL WORK IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED PUBLISHING HOUSE; ONE WITH INSURANCE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; EXEMPT; PERMANENT POSITION WITH STEADY PROMOTION, BASED ON ABILITY; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, REFERENCES, AND SALARY WANTED. ADDRESS K., P. O. BOX 1117, NEW YORK.

YOUNG MAN.—To assist on books of accounts and act as stenographer and private secretary; must possess good education, come well recommended; bring reference and own hand-written letter of application. Call in person with same at Room 1312, 299 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN, neat appearing, 18-20 years old, for city salesmen; must be willing to work; salary and rapid advancement; no experience necessary. Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., 430 East 53d St.

YOUNG MAN, (18-19,) widen wake, experienced in production and routing, orders; only those with experience need apply in person or writing. Sprague Electric, 527 West 34th.

YOUNG MEN, (18-21,) call on infants' and dry goods stores in New York and vicinity with a line of infants' coats and dresses; small salary advance and commission. Koch & Stobbs, 100 Grand.

YOUNG man wanted, to work on Government reports; good pay, sure advancement if energetic and proficient. Doehler Die Casting Co., Court, 9th, and Huntington Sts., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23-30, of good address and education; must be an experienced stenographer; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating salary expected, Box 172 Madison Square Post Office.

YOUNG MAN, 16-17, who wants to establish himself in large publishing house. Apply own handwriting, stating age and education. K. L., 380 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—As office assistant, experienced and accurate at figures. Apply Prudens, 864 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN.—For beginner's position in large national bank; good chance for advancement. W 213 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
RIGHT NOW
we have openings for over 150 executive positions calling for general accountants, cost accountants, bookkeepers and stenographers at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, and never before have we had so many opportunities for inexperienced clerks.
CALL 9-2.

SALESMAN for So. Amer. exprd. Fancy & Dry Goods, must speak Spanish, $3,000 & comm.; Engineer, electrical, $2,400-$3,000; Draftsmen, plant equipment & piping, $2,400-$2,600; Bookkeepers, (6,) $25-$30; Stenographers, $25. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, construction work out of town, salary $2,200.

BOOKKEEPER, shipbuilding, city, salary $1,200-$1,500. Office Service Co., 149 Broadway.

TEACHERS.—Experienced; excellent position, prominent schools; modern languages, sciences, mathematics, and English; salary $1,200 to $1,500 plus; interview. Fisk Teachers Agency, 156 5th Av.

BUSINESS EXPERT $7,000; manager (hardwarekery) $2,250; buyer (mill-railway supplies); clerks (bill) $18, (ledger) $22. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practitioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 45 West 34th St., Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 12-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

MEN—AGE IS NO BARRIER.—Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 28 W. 44th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

MEN.—Big demand at high salary for mechanics! dentists; easily learned by actual practice; we teach you individually day or night. Write for free Booklet 29. Bodes School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 West 44th St., New York, 15-17 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Nat'l Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1903-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MILLINERY SENSATION, coming season; $5,000 buys it outright; enormous profit; unlimited possibilities; immediate action necessary. Original, 175 Times.

Wanted.—Some one to invest $5,000 to $10,000 in farming enterprises; references. Address O 137 Times.

Stock Broker.—Fine opening for party to take over established brokerage office; only small capital required. R. E., Times Harlem.

$1,000 buys interest in manufacturing business; well established; principal must be active; unusual opportunity. Address M 182 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will open Thursday evening, Dec. 27, at 8:15, Ethical Culture Hall, corner Central Park West and 64th St. Speakers: Moorfield Storey, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Rev. R. W. Daniel, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Col. James A. Moss, Oswald Garrison Villard, W. E. B. Du Bois.

JOHN McMURRON.—Relatives of John McMurron, deceased, please communicate with L. R. Grabill, Room 444, District Building, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK, with experience in a large house handling shipments of pipe, fittings, valves and engineering supplies, who is personally familiar with the line and able to handle export shipments successfully; permanent position for the right party, dependent upon ability and good character; applicants will please state fully age, qualifications and salary expected. Address Experience, N 201 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT.
BRIGHT YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS IN LADIES TRIMMED HAT HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; REFERENCES REQUIRED.
ADELSON HAT CO.,
10 EAST 38TH ST.

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Manufacturers of Fine Motor Cars,
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Address P. W. Hine,
Assistant Sales Manager,
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WE WANT THREE MEN who can sell automobile insurance on pleasure cars and commercial trucks at a reduction of 20 per cent. of the rates now charged by other companies; applicants must be clean-cut and energetic; $5,000 to $10,000 a year men wanted; this is a wonderful chance for this type of man; the best of references must be furnished. National Automobile Mutual Casualty Co., 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

YOUNG MEN,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
$15-$18 TO START;
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

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YOUNG MEN, (18-21,) call on infants' and dry goods stores in New York and vicinity with a line of infants' coats and dresses; small salary advance and commission. Koch & Stobbs, 100 Grand.

YOUNG man wanted, to work on Government reports; good pay, sure advancement if energetic and proficient. Doehler Die Casting Co., Court, 9th, and Huntington Sts., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23-30, of good address and education; must be an experienced stenographer; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating salary expected, Box 172 Madison Square Post Office.

YOUNG MAN, 16-17, who wants to establish himself in large publishing house. Apply own handwriting, stating age and education. K. L., 380 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—As office assistant, experienced and accurate at figures. Apply Prudens, 864 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN.—For beginner's position in large national bank; good chance for advancement. W 213 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
RIGHT NOW
we have openings for over 150 executive positions calling for general accountants, cost accountants, bookkeepers and stenographers at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $3,000, and never before have we had so many opportunities for inexperienced clerks.
CALL 9-2.

SALESMAN for So. Amer. exprd. Fancy & Dry Goods, must speak Spanish, $3,000 & comm.; Engineer, electrical, $2,400-$3,000; Draftsmen, plant equipment & piping, $2,400-$2,600; Bookkeepers, (6,) $25-$30; Stenographers, $25. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, construction work out of town, salary $2,200.

BOOKKEEPER, shipbuilding, city, salary $1,200-$1,500. Office Service Co., 149 Broadway.

TEACHERS.—Experienced; excellent position, prominent schools; modern languages, sciences, mathematics, and English; salary $1,200 to $1,500 plus; interview. Fisk Teachers Agency, 156 5th Av.

BUSINESS EXPERT $7,000; manager (hardwarekery) $2,250; buyer (mill-railway supplies); clerks (bill) $18, (ledger) $22. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practitioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC, 45 West 34th St., Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 12-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

MEN—AGE IS NO BARRIER.—Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet 50. Dentists' Laboratories School, 28 W. 44th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

MEN.—Big demand at high salary for mechanics! dentists; easily learned by actual practice; we teach you individually day or night. Write for free Booklet 29. Bodes School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 West 44th St., New York, 15-17 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Nat'l Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1903-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MILLINERY SENSATION, coming season; $5,000 buys it outright; enormous profit; unlimited possibilities; immediate action necessary. Original, 175 Times.

Wanted.—Some one to invest $5,000 to $10,000 in farming enterprises; references. Address O 137 Times.

Stock Broker.—Fine opening for party to take over

CONTINUE TO GIVE AID FOR NEEDIEST

Contributions Received Yesterday Swell the Fund's Total to $58,138.47.

THE RESPONSES GENEROUS

In One Case Nearly Eight Times the Amount Asked for Was Subscribed—Prompt Help for Mother.

Received yesterday:	
THE NEW YORK TIMES.....	$539.25
The Charity Organization Society	314.00
The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	284.00
The State Charities Aid Association	82.00
Total yesterday	$1,219.25
Previously acknowledged..	56,919.22
Grand total	$58,138.47

Some of the One Hundred Neediest Cases which made the strongest appeal and brought in a large number of contributions were Cases 6, 11, 28, 48, 59, 62, 76, and 97.

Case 6 was the story of a sick mother, who could not live long, but would be happy for the time that remained to her if her two children could be with her. One hundred dollars was asked for her. The response was very prompt for this case, and, although it was announced as fully provided for on the second day of the campaign, a total of $261 was sent to aid the family.

In Case 11, that of a boy struggling with a defect of speech, which could be cured by careful treatment now, but would otherwise become permanent, $100 was asked. In a few days contributions totaling $261 had been made for him.

In Case 28 $50 was asked to insure a good future home for an ill-cared for girl of 9 years, called Adelaide. The sum of $150 was sent specifically for her.

Case 59 was that of a crippled girl, 15 years old, whose back could be straightened by prompt treatment, otherwise she would remain crippled. She needed $130, but $250 was sent in for her.

Case 62 was that of a deserted mother with five children. She was just leaving the hospital and needed help, if she was to keep her children. For her $270 was asked, and $484 was received in contributions naming her.

In case 76 $50 was asked for a 12-year-old girl partly blind, and ill-educated, so that she might get a better start. The contributions for this girl totaled $128.

The case which received most of all was 97, which has been mentioned heretofore. The contributions for the purpose of straightening this crippled girl and making a new life for her totaled $382, nearly eight times as much as the $50 which was asked.

Cases of mothers and children in want made up a majority of the cases, and they received by far the largest total of contributions, designated by contributors for specific uses, but their needs were so large and there were so many of this kind to choose among, that few of them received the sum needed in contribution specifically intended for them.

Contributions to The Times.

Contributions were received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday as follows:

Mrs.H.B.Newman..$15	H. B. Trump.....$3		
Mrs. F. W. Meeker 10	F. A. Collins..... 20		
E. McJ. Tyng.... 5	George Weber..... 3		
M. R. Ellis..... 20	A. L. Hollander... 20		
Miss Kier..... 1	Miss M. C. Brown 1		
Miss O. Siedler.... 5	Anonymous 5		
Mrs. C. A. Sherman 10	O. K. 1		
J. Y. Roberts..... 5	Anonymous 5		
M. J. Holmes..... 10	F. Schang..... 10		
L. J. Marks..... 10	G. L. 20		
D. J. Allen..... 10	Ed H. Hart..... 5		
A. F. L. Duffy.... 10	O. F. Fatberg.... 25		
Boys' Bible Class of Queens Reformed Church..5.75	A. B. Beaumont.... 5		
	Rev. L. Wintmer.. 1		
H. D. and R. J. Strauss 5	Lillian Eldridge... 8		
Agnes D. Murphy. 5	No Name..... 1		
Anonymous 100	Mrs. E. Shaw..... 1		
Mrs. F. Y. and Miss Carrie Robertson 10	C. W. E..... 5		
	Mrs. T. L. Woodhouse 1		
C. L. 2	W. H. Stewart... 15		
S. S. Burkey..... 3	S. S Brown..... 25		
S. Aufhauser..... 5	R. F. B. Pelton... 5		
Mrs. Page..... 5	I. B. 10		
I. Lieutenant..... 50	Miss E. McW..... 5		
Anonymous 20	B. B. W..... 2		
Mrs. M. B. Carter.. 3	I. F. L..... 1		
William H. Lane.. 10	M. E. Broadway... 10		
K. W. Young..... 3	J. P. Rice..... 5		
C. W. Greenwood..2.50	Miss M. Steele.... 27		
Total.....			$539.25

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received contributions yesterday as follows:

Josephine Goldberg $2	Asheville $20		
Mrs. A. H. Smith..100	R. F. M..... 1		
E. V. P. and Mrs.	Cash 10		
J. D. P..... 1	Mrs. Frank Toledo 1		
M. H. Young..... 50	Mrs. J. H. Husted 96		
W. M. S..... 3	R. A. Clarke..... 10		
Total.....			$284

State Charities Aid Association.

The State Charities Aid Association received contributions yesterday as follows:

Mrs. H. Burks... $5	Francis Jones.....$10		
Miss Poley and Grace Wallace... 5	William H. Ellis.. 6		
	Mr. and Mrs. C. A.		
Margaret Ellwanger 50	Ruggles 5		
Dimnoch 1			
Total.....			$82

Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society received contributions yesterday as follows:

Mrs. M. Ball..... $5	Mrs. A. S. Jaffe.. $1		
Ella C. Ives..... 5	H. S. Loveman... 10		
Mrs. Frank Toledo 1	Miss E. R. Joyce.. 10		
Hackensack 5	E. G. Richards....100		
Mrs. P. Abbott.... 6	H. K. Van Sicien.. 10		
A Friend.....150	Miss G. M. Trippe. 3		
Mrs. S. Frankel... 5	Miss L. S. Trippe.. 3		
Total.....			$314

Contributions received by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities will be acknowledged tomorrow.

THREATEN GOV. STEPHENS.

California Executive Told to Place $50,000 in a Rock Pile.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 26.—A letter declaring that nine bombs had been placed in the executive mansion, Capitol building, police stations, and residences of "two head officers of the State" has been received by Governor Stephens and turned over to the police. The letter demanded that $50,000 be placed "in a rock pile," presumably near Oakland.

The envelope containing the letter was postmarked Oakland and was mailed Dec. 24, at 4 P. M. It was similar to one received by United States Senator Johnson when he was Governor.

SCHOOL BOARD HITS AT STUDY OF GERMAN

Orders Elimination of Instruction in All Foreign Languages in the Elementary Schools.

VOTES TO PUNISH TEACHER

Takes No Action on Wallstein's Report as to Outside Activities of School Officials.

The study of foreign languages in the elementary schools of the city will be discontinued after Feb. 1, according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of Education at its final meeting. This decision, while acting equally on all foreign languages, weighs most heavily against German, because about 65 per cent. of the pupils studying foreign languages in the elementary schools are studying German.

The forty-six teachers of languages deprived of their places by the edict will not be dropped but will be placed in the high and in the intermediate schools. The question of eliminating foreign languages was placed before the board by a resolution presented earlier in the day to the Board of Superintendents and passed by that body. The resolution was:

"That it is the sense of the Board of Superintendents that the study of modern languages should be retained in the seventh, eighth, and ninth years of the intermediate schools and in the intermediate departments of the elementary schools, and that it should be discontinued in the other elementary schools on and after Feb. 1, 1918."

The decision to retain foreign languages in the intermediate schools and in intermediate departments allows the continuance of modern language study in the seventh, eighth, and ninth years. Schools comprising students of these three years are called intermediate schools and junior high schools. There was no suggestion made of eliminating German or any other foreign languages from the high schools. There was no debate on the proposal.

For advising persons not to enlist in the army, inducing them to claim exemption, and for speaking in opposition to the draft, while acting as a volunteer in the State census, Miss Fannie Ross, a teacher in Public School 93, Queens, yesterday was suspended by the Board of Education for six months. The Committee on Elementary Schools, of which Dr. Ira Wile is Chairman, found Miss Ross guilty of "gross misconduct and conduct unbecoming a teacher." The report said that the teacher was guilty of "tactless utterances" made "not in a spirit of disloyalty." The findings of the committee were ratified by a vote of 22 to 4.

New appointments and large salary increases were held up by the Board of Education. Most of the smaller salary increases were passed. Much of the business on the calendar was held up and it was decided not to act on many matters but to pass them over to the new board of seven members to take office on Jan. 1. Farewell speeches were made by Chairman Willcox, John Martin, and Ira S. Wile.

Robert L. Harrison, Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, called the attention of the board to the report of Commissioner of Accounts Leonard Wallstein, made to Mayor Mitchel yesterday, in which Mr. Wallstein charged that, with hardly an exception, the members of the Board of Superintendents, which designates and selects textbooks for use in the schools, "are either authors, co-authors, compilers, or editors of one or more textbooks now on the list." The report, a voluminous document, was read by title by the Secretary, but no action was taken on it.

Commissioner Wallstein in his report said: "The greater the number of their books sold, the greater their incomes from royalties. Having written a book to be published on the royalty basis, would it not be entirely natural that the author should be eager for a large sale? What better way presents itself as a means to create a demand for the book than to have it listed on the New York list?

"By having the book on this list there is sure to be considerable sale right in New York City, and the fact that New York City has thought well enough of the book to include it among the accepted standard textbooks for a given subject is sure to influence its sale throughout the United States."

A committee was appointed yesterday by the Executive Committee of the National Security League to investigate the procedure in some States where classes in arithmetic and geography are conducted in German. The members were told that such a procedure was allowed in some States.

The Board of Education, which held its last meeting yesterday, is composed of forty-six members from the five boroughs. It has been in existence since the adoption of the present city charter.

The new board of seven members will probably hold its first session on Wednesday of next week, when it will elect its President and Vice President. Its members will have much to do, there being thirteen standing committees in the present board and forty-six local districts, to each of which a member is assigned.

DENY NEW TRIAL TO SMALL.

New Hampshire Supreme Court Upholds Conviction of Wife Murderer.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 26.—The Supreme Court refused a new trial today to Frederick L. Small, formerly a Boston broker, who is awaiting execution on Jan. 15 for the murder of his wife, Mrs. Florence A. Small, at their home near Lake Ossipee on Sept. 28, 1916.

In refusing a new trial the court overruled exceptions filed by Small's counsel, which set forth that the defendant did not have a fair trial, that much of the technical evidence was incompetent, and that the exhibition of the woman's head in court inflamed the minds of the jury. Exception also was taken to the language of Attorney General Tuttle, in charge of the prosecution, who declared that the murder of Mrs. Small was the most deliberate and brutal in the history of New Hampshire.

While much of the evidence was circumstantial, the jury in finding Small guilty declared for capital punishment, the death penalty, under New Hampshire law, being inflicted only when the jury believes the crime so atrocious as to warrant it. Small still has the right of appeal to the Governor and council for a reprieve or commutation of sentence.

All of the Justices concurred in the court's opinion.

"The exceptions in this case," the court held, "are such as in ordinary cases would demand scant consideration, but because of the importance of the case they have been most attentively considered. If in any case a court of review, satisfied that justice in the main has been done, is authorized to disregard minor errors, this is such a case. No error of law is presented by the exceptions."

HELD FOR TROLLEY WRECK.

Coroner Charges Motorman with Manslaughter.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26.—H. Klingler, motorman of the Knoxville street car wrecked with the death of twenty-persons and the injury of 82 others, was placed under arrest this afternoon by Coroner Jamison, on a charge of manslaughter. The Coroner gave orders that Klingler, who was slightly injured in the wreck, was not to leave the hospital and only members of his family were to visit him.

The action was taken as the result of an exhaustive investigation set on foot by the Coroner. He said he was in possession of information that he would only give to the jury at the inquest. He later ordered that Klingler was not to be released on bail.

Justice Tompkins Out of Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Petitions circulated among Orange County lawyers asking Governor Whitman to appoint Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack to the Appellate Division have been withdrawn, it was announced today, at the Judge's request. His constituents in the legal professsion insisted that he remain on the trial bench.

NEW YORK STILL SHORT IN RED CROSS DRIVE

350,000 More Members Needed in the State and 150,000 in the City.

New York State, according to reports made public by the Red Cross Membership Campaign Committee yesterday afternoon, has still to enroll 350,000 new members if the State is to supply the quota of 2,000,000 new members allotted to it by the national Red Cross campaign managers. The Borough of Manhattan, which had a quota of 500,000 new members to obtain, had about 350,000 up to 6 o'clock last night. The Bronx, with a quota of 150,000, was believed to be far behind, the shortage probably being not less than 100,000.

Tammany Hall's house-to-house canvass for Red Cross members begins this morning and will be continued until Saturday night. In every district club last night meetings were held and district leaders outlined the plans of the campaign to their captains. The leaders made it clear that Charles F. Murphy wanted Tammany to do its best.

Letters to 9,000 members of the County Committee went out yesterday from the offices of Thomas F. Smith, who has the Tammany drive in charge, urging each man to join the Red Cross himself and to enroll at least three other members. Confidence that Tammany's house-to-house canvass would show big results was created at Red Cross headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue, by receipt of word from Minneapolis that a similar canvass there obtained 84,000 members in four hours.

With the closing yesterday of all booths throughout Manhattan, which step was decided on at a conference of Red Cross workers because it was felt their usefulness was at an end, a majority of the women volunteers who had been in charge of them turned to individual canvassing among their friends or to working in teams.

New York's poor showing in the Red Cross drive to date is instanced by comparison with Philadelphia. Approximately the same as Manhattan in population, Philadelphia also set out to gain 500,000 new members. While Manhattan has raised a bare 350,000, Philadelphia reported yesterday an enrollment of 700,000.

A contributory cause figuring in the poor showing here is the failure of numbers of the men's committees to make a single report to date, although it is known many of them have obtained large enrollments. The committees are captained in some instances by business rivals who are holding back reports in order to overtop the other fellow at the last minute. One captain called up headquarters yesterday and asked how many members another captain had reported, adding that he had more than 6,000 in hand, but would not turn them in yet.

The National Red Cross Clearing House, it was announced yesterday, has moved from the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street to Pier 1, North River. Offices have been opened in the new headquarters and relief materials are now being transferred there.

The clearing house is the receiving station for shipments of relief materials from all parts of the United States. It was formerly part of the Bureau of Supplies, which included also the Bureau of Purchases. In the interest of decentralization the clearing house and the Bureau of Purchases were made separate departments. Offices will be opened by the Bureau of Purchases in a downtown building this week.

The clearing house is under the management of E. S. Colyer.

Woman Jumps from Twelfth Floor.

Alice Bernot, 40 years old, a servant in the employ of E. Virgil Neal of 927 Fifth Avenue, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping from a window on the twelfth floor on the Seventy-fourth Street side of that address.

The maid moved with the Neal family from the Vanderbilt Hotel, where they formerly lived, two weeks ago. She was seen to read a letter which bore a New York postmark shortly before she committed suicide.

MRS. PRESTON EXPLAINS.

Denies That Captain Bosanquet, Daughter's Fiance, Is Blind.

In a statement made public last night through the National Security League, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., said:

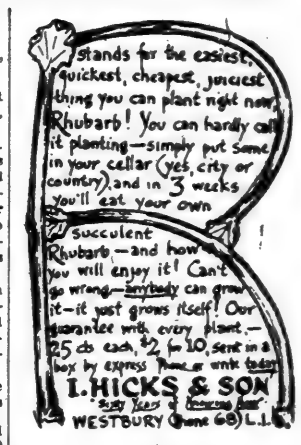
"The attention of Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., of Princeton, N. J., has been called to the statement published in several newspapers since the announcement of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Esther Cleveland, to Captain Alfred Bosanquet of the Coldstream Guards, that the fiancé of Miss Cleveland is blind.

"It has also been stated that Captain Bosanquet was at St. Dunstan's Hospital for the Blind in London, and that he met Miss Cleveland there subsequently to having met her in Switzerland three years ago.

"Mrs. Preston wishes to correct these statements, as Captain Bosanquet is not blind and has not been in St. Dunstan's Hospital. Miss Cleveland was in St. Dunstan's Hospital for two weeks in June, 1916, and since then has been working at 'The Lighthouse' in Paris with the blinded French soldiers, in connection with Miss Winifred Holt."

Silver Price Probably $1 an Ounce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A price to be paid by the Government for silver in agreement with Western producers has been decided upon and will be announced soon. It is said to be satisfactory to the producers, and will be about one dollar an ounce.



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A Gentle, Thoroughly Efficient and Prompt Intestinal Relief
TRY A BOX—10c—ALL DRUGGISTS

Alexander's Shoe Sale
An Annual Event awaited by thousands of thrifty people

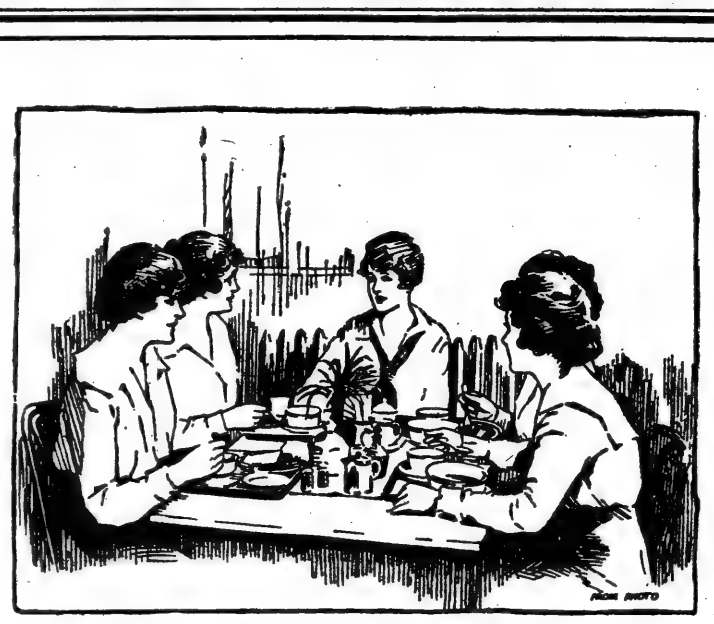
THE assortments are so large in each department that specific descriptions are unnecessary—the reductions from our always moderate prices make superlative bargains—for the qualities, even in the lowest-priced shoes in the stock, are thoroughly reliable.

At Both Stores

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street — 548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS



A Corner in a Dining-room in a Telephone Central Office

"Where there is Happiness in our Work there's Success"

THE telephone operator is no exception to this rule, and there's a reason why there is a smile in her voice as she says "Number, please?"

The telephone operator renders a highly important public service. She has many opportunities to make work easier and life happier for all of us, and in serving others well she finds that *satisfaction* in her work that makes her duties enjoyable.

Then, too, her pleasant surroundings contribute to her happiness. Her business home is a light, airy, clean central office with attractive sitting-rooms and modern dining-rooms.

Her position is permanent. Her opportunity for advancement is excellent. Her pay is good. She is protected in sickness and health by a liberal Benefit Plan.

If you would like to become a telephone operator or have friends who are interested in telephone operating, telephone, write, or call at our nearest commercial office and ask for a free copy of the illustrated booklet "An Ideal Occupation for Young Women."

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

The New York Times War Map

Free to Readers of

The New York Times

To avoid disappointment, orders should be given to newsdealers today for daily and Sunday editions, beginning next Sunday, December 30.

A LARGE map, 66x56 inches, of the war front in Belgium and France has been especially prepared for readers of The New York Times by C. S. Hammond & Co. The map is on an unusual *scale of five miles to an inch.* Highways, railroads, rivers, canals, cities, towns, villages and forests, with forts and other military establishments are indicated. Elevations of mountains and hills are given in figures. The furthest advance of the German army and the present battle line are shown.

Towns and villages in the section of France where American troops are in training for the trenches may be found on the map.

The map will be published in five parts, each part occupying a double page of the Rotogravure-Picture Sections of Sunday editions of The New York Times next Sunday, December 30, and January 6, 13, 20, and 27. The five parts may be lapped together accurately and mounted on muslin or heavy paper, making a durable reference map. Such a map mounted on cloth has a value of $3.00.

Not more than 500,000 copies of the edition of The New York Times map will be printed. This is a small margin over regular editions of the Sunday New York Times. *Announcement is first made to readers of The New York Times to enable them to make known the opportunity to their friends.* By ordering or subscribing for The New York Times, daily and Sunday editions, for the month beginning next Sunday, December 30, this map may be obtained free.

A distinguished American jurist will discuss America's position in the war and her duty and destiny after the war, in a series of articles in The New York Times, on alternate days during January.

Information for new women voters, in attractive and easily understood form, will be published in The Times daily during January. In this remarkable series of articles, well-known men and women at a unique dinner party discuss the problems of enfranchised women.

The cable correspondence of The New York Times from its representatives in the capitals and on the war fronts of Europe will be of extraordinary interest throughout January. It is a war news service which surpasses in quality and volume that of any individual newspaper.

The New York Times war map printed in the Rotogravure Section will accompany next Sunday's edition and four Sunday editions thereafter. Advise friends to enter complete order for the month today.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 26, between 3:45 and 5:30 P. M., a large button pearl screw earring, probably dropped walking from 40th St. to 65th St., or in taxi taken at 65th St. to 362 Riverside Drive; liberal reward offered by Lady Chatwynd, 362 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Christmas Day, old fashioned gold clasp bracelet, black tracing, between Brooklyn and New York; reward. Communicate with R. Daniel, 176 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Monday A. M., package of original drawings of men's heads in gents' room of 33d St. 6th Av. elevated station, downtown platform. Return Moore Press, Inc., 441 8th Av., city. Liberal reward.

LOST.—On Monday afternoon, gold chased bracelet set with amethysts, between 5th and 8th Avs., 42d to 45th, between 2 and 7 P. M.; liberal reward. Write to A. J. M., Apt. 5M, 305 West 45th.

LOST.—Earring, large diamond, surrounded by small diamonds set in platinum, gold frame, between 31st St. and 125th St., Saturday night; reward. Eugene Wisotsky, 523 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—A ladies' gold cigarette case, inscribed M. C., between Biltmore Hotel, Winter Garden Theatre, and Hotel Astor. Liberal reward if returned to H. L. Cheston, care Biltmore Hotel.

LOST.—Between 46th St. and Broadway and Hotel Ansonia, 3-karat gentleman's diamond ring, fancy platinum setting; $100 reward; no questions asked. S. Lautenberg, Hotel Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway.

LOST. — Broadway car, Saturday evening, colored crocheted bag, containing about $15 and gold fountain pen and chain; liberal reward. Box 1,202, 132 East 45th St.

LOST.—Fur collar, between 40th St. and 52d Av., 48th St. and Madison Av., 52d St. and Madison Av., and 84th St. and Madison Av.; reward. 1,100 Madison Av., 5th floor.

LOST.—Monogrammed fob, initials A. L. K., Monday afternoon, between Broadway, Liberty St., and New Jersey Central Station. Return to Alex Kramer, 239 4th Av.

LOST.—19th St. and 5th Av., on Madison Av. to Manhattan Hotel, silver mesh bag, with name, containing change purse and silver watch. Return Manhattan; reward.

LOST.—Broadway subway, between 103d and Grand Central or Grand Central Station, garnet brooch, old-fashioned setting; $5 reward. Phone Murray Hill 6520.

LOST.—A gold medal, with the name C. Ullmann, lost Wednesday, Dec. 19, between Churchill's or in subway to Manhattan St.; reward. Call 8761 Morn.

LOST.—Amber bead necklace, between Jersey City and Stern Brothers via Hudson Terminal subway, Grand Central Station; reward. O 156 Times.

LOST. — Small purse, containing lavalliere, foreign coin, Saturday, 8th Av., 125th "L" station; reward. Cafe, 860 Columbus Av.

LOST.—Christmas Eve, gold ring, pearl centre, surrounded by diamonds, platinum setting; reward. Phone Bryant 8389.

LOST.—Christmas Day, gold Phi Beta Kappa key, engraved "T. S. Voorhees;" reward. Tracy Voorhees, 49 Wall St.

LOST.—Dec. 24, gold scroll pin, lettered S. P. E. S. in small diamonds; reward. Mrs. A. Alexander, 54 Morningside Drive.

LOST.—Gentleman's diamond scarfpin, pearl centre; reward; no questions. Pike, 5,062 Gramercy.

LOST.—On 12:40 A. M. train from Binghamton, Dec. 26, gold bracelets, one cluster ring; reward. Finder return O 158 Times.

LOST.—Diamond ring, black setting; suitable reward and no questions asked. R. Goldfeld, 407 East 100th St.

LOST.—Seal stole handed by mistake to lady, Audubon Theatre, Christmas night; return to box office; no questions asked; reward.

LOST.—8th Av. elevated, Bleecker station, bag containing eyeglasses. 508 West Broadway.

LOST.—Blue velvet bag, on 5th Av. bus; no questions asked. Please return Room 1122, 366 5th Av.

LOST.—Gold vanity case and lip stick in Iroquois Hotel; liberal reward. Return to office.

LOST.—Gold purse, 5th Av., 44th-51st St., 1 P. M. Wednesday; reward; no questions. Sweetman, telephone Broad 6630.

LOST.—Lady's handbag, with diamond chain. Reward if returned to Van Wezel, 2 John St.

LOST.—Saturday, in Macy's, pocketbook; reward. E. Greenwood, 272 West 73d.

LOST.—Sealskin muff, Amsterdam Av. and 86th St. Store 836 Broadway.

REWARD.—Return flexible bracelet, 3 diamonds, 4 sapphires. Theodore Kohn, 321 5th Av.

$200 REWARD.

for earring, black pearl, surmounted by diamonds, lost last Thursday evening in or near Globe Theatre. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, Sunday morning, between West 93d St. and Broadway and 71st St., lady's gold watch, with green enamel face; monogram on back "M. H. M."; reward. Return 819 West 32d St.

Found.

FOUND.—New York Central train, Liberty bond. Reply Box 143, Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville.

FOUND.—Lady's pocketbook containing ring, cards, and change. T. S. E., M 178 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$25 REWARD.

Lost, Monday evening, 7:30 P. M., bridle cat with white collar, at 74th St. and 5th Av. Return to 16 East 74th St.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, not so cold today; tomorrow fair, colder; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,888. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

RAILROADS PASS TO WAR CONTROL AT NOON TODAY

McAdoo to Assume Direction and Issue an Order Pooling Nation's Entire System.

SHORT WAY FOR FREIGHT

Eliminate Competition and Give Quick and Direct Service the Chief Purpose.

CALLS FOR CITIZENS' AID

Director Says Success Depends Upon Support by Railroad Men and Entire Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The 257,000 miles of American railways will automatically pass under Government control at noon tomorrow, when Secretary McAdoo, acting under the President's proclamation, becomes Director General of Railroads and obtains the authority to direct and finance the transportation facilities of the nation during the war period.

Without formality the biggest of the war problems will be shifted from the shoulders of individual railroad Presidents, to the Government.

For the war's duration the great railroad systems and their heads will lose their identity, and "U. S. A." will figuratively appear on the locomotives and cars of every railroad. As the time approaches when this policy of Government operation, control and financing of the roads becomes effective, students of government and railroad Presidents are asking whether such a policy, if successful, will be the forerunner of Government unified control, or perhaps Government ownership, or railroads after the war.

Soon after Mr. McAdoo takes control he will issue his first official order wiping out competitive conditions and providing for complete pooling of traffic, equipment, terminals, and trackage facilities, and for the retention of present officers and employes.

The immediate result will be a rerouting of traffic over shortest lines regardless of the company with which shipments originate and the common use of terminals to effect maximum efficiency. Without anticipating wonders under the new plan, officials look forward to material improvement in the present traffic congestion within a few weeks.

Speedy movement of freight will be the first aim of the Director General. But problems whose solution must press close on the heels of actual transportation questions are the equitable reimbursement of roads for the use of their property on the basis of pre-war earnings, increased wages for railroad employes, financing of necessary improvements, building of additional lines or facilities, and the tangled priority situation. Before most of these questions can be settled special legislation will be necessary, and to urge this President Wilson is preparing a message to be delivered to Congress soon after it convenes after the holiday recess next Thursday. Legislation already has been drafted.

McAdoo Seeks Counsel.

Before Secretary McAdoo assumes this vast authority and officially starts out as the Federal Government's agent to solve the problem upon which individual railroad operators failed, he will confer with the Railroads' War Board. These men, Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway; Howard Elliott, Chairman of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Southern Pacific Company's Executive Committee, and Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania, without authority to break down anti-pooling and anti-trust laws, unable to pool their interests, failed, after zealous efforts, to solve congestion and put the railroads where they could be of the greatest service to the nation and its industry.

Mr. McAdoo proposes to learn from these men tomorrow, before announcing any policy for instant relief, what was the greatest difficulty encountered. It is expected, as the result of the conference, some of these men or other railroad chiefs will be asked to serve upon the operating board to be appointed by the Director General.

While the conference is in progress the railroads will pass from the control of the men, representing the roads of the country, to the Government's new Director General. Until this has taken place Secretary McAdoo will not, in detail, discuss publicly his policies. Only the necessary plans will be announced. He said today that he would approach the subject carefully and be guided by an expert staff of railroad men.

Besides this staff of operators the Director General will have the advice of the Interstate Commerce Commission and its staff and an advisory board will be formed upon which will be representatives of the Fuel, Food, and Shipping Boards, the army, and the navy. This advisory board's duty will be to determine what is most urgently needed at any point in the country at a given time. By constant interchange of views it is believed all war activity and needs of the country as represented in these five branches of the Government will be adequately served.

Secretary McAdoo has well defined views as to what shall be done for immediate relief. He has given the matter hard study for some time, and in his consideration of the problem he has had the advice of Messrs. McChord and

Continued on Page Three.

Belgian Town Laid Waste By German Train Explosion

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 27.—The town of Rousselaere (Roulers), in Belgium, was almost laid waste recently by the terrific explosion of an ammunition train caused by bombs dropped by a British airman, according to the frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf.

The airplane itself was brought down by the aerial pressure. Many Germans and a few Belgians, the latter engaged in forced labor, were killed.

RELIEF FOR ROADS IN CONTROL PLAN

President's Action Meets the Problem of Operating Cost Overtaking Income.

HAILED BY FINANCIAL MEN

Regarded as a Guarantee of Nearly 5½ Per Cent. on Investment in Lines.

With a sigh of relief that the suspense of the last month was over, railroad executives and bankers of New York turned their eyes to Washington yesterday to await knowledge of just what the Government seizure of the railroads might mean to them.

That investors in railroad securities welcomed the Government operation of the roads was shown by the sharp rise of rails yesterday on the Stock Exchange. Railway securities jumped from 5 to 15 points at the opening and in the first few hours, and although some of them receded, the day closed with a material advance all along the line.

Railway operating costs since the middle of 1917 had been fast overtaking operating income, with a consequent danger to the ability of roads to continue dividends. The action of the Government means that for the duration of the war the roads will certainly have net earnings of almost $950,000,000 a year. This means that the roads will be able, almost, to pay the same dividends they did last year, the first billion-dollar year in their history.

There was much speculation yesterday as to whether the war action of President Wilson with relation to the railroads meant forever the end of the old American system of business competition, and whether the roads would ever be returned to their owners with the same freedom of control. It was the general opinion among railroad men that the Government would, after the war, continue a close and more paternal supervision than that exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was also believed that the experience of the Government with the railroads in the last eight months, and the experience it would gain in the plan of operation by the Federal authorities, meant a new era with regard to the attitude of Washington toward the railroads—that is, that Federal regulation would in the future not only punish, but reward.

Ownership Not Expected.

It was the opinion of many leading railroad men that the Government's step was not a long move toward Government ownership; it is the prevailing opinion that President Wilson is unalterably opposed to Government ownership.

Railroad men were also awaiting with great interest the announcement of just what part the Railroads' War Board, or any organization of railroad men, would have in the future war conduct of the roads. It was believed that the Government would interfere as little as possible with the existing operating forces, but the railroad executives were in the dark as to how much real power they would retain.

Inasmuch as it has occupied a great deal of attention from them in the last two years, railroad men were deeply interested in what Director General McAdoo intended to do about the question of railroad wages. There are now pending demands of the railroad brotherhoods for 40 per cent. increases in pay, and the increases to them will bring demands from the other 1,400,000 railroad workers.

J. P. Morgan issued a statement yesterday calling the President's action the right thing, and expressing the opinion that he would have the hearty co-operation of all concerned in transportation. Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania, said that there was need for immediate action looking to the rehabilitation and extension of railroad facilities.

Earnings $947,267,472.

Earnings guaranteed to the railroads under Government operation will amount to $947,267,472 annually, according to the figures in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. On the $17,500,000,000 investment of the railroads this means a return of slightly less than 5½ per cent. That does not mean that every railroad will be able to pay 5½ per cent. dividends in 1918, or any dividends at all. It means that those roads which were able to pay dividends in the three years prior to June 30, 1917, will be able to pay the same average dividends; the roads that were not able to pay dividends out of those earnings may not be able to pay dividends in 1918.

All the railroads combined had in the year ended June 30, 1915, an income from operation of $728,212,079; in the year ended June 30, 1916, the income from operation was $1,043,839,822; in the year ended June 30, 1917, the income from operation was $1,039,750,514. It is the average operating income for these three years of $947,267,472 that the Government guarantees to the carriers of the country. While some of the

Continued on Page Three.

TO SAVE COAL.
Employ your Local Consulting Engineer. John A. Stevens, 1 Murray St., Lowell, Mass.—Adv.

HALF OF UNIFORMS ORDERED FOR ARMY NOT DELIVERED

Gen. Sharpe Tells Senators Factories Are to Blame for Delay in Equipment.

WAR COUNCIL UNDER FIRE

Witness Questioned About Delay Caused by Rejection of Wool Committee's Advice.

TELLS OF EXTRA PROFITS

Base Sorting Plant Here Got 6 Cents a Pound for Scraps, While Only 2 Cents Is Paid Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Put on the grill by the Senate Military Affairs Committee today, Quartermaster General Sharpe admitted that the United States Army up to this time has received only 46 per cent. of the uniforms and heavy overcoats ordered by his department, and that not until next year will adequate equipment be turned out and furnished.

The Quartermaster General revealed that after the United States entered the war no head of the War Department officially notified him as to how many uniforms would be wanted. He used his own judgment about it and ordered last April 500,000 uniforms, and later two more consignments of 500,000 uniforms each, the Secretary of War augmenting the aggregate by approximately 500,000 more toward the end of July, making, roughly, 2,000,000 in all.

The Quartermaster General disclosed that exorbitant profits had been made by owners of what is called the base sorting plant, in New York, a shop where scraps left over in the manufacture of cloth for uniforms are gathered, to be sold by the Government. The base sorting plant until recently received 6 cents a pound for the scraps of cloth, but the department found that a fair price would be 2 cents a pound, and the contract has been changed in the last few days.

General Sharpe irritated members of the committee somewhat by frequently replying "I don't recall" when asked questions concerning the shortage in clothing equipment. He appeared unable to explain satisfactorily to the committee why 100,000 men in the training camps are not yet equipped with overcoats and blouses.

Ordered by Baker on April 4.

Senator Hitchcock asked General Sharpe when the contracts were let for the 2,000,000 overcoats. The General got authority, he said, from the Secretary of War about April 4 last to order them.

"Well, it was the function of the Quartermaster's Department in raising the army to provide these overcoats, and they seem to have been received too late in many cases for the use of the army," said Senator Hitchcock.

General Sharpe explained that the Secretary of War gave him authority to order the overcoats without advertising so as to save time.

"When did you act on that authority?" asked Senator McKellar.

"We gave instructions to the depot to proceed and make contracts so they would have the contracts running as the cloth came in," he replied.

"Do you know what they did after the instructions?" said Senator McKellar. "It seems that you gave those instructions and they were not followed up so as to find out whether they were actually executed or not."

"The contracts were made," replied the General. "We have in the Contract Department, or division, a file of all those contracts."

"Do you know how long they took to manufacture the overcoats?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"The difficulty was that the cloth frequently did not come in to make it possible for the garment makers to continue their work," said General Sharpe.

Charles Eisenmann of the War Industries Board of the council, he said, placed the orders. The uniforms were then ordered through the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia or New York. Senator Chamberlain asked if General Sharpe had to "practically ratify" every contract for cloth made by Mr. Eisenmann. Afterward the orders went to

Continued on Page Seven.

Report German Ship Supplying U-Boat Base on Brazil Coast

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 27.—Brazilian papers received here today tell of a German corsair off the Brazilian coast a few weeks ago. She unloaded a cargo of heavy cases at Cerqueira and Armacao, which it is believed she received from a larger ship out of sight of land. From Armacao the vessel proceeded to Caloura, where more cargo was unloaded. These ports are not guarded.

Later the German vessel was sighted close to shore at San Pedro de Aldera, where two persons are now under arrest, charged with being spies.

The newspapers say the steamer disappeared as mysteriously as she came and that Brazilians believe she brought supplies for a submarine base.

HYLAN TO PLEDGE AID TO PRESIDENT

Mayor-Elect Will Confer with Mr. Wilson Today on His Administration Plans.

NATION MAY TAKE HARBOR

Proposal for Government Control Here to be Discussed—Hulbert to Stay in Congress.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan, who went to Washington last night, will be received by the President at noon today, and is expected to give him assurances that the new city administration will accord the most loyal support to the Federal Government during the war. As a practical point on which co-operation is most urgent, he is expected to talk over with the President a plan said to be under consideration for complete Federal control of the harbor of New York, including the municipal Department of Docks and Ferries, for the period of the war.

Many of the piers on the New York as well as the New Jersey waterfront at present are under the control of the War Department, but others that are used by steamships in the coastwise trade and for ordinary ocean commerce remain under city control. This situation has created a divided responsibility, which, it was said last night, had become irksome to the Federal authorities and had caused many perplexities for the city authorities as well. For some time plans for the Federal authorities to assume full responsibility and control, it was said yesterday, had been under consideration at Washington. One plan contemplates putting the Collector of the Port, who is an official of the Treasury Department, in full charge of the harbor; another, the appointment of a Federal Harbor Master, under the Department of Commerce.

Hulbert Will Not Resign.

Shortly before Mayor-elect Hylan left for Washington it was learned that Representative Murray Hulbert, who was slated for appointment as Dock Commissioner in the Hylan Administration, had decided to decline this appointment and had made preparations to remain in Congress. This decision, it was said, had been reached by Mr. Hulbert after conferences with party leaders at Washington to obviate the danger of the House of Representatives being controlled by the Republicans. Owing to recent deaths and resignations, the House, when Congress convenes again on Jan. 3, would have a Republican majority of three instead of a Democratic majority of two, in the event that Mr. Hulbert should file his resignation. Three of the vacancies that are certain to occur, which will contribute to this reduction in the Democratic strength, are caused by the withdrawal of men representing districts in New York City—Representatives John J. Fitzgerald, Daniel J. Griffin and Henry Bruckner. Mr. Fitzgerald has already resigned from Congress for the purpose of resuming his law practice, Mr. Griffin will resign because he has been elected Sheriff of Kings County and Mr. Bruckner because of his election as Borough President of the Bronx.

It is expected that Governor Whitman will order these vacancies filled at a special election to be held in February, and the successors of all three are likely to be Democrats. An election of a successor to Mr. Hulbert, in the event that he had resigned, however, would likely have resulted in the election of a Republican, provided the successor were

Continued on Page Twenty.

No Repudiation of Debts, Says Bonar Law, Denying Rumors of British Policy After War

LONDON, Dec. 15, (Associated Press.)—Great Britain will not repudiate her war debt, declares A. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an open letter which he has caused to be published and in which he denounces rumors that the country would fail to meet some of the liabilities incurred in the war. In his letter the Chancellor says:

"I am glad to have an opportunity of dealing with the rumors that are, I find, current throughout the country with regard to the possibility of the Government repudiating its liabilities.

"I should like to state, and to state as strongly as I can, that in my opinion no British Government, present and future, will seek to break faith with those who have placed their financial resources at the disposal of the State in this crisis of its history. Such a policy would not only mean that the Government of the United Kingdom was in the hands of men who were blind to all considerations of national honor, but would, to my mind, involve the overthrow of any Government that adopted it.

"The repudiation of State liabilities would in my judgment be as disastrous as it would be dishonorable. Nothing after the war will be more important than to preserve and buttress the fabric of the national credit, and nothing would so easily undermine it as the refusal of the Government to honor its debts. It would, indeed, be impossible for a Government which had destroyed its credit by repudiating its liabilities ever to borrow again should circumstances arise in which it was necessary to do so. In short, repudiation spells national dishonor and national disaster.

"I will only add this—whatever be the financial policy of the British Government after the war, I am certain of this, that any discrimination there may be will not be in favor of those who have withheld their money from the State at a time when its needs were greatest."

BENSON ASSORTED HOLIDAY CAKES, GRAPE JUICE AND OTHER LUXURIES, 128 Fulton St., N. Y. Phone Nas. Conn.—Adv.

Nothing more appetizing and delightful for a winter's breakfast. Try a 5-lb. tin.—Adv.

TEUTON PEACE TERMS OFFERED TO ALL; TEN DAYS' RECESS FOR THE RUSSIANS TO SUBMIT THEM TO THE ENTENTE

USING RUSSIA AS A CLUB

Teutons Hope to Force the Entente to Enter Negotiations.

THREATEN IF REFUSED

Should Russia Then Agree to Separate Peace Foe Would Occupy Strategic Cities.

PETROGRAD CAN'T DICTATE

Bolshevist Rule Has Ended the Capital's Right to Speak for Russia.

BY HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—Announcement was made this evening in the Soviet of the results of the peace negotiations up to date.

Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, accepted the Russian terms in principle. That is, he agreed to no annexations. Self-determination of nationalities he admitted only in regard to occupied territories, but with regard to internal nationalities, he said, they must be guided by the Constitution of the States to which they belonged.

He agreed to no indemnities, but disagreed with reparation, though he vaguely admitted the possibility of an international reparation fund, each belligerent power to pay for the upkeep of its own prisoners, which comes heaviest on Russia.

Count Czernin professed no great anxiety for a separate peace with Russia, and from the trend of all the conversations it is evident that the enemy only look on negotiations as a means to opening up intercourse with the Allies, with the object of securing a general peace. As if in anticipation of this, the German delegates insisted very strongly that they must have their colonies back, and would not admit the idea of a referendum among the natives, who, they said, had shown by their stubborn fighting their loyalty to Germany.

The Russian delegates agreed that Germany ought to recover her colonies, but did not seem impressed by the argument of the natives' loyalty.

M. Joffe, head of the Russian delegation, made a speech, thanking the Germans and Austrians for their attitude, and the conference adjourned until Jan. 8.

According to newspaper rumors, the situation is rather more complicated. The Germans insist on the Russians acting as intermediaries, with the object of compelling the Allies to join in the negotiations, while in the event of the Allies refusing and a separate peace being concluded with Russia the Germans would occupy strategic points in the Russian theatre of war as a guarantee.

Petrograd Seethes with Plots.

Petrograd is certainly the most interesting town in Russia now. It is seething with plots and counterplots, real and fictitious, with big and little comedies and tragedies, with turbulent passions that as often as not suddenly evaporate into chilly nothingness, the psychological vacuum familiar to readers of Dostoievsky's novels.

But that is not the immediately important fact about Petrograd. Of much more permanent importance is the fact that for Russia as a whole the spell of Petrograd is broken.

Under the bureaucracy Russia was highly centralized. All the vast spaces between the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Northern Pacific were absolutely dependent on Petrograd. It was the keystone of the empire. Its fiat was law. It reduced the rest of Russia to its will.

It aimed to mold all the infinite variety of Russia after the chosen bureaucratic archetype, and to a large extent it succeeded. Petrograd was the capital. All the rest of Russia, including even Moscow, despite its protests, was provincial. Possession of Petrograd meant the possession of Russia.

That was why the Petrograd revolution, immediately became the all-Russian revolution. The changing moods in Petrograd have continually received belated reflection in the changing moods of Russia, but the eccentricities of Petrograd during the revolution had an unsettling effect. The provinces could not keep pace with the vagaries of the capital, and when finally the Bolsheviki captured Petrograd the situation was suddenly changed.

Capital's Spell Is Broken.

The spell of Petrograd was broken. Petrograd ceased to represent and command Russia as a whole and there began a wholly new process, the formation of local centres independent of the capital.

This is one of the results of the Bolshevist rule. Whether in effecting this the Bolsheviki have done Russia a service or disservice, whether they have only precipitated an inevitable process or whether they are ruining Russia we shall see later. I doubt the latter.

It is altogether early to judge the work of Lenine and Trotsky, those fantastic products of the underworld of our civilization. When the smoke, confusion, and passion of the conflict have cleared

Continued on Page Two.

King Declares Bulgaria Will Keep Conquests; Peace in Entente's Hands, Austrian Press Says

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 27.—The ideas of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria about annexation are very different from those expounded by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, at Brest-Litovsk. The Neue Freie Presse (Vienna) quotes him as saying that Bulgaria would hold what she had won.

The tenor of the Austrian comment on the Brest-Litovsk negotiations is that the Entente Powers have no longer any excuse for the continued flourishing of the sword and that nobody can deny the sincerity of the Central Powers' desire for peace.

The Fremdenblatt (Vienna) says that it now depends entirely upon the western powers whether humanity is freed from the evils of the world war.

The Neue Freie Presse (Vienna) declares that all pretexts for prolonging the war have become untenable, adding: "The outline of peace by agreement formulated at Brest-Litovsk constitutes a golden bridge for the Entente."

FORMS OUTLINE OF FUTURE PEACE

That Is the German View, Expressed by the Berlin Vossische Zeitung.

NO "LUST OF CONQUEST"

The Tageblatt Says This "Public Diplomacy" Will Shake the Wall of Arms.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 27.—The Berlin papers dilate on the importance of the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The result so far is an agreement in principle on those questions calculated to form the outlines of a future peace. It is of the greatest importance that this fact be noted by the Russian negotiators themselves. The most democratic government in the world has thereby given testimony that the Central Powers' peace policy is entirely free of all lust of conquest, all striving after violence."

The Tageblatt says: "Even now it is a question whether those who are ready for peace will overthrow the wall erected and continually strengthened by Chauvinists. Meanwhile, nothing can so contribute to shake the wall of arms as this new public diplomacy."

The Vorwärts says: "The German Government will have seriously to consider whether further negotiations are possible on the basis of the Russian program, with due regard to the preservation of the vital interests of the people. The Russian peace program is framed in such theoretical and abstract terms that a number of concrete points in the contention cannot at once be decided."

FRENCH GOVERNMENT UPHELD IN PEACE REPLY

Vote of Confidence by Deputies After a Speech by Foreign Minister.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Government was interpellated in the Chamber of Deputies today on its Russian policy by Deputies Moutet, Mistral, Lairolle, Margaine and Sembat.

Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, in reply made a speech dealing with the reply of the Central Powers to Russia.

An opposition resolution proposed by Deputy Longuet was voted down, 411 to 90.

A resolution approving the Government's declaration and expressing confidence in the Ministry was carried by a vote of 384 to 0.

The Temps appends to the text of the reply of the Central Powers to the Maximalist delegates this note:

"The conditions formulated by the Central Powers are in the domain of generalities, and one is somewhat surprised that the Maximalists have not sought to obtain immediately more or less exact declarations upon the points which touch Russian interests closely. How does the German Government and its allies intend to treat Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, countries which have not 'lost their political independence during this war,' but which have, nevertheless, the right to independence?

"How is renunciation of all 'appropriation by force' to be reconciled with the ambitions distinctly affirmed by Bulgaria to Serbian, Greek and Rumanian territories? How will the restoration of Armenia to the Turks be compatible with the rights of the Armenians?

"It would be all the more interesting to know these points, as thereby the sincerity of Germany's intention to restore Belgium's independence could be appreciated."

HARBIN CAPTURED BY CHINESE TROOPS

Bolshevist Force There Disarmed and Imprisoned, According to Report in Tokio.

TOKIO, Dec. 27.—In a fight between Chinese and Russian Maximalist troops at Harbin, Manchuria, Wednesday morning, the Russians surrendered and were disarmed and made prisoner, according to a report, which is considered reliable, received here from Harbin.

The advices say the Chinese now occupy the garrison at Harbin.

RUSSIAN SILVER STORE — The greatest house for Russian silver in America. Gold ornaments.—Adv.

WASHINGTON COLD TO PEACE OFFER

Not Interested in Czernin's Suggestions, Declining to Take Them Seriously.

REGARDED AS MERE FEELER

No Likelihood That President Will Modify His Attitude Toward Teuton Rulers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The declaration of Count Csernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Central Powers are ready to sign peace terms and favor a general peace without forcible annexations and indemnities, failed to stir a ripple on the surface of the war situation in Washington. In fact, there is no disposition among officials or legislators here to take the Csernin declarations seriously, or regard them as more than merely one more of the "feelers" which the Berlin authorities, and those associated with them in the war, know so well how to send by underground channels to the neutral and allied world.

Secretary Lansing declined to comment on the Petrograd dispatch summarizing the utterances of the Austro-Hungarian Premier, and it is known that neither he nor the President is contemplating any steps in alteration of the present determined American policy in association with our allies, to bend every energy toward the winning of the war without being sidetracked by the various scattered but nevertheless co-related attempts of the Berlin Government to draw the United States and the Entente Powers into a discussion of peace terms.

Efforts were made tonight to obtain expressions from Senators and Representatives upon the utterances and suggestions of Count Csernin. Senator Stone, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, was not in Washington; but other members of that committee and members of both houses declined to be drawn into comment on the matter, most of them refusing to take the suggestions of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister seriously and all who were seen expressing the opinion that it would be unwise to do otherwise than follow the leadership of the President and the State Department.

The situation with respect to the attitude of the American Government, that is of the President and the State Department, with the approval of Congress, is very simple. It was asserted in the President's reply to the recent peace offer made by the Vatican and also in the President's recent war speech to Congress in which he asked for a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary. It is this, that the President does not feel that he can deal with the present Government of Germany, which he regards as an unreliable and irresponsible Government whose word could not be taken in a peace conference, and that until the Central Powers have reached the point where the German Government can be trusted in peace negotiations, it is useless to even talk peace with that Government, much less to seriously undertake to make peace.

The declaration by Count Csernin that the Central Powers also favor a general peace, "without annexation and indemnities," contains nothing that appeals to the United States Government, according to a correct understanding of its attitude, so long as the President does not feel that he can trust the present German Government or rely on any agreement it might be disposed to make.

Count Czernin's statement of the readiness of the Central Powers to make peace on the basis of "no forcible" annexations and indemnities is a reflection of the statement made in the recent note of the Bolshevist leaders to the United States and to all the other belligerents suggesting that peace be made on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities.

The Bolshevist note to the United States has not been answered. It has been placed on file in the State Department. The settled opinion of American Government officials, on the basis of their confidential information, and of American officials who have been recently enough in Russia to be aware of the real conditions there, as well as of Russian diplomats here, is that the

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW
The Biggest Success in New York
Winter Garden Matinees Every Wednesday and Saturday

CZERNIN MAKES THE OFFER

Bolsheviki Approve No Forcible Annexations and No Indemnities.

SOME OBJECTIONS RAISED

Russian Delegates Say Rights of Little Oppressed Nations Must Be Re-established.

STRING TO GERMAN MOVE

Entente Allies Must Agree to Accept Conditions and Give Guarantees for Fulfillment.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—The Central Powers are ready to make an immediate general peace without compulsory annexations and without contributions.

This is their answer through Count Csernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, made on Christmas Day at Brest-Litovsk to the Russian proposals, which they are ready to accept in most particulars as the basis of negotiations. They insist, however, that the Central Powers cannot bind themselves onesidedly to such conditions without a guarantee that the allies of Russia will recognize and fulfill these conditions.

The Russian delegates asked for a ten-day recess in the negotiations in order to put the proposal before Russia's allies.

The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister declared that the Central Powers did not intend forcibly to annex territories seized during the war, nor to deprive nations of political independence lost in the war.

The question of the subjection of nationalities who have not political independence to another country cannot be solved internationally, and must be met by each Government and its people in the manner established by the constitution of that Government. The protection of the right of minorities is an essential part of the right of peoples to self-definition.

In the event of a mutual renunciation of indemnification for war costs and war damages, Count Csernin continued, each belligerent would have to bear only the expense incurred for its subjects made prisoner and to pay for damage caused in its own territory to property of civilian subjects of an enemy country by violations of international law. The creation of a special fund for this purpose, as suggested by Russia, can be discussed only in the event that the other belligerents join in the peace negotiations within a certain time.

Chairman Jaffe of the Russian delegation expressed gratification at German willingness to make peace without annexations and indemnities and with the self-definition of peoples. He demurred, however, at the German statement on self-definition as being incomplete. He said the war could not end without the re-establishment of the violated rights of little and oppressed nationalities, and Russia would insist on guarantees that their lawful rights would be protected in a general peace treaty.

"Renouncing the application of the right of the stronger nation with regard to territories occupied during the war," he said, "the powers of the quadruple alliance at the same time give all their opponents an immediate peace ground. They affirm that the right of the stronger, after unprecedented bloodshed, shall be preserved with all its integrity within each of the countries with no regard for little and oppressed nationalities.

"The war cannot end without the violated rights of those nationalities being re-established. The Russian delegation insists that those nationalities must in the very next peace treaty establishing a general peace among all nationalities receive, on the basis of international agreement, guarantees that their lawful rights will be protected. The lapse of time in no case legalizes the violation of one people by another."

Regarding compensation for the maintenance of prisoners of war, the Russian Chairman said it might be construed as an indemnity. He insisted that an international fund be used to pay damages against private persons. He had not objection to Germany's request that her colonies be evacuated by Entente troops.

Russia's delegation, he stated in conclusion, notwithstanding differences of opinion, thought that the German declaration that Germany has no aggressive plans offered the possibility of the immediate beginning of negotiations for a general peace among all belligerents. He proposed a ten days' recess until Jan. 4, "so that the peoples whose Governments have not yet joined in the negotiations for a general peace may have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the principles of such a peace as now is being established.

"At the expiration of the indicated time," he declared, "the negotiations must be resumed, disregarding whether

or not other belligerents have joined in the negotiations or how many."

The next session of the conference was set for Dec. 26. [Jan. 8 in our calendar.]

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that Count Czernin, in concluding his address, dealing with economic questions, said:

"We are ready to enter into negotiations with all our enemies, but in order to avoid unnecessary loss of time the allies [Teutonic] are ready to enter into the consideration of those specific points the examination of which seems in any case necessary for both the Russian Government and the allies [Teutonic]."

WOULD LET WILSON DEAL WITH PEACE PLAN

Nothing Expected to Come of Czernin's Offer by Financial Circles Here.

Bankers of the financial district said yesterday afternoon that they had read with care Count Czernin's proposal for a working basis for peace deliberations among the belligerent nations without acquiring any hope that positive results would follow. The bankers with important international connections were foremore in expressing the opinion that unless the Central Powers followed the vague representations to Russia with more definite terms they would not get a hearing among the Allies.

"The question whether or not attention is to be paid the Austrian suggestion," said one banker, "lies with President Wilson. There is no question but that he has become the foremost figure in the countries battling against Germany and Austria, and the United States is being depended upon by the other Allies to strike the final blows to win the war. If Mr. Wilson gives ear to the peace proposal, then I believe there is a chance of something being worked out of it. But the President's utterances have indicated that indemnities and territorial questions are among the last things he is thinking about when he looks ahead at the peace terms which this country is seeking."

Other bankers said that as a peace "feeler" Count Czernin's document did not go far enough in showing the real intentions of the Central Powers to enable readers to form any opinion of what the German leaders were considering as ultimate concessions.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, refused to comment. "When a man is conducting public affairs as skilfully and successfully as President Wilson," he said, "I think that the rest of us should allow him to speak our mind in connection with suggestions of this sort."

Professor Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University condemned the peace proposals as an attempt to distract the attention of the Allies from the firm prosecution of the war.

"Germany is evidently trying to use this occasion," he said, "to play for public opinion in the rest of the world. She is attempting to ensnare her dupes wherever she can find them. What have the Russians, for instance, to do with the return of the German colonies?

"Peace with Germany at the present time would constitute a virtual victory for her. We should feel glad that our President has taken such a firm stand on fundamental principles. I cannot see how any self-respecting nation could negotiate peace with a Government which continues to hold Belgium in violation of its most sacred promises. Not until Germany has actually evacuated Belgium can we in decency discuss peace with her."

Charles Pergier of the Slav press bureau expressed the view that the insistence of the Central Empires that the question of subject nationalities was not an international one, but a matter to be solved by each Government, together with its peoples, in a manner established by the constitution of the respective countries, was a bit of political camouflage, and not a very skillful one at that.

"Take the case of Austria-Hungary," he said. "The Constitutions of this empire, both as regards Austria and Hungary, are purposely so formulated as to hold in bondage the non-German and non-Magyar nationalities. These Constitutions themselves are in many cases the results of unconstitutional methods; thus the destruction of Bohemian independence by the Hapsburgs was brought about illegally and was never acquiesced in by the Czechs. Therefore, to ask the Czechs to co-operate with Austria in solving the Bohemian question in accordance with the present Austrian Constitution is to require them to submit to the institutions for the overthrow of which they have been struggling for generations.

"The same is true of the Jugoslavs and other Austro-Hungarian nationalities. Count Czernin's position is directly contrary to the attitude of the majority of these nationalities."

HOPE OF BOLSHEVIKI IS IN MAKING PEACE

Think Their Lack of Ability in Administration Would Be Overlooked.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The progress of the peace negotiations is expected to have a large influence on internal conditions in Russia and the fighting in the south, where the position of affairs is still obscure.

According to the best available information reaching London, the Bolshevist Commissioners, the concentration of whose forces against the south is being only feebly conducted, are counting upon two things to strengthen their position.

First—The chance of securing a peace acceptable to the country as a whole which would induce the nation to overlook the evident lack of administrative ability shown by the Bolsheviki.

Second—The fact of the existence of considerable lines, classes, and cleavages even among the supporters of the Kaledine movement in the south.

General Kaledine is reported to have recently resigned the leadership of the Cossack Government, while the Cossacks themselves are divided, a large section of the Moderates being undesirous of fighting the Workmen's and Soldiers' Government so long as the latter is able to preserve order in the country. The Bolsheviki are said to be speculating on the still further spread of the revolutionary feeling among the Cossacks against their Generals, and among the Ukrainians against the Bourgeoisie.

A general army congress is sitting at the Bolshevist Headquarters to organize a central war committee. This congress has confirmed the election of Ensign Krylenko as Commander in Chief.

Through French sources it is reported that the Bolshevist administration is quite powerless to revictual Petrograd, which now possesses only the barest reserves of food. All railway communication with the rich grain provinces in the Don territory and Ukraine has either been cut or is disorganized.

The Central Powers have rejected the Polish claim to be represented at the peace conference at Brest Litovsk, but, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the delegates at Brest Litovsk include representatives of the Ukraine republic.

Text of Count Czernin's Statement Offering Terms For a General Peace

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.—Following is the text of the statement offering terms for a general peace which Count Czernin made last evening at the Russo-German conference at Brest-Litovsk:

The delegations of the Allied (Teutonic) Powers, acting upon the clearly expressed will of their Governments and peoples, will conclude as soon as possible a general peace. The delegations, in complete accord with the repeatedly expressed viewpoint of their Governments, think that the basic principles of the Russian delegation can be made the basis of such a peace.

The delegations of the Quadruple Alliance are agreed immediately to conclude a general peace without forcible annexations and indemnities. They share the view of the Russian delegation, which condemns the continuation of the war purely for aims of conquest.

The statesmen of the Allied (Teutonic) Governments in programs and statements have emphasized time and again that for the sake of conquest they will not prolong the war a single day. The Governments of the allies unswervingly have followed this view all the time. They solemnly declare their resolve immediately to sign terms of peace which will stop this war on the above terms, equally just to all belligerents without exception.

It is necessary, however, to indicate most clearly that the proposals of the Russian delegation could be realized only in case all the powers participating in the war obligate themselves scrupulously to adhere to the terms, in common with all peoples.

The powers of the Quadruple Alliance now negotiating with Russia cannot, of course, one-sidedly bind themselves to such terms, not having the guarantee that Russia's allies will recognize and carry out these terms honestly without reservation with regard to the Quadruple Alliance. Starting upon these principles, and regarding the six clauses proposed by the Russian delegation as a basis of negotiations, the following must be stated:

Clause 1. Forcible annexations of territories seized during the war does not enter into the intention of the allied powers. About troops now occupying seized territories, it must be stipulated in the peace treaty, if there is no agreement before, regarding the evacuation of these places.

Clause 2. It is not the intention of the allies to deprive of political independence those nations which lost it during the war.

Clause 3. The question of subjection to that or the other country of those nationalities who have not political independence cannot, in the opinion of the powers of the Quadruple Alliance, be solved internationally. In this case it must be solved by each Government, together with its peoples, in a manner established by the Constitution.

Clause 4. Likewise, in accordance with the declaration of statesmen of the Quadruple Alliance, the protection of the rights of minorities constitutes an essential component part of the constitutional rights of peoples to self-determination. The Allied Governments also grant validity to this principle everywhere, in so far as it is practically realizable.

Clause 5. The allied powers have frequently emphasized the possibility that both sides might renounce not only indemnification for war costs, but also indemnification for war damages. In these circumstances, every belligerent power would have only to make indemnification for expenditures for its nationals who have become prisoners of war, as well as for damage done in its own territory by illegal acts of force committed against civilian nationals belonging to the enemy. The Russian Government's proposal for the creation of a special fund for this purpose could be taken into consideration only if the other belligerent powers were to join in the peace negotiations within a suitable period.

Clause 6. Of the four allied powers, Germany alone possesses colonies. On the part of the German delegation, in full accord with the Russian proposals regarding that, the following is declared:

The return of colonial territories forcibly seized during the war constitutes an essential part of German demands, which Germany cannot renounce under any circumstances. Likewise, the Russian demand for immediate evacuation of territories occupied by an adversary conforms to German intentions. Having in view the nature of the colonial territories of Germany, the realization of the right of self-determination, besides the above outlined considerations, in the form proposed by the Russian delegation is at present practically impossible.

The circumstance that in the German colonies the natives, notwithstanding the greatest difficulties and the improbability of victory in a struggle against an adversary many times stronger and who had the advantage of unlimited import by sea, remained in the gravest circumstances faithful to their German friends, may serve as proof of their attachment and their resolve by all means to preserve allegiance to Germany, proof which by its significance and weight is far superior to any expression of popular will.

The principles of economic relations proposed by the Russian delegation in connection with the above six clauses are approved wholly by the delegations of the allied powers, who always have denied any economic restrictions and who see in the re-establishment of regulated economic relations, which are in accord with the interests of all people concerned, one of the most important conditions for bringing about friendly relations between the powers now engaged in war.

WASHINGTON COLD TO PEACE OFFER

Continued from Page One.

Bolshevist Government will topple inside of a month. But aside from this it was not felt that this Government would improve the general situation by accepting the opportunity afforded by the recent Bolshevist note to discuss peace on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities.

President Wilson did reply, and very effectively, to the Bolshevist peace "feeler," but his reply was not in the form of a formal note. His reply was contained in his recommendation to Congress, in his recent war speech, that the war, instead of being stopped, or even narrowed, should be continued unswervingly until the war aims of this nation and of the Entente nations, who are our allies, should be attained.

The internal situation in Austria is believed to be growing increasingly grave. At least, this is the best information reaching Washington in official reports. A paraphrase of one of the official reports received here today follows:

"Nothing can conceal the seriousness of the internal situation of Austria, not merely from economic and financial, but also from a political point of view. The desire for peace is universal, and there is a general resentment against the country's dependence upon Germany.

"Livestock is being killed because there is the gravest lack of fodder, but despite this the supply of leather has not been appreciably increased, and the food conditions have not been relieved. The output of beer is now only 6 per cent. of the output of 1911-13, instead of 25 per cent., until last Summer.

"A recent census taken in thirty towns reveals that there is a large increase in the death rate and a very large decrease in the birth rate. Discharged soldiers are begging in the streets of most of the cities.

"One of the most significant notable phenomena is the utter lack of enthusiasm in Austria over the recent victories in Italy. There has not been a flag raised to celebrate these triumphs, despite the efforts of the Government to impress the people with the immense extent of the military success.

"There is resentment in all parts of Austria where food is scarce against the Hungarians. The latter are not feeling the pinch of scarcity, but are hoarding their supplies and will not release them for the relief of the starving Austrians. The subject is one of universal interest in Austria; it has been a frequent topic for political discussions, and is now a matter of negotiation between the Budapest and Vienna Governments.

"There is a feeling of dissatisfaction throughout the country, caused principally by conditions for which the war is responsible, and there is a serious political situation which is closely related to finance. The financial situation itself is desperate, with credit shaky and masses of paper money."

THINKS PEACE IMPROBABLE.

American in Petrograd Says Negotiations Appear to Have Collapsed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Chicago Daily News this afternoon prints the following copyrighted cablegram from Louis Edgar Browne, one of its European correspondents, dated Petrograd, Russia, Dec. 27:

"The peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk appear to have collapsed. A separate peace between Germany and Russia is growing more and more improbable."

TELLS OF CONSULATE ATTACK.

Bomb Thrown Damaged American Offices at Odessa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The State Department received today a dispatch from Consul General John A. Ray, at Odessa, confirming the report that at 1 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 18 a bomb was thrown at the Consulate General, the building being considerably damaged. The Consul General was not in the offices and it was not reported that any persons were injured.

Anarchists were believed to have committed the outrage, their identity being unknown.

JAPAN MAY AID NOW.

Completion of Russian Contracts May Release Some Shipping.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Discussions are understood to be in progress between the British and Japanese Governments with respect to the possibility of an extension of the war activities of the latter Government and closer co-operation with the Entente Powers. Russian contracts for Japanese war munitions have been virtually suspended for the present, just as Russian contracts for rifles in American factories are nearing completion, although their delivery to the Russian Government is pending.

The suspension of Russian contracts with Japan for munitions will release some Japanese tonnage, which may be utilized on transatlantic routes. It is also expected that the Russia situation may influence favorably the negotiations that have been pending between this country and Japan through experts, since the Ishii Mission successfully concluded its mission to Washington, for the sale to the United States of between 100,000 and 200,000 tons of Japanese merchant shipping.

Cicherin and Petroff Released.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The British Embassy at Petrograd, according to the correspondent of The Times there, has announced the liberation of Cicherin and Petroff, two Russians who have been under arrest in England, and whose release Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, demanded. They will be permitted to return to Russia.

TEUTONS USING RUSSIA AS A CLUB

Continued from Page One.

away, it is quite possible that we shall discover that their reckless iconoclasm, highly uncomfortable as it is for their contemporaries, has swept away much of the decaying inheritance of the past that was in any case doomed, sooner or later, to extinction. Anyhow, I should like to insist on a fact which is essential to the true and practical view of the present state of Russia that Petrograd no longer represents the whole country, that Russia is already decentralized.

The Bolsheviki alone claim authority over the whole of Russia, though now they are showing a tendency to admit the independence of Ukraine. As to a rupture of Ukraine with the Bolsheviki and its alliance with the Cossacks, neither is as yet absolutely definite and a formal demarkation of frontiers is not complete.

In the territory of each embryo State there are many alien areas, frequently in the form of insubordinate garrisons, Bolshevist of Ukrainian, as the case may be. There are secluded areas, too, that have attracted the attention of no authority and live their own placid, self-contained life outside the hurly-burly.

But generally speaking all these States are failing into a certain system of which the principal manifestation is that the loose Southern confederation is in a state of guerilla warfare with that shifting quantity, the Bolshevist north. It is true the transition from centralism to independent local organisms is not made so easy. Tradition and the habit of centralism with all its concrete forms is not to be broken in a day.

In Petrograd are still collected the chief central institutions, the Senate, the State Bank, and the foreign embassies. But the functions of most of these are paralyzed by the Bolshevist rule and their action is suspended. The Senate, like all the law courts, is driven underground for self-preservation. The Ministries are on strike, and as for the State Bank, as far as the Bolsheviki are able to operate it, it is serving local purposes, and the Ukrainians have been compelled to begin the issue of paper money of their own.

Assembly's Force Paralyzed.

There is a simmering attempt at recentralization in the form of a constituent assembly, whose members are gradually assembling in Petrograd and around which agitation is growing. But the working of the Constituent Assembly is also paralysed by the Bolsheviki, and it is a question whether, even when it does ultimately meet, it will wish or try to reverse the process of decentralization. At most it will serve as a coordinating factor.

This, then, is the present position. It is full of extraordinary possibilities, Russian and international. It does not mean the ruin of Russia, but may, very probably, mean the disintegration and the more effective distribution of her forces, not for war, because Russia has practically ceased to be a military force in war, but for the very multifarious political developments in that new historical phase into which the war, in a sense, broader than that of a mere military contest, is now developing.

URGES AID FOR RUSSIANS.

Louis B. Boudin Says Allies Are to Blame for Nation's Plight.

The restatement of the war aims of the Allies and the presence of representative democrats at the peace congress at the end of the war were demanded, and a denunciation of the "stupidity" of the allied statesmen for failing to keep Russia in the war was made last night at the annual dinner of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, held at Palm Garden, 150 East Fifty-eighth Street. The speakers were Norman Angell, Dr. Frank Bohn, Louis B. Boudin, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Frederic C. Howe was Chairman.

"Russia is where she is, negotiating a separate peace, because she has been driven there by the Allies, including the United States," Mr. Boudin said. "Germany seems to have a vested interest in the stupidity of allied statesmen. Had there been real statesmen among the Allies at the time of the Russian revolution, they would have done all they could to make sure that the Russian revolution did not go back on itself. Instead, they have done everything to alienate the Russian revolution. If the Allies want to stop the Russian peace negotiations they must declare for the Russian program. Unless this is done quickly it will be too late. There could be no greater calamity for the world than for separate peace between Germany and Russia. Whether we get a proper peace or not depends on whether or not Russia stays in the war."

Mr. Bohn, who said he heard recently through secret channels from Karl Liebknecht, the minority Socialist in prison in Germany for his anti-Kaiser views, declared that Liebknecht sent this message to America: "The war must not stop until the Emperor is overthrown." He declared the policy of Postmaster General Burleson in suppressing radical newspapers to be "idiotic."

Unless the minorities make their voice felt they will wake up in five years and find that the peace congress at the end of the war was similar to the Vienna Congress, which did not represent the "budding aspirations of the people," said Mr. Angell.

Industrial life ought to be so organized that there would be no surplus wealth to exploit and cause wars, was the contribution of Mr. Howe.

COUP BY UKRAINIANS ON SOUTHWEST FRONT

Headquarters of Fourth, Eighth, and Eleventh Armies Occupied —Battle on at Irkutsk.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Ukrainian forces, according to a report received from Petrograd from the Ukrainian Rada and forwarded by Reuter, have occupied the headquarters of the 4th, 8th, and 11th Armies on the Rumanian and southwestern fronts. Those who resisted were disarmed and a quantity of guns and rifles was seized. The Ukrainians have occupied the station at Brailoff and disarmed the guards.

A telegram received in Petrograd from Tomsk reports fighting in Irkutsk, Siberia. Cossacks and military cadets have engaged the garrison there for two days, with alternating success.

The Putiloff Works, employing 30,000 men, and the Petrograd Metallurgical Works, employing 8,000, have begun to pay off their men, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

The following cablegram was received yesterday by The Jewish Daily Forward from its correspondent in Petrograd:

"The Bolshevist Government has appropriated 2,000,000 rubles for the purpose of propagating a world-wide revolution.

"Two hundred and fifty military detachments have been formed to combat the anti-Jewish outbreak throughout the country.

"The daughter of the monk Rasputin is bringing suit against the participants in his murder."

TELLS OF AID FOR KERENSKY

W. H. Hamilton Asserts $6,000 Was Sent from America.

Details of an attempt to aid ex-Premier Kerensky in maintaining his official position by representatives of the American Ambulance in Russia were mentioned by William H. Hamilton, Vice President of the ambulance, at the investigation of war charities yesterday at the District Attorney's office. Mr. Hamilton came here on a two weeks' leave of absence from the Aviation School at San Antonio, Texas, to be questioned about his knowledge of conditions affecting the finances and activities of the ambulance. John Moffat, manager of "Hero Land," Mr. Hamilton asserted, had cabled money to Russia for the formation of a committee to assist Kerensky.

"While I was in Russia Mr. Moffat cabled $6,000 to me, which was to be used to form a committee consisting of Kerensky, United States Ambassador Francis, and leaders of the revolution, to put Russia on her feet," Mr. Hamilton asserted. "The counter-revolution came before we could put the plan into operation, and finding that our efforts could accomplish nothing under the circumstances I placed $5,000 of this fund in the hands of Ambassador Francis." One-sixth of the money had been expended in starting the work, it was said.

Mr. Hamilton declared he had not received any compensation beyond his expenses for work done here and in Russia for the American Ambulance. He will be further examined concerning the affairs of the organization.

William J. F. O'Neill of 1,552 St. Lawrence Avenue, the Bronx, was indicted yesterday and arrested at Washington, N. J., by Detectives Brown and Mayer of the District Attorney's staff, who brought him here on charges of forgery and grand larceny. O'Neill is alleged to have used a letter bearing the name of Sergeant William W. Marks of the 9th Coast Artillery to obtain a check from John N. Steele of 120 Broadway, drawn to the order of "Sergeant Henry Harris."

TROTZKY'S AMERICAN PLOT.

Bolshevist Leader Said to Have Grudge Against Kolpashnikoff.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A deputation of Russians visited the American Embassy on Monday, according to a Petrograd dispatch to The Times, and presented a floral offering to Ambassador Francis in recognition of his efforts to obtain a million pairs of shoes for railway men and their wives and families.

The Bolshevist newspapers continue to print revelations of an alleged American plot to support General Kaledine, according to a Petrograd dispatch to The Morning Post, dated Tuesday. So far as Ambassador Francis is concerned, it says, the whole ridiculous charge falls to the ground before the straightforward statement issued by the American Ambassador. Colonel Kolpashnikoff never applied to the Ambassador for any fund for any purpose, although fully empowered to draw as needed on the Red Cross account, he being connected with the American Red Cross.

Leon Trotzky's charges against Kolpashnikoff and American representatives in Petrograd amount to a series of suppositions, unsupported by evidence of any kind. The correspondent says that Colonel Kolpashnikoff assisted the officials in Halifax in examining Trotzky when he and Trotzky were traveling to Russia together, and adds:

"The matter thus comes down to the personal element, which plays so large a part in what is called politics in Russia today."

Colonel Kolpashnikoff is still in prison, and has not been seen by any American official.

It is plain, according to the correspondent of The Post, that in some small bits of friction between the respective American missions to Rumania and Russia Trotzky found a peg on which to hang a series of baseless charges against Ambassador Francis and the American nation. Trotzky's object is to discredit the Entente Allied Governments through their representatives, and the methods he has adopted are calculated to intensify the hostility of the Russian proletariat toward the Allies, which German agents also have fostered.

DESTROY 11 TEUTON AIRCRAFT IN FIGHT

Italian and British Airmen Wipe Out Nearly Half an Austro-German Fleet.

COMBATS NEAR TREVISO

Attempted Surprise by Foe a Costly Failure—Asiago Battle Drops to Gunfire.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 27, (Associated Press.)—One of the heaviest air raids that the Austro-Germans have attempted on this front came to grief yesterday when nearly half of a fleet of twenty-five airplanes was destroyed, with an extensive list of killed or wounded.

The big fleet swept over the camp west of Treviso at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Flying low and discharging machine guns, considerable damage was done. Notwithstanding the surprise, the Italian and British machines were soon in the air and engaged the enemy at close quarters. The fighting was most spectacular, eight of the enemy cars being brought down, six of them falling within the Italian lines. The other machines beat a hasty retreat.

The raiders, however, returned at 11 o'clock, and several more were disposed of, two falling in this attack inside the Italian lines. An observer who has just returned says that the scene of the conflict is covered with the wreckage of the enemy aircraft.

One of the machines brought down was a dreadnought, carrying three persons. The others carried two. All of these men were killed, wounded, or captured.

ROME, Dec. 27.—The report of the War Office today says:

Along the whole front there were only artillery actions, which were more intense on the Asiago Plateau, where our batteries made effective concentrations of fire and kept under their barrage several sections of the enemy lines.

A big aerial battle, in which British and Italian chasing squadrons and anti-aircraft artillery participated, was fought yesterday over Treviso. In the morning twenty-five enemy machines, under cover of the haze, arrived over our aviation camp to the west of the city and began to bomb it. The hostile aircraft were received with a violent anti-aircraft fire, and, attacked impetuously by airplanes which ascended from the camp, were forced to retire before having carried out the operation. Eight of the enemy machines were brought down.

Later another hostile squadron of eight machines made an attempt again, but was faced over Monte Belluno and forced to retire, losing three machines.

Of the eleven enemy airplanes brought down, eight fell inside our lines and three within the enemy lines. All our machines returned to their base. The damage caused by the bombardment was insignificant.

BERLIN, Dec. 27, (via London.)—The Italians attacked yesterday at Monte Tomba, on the northern mountain front, and were repulsed, the War Office announces. The statement reads:

The activity of the artillery abated yesterday between the Asiago and Brenta Rivers. A spirited and harassing fire continued throughout the day on the battle sector and also between the Brenta and the Piave.

An Italian attack on Monte Tomba was repulsed.

DEEDS OF ITALIAN SAILORS.

Proved Their Quality as Land Fighters on the Lower Piave.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Dec. 26.—So much has been written about the fighting among the mountains, between the Brenta and the Piave rivers, that some persons forget what heroic deeds are being done along the Lower Piave, especially at the mouth of the river, where the Bersaglieri and sailors have joined in putting up a splendid fight.

The Austro-German pressure is very strong at this point, as it is the chief barrier that cuts them off from Venice.

A few days ago the army substituted for regiments of the Landsturm the whole 12th Division, composed of young troops well trained in warfare. On a very narrow front they also concentrated the 100th Regiment of infantry, reinforced by a good number of men of the 97th Regiment, called the "Italien Regiment" because formed by men from Istria and Dalmatia.

The Austro-Germans began the offensive with a violent artillery fire. The impetuosity of the attack allowed them to take advanced posts, while some country houses changed hands several times during the first hour.

The enemy tried to throw bridges across the river, but an Italian counter-attack began. Italian warships, sailing slowly along the coast, bombarded the enemy rear guard, cutting their communications. Meantime the Bersaglieri and sailors advanced with such impetuosity and valor as to upset the preparations organized by the Austrian sappers to cross the Piave, threw back the oncoming waves of the enemy division, chased out the machine-gun sections, and reoccupied all the country houses and the advanced posts that were lost.

The Austro-German patrols, which had fortified themselves in peasant cottages, were driven out by assault, in which there was hand-to-hand fighting and bomb-throwing. Other cottages were surrounded and the occupants made prisoners.

These struggles showed that the sailors, whom many thought unable to adapt themselves to trench warfare, were equal to the veterans of the Carso. In a few weeks the sailors have become proficient bomb-throwers, gunners, and trench diggers.

The rumor is current here that the enemy hoped the sailors would be easy to defeat, as they had to fight in a region of thick mud, where there is no place to protect one's self, only a long and limitless expanse of water.

One midshipman, perceiving that an enemy patrol was about to occupy a house in front of the Italian lines, dragged himself on all fours up to it and entered it alone. Before opening the house the enemy, to make sure it was deserted, assailed it with hand bombs. The Italian officer kept quiet, although he escaped being hurt only by a miracle, as huge portions of the wall kept falling around him.

When the bombardment ceased he appeared at the open door with his rifle and killed an Austrian Lieutenant and two soldiers, while the others fled.

The sailors have previously paid with painful losses for the honor of fighting on land, but in the first great battle worthy of the name the commander was able to telephone to the supreme command that evening:

"Sailors lost, none.

"Sailors prisoners, none."

These men, inexperienced in land fighting, had not yielded a rifle nor an inch of land during the Austro-German offensive.

INDICT DETROIT OFFICIALS.

Arrests Expected to be Made Today —Names Not Made Public.

DETROIT, Dec. 27.—Judge William F. Connolly of the Recorder's Court announced today that the Recorder's Court Grand Jury, which has been investigating municipal affairs for several weeks, has returned indictments against six city officials and fifteen other persons. The names were not made public.

Judge Connolly said that arrests would be made tomorrow or Saturday. It is understood that a number of allegations are contained in the indictments.

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OUR TROOPS KILL BANDITS IN MEXICO

Cavalrymen Pursue Raiders Ten Miles Across Border and Pick Off 18 of Them.

ONE AMERICAN WOUNDED

Officials Hear Villa Bands Are Inspired by Germans and Draft Evaders South of Border

MARFA, Texas, Dec. 27.—Eighteen of the Mexicans who raided Candelaria Christmas morning were killed and a number wounded when American cavalry overtook the bandits on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande early today. One American soldier was wounded, but will recover. Many of the horses stolen were recovered. After pursuing the Mexican bandits for a distance of ten miles into the mountains of Mexico, the American troops recrossed the Rio Grande to American territory at noon today.

How many more of the bandits crawled off in the desert to die of their wounds cannot be ascertained. The number of wounded is impossible to estimate, as they were carried away or hidden in the Rim Rock country.

Tonight Colonel Langhorne issued an order complimenting all soldiers and officers who participated in the pursuit for their efficient and untiring work, and the civilians who furnished their automobiles to transport troops to the Rim Rock field base during the bandit chase.

Captain Fiske, commanding the troops which pursued the bandits into Mexico, made the following report to Colonel Langhorne, commanding officer here, who directed the pursuit until the troops got beyond communication:

"We picked up a hot trail made by the Brite's Ranch raiders about seven miles from El Comodor at 11 A. M. Wednesday. This trail led across the river at Los Fresnos Ford. Four horses were found abandoned on the trail before we crossed. We followed the raiders around a point of the Sierra de las Ventanas mountain range and toward the Sierra de la Hilares. At 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon we engaged about fifteen of the bandits at a point four miles south of the Rio Grande. We kept up a running fight for ten miles, killing ten of the fifteen bandits. The remaining five escaped into a canyon of the Sierra de las Hilares.

"I ordered ten of my men to strip to their saddles and sent them in pursuit through the box canyon, but our horses were so exhausted that the men were unable to overtake the bandits, who scattered into the mountains like quail. The detachment returned after dark last night, and we then doubled back to the river. We brought considerable property that had been stolen from the Brite store, consisting of food, clothing, and ammunition. One horse bearing the Brite brand was found shot, and another had been abandoned. We had one man wounded, Private John F. Kelly, and two pack mules killed."

Mexican officials have telegraphed Colonel Langhorne that their troops from Chihuahua are prepared to co-operate with the American forces in trying to exterminate the bandits.

Rumors from El Paso that Germans in Mexico were responsible for the border raids were refuted tonight by Colonel Langhorne, who has ordered an investigation of the political aspects of the raid.

It is believed here that the rumors are not substantiated by facts. Colonel Langhorne is awaiting the arrival of Captain Sprindle, who obtained papers from the bodies of the bandits killed, before reaching a decision as to their identity.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 27.—Federal officials began an investigation tonight of reports that the Mexican bandit raids into the Big Bend district of Texas were being inspired by Germans now operating south of the border, in conjunction with American draft evaders.

DR. DEUTSCH CENSURED.

Americanism First in Hebrew Union College, He Is Reminded.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—After a secret session lasting until an early hour this morning the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College in this city, which has been considering the case of Dr. Gotthard Deutsch, who was charged with having refused to answer the question of United States District Judge Howard Hollister as to "Which side do you want to win in the present war with Germany?" adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Dr. Deutsch voluntarily appeared as a character witness in Judge Hollister's court on Nov. 21, and by his refusal to answer the question, Which side do you want to win the great war between Germany and United States, had acted most imprudently and thereby placed himself and the Hebrew Union College in an unfair light before the public, and, that in view of the fact that it was the paramount duty of leaders and teachers of American Israel to be 100 per cent. American in their influence on public opinion, which obligation Dr. Deutsch on that occasion failed to discharge, it was resolved that the board censure Dr. Deutsch for his refusal to answer the searching question put to him by Judge Hollister, and that he be admonished to embrace every opportunity in public opinion, which dispel the doubt as to his loyalty which he brought upon himself, and as to his usefulness in the Hebrew Union College, which, since its foundation, forty-two years ago, stands pre-eminent for a Judaism of Americanism, with loyalty one of the holiest duties of an American Jew."

Comment of Today's Newspapers on Teutons' Peace Terms

NEW YORK CITY.

Peace or Ambuscade?

From The World.

We cannot fail to recognise Prussianism in its most subtle form in Count Czernin's dubious phrases relative to the solution internationally of the problems of peoples not now independent politically; in his remarks on the subject of refunding war expenditures and on the duty of all belligerents under international law to pay "damages caused in their own territory to civil subjects of an adversary by deliberate violation of international law."

There is no word here of honest reparation for the unspeakable wrongs of Belgium, France, Serbia, Poland, and Armenia. They were not Germany's own territory. There is no promise here that even if the military caste of Prussia should finally subscribe to the suggestions of Count Czernin, the nations could look forward to a durable peace.

The solemn words addressed to the British Parliament and the German people by President Wilson and Prime Minister Lloyd George have no response as yet. The western allies are fighting for a guaranteed peace. There can be no such peace unless it is underwritten by Governments responsible to the people. The despotism that craftily offers this miserable travesty of a truce peace does not have the courage or the honesty to propose it in its own name. It hides behind a vassal in Vienna and a mob in Petrograd.

A Farce at Brest-Litovsk.

From The Herald.

Nobody but these callow Russians will take the proceedings at Brest-Litovsk seriously. Germany and Austria-Hungary cannot be blamed, however, for putting a serious face upon them, since they so clearly play into the hands of the Teutonic allies in three ways: They add to the confusion of Russia; they serve the anxiety of Kaiserism to find something, even if only camouflage, to appease the peace hunger of the peoples of the Kaiser-ridden countries, and at the same time they provide Kaiserism with the desired opportunity to transfer fighting troops from the Russian to the French and Italian fronts.

In the circumstances what a Czernin or a von Kühlmann may say at Brest-Litovsk is of no importance. "No annexations and no indemnities" is a sweet-sounding morsel for Bolshevist ears, but as meaningless, when analyzed, as that other sweet morsel, "Russia's allies." The Bolsheviki think they are Russia. They are not, but they like to be told they are. Russia, real Russia, has allies; none there are so low as to be allies of Bolshevism.

Inadmissible.

From The Tribune.

The peace terms proposed by Count Czernin at the Congress of Brest-Litovsk are inadmissible because they make no provision for the restoration of Belgium and Northern France. A thousand other objections might be advanced, many of them equally rated, but they would only serve to complicate the discussion and obscure the issue.

The purpose of the present gesture is plain. Germany is not proposing peace because she expects it, she is not making an offer in good faith. How could the German Government act in good faith! She is proposing terms known by her to be impossible, terms she would not offer, were there any chance that they would be accepted, solely to satisfy the peace cries of her own public and corrupt the allegiance of the war weary in enemy nations.

The beginning of just peace is reparation, restoration, restitution. There is no other way—while the Belgian crime stands, while the criminal remains, his gains still unrestored, there can be no peace.

Preposterous Peace Moves.

From The Journal of Commerce.

It must be consciousness of a desperate situation that could induce the Teuton allies, or Central Powers of Europe, to meet the wild Bolsheviki representatives of Russia to agree upon peace terms with any idea of their acceptance by the Entente Allies.

There will have to be a victory before there can be peace, and it must be a victory for the rights of nations and for terms of peace which shall insure their perpetuity. Terms must be made by nations that can be trusted and that can form a league to insure the results which they achieve. The United States of America is in the war for that object, and for nothing short of it, and the Allies, which it is preparing to support with all its might, mind, and strength, cannot afford to accept anything else.

ALBANY.

Germany Must Not Fix Terms.

From the Knickerbocker Press.

The Central Powers are as noncommittal, as full of quibbling and as adroit in their phraseology as ever. But if the proposals themselves are merely camouflage, so much cannot be said of Germany's designs upon Russia. Therein lies the most serious peril to the allied cause and to the world's future peace and happiness. Our determination is that Germany must not and shall not fix the terms of peace.

BUFFALO.

What the Terms Must Be.

From The Express.

The terms of peace must include a definite recognition by the Germans that the invasion and devastation of Belgium was wrong; that the treatment of the people of occupied territory in Belgium and elsewhere has been wrong; that submarine ruthlessness and all other forms of ruthlessness have been wrong; that the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine and the method of administering the conquered provinces have been wrong. Until the Germans accept the world's standard of ethics and recognize the deep wrongfulness of such policies as these, any peace that could be negotiated with them would be simply the triumph of evil and would mean merely that the whole fight would have to be waged again from the beginning.

BOSTON.

Appeals to the Pacifists.

From The Globe.

Germany has started her long forecast offensive for peace with a diplomatic document so skillfully worded that it appears to grant the most liberal terms to the Entente as well as to the Russian Government. Put forth by a clever Slav statesman—Czernin—and evidently worded by the masters of diplomacy in the Austrian Foreign Office, the Central Powers have made proposals that might succeed in breaking the alliance of enemies around them. Since it is addressed, first of all, to the Bolsheviki, the proposal uses their own language and accepts their own terms. As it is in reality addressed to all the nations of the Entente, it also appeals to those elements in each nation most likely to urge peace. As foreseen, this document comes with the Allies entirely unprepared and disunited in their political strategy regarding peace. The offer is apparently so liberal in its terms that, in order to prevent political disruption in their own countries, they cannot afford to ignore or hastily reject it. They must meet a proposal for a Wilsonian peace without victory combined with the Russian program of "no annexation and no indemnities."

SPRINGFIELD.

Calls Them Impossible Terms.

From The Republican.

To call Count Czernin's reply an acceptance of the Russian peace terms is misleading in the extreme. The proposal leaves us in doubt whether Germany is playing with the Russians or seriously hopes that the Allies will on such impossible terms enter a peace conference.

PROVIDENCE.

Terse Comment.

From The Journal.

"A proposal put forward by fools for consumption by children."

PITTSBURGH.

Germans Making Progress.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The newest offer is interesting only as proof of increasing German perception of what the terms of peace must be. They have yet a long way to go before formulating a peace offer that can be accepted by the world's democracy. But they are making progress, slowly but surely, under a compelling force which America's full entrance into the war will make irresistible.

CHICAGO.

Doomed to Failure.

From The Chicago Herald.

Germany's latest peace drive, reinforced as it was

RAIL STOCKS SOAR IN BIG BEAR PANIC

Speculators in Stampede to Buy Back Shares Previously Sold Short.

HEAVY INVESTMENT BUYING

The Entire List Ends Day with Net Gains of from 3 to More Than 11 Points.

The stock market greeted President Wilson's plan for Government operation of the railroads during the war period with the wildest trading in railroad shares yesterday that had been witnessed in many years. There was a stampede of speculators to buy back stocks which they had previously sold short, the like of which old-time traders said they had never seen before in a railroad bull market. Initial sales in such conservative issues as Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, and Union Pacific were made at prices from 4 to nearly 16 points above the final quotation on the preceding day, and while more order marked later business, the entire stock list ended the day with net gains running from 3 to more than 11 points.

The probability of Government control had been known in Wall Street for a fortnight or more, but the realization appeared to surprise the followers of the market mightily, and none were more surprised than the bears. Bankers, brokers, investors, and speculators saw in the contents of the President's proclamation an easement for the transportation companies which was better than they had dreamed, and securities immediately took on an aspect which was not seen before. Bonds as well as stocks moved sharply upward, New York Central debenture 6s gaining 4½ points, while numerous other issues, which had been depressed to an unusual degree, advanced from 2 to 4 points.

Investment Orders Pour In.

The roar of voices which followed the gong was heard far down Broad and New Streets. Crowds of excited brokers surged back and forth across the floor. Railroad shares were not alone the subject of enormous buying. The sales reporters at the steel post decided to spread the opening price between 85⅞ and 86¾, because it was impossible in the din to decide which had actually been the first quotation made, and they split 5,900 shares between these quotations. It was a bear panic generally, and the frantic bidding of traders for stocks to replace others sold short at lower prices was assisted in causing the market to boil by an inpouring investment orders for the leading dividend paying stocks.

By 10:30 o'clock the market had grown quieter, but even then—a half hour after the start of business—the ticker was five minutes behind in recording transactions on the Exchange. The commission offices were filled with eager crowds of customers, and the spreading word that the railroad stocks were "going through the roof" brought into the rooms where the ticker presided many curious passersby in Wall Street who wanted to see once more what a bull market looked like.

Record of Price Movements.

In this table is presented the record of price movements among a number of leading railroad and industrial stocks, with comparisons:

	Open.	Wed. Close.	Day's High.	Net Gain.
Atchison	87½	78	88	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	55	39¾	57	11⅞
Beth. Steel	69	69¼	72⅞	3⅝
Can. Pac.	130	130	134¾	4⅝
Ches. & Ohio	47	42⅝	48	4⅞
C., M. & St. P.	48	36⅞	40	11⅞
C., R.I. & P. 5 p.c. pf.	39	38	40	1½
Del. & Hudson	100	92	100	11½
Great Northern pf.	87	80½	88	7½
Lehigh Valley	57	52⅜	59	5¼
N. Y. Central	71	63½	72	7
Reading	70½	67⅝	73¼	4¼
Southern Pacific	84	77⅞	84	5½
Union Pacific	114	103⅝	112	7⅞
U. S. Steel	86¼	83½	88	3⅝

Exchange Teems with Activity.

Long before the start of business the big floor of the Stock Exchange teemed with activity. Fully 200 of the active brokers were gathered around the trading "posts" twenty minutes before the opening gong rang, their hands full of buying orders. The newspapers had carried to the public throughout the country the startling proceedings at Washington, with the result that the brokerage houses with telegraph connection to outside cities were flooded with orders to buy "at the market." This meant that the brokers with such orders were to buy stock at the first price made, or as near to it as possible, and the product was a lot of hurried comparisons of orders between brokers before the gong rang.

For the first time since the slump in railroad issues began last Autumn, the sellers found the market entirely in their hands and they made the most of it. The needy shorts had to beg for stocks and they were not treated with mercy. Many brokers who went on the board before the opening with selling orders advanced their initial offering prices point after point in case of the stocks in greatest demand and this was a factor in bringing about the astonishing overnight advances which occurred.

Gossip heard among enthusiastic watchers beside the ticker indicated that some buyers had read into the President's statement more optimistic thoughts about the future of the railroads than was actually contained. Buying of Baltimore & Ohio was apparently expanded because of the belief that the permanence of the 5 per cent. dividend had been assured by the guarantee of net earnings equal to the average of the three years ended June 30 last. The Directors last week decided to postpone dividend action for a month in order, as President Willard put it, to make as large a return to stockholders as conditions warranted.

While the earnings would permit of the dividend's maintenance, no developments yesterday went to show that the Directors were now committed to voting the semi-annual disbursement of 2½ per cent. The buoyant buyers of stock were not troubled, however, by the difference between fact and supposition, and what was demonstrated in the bidding upward of Baltimore & Ohio appeared also in other issues whose earnings of late had not been satisfactory.

High-Grade Rails Move Fast.

Some of the first-grade investment rails moved as they never had before. Delaware & Hudson started off with 100 shares at 100, a gain of 8 points, and then the second sale commanded a price of 106. The third transaction was back at 100 and the fourth at 99. Northern Pacific sold first at 85, then at 83¼, 83, 82⅝, 81⅝, and 81, the last being the lowest quotation of the day. The day's total of sales was 1,152,000 shares, the first million-share day since Nov. 8.

In the bond market on the Stock Exchange activity was not so great as on many other sessions of the year, but the gains recorded surpassed anything seen in a long period. Buying was particularly active in bonds of railroads whose earnings had been poor since the middle of the year, as investors believed that the interest on even the most unsalable factory issues would be secure during the remainder of the war, at least. The table shows how some of those in most demand moved forward from the preceding day's closing level:

	Yesterday's High.	Wed. Close.	Gross Gain.
B. & O. conv. 4½s	74	70½	3½
C. & O. conv. 4½s	70	66¼	3¾
Erie gen. 4s	52	47⅝	4⅜
Me. Pacific 4s	97	58⅜	38⅝
N. Y. Central deb. 6s	96	88½	4½
St. L. & San F. 1st 4s	87½	33½	4
So. Pacific conv. 4s	79½	73	2½
So. Ry. gen. 4s	59¼	57	2¼

The improvement among bonds of the carriers aroused considerable comment in investment circles in respect to the effect the gains would have on the income tax statements to be prepared by bond houses at the end of the year. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo ruled a few days ago that dealers in securities could write down the depreciation which has taken place in bonds, instead of selling their securities and actually suffering the losses. Should the gain of yesterday be held, or increased, the income tax returns by dealers as of Dec. 31 will insure a heavier tax collection by the United States Treasury than seemed possible a few days ago.

In brokerage circles it was said yesterday that a substantial part of yesterday's buying came from dealers in securities who were repurchasing bonds and stocks sold recently in order to record losses actually entailed by the liquidation. Investment houses reported considerable investment buying of railroad stocks throughout the day.

FINANCIAL MEN GRATIFIED.

J. P. Morgan and Others Promise Hearty Assistance to McAdoo.

President Wilson's proclamation placing the railroads of the country under Government operation was favorably received in banking circles yesterday. The President's action was hailed as the turning point in the Government's attitude toward railroad corporations and holders of railroad securities. The view was expressed that at last the time had arrived when the carriers would receive fair treatment, and that consideration would be given to the interests of the owners of the property, who would receive the proper encouragement to invest their money in transportation lines.

Although pointing out that a great many questions remained to be settled bankers were pleased with the initial step, and freely expressed themselves as satisfied with the naming of Secretary McAdoo as Director General of the railroads.

J. P. Morgan said:

"In my opinion the President's action should be a great relief to the situation. The railroads, with every desire to help as much as possible in winning the war, have found themselves hampered by division of authority and by the competitive policy imposed on them by law. As this situation could only be relieved by Federal action it is a great satisfaction to see that action taken. I am sure that Mr. McAdoo will have the heartiest co-operation from every one in the great task he is undertaking."

James Speyer said:

"As an investor in railroad securities and as a citizen I am very much pleased at the President's order, and particularly with the statement accompanying it. I have no doubt that as Director General of Railroads Secretary McAdoo, having the power, will insist and succeed in arranging the necessary co-ordination and co-operation between the different railroad lines. The railroad problem, however, is largely a financial one, and I therefore believe that the selection of the Secretary of the Treasury for this important new office is particularly fortunate, because Secretary McAdoo will realize how closely related a fair and liberal treatment of those interested directly or indirectly in our railroads is in connection with general and industrial activity, and particularly so in connection with the future financing of the war.

"The President states that he is shortly going back to ask Congress for 'definite guarantees,' and I hope that this will be granted promptly and without prejudice or partisan spirit."

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, said:

"President Wilson's action in taking over the railroads impresses me as being a constructive and statesmanlike move, which can have only a beneficial effect upon the business of the country, the security market, and the prosecution of the war. The statement he issued in explanation of his action is broad and sympathetic in its tone, and expressed a manifest intention to safeguard the interests of investors, which is most reassuring. In furthering the public interest it is manifest that the financial interests of the Government and the financial interests of the railroads will both be benefited under a common direction; and if the problems of readjustment, which are certain to arise in this new relationship, are worked out in the same understanding and sympathetic spirit, as may be expected, it will mean much for the future of transportation interests and for the business interests of the country.

"It was impossible for the railroads, without some form of Government co-operation, to meet the demands upon them, and the plan outlined by the President is both equitable and businesslike, protecting the roads and serving the public. Greater co-operation, increased efficiency and improved credit will all result from the President's move.

"The selection of Secretary McAdoo as Director General of Railroads seems a happy one, as the whole financial structure of the country is so much involved in the transportation situation that unity of understanding and action will be valuable in their direction. It only remains for Congress to give effect to the President's program, which I trust is assured.

"Perhaps the most cheering feature of the situation is that this action means a quickening of our national efficiency for winning the war, which is the one big job of today upon which all our efforts should be concentrated."

REPORT ON CONGESTION HERE.

Railroad Commission Finds the Government an Offender.

The biggest operating problem which Secretary McAdoo as Director General of the railroads must tackle is that of congestion at the Atlantic ports, which presents the greatest difficulty at the Port of New York. A joint committee composed of representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Public Service Commission of New York, and the Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey, which has been studying the railroad congestion here for the purpose of finding remedies, made its first report yesterday, in which it said that the United States Government was one of the worst offenders in not unloading cars promptly. It also served notice on consignees here that the committee would publish the names of offenders from time to time if the unloading of cars was not speeded up.

"Already very material progress has been made in clearing up piers and docks," the first report said. "The Commissioners are sending out a special appeal and warning to the various consignees that they unload cars as rapidly as received in order that sidetracks may not be blocked and freight cars withheld from service. The railroads state that there has already been very considerable improvement in this respect on the part of shippers, but data in the hands of the Joint Committee indicate that there is room for considerable additional improvement.

"New York City shippers are particularly urged to remove their goods from cars immediately upon receipt of notice. An investigation of the Thirty-second Street yards of the New York Central Railroad, made on Dec. 22, shows that there were eighty cars containing potatoes, cabbage, turnips, beets, and onions. Among them were a car of turnips which arrrived on Nov. 16, a car of potatoes which arrived on Dec. 8, two on Dec. 10, and another on Dec. 12. Practically all of the eighty cars had exceeded the free time allowed for their unloading."

As respects the shipment of Government freight, the report said:

"An enormous amount of freight is being shipped to the metropolitan area for army purposes, navy purposes, and for the Allies, and also for use within the metropolitan area. It is important that none of these purposes shall be so administered as to block freight intended for any of the others. For example, it is necessary that freight shall come through promptly for use in New York City to feed, clothe, and keep warm the enormous population, and to furnish raw material to keep the industries going, particularly those which are essentially war industries. Likewise, it is important that industries, particularly non-essential, shall not so make use of the railroad facilities as to clog freight for war purposes.

"It is difficult to determine the extent of freight congestion in the metropolitan area for the reason that the railroads have adopted, for a considerable part of their business, a permit system which means, for example, that freight destined for shipment abroad cannot be started from its point of origin until arrangements have been made for its prompt shipment from this port. A mere count, therefore, of the cars in and around New York City would not be an index to the entire freight congestion, because through lack of permits, freight intended for New York Harbor may be piling up at the various factories without permits which would allow their shipment, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that piers, docks, and floating equipment in the metropolitan area should be kept as free as possible.

"There are enormous shipments for the Government in the yards and on the tracks in the metropolitan area which are complicating the situation. This matter, however, is being taken up directly with the War Department, for it is realized that it is inadvisable to make public the details in respect to Government shipments or the methods of handling."

The joint committee does not, of course, know what will be its status under the directorship of Secretary McAdoo, but it is believed that it may be continued in order to furnish first-hand information of the progress of congestion relief at the port of New York.

SOME VIEWS IN CONGRESS.

Weeks and Gillett Deplore Giving More Power to McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. — Senator Weeks of Massachusetts made this comment today on the President's action in taking over the railroads:

"The President has the authority of Congress to take any action he deems necessary to further the prosecution of the war, including taking over the control of the transportation lines, if it seems necessary to do so.

"Whether he has done this in the manner which will best serve the public interests there may be a great difference of opinion; but it will be of no force or effect to criticise at this time the action he has taken. Neither will it be of any effect to criticise the selection of Mr. McAdoo as Director General of Railroads, although the question may well arise in any one's mind as to whether Mr. McAdoo's experience in transportation matters justifies his selection, or whether it is possible for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the manifold duties incumbent upon him at this time, to carry the great additional burden he must assume. I have very positive views on the question of Government ownership or operation of transportation systems and other questions relating to this subject, which I shall probably express when the proposition for legislation the President announced he will ask Congress to pass is brought before the Senate."

Calls McAdoo Pooh-Bah.

Representative F. H. Gillett, acting Republican leader of the House, commenting on the President's scheme for railroad control and the appointment of Mr. McAdoo, said:

"I deeply regret the appointment of Mr. McAdoo as controller of the railroads of the country. He is now Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank System, Chairman of the Federal War Loan Board, and Chairman of the International High Commission. I think these places give ample scope to his ability. In addition he is recognized as the great dispenser of patronage and the political adviser of the President. He is already the Pooh-Bah of this Administration. If it were necessary that the appointment should be a political one, there are other members of the Cabinet who would have excited less distrust.

"But I think the appointment to this position of transcendent power should have been a business one and not a political or personal one. It should have reciprocated the general non-partisan support that has been extended this Administration. Since the loss of the Lusitania I have carefully repressed all criticism of the Administration. It has required at time much self-restraint. I have loyally supported the President in the House and at some critical times when many of his own party deserted him. I intend to continue that support, but I think it proper to express my regret that this great appointment has not been a less partisan one and has not been given to one whose experience and impartiality would inspire more confidence."

Senator Harry New of Indiana had this to say:

"As a temporary expedient and war measure it may be necessary. If it shall lead, however, to the development of a sentiment for Government ownership, it would be calamitous. The truth is that for several years the railroads have not been under the unfettered management of their own Presidents and responsible heads. They have been hampered, impeded, and oppressed by all sorts of commissions, both national and State, few of which have had any practical railroad knowledge and which, either through ignorance or cowardice, have failed to meet the just business needs of the carriers.

"Railroad managers have had so little authority that they have been little more than high-salaried clerks subordinate to these respective commissions. The consequences of the failure to grant the railroads rates that would permit of their purchase of adequate equipment inevitably made themselves apparent when the roads were called upon to respond to a great emergency. The railroads have been no better able to meet the unprecedented prices of the recent past for labor, extensions, material for replacement, fuel, and all the things that go to make up the operation of a railroad at the old rates allowed them than have manufacturers and those in other lines of business been able to make both ends meet without raising prices."

Expects Federal Ownership.

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio made the following comment:

"The big thing is to win the war, and since this is the decision of the Chief Executive, charged with the main responsibilities, it must be the accepted one.

"I have long believed that ultimate Government ownership must become the logical result of the existing State and Federal legislative policy. It has been the popular thing to hammer railroads, and one who dared to say a word about the importance of their good fortune was looked upon as a tool of capital. A hundred ills are charged to railroads that they are no more responsible for than the man in the moon. One effective effort to help them relieve the congestion for which consignees are responsible would have worked wonders, but the export cargoes awaiting transfer to docks or ships and priority orders have paralyzed them, and no Government help has been extended.

"Here in Washington is a striking object lesson of choked yards for which the rail lines are not one whit responsible. There will be relief, of course. It might well have come without the assumption of complete control. But the world is in revolution, or feverish evolution, and let us believe this new course is the solution which will add to efficiency and enhance our strength."

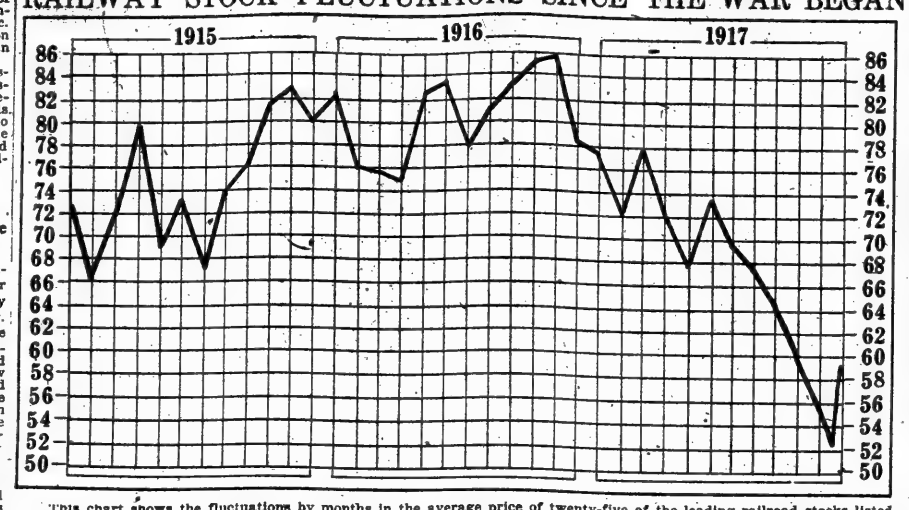
WANT CITY BUS LINES.

Newark Proposes to Compete with Public Service Corporation.

Newark may make an attempt at municipal ownership of transportation facilities in a very short time. Because of the alleged inadequate service furnished by the Public Service Railways Company, which controls the trolleys, the City Commissioners yesterday declared themselves in favor of Mayor Gillen's plan to have the city establish and run bus lines if the law will permit.

Mayor Gillen told his colleagues that he believed the city had the right to operate transportation lines under the home rule bill passed by the New Jersey Legislature last year. This law makes it necessary for the proposal to be submitted to the voters, but the Commissioners hope to have the new Legislature amend the act to permit the city to go ahead immediately.

RAILWAY STOCK FLUCTUATIONS SINCE THE WAR BEGAN



This chart shows the fluctuations by months in the average price of twenty-five of the leading railroad stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The line indicates the successive high and low points reached during the three years since the reopening of the Stock Exchange after the suspension of trading brought about by the outbreak of the war in Europe. The high point of 85.70 reached in November, 1916, was above any figure recorded in the pre-war months of 1914; the lowest figure touched was 52.06 last week, from which the average of these twenty-five railroad stocks was carried to 59.35 by yesterday's sharp advance.

RAILROADS PASS TO WAR CONTROL

Continued from Page One.

Anderson of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as well as other Governmental officials familiar with the railroad situation. Until he has had his formal conference with the Railroads' War Board his first step for relieving the congestion will not be announced.

Plans Speedy Action.

In an informal discussion with the newspaper men today Secretary McAdoo showed that he had a broad grasp on the financial as well as the operating side of the railroads. He showed by his attitude that he felt that he knew just what he would do and that this would be done speedily and with vigor. He has the full power of the Federal Government behind him, with all restrictive laws inoperative, and it is predicted that the problem under his guidance and the expert railroad operators who will be associated with him will be improved quickly and the roads placed in almost normal condition.

Those who met Mr. McAdoo were impressed with the idea that he was approaching his task with a broad mind, determined to work out the problem as a great patriotic duty and without hope of personal aggrandizement. In the exchange of views it was seen that the Government's policy would be to protect the railroad stockholders, to improve the properties and thereby strengthen the country industrially. With the Government behind the railroads and the financing of railroad securities under Government supervision, it is believed by Administration leaders that there will be no difficulty in negotiating not only Government securities but the forthcoming Liberty Loan.

Calls for Co-operation.

After the informal talk with the newspaper men, Mr. McAdoo issued this statement:

"This new task is of great magnitude and difficulty. It cannot be done in a moment, and it cannot be done at all unless the people of the United States as well as the officers and employes of the railroads give to the Railroad Director their intelligent and patriotic support. I earnestly seek the co-operation and assistance of every good citizen in this great work.

"The operation of the railroads as a thoroughly unified system is of fundamental importance to the success of the war. Without it we cannot get the effective use of our resources. The supreme test in this war will probably come in the year 1918. Victory will depend upon our speed and efficiency. We can get neither speed nor efficiency unless the railroads are equal to the demands of the situation.

"I can only say at the moment that the problem will be taken hold of vigorously and that plans and policies will be announced from time to time as rapidly as it is possible to mature them. Meanwhile the business will be conducted through existing railroad organizations, with all the support and power of the Government asserted in behalf of more efficient and satisfactory operation.

"The Director General of Railroads, upon invitation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has accepted office in the Interstate Commerce Building. The commission has also placed at the disposal of the Director the entire work and facilities of the commission."

The Railroads' War Board held executive sessions throughout the day, discussing the President's proclamation and the future of the railroads under the Government. The chief matter before these railroad Presidents was the compensation they should receive from the Government. It is generally understood that the railroads will be satisfied with the average net income for the three years preceding 1917, but some of the better paying roads are inclined to consider the suggested compensation as too low. However, surface indications were that the railroad chiefs were well satisfied with the offer of President Wilson.

Ask for Higher Wages.

Representatives of the four big railway brotherhoods conferred with the President today. This conference, sought by the officials of the labor organizations, bore directly upon the wage demand of the brotherhoods.

The President was informed that the desire of the brotherhoods was for an increase commensurate with the increased cost of living. They softened this statement with another to the effect that the brotherhoods would do nothing which would embarrass the Government in this great undertaking. Opposition to governmental control of the railroads, which existed some weeks ago among the brotherhoods, has changed to aggressive support of the President's action. The impression tonight is that the Government will allow an increase in the wages of the train operators and that the increase will go into effect almost immediately after McAdoo becomes the Director General of Railways.

Aside from the problem of operating the railroads effectively, the questions of finance and the policy that Mr. McAdoo will enforce as to the expenses of the respective railroads came up for consideration by the railroad Presidents. Until they have consulted with the Director General, the railroad Presidents assert that they cannot know how to advise their Directors to proceed in this the greatest emergency which has ever faced all railroad directorates.

While there seems to be no doubt that the railroad Directors will accept the offer of compensation made by the President in his proclamation, there is no absolute certainty yet as to what the course of some of the larger roads will be. If this basis of compensation is not accepted voluntarily, the roads, under the law, can have their compensation fixed by an arbitrating body, the precise nature of which will be determined by Congress. President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo are confident that there will be no real hitch in the plans, and that the transfer will be followed up by legislation to the entire satisfaction of railroad stockholders, the Government, and the public.

President Wilson will ask Congress for legislation to provide for adequate compensation and authority to purchase railroad securities, if such a step may be necessary.

May Ask for $200,000,000.

Administration advisers assert that an appropriation to purchase equipment and to repair the rolling stock of the railroads will also be sought by the President. It has been suggested that the amount which will be asked will be $200,000,000. This could not be confirmed from Mr. McAdoo today, and it is doubtful whether the amount will be so large. Mr. McAdoo indicated that money would be needed, but whether this will be obtained by an appropriation, or by offering railroad securities could not be ascertained.

Railroad Presidents today obtained an authoritative interpretation of the plans of the Government as to guaranteeing an average net income based on the three years' earnings previous to 1917. It was not clear to them whether this income would be guaranteed, however, as a maximum, or whether the railroads would be allowed to have for their use earnings in excess of the maximum. The plan the Government will follow, it was authoritatively stated, would be to take over all earnings in excess of the maximum, these earnings to be devoted to railroad expansion or any purposes the Government desired. In other words, according to this statement, the railroads of the country will obtain, as payment from the Government, the average net income of the three years preceding 1917. If the Government makes improvements on the roads, save those necessary for temporary efficient operation, charges will be made against the roads so improved.

The railroads themselves, it was also intimated, must take care of obligations amounting to $260,000,000 maturing in 1918. With the Government behind the railroads and their securities thereby strengthened, it was asserted that the respective roads would have no difficulty in taking care of their obligations consisting of short-term notes and other loans.

In the future railroad securities will be negotiated so as not to conflict with Government Liberty bonds. The railroads have found it next to impossible to sell many of their securities since the Government began the sale of its bonds. Hereafter railroad securities will be floated with the approval of the Government and at times when their sale will be considered auspicious. The railroads themselves will have charge of their own securities, but will be required to obtain Government consent before placing their bonds on the market. The Interstate Commerce Commission will decide whether this authority shall be given. The railroads cannot appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission without first obtaining the consent of the Director General. In other words, he is to decide in a general way whether it is advisable that the applying road shall issue more securities and the commission will determine the amount.

Limited to 4 Per Cent.

No railroad securities to be floated while the roads are under Government control shall carry more than 4 per cent. interest. In order to make railroad securities acceptable as an investment and place them on a par with Government bonds, it is suggested that amounts not in excess of $5,000 shall be free from taxation, as are the last Liberty bonds.

There are many matters connected with the transfer and the operations of the roads which have not been determined upon. Those who have mapped out the legislation and planned for the financial problems decline to discuss them at this time. They say that the President will do so in his address to Congress, and many of the details will be explained by Mr. McAdoo tomorrow.

The personnel of the staff with which Mr. McAdoo will surround himself is a matter of speculation. He will have a staff, but will himself direct the broad policies of the railroads. It is possible that John Skelton Williams, who has had some experience as a railroad President with the Seaboard Air Line, will be in this operating staff, along with railroad men now in active harness. While the management of the different roads will not be disturbed at present, it is expected that Mr. McAdoo, in order to effect economies, will force reductions in railroad salaries and dispense with unnecessary places.

There seems to be general approval of the President's course. Telegrams from financiers and railroad heads applauding the move and offering full co-operation were received by the President and Secretary McAdoo today. Judged by the attitude of Congress, there will be little opposition to the legislation which the President will ask. Congress in the last two years has been steadily drifting toward Government ownership of railroads, and this, while regarded in some quarters as the first step to such a policy, will be supported by that element in Congress which is very strong.

Earnings to be Pooled.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Under the traffic pooling plan to be worked out by Secretary McAdoo as Director General of Railroads, freight will move over the shortest and most convenient routes regardless of the individual interests of the roads. Since earnings, as well as facilities, will be pooled, this system can be pursued to an extreme limit, officials pointed out today, without endangering the revenues of any line. Earnings will be pooled and paid out on the basis of pre-war returns, regardless of how much freight a railroad actually moves.

Railroad experts admit that there is a great loss of efficiency in competition. Freight often is billed over a particular line when it might be handled much more expeditiously over another. A shipper has had a right to ship his freight as he pleases, but under Government operation and traffic pooling it matters not which road gets his freight it will move over the line or lines best able to handle it. Two railroads running between New York and Chicago, for instance, might cross at some points in New York and would proceed all the way over that line. Under the new plan it might be diverted to the other road at the crossing point if the other road from the crossing point on to Chicago offered, at the time, better facilities for moving.

While admitting that competition slows up traffic in a situation such as exists at present, railroad men point to the fact that competition has brought all the improvements in railroad facilities such as the air brake and other devices. But during the war, even they admit that the invention of new appliances is far less important than the moving of freight.

Under the Government pooling plan a railroad with its lines congested will not receive more freight to handle if it appears it may add to the congestion.

Interstate Commerce Commission officials will work closely with Secretary McAdoo on a comprehensive operating plan. They believe a system will not be hard to devise and that with a skeleton plan outlined railroad officials themselves can carry out the details without a great deal of trouble.

RELIEF FOR ROADS IN FEDERAL CONTROL

Continued from Page One.

roads had made slightly larger earnings in the last six months of 1917, in the case of most of them the rising costs of operation were fast overtaking the increase in net revenue, with a consequent decrease in earnings. However, under the Government plan, the earnings since June 30, 1917, play no part in the earnings under Federal operation.

Of course, out of the operating income which the Government guarantees to the roads must come maintenance charges and fixed charges, for the Government has stated that the roads must be kept up to their standard, and to accomplish this the fixed charges must be met. These charges will be deducted before any of the guaranteed income is available for dividends.

This can be illustrated from a study of the report of the Bureau of Railway Economics, which shows that, while there were railway operating revenues of nearly $3,500,000,000, only $800,000,000 was left after paying expenses of operation and deducting other charges.

Huge Figures Involved.

Just a glance at the figures involved in the operation of the roads of the country shows the enormity of the task before Director General McAdoo. In the first place, he will have charge of 231,245 miles of straight track railway, which, with its accessories, is worth $17,500,000,000, and with nearly 2,000,000 employes. There are outstanding $5,450,000,000 in common stock, $208,910,000 in second preferred, $1,288,000,000 in first preferred, and $9,390,000 in debenture securities. There were, the last time national compilations were made, mortgage bonds outstanding to the huge amount of $6,900,000,000, equipment obligations of $400,000,000, collateral trust bonds to the total of $850,000,000, income bonds of $250,000,000, and miscellaneous obligations of nearly $1,000,000,000. The total stock outstanding was about $7,000,000,000 and the total funded debt over $9,000,000,000.

The roads of the United States will place at the disposal of the Government 61,000 locomotives, some 2,250,000 freight cars, 52,000 passenger cars, and 95,000 service cars.

While the assets of the roads are placed by the railroads at slightly above $20,000,000,000, this takes into account duplication resulting from intercorporate relations; the Interstate Commerce Commission used for the book cost figures of the roads in its 1917 report $17,525,000,000. The Bureau of Railway Economics gives as the actual physical investment in the roads of the country $13,956,151,783.

The greatest immediate financial problem facing the Director General, one emphasized yesterday by President Rea of the Pennsylvania, is expenditure for maintenance and extensions. This work has fallen behind in the last two years for the reasons that it was difficult for the roads to get the necessary funds and then difficult for them to have the work done. The allowance made by all the roads for maintenance in 1916 was: Maintenance of way, $404,000,000; for maintenance of equipment, $357,000,000. A total not far from that has been allowed in the accounting of the roads for 1917, but much of it has not been expended.

The railroad representatives told the Interstate Commerce Commission at the hearing during which expenditures for maintenance were far behind, and it was reported that the roads had asked Senator Newlands, or that Senator Newlands had suggested, a loan of $1,000,000,000 for this purpose. Just what Mr. McAdoo will do about the financial arrangements for maintenance and repair has not been announced. However, railroad executives said yesterday that he could not do the necessary work at prevailing costs out of the ordinary allowances. In England an increase of 12 per cent. in maintenance allowances was made because of increased costs.

Executives' Pay $52,000,000.

There will be working under Secretary McAdoo an army of nearly 2,000,000 railroad workers, receiving annually some $1,500,000,000. Of this amount the general and division officers receive about $52,000,000. This bears such a small ratio to the whole payroll that railroad men pointed out yesterday that if Secretary McAdoo carried out the intention credited to him—that is, reduce the pay of railroad executives—he would not accomplish much in the sum total of railroad economics. For instance, to reduce the salary of President Rea of the Pennsylvania from $75,000 to $10,000 would save $65,000, but that $65,000 was an insignificant sum when compared to the total revenue of the Pennsylvania system. The 300,000 members of the four railroad brotherhoods receive about $450,000,000 a year, and the other railroad workers a total of about $1,050,000,000. The average pay of the members of the brotherhoods is $1,550; that of the other workers about $800 a year.

The upward trend of rails on the Stock Exchange yesterday was due not to the fact that larger dividends had been guaranteed, but that the railroads had been freed from the danger of the constantly rising cost of operation. This was cutting into the ability of dividend-paying roads to continue paying dividends, and making it still harder for the nondividend-paying roads to get sufficient funds to maintain their plants. As has been explained, the interest of stockholders directly in the paying of dividends pertains to those roads which have been able to pay dividends in the last three years.

Extensions a Big Problem.

In the financial adjustments between the Government and the railroads there are a thousand and one details to be met. One of the most important is what future extensions shall be made at the expense of the individual roads. Some roads, like the Southern, for instance, have been of late years putting all their earnings into equipment and extensions. The Erie, which has been extending its facilities to Chicago at the expense of dividends, is another example. It has not been paying dividends, yet a guarantee on the basis of earnings as related to capital stock would show the Erie able to pay 4.1 per cent. on its common stock. On the basis alone of average net operating income and fixed charges for the last three years, this table shows what the Government guarantee may mean to some roads:

	Net Op. Inc., 3 Years' Period.	Fixed Charges.	Earned on Com. Stock.
Atchison	$43,261,023	$14,190,933	10.4%
Balt. & Ohio	27,498,000	17,953,196	4.7%
Erie	18,257,000	13,461,000	4.1%
Lehigh Valley	11,498,000	7,191,000	7.1%
N. Y. Central	88,852,000	48,452,000	18.2%
New Haven	21,355,000	14,428,000	4.4%
Pennsylvania	91,299,000	31,401,000	11.9%
Reading	21,552,000	8,990,000	13.9%

The percentage earnings indicated do not, of course, all go to dividends. Part goes to dividends, part to permanent surplus, and part to extensions and for other purposes. The division of such earnings undoubtedly will have to be a matter of negotiation between the Director General and the individual railroad managements, many of which have divergent policies.

Excess May Go to Treasury.

No authoritative statement having been made on the point, railroad operators and financiers were greatly interested yesterday in whether the Government guarantee were a minimum guarantee—that is, whether if a road made more than the guarantee it would keep it. Those who have studied the English system were of the opinion that the roads would not be allowed to keep more than the guarantee, but would turn excess into the United States Treasury. It is the purpose of the Government to eliminate all competition and individual interests of the roads.

It was this lack of altruism that gave to the Railroads' War Board its greatest difficulties in operating the carriers of the country as one system for efficiency's sake and without regard for the financial or other interests of individual roads. It was pointed out that if it were impossible for the managers of any roads to make any more than the guaranteed earnings they would have no other incentive than to devote their whole energies to moving freight.

Officials of the express companies who were interviewed yesterday said they did not know whether they would be entitled to the compensation provided for the roads, but they intimated that the arrangement would be very acceptable to them, for the reason that the average net income of the last three years would give them a higher income than they could expect to obtain under the recent existing condition of the express business.

It was pointed out that the interests of the express companies might be affected indirectly by the Director General issuing orders assigning space in freight cars to commodities other than those shipped by express companies. In that event it was thought that the express companies might have reason for expecting the Government to compensate them for loss sustained by reason of Government operation of lines, but, it was argued that if the express companies could claim compensation, the same or similar claim might be advanced by merchants who would show that their business had been injured by reason of priority orders issued by the Director General, and which compelled the carriers to refuse freight of some particular classes.

As for the Pullman Company, it was asserted that in the event the Director General ordered a reduction of passenger transportation and reduced the number of parlor and sleeping cars, the business of the company would naturally suffer, and in such circumstances an endeavor would be made to have the Government place it on the same footing as the railroad corporations. On the other hand, some experts took the view that the Pullman Company was not a "carrier" in the strict sense of the word, and that the President's proclamation did not apply to it at all. It was thought that there would be further rulings on this and similar points.

MUST HAVE FUNDS, SAYS REA.

Thinks Government Should Provide for Extension and Equipment.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said in a statement today that it was imperative that the Government in its operation of the railroads should provide at once large sums to take care of extension and equipment. He urged upon all railroad men their duty to work their utmost to keep freight moving. The following statement was issued from the Pennsylvania offices, as authorized by Mr. Rea:

"Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, said he was not prepared at present to make any conclusive statement on the proposed Governmental contral of the railroads. The working features of the plan are not yet announced, and there are many divergent results in the suggested three-year period preceding June 30, 1917, on the roads in the different parts of the country.

"The plan would, he assumed, be broadened to provide not only for renewing and extending maturing obligations, which would be necessary to stabilize the financial structure of the country, but also to provide new capital for additions and betterments to road and equipment. This is imperatively required to properly move the war traffic on the Pennsylvania system, and naturally the rate structure should be broadened to cover the increased cost and charges to avoid the necessity of Congressional appropriations, which would have to be made up by increasing general taxation. In short, the railroads must be made self-sustaining. Therefore, he felt the present duty of the railroads was to study the situation and confer with the officers of the Government to ascertain the full scope of the proposed plan, and especially to devote their entire energy to promptly moving the war traffic, relying upon the recommendations and assurances contained in the proclamation and statement, which the President believes Congress will be disposed to indorse.

"Substantially, these recommendations and statements are to the effect that nothing therein contained, expressed or implied, or hereafter done or suffered under the Government's plan, shall be deemed in any way to impair the rights of the stockholders, bondholders, creditors and other persons having interests in said systems of transportation, or in the profits thereof, to receive just and adequate compensation for the use, control, and operation of their property thereby assumed."

SEES GOOD IN RAILWAY PLAN.

Should Benefit Roads and Security Holders, Says Pullman Head.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—John S. Runnells, President of the Pullman Company, said today:

"If the matter of Government operation of railroads is carried out according to the letter and stamp of President Wilson's communication it will be of very great advantage to the public and the properties themselves."

Mr. Runnells, in answer to a request by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent for an estimate of the extent to which the Pullman car service is likely to be reduced under the plan by which the Government takes over the railroads and how far the earnings of the Pullman Company will be affected, made this reply:

"Until the Government rules of operation are made known, it is impossible to say either how much service will be curtailed or what the effect will be upon earnings. I do believe the plan will work advantageously to the railroads and their security holders if it is properly and efficiently administered."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Poultry Show

Madison Square Garden

An exceptional exhibit, including "Molly Wellington," World's

ADMIRALTY CHANGE APPROVED IN LONDON

British Press Believes Retirement of Jellicoe Will Result in More Vigorous Policy.

CHANCE FOR YOUNGER MEN

London Times Declares That They Should Have a Free Hand in Grappling with Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The retirement of Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe as First Sea Lord and the appointment of Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss caused widespread comment, and was treated by some of the morning newspapers as a sensational surprise:

The Daily Mail says: "We have not for some time past concealed our opinion that this step was desirable. We cannot, therefore, pretend to regret it. Recent events, some of which are matters of public knowledge, made it, in our judgment, inevitable, and Sir Eric Geddes deserves the thanks of the country for not having shrunk from the painful duty.

"In the criticisms that we have felt obliged to pass upon the Admiralty policy during the last eighteen months we never hesitated to acknowledge Sir John Jellicoe's high technical proficiency in his profession. He has served the navy and the nation long and faithfully, to the fullest extent of his powers and capacities, and he has amassed a really remarkable knowledge of the details of the service. That he was a great fighting Admiral history, with all the facts before it, will perhaps hardly affirm, but his personal qualities commanded the esteem and affection of the officers and men who served under him, and it must not be forgotten that during the period of his war service at sea he was bearing the burden and the strain of an enormous responsibility.

"To these attributes and services we have always done justice, and the sole and sufficient ground for our objections to him as First Sea Lord was the conviction that the naval guidance of the war in his hands was losing in initiative, flexibility, and precision. We have never during the last year and a half been persuaded that Jellicoe's qualities as a routine administrator fitted him to be the chief adviser to the Government on high problems of strategy and policy, but we hope he will long enjoy the honorable retirement which is deserved by a man who has served his King and country with all his strength and devotion."

Public Faith Shaken.

The Daily News says:

"It is idle to pretend that the record of the Admiralty during the last few months—in part, it is true, through causes for which the Admiralty was in no sense responsible—has inspired general confidence. The relative failure to meet the submarine campaign has been exalted by the idle boasts of the Prime Minister into positive failure in the public mind. The recent debate on the convoy system and the deplorably weak defense of the Government's spokesmen has further impaired, rightly or wrongly, the Admiralty's credit, and the facts which have leaked out about the 'national shipyards,' and our shipbuilding policy generally have done nothing to restore it. Finally, there is the tragic story of the destruction of two Scandinavian convoys within a few weeks of each other, and, worst of all, the impression that it created; also the sinking of British trawlers by German destroyers close to the mouth of the Tyne. All of these things together worked naturally enough to discredit severely the theory of sea power for which Jellicoe has been understood to stand."

"The nation will learn with regret," says The Daily Telegraph, "that Sir John Jellicoe, whom it had grown to respect and trust, is no longer First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. This intelligence was published this morning without explanation, but we presume that in view of 'his very distinguished services,' to quote the official announcement, and the decision of the King to confer a peerage on him that some further statement will be forthcoming in due course. At this stage in the war we cannot afford to have misunderstandings. The confidence of the public must be supported, and in the absence of a fuller communiqué than that published today, rumor will be active, possibly to the injury of the sea service, and perhaps even to the Government itself."

Chance for Younger Men.

The Times says that Admiral Jellicoe's retirement is much more than a personal event of great importance; that it implies consequential changes not only of personnel but of policy, and that the whole issue which lies behind the changes is the necessity for giving younger men their chance.

"The older men," says The Times, "cling to older ways; younger men believe they can more readily adapt themselves to new conditions if they receive sufficient freedom of action. The process of infiltration has been at work for some time, as Sir Eric Geddes showed in his speech in the House of Commons on Nov. 1. Young officers have been brought to the Admiralty in considerable numbers. The country, without quite knowing what was wrong, has vaguely felt that all was not well at the Admiralty. The repeated minor raids by the enemy on the east coast, and especially on the coast of Kent during the early part of the year, shook the public faith. These episodes were not in themselves of great importance, but in spite of the fluent and not very convincing official explanations, the feeling grew that they should never have happened.

"Men wondered and are still wondering whether the narrow sea gate at Dover was being well guarded. They wondered still more why the enemy should be able to do these daring things, while we did comparatively little either to prevent them or to retaliate. There is no secret now of the preponderating opinion in the Royal Navy that a free hand and a more aggressive policy would produce very different results.

"During the Summer the course of events at sea was more normal and less irritating, but in the last three months the unfavorable impressions formed in the Spring have been acutely revived. The destruction of two British destroyers and nine Scandinavian merchant ships under convoy on Oct. 17 had a disturbing effect upon public opinion which was not effaced by subsequent official statements. Two enemy attacks on Dec. 17, which resulted in the loss of a destroyer and four armed trawlers, as well as of eight convoyed merchant ships, deepened the widespread tendency to question whether our naval administration was thoroughly efficient.

Charges Lack of Energy.

"The result of the inquiry into the occurrences on Dec. 12 has not yet been made known, but it is already clear that the pleas which may have been valid in October cannot be advanced in condonation of the December affair. Successful attacks on convoys are by no means the whole of the story, for there have been other misadventures at sea. We do not seek to emphasize any particular case, and we recognize fully that these minor chances of war do not dim the lustre of the greater achievements of the Grand Fleet, but we would lay stress upon the cumulative effect of the series of episodes, every one of which has been 'unfortunate.' That effect is to justify the prevalent belief that there has been lack of energy and forceful precision at the Admiralty; that the principal authorities ashore have been far too slow in countering the increasing resourcefulness of the enemy, and that too often there has been a lack of co-ordination between the Admiralty and the commanders afloat.

"The crowning justification of the changes now in progress, which go far beyond those of today's announcement, is the overwhelming importance of grappling still more effectively with the submarine menace. If it is imperatively necessary to build ships, it is even more important to save them. We hold that in the fourth year of the war the Admiralty should have made greater progress in the fight against the submarine, and we urge that the problem presented by the submarine is no more insoluble than any other new problem of warfare. Our younger seamen are convinced that they can entirely overcome the submarine peril if they receive a free hand, which they never yet have been granted."

WEST POINT CANDIDATES.

Nine Men Designated to Take Entrance Examinations in March.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Adjt. Gen. McCain announced today that the following additional candidates had been designated to take the entrance examinations for West Point, to be held in March:

Alaska—Peter Sather, Jr., Nome; Denig E. Sutphen, alt., Ketchikan; Donald J. Leehy, Seward; Millard C. Murene, alt., Seattle, Wash.

Indiana—William M. Perrine, Lafayette; Dwight A. Rosebaum, Waveland.

Iowa—Thomas L. Bruswitz, Eagle Grove; Benjamin S. Navin, 1st alt.; Waterloo; Damon M. Gunn, 2d alt., Buckingham; Karl S. Taylor, Independence; Albert D. Wiser, 1st alt., Dubuque; Samuel Edwards, 2d alt., Dubuque.

Kentucky—Charles D. Clay, Lexington.

New York—Anthony A. Becker, 26 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn.

Ohio—Theodore G. Scheid, Jr., Bluffton; Horace B. Levy, 1st alt., Lima; Herman G. Timmer, 2d alt., Tippecanoe City.

Pennsylvania—Edward Oakford, 2d alt., Philadelphia; Harry J. Crawford, 1st alt., Dawson.

Washington—Frederick L. Hayden, Fort Worden; William J. Brayton, 1st alt., Mount Vernon; James T. Squires, 2d alt., Edison.

The following men from the National Guard also were designated to take the examinations:

Georgia—Nunnally H. Johnson, Headquarters Train, 31st Div., Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Maryland—Norman G. Grimes, Co. A, 115th Inf., Camp McClellan, Ala.; Robert M. Herr, 4th Co., Train Battalion, 54 Depot Brigade, Camp McClellan, Ala.

Massachusetts—Mark E. Smith, Jr., Co. A, 5th Inft., Camp Greene, N. C.

PIERCE ON WAR COUNCIL.

Colonel Will Serve to Link It with the War Industries Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A further step was taken by Secretary Baker today toward the expansion of his new War Council into the dominant war department agency on all questions relating to supply and equipment, in appointing to membership on the council Colonel Palmer E. Pierce, who now represents the department on the War Industries Board.

Colonel Pierce has been nominated to be a Brigadier General. He will continue to serve on the War Industries Board, and will bring to the daily discussions of the military Cabinet specific knowledge of the problems dealt with by the board.

SLEW JERUSALEM JEWS.

Aaron Aaronsohn's Father and Sister Among Victims of Turks.

The Turkish army that surrendered Jerusalem to General Allenby on Dec. 10 executed thirty Jewish men and women of the city, including some of the most prominent members of the community, the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs announced yesterday. Among the victims were the father and a sister of Aaron Aaronsohn, head of the Palestine Agricultural Experiment Station, which is subsidized by the American Agricultural Department. Mr. Aaronsohn, who is now in Washington arranging for a series of lectures on his discovery of dry wheat, was one of the speakers at the Zionist demonstration held in Carnegie Hall last Sunday.

In the retreat of the Turkish army through Galilee it drove the Jews northward. The 12,000 who escaped the Turks are in dire need, and the Provisional Zionist Committee has undertaken to furnish a minimum of $30,000 a month for their relief.

IDENTIFY U-BOAT CAPTIVE.

Seaman Rescued from Destroyer Jones Was Antonio De Mello.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 27.—Albert De Mello of this place, who was reported among the missing when the destroyer Jacob Jones was sunk by a German submarine, was picked up by the U-boat. Antonio V. De Mello, father of the sailor, received the following telegram from the Bureau of Navigation at Washington today:

"Bureau has just learned through the medium of the Red Cross that the enlisted man from the Jacob Jones taken on board the German submarine and made prisoner, was your son, Albert De Mello, seaman, second class. He has probably been taken to one of the prison camps in Germany, and it is quite probable that more detailed information as to his location will be secured later. The bureau congratulates you on the good news that your son is alive. "S. C. PALMER."

BARS WOMEN'S HIGH BOOTS.

But England Does Not Regulate Their Heels or Petticoats.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A fusillade of questions as to the British Government's reported intention to regulate the height of women's shoes was fired at the Cabinet spokesman in the House of Commons last week.

"Is the Government aware of the scarcity of leather, and will it take steps to prohibit the manufacture of high boots for women?" asked Lord Claud Hamilton.

"Will the height of heels be limited also?" queried another member.

"Will an order be made for the lengthening of petticoats?" asked Sir J. D. Rees.

The Cabinet spokesman answered that "it has been decided to issue an order prohibiting the manufacture of boots for women with uppers of more than a specified height." He ignored the inquiries as to heels and petticoats.

GERMAN ATTACKS AT VERDUN FAIL

Two Violent Assaults After Heavy Shelling Are Beaten Off by the French.

ENEMY LEFT MANY DEAD

Guards Used in the Operation, Which Berlin Asserts Was Successful.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Renewed activity is being shown by the Germans on the east of the Meuse in the Verdun sector, but whether it is a prelude to a serious offensive there is not made plain.

Sharp attacks were made yesterday by the Crown Prince's troops in the Caurières Wood region, where there has been fighting of a lively character off and on for many days. The assaults, two in number, followed a heavy bombardment, but were beaten off, with heavy losses, according to the French War Office reports.

Today the artillery fire around Caurières Wood continued violent.

The official bulletin, last evening, telling of the beginning of the battle, reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy, after a very violent bombardment, made two attacks on our positions at Caurières Wood. He was not able to break through our lines, and left many dead on the ground.

There was heavy artillery fighting in the region north of St. Quentin and in the sector of Sapigneul.

Today's report reads:

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery battle continues on the front north of Caurières Wood.

Information now at hand shows that the attack carried out yesterday by the Germans in this region was very violent. After strong artillery preparation the enemy sent forward two shock battalions. They were dispersed by the French fire. In the second attempt parts of the enemy troops succeeded in approaching our positions, but were immediately ejected in a spirited engagement.

The enemy dead remaining on the ground between the lines and in the wire entanglements demonstrated the importance of the losses suffered by the Germans, who left prisoners in our hands.

A German airplane was brought down in an aerial engagement on Monday. French bombarding aviators threw down 5,000 kilograms (11,000 pounds) of projectiles on railway stations and enemy quarters in the region of Rethel and Vouziers.

Successful, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 27, (via London.)—An announcement is made today by the War Office of what is described as a "successful operation" on the Verdun front.

The bulletin reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—On the British front fighting activity was lively at times at Houthulst Wood, on the north bank of the Lys and near Moeuvres and Marcoing.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—Northwest of Besonvaux (Verdun sector), after strong artillery and mine-firing preparation, regiments of the Guards division carried out a successful operation. In the morning reconnoitring detachments penetrated the French line. In the afternoon several companies, supported by flamethrowers and part of a storming battalion, accompanied by infantry and battle planes, stormed two enemy first trenches on a width of 900 meters. A French counterattack broke down with heavy losses.

After blowing up numerous shelters the storming troops returned, according to orders, to their departure positions with 100 prisoners and some machine guns.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht.—A French detachment, which reached our front trenches to the north of Ober Burnhaupt, was driven back in a hand-to-hand encounter.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Today's report of the War Office reads:

Except for some hostile artillery activity north and east of Ypres there was nothing to report last night.

The official communication issued this evening says:

With the exception of artillery activity north of St. Quentin, in the neighborhood of Arras and Messines, and east of Ypres, there is nothing of interest to report.

2 AMERICAN SOLDIERS CITED BY FRENCH ARMY

Lieutenant Post of Tuxedo Park and Private Ross of This City Mentioned for Gallantry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Lieutenant Edwin M. Post, Jr., an aviator attached to General Pershing's force, and Frank A. Ross, a private in Company B of the 26th Infantry, have both been cited in French Army Orders, according to advices received today from General Pershing by the War Department. The citation in the case of Lieutenant Post was delivered to him through General Pershing's Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. James G. Harbord, as follows:

France, Oct. 17, 1917.

Lieutenant Edwin M. Post, Jr., Reserve Squadron, Air Service, A. E. F., France.

Sir:

The following order of the day for Sept. 26, 1917, from the French School at Pau, viz:

The Commander of the school congratulates Lieutenant Post for the remarkable coolness which he manifested during a flight on Sept. 25th. The example of this officer, conserving all his calmness in the face of fire on board, effecting a normal landing, and rescuing from the flames his instruments on board of his airplane, should serve as a model for all the aviators. He has shown them the qualities which every military pilot should possess.

The Commander in Chief is particularly gratified in having an American officer so soon get honorable mention from our French allies, and I am very glad to congratulate you in his name.

J. G. HARBORD,
Chief of Staff.

The citation of Private Ross was communicated to him as follows:

France, Nov. 19, 1917.

From Commander in Chief.
To Private Frank A. Ross, 26th Infantry, through the Commanding General, 1st Division.
Subject—Citation in French Army Orders.

1. General Conneau of the French Army, Commanding the 6th Region, has just transmitted to these headquarters an order issued from the French headquarters, in which you are mentioned as follows:

VIth Region, Etat Major.

Cited to the Order of the VIth Region. Order No. 89.

Frank Ross, Company B, 26th Regiment of Infantry.

Distinguished himself by his courage and devotion to duty while fighting the fire while under bombardment —Was partially asphyxiated, necessitating his removal to the hospital.

Chalons, Oct. 18, 1917.

The General Commanding the VIth Region.

CONNEAU.

Official:
Chief of Staff. [Seal]
Maivaspont.

2. The Commander in Chief desires that you be informed of his appreciation of the fine standard of conduct shown by you in this emergency.

By direction:

J. G. HARBORD,
Chief of Staff.

Lieutenant Post, Jr., is a son of Mrs. Price Post of this city and Tuxedo Park. Lieutenant Post, who is 23 years of age, was graduated from Harvard in 1916, and at once took up aviation. He trained at Buffalo, Governors Island, and Mineola. For a while prior to going to Governors Island he acted as an experimenter of Wright-Martin airplanes, and was offered an executive position in that corporation, but declined, as he desired active service at the front.

Lieutenant Post was one of a group of fifteen aviators leaving here last April to form the nucleus of General Pershing's aerial corps. Mrs. Price Post said last night at her home at 829 Park Avenue that she was gratified at the honor given her son by the French Army authorities.

Friends of the aviator said last night that, while they were highly pleased over the citation, they were not greatly surprised. As one of them expressed it, "Lieutenant Post never allowed anything to ruffle him. He has splendid nerves, keeps them always under absolute control, and is always cool."

Lieutenant Post's younger brother, Bruce Price Post, entered the navy at the outbreak of the war and is serving on this side of the Atlantic at the present time.

Frank A. Ross is a nephew of Charles C. Cooper, a carpenter, of 1,529 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Cooper said last night that Ross was in the regular army reserve when Congress declared war on Germany. He was in the Sixth Cavalry during the border trouble of 1913-14-15, and was transferred to the infantry following an injury he received when thrown from his horse while on border patrol service. Ross was at one time the champion middleweight boxer of the army. He went to France with the first division of regulars ordered into the overseas service. Despite the fact that he is a veteran of regulars, Ross is not yet 23 years of age. He was only 16 when he entered the service.

5 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Thirty Sailors Are Reported to Have Lost Their Lives from Submarine Attacks.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Thirty Norwegian sailors are believed to have been killed in the sinking of five Norwegian steamers by German submarines, according to a statement issued by the Norwegian Foreign Office and forwarded by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The steamers sunk were the Regin, of 1,845 tons; the Start, of 728 tons; the Ragna, of 1,747 tons; the Noirdpol, of 1,800 tons, and the Spro.

U-BOAT STRIPPED SHIP.

Took Everything of Value from the Ioannina Before Sinking Her.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Dec. 27.—Seventy members of the crew of the Greek steamer Ioannina, which was sunk recently by the crew of a German submarine, arrived at this port today aboard a British vessel.

Members of the Ioannina's crew, all of whom were saved, said the undersea boat halted their ship, stripped her of everything of value, including brass fittings, then sunk her with bombs. The crew took to lifeboats, and were picked up later by the Britisher.

The Ioannina, owned by the National Greek Navigation Company, was a vessel of 8,000 tons.

PERSHING LOSES 5 MORE.

Deaths of Soldiers Caused by Pneumonia and Meningitis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Five deaths from natural causes were reported to the War Department today by the American Expeditionary Force in France. The men, who died of pneumonia and meningitis, were:

DE SHIELDS, ARCHIE, private, Stevedore Regiment, Dec. 22, pneumonia; emergency address, Sam de Shields, father, Woodruff, S. C.

TRUAX, GEORGE E., private, first class, Sanitary Detachment, Infantry, Dec. 24, double pneumonia and scarlet fever; emergency address, B. F. Truax, father, Des Moines, Iowa.

LASHUA, RALPH S., private, infantry, Dec. 24, cerebro-spinal meningitis; emergency address, Mrs. Amelia Lashua, mother, Lowell, Mass.

SCHROEDER, HERBERT, private, infantry, Dec. 25, pneumonia; emergency address, Mrs. L. Schroeder, mother, Dubuque, Iowa.

McDONALD, JOHN L., private, infantry, Dec. 19, cerebro-spinal meningitis; emergency address, Duncan P. McDonald, brother, Dorchester, Mass.

PAY GERMANS BACK.

"For Every Man We Lose They Lose Five," American Engineer Writes.

Norman Zeller of Flushing, L. I., who is with the American engineers in France, has written to relatives in his home town telling of atrocities committed upon American soldiers by Germans.

"Things are moving along quite rapidly in our favor here, and if I were allowed I could tell you of quite a few coldblooded tricks the Huns have pulled off on our regiment. But it is all in the game, and we are giving them what is coming; for every man we lose they lose five."

EXCITED BY GERMAN YARN.

Mexicans Told 4 U-Boats Sank 5 Warships and 40 Transports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 27.—A local paper, El Nacionalista, owned by Congressman Martinez, published a story of the sinking of two battleships, three destroyers and forty transports of the allied Powers by four German U-boats in the North Sea.

The story relates that two Mexicans, Isidro Garcia and Daniel Vaca, sailors who worked on the British steamship Emelsgarit, were rescued by the German submarines, which took them to a port where they shipped for Tampico, arriving last week. The supposed convoy of forty-five ships left New York. When nearing Liverpool it was attacked by the submarines. The attack lasted twenty minutes. Four English and one Japanese warship escaped, retreating at full speed.

The sailors, Vaca and Garcia, the story goes on, were paid by British Government checks which were refused by the British Consul at Tampico, but with the signature of the Mayor of Tampico were paid by the Tampico Banking Company.

The story, published late this afternoon, created a sensation in Mexico City.

A story similar to the above printed last week by a Guadalajara newspaper saying that the battleship Texas had been sunk, and that several thousand American soldiers had gone down on transports, was denied categorically by Secretary Lansing, who said that it was without a shred of foundation. He attributed it to German propaganda.

TWO FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

One of Last Week's U-Boat Victims Was of Over 1,600 Tons.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—In the week ended Dec. 22 one French steamer of more than 1,600 tons and one of less than that tonnage were sunk by submarines and mines.

No fishing vessels were lost.

To Fix Price of December Corn.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—All trading in corn for delivery in store by grade alone in Chicago in the month of December was ordered stopped by the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade today. A committee will be named tomorrow to fix a price at which existing contracts will be settled. It was explained that the action of the board was merely to clear up existing contracts, as trading in December corn virtually ceased sixty days ago.

CLEMENCEAU'S VIGOR STIMULATES FRANCE

Nation's Morale Is Raised by Evidence of the Premier's Determination.

WILL STOP PROFITEERING

Uncompromising Toward Scandals and Bent on Ending the Menace of Caillaux.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Although Clemenceau has been Premier only a comparatively short time, the effect of his vigorous policy is already being felt in France. Despite the expectation, which has now become fairly general, of a German drive in the near future, the morale of the French population is excellent.

Even the Socialist and labor elements, whose leaders are in strong opposition to the present Government, have benefited by the strong hand at the helm. Albert Thomas recently declared in an interview with the London Daily News correspondent that French labor was prepared to fight the war out to the end provided it was assured that profiteering and Boloism would receive short shift.

As regards the former, Clemenceau has already announced the restrictions that are contemplated, and it is understood that the Government intends to take measures, through cards and registration of food stores, to insure supplies reaching the consumer without undue profits by middlemen.

No less uncompromising is the Premier's attitude toward "scandals." He said frankly to the committee of eleven appointed to report on the suspension of Caillaux's parliamentary immunity that unless their vote was in favor of suspension he was prepared to resign office immediately, irrespective of the consequences. Caillaux has a strong following still behind him in the Chamber, but everything points to the probability that Clemenceau by sheer force of will can dragoon the assembly sufficiently to prevent any political interference with the course of justice.

He has been equally active in other directions. He has already instituted considerable changes in the police and prefectoral systems, notably as regards the Paris Chief of Police, although such activities properly come under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior.

Clemenceau's Bid for Power.

The fact is, as in the case of the Caillaux affair, that Clemenceau is playing a bold game. In striking at Caillaux he destroys the head centre of the Radical Socialist opposition. By nominating Prefects throughout France he will be enabled to control the electoral system for the future, thus accomplishing the double object of transferring from Caillaux to himself supreme power over the destinies of the Radical Socialist candidates.

The second reform is the decree that high officers of the army shall be retried on reaching the age limit of their grade. This rule has been allowed to fall into abeyance, with the result that Generals with political or other influence have commanded on the battlefield despite the fact that their usefulness was impaired by years and infirmities. Henceforth no such considerations will be entertained. Each General will be judged by his achievements, and the order of retirement will be enforced when the age limit is reached unless exceptional military gifts warrant an extension of service.

A Popular Army Reform.

Another measure which gives great satisfaction to the combatant part of the French Army is the latest of Clemenceau's reforms—the decision that temporary promotion shall be given only to officers of regiments on the firing line. The official degree regarding this point states clearly that the principle of such promotions is the replacing of killed or wounded officers by their subordinates, who in return for the additional responsibility are entitled to assume superior rank. Obviously such procedure should not apply to formations behind the firing line, where the risk of death or wounds is far smaller, and temporary promotions are generally arranged by an elaborate system of transference from one position to another. In eliminating the possibility of such arrangements Clemenceau has destroyed one of the greatest grievances of the really combatant officers.

DEFER NEUTRAL CONGRESS.

Postponement Till April Announced by Argentine Government.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 27.—The Government announced today that the congress of the neutral Latin-American nations had been postponed until April. This congress, it was reported several weeks ago, was to have been convened in January.

It is understood here that the hasty departure from Washington of Luis Cabrera, Mexican Finance Minister, who was engaged in an important mission, was occasioned by the expectation that the Latin-American neutrals would hold their congress as previously announced, Cabrera having been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to represent the Mexican President, General Carranza.

SEIZE GERMANS IN BRAZIL.

Discovery of Plot Leads to Wholesale Roundup in South.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 27.—Dispatches received here from Florianopolis, Brazil, say that a large number of German conspirators have been arrested following the discovery of a plot to overthrow the local authorities.

All the Germans were armed. They had been meeting at various times under the pretext that they were members of a German society.

Florianopolis is on the coast of Southern Brazil in the State of Santa Catharina. The town has a population of 20,000.

KILL MAN ACCUSED AS SPY.

Fatal Fight Follows Charges Made Against Brooklyn Longshoreman.

In a street fight in Brooklyn last night Frank Mandetti, a longshoreman, was shot and killed in front of his home at 198 Columbia Street as a crowd looked on. According to the spectators several Italians waited in front of Mandetti's house until he returned from work. One of the men accused Mandetti of spying on him and his friends, and a quarrel followed. Revolvers were drawn and Mandetti was instantly killed.

Detectives of the Sixth Branch Bureau found Mandetti lying face downward on the pavement with a revolver beneath him. Three chambers were empty. Beside Mandetti the detectives found three hats. One belonged to Mandetti. The hats were almost new and the names of the shops where they were bought were in them. Two Italians who witnessed the murder are held as material witnesses.

Canadian Aviator Killed in Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 27.—Gordon Matt of the Royal Flying Corps of Canada was killed at Benbrook Field by a fall this morning.

MINORITY SOCIALISTS SEIZED IN GERMANY

More Than 300 Rounded Up in Various Cities on Eve of Christmas.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—More than 300 members of the German Minority Socialist Party were arrested on Christmas Eve by the German military authorities, according to a Zurich dispatch given out today by the Wireless Press. The dispatch reads:

"Following the arrest of Minority Socialists at Cologne and Karlsruhe recently, the German military authorities made a large number of arrests on Christmas Eve in Munich, Frankfort, Leipsic, Magdeburg, Düsseldorf, Darmstadt, Nuremburg, Dortmund, Cassel, Mannheim, Mayence, Coburg, Duisburg, and Gotha.

"More than 300 Minority Socialists and local leaders in the towns mentioned were arrested."

No advices regarding the previous arrests of Minority Socialists in Cologne and Karlsruhe had been received. The German Minority Socialists comprise a strong faction in the party which refused to follow the lead of Philip Scheidemann and others in their virtually unqualified support of the Government. Their leaders in the Reichstag, such as Hugo Haase, have long been persistent critics of the Government, denouncing the program of unrestricted submarine warfare, various phases of Germany's diplomatic policy, and the continuation of the war for imperialistic aims.

Recent advices through Washington have indicated a pronounced growth in the popular support of the Minority Socialists throughout Germany, the membership of this wing of the party being represented as expanding tremendously at the expense of the Majority Socialist branch.

EMPEROR PLEDGES JAPAN TO THE ALLIES

Tells Parliament Nation Is Prepared to Co-operate to Fullest Extent of Its Ability.

TOKIO, Dec. 27.—Co-operation of Japan with her allies in the war to the fullest extent of her ability was pledged by Emperor Yoshihito in the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament today. The Emperor said Japan's relations with the Entente powers were extremely close, which was greatly pleasing to him, and continued:

"The European war is becoming more and more important. It becomes us to devote our efforts toward more effective co-operation with the allied powers. We expect the alliance to secure the full fruits of victory and to obtain the objects with which we heartily sympathize. We are prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent of our ability, while maintaining peace in the Orient.

"In consequence of present conditions we have ordered our Ministers to present plans having to do with the necessities of national defense."

The Embassies and Legations were fully represented in the diplomatic boxes. After the delivery of the speech from the throne, the Parliament adjourned until Jan. 20.

RED CROSS TO ACT FOR ARMY

Will Distribute Supplies to Our Men Held in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The American Red Cross was designated in army orders today as the distributing agency of the Quartermasters' supplies sent "to American soldiers and others who may be prisoners in the hands of any power with which the United States may at any time be at war."

The Red Cross already has established at Berne, Switzerland, machinery through which food and clothing have been forwarded from America to Americans held prisoner in Germany, and so is prepared to carry on this work for the War Department. Only a few Americans now are held in Germany, but as the size of the army on the western front increases, the number of prisoners inevitably will grow, and the War Department must provide supplies for them.

No announcement has been made by the navy, but it was assumed from the language of today's order that the naval prisoners also would be furnished necessities by the army. Most of the men now held in Germany were taken from merchant ships.

Today's order provides that no money may be sent to prisoners for the purchase of food.

MENORAH DEFERS CHANGE.

Jewish Intercollegiate Body Discusses Plan of Reorganization.

The second day of the quinquennial convention of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, which is meeting at Columbia University, was largely taken up with discussions of proposed changes in the form of government of the organization. Chancellor Henry Hurwitz proposed the creation of a board of governors, with Justice Irving Lehman as Honorary Chairman, Judge Julian W. Mack as Honorary Vice President, and Joseph M. Proskauer, Jacob Billikopf, Professor Israel Friedlander, Professor I. Leo Sharfman, Israel N. Thurman, and Arthur Goldsmith as members. Some of the delegates regarded this as an attempt to take the government of the association out of the hands of the undergraduates, and after long discussion the matter was finally referred to a special committee, which will report today.

At a luncheon held in the Columbia commons the position of the Jewish student in American and foreign universities, and particularly the improvement in standing over former times, when there were severe restrictions, was discussed by Professor I. Leo Sharfman of the University of Michigan, Professor Aaron Shaffer of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. David de Sola Pool.

Last night there was an evening of Jewish drama and pantomime at the neighborhood playhouse, the program including one-act plays by David Pinski and Sholom Asch, a pantomime with music, and an exhibition of the work of Jewish artists.

The convention bulletin, published yesterday, contained a message from Israel Zangwill in which he said that the invitation to attend the convention was one of the greatest honors he had ever received, and expressed his regret that urgency of work in England made it impossible for him to attend.

LABOR IN THRIFT CAMPAIGN.

American Alliance Pledges Support to Local Director.

The American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, organized by Sampel Gompers, announced last night that it had pledged its support to Frederic W. Allen, Director of War Savings for New York City, in the campaign here. Robert Meisel, Executive Secretary of the Alliance, said that the organization would begin at once to form War Savings Societies among the trade unions in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The Alliance publishes a weekly paper, which is sent to 400 labor papers. These have promised to open their columns to help carry on the campaign.

Further steps have been taken by the Building and Loan Association in aid of the war savings movement. Archibald W. McEwan, Secretary of State and metropolitan leagues of Building and Loan Associations, and Edwin F. Howell, General Manager of the Land Bank, have agreed to assume charge of the campaign in the field represented by the building and loan associations.

The Treasury Department has issued an appeal in the form of an official post card, which can be dropped into any post box. This card is addressed to the Postmaster and requests him to have the letter carrier deliver on a specified date a certain number of war savings or thrift stamps.

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PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Continue—today—their

MID-WINTER SALES

AT VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS

SUITS—GOWNS
DRESSES—COATS
WRAPS—BLOUSES
HATS AND FURS

20% Reductions
on
ENTIRE STOCK
commencing
Wednesday, December 26

C. G. Gunther's Sons
Furriers Exclusively for Ninety-seven Years
391 Fifth Avenue, at 36th Street
Join the Red Cross. Your Dollar may save a life.

Alexander's Shoe Sale

Some Very Attractive Prices for Shoes That Are Exactly in the Mode.

Men's Shoes at $8.45
Made from real Cordovan leather, so widely and unsuccessfully imitated. Also brown and black calfskin shoes at $6.85 and $8.45.

Women's Boots at $6.85
In splendid variety—others at $7.85 and $8.85.

Women's Slippers at $5.75
Of beaded satin and kidskin. Other lots now $4.75 and $6.75.

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at Forty Fifth Street

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An Important Collection of
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Belonging to the Estate of the Late
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NORTHCLIFFE'S AID AT ALLIED CONCLAVE

Next to Colonel House and the Premiers, He Was the Most Active Figure There.

ALWAYS HELPS REPORTERS

Frank in His Criticism of British Cabinet and No Respecter of Caste.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Lord Northcliffe has been a conspicuous figure at the Paris conference. He has been more than that, for next to the Premiers and Colonel House he has been the most active man. "We could not have accomplished what we did without him," the Colonel remarked.

Northcliffe has more steam than any other man in England, and I cannot recall his equal in that respect even in America. His enemies say that he acts first and thinks afterward, if at all. The truth is that Northcliffe has a wonderfully quick mind in which he maintains a most precise order. In his mental housekeeping he is assisted by one of the best memories I have ever come across. He doesn't know what fear is; his enemies call this lack of sensibilities.

A surface judgment would be that he is literally made of indiscretion, but those who watch his closely will not fail to notice that he always sets a mark for himself and is moving toward it even when he appears to be running wild.

He unquestionably has more to do with directing the British mind than any other man, and yet, in all except his bulldog appearance and tenacity, he is more of a new country man than a Britisher.

The love of form and established habit which is characteristically British, Lord Northcliffe has no time for whatever. Prudence and tact are also left out of his vocabulary.

I could not help wondering at him the other day when he dictated for publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the statement that of the British Cabinet, Lloyd George, Milner and Smuts were capable and left it to be implied that the rest were "shirtfronts" and "rubber stamps." Other men may achieve greatness by the toilsome methods of conciliation, but whatever Northcliffe wins will be by using both fists and a pair of stout English boots.

Wherever Lord Northcliffe is, it pleases him most to be head of the newspaper tribe. If the nobility are on one side of the road and the journalistic profession on the other, give Lord Northcliffe a chance to choose between them, and he will always herd with those who have been his life-long associates, with whom he retains sympathy and affinity, and whose ability he rates higher than ability in any other line of human endeavor.

He is quick-tempered, but good-hearted to the core, and no fellow-craftsman ever applies to him in vain for legitimate assistance in his work. He is never ashamed, but always proud, of his profession, and willing in any company to stand up and be counted with a reporter.

On the morning that the Supreme War Council was to convene at Versailles, a little woman reporter met him at the door of the Hotel de Crillon. She wanted an interview with Lloyd George, which was ridiculously impossible at such a time. Northcliffe had known her and regarded her highly, and he was at once keen to help her get what she wanted. The Prime Minister, "late as usual"—for it wanted but a few minutes of the hour appointed to leave the hotel—was holding a conference with Balfour, Milner, and Reading. Lord Northcliffe went in, and when he came out he said: "I interrupted them in an important meeting, but I apologized." On the way from the room to the carriage the woman reporter, through Northcliffe's good offices, had a chat with the Prime Minister, and got a story that went all over the world, with credit to the Petit Parisien.

Lord Northcliffe was here, there, and everywhere, for and with the American Mission. If there were such an office as general manager of the war, it would be difficult at this time to find any man better suited for that job. Another name which I have heard mentioned in the same connection is that of Sir Eric Geddes, who, it seems to me, should have been included with the capables in Northcliffe's classification of the Lloyd George Cabinet.

Lloyd George is always trying to escape from an official routine and finds refreshment in simple things. He goes to a "movie" show when he gets a chance, and several times in Paris he slipped off to a little restaurant in a side street and had luncheon alone. Generally, he has been in the best of health, although once or twice he has caught cold, and a cold in the English climate is no trifling matter. The Prime Minister looks as sound as a dollar, and there is not the slightest trace of nervous impairment in his physical appearance.

Already one hears in Paris the usual talk of a new Government that is sure to be heard at this stage. The name most mentioned as possible successor to Clemenceau is that of Briand. Too much importance should not be attached in America to changes in the French Government. In fact, change is the normal condition here.

Oscar T. Crosby, financial member of the American Mission, who is staying on this side, finds his excellent French a great aid in performing his duties, especially in Paris. Mr. Crosby learned book French at West Point and afterward married a Créole lady. He not only speaks French, but speaks with the flourishes and graces of a native.

Admiral Benson did most of the speaking in public for the American Mission, and did it mighty well. He was very active throughout the whole stay in Europe, and collected much information that will be useful in the conduct of the war. Admiral Benson is a Georgian from Macon; he now calls Charleston, S. C., home. Inasmuch, however, as Mrs. Benson belongs to a prominent family at Pikesville, Md., (the Wyses,) the Green Spring valley can claim him, and it is not improbable that when wars are over and naval duty finished the Bensons will live in that garden spot of America.

Paul Cravath did not go back with the mission, but will stay in Europe performing such duty as may be required of him from time to time. He has written his family and friends in America not to expect him until the end of the war.

MOON IN TOTAL ECLIPSE.

Obscured for Sixteen Minutes Early This Morning.

The moon was totally eclipsed this morning. It was the first time since Jan. 8 last that a total eclipse was visible here, although there was a total eclipse on July 5, visible in the Eastern Hemisphere. Today's eclipse was total for only sixteen minutes, from 4:38 to 4:54 A. M. The moon entered the cone of shadow thrown by the earth at 3:05 A. M. and left it at 6:27.

W. E. Breazeale, Professor of Astronomy at Rutgers College, said the progress of the eclipse was best noted as the moon passed from the sunlight into the shadow. Even after the moon was totally eclipsed, he said, it was still visible in a dull copper-colored light. This color was due to the fact that the atmosphere envelope of the earth let pass through it the red and orange rays of sunlight, and refracted them at the same time so that they were thrown into a cone. A total lunar eclipse on earth meant a simultaneous total solar eclipse on the moon, the astronomer said, and added that the sun itself would be hidden to an observer on the moon, but the interposed earth had a halo of twilight colors about it.

There were seven eclipses in 1917, four of the sun and three of the moon. This is the highest number possible, and happened this year for the first time since 1805. It will occur again in 1935.

Coal Dealer Held for Short Weight.

Samuel K. Seidenberg, a coal dealer of 16 Hayes Street, Newark, was convicted yesterday for having "short-weighed" a customer 197 pounds on a half-ton purchase of coal. Sentence will be imposed by Judge Boettner tomorrow. The coal was delivered at the home of Mrs. Frances Mauser on an order for 1,000 pounds issued by the Board of Health, under the conservation rule. Mrs. Mauser thought the quantity looked small and she summoned the City Sealer, who had the coal weighed.

RUMANIAN JEWS LOYAL.

Cooper Union Meeting Sends Pledge to the President.

At a meeting of naturalized Americans of Rumanian birth, held last night at Cooper Union the cause of the Rumanian Jew was declared by many speakers to be the same as that of the Allies, and their firm support in this country was pledged to President Wilson. Among the speakers was John Trowbridge, Chairman of the Rumanian Red Cross in America. He said that the Rumanian Jews could be assured that the United States would see that they would obtain freedom after the war.

By a unanimous vote a memorial was adopted to be sent to President Wilson, part of which read:

"At this critical period in the life of our adopted country, we deem it fitting to pledge to it anew our allegiance, to express to it our love and gratitude, and to give assurance of our unhesitating and unqualified approval of its policies in the conduct of the war and our readiness to do all that lies in our power to render efficient aid toward the attainment of the exalted objects which have led the United States to enter into this struggle for the advancement of the cause of democracy throughout the world."

A collection was taken up in the audience for the Jewish War Relief Fund. More than $2,500 was obtained.

CALLS TOBACCO NECESSITY.

Rhondda Says Its Loss Would Be a National Misfortune.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Tobacco is a necessity, not a luxury, declares Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, in a statement published here.

"We must have tobacco," he says. "I believe that its loss would be a national misfortune. It means much both to the manual laborer and to him who works with his brains. Men would eat a great deal more if they did not have tobacco. I hold that the deprivation of it would work great discomfort."

Some system of "rationing" tobacco, however, is forecast by the newspapers.

COMING TO AIR CONGRESS.

France Will Send Representatives and Trophies to New York.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Ministry of War today notified the Foreign Service Committee of the Aero Club of America that the French Government will be officially represented at the Pan American Aviation Exhibition and Congress, which, it is announced here, will open in New York on Feb. 15. The French will send thousands of official photographs and several series of films showing every phase of aviation activity in modern warfare.

It is virtually assured also that the French official exhibit will include Captain Guynemer's famous airplane "Vieux Charles" and parts of the German Zeppelin L-49, as well as other trophies captured from the Germans.

Henri Farres, the French official army and navy artist, will leave for the United States soon, taking all his aeronautical paintings, most of which were made at the fighting front. These pictures will be exhibited at the Aero Club headquarters in New York and later will be shown in other cities of the United States.

MORE than six miles of Austin Standard No. 3, 100 feet wide, are in use today. Every building of the six miles was delivered on time, or ahead of time, 30 working-days or less.

The Austin Company
217 Broadway, New York
Barclay 8886
Cleveland Pittsburgh
Detroit Washington Indianapolis

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,250	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Dwelling	$300	$3,750
3,500	5%	2 & Cellar	Brick	Two Family Dwell'g	420	6,000
7,500	5%	On Three 3 & Bas't	Brick	Dwellings	1,740	13,500
18,000	5%	5 & Bas't	Brick	Apartm'ts	3,660	30,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%.
Free from Personal Taxation.
Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and January Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS MORE THAN $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn
'Phone 6330 Cortlandt 'Phone 7100 Main
Don't forget this is Red Cross Week.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Correct Clothes For the Drive In the South

Just the sort a man should include in his wardrobe if he intends to make his way from northern difficulties into southern fairways — priced much less than elsewhere, of course.

Men's Golf Suits $19.75, $22.50, and $24.75

Good looking coats made along lines that give plenty of freedom. Pinch-Back model with stitched on belt or Norfolk model with pleated front and belt all around, both with patch pockets. Well tailored of tweeds or homespun mixtures in gray, green, tan or brown. With knickers or long trousers.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Oxford Bags, $11.89

Of smooth brown or russet, or long grain black cowhide, with reinforced sewn-on corners, brassed slides, rubberized lining and full length pocket. Removable, adjustable holder for your toilet fittings. Sizes 16 and 18.
Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Golf Clubs, Bags and Such Things

Every man who buys his equipment here, goes away satisfied and returns when he needs more, because he gets dependable goods at prices much less than elsewhere.
Gibson's and Slazenger's Brassies and Drivers, $2.79; Irons, $2.59
Thistle's Drivers and Brassies, and Horn's Irons, 98c and $1.49
Canvas Golf Bags, $1.19 to $10.49
Leather Golf Bags, $17.74
Spalding's, Wright and Ditson's, Whippet's, Worthington's and Colonel Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Woven Madras Shirts at $2.44

A varied assortment of woven madras shirts with laundered cuffs attached. Negligee model with turn down collars to match. Plain blue, helio, tan and green. All sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Shop On a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any sales person for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor, pay for all your purchases at one time, and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop here.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Every Patriotic Home on New Year's Day

Should Show the
U. S. Flag

Begin the New Year with a telling declaration of patriotism.

It takes more than men and money to win this war.

It's the spirit of the people behind the men and money that counts.

Let the evidence of your patriotism be emphasized by the flag that so eloquently certifies:

"Here dwells a Patriot that has confidence in our country and our cause."

In buying flags pay just a little more—get a good flag—and you will not have to buy one every time you want to use a flag.

We arranged to have flags woven, dyed and made especially to our order; flags that will stand the test of rain, wind and sun; flags you can put in the tub and wash and that will come out like new; flags you can put in every-day service because the quality is enduring.

The Lord & Taylor Quality of U. S. Flags at Special Prices

Size 3 by 5 ft	$6.95
Size 4 by 6 ft	8.95
Size 5 by 8 ft	10.95
Size 6 by 10 ft	17.95
Size 8 by 12 ft	29.95

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
Fourth Floor.

Smart Suits and Overcoats

Saks Tailored

at $23

¶ At no previous time has the logic of buying direct from the producer been so evident in the selection of a suit or overcoat.

¶ Middlemen's profits take all the character out of most moderate-priced clothes. At Saks it is *the elimination of the middleman* that enables us to put more genuine value into our popular-priced assortments than is possible in clothing that does not come to you direct from the producer.

¶ Saks suits and overcoats at $23 are made *to sell* at this particular figure; but are also designed to uphold the reputation of this House for producing clothes at *every* price superior in every detail to those offered elsewhere.

Saks & Company
Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Sale Begins Today 9 A. M.

Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

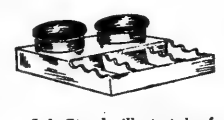
Main Floor 35th Street Rear.

FOR BUSINESS MEN and BUSINESS WOMEN

An Opportune Sale of COMMERCIAL STATIONERY and OFFICE SUPPLIES

Quantities Limited — Quantities Limited

JUST before inventory time—when supplies begin to run low—when new books are opened for the new year—this event comes along with unusual savings in office necessities which no good business man should overlook. The importance of this sale becomes more apparent as one realizes how office supplies have increased in price during the past year. Here is an opportunity for large corporations, small merchants and professional people to save money through our policy of cash buying and cash selling.

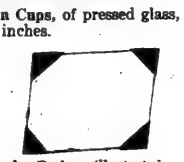


Ink Stand, *illustrated,* of crystal glass, double wells, complete with pen tray and three compartments for pens, rubber bands, etc. 79c

Ink Stand, of crystal glass, single well, size 3x3 in. 19c

Sponge Cups, *illustrated,* complete with rubber sponge, 16c

Pin Cups, of pressed glass, size 3x3 inches. 9c



Desk Pads, *illustrated,* with either black or red leather corners. Size 12x19 inches. 14c
Size 19x24 inches. 21c

Desk Blotters, green; size 19x24 inches. Doz. 54c

Pen and Pencil Rack, *illustrated;* to hang on wall. 6c

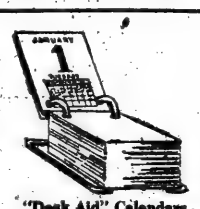
Pens, assorted Esterbrook Pens in popular styles, including 048 Falcon; per gross, 59c

Steel Pen Points, good quality, assorted, 1 gross, 31c

Pen Trays, made of heavy, glass, 9 inches long, 17c

Frankport or Star Files, *illustrated,* indexed from A to Z. Former has brass snap lock, latter push button. Regulation letter size. Frankport Files, 24c
Star Files, 21c

Daily and Weekly Reminder Calendar Pads, with heavy board backs and good quality paper. 18c



"Desk Aid" Calendars with nickeled stands, *illustrated.* May be fitted with new pad each year. 42c

Chair Pads, of felt, easily adjusted, keep your clothes from getting shiny. 74c

Liberty Postal Scale, *illustrated.* Weighs up to 2 lbs. by ounces. Indicates instantly the exact cost of postage on letters, circulars, newspapers, books and merchandise to any part of the U. S. and Canada. Each $1.49

Loose Leaf Memorandum Books, in Morocco or imitation leathers, various sizes—all at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. 24

Scratch Pads, white paper, suitable for pen or pencil. Size 5x8 in. Per dozen, 54c

Writing Pads, of Manila paper, legal ruling, size 8x12½ in. 50 Sheets to the pad. Dozen pads, 94c

Diaries for 1918—a complete line of vest pocket and commercial diaries with 1, 2, 3 days or 1 week to the page. Cloth or leather bindings. 19c to $4.16

Monthly Time Books, with imitation sheepskin covers. Size 4½x6⅝ in. Each, 7c

Special Printing Offer
500 Letterheads, $2.59
500 Billheads, 2.06
500 Statements, 2.29
1000 Envelopes, 3.59
Engraved business and professional announcements, removal notices, etc., done in our own workrooms on the premises.

100 Business Cards, 59c
Printed on Good Quality Linen Finish Stock
Samples for selection may be seen in our Engraving and Printing Department, Main Stairway Landing.

Typewriter Second Sheets, good quality Manila paper, 8½x11 in. Ream of 500 sheets, 27c

Typewriter Paper, white, size 8½x11. Ream of 500 sheets, 24c

Paper Fastening Machines, clipless; will fasten or punch 2 to 10 sheets at a time, $2.39

Typewriter Erasers, circular, good quality. Dozen, 29c

Letter Folders, of medium weight Manila paper, size 8½x11; package of 100, 59c

Typewriter Paper, excellent quality bond paper; 8½x11 in. Per ream of 500 sheets, 64c

Typewriter Tablets, Macy's "Reliable," 100 sheets to a pad, 24c. 100 envelopes to match, 24c

Our "Reliable" Typewriter Ribbons, *illustrated,* copy or record. Per dozen, $4.79

Trial Balance Books, bound with black cloth and Russia leather backs and corners. Size 10¾x16¼ in., capacity 1,500 names, $2.34; capacity 2,000 names, $3.06

Payable and Receivable Books, combined accounts, with cloth binding, regulation ruling. 39c

Envelopes for business use, extra good quality, size 6¾, 500 to a box, 1 thousand, $1.49

Envelopes, blue lined, size 6¼, 1 thousand, $1.49

Manila Drug Envelopes, 1 thousand to a box, 54c

Carbon Paper, our "Reliable," *illustrated,* letter or legal size, black, blue or purple; box of 96 sheets, standard weight, $1.34; light weight, $1.67; medium weight, $4.67

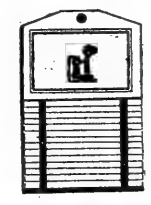
Duplicate and Triplicate Order Books. 150 leaves, size 3½x6. 13c

"My Year's Expense Books," bound in gray cloth, size 7x8 in., itemized for personal and household expense covering one year. 44c

Waste Paper Baskets; indestructible wire baskets of good quality spring steel wire, $1.06, $1.24

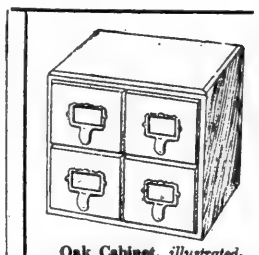
Lead Pencils, assorted, with or without rubber tips. Dozen, 14c

Desk Paper Weights. An attractive ornament for the desk as well as useful. Small artificial flower with each weight, having the appearance of being in water, 21c

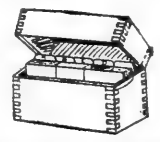


Telephone Index, *illustrated,* with front of black moire finish paper with gold letters. Each 21c

Telephone Index, which may be attached to the phone. Has space for 160 addresses. 94c



Oak Cabinet, *illustrated,* has four drawers, each having room for about 1,100 medium weight cards; size 5x3 inches, $6.44



Oak Cabinets, *illustrated,* complete with 100 5x3 cards and index from A to Z. 34c

Filing Cards, horizontal ruling, good quality, per thousand, 3x5 in., 72c; 4x6 in., $1.34

Bond Box, of heavy Japanned tin; size 9x4x3 in. Each 39c

Cash Box, *illustrated,* black Japanned finish; size 5¾x3½x2 in. Compartments for coins and stamps. Each 24c

Letter Trays, *illustrated,* light wood covered with imitation alligator designed paper and lined with plaid paper. Note size, 19c. Letter size, 29c

Stenographers' Note Book Holders, *illustrated,* convenient and helpful. 49c

Stenographers' Note Books, size 4¼x9 in. Good quality pencil paper; 52 leaves; dozen, 37c

Dimunette Check Protectors, heavy model, breaks the paper fibre and forces acid proof ink into fibre. *Illustrated.* $4.39

Loose Leaf Ledger Outfit, bound in corduroy with red cowhide back and corners. Complete with 200 sheets and leather tab. A to Z index. *Illustrated.* $5.94 ea.

Blank Books—Journals, Records, Ledgers and Day Books, bound in canvas with Russia eather corners. Size 8½x13. 300 pages 97c; 400 pages $1.14; 500 pages $1.34; 600 pages $1.49

Loose Leaf Inventory Books, bound in gray canvas with ring fasteners. ½ Ring capacity, 100 sheets, $1.84; 1-Ring capacity, 200 sheets, $2.84

Paper Shears, made of fine quality American Steel. 12-inch size $1.98; 14-inch size, $2.74.
Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Metal Scrap Baskets, $1.43 to $1.98.
Willow Scrap Baskets, from France, 52c to $1.39.
Macy's—Basement, 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

COMPLETE CONTROL OF COAL FORECAST

Government Will Limit New Contracts to One Year, Order by Garfield Shows.

MAY BE ENDED ANY TIME

All Fuel Subject to Immediate Requisition—Cross Hauls Forbidden—Text of the Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Orders under which the United States Fuel Administration will obtain absolute control of the coal and coke output of the nation as soon as existing contracts run out were made public today. It is provided that no new contract shall be for a period longer than one year; that all contracts may be canceled at any time by the Fuel Administration, and that all coal thus sold under contract shall always be subject to requisition by the Government.

Contracts for coal shipments involving what is known as a cross haul are absolutely forbidden. Under this ruling, industries in various sections of the country must obtain their supply of coal and coke from the fields nearest to their plants. This rule will not apply to gas coal and coal used for by-product purposes.

A thorough investigation by agents of the Fuel Administration has developed that practically all of the contracts now in force will expire by April 1. As a result of the new orders, therefore, the Fuel Administration will be in full control of the situation after that time, and in a position to work in the closest cooperation with the Government's administrator of the railroads.

The new orders are the most important which have been issued by the Fuel Administration for many weeks and will affect the entire industry. The rulings will be made part of Fuel Administrator Garfield's general plan to establish regional mining and distribution of coal and coke, which he believes must lead to complete Government control of output as well as transportation if the war continues many months more. The order follows:

Text of the New Order.

"The United States Fuel Administration, acting under authority of an executive order of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and in furtherance of the purpose of said order and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved Aug. 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator and subject to modification hereafter from time to time and at any time, the following regulations are established relative to contracts for the sale of coal and coke:

"A coal or coke operator or producer may, in accordance with these regulations and not otherwise, make contracts for the sale of coal mined or produced, or of coke produced or made, by him with any consumer or other person, including jobbers.

"(1) No such contract shall provide for the delivery or supply of coal or coke over a period longer than one year; and such period of one year shall terminate at a date not more than eighteen months from the date of actual execution of the contract.

"(2) Every such contract for the sale of coal shall provide that the price of any coal delivered thereunder shall, with respect to each shipment of coal under such contract, not exceed the price at the mine as fixed by the President, or by the United States Fuel Administrator under authority of the President, and in effect at the date of such shipment from the mine.

"(3) Every such contract for the sale of coke shall provide that the price of any coke delivered thereunder shall, with respect to each shipment of coke under such contract, not exceed the price for coke as fixed by the President, or by the United States Fuel Administrator under authority of the President, for the kind of coke specified in the contract, and in effect at the date when such shipment of coke leaves the point at which it is produced or stored.

"(4) Every such contract shall provide that the same shall be forthwith cancelled and of no further binding effect upon either party thereto, upon receipt of a request or an order from the United States Fuel Administrator for such cancellation, and that in case of such cancellation neither party to the contract shall be under any further liability to the other thereunder and that neither shall have any claim against the United States Government by reason of such contract or the cancellation thereof.

"(5) Every such contract shall provide that coal or coke delivered thereunder shall be subject to requisition by the United States Fuel Administrator, including under the term requisition the right to divert such coal or coke to any other party than the purchaser named in the contract; that such requisition may be made at any time during the continuance of the contract and prior to actual receipt and unloading of the coal or coke so requisitioned at the point of ultimate destination, by the person entitled thereto under the terms of the contract; that such requisition shall be made at the going Government price at the date of shipment from the mine of the coal so requisitioned or of the shipment of the coke so requisitioned from the place of production or storage thereof, and without other or further liability of the Government to either party to the contract than the payment of such price and freight, so far as either party to the contract may at the time of such requisition or diversion be liable for such freight payment.

As Affecting Jobbers.

"(6) A jobber may make contracts for the sale of coal or coke owned by him, or to which he is entitled under contracts made by him with operators or producers in conformity with these regulations, at a price not exceeding the purchase price paid or payable by such jobber for such coal or coke under the limitations of the foregoing paragraphs numbered (2) and (3), plus such commission as may, at the time of the shipment thereof from the mine where such coal is produced, or from the place where such coke is made or stored, be the then permissible jobber's commissions. All such contracts by jobbers for the sale of coal or coke shall conform to the provisions and requirements in the foregoing paragraphs numbered (1,) (4,) and (5.)

"(7) Every coal or coke operator or producer and every jobber shall send within ten days of the execution of any contract by him a certified copy thereof to the United States Fuel Administrator at Washington, D. C., marked 'Attention of Legal Department.'

CROSS HAULING.

"No contract may be made, or will be recognized as valid, by the United States Fuel Administrator, which involves railroad cross hauling of coal, except in the case of gas coal or coal to be used for by-product purposes.

ORAL CONTRACTS.

"Oral contracts for the delivery or supply of coal or coke will in no cases be recognized by the Fuel Administrator as valid or binding upon either party thereto and are hereby prohibited.

CANCELLATION AND TERMINATION.

"All and any contracts for the sale of coal or coke are subject to cancellation and termination at any time by the President or by the United States Fuel Administrator acting under authority of the President. H. A. GARFIELD,

"United States Fuel Administrator."

GOVERNMENT HURRIES COAL FOR STEAMSHIPS

Administrator Also Orders Bituminous Supply at Once for Four Big Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Every effort will be made to facilitate the movement of coal consigned to New York City coal piers, where the supply is needed for ocean-going steamers, and a telegram to that effect was sent today by H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, to A. W. Thompson, Chairman of the Operating Committee of the Eastern Railroads, with headquarters at Pittsburgh.

The committee was instructed to take whatever action was necessary to have the coal hurried forward for the relief of the situation. Reports received by the Fuel Administration indicate that the shortage of labor and the difficulty in unloading coal because of it being frozen in the cars continue to act as a handicap in the delivery of coal after its arrival in the yards adjacent to New York.

Orders relative to providing an adequate supply of bituminous coal to four more of the large railroads of the country also have been issued by the Fuel Administrator. The roads are the Pere Marquette, Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, and the Norfolk Southern.

The orders assert that the present methods of procuring coal under contract for these roads is causing delay in the shipment and supply, interference with commercial coal distribution, and that an adequate and regular supply of coal for these roads is necessary as a part of the national security and defense, for the efficient prosecution of the war, and to facilitate the movement of essentials.

The orders direct coal operators under contract with these roads to furnish a regular supply to the roads each week provided the mines are in operation. The action taken today is in line with the policy of the Fuel Administration of assuring fuel for all railroads.

CALL FOR COAL PRIORITY.

Only Way to End Shortage, Coal Association Tells McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 27.—An executive session of the National Coal Association, attended by delegates from fifteen States, was held at the William Penn Hotel today to discuss the coal situation and to hear reports on recent developments in connection with the industry's relation to the war.

The session was held behind closed doors. At adjournment Secretary J. B. Morrow voiced the sentiment of the meeting by saying that the situation was up to the new "traffic cop" of the United States, Secretary William G. McAdoo, to whom the main resolution of the session had been referred. The gist of the discussion was that the coal situation was impossible of solution until the railroad transportation problem was solved. Following is a copy of the resolution sent to Mr. McAdoo:

"Whereas, the present shortage of coal in important consuming centres is due directly and solely to the lack of sufficient rail transportation; and,

"Whereas, effective preference in the supply of cars at the mines and priority in the movement of loaded cars is essential to alleviate the fuel shortage; and,

"Whereas, the National Coal Association has been co-operating with the railroads and their representatives in Washington to effect better transportation for coal; and,

"Whereas, the President of the United States has appointed William G. McAdoo Director General for the period of the war; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That the National Coal Association hereby calls Mr. McAdoo's attention to the immediate needs of official action to put more coal cars into the mines for loading and to obtain a better movement of the cars after being loaded with coal and coke; and,

"Resolved, That the National Coal Association hereby assures Mr. McAdoo of its full support and assistance in putting practical transportation measures into effect that will improve the production and shipment of coal."

BRITISH SHIP WRECKED.

259 Passengers Saved from the City of Nagpur Off African Coast.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The British steamer City of Nagpur has been wrecked in Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa, according to a dispatch to The Times from Lisbon. The passengers, numbering 259, were saved, as was the cargo.

The City of Nagpur was a vessel of 8,331 tons, and was built in Belfast in 1914. She was owned by the Ellerman Line of Liverpool and was engaged in the Eastern service.

SEES GOVERNMENT ALONE MOVING COAL

Solution of Fuel Problem Depends Entirely Upon Transportation Pooling, Says Colver.

CARS ENOUGH; NOT USED

Held on Sidings, Waiting to be Moved, While Miners Are Forced to Remain Idle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Wilson's plan for pooling the country's transportation resources under Government control presents the only hope for solution of the coal problem, in the opinion of W. B. Colver, member of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Colver so stated today while testifying before the Senate committee investigating the coal famine.

Mines are ready to produce the coal, miners are eager to work, but production is stalled at the very source because the railroads cannot haul the coal away, Mr. Colver declared. He said the Government was powerless to provide coal to the public until the transportation tangle had been ended through pooling of terminals and equipment. It is not a question of cars, Mr. Colver said, although the car shortage has so often been put forward as one cause.

"There are cars," Mr. Colver told the committee. "Thousands of them fill yards and sidings all over the country. They are loaded with coal and other things, and of course there is a shortage while they stand jammed on tracks."

"Then if the transportation question is solved the coal supply will be adequate for all demands?" asked Senator Jones.

"Without doubt," replied Mr. Colver with conviction.

"Coal miners are working but four days a week because there are no cars to carry away the coal. They are eager to work six days, or seven, if that were permitted. There would be no trouble about producing the coal if it could be hauled away.

"Transportation has gone from bad to worse. The gradual increase in the acuteness of the railroad situation has defeated the most earnest efforts of the Government to prevent a coal shortage.

"The Government saw what was coming and exerted every effort to prevent the famine. But it was helpless, as Dr. Garfield testified before you."

Going into detail on coal transportation, Mr. Colver told the committee that coal was moved more slowly than any other class of freight. The average trip of a car of freight is only thirty-two miles a day, he said. He described the trip of a car of coal from the Rush Run Mine, in Southeastern Ohio, to Cleveland.

"This car of coal was on the way twenty-three days," said Mr. Colver. "That is, it took twenty-three days for it to go from Rush Run to Cleveland and back again, a distance of 252 miles. Of this time, twenty-one days, one hour and twenty-two minutes were spent on sidings and in yards."

Coupled with the transportation muddle, Mr. Colver said, profiteering and speculation in coal proved contributing factors in the shortage. He testified that last Summer, before President Wilson shut down on speculators by fixing coal prices, coal passed through the hands of five or six profiteers before it reached the consumer.

"Each profiteer added his bit to the price," said Mr. Colver. "I know of some cases in which, through the workings of this system, a car of coal has gone through the same profiteer's hands twice. Of course he collected two profits."

Coal contracted for at enormously high prices was not delivered according to contract, Mr. Colver stated, but was sold far above the contract price.

"Did coal operators have any hand in fixing the prices of coal?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"They did not," responded Mr. Colver. He then explained in detail how the basis for price-fixing was reached.

"The Federal Trade Commission early this year held extended hearings on the coal situation," said Mr. Colver. "We went into the books of dozens of coal mining companies, as well as those of distributers. We learned exactly what it cost in various parts of the country to mine a ton of coal and get it to the consumer. We took the testimony of more than 1,000 operators, retail coal dealers, manufacturers and consumers. Upon this mass of evidence we formulated recommendations, and it was upon these that the President fixed coal prices."

Senator Lodge inquired why, in view of the price fixing, coal prices were higher in the East and in New England this year than last year.

"I know a Massachusetts workingman who had to buy coal by the pound to keep warm," said Senator Lodge.

"The reason was that the price of coal was $28 a ton. It's nice to have a low price fixed, but that doesn't keep you warm."

"Coal was not sent to New England this summer because of transportation tieup," said Mr. Colver. "Nothing the Fuel Administration could have done after Sept. 1 would have helped much."

"Then the low price didn't help a bit?" observed Senator Lodge.

"Not a bit," admitted Mr. Colver. The witness agreed to provide the committee with figures showing what it costs to mine a ton of anthracite coal and what it costs to take it to a distant point and deliver it to a consumer.

The committee tomorrow will return to its sugar investigation, by hearing Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator.

Wants Schools to Wait for Coal.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—A request that the reopening of the public schools after the Christmas recess be postponed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 7 on acount of coal scarcity was sent to all school committees in the State by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, today.

EMMET STATUE FOR WILSON

President to Accept Replica of Connor's Work on Jan. 10.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Wilson will accept on Jan. 10 from the Robert Emmet Statue Association a miniature bronze replica of the heroic statue to Emmet given to the American people last June by the association, and standing now in the rotunda of the National Museum. Both the statue and the replica are American made. Under the supervision of the sculptor, Jerome Connor, an American citizen, who was born in Ireland, each was cast from American standard bronze at the Washington Navy Yard, and all material and labor on the finished product are of American origin and citizenry. These are the first pieces of sculpture wholly and distinctively American.

The presentation of the miniature will have deep significance and broad aspects in demonstrating the commendation of the President by leaders of the American-Irish people for his repeated and insistent advocacy of "freedom for the little nations."

Senator Phelan of California will be Chairman of the Special Presentation Committee from the association, its membership including some of the most influential Americans of the Irish race in the United States. Judge Victor J. Dowling of New York, President of the association, will make the presentation.

WIGGIN ASKS POWER TO SEIZE COAL HERE

State Administrator Seeks Authority to Draft Fuel in Case of Emergency.

GETS IDEAS OF REALTY MEN

Apartment Owners Suggest That Waste Steam of Power Plants Be Used to Heat Nearby Buildings.

Albert H. Wiggin, New York State Fuel Administrator, went to Washington yesterday to confer with Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, about a method of procedure in case it becomes necessary to "draft" coal to meet an emergency. The sweeping powers given to Mr. Wiggin recently had to do with authority to withhold coal from nonessential industries, but it was not construed by the administrators here as bestowing upon him power actually to seize coal for redistribution in a time of stress. The Fuel Administration is hopeful that it will not become necessary either to draft coal or to shut off the supply from any of the so-called nonessentials.

It is said Mr. Wiggin will also see Secretary McAdoo, and it is probable that he will discuss with him the transportation problem as it effects the coal supply for this State, and especially this city.

In order to bring about a better understanding and a closer co-operation in coal conservation 100 real estate owners held a conference with Reeve Schley, New York County Fuel Administrator, yesterday afternoon. In the party were representatives of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association, the Taxpayers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, and the West Side Taxpayers' Association.

Want Bigger Deliveries.

Dr. Henry W. Berg of the United Real Estate Owners' Association said that to follow a rule that only one ton of coal be delivered at a time was unfair to apartment owners. He pointed out that some apartment houses used that amount in two days. He thought that it would be a good plan to change the rule, making it possible to have ten days' supply made in one delivery. Another suggestion was that arrangements be made with big users of coal, so that some of the waste steam could be utilized for heating other buildings. In this connection it was said that a fourteen-story building had tapped its steam, and was also heating a smaller building.

Peter Cappel of the West Side Taxpayers' Association told Mr. Schley that much of the responsibility for the present situation rested with the Fuel Administration. In March, he said, real estate men went to Washington and were told that there would not be a shortage and that prices would even be lower. In consequence, he said, many owners had not bought early in the year.

Coal was coming in in good measure yesterday, Mr. Schley said, but in the next two days the amount of coal was expected to fall off, thus reflecting the holiday decrease at the mines. He thought that about 40,000 tons were at the terminals, and that slightly less than 30,000 tons were brought to the city in the last tweny-four hours.

Arthur F. Rice, Commissioner for the Retail Coal Merchants' Association, is taking charge of the record forms and requisition cards, and it is probable that the coal-card system may be made effective beginning on Monday.

There was a meeting of the Conservation Committee at 61 Broadway. George D. Pratt, member of the committee and State Conservation Commissioner, said that the lumber companies were offering wood cheap to those who would do their own cutting and hauling. John W. Whiteley of the committee has been commissioned by Mr. Wiggin to investigate conditions along shore here, and especially to delve into the alleged congestion of barges at terminals and other transportation matters. In connection with the work of the committee, a coal census is being taken on the east side for the administration, to see that the wants of the poor are supplied.

Bronx Supply Only 1,500 Tons.

Joseph A. Hall, Deputy Fuel Administrator of the Bronx, said there was on hand yesterday in the Bronx about 1,500 tons of coal. He said that in the morning there were only two barges of coal in the Mott Haven Canal, and these would soon be emptied. The demand, he said, greatly exceeds the supply. First on his emergency list, Mr. Hall said, are forty-five apartment houses that practically have no coal at all.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad announced that it expects to save nearly 35 per cent. of the coal being used in its engines. The plan is now receiving a final tryout. The new plan provides for the crushing of the bituminous coal and its mixture with anthracite silt, using two parts of soft coal to one of silt. Silt, or slush, as it is known, has always been regarded as a useless by-product of the anthracite industry. It is the dust that had passed through a mesh where the openings are no larger than three-thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter. These successful experiments were brought to the attention of E. E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley.

E. E. Brown, manager of the fuel department of the railroad, joined in the experiments, which were made on the heavy engines which handle long trains of coal on the Mahanoy & Hazleton Division. A mixing plant was erected at Hazleton, Penn., where the soft coal was crushed and mingled mechanically with the silt at the proper proportions.

The plan proved entirely successful. Trains of fifty cars loaded with coal were handled easily by engines fired with the mixed fuel, and the investigators discovered that it produced 30 per cent. more steam than the same quantity of ordinary bituminous coal. Additional mixing plants are now in process of erection at various points in the coal regions, and the mixture will be quickly transported to all engine terminals and coaling points. There are millions of tons of silt at the collieries.

During the twenty-four hours from noon Wednesday to noon yesterday there were more deaths from pneumonia in New York than in any similar period in the last five years, according to Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Department. There were 73 deaths, as follows: Manhattan, 31; Brooklyn, 23; Bronx, 10; Queens, 8; Richmond, 1.

Dr. Bolduan attributed the increase to the shortage of coal, improper ventilation, neglect of colds, and the carelessness of persons in not dressing warmly. From Saturday noon to noon today 249 persons died from pneumonia. Last week there were 215 deaths from the same cause.

OBSERVE 'LIGHTLESS NIGHT'

Hotels, Restaurants, and Theatres Comply with Fuel Order.

Last night was a "lightless night," and there was a more apparent desire to comply with the regulation of the Fuel Administrator than at any other time since the new order was established. Hotels and theatres and restaurants complied with the law to an extent that made the few exceptions noticable. In some instances it was a question whether the order was not being disregarded in the spirit if not in the letter.

The Fuel Administration is going to see that every large user of light complies with the order, and for this reason there were inspectors out last night on the lookout for violations.

To Intern Austrian During the War.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 27.—Johann Kurz, an Austrian, was arrested today as an alien enemy and ordered interned for the duration of the war. Agents of the Government said Kurz was a member of a secret organization which had denounced the second Liberty Loan.

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from real estate is the result of some one's careful planning and work. Our service includes both.

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FOR SALE

Fully equipped plant in Troy, N. Y. In three weeks from date, we will have our contracts with the United States Government completed, and we will sell our plant at a sacrifice. We have manufactured in this plant shelter tents, mosquito bars and three-piece tent poles. We own 1450 sewing machines, buttonhole machines, button fastening machines, cutting machines, all harnessed to electric power. We employ 1600 hands. Have a suitable lease of factory buildings where machinery is in operation. Plant is located on barge canal, near railroad, and contains 125,000 square feet of floor space.

This would make ideal plant for any one making army clothing or supplies.

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TROY, N. Y.

POOR APPETITE

Causes: Over-eating, wrong food, general run down condition, excesses, not enough sleep, etc. Eat a BOAL'S LAXATIVE FRUIT ROLL at night until your system is cleaned out. Then keep the system clean by eating part of a ROLL as occasion may require. 10c, 6 rolls. Druggists.

Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

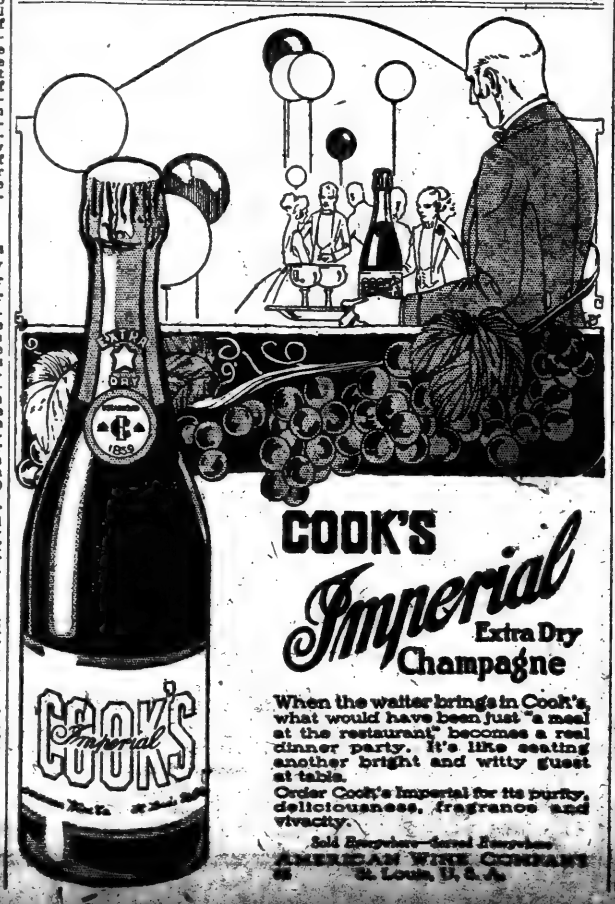
Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Helps relieve a cold in one day. 30c.—Advt.

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.



COOK'S Imperial Extra Dry Champagne

When the waiter brings in Cook's, what would have been just "a meal at the restaurant" becomes a real dinner party. It's like seating another bright and witty guest at table.

Order Cook's Imperial for its purity, deliciousness, fragrance and vivacity.

Sold Everywhere—Served Everywhere
AMERICAN WINE COMPANY
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Stores Do Not Open This Morning Until 10 o'Clock

No Mail or Telephone Orders Accepted—No Goods Delivered

NOW

Brill Brothers Offer, Commencing This Morning at 10 o'clock

A WAR TIME SALE

Which Offers Men and Young Men

Every $32.50, $35, $38 and $40 Overcoat and Suit in Stock

Without a Single, Solitary Exception or Reservation

At $23.50

And once again we say to you, this is no special purchase for sale purposes, no season-end accumulation of odd sizes and left-over stock, and no rag-tag collection of clothes of doubtful pedigree, but that it is, on the contrary, the second step in one of the most momentous stock-disposal movements, in the history of the Clothing Business, inaugurated in the midst of a season which has had no equal for high prices and merchandise shortage. It offers Clothing of Known Merit and Highest Reputation at Remarkable Reductions, and has been arranged for the single purpose of disposing, as quickly as possible, of stocks which have not moved with the speed to which Brill stores are accustomed because weather conditions have been highly unseasonable and because more than a million men are wearing Uncle Sam's Khaki and have no earthly use for civilian clothes. We have chosen, therefore, to "Get from Under" and offer Men and Young Men a clothes-buying opportunity which will be even more remarkable than our First Great War Time Sale of a few weeks ago, which was the Wonder of the Clothing World and the Talk of New York, in fact, this will be, in our estimation,

One of the Greatest Sales in the History of the Brill Stores

Former Prices.	WINTER O'COATS	Sale Prices.
$35.00	Melton Overcoats	$23.50
$32.50	Black Kersey Overcoats	$23.50
$40.00	Plaid Back Overcoats	$23.50
$35.00	Silk-Lined Overcoats	$23.50
$35.00	Chesterfield Overcoats	$23.50
$40.00	Silk-Lined Overcoats	$23.50
$40.00	Trench Coats	$23.50
$40.00	Belt Back Overcoats	$23.50
$35.00	Raglans	$23.50
$32.50	Scotch Mixture Overcoats	$23.50
$40.00	Plaid Back Raglans	$23.50
$35.00	Form-Fitting Overcoats	$23.50
$50.00	Silk-Lined Montagnac O'coats	$23.50

Former Prices.	ULSTERS	Sale Prices.
$40.00	Storm Ulsters	$23.50
$40.00	Ulsterettes	$23.50
$35.00	Town Ulsters	$23.50
$40.00	Walking Ulsters	$23.50
$40.00	Driving Ulsters	$23.50
$35.00	Overplaid Ulsters	$23.50
$40.00	Gray Melton Ulsters	$23.50
$32.50	Storm Collar Ulsters	$23.50
$40.00	Trench Ulsters	$23.50
$35.00	Touring Ulsters	$23.50
$40.00	Fancy Mixture Ulsters	$23.50
$35.00	Fancy Brown Ulsters	$23.50
$40.00	Gray Cassimere Ulsters	$23.50

Former Prices.	WINTER SUITS	Sale Prices.
$32.50	Blue Serge Suits	$23.50
$40.00	Silk Mixture Suits	$23.50
$38.00	Hairline Stripes	$23.50
$40.00	Unfinished Worsted Suits	$23.50
$35.00	Overplaid Worsted Suits	$23.50
$32.50	Black Unfinished Suits	$23.50
$35.00	Bird's-Eye Worsted Suits	$23.50
$40.00	Blue Herringbone Suits	$23.50
$35.00	Brown Cassimere Suits	$23.50
$32.50	Gray Worsted Suits	$23.50
$35.00	Silk-Lined Suits	$23.50
$32.50	Blue Unfinished Suits	$23.50
$32.50	Scotch Mixture Suits	$23.50

Sale Commences This Morning at 10 o'Clock

Brill Brothers

44 East 14th St. — 279 Broadway
Broadway at 49th St. — 1456 B'way at 42d St.
47 Cortlandt St. — 125th St. at 3d Ave.
2 Flatbush Avenue — Brooklyn

14th Street, 1456 Broadway, 125th Street and Brooklyn Stores Open To-morrow Evening

DOING ONE'S BEST

Any contractor will do his best, but the question is, what is the best he can do.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

FURS

Charvet & Cie
18 West 57th St.

NOW OFFER A REDUCTION OF 33⅓% (and more).

on their ENTIRE STOCK of FASHIONABLE — FURS —

including COATS of Mink Beaver—Nutria Hudson Seal Caracul and other desirable furs

also on CAPES—COATEES — SETS — and ALL OTHER FURS

Help Clear Your Complexion While You Sleep

On retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing a few minutes with Soap. Rinse with tepid water. The cleansing soothing influence of this treatment on the pores extends through the night. It may be repeated on rising. No beauty doctor can do more for your skin and complexion than Cuticura Soap, especially when assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then. They are really ideal because so delicate, so creamy and so fragrant. Nothing better for every-day toilet use. You can buy them anywhere or can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston."

NEW YORK TO CAMP MERRITT
Visit the Soldier Boys
Quickest and Cheapest Route
Take 130th Street Ferry to Edgewater, trolley to Tenafly, and New Jersey Transportation Company's Motor Buses direct to the camp. Bus connects with every trolley car.
Fare on Bus 10 cents each way.

Buffalo Limited
Leave New York 3:30 P. M.
Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.

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Brooklyn, 366 Fulton St.

ROB GOVERNMENT OF $50,000 IN CLOTH

Arrest Discloses Conspiracy Through Which Hundreds of Bolts Disappeared Here.

ARMY EMPLOYES INVOLVED

Goods Meant for Uniforms Sold After Being Sent to Sponging Houses to be Shrunk.

A criminal conspiracy to defraud the United States Government, which, when all the details are made public, may show that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of army uniform cloths have been stolen, has been unearthed by the Secret Service agencies of the Government. This fact was made known yesterday following the arraignment of Lopis Davidson, proprietor of the Universal Cloth Shrinking and Refinishing Works, 147 West Twenty-second Street, who was ordered locked up in the Tombs on a charge of embezzlement. Davidson is alleged to be concerned in the misappropriation of olive drab uniform cloth valued at about $50,000. Several other arrests, it is said, will be made, two of them probably today.

Because of the fact that the investigation is not yet quite complete, the federal officials in charge of the case refused to make public all the details last night. At least two men, in the employ of the Government, both connected with the army supply service, are said to be under suspicion. Public accountants are now going over the books of these men. The examination of the books will probably be concluded this morning, and it will then be possible to estimate the total loss which the Government has sustained as a result of the disloyal actions of men in its employ and of others with whom it did business.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox is in charge of the case for the Government. Mr. Knox, following a conference with officers of the Quartermaster Corps, said the complaint on which Davidson was held was based on the allegation that Davidson had sold 100 bolts of stolen uniform cloth, the value of the 100 bolts being in excess of $10,000. Davidson, it is alleged, sold it at a price lower than the wholesale price paid by the Government. The investigation to date has located about 350 bolts of stolen cloth, the value being about $50,000.

The Government it was pointed out purchases the olive drab cloth unsponged and sends it for shrinkage to private contractors. The cloth is shipped direct from the mills to the army warehouses and from these warehouses it is sent to the shrinkage plants. The frauds began after the delivery of the cloth to the army warehouses and was made possible by the falsifying of the entries recording its transfer to the shrinkage plants.

That the Government was being systematically robbed first became known about four weeks ago, when officers of the Quartermaster Corps discovered certain discrepancies in the accounts of at least two auditors employed by the Government. Sergeant George Barnitz, of the Army Intelligence Service, was assigned to the case. Barnitz, aided by several secret service agents attached to the Army Intelligence Service, finally found the secret of the disappearance of the cloth and in every instance the theft occurred in the course of the transfer to a shrinkage plant. His first definite clue was when he found that certain persons were obtaining the cloth at $1 less per yard than the Government was paying for it at the mills. The wholesale price of the cloth, such as figures in this case, is about $2.75 per yard.

Yesterday afternoon Federal agents questioned Isaac Crystal, a cloth sponger, and George Sherman, manager of a garage, in West Fourteenth Street. It was explained that neither of these men was under arrest and that the information they gave was satisfactory.

One deal which the Government has blocked called for the sale of 297 bolts of the cloth for $38,000 and another for 86 bolts at $5,000. The case it was said yesterday will go to the Grand Jury immediately after New Year's.

STATE LIQUOR FIGHT BEGINS

Anti-Saloon League and Dealers' Association Make Appeals.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, last night denounced as a trick of the liquor interests the recent proposal by United States Senator William M. Calder for a popular referendum on prohibition in this State, before the Legislature is asked to act on the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for nationwide prohibition.

"Our only surprise," said Mr. Anderson, "is that he delayed his proposal a whole week, for I learned in Washington the day of the vote that this was the scheme of the liquor interests. While they may succeed under plea of a specious fairness in hoodwinking a few sincere temperance people, this proposal is backed generally by those who fought a referendum when they thought a referendum would help the cause and who are now proposing it merely as a last desperate refuge in the hope that it may hold back prohibition."

Mr. Anderson said that the Anti-Saloon League would make a fight on every Senator and Assemblyman who votes for a popular referendum on the liquor question, prior to the submission of the Federal amendment to the Legislature. He announced that the league would send out a call to 5,000 pastors throughout the State to unite on Jan. 27 in a concerted discussion on the ratification of the amendment to the Federal Constitution.

A meeting of the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association was held at the Hotel Astor yesterday to discuss the situation in this State relative to the pending prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution and other prohibitory legislation.

The association, according to resolutions passed, "protests against the ratification of the pending amendment as being radically opposed to the principles of liberty, justice, individual rights, and self-government, on which this Republic was founded, and urges the voters of this State, 80 per cent. of whom use some form of alcoholic beverages, to write to their State Senators and Assemblymen, asking them to vote against the amendment and to use their influence to defeat its adoption."

QUITS WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Anti-Suffrage Association Resents Support of Miss Rankin's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Unauthorized use of the name of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage by the National Council of Women in support of a bill introduced by Representative Jeannette Rankin and described as "feministic," and reflecting on fatherhood, has caused the anti-suffrage organization to withdraw from the Council.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, President of the anti-suffrage association, in a letter addressed to Mrs. Philip North Moore of St. Louis, President of the council, setting forth the reasons for the withdrawal, says:

"I find the name of the association and my own, as President, used without permission to further a bill recently introduced in Congress, the hearing on which developed such feministic theories as that 'the father is only a casual parent,' that the wife should select her citizenship independent of that of her husband, and that the citizenship of the child should be determined by the mother."

Mrs. Wadsworth says it has been called to her attention that the name of her organization was used either to disguise the feministic features of the bill or make the organization seem inconsistent for apparently approving "radical feminist legislation."

APPLEBAUM DENIES HE GOT FUSION FUNDS

Testifies He Has Spent $500,000 Financing the Humanitarian Cult.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, who testified yesterday at the Fusion campaign investigation at the District Attorney's Office, denied he had any active part in the raising or spending of funds for the November election, and he suggested legislative action as the only means for curbing huge expenditures in campaigns. He admitted that such a law would work to the advantage of existing political parties and organizations, and would result in a financial handicap to any independent or fusion movement which would be under the necessity of establishing working political machinery for a campaign.

"An independent candidate or the candidate of a newly organized party would be placed under a sever handicap if he were limited in his expenditures to the same amount as the candidate of one of the old established political parties," said the Commissioner. "I do not know how this situation could be overcome by law without discriminating against an independent candidate."

Mr. Adamson disclaimed the honor of personally starting the City Democracy, which, he said, had its inception in the efforts of four or five men, including himself, who invited others to meet in conference in March. Asked by Assistant District Attorney Kilroe why large corporate interests had apparently supported the City Democracy, Mr. Adamson said they were probably actuated by civic pride.

Early in the campaign did the City Democracy receive recognition from the Mayor in the form of patronage?"

"I do not know."

"Two men were put on the bench, one from Brooklyn and one in the Bronx, Walter McGeehan was appointed a City Magistrate. Wasn't that done on recommendation of the City Democracy?" Mr. Kilroe asked.

"I don't know—it may have been." The City Democracy indorsed him for President of the Aldermen, said Adamson. When Mr. Kilroe suggested that Adamson's nomination should be charged to the Fusion Committee, the Commissioner replied that he didn't know where his nomination began or where it ended.

"Did you know about the appeal made to disgruntled job-hunters, who were destitute in both morals and fortune, urging them to align themselves with the City Democracy?"

"No." Replying to the further question as to having looked over the appointments of the Manhattan leaders by the City Democracy, Commissioner Adamson said he had done so, but that he did not recognize any of the leaders by Mr. Kilroe's description.

Misha Applebaum, head of the Humanitarian Cult and editor of the Humanitarian Magazine, who supported Mayor Mitchel in the campaign, told Mr. Kilroe that his organization receives neither contributions or membership dues from its 130,000 members.

"How are the expenses of the cult defrayed?"

"The expenses of the cult have been defrayed by Misha Applebaum personally, and not one cent has been collected from any one in the world."

"What has it cost you to do that?"

"I should say it is close to half a million dollars of my own money." Mr. Applebaum said he had received $13,700 from the Fusion Committee of 1917, and an additional sum of $6,300 through Mr. Cowles, a member of the Humanitarian Cult, which he had received at Applebaum's request from Mr. Childs of the Fusion Committee, all of which was spent in holding meetings and distributing copies of the Humanitarian Magazine containing articles in support of the Mayor.

"In addition to that the expenses of your meetings were paid by the Fusion Committee, weren't they?"

"I had nothing to do with the expenses that they had. I don't know what they had. I used to go to the meetings in the evening and deliver my lecture and go home. I received nothing for myself from any one. And I don't mind telling you that I stumped for Tammany Hall—for Seabury—and I didn't get paid; and I stumped for suffrage and I didn't get paid."

REQUEST PRESIDENT TO MAKE NEWPORT DRY

Presence of Liquor Might Be a Source of Disaster to Interests of Nation, He Is Told.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 27.—President Wilson was asked today in resolutions adopted by the Newport War Camp and Community Service Committee to prohibit the sale of liquor here because the presence of intoxicants "might be a source of disaster to the vital interests of the Government." Among those on the committee are the Mayor of Newport, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, the clergymen of Newport, doctors, and other professional men. The resolution, which was telegraphed to President Wilson reads:

Whereas, The presence of intoxicating liquors in Newport might be a source of disaster to vital Government interests, and,

Whereas, The President of the United States has the authority to prohibit intoxicating liquors from being sold within a specified distance of naval or military posts; be it

Resolved, By the Newport War Camp and Community Service Committee, that the President of the United States be requested to direct that no intoxicating liquor be sold in Newport, and that through the control of the source of supply of liquor by internal revenue officials, no intoxicating liquors be allowed to be sent to Newport.

Newport has about forty retail liquor saloons, hotels, and restaurants, and eight wholesale liquor establishments, all of which recently had their licenses renewed for a year. Should the President enforce prohibition the city will have to refund to the liquor people about $10,000 in license money.

Earlier in the month the clergymen of Newport addressed a letter to each member of the representative council requesting an answer whether they favored a reorganization of the Newport Police Department. Many replied in the affirmative, and action will be taken when the new city Government is inaugurated next month. A number of clergymen called upon Mayor Burdick this afternoon to discuss the reorganization of the Police Department.

WINS PRAISE FOR VALOR.

Donald MacIsaac's Conduct at Front Told in Letter.

F. J. MacIsaac, President of the General Contractors Association, has just received a letter from an American officer serving in France, congratulating him on the gallant conduct of his son Donald, who joined an American engineering regiment after he was graduated from the Lehigh University. Part of the letter reads:

"I want to write you a line of congratulation on the conduct of your son in the recent conflict with the Boches. Every one here says that but for his heroism and those who were with him from the —— Engineers we might have had a serious fallback, but that he and Lieutenant McCloud and a few others rallied their men and our allies and held the Boches. I hear the allied commander will probably give special recognition to this gallantry, and I am sure that you will be glad that your boy is one of the first to show that we Americans are going to do our part in this great struggle.

"I am very sorry that military regulations do not allow me to give you any details of this affair, which all of us here are proud of."

Another son of Mr. MacIsaac left college before graduation in order to join the navy.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day
take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

DELIVER BUT HALF OF ARMY UNIFORMS

Continued from Page One.

the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia or New York. The Depot Quartermasters placed orders wherever they could for the coats.

Senator Chamberlain wanted to know if Mr. Eisenmann had informed the Quartermaster's Department when he placed the order for the 2,000,000 overcoats. The General replied that the coats were not ordered all at once, but Mr. Eisenmann had reported on them.

Senator McKellar asked when the reports were made, but General Sharpe said he could not remember.

Senator McKellar said: "The commanding officers of eight camps have telegraphed me that they are 46,000 woolen coats short."

"I told you the other day when I was here that we were about 100,000 woolen coats short at that time," replied the General.

"Well, there are 100,000 men in the army who have not woolen coats today. Now, why is that?"

"The deliveries have not been coming in."

"Why have they not been coming in? What have you done to make them come in?"

"We have done all we could to insure the delivery of the cloth in time to have it manufactured, but it has not been coming in, due to various causes," said General Sharpe.

Nearly All Factories Engaged.

"How many concerns are manufacturing the cloth?" asked Senator Hitchcock.

"Practically all," said General Sharpe. "Not all, but a large proportion of all the cloth manufacturers in the country. As I said the other day, I think about 45 per cent., as I understand, of all the woolen mills were engaged in the manufacture of our cloth."

"But that is less than one-half of them?"

"Yes, Sir. All the concerns' orders came in the other day that could adapt their machinery to the manufacture of our cloth."

"When were those orders placed with them?"

"They were placed all along between April 12 and the present time."

"What number did you order on April 12—what quantity of goods?"

"We first commenced buying for the initial equipment and the first three months' upkeep of the men. We commenced for 500,000 and then an additional 500,000 men, and then 500,000 more, making 1,500,000 in all."

"So it was only for 500,000 men that you ordered in April?" Senator Hitchcock inquired.

"Yes, Sir; I think it was. We got the authority on May 29 to buy for an additional 500,000."

"When did you know that we were to have a million and a half men, in round figures?"

"Along about May 29, I think. I learned it informally in the War Department. I heard that it was to be done and took a memorandum down to the Secretary and requested authority to take steps to provide for that."

"Why did you have to go to him for that? Why should not that have come from him to you?"

"Because I foresaw the calling out of these troops, and I went down and got permission from him to increase the quantity up to 500,000 men, due to the exigencies of the times. That was in March or April."

General Sharpe, in reply to questions, explained that the Depot Quartermaster ascertained from the Council of National Defense the firms with whom orders for the overcoats were to be put, and the Depot Quartermaster then placed the orders himself. After the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia had given authority to place orders in the Spring, the specifications for cloth were changed, General Sharpe said, but that, he insisted, entailed no delay.

"Did the department allow the manufacturers of coats sufficient time to make up the cloth into uniforms so as to supply the soldiers when they gathered in the cantonments this Fall?" Senator Hitchcock asked.

"Yes, Sir," replied General Sharpe. "The contracts were placed in sufficient time if the cloth had been on hand. There were times when there were strikes, and that caused delay."

The Quartermaster's Department supplied the cloth to all the coat manufacturers. General Sharpe went on.

Knows of No Change in Specifications.

Senator Frelinghuysen remarked that he thought the delay in the making of coats was due in part to a conflict of authority between the Quartermaster General's Department and the Council of National Defense. There was a dispute, Senator Frelinghuysen said, over the olive drab shirting contracted for with a woolen concern in New Jersey. After the Quartermaster General's Department had told the firm to go ahead making the cloth, Senator Frelinghuysen said, the Council of National Defense changed the specifications, entailing delay. Senator Frelinghuysen asked General Sharpe about the incident.

"Never heard of it before," replied the General.

The committee turned its investigation into the weight of cloth used for making army clothing. Senator Wadsworth observed that a committee of woolen manufacturers, after the United States went into the war, recommended manufacturing a twenty-ounce cloth for army uniforms instead of the sixteen-ounce cloth formerly used. The Quartermaster's Department, the Senator said, approved the recommendation. Later, Senator Wadsworth said, this committee found itself with no function to perform, having been replaced by the Council of National Defense.

"I do not recall that committee at all," said General Sharpe. "I know of no recommendation it made."

The heavier twenty-ounce cloth, General Sharpe said, was never ordered, as the Quartermaster's Department found the sixteen-ounce cloth satisfactory.

"We have had no adverse report as to it, and General Pershing has not indicated that he wants to change it for the troops in France," said General Sharpe. "We have asked if he wants that weight changed, but he has not indicated that he does. Furthermore, he has asked permission just recently to buy a considerable quantity of cloth over in England of the lighter weight."

Senator New inquired why General Pershing had asked permission to make purchases of uniforms in England.

"We have not been able to make shipments to General Pershing of quantities for the upkeep which he thinks necessary to maintain on hand there," replied General Sharpe.

"Because we are not able and have not been able to sufficiently supply the men?"

"Yes, Sir."

The General testified in reply to a question of Senator McKellar that the Secretary of War had sent for him last February and said he "thought it would be wise" to issue an advertisement for cloth to make uniforms for 160,000 men.

"That was for the usual next year's contract?"

"Yes."

Later on the Secretary of War raised the number to 500,000 uniforms; that was in March. The General was not quite sure who had finally told him the army would need uniforms for 1,000,000 men, but "thought" it was the Chief of Staff or the Adjutant General. No official paper came to him about ordering for the 1,000,000 men.

"So you were just acting on the probabilities of the thing without any specific instructions from anybody? You undertook it yourself?" said Senator McKellar.

"Yes, Sir," the General replied.

"Is that not a very haphazard way to furnish supplies for an army that we are raising, where the Quartermaster General just gets information in some kind of haphazard way 'that there might be a million men or 1,078,000 men, and he feels he had better look out and see if he could not get clothing and supplies for them?"

"No, Sir. I do not think it is a haphazard way. The information came to us in an authoritative way."

Contracts for 1,950,000 Uniforms.

Under order of the Secretary of War the General said, the Quartermaster's Department had been instructed to supply uniforms for exactly 1,950,000 men, the last order having been given on July 27 last.

"Have you given out contracts for the supply of 1,950,000 men?" Senator McKellar asked.

"Yes, Sir, and a great deal more," the General replied.

"But you have not got equipment for them as yet?"

"It is not coming through; no, Sir."

"When are you going to do it?"

"I hope some time in the early part of the year."

Senator McKellar asked what the Quartermaster's Department was doing in response to the request made by the Military Affairs Committee to the Secretary of War in its resolution of yesterday to at once supply clothing needed by the army.

"I have not heard of it, except in the papers," said General Sharpe.

General Sharpe testified that the overcoat cloth manufacturers were behind 8 per cent. in their deliveries.

"If they had delivered the melton on time, would the manufacturers have been able to deliver the woolen suits on time to your men before the cold weather?" Senator Hitchcock asked.

"They would if it had not been for the strikes which they have had on."

Some firms to which orders were given, General Sharpe said, were not equipped to make the cloth, and orders had to be shifted to other concerns, causing delay. He also told of the Government commandeering two cloth mills. One made blankets. Another was Kaplan's shoddy mill at Norwich, Conn.

"Has Mr. Kaplan any connection with the operations at Washington—I mean the War Department?" asked Senator Weeks.

"None, as I understand it," General Sharpe answered. "He is a brother or a cousin of some man of the same name who is on the Committee of the Council of National Defense."

Asked About the Kaplans.

Senator Weeks asked questions to ascertain why the Government took over this particular mill when woolen mills in Boston had offered their output to the Government and had been ignored. General Sharpe insisted that orders had been put with the Boston manufacturers. Senator Weeks alluded to the General's evidence that only 45 per cent. of the capacity of the woolen mills of the country had contracts.

"Why was it not 75 per cent. or more?" asked the Senator.

"I do not know," the General replied. "If that had been done, would not the goods have been manufactured in this country sufficiently to supply all needs?"

"I do not know, Sir."

Senator Weeks reminded the witness of General Pershing's request for authority to order uniforms made in England, and then added:

"If you had commandeered all the mills necessary—if you had got 100 per cent. of output instead of 45 per cent.—do you think that General Pershing would be put in that position?"

General Sharpe insisted that the Quartermaster's Department had been trying to rush orders and referred again to the strikes and the lack of equipment of many of the plants.

The committee turned its inquiry to the scraps left from cloth making. General Sharpe explaining that they were sent by the Government to a sorting plant in New York and sold to manufacturers, who use them, after that, in making parts of uniforms.

Senator Weeks drew out that a Mr. Kaplan, whom General Sharpe understood to be a brother of the Mr. Kaplan on the Council of National Defense, was connected with the base sorting plant, as the New York shop is called.

"You do not know how many Kaplans there are?" asked Senator Weeks.

"No, Sir," replied the General.

"Anyway, there is a Mr. Kaplan who owns the Norwich mill, which was commandeered, and Mr. Kaplan of the base sorting plant, and Mr. Kaplan of the Committee of National Defense."

"There are three of them, but I understand they are separate. I do not understand that those of the Norwich mill and the base sorting plant are the same Kaplans."

In answer to Senator Weeks's inquiry, General Sharpe said "a fair price" to pay for sorting the scraps in the base plant would be two cents a pound, but the price paid the plant was six cents. The General explained that the contract to the base sorters had just been annulled, owing to the excessive prices fixed in it. The price now will be two cents. On that the owners of the shop will have a profit of $400,000 a year, General Sharpe estimated.

"You do not assume responsibility for having made a contract for paying six cents a pound for sorting rags when it could be done for two cents?" asked Senator Weeks.

"It was recommended to us by a business corporation, the Council of National Defense's Committee on Supplies," the General replied.

Invest Your Christmas Money

EXCELLENT NEW PIANOS

A far better piano than can generally be secured for less than $300 will be sold Today and Saturday only..... $250

Small Deposit Accepted
Monthly Terms to Suit Your Convenience

NEW 88-NOTE Player-Pianos

A limited number of Player-Pianos of different styles and woods, priced for Today and Saturday only..... $450

12 Rolls of Music and Fine Bench with Player.
Pianos Taken in Exchange
Delivered in Time for New Year's Day.

KNABE

WAREROOMS, 5th Av. & 39th St.
Complete stock of Victrolas & Records on the Most Convenient Terms in New York.

HAVE YOU JOINED THE RED CROSS FOR 1918?

If not fill out the coupon below and mail promptly with *One Dollar,* so that you may be one of the millions to furnish comfort and aid to our boys in France.

RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
244 Madison Ave., New York

Enclosed find (*One Dollar*) and enter me as a member of the *Red Cross for 1918.*

Write Plainly { *Name* ..... *Address* .....

Arnold Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

To-day and Saturday till 6 P. M.

Our Annual January Clearance Sale of Men's Fine Furnishings

At Radical Reductions Prior to Inventory

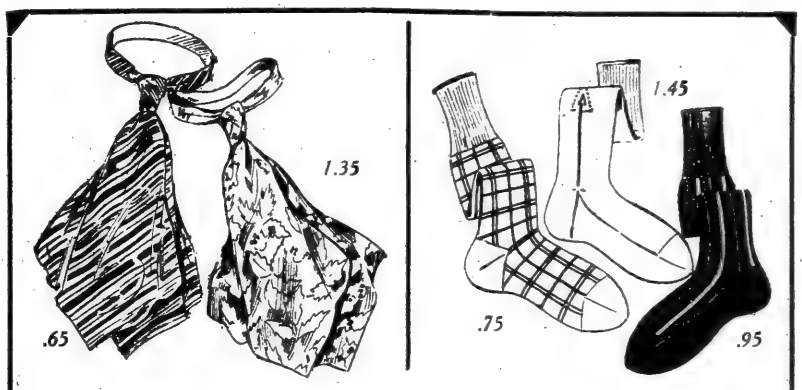
Men's Shirts

An assortment ranging from the finest pure silk shirt to the newest sports models; also smart effects for business wear.

	Actual Value	Each	3 at
From English Silks—Cheviot weaves—Plain colors	$10.50	7.50	7.00
From English Twilled Silks—two-tone effects	10.50	7.50	7.00
Pure Silks—Miscellaneous fancy styles—Bands or collars on	8.50	5.95	5.65
White Habutai or heavy natural pongees—Bands or collars on	8.00	5.95	5.65
English taffeta or silk striped flannels—Bands or collars on	6.00	3.95	3.80
Madras or imported Japanese crepes—Pleated or plain prints	3.00	1.95	1.80
White cheviot or extra fine self-patterned madras	2.00—2.50	1.65	1.55
Mercerized and madras shirtings—From previous sales	1.45—1.65	.95	.90
Dress shirts—Pique or plain bosoms—finest making	1.65—2.00	1.45	1.40

Men's Night Wear

	Actual Value	Now
Pure Silk Pajamas—mostly neat stripes on white grounds	$9.50	7.75 Suit
Woven Madras Pajamas—made from serviceable shirtings	2.75	1.85 Suit
Woven Madras Pajamas—also plain silk finished styles	2.25	1.65 Suit
Plain and Fancy Pajamas—various materials and styles	1.75	1.35 Suit
Night Shirts—Muslins, Cambrics and Nainsooks—large sizes	1.25—1.50	95c Ea.



Men's Neckwear

	Actual Value	Now
From English hand loomed Spitalfields silk squares	$2.50	1.65
From finest grades of imported and domestic cravatings	2.00	1.35
Finely made, open end four-in-hands, in newest patterns	1.00	.65
Large spreading open end four-in-hands; plain shades	.85	.45

Men's Half Hose

	Actual Value	Pair	3 at
Pure silk, plain or hand clocked; fine heavy grades	$2.25	1.45	1.40
Pure silk; black, white and eight plain shades; heavy weight	1.50	1.00	.95
Pure silk, with lisle spliced sole and ribbed tops; neat fancies	1.00	.75	.70
English cotton and lisles; also best American makes; plains	.75	.55	.50
Good quality cotton, with reinforced feet; black and colors	.35	.25	.22

Men's Underwear

	Actual Value	Now
Union Suits—Winter styles—groups of odd lines	$5.50, 6.50	3.95 Suit
Union Suits—Winter medium weights—assorted makes	3.50, 4.00	2.95 Suit
Merino Underwear—medium weight shirts and drawers	2.00	1.35 Each
Morley's English Balbriggan shirts and drawers—extra heavy	3.00	2.45 Each

WOODS REVIEWS HIS POLICE WORK

Retiring Commissioner Declares That He Kept Politics Out of the Department.

HAS PRAISE FOR HIS AIDS

Gives Credit to Mayor Mitchel for Allowing Him to Have a Free Hand in Running His Office.

What has been accomplished in the Police Department in the three years and nine months he has been Commissioner was explained in a report which Police Commissioner Arthur Woods sent to Mayor Mitchel yesterday. In a letter accompanying the report Commissioner Woods gave credit to the Mayor for allowing him a free hand in running his department. The Commissioner laid emphasis on the fact that he had kept politics out of the department. His success was due, he said, because when he took office he made it clear to the members of the force that any one could see him at any time, but that the applicant must stand on his own record in looking for advancement or transfers. The Commissioner added:

"This was the first essential in the work of keeping politics out of the police; of making the police understand that nothing more was expected of them except to do their plain, straightforward duty just as well as they could, but that this was expected and would be demanded of them. The baneful effect of political influence in a police force, leaving aside the grosser manifestations of it which take the form of crookedness and dishonesty, lies in the unavoidable conclusion that if a politician can obtain for a policeman transfers, assignments, &c., which the policeman wants, that policeman 'owes favors' to the politician, and the favors are pretty sure to be paid in ways which give privileges to the politician and his friends which should not be given, and which usually constitute a license to break the law. It is an inevitable circle: the policeman wants a detail; the politician gets it for him; the policeman is bound to do a similar service for the politician. And this does the double harm of producing crime and breaking police morale."

Commissioner Woods pointed out that one of his most valuable innovations was the weekly meetings of the Commissioner with the Inspectors under him. Out of these meetings grew the appointment of many committees to handle problems as they arose.

Calls Work a Pleasure.

"It has not only been an education but a pleasure to work in this way with the members of the force who have served as Inspectors during my term of office," said the Commissioner. "No consideration has entered into the work except the desire to give the city the best police service possible." The Commissioner also dwelt upon his plan for rewarding good service. The establishment of the merit system, he said, worked for the good of the force all along the line. He told of the increases in the pay of members of the police force, as well as the lengthening of their vacation time and the improvement of their living quarters.

In a chapter on the work of the Detective Bureau, the Commissioner said: "There has been a striking reduction in homicides in the last four years. Throughout the greater city homicides, (exclusive of infanticides and accidental or justifiable homicides,) have been reduced about one-third. The steady decrease each year is illustrated by the following figures:

1913	265
1914	244
1915	222
1916	186

"While it is impossible to attribute this to any one cause, the fact remains that the decrease has been regular and has taken place coincidently with the work of these homicide squads. It has also been concurrent with our practical elimination of organized bands of gangsters and gunmen and our sustained efforts to prevent the illegal carrying of revolvers and other dangerous weapons—a fact too significant to escape notice in this connection."

The Commissioner gave a special chapter to gangsters and gunmen, and told how they have been eliminated. The Commissioner explained at length how the "Dopey Benny" gang was broken up in 1914 through the leader's confession, and said: "There is no longer a deadline for the police. They go anywhere and everywhere in pursuit of criminals and suppression of crime."

Regarding the extension of patrol work, the report says: "Up-to-date patrolling consists in the alert, intelligent covering of posts by thoroughly educated and competently supervised patrolmen, on plans that have been worked out by experts, to meet the particular needs of each separate neighborhood."

Commenting on the work of the Bureau for Missing Persons, the report goes on: "In the period of four years previous to the organization of the Missing Persons Bureau from 80 to 85 per cent. of the persons locally reported missing were found and returned to their homes. In the seven months succeeding the organization of the bureau, which took place May 1, 1917, the percentage of persons thus returned was raised to 92 per cent., 4,481 persons being found out of 4,891 reported."

Decrease in Accidents.

The Commissioner admits that the hardest work in connection with this bureau is the white slave evil.

Another chapter deals exhaustively with the campaign against street accidents. A campaign of publicity which has been going on for several years, the Commissioner said, was responsible for a decrease in street accidents.

The traffic problem is also dealt with at length, emphasis being laid upon the work done by the Traffic Courts. A considerable part of the report deals with war work. In summing up what has been done by the Special War Squad, the report states:

"Since the United States became involved in war, this squad has obtained evidence against about 100 enemy aliens, who have been turned over to the Federal authorities. Some thousands of complaints with references to enemies, spies, propagandists, plots, and rumors of plots, have been investigated, a majority of which were referred to the Police Department by some branch of the National Government. The instructions to the commanding officer of this squad have been to devote his whole effort to the unearthing of the work of enemies in our midst, and to the heartiest co-operation with the Government in anything it might wish our help in. The members of the squad have been persistent, skillful, and untiring, and to them much credit is due. Inspector Tunney, who has been in charge of the work since its inception, has carried out his difficult and dangerous duties with courage, with unfailing resourcefulness, and with genuine patriotism."

The work of the Home Defense League, organized under Commissioner Woods, is also explained. Some of the work done by this league was investigation of the infantile paralysis epidemic assisting in patroling streets in the Black Tom Wharf explosion, policing large patriotic meetings at Madison Square and elsewhere, annual police review, inside policing at Hero Land, motor boat patroling, work in connection with the State Military Census and the Federal census for the national draft, obtaining subscriptions for the Liberty Loan, and military and naval service. In conclusion the report deals with "patriotic contributions" on the part of the members of the force. It says in part:

"The loyalty of the men of the force has been shown in many ways, but in none more strikingly than in the response made to calls for financial cooperation. The first of these was the contribution of the Honor Legion of the Department, composed of members of the force decorated for some conspicuous act of bravery. The Honor Legion purchased and outfitted an ambulance which it presented to the American Ambulance Field Service in France. The call of the Government to purchase Liberty Bonds went into the home of every policeman, and in response the men took $804,500 of the first issue and $755,250 of the second. In addition to this, wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of policemen have organized themselves into auxiliary bodies in connection with the Red Cross relief work."

STILL HELP NEEDIEST; FUND TOTALS $58,516

Head of Brooklyn Charities Expresses Gratitude for Gifts to Families in That Borough.

Received yesterday:	
THE NEW YORK TIMES	$243.00
The State Charities Aid Association	20.00
The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	115.00
Total	$378.00
Previously acknowledged	58,138.47
Grand Total	$58,516.47

Contributions toward the relief of the One Hundred Neediest Cases and the forty additional cases, continued to be received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES and the charity organizations. The total receipts yesterday were $378, of which $243 was received by THE TIMES, $115 by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and $20 by the State Charities Aid Association.

The following letter was received yesterday from Alfred T. White, President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me first of all congratulate you on the very valuable service THE TIMES has rendered in presenting the claims of the neediest families of the City of New York to the public. The initiation of these annual presentations was a real Christmas inspiration. It is not along that the pressing needs of these 140 destitute families are provided for; even beyond that most helpful assistance is the awakening of direct interest of generous individuals in individual cases. It is a great encouragement to those who are working day after day and year after year to meet the emergencies which sickness, accident, and death bring to thousands of families every year to feel that so many people as responded to the appeals of THE TIMES are personally interested to assist in their work.

To those of us who are at work in Brooklyn the help of THE TIMES is peculiarly acceptable. Every addition to the rapid transit system serves to transfer a considerable portion of the poorer paid population of the city to Brooklyn and Queens, while the people with means to assist in meeting such needs gravitate to homes in Manhattan or in the country. To my mind, one of the noblest services THE TIMES is rendering is the demonstration that in the field of charity all the boroughs of Greater New York are entitled equally to consideration. To the officers of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities it will be a great pleasure to administer the gifts received from THE TIMES as a trust devolved upon the society by the generous donors.

ALFRED T. WHITE, President.

Contributions were received by THE TIMES yesterday as follows:

Grace L. Morrison	$5	Anonymous	$50
J. G. Williams	2	Albert Ford	5
L. M. T.	1	W. B. Donaldson	2
E. K. Downey	10	In mem. of Frank,	
D. B. Shephard	3	I. U.	3
G. E. D.	10	F. P. Schmickel	5
Summit	1	Mrs. P. E. Carter	10
Mrs. M. W. Thomson	6	F. F.	5
An Old Subscriber	100	Joel G. and W. F. U.	15
Total			$243

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities received yesterday as follows:

F. C. M.	$5	M. G. Richards	$100
E. A. Kidder	2	C. M.	3
Anonymous	6		
Total			$115

The State Charities Aid Association received yesterday as follows:

Miss A. Gertrude Foster $20

SENT $50,000 TO REDMOND.

First Installment of Funds from Here Forwarded by T. P. O'Connor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—T. P. O'Connor today received from John Redmond, M. P., leader of the Irish Nationalist Party in the British Parliament, a cable acknowledgment of $50,000 sent from America as the first installment of the fund now being raised in the United States to help the Constitutional Nationalist Party in Ireland in its struggle against pro-German and extremist propaganda.

In his cablegram Mr. Redmond expressed gratitude for this valuable support from America, and congratulated T. P. O'Connor on the success of his mission.

Mr. O'Connor expects that within the next few weeks an additional $60,000 or $70,000 will be sent to Ireland. The head of the Irish Fellowship Club of Chicago in raising funds for the movement, he says, has been of the greatest service to the cause represented by Mr. Redmond in Ireland.

JOINS CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. John B. Diman of Newport Now Member of St. Joseph's There.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 27.—The Rev. John B. Diman, until a year ago head master of St. George's School and now on duty with the naval force of the Second Naval District, has become a convert to the Catholic religion and joined St. Joseph's Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. Edward A. Higney, officiated at his confirmation recently.

The Rev. Mr. Diman is a graduate of Harvard and Brown Universities.

DR. BEARD ATTACKS COLUMBIA TRUSTEES

Cites Alleged Reactionary Acts, Beginning with Prof. Guthrie's Appointment in 1909.

TALKS OF INQUISITIONS

Says He Has Contended Professors Should Not Be Disciplined Without Trial by Their Peers.

In the current issue of The New Republic Dr. Charles A. Beard, who resigned from the Faculty of Columbia University last Fall, reviews the reasons for his action, which he bases on a number of alleged reactionary proceedings by the Trustees, beginning with the appointment of William D. Guthrie as Ruggles Professor of Constitutional Law in 1909 and extending down to last Fall. President Nicholas Murray Butler and Francis S. Bangs of the Board of Trustees are particularly criticised.

"It has been insinuated by certain authorities of Columbia University," he says, "that I resigned in a fit of unjustified petulance." Protesting against this, he presents a series of incidents in support of the view that "the institution was to be reduced below the level of a department store or factory." This conclusion he came to, he says, last October, after being "positively and clearly informed by two responsible officers of the university that another doctrinal inquisition was definitely scheduled for an early date."

"It was the evident purpose of a small group of Trustees, unhindred, if not aided, by Mr. Butler, to take advantage of the state of war to drive out or humiliate or terrorize every man who held progressive, liberal, or unconventional views on political matters in no way connected with the war.

"I make no claims in behalf of academic freedom, though I think they are worthy of consideration. I have merely held that teachers should not be expelled without a full and fair hearing by their peers, surrounded by all of the safeguards of judicial process. Professors in Columbia University have been subjected to humiliating doctrinal inquisitions by the Trustees, they have been expelled without notice or hearing, and their appointment and promotion depend upon securing, in advance, the favor of certain Trustees. Without that favor scholarship and learning avail nothing."

Professor Beard's instances begin in 1909, when he says that the members of the Faculty of Political Science desired the appointment of a man to whom he refers as "Professor X" to succeed John W. Burgess as Ruggles professor. "But Mr. X.," he says, "had published a book in which he justified criticism of the Supreme Court as a means of bringing our constitutional law into harmony with our changing social and economic life. He was, therefore, excluded from the Ruggles professorship and it was given to Mr. W. D. Guthrie, a successful corporation lawyer and a partner of one of the trustees. The whole affair was settled by backstairs negotiation, and it was understood by all of us who had any part in the business that no person with progressive or liberal views would be acceptable."

His second instance occurred in April, 1916, when, after explaining, he says, to the satisfaction of Dr. Butler and the Trustees an incorrectly represented public statement which he had made concerning the use of schools as forums for discussion, "I was prepared to leave the room when I was utterly astonished to have Mr. Bangs and Mr. Coudert launch into an inquisition into my views and teachings. Mr. Coudert denounced my teachings in vigorous language, and was strongly seconded by Mr. Bangs. When the inquisitors had satisfied themselves I was ordered to warn all other men in my department against teachings "likely to inculcate disrespect for American institutions. I repeated the order to my colleagues, who received it with a shout of derision, one of them asking me whether Tammany Hall and the pork barrel were not American institutions!"

It was understood after that, he said, that "such an inquisition would never occur again," and it was also reported that "some of the Trustees were 'after' President Butler for his pacifist writings and affiliations." But he says he was disturbed by "the cases of Professor Kendrick and Professor Fraser, who had been haled before the committee of Trustees on the trivial charge that they had criticised Plattsburg and military discipline at a student meeting."

Next came the resolutions announced by the Trustees at their meeting in March of this year "to inquire and ascertain whether certain doctrines were taught in the university. President Butler, in whose name we had been assured that no such inquisition would ever happen again, avoided the issue by taking a vacation." This was dropped, Dr. Beard said, and agreement made that such matters should be handled in the future with a committee of nine representing the Faculties, but "the Trustees ignored the recommendations of that committee in the cases of Professors Dana and Cattell and dismissed these gentlemen summarily in the Autumn of 1917, after wrongfully charging them with grave crimes of treason and sedition."

Another instance was that of Dr. Leon Fraser, instructor in politics and assistant to Dr. Butler and Dean Frederic P. Keppel in the association for international conciliation. "Dr. Fraser," he says, "was assigned the task of organising courses in colleges throughout the country on pacifism and international conciliation. In other words, he was paid by these gentlemen to engage in pacifist propaganda. In a moment of youthful enthusiasm, early in 1916, Dr. Fraser made some critical remark about the military camp at Plattsburg. A year later my department was warned not to nominate him for reappointment because he was not acceptable to Mr. Bangs, one of the trustees. In truth, if not in theory, he was expelled without notice or hearing."

"Mr. Butler," Dr. Beard adds, "cannot conceive of a scholar's entertaining progressive ideas. Once, in asking me to recommend an instructor to a neighboring college, he distinctly pointed out that a man of Bull Moose proclivities would not be acceptable."

Major Arthur S. Dwight, a member of the Board of Trustees, now serving as an engineer officer in France, has written to Professor R. M. Raymond a letter, in which he says: "I am especially glad that the Board of Trustees acted so swiftly on the recommendation of the science professors and bounced the two disloyal members of the Faculty. I wish some of these disloyal citizens could be sent over here and shown the results of invasion and could see some of the sights I have seen. If they were sincere lovers of their country, as they all claim to be, they would not fail to admit the necessity of being strong to defend those things which we call sacred."

Another Columbia alumnus, Lieut. Col. G. E. Twiss of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has written to President Butler:

"Thank you very much for your kindness in sending me your Thanksgiving Day letter as well as for your firm and true attitude toward those traitors who masquerade as pacifists."

HELD AS CONFIDENCE MEN.

Chicago Police Say Band Swindled Farmers Out of $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Police and the State's Attorney are investigating the loss of a large sum of money by Albert A. Charles of Kokomo, Ind., who says he is the victim of a band of Chicago confidence men, which the authorities assert have defrauded small town merchants in Indiana and Illinois of approximately $1,000,000 within the last two years.

Two arrests have been made in connection with the alleged swindle, and the police are looking for another man who has served a term in prison for swindling operations.

LITTLE PIANO SHOP AROUND THE CORNER
753 Sixth Avenue
Between 42d and 43d Streets.
Christman Studio Grand, 5 feet long; has wonderful tone quality, and is substantially and elegantly built.
Used Steinway Baby Grand, $325
Clearing sale of used uprights—Lurch, $65; Milton, $75; Stuyvesant, Walters, $50; Columbia, $75; Young, $50; Steinway, $150, and a lot of others.
Pathe, Columbia, Sonora Phonographs
SEE OUR SPECIAL
FOR $79.50. WITH 12 SELECTIONS.
CHRISTMAN SONS
Also 35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open Evenings.

15% OFF SALE STARTS TO-DAY
Thirty-Second Semi-Annual REDUCTION SALE
SUITS and OVERCOATS FOR MEN and YOUNG MEN
$30 Suits and Overcoats, now $25.50
$27.50 Suits & Overcoats, now $23.37
$25 Suits and Overcoats, now $21.25
This is a clothing event that has unusual importance. It affords
GREAT SAVINGS
in Suits and Overcoats that represent Supreme Value in Quality and Style.
Weaves, Fabrics, Styles, Colors and Sizes are liberally assorted.
All our clothes are designed, cut and tailored on our premises—you pay no middleman's profit.
Come early before the sizes are broken.

WITTY BROTHERS
50-52 Eldridge St. Near Canal St. Subway and "L" Station.
Open Evenings Until 8—Saturdays Until 10.

To Households Entertaining Soldiers or Sailors Over the New Year's Holiday
We Will LOAN Free Of Cost An
AEOLIAN-VOCALION
and a Selection of Records
THIS Company desires to make the above contribution to the entertainment of our soldier and sailor boys over the New Year's Holiday. As on Thanksgiving and Christmas, many of the homes of Greater New York will undoubtedly extend their hospitality to the lads whose own homes may be beyond their reach.
Music is always appropriate—always appreciated, and is the common ground on which all tastes and temperaments may meet. Nothing is so universal in its bestowal of wholesome pleasure and enjoyment.
We believe that an Aeolian-Vocalion, with a selection of Records, will be looked upon by most hosts and hostesses as a valuable assistance in helping them entertain their guests.
Naturally there is a limit to our ability in extending this offer. As far as our stock will permit, we will meet all requests. We ask that these be made personally wherever possible and that families living in Manhattan apply at Aeolian Hall, on 42nd Street, those in the Bronx at the Aeolian Branch in that borough, in Brooklyn at the Brooklyn Branch and in Newark at the Branch in that city. Branch addresses are given below.
It will be more convenient for us to receive applications and make deliveries on Saturday, though those received on Monday will also be attended to.
There will be no charge whatever attached to this loan, either for instruments, records or cartage. The selection of records, while it will not be large, will be sufficient.
The Aeolian Company sincerely hopes that the patriotic and kindly spirited households throwing open their doors to our boys in Khaki and Blue will contribute their share to giving them a happy New Year's day.
THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
In MANHATTAN: 29 West 42nd Street
In BROOKLYN: 11 Flatbush Ave.
In THE BRONX: 367 East 149th Street
In NEWARK: 895 Broad Street

Use Sugar Sparingly—Do Not Waste It
Everyone—manufacturers and householders—should use sugar sparingly for the present.
The supply is limited and will be until the new crop of cane can be harvested and shipped from Cuba and the Tropics. The supply will then be ample.
In the meantime, the people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly.
Grocers should limit their sales to any one family. No one should hoard or waste sugar. Do not pay an increased retail price.
American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Are We Using Our Republican Brains?
"In time of the Nation's danger the people should have the benefit of the talent, experience and organizing ability of the Nation and not of a party," says former President
WM. H. TAFT
in a timely editorial in today's Philadelphia
PUBLIC LEDGER
He does not recommend a coalition Cabinet, but an alternative that would "greatly strengthen the Administration in its work."

STEFANSSON HELD ON ARCTIC SHORE

Mishap to Vessel Prevented Return by Northwest Passage Last September.

NOW AT HERSCHELL ISLAND

Message via Fort Yukon Tells of Year's Events—Tells Loss of Two More Men.

By VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

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Special to The New York Times.

HERSCHELL ISLAND, Nov. 10, (via Yukon, Alaska, Dec. 28.)—I have just heard of a trader who will cross the mountains to the Yukon and so I send you this brief message. I will send a longer message and official reports, which will go by the Dawson police patrol.

In the Spring of 1917 I left the land near 78 degrees and 30 minutes north and longitude 110 degrees west. We reached a point 140 miles north-northwest.

The sea bottom between the two points showed no gradual or other slope away from the land. The depth varied from 464 to 570 meters. There was strong ice pressure but little ice motion as compared with the sea either west of Banks Land or north of Greenland.

We were on our way out and anchored in the harbor of Barter Island on the evening of Sept. 13 to pass the dark hours there, as the weather was threatening and ice was all about.

During the night the wind shifted suddenly to the west, our anchors dragged, unnoticed by the man on watch, and the vessel went aground.

First the gale prevented our getting off, and then before the wind abated the water fell three feet. We were unable to get afloat again until aided by the high tide of Sept. 27.

This time I thought too late for an attempt to get around Point Barrow.

Captain Beneard of the Mary Sachs and Thomsen lost their lives in trying to carry mail from Cape Kellett in the Fall of 1916 to Melville Island. Thomsen's body was found by a search party, but that of Captain Beneard and the mail were not found.

This attempt had not been ordered by me, and was without my knowledge, but it was, nevertheless, done with a loyal desire to serve our best interests.

There has been no further loss of life and there is now no illness or apparent danger of any hardships ahead.

This dispatch from Stefansson contradicts the report sent out from Ottawa on Wednesday that the explorer with his party had reached Fort Yukon, Alaska. He was still on the shore of the Arctic Ocean at Herschell Island on Nov. 10, and unless he overtook the trader to whom he intrusted his message and came out about the same time, the Ottawa report simply chronicles the arrival at Fort Yukon of advices concerning Stefansson's safety. Herschell Island is about 250 miles northeast of Fort Yukon.

The tenor of Stefansson's dispatch indicates that he finally gave up in September his plan to return to civilization by way of the Northeast Passage and the Atlantic Ocean. So he started westward toward Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska, intending, presumably, to reach the Pacific in his own craft. A mishap at Barter Island, which is west of Herschell Island and about one-fourth of the distance to Point Barrow, delayed him seventeen days, and made exit by the Northwest Passage impossible.

Thomsen, whose death, with that of Captain Beneard of the Mary Sachs, is recorded, was probably a member of the crew of the vessel. A man, named "Thompsen," who, according to an early Stefannsen dispatch, was a Norwegian, was one of the two companions of the explorer on his ice trip of 1915.

PREMIER'S 'FLUENT FRENCH'

London Outlook Says His Paris Speech Was Delivered in English.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—"It was more amusing than interesting," says the current issue of The Outlook, "to read in the personal column of a Sunday newspaper that 'Mr. Lloyd George is speaking French with greater fluency than ever.' The truth is that Mr. Lloyd George does not speak French at all, or, at least, not French that can be understood by any Frenchman or Englishman. He travels with an interpreter, who translates everything he says, except when M. Franklin-Bouillon occasionally takes that task upon himself.

"Mr. Lloyd George's famous 'candid' speech in Paris took several hours to deliver, simply because he had to pause after every few minutes of oratory while his English was rendered into French. However, our friends across the Channel have been trained to bear our weaknesses. Viscount Grey's French was almost equally non-existent. On the other hand, M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, speaks English with the greatest ease and fluency."

Young Pianist Makes Her Debut.

Bella Hecht, a seventeen-year-old pianist, made her first appearance last evening in Aeolian Hall, where a friendly house found excuse for youth and immaturity in view of the young woman's undoubted talent, her quite unconscious dignity of bearing, and a rather unusual variety of program. She played well in a Beethoven sonata, following it with Liszt's versions of waltzes from "Faust" and the "Blue Danube," as well as other numbers of Chopin and Tausig.

Mishap Delays the Rivoli's Opening.

A postponement of the opening of the new Rivoli Theatre, at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, was made necessary yesterday afternoon by the collapse of a portion of the stage as it was being put into place. The first performance, which was to have taken place last night, is now scheduled for tonight.

"Francesca da Rimini" Sung Again.

"Francesca da Rimini" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, with the cast heard once previously, including minor changes from the picturesque production of last year. Martinelli and Amato were again the brothers of d'Annunzio's tragedy, and Mme. Alda had the title rôle of Zandonai's operatic version. Mr. Moranzoni conducted, and the audience was large.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Phyllis Neilson-Terry has begun rehearsals in "Maggie," a comedy by Edward Peple which is being produced by George C. Tyler. The piece will have its first performance in Toronto on Jan. 14.

Doris Keane, now playing in London in "Romance," has cabled for the English rights to the version of "The Lady of the Camellias," now being shown at the Empire.

The second program of the season at the Greenwich Village Theatre will be offered on Monday, Jan. 7, when Hialmar Bergstrom's four-act drama, "Kaleu," will be presented. Paula Maricoff and Frank Conroy will have the leading roles.

An extra matinee of "The Masquerader" will be given at the Booth Theatre today. J. E. Harold Terry, author of "General Post," will arrive in this country from England about the middle of January.

The rôle of Alfred de Musset in "Madame Sand," created by Jose Ruben, is now being played by Frances Bendsten.

A midnight performance of "Doing Our Bit" will be given at the Winter Garden on New Year's Eve.

The American Theatre, in St. Louis, has been leased for ten years by Klaw & Erlanger and will be opened on Jan. 14 with "Sari-Kiri." The action follows the severance of relations between Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts, both of which firms have been booking their attractions at the Jefferson Theatre for a number of years.

George M. Cohan will sing his war song, "Over There," at the performance to be given at the Hippodrome Sunday night in aid of the Catholic Big Brothers' League.

Arthur Guy Empey, author of "Over the Top," will appear in a film of the same title to be produced by the Vitagraph Company. Work will be begun immediately.

FEW AT DIX LACK CLOTHING.

No Woolen Coats for About 2,700 Men Among 20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Dec. 27.—Only nineteen men among more than 20,000 now in training at Camp Dix are today absolutely devoid of army clothing, and they are such recent arrivals in a depot brigade that there has been no opportunity to outfit them. Others lack parts of equipment, especially woolen coats, but this shortage, too, occurs in the depot brigade among recent arrivals. A detailed survey of the clothing situation made today by Division Headquarters shows that the men in the line regiments and regularly organized units are fully equipped.

In the entire division, approximately 2,700 men are without woolen coats. There are quantities of other clothing in the storehouses and every effort is being made to get coats from nearby manufacturers.

Announcement of the appointment of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott as commander of Camp Dix is generally regarded here as indicating that this encampment is to be made one of the most important military posts in the United States. The fact that General Scott will bring to his new position the personal knowledge of modern methods of warfare, gained as an American observer both on the western and eastern fronts, is also regarded as likely to create a new training schedule for the troops that will graduate fighters practically fit for the trenches without further training in France.

MEDALS FOR WAR WORKERS.

Social Science Institute to Honor Hoover, Davison, and Mayo.

Medals for "notable service to mankind" will be given by the National Institute of Social Science, on Jan. 18 at the fifth annual meeting of the institute at the Hotel Astor, to Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, and Dr. William J. Mayo, according to an announcement made last night by Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Honorary Secretary of the institute. Dr. Curtis said:

"At the suggestion of the American Social Science Association, which founded the Institute of Arts and Letters, and also the National Institute of Social Sciences, a new medal will be created, to be called the Liberty Service Medal, which will be bestowed on these persons who have performed notable services of a patriotic nature, such as work for the Red Cross, the establishment of hospital service or ambulance units, work for the Y. M. C. A., and other patriotic work outside of the army and navy. As every State is represented in the institute, it is proposed that the Liberty Service Medal be awarded by petition to the institute, either through the central body or committees to be formed in every State."

TRUCKS NEAR TRIP'S END.

Army Caravan of 29 from Detroit Due in Baltimore Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Dec. 27.—The army truck squadron which left Detroit three weeks ago at lived here tonight on the last lap of their journey to Baltimore, where they will arrive tomorrow afternoon. There are twenty-nine trucks, manned by eighty men, all destined for the American army in France. Deep snows in the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge Mountains retarded the trucks greatly the last few days. Although weary and cold from their experience on the mountains, the men, as the line rattled down the frozen road into Westminster, were singing: "One more lap and our trip is o'er, and then we will sing into old Baltimore." Tonight the men are snugly quartered on the top floor of the Firemen's Hall.

Captain Bennett Bronson, who is in charge of the squadron, spoke enthusiastically of the trip. There were thirty trucks, ranging in capacity from three to thirty tons, when they left Detroit. Collision with a railroad train in Ohio wrecked one of the trucks and killed one of the men.

DANCERS IN PANTOMIME.

Ruth Cramer and Janet Jackson Please in Their Own Creation.

Ruth Cramer and Janet Jackson, two young American dancers of imagination and charm, as shown last year, appeared yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre in their own creation of pantomime and dancing plays to music of Bizet, Arensky, Rebikow, Schubert, Schumann, Chaminade, and Debussy.

The little theatre was packed with spectators, who enjoyed a picturesque "Vintage" and "Yuletide" suggesting Maxfield Parrish pictures, and a more elaborate setting of "The Knight of the Hobby Horse," wherein a Princess in her tower wept to Schumann's "Traumerei."

There were repeated Russian peasant dances and impersonations of children, accompanied at the piano by Lillian Jackson, who composed one of the numbers, and who is to sail with Louise Homer, 2d, to give concerts for soldiers in France.

ORATORIO GIVES "MESSIAH."

Damrosch Conducts After Several Years—Opera Singers Applauded.

The Oratorio Society gave last evening at Carnegie Hall its annual performance of Handel's "The Messiah," not to be followed by the usual matinée repetition, and for that reason greatly crowded, as well as delayed at the start by this year's collection of war tax. The chorus, with some recent changes, mustered about seventy sopranos, upward of fifty contraltos, and of men's voices thirty powerful tenors and as many bases.

A service flag over the stage showed that six members had gone to war. Walter Damrosch, conducting after an interval of years, brought to the familiar music some revised readings, matters of rhythm or measured pace, often of added expressiveness, as in the hushed orchestra of a retreating heavenly host. He had the help of the Symphony Orchestra, accustomed and responsive to his wishes, and of Frank Sealy at the organ.

The audience greeted with enthusiasm the singing of Mabel Garrison in the soprano airs and of Henri Scott, bass, these two artists from the opera delivering their music freely from memory, without score. Theo Karle, a young tenor of brilliant upper tones, was, unfortunately, hoarse in the lower register. Mary Jordan did not appear, her place in the contralto solos being taken by Nevada Van der Veer, who shared in the generous applause.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
BRING THE KIDDIES—HEAR 'EM LAUGH. Mat. Today $1.00 Best Seats NIGHTS at 8:15.

HIPPODROME ..... SPECIAL
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM
SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8:15 | SEATS NOW ON SALE
GRAND HOLIDAY CONCERT.
The Year's Best Bill
FRED STONE GEO. M. COHAN ELSIE JANIS BESSIE McCOY DAVIS
MME. EVA GAUTHIER GEORGE HAMLIN DONALD BRIAN REX BEACH FRED NIBLO DOROTHY JARDON JOHN O'MALLEY FRANK MOULAN ETHEL HOPKINS JACKSON HINES FRED WALTON "QUEEN OF THE NILE"
Hippodrome Chorus
Address by W. Bourke Cockran.
Stage Direction R. H. Burnside.
Proceeds for the CATHOLIC BIG BROTHERS LEAGUE

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8. MATINEE TODAY Matinees at 2. Best Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c & $1. Most Wonderful, Lavish, Fascinating, Colossal, Gorgeous Production in History of Amer. Stage.
Chu Chin Chow
A Musical Tale of the East in 14 Scenes—Company of 300 People. Nights & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1. Always 200 Orch Seats at $1.50 (Except Sat. Eve.) Mats. Next Week: Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat.

Grand Central Palace 46th to Lex. 1 P.M.-10:30
Christmas Carnival
And Children's Wonderland.
Merry-Go-Round, Indoor Circus, Punch and Judy, Santa Claus. 20 others. ALL FREE.
EVERY CHILD SHOULD SEE IT!!
Children, 25c. Adults, 50c.

POULTRY SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
THE ONLY SHOW IN NEW YORK THIS YEAR. Game and ornamental birds. Pigeons. Government exhibit. Motion pictures. Open Sunday & Every Day & Evening, Including New Year's. Adm. 50c.

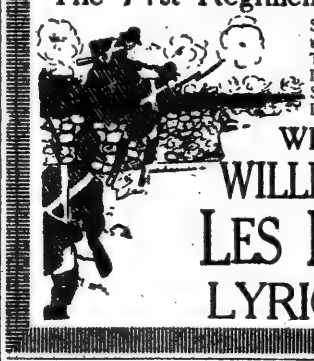
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Mme. BERNHARDT In "CAMILLE," Dorothy Jardon, Belle Baker, Lauder & Scott Corrigan, Others. B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
B. F. KEITH'S IVERSIDE BIG HOLIDAY BILL, including HARRY FOX, ROONEY & BENT, JOE JACKSON & Others. B'WAY & 96th ST.

Th. VIEUX COLOMBIER
66 West 35th Street. Greeley 1522.
Tonight Barberine, Pain de Menage at 8:30.....

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86 St., near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888.
Evs. at 8:15. ADOLF PHILIPP presents Johann Strauss' Operetta, "On the Blue Danube"

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Daily Eve. at 8:15.
"WEDDING BELLS," KNAPP All Seats & CORNALLA, ANGER & KING Reserved SISTERS, AND SIX OTHERS. $1, 75, 50

MOTION PICTURES.

The 71st Regiment "Over the Top"

Splendid and Stirring Military Figures in the Revolution "Over There," as Depicted in the Masterly Interpretation of Jean Valjean's Life Story, VICTOR HUGO'S Greatest Drama of Humanity Ever Conceived.
WILLIAM FOX Presents
WILLIAM FARNUM in
LES MISERABLES
LYRIC THEA., West 42nd St. Mat. TODAY 2:30, 25c & 50c. TONIGHT 8:30, 25c to $1.

T. E. OLIPHANT, EVE. MAIL, SAYS:
"If we were asked which motion picture we liked best of all the motion pictures we have ever seen, we would unhesitatingly say 'OUR NAVY.' It is better than 'The Birth of a Nation' or any of the screen's big spectacle dramas. 'OUR NAVY' is bully entertainment."
44th St. THEATRE
OUR NAVY
PRIZMA COLOR PRODUCTION
See the Big Guns Belch Forth Sheets of Real Flame.
(NOT BLACK AND WHITE SHADOWS)
THE TRIUMPH OF COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS SEEN IT.
EXTRA EVENING ATTRACTION.—DRILLING BY MEN FROM THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.
Daily Mats. 2:30, 25c. to $1. Evgs. 8:30, 25c to $1.50.

BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY AT 41st ST. CONTINUOUS, NOON TO 11:30.
MISS DOROTHY PHILLIPS
The Grand Passion."
STRAND B'way & 47th St. MARGUERITE CLARK In "THAIS" All Next Week. Com. Sunday.
MARY GARDEN
Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 15c, 25c, 50c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
MARION DAVIES in "RUNAWAY ROMANY." OLIVE TELL in "HER SISTER."
PRICE CONTROL.
Problems of Government price control stated by C. A. Duncan, University of Chicago, in the Annalist this week. On all newsstands, 10 cents—$1 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
MADGE KENNEDY In "NEARLY MARRIED."
Also Great NAZIMOVA Film
MAT. 15-50c, incl. tax. EVG. 25-75-$1.00, incl. tax.

HOTEL IRVING
26 GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH.
DAVID AND WILLIAM J. KNOTT, PROPRIETORS.
SPECIAL—Parlor, bedroom and bath, with meals for two, $40 week and up. C. E. McGINN, Manager.
Faces only Private Park in N. Y.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. COMMENCING MONDAY (New Year's Eve) Seats Now.
THE COHAN REVUE 1918
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC OPENS TOMORROW NIGHT

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. at 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN HER SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
The Lady of the Camellias
Cast Includes Conway Tearle, Holbrook Blinn, Rose Coghlan.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Jan. 1 & Wed.
"I cannot remember ever having seen a better musical comedy than"
"GOING UP"
"There is no doubt of its success."
—New York Globe.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY.
WILLIAM COURTENAY in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry "GENERAL POST."
"Best War Play Yet Produced."

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w, Jan. 1 & Wed. 2:30
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. TOM'W.
DONALD BRIAN in HER REGIMENT The Musical Comedy Success
NEXT MON. MRS. FISKE in "MADAME SAND."
SEATS NOW. NO ADVANCE NEW YEAR'S EVE

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Jan. 1 & Wed. 2:30
THE NAUGHTY WIFE
(LOSING ELOISE)

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Mrs. FISKE MADAME SAND by Philip Moeller
Next Mon. Mrs. Fiske moves to the Knickerbocker.
New Year's Eve., 8:10 Sharp SEATS NOW
LAURETTE TAYLOR in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Jan. 1 & Wed.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
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WITH MORE REAL LAUGHS THAN ANY SHOW IN TOWN!

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The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 709. Mats. Tom'w, Jan. 1 & Wed. 2:20.
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A Play of Women and Their Homes.

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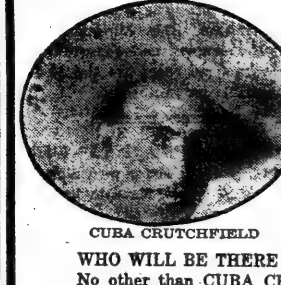
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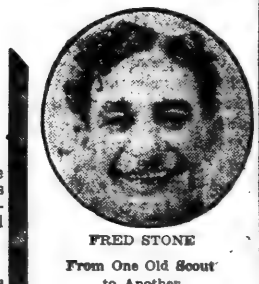
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1917.

THE TEUTONIC PEACE PROPOSALS

Addressed to Russia, the peace proposals which Count CZERNIN laid before the conference at Brest-Litovsk are manifestly intended for those governments with which Russia was formerly in alliance. It is not unreasonable to expect that, probably through the good offices of a diplomat of some neutral Power, these proposals may before long be tentatively presented to the Allied Governments; but it may also be expected that they will be presented in a manner permitting a German disclaimer to follow their rejection. Two facts of major importance are to be noted at the outset. The first is Count CZERNIN'S declaration in behalf of the Teutonic Powers that "for the sake of conquest they will not prolong the war a single day." Thus Germany renounces the object for which she began the war. The Allied Powers have never renounced the achievement of the purpose which they have kept steadily in view since they took up arms, the destruction of Prussian militarism, the ending of the German menace to the world's peace. Repeatedly, twice within the present month, by the authoritative voices of President WILSON and Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, they have reaffirmed their resolve that the war shall not end until Prussian militarism is ended, until Germany ceases to endanger the freedom and peace of the world. So we see the Teutonic Powers acknowledging defeat in so far as the attainment of their chief aim in the war is concerned, while the Allies adhere with unshaken firmness to the aim they have all the time had in view, and are marshaling irresistible forces to make certain of its attainment.

The second fact of importance is that now for the first time the Teutonic Powers, all the Powers of the quadruple alliance, present to the world in detail the terms upon which they are willing to make peace. Either fact by itself is evidence that they have renounced all hope of victory; taken together they are unmistakably an acknowledgment of defeat, for no Power, no alliance, still hoping for victory, ever gave over the objects for which it went to war and at the same time stated the terms upon which it would be willing to conclude peace.

Peace may come as a sequence of Count CZERNIN'S proposals and the proof they give of the state of the enemy's mind and of conditions within the enemy's territory. But his statement of Teutonic terms can serve only as the basis, it cannot become the substance, of peace conditions acceptable to the Allies, not even in principle. The very foundation principle is nowhere set forth, the assurance and guarantee that the Prussian military spirit and ambition are to be forever renounced, that Germany shall cease to be an international peril. Conceivably, these guarantees might be given by a political transformation in Germany which should substitute democracy for imperialism, a Government responsible to the people for autocracy. That the German people may determine for themselves, unless they helplessly consent to have it determined for them indirectly, but no less effectively, by exterior force and the merciless constraint of ever-increasing hardship and suffering.

That guarantee given, as the basis of peace terms, it might be possible to discuss with candor the conditions set forth by Count CZERNIN in reply to the Russian proposals. The condition of "no annexations, no indemnities" originated with a small council of Russians having no legal standing, no representative quality. We of the United States have no desire for annexations or indemnities, neither has Great Britain. But France must have Alsace-Lorraine. That would be restoration, not annexation. Italy could not forego the restoration of her unredeemed territory. The Teutonic Powers would be forced to make concession on those points, or negotiations would fail. The restoration of political independence to those nations which have lost it during the war would, of course, be fundamental; Germany conceding that, there would be no dispute. It is the "opinion" of the Powers of the quadruple alliance that "the question of subjection to that or the other country of those nationalities who have not political independence" cannot be solved internationally. We had not supposed that Germany would show herself so deplorably ungrateful to the Sinn Feiners who have espoused her cause, but this clearly leaves the Irish question to be solved by Great Britain. Whether this "opinion" of the Teutonic Powers has reference also to Alsace-Lorraine and to Italian territory held by Austria is not at all clear. But it evidently does have a bearing upon Armenia, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, which the Allies will never leave under Turkey's control; so the "opinion" is inadmissible.

Nor can we be certain what Count CZERNIN means in Clause Four, relating to "protection of the rights of minorities." This can hardly refer to the minority subjects of the Kaiser in German colonies, who by any process in the nature of a referendum would be vastly outvoted, for under Clause Six it is declared that the return of her colonies is an essential part of Germany's demand, which she "cannot renounce under any circumstances." Clause Five seems to mean that each belligerent should bear the expense of its subjects made war prisoners, and also "pay damages caused to civil subjects of an adversary by deliberate violations of international law." There were damages inflicted upon private persons and their property in France by the barbarous behavior of German troops in retreat, flagrantly in violation of international law. If that is what Count CZERNIN had in mind, he admits Germany's lawlessness.

It is stipulated in Count CZERNIN'S terms that the Powers he describes as "Russia's allies" must "recognize and carry out these terms honestly," and that all must "obligate themselves scrupulously to adhere to the terms in common with all peoples." There is less reason for insisting on scruples and honesty on the part of the Allies than there is to exact some guarantee of performance when those terms are employed by Germany and Austria. However, assurance will readily be given that our enemies have nothing to fear on that score. The habit of bad faith, or the fear of it on the part of the Allied Governments, is not the present obstacle to peace. Germany stands in the way, we may say she alone stands in the way, for her allies are practically negligible. The determination of the Allied Governments is fixed and irrevocable. So long as there exists in Germany a vast military force controlled by an irresponsible Government, they will not make peace. If Count CZERNIN or any other responsible spokesman of the quadruple alliance will give this primary and fundamental guarantee, that Germany will cease to be a military autocracy, against which all the world will be forced to maintain great armies and navies, the war can be ended. And these terms would be "equally just to all belligerents without exception," above all and particularly without the exception of Germany, for to her they would bring benefits beyond estimation. These proposals are merely for a German peace, the status quo, with full liberty for Germany to carry out the Mitteleuropa design, to ripen her plans for conquest and domination. The mere offer to the Russian Bolsheviki of this sketch of the terms of an unacceptable peace in itself means nothing, for Russia has forfeited the fellowship of the Allies. If anything is to come of the proposals, they must be made more definite, and vastly more comprehensive, by Germany herself.

FIRST SEA LORD.

A peerage is not infrequently a gilded discharge. The House of Lords is more than an ornament. There are times when the United States envies it as a dignified and somnolent refuge for officials of whom the country is weary. Admiral Sir JOHN JELLICOE'S transference from the post of First Sea Lord is presumably due to the irritation of the public mind at the two German raids on convoys. In the second raid the unexplained absence of the English cruisers from the scene of attack was especially irritating.

Men "count the hits and not the misses." The convoys protected, the quiet, multifarious activities of the navy, the fundamental aid to the Allies through the war, are out of mind. About the battle of Jutland there has been a controversy, and it is very likely that there will be one in the histories written in the twenty-first century. Disappointed of the full measure of success which it had hoped, a part of the British press and public has criticised the Admiralty in general and Sir JOHN JELLICOE in particular; and there is no lack of sorehead Admirals and experts. That public and press might have remembered, and got a little modesty of opinion by remembering, with what flourish of trumpets Sir CHARLES NAPIER was sent, in the Crimean war, to essay the impossible task of reducing the fortifications of Cronstadt and Sveaborg.

"Action" the public is apt to cry for, whether it is practicable or not, and there is much wagging of heads over "the traditions of the British Navy," as if contemporary naval warfare were comparatively as simple as in the time of RODNEY or NELSON and caution a recent invention. The public seems to expect, too, some miraculous means of overwhelming the submarine assassins. All these impatiences have cumulated. Finally the entrance of the United States into the war, the establishment the other day of the Interallied Naval Board, the growing belief, right or wrong, that the defensive policy which Admiral MAHAN, the classic authority on naval strategy, laid down for Great Britain, and which Sir JOHN has followed, should be abandoned for a vigorous offensive policy by the coordinated allied fleets, pointed to a change in the Admiralty. Moreover, the responsibilities which Sir JOHN has borne, first for twenty-eight months as commander of the Grand Fleet and for nearly thirteen as First Sea Lord, have been enough to eat up the strength of the strongest man.

He has given his best. The wide-reaching silent labors of the British Navy are taken for granted, forgotten. Sir JOHN JELLICOE can afford to leave judgment on his part in the war to history, which, if necessarily a guesser or a liar, at least is sometimes without the heat, wrong-headedness, and termagant criticism of contemporaries. He has acquitted himself well in a great charge. His successor, the recent Second Sea Lord, Vice Admiral WEMYSS, is called to do better. The war takes all a man can give, then kicks him out, and it is somebody else's turn. A thoroughly planned interallied naval policy is what the Allies have a right now to expect. The North Sea, the Adriatic, offer tempting dangers and opportunities. The submarine bases are the as yet uncrackable naval nuts.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE WAR.

The President's action regarding the railways is to be judged in its relation to the war primarily. The country's first interest and sole present business is to win the war. Now is not the time to adopt permanent policies, for peace has its problems as well as war. The President is not taking over the railways primarily for the purpose of removing financial impediments to their efficiency. But he must do that incidentally, as a means of getting war service from the railways. What the law has made it impossible for the railways to do for themselves the country must do for them through the President and Congress, with the Interstate Commerce Commission acting under instructions regarding the new policy.

First, emphasis must be laid upon the stimulation of the operating efficiency of the railways as a war instrument. War is so much a matter of transportation, and the railways touch the war problems at so many angles, that a failure of the railways means the loss of a campaign. Only as a sequel to efficiency of the railways is the stimulus to the security market to be regarded, but it is a beneficial effect second only to the betterment of operation. The depression in railway securities has weighed upon the entire market. It has been one factor in the discount upon Liberty bonds, and it has made it difficult to float future issues of Government credit except upon increasingly onerous terms. The restoration of railway credit is also a support of Government credit. The revival in twenty billions of railway securities is as powerful an influence as the depression has been. Countless owners who have felt that their resources were crippled have not subscribed with the liberality now made possible. Uncounted loans upon railway collateral are in better standing, and banks as well as investors take new heart and hope.

The President and Secretary MCADOO are quick scholars, and they have had intensive education in the last few months. Their action regarding the prices they will allow the railways to charge under the agreement—for the compensation, as a whole, can be determined only by agreement, since the compensation allowed for private property taken for public use cannot be fixed by Congress or the Executive, and if not agreed upon must be fixed by the court—will be guided by experience in the regulation of prices for staple commodities. They have seen the evil results of excessive cheapness, and have remarked that all those charged with the control of commodities have raised prices to increase production. They have seen, also, the futility of raising prices above the point where the increase stimulates production. The old railway policy aimed at reduction of rates and stopped increase of railway facilities. The new policy must aim at the increase of railway facilities. It can do so in two ways, by the increase of either rates or the taxes paid by the people, or by a combination of them. The argument for the increase of rates needs no further statement. It has the merit of putting the burden where it belongs, and the payment of the rate puts the payer in the way of a profit. That is what distinguishes a rate from a tax. But there is also something to be said in favor of assistance of the railways by a tax for that purpose, if necessary, under the present conditions. The owners of real estate pay a water tax, although they may use no water. The provision of the facility is a basis for a tax, and the railways' existence is a boon even for those who own no railway securities, ship no goods, do not travel, and perhaps fancy that the railways are nothing to them. A temporary tax for the benefit of the railways would relieve the discriminating taxation against the the railways, and would lessen the rate increase. That is desirable, for the railway rate is part of the cost and price of every product, and rate increases disturb the relations of markets to markets and of commodities to commodities. It would be easier to remove the tax after the war than to reduce the rate, with the result of again disturbing other prices.

Everybody takes a hopeful view of the new policy. Some are so sanguine as to hope that there may be profits for the Government, the new resources being provided by economies. Salaries, it is reported, are to be reduced to help the increase of wages. There will be more income from the increase of facilities with funds the railways could not get for themselves. There will be more traffic moved, and earnings will rise, through operating methods not available to the railways under the necessity of considering the solvency of separate roads. The railways which have earned surpluses above the average "net operating income"—that is, the surplus over operating expenses and taxes—will provide funds for allowances to weaker roads according to their earnings and necessities. The Government's ownership of $200,000,000 of equipment bonds to be issued by the railways is assurance that interest earned upon line bonds and other issues will be allowed and paid in whatever manner may be hereafter provided. There may be better prospects of some of these things occurring than others, but there is this full general assurance—during Government control the railways will be managed more sympathetically than under regulation as it has been practiced. The punitive period has passed. A constructive period has begun.

MORAL HEALTHINESS.

German moral standards and satisfactions are sometimes a little peculiar, always interesting. Thus, a debate in the Prussian lower house having brought out the fact that 10 per cent. of the wartime Prussian births are illegitimate, Dr. ENGEL, a Berlin City Councilor, writes in Vorwärts that, "paradoxical though it may seem, this great number of illegitimate children is evidence of the moral healthiness of the German race." Why "paradoxical"? It should be obvious in Prussia and Germany that what has happened is the supplanting of "slave morality" by "master morality." In the sixteenth century the gravest theologians, LUTHER and MELANCHTHON, thought bigamy was all right for PHILIP of Hesse. Toward the close of the eighteenth, the Consistory of Berlin approved FREDERICK WILLIAM II.'s moral healthiness. He had a wife living. He had a mistress. The moralists of the Consistory consented to two successive additions to his moral paraphernalia and establishment, two successive Fräuleins.

The present moral healthiness of the German race has come down to them from high authority and example.

FOOD EXPORT CONDITIONS.

There are bitter protests in Norway and Sweden because our Government will not permit exports of wheat or fodder grain to those countries unless they promise to stop selling food and other supplies to Germany. Dispatches from Christiania say Norwegians and some of their newspapers are asking why they should be required to "offend" Germany in this way. These reports about their attitude immediately followed the sinking, on the 21st, of two Norwegian ships by the submarines of the nation which they were unwilling to "offend." Only four sailors on one of them, the Ingrid, were saved. A few days earlier there had been other losses. Torpedoes had sent to the bottom the Strathmore and the San Croix, with loss of lives, and two more in a convoy had been sunk on the 17th. Norway complained to Germany when five in another convoy were destroyed two months ago, but now there is angry objection when we ask her to withhold supplies from those who, as her Government admits, have sunk more than 600 of her ships and killed 5,000 Norwegian sailors.

These recent expressions of something like hostility toward the United States may be due in part to German propaganda. A prominent journal at Norway's capital asserted a few days ago that Germany had attempted to buy the favor of Norwegian and Swedish labor unions, and to control their press. The Berlin Government's spies and other agents in both countries are always at work. They point now to our release of exports for Denmark, Switzerland, and Finland. But it may be assumed that these countries have accepted terms and conditions like those submitted to their neighbors. Because Holland is unwilling to accept them, her eighty ships still lie in our ports, where the maintenance cost of their idleness for nearly six months has not been less than $25,000,000. If the northern neutrals are to have grain from this country, they must send no more food to our foes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Pacifist Writes About War.

It is not easy for a book to deserve both high commendation and severe condemnation, but the difficult task of producing a book that invites both these forms of criticism has been performed by HERBERT ROSINSKI. His "Le Feu," which appears in a competent English translation with the not very happily chosen title of "Under Fire," contains many passages, and not a few whole chapters, that present the experiences of soldiers at the front in the great war with a vividness, a minuteness, and an apparent veracity certainly unsurpassed, and perhaps not equaled, by any one of the innumerable observers who have written on the same subject. To read these passages and chapters without deep emotion or without fervent admiration of the author's literary skill would be impossible for anybody even a little appreciative of such achievement.

Yet this is not the best of all the war books, and the temptation is to call it, if not the worst, at least the most dangerous. For, though the descriptions of life in the trenches, of the sights, sounds, and sensations of the charge, of the agonies of the field hospital, may be entirely true, they are not the whole truth, and what may be called the "lesson" of the book is based on the detestable assumption that "thirty million slaves" are fighting and suffering in this war under the merciless compulsion of their unscrupulous overlords.

In other words, BARBUSSE is a pacifist who joins all the belligerent nations in a common denunciation and makes no distinction between the faithlessness and rapacity of Germany and the heroic determination of her allied antagonists that her evil ambitions shall not be achieved.

The France seen by BARBUSSE—the France of soldiers dying for they know not what, and of civilians whose one thought is to save their own skins and to make money out of their country's desperate needs—that is not the whole of France, and therefore it is not France. The danger, the wickedness, of the book lies in its tendency to confirm the contention that there is nothing to war except "horrors"—that participation in war is always wrong and that every man who fights is either a fool or a criminal, or both.

He's Right; War Is Dangerous.

Among the men who represent the State of Washington in the lower house of Congress is WILLIAM L. LA FOLLETTE, a cousin of the LA FOLLETTE who has succeeded in making himself more widely known than this one is—as yet. There is a possibility, however, that in time, and by continuing the earnest efforts he is now making, WILLIAM L. may acquire the eminence possessed, or occupied, by his distinguished relative, ROBERT M.

One reason for thinking so is to be found in a letter recently written by Representative LA FOLLETTE to a student in the Washington State College who asked his advice as to whether he—the student—should or should not enlist.

The Congressman's reply has somehow become public, and The Spokesman-Review of Spokane quotes from it the following remarkable passage:

> To be honest with you, I think the best place for a man of education along the lines you have chosen would be just as many thousand miles away from the war in Europe as possible, as in my judgment for the next year or two to come those who serve there will not serve very long in most any service in which they engage, for that has been the record of those serving in that terrible conflict.

The Spokesman-Review calls this "craven counsel," and uses other language even more severe in characterising Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It even goes the desperate length of declaring that both of the La Follettes "should be sent back to private life, and that as quickly as possible, that their mischievous influence may be undone." But of course such ferocity as that is reprehensible.

All Right as Far as It Went.

In deciding to stop the teaching of foreign languages in the lower grades of our public schools the Board of Education took, in those last days of the official existence of its members, action which they might better have taken long ago, and action which, while satisfactory in itself, would have been more satisfactory if its application had been less narrowly limited.

Most of the arguments that justify the elimination from the elementary grades of foreign language teaching would serve almost or quite as well for a like elimination from what are called the intermediate grades. As for the high schools, the case there is not as clear, but even there a good deal could be said in favor of the contention that more valuable instruction could be given than that which imparts a smattering of a language, useless to nine out of ten pupils, if not to nineteen out of twenty.

However, the first step toward complete reform has been taken, and that is always something. It is unfortunate that the board's decision will be regarded, with more than excuse, as a result of animosities created by the war. German is still as well worth teaching in the public schools as it ever was, and knowledge of German is about as valuable to young citizens of the United States as that of any other language except, possibly, French. The great majority of us can, and do, get along fairly well with such knowledge of English as our opportunities have enabled us to acquire. Not that it is not desirable to know other languages if we can. It certainly is desirable, but it is not necessary, and—well, few pupils in the public schools have much time for the acquisition of "accomplishments."

A Foolish Plan Reprehended.

A dispatch from France says that "the American expeditionary force," which may or may not mean General PERSHING, views with disfavor the efforts which certain persons are making to establish between women in the United States and the men on foreign service, whom the women do not know, the relation which it is the fashion to call that of godmother and godchild.

The scheme is a product of silly sentimentality, and its discouragement is entirely proper. Its consequences would not always be bad, but they often would be, and the real benefits to come would be few and small. The least of the disadvantages would be the burdening of the mails with foolish or vicious letters between men and women neither of whom know anything of each other.

Germany's Man Power.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say that the facts about Germany's man power have engaged my serious attention since the war began and that I am in substantial accord with Mr. Sedgwick? It may be that Germany has, say, 12,000,000 males of fighting age instead of the amount assigned by Mr. Sedgwick, but, on the other hand, the proportion physically fit to fight is obviously considerably smaller than his conservative figures, so the end results are the same.

Nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that Germany has these last six months left any considerable body of fighting men of first-class quality on the stagnant eastern front. They were needed too badly elsewhere. GUSTAV RISSING.

New York, Dec. 27, 1917.

ART NOTES.

White Glazes and Single Color Pieces of Chinese Porcelains.

The Thomas B. Clarke collection of white glazes and single color Chinese porcelains now on view at the American Art Galleries is an imposing sight for collectors of aesthetic sensibility. The restraint of color and dignity of design in such a collection is a source of great satisfaction to the habitual gallery visitor whose attention too frequently is distracted by conflicting colors and forms in motley exhibitions.

White glazes are often seen, of course, in exhibitions of Chinese porcelain, but the Chinese pieces very seldom are associated with the wares of other countries. In this collection, however, we find the beautiful old Leeds baskets and platters and pitchers, warm and creamy in tone; sturdy examples of the English salt glaze; Italian white faience in freer and nobler shapes, and a small French trinket holder, dwelling in harmony with the brilliant surfaces and unsurpassed technique of the Chinese white glazes.

The single color pieces are of a quality to support the austere impression given by these many graded whites and occasional mirror blacks. An extraordinary number of specimens are se nearly alike in form and size as to make groups of consylcuous beauty, arranged in separate cases with admirable attention to color combination. In one case, for example, are mustard yellow, deep violet, and pea green glazes; in another are two superb coral red bottles separated by a turquoise bottle. Another magnificent little group is like a resonant chord of music; at one end of the case is an ox-blood bottle, characterized in the catalogue as "one of the very finest vases of its type and without a flaw"; at the other end is another ox-blood of the same height and similar form, and only slightly less rich in color; between these range three bottles of turquoise, lapis, and starch blue, all beautiful specimens. Again, a great bottle in mirror black with orange skin pittings is placed with a lapis blue bottle of varying color, and also of orange peel surface. A mammoth gallipot of fine clair-de-lune glaze is remarkable in size as well as in quality. Going through the collection, on every hand specimens of particular beauty solicit attention.

In the upper galleries pictures from the estate of James V. Parker and other estates and private owners make a much less impressive showing. There are several early American pictures that are worthy of note, and there is a landscape by Charles Melville Dewey. A number of the pictures were purchased from Samuel Avery, and speak of a taste that has waned, although perhaps the art that gains popular recognition today is not greatly superior.

The sales take place Jan. 3, 4, and 5.

The Boucher War Paintings.

At the Waldorf-Astoria Armand Mandelbrod will show by appointment the war pictures done on the battlefields, and many of them under fire, by J. F. Bouchor, the artist chosen by the French Government to depict the scenes of the great war for permanent record. These pictures were shown in this city last September, and were then taken to other cities for exhibition. As the season was early when the exhibition was held here, many missed seeing what are very faithful and interesting records. For this reason M. Armand is showing them privately for a couple of weeks before returning to France.

Italian Volunteers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How in Italy, as in America, those who once thought themselves pacifists have rallied to the advocacy of war against Germany could hardly be better illustrated than by an eloquent letter just received by my colleague, Giorgio de Grassi of the Cornell University Library, from his friend Efisio Gigilio-Tos, the founder of the great international union of students known as Corda Fratres and the most ardent leader of the peace movement in Italy. He incloses an appeal just addressed by him to the Italian Minister of War:

> If the desperate efforts of the Central Powers and the exigencies of the war explain the priceless aid now given by our allies—aid for which we shall forever be grateful—the honor and the dignity of our nation demand none the less that every Italian able to bear arms should hasten to the front. Let not the stern judgment of history have it to record that in the tragic hour when the help of our friends was most precious and timely any Italian failed to answer Lieutenant's call to drive the barbarians from its sacred soil.
>
> Though I do not doubt that everything possible has already been done to insure the due union of all the energies of the nation against the foe, I take the liberty, sure that I am interpreting the desires of those who think as Italians and act as Italians, to address to your Excellency the present appeal, praying most earnestly that enlistment in the army be not denied to the volunteer who wishes to bring to its soldiers not only the modest help of his arm, but a burning word of enthusiasm and an unflinching faith in the coming victory.

Despite the frailness of his health, Tos is himself among these volunteers, laying down his work as a teacher. "My brother writes me," he tells his friend, "that I can be more useful elsewhere, but I believe that in this crisis nothing counts but the blood which one can give to the Fatherland."

GEO. L. BURR.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1917.

Beer for Pershing's Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inquiry suggested by Representative Randall of California into the question of allowing our men abroad to drink beer and light wines will make us appear ridiculous in the eyes of a Frenchman. Mr. Randall no doubt has never been in France, possibly never inquired about their customs. Does he know that you would have to drink about a barrel of their beer to get intoxicated? The boys in the school which I attended used to drink as much as ten glasses of beer at luncheon. I will confess publicly that in a race one time I drank twelve glasses—aged 11.

A TEMPERATE AMERICAN.

New York, Dec. 26, 1917.

"MAKE IT WITHOUT."

"The gift without the giver is bare."
Maybe that's true, but—why should you care?
Bareness, sometimes, has a nice restful look
Compared with, for instance, Aunt Sally Ann's book—
One, I admit it; that's not of my kind,
Bought to improve me and tone up my mind.
Worse still is Aunt Julia's! Each day I shall hear—
"Well, have you read it? And isn't it dear?"
Dad's gift is money. Alas! till it's spent,
Dad's got to know how I use every cent!
Then there is Grandmamma's—a bag made of beads,
Something that every one, nowadays, needs.
But dear, thrifty Grandmamma thinks it a crime
To carry it more than a tenth of the time.
"That beautiful bag when you just go to walk?
Nonsense!" and Grandmamma swoops like a hawk.

Gifts without givers are bare, did you say?
Maybe—but I'd like to try 'em that way!

WINIFRED ARNOLD.

RUSSIA'S PERIL.

Will She Permit Lenine to Wreck Her Future?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Was there ever any one who valued less that jewel consistency than does Lenine, the high priest of the Bolsheviki? He swaggers out upon the Russian stage and swears there is to be no separate peace, and then takes every necessary step for making one.

He swears by his beard—a German not a Russian one—that an armistice will be arranged only on the agreement by the German Government—whose plighted word nobody would, of course, doubt—that there is to be no transfer of troops from the eastern front. After dallying for a month with that pleasing fiction, during which time the Germans remove to the west every man they dare, Lenine, or his agent, Trotsky, agrees to an armistice providing that no troops are to be transferred whose removal had not already been begun at the time of signing the armistice.

Now, when the welkin is ringing with Bolshevist asseverations that this is to be no German peace, we may be very sure that within a month we shall hear of a peace in which Russia will rectify her frontier line to about where the thin German line plays at war with the Muscovite. Lenine will go the full length he dares in bargaining away Russia's economic future, and the Prussian lion will lie down with the Maximalist lambs, awaiting his leisure to devour them. No man knows how much of this program the real Russian people will permit, but the extent to which they will allow it measures the contempt which all future ages will have for the Russia which deserted her allies. Only a mighty burst of indignation from every decent, honor-loving element in Russia can save it now from the everlasting condemnation of mankind—and of the Germans, too.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 24, 1917.

Filipinos Not Cruel Like Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My heart bleeds after reading an article in one of the New York papers entitled, "The First German Atrocity Upon American Soldier." After quoting from the official report: "Such brutality is familiar to old soldiers who served against savages in the Philippine campaign," it says: "Likened to Philippine savagery."

I am a Filipino, who came here five months ago for study, and think that I have a right to defend my country's honor—for men cannot live without honor.

During the American campaign in my country—I remember it very well—I never heard of such things being done by real Philippine soldiers. On the contrary, prisoners were treated with high respect. In one case that I saw myself two American soldiers were captured by the Philippine Army under Captain Babiera in Malinao, Capiz. They were taken to the home of Captain Paten. They were private soldiers, but were treated as guests. The officers gave them the best food they could, served in the Spanish style. They gave them good entertainment, and I remember that they attracted many people by their new style of music and their singing, for the Filipinos, as a rule, are music and art lovers. As a proof of this, during the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, the Philippine Band was awarded the third prize among the world's best bands. Italy was the first and Germany was the second.

At present there are many Filipino soldiers in the United States Army, and the people in the Philippines are helping and offering more men for this war, comprising in all about 35,000 men.

Out of 10,000,000 population, only 1,000,000 are non-Christian. The 9,000,000 were Christianized more than 200 years ago, and our university there is elder than any of the universities of North America. In my own town, a good-sized municipality, there were but six policemen, and very sufficient to keep the peace of the town.

Can you tell me one case of brutality to any of the American soldiers at the hands of Philippine soldiers, such as they mention in that article?

FRANCISCO TLEJAY.

New York, Dec. 27, 1917.

The Kaiser's Threat to America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How do you explain the statement by Mr. Gerard, in the speech he delivered at the recent gathering in his honor at the Lawyers' Club, to the effect that the Kaiser "warned me with his finger in my face that he would stand no nonsense from America after the war"? Is not this insolent treatment of our Ambassador by the Kaiser theoretically tantamout to the latter's shaking his finger in the face of our President and of our nation, (with which he was not even then at war,) or is it only a fiction that an Ambassador represents the person of his sovereign and the dignity of his country?

I have been debating the matter in my own mind since reading your last Sunday's issue in which Mr. Gerard's speech was referred to, and cannot help wondering why our Ambassador did not call the fact to the attention of this soi-disant almightiest and certainly coarsest representative of Kultur. This vulgar megalomaniac will yet see his puerile and futile threat to us turned against him and his slave subjects by the whole civilized world, which, I am convinced, will not after the war be disposed to stand any nonsense from Germany, be it by bullying or intriguing or by deceptions and plots against its security and welfare. B. E. DE SOLA.

New York, Dec. 18, 1917.

The Red Cross Rules.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The army, the Red Cross, and national institutions must, of necessity, be run by machinery which—sometimes—deteriorates into "red tape." Such a vast amount of work could not be covered in any other way. There are few people who think alike, and some live without thinking. But we have got to think now, and think quickly and unitedly, or the efficiency of the German mind will prevail. If the army is not run just as we would have it we must not complain, but help by quietly seeing what we can do—not for our own aggrandisement, but to help your boy and mine. If the Red Cross makes rules and regulations there is probably some good reason that the authorities could give, if they took the time to stop and explain, but, in the meantime, your boy and mine would be suffering while we were being petty.

The women who are mothers will, I am sure, wear anything the Red Cross thinks they should wear, or will comply with its well-thought-out plans of procedure if that will, in the end, ease the hard place in life that has come to their boys. And the women who are not mothers—well, they are sometimes bigger than the mothers. As I am a mother, let there be no individual feelings to hurt! Let us all band together and work for our boys and our nation! M. H. A.

New York, Dec. 19, 1917.

An Obstacle to Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Combating a nation whose ruler is obsessed with the idea that he rules by Divine right and is the instrument of the Lord makes the task of defeating him of great magnitude, for we are contending with fanaticism. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the defeat of the enemy be absolute and complete, so that we can conclude terms that will make a peace sure and eternal. The fanaticism of the Kaiser is further evidenced by the fact that whenever he says and believes he rules by Divine right and that the Lord is his greatest ally, he, as well as the leaders of Germany, in the same breath gives expression to the unholy and ungodly sentiments that might makes right and necessity knows no law. Added to these sentiments are numerous others, alike in their inhumanity, expressed by various German philosophers of note.

JULIUS GOLDBURG.

New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

WOODEN SHIP PLAN CALLED A FAILURE

Doomed by Inability of Producers to Supply Enough Pine, Says Bowles.

FAVORS FABRICATED SHIPS

Admiral Says Energies Expended on Wooden Ships Should Be Turned Into That Channel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—"Failure" was stamped on the wooden shipbuilding program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation today by Admiral F. T. Bowles, in charge of steel construction for the corporation. Admiral Bowles, testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee in the investigation of the shipbuilding program, declared that in justice to himself he wanted to state he had nothing to do with making wooden ship contracts.

Admiral Bowles admitted that he held up construction of 400 wooden ships from two to four months while he changed specifications. He justified this delay on the ground that, as originally drawn, the specifications did not provide sufficiently against hard usage, and would not have made ships "worthy of American traditions."

The idea of fabricated steel ships Admiral Bowles called "the great, inspired thing of our whole program." He told the committee that 90 per cent. of the effort now being expended in building of wooden ships could be used on steel ships. He explained in detail how time was saved and efficiency gained by riveting plates together in shops instead of at shipyards.

It may become necessary, to insure the success of the fabricated steel ship program, to commandeer steel plants, Admiral Bowles warned. He said that if the Emergency Fleet Corporation got all the steel it requires in 1918, and if all nonessentials were cut off, the total shipping output for the year would be 7,100,000 tons.

"Have you taken steps toward commandeering any plants?" asked Senator Nelson.

"We have only discussed it, thus far," replied Admiral Bowles. "The idea has not met opposition from steel men in our informal talks with them."

Failed to Supply the Lumber.

One of the chief reasons for the failure of the wooden ship program, Admiral Bowles stated, was the failure of Southern pine men to supply all the lumber they had promised. He stated that of 373,000,000 feet of lumber required for ships on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts only 30 per cent. had been delivered, while of 148,000,000 feet needed on the Pacific coast 60,000,000 feet had been delivered.

"Every power we have has been used to get lumber," said Admiral Bowles. "Southern lumber dealers never have been able to produce 50 per cent. of the maximum of lumber they promised. It has been necessary to lay an embargo on Southern pine and Western fir producers to keep them from selling the lumber for other purposes than ship building."

Admiral Bowles said he had learned that before the embargo was imposed Southern pine men had sold supplies at higher prices to contractors for army camps and cantonments.

The committee tried to get details from Admiral Bowles concerning contracts with the Sloan Shipbuilding Corporation of Seattle, concerning which there have been "ugly rumors," according to Senator Jones of Washington, a member of the committee.

Admiral Bowles told Senator Jones he was unfamiliar with the Sloan contracts, which, he stated, he had "inherited from a predecessor." He agreed to furnish the committee with all the information the Shipping Board and the Fleet Corporation had on the Sloan contract.

At the committee's request, Admiral Bowles discussed in detail the contract with the American International Shipbuilding Company of New York. He stated that 128 ships of 7,500 and 8,000 tons had been contracted for with this concern, at a total cost of $165,000,000.

"The Government furnished the yards complete, while the company furnished the know-how and the organization," said Admiral Bowles.

The establishing of this yard, Admiral Bowles said, cost the Government $21,000,000. The Government also had furnished practically all the capital for the International's operations, Admiral Bowles stated.

Ownership of the International.

"Is not the National City Bank of New York the real owner of the American International?" asked Senator Johnson of California.

"That is common report, but I don't know," replied Admiral Bowles. He denied that officials of the concern were connected with the Steel Corporation.

Senator Harding inquired why the Texas Steel Company, which had offered to build ships, had not received contracts.

"That concern wanted the Government to build blast furnaces and rolling mills," replied Admiral Bowles. "It had ore, but nothing else."

Pursuing this line of inquiry, Senator Jones inquired why the Wright Company of Tacoma, Wash., which has facilities for building six ships at once, received contracts for only two.

"We gain nothing in letting contracts for more ships than we can get material to build," said Admiral Bowles.

"Isn't it possible that the company may have better information concerning the availability of material than you have?" demanded Senator Jones.

"That is possible, of course," agreed Admiral Bowles. "And any company that can prove to us it has material will get all the contracts it can handle."

Admiral Bowles, detailing progress of the ships commandeered under the order of Aug. 3, said that of 431 ships so requisitioned 43 had been completed.

Admiral Bowles announced that since his previous appearance before

DIARY BARES PLOTS BY INTERNED MEN

How Germans on Gunboat Geier at Honolulu Violated Hospitality Told by Captain.

TRIED TO EMBROIL AMERICA

Slurs at Japan Circulated by Secret Wireless, Also Cock-and-Bull Story About Invasion of Canada.

The diary of Captain Karl Grasshof of the German Navy, who was in command of the German gunboat Geier when that vessel sought refuge in Hawaiian waters in November, 1914, in order to escape capture or destruction by Japanese cruisers, is now in the possession of the Naval Intelligence Service at the branch in Honolulu. This diary, extracts from which were published in The Philadelphia Ledger yesterday, shows that Grasshof and his subordinates, while enjoying the protection of the United States and while America was still neutral in the world war, violated sacred obligations of international hospitality and assisted Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to America, and other high German officials, in plotting trouble for the United States, especially with Japan.

Secretary Lansing on Sept. 26 last officially announced in Washington that the Government was in possession of conclusive evidence of a plot hatched by the Germans to bring about trouble between the United States on one side and Mexico and Japan on the other. Bernstorff was concerned in the efforts to carry out this plot months before the United States entered the war on the side of the Allies.

The Grasshof diary shows that the German commander and his crew entirely neglected to appreciate the fact that they owed their safety, and perhaps their lives, to the protection afforded them by the American authorities at Honolulu. It tells of efforts made to violate American parole pledges, of the interception for the information of the German Government of American Government messages, of efforts to circulate rumors to create bad feeling between America and Japan, the wireless-ing of false messages from Honolulu to mislead allied patrol vessels, and of the hiding at Manila of 8,000 rifles which supposedly were to be used in behalf of Germany, should occasion arise.

The salient features of the Grasshof diary are summarized as follows by The Ledger:

First—Attempts to get sailors and officers from the Geier home to Germany, to accomplish which the subsequently dismissed Boy-Ed issued instructions to Grasshof to provide the Germans with forged passports.

Second—That A. V. Kircheisen, a quartermaster on the transpacific liner China, was a German Secret Service agent, who is referred to in German reports as "K-17." Kircheisen acted as a messenger for the Germans and carried messages from spies and agents in San Francisco to German agents in the Far East and vice versa. He frequently used the China's wireless to send messages in code and made reports in person to the German Consulates in San Francisco and Honolulu. Kircheisen is now under arrest in Denmark, charged with giving information regarding the movements of Danish merchant ships.

Third—That the Geier used her wireless for war purposes on numerous occasions, the band playing when the apparatus was in operation, in order to conceal the sounds made by the wireless sparks. Captain Grasshof has stated, The Ledger adds, that the Geier caught all transpacific messages, intercepted scores of American Government dispatches, and communicated with German raiders at sea.

Fourth—Messages were deliberately wirelessed in English, the wording of them being such as to start rumors of trouble between the United States and Japan in the event they were picked up by allied craft. One such message told of a Japanese landing in Mexico, which it was stated Japan had authorized.

Fifth—Circulation of reports that the Germans in the United States were planning an invasion of Canada. The diary shows that Georg Rodiek, German Consul at Honolulu, received orders to circulate this report.

Sixth—That von Papen circulated a report that an American submarine commander had said that he would "like to do something to those Japs outside" (referring to a Japanese cruiser on patrol duty) provided he (the American commander) and the German could reach an agreement. Grasshof subsequently admitted that this statement, attributed to von Papen, was a lie.

Seventh—That after the sinking of the Lusitania plans were made to destroy or disable all German ships in American waters in the event the United States declared war. The guns of the Geier were rendered useless immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania. A message from Bernstorff to delay the destruction of the guns arrived too late.

Eighth—That Boy-Ed in a message to Grasshof ordered a story circulated that German submarines were operating in the Pacific.

Ninth—That Boy-Ed tried to transfer friendly wireless operators to Honolulu to "listen in" on trans-Pacific wireless, in this way relieving the overworked operators of the Geier.

Here is the diary entry about an American naval officer offering to aid the Germans against the Japanese:

February 20, 1915. A letter from Boy-Ed, in which he states that Captain von Papen, military attache, told him that since the interning an American submarine (at Honolulu) came alongside and its commander made the following remarks to the watch officer (of the Geier): "I would like to do something against the Japs outside, if we could come to some agreement." After speaking with the officer on watch at the time, I reported to Boy-Ed that the report was untrue.

Another message found in the diary reads:

Please quietly and in an inconspicuous manner circulate rumor of a plan to attack Canada.

Another message signed "Rodiek" states that somebody, friendly to the Germans, had obtained fifty-one guns and fourteen boxes of ammunition. Another message suggested that these and other guns be dropped "with caution in the bay and covered with care."

TO NAIL SUMMONS TO DOOR.

Order Signed in Suit Over Gowns Against Mrs. Potter.

A summons in a suit for $5,200 will be nailed on the door of Clearview, the country place of Mrs. Emily Havemeyer Potter on the grounds of the Westchester Country Club, under an order signed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Gavegan in a suit against Mrs. Potter by Harry F. Piersons. The claim is for moneys due a Fifth Avenue dressmaker for gowns. Mrs. Potter, who is the wife of Edward Clarkson Potter, nephew of the late Bishop Potter, was sued previously for $3,600 due to Paris milliners, who got a judgment against her.

The application to Justice Gavegan for permission to tack the summons on Mrs. Potter's door was made because when a process server visited her home some days ago to hand her the papers she sent out this note: "I decline to accept service on any summons, so you may leave the premises." Mrs. Potter then wrote the attorney a note in which she said:

"Allow me to point out to you that to come here and ask me to accept service is absolutely unlawful and not within your rights. I do not intend to be frightened by your methods."

ANDRUS CHARTERS CHARITY

Ex-Congressman Incorporates Foundation on Rockefeller Model.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 27.—With a view of putting his millions into one corporation, similar to the plan of John D. Rockefeller's Rockefeller Foundation, John E. Andrus, former Congressman, who lives in Yonkers, today incorporated the Surdna Foundation with its chief office in Yonkers.

The certificate was approved by Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, and it was then sent to the Secretary of State for filing. The objects of the corporation as stated in the certificate follow:

"To donate or contribute anything or everything of any corporation, association and organization; for religious, charitable, scientific, educational and eleemosynary purposes."

The duration of the new corporation is perpetual. The Directors are John E. Andrus of Yonkers, Orville C. Sanborn, Thomas F. Dougherty, Stewart M. Seymour and Lewis H. Freedman of New York.

Mr. Andrus, who has been a resident of Yonkers for many years, was at one time Mayor of that city and has donated many hundreds of thousands of dollars to charitable work. He is head of the Methodist conference which meets annually in the big auditorium at Ocean Grove, which was built through his money.

It will be noted that the name "Surdna," if spelled backward, spells out the name of Mr. Andrus, the founder of the corporation.

Mr. Andrus gave out a statement tonight in relation to the foundation. "He said he was going to establish an endowment of $2,500,000 for homes for orphan children. He said he was going to take 100 acres of land in Broadway, near Hastings, and build orphans' homes, the preference being given to children of soldiers who lose their lives in the war.

Miss Violet Cowen Weds H. J. Haas

The wedding of Miss Violet Cowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Cowen of 39 East Seventy-fourth Street, and Herman J. Haas of Atlanta, Ga., took place last evening at 6:30 o'clock, at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the ceremony in the marble ballroom.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and court train, with a veil of rose point lace, a family heirloom, and carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Mabel Cowen, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and was in brocaded cloth of blue and silver. Little Miss Harriet N. Lehmann was flower girl, and Arthur Cowen, Jr., the page. Leonard Haas was best man, and the ushers included Lieutenant Edwin Cowen, Edwin Haas, William Rich, and Rudolf Neuberger.

After a reception and dinner, the couple left for the South on their honeymoon.

Bride of Lieut. Herbert L. Bodman.

The marriage of Herbert L. Bodman, a son of the Mrs. Edward C. Bodman, and a Second Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and Miss Theodora Dunham, daughter of Dr. Edward Kellogg Dunham and Mrs. Dunham of 35 West Sixty-eighth Street, was quietly celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, the Rev. Dr. Karl Relland performing the ceremony. The bride, in white satin, draped with lace and tulle, had no attendants. Lieutenant Bodman had his brother, George M. Bodman, as his best man, and the ushers were Edward Bodman of Chicago, John Sloane, Justice Edward Ridley Finch, Everett Dominick, Edward K. Dunham, brother of the bride; Captain David Dows, Kenneth Dows, and William Slade. A reception for several hundred guests followed at the residence of the bride's mother. Mr. Bodman was graduated from Yale in 1905 and saw service in Mexico, being a member of Squadron A. He is a member of the University and Metropolitan Clubs.

Bride of Dr. Shober Smith.

The marriage of Dr. Shober Smith of 120 East Fortieth Street and Miss Anna Lenane, daughter of Thomas Lenane, took place at 6:30 last evening at the home of the bride's father, 18 West Eighty-second Street, the Rev. Father McCormick of Holy Trinity Church officiating. The bride, in white satin, was attended by her sister, Miss Kathryn Lenane, in turquoise blue taffeta, and Dr. Smith had Ralph Ward as his best man. The reception was held in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton.

Party for Miss Vanderbilt Put Off.

The party which Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs of 1 East Fifty-seventh Street purposed giving for her niece, Miss Muriel Vanderbilt, tomorrow night has been postponed.

Tugboat Sunk in Collision.

The tugboat Juanita, owned by the Forsythe Towing Company of 17 South Street, was sunk yesterday after a collision with the steamship Ancon of the Panama Railroad Company in New York Bay off Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn. James Roach, John Kannaser, John Bergstrom, and Gottfried Johannson of the crew were rescued by the tug Mills and the motorboat Adieu. The Captain, Thomas Lacount, and Leland Currier, a fireman, were rescued by a tugboat owned by the Standard Oil Company.

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DR. THEO. C. JANEWAY DIES IN BALTIMORE

Noted Diagnostician, Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins, a Pneumonia Victim at 45.

FORMERLY AT COLUMBIA

Major in Medical Reserve Was Prominent in the Sage and Rockefeller Institutes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.—Dr. Theodore Caldwell Janeway, formerly Bard Professor of Medicine of Columbia University, and since 1914 Professor of Medicine of Johns Hopkins University, died today at his home here of pneumonia after an illness of six days. Since the United States entered the war Dr. Janeway had been engaged in special research work for the Government. He was a Major in the Medical Officers' Reserve, on duty in Washington. In his work the last six months for the Government he made frequent trips to inspect the conditions in the army training camps.

Theodore Caldwell Janeway was born in New York City, Nov. 2, 1872, a son of Dr. Edward Gamaliel Janeway, a celebrated diagnostician and consulting physician of New York, who died in 1911, and Frances Strong Rogers Janeway. He was graduated from Yale Sheffield Scientific School in 1892, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1895. Three years after he got his medical degree he was appointed an instructor and later lecturer in medical diagnosis at New York University until 1906.

Before he left New York to become Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Janeway was an associate in medicine and Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Columbia University, as well as attending physician in St. Luke's Hospital. In 1911 he became senior attending physician in the Presbyterian Hospital, at the time when Dr. Joseph Blaki held a corresponding position on the surgical side. He then succeeded Dr. W. Gilbert Thompson as the head of the medical staff of Presbyterian Hospital.

His Services to the City.

In 1911 Dr. Janeway, who had been visiting physician at City Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, for eight years and a member of the Board of Directors for three years, resigned, charging that Michael Drummond, then Charities Commissioner, did not adopt a sympathetic attitude toward the scientific work which had been conducted at the hospital with the co-operation of the Russell Sage Foundation. Four years before Dr. Janeway had been instrumental in persuading Mrs. Russell Sage to donate $300,000 for research work at the hospital.

For a number of years prior to 1907 some of the work now done by the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology was done by Dr. Horst Oertel for the City Hospital for nothing. Seeing the immense benefit to the hospital of this branch of work, Dr. Janeway put the matter before Mrs. Sage. Five doctors were appointed Directors of the Institute, of whom Dr. Janeway and his late father were members. The city furnished the building on Blackwell's Island and agreed to furnish a quantity of supplies annually.

Not long after his controversy with Commissioner Drummond, the Sage Institute of Pathology voted to withdraw from city charity. Directors of the institute were Dr. Bryson Delavan, President of the institute; Dr. Janeway, Dr. Simon Flexner, and Dr. Graham Lusk of Cornell. Since 1907, Dr. Janeway had remained as Secretary of the Sage Institute.

In Chair Held by Dr. Osler.

In April, 1914, the Trustees of Johns Hopkins University invited Dr. Janeway to go to Baltimore as Professor of Medicine on the full time university basis. His specialty was diagnosis, and when invited to Johns Hopkins he was Bard Professor of Medicine in Columbia. The chair which he occupied at Johns Hopkins was formerly filled by the famous diagnostician Dr. Osler, Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker succeeded Dr. Usler, but was unable to accept the position on full time in accordance with the terms of the gift of $1,500,000 made by the General Education Board. This gift provided that Professors holding chairs shall give their undivided attention to their work, and not engage in private practice.

Dr. Janeway was a member of the Editorial Board of the Archives of Internal Medicine, the Board of Scientific Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the Association of American Physicians, the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Society of Advanced Clinical Investigation, and the American Medical Association. Before he left this city he was a member of all the local medical organizations, the County Medical Society, and the New York State Medical Association.

He was the author of "The Clinical Study of Blood Pressure."

Dr. Janeway formerly made his home in this city at 131 East Sixtieth Street. He married Miss Eleanor C. Alderson of Overbrook, Penn., Sept. 27, 1898. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Edward and Charles Janeway; three daughters, the Misses Nora, Agnes, and Francesca Janeway; and his mother, Mrs. E. G. Janeway, of this city.

SEIZE ALIEN PROPERTY.

Legacies to Kepplemann Heirs Who Live in Germany to be Invested.

Vice Chancellor Lane in Newark yesterday signed an order directing the executors of the $3,000,000 estate of Adolphus Keppelmann of South Orange to turn into the court the shares of three of Keppelmann's seven children, who are enemy aliens. The Vice Chancellor will send to Chancellor Walker a copy of his order and a recommendation by counsel for A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Enemy Alien Property, that the court invest the money in Liberty bonds.

Four of Keppelmann's children live in Germany and one in Austria. The shares of two, under the will, are held in trust, but the shares of the other three enemy aliens are payable now. Edward M. Colie and Alfred J. Keppelmann, the executors, brought the matter into chancery to obtain a construction of certain clauses. Mr. Colie suggested that the three shares be turned into the court pending the decision, so the moneys would not be subjected to the surtax.

Judge Charles L. Carrick, representing the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property, suggested that the money be invested in Liberty bonds and turned over to the court. In this way the surtax can be avoided, he said, and the shares be made to yield larger returns for eventual distribution among the beneficiaries.

Heifetz to Play at Jennings Home.

Jascha Heifetz, the young Russian violinist, will play at the residence of Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, 882 Fifth Avenue, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 4 o'clock, for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Tea will be served after the musicale.

Mrs. Jennings is receiving applications for tickets at $10 each.

Mrs. John Jay Knox, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Roswell Miller, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Mrs. John B. Calvert, Mrs. Theron G. Strong, and Miss Maude H. Curtiss are the officers of the hospital.

Friday Juniors Dance Tonight.

The second dance of the Friday Juniors will be held tonight in the Rose Room at the Hotel Plaza. Several dinners will be held before the dance. Among the dinner hostesses who will take their guests afterward to the Plaza will be Mrs. Justus Ruperti, Mrs. Cleveland Moffett, Mrs. Donn Barber, and Mrs. John Iselin.

WED TO LIEUT. G. P. DE VEAU

Miss Maryanna Lincoln a Bride in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Miss Maryanna Ludlow Lincoln, daughter of Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., of 166 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Lieutenant George Putnam De Veau, S. O. R. C., were married yesterday at 12:30 o'clock in St. Ambrose's Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Only relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander of Pennsylvania.

Following the ceremony a small reception was held at the home of the bride's mother. Later Lieutenant De Veau and his bride left for San Antonio, Texas, where he is stationed.

Lieutenant De Veau is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Clinton De Veau of 129 East Sixty-ninth Street, and is a graduate of Harvard, class of '14.

PROF. RICHARDS MARRIES.

Director of Cooper Institute Weds Miss Muhlhauser, Labor Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Miss Hilda Muhlhauser, labor expert and prominent in suffrage work, was married here today to Professor Charles Richards, Director of Cooper Institute of New York City.

The bride recently resigned as the head of the women's Bureau of the State City Free Labor Exchange to work in Washington as a labor expert under Secretary Wilson. She is also to be identified with special labor work in New York State.

Professor Richards was formerly on the Faculties of Pratt Institute and Columbia University. He was at one time President of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education and is Chairman of the Industrial Education Survey Committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel last year. He belongs to the Century, University, and Coffee House Clubs of New York, the University Club of Boston, and the Walpole Society.

WILL WED NAVAL AVIATOR.

Miss Marjorie C. Huston to Marry Charles Hathaway, Jr., Tomorrow.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Calley Huston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Francis Huston of Coatesville, Penn., and Charles Hathaway, Jr., U. S. N. R. Flying Corps, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hathaway of 530 West End Avenue, this city, will be celebrated tomorrow, at Coatesville.

Miss Alice Huston is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Alice Huston, her cousin, Ruth Huston, and Margaret Dunlop of Lawrenceville, Va., are to be the bridesmaids.

The best man will be Robert W. Hathaway of the Royal Flying Corps of Fort Worth, Texas. If he is unable to come Spencer Pumpelly of Oswego, N. Y., will act in his stead. Carl Weis of Rochester, N. Y., and Harold Howe of this city, are to be the ushers. They as well as Mr. Pumpelly belong to the naval aviation.

Miss Huston's father is President of the Lukens Steel Works of Coatesville. Mr. Hathaway is a Yale graduate, class of '18, and joined the naval reserves last March, being transferred later to naval aviation.

MISS LOUNSBURY ENGAGED.

War Relief Worker to Wed Lieut. Wm. J. Foster, Aviator.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Marion Lounsbury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dean Lounsbury of 685 West End Avenue, to Lieutenant William J. Foster of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Miss Lounsbury made her début at a reception given for her by her parents during the season of 1916, and since that time she has devoted herself to war relief service, and also to the work of the woman suffrage campaign.

Lieutenant Foster has been in the Government service since the beginning of the war, and recently received his commission at Washington, D. C. He is a nephew of Major Micah Jenkins, who was aid to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt during the Spanish-American war, and is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Cheney to Wed Capt. Despard.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cheney of 30 West Eighty-sixth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sara Cheney, to Captain Douglas C. Despard of the 107th Infantry, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., and son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Despard of 1 Rockefeller Road, Lawrence Park. Miss Marie C. Despard is his sister. Captain Despard was an adjutant in the old 7th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and saw service on the Mexican border. He is a Phillips Exeter graduate and is a member of the Union League, City, and Downtown Clubs. Miss Cheney came out a year or so ago. No date has been set for the wedding.

Captain Despard is spending his holiday leave of absence in this city.

Miss Virginia Cary Weds Lieut. Pray

The wedding of Miss Virginia L. Cary, daughter of Mrs. E. B. Cary of 256 West Seventy-eighth Street, to Lieutenant Thornton C. Pray, S. R. C. A. S., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Wendell Pray of Newtonville, Mass., was celebrated at Grace Church at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, rector of the church, performed the ceremony in the presence of the nearest relatives and friends. A wedding breakfast followed at the Ritz-Carlton.

The bride was unattended and W. A. Griffith acted as best man. Lieutenant Pray is stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, and he and his bride will live there until he is transferred to foreign service.

Lieut. Mann's Wedding Hastened.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Dec. 27.—First Lieutenant John Mann and Miss Dorothy Storer, daughter of Eben Storer of this place, were married today. The wedding was not to have taken place for several months, but the possibility that the Lieutenant might soon be called to duty caused the quick decision to be married. Lieutenant Mann is a son of John Mann of Westbury, and is a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps at Camp Upton.

The twin sisters of the bride, the Misses Naomia and Frances Storer, were her attendants, and the best man was James H. Mann, a brother of the Lieutenant.

Wedding Notes.

Mrs. John Krom Rees of 36 Gramercy Park announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Florence du Bois Rees, and John Brooks Moore of Concord, Mass., which took place on Dec. 22 at Hollywood, the country home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles E. Rudd, Lakeville, Conn. Only the near relatives attended the marriage.

Miss Ethel Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis of 114 East Thirty-ninth Street, and Lieutenant Richard E. Dole of Concord, N. H., were married at the home of the bride last Saturday. The ceremony was witnessed only by the families and a few intimate friends. Lieutenant Dole is stationed at Camp Upton.

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Rutland of Jacksonville, Fla., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Conway Rutland, to Robert Morgan Williams, which took place on Dec. 24 at Jacksonville. Mr. Williams is President of the Williams Shipbuilding Corporation of New York and Tampa, Fla. He is the owner of the Rosewood Stock Farm at Columbia, Tenn., and a member of the Southern Society. His bride has been engaged in Red Cross work in the South.

NO BREAD CARDS IN FRANCE.

Voluntary Rationing Makes It Unnecessary at This Time.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The issuance of bread cards, which was to have been made on Jan. 1, will not be carried out. The Minister of Provisions, Victor Boret, made this announcement today. He said the inhabitants of Paris and the other chief cities seemed to have grasped the seriousness of the appeal for food conservation which had been addressed to them, and that he was satisfied with the bread consumption of the last few weeks. Appreciable results had been obtained by this voluntary rationing, he added, and if a further effort were made it would be unnecessary to issue bread cards.

Restrictions in the consumption of bread have been applied since Dec. 20 to hotels and restaurants, resulting in a saving of 20 per cent.

CAN'T COLLECT FROM ARMY.

Creditors of Officers Must Settle Claims by Civil Process.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Regulations issued today by the War Department deny to creditors of officers of the national army and National Guard recourse to the military establishment in seeking adjustment of their claims.

All military authorities are directed to disregard any obligation, transaction, domestic or personal controversy relating to such officers before they entered the service, and divisional commanders are instructed that only such matters involving these officers as fall within the provisions of the articles of war are to be considered by them.

All other controversies or transactions must be left to settlement by civil process.

TAMMANY NAMES VOORHIS.

Grand Sachem, 89, Indorsed for Board of Elections.

The Tammany Hall General Committee at a meeting last night indorsed John R. Voorhis for member of the Board of Elections to succeed Edward F. Boyle, ex-President of the present board. The indorsement will be forwarded to the new Board of Aldermen, which will act on it at a meeting to be held Jan. 7. The Aldermen are bound by the recommendation of the political organizations in naming the Board of Elections.

Mr. Voorhis is Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society. He is 89 years old, but still vigorous. He has been State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan District, and has always been prominent in the affairs of Tammany Hall.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, Chairman of the committee, made an address, in which he urged the aggressive co-operation of all members in their respective localities in the War Savings campaign and the campaign to increase the membership of the Red Cross.

CHRISTMAS FETE NEAR END.

Children's Carnival at the Palace to Close Tomorrow Night.

The Children's Christmas Carnival at the Grand Central Palace, which opened last Saturday, will close tomorrow evening at 10:30 o'clock. The National League for Woman's Service, under whose management the carnival is being held, announced last night that the total attendance to date was close to 32,000. The carnival, primarily intended for the children of enlisted soldiers and seamen, has been of such cosmopolitan character as to attract girls and boys from every quarter.

Yesterday the carnival was visited by twenty-two children from the Winifred Wheeler Day Nursery, 540 East Seventy-sixth Street, founded by Everett P. Wheeler. Three times as many children came from the Bryson Day Nursery, 151 Avenue A. The day's attendance was given as 6,500. Community singing was one of the principal features yesterday, with C. L. Safford, organist from St. George's Church, leading the children.

FOR BETTER MOVIE PRICES.

Universal Film Head Warns of Financial Disaster to Industry.

Warning that financial disaster will soon overtake all branches of the motion-picture industry unless admission prices are raised is contained in a statement issued yesterday by Carl Laemmle, head of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company. It has been known for some time that the pictures, due to competition, marketing methods, and the recent imposition of a footage film tax, have been in a bad way financially, and Mr. Laemmle now declares that the industry "is closer to disaster and death than it has been for the last ten years."

By giving wide publicity to the huge sums made by certain pictures and failing to mention the sums lost by others, declared Mr. Laemmle, the movie people have turned a considerable percentage of the public against them. He cites the case of the Universal Company to show that millions of feet of film are now standing ready on the shelves, but cannot be profitably released with conditions as they now are.

SENATOR NEWLANDS BURIED

President and Vice President Among the Mourners at Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Funeral services for Senator Newlands of Nevada were held here today. President Wilson headed a distinguished gathering which attended.

Mrs. Wilson accompanied the President at the services in the Episcopal Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, at Mount St. Albans. Vice President Marshall, the special committees appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives, many other Senators and Representatives, Ray Baker, Director of the Mint, and other friends of Senator Newlands attended. The body was interred in Oak Hill Cemetery.

The Rev. Hugh Pritchard.

The Rev. Hugh Pritchard, pastor of the Alexander Chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for thirty years, died on Wednesday night at his home, 102 West Ninety-third Street, in his sixty-fifth year. Dr. Pritchard was born in Liverpool, England, and spent his youth in North Wales. Coming to this country in 1873 he was graduated from Princeton University three years later. He studied for the ministry at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and was called to the Alexander Chapel in 1890.

Crimean War Veteran Dead at 91.

Joseph P. Bourquardez, a veteran of the Crimean war, died suddenly at the home of his son, A. P. Bourquardez, 611 West 116th Street, on Christmas Day, and was buried at Bergenfield, N. J., on Wednesday. Mr. Bourquardez was born in Alsace ninety-one years ago, and was not only a veteran of the Crimean war but one of the few survivors of the Battle of Inkerman. As a member of the famous Twenty-first Regiment of French Infantry he was personally decorated by Queen Victoria in appreciation of the aid given by his regiment to the British. He was a resident of Tenafly, N. J., for thirty-five years.

Richard Wilson Knott, Editor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—Richard Wilson Knott, 63, editor and publisher of The Louisville Evening Post and of The Home and Farm, an agricultural paper, died suddenly at his home here at 7:30 o'clock tonight of heart disease.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CROHN.—To Dr. and Mrs. Burrill B. Crohn, a son, Dec. 27, 1917.

Engaged.

GREENBAUM—ROTHHOLZ.—Mr. Julius Rothholz of Baltimore announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Hasel H. Rothholz, to Mr. Edward Greenbaum of New York.

LEWITTER—TENNENBAUM.—Bessie Tennenbaum to Moses E. Lewitter.

ROBERTSHAW—DERRY.—Mabel I. Derry to Arnold Robertshaw.

Married.

BODMAN—DUNHAM.—Dec. 27, 1917, in the Centennial Chapel, St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, Theodora, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Kellogg Dunham, to Herbert Luther Bodman.

BROWN—JAMES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1917, at the home of the bride's mother, 310 West 79th St., by the Rev. Harry Pierce Nichols, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Warren A. James, to Major Hobart Blauvelt Brown.

DE VEAU—LINCOLN.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, in the Chapel of St. Ambrose, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by the Right Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, Bishop of Pennsylvania, Maryanna Ludlow, daughter of Mrs. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., and George Putnam De Veau, Lieutenant, Signal O. R. C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Clinton De Veau.

DE WALTOFF—LIPPMANN.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, by Rabbi Taubenhaus, Bessie A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lippmann of Brooklyn, to Gerald de Waltoff, Jr. At home Jan. 6, 1918.

DIGGES—SKINKER.—Clothilde Skinker, daughter of Mrs. J. Hampson Skinker of Greenway Court, Va., to Mr. John Churchill Digges of Warrenton, Va.

DOLE—LEWIS.—Married on Saturday, Dec. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis, to Lieutenant Richard Emerson Dole, 304th Field Artillery, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester C. Dole of Concord, N. H.

HAYES—HALL.—Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1917, at Youngstown, N. Y., Winifred B., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hall, to Sergeant Major Roger Russ Hayes.

MOORE—REES.—Mrs. John Krom Rees announces the marriage of her daughter, Florence du Bois, to John Brooks Moore of Concord, Mass., at Lakeville, Conn., Dec. 22.

STEVENSON—BERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Alois A. Berman of 1,355 Franklin Av., Bronx, announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence J. Berman, to David F. Stevenson, on Dec. 26.

WILLIAMS—FOWLER.—Lieutenant Samuel C. Williams, Ordnance, U. S. R., and Miss Edna N. Fowler, at Sewaren, N. J., Dec. 26, at the home of the bride.

Newark.

GRIMM—FITZPATRICK.—Dec. 22, Helen C. Fitzpatrick to C. A. Grimm.

Died.

BEDELL.—At her home in Catskill, N. Y., Dec. 26, Mary, daughter of Sarah and Abram Bedell and sister of Margaret Sanderson Bedell. Funeral at house Friday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment in Athens; private.

BLOCK.—On Dec. 27, 1917, at his residence, 31 West 143d St., William Block, beloved husband of Belle, (nee Adler,) and father of S. John and Rema C. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

BLUM.—Amelia, at years of age, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Nathan E. Greenberger; also mother of Mrs. Henrietta Wasserberg, Mrs. Jennie Manasse, Michael Blum, and Jacob Blum. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 2,765 Briggs Av., Bronx.

BOOTH.—At Jamaica, N. Y., John Wallace Booth, in the 77th year of his age, husband of the late Sarah Jane Booth and father of Edith M. Allen of East Orange, N. J. Funeral services at Collison's funeral parlors, 36 Flushing Av., Jamaica, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

BOYLE.—On Dec. 27, 1917, Mary R. Boyle. Funeral from her late residence, 540 West 122d St., Saturday, Dec. 29, 9:30 o'clock; thence to Church of St. Joseph, 121st St. and Broadway, where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Kindly omit flowers. Automobile cortege.

BRANDT.—Suddenly, on Dec. 25, at her residence, 3,238 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Sara, beloved mother of Louise Schwarz, Bertha, Sol, Sig, and Herman, in the 31st year of her age. Funeral services Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Friday, Dec. 28, 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BRANNISS.—On Dec. 25, 1917, Robert A. Brannis, after a brief illness, in his 78th year, at his residence, Overlook Terrace, Morris Plains, N. J. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BROWN.—Robert, husband of Annie M. Boucher, died Wednesday evening. Funeral Friday, 8 P. M., at 29 Convent Av., Manhattan. Interment Castleton, N. Y., Saturday.

BUMP.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, at Hahnemann Hospital, Etha Louise, daughter of Ethalaide and the late Oscar W. Bump. Interment at Corning, N. Y. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

CARSWELL.—Mary S. E., at her home, suddenly, on Dec. 27, of pneumonia, daughter of the late Sarah and Matthew William Carswell of Philadelphia. Funeral at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Monday, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M.

CHADWELL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Dec. 26, 1917, Emma C. Willard, widow of the Rev. George Harris Chadwell, formerly Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer on Saturday, Dec. 29, at 2:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CHARLTON.—On Dec. 26, 1917, in his 74th year, at his residence, 278 President St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 29, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

CLENNELL.—Samuel, aged 55, on Tuesday, Dec. 25. Masonic services on Friday evening, Dec. 28, at 8 P. M., 329 Willis Av. and 141st St., Bronx. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

CONNORS.—Dec. 26, Della Connors. Funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 2 o'clock.

CORBITT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, George, beloved husband of Ellen J. Corbitt, nee Dooling, and father of Walter Corbitt. Funeral from his late residence, 128 East 94th St., Saturday, Dec. 29, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Kindly omit flowers.

CURTIS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 26, 1917, George William Curtis. Funeral services at his late residence, 196 Stiles St., Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 29, 2 P. M. Interment at Burlington, Vt.

DAVISON.—Dec. 26, 1917, suddenly, at Camp Hicks, Texas, Flying Cadet Alden, aged 22, son of Henry J. and Marie Alden Davison. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DENNISON.—Irene Dayton Dennison, widow of the late David Stewart Dennison. Wednesday, Dec. 26, at her home, 29 Sherman Av., Glens Falls, N. Y. Funeral Friday, 11 A. M. Interment private.

EGAN.—Ellen, beloved wife of James Egan and aunt of Right Rev. Bishop Hayes, at St. Francis Hospital, Bronx, Dec. 26. Funeral from her late residence, 115 West 129th St., Manhattan, Saturday, 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Aloysius Church, West 132d St. and 7th Av., at 10 o'clock.

FERRIS.—On Dec. 26, 1917, Hugh E. Ferris, beloved husband of Pauline Vuse Ferris, and brother of William J. and Theresa, R

NOTED EXPERT ASSAILS THE ATHLETIC SYSTEMS AT YALE AND HARVARD

HARVARD AND YALE ATHLETICS ATTACKED

Dr. Sargent Declares System of Specialization Is Vitally Wrong.

WANTS ALL TO BENEFIT

Crimson's Physical Director Tells Research Society War Has Revealed Fundamental Error.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, director of physical education at Harvard, created a mild sensation at the annual meeting of the Athletic Research Society at the Hotel Astor yesterday when he said that for the past twenty-five years both Harvard and Yale had been on the wrong track in physical education. He stated that he felt proud of the many fine athletes who had been sent abroad with the army, but he did not feel so proud of many more who had been sent and who were not physically fit.

Dr. Sargent stated that Harvard and Yale had been making a mistake in having athletics for a few instead of letting everybody get into the game. He said that the war has shown the colleges their proper course for the future. Dr. Sargent was not one of the scheduled speakers on the program, but took part in the general discussion which followed with athletics and its relation to the physical fitness of the men who are called to the colors.

Dr. Sargent's remarks were in part as follows:

"It seems to me," he said, "that the greatest boon the war has already given to us in America is a realization that our men must all be physically fit. I cannot look back upon the record made at Harvard and at Yale, with both of which institutions I am familiar, being a graduate of one and officially connected with the other, without feeling that our twenty-five years our splendid training and our athletics have been on the wrong track. But am glad to say that we are seeing the light and that we are coming around.

"'Get everybody into the game,' that's our slogan now, and it should have been our slogan for years back. It has taken the war to make us see things right. When I look back over the fine specimens of physical manhood who have gone across the seas to fight our battles my heart swells with pride, but when I think of those other men, the great majority in fact, who were not such fine physical specimens, I do not feel so glad.

"I have no fear for the star athletes, the cream of our young men, who have gone, but I do fear for the men who were discouraged because they could not make the first team, and sank to be to become mere mucker when they were in college because they thought they were no good enough. They consider themselves good enough to go and fight their country's battles, however, and we with our old system of athletics, in which we placed the premium on the specialized expert, have really denied them the physical training that we find so necessary now. Why should they sacrifice their lives if their lack of fi ness makes that sacrifice not worth while?

"We must have athletics for all in the colleges now, and I know that at Harvard and at Yale that is the trend of the day. You can hear it on all sides and you can see that the students want it by reading their college papers. Everybody should be out playing, building up his body. We shouldn't spend our time developing a man to jump six feet when we have a thousand men who can't jump four feet. Why 1,000 men who can jump four feet are worth a dozen men who can jump six feet today. What good is your man if he can't get out of a trench by himself, and every man must be able to do that. We have men who cannot pull themselves up once on a horizontal bar, and we have those who can't raise themselves once on a parallel bar. And these are our potential soldiers. They must be trained and each of us must share the burden."

The meeting of the society was largely attended, and Dr. George J. Fisher of the Y. M. C. A. was elected President, Wilbur P. Bowen Vice President, and Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft Secretary. Dr. Lyman Fisk read a paper on "Methods of Reclaiming Rejected Men," and J. W. Wilce of Ohio State spoke on "Intramural Athletics."

TO GET MESSAGE FROM BAKER.

Secretary of War to Give Government's Idea on Athletics.

A letter from Secretary of War Baker, giving the Government's suggestions on the continuance of intercollegiate athletics next year, will be read at today's meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Hotel Astor. It is expected that the advice from the War Department will have an important bearing on any action which the organization shall take. It is believed that all sorts of intercollegiate competition will be encouraged.

Secretary Nicolson of the organization made this announcement after the meeting of the Executive Committee, which was held last night. Two new members applied for admission, the Agricultural and Mechanical College and New Hampshire State College. The members of the committee spent much time discussing the program for today's convention, which promises to be the most important the organization has ever held.

PLAN GATHERING ON MAY 11.

Graduate Managers Favor Usual Sports at Meeting.

The graduate managers of twenty colleges met at the Hotel Martinique last night and discussed the athletic situation for next Spring. It has practically been decided that the intercollegiates will be held on an earlier date than usual, because of the fact that many of the colleges will close early next Spring. The present plan of the graduate managers is to hold the meet about May 11, instead of two weeks later.

There will be no indoor intercollegiate track meet this year, although many of the colleges will enter teams in the Meadowbrook games at Philadelphia, which, this year, will come about the same date as the indoor intercollegiates formerly were held. It is planned to hold the Pennsylvania relays as usual, and according to the reports of the managers last evening most of the colleges will send teams as in previous years.

There was a long discussion about the war tax on admissions, and it is expected that the managers will hear an official ruling from Washington on the tax at today's meeting at the Astor. Last Fall, the colleges paid the war tax to all football games. Representatives of some of the smaller colleges advocated further retrenchment in expenses, and the managers advised economy in training tables, scouts, and coaches. It was the general sentiment of the meeting, however, that intercollegiate athletics of all kinds be encouraged.

The meeting was informal, and among those present were A. A. Stagg, Chicago; George R. Murray, Princeton; Fred W. Moore, Harvard; H. G. Pender, Dartmouth; Harry A. Fisher, Columbia; M. J. Pickering, Pennsylvania; S. C. Palmer, Swarthmore; R. A. Miller, Pittsburgh; P. C. Bartelme, Michigan; T. J. Faherty, Holy Cross; F. W. Marvel, Brown; W. C. Rafferty, Washington and Lee; F. A. Eyman, Carnegie Tech; R. H. Smith, Penn State; H. A. Stansbury, West Virginia University; G. L. Kent, Cornell; C. M. Jones, Colgate; Walter S. Smith, Syracuse, and R. C. Byrd, Maryland State.

Many Enter Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 27.—More than one hundred players will tee off in the qualifying round of the mid-winter golf tournament at Pinehurst tomorrow. Campbell Maxwell of the Aronimink Club and Lew A. Hamilton of the Garden City Club are the favorites for the medal.

PENN AND CORNELL DRAW.

Champions Held to Tie in Triangular Chess Tourney.

In the second round of the nineteenth annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League, contested at the rooms of the New York City Chess Club yesterday, the University of Pennsylvania team, holder of the championship, made its first appearance, and was paired with Cornell, the loser against City College in the opening round. The result of the match on four boards was a tie at two points each, Cornell showing distinct improvement in form. Nevertheless, despite the draw with the champions, the Ithacans are practically out of the running, and the fate of this year's championship will hang upon the outcome of today's meeting in the final round between Pennsylvania and City College.

H. Adelsberg, last year's champion at the Brooklyn Boys' High School and second board for Cornell, was the first to score yesterday against R. Kohen of Pennsylvania, whom he defeated in a Two Knights defense, checkmating his adversary on the nineteenth move. Adelsberg worked up a promising attack, sacrificed the "exchange" at his seventeenth turn and forced mate two moves later.

Cornell's advantage was soon neutralized, however, when M. Schimselewitz, the Pennsylvania captain, accounted for C. Hotson, the only one to score for Cornell in the first round, after fifty-four moves. Hotson had the White side of a Giuoco piano, and at an early stage offered an unsound sacrifice, which the U. of P. player did not risk accepting. In the subsequent play Schimselewitz outplayed his adversary in good style and won out.

S. Ginsburg, who missed playing for Cornell in the first round, but took his place at the third board yesterday, placed Cornell ahead again by defeating S. Gerson in a cleverly played ending. The opening was a Giuoco p.ano, and the game went to fifty-seven moves. C. Smolens, in a French defense which lasted seventy moves, saved the day for Pennsylvania by defeating H. Berman at the fourth board.

The summary:

CORNELL.		PENNSYLVANIA.
Bds.		
1—C. Hotson	0	M. Schimselewitz....1
2—H. Adelberg	1	R. Kohen.....0
3—S. Ginsburg	1	S. Gerson.....0
4—H. Berman	0	C. Smolens.....1
Total	2	Total.....2

Cornell played White on the odd-numbered boards. The openings: 1, Giuoco Piano; 2, Petroff defense; 3, Giuoco Piano; 4, French defense. Referee—H. M. Phillips.

In the Pennsylvania-City College match today Pennsylvania will play White on boards 1 and 3. The annual meeting will be held during the intermission.

TWO TITLES TO TULLY.

Takes Laurels in State Amateur Boxing Tournament.

Showing exceptionally fine form for an amateur boxer, James J. Tully, New West Side A. C., last night won New York State championship titles in two classes in the final of the annual championship tournament conducted by the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. at the Manhattan Casino. Tully won his laurels at 115 pounds and in the heavyweight class, scoring decisively in each division. In the 115-pound division he forced Andy O'Boyle, the soldier boxer from Fort Wadsworth, to admit defeat in one round of a one-sided semi-final bout.

Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., was then scheduled to oppose Tully in the final, but Lagonia defaulted. In the heavyweight class Tully disposed of P. Halligan of the Naval Reserve in two rounds.

Other champions crowned were Sam Sieger, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, at 105 pounds; Fred Hamilton, East Side House, at 125 pounds; Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., at 135 pounds; C. E. Mirman, Paulist A. C., at 115 pounds; Charles Pilkington, Union Settlement A. C., at 125 pounds, and Louis Aldren, Norwegian T. and A. C., at 145 pounds.

The point trophy offered to the club whose boxers stood foremost in the competition went to the representatives of the Bronxdale A. C. with 14 points.

Most of the competitions went the scheduled three rounds and included a number of surprises. Not the least of these was that staged in the 135-pound class in which the present title holder, Frank B. Cassiuy, Forty-sixth Aero Squadron, Aviation Section, U. S. A., was toppled from his throne in his semi-final effort. Sam Mosberg, unattached, displayed Cassidy, receiving the judges' award in three rounds. The decision was not a popular one and the crowd did not hesitate to show its disapproval.

Mosberg showed favorably in the opening round when he floored the champion with a right to the jaw. Thereafter Cassidy was cautious, although he never really recreated from his opponent. He gained the aggressive through the second and third rounds, but his efforts were mostly wild and ineffective.

Another upset was furnished in the 115-pound semi-finals, when John Mandarino, a promising looking youngster, lost in three rounds to Paul Richman, Clark House A. A. Richman received the judges' award after three fast rounds.

Another unexpected result was furnished in the case of Irving Jampol, Bronxdale A. C., title holder at 115 pounds. C. E. Mirman, Paulist A. C., outboxed the champion in three rounds and received the judges' award. It was Jampol's first appearance of the season.

Judges Jeremiah F. Mahoney, Vice President of the New York A. C., made a strong plea for generosity to the large crowd of spectators for the Metropolitan Association's collection for the A. A. U.'s army fund. In the course of his address Judge Mahoney referred to Wednesday night's collection as a failure, and urged liberality for the second collection. The summary:

158-Pound Class, Semi-final Bouts.—Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., defeated A. Silverstein, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class, Semi-final Bouts.—Fred Hamilton, East Side House, defeated Frank Verona, Bronxdale A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; Sam Mosberg, unattached, defeated Frank Cassidy, 46th Aero Squadron, Aviation Section, U. S. A., three rounds, judges' decision.

105-Pound Class, Semi-final Bouts.—F. Seidman, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated Sam Nable, Clark House A. A., three rounds, judges' decision; Sam Seiger, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated Dan Horn, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, three rounds, judges' decision.

115-Pound Class.—Paul Richman, Clark House A. A., defeated John Mandarino, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; C. E. Mirman, Paulist A. C., defeated Irving Jampol, Bronxdale A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

175-Pound Class.—James T. Tully, New West Side A. C., defeated Andy O'Boyle, Fort Wadsworth, one round, referee's decision.

125-Pound Class, Semi-final Bouts.—Charles Pilkington, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Anton Enx, Paulist A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; A. Klein, Bronxdale A. C., defeated Max Kaufman, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, four rounds, referee's decision. (Judges disagreed twice.)

105-Pound Class, Final.—Sam Seiger, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated F. Seidman, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class, Final.—Fred Hamilton, East Side House, defeated Sam Mosberg, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision. (Referee disqualified Mosberg.)

158-Pound Class, Final Bout.—Sam Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., defeated Andy O'Boyle, Fort Wadsworth, two rounds, referee's decision.

175-Pound Class, Final.—James J. Tully, New West Side A. C., won from Sam Lagonia by default.

Heavyweight Class, Final.—James J. Tully, New West Side A. C., defeated P. Halligan, New York A. C. and Naval Reserve, two rounds, referee's decision.

115-Pound Class, Fin l.—C. E. Mirman, Paulist A. C., defeated F. Richman, Clark House A. A., one round, referee's decision.

125-Pound Class, Final.—Charles Pilkington, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Louis Bonn, Bronxdale A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

145-Pound Class, Final.—Louis Aldren, Norwegian Turn and A. C., defeated Sam Mosberg unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

Smith Victor with Cue.

Two games were played in the advertising men's pocket billiard tournament at John Doyle's Academy yesterday. In one Roy S. Ith defeated Arthur Beerbauer by 50 to 34, and in the other John Thurman triumphed over George Stearns with the score 50 to 12. In the amateur three-cushion tournament H. Rogers defeated M. Polink by 25 to 19.

FOUR STARS REMAIN IN TENNIS TOURNEY

Richards, Taylor, Emerson, and Hendrickson Survive in Junior Title Play.

Play for the national junior indoor tennis championship on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory has now narrowed down to four players. Those in the semi-final round brackets are Harold Taylor, G. Emerson, Vincent Richards, and E. H. Hendrickson. Taylor reached his advanced position in the tournament as the result of a victory scored on Wednesday, but the other three earned their brackets in yesterday's matches.

Emerson had one of the most spirited matches of the event before winning his way past the opposition offered by H. W. Haidenstein. The latter displayed a well-rounded game that taxed Emerson to the utmost. He succeeded in winning the first set only after it had been carried to 14—12, and when Haidenstein swept through to victory in the second set at 6—1 Emerson's chances of remaining a factor in the tournament appeared decidedly slim. He staged a brilliant rally in the third set, however, winning at 6—1 against a fast weakening game on the part of Haidenstein.

Richards was again called to exert all of his tennis prowess before bringing about the downfall of S. L. Alexander. The national boys' champion was pressed to a duece set in the first clash. He took the honors at 8—6 by developing his net attack to the point of utmost efficiency, in the second set he had an easier time of it, but Alexander was, nevertheless, a dangerous factor throughout the match. Hendrickson, the other semi-finalist, was not beset with any great difficulties. He vanquished S. Sanberg at 6—1, 6—3.

In the semi-final round which will be played today Taylor will be called to face Emerson, and Richards will pit his strength against Hendrickson.

Abraham Bassford, 3d., one of the famous tennis family of that name, reached the final round of the boys' championship. He advanced through two matches, and in only one set of four was he forced to extend himself. He reached a semi-final round position by defeating M. Rappaport at 6—2, 6—4. His next victory was earned at the expense of I. Cohen, a doughty little player, who has achieved several notable victories in the tournament. Bassford won the first set at 6—1, but was carried to a score of 7—5 before he took the decisive conflict.

In the lower half of the draw Cecil Donaldson reached the semi-final round when he defeated L. R. Comfort in a one-sided match at 6—1, 6—1. Donaldson's well-rounded game was more than Comfort could withstand. The former was sure overhead and accurate and speedy on his ground strokes. F. T. Osgood attained the other semi-final round bracket in the lower half by defeating Scott at 6—3, 6—2.

A number of matches were played in the junior doubles championship and one team, made up of G. Emerson and H. F. Dornheim, went into the final. After having scored a semi-final round victory over the Osgood brothers, Warren E. and F. T., at 6—4, 6—1, they defeated Brawner and Herrmann at 6—2, 6—1. The other semi-final bracket ties between Abraham Bassford, 3d. and Cecil Donaldson, and a team composed of Vincent Richards and Harold Taylor. This latter combination, made up of the national boys' champion and the metropolitan junior champion, is considered the favorite for the final honors. The summaries:

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fourth Round—G. Emerson defeated H. W. Haidstein 14—12, 6—1, 6—3; Vincent Richards defeated S. L. Alexander, 6—4, 6—4; E. H. Hendrickson defeated S. Sanberg, 6—1, 6—3.

BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

Semi-final Round—Abraham Bassford 3d defeated I. Cohen, 6—1, 7—5.

JUNIOR DOUBLES.

First Round—Richards and Taylor defeated Tucker and Altenheim, 6—1, 6—1; Wack and Hendrickson won from Gruner and Burton by default.

Second Round—Bassford and Donaldson defeated Saunders and Loughman, 6—4, 7—5; Richards and Taylor defeated H. Spence and Unterberg, 6—4, 6—4; Wack and Herd defeated Warner and Stag, 6—1, 6—1; Browner and Herrmann won from Simmons and Cook by default.

Third Round—Bassford and Donaldson defeated Saunders and Loughman, 6—2, 6—8; Richards and Taylor won from Wack and Hendrickson by default; Browner and Herrmann defeated Fitzgerald and Kelleen, 6—4, 8—7, 6—3; Emerson and Dornheim defeated W. Osgood and F. Osgood, 6—4, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—Emerson and Dornheim defeated Browner and Herrmann, 6—2, 6—1.

FEATHERS FLY IN GARDEN.

Exhibits Arrive for Poultry Show, Which Opens Today.

The first of the exhibits in the twenty-ninth annual show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, which opens at Madison Square Garden this morning, to arrive were entries from Canada and the West. They reached the Garden yesterday morning and throughout the day and evening there was a continuous delivery from express vans of poultry, pigeons, geese, ducks, and game birds.

Boston entries that had been brought to New York by the night boats were also early arrivals. A number of Philadelphia exhibitors brought their birds over in the baggage cars of passenger trains. The nearby New Jersey, Westchester County, and Long Island exhibitors sent their exhibits to the Garden in motor vans and touring cars. As fast as they arrived the birds were unrated and inspected. Each was numbered and a pen with the corresponding number ready as its abiding place until Tuesday night, when the show ends.

Molly Wellington, the world's champion egg layer, with records of 325 eggs in twelve months, 290 in two and one-half years, and of 220 this year, reached the Garden in a taxi at 4:45 P. M., escorted by a committee of the American Light Brahma Club.

Judging will begin at 10 o'clock this morning. Today's program in the educational department follows:

2 P. M.—"Wartime Feeding," W. G. Krum, New York State Agricultural College.

3 P. M.—"The Value of the Pure-Bred Male," R. R. Slocum, United States Department of Agriculture.

4 P. M.—"What the Middle West Is Doing in Emergency Poultry Work," J. W. Kingborne, United States Department of Agriculture.

7:30 P. M.—"Selecting Breeding Stock," W. G. Krum, New York State Agricultural College.

9:15 P. M.—"The Government's Program to Increase Egg Production," Harry M. Lamom, Senior Husbandman, United States Department of Agriculture.

BOXING VERDICT DEFERRED.

Magistrate Again Puts Off Decision on Bouts at Grupp's A. C.

Magistrate Brough, sitting in the Washington Heights Court yesterday, failed to render a decision in the case of the owners and promoters of the Grupp's A. C., who had been haled before him on a charge of violating Section 1710 of the Penal Law. The Magistrate announced after hearing further testimony in the case, that he would render his decision on Jan. 11 in the Court Market Police Court. In deferring his verdict in the case Magistrate Brough ordered the prosecuting attorney, District Attorney Burke, and the counsel for the club officials to submit briefs. The charge on which the club officials have been summoned to court grew out of a boxing show conducted at the club recently under the membership plan, at which, it is alleged, admission fees were charged to prospective spectators.

Trophy for Camp Soccer Series.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Peter J. Peel, President of the United States Football Association, today announced plans for a championship series of soccer games between army cantonments. Included in the proposals to go to a soldier athletic fund, Mr. Peel will donate a service trophy to the winning team. The association, he said, has sent more than 300 soccer footballs to various cantonments.

SOLDIERS SEE RACE ON ICE.

Long Branch Brush for Winter Craft Won by X. L. N. C.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 27.—A delegation of soldiers from the Camp Vail Signal Corps became enthusiastic over ice yachts this afternoon. They witnessed the first race of the season sailed by the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club, which was won by John L. Price and W. A. Stevens with the yacht X. L. N. C.

There was a northeast breeze blowing when the yachts were sent away, which died out on the last round. The X. L. N. C. was never headed, turning the tenmile tape line in 33 minutes, with Jack Frost second in 38, and the Princeton fourth in 41 minutes. There will be another race for the club cup tomorrow.

MEDICUS LEADS YACHT CLUB

Elected Commodore of Little Neck Bay Organization.

Henry W. Medicus, who was Treasurer of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, was re-elected Commodore of the Little Neck Bay Yacht Club for the third time at the annual meeting of the club. The club, which has an anchorage off Bayside, has made fast progress in the three years of its existence.

Charles Hauck was elected Vice Commodore; A. Norman Lasertell, Rear Commodore, and J. Broady, Fleet Commodore. Dr. H. R. Allen was elected Fleet Surgeon; Alexander Berger, Treasurer, and Theobald Purcell, Secretary.

CALM HALTS ICE YACHTS.

Race Between Gull and Brownie Stopped by Lack of Wind.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 27.—Ice yachting by moonlight was the unusual sport enjoyed tonight on the North Shrewsbury and hundreds of skaters were gliding over the smoothest and hardest ice seen here in years. Part of the river was also illuminated by large arc lights in front of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht's Clubhouse and the Monmouth Boat Club. Among the ice yachtsmen out was Reuben White, one of the best skippers in this section, who was sailing his new yacht Moonlight.

Owing to lack of wind a match race between the Gull and Brownie was called off after the former had led in the first lap of an eight-mile race. The Commodore's race is scheduled for tomorrow and the starters will be T. Irving Brown's Say When, Robert S. Johnson's Gull, Andrew White's Brownie, and Captain Dan Asay's Zero II.

At tonight's meeting of the North Shrewsbury Club challenges from the Independent Club of Red Bank and the South Shrewsbury of Long Branch for the North American championship pennant were accepted, and these twenty-mile events will probably be started within the next week.

The unfinished race between the North and South River boats for the State pennant will take place within a few days. The Say When and Inquire will defend the pennant for the local club against I. T. Straus's Silver Heels and Frank Johnson's Princeton. Unfavorable weather last season stopped the State series before the first race was finished.

COCHRAN INCREASES LEAD.

Chicago Youngster Again Proves Superiority at Billiards.

Welker Cochran experienced little difficulty in defeating Albert G. Cutler yesterday in both games of the 2,000-point 18.2 billiard match which they are playing at Maurice Daly's Academy. In the afternoon the youthful Chicago expert triumphed over his older rival by a score of 800 to 58, and in the evening defeated Cutler by 800 to 16. Cochran now leads in the event by a score of 2,400 to 490.

In both of yesterday's games Cochran established commendable runs. In the afternoon he gathered a cluster of 209 and in the evening put together a count of 191. His average in both games was 33 3-9.

CANADIAN SEVEN IS COMING.

Queens University Team to Meet Wanderers Here Tomorrow.

Practically every member of the Queens University hockey team of Kingston, Ontario, which will meet the Wanderers Hockey Club at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink tomorrow night, will be in the medical corps of the Canadian overseas forces by Spring. J. V. Fahey, who plays point for the Dominion collegians, is in training for the aviation service now. He expects to leave in a few weeks for France.

The Canadian collegians will arrive in New York tomorrow morning. They will take a short workout at the St. Nicholas Rink before the afternoon skating session begins.

Keeler to Lead Wesleyan Five.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 27.—Richard J. Keeler of Wayzata, Minn., has been elected acting captain of the Wesleyan basket ball team to succeed Lester I. Pitt of this city, who has resigned because of an injury to his knee. Keeler is a junior and the Varsity football quarter back.

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ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS

ARE SHAPED TO FIT THE NECK

BRADY SHOW STOCK BRINGS LARGE SUM

Chicagoan Pays $13,100 for Hackney Pair in Sale Held for Red Cross Fund.

John R. Thompson of Chicago last night gave a whirlwind finish to the sale of James Cox Brady's show horses at Durland's Riding Academy when he purchased a pair of hackneys for $13,100, one of the largest prices ever obtained at auction for show horses.

The horses had been offered by Mr. Brady with the stipulation that all the receipts should go to the Red Cross Fund, and the clearing out of his magnificent stable resulted in a total of $42,365 being raised through the medium of twenty horses disposed of. Though the academy was well filled with notable horsemen, the sale went along quietly enough until the Chicagoan and R. Lawrence Smith, both excellent judges of a good horse, became participants in a duel for the possession of the brown mares Pireno and Hamilton Regal, the last pair offered.

They made a grand-looking pair and attracted general attention as they stepped over the tan bark before as critical a crowd as ever graced a horse show. The early bidding was strictly on the merits of the beautiful animals shown, and it was not until late in the fray that the Red Cross spirit broke loose, and, with the spectators cheering at each turn of the bidding advantage, the figures mounted until they closed well beyond the price paid by Mr. Brady for the pair.

A fancy bid of $1,917 started the action, but the first earnest bid was $2,500, and, with Lehman Straus acting for Mr. Thompson, the price was carried along to $9,800. R. Lawrence Smith made his big effort then with an offer of $10,000. Lehman Straus was through with his part, but Ed White had received further instructions from Mr. Thompson, and he carried along the bidding against the persistent Mr. Smith until the $12,000 mark. There was a lull, and it looked as though R. Lawrence Smith would carry off the prize pair, but Mr. Thompson stepped in himself and in sharp bids he replied to every offer of his rival until George Bain knocked the handsome pair down to his bid of $13,100. Mr. Thompson also bought another good pair in Arso and Frailty for $2,000, which was much less than they cost Mr. Brady before they achieved the reserve championship at the recent Madison Square Garden show.

There was such a large crowd to see the disposal of the horses that catalogues could not be provided for the late comers. Mr. Brady was there to see his animals put under the hammer. Robert E. Tod was there in naval uniform, and there were many women in the galleries. Among the well known horsemen present were: Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Samuel Willets, Charles A. Baudoine, George B. Hulme, F. Ambrose Clark, John McE. Bowman, Allan Pinkerton, William H. Wanamaker, Jr.; Walter Hanley, E. C. Griffith, O. J. Gude, Joseph Meyers, Richard Sause, E. von der Horst Koch, William Koch, Kenneth B. Schley, H. L. Herbert, J. Campbell Thompson, Ferdinand Kuhn, H. H. Butler, J. Morton Smith and Louis G. Haight.

The sales follow:

HUNTERS.

Hamilton Trustful, b. m., 6 years, 15.2 hands; J. Campbell Thompson	$875
Lord Melrose, b. g., 6, 15.2; John McE. Bowman	550
Kilkee, b. g., 7, 16.2; Godfrey Preece	475
Despard, b. g., 8, 16.1; Godfrey Preece	900
Inexhaustible, b. g., 8, 16; Joseph Collins	550
Bobbie Bryan, ch. g., 9, 16.2; J. S. Garrett	110
McNab, br. g., 8, 16; L. S. Gates	70

HARNESS HORSES.

Telephone, b. g., 8; Dr. Josiah Meigh	$110
Telegraph, b. g., 9; E. Griffith	175
Lucifer, Welsh pony stallion; John McE. Bowman	180
Seaton Bangle, bay pony; J. McE. Bowman	350
Berkeley King, b. g., aged, 15.2; Joseph Gilman	400

HACKNEYS.

Argo, ch. g., 8, 15.1½, and Frailty, ch. m., 7, 15.2½; John R. Thompson	$2,000
Hamilton Star, br. g., 7, 15; R. Lawrence Smith	1,000
Fairy Tread, br. m., 7, 15.1; R. Lawrence Smith	950
Pireno, br. m., 8, 15, and Hamilton Regal, br. m., 5, 15; John R. Thompson	13,100
Queen of Earth, br. m., 8, 15.1, and Holly Port Brunella, br. m., 6, 15.1; Robert Reid	1,100

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ROYA

REVOKES LICENSE OF SUGAR PROFITEER

Food Board Finds Wholesale Grocer Charged a Baker 15 Cents a Pound.

HOOVER APPROVED PENALTY

First Conviction Here Cancels Federal Permit for the War Period —Milk Hearing Ends.

Hyman L. Lefkowitz, a wholesale grocer of 1,420 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday was deprived of his Federal license for the period of the war by the Federal Food Board for the State of New York, acting with the approval of Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator. Lefkowitz is the first food profiteer against whom summary action has been taken. He was found guilty of selling sugar at 15 cents a pound. The evidence also showed that he had been hoarding sugar. The recommendation revoking Lefkowitz's license was signed by John Mitchell, Chairman of the Federal Food Board, and Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City.

The Federal Food Board, in a statement issued, made it clear that similar action may be expected in all cases of profiteering.

The complaint against Lefkowitz was made Dec. 18 by R. M. Cushman, a baker of Amsterdam Avenue and 114th Street. He said 1,000 pounds of sugar had been offered to him at 15 cents a pound by a man acting for Lefkowitz. At the suggestion of the Federal Food Board, Cushman bought sugar from the grocer for 15 cents a pound. Marked money was used in payment and Lefkowitz was summoned before the food board. In his defense Lefkowitz said that $172 had been paid to him by Cushman for 2,000 pounds of sugar, of which only 1,000 pounds had been delivered.

A plea that any change in the price of milk should not be "thrown on the shoulders" of the large distributors was made yesterday by George Alger, counsel for the New York Milk Conference Board, before the Federal Milk Commission at its final hearing. An addition of half a cent to the present prices, to be paid to producers, he said, would be a "back-breaking" blow to many distributors.

Edward Kellogg Baird, representing the Consumers' League, urged the commission not to confine its fixing of prices to the first three months of next year, but to the entire year, as, he said, the distributors figure their profits on a yearly basis. He asserted that for thirty-five years he heard the same story of the small margin of profit received by the distributors, and followed this up by charging that the New York Milk Conference Board was made up of the "same crowd" that fixed prices for many years through the medium of two milk exchanges now defunct.

Mr. Alger objected to the term "same crowd," and Mr. Baird repeated the charge. Dr. W. H. Jordan, Chairman of the commission, called the two men to order. Mr. Baird closed by saying that the distributors had failed to present any evidence to show how much profit they made on cream, saying "the profit on cream is the cream of the milk business." He suggested that the commission report that the milk business of the country be placed under Federal control.

The commission will meet in executive session today to deliberate on a fair price for milk to distributors for the first three months of next year.

Retail butchers from Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn attended a meeting called yesterday by the Federal Food Board to discuss the most practicable method of marking prices of meat. The butchers seemed favorably disposed to exhibiting prices on various cuts of meat, together with the name of the cut, so that housewives may know what they are buying. A subcommittee was appointed to draw up the most practicable plans for marking prices.

ASK BABST'S REMOVAL FROM SUGAR BOARD

Brokers Protest to Hoover When American Refining Co. Decides to Change Sale Methods.

A protest against the continuance of Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, as a member of the International Sugar Committee was made yesterday in a telegram sent to Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, by the National Association of Brokers in Refined Sugar. The action was taken at a meeting of sugar brokers held soon after the American Sugar Refining Company announced that, beginning Jan. 1, it would sell its sugar to the domestic trade through its own selling organization instead of through brokers.

The opening paragraph of the telegram recited the notice given out by the American Sugar Refining Company. The body of the telegram follows:

The spirit and intent of the above is in direct contradiction to the assurances of the President of the United States, Mr. Rolph, and yourself, that there would be no change made during the duration of the war in the method of distributing sugar, and, furthermore, it is the understanding and intent that the $1.30 margin allowed refiners includes such brokerage, and the National Association of Brokers in Refined Sugar emphatically protests against such drastic and arbitrary action on the part of the President of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Furthermore, the association, which has long been engaged in distributing refined sugars through the wholesale grocers and others, protests also against the selling by the American Sugar Refining Company direct to the retailers, thereby interfering materially with long organized distributing methods, on which sales the American obtains an additional price of twenty-five points above that provided by Section 8 of the cane refiners' agreement with the Food Administration, which is directly in contradiction to the spirit and fact of said section.

We would call special attention to the clause in the above notice of the American that no change is contemplated in the present policy of distribution through the wholesale grocers of the country, and which is also in direct contradiction to Earl D. Babst's sworn testimony in Washington on Dec. 19 that he intends to increase his direct sales to the retail trade.

In spite of the opposition of Earl D. Babst to the United States Food Administration's policy of non-interference with the usual methods of trade and the equitable distribution of sugars, the association hereby strongly protests against the continuance of Mr. Babst as a member of the International Sugar Committee.

The following announcement was made by the American Sugar Refining Company:

Effective Jan. 1, 1918, the American Sugar Refining Company will sell its sugar to the domestic trade by means of its own selling organization instead of through brokers. This selling policy was inaugurated several years ago and is already widely enforced. It was occasioned by the desire of the company to deal directly with its customers instead of through intermediaries. In spite of reports to the contrary, no change is contemplated in the present policy of distributing through the wholesale grocers of the country.

The sugar brokers sent copies of their telegram of protest to various trade associations whose members handle sugar., either as distributers or as manufacturers.

SUGAR HOARDING CHARGED.

Paterson Grocer Summoned Before United States Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 27.—D. Nechimson, a wholesale grocer, of 27 Washington Street, was summoned today to appear before the United States Commissioner in Jersey City on a charge of having hoarded sugar. Lew Watson, manager of the Orpheum Theatre here, was summoned as a witness. Watson advertised that he would give away 375 pounds of sugar to lucky ticket holders. When Justin Fair, an agent of the Food Administration, heard of this he libeled the sugar and issued a summons for the grocer.

Sixty thousand pounds of Louisiana sugar arrived here today, consigned to William Weida, a confectioner. Fifty thousand pounds will be turned over to the Public Teachers' Association and will be distributed through pupils. A two-pound package will go into each home, at a cost of 19 cents a package.

Do Not Like to Collect, Too.

While many salesmen who are asked to act as scouts for their credit departments when on the road do not like to do it, they do not seriously object to it, from all accounts. They do, however, object very forcibly to the growing practice of some of the smaller concerns of requiring them to collect from their customers for merchandise already sold. Not only does this lay them open to a lot of "unkind" comment concerning their employers on the part of the buyers, which the salesmen must listen to as the only visible links between the house and the customer, but it is contended that being forced to collect hampers them in selling future bills of good. In more than one case, it is said, orders have been obtained after considerable work, only to have them canceled immediately because the salesmen had to top off their selling talk by dunning the buyer for money on an unpaid account.

Financial Review of the Year

The Annual Financial Section of The New York Times will be published January 6 and the initial number of The Annalist for 1918 on January 7.

Both are read with care, kept for reference and frequently consulted throughout a period of twelve months.

These issues will contain a summary of the financial situation and outlook and a complete record of all the transactions in stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, together with much collateral information in regard to financial operations for the last year.

The advertising rate is 70c an agate line, for insertion in both the Annual Financial Section of The New York Times and in The Annalist.

Strict scrutiny is exercised over all advertising, only that of reputable financial institutions being accepted.

The combined sale of the Annual Financial Section of The New York Times and of The Annalist will exceed 425,000 copies.

Reservations of advertising space should be made now.

The New York Times

Times Square New York City

BUILDERS TO JOIN IN WAR SERVICE

Shifting and Housing of Laborers Will Be Undertaken by New Association.

PLAN AID TO SHIPPING

Thousands of Architects and Contractors, as Well as Artisans, to be Affected.

A country-wide association of building and allied industries is to be organized to render war service, according to plans made yesterday at a conference of these industries held in the Assembly Room at the Building Trades Employers' Association, at 30 West Thirty-third Street.

This national association will be in a position to expedite such matters as the Government may desire in regard to building and to the shifting and housing of laborers. A committee of fifty has been working for three months on plans for the organization and the problems which confront the builders and the Government under war conditions. At the meeting yesterday the following was read from the report of the committee:

First, organize locally and co-operate in the formation of a national war service committee for the whole building industry. A local organization of building and civic interests in New York can best understand and state the needs of this great industrial centre to a national war service committee or directly to the Government. Problems of far-reaching magnitude present themselves to this centralized organization of New York City. Among the important ones for immediate attention are:

1. Housing and other building urgently needed to keep pace with the growth of the city, especially the increase due to war industries and the shifting of labor resulting therefrom.

2. Municipal development of such sections of the city as are needed for housing extension.

3. Harbor and shipping improvements for present and future industrial development and extension of foreign commerce.

4. Transportation, rail and water, with special reference to freight terminals, intensified use of railroad lines, and the fullest development of the New York Barge Canal.

5. Improvement of the mortgage situation with a Government loaning system for housing development along lines similar to that in use in European countries. Also measures looking to the adoption of long-term amortized mortgages.

6. Educational campaign for the larger use of women in work for which they are adapted and for men in the manual trades.

7. The organization of the building industry to render greater service in war and peace to the nation, State, and city.

Ernest R. Ackerman of New Jersey, declared that the prime object of the organization should be the abolition of profiteering.

The best blood of the country is preparing to make the great sacrifice and we must do likewise," he said. "Primarily our actions are liable to influence the sixteen thousand architects in the country—then the 173,000 building contractors who are anxious to prove their usefulness; then the 169,000 brick and stone masons; and finally the 834,000 laborers—to say nothing of the vast number of artisans whose indisputable services demand adequate recognition. If we can impress this vast army of industrial workers, through our associations, that we are striving to aid the Government along the lines described, we will be performing a service almost beyond comprehension."

Allen E. Beals, of the Dow Service, said that a national association such as proposed would be invaluable to the Government as a bureau of information on building.

Ralph Foulks, Private Secretary to Marcus M. Marks, Borough President of Manhattan, read an address prepared by Mr. Marks, pointing out that owing to the tightness of money in the big financial institutions, due to the Liberty Loans, building in New York and in the whole country was practically at a standstill. He urged that the association put this matter before the Government and seek Federal aid.

B. R. T. PROMOTES DEMPSEY

Elected Vice President to Succeed Slaughter W. Huff.

At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the operating companies of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system John J. Dempsey, Superintendent of the New York Consolidated Railroad Corporation, was elected Vice President of the operating companies of the B. R. T. system to succeed Slaughter W. Huff, who, on Jan. 1, will become President of the Third Avenue Railroad. Colonel T. S. Williams, President of the B. R. T., succeeds Mr. Huff as President of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad.

Mr. Dempsey also becomes an additional Vice President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, South Brooklyn Railway Company, Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Company, the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, and the Coney Island & Gravesend Railway Company. William Siebert, Superintendent of surface railroad transportation, succeeds Mr. Huff as Director of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Company, and DeKalb Avenue and North Beach Railroad Company. S. S. Menden succeeds Mr. Huff as Director of the South Brooklyn Railway Company; Howard Abel succeeds him as Director of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company.

No More Parcel Post to Chile.

The convention between the United States and Chile providing for an exchange of parcel post mail was terminated on Dec. 25. Postmaster Patten announced yesterday that parcels mailed from Chile before that date would be delivered to addresses in this country, but those mailed in the United States hereafter would not be dispatched. The Postmaster also advised that the arrangement under which the War Department accepted Christmas boxes for dispatch to the American expeditionary forces is no longer in effect.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The current crop of Egyptian cotton is estimated at 6,250,000 to 6,500,000 cantars of ninety-nine pounds each, according to information received by the Department of Commerce.

Kaplan Brothers, coat manufacturers, 22 West Thirty-second Street, gave a dinner for their selling staff at the Hofbrau House on Wednesday evening in celebration of the biggest year's business in the history of the firm. Those at the dinner included L. Kaplan, S. Kaplan, I. Kaplan, M. Neiman, M. J. Gerson, M. Bagel, B. Lindenberg, M. H. Rothman, J. Siegel, A. Halle, S. Rosenblum, and E. B. Moss.

The English Food Controller his fixed maximum retail prices, from Dec. 1, on roasted or ground coffee at 1s. 6d. a pound, and raw coffees at 1s. 4d. a pound, except for the better grades. These may be sold a shilling higher in each instance, on condition that Government coffee is also obtainable at the same store.

INSTRUCTION.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White, 50-inch. S. Soloff, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 1503.

BUNTING WOOL Wanted.—10,000 yards, good flag bunting, any width. Spring 8354.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on novelties in cloths and silks for the Spring; better grade only. First floor, 15 West 38th St.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 3. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will place immediate order on ladies' and children's Spring coats. Call with samples at once, 5th floor, 50 West 224 St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will place orders on Spring coats. Call with samples, freight entrance, 141 West 21st, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of better kind. 18 West 27th St., ninth floor, Room 905.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring styles of ladies' coats. Call with samples, 467 Broadway, Room 211.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. Third floor, 37 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking ladies', juniors', children's Spring coats. Bierman, 18 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring samples, better kind. 12 West 31st, 4th floor

CORDUROY Wanted. — Will buy quantity white narrow and wide wale, cash. Spring 8719.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—We are open to buy 500 to 1,000 pieces fancy striped voiles. Halper & Friedman, 627 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Quantities; piece goods; will pay cash; mail samples. M 195 Times.

COTTON OUTING FLANNEL Wanted.—Red or gray. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

COVERTS Wanted.—Deering Milliken 1051. Phone Chelsea 9313.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Quantities 3 threads for cash; must be cheap. Globe Waist, 1,983 Prospect Av. Tremont 3186.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash jobs all grades silk jersey serge and velvet dresses. Pearl, 53 West 36th St.

FURS Wanted.—Open for black 3-inch Blumenthal, or Chase's last year's. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37-45 West 20th. Chelsea 9340.

GABERDINES Wanted.—Will buy quantity at right price. Farragut 9839.

GEORGETTES Wanted. — All colors, any quantity, spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

GROS DE LONDRES Wanted. — Very fine quality, white. S. Soloff, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 1503.

JERSEY COTTON CLOTH Wanted.—Pink, light weight; submit swatches and prices. Address G. S., 218 Times Downtown.

OVERCOATINGS Wanted.—Mackinaws and serges; also ¾ Oxfords and Meltons. Phone Spring 6151.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for quantity of Whitman's 767 in high shades at a price. Phone Farragut 0220.

SATEEN Wanted.—Open for quantity light gray mercerized sateen at right price. Gramercy 6518.

SERGE Wanted.—Will buy any quantity 4002 or 87 serge for cash. Al. Benjamin & Bros., 39-47 West 19th St.

SERGES Wanted—8301, 7301, 7614, 94, 101, 99, 9 U. S. A. 838, 235; poplins, 767, or any other make. Spring 6151.

SERGES Wanted.—99, 104, white, all wool checks, tan gabardine. Greeley 1156.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity in navy; spot cash. Madison Square 1864.

SERGES Wanted—7120 or similar, sponged or not; cash. Zitkin, 1,132 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 or similar, sponged or not. Zitkin, 1,133 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted—4069, 4406, 54289, W. F. X., in all colors. Farragut 2691.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 11433, 7120 for gash. Stuyvesant 3240.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All wool, black check and brown check. Gramercy 4241.

SKIRTINGS Wanted.—Can use quantity fancy silk skirtings. Scherr Mfg. Co., 634 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing order, snappy styles. 104 West 27th St., 1st floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Spring shades; good quality. Call Chelsea 5058.

TRUNKS Wanted.—45 and 50 inch wardrobe trunks. Farragut 2614.

VELOURS Wanted—Will buy for cash all kinds of heavyweight velours and karseys; also broadcloth and single width, or ¾ width heavyweight velours. Phone Spring 3289, between 9 and 12 A. M.

VELOURS Wanted.—American wool, 11050, 1520, 844, 1300, or any other heavy weight cheviot or velour. Telephone Greeley 5290.

VELOUR Wanted.—Silverton, Holden-Leonard Co., plush, apple green, and Copenhagen. Madison Square 8972.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 0360, Spring shades; any quantity. Farragut 9805.

VELOURS Wanted.—544; 13046, 11050, Wyandottes. Phone Farragut 2357.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors; also poplins in all colors. 6018 Chelsea.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Open for quantity 32-inch marquise; state quantity and price. M 189 Times.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobbers open to buy waists, silk and cotton. First floor, 28 and 30 West 22d.

WARP BEADING Wanted.—Any quantity; submit sample, state price, and whether imported or domestic. O 134 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—White, Tremont 610.

CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine, and Satin, $7.25, up; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,068 Prospect Av.

COATS.—About 500 sport coats; excellent for Southern trade, in high grade material and shades, at a sacrifice; lot must be sold before Tuesday. Dortman & Oshinsky, 140 West 22d St.

COATS.—Pom poms, bolivias, velours, velour du Nords, broadcloths, &c.; plain and fur trimmed; close out. Meseritsky & Stöllerman, 26 West 27th.

COATS.—5,500 Winter coats for ladies, misses and children, to close out for cash, at less than cost of material. Beal. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St., New York City.

COATS from $16.50 to $32.50, to close out at a price. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St. Farragut 4340.

COATS.—Closing out better grade fur-trimmed coats, cheap. Lefkowitz, 38 West 18th.

COATS and SUITS for January sales in broadcloth, velour, and pom pom, self and fur trimmed. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—1,000 coats, velours and plush, fur trimmed, at a sacrifice. The Eagle Mfg. Co., 120 West 27th St.

COATS.—Velours, fur collars, to close out cheap for cash. Chelsea 2440.

COATS.—150 to close out at a sacrifice. Gordon Outergarment Co., 11 East 21st.

CORDUROY.—36-inch tan, old rose and copenhagen, 42½c. Gramercy 881.

COTTON BALL FRINGE to close out before stock taking, $3.50 per gross. Atlantic Notion Co., 24 East 21st.

COTTON GOODS, plaids, checks, plain goods, silk and cotton mixtures, and mohairs; large quantities. 4th floor, 1,115 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 854 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Sanner, 854 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES, Serge; wonderful values and styles; $3.75; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 168 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Gleckner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silks, velvet, jersey serges, also stouts, at sacrifice. Deutsch, 23 West 20th.

DRESSES.—500, silk and serge; close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Serges, to close out; low prices. Ruby, 116 West 28th St.

FURS.—500 muffs, black skunk, ball and canteen shape; will sell very cheap. Beutin Brothers, 473 6th Av. Farragut 2949.

GABARDINES, Serges, Poplins, Broadcloths, Velours to close out. Farragut 3924.

GALATEA, (Striped.)—Black cotton warp Batiste, navy. Repscord, Franklin 1775.

GEORGETTES, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 854 4th. Av.

GOLFINE JUILLIARDS.—All colors, 50 cents. Phone Madison Square 1950.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

KHAKI YARN for the retail trade. Yale Knitting Mills, 514 Broadway.

MACHINES.—Ten single; motors and cutting table. Sledelbaum & Maitz, 38 West 26th St.

PLUSHES.—500 pieces seal; 4,000 pieces serge, all kinds, below market prices. R. Smith & Co., Madison Square 815.

PLUSHES.—Lapinex, 20 pieces; off price. 1,115 Broadway, 4th floor. Mr. Philips.

PLUSH Lapinex, silk plush, 20 pieces. Farragut 9980.

SATIN, wash, 40-inch, $1.20; white, flesh; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 854 4th Av.

SATIN AND TAFFETA.—Good evening shades; close out. M 156 Times.

SERGES.—Whitman's 9 and 99, 1210; Juilliards 54289, Pacific C. S., C. F. S., C. S. G., W. S. G., Hamilton 3650, 2634; also all wool and cotton warp chiffon Panama. Telephone, Gramercy 2291-2.

SERGES and Poplins.—25 pieces 18190-616 botany, navy serge at $2.12½ net, and 15 pieces Whitman's navy poplin No. 767 at $1.70 net. Write or wire John Anisfield Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGES.—Quantities V. F. L. 7301, 7120, 6002, black and navy 7002. Amsbury all colors. Carity. Gramercy 1356.

SERGES.—9056, 519, 10715, 7301, 4632; poplin, 6100, 6300. H. Cohen Co., 45 West 25th St. Farragut 2950.

SERGES.—54289, 7301, 7120, 6120, 11453, 1210. Isreal Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES.—Andrews 1464, Broadhead 500, Jamestown 7302, and Amoskeag 8158. Stuyvesant 3335.

SERGE.—Newport, 50 pieces, $1.90 net. Chelsea 8530.

STRIPS.—Chases & Blumenthal, 3-4 inch mole and beaver strips; $3.50 cash. O 134 Times.

SUITS, Spring, ready for jobbers; poplin, serges; $8.75 up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

TAFFETA, black, of the better quality, to sell at a reasonable price. X 260 Times Annex.

VELOUR and POPLIN.—American 0360, 06077; Stevens 4231. Gramercy 2991-2.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9700.

WAISTS.—200 dozen georgette and crepe de chine, to close out. Daily Waist, 158 West 27th St. Farragut 4418, Line 9.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 B'way. Madison Square 1520.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on serge and taffetas; must have your own samples. Call 311 day, 122-124 West 26th, 6th floor.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man under 21, experienced, quick and accurate at figures; must have good handwriting; permanent position; state fully experience, references, and salary. M 184 Times.

GLOVE SALESMAN. — Wholesale house, fabric, kid, silk, has opening for a man to cover Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, calling on department stores; must know the territory thoroughly and have highest credentials; give in first letter, which will be in strict confidence, where employed, amount of sales, experience, and how long with present concern; the position open is exceptional in opportunity and salary; consideration given only to men with glove selling experience; state age and give references. D 405 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, young man, experienced in taking import orders on silks and fancy goods from China and Japan; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission; state age and give full particulars. O 148 Times.

SALESMEN, underwear, with following; we have wonderful line popular price envelope chemises, corset covers; all territories; commission. M 168 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced better kind dresses; city and office; commission. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Leather goods salesman wants distinctive line for large department store trade in New York City, Brooklyn, Newark, &c. F 113 Times.

Business Locations Offered.

PROMINENT waist house will sublet about 6,000 feet of very large, light loft; wonderful opportunity for dress or cloak and suit house. W. O., 271 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¾@6 p. c. for the best names
Wednesday...5½@5¾ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Colonial Wool Sale Catalogues.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., of this city announced yesterday that catalogues for the colonial wool sale to be held in Boston on Jan. 3 will be ready today and may be obtained from the alliance office at 4 Liberty Square, Boston. After Monday, Dec. 31, they may also be obtained at the warehouse of Hallowell Jones & Donald, 415 Summer Street Boston, where the wool will be on show until the time of sale. The warehouse will not be open on Jan. 3.

Toymakers Get Many Orders.

Toy manufacturers with offices in this city are said to be literally swamped with orders for the 1918 Christmas season. The buying, which started in even before this holiday season had ended, has taken a fresh leap since retailers have been able to take stock of what they have left. And from the number and size of the orders that are said to be coming in it would seem that they have not much merchandise to hold over for next year. Several manufacturers say that within a very short time their entire output for the year will be booked up and that they will then have to withdraw their lines from the market.

Underwear in Simpler Designs.

The tendency in fancy underwear for women is said to be toward more simplified designs. At the same time, however, a distinctly better grade of merchandise is wanted. The finest quality crêpe de chine and georgette crêpe are very much in demand not only in the metropolitan district, but in all sections. Tucks and ruffles seem to be more or less neglected, unless they are extremely modified. The one decorative feature which is in favor and which is very widely sought, is silk embroidery. Hand work of this sort, if it is at all up to standard, does not remain long on the shelves, and manufacturers say their reorders for garments of this kind have been very heavy this Fall.

Glassware Market Active.

There is said to be considerably more activity in the local market for glassware. Retailers, it is reported, have experienced a very sizable holiday trade and, finding their stocks pretty low, are said to be going to market for what merchandise they can get before prices are given another little 10 per cent. boost upwards. A number of high quality crystal shapes, some cut, others in the blank, have been sought recently, and inquiries have also been coming in for fancy household ware. Plain tumblers and jelly jars continue strong, and it seems that the best deliveries possible in these lines range from four to six months. Bar-room glassware is the one weak spot in the glass market, and there does not seem to be much hope of its reviving.

Sports Skirts Selling.

Local manufacturers of separate skirts report that there is an active demand from practically every section of the country for sports skirts. In many cases where formerly a medium grade of goods was bought, now nothing but the best is wanted, though in a number of instances prices have been advanced considerably. Novelty silks, crêpes, white faille, taffeta, and flannel are among the leaders. Stripes and plaids in bright color combinations and acme flower designs are apparently the most popular numbers. Corduroy for sports skirts is coming more and more into the lime light, and the prediction is made in several quarters that for Spring and Summer it will be among the most widely sought fabrics for this purpose.

Worth of a Woman's Hat.

Much has been said, pro and con, about the importance of the wholesale cost of women's hats when the price for re-sale is being fixed. Many contend that the buyer should forget the cost altogether, while others say it is not fair to the consumer to do so. There is no doubt that, so far as the consumer's idea of millinery value is concerned, it often shows no appreciation of the wholesale cost. This was proved in a local store recently, when a certain hat came into the millinery department and was priced by an assistant at $6.95. It proved an unusual "seller," and not until its active movement brought it to the attention of the buyer was it found that it had been bought to sell at $2.98. With the consumer willing to pay the higher price without a quiver, the buyer somehow did not have the heart to put the latter figure on it.

The Raw Silk Markets Lag.

The Japanese raw silk market continues quiet but firm. Cables received here announce the closing of business for the New Year's holidays, which extend from Jan. 1 to Jan. 6. With new production suspended, the accumulated stocks at Yokohama may be expected to decrease noticeably in the near future, according to H. L. Gwalter & Co. Reports from Canton indicate a firmer market there, with exchange also advancing. Prices continue beyond the reach of buyers in this country. The high rate of exchange has put an absolute stop on American buying in Shanghai. Concessions made by reelers on improved Shanghai re-reels have not proved sufficient to start buying. The Christmas holiday interrupted business in this market, though, in a quiet way, some manufacturers bought silks.

Are Using Fewer Drafts.

One of the features of current business, according to information from banking circles, is the marked falling off in the number of drafts that are now being sent out, as compared with a year ago, by the big concerns that deal directly with the retail trade. Two reasons are advanced for the decrease. The first is that the wholesalers have been scanning their credits more closely of late than they have for some time, with the result that the financially weak retailer has not been allowed to assume a larger burden than he can meet when his obligations fall due. The second is that the retailers have more ready money available at this time than in recent years, due to the increased purchasing power of the public. In any event, there appears to be a lessened need of forced payments.

Sheetings Did Fairly Well.

While printcloth business in this market yesterday was confined again pretty largely to cleanups and odd constructions, there was a fair snap to trading in sheetings as a result of inquiries on the part of the bag manufacturers. Some fine goods also were sold during the day, including seven-yard 96-100 combed voiles at 16 cents. Among the printcloth sales were some 38½-inch 64-40s at 8 cents for March-June shipment. The apparent feature of the day's business in sheetings was the disposal, for April shipment, of 165,000 yards of 5.50s at 11 cents. Forty-inch 2.85-yard sheetings were sold at 20 cents for March and April delivery. Printcloth prices were nominally unchanged at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	15½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	11½c
39-inch, 72-76s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11½c
39-inch, 68-72s	13½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	10½c
39-inch, 56-44s	9½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	10½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12½c	27-inch, 64-60s	8½c

WOOL MARKET IS QUIET.

4,700 Bales of Australian Goods to be Auctioned Off Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Quiet has prevailed in the wool market for the last week owing to the recent Government regulation, the holiday season and inventory taking. A coming event of interest is the auction sale of some 4,700 bales of Australian wool on Jan. 3. It is understood that the sales will be held every two weeks until the whole supply has been sold. It is expected that mills will buy this wool direct.

"A slump in cotton is expected in March or April of next year if the war continues. Price regulation also is looked for.

"The recent Government regulation of wool has not affected prices or curtailed sales. New overcoating lines have been offered and appear to have been taken up as rapidly as those offered during the previous week.

"The cotton goods market is more or less stagnant at least for ordinary business. There is a certain demand for Government supplies, but owing to the nearness of the New Year, uncertainty in regard to prices and distribution, buyers have been going slowly. The elimination of speculation might unsettle the market. No one expects a weak market as long as Government buying continues."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY—W. M. Sutton Co.; H. Hill, furniture, household goods; Wallick.

AMSTERDAM—Holzheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, coats, suits; 2 Wes' 37th.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Butler, gloves; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Klein, Moffett & Co.; L. Klein, children's dresses; 1,270 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 707 Broadway.

BALTIMORE — Baltimore Bargain House; H. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; H. M. Samuels, notions, umbrellas; 105 Grand.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; F. Robineon, notions; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Levin Bros.; S. Levin, S. E. Levin, clothing materials; Grand.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Sachs, leather goods; Miss Maddock, children's millinery; ——, Powers, representing; Miss Nolan, veilings; J. T. Reed, women's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss Snelling, lace goods; Miss Henry, cotton waists; ——, McCarthy, representing; Mr. Ruggles, children's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss Woodman, umbrellas, parasols; Mr. Kelley, art embroideries; Miss Armstrong, waists, sweaters; Miss O'Gorman, braids; Miss Hamelburg, women's neckwear; H. A. Southworth, pictures; ——, Fife, representing; Miss Feeley, misses' waists; Miss Knight, girls' clothing; Mr. Walsh, wash goods; J. T. Hogan, white goods, aprons; E. I. Lathy, toilet goods; D. Robillard, boys' clothing; W. Varnum, boys' clothing; P. Keefe, misses' coats; F. Burdick, women's coats; Miss Cronin, infants' wear; J. A. Belyea, women's neckwear; R. Blenken, small wares, hair goods; ——, Ryan, representing; T. Hurd, stationery, books; A. W. Chandler, furs; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; J. A. Bailey, wash goods; A. W. Anderson, men's furnishing goods; E. Randall, men's hats; F. A. Fuller, furs; F. J. Hilton, white goods, aprons; J. A. Krough, men's clothing; Miss Turner, ribbons; Mr. Berry, small wares; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; A. E. Finney, furn. goods, sweaters, gloves; E. A. Brown, livery, auto clothing; Miss M. Connor, corsets, corset waists; H. Owens, ribbons; J. Rogers, women's, children's, misses' kid, fabric gloves; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; S. J. Slyffe, sweaters; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' coats; Miss Griffin, women's silk waists; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Browning King & Co.; Miss A. L. Ryan, children's clothing, furs, goods; 16 Cooper Square; Breslin.

BOSTON—H. Kaufman & Co.; H. Kaufman, cloakings; Broztel.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. Durant, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, hats, men's clothing; H. A. Cook, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—S. Shapiro & Co.; J. S. Shapiro, mfgs. ladies', misses' dresses; Breslin.

BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; L. E. Withstanley, domestics, linens, white goods; W. E. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; J. D. Greenfield, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery; J. S. Greening, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.

BROCKTON, Mass.—J. E. Sullivan, furniture; Wallick.

BUFFALO—C. A. Weed & Co.; R. E. Peek, clothing, furnishing goods; Flanders.

BUFFALO—Kobler & Miller Co.; H. Miller, carpets, furniture; Navarre.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Weber Furniture Co.; F. J. Feldman, carpets; Vanderbilt.

BUFFALO—Gerber, Nott & Co.; H. C. Gerber, hats, notions; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Mrs. F. C. Mellon, infants' wear; 2

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CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bear Panic Follows Announcement of New Railroad Plan —The Peace Terms.

Confronted suddenly with the most radical proposals for Government operation of the railroads, with a promise of legislation which would guarantee to the companies net earnings equivalent to the average of three fairly prosperous years, the stock market quite naturally had no time to weigh any of the considerations involved in yesterday morning's biggest news story. Wherever men had time to think there arose a number of practical doubts as to the methods which will be followed in putting the President's proclamation into effect, but on the Stock Exchange there was no time to argue pros and cons while a runaway market was carrying prices forward by leaps that completely ignored whole points. The overnight gain has perhaps never been equaled. The advances of 8, 11 and even 15 points scored at the opening could mean nothing else than frenzied efforts on the part of short interests to provide themselves with stocks to make deliveries. Many of the traders who bid up railroad issues had not attempted to analyze the meaning of the new state of affairs, but saw only the threat of much higher prices if they delayed in covering their short sales. It was unfortunate for the market that an announcement of such far-reaching possibilities could not have come on the eve of a holiday to allow people to form a calm estimate of its meaning before the market tried to translate it into prices. On a first reading the President's plan promises wonderfully better days for the railroads than they have been enjoying. It at once restores their diminishing net earnings to a volume that was rather satisfactory—assuming that Congress carries out the recommendations. It does away with the constant worry over fresh demands by labor, which have been encroaching steadily into the railroads' hard pressed dollar. It practically solves the perplexing problem of handling 1913 maturities and of providing new capital for improvements. With what amounts to a Government guarantee of continued prosperity, the roads can, if allowed, easily sell equipment trust certificates at fair rates to provide themselves with funds needed for new rolling stock. The progressive decline in railway credit is abruptly halted and immunity from many troubles that have been lurking in the background is assured. It was with these thoughts in mind that investors wrote millions upon millions back into railway security values in yesterday's violent rise. There was no time to ponder upon the possibilities of any offsetting factors which may be expected to arise when the President's desires are translated into legislative enactment. It is to be hoped that the Street's first estimate of the meaning of the new order of things will not have to be subjected to violent revision.

Had its mind not been so largely occupied with railroad matters the market might have properly given serious consideration to the peace terms which the Central Powers are offering the Allies under the guise of negotiations with the Bolsheviki. For the first time it is possible to consider a German peace tender in the light of definite statements. The security markets are hoping for an end of the war as strongly as they feared peace talk just a short year ago. It would be a pity if preparations for this country's participation in the war should be slowed down by false hopes of a settlement raised by the statements of Count Czernin, but the market is certain to reflect its anxiety for peace as opportunities like this arise.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	5
Low	3	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL.

Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	6
Five months	5¾@6	Five months	6
Six months	5¾@6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3½@4¼%

Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4 @4¼

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅜	$4.73½	$4.73½	— 00¾
Cables	4.76⅛	4.73½	4.76½	— .00¾
Francs—				
Demand	5.73⅜	5.73½	5.78⅝	+ .00¾
Cables	5.71⅞	5.71½	5.71½	+ .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	13.05	12.875	12.875	— .80
Cables	13.30	13.125	13.125	— .30

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75¾	$4.76¼
5.1828	Paris	5.73⅜	5.71⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	74.00	74.25
	Peking	113.00	113.25
	Shanghai	100.00	100.25
19.293	Greece	19.45	19.45
40.10	Holland	43.75	44.00
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826	Italy	8.36¾	8.35¾
44.84	Japan	103	103¼
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands— Manila	50.00	50.125
51.30	Russia	12.875	13.125
26.70	Scandinavia— Stockholm	33.75	34.25
	Copenhagen	31.50	31.87½
	Christiania	33.00	33.37½
19.295	Spain	24.40	24.50
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.90	27.00
42.44	Buenos Aires	46.90	47.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.38	4.36

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $52,676,560; balance, $43,660,515; sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,942,252; Federal Reserve credit balance, $25,343,860.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.01.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, unchanged; in New York, 86⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$9,382,465	$81,874,375
Ord. internal revenue	52,139,618	320,075,887
Income tax	13,062,617	45,524,868
Miscellaneous	15,642,988	105,477,837
Total receipts	$90,277,689	$552,935,968
Excess of ord. disbursem'ts over ord. rec't's	390,383,810	1,746,453,263
Excess of total disbursem'ts over total receipts	959,106,437	259,206,227
Expenditures	489,661,499	2,296,400,232

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£141,000
Circulation increased	906,000
Bullion increased	744,973
Other securities decreased	225,000
Public deposits increased	5,083,000
Other deposits decreased	4,986,000
Notes reserve decreased	70,000
Government securities increased	482,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.56 per cent.; last week it was 18.66 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	2,673,000
Silver in hand increased	246,000
Notes in circulation decreased	18,971,000
Treasury deposits increased	96,742,000
General deposits increased	19,512,000
Bills discounted increased	98,044,000
Advances increased	15,912,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,152,762	954,764	442,771
Year to date	182,140,102	234,214,316	172,451,143

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
11¼	12¼	300	Advance Rumely	11½	12¾	11½	12¼	+1¼
22	25	100	Advance Rumely pf	24	24	24	24	— ¼
		50	Ajax Rubber	45	45	45	45	...
1⅝	1⅞	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
2½	2⅝	1,400	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅞	2½	2⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	17	700	All.s-Chalmers Mfg	17½	17⅝	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
67	67¼	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	66½	67¼	66	67¼	+2¼
34¾	35¾	6,000	Am. Can	35	36¼	34½	34⅞	+1
87	88	100	Am. Can pf	88	88	88	88	+ ⅞
66½	67	4,800	Am. Car & Fdry	64¾	67	64¾	66⅝	+3¾
24½	25¾	1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	23½	25	23½	25	+3
11¼	12	730	Am. H. & Leather	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
48	49	400	Am. H. & L. pf	47½	49½	47½	48¾	+1¼
53½	54	1,900	Am. International	52⅝	53⅝	52¾	53⅜	+1⅜
25¼	25½	700	Am. Linseed	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	...
52¾	53	7,100	Am. Locomotive	51⅜	53¾	51	52¾	+3¼
92	94	300	Am. Locomotive pf	93	93	93	93	—2
50	52	300	Am. Malting 1st pf	52	52	52	52	+1¾
72½	72¾	10,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	71½	73¼	70½	72⅝	+2¼
57¾	58	1,100	Am. Steel Fdries	55	58	55	57¾	+3¼
96	96½	200	Am. Sugar Ref	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	+1
59½	59¾	2,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	58½	60	58½	59½	+2¾
102¼	103	2,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	100¾	102¾	100¾	102¾	+2¾
135½	137	1,650	Am. Tobacco pf	132¾	137¾	131	135½	+3¼
89	92	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	89½	89½	89¼	89½	+ ½
41¾	42½	800	Am. Woolen	41¾	42	41¼	41⅞	+ ⅝
11	12	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S	11	12	11	11⅞	+1⅜
57⅞	58	23,800	Anaconda Copper	57	58¾	56⅝	58	+1½
84½	85	15,250	Atch., Top. & S. F.	83½	88	83¾	84⅝	+0¾
76	82	1,500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	78½	82¾	78½	82	+3½
89	89¾	1,200	Atlantic Coast Line	92	93	89	89	—3½
96⅞	99	4,400	At., Gulf & West I.	99	100½	97½	99	+2
56¾	57	14,300	Baldwin Loco	57½	58½	55⅞	57	+2⅜
93	97	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	93	93	93	93	—1
51⅝	52	36,800	Baltimore & Ohio	55	57	49¼	51⅝	+11⅞
55	56¾	2,300	Baltimore & O. pf	52	56	52	56	+6½
83	85	100	Barrett Co	83½	83½	83½	83½	+1½
1	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
72	72½	5,000	Bethlehem Steel	69	72⅝	69	72½	+3⅝
72¾	72½	36,000	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	70½	72⅝	69¼	72⅜	+3½
90	91	200	Beth. Steel pf	90	90	90	90	+5
96	97	900	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅜	+1¼
		2,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	38	40	38	39¾	+3
5½	7¼	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	6	6	6	6	...
111¾	112½	1,700	Burns Brothers	111¼	112½	110¾	112	+ ½
9	16	100	Butterick Co	10	10	10	10	...
15⅜	16	300	Butte & Superior	15	15⅝	15	15⅜	+1¼
59	62	200	Calumet & Arizona	58	58	58	58	+2
134½	134¾	9,100	Canadian Pacific	134	134¾	133	134½	+1⅜
25½	28	200	Central Foundry	25	25	25	25	—2
35	40	600	Central Foundry pf	35	35	35	35	...
60½	61	8,800	Central Leather Co	59½	62	58¾	61	+2¼
101	104	100	Central Leather pf	101½	103	101½	101½	+1½
64¾	65¾	100	Chandler Motor	65	65	65	65	...
4½	4¾	13,500	Chesapeake & Oh.o	47	48½	46	47¾	+¾
7	7¼	500	Chi. Great West'n	6⅞	7½	6¾	7	+1
21½	22	1,000	Chi., Great West.pf	19½	22½	19½	21½	+3½
45¼	45½	20,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	48	49	45½	45¾	+3⅝
74¾	75¼	9,600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	81	81	71	73¼	+12
90	91	500	Chi. & Northwest	91	91	90	90	+1½
21	21¼	20,100	Chi., R. I. & P. c.	18½	21⅜	18¼	21	+3¾
55½	56	6,500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	48½	57	48¼	55½	+8½
47¼	48	5,300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	39	49	39	47½	+11½
65	80	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	70	70	70	70	—12
14¾	14⅞	2,800	Chile Copper	14¾	15⅝	14⅝	15	+ ⅝
39¼	40	4,500	Chino Copper	39	40¾	39	39¼	+ ⅜
23	32	600	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	23	26½	23	26½	+ ½
33¼	34	1,300	Col., Fuel & Iron	33	34¼	33	33½	+ ¾
20	22	200	Col. & Southern	19½	20	19½	20	+1½
46	50	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	45	45	45	45	...
30½	31	400	Columb.a Gas & El	30½	31	30½	31	+ ½
77	78½	1,400	Consolidated Gas	76¾	78¾	77¼	77¼	+ ¾
40	50	25	Continental Insur	40	40	40	40	...
20	20¼	5,400	Corn Products Ref	20	20⅝	20¾	20	+ ⅜
90½	91½	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¾	91	90¾	91	+ ¼
90½	91½	40	Do., odd lot	90½	90½	90½	90½	...
50	51	8,800	Crucible Steel	50	51¾	49½	51¾	+2¾
85	86	300	Crucible Steel pf	86	86	86	86	+3
25½	28¾	5,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	25¾	27	25¾	27	+ ⅝
77	77¾	900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	76½	77	76	77	+ ⅞
95	95½	100	Deere & Co. pf	95	95	95	95	+2
103	103⅝	6,000	Delaware & Hud	100	103	99	103½	+1½
170	175	300	Del., Lack. & West	175	175	175	175	+5
5¼	6	300	Den. & Rio Grande	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	+ ¼
10½	10¾	3,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10½	11	10	10¾	+ ¾
32½	33⅜	5,300	Distillers' Secur	32⅜	33⅜	32	33	+1⅛
8½	8⅝	800	Dome Mines	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
5	5½	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
13½	15⅜	14,200	Erie	14	16	15	15½	+1⅝
22½	23⅛	9,000	Erie 1st pf	22	24¼	22	23½	+3¾
18¼	18⅜	1,100	Erie 2d pf	17¾	19	17¾	18¾	+3¼
30	33	100	Federal M. & S. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+2½
32	33	200	Gaston, W. & W	31¾	32	31¾	32	+ ⅝
124⅝	125	5,000	General Electric	121½	125¾	121½	124⅝	+ 2
94¼	95	3,000	General Motors	93½	95	92½	94⅝	—1⅛
77	78	400	General Motors pf	76½	78½	76½	76⅝	— ⅛
35½	36¼	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	35	36½	35	36½	+1¼
74	75	200	Granby Consol	73	74¾	73	74¾	+3¼
87½	88½	11,050	Great Northern pf	85	89	85	88	+1½
25½	27½	2,500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	24½	26¼	24½	26¼	+2¼
85	87	500	Gulf States Steel	85½	86½	85½	86½	+1½
31¼	32	900	Haskell & Barker	30¼	31¾	30¼	31¾	+1¾
..	100	100	Homestake Mining	93	93	93	93	+4
91	91¾	1,000	Illinois Central	87¾	91	87¾	91	+4½
42	42½	4,300	Inspiration Copper	40	42¾	40	42½	+2¾
..	7⅞	5,000	Interboro Consol	6	8	6	7¾	+1½
42¼	43	1,100	Interboro Con. pf	41	42¾	41	42½	+2⅞
34¼	37	200	Int. Agricultural pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+1¾
19¾	20	3,200	Int. Mer. Marine	20¾	21	19¾	19¾	+1⅜
80	80	22,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	80	81¾	78½	79¼	+1½
26½	26¾	10,500	Int. Nickel	26¼	26¾	25	26	— ¼
24	25½	2,300	Int. Paper	24	25¾	24	24½	+1
57½	58	2,000	Int. Paper. pf. sta	57	57	56½	57	+2
18	18½	1,100	Kansas City South	18½	18½	17¾	18¼	+2⅛
49	49½	100	Kan. City South. pf	48½	49	48¾	49	+5
70	80	100	Kelly Spring. T. pf	75	75	75	75	—3
26	27	100	Kelsey Wheel	28	28	28	28	+3
30½	30⅞	10,000	Kennecott Copper	30⅜	31⅜	30¾	30⅝	+ ⅛
74	75¼	3,800	Lackawanna Steel	74	75¾	74	74½	+ ⅛
10	13	500	Lake Erie & West	9½	10	9½	10	+ ½
58	59	3,100	Lehigh Valley	57	59	57	58	+5¾
103	122	1,000	Liggett & Myers	101	101	100	100	+ ½
100½	110¾	2,300	Louis. & Nash	100¾	112½	100¾	111½	+5½
95	97¼	300	Manhattan Elev	95	97	95	95¼	+2
22½	23	350	Maxwell Motors	23	23	23	23	+1⅜
53	54	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	53	53	53	53	+2
19	20	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ½
45	47	800	May Dept. Stores	45½	46	45	45	— ⅝
74½	75	4,300	Mexican Petroleum	73½	75½	73¾	74⅝	+1¾
24¼	24⅝	1,450	Miami Copper	24¾	25⅞	24¾	25⅞	+1
42¼	42½	14,100	Midvale Steel	41¾	43¼	41½	42½	+ ⅜
8¼	8½	1,400	Minn. & St. L. new	8	8¾	8	8¼	+1⅛
..	..	50	Do., odd lot	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
85	90	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	81	84⅞	81	84¾	+1¾
4	5	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4¾	4	4¾	+1
7½	9	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	20,100	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	23⅜	24⅞	23	24⅛	+ ⅛
42	43	2,000	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	39¾	43½	39	42½	+1⅜
61½	63	400	Montana Power	61¼	62¾	61⅞	62¾	+1⅝
112	122	100	Nash., C. & St. L.	121	121	121	121	+1
14	14½	500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
36	36½	300	Nat. Enam. & St	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
40	42¾	1,400	Nat. Lead	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+1½
17¼	17⅝	600	Nevada Con. Cop	16¾	17¾	16¾	17¼	+ ¾
17	18	500	N. O., Tex. & Mex	19½	19½	17¼	17½	...
115	116	500	N. Y. Air Brake	116	116¾	116	116¾	+4½
70¾	70⅞	20,300	N. Y. Central	71	72	68½	70½	+7
42	50	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	46	46	46	46	+5
28½	29¼	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	29	30¾	28½	28¾	+1¾
21¼	21¾	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	21	21¾	20½	21¼	+1½
103	103¾	3,000	Norfolk & Western	104	105	102½	102½	+1½
39½	40	500	North American	39¼	40¾	39	40	—1¼
84½	85	9,800	Northern Pacific	85	85	81	84⅞	+3¼
34¾	35¼	4,000	Ohio Cities Gas	35	35¾	34¼	34⅞	+1
55	55½	200	Owens Bottle Mach	54	55	54	55	+1½
25	25	400	Pacific Mail	23½	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ½
43⅝	45¾	21,200	Penn. R. R.	45¼	46⅝	45	45⅞	+3¾
36½	36¾	400	People's Gas. Chi	36	37	36	36½	+1
63	64	100	Peoria & Eastern	64	64	64	64	+1½
14½	15¼	1,000	Pere Marquette	14½	15¼	14½	14⅞	+1½
47	49	1,200	Pere Marq. prior pf	47¾	49½	47¾	48¾	+2¼
25	25	500	Philadelphia Co	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
43	43	800	Pittsburgh Coal	43	43	41	41¾	+1½
22½	22½	3,400	Pitts. & West Va	22½	22½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
50	50	700	Pitts. & West Va. pf	50	50	50	50	+2½
54	56	1,300	Pressed Steel Car	54	56¾	54	56¼	+3
100	105	100	Public Service N. J	100	100	100	100	+3
110	115	1,000	Pullman Co	110	112	110	112	+5
43½	45½	1,100	Railway Steel Sp	43½	45½	43½	44¾	+2¾
21½	21½	3,200	Ray Con. Copper	21½	21½	21	21½	+ ¾
70½	71¾	61,900	Reading	70½	73¾	70⅜	71⅜	+1¼
35	35	100	Reading 2d pf x d	35	35	35	35	+1½
76	78¼	11,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	76	78¼	76¾	77¼	+2½
91	92¼	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	91	92¼	90¾	92¼	+2
60	60	300	Royal Dutch N. Y	60	60	58½	60	+1
14	14¾	2,100	St. Louis-San Fran	14	14¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
26	26	100	St. L.-San F. pf	26	26	26	26	+ ⅜
6	6	500	Saxon Motor	6	6	5½	5¼	— ⅛
8¾	9	1,900	Seaboard Air Line	8¼	8¾	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
18	18¼	1,100	Seab. Air Line pf	17½	18	17	18	+1
120	131½	1,100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	128¾	131	128¾	130	+2½
15¾	15¾	800	Shattuck-Arizona	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼	...
26	28¾	3,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref	25¾	27½	25¾	27½	+1¼
37	37¾	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	37	37¾	37	37¾	+ ⅛
83¼	83¾	16,500	Southern Pacific	84	84	81¼	83½	+5¾
23½	24	23,100	Southern Railway	24½	24¾	23¼	23⅝	+1⅝
58½	58¾	2,500	Southern Ry. pf	58½	58¾	58	58½	+3
43¾	44	5,200	Studebaker Co	43¾	44¼	43¾	44	+1⅝
86	91	100	Studebaker Co. pf	90½	90¾	90½	90¾	+5½
36¼	36¾	2,000	Superior Steel	36¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	+ ⅛
111⅞	112¾	800	Tenn. C. & C	111⅞	112¾	111⅞	112¾	+1¾
129¾	130¾	9,200	Texas Co	128	131	127	129¾	+1½
15	16	700	Texas & Pacific	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	+2⅜
47	47½	3,500	Tobacco Products	47¼	48¼	46¾	47½	+1½
60	65	100	Twin City R. T.	64¾	64¾	64½	64¾	+2½
58½	60¼	300	Union B. & P. new	59½	59½	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
110¾	111	44,450	Union Pacific	112	112	106¾	110¾	+7½
68	70	400	Union Pacific pf	70	70	69¾	69¾	— ¼
35½	36¾	1,600	United Alloy Steel	35	36¾	35	36	+ ⅛
88½	89	2,200	United Cigar Stores	88	89½	87	88¾	+1½
47	48	200	United Drug 1st pf	48	48	48	48	+1
70	75	100	United Drug 2d pf	75	75	75	75	+1
112½	113	700	United Fruit	110	112½	110	111½	+ ½
4¾	5¼	200	United Rys. Invest	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10¾	12	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	11	11	11	11	+1
116	117	6,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	112	117½	110¾	116¾	+7½
50	200	200	U. S. Rubber	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅝
92	93	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	92¾	93½	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
43½	45	700	U. S. Sm. R. & M.	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¼	+2¾
44	45	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
87½	87¾	200,300	U. S. Steel	86	88	84¾	87¼	+3¾
104	106	7,400	U. S. Steel pf	104¾	104¾	102½	104	+1¾
76½	76¾	11,500	Utah Copper	78	78	75½	76½	+2¼
11	12	100	Utah Securities	11	11	11	11	+1⅛
32¼	33	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	32	32	32	32	+ ½
8¼	8¾	1,100	Wabash	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½	+1⅛
40¾	41	9,000

1882—1917

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WAR FAILS TO HALT RAILWAYS FOR CHINA

American International Corporation's Bulletin Tells of Activities.

VARIED INTERESTS SHOWN

Reported Interest in United States Industrial Alcohol Officially Confirmed.

The second official bulletin of the American International Corporation, just issued, although dated Oct., 1917, goes into more detail regarding the corporation's varied interests than any previous report upon them. It lists as companies owned by the American International, the Allied Machinery Company of America, the Allied Machinery Company of France, the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, and the American International Steel Corporation, and as companies operated by it, the Allied Construction Machinery Corporation, the Allied Sugar Machinery Corporation, the American International Terminals Company, Carter, Macy & Co., Inc.; the China Corporation, and the Latin-American Corporation.

Particularly interesting is the list of companies in which the corporation has an investment, which includes the Grace Russian Company, the International Mercantile Marine Company, the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, the Pacific Mail, the United Fruit Company, the United States Rubber Company, and the United States Industrial Alcohol Company. The fact that the American International had an interest in Industrial Alcohol has been reported, but never before officially confirmed.

The bulletin gives considerable news regarding the progress of the corporation's enterprises in China. Despite the unsettled conditions there, reconnaissance of 1,090 miles and preliminary survey of 540 miles have been carried out on the Chouchiakou-Hsiang-yang line, and this line may be extended to Chengtu in the Province of Szechwan, opening up a very rich mining district. Surveys are also being completed on the important Chuchow-Chinchow line.

The bulletin also officially confirms earlier reports that the corporation has taken over the offices and foreign business of the Midvale Steel Company at London and Buenos Aires, incorporating them with the American International Steel Corporation. The organization of the Grace Russian Company, in co-operation and joint ownership with W. R. Grace Co., is also described. Some details are given regarding the big shipbuilding enterprise undertaken for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at Hog Island on the Delaware, where the corporation will build 1,500,000 deadweight tons of ships—about four times the total average annual shipping construction in the United States before the war.

During the past year, the bulletin reports, the American International has received 556 propositions from various sources, 74 agricultural, 104 manufacturing, 99 mining, 53 financing, 64 merchandizing, 65 public utilities, &c. Of these, 521 were turned down.

DIVIDEND BY RESERVE BANK.

Local Institution Will Pay 6% Per Annum for Two Years.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, has declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the two years ending Dec. 31, 1917. The capital of the bank at the present time is $18,207,000 and the amount disbursed will be approximately $1,460,000. The capitalization has fluctuated by reason of the admission of new members into the system and the dividend payments are figured for each member bank on the basis of the period that it has been a stockholder.

The declaration of the dividend for two years brings the payments up to date, the New York Reserve Bank having previously paid dividends on Dec. 31, 1916, and June 30, 1917, covering the periods from Nov. 2, 1914, to March 31, 1915, and from April 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915, respectively.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Can. Westinghouse...	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do	1	Ex	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Bell Tele. of Penn...	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Consum. Bl., L. & P. pf	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 8
Del. Lack. & W...	5	Q	Jan. 22	Jan. 3
Illinois Brick.....	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Inspiration Copper...	62	Q	Jan. 28	Jan. 11
Lukens 8d 1st & 2d pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Massachusetts Gas.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Mohawk Mining....	$6		Jan. 9	Jan. 9
New Jersey Zinc....	4	Q	Feb. 9	Jan. 30
Norfolk & West. pf	1	Q	Feb. 19	Jan. 31
Northern Pacific....	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 4
Ottumwa R. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
So. Cal. Edison pf...	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
U. S. Glass.....	$1	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
U. S. Smelt & Ref...	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Do pf	87½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Wabash pf A.....	1	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 10
W. States G. & E. pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Wm. Cramp & Sons..	3	—	Feb. 1	Jan. 15

EARNINGS.

Miscellaneous.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30:

	Year Ended Sept. 30, '17.	Dec.1,'15 to Sept. 30, '17.
Operating profit	$11,095,531	$14,729,098
Interest and exchange.	244,043	91,386
Taxes, inc. war taxes.	1,288,471	299,000
Depreciation, etc.	2,250,000	2,148,689
Net profit	7,315,017	12,179,912
Preferred dividends	3,500,000	2,327,595
Surplus	3,815,017	9,851,507
Previous surplus	9,851,507	
Profit and loss surplus	13,666,524	9,851,507

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.....	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P...	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific..	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Chas. & Ohio.....	1918-'27	4½	6.50	5.75
Chicago & N. W..	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	6.10	5.10
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	5.50
Erie Railroad.....	1917-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Del. & Hudson.....	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad.....	1917-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Illinois Central...	1917-'28	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Louis. & Nash.....	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Michigan Central..	1917-'30	5	6.50	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1917-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio....	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
N. Y. Central.....	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Norfolk & West....	1917-'24	4½	6.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'25	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ht.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.00
St. L. Southwest.	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1917-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.25
Southern Pacific..	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Railway.	1917-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Previous Day. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.70		6.70	
Spelter	6.87½	8.12½	7.00	8.00
Antimony	14.75	15.00	14.75	15.00
Quicksilver ...	$115.00	..	$115.00	..
Aluminium ...	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry ...	..	34.35	..	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Previous Day. £ s. d.
Copper, spot.....	110 0 0	110 0 0
Copper, futures.....	110 0 0	110 0 0
Tin, spot	302 10 0	305 0 0
Tin, futures.....	295 0 0	298 0 0
Spelter	34 0 0	34 0 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guaranty Trust Company as trustee is issuing definitive coupon ten-year 6 per cent. notes of the Central Argentine Railway, Limited, in exchange for the outstanding temporary obligations.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of New York National Banking Association on Dec. 26 elected Samuel Riker, Jr., a member of the Board.

Ralph Dawson and Frank J. Frost were yesterday appointed Assistant Secretaries of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The Irving Trust Company has been appointed trustee under the $15,000,000 note issue of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation.

N. D. Maher has been elected President of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, succeeding L. S. Johnson, elected Chairman of the Board of Directors.

REVOLT CUTS EARNINGS OF CUBA CANE SUGAR

Gross Income of $11,095,531 for Year $3,633,500 Less Than for Previous Ten Months.

The annual report of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, issued yesterday, showed the adverse results on earnings of the revolution in Cuba early in 1917. The gross income of $11,095,531 in the twelve months ended Sept. 30 was $3,633,500 less than in the ten months which ended with Sept. 30, 1916. The last year was the first full year of the company's operation.

After setting aside $1,286,471 for taxes, including the war tax levy, and reserving $2,250,000 for depreciation, a balance remained amounting to $7,315,017. In the shorter period reported upon a year ago the net profit was $12,179,012. The surplus of $3,815,017 left over after preferred stock dividends were paid was equal to $7.63 per share of common stock, compared with $19.10 in the ten months of 1916.

Manuel Rionde, President, said in his statement to share owners that the low sucrose content of the cane had limited the output.

"Of 4,017,303 tons of cane ground," he added, "decrease in yield represented over 49,000,000 pounds of sugar less than was obtained from the same amount of cane during the previous crop. The actual damage caused by the revolution to the company was limited to the cane burned, consequently lower sucrose to the burned cane, and general disorganization and a decrease in the efficiency of the factories. Losses were small in comparison with other estates in the eastern end of the island, and the company has presented its claim for damages against the Cuban Government through the proper channels.

"Total production of sugar during the fiscal year was 3,261,221 bags, all of which, with the exception of some $300,000 in value, have been delivered and paid for. Land purchases and machinery improvements aggregating $5,479,153 were paid for without issuing any additional securities. The company now owns in fee 354,400 acres and leases 198,200 acres. Production for the coming year is estimated at from 3,800,000 to 4,000,000 bags."

The National City Company will announce today an offering of $6,000,000 of one, two, and three year 6 per cent. bonds of the Cuban-American Sugar Company. One-third of the issue, or $2,000,000, will mature each year. The new bonds are being issued for the purpose of refunding about $8,500,000 of outstanding collateral trust 6 per cent. bonds which mature in April, the company having repurchased or redeemed the balance of the $10,000,000 of ten-year bonds originally authorized. The price at which the new bonds will be offered will probably be announced today.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.04
Best & Belcher....	.02	Ophir	.04
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.04
Challenge Con....	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.04
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher.....	.02
Con. Virginia....	.12	Sierra Nevada..	.10
Gould & Curry....	.01	Union Con.....	.81
Jacket	.03	Mexican dollars...	.66

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Con....	.38
Jim Butler.....	.77	Goldfield Merger	.03
McNamara	.18	Great Bend.....	.03
Midway	.07	Jumbo Ext.....	.14
Mizpah	.03	Kewanas	.04
Monarch Pitts....	.09	Silver Pick.....	.04
Montana	.08	Spearhead	.04
North Star.....	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.07	Consolidated	.08
Tonopah Divide....	.18	Morning Glory...	.09
Tonopah Ext.....	1.20	Union Amal.....	.03
West End.....	.07	White Caps.....	.47
West Tonopah.....	.09	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills....	.05
Atlanta	.07	Packard	.15
Booth	.03	Rochester	.30
Florence	.03	Round Mountain.	.30
		United Eastern..	8.62½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Granite	45	47
Dr. Jackpot	1¼	5	Isabella	7¾	8¾
Elkton	5	6½	McKinney..	6¾	7½
El Paso....	14	20	Portland	107	115
Fanny R..	3	4	U. Gold M..	15	16
Golden C.	145	146	Vindicator..	35	40
Gold Sov..	2½	2¾			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat situation remained practically unchanged. Receipts at primary points were moderate and it was said that arrangements were being made to ship wheat from the Pacific Coast to the Northwestern mills. The weather in the Northwest was very cold and further apprehension was felt for the safety of the new crop, which is now largely unprotected by snow covering.

RYE.—Market steady. No. 2 Western, $1.92, cost and freight New York.

CORN.

The impression prevailed in the corn trade that Government control of the railroads should be a bearish factor inasmuch as it should facilitate the movement. The market, however, showed a steady undertone, and while the late positions declined ⅛c to ¼c the trade was not inclined to take chances on the short side. It was thought that sooner or later the movement of corn will increase to a point where it may have a pronounced influence on cash premiums at least. The local cash market was firm. Kiln dried No. 3 yellow, quoted at $1.87, and No. 4 yellow, $1.83, cost and freight New York, fifteen days' shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December ...	1.27¾	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.27¾	91½
January	1.25¼	1.24¾	1.24¾	1.25¼	..
May	1.25¼	1.24¾	1.24¾	1.24½	92¾

OATS.

Country offerings of oats were said to have been the largest for some time, and, as receipts were also more liberal, the oats market experienced a reaction, closing with net losses of 1c to 1¼c. Cash markets in the West were easier, and the action of December suggested further tenders on contract. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 91½@92c; No. 2 white, 92c; No. 3 white, 91@91½c; No. 4 white, 90½@91c; fancy clipped white, 92@94c; ordinary clipped white, 91@92c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December ...	.80	77¾	78¼	79½	49¾
March	.78¾	76¾	77¼	78¾	..
May	.76¾	75¼	75½	76¾	58¾

PROVISIONS.

The volume of trading in the provision market was comparatively small and prices were easier under scattered selling, prompted by a decline in the hog market. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 42,000; estimated for Friday, 37,000. Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 7,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
January	24.10	23.92	23.95	24.20	15.67
May	24.65	24.47	24.52	24.87	15.97
Ribs—					
January	24.12	24.07	24.07	24.17	13.85
May	24.77	24.52	24.62	24.67	14.40
Pork—					
January	46.00	45.85	45.95	46.00	27.20
May	45.85	45.40	45.42	45.60	26.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

Interest in the cottonseed oil market is becoming very small, but prices yesterday were strong owing to the lack of offers and the fact that what few sellers there were were disposed to hold values on a basis with crude oil. The shorts were nervous, and closing quotations were 8@50 points net higher. Total sales were 6,100 barrels, and tenders on December contracts so far have aggregated 13,800 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	19.10	19.00
December	19.65	19.55	19.50	19.10
January	19.40	19.30	19.35@19.40	19.28
February	19.40	19.40	19.40@19.50	19.28
March	19.65	19.60	19.60@19.66	19.40
April	..	..	19.65	19.45

COFFEE.

The coffee market made a generally steady showing yesterday. There was some scattered selling at the start, which may have reflected hedging against purchases in the east and freight market or realizing. It was well absorbed at an opening advance of 1 to 4 points, however, and the market later improved on further buying by brokers with Wall Street or European connections. March sold up from 7.05c to 7.70c and September from 8.07c to 8.16c, with the market closing at a net advance of 10 to 12 points. The local spot market was steady at 8c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	7.56@7.57	7.72
January	..	..	7.54@7.56	7.42
February	..	..	7.63@7.64	7.51
March	7.70	7.62	7.72@7.73	7.60
April	..	..	7.79@7.80	7.68
May	7.85	7.76	7.86@7.86	7.75
June	..	..	7.94@7.94	7.83
July	8.00	7.92	8.00@8.01	7.90
August	..	..	8.08@8.09	7.98
September	8.16	8.07	8.16@8.17	8.06
October	..	..	8.24@8.25	8.14

SUGAR.

Raw sugar was steady for early shipment on basis of official new crop price with the following business transacted: 19,000 bags Porto Ricos, December shipment, at 6.005c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered; 30,000 bags Cubas, clearance not later than Jan. 10, at 4.985c, cost and freight; 5,000 bags Cubas, now loading for New Orleans, at 4.925c, cost and freight; 1,300 bags San Domingos afloat, at 4.749c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered, and 30,000 bags Porto Ricos, early January clearance, at 6.005c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered; all to the International Committee. Cuban planters continue to send sugar to the ports rapidly and there is a large amount of sugar now awaiting shipment to United States Atlantic ports. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.005c; cost and freight, 4.985c. No change was reported in refined sugar, quotations ranging from 8.15c to 8.35c regular way, but a readjustment downward is looked for shortly. Supplies of refined sugar are still very inadequate and little permanent relief is looked for before the middle of January at the earliest.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 8,332 packages. A little shortage of high-grade fresh creamery caused an advance of about 1c on such, with demand active. Plenty of the secondary grades of creamery, and an irregular market for them. Some trading in storage creamery at about late prices. Ladles easy. Packing stock slightly weaker. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 80@91c; extras (92 score,) 49¼@50c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44½@49c; seconds, 41@44c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 52@53½c; extras, 51@51½c; firsts, 46@50c; seconds, 43@45c; creamery, held, extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 43@45c; seconds, 40@42½c; thirds, 39@39½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 45@46c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 38@43c; removated, extras, 41½@43c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 38@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35½@36c; lower grades, 34@35c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35½@ 36c; No. 2, 35c; lower grades, 32@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 6,497 cases. The market is still very lightly supplied with fresh gathered eggs in good condition, and prices continue strong and in sellers' favor. There are several thousand cases piled up at the express stations, exposed and the cold weather is the subject to many damage from freezing. If these could be delivered the supply would be ample, but there seems to be little chance of this stock being delivered. Frosted stock is selling at a wide range of prices, according to the extent of the damage. Storage eggs continue active, and prices show a further advance. Nearby eggs in small supply and cleaning up promptly at firm prices. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 68c; extra firsts, 66@68c; firsts, 62@66c; seconds, 58@58c; thirds and poorer, 55@56c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 40½@41c; firsts, 39@40c; seconds, 37@38½c; lower grades, 35@36c; refrigerator, nearby whites, fancy, 40@41c; refrigerator, nearby whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; seconds, 37@38½c; lower grades, 35@36c; refrigerator, nearby whites, mixed colors, fancy, 39@40c; refrigerator, nearby whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 65@69c; refrigerator, whites, ordinary to fine, 63@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 65@69c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 55@62c; Western and Southern, fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 65@69c; Western and Southern

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

35 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 Continental Insurance
1000 City & Suburban Homes
50 Hopkins & Allen Arms Pfd.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 James Butler Pfd.
20 National Park Bank Stock
10 Preferred Accident Insurance
100 Platt Iron Works Com. & Pfd.
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
25 Willcox & Gibbs

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100 American Stores Pfd.
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50 Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
10 E. W. Bliss Com.
15 Fidelity & Casualty
50 Great Northern Paper
300 Harris Bros. Com.
100 James Butler Pfd.
100 Penn Coal & Coke
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Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil Pfd.
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SUGAR EXPORTS INCREASE.

October Total 10,000,000 Pounds Above That of October, 1916.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Sugar exports from the United States in October showed an increase of nearly 10,000,000 pounds over the same month last year. France and England received the bulk of the shipments of $113,241,000 pounds, the former getting 73,000,000 pounds, to relieve a virtual famine there; and the latter 22,000,000 pounds. Six million pounds went to the Netherlands, 5,000,000 to Argentina, and almost as large a quantity to Mexico.

While gold exports for the month showed a considerable decrease as compared with the same month in 1916, a new movement of the metal, this time to Peru, which received $3,928,372 in the month, compared with $3,646,026 for the first ten months of the year. The increase was in payment for growing purchases of copper by this country.

Spain, Japan, and Mexico took virtually all the rest of the country's $11,134,074 gold export in October. In ten months Japan received $155,000,000, as compared with $13,043,000 in the same period of 1916; Spain $102,000,000, as compared with $9,701,000, and Mexico $7,000,000, as compared with less than $1,000,000.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupons, 1930	..	97½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1950	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, converston, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	93¾	94½	94
4½s June, 1965	93¾	94½	94½
4½s Mar., 1963	94¼	94¾	94½
4½s Nov., 1957	94½	95	94½
4½s May, 1957	94¼	95	94½
4½s April, 1966	87⅞	90	89
4½s Mar., 1960-90	90	92	88
4½s Mar., 1964	87½	90	88
4½s Mar., 1962	87½	89	88
4½s Sept., 1960	87½	89	87½
4s May, 1959	86	88	86
4s Nov., 1955	86	87½	86
4s May, 1957	86		86
4s Nov., 1956	83	86	83
4s Nov., 1955	83	86	83
4s Nov., 1936	88	90	88
4s May, 1919	96¼	..	98¼
4s Nov., 1918	99		99

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	..	77¼	..
3½s May, 1954	..	77½	..
3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s April 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
3½s 1940-1958	4.90	4.60	4.90
3½s 1930-1929	4.90	4.60	4.90
3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.60	4.90
3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.60	4.90
3s 1940-1963	4.85	4.40	4.85
3s 1926-1930	4.85	4.40	4.85
3s 1918-1925	4.85	4.40	4.85

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
45	Am. Light & Traction	202	194½	200	205
135	Cities Service	206	205½	205	206
350	Cities Service pf	67¼	66¾	66⅞	67¼
200	Pacific Gas & Electric	31⅞	30⅞	31¼	32
52	Western Power	9	9	9	9½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	14
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	72
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	38	41
Am. Light & Trac. pf	90	96
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf	72	75
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	58	61
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	8	11
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	60
Carolina Power & Light	28	29
Carolina P. & L. pf	88	92
Colorado Power	20	23
Colorado Power pf	95	100
Columbus Electric pf	78	82
Com. Power Ry. & L.	30	33
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	61	63
Conn. Power pf	85	90
Consumers' Power pf	85	90
Dayton Power & L. pf	75	80
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	75	80
El Paso Electric	95	100
El Paso Electric pf	88	92
Electric B. & S. pf	92	96
Electric Properties	50	57
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf	..	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf	63	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf	93	100
Int. M. Ry. L. & P. pf	85	90
Interstate Electric	30	42
Interstate Elec. pf	90	95

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½	
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	62	65	
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75	
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	93	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	67	76	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	90	94	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90	
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '23	85	95	
Inter.-M. R., L. & P. 6s	97	100	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	99	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90	
Mich. Light 5s, 1945	97½	98	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	90	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	67	68	
Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85	
Miss. River Power pf	93	96	
Northern Ohio Electric	25	30	
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	65	70	
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15	
North. Ont. L. & P. pf	53	56	
Northern States Pow.	60	64	
Northern States P. pf	85	87	
Northern Texas Electric	49	52½	
Northern Tex. Elec. pf	67	72	
Ozark Power & Water	35	45	
Pac. Gas & Elec. pf	80¾	81¼	
Pine Bluff 7% pf	96	98	
Pub. Service Sec. pf	70	75	
Puget Sd. T. L. & P.	12	14½	
Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	47	52	
Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf	86	90	
Republic Ry. & Light	19	20	
Republic Ry. & L. pf	52	55	
Sierra Pac. El. pf	90	95	
Southern Cal. Edison	80	81	
South. Cal. Edison pf	94	97	
Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7	
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	19	21	
Tampa Electric	102½	..	
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	10	12	
Texas Power & L. pf	97	100	
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf	80	84	
U. G. Improvement	80	83½	
United Light & Rys.	26	28	
United L. & Rys. pf	58	60	
Wash. L. W. & P. pf	82	84	
West. P. Ter. & W. P	10	15	
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	50	55	
West. Penn. P. pf	95	100	
Western Power pf	39	41	
Wisconsin Interstate	33	40	
Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	100	

Railroads.

3 Bos & Alb	123½	122½	123½
146 Bos. Elev	30	27	30
519 Bos. & Maine	21¼	20	21
12 C.J. & S.Y.pf.	85	84	85
184 Fitchburg pf.	51	47¾	51
72 Mass. Elec.pf.	8½	7	8
5 Maine Cent.	78	78	78

Miscellaneous.

10 Am. Ag. Ch.	78	76	78
20 Do pf	88½	88½	88½
4 Am. Pneu. pf.	8	8	8
10 Am. Sug. pf.	106½	105¾	106½
1,206 A. T. & T.	102¾	100¾	102½
288 Am. Wool pf.	89	89	89
640 A. D. S. pf.	97	96¼	99¼
2 Art Metal	6	6	6
170 Cub. Cement	13	12	12
5 Edison Elec.	140	140	140
30 Gen. Elec.	123	123	123
90 Int.P.Cem.pf.	13	13	13
465 Mass. Gas	76¼	75	76½

Bonds.

$7,000 A.G.& W.I.5s	76½	76½	
2,000 C. J.& S.Y.5s	91¼	91¼	
1,000 N. E. Tel. 5s	89	89	
2,000 Swift 3s	93	93	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Atlantic Pet.	3¾	3¾	3¾
141	Con. Power	95½	93	95½
1,225	Coeden	8	7⅝	8
200	Do pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
170	Dav. Chem.	29	28	29
375	Houston Oil	40¾	34	40¾
249	Do pf	65½	63¾	65½

Bonds.

$1,000	Car.Cent.4s	77	77	77
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	82	82	82
1,000	Con.C.ref.5s	90	90	90
10,000	Con.Pow.4½s	75	75	75
4,000	Cos. & A.	77	77	77
4,000	Do S.	78	78	78
2,000	Ga.Sc.& F.5s	97	97	97

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	Amer. Zinc	11¼	11	11¼
15	Am. Zinc pf.	40	40	40
36	Ahmeek	73	72	73
570	Alaska	2¼	1⅞	2
85	Anaconda	58⅝	57¼	58⅛
445	Arizona Com.	10¼	10	10¼
265	Cal. & Ariz.	59	58½	59
21	Cal. & Hecla	420	420	420
350	Cop. Range	43½	41⅞	42¾
30	Davis-Daly	4½	4½	4½
40	East Butte	9	8¾	9
26	Franklin	4¼	4	4¼
60	Granby	71	71	71
30	Hancock	7¼	7¼	7¼
421	Island Creek	55	52	55
20	Isl. Creek pf.	80	80	80
10	Kerr Lake	5	5	5
10	Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	La Salle	1¾	1¾	1¾
40	Mass. Con.	8⅛	8	8
50	Mohawk	62	59	61¾
10	New Arc	2	2	2
30	New Haven	30	28½	28½
196	Old Colony	92	85	87
121	Rutland pf	20	20	20
16	Union Pac	110⅝	110	110⅝
2	Vt. & Mass	83	83	83
142	West End	35½	34	35
10	Do pf	45	45	45
135	N. River pf.	66¼	65	66½
285	Nipissing	8⅝	8½	8½
100	Ojibway	98c	98c	98c
30	North Butte	13	13	13
110	Old Dominion	40	40	40
110	Osceola	55½	54½	55½
350	Pond Creek	18	17¼	17⅝
100	Ray Cons.	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
300	Santa Fe	60c	60c	60c
10	Shannon	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	St. Mary's	50	50	50
100	Sup. & Bos.	3	3	3
150	Superior	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
50	Trinity	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
500	Tuolumne	1½	1½	1½
110	U. S. Smelter	44	43	44
85	Do pf	45	45	45
25	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
440	Utah Con.	10	9¾	10
100	Utah Copper	77¼	77½	77¼
100	Victoria	2⅜	2½	2⅜
35	Wolverine	31	31	31

Bonds.

$2,000	Atlan.-Rich. 4s	97	97	97
1,000	Atlantic Coast L. 4s	82	82	82
1,000	Boston Elev. 4s	77	77	77
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	90	90	90
1,000	Mass. Gas 4s	77	77	77
1,000	Mich. States Tel. 5s	90	90	90
1,000	New England Tel. 5s	97	97	97
1,000	Old Colony 4s	77	77	77
1,000	Pond Creek 7s	100	100	100
1,000	Swift & Co. 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Union Pac. 4s	77	77	77
1,000	U. S. Rubber 5s	90	90	90
1,000	Utah Power & Light 5s	70	70	70
1,000	Utah Securities 5s	55	55	55
1,000	Western Tel. 5s	97	97	97

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Radi	250	230	230
100	Am. Shipbg.	83½	80¼	82½
153	Booth Fish.	19¾	17½	19¾
188	City&Con.pf.	14	13	13
275	Chi. Pn. Tool	44½	43	44½
100	Ch.Rys.,Ser.3	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Do, Ser. 4	1	1	1
15	Chi. T.& T.165	165	165	165
62	Com. Ed'son.162	100½	102	
800	Dia. Match.	101½	101½	101½
10	H..S.& M.pf.	108¼	103½	103¼

Bonds.

$3,000	Com.Ed.1st5s	92	91¾	91¾
100	Lib. 3½s	98.30	98.20	98.20

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Alliance Ins.	24	24	24
1	Am. Gas	79	79	79
20	Elec. Storage	46¾	46¼	46¼
2,970	L. Sup.Corp.	11¾	11¼	11¾
249	Lehigh Nav.	60	59¾	60
25	Lehigh Val.	58½	57¾	57¾
20	Penn. Salt	80	79¾	80
894	Phila. Elec.	24¼	23½	24¼

Bonds.

$3,700	Am.G.& E.5s	80	79¾	80
1,000	E'dwinLoc.6s	98½	98½	98½
4,000	City 4s of '47	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Int'st. Ry. 4s	41	41	41
5,000	L. V.con.4½s	97	97	97
5,000	Do Coal 5s	100	100	100
29,000	Liberty 3½s	98.50	98.10	98.20
22,000	Do 4s 1942	97	96	96
18,000	Do 4s 1947	97.20	96.80	97.20

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.
American Cigar	91	93	86
Do pf	85	93	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	104	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Reynolds, R. J.	850	900	850
Do pf	100	103	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

An immediate response was given in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange to the overnight news that the Administration had decided to take over the railroads of the country. There was a wild scramble for the railroad shares at the start of the trading, with some of the gains in prices sensational in their character. The whole market participated in the advance, but naturally the industrials were less prominent in the movement than the rails. Following the initial burst of buying enthusiasm at the opening, selling by traders brought about a reaction. The tone, however, continued strong and prices again strengthened later, when many stocks touched new high levels for the day.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
800	Am. Can	36	35	35½
10	Am. C. & F.	97	97	97
50	Am. Cot. Oil	25¼	25¼	25¼
30	Am.H.&L.pf.	49	49	49
50	Am.Internat.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
20	Am. Linseed	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
150	Am. Loco	53¼	51⅝	52½
50	Am. Su. Tob.	58½	58½	58½
770	Am. S. & R.	72¾	70⅝	72⅜
120	Am. T. & T.	101¼	100⅝	101⅛
20	Am. Zinc	11½	11¼	11½
1,740	Anac. Cop	58⅝	56¾	58
80	A.,T.& S.F.	87½	84	85¼
1,570	Bald. Loco	53⅝	53¾	57¼
1,320	Balt. & Ohio	52¼	49⅝	51⅞
2,830	Beth. St'l B.	72⅞	69½	72¼
	50 B'klyn R. T.	39¾	38	39⅝
	190 Can. Pacific	134⅝	133	134⅜
	150 Cent.Leather	61	38¼	61
	320 Ches. & Ohio	48	46½	47½
	600 C.,M.& St.P.	48¾	44	45¾
	50 Do pf	76⅝	75¾	76⅜
	910 C.,R.I.& P.	23⅞	18⅝	21¼
	10 Chino Copper	39¼	39¼	39¼
	180 Col. F. & I.	34⅝	33½	34⅜
	370 Corn Prod	29½	29	29¼
1,230	Crucible St'l	52⅜	49⅝	51⅛
	610 CubaCanesu.	27¼	26½	27
	2,500 Con.Ariz.Sm.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,050	Con. Copper	7	⁵⁄₁₆	7
	500 †Con.-H'st'd.	23	23	23
	560 †Copper Val.	1¼	1	1⅛
1,100	Cresson Con.	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
5,000	Emma Con.	7/16	5/16	7/16
	500 †Fortu.Con.	40	40	40
1,650	†Gibson Cp.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2,000	†Globe Dam.	⅛	1/16	⅛
	900 †Gt.VerdeEx.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,250	Hecla Min.	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
4,000	†Int. Mines	16	15	16
	500 †Iron Blos.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	†Jer.-Pres't.	3	2⅞	2⅞
4,500	†Jim Butler	78	75	77
1,800	†Kirk.Porph.	50	50	50
$2,000	†Beth.S.5s 2-yr. notes	95¾	95¾	95¾
30,000	†Can.Gov.5s.	94½	93¾	94½
4,000	Gen.Elec.rts.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	‡ Do 6s' 2-yr. nts. '19	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Max. Motor	22½	22½	22½
50	Do 2d pf	20½	20½	20½
240	Mex. Petrol.	75¼	74	74⅜
20	Miami Cop.	27¼	27¼	27¼
240	Midvale Steel	43½	42	42⅞
660	Mo. Pacific	24⅝	22⅞	24¼
10	Nat. Conduit	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
500	N. Y. Cent.	71	68¾	70½
190	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29¼	28¾	28¾
50	Nor. Pacific	84	83	84
350	Pennsylvania	46⅝	45	46
10	Prs.St'l Car.	56¼	56¼	56¼
10	Ray. Consol.	21	21	21
2,990	Reading	73½	70½	72
850	Rep. I. & S.	77⅞	75⅝	77⅞
130	So. Pacific	84	80¼	84
300	So. Railway	24½	23½	23⅞
10	Do pf	58½	58½	58½
60	Studebaker	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝
370	Tob. Prod	48⅝	47	47⅝
1,510	Union Pac.	111⅝	108½	110¼
220	U. S. Ind. A.	117½	113½	116½
50	U. S. Rubber	49⅞	49⅜	49⅝
38,900	U. S. Steel	88⅛	84¾	87⅜
10	Do pf	103⅜	103¼	103⅝
330	Utah Copper	77½	73⅜	77¼
	20 Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
	40 Do pf. A	41½	40⅜	41½
	50 W. & L. E.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
	150 Westing. El.	38½	36⅜	38½
	540 Willys-Over.	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝

BONDS.

$4,450	Lib'ty 2d 4s	96.98	96.90	96.94
3,650	Do 3½s	98.48	98.40	98.46

MINING STOCKS.

300	Gold. Con.	.38	.38	.38
300	Iron Blos.	.60	.59	.59
400	Jim Butler	.78	.78	.78
800	McNamara	.19	.19	.19
125	Portland	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½
500	Res. Bula.	.09	.09	.09
500	Ton. Ext.	1.25	1.25	1.25
300	Vindicator	.34	.34	.34

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Expl.	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,060	‡Air Reduc.	70	66	66½
200	‡Am. Wr. P.	2	2	2
800	Br.-Am.Tob., coupon	16¼	16	16
	25 ‡Can. C. & F. pf.	44	44	44
1,600	‡Car. L.& P.	2	1⅞	2
4,000	Chev. Motor	90	85	89
640	‡Chile Exp. Corp.,(old).	210	205	210
700	‡Elec. Gun.	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Emer. Phon.	3½	3½	3½
500	‡Hall Signal.	4	4	4
100	Interc. Rub.	9	9	9
300	‡Int. Lube Co.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

100	Ang.-Am.Oil	17	17	17
200	Do rights	3	3	3
30	Prai. O. & G.	383	380	382

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

4,000	††Am. Oil	22	20	22
5,000	‡Barn.O.& G.	1¼	1¼	1¼
15,000	‡Bos.-Wyo.	26	23	25
6,000	‡Cos. & Co.	8½	7½	7⅝
	100 ‡ Do pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3,000	‡Crown Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,400	Cumb.P.& R.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	300 ‡Elk B. Pet.	6⅝	6½	6½
12,000	‡Elk.O.& G., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
	500 ‡Esmer. Oil	¼	¼	¼
800	‡Federal Oil	3	2⅝	2⅝
	500 ‡Friar Oil	2	2	2
2,700	‡Glenrock Oil	6	4½	4⅝
1,700	‡Han.O.& R.	4¼	2¼	3
13,500	‡Houston Oil	41	34¼	39½
	900 ‡Hum.G.C.O. & R.	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,500	‡Inter. Pet.	13⅜	13	13½
6,100	Kenova Oil,	75	65	75

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Acme Cop.H.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Alas.-Br.Col.	1/16	1/16	1/16
1,600	Big Ledge	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,000	‡Booth	4	4	4
2,800	‡Bos

WEST SIDE PLAN NOW RESTS WITH M'ADOO

C. S. Hervey Says State Has No Power Under Federal Railroad Control.

TO ASK GOVERNMENT ACTION

Public Service Commissioner Asserts Improvement Would Be Effective War Measure.

In testifying yesterday before the Commission on West Side Improvement Public Service Commissioner Charles S. Hervey called attention to the fact that nothing could be done to compel the New York Central Railroad Company to make any improvement because the United States Government had taken over the operation of all of the railroads during the period of the war. The consent of Secretary McAdoo would have to be obtained, he said, to make effective any mandate or order of the commission or of any court. Therefore he was of the opinion that the exercise of the State's regulative or police powers would have to wait until the lines of the New York Central Company went back into the company's control.

All that could be done in the meantime, he explained, toward advancing the improvement plan, was to obtain if possible a judicial determination that the company had no right to occupy given areas, or if it had such a right to have it revoked so that the way might be cleared for the ousting of the company's tracks from grade. So Mr. Hervey thought that perhaps the intervention of the Federal authorities might have a good effect in accomplishing the widest sort of an improvement on the west side.

"I have great confidence," he said, "that if the war and Federal operation continue for any considerable period that Mr. McAdoo and his associates will perceive the importance of this west side improvement as a war measure. It is inconceivable that a Government which may spend a billion dollars to readjust railroad properties and equipment so as to enable better and larger service by the railroads in aid of the war in Europe will leave untouched a terminal situation so inadequate and illsuited along the finest waterfront in the nation's largest port.

Will Refer Case to McAdoo.

"I know of no way in which $50,000,000 could be spent to give a larger increase in the port and terminal facilities vital to war industries and the clearing of materials and supplies for the war areas. The Public Service Commission will make every effort to bring Mr. McAdoo and his associates to realize the national importance of the early carrying out of such a plan as the Joint Conference Committee outlined. Mr. Hervey brought to mind all the litigation which the refusal of the New York Central Company to act under the provisions of the law of last Winter and to accept the tentative proposals of the Public Service Commission would give rise to could be disposed of in about two years. This litigation, he explained, would be necessary whether the New York Central Company regained control of its roads or the Government took them over as a permanent proposition. In the latter event the company would have to be paid the full value of its property, and the city authorities should be what they could to assist the Government from paying for rights which were granted by the State and city and which were recoverable by them.

"If the railroad is not to go back to private ownership," said Mr. Hervey, "but is to pass to Government ownership, the Government should not be left to pay the railroad company for lands and rights it already own. If we are to have private operation again as soon as the war ends, and can then enforce orders against the railroad corporation, it is clearly best to have all questions of rights and titles determined meanwhile during the unavoidable period of delay."

In discussing the attitude of Vice President Ira A. Place of the New York Central Company in opposition to the tentative plan for the improvement drawn by the joint committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, Mr. Hervey said that the plan was the best that had been advanced, and that it had the practically unanimous indorsement of most of the civic organizations which had objected to the 1916 plan of the Board of Estimate. Mr. Place, it was said, had based his objections mainly on the provision that the railroad company should pay a rental for all of the public lands used by it, and that the rental should be readjusted every twenty-five years. This rental was to be in addition to any taxes which Mr. Place declared was equivalent to taxing the company twice for the same privileges.

Sees Absolute Monopoly.

Mr. Hervey told the commission that the 1916 plan was prepared in Mr. Place's office, and that the joint committee's plan was only a modification of it. With regard to the mid-block construction south of Thirtieth Street, Mr. Hervey said that this would give the railroad company an advantage, because it would have an absolute monopoly of this territory.

"That would not be sufficient room," he said, "between the waterfront and the company's private right of way for freight terminals or warehouses to be erected and used by the Jersey roads, and it would have made perpetual the present use of piers as freight warehouses by the Jersey roads and would have forced the city to surrender many piers to railroad purposes which could better be used for water traffic. Another objection to this plan was that it would have prevented the development of territory south of Thirtieth Street into a terminal for all railroads, a plan which the committee and the commission both have in mind."

Borough President Marks, who also testified, explained that he had signed the 1916 plan of the Board of Estimate so as to promote public discussion of the matter, but that he made it clear that he was not to be bound by his signature on the plan. His chief objections to the 1916 plan he explained by saying that it precluded a proper comprehensive port plan that it contemplated an elevated railroad structure south of Sixtieth Street which would have created a virtual monopoly and unquestioned domination in freight traffic by the New York Central Company, and that it provided for alignment and grades of trackage through the Riverside Park section that would unnecessarily injure that section.

Other objections to the 1916 plan, Mr. Marks said, were these:

It provided for the granting of fees and of perpetual rights easements that were equivalent to a perpetual franchise; it provided for the permanent closing and discontinuance of public streets without providing substitute means for public convenience; it contained no direct provision for passenger service, and the general financial arrangement with the city was unfavorable.

Mr. Marks explained why he believed the tentative plan prepared by the Joint Conference Committee was better than the plan of 1916. One of the reasons was that it provided that all rights given to the company by the city should be subject to governmental control and regulations, and subject also to the complete and absolute right of the city so long as the operation of the railroad was not unreasonably interfered with.

Mayor Mitchel and Dock Commissioner Smith will testify before the Commission today.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Forecast: N. C. and S. C. and Ga.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.
Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ala. and Miss.—Rain Fri. and Sat.
Tenn.—Rain Fri.; fair Sat.
Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ohio, Ind. and Mich.—Snow flurries and colder Fri.; fair and colder Sat.
La.—Cloudy and cold Fri.; fair Sat.
Ark.—Fair and cold Fri.; rising temperature Sat.
Okla.—Fair and colder Fri.; fair Sat.
Texas—Fair and cold Fri. and Sat.
Ill.—Fair and colder Fri. and Sat.
Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Wis.—Fair and colder Fri. Sat., fair.
Minn.—Fair Fri. Sat., unsettled.
Iowa—Generally fair Fri. Sat., cold wave.
N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Snow Fri. and Sat.
Neb.—Fair Fri. Sat., unsettled.
Kan.—Fair and colder Fri. Sat., fair.

ENJOINS BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Friend of Hylan's Wants Bus Franchise Decision Held Up.

A temporary injunction in a suit said to have the approval of Mayor-elect Hylan was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Gavegan restraining the Board of Estimate from holding a hearing today on the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for a franchise. An application to continue the writ will be argued before Justice Platzek this morning, and if the court vacate the injunction the Board of Estimate will be at liberty to continue the hearing.

The petition was filed by Henry H. Klein, who was active in the Hylan campaign. Justice Gavegan made the following statement as to his reasons for granting an injunction:

"It appears to my satisfaction that in publishing the notices of the hearing on the proposed franchise contract to and with the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, and in proposing to hold a hearing on the same on Dec. 28, 1917, the defendants herein are committing and threatening to commit acts that are contrary to the express provisions of Sections 74 and 226 of the Charter of the City of New York, and are otherwise illegal and are wasteful of the funds and property of the City of New York; and that defendants are further threatening to do illegal and wasteful acts on Dec. 28, 1917, to wit: To vote and grant a franchise to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to operate motor omnibuses in the City of New York in pursuance of notices and other matters published in The City Record contrary to the provisions of the law."

In Klein's petition, drawn by Moss, Marcus & Weis, attorneys for Judge Hylan, Klein alleges that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company is closely allied with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and that if granted the proposed franchise will dispose of the last important street privileges still held by the city to one company and enable it to control all the main thoroughfares of Manhattan and the Bronx for motor bus operation.

Mr. Klein contends that Borough Presidents Connolly of Queens and Van Name of Richmond and later Aldermanic President Dowling objected to the hearing. He says that Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and Borough Presidents Pounds, Mathewson, and Marks will cease to be members of the Board of Estimate on Jan. 1 next, and that they have rushed the hearing because of a desire to grant the franchise before their terms expire.

After a copy of the injunction had been served on him yesterday, Mayor Mitchel said:

"The Board of Estimate is a law-abiding body and will of course observe any order of the Supreme Court."

Gas Franchise Tax Reduced.

Justice Leander B. Faber, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, signed an order yesterday reducing the franchise valuation of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company from 1910 to 1913, inclusive. The application of the gas company to reduce the franchise tax assessment had the approval of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis and Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy. The amounts of the reductions are as follows: 1910, from $16,500,000 to $12,629,246; 1911, $17,850,000 to $13,128,746; 1912, $16,380,000 to $12,713,498; 1913, 16,380,000 to $14,781,081.

Crocker-Wheeler Co. Votes Bonus.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company, manufacturers of electrical machinery announced that employes, would receive during the coming year a bonus of from 10 to 12 per cent. of their salaries to meet unusual conditions brought about by the war. The employes who have been with the company less than a year will receive 10 per cent. and others 12 per cent., the distribution going to those receiving less than $2,500 a year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Twenty-four new incorporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $9,127,000, were announced to-... The include:

McGraw-Hill Co., Manhattan, printing and publishing, $8,000,000; E. N. Moore, E. T. Magoffin, L. D. Baldwin, 27 Pine St.

Harry Pollak, Manhattan, straw hats, $500,000; H. Huerstel, M. and H. Pollak, 588 Broadway.

Alfred Benjamin Washington Uniform Co., Manhattan, $55,000; M. Stewart, J. Wener, H. D. Kohn, 440 Lafayette St.

Murray Grocery Corp., Hudson Falls, $10,000; W. O. Colvin, F. E. Sabourin, J. F. Murray, Hudson Falls.

St. Regis Catering Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. King, S. Sheiner, S. W. Sollfrey, 261 West 120th St.

Oliver H. Patterson, Manhattan, printing and publishing, $10,000; W. J. Ryan, L. C. and O. H. Patterson, 27 West 20th St.

Orange Ola Corp., Manhattan, syrups, carbonated waters and soft drinks, $25,000; S. Kohlman, A. and E. Neuburg, 2 Broadway.

Jos. Stool and Ola Co., Manhattan, $25,000; S. Kohlman, A. and E. Neuburg, 2 Broadway.

Patterson Building Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Lerner, L. and J. Weinberger, 3 Beekman St.

The Ice-Jade Co., Manhattan, celluloid articles, $75,000; G. and H. Cohn, J. Davis, 24 West Broadway.

North and South America Inter Trading Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; F. P. Heredia, F. M. Castero, F. Smith, 80 Wall St.

Mutual Grocery Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. Brill, H. Schoen, B. Kresch, 170 East 107th St.

Laidlaw, Kelly & Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $300,000; C. J. Kelly, W. P. Waddlaw, W. H. Rose, 37 Pearl St.

M. O. Ross, Manhattan, cafe and restaurant, $10,000; A. Nothy, M. O. Ross, E. G. Joseph, 1,834 Broadway.

Solomon Schwartz & Joseph, Inc., Manhattan, clothing, haberdashery, and footwear, $20,000; A. Solomon, H. Joseph, I. Schwartz, 65 Berriman St., Brooklyn.

John Clark & Co., Manhattan, tea, coffee, and spices, $50,000; G. Gordon, C. and J. Clark, 135 Front St.

Winter Realties, Manhattan, $10,000; A. H. O'Brien, M. E. Gossett, B. Winter, 720 Riverside Drive.

Prospect Bakery and Lunch Co., Bronx, $10,000; S. Schwarz, H. Damask, M. Parter, 837 Prospect Av.

F. H. Cabot & Co., Manhattan, blankets and other goods, $100,000; F. H. and M. Cabot, H. R. Vansaun, 69 Worth St.

CAPITAL INCREASES

Goodwear Leather Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

World Trading Corp., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

Ludwig Baumann & Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $550,000.

Associated Paper Products Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Atlantic and Gulf Lumber Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

George F. Hemsley Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $100,000.

J. Vincent Labate Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $50,000.

Smith Blank Book Co., Manhattan, $60,000 to $200,000.

General Filtration Co., Rochester, $275,000 to $302,000.

176 West 87th Street Corp., Manhattan, $6,000 to $50,000.

MERGER.

United States Hoffman Co. and T. D. Palmer Co., with United States Hoffman Machinery Co., Manhattan.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

New York Feature Syndicate Corp., Del., songs, cartoons, and music for newspapers, $100,000; representative, B. Gay, 145 West 45th St.

Shawmut Woolen Mills, Mass., $25,000; representative, A. S. Perley, 354 4th Av.

United States Hofman Machinery Co., Del., $1,000,000; representative, J. C. Thompson, 65 Wall St.

The Standard Commercial Export and Finance Corp., Del., exporting and importing business, $100,000; representative, M. L. Heise, 120 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Oothout Realty Co., Manhattan.
Hewitt Motor Co., Manhattan.
Commercial Cable Building Company, Manhattan.
Paragon Skirt Co., Manhattan.
Interstate Electric Const. Corp., Albany.
Fuerth & Feldman Co., Manhattan.
Westerio Realty Co., Manhattan.
Goldsticker & Somson, Walton.
Pine Moon Realty Co., Manhattan.
Larsen Building Co., Manhattan.
Great Lakes Const. Co., Buffalo.
Haas, Strauss & Co., Manhattan.
Ne Electric Co., Manhattan.
Dickson City Briquette Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 27.—Charters filed: Reliable Tool Co., Irvington, $125,000; C. Katzan of Irvington and V. Katzan and L. Pischkittell, both of Newark.

Lincoln Storage Warehouse, East Orange, $215,000; R. T. Blauvelt, H. S. B. Treadwell, S. K. Eldridge, all of East Orange.

Hyman Weedon & Son, Perth Amboy, department stores, $50,000; H. Weedon, N. Weedon, and N. Weedon, all of Perth Amboy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.
Ocean SS Co<Standard Oil Co.
Olivier<SS Regina d'Italia.
D, L & W RR<Tug Transfer No. 12.
Blauch<Tug R G Townsend.
Clark<SS Eretria. (2.)
Timmins<same, (2.)
Un Wharf Co<same, (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Nathan<Cammeyer.
Castrati<Rofallovich.
Gaines<Bedford.
US<Tug O L Halenbeck & Scow O 21.
Same<Tug May McGurl.
Same<Tug Gerry.
Same<Tug Anna W.
Same<Tug O. L Halenbeck & Scow O 22.
Same<same & Scow D & I.
Re Paulsen.
Gordon<Tug Mahaney.
Woods<Tug Overbrook.
Castrati<Tug Forward.
Poland<Lake Champlain Forwarding Co.
Devoe<same.
Gaudette<same.
Miner<same.
US<Tug Kate Jones & Scow B B 19, (2.)
Same<same & Scow B B 17.
Same<Tug Princess & Scow O 20.
Same<same & Scow D I 2.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
US<John Fitter et al.
Same<Raymond Lopez
Same<Teny Abramo.
Same<T B Hampton.
Same<G Hoffman.
Same<Wallace.
Same<Stever.
Same<Steward.
Same<Reilly.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 322, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.
Discharges:
Herman L. Stamper.
Grace A. Knight.
Samuel A. Weiss.
Aron Chesanow.
Charles Gerb.
Levi Merovitz.
Louise A. Stevenson.
Joe Joseph.
Paul Albert, doing business as NY Gas & Electric Sup Co.
Motions:
John Kovacs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS — Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Pennell<Nevin (2.)
Holsinger<Wood.
Thornburn<Gates.
Rohrer<Quinn.
Reiss<Reiss.
Worral<Wm A Brady, Ltd. (2.)
Re Keegan.
CNY<Wohl, South & Co.
Keane<Keane.
Walton<Versailles Sanitary Fibre Mills.
Stern<Kahrs.
Morrissey<Azaroff.
Scott<Peck.
Re De La Torre.
Re McCarthy.
People ex rel Rofrano<Murphy.
Knopf<Sherry.
Roach<Boyd & Co.
Dibble<Zimmerman.
American Wet Wash Laundry<Richter.
Haber<Beaver.
Raelle<same.
Willschleger<Linch.
Sorosha<same.
Spanier<same (2.)
Smith<same.
Schneider<same.
Sheehan<same.
Pandazzo<same (2.)
Rissell<same.
Rabuffski<same.
Robinson<same.
McTernan<same.
Murphy<same.
Ubensky<same.
Tarpey<same.
Berkowitz<same (2.)
Hasler<same.
Campbell<same.
Cuff<same.
Dobrzyn<same.
Dunnigan<same.
Cohen<same.
Rosenofsky<same.
Rosenofsky Co.
Carbonette<Grelish.
Vulcan Steel Products Co<Machinery Metals Sales Co.
Anthon<Acher Simon Realty Co.
Levin<Levine.
CNY<Lapham (2.)
Intl Res of Central America<Zemurray.
Jos<Anderson Galvin.
Weber<Rumble.
Kaufman<Katzman.
Maier<Metz.
Lumber<Ace Pharmacy.
Roman Chemical Co.
Re Martha.
Re Mann.
Gronsky<Sweet Co<Second Av RR.
De Groff & Son<Blaustein & Co.
Rosenstock<Barthold.
Deppert<Brien.
Castro<Holzwasser & Co (2.)
McCarthy<Luystar.
People ex rel Kobler<Woods.
N Y Life Ins Co<E W Martin Co.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—No day calendar.
PART IV.—Recess.
PART V.—Recess.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PART III.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Henry B. Sire.
Jacob Schmal.
John M. Farrington.
Sarah Stiassny.
Michael O'Connell.
Cornelius O'Leary.
Caroline H. Kennedy.
Katherine F. Lindemann.
Rose Montaanari.
Maria Monteverde.
Carmelo Pennisi.
Mary A. McPartland.
Domenico De Fazio.
Morton K. Lavitt.
E. C. Luneschloss.
Peter Caffrey.
Cornelius O'Leary.
Abraham Rosenberg.
Fannie Rosenberg.
Rose Rosenberg.
Elizabeth Canfield.
John Fox.
Charles Meade.
Maria Feiber.
Joseph R. Megrue.
Emma J. Richardson.
Mary F. Tone, minor.
Mary A. Peck.
Augusta Hyatt.
Amelia G. Cutter.
Augusta Hyatt, (2.)
Max Sturtz.
Jacob Bauer.
Augustus Borno.
Isaac L. Zinke.
Anna Sachs.
T. Edwin Ward.
Patrick J. Mullane.
Samuel Yohalem.
Annie J. Daded.
Patrick Lanfish.
Marie M. Follott.
Charles J. Boyle.
Maurice T. Ward.
Philip Curtis.
Charles Austin.
Cornelia Austin.
Mary M. Israel.
Edwin R. Holden.
Benjamin N. Disbrow.
Jesse W. Peters.
Frank Fritz.
Isaiah C. Whitmore.
Isaac Schoenberg.
Ellen Denny.
Elizabeth Mitchell.
Ellen Egan.
Thomas O'Connor.
Isabel Rose.
Francis W. Ogden.
Eugene Rothschild.
Patrick J. Mullane.
Louis Cheviowe.
Margaret Walsh.
Emily Dushway.
Mary Feeney.
Henry W. Gray.
William H. Boyer.
Jeremiah Long.
Alexander Stern.
Mira Martell.
Catharine H. Tilford.
Wesley H. Tilford.
Alice H. Bach.
Jacksom<Phillips.
Smith<Smith.
Re Rosedale Av.
Remington Arms Co<Cotton.
Shiesgal<Scal.
Re Hecht.
Re Markel.
Randolph<Randolph.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Kirsch & Co<Bauer.
Rifkin<Novelty Mfg.
Perolin Nomoredust Co<J A Crowley Co.
Hardman Tire & Rubber Co<Standard & Vulcanite Pen Co.
Feldman<Rapaport.
Exl<Exl.
Edson<Bernhard.
Re Roworth Mfg Co.
Spiller<Sherwin. Williams Co.
Kelly<same.
Hastorf<Stoloff.
Goldstein<I & B RR
Rixter<Herrman.
Wasburk<Lahigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal.
Felle & Co<Philippine Veneer Co.
Lahm<Roth (2.)
Donovan<Potthoff.
Breifer<Jackson.
Thorburn<Gates.
Bradley<Levine.
Bierman<Hartman.
Randolph<Beasley.
Eagle<Nirenberg.
Re McDermott.
Frank L Young Co<Cook & Co.
Brooklyn Majestic Theatre Co<Vitagraph Co.
Curtis<Intnl Res of Peruvian &c. Co.
Goldstein<Union Py.
Somerill<Somerill.
Goetz<Stelzitz.
Kullfowitz<A P Tilden & Co.
CNY<River Platte Trading Co.
Cornelly<Quinn.
Rinneth Co<Eggleston.
CNY<L Hammer, Inc. (2.)
Jacobowitz<Brisman.
Krischer<Schwartz-Herman Steel Wks.
Lowenstein & Son<Pierson.
Reilly<Hardy.
Re Turner.
Re Norris-town Trust.
Hayden<Hayden.
Pappas<Nathanson.
Kinunen<Nat Park Bank.
Romeo Knitting Co<Piccoli Knitting Co.
Pappas<Pappas.
CNY<Wharf Property, North River.)
Klein<Mitchel.
People ex rel Bernenko<Old Mound Distilleries Dist Co.
Goldstein<C I & B-RR
Re Lyons<Emerson.
Dobrinsky<Moshman.
Kehoe<Hopke.
Kipley<141 West 47th St Realty Co.
Soffer<Herd.
Bunsselmeier<Paul.
Studebaker Corp<Sprecht.
Ciner Mfg Co<Popper.
Punch & Judy Theatre Co<Dixey.
Maguire<Aalter.
Manhattan Co<Carroll Arker<Ind Tool, &c, Corp.
Carmel<Rosenthal.
Baer<...oward.
Miller<Broter.
O'Byrne<Meyerowitz.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Noble<Hoff.
Variety<Cook.
Ribick<Pironowsky.
Zieweiter<Shapiro.
Firing<same.
Young<Lippincott.
Fire<Kohler Voleaner, &c.
Weinberg<Perlstein.
Tenn Military Inst<Solomon.
Adjustment Corp<Kahn.
Burns Bros<Dobrocynski.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—City R. E. Co.<Maxey—Nicholas F. Walsh.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<Gruen—Murray Hulbert. Strong & Trowbridge Co.<Defiance Machine Works—Charles H. Strong. Loewenthal<Derwent Realty Co.—Francis X. Sullivan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Joseph L. Buttenwieser<Annie Roth—Cornelius Daniels.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—American Nat'l Bank<Patrick Ryan—Stephen B. Rosenthal. Albany Sav. Bank<Remor Corp.—Helen V. Boswell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Sacks<Adler.
Re Matthews Av.
Re Dyre Av.
Graham<Fox.
Whitacre<Young.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—....., J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Winthrop Astor Chanler & ano<Mercury Realty Co et al—Otto Henschel.

Referees Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. H Morgenthau Co. Inc<173d Street Impv Co—David L Podell. (Act 1.) Same<same—Harold H Straus, (Act 2.)

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department.—Decision.
In re application of E. M. Fiske for a peremptory writ of mandamus.—Motion for stays denied, without costs.
APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department. Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J. At 10 A. M.
Mulqueen<O'Leary.
Mathisen<Kennedy.
Hill<Hill.
Sayre<Shapiro.
Wolff<Fuller Bag & Cotton Mills.
Altman<Oakes.
Bottjer<Simon.
Re Ross, (G & S Lumber Co.)
O'Connor<Connor.
Mahon<Walsh.
Seitz<Bruens, (2.)
Re Kahn.
Geiler<Ina Breeze Hotel Co.
Jordan<Ehrich.
Williams<Jordan.
Mulqueen<O'Leary.
PART II.—Faber, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned until Jan. 7.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M. Deevey<Motor Rity Co. | Kelly<Seugens.
Corporate Inv Co<Pope
Also for the hearing of motions, and the naturalization of aliens.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Sawyer, S.
Wills for probate:
Robert Heines.
Thomas Clayton.
James P. Horan.
To revoke probate:
Thomas J. Morrow.
Executor's acc't'g:
Fletcher A. Mead.
Mary Trohn.
Grace C. Phillipsen.
Elizabeth Black.
Emily G Smith.
Howell Dobbs.
Maria L Duncan.
Trust accounting:
James B Colgate.
James W Robinson.
Hannah Robinson.
Transfer tax:
Edna L Lulkins.
John P Condon.
Adm'r's accounting:
Lewis W Spaulding.
Thomas Cloonan.
Julia F Chamberlin.
Bridget Cummings.
Warrant of com't:
Hamann infants.
Compulsory acc't'g:
John Carroll.
Orin J Loder.
To try claim:
E Ada Fritces.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be paid and received by and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.
Dated New York, December 20, 1917.
JACOB COHEN.
HARRY COHEN.
JOS. D. COHEN.
PETER COHEN.
MAURICE PARKER.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Street, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Thursday, January 3, 1918, for Contract A1, for printing.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK.
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 2:30 P. M., January 8, 1918, and then opened for all labor and materials required for new tile floor in Registry Division, at the U. S. Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, New York Harbor. For particulars governing this work, apply to U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KELLY CONSTRUCTION CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Boyd's Garage, 217 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, and at the following addresses: Corkery's Yard, Riverdale Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.; J. E. Pawson's Yard, foot of Dock St. and Wells Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.; Yonkers Armory and Frank Fehnel's Yard, Nepperhan Ave., near Arch St., Yonkers, N. Y., and on Thursday, January 3rd at 10:30 A. M. at Port Washington, L. I., and on Friday, January 4th, at Engleside, the above bankrupt stock and equipment, consisting of 2 Automobiles, Concrete Mixers, Planks, Scaffolding, Lumber, Wheelbarrows, Bricks, Shovels, Rope.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver.
SAMUEL D. EBERSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 63 Park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS A. BERKOWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Dec. 28, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 229 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, dresses, skirts, coats, fixtures, etc.

EDWARD J DOWLING, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 28317.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM W. EASTERDAY and SAMUEL C. WHEELER, individually and as co-partners, trading as W. W. EASTERDAY & CO., Bankrupts.

William W. Easterday and Samuel C. Wheeler, individually and as co-partners, trading as W. W. Easterday & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on November 14, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 9, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper east side apartment houses figured yesterday in one of the largest trades closed for some time. The properties involved in the exchange were held at $1,200,000. Mrs. Gladys W. Ziegler, wife of William Ziegler, Jr., acquired from the Princeton Construction Company, Isaac Polstein, President, the apartment house known as the Schermerhorn, occupying the entire block front on the west side of Madison Avenue from Eighty-second to Eighty-third Street.

The house is ten and a half stories in height, and covers a plot 204.4 by 60. It is fully tenanted, carrying an annual rent roll of about $90,400, and has been held at $850,000.

In part payment Mrs. Ziegler gave the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, one block north of the Schermerhorn, improved with the seven-story Santa Margherita apartment, 62 by 75, two four-story brownstone residences, and three old frame residences, together forming a site fronting 102.2 on the Avenue by 125 feet on the street. The property is known as 1,125 to 1,131 Madison Avenue and 45 to 49 East Eighty-fourth Street. It is one of the parcels which Mr. Zeigler acquired under the will of the late William Ziegler.

These and other properties were presented to Mrs. Ziegler by her husband as a gift last Summer. The brokers in the present transaction were J. Curry Watson and Alfred C. Marks.

Sale by Owner in France.

Maria D. Pringle, now in France, has sold, through Samuel Kronsky, her agent, the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Creston Avenue and 184th Street, on a plot 60 by 85. The seller acquired the property last July from the builder, Patrick J. Dwyer, and is one of a row of four erected at this point. The house is fully tenanted, and has been held at $70,000.

Tenement Deals.

Valentine A. Schutz sold to an investor 199 East Fourth Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 96.

An investing client of the George Fowler Company purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 506 West 176th Street, a five-story flat, occupying a plot 43 by 100, held at $50,000.

Bronx Sales.

Samuel Ascher purchased for investment from the Henry Morgenthau Company 986 Avenue St. John, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100. The buyer paid all cash.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Arverne Harbor Corporation has sold to Gordon & Halpern, Inc., of Brooklyn, its holdings, consisting of 266 lots on the property formerly held by the Somerville Realty Company at Arverne.

The Germania House and Home Building Company sold to the N. T. Hegeman Company a plot 40 by 102 feet on the northwest corner of Lake View Boulevard and Beatrice Street, and another plot 40 by 100 feeet adjacent to it on Beatrice Street, Jamaica.

L. M. Niles sold to the Maud H. Holding Company of Brooklyn a plot 60 by 100 feet on the northwest side of Delaware Street, 220 feet northeast of Laurelton Boulevard, Laurelton.

The New Era Homes Corporation sold to the Jamaica-Briarwood, Inc., the property 40 by 108 feet on the northeast corner of Pierson Street and Maple Avenue, and a plot 40 by 100 feet on the northeast corner of Williams Street and Maple Avenue, Jamaica.

$16,000 Mount Vernon Sale.

Julius Grossman sold to an investor residing in Manhattan the dwelling and property at the corner of Darling and Dell Streets, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, held at $16,000. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, in conjunction with the Cooley Realty Company, negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

The Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company leased for a term of years from William J. Daniels the store and basement at 1,481 St. Nicholas Avenue. John N. Golding was the broker.

The new two-story garage, on a plot 49.8 by 102, at 249 and 251 West Twenty-eighth Street, east of Eighth Avenue, has been leased by Frederick Poffet to the Hotel Garage Company for one year from Jan. 1 at a rental of $9,000.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased for the Life Publishing Company for a long term of years the E. Hamburger Co. the store and basement at 17 West Thirty-first Street.

James M. Couper has leased for Douglas L. Elliman & Co., as agents, to Kano Oshima the ground floor studio apartment, west, at 130 West Fifty-seventh Street. The premises will be used as galleries and salesrooms for Chinese and Japanese objects of art.

Fish Estate Realty to Be Modernised Under New Management.

The remaining assets of the Hamilton Fish Corporation, about 250 properties, have been turned over to the Petersfield Company, of which Hamilton Fish is President and Stuyvesant Fish Vice President and Treasurer.

The Hamilton Fish Corporation sold more than $1,000,000 worth of its holdings at an auction sale conducted in the Vesey Street salesroom by Bryan L. Kennelly in November.

It is understood that the Petersfield Realty Company will make improvements in the properties whenever the occasion demands, in addition to disposing of holdings as opportunities offer

REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY SITES near R. R. Owner, LEON LVFT, 202 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York. 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 30 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Real Estate Wanted.

Vacant land wanted, on or near Jerome Av. A 105 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—82-acre farm; on State road; Hudson River fruit section. For particulars address N. C. Barus, Newburg, N. Y., R. D. 2.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

PEEKSKILL STORES FOR RENT.

Three stores, centrally located in the village of Peekskill of 18,000 population, for rent; splendid chance for a chain store or starting a new business.
MOORE-WIGMAN CO., INC.,
INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE,
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
PHONE 222.

9-11 EAST 16TH ST.
Store, basement and several lofts, 50x100, between Union Square and 5th Av.; no manufacturing in building. Inquire Superintendent on premises. Phone Chelsea 4480.

Four-story loft building, with stores, 50x82, northeast corner 23d St. and 1st Av.; cheap rent, favorable lease; immediate possession. For particulars write I. Hirsch, 1,361 Madison Av.

Deskroom, including stenographer and telephone service, in attractive 5th Av. office, offered in consideration of part time services. In replying state nature of business. O 133 Times.

Phone Rector 5664-5665 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

Store, 28 East 33d St., near Madison Av.; large display window; steam heat; hot water. William F. Fuerst, Inc., Agent, 87 Nassau St.

Private office, desk, typewriter, telephone service; desirable; 5th Av. address, also mailing privileges. M 198 Times.

Desk and office space, furnished; $5 to $25.50; mailing privileges, $2; telephone service. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suit 807.

To sublet, reasonable; fine office, 17x28 ft., at 90 West St., 11th floor; overlooking river. Apply Room 1113.

Showroom space with complete office service, suitable for infants' or children's or ladies' apparel; central location. Farragut 3917.

Store, 2,476 Hughes Av., Bronx. Inquire janitor, or E. Ridley, 59 Allen St.

Lofts, 41x77; steam heat, elevator. 630 1st Av. 3915 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Factory wanted to lease for six months or one year; suitable for manufacture of shirts; out of town. L 370 Times Downtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Queens.

FOR SALE.
BEAUTIFUL BRICK AND STUCCO HOUSE AT KEW GARDENS.
ELEVEN ROOMS, 3 BATHS, CORNER PLOT.
$30,000.
W 253 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

New Jersey.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME. — For a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room home on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors, on a highly restricted property, with every city improvement and only three minutes away. Price, $5,500. Call, write or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 86th St. Phone 4535 Greeley

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT, 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

Bronx.

1,401 Nelson Av.—Private attached cottage, 7 rooms; steam-heated, hot water; parquet floors; electric lights; $35; if desired, can give private attached garage, heated, $15. Owner, tel 601 Tremont.

Long Island.

Forest Hills Gardens.—132 Slocum Crescent; new nine-room house with four baths; unfurnished; two blocks from station; eight tons coal in cellar; rent $95 per month. Dr. C. W. Lieb, 64 West 56th. Circle 3185, 4 to 6 P. M.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge

49TH, EAST.—Handsomely furnished, new, modern apartment, sublet; $200. Telephone 3962 Plaza.

30TH, 111 EAST.—Newly decorated suites, furnished and partly furnished; kitchenettes, electricity.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,180.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS SLUPSKY, also known as LAZARD SLUPSKY, Bankrupt.
Louis Slupsky, also known as Lazard Slupsky, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 15th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 10th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,389.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL SOBLER, Bankrupt.
Samuel Sobler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 17th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on January 10th, 1918, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25,183—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—CHAS. F. SIMES PAPER CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on November 21st, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 16th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,074.
Notice is given that E. J. WILLIS COMPANY, alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition of all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,202.
Notice is given that MELODOGRAPH CORPORATION, bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition of all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,032.
Notice is hereby given that CHRISTIAN LINDINGER has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

80'S, (Corner 5th Av.)—Handsome furnished corner apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $225. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

90TH, 62 EAST.—7 rooms, elevator apt.; beautifully furnished; $160-$125 monthly.

MADISON AV. 220, (35th St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. E. Schults, Murray Hill 427.

MADISON AV., 718.—Furnished apartment, large rooms, kitchen, also studio. Phone Plaza 8142.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET. — Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Choice furnished apartments; studio building; large, sunny room; open fireplace; all improvements; $100. Phone Chelsea 3272.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

54TH, 209 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, and large Foyer hall; price $225 a month; must have best references. Frank, 1130 Circle.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Beautifully and newly furnished 4-room sunny apartments; oriental rugs.

56TH, 208 WEST.—THORNDYKE APT. HOTEL.
Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rate.

58TH, 312 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, front, elevator apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette. Mason.

58TH, (near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, grand piano, $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet, 6186 Columbus.

72D, Furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 2 baths; $250 month. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

74TH, 132 WEST.—High-class furnished, unfurnished two-room suites; electricity; plenty heat.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; first floor; private house; references.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Suites, one, two, three rooms each; private bath; $55, $75.

75TH, 251 EAST.—Charmingly furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator. Apply Apartment 2B.

80'S, magnificently furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; 4 master's, 2 maids' rooms; immediate occupancy; particulars. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

85TH, 345 WEST.—Fully and exceptionally furnished 8-room apartment, for 3 months or longer. Phone Riverside 3021. J. A. Abeles.

86TH, WEST END.—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

86TH, 254 WEST.—Apartment to rent, eight rooms and bath; silver, linen, piano, large victrola; elegantly furnished; private family, leaving city; exchange references. E. B., Apt. 9.

103D ST. & BROADWAY. (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

115TH, 622 WEST.—Seven pleasant rooms; private home; river view; excellent heat; 110th St. subway, buses; season, longer. Superintendent.

116TH, (Subway.)—Five rooms, two bedrooms, distinctive furnishings. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom, furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 3070. Apt. 9A.

Isabel Daintry. Mary Campbell.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY OF LONDON AND PARIS believes she has solved the problem of making Apartments synonymous with Homes. She has a few choice apartments on her books centrally located. 60 West 56th. Phone Circle 3099.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
With or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 96th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 289 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 134 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished suite, also single rooms, shower, bath, for gentlemen, in private home in West 70s. F 108 Times.

A TWO-ROOM apartment of bedroom and living room for a gentleman only; most attractively furnished, light and sunny; few blocks 72d St. subway; very convenient to all car lines; reference required. Phone Schuyler 1923.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 136 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Furnished Apartments, HOTEL SAN REMO, 74th to 75th St., Central Park West.
DIRECTLY FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Insures a maximum of sunlight and air. Transiently or by year. Complete hotel service, Restaurant. Service Table d'Hote & a la Carte. Convenient to "L," subway, & Surface lines.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6700.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply St. LAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

MANHATTAN AV., 312.—Will sublet handsome seven-room elevator apartment, six or eight months, furnished or unfurnished. Apartment 3S.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 352.—Beautifully furnished high-class elevator apartment, overlooking Riverside Drive; 4 rooms and bath; lease till Oct. 1. $75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, Between 114th and 115th.—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment, twelfth floor, 9 rooms and 3 baths; modern fireproof building; music room, drawing room, library, dining room connecting; ideal for entertaining; $325 month; less conditionally short or long lease. Private telephone. Morningside 672. Evans.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450, (near 116th St.)—Well furnished, seven rooms, two baths; all conveniences; excellent view of the Hudson. Telephone Morningside 9048. Apt. 5I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet, completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6645 Morningside. Apt. 7I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet, completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6645 Morningside. Apt. 7I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th St.)—Fine, large studio rooms; private bath.

STUDIO.—North skylight, southern exposure; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. 54 West 39th.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 43.—To sublet, skylighted studio, suitable, artist, musician, photographer.

Unfurnished—East Side.

APARTMENT STUDIO,
209 5th Av., entire floor; skylight; $75. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST. JANITOR.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $750 to $1,400. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 5800.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th.)—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; (very) desirable for doctor; $75 monthly. Plaza 6148.

TWO ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE. PHONE PLAZA 6058.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment; six rooms, two baths; private house.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story building; one 4-room apartment to sub-lease with open fireplace; $1,400. Apply on premises.

11TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive studio apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath; $40.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Studio, kitchenette, bath; modern, north skylight; sublease; $65. Top floor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

74TH ST., 227 WEST.—To sublet, 8 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession will decorate to suit. Apply to Supt. on premises or Sharp & Co., 2,000 Broadway. Riverside 4546.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT,
2 ROOMS AND BATH,
$9 0 TO $1,000.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Sublet 9 rooms and 3 baths; $2,000 yearly.

THE CLEBURNE.
924 WEST END AV., Corner 105th St.
Unusually Attractive Apartments,
One 7 rooms, 3 baths.
One 8 rooms, 3 baths.
One 10 rooms, 4 baths.
Immediate Possession.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
158 Broadway, or on premises.

THE BROCKHOLST.
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500. Superintendent, on premises.

Bronx.

Seven large, light rooms, heated, bath; two-family house; minute to subway; $32. Ullman, 3,221 White Plains Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

List your Home Comfort furnished and unfurnished apartments for speedy results with ISABEL DAINTRY AND MARY CAMPBELL, 66 West 56th St. Telephone Circle 3099.

Small apartment, bath; must be clean, respectable; not over $70 month; will lease few months. F 118 Times.

Five-room furnished apartment on west side, for three months, beginning January; must be reasonable rent. Telephone Columbus 842.

Apartment, two, three rooms, kitchenette, furnished, six months or longer. O 177 Times.

List your furnished apartments. Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Unfurnished apartment, 8 rooms, with 3 master bedrooms; east side, between 60th and 86th Sts., 5th and Lexington Avs., preferably Park Av.; must be new building. Address at once M 189 Times.

Wanted, unfurnished apartment, below 50th St.; two bedrooms, living room, bath, and kitchen; state price, floor, service, &c. W 228 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

80TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

37TH, 143 EAST, (Near Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms with bath, for living or studio purposes.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms, bath, newly decorated, Telephone 2328 Plaza.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 432.—Warm, large back parlor; two windows; electricity; furnished or unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large and small rooms with bath; musical studios rent by hour or month.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—Vanderbilt Studios; $70, room, bath; 2-room suite; references.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome room, bath; one flight; $11.

West Side.

117TH, 237 WEST.—Two sunny single rooms, dainty apartment; steam heat; hot water always; kitchen privileges; moderate; evenings. Henry.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

52D ST., 70 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and medium rooms; electricity, gas, telephone.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Private family; pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms.

69TH, 145 WEST. — Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room; modern improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Rooms; every convenience; dining rooms on premises. Apt. 20.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, front room; private bath, electricity, steam heat.

302 WEST 12D ST.
ATTRACTIVE front room; electricity; gentlemen only.

73D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND COLUMBUS AV.—ONE ROOM AND BATH; EXCLUSIVE HOME. 5978 COLUMBUS.

78D, 108 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, sunny room; running water; reasonable.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large parlor, furnished, unfurnished; electricity; bath; kitchenette; other rooms; gentlemen preferred; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

76TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful, sunny suite; select, modern apartment. Columbus 7248. Salvin.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; all conveniences. Columbus 8285.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New; Norece Hall annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

78TH, 132 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rear parlor, private bathroom, lavatory, and kitchenette.

79TH, (73 Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms, overlooking river; bath, kitchenette, electricity, steam; $65, $80. Schuyler 2100.

79TH, (78 Riverside Drive.)—1-2 rooms, bath, $8-$15; also unfurnished studio.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms with bath; breakfast privilege; smaller rooms, heated.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, bath adjoining; delicious home table; table guests.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished front suite, two rooms and bath, in doctor's apartment; two gentlemen or business couple preferred; references. Schuyler 2834. Kenny.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive large and small bedrooms; beautifully furnished; kitchen privileges. Ross.

85TH, 80 WEST.—Comfortable, heated rooms; private bath, continuous hot water; refined house.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, unusually large sitting room, bedroom, bath; breakfast; high class.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Near Drive; large double room, southern exposure; also small.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful, large back parlor, bath, kitchenette, electricity; $50.

88TH, 320 WEST.—Parlor, piano, private bath, large and medium rooms; steam, electricity.

91ST, (Broadway, Near Subway.)—Newly furnished light room, adjoining bath, high-class apartment, private family; no other roomers; gentleman preferred; $8. Phone Riverside 6536.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large or small; suites; singles; reasonable rates.

93D, 270 WEST.—Parlor floor; also front room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; plenty heat, hot water; excellent service.

93D, 4 WEST.—Two large rooms, single, together; conveniences; elevator apartment; private. Munde.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent large room, twin beds, private bath; also single room; steam heat; references.

94TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large room, front; hot and cold water; adjoining bath; steam heated; 2 flights; phone.

102D, 253 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Suite on first floor, with private bath; excellent board.

103D, 2 WEST.—Rooms facing parks, $4.50-$6; small room, $2.50; telephone. Burpee.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Cozy room, private apartment; all conveniences, homelike. Apt. 11.

107TH, (2,763 Broadway.)—A nicely furnished suite, or single rooms; electricity, running water; elevator apartment. Harrington.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Lady, mostly alone, will rent unusually attractive warm room, lady or couple. Inquire, elevator man.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light room, adjoining bath; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Facing Columbia Campus; furnished room; private, adult family. Graham.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Charming outside room; Columbia; business woman. Apt. 32 after 6.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 5487.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

116TH, Near Columbia and Riverside.—Pleasant front room. Apt. 9A, 35 Claremont Av.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Sunny single room; Morningside Drive; small room; running water. Apt. 4A.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity; heat; references required.

121ST, 522 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; exclusive use of kitchen. Apartment 4I.

122D, 439 WEST.—Attractive, small room; elevator, electricity; conveniences. Apt. 1A.

124TH, (3,181 Broadway.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; gentleman, business woman. Apartment 4A.

A VERY desirable furnished room for a gentleman; light and sunny, attractively furnished; convenient to all car lines and 72d St. subway; should be seen to be appreciated; reference required. Phone Schuyler 1923.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 327.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; every convenience. Riverside 9906. Welbasky.

CLAREMONT AV., 189, (Apartment 82.)—Well-furnished single rooms; all conveniences; elevator apartment.

CLAREMONT AV., 15.—Sunny room, beautifully appointed, private bath. Morningside 5136, Apartment 22.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.; West.)—Steam-heated, large and small rooms; private residence; meals optional; telephone; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (between 114th and 115th.) 2 squares from Broadway subway.—Handsomely furnished front room, 12th floor, overlooking Hudson. $35 month on; $45 two, suite $75 month; private family. Apartment 12B. Private phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76.—Beautiful, large, light, front room, first floor; lovely for studio; between 79th and 80th Sts.; other rooms for rent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 93th.)—Attractive; private family; phone Riverside 7140 mornings. Worrell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful second floor in exclusive, quiet residence; gentleman; breakfast.

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV., 2,682.—Warm, sunny front parlor and bedroom; near subway, mother and daughter; strictly private; references; board optional. Meade. Tel. Ford. 294.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Attractive room, suitable two; references exchanged. 755 Main.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

REFINED JEWISH YOUNG MAN wants neat furnished room with private, congenial family in the neighborhood of West 150th St. and Broadway. G 322 Times Downtown.

Large, quiet room; two people. N 219 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

STEAM, running water, electricity, closet, near bath; below 59th; particulars. F 97 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

88TH, 29 EAST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent meals; refined.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $116 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 213. (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

16 WEST 55TH ST.,
Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

58TH, 41, 43, 45. Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, handsomely furnished; electricity; also suite 3 rooms; full board or breakfast only; Southern cooking.

72D, 266 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms; private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 242 WEST.—Rooms for rent; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with, without baths; good table; table guests.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-heated double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

72D, 266 WEST.—Fine location; double, single rooms; excellent cooking; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home; spacious, sunny room; electricity; warm house; best home cooking.

78D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Spacious rooms, unfurnished, private bath, steam heat, constant hot water.

151 WEST 76TH ST.
Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, steam-heated rooms; large, single; electricity; bath; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.
Large sunny room, private bath.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Large, warm room; also small room; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Unexpected vacancies; large, attractive rooms; excellent, homelike table; reasonable.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Attractive, large, small, sunny rooms; bath; excellent home cooking; references.

93D, 265 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, private bath; electricity, heat.

94TH, 274 WEST.—Rooms, with or without board; excellent table, kind servants. Riverside 9150.

95TH, 65 WEST. The Roselle.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; table board.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—One, two exceptionally large front rooms, eight windows facing south; private baths; owner's home; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive large room, facing Drive; running water; suitable gentlemen or couple; in exclusive boarding house. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large rooms adjoining bath, $10-$12; two, $20. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman and wife desire board, bright front room, private bath, preferably downtown district, nice neighborhood. Address, stating rates and location, references, M 170 Times.

Bachelor wishes board, west side electricity, shower, $12 to $15. O 173 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $5,000; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK limousine, 1917, mechanically perfect; bargain. R. D. Goodman. Phone 2632 White Plains.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,550. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC limousine; latest type; "8" cylinder; equal to new; $1,050; trade or time payment. 216 State St., Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC, 1918, 8-cylinder brougham, brand new; cord tires; in beautiful condition. Telephone Mulberry 3240.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CHALMERS seven passenger sedan touring car; one man top; perfect; extras; perfectly new; no dealers. Melrose 4004, Ext. 25.

CHANDLER "Six," late 1916 touring; machine absolutely perfect; Houck wire wheels, oversized tires, new; slip covers, shock absorbers, &c.; best offer $725. E. G. Widner, 68 William St. 5822 John.

CRANE, Simplex, Brewster sedan, limousine; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

FIAT 1915 town car; latest importation; run very little; price reasonable. Fiat, 1,776 Broadway, 4395 Columbus.

FIAT "50," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON SUPER SIX LIMOUSINE.
MILEAGE, 6,500.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV., PLAZA 4837.

HUDSON 1917 Super 6 cabriolet; run 2,100 miles; many extras; must sell. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

HUDSON super 6 touring, mechanically perfect; new tires; extra Winter top, mounted; will sacrifice for $725. Columbus 8963.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan: bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new model K, 5-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts; immediate delivery. W. B. Spencer, 30 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7314.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.
Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LEXINGTON 1918 Convertible Sedan; painted and overhauled for Spring use; guaranteed condition; would consider trade for speedster; prefer to convert into Liberty Bond. Circle 1872, or Tremont 4643, Apartment 7.

LOCOMOBILE,
1917 6-cyl. 48 H. P.
Limousine.
Most exceptional purchase.
Immediate delivery.
Practically new in every way; seating capacity, 7 passengers, (5 inside); upholstery gray, black stripe broadcloth; painted Locomobile dark green; motor and mechanical parts in finest possible condition; guaranteed; tires 37x5, excellent.
NO WAR TAX.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
Exchange Car Department,
61st St., next to Broadway.
Phone Columbus 7750.

LOCOMOBILE.—Berline landaulet, 1915 6-88, overhauled and guaranteed; painted dark blue; upholstery imported special design green plush; tires fine; general appearance excellent; delivery at once; wonderful buy. LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, West 61st Street, near Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE, 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

McFARLAN 1917, special brougham. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCEDES. — Latest importation, in good order, two bodies, moderate price. At Healey's, 1,652 Broadway.

MINERVA 1914 Town Car, beautiful condition, sacrifice to quick buyer. Bodoff, 205 East 47th, 2,805 Murray Hill.

OVERLAND roadster; excellent cond

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HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work; preferably high school graduate; salary, $15; state reference and education. W 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, EXPERIENCED AT HAND COLORING OF HIGH-GRADE GREETING CARDS, &C. 133 EAST 16TH ST., 1ST FLOOR.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 20 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1, ROOM 725.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several high grade positions within 20 minutes of New York, $125 per month; board very reasonable; excellent opportunities. Several other local positions for STENOGRAPHERS, in various lines, with salaries ranging from $15 to $20 per week.

BOOKKEEPER.—Downtown manufacturing firm, knowledge of typewriting, $20 per week. BOOKKEEPER, with railroad company, $22. BOOKKEEPER, uptown hotel, $75 per month and lunches. BOOKKEEPER, downtown position with express company, $15 per week.

LEDGER CLERK.—Familiar with customers' ledger, trade discounts, &c., $18 per week. BILL CLERK, Remington machine, must be good at figures, $15 per week.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS-SECRETARIES, (8.) $1,100-$1,300; MANY OTHER EXCELLENT OPENINGS RANGING FROM $9 WEEKLY TO $1,000 YEARLY. SEE OUR MRS. SPIER, ROOM 708.

STENOGRAPHERS, automobile, $25; dictaphone operator, $100 monthly; Jersey City, $20; Brooklyn position, $20-$18-$15. (Bush Terminal); manufacturing, $18; engineering, $15; many at $12-$10; bookkeepers, correspondent, Brooklyn, $20-$18; payroll clerks, $20-$15; office assistant, $12-$8; complaint clerk, $12; telephone operators, $12. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St. Stenos. $25-$12, bookkeepers $18-$35, college girl clerks $18, head file clerk $100, typists $20-$12, dictaphone operators $16-$20, mail clerk $18. Register free.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$18, $15, $12; temporary $3.50 per day, Brooklyn $15 law; registration free. Atlas Employment Agency, Room 513, 132 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, commercial, $15; legal, $12; bookkeepers, $10-$20. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $15 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing business in six weeks; join the day and evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A. Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS' DEPARTMENT.—One of the largest New York fire insurance companies requires for the accountants' department the services of several competent men; no applications will be considered unless age, nationality, experience, salary, and references are given. N 222 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, capable of taking full charge. 247 West 46th St.

ACCOUNT EXPERT, WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY TO MANAGE OFFICE; MUST BE ACTIVE AND BUSINESSLIKE. CALL U. S. SPECIALTY CO., 536 BROADWAY.

ADMISSION CLERK for hospital; $45 month and meals; only man with hospital experience need apply; must speak Jewish or German. M. O., 47 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted by financial publishing firm who has had some experience in newspaper or magazine lines; will be assistant to manager of department. Reply in writing, giving references, experience, and salary desired. N 225 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, well educated, experienced, able to prepare advertising copy; opportunity for a man of ideas. Write full details as to education, experience, references, and salary desired. M 191 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS Wanted.—Two high-class advertising solicitors wanted to call on trade of well established magazine; drawing account and commission basis; only high-class men need apply. O 174 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN to write copy for cloak and suit trade. Harry H. Klein, 1,133 Broadway.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced in grain business preferred. Apply Room 303, 10 Bridge St.

AVIATORS WANTED.
Experienced aviators wanted at once. Standard Aero Corporation of New York, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOOKKEEPERS, competent; give full particulars of age, salary, experience, and references. R. B., 167 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, who can assist generally and do office work. B. A., 213 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER WITH EXPERIENCE IN AN EXPORT HOUSE, WHO CAN MAKE UP CONSULAR AND COMMERCIAL INVOICES ON TYPEWRITER, MUST BE RAPID AND ACCURATE; GOOD POSITION TO COMPETENT MAN; NO SATURDAY WORK. ADDRESS, STATING FULLY AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, TO M 180 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man under 21, experienced, quick and accurate at figures; must have good handwriting; permanent position; state fully experience, references, and salary. M 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Apprentice who understands checking off remittances; good chance for advancement; moderate salary to beginners; call immediately. S. Langsdorf & Co., 72 Spring St.

BOOKKEEPER-LEDGER CLERK in dry goods commission house who is familiar with averaging accounts and taking trial balances; state salary expected. O 183 Times.

BOY.—Promotions have created opening for another boy, but we are particular about the boy we take because we want him to remain with us; we pay a great deal of attention to his training to make his future useful to us and to himself. Requirements: 16 years, two years high school, continuing night high, good character, intelligence, neat appearance, diligence, and a severe business purpose. Application written without aid, telling fully about yourself, may be addressed to Advertising Agency, F 114 Times.

BOY for general office work in advertising office; opportunity for industrious and careful boy to begin at good salary; good work will have prompt recognition; give age, experience, and salary expected. M 185 Times.

BOY, about 18 years old; wages $7; must live with parents. Apply Room 1309, 26 Liberty St.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, for heavy truck; permanent work; references; salary, $22. Apply W 236 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Wanted, a young man as charging clerk in importing and commission glove house; must be experienced and well-recommended; salary, $15. M 197 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Large auto establishment has opening for man of good character as outside collector; prefer man who has had experience with installment furniture house, though this is not essential; steady position; good salary; state age and full particulars as to fitness for the job. Box M 186 Times.

COLLECTION MANAGER for subscription installment work; applicant must have accounting and collecting experience; state age, education, experience and salary expected. X 268 Times Annex.

CORSET SALESMAN or saleswoman, for city trade, with reference. Address New Idea, W 239 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted for factory in Jersey City; must be thoroughly experienced in machine, shop cost work and have some knowledge of bookkeeping; capable of estimating jobs and planning work; services must be immediately available; good pay and promising future for right man. The Militor Corporation, 47 West 34th St., city.

CREDIT MAN, city experience only. Write, stating age, salary, references, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, licensed in New York, who has several hours daily which he can employ in a professional capacity. Write Box 911, 1,364 Broadway.

DRAFTSMEN.

ARE YOU SATISFIED

to spend your life

on a drawing board?

IF not, this ad. is meant for you.

IF you are a technical man,

IF you have shop experience,

IF you are ambitious,

IF you feel that you can develop into an efficient sales engineer,

there is an exceptional opportunity for you

in our

INDUSTRIAL BEARINGS DIVISION.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY,

NEWARK, N. J.

Send your qualifications, with photograph. All communications will be considered confidential.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED, EXPERIENCED IN LOCOMOTIVE OR MACHINE DESIGN; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. X 270 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced switchboard and panelboard design; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Sprague Electric 327 West 34th.

DRAFTSMEN for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS
HUSKY YOUNG MEN FOR
WAGON WORK.
SALARIES:
HELPERS.....$60 TO $70 PER MONTH
DRIVERS.....$80 TO $110 PER MONTH
CHAUFFEURS.....$100 PER MONTH
NINE HOURS, WITH EXTRA PAY FOR OVERTIME; DOUBLE PAY FOR SUNDAY OR HOLIDAYS.
APPLY ALL DAY,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

DRUGS.—Checker experienced in drugs and pharmaceuticals; write particulars. Mr. Van Kliss, 123 West 18th St.

FILE CLERKS.—A large American fire insurance company is looking for several clean-cut, energetic young men as file clerks; applications not considered unless age, nationality, education, and references are given; salary $420 per year; excellent opportunity for advancement. N 223 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL WRITER, acquainted with bonds and securities, who can write well and is acquainted with financial matters, is wanted by financial publishing firm; good salary and excellent opportunity. Reply in writing, giving experience and salary desired. N 224 Times Downtown.

FIREMAN.—Able-bodied man, (citizen.) for low-pressure ideal boiler, also to assist in warehouse when needed; references required. Call Friday morning, after 9 o'clock, H. J. Heinz Co., 257 West St., corner Laight St., Manhattan.

GLASS WORKERS.

EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; RIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME; DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK;
EARN $50 A WEEK.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.
SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

GLOVE SALESMAN,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
FABRIC, KID, SILK,
HAS OPENING FOR A MAN TO COVER OHIO, INDIANA AND PENNSYLVANIA, CALLING ON DEPARTMENT STORES; MUST KNOW THE TERRITORY THOROUGHLY AND HAVE HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; GIVE IN FIRST LETTER, WHICH WILL BE IN STRICT CONFIDENCE, WHERE EMPLOYED, AMOUNT OF SALES, EXPERIENCE, AND HOW LONG WITH PRESENT CONCERN; THE POSITION OPEN IS EXCEPTIONAL IN OPPORTUNITY AND SALARY; CONSIDERATION GIVEN ONLY TO MEN WITH GLOVE SELLING EXPERIENCE; STATE AGE AND GIVE REFERENCES. D 406 TIMES.

HIGH CLASS
SHOE SALESMEN.
LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE THE SERVICES
OF
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
MEN'S SHOE DEPARTMENT.
APPLY BEFORE 11 A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
SEVENTH FLOOR.

IMPORTANT FIRM
Desires to fill promptly the following responsible positions; only fully qualified and experienced men need apply; applications will be treated confidentially; full particulars and references must be sent with applications.

BUYER
Who has knowledge and experience of buying of merchandise, dry goods, machinery, &c., for the trade on west coast of South America; must know right sources of supplies; must be capable of assuming full charge of department.

SALESMAN
Who has knowledge and experience of selling the full range of produce, metals, &c., imported from the west coast of South America; must be capable of assuming full charge of department; salary. Address M 100 Times.

INSTRUMENT MAKER AND MODEL MAKERS.
HIGH-CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; 65 CENTS PER HOUR, WITH ADVANCEMENT. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS
SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

HELP WANTED—Male.

IRONWORKER.
One who understands drawings.
60 Park Av., Brooklyn.

INSURANCE COMPANY, casualty lines, desire the services of experienced man, to take charge of branch claim department; in replying give full particulars. V 217 Times Downtown.

LATHE HANDS.
Precision machine; must be good men.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 56th St., Brooklyn.

LEDGER CLERK for large wholesale and retail concern; must have had experience, department store preferred. N 220 Times Downtown.

MAN AND WIFE wanted, of intelligence and refinement, to take charge of a group of thirty boys in a Jewish institution near New York; $70 per month with maintenance; advancement if satisfactory. Address, stating age, experience, and number in family, School, care X 261 Times Annex.

MAN.—Competent, experienced in printing office for general clerical work; good opportunity. McCall Co., 236 West 37th.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN FOR HEATING, VENTILATING AND POWER WORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MEN. APPLY FROM 10 A. M. TO 12 TO MR. KIESSELBACH, BAKER, SMITH & CO., 576 GREENWICH ST., CITY.

MEN.—Middle-aged, with clerical experience; steady routine work. Address W. H. G., Box 229, New York City.

MESSENGER.—Man, as messenger for large corporation; no porter work or packages; hours 9 to 5:30, part day Saturday; ex-policeman preferred; salary $9. W 249 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in purchasing department large corporation; salary, $7 week to start with; excellent chance for advancement. Reply by letter to Room 3504 Equitable Building.

OFFICE MEN and meter readers wanted, familiar with water company or electric light companies' office routine; permanent position. Apply Citizens' Water Supply Co., Whitney Av., near Broadway, Elmhurst, opposite Long Island Railroad Station.

OPPORTUNITY.
Bright boy wanted to make himself generally useful about office; state age and references. Address D 336 Times Downtown.

PLANER HANDS.
CAPABLE OF OPERATING 72-INCH by 20-FOOT PLANERS ON GOVERNMENT WORK; PERMANENT POSITION, WITH GOOD WAGES, TO COMPETENT MEN.
APPLY OFFICE BUILDING,
BABCOX & WILCOX,
47TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.,
BAYONNE, N. J.

REPORTER wanted by a New England daily; give age, newspaper experience, present occupation. Address X 235 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.

LARGE DISTRIBUTOR OF WELL KNOWN MOTOR TRUCKS WILL HAVE VACANCY JAN. 1 FOR GOOD SALESMAN; KNOWLEDGE OF TRUCKS VALUABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; THE POSITION CARRIES WITH IT A LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, RELIGION, ETC., M 163 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—EXPERIENCED TIRE SALESMEN TO REPRESENT WELL ESTABLISHED COMPANY IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY TERRITORY; MUST POSSESS SELLING RECORD; LIBERAL SALARY AND EXPENSES, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. M 164 TIMES.

SALESMEN, for Eastern States, to represent a corporation handling a nationally advertised product; sober, intelligent men of character and education only; promotion to those who qualify; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Apply J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN. — Readjustment of sales force leaves openings for a few capable men; good appearance, sobriety, and initiative essential; must be at least 25 years of age; splendid opportunity for producers; commission basis, with drawing account. R. A., 91 Times.

SALESMAN on dresses wanted for New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, by out-of-town concern making strong line of popular-priced silk dresses; commission basis only; one carrying one other line preferred; only serious workers with experience need apply, stating experience, &c. X 273 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, keen, alert man, with general business knowledge, for Eastern territory; must possess integrity of character and come well recommended; advancement assured the right man; drawing account against commission. R. R., 90 Times.

SALESMAN. — EXPERIENCED IN THE SELLING OF SHIPPING CONTAINERS AND WITH A PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE BOX BUSINESS; SALARY OR COMMISSION. ADDRESS MANUFACTURER, A 100 TIMES.

SALESMEN for full line of motor trucks, all sizes, light and heavy duty; attractive prices and time payment; liberal commission; only high-class men of good habits and diligent workers wanted. Eclipse Motors Corp., 315 West 47th St.

SALESMEN, by reputable house, traveling any part of U. S., to carry side line of well-advertised batteries; liberal commission and bonus for consideration; give full particulars. Address R. M., 206 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, young man, experienced in taking import orders on silks and fancy goods from China and Japan; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission; state age and give full particulars, O 148 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by a varnish manufacturer; an experienced varnish salesman on commission or salary basis; state age, experience, references, territory traveled, and for whom. X 256 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for promotion work, a nationally advertised high grade automobile accessory; territory East; give full particulars in first letter; age, nationality, past experience, and salary expected. M 193 Times.

SALESMAN, to represent the International Correspondence Schools in the Bedford section of Brooklyn; drawing account against commission. Apply Friday morning, Room 204, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—For various parts of the country to carry our line of "Better Maid" silk and suede gloves on a strict commission basis. S. M. Hohl, 470 Fourth Av., New York.

SALESMAN, junior; rapid advancement, excellent opportunity for ambitious young man; salary. Apply 277 Broadway, Room 1508.

SALESMAN.—Local salesman to sell supplies to machine shops and factories; salary or commission; must have experience. Reply, stating references, to M 165 Times.

SALESMEN, underwear, with following; we have wonderful line popular price envelope chemises, corset covers; all territories; commission. M 168 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED
with plenty of "pep" to sell popular-priced motor trucks; commission basis. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN, catering gents' furnishing trade, to handle men's neckwear as side line; city or road; commission. V 396 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted, men's neckwear, experienced city and road following; commission. V 398 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with good road experience for Western territory; commission basis; reference. O 163 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced better kind dresses; city and office; commission. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

SALESMAN.—Commercial stationery, and printing; outside; state experience; straight salary. M 194 Times.

SALESMEN.—Only those who can speak in public; big money; no visitors; commission. Mr. Shapiro, 607 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced on hats and caps; commission. X 267 Times Annex.

SECRETARY for an institution who can fluently read and write English and Hebrew. M 190 Times.

SHIRT HOUSE
desires capable executive with wide experience in every detail in shirt manufacturing to manage one of the largest shirt factories; excellent opportunity; state full particulars. M 85 Times.

SILK SALESMAN.—Experienced selling cutting-up trade; strictly commission basis; we manufacture Georgettes, crepes, peau de cygnes. M 98 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Advertising publication, ladies' wear, desires solicitor; salary and commission. M 188 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STATISTICAL CLERK wanted by large organization, one who is quick and accurate at figures and with experience charging; experience in publishing line preferred; alternating hours of midnight to 8 A. M. and from 6 A. M. to 2 P. M.; excellent opportunity for advancement; when replying, give age, experience, salary desired, and telephone number. X 268 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, alert, ambitious, wanted to assist leading advertising agency executive; splendid opportunity to learn advertising; apply in form of advertisement stating qualifications. F 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man wanted by wholesale dry goods house as stenographer and general office work; good chance of advancement. Call 5 to 6 P. M., Mr. G. W. Fleissner, 440 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, $15 to 40 years of age, as assistant in purchasing department; good chance for right man. Call Room 1, 1,604 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT, FOR SHIPPING AND WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENTS, A MAN CAPABLE OF HANDLING LABOR AND A LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS. APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AGE, AND SALARY, ARBUCKLE BROS., GENERAL MANAGER, FOOT JAY ST., BROOKLYN.

SWITCHBOARD DRAFTSMAN DESIGNER WANTED FOR ALTERNATING CURRENT AND DIRECT CURRENT WORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. XX 269 TIMES ANNEX.

TOOL DESIGNER.
A1 man on jigs, fixtures, and dies; state age, experience and salary desired. J. F., 263 Times Downtown.

TWO INSTRUCTORS for School of Airplane Mechanics in New York; ex-army or navy men preferred. Write or call Room 516, Vanderbilt Avenue Building, 51 East 42d St.

TYPIST, young man, one with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; good opportunity. Apply Himoff Machine Co., 63 Mills St., Astoria, opposite East 92d St. Ferry.

WANTED.
A thoroughly competent stenographer. W 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
$8-$9 TO START;
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

YOUNG MAN, between 24 and 30, American, in office of large manufacturing concern; must have knowledge of stenography and experience in general office duties, filing records, checking accounts, &c.; references; salary, $18 up to $18, according to ability and experience. W 254 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30-35 years, pleasing personality, to talk business to business men; no canvassing, but a situation requiring ability, tact, and salesmanship; prefer man of large advertising experience or successful business promoter; salary $20-$30, with unlimited possibilities. N 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good at figures, for cost department of large chemical factory; position permanent, with good prospects. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary, E. A., 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, to operate an Ellis transit machine, afternoons and evenings; liberal salary. Apply at The People's Trust Co., 161 Montague St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN.—Import house wants young man, office assistant; knowledge of typewriting necessary; position permanent. P. S., 134 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—For beginner's position in large national bank; good chance for advancement. W 213 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, in resident buyer's office, age, 18-20; experience not necessary. F 102 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, not under 20, for clerical work in large office. N 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, clerical work downtown office; hours, 9 to 5; state experience; salary, $10. N 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 19, for office work; no clerical work. Topic Service Co., 176 Fulton St., New York City.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 20 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

SHIPPING CLERKS, (4,) able to supervise department; men over draft age preferred; salary, $1,200-$1,800 per annum.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT.—Can use 40 or 50 for several months' work; best ones kept permanently; $20 to $25 per week.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Accountants, corp. and com.; draftsmen, $25-$30; bookkeepers, bank and com., $20-$30; chemists, $75-$150; Span. and Eng. steno., Barcelona, $2,000; stenos, $40-$15; file clerk, $100; insurance clerks; reinsurance clerk, $35; code clerk, $15; office boys. Register free.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, construction work out of town, salary $2,500.
BOOKKEEPER, shipbuilding city, salary $1,200-$1,500. Office Service Co., 149 Broadway.

TEACHERS.—Experienced; excellent positions; prominent schools; modern languages, sciences, mathematics, and English; salary $2,200 to $1,800 plus; interview, Fisk Teachers Agency, 156 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANTS, $2,000; bookkeepers, $900; stenos, $100-$175; clerks, $10 up; boys, $3-$9. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Instruction.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

Auto School, Bedford Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Dept. F. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs; booklet and pass for free trial lesson; classes for men, separate for women.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students one probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Young man, 33, good repute, clean-cut personality, desires to enter the business of a well-established firm as business associate; has extensive executive and salesmanship qualifications; an office manager of the better sort; has experience in accountant, credit and collection man; a business developer; A1 credentials; will invest and give use of automobile if required. Address, full particulars, X 267 Times Annex.

Responsible firm of fire and marine brokers desire the services of a college graduate having high-grade connections and who may be eligible to influence mercantile insurance. To such a party, satisfactory financial arrangement would be made; drawing account. No "down and out salesmen" need apply. L 311 Times Downtown.

$25,000 additional working capital wanted by well-known New Jersey manufacturing corporation about to engage in a profitable Government contract; substantial interest and executive position offered. Address in first instance, E. M. Carroll, Suite 630, 50 Broad St., New York City.

Frenchman, energetic, having extensively traveled, with good business connections and offices in Paris, would take up the sole representation of firms manufacturing chemical and metallurgical products, &c. Write Mr. Muller, 42 Rue Pigalle, Paris, France.

West Side garage, established business and lease for sale; unusual chance for party with $35,000 to secure valuable 21-year lease. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

Partner with $1,000; can draw $25 per week and part of profits; middle-aged man preferred. G 321 Times Downtown.

Man with $1,500 and services, auto accessory mfg. bus.; established; strict investigation. Box 280, 321 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Some one to invest $5,000 to $10,000 for earning enterprise; references. Address O 127 Times.

11,000 names woman mail-order buyers, $30, "T.," Box 84, Station F.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The following army orders were issued today by the War Department:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following relieved of previous orders:
CAPTAINS.
Meyer, L. B. | Czadriskie, E. G.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Etter, O. H. | Mueller, N. R.
Keller, F. E. | Reitzfeld, I.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:
Bennett, Capt. R. M.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Harris, C. P. | Watt, G.
Seibert, A. W.

Following to Camp Greene:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Cunningham, M. E. | Royster, T. H.
Frank, G. W. | Smith, V. L.
Lindsey, L. N. | Stodden, F. J.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
Grubb, Capt. A. L. | MacNinish, 1st Lt. J. F.
Horsmer, 1st Lt. M. A. | Phillips, 1st Lt. H. B.
Osaja, 1st Lt. L. M. | Schofield 1st Lt. C.
Gates, 1st Lt. V. M.

Carroll, 1st Lt. W. J., to Army Med. School.
Rabiner, 1st Lt. A. M., to Camp Cody.
Lesser, 1st Lt. H. R., to Camp Grant.
Huver, Capt. H. B., to Camp Jackson.
Fowler, Capt. R. H., to Camp Shelby.
Scruggs, 1st Lt. W. M., to Neurological School, N. Y., for training in brain surgery.
Link, 1st Lt. M. P., to Harvard Med. School for inst.
Kniskern, 1st Lt. E. L., to Ft. Worden.
Appleberry, 1st Lt. D., to Av. Field at Waco, Texas.
McColl, 1st Lt. C. R., to Camp Lewis.
George, Major A. W., to Ft. Riley as instructor.
McConachie, Capt. A. D., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Babcock, 1st Lt. H. E., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Fiske, Maj. E. H., to Base Hosp. 37 at Brooklyn.
Nicholsen, 1st Lt. L. B., to Camp Wadsworth for temp. duty.
Kalloch, 1st Lt. D. C., to Camp Lee with 80th Div.
Hawley, 1st Lt. F. M., and Keefer, 1st Lt. M. H., to Ft. Leavenworth with 7th Regt. of Engs.
Mills, 1st Lt. E. D., to Camp Upton.
Hoffman, 1st Lt. W. E., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Army Gen. Hosp. 2 at Ft. McHenry.
Pilling, 1st Lt. G. P., Jr., to Camp Jackson.
Carson, Capt. H. R., previous orders amended; to Camp Pike to examine command for mental and nervous diseases.
De Long, Capt. F., to Base Hosp. 116.
Fisher, Capt. J. M., to Camp Belvoir.
Copin, Maj. W. M. L.; Henry, Maj. J. N.; Stellwagen, Capt. T. F., Davidson, 1st Lt. H. S., and Tyson, 1st Lt. R. McG., to Base Hosp. 88 at Phila.
Moore, Capt. T. F., to Kelly Field, re physical examining unit.

Following to Base Hosp. 8 at New York:
MAJORS.
Brickner, W. M. | Lilienthal, H.
CAPTAINS.
Beer, E. | Frank, R. T.
Benedick, A. J. | Meyer, L. B.
Celler, H. N. | Sternberger, E.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Blier, E. | Poll, D.
Denzer, B. S. | Rosenthal, N.
Barnert, C. | Saltzstein, H. C.
Emmelmann, H. W. | Skversky, A.
Geist, S. H.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Vogler, Capt. H. J., to home.
Bird, 1st Lt. W. C., will report to off. in charge of inst. school at the Holt Mfg. Co. at Peoria.
Following will report to Chief of Ord.:
MAJORS.
McFedres, S. M. | Thompson, S. E.
Person, H. S. | Lindsley, H.
CAPTAINS.
MacDonald, J. I. | Viewes, F., Jr.
McEntee, F. E.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Hess, A. P. | Meuer, C. F.
Holmes, A. | Niven, A. F.
Matthias, M. P. | Paize, R. F.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Mickey, R. P. | Prince, R. K.
Mitchell, R. N. | Rudolph, R. C.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Nichols, Capt. F. H., to av. examining board at San Fran. for three days' temp. duty, then to Los Angeles as member of board of officers.

Following will report to Chief Sig. Off.:
Redabow, Maj. C. A.
CAPTAINS.
Thusher, L. T. | Merz C. C.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Amon, C. H. | Johnson, O.
Babcock, C. N. | Sigbee, P. V.
Fiske, N. V. | Walden, S. L.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Malone, G. I. | Tomlinson, G. L.
Petrey, N. C. | Turner, N. A.

Infantry.

Johnson, Temp. 2d Lt. W. S., 52d, previous orders revoked.
Tappan, 2d Lt. A. P., to School of Military Aeronautics, Texas State Univ., for training as an aviator.
Borwell, Maj. J. G., detailed for service in Sig.C.
Mullay, Lt.Col. P., 4th, name placed on detached list of Majs. of inft., vice Maj. J. G. Boswell.
Smith, 2d Lt. H., Jr., 5th, provisional appointment terminated.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Tilson, 2d Lt. H. F., and Peterson, 2d Lt. C. A., to School of Military Aeronautics, Austin, Texas, for training.
Hewitt, 2d Lt. R. L., appointed to same grade in Qm.C. of N.A.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Fairgrieve, 2d Lt. R. B., and Tharp, 2d Lt. L. D., to Camp Meade.
Bottoms, 1st Lt. R. M.; Seamans, 2d Lt. H. L.; Gale, 2d Lt. J. C., and Lillard, 2d Lt. J., hon. discharged.

Sanitary Corps.

Levy, 1st Lt. J., N.A., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 9, at Lakewood, N. J.
Osborne, 1st Lt. F. J., N.A., will report to Med. Supply Officer, Chicago.
Pierce, 1st Lt. H. F., to duty with Av. Sec., Sig.C.

Field Artillery.

Randol, Maj. M. G.; Jones, Capt. L. E., 2d, and Gruber, Capt. W. R., 13th, to Leon Springs.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A high-grade printing salesman, of good character and reputation, controlling a fair amount of profitable work, is offered an unusually attractive connection Jan. 1 with a medium-sized but growing and thoroughly up-to-date plant. The owner of this business is looking for an associate capable of taking over the entire sales end, not merely an employe, and the right man would be able to secure a substantial interest in this business if he so desires. The plant is completely equipped and doing $80,000 a year now. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. X 259 Times Annex.

HAITI AND SANTO DOMINGO.
Representative leaving Jan. 5 for above republics; fibre interests communicate at once. American Trading and Commission Co., Room 826, World Building. Telephone Beekman 2854.

Business Notices.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE UNdersigned, a special partner in the firm of CROSMAN, SHERMAN & CO., doing a general stock brokerage and investment recurities business, with an office at 7 Pine St., New York City, has this day withdrawn from said partnership, organized on September 21st, 1917, hereby giving notice that he will not be responsible for any obligations of said partnership on and after this date.
Dated, New York, Dec. 27, 1917.
AARON B. COHEN.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

Second-hand Curtis engines, fuselages, landing gear and tail, control and wings for ground school. Write or call, Room 516, 51 East 42d St.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Highest prices paid, men's discarded clothing, shoes. Solomon, 1,173 2d Av. 6445 Plaza.

Typewriters.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES.
LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEES. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BO

AN APPEAL ENDS STRIKE.

British Fliers Drop Leaflets Urging Men to Return to Work.

LONDON, Dec. 15. (Associated Press Correspondence.) — During the recent strike of mechanics in the airplane engine factories at Coventry, a fleet of army airplanes flew from their aerodrome in the west of England and circled over the town, scattering through the streets thousands of leaflets appealing to the strikers to return to work. Later in the day a chaplain attached to the Naval Air Service in France flew from the front of Coventry in a seaplane, arriving with an appeal from the men of his air squadron to the strikers to go back.

The strike was settled the following day.

Long Terms for Milwaukee Rioters.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—Eleven Italians, including one woman, convicted last Thursday on a charge of assault with intent to kill, in connection with a riot in which several police officers were killed on Sept. 9, were sentenced to serve twenty-five years in the State Prison today by Judge Backus.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 26, between 3:45 and 5:30 P. M.; a large button pearl screw earring, probably dropped walking from 40th St. to 65th St., or in taxi taken at 65th St. to 362 Riverside Drive; liberal reward offered by Lady Chetwynd, 362 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Monday A. M., package of original drawings of men's heads in genter room of 33d St. 6th Av. elevated station, downtown platform. Return Moore Press, Inc., 461 8th Av., city. Liberal reward.

LOST.—On Monday afternoon, gold chased bracelet set with amethysts, between 5th and 8th Avs., 42d to 45th, between 2 and 7 P. M.; liberal reward. Write to A. J. M., Apt. 5M, 305 West 45th.

LOST.—On Dec. 20, lady's gold wrist watch, studded with diamonds and sapphires, between Opera and Hotel Ansonia; liberal reward for return to Naday & Fleischer, 136 Madison Av.

LOST.—Karring, large diamond, surrounded by small diamonds set in platinum, gold frame, between 81st St. and 125th St., Saturday night; reward. Eugene Wlasotsky, 528 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Sunday evening, gold engagement ring set with one diamond; inscription, "N. A. S. to E. L. F., Oct. 6, 1894," almost erased; valued for sentiment highly. Liberal reward if brought to 120 West 69th St.

LOST.—Diamond horseshoe pin, Dec. 27, between County Clerk's office, Borough Hall, and Bedford Av., Brooklyn; gift; reward. Please return to Theresa Wahl, bookkeepor, 1,217 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—On Christmas Day, a sable, at Avenue H, on Brighton Beach "L." Finder will communicate with 6363-M Midwood or J. F. Faber, 11 John St., New York. Reward.

LOST—Between 79th St., L. I. R. R. Station and Garden City, on Dec. 25, platinum bar pin set with diamonds and sapphires; suitable reward. John G. Jackson, 30 Pine St., New York.

LOST.—Fur collar, between 40th St. and 5th Av., 48th St. and Madison Av., 83d St. and Madison Av., and 84th St. and Madison Av.; reward. 1,109 Madison Av., 5th floor.

LOST. — Large Hudson seal pillow muff, Thursday, Dec. 20, between Lord & Taylor and West 115th St.; reward. Mrs. E. D. Warren, 620 West 115th St. Morningside 3800.

LOST—On 87th St., between Central Park West and Columbus Av., lady's gold and platinum bar pin, set with small diamonds and sapphires; $10 reward. 24 West 87th St.

LOST.—19th St. and 5th Av., on Madison Av. to Manhattan Hotel, silver mesh bag, with name, containing change purse and silver watch. Return Manhattan; reward.

LOST—On elevator, between 20th and 25th floor, Equitable Building, gold watch, monogrammed "J. H. G." Reward if returned to Room 2348, Equitable Building.

LOST.—Monogrammed fob, initials A. L. K., Monday afternoon, between Broadway, Liberty St., and New Jersey Central Station. Return to Alex Kramer, 239 4th Av.

LOST.—Diamond ring, Tiffany setting, engraved "M. H. to R. M., 1896"; lost between 147th and 148th, Broadway; reward. Max Hellman, 3,582 Broadway.

LOST.—Wednesday, on subway or on way to Republic Theatre, gold locket with diamond and four emeralds, and gold chain; good reward. F 98 Times.

LOST.—Uptown subway, about 7 o'clock Thursday night, roll, containing blue print and tracing; reward if returned to Sprague, Room 1418, 165 Broadway.

LOST.—Hudson sable muff; left in black and white cab Christmas morning. Finder please return to clerk, Hotel Flanders, 135 West 47th St. Reward.

LOST.—Wednesday, Dec. 26, neighborhood of 5th Av., 34th St., gold pin with three diamonds; reward if returned to Ehrich, 393 West End Av.

LOST—Skunk scarf, balcony Manhattan Opera House, Thursday afternoon, Dec. 26; $10 reward if returned to E. M. K., 354 West 121st St.

LOST.—Egyptian seal ring, antique scarab set in heavy gold and enamel mounting; suitable reward. Address Forth & Powell, 712 5th Av.

LOST.—Brown fox scarf, Saturday evening, in taxicab or leaving it; liberal reward. Return to Mr. Burkhart, 600 West 178th St., Apartment 61.

LOST—Dec. 26, pearl bead necklace, with diamond cluster platinum clasp. Reward if returned to Hotel Robert Fulton, 228 West 71st St.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of dress suitcase lost from express wagon in West 58th St., noon, Dec. 27. C. H. Osgood, 1,354 Broadway.

LOST. — Diamond brooch, between West Englewood, West 81st, via 42d St. ferry and 9th Av. elevated; reward. Schuyler 7640.

LOST.—Criterion Theatre, Wednesday night, black bag containing money and gold cigarette case; reward. Albemarle Hotel, Suite 45.

LOST.—In Pennsylvania Station, small seal muff, about 6 P. M. Sunday. Return Mr. Walter Kelley, 27 Cedar St. Reward.

LOST.—Christmas Eve, gold ring, pearl centre, surrounded by diamonds, platinum setting; reward. Phone Bryant 9389.

LOST. — Diamond horseshoe scarfpin, gold penknife, on tube or train to Milburn, N. J.; reward. Hay, Jr., 15 East 26th St.

LOST—Two rings, one topaz, one with four opals, six chips; reward. Return to Zeidler, care Vogler, 4,246 Broadway.

LOST—Brown fox scarf, Saturday evening, in taxicab or leaving it; liberal reward. Return Burkart, 600 West 178th St.

LOST—Evening 26th, flat black skunk muff, Astor Theatre or en route uptown subway; great distress; reward. F 119 Times.

LOST.—Christmas Day, gold Phi Beta Kappa key, engraved "T. S. Voorhees;" reward. Tracy Voorhees, 49 Wall St.

LOST.—Diamond ring, black setting; suitable reward and no questions asked. R. Goldfeld, 407 East 100th St.

LOST.—Brown velvet and fox fur muff, between 58d St. and Bloomingdale's, Monday. Room 606, 665 5th Av.

LOST—Large gold breastpin; keepsake; reward. Mrs. Robson, 1,411 Clinton Av., Bronx.

$100 REWARD

for return of chamois bag, lost between 179th and 180th Sts. on Prospect Av., Bronx, containing jewelry which consisted of lavalliere, diamond ring, shirt studs, Masonic ring and watch, and several other pieces. Finder should return to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$20 REWARD.—Lost, Sunday morning, between West 92d St. and Broadway and 71st St., lady's gold watch, with green enamel face; monogram on back "H. H. M."; reward. Return 319 West 92d St.

REWARD.—Wrist watch, "V. A. F. K.," Dec. 22, 5th Av. Klaus, 105 East 22d, Room 606.

Found.

FOUND.—New York Central train, Liberty bond. Reply Box 143, Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville.

FOUND.—Pocketbook, Belasco Theatre. Owner telephone South Orange 335-R.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

$25 REWARD.

Lost, Monday evening, 7:30 P. M., brindle bull, with white spots, at 74th St. and 5th Av. Return to 16 East 74th St.

LOST.—Boston bull Saturday night, black eye; some [illegible] reward. Hitzel, 178 Bryant.

ASK WOMEN VOTERS TO TEACH THE MEN

State Democratic Forum Hears High Praise of Feminine Capacity for Details.

HONORS FOR MRS. R. A. LAU

Suggested for Member of the State Committee—Brooklyn Brings 900 New Members.

The State Democratic Forum, of which Mrs. Robins A. Lau is President, met at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon, took in one group of 900 new members as a Brooklyn branch, besides a number of individual women, and was told by Democratic politicians that its first duty was to teach the men how to use the ballot.

This meant the mechanical methods of registering the vote on the ballot, which Edward F. Boyle, former President of the Board of Elections, told them half the men did not know. State Senator John J. Boylan told the women that if they learned their ballots well they would elect a Democratic Governor next Fall.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, was to have been the speaker of the afternoon, but he sent word that he was unable to be with them as he was assisting Judge Hylan, that he had prepared his address and would surely attend their next meeting. Senator Boylan brought the Senator's regrets and the message.

One of the first acts of the club in the business meeting, preceding the addresses, was to indorse the President, Mrs. Lau, for member of the Democratic State Committee.

The women were pleased when Mr. Boyle, with an envelope of ballots to use as exhibits, told them that instead of learning from the men how to cast their ballots he expected them to turn teachers.

"I am looking forward to making you women educate the men," said Mr. Boyle. "Election is a large subject, but it is full of detail and that is a point women are strong on. I wish personally I knew as much about my new job as I do about election, but there are a good many men who know very little about the mechanical part of voting. Thousands of men march up to the polls as though they knew all about it and then fold a blank ballot and drop it into the box, or else write across it and lose their vote. Some of the best educated people are the most stupid. They are too conceited. They think they know all about it and won't let any one show them. Just to see them march up to that polling booth with the solemnity of an owl, go in, stay the time it would take to fill out the ballot and not do a thing. We talk ourselves blue in the face telling the men what to do."

"You women have won a notable victory," said Senator Boylan, "attributable in my mind to the Democratic Party. The Democrats in the Senate have stood together for the women. You women who are leaders of districts and officers want to bring home that fact. Your victory came on the heels of a great Democratic victory. You can't emphasize this too strongly. The honor should go where it is due.

"You can't do anything without regularity and that means organization. We have had an example in the administration just closed of what comes from not having a regular organization. It goes out after four years of service receiving less than 25 per cent. of the votes. If you divide your vote among a number of parties you won't do anything. I advise you as leaders to take an interest in the primaries. If you nominate a man you feel that he is yours and it leads to a triumphant election. But you have got to give your regular support to the Democratic Party."

"We have no idea of a woman's party," said Miss Isabella Pettus of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University. "We do not exercise the privilege of voting as women, but as citizens. We are making a study of the ballot in the law class. I hope all the women will form circles to study the ballot and make them centres of inspiration." The women indorsed Miss Pettus for Judge of the Children's Court.

Mrs. Simon Baruch became a member of the club, and said she would bring in Southlands, the society of which she is President. Mrs. Edith Totton of the National Round Table, and Mrs. H. P. Wall, President of the Chicago Club, which she hopes to bring into the forum, were also made members.

A large organization which joined and which will be known as the Brooklyn branch of the forum, and assist in its State work, was the Woman's Democratic Club of Brooklyn, Inc. This has 900 members and a suite of rooms for its headquarters provided by Democratic Leader John H. McCooey of Brooklyn.

EXPECTS BETTER POLITICS.

Mrs. Catt Tells Women Their Votes Will Lift Citizenship.

At the second lecture for women voters given yesterday under the auspices of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party at the headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said the introduction of women into the active politics of New York meant better citizenship.

"I feel sure woman's vote is to bring the new democracy writers tell 'us about,' she said. "Not at once, but gradually and steadily it will lift politics to a higher plane than it has hitherto occupied."

Mrs. Catt took the place of Professor Howard Lee McBain of Columbia University, who was scheduled to speak. She told her audience first it was all essential to have a just conception of what democracy really means.

"We must all believe in democracy," she said, "and we must live its ideals. We must realize that democracy means progress. Our new citizenship will require not only a belief in democracy, but broad-mindedness. The greatest thing we can do as voters is to be broad enough to vote in our separate parties and then unite as women on the big, broad plane of the uplifting of the citizenship of our city.

"Our new citizenship requires that we make every woman see that the vote is a sacred thing, that it is better not to vote at all than to vote foolishly. We must tell the women that the vote must never be mortgaged, sold, or given away under any circumstances. We may be bribed at first without knowing it, there are so many subtle ways of doing this.

"Because women are now voters, politics and government will be discussed in every home, business office, club, and social gathering, and this is bound, in the long run, to have a beneficial effect on our citizenship. Citizenship, the new, the best citizenship, is like religion and patriotism, it cannot be learned from the dictionary. Religion must be lived and patriotism felt—citizenship must be lived and felt."

WOMEN PLAN WAR WORK.

City Hall Conference of Representatives of 325 Organizations.

Representatives of the 325 organizations of women forming the Council of Women's Organizations registered with the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense met yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall and discussed the details of the working plan for co-ordinating women's war activities in New York City. Mrs. Mary H. Rumsey presided.

Mrs. Willard D. Straight said that the Mayor-elect had signified his desire to have the work as laid down continued. Mrs. Rumsey explained that the committee as organized was a clearing house for war work. The organizations, she said, would include all women's organizations, and she asked that a delegate be selected to represent each organization, each delegate to "put war work before her personal interests."

Rowland Haynes, representing Chairman Raymond Fosdick of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, said:

"We have got to handle people in the City of New York in big groups. The work of these groups should be headed by a delegate or representative with whom the heads of departments could arrange the work."

One of the most important problems facing the organization, he said, was looking after the moral condition of the soldier during his off duty time, when he was in communities away from camp.

"When the men strike New York they want to see the town," said the speaker, "and we have no way of meeting the problem."

Mrs. Sara Douglass, one of the protective officers under Chairman Fosdick, told of experiences of young girls with soldiers, whose uniform was a "magnet to them." She said that many girls would not think of conducting themselves with a citizen as they did with a man who wore a uniform.

A resolution was adopted urging that ten additional women protective officers be put on the force, and that the incoming city administration be asked to meet the expense. Women volunteer protective officers were considered less effective than paid workers.

Mrs. Cortlandt Barnes explained about the war saving and thrift stamps, as well as war saving societies, and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz spoke on the Americanization of foreigners. Another meeting will be held during January.

WOMEN TO COLLECT TAXES.

Seven Appointed on Recommendation of Suffrage Party.

Women for the first time are to do their part in the collection of the internal revenue income taxes. In a statement issued yesterday Mark Eisner, Collector of the Third, or upper, Manhattan District, announced that he had recognized the Woman Suffrage Party by naming seven women as Deputy Collectors.

"I have, with the approval of the Administration at Washington, recognized the Woman Suffrage Party by making seven appointments at the direct suggestion of Mrs. Anne Spencer Watkins, who is a prominent suffrage leader and in full sympathy with the Administration," he said. "These women have been appointed full Deputy Collectors and will do the same work with reference to the income tax as men similarly appointed. They will be stationed at various points throughout the city and will give information regarding the tax and will also prepare returns. To the credit of the suffragists it should be added that the women whose appointment was urged are of the best material, with qualifications that made it highly gratifying for me to commission them."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in commenting upon the appointments last night, said that as women paid a fair share of the income tax it seemed proper they should participate in its collection.

The Collector said he wanted to call attention to the fact that the majority of hotels that had dancing only were not charging the cabaret tax. "This tax accrues," the Collector said, "even where there is no performance given as long as the public is permitted to dance. No good reason appears why this tax has not been collected, and numerous violations have occurred in places of irreproachable reputation and standing."

WILL LOAN SHIPBUILDERS.

Daniels on How Navy Will Help Construct Merchant Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Criticism of the Navy Department implying blame to it for a large part of the Shipping Board's failure to "make good" on its program announced several months ago was declared by Secretary Daniels today not to be fair. The criticisms were based on the fact that the navy was employing most of the shipbuilding facilities of the country to build war vessels.

The fact was, he explained, that when the war began most of the big shipbuilding concerns with large plants and experience were being utilized by the navy. Approximately 50 per cent. of their facilities are now being used by the navy, for the construction chiefly of ships of the destroyer type, although some battleships are being built. This leaves only 30 per cent. of the facilities of these plants to be employed by the Shipping Board, in one or two instances the Shipping Board receiving the use of 40 per cent. of the plant's facilities.

The navy, it was pointed out, would have monopolized all the shipbuilding facilities if the Shipping Board had not been permitted to make use of some of them, and the latter was and is confronted with the necessity of establishing plants from the very bottom, actually having them constructed, equipped and manned.

Difficulty is being met by the Shipping Board in the way of organizing the new plants, it being extremely hard to obtain mechanics skilled in ship building, and it is understood that the navy will agree to the surrender of a limited number of men from its own yards and to the release by the private companies of a number of men to supply the nucleus for the labor for the new plants to be operated for the Shipping Board.

The navy is working hard at Philadelphia and at Norfolk on the construction of shipbuilding facilities and expects next year to start the building of battleships at Philadelphia and possibly at Norfolk. It is understood that none of the navy yard facilities will be turned over to the Shipping Board, although the Navy Department has assented in some instances to the postponement of work on larger naval vessels to permit of the construction of merchant vessels for the Shipping Board.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and Secretary Daniels conferred on problems of mutual interest today

DRUG ADDICTION NO CRIME.

Witness Tells Inquirers Victims Should Not Be Taken to Court.

At the hearing of the Joint Legislative Committee under Senator Whitney, which is inquiring into the drug evil, Judge Cornelius J. Collins, representing the consolidated committee of the State Magistrates' Association and the New York City Committee on the Drug Evil, said that that body was in favor of "institutional custodial treatment whenever and wherever practicable, where medication can be administered under favorable circumstances during the drug withdrawal period and where suitable convalescing facilities can be afforded.

"We believe that wherever practicable this should be done in public and private institutions without the intervention of courts of criminal procedure, and that no person who is merely an addict and has not violated the law should be stigmatized as a criminal."

Charles Samson, Secretary of the Board of Inebriety, who is in charge of the Warwick farm institution for reclaiming drunkards and drug addicts, declared that "addicts can be taken off the drug painlessly and without harm," which is in contradiction to much of the testimony of habitues. Richard H. Yance, narcotic inspector for the Federal Government, said that over the country at large the drug evil had been reduced 50 per cent. in the last three years, and declared that the criminal doctor was the worst factor in the situation. A number of other witnesses testified. The hearing will be resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the City Hall.

HYLAN TO PLEDGE AID TO PRESIDENT

Continued from Page One.

elected from the Twenty-first District, as established by the reapportionment of certain Congressional districts at the last session of the Legislature. The new Twenty-first, Mr. Hulbert's district, is admitted by Democrats to be good for a 5,000 Republican plurality in any election.

In some quarters it was regarded as certain that the journey of Mayor-elect Hylan would have some bearing on his selection of a Police Commissioner, and the opinion was expressed by some that the prospect that William J. Flynn, retiring Chief of the United States Secret service, would be appointed head of the Police Department, was less promising. Judge Hylan said before leaving for Washington that the matter had not been settled.

The future status of the Home Defense League, which was created by Mayor Mitchel about the time the United States entered the war, to supplement the work of the police in maintaining order, is also likely to come up for discussion between the Mayor-elect and the President today. Judge Hylan is strongly in favor of retaining the Home Defense League, although he has been urged by persons of political influence to abolish it, but he is anxious to have the cost of maintaining it shifted from the City to the Federal Government.

The Mayor-elect was noncommittal regarding the purpose of his journey to Washington.

"I am going there to pay my respects to the President," was his sole reply when questioned regarding it.

Judge Hylan was asked regarding a conference he had yesterday with Allan Pinkerton, head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

"Had Mr. Pinkerton's visit any bearing on your future appointment of a Police Commissioner?" Judge Hylan was asked.

"That matter has not yet been settled," said the Mayor-elect, after reflection.

In some quarters it was surmised that Mr. Pinkerton, who is very friendly toward Chief Flynn, had called on the Mayor-elect to urge his appointment. Elsewhere it was thought that as a result of the conference Mr. Pinkerton's name had been added to the list of men under consideration for the Police Commissionership.

District Attorney Edward Swann and Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling had a long conference with Judge Hylan last evening at the Hylan headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street. Before he saw Judge Hylan, Mr. Swann intimated that his visit was to urge the appointment of either Alfred J. Talley or William Harmon Black, both Assistant District Attorneys, as Corporation Counsel—a post for which ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr is said to be slated.

After the visit, however, it was reported that Mr. Swann had strongly opposed the appointment of Chief Flynn as head of the Police Department on the ground that he was an organization Republican and as such should not be honored with such an important appointment in a Democratic administration. Mr. Swann, it was also said, had urged Mr. Dooling for the post on the ground that in this manner complete co-operation between the Police Department and the District Attorney's office could best be assured.

With Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston definitely eliminated as a candidate to succeed himself in his present office under the Hylan administration, J. Milton Kennedy and Frank Shaughnessy appeared yesterday as aspirants for the place. Mr. Kennedy is a Brooklyn man who formerly was associated with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and is said to have invented a device for the collection of ashes. Mr. Shaughnessy is a Manhattan contractor whose chances of being appointed are pronounced fairly good.

Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee on Prison Labor, called on Mayor-elect Hylan yesterday to urge that he should abandon his plan to abolish the Parole Board. He left the Mayor-elect believing that his plea had made some impression on him.

Judge Hylan said last night that he knew of no plan attributed to him, contemplating revolutionary changes in the organization of the school system of this city, such as the elimination of the Board of Associate Superintendents, the Board of District Superintendents, and the abolition of the office of City Superintendent of Public Schools, changes which would require drastic amendments to the law.

The Sinking Fund Commission at its meeting yesterday leased to the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, "for and in behalf of the United States," the piers and adjoining bulkheads owned by the city between West Forty-third and West Fifty-eighth Streets, together with the marginal wharf, street, or place inshore of the bulkheads. The piers are Nos. 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 96, and 97, North River. The lease will expire six months after the ending of the war, and the Federal Government will pay a yearly rent of $670,000, the same amount as is now paid by the steamship companies, which agree to the transfer of the leases.

President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen was the only member of the Sinking Fund Commission who objected to the leasing of the piers. He said Mayor-elect Hylan had requested him to ask the Commissioners to put the matter over until the next Administration, as the Mayor-elect was negotiating with the Washington authorities regarding the matter.

"In almost every other matter except this I would vote to accede to the request of the Mayor-elect," said Mayor Mitchel, "but in this case the national Government needs the piers, so I cannot consent that the matter go over. The nation is at war and needs these piers."

Craig Visits Controller's Office.

Controller-elect Charles L. Craig, at the invitation of Controller William A. Prendergast, visited the Department of Finance in the Municipal Building yesterday and met the various heads of departments and bureaus. The Controller-elect requested that any data in the possession of those present which would tend to improve the different departments be submitted to him, together with a complete memorandum of all matters requiring his immediate attention after the first of the year.

Despondent Woman Kills Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 27.—Miss Lillian Tucker, 21 years old, committed suicide last night by shooting herself through the heart at the home of Charles R. Hewitt of "Cross Roads," Quaker Ridge, between here and Mamaroneck, where she was a visitor. It is said that a young man from Boston, now in the army, had proposed marriage to Miss Tucker before he went away, but she refused him. Friends said she had been despondent of late.

PACKERS' HEARING PUT OFF.

Heney's Train Arrives in Boston Eight Hours Late.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The Federal Trade Commission's hearing on the Chicago Stock Yards situation, which was to open here today, was put over until tomorrow morning owing to the lateness of the train bearing Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the commission. The equity courtroom in the Federal Building, which had been assigned for the hearing, was crowded when Marshal Mitchell announced that Mr. Heney had telegraphed that he could not arrive in time for the session today. His train was more than eight hours late.

Among those in the courtroom were many former stockholders of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, who had exchanged their holdings for bonds of the Chicago Stock Yards Company.

Mr. Heney announced tonight that Frederick H. Prince of this city, one of the organizers of the Chicago Stockyards Company, would not be subpoenaed to testify. He said that neither Mr. Prince nor any other of the financial leaders of the stockyards organization would be called.

"If any of these men were subpoenaed and testified," he added, "it would mean an immunity bath for them—that is, if they testified they could claim immunity under the law from prosecution if any violation of the law were discovered."

Mr. Heney said that he and Hugh McIsaac, another special attorney for the commission, talked with Mr. Prince here several weeks ago and obtained the whole story of the Chicago Stockyards Company.

That the Boston inquiry will extend beyond the alleged financial connections of New England banking interests, the packers, and the stockyards utilities was indicated by Mr. Henry.

"We are trying to follow the costs of production and distribution clear to the mouths of consumers," he said, "and one of the things in New England we shall inquire into is why the production of cattle, sheep, and hogs has fallen off, and to what extent.

"We expect to come here again soon. We also expect to hold a hearing in Philadelphia. This is because of particular conditions which have been discovered by our investigators. It is impossible for me to say now what those conditions are. We plan also to go to New York and thence to Chicago. We shall undoubtedly visit Kansas City and St. Paul, and probably go as far as Denver. It will be a nationwide inquiry."

TAMMANY HELPS RED CROSS

District Captains Work to Help City Reach the 500,000 Quota.

The Red Cross Membership Campaign Committee for Manhattan announced last night that about 400,000 new members had been enrolled, leaving 100,000 still to be enrolled between now and midnight tomorrow, when the campaign comes to an end. The total amount of new membership dues turned in by the canvassers since the campaign began is now more than $225,000. It is still hoped that Manhattan will exceed its allotted quota of 500,000, but it is realized that the canvassers will have to work every minute if the goal is to be reached. While New York is still lagging behind, Philadelphia is more than 200,000 over its quota. Boston has also exceeded its quota by a handsome margin, and the same is true of a majority of other large cities.

Tammany Hall took up its house-to-house canvass early yesterday, with an average of ten canvassers working in each of Manhattan's 837 election districts. Final instructions to the canvassers were laid down by district leaders in meetings in all the district clubs Wednesday night. The men were told that Charles F. Murphy was personally interested in making Tammany's aid to the Red Cross as telling as possible. Men chosen for canvassers are virtually all district captains.

The record block of subscribers from a single source came in yesterday, when the home office of the New York Life Insurance Company announced every employe, from General Manager to office boy, had enrolled in the Red Cross. The total was 1,400, making the concern the leader in the One Hundred Per Cent. Club.

There will be a conference at the home of Henry Morgenthau, 30 West Seventy-second Street, this morning, concerning the development of the work of the new Naval Auxiliary of the Red Cross. Commodore Wadhams of the naval auxiliaries will be present, as will also several prominent women who are interested in the work, among them Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson.

OBJECTORS BACK IN 1776.

Ancient Document Tells Why They Wouldn't Sign for Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Some examples of objectors to the movement for national independence in 1776 have been found by War Department officials in a search of records of Harford County, Md., while perfecting title to the new proving ground. A document, dated 1776, sets forth the names of fifteen citizens of the region who refused to sign a declaration of independence, said to have been among the first moves in that direction by the colonists. The document reads:

"Benjamin Herbert, Jr., refuses to sign through religious principles.

"Richard T. Hargrove refuses to sign through religious principles.

"William Wilson, son of John, refuses to sign through religious principles.

"Benjamin Harboard refuses to sign through religious principles.

"Michael Boser don't sign by reason he signed before.

"Thomas Gilbert don't sign by reason he don't choose.

"Thomas West don't sign by reason it is a mystery to him.

"Philip Cummins don't sign by reason he don't understand the matter.

"John Ward don't sign by reason the Congress don't sign and by reason he thinks if the English gain the day then the Congress and the great people will turn the scale and say the commonalty of people forced them to stand in opposition to the English.

"John Clark don't sign by reason he can give.

"Ephraim Arnold don't sign for fear it would fetch him into a scrape.

"Isaac Penrose don't sign for reason he don't choose to fight for liberty and never will.

"Benjamin Fleetwood refuses to sign. He says he will go in a vessel, but will not fight by land.

"Samuel Gallion says if he should sign he may fetch on himself what he cannot go through.

"Richard Spencer says he cannot write nor read and shall not sign any paper."

Next Sunday—Order Today

First of Five Parts of

The New York Times War Map

Avoid disappointment by giving an order to a newsdealer today for daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times, one month, beginning next Sunday.

A LARGE map, 66x56 inches, of the war front in Belgium and France, has been especially prepared for readers of The New York Times by C. S. Hammond & Co. The map is on an *unusual scale of five miles to an inch.* Highways, railroads, rivers, canals, cities, towns, villages and forests, with forts and other military establishments, are indicated.

Shows Battle Lines

Elevations of mountains and hills are given in figures. The furthest advance of the German army and the present battle line are shown.

Towns and villages in the section of France where American troops are in training for the trenches may be found on the map.

A Durable Reference Map

The map is published in five parts, each part occupying a double page of the Rotogravure-Picture Sections of Sunday editions of The New York Times next Sunday, December 30, and January 6, 13, 20 and 27. The five parts may be lapped together accurately and mounted on muslin or heavy paper, making a durable reference map. Such a map mounted on cloth has a value of $3.00.

Special Articles in January

A distinguished American jurist will discuss America's position in the war and her duty and destiny after the war, in a series of articles in The New York Times, on alternate days in January.

The New York Times War Map printed in the Rotogravure Section will accompany next Sunday's edition and four Sunday editions thereafter. Advise friends to enter complete order for the month today.

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Open Evenings

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday, continued cold; northwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,889. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

M'ADOO ORDERS ALL TRAFFIC SENT BY SHORTEST WAY

Takes Railroad Reins and Calls on All Executives for Prompt and United Effort.

PROMISES A "SQUARE DEAL"

War Board Members and Judge Lovett to Remain as Director's Advisers.

HIS POWERS ARE ABSOLUTE

Indicates That He Will Move with Caution, but Is Determined to Get Results.

Western Roads at Once Cut Off Train Luxuries

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Immediate curtailment of luxurious passenger service equipment was among the first steps taken today by some of the railroads with headquarters in Chicago when the Government came into control of the nation's rail systems.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul announced that it would eliminate both observation and buffet-smoking cars from its trains. The change will be made between Chicago, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis at once, and on the lines to Kansas City and Omaha next week.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—The Minneapolis, St. Paul, & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad will discontinue the use of observation, buffet, smoking, and library cars after Jan. 1, according to announcement today. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will do the same.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Government assumed control of the railroads at noon today, and simultaneously all laws which might interfere with their operation as a single system were thrown into the scrap heap, at least for the period of the war. Pooling of all resources and facilities became a reality, and the theory of competition, against which the majority of railroad executives have fought for years, was suspended.

This radical upheaval of railroad methods, determined upon by President Wilson as the only effective course by which to solve the rapidly accumulating problems that have hindered the nation in the war, came about while Secretary McAdoo, now also Director General of Railroads, was in conference at the Treasury Department with the members of the Railroads' War Board, studying ways and means best to put it into force.

So intent were these men in the discussion of the vast problem confronting them that none noticed that the noon hour had passed, and it was 12:30 o'clock when Mr. McAdoo's attention was called to the fact that he had actually assumed his new duties. There was a moment's hesitation in the proceedings and then the negotiations were resumed.

In the meantime, however, an order prepared in advance by Mr. McAdoo as his first official act was released automatically at noon and was flashed by wire to the Presidents and Directors of all railroad companies coming within the terms of the President's proclamation. It provided in terse sentences common use of trackage and the elimination of unnecessary hauls, a step which Mr. McAdoo believes will prove effective. The order read:

Having assumed the duties imposed upon me by and in pursuance of the proclamation of the President, dated Dec. 26, 1917, you will, until otherwise ordered, continue the operation of your road in conformity with said proclamation. You are requested to make every possible effort to increase efficiency and to move traffic by the most convenient and expeditious routes.

I confidently count on your hearty co-operation. It is only through united effort, unselfish service, and effective work that this war can be won and America's future be secured.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

War Board to Stay.

Under the present plan, as announced tonight by Mr. McAdoo, the Railroads' War Board and the various co-operating committees which have been formed under the supervision of that organization of executives will continue to direct the operation of the railroads for an indefinite period. It will, however, be directly answerable to the Director General, and his whole attitude, since his selection by President Wilson, has indicated that he would allow nothing to stand in his way if he believed the greatest efficiency was not being obtained.

There will be the difference, however, that the railroads will be freed of all restrictions which the law had wound about them as private organizations, and with the lifting of such legal embargoes Mr. McAdoo expects much to be accomplished at once. Acute conditions in any part of the nation, he has ruled, must be relieved, and relieved expeditiously, either through activities directed by the Railroads' War Board or by some other agency.

His first order, directing that traffic should be moved by the shortest

Continued on Page Three.

American Liner's Guns Sink a U-Boat in an Encounter Off the English Coast

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A German submarine was sunk by the fire of the guns of an American passenger steamer, approaching the English coast, yesterday, according to reports of the passengers and gunners aboard.

The ship was proceeding at full speed about noon in a very smooth sea. The weather conditions were such as to make the best visibility.

A periscope was sighted by the watch on the bridge and the submarine was seen plainly by the passengers as it came to the surface at a distance of about 1,500 yards directly in the wake of the ship.

The steamer was brought about sharply and the two guns took a shot with only an interval of two seconds between. The second shell exploded and debris from the submarine was seen flying in the air. No trace of the submarine was visible afterward. The convoy signaled to the liner:

"A direct hit."

The watch on the bridge and the gunners and passengers confirm this verdict. No trace of a torpedo was seen.

The incident passed so quickly that there was no alarm or panic. Passengers who came running to the deck at the sound of the guns were told that the excitement was all over.

TAUSCHER DID OFFER TO PLEAD GUILTY

Statement by Ex-District Attorney Marshall of Negotiations That Failed.

SMYTH AND McCOMBS ACTED

Offered Plea of Guilty if a Fine Was Imposed—Talked of Crozier as Tauscher's Friend.

H. Snowden Marshall, who was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York when Captain Franz on Papen, Military Attaché on the ambassadorial staff of Count von Bernstorff, and Captain Hans Tauscher, who, besides being the Krupp agent in America, was also, by appointment of the German War Office, von Papen's chief military assistant in the United States, plotted the destruction of the Welland Canal in Canada, told last night, as a reply to recently renewed assertions of Tauscher's innocence of that plot, the official story of the now famous Tauscher [illegible] of the offers made prior to that trial by counsel for Tauscher to get the Government to accept a plea of guilty on his behalf. There was just one condition to the proposition that was made, said Mr. Marshall, and that was that Tauscher should be fined the maximum permitted by law if necessary, and not sent to the penitentiary.

Mr. Marshall said that one of the arguments advanced by counsel for Tauscher as a reason for agreeing to a plea of guilty on the condition named, was that Tauscher was a close friend of Major Gen. William Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army. When Mr. Marshall refused to be a party to any such agreement, counsel for Tauscher wrote to General Crozier and the now famous Crozier letter to the judge who presided in the case was the result. Mr. Marshall expressed the opinion last night that the acquittal of Tauscher was due to the intervention of General Crozier and two of his subordinates in Tauscher's behalf more than to any other one thing. This intervention, Mr. Marshall said, was made without the knowledge of the Attorney General of the United States.

The lawyers who represented Tauscher when Mr. Marshall was asked to agree to a plea of guilty were Herbert Smyth and William F. McCombs, the latter a recent Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"The request of counsel for Tauscher," said Mr. Marshall, "was refused on the ground that the United States could not, under any circumstances, admit that a mere fine was sufficient punishment for a crime the object of which was the assassination of innocent civilians."

Mr. Marshall's statement, as dictated to a TIMES reporter, is as follows:

"Captain Hans Tauscher was indicted for violation of Section 13 of the United States Criminal Code, for setting on foot a military enterprise against Canada during the neutrality of the United States.

"Tauscher was a German reserve officer, and was, as he testified on his trial, subject to the orders of Captain Franz von Papen, then Military Attaché of Count von Bernstorff. His indictment was brought about by reason of an attempt to blow up parts of the Welland Canal, the waterway connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario. A small party of Germans, under command of one von der Goltz, started from New York for the purpose of committing this act of sabotage, and, incidentally, of assassination of all men, women and children who might be involved in the explosion at the point to be selected by the plotters.

"Tauscher bought and furnished to this crowd of assassins the dynamite which was to be used for the purpose. The fact that Tauscher had bought the dynamite became known to the United States authorities and he was called upon to make an explanation. He said it had been bought to blow up stumps on a farm in New Jersey in which he claimed to be interested.

"Some time after Tauscher had made this extraordinary explanation of his unusual purchase of dynamite the British captured von der Goltz, who made a complete confession of his activities in the United States.

"Negotiations with Great Britain followed; von der Goltz was sent back to this country and an indictment followed in which von Papen, who had previously been expelled from the United States, and Tauscher, together with other German ruffians and assassins, were named as principals in the conspiracy to de-

Continued on Page Two.

"DIMINUENDO" of the Grand Canyon—How it often sounds at sunset—See Sky Ad on Page 3.—Adv.

COAL CRISIS ACUTE; COLD NEAR ZERO

City's Fuel Receipts Dwindle, with Three Days of Extreme Weather in Prospect.

HOLIDAYS REDUCE SUPPLY

Administrators Meet and Lay Plans to Provide for the Small Purchasers.

The expected cold wave arrived last night and the coal situation is more serious today than at any time since the recent snowstorm halted its delivery. The amount coming to this city is less than on previous days, due, Deputy Fuel Commissioner Joseph A. Hall of the Bronx said yesterday, to reduced output at the mines consequent upon the holidays.

And now comes severe weather to increase the many perplexities of the Fuel Administration. After a day in which the temperature registered 27 degrees at 8 P. M. the mercury began to fall shortly after 6 o'clock last night. At that hour it was 23 degrees above zero. At 11 o'clock it was 8 degrees above, at the Weather Bureau, the low mark for the day. At 2 o'clock this morning accurate thermometers at the street level registered 8 above.

The prospects are for a continuance of cold weather today and tomorrow. The cold wave came from the Northwest, where there is an unusual area of high pressure. This eastern movement pushed the low pressure area over New York out into the Atlantic.

Zero weather means not only the danger to transportation and the delay caused by ice gathering along shore, but it means that coal will arrive frozen in the cars and it will have to be thawed out, or mined, before it can be dumped into barges and brought to the city.

Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, hurried back from Washington on Thursday night and yesterday conferred with managers of light, heat, and power plants to see what could be done to put into instant effect a program of strict conservation.

Will Care for the Poor.

Concurrent with this meeting the county administrators met railroad coal men and big dealers to consider what could be done toward relief and to prepare for a possible greater crisis to come. It was decided to set apart at least 3,000 tons daily for distribution to cellar dealers for sale to the poor. A plan for relieving managers of apartment houses was also considered. Mr. Hall said there were forty-five such apartment houses in the Bronx, and that he had put them on an emergency list. The decision to supply the cellar trade followed a protest of their organization that not only had many small dealers been compelled to close their cellars, but they had been forced to pay exorbitant prices to brokers.

"We are going to see that the small dealers get coal," said Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Coal Conservation Committee. "This will mean that coal will continue to flow to homes where it is so urgently needed. This does not mean, however, that every one will have all the coal that is wanted. The city will feel the stringency during the coming week."

So serious is the situation that State Fuel Administrator Wiggin summoned to his office yesterday representatives of the light, heat, and power companies of the city to formulate a plan whereby the use of coal can be reduced to a minimum. The situation was discussed, and the conference formed a Committee of Purveyors of Light, Heat, and Power. Louis B. Gawtrey, Vice President of the Consolidated Gas Company, is Chairman, and the other members are S. V. Smith, Vice President of the United Electric Light and Power Company, and C. A. Gillam, President of the New York Steam Company. Besides these companies, the Edison Companies in the five boroughs, and other concerns were represented.

The committee will report on Monday. It is said that it will consider the question of cutting down street lighting by dimming some of the cluster lights that now adorn the fronts of many business houses on private-owned poles. Domestic consumers are not only to be asked to cut down their light and power, but the Fuel Administration intends to see that it is done.

Lightless Night a Success.

Lightless night is a success, according to Deputy Fuel Administrator Halsey Malone. On Thursday night he went from Broadway and Twenty-third Street to 125th Street and through that thoroughfare to Second Avenue. Mr. Malone continued down that avenue to Fourteenth Street and then back to 125th Street, up Third Avenue. He said that

Continued on Page Four.

HAWES'S ASSORTED HOLIDAY CARDS, GRAND JUBILEE AND OTHER LUXURIES, 388 Fulton St., N. Y. Phone 3301 Cort.—Adv.

CAMP EPIDEMICS LAID TO WANT OF WINTER EQUIPMENT

Gens. Greble and Wright Tell of Illness and Crowding at Bowie and Doniphan.

TARDY ACTION ON APPEALS

Sanitary Conditions Rectified Now, but Troops Need Many Guns and Bayonets.

TRAINING WORK HAMPERED

Greble Had to Use Gift Flagpole and Fly Little Flag—Baker Answers Committee.

Special to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Sickness at Camp Doniphan and Camp Bowie was attributed directly to lack of Winter clothing by Major Gens. William M. Wright and Edwin St. John Greble, commanding officers at these camps, testifying today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

General Greble testified that a great loss of lives would have been prevented if the soldiers had been properly equipped and ample hospital facilities had existed. Shortage in ordnance in both camps, the witnesses declared, retarded the training of the men, and there was no prospect of getting the equipment until the men went abroad.

Before the sickness developed, these officials—or those whom they had left in command while they were abroad—notified the War Department of conditions and pointed out that sickness was sure to follow the lack of clothing and blankets and the crowding of too many men in tents.

While the sickness was at its height at Fort Sill, the mortality rate was twenty men a day, but the disease has been conquered and mortality does not average one a day. Both camps are now fully supplied with Winter clothing and blankets and great improvement in the health of the soldiers has been noted. While there is sufficient clothing on hand the shortage in ordnance is still great, and at one camp there is not a single machine gun, and rifles are decidedly lacking.

General Greble testified that he had written four letters to the War Department officials on Sept. 11 and informed them that sickness would certainly develop unless clothing was obtained and better sanitary conditions established. He wrote to General Sharpe that the camp Quartermaster had requested a flagpole and flag and that the reply of the Southern Department was that none could be had. General Greble said that a flagpole was finally donated by a local electric light company, and that a storm flag had been floated from this pole. The storm flag measured about 2 by 4 feet. Later the War Department furnished a flag.

Sickness at Camp Doniphan.

General Wright, in command at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., who, with General Greble, had told in executive session of conditions on the battle front, testified in open session in the afternoon. He related conditions at his camp, where the National Guard troops of Missouri and Kansas are quartered, as well as 2,500 draft men from Camp Funston and Fort Riley. This camp has had a great amount of sickness, and has suffered from lack of clothing and other equipment. There are 24,300 men and 950-odd officers. While the epidemic was in progress, General Wright was abroad, having returned about Dec. 8.

Discussing lack of equipment, General Wright said:

"The command is short of rifles, all its guns but four batteries of three-inch guns; all its trench mortars, all its stokes mortars but six," General Wright said. "It is short of bayonets, bayonet scabbards, packs and pack carriers, and entrenching tools."

General Wright gave this list of the shortages: Six hundred and eighty-eight automatic rifles, 234 machine guns, (calibre .30,) 56 batteries, 336 sets of harness for machine guns, 33 ammunition wagons complete, 70 range finders, 80 range finder tripods, 5,114 rifles, 10,920 automatic pistols, 9,880 bayonets, 16,877 bayonet scabbards, 1,920 trench knives and scabbards, 16,383 haversacks, pack carriers, condiment cans and so forth, 12,232 cartridge belts, 10,458 gun slings, 10,983 pistol holsters, 9,000 pistol belts, 1,016 sabre rings, 588 hand axes, infantry, 524 hand axe carriers, 2,245 wire cutters.

"How many of these automatic rifles should you have for practice and for drill purposes?" he was asked by Senator Hitchcock.

"I want them all," he replied.

"What assurance have you as to getting them?" asked the Senator.

"None at all; until I get abroad," he replied.

Needs Machine Guns.

"You ought to have all of those machine guns also?" he was asked.

"Yes," he responded.

Explaining the condition of clothing, he said:

"The men are supposed to have what is known as Equipment C in clothing, and that includes two suits of olive drab cloth, and they only have one suit. They have overcoats, blankets, three suits of Winter underclothing, and shoes."

"When did you get the overcoats?" he was asked.

"The overcoats came in 2,573 on Dec. 3, 2,235 on Dec. 8, and 5,056 on Dec. 13," he explained.

"What did the men do for protection from the weather before Dec. 3?"

"They did not have overcoats before that time, many of them."

"Has there been any sickness in your

Continued on Page Four.

CHU CHIN CHOW
The Musical Success in New York
Now Playing Manhattan Opera House—Adv.

TROTZKY TO ISSUE MESSAGE TO WORLD AND ASK ALLIES TO DISCUSS PEACE; ENTENTE REJECTS TEUTON CONDITIONS

DANGER IN SEPARATE PEACE

Reopening of Frontier Might Expose Teutons to Revolutionary Infection.

ALSACE ISSUE RAISED

Germans Said to Have Agreed Privately to Decision by Plebiscite.

EVIDENCE OF RUSSIAN SPLIT

Ukrainian Delegates at Peace Meeting Defied Bolsheviki and Teutons Received Them.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27.—The publication of Czernin's statement at Brest-Litovsk makes it perfectly clear that the Central Powers are using the negotiations with the Bolsheviki as a lever to bring about general peace. It is a clever and very natural move. It would be easy from a purely military standpoint to make separate peace with Russia now, and separate peace would give certain very real advantages, but at the same time it would involve serious difficulties and dangers.

First, there is the obvious fact that Russia is now a very elusive quantity with whom it is almost impossible to conclude binding treaties. The Bolsheviki with whom the Central Powers are now dealing, can only in a very limited sense be regarded as the Russian Government, and certainly do not represent Russia as a whole.

Of this fact the Brest-Litovsk conference gave ocular evidence. The Ukrainian delegation reached Brest-Litovsk during the negotiations independently of the Bolsheviki. The Bolshevist delegates asked them if they recognized the authority of the People's Commissaries. When the Ukrainians refused recognition, the Bolsheviki boycotted them, but the Austrians and Germans paid them marked attention.

Secondly, in the event of a separate peace, Germany, with her energies absorbed in fierce struggles on other fronts, would be unable to reap full advantage from her exclusive position in Russia, especially in view of the anarchy prevailing here.

Thirdly, a separate peace involving the reopening of the frontiers might easily expose to Russian revolutionary infection the exhausted peoples of the Central Empires and first destroy their morale, so necessary for a continuance of the struggle in the west.

This is the probable explanation of the self-restraint displayed by the Germans and Austrians. They still hold separate peace with Russia in reserve as a menace to be employed against Russia's allies. Russia is now a pawn in a very big diplomatic game. The prospect of exclusive German domination in Russia can be held out as a terrible warning to the Allies in the event of their refusing to modify their attitude and accept the present attitude of the Central Powers as the basis for negotiations.

Briefly, the terms are the restoration of the status quo with the exception that the inhabitants of the occupied territories are to have the right of self-determination. Taken concretely, this apparently means the liberation of Belgium and Serbia and the self-determination of Russian Poland, Lithuania, and Courland; also it would seem of Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Southern Palestine.

The Germans, however, make the proviso that in any case their own colonies shall be restored, and they absolutely reject the idea of a plebiscite of the natives.

Alsace-Lorraine does not come under any of Czernin's formulae, but privately it is reported the delegates of the Central Powers raised no objection to a decision on the question by a plebiscite.

Here is the most difficult stage of all in the war, when the military, political, and economic issues are entangled in a way hitherto unimaginable.

It is impossible to get full light on the attitude of the Central Powers until a complete record of the conversations is published, but in the meantime the burden of responsibility is imposed on the western powers.

There is a big field now for bargaining with innumerable pitfalls. To take Czernin's statements at its face value would obviously be as unwise as it would be to discount them as a mere ruse. They contain both an admission of weakness and menace. Ten days' grace are given. The menace to Russia is suspended while the Allies review the position.

It must be admitted that Czernin's statement strengthens for the present the hand of the Bolsheviki. The Petrograd press has not yet had time to comment at length on the issues, but, judging from the short leader in the moderate Socialist Den, which hitherto has strongly opposed the peace tactics of the Bolsheviki, the Russian Socialists are agreeably surprised. The Den says:

"Formally Germany agrees to base

Continued on Page Two.

Lloyd George, Answering German Peace Offer, Says Allies Are Fighting for World Freedom

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Premier Lloyd George in a letter which he sent today to the special National Labor Conference and which is regarded as the British answer to the German peace overtures, made this declaration:

"Achievement of the purposes for which the Allies are fighting is essential to the future freedom and peace of mankind.

"A statement in regard to the war aims of the Allies can, of course, only be made in agreement with the other nations who are fighting in alliance in the war. The question of issuing a fresh joint declaration on this subject is one which is constantly kept in view by the allied Governments, but it is possible for the British Government to speak by itself.

"We had looked forward to an interchange of views on this subject with delegates appointed by the Russian Government to attend the conference held in Paris; but to our regret the absence of any representatives of Russia at that conference made any such consultation impossible."

As to Great Britain's war aims the Premier referred the conference to his speech on the adjournment of Parliament and expressed the hope that this speech would remove any misunderstanding.

Lloyd George said that to his mind "the ideals for which we are fighting today are precisely those for which the British Empire entered the war."

"We accepted the challenge thrown down by Prussia," the letter continued, "in order to free the world once and for all from the intolerable menace of militaristic civilization, and to make possible a lasting peace by restoring the liberty of oppressed nationalities and by enforcing respect for those laws and treaties which are the protection of all nations, whether great or small."

He concluded by saying that he was never more convinced that the purposes for which the Allies were continuing the war were not imperialistic or vindictive, but that their achievement was essential to the future freedom and peace of mankind.

LONDON APATHETIC TO TEUTON OFFER

Officials See No Reason for Taking the Peace Proposals Seriously.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT SHOWN

Peace Really Necessary, and Big Business May Have Split with Pan German Party.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—On the surface the ruling class in England hasn't taken the latest Teuton peace proposal seriously.

The majority of the press dismiss it with a gesture of contempt, but three of the morning papers, including The Daily Telegraph and The Daily Express, show a willingness to make a further examination of it.

I have tried to catch opinion in different environments in London, but have not found any one connected with official dom who was willing to stop, look, and listen.

One of the fighting officials said:

"Let's forget everything else and kill Germans. That is the quickest and most merciful road to peace."

A Downing Street functionary, conspicuously representing the doctrine of "stand pat and keep cheery," laughed at the idea of treating with Germany.

Another comment was that Bolshevism was on the way westward, and would first engulf Germany, and later sweep over France, England, and America, but Germany would be the first victim and would thus be hoist by her own petard.

A diplomat of varied experience in different European countries showed me letters from friends in neutral countries, foreshadowing Germany's action. He exhibited a copy of the Pan German organ, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, of Dec. 15, displaying a page interview with von Tirpitz, who asserted that acceptance of the status quo by Germany would be a German defeat.

"Two weeks later," remarked the diplomat, "comes a proposition absolutely negativing the Pan German contention as made by von Tirpitz. What does it mean? It can mean only one thing—the Germans want peace and are willing to go much further than the terms first proposed.

"My information from friends in Sweden and Denmark indicates that the latest proposal means a cleavage between the Pan Germans, led by von Tirpitz, and big business as represented by von Kühlmann. Men of the Ballin stamp are again in favor, and their counsel for peace by negotiation is being listened to, while the Kaiser attempts to appease the opposing element by oratorical flights about 'the iron fist and the shining sword.'

"Germany is much less well off than we understand. And we give Germany and the German statesmen credit for more sagacity and cunning than they possess.

"The simple fact is that their peace offer has all the sincerity that the desperately difficult conditions compel. They want peace and want it bad, but of course they want it on the most favorable terms they can get and will put up the best bluff to out-trade us.

"Their civilian population is clamorous for peace. The soldiers in the

Continued on Page Two.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, rich guests not admitted.—Adv.

BRITISH WORKERS ARE WITH WILSON

Declare That They Will Fight On to Make the World Safe for Democracy.

PACIFISTS ARE SWAMPED

National Labor Conference Insists on a Peace of "Reparation and Restitution."

LONDON, Dec. 28.—British organized labor today declared its virtual agreement with the war aims of President Wilson, the special National Labor Conference held in the Central Hall at Westminster adopting a pronunciamento declaring that in continuing the war British labor was actuated by a determination to make the world safe for democracy.

No sympathy was expressed in the text of the statement with attempts to convert the war into one of conquest, but it insisted that restitution and reparation, and also certain territorial readjustments, were necessary if the renewal of armaments and war was to be avoided.

The conference was attended by 750 delegates, and was expected to place on record an expression of opinion from British labor on the war aims of this country. Its adoption of the memorandum is considered especially significant in view of the peace negotiations between Germany and Russia.

The statement placed at the forefront a demand for the restoration and rehabilitation of Belgium at the expense of Germany. It also dealt with Alsace-Lorraine, Italy, the Balkans, Poland, Turkey, and German African colonies on lines similar to those suggested in earlier documents on these subjects.

Joseph Havelock Wilson, President of the International Seamen's Union, characterized the memorandum as the most contradictory document he ever had seen presented to a trades union congress.

"Until we have made the German nation feel that it has made a grievous mistake and it has repented of its crimes and foul murders, our aim should be to carry on the war," said Mr. Wilson.

James Henry Thomas, Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, said that when peace is discussed it must be a world peace. He added that if Germany did not agree to labor's war aims labor must fight on to secure what labor believed to be right.

An attempt to amend the motion to consider the memorandum was made by Stephen Walsh, Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board and a Labor Member of Parliament. Mr. Walsh contended that as many branches of the national labor movement had not had an opportunity to consider the memorandum further discussion of it should be adjourned for a month. The proposed amendment was rejected by a vote of 2,132 to 1,164.

Considerable opposition was disclosed at the opening of the conference to the announcement of the Chairman that the decision of the conference on the memorandum on war aims must be binding, several of the delegates interrupting with the cry: "Get on with the war!"

Henderson Against Economic War.

Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, and former Minister without portfolio in the British War Council, in moving the

Continued on Page Two.

TO SAVE COAL
Employ Your Local Consulting Engineer, John A. Stevens, 3 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.—Adv.

TROTZKY SETS TIME LIMIT

Gives Entente Ten Days to Join Conference; Separate Peace Alternative.

ARMY STILL HOLDS LINE

Teuton Proposal to Occupy Strategic Points Causes Alarm at Smolny Institute.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN

Petrograd Garrison Delegates Vote to Strengthen Front with Troops from Capital.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, according to a special dispatch from Petrograd yesterday, informed the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council that he would officially ask the Entente Powers whether they intended to support the Russian or the German peace proposals, or whether they would propose some alternative terms. If the Entente Allies refused to join in the negotiations within ten days, Russia would be forced to conclude a separate peace. Trotzky added that, Germany having announced her readiness to free the occupied territories, the Allies should not refuse to negotiate.

Russia would insist that the principles of self-government should be applied to the territories and colonies seized during the war. In particular, Alsace-Lorraine and the populations of the German colonies should be asked their opinion and given their choice of a form of government.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, is reported to be drafting a new note to the Entente Allied Embassies, again asking them to participate in the peace conference. Trotzky is also said to be preparing a new message to the peoples of the world.

The advance guard of the German peace delegation arrived in Petrograd Thursday evening. It consisted of Baron Keyserlingk, who was formerly Military Attaché to the German Embassy in Petrograd; Captain Herhan and Lieutenant Vierle, also naval officers. They wore civilian clothes and were received by representatives of the Russian Admiralty and entertained in the Admiralty Barracks. Thirty additional representatives of the Central Powers are coming to Petrograd shortly from Brest-Litovsk, among them Count Mirbach, former Counselor of the German Embassy in Petrograd.

Baron Keyserlingk said the naval delegation had come to Petrograd particularly to discuss the cessation of naval warfare. He said that prices were higher in Petrograd than in Berlin, and that the food situation in Germany was quite good.

"There is a certain tiredness with war in Germany," said Baron Keyserlingk. "We want peace, but we have wanted peace since the beginning. We will not agree to an unfavorable peace. We are prepared to fight for a long time, and have the means to do so. If we make a separate peace with Russia, war with Russia's allies cannot frighten us, in particular war with America.

"The only power dangerous to us is America, but we are not afraid of her. If we had feared the American fleet we never would have begun our submarine warfare."

The Isvestia, the organ of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, dealing with the peace proposals of Count Czernin, says:

"Without attaching too much value to the concessions in principle made by the Central Powers, let us look for the result in an acute economic crisis and discontent among the masses of the Central Powers. These conditions allow us to hope for a democratic peace."

The Pravda considers that the refusal of the Central Powers to discuss the question of nationalities which were not independent before the war as an international question, proves they are afraid to examine into the question of the position of those nationalities from the point of view of the right of nations freely to decide their own destinies.

"But then," the Pravda adds, "how can they bring forward the questions of Courland, Poland, and Lithuania, which, from their point of view, ought to be regarded as questions of the internal life of Russia?"

BREST-LITOVSK, (via Berlin, Dec. 27, via London, Dec. 28.)—Discussion by the Allies (Teutonic) and the Russian delegates of special questions continued today at the peace conference. The deliberations thus far have progressed to a stage where a brief interruption in the negotiations is expected in order to enable the delegates to communicate with their Governments.

Armies Still in Position.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A Russian Field Headquarters communique issued at Petrograd after a long interval mentions only the western and southwestern fronts. It ignores the northern front, but indicates that there is still a Russian front in existence along about two-thirds the length of the Russian lines.

The semi-official Russian news agency

reports a general meeting of representatives of the Petrograd garrison to examine the international situation. Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, is quoted as declaring to the assemblage in an address that as peace had not yet been concluded the front ought to be maintained intact and the Petrograd garrison ought to participate in holding it. The representatives of the garrison, says the agency dispatch, voted in favor of sending detachments to points where they were needed.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times describing the effect upon the Bolshevist authorities of the rumored proposal of the German and Austrian delegates to the Brest-Litovsk conference that in a certain contingency various strategic points in Russian territory should be occupied by the Central Powers, says it caused consternation at the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevist headquarters.

Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, is reported as having replied to the Russian complaint regarding the refusal of passports to German minority Socialists by stating that he did not see any hindrance to peace in preventing communication between the Russian and German Socialists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Dispatches from Berne today quote Berlin newspapers as saying that the peace negotiations between the Germans and the Russian Bolsheviki will be continued at Warsaw because Brest-Litovsk does not offer sufficient accommodations for those attending the conference.

WASHINGTON AWAITS BOLSHEVIST MESSAGE

Czernin's Proposals Regarded as Effort to Start Political Drive Against Entente.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Professed acceptance by the Central Powers at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference of the proposals for a general peace submitted to the German delegates by the representatives of the Russian Maximalists is expected here to serve as the basis for a new communication from the Bolshevist Government to the American and Entente belligerents.

Before the Russo-German armistice which led to the Brest-Litovsk peace conference the Bolshevist Government submitted to the United States and all other belligerents a communication proposing a general peace discussion. This note was identical, as sent to the various powers, but has not been answered by the American Government or acknowledged, so far as can be ascertained, by any of the Entente Governments. But it served as the basis of the Russian proposals which Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, asserts, the Central Powers are willing to accept unconditionally.

The condition imposed by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister is that the other warring powers must likewise assent to the discussion of peace on a similar basis, and with this understanding the Russian delegates asked for a ten-day recess in the negotiations in order to lay the proposal before "Russia's allies."

When the proposal is submitted to the American Government, as it is expected it will be before another week elapses, as well as to the other governments on the Entente side of the war, the communication will not be treated lightly or carelessly by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. It will be studied most carefully from every point of national and international interest and welfare before a line of action is adopted. It is virtually certain, however, unless some new element is injected in the situation when the actual text of the communication comes, that the proposal will be rejected not only by this country but by the British, French and Italian Governments.

But it is expected to result in a new declaration of the attitude of the powers opposing the Central autocracies, and that there will be a new joint declaration is believed to be the correct interpretation to be placed upon the message of Premier Lloyd George read before the Labor Congress in London today.

The opinion here is that the Central Powers, taking advantage of the temporary situation created by the control which the Bolsheviki exercise, are now endeavoring to make the greatest political drive against the Entente Allies that they have attempted since the war began. It is believed here that the declaration of Count Czernin was made with the conviction that the Entente would not accept overtures to consider peace terms at this time, and that the Central Powers are counting upon the ramifications of this diplomatic stroke to place the Entente nations and the American Government on a moral defensive around the world.

NO STATUS QUO PEACE FOR PICHON

Foreign Minister Says France Will Wage War Irrespective of Russia's Action.

SEES VICTORY IN OUR AID

"In Perfect Agreement" with Wilson as to the "Society of Nations."

PARIS, Dec. 28.—In a speech rejecting the Russo-German peace proposals, which yesterday won the approval of the Chamber of Deputies by a unanimous vote, Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, declared that France would not accept a peace based on the status quo ante bellum. He asserted that Germany was trying to involve France in its negotiations with the Bolsheviki, but that the war would go on whether or not Russia made a separate peace.

M. Pichon said that Germany was seeking to protract the negotiations with the Russians, re-establishing commercial relations in the meantime, believing that in this way the Bolsheviki might be checkmated later. Referring to the terms which the Central Powers offered to the Russians, he said:

"Germany is trying to involve us in her Maximalist negotiations. After suffering as we have, we cannot accept peace based on the statu quo. By agreement with our Allies, we are ready to discuss direct propositions regarding peace, but this is indirect.

"Russia may treat for a separate peace with our enemies or not. In either case the war for us will continue. An ally has failed us, an ally who in preceding years carried off great victories. It is a great success for our enemy, but another ally has come; from the other end of the world a democracy has risen against Germany's appetite for conquest.

"At the conference in Paris a program was drawn up, and in consequence unity of action on the part of the Allies will make itself felt, even to Macedonia. Germany and her allies have undertaken the impossible task of conquering the world. The world will conquer them.

"In this war France will have played a great role, for, as Roosevelt has said, she will have saved humanity."

M. Pichon said that the secret treaties published by the Bolsheviki had not compromised France. He remarked that the German diplomats who were pretending to show indignation over the revelations were the very men who sought to negotiate a secret treaty with the old régime in Russia, who attempted to draw Mexico into war against the United States and organized plots in Argentina.

Alsace-Lorraine a World Question.

After referring to the German declaration that Alsace and Lorraine would never be surrendered, M. Pichon said:

"The question of Alsace-Lorraine does not affect France alone. It is a world question. It is not a territorial problem, but a moral problem. On its solution depends whether or not the world shall have a durable peace." This statement was greeted with applause.

Referring to the war aims of France, the Foreign Minister said the first was to conquer.

"But why?" he went on. "To assure a world peace of justice and fraternity. We desire the liberation of our occupied territories, just reparation for what has been forcibly torn from us, reintegration of Alsace-Lorraine, reparation for damages sustained, and a guarantee of durable peace by international agreements."

"Repeat that last phrase," Pierre Renaudel interjected.

M. Pichon repeated it, adding: "The reference is to a society of nations."

"You should have said so," M. Renaudel retorted.

"We are in perfect agreement with President Wilson on that point," M. Pichon said. He then quoted President Wilson's words to the effect that the immediate task was to win the war, adding:

"It never has been the intention of President Wilson or the Allies to destroy the German people."

Can't Recognize the Bolsheviki.

Referring to the Russian situation, M. Pichon said:

"All the Allies through their representatives made the same declaration at Petrograd, that on the day when a regularly constituted Government founded on the national will existed in Russia we would be ready to examine with it our war aims and the conditions of a just and durable peace. The Allies' representatives are all unable to recognize a Government which made an armistice without consulting its allies, opened negotiations for an immediate peace, summoning all belligerents to reply immediately whether they accepted these negotiations, and threatened to declare void all foreign financial obligations created by previous Governments. Trotzky declared he did not need to be recognized by capitalistic Governments, as he was addressing the people directly, proposing a democratic peace."

The occupation of Jerusalem, M. Pichon said, was a victory for the civilized world. He added that an international status would be given to the city.

EXPECT DIRECT OFFER FROM TEUTONS NEXT

London Inclines to Believe It Will Come Through the Vatican or a Neutral Power.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—That the Central Powers' peace proposals to Russia are only the opening gun in an elaborate peace campaign by the Central Powers is the belief here.

It is likely that the next step by Germany, according to well informed London opinion, will be a direct proposal to the Allies through the Vatican or a neutral power.

The Russian Government, in the course of the next few days, is expected to endeavor to get the German offer officially before the Entente Allies, but, as a formal reply to it would involve a recognition of the Bolshevist Government, it is doubtful if any Entente Government will make a reply.

Neither in London nor Paris is there any general disposition to deride the German offer as spurious. On the other hand, it is regarded in general as a serious step by the Teutonic group, which regards an early peace as the surest and perhaps the only method of avoiding disaster.

The terms offered, however, are so clearly unacceptable that the only consideration as to a reply is whether the Entente Allies' position will be improved by making again a clear statement of their war aims.

NOT SURE OF EARLY PEACE.

But, Says German Paper, Impetus Is Given to the Peace Idea.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 28.—The Frankfurther Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, commenting on the peace negotiations, says:

"The hope of a speedy peace should not be too sanguine, as the necessary revolution in the ideas of the Entente Governments will be much too great to permit of a general peace being rapidly accomplished. Even a peace with Russia is not yet at all certain.

"Nevertheless the negotiations will give tremendous impetus to the idea of peace throughout the world, and will result in a movement which will compel the Entente to realize that without peace by an understanding, such as Germany desires, there is no way out of this war."

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, organ of the Krupps, declares that the Entente Allies will regret the principles set forth at Brest-Litovsk, and argues that the political abandonment of Belgium by Germany must be conditional on the British evacuation of Egypt, which should revert to Turkey in accordance with the desire of its population.

PEKING TELLS OF VICTORY.

Bolshevist Troops at Harbin First to Open Fire.

PEKING, China, Dec. 28.—The Chinese commander in chief at Harbin, Manchuria, on Dec. 25 presented at the Bolshevist headquarters the demand that the two reserve Russian battalions which were under its control leave Harbin. The Bolshevist authorities agreed, but during the night issued orders to resist.

On the morning of Dec. 26 the 618th Regiment opened fire on the Chinese, who thereupon replied, killing the Colonel and a number of men. The regiment then surrendered. The 539th Regiment also surrendered and gave up its arms.

Rutin, the Bolshevist chief, and Slavin and Lutski, his assistants, escaped. The Chinese now control the situation and the lives of foreigners are being safeguarded.

Advices from Tokio under date of Dec. 27 reported that the Russians at Harbin had surrendered to the Chinese and had been disarmed.

BOLSHEVIKI SEIZE ALL PRIVATE BANKS

Manager of New York National City Branch in Petrograd Arrested, Then Released.

REFUSED TO GIVE UP KEYS

State Department Informed—Lenine Government Said to be In Desperate Financial Straits.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27.—Soldiers, acting under the orders of Finance Commissioner Menshinsky, today surrounded and seized all private banks in Petrograd, including the branch of the National City Bank of New York. The manager, R. R. Stevens, was arrested and detained for a short time.

At the time for the opening of the banks detachments of the Red Guard gathered in the streets and barred the entrances. Later the banks were entered, under the leadership of M. Menshinsky. Orders were given that work cease and that the banks surrender their papers and the keys to their vaults. In most instances no resistance was offered. Mr. Stevens declared his bank had no vaults, but only small safes. He refused to give up the keys. After his arrest he was permitted to return to the bank, which was placed under guard. J. B. Wright, counselor of the American Embassy, called upon him during the afternoon. The Directors of many other banks were arrested. They were accused of "sabotage."

In explaining the seizure of the banks, M. Menshinsky said:

"We let it be known long ago that private banks should send reports weekly to the State Bank. This was done, but the reports were incorrect. It was then decided to occupy the banks, revise their activity, and then see that they resumed business. The keys are in the hands of Commissioner Obolensky of the State Bank, as are the books and documents which have been seized."

It is reported that a special committee will investigate the closed banks, spending a week in the process, and that the institutions will not be permitted to resume business in the meantime. The city is facing a serious financial shortage, especially in currency of small denominations, which has been unavailable for several days.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent quotes from the newspapers there the report of the Finance Commissioner on the financial condition of Russia, in which it is stated that all sources of the State's income have been absolutely cut off. It shows the railroad's entirely occupied with moving troops and members of the Red Guard, who travel free, there being, therefore, no receipts from passenger traffic. The correspondent says the only resource of the State is the printing of paper money and that the Government is hopelessly bankrupt.

A Petrograd dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company today says that the Central Executive of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has approved the proposed decree of the Commissioners nationalizing private banks, under which banking will become a State monopoly. The State Bank will take over and amalgamate all private banks.

The executive also authorized a decree empowering the authorities to examine the safes of depositors in the depositors' presence. Gold coin and bullion in safes will be confiscated and depositors resisting the decree will be liable to forfeit the contents of their safes. Savings of the middle classes are safeguarded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Word from Ambassador Francis is awaited regarding the seizure of the National City Bank's branch in Petrograd and the arrest of its manager, as the State Department prefers to base any action it may take upon official reports, in a matter of this kind where a question of life and death is not involved. Should it develop that seizure of the branch was illegal, officials think that for the present they could do no more than protest. The policy of the Government is to go to any honorable lengths to avoid any breach with the Bolshevist régime just at this time.

At the office of the National City Bank yesterday it was said that no direct message had been received from its representatives in Petrograd, and that the State Department in Washington had been requested to verify the newspaper dispatches regarding the seizure of its branch bank in Petrograd and the arrest of R. R. Stevens, the manager.

The City Bank's offices in Petrograd are in a building formerly occupied by the Turkish Embassy. According to the head of the bank's foreign department, the safes of the branch do not contain any gold or valuables. The branch has made it a practice to keep but little cash, and that is in the form of Russian rubles, the bulk of the branch's funds being on deposit with the large Russian institutions.

The City Bank opened its Petrograd branch in January of this year, and placed it in charge of Mr. Stevens, who comes from Maine, and was formerly associated with the International Banking Corporation. The bank also operates a branch in Moscow, recently opened.

UNITED STATES COURIER BARRED FROM RUSSIA

Trotzky Carries Out Threat to Enforce Indirect Recognition of Bolsheviki.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 28.—An American diplomatic courier on his way to Petrograd has met with a refusal of admission to Russia on the ground that his pass had not been vised by M. Borovsky, the Bolshevist Minister at Stockholm. This is the first time that a regular courier's pass has not been honored.

It is assumed here that the Bolsheviki hope in this way to exert pressure and compel the indirect recognition of their foreign representatives.

Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, recently announced that the customary freedom of movement extended to the official couriers of the Entente Governments would be withdrawn unless those Governments agreed to extend similar courtesies to the agents of the Bolshevist authorities.

WHITE RUSSIA SECEDES.

Lithuanians Now Decide to Form an Independent Republic.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The establishment of a republic in White Russia has been announced, according to Petrograd advices today. A Rada, or legislative body, for the territory has been assembled at Minsk, at which place a decree will be issued proclaiming the independence of the new State.

(The Russians are divided into Great Russians, Little Russians, and White Russians. According to latest available statistics, the White Russians number about 5,000,000, the bulk of them living in Lithuania.)

According to the latest news from the Don provinces the increasing influence of the Democratic element, which resulted in the resignation of Kaledine, is said to allay suspicions of reactionary influence in the governing body and is not unlikely to result in the creation of a new Cossack Government, embracing non-Cossack elements, such as the workers, miners, and peasants as well as the Cossacks.

The railway world of Russia still adheres to the Bolsheviki. The congress of railway men, meeting to regulate all railway matters, has elected Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, as its honorary representative. The Council of Commissioners in an edict has introduced a novel system of paying railway employes, based on the cost of living.

RUBLE EXCHANGE RISES.

Peace Parleys Also Raise the Value of the Mark in Switzerland.

BERNE, Dec. 27, (Delayed.)—The Russo-German peace negotiations have had the effect of sending up the exchange rates of the mark and the ruble. The former has risen from 59 to 86 francs per 100 marks, and the latter from 60 to 86 francs per 100 rubles.

Russia Levies High Taxes.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The troubles of Russian industrial companies with headquarters in London were illustrated at the annual meeting of the North Caucasian Oil Company, when the chairman announced that one grade of taxation after another had been added until there were five grades totaling well over 100 per cent. of their profit. To show their moderation, however, the Russian authorities limited the total to 90 per cent.

ANDRASSY DOUBTS OUR POWER TO WIN

Thinks the Allies Will Collapse Before America Can Give Effective Aid.

ZURICH, Dec. 28.—Count Julius Andrassy, ex-Premier of Hungary, writing on the peace question, says:

"From the moment we were free in the East the whole situation fundamentally changed, and the Central Powers now also will gain supremacy in the West.

"It is no longer possible for America to give us the finishing stroke. She must save the Entente. It is no longer her task to turn the last stage of the war into a final victory. She must create victory out of defeat. This will require great strength, and I doubt if America possesses this strength or can organize it before the Western Powers collapse under our attacks."

STEVENS HAS FAITH RUSSIA WON'T GIVE UP

Head of Railway Board Says Chaos Is Everywhere, but Separate Peace Is Unlikely.

TRUSTS MASS OF PEOPLE

Allies' Help and Suggestions Needed —Must Handle the Bolsheviki in Right Way.

TOKIO, Thursday, Dec. 27.—John F. Stevens, Chief American Railway Commissioner to Russia, arrived at Nagasaki on Dec. 19, from Vladivostok. He has taken the accommodations of an entire hotel in Nagasaki for the 320 members of his staff.

In a statement to The Associated Press, Mr. Stevens said that he fully expected to return soon to Russia to continue the work of reorganization of Russian rail communications. He denied the report that he was returning to America.

The commission is composed of many of America's best railway engineers, and their absence from America involves a sacrifice of home interests, but Mr. Stevens regards the Russian situation as one of the most important in the world. He said:

"The demand on America by the European war front is important, but the Russian situation is trebly important, as it involves the return of a million and a half German and Austrian effectives and gives unlimited possibilities to the German organization of Russia's resources and man power.

"Russia at present presents a completely chaotic condition, permeated by the most clever German propaganda in every way and everywhere among all classes of the people. Nevertheless, I believe the better judgment of the mass of the people will be asserted, and Germany will not succeed in forcing a separate peace. Such a peace cannot be concluded if the Allies promptly give their help and suggestions.

"The Maximalists, now in control, are much stronger than generally credited. In any future reorganization or attempts at a stable government the Maximalists must be considered and handled rightly.

Men Loafing, Women Working.

"The chaos is most evident in the manufactories and railway shops, where the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are in absolute control. They work or not, as they please, and everywhere may be seen workmen loafing. Women are doing much of the work in the shops, along the railway tracks, and in the fields, and even acting as brakemen. Where one woman is working 500 men are loafing.

"A hundred thousand soldiers are crowding the stations, attempting the management of the trains and supporting themselves on a small daily allowance, to which they add by thievery and smuggling.

"The railways and all other industries are operating at only 20 per cent. of their effective powers. Food is plenty, but is not being distributed. The peasants are holding a three years' stock of wheat and other staples, but refuse to sell because the ruble has greatly depreciated in value or is regarded by them with suspicion.

"The Government evidently is unable to commandeer food and a famine threatens, for which the peasants are largely responsible. There is also a coal famine and the production is only one-third of the normal because the miners are refusing to work.

"At Vladivostok supplies of all kinds are carefully guarded. The port authorities have erected large warehouses and there is not much deterioration in the supplies. The Bolsheviki are in possession and the soldiers maintain order, but laborers are uneasy at the prospect that the continuation of the good conditions is uncertain.

"Siberia is not so much disturbed as Russia, and it is the people's desire to support any Government appearing to be stable. The uncertainty in Russia rests in the vast preponderance of the 130,000,000 persons in the peasant class. If Germany is allowed to finance and advise them the situation is lost."

America's Influence Strong.

Mr. W. Stevens said that everywhere he found the people well disposed toward America. Even when soldiers stopped his special car and entered it, they apologized and withdrew on learning that the passengers were Americans. The American influence is strong, and possibly stronger than that of the other Allies, and he thinks it should now be exerted to the utmost. The application of physical force in any degree was not advisable, he held.

In conclusion, Mr. Stevens said:

"Not for a moment should the Allies relax their sympathy and help, but on the contrary they should quadruple their efforts. The best sentiment in Russia is with us, but the question is how to give in such a manner as to maintain the sympathy of the intelligent classes and offset the German influence. We should earnestly beg the Allies not to punish the Russian people, who love their country, nor to abandon them to the Germans.

"We are going back and will stay there as long as we can be of any assistance to the Russian people."

FORESEE DANGER IN SEPARATE PEACE

Continued from Page One.

the peace negotiations on the fundamental principles of the Russian declaration, but, in fact, she rejects the right of nationalities to self-determination, and tries to smuggle in an indemnity in the form of payment for the maintenance of prisoners of war and the retention of indemnities she already has exacted. A clear and categorically declared refusal to annex by violence the territories seized during the war, and the promise to restore independence to the people who lost it during the war, make the declaration of the quadruple alliance the turning point in the world war. A word of reconciliation, a word of peace by agreement has been spoken. We should like to believe the war has received a mortal blow."

BULGARIA'S WAR AIMS FULLY ANNOUNCED

Formula "Without Annexation and Indemnity" Candidly Repudiated by Premier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Amsterdam dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning indicating that the ideas of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria are very different from those expounded by Count Czernin, was borne out in a diplomatic dispatch received here today, giving an official account of the text of the speech made by the Bulgarian Prime Minister before the Bulgarian Parliament at Sofia. According to this dispatch the Bulgarian Premier in his formula of Bulgaria's war aims said:

"Our war aims are fixed. We want the unification of the Bulgarian nation, of the Bulgarian tribe in boundaries which are exactly fixed; we want the annulment of the treaty of Bucharest; a correction of our frontier with Serbia, including in the territory of Bulgaria all of the lands which are populated by Bulgarians, all along the Morava River to the Danube; we want Macedonia with that part which by the treaty of Bucharest was cut off from Bulgaria.

"Not only in the National Sobranje have I underscored the war aims of Bulgaria; I have done the same in Vienna and Berlin. Our war aims are known to the neutrals; they are known even to the countries warring against us; all know that Bulgaria is fighting for her own unification within the historic boundaries of our nation.

"We are happy to declare that we are masters of that for which we have fought. The treaty of Bucharest no longer exists; that which was taken away from us has been returned. It is even returned to us with an addition, which is demanded by the people and Government.

"True, this addition is still in dispute with our allies. The corridor in Dobrudja is in dispute; but I am firmly convinced that by peaceful and diplomatic means its solution will be in our favor. We have historic rights over the whole of Dobrudja which, by the treaty of Berlin, was given to Rumania by the Russians as a compensation for Beasarabia. Now, Bulgaria wants all of it returned. On this question the whole Bulgarian nation is unanimous, and before our allies, all will sustain the Government.

"Yes, the whole of Dobrudja must be returned. I think after all that has been said there will be no necessity to enter any special interpellation concerning our war aims. Our claims are well known. We are not worried by the formula, 'without annexation and without indemnity.' Our formula is the 'Unification of Bulgarian Nation.'"

BRITISH GAIN GROUND NORTH OF JERUSALEM

Repulse a Turkish Attack and Advance 2½ Miles on 9-Mile Front.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The British troops in Palestine have repulsed a Turkish attack north and northwest of Jerusalem and made an advance of about two and a half miles on a front of nine miles along the Turkish right flank, says an official communication issued today.

The Turks suffered severe losses in the repulse, which came after the British pickets had been driven in.

THINK DRAFT RESISTER MAY BE GERMAN SPY

Secret Maps and Correspondence of Wright Airplane Company Found in His Room.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—At a preliminary hearing today of charges of failure to report for the selective draft and violation of the Espionage act against Paul H. Billhuber, until recently an aero engineer employed by the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company of Dayton, Ohio, Wallace S. Whittaker, Traffic Manager of the company, identified a correspondence file together with maps, drawings, and plans and the secret minutes of the aero company's strategy board outlining war policies, which were found in Billhuber's rooms at the Y. M. C. A. hotel in Chicago when he was arrested several weeks ago. The revelations led Federal officials to believe that Billhuber may be a German spy.

Billhuber is 26 years of age and gave his home address as Maywood, N. J.

JOFFRE TO BE AN IMMORTAL.

French Academy Announces That His Candidacy Is Approved.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Marshal Joffre will soon become one of the "Immortals" of the French Academy. This became known after yesterday's session of the Academy, when the following announcement was made:

"The French Academy having been sounded on the subject of the candidature of Marshal Joffre, it will show itself happy to receive in its bosom the glorious victor of the Marne."

REFUSE PASSPORTS TO IRISH

Authorities Frown on Emigration 'to Join Irish Regiments' in America

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The London Times correspondent in Dublin telegraphs:

"I am informed that a number of young men from the midlands and the west of Ireland have applied for passports to enable them to travel to the United States to join the Irish regiments of the American Army. So far they have been unable to induce the authorities to grant them permits to travel."

Schermerhorn Honorably Discharged.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Giles Schermerhorn of Keeseville, son of W. W. Schermerhorn, once a candidate of the Democratic Party for member of Assembly from Clinton County, arrested several days ago on a charge of espionage, was honorably discharged today by United States Commissioner Gilliland, no witnesses being found who could testify that the young man made the statements with which he had been charged.

GERMAN ASSAULT IN LORRAINE HALTED

Attempted Attack Near Veho Fails Under French Fire—Verdun Cannonade Slackens.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—With the dying away today of the heavy artillery encounters near Caurières Wood in the Verdun sector the Germans tested a new part of the French line by an assault in Lorraine near Veho.

A surprise attack was attempted, following a very severe bombardment last night, but the French guns checked the advance of the foe.

The day report says:

During the night there were artillery actions in the region of Caurières Wood and in Lorraine, in the sector of Veho, where the bombardment became very severe late in the night.

In Upper Alsace a French patrol brought back prisoners.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The evening communication reads:

There was rather spirited activity by both artilleries north of St. Quentin.

A surprise attack by the enemy in the region of Veho, in Lorraine, following the bombardment reported this morning, was stopped by our fire.

Last night's official bulletin was as follows:

In the Craonne we repulsed an enemy surprise attack.

On the right bank of the Meuse the activity of the artillery on both sides continued very lively in the region of Courières Wood and Bezonvaux. Northeast of Bezonvaux our batteries caught under their fire an enemy troop concentration, which was dispersed with losses.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—"There is nothing of special interest to report," today's communication from the War Office said.

The War Office communication issued tonight says:

Hostile artillery was active during the day at a number of points south of the Arras-Cambrai Road and in the neighborhood of Lens.

Increased activity also was shown in the Ypres sector, particularly in the neighborhood of The Polygon Wood, Passchendaele, and Langemarck.

BERLIN, Dec. 28, (via London.)—Today's bulletin of the War Office reads:

On isolated sectors of the front the fighting activity was revived at intervals during the day. Also at night the fighting was lively on the east bank of the Meuse.

East of Lunéville reconnoitring detachments brought in a number of prisoners from French trenches.

SUSPEND PARIS LEAVES.

American Commanders Give No Explanation of the Order.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 27, (Delayed) (Associated Press.)—Under orders received from General Headquarters, divisional commanders of the American forces today issued orders suspending temporarily Paris leave for all officers and men. No explanation was given.

The American Army now has its own military police in Paris and in the principal American military centres in France. They have just made their appearance in the Place de l'Opéra, wearing the regulation uniform with black arm badge with the letters "M. P." ("Military Police,") in red.

This makes the third police force operating in Paris, the British Army having had its special military police force here for some time.

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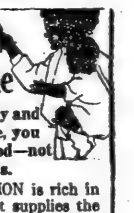

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BRITISH WORKERS ARE WITH WILSON

Continued from Page One.

adoption of the memorandum, said that in framing the proposals the committee had regard to the imperative needs of humanity as a whole and the rights of free peoples. When declared that Britons were not fighting the German people Mr. Henderson was interrupted by a shout: "Well, we ought to be!" from the delegates of the Seamen's Union.

Continuing, Mr. Henderson said that the guiding principles of the Labor Party were of essential importance in securing a settlement of the controversy as soon as possible, a settlement founded on the principles of democracy and security; that all territorial adjustments must not be dictated by annexationist and imperialistic designs, or by reasons of military strategy, but in the interest of progressive civilization and world peace. He added that the trade policy of the country must not be founded on economic oppression or commercial isolation of the German people.

In making a plea for a restatement of war aims, Mr. Henderson said this did not signify "hands up" or the white feather. Labor had no desire to see Germany admitted to the league of nations while she was intoxicated by a spirit of military triumph. What labor insisted on, he added, was that the Allies should make unmistakably clear that if the struggle was to continue it must continue only for principles and ideals, not for conquest.

Labor, Mr. Henderson continued, asked for the opportunity of ascertaining how far Germany was prepared to accept labor's peace proposals.

Referring to the statement of Sir Edward Carson that Turkey and Austria did not want to go on with the war, Mr. Henderson asked why these countries were not dealt with as Germany had dealt with Russia.

Joseph Havelock Wilson then moved a rejection of the memorandum, but his motion was lost by a vote of 12 to 349.

The original memorandum was discussed and adopted early in August at a special conference of the Labor Party, and was a sequel to the abortive Stockholm conference of last Summer. Its terms have since been considerably amended by various sub-committees, but the main features had been retained in the memorandum discussed today.

It had been confidently believed, however, that today's action of the conference would be taken notwithstanding amendments from the Independent Labor Party and several radical proposals from the British Socialist Party.

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Henderson telegraphed the results to the International Socialist Bureau at Stockholm, requesting that they be communicated to the Chairman of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd. Likewise he requested that the strong desire of the conference against a separate peace be made known to the Russians.

The telegram included the statement that the British Laborites were endeavoring to influence the Government in accordance with the decision reached by the conference.

Mr. Lloyd George received a delegation from the conference this evening.

LONDON APATHETIC TO TEUTON OFFER

Continued from Page One.

trenches are dissatisfied and demoralized. The country is bankrupt and will be unable to recoup, even if her arms should be victorious, because of the world aversion. Her allies, especially Austria, are tending to get out of hand.

"Finally, despite temporary triumphs, Germany is doomed to ultimate military defeat and commercial disaster. The only question is whether the Allies should not refuse all overtures until Germany is compelled to negotiate under less favorable conditions. But such conditions cannot be expected in the near future unless there is an internal collapse."

REJECTED BY LONDON PRESS.

But Some Papers Think Foes Are Looking for Some Way Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Some of the newspapers in commenting on the Teuton peace offer to the Bolsheviki take the view that although addressed to Russia it is meant for the Allies.

The Chronicle remarks:

"It is not primarily to Russia that the Central Powers have addressed their new peace 'offensive.' It is meant for the Allies at large, and especially for the United States of America, and coming at the same time as the threats and warnings of tremendous German efforts on the western front it no doubt is but the forerunner of proposals of a more formal character."

The Times comments:

"A peace of the kind contemplated by the Central Powers and entertained by the Bolshevist delegates as in accordance with their principles would leave the Central Powers victors in the war. With Bulgaria and Turkey completely in their hands, why should they appropriate the territories of any Balkan State or rob it of its nominal independence? All of them would be under the control of Berlin, political, economic and financial. They could be kept in subjugation without any need of 'rattling the sabre.' A hint would be enough, and the sway of Germany over the Near East would be firmly established. 'If she can keep that,' to quote Mr. Wilson, 'she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began,' and her power to disturb the world will remain."

The Daily Mail says:

"It is useless to follow all the twists of German trickery. Three conditions alone make plain the hollowness of the farce. The first is that Germany's colonies should be restored to her. The British Empire will be blown sky high before that happens. The second is that both sets of belligerents should renounce indemnification for war costs and for war damages. The answer to that is that we shall weaken in our demand for reparation to Belgium when we are forced to and not before. The third condition is that all the Allies should accept the Russian proposals as their own and place their diplomacy in the hands of the Bolsheviki. But the Allies are not thinking of peace. They are thinking only of victory, and victory is what they mean to have."

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Opinion in the press on the reply of the Central Powers to the Bolshevist peace terms follows two main lines. On the one hand it seems to be felt that the Central Powers have made a sincere offer to end the war immediately, while on the other hand it is stated that they have set a trap in which they hope to catch the Allies.

The former view is not confined to papers of pacifist leanings. It is supported strongly by The Daily Express, which stands uncompromisingly for victory over the Central Powers.

The Express says:

"The terms may be taken as Germany's first bid. The proposals are, of course, wholly inadequate, but it is significant that the idea of conquest has been abandoned completely. This is the first indication that Germany has begun to realize the true position with which she is confronted.

"At the same time, the demand of the Allies for reparation is ignored totally. There is no doubt that the negotiations are a form of camouflage by which Germany is attempting to talk to the Allies through Russia. It is a general peace that Germany and Austria-Hungary want, and behind Czernin's words there is, we think, a perfectly sincere desire to end the war at once.

"An authoritative Allied reply to Count Csernin might be a demonstration to the German people that the Allies have no wish to contrive their destruction, hinder their development or threaten their independence. When they once understand what the Allies stand for and what really are their intentions, the German people themselves will complete the destruction of that militarism which has set out to conquer the world."

The Daily News, which indorsed the recent letters of the Marquis of Lansdowne contends that Germany had to choose between her extremists and her moderates, as no peace formula could possibly satisfy both Count Reventlow and Philip Scheidemann.

"Nothing could be more ill-advised," it says, "than a general denunciation of the German offer by the press or politicians of the Entente Alliance, as such a reception is precisely what German diplomacy is playing for. That does not mean that the German proposals can be grasped at as a basis of immediate negotiations—their defects are self-evident."

An interesting situation, the Daily Telegraph thinks, has been created by the reply of the Central Powers, but it does not see in it the prospect of any secure settlement of the world's peace.

"With what looks like an abrupt change of mind," it says, "Germany has thrown over her annexationists and pronounced for a status quo ante peace. If this is so, it means a definite abandonment of ambitions in Belgium and the western provinces of Russia.

"The enemy powers, however, reject the absolutely fundamental point of the right of subject nationalities to self-determination, which is vital to the cause for which the Allies are fighting.

Such an outcome, The Telegraph adds, would be a virtual victory and a new lease of life for militarism.

A statement, purporting to give in broad outline the view taken in high British political circles of the German peace terms, is printed by The Daily Express. It says that two things are known here: First, that Germany does not want a separate peace with Russia, but a general peace, and, second, that Germany fears the Bolshevist influence, being afraid of its effect on the German working classes.

"A stiff upper lip is the attitude in this country at present," the statement goes on. "The peace terms are not sufficient to lead us to lay down our arms. We must be watchful. It is up to Germany to show that she is sincere."

The Manchester Guardian regards the German peace offer as an attempt to end her losses, and says the terms would leave her with full liberty to start again on the old game.

The newspaper sees no prospect of an enduring peace on the basis of the proposals in their present form, but says:

"The mere rejection of the German proposals would do us incalculable harm."

It calls for a specific, detailed allied reply, which should accept everything that can be accepted and state the minimum demands, especially regarding Alsace-Lorraine, the Adriatic shores and Turkey, which are the points left standing out by Germany.

PARIS PRESS FIRM FOR WAR.

Herve Says Central Powers Offer Peace in Desperation.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The new Austro-German peace offensive is freely commented upon by the Paris press. All the newspapers realize its gravity, and all present a strong front.

"In reality," says l'Homme Libre, "the Germans seek through the Russian delegates to influence the Entente by means of attractive words such as 'democratic peace.' They content themselves with opening pourparlers on particular and profitable points without the faintest intention of honoring their signature when it ceases to be their interest to do so."

"The Germans," says M. Théry in l'Oeuvre, "are conducting a diplomatic action with the same clearness and energy as they have done in a military sense. Meanwhile, the Entente diplomats have not yet succeeded clearly in stating their war aims. Will they now realize the necessity of revising and, in view of the Russian defection, of rectifying their general program? We have reached the hour when it is not enough to cry 'to the very end!' It is time to know what that end is and to show it."

Gustave Hervé, Director of La Victoire, writes:

"Let our soldiers in the trenches remember this prophecy: 'Today the Germans, urged on by the Austrians, who are at the end of their resources, offer us a German peace. In six months they will beg of us a French peace.'"

TAUSCHER DID OFFER TO PLEAD GUILTY

Continued from Page One.

stroy the Welland Canal. Thereupon ensued an unfortunate event. The British authorities permitted a full statement of the confession made by von der Goltz to be published, the statement, among other things, disclosing the f

GLAD M'ADOO KEEPS RAILROAD EXPERTS

Traffic Men Consider Retention of War Board as Wise Move on Director's Part.

SEE WAYS OF SPEEDING UP

Export Freight May Be Diverted to Lines Reaching Hoboken—Hope Now for Hudson River Bridge.

Railroad men in New York were deeply gratified at the announcement in Washington yesterday afternoon that the Railroads' War Board would be retained by Director General McAdoo in the operation of the railroads. They were gratified not only because that action was taken as a recognition by the Government that the railroad men have done their utmost to give patriotic and unselfish service to the nation at war, but also because it was taken as an indication that the actual operation of the railroads would remain in the present hands, with supreme direction by Mr. McAdoo.

Earnestly concerned for the welfare of their properties under the untried Government operation, it is the greatest hope of the railroad executives that the Government will not go so far as to deprive them of power over the lines in details of actual management. They considered the retention of the War Board as an expression of the belief of the Government that the railroad men were ready to do their utmost for the country.

So far as the Government's taking over of the roads affected them, railroad executives here marked time yesterday. The statement from Washington that no formal plans by the Director General would be announced until he could work out certain systems for speeding up transportation was taken to mean that the railroads would not receive official notification of the Government assumption of control and instructions as to their duties before Jan. 1. That date was set by the President as the day for the actual financial arrangement between the Government and the carriers to be entered into.

Operating experts pointed out yesterday that Mr. McAdoo had not only to make plans for getting more service out of the nation's transportation plant, but that he had a great deal to do in co-ordinating the needs of the Government. In other words, they argue that the Government, as the greatest user of the transportation machine, must co-ordinate its needs and decide what it wants hauled first and foremost before real progress can be made. One of the most vexatious problems of the War Board has been the conflict of priority orders issued by different Government departments. One official ordered priority for coal, another priority for fuel, and others priority for something else, leaving the railroads embarrassed in deciding what to give special preference to.

Expect Traffic Changes.

Railroad operatives are thinking of nothing so much as just what actual changes in operation will be effected by Mr. McAdoo. The whole thing is so new to them that they have not been able to grasp just what changes may come. Three railroad Presidents who were asked yesterday to speculate on what changes might be made refused to talk for publication on the ground that it might cause much embarrassment.

One of the suggestions put forward yesterday was that the New York Central, the only road having rail connections on Manhattan, might haul a greater part of the food for New York City, leaving thereby more room for export freight in the terminals and yards of the roads running into Hoboken and Jersey City. Another suggestion was that the Baltimore & Ohio might run its trains into the Pennsylvania Station on Manhattan. Still another was that greater service could be obtained if the Pennsylvania ran New England freight through its passenger tunnels under Manhattan and over the Hell Gate bridge. Railroad men do not know whether any of these things will be done; they are waiting for word from Washington.

It is the general opinion among railroad men that the Director General will make a series of contracts with the different roads setting forth the duties he sees fit to impose upon each. There was no information forthcoming as to the detailed nature of the proposed contracts. The opinion was also offered yesterday that the Government might construct or have constructed at once the bridge over the Hudson which has long been proposed by the New York Central, but which was postponed a few months ago because of war and other conditions. This bridge would much increase the freight facilities for New England, the location of many munition plants.

To Clear Coal Situation.

The final bulletin of the Railroads' War Board as directors of the nation's roads, made public yesterday, challenges the statement that the roads, or any of them, have sought to serve selfish ends, and states that they have all worked for the good of the country. The Board takes occasion to say that the coal situation has not been altogether the fault of transportation, and holds out the hope that a better system of distribution will prevent future shortages.

"Reports of shortage of coal are being published from many parts of the country," the bulletin said. "This is due chiefly to the enormous increase in the demand for coal and to other causes, but it cannot fairly be attributed altogether to lack of transportation.

"The charge has been made that the inability of the railroads promptly to move all the freight offered to them has been largely due to the failure of the various railway lines to work together harmoniously and unitedly in this war crisis. We challenge those who make this allegation to cite any evidence in support of it. They cannot do so. The allegation is without foundation. The railways, under the organization they voluntarily formed to direct the operation of their properties during the war, have without exception acted on every suggestion the Railroads' War Board has made to increase the amount of traffic moved."

ATTACH DENVER ASSETS TO AID BONDHOLDERS

Equitable Trust Takes Action Against Property Because of Control of Railways.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, which, as Trustee of the old mortgage of the Western Pacific Railway Company, received last June a judgment of $32,270,343 against the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, obtained attachments yesterday in this city and in Chicago against certain property of the latter road. The action would not have been taken had it not been for the Government assuming control over the railroads of the country, in which circumstances the Equitable Trust Company felt that it was its duty to safeguard the Denver company's assets from hasty assertion by other creditors of liens in priority to the rights of the trust company's beneficiaries, the Western Pacific bondholders.

In July, 1916, the first mortgage bondholders of the Western Pacific acquired on foreclosure sale the properties of that corporation. These bonds were, however, secured not only by the property of the Western Pacific Railway Company, a line extending from Salt Lake to San Francisco, but also by the guaranty of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. On June 14 of this year the United States District Court in this city gave judgment in favor of the trust company against the Denver company for $32,270,343 for damages arising from the repudiation by the Denver company of its agreement to support the Western Pacific Railway and to pay the interest and sinking fund on the debt until the bonds were paid. Since the rendering of the judgment the Equitable Trust Company executed on the assets of the Denver company in New York State and recovered approximately $3,000,000. It also brought suit in Colorado to recover judgment there in order to put itself in the position to reach assets which the Denver company had theretofore removed from New York or at all times held in Colorado.

While the appeal and the suit on the judgment were pending efforts were made to agree on a plan of reorganization of the Denver Railroad, the parties to these negotiations being representatives of the refunding bondholders of the Denver, the adjustment bondholders of the Denver, and the Western Pacific Holding Company. These negotiations extended over a period of several months, but in November of this year were definitely terminated and the Denver refunding bondholders' committee announced the intention of foreclosing its mortgage, obtaining as large a deficiency judgment as possible, and participating with the Equitable Trust Company, as trustee, in the free assets of the Denver Company.

New Move Begun Against Means.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Grand Jury investigation of certain transactions of Gaston B. Means, business adviser for Mrs. Maude A. King, in connection with whose death Means was recently acquitted at Concord, N. C., was asked today by State's Attorney Hoyne.

Documents bearing on the transactions under scrutiny, chiefly the so-called second will of James C. King, alleged to have been a forgery were presented.

CIVILIZATION MUST WIN, SAYS BAKER

Peace Only When Savagery Is Defeated, He Tells Phi Gamma Deltas.

WAR IS AGAINST MISRULE

It May Be Long, Secretary Adds, but It Would Be Irreligious to Doubt Its Outcome.

Speaking within forty-eight hours after the receipt in this country of the Kaiser's latest peace terms, Secretary of War Baker declared last night that the war would not end until all danger of a "triumphant barbarism" had been removed, until civilization had defeated savagery. In an address at the annual dinner of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, of which he is a member, at the Hotel Astor last night, the Secretary of War delivered in measured terms and scathing language an indictment of the German Government and its rule, "or misrule," of the German people.

He told his fraternity mates that the high ideals they learned in their college days were like those which actuate America now, and of which Germany knows not. He said that the response of the college fraternity men of the nation to their country's call was an earnest of the high teachings of their collegiate brotherhoods. After his arraignment of the principles of the German Government, and his vivid word picture of what the success of the Kaiser's arms would mean to the world, the Secretary of War brought prolonged cheers when he said:

"I have no doubt of the outcome of this war; it would be irreligious to doubt."

"The war may be long or short," he said; "I cannot tell; I have no means of knowing. But civilization will win against barbarism."

Secretary Baker's Speech.

"There is a mysterious misunderstanding about my appearance here tonight," Secretary Baker said; "It seems to have been the general view that I came here to give a lecture, and the fact is that I readily and eagerly accepted a chance to escape for a moment from the responsibility in Washington in order that I might refresh my spirit by coming in contact with a group of men who for very many years have been my most intimate and tender friends, and whose faces appear to me in the dark when I feel in need of sympathy and comfort. And I also came because I knew that this gathering each year has as a special component the young men still in college to whom fraternity is as yet a deep and unbeknown expectation, young men who will ask themselves what is the beyond of fraternity after the college door has closed, what effect has it upon the man's life, and what verity is there in the institution that would make the man to find in later life the loyalty, the enthusiasm which in a moment of early brotherhship the college boys give without question.

"I am going to ask the pardon of those in this company if I address myself more particularly to the younger persons in this room. I can remember when I stood where they stand, looking ahead and forward, and wanted to know what influences those are which a man ought to surround his life with in order to make it most useful and correspondingly most happy for himself. And as each year has gone by and separated me from that choice place. I have looked back with envy upon those young men and have accepted these annual opportunities of trying to convey to them something of an older man's point of view about what is the real significance of the fraternal spirit, more out of college and after college than in college.

"I could give some personal illustrations of the rather manly and practical value which a man gets from his college fraternities. In the ourdensome responsibilities with which I have been charged I have had hands reached out to help from all parts of the United States, at all hours of the day and night. My mail from France is rather severely censored, even when it comes to me. But it has things in it which I value very much more than I value the things the censor cuts out. I get messages of inspiration; I get pledges of loyalty to the country and I get expressions of a point of view of the writers of those letters that fraternity loyalty to the principles of the fraternity have by a very slight transmutation become the fundamentals of patriotism and what was growing in the green at college, blossoms at this kind of emergency into the splendid flower of loyalty and willingness to die for ideals which men acquire.

"About two months ago I was at a place where there was a regiment formed in the far Northwest of foresters, all enlisting in the regular army. It was suggested by those who were there that perhaps the boys would like to shake hands with several of us representing the Government. We formed in a line. The third man who shook hands with me gave me the 'grip.' I asked myself at once: 'What does that mean?' Does it mean that the college boys and the fraternity boys are enlisting in the ranks? Does it mean that these boys from Montana, and Idaho, and the Far West States have come into this regiment and are going to France, putting their education on one side, any superior opportunities they have had on one side, and accepting simply the service of a soldier? I began to ask these 1,500 men as they went by how many were college men, and out of that crowd of 1,500 men fully a third of them were college men, and I am quite certain that as many as twenty-five or thirty were members of our fraternity.

Work of the Training Camps.

"Just recently this Government has had to call from the ranks of civil life a great number of men to be rapidly made into officers. The response came in tens of thousands to the invitation. Training camps, set up for the training of these officers, overflowed with men whose minds had been trained in the college, whose bodies had been made supple, lithe, and strong on the college athletic field and whose spirit of fair play, whose love of justice, whose adherence to principles had been engendered by the fraternization of the college atmosphere.

"This miracle came to us. Scorning to be a nation in times of peace armed to the teeth to set upon any weaker nation we might find, we have shown that a peace-loving democracy, giving is time to the development of the progress of civilization, when the emergency came, had but to touch the magnet of its spirit. Such a democracy came to teach that out of its spiri it would bring men ready and able o assimilate the extra training necessary to give this nation a body of officers second to none in any army of the world. If this war has taught us nothing else but that, the lesson is one of incalculable value. I cannot now say how much military preparation the Unied States should have, nor how long it takes to make soldiers or to make officers, but I am recording what has already happened as a vindication of our life. It has given us two great reassurances: First, a fine and big justice-loving and progressive civilization like ours does not enfeeble its people as was once supposed, and, second, that if we did not bow to an autocrat nor spend 40 years grinding our swords when the emergency came, we were able to meet the test.

"We have almost the last semblance of divine right, so-called, merging, as it were, from the dark ages and going back to a period in the history of man when the people were born into the world only that they might serve as backs to carry their masters. And so we have these remnants and survival of mediaevalism facing in a final struggle the new spirit of modern times in which the individual happiness of the least citizens of a community is the general welfare of the body politic.

"We find that the forty years which Germany has spent since 1870, if we care to go no further back than that, of so-called preparation for this war was not of most importance so far as it was spent in the preparation of armies or in the training of men. But the significance of the process of German military education lies in this thought—In those forty years, with what was back of it, she has acquired in a governing class a complete domination over the minds of her people, so that at the command of an autocrat principles of morality can be blotted out of the imagination and the ordinary dictates of friendship, kindness, sympathy, and justice can be made to be forgotten.

"Think of the state of the minds of the people in which this is possible. That their representative regards himself as the ally of the Almighty. He speaks of God as his own ally. He talks to his people of a supernatural relationship between himself and that God, who has always been regarded by all civilized people as the incarnation of all morality. And while he is doing that, speaking that name, his people are worshiping it, and at the same time tolerating the sinking of submarines, sinking ships of peaceful commerce, without a trace, and in the moonlight on the cold and wintry seas leaving women and children close to nameless graves in order that they may so terrify the world and be so terrible to mankind that no one would dare resist them no matter how iniquitous they may be.

The Lusitania's Real Tragedy.

"You have airplanes raiding unfortified places and dropping bombs from the sky on children as they go to the candy store or as they assemble in school. Foes and neutral friends alike are slaughtered by stealth. In other words, you have a state of the national conscience of Germany which under the will and at the behest of its ruling power, or misruling, reaches a moral and national depravation that fastens on wholesale assassination as a substitute for war.

"To me the tragedy of the sinking of the Lusitania is not the white-robed babes and women, Americans though they were, whose bones are now under the English Channel. The tragedy is not that loss of life, sad as that is and always will be, but the tragedy of this great event was the approval of it by the conscience of the German people.

"Now that thought gives me an opportunity to say something about fraternities at this period in the life of the nation. We spend our time as boys in college acquiring a sort of moral outfit, a mental outfit to carry us through life; then when we get out of college we go off into our several occupations, some to become doctors, others lawyers, others merchants, and we become absorbed in these things of daily life, planning and reaping, depositing and drawing interest, narrowing the circle of our friendships. Each of us seems to be in a sense losing our grip upon our ideals and upon those generous emotions which are our principal assets as youths. We regard it as in a sense unmanly to take out our ideals and look at them and see whether they are really polished up. We really ask ourselves whether we have any ideals. And yet these things we learned in the college fraternity.

"In one of the books on psychology which I read when I was in college the story was told of an old man who was about to die who had never been known by the people in his village to have been out of that village since a child when he was brought by his mother. As those who were near him heard him talking in an unfamiliar language they sought an explanation, and brought in people from the village to see if any of the foreign-speaking persons could interpret them. 'He is speaking Hebrew,' a Jewish rabbi said. Afterward it was discovered that when he was a child from two to six years of age he had lived in the house of a Jewish rabbi, and had heard the rabbi reciting in Hebrew, and in a lapse of sixty years out of that sunken conscience came the familiar recollections of the language that he learned when he was young.

"So it is with the things we learn today to love in college. They are rarely forgotten, the nameless acts of love and kindness that pass between young men in college. We lose that capacity of putting our arms around each other which boys in college have. With unselfish willingness to help others advance, with pride in the achievement of our associates, that spirit of fair play and love of justice which makes possible that scorning of things that are low and mean, that love of the beautiful, that worship of the true, which we as young men have, is forgotten sometimes in the office, or in the counting room, grinding along with the day's business, but when the real superior call comes, when something touches the spring of great emotions, so comes the resurgence of those things, and we celebrate with them, and so, in an hour like this, when civilization faces barbarism, when all that seems worth while in our civil and political institutions, the right to be free to develop through higher expressions and purpose, try to govern ourselves, to make progress in the world, and to have free minds and free conscience. When these are hanging in the balance, when force asserts itself, when treaties become scarps of paper, and promises among nations are disregarded, when barbarism is about to lay a heavy hand upon the things we love, when the high things are scoffed, there comes back to us the beautiful things we learned in college.

Country Stood the Test.

"I thank God that nobody in this country is glad that we are at war for anything that this country might get out of it in a material way, but there is a gladness over the whole face of this country that when the test came between the true and the false, this country that most of all loves peace and justice has realized on which side to cast its lot. It is sending over seas its choice young men to join hands with the heroes of France, of Great Britain, and our other allies to vindicate the right of free peoples, and to come home with the victory which will make for all mankind the right to the large development of those generous and noble emotions that we love.

"Without knowing it, our task has seemed to us merely of perfecting the character of young men in order that they might be good citizens, but we did not know the contents of that dream at that time. And now we find that, having made them good citizens, we had made them good soldiers. We find that we have made it possible for them to do their part to see that the world shall be freed from the menace of a triumphant barbarism.

"I have no doubt as to the outcome of this war; it would be irreligious to doubt. It may be long or it may be short; I have no means of knowing. But the end will come when civilization wins against barbarism. The result of the war will not be the taking away from somebody else of something that is his, but a donation of new liberty, a gift of new opportunities, to all men everywhere.

"There is one other thought I want to impress. This war will not be over when it is over. When the treaty of peace—whatever it is—however it is made, is signed, there will still be heroic tasks to be done. The waste and destruction which have gone on in the world and the incalculable loss to mankind leave the reconstruction task to be done. When I was a boy I remember that I used to look at the men who had been in the civil war and think how splendid it must have been to be born at a time when you were young and could take a part in that kind of fighting. I rather commiserated with myself that I had been born in a flat and uninteresting period of history. Yet, how different it is!

"This war will have for you young men who are still in college the heroic task—the holding the mental and moral balance of this world straight until this reconstruction can be done and until civilization can learn to walk again, to start off again for the high goal that is sought.

"So that you boys who are still in college will find the duty not only of equipping your life with friendships that will be sweet and wholesome to the end, but to equip yourselves for the great tasks that await you in the economic and political reconstruction that must come after the war. Looking along the table here I see my friends, men whom I learned to love years ago, and though I do not see them from one year's end to another, I love them and I know they love me and the knowledge hepis me. Remember this, the preparation you are going through in college, the training of your mind, acquiring of a set of moral habits, the training of your point of view, is giving you power to influence history, and you will be in your turn the men who will uphold the traditions of America."

Vice President Marshall, who was to have spoken at the dinner, was not able to leave his duties in Washington. T. Dimner Beeber presided and Justice Andrew A. Adams paid a tribute to Secretary Baker. The Rev. Dr. Charles Prospero Fagnani spoke on "God, the Kaiser, and Newton D. Baker." He said that the war was a struggle "between the German race and the human race." As a clergyman, he said that if God was the god of the Kaiser, he would spit in his face. He said that the Kaiser's god was not the god of civilized people, and that the Allies would smash the German god into fragments. Arthur Williams, Food Administrator for the State of New York, also spoke.

At the afternoon session of the annual convention, the fraternity decided to form the "Fiji Purple Legion" as a war measure. It will be made up of members of Phi Gamma Delta over conscription age, whose duties shall be always will be, but the tragedy of this great event was the approval of it by the conscience of the German people.

"Now that thought gives me an opportunity to say something about fraternities at this period in the life of the nation. We spend our time as boys in college acquiring a sort of moral outfit, a mental outfit to carry us through life; then when we get out of college we go off into our several occupations, some to become doctors, others lawyers, others merchants, and we become absorbed in these things of daily life, planning and reaping, depositing and drawing interest, narrowing the circle of our friendships. Each of us seems to be in a sense losing our grip upon our ideals and upon those generous emotions which are our principal assets as youths. We regard it as in a sense unmanly to take out our ideals and look at them and see whether they are really polished up. We really ask ourselves whether we have any ideals. And yet these things we learned in the college fraternity.

"In one of the books on psychology which I read when I was in college the story was told of an old man who was about to die who had never been known by the people in his village to have been out of that village since a child when he was brought by his mother. As those who were near him heard him talking in an unfamiliar language they sought an explanation, and brought in people from the village to see if any of the foreign-speaking persons could interpret them. 'He is speaking Hebrew,' a Jewish rabbi said. Afterward it was discovered that when he was a child from two to six years of age he had lived in the house of a Jewish rabbi, and had heard the rabbi reciting in Hebrew, and in a lapse of sixty years out of that sunken conscience came the familiar recollections of the language that he learned when he was young.

"So it is with the things we learn today to love in college. They are rarely forgotten, the nameless acts of love and kindness that pass between young men in college. We lose that capacity of putting our arms around each other which boys in college have. With unselfish willingness to help others advance, with pride in the achievement of our associates, that spirit of fair play and love of justice which makes possible that scorning of things that are low and mean, that love of the beautiful, that worship of the true, which we as young men have, is forgotten sometimes in the office, or in the counting room, grinding along with the day's business, but when the real superior call comes, when something touches the spring of great emotions, so comes the resurgence of those things, and we celebrate with them, and so, in an hour like this, when civilization faces barbarism, when all that seems worth while in our civil and political institutions, the right to be free to develop through higher expressions and purpose, try to govern ourselves, to make progress in the world, and to have free minds and free conscience. When these are hanging in the balance, when force asserts itself, when treaties become scarps of paper, and promises among nations are disregarded, when barbarism is about to lay a heavy hand upon the things we love, when the high things are scoffed, there comes back to us the beautiful things we learned in college.

Country Stood the Test.

"I thank God that nobody in this country is glad that we are at war for anything that this country might get out of it in a material way, but there is a

Pershing Is Seeking Prohibition in Army

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Prohibition of the sale of intoxicants of any description to members of the American expeditionary forces is under discussion between General Pershing and the French authorities.

The War Department announced today that it had been so advised by General Pershing, who, in order to clear up apparent misunderstanding at home, cabled the text of his recent order forbidding American soldiers to buy or accept as gifts any intoxicants other than light wines or beer. The order already has been published in this country. The department's statement adds:

"The department is advised by General Pershing that, since there is little beer sold in France, the men are thus limited to the light native wines used by the French people. The use even of these is being discouraged by the commanding General in every possible way."

MILLION MEN LOST BY CROWN PRINCE

French in Year Took 60,000 Prisoners, 1,400 Guns, and Thousands of Machine Guns.

1,052 AIRCRAFT BAGGED

Many Hundreds of Square Miles of Territory Recovered in Three Smashing Victories.

FRENCH FRONT, Dec. 5, (Associated Press.)—One million casualties have been suffered by the German armies along the front occupied by the French troops during 1917, according to statistics carefully compiled here. French territory amounting to many hundreds of square miles has been freed from German domination by the year's fighting, and the German Crown Prince Frederick has been compelled to suffer the mortification of leaving between 60,000 and 70,000 prisoners from among his best troops in French hands. His cannon to the number of 1,400 have been captured, and, in addition, thousands of machine guns and hundreds of trench mortars.

Although the defeated Germans did their utmost before withdrawing to turn the fertile fields and picturesque villages of the Somme and Aisne regions into a desert waste, these acts of vandalism did them more harm than it did the French, whose soldiers were stirred thereby to an even stronger determination than before to beat back the German invader.

Aviation played a leading part in all operations in the course of the year. No matter what weather prevailed, the airmen were out observing, reconnoitring, fighting off German airmen accompanying the attacking invader, bombarding the communications and depots of the enemy or making reprisal raids on German towns.

In aerial combats the French aviators undoubtedly proved themselves masters of their German adversaries. By the end of October, the last complete returns available, French aviators had destroyed in ten months 517 German airplanes whose fate it was possible to confirm with certainty. Besides these they had brought down another 513, the absolute destruction of which could not be confirmed, but which had been seen to fall out of control with a great possibility of a fatal crash. These figures, totaling 1,030, make an excellent record, and to them must be added twenty-two German captive balloons.

AMERICANS KILLED BY BOMB AND SHELL

Two Privates and a Corporal of Engineers Meet Death on the French Front.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 27, (Associated Press.)—A corporal of American engineers was killed and one private was wounded Christmas Eve when a German shell dropped near a party of American engineers working in trenches on a section of the French front. The engineers for several weeks had been working along the front with veteran French engineers for purposes of instruction.

On a recent moonlight night German aviators dropped bombs near a certain town, and two American privates who were in a camp in a wood were killed. The German airmen flew low and dropped their bombs accurately.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The names of the American engineers killed and slightly wounded in action on Dec. 23 were reported by General Pershing today. Corporal Russell W. Sprague, mother, Mrs. Sherman G. Sprague, 15 California Street, Middletown, N. Y., was killed. Corporal Charles G. Hewett, mother, Mrs. Bessie A. Hewett, 110 Camden Street, Rockland, Me., was wounded slightly.

General Pershing also reported the following deaths from natural causes:

COLEMAN, JOHN, private, infantry, Dec. 25, meningitis; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, Long Island City, N. Y.

SAYRE, ERIC O., private, Aero Squadron, Dec. 23, broncho-pneumonia; father, David O. Sayre, Waterbury, Neb.

FAUSNAUGH, CARL, private, Infantry, Dec. 26, broncho-pneumonia; father, Dave Fausnaugh, Richwood, Ohio.

HAMMEL, JOHN H., private, Quartermaster Corps, Dec. 24, meningitis; mother, Mrs. Bertha Hammel, St. Louis, Mo.

TRAILL, JAMES C., private, Engineers, Dec. 25, pneumonia; father, J. Traill, Bakersfield, Cal.

BLIZZARD IN AMERICAN ZONE

Snow and High Winds Interfere with Training of Troops.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Dec. 27—(Associated Press.)—For three days snow has been falling intermittently throughout the American zone, interfering with the training of troops and with communications. At times a strong wind has accompanied the snowfall, and many roads are becoming almost impassable on account of drifts. No serious difficulty has been experienced thus far in supplying the troops in the outlying towns and districts, but it is feared that the supply problem will give trouble if the storm continues.

Motor trucks today were crawling over the hilly roads at a snail's pace because of the drifts and density of the snow. Numerous accidents were reported, and the weather was so cold that many cars were frozen and could not be moved. Brigade manoeuvres of a division whose units have been serving in the trenches were called off for a time because of the snow.

SAYS DESTROYERS TOOK FOUR U-BOATS AT ONCE

Seaman Says Our Warships Caught the Submarines While Recharging Batteries.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Four German submarines were captured recently by twelve American destroyers, according to an American seaman who reached home from a French port tonight.

The seaman, a former Boston newspaper man, was on a troop ship at the French port recently, he said, when the destroyers steamed in with their prizes.

The submersibles were on the surface with their conning towers open, and recharging their batteries, when the American destroyers swept down upon them and took them prisoner without a fight.

FLEET RETURNS TO KIEL.

Ships Sent from Russian Waters Before Negotiations Began.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 28.—A telegram from Petrograd to the Berne Tageblatt states that the greater portion of the German fleet in Russian waters has left for Danzig and Kiel to join the main German fleet. It is now available for action in the North Sea or elsewhere.

The squadron left soon before the armistice pourparlers began, the Germans fearing Leuine's veto.

CARRANZISTAS TAKE UP CHASE OF BANDITS

American Cavalrymen Were Forced to Abandon Pursuit Because of Lack of Supplies.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 28.—Mexican Federal troops are pursuing the bandits who raided the Brite store and ranch Christmas morning, killing three civilians and wounding one, Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul General announced today. American cavalry troops were forced to abandon the chase because of the lack of supplies and distance from their base.

MARFA, Tex., Dec. 28.—Colonel George T. Langhorne's cavalry troops enjoyed a belated Christmas dinner today. At each officer and soldier mess was read Colonel Longhorne's general order praising the men of the cavalry commands who participated in the pursuit and virtual annihilation of the Mexican band which raided the Brite ranch, store, and Post Office, killing three civilians, on Christmas eve.

After killing, wounding, or driving into the mountains the entire bandit band, the cavalry troopers returned to their outposts along the Rio Grande last night to resume the routine of their patrol duties. With the killing of the eighteen bandits, the wounding of as many more, and the pursuit of the remaining raiders far into the Mexican mountains, the Big Bend district passed a quiet night last night for the first time since Christmas Eve. For ninety-six hours every soldier and practically every able-bodied civilian had been on constant duty, sleeping on their arms, ready for instant action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—At least one of the Mexicans who killed Lee Sharp and Clarence Sellers near Piedras Negras recently has been shot and killed by Mexican Government troops, the American Consul at Piedras Negras reported today to the State Department. Information obtained by the Consul was that Government troops shot one Mexican on Dec. 26 and arrested three others, one of whom was being sent to Piedras Negras. The men confessed that they had murdered the Americans, adding that they were on a cattle-stealing expedition when Sharp intervened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28.—Minister of War General Castro said to the representative of THE YORK NEW TIMES this evening that he had no knowledge of the reports that bandits were crossing from Mexico into the United States. He added that the Mexican troops near that region would be instructed to impede their return to Mexico, and expressed a most earnest desire to co-operate with the United States troops to end the passage of the bandits, who use both sides of the frontier for the base raids.

ITALIANS TAKE PRISONERS IN RAIDS

Successful in Minor Operations in Asiago Region — No Large-Scale Fighting.

ROME, Dec. 28.—Active patrolling and aerial operations occurred yesterday, but there was no renewal of infantry fighting on a large scale. Following is today's report from Army Headquarters:

In the Giudicaria and Lagarina valleys enemy patrols were driven back. On the Asiago Plateau, to the west of Canove di Sotto, one of our companies surrounded the garrison of an enemy advanced post, capturing an officer, twenty-six men, and much war material. Between Cesana and Canove our patrols raided the enemy line, bringing back an officer and thirty-six men.

A powerful squadron of Caproni airplanes was sent against large hostile forces in the Ronchi Valley and bombarded them with very satisfactory results.

From the Brenta to the coast there were only artillery actions. Our medium calibre guns shelled an aviation camp in the vicinity of Conegliano, compelling the enemy to evacuate it. Heavy trench mortar fire brought to bear on the Zenson Bend destroyed four footbridges which had been thrown across by the enemy at the rear of the bend.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 27, (delayed,) (Associated Press.)—Further reports of the attempt of Austrian aviators yesterday to raid Treviso, which resulted so disastrously for them, emphasize the brilliant work done by both Italian and British aviators. Although eleven Austrian machines were brought down, only a few Italian airplanes were damaged. One British and five Italian soldiers were killed. Six Italian and eight British soldiers were wounded.

The British airmen brought down two machines and British anti-aircraft guns accounted for three more, six Austrians in these five machines being killed and four wounded. Among the prisoners is a young Austrian Major, who is unwounded.

TO SEND TRAFFIC BY SHORTEST ROUTES

Continued from Page One.

routes, regardless of shippers' desires or the profits or convenience of individual lines, was therefore accepted quietly by the railroad executives as a "must" order, although drawn up in the mildest of terms. Any gross violation of it, it was intimated, would call for speedy action by the Government and a more drastic control, which many of the railroad chiefs feel would be unfortunate.

There are to be other orders to come within the next few days, which will aim at the relief of some of the conditions which have been giving the Government much worry. These probably will include steps for the common use of railroad terminal facilities in New York, New Jersey, and other large communities; the relief of coal shortage in sections where war industries are threatened, and the ending of unnecessary duplication in freight and passenger traffic. All this will be worked out with the purpose of bringing about the common use of trackage, motive power and all facilities.

Square Deal, Says McAdoo.

Only problems of the gravest nature will be brought to the attention of President Wilson, full authority having been placed in the hands of Mr. McAdoo. The announced policy of Mr. McAdoo as expressed to the newspaper correspondents today is "a square deal for the railroads and immediate action in behalf of the welfare of the country."

As to Mr. McAdoo's powers, they are apparently absolute in the face of any emergency, with the single restriction that he is answerable to the President. Under his direction the railroads are subject to no restrictive measures of the Government, and even the Interstate Commerce Commission will henceforth appear almost entirely as an advisory body. In this connection even the question of changing freight rates as conditions may dictate has been taken from the hands of the commission and lodged in the President and Mr. McAdoo.

The developments throughout the day all pointed to the fact that Mr. McAdoo was of a mind that not a moment was to be lost in relieving conditions of confusion and delay in the matter of transportation, which were possible of immediate solution, without causing too great an upheaval within the railroad organizations.

The question of cutting down shipments of non-essential commodities is another of the larger problems which has been brought to the front and representatives of the railroads urged that such a course be adopted with as small delay as possible. It was held by these men that no other nation involved in the war had attempted to move non-essential as well as the essential commodities, and that drastic action was imperative in the United States if congestion on the railroads was to be effectively relieved. Early conferences on this subject are scheduled, and Judge Robert S. Lovett, Director of Priority, who retains his official status although relieved of many of his powers by the appointment of Mr McAdoo, will be heard in these negotiations.

Status of Roads Undisturbed.

The day's activities began at the conference at which Mr. McAdoo went over the situation with the members of the Railroads' War Board, including Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern; Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Board of the Southern Pacific; Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania; Hale Holden, President of the Burlington, and Howard Elliott of the New Haven lines.

This session continued for an hour and a half, and at its conclusion Mr. McAdoo announced that he had asked the board to aid in working out a general plan of operation for the railroads. For the present, it was stated, the railroad executives had been drafted to serve in an unofficial capacity; to prepare reports on various phases of the great problem and furnish information concerning operating conditions and the financial status.

For the present the announced policy is one which "will not alter the status" of any private or Government organization except where additional opportunities for efficiency are afforded by the temporary abrogation of the Sherman anti-trust law and anti-pooling legislation, or where powers possessed by some Government body such as the Interstate Commerce Commission are transferred to the Director General of Railroads or the President.

John Barton Payne, general counsel for the Shipping Board, and Judge Lovett, Director of Priority, were present at today's conference, and it is understood that H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, who is enthusiastically faborable to the plan for the Government control which President Wilson put into effect, will confer with Mr. McAdoo within a day or two.

Mr. McAdoo let it be known that the Railroads' War Board has pledged the closest co-operation, and that while it would necessarily require time to develop the large problems involved he expected immediate results in many directions. He asked the Railroads' War Board to present to him any information its members may possess which would aid in the formulation of a permanent plan of operation. Another request was for a plan to eliminate unnecessary duplication of both freight and passenger traffic. This report is expected within a week, and its practical application will be taken up then without delay.

The representatives of the railroads and Director General McAdoo said that no definite plans had been decided upon, aside from the order for the elimination of round-about long hauls.

No "Cure-All" in Sight.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that a "cure-all" for the many woes that have befallen the transportation facilities of the nation because of the unusual wartime conditions could not be found in a day, and that the public and interests must not expect that tomorrow or the day after normal conditions would be brought about because of Governmental operation.

There was a strong tendency, too, in official circles to emphasize the idea that it was not the mood or intention of the Government to attack the methods of the railroads with a ruthless hand or overthrow authority and suggestions of railroad executives without the closest scrutiny of the situation and the most careful study. Co-operation of the railroads in a big patriotic movement was the object sought, it was stated.

On the other hand, there was not the slightest doubt in the minds of those who discussed the situation with Mr. McAdoo today that in the endeavor to solve the transportation problem he would from the first appear as a man of action and determination, and that he was convinced that a long step had been taken in the right direction by placing in the hands of the Government the power to accomplish certain reforms which many officials have been demanding for many weks.

He was direct in all statements to the effect that there was no longer any division of railroad facilities in the country, and that the railroad maps were now "all of one color." It is on that basis that Mr. McAdoo will insist that the railroads be operated regardless of any obstacle which may appear to hinder such a course.

There was a question tonight as to whether the great mass of railway employes in the country—nearly two million in number—now become Government employes. Some officials hold that they do not, on the ground that the Government in assuming control of the railroads is only super-imposing its authority on them, and that as the roads are owned now, as before, by their stockholders, railroad employes are still employes of the owners of the roads.

H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, showed great satisfaction today in the Government operation of railroads, expressing the belief that much would be accomplished, although the larger problems would necessarily have to be approached slowly.

Mr. Garfield is anxious to bring about a pooling of coal output, preferably under the direction of the Government, which he believes would, with the pooling of railroad facilities, do more than anything else to solve the danger of coal shortage. He will place his case before Secretary McAdoo very shortly, and it is probable that he will urge steps which will have the effect of giving priority to coal shipments in certain districts where conditions are pressing.

An appeal was sent out to the railroads today by Dr. Garfield through the State Fuel Administrators to put "a war punch into car movements." Consignees also are asked to get unloaded even if they have to work nights, Sundays and holidays. It is estimated that a gain of 10 per cent. in efficiency can be obtained.

POULTRY SHOW
Madison Square Garden
The only show in New York this year. Uncle Sam's record-flight carrier pigeons. Wonderful display of game and ornamental birds, rare water fowl, cranes, etc. "Molly Wellington," World's Record Laying Hen—325 eggs in 10 months. Motion pictures and lectures.
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JUST in time to give 1917 a parting hoot, a sleek, spruce, admirably cut Evening Suit, *Tailed* or *Tuxedo*. Alterations, if any, finished in plenty of time for New Year's Eve.

$5.00 "Carlton" Evening Waistcoat
JUST in time to give 1917 a parting hoot, three exceptionally smart Evening Waistcoats in White or Black—*Carlton*, $5; *Regent*, $7.50; *Plaza*, $10. Alterations, if any, finished in time for New Year's Eve.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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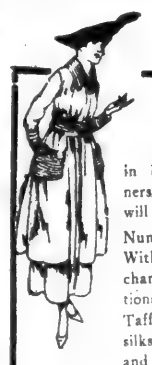

Spring Is Here

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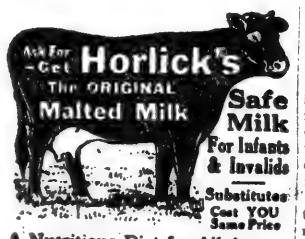

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Keep Horlick's Always on Hand Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

NEW LANDS FOUND BY STEFANSSON

Belated Message from Explorer Tells of Discoveries Made in Summer of 1916

NEAR MELVILLE ISLAND

One Close to Land Which He Discovered Year Before and Has Now Roughly Charted.

OTHER SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

Tidal Observations of Importance—A Lignite Deposit Near His Hunting Camp.

By VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

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Special to The New York Times.

MELVILLE ISLAND, Alaska, Feb. 17, via PORT YUKON, Dec. 26.—The land which I discovered in 1915 has, according to my surveys, its west tip, Cape Murray, at 77 degrees 55 minutes north latitude and 114 degrees 30 minutes west longitude. The north tip, Cape Malloch, is about the latitude of 79 degrees and the longitude of 113 degrees.

The east tip, Cape Mamen, I have not visited, but its location is approximately at 78 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and 108 west longitude. Cape Mackay, the southeast corner, is in 77 degrees 50 minutes latitude and 110 degrees longitude, while Cape Beuckat, the southwest corner, is near the latitude of 77 degrees 15 minutes and the longitude of 113 degrees.

A second land was discovered by me on June 13, 1916. The southwest corner of this is in latitude 79 degrees 50 minutes north and longitude 102 degrees west. The north tip is near 80 degrees 12 minutes north latitude and 100 degrees west longitude. The southeast point is approximately at the latitude of 79 degrees 40 minutes north and the longitude of 99 degrees west.

There are several smaller islands in the strait between this "second land" and Helberg Island.

Hassel Sound I have found to be fifteen miles wide at the narrowest part.

The most southerly point of King Christian Island is at latitude 77 degrees 41 minutes north. The greatest east and west diameter of the island is about fifteen miles.

A small island was discovered between Paterson (doubtless Bathurst) and Finlay Islands.

The greatest diameter of Finlay Island is about twelve miles. The sea between King Christian and Finlay Islands has a maximum depth of 172 fathoms.

A third land was discovered by me on Aug. 3. The south tip was approximately in latitude 77 degrees 9 minutes north, longitude 107 north. The north tip is near the latitude of 77 degrees 55 minutes, and the longitude of 108 degrees 10 minutes.

Tidal observations with instrumentally determined local time at Cape Isachsen, Hassel Sound, and the south tip of the "third land" were thirty hours at each place.

I spent Aug. 9 to Sept. 9 on the "third land," stopped on the east coast of "first land," and then going south from latitude 78 and lognitude 110, around Capes Mackay and Benckat, reached Cape Murray on Sept. 28. I failed to find here the expected cache and hunting party, and proceeded to from latitude 78 and longitude 110, on Oct. 7.

There I found the hunting party which was ordered to Cape Murray. They had not crossed on account of accidents and Summer thaws. This camp has a good lignite coal mine, and is our advance base for 1917.

I reached my hunting party on Liddon Gulf on Oct. 16. There were no hardships during the trip, but one dog was lost by sickness. Much time was lost on account of my sprained ankle and snow blindness, due to poor goggles.

Storkersen's Summer work was successful. Five tons of dried meat and fat were ready to take the place of pemmican in the ice work.

My four sleds and forty-three dogs were in fair condition for the work of the coming Spring.

Support parties and hunters will cross from Melville in April for Mercy Bay and Cape Kellett on the North Star. I hope to launch the Mary Sachs and reach Hershel Island in August, 1917.

This dispatch from Stefansson, dated last February, antedates by nearly nine months the one published in THE TIMES yesterday, which was sent from Herschel Island, and told of the explorer's failure through a mishap to his vessel to reach Point Barrow and thence proceed to the Northern Pacific as he had intended.

The new dispatch was probably sent out by the same trader to whom he said he would intrust the later message.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 28.—Sir Robert Frederic Stupart, director of the Toronto Magnetic Observatory, who read the dispatch from Stefansson, said that the tidal observations seemed to indicate little land beyond. The lignite discoveries were interesting but not commercially important.

COAL CRISIS ACUTE; COLD NEAR ZERO

Continued from Page One.

in all his journey he found only five flagrant violations of the regulation. In each case the offender was warned, and this warning will be followed by prosecution if a second inspection shows the rule is being disregarded.

The city's supply of coal is being curtailed by the holiday celebrations at the mines. There were practically three days on which New York received less than the usual supply of coal, and the Administration officials believe that this condition will be duplicated at New Year's. It is said that only about two-thirds of the normal supply of 40,000 tons a day was delivered in this city yesterday.

O. B. Stanton, Deputy Administrator in charge of the office at Eldridge and Rivington Streets, said that there had been a noticeable falling off of complaints yesterday. He was unable to explain it. Arthur F. Rice, Commissioner of the Coal Merchants Association, sent a letter to Mr. Peters yesterday, in which he said the association had approved the recommendation made by the Conservation Committee as to conservation and equitable distribution, and pledged its support to carry out all such suggestions.

The Health Department report shows that the number of deaths from pneumonia for the twenty-four hours that ended at noon yesterday was 31, against 73 the day before. Yesterday's pneumonia deaths by boroughs were: Manhattan, 14; Brooklyn, 12; Bronx, 3; Richmond, 2, and Queens none. The total number of pneumonia deaths for the week ended at noon was 280. That disease claimed 226 during the previous week out of a total of 1,278 deaths.

CAMP ILLNESS DUE TO LACK OF CLOTHING

Continued from Page One.

camp as the result of lack of warm clothing?"

"Yes. General Berry wired me on Dec. 1, that there was much sickness in camp due to colds from insufficient clothing," the witness said. "I took the matter up at once with the specialty bureaus here in Washington and was informed that clothing had already been shipped, except some of the olive drab coats, of which they were short, and they replaced those by sending about 4,300 olive drab sweaters."

Protests from Parents.

"All Senators and Representatives are receiving a great many letters from parents protesting very bitterly about the way their sons have been treated in hospitals," said Senator Hitchcock. "I had, only yesterday, a boy complaining that for two days at a time nobody looked after him, no nurse for him, and it seems to me we ought to know definitely just what medical attendance or what nurse attendance you have in these hospitals. This was not at Fort Sill; this was from another camp."

"But," said General Wright, "the division commanders would all like to know those things if there is any cause for complaint. I have never received complaints, and I doubt very much if any of the other division commanders have. They, as a rule, get through their hospitals at least once a week, and there is ample opportunity for any complaint to be made. The attending surgeons are just as keen on the job as they can be in the hospitals."

"Suppose some young fellow registers a pretty loud kick against the conditions in his camp," interjected Senator Chamberlain, "and sends it to his father or mother, or some friend, and that letter is forwarded to the division commander, and through him to the commanding officer of the company to which the young man belongs. Would it not be a little bit tropical for that young fellow?"

"I do not think so," said General Wright.

"Getting back to this ordnance situation," said Senator Chamberlain, "does your shortage of rifles and of machine guns and trench mortars retard the proper training of the young men in your division?"

"Yes, it does," said General Wright. "It has been claimed here the shortage of rifles does not retard the training of men," observed Chairman Chamberlain. "For instance, if you had only 5,000 rifles for 15,000 men, that by dividing the men into two or three divisions, they could be just as well trained as if you had 15,000 rifles for all. Is there anything in that?"

"No. You can't partially train them in that way. You can teach something about the thing. I am doing it with field artillery now," he said.

General Greble, who is in command of Camp Bowie, at Fort Worth, Texas, where the Oklahoma and Texas troops are quartered, told another story of lack of supplies and hospital facilities. He said he had informed four Washington officials of the lack of clothing and bad conditions late in September and did not get action until Nov. 14. He gave the present equipment shortage at Camp Bowie, expressed in percentage, as follows:

Rifles, .59; bayonets, .65; pistols, .86; cartridge belts, .59; machine guns, none on hand, (twenty Colts' shipped,); automatic rifles, .88; three-inch guns, .88; six-inch howitzers, none on hand; trench mortars, none on hand; one-pounder cannon, none on hand; artillery harness, .92; horse equipment, .81; infantry equipment, (this includes haversacks, first aid pouches and canteens,) .78; small arms ammunition, .75; artillery ammunition, .90. In addition, there are no live grenades, and none of the special carts, including rolling kitchens.

"Is there any reason why this camp has not been equipped with these things?" he was asked.

"I suppose," replied General Greble, "the Government has been equipping the regiments which went abroad, and, therefore, could not supply the different camps. I know we stripped the regiments at the border to give those going abroad full equipment.

The General said it was absolutely necessary that they should be drilled with real rifles, rather than the broomsticks, with which they were supplied, in some cases, at Camp Bowie. He pleaded for bayonets, of which there is a great shortage, and said:

"We must give the American soldier daily training in the use of the bayonet, so as to make him mentally active in its use. He must be taught to kill the other man and cannot do it with wooden guns."

"Would you prefer the Lewis gun to no machine guns at all?"

"I would prefer it to none at all," he said. "If we can get a better one later, so much the better. But what I want is some kind of machine gun now."

Shortage of Clothing.

General Greble said that on Dec. 23 all the men in his camp had overcoats, but that there was a shortage of 3,725 woolen coats and 2,088 woolen breeches. All the men had three suits of underclothing, three blankets and a slicker. In other words, the camp, he said, was pretty well supplied with all that is needed in the way of clothing; but, on Dec. 8 the camp was 17,000 overcoats short, which shortage was made up Dec. 15.

There are beds for 800 men in the base hospital at Camp Bowie, and on Dec. 24 this hospital had 810 patients. Of this number seven were dangerously ill, and the disease, which was killing sixteen men a day before that time, covering a period of several weeks, had subsided. On Dec. 24 one death was reported.

While the Government was unable to get overcoats to the camp, the Red Cross, General Greble said, supplied 21,000 sweaters and 15,000 blankets. The sweaters were used instead of overcoats.

"What did you do to obtain clothing for the camp?" Senator Chamberlain asked.

"I wrote four letters to Washington, including one to General Sharpe and another to General Gorgas, telling them of the situation and requesting clothing," he replied.

"When was the letter sent to General Sharpe?"

"On Sept. 11."

"Was any attention paid to your letters?"

"Yes; I got replies, but little action."

General Greble reluctantly permitted his letter to General Sharpe to be read by Senator Hitchcock. This letter states that there was a great lack of clothing, and the writer greatly feared there would be an epidemic. It told about the crowding of twelve men into one tent, whereas such tents should not accommodate more than eight men each.

Toward the end of the letter, General Greble invited the attention of General Sharpe to the lack of a flag-pole. He said he had asked his quartermaster for a pole and a flag, but had been informed by the Southern Department that the post was not entitled to a flag and a flag-pole.

"Finally, an electric light company in the community supplied the camp with a fifty-five-foot flag-pole, and I had to put a storm flag at the mast," added General Greble. "I told General Sharpe that this was lowering the dignity of the army and appealed for a flag."

"Did you get a flag?"

"Yes; on Nov. 14, when I received a telegram from General McCain telling me to put less men in the tents. This telegram was in reply to my letter of Sept. 11 to General Sharpe."

"Was this after the epidemic had come as the result of conditions you had complained of on Sept. 11?"

"It was after the epidemic."

General Greble also complained in this letter to General Sharpe that ropes were being used for harness while plenty of harness could be obtained in the community.

"Do you think the epidemic could have been prevented if there had been better sewerage and plenty of clothing?"

"I do not say the epidemic could have been prevented, but certainly many lives would have been saved," he replied.

General Greble said that 8,000 men had gone through the base hospital in one month, and that the hospital built for 800 men had held as many as 1,800 at one time. He also said that there were many cases of tuberculosis, and a virulent type of pneumonia.

The reason given by the War Department, General Greble said, for failure to deliver motor trucks was that the department desired to delay until a standard truck was evolved.

In conclusion General Greble said the British "did not think much of the tanks" until General Byng used them so successfully.

The committee today received from Secretary Baker the following letter in reply to its resolution requesting immediate action to relieve clothing shortages in the cantonments:

"I beg to inform you that the War Department has been in telegraphic communication with all the camps and cantonments for several days, and answers have been received from almost all of them. These answers indicate that the situation has improved in the last few days, since the date of your own information, due to the arrival of clothes and other supplies which had been on the way for some time. Steps have been taken immediately to furnish supplies to such camps as indicate a shortage.

"A full report will be sent to you as soon as all telegrams have been received."

Don't weaken the perfection of

Club Cocktails

by diluting them. Stir with big lumps of ice or ice the bottle.

TWO DUELS TO BE FOUGHT.

Accused Buenos Aires Journalists Will Fight Press Club Officers.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 28.—Two duels are in prospect as a result of the action of the Press Club in suspending the Directors and editors of La Union on the ground that the newspaper has been receiving a monthly subsidy from the Germans.

Emilio Tjarkas, Director of the newspaper, has challenged Luis Mitre, publisher of La Nacion and President of the Press Club. The other duel is to be fought by Señor Caleagano of La Union and Señor Franchi, an officer of the Press Club.

CLUB OUSTS LA FOLLETTE.

Madison (Wis.) Organization Condemns Him for "Aid to Enemy."

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 28.—Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator from Wisconsin, was expelled from membership in the Madison Club tonight because of "unpatriotic conduct and giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a Very Important Presentation of

Men's Fine Shirts at $2

¶ New York men have seldom seen shirts such as these at anything near this price. They are the very "cream" of the best collections of shirts created for the New Year by America's foremost shirt makers.

¶ The patterns are full of originality, the weaves are decidedly new and novel, and as to tailoring—no shirts could possibly reflect more care in the execution of even the minutest detail. All have been made from materials intended for shirts at much higher prices, including, among many others:

Silk and Cotton Mixtures, Imported

Madras and Colorful Novelty Cloths

¶ Sizes for little, medium, large and extra large men, in both soft and stiff cuff models.

Men's Pure Silk Shirts $3.95

¶ Chiefly shirts that have been selling at higher prices, made of heavy weight, rich silks of an unusually superlative quality. If you lean toward silk shirts of the better kind, this is certainly an opportunity to effect an important saving.

Men's Silk Cravats Special at 39c, 55c and 95c

¶ A brand new collection of scarfs that were intended to retail at much higher prices. The patterns are most tempting, and reveal a wealth of originality in their wonderful colorings.

White Dress Shirts at $1.85

¶ A special offering for the New Year festivities. Exceptionally well made, with Imported Pique, pleated or knife pleated fronts. For shirts of this quality $1.85 is a very low price. All sizes in both sleeve lengths and collar bands.

Men! Young Men!
A Special Overcoat Event at $20.00

BEARING the Kirschbaum label, there can be no questions of quality of these garments. . . . Desirable all wool fabrics for cold weather wear. Belted, form-fitting and loose draping models, all new 1917-1918 designs. . . . At $20.00, we are offering these garments at about next fall's wholesale price for overcoats of equal quality.

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Fur-lined and Fur-trimmed Coats

are on sale, very specially priced, to-day (Saturday)

This is a most important offer as, considering the fine qualities, the prices are unprecedentedly low.

Men's Fur-lined Coats

made of Oxford gray or heather-mixed materials; lined with dark muskrat skins and finished with extra-quality beaver collar

at $87.50

Men's Fur-lined Coats

made of black or Oxford gray materials; lined with muskrat skins and finished with beaver, Persian lamb or Hudson seal collar

at $72.00

Men's Fur-collar Coats

made of soft fleecy materials in gray or heather mixtures; yoke lined with silk. The collar is of excellent-quality beaver

at $55.00

A Clearance Sale of

Men's High Shoes

offering unusual values in seasonable footwear

at $5.50 per pair

is now being held on the Sixth Floor.
All sizes are represented, but not in every style.

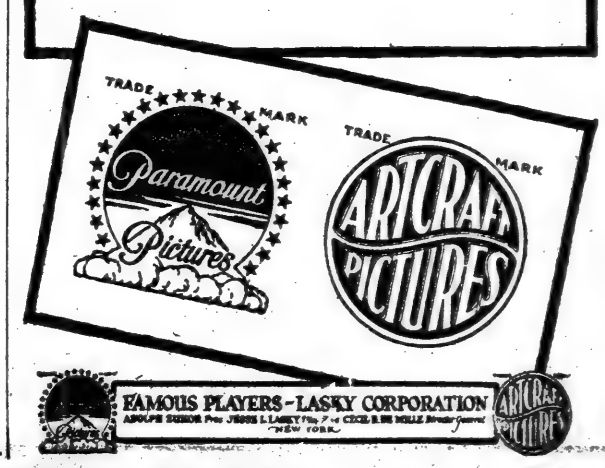
Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

Paramount and Artcraft trade-marks in a theatre announcement *signify* something.

Something more than mere seating capacity and a ticket booth.

"Foremost stars, superbly directed, in clean motion pictures."



REFUSES $250,000 FOR $35,000 PLANT

Owner of New England Rendering Company Says Packers Wanted to Drive Him Out.

WANTS TO EARN HIS PROFITS

Tells Trade Commission Combination Exists to Crush Small Dealers and End Competition.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Squeezing of small dealers out of competition by the alleged control of the big packers upon the meat, rendering, soap, and fertilizer industries of the country was depicted today by witnesses before the Federal Trade Commission, which had transferred its hearings temporarily to this city. Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the commission, said the packers controlled the rendering business from its collection of butchers' waste to the manufacture of valuable by-products by their methods of gaining control of meat scraps, fat and bones.

Witnesses declared that large markets were established in strategic positions in various large cities where packers named the price at which meats could be sold at retail. These prices were said to be below that at which the small retailers could sell, resulting in the neighborhood butchers closing up their shops in ever-increasing numbers.

Many of the witnesses heard today gave their versions of being driven out of business by what they termed the "trust," or of getting into the combination in order to live. Two of the witnesses, however, enlivened the somewhat savory details concerning greases and bones by trumpeting their defiance to the packers.

Refused Big Offer for Plant.

John Glennie of North Andover, a man of the rugged New England type, said that he had refused an offer of $250,000 for his plant, which, according to his own estimate, was not worth more than $35,000. This offer was made, he said, when the "trust" tried to put him out of business. They resorted first to the usual methods, he said, of bidding up prices for materials, by hiring away his men and by "leasing" away his customers by the bonus system.

"Finally," he said, "a representative of the combine came to me and said very sympathetically he was sorry, but if I persisted in being stubborn it would be necessary to put me out of the business, as much as the members of the combine hated to do so."

"And you persisted?" asked Mr. Heney.

"I went into their own territory after their business," Glennie replied. "Even at the prices they boosted up I was able to make a living. I did much of the work myself and knew what my men were doing. I didn't have the heavy overhead expenses of the combine."

"But do you mean to say," interposed Commissioner Murdock, who presided, "that you refused the difference between $35,000 and $250,000 for the sake of a right?"

"I was out to earn a living," Glennie said, "and if it is necessary to fight for it I'll fight. I built my business up with my own hands and I won't have it bought away from me by any such methods as that. What I get I'll earn, and I won't live on easy money."

Would Forego Profits During War.

Glennie said he was willing to forego profits during the war as a method of "doing his bit."

"I'm willing," he said, "to pay the butcher so much for his waste materials so that he can afford to sell his meats cheaper to the consumer. I'm willing to contribute that much as my bit to the war. Even at the high prices I am paying for waste, I can manufacture them into fertilizers and the like on my own account and make a bare living. Or I can even sell the stuff to trust-controlled manufacturers and make a living. I tell you there isn't a large soap factory in the country today that isn't controlled by the packers."

When Mr. Glennie stepped down from the other so-called trust bucker was L. U. McCaffrey, Police Commissioner of Pawtucket, R. I., who with his brother conducted the What Cheer Chemical Company there. He told of meeting stiff opposition in getting waste products and of refusing offers to sell his business.

"I told 'em," he said, "that they didn't have money enough to make me sell out. It was my business and I intended to hang on to it. I was told at that meeting that they didn't like the shape of my jaw."

Earl S. Avery, who conducts an independent rendering business in Worcester, gave some interesting details of how, as he put it, the packers kept secret their control of both the meat and the rendering business. When he was employed by a wholesale meat firm in Manchester, he said, he learned from the bookkeeper that there was a meeting of the wholesalers each week where the account of each customer was examined. The retailers were known by number.

"For instance," he explained, "Mr. Jones would be known as No. 5. If it happened that he owed the Swift Company for last week's meat, this fact was entered in the books of the other concerns. When Jones tried to buy meat from Swift he was refused because of his unpaid bill. When he tried to buy his meat from the other concerns he was refused for one reason or another. But, if he paid his bill, Swift's bookkeeper called up the other bookkeepers on the telephone and would say: 'O. K. No. 5, Swift,' and Jones would find clear sailing once more."

Another witness was W. E. Keeler, who has been driven out of the independent rendering business at least three times by the methods of the combination, according to his statement.

A new twist to the testimony was given by W. K. Hutchinson, proprietor of retail meat stores in Greater Boston, who openly charged the packers with giving short weight of pork.

Mr. Hutchinson was asked by Mr. Heney if there was any truth in statements attributed to the packers that retailers were gouging the public.

"They can't do any gouging," Mr. Hutchinson said. "There were 400 provision dealers who failed in Boston last August. Does that look as if they were gouging or being gouged?"

100 NEEDIEST FUND GROWS.

New Contributions Bring the Grand Total to $58,577.

More contributions received yesterday to the fund for the One Hundred Neediest Cases brought the grand total up to $58,577.47. The Charity Organization Society yesterday received contributions as follows: "In Memory of Ida," $5; Mrs. James W. Watson, $5; F. H. B., $20. The State Charities Aid Society received $1 from Mrs. Vienen. THE NEW YORK TIMES received contributions from Mrs. J. E. Holloway, $10; Helen B. Millhouse, $10; "The Americans," $10.

THE TIMES acknowledges the following contributions to the Halifax Relief Fund: William H. Payden, $15; Miss Adelaide Finsle, $1.

Campaign for Hebrew School.

At a meeting at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday a campaign to raise $50,000 was opened by the Trustees of the National Hebrew School, at 183 Madison Street. The funds will be used to erect a new schoolhouse. The school now has 500 pupils, and the housing facilities are so restricted that no more can be admitted. Sol. Lamport, with offices at 511 Broadway, is Treasurer.

AMERICAN NURSES PRAISED BY HAIG

List of Those Cited for Bravery Contains Names of Two Serving with Unit from This City.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Field Marshal Haig has submitted a list of names of persons serving on the western front who are deserving of special mention. The list, which was published today in The London Gazette, contains the names of many Americans attached to the American Army Nursing Corps. The names of the women mentioned are:

Miss B. M. Alexander, Chicago Unit; Miss S. Briggs, Lakeside Unit, Cleveland; Mrs. J. Christie, Presbyterian Hospital Unit, New York; Miss C. Cuppaidge, St. Louis Unit; Miss M. Dunlop, University of Pennsylvania Unit, Philadelphia; Miss G. M. Gerrard, Harvard University Unit; Miss C. Hall, Harvard Unit; Miss H. G. McClelland, Philadelphia Unit; Miss I. McKee, Lakeside Unit; Miss L. Marsh, Presbyterian Hospital Unit; Miss J. C. Stemson, St. Louis, and Miss D. Arch of the Chicago Unit.

Bars Security Imports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The British Government has undertaken, according to a dispatch received from Consul General Skinner at London, to control the investment of private capital as to securities. The Government will prohibit the importation of foreign securities for sale in the money market and an embargo is placed on remittances out of the country buying foreign securities. British Government securities alone are exempted from the operation of both restrictions.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

MID-WINTER SALES

IN

GOWNS·WRAPS·SUITS
COATS·BLOUSES·MILLINERY
AND FURS

AT VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues

English Trench Coats for Officers or Civilians

Designed for severe weather and hard service. Lined with lambs' wool and interlined with oil silk, providing the utmost protection against wet and cold.

Trench Coats . . at $48.50

Trench Raincoats at $32.50

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Women's Black Net Over Taffeta Frocks

In a Most Important Special Sale

Today at $25

Black, for an evening gown, is always in good taste, can be worn more often than colors, and is much more serviceable. These dainty frocks are of excellent quality Chiffon Taffeta with Silk Net overdress, embellished with beadwork. Sizes 34 to 42.

We Shall Also Offer Today

Lustrous Chiffon Taffeta Evening Gowns, Special at $14.50

Simple but very fashionable dresses of soft, shimmering Taffeta—the material being worth at retail $2.50 a yard. Net winged sleeves and surplice waist. Obtainable in Flesh color, Pink, Turquoise, Orchid, Maize, or White. Sizes 34 to 40. *Fourth Floor.*

Important Reductions on Women's Fashionable Suits

All in the wanted materials and colorings, trimmed with furs of a very high order. The models are among the most successful designed this season.

Suits	Formerly $95 to $125	Now $59.00
Suits	Formerly $75 to $85	Now $45.00
Suits	Formerly $65 to $69	Now $33.00
Suits	Formerly $50 to $59	Now $28.00
Suits	Formerly $39.50 to $45	Now $23.00
Suits	Formerly $25 to $35	Now $17.50

Fourth Floor.

Important Reductions in Women's Fashionable Furs—

Presenting a most extraordinary opportunity for the purchase of furs of a very high order at greatly reduced prices.

Hudson Seal Coats	Were $100	Now $82.50
Hudson Seal Coats	Were $160	Now $135.00
Hudson Seal Coats	Were $175	Now $155.00
Natural Muskrat Coats	Were $92.50	Now $82.50
Blended Marmot Coats	Were $65.00	Now $57.50
Taupe Wolf Sets	Were $65	Now $47.50
Skunk Muffs	Special $15	Scarfs $30.00
Hudson Seal Muffs	Special $12.50	Scarfs $16.50
Beaver Muffs	Special $24.50	Scarfs $32.50
Black Lynx Muffs	Special $25	Scarfs $30.00
Wolf Muffs	Special $21.50	Scarfs $19.50

Values of Extraordinary Importance Today in a

Sale of Women's Street Coats and Evening Wraps

at Prices Low Enough to Insure Prompt Disposal

The materials are the richest and most exclusive for present wear, and the rare beauty of the models will appeal to the most exacting. Many are beautifully trimmed with fine furs, and others are strictly tailored.

Evening Wraps	Formerly $135 to $250	Now $95.00
Evening Wraps	Formerly $95 to $125	Now $69.50
Evening Wraps	Formerly $75 to $110	Now $48.00
Street Coats	Formerly $165 to $275	Now $125.00
Street Coats	Formerly $125 to $150	Now $89.50
Street Coats	Formerly $95 to $110	Now $65.00
Street Coats	Formerly $69.50 to $85	Now $45.00
Street Coats	Formerly $50 to $65	Now $39.50
Street Coats	Formerly $35 to $45	Now $25.00

Saks' Shoes for Boys, Misses and Girls

are made over lasts scientifically designed to allow proper development of young and tender feet. We now offer at the following prices a large variety of lace and button models in Black Russia Calf, Tan Russia Calf, and Patent Coltskin with Black Cloth or Kid tops.

Sizes 6 to 8	Black $3	Tan $4.00
Sizes 8½ to 11	Black $3.50	Tan $4.50
Sizes 11½ to 2	Black $4	Tan $5.00
Sizes 2 to 7	Black $6	Tan $6.50
Youths' Black or Tan Shoes, in sizes 11 to 2		$3.50 and $4.00
Boys' Black and Tan Shoes, in sizes 2½ to 6		$4.00 and $5.00

We also offer Genuine White Buckskin Shoes at $4.50, $5, and $5.50

Today—Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses Greatly Reduced

—a splendid collection of fashionable and becoming Suits, Coats and Dresses, radically reduced to insure prompt clearance.

Suits	Formerly $25 to $39.50	Now $14.00
Suits	Formerly $45 to $49.50	Now $20.00
Suits	Formerly $55 to $69.50	Now $34.00
Suits	Formerly $75 to $98.50	Now $48.00
Coats	Formerly $25 to $29.50	Now $19.50
Coats	Formerly $35	Now $23.50
Coats	Formerly $39.50	Now $35.00
Coats	Formerly $50	Now $39.50
Coats	Formerly $65	Now $49.50
Dresses	Formerly $18.50 to $25	Now $14.50
Dresses	Formerly $29.50 to $35	Now $18.50
Dresses	Formerly $45	Now $29.50
Intermediate Girls' All Wool Serge and Silk Dresses. Formerly $18.50 to $25		Now $15.00
Girls' Wool Dresses	Formerly $10	Now $7.95
Girls' Wash Dresses	Formerly $1.50	Now $1.00
Girls' Wash Dresses	Formerly $3.50	Now $2.00
Girls' Wash Dresses	Formerly $5.00	Now $3.00
Girls' Rain Cape and Hood	Formerly $2.95	Now $1.95

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Books That Inspire Good Resolutions

Not only do they suggest ways in which we may make life worthier and happier for ourselves and others but they also show how to accomplish these results. The following are but a few of the books that stimulate New Year's Resolutions you will find easy and pleasing to carry out.

Strength of Will and How to Develop It—*E. Boyd Barrett*	$1.08
Laugh and Live—*Douglas Fairbanks*	89c
The Philosophy of Power—*J. Herman Randall*	$1.34
Your Forces and How to Use Them—*Christian D. Larson*	$1.08
The Higher Powers of Mind and Spirit—*Ralph Waldo Trine*	$1.21
Pushing to the Front—*Orison Swett Marden*	$1.08
The Path of Prosperity—*James Allen*	44c
In Tune With the Infinite—*Ralph Waldo Trine*	$1.17
He Can Who Thinks He Can—*Orison Swett Matden*	$1.08

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DIARY

Compiled by Mary Parker Converse

Waterproof binding. 60c net.

Send a copy to your soldier or sailor boy for the New Year.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

20c Each 2 for 35c

Lion Collars

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

The Artillery of Trench Coats

Coats that are to other trench coats what the big guns are to the infantry—hard hitting against the storm—re-inforcing in their service and protecting against every attack.

Trench Coats from London $29.75

A recent importation of well made storm coats, of a good waterproofed fabric with warm plaid lining and an interlining of oil-skin. Made with belt all around and collar which buttons to neck.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Service Watches

To be worn on the wrist, nickel and sterling silver cases. Some with unbreakable crystals and luminous figures and hands. Swiss make, 7 and 15 jewel movements, $6.89 to $27.50

American make, 7 and 15 jewels, $16.89 to $25.75

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 34th St.

Vest Pocket Kodaks at $10.79

Just the thing for the fighting man. Dependable, easy to carry and inexpensive to maintain. Fitted with speed F 7.5 Maco Anastigmat lenses. Flexible belt cases of olive drab calfskin, $1.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Books on Military Subjects

We have a good assortment of books on this all important topic and are constantly watching for new books, adding them to our shelves as soon as they are available.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Rear.

Macy's **Shaving Cream**

The cream that never fails under any conditions. As refreshing as a brisk massage, antiseptic. Lathers freely in hot, cold, hard or soft water.

Large Tube, 17c

Macy's—Drug Department, Main Floor, Rear.

Soldiers' Smokes

All well known brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco at prices lower than elsewhere, also Pipes, from 24c up.

Tobacco Pouches, 24c to $2.49

Cigar and Cigarette Cases, of leather, 49c to $6.49

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

There Must Be Food For All

The United States Food Administration asks that every one do his or her part in conserving the food resources of this country. Order no more than you can eat, and you will help feed our soldiers and our allies.

DENIZENS of the Great City!—here is your chance at last to enjoy the fruits of the earth grown under your own hands—a taste of the game and economies of country life!

And it's all so simple. Phone or write us for some Rhubarb plants—we send them to you in a box—you put them in your dark cellar—yes, Greenwich Village, Bronx, Brooklyn, anywhere—and in 3 weeks, presto—you serve your own Rhubarb on your table! Plants 25 cts. each, $2 for 10 (enough for a family)

L. HICKS & SON
Forty Years of Growing Here
WESTBURY (Phone 66) L. I.

Skin troubles are unsightly!

Resinol helps sick skins

Only those who have undergone them can realize the mental and physical discomforts which many skin affections cause. The distressing appearance and the intolerable irritation and burning too often make life really miserable. Yet Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, generally overcomes these troubles promptly, even if they are severe and long-established. The Resinol treatment relieves skin troubles.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. Why don't you try them?

Reliability—

RISK and CHANCE are eliminated when you order wines and liquors from the nearest Hygrade store—

Because

We absolutely guarantee

Quality same as Always
Quantity same as Always

And you save money, too. Why deny yourself this advantage? Compare these prices with those you pay:

California Vintage Wines
Hycala Brand, per bot. 75c

Royal Buffet Cocktails
11 varieties, per bot. $1.35

Hygrade Dry Gin
per bot. (½ gallon) $1.50

Hygrade Private Stock Whiskey
per bot. (½ gallon) $1.50

Old Reserve Maryland Whiskey
per bot. (½ gallon) $1.75

Kintore Scotch Whiskey
per bot. (½ gallon) $2.15

Glenvale Scotch Blend
per bot. (½ gallon) $1.75

Trouville Cognac
Imported in Glass
Special holiday price $2.75

Patrician Sherry
per bot. $1.50
A fine, old, dry, nutty Sherry from Spain.

Aristocrat Port
per bot. $1.50
A heavy sweet Port from Portugal.

HYGRADE WINE CO.

Largest retail wine and liquor dealers in the United States

60 Stores in Greater New York

Look in the telephone book for address of our store in your neighborhood.

SERVICE HYGRADE QUALITY

MAIL ORDERS addressed to 30 North Avenue will receive PROMPT and CAREFUL attention.

BACK TO NOVELLES.

Novelles in France, recaptured by the British from the Germans, witnessed the return of the people. This picture is reproduced in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Adv.

SAW SOLDIERS DRUNK IN GRAB'S SALOON

Government's Witnesses Testify Against New Rochelle Dance Hall Proprietor and His Son.

BOY SAILOR IS CALLED

Says He Obtained Beer by the 'Substitution System'—Defendants to Call Character Witnesses.

The friends of Jacob Grab, the saloon and dance hall proprietor of New Rochelle who with his son Henry is on trial in the criminal branch of the United States District Court, charged with violating the military laws by selling intoxicating drinks to soldiers and sailors, were present in force yesterday morning when the case was resumed before Judge Augustus N. Hand, in the Federal Building. The Government produced several witnesses, all of whom testified that they had seen soldiers and sailors in uniform drinking in the place, many of them almost helplessly drunk.

As the trial progressed the questions put to witnesses on cross-examination by the counsel of father and son indicated that the defense will be that while soldiers and sailors may have drunk beer or even whisky in Germania Hall, which is the name of the Grab saloon in New Rochelle, they never obtained it with the knowledge or approval of the defendants. A number of New Rochelle citizens, it was said yesterday, would go on the stand next week as character witnesses for the Grabs.

One of the witnesses called by the Government was a young sailor who has been in the navy only a few months. He is Patrick Kinsella, a New Rochelle lad, only 18 years of age, who on the night that Germania Hall was raided by the United States authorities was found intoxicated in the place. He was not a very willing witness, but in answer to repeated questions admitted that he was intoxicated on the night of the raid, and that he had bought drinks in the dance hall. He said that he obtained the drinks through the "substitution" system; that is, a civilian companion would order beer and he would order a soft drink and when the drinks were served they would exchange glasses.

Kinsella admitted paying for several rounds of drinks. He pointed out a waiter, who was in the room, as a man who had served him on at least one occasion. He said that neither of the Grabs ever personally had served him a drink. Kinsella's testimony was made the subject of a motion by lawyers for the Grabs, who asked that it be ruled out as irrelevant. Judge Hand denied the motion.

Among other witnesses called were Michael B. Donovan and William H. Cotter of the Edison Company, who, with the consent of their employers and at the request of the Government, made an investigation of conditions in Germania Hall prior to the raiding of the place by Marshal McCarthy. Both testified that they had seen drinks served to soldiers and sailors in the dance hall and also in the barroom of the place.

The trial will be continued at 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning.

WANTS SALOONS KEPT SHUT

Grand Jury Urges Strict Police Regulations in New Rochelle.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 28.—The Grand Jury charged with the investigation of vice conditions in New Rochelle, as disclosed by United States Marshal McCarthy in his raid on saloons and resorts, today handed its presentment to Judge Frank L. Young with a request that it be sent to Governor Whitman. District Attorney Lee P. Davis asserted that the Governor would make public the findings of the jury and perhaps advise some action.

In conducting its investigation through four weeks the Grand Jury requested evidence from Marshal McCarthy and other Federal officials who aided in the raid upon saloons and other resorts charged with violating the provisions of the Selective Draft law by serving liquor to soldiers.

The saloon keepers charged with selling liquor to soldiers have been brought before Federal courts, but the Grand Jury urged that all saloons in New Rochelle, including those outside the barred zone around Fort Slocum, be ordered permanently closed by the Governor. Other conditions in New Rochelle were considered by the jury, and it was suggested that strict police regulations be enforced.

ARMY CLOTH THEFT GROWS.

Investigation Shows Robbery May Exceed $500,000.

The Army Intelligence Service continued yesterday the investigation of the army uniform cloth thefts, which it is now stated may show that the Government has been robbed of more than $500,000 worth of olive drab cloth, need of which was never greater than at the present moment. No additional arrests were made yesterday, although it is stated that several persons, whose names have not publicly figured in the case, might be in custody before New Year's. It was said by one of the Federal agents who have been working on the case that the investigation to date indicated that the thefts had been occurring not only in New York, but also in several other large cities in various parts of the country.

While the agents of the Army Intelligence Service are busy with the cloth investigation, agents of the Department of Justice are studying the problem of the registration of German subjects, a problem which will have to be met in the near future. Whether or not the registration will be directed by the Police Department, or by the Federal authorities is a question still to be decided. In the event it is handled by the Government the impression is that the registering of more than 135,000 Germans in New York City will be supervised by United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy of New York, and James M. Fewer of Brooklyn.

The parole of P. A. Borgermeister, the former confidential Secretary to Dr. Heinrich Albert, the financial director of the German plot system during the first two years of the war, expires within the next two or three days. Borgermeister, who was released from the Fort Oglethorpe prison camp on a few weeks' leave of absence, authorized by the Attorney General in Washington, is now in Dutchess County. His parole will not be extended, it was said yesterday, and he will be returned to Fort Oglethorpe.

HALIFAX NEEDS MONEY.

Food Supply Is Sufficient for Present, Gov. McCall Is Told.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Halifax still needs money for relief of the sufferers by the explosion, according to a telegram to Governor McCall from the Chairman of the Halifax Relief Committee today. The telegram says:

"We are receiving inquiries daily from Massachusetts cities and towns stating it is reported Halifax needs no further help, financial or otherwise, and asking if this is true. May we presume further on your kindness and ask you to please make it known that while we have sufficient supplies of materials and food at present our financial needs are far from met."

MOYNIHAN SENTENCED.

Justice Goff Declines to Let Boy Escape Into the Navy.

Timothy Moynihan, 16 years old, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison yesterday for not less than ten years and not more than fifteen years by Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. A jury found Moynihan guilty of slaying Henry Ayres, a fellow-baseball player, on June 21. Before pronouncing sentence Justice Goff announced he had received a note from Miss Fanny Hunt, 406 West Fifty-seventh Street, who wrote that she was a recruiting agent and suggested that she would get Moynihan in the navy if sentence was suspended. In a reference to this Justice Goff said:

"I do not think this reference to having Moynihan enlist in the navy has been made with authority from naval officers. I have repeatedly refused such requests before, for I believe service in the army or navy of the United States should be regarded as a badge of honor and not a refuge to escape the consequences of crime."

Representative Mann Better.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, Republican floor leader, is improving and probably will leave Johns Hopkins Hospital in a few weeks, according to word received here today. At no time has Mr. Mann been critically ill.

29 ARMY TRUCKS END 600-MILE TEST TRIP

Reach Baltimore After Journey from Detroit Hampered by Cold and Snow.

ONE WRECKED BY A TRAIN

Experiment Proves the Autos Can Be Moved for Long Distances Under Own Power.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—Twenty-nine three-ton auto trucks which arrived here this afternoon from Detroit proved the practicability of moving them by their own power over long distances and thus relieving the railroads of carrying them. Captain Bennett Bronson was in command of the trucks, with First Lieutenant L. J. Ward as medical officer and Second Lieutenant C. A. Riley in charge of eighty soldiers. No direct comparisons have been made as to the cost of transporting material by auto trucks and by railroad. It is the Government's intention to transport supplies by trucks over long distances, as the experiment has proved a complete success.

When the trucks lined up at City Hall this afternoon they had completed a 600-mile trip. The three officers and four-score other soldiers brought them over the roads from the Western city through temperatures as low as eight degrees below zero, through driving rains, and through snowdrifts which in one case forced them to shovel a path through drifts almost as high as the trucks themselves.

Thirty trucks left Detroit, but one was wrecked by a train at Bracesville, Ohio, a few miles out of Detroit. Frank Papelo, who was riding in the rear, was killed, and Private Litchfield, who was driving, was slightly injured.

The test was entirely satisfactory, according to Captain E. B. Butchers of the Engineers and H. C. Osterman, civilian representative of the Highway Transport Committee of the Council of National Defence, who traveled with the column as observers. They left Detroit on Dec. 14, and allowing for three and a half days during which they did not travel, they figure that they made an average of about fifty miles a day.

Captain Bronson turned the trucks over to Lieutenant Ralph Evans, representing a quartermaster's mechanical repair shop unit, which has established headquarters on a large tract of land near this city. The Captain and his men will return to Detroit tomorrow for another trip.

Thousands of trucks will be driven here from the West in future, and the Quartermaster's depot will be the centre for the assembling of great numbers of them. Some of the trucks will undoubtedly be shipped to France from Baltimore. Others will be merely assembled here for shipment from other Atlantic ports.

Captain Butchers left for Washington immediately to report on the trip. He said that it was an unqualified success. Sixty tons of spare parts for auto trucks were brought with this train.

Stock Swindlers Sentenced.

Joseph N. Pugh and Charles E. Grey, who were convicted in the Federal District Court of using the mails to defraud investors in the stock of the Grandlund Motors Company, were sentenced yesterday by Judge A. N. Hand to serve one year each in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Make Your Strength Equal Your Ambition

Are you standing still while others, with less ability perhaps, but better health, are forging ahead? Do you have to spur yourself to energy? Don't merely *wish* for rugged health—do something to get it—health is your heritage.

Take a course of *Pepto-Mangan*, the red blood builder, and see if it will benefit you. *Pepto-Mangan* strengthens the body by creating thousands of rich red blood cells which drive out poisons and help bring back the old-time joy of living.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Study this picture so you will know how real Pepto-Mangan looks.

Prescribed by physicians of two continents for over 25 years as a builder for tired, overworked, weak, run-down, and thin-blooded people, convalescents and invalids. It is a valuable tonic for girls in the adolescent period, nursing mothers, and children who lack vigor. It does not irritate the stomach nor produce constipation; its taste is pleasant; its color attractive; it cannot injure the teeth.

Friendly Warning: Reject substitutions, there are many. Accept only *Gude's Pepto-Mangan* as pictured in this advertisement. Never sold in bulk. Read the circular wrapped around bottle.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by M. J. Breitenbach Co., Manufacturing Chemists, New York

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE PERILS AND BEAUTIES OF CAMPAIGNING IN AFRICA

MARCHING ON TANGA

By Captain Francis Brett Young

The story of a British campaign in German East Africa, bringing out with equal vividness the wonders of the African tropics and the unique character of the extraordinary military undertaking.

ALREADY IN ITS THIRD EDITION IN ENGLAND

"It is hard to recall any book about this war of a quality at once so imaginative and so real."—*Westminster Gazette.*
"A magical book."—*Everyman.*
"It could not have been done better."—*The Globe.*
"As engrossing as any romance."—*The Scotsman.*

Ready January 10. *Price $1.50 Net.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

Armour Foods For Meatless Days

IT used to be that people associated the name of Armour and Company only with the preparation of meats. Today, however, the intelligent housewife has come to realize that the Armour name is synonymous with virtually every food she needs for her table—even though the day be Tuesday. For, under the protection of this big name in foods, she can now secure practically everything for every meal in the week—including the Meatless Day!

SOUPS, fish, vegetables, fruits, condiments, beverages—she can obtain them all under the guarantee of the Armour name and under the famous Oval Label, which marks the top grade of each kind of product.

Nor has it been mere chance that this is so. It has been because Armour and Company, recognizing the degree in which the Nation has looked to them to safeguard its food supply, has shouldered its responsibilities to the full.

Working With Hoover

THIS is more than a mere sudden backing up of the Food Administration's program. The dictum of a Meatless Day each week has our hearty support. Through intimate knowledge of conditions, Armour has long realized the need for conservation of our national meat supply. As a matter of fact, Armour advocated the need for Meatless Days long before Mr. Hoover ordered them. And Armour made preparations to handle the situation developed by this one-seventh decrease in the use of meat. Indeed, the marketing of our Oval Label Foods has been a step in the direction of increasing meat saving.

For, the fact that the housewife is able to buy a variety of other dependable products of known quality with an assurance of getting them at fair prices is very positive encouragement to the consumption of other foods. Through the Oval Label, she is enabled to do this.

With the increased need for true values which has become so apparent in the past year, the variety of foods sold under the Oval Label has been considerably extended. Milk condensaries, vegetable packing plants, fruit canneries, bean warehouses—all these and many others have been incorporated into the Armour organization that they may have the same economical management which has made it possible for Armour to prepare and sell at a lower charge on the dollar than any other industry dealing in necessities.

A Buying Guide

ALL this is important for housewives to understand—the more so because they know with certainty the values they are buying. For, as on hundreds of Armour Products with which women are already so familiar, the best grade of each of these many new products added to meet the conservation needs of war-time, will bear the Oval Label.

Thus, the housewife buying under this famous Label (the identification of top grade no matter on what it be found) can be sure not alone of widest range of choice but of utmost dependability, a prime consideration under existing circumstances.

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

2198

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Today: The Great Day of the Year End Sale Extraordinary for MEN

Winter Overcoats, Ulsters, Suits

Because we started big, there's still big variety. Practically every type of suit and coat for every man—if that man is prompt tomorrow.

MEN'S SUITS

$29.75—were $35, $37.50, $39.75, $40, $45.
$24.50—were $30 and $32.
$21.50—were $25 and $27.50.
$18.50—special assortment and special price; all sizes.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

$42.50—were $50, $55, $60.
$36.50—were $42, $45, $47.50.
$31.50—were $35, $37.50, $40.
$24.50—were $30 and $32.
$18.50—were $22.50 and $25.

"AERVENTO" RAINCOATS SPECIAL $12.75

U. S. ARMY OFFICERS' OVERCOATS $43.50
—were $60—full length, regulation, very warm.

U. S. ARMY WINTER COAT & BREECHES $39.50
—were $50—smart, natty, regulation uniform, finely tailored.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

First of the Five Parts

Great War Map of The New York Times

Published Tomorrow

In Rotogravure Picture Section

CABLE ADDRESS SIRHAM TELEPHONE RECTOR 1844-5

C. S. HAMMOND & COMPANY
THE NEW YORK MAP HOUSE
ENGRAVERS-PRINTERS-PUBLISHERS
30 CHURCH STREET
HUDSON TERMINAL
NEW YORK

December 28, 1917.

The New York Times,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

May we commend your enterprise and the magnificent way you are reproducing in Rotogravure the large scale map of the Western Front we prepared for you?

This five section map when joined together and mounted on cloth (at small expense) should readily retail at $3.00; an extraordinary gift to your readers.

An up-to-date American daily newspaper is one of the wonders of the World - and in this class The New York Times stands supreme. We wonder how so valuable a product can be sold for such an infinitesimal price.

Very truly yours,

C. S. HAMMOND & CO.
C. S. Hammond
President.

CSH/AH

To be sure of the Map order today from a newsdealer daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times for one month beginning tomorrow.

CAMP FOR OFFICERS TO OPEN AT YAPHANK

Training Will Begin on Jan. 5 in Charge of Col. Walter B. McCaskey.

TO TRAIN 535 STUDENTS

Selection Will Be Made by Officers Appointed by the Divisional Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Dec. 28.—The first opportunity for men from the first draft to qualify for commissions after having joined the national army will be at the training camp for officers to be held at Camp Upton from Jan. 5 until April 5. Enlisted men from the various tactical units have been recommended for the camp by their commanders, who for the last two or three months have observed their men closely with the view to selection of material for officers. Out of nearly 8,000 men recommended 1.7 per cent. of Camp Upton's enlisted personnel, or about 535 men, will be selected for the training camp by a board of officers appointed by the divisional commander. While attending the training camp the men will retain the rank and pay received before entering, and they will be carried on the rolls of their organizations as absent on detached service.

In addition the training camp for officers will be open to 235 graduates and undergraduates who have taken courses in military training at Cornell and Harvard Universities, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Connecticut Agricultural College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and New York Military Academy.

These candidates must enlist in the regular army for the duration of the war, and while attending the training camp they will have the rank of privates of the first class, with pay of $33 a month. All students at the training camp will wear the distinctive red, white, and blue hat cords of the civilian training camps.

The training camp for officers at Camp Upton will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Walter B. McCaskey, who is one of the best known younger officers of the infantry arm of the regular army. Colonel McCaskey entered the regular army from civil life in 1898, having been graduated from Pennsylvania State College. He previously served on the school ship Saratoga, commanded by Vice Admiral Sims, then a Lieutenant. Colonel McCaskey is a distinguished graduate of the army school of the line at Fort Leavenworth, and before being detailed to the training camp for officers was attached to the 152d Depot Brigade.

The senior instructor of the camp is Captain Julius Ochs Adler, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, formerly of the Executive Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who was an assistant instructor at the second officers' training camp at Plattsburg. Infantry instruction will be in charge of Captain William Bennet, U. S. R., while artillery instruction will be under Captain E. F. Bateson. The instructors at the training camp are all reserve officers, who, in the case of infantry and artillery officers, were assistants at the second officers' training camp at Plattsburg and Fort Niagara. The following have been detailed as instructors.

Infantry—Captains Frank R. Schell, Milton Bowman, John Olyphant, Theodore D. Bordell, William H. Draper, Jr., Henry W. Lehmkuhl, Harold R. Shurtleff, C. S. Williams, C. M. Harrington, Paul J. Goold, Royal E. Riggs, Cheshegh H. Briscoe, Roy G. Baker, Russell S. Cheney, and Ralph R. Ferris; First Lieutenant Frank Egan, Second Lieutenant C. F. Reddy.

Artillery—Captains A. H. Gordon, George F. Plimpton, and Henry H. Reed.

Signal Corps—Capt. H. H. Lawson.

Engineers—C. M. Plumley.

The training camp students will be graded weekly, and after a physical examination, April 5, the men will be rated according to their records by a board of officers and recommended as eligible for commissions as Second Lieutenants in the 77th Division. Until vacancies occur, the men recommended will serve in the ranks, the same as those who fail to qualify.

COLONEL GOING TO CAPITAL.

Roosevelt Expected to Aid in Speeding Up War Work.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 28.—It became known today that within the next month or six weeks Theodore Roosevelt will go to Washington to visit his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. He will attend no public functions and make no speeches or statements.

Colonel Roosevelt, it was said, desires to consult with certain members of the Senate and House about speeding up the war and introducing as a permanent governmental policy some such plan of military training as that provided in Senator Chamberlain's bill.

The visit is made in consequence of the request of Senator Smoot and Representative Madden, who came to Oyster Bay a fortnight ago.

SOLDIERS' FEET GROWING.

Training Spreads Them, and Uncle Sam is Buying Bigger Shoes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The American Army at home and in France is rapidly developing larger feet on which to march to victory. Under the hard work of military training, soldiers' feet are expanding in length and width, and some part of General Pershing's forces will do their work in No. 13 and 14 shoes instead of the old maximum No. 12 of the regular. At his recommendation these two new sizes have been added to the Quartermaster's stock.

A review of the army shoe situation issued today by the War Department shows that of 32,359 men examined by medical officers only 15 per cent. were found to be correctly fitted with marching shoes. The following reasons for misfits are assigned:

"Inclination of men to choose shoes too small; faults in methods of supervision of fitting; insufficient numbers of larger and narrower sizes; incorrect markings of sizes by manufacturers."

DELAY FOR DRAFT MEN.

No General Call for More Recruits Expected for Some Weeks.

A telegram received at draft headquarters in the Hall of Records, last night, indicated that the 10 per cent. of New York City's quota of 39,000 men for the first draft army, who have not yet been called to the colors, will not receive their call before Feb. 15, and perhaps not until after that date. The 90 per cent. of the quota already called have been in training now for from one to four months. Several thousand of them have been transferred to National Guard Divisions, and a lesser number to regular army units.

The message, transmitted through Adjt. Gen. Sherrill, which indicates that very few men will be called to the colors in the course of the next seven weeks, is as follows:

To All Concerned: Disposition of the remainder of quotas. It has been decided that there will be no more formal calls for deferred percentages of the present quota before Feb. 15. While boards should, until they have enough men finally classified in Class 1, send forward promptly men selected under the old regulations to make up deficiency in calls already made, the result of this decision will be that we shall be able to give the benefit of the new classification system to all men whose order numbers are so late as to place them in the deferred percentage of the second call. Calls will, however, be made very shortly under the provisions of Section 149 for a special class of men there mentioned. For the sake of composing the public mind and for the convenience of registrants this information ought to be given wide dissemination. Major HUTCHINSON.

Major Hutchinson is one of the New York officers on duty in the office of the Provost Marshal in Washington.

Keeping the Quality Up.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the World-Famous Remedy for Colds and Grip, is now 30c. per box. On account of the advance in the price of the six different Medicinal Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, it was necessary to increase the price to the Druggist. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

100 Ambulances called out yesterday
7,000 Hospital Beds filled with ill and injured
5,000 Treated and sent home by dispensaries

New York would open its heart and purse for such misery if concentrated into a SUDDEN DISASTER.

Yet the above is just the AVERAGE 24 HOURS of service which the 46 United Hospitals, dependent on voluntary support, are doing 365 days in the year.

And because they do it so QUIETLY, so WELL and so CONSTANTLY, their needs are now being forgotten in the loud demands of war charities which should be heeded. But shall it be at the expense of the destitute who suffer for lack of medical and surgical care at our own doors?

$2.00 will care for one patient one day

If your purse is slender can you not give at least that? You may be the next patient. If you are well off, won't you play the Good Samaritan to 10 or 100?

One Million Dollars Urgently Needed

This is an appeal, not for one hospital, but for 46 of the best in New York. Their work and accounts are carefully audited and they share in the collection on the basis of the actual amount of free work each does for the poor, regardless of race or creed.

There are no commissions or collectors' fees

On SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, December 29 and 30, the 39th Annual Hospital Collection will be taken. Give through church or synagogue, or send directly to the Treasurer, Albert H. Wiggin, Chase National Bank, or to Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer Women's Auxiliary, 1058 Fifth Avenue.

UNITED HOSPITAL FUND OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, HENRY J. FISHER, HENRY R. KUNHARDT, IVY L. LEE, ROBERT OLYPHANT, E. H. OUTERBRIDGE, JAMES SPEYER, ARNOLD WOOD

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Price—Quality—Service.

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Resolve: *To Dress Well* *To Dress Economically*

We know of no better resolutions for the man who wants to be "inconspicuously noticed" than a determination to appear at his best at all times—to provide that good appearance at the lowest possible cost to himself. We know of no better place than this store to do both.

Men's and Young Men's Winter Overcoats

$19.75

All tailored of warm, dependable overcoatings, in models that run the entire scale of style from the ultra conservative to the ultra extreme. Included are smart Chesterfields, belted Coats, Trench Coats, Slip-Ons, Double and Single Breasted Overcoats and other styles—every one of the kind that would cost you much more elsewhere.

Other Overcoats, $16.50 to $64.50

Burberry's and Other Overcoats from London, $44.75 to $64.50

Greet the New Year in a Suit of

Evening Clothes at $27.25

Coat and Trousers *Silk Lined Throughout*

Evening dress-coat and trousers, tailored with the smartness that a man expects to find in garments fashioned in custom-workrooms; of fine quality unfinished worsted with silk galloon binding on coat and collar.

Elsewhere Clothes Like These Would Cost You Much More

Dinner Jacket to Match $20.75

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Lord & Taylor

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered Feb. 1, 1918

Special for Today

Men's Smart Footwear

Tan or Black Calfskin Laced Shoes in excellent styles taken from our own stock.

$6.85

Lord & Taylor Regular Price $8.50

Boys' Shoes—Special for Today

Boys' Patent Leather laced or buttoned Shoes. Regular price $5.00. **$3.40**

Boys' Tan or Black Shoes, English lasts. Specially priced..... **$4.40**

Little Men's Laced or Buttoned Shoes; sizes 10 to 13½. Special at... **$3.25**

Ground Floor

Continuing the Great Sale of

Men's Neckwear at Less Than Wholesale Prices

None C. O. D. **No Approvals.**

55c and 65c Scarfs, 35c

5,800 Four-in-Hands, in a great variety of patterns and colorings, including neat and fancy designs; also some plain colors.

$1.00 Scarfs, 55c

2,040 Four-in-Hands, in a large selection of patterns and colors; also plenty of the popular fancy stripes.

$2.00 Scarfs, $1.00

2,320 Four-in-Hands, made from rich imported heavy silks and satins, in beautiful color combinations and self colored effects.

Ground Floor

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
New York

Saturday

New Purchase Sale of FINE FUR COATS

2nd floor

At Prices That Assure Exceptional Value

HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) COATS—A wide assortment of plain coats—in all lengths from 33 inches to 48 inches.

Garments that would regularly sell from $145 to $275

Sale Price $115 to $195

HUDSON SEAL (*dyed muskrat*) COATS—This lot of coats are all trimmed with a variety of furs as skunk, lynx, fox, mole, squirrel, ermine, kolinsky, etc.

Regularly would sell from $200 to $475

Sale Price $165 to $350

NUTRIA COATS—Three models which we have sold all season—one a thirty-three-inch sport coat, the other two, forty-five-inch coats of different style.

Formerly sold from $125 to $175

Sale Price $110 to $147.50

Also represented in this sale are coats of Moleskin, Natural Squirrel, Taupe Squirrel, Leopard, Persian Lamb, Hair Seal, Wildcat, and other fashionable furs.

Give Him "An Order on Young's."

The best way to acknowledge a Christmas Gift is to reciprocate with "An Order on Young's" for New Year's.

6, 189, 281, 885, 349, 903, 1197, 1361 Broadway. Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Notice to Charge Customers
All purchases made Today and Monday will be entered on bills rendered February 1st, 1918.

Mr. Man

—You Cannot Afford to Overlook This Clothing Sale!

TODAY

Sale Takes Place Main Floor Just Inside 18th St. Entrance of Store

Regular prices on $85,000 worth of clothing literally slaughtered in this big event.

We know that clothing prices are high, and are continually going higher. That has all been taken up and carefully considered; but it is our policy to carry over as little goods as possible from one season to another, and, therefore, we name LOW PRICES THAT SHOULD SELL ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF CLOTHING AT ONCE.

We take stock after today's business. That is the big reason for this sale. The other big reasons you will ascertain for yourself when you come here today to see what we have to sell.

OVERCOATS

Values to $15 Sizes to 38—At	Values to $17.50 Sizes to 40—At	Values to $20 Sizes to 44—At
$8.95	$11.85	$13.85
Values to $25 Sizes to 46—At	Values to $30 Sizes to 46—At	Values to $40 Sizes to 50—At
$14.85	$17.85	$19.85

THE OVERCOATS IN THIS SALE embrace this season's smartest models in snappy and conservative effects. The whole range is covered—Belt Back, Trench Coats, Single Breasted, Double Breasted, Shaped Coats, Box Coats, Chesterfield Coats—such popular materials as Vicunas, Tweeds, Cheviots, Kerseys, and Fancy Mixtures.

At the higher prices, these Overcoats are made with choicest satin linings.

SUITS

Values to $15 Sizes to 44—At	Values to $20 Sizes to 50—At	Values to $30 At
$8.95	$12.95	$17.85

Here the assortments are unexampled—the best ever offered in a sale since the war began. Styles for men and youths in every walk of life. Single and double breasted Suits, belt Suits, belt all around Suits, patch pocket Suits, slash pocket Suits, narrow English lapels and conservative styles.

The range of materials includes: WORSTEDS, CHEVIOTS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, BLUE SERGES, BLACK UNFINISHED WORSTEDS AND THIBETS.

"Kingly" Trousers $2.85
Values to $5; at . . . .

A value not to be matched in all New York. REMEMBER THE MAKE—"KINGLY." Every pair guaranteed, every pair cut separately, made of cold-water shrunk materials, and sewed throughout with Belding Bros.' cablecord silk. EXCELLENT TROUSERS FOR BUSINESS AND DRESS WEAR,—TROUSERS FOR EVERY OCCASION, IN FACT. Sizes 28 to 50 waist measure.

Raincoats in this Great Sale

Values to $15—At $8.85 | Values to $25—At $12.85

These are guaranteed Raincoats, made of CASSIMERES, HIGH-CLASS TWEEDS, and FANCY MIXTURES. All sizes in this sale.

Every arrangement to facilitate your choice has been made. The entire clothing store has been rearranged and scores of extra salesmen—all trained clothing salesmen—will be here to serve you efficiently and promptly.

We give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for Them. Double 2¢ Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

SECRETARIES BAKER AND DANIELS URGE THAT COLLEGES OF NATION CONTINUE ATHLETICS

CALL SPORTS BEST AID COLLEGES GIVE

Delegates at National Athletic Body's Meeting Vote to Continue Competitions.

BAKER REASSERTS SUPPORT

Secretary of Navy Daniels Also Sends Message Urging That Contests Go On During the War.

Brimful of enthusiasm for the continuance of all kinds of sports as the greatest aid the colleges can give the Government in these days of stress, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, at its annual convention at the Hotel Astor yesterday, decided to encourage intercollegiate competition and interest as many students as possible in physical training, so that they will be able to serve their country in the best possible way on the battle lines.

This organization represents 164 colleges and universities in every part of the United States. It spoke officially for a student body of more than 300,000 eager, patriotic young men, who above everything else want to fit themselves physically for the grim task of war.

The keynote of all the speechmaking at yesterday's convention was to arouse the student bodies to interest in all kinds of sports, not only the sports which they have been following usually, but also boxing, rifle shooting, and wrestling. Lieut. Col. Palmer E. Pierce, the President of the organization, who is a member of more than one of the important war boards at Washington; President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown, and all the other speakers urged the colleges not to sit back and mourn while so many of the American students were in the trenches overseas, but to keep up athletic activity so that when other calls come from time to time they will be able to fill the ranks of young American manhood.

Backed by Baker and Daniels.

Secretary of War Baker and Secretary Daniels of the Navy both sent personal messages to this large gathering of college professors" advising them to keep the athletic spirit of our colleges alive.

It was the most momentous meeting the body had ever held and the delegates heard gratifying reports from the army camps and the naval stations which showed that the spirit and the ideals which they have so long been instilling into the minds of young America have taken root and are showing wonderfully successful results.

Nearly every college in the country, with the exception of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, will keep up intercollegiate competition. Messages from Harvard and Yale expressed the sentiment that the great athletic carnivals which they have been accustomed to hold in the past are out of place in these times of war. They heartily agree with the organization in keeping up spirited competition and will continue to give all the time and attention which were formerly given to Varsity activities to military training and a wider participation in sports than has ever been known at these universities. But the gay, colorful demonstrations of intercollegiate joy in the great coliseums at New Haven and Cambridge will be seen no more until after the war.

Resolutions Adopted.

The resolutions in relation to the continuance of sports at all the colleges next season are as follows:

First.—That athletic sports be made subservient to the work of military preparation and be made, therefore, an essential factor in military training.

Second.—That intercollegiate and interscholastic schedules be arranged for so long a time and so far as national and local conditions permit, and that all possible encouragement be given to the development of intra-mural sports, with a view to promoting the participation of all students.

Third.—That professional coaching and the expenses incidental thereto be reduced to a minimum.

Fourth.—That there be no preseason coaching or practice, no scouting, and no training table.

Fifth.—That the number of officials at intercollegiate games and their fees be kept as low as possible.

Sixth.—And further, be it resolved that this association reaffirms its belief in the eligibility rules which it has already indorsed, including the Freshmen rule, and therefore recommends that there be no lowering of eligibility standards during the present crisis.

Pierce Urges Training.

In his opening address, Colonel Pierce pointed out the many things which had been accomplished by the association since its organization. He declared that this was a time when physical training was a profession with every man in this country. Part of Colonel Pierce's speech was as follows:

"It was a great pleasure to me on my return from foreign duty last year to learn that the National Collegiate Athletic Association had increased its membership from the original thirty-eight in 1906 to 164, and that among the 164 are practically all of the leading colleges and universities of the country. The total student body represented by this organization now approximates 300,000. This wonderful growth in members, and influence as well, can be accounted for only by a realization of the principles that have guided the association since the beginning.

"Another result of the activities of this organization is the elevation of the position of the physical director in our schools, colleges and universities. He is now recognized as an important factor in our educational system.

"The propaganda for the spread of athletics and physical training has been most fruitful. The physical fitness of the men assembled in our training camps during the last year as applicants for commissions instances this.

"In the address I was privileged to deliver to you at last year's conference I called attention to the physical fitness of the citizens of this Republic as a valuable asset for preparedness. At that time the United States was not at war and perhaps the delegates assembled did not fully appreciate the saying of Socrates that was quoted, namely: 'No citizen has a right to be an amateur in the matter of physical training; it is a part of his profession as a citizen to keep himself in good condition and ready to serve his State at a moment's notice.'

Too Many Are Unfit.

"Today we are in war, and the number of defectives among those of military age is of most serious importance. For instance, seven local examining boards in Detroit, Brooklyn, and New York City reported 7,411 men examined for service. Of these 2,222 were discharged for physical reasons. In other words, about 30 per cent. were unfit for military service. It is also necessary to take from the total number reported by the boards as fit, about 5 per cent. more who were rejected on subsequent examination at the various camps to which they were sent. This is altogether too large a percentage, and indicates the necessity of immediate corrective steps.

"Without any doubt, our people would be immensely improved by systematic courses of physical training and development. In time this may be realized, and the educational features of physical training and athletics developed to an extent not dreamed of now. This association is taking an important part in this work through its efforts to spread athletics throughout the student body so that the less physically perfect will secure the benefits involved, as well as their fortunate classmates of more perfect physique."

The address of the President was followed by a stirring address by President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University. President Faunce said in part:

"We in America have inherited the English ideal of sports, but we have carried it further than England ever dreamed of. Our alert, nervous American temperament kept at constant tension by a tense atmosphere and constant changes of temperature—has plunged into athletic competitions with a keenness, a recklessness, a determination to win, which has brought us often into social and moral disaster.

"The war, which rearranges all the pieces on the human chessboard, which is turning old ideals inside out and upside down, now offers us a priceless opportunity for appraisement and revision. The most expensive paraphernalia of sports are suddenly swept away. Being Americans, we cannot abandon outdoor play; being sensible men, we cannot continue to bow before the grim idol of a winning team. What reforms, then, are necessary? What shall we keep and what fling away? We must keep our eligibility rules, so far as they have any foundation in justice and common sense.

Rules Founded on Justice.

"If our rules regarding eligibility are founded on justice, to give them up now may be to lose them for a decade or a generation. For the purpose of those rules, so far as they are just, is not to punish anybody, not to condemn a class of men as unworthy to represent their college, but simply and solely to insist that men shall work before they play, shall be real and serious students before they parade across the field and through the head lines of the newspapers. Any man, in my judgment, who is fit to receive the diploma of his college is fit to play her games, and no man who is not sincerely working for that diploma and all it stands for should carry the college name on any field.

"In wartime every student should go to the front or work hard behind the front. The student who stays in college and refuses to study is simply an academic slacker. The eligibility rules, made in the interests of scholarship, are more needed by athletic students in wartime than at any other time. Their minds are necessarily perturbed and distracted, and the rules, which are often more efficacious than any statutes of the college, are most needed in the days of national agitation and trial. Let not the great war drive us back, either in labor or in sport, to the unregulated license of forty years ago.

"We can also, at this time, take a lesson from the war camps, both in America and in Europe. They have had to devise at short notice an effective system for the education of millions of young men. They have found outdoor games essential to the morale of the troops. We who stay at home may say it is not in good taste for our colleges to play big games in wartime, and concerning tastes there is no dispute. Certainly a student could not play a game just after some great personal sorrow, but it is to be noticed that the soldiers at the front do not share our feeling about good taste. If our students are encouraged merely to sit in their rooms and mope, to lament for absent friends and question their own motive and their own fate, the spirit of the American college is weakened, and its service to the nation impeded. The same hearty, wholesome games that have proved essential at the front are essential behind the front today."

College Trainers Needed.

Walter Camp of Yale, who is Director of Athletic Activities at the naval stations and aviation camps, asked the colleges to release all their trainers for duty at the aviation schools. Mr. Camp pointed out the importance of having the country's fliers physically fit, and showed that in no way could they be kept in such fine trim as under the guidance of such men as Pooch Donovan, Jonnny Mack, Lawson Robertson, and other trainers. Mr. Camp said that twenty-five trainers were needed and that provision would be made to take care of their salaries if the colleges would release them.

Mr. Camp stated that the experience of fliers who had been over the allied lines for the last three years showed that many of the accidents which had occurred to aviators were to those physically unfit. The nature of the work calls for the finest kind of physical action. The men behind a machine gun in the army and navy are standing on their feet, but the airman is strapped in at the waist. He is in a confined position all the time, and his duties require an unusual suppleness of body. The Yale athletic adviser said that a trainer should be with every aviation squadron to care for them as the trainer cares for his football athletes.

He stated that every military aviator who had had from 100 to 200 hours of flying cost a minimum of $1,50 for every minute of flying, and a total of from $10,000 to $20,000 for his training. When he goes into the air to fight, he and his machine and equipment represent an investment of $35,000.

Camp Sports Prosper.

Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton, a member of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, gave the convention some interesting figures on what was being accomplished in athletics at the different cantonments. He stated that at one camp there were 1,350 contestants in one cross-country run, all these harriers being from one regiment. He stated that before the weather became too cold there had been as many as 5,000 men in swimming at one of the camps at one time. He cited another camp where forty-seven football games were played on one afternoon.

The most surprising of Dr. Raycroft's remarks, however, showed the widespread participation in boxing at the army camps. He stated that on one afternoon at one of the camps 105 companies took part in boxing matches, more than 20,000 soldiers engaging in boxing bouts in that one afternoon. He said that there were professional boxing instructors in eighteen of the camps, and that these men had coached hundreds of assistants to aid them in teaching the soldiers how to box. Shadow boxing has become a very popular form of exercise with the soldiers, Dr. Raycroft said. There is also general participation in rough-and-tumble sports.

When the camps first opened, he declared, it was a great surprise to the officers to learn what a great number of our young men had never taken part in any kind of athletic activity. It was very encouraging, however, to see the spirit in which even the greenest of them entered into all the frays. Dr. Raycroft said that the army camps had only one-sixth of the athletic equipment which was required for the soldiers in the various camps, and stated that the committee at the present time was in need of $484,000 for equipment, which was necessary to keep all the soldiers in fit condition.

Dr. Harry L. Williams, football coach at Minnesota, gave a report on the football rules. He stated that the rules in their present code were better than ever before, and that no changes should be made other than adjustments of a minor nature and codification of various sections, together with further interpretations. He stated that the game was better than ever before, and offered great opportunities of development from the tactician's standpoint.

Dr. Williams also suggested that he did not believe it was necessary to hold the annual meeting of the Rules Committee this season. He stated that the meeting involved an expense of $2,000, which could be avoided. Walter Camp, who is Secretary of the Football Rules Committee, however, took exception to this suggestion, and advocated that the meeting be held, so it is not likely that Dr. Williams's suggestion will be followed. The Rules Committee will probably meet here early in February.

Reports were read from all of the districts in all sections of the country, and they showed that intercollegiate sports during the past season has flourished in spite of the war conditions. In some sections of the country the colleges suffered financial losses by carrying out their Varsity schedules, but this was more than made up by the wider participation of all classes of students in sports and the raising of the sport standard to "sports for sport's sake."

Georgia Tech, which had not been a member of the organization, was enrolled yesterday. Other new members are Trinity College of Hartford, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical and New Hampshire State College. In the South, the Middle West, in the Rocky Mountain Conference and on the Pacific Coast, college sports were kept alive in spite of the great tax the war had made on the student bodies.

WAR HEADS VOICE APPROVAL.

Baker and Daniels Laud Athletic Systems for Aid in Training Men.

The athletic systems of the colleges and high schools of the country were highly praised by both Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels in communications which were read at the convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday. Secretary Baker stated that it was highly important that the benefits of college athletics be spread among all the students, and that an effort be made to prevent the fruits of the splendid athletic systems from being monopolized by a few specialized athletes. He stated that both the training and the spirit of athletic competition lend themselves to military training.

The War Secretary also announced that Congress would be asked to authorize the use of reserve officers and other qualified military men to establish military training at all the colleges.

Secretary Daniels had nothing but the highest praise for the college athletes who had joined the navy forces, and stated that they did not lack the virtues of Paul Revere and Nathan Hale. He said that the athletes had shown an incalculable advantage over the college "grinds" who had permitted delving into Greek roots to deprive them of time to develop the muscles.

The letter of Secretary of War Baker is as follows:

"The officers training camps held by the Government were attended by tens of thousands of young men whose minds have been trained in the colleges and high schools of the country and whose splendid athletic condition was due to the collegiate and high school system of athletics. They were a national asset of uncalculable value and the collegiate athletics should have in mind the possibility of this kind of emergency in the future. It therefore becomes more obviously important to spread the benefit of college athletics as widely as possible throughout the student body and to prevent their being monopolized by a few selected representatives. Both the training and the spirit of the athletic field lend themselves readily to military service, and as the secondary schools of the country model their activities upon those of the colleges, both the practice and example of the colleges in athletics become important.

"The War Department will ask Congress to authorize the use of reserve officers and other qualified military men for the establishment of reserve officers training corps and hopes shortly to be able to supply suitable instructions and arms to all colleges willing to establish military training. This, supplemented by widespread athletic activities in the colleges, will keep constantly in training the nucleus of a body of officers adequate for any national emergency. The encouragement of college athletics by intercollegiate games is in itself a stimulating and beneficial when it does not lead to such specialization as restricts the value of college athletics to a few specialists and denies it to the student body at large. It ought never to be forgotten that the primary purpose of collegiate athletics is a large number of sound bodies, rather than a small number of athletic specialists. The military uses fulness of this principle is obvious, but it is further fortified by all those considerations which look to our national strength as based upon vigorous manhood."

Secretary Daniels's letter was as follows:

"Nothing could serve to prove the falsity of the widespread notion, prevalent before the war, that young America lacked the sterner virtues of the Paul Reveres and Nathan Hales than the readiness with which they flocked into the army and navy when war was declared. Their patriotic zeal made them so insistent to begin training at once that it taxed to provide the facilities demanded. Colleges set the pace in sending—no—in witnessing, the entrance of their choicest spirits into those camps and stations and cantonments and ships where they could be most quickly trained for military service. Young collegians, who had trained in athletics, were seen to possess an invaluable advantage over their associates who had permitted delving in Greek roots to deny them time to develop their muscles.

"As the war goes on the army and navy must increase as rapidly as the industrial plants can equip them and tonnage can be supplied to transport them to France. The call, insistent and imperative, will soon come to all young men under 31 years of age. They are now thinking about the duty before them. Most colleges have added military instruction, and to this training college athletics will make the youths fit for the service calling for strength and ability to endure hardships. Softness is uncompatible with efficient military service. In every branch college men are proving that in modern education a sound body must go with a sound mind. How will the young men be made ready for what they will shortly be called upon to do? Colleges will answer that question by encouraging college athletics and emphasizing those games which insure that all the student body will be benefited by it.

"Intercollegiate games stimulate interest and should be encouraged. The stimulus of athletics, both in an improved morale and in an improved body, is everywhere recognized. Let it be emphasized more now that the need for youths of nerve and stuff is more felt than ever before."

YANKEE GETS BACK HOME.

Noted Stallion and Imported Weanlings Arrive in America.

Among a large consignment of thoroughbreds which landed at an American port yesterday was the noted stallion, Yankee, winner of the Futurity of 1901, and which has been in France at the stud farm of Frank R. Hitchcock. There were several yearlings on the liner also for Mr. Hitchcock and another lot for T. P. Thorne; but the chief interest in the young stock is provided by the consignments to John Sanford and Delbert Reiff.

The weanlings brought over for Mr. Sanford will in all probability race in the colors of that sportsman, but those for Delbert Reiff are likely to be sold at auction. The best sires in France have contributed to this fine collection of colts and fillies, by MacDonald II., Sardanaple and Verdun being included. Mrs. Payne Whitney has also imported a bay colt by Peter Pan-Tona, which has bright racing prospects.

CHESS TROPHY TO PENN.

Defeats C. C. N. Y., Obtaining the Rice Prize Permanently.

Pennsylvania, by defeating City College by the score of 3 games to 1, in the final round of the nineteenth annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League at the League of Foreign Born Citizens, under the auspices of the New York City Chess Club, yesterday, obtained permanent possession of the Rice trophy, which was won for the third year in succession. The achievement of the players from Philadelphia was a surprise for the reason that City College had beaten Cornell by 3½ to ½, whereas Cornell had made a 2-2 tie with Pennsylvania. On the strength of these figures, City College should have had no trouble in winning out, but the U. of P. quartet was equal to the emergency and scored a well-earned triumph by the odd point.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

BITTER NET BATTLE IS TAKEN BY TAYLOR

Emerson Defeated in Junior Tourney Only After Struggle —Richards Also Put Out.

One of the most spirited matches that has marked the present national junior indoor tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory came yesterday when Harold Taylor won his way through the semi-final round of the event at the expense of G. Emerson. Taylor, rated as one of the most proficient of the younger players hereabout, was pressed to his greatest tennis skill by his brilliant rival. The victory was registered at 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

The other final round bracket in the event went to Edward H. Hendrickson, an Amherst student. His victory caused something of an upset in calculations, for the national boys' champion, Vincent Richards, was his victim. That Hendrickson should earn the victory was not nearly so astonishing, however, as that he should record it by such a one-sided score as 6—2, 6—1.

Taylor in his match against Emerson was close to defeat. The latter has played well in all of his matches, but whether because of accurate observation, or because he did not uncover the true possibilities of his game, the earlier victories did not stand out as indicating an ability to carry Taylor to such a match as resulted in the semi-final. Emerson was aggressive, having at his command a determined net attack that seemed to nonplus Taylor in the opening set. The youngster came to the forecourt and smashed and volleyed like a veteran.

It was the strength of his net attack which proved his undoing. He went forward with such success that he began to think his play at the barrier was invincible, and just there was his mistake. Taylor, while placed on defensive for a time, still had at his call a resourceful game, and Emerson became the victim of a finely developed bit of tennis strategy, which has so often served to check the persistent net player who disregards the fact that there is a deep court behind him.

After the first flurry of Emerson's attack, Taylor met his rival with a lobbing game that sent Emerson scurrying back to the base line on futile endeavors at return. The metropolitan junior champion proved himself an expert with the lobbing stroke. The ball was sent high enough to be out of reach of Emerson at the net and deep enough to almost nick the base line without falling outside the chalked arena. Interpolated here and there with the defensive stroke was a swift passing shot across court or down the lines, and Emerson's game shattered and fell before the skill of his opponent.

Taking the second set at 6—3, the same score by which Emerson had won the first set, Taylor started the third set confidently. Emerson, however, had reserve power, and struggled with determination to overcome the sterling play of his antagonist. The set went to 4 all, and then Emerson on his own service obtained a lead at 40—15 in the ninth game. Taylor continued to play steadily, and succeeded in pulling the game out to his credit. In the tenth game his own service was invincible.

So much was expected of Richards that his showing against Hendrickson was a disappointment. There was not the sting to shots that ordinarily prevails, and Hendrickson took full advantage of the lapses of his rival. The latter played an excellent game, but Richards at least should have been able to interpose a stronger defense.

In the boys' tournament Cecil Donaldson of Brooklyn forced his way through to a place in the final round by defeating F. T. Osgood at 6—3, 6—3. While Donaldson was at all times in command of the situation, the match was the hardest that he has had in the present event. The other final round bracket was taken by Abraham Bassford, 3d, and these two boys will fight it out for the final honors this morning.

Richards and Taylor won a place in the final round of the doubles tournament by defeating Bassford and Donaldson at 6—4, 6—3.

The summaries:

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Semi-Final Round.—Harold Taylor defeated G. Emerson, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; Edward H. Hendrickson defeated Vincent Richards, 6—2, 6—1.

BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

Semi-Final Round.—Cecil Donaldson defeated F. T. Osgood, 6—3, 6—3.

JUNIOR DOUBLES.

Semi-Final Round.—Vincent Richards and Harold Taylor defeated Abraham Bassford, 3d, and Cecil Donaldson, 6—4, 6—3.

POLY PREP SEVEN VICTOR.

Defeats Commercial at Hockey in Hard-Fought Contest.

Poly Prep and New Utrecht High School were victors last night in the second round of the Public Schools Athletic League's championship hockey tournament. Poly Prep defeated the Commercial High School seven by a score of 3 to 2, and New Utrecht triumphed over the Boys' High team by 2 goals to 1.

A travelling man clips the following from a Pennsylvania paper and sends it to us with the suggestion that we weave it into a yarn about our rainproofed *"Scotch Mist" overcoats.

Smarter—What is a Scotch mist?
Smart—I give it up.
Smarter—It is the mist that enters a Scotchman's eyes when it is his turn to buy.

This *doesn't* mean when he's about to buy a *"Scotch Mist" overcoat!

Double purpose coats—none smarter for fair weather, none more serviceable when it rains.

*Registered trademark.

Army officers' uniforms.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

SAY WHEN OUTSAILS RIVALS.

Champion Ice Yacht Speeds to Victory at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 28.—Showing the championship form of last season, T. Irving Brown's Say When today won the Commodore's race of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club, sailing the ten miles in 23 minutes and 15 seconds. The weather conditions were ideal for the Say When, which showed exceptional speed in windward work.

Robert S. Johnson's Gull, which outsailed the Say When in four races on Wednesday, was defeated by the championship defender by 2 minutes 45 seconds. It was a nip and tuck race for third position between Captain Dan Asay's Zero 2d and Andrew White's Brownie, the former finishing 10 seconds ahead.

The yachts sailed four times around the triangular course. The white-winged fliers got away in a bunch, but the Say When soon poked its head out in front, and gradually widened the gap. Mart Haviland, the skipper, had shifted the mast forward and carried 124 pounds weight, the change making a noticeable improvement in the speed attained.

The Gull, sailed by Ensley White, with the owner at the sheet, lost considerable time by the breaking of a jib-sheet, but finished second, a minute ahead of the third boat. The Zero was handled by Lester Pierce, and the Brownie by her owner.

With the Say When out of a second race the Gull easily won over the Brownie, which finished second, and the Zero 2d, which was third.

The summary:

TEN-MILE RACE—START 2:20.

Yacht.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Say When	2:43:15	23.15
Gull	2:46:00	28:00
Zero 2d	2:47:00	27:00
Brownie	2:47:10	27:10

X. L. N. C. SAILS TO VICTORY.

Ice Yacht Again Triumphs in Long Branch Race.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 28.—The second race for the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club Cup resulted in a second victory for the X. L. N. C. here today, which won from Jack Frost and Princeton, covering the ten-mile course in 21:57. T. Fraser Price and George Riddle sailed the winner, William Buxton and Clarence Green the Jack Frost, and James Chasey Price and Carl Mihm the Princeton.

The Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club at its meeting tonight elected the following officers: Commodore, W. A. Wagner; Vice Commodore, William A. Stevens; Recording Secretary, Jesse W. Potter; Financial Secretary, T. F. Price; Treasurer, John L. Price; Regatta Committee, J. V. Emmons, A. E. Patterson, and J. W. Potter; Measurers, J. V. Emmons and A. E. Patterson; Trustee, W. B. Price.

Grogan Is Billiard Victor.

Charles Grogan defeated Joseph Ryan in the New York State professional pocket billiard championship tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn last night by a score of 100 to 38.

QUEEN OF POULTRY HELPS START SHOW

Molly Wellington Sits in Centre of Garden as Annual Exhibition Begins.

Madison Square Garden was transformed into a big barnyard yesterday for the opening of the twenty-ninth annual show of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association. Every breed of fowl was represented on the main floor, with Molly Wellington enthroned in the centre as Queen of the feathered tribe by virtue of her record of 325 eggs laid in 365 days. This fertile egg machine from sunny California was entirely indifferent to the homage paid her by housewives, who calculated that a few more hens able to duplicate her annual output would have some influence on reducing the price of strictly fresh from the high water mark of 80 cents a dozen.

Molly was resting from her labors yesterday, but her retainers said that she had paid New York the compliment of laying one of her largest eggs on Thursday. She was kept snug and warm in a huge glass case, which also contained a large silver cup presented by D. Lincoln Orr for the most prolific light Brahma in the show. The American Light Brahma Club will hold its annual dinner tonight, and Molly, who is hefty enough to make a potpie large enough to feed nearly all the diners, will be a guest of honor.

Next in interest to the champion layer was the exhibit of homing pigeons from Governors Island, in charge of Lieutenant William B. Gray, Jr., of the United States Signal Corps. The placard on the homers reads: "Military pigeons: That saves the lives of our boys in the trenches." They are not as fancy as many of the other 2,000 pigeons on the balconies, but their coats suggest the uniforms of the battling armies of the civil war, being a combination of the blue and the gray. There is a homer pigeon loft in every army camp, and the work of raising them has progressed so far that about 5,000 are shipped each month for actual duty in France.

In addition to fostering the raising of pigeons for war duty the Government also has shown interest in the utility end of the show. There is a large exhibit of utility birds and the means of raising them. These were supplemented yesterday by lectures in which war needs was the ruling topic. Professor W. G. Krum of Cornell University spoke on "Wartime Feeding," and Harry M. Lamon, Senior Husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture, dilated on "The Government's Program to Increase Production."

A pen of Belgian Campines, which will be sold during the show to aid the fund for supplying our soldiers with tobacco, attracted considerable attention. They were sent to the show by C. A. Phipps of Wayland, Mass.

An effort to interest the younger generation in poultry will be made today, when the junior police of the Twenty-first Precinct will be present, as guests of the association and of Harry M. Stevens, who will entertain the boys at luncheon. The boys will be under the leadership of Captain John B. Sexton.

The chief awards:

POULTRY.

Silver Campines, Cock, Hens, Cockerels, and Pullets.—First, The Marilng Hennery.

Golden Campines, Cockerels and Pullets.—First, C. E. Snutch.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Cocks, Hens, and Pullets.—First, Bird Brothers.

Single Comb Black Orpingtons, Cocks, Cockerels, and Pullets.—First, Moore & Bowen. Quality Farm; hens, first, Silas H. Andrews.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns, Cocks.—First, H. V. Tormohlen; hens, first, Rockefeller & Hubbard; cockerels, first, H. V. Tormohlen; pullets, first, W. N. Dunn.

Silver Gray Dorkings, Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, and Pullets.—First, Watson Westfall.

White Faverolles, Cocks and Hens.—First, Gordon Sparks; cockerels and pullets, first, Orr & Burleigh.

Salmon Faverolles, Hens, Cockerels, and Pullets.—First, James W. Patton.

Silkies, Cocks and Hens.—First, W. Fred Roemmele; cockerels and pullets, first, G. D. Tilley, Inc.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Cocks and Hens.—First, Robert Treat Paine; cockerels and pullets, first, Otto Cristoph.

Gold Pencilled Hamburgs, Hens and Pullets.—First, C. N. Myers.

Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, Cocks and Hens.—First, Ockers & Maasch.

Old English Game Bantams, Cockerels.—First, John Dikemann; pullets, first, Harry T. Peters; cocks, first, Harry T. Peters; hens, first, Harry T. Peters.

Spangled Old English Game Bantams, Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, and Pullets.—First, Harry T. Peters.

Old English Game Bantams, Cocks and Hens.—First, Harry T. Peters.

White Game Bantams, Cocks.—First, Harry Dawson; cockerels and pullets, first, James Wright.

Black Game Bantams, Cocks and Hens.—First, E. N. Gackenbach.

Red Pyle Game Bantams, Cocks and Hens.—First, John Filkin; cockerels and pullets, first, James Wright.

Birchen Game Bantams, Cocks and Hens.—First, James Wright.

Silver Duck Wing Bantams, Hens, Cockerels, and Pullets.—First, E. C. Ricker.

Golden Duck Wing Game Bantams, Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, and Pullets.—First, E. C. Ricker.

Brown Red Game Bantams, Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, and Pullets.—First, W. J. Greenman.

Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, Cocks and Hens.—First, John Filken; cockerels and pullets, first, J. K. and H. L. Brokaw.

Brown Red Pit Game Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, and Pullets.—First, Wildwood Farm.

Blue and Red Pit Game Cocks.—First, John H. Irwin; cockerels, first, A. M. Niese.

Pyle Pit Game Cocks, Hens, and Cockerels.—First, Wildwood Farm.

PIGEONS.

Light Mottled Tiplers, Cocks.—First, William E. Ryan; hens, first, Albert W. Tompkins; young hens, first, Charles F. Halbach.

Dark Mottled Tiplers, Cocks and Hens.—First, William E. Ryan.

Any Other Variety Tiplers, Cocks.—First, J. F. Doremus; young hens, first, A. W. Schreiber.

LAURELS GO TO COCHRAN.

Defeats Cutler in Billiard Match by a Score of 3,000 to 677.

Welker Cochran earned the victory over Albert G. Cutler in the 18.2 billiard match of 3,000 points which they have been playing at Maurice Daly's Academy by a score of 3,000 to 677. The event came to an end with the playing of two games yesterday. In the afternoon Cochran defeated his rival by a score of 300 to 117, and established an average of 25. The evening game went to Cochran by 300 to 180. In this session he also averaged 25.

GOLF MEDAL TO MAXWELL.

Young Aronimink Player Leads Field at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 28.—The qualifying round of the annual mid-Winter golf tournament was played at Pinehurst today, six sixteens qualifying for match play. The qualifying medal was won by Norman H. Maxwell of Aronimink in 42, 36—78.

Maxwell's playing at the outset was no exception to the general rule. He took 27 strokes for the first five holes, or five strokes over par, the 27 including, however, stroke and distance for a lost ball on his drive for the third. Beginning with the sixth Maxwell pulled himself together and played the last thirteen holes in two over par.

R. C. Shannon, 2d., of Brockport was second in 44, 38—82, and W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills, winner of the last senior's tournament, finished third with 85. John W. Robb of Philadelphia, whose 40 out looked good at the turn, landed in difficulties on the way home, and took 47 for the last nine holes.

The summary:

First Sixteen.—Norman H. Maxwell, Aronimink, 42, 36—78; R. C. Shannon, 2d, Brockport, 44, 38—82; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 42, 43—85; John W. Robb, Merion, 40, 47—87; T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 45, 44—87; C. L. Becker, Ekwanok, 44, 44—88; Howard G. Phillips, Moore County, 45, 44—89; J. D. Armstrong, Buffalo, 44, 45—89; J. M. Brander, Woodway, 43, 44—89; N. W. Peters, Englewood, 46, 43—89; Morton L. Fearey, Garden City, 43, 47—90; Lou A. Hamilton, Garden City, 47, 45—92; Justice M. Thompson, Spring Haven, 45, 47—92; F. B. Porter, Flushing, 43, 48—93; J. Ernest Smith, Wilmington, 43, 50—93; Victor A. Seggerman, Englewood, 47, 47—94.

CANADIAN SEVEN IS HERE.

Wanderers to Play First Hockey Game Tonight.

The Wanderers Hockey Club of New York will face the strong Canadian seven of Queens University of Kingston, Ontario, at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight. This is the first game of the Winter for the Wanderers. The lineup of the rival sevens follows:

Queens Univ.	Position.	Wanderers.
Taylor	G.	Lewis
Fahey	P.	Dufresne
Purvis	C. P.	Heffernan
Taft	C.	Smith
Paul	R.	Roach
Milan	L. W.	McCarty
McCuaig	R. W.	Crovat

"A War Drink"

Because—It makes for Mental and Physical Efficiency

Saratoga Vichy

Fighting Over the Empty Sugar-Bowl

Blaming the Food Administration itself for the sugar shortage, and charging that its sugar committee is "a mere adjunct of the American Sugar Refining Company, the sugar trust," Mr. Claus A. Spreckels, called "the leading independent sugar-refiner of the country," started the Senate Committee's inquiry into fuel and sugar conditions with somewhat of an explosion. In replay to Mr. Spreckels's charges, Food Administrator Hoover issued a statement in which he said that "it required no proof from me to establish that Mr. Spreckels, the leading sugar-refiner, is sore at the Food Administration, and would like to see it destroyed. I realize that Mr. Spreckels's balance sheet will not look so good next year as last, for refiners' profits have been regulated."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for December 29th, there is a very enlightening article dealing with the sugar situation from various view-points, showing what has caused the shortage and what the Food Administration has done to curtail the cost of sugar to the people.

Other articles that will awaken unusual interest in this number are:

Jews Look Askance At Restored Palestine

The Gift of Jerusalem to the Jews Does Not Imply Unconditional Acceptance, and Many of Them Do Not Show a Feverish Haste to Emigrate

Battle Is On To Make America Dry
Canada Pledges Her Sons
Ex-Premier of France Facing Treason Trial
The Church and Sinn Fein
"Fabricated" Ships
To Dole Out Niagara Power
What Makes Us Tall Or Short
Remedy for Food Transportation Evils
(Specially Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
Troubling the Baptist Waters
An Urgent Duty and a Glorious Privilege
A War of Self-Defense
(By Secretary of State Lansing)
Four Bites of Our War-Cherry
Austrian Sheep and German Goats
Russia Under the Terror
Canada's Ambassador at Washington
A Drug-Controller Needed
Soap From a Tree
Psychology of the Woman Shopper
Our Literary President
Art a Martyr In War
Doubling the Army Chaplains
News of Finance and Investment

Many Striking Illustrations, Including a Reproduction of a Lithograph by the American Artist, Joseph Pennell

Annual Motor Number—128 Pages

Motor Car, Truck, Tractor, and Motor accessory buyers will save time and money by consulting this week's "Digest." It is "The Digest's" Annual Automobile Issue and contains announcements of the leading manufacturers in these lines. This number of "The Digest" will give its readers throughout the nation information as to the latest models and newest accessories, and they will get a wealth of information as to how manufacturers are meeting the transportation problems brought about by the war.

December 29th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. SERVE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

HOOVER ABSENT, SENATORS ANGRY

Fails to Appear at Inquiry on Account of Urgent Business in New York.

MAY TESTIFY WEDNESDAY

Colver Says America Should Prohibit Exporting of Coal to Italy or France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Senate committee investigating coal and sugar shortages paused long enough today in its coal inquiry to renew its tilt with Herbert Hoover, the United States Food Administrator.

Mr. Hoover was to have appeared before the committee today. Instead, Judge Curtis H. Lindley, counsel for the Food Administration, sent the committee a letter stating that Mr. Hoover had been called to New York to attend an important conference on tonnage, and therefore would have to postpone his appearance before the committee until next week.

The committee, having reserved today for Mr. Hoover, after having put him off from time to time previously, took considerable umbrage at the Food Administrator's non-appearance as well as at the statement in Judge Lindley's letter that Mr. Hoover had learned through the press that he was expected to be on hand.

Senator Reed stated that the committee had tried to be fair with Mr. Hoover, but that the Food Administration had created a false impression that it was necessary to get President Wilson's help before the Hoover statement on the sugar shortage could be given to the public.

"The committee has heard two witnesses who were friendly to the Food Administration, and only one—Claus A. Spreckels—who was not," said Senator Reed. "A number of others were here prepared to testify along the same lines as Mr. Spreckels. Every postponement of Mr. Hoover's appearance was satisfactory to his representatives at the hearings."

Telegram Sent to Hoover.

On authorization of the committee, Senator Reed then sent Mr. Hoover a telegram requesting him to appear next Wednesday. The telegram follows:

"The Hon. Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, Hotel Biltmore, New York, N. Y.:

"On Saturday morning, Dec. 22, the Senate Committee on Manufactures found waiting to testify a large number of witnesses from the Western States, all of whom were anxious to return to their homes. Accordingly, the Chairman of the committee consulted with your representative, Mr. Ellis, and was assured by him that it would be entirely satisfactory for you to take the stand on Friday, this morning, at the convening of the committee.

"Accordingly, the committee arranged its affairs to take up your testimony today. Upon the convening of the committee, a letter was presented from Judge Lindley to the effect that you had been called out of town and would return early the coming week. We have, therefore, been compelled to proceed with other witnesses.

"We desire to have you present before the committee on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, in Room 226, Senate Office Building, so that you may give information touching the matters under inquiry by the committee. Will you please notify the committee whether or not you can attend at that time? If that date is not convenient, please name the earliest convenient date. Please wire us at once.

"SENATE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

"By James A. Reed, Chairman."

Judge Lindley's letter, informing the committee of the sudden calling away of Mr. Hoover, is as follows:

"The Hon. Senate Committee on Manufactures, Hon. James A Reed, Chairman.

"Gentlemen: Mr. Hoover was called to New York City late yesterday afternoon to attend an extremely important conference on the tonnage situation. It has been stated in the public press that he was expected to appear before your committee this morning. On being advised yesterday afternoon of the necessity for Mr. Hoover's departure, I visited the Capitol for the purpose of advising the committee, and then learned that it had adjourned to attend the funeral of Senator Newlands.

Willing to Take the Stand.

"Mr. Hoover will return to Washington early during the coming week. If, on his return, the committee desires to hear further from him, he will be pleased to attend if you will kindly indicate the time.

"Sincerely yours,

"CURTIS H. LINDLEY,

"Counsel U. S. Food Administration."

Senator Reed put T. A. Ellis, Food Administration representative, on the stand, and asked him whether he had notified Mr. Hoover of the committee's intention to hear him today. Mr. Ellis said he had done so.

Having rebuked Mr. Hoover, and ordered him, in effect, to come before it, the committee again turned its attention to the coal situation. It heard W. B. Colver, Federal Trade Commissioner, and L. A. Snead, in charge of distribution for the Fuel Administration.

Mr. Colver, continuing the testimony begun yesterday, denied that coal prices had increased to the consumer immediately after President Wilson had fixed the price.

"Didn't many public utilities corporations have contracts at prices lower than those fixed by the Government, and didn't coal operators refuse to carry out these contracts after the higher price had been fixed?" asked Senator Reed.

"That probably is true," replied Mr. Colver.

"And that is one reason the public has had to suffer because of poor heating, lighting and transportation, isn't it?" went on Senator Reed.

Mr. Colver said that probably had something to do with lessening the effectiveness of the public service corporations. Senator Reed declared coal miners were paid so well they refused to work more than three or four days a week.

"They can't work," declared Mr. Colver. "The railroads won't haul the coal away from the mines, and there is no place to put it; hence the men can't mine it."

Protest Against $9 Coal.

The letter of a Government clerk, protesting against paying $9 a ton for bituminous coal, when the price at the mines was $1.80 to 2.20 a ton, was read, and the question was passed on to Mr. Colver by Senator Kenyon.

"I can't answer that," replied Mr. Colver. "It is a question for the Fuel Administration."

Mr. Colver declared this country should not permit coal to go to France or Italy. England, he stated, had enough coal above ground to supply all Europe outside Germany.

"I base this statement on one made by Lord Northcliffe," said Mr. Colver. "Lord Northcliffe told me England had the coal Europe needs, and that it would be inadvisable to take it from the United States, when ships were sorely needed to transport other articles the Allies lack. It requires five times as long to get coal from the United States to Italy and France as to get it from England."

Committee members were inclined to question Mr. Colver's view.

"Why is it, then, that coal cost $100 a ton in France recently, and the people were suffering from the cold?" asked Senator Lodge. "The American Embassy in Paris, I am told, could not get coal. Members of the Italian mission to this country told me Italy needed American coal at once."

Mr. Colver said he believed a transportation mixup abroad had caused a temporary difficulty, which has since been remedied.

Senator Kenyon won Mr. Colver's agreement to a statement that coal was wastefully used in this country—that no consideration was given to the fact that some varieties were better for certain purposes than others.

Mr. Snead was questioned and cross-questioned concerning the methods the Fuel Administration had used to obtain the co-operation of the public in conservation of coal. He stated that before long every family would be limited to buying the amount of coal actually needed. There would be nothing voluntary about this, said Mr. Snead, and it would prevent hoarding. He agreed with Senator Vardaman's view that passenger trains should be taken off and the engines used to haul coal.

Asked concerning causes of the shortage, Mr. Snead repeated what Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, testified regarding the transportation difficulties and added that tremendous increases in industrial activity incident to making war munitions had hugely increased coal consumption.

Increase in Consumption.

"The du Pont Powder Company's consumption has increased 100 tons a day," said Mr. Snead. "The Bethlehem Steel Company's has leaped 250,000 tons. Such demands create a terrible strain on production, in the face of the transportation problem. In addition to all this, those who could afford it bought up coal last Summer, because there was a psychological coal famine scare then. They got the coal that ought to have been available later."

Senator Jones inquired what methods have been taken to persuade the public to reduce its consumption of coal.

"We have told the public that there is a shortage, and that the supplies on hand should be conserved," stated Mr. Snead.

"Then there is a shortage and you think it proper to give that publicity?" went on Senator Jones.

"I do," replied Mr. Snead. "I'm in favor of appealing to the people to conserve their coal when a shortage actually exists, but not when one is merely threatened. That merely frightens them into hoarding."

THE RIVOLI, NEWEST FILM PALACE, OPENS

Stately Theatre on Broadway near 49th Street Resembles the Rialto—Fairbanks Feature.

The Rivoli, newest and smallest of Broadway's big film palaces, opened its doors to an invited audience last night and will be thrown wide to movie lovers in general this afternoon. The audience which attended last night's private opening was mostly of the movie world, but also included Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House.

The new theatre, in Broadway, just above Forty-ninth Street, is the direct result of the prosperity long enjoyed by the Strand and the Rialto, and in character of attractions and method of presentation it will take its place with those two houses. Its interior is fully as handsome as that of either, and its exterior, with its dignified Grecian lines, somewhat handsomer. In size it ranks somewhere between the two earlier theatres, the seating capacity being about 2,400.

The auditorium of the new theatre resembles that of the Rialto. The predominating color is old rose, but like the Rialto, the house is provided with a dome which reflects various colors at different times and has the effect of seeming to change the color scheme of the entire house. Like the newer film theatres, the Rivoli has a platform rather than a stage, and the old-fashioned boxes are superseded by a row of loges in the front of the balcony.

The opening program, which will be continued during next week, is perhaps a trifle more elaborate than those which will be presented hereafter. Its main feature is Douglas Fairbanks in "A Modern Musketeer," a film which is quite the most amazing of any which have yet come from the Fairbanks laboratory. Purely as a succession of stunts the picture is remarkable.

The well-remembered Eugene Cowles is among the soloists on the opening program, and there also is a series of patriotic episodes which enlist the services of Mary Lawton and Forrest Robinson, among others. The house is under the same management as that of the Rialto, and further emulates that theatre in the quality of its orchestra.

THREE YEARS FOR DWIGGINS

Judge Hand Shows Clemency to Liberty Bond Swindler.

Elmer Dwiggins, agent here of the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, who defrauded 7,000 Liberty bond subscribers, was sentenced yesterday to serve three years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., by Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal Court. He pleaded guilty to two indictments charging the use of the mails with intent to defraud.

Dwiggins's counsel pleaded for clemency on the grounds that it was his client's first offense. He also pointed to the fact that the insurance agent had a son in the navy. Ben A. Mathews, Assistant Federal District Attorney, urged the imposition of a severe sentence. He said that the agent's frauds had amounted to $105,000. Part of this money was used to purchase Argentine bonds and the rest of it composed a speculative account which Dwiggins carried on margin with a brokerage concern.

In imposing sentence Judge Hand said that he took into consideration the willingness of the insurance agent to help make good his frauds. But he said that it was important at this time to make others handling Liberty Loan subscriptions realize that they must be above all things strictly honest.

Harriet Foster's Concert Debut.

Harriet Foster, mezzo-contralto, who in private life is Mrs. John B. Foster, made her bow on the concert stage last evening at Aeolian Hall, where she asked her hearers to join at the start in Mrs. Stetson's new "America," and later in a manuscript piece, "The United States to Great Britain," written by her accompanist, Mary Pinney, to words of Mrs. Eddy. Mrs. Foster, who is possessed of good presence and a voice agreeable rather than powerful or of wide range, sang Italian airs of Carissimi, Scarlatti, and, best of all, the sustained "Care Selve" of Handel. She gave songs in French, by Russian composers, and others nearer home, including Paderewski, La Forge, Gilberté, Murphey, James Rogers, and Dorothy Herbert.

Paintings

Ancient and Modern

At the Galleries of

Scott & Fowles

590 Fifth Avenue

Between 47th and 48th Streets.

THRONG HEARS "FAUST."

Mme. Alda Sings Marguerite and Martinelli the Title Role.

"Faust" for holiday-week crowds filled the Metropolitan last night as in old times, with Mr. Gatti's additions of scene and spectacle, shown for the fourth time, and with this season's new cast, except that the manager's wife, Mme. Alda, appeared as Marguerite. This rôle she had once before essayed on New Year's night of 1909 in her first season.

Both the soprano and Mr. Martinelli, who held a ringing high C in the tenor's "Salut Demeure," had by the exigencies of the repertoire been cast on successive evenings, following Thursday's "Francesca." Mme. Alda seemed tired at first, as in the "Jewel Song," though her upper notes served her well, and she acted Gounod's heroine intelligently. Mr. Monteux followed the singers with care, and Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Rothier again contributed to a spirited ensemble.

Life Sentence for Morris Bradford.

LACONIA, N. H., Dec. 28.—Morris P. Bradford, who shot and killed Miss Alice B. Richards and wounded two other teachers at the New Hampshire School for the Feeble Minded on June 28, pleaded guilty today to first degree murder and was sentenced to prison for life.

Season's Greatest Concert

for Auxiliary Winter Equipment Fund 8th Coast Defence Command

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVG. AT 8:15.

ARTISTS WHO WILL APPEAR:

David Bispham	Eva Gauthier
Adolf Bolm Dancers	Max Gegna
Alice Brady	Thais Lawton
Henry Deering, U.S.A.	Guy Bates Post
Eddie Dowling	The Misses Sutro
Clara Clemens	Gabrilowitsch
Beatrice de Holthoir	Fay Marbe
Savoy & Brennan	Yvonne de Treville
Adele Ritchie (Mrs.	Guy Bates Post)
Sybil Vane	Stanley Quartet
Tom Wise	Wyman Dancers

Tickets 50c. to $3 at Box Office & at Tyson's. Auspices of National Patriotic Song Com. DIRECTION OF MARSHALL HALL.

Menorah Concert

OF JEWISH MUSIC

Artists participating: Ernest Bloch, composer; Elizabeth Gutman, soprano; Sarah Sokolsky-Freid, piano and organ; Alexander Bloch, violin; Mrs. Alexander Bloch, piano; P. Jassinowsky, cantor tenor.

SUNDAY EVE., DEC. 30, 8:15, Washington Irving Auditorium, Irving Pl. & 16th St. Tickets $1.00, 50c, on sale at Tyson's, Macy, Gimbel and Menorah, 600 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 9726.

Grand Central Palace 46th to Lex. 1 P.M.-10:30

Christmas Carnival

And Children's Wonderland.

Merry-Go-Round, Indoor Circus, Punch and Judy. Santa Claus. 20 others. ALL FREE.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD SEE IT!!!

Children, 25c. Adults, 50c.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. & Matinees at 2. MATINEE TODAY

Good Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c & $1.

Most Wonderful, Lavish, Fascinating, Colossal, Gorgeous Production in History of Amer. Stage.

Chu Chin Chow

A Musical Tale of the East in 14 Scenes—Company of 300 People.

Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1. Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50 (Except Sat. Eve.) Mats. Next Week: Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WINTER EXHIBITION Exhibition Closed New Year's Night.

FINE ARTS GALLERIES 215 W. 57 St. NOW OPEN 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. & 8 to 10 P.M. ADM. 50c. Inc. Catalogue OF PAINTING & SCULPTURE

POULTRY SHOW

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

THE ONLY SHOW IN NEW YORK THIS YEAR. Game and ornamental birds. Pigeons. Government exhibit. Motion pictures. Open Sunday & Every Day & Evening, Including New Year's. Adm. 50c.

TERRACE RINK MORNS: 4476-3185 3 SESSIONS DAILY 112 St., Riverside Dr. 9:30-12:30, 2:30-6, 7:30-11 OUT-DOOR ICE-SKATING

SKATES FOR RENT. ADMISSION, 25c.

Th. Vieux Colombier 65 West 35th St. Greeley 1522.

Matinee Today at 2:30. La Nuit des Rois

Tonight at 8:30. Becque, Merimee, Moliere

Pop. Prices.

HOCKEY TONIGHT 8:15. ADM. 75c. ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 West 66th St. WANDERERS OF N. Y. vs. QUEENS UNIV.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. Mme. BERNHARDT in "CAMILLE," Dorothy Jardon, Belle Baker, Emmett Corrigan, others.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15. "WEDDING BELLS," KNAPP All Seats & CORNALLA, ANGER & KING Reserved SISTERS, AND SIX OTHERS. 25, 35, 50

BRAMHALL 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Eves. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

PLAYHOUSE The Silent Assertion

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 6469. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. 2 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1, 50c. Today 2:30.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Sciences. BERTON HOLMES ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Wednesdays MATS., 2:30. EVGS., 8:15.

Travelogues—Motion Pictures.

JAN. 2—AUSTRALIA.
JAN. 9—NEW ZEALAND.
JAN. 16—SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.
JAN. 23—JAPAN, 1917.
JAN. 30—ALASKA TODAY.

Now on Sale Tickets Mats. 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25. Evgs. 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50.

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44th St. THEATRE

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MATINEES, 2:30, 25c to $1. EVENINGS, 8:20, 25c to $1.50. RESERVE SEATS TO-DAY.

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Miracles in Our Speeded-Up Navy

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LYRIC THEATRE, WEST 42ND STREET. TO-NIGHT 8:30, 50c to $1. Sunday 3 and 8:30. WILLIAM FOX Presents William Farnum in Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece.

Les Miserables

Pop. Matinee, 2:30, Today 25c to $1

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. COMMENCING (New Year's Eve) Seats Now. MONDAY

THE COHAN REVUE 1918

GALA OPENING TO-NIGHT

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

New Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

30 NEW BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 30

RESERVE TABLES NOW FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. at 2.

ETHEL BARRYMORE IN HER SENSATIONAL SUCCESS

The Lady of the Camellias

Cast Includes Conway Tearle, Holbrook Blinn, Rose Coghlan.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Jan. 1 & Wed.

A MUSICAL SENSATION

"GOING UP"

"Will have a long flight and carry many passengers."—Eve. Post.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.

EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY

WILLIAM COURTENAY THOS. A. WISE

in the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry

"GENERAL POST."

The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today, Jan. 1 & Wed. 2:30

Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN

in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Last Mat. Today 2:20. Last Time Tonight.

DONALD BRIAN HER The Musical Comedy Success REGIMENT

NEXT MON. MRS. FISKE in "MADAME SAND."

SEATS NOW. NO ADVANCE NEW YEAR'S EVE

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today, Jan. 1 & Wed. 2:30

THE NAUGHTY WIFE (LOSING ELOISE)

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee Today, 2:30.

No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.

Mrs. FISKE MADAME SAND by Philip Moeller

Next Mon. Mrs. Fiske moves to the Knickerbocker.

New Year's Eve., 8:10 Sharp SEATS NOW

LAURETTE TAYLOR in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, "HAPPINESS"

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Today, Jan. 1 & Wed.

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The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Mats. Today, Jan. 1 & Wed. 2:30.

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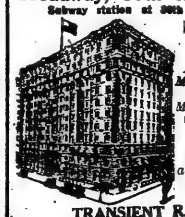

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1917.

UNSHACKLING THE RAILWAYS.

The first act of Mr. McADOO as Director General of the railways was to direct them to do what the law had forbidden them to do, which they had been prosecuted and punished for doing nevertheless. It is doubtful if anybody can estimate the immense stimulus to the railways of reversing the Supreme Court's decision in 1897 that pooling was restraint of trade. It now appears that competition is the restraint of the railway trade, and that combination is necessary for the full use of existing facilities. Similar questions are now pending before that Court regarding trusts comparable in size with leading railways, and involving the application to all business of the restraining principle of the decision now abrogated. The economic axiom that "competition is impossible where combination is possible" was affirmed in the infancy of the railway industry, and has prevailed over every obstacle the law could place in the way of progress. Ultimately, the common law of business also will prevail over statutes and decisions, however prejudiced the legislators, and however firm the Judges.

The second act of Director General McADOO can hardly fail to be to act upon the dissenting opinions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as he acted upon the dissenting opinions of the Supreme Court in the trust cases. Commissioner HARLAN'S plea for a living wage for the railways as their defense against their higher cost of living needs no support now. He has his revenge, at the price the Commission must pay in its loss of prestige and authority. It might have protected and developed the railways, but now it will take orders in the interest of the railways and their customers. Commissioner MCCHORD'S dissenting opinion to the effect that the Government should use its strong arm against Government methods which crippled the railways' efforts is the next logical step. Long ago it was perceived that the railways were congested by the conflict of priority orders, coming from countless sources, and without reason for their issuance in many cases. It needs no argument that if one car is to be expedited out of order many cars must be delayed. Also it is clear that where the bulk of traffic is moving upon such orders there is no real priority even for the preferred traffic. The "strong arm" of Government was unnecessary to arouse or compel the railways' best efforts, but when used on Government officials it will be beneficial above almost any other act so easy of performance under the new policy, but so impossible for the railways to get done otherwise.

Director General McADOO appeals for the support of public sentiment. He was sure of it before his appeal reached the eyes of readers of yesterday's newspapers. It is difficult to imagine a quicker or greater response than he has received from every direction. The personal and partisan dissent at Washington is drowned by the chorus from the country. The railways now have as many friends as they had enemies. The "broken down" carriers pass under official control with a record of the highest utility in their history, and with a diminishing reward. There is no doubt of it. Never was such a volume of traffic moved, and never with such disregard of selfish considerations. Even the Interstate Commission's latest official utterance admits what the Secretary of War treats with glowing and deserved praise. "The essential "needs of the country have been cared "for," says the Commission. "I am "happy to join the Quartermaster "General in pointing out the extraordi- "nary service rendered by the trans- "portation agencies of the country," says Secretary of War BAKER. That is the record upon which the Director General of the railways appeals for support, as the railways appealed before him. Like the railways, he needs it. Without it he could not succeed, as the railways said they could not succeed. The railways have formally declared that they could not have moved traffic as they have if railroads had not co-operated, and they will co-operate as well with the Director General.

The financial aspects of the new policy are a consideration secondary to the operating changes. Neither the ordinary nor the extraordinary needs of the country for railway facilities can be cut down to legal restrictions any more than the business growth of the country could be reduced to the capacity of an outworn banking system. There will be first costs, but there is reason to believe that soon there will be results as agreeable to taxpayers and shippers as the guarantee of earning is to railway owners. When the movement of traffic is freed from obstruction, the volume will be so large that the income will rise to great proportions. It is premature to speak of Government profits. It will suffice if railway growth is supported without excessive increase of rates or aid from taxes, and there is room to hope for that.

LEGISLATURES AND THE PEOPLE'S WILL.

Mr. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, is wroth with Senator CALDER, who has had the indiscretion to propose a popular referendum in this State on prohibition before the Legislature acts on the Federal amendment. The proposed referendum is "a scheme of the liquor interests," cries Mr. ANDERSON. Everything is a scheme of the liquor interests that is not consonant with the desires and plans of our tolerant and patient friends, the professional prohibitionists.

No Legislature should act upon the prohibition amendment without a clear mandate from the voters. Mr. ANDERSON is conceivably distrustful of the results of a popular referendum on the subject. Well, there can at least be one in every legislative district. Almost all the States will elect Legislatures next year. The Legislatures of six States blessed with annual sessions will meet in 1918, and there will be five biennial sessions. Tennessee and Florida have a wise constitutional provision prohibiting a Legislature from ratifying a Federal constitutional amendment proposed by Congress after the election of that Legislature. Forty-six States more need that protection against misjudgment of, or falsification of, or guessing at the will of the majority. A change for all time of the fundamental law is not lightly to be assented to.

AWAITING FURTHER PROPOSALS.

In the intervals, never very long, between their reiterated demands for a restatement of the war aims of the Allies, the pacifists are able to find time for insisting that every proposal or shadowy hint of a proposal for peace from the Central Powers shall be welcomed with glad-handed hospitality. That is their attitude toward Count CZERNIN'S statement of the German terms. But it would be somewhat imprudent for the Allies to take the Brest-Litovsk proposals into formal consideration until certain questions have been answered.

How is Count CZERNIN'S statement to be put before them? It was addressed to Russia, or rather to a small group of irresponsible men who, without any authority whatever, have taken it upon themselves to speak for Russia. If the Czernin proposals come through that channel, they must be transmitted to the Allied Powers by Mr. TROTZKY. But TROTZKY is a man without any standing among the Allies. He is the officer of no Government, for the Government of which he pretends to be a part has had no recognition. Worse than that, he is not a friend, he must be classed as an enemy. His speeches in this city, delivered in the German language last Winter, were intended to do this country all the harm that lay in his power. By his acts and LENINE'S acts, which have led to the betrayal of the Allies by Russia, he has sought to do, and has actually done, more damage to the allied cause than the Germans and Austrians have done in the whole year. Any proposals of peace from the Quadruple Alliance coming directly to the Allied Governments would be received and considered. Proposals transmitted through some neutral Government, in relations of at least nominal friendship to both parties of the controversy, would also be received. But TROTZKY is not a proper medium for the transmission of such communications.

What do the proposals present for the consideration of the Allies? The most positive affirmation of terms relates to the German colonies. They must be restored to Germany, and she declares that she will not, in any circumstances, renounce that demand. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has said that the Allies will be willing to take up this question at the peace conference; certainly, they cannot go so far now as to give formal consideration to peace proposals in which the restoration of the colonies is laid down as a fundamental condition, for that would be a tacit assent to the German view. Count CZERNIN is unwilling that the future status of Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Palestine should be considered even by a peace conference; dominion over those regions cannot be an international question, he declares. The Allies will not consent to leave it a Turkish question. No annexations and no indemnities, a full acceptance of the Russian principle, is another condition antecedent to peace. We cannot make out from his statement that the Central Powers would counter with a demand for indemnity for the German colonies overrun by the Allies. Nor can we make out that they would consent to indemnify private persons for the ravages of the Germans committed in violation of international law. We may imagine that there will be some insistence on that point at the peace conference, where, further, the demand will be heard that Germany shall make compensation for ships and cargoes destroyed by her submarines in violation of the laws of war. The Allies cannot decently ask France and Italy to consider peace terms which are altogether silent concerning lost provinces which must be restored to them before peace can be made secure.

But Count CZERNIN'S proposals do not touch at all the fundamental condition of peace, that change of organization, of heart, and of purpose in Germany which must be effected before the war can end. The war would have been lost by the Allies, they would confess that they have lost, should they now consent to open peace negotiations not based upon the overthrow of German militarism and autocracy. The Allies are not ready to declare that they have lost the war. On the contrary, they are in every possible way strengthening themselves and augmenting their preparations for victory, a real and decisive victory. If the point be made that Germany cannot be expected to open peace negotiations by a promise to disband her army and make her Government responsible to the people, the answer is that those are the peace terms of the Allies, those are their aims in the war, and the blood of millions, the sacrifices of many more millions, the peace, security, and happiness of millions yet to come, insistently and imperatively demand inflexible adherence to those terms.

The Allies await further proposals from the Central Powers, proposals for a just and lasting peace, not a German peace. In the fullness of time such proposals will come. The Czernin statement is evidence of their desire and their need to see the end of the war.

REJECTED IN MAY.

In his note delivered to the Russian Government on May 26, Mr. WILSON riddled, seven months before they were made, the Brest-Litovsk peace proposals of the Central Powers:

> Of course, the Imperial German Government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end with the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the Imperial German Government within the Empire, and its widespread dominion and influence outside of that Empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from happening again.

"Wrongs must first be righted," Mr. WILSON continued, "and then adequate "safeguards must be created to pre- "vent their being committed again." "No territory must change hands ex- "cept for the purpose of securing "those who inhabit it a fair chance of "peace and liberty. No indemnities "must be insisted on except those that "constitute payment for manifest "wrongs done."

A new status, guaranteeing peace, freedom, justice, and security, must be created.

MORE WORK FOR THE FARMERS.

In four years the sheep population has been diminished by nearly 5,500,000. Here is an immense loss of the food and clothing resources of the United States. In the last year the hog population has been reduced by 4,000,000. The hogs can be replaced more easily and rapidly than the sheep. The replacement of both is another great task for the farmers.

KINGS IN EXILE.

The demerits of a card index system recording all the acts of every citizen are obvious, especially to those who in Germany or elsewhere have experienced the operations of something approaching this bureaucratic ideal. But it would have obvious advantages. For instance, it would discourage the growth of legends about the early lives of great men whose doings in ordinary course do not become noted until they have reached a position where they can create an orthodox myth, likely to discredit any rival story that may or may not have some basis of truth.

A modern instance of the capacities of the mythopoetic instinct, even in a short time, is the New York career of the current potentate Mr. LEON TROTZKY. We hear that he spent his days furiously writing editorial articles for three different papers, (and as furiously quarreling with their editors from time to time,) and his nights organising and talking to the discontented; and that simultaneously he spent his days rolling cigars in a Yorkville factory and his nights as a waiter at a hotel. Even his financial position is clouded by the mists of rumor. He made $12 a week; or, if you prefer to believe another story, he was provided for sumptuously by the New York Bolsheviki, whose capacity may be estimated from the fact that at a recent public revel they caressed whisky bottles, the possession of which in these times is prima facie evidence of considerable means. A strict account of the condition and doings of every resident, a beginning of which we shall have in the voluminous records of the new draft questionnaire, might save future historians the labor of sifting out the grain of truth from the early records and the [illegible] which they have experienced in the case of the Bonapartes and others.

Still wilder stories were told of the past, present, or future visit of the Grand Duchess TATIANA, concerning whose whereabouts and doings there seems to be some real mystery aside from the productions of eager press agents. Whether TATIANA came and went, or is still with us, or is shivering over the radiator of the furnished apartment in Tobolsk, the very nature of the romances about her and about TROTZKY form an illuminating commentary on the altered spirit of the times. New York has always been a snug harbor for tempest-driven Kings and liberators, but their habits are changing. JOSEPH BONAPARTE cultivated the soil and literature in the Sabine suburbanity of Jersey; CLEMENCHAU practiced his profession in Twelfth Street, and taught the French language to a seminary of young ladies. But TROTZKY elected to dwell in the Bronx, surely no suitable habitat for the man destined to sit on half the throne of PETER and CATHERINE; and TATIANA, if the stories current had any basis in fact, was headed straight for the movies.

NEW YORK SPANISH.

Fortunes of war have brought to New York this Winter the greatest number of Spanish-speaking peoples the city has ever seen. They usually go to Paris on their tours, these South American and Central American neighbors of ours, and "linda Paris" is doubtless still very much their ideal of a city to visit. But with the war they have turned to the metropolis of their own New World. Thousands are here now. The hurrying New Yorker hears the swift, crisp language of old Spain frequently as he passes groups of dark-haired and dark-eyed visitors on the streets and in the hotel lobbies. Moreover, for the first time in the memory of this generation a Spanish light opera troupe has invaded New York and found larger Spanish audiences waiting to welcome it enthusiastically, ready to shout "Olé!" and toss hats on the stage in token of highest Spanish appreciation. Spanish dance rhythms, the clicking of the castanets, and bullfight marches are heard nightly on the Broadway of Dutch-Anglo-Saxon New York.

The Spanish-speaking population of New York is by no means confined to tourists and shoppers. A large number of younger men have been attracted by the chances of war jobs. Growing exports to the Latin countries create new openings for Spanish clerks and accountants here, work which is particularly attractive to the young Latin-Americans. They are coming in such numbers that their exodus is causing concern in some South American capitals.

New York can well afford to welcome the Latin-Americans heartily. Eager and enthusiastic, determined to admire and enjoy, they will carry back sober and sensible views of this country to offset those of their countrymen who talk loosely about the "Colossus of the North." They have the value of countless tracts on Pan Americanism.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Forgotten War Is Recalled.

It isn't so long ago that an engagement between American soldiers and Mexicans, in which fifty of the latter were killed and a presumably larger number wounded, would have been called a battle and been a subject of much excited discussion in and out of military circles. Now, so firmly has attention been fixed on matters more important than anything Mexican can be, about the only emotion the affair causes is a feeling of surprise—a startled recollection of the fact that we still have a considerable number of troops stationed on our southern border, that they are engaged in service that is dangerous as well as technically "active," and that there are national problems in that region still unsolved and needing solution about as much as they did in the days when Mexico so often claimed much space on the first page of every newspaper.

The men who are doing this hard and perilous work on the border for us are naturally more than a little hurt by what seems to them public inappreciation and neglect, and they so express themselves in occasional letters to their friends at home, but otherwise they preserve the admirable inarticulateness of soldiers, and try, more or less successfully, to content themselves with the sober joys that come from consciousness of duty done.

The men on the border have their grievances, too, which they endure stoically, but it was noticeable that Colonel LANGHORNE, in reporting on his effective pursuit of the latest raiders, managed very tactfully to work in a hint that on the border, as elsewhere, the nation's defenders are not adequately equipped for the task imposed on them. This he accomplished by the ingenious device of expressing cordial thanks to the civilians of his vicinage who, by lending their automobiles to him, had made possible the prompt transportation of his men to the base of operations against the bandits.

There are both confession and accusation in that innocent expression of gratitude for favors it should have been unnecessary at this late date to ask, but—oh, well, the automobiles were obtained and used, and that, after all, is something. It is even much, considering how many instances there are of like lacks that are not as easily remedied.

Reforming College Athletics.

Dr. SARGENT, in his speech at the annual meeting of the Athletic Research Society, found himself forced to credit war—to which most of us are reluctant to credit anything good—with having brought to our university and college authorities a belated realisation of the fact that for many a long year they have been cultivating, honoring, and rewarding a kind of physical training the benefits of which were confined to a small fraction of the student body.

Speaking from his much knowledge, Dr. SARGENT complained the system that does, indeed, produce a few athletic specialists of remarkable ability, but does next to nothing for the bodies, and probably a lot less than nothing for the ethics, of the boys who, because they cannot "make the teams," have their participation in athletics reduced to the sorry rôle of howling spectators of gladiatorial combats. Now, the results of this sort of training are that the army and navy get from the colleges a relatively small number of highly developed men, and a relatively large number of men whose physical powers are far less than what they could and should have been.

The trouble with our collegiate athletics is that they have been viewed as an end instead of as a means. Their object has been, in practice, whatever it may have been in theory, the winning of games; the creating and retaining of records, and, worst of all, the "earning" of money for use in winning more games and creating and retaining more records—all of which was a waste of time and energy for objects entirely irrelevant to those supposed to be sought and attained at institutions of learning.

According to Dr. SARGENT, things are better now. The old mistake has been recognized, and a form of training that is extensive instead of intensive has been adopted—at some of the colleges. But real and complete reform will not be effected until the curse of amateur athletics—gate money and admission fees—has been abolished.

A Waste of Good Material.

Such a long record of good work well done is the report in which Commissioner ARTHUR WOODS sums up the achievements of his administration of the Police Department that there will be renewed regret for what he himself recognized as the impossibility of his retention in office by the new Mayor. That the impossibility was in a way real will be confessed by all, but the reasons on which the confession is based would not be valid if the citizens of this large city did not still take a wrong view of public service and did not still consider it something inextricably entangled with what, quite falsely, we call "politics."

In what ought to be fact, there is no reason why Judge HYLAN should feel obliged to deprive himself—and us—of the services which a man like Mr. WOODS is as competent to render under a Democratic as under a Fusion administration. The Commissioner's ideas as to the proper management of the police force are exactly those which Judge HYLAN would profess as his own, yet he must, or at any rate he will, accept the resignation of Mr. WOODS and in his place put a man who, whatever his natural ability and however high his standards, lacks the experience that Mr. WOODS has gained in four years of service, and, for all the time it would take any man to get the same experience, the city will be less well served than it might be.

And should the new Mayor's selection prove unfortunate, as it may, however carefully it is made, he will himself suffer in prestige and reputation from the failure of what is necessarily an experiment in the unknown, or at least in the not wholly known. Even as "politics," therefore, the assumed impossibility of retaining Commissioner WOODS might be regretted.

Are Fathers Really "Casual"?

One hardly knows whether one does or doesn't wish that Miss JEANNETTE RANKIN, the lady from Montana, would explain just what she means by contending that "the father is only a casual parent." The phrase is almost as alarming as it is interesting, but no light has been cast on it except what comes from the criticism of some ladies not from Montana, who say that it is indicative of a mysterious something they call "feminism."

There are books that tell about a "matriarchate" that preceded the "patriarchate" in the development of social relations, and the information contained in those books may be relevant to the problem set for us by Miss RANKIN. But then, again, it may not be. One would not gladly suppose that a lady as advanced as she would seek to compel the trying of an experiment that must have failed when it was tried before, as otherwise it would not have been abandoned with worldwide unanimity, as it was.

"Casual parent"—but never mind! Let it pass!

"MY FRIEND TROTZKY."

But the Bolshevist Leader Is No Friend of the Socialists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if the people who went wild with ecstasy when one of the speakers at last night's Socialist Convention mentioned the name of "my friend Trotzky" realize what Trotzky has accomplished and how he has done it.

I have just returned from Russia and was an eyewitness of the many acts of the Bolshevist uprising. One of the first acts of this leader for the "rights of the people" on usurping the power of the Government of Russia was to shut down all the newspapers, including many of those of the different Socialist factions, confiscating their plants for his own use.

Do they realise that this "friend Trotzky" considers the real revolutionists, such as Prince Kropotkin, Mme. Breshkovskaya, and Plechanov as counter-revolutionists, and had arrested men who have given half of their lives to the cause of the revolution, some of them who have spent at least thirty years in the prisons of Siberia? I have in mind the father of the Social Revolutionary Party, Mr. Gotz; leaders of the Socialist movement, as Ministers Gvosdev, Moslov, and Malantovitch.

This same Mr. Trotzky placed 6-inch guns along the Nevsky—against whom, when over 80 per cent. of the people at the last election voted the different Socialist tickets?

After the storming of the Winter Palace by the Red Guard, under the orders of Mr. Trotzky, the women battalion which was guarding the palace was disarmed and led to the Pavlovsk and there insulted.

Another noble act of Mr. Trotzky was the dissolving of the Petrograd Municipal Duma, a body elected by the whole suffrage of the city and composed of 75 per cent. of Socialist members.

I could continue mentioning many acts of similar nature, committed by Mr. Trotzky and his party, not against the monarchy, but against the real Socialists.

S. LOVICH.

New York, Dec. 28, 1917.

German Births in War and Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The morning papers have a dispatch about 10 per cent. of illegitimate births in Prussia in war time.

The "Statesman's Year Book" for 1917 gives births in Prussia as 1,208,518, illegitimate 97,884. This is 8¼ per cent. and is about the same as for many years. The illegitimate have exceeded 10 per cent. for years in Bavaria, the Kingdom of Saxony, the two Mecklenburgs, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the two Reusses, and in Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg.

ELON R. BROWN.

New York, Dec. 27, 1917.

THE GERMAN FOX.

He May Be Growing Candid, but Is Not Yet to be Trusted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has any naturalist ever called the world's attention to the fact that in the animal folklore of Germany the place of popular honor is held by the fox? Has any historian of European diplomacy ever been able to lose sight of the fact that diplomatic Prussia has always been among nations the reynard of peace terms—the master reynard of the tricky word? A dying fox may be a candid creature, but only when he is actually dead does a hound or a hunter trust him as genuine and as really caught.

The Kaiser and—Trotzky! What a skin to cover what a fox!

Beside the morning newspaper containing this new Aesop's Fable for the world there lies on my desk, as it happens, perhaps as frank a human document on the subject of German peace terms as has yet appeared.

It is General von Bissing's testament. There is no fox in that testament. No trick, nor subtlety, nor evasion, nor other cunning. It is the confidential and actual heart and mind of the German conqueror as he sees himself, and as many a time too late he has been seen by the unhappy peoples whom he may have conquered.

Every American who does not yet realize what Germany meant by this war and what her victorious terms would be, be she victorious, should read this testament of von Bissing's and be as a fool no longer.

There he will see what the Imperial German fox becomes when he has you in his power and at last is ready to state his terms.

I quote one sentence from this blackest testament:

> • • • Germany must continue the struggle till the moment when she will be in a position to compel peace, sword in hand. • • • Only then will it be fitting to particularize our peace terms. • • • We must persist in this silence till we are in a position to speak, categorically.

There is the whole truth of the matter: you will learn what Germany's real peace terms are only when it is too late for you to fight against them.

JAMES LANE ALLEN.

New York, Dec. 28, 1917.

When the Kaiser Praised Italians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 13, 1912, the following article appeared, which I carefully placed away in my scrapbook:

KAISER PRAISED ITALIANS.

Alleged Remarks, Slurring His Own People, Stir Berlin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 12.—Further developments may be expected in the German press in consequence of some remarks the Kaiser is said to have made to the Italian Deputy, Cirmenti, at Venice.

His Majesty was first quoted in Berlin as saying, "If I had a people like the Italians I would conquer half the world." Signor Cirmenti now amends this statement and says that what the Kaiser really told him was:

"If I had a people so intelligent and so patriotic as the Italians."

The Berliner Tageblatt, which Signor Cirmenti attacks for "distorting" the Kaiser's words, points out that the amended version is even stronger than the original. It says that, although Signor Cirmenti vouches for it, the whole incident is so remarkable that it must for the present be treated with skepticism.

In view of the fact that time changes the opinion of individuals this article should be brought to the attention of the public.

JULIUS FIGLINOLO.

New York, Dec. 24, 1917.

A Reform in Legislative Hearings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Legislature is about to convene for the session of 1918, it is important that some reform be made in our system of hearings before the several legislative committees. Many persons have complained that after making the long trip to the capital to appear before a certain committee they were sadly disappointed to learn that the hearing was canceled or postponed owing to pressure of other business or lack of time.

If for no other reason than the elimination of unnecessary railroad travel at this time, I believe we should give this matter serious attention, and as a suggestion I propose the following:

That Wednesday of each week be reserved for committee hearings; that all committees meet on that day; that the regular Wednesday session be held at night.

JOHN V. SHERIDAN,
Senator, 22d District.

New York, Dec. 28, 1917.

Red Stars, Not Black.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently I saw published a statement that certain clubs, associations, and the like were to put black stars in their service flags to indicate casualties. Why black? We certainly should not mourn. Grieve we may, and sorrow, too, but never mourn. The casualty stars should be red, the glorious color. It is a great mistake, to my mind, and I am sure many will agree with me, to wear black at all. It is always depressing. And in these strenuous days, when every fibre must be strained upward, why permit ourselves to be dragged down by the sombreness of black? Surely our soldiers who die are not dead, but live forever. We are a Christian nation. Don't let any one spoil a service flag with a black star.

RED STAR.

New York, Dec. 27, 1917.

RUSSIA.

And thou hast tasted Freedom, that sweet draught
That set each tingling vein on fire,
And press'd it to thy lips and quaff'd and quaff'd
Till, drunk with joy and mad desire,
'Mid broken shackles, soul set free,
Didst leap in one wild revelry
Upon the grave of Tyranny—
A Samson, thundering through the night,
Who sees the first pale streak of light—
Of light and life and greater light to be,
The first clear dawn of liberty!

Then came the temptress to thine eyes—
Call'd Peace! Ah, wondrous fair was she,
Clad in a robe of thin disguise,
Flower'd with flattery and lies,
Who whisper'd, soft, "Come! Let me be
The ruler of thy destiny!
Come! give thou up war's rude alarms,
And all its horrors leave behind!"
So didst thou yield, and in her arms
Didst daily till the break of morn,
Then start, and wake, alas! to find
Thy rugged locks of strength full shorn—
Thyself betray'd and stripp'd and blind!

But yesterday set free, and now,
Out to thy tottering portals led,
A blinded captive, there to bow
And bring its pillars round thy head.
Freedom! And now the chaos, ravage, flame,
The tyrant's lust, the traitor's shame,
While o'er thy travail and thy pains,
Thy sacrifice and fruitless gains,
There, at the ruin of thy gates,
With beady eyes grim Bondage waits—
With shains!

J. W. HARPER.

LABOR CONSCRIPTION URGED

Prof. Kelsey Thinks Strikers May Be Treated as Traitors.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 28.—Labor's part in the war was considered in its various phases today by scientists attending annual conventions of learned societies allied with the American Historical Association in yearly meeting here. Professor Carl Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania, addressing the American Sociological Society, said that in many ways the labor situation called for immediate attention. The Government, he said, must consider the subject of conscription of labor and arrange for its distribution the same as it conscripted soldiers.

"The time is coming," Professor Kelsey added, "to treat strikers as traitors. This must, however, afford no excuse for low wages or mistreatment of workers."

Speaking on farm production before the American Economic Association, E. V. Wilcox of the Federal Department of Agriculture said there were 700,000 retired farmers past middle age who could be recalled to the plow. He suggested the enlistment of 5,000,000 young men and boys between 16 and 21 years for work on farms, and advocated that city-bred women spend their vacations on farms and help in the work as a national requirement.

A comprehensive system of public labor exchanges, centring in the Federal Government, as a pressing war necessity, was urged at the afternoon session. Effective mobilization of the labor supply to meet war's demands upon factory and farm was urged by Henry R. Seager, Secretary of the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, and Professor M. B. Hammond of Ohio State University.

"When the war is over and a review of the means by which victory was secured is possible," said he in his address on "Lessons from English War Experience in the Employment of Labor," "I venture to say that there is no piece of pre-war administrative machinery for which Great Britain will be more grateful than for her system of labor exchanges."

That the United States was protecting its fighting men and their dependents against accident, ill-health, and death more democratically and more generously than any other nation in the history of the world, through Government insurance, was the assertion made by Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, of the Committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, in discussing the significance of the soldiers and sailors' insurance act.

Emergency employment demands to meet war needs call for the most efficient co-ordination of public labor exchanges, and the Government is directing its energies to this end, according to C. T. Clayton of the United States Department of Labor.

"A Program of Responsible Democracy" was the subject of an address before the American Political Science Association delivered by Professor Henry Jones Ford of Princeton. He said that "a program of reform suffered from the special disadvantage that experience has shown that reforms never fulfill the expectations with which they are introduced." He mentioned such reforms as the direct primary, the initiative, the referendum and the recall, and asked whether any one of them had accomplished what was expected.

"If, then, reform is incalculable in its results, and constitutional development has the habit of taking people unawares, what is left for us to do?" he said. "Where is there any field for the application of political science? The answer is that we can make improvement our object instead of reform; that instead of trying to create new conditions we can accept present conditions as the basis of endeavor and make the best of them by the historic agency of redress of grievances.

"Is it not the fact that our national politics, through their own gravitation, have produced issues of this character in two closely related subjects—1, legislative procedure; 2, budget procedure? If such be the case then I submit that it would be wise to discard reform and to address effort to the improvement of the conditions actually existing in those fields, not with the idea of making new channels of action, but of clearing and straightening the present channels.

"Now that federal legislation involves the management of every system of transportation and the direction of every important industry; now that it penetrates every home and reaches every income, defects that were formerly an occasional annoyance have become a constant peril. Is it supposable that in such a situation the people will put up with legislation by chance-medley in the dark? No such combination of elements generating political force as now exists has ever occurred in all history without producing deep effects upon political structure. Either the times will mend existing institutions or else will make new institutions."

SCIENTISTS AT PITTSBURGH.

Prof. Scott Says Psychological Test for Army Won Against Red Tape.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28.—How psychological test methods that were originated in Pittsburgh to aid local employers to determine the fitness of applicants for employment and the merits of employes who were in line for promotion, came to be incorporated as part of the questionnaires that now are determining the status of 9,000,000 men in the country for service in the army, was told by Professor Walter D. Scott, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, in an address today before the American Psychological Association in its session preliminary to the opening of the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Carnegie Technical Institute.

Professor Scott told how after the methods had been standardized here which determined a man's mental, physical and moral status and his relative ability to handle a position, they were offered to the War Department for its use in enrolling fighting men. Red tape impeded its adoption, and it was only after the most strenuous efforts that Professor Scott and his associate patriotic workers prevailed upon the army men to give the system a trial.

More than 500 scientists and savants from all sections of the country have registered at the Institute up to tonight. The sessions of the twelve different sections will be held daily, except Sunday, until next Wednesday. War conditions will predominate in the papers read and addresses delivered during the convention.

NEW YEAR'S IN CHURCHES.

Special Programs Prepared for Watch Night Services.

City churches will announce their New Year programs tomorrow. Most of them will conduct special services with music on New Year's Eve and also on New Year's Day. Special anthems, religious and patriotic, have been prepared for the occasion, and in many congregations watchwords will be distributed for the new year.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, on New Year's Day, there will be a high mass at 11 o'clock. The Holy Name Society will attend as usual. The sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. William F. Hughes, President of Cathedral College. Cardinal Farley will give his blessing to the Holy Name Society at the conclusion of the mass.

At Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, on New Year's Eve, the Billy Sunday Chorus of 600 voices will sing from 8 P. M. to 9 P. M. Many of the numbers will be the songs that have become popular among the soldiers in the camps. At 9 o'clock there will be moving pictures, followed by the usual watch night service, with refreshments. On New Year's Day there will be two moving picture exhibitions.

Tomorrow evening at Grace Methodist Church there will be a special Scotch service. Christian F. Reisner will deliver his sermon for this occasion at 7:45. Scotch songs will be sung and a travelogue in motion pictures of "Bonnie Scotland" will be shown.

MITCHEL EXPLAINS WEST SIDE FAILURE

"Demagogues Who Infest Big Cities," Mayor Says, Sidetracked Plan.

RAILROADS DID NOT HELP

Unit Terminal Plan Was Rejected by Them, and Then the City Gave Up the Plan.

Mayor Mitchel, testifying yesterday before the Commission on West Side Improvement, said that just as the 1916 plan for the improvement was nearing fruition, and it appeared as if only a very few changes were needed to make it acceptable to both the New York Central Railroad Company and the Board of Estimate, a number of "demagogues, political nondescripts, and other persons of similar characteristics who infest big cities," succeeded in having it sidetracked. Then came the law of 1910, known as the Ottinger law, which contained conditions which made it impossible to make any agreement at all with the railroad company.

The Mayor told the story of the struggle to make an agreement with the railroad company for an improvement along the west side that would cost upward of $100,000,000. There were many "laborious conferences" between members of the Board of Estimate and officials of the railroad. When all the conferees were satisfied that the plan proposed was the best that could be obtained it was made public, and then, the Mayor sadly remarked, "it appeared that nobody was satisfied."

"Efforts were made in 1913," Mr. Mitchel said, "to get all the railroads doing business at this port to join in a plan for a unit terminal in which all of them would have equal rights, but not a single railroad company indicated that it would be willing to agree to any plan for a terminal for joint operation. The railroads wanted to stand pat on what they had and not to surrender anything for something which might not serve their purposes so well."

The Mayor explained that the New Jersey roads seemed to prefer getting their freight into this port by floats and that they did not want an arrangement by which they would still have to pay for lighterage and another charge besides. In reply to a question by John C. Clark, counsel for the commission, the Mayor said it was deemed wise for the city to take over the property held in fee by the New York Central Company so as to prevent the company from commercializing certain areas. Questioned concerning the rights of the company south of Thirtieth Street, he replied:

"The company had a franchise from the State south of Thirtieth Street, and no power of the State or the city, save only the power of eminent domain, could have been exercised to eject it." Then the witness explained that south of Thirtieth Street the railroad company had two tracks, and four tracks north to Fifty-ninth Street. Asked if the 1916 proposal contemplated giving additional rights to the company the Mayor replied: "No, Sir; it did not."

He explained that the idea of having the city build a municipal terminal was dismissed because the city did not have the money, and that it would have been a futile thing to do anyway unless the city could compel the railroads to use it.

"We would have been glad," he said, "to have refused to the New Jersey roads the right to use a Manhattan terminal, but it occurred to us that perhaps the roads would have been glad to have been relieved of delivering their freight clear through to the city. It was a subject that needed to be slowly and cautiously handled, for it looked as if a situation might be created that would cost the people of the city millions of dollars annually if lighterage charges were added to the cost of shipments."

At one time, the Mayor said, great objections were made to an elevated structure along West Street, but now this aesthetic feeling had disappeared, and it was anything at all to meet the real needs of the people for adequate terminal facilities. The Mayor was quite sure that the Ottinger bill had killed all hope that the city authorities might make an agreement with the New York Central Company. He believed the incoming administration would be unfriendly to any agreement, and that if this was so, it would be no good to repeal the law or to take any other steps to advance the proposed improvement.

Chairman William H. Van Benschoten of the commission said the freight terminal situation must be brought quickly to a state of efficiency.

"This is the endeavor of our commission," he said. "Our ability to do so in a way that will be effective is broadened by the fact that the influence of the National Government compelling unity of action of the railroads is now dominant. The work of our commission will doubtless be more effective and accomplish more speedy results by reason of the situation which has developed in Washington."

The commission will meet again next Wednesday, when Mrs. Charles A. Bryan, President of the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park, and John H. Lynch, President of the Terminal Warehouse Company, will be the witnesses.

AID FOR OUR SOLDIERS

CITY 55,000 BEHIND IN RED CROSS DRIVE

Tammany Hall's 9,000 District Workers May Be Able to Overcome the Deficit Today.

MIDDLETON IN THE LEAD

Good Results Achieved by 10,000 Woman Workers—20,000 Memberships Returned Yesterday.

Unless the Red Cross membership canvassers obtain 55,000 new members in Manhattan today the borough will have failed to meet the allotment of 500,000 new members which the National Red Cross Campaign Committee fixed as the minimum in the 1917 membership drive. Of all the great cities in the country New York is said to have made the poorest showing according to the latest returns available yesterday. It is admitted that if the drive is successful and the half million mark is passed a great part of the credit for the achievement will be due to the Tammany Hall district workers who, to the number of more than 9,000, are making a last minute house-to-house canvass in behalf of the Red Cross.

"Only partial reports are available from all parts of the borough," a statement issued last night reads, "and there is reason to believe that many of the men's teams are still holding back complete returns on their work in order to gain an advantage over rivals. Although the booths have been closed down, and the figures on their enrollments compiled, the women volunteers in charge have turned to individual or team canvassing, so that in the case of the women, too, returns are not all in."

A total of 62,938 members obtained is reported by the twelve Vice Chairmen in charge of groups of men's teams. This is not more than 75 per cent. of the grand total, headquarters estimated. The Vice Chairmen and their totals are: John I. D. Bristol, 2,157; George H. Cortelyou, 15,890; E. H. Ecker, 10,268; George M. Glaser, 389; Lawrence Kederich, 8,392; George McAneny, 5,854; Alfred E. Marling, 7,455; E. P. Outerbridge, 3,785; John J. Pulleyn, 5,354; Harry B. Rosen, 2,406; Albert D. Samuel, 641; R. R. Wilsey, 706.

Arthur W. Middleton was the leader individually among the men campaigners, obtaining 1,186 members himself, while the division he captained netted a total of 4,406.

Other high-score men were H. I. Lalor, 740; W. J. Harper, 988; H. A. Young, 780; A. D. Safford, 375; George A. Kederich, 811; James T. Curtis, 887; Captain Randolph, 504. Working on the team of Captain Elbert D. Murphy, Mrs. Brewer obtained 676 members and Mrs. Cragg 633. Fire Chief Kenlon and his workers turned in 2,500.

Results from the work of the 10,000 women who operated 2,500 booths throughout the city up to Monday night, and some of whom have kept at it since, despite the closing down of that branch of the campaign, are not yet complete. Ninety per cent. of the returns have been compiled, giving a total of 105,868. The women were in five sections, each subdivided into ten divisions. The section chairmen and their totals were: Mrs. Bell Gurnee, 22,268; Mrs. Frank E. Potter, 9,590; Miss Charlotte Delafield, 27,161; Miss Mary Alexander, 24,-483; Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, 22,398. The five leading division chairmen and their totals were: Mrs. R. Schley, 2,[illegible]; Mrs. F. Luts, 2,126; Mrs. W. S. Ehrman, 1,890; Mrs. Abrahamson, 1,668; Mrs Nanette Ehrmann, 1,615.

Seventy-five per cent. of the returns from factories, newspapers, express companies, telegraph companies, theatres, the Water Department, hotels, department stores, office buildings, the general offices of the railroads, and the Park Department, compiled last night, gave a total of 77,189 members. Ten thousand were obtained through the department stores alone.

DANIELS MAKES PLEA FOR SAILOR COMFORTS

Secretary Urges Women to Busy Themselves Knitting—Plans Making for Work Here.

A message from Secretary of the Navy Daniels was delivered to members of the National Advisory Board and Local Board of the Navy Auxiliary of the Red Cross at a meeting held yesterday morning at the house of Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, 80 West Seventy-second street, by Commodore A. V. Wadhams, urging women to rush the work of making sweaters, mufflers, and helmets for the sailors, and to do everything possible to co-operate with him.

Commodore Wadhams, who with Mrs. Wadhams was the guest of honor of the meeting, is the recently appointed head of the Navy Auxiliaries of the Red Cross in Washington. The Commodore said tha the Navy Auxiliaries of the Red Cross were the official channels between the American people and the Navy, and all relief work for the navy must go through those channels.

Miss Alice Carpenter, head of the local work, said that New York County would be organized into districts and groups with depots for knitted garments, for surgical dressings and hospital garments and supplies. There will be a Navy Auxiliary headquarters in each district. William P. Eno has given his house for the headquarters for the district in this city above Forty-second Street, and the headquarters at 289 Madison Avenue, about 40th Street, will be the headquarters for the district south of Forty-second Street.

Two substations have already been organized, one at 103 Park Avenue, and the other at 111 West Thirty-seventh Street. A room where surgical dressings will be made is soon to be opened at Thirty-fourth Street near Park Avenue. There will be three supply stations opened between Battery Place and the City Hall, where there will be wool for distribution for women workers in the business district who are doing knitting. In the majority of cases the garments, when completed, will go directly to the ships for which they may be designated.

An effort is to be made to reach groups of women in clubs and other bodies having memberships of from fifty to a hundred so that they may form centres for the making of knitted garments or surgical dressings.

REQUISITIONS POWER IMPORTED VIA NIAGARA

Washington Order Assures Use of 100,000 Horse Power for War Industries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—To assure the adequate supply of electric power for establishments engaged in war work at Niagara Falls and Buffalo the Government today requisitioned the electric power produced, imported, and distributed by the Niagara Falls Power Company, the Hydraulic Power Company of Niagara Falls, and the Cliff Electrical Distributing Company.

Canadian demands that approximately 100,000 horse power of current imported from the Canadian side be applied exclusively to war work are said to have been a determining factor in the Government's decision to requisition all power.

The operation of mills is not expected to be affected materially by the new order, as a readjustment of the power supply had been effected previously by representatives of the War Industries Board conferring with the Buffalo manufacturers.

Approximately 110 factories not working directly on war contracts will curtail their electric power requirements somewhat, will use power at times when munitions factories are making their smallest demand, and will substitute steam for electricity as much as possible.

FUSION CASH GOT BAIL.

Obtained Release of Accused Election Officials, Prosecutor Asserts.

William Harmon Black, an Assistant District Attorney, announced yesterday that his assistants who were inquiring into the finances and political activities of the Fusion Committee of 1917 had found that a payment of $280 had been made from Fusion funds to provide bail bonds for indicted Republican Inspectors in the Seventeenth Assembly District, following the September Republican primaries. Mr. Black said the money had been paid to a surety company to provide bonds for release of the men on charges contained in indictments returned by a Grand Jury in October.

Michel Silberstein of 23 West 111th Street, who was Chairman of the board at the polling place in the Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District, at the Republican primaries in September, was convicted yesterday on a charge of certifying to a false return of the ballots cast. Silberstein was tried before a jury in Justice Goff's part of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The maximum penalty is seven years in prison.

According to the evidence presented by Assistant District Attorney Olcott in the trial of Silberstein, the original return showed 42 votes for Mayor Mitchel and 5 for William M. Bennett. The re-examination of the ballots, it is asserted, made the returns 24 votes for Bennett and 20 for Mitchel, with 3 blank ballots.

Charles Steckler, district organizer for the City Democracy in the campaign, resumed his testimony yesterday in the Fusion investigation, and told how the various district leaders were chosen for the new organization. In reply to Assistant District Attorney E. P. Kilroe, Mr. Steckler said Michael A. Rofrano had been named for leader of the First Assembly District.

"Who selected Mr. Rofrano?" queried Mr. Kilroe.

"Dr. Moskowitz, President of the Food Commission. He told me that he would have Mr. Rofrano come to see me about taking that place in the organization; Mr. Rofrano had for some years back been opposed to Tammay Hall and had supported Mayor Mitchel four years ago."

"And he was tried for murder and acquitted, wasn't he?" asked Mr. Kilroe.

"Yes."

Mr. Steckler said Rofrano had selected the leader of the Second District, Benjamin Greenspan, a Civil Magistrate, appointed by the Mayor, was chosen for the Fourth District.

BOY COASTER KILLED.

Sled with Five Riders Runs Into a Fence on Steep Hill

Five boys were coasting down a steep hill on the Little Clove Road, West New Brighton, S. I., yesterday when they lost control of their sled and crashed into a rail fence. Two were thrown into a brook, and when they lay prostrate the crowd of children thought they were "playing dead." After a time some of their companions became alarmed, and finding that the two boys were unconscious they put them on sleds and hauled them to a house at the top of the hill.

Surgeons from the Staten Island Hospital found that one of the boys, Vincent Phillips, 14 years old, of Potter Avenue, West New Brighton, had a fractured skull and an injured back. He died in the Staten Island Hospital. George Coulter, aged 14, of 33 Fairview Avenue, had a broken leg and other injuries and his condition is serious. The other boys on the sled escaped injury.

Engaged to Lieut. W. S. Bastine.

Mrs. L. Bayard Cummings of Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Talman Cummings, to Lieutenant Wilfrid S. Bastine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Bastine of New Rochelle, N. Y. Lieutenant Bastine has been in service since the beginning of the war, and is now stationed at the State Arsenal in New York. He was formerly a member of the First Cavalry, N. Y. N. G., and was at the Mexican border Summer before last.

"Baby" Simons Dead; Weighed 800

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—"Baby Jim" Simons, colored, said to be the heaviest man in the world, died here today. He weighed 800 pounds and for years had been one of the sights of circus side shows. He was 37 years old and is survived by his wife and two children. The body will be taken to the former home of Simons in Texas. For its transportation it was necessary to charter a freight car.

DR. EGAN, HOME, SAYS DANES FAVOR ALLIES

Minister Derides Stockholm Peace Conventions and Rumors as German Propaganda.

COAL FAMINE IN DENMARK

But Government So Far Has Refused to Accept Offer of Fuel by Berlin.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port on a Danish liner from Denmark was Maurice Francis Egan, United States Minister to that country, who has come home on two months' leave after an absence of four years, to see his son, Captain Gerald Egan, at Camp Lee, Petersburgh, Va., and also to recuperate his health which had been rather poor since he underwent an operation recently at Copenhagen.

Mr. Egan said that the people of Denmark were heartily in favor of the Allies but they realised that their national existence depended upon the observance of neutrality in the war.

When asked about the peace talk and the conventions held in the Scandinavian countries from time to time during the last year, Dr. Egan said:

"In Stockholm and in all neutral countries in Europe the peace rumors emanate from Socialistic communities. They are all part of the German propaganda and are engineered by German agents. There is no real hope for peace in sight at the present time in Europe. We are in for a long war and the United States will have to bear the brunt of it. The peace conventions in Stockholm and other cities should not be regarded seriously by the people of this country."

Just before sailing for America the Minister had an audience with the King which lasted for sixteen minutes. Asked if the conversation dealt with the embargo placed by the United States on shipments to Denmark, the Minister smiled and replied: "Kings do not talk about embargoes."

Dr. Egan said he was going to Washington to report to the State Department but had not been requested by the Danish Government to appeal to the United States to raise the embargo.

As regards the food conditions in Denmark Dr. Egan said that all residents had sugar and bread cards issued to them, and in some parts of the kingdom these commodities could not be obtained at all.

"Tea costs $3 a pound," he continued, "and turkey or goose sells at 80 cents a pound. Each resident draws half a pound of butter a week and half a pound of pork every two weeks. The allowance of sugar is one pound per week per person and extra supplies can be had at 10 cents a pound. Rents are very high everywhere. The middle classes suffer most because the poorer classes are taken care of by the Government and the wealthy people have money enough to purchase what they want.

"Coal is selling at $100," he continued, "where it can be obtained, and the majority of the people are burning peat as a substitute. Germany has offered to send a supply of coal and petroleum to Denmark. Up to the time I left Copenhagen the Government had declined to accept it, but if conditions do not alter soon they will be forced to do so, with other neutral countries.

"Electric light is very dear and candles are more expensive still, so that the people have to economize as much as possible on lighting. On account of the shortage of coal the electric and steam street cars in Denmark are only operated at certain hours of the day and night and the train services have been curtailed."

The Minister said that the war had increased the official business at the legation in Copenhagen enormously. Under normal conditions he had five clerks and now there were sixteen who had all they could do to handle the vast amount of correspondence and official matters that had to be attended to. The Danish Government offered the staff permits to purchase all the food and fuel supplies they needed, but the clerks declined the kind offer, saying they preferred to live on the card system like other residents of Copenhagen.

Dr. Egan is accompanied by his wife and will spend a few days in New York with a married daughter who lives in Brooklyn, after transacting his official business in Washington.

SHIFTS WIRE TAPPING SQUAD

Woods Assigns Detail to Duty in Automobile Bureau.

The wire tapping detail of the Police Department, whose operations have been in controversy ever since they were disclosed during the charities investigation, was assigned to other duties last night by direct order of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods. At the same time that the detail was transferred to quarters in the Automobile Bureau of the department, the office at 50 Church Street, in which it had worked, was relinquished and a truckload of telephone apparatus for "listening in" purposes was restored to the telephone company.

Mr. Woods was reluctant last night to explain his action, because of his belief that the operations of that particular detail, being in the nature of secret service work, should not be discussed with the public for the public's own good. He did, however, make clear that his action amounted merely to the transfer of some men, the abandonment of an ordinary office and the return of some ordinary equipment. In other words, the work of the detail can be resumed in two hours if the incoming administration sees fit to order it resumed.

TO SUCCEED E. F. BOYLE.

John R. Voorhis Elected Commissioner of Elections by Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the last to be held this year, John R. Voorhis was elected Commissioner of the Board of Elections to succeed Edward F. Boyle, who was appointed a City Magistrate by Mayor Mitchel. Mr. Voorhis is in his 59th year and has been prominent in politics since the beginning of the Civil War. He is Grand Sachem of the Board of Sachems of the Columbian Order, Tammany Hall. The salary is $6,000 a year.

The Honest Ballot Association opposed the selection of Mr. Voorhis principally on account of his age.

Friday Juniors Dance and Sing.

The second holiday dance of the Friday Juniors was held last evening in the rose room of the Plaza after a number of small dinners. Mrs. Donn Barber and Mrs. Willard S. Brown received, and there were many young men in the blue of the navy, as well as the army khaki, and among the older guests was Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske. At supper and after the young people joined in singing patriotic and popular war-time songs. Among those interested in these dances are Mrs. John Ihelin, Mrs. G. Howard Davison, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and Mrs. John McKesson Camp.

Frank-Rosenthal Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frank of 154 West Seventy-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Frank, to Paul Rosenthal of Riverdale, N. Y. Miss Frank made her début last year. Mr. Rosenthal is a student at Dartmouth, class of '20. No plans have been made for the wedding.

WILSON 61 YESTERDAY; CELEBRATED BY WORK

Birthday Dinner the Only Deviation from White House Daily Routine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—President Wilson today celebrated his sixty-first birthday. There was no special ceremony at the White House in the course of the day, as the wartime rush of work made impossible any deviation from the President's daily routine.

This evening, however, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had a few additional guests at dinner. Edward Elliott of California, a brother-in-law of the President, arrived today to join Mrs. Elliott, who is passing the Christmas holidays at the White House. Other members of the house party who arrived today are the Misses Lucy and Anne Maurey of Roanoke, Va., nieces of Mrs. Wilson.

Congratulatory letters and messages poured into the White House all day. This morning the President played golf with Mrs. Wilson and later worked on the railroad address which he will deliver to Congress next week.

NEW $800,000 CLUBHOUSE.

Proposed Structure Will House Three Civic Societies.

A new auditorium and clubhouse, involving a total expenditure of about $800,000, will be built in the vicinity of Times Square as a result of the sale, yesterday, of the six private houses at 113 to 123 West Forty-third Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The site has been acquired by the Societies Realties Company, of which Frank A. Vanderlip is President, from Charles H. Jones, and will be utilized for the construction of a five-story structure designed to house the activities of the League for Political Education, the Civic Forum, and the Economic Club, now at 15 West Forty-fourth Street.

The new building is being designed by McKim, Mead & White, architects.

TWO JACOB JONES CAPTIVES.

Navy Hears a Second Man from Destroyer Was Picked Up by U-Boat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Through the American Red Cross the Navy Department has confirmed cable dispatches that two men from the Jacob Jones were taken prisoner by the submarine which sank the destroyer. One of the men, the department announced tonight, is Albert De Mello, whose relatives were notified yesterday. The name of the second man was so garbled in transmission that it will be necessary to make further inquiry to determine his identity.

EX-SENATOR THORNTON DIES

Louisianian Who Served from 1910 to 1915 Expires in His 72d Year.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Dec. 28—John R. Thornton, former United States Senator from Louisiana, died at his home here today in his seventy-second year. Mr. Thornton served as a private in the Confederate Army from 1863 until the close of the civil war. He practiced law after the war in Rapids Parish, La., of which he was a Judge from 1878 to 1880.

He was appointed to the United States Senate in August, 1910, to the seat left vacant by the death of Samuel D. McEnery, Democrat.

Dr. Ensign B. Pardee.

Dr. Ensign B. Pardee, who had been a practicing physician of this city for more than forty years, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, 74 West Forty-eighth Street. Dr. Pardee was a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and a member of the New York County Medical Society.

Dr. Charles W. Mitchell.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—Dr. Charles W. Mitchell, specialist in children's diseases and a member of the Faculty of the University of Maryland, died today from pneumonia. He was born in Baltimore fifty-nine years ago.

Obituary Notes.

E. FRANK ELLIS, 60 years old, a marine engineer for the American Linseed Oil Company, died at his home, 526 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was a member of Old Glory Star Lodge, 796, F. and A. M.; Old Glory Council, R. A., and the Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association.

Mrs. MARIA ELIZABETH WHITEHEAD, a resident of Brooklyn for half a century and the widow of Alderman Whitehead, died at the home of her daughter in Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday. She was 72 years old.

JAMES C. O'BRIEN, formerly Superintendent for the Robert A. Dix shoe factory, died on Monday at his home, 1,211 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 63 years. He left a widow, five sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. LOUISE STURGES, wife of the Rev. Dr. Isaac C. Sturges, rector of St. Cornelius's P. E. Church in Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 464 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. She was born in this city seventy years ago, the daughter of the late Linus Fuller.

LOUIS CHARDON, 74 years old, a pioneer in the silver and gold plating business in this city, died on Thursday at his home, 279 President Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Tours, France, and had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years.

Mrs. ANNA DAHLE, 92 years old, widow of Theodore Dahle and a well-known resident of Elmhurst, died there on Thursday from pneumonia.

JACOB LEHMAN, a retired loan broker of Brooklyn and one of the oldest members of the Congregation Beth Israel Anshe Emes, died on Wednesday at his home, 508 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was 84 years old, and was born in Germany.

Mrs. SOPHIE C. NEWMAN, wife of Robert E. Newman, who was for many years in the coal business in Brooklyn, died from apoplexy Wednesday at her home, 1,400 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

LOUIS WIDMAN, a veteran of the Spanish-American war who was promoted to Lieutenant for meritorious service, died at his home in Huntington Station, L. I., on Thursday. He was 46 years old, and was a member of Cornerstone Lodge, F. and A. M., and Scoutmaster of Nathan Hale Troop, Boy Scouts.

Mrs. MARY H. HUGHES, wife of Henry E. Hughes, a manufacturing milliner in Manhattan, died at her home, 1,024 East Ninety-fifth Street, Canarsie, on Thursday. She was 49 years old, and had lived in Canarsie for nearly thirty years.

Mrs. MARY HYDE, widow of Richard Hyde, theatre owner and manager of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 1,087 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

HENRY FREDERICK, Treasurer of the Westchester Grain Company of Port Chester, N. Y., died in Port Chester yesterday.

Major JOHN A. P. GLORE, father of Harrison Glore, an attorney of Brooklyn, and Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, died from pneumonia on Thursday at 302 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx. He was 76 years old.

MAX ROTH, head of Max Roth & Co., died yesterday in his forty-second year.

HARRY SANDERS BALDWIN, 49 years old, cashier of the Public Service Gas Company of Morristown, N. J., died on Thursday night at his home in Morristown.

Miss HENRIETTA TARR, who had been a school teacher on Staten Island for twenty-five years, died yesterday in the Staten Island Hospital. She was 75 years old.

MORRIS SEVELY, 56 years old, a rabbi, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at 235 East Seventy-third Street.

JOHN HEADDEN, President of the Hudson City Savings Bank, the Keystone Coal Company, and head of the firm of John Headden & Son of Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 2,468 Boulevard, Jersey City, from kidney disease. He was 80 years old.

ZANGWILL URGES UNIVERSAL JUDAISM

Intercollegiate Menorah Association Receives Critical Letter on Present Status of Jews.

SAYS PROBLEM IS SHIRKED

Author Asserts Religion in England is Kept Alive by Christian Prejudice and Jewish Superstition.

At yesterday's meeting of the quinquennial convention of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, which is in session at Columbia University, Chancellor Henry Hurwitz read a letter from Israel Zangwill, in which the writer criticised the failures of those who believed that Judaism is a world mission to be presented through their religion as due to their failure to universalize their religious teachings, and observed that the Jewish religion in England "is kept alive only by Christian prejudice and a Jewish superstition."

"The political status of the Palestine Jews and the Jews of the Diaspora," he says, "must be absolutely distinct. I have suggested that the former be called Judaeans and their land Judaea. The really interesting point of the present controversy is the old quarrel between those who claim that Israel connotes a people, and those who claim that Israel cannotes a mission to be conveyed through a religion. I never have been able to see why mission and people should be alternative or antithetical. The brutal logic of facts demonstrates that as there cannot be for centuries a territory capable of receiving anything but a minority of the race, the anti-Zionists, for whom dispersion is inevitable, will have enough of it and to spare; while on the other hand Zionists, for whom a territory is indispensable to Israel's survival, will be condemning the bulk of their people to absorption.

"The trouble with the Jewish missionaries is not that they are arrogant but that they do not function. Had they been as devoted to their mission as the Zionists to their territorial concept, the war for Jewry—and perhaps for the world—might have gone differently. But in practice the Jewish mission has never appeared except as a stick to beat the Zionists with. If Judaism is to be a universal religion, it must be universalized and denationalized. Here lies one solution of the controversy—mission versus territory.

"Orthodoxy and its rabbis having shirked this problem, having failed to adapt Judaism continuously to life as the great rabbis of old did, having allowed the cornerstone of orthodox Judaism to crumble, are responsible for the ruin of their religion among the masses, while the failure to reconcile it with certain results of modern science and thought, on which humanity will never go back, has equally alienated the intellectual classes.

"Here in England among the richer classes, apart from Mr. Montefiore's mild movement, Judaism, but for the Zionist movement and racial affinity is preserved only by a Christian prejudice and a Jewish superstition, by anti-Semitism and the Day of Atonement.

"I do not want orthodoxy set up as immovably as the Vatican. But perhaps I have a subconscious hope that orthodoxy will again be stupid enough to turn down the suggestion and continue obstinately on its road to ruin. And I have more than a subconscious fear that reform will not really reform Judaism, whether on Jewish or universal lines, but will continue to miss both the inspiration of the past and the call of the future."

The controversy over the government of the organization was resolved ultimately by the decision to appoint a Board of Governors consisting of two collegiate representatives, five alumni of at least five years' standing, and four "men of affairs." There are no business meetings today, but at 7 o'clock tonight the "Maccabean dinner" will be held in the Columbia commons with a number of eminent speakers. There will be a business meeting at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

TOBY ROSENTHAL DEAD.

American Painter Whose Work Won Many Medals Dies in Germany.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 28.—The death of Toby Rosenthal, an American painter, is reported in the Tageblatt of Berlin.

Toby E. Rosenthal was born in New Haven, Conn., March 15, 1848, and when his family, which was poor, moved to New York in 1857 the boy had already received his first impressions of art. His family soon after moved to San Francisco, where Toby studied under Henri Bacon and Fortunato Arriola. From San Francisco his father managed to send him to Munich. The boy arrived in Munich alone and a stranger at the age of 16. He soon won his way into the Royal Academy and also joined a class under Raupp.

His paintings were chiefly figural compositions and genre work, but he had also painted many portraits in California, England, and Germany. His work won medals at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, at the Royal Academy of Munich and the Munich International Exposition. He received the Bavarian decration of the Order of St. Michael.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LEVY.—To Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Levy, a daughter, Dec. 27, 1917.

Engaged.

GORE—THOMAS.—Gertrude Thomas to C. Elmer Gore.

LEHMANN—MASSON.—Rose Masson to Clifford Lehmann.

Married.

DELMORE—ADAMS.—Stanley Delmore, U. S. N., to Miss Lillian Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Adams, Jr., of South Orange, N. J., at the Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, Nov. 14.

LEVY—KISCH.—At Spartanburg, S. C., Dec. 25, Elsa Helene Kisch of Palisade, N. J., to Charles Bayard Levy of New York.

SHERMAN—MILES.—Mr. and Mrs. Gwilym Miles of 249 Bedford Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Martha, to Mr. Blatchford Sherman on Sunday, Dec. 23, at 4 o'clock.

GERBER—KALLETT.—Dec. 25, Jeannette Kallett to Samuel Gerber.

GOLDBERG—RIEGLER.—Dec. 23, Sadye Riegler to Dr. Julius Goldberg.

HIRSCH—BARTH.—Dec. 23, Adele Barth to Robert S. Hirsch.

KEPPLER—HIRSCH.—Dec. 25, Blanche H. Hirsch to Michael Keppler.

HOFFMAN—LOEWENTHAL.—Dec. 24, Sadye Loewenthal to Joseph Hoffman.

PALMER—GOLUBE.—Dec. 23, Helen M. Golube to Abraham H. Palmer.

PHILLIPS—RAPHIEL.—Dec. 23, Blanche Raphiel to Robert Phillips.

POLLACK—BAUMGARTEN.—Dec. 23, Hermine Baumgarten to Alfred Pollack.

REITER—BERGER.—Dec. 23, Dorothy Berger to Herman Reiter.

ROSENBLUM—SIFF.—Dec. 25, Esther Siff to Morris Rosenblum.

SCHULMAN—STALLOW.—Dec. 23, Sadie Stallow to Morris Schulman.

SIEGEL—LATZ.—Dec. 23, Sadie Latz to David Siegel.

STOKES—WALLACK.—Dec. 26, Margery E. Wallack to Howard Stokes.

Died.

BENNETT.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, Ella E., in her 61st year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the undertaking parlors of Oscar A. Boch, 788 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

BLOCK.—On Dec. 27, 1917, at his residence, 515 West 143d St., William Block, beloved husband of Belle, (nee Adler,) and father of S. John and Rema C. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

BLUM.—Amelia, 81 years of age, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Nathan E. Greenberger; also mother of Mrs. Henrietta Wasserberg, Mrs. Annie Manasse, Michael Blum, and Jacob Blum. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 2,765 Briggs Av., Bronx.

BOYLE.—On Dec. 27, 1917, Mary R., sister of Elizabeth A., James F., and Garrick A. Boyle. Funeral from her late residence, 540 West 122d St., Saturday, Dec. 29, 9:30 o'clock; thence to Corpus Christi Church, 121st St. and Broadway, where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Kindly omit flowers. Automobile cortege.

BRAUN.—After lingering illness on Dec. 28, Josephine, (nee Kurt,) widow of August Braun, and mother of August and Herman T. Braun and Josephine Kinzel. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 216 East 67th St., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 8 P. M.

BURLEIGH.—On Dec. 28, 1917, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Burleigh. Funeral service at their residence, 601 West 140th St., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

CARSWELL.—Mary S. E., at her home, suddenly, on Dec. 27, of pneumonia, daughter of the late Sarah and Matthew William Carswell of Philadelphia. Funeral at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Monday, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M.

CHADWELL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Dec. 26, 1917, Emma C. Willard, widow of the Rev. George Harris Chadwell, formerly Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer on Saturday, Dec. 29, at 2:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CHARDON.—Louis, in his 74th year, at his residence, 279 President St., Brooklyn. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 29, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

CORBITT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, George, beloved husband of Ellen J. Corbitt, (nee Dooling,) and father of Walter Corbitt. Funeral from his late residence, 328 East 94th St., Saturday, Dec. 29, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Francis de Sales, 96th St., near Park Av. Please omit flowers.

DANIELS.—On Dec. 27, 1917, at his residence, 9 West 91st St., Charles H. Daniels, husband of the late Minnie Mason Daniels. Services and interment at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Dec. 29.

DAVISON.—Dec. 26, 1917, suddenly, at Camp Hicks, Texas, Flying Cadet Alden, aged 22, son of Henry J. and Marie Alden Davison. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FERRIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, Hugh E. Ferris, beloved husband of Pauline Verse Ferris, brother of William J. and Teresa Ferris, Rosina Reilly, and Mary McKeon. Funeral Saturday at 10 A. M., from 714 Trinity Av., to St. Roch's Church.

FINCK.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, Louisa Finck, (nee Arras,) widow of the late August Finck, in her 61st year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 315 West 57th St., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

FREISE.—Frederick Freise, aged 23 years, member of U. S. Aviation Signal Corps, suddenly, on Dec. 27, at Lake Charles, La.; resident of 83 North Junction Av., Corona, L. I. Notice of funeral later.

FRIEBUS.—Theodore, Jr., suddenly, on Dec. 26 at 10 P. M., in New York City. Services private. FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Frank Campbell, Saturday, Dec. 29, 12 noon.

GRIFFIN.—On Dec. 27, John C. Griffin, dearly beloved husband of Katie Griffin, (nee Fanning.) Funeral from his late residence, 612 East 161st St., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 9 A. M.; member of St. Peter and St. Paul's Branch, Holy Name Society, and Division 20, A. O. H. Irish and English papers please copy.

HEADDEN.—At his residence, 2,468 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J., Friday, Dec. 28, John Headden. Funeral services private. Baltimore, Md., papers please copy. Interment Baltimore. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

HIRSCH.—On Friday, Dec. 28, 1917, Eva, beloved wife of Solomon and mother of Lester Hirsch and sister of Adolph Cohn. Funeral services at her late residence, 200 West 123d St., Sunday, 30th inst., 2 P. M.

HOWELL.—On Friday, Dec. 28, 1917, Edwin, son of the late William E. and Loretta Brooks Howell. Funeral services at residence of his brother, Charles Howell, Harriet Av., Moorestown, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2 P. M. Take ferry at 130th St. and trolley to Ross Av.

HUGHES.—Mary, wife of Harry E., at her home, 1,024 East 96th St., Canarsie, Dec. 27. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.

HURLEY.—Catherine, widow of the late James J. Hurley, and beloved mother of John J. Hurley, formerly of Brooklyn. Funeral from her late residence, 414 Ninth Av., Long Island City, Saturday, Dec. 29, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HYDE.—Suddenly, on Dec. 27, at her residence, 1,067 5th Av., Mary, beloved mother of Lulu H. Hubbell, Lillian H. Palmer, William J., and James R. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

JANUWAY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1917, of pneumonia, at his home, 714 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md., Theodore Caldwell, in the 46th year of his age, son of Dr. Edward J. and Sandy Rogers Januway. Funeral on Saturday at 3 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

JUSE.—Dr. Isidore, suddenly. Funeral services from his late residence, 272 Manhattan Av., on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock.

KENNEDY.—Sheila, on Dec. 28, 1917, infant daughter of Charles W. and Lucy Baldwin Kennedy of Princeton, N. J.

LAWRENCE.—Entered into everlasting life, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, Ernest Allen Lawrence, commissioned 2d Lieutenant, U. S. A., at Plattsburg, in August, beloved husband of Laura Platt Lawrence. Funeral services will be held Saturday, Dec. 29, in All Saints' Chapel, Upper Red Hook, N. Y., at 2 o'clock. Boston Globe please copy.

LYNCH.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, Dympna Lynch, mother of John J. and Sarah D. Funeral from her late residence, 28 East 129th St., Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, 10 A. M.

McCUY.—On Dec. 26, 1917, Joseph F. McCoy husband of Lucy D. McCoy and son of Mary and the late Charles McCoy, at his residence, 608 West 184th St. Funeral at St. Elizabeth's R. C. Church, Broadway and 167th St., on Saturday, Dec. 29, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and the New York Council 124, K. of C., are invited.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, at his residence, 302 West 107th St., Willard Lloyd Martin, beloved son of William and Mary Curtis, Private Ordnance Enlisted Corps, N. A. Funeral service will be held on Saturday, Dec. 29, 8 P. M., at Meeting House, Society of Ethical Culture, 2 West 64th St.

MURRAY.—Caroline Church, wife of George Welwood Murray, Dec. 28, 1917, at her residence, 77 South Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEADLE.—Manhelm, in his 84th year, husband of the late Ernestine Kopf and dearly beloved father of Minnie Dribben, Mary Wolff, and Jacob Neadle. Funeral services from his late residence, 300 Wadsworth Av., Sunday, Dec. 30, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

OESTREICHER.—Herman, on Dec. 28, at his residence, 87 North 18th St., East Orange, N. J., in his 82d year, beloved husband of Fanny and devoted father of Julian, Jennie Fuhs, Irene, Henry, and Emily. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARDEE.—Dec. 28, of pneumonia, Dr. Ensign Bambet Pardee, beloved husband of Clara Buxton Pardee, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 74 West 48th St., Monday, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PETTIT.—Frank A., dearly beloved husband of Mary Harrison, entered into life eternal on the evening of Dec. 26, after a brief illness, at his home, 33 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J. Funeral services at Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, Monday, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock.

ROTH.—Max, husband Johanna, (nee Weiss,) father of Joseph, Abraham, Benjamin, Julia, Henrietta, and Viola, in his 42d year. Funeral from his late residence, 758 Kelly St., the Bronx, Sunday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Mt. Hebron Cemetery.

SCHAUS.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, Marie, beloved wife of Adolph Schaus. Funeral services at the late residence, 201 St. Paul's Av., Tompkinsville, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

SCHUCKARDT.—Dec. 28, Herman, beloved husband of Ellen Schuckardt. Funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock from funeral parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St.

SOEHL.—Entered into rest, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, in her 70th year, Sabina Soehl, (nee Nickel,) widow of John Soehl. Friends are respectfully inv

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Upward Movement Continues, with Wide Demand for Stocks—New Dividends.

The impetus given to investment buying by the President's railroad proclamation produced another active session on the Stock Exchange yesterday with prices of both classes of securities advancing from 1 to 10 points. The list was unusually broad and the activity well distributed, with the rails enjoying a greater demand than had been experienced in any previous session this year. The more traders looked at the President's suggestions the more eager they became to possess railroad issues backed with what amounts to a Government guarantee of net corporate income equal to the annual average for the three fiscal years ended June 30 last. The rise yesterday took in a large number of low priced stocks and bonds which had been more or less overlooked in the impetuous rush to buy securities of the more important companies on Thursday. Issues such as, Western Pacific, St. Louis & Southwestern, Panhandle, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, and others which are rarely traded in scored large gains on yesterday's unprecedented demand for the rails.

An important addition to the President's proclamation was supplied by Director General McAdoo yesterday when he stated that the Government will take care of maturing issues. The most important of the obligations, totaling more than $200,000,000 in the coming year, is the $45,000,000 issue of New Haven notes, about which there has been a good deal of uncertainty pending announcement as to the success of the offering of new preferred stock authorized to put the company in funds to meet the notes. This issue and other short term obligations were marked up, and there was a much better demand for second class bonds.

The first attempt to pass on to shareholders the benefits expected to accrue from the new order of railroad control was the declaration yesterday morning of initial payments upon the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific's two preferred issues. As to the propriety of getting these dividends on record an hour or two before the Government took possession of the carriers Wall Street was in some doubt, but it accepted as an omen of better days to come the statement on behalf of the management that in the Rock Island's case the basis to be used in compensating the company will mean net earnings sufficient for both classes of preferred with a considerable surplus remaining for the common stock.

In most cases stocks closed at practically their top prices for the day, although there was a slight reaction in the final hour as a result of profit taking. The predominant feeling in the Street was one of great relief at the ending of a distressing situation. That feeling was enough to carry most of the industrials, and even the public utility issues, which are in no wise affected by the new arrangement unless it means freer movements of fuel for their use, forward sympathetically with the rails. Transactions exceeded more than a million shares. Money market was slightly easier, most of the day's loans being made at 5¾ per cent.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Trading on the Bourse was dull today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 59 francs 50 centimes and exchange on London at 27 francs 21 centimes. The 5 per cent. loan was quoted at 88 francs 25 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Renewals	5¾
Low	5	Last	5

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5½
4 to 6 months	5¾@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	..
Cables	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	..
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	12.50	12.50	—.375
Cables	13.25	12.75	12.75	—.375

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand	Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¼		$4.76⅛
5.1828 Paris	5.73⅜		5.71⅛
China—			
Hongkong	73.50		73.75
Peking	113.00		112.25
Shanghai	106.00		106.25
19.295 Greece	19.40		19.45
40.10 Holland	43.75		44.00
32.44 India—			
Bombay	34.50		34.75
Calcutta	34.50		34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.37		8.38
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	51.75		52.00
Yokohama	51.75		52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00		50.125
51.50 Russia	12.50		12.75
20.79 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	23.75		24.25
Copenhagen	31.75		32.25
Christiania	32.75		33.25
19.295 Spain	24.30		24.40
South America—			
Rio	26.90		27.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	46.80		47.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.37½		4.35¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70½	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $508,093,686; balance, $48,238,506; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $6,051,736; Federal Reserve credit balance, $27,304,206.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.0025 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¼d, off ¼d; in New York, 86½c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 65½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$10,141,698	$82,633,807
Ord. int. revenue	54,421,762	322,380,891
Income tax	13,177,882	43,640,133
Miscellaneous	16,086,581	106,874,431
Total receipts	993,830,924	$556,509,203
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	446,997,797	1,794,067,250
Exc. of tot. disburse. over total receipts	1,016,749,370	818,840,161
Expenditures	540,823,721	2,350,576,454

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.75	7.00	6.70	..
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	..	14.87½	14.75	15.00
Quicksilver	$115.00	..	$116.00	..
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	..	24.25	..	24.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	110 0 0	110 0 0
Copper, futures	110 0 0	110 0 0
Tin, spot	294 0 0	293 10 0
Tin, futures	286 0 0	285 0 0
Spelter	54 0 0	54 0 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,102,912	660,335	927,506
Year to date	183,243,014	234,874,651	173,378,655

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
80	90	100	Adams Express	75	75	75	75	+2
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	47	47	47	47	+1½
1⅛	1⅜	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	2½	600	Alaska Juneau	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
18	19¾	2,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+1⅜
72	73	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72	72	72	72	+4
74	76⅛	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	76	76½	76	76½	+ ½
67½	68	2,800	Am. Beet Sugar	67	68⅜	67	68	+ ⅜
35⅝	36	8,500	Am. Can	35⅜	36⅜	35	36	+1⅜
88	90	200	Am. Can pf	88	90	88	88½	+ ½
68⅝	68⅞	4,214	Am. Car & Fdry	67	70	67	68½	+2⅞
25⅝	26½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	25⅜	26⅛	..	25⅞	+ ⅛
11½	12½	100	Am. H. & Leather	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
48½	49	300	Am. H. & L. pf	49½	49⅝	49	49	+ ⅛
38	38⅜	200	Am. Ice pf	38	38	38	38	..
56¼	56½	2,700	Am. International	54½	56⅝	54½	55⅝	+1⅝
25⅞	26	4,400	Am. Linseed	25⅞	26½	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
65⅞	66	2,100	Am. Linseed pf	67	67½	65½	65⅝	— ⅛
54	55	7,000	Am. Locomotive	53⅜	55⅞	53⅜	54¼	+1½
94	95	315	Am. Locomotive pf	94	94	94	94	+1
50	54	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	52	52	52	52	..
73⅝	76	14,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73½	76	73¼	76	+3½
101	101½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	101	101	101	101	..
92	92½	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	91⅝	92	91⅝	92	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	1,800	Am. Steel F'dries	50¼	60	50¼	50¼	+2½
97½	98½	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref	96⅝	98	96⅝	97½	+2¼
107	108	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	108	108	108	108	+2
61	61½	3,800	Am. Sumatra Tob	60	61⅞	60	61	+1½
104	104⅝	3,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	102⅜	105¼	102⅜	104	+1⅜
136	137	4,400	Am. Tobacco	135½	141	135½	137	+1½
90	100	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	92	92	92	92	+2
42⅛	43	300	Am. Woolen	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	+ ⅛
89	90	100	Am. Woolen pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅛
20	25½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	+1½
11⅝	12	800	Am. Zinc, L. & S	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
39½	42	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	39½	42	39½	42	+2
58½	59	24,000	Anaconda Copper	58½	59⅝	57⅞	58⅝	+ ⅝
..	1	200	Assets Realization	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
85⅞	86½	12,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	86⅜	86⅜	85⅝	85⅝	+1⅛
85⅞	88	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	82	86¼	82	85¼	+3⅛
91	93½	600	Atlantic Coast Line	90	91	89	91	+2
94½	95	4,000	At., Gulf & W. I. x d	85	95¾	94½	94½	+ ⅛
57⅝	58	17,100	Baldwin Loco	57⅛	59	57⅛	57⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	53	18,300	Baltimore & Ohio	52¼	53⅝	51⅝	53	+1⅜
56½	58	800	Baltimore & O. pf	56⅜	58	56⅜	57	+1
84	85½	600	Barrett Co	82½	85	82½	85	+1½
73⅜	73⅞	1,400	Bethlehem Steel	72⅝	73½	72⅝	73¾	..
73¼	73⅞	35,300	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	72	74⅜	72	73¾	+1
96⅜	97¼	1,200	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	96⅞	97¼	96⅜	96⅝	..
42	42¾	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	39⅝	44½	39¼	42⅜	+3
3½	4½	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	7¼	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
111⅜	112½	600	Burns Brothers	112	112⅜	112	112⅜	+ ⅜
15⅞	19	1,200	Butte & Superior	15½	15½	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅛
33½	37	400	California Pet. pf	34	35	34	35	+1½
137½	138	6,800	Canadian Pacific	134⅜	139¼	134⅜	138	+3½
61½	62	3,600	Central Leather Co	60½	62⅜	60½	61½	+ ⅞
102½	104	100	Central Leather pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+1
30¼	30¾	100	Cerro de Pasco	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+1⅝
66½	67¾	800	Chandler Motor	66½	67¾	66½	67¾	+2⅜
50	50¾	14,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	48	51¼	48	50½	+2⅜
10	12¾	200	Chi. & Alton	10	13	10	13	+1½
8	9	800	Chi. Great Western	7¾	8	7¾	8	+1
24½	25	1,800	Chi. Great West. pf	22	25	22	24½	+2⅜
46⅞	47	15,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	46	47⅜	45	46½	+1¼
77¼	77½	10,100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	76⅞	79¼	76	77⅝	+2⅛
94¼	95	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	94	94⅞	93½	94½	+1⅛
24½	24¾	31,100	Chi., R. I. & P. t.c.	21	25¼	21	24¼	+3¼
65½	66	15,100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	..	..	..	..	..
55¾	56¾	15,600	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	47½	59	46¾	56	+8½
13¼	15½	3,300	Chile Copper	15	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅛
40	40½	5,000	Chino Copper	39¾	41¼	39¾	40⅝	+1¼
28	30	600	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	27½	28	27½	28	+1½
34½	35¾	2,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	34½	35¾	34⅜	35¼	+1¾
23	24	1,200	Col. & Southern	22	25⅞	22	23⅞	+1⅜
50	51	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	50	50	50	50	+3
46	51	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	46	46	46	46	+1½
31½	31¾	400	Columbia Gas & El	31¼	32	31¼	32	+1
81½	84	1,500	Consolidated Gas	78	83	78	83	+5⅛
9	10½	400	Con. Int. Cal. Min	7	7	7	7	..
23⅞	23⅞	13,400	Corn Products Ref	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
91	93	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91¼	91¾	91¼	91½	+ ⅜
52	52¼	7,100	Crucible Steel	51⅜	53	51¼	52½	+ ⅜
26½	26⅝	5,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	26	27¼	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
76½	77	800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	76¾	77	76¾	77	+¾
104	105½	7,000	Delaware & Hud	104¼	100	104¼	103¾	+4¾
175	178	800	Del., Lack. & West	175	178	175	175	..
13⅝	14	3,700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11⅝	14½	11¼	13⅝	—.⅛
32	33¼	4,100	Distillers' Secur	33¼	33⅞	33	33½	+ ½
7⅝	8¼	500	Dome Mines	8½	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
5½	6	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	+1½
..	..	800	Elk Horn Coal	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½	+1½
16⅞	17	24,100	Erie	15¾	17½	15¾	17	+1¼
27½	28	18,000	Erie 1st pf	23¾	28⅜	23¾	27⅞	+4⅜
21½	22	23,900	Erie 2d pf	19½	22⅝	19½	22	+3⅜
12	14½	300	Federal Min. & S	11	12	11	12	..
33⅞	33½	2,000	Gaston, W. & W	31½	33⅝	31½	33⅝	+1½
31	34	300	General Cigar	31	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
126¾	127	5,700	General Electric	125½	128½	125	127½	+2⅜
9½	98	4,400	General Motors	93	99	93	97½	+5¾
77	78	100	General Motors pf	77	77	77	77	+ ½
36½	37	700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	36¼	38¾	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅞
76	76	200	Granby Con. M. S. & P	76	76	76	76	+1½
90¾	91	8,300	Great Northern pf	88¾	92	88¾	91	+3
26¼	26⅝	4,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	26	27⅜	26	26⅝	..
37	38	100	Greene-Cananea	38	38	38	38	+2¾
85	88	300	Gulf States Steel	86¾	87	86¾	87	+ ½
34	35	2,100	Haskell & Barker	32	34¾	32	34⅝	+2½
92	93	800	Illinois Central	91½	92⅝	91½	92⅜	+1½
43¼	44	7,400	Inspiration Copper	43¼	44	43	43¾	+1½
7½	7⅝	2,100	Interboro Consol	7½	8	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
44	45	400	Interboro Con. pf	43	43¼	43	43¼	+1
10¼	12	500	Int. Agricultural	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
35½	37	100	Int. Agricultural pf	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+1¼
108	112	300	Int. Harvester, N. J	110	110	110	110	— ½
20¼	21	3,900	Int. Mer. Marine	19⅝	21	19⅝	20½	+ ⅝
80½	80½	11,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	80	81½	79	80¾	+ ⅝
25⅞	26½	5,900	Int. Nickel	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	24	2,400	Int. Paper pf	25	26	25	25	—1
58	60	400	Int. Paper pf. sta	57	58⅝	57	58⅝	+1½
19¼	19½	3,600	Kansas City South	18½	20	18½	19¼	+1½
50	53	300	Kan. City South. pf	50	50¾	50	50¾	+1½
28	28	100	Kelsey Wheel	27	27	27	27	—1
40	41	1,500	Kelly Spring. Tire	41	42	39	39	— ½
31½	31⅞	8,740	Kennecott Copper	31⅜	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+1
75	75¾	2,900	Lackawanna Steel	74⅜	76⅝	74⅜	75¼	+1½
13⅝	14¼	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	14	14	14	14	—1
53	58½	2,750	Lehigh Valley	56½	58¾	56½	58¼	+1⅝
111	112	500	Louis. & Nash	110⅝	112	110⅝	112	+ ½
23½	24½	1,200	Maxwell Motors	23¾	24⅜	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	54	55	54	55	+2
20½	22½	1,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	20	22½	20	20½	+ ⅜
76	76½	7,800	Mexican Petroleum	74½	77	74½	76⅜	+1½
28	28½	700	Miami Copper	28	28¾	28	28½	+ ⅛
42⅜	43⅝	9,300	Midvale Steel	42⅜	43⅝	42½	43	+ ⅛
9	10	2,400	Minn. & St. L. new	9	10¼	9	9	+ ⅛
86	88½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	85¼	85½	85	85	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	4,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	6	5½	5⅞	+1⅛
10	10⅜	600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8½	10¾	8½	10	+1½
23	25	17,400	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	24⅜	25½	24	24⅞	+ ⅜
43½	47	3,200	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	42½	47	42½	45⅞	+3
63½	66	100	Montana Power	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	..
92	92	100	Nat. Biscuit pf	92	92	92	92	—3
12	13⅝	2,000	Nat. Cond. & Cable	14⅜	14⅜	13⅝	14	— ¼
18½	18⅝	1,000	Nat. Enam. & St	17¾	18⅜	17¾	18¼	+1¼
42	45	200	Nat. Lead	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+1
17⅜	18⅜	1,640	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅜	18⅜	17⅜	18¼	+1¼
22	23	1,300	N. O., Tex. & Mex	18	22	18	22	+4
117	117½	600	N. Y. Air Brake	117	118	116½	116½	— ⅝
71½	72	15,100	N. Y. Central	71½	73	71¼	71½	+1
19	20	3,800	N. Y. Dock	17	20	17	20	+1
30½	31½	12,900	N. Y. N. H. & H	28¾	33½	28¾	31½	+2¼
21½	22	3,300	N. Y. Ont. & West	21½	22	21½	22	+1½
105	105	2,100	Norfolk & Western	105	105	104½	105	+1½
71	71	40	Norfolk & West. pf	71	71	71	71	—6½
40	40¼	400	North American	40	40¼	40	40½	+1½
85¾	86½	11,500	Northern Pacific	85¾	86½	85¾	87¼	+2⅝
35⅞	36¾	5,800	Ohio Cities Gas	35⅞	36¾	35⅞	36¾	+1¾
55¼	55¾	100	Owens Bottle Mach	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾	+1¾
46⅜	47¼	12,000	Penn. R. R	46⅜	47⅛	46⅜	47	+1½
38	38½	733	People's Gas, Chi	38½	39	38	38½	+ ⅛
14⅜	14½	2,000	Pere Marquette	14⅜	15	14	14	— ⅛
7	7	600	Pere Marq. prior pf	7	7	7	7	..
25⅞	26⅜	13,400	Philadelphia Co	25	26	25	26½	+1
60	60	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	60	60	60	60	—5
41¼	42½	7,100	Pittsburgh Coal	41¼	42½	41¼	42½	+ ⅝
70	70	400	Pitts. Coal pf	70	70½	70	70½	+ ⅜
21¾	22¼	11,200	Pitts. & West Va	21¾	24¼	21¾	22¼	+2⅜
60¾	62	1,500	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	60¾	64¼	60¾	63½	+2⅝
56¾	57	1,700	Pressed Steel Car	56¾	60¼	56¾	59½	+3
100	101	400	Public Service N. J	100	101	100	100½	—⅜
112½	116¼	1,300	Pullman Co	112½	116¼	112½	115	—3
44⅜	45	4,700	Railway Steel Sp	44⅜	47⅞	44⅜	47⅛	—2⅝
94	96	100	Railway Steel S. pf	95	96	95	95	—4
21¾	22	3,000	Ray Con. Copper	21¾	22	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
72¾	74	37,300	Reading	72¾	74	71¾	72½	+1⅛
35	35	300	Reading 2d pf	35	35	34⅜	34⅜	+3⅛
77⅜	79	6,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	77⅜	79	77⅜	77⅝	+ ½
93½	93½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	93½	93½	92¾	93	+ ½
14	15	3,400	St. Louis-San Fran	14	15	14	15	+1½
26	27⅜	700	St. L.-San Fran. pf	26	27⅜	26	27⅜	+1⅝
24	25	200	St. Louis Southw	24	25	24	25	+2
40	42	1,200	St. L. Southw. pf	40	42	40	42	+3
5⅝	7¼	1,400	Saxon Motor	5⅝	7¼	5⅝	7	+1½
9	10½	3,100	Seaboard Air Line	9	10½	9	9	+1
19	19¼	5,200	Seab. Air Line pf	18¼	20½	18¼	19	+1
132	133½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	132	133	132	133	—1
15⅜	16½	2,600	Shattuck-Arizona	15⅜	16¼	15¼	16½	—1
29	29½	2,800	Sinclair Oil	29	29⅞	28⅝	28	+ ⅛
38	39	800	Sloss-S. Steel & I	37	38	37	38	+ ⅛
84	84⅝	11,600	Southern Pacific	84	85½	83⅝	84⅜	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	22,300	Southern Railway	24½	25⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1
59½	60¼	2,700	Sou. Ry. pf	58¾	60¾	58¾	60	+1½
45¾	45¾	10,700	Studebaker Co	44	46¾	44	45¾	+ ⅛
36¾	37¾	2,100	Superior Steel	36½	37	36½	37	+1
36	37	100	Stutz Motor	37	37	37	37	+1½
12	12¼	400	Tenn. C. & C	12	12¾	12	12¼	+ ⅛
133⅜	134½	7,950	Texas Co	131½	135	129⅝	134⅛	+4⅜
15	16⅝	700	Texas & Pacific	16	16¼	15⅝	16⅜	+1
16	17	200	Third Avenue	17	17	17	17	—3
47⅜	48	1,400	Tobacco Products	47⅜	48¾	47⅜	48	+ ⅜
80	90	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	80	80	80	80	—3
36	40	800	Transue & W. x d	40	40	40	40	—2
100	100	100	Underwood Typew	90	90	90	90	+6½
60¾	61	600	Union B. & P. new	60¾	61	60	61	+1½
111¼	114½	29,700	Union Pacific	111¼	114½	110⅝	114	+3½
68⅞	70	200	Union Pacific pf	68⅞	70	68⅞	70	+ ⅛
36	38	1,600	United Alloy Steel	36	38¼	36	36	..
90	90	2,100	United Cigar Stores	90	90	90	90	+1⅝
100	100	100	United Drug 2d pf	75	75	75	75	..
115	116½	600	United Fruit	113½	115	113½	115

STATE BANKS HOLD GREATER RESOURCES

Increase of $750,000,000 for Year Reported by Superintendent Skinner.

HELP TO FINANCE WAR

Hold $89,000,000 Worth of Public Securities, a Great Amount of This in Liberty Loans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The resources of the State banks, trust companies, savings institutions, and private bankers under the jurisdiction of the New York State Banking Department aggregate more than $6,285,000,000, according to figures made public tonight by George I. Skinner, the State Superintendent. The increase for the year is $750,000,000.

The reports show that from Sept. 20, 1916, to Nov. 14, 1917, the total resources of the trust companies of the State increased from $2,626,431,407 to $3,164,170,614. Their total deposits increased from $2,241,832,017 to $2,630,085,223, and their capitalization from $94,200,000 to $115,260,700. The number of trust companies increased from 89 to 99.

The total resources of State banks during the same period increased from $340,704,310 to $352,437,223. Total deposits increased from $730,033,716 to $819,941,190, while aggregate capital increased from $35,325,000 to $38,549,600. The number of State banks on Nov. 14, 1917, was 212, as compared with 202 State banks on Sept. 20, 1916.

From July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1917, the date of their last report, the aggregate resources of the savings banks of the State increased from $2,053,171,981 to $2,172,916,413, and their deposits from $1,883,242,203 to $1,991,469,146.

The total resources of the authorized private bankers on Nov. 14, 1917, were $15,505,206, and their deposits $10,069,544.

From Sept. 20, 1916, to Nov. 14, 1917, ten new State banks were authorized, while three discontinued business. The patriotic response made by these banks to the call of the National Government in connection with the two Liberty Loans is shown in the item "Public securities"; the amount of such investments held on Nov. 14 totaled $89,222,511, an increase since Nov. 29, 1916, of $63,344,646.

The following figures show the condition of State banks at the close of business on Nov. 14, compared with a similar statement as of the close of business on Nov. 29, 1916:

RESOURCES.	1916.	1917.
Stocks and bonds, viz.:		
Public securities...	$25,377,865	$89,222,511
Private securities...	167,450,046	96,463,357
Real estate owned...	20,190,561	21,521,623
Mortgages owned.....	13,456,003	13,999,813
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral	10,290,553	10,083,992
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	202,156,129	189,467,573
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	216,593,831	230,078,380
Overdrafts	125,607	220,471
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	101,128,596	100,143,930
Specie	51,306,770	33,780,536
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States.	.....	21,440,313
Legal tender notes and notes of nat. banks.	17,017,608	.....
Federal Reserve notes	1,240,151	.....
Cash items	125,979,585	75,045,868
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y., less offsets.....	.....	35,635,152
Customers' liability on acceptances (per contra, less liabilities).	4,283,669	7,214,091
Assets not included in any of above heads.	3,547,325	5,518,011
Add for cents.....	809	891
Total resources.....	$901,845,248	$932,437,232
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$35,781,300	$36,549,600
Surplus, including all undivided profits ...	58,356,261	57,418,443
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due New York State savings banks	27,279,102	27,719,277
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions, and Land Bank	938,734	810,833
Deposits of the State of New York ...	8,915,109	9,192,308
Deposits by Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York	464,169	425,068
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	2,824,013	10,485,691
Deposits otherwise preferred	95,762	258,206
Due depositors, not preferred	690,290,139	710,674,341
Due to trust companies, banks, and bankers	65,799,705	59,780,661
Bills payable	370,000	2,990,816
Rediscounts	49,420	388,822
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized commercial letters of credit	4,794,972	6,207,256
Other liabilities	5,847,223	9,340,715
Add for cents	397	401
Total liabilities...	$901,845,248	$932,437,232
Total deposits.....	796,615,675	819,341,190

The public securities held by trust companies increased $238,597,407 from Nov. 29, 1916, to Nov. 14, 1917, the total amount held on Nov. 14 being $260,084,238.

The following table shows, in aggregate the important items included in reports of all trust companies of New York State, as made to this department as of Nov. 29, 1916, and Nov. 14, 1917:

	1916.	1917.
Number of companies reporting.	86	86
Total capital.....	$94,600,000	$115,260,700
Total deposits.....	2,325,375,824	2,630,085,223
Deposits by the State of New York	16,055,819	20,898,759
Surplus and undivided profits....	196,865,173	183,176,627
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers.....	272,431,062	207,548,077
Cash on hand.....	106,774,850	69,550,586
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York less offsets	.....	147,732,182
Total resources....	2,744,317,081	3,164,170,014
Loans and discounts secured by real estate collateral	10,073,587	14,212,664
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral..	960,764,702	900,978,589
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral	346,273,321	368,697,327
Stock and bond investments	572,066,881	960,684,288
Mortgages owned	90,578,141	94,131,424
Real estate owned	44,080,906	45,353,210

The following statistics are taken from the reports of the 141 savings banks of the State as of July 1, 1917:

	Total.	Increases During the Year.
Resources	$2,172,916,413	$119,744,482
Due depositors	1,991,469,146	108,236,943
Estimated market value surplus	179,274,939	10,288,013
Par value surplus.	201,619,562	12,425,548
Dividends paid or credited	71,022,361	4,412,341
Amount deposited during year	563,048,944	57,031,022
Amount withdrawn during year	465,853,756	44,955,030
Number of open accounts	3,452,111	116,573

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Am Oil....	20	21	Iron Elos.	57	61
B S Gas...	7	8	Iron Cap...	13½	15
Beagle	50	75	Jerome V...	60	65
Bingham M	8¾	9¼	La Rose...	30	40
Boston Ely	55	65	Majestic ..	29	31
Bos Mont.	37	39	Mex Metals	25	28
Butte & M.	11	12	Mol Trans.	14	16
Butte & D.	18	25	New Baltic	90	100
C & Arizo..	1	2	Nat Z & L	24	27
Calaveras..	1	1¾	N Cornelia.	14¼	15¼
Crown Re.	18	22	N Douglas.	100	1¼
Con Arizo.	1¾	1¾	Nipissing	7	7¼
Cortez	10	15	Onseo	25	55
Chemp Cop	2	4	Onondaga..	15	35
Chief Cons	1¾	1¾	Ray Herc..	3	3¾
Dock & BB	2	2¼	Rilla	2	4
Earl-J	5	6	S W Miami.		
Fortuna ..	5	6	pp	50	100
Gold Lake.	1	4	S W Miami.		
Gila Cop S	17	17½	fp	75	1¼
Hancock..	6	7	Tip Verde M	36	38
Hancock C.	2	3	Victoria M.	3	4
Hanbalit..	60	75	Yukon G..	1¾	2

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Railway Shares Not Affected by Announcement of Federal Control.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Money was fairly plentiful today. Discounts were dull.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet but firm. The feature of strength was in Exchequer Bonds, Home Rails, and gilt-edged securities generally as the result of a reduction in treasury bill rates.

The announcement of Government control of railways did not affect American railways beyond marking up to parity Grand Trunk shares. Oil shares were strong. Tin declined eight points to 294 on the suspension of the issue of licenses for the export of Straits tin from the United Kingdom to the United States.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

"The big feature of the week," says Bradstreet's today, "is provided by the Government assuming control of the railways, while temporary dullness in trade is the distinguishing characteristic of the post-holiday period. Christmas buying in the final days of the season was markedly rushed at some markets, but fell behind at others. Underneath all is the fact that the outlook for 1918 is deemed encouraging, though not by any means ultra-optimistic, there being enough uncertainty ahead as regards world politics, not to mention high prices, to dictate caution. A striking manifestation of the industrial situation is the strong, almost unrestricted, demand for pig iron."

"What has been in many respects the most eventful year of economic history," says Dun's Review, "neared its closing with the announcement of governmental control of the country's transportation systems causing a striking recovery in prices of securities, but with recognition that not all of the readjustments arising from war conditions have yet been witnessed. But what has stood out prominently through recent months of unprecedented changes, has been the absence of conspicuous loss of confidence. The Christmas trade, while in some instances exceeding expectations, was generally characterized by more conservative and discriminating purchasing."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.06	Justice	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.06
Best & Belcher.	.02	Ophir	.04
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher....	.03
Confidence	.07	Sierra Nevada..	.10
Con. Virginia....	.12	Union Con.....	.71
Gould & Curry..	.01	Mexican Dollars.	64½
Hale & Norcross.	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Con...	.41
Jim Butler.....	.75	Goldfield Merg..	.05
MacNamara	.18	Great Band.....	.03
Midway	.07	Jumbo Ext.....	.14
Mizpah	.05	Kewanas	.05
Monarch Pitts..	.04	Silver Pick.....	.04
Montana	.04	Spearhead	.02
North Star.....	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.07	Consolidated	.02
Tonopah Ext....	.18	Morning Glory...	.09
Tonopah Exten..	1.27½	Union Amal....	.04
West End.....	.67	White Caps.....	.41
West Tonopah...	.09	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills....	.05
Atlanta	.68	Packard	.15
Booth	.03	Rochester	.30
Florence	.10	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern..	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson ...	4¾	4¾	Granite ...	48	50
Dr. J'pt...	3	5	Isabella ..	8¼	8¾
Elkton	5¾	8	McKinney..	6¾	10
El Paso...	15	20	Portland ..	105	115
Fanny R....	2¾	3¾	Gold M. 15		15½
Golden C..	14½	14¾	Vindicator.	34¼	39¼
Gold Sov..	2¼	3,			

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Alliance Realty.....	1½	Q	Jan. 14	Jan. 10
Am. Ice pf.....	1¾	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Am. Laundry pf.....	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Am. Piano pf.....	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 27
Chi. Pneumatic Tool..	2	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	3½	SA	Jan. 14	Jan. 4
C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	3	SA	Jan. 14	Jan. 4
Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Curtiss Air. & M., pf.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
North Butte Mining..	25c	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 10
Philip A Camden Fy.	6	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 26
Poole Engineering...	1¼	Q	Jan. 12	Jan. 5

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	94½	94½	8.50
Argens. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	98¼	98¾	7.25
City of Mont.	6	May, 1918	98½	99½	6.10
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	88	88	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	94	94¼	9.20
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	83½	84	10.25
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99	99	7.04
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1922	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	97	6.15
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	46	49	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	39	41	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	69	73	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1919	99	99¼	7.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	97	98½	5.85

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.80
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	95	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	96	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	96¼	96¾	6.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97	97¼	6.80
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	96¼	96¾	7.25
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98	98	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92¼	92¾	6.50
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1919	100¼	101	4.80
Can. Northern.	6	Sep. 2, '18	97½	98¼	7.80
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	93	96	6.75
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¾	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan., '18-22	90	96	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	94	97	6.25
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	..	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	91	93	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	98¾	99	6.60
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	98½	99¾	6.75
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	96¼	97	8.20
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97	97½	6.20
Hocking Val.	6	Nov. 1918	97¾	98¼	7.70
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15, '18	99¾	100¼	4.15
Kan. City R.	5½	July, 1918	96	98	8.15
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	97	98¾	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	94	98	5.00
Manh. R.	6	May, 1918	98¾	99¼	6.80
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1919	99	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1919	98	98	11.00
Mpls. & St. P.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.90
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96	99¾	7.50
N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	93	95	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	95½	99½	6.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96	98	6.25
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	91½	92¼	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	95¾	96¼	8.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.	5	Sep. 15, '22	84	86	10.50
Wm. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	96¼	97	..
W. V. T. & R.	6	May, 1919	94½	96¼	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	..	100	6.00

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—Thirty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,464,500, were chartered today. They include:

Regwald Construction Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Meyer, D. and H. Greenwald, 168 West 120th St.

Foody Co., Manhattan, real estate, $5,000; J. A. and W. B. and M. Foody, 224 West 122d St.

S. Schiffman & Co., Manhattan, cloaks, suits, and women's apparel, $10,000; M. Herzog, S. and I. Schiffman, 11 East 14th St.

Atlanta Hub Co., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $15,000; B. Lewis, J. Barnhart, H. B. Goodstein, 1,361 Madison Av.

James A. Perry & Co., Manhattan, convert silk and cotton fabrics and cotton novelties, $50,000; E. S. Stull, J. McCallum, L. T. Wilcoxon, 70 Franklin St.

Atlantic Forwarding Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. Kaufman, W. Levy, S. R. Wachtel, 3,805 Irving Pl.

Artcraft Lorraine Silk Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $7,500; H. L. Krackman, I. Margolis, H. J. Cohen, 1,710 Hoe Av.

John F. Howard & Co., Queens, fur dressing, dyeing, and finishing, $10,000; J. F. and M. and G. T. Howard, Woodside, L. I.

P. L. Greiner & Son, Brooklyn, optical goods, $50,000; A. Skillman, A. G. Theanum, A. Foshay, 120 Broadway.

The Leroy Silk Mills, Manhattan, $100,000; C. Kurlan, S. Raymond, L. Solsman, 299 Broadway.

Frederick H. Cone & Co., Manhattan, mercantile, trading, and manufacturing business, $1,000,000; W. S. Dahagen, E. Stein, 76 West 45th St. and 59th St.

Curry, McPhillips & Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $100,000; C. F. McPhillips, E. G. Curry, F. E. Henning, 307 West 127th St.

Bergen Chemical Laboratory, Nyack, $500,000; C. L. Rabell, S. F. and B. F. Falk, 524 West 45th St.

Saks, Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; S. and B. Cohen, A. Saks, 240 Broadway, Brooklyn.

The Palmer Steamship Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; H. W. McAleer, C. B. McElhany, F. A. Kelly, no address given.

Sterling Silk Importing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; I. Smith, M. H. Berab, M. Lyon, 320 Metropolis St., Brooklyn.

Rosen & Horowitz, Manhattan, misses' and women's clothing and suits, $10,000; D. Horowitz, A. and A. Rosen, 324 West 112th St.

Metropolitan Bias Fabric Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. Badt, L. Fisch, F. Zorn, 56 Broadway.

Consumers Auto Service, Manhattan; $100,000; H. I. Maynard, P. L. Campbell, Jr., C. G. Heyward, 75 West 71st St.

Botanic Hat Works, Manhattan, $50,000; H. and L. Mayer, I. Rosenberg, 686 Broadway.

Alverd & Fresndorf, Syracuse, leather, hair, fertilizer, and grain, $100,000; J. Buff, L. R. and S. Fresndorf, Syracuse.

Australian General Railway Signal Co., Gates, Monroe County, $10,000; H. Satterlee, J. S. Fitch, L. A. Plumb, Rochester.

Grand View Apartment Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. G. Miller, E. and F. L. Miller, 601 West 110th St.

Leader Button Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Garten, A. H. Friesher, L. Shenfeld, 277 Broadway.

Pitmile, Hamburger Co., Manhattan, diamonds and precious metals, $50,000; S. Newman, S. Pitsels, H. Hamburger, 516 East 111th St.

Sonalta-Films, Manhattan, $100,000; M. M. Eisenberg, F. S. James, A. E. May, 856 Hoe Av.

Argus Operating Corp., Manhattan, freight agents and brokers in shipping industry, 3,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $25,000; H. A. Rosenberg, H. Tauber, F. Nordenschild, 19 Cedar St.

Channing Cap Co., Elmira, milk bottle caps, $15,000; C. J. Schuster, F. H. Mills, C. C. Craze, Elmira.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Kodak Argentina, Ltd., Rochester, $10,000 to $150,000.

The Fuskett Co., Port Jervis, $3,000 to $10,000.

Hob Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

R. M. Lewenthal & Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $250,000.

The Elite Glove Co., Gloversville, $100,000 to $150,000.

H. Hessler Co., Syracuse, $50,000 to $110,000.

New York Over Sea Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $230,000.

M. K. Bowman-Edson Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $75,000.

Berizzi Bros. Co., Manhattan, $400,000 to $500,000.

Bretagne Co., Manhattan, $85,000 to $1,280,000.

Merck & Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $2,000,000.

Hema Devices Corp., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Maldesade & Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $3,000.

Sterling Furniture Co., Salamanca, $240,000 to $40,000.

AUTHORIZATION.

N. Edmund David, Del., make silk and other textile materials, $1,000,000; representative, A. Wiener, 61 Chambers St.

MERGERS.

Diamond Dairy Co., Brooklyn, with Sheffield Farms Co.

Locust Farms Co., Manhattan, with Sheffield Farms Co.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Peters, White & Co., Manhattan, to Peters, White & Co., Inc.

Lansing Investment Co., Manhattan, to Keene Land Corp.

Germania Fire Insurance Co., Manhattan, to National Liberty Insurance Co. of America.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Lederer-Feinstein Co., Manhattan.

Manevets Fur Co., Manhattan.

D. K. Brown & Son Co., Remsen.

F. F. Procter, 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av., and 58th St. Theatres Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 28.—Charters filed: Maiden American Toy Co., Hoboken, $125,000; Arthur Leabel of New York, Arthur Widman of Jersey City, and Isadore Goldberg of Hoboken.

Biddle Motor Car Co., Camden, $100,000; C. E. Bisbee, C. L. Jacobs, and Harry W. Davis, all of Wilmington.

Standard Motor Car Co., Camden, $125,000; A. L. Rudolph, A. L. Rudolph, Jr., and C. A. Rudolph, all of Camden.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 28.—Charters filed: Capp Motor Transfer Co., $1,000,000; Bunker Capp, F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, local Philadelphia incorporators.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Standard Textile Co., New York, from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000.

EXPLAINS DIVIDEND DROP.

Pennsylvania Co. Blames Cost of Materials, Wages, and Taxation.

Some misapprehension having arisen concerning the declaration of a 3 per cent. dividend, payable Dec. 31 on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company, the following statement was issued by the company:

"The 3 per cent. dividend declared on the Pennsylvania Company stock, payable Dec. 31, 1917, makes a total for the year of 8 per cent., a previous 3 per cent. dividend having been paid on June 30 last. The capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company is owned in its entirety by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Pennsylvania Company, in 1916, declared dividends totaling 8 per cent. The reduction to 6 per cent. for the current year reflects the decreasing net return from railroad operation resulting from higher cost of materials and wages and increased taxation.

"The Pennsylvania Company controls and operates for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the lines of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburgh. On Jan. 1, 1918, as has been previously announced, the leases of railroad property held by the Pennsylvania Company will be reassigned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the lines west of Pittsburgh will thereafter be operated directly by the Pennsylvania Railroad, through the same officials who have heretofore been in charge of the operation of those lines."

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$1,228,294	$1,074,327	$249,747
Net aft. taxes..	113,625	223,355	*110,332
Sur. aft. chgs.	45,979	143,268	*94,289
11 mos. gross..	13,790,365	11,732,336	2,058,029
Net aft. tax..	2,481,961	2,929,840	*437,879
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,668,058	1,976,727	*310,669

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for November—

Gross	168,031	139,039	28,992
Net aft. taxes.	36,192	28,285	7,907
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,816	43,060	21,536
11 mos. gross.	1,629,923	1,540,193	89,730
Net aft. tax..	268,706	357,624	*88,916
Sur. aft. chgs.	630,385	550,812	80,573

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for November—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	719,527	660,368	720,849
Net aft. tax..	97,676	124,239	182,402
Def. aft. chgs.	2,703	*5,472	*82,688
11 mos. gross.	8,476,630	8,172,790	8,074,729
Net aft. tax..	2,117,128	2,185,508	2,127,821
Sur. aft. chgs.	955,468	806,291	764,866

*Surplus.

PITTSBURG, & WEST VIRGINIA RY. CO. and the West Side Belt Railroad Co. for November—

	November.	8 Months*
Total operating revenue.	$211,390	$1,712,967
Net after taxes.....	46,988	539,811
Gross income	74,097	793,997
Surplus after charges....	59,398	658,872

*Period April 1 to Nov. 30, 1917.

Public Utilities.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	538,572	512,004	477,588
Net aft. taxes.	268,441	288,797	280,452
Sur. aft. chgs.	50,458	73,096	68,178
5 mos. gross..	2,572,504	2,397,008	2,246,310
Net aft. taxes.	1,311,453	1,311,824	1,269,636
Sur. aft. chgs.	222,730	237,662	230,848

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	653,699	620,188	233,511
Net aft. taxes.	162,222	164,632	227,135
Def. aft. chgs.	45,356	272,066	†226,711
5 mos. gross..	4,597,085	3,018,849	1,578,235
Net aft. taxes.	1,063,577	*112,038	1,186,615
Sur. aft. chgs.	54,081	*1,150,046	1,185,028

*Deficit. †Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

CHILE COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	Quarters Ended— Sept. 30.	June 30.	Mar. 31.
Net op. inc...	1,860,484	3,313,699	3,165,795
Other income..	90,881	197,607	17,616
Total income..	1,911,367	3,511,306	3,183,411
Interest	525,000	451,840	420,321
Discount, &c..	42,504	58,823	.....
Depreciation...	193,245	193,245	193,245
Surplus	1,150,618	3,307,398	2,569,845

The above earnings are computed on the basis of 25.21 cents per pound for copper for the quarter, as compared with 27.71 cents per pound for the previous quarter.

NEW YORK DOCK for November—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	449,845	300,780	265,662
Net	195,126	144,516	112,417
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes...	109,721	68,881	34,444
11 mos. gross..	4,431,091	3,146,754	2,874,244
Net	2,153,581	1,475,191	1,227,328
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes....	1,087,678	646,265	366,363

SUGAR NOTES SELL WELL.

Over Half of $6,000,000 Issue of Cuban American Company Taken.

More than half of the $6,000,000 issue of first lien 6 per cent. gold notes of the Cuban American Sugar Company, offered yesterday by the National City Company, have already been sold, and indications are that the flotation will prove a signal success. The notes are dated Jan. 1, and $2,000,000 will mature in one year, $2,000,000 in two years, and $2,000,000 in three years. The one-year notes are being offered at 98.17, to yield 6% per cent.; the two-year notes at 97.93, to yield 7¼ per cent., and the three-year notes at 96.35, to yield 7% per cent.

The Cuban American Sugar Company has been in existence since 1906, and in the year ended Sept. 30, 1917, set a new high record of net earnings amounting to $10,089,929 as against a previous maximum of $8,886,193 in 1916. Upon the redemption of the ten-year bonds maturing on April 1, of which $8,211,000 are outstanding, the $6,000,000 of serial notes will constitute the sole funded debt of the company.

The new notes will be secured by $12,100,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of subsidiary companies owning sugar plantations, mills, railroads, and refineries, the bonds representing less than 60 per cent. of the value of the property. The total book assets of the Cuban American Sugar Company amount to more than $51,000,000. Current liabilities are less than $4,000,000. The last annual report shows that $2,500,000 had been set aside for income and war excess profits taxes, and that the company has a surplus of $13,806,810 in addition to $4,251,000 as reserve for depreciation.

In addition to paying 7 per cent. accumulative dividends upon $7,893,800 of preferred stock, the company has paid cash dividends of 20 per cent. in 1916 and 1917, and a dividend of 40 per cent. in 1916 upon its common stock, of which the amount outstanding is approximately $10,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

Employes of the Chase National Bank yesterday presented President Albert H. Wiggin, who becomes Chairman of the Board of that institution on Jan. 1, a gold loving cup.

Eugene A. Greff, manager of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank, has resigned to take a position with the American International Corporation.

Arthur S. Hurst, credit manager of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been elected Assistant Cashier of the New York County National Bank.

Clifford R. Dunham has been promoted from chief clerk to Assistant Cashier of the Citizens National Bank.

John J. Roach, former managing salesman of Hallgarten & Co., will go into business for himself on the first of the year.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK 1839

Financing Imports

Commercial letters of credit issued by the National Bank of Commerce in New York are carefully drawn by experienced officers to meet the requirements of each individual transaction.

The importer is thus assured that shipments will be financed safely and without delay.

Consultation with our officers is invited.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $45,000,000

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE GREENWICH BANK

Of the City of New York.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it, will be held at its banking rooms, 135 William St., Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier.

GREENWICH SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

Of the City of New York.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it will be held at its office, 135 William Street, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FRANK HAMMOND, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 4, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

December 29th, 1917.

To the Stockholders of the Hilliard Hotel Co.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hilliard Hotel Company will be held on the 3rd Wednesday of January, 1918, as provided in the by-laws, i. e., January Sixteenth, 1918, at the principal office of the Company in the Vanderbilt Hotel, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five directors to serve until the next annual meeting of the Company, or until their successors are elected, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open from 10 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

GERALD H. GRAY, Secretary.

Central Trust Company of New York.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE I

WANTS COAST SHIPS TO BRING FOOD HERE

Administrator Hoover Here, Urges Water Transportation from Pacific Coast.

INDORSES THE LOCAL BOARD

Believes Retailers Will Conform to Its Suggestions—To Testify in Washington Today.

Herbert C. Hoover, the United States Food Administrator, came to New York yesterday and attended a conference at 42 Broadway, at which he engaged in a discussion with representatives of various shipping and transportation interests of the problem of port congestion. The object of the conference, according to Mr. Hoover, was to ascertain just how much immediate relief could be obtained through the promotion of coastwise shipping and other methods of transportation that would make it possible to establish an easy movement of foodstuffs from the Pacific Coast to New York and other Atlantic ports, from which they could be distributed to Eastern consumers.

Following the conference Mr. Hoover said that there would be a permanent solution of the problem of food congestion only after the Government had put into force its new railway regulations. With Federal control of the roads established, he said, methods of operation would be adopted which would systematize and co-ordinate the distribution of shipping so as to remove many of the existing obstacles to the swift and uninterrupted flow of foodstuffs from one part of the country to another.

"The great difficulty confronting the Food Administration," Mr. Hoover said, "has been delay and congestion in the movement of food and fuel. The taking over of the railroads by the Government will greatly facilitate the handling of food and fuel, and will materially better conditions. For the immediate relief of this condition, until the Government puts its railway regulations into force, I am greatly interested in the use of coastwise ships in shipping food from the Pacific Coast to New York City, and distributing it throughout the eastern territory from New York. Such an arrangement will undoubtedly bring about a more satisfactory distribution of food than that which obtains now."

Commends the Local Administration.

The conference, according to Mr. Hoover, had proved very satisfactory, and would lead to constructive work in the direction of food distribution. He denied a report that he had come to the city to investigate the work of the Federal Food Board of the New York District. He had a conference during the day with Arthur Williams, the Food Administrator for New York.

"After speaking with Mr. Williams I am thoroughly satisfied," said Mr. Hoover, "that the Federal Food Board here is doing all that could be expected of it, with the machinery that it has at its disposal. They are working hard, and under the circumstances are doing the best they can to relieve conditions. Of course they have to develop and build up an organization. Pershing could not go to France with the draft bill in his hands; he had to have the soldiers. In the same way the problem cannot be solved merely through the establishment of a food board or the legislation of a food bill. You need to develop an organization before effective results can be accomplished."

When it was pointed out to him that the Federal Food Board in this city had been criticised because its efforts to regulate retail prices by "moral persuasion," price lists, and "public pressure" had met with no success, Mr. Hoover said:

"In my opinion, the retailers in time will come to recognize the advisability of conforming with the suggestions of the Food Board rather than risk the drastic legislation that might be enforced against them if voluntary action could not be obtained. Legislation of any kind on this question, however, is a hideous thing, and should be avoided if results can be had by some less drastic method. It would be far more in keeping with the practice and ideals of this country to obtain the desired results through voluntary rather than forced action."

Favors Local Legislation.

It was not the desire of the Administration, Mr. Hoover contended, "to centralize the entire American Government." Many of the problems, where the solution could be brought about only through legislation, should be worked out according to Mr. Hoover, through local and not Federal legislation.

"Especially such problems," said Mr. Hoover, "as really affect intrastate and not interstate trade."

Asked about his position on general price fixing, to which he had alluded in his previous visit here, Mr. Hoover said:

"President Wilson advocated legislation of that kind in his recent message, but I do not know that any definite steps have been taken in that direction. You must remember that the Federal Food Board has no power to enforce retail prices. The only thing it can do is to bring such pressure as possible to bear upon the retailers to make them conform. The newspapers have helped us considerably in that direction.

"The Federal Food Board gives powers over the retailer, but there are no penalties involved excepting through the indirect method of shutting off supplies. So far as the situation in this city is concerned, I am informed by Mr. Williams that the majority of the retailers are really inclined to conform to the suggestions of the Food Board, but that the exceptions to the rule stand out and invite public attention."

When told that investigations, such as the one made on Wednesday by one of the Food Board's own agents of conditions in certain typical districts showed that retailers in most cases were charging from three to four cents above the prices prescribed by the Food Board price list, Mr. Hoover replied that the experiment could not be expected to achieve the most effective results until the Federal Food Board had had time to organize its machinery, which it was now doing, to the best of its ability.

Mr. Hoover said he intended to appear as a witness before the Senate Committee in Washington. He left New York at midnight.

The Federal Food Board held a conference of railroad transportation men and produce dealers at its headquarters at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street yesterday to discuss proposed changes in the distribution of potatoes for the New York district. The discussion was concerned especially with the recent recommendation made to the Food Board by the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the terminals for potato distribution should be on the Jersey side, rather than at Piers 28 and 29, on this side of the Hudson. The railroad men held that such a change would relieve congestion.

The produce dealers were generally opposed to the proposal. A suggestion was made that the Pennsylvania tunnels could be used for the transportation of perishable foodstuffs to Long Island City. It was decided, however, that there were legal conditions involved which at the present time confined the use of the tunnels to passenger service.

The conference reached no conclusions. Food Administrator Williams announced, however, that further conferences would be held and that he would appoint a joint committee of produce dealers and transportation men to consider the matter more thoroughly.

The Federal Food Board will hold a conference this morning with the intention of adopting the label rule which will require retail grocers to make known to the consumer the particular grade and quality of the commodities offered for sale by the use of a prescribed label.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Comparatively Few Changes, Though Most Were Advances.

The last full business week of 1917 produced fewer fluctuations in wholesale commodities prices, according to Dun's list, than has been seen for some time. Only fifty-three of the 334 articles shown in the list changed one way or the other, and of these thirty were advances. Last week there were thirty-eight advances in a total of sixty-eight changes. The current week's revisions were rather bare of outstanding features.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and for the corresponding week last year:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, marrow, choice, 100 lbs.	$15.75	$15.75	$11.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08	.07¾	.09¾
Coffee, Santos, No. 4,	.09½	.09¾	.10¾
Standard, bbl., refined, gr.	.20	.20	.11¾
Print cloths, 38½-inch, 64x60	.11¾	.11¾	.07¾
Butter, cream., ext., lb.	.49½	.50	.42
Cheese, f.c., held, Sp., lb.	.24¾	.24½	.22½
Eggs, N'west. ints., doz.	.50	.58	.46½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.15¾	.15¾	.08
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.11½	.11½	.08¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13	.13	.10
Raisins, lb.	.09½	.09¾	....
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	..	10.45	8.75
Flour, S. p., clear, bbl.	..	9.70	7.65
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	1.81¼
Corn, No. 2 yell., bush.	1.67	1.61	1.04¾
Oats, No. 2 wh., bush.	.89¼	.91½	.59¼
Hay, prime, tim., 100 lb.	1.50	1.50	1.15
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb.	.35	.33	.38½
Hides, Chi. pack., cows, native, lb.	.33	.33	.33
Leather, hem. sole, lb.	.46	.46	.37
Leather, un. backs, lb.	.68	.68	.55
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	34.25	34.25	29.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	47.50	47.50	60.00
Copper, elec., N.Y., lb.	.22½	.22½	.20
Lead, New York, lb.	.06¼	.06¼	.07.3
Tin, New York, lb.	.90	.85½	.40¾
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.15	.16	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lb.	7.35	7.25	7.20
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lb.	16.70	15.90	10.25
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lb.	9.00	9.00	9.10
Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs.	24.15	24.00	16.20
Short ribs, loose, 100 lb.	23.50	23.75	13.25
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	49.50	50.50	31.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.05¼
Rubber, up-r. Para, lb.	.62¼	.61	.78
Sugar, fine, gr., 100 lb.	8.35	8.35	6.85
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.27	.27	.16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.20
Potatoes, 100 lb.	2.76	2.30	2.30
Wool, av., 100, Phil., lb.	.75.4	.75.3	.37.9

For the first time in a long while the foodstuff section of the list was bare of quotations on flour this week. At Chicago the general tone of the provisions market was steady to firmer, though there were declines recorded in mess pork and short ribs. Live sheep did not change, but higher prices were asked for live hogs and live beef. Prime lard also was higher. At this city there was a rise in the price of bacon.

Neither the fresh nor the dried fruits showed listed revisions one way or the other, and in the vegetables changes were supplied by rises in cabbage and rutabagas turnips, and by declines in choice pea and choice red kidney beans. A rather unusual thing was noticeable in the dairy products, when the best listed grade of butter declined and the poorest went up. The best cheese also advanced, but the other grades of this food were unchanged. The best Western eggs continued to rise in price, but the nearby fancy grade this week remained steady at last week's level. As a result, the margin between corresponding 1916 and 1917 prices is nearly twice as great on the Western as on the nearbys. After a period of more or less weakness, both No. 7 Rio and No. 4 Santos coffee showed an upturn this week. There were no changes in teas or sugar, but in the spices there were declines in Zanzibar cloves and white Singapore pepper.

The combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils showed an even division, there being no change in each way. About the only feature was the drop in menthol. The metals list continued dormant, so far as changes in the more important metals or forms were concerned, but in the minor ones there were advances in antimony, spelter, and tin to contrast with a drop in lead. The textile list likewise showed only one advance for the week and no declines. The rise was in No. 1 calfskins.

The grains offered advances in corn, rye, and malting barley to contrast with a drop in oats, while in the paper market easier prices developed in chip, news, and straw boards. The naval stores contributed a rise in resin and declines in pitch and tar. In the miscellaneous changes were included a drop in hops and advances in English vermilion paint, tallow, and Brazilian crude rubber.

A rather paradoxical situation developed in the cotton goods, where gray sheetings and certain colored goods went up, while unfinished printcloths took a downward course in several instances. The weakness recently developed in burlap prices continued, with trading very light. Most of the interest in buyers now centres in goods to arrive here in the next thirty to sixty days. Spots have practically been cleaned up.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Make Net Gain of 13 to 47 Points as Trading Approaches Equilibrium.

The cotton market manifested some symptoms of achieving a condition of equilibrium yesterday, but the general tone was firm and the tendency upward, the net gain in prices for the day ranging from 13 to 47 points. Further optimism regarding the domestic transportation situation appeared to inspire freer selling, but there was plenty of trade buying on the declines to give ample support to the market. It was noticed that houses with foreign connections were buying with more vigor than of late.

The opening was steady, from 9 to 26 points up, on reports of firmness in Liverpool, but overnight selling orders immediately dropped prices down somewhat. There were plenty of buyers on the decline, however, and during the middle of the day quotations went forward steadily and rapidly. January sold up to 30.63 and March crossed the 30-cent line at 30.02, and at this point the entire list was from 20 to 33 points up. Many on the long side, notably Wall Street traders, seized the opportunity to realize, and the market turned soft again for a time, before the closing rally carried prices back from 10 to 20 points, and about as far below the best figures of the day.

The activity in Southern spot markets in the last two days has convinced some observers here that the South now has prices at the figure it considers "right," and that so long as they remain in this neighborhood there will be free offerings. But these offerings invariably taper off and disappear abruptly on even slight declines. With the domestic transportation problem believed in the way of settlement and the overseas transportation problem still dark, the attitude of the grower has the stage. Southern spot markets yesterday were unchanged to 10 points higher, and are all close to the 30-cent level, which is supposed to be the desire of the holders.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
January		30.60	30.63	30.40	30.30
February				29.99 bid	29.86
March		29.95	30.02	29.80	29.94
April				29.63 bid	29.49
May		29.57	29.65	29.40	29.37
June		29.30	29.51	29.30	29.52
July		29.12	29.24	28.99	29.19
August		28.88	28.98	28.77	28.98
October		27.90	28.04	27.88	28.04

29.51 29.30 29.52 29.55 29.03
29.20 29.00
bid 28.70
28.25 27.83

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 31.65c for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 2,800 bales.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 29¾c; New Orleans, 30c; Savannah, 29¾c; Augusta, 30.25c; Memphis, 29.75c; Houston, 30c; Little Rock, 29.75c; Dallas, 29.70c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Friday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	24,856	22,025	18,454
Exports	2,240	.....	44,173
Exports, season	2,037,784	1,974,154	3,113,063
Port stocks	1,310,486	1,282,230	1,520,046
Interior receipts	20,000	23,984	16,145
Interior ship'ts	23,500	24,255	18,234
N. Y. arrivals	5,451	8,298	6,591
N. Y. stocks	135,425	133,829	147,745

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Brought into sight for the week, 396,358 bales, against 374,625 last year; for the season, 7,188,756, against 8,843,401 last year; visible supply, all kinds, 4,597,276, against 5,854,231 last year; visible supply American, 3,291,276, against 4,674,231 last year. Increase in visible, all kinds, 131,227, against an increase last year of 98,702; increase in American, 61,227, against 39,702 last year; spinners' takings for the week, 333,131, against 334,923 last year, and for the season, 5,427,296, against 6,404,804 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling, 19 points higher at 22.68d; good middling, 18 points higher at 22.10d. Sales, 2,000; American, 1,000; imports, 26,000, all American. Futures opened quiet, 2 to 7 points higher. Closed steady at a net advance of 4 to 17 points. January, 22.77d; February, 22.72d; March, 22.56d; April, 22.52d; May, 22.47d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths hardening.

FRENCH PASS LOAN GOAL.

Subscriptions Exceed $2,000,000,000, the Amount Asked For.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The ten billion francs, ($2,000,000,000,) asked for in the third war loan has been exceeded, according to a statement made in the Chamber of Deputies today by M. Klotz, the Minister of Finance.

M. Klotz said that the returns for the loan were still incomplete, but that the subscriptions, not including those from abroad, aggregated 10,276,000,000 francs.

M. Klotz recalled the fact that the 1916 loan, excluding foreign subscriptions, realized 9,613,000,000 francs. He said it was impossible as yet to state the number of subscribers to the new loan, but that cash subscriptions represented about half the total.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The weather over the Western wheat belt was extremely cold with temperatures down to zero to 12 below. This caused renewed uneasiness regarding the safety of the new crop, which at best is in none too vigorous a condition to withstand severe weather. The movement was light and exports for the week were somewhat larger. Advices from Argentina said that the new crop there was moving, and that quite liberal sales had been made to France and Italy.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.92, cost and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	$1.28¾	$1.25¾	$1.26¾	$1.26¾	....
May	1.25¾	1.24	1.25	1.24¾	.92½

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were easy early, with evident liquidation of December prompted, no doubt, by the suspension of operations in December corn in the West. Predictions of larger receipts also had more or less influence, although the movement at Western points was again moderate, and it was feared that the cold weather will hamper the movement of cars. Exporters appeared on the decline, and while definite figures were not obtainable it was estimated that sales will probably amount to 500,000 bushels. This started a buying movement during the afternoon and prices rallied quickly, and closed strong, with net gains of ¾@1¼c. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 91¼@92c; No. 2 white, 92c; No. 3 white, 91½c; No. 4 white, 91c; fancy clipped white, 92@94c; ordinary clipped white, 91@92c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	79½	77	79	78¾	50½
March	77¾	76¼	78¾	77¾	....
May	76¾	74¾	78¾	75½	53¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, and prices were easier. The volume of business was not large, and reports from the West indicated the probability of some accumulation as the domestic trade demand is slow. Packers, however, were said to be closing up contracts with the Government. Hog prices were easier. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 6,000; estimated for Saturday, 18,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 7,300 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	23.85	23.65	23.72	23.95	15.10
May	24.32	24.13	24.20	24.55	15.57
Ribs—					
January	23.97	23.85	23.87	24.07	13.65
May	24.52	24.35	24.40	24.62	14.17
Pork—					
January	43.45	43.05	45.10	45.85	26.75
May	45.20	44.60	44.90	45.42	26.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

No business occurred in the local cotton oil market yesterday and at the close values were set unchanged to 80 points lower. The absence of demand from refiners and shorts which has recently been a strong sustaining factor in the market caused an easier tone, although offers were not apparent and the firmness in crude oil discouraged hedge selling. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	....	19.10
January	....	....	19.30	19.30
February	....	....	19.40	19.40
March	....	....	19.50@19.55	19.50
April	....	....	19.55	19.55

COFFEE.

A further advance in the market for coffee futures was followed by partial reactions yesterday. September contracts, for instance, eased off from 8.30c to 8.19c. and, after having shown a net advance of 8 to 14 points, the market closed 1 to 4 points net higher. The local spot market was firm, with prices held higher on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.62	7.62	7.55@7.57	7.54
January	7.63	7.58	7.55@7.57	7.54
February	....	....	7.65@7.67	7.63
March	7.85	7.76	7.75@7.77	7.72
April	....	....	7.82@7.83	7.79
May	7.97	7.89	7.89@7.90	7.85
June	....	....	7.97@7.98	7.93
July	8.12	8.04	8.06@8.08	8.00
August	....	....	8.12@8.13	8.08
September	8.30	8.19	8.19@8.20	8.16
October	....	....	8.27@8.28	8.24

SUGAR.

It is estimated that during the last week sales of raw sugar to the International Committee total about 180,000 bags. There was a sale to the committee of 6,000 bags San Domingos, afloat, at 4.74c, cost, insurance, and freight, which is the equivalent of 4.98c, cost and freight, for Cubas. There were rumors of additional sales to the committee, but they were not officially confirmed. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 6.005c; cost and freight, 4.985c. In refined sugar there has been little or no change. Arbuckle Brothers are understood to be supplying moderate quantities of refined granulated to their city trade and to nearby points at 8.35c basis, while the American is reported to be doing only a very small business at their list of 8.15c, regular terms.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,361 packages. Market quite strong on the top grades for fresh creamery, with inadequate supplies. Medium qualities moving a little better, but at an extremely wide range of values. Considerable trading in storage creamery and prices are stiffening a little. Ladies and packing stock steady. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 50¼@51c; extras, (92 score,) 50c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44½@49c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@44c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 32@52½c; extras, 51@51½c; firsts, 49@50c; seconds, 42@43c; creamery, held, extras, 45¾@48c; firsts, 43¼@45¾c; seconds, 40½@43c; thirds, 39@40c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 48@49c; good to prime, 44@47c; common to fair, 38@43c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 38½@37c; seconds, 35½@36c; lower grades, 34@35c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35½@36c; No. 2, 35c; lower grades, 32@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 3,958 cases. The market for fresh gathered eggs is fully sustained. Another severe cold wave is spreading over the producing sections, postponing still further any prospect of material increase in supplies. Deliveries from the express companies are still slow and unsatisfactory, but there is about enough stock offering to satisfy the urgent needs of the trade at unchanged prices. Storage eggs continue active and the market shows some further improvement, closing firm as quoted. Nearby eggs in light supply and cleaning up promptly when of good quality at firm prices. One car of California white eggs, in late Thursday night, has been cleared promptly at 66@67c. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 62c; extra firsts, 61c; firsts, 59@60c; seconds, 56@58c; thirds and poorer, 53@55c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 41@41½c; firsts, 40@40¼c; seconds, 38@39½c; lower grades, 35@37c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@44c; refrigerator checks from local candling, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 65@68c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 62@70c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby whites, pullets, 53@63c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 60@67c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 62@64c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 60@62c.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupons, 1930	....	97½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1926	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.	Yesterday.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	93¾	94½	94	94
4½s June, 1965	93¾	94½	94	94
4½s Mar., 1963	94¼	94½	94½	94½
4½s Nov., 1957	94¼	95	94¼	94¼
4½s May, 1957	94¼	95	94¼	94¼
4½s April, 1966	87½	90	88	88
4½s Mar., 1960-30	87½	90	88	88
4½s Mar., 1964	87½	90	88	88
4½s Mar., 1962	87½	89	88	88
4½s Sept., 1960	87½	89	87¼	87¼
4s May, 1959	85	88	86	86
4s Nov., 1958	85	87½	86	86
4s May, 1957	85	88	86	86
4s Nov., 1956	83	86	83	83
4s Nov., 1936	83	86	83	83
4s Nov., 1936	88	90	88	88
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98¼	98
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99	....

	Bid.	Ask.	Yesterday.	Thursday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1854	....	....	77¾	....
3½s May, 1854	77½	..	....	77½
3½s Nov., 1955	....	80	....	....

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s 1921-1923	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s April, 1920	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	....	5.00
3½s 1940-1963	5.00	4.70	4.90
3½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.75	4.90
3½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	4.90
3½s 1919-1921	4.80	4.60	4.90
3s 1940-1963	5.00	4.70	4.90
3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	4.85
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	4.85

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Strength dominated the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange practically throughout the day. The trading broadened out, and there was a steady flow of buying orders into the market. The market movement was orderly as contrasted with the violent advances of the day before. Railroad shares naturally continued to absorb special interest, with some important issues recording further substantial gains.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Alaska Gold	1¾	1¾	1¾
40 Am. B. Sug	68¾	68	68¾
700 Am. Can	36¾	35½	36
10 Am. C. & F	69¼	69¼	69¼
90 Am. Linseed	26¾	26	26¾
250 Am. Loco	54¾	54	54¾
700 Am. S. & R	76¾	72¾	76¾
50 Am. Su. Tob	61¼	61¼	61¼
10 Am. Tobacco	141¼	141¼	141¼
10 Am. Sugar	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,700 Anac. Cop	59¾	58	58¾
190 A., T. & S. F	86½	85¾	86¼
1,520 Bald. Loco	58½	57¾	58
1220 Balt. & Ohio	53¾	51½	53¼
2,780 Beth. Stl	71¼	73	72¾
140 B'klyn R. T	44	39	44
750 Can. Pacific	139	138¼	138½
360 Cent. Leather	62¼	61¼	61¾
390 Ches. & Ohio	51	48	50¾
20 C. Gt. W. pf	24¾	22½	24¾
680 C., R. & St.P.	47¾	45¾	47¾
40 Do pf	78½	76½	78¾
970 C., R. I. & P	23¼	20¾	24
80 Chino Copper	41	40¾	40¾
150 Col. F. & I	35¼	35	35¼
630 Corn Prod	30	29¼	29½
710 Crucible St	53	51¾	52¾
180 Cuba Cane Su	27½	26¼	27
190 Dist. Securi	34	33¾	33¾
2,640 Erie	17½	15¾	17
110 Do 1st pf	28¾	24¾	27¾
130 Gen. Motors	98	95	98
40 Gt. Nor. pf	92	90½	91¼
240 Gt. Nor. Ore	27½	26	26½
90 Inspir. Cop	43¾	42¾	43¾
160 Int. Mer. M	20¾	20½	20½
490 Do pf	81¾	79¾	80½
90 Int. Nickel	26¼	26¼	26¼
40 Int. Paper	26	25¾	26
10 Interb. Con	7¾	7¾	7¾
60 Kan. City So	19¾	19¾	19¾
790 Kenne. Cop	31¾	31¼	31½
30 Lack. Steel	76½	74¾	76½
90 Lehigh Val	57½	57¼	57½
90 Max. Motor	24	23¾	24
320 Mex. Petrol	76¾	74¼	76¾
80 People's Gas	38	36¼	38
21 Pit. Coal pf	95	95	95
220 Sears, Roeb	133	131¼	133
570 Stew. Warn	48	45¾	48
726 Swift	123	120¾	123½
3,977 Un. Carbide	80	77½	79
240 Un. Paperbd	15	14	15
10 Do pf	64	64	64
2,200 Lib'ty 2d 4s	97.00	96.90	97.00
7,050 Do 3½s	98.50	98.40	98.46

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,885 Houston Oil	42½	42	42
140 Do pf	66	66	66
21 Mt. Vernon	15	14½	14½
4 Pa. Wat. Pow	60	59¾	60
125 United Roy	23½	23¼	23¼
28 U. S. Fidel	100	100	100
110 Wayland Oil	3¾	3½	3¾
63 W. B. & A	23	23	23

Bonds.

$2,000 Cos. 6s, B	79	77¼	79
1,000 Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	....	89½	89½
6,500 Houston Oil deb. certfs.	87	87	87
1,000 Kirb. Lum. 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000 Un. Ry. Inc.	54	54	54
5,000 Do 4s	73	73	73
3,000 W. B. A. 5s	80	80	80

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
175 Mass Con	6½	6	6¾
254 Mohawk	63	62	62
140 Nipissing	8¾	8½	8¾
205 North Butte	13¾	13	13¼
130 Old Domin	42	40	42
110 Osceola	57½	55½	57½
385 Pond Creek	18	18	18
100 Quincy	68	68	68
200 Santa Fe	65	58	58
100 Shannon	5¾	5¾	5¾
20 St. Mary's	54	53	54
10 South Lake	89c	89c	89c
465 Superior & Bos	3¼	2	3¼
50 Superior	4¼	4¼	4¼
190 Trinity	3¾	3½	3¾
100 Tuolumne	1¾	1¾	1¾
350 U. S. Smelt	45½	45	45
110 Do pf	45	44¼	45
315 Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
15 Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
23 Utah Copper	77	77	77
25 Utah Metal	2¾	2¾	2¾
25 Victoria	3	3	3
100 Wolverine	32¼	32	32½

Railroads.

160 Mass. Elec	1¼	1¼	1¼
125 Do pf	11	9	10¾
1,215 N. Y., N. H. & H	33½	29¼	32
252 Rutland pf	21	20	20
97 West End	37	36	37
30 Do pf	47	47	47

Miscellaneous.

1 N. E. Tel	96	96	96
5 Pacific Mills	130	130	130
110 Reece But	12	11	11
10 Reece Fold	3¾	3¾	3¾
150 Punta A. Sug	29	29	29
675 Swift	122½	120¾	121
120 United Fruit	115	113	114½
10 United Drug	69	69	69
421 United Shoe	41¼	40¼	41
32 Do pf	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,385 U. S. Steel	89½	87¼	88
410 Ventura Oil	5	4¾	5
43 West. Union	83	80½	83

Bonds.

$1,000 U. S. 5s	96½	96¼	96¼
15,000 Lib. 3½s	98.30	98.10	98.10
24,000 Do 4s	97.00	96.00	96.00
8,000 Do 4s	97.00	96.00	97.00

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Booth Fish	19	19	19
250 Chi. C. & C. pf	13¾	13	13
380 Chi. Pn. T	46	45	46
10 Chi. T. & T.	165	165	165
10 Cudahy	110	110	110
205 Com. Edison	103	101¾	103
30 Dia. Match	103	103	103
10 Ill. Brick	58¾	58¾	58¾
5 Am. Ag. Ch	89	88	89
200 Amosk'g pf	77½	77	77
20 Am. Sugar	98	98	98
25 Do pf	107	107	107
1,215 Am. Tel. & T	105¾	102¾	104¾
130 Am. Wool. pf	90	89	90
50 A., G. & W. I	96	95	95
10 Do pf	59¾	59¾	59¾
100 Cuban Perf. and Cem't	12½	12¼	12½
6 Edison	140	140	140
30 Gen. Elec	128½	125½	128½
100 Ga. Elec	116	116	116
84 Mass. Gas	79	77	79
7 Do pf	65	64	65

Bonds.

$13,000 A., G. & W. I. 5s	76	76	76¼

WOULD SEIZE HOMES FOR SHIPYARD MEN

Bowles Asks Authority to Commandeer Houses and Car Lines Near the Plants.

PROFITS TAX AN OBSTACLE

Admiral Recommends That Builders Be Exempted — Training Thousands of Mechanics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Congressional authority to take drastic action to improve housing and transportation conditions in order to obtain an adequate supply of labor for shipyards was urged by Admiral Bowles, head of the Construction Department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, before the Senate Committee conducting the shipping inquiry today. He declared that lack of sufficient labor was one of the vital causes of delay in producing ships.

Admiral Bowles asked for authority to commandeer houses, street cars and ferry boats, and to declare war zones about certain shipyards in order to clear them up and make them habitable for shipyard employes. Admiral Bowles also asked that shipbuilding companies be exempted from operation of the excess profits tax, as a means of encouraging them to take contracts.

"We are finding it impossible to place new contracts because of the fear among shipbuilders of the excess profits tax," he said. "Several shipbuilders have appealed to me for protection, pointing out that with only 10 per cent profit they would have little left after paying the tax."

Senator Johnson expressed the opinion that these concerns should be exempted. The difficulty of keeping workmen at the shipyards has reached such a point, the witness said, as to seriously menace the Government's plans. He explained that his program for eliminating this trouble consisted of taking over shipyard zones, cleaning up social conditions, commandeering houses in these vicinities for workmen, and requiring street car and ferryboat owners to operate special cars and boats to carry the workmen to and from their work.

Transit Facilities Bad.

"It is almost impossible," he declared, "to keep men when they have to hang on a street car for an hour or two in order to get to work and then to get home in the evening."

By commandeering transportation facilities of this kind, he said, the force of workmen could be increased by providing a greater living area. Two cases, which Admiral Bowles said were typical, were cited by him. The Hog Island plant of the American International Shipbuilding Company has a capacity for using 25,000 men, but because of limited transportation facilities between that point and Philadelphia only 15,000 workmen could be obtained.

Another company with a plant at Sparrows Point, Maryland, nine miles from Baltimore, can get only fifty per cent of the men needed for the same reason. With 50,000 houses at Sparrows Point the production of the plant could be increased by 10 vessels, the Admiral said.

Another plant is close to a Summer resort where housing accomodations for 6,000 men are used only a portion of each year—and then by seashore visitors.

"If we had authority to take over those houses we would go far in solving the labor difficulties at that plant," said Admiral Bowles.

"The war has stopped thousands of Americans going to Europe to spend their money," said Senator Nelson. "If we could commandeer these resorts and stop them from spending their money at these places, they would have plenty of money to buy Liberty bonds. I don't get a chance to go to the seashore myself."

Admiral Bowles said that in order to keep plants with capacity for 10,000 workmen at full speed, it was necessary to maintain from 30,000 to 60,000 men on hand. He said the Government had established a training school for shipbuilders and was encouraging private shipbuilders to provide special training for their men by offering a small bonus.

Question Hog Island Outlay.

The Senators turned their attention during the early part of the afternoon on the American International Shipbuilding Company near Philadelphia when they asked some questions as to the Government's investment of approximately $5,000,000 in three shipyards—the International at Hog Island, the Merchants Company's plant at Bristol, Penn., and the Submarine Boat Corporation's plant at Newark, N. J. The Admiral had testified that these plants, together with the hoodoo program outlined, would cost that figure.

"This is an emergency. We are deliberately spending much money in the interest of expedition, which is a vital element in the present situation," said the Admiral.

Asked why the Government did not build plants of its own and eliminate the profit fees of the companies, Admiral Bowles said that the Government could not have arranged the necessary organization.

"Well, isn't the Government doing about everything—supervising, inspecting as well as furnishing the money—while the shipbuilding company (the "international) is furnishing only the know how'? Doesn't the Government know how?" asked Senator Fletcher.

Admiral Bowles insisted again that the Government did not have the organization. He admitted, under interrogation, that the International Company was a subsidiary concern, formed to take Government contracts (or 120 steel ships.

"That company had to go out and get an organization, didn't it? Why couldn't the Government have done so? This concern is getting $6,000,000 fees for building these ships, isn't it?" asked Senator Fletcher.

Admiral Bowles again said that the roads adopted by the Fleet Corporation would result in more expedition than if the Government had gone into the work itself. The International Company's yard, he said, would not be fully completed until next May.

When the hearing opened newspaper reports quoting the Admiral as testifying yesterday that the wooden-ship program was a failure were read to him by Senator Fletcher, who asked if that was what he intended to convey.

"We have attempted to produce more wooden tonnage than we should have attempted," answered the witness. "This will retard maximum production. We should have attempted to build these wooden ships in such numbers and at such places as they could have been produced without disturbing other shipproducing facilities. I am not in favor of building wooden ships myself, but under the present emergency, we have no alternative but to turn to any kind that can be made for ocean service."

The wooden-ship program has encouraged companies to enter the shipbuilding business. These yards are now educating workmen and themselves in the matter of shipbuilding. Most of these companies either are turning or soon will turn to production of steel ships."

The committee went into executive session for an hour this evening to hear facts and figures on shipbuilding which Admiral Bowles did not care to present in public.

DRY GOODS SALES HEAVIER.

Far Exceed Those for the Same Period Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"The current wholesale distribution of dry goods for the week shows a marked increase over the shipments for the same period in 1916. The total volume of road sales (for both immediate and future deliveries has been in excess of the volume for the corresponding week a year ago. Merchants have been in the market in fewer numbers. Collections continue very good. The market on domestic cotton remains firm."

EXPORTS OF GOLD DECLINE.

Drop from $7,474,922 in October to $3,911,375 in November.

Exports of domestic gold from the Port of New York declined materially in November, compared with October, according to a summary of November foreign commerce given out yesterday at the Custom House. Last month's shipments of the precious metal had a value of $3,911,375, against $7,474,922 in October, and $11,244,658 in November, 1916. Imports of foreign gold last month totaled $1,090,739, with no entries of domestic gold. The Custom House tabulation follows:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.	—November.— 1916.	1917.
Gold, foreign	$1,196,517	$1,090,739
Gold, domestic	1,270	.....
Silver, foreign	914,490	1,871,818
Silver, domestic	167	5,871
EXPORTS.		
Gold, domestic	$11,244,658	$3,911,375
Silver, foreign	317,890	105,097
Silver, domestic	6,699,283	1,090,114

Merchandise.

Imports entered for consumption, free	$47,939,754	$54,771,457
Imports entered for consumption, dutiable	29,694,847	23,819,294
Imports entered for warehouse	10,065,886	19,948,946
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	11,986,084	10,355,694
Exports, domestic	232,286,875	268,908,568
Exports, foreign	1,512,553	1,562,221

November duty collections on direct importations reached $6,246,522, or $2,200,000 less than in the same month one year ago. Duties received from withdrawals from bonded warehouses totaled $2,486,691, a decline of 2,000,000 from November, 1916.

COPPER INCOME DECREASES

Chile Company Reports $1,600,532 Drop in Quarter.

The Chile Copper Company reports net income amounting to $1,880,486 from direct operations and an aggregate revenue of $1,911,167 in the quarter ended Sept. 30. The preceding quarter brought a net of $3,313,699 from metal production and a total from all sources of $3,511,306. The decrease of $1,600,532 was the result of a smaller production and higher costs and also of a lower price in the third than in the second quarter.

The output of copper was 17,519,088 pounds, compared with 23,513,314 pounds in the quarter ended June 30. Earnings were computed on the basis of 25.21 cents per pound in the third quarter, against 27.71 cents in the second quarter of the year. Production cost was 10.41 cents a pound in the last quarter and 8.53 cents in the June quarter. The company's surplus earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 aggregated $6,528,161, equal to $1.72 per share of stock.

President Daniel Guggenheim, in discussing costs, said in the quarterly statement yesterday: "In general it may be stated that the higher costs are due, first, to decrease in tonnages handled; second, increase in the cost of supplies; third, the rapid and marked decline in the exchange rate between the United States and Chile, resulting in an increase in the cost of Chilean pesos of 33½ per cent. above the average for the year 1916, and 15½ per cent. above the average for the second quarter of 1917, which resulted in a correspondingly higher cost for labor and local supplies."

NO ERIE DIVIDEND YET.

President Underwood Denies Reported Initial Declaration.

Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad Company, called attention last night to a misstatement which appeared among the Wall Street paragraphs of an evening newspaper yesterday, commenting upon the alleged action of the Directors of the Erie in declaring initial dividends on the first and second preferred stocks just a few hours before the Government officially took over the railroads.

Mr. Underwood said the Erie Directors had not met, and that they had no intention of declaring dividends until they were earned. More than ten years have elapsed since the Erie paid dividends on its preferred stocks, and the company has never paid dividends upon the common stock.

It was thought the newspaper's comment was intended to apply to the Directors of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway, which declared initial dividends on the preferred shares of the reorganized company.

Opinions Seem to Differ.

There seem to be as many different opinions as men in the local garment trades concerning the possibility of salesmen's selling goods from photographs. It has been said that one effect of the idea would be to kill off early road business and bring more buyers into this market. This, according to an opinion expressed yesterday by a certain manufacturer, is the very best thing that could happen to the trade in general. "It would benefit the retailer," he said, "by letting him get better stuff into his line. When salesmen go out on their early trips they cannot take their best things with them for the reason that these numbers are not made up until the road men get back and there has been time to compare notes, work out necessary changes in models, &c. The manufacturer would profit also if the smaller buyers would come to market oftener and earlier, for it has been my experience in years gone by that a good deal of the goods returned were the very early models. If selling from pictures could eliminate these returns, by all means try it."

Men's Clothes for Spring.

With the wind up of the buying season for Spring delivery, manufacturers in this city of men's clothing find themselves with a volume of orders on hand which, in most cases, is above the record for the corresponding period a year ago. It is said that, as a rule, the fabrics to be used in these garments for next Spring are lighter in weight than ordinarily. In other respects, however, there is practically no evidence of "war regulations," the modifications in styles that have been agreed to applying more to next Fall than to the coming Spring season. Patch pockets will be worn a great deal, and many double-breasted coats have been seen. Trousers will be turned up at the bottom as usual, though this feature may be cut out in the Fall styles. The cloths used are mostly of subdued colors and combinations of colors, and conservatism seems to rule in the great majority of cases.

Fewer Exchanges of Gifts.

So far there are said to have been remarkably few exchanges of Christmas purchases, and the percentage of goods returned has been very much lower than last year's record. This is attributed by several of the department store heads to more careful purchasing during this holiday season, and to the tendency toward more useful gifts. Though there was a great deal of "last minute" buying on the day before Christmas, it is said not to have been as great as in former years, and it is usually these last-minute, hurry-up purchases that are brought back afterward for something deemed more suitable. The necessity of shopping almost a month before Christmas for the soldiers in France tended to start holiday buying much earlier than usual, and this was a small factor, it is thought, in spreading the activity out over a longer period.

Stylish Dresses of Large Sizes

There has been much attention devoted in the local trade to Spring dresses for the stout figure, and it is apparent that some very satisfactory results have been obtained. By combining the straight silhouette with the low or natural waist line, designers have been able to create some very striking effects by the use of draperies which otherwise could not be employed on these large sizes. Taffeta, crêpe de chine and georgette have been used in these models quite extensively, and there are also some combinations of satin and georgette which are attracting considerable attention. Several houses report having done quite a little Palm Beach business this year, and the feeling is generally optimistic for the Spring trade.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White, 50-inch. S. Soleff, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 1503.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, may stay between 9 and 5 4th floor, 6 West 22d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will place orders on Spring coats. Call with samples, freight entrance, 141 West 21st, 10th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—800 pieces Julliard's 618, white, 36-inch, for spot cash. Gottlieb, 2180 Madison Square.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Quantities 3 threads for cash; must be cheap. Globe Waist, 1,963 Prospect Av. Tremont 3186.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples in better grades crepe de chine, Georgette, and crepe meteor; placing stock orders on snappy styles. Call 127 Madison Av., seventh floor.

FRENCH LINEN Wanted.—45-46 inch, fast color, all shades; price must be moderate. Phone Madison Square 4067.

MILITARY HAT CORDS Wanted.—Silk or mercerized. Spring 6236.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 90810, colors 888, 906, and Copen; also tweed suitings. Madison Square 6375.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash; American poplins, serges, all shades. Waxman, Chelsea 1979.

SERGE Wanted.—Will buy any quantity 4002 or 57 serge for cash. Al. Benjamin & Bros., 39-47 West 19th St.

SKIRTINGS Wanted.—Can use quantity fancy silk skirtings. Scherr Mfg. Co., 634 B'way.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, navy; 0360, all shades. Posner & Marinace, 31 West 31st.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, Spring shades. Sprey, Regen & Marks, 138 West 29th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Taupe American 0359 or similar. Farragut 9805.

Contracts Wanted.

LADIES' GINGHAM DRESSES.—Bring your own styles. Samilson Bros., 12 W. 17th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine, and Satin, $7.25, up; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,963 Prospect Av.

COATS.—About 500 sport coats; excellent for Southern trade, in high grade material and shades, at a sacrifice; lot must be sold before Tuesday. Dorfman & Oshinsky, 140 West 22d St.

COATS.—5,000 Winter coats for ladies, misses and children, to close out for cash, at less than cost of material. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St., New York City.

DRESSES.—Chambray suitable for nurses' or house wear; immediate delivery; low prices. Wilson Co., 133 West 21th.

FURS.—500 muffs, black skunk, ball and canteen shape; will sell very cheap. Boutis Brothers, 473 6th Av. Farragut 2949.

KHAKI YARN for the retail trade. Yale Knitting Mills, 514 Broadway.

POPLINS.—08077 American, peacock, Pekin, raspberry, rose, buffalo, clay, Quaker, and copen, $2.25. Igstaedter, 3294 Stuyvesant.

SERGES and Poplins.—25 pieces 13190-616 botany, navy serge at $2.12½ net, and 15 pieces Whitman's navy poplin No. 767 at $1.10 net. Write or wire John Anisfield Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGES.—5/280, 7301, 7130, 6120, 11433, 1210. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 20th. Farragut 3454.

SKINS.—500 dozen white leather skins, suitable for manufacture of shoe linings or pocketbooks, to close out cheap. T. S., N 9 Times.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 B'way. Madison Square 1520.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on infants' and children's coats; must have own samples. Apply from 9 to 1 o'clock, eighth floor, 8 East 12th St.

Help Wanted.

SILK SALESMAN Wanted.—Must have following among cloak, suit, and dress trade. Posner Bros., 11 West 20th. Salary and commission basis.

SALESMEN, underwear, with following; we have wonderful line popular price envelope chemises, corset covers; all territories; commission. M 168 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5%@6 p. c. for the best names
Thursday...5%@6
The quotations are for six months' paper.

May Try to Change the Order.

It would not surprise many members of the millinery trade if efforts were made between the present time and next Christmas to stimulate the sale of millinery as holiday gifts. Already the question has been raised as to why merchandise of this kind is apparently taboo, as being too personal, when gifts of boxes of gloves, and even hosiery are considered more or less right and proper. The taboo spirit is held to apply also, for instance, to gifts of waists by unmarried members of the male sex to the female, yet a gift of neckwear to garnish a waist is thought proper by Mrs. Grundy and her ilk. There is not a little wonder as to just how a movement to bring about the desired change actually would work out.

May Be Some Anxious Buyers.

With transportation problems particularly difficult to solve at this time, with some Fall goods so late in delivery that work on Spring lines has been retarded, with Easter coming on March 31 next year, and with Spring sales to date very large, there are going to be some worried fabric glove buyers in this country in the next few months. Already makers of these goods are said to be getting numerous requests for anticipation of deliveries, some of which can be met, but most of which cannot. With Easter the accepted dividing line between the kid and fabric glove seasons, the effect of delayed delivery of the latter merchandise is not hard to figure out. With the things mentioned above to contend with, buyers are said to have come practically to disregard the question of selling prices. These, by the way, are not getting any lower as time goes on.

Gray Goods Buying Was Light.

With 1917 almost ready for the final exit, buyers of gray goods in this market yesterday showed very little interest. For that matter, sellers showed even less in most instances. Only in cases where some commission house had a mill that wanted to go into the new year with absolutely clean stock sheets was there anything resembling selling pressure, and in the few cases like this that were heard of buyers were held up for full prices. Some "regular" business was reported on 39-inch 56-44s, for January-February shipment, at 9¾ cents, and for similar shipment there was a disposal of some second-hand 38½ inch 64-60s at 11⅝ cents. Business was done also on combed and carded fine goods, but it was not large. Sheetings were rather quiet, but firmly held. This is the way printcloth prices closed:

39-inch, 80-80s	8¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	11⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	14⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	13⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s	10⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	9⅜c	38½-inch, 48-48s	10¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	8½c

They Are Not Worried Very Much.

Comment heard in the local cutting-up trades leads to the belief that local manufacturers of women's garments are not worried very much by the "drive" that is being made by producers of similar goods in Philadelphia to turn that city into a market place as well as a manufacturing centre. It is an axiom in business, said a well-known dress man, "that where the most merchandise is buyers will come. Chicago and Cleveland are no small factors in the ready-to-wear making game, yet manufacturers of considerable prominence in those places find it worth while to maintain selling offices here, the same as Philadelphia concerns do. While the present campaign of the Philadelphians may have a temporary effect in increasing sales there, I am confident that the time will never come when these manufacturers can safely abandon their New York offices. The same holds true, doubtless, of the other kinds of merchandise made in Philadelphia but sold mostly in New York."

Danger in Government Contracts.

It has come to the attention of the New York Credit Men's Association, according to its December bulletin, that the Gas Defense Service of the Medical Department of the United States Army has recently been inserting in contracts for supplies of manufactured articles a clause which gives the Government the right, upon 30 days' notice, and in some instances less, to cancel the contract. The bulletin, in part, continues: "The detrimental, and perhaps with some contractors ruinous, effect of a cancellation clause may be appreciated when it is considered that many of these contracts involve hundreds of thousands of dollars, and even go over the million-dollar mark, and may require fitting up for a manufacturing run extending over many months. The wisdom of carefully reading contract forms submitted by Government departments cannot be too strongly pointed out."

Waist Business Improving.

Reports from a number of waist manufacturers in this city indicate that there is a growing demand for their product for immediate delivery as well as for Spring. The vest effect, which is more or less a development of the last month or so, is generally believed to have been responsible for the revival in buying which seems to be taking place. Waists in which chiffon velvet has been used for the vest are apparently among the most popular numbers. In the Spring buying, georgette, crêpe de chine, linen, and washable satins are reported to be the leaders. While many dark suit shades are selling for early delivery, the lighter colors, such as orange, white and flesh color, are the most sought for Spring.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1900.

ALTOONA.—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. M. Fay, linens, white goods; I. Trudeau, dress goods; 230 5th Av.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. W. Pearce, domestics, linens, wash goods; 23 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE.—Stewart & Co.; G. Robinson, furniture; 2 W. 37th; Marlborough.

BALTIMORE.—L. Lowenthal & Sons; H. Lowenthal, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—S. Weiss, clothing; Sherman Square.

BOSTON—Roxbury Clothing Co.; G. Levy, clothing; Breslin.

BOSTON—United Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Rosenberg, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.

BOSTON—Richardson Furniture Co.; G. Richardson, furniture; Wallick.

BOSTON—Eastern Skirt Mfg. Co.; J. Levinson, mfrs. skirts; Longacre.

BOSTON—Waldorf Hat Co.; J. S. Tuch, men's hats, furn. goods; Breslin.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co., Miss Hearn, jobs ladies' serge dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Scudder-Kee Co.; J. P. Scudder, cloaks, suits; Brostoff.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. S. Buchanan, dry goods; 2 W. 37th.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; L. Charlevoy, children's, infants' shoes; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; F. E. Deubert, house furn. goods, cutlery; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—S. Bernstein, mfrs. men's clothing; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—The McAlpin Co.; H. E. Richardson, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Gelsin Mfg. Co.; C. Bernstein, women's Spring coats, waists; 3d floor, 1,199 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Meisel's Cloak Store; M. E. Meisel, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

DAYTON—Gem Shirt Co.; T. E. Boerstler, mfg. dept. shirts, pants, overalls; Herald Square.

DETROIT.—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. B. Warner, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleeson, wholesale hats, caps, gloves, straw goods; Navarre.

ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; H. L. Hilton, notions; 105 Grand St.

GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. W. Miller, notions, laces, hdkfs., gloves, jewelry; 1,170 B'way; Grand.

HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; W. N. Sparling, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

KNOXVILLE — Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; F. Ramsey, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Smith, Breneman Co.; A. D. Smith, clothing, hats, shoes; Breslin.

MARION, Ohio—Uhler, Phillips Co.; H. F. Rice, rugs, draperies; Collingwood.

MIAMI, Fla.—E. B. Douglas Co.; E. B. Douglas, gen'l mdse.; 1,178 Broadway; Monticello.

MIDDLESTOWN, Ohio — "Hirsch's"; E. Hirsch, jobs women's coats; R. 1013, 1,150 B'way.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

NORFOLK.—Snyder & Berman Co.; L. Snyder, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—Ed. W. Anderson Co.; J. W. Moore, jobs basement coats; 404 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; W. Hamilton, clothing; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—Wolin & Small; S. Wolin, coats, suits; Aberdeen.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss P. Solomon, jobs waists; 404 4th Av.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Portsmouth Hat Co.; C. M. Howland, wholesale men's hats; Breslin.

PROVIDENCE—Dimond Co.; G. W. Hoagland, housefurn. goods, crockery; Grand.

PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; J. Hood, linens; 230 5th Av.

SALEM — W. G. Webber Co.; R. S. Mansfield, silks, linings; 404 4th Av.

SCRANTON—F. L. Crane, hats, furs, cloaks; Breslin.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—M. Newfield, millinery, silks, velvets; B'way Central.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; S. A. Kalman, hosiery; 395 B'way.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; A. L. Cobb, upholstery goods, curtains; 105 Grand.

STAFFORD, Va.—Ely, Eley & Bro., W. Eley, dry goods, carpets, groceries; Herald Square.

TROY, N. Y.—M. P. Gold, sweaters, underwear; Mrs. M. P. Gold, notions, hosiery, hdkfs.; Continental.

WASHINGTON—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Miss A. M. Hagan, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; C. L. Bast, boys' clothing; 334 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN—Strouse-Hirshberg Co.; H. Goldstein, bargain basement; 353 4th Av.; Park Av.

YOUNGSTOWN—Central Store Co.; W. H. Tculmin, ready-to-wear; Navarre.

MILITARY UNIFORMS
of Every Description.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.
45 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The Premier Carpet House of America
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
17 West 42d Street, Near 5th.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

HARRY FIRST, an actor, of 150 West Forty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,245 and no assets. Among the creditors are Charles Morowitz, $900; Lewis Publishing Company, $285; C. H. Miles, Detroit, $200, and Walter Keefe, $200.

OSCAR KOLUS, dealer in waists at 391 Grand Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: W. & B. Paper Box Company, $200; Abraham A. Rosen, $125, and Hyman Rubinstein, $200.

SAMUEL LITVIN, dealer in dry goods at 1,493 First Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by Nathan Cohen, $317; Abraham Shendell, $175, and M. Cohen, $158.

M. APPLEBAUM & SONS.—Judge Manton has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Max and Joseph Applebaum of the firm of M. Applebaum & Sons, manufacturers of neckwear at 481 Broadway, against whom a petition was filed on Sept. 14, 1915.

SCHULMAN & SHERMAN, cloak manufacturers of 25 East Fifth Street.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $52,215.

PETER PINKIERT.—Judge Manton has appointed Charles A. Hauck receiver for Peter Pinkiert, dealer in hardware and housefurnishing goods at 767 Amsterdam Avenue.

JACOB STERNSTEIN'S SONS, INC., cloak manufacturers at 25 West Seventeenth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,117 and assets of $2,953, consisting of stock, $800; machines, $1,500, and accounts, $653.

RUTH PETTICOAT COMPANY.—Gavrieh, Singer & Margolies, trading as the Ruth Petticoat Company at 78 East 130th Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,655 and assets of $807.

PAUL CHIUNESE, dealer in cloaks and suits at 81 Bayard Street, has made an assignment to A. J. Caglostro.

THE KAYBURN COSTUME COMPANY of 147 West Twenty-second Street, which made an assignment on May 18, had the property reassigned to it yesterday.

Bradstreet's reports 197 business failures in the United States during the week, against 250 for the previous week and 260, 310, 511, and 365 the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 45, New England 38, Southern 33, Western 47, North-western 7, and Pacific Western 17. Canada had 17, against 22 for the preceding week. About 1 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000 and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 28.—Adolph Schiuer, a horseman and hotel keeper of this town, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $45,624 and assets of $37,775. The Montclair Board of Commissioners last week refused to renew his liquor license.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Benjamin P. Cheney, husband of Julia Arthur, was petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court today at the instance of the following named creditors: Henry Hutchinson, trading as Charles C. Hutchinson, with a claim of $43.40; A. W. Chesterton & Co., $186.67; Thomas Groom & Co., $82.69, and Baker Yacht Basin, $220.76. The creditors are represented in the petition by Henry M. Hutchins.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Armeny, George—H. Neumark.....$241.41
Abraham, Owen S., assignee—American Exchange National Bank, costs.....278.57
Automatic Eraser Co.—E. V. Harmon...656.25
Afoise, Frank—Schleffelin & Co.....122.71
Bergen, Joseph—Bowery Street Garage.250.96
Binstram, Louis—Eagle Picker Lead Co.267.23
Blood, Jac—J. Jacobson.....325.66
Brooke, Louise D.—T. C. Hollander...1,189.39
Cohen, Frank—Wolf Thread Co.....100.02
Cunard Steamship Co.—C. O'Rourke..17,681.31
Same—Same.....235.74
Cohn, Samuel—L. Fiedka.....256.20
City Holding Co. and Robert M. Silverman—Ennis & Sinnott.....16,457.96
City of New York—P. Ryan.....19,217.49
Combusto Davies Corp.—M. Eberhart & Son.....117.09
Decsi, Rita—County Holding Co.....236.86
Engels, Offenberg & Co.—N. Oppenheim et al.....311.82
Farm to Table Ass'n—L. B. Allen.....402.26
Friedman, Max—Morris Levy & Bro...197.15
Same—Same et al.....200.99
Goldstein, Goldie, and Morris Israel, admrs.—Union Ry. Co., costs.....524.99
Griffith, John—J. Kemp.....148.72
Gasiewicz, Wolcioch (Albert Gasiewicz)—M. Miller et al.....148.83
Goetz, H. Linwood—Equitable Trust Co. of New York.....490.28
Herzenstein, David and Harry—Charles Schoolhouse & Son.....2,000.29
Hirsch, Patrick—C. Rosenstein.....967.70
Hebert, Eugene V.—George Ferguson Co.986.94
Haff Cast. Corp.—H. Behr.....278.41
Hamilton Bank Note Co.—Heidenbrand Lithographing Co.....629.75
Hafner, Adam J.—Anheuser-Busch Agency.....144.31
Hygrade Auto Exchange—E. A. Hartman.....269.20
Harris, Louis I. and Emma—A. Harris.....127.29
Johann, Hoff Co. and Elsner-Mendelson Co. (foreign corp.)—Glickstein Brothers & Co.....1,221.42
Innerfield, Martin—I. M. Levy.....158.74
Kemble, William H.—Whitney Dupli-cating Check Co.....490.82
Kahn, Henry—J. B. Blondheim.....2,187.13
Lucas, James, (Lucas Brothers)—D. Gertler.....100.00
Lathrop Films, Inc.—M. G. Haring.....658.13
Lauterbach, Morton E.—R. Krugman et al.....502.65
Levine, Philip—Goldsmith Brothers Smelting and Refining Co.....720.59
Leotti, Giovanni—A. Marino.....143.43
Mills, Wallace R.—R. Stern.....156.86
North, F. Stanley—Stern Brothers.....151.67
Nelkin, Abraham, (Mareth Hat)—Lafayette Shop.....320.20
Palmer, John—T. F. Hollorf.....374.95
Rubin, David—W. Wiener.....494.31
Rose, Arnold—Weingarten Brothers, Inc.152.86
Reilly, Bernard F.—Employers' Mutual Ins. Co. of N. Y.....361.44
Schiffmueller, Joseph L.—Standard Oil Co.....181.82
Schmidt, Louis L. and Elmer, Rosenbaum Spring Bed Co.....218.90
Street, Nathan and Isidor Stern—Rosenbaum Spring Bed Co.....168.19
Scholes, John—C. M. Gannon et al...4,654.15
Thomas, Charles H. L.—National Ins. Co. of N. Y.....361.44
Thomas, Charles H. L.—National Ins. Co. of N. Y.....361.44
World Film Corp.—G. A. Rafferty, costs.....128.95
Wexler, David—B. Allman & Co.....168.72
Warner, Richard E.—H. Rosenberg, costs.....170.71
Zimmerman, Hyman—N. Y. Rys. Co., costs.....106.95

In Bronx County.

Ajay Realty Co.—City Real Estate Co.$106.85
Crawford, Anthony and C. Lorenzo Smith—M. J. Junger.....225.72
Gan, Nicholas—P. Horton.....73.65
Goldman, Isadore—M. M. Kroman et al.120.92
Goldstein, Louis L.—C. S. Hirschfeld..91.47
Imholz Gustav H.—Strathmore Worsted Mills.....356.58
Kuykendall, J. Frank—L. Dansone et al.....140.54
Luongo, Raffael—F. E. Westphal et al.....1,344.61
Leschke, Herman Paul—Lorey Realty Co.....236.87
Malcim, Annie—I. J. Daudsman.....453.13
O'Reilly, Charles J.—Interboro Sign Co.127.91
Solig, Mortimer—E. Poerschke.....48.63
Steinberg, Amelia—H. Schrank.....61.59
Vilona, Nina—L. Inseistein.....35.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Rogers, Camille—W. B. May et al., Sept. 5, 1917.....$241.16
Finley, Katherine, and William Berkowitz—People, &c., May 22, 1917, vacated.....800.00
Mann, Belle H.; Millie Bowman, Clara Jelenick, Lillian Heidelberger, and Hattie Heidelberger—N. Miller, Oct. 14, 1914.....6,139.97
Harry Aronson, Inc., and Samuel Ginsberg—J. Byrne et al., Nov. 16, 1916, reversed.....1,097.68
Same—J. Byrne et al., Feb. 13, 1917.....142.68
Maben, Spencer M.—Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., Nov. 28, 1917.....473.53
Desmonde, Henry H., and Jacob Fishman—S. Streiser et al., Dec. 6, 1917..496.35
Cohen, Adolph—P. Sweet, March 6, 17...678.91
Wolff's Short Shop—Stettinger Bros., Dec. 15, 1917.....132.34
Meneth, Stephen and Anna—C. Bredbeck, May 12, 1917.....1,016.72
Huesgen, Anthony—Dreswell Co., Oct. 1917.....127.05
Eagle Fish Co.—S. Ruchman, Dec. 24, 1917.....250.00

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE ROAD, w s, 25.7 ft s of 150th St, 51.1x90.7x0x101.8. Dec. 13; B. F. Construction Co. to Less Tract Corporation, 149 Church St, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St.....$7,000

LEXINGTON AV, e corner of 86th St, 225x105.3x irregular, Dec. 27; The Literary Society of St. Vincent Ferrer to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, due July 1, 1920, additional to three other mtgs $100,000 each; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$106,000

17TH ST, 413-415 West, 1-3 part; 129th St, 160-164 West, 1-3 part; also stocks, bonds, cash &c., contract.....$250,000

Dillard to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, in trust, due and interest as per agreement.....$1

45D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 125x100.5, Dec. 27; The Seaside Realty Co. to Charles H. Jones, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., 2 years, interest as per bond, prior mtg $200,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$125,000

82D ST, 104 East, e s, 97.6 ft s of Park Av, 16.2x75; Kate Bohlen to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 3 years, prior mtg $14,000, (co-ordinate with:) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$3,000

60TH ST, 114 East, n s, 161 ft e of Park Av, 20'10½x75, Dec. 27; Mary H. Solley to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$6,000

129TH ST, 160-164 West, s s, 75, 91.8, and 103.4 ft e of 7th Av, 91.8x99.11, each, Dec. 27; Laura L. Walker to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, trustee, due Dec. 15, 1922; attorneys, Emmet & P., 52 Wall St.....$12,000

SAME PROPERTY, Dec. 27; Charles Heller to Laura E. Walker, 338 West

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Interest yesterday centred chiefly upon the sale by Charles H. Jones of the six dwellings at 113 to 123 West Forty-third Street, to the Societies Realties Company, as the site for a clubhouse to house the activities of the League of Political Education, the Civic Forum, and the Economic Club. Aside from this transaction, considerable interest was shown in the foreclosure sale of the eighteen-story office building at 170 Broadway, southeast corner of Maiden Lane. The property was knocked down at the stand of Joseph P. Day on a bid of $2,270,000, to Charles H. Otis, George H. Whittlesey, and J. A. Houghwout, as a committee representing holders of mortgage participation certificates.

The property was offered as a result of an action instituted by the New York Life Insurance Company against the Edward W. Martin Company and others for the non-payment of a first mortgage, which, with interest and other liens, amounting to $2,045,360.

It was announced from the auctioneer's stand that the New York Life Insurance Company would make a new loan of $1,900,000 for three to five years at 5 per cent. The first bid was $2,268,000. After the building was eventually knocked down for $2,270,000 to a buyer reported to represent defendant interests. The transaction was not closed, however, within the stipulated time and a half-hour later, the property was offered again and sold for $2,270,000.

The building occupies a plot 76.1 by 130.11. It was erected in 1902, by the Broadway Building Company, Stewart Browne, President.

$125,000 East Side Garage Lease.

Samuel Cox of Bayshore, L. I., has leased from the estate of Joseph J. O'Donohue the five one and two story brick stables at 206 to 214 East Twenty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years at a net aggregate rental of $126,000.

The lessee will make extensive alterations to the property and occupy it for garage purposes. Henry Hof negotiated the lease.

Unique Dwelling Gift.

Horace W. Carpentier transferred title, yesterday, to Barnard College to the four-story dwelling at 108 East Thirty-seventh Street, on a lot 25 by 98.9. Mr. Carpentier retains a life interest in the property and also the right to give the use of it to another for not more than six years after his death. The property is assessed at $57,000.

Buyer for Harlem Dwellings.

The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee, has sold the three four-story dwellings at 180 to 184 West 129th Street, covering a plot 50 by 100.11. It is reported that the new owner, Charles Fiedler, intends to remodel the houses into apartments.

Manhattan-Fallsburg Trade.

Harris Joseph has sold 215 to 215½ Seventh Street, two five-story flats, with stores, on a plot 33.4 by 97.8, between Avenue B and C. The buyer, Meyer Edstein, gave in exchange a farm of eighty-six acres, fully stocked, at Fallsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., valued at about $15,000, and containing a residence and other buildings. Julius Ratner and Louis Cherney were the brokers in the deal.

Sale on West Eighty-fifth Street.

The four-story and basement private dwelling, 40 West Eighty-fifth Street, has been sold by Nina de Caballero to Charles S. Crossman. The structure, which occupies a lot 16.8 by 102.2, was acquired by the seller last July.

Bronx Holdings in Trade.

Frederick Brown has resold to Thomas J Bannon the five-story apartment house, 40 by 115, at the northeast corner of Tremont and Marion Avenues. The buyer gave in part payment the plot 80, by 103, irregular, east side of Davidson Avenue, 115 feet north of North Street. Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

Bronx Sales.

The "Hunts Point Realty Company purchased from the Hale Realty Company, 834 Southern Boulevard, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.

James C. Brown purchased for investment from the Belwood Realty Company the property, 100 by 100, on the north side of 137th Street, 100 feet west of Alexander Avenue.

Queens Borough Sales.

Richter & Co. have sold a cottage on South Columbus Avenue, Rockaway Park, for F. B. Miller to a client; also for John Holle, to L. Kirchner, a plot of six lots, 120 by 100, in Block 42, Belle Harbor.

The Rosebern Building Corporation has taken title to a plot, 100 by 100 feet, on the northeast corner of Jerome Avenue and Wellington Street, Woodhaven, and plans to start work at once on the construction of five dwellings to be completed in time for Spring sales. The buildings will each have a frontage of 20 feet on Jerome Avenue. Building mortgages have been obtained aggregating $22,000.

The Elta Construction Company has acquired a plot 100 by 100 feet, on the east side of Lefferts Avenue, 300 feet north of Metropolis Avenue, Woodhaven, and will erect four dwellings for which building mortgages aggregating $16,000 have been given.

S. S. Bernard sold to P. E. Rapelje, the property, 80 by 100 feet, on the east side of West End Avenue, 100 feet north of Washington Avenue, Far Rockaway.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has exchanged for John M. Holton, former Vice President of the Montclair Trust Company, his residence, 170 Grove Street, Montclair, N. J., on a plot 100 by 190 feet, valued at $11,000, for the investment properties located at 34 and 36 Aubrey Road, Upper Montclair, having a plottage of 120 by 150, and just completed by Thomas A. Curtis. The transaction involved about $30,000.

The Union Pacific Tea Company of Manhattan purchased the four-story building, 200 by 100, at 250 Jelliff Street, Newark, N. J., with a siding, from the Pennsylvania Railroad. The company last week sold the seven-story warehouse at the southeast corner of Washington and Laight Streets, occupied by a subsidiary, the Ragus Tea Company, through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Commercial Leases.

Charles E. Williams and James M. Couper leased for the 9-11 East Forty-first Street Company the building 11 East Forty-first Street to John Reilley, who will make extensive alterations.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased for the Silver Lunch Company the store at 30 West Thirty-second Street to Isaac Dincin and Isaac Klugberg for a term of ten years.

Ames & Co. have rented a store at 497 Seventh Avenue to Hyman Fisher.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has leased, through the Crose & Brown Company, the store and basement at 243 to 245 West Sixty-fourth Street for a term of years.

Realty Note.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of David Porter, Inc., a 10 per cent. bonus was declared to all the employes in appreciation of their services for the year.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 170, s e corner of Maiden Lane, 76.7x118.11x irregular, eighteen-story Broadway-Maiden Lane building; New York Life Insurance Co. against Edward W. Martin Co. et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; due, $2,848,859.73; taxes, &c., $221.30; to Charles H. Otis, C. N. Whittlesey, and J. Ard Houghwout, as a bondholders' committee, for $2,270,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broome St, 266, n s, 65.1 ft w of Orchard St, 21.7x78.9, five-story building with store; M. M. Fitts against Lena Weisberg et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; due, $24,579.49; taxes, &c., $1,698.87; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Henry Brady.

87th St, 305 East, n s, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100, three-story house; L. H. A. Schneider against Bridget Barrett et al.; J. L. Quintin, attorney; due, $13,794.32; taxes, &c., $620; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By James L. Wells Co.

144th St, 316 East, s s, 342 ft e of College Av, 22x88.5, three-story dwelling; R. Moran against Ida Davis et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $4,349.44; taxes, &c., $955.71; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By Joseph J. Cox.

145th St, 374 East, s s, 156.8 ft w of Willis Av, 22x100; four-story tenement; J. P. Crist against Dora Dohrmann et al.; Bernard Shaw, attorney; due, $10,561.74; taxes, &c., $1,206.15; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 321 ft n of 190th St, for a two-story moving picture studio, 192x200; Fort George Amusement Co., 1,493 Broadway, owner; T. W. Lamb, 944 8th Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Rides Under $5,000 Omitted.

1776 St, 307 to 311 East, for a three-story [illegible]; owner, E. Simon, 1,011 Lexington Av; architect, [illegible]; cost, $5,000.

Lexington Av, owner; J. A. Mulligan, 1,474 Shakespeare Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

17th St, 513 to 521 East, to a seven-story loft; New York Contracting and Trucking Co., 1,170 Broadway, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $7,000.

38th St, 547 to 551 West, to a one-story garage; Stevenson Brewing Co., 821 1st Av, owner; Newman Harris, 280 Madison Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

20th St, s e corner of Avenue B, to a one and two story garage, &c.; Estate of John U. Brookman, 58 Wall St, owner; A. S. Hedman, 311 Fulton St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $22,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHURCH ST, 274 and 276, w s, 72.7 ft s of White St, 100.3x50.9x irregular, foreclosure Dec. 21; William P. Schoen, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 49 Wall St $85,000

DELANCEY ST, 252, n w corner of Cannon St, 30x50; Isaac Goodstein to Rose Israel, 723 East 9th St, mtg $15,000, all liens, Dec. 17 .....$100

ESSEX ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x99.10; Abraham S. Levy to Benj Levy, 52 East 65th St, all liens, Dec. 26; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway $1

St. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 192d St, 37.6x100; Mose Goodman Corp. to Dora Schwartz, 944 Tiffany St, mtg $73,000, all liens, Dec. 28; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $100

SULLIVAN ST, 121 to 125, e s, 50.6 ft s of Prince St, 41.10x75, foreclosure Dec. 26; Emmanuel B. Cohen, referee, to Theresa Stern, Cedarhurst, L. I., mtg $33,000, Dec. 27; attorney, Michael Freed, 30 Church St $5,000

2D AV, s e corner of 114th St, 20.11x80; S. B. Building Corp. to Mose Goodman Corp., 117 West 119th St, mtg $13,000, all liens, Dec. 28; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway $1

6TH ST, 231 East, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; Moses Treibitsch to Abraham Treibitz, 80 2d Av., mtg $24,500, Dec. 18 .....$100

9TH ST, 154 East, s s, 158 ft w of 3d Av, 21x100.11, foreclosure Dec. 21; John H. Regan, referee, to Charles M. Cannon, 303 West 76th St, and another, trustees, Dec. 27; attorney, W. N. O'Neil, 135 Broadway, ...$17,000

37TH ST, 108 East, s s, 25x—; Horace W. Carpenter to Barnard College in City of New York; party of first part retains life estate and right to give use of same to another for not more than 6 years from and after his death; April 28; attorney, George A. Plimpton, 70 5th Av $1

43D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 125x100.5; Charles H. Jones to the Societies Realty Co., 17 West 44th St, mtg $250,000, Oct. 8; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 49 Wall St $100

50TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Therese Steinbock to Adele R. Steinbock, 427 East 50th St, all liens; attorney, P. S. Seligman, 35 Nassau St $1

60TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 23x100.5; Abraham S. Levy to Benj Levy, 53 East 65th St, all liens, Dec. 26; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway $1

72D ST, 244 to 248 West, s s, 230 ft e of West End Av, 99x102.2; Mary Geer to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, mtg $95,000, all liens, Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

85TH ST, s s, 416.8 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x102.2; Nina de Caballero to Charles S. Crossman, 215 West 91st St, mtg $15,000, Dec. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

105TH ST, 251 East, n s, 94 ft w of 2d Av, 24.5x26x irregular; Julia Gildenberg to Yetta Katz, 412 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, mtg $16,750, Dec. 28; attorney, C. V. Paliferro, 253 Broadway $1

112TH ST, 19 East, n s, 232 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11, foreclosure; Francis W. Pollock, referee, to Mary L. Boutillier, 125 East 30th St, Dec. 27; attorney, William B. Aitken, 115 Broadway $14,000

113TH ST, 8 West, s s, Lenox Av, 16x100.11; Augustus A. Thompson, individually and as executor, to Gertrude M., his wife, 62 West 113th St, Dec. 27; attorney, S. Kahn, 63 Park Row $5,900

116TH ST, 420 East, s s, 387.7 ft w of Avenue A, 16.7x100; Prosper R. Fevrier to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $6,300; all liens, Dec. 24 .....$100

119TH ST, 280 West, s s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Nellie M. O'Sullivan to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, all liens, Dec. 27; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $11,800

126TH ST, 117 West, n s, 196.5 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.10x99.11; Dorothy M. Stapleton to Ada and Dorothy Stapleton, her daughters, 738 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, mtg $7,500, Dec. 19; attorneys, Stapleton & Moses, 61 Broadway $1

129TH ST, 160 to 164 West, s s, 74.11 ft e of 7th Av, Area 39.11; William C. Stuart to Laura E. Walker, 538 West 179th St, all title, quitclaim, Dec. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee to William C. Stuart and another, to same, all title, Dec. 26; attorney, same $9,000

SAME PROPERTY; Laura E. Walker to Charles Fiedler, 124 West 30th St, mtg $16,500, Dec. 26; attorney, same $100

136TH ST, 250 West, s s, 252.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Fanny Simonsfeld to William S. Holder, 22 East 131st St, mtg $6,500, all liens, Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

GRACE AV, e s, being lot 77, map St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Ferdinando Marino to Elacinda Marino, his wife, 1,602 Glover St, Dec. 24; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc, 2,215 Westchester Av $100

LOT 22, Block 51, map of Morris Park; John F. Burns to Mary F. Donohue, Albany, N. Y., mtg $480, Oct. 3, 1916; attorney, J. J. Nolan, 13 North Pearl St, Albany, N. Y..$1

LOTS 26 and 27, Pcl. 40, map of William H. Ogden; Louise F. Ament to Arnold H. Boyd, 37 Wall St, May 7, 1917; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St $100

LOT 39, map Hudson Park; Ferdinando Marino to Elacinda Marino, his wife, 1,602 Glover St, Dec. 24; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., to 2,215 Westchester Av $100

LOUISE ST, e s, 150 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; George Wass to John T. Riester, 1,730 Cruger St, mtg $3,000, Dec. 27; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,123 Tremont Av $100

POWERS AV, s e corner of 142d St, 50x99.3; Charles M. O'Keefe, referee, to Herman Le R. Edgar, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and another, trustee, Dec. 27; attorney, Cadwalader, W. & T., 49 Wall St $41,250

SPOFFORD AV, s w corner of Barretto St, 50x100; Rosa Bastone to John P. Bastone, 801 Southern Boulevard, Dec. 14; attorney, W. Gassner, 502 Tremont Av $1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 834, e s, 25x100; Hale Holding Co. to Lund Point Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $15,000, Dec. 26; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St .$1

TOPPING AV, 1,657, w s, 20.1x95; E. Newman to Sutter Realty Co., 35 West 36th St, mtg $4,700, Oct. 30; attorney, J. Rubin, 309 Broadway $100

VYSE AV, 1,219 and 1,221, w s, 37.6x100; Benjamin Wollner to William Sinnott, 969 East 165th St, mtg $11,000, Dec. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 100x100; Belwood Realty Co. to James L. Brown, Ardmore, Penn., mtg $17,600, Dec. 21; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St..$1

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, 88, s store; Peppi Tuchfeld to Joseph Taksey and another, 180 Suffolk St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, Leon Stand, 167 Rivington St .$1,200

GREENE ST, 52, all of; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to the Senefelder Litho Stone Co., 137 Washington St, 4 10-12 years from April 1, 1918; attorneys, Edgerton & Horn, 258 Broadway $3,500

6TH AV, 410, basement store; The Pauls Lunch System, Inc., to Emanuel K. Semon and another, 308 West 26th St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address 410 6th Av $720

86TH ST, 500 East, store and part cellar; Simon Menke to Philip Levin, 71 East 97th St, 6 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Samuel N. Caplow, 90 Nassau St $840

Bronx.

WHITE PLAINS AV, 4,601, all; Modestina Perito to Benjamin Schneider, 4,562 White Plains Av, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Frederick W. Clark, 26 Prospect Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $720

165TH ST, 630 East, s e corner of Cauldwell Av; Jacob Indorf to Conrad B. Kraft, 1,004 Trinity Av, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorneys, Stonger & Co., 123 Lexington Av, ...$1,020 to $1,080

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Bank St, 45.5x50; Frederick P. Garrettson, trustee, against Morris Weinstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. D., Colt.

9TH ST, 319 East; Louise S. Austin against Lena Brown et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Adams.

11TH ST, n e s, 153 ft n w of 6th Av, 22x186.8; Susan V. W. Verplanck against Elizabeth Colbeal, action to appoint committee; attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt.

15TH ST, 338 and 340 East; Home for Incurables against Carrie Bendheim et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe.

Bronx.

206TH ST, n s, 684.6 ft w of Grenada Place, 50x88.8; Louisa Thiebwith against Maria Anna Beerli et al., partition suit; attorney, H. G. Loew.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Westchester County, 33 miles from New York, seventy-three acres very desirable residence property unencumbered, will trade for New York City property unencumbered. Apply Horner & Company, 287 Park Avenue; telephone 968 Murray Hill.

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YOU CAN DESCRIBE YOUR APARTMENTS, GIVING NUMBER OF ROOMS, BATHS, AND YEARLY RENTALS IN THE APARTMENT HOUSE SECTION OF

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Pretty Brick Houses

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Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

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A three-story and basement brown stone, high-stoop house, 145 West 128th, good order, all conveniences, water in every room, to desirable party who will allow owner room and board. H. Nelson Flanagan, 23 Union Square West.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

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Remodelled like new. Suites of

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Electricity, parquet floors, refined decorations.

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High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $30 to $95, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

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FACTORY SITES near R. R. Owner, LEON LUFT, 202 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-2c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Four rent boys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Montclair residence for exchange, 10 rooms, 2 baths, plot 60x150 feet; worth $9,000; mortgage, $4,500; will take free and clear lot for equity. Hughes-Taylor, P. O. Box 178, Montclair, N. J.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—62-acre farm; on State road; Hudson River fruit section. For particulars address N. C. Barus, Newburg, N. Y., R. D. 2.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

PEEKSKILL STORES FOR RENT.

Three stores, centrally located in the village of Peekskill of 18,000 population, for rent; splendid chance for a chain store or starting a new business.

MOORE & WIGMAN CO., INC., INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE, PEEKSKILL, N. Y. PHONE 222.

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Store, basement and several lofts, 50x100, between Union Square and 5th Av.; no manufacturing in building. Inquire Superintendent on premises. Phone Chelsea 4480.

Private office, desk, typewriter, telephone service; desirable; 5th Av. address, also mailing privileges. M 196 Times.

To sublet, reasonable; fine office, 17x28 ft., at 90 West St., 11th floor; overlooking river. Apply Room 1113.

Desk and office space, furnished; $5 to $25.50; mailing privileges, $2; telephone service. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 907.

Office to sublease, furnished; small; references required. 25 Broad St., Room 1817.

Store, 2,476 Hughes Av., Bronx. Inquire janitor, or E. Ridley, 59 Allen St.

Lofts, 44x77; steam heat, elevator. 650 1st Av. 3015 Morningside.

Attractive desk room; extremely light. Room 1906, 303 5th Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Factory wanted to lease for six months or one year; suitable for manufacture of shirts; out of town. L 870 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

11 LIVINGSTON PLACE, near East 16th, (facing Stuyvesant Park.)—14 rooms, 3 baths; $110 monthly. Inquire on premises.

Bronx.

1,401 Nelson Av.—Private attached cottage, 7 rooms; steam-heated, hot water; parquet floors; electric lights; $35; if desired, can give private attached garage, heated, $15. Owner, tel 601 Tremont.

Brooklyn.

Circumstances compel me to sacrifice immediately my two-story and basement brownstone dwelling in Bainbridge St., Brooklyn; nine rooms and bath; parquet floors; open plumbing; a bargain at $5,900. For immediate sale address Owner, Room 409, 136 Water St., New York.

Westchester.

For rent, Bronxville, new seven-room house; heat and hot water free; $90 per month. Telephone Bronxville 1073 or address 8 Oak Court Terrace.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS.—Modern corner residence, eight rooms and bath; improvements; sell, lease, exchange. WASSERMAN, 1,223 River Av., Bronx.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 168.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $10 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

40TH, EAST.—Handsomely furnished, new, modern apartment, sublet; $200. Telephone 2052 Plaza.

80TH, (Madison Av.)—Young lady will share modern apartment, three rooms, bath, with refined lady; references; reasonable. Lenox 6940.

81ST ST., 19 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

MADISON AV. 229, (33d St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, [illegible]; Smith, Surrey Hill 697.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms, East or West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, PARK AV. SECTION. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

GRAMERCY PARK, 13.—Sublet to Oct. 1, beautifully furnished, large, living, bed room, kitchenette, bath with shower, elevator apartment, extra room unfurnished, $125; will also sublet unfurnished. Can be seen between 11 and 6.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Choice furnished apartments; studio building; large, sunny room; open fireplace; all improvements; $100. Phone Chelsea 3272.

55TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 241 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $90-$100. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Beautifully furnished two-rooms and bath; modern; every convenience; rent $110.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Beautifully and newly furnished 4-room sunny apartments; oriental rugs.

56TH, 208 WEST.—THORNDYKE APT. HOTEL.

Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rate.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, front, elevator apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette. Mason.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet, 6186 Columbus.

72D, 116 WEST.—Charming apartment; sublet until October; long or short lease; 2 rooms, bath, southern exposure; maid service; $200 per month. Miss Collins.

72D, Furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 2 baths; $250 month. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

74TH, 132 WEST.—High-class furnished, unfurnished two-room suites; electricity; plenty heat.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Suites, one, two, three rooms each; private bath; $55, $75.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Charmingly furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator. Apply Apartment 29.

80's, magnificently furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; 4 master's, 2 maids' rooms; immediate occupancy; particulars. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Delightful two-room suite, large living room, bedroom; southern exposure; electric light; $12.50 week. Kelley.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Fine, large, sunny, front basement; electricity; kitchenette; high-class house. $1.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class large room and kitchenette, overlooking Hudson; $45.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

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113TH, 517 WEST.—A charming five-room apartment, very carefully furnished; complete in every detail. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Adjoining Riverside; several desirable rooms, substantially furnished. Apt. 62.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom, furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 3070, Apt. 94.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.

With or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $80 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St. Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 289 W. 73d. Col. 3374.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments. E. K. Van Winkle, 136 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Furnished Apartments, HOTEL SAN REMO, 74th to 75th St., Central Park West. DIRECTLY ACROSS CENTRAL PARK. Insures maximum of sunlight and air. Transiently or by year. Complete hotel service. Restaurant. Service Table d'Hote a la Carte. Convenient to "L" subway, & Surface lines. COLUMBUS 6782. TELEPHONE 6782.

HAVEN AV., 90, (foot of 170th.)—High-class four-room completely furnished apartment, overlooking Hudson, until May 1, $70. Audubon 3142, Apt. 23.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

I HAVE an attractive eight-room apartment in one of the best houses on the west side, Ardsley Hall, 92d St. and Central Park West; must be seen to be appreciated. See superintendent, on premises, or telephone Mr. McNaught, 2500 Murray Hill.

IN the 80s.—Seven-room corner apartment; two connecting master bedrooms; completely furnished; 2 or 3 months. Schuyler 2942. Call mornings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Nine rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; grand piano, Victrola; going South; immediate possession; linen, silver. Apartment 102. Telephone 5670 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450, (near 116th St.)—Well furnished, seven rooms, two baths; all conveniences; excellent view of the Hudson. Telephone Morningside 9043. Apt. 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6845 Morningside. Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet, completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6845 Morningside. Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th St.)—Fine, large studio rooms; private bath.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Sublet 9 rooms and 3 baths; $2,000 yearly.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 60.—Two rooms; steam heat; fire place; $45. Apply Janitor.

Unfurnished—East Side.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th.)—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; very desirable for doctor; $75 monthly. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30, Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

A delightful six-room apartment, at 440 Riverside Drive, corner 116th St.; all outside rooms; rent $100 per month. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Bronx.

Seven large, light rooms, heated, bath; two-family house; minute to subway; $32. Ullman, 3,221 White Plains Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Two responsible business women want apartment with bath, kitchen or kitchenette, and two independent bedrooms. P 153 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Lobba, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

111TH, 10 EAST (near 5th Av.)—Medium and small steam-heated rooms; electricity.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $3 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Several large and small furnished, unfurnished rooms; homelike; gentlemen.

81ST, 118 EAST.—All well-heated, attractively furnished; private bath; electricity, telephone.

37TH, 142 EAST, (Near Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms with bath, for living or studio purposes.

41ST, 6 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large and small rooms, single or en suite; furnished or unfurnished; refined surroundings; first-class references.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Two large rooms, bath; single rooms; $4, $5; gentlemen.

56TH ST., 33 EAST.—Attractive studio apartment, two rooms, bath. No. 12.

61ST, 22 EAST.—Large, light rooms, heated, newly decorated; $18 [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

94TH ST., 138 EAST.—Furnished room, bath; elevator apartment house; every convenience, with or without board. Spencer.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; board optional; references.

MADISON AV., 174, (33.)—"Vanderbilt Studios;" huge, garret room, unique and interesting; freshly decorated; elevator; kitchenette privileges; will furnish.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large and small rooms with bath; musical studios rent by hour or month.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—Vanderbilt Studios; $10, room, bath; 2-room suite; references.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome room, bath; one flight; $12.

TWO large, warm, exceptionally well furnished rooms; private bath; electricity; fireplaces; Murray Hill section. X 250 Times Annex.

West Side.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive large room, with private bath; also small; telephone; references.

11TH, 237 WEST.—Two sunny single rooms, dainty apartment; steam heat; hot water always; kitchen privileges; moderate; evenings, Henry.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique mahogany and chintz; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

37TH ST., 28 WEST.—From parlor, running water, electricity, gas, telephone, $8.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

40 WEST 58TH ST.

Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private baths; steam, electricity; also small apartment.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; bath connecting; electricity; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; references.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.

Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

70TH, 61 WEST.—

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The New York Times

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HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERK.—Must be thoroughly capable, have payroll experience and thorough knowledge bookkeeping, and be able to handle detail work; excellent opportunity. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired, 63 West 23d.

COOK.—Small family (Riverside Drive) requires immediately cook and a capable nurse for baby of 6 months, preferably Scotch or English; both must have the very best of references, otherwise do not apply. F 244 Times Annex.

COUPLE.—Kitchen, back room given in exchange for light services. F 5 Times.

COUPLE to take full charge of rooming house; $80 monthly. P 4 Times.

CREDIT WOMAN, thoroughly experienced; state age, experience, and salary. N 19 Times.

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Stem makers and hand sealers-in experts can make $20 a week with overtime and bonus. Call

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St.,
six blocks south of 14th St.

GIRL.—Smart girl wanted for telephone switchboard and correspondence filing; apply Room 1119, Builders' Exchange, 34 West 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl (white) for general housework; small family; good wages. Apply today, between 9 and 12 A. M. or between 4 and 6 P. M., apartment 7th floor west, 204 West 110th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced, white plain cook; care children, no washing; suburbs; $17; give age, nationality, references. F 75 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, white; 3 in family; no washing. Mrs. Craighead, Hartsdale, N. Y.

MANAGER.—Experienced, tearoom; only one with first-class references. Apply Piccadilly Tearoom, 170 West 72d, 9-11 A. M., 3-5 P. M.

MILLINERY.
HEWLET ROBIN CO.,
417 5TH AV.,
require the services of
MILLINERS AND COPTISTS.
All steady positions; good salary.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted; experienced; references required. Call Monday, between 2 and 4, 7th floor north, 135 Central Park West.

NURSES.—Undergraduate nurses for ward duty. Apply New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 490 East 59th St., 9 A. M.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Opportunity for young lady for position with private secretary, good typist and stenographer; one with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; $12 weekly to start; advancement rapid if satisfactory. Reply in writing, L 382 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—Must be experienced commercial stationery business; permanent position; good salary; state reference, where last employed. N 234 Times Downtown.

SCRUBWOMAN wanted; steady work. Apply 7 A. M. Concord Window Cleaning Co., 9 Cooper Square.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Must be neat, willing, good at figures; preference given one with billing experience; a familiar with office detail; position permanent to right parties; half day Saturday; apply, own handwriting, giving age, previous experience, salary expected. C., Ridgway's Tea, 111-112 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate with business experience; permanent position; apply only in writing and state salary expected. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 428 West Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in the purchasing department of a large corporation; salary to start $12 per week; in reply state experience. L 378 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Familiar with auto terms and details; state experience and salary expected. A. T., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHERS, 2, some knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; $15-$18. M. R., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER who can do office work; must be good penman. Call today, Furniture World, 15 West 38th St.

STENOGRAPHERS and dictaphone operators; excellent positions. Miss Kelly, Room 209, 309 Broadway.

TYPIST experienced; stenography unnecessary; promotion assured intelligent, capable young woman. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, salary desired, and telephone number, if any, M 181 Times.

WOMEN, middle-aged, with clerical experience; steady routine work. Address W. H. C., Box 229, New York City.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Small family; must be good cook, neat; references. F 91 Times.

YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 25 YEARS OF AGE; MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CHARGE OF PAYROLL DEPARTMENT OF A SHOE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; IS REQUIRED BY ONE OF TEN LARGEST COMPANIES IN LONG ISLAND CITY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG WOMAN WITH THE PROPER EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY; ONLY THOSE WITH SHOE MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. OPPORTUNITY 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN experienced in bookkeeping and general office work; state age, experience, and salary expected, and address in own handwriting. N 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN take charge of credit department; state age, experience, and salary. N 22 Times.

Instruction.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $15 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates; our teaching corps put filing business in six weeks; join the day and evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shawkalker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialist; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wallworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 79th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS' DEPARTMENT.—One of the largest New York fire insurance companies requires for the accountants' department the services of several competent men; no applications will be considered unless age, nationality, experience, salary, and references are given. N 222 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, capable of taking full charge. 247 West 46th St.

ADMISSION CLERK for hospital; $45 month and meals; only man with hospital experience need apply; must speak Jewish or German. M. O., 47 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, well educated, experienced; able to prepare advertising copy; opportunity for a man of ability. Write full details as to education, experience, references, and salary desired. M 191 Times.

AVIATORS WANTED.

Experienced aviators wanted at once. Standard Aero Corporation of New York, Elizabeth, N. J.

BANK CLERK.—Bank will consider applications from experienced clerks or tellers; state in detail as to experience, age, and salary expected. L 368 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry experience, full charge of books; must be accurate; bring references; position has advancement for proper party; take Queensboro subway to Rawson St. Station. Ornamico Co., Skillman Av. and Rawson St., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, with experience in installment accounts; book publishing preferred, but not essential; state age, salary, and salary expected. F 215 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-LEDGER CLERK in dry goods commission house who is familiar with averaging accounts and taking trial balances; state salary expected. O 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; not over 25 years of age; to start per week. Address W. C. P., O. Box 87, Grand Central Station, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, competent; give full particulars of age, salary, experience, and references. R. B., 167 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, who can assist generally and do office work. B. A., 213 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, references, and reference to B. J. T., Room 901, 16 Broadway, New York.

BOY.—A fine chance for an active chap in office of large concern; must be quick, willing, and industrious; one living in locality preferred. Call at 169 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY, for filing department, large corporation; $10 immediately; state age and experience. F 267 Times Downtown.

BOY in shipping room; good situation; $6 per week. Apply, 19 6th Av.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED, EXPERIENCED IN LOCOMOTIVE OR MACHINE DESIGN; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. X 270 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.—Wanted, capable draftsman with experience on marine engines and boilers; location, New York. L 374 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced switchboard and panel board design; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Sprague Electric, 527 West 34th St.

DRAFTSMEN for jig and fixture work. Meisenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRIVERS AND HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS
HUSKY YOUNG MEN FOR
WAGON WORK.
SALARIES:
HELPERS.....$90 TO $70 PER MONTH
DRIVERS.....$90 TO $110 PER MONTH
CHAUFFEURS.....$100 PER MONTH
NINE HOURS' WORK, WITH EXTRA PAY FOR OVERTIME; DOUBLE PAY FOR SUNDAY OR HOLIDAYS.
APPLY ALL-DAY,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

ELEVATOR REPAIR MAN.

HAHNE & CO., NEWARK, N. J., require an experienced elevator repair man; must thoroughly understand the plunger type of elevator.
Apply at Superintendent's office, second floor.

ENTRY CLERK AND CASHIER.
State age, nationality, and salary. L. M. K., 165 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERKS.—A large American fire insurance company is looking for several clean-cut, energetic young men as file clerks; applications not considered unless age, nationality, education, and references are given; salary $420 per year; excellent opportunity for advancement. N 223 Times Downtown.

GLASS WORKERS.

EXPERT MEN, INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT, FOR BULB BLOWING AND STEM MAKING; RIGHT MEN CAN WORK OVERTIME; DOUBLE TIME FOR SUNDAY WORK;
EARN $50 A WEEK.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

GRINDERS Wanted.—Two first-class crankshaft grinders, experienced on high-grade gasoline engine work; steady employment at highest wages; in reply state your age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

HIGH-CLASS
SALESMEN
REQUIRED BY
LORD & TAYLOR
FOR THEIR SILK AND LINEN
DEPARTMENTS.
APPLY BEFORE 11 A. M.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
7TH FLOOR.

INSTRUMENT MAKER
AND
MODEL MAKERS.

HIGH-CLASS MEN ON SMALL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL APPARATUS; MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO USING BLUE PRINTS, MICROMETERS; STEADY POSITIONS; 45 CENTS PER HOUR, WITH ADVANCEMENT. CALL

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS—Man for fluid extracts, man for ointments, man for elixirs; experienced workingmen preferred; located in New York City. M 186 Times.

LATHE HANDS,
Precision machine; must be good men.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54th St., Brooklyn.

MACHINIST, &c.—First-class foreman machinist, toolmakers, and millwrights wanted; good wages. Box 542, Sharon, Penn.

MACHINIST, first-class, wanted, capable of handling big job. Address J. Gildersleeve, Landing, N. J.

MASSEUR. — Graduate, Swedish, licensed; steady employment. Call Monday, 10 A. M., Room 107, 99 Broadway.

MEN.—Middle-aged, with clerical experience; steady routine work. Address W. H. G., Box 229, New York City.

OFFICE BOY wanted about 17 years of age; good salary; good chance of advancement. Call Room 304, 17 West 42d St.

OFFICE MEN and meter readers wanted, familiar with water company or electric light companies' office routine; permanent position. Apply Citizens' Water Supply Co., Whitney Av., near Broadway, Elmhurst, opposite Long Island Railroad station.

Prominent New York Stock Exchange House requires
ORDER CLERK,
BOARD BOY,
RUNNERS.
Will consider only those applications giving full particulars as to age, previous experience, reason for leaving present employment, salary expected and references. Address "Wall Street," P. O. Box 1,400, New York City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OPPORTUNITY.
Bright boy wanted to make himself generally useful about office; state age and references. Address D 836 Times Downtown.

RESIDENT SALESMEN.
MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-GRADE LINE OF LADIES' SILK CAMISOLES DESIRES REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE FOLLOWING TERRITORY, VIZ.: PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, THE SOUTH, MIDDLE WEST AND PACIFIC COAST; COMMISSION ONLY. R. & R. UNDERWEAR, INC., 1,785 LEXINGTON AV., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.—We require several forcible men of character and education to complete our sales force; work in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England States; opportunity for advancement; must be at least twenty-five years of age; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Apply J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—A few capable men with general business experience for territorial exhibit work; good appearance and character absolutely essential; advancement assured good men; drawing account against commission. C. B., 41 Times.

SALESMEN.—For intensive campaign first of year, men to cover Eastern territory; must possess initiative and character and come well recommended; transportation furnished; commission basis with drawing account. A. M., 46 Times.

SALESMEN, by reputable house, traveling any part of U. S., to carry side line of well-advertised batteries; liberal commission and bonus for consideration; give full particulars. Address R. M., 206 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by a varnish manufacturer; an experienced varnish salesman on commission or salary basis; state age, experience, references, territory traveled, and for whom. X 236 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for promotion work, a nationally advertised high grade automobile accessory; territory East; give full particulars in first letter; age, nationality, past experience, and salary expected. M 198 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men who are willing to make big money on big money-making propositions; commission basis. Call between 9 and 11:30, The Index Co., 346 Broadway, Room 1106.

SALESMAN.—Local salesman to sell supplies to machine shops and factories; salary or commission; must have experience. Reply, stating references, to M 185 Times.

SALESMEN, underwear, with following; we have wonderful line popular price envelope chemises, corset covers; all territories; commission. M 166 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED
with plenty of "pep" to sell popular-priced motor trucks; commission basis. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, first-class closer on live leads; experienced L. C. S. man preferred; salary and commission. Room 1002, 45 West 34th St.

SALESMEN.—Only those who can speak in public; big money; no visitors; commission. Mr. Shapiro, 507 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Commercial stationery, and printing; outside; state experience; straight salary. M 194 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced on office partitions; salary and commission. L 381 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY for an institution who can fluently read and write English and Hebrew. M 190 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK in sheet metal works; must be acquainted with materials and not afraid to work. Apply by letter or in person, Gustav Glaser Company, Inc., 53 Greene St.

SILK SALESMAN Wanted.—Must have following among cloak, suit, and dress trade. Posner Bros., 11 West 28th. Salary and commission basis.

STENOGRAPHER. — First class; must be American citizen, whose past record will stand closest investigation; for assistant secretary to the Superintendent of manufacturing plant; must be live wire and hustler; willing to prove ability. Call or write Employment Department, Terminal Building D, 15th St., Hoboken, N. J.

STOCK SALESMEN (several) on commission; first-class proposition. Call 197 Market, Newark, N. J.

SWITCHBOARD DRAFTSMAN DESIGNER WANTED FOR ALTERNATING CURRENT AND DIRECT CURRENT WORK; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. XX 269 TIMES ANNEX.

TOOL DESIGNER.
At once on jigs, fixtures, and dies; state age, experience and salary desired. J. F., 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, CAPABLE, FREE FROM DRAFT, SEVEN YEARS' GENERAL BUSINESS EXPERIENCE IN PHILADELPHIA, WISHES TO REPRESENT CONCERN ON PACIFIC COAST; SALARY AND COMMISSION; EXCELLENT REFERENCES AND CONNECTIONS IN PHILADELPHIA; TELEGRAPH OR WRITE, FULLY EXPLAINING PROPOSITION. J. B. H. ROOM 1102, 715 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOUNG MEN,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
18-20 TO START;
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

YOUNG MAN, 20-35 years, pleasing personality, to talk business to business men; no canvassing, but a situation requiring ability, tact, and salesmanship; prefer man of large advertising experience or successful business promoter; salary $20-$30, with unlimited possibilities. N 8 Times.

YOUNG MAN, as stock clerk or salesman, large retail commercial stationery store; must be experienced; permanent position, good salary, rapid advancement; state age, reference, and where last employed. N 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 18 or 20 years of age, in purchasing department of a large corporation; must be a good penman and accurate at figures; salary to start $40 per month; apply in own handwriting. L 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for clerical work in a club office, of good appearance; must be able to give bond; experience unnecessary. P 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—For beginner's position in large national bank; good chance for advancement. 213 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to take charge of credit department; state age, experience, and salary. N 21 Times.

Employment Agencies.

TEACHERS.—Experienced; excellent positions; prominent schools; modern languages, sciences, mathematics, and English; salary $1,200 to $1,800 plus; interview, Fisk Teachers Agency, 156 5th Av.

Instruction.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1903-D Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Young man, 23, good repute, clean-cut personality, desires to enter the business of a well-established firm as business associate; has extensive executive and salesmanship qualifications; an office manager of the better sort, head correspondent and accountant, credit and collection man; a business developer; A1 credentials; will invest and give use of automobile if required. Address, full particulars, X 267 Times Annex.

Printing Plant.—I am going to the war, therefore will sacrifice my plant for less than the material cost; doing $15,000 to $20,000 a year without an effort; plant free and clear; situated near Herald Square, N. Y. City; price $4,000 cash; must be sold before the 15th of January; strictest investigation solicited. P 107 Times.

$25,000 additional working capital wanted by well-known New Jersey manufacturing corporation about to engage in a profitable Government contract; substantial interest and executive position offered. Address in first instance, Mr. Carroll, Suite 600, 50 Broad St., New York City.

Opportunity to purchase machine tool factory; very busy; many planers, lathes, milling machines, gear cutters, grinders, &c.; modern plant owner has other important duty; railroad siding; near New York. X 250 Times Annex.

Successful high-grade merchant tailoring business, well established, for sale; very good reason for selling; a thorough investigation of our records from time of organization absolutely invited. Apply Box G 470 Times Annex.

Splendid opportunity for dressmaker to increase her trade by locating with old established high-class ladies' tailoring and dressmaking concern. Call or write Kossoff & Kurtz, 20 East 23d. Murray Hill 7038.

For Sale.—Electro plating business, established 18 years; must sell at once. 277-279 Kent Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Two used 5-ton hot-air dryers, complete. Apply 3 Mercer Street, Murray Hill.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., Jan. 1: Insp. F. J. Dere, from 7th Insp., Div. to 5th; Sergts. C. A. Lieber, from Missing Persons Bureau, Detective Bureau, to 1st Branch; O. A. Warfield, from 42 to 16; P. J. Masterson, from 169 to 42; Patrol, J. F. Hoey, from 169 to 47th; A. D. Kehoe, from 170 to 169; E. C. T. Millward, from Traffic Div., Sub-div. D, to Sub-div. E; J. F. Smith, from Traffic Div., Sub-div. E, to Sub-div. D.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. W. F. Kennedy, 5, to duty as Welfare Officer, from 8 A. M., Dec. 30; F. McCloy, 31, and W. G. Kiers, 32, to 9th Insp. Dist. for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 30; G. Silva, 65, to C. O. Squad for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 31; J. F. Kelly, 150, to B. B. H. Squad for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 30; A. M. Mullen, B. B. H. Squad, to 9th Insp. Dist. for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 31; W. J. Regan, Bridge Precinct, to Bureau of Printing for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 29. To 1st Insp. Dist. from precincts indicated, for 30 days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 29: Daniel Haggerty, 4; Walter Tiger, 130; James Middiemiss, 158; O. J. Hoffman, 159; W. J. Smith, 22; C. A. O'Rourke, 163; Daniel Cronin, 62; Jacob Wasg, 285. To 6th Insp. Dist. from precincts indicated, for 30 days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 30: Louis Fitzgerald, 26; J. J. McKeever, 61; W. D. Benin, 97.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Sergts. J. F. Carey, 174, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1; Daniel Hart, 378, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; T. F. Coffey, 276, for 2 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 3; Patrol. C. A. Maxwell, 15, for 1 day, from 8 P. M., Jan. 1; Joseph Gardner, 17, for 3 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 31; Julius Boeckler, 100, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Dec. 31; J. M. J. Daly, 172, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; J. A. Dawson, 178, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; Thomas Oswald, Traffic Div., Sub-Div. B, for 8 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 2. For 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1—Charles Fries, 7; G. J. Brust, Jr., 104; M. T. McNamara, 178; Charles Schroter, 263; M. A. Cannon, 18; Nicholas Benn, 173; A. F. Hornow, 174. For 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1—Thomas Manning, 7; J. E. McCarthy, 145; G. F. O'Connell, 161; M. F. Slatery, 17; H. F. Frantz, 184. For 1 day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 1—James Flynn, 7; W. H. Moeft, 277; M. E. Farrell, 15.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. J. H. Cahill, 5, from 12:45 P. M., Dec. 15, to noon, Dec. 21; Frederick Timm, 154, from 7 P. M., Dec. 7, during disability; C. J. Henry, Traffic Div., Sub-Div. E, from 3:50 P. M., Dec. 7, during disability.

Fire Department.

Following firemen, first grade, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with compensation each of $2,100 a year. They will report to the Chief of Department for assignment. To take effect at 8 A. M., Dec. 29, T. F. Guinee, Jr., H. & L. Co. 2; to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 1, W. F. Murphy, Eng. 39.

Fireman, First Grade, W. Miller, H. & L. Co. 117, is promoted to position of Engineer of Steamer, with compensation of $1,700 a year, to take effect at 8 A. M., Dec. 29. He will report to the Chief of department for assignment.

The following are appointed as ununiformed firemen for a probationary period of three months, with compensation of $1,000 a year, to take effect at 8 A. M., Dec. 29: J. A. Willoe, Eng. 7; J. J. Carlin, Eng. 20; F. Hasal, Eng. 31; Joseph Kinch, Eng. 91; M. J. Garvey, Eng. 207; G. E. Beake, Eng. 208; J. F. Tuthill, Jr., Murphy, Eng. 218; J. J. Noonan, Eng. 231; Patrick Russell, H. & L. 4; H. J. Maxwell, Jr., H. & L. 5; W. H. McManus, H. & L. 20; C. J. McGehey, H. & L. 26; W. Kostinec, Jr., H. & L. 43.

Assignment to take effect at 8 A. M., Dec. 29: Lieut. J. Quinee, Jr., H. & L. 43; Engineer of Steamer William Miller, Eng. 39; to take affect Jan. 1, Lieut. W. F. Murphy, Eng. 58.

Retired—Lieut. J. H. Shevlin, of Eng. 245, Borough of Brooklyn, on his own application, on an annual pension of $1,400, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 1.

Fined—Fireman 1st gr. J. T. Dunleavy of H. & L. Co. 4, $5 for loss of coat badge No. 1263.

Chief and Acting Chief Officers in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond will apply for regular leaves of absence during the month of January, 1918, on the following dates. The last three figures indicate dates of short leaves: Deputy Chiefs—Binns, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 10, 15, 20. Langford, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23. Martin, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 6, 16, 26. Burns, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 1, 11, 21. Hayes, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23. Kelly, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 4, 14, 24. Griffiths, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 2, 12, 22. Hennessey, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 4, 14, 24. Williams, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23. Poling, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 2, 12, 22. Barratt, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. Murray, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. Gray, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 1, 11, 21. Cummings, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 4, 14, 24. Brogan, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23.

Acting Chiefs of Battalion—O'Donohue, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. Crowley, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23. McKenna, 3, 8, 13, 17, 22, 27; 6, 16, 26. Martin, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 9, 19, 29. Farley, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 1, 11, 21. Spencer, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. O'Connell, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 8, 18. Quinn, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 31; 5, 15, 25. McGuire, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 2, 12, 22. Callagy, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 9, 19, 29. Sherlock, 5, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 2, 12, 22. Kelly, 5, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 7, 17, 27. Ruddy, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 4, 14, 24. White, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 6, 16, 26. Lynch, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 2, 12, 22. Lawlor, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 9, 19, 29. O'Connor, 4, 9, 13, 18, 23, 28; 3, 13, 22. Flynn, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 2, 12, 22. McCann, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 6, 16, 26. Gleason, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. Gillispie, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 8, 18, 28. Roan, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23. Kelly, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 9, 19, 29. Weisaman, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23. Dunn, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 7, 17. Hughes, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. O'Regan, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. Fitzmaurice, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 2, 12, 22.

Chief of Battalion Patrick Walsh will continue temporary assignment to 6th Battalion and will apply for leaves of absence on the following dates: 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23.

Chief of Battalion Patrick J. Graham, No. 1, will perform duty as relieving officer during the month of January, as follows: 15th Battalion, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 17th Battalion, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 20th Battalion, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, and will apply for leaves of absence, on the following dates: 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23.

Chief and Acting Chief Officers in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens will apply for regular leaves of absence during the month of January, 1918, on the following dates: Deputy Chiefs—O'Hara, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23. Maher, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 4, 14, 24. Murray, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. Gooderson, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 12, 22, 27.

Chiefs of Battalion—Kirk, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. Heffernan, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 6, 16, 26. Denley, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 12, 22. Marshall, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 8, 18. Geatons, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 6, 16, 26. Stickel, 3, 8, 13, 23, 28; 2, 12, 22. Kane, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23. Farrell, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 4, 14, 24. McGuire, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. Langan, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 2, 12, 22. Norton, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 11, 21. McKenna, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 10, 20, 30. Rogers, 5, 10, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23. Davin, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23. Reid, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. Raab, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 1, 11, 21. Lawrence, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 2, 12, 22. Gaw, 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 4, 14, 24. O'Shea, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 8, 18, 28. Stone, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. Lenihan, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 1, 11, 21. La Monte, 4, 8, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23.

Acting Chiefs of Battalion—Fitzgerald, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 8, 18, 28. Harrigan, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 9, 19, 29. Furey, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 5, 15, 25. McFoley, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 6, 15, 26. Ludgate, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23. Woods, 4, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 9, 19, 29. Golden, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 10, 20, 30. Mears, 1, 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 4, 14, 24. Soden, 5, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 10, 20, 30. Earley, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 6, 16, 26. Donovan, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 8, 18, 28. Teaman, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 4, 14, 24. Costello, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 8, 18, 28. Sewell, 4, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 9, 19, 29. Conroy, 5, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 7, 17, 27. Roberts, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 1, 11, 21. Mooney, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 6, 16, 26. Jensen, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 7, 17, 27. J. Ryan, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 4, 14, 24. Brennan, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 9, 19, 29. Kelly, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; 10, 20, 30. Ward, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 2, 12, 22. Mahoney, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 1, 11, 21. Brennan, 5, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 7, 17, 27. McGinniss, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; 6, 16, 26. Davanagh, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; 3, 13, 23. Irving, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; 6, 16, 26.

Members of the Department Band will report to Engineer of Steamer Thomas S. Richards, at the 13th Regiment Armory, Columbus Avenue and 62d Street, at 9 P. M., Dec. 31.

Special leave of absence: Fireman 1st Grade Samuel Feiman, Eng. 84, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Dec. 29; Fireman 1st Grade W. G. Adams, Eng. 259, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Dec. 30; Fireman 1st Grade J. Corley, Eng. 73, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Dec. 31.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Two No. 1 Pratt & Whitney full automatic screw machines, now running in fine condition; large lot cams and collets; contract finished, reason for selling; good bargain if taken at once. Address R. O. Box 423, Bridgeport, Conn.

Purchase and Exchange.

MOTOR WANTED, ALTERNATED KIND, 25 H. P., 3-PACE 450 SPEED, 220 VOLTS. DEUTSCHMAN, 18 WEST 30TH. FARRAGUT 4295.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Schamp, 130 Broadway.

Highest prices paid, men's discarded clothing, furniture. Phone Aitken, 1,270 M Av. Gal. Block.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Harding, Capt. M. C., to Letterman General Hospital.

Following to Camp Greenleaf, for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cornwell, N. A.	Heage, O. P.
Boggs, D. J.	Peace, D. S.
Ewing, L. H.	Sapal, J.
Braswell, J. C.	

Chance, Capt. B. K., to Philadelphia, physical examining unit, Av. Sec. Sig. C., as medical member of examining board and recruiting officer.

Bassiack, Capt. F. W., previous orders revoked.

De Rosier, 1st Lt. J. L., to Camp Kelly.

Annadeer, 1st Lt. F. V., to Camp Devens.

Mayo, Maj. W. J., will report to Governor of Minnesota, as medical adviser.

Markel, 1st Lt. W. O., Morris, 1st Lt. W. O., and Rivard, 1st Lt. G. J., Jr., to Harvard Med. School for inst.

Miller, 1st Lt. F. A., to Camp Wadsworth.

Spencer, 1st Lt. H. R., to Army Medical School.

Reitzfeld, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Sevier.

Magee, Maj. W. J., to Camp Greenleaf, as instructor.

Reich, 1st Lt. A. M., to Base Hosp. at N. Y.

Haig, 1st Lt. G. F., to Ft. Riley, for inst.

Thatcher, 1st Lt. G. L., and Webb, 1st Lt. J. R., to Camp Taylor.

Marcy, Capt. F. W., and Powell, 1st Lt. W. L., to Phila., for inst.

Perry, Capt. R. W., to Seattle, with Av.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WRIT.

Japanese Struggles with Our Tongue to Return a Quarter.

Police Commission Woods received a letter yesterday morning inclosing 25 cents from a Japanese who is anxious to have the money returned to a patrolman who six or seven years ago lent it to him. Here is the letter:

Police Commissmer, New York:
Deer Sir—I've been long ago 6 or 7 years ago 25 cent piece my condition very bad time. Some posman helped me 25 cents, Brooklyn Street and Boydantroid. I was long time in Chicago City. I came back this city send back to main office from Waterbury, Conn. He can't found back me that money. I think bosspile worked your office. Yours very kindly kept 25/ cents and that man can you back him. I am very gratefulness him. Kindness abilge yours truly,
WILLIAM HENRY YAMASKI,
Japan.

The letter was turned over to Deputy Commissioner Dunham, who will endeavor to comply with the writer's request.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 26, between 3:45 and 5:30 P. M., a large button pearl screw earring, probably dropped walking from 40th St. to 65th St., or in taxi taken at 65th St. to 382 Riverside Drive; liberal reward offered by Lady Chetwynd, 382 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Monday A. M., package of original drawings of men's heads in gents' room of 33d St. 6th Av. elevated station, downtown platform. Return Moore Press, Inc., 441 8th Av., city. Liberal reward.

LOST—Gentleman's diamond and sapphire ring, two diamonds, one sapphire, Maxine Elliott Theatre, Wednesday evening; reward; no questions. Apartment 1F, 552 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—On Christmas Day, a sable muff, at Avenue H, on Brighton Beach "L." Finder will communicate with 6263M, Midwood, or J. F. Faber, 11 John St., New York. Reward.

LOST—On Friday afternoon, Dec. 28, in shopping district, between Gimbels and 42d St. subway, large diamond horseshoe brooch, platinum setting; $100 reward; no questions asked. Gobus, 139 West 86th St.

LOST.—Christmas, between 110th and 112th Sts., near Broadway, black velvet bag, containing diamond and pearl chain. Liberal reward if returned to Van Wezel, 509 West 110th St.

LOST—Child's silver bracelet watch marked "C. M. D. 1916," in going from Central Park West and 86th St. to skating pond, Central Park; reward. Dillon, 404 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Fur collar, between 40th St. and 5th Av., 48th St. and Madison Av., 83d St. and Madison Av., and 94th St. and Madison Av.; reward. 1,109 Madison Av., 5th floor.

LOST.—Monogrammed fob, initials A. L. K., Monday afternoon, between Broadway, Liberty St., and New Jersey Central Station. Return to Alex Kramer, 239 4th Av.

LOST.—Diamond ring, Tiffany setting, engraved "M. H. to R. M., 1896"; lost between 147th and 148th, Broadway; reward. Max Heilman, 3,582 Broadway.

LOST.—Wednesday, on subway or on way to Republic Theatre, gold locket with diamond and four emeralds, and gold chain; good reward. F 98 Times.

LOST.—On 12:40 A. M. train from Binghamton, Dec. 26, gold bracelets, one cluster ring; reward. Finder please communicate again with O 158 Times.

LOST.—Wednesday, Dec. 26, neighborhood of 5th Av., 34th St., gold pin with three diamonds; reward if returned to Ehrich, 398 West End Av.

LOST.—Egyptian seal ring, antique scarab set in heavy gold and enamel mounting; suitable reward. Address Forth & Powell, 712 5th Av.

LOST.—Sealskin scarf, brown satin lining, marked Herud, Hudson Tubes, Park Place, to 33d St.; reward. Dusenbury, 126 Frelinghuysen Av., Newark. Phone 1100 Waverly.

LOST—Dec. 26, pearl bead necklace, with diamond cluster platinum clasp. Reward if returned to Hotel Robert Fulton, 228 West 71st St.

LOST. — Diamond brooch, between West Englewood, West 81st, via 42d St. ferry and 9th Av. elevated; reward. Schuyler 7640.

LOST.—In Pennsylvania Station, small seal muff, about 6 P. M. Sunday. Return Mr. Walter Kelley, 27 Cedar St. Reward.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case, black enamel monogram M. S., onyx and diamond snap; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Two rings; one topaz, one with four opals, six chips; reward. Return Zeidler, care Vogler, 4,246 Broadway.

LOST—On 3d Av. "L" train, diamond lavalliere, Wednesday morning; liberal reward. McGregor, 385 East 200th St.

LOST—Blue beaded bag; liberal reward, no questions asked. S. Stern, Room 1013, Netherlands Hotel.

LOST.—Diamond ring, black setting; suitable reward and no questions asked. R. Goldfeld, 407 East 100th St.

LOST.—National Red Cross nurse pin, between Grand Central Station and West 57th, Miss S. Clendinning, Prospect 1467J.

LOST.—Brown velvet and fox fur muff, between 53d St. and Bloomingdale's, Monday. Room 605, 665 5th Av.

LOST.—Black paradise; reward. Mrs. Koplik, 600 West 116th St. Morningside 8606.

LOST.—Large silver pin, Christmas day; reward. Miss Hallock, 51 West 16th, city.

SMALL BOOK, black cover, containing figures, charts, drawings, Friday morning, Dec. 28, boarding 5th Av. stage in 57th St., got off 434 St.; liberal reward; no questions. Dr. G. W. Burns, 49 West 57th St.

LIBERAL REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for return circular diamond pin, set platinum, (No. 57,934,) containing nine teen diamonds, lost Friday afternoon, Dec. 28, in vicinity Eaves Costume Co., West 46th St. Telephone Cortlandt 8161, or communicate with Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

REWARD is offered for information leading to return of large round amethyst brooch surrounded by small pearls, old English setting, small chain on the back; lost in Giddings last Spring; valued for associations. N 18 Times.

REWARD for return of beaded bag containing keys and money, lost Dec. 28, vicinity Broadway and 34th St., Hotel McAlpin.

$100 REWARD

for return of chamois bag, lost between 179th and 180th Sts., on Prospect Av., Bronx, containing jewelry which consisted of lavalliere, diamond ring, shirt studs, Masonic ring and watch, and several other pieces. Finder should return to Draicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD,

return emerald ring surrounded by small diamonds, platinum setting, lost Dec. 22, vicinity 42d St., Madison Av.; no questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$20 REWARD.—Lost, Sunday morning, between West 92d St. and Broadway and 71st St., lady's gold watch, with green enamel face; monogram on back "H. H. M."; reward. Return 319 West 92d St.

$150 reward, no questions, for information concerning two trunks and hamper, lost from express wagon, neighborhood 94th and West End Av., Monday. 620 West 48th. Bryant 9023.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of diamond circle brooch, 1¼ inches in diameter, containing 52 diamonds. Dreicer, 560 5th Av.

REWARD.—Child's opossum fur piece, Friday; Park Av., 87th-88th. Return 5 East 85th St.

REWARD.—Black velvet bag, beaded, 125th, Lenox; 134th, Amsterdam. A. Kip, 41 East 123th.

REWARD.—Wrist watch, "V. A. F. K." Dec. 22, 5th Av. Klaus, 105 East 22d, Room 608.

Found.

FOUND—Madison Av., package containing shoe buckles, silver trinkets. Iradell, Apartment 32.

FOUND.—New York Central train, Liberty bond. Reply Box 148, Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Orange sable Pomeranian, in Washington Square district; liberal reward for return of dog or information leading to his recovery. Miss Mildred Adams, 13 West 8th St. Stuyvesant 630.

LOST—Collie pup, brown with white feet, white under neck; liberal reward for its recovery. Mrs. Pigueron, 28 West 127th St. Telephone Harlem 5077.

LOST.—A black and white fox terrier; answers to the name of "Peggy"; reward. Return to 37 East 61st.

JUDGE HYLAN DELAYS ALL CITY SLATES

New Borough Presidents and County Officials Hold Up Their Appointments to Office.

JOB HUNTERS COMPLAIN

Simple Ceremonies at New Mayor's Inauguration—Defense Society Assails Socialist Teaching in Schools.

The determination of Mayor-elect John F. Hylan to withhold the announcement of his appointments until after he has assumed office is causing much complaint among political leaders and job hunters in all the five boroughs. The course decided upon by Judge Hylan is said to be without precedent. As a result of the tardiness of the Mayor-elect in completing and making public his slate, appointments by the new Borough Presidents and county officials are being held up. According to custom, the announcement of the borough and county slates awaits the announcement of the Mayor's appointments, for in the liquidation of political debts many places invariably must be found on these minor slates for men who have not been "taken care of" by the Mayor.

Thus far not a single borough or county official, who will go into office with Mayor-elect Hylan on Jan. 1, has announced his appointments, a most unusual thing. Controller-elect Charles L. Craig and President-elect Alfred E. Smith of the Aldermanic Board have also withheld the announcement of the appointments in their gift, pending action by the Mayor on his appointments.

From all appearances the Mayor-elect has determined to keep his own counsel regarding the bestowal of patronage. Even Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, although undoubtedly he is in possession of more definite knowledge than any of the lesser leaders, if recent statements which he has made to his friends count for anything, has been kept in ignorance of many things that affect Tammany Hall.

Simple Inaugural Ceremonies.

Grover A. Whalen, Chairman of the Business Men's League and prospective secretary to the Mayor, called on Mayor Mitchel at City Hall yesterday to discuss a program for the inauguration. His visit was in response to a letter from Mayor Mitchel to his successor, suggesting that some consideration should be given to details incidental to the change of administration.

The inaugural ceremony will be brief and simple in deference to the wishes of both the outgoing and incoming Mayor. The Mayor-elect will go to the Mayor's reception room upon his arrival in the City Hall on New Year's Day and there Mayor Mitchel will greet him. Brief addresses and an exchange of good wishes will complete the ceremony. Mayor-elect Hylan has sent invitations to a great number of friends and supporters to attend the inauguration.

In the absence of Mayor-elect Hylan at Washington his headquarters at 50 East Forty-second Street was practically deserted yesterday. Judge Hylan will be at his desk early today, for the incoming Board of Estimate is to hold a final meeting at the headquarters this morning.

It was said yesterday that Nicholas F. Hayes, former Fire Commissioner and an ex-Sheriff of New York County, was a candidate for the place at the head of the Fire Department. Mr. Hayes, who is a district leader and high in the Tammany councils, visited the Mayor-elect on Wednesday.

Alfred J. Johnson, who was Under Sheriff while Mr. Hayes was in charge of the Sheriff's office, it was said yesterday, was being considered for City Chamberlain in the event that L. J. O'Reilly, confidential man of William R. Hearst, should decide not to accept office under the Hylan administration. Mr. Johnson was confidential secretary to Mayor Hugh J. Grant. In recent years he has not been very active in politics, but has continued in favor with Tammany Hall.

Asks for Campaign Fund Inquiry.

The Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Association of Brooklyn, of which Judge Hylan was President for a number of years, at a meeting last night in Hart's Hall, on Gates Avenue, near Broadway, adopted resolutions calling upon the Legislature to investigate the Mitchel campaign fund. In a preamble this fund was estimated at $2,000,000, and was said to have been raised with the intention of using it "to debauch the election, to purchase the Mayoralty, and thus frustrate the will of the good, honest, and loyal citizens of our city." The resolutions, which were introduced by David Hirshfield, Judge Hylan's close personal and political friend, urged legislation to prohibit contributions to campaign funds by corporations, and Directors of corporations and to provide for the publication of campaign contributions and expenditures five days before election. Corporations cannot contribute, as such, under the law as it stands.

The American Defense Society held a meeting last night at its headquarters, 44 East Twenty-third Street, and adopted resolutions calling on Judge Hylan to stamp out socialist teaching in the public schools and discontinue instruction in the German language. The resolutions were embodied in a letter from Richard M. Hurd, President of the Board of Trustees of the Defense Society, to the Mayor-elect, and should reach him at his headquarters today.

HYLAN SEES PRESIDENT.

Promises Solid Support of the Government in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Mayor-elect John F. Hylan of New York called at the White House at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon by appointment to pay his respects to the President and assure the latter that he and the United States Government would have the solid support of the incoming municipal administration in New York City in the conduct of the war.

Judge Hylan spent some time this afternoon in conference with Attorney General Gregory at the Department of Justice, to whom he gave similar assurances. The Attorney General was informed that the New York Police Department would be ready in every way to co-operate with the Department of Justice in the enforcement of the enemy alien laws and in the protection of lives and property in New York City.

Judge Hylan was accompanied to the White House by Representative Thomas F. Smith of New York City and John F. Sinnott, the private secretary of the Mayor-elect. They were with the President about ten minutes. No statement or announcement was issued at the White House following the visit. As he was leaving the President's offices Judge Hylan told the newspapermen that there was little he could say about the conference. Both at the White House offices and from Judge Hylan came the assurance that it was primarily a visit by the Mayor-elect to pay his respects to the President. He denied that he had talked about the Dock Commissionership. Judge Hylan returned to New York at 4 o'clock.

SEES NEW PARTY LINEUP.

Senator Lewis Sees Atlantic Coast and South Against the West.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis said today he believed that after the war new political parties would be formed in this country, one supported by the Atlantic Coast and the South, and the other by the West.

"The party issues of the past are ended," said Senator Lewis. "The party ideals of the past are obsolete and dead. A big shift of voters impends. Tariff agitation lies embalmed in the political bosoms that no longer beat to the call of the times.

"The war has given us every political issue we have in this country today. The peace which will follow the war will give us political issues which will dissolve the present political parties. The peace terms will bring us the problems of whether the United States is to remain a separate Government, apart from the world, a republic to itself and only commercially related to other nations, or whether it is to be merged into the world at large by treaties and compacts with chosen foreign nations which shall make the United States merely one State of the government of the world.

"The Atlantic Coast, because of its financial relations with Britain, and the South because Britain is its principal cotton and tobacco customer, will have many advocates of an alliance between the United States and Europe for commercial welfare and national defense. In the West will be found the sentiment against this alliance because of the extra armies and navies such an alliance would thrust upon the States. The West today is the saving spirit of the republican institution in America in which neither great wealth nor family aristocracy is allowed precedence over the merit of man.

"Because of the geographical factor, it is hard to prophesy which of the two present parties will espouse the cause of the merger with Europe. However, I am for the West, above the matter of political party names.

"Socialism is already here. The socialism of Europe which demands a division of the land—of which such persons as the Marquis of Lansdowne, among others, are afraid, and therefore cry for peace—is not to be the socialism of the United States. Our country's socialism will triumph in the control and eventually, perhaps, in the ownership of public utilities. This means oil and coal as well as railroads and telegraphs. It may mean other things which come to be construed as public utilities.

"In assuming their control the Government will regulate wages not only of the workingmen but of officials. No stockholder who has invested honestly will lose a cent. But the political intrigue growing out of monopolized industry will be ended, as will the predatory powers of the corporations which have cornered the necessities of life."

Mayor's Committee to Quit.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, it was learned yesterday, have decided to resign to Mayor-elect Hylan in a body. It is expected that a large number of the General Committee will also resign. There are about 1,000 members of the organization, many of them having been appointed by Mayor Mitchel.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.
11—"A Completed Work."
8—"The Nail of a Traitor?"

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
57th St., between 6th and 7th Aves.
Rev. FRED P. HAGGARD, D. D., recently returned from Russia.
11 A. M.—"The New World of 1918."
8 P. M.—Mme. Laura de G. Turoxynowox, author of "When the Prussians Came to Poland," will speak on "Prussian Invasion of Poland."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"The Changing Years and the Unchanging Christ."
8—"The Year's Record."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 33d.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor.
10:45 A. M.—"New Year's Outlook."
7:45 P. M.—"Time and Life."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Dr. E. Herbert Dutton, }
DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40. Willard S. Richardson, Leader Young Men's Class, 9:40. Young Men cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

11 A. M.—"The Church in the World, a Spiritual Mother to Bring Souls to Spiritual Birth."

8 P. M.—"THE SEVENTY WEEKS OF DANIEL; OR, ONLY SEVEN PROPHETIC YEARS TILL CHRIST COMES, REBUILDS JERUSALEM ON ITS OWN HEAP, AND MAKES THE JEW THE GREATEST NATION ON EARTH."

Many Jews heard the sermon of last week. Jews are again cordially invited to hear the story of the wonderful future before them.

Friday night, Jan. 4, 8 o'clock, "The Year of Jubilee."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square, South.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, } Ministers.
Rev. F. W. LAWSON, }
Mr. Petty preaches, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
will preach Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Special Music by Quartette and Chorus.
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 East 31st St.
Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVE., BET. 125TH & 127TH STS.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL
11 A. M.—"Is Life Worth Living?"
8 P. M.—"The Eternal Present."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD BOTTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Like People; Like Priest."
8 P. M.—"Redeeming the Time."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 178th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Harry S. Martin preaches.
8 P. M.—Musical Service.
Monday, Dec. 31—Watch Night Service at 11 o'clock.

Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway, near 76th St.
Rev. A. C. McGiffert, Jr., preaches, 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor.
11—"The Unshakable Things."
8—Forecast for 1918.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject, "THE ART OF FORGETTING." Wednesday evening Bible talks discontinued until the second Wednesday in January.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

FESTIVAL SUNDAY.
11 A. M.—Reading by Mrs. Burns Gillam and two addresses on "New Courage for the New Year" by Dr. David S. Muzzey and Mr. Robert D. Kohn.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 55th St.
BIBLE HOUR.—DON O. SHELTON, President of the Institute, tomorrow, 4:15 P. M. "The Value of Christian Faith in a Time of World-Wide Distress."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
N. E. Cor. 123t St. and 7th Av.,
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor,
will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening subject, "THE DYING YEAR." 8-12 P. M. Monday, WATCH NIGHT SERVICE.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., of Amherst College. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
5th Av. at 76th St.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN,
Saturday morning, (Sermon,) 10:30.
Sunday morning at 11,
"LOSSES AND GAINS OF 1917."

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45,
DR. WISE, "HAS ISRAEL'S HOUR COME AT LAST?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE,
Mount Morris Theatre, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.
Hon. DANIEL J. GRIFFIN,
"WHAT 1918 WILL MEAN IN THE WAR."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. & 43d.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Alexander Lyons of Brooklyn. "Can We Still Believe?" All welcome.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
93d St. and Broadway.
Pastor-elect, Rev. A. Steinle, D.D.
Sermon by Rev. Chas. M. Jacobs, D.D. at 11 A. M. Evening service at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M. Musical service, "The Story of Christmas," at 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d, Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Scotch Folks' Service, Pictures, Solos. Sermon, 7:45 P. M. At 11 A. M., Success? Grace, West 104th, near Col. C. F. Reimer.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. Charles Reynolds Brown.
8 P. M.—Rev. Leland P. Cary.
6-8 P. M.—Social Hour and Epworth League. Soldiers and sailors invited.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
First in America. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Great Watch-Night Services, Monday night, Dec. 31; preaching by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D. Subject: "The Hope of the Age;" an interpretation of present world conditions.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., Columbus Av.
WILLIAM MacCRISSIE, Minister.
10 A. M.—"The Big Peace Drive."
11 A. M.—"The Soul of the Soldier."
8 P. M.—"The Kaiser's God—America's God."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11.—"The Years Made New."
8.—"The Man Who Would Not Compromise."
Monday, 9:30 P. M.—Watch Night Services.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., west of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Preaching, Rev. Fields Hermance.
8 P. M.—Stereopticon Lecture, "Moslem Millions," or "From Gibraltar to Java," by Dr. W. N. Keith.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.
Service 11 A. M., with Christmas Music.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"THE GREATEST GIFT OF GOD."
Administration of the Holy Communion.

NEW THOUGHT.

ADVANCED SCIENCE.
God Bless You!
A Profitable Hour for Busy People, 11:15 A. M., with CHARLES CHARTERS.
Subject: "SUSTAINING FORCES."
N. Y. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.
We Heartily Welcome You All.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE.
Sunday, 11:15. Subject,
"A New Thought for the New Year." Interviews and classes. Open classes Monday evenings during January. The Biltmore. All Welcome.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 72D ST.
Sunday, 11 A. M.—Mr. Eugene Del Mar.
Sunday, 4 P. M.—Mrs. M. C. Stolber.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M.—Mr. Lyndwood Messner.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Miss Mary Allen.
Thursday, 3 P. M.—Healing service. Mrs. Samuelson.
Friday, 3 P. M.—Mrs. Maud Pratt Messner.
Friday, 8:15 P. M.—Mr. Eugene Del Mar.

MRS. ANNIE RIX MILITZ,
Minister, HOME OF TRUTH, Los Angeles, Cal. Public lectures 3 and 8 P. M., Jan. 3, 4, 5, Park Avenue Hotel, 33d St. and Park Av. All welcome. Voluntary offering.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP,
Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West, 11:15—Subject "Taking Inventory." Don't fail to hear Mr. Northrup.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 32d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Classes in Metaphysical Healing and the Science of Being. Collection.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free Lecture at Cort Theatre,
48th St., east of Broadway,
Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
Doors open at 3:30.

Mrs. Behrend, (the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged Master-Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science,) will explain the Bible meaning of
"VISUALIZING."
An understanding of this faculty will attract to you Contentment, Power, Peace, and Plenty, as the effects from the elements only that which is necessary to make a perfect rose.
Morning Classes at 11 at the Belnord, 86th and Broadway, will reopen Wednesday morning, January 2d, with a lesson on Visualizing.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 73d.
Mrs. Van Marter, 11: Subject:
11—"Old Things Have Passed Away."
8—Katharine Eggleston, speaker.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning service. Special Christmas Carols at the afternoon service. SUNDAY SERVICE daily, (except Jan. 1,) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor,
Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR.
4:30 P. M., Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.
Christmas Music Repeated:

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av., 11th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Whence? Whither?"
8 P. M.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Marshall.
Watch Night Service, 11:30 to 12.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway at 174th St.
DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. J. C. R. Ewing of India.
8 P. M.—The Pastor, Dr. Work.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 121 and 8.
123d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
4:30 P.M.—Rev. CHARLES R. BROWN, D.D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
325 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Dr. Mackay.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St.
Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.
Ministers: { Thomas Guthrie Speers, 11 A. M. George Alexander, 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

WEST END, Amsterdam, corner 105th.
11—New Year Sermon by Dr. Kelgwin.
8—"A Message of Warning," Jack Ross.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Christmas Carol service.
Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
Watch Night Service, Dec. 31, at 11:15 P. M. (Preacher, Dean Robbins,) preceded by Organ Recital by Dr. Miles Farrow at 10:45 P. M.
New Year's Day.—8 A. M., 5 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector
11 A. M.—"The Pride of Life," (Rector.)
4 P. M.—"Christmas Oratorio," Saint-Saens.
8 P. M.—Forum: Status of the Negro, by George V. Vaughn (E. St. Louis riots) and L. M. Hershaw (Negro Segregation.)
Mon., New Year's Eve—Watch Night Service, 10:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
69TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector.
Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rev. Dr. George William Douglas,) 3, 4, 8 P. M., (Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Ph. D.)
Moir's Communion Service in D at 11.
PARKER'S CANTATA, "The Holy Child," at 4. String Orchestra, Harp and Organ, with full choir, at 11 and 4.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.
Services: 8, 10:15, 11, and 8. (Rector.)
Monday, 11 P. M.—Watch Night Service.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Lexington Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. Arthur Ketchum, Acting Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon (Mr. Ketchum); 8 P. M., Christmas Carol Service.

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service & Sermon, (Bishop Lawrence).11 A. M.
Later Evensong & Sermon (Rector) 8 P. M.
Daily Services, 9 A. M. and 12:30 Noon.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Av., above 45th St.
Rev. Herbert Shipman, B. D., Rector,
Chaplain 104th U. S. Field Artillery.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon; Preacher, the Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D.
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. E. N. Matthews, Assistant Minister.
WATCH NIGHT SERVICE, 11 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and Fourth Avenue.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12 M. Holy Communion.
3 P. M. Children's Service.
3 P. M. Preacher, Rev. W. Frank R. Allen.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.
11:30 P. M. Watch Service.
12 M. Midnight Communion.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.
11 A. M Festival Service, Holy Communion. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D. 4 P. M., Carol service by the Sunday Schools of the parish.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 51st St.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St. (W. 208th)
Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion; 9:45—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:00 P. M.—Even-song and Address.
Dr. Leighton Parks will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

Intercession for Those at War Daily from 12 to 12:10.

NEW YEAR'S DAY SERVICE AT 10:30 A. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 41 Est. 27e. Services divins le dimanche matin a 10:30.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., East of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS FREE.

KARL REILAND, Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES
8, 11, (Rector preaches,) and 8.
NEW YEAR'S EVE.
Watch Night Service, 11 P. M., (Rector.)

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M.; 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M. Candle Service, with singing of carols by candlelight.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
10th St., west of 2d Av.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11.—Christmas Festal Service repeated. Sermon subject, "God in the Starry Heavens."
4.—Symposium of our Foremost Poets on the World War. Chairman, President of the Poetry Society.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. CHRISTMAS MUSIC REPEATED. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rev. W. W. Webb, D. D., Bishop of Milwaukee,) 10:45; CHRISTMAS CAROL SERVICE, with Procession and Solemn Te Deum, 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,

FIRST PART OF TIMES WAR MAP IN PICTURE SECTION, PART 9, TODAY

Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold Sunday and Monday; northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

Section 1

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,880. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1917.—90 PAGES, In Nine Sections. Including Picture and Magazine Sections in Rotogravure. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York / Elsewhere FIVE CENTS

M'ADOO ENDS ALL RAIL COMPACTS; POOLS TERMINALS

Lines Here and in Chicago Must Clear Congestion by Common Use of Facilities.

NAMES W. D. HINES AS AID

Puts A. H. Smith of New York Central in Charge of Eastern and Northern Traffic.

EMPLOYES GET WARNING

Must Give Due Notice If They Resign—Railroads Refuse Demands of Brotherhoods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The final step in effecting the complete unification of all railroad lines as a national system of transportation was taken tonight by William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads. In an order in which he asserted that the nation's needs must be held paramount to any actual or supposed corporate advantage, he directed that all terminals, ports, locomotives, rolling stock and other transportation facilities must hereafter be utilized in the common cause of serving the country. This order was addressed to the railroad executives and employes who were called upon to co-operate.

In a supplemental statement Mr. McAdoo announced the election of Walker D. Hines of New York, Chairman of the Santa Fe, as assistant pro tempore to the Government's Director General. Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central, also was named as an assistant in charge of transportation in the Eastern and Northern districts.

The further specific announcement was made by Mr. McAdoo that immediate action must be taken to end congestion of traffic in the great railroad terminals in New York City and Chicago, because that situation had proved one of the most embarrassing to the railroads. All lines entering these centres or contributing to the traffic into them will hereafter, as part of the national system, have equal rights to the use of any trackage or water terminal facilities.

Passenger as well as freight traffic is included in the plan to be put in operation at once, thus wiping out the identity of the great Pennsylvania terminal station in New York and placing at the disposal of all railroads which have in the past appeared as competing lines the use of the Pennsylvania tubes under the Hudson River.

Predict Government Ownership.

Mr. McAdoo's sweeping order came with no little abruptness as the answer to railroad executives who have been wondering how quickly he would act and how far he would reach in his initial efforts to bring about a common use of all carriers. While the financial side of the problem was not mentioned by him, there was little left untouched regarding operation. All competitive prohibitions were swept aside, the last vestige of individual identity of the railroads ended.

There was a tendency on the part of many railroad executives tonight to look upon the scope of the order as a prediction that Government ownership of railroads would in time follow Government operation, and that the individual railroads, merged on the plan outlined by Mr. McAdoo, never would be "unscrambled," especially if the experiment proved a success. The belief was expressed in some quarters also that the Railroads' War Board, an unofficial organization composed of five railroad executives, would not long remain as Mr. McAdoo's chief operating organization and that gradually the Government would assume the duties now placed in the hands of that body of private individuals and delegate them to Government officials.

The railroads have definitely refused the demand of the brotherhoods for a wage increase, turning the responsibility over to the Government.

It developed today that progress had been made by Mr. McAdoo toward a definite plan for handling the many financial problems confronting his administration of the railroads. Plans now in embryo, it was said, might take tangible form of a government-controlled corporation, capitalized at $500,000,000 or $1,000,000,000. This corporation would be empowered to buy and market railroad securities and supply funds for improvements and equipments. Such a plan, it is known, has been considered, and it is said to have the approval of Mr. McAdoo.

Amalgamates All Properties.

Mr. McAdoo's order for the amalgamation of all railroad properties was issued after he had conferred with representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It read:

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS.
Order No. 1.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1917.

To All Concerned:

Pursuant to the order of the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War, the undersigned, as Director General of Railroads, has taken possession and assumed control of certain transportation systems de-

Continued on Page Two.

Lloyd George Orders Release of Plotter Against His Life

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Alice Wheeldon, who, with her daughter and the latter's husband, was found guilty and sentenced last March to ten year's imprisonment on the charge of conspiracy to poison Premier Lloyd George, has been released from prison at the Premier's request.

Mrs. Wheeldon is near death through a hunger strike.

TROOPS SENT TO PHANTOM BASE

Raritan, N. J., Mystified by Arrival of Advance Guard of Soldiers.

STRUGGLE TO HOUSE THEM

Error in Ordnance Bureau—War Department Hurries Orders for a Change.

Special to The New York Times.

RARITAN, N. J., Dec. 29.—The inhabitants of Raritan were much surprised when soldiers arrived here today from all parts of the country, expecting to find an ordnance base. No one could be found here who had heard of such a base. The soldiers said that they had been sent here on orders received from the War Department, and had been told to report at an ordnance base here. Mayor Thomas Gallagher telegraphed to Washington that there was no base here, and received a reply from General Crowder, who said that an ordnance officer was on his way to shift the recruits to Camp Upton. He added, however, that the Ordnance Department said that there must be a base in Raritan, as they had received a report that it had been established.

Only thirty men had arrived by tonight, but 500 are expected tomorrow, and the whole of Raritan is exerting itself to accommodate them. The Knights of Columbus and the Elks have opened their clubs to them, and many private houses in Raritan and Somerville are preparing to take care of the others. Lieutenant Howard Leonard, on the staff of Adjt. Gen. Gilkison of New Jersey, has been sent here to help in distributing the men among the inhabitants of the town. Many of the men, who have come from Montana and Texas, are at the end of their resources.

Mayor Gallagher said that the War Department had an option on a 2,000-acre estate on the Raritan River, and it was probably in connection with this that the mistake had occurred.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—According to information supplied by the War Department in response to inquiries sent by the State officials, recruits were ordered to report at Raritan through an error of a subordinate official in the War Department, who followed plans laid out long ago which he had not been notified to change.

"Must" Be a Depot There—Crozier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—General William Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, had gone to bed tonight when a TIMES correspondent endeavored to reach him to ask about the Raritan misunderstanding. He was quoted, however, as having said earlier that there "must" be an ammunition depot at Raritan—the Raritan Terminal Storage Depot for Ammunition; that it was intended that it should cover 2,000 acres, and 3,000 men would be ordered there. Many storehouses were to be erected.

B. & O. TRAINS COLLIDE, EIGHT ARE KILLED

Twenty Passengers Injured When Head-On Crash Comes Near North Vernon, Ind.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Dec. 29.—Eight are known to be dead and about twenty injured as the result of a head-on collision between a westbound and an eastbound Baltimore & Ohio train a mile east of here tonight. All but one of the dead were members of the crew. The one passenger killed was riding in the smoking car. The westbound train carried several soldiers, according to reports, but it is not known if any were among the injured.

THE DEAD.

AUSTIN, EARL, passenger, Decker, Ind.
FRENCH, HARRY, Seymour, Ind., engineer on westbound train.
HORNING, JOSEPH, Seymour, Ind., fireman on westbound train.
HARVEY, M. C., Cincinnati, baggageman on westbound train.
DAY, FRANK, Seymour, Ind., engineer on eastbound train.
MATTHEWS, M. E., Seymour, Ind., fireman on eastbound train.
BHUR, ALBERT, Cincinnati, baggageman on eastbound train.
KEMPTON, J. H., Cincinnati, brakeman on eastbound train.

The injured included Conductor D. P. Shaner of the eastbound train and Conductor P. J. McEvilly, both of Cincinnati. S. Boyles, an engineer of Cincinnati, who was in charge of a dead engine on the eastbound train, also was injured. The extent of their injuries has not been determined.

At 11 o'clock the identity of other injured was not known.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Baltimore & Ohio officials in Cincinnati say their records indicate that not more than five persons were killed in the wreck near North Vernon, Ind. All of them were trainmen. None of the passengers was killed and no injury of a serious character was suffered by any of those hurt, the reports say.

The two engines were demolished and fell from the tracks. All of the cars remained on the tracks.

The trains in collision were Baltimore & Ohio passenger train No. 2, St. Louis to New York, westbound, and Baltimore & Ohio passenger train No. 23, eastbound.

Save Coal—Cut Electric Light bills. Obsolete lighting equipment wasteful. Install "WAR-LITE," ideal for store or office. Peter Bullock Mfg. Co., 408 West 13th St., New York City.—Advt.

SIX BELOW ZERO FINDS CITY COAL AT FAMINE STAGE

Fuel Administration's Best Efforts Barely Keep Thousands from Freezing.

LESS THAN A DAY'S SUPPLY

Long Lines Tramp Through Bitter Cold from One Coal Yard to Another.

INSTITUTIONS RUN SHORT

Child Dies of Exposure—Coal Carried Home on Street Cars—Kerosene Growing Scarce.

New York experienced the coldest day of the winter yesterday, with the thermometer recording six below zero. The cold wave brought the city face to face with a fuel famine, and thousands stormed the coal cellars and yards. The Fuel Administrator worked all day to see that the coal that did arrive was distributed and in relieving the more urgent cases.

All day, with the mercury hovering about zero, extra forces of men, many of them unaccustomed to their task, worked at the tidewater terminals of the coal-carrying lines thawing coal and dumping it into barges for this city and points in New York State and New England. The cold wave found New York just "two jumps ahead of actual want," to quote Deputy Fuel Administrator Halsey Malone. One man, prominent in the retail trade, estimated that there was at 6 o'clock last night less than a day's supply in the coal bins of the city.

In Jersey City, where the receipts have been running a thousand tons a day behind the normal demand, so many persons opened faucets to keep their pipes from freezing that late in the day the water in the big service reservoir got so low that the engines in the yard of the Erie Railroad could not fill their tanks, and there was consequent delay of train service. Another result of the unusual drain on the Jersey City water supply was that many persons who had coal did not dare to light fires under waterless boilers. The authorities sent out an emergency call, and late last night it was reported that measures had been taken to increase the flow into the service reservoir, which in normal times carries a two-day supply. In New York hundreds of gas pipes froze and water pipes burst.

Less Than a Day's Supply.

The Fuel Administration's official report, based on returns from six of thirteen large wholesale coal handlers, was that between 18,000 and 20,000 tons of coal were brought to New York, exclusive of Richmond, yesterday. Most of this coal was used to meet the most urgent demands. Arthur Rice, Commissioner of the Retail Coal Merchants Association, said there was less coal in the yards than at any time during the Winter, and that there was less than a day's supply in the city. Not only was coal coming into the city more slowly because of holidays and the cold, but, he said, the demand was increased by the fact that hundreds of persons who stocked up at the beginning of Winter were now running short and clamoring for more.

The hopeful side of the situation might be said to appear in reports from some of the railroads and in a statement by John W. Whiteley of the Fuel Conservation Committee, who has been studying conditions at the terminals. He said there seemed to be plenty of coal at or near tidewater. The difficulty now was getting it into New York. In that connection it was reported that State Fuel Administrator Albert H. Wiggin had asked Washington to put coal for New York under a priority order.

That there is actual want is proved by the reports of organizations that look after the poor and by the crowds that went yesterday to cellars and yards in the intense cold with bags, pails, and sleds, all pleading for coal. This want is also reflected in statements of coal men who supply apartment houses, in the police reports, and in the increased sale of gas and oil heaters and wood.

All day long there was a procession of applicants into the offices of the Borough Fuel Administrators, to say nothing of pleas that came by mail and telephone. About 250 were received at the New York County Administrator's office, 65 Broadway, and the officials there were kept busy trying to satisfy calls for coal. There was not enough coal to go around, however, and at the office it was said that the situation was as serious as at any time this Winter. Reports from twelve of fourteen shippers showed that in the week ended Dec. 15, 151,000 tons of coal were received here, and in the week ended Dec. 22, thirteen out of fourteen shippers showed that 270,000 tons was received—about 90 per cent. of New York's normal need.

Cellar Dealers Supplied.

The Coal Cellar Committee, which is composed of Reeve Schley, Coal Administrator for New York County; Frederick E. Gunnison, administrator for Brooklyn, and Joseph A. Hall, Deputy Administrator in the Bronx, saw that the cellars received the 3,000 tons that it had been decided they should have each day. This amount is distributed through the regular dealers and the

Continued on Page Twelve.

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York.
Winthrop Opera House.—Adv.

Rumanian King Said to Have Abdicated; Yields to Russian and German Intrigue

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28.—There are persistent rumors here that King Ferdinand of Rumania has abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Charles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Although no official word of the abdication of King Ferdinand of Rumania in favor of his son, Crown Prince Charles, has reached here, the report from Petrograd did not cause surprise in diplomatic quarters, where news of the King's resignation of the crown has been rather expected for weeks.

King Ferdinand is represented as having been long dissatisfied, and this has been aggravated by the situation in Russia. The Bolsheviki have, it is understood, been trying to organize a revolt in Rumania to extend their movement, and this has been seconded by German intrigue and pro-Germans in Rumania.

King Ferdinand has been beset with many difficulties. The Central Powers desire to punish him, as a member of the Hohensollern family, for aligning his country with the Allies. Nothing less than his humiliation, it has been asserted, would satisfy the German Emperor.

Whether Rumania shall continue to be a monarchy or become a republic is a question. Opinion here seems to think the chances favor a republic, or a limited monarchy patterned after the model of Greece.

Disturbed conditions in Rumania were reported in a dispatch from Petrograd dated Monday. It was said that news of a revolutionary plot against King Ferdinand had been received at the Bolshevist headquarters in Petrograd. Other reports, it was added, tended to confirm the indications of a political crisis. Except for this, there has been little news from Rumania since the Rumanian Army was forced to agree to an armistice on the eastern front. It had been reported that Bolshevist and German propagandists were at work among the Rumanian troops.

King Ferdinand succeeded his uncle, King Charles, in October, 1914. Rumania declared war on Austria on Aug. 27, 1916, and King Ferdinand took command of the army soon after.

The King is 52 years old. His son, Prince Charles, is 24 years old and an officer in the Rumanian Army. He is unmarried.

Queen Marie of Rumania, who was a Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is a granddaughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and was married to King Ferdinand on Jan. 10, 1893.

Since Rumania's entrance into the war, more than two-thirds of her territory has been overrun by the enemy. The royal family fled from the capital, Bucharest, in the Fall of 1916, and since that time has been at Jassy.

TORPEDO MAKER HELD AS TRAITOR

German-Born American Accused of Tampering with Gyroscope Mechanism.

FACES THE DEATH PENALTY

Navy Officer Discovers Emery Dust Had Been Put in Bearings to Deflect Torpedoes.

Paul Hennig, a German-born American citizen, for many years a petty officer in the Imperial German Navy, and who for the last five years has been foreman of the gyroscope department of the E. W. Bliss Torpedo Company in Brooklyn, was indicted on Friday as a traitor to the United States by a Federal Grand Jury of the Eastern District of New York. The indictment is the first to be returned in New York City for treason since Congress declared war on Germany, and in the event of conviction the death penalty may be imposed. The offense charged is that Hennig tampered with the delicate gyroscope mechanisms in such a way as to render the torpedoes to which they were fitted imperfect, if not useless, after being discharged from the torpedo tubes of an American destroyer or submarine.

Hennig is about forty-three years of age, and has been in the United States since 1908. Prior to coming to this country he was, according to the Federal authorities, for a long period on duty at the German torpedo base at Kiel. He is described as a man of fine education and as an expert in everything that pertains to gyroscopes, particularly such as are used at the present time to control the movement of torpedoes after they are fired and while they are speeding toward their mark. He is himself the inventor of a gyroscopic attachment for torpedoes, which, it was said yesterday, has considerable merit.

Ninety Bliss Workers Interned.

It was stated in the Brooklyn Federal Building yesterday that about ninety Germans had been taken out of the Bliss Company works in the last few weeks. More than eighty enemy aliens who had been employed since war was declared in the Bliss works are now in internment camps. One of the men taken from the works several weeks ago was Karl Hennig, the 23-year-old son of the man indicted as a traitor on Friday. He was born in Germany of a German mother and came to this country with his father in 1908. The present Mrs. Paul Hennig is an American, who has had three children, one of whom was born on the day that Colonel Roosevelt returned from his famous African hunting expedition. Because of that circumstance Hennig named this little boy Theodore Roosevelt Hennig.

The indictment returned against Hennig by the Federal Grand Jury reads as follows:

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, within and for the district aforesaid, on their oath present that, on the 6th day of April, 1917, and thence continually until the finding of this indictment, an open and public war was and is prosecuted and carried on between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government, and that Paul Hennig, late of the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State and Eastern District of New York, a person owing allegiance to the said United States of America, at the Borough of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, State and Eastern District of New York, and within the jurisdiction of this court, during all the time aforesaid, well knowing the premises, was, in violation of his said duty of allegiance, and with the intent to aid said assist the said Imperial German Government in said war, maliciously and traitorously adhering to the said Imperial German Government in said war against the United States, and giving to it and its counselors, armies, and navies, enemies of the said United States as aforesaid, aid and comfort therein. In the prosecution, performance, and execution of which said acts and traiterous adhering aforesaid, he the said Paul Hennig, being a foreman and in charge of the Gyroscope Department of the E. W. Bliss Company, having a plant and doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State and Eastern District of New York, which said E. W. Bliss Company was engaged in the manufacture of torpedoes for the United States of America; as such false traitor aforesaid, during the said war, to wit, on or about the 15th day of November, 1917, did deliver to one Edward F. Kane for inspection in boxes containing extra parts to be delivered to the United States of America, for use in torpedoes to be used by the navy of the United States in said war with the

Continued on Page Five.

BROADWAY'S DELICIOUS MAYONNAISE.
A Holiday Treat: "A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."—Advt.

RAG 'RING' ACCUSED OF PROFITEERING

Capt. Pearless Says New York Sorters Had Exorbitant Army Contract.

NAMES ROSENWALD'S AID

Eisenman of Defense Council Is Alleged to Have Opposed Revoking Compact.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Exorbitant profits in the growing industry of rag-making as allied to the Government industry of manufacturing uniforms for the army were disclosed today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Witnesses testified that Charles Eisenman, chief adviser to Julius Rosenwald, Chairman of the Supplies Committee of the Council of National Defense, used his influence to throw Government work in the remaking of cloth for army uses to a "ring," one of the leaders of which was Samuel Kaplan of the Defense Council.

Ira Kaplan, a brother of the member of the Council of National Defense, it was asserted by witnesses, was one of the heads of the Base Assorting Plant of rag gatherers in New York, through which odds and ends of cloth used in making army uniforms were worked together for manufacture of uniforms. Another Kaplan relative, Emanuel Kaplan, witnesses said, was associated in a Massachusetts firm of woolen makers whose product was taken over by the Government to the exclusion of manufacturers who had offered their entire product to the army.

The ragmakers, according to the evidence, have had a revenue of $25,000,000 a year in their industry. The Government, through Mr. Eisenman, it was alleged, turned the major part of the rag-sorting over to the Kaplan family and those associated with it in parceling out contracts for remaking uniforms.

Charges Excessive Profit.

Captain A. E. Pearless of the Quartermaster General's staff, testified that Mr. Eisenman had opposed a proposal to revoke a contract with the Kaplan firm in New York to re-manufacture the clips and ends of cloth turned in to its factory. He asserted that, after being put upon an investigation by the Quartermaster's Department as to the rag contracts entered into by the Government, he had found that the Kaplan concern was charging 6 cents a pound for its work, while it could be done, with profit, at 2 cents.

According to Captain Peerless's estimate, the Base Assorting Plant would make a profit of $500,000 a year on remaking "clips" and $1,250,000 on remaking used blankets turned in by the War Department. This, the Captain declared, was an exorbitant profit. Soon after he made his report, he said, the War Department decided to revoke its contract with the Base Assorting Plant, but no new basis of payment for the work has been decided upon.

The War Department's price of 6 cents a pound for odds and ends was reduced to 2 cents when the Quartermaster General learned of the excessive profit. Now this work, being taken over by the Government, will be done for less than 2 cents a pound, in this way saving the Government some $2,000,000 a year.

Alexander H. Kaminsky, former Assistant District Attorney of New York, of the firm of Reit & Kaminsky, 300 Broadway, related to the committee how, it was alleged, the Council of National Defense, through Mr. Eisenman, had controlled the rag-making situation in New York so that a clique of dealers, associated with Mr. Kaplan of the Council, had frozen out the independents. Mr. Kaminsky alleged that thirty-seven firms he represented in New York had been led to believe there was but one-half cent a pound profit to be made on the rag contracts with the Government. Afterward, he testified, it developed that the profit, under the Government's schedule of 6 cents a pound, was more than 400 per cent.; but his firms had decided, in the mean-

Continued on Page Twelve.

DENBY'S ASSORTED HOLIDAY CAKES, GRAPE JUICE AND OTHER LUXURIES. 149 Fulton St., N. Y. Phone 2000 Cort.—Advt.

MRS. WHITEHOUSE IS GOING ABROAD FOR GOVERNMENT

Suffrage Leader Appointed by Administration to Interpret Our War Ideals There.

WILL GO TO SWITZERLAND

Central Powers to be Enlightened Through Citizens of That Republic.

GREAT CAMPAIGN PLANNED

This the First Step in the Movement—Mrs. Whitehouse's Success in Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse of New York City has been selected by the Administration to direct educational work in Switzerland, and will leave shortly for that country. She will work under the direction of the Committee on Public Information in a campaign intended to place America's side fully before the people of Switzerland, and through them before the people of the Central Powers.

It was learned today that the Government had become convinced that not enough publicity had been given abroad to America's position in the war, and that the sending of Mrs. Whitehouse abroad was to be the beginning of an elaborate educational campaign. Her duty will be to make speeches, distribute literature, and devote herself to informative activities generally.

Mrs. Whitehouse was selected for this important task because of her great success in the New York suffrage campaign.

Suffragists Here Pleased.

Mrs. Whitehouse was informed over the telephone last night of the news of her appointment. She seemed surprised to learn that the appointment had been announced. She refused to make any comment upon it, or to reveal any of her plans.

Women who are associated with Mrs. Whitehouse in suffrage work here were greatly pleased last night to hear from THE TIMES of the distinction conferred upon her.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Vice Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who was associated with Mrs. Whitehouse through two campaigns, said that Mrs. Whitehouse was an ideal choice.

"I have the very highest regard for the ability of Mrs. Whitehouse in any line of work," she said. "I have known her for years. During most of that time I have been associated with her in the hardest sort of work. She will accomplish anything she sets out to do, that I am sure of."

Mrs. Laidlaw said that the local suffrage organization had known for several days of President Wilson's determination to send Mrs. Whitehouse abroad. She said Mrs. Whitehouse would retain the State Chairmanship of the party, the other officers carrying on the work until her return.

Mrs. William G. Willcox, head of the Richmond Borough suffrage organization, expressed herself as "highly enthusiastic" over the appointment of Mrs. Whitehouse.

"Mrs. Whitehouse is an ideal person for such a task," she said. "She is a woman of inexhaustible energy and great capacity for detail work. She has a charming personality and is beloved by every person who ever worked with her. She is especially fitted for the work the President has selected her to do. Before she became State Chairman after the 1915 campaign she was at the head of our publicity, and showed there a most extraordinary ability to present her points. She could think of more ways to reach a person's mind with the proposition she was advocating than any person I ever saw. In speech-making she has a direct and simple manner that carries conviction. She is not a flowery orator, but her auditors generally listen to her with attention and believe what she says."

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse is Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Her fellow-workers say she led them to victory on Nov. 6 last; Mrs. Whitehouse says she just happened to be Chairman when the women won. Therein one may see Mrs. Whitehouse's modesty about her personal affairs, a modesty which does not at all extend to her claims for the suffrage cause. That is to say, she believes that the women of New York and of the nation will do great things with their vote, and therefore she has inaugurated the most comprehensive sort of campaign in this city and State to prepare women to use the vote intelligently.

She is no believer in the intuitive political wisdom of women, and knows that they must learn. Under her direction every Assembly District in the State has not only schools to teach women civil politics, but even schools to teach immigrant women English and what America means and to become citizens, rather than merely voters. It is likely that this Americanization campaign planned by Mrs. Whitehouse, quite as much as her leadership of the New York suffrage cause, had to do with Washington's choice of her for a constructive mission abroad.

Of all the well-known suffrage leaders, Mrs. Whitehouse is known preeminently as a woman who deals with suffrage from a practical standpoint. She never preached that women should have the vote because it would bring

Continued on Page Four.

EVERARD'S BROWN STOUT.—The ideal tonic for invalids and old people.—Advt.

Loans to the Allies Pass $4,000,000,000 Mark

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Credits to the Allies passed the $4,000,000,000 mark today when Secretary McAdoo authorized additional loans of $185,000,000 to Great Britain for January purchases in the United States, $155,000,000 to France, $7,500,000 to Belgium, and $1,000,000 to Serbia.

Today's total was $348,500,000 and the total credits to the Allies $4,236,400,000.

3 BRITISH SHIPS AND 193 MEN LOST

Destroyers Were Torpedoed or Hit Mines Off the Dutch Coast on Dec. 22.

CAUSED JELLICOE'S FALL?

Sinking, Following Other German Raids, Supposedly Forced Admiralty Shakeup.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Three British torpedo boat destroyers were sunk through being struck by torpedoes or hitting mines off the Dutch coast on the night of Dec. 22, with the loss of 13 officers and 180 men, the Admiralty announced today. The text of the statement reads:

"Three of our destroyers were mined or torpedoed during foggy weather off the Dutch coast on the night of the 22d of December. A total of 13 officers and 180 men were lost."

Whether correctly or not, the supercession of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as First Sea Lord is popularly believed to have been the direct sequel of the loss of the three destroyers. This incident has been generally known here, although only just announced officially.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Eric Geddes, went several days ago to Sandringham, where the royal family is staying for the holidays. He was received in audience by the King on Christmas, which indicated that the business was unusually urgent. The Admiralty changes were announced the next day.

Other German Raids.

The recent success of German raiders against convoyed neutral merchantmen between British and Scandinavian ports may also have had an influence in bringing about a change in the head of the British Admiralty. Not only has the London press expressed itself with restrained but calculated indignation on the matter, but the Norwegian press has demanded to know how a second instance could have arisen identical with the first. Norwegian ships and people were the chief sufferers, and since the war began Norway has lost 5,000 sailors by U-boats.

Four German destroyers on Dec. 12 surprised a convoy of two Norwegian, two Swedish, one Danish, and one British steamer and sank them, together with their guard—a British destroyer and four armed trawlers. On the same day German destroyers sank two neutral merchant vessels off the Tyne, near Tynemouth, England.

The first instance was on Oct. 17, when two swift German raiders sank nine merchantmen and the two British destroyers accompanying them. In this case one of the British destroyers was at a distance and arrived on the scene only to be so crippled that she sank on reaching port. In this engagement three vessels escaped, but five Norwegian, one Danish, and three Swedish craft were sunk. The attack was made without warning.

Between the two raids on convoys the British light armed craft for several days made excursions in force along the sea lanes of the North Sea. On Nov. 17 they came into contact with German light cruiser, which were pursued to within thirty miles of Heligoland, where they had the protection of the German fleet. On this occasion one German vessel was sunk and two were crippled.

London Press Criticism.

Then came the disaster of Dec. 12. On this occasion The Times of London said:

"The attack requires a good deal more of explanation than the raid in October. While judgment must be suspended until after the inquiry, it is impossible not to feel that the thing should never have happened."

The Daily Chronicle added:

"The serious feature is the painful reflection cast upon the administrative efficiency of the Grand Fleet. Such a mistake would not be repeated after an eight weeks' interval unless some screws in the machinery were very dangerously loose. The circumstances call for a court of inquiry appointed by the Admiralty from the outside."

ADMIT LOSS OF U-BOAT.

Germans Confirm Destruction of Submarine That Sank Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Dispatches received here today from France said the German Admiralty had acknowledged the loss of the submarine which recently sank the old French converted cruiser Château Renault in the Mediterranean.

The submarine was commanded by Captain Wendland, who, with his crew, was taken prisoner.

HOTEL SEVILLE, Fifth Av. & 29th St.—Room with private bath, $2.50. Suite at moderate rates. Restaurant and Grill.—Advt.

TERMS OF PEACE ROUSE THE FURY OF PAN GERMANS

Have Given Up "Completely Everything," Says Taegliche Rundschau.

A BIG "ENTENTE VICTORY"

So Says the Deutsche Zeitung, Denouncing It as Diplomatic Surrender.

TAGEBLATT URGES CAUTION

While the Newspapers of the Left Are Hopeful, but Not Sanguine.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.—Pan German newspapers angrily condemn the peace terms of the Central Powers. The Taegliche Rundschau of Berlin says:

"Never before have we given up so completely everything we so dearly bought with the blood of hundreds of thousands, with the sweat of millions, with the deprivations of our children, with our own hunger."

The Deutsche Zeitung says that the Entente has won the greatest victory of the war, and that diplomats have destroyed all that has been fought for.

The Cologne Gazette, on the other hand, regards the conditions as opening the road to a peace advantageous to all sides.

The Lokal-Anzeiger thinks that the German answer to Russia will not be much to the taste of people with military leanings, but adds:

"The outlines, however, are drawn wide enough to give scope for demands of justice. Definite judgment upon the peace work at Brest-Litovsk depends on how far this possibility is utilized in later negotiations."

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 29.—The events at Brest-Litovsk, attendant on the peace parleys between the Germans and the Russians, are little to the taste of the Pan German section of the German press. According to a dispatch received here from Berlin.

The Deutsche Zeitung captions its report of the proceeding, "Victory for the Entente at Brest-Litovsk," and other Pan German organs exhibit dissatisfaction to the highest degree.

The newspapers of the left are hopeful in their comment, but not sanguine.

Theodor Wolff, editor of the Berlin Tageblatt, utters a warning against overoptimism. The rest of the press maintains a reserved attitude.

Russian Opinion in Chaos.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Dispatches from Petrograd dated Thursday aim to give an impression of how the German peace reply was received there.

According to the correspondent of The Daily News, the reply created a favorable impression generally, and he believes that if the Bolsheviki convene the Constituent Assembly now they will have Russia almost solidly behind them.

Representing the people as dispirited and indifferent, owing to the miserable conditions of life, including the food shortage, the correspondent of The Morning Post says that as far as Northern Russia is concerned, it will accept peace on any terms the Germans may like to impose. How the remainder of Russia will act, he adds, is another question.

The correspondent of The Times thinks that the Bolsheviki are disheartened over the German refusal to allow nationalities hitherto without political independence to decide their own future. He says that as the Russian delegates will adhere to this demand, it is likely to be a serious stumbling block to further negotiations.

The Russian frontier, according to The Post's correspondent, again has been closed to British and Americans owing to the disputes over Government messages. The last British messenger arrived several weeks late, and no messengers are leaving.

Allied residents in Petrograd, like the ordinary public, have been six weeks in ignorance of what is happening in allied countries. The ordinary postal service stopped working long ago. On the other hand, there is plenty of German newspapers and information.

Germans Swarm in Capital.

Petrograd, the correspondent adds, is full of Germans who, quite at ease, speak the Berlin dialect loudly, the Russians not protesting. In general, he says, the feeling of allied residents in northern Russia at the present moment finds its parallel in that of the European residents in Peking during the Boxer troubles. He quotes a representative of one of the Allies as saying to him last week:

"We shall put up with any affront to keep Russia in the war."

The Post's correspondent adds that affronts to the allied diplomats have not been lacking.

It is reported that the Bolsheviki at Kiev are trying to establish a rival Ukrainian Rada, to be composed of workmen and peasants. A congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates held in Kharkov has declared itself the supreme power in the Ukraine, deposing the Ukrainian Rada.

The Ukrainian military commander at Kiev has requested Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevist commander in chief, to remove a number of Ukrainian officers

and soldiers arrested at Minsk, Pskoff, and elsewhere. A reply was demanded within forty-eight hours.

WILSON TO HANDLE THE PEACE PROPOSALS

May Agree with Allies on Joint Action—Answer Will Be Uncompromising.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Bolshevist peace plan on a professed basis of "no annexations and no indemnities," as declared to be conditionally acceptable to the Central Powers, will probably not reach the United States Government "officially" unless submitted by the Teutonic Governments.

They cannot reach here from the Bolshevist leaders in an official form since the United States Government had not yet recognized the Government now in temporary power at Petrograd and does not at this time contemplate granting recognition to it as de facto or de jure. But this will not prevent the communication of the Bolshevist leaders which Ambassador Francis will receive, being transmitted in an unofficial way "for the information" of the Washington Government.

Ambassador Francis, it was stated authoritatively, cannot accept a communication from the Bolshevist "government" as such, but might unofficially accept the communication and forward it.

The State Department received a few days ago the text of the Bolshevist peace proposals upon which Count Czernin's declaration to the commissioners at Brest-Litovsk were based, but they came only as "informative" matter, taken from a Swedish newspaper, and not from Smolny Institute, the Bolshevist headquarters.

The entire peace question is understood to be out of the hands of the State Department at the moment, and before President Wilson himself, who will decide how the new situation shall be treated by the United States, and whether it is preferable to reply to the Bolshevist communication, individually for the United States, or collectively with the Allies, or to ignore it altogether. It is not believed that it will be ignored.

The impression prevails that the United States and the allied powers will await the developments of next week before answering the proposals. It is generally felt here that a new situation has been created by the Austro-German peace manoeuvre—one that should be met firmly.

In official circles the warning uttered Monday by Secretary Baker is emphasized. It is accepted as indicating the attitude of this Government toward any peace proposal emanating from the enemy that falls short of conceding the objects for which America entered the war.

"It is apparent," Secretary Baker said, "that the Germans have not given up all hope of bringing about a social upheaval in Italy, as they did in Russia after their victorious campaigns of 1915. It would appear that as a forerunner to the German offensive, heralded to be launched in the west, an intensive peace propaganda is to be initiated.

"Careful examination of the situation reveals that the enemy is again preparing to sue for 'peace before victory.' Information from various sources confirms the reports that the Germans would have the world believe that the military situation is such that they are able to dictate the terms of peace. They therefore threaten that unless this dictated peace is accepted by the allied powers and ourselves the German forces now being concentrated on the Western front will break through the allied line in the west.

"The various reports of immediate peace proposals by the Germans on seemingly favorable terms should not for a moment induce us to slacken our preparations for war."

The attitude of the United States toward the peace campaign, officials indicated today, was given by Mr. Baker, and any other answer would be only a reiteration of President Wilson's dictum that the present Imperial German Government could not be trusted and therefore could not be treated with by this Government.

There is a disposition to believe that the Allies, including America, will reply, perhaps jointly, to the Czernin proffer if formally transmitted by the Central Powers, and that the principal point to be made in the reply will be the impossibility of negotiating with the present German Government, whose promises would be worthless and whose guarantees would be "scraps of paper."

It is regarded as impossible that the Allies will agree to the principle of no annexations and no indemnities, in view of the Anglo-French treaty with Italy and the promises to Belgium.

There are other territorial problems, involving Turkey, Alsace, the Balkans, the African colonies, South Sea Islands, Kiau-Chau, and Russian territory, including Poland, which makes it impossible for the Allies to enter upon a discussion of peace on the basis of the status quo ante.

One phase of the new situation is the continued effort of the Central Powers to reduce Italy to the point of accepting a separate peace. Having succeeded in Russia, the Austro-German propagandists are now at work in Italy, their object being to undermine the faith of the Italian people in England, and this is seconded by the desperate efforts of the invading armies. The first successes against Italy were obtained through the defection of a part of the Italian front, which opened a wide gate to the Austrians.

The situation in Italy is now so improved that it is not believed that the Teutons can even approximate the conditions which they hope to impose there; but it is not expected that they will give up the attempt.

The new situation created by the peace negotiations with Russia is expected to produce an immediate effect upon Japan, awakening that country to the realization that a draw in the war would deprive her of Kiau-Chau at least and to the necessity of co-operating more fully with the Allies.

Emperor Yoshihito in his address at the opening of the Japanese Parliament on Thursday showed an appreciation of the wisdom of wider activities on Japan's part, declaring "it behooves us to devote our efforts toward more effective co-operation with the allied powers," and that "we are prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent of our ability, while maintaining peace in the Orient."

The Emperor's pledge is believed to have resulted from an exchange of views with the British Government.

AMERICANS ARE SET FREE.

Bolsheviki Release Stevens and Assistant in Bank at Petrograd.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—B. R. Stevens, manager of the National City branch bank in Petrograd, and his assistant, a Mr. Link, arrested when the Bolsheviki seized the bank, have been released, American Ambassador Francis reported today.

The Ambassador's dispatches added nothing to the news cables on the seizure of the banks, but said that Stevens and his assistant, after being arrested, were marched through the streets to the bank, where they were released.

Unofficial reports of the Bolsheviki having refused admittance to Russia to an American courier because his passports had not been inspected by the Bolshevist Minister at Stockholm will cause no action by this Government, it was said today at the State Department, and will not cause the Government to ask the Bolsheviki for passports. Such a request might be construed into a recognition.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28.—The British Embassy authorizes the announcement that an agreement has been reached with the Bolshevist Government to issue passports to couriers going to England on condition that they perform only courier duty and return immediately.

The Moscow Bolshevist authorities have followed the example of those in Petrograd, and have taken over all the private banks in Moscow.

To Stop Using Grain for Gin.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted a resolution asking the Government to prohibit the use of cereals in the manufacture of gin.

DANGER TO KAISER IN SEPARATE PEACE

Radical Russian Doctrines Are Likely to Stir Germans to Revolution.

SURE BOLSHEVIKI WILL FAIL

Cannot Meet Trade Problems or Satisfy Masses, Asserts Former Railway Minister.

Conclusion of a separate peace between Germany and Russia would probably be followed by a peaceful invasion of Germany in the form of permeation of the doctrines of the extreme Socialists and Russian Bolsheviists, adherents of Trotsky and Lenine, and might result in revolution in Germany and the overthrow of the Kaiser, according to the opinion expressed yesterday by Alexander de Boublikoff, who was Minister of Ways and Communications in the Provisional Government after the fall of the Czar.

Mr. de Boublikoff arrived in this country two days ago and is to make an inspection of the railway and trade centres in the United States, accompanied by Professor J. Lomonosoff, the Railroad Minister of Russia.

"As soon as a separate peace is concluded, millions of Russian soldiers will look for work," said Mr. de Boublikoff. "Because of the present disorganized condition of industries in Russia it will be difficult to find employment. Many thousands will go to Germany and there will innoculate with their ideas those open to extreme views. Germany will then be ripe for revolution, the object of which will be the overthrow of the reigning dynasty of the Kaiser."

This likelihood of an extension to Germany of Bolshevism, as expressed by Mr. de Boublikoff, agrees with the comment on the latest Teuton peace offer as viewed by an English authority, interviewed by Charles H. Grasty, special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. His statement, cabled from London and published in THE TIMES yesterday, said: "Another comment was that Bolshevism was on the way westward and would first engulf Germany, and later sweep over France, England and America; but Germany would be the first victim and would thus be hoisted by her own petard."

There would arise many difficulties between Germany and Russia after the conclusion of a separate peace, if it was concluded, said Mr. de Boublikoff. These difficulties would centre around trade and finance. He continued:

"The danger will be that the Germans, recognizing their opportunities, will buy control in many Russian trade organizations, and perhaps even in the railroads, privately owned. So the danger of Russia becoming economically dependent on Germany is a real one.

"As soon, however, as a separate peace is concluded against the honor of Russia," he went on, "the Bolsheviki will be overthrown because they will be unable to carry on their program of equal division of land and property. Lenine and Trotsky obtained power because their program appealed to the Russian masses. There is no direct evidence that they are German agents, though some Bolshevists may be bought by German gold.

"Opinions on personalities are unimportant. Trotsky and Lenine did not make the politics of the Bolshevists. They played on the instincts of the uneducated masses and attained prominence because they promised the common people what they desired. But the part played by the Bolshevists is overestimated in America. If a separate peace is concluded, the extreme Socialist program cannot prevail.

"Trade and commerce will be the first requisite of Russia when peace is concluded. The Bolshevists with their extreme ideas will be unable to carry on the business of the country and they will give way to those who will."

Regarding the restoration of a monarchy in Russia, Mr. de Boublikoff said that such a thing was out of the question.

Asked as to what message he brought to America, the former Minister said:

"Russia is too great a problem to be understood easily by another nation, but if there is any country where Russia can be understood it is America, whose people are fair and broadminded. America can be just as close to Russia as Russia is to herself. Germany is Russia's neighbor by land. America can be her neighbor by sea. America is the land that will best understand Russia now, now that Russia has taken her place among the democracies of the world of which America is the leader."

Mr. de Boublikoff was a member of the last Duma under the Czar. He is President of the Atchinsk-Minussinsk and Central Caucasian Railway and is the author of a plan for uniform railroad building which has been accepted by the present regime. He rejected two offers of posts under the Kerensky Government.

GUSTAV ENCOURAGES FINNS.

Sweden's King Expresses Sympathy for Plea for Independence.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 29.—Sympathy with Finland's movement for independence was expressed today by King Gustav in addressing a deputation of Finnish publicists who appeared with an appeal for recognition by Sweden of an independent Finland.

"I assure you," said the King, "that I and my Government are following with warm sympathy the efforts of Finland to attain complete independence, and it is our keen desire to recognize Finland as an independent State.

"The important thing in this question, however, is the possibility of an agreement between your country and Russia, but I hope for a favorable solution as the result of your efforts. Naturally the attitude of other powers also must be considered."

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 29.—Finland has sent three delegations, respectively, to the Scandinavian countries, England and France, and America to ask recognition of the country's independence, according to advices received here. Dr. Kaarlo Ignatius and Professor Reuter will go to America.

FEARS GERMAN BREAKDOWN.

Road of Conquest a Dangerous One, Says Professor Meinecke.

Under the guise of an article treating of the military breakdown in Russia, Professor Meinecke, Heidelberg historian, writing in Die Hilfe of Nov. 22, takes occasion to point out to the rulers of Germany the dangers of continuing the policy of imperialism and aggression. As quoted in The London Times, Professor Meinecke says:

"In spite of the Tannenberg and Gorlice blows, we must admit that Russia was quite unexpectedly efficient in marshalling and organising her power in the first years of the war, and that her apparatus of State and army kept the enormous masses together and was able again and again to lead them to the useless slaughter. But then the tremendous structure collapsed all of a sudden with a crash. The Russian autocracy and the Russian will to power had overtaxed its strength. That is a lesson to think about. The existing organisation of the modern large State can for a long time, a very long time, pursue robber purposes with its apparently inexhaustible resources of man power, and it can march in brilliant and dazzling fashion along the paths of the unlimited policy of power—until the hour of Nemesis comes.

"Our German people is kept together and enabled to carry on this war, not alone by the iron bands of state authority, military discipline, and the habit of loyal obedience, but also by its own appreciation, its own testing, of what this war means, and by its own independent ethical and political will to live. From the moment when the people was compelled to see that the war was growing beyond the measure of healthy national self-assertion into a war of conquest the moral cement which keeps it together today would begin to crumble, and the eagerness, love, enthusiasm, patience, self-denial, toughness, and all the other qualities which at present enable us to do our duty, often in silent suffering, at the front, in the workshop, and in the quiet of our homes would diminish and melt away. It is a very dangerous experiment to try to lead the German people along the path of a policy of conquest.

"Do not let us hide from ourselves the fact that, even for the achievement of moderate and reasonable war aims, we may perhaps still have to make hard and grievous sacrifices. For we know the fanaticism of the French and the stiff-necked boxer will of England, and we also do not underestimate the support which they have in America."

Professor Meinecke deplores the lack of any sober sense of reality among a great part of the German educated classes, and says:

"They have no conception of the pressure which a perpetuation of the world coalition against us would exercise upon the future development of Germany without and within."

CURBING ANTI-WAR PARTY.

German Militarists Vigorous in Suppressing Liberalism.

Cabled reports telling of the arrest by the German authorities of many active members of the Independent Social Democratic Party, presumably because of their persistent campaign for an immediate peace and the establishment of a democratic régime in Germany, confirm the evidence found in German papers, reaching London, that, despite the show of liberalism made in public speeches by representatives of the Kaiser's Government, the militarists have no intention of relinquishing their grip on the helm of the ship of state.

In an article treating of a recent secret session of the Reichstag, the Cologne Gazette, which sometimes speaks for the Government, said that Dr. von Kühlmann, the Foreign Minister, had definitely accepted the principle that the military authorities must play their full part and proceeded:

"The National Liberal spokesman, Herr Stresemann, was quite right in insisting, in accordance with the general feeling of the people, that it must not be forgotten that Germany is only able to discuss occupied territories at all because Hindenburg's brilliant strategy has put us in a position to make full political use of the present military situation. Consequently, Hindenburg's co-operation in the conclusion of peace, is for the German people a simple matter of course. * * *

"Sword and pen are working together to secure the prospects for the future which the present situation affords. Freed from the bonds of July 19 (the Reichstag 'peace resolution') Count Hertling is pursuing a policy which will not restore a status quo in the east, while as regards the west it has been plainly stated that in the submarine war we possess, and shall use to the full, the weapon which is mortally wounding England, and that we are not going to give carte blanche to the western powers to continue the war indefinitely without their having to feel in their own States the consequences of such a policy. Political peace at home; practical politics abroad. It seems to us that the policy that has led to this ought to be sure of the applause of all sensible people in Germany."

The suppression on Dec. 9 of a Socialist meeting in Berlin at which Philip Scheidemann, the leader of the pro-Government Socialists, was scheduled to speak, caused the Berliner Vorwärts to remark:

"The President of the United States has just issued a message in which he represents the German people as living in hopeless subjection to the dominating military caste. The German press strives in patriotic zeal to prove that Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George are the real autocrats. Suddenly this military prohibition comes crashing into the well-mounted scenery. It is at least a blunder in stage management, which is quite tragi-comic in its effect. Moreover, the matter has another side. The German Government has recognized Russia's revolutionary Socialist Government, and is in negotiations with it. But, at the same moment the right of public meeting of the Socialists of Germany is taken away by the military."

The reason given by the military authorities for the suppression of the meeting was the fear of disturbances by the Socialist minority.

2,000 RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Chinese Report Victory at Harbin —Captives Sent to Siberia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Two thousand Bolsheviki were taken prisoners by the Chinese military forces at Harbin, Manchuria, in the recent engagement there between the Maximalist troops and the Chinese soldiers, according to a dispatch received by the Chinese Legation today. The Russian prisoners of war were deported into Siberia by the Chinese. The following is a paraphrase of the official cable:

"Bolshevist forces attempted to occupy the Eastern Railway at Harbin and to create disorders in that Manchurian locality. The Chinese Government dispatched a strong force to cope with them. The Bolshevist forces were defeated by the Chinese and about 2,000 made prisoners. There were casualties on both sides. The prisoners of war were deported to Siberia.

"The allied representatives, consular and diplomatic, in China were very much gratified at the promptness with which the Chinese Army dealt with the situation."

Officials who served under the Kerensky Government situated at Harbin some time ago left the Russian for the Chinese quarters for protection. China has her picked troops stationed in Manchuria within easy reach of the Russian frontier.

LUXEMBURG'S PEACE HOPE.

She Asks Allies to Free Her from German Domination After War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which like Eastern Belgium was overrun by the Germans during the first month of the war in Europe, has submitted to the Entente Powers a statement of the desires of its Government with respect to any special dispositions affecting that State which may be made after the conclusion of peace. The statement was submitted through a diplomatic agent, whom Luxemburg has established at Berne with the title of Chargé d'Affaires.

In this statement it is asserted that Luxemburg would be opposed to any peace terms which would make her dependent upon Germany, Belgium, France, or any other nation, and that she desires only the re-establishment of her political independence and neutrality guaranteed by the treaty of 1872.

Luxemburg desires also that her railway lines, which before the war Germany had a right to operate, shall be turned over to her at the conclusion of peace, thus depriving Germany of any future pretext to claim the right to enter Luxemburg territory for the protection of those lines.

The third desire of Luxemburg, as stated by the Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, is that the country shall not be made to pay a portion of the penalty which Germany may be made to suffer in an economic war after the war. If a line must be drawn economically, it is suggested that the welfare of Luxemburg demands that she depend rather upon France and her allies than on the Central Empires.

The establishment of a Luxemburg legation at the Swiss capital is regarded here as an indication that the people and officials of Luxemburg, who have occupied an advantageous position for observing developments in Germany, may have concluded that peace will soon be assured, either without a military decision or with the defeat of the Central Powers. Not only Luxemburg, but Holland and the Scandinavian countries also, are apprehensive concerning the economic war which it is believed may form a part of the program of the Allies and which was hinted at by President Wilson in his reply to the Pope's peace proposal.

SAW BIG THINGS IN ARMISTICE PLAN

German Newspapers at Once Began to Figure Results of Bolshevist Move.

EVEN VORWAERTS HOPEFUL

And Major Moraht Waxed Enthusiastic Over Possible Advantages.

The possibilities that might arise from the elimination of Russia as a fighting member of the Entente have been a fruitful theme for discussion in the German press.

The Frankfurter Zeitung held that it would afford a golden opportunity for the statesmen of the allied countries to put an end to the world war, and at the same time "save their faces." Referring to the peace moves of the Bolsheviki, it said:

"The step taken by the Russian Government will be of very great importance for the further course of the war and for the approach of peace—even in the event of the Bolshevist proposal, for this reason or that reason, not being realized. A restitutio in integrum of Russia is impossible. The Entente must definitely strike Russia out of its calculations.

"It would really be the wisest course for the leaders of the Entente to seize this opportunity and to regard the elimination of Russia as a case of force majeure. It is easier for them to persuade themselves and their peoples that it is no dishonor for them to yield to this than if, deprived of any such cloak, they were to be faced by German force alone. For us the fact that Russia's collapse is due to German force is evidence of the goodness of our cause, but for our enemies that consideration can be put in the background.

"The present moment is for the Entente a signal from Providence. Once more the Entente has the choice between an honorable compromise and continuation of the destruction. If it misses this moment Germany will put forth all her strength in order to bring the war to a victorious end. But in that case the responsibility for the consequences falls upon those who, in spite of all warnings, attempted with threats to compel faith and to make the impossible possible.

"The Russian Government desires a general peace, and Germany and her allies desire it also; in this respect it was not quite happy of the Imperial Chancellor to make so sharp a distinction at this moment between Russia and the other powers of the Entente, well justified though this in itself may be. But what will happen if England and France, as is probable according to their attitude hitherto, reject Trotzky's proposal? Will Russia then negotiate with the Central Powers alone? And, if that happens, will the governors of Russia possess sufficient sense of reality to arrive at a real peace?

"Perhaps this offer is the first glimmer of dawn, which comes from the East. But it would be stupid to regard the prospects of its realization as facts."

Outlook Pleased Vorwaerts.

Vorwärts, in its issue of Nov 24, said:

"We must still reckon with the possibility that this time also everything will fall into the water, and that the Russian peace Government, to the misfortune of all Europe, will be upset by the counter-revolution. It is still most probable that the torch of war will go on burning in the west, even if it is extinguished in the east. So let us guard against premature hopes, which might be followed by all the deeper disappointment. * * * If the German Government does its duty there will be nothing to fear, come what will, for the future of the German people."

In another editorial Vorwärts remarked:

"The awakening of domestic antagonism in England is conditioned, as regards foreign affairs, by the obvious fact that, after the elimination of Russia, England and her allies must conduct the war with Germany without any prospect of success. Perhaps they can stand up militarily to Germany, and certainly they can do us harm and exhaust us economically. But just as certainly are they harming and exhausting themselves. Where is the English Mercantile Marine, which used to carry its flag over all the seas of the world? It is being decimated. Where is the low rate of English interest and the abundance of money, which were the strongest pillars of free trade and of England's position as the greatest market of the world? These are memories of glories that are past.

"The political outlook is not better. If Russia's efforts for a general peace are spurned by the Western Powers, and if the Eastern Empire is forced into agreement with Germany by herself, that means the fixing of Russian policy to the separate settlement of all territorial and economic questions from the Arctic to the Persian Gulf. Germany now has it in her power to facilitate the adoption by any Russian Government, whether it be Bolshevist or whether it be Octobrist, of the principle of speedy separate agreement. The Entente Ambassadors may indignantly shake from their feet the dust of Petrograd, and the fire-eating press of Paris and London may curse the Bolsheviki as a band of robbers, but all the anger and rage cannot diminish the fact that the agreement of Germany with Russia decides the greater part of Europe, and a very great part of Asia, without England, America, France, and Italy being able to emerge from the modest part of the silent onlooker."

Moraht Saw Large Gains.

Among the German military writers who rejoiced over the cessation of hostilities on the eastern front is Major Moraht. In an article published on Dec. 2 and translated for The London Daily Mail, Major Moraht said:

"Enormous are the advantages which will accrue to Germany's entire military position from peace on the Russian front. We will experience their effect in the fields of tactics, strategy, economics, (food,) and morale. One has only to remember how Hindenburg in 1914 smashed the Russian invasion of East Prussia with the divisions thrown over from the West to the East. The greatest of German strategists, Clausewitz, said that in addition to incapacity for further resistance there are two things which supply a belligerent with the motive for peace. These things are the improbability of victory and the excessive costliness or success.

"Is Russia now really incapable of further resistance? In all probability we can answer this question absolutely in the affirmative, even if one cannot know exactly what is happening in detail behind the Russian front, though we hope our High Command is fully posted in this respect. The Russian push against Lemberg, which we held up last Summer and turned into a rout, was the last paroxysm of Russia in the way of a war effort.

"But now Russia's army is in the throes of nerve-sapping famine, a condition which has already rendered ineffective armies better organized and less politics-ridden. Everywhere there is the bitterest shortage of food, and the only sources of relief, England and America, are shut off for political reasons."

That the spokesmen of big business interests have no intention of renouncing the idea of annexations of Russian territory, despite semi-official assertions to the contrary, is shown by their writings. In a recent issue of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, Eugen Zimmermann commented:

"Germany and the Central Powers are simply not in a position to satisfy any fads which do not fit into their general dispositions. To do so would not be a real service to the other side, for the result would soon be new friction, and that must as far as possible be avoided. The prime necessities for the Central Powers are the strategic demands which would make it possible to meet a later world conflict with smaller sacrifices than have been required in this war. That will also cool down the disposition to fresh conflicts. Now that Germany has shown that even with unfavorable strategic frontiers she was able to face victoriously this immense war, the desire to attack a better secured Germany will be diminished. And so a great service will be rendered to the whole Continent of Europe."

Then, as summarized by The London Times, Herr Zimmermann contemplates the bringing together of German and Russian industries and the opening up of "land for settlement."

FRANCE PREPARES CALL FOR CLASS OF 1919

Also to Use German Prisoners, Russians, and Farmers for Work Behind the Lines.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The debate on the bill authorizing the Government to prepare lists of the men of the class of 1919, preparatory to calling them to the colors, was seized upon today by critics of Premier Clemenceau as an opening for an attack on the subject of releasing the older soldiers. In the plainest language the Premier refused to give any undertaking. He received the enthusiastic applause of the greater part of the Deputies.

The vote of the Chamber yesterday, M. Clemenceau said, was a mandate to the Government to carry on the war, and he asked the Chamber to give him the means. General Pétain, the Commander in Chief, had asked for a certain number of men to carry on urgently needed work on cantonments behind the line. It was his purpose to detail to this work German prisoners, the Russians who had been fighting in France until the time of the Russian overturn, 40,000 men drawn from the auxiliary forces, and agriculturists in the classes of 1890 and 1891, who would be called back for two months, inasmuch as there would be no farm work in January and February. If the Chamber did not wish to have this work done, the Premier continued, let it say so, and he would go. If the Chamber knew of other resources, let it reveal them, he said.

TEUTONS KILL 13 IN RAID ON PADUA

Air Bombs Injure 60 Persons There—Monuments Escape Damage.

ROME, Dec. 29.—Thirteen persons were killed and sixty others injured when the open city of Padua, in Northern Italy, was bombarded by enemy aviators last night, the War Office announced today. Treviso, Montebelluna, and Castelfranco were also attacked.

The art treasures in the densely populated section of Padua, where eight bombs were dropped, were not damaged.

The text of the official statement on the campaign reads as follows:

On the whole front there was the usual harassing fire, as well as reciprocal patrol activity in the Lagarina Valley and Vallarso. Raids attempted against Costalunga and Monte Meiago, on the Asiago Plateau, were repulsed and a few prisoners captured. On the Piave Venchia made prisoners were taken in a reconnaissance raid.

Yesterday evening enemy airmen, true to their innate barbarian impulses, which were revived by the defeat they suffered on Dec. 26 at Treviso, bombarded inhabited parts of Treviso, Montebelluno, Castelfranco, and Padua, all open cities. In the centre of Padua, where the population is densest and the finest monuments numerous, eight bombs were dropped, killing thirteen persons and wounding sixty. There were only six soldiers among the casualties, which, for the most part, were women and children. No monument was damaged.

In the other cities there were no casualties and virtually no damage.

BERLIN, (via London,) Dec. 29.—"An Italian attack against the heights east of Monte Tomba broke down under our fire," the War Office announced this afternoon.

BOMBED MANNHEIM FROM 2½ MILES IN AIR

British Airmen Took Photographs as Missiles Burst—Station Was Hit.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—An official statement concerning the recent attack by British airmen on the city of Mannheim, issued this evening, says:

"Further information about the Mannheim bombing raid on Dec. 24 has been received. Two of our formations, totaling ten machines, crossed the line at a height of 9,000 feet between 10 and 10:15 o'clock in the morning and arrived over their objective almost simultaneously. In spite of a heavy and accurate anti-aircraft gun fire they dropped their bombs from a height of over 13,000 feet. Sixteen hundred and twelve pounds of bombs and 2,230 pounds of bombs were dropped by the respective groups.

"Four bursts were observed in the main station in Ludwigshafen and several munitions factories between Mundenheim and Rheingonnheim. The bursts were confirmed by photographs taken at the time.

"Two formations of enemy airplanes were encountered, totaling eleven machines, only five of which reached the height of our bombing machines. These did not attempt to attack at close range.

"The anti-aircraft defenses around Mannheim appeared to be strong, and brought down one of our machines, which was last seen descending under control. In addition, one of our observers was wounded, but reached home safely.

"Haze and mist added to the difficulties of the operations, some of the towns in the Rhine Valley being completely covered."

BRITISH EXTEND GAINS NORTH OF JERUSALEM

Drive the Turks Back Two Miles on a Thirteen-Mile Front.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The British have made another considerable advance in the neighborhood of Jerusalem, the Turks having been beaten back on a front of thirteen miles. Tonight's official statement concerning the Palestine campaign says:

General Allenby reports that on Friday his troops continued to drive back the enemy, and advanced their line to a depth of about two miles on a front of thirteen miles.

The advance has given us the high grounds of Ras Arkua and Es Suffa—four miles from Jerusalem and one mile north of the Jericho road—Anataerram and Kulundia—the last two respectively east and west of the Nabalia road and five or six miles north of Jerusalem—and Beitunia.

The Irish troops met considerable opposition, which they overcame in spite of the difficulties of the ground.

Although the enemy is falling back, the generally rough ground and the mountainous nature of the country makes pursuit slow and difficult. Our airplanes bombed the enemy's troops and transport on the Nabalia road all day of the 28th with great effect.

UPHOLDS DEMOCRACY DEMAND OF WILSON

Eduard Bernstein, German Socialist Deputy, Thinks It Is Justified by History.

NOT ACT OF A DICTATOR

But the Formulation of a Majority Resolution of Civilized Nations as to Peace.

President Wilson's demand that the German Government be so reorganized as to afford a guarantee that the German people will really be able to control its own destinies and to enter the eventual peace conference as a self-governing nation, instead of an empire ruled by a despotic military clique, is defended by Eduard Bernstein, one of the leaders of the Independent Socialists, in an article printed in Die Neue Zeit of Sept. 28, and now reprinted in The Staats-Zeitung here.

At that time Die Neue Zeit, the principal magazine published by German Socialists, was under the editorship of Karl Kautsky, and was supporting the minority Socialist group in opposition to the Government's war program. Since then Kautsky has been removed from his position by the majority group of Social Democrats, and Die Neue Zeit is now upholding the Scheidemann policy of co-operating with the Kaiser.

Deputy Bernstein begins by saying:

"President Wilson's answer to the Pope's peace note contains sentences that may be construed as meaning that the Government of the United States will not make any peace with Germany as long as the political constitution of Germany is not altered in a democratic sense and the present ruling officials replaced by others."

Dr. Bernstein quotes at length from the President's message and points out that leading members of the majority Socialist group in Germany protested as vigorously as the Pan Germans against what they called Wilson's unjustified interference in their internal affairs, and continues:

"Here we shall chiefly concern ourselves with the question of how the Social Democracy is to judge on principle attempts made from abroad to take a hand in the internal affairs of its own country. If the Social Democracy occupies the standpoint of the unconditional sovereignty of the States, can it demand a right for the nation that it denies to individuals?

"To put the question is to answer it. The absolute independence of States is just as irreconcilable with the Socialist conception of society as is the absolute independence of individuals. The Socialist idea of liberty is not rooted in any way of looking at the world that thinks of men outside of their more or less organized societies, hordes, tribes, peoples, nations, and vainly offers them the possibility of more than a mere animal-existence outside of such society.

"But in the more advanced stages of human development there is no absolute isolation, and consequently no absolute lack of obligations. Particularly in our period of widely extended commerce is the idea of unbounded freedom of action for individual nations a monstrosity. No matter how loose is the connection between nations, no matter how little real claim it has to the name union, so frequently applied to it, there are so many threads of diverse kinds running between nations and nations that within the circle of civilization none of them can say that what it does or does not do does not concern any of the others. Obligations, partly of an ideal, partly of a material nature, exist among all of them, and these obligations are expressed in the legal relations of the nations to each other by the corresponding agreements and securities.

"Of course, it is a question of its own whether the premises with which President Wilson justifies his demand are correct or not. The admissibility of his remarks in this connection depends upon whether he can furnish evidence of their correctness or can support himself upon generally recognized facts. But this question of facts has nothing to do with the question of the principle of the right to make such a demand.

"I must prove my right to designate private persons or governments as violent disturbers of the peace by producing actual evidence. My right to insist upon measures of protection against violent disturbers of the peace is indisputable, and is certainly all the greater when it is a matter of protecting entire peoples against disturbers or threateners of the peace."

Dr. Bernstein devotes considerable space to justifying President Wilson's "intervention" in German politics by summarising the history of Europe from 1814 to 1914, and pointing out how intervention by foreign powers in the internal affairs of other nations had been the rule rather than the exception from the time of the combination against Napoleon down to Austria-Hungary's ultimatum of July 23, 1914, which constituted a drastic interference in the domestic affairs of Serbia.

After remarking that the evil of the Holy Alliance of the early part of the last century consisted in its efforts to perpetuate autocracy in Europe and resist all attempts to advance democracy among the nations, he says:

"What President Wilson proclaims is the very opposite. His answer to the Papal note asserts that for him it is a matter of helping the peoples to win their independence and to withdraw foreign politics from the influence of irresponsible and militarily-minded elements. This answer wants to be understood as an expression of what is felt by all the nations fighting against Germany today, and as these nations make up three-quarters of the civilized world, Wilson considers himself entitled to use this answer as a means for presenting to the German people a sort of an either—or: Either become democratic and then immediately obtain a peace along the lines of the Papal circular, or the war will go on to complete exhaustion.

"The intervention in Germany's political Constitution, included in this declaration ought not to be understood as a dictatorial demand directed by one individual nation against another, but as the formulation of a majority resolution of the civilized nations regarding the conditions of a future peaceful dwelling together of the peoples."

The Deputy concludes by asserting that President Wilson is really putting the question up to the German people itself to decide whether it prefers the winning of a non-imperialistic democracy to having the war drag along without any end in sight, and he adds that, although all sorts of technical objections may be raised to this way of putting the question, there is no principle in international law that militates against it.

AMERICAN IN AUTO KILLED NEAR BORDER

Mexican Bandits Believed to Have Shot Gordon Parmalee; Companion Wounded.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Dec. 29.—Gordon Parmalee was killed and Charles Greenslade, paymaster for the Borderland Sugar Corporation, was slightly wounded today when their automobile was fired upon from the brush one mile south of Llano Grande Station, near Mercedes, Texas, presumably by Mexican bandits.

Greenslade speeded up the car and escaped. Sheriff A. Y. Baker of Hidalgo County and deputies, with a number of citizens' posses, are searching for the bandits.

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Special Candy Attractions for New Year

EUREKA MOTTO VERSE CANDY—This offering consists of a FIVE-POUND BOX of Eureka Mixed Candy, comprising French Creams, Bon Bons, Chocolates and novelty sweets in splendid variety, together with one package of Rose Mottoes and one package of Fringe Mottoes, with a goodly supply of verses, all complete for your New Year Party. Our regular $1.95 goods. PRICE $1.19

HIGH-GRADE MOTTO VERSE CANDY—This offering is composed of a FIVE-POUND BOX of our High Grade Assorted Chocolates, presented in a variety which is the delight of all candy lovers, also one package of Rose Mottoes and one package of Fringe Mottoes, with a goodly supply of verses, all ready for your New Year Party. Our reg. $2.30 goods. Extra Special. PRICE COMPLETE $1.69

SHARP REDUCTION ON TRINKET GOODIES—These handsomely lacquered wooden boxes supplied with hinge cover, lock and key. They are filled with choice sweets. The smaller ones will make splendid pencil boxes for the kiddies, the larger ones glove cases for the dressing table. Those formerly sold at 49c, now reduced to 29c
The 69c values, now reduced to 49c

THE BOX OF CANDY YOU WILL FEEL PROUD TO HAVE YOUR CARD ACCOMPANY WHEN YOU PRESENT IT AS A NEW YEAR GIFT PACKAGE—GOLD SEAL ASSORTED CHOCOLATES or Bon Bons and Chocolates—The masterpieces of candycraft; every sweet a gem of delicious perfection, beautifully put up in rich, artistically decorated containers. Packages De Luxe, $2.50 and $1.25

"For the Boys Under the Colors"

REGIMENTAL SWEETS—Package contains ¾-Lb. Box Barley Sugar Cuts, 4 varieties of delicious Mint confections, ½-Lb. Box Assorted Chocolates, ¾-Lb. Box Sour Lemon Drops, 2 Cakes Milk Chocolate, 1 Cake of Sweet Chocolate, 1 Package of Loft Peps, 2 Packages Chewing Gum. PACKAGE COMPLETE $1.25

Address Mail Orders to 400 Broome St., New York City.
Your Remittance Must Include Delivery Charges.

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED PARLAYS—Big bar of Nougat, made with the finest California Honey dipped in rich Caramel, rolled in Chopped Pecan Nuts and luxuriously covered with our World Renowned Premium Milk Chocolate. Each bar a dainty candy lunch in itself. POUND BOX 64c

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New York's Most Delightful Attraction

To dine at Churchill's is to enjoy one of New York's most pleasant attractions. In atmosphere, cuisine, entertainment and appointments Churchill's fully meets the anticipations naturally created by its reputation as New York's premier restaurant.

Special Dinner $1.50

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Operate your boilers one day each week with the coal saved during the other six days by using

COMBUSTO DRAFT SYSTEM

Science—plus common sense—applied to the problem of fuel economy. The principles upon which Combusto Draft System is based are endorsed by U. S. Government experts in the Bureau of Mines. The gases rising from the fuel bed are UTILIZED instead of escaping up the chimney unconsumed. Can be installed on any boiler or furnace in a few minutes' time.

Read this letter

267-269 Fifth Ave., New York.

Gentlemen:

Referring to the Combusto Devices installed on our furnaces by you some time ago, we have kept a careful record of the coal consumption before and after our furnaces were equipped with this Device, and are pleased to report that the saving in the consumption of fuel is nearer 20% than 10%, which you guaranteed upon the installation of your Combusto Devices. Our Engineer also reports that there is a much less percentage of hard clinkers than there was before this installation was made. Yours very truly,

(Signed) BURTON BROS. & CO.

If a dealer offered you coal at 10% to 30% reduction, would you hesitate? When we guarantee the same result, why hesitate?

Over 25,000 in use. Write, call or phone Circle 1876.

COMBUSTO DEVICES CORPORATION
COMBUSTION EFFICIENCY ENGINEERS
250 West 54th Street, New York

TELLS WHOLE STORY OF SINKING U-BOAT

Destroyers Fanning and Nicholson Dropped Depth Charges, Bringing Submarine to Surface

SANK IN A FEW MINUTES

Four Officers and 35 Sailors Surrender and Receive Chivalrous Treatment—British Praise.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Full details of the destruction by American destroyers of a German submarine and the capture of its crew, made public today by the Navy Department, show that the destroyers Fanning and Nicholson were the warships engaged. The incident was reported Nov. 24, but few facts were given at the time.

The submarine was sunk, the Navy Department's story of the affair indicates, as it was preparing to attack a merchant ship flotilla convoyed by the destroyers.

The Navy Department's full story of the incident follows:

"At about 4:10 P. M., while escorting a convoy, Coxswain David D. Loomis, lookout of the Fanning, sighted a small periscope some distance off the port bow, extending about a foot out of water, and visible for only a few seconds. The Fanning immediately headed for the spot, and about three minutes after the periscope had been sighted dropped a depth charge. The Nicholson also speeded to the position of the submarine, which appeared to be heading toward a merchant vessel in the convoy, and dropped another depth charge.

"At that moment the submarine's conning tower appeared on the surface between the Nicholson and the convoy, and the Nicholson fired three shots from her stern gun. The bow of the submarine came up rapidly. She was down by the stern, but righted herself and seemed to increase her speed. The Nicholson cleared, the Fanning headed for the U-boat, firing from the bow gun. After the third shot, the crew of the submarine all came on deck and held up their hands, the submarine surrendering at 4:20 P. M.

"The Fanning approached the submarine to pick up the prisoners, with destroyers keeping their batteries trained on the boat. A line was got to the submarine, but in a few minutes she sank. The line was let go, and the crew of the U-boat jumped into the water and swam to the Fanning.

Overboard to Succor Prisoner.

"Although the crew all wore life preservers," the statement continues, "a number of them were exhausted when they reached the side of the destroyer. As the submarine sank, five or six men were caught by the radio aerial and carried below the surface before they disentangled themselves. Ten of the men were so weak that lines had to be passed under their arms to haul them aboard. One man was in such a condition that he could not even hold the line thrown him. Chief Pharmacist's mate Elzer Harwell and Coxswain Francis G. Connor (N. N. V.) jumped overboard after this man and secured a line under his arms. When he was hauled aboard every effort was made to resuscitate him, but he died in a few minutes. The four officers of the submarine and the thirty-five members of the crew were all taken prisoners.

"After being taken on board the prisoners were given hot coffee and sandwiches. Though kept under strict guard they seemed contented, and after a short time commenced to sing. To make them comfortable the crew of the destroyer gave them their warm coats and heavy clothing.

"The German officers said the first depth charge had wrecked the machinery of the submarine and caused her to sink to a considerable depth. To make them

"The submarine bore no number nor distinguishing mark. She was, however, identified by lifebelts and by statements of an officer and men of the crew. One of the lifebelts, the reports said, had 'Kaiser' marked on one side and 'Gott' on the other.

"The Fanning proceeded to port and transferred her prisoners under guard. As they were leaving in small boats the Germans gave three cheers. The commanding officer of the Fanning read the burial service over the body of the dead German sailor, and the destroyer proceeded to sea and buried him with full military honors.

"In his report the commander of the Fanning praises the conduct of his officers and crew and gives particular credit to Lieutenant Walter O. Henry, officer of the deck, and to Coxswain Loomis, who sighted the periscope. He also commends Pharmacist's Mate Harwell and Coxswain Connor, who jumped overboard to save the drowning German.

Praised by British Commander.

"The British Commander in Chief, under whom the destroyers were operating, said this in his report to the British Admiralty: 'The whole affair reflects credit on the discipline and training of the United States flotilla,' and added that the incident showed that the Fanning is a man-of-war in the best sense of the term, well disciplined and organized and ready for immediate action. He also praises her commander, Lieutenant A. S. Carpender, and commends Lieutenant Henry, Coxswain Loomis, Pharmacist's Mate Harwell, and Coxswain Connor. The British Admiral also commended the prompt action of the Nicholson, which, he says, completed the success of its sister ship. The Nicholson was commanded by Lieutenant G. H. Fort. The British Admiralty sent a telegram to the commander in Chief directing him to express to the commanding officer, officers and men of the Fanning, its high appreciation of their successful action against enemy submarines.'

"Vice Admiral Sims, commanding the American forces operating in European waters, commended the officers and men of the Fanning and Nicholson. Coxswain Loomis was advanced to the next higher rating in recognition of his vigilance in sighting the periscope."

The Navy Department gave out the addresses of the officers of the destroyer Fanning as follows:

Lieutenant Carpender, commanding, George Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Lieutenant G. H. Fort, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Walter O. Henry, care N. F. Milloy, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Lieutenant Robert B. Carney, 918 South Forty-eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Ensign John A. Vincent, 420 The Rookery, Chicago.

Coxswain D. D. Loomis, Sage, Mich.

Chief Pharmacist's Mate Elzer Harwell, Scotts Hill, Tenn.

Coxswain Francis G. Connor, National Naval Volunteers, 169 Delaware Avenue, Jersey City.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, said today that the Navy Department was without confirmation of the newspaper reports that an American steamer had sunk a U-boat and that four U-boats had been captured by American destroyers when the U-boats came to the surface for air.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 29.—Lieutenant Arthur S. Carpender is a son of Mrs. John Neilson Carpender of New Brunswick. Lieutenant Carpender was graduated from Annapolis in 1908. He has been in command of the Fanning since last February. Lieutenant Carpender married Miss Helena Neilson of New Brunswick.

SWISS FINE A PRINCESS.

Wife of Bavarian Noble Punished for Hoarding Foodstuffs.

GENEVA, Dec. 29.—The Princess von Wrede, wife of a chamberlain in the entourage of the King of Bavaria, has been condemned by a court at Vevey to pay a fine of $100 and costs for buying up and storing large quantities of foodstuffs in her villa at Territet, contrary to Swiss law. The Princess, sometimes accompanied by the Prince, is said to have scoured the country around Montreux in an automobile purchasing food, which has been confiscated by the authorities.

M'ADOO ENDS ALL RAIL COMPACTS

Continued from Page One.

scribed in the proclamation of the President, of which proclamation and order officers, agents, and employes of said transportation system are to take immediate and careful notice. In addition to the provisions therein contained, it is,

UNTIL FURTHER ORDER, DIRECTED THAT

1. All officers, agents, and employees of such transportation system may continue in the performance of their present regular duties, reporting to the same officers as theretofore and on the same terms of employment.

2. Any officer, agent, or employe desiring to retire from his employment shall give the usual and seasonable notice to the proper officer to the end that there may be no interruption or impairment of the transportation service required for the successful conduct of the war and the needs of general commerce.

3. All transportation systems covered by said proclamation and order shall be operated as a national system of transportation, the common and national needs being in all instances held paramount to any actual or supposed corporate advantage. All terminals, ports, locomotives, rolling stock, and other transportation facilities are to be fully utilized to carry out this purpose without regard to ownership.

4. The designation of routes by shippers is to be disregarded when speed and efficiency of transportation service may thus be promoted.

5. Traffic agreements between carriers must not be permitted to interfere with expeditious movements.

6. Through routes which have not heretofore been established because of short hauling or other causes are to be established and used whenever expedition and efficiency of traffic will thereby be promoted; and if difficulty is experienced in such through routing, notice thereof shall by carriers or shippers or both be given at once to the Director by wire.

7. Existing schedules or rates and outstanding orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission are to be observed, but any such schedules or rates or orders as may hereafter be found to conflict with the purposes of said proclamation or with this order shall be brought immediately by wire to the attention of the Director.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

New York and Chicago Terminals.

The supplemental statement, in which specific mention is made of the New York and Chicago terminal conditions, reads:

Director General of Railroads McAdoo announced today that, pending the organization of a permanent staff, he had requested Walker D. Hines of New York to act as assistant pro tempore to the Director General of Railroads. Mr. Hines has accepted the appointment.

In like manner the Director General has appointed Alfred H. Smith of New York as assistant pro tempore to the Director General of Railroads, in charge of transportation in the trunk line territory east of Chicago and north of the Ohio and the Potomac Rivers.

The Director General has called upon all Presidents of railroads to take up vigorously and at once with all railroads in their respective territories the matter of common use of terminals and parallel lines, wiping out all competitive prohibitions, if any survive, and waiving any competitive control or solicitation of traffic.

The Director General has specifically requested that all terminal facilities in the Chicago district be perfected, in so far as capacity and efficiency will be promoted, as a unit, and that all railroads having terminals in New York take up promptly the question of pooling dock, car floats, lighters and other facilities for distributing traffic in New York Harbor, including marketing facilities now controlled by individual railroads.

The Director General also requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to have its railroad inspectors make an immediate investigation of conditions existing on all the trunk line railroads in Eastern territory, and to submit a report at the earliest possible moment.

The Director General is instructing that the Presidents of the Pennsylvania, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Lackawanna, New Jersey Central, and Lehigh Valley Railroads make an immediate study of the terminal facilities on the New Jersey waterfront at Port of New York and to report as quickly as possible what rearrangements of passenger and freight train operations could be made that would increase the efficiency of these terminals.

Reject Labor Demands.

The paragraph in Mr. McAdoo's order directing all officers, agents, and employes of the railroads involved not to withdraw from their present employment without giving notice, in order that transportation might not be interrupted, brought to the front again the discussion of the labor problems involved.

Representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods, before the Government took control, demanded an increase of 40 per cent. in wages, and it was learned today that this had been rejected by the railroad executives when they realized that Government control was inevitable.

President Wilson has asked the labor leaders to withhold any demands upon the Government while the plans for Federal control were being formed. In the original demand the railroad executives had been asked for a reply by Dec. 31, but a thirty days' delay was voted by the labor leaders when the Government stepped in.

The last of the representatives of the brotherhoods left Washington today and it was reported that no renewal of the demand would be made for some time, in view of the vigorous manner in which Mr. McAdoo had taken up the work and the certainty that plans for the operation and financing of the national system would demand his full energies.

There was no feeling here, however, that the Government would run counter to trouble in its later relations with the brotherhoods. The question of wages probably will be left in abeyance until the preliminary work of organization has been completed.

Conferences with Commissioners Wooley, Anderson, and Meyer of the Interstate Commerce Commission; H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator; Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Chairman of the War Industries Board, and Senator Cummins of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee made heavy demands today upon Mr. McAdoo's time. Members of the Railroads' War Board devoted their time to the preparation of suggestions and reports requested by the new Director General.

Mr. Garfield sought the aid of Mr. McAdoo in bringing about relief in districts where there is a severe coal shortage, and it is understood renewed requests for priority for coal which he had failed to obtain from Judge Lovett, Director of Priorities. The question of restricting nonessentials, it is understood, was taken up with Mr. Garfield and Mr. Willard, but no definite action determined upon.

Senator Cummins, who is said to object to the basis on which President Wilson provided in his proclamation for the remuneration of the railroads, put his protest before Mr. McAdoo and left the office without commenting on his visit. The President and Mr. McAdoo, it has been intimated, are satisfied that no effective opposition to the legislation which will be asked will develop now that the Government's plan for operation of the railroads is under full swing.

Push New Organization.

A full realization of the magnitude of the program which Mr. McAdoo has mapped out for the Government came tonight with the issuance of his order for the thoroughgoing unification of all lines and facilities.

Railroad executives who have been delegated to aid temporarily in the organization got to work immediately and directions were sent by wire to the committees which have been organized in the various districts of the country as mapped out by the War Department.

Quick action was urged in regard to pooling of all terminal facilities in New York and Chicago, once it became apparent that the Government was going to merge all railroad properties, no matter how valuable to private owners, in the effort to obtain the highest transportation efficiency.

Railroad men said tonight that every effort would be made to hasten the preparation of plans for the common use of terminal facilities in New York, as directed by Mr. McAdoo, and within a short time it is probable that practically all of the passenger traffic of roads that were among the chief competitors of the Pennsylvania will be employing its tubes and great terminal station to which the movement of heavy freight shipments is not practicable. In this way it is believed other lines can be left free for freight traffic and increased terminal facilities for freight provided.

A detailed plan leading to such a program is being prepared, it is said, and a similar scheme will be worked out for Chicago and other traffic centres. The committees in each of the districts mentioned have been instructed to prepare data at the earliest moment.

In all traffic centres it will be the purpose to use a single station for passenger traffic as far as possible in the effort to end congestion and facilitate the movement of freight.

There is no general tendency among railroad chiefs here to intimate that the Government will fail in its efforts to end congestion and bring about economies in railway management.

In this connection one railroad official said today that he believed the Government would succeed if it omitted politics from the scheme.

"Once you lock the railroads into a great combination such as now is proposed," he said, "you will never be able to unlock them, and the public won't want it either.

"The existing organizations will be destroyed, and in effecting economies much of the machinery necessary to the individual railroad when competition was demanded will be eliminated. I don't think it would be economic after this huge combination is formed to go back to the old conditions.

Sees End to Ferryboats.

"I don't think, either, that once a great terminal station like the Pennsylvania is turned over to all passenger traffic that the public would ever stand silent and see any other arrangement. There will be no more traveling across the river by ferryboat, once it is eliminated.

"If the combination of railroads gives more efficient and convenient service as may be the case with the laws withdrawn which have hampered the railroads in the past, the public will never sit by and see a return to the old conditions. And as for the stockholders, I am convinced that they would much rather have an arrangement by which the Government would assure a certain income."

Among railroad men it was admitted that the Government, by the wholesale elimination of freight solicitors, traffic experts, and other agencies essential while laws demanding competitive methods were in force, would make great economies possible. It was declared also that the Government would eliminate advertising and might close down ticket offices other than those in stations.

There are at present about 8,000 employes in the traffic and the freight soliciting departments of the railroads.

That the Government would make money on the railroads above the amount guaranteed railroad men would not admit, asserting that no definite idea could be obtained until they were able to see how the Government's scheme of combining the properties worked out in the early days of the regulation.

Announcement was made today that the Operating Committee of the Eastern railroads, which has been endeavoring to break up the freight congestion in the Pittsburgh district, would move its offices to Washington, where it would be in closer touch with the Railroads War Board.

Fixes Priority Blame.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, (Associated Press.)—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee at a special hearing today drew from Chairman Hall of the commission the statement that the Government's failure to centralize priority administration was largely responsible for freight congestion.

Chairman Hall took occasion to exonerate Chairman Lovett of the Priority Board of blame in connection with the issuance of unnecessary orders, placing responsibility on the action of the boards, in the War and Navy Departments, as well as with the Shipping Board, which designate what freight for these departments is to be moved first.

"Couldn't the President have improved the situation last July by having these priority orders pass through one man?" asked Senator Kellogg.

"You can draw your own conclusions as well as I can," Chairman Hall replied.

The head of the Railroad Commission, in response to questions regarding the probable expenditure that would result from Government control of the railroads, said he believed the plan could be carried out without great cost. No money might be needed at once, he said, except for additional terminal facilities at some points.

The hearings will be resumed on Monday, when Chairman Hall will continue his statement.

TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS END.

System Resulting from Years of Competition Swept Into Discard.

It was pointed out here last night that the section of Director General McAdoo's first order which, more than all others, brought home to railroad men the change that had taken place was that section which declared that traffic agreements between railroads should not be allowed to hinder the expeditious movement of freight.

There have been for many years between roads and groups of roads agreements providing for exchange of "courtesies" and other things which worked for the good of the roads making the agreements, and that meant against the affected roads not in the agreements. It has often been charged that the difficulties in which many roads have become entangled did not mean that those who planned them had defects of business vision when they saw traffic ahead, but that competing roads were able to prevent, by agreements with other roads, their getting what appeared to be their full share.

It has often been said that the Wabash offers an example of a road that suffered by agreements of other roads. The laws of supply and demand will not explain why the elaborate Pittsburgh terminal scheme was never a success. It is an open secret that two of the big Eastern systems have for years been ready to seize upon things which would hurt the other.

While, of course, there have been some traffic agreements, which would under Government control not be changed, because they had no other motive than to push traffic along, a great many of the traffic agreements are shining examples of the working of the competitive system. Railroad men have been trained all their lives to get the business for their lines without regard to whether another line could haul part of the business more quickly, and consequently often without regard for the good of the public. These agreements are given as one of the reasons why the Railroads War Board could not succeed in its efforts to operate the roads of the nation as an altruistic continental system. The board couldn't oust the spirit of selfishness so long as the individual roads had to look out for their income and get it in the way they had learned.

The order of Mr. McAdoo means that whatever traffic agreements between roads, with interests correlating against other roads, that would move freight one hour slower than another line will not count in the future. It means that railroad men have got to forget their learning of a lifetime in getting traffic for their lines and to move the traffic for the good of the traffic instead of for the good of their roads.

BAR UNLOADING DELAYS.

Authorities Would Put Embargo on Dilatory Consignees.

Embargoes against consignees who fail to unload cars promptly and the elimination of street car service on West Street to leave that thoroughfare free for trucks were among the recommendations made in a report yesterday by the joint committee of representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey, and the Public Service Commission of New York, named to effect improvement in the car congestion situation at this port.

The members of the committee, James S. Harlan of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Ralph W. E. Donges of the New Jersey Commission, and Travis H. Whitney of the New York Commission, held a conference yesterday with officials of railroads entering New York, among them General Manager Fripp of the New York Central, General Superintendent Meredith of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, General Superintendent Krick of the Pennsylvania Railroad, General Manager Rine of the Lackawanna, Vice President Parsons of the Erie Railroad, and Vice President Blenniger of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. At the conclusion of the conference the following report on the New York Harbor situation was issued:

"The most serious problem in connection with the prompt handling of traffic is the speeding up of unloading by consignees. Inspectors of the joint committee are devoting their attention toward getting after consignees who do not unload promptly. There was discussed the possibility of embargoes against special and individual consignees who are persistent offenders.

"The representatives of the railroads also pointed out the difficulty arising from the bad trucking conditions on the streets of New York City, which have been particularly bad since the late snowstorm. They agreed that some improvement could be had along the west side if operation of the storage battery line on West Street was discontinued and the street put in such condition as not to cause hardship to the trucks. Repeated instances have happened where trucks have been stuck in the tracks in such a way as to tie up all north and south traffic.

"Another difficulty being experienced is in getting an adequate supply of labor to unload the shipments coming in. This was accentuated over Christmas by the failure of laborers to show up for work. In one instance one of the railroads reported that for a period of four days some 60 per cent. of its labor failed to report for work.

"Present plans of the joint committee contemplate that inspectors be assigned to the various terminals, so that each morning they can ascertain the names of the consignees who have not taken their consignments promptly and get in touch with those consignees at once in the name of the joint committee and insist upon immediate removal. If this, together with the notice from the joint committee, which has already been made public, fails to produce results, the consignee is to be reported for more drastic action."

WHERE RAILROADS CAN SAVE.

"Through Billing" Plan Would Cut Out a Vast Amount of Duplication.

While Director General McAdoo faces serious problems of rising costs and labor scarcity on the railroads, in a general way, there is one department of the operation of the railroads in which the Government control is expected to effect an economy both in costs and labor—that is, in putting into effect through billing of freight and reduction of accounting.

For many years railway economists and accountants have strongly favored a reduction in the accounting made necessary by supplying detailed way bills and other statistical statements to connecting lines, at great expense and of questioned benefit. For instance, if a shipment is sent from New York to San Francisco, and shifts from the first road to a second at Pittsburgh, to a third at Chicago, and to a fourth at Denver, each road must receive a "transfer" for the shipment, and a copy of each bill must go to one or more general offices. This means an immense amount of labor for the general offices as well as the local stations.

One of the plans the railroad Presidents who are acting as advisers to Director General McAdoo are expected to recommend is that the supplying of detailed way bills be done away with, and that connecting roads be supplied by the first road with merely a record of way bills, perhaps by a system of numbers, instead of complete way bills. This would be in line with through routing of freight from shipping point to destination. Whether the plan will call for one or two great national freight offices, or whether there will be a modification of the present system, either would mean an immense saving in clerical work. This factor is believed to offer to Mr. McAdoo the greatest opportunity he has for cutting expenses.

The main reasons for the detailed account of freight by the different roads is to check up a proper division of the freight receipts. With the Government guaranteeing the roads a certain return and with the impossibility of their earning more, the chief excuse for the complicated system of accounting disappears.

Even with due consideration of the financial interests of the roads, the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers recently adopted resolutions calling attention to the great waste of the prevailing system of railway accounting, and saying in part:

"Too much consideration cannot be given to the establishment of through billing when through rates are provided and simplified percentages are provided for apportionment of the revenue. This matter is now receiving the attention of the highest executive officers and accounting officers should take an active interest in preparing data for consideration of such executives which will demonstrate to them the increased cost and the delay to traffic which results from junction billing, and should also show the burdens which are transferred from agencies to audit offices by the inauguration of interline billing when percentages are not provided.

"This association has been active for years in its endeavor to secure through rates and simplified divisions, and every advantage should be taken of the present opportunity, as economies of operation and conservation of man power are sure to result from the extension of interline billing when percentage bases of division can be used.

"In the agencies much labor can be eliminated by the abolishment of detailed forwarded reports and reducing such reports to merely a record of waybills made, by numbers, and giving the auditor sufficient record to check the reporting of the way bill by receiving agent.

"In the matter of billing, the committee would strongly recommend the use of a separate way bill for each shipment, as being the means whereby, when desired, all the documents necessary for the transportation, accounting, and collection of charges, or a particular shipment can be prepared in one operation, as well as facilitating the movement of freight with the billing and making way bills more legible by reason of having only one shipment on each way bill. Consideration should also be given to the elimination of duplicate auditing of inter-line accounts, two or more roads accepting the audit of one carrier, covering both passenger and freight business, so that the audit of one carrier will be sufficient to protect the interests of both.

"Under the present conditions every effort should be made to strengthen our forces—both in general offices and at local stations—by the use of mechanical devices. It is not practicable for this committee to go into the details with respect to the merits of the various kinds of machines, as the adaptability of such machines can best be determined by study of local conditions. The principle governing the installation should be kept clearly in mind—that mechanical devices that may be operated by female clerks, without extensive experience, should be used wherever practicable to release experienced men to take care of the more technical part of the work with which they are familiar. As examples—computing machines may be used for figuring extensions and footing on way bills—permitting revision clerks to devote their entire time to the revision of rates. Such machines may also be used for making extensions on shipping orders and way billing machines for preparing way bills, reducing to a considerable extent the work performed by experienced rate clerks."

The English Government war operation of the railroads, after which the American plan follows in many respects, has accomplished sweeping reductions in accounting.

In summarizing his study of the English Government operation of the roads Mr. McKenzie, an English expert, says:

"The responsible men on our railways recognise that the problems in railway management and control raised by the war will not altogether come to an end when the war is over. A new era has begun in railway management, and it will be impossible to go back completely to pre-war conditions. Even if it were possible, it would be highly undesirable. While no definite schemes have yet been arranged, it can safely be foretold that there will be greater unity of administration when peace returns than in the old days before war came. Co-operation has proved to be better than cut-throat competition. The Railway Executive Committee of today is almost certain to develop into a permanent central body, which will act as the coherer, the organizer, and the Supreme Court of Appeal among railways themselves when rival schemes threaten conflict. This central body will promote economy of effort. It will prevent extravagant and excessive competition, and it will, if wisely guided, hold the scales evenly between the triple claims of the railway proprietors, the railway employes, and the general public.

ANNUL PASSENGER TRAINS.

Reading Road May Be Used Almost Exclusively for Freight.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Many passenger trains on the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia & Reading, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads are to be anulled as a result of the Government assuming control of the lines. The first formal announcement to this effect was made today by the Philadelphia & Reading officials. The company issued a statement to the effect that "to facilitate the handling of Government material and troops a great number of passenger trains on the entire system will be annulled, effective at once."

Officials of the other roads asserted that there would be wholesale slashing of the schedules, and that passenger traffic would be reduced to a minimum.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 29.—The Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company today announced that a great number of passenger trains on the entire system will be annulled, effective at once, in order to conserve fuel, motive power, and men and to facilitate the handling of Government material and troops.

It is intimated here that the Reading will be used largely for coal and freight and that the Pennsylvania road will handle almost all of the passenger traffic, as well as maintaining its present freight service.

BROTHERHOODS NOT ALARMED

Lee Declares the Government Will Deal Fairly in Wage Matters.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—When told that the railroads had definitely refused the demand of their organized employes for a 40 per cent. increase in pay, W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, gave out the following statement:

"We did not expect any railroad management to grant our request for increased wages when presented, since all prior requests have been refused. We knew our wage proposal would finally go to and be settled by the Government, and we are confident that the Government will recognize that employes cannot maintain the standard of living existing before the war on present wages. We are as confident of fair treatment under Government operation of railroads as we secured under former methods.

"I feel positive that if the Government makes a success of handling the railroads during the war they will never again pass to private ownership."

The four brotherhood chiefs will go to Washington again next week to confer with Mr. McAdoo, presumably in regard to wages and operation of the railroads.

WAGE INCREASE FOR CLERKS.

Northern Pacific and Chicago & North Western Add to Pay Roll.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 29.—An increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of 15,000 unorganized employes of the Northern Pacific Railroad and of 500 employes of the Northern Express Company, effective Jan. 1, was announced by President Hannaford today. Last night a similar increase to 3,500 clerks and station employes was granted. Today's grant will add $1,500,000 to the company's annual payroll. The majority of those who will participate in the increase are clerks, telegraphers, and section laborers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Wage increases of 13½ per cent. and shorter working hours have been granted to telegraphers, station agents, and towermen of the Chicago & North Western Railroad, it was announced today. Two thousand men are affected.

McADOO'S EXPERT AIDS.

Smith and Hines in the Railroad Business from Their Boyhood.

Alfred H. Smith, named by the Director General of Railroads as his temporary assistant, has been President of the New York Central system since 1914. He entered the service of the New York Central in 1902 as General Superintendent; he was made Vice President and General Manager the next year, and served in that post until he was made President.

He was born in 1864 and entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Central in 1879 as an office boy. He served as Superintendent of the Kalamazoo division of that road in 1890 and 1891; of the Lansing division in 1892 and 1893; of the Franklin division from 1894 to 1897, and of the Michigan division from 1898 to 1901, when he was made General Superintendent.

Mr. Smith is one of the best known railroad men in the United States, and enjoys the distinction of being one of three railroad Presidents in the country receiving a salary of $75,000 a year. Mr. Smith is a member of the Canadian Railroad War Board, and Chairman of the Eastern Railroad Presidents. Under his direction the New York Central has maintained its equipment to a point, where, with the Pennsylvania, it has set a world standard.

Walker D. Hines is one of the best known railroad attorneys in the country. He has for several years been one of the leading counsel in the presentation of rate cases to the Interstate Commerce Commission. He is general counsel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Chairman of that road's Executive Committee. He has been a railroad attorney practically all his life. Born in 1870, he entered the Law Department of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in 1893; he became assistant chief attorney of that road in 1897 and First Vice President in 1900. He has been chief counsel for the Santa Fe since 1906, when he moved to New York.

SNOWSTORM IN EUROPE.

Traffic in France and Spain Tied Up—Madrid in Darkness.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—A heavy snow is continuing to fall throughout France. Even in the extreme south, in the regions of Toulouse, Bayonne, and Toulon, a snowstorm is in progress. The snowfall in the Vosges was particularly heavy and the temperature in that district has dropped below zero. All railway communication has been delayed by the storm.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—Extreme cold weather prevails over Northern Spain, the cold wave extending as far south as Madrid, where the Cortes omitted yesterday's session because of lack of fuel to warm the Chambers, the supply having been held up by snow blockades. The Madrid gas works used up their last reserves of coal last night and the capital was in darkness after 2 A. M., when all the newspapers hastily closed their forms and went to press.

Railway communication with the coal districts has been almost entirely cut off by the snowfall, which has reached unusual depths in the mountainous regions of the province of Santander.

Won't Guard German Archives.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 29.—The Chilean Government has declined to permit the Chilean Ministers to Brazil, Ecuador and Bolivia to take charge of the archives of the German legations in those countries.

LABORITES ASSAIL BRITISH FOOD POLICY

Congress Protests Against "the Sufferings Unnecessarily Inflicted."

DEMANDS EQUAL RATIONING

One Delegate Says the Government Is "Playing Into the Hands of the American Ring."

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The national convention of the trades unions, the Labor Party, and the War Emergency Workers passed resolutions today protesting against "the sufferings now being unnecessarily inflicted upon the mass of urban consumers by the prolonged delay of the Government in organizing an equitable system of distribution of the supplies of food," and demanding equal sharing among all families, without distinction as to wealth or class, with compulsory rationing.

Robert Smillie, of the Miners' Union, warned the Government, in moving the resolution, that "a grave crisis is arising in the country and may break out unless the Government endeavors to act fairly to all."

"I hope the Government will take it," said Mr. Smillie, "that we put this forward as a grave warning to them. If they do not carry out at once the spirit of the resolution they may take it for granted that the workers of the country are no longer going to stand having their wives and children waiting outside shop doors, almost begging for food to be sold to them."

Dr. Marion Phillips of the Executive Committee of the Women's Labor League said that unless steps were taken to improve present conditions infant mortality would rise to a point which had never been reached before.

The whole policy of the Government, a representative of the Dock Workers' Union asserted, had been to "play into the hands of the American ring. Talk of food control—there will soon be nothing left to control," he said.

John Clynes, a labor member of the House of Commons, said that the Government had not gone as far as the Food Ministry desired and that if the conference could do something to push the Government further it would be most pleasing to the Ministry. He insisted that much had been done already to reduce the price of food, adding that a scheme was being worked out for equal distribution.

Mr. Clynes intimated that the Government was constructing mills for the manufacture of oleomargarine. Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller, was doing his best, he said, to obtain control of the entire output of oleomargarine, butter and similar commodities.

Program to Insure Lasting Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Commenting on yesterday's session of the labor conference, The Daily Chronicle says that the fact that it passed with practical unanimity the statement of war aims submitted to it obviously does not mean that every delegate gave a very active indorsement to every item in the document, remarking that not all the delegates had received instructions from those whom they represented.

"But it does mean," it continues, "that the general tenor and main features of the statement have the assent of British labor behind them."

The Chronicle says that the constitution sketched in the document for the proposed "supernational authority" based on the plan of a league of nations for the prevention of any future war is the most detailed program of the kind behind which any large body of organized public opinion has yet ranged itself.

"It is really a very statesmanlike program," the editorial says, "and both its formulation and its adoption reflect great credit on the British labor movement. Its advocates quite recognize, however, that, while a league of nations is indispensable if future peace is to become an assured and stable fact, some preliminary or concurrent conditions must be satisfied in order to make the league itself genuine and stable. These they enumerate, and among them is the democratization of all States—including, that is, enemy States. By this demand they range themselves in line with President Wilson."

ARTILLERY FIRE GROWS ALONG BRITISH FRONT

Both Berlin and London Note Increased Activity—French Airmen in Raids Around Metz.

BERLIN, Dec. 29, (via London.)—Today's report of the War Office reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria—Toward evening the artillery activity increased in isolated sectors on the Flanders front, south of the Scarpe and near Graincourt and Gonnelieu, east of Nieuport and near Poelcapelle several British reconnoitring attacks broke down.

Front of the German Crown Prince—North of Courtecon our reconnoitering detachments penetrated the French lines and brought back several prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters tonight says:

During the day the hostile artillery has again shown considerable activity at a number of points along our front, especially in the neighborhood of Hargicourt, south and west of Lens and east and northeast of Ypres.

Aviation.—Our airplanes dropped over one hundred bombs on three enemy airdromes north of Lille. Seven hostile machines, four of which fell inside our lines, were brought down by our airplanes; two others were driven down out of control, while four others were shot down by our guns, three falling within our lines. Three of our machines are missing.

The day bulletin said there was nothing to report.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—"There was nothing to report last night with the exception of patrol encounters north of the Chemin des Dames and near Sapigneul," says today's official statement. It continues:

"French aviators last night bombarded the railway station at Mazières-les-Metz and Thionville and German establishments in the vicinity of Vouziéres and Rethel."

The statement issued tonight by the War Office says:

"The cannonade attained a moderate intensity on the greater part of the front and became rather spirited in the region of Beaumont and on the right bank of the Meuse.

"The Belgian communication reads:

"During the last two days there was a moderate artillery activity. We bombarded the enemy organizations in the regions of Tervaete, Dixmude, and Kippe as a retaliation for the bombardment of our trenches and front line communications.

PERSHING VISITS ALBERT.

Is Entertained by Belgian King Near Flanders Front.

HAVRE, Dec. 29.—General Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American expeditionary forces, today visited King Albert of Belgium.

On arriving at a station near the Belgian front, General Pershing was received by the King, who was accompanied by General Ruquoy, Chief of Staff of the Belgian Army, and officers of the King's military suite and a company of infantry with a flag from the Guard of Honor. King Albert conducted General Pershing to the royal residence, where the visitors remained for luncheon.

Later in the day the American commander left the Belgian front after further courtesies had been exchanged.

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SAYS CITIES MUST OWN ALL UTILITIES

Henry Bruere Predicts Control of Railroads Will Aid Municipal Ownership.

LESSON FOR THE PEOPLE

Street Railways, Food, Fuel, and Housing, He Says, Will Some Day Be in Cities' Hands.

The Government management of the railroads is going to be permanent, in the opinion of ex-City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who was the principal speaker last night at the closing session of the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, at which Miss Helen Phelps Stokes presided. With H. W. Laidler, Mr. Bruere addressed the convention on "The Ideal City." The matter of the ownership of the railroads came up when Mr. Bruere spoke of the growing demand of the American people to have the public utilities administered with maximum efficiency.

"The taking over of the railroads," said Mr. Bruere, "will have a vast influence on the development of city governments. The American people have for the first time dealt with economic facts in regard to public utilities. The railroads have been taken over, and the people have assumed the responsibility for their management. No one believes for an instant that it is an expedient due to the war. It is an episodic change which will be permanent.

"At this time, when the railroads occupy a most important place in the life of the country, we are satisfied to see the Government take control of them. We realize that we will obtain better and more effective service under public administration than was possible under the most efficient private management."

The speaker continued to prophesy the coming public control of enterprises now considered exclusively matters for private concerns.

"We think we should have municipal ownership of street railways," he said. "We have taken steps, though not much has as yet been accomplished, in controlling the food supply. Now, while we are scarcely through with the food question, there comes along the problem of fuel that we must attend to. Another problem which the war has brought and which the city of the future will have to consider will be the problem of housing. The city of the future, I believe, will have to find some method of dealing co-operatively with this question.

"The trouble with New York City is that it has outgrown the limits of the present legal authority to do things. The city is bound hand and foot by laws which ought to be more liberal. I think we should have complete municipal home rule for New York so far as is compatible with State and national constitutions. The people should determine on the policies the city shall carry out. Then, there should be some sort of a board to determine the best method of carrying out those policies. And finally, there should be a body of men and women to master the tecnnique of municipal administration who should be retained in office.

"The most promising thing in regard to the development of the city is the growing desire on the part of citizens to get things they want done. I have been greatly heartened in this respect by the Farmers' Alliance of the West. Those fellows have made up their minds to rely on themselves to get what they want, with or without the aid of the Government.

"For the future I see a City Government free to do the things the community needs and wants; a Government responsive not alone to public opinion, but to the sincere public will. I see in this city of the future a community composed of persons who will see that things get done, and who will regard the Government as an instrument to work with and not an outside thing."

H. W. Laidler, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, who took the place of Morris Hillquit, absent because of a bad cold, described the Socialists' idea of an ideal city. He agreed with Mr. Bruere on many points, but insisted that in the management of public utilities the workers themselves should be given a voice. In this connection he took up conditions in the city schools.

"There is very little democracy in our city schools," he said. "We find teachers with very little to say in regard to the curriculum or the spirit of the schools. We find numbers of them ejected from the schools because they do not happen to agree with the politics of some member or other of the Board of Education."

BRUSH SWORN IN AS MAYOR.

New Executive of Mount Vernon, However, Forces a Contest.

There now seems to be no doubt that Dr. Edward F. Brush, Republican, and ex-Mayor of Mount Vernon, will take office as Mayor again on Tuesday next without any opposition at present on the part of Mayor Edwin W. Fiske, who will, however, continue his fight for office in the courts. He will seek to have a recount of the votes.

Ever since the soldier vote was counted the two men have been claiming the election, and Mayor Fiske tied up the proceedings by court orders which on Friday reached the Appellate Division, sitting in Brooklyn. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before word was flashed from Brooklyn that the Appellate Division had upheld the contentions of Dr. Brush. The County Board of Canvass at White Plains, which had been waiting all day to take action, started to certify the result but was halted by an order signed by Justice W. P. Platt staying all further proceedings and making the return on the order to be made yesterday afternoon before Justice Keogh at New Rochelle.

The Fiske forces were in high glee, for they looked for the continuance of these new proceedings to carry the matter over past the first of the year, but the Brush forces had expected some such move, and by arrangement Justice A. S. Tompkins was in his room in the Special Term section of the Court House. He at once signed a peremptory order for the board to forthwith proceed with the canvass of the vote and determine and declare the result. This was served on the board, and in a few minutes the clerk was reading off as official the certification that Edward F. Brush had received 3,316 votes for Mayor of Mount Vernon and Edwin W. Fiske 3,309.

The certificate was issued at once and then the Brush forces hurried to Mount Vernon, and with Dr. Brush went to the home of Justice Isaac N. Mills, and there the oath was administered to Dr. Brush.

STUDENT AVIATOR KILLED.

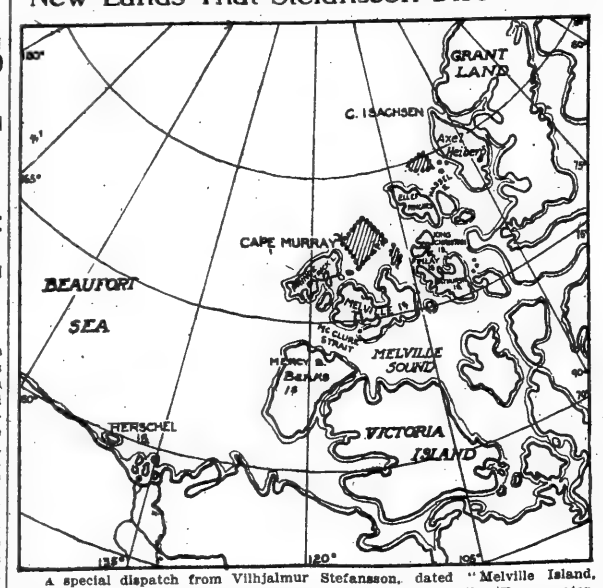
Alden Davison of This City Fell in Practice Flight in Texas.

Alden Davison of this city, a young aviator recently accepted in the army, was killed last Wednesday in a practice flight at Hicks Field, Fort Worth, Texas. He was 22 years of age, the son of Henry J. Davison, interior decorator, and was a direct descendant, through his mother, of the original John Alden family. He was a great-grandson of Thurlow Weed.

Having gone through Andover, young Davison entered Yale, but left there at the end of his freshman year to join the ambulance service in France. A number of his letters, describing his experiences on the west front, were printed last year in The New York Times.

He returned to America after contracting a severe illness. Immediately after his recovery, not many weeks ago, he joined the aviation service and was sent to Texas for training.

New Lands That Stefansson Discovered.



A special dispatch from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, dated "Melville Island, Alaska, Feb. 17, via Fort Yukon, Dec. 20," and published in THE TIMES yesterday, told of the explorer's discovery of two more arctic "lands" in the Summer of last year, in addition to the one which he found in 1915, and described in previous dispatches to THE TIMES from the polar regions.

The present message definitely marks five extreme points of the "first land" for the first time, and gives some latitude-longitude data about the other two lands without setting forth their shape or area with any accuracy.

The three lands, which are shown on this map, lie between Melville Island and Grant Land. The "first land" (discovered in 1915) is the larger one, indicated by the shaded area north of Melville Island.

The "second land" (discovered on June 18, 1916,) is the one lying west of Axel Heiberg Island. Mr. Stefansson chronicles the finding of several smaller islands between Heiberg and this new land.

The "third land," which he discovered on Aug. 3, 1916, lies close to the first, but is evidently much smaller, although Mr. Stefansson gives longitude and latitude for only two points on it, which he styles the "north tip" and the "south tip."

MRS. WHITEHOUSE ON FEDERAL MISSION

Continued from Page One.

the dawn of the millenium: she preached the two points, first, that it was just for women to have the vote, and, second, that there were public interests about which the women knew more than men.

Mrs. Whitehouse is known for her tenacity among the members of the last four New York Legislatures. She worked for two years to get a bill permitting a vote on the suffrage question through at Albany, only to see it defeated in 1915. There were those who thought the cause should wait a while; not so Mrs. Whitehouse. She was at Albany when the Legislature opened in 1916, and again in 1917, to get the necessary passage by two successive Legislatures—and she got it. She was the bane of the existence of Senator Elon R. Brown, Republican leader of the upper house at Albany, who didn't believe in suffrage and didn't mind telling Mrs. Whitehouse and the rest of the world how he felt about it. But she beat the Senator.

By birth, Mrs. Whitehouse is Southern. Her home was in New Orleans until in 1898 she married Norman de R. Whitehouse of New York, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse and known as one of the most eligible bachelors in New York. Before that Vira Boarman—that was her maiden name—had spent several seasons in New York society. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse is at 116 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Whitehouse has differed from President Wilson over the obtaining of suffrage for the women of all the country. She has favored the passage of a Federal amendment; the President has been inclined to leave the matter to the different States. The President did send Mrs. Whitehouse a letter during the campaign last Fall favoring the passage of the New York State suffrage amendment, and Mrs. Whitehouse headed a delegation of 100 suffragists from New York who were granted an audience at the White House last October.

4 HOLIDAYS FOR SOLDIERS.

New York Men Nipped by Frost When Waiting for Trains.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Dec. 29.—With caustic remarks about the "mild and open Winters" of Eastern Long Island boasted by neighboring inhabitants, 2,000 men from the New York City Division boarded special trains today for a four-day leave. Zero temperature and a roaring wind caused many frost-bitten ears and noses among the men without knitted wool helmets while they were waiting for their trains. Friends and relatives apparently had provided the majority of the soldiers here with knitted head coverings, but this did not decrease the discomfort of the remainder.

Officers on duty at the station walked up and down the waiting lines, and picked men with white spots on ears and faces, and ordered them to rub snow on the frostbitten skin. In the morning trains were delayed for an hour by the snowstorm, and the men were kept in their barracks until the time of departure.

Most of the military police received passes today, and much of the guard duty is being performed by substitutes from other organizations.

HISTORIANS ENTER PROTEST

Complain of the "Criminal Scrapping" of Federal Documents.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—A protest against "the criminal scrapping of valuable historical documents from Federal archives" to make room for other papers in the present war emergency was voiced in resolutions adopted today at the conference of historical societies [illegible] part of the American Historical Society.

[illegible] the resolutions that the Lincoln Memorial in Washington be made the temporary storehouse for present war records and other valuable historical papers.

ZEPPELIN FALLS IN THE SEA.

Lost with a Seaplane, According to a Report from Denmark.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A Zeppelin and a seaplane which was accompanying it [illegible] wrecked in the North Sea, according to a Central News dispatch [illegible]enhagen, which quotes advices received there from West Jutland.

The Zeppelin is said to have fallen in flames to the sea.

KAHN ASKS ARMY OF 6,000,000 MEN

California Representative Tells Menorah Convention That Other Wars May Follow.

WOULD CHECK DISLOYALTY

Jacob H. Schiff Sees Restoration of Jewish State in Palestine and Religious Revival.

Representative Julius Kahn of California, who spoke last night at the dinner in the Columbia University Gymnasium of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, urged that fomenters of disloyalty be dealt with in accordance with military law. He said:

"In my opinion every preacher of sedition and treason in this country should be taken before a court-martial, tried under military law, and, if convicted, punished in the way his crime implies."

The speaker was applauded when he urged that universal compulsory military service be enacted into law. He said that there was no prospect that wars would cease at the end of this war, and every reason to fear that wars would continue in the future as they had in the past. He said:

"After nine months of war we are still unprepared. Fortunately for us, England, France, and Italy are holding the lines. If those lines had broken or if this country had been alone in its war with Germany, this country would have been invaded and humiliated before it was ready to strike a single blow.

"I am opposed to any policy which at any time in the future will allow us to sink into the condition of unpreparedness in which we were at the beginning of this war. Let us give notice to the world that in the next two years we will arm and train 6,000,000 Americans and as many more as are necessary to bring victory."

Jacob H. Schiff said that it now appeared reasonably sure that, at the end of this war, nationalities formerly subject would be freed and that, among them, Palestine would be restored to the Jews. He said that, although there had been much disagreement among the Jews of the world as to what was desirable for their future, they were now nearing an agreement and were preparing for the restoration of the Jewish State. In this situation he said that it was the duty of Jews to inquire into the reason why the Jewish nation had formerly fallen and been shattered, in order that the new Jewish State would stand. He asserted that their loss of country was originally due to their abandonment of their religion, and that a religious revival was the means of insuring the national future.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler delivered an address of welcome. Chancellor Henry Hurwitz presided at the meeting. Others at the speakers' table were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer, Justice and Mrs. Irving Lehman, Ensign Nathan Straus, Jr., Felix M. Warburg, Louis I Newman, George Helman, Stephen Lauzanne, Judge Julian W. Mack, Frederick Warburg, and Captain Albala.

1,391 DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

Total in United States Between Sept. 21 and Dec. 14.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Inquiry today disclosed that there have been 1,391 deaths in the armies now in the continental United States. This includes men in the regular army, the national army and the National Guard army. It does not include deaths in Pershing's expeditionary force or in the insular possessions.

In making these figures public officials of the War Department incidentally disclosed that there were in the United States 916,722 soldiers of the army. The deaths occurred between Sept. 21 and Dec. 14. In that period there were 144 deaths in the regular army, which had an average strength of 202,009 men in the United States, 494 deaths in the national army, which had an average strength of 387,233 men in the United States, and 753 deaths in the National Guard army, which had an average strength of 327,480 men in the United States.

WAR STATUS OF NEGROES.

Conference Warned Against False German Rumors.

The delegates to the seventh annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, yesterday appointed a committee to report upon conditions under which colored troops are serving in France. The members of the committee were requested to inquire into the segregation of negro soldiers in hospitals and into their mobilization into units by themselves. Speakers at the conference asserted that the negro soldiers were ready to take their full part in the war and warned against any attempts to estrange them from other soldiers in the army by false rumors that the negro troops were being discriminated against.

One of the speakers, who refused to give his name, but asserted that he represented the Committee of Public Information, warned the delegates against attempts to stir hatred among negro soldiers against soldiers of other races, and said that the efforts of German propaganda were being exerted to make the colored people in the United States believe that colored troops in Europe or in the training camps here were being discriminated against, so that the effectiveness of the negro soldiers in the fight against Germany might be reduced.

J. W. Johnson, a member of the committee, pointed out that the propaganda sought to destroy the good feeling existing between the colored people and the French, and warned against placing faith in stories of any mistreatment by the French because, he said, Frenchmen had always been friendly to the colored races and were welcoming them now in a fight against a common enemy.

CUNARD FREIGHTER SUNK.

Agents Notified of Torpedoing of Vinovia—Fate of Crew in Doubt.

The agents of the Cunard Steamship Company received a dispatch yesterday from Liverpool stating that the freighter Vinovia, which left New York three weeks ago for England with 5,000 tons of munitions, was torpedoed on Dec. 19. She carried a crew of sixty, and was commanded by Captain Gronow. The message did not say whether any of the crew were lost.

The Vinovia was a single screw double-decked steamship, built in Sunderland in 1906 as the Anglo-Bolivian. She was purchased by the Cunard Line two years ago. She was of 5,503 gross tonnage, 418 feet 2 inches long, 54 feet 4 inches beam and 29 feet 3 inches depth of hold.

ARMY MEN IN PISTOL FIGHT.

Guard, Searching for Liquor in Captain's Home, Mistaken for Burglars

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 29.—Captain Wylie J. White of an artillery regiment, Lieutenant St. Clair, deputy provost marshal, and Edward Mebus, a city detective, were seriously wounded last night in a pistol fight at the home of Captain White, near Fort Bliss.

According to the report of the affair given out at Police Headquarters, Lieutenant St. Clair, Detective Mebus, and a number of policemen and soldiers of the provost guard were hunting illegal liquor sellers operating in the vicinity of the army post. They were informed that several soldiers had been seen leaving the White home, and, being ignorant of the identity of its occupants, they knocked at the front door.

Receiving no reply, the officers sought to raise a bathroom window, when they were greeted with a volley of shots from a pistol in the hands of Captain White. Lieutenant St. Clair was shot through the hip and right hand. Detective Mebus received a bullet through the right shoulder. Both returned the fire, and Captain White was shot through the right lung. His condition is critical.

The White home was visited by burglars on Christmas night, and when the Captain heard some one opening his bathroom window he opened fire. At the base hospital, where he was taken, he lapsed into unconsciousness after making a statement that he had shot at burglars.

ACCIDENT KILLS BLIND MAN.

Discharged Pistol His Granddaughter Had Taken from a Drawer.

For ten years Stephen Cunliffe, aged 82, of 95 Johnston Avenue, Kearny, N. J., has been blind, but he recalled only five of them as dark years, for his little granddaughter, Dorothy Little, has been his constant companion since she was able to walk. Before the child learned to walk the old man sat disconsolate around the house, as he was afraid to walk out alone because of the obstructions and automobiles. There was no one to take him out of the house, for his daughter, Mrs. John Little, was too busy with her household work.

When Dorothy began to walk she led her grandfather on many walks, short at first, as her strength was not great, but when she grew tired she directed her grandfather's footsteps from his arms. He walked and she watched for stones and automobiles. Then the child had to go to school last year, and many hours of the old man's days were dark again.

Every night it was the child's duty to lead her grandfather upstairs to his bedroom, and curiosity had led her many times to explore a chest where he kept many old pictures and relics interesting to the child. Last night, when she was begging for a little more time before she said her prayers and kissed her grandfather good-night, she brought to him something from one of the drawers and begged him to tell her what it was and then allow her to have it. It was a pistol, and the old man's finger caught the trigger accidentally, killing himself instantly.

DANISH PROTEST TO US?

Against Internment of Germans at St. Thomas, German Paper Says.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—According to a German newspaper, the Danish Government has protested to Washington against the internment of German sailors at St. Thomas. Before taking over the Danish West Indies the United States is said to have guaranteed that the Germans there would be treated as neutrals until the end of the war.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Clearance Sale—Monday

WOMEN'S and MISSES'

Evening Slippers

of Superior Quality Satin

3.00 and 4.50

Reduced from $5.00 and $8.00

THIS is the first time this season that our entire stock of satin Evening Slippers is offered to the public at reduced prices.

Ten different evening shades, including black and white. Hand-turned soles; Louis XVI. heels.

Women's Slipper Shop—*Third Floor*

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Annual January Clearance Sale—Monday

SILK CREPE DE CHINE UNDERWEAR

FOR WOMEN and MISSES

This is the first time this season that this Underwear has been offered at Reduced Prices

No Credits *No Exchanges*

Nightgowns of Crepe de Chine
In flesh or white, plain tailored or lace trimmed models.
Reduced from $6.95 and $4.95 **3.50**

Nightgowns of Crepe de Chine
In flesh or white, lace, ribbon, flower or Georgette trimmed.
Reduced from $9.75 and $7.95 **4.75**

Pajamas of Crepe de Chine
One-piece pajama nightgowns in flesh, white or blue, tailored models, ribbon trimmed.
Reduced from $7.95, $5.95, $4.95 **3.75**

Chemises of Crepe de Chine
Envelope models in flesh or white, ribbon or lace trimmed, also plain tailored.
Reduced from $2.95 and $1.95 **1.65**

Chemises of Crepe de Chine
Envelope model, Georgette crepe, ribbon, lace or flower trimmed.
Reduced from $6.95, $4.95, $3.95 **2.50**

Bodices of Crepe de Chine
Also of washable satin, in white or flesh, tailored, lace, flower or ribbon trimmed.
Reduced from $4.95, $2.95, $1.95 **1.45**

WOMEN'S SILK PETTICOATS

TAILORED, or the more dressy trimmed models, of silk jersey, or taffeta silk, in all the fashionable plain or two-tone colorings.

2.85

Reduced from $6.95, $4.95, $3.95

WOMEN'S FRENCH UNDERWEAR

PRESENTING an exceptional assortment of high-priced, exquisitely handmade French nightgowns, envelope chemises, drawers, combinations or bodices, made of the finest French nainsook or batiste.

At Large Price Reductions

Annual January Sale

WOMEN'S PHILIPPINE UNDERWEAR

Entirely Hand-made, Hand-embroidered

Specially Priced for January Only

Philippine Nightgowns
Handmade, of sheer nainsook, V neck, hand-embroidered. *Special* **1.95**

Philippine Nightgowns
Handmade, of sheer nainsook, elaborately hand-embroidered. *Special* **2.85**

Philippine Nightgowns
Handmade, of fine batiste, square neck model, exquisitely hand-embroidered. *Special* **3.95**

Philippine Hand-emb'd Chemises
Handmade, of sheer nainsook, hand-scalloped, ribbon through eyelets. *Special* **1.45**

Philippine Envelope Chemises
Handmade, of sheer nainsook, hand-embroidered in floral sprays. *Special* **1.95**

Philippine Envelope Chemises
Handmade, of sheer nainsook, daintily hand-embroidered. *Special* **2.85**

Annual January Clearance Sale—Monday

Women's Silk Boudoir Gowns

Of plain or brocaded Silk Crepe de Chine

THIS season's tailored or lace trimmed models, in a variety of attractive styles. **6.50**

Reduced from $19.75, $12.75, $8.95

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE—37th and 38th Streets

ORIGINAL PARIS MODELS

First Authentic Spring Showing

WOMEN'S SUITS, COATS, WRAPS AND THREE-PIECE COSTUMES

95.00 to 195.00

Which is Less Than Original Cost

LATEST interpretations of Paris fashions, presenting the newest weaves in cloth and silk fabrics.

Notably different are the suits, with Zouave, bolero or loose-fitting coats, or with brocaded or embroidered vestees. Very attractive are the three-piece costumes. A distinctive model has a sleeveless Eton coat with embroidered Georgette waist.

Many of the coats and wraps are elaborately embroidered with silk, tinsel or angora wool.

The collection includes the best models from such well-known Paris designers as

Cheruit *Premet* *Bernard* *Bulloz*
Callot *Paulette* *Suzanne* *Royant*
Paquin *Aline* *Maupas* *Maurer*
Margaine Lacroix *Reverdot*

FRANCIS ANSWERS TROTZKY WITH VIGOR

Promptly Meets the Charges That He and the Red Cross Were Aiding Kaledine.

CALLS TALK "INCENDIARY"

And Gives Full Explanation of the Activities of Red Cross Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A vigorous and sweeping denial, made by David R. Francis, Ambassador at Petrograd, of the charges of Leon Trotzky, Bolshevist Minister, that American Red Cross agents and the envoy of the United States were implicated in a plot to aid General Kaledine was given out here by Secretary Lansing tonight.

The denial was issued by the Ambassador at Petrograd on Dec. 25, after Trotzky had made a speech before soldiers and workmen, charging Mr. Francis and other Americans with "counter revolutionary activities."

The statement of Mr. Francis reads:

"My attention has today been called to an article appearing in today's issue of the Bulletin of the Soviets, in which it is alleged that the most prominent representatives or the United States are shown to be implicated in the Kaledine plot; that they have taken all measures to assist in (it?); that under the guise of a Red Cross train, destined for the southwest front, American officers in Jassy, Messrs. Anderson and Perkins, and their associates, and the Russian officers Kalpaschnikoff and Verblyounsky have made an attempt to send several dozen automobiles 'and other things,' to be placed at the disposal of Kaledine; that Colonel Kalpaschnikoff and his accomplices have been arrested; that papers of exceptional importance have been seized, among them a telegram from the chief of the American Red Cross mission in Jassy commissioning Colonel Kalpaschnikoff to receive from me 100,000 rubles to send the train to Rostov and a certificate signed by me to the effect that the train is going 'from Petrograd to Jassy;' that the plot of the American imperialists with the Kaledinists has been exposed, and that it is now time for me and for the Government which I represent to speak.

"I have also been informed that in a speech at the Alexander Theatre on the night of Dec. 8 (21st) Mr. Trotzky has charged (me) with 'counter-revolutionary' activities.

"Instructions of my Government are very definite and positive, prohibiting any interference by any American representative in Russia in the internal affairs of this country. I have observed these instructions scrupulously, and, so far as my authority extends, have directed their strict observance by all connected with the American Embassy or under its control. The charge or insinuation that I was aiding Kaledine or any other of the numerous and varied factions in Russia is absolutely without foundation, and my statement to this effect should be sufficient to convince all of its truth and correctness.

Quotes Two Letters.

"The American Red Cross is an organization in my country supported by voluntary subscription and officially recognized by the Government of the United States, the purpose of whose existence is the alleviation of human suffering. During the present war in which the United States is engaged the American Red Cross maintains certain missions operating in the countries of its allies, among them a mission to Russia and one to Rumania, under the Chairmanship of Lieut. Col. Raymond Robins and Lieut. Col. Henry W. Anderson respectively.

"The American Embassy at Petrograd has never failed to afford all assistance and co-operation possible with the American Red Cross in Washington and with its missions in Russia and Rumania especially, one of its chief duties and privileges being the transmission to their respective destinations of cables between the respective missions and the American Red Cross in Washington.

"The bulletin of the Soviets published the text of a telegram from Colonel Anderson to Colonel Kalpaschnikoff relative to the shipment of certain motor cars to Rostov on Don, directing Colonel Kalpaschnikoff to apply to me for the advance of 100,000 rubles for the account of the Red Cross. The bulletin does not publish the text of the two following telegrams from Colonel Anderson which, together with the text of the telegram published, were delivered to Colonel Kalpaschnikoff on Dec. 1 (14:)

American Embassy, Petrograd, No. 575. Following signed Anderson, for Kalpaschnikoff:

"Jassy, Dec. 11. Perkins and Verblunsky left for Petrograd 10th. In view changed conditions here disregard my 560, Dec. 5. Have motors ready for shipment on arrival Pekin, who carries instructions, spend necessary funds up to 50,000 rubles, move them promptly. See Robins about other supplies mentioned my 550, Nov. 28, and act on Perkins's advice as to further purchase.

"VOPIKA, American Minister."

American Embassy, Petrograd. Following from Anderson:

"Jassy, Dec. 5, No. 563. Please see my No. 560 today, which is for Colonel Kalpaschnikoff. Please supply him, for the purposes stated therein, necessary funds up to 100,000 rubles, and draw on American National Red Cross, Henry P. Davidson, Chairman, with this telegram attached to cover. It is most urgent that this matter be done at once, so please assist Kalpaschnikoff in the matter in every way possible. American Minister.

"In this connection I desire to state that I have never paid Colonel Kalpaschnikoff a kopeck for this purpose or for any other, nor has he ever applied to me for any funds whatever.

"Copies of these telegrams and of all others relating to Red Cross work are on file with the American Red Cross Mission to Russia, the Chairman of which, Lieut. Col. Robins, is empowered to speak on all matters relating to his mission.

"On Oct. 24 (Nov. 6) Lieut. Col. Anderson requested the Russian Red Cross to transfer to the American Red Cross Mission to Rumania, in order to relieve the Rumanian situation, the motor cars, ambulances, equipment, and supplies, originally obtained through the efforts of the Siberian Regiments' American Ambulance Society in the United States, represented by Colonel Kalpaschnikoff, intended for use upon the various Russian fronts, which was granted.

Calls Charge Preposterous.

"Since that time the respective missions have been engaged in an endeavor to fulfill the terms of the agreement. The charge that these motor cars are intended for the use of General Kaledine, which in itself is preposterous and impugns the good faith of the official representatives of a Government known to be actuated by the most friendly motives toward the Russian people, is additionally disproved by the following letter to me from Colonel Anderson, which shows his desire that the safety of the cars be assured:

Dec. 8, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I hand you herewith copy of my recent telegram regarding the motor cars which Colonel Kalpaschnikoff is to bring to this commission.

The American Red Cross recently placed at my disposal an additional appropriation of $1,000,000 and I am anxious that the motor cars and supplies of this commission shall not fall into the hands of the enemy in the event of further invasion of this territory.

Major Perkins will explain more fully the plans of the commission and is fully authorized to act for me.

Sincerely yours,
HENRY W. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chairman American Red Cross Mission to Rumania.

Also:

My Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I thank you for your letter of Nov. 13, inclosing copies of the notice in regard to the motor cars of Colonel Kalpaschnikoff. I desire to express my appreciation of your courtesies and the assistance rendered to Colonel Kalpaschnikoff in the matter.

Major Perkins of this commission, who will call on you, will explain our present purpose in regard to these motor cars, and I will be grateful for any assistance you may be able to give in carrying that purpose into effect.

I have determined that these cars and other property of this commission shall not fall into the hands of the enemy if it can be avoided.

Sincerely yours,
HENRY W. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chairman American Red Cross Mission to Rumania.

"The document given by me to Colonel Kalpaschnikoff bespeaking assistance in the transportation of these automobiles from Petrograd to Jassy followed customary precedent in such instances. In fact, since the issuance thereof I have also given on Dec. 1, (14th,) a similar certificate bespeaking protection and safe conduct for ambulances, medicines, and clothing sent from Petrograd to Jassy by the American Red Cross Mission to Russia.

"Incendiary Allegations."

"It is inconceivable that further documentary evidence or statements are needed to disprove the incendiary allegations intended to arouse animosity towards the American Government and this embassy of the American people, or to attribute to the American Government or its representatives an act so wholly contrary to its traditional policy.

"I trust it will be very difficult for any one to convince the Russian people that America does not feel friendly to Russia and that her people do not cherish an earnest and sincere sympathy for the people of this country in the difficulties that confront them. Many substantial evidences of such sentiment have been given since the revolution of March last. Only yesterday a delegation called at this embassy and presented a floral offering as an expression of the efforts I am making to have 1,875,000 pairs of boots and shoes shipped from America for the members of the railway union and their wives and children."

RED CROSS CHIEF EXPLAINS.

But Trotzky Is Still Skeptical About Rostov Incident.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28.—Colonel Anderson, head of the Red Cross Mission to Rumania, has telegraphed from Jassy to American Ambassador Francis an explantation of the Colonel Kolpashnikoff Rostov automobile incident. He stated that it was intended originally to send the automobiles to Jassy, but "suddenly conditions developed here which indicated it might be possible for the entire mission to leave at once and we were advised it might be impossible to go by the northern route."

"On Dec 5 conditions became acute," the telegram adds. "It then appeared that it might be necessary for the safety of the Red Cross units to leave Rumania by the southern route with the motor transport.

"I instructed Colonel Kolpashnikoff to take the automobiles to Rostov, intending to have a unit go southward by motor from there. A few days later conditions changed for the better and I canceled the order and sent Kolpashnikoff back to Petrograd. The only reason for ordering the cars to Rostov was to provide for the safety of the units in care of emergency."

The statement concludes by saying that Colonel Anderson had nothing to do with political or military conditions in Russia, directly or indirectly.

Raymond Robins took this explanation to Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, who is responsible for the imprisonment of Kolpashnikoff and who made allegations against the American Embassy. Mr. Robins, who is head of the Red Cross Mission to Russia, took with him a letter from Ambassador Francis to Mr. Robins, explaining the situation. It is understood that Trotsky's attitude toward the new explanation is one of skepticism.

PLAN SONGFEST AT CAMP.

Gala Day Outlined for Spartanburg Soldiers on New Year's.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 29.—While it was officially admitted today that Brig. Gen. Guy Carleton of the national army had reported for duty in connection with the organization of a pioneer brigade of drafted men, headquarters refused to confirm a report that the new commander was to have charge of the depot training battalions. These battalions, composed of the draft men, will remain behind when the division leaves and will furnish reserves when called upon.

On New Year's Day the camp will celebrate a day of song organized by Mrs. George Francis Kerr, who was director of the recent Washington National Community Song Day. The auditorium of Converse College, a big institution for girls in Spartanburg, has been obtained, and a chorus of 400 picked voices from the division will, according to the program, sing "songs of the nation, songs of the trenches, and songs of the Allies." The crack band of the division, the 104th Artillery, will join with James O'Neil's 12th Infantry bandsmen in helping out the songsters.

The singing itself will be guided by Dr. G. C. Woolsey, Camp Musical Director, and Albert Hoxie, who conducted the recent songfest at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

After the chorus there will be tableaux, including "Columbia," depicted by Mrs. George Hamlin, wife of Captain Hamlin of Buffalo; "Belgium and France," portrayed by Mrs. Thomas Ferrin and Miss Nichols, both sisters of Congressman Nichols of South Carolina. "England" will be represented by Miss Carrie Burnett, and the "Camp Wadsworth Girl" will be done by Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Brig. Gen. Michie. The "Spartanburg Girl" will be Miss Kate Lois Montgomery. The tableaux will close with a representation of "Italy" by Mrs. J. Mayhew Wainwright, wife of Lieut. Col. Wainwright.

On the committee in charge of the songs are the leading citizens of Spartanburg. The army is represented by Colonel Vanderbilt and Lieut. Col. Ward. Letters of commendation from Secretary Baker, Governor Whitman and Governor Manning of South Carolina have been received, and it is expected that the South Carolina Executive will attend.

JEWS IN GERMANY FIRM.

Won't Support War Loan Until Palestine Independence Is Sanctioned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 29.—It is reported here that the leading Jewish financiers of Germany refused to support the German war loan unless the German Government undertook to refrain from all opposition to the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine, independent of any Turkish suzerainty or control.

By Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 29.—The Jewish Correspondence Bureau here has received a telegram from Berlin stating that at a Zionist conference in Germany a resolution was adopted in which satisfaction was expressed that Great Britain had recognized the right of the Jewish people to a national existence in Palestine.

TORPEDO MAKER HELD AS TRAITOR

Continued from Page One.

Imperial German Government, certain parts of the gyroscopes used in said torpedoes; that is to say, bearings and centres and gyro wheels, which said bearings were imperfect, filled with emery, cracked, scratched, and containing buttons which were cracked and scratched and loose in said bearings, and which said centres were not of the size used in said gyroscopes, and were not of the standard of hardness required in said gyroscopes, and which said gyro wheels were cracked and mutilated and without the United States Government stamp of inspection, and that the use of the said bearings, centres, and gyro wheels would have impaired the accuracy of the torpedoes in which they were used, and made such torpedoes ineffective instruments of warfare and dangerous to the users thereof, contrary to the duty of allegiance of him, the said Paul Hennig, against the peace and dignity of the United States of America, and contrary to the form of the statute of the said United States in such case made and provided.

Investigated for a Month.

For more than a month the 'nvestigation which led to the arrest and indictment of Hennig had been going on. So secretly was it conducted that even the officials of the torpedo company did not know that one of their foremen was under suspicion until yesterday morning when Hennig was arrested by Federal agents and taken to the office of United States District Attorney Melville J. France in the Federal Courts Building in Brooklyn. When arrested Hennig protested his innocence, and, at trial, it was said yesterday, would enter a general denial of all the charges made by the Government.

The investigation of Hennig's alleged activities was directed by Lieutenant Francis D. O'Shea, U. S. N., one of the young officers of the navy on duty as inspectors of ordnance at the Bliss works. O'Shea, who is one of the expert torpedo officers of the navy, is said to have had his suspicions aroused about a month ago. He communicated with one or two of his superiors in the ordnance arm of the navy and was told to go ahead and get at the bottom of the case. He found emery dust mixed in with the oil in certain ball-bearing parts of the gyroscope attachments, found other parts chiselled so as to render them ineffective in the event they were placed on torpedoes, as well as various other evidences of tampering, intended to render the torpedo ineffective, so far as accuracy of aim is concerned, after it was fired.

In order to appreciate the seriousness of the crime with which Hennig is charged it is necessary to point out the vital importance of the gyroscope in modern torpedo warfare. The gyroscope is what may be termed the "brains" of the torpedo, automatically guiding and directing its course through the water after its discharge from the torpedo tube. Upon the perfect working of the gyroscope, which is a more delicate instrument than the finest chronometer, depends the accuracy, and therefore the military effectiveness, of the torpedo.

Last Summer Lieutenant O'Shea was detached from duty with the Atlantic Fleet and ordered to the Bliss works on torpedo inspection duty. The Bliss Company is probably the most important factory in the United States now filling torpedo contracts for the United States and the Allies. The particular line of inspection work assigned to O'Shea had to do with the manufacture of the gyro parts for the torpedoes contracted for by the United States. His duties were such that much of his time was spent in the department of which Hennig was the foreman.

Every torpedo when it is delivered to the Government is accompanied by a box of extra parts for the gyroscope, the box containing such parts as bearings, gyro-wheels, and gimbals. The reason for this is that when exposed to the sea air rust often attacks the vital parts of the gyroscope mechanism before the torpedo is used, and when this occurs the defective parts are removed and new ones installed.

One of the duties of Hennig was to supply these parts to the men assigned to the packing of the boxes containing them, after a torpedo had been tested and accepted by the naval inspectors. Five boxes of extra parts, it was said, accompany each completed torpedo. These parts, when the requisition was made, were delivered by Hennig, the wheels, bearings, &c., being greased and incased in glass to afford them a maximum protection pending the time when they would be needed to replace rusted or other defective parts in the torpedo gyroscope. Before the war, and even for some time after, the custom was to count the boxes, and if the right number was provided to accept them for the Government without further inspection.

Emery Dust in Bearings.

Lieutenant O'Shea, however, decided to make a thorough inspection of these boxed parts after he had been on duty several weeks. O'Shea directed that every box be opened and every part dissembled and thoroughly examined, in some instances the microscope being used in the examination of the smaller and more delicate parts of the mechanism.

This was more than six weeks ago. The investigation confirmed Lieutenant O'Shea's suspicions. Many of the ball bearings were found immersed in oil which had been treated with emery dust. This meant that if those bearings were used on a torpedo the wheels would be worn sufficiently by the time the torpedo had traveled a few thousand yards to throw the gyroscope out of gear and defect the course of the torpedo. It was even said yesterday that the deflection might have been so great as to cause the torpedo to even reverse its course and perhaps speed back toward the vessel from which it had been fired.

The gyro-wheels were in a number of instances found to be cracked, the cracks being so dim as to be impossible of detection by the naked eye. This was where the microscope had to be used. In other instances the extra parts were mutilated, in some cases the chisel being used to render them useless for war purposes. Some of the centres were of a different size from those used in American torpedoes, and furthermore were below the standard of hardness required by the United States Navy.

Having established the fact that the gyroscope parts were being tampered with, the next move was to locate the source of the vandalism. Lieutenant O'Shea made a census of the men employed in the gyroscope department and found out Hennig was a native-born German, who had been made a citizen in 1916. He also learned that Karl Hennig, now interned on Ellis Island, was a former Bliss employe and Hennig's only child by his first wife. O'Shea communicated with the Naval Intelligence Service and also with United States Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn, and three different investigations began. Each of these investigations, which were conducted independent of one another, it was said yesterday, confirmed the other, and the matter was finally brought to the attention of the Grand Jury by District Attorney France.

Citizenship Papers Inaccurate.

Mr. France ordered Hennig's naturalization papers inspected. He found that Hennig had stated in those papers that he was born in Germany in 1879, when as a matter of fact as well as record he is said to have been born in 1874. When an alien applies for citizenship he is required by law to write in the names of his children. In the Hennig papers it was found that the name of the older boy, Karl, had not been included. Hennig asked permission of Judge Chatfield a few weeks ago to amend the papers so as to include the name of his son Karl. This request was made after Karl's internment. Judge Chatfield had rendered no decision in the matter up to the time court adjourned yesterday afternoon.

Hennig was arrested at his home in Ozone Park yesterday morning, by United States Marshal Power and two officers of the Naval Intelligence Service. The man took his arrest calmly, but protested that he was innocent and said that when the time came he would be able to prove that he was not a traitor to the United States. He is said to have admitted frankly his previous service in the German Navy and to have stated that in the development of the gyroscope which bears his name he was assisted by a Lieutenant Emmett of the United States Navy. Emmett, it was said, is an officer on the battleship Maine of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Hennig was arraigned shortly after his arrival at the Federal Building before United States District Judge Veeder. The only words spoken by Hennig in the course of the proceedings before Judge Veeder were when he uttered in a clear voice, and with a distinct German accent, the words "Not guilty" in reply to the question as to how he would plead to the indictment.

Judge Veeder set the case for a second pleading for next Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. He ordered the prisoner detained without bail. Daniel F. Nugent, a New York lawyer, was present as counsel for the accused man.

Gustav P. Richter, a young German, who says he lives on Jackson Avenue, near Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, was ordered interned on Ellis Island yesterday as a result of certain threatening remarks he is charged with having uttered against President Wilson. He may have to face trial under a new law passed by the last Congress entitled, "An act to punish persons who make threatening remarks against the President of the United States."

Richter is a native of the Province of Pomerania, Prussia. He came to the United States in January, 1914. He says his father is a surgeon in the Germany army in Belgium. He is well educated, speaking and writing English with facility, and a constant reader of English and German newspapers. When he first came to this country he was employed by the Holland-America Steamship Line, but more recently has been working for a baker, J. H. Lettal, at 407 Eighth Avenue.

He was arrested at the bakery yesterday by agents of the Department of Justice. He was reported as having said in the presence of witnesses:

"Germans should all go in a body to the White House and kill the President. He is not fit to rule this Republic. After the war the people would not have a man like Wilson for their President."

Richter was taken to the Federal Building and when asked by Assistant United States Attorney John C. Knox if he had made the remarks attributed to him he replied:

"Yes. I made them to some Germans and Austrians"—

"Did they agree with you?" asked Mr. Knox.

"All of them apparently did not," answered Richter, "or I would not be here."

It was found that he had failed to register for the draft on June 5, although he was 21 years old at the time and knew that he was expected to do so. He had no gone permit, but said he knew he should have one.

Joseph Tausan, a Norwegian, was arrested in Bristol, Penn., yesterday and brought to New York last night, where he was locked up on a charge of setting fire to a lighter at the foot of Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, on the night of Dec. 3. Tausan was Captain of the lighter. On the same night there was a $300,000 fire in the plant of the Morse Shipbuilding Company, at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Tausan was arrested at the plant of the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation at Bristol. Fire Marshal Brophy went there for him and brought him back late last night. Tausan was locked up in the Brooklyn Police Headquarters. The Fire Marshal said that Tausan admitted setting fire to the lighter, but denied that he started the shipyard blaze.

PLOT DISCOVERED IN TIME.

Navy Department Says Damage to Torpedoes Can Be Repaired.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The alleged act of Paul Hennig, the operative accused of tampering with the mechanism of torpedoes at the Bliss Works in Brooklyn, will not cause the firm or the Government any serious loss. The work was done to parts connected with the dirigible apparatus. These parts, twenty in number, had not been completed and had not been used in assembling the component parts of the completed torpedoes.

The mischief can be repaired, it was stated at the Navy Department tonight, without much expense and with practically no serious delay.

46,712 BRITISH CAPTURED.

Total of Enemy's Prisoners Includes Those in Switzerland.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—British prisoners held by the enemy, including those in Switzerland, total 46,712, according to an official announcement. The prisoners include members of the regular army, territorial forces, Royal Navy, and naval division, divided as follows:

	Officers.	Other Ranks.
In Germany	1,803	41,886
In Turkey	340	1,859
In Bulgaria	42	386
In Austria	12	74
Total	2,257	44,455

Theological Student Interned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29.—August Klessattel, 36, a student in the Theological Seminary of Baldwin-Wallace College at Berea, Ohio, was interned today by United States Secret Service agents as an enemy alien. The internment follows an investigation of alleged pro-Germanism at the college and comes in the midst of an inquiry now under way by Methodist Bishops to learn if any of the officers or Faculty of the institution are pro-German.

TEACHERS MUST SERVE.

Heads of Boys' Institutions Oppose Seeking Exemption for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 29.—Sentiment unanimously opposed to seeking or accepting for teachers in schools exemption from military service was expressed today at a conference of the Principals, Presidents, or headmasters of institutions located in seven different States held at the Worcester Academy. Reports from the conferees showed that each of the schools has had heavy inroads made on its Faculty by the draft and by volunteering for military, naval, or relief service in the war. The school heads were from some of the best-known boys' schools in the country, scattered through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States.

Statistics presented showed that of the men graduated from these schools within the last ten years who have entered the war service practically all have become commissioned officers. St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., has furnished 500 men from its graduates, Worcester Academy 250, and a similar showing was made by the other schools represented.

Principal D. W. Abercrombie of Worcester Academy, the Chairman of the conference, and Principal Enos Adams of the Newton, Mass., High School, its secretary, were directed to name an executive committee which will gather the data concerning the depletion in the faculties of the schools and communicate it to the executives of the similar conference recently held in Philadelphia and through them to the Government in Washington.

President Wilson of Haverford College in Haverford, Penn., came as a delegate from the Philadelphia conference. Principal MacPherson of the Lawrenceville School in Lawrenceville, N. J.; Principal Philips of St. Luke's in Wayne, Pen.; Principal Delbos of the Newman School in Hackensack, N. J.; Principal McVickar of Montclair, N. J., and Principal Furman of Tarrytown, N. Y., were among the conferees.

BloomingdaleS
59TH TO 60TH STREET—LEXINGTON TO 3D AVENUE

Spring Is Here In Lovely New Frocks

Silk

Afternoon Frocks of fine quality taffeta, soft-finish and lustrous silk and satin. Rose taffeta trimmed with gray in charming combination; demure all-gray taffeta; taffeta and georgette combined. Collarless model of blue taffeta.

$16.95 to $24.95

Serge

Tailored Frocks of serge—blue and black. An inexpensive little model—only $9.95—thrice re-ordered, so popular! A straight-line one, skirt with front box-plaits; satin collar, $12.95. Model pictured, $24.95, has nickel buckles trimming sides of bodice.

$9.95 to $24.95

And pretty Gingham Frocks bring summer sunshine in their pretty bright colors, which appear in checks and plaids. $5.95, $6.95 to $8.95
Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Entire Stock of Knitting Bags
At Sweeping Reductions Tomorrow
Now $1, $2, $3 and $5 each

Cretonne, silk, velour and velvet Knitting Bags, excellent values at original prices, for tomorrow's selling greatly reduced. Endless variety.
Bloomingdales—Second Floor

59th to 60th St. BloomingdaleS Lexington to Third Ave.

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Beginning To-morrow
The Annual Sale of
Overcoats and Suits
For Men and Young Men
At Unexpected Reductions

GENUINELY HAND-TAILORED

First sale of the season—none before nor after!
Regular suit and overcoat stocks only!
Not a stitch of it made for sale purposes!
Selections kept replenished up to December 29th!
Cannot be duplicated next season at former prices!
Cannot be equalled now at any price!
Hand-Tailored—not shot through sewing machines!

$33, $30, $28 - Men's Suits - $23.00
$40, $38, $35 - Men's Suits - $29.50
$35, $33, $30 - Men's Overcoats $26.50
$45, $40, $38 - Men's Overcoats $34.00

A Moderate Charge for Alterations

In spite of the unprecedented scarcity of woolens and rise in costs, we have decided to adhere to our Annual Sales policy and to accept the great sacrifices which it involves.

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street

Advance Announcement
The Annual January Sale of
LINGERIE
NEGLIGEES PETTICOATS CORSETS BRASSIERES
At Much Below Regular Prices
TO BE HELD BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, JANUARY SECOND
Complete details will be published in Tuesday morning newspapers

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

WILL HAVE ON VIEW MONDAY
The Authoritative Modes in
SOUTHERN RESORT FASHIONS
For Women & Misses

Featuring the most recent creations of the famous Paris designers as well as exclusive originations done in the Bonwit Teller & Co. workrooms.

New Paris Fashions in Imported
HAND MADE FROCKS

Especially created styles for Bonwit Teller & Co. by a Paris Maison de Couture. Developed in crepe de chine, handkerchief linen and cotton crepes.

Introducing the New
SILK JERSEY FROCKS

An altogether new weave in silk jersey in exclusive modes expressly made for Bonwit Teller & Co.

A typical mode for Southern wear designed on lines of charming simplicity in original and unusual style-themes.

A New Collection of Imported
FRENCH HAND MADE BLOUSES

Exquisitely hand done blouses in voile and handkerchief linen. Simple modes of especially fine needlework and hand embroidery.

Exclusive Fashions in "Bontell"
MAN-TAILORED SHIRTS

Shirts that are tailored with the precision and accuracy of mannish types—in dimity, linen with hand made buttonholes, satin and silk. Many diverse treatments are presented.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 31ST, *34th Street*

PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED FEBRUARY 1ST

Annual January Sales

Offering Exceptional Values

In Choice New Merchandise

SILK PETTICOATS & BODICES

(Third Floor)

1. Jersey Top Petticoat with tucked Taffeta flounce; foot ruffle..... 3.95
2. Straight-line Petticoat of Taffeta, embroidered and scalloped..... 3.95
3. Silk Jersey Petticoat with Taffeta flounce in beautiful colorings..... 4.95

4. Taffeta Petticoats, extra full sweep; tailored model, deep underlay. 4.95

Taffeta Petticoats with deep flounce corded and finished with triple ruffles, in Van Dyke style. 5.75

Petticoats of fine Radium Silk with deep flounce, tucked and finished with plaiting and underlay. Black, White, and a range of beautiful colorings. 6.45

White Tub Silk Petticoats with panel back and front; fancy flounce and silk underlay..... 2.95

Bodices

5. Bodices of Flesh Color or White Washable Satin with trimmings of novelty lace; ribbon shoulder straps. 1.00
6. Bodices of Washable Satin in Flesh Color; back and front elaborately trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace. 1.50.
7. Bodices of Washable Satin in Flesh Color or White, with trimmings of fine Valenciennes lace, tucked Georgette Crepe and ribbon. 1.95

MISSES & CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

(Third Floor)

Drawers of Endurance Cloth,—Knickerbocker style; trimmed with embroidery, beading and ribbon:
Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years..... 50c
Sizes 8, 10 and 12 years..... 75c

Drawers of Endurance Cloth,—Knickerbocker style; trimmed with lace insertion and edging:
Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years..... 65c
Sizes 8, 10 and 12 years..... 75c

Princess Slips of Nainsook,—lace trimmed, size 8 to 16 years. 1.25

Princess Petticoats of Nainsook—embroidery trimmed; size 2 to 6 years. 95c

Night Gowns of Nainsook,—lace trimmed; size 6 to 16 years. 1.35

Combination Waist and Drawers of Endurance Cloth; lace trimmed; size 4 to 14 years. 1.25

PHILIPPINE UNDERWEAR

(Third Floor)

Gowns of fine sheer Nainsook,—elaborate hand-embroidery and hand-drawn work; ribbon trimmed. 2.85

Envelope Chemises to match..... 2.85

SILK & KNIT UNDERWEAR

(Third Floor)

Glove Silk Vests. Pink only..... 1.45

Glove Silk Bloomers, Pink only..... 1.95

Medium weight Ribbed Wool Union Suits with low neck; sleeveless; knee or ankle length. 2.95

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

(Fourth Floor)

Fine Voile Blouses with medallions in Venise lace effect; hemstitching on new two-in-one collar and jabot. 2.00

Fine French Voile Blouses, daintily embroidered and hemstitched; deep collar, trimmed with inserts of Filet lace. 3.95

Stylish Blouses of Voile with deep pointed collar and turnback cuffs exquisitely embroidered; cluster tucking in front and back. 2.95

Smart Blouses of French Voile with long pointed shawl collar of organdie; attractively hand-embroidered with dainty dots. 5.00

Tailored Blouses in French Striped Dimity with deep roll collar and turnback cuffs of white pique; finished with two pearl buttons. 2.00

Attractive Blouses of fine French Voile with beautifully hand-embroidered jabot; finely tucked; finished with black silk ribbon tie. 5.00

SILK UNDERWEAR

(Third Floor)

Step-in Garments of exceptional quality Crepe de Chine; beautifully hemstitched and tucked. 3.75

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, trimmed back and front with Filet lace; sleeveless model; ornamented with rosebuds and ribbon. 4.95

Envelope Chemises (to match gown); armhole model..... 2.95

Gowns of superior quality Flesh Color Washable Satin; elaborately trimmed with Filet lace, light blue ribbon and veiled with Georgette Crepe; trimmed back. 6.95

Envelope Chemises (to match gown), elaborately trimmed with lace and Georgette Crepe. 3.95

Pajama Gowns of superior quality Crepe de Chine, shirred and hemstitched; sleeveless model. Flesh Color or Light Blue. 4.95

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

For Best Values, Largest Variety of Weaves and Styles and Most Complete Color Assortments in Stock at All Seasons of the Year.

Announcing the Conclusion of Our

ANNUAL DECEMBER SILK SALES

On Monday, December 31st.

Particular Attention is Directed to the Sale of

"McCREERY SILK" REMNANTS

At Enormous Price Reductions

All the Silk Remnants will be shown in an especially arranged Section of the Silk Department on the Second Floor, with ample light and space for careful selection.

James McCreery & Co.

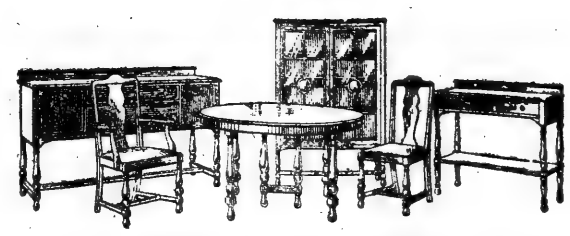
5th Avenue PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED FEBRUARY 1st. *34th Street*

On Monday, December 31st

Annual January Sale

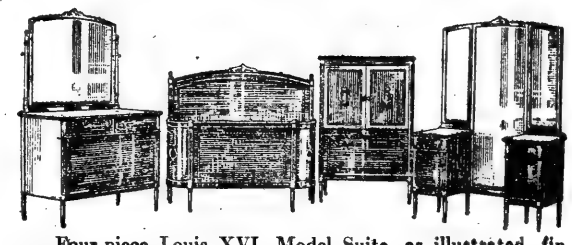
McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

10% to 50% Reductions on the Entire Stock

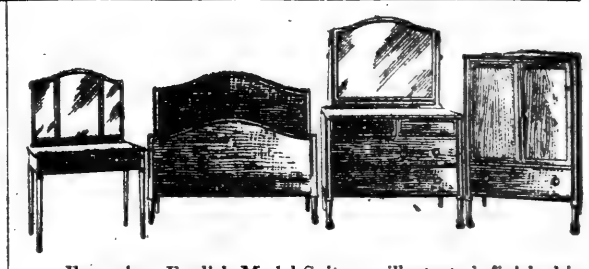


Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., finished in Brown Mahogany. Suite consists of 66-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, 54-inch Extension Table, Side Table, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. 198.00 regularly 275.00

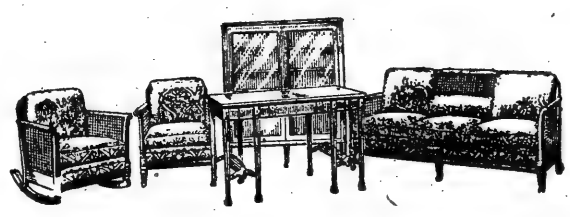
Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suite, as illustrated, made in Solid Mahogany or Walnut; Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. 375.00 regularly 450.00



Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suite, as illustrated, finished in Ivory Enamel or Mahogany; Dresser, Chifforobe, Vanity Case and Boy-foot Bed. regularly 375.00 298.00

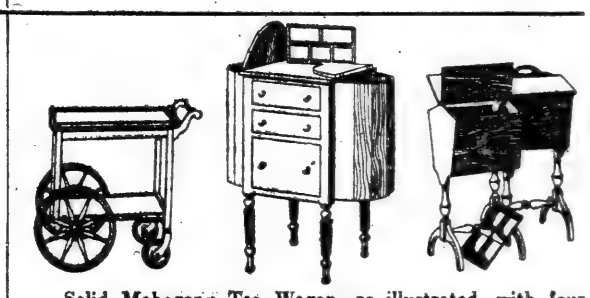


Four-piece English Model Suite, as illustrated, finished in Brown Mahogany. Suite includes Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed. 198.50 regularly 250.00



Adam Model Suite, as illustrated, with frames of Solid Mahogany; cane backs and arms; upholstered in Damask.

Sofa	regularly 139.50,	95.00
Armchair	regularly 67.50,	49.50
Arm Rocker	regularly 69.50,	52.50
Bookcase	regularly 65.00,	55.00
Library Table	regularly 47.00,	39.50



Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon, as illustrated, with four rubber-tired wheels. 13.50

"Martha Washington" Work Table, as illustrated, in Solid Mahogany. 9.68

"Priscilla" Work Table, as illustrated, in Solid Mahogany. 4.25

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites made of Solid Mahogany; Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. regularly 400.00 275.00

Ten-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites, finished in Brown Mahogany, with burled panels; made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. 368.00 regularly 450.00

Ten-piece Chinese Chippendale Model Suites, made of the finest mahogany with hand carvings. regularly 800.00 650.00

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites, made exclusively for James McCrerry & Co. of selected mahogany; hand carved. 750.00 regularly 900.00

Ten-piece Decorated Breakfast Suites, finished in Gray Enamel; hand-decorated. 187.00 regularly 375.00

BEDS & BEDDING

At Great Savings

Four-post Mahogany Beds..... regularly 29.50, 19.75

Brass Beds with 2-inch posts and eleven 1-inch filler rods..... regularly 36.50, 29.75

Enameled Iron Beds with 2-inch posts and square cross rods... regularly 13.50 10.50

Stearns and Foster Elastic Felt Mattresses..... regularly 21.00, 18.00

Upholstered Box Springs with French roll edge..... regularly 23.00, 19.00

Chamber Furniture

Three-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites, consisting of Dresser and Chiffonier with glass tops, and Bed. regularly 240.00, 120.00

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites, finished in Ivory Enamel, consisting of Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed. regularly 230.00, 115.00

Five-piece Colonial Model Suites, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. 295.00 regularly 450.00

Nine-piece Chippendale Model Suites in finest Mahogany, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table, Twin Beds, Candle Stand, Chair, Rocker and Bench. 975.00 regularly 1424.00

Entire Collection of

ART OBJECTS

At 25% Discount

(Sixth Floor)

The assortment consists of Bronze and Marble Statuary, Marble Pedestals, Bric-a-Brac, also Hall Chime Clocks and a large collection of beautiful English China Service Plates.

Special for Monday Only

Royal Wilton Rugs

9x12 ft. **$39.50** regularly 54.00

In order to accommodate new goods arriving daily these rugs have been reduced to a price that is the lowest that similar goods have been sold at this season.

Standard weaves that will give maximum service. The patterns and colorings, while somewhat limited, are all in good taste.

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Efficient Business Woman

THE strain of daily office work is trying. Foods eaten hastily—nerves unstrung—constant mental application—leave little time for normal physical exercise.

PLUTO WATER

America's Physic

PLUTO WATER brings greater bodily efficiency because it keeps the human system in active, healthy working order. It is Nature's own laxative.

Gently, but certainly, PLUTO WATER eliminates all wastes and poisons from the system—gives Nature her needed opportunity to repair worn nerves and depleted tissues naturally and normally.

Look for the little Red Devil on every bottle. It is your assurance of the genuine PLUTO WATER. Onsale at your druggist's.

Your Physician Prescribes It

CHECKS ARMY EXECUTIONS.

Wilson Orders Review of Sentences, Except In Force Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—President Wilson has prohibited the execution of any more American soldiers—except in General Pershing's forces abroad—before the sentences of the courts martial have been reviewed in Washington.

Heretofore this has not been necessary in war time, but the President has made the rule that it may be made doubly sure no injustice is done.

Thirteen negro troopers of the Twenty-fourth infantry were recently executed for the rioting at Houston, Texas, without review at Washington. No fault has been found in the verdict of their court or their sentence, but it has been felt advisable to have death penalties reviewed by the war department before execution.

Dishonorable discharges from the army, which many officers believe have been seized upon by slackers and objectors as the vehicle of escape from military service, will no longer provide such an opportunity under an order issued today by Secretary Baker.

For several weeks the army has been losing men at the rate of 100 to 150 a day. They chose to commit offenses which led to their dishonorable discharge. In the future, such men will get terms of imprisonment with their discharges, and whenever possible some other form of sentence will be imposed.

SMITH ALUMNAE AID FRANCE

To Raise $30,000 Fund for Reconstructio.. Work.

At the headquarters of the Smith College Unit, affiliated with the American Fund for French Wounded, it was announced yesterday that it had been allotted to the New York Club of Smith College to raise $10,000 of a fund of $30,000 needed to maintain the unit for the next six months at its work of reconstruction in sixteen French villages. Six months ago seventeen Smith College girls sailed for France to aid in the rehabilitation of recaptured villages in the Somme.

Miss Frances Hague, Smith, '09, headworker of the unit, said yesterday that 5,000 garments were recently shipped to the workers in France. The response to appeals of Smith alumnae has been enthusiastically answered by the hundreds of high school girls in this city, who are sewing and knitting for French children.

"As for the unit," said Miss Hague, "it has already established medical clinics and milk routes in the villages for the first time in three years. It is roofing over burned cottages, furnishing beds, mattresses, and bedding, and teaching the children to build tables and chairs and other articles of furniture. It is providing shoes and clothing, and restocking the chicken yards and rabbit hutches. Pots, pans, scrubbing brushes, and soap are among the articles that have been supplied to replace the household gear taken by the Germans. The girls have taught the children to play again and to forget. This is the work the fund will continue."

FRATERNITY MEN AID WAR.

All Phi Gamma Deltas of One Chapter Here Now In Service.

Announcement was made at yesterday's session of the Sixty-ninth Annual Convention of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity that the New York University Chapter was no longer in active existence, because every member in it had enlisted in the naval or military service of the United States. The New York University Chapter at the beginning of the term last Fall had a membership on paper of thirty-one. Of this number, however, only one returned to college, and when he found himself alone in the fraternity house he immediately resigned from college and enlisted.

For the whole fraternity it was stated that eighty-five per cent. of the undergraduate members were now in uniform. One member, belonging to the New York University Chapter, has already been recommended for a Congressional medal for gallant service in France.

Plans were discussed for following the careers of the Phi Gamma Delta men who were in the army and navy, and it was decided to appoint a committee of members, whose age prohibited them from enlisting, to collect data so the fortunes of each man will be known, and the fraternity enabled to take any steps necessary to help its fighting members.

It was decided at the executive session that in view of the present situation all over the country, the rule forbidding the election of members of high school fraternities to Phi Gamma Delta should be abolished until the war is over. Phi Gamma for the last six years has not taken in a single member of a high school fraternity.

The following officers were elected: President, Glen Miller, of Salt Lake City; Secretary, Horace Brightman, of New York City; Treasurer, Karl Lommerman, of Cleveland. The Board of Directors and the committees were allowed to stand until the next convention. Next year's convention will be held in Chicago.

HYLAN TAKES OATH AS MAYOR OF CITY

Supreme Court Justice Guy Officiates Without Ceremony at Judge's Request.

SLATE NOT YET MADE UP

Several Heads of Departments Still Unselected—Hatch May Be Water Commissioner.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan took the oath of office at noon yesterday before Justice Charles L. Guy of the Supreme Court. The Mayor-elect was accompanied by Grover A. Whalen, head of the Business Men's League, who is slated for Secretary to the Mayor, and City Clerk Peter J. Scully.

Here is the formula to which the Mayor-elect subscribed when sworn in:

"I, John F. Hylan, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the Mayor of the City of New York to the best of my ability."

Mayor-elect Hylan and his companions went to Part II. of the Supreme Court to be sworn in. Justice Gavegan, who is presiding in that part, was across Chambers Street in the Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, where the Supreme Court Justices have their chambers. Judge Hylan told his companions that he had never met Justice Gavegan, whereupon City Clerk Scully ventured the remark that any other Justice in the division whom the Mayor-elect might select could swear him in. This was at the time when they passed the chambers of Justice Guy, and Judge Hylan, seeing his name on the door, asked:

"Why wouldn't Justice Guy do? I have met him and I am sure he remembers me."

Arrangements Quickly Made.

Justice Guy in response to a knock on his door shouted a hearty "Come in" and said he was glad to see the Mayor-elect.

"I've got to be sworn in before I can take the job over in the City Hall," said the Mayor-elect. 'Somebody must do it and it might just as well be you."

"Certainly," said Justice Guy. "You've come to the right place."

Then he read the formula from a typewritten sheet prepared by the City Clerk, and the future Mayor of New York City repeated it and signed it, thus qualifying for assuming office on Tuesday. On his way down in the elevator Judge Hylan refused to pose for a picture at the request of a newspaper photographer.

"I'm awfully sorry, but I shall be so busy for days to come that I haven't even the time to let you take a snapshot," said the Mayor-elect.

It was stated yesterday at Hylan headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, that one-third of the places at the head of city departments would remain unfilled at the time the Mayor-elect took office on Tuesday. The Department of Correction, the Department of Taxes and Assessments, the Civil Service Commission, and the Dock Department are among those that will be without an official head if the present Commissioners should hand in their resignations before Mayor Mitchel's term expires. Deputies or, if these, too, resign, chief clerks, who are under civil service rules, will be in charge temporarily in the circumstances to permit the incoming Mayor to get his bearings and pick his men.

Edward Hatch, Jr., Sees Hylan.

It was learned yesterday that Edward Hatch, Jr., had had a talk with Mayor-elect Hylan and was being considered for head of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. This is a department on which Tammany has its eyes. Mr. Hatch has not indicated that he was willing to accept the place, but some of his friends have urged him on the ground of the services he has performed in the campaign for the protection of the New York City water supply from pollution. Mr. Hatch is Chairman of a committee of the Merchants' Association which did much work at Albany, and, largely with the aid of the Tammany lawmakers, was able to obtain legislation which, it is believed, will lead to the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights from the Croton watershed. Mr. Hatch for years has been zealous in the fight against the pollution of rivers and streams in this State, and his appointment would meet with the approval of those who are anxious to keep the water supply of the city free from contamination.

It was said last night that Judge Hylan practically had determined to fill the place at the head of the Police Department with a man from the uniformed force. To the list of Inspectors who are being considered for the Commissionership were added yesterday the names of Inspector John Daly of the Fourth Inspection District and Richard O'Connor, Borough Inspector of the Bronx.

Consider New School Buildings.

Members of the incoming Board of Estimate held their last conference at Hylan headquarters yesterday. Associate City Superintendents of Schools Ettinger, Shallow, and Meleney attended, as did C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings in the Department of Education. It was said after the meeting that the immediate construction of four new schools and two large additions to existing schools in Brooklyn, two new schools in Queens, and one in the Bronx had been decided upon. The Department of Education has an available fund of $7,000,000 for construction purposes, and the members of the new board reached the conclusion that by eliminating some of the costly Gary system features this will prove sufficient for the erection of thirteen new schools in the aggregate.

Because Mayor-elect Hylan has not yet indicated what he will do in the way of recognition of the warring factions of the Democratic Party in Queens Borough, President Connolly has been unable to announce his appointments. If the Mayor-elect fails to recognise some of the men whom the present Democratic leader, Mason O. Smedley, has recommended for appointment, it is the intention of President Connolly to give them a place in his administration. Under these conditions President Connolly may go into office on Tuesday with some of the important positions in his administration unfilled.

President Connolly has announced that he will reappoint Richard S. Newcombe as Public Works Commissioner, G. Howland Leavitt as Superintendent of Highways, and John W. Moore as Superintendent of the Building Bureau. The offices of head of the Sewer Bureau, the Street Cleaning Bureau, and of the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices have not been filled.

District Attorney-elect Denis O'Leary, the only Fusion candidate who won in Queens at the last election, has come to a deadlock with Joseph H. De Bragga, the leader of the Republican organization, and has been unable to announce the members of his staff. De Bragga has requested the appointment of Edgar F. Haselton of Jamaica as First Assistant District Attorney, the principal office which Mr. O'Leary has to fill. Haselton is the Republican who stepped out of the race for District Attorney and made O'Leary's election possible. The latter wants to appoint Frank Adel, who has been Second Assistant District Attorney, to the office. The Republican organization has refused to accept a number of minor positions in lieu of the appointment of Haselton.

SEES NEW SOCIALIST PARTY.

Henry L. Slobodin Criticises Associates Who Expelled Him.

Henry L. Slobodin, former State Chairman of the Socialist Party, who has been expelled from it, predicted yesterday the demise of the party as at present constituted in the United States and the rise of a new party true to the principles of socialism. In a statement issued through the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, he characterized as traitors the present leaders of the Socialist Party. His statement said:

"The public press informs me that I was expelled from the Socialist Party for opposing its candidates at the last convention. The alleged ground is pure camouflage, as I did no such thing. I severely criticised Morris Hillquit as a traitor to socialism. That he happened to be a candidate was a pure incident. I expressly disclaimed any opposition to the candidates of the Socialist Party.

"The true reason for my 'expulsion' was my support of the United States in this war. The traitors to democracy and freedom in control of the Socialist Party did not dare to disclose their true motives to the membership, for the sentiment in the Socialist Party is now changing to the support of the United States. This can be seen from the latest declarations of Mr. Hillquit, who has also his nose to the wind. He declared recently that he was against the withdrawal of the United States from the war, but, if a member of Congress, he would have voted against any preparation for arms. Wise statement, that, he would have his country in war, but refused arms. This declaration merely proves the muddled state of the Socialist Party at the present time. It expelled socialism when it refused to support democracy and liberty at the entrance of the United States into the war. The best spokesmen and writers of the party abandoned it. All the leading Socialists the world over are against its position. It has placed itself in irreconcilable opposition to the entire American labor movement. It is rapidly becoming moribund and is doomed to extinction. There is room in the United States for a true Socialist Party and it is bound to come into existence.

"My position as that of a revolutionary Socialist has not changed. I will work and fight for socialism. It is a fact that the Socialist Parties of all countries, excepting Germany and the United States, have indorsed the declarations of President Wilson as to the aims of the United States in this war as truly in the spirit of socialism. President Wilson is perhaps unconsciously advancing the cause of socialism. The leaders of the Socialist Party are consciously betraying it."

MEMORIAL FOR ADAMSON.

Firemen Express Appreciation of Retiring Commissioner's Work.

The Uniformed Firemen's Association of the Fire Department, the New York Firemen's Cycle Club, and the New York Fire Department Per Diem Association yesterday presented to Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson resolutions adopted by those organizations expressing their appreciation of his work as Fire Commissioner in the last four years. The resolutions of the Uniformed Firemen's Association read in part:

"While the firemen most deeply and sincerely regret that you are shortly to sever your official connection with the Fire Department, they feel that they are a little selfish in this respect, but find consolation in the fact that the Fire Department will not lose your valuable friendship and excellent counsel, but that you will always continue to remember the firemen, as we remember you, a sincere friend and loyal supporter. The tenure of your administration as Fire Commissioner, in the long years to follow, will always reflect a pleasant memory to the firemen of the City of New York, as they have been spent most enjoyably and profitably, the memory of which they will always cherish and hold dear."

DINNER FOR ADAMSON.

Captains and Lieutenants of Fire Department Present Tablet to Him.

Captains and Lieutenants of the New York City Fire Department gave a war dinner last night at the Hotel McAlpin for Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson in recognition of his co-operation in obtaining for them salary readjustments on account of the increased cost of living. The Commissioner was presented with a bronze tablet. There were about 150 Captains and Lieutenants of the department present.

Tablets were also presented to Deputy Fire Commissioners Clarence H. Fay and Richard Laimbeer for their co-operation with the Fire Commissioner in the readjustment of salary schedules.

"There is one sad event which results from the recent political changes," said Commissioner Adamson. "It is that I must sever official relations with the members of the finest Fire Department in the world. Such a splendid body of human beings with such a fine sense of good-fellowship it would be hard to find. I do not know who is to be my successor, but I will render any service to him I can to help the welfare of the department."

CONFESSES TO FRAUD IN COUNTING VOTES

Silberstein, Convicted of Certifying False Return, Names Man "Higher Up."

HIS SENTENCE DEFERRED

Tells Swann's Aid That Republican Politician Apportioned Ballots for Mayor at Primary.

Michael Silberstein, convicted on Friday on the charge of certifying to a false return of the ballots cast at the Republican primary in the Fifth Election District, on Sept. 19, made a confession yesterday to Assistant District Attorneys Talley and Olcott, and named a man "higher up" as the instigator of the ballot fraud in that district. Silberstein's father and sister went to the Tombs yesterday morning and pleaded with the prisoner to tell the truth about what happened on primary day in the polling place at 1,608 Madison Avenue. Soon after their departure Silberstein asked to be taken to the District Attorney's office.

Silberstein was to have been sentenced yesterday by Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, but soon after the former election official reached the District Attorney's office Mr. Olcott asked Justice Goff that sentence be postponed. The request was granted. It was intimated that the confession and an offer by Silberstein to assist in prosecution of others involved would result in leniency for him. The maximum penalty for Silberstein's offense is seven years' imprisonment. Mr. Talley gave out the following version of Silberstein's confession:

"Silberstein told us that soon after the polls closed a prominent Republican politician of the Seventeenth Assembly District, who was not connected with the Election Board in that precinct, entered and remarked: 'Mitchel is running bad and he must be counted in; I'll count the ballots.'

"Then this man, we were told by Silberstein, totaled the ballots in the box, announced that there were 47 votes, and apportioned them 42 for Mayor Mitchel and 5 for William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate. No effort was made to ascertain for whom the voters had actually cast their ballots. Silberstein said he protested that this method of making returns was too strong, and he said the politician replied, 'That's all right. It'll never be known, and no one will bother about counting these ballots. If there is any holler, leave it to me.'

"Apparently Silberstein, who was Chairman of the polling board, and his three colleagues had no choice about making returns. I have evidence which largely corroborates what has been told to us by Silberstein."

The recount of the ballots in the Fifth Election District showed the vote to be 24 for Mayor Mitchel, 20 for Bennett, and 3 blank ballots. It was said that Silberstein had given the names of several watchers and others in the polling place at the time of the alleged fraud. Subpoenas were issued last night for these men.

James McGinley, chief examiner in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, was subpoenaed last night to testify tomorrow morning at the inquiry into the affairs of the Fusion Committee of 1917.

INAUGURALS TO BE SIMPLE.

Craig and Bruckner Expect to Take Office with Small Ceremony.

The installation of Charles L. Craig as Controller will take place on New Year's Day at 10:30. The ceremonies will be very simple, it was explained yesterday, and will consist merely of the formal turning over of the office by William A. Prendergast, the retiring Controller. This will be followed by a reception at which the new Controller will meet the employes of the Finance Department, his friends, and any person who may desire to call. No formal invitations have been issued.

Henry Bruckner, Borough President-elect of the Bronx, also announced that his inaugural ceremony on Tuesday would be very brief. He said he had requested his friends not to send any flowers, but to use the money to buy coal for the poor. He added that usually persons who sent flowers had political axes to grind. If the weather permits, the new Borough President adds, he intends to walk from his home at 958 Grand Avenue to Borough Hall.

SEES NO ROOSEVELT BOOM.

Colonel's Coming Visit to Capital Not Significant, Says Smoot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The contemplated visit of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to the capital within the next fortnight occasioned interest today. Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, who called to see the Colonel at Oyster Bay recently, when the ex-President spoke of his purpose to visit the capital, said the Colonel's visit, as far as he knew, would be entirely without political significance.

"While I was calling on Colonel Roosevelt he incidentally mentioned that he intended going to Washington to see his daughter, Mrs. Longworth, and to spend some days with her," said Senator Smoot. "From what he said, it was to be entirely a family affair. Of course, the Colonel is hugely interested in war affairs, and while here I have no doubt he will talk to some of the leaders in the war program. I feel safe in saying that there is to be nothing of political significance in the Colonel's visit. There is no 1920 boom about it; nothing of that nature."

LANE TO SPEAK ON WAR.

Will Address Five Western State Conferences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, will speak before a series of war conferences to be held under the auspices of the speaking division of the Committee on Public Information during the week of Jan. 14 at Chicago, Louisville, Columbia, Mo., Topeka, and Lincoln, Neb.

These war conferences, held in each case under the auspices of the State Council of Defense, are part of a plan of patriotic education now being carried out by the speaking division. Each meeting will be attended by representatives of Governmental and patriotic organizations in the State. They will hear Secretary Lane's message and give it to their constituents.

Secretary Lane and his party will leave Washington on Jan. 12.

CITY PLAN PROBLEM PASSED ON TO HYLAN

Building Zone Scheme Completed, Street Traffic Congestion Comes Next.

PRAISE COMMITTEE'S WORK

Comparatively Few Objections Found to Zone Maps as Originally Adopted.

The Committee on City Plan, through its Secretary, Robert H. Whitten, submitted a report yesterday to the Board of Estimate covering the work it has accomplished during the four years of its existence and suggesting matters for the new administration to take up. The committee was organized to consider such city planning matters as may be referred to it and to work out comprehensive and harmonious schemes for the physical improvement and development of the city. The most important work it did was in regard to building zones.

A Districting Commission to carry out this work was appointed in June, 1914, and up to the close of 1916 the building zone plan constituted the chief work of the committee's staff. Regarding the commission's plan which was adopted by the Board of Estimate, the report says:

"It is one of the most complete and comprehensive plans for the control of city building ever adopted by an American city. It marks an important epoch in American city planning and city building. It is applied to more than five and a half millions of people and it directly affects property assessed at more than $8,000,000,000. The building zone plan has now been in operation almost a year and a half. It has more than justified the expectations of its proponents. It has proved in practical operation to be a common sense method of city building. The only wonder is that the old haphazard, wasteful methods were so long continued."

Since the adoption of the building zone plan 126 petitions have been received by the Board of Estimate for the amendment of the zone maps. Of these 126 proposed changes, 40 have been adopted by the board and 68 have either been denied, withdrawn or filed without action. Eighteen are still pending. The changes made have affected only about one eight-hundredth part of the total area included in the zone plan.

The committee also was formed to deal with the street traffic problem, which it terms one of the big matters demanding immediate attention. The Board of Estimate created a Traffic Commission which involves no new positions or additional appropriations, but the appointment of its members was delayed until it was too late to start a project of such magnitude in the present administration and the entire matter was dropped. Regarding the necessity for action relating to street traffic, the report says:

"Traffic congestion is undoubtedly one of the most serious problems confronting the city. Street accidents are increasing at an alarming rate and the transfer of goods and passengers is subject to costly delays. If the city is to retain its pre-eminence as a place in which to live and do business, street traffic must be speeded up and the streets made safe for the people who use them. The increase in shipments and other business in the city and port of New York incident to the war makes existing traffic delays all the more intolerable. The traffic regulations of the Police Department have to a certain extent mitigated the evils of traffic congestion, but all agree that more comprehensive plans, involving the co-operation of many city and borough departments, and the hearty support of property owners and the general public, will be necessary in order to achieve the desired results."

TO SIMPLIFY AIRPLANES.

Aviation Officials Will Try to Reduce the Number of Parts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Amazing figures as to the number of parts and amount of material entering into construction of an airplane have been assembled by army aviation officials in an effort to simplify construction as a means of hastening production. While the present program cannot be delayed for the result of this investigation, it appears likely that a way will be found later to reduce greatly the number of parts and kinds of material now needed.

Exclusive of the engine, there are hundreds of parts in the structure of an airplane, and even when built-up sections of the frame are regarded as single parts, there remain nearly 200 separate pieces to be assembled into a completed machine. That is exclusive of screws, nails, and similar items.

These are the things necessary to build a machine without its engine:

Nails, 4,326; screws, 8,377; steel stampings, 921; forgings, 798; turnbuckles, 276; veneer, 87 square feet; wire, 3,262; varnish, 11 gallons; dope, (for dressing wings,) 59 gallons; aluminum, 65 pounds; rubber, 34 feet; linen, 201 square feet; spruce, 244 feet; pine, 58 feet; ash, 81 feet; hickory, 1½ feet.

Kennel Will Protect Hylan.

Police Lieutenant William Kennel, who for many administrations has been on duty at the Mayor's outer office in the City Hall, sent a letter to Police Commissioner Woods yesterday asking to be retired at once. Mayor-elect Hylan is believed to have heard about it, and to have decided he wanted Kennel to stay to protect him from a surfeit of callers. Last night, Kennel sent a letter to Commissioner Woods saying: "I have the honor to request that you withdraw my application." Kennel is 55 years old.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street *(Between 5th and 6th Avenues)* West Forty-third Street

Beginning Wednesday, January 2nd, the

January Sales of Women's Muslin, Silk and Philippine Underwear

Which will provide average savings of One-third on our regular prices

Details will be published in Tuesday's morning papers.

Continuing during the month of January the

Annual Sale of Housekeeping Linens

At 25 to 50% Below Present Market Prices.
Specimens of the values available To-morrow:

Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths, at $3.50, 4.50 and 5.50
Napkins to match, doz. $3.75 to 5.25

Irish Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched, ... pair $1.95
Irish Linen Sheets, hemstitched, ... pair $7.25

Hemstitched Huck Towels, damask borders, doz. $5.90

Initial Display of Early Spring Modes

Will be found on the Third Floor in

Women's Suits, Dresses and Separate Skirts for wear at the Southern and coast resorts.

Many charming and exclusive innovations in silk and woolen fabrics for dress and sport wear are featured.

Half Yearly Clearance Sales commence Wednesday in the following sections:

Women's Suits and Dresses
Women's Coats and Wraps
Women's & Misses' Corsets
Women's Smart Blouses
White and Fancy Blankets
Muslin Sheets and Cases

Oriental and American Rugs and Household Furniture

Details will be published in Tuesday's morning papers.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

announces

Commencing Wednesday, January 2nd

ANNUAL JANUARY SALES

The *wisest economy* can be found in these *new collections* of necessary articles of apparel assembled from our standard sources of manufacture, and marked according to our yearly custom at

Very Low Prices

All are made according to Best & Co. standards, which means dependable materials, deep hems, strong stitching, full patterns, simple models.

For Infants

350 Long Dresses 3,000 Short Dresses
500 Hand Made Dresses

For Girls

Dresses Middy Blouses
Foreign and Domestic Underwear

For Women

French, Philippine, Domestic Underwear, Undersilks

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge purchases made tomorrow will appear on bills rendered February 1, 1918

Women's Washable Cape Leather Gloves

Very Special **$1.50**

In smart shades of tan, mannish, one-clasp Walking Gloves, Prix seam sewn and with spear backs.

Ground Floor.

Silks—Two Specials

Black Princess Satin—40 inches wide, a beautiful lustrous quality.....yard **$2.25**

Black Satin Imperial—40 inches wide—extraordinary value.....yard **$1.78**

Ground Floor.

January Clearance Sale of Women's Coats and Suits

Women's Coats

Models Worth $25.00 to $35.00, At the Special Prices

$14.50 and **$19.50**

One of America's best and largest makers of Women's Coats whose Fall business was much less than his expectations came to us with a proposition to make up a sufficient number of coats to use up his fine materials on hand at a price we could not resist.

Hence This Remarkable Sale of Women's Coats

We specified several of his smartest styles, had them copied, and they will be ready for your selection Tomorrow. Both Tailored and Fur-trimmed Coats, of wool Velours, fine Mixtures and other fashionable fabrics, in every wanted color.

Every Evening Wrap in Stock At Half Original Prices

200 Women's Smart Winter Suits

The Most Remarkable Sale We Have Ever Announced

At the Special Price

$12.50

Range of Sizes 34 to 44 And Sizes for Stout Figures

Models of unusual distinction, developed in the most wanted materials of the season, in an unusually wide range of colors. The Coats are handsomely lined with peau de cygne and fancy linings.

The Purchase of a Manufacturer's Entire Stock on Hand enables Us to Offer these Smart Winter Suits at About ⅓ Regular Price

Third Floor.

Annual Sale
Blankets, Comfortables and Bedspreads

Commencing Monday, December 31st, at less than today's wholesale prices.

Blankets

1000 pairs Fine White Blankets. Single bed size; regular prices, per pair, $5.00, $7.00 and $8.50 **$3.95, $5.50 and $6.50**

Double bed size, regular prices, per pair, $6.00, $8.00 and $9.00.....**$4.75, $6.75 and $7.50**

500 Camp Blankets, regular $10.50 quality, each..**$7.85**

Comfortables

Figured Jacquard, mull covered, with plain borders, laminated cotton filled; regular $4.85 quality.....**$3.95**

Dotted silk mull covered, plain mull borders, laminated cotton filled; regular $6.00 quality.....**$4.75**

Dotted silk mull covered, plain mull borders and backs, mixed wool filled; regular $7.50 grade.....**$6.00**

Figured Jacquard mull, plain satin borders, mixed wool filled; regular $11.00 quality.....**$9.75**

Figured silk covered, plain satin borders, pure lamb's wool filled, regular $15.00 quality.....**$12.50**

Khaki Army Comfortables, pure lamb's wool filled; regular $7.85 and $11.50 quality.....**$6.75 and $10.75**

Bedspreads

Crochet, regular $1.50 and $1.85.....**$1.35 and $1.65**

Satin-finish Bedspreads, single bed size; regular $4.25 and $5.00.....**$3.85 and $4.25**

Satin-finish Bedspreads, double bed size, regular price $4.75 and $6.50.....**$4.35 and $5.50**

Scalloped Satin-finish Bedspreads, single bed size, regular price $4.50 and $5.50.....**$3.95 and $4.75**

Scalloped Satin-finish Bedspreads, double bed size, regular price $5.25 and $7.50.....**$4.50 and $6.75**

Second Floor.

Annual Sale
Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

$50,000 worth of standard grades of Foreign and Domestic Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases at prices which it will not be possible to duplicate for years to come.

Hemmed Muslin Sheets

Size 63 x 99	Regularly $1.48 each	Reduced to **$1.23**
Size 63 x 108	Regularly $1.58 each	Reduced to **$1.33**
Size 72 x 99	Regularly $1.58 each	Reduced to **$1.33**
Size 72 x 108	Regularly $1.68 each	Reduced to **$1.43**
Size 81 x 99	Regularly $1.68 each	Reduced to **$1.43**
Size 81 x 108	Regularly $1.78 each	Reduced to **$1.53**
Size 90 x 90	Regularly $1.78 each	Reduced to **$1.53**
Size 90 x 108	Regularly $1.89 each	Reduced to **$1.63**

Hemmed Pillow Cases

Size 42 x 38½	Regularly 37c each	Reduced to **32c**
Size 45 x 38½	Regularly 42c each	Reduced to **35c**
Size 50 x 38½	Regularly 45c each	Reduced to **39c**
Size 54 x 38½	Regularly 50c each	Reduced to **42c**

Hemstitched Sheets

Size 63 x 108	Regularly $1.68 each	Reduced to **$1.45**
Size 72 x 108	Regularly $1.78 each	Reduced to **$1.55**
Size 81 x 108	Regularly $1.89 each	Reduced to **$1.65**
Size 90 x 108	Regularly $1.98 each	Reduced to **$1.75**

Hemstitched Pillow Cases

Size 42 x 38½	Regularly 43c each	Reduced to **38c**
Size 45 x 38½	Regularly 48c each	Reduced to **42c**
Size 50 x 38½	Regularly 52c each	Reduced to **45c**
Size 54 x 38½	Regularly 56c each	Reduced to **48c**

Imported Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets, size 70 x 108	Regularly $7.50 pair	Reduced to **$5.95**
Sheets, size 90 x 108	Regularly $8.75 pair	Reduced to **$6.95**
Pillow Cases, size 45 x 36	Reg. $1.75 pr.	Reduced to **$1.25**

Scalloped & Embroidered Envelope Day Cases

Size 22 x 30	Regularly $1.25 pair	Reduced to **78c**
Size 22 x 30	Regularly $1.48 pair	Reduced to **$1.10**

Eyelet Embroidered Day Cases

Size 22 x 36	Regularly $1.89 pair	Reduced to **$1.38**
Size 22 x 36	Regularly $2.25 pair	Reduced to **$1.65**

Second Floor.

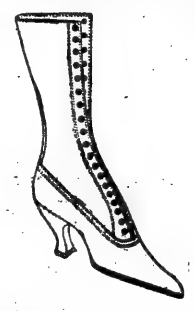
January Sale of Women's Shoes

Commencing Tomorrow, Monday

6000 Pairs of Lord & Taylor Standard Qualities at Marvelously Low Prices

Women's $8.00 and $9.00 high-cut Black Boots, patent and dull leathers.

$5.95



Women's $8.50 to $10.00 high-cut Novelty Boots in different kinds; incomplete sizes.

$7.85

Women's high-cut Laced Boots, brown kidskin vamps, tan cloth tops.

$6.50

Women's $6.00 and $7.00 Black Boots in Patent Leather and Gun Metal. Incomplete sizes.

$4.95

Second Floor.

Twice-A-Year Rug Sale
Whittall Wilton Rugs

At about 25% less than Regular Prices

The Whittall Anglo-Persian Wilton Rug is the highest grade Rug woven, and it is only twice a year that these fine Rugs are offered at reduced prices. Patterns and colorings that are not to be duplicated for the coming season will be placed on Sale Tomorrow at prices to insure a quick clearance.

6x9 feet	8¼x10½ feet	9x12 feet	11¼x15 feet
Standard price $55, Sale price	Standard price $81, Sale price	Standard price $89, Sale price	Standard price $152.75, Sale price
$41.50	**$61.50**	**$66.75**	**$124.50**

Every Rug is absolutely perfect and the designs and colorings are highly desirable in every respect.

Other makes of Rugs have also been Reduced for this Sale.

Worsted and Wool Wilton Rugs—Best Quality

Patterns to be discontinued.

6x9 feet	8¼x10½ feet	9x12 feet
Formerly $36.75 } **$27.50**	Formerly $54.75 } **$39.50**	Formerly $57.50 } **$43.50**

Fifth Floor.

January Clearance Sale
Women's Dresses

Extraordinary Values

$29.50

Women's Evening Dresses
Women's Afternoon Dresses
Women's Serge Dresses

All marked for immediate disposal. Presenting exceptional opportunities in the way of smart styles and extraordinary values at **$29.50.**

Third Floor.

Italian Silk Underwear

Discontinued Lines

At One-third Less Than Regular Prices

Vests—lace-trimmed and embroidered; values up to $4.75.....**$2.25**

Camisoles—lace-trimmed and embroidered; values up to $3.75.....**$1.45**

Bloomers—in pink, white, and black, regular and extra sizes; values $2.50.....**$1.95**

Union Suits and Envelope Chemises—plain, embroidered and lace-trimmed; values up to $6.50.....**$3.95**

Second Floor.

Women's Sweaters

Formerly up to $7.95

$6.50

Worsted and Brushed Wool Sweaters in a varied assortment of styles and colors. Sizes incomplete, but excellent choosing.

Girls' Worsted Sweaters

Formerly $5.95 each—**$4.50**

Heavy worsted, in belted models with novel collar effects. The most wanted colors. Sizes 8 to 14, but incomplete.

Third Floor.

January Sale
White Cotton Goods

A large and comprehensive assortment of Imported and Domestic White Cotton Goods, both plain and novelty effects, suitable for Women's and Children's underwear; also for waists, skirts, dresses, etc.

Plain Nainsooks, Long Cloths, French, Persian, and Victoria Lawns, Batistes, Voiles, Swiss Mulls, Organdies, Poplins, etc., also French embroidered novelties, St. Gall dotted and figured Swisses, French, English and American Piques, Irish Dimities, Gabardines, Repp, Tricot, Skirtings and Suitings, English and Domestic Shirting Madras, etc.

Also an extensive showing of Imported and Domestic White Novelties, many of which are exclusive with Lord & Taylor for New York.

At Special Prices

Plain White Cotton Dress Voiles—39-40 inches wide, sheer and crisp; a yard.....**28c, 48c, 68c**

Imported Mercerized Chiffon Batiste—40-45 inches wide; sheer and soft; a yard.....**28c, 48c, 58c**

French Tosca Crepe—42 inches wide; a beautiful sheer crepe material; 65c quality; a yard.....**38c**

English Pique—28 inches wide; in 4 sizes of cords, 60c quality; a yard.....**35c**

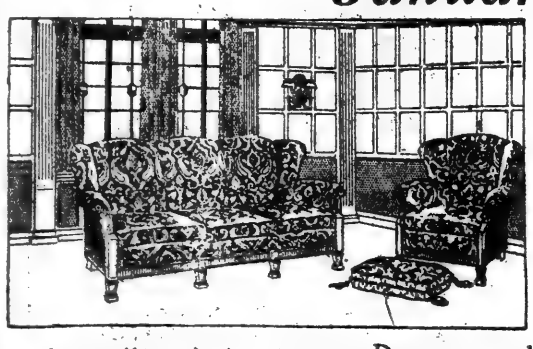
Amori Lingerie Nainsook—39-40 inches wide; (made especially for Lord & Taylor), 10-yard pieces, $2.95 quality; piece.....**$2.50**

English Long Cloth—36 inches wide; soft needle finish, 10-yard pieces, $2.25 quality; piece.....**$1.95**

Second Floor.

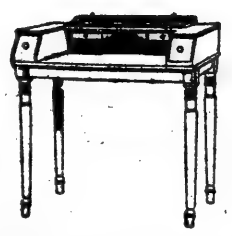
January Clearance Sale of Lord & Taylor Furniture

33⅓ to 50% Reductions



Living Room Suite,—2 pieces; Davenport and Arm Chair; upholstered in velour, hair and moss construction, loose cushion spring seats.

Formerly $300.00.....**$195.00**



Solid Mahogany Spinet Desk, quaint artistic design and excellent construction.

Formerly $29.50.....**$22.50**

85 Wood Bedsteads

In mahogany, walnut and ivory enamel.

Formerly $65.00 to $110.00

$25.00, $35.00, $37.50

35 Library Tables

Large size mahogany colonial.

Formerly $45.00.....**$29.75**

45 Triplicate Mirror Dressing Tables

Formerly $65.00.....**$32.50**

35 Arm Chairs and Rockers

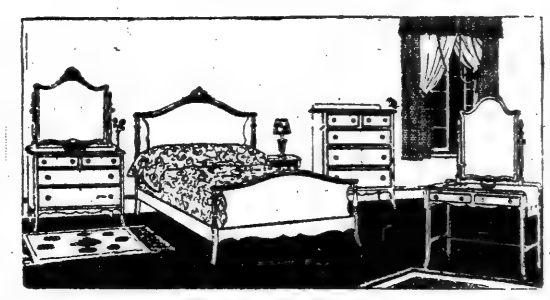
Mahogany, with tapestry or velour coverings.

Formerly $25.00.....**$15.75**

Sixth Floor.

Black Lacquered Tilt Tables, 22 inches in diameter; gilt decorations on the tops.

Formerly $15.00.....**$8.50**



Hepplewhite Bedroom Suite in Mahogany or Parchment Enamel,—4 pieces; 44 inch Dresser, 42 inch Chiffonier, 42 inch Dressing Table, full size Bedstead. Formerly $375.00.....**$235.00**

With Twin Beds.....**$295.00**

Marie Antoinette Lace Bed Sets

A limited number of single and double sizes; fine quality and exquisite design.

Former prices $20.00 and $25.00
$10.00 and $12.50
Fifth Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Made tomorrow will appear on bills rendered February 1, 1918

Infants' Wear From Paris
At About ⅓ Less Than Actual Value

French Dresses, hand-made and embroidered; sizes up to 2 years.....$2.45
French Dresses, hand-made and hand-embroidered; sizes up to 2 years.....$3.45
French Skirts, hand-made and hand-embroidered; sizes up to 2 years.....$1.85
Colored Bloomer Dresses, made of best quality chambray; sizes up to 6 years, $1.95 and $2.95
Fourth Floor.

Planning and purchasing have been on so vast a scale that from the viewpoint of volume and variety, as well as value, this Sale surpasses those of previous years.

Annual January Sale of Lingerie, Negligees Petticoats, Corsets and Blouses

The Finest, Most Thoroughly Desirable Merchandise Lord & Taylor Have Ever Offered

The merchandise, all made to Lord & Taylor special order. Fabrics have been carefully selected, styles critically studied, quality standards absolutely maintained.

Petticoats

Thousands of them, all specially made for this great event and representing the best values offered for many a day.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats—Elastic top models on the new lines the mode demands. Plain and changeable Taffetas, all of serviceable qualities and flounced in smart fashions. Tailored flounces, full shirred flounces and scalloped flounces edged with narrow pleatings or tiny frills. **$2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95** and **$6.95**

Taffeta Petticoats—a special group of models, actually worth up to $5.95.....**$2.95** and **$3.95**

Changeable Messaline Petticoats—tailored hemstitched flounces.....**$3.95**

Silk Jersey Petticoats—Many styles, including those with taffeta flounces and others with flounces of Silk Jersey. Clever new effects, with fine pleatings and shirrings; others with accordion ruffles, inset with taffeta bands in contrasting colors. Many have deep flounces of silk, quite elaborately fashioned.....**$3.95, $4.95, $5.95**

Silk Jersey Petticoats—with taffeta flounces; a special group of models worth $5.00.....**$3.95**

Belding Satin and Dresden Silk Petticoats—in all the new street shades, very serviceable Satin Skirts, with scalloped flounces shirred and tucked. The Dresden Silks in blue or rose are of unusually effective style.....**$4.95**

Dancing Petticoats—Washable Satin and Crepe de Chine, in flesh or white, dainty with lace trimmed flounces or in smartly tailored effects.....**$2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $6.95**

Washable Satin Knickers—Flesh or white...**$1.95** to **$2.65**

Corsets

All Makes in a Complete Range of Sizes

Lord & Taylor Special Corsets

Novelty striped Coutil, lightly boned with free hip. Also pink Broche, medium bust and length. $2.50 and $3.00 models.....**$1.65**

Three models for all types of figures.

Pink Broche, elastic top. White Broche, well boned model. Daintily figured coutil, pink or white. Fancy figured broche. $3.50 and $4.00 models.....**$1.95**

Pink and white Broche, elastic insert at top, lightly boned. A $5.00 model.....**$2.95**

Elente Corsets

Pink Satin, deep elastic top; lightly boned for slight or medium figures. A $6.50 model.....**$3.95**

American Lady Corsets

Pink and white Broche, with elastic insert at top; low bust; free hip. A $1.75 model.....**$1.25**

Pink or white Herringbone Coutil, satin trimmed; well boned model with long skirt; high bust. A $7.50 model. **$3.95**

White Silk Brocade, in model elaborately lace and ribbon trimmed; well boned, medium bust and long skirt. For well developed figures. An $8.00 model.....**$3.95**

Redfern Corsets

Pink or white Brocade, well but lightly boned; medium bust and skirt. A $7.50 model.....**$3.95**

Brassieres—Leading Makes

Bandeau, all-over lace, with ribbon shoulder straps; all-over embroidered, net lined. $1.50 and $2.00 models.....**98c**

Bandeau, pink silk crepe, also hook front model, wash satin and heavy lace; reinforced with net; $1.75 and $2.50 models.....**$1.25**

Bandeau, brocaded Batiste in white, filet lace edged. A $3.00 model.....**$1.75**

Second Floor.

Lingerie

Scores of simply charming new models, distinguished by that daintiness typical of all Lord & Taylor Lingerie.

Thousands of garments, every stitch made to our order, from fabrics sheer and fine, perfect in every tiny finishing detail. The fastidious woman will appreciate the beauty of the laces and embroideries, with which even the inexpensive garments are trimmed.

Night Gowns

More than a hundred styles, in Nainsook, Batiste, Cotton Crepe and Witchery Crepe, white or flesh.
98c, $1.45, $1.65, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95 to **$5.95**

Envelope and Straight Chemises

Fine nainsook and batiste in styles unusually effective.
98c, $1.45, $1.95, $2.95

Petticoats

98c, $1.45, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95 to **$5.95**

Combinations

98c, $1.45, $1.95, $2.95 and **$3.95**

Corset Covers

50c, 98c, $1.45 and **$1.95**

Drawers

50c, 98c, $1.45 and **$1.95**

Crepe de Chine & Washable Satin Underwear

Exquisite garments of these soft, rich Silks, in flesh tints. Elaborate with Valenciennes, Calais and Filet Laces, or in tailored models, hemstitched and picot edged. Hand-embroidery adorns several effective models.

Gowns.....**$2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95 to $7.95**
Envelope Chemises.....**$1.75, $1.95, $2.95, $3.95**
Bodices.....**98c, $1.45** and **$1.95**
Pajamas.....**$3.95, $5.95, $7.95**

Hand-embroidered Lingerie

Exquisite examples of the needle-worker's art; garments of softest, sheerest Nainsook and Batiste, elaborate with floral motifs, medallions and designs of the finest hand-embroidery.

French Lingerie

Gowns.....**$1.95, $2.95, $3.95** to **$6.95**
Envelope Chemises.....**$1.95, $2.95** and **$3.95**
Chemises.....**$1.45, $1.95, $2.95** and **$3.95**
Drawers.....**$1.45** and **$1.95**
Combinations.....**$2.95**

Philippine Lingerie

Gowns.....**$1.65, $1.95, $2.95** and **$3.95**
Straight and Envelope Chemises, **$1.50, $1.75, $1.95, $2.95** & **$3.95**
Drawers.....**$1.25, $1.95, $2.95** and **$3.95**

At Manufacturers' Prices

A Sample Line Silk Lingerie

Flesh crepe de chine and wash satin.

Bodices.....**$1.45** and **$1.95**
Gowns.....**$3.95** and **$4.95**
Envelope Chemise.....**$1.95, $2.95** and **$3.95**
Knickerbockers.....**$1.95** and **$2.45**
Petticoats.....**$2.95, $3.50** and **$4.95**

Second Floor.

Negligees

Quite the most comprehensive and charming collection shown for many a season. From the simplest Robe model to the most luxurious creation of shimmering Satins and Velvets, all are distinguished by that picturesque quality, so appealing. Many are offered at almost manufacturer's cost; all are featured at especially attractive prices.

Crepe de Chine Negligees

In lovely shades of pink, blue, rose, wistaria and Copenhagen.

Empire model with creamy Alencon lace edging the wide collar and sleeves; finished with tiny rosebuds.....**$7.95**

Robe model on picturesque lines, with draped collar and sleeve ruffles of Crepe Chiffon.....**$7.95**

Wing Sleeve Kimono model, slashed and ribbon run at high waist line; elaborately hand-embroidered and scalloped. **$8.75**

Paneled Robe model, collar and wide sleeves edged with creamy lace. Butterfly Robe model, in very superior quality Crepe de Chine; deep collar and tasseled sleeves are edged with chiffon, bead and silk embroidered. Lace-trimmed Empire model, with full shirred skirt; trimmed with wide applique lace. Coatee models, with chiffon coats lace trimmed.. **$10.75**

Paneled Robe model, the pleated fronts and back finished with corded ornaments; embroidered and scalloped collar and tasseled sleeves.....**$12.75**

Coatee model, the skirt pleated and attached to a simple bodice, veiled with a daintily lace-trimmed coat of chiffon cloth, tasseled and finished with satin girdle and wee rosebuds.....**$16.75**

Coatee models, with chiffon or net lace coats, and box pleated or side pleated skirts.....**$16.75**

Satin Negligees

In rose, Copenhagen, wistaria, pink or blue.

Satin Breakfast Coats, in smartly corded Directoire model.....**$10.75**

Directoire Robe model of soft Satin, with corded pockets full and on new lines; collar and sleeves finished with "puff" pendant ornaments.....**$11.75**

Breakfast Coat model in Satin "Etoile," with bands of fine puffing on sleeves, pockets and flounce. On new long lines with sash.....**$12.75**

Brocaded Satin Coats, in very picturesque model, tied at back.....**$16.75**

"Waterfall" and Chenille Velvet Coat Negligees

Daintily lined with white silk, these luxurious garments are in rich shades of orchid, wistaria, Copenhagen, rose, pink or blue. Very special.....**$22.50** and **$25.00**

Dolfine Crepe Negligees

A Silk and Wool Moire Fabric.

Coat Negligee; the flounce, pockets and sleeves corded; sash girdle.....**$6.95**

Robe Negligee, silk lined; large collar and cuffs, scallop embroidered.....**$10.75**

Albatross in hand-embroidered model, satin ribbon trimmed.....**$5.95**

Peau de Laine Negligees

In all plain colors.

Raglan Kimono model on loose straight lines, with all edges prettily scalloped.....**$3.95**

Empire model with white voile collar and cuffs, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.....**$5.95**

Dainty Cotton Negligees

Dotted Voile Breakfast Coat, white and colored dots, **$1.95**

Japanese Crepe Kimonos, hand-embroidered, **$1.45** & **$1.95**

Robe model in fancy texture crepe, trimmed with shirred ribbon.....**$2.75**

Semi-Empire or Robe model in Jacquard, satin trimmed or scalloped voile collar and cuffs.....**$3.95**

Corduroy Lounging Robes

Velvet Corduroy in wanted colors; Dresden lined. Model with set-in sleeves; scalloped collar and cuffs; corded at foot.....**$5.75**

Second Floor.

January Sale of Blouses

A collection of advance models that forecast in fascinating fashion the trend of the Blouse Mode for Spring, 1918. Blouses made especially for this sale from fabrics selected with critical regard for quality, fine texture, serviceability. Blouses that from the style viewpoint are authoritative, distinctive.

One Model, $5.95

Georgette Crepe in bisque, flesh or white; very daintily embroidered to simulate braiding; crochet button trimmed.

Seven Models, $5.00

Georgette Crepes—several in light, others in Suit shades. Featuring smart Zouave vestees, tie or Tuxedo collars of satin; some embroidered, others finely tucked.

Crepe de Chine—trimmed with Filet lace medallions combined with embroidery; also tailored models with low or high collars.

Seven Models, $6.95

Georgette Crepes of heavy quality, in most wanted shades; Jabot models, hand-embroidered; round neck effects, silk and bead embroidered; others satin trimmed very smartly. Frill models with white net novelty all-over embroidered Georgette, with white satin collar.

White Net Blouses, Filet lace trimmed and embroidered.

One Model, $7.50

Georgette Crepe, in bisque, flesh or white; Tuxedo collar elaborately soutache braided.

Three Models, $7.95

Georgette Crepe of superior quality, in dainty light shades; with floral hand-embroidery, or embroidered in silk and crystal beads.

White Net, soutache braided and trimmed with novelty lace; body net lined.

Lingerie Blouses, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95

Daintiest of models in sheer white voiles, batistes, novelty cottons and linens. A charming collection, embodying many new and distinctive style notes. Hand-embroidery is introduced on many models, and others are elaborate with Valenciennes, Filet and Irish Crochet laces.

Hand-made Blouses of batiste, tucked, hand-drawn and hemstitched are noteworthy at **$4.95** and **$5.95.**

Third Floor.

Ground Floor Specials

Lingerie Blouses
$1.95

Linene with colored collar and cuffs. Striped tissue with white vestee and collar. Voile with lace frilled pique collar, fronts and cuffs.

Seven Models,
$3.95

Tailored Blouses in the fashionable silks, Radium, washable Satins, "Luxurious Taffeta" and Crepe de Chines; models with "Buster Brown", high military, Tuxedo and rolling collars.

Georgette Crepe Blouses, soutache and satin trimmed or satin strapped.

Two Models
$2.95

Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine in light shades. Blouses in models with rolling white satin collars, or pointed collars and vestees of satin.

Annual January Sale of Household and Decorative Linens

Begins tomorrow, Monday, and continues throughout the month of January. Many of the linens offered in this great yearly event were contracted for more than two years ago, and carried in the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, together with other important commitments exclusively for this sale.

$20,000 Worth of Heirloom Double Damask Table Cloths At ⅓ Less Than Regular Prices

2 x 2 yards.....Regular price $10.00..... **$6.75**
2 x 2½ yards.....Regular price $12.50..... **$8.40**
2 x 3 yards.....Regular price $15.00..... **$10.75**
2¼ x 2¼ yards.....Regular price $12.75..... **$8.40**

Napkins to Match

Regularly $11.25, $13.50 dozen.....**$7.50, $9.00**

50,000 Dollars Worth of Decorative Linens

consisting of Filet, Burano point, Point Venise, Arabian, Cluny; Florentine Lace-trimmed Linens and Madeira Hand-embroidered Linen Doylies, Centre Pieces, Scarfs, Tea, Lunch and Dinner Cloths; Luncheon Sets, Tidies, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads and Towels, at remarkable price concessions.

The best linen authorities in Europe thought it would be impossible to hold a Linen Sale this year, and strongly advised against a sale at all, in view of the great linen scarcity. But the custom inaugurated over ninety-one years ago, and in which movement we are the pioneers, could not be abandoned without destroying the traditions of this great linen business, and in consequence our preparation has been made with a determination to equal and eclipse the efforts of former years.

$25,000 Worth of the Famous Derryvale Pure Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins at Less Than Wholesale Prices.

Every piece of Derryvale Genuine Irish Damask Table Linen is sold under an absolute guarantee which accompanies every Table Cloth and dozen Napkins sold. These celebrated Linens are sold exclusively by Lord & Taylor.

Table Cloths, 2x2 yards	Table Cloths, 2x2½ yards	Table Cloths, 2x3 yards
$2.95, $4.50, $5.00, $5.65, $7.10	**$3.75, $5.65, $6.25, $7.10, $8.85**	**$4.50, $6.90, $7.50, $8.50, $10.65**
Wholesale cost, $4.00 to $8.75	Wholesale cost, $5.00 to $11.00	Wholesale cost, $6.00 to $13.25

Napkins to match, **$3.75, $5.15, $5.50, $8.00** and **$9.00** per dozen.
Wholesale cost, $5.25 to $11.25 per dozen

Second Floor.

Other Household Linens

2,000 Odd Damask Table Cloths
Regularly $7.50 to $65.00.....**$4.85** to **$32.50**

1,500 Dozen Odd Napkins
Regularly $5.00 to $10.50 a dozen....**$3.95** to **$7.50**

500 Breakfast Table Cloths
Reduced from $3.50 each to.....**$2.45**

Towels

H. S. Huck Towels, extra large size; regularly $4.50 a dozen.....**$3.00**

Pure Irish Linen Huck Towels; hemmed, regularly $6.00 a dozen.....**$4.50**

Hemstitched, regularly $6.75 a dozen.....**$5.50**

Individual size pure linen H. S. Huck Towels; regularly $5.50 a dozen.....**$3.95**

Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets—Formerly $12.75 a pair.....**$10.50**

Pillow Cases—Formerly $3.50 a pair.....**$2.50**

DRAFT MEN PROMPT IN FILING ANSWERS

Classification of 540,000 Uncalled Registrants Proceeding Steadily, Officials Report.

ADVISORY BOARDS BUSY

Only About 10 Per Cent. of Questionnaires Sent Out Fail to Return on Time.

The classification of the 540,000 uncalled draft registrants, resident in New York City, is now proceeding according to schedule and up to 6 o'clock last night the 188 local exemption boards in the city had mailed questionnaires to about 325,000 men. The questionnaires are being mailed to 5 per cent. of the registrants daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Adjutant General Charles H. Sherrill announced yesterday that a great majority of the registrants are prompt in filling out their questionnaires and mailing them back within the seven-day period provided by law.

The reports filed with the Adjutant General indicate that 74 per cent. of the registrants return their questionnaires on time, and that of the remaining 26 per cent. 10 per cent. fail because of changes in address since registration day, 2 per cent. through legally extended time, 4 per cent. because they are already in the military service, and the last 10 per cent. for reasons which are yet to be explained.

The majority of the registrants are consulting the legal advisory boards before sending back their questionnaires. The reports from the district legal boards show that the lawyers are keeping up with the work, and that if the present average is maintained, New York City will finish the classification of its army of registrants on schedule time.

Legal Boards Besieged.

H. Snowden Marshall, Chairman of the Manhattan Borough Legal Board, exhibited reports yesterday which showed that in some instances district boards are assisting as many as 288 registrants on some days and in other instances at the rate of anywhere from 100 to 300 persons daily. One Manhattan board—the one for the 156th District—assisted in the preparation of 288 questionnaires a few days ago; while the board for the Nineteenth District assisted 194 registrants on Thursday. Scores are averaging more than 100 daily.

"The work of these boards—I refer only to those in Manhattan," said Mr. Marshall last night, "is proceeding like clock work now. The only delays are probably due to the fact that the boards were in many instances late in establishing headquarters and that the location of these headquarters, particularly in the crowded sections of the city, are not generally known to the registrants. All of the boards are now established in permanent headquarters."

The Manhattan district legal advisory headquarters as given out by Mr. Marshall are as follows:

Local Law Board No., Address, and Chairman.
1—128 Prince St., Arthur Barnes.
2—498 W. Broadway, Harvey S. Haney.
3—Public School 1, Henry and Oliver Sts., Marshall Bacon.
4—144 Henry St., Isaac Lande.
5—198 E. Broadway, Alfred Hays.
6—Public School 130, 148 Baxter St., Edmund Putney.
7—Public School 21, Mott St., Charles H. Payne.
8—8 E. 3d St., Maurice Marks.
9—25 Montgomery St., Richard Kelly.
10—Public School, 174, 125 Attorney St., William W. White.
11—300 Rivington St., Francis Scott.
12—487 Hudson St., Ralph Sturges.
13—29 Horatio St., Terence McManus.
14—608 E. Houston St., Edward Vallon.
15—44 Avenue C, Morgan Browne.
16—300 E. 4th St., Arthur Ernst.
17—353 W. 17th St., W. M. Purrington.
18—436 W. 27th St., John O'Connell.
19—Public School 75, 25 Norfolk St., R. S. Chisolm.
20—Public School 65, Forsythe and Canal Sts., Edwin Leavitt.
21—184 Eldridge St., Arthur R. Walsh.
22—224 W. 34th St., Robert Murray.
23—125 W. 42d St., Alfred Cook.
24—66 E. 1st St., Thomas Costigan.
25—76 2d Av., Walter J. Carlin.
26—126 2d Av., Joseph Potts.
27—1,482 Broadway, Room 208, William Maloney.
28—729 9th Av., Brainard Avery.
29—288 E. 10th St., Thomas Fichtig.
30—Stuyvesant High School, 1st Av. and 15th St., Walter Safford.
31—337 E. 18th St., W. A. Ullman.
32—318 W. 57th St., Wm. D. Loucks.
33—401 W. 39th St., Albert Gleason.
34—240 E. 31st St., Henry Pegram.
35—248 E. 84th St., John J. O'Connor.
36—2 W. 64th St., Fred Czaki.
37—251 W. 90th St., Chas. Bloecker.
38—992 Amsterdam Av., Emanuel Meyers.
39—Public School 73, 209 E. 46th St., Lanier McKee.
40—Public School 125, 51 1st Av., W. P. Pribble.
41—15 W. 77th St., John Judge.
42—2,741-2,729 Broadway, Henry Merchant.
43—773 Lexington Av., Henry Baldwin.
44—205 E. 67th St., Wm. B. Brislow.
45—67th St. and 1st Av., Albert Stickney.
46—2,575 Broadway, Harry Sammett.
47—East Hall, Co. Univ., Thomas Keogh.
48—212 W. 120th St., Severyn B. Sharpe.
49—Public School 117, 170 E. 77th St., Robert Strahan.
50—224 E. 79th St., James Fessenden.
51—336 Lenox Av., A. B. Springarn.
52—135th St. and Lenox Av., library, Royal Weller.
53—Room 116, Townsend Harris Building, City College, 138th St. and Amsterdam Av., Hon. John Dalrea.
54—153 E. 86th St., Herbert Trebing.
55—1,674 2d Av., E. E. Spiegelberg.
56—252 W. 138th St., John O'Brien.
57—Room 215, Main Building, College of City of New York, Harry Medine.
58—Healy Building, 145th St. and Broadway, G. S. O'Loughlin.
59—Armory, 168th St. and Broadway; Jos. Kadane.
60—168th St. near Broadway, R. H. S. Putnam
61—181st St. and St. Nicholas Av., Alvin Wiggins.
62—158 E. 91st St., 164 E. 91 St., Milton Gutterman.
63—1,600 Lexington Av., Louis Reed.
64—231 E. 104th St., George Emerson.
65—Rectory Church of the Ascension, 12 W. 11th St., Roger Williams.
66—213 W. 23d St., Elton Parks.
67—Public School 86, 96th St. and Lexington Av., George Mittendorf.
68—Public School 171, 106d St., 5th and Madison Avs., E. Beech.
69—63 E. 116th St., Leopold Prince.
70—126 E. 46th St., Charles Therne.
71—Public School 18, 121 E. 51st St., Howard Mansfield.
72—176 E. 110th St., Stuart McNamara.
73—1,786 Lexington Av., Joseph Ryan.
74—109 E. 116th St., William H. Coleman.
75—Armory, Broadway and 69th St., H. Webber.
76—51 E. 63d St., Guy Van Amringe.
77—129th St. and 1st Av., Fred Harrington.
78—1,907 Lexington Av., William Brush.
79—67 E. 125th St., Barnard Ernst.
80—142 W. 118th St., Robert Simpson.
81—144th St. and St. Nicholas Av., John McGovern.
82—Lenox Av. and 125th St., Joseph Brager.

As a result of the prompt action of the Federal authorities it is stated that the classification is proceeding without cost of any kind to registrants. Reports from various parts of the city indicate that unpatriotic notaries and other persons who sought to take advantage of the registrants have stopped work since the Government announced that all cases of extortion and graft would be punished to the full limit of the law.

GUATEMALA QUAKES KILL 40.

Capital Four-fifths Destroyed—President Wilson Sends Condolence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Eighty per cent. of Guatemala City was demolished by the earthquakes which began Dec. 26 and continued for two days, the State Department was advised today in a wireless dispatch from the American Chargé there. Forty deaths had been officially reported, and thousands were homeless. Martial law had been established and good order prevailed.

The American Legation building was damaged and the consulate destroyed, the dispatch said, but American and other foreign diplomats were safe. The American Legation was crowded with refugees.

This message of condolence has been sent by President Wilson to Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala:

"In the great affliction with which you are now visited let me express on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of the United States the greatest of sympathy. If there is any way in which we can be of assistance to you in your trouble or in which we may alleviate some of the sorrow and suffering you will experience because of the calamity, we stand ready to do so. Until it is possible to render some material assistance pray take this opportunity to convey to the people of your country the sympathy which we feel for them in the circumstances; a sympathy more profound by reason of the proximity of our countries and the relation of our people to yours."

NEW CURTISS BOND ISSUE.

Airship Corporation to Sell $15,000,000 of First Mortgage 6s.

Directors of the Curtiss Airplane and Motor Corporation have decided, in order to simplify the process of securing the advances from the Government, through the War Credits Board, which are to be made in order to assist its production on war contracts, to create a new bond issue. It will consist of $15,000,000 of first-mortgage serial 6 per cents., dated Jan. 1, 1918, issued in six series.

Series A, of $350,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1919; Series B, of $350,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1920; Series C, of $348,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1921; Series D, of $328,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1922, and Series E, of $1,982,000, maturing Jan. 1, 1923, will be employed to retire, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, the present outstanding 6 per cent. notes and the gold 6s of 1927. With the shortened maturity, no difficulty in this respect is expected, especially as the new notes, like the old, will be convertible into common stock at $50 a share, and callable at 102½.

Series F, not convertible, and redeemable at par, is neither to be issued or sold, but deposited with the Government as collateral against the expected advance upon contracts, in order to provide the "proper security" required by law in case of a Government advance. Officials of the company explain that the entire operation is not, strictly speaking, a new financing operation, but is merely intended to simplify the company's financial position in respect to its funded debt, preparatory to the Government's advance on contracts. This advance became necessary in order to give the company a free hand and plenty of working capital for the near future, as the labor of financing its immense new plant had imposed a heavy strain upon the company's resources.

$12 Standard Suits in London.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The new "standard suits" for men, which are to be manufactured under Government control, will cost $12 each. The cloth, it is announced, "will be composed in the bulk of wool," and there will be a limited variety of fabrics, mostly of the favorite gray and brown tweeds. The first of the new suits will be placed on the market in February.

Bruck-Weiss
Millinery
4 West 57th Street
(a step from Fifth Avenue)

Final Removal Sale
Commencing To-morrow
HATS
REDUCED TO 5.00

MODELS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

IMPORTANT NOTICE
We will shortly occupy our new premises, Nos. 6 and 8 West 57th Street (adjoining our present premises), with a notable exhibit of the most advanced models expressing smartness, distinctiveness and originality—a collection larger and more exclusive than ever—the largest ever shown by any "one" house in this or any other city, even Paris!

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

THE GREAT JANUARY SALES

announcements of which are made in part herewith, are the tangible result of months of careful, far-seeing preparation. Notwithstanding the present adverse conditions in the merchandising world, these Sales will, if anything, exceed in importance similar events in previous years. The offerings, in the aggregate, will be colossal, and the values far out of the ordinary.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

will commence to-morrow (Monday) and be continued throughout the month of January.

5,000 RUGS will be offered at substantial concessions from regular prices

ORIENTAL RUGS in Small Room Sizes (up to 8x10 feet)
$100.00, $138.00 & $190.00

ORIENTAL RUGS in Room Sizes
$160.00, $190.00, $240.00, $390.00 to $875.00

ORIENTAL RUGS in Extra Large Sizes
$675.00, $950.00, $1,150.00 to $3,750.00

ORIENTAL RUGS in Small Sizes
$21.00, $33.00, $39.00 & $56.00

ORIENTAL RUGS in Medium Sizes
$56.00, $66.00, $74.00, $90.00 & $110.00

CHINESE RUGS in Room Sizes
$160.00 $240.00, $360.00 & $490.00

The wearing qualities of all Rugs purchased at this Sale are unreservedly guaranteed by B. Altman & Co.

The Annual Winter Sale of Household and Decorative Linens

will commence to-morrow (Monday), December 31st, on the Fourth Floor, and will be continued throughout the month of January.

A rarely favorable opportunity will be afforded for the purchase of linens, in large or small quantities, at prices that are below normal.

Special for the current week are the following:

All-linen Damask Table Cloths
each . . . . . $2.75, 3.90, 4.50, 5.00 & 6.00

All-linen Damask Table Napkins
per dozen . . . . $3.75, 4.50, 5.00, 5.75 & 6.75

All-linen Sheets, hemstitched,
per pair . $7.50, 8.75, 9.50, 10.75, 13.50 & 15.00

All-linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched,
per pair . . . . $2.25, 2.65, 3.00, 3.90 & 4.50

Huckaback Towels, hemmed,
per dozen . . . . . $1.90, 2.50, 3.50 & 4.50

Huckaback Towels, hemstitched,
per dozen . . . $4.00, 5.40, 6.00, 7.50 & 8.50

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,
per dozen . . . . . $2.75, 3.50, 4.50 & 6.00

Also
Reception Cloths, Tea Cloths, Luncheon Sets, Scarfs, Centerpieces and Doylies, variously ornamented with Madeira or Irish embroidery; or with broderie Anglaise combined with hand-made filet or Venise laces,
all at most attractive prices.

A One-Month Special Sale of Blankets, Bedspreads, Comfortables and Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

will also be commenced to-morrow on the Fourth Floor, and will be continued during January.

The current week's specials comprise:

White Blankets
per pair . . . . . $7.00, 8.50 to 12.50

Satin-finish Bedspreads

Hemmed:	With scalloped edges:
Size 2 x2¾ yards, each $3.50	Size 2 x2¾ yards, each $3.75
Size 2¼x2¾ yards, each 4.00	Size 2¼x2¾ yards, each 4.25
Size 2½x2¾ yards, each 4.50	Size 2½x2¾ yards, each 4.75

Crochet Bedspreads
each $1.45

Comfortables
With figured mull center, bordered with plain mull; reverse side of figured silkoline of same color; cotton-filled . . each $3.90
With figured mull center; border and reverse side of plain mull; filled with lambs' wool and tufted on both sides . each $6.85

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

With plain hems:
Sheets . . . . each 88c., $1.05, 1.15 to 1.85
Pillow Cases . . . . . each 24c., 27c. to 42c.

Hemstitched:
Sheets . . . . . each $1.75 & 1.95
Pillow Cases . . . . . each 45c. & 48c.

Unusually Extensive Preparations are now being made for

The New Year Sales of American-made Underwear, Women's Coats, and Dress Silks

Complete details of these Sales will appear in the New York papers on Tuesday morning, Jan. 1st, 1918

Octagon Mesh Veilings

Of soft finish, extra weight without dressing, in Black, White, Brown, Purple, Navy and Taupe.

Sale 10c yd. Price

Novelty Handkerchiefs

A varied assortment of unusual color effects, some daintily embroidered—also a special lot of pure White Irish Linen.

Value .15 to .25

Sale .12½ Price

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Hair Nets

Cap shape or large all-over nets.

Light Brown *Light Auburn*
Dark Brown *Dark Auburn*
Med. Brown *Drab Blonde*
Blonde *Black* *Drab Brown*

Never sold less than .15 each.

Sale 1.00 doz. Price

Net Guimpes

Fine net guimpes, hand embroidered and lace trimmed; low turn-over collar.

Value $2.25

Sale 1.65 Price

December 31, 1917—Stock-Taking Day

In order to close the season with stocks at their lowest possible point, new prices—the lowest ever offered by this house—have been made in every department, thus insuring ample space for fresh, new merchandise now in reserve pending the completion of inventory.

INVENTORY DAY CLEARANCE SALE

of

875 Waists and Blouses

Blouses

GROUP I.
Odd Blouses in Crepe de Chine and Georegtte; also **new Chiffon Voiles,** embroidered, hemstitched and daintily trimmed with Val. laces, offering a variety of models with square or V necks and the new fancy collars. *Value $5.75* — **3.95**

GROUP II.
Georgette Blouses in Jabot and frill models, in Flesh, Mais and White; also odd models for clearance. *Value $7.50* — **5.95**

GROUP III.
Embroidered Georgettes, fancy silks and crepe de chines in tailleur models. *Value $6.00* — **4.50**

375 Robes and Negligees

Robes and Negligees

GROUP I.
Blanket Robes in bordered and fancy patterns with satin trimmings, extremely well made and a very soft, warm wrapper. *Value $5.00* — **3.75**

GROUP II.
Corduroy Robes of soft, velvety wide wale fabric in a pretty model with sailor collar and revers; may be had in light Blue, Pink, Coral, Copen and Lavender. *Value $7.50* — **5.75**

GROUP III.
Eiderdown Blanket Wrappers of extra quality, with heavy satin trimmings; in Blue, Pink and Lavender. *Value $8.00* — **5.95**

GROUP IV.
Padded Vests in White and Black; sleeveless and with long sleeves. **1.10 and 1.75**

Introductory Sale of

The New Lingerie Blouses

Special care has been taken in selecting not only the daintiest of the new styles displayed for spring, but in choosing fabrics and laces of superior quality, thereby

Creating the Following Unusual Values:

The New French Voiles

With their fine laces, dainty embroidery and smart tucked effects may be had in both high and low neck models.

Value $4.00

Special 2.95 Sale

These Are Extra Value

Fancy Dimities, Madras, in Tailleur models, lace trimmed and tucked; also all-over embroidered voiles in all white comprise this interesting group.

Value $3.00

Special 2.00 Sale

Crepe de Chine and Albatross

Negligees Reduced for Clearance

The department also offers an interesting collection of dainty models in Georgette, Crepe de Chine and fancy Silks, including those hand made and elaborately trimmed, suitable for Southern wear.

At Substantial Concessions in Price

Crepe de Chines

Pretty negligees in Empire effect, made of excellent quality Crepe; the deep collar is of white Georgette; Copen, Rose, Lavender, Flesh, Wistaria.

Value $8.95

Special 7.25 Sale

Albatross Wrappers

Featuring a draped model with fronts and sleeves finished with silk scalloped edge; Grey, Wistaria, Copen, Lavender and Rose.

Value $6.50

Special 4.50 Sale

A GREAT STOCK REDUCTION SALE

of

Women's High Class Fur Coats

Made from the Choicest and Most Fashionable Pelts in Exclusive and Richly Lined Models.

A rare opportunity at these prices.

	Value	Sale Price
HUDSON SEAL COAT, splendid quality, plain, full model,	$145.00	116.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT, with large skunk collar, beautifully lined,	220.00	176.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT, smart model, with Kolinsky collar,	210.00	168.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT, a rich plain model of the latest cut,	200.00	160.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT, with blended squirrel collar, handsomely lined,	400.00	320.00
HUDSON SEAL COAT, richly trimmed with Kolinsky,	375.00	300.00
CARACUL COAT, a particularly handsome model,	350.00	280.00
MINK COAT, of rich, dark pelts, beautifully blended,	650.00	520.00
KOLINSKY OPERA WRAP, an exclusive model of superb quality,	1575.00	1180.00

Scarfs, Capes and Muffs

	Value	Sale Price		Value	Sale Price
HUDSON SEAL SCARFS,	$25.00	20.00	KOLINSKY COLLAR,	$70.00	56.00
HUDSON SEAL MUFFS,	16.00	12.75	KOLINSKY CAPE,	130.00	104.00
HUDSON SEAL MUFFS,	22.00	16.00	MOLE SCARF,	42.00	36.00
HUDSON SEAL MUFFS,	25.00	20.00	MOLE CAPE,	185.00	148.00
SKUNK SCARFS,	37.50	29.50	MOLE MUFF,	40.00	34.50
SKUNK MUFFS,	32.00	25.00	GREY FOX SCARF,	60.00	48.00
BLACK LYNX SCARFS,	33.00	27.50	POINTED FOX SCARF,	75.00	60.00
BLACK LYNX MUFFS,	37.00	30.00	BABY CARACUL CAPELET,	85.00	68.00
BEAVER MUFFS,	35.00	28.00	TAUPE LYNX COLLAR,	58.00	44.00
POINTED FOX SETS,	125.00	100.00	GREY SQUIRREL COATEE,	190.00	152.00
GEORGETTE FOX SETS,	145.00	125.00	ERMINE STOLE,	160.00	128.00
TAUPE FOX SETS,	170.00	155.00	NATURAL BLUE FOX SCARF,	150.00	120.00

⅓ Off in Silks

The weaves most in demand for handsome afternoon and evening Dresses.

Black Dress Satin

Of most excellent quality, highly lustrous finish and rich in effect; 36 inches wide.

Stock Price $2.75 Yd.

Special 1.95 Sale

Satin Charmeuse

The finest quality for dress wear in a full assortment of shades for day and evening; also Black; 40 inches wide.

Stock Price $3.25 Yd.

Special 2.25 Sale

Colored Dress Satin

In all fashionable shades and of a very desirable quality.

Stock Price $2.25 Yd.

Special 1.75 Sale

Crepe de Chine

An excellent, firm weave, strong and serviceable; may be had in a complete range of colorings; also White and Black.

Stock Price $1.75 Yd.

Special 1.58 Sale

Beginning Monday Our Annual

January White Sale

Fully ⅓ under present Value

Of more than ordinary importance is this season's Lingerie Event. With Cottons and Silks steadily advancing in price for the past 12 months, no little thought, patience, and co-operation with manufacturers have been necessary in preparation, and we take pleasure in now offering fabrics of our usual superior grade and new, fresh, dainty models prettily trimmed at the low prices of last season—a remarkable feat.

American Underwear

Of fine Nainsook.

NIGHT GOWNS	.95 to 5.00
ENVELOPE CHEMISES	.95 to 2.95
CHEMISES	.95 to 1.95
SHIRTS	.95 to 6.50

French and Philippine

NIGHT GOWNS	1.95 to 5.00
ENVELOPE CHEMISES	1.95 to 8.95
CHEMISES	1.95 to 13.50
DRAWERS	1.95 to 4.50

Silk Underwear

Of serviceable Crepe de Chine.

NIGHT GOWNS	3.75 to 15.00
ENVELOPE CHEMISE	1.95 to 10.00
BLOOMERS	1.95 to 7.50
CAMISOLES	.95 to 2.50

⅓ off to less than ½ Price

Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses

Regular Stock Reduced for Annual Clearance Sale.

WOMEN'S SUITS.	Now 19.50 to 85.00	*Were $32.50 to $130.00*
WOMEN'S AFTERNOON DRESSES.	Now 23.50 to 55.00	*Were $37.50 to $98.00*
WOMEN'S EVENING DRESSES.	Now 45.00 to 75.00	*Were $68.00 to $225.00*
WOMEN'S DAYTIME COATS.	Now 29.50 to 55.00	*Real Value $40.00 to $85.00*
WOMEN'S EVENING WRAPS.	Now 55.00 to 134.00	*Were $95.00 to $215.00*

Closing Out The

Corset Department

Final clearance of well-known makes at the following reductions:

Former Price, $1.00, $2.00, to $25.00

Now .75, 1.50 to 18.75

Note.—Not all sizes in each style.

Closing Out The

Brassiere Department

All standard makes in Cotton, Linen, Crepe de Chine and heavy Lace.

Formerly .50, $1.00 to $7.00

Now .35, .75 to 5.25

Great Reductions in Practical Lengths of

Dress Goods

Serges, Velours, Broadcloths, Plaids, Scotch Homespun Suitings, Plain and Fancy Coatings in great variety, and in lengths suitable for Dresses, Suits, Coats and Skirts.

Much Below Regular Price

Fashionable Coatings

Heavy Tweeds in smart color effects, highly desirable for the coat for "all-round wear."

Value $3.00 and $4.00 Yard

Special 1.95 Sale

THE NEW SPRING FASHIONS

For Wear at Winter Resorts

Are Now displayed in enchanting variety

For Women and Young Women

Of special appeal, are the smart frocks and tailleur dresses for informal and sports wear, with their youthful lines and chic color effects, all with the freshness and charm of the very new.

ALSO WOMEN'S DRESSES of Voile, Georgette, Tussah and Moon-Glo, featuring the new Watteau Silhouette.

ALSO WOMEN'S SKIRTS in Glace Serge, Baronet Satin and fine wool fabrics.

At Special Introductory Prices

Annual Clearance of

Misses' Smart Mid-Season Apparel

from ¼ to ½ reductions

MISSES' SUITS.	Now 34.50 to 95.00	*Were $42.50 to $175.00*
MISSES' SERGE DRESSES.	Now 14.50 to 55.00	*Were $19.50 to $69.50*
MISSES' AFTERNOON DRESSES.	Now 19.50 to 98.00	*Were $32.50 to $165.00*
MISSES' EVENING DRESSES.	Now 19.50 to 75.00	*Were $39.50 to $150.00*
MISSES' DAY TIME COATS.	Now 22.50 to 75.00	*Were $29.50 to $98.00*
MISSES' EVENING WRAPS.	Now 44.00 to 125.00	*Were $57.50 to $165.00*

Inventory Day Prices on

Women's Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves

Hosiery

PURE THREAD SILK and pure dye; an excellent wearing stocking with cotton tops and soles in White and the most wanted shoe and gown shades. *Value $1.35 Pair* — **1.18**

PURE THREAD SILK of extra fine quality and beautiful lustre; strongly reinforced silk tops and soles; in 25 smartest shades. *Value $1.75 Pair* — **1.50**

FIBRE AND SILK MIXED; excellent wearing quality with cotton tops and soles; in Black, White and eight leading shades. **.85**

Underwear

KNIT COMBINATIONS of superior grade; lisle thread, light weight, in a low neck, perfect fitting model, with tight or wide knee, in all sizes. *Value $1.00 each* — **.70**

KNIT COMBINATIONS of soft cotton, winter weight, in desirable models. *Regular sizes* **1.35** *Extra sizes* **1.65**

PINK COMBINATIONS, consisting of bodice of fine lisle and tops of excellent quality pink glove silk. *Value $2.50* — **1.65**

Gloves

WHITE GLACE—our famous 2-clasp "Regis" Gloves of soft, exquisite quality; pliable and beautifully sewn; Paris Point embroidery. *Value $2.00 pair* — **1.48**

YELLOW CHAMOIS—a very smart glove for town and country wear. One-clasp P. X. M. seams and spear back. *Value $2.50 pair* — **1.85**

WHITE GLACE GLOVES of finest quality and exquisite workmanship; in 2-clasp or 3-button; suitable for fine dress wear. *Value $3.00* — **2.50**

⅓ to ½ less on

No Exchanges — No Approvals

Men's Furnishings

Shirts

SPECIAL SHIRTS—a new assortment of neat and novel patterns; also White, together with all odd lots from previous sales. Made of serviceable shirtings. *Value $1.50* — **.88** or 3 at **.85**

MADRAS SHIRTS—White or very fine fancy patterns; all woven through colorings that are fast; excellent qualities. *Value $2.00 and $2.50* — **1.58** or 3 at **1.45**

SILK SHIRTS—from our own importations of heavy basket and twilled weaves; separate or attached soft collars. *Value $10.50* — **7.25** or 3 at **6.95**

Hose—Underwear

SILK HALF HOSE — assorted styles of fancies and two-tone effects; all sizes in the aggregate. *Value $1.00* — Pair **.75** or 3 at **.65**

SILK HALF HOSE — very fine grades of heavy weights; plain and clocked styles from our regular stocks. *Value $2.00 and $2.25* — Pair **1.45** or 3 at **1.40**

UNDERWEAR—medium weight Merino and Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; assortment small in some sizes. *Value $1.75 and $2.00* — **1.35** or 3 at **1.30**

Ties

PLAIN COLORS—assorted wide and medium four-in-hands of Barathea, Repp and Poplin Silks. *Value .85 and $1.00* — **.45**

FANCY SILKS—principally bright stripes with two-tone and multi colorings—Roman, Regimental, etc. *Value $1.00 and $1.50* — **.62**

ENGLISH SILKS — world-known, hand-loomed Spitalfields Silks—finest hand finished four-in-hands. *Value $2.50* — **1.65**

Closing Out 40 Winter Overcoats

Sizes	34	35	36	38	40	42	44	46		
9 Coats.				3	3	3			English Storm Coats. Value $45.00	32.00
7 Coats.			1	2	2	2			English Street Coats. Value $35.00	22.00
11 Coats.	1		2	1	1	3	3		Fine Domestic Coats. Value $45.00-$48.00	32.00
13 Coats.		3	3	2	1	2	1	1	Fine Domestic Coats. Value $28.00-$32.00	22.00

Every winter coat without reserve, including newest imported English and finest American grades. Sizes and quantities as per scale.

MENACE TO SUPPLIES IN COAL SHORTAGE

New England Factories on War Contracts May Have to Close, Storrow Warns.

PUTS PROBLEM UP TO BAKER

Quick Relief Demanded by New England Fuel Administrator—Snead Predicts Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England, today told Secretary Baker that war contracts calling for hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of clothing and munitions could not be carried to completion at the present rate of coal supply. "Immediate, real, practical relief" was asked, whether by rail or water, and the New England administrator left it to the Government's executive officials to decide how the fuel could be supplied.

Some factories working on war contracts have fuel sufficient for only two weeks, Mr. Storrow said. He explained the situation first to Fuel Administrator Garfield, who thought the situation so grave that he arranged for Mr. Storrow to see Mr. Baker. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board also was called into the conference. Mr. Storrow later made this statement:

"The railroad congestion which now has reduced the car supply for commercial coal at the Pennsylvania mines is bringing us less than 20 per cent. of our contract requirements and no coal whatever for the hundreds of New England plants which depend upon buying spot coal in the market.

"The taking of our tugs and ships for Governmental purposes has also greatly reduced the supply of coal moving by water from the West Virginia mines to Boston, Providence, Portland, and other New England coal distributing ports.

"Unless immediate and effective action is taken by the Government within a few days to increase the movement of coal to New England, many hundreds of millions of war equipment which the Government is expecting the New England factories to produce will not be produced. Many people do not realize that, even though we are at war, many million tons of coal must be burned for purposes which come ahead even of rifles, cartridges, and poison gas. In the first place, it takes over 13,000,000 tons of coal a year to keep the houses in New England warm and cook their daily food. It takes over 6,000,000 tons to keep the New England railroads running. It requires many millions of tons for the trolley lines, without the operation of which people cannot get to the great Fore River shipbuilding plant and the rest of our industrial establishments. Also, our gas and electric light plants, which burn millions of tons, must be kept going. Our hospitals, schools, office buildings, and countless other establishments must be kept going. It was 30 degrees below zero in Northern New England this morning.

"There is one New England company alone which has undertaken to turn out 3,500,000 yards of shirts for our soldiers, 3,500,000 yards of khaki, 4,000,000 yards of cloth to make overcoats and 8,500,000 yards of blankets. I cite this case merely for illustration.

"I cannot say what governmental action may be taken. The New England crisis unquestionably will receive from Secretary Baker, Dr. Garfield and Chairman Hurley very careful consideration with a view to finding a prompt and effective remedy. I have no doubt the situation will be taken up with Secretary McAdoo, and his advice and assistance sought."

There will be no general revision of coke prices for the year 1918. Fuel Administrator Garfield today issued an order continuing in force the prices fixed last September. In some outlying districts with comparatively small tonnages of coke production costs are unusually high, and where a sufficient showing is made as to the importance of the production exceptions from the standard of prices may be allowed to avoid shutting down the ovens.

BUNKER COAL HERE SOON.

Administrator Rushing Supplies to Let Steamships Out of Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Large shipments of bunker coal are being rushed to New York from the Pennsylvania and Western coal fields, it was announced tonight by Fuel Administrator Garfield. More than 500 cars of coal would be available, it was stated, from the supply loaded on boats at South Amboy, N. J., yesterday, and other cars were expected to reach New York within a few hours.

A. W. Thompson, Chairman of the Operating Committee of Eastern Railroads, telegraphed from Pittsburgh today to Dr. Garfield that every effort was being made by him to hurry on additional supplies. Thompson's message was in reply to one sent by the Fuel Administrator calling attention to the shortage of coal at the piers, as a result of which oceangoing ships were being delayed.

PREDICTS A FREER MOVEMENT OF COAL

New Coastwise Shipping and Railroad Co-operation Will Help, Says Distributer Snead.

EXPECTS RADICAL STEPS

Says Government Control of Mines and Conscription of Labor Will Yet Be Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—New coastwise shipping just arranged for and expected improvement in the railroad situation will improve the fuel situation soon, in the opinion of L. A. Snead, in charge of distribution for the Fuel Administration. Mr. Snead, continuing his testimony today before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, said a considerable number of ships shortly would be carrying coal from central Atlantic seaboard points to New England ports, whence it would be distributed. The Fuel Administration is co-operating with Director General McAdoo to eliminate crosshauls and get thousands of coal cars clogging yards and sidings moved to points where coal is most needed, Mr. Snead said.

Taking Washington as an example of the way the Fuel Administration's distribution system has worked, Mr. Snead said establishment here of dumps from which householders were served had proved a great improvement over the old system of dependence on dealers.

"The dealers have faced a shortage of labor," said Mr. Snead. "The result has been that, even when there was coal in their yards, they could not deliver it to all who really needed it. This question of delivery is still the problem with our dumps. We are considering establishing a delivery system."

Says Hoarding Is Ended.

Senator Kenyon said residents of scores of cities had been forced to pay as high as 40 cents a bushel for coal, or at the rate of $12 a ton. The rich, meanwhile, are hoarding, he declared.

"Hoarding is at an end," declared Mr. Snead. "We don't allow any one to buy more than he needs. Every family is on an equality now with regard to coal."

Shipments to Washington, Mr. Snead said, are 25,000 tons more for December this year than last. He expressed regret that this could not be said of every city in the country.

"The Russian Bolsheviki are going to help Mr. McAdoo run the railroads and help us distribute coal if they keep up as they've begun," said Mr. Snead. "Two hundred locomotives ordered for Russia are being held up, and unless conditions there return to normal very soon these engines will be converted for use on American railroads. This can be done within two weeks at a cost of about $5,000 per locomotive."

Mr. Snead told how he had studied the railroad situation in an effort to improve distribution.

"I found," he testified, "that the railroads, as the result of not keeping their equipment up to the growth of the country's transportation needs, are now 33 per cent. deficient, compared with the demands upon them. It will cost a great deal to bring them up to a condition where they can meet the situation adequately.

"I believe we not only are coming to Government control of mines, but conscription of labor," Mr. Snead told the committee. "Co-ordination of effort is essential to meet present demands."

He could see no chance to produce the 20,000,000 tons the Fuel Administrator estimates the country is short this year, and said restricted use was necessary.

Inquiry Approaching Conclusion.

The committee next week will go fully into the coal situation in Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New England. Witnesses already summoned include Attorney General McGhee of Ohio, James P. Dugan of the Ohio Public Utilities Commission, Clifford Thorne of Iowa, ex-Railroad Commissioner of that State, and members of the Federal Trade Commission.

The committee on Wednesday will again take up the sugar inquiry. The present plan is to hear Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, on that day. Mr. Hoover, whose failure to appear yesterday stirred the committee, wired today in response to a request that he appear next Wednesday that he would be on hand that day. Mr. Hoover's response to the committee was in laconic contrast to the long message sent him by Senator Reed, Chairman of the committee.

"Replying to your wire," Mr. Hoover's message read, "will testify Wednesday, Jan. 2."

With Mr. Hoover's testimony concluded, the sugar part of the investigation will be virtually ended. A few more witnesses wish to be heard regarding practices of the Food Administration to which they object, but as it is believed they are not likely to throw light on the causes of the sugar shortage, probably they will not be heard.

The taking over of the railroads by the Government is believed to have made it unlikely that the committee will recommend any radical legislation regarding coal. Indications tonight were that the whole inquiry would be ended by Jan. 15.

RAG 'RING' ACCUSED OF PROFITEERING

Continued from Page One.

time, not to bid, as Mr. Eisenman had said that only those related to the Base Assorting Plant in New York would be acknowledged.

Names Defense Council.

Mr. Kaminsky alleged that the Council of National Defense had plainly thrown its influence to the Base Sorting Plant, with which Ira Kaplan was associated, and that no ragmaker outside that firm had any chance for favor with the Government.

Quartermaster General Sharpe admitted, in evidence before the committee, that his department had not supplied enough tents for the men in training at the various army camps.

Senator Weeks interrogated the Quartermaster. General as to the evidence of General Greble, commander at Camp Bowie, Texas, that General Greble had warned the War Department of the danger of an epidemic of pneumonia last September unless adequate quarters were provided the men. The Massachusetts Senator wanted to know why wool had not been bought until Sept. 1, five months after the United States went into the war.

"I'd like to know why the Quartermaster's Department could not have entered into contracts with Boston woolen manufacturers last April?" demanded Senator Weeks.

"That I don't know," admitted the witness.

"I've been told upon responsible authority that the failure of the War Department to accept the offer of the Boston manufacturers has cost the Government $150,000,000," went on Senator Weeks.

"Who is responsible for that?"

General Sharpe admitted that he "could not tell," whereupon Senator Wadsworth remarked that he was "dismayed at the length of time it has taken for the War Department to do things."

Captain Pearless's evidence went into the investigation of the prices exacted by the Base Sorting Plant in New York and of a clash between the Quartermaster General's Department and Mr. Eisenman.

Monopoly of Rag Market.

Captain Pearless testified that at the end of last Fall he was instructed to look into the prices paid the New York firm, which gave that concern more than $500,000 a year on "clips" and $1,250,000 on used uniforms and blankets. He found that the firm handled something like 9,000,000 pounds of rag fragments a year. This Base Sorting Plant, said Captain Pearless had a practical monopoly of the rag market.

"What was the advantage of that?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"It enabled the firm to fix the price to manufacturers of cloth for the army," replied the witness. "The firm got all the scraps of cloth from which uniforms were made, and, under regulations fixed by the Defense Council, the character of rags to be used was fixed. No independent rag dealer was able to comply with the specifications set down as to woolen and khaki clothes. That meant that the Base Sorting Plant controlled the market."

Under questioning by Senator Wadsworth, the witness said he went to Mr. Eisenman to protest against the Kaplan firm receiving the monopoly of the rag market. He suggested to Mr. Eisenman that the contract entered into between the Government and the firm be cancelled, but Mr. Eisenman protested.

"He seemed to think it would be a great mistake to make any change in the contract," said the witness. "In fact he resented my interference with the matter. He wanted to know who had given me my orders to investigate the contract and said he would see that I did not go around interfering. He seemed offended. He told me he would see who was giving me orders to go looking around."

"He threatened you?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I wouldn't like to call it threatening, but he let me know he would see where he or my power," was the reply.

Captain Pearless said that the independent rag dealers offered to do the work for 2½ cents a pound, as against 6 cents charged by the Base Sorting Plant. The difference between the two prices, he said, would mean a saving to the Government of $500,000 a year. He testified that the Government canceled its contract with the Base Sorting Plant ten days ago and that the work would be let out at a lower price within a few days.

"Dummy" Firm Alleged.

The witness testified that Kaplan, Myers, Stone & Co., the owners of the Base Sorting Plant, was a "dummy" firm, incorporated with $10,000 capital stock, to take over the rag trade of the country. Later on Mr. Kaminsky, the independent rag dealers' lawyer, alleged the leaders of the firm hoped to monopolize the entire gathering of rags of the country and to sell to the Government at exorbitant prices.

"I don't think Mr. Eisenman knew what was going on," said Mr. Kaminsky. "They pulled the wool over his eyes."

Mr. Kaminsky alleged that at fewest three members of the Supplies Committee of the Council of National Defense, with which Mr. Eisenman is connected, were "directly interested" in the Base Supply Firm. These members, he said, were Ira Kaplan, Nathan Myers, and Edward C. Stone, all of whom had been for years in the rag trade. He alluded to an interview he had with M. Eisenman last September, at which he offered a contract price of 2¼ cents a pound for rag sorting, but Mr. Eisenman, he alleged, was not impressed.

Mr. Kaminsky was led to believe, he said, that the rag sorters at the Base Supply Plant were to make a profit of only one-half of a cent a pound. Later on he discovered that they were making 4 cents, but he got no satisfaction when he tried to find out why there was, as he called it, "rank favoritism."

The ragmen's lawyer spoke to Mr. Eisenman, he said, telling him that the ragmen were "pulling the wool over his eyes."

"He didn't seem to mind it," the witness went on. "He only replied, 'I'm too old a bird to get fooled.'"

The committee plans to conclude investigation of ordnance affairs next week. General Crozier will be re-called Monday, having requested an opportunity to reply to statements of Colonel Lewis regarding the Lewis machine gun controversy. Secretary Baker also, if he desires, will have an opportunity to make a statement on the machine gun questions.

DENIES MAKING ANY PROFIT.

Ira I. Kaplan Tells of Work of His Base Sorting Plant.

Ira I. Kaplan, President of the Base Sorting Plant, Inc., last night issued a statement in relation to certain alleged misstatements which he declared had appeared in the New York papers regarding the contract between the Government and the Base Sorting Plant.

"At the suggestion of the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense, with the object of conserving the wool required for the men and officers of the United States Army, the Base Sorting Plant, Inc., was organized," the statement read. "The incorporators were chosen by the Committee on National Defense for their knowledge of the situation, for their experience, and for their reputation. Each of the incorporators, Nathaniel C. Myers of the Rawitzer & Co., Inc.; Edward A. Stone of Stone Brothers, Cleveland, and myself, paid in one-third of the capitalization of $50,000, without thought of individual profit or expectations of same.

"At the same time it became necessary to reach some tentative working agreement with the Government to cover the cost of the work to be done, and an approximate price of 6 cents a pound was agreed upon to cover the sorting of wool clippings used on Government contracts, incoming freight handling, and cartage, insurance, overhead charges, &c. It was also agreed that out of this 6 cents the profit should at no time exceed ½ cent per pound, but this was done with the understanding that there should really be no profit accrue, and the contract was amended before any discussion of it ever became public, to the end that not one cent of profit or remuneration should accrue, either directly or indirectly, to any individual responsible for the organization of the plant. This agreement was made retroactive, and none of the individuals interested in the base sorting plant have ever benefited to the extent of one cent of profit in connection therewith.

"The statement as printed in several New York papers that the contract with the Base Sorting Plant has been canceled by the Government is entirely erroneous. The Base Sorting Plant expects to continue its work without profit in the future as in the past. Entirely aside from other questions, the method of wool conservation for the Government made possible by the creation of the plant has saved to the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of clippings from Government contracts which otherwise would have gone to the private contractors for their own gain.

"None of the mills in which my brother, Emanuel, or the other men who with me incorporated the Base Sorting Plant, are interested directly or indirectly, have ever received any of the wool clippings handled by the plant, and thus not only have we in no way personally profited directly, but it has been impossible for us to profit indirectly."

COLD SNAP OVER ENTIRE EAST.

Washington Weather Bureau Sees No Relief in Sight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A great thick blanket of intensely cold air, lying sluggishly over the country from the upper Mississippi Valley to the seaboard, has plunged the whole Eastern section of the United States into a cold snap, from which the Weather Bureau foresees no immediate relief.

In the language of the weather sharps, an "anti-cyclone" is responsible for the change. This is nothing less than an extraordinarily high barometer touching this morning as high as 31 inches, something seldom seen in Winter weather. This condition, prevailing over a great territory, means that an area of high atmospheric pressure, impregnated with cold, has suddenly settled down over the Eastern section, and by its superior weight and force had crowded out to sea the low pressure area, which contained all the warmer air. Around the edges of the high pressure area there are rain and snow, but the whole great mass has settled so sluggishly and given so little disposition to move on and give place to warmer airs that the Weather Bureau warns the country it may not expect relief for three or four days at least.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Temperatures ranging from 2 below to 30 below were reported from Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and Western Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, and Southern Illinois also feeling severe effects of the wave.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The mercury in this city this morning was from 12 to 18 degrees below zero. At Big Moose and Malone it was 25 below.

AYER, Mass., Dec. 29.—Drills were suspended at Camp Devens today because of the cold weather. The thermometer at Divisional Hadquarters registered 23 below zero.

COLD HAMPERS MINE WORKERS

Fight Against Great Odds to Keep Shafts Clear of Ice.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Dec. 29.—With the mercury below zero in the Wyoming Valley, anthracite operators and mine workers put forth their best efforts today and under difficulty kept the mines in operation. Not a colliery was idle because of the cold spell, but it was a fight against great odds to keep the shafts clear of ice.

Hazleton reports that at some places in the Lehigh field the temperature was seven degrees below zero this morning, but all of the coal mines are operating, although production slowed down. Operators, however, do not look for any appreciable curtailment of tonnage.

COLD CHECKS COAL OUTPUT.

Cut Nearly in Half in Shamokin Region—Big Wages.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Dec. 29.—Below zero weather caused a 40 per cent. reduction in anthracite output in the Shamokin region today. Frozen reservoirs and machinery caused constant difficulties. Forces of men have been ordered to work Sunday to keep the colliery machinery from freezing up, so that work may be resumed Monday.

Miners today received their first pay under the wage scale authorized by Presidential proclamation. Record wages were received, many miners, it was said, drawing as much as $150 for two weeks.

GUARDS FOR BARGE OFFICE.

Navy Takes Over Control of Building at the Battery.

Captain Godfrey L. Carden, senior officer of the United States Guard Service in New York, announced yesterday that from today the United States Barge Office will be under naval control. The building will be roped off and an opening left for persons going to Ellis Island and Governor's Island and for Government employes and others having offices the building. Armed guards will be on duty day and night, and each person passing through the gate to enter the Barge Office will be required to show his permit.

Commander Uniforms in Waco.

WACO, Texas, Dec. 29.—The military authorities here today commandeered all uniforms and overcoats and stores in Waco for the soldiers at Camp MacArthur. The arrival of drafted men made this action necessary.

STILL RESISTS ARMY ORDER.

Vrena, Freed from Death Sentence, Refuses to Obey.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Dec. 29.—Not even the remission of the death sentence, that probably would have been carried out today had it not been revoked by Brig. Gen. J. S. Mallory before relinquishing his command of Camp Dix, has failed to alter the defiance of military authority maintained by Rudolph J. Vrena, a drafted man from North Jersey. Vrena, a Bohemian, although he has spent all but six months of his 21 years in the United States, based his objection to becoming a soldier on his claim of being an International Socialist.

Vrena is the first man drafted into the national army to be sentenced by court-martial to the penalty of "death by musketry," for refusing to obey the order of Major J. E. Wilson to sign the declaration of a soldier and his assignment card and prepare for his physical examination. He pleaded not guilty, but was convicted on the first charge and the court agreed on the death sentence. Brig. Gen. Mallory vetoed this sentence. Vrena, resting on his cot, displayed little interest in the outcome of his case this afternoon.

"I'll not pose as a martyr. I am a Socialist of the most radical branch. We believe in universal brotherhood, and I am obliged, no matter what the consequences, to refuse to become part of the army, at least until assured that labor is to have a part in settling the questions at stake." Vrena has refused to don a uniform.

TELLS OF SCHOOL WASTE.

Dean West Says Secondary Education Should Begin Earlier.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 29.—A program for an educational "housecleaning, in which loads of trash shall be swept out and carted away as junk," was outlined today by Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton University, in an address on "Our Education Birthright," delivered at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association.

The place of greatest waste at the present time, said Dean West, is the high school and academy, and he expressed the opinion that secondary education should begin two years earlier. With a six years' course in high schools the results, he thought, would be doubled.

Genuine vocational training, together with and not apart from real elementary schooling, should also be provided, said Dean West. "Our attitude must give us a new aversion to self-indulgence, indifference, idleness, caprice, and pleasure," Dean West declared, "and the conviction must be revived that education is not the strolling here and there of multitudes of stragglers, but the orderly advance of great armies to a known objective. In our theory of studies, as well as life, we shall have to abandon once for all the captivating notion that the student in school or college should study what he likes, when he likes, as he likes, if he likes."

TO BE EXEMPT FROM DRAFT.

Youths Who Became 21 After June 5 Not Included.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—American youths who attained their majority after June 5 last, when the man power of the nation, between the ages of 21 and 30, was registered for draft purposes, will not be included in the next draft unless there is some amendment of the selective draft law under which the Provost Marshal General is operating.

Nor will those who since that date have passed out of the maximum draft age limit be exempted unless there is legislation. The law directed that all of the ages mentioned on the date of registration should be liable. There is no authority of law for doing otherwise.

The remaining quota of the first draft has been postponed until Feb. 15 because the Quartermaster General cannot find uniforms for them before that date. No date has been fixed for the second draft, but officials say, from the way things are going at the War Department, it will be in April before it is called, unless red tape is cut and uniforms are delivered more promptly in the future than in the past.

SIX BELOW ZERO; COAL CRISIS ACUTE

Continued from Page One.

pro rata share is based upon the amount of business each peddler did at this time last year. These small dealers are supplied through dealers who buy in bulk. Complaint had been received that some of these supply men, instead of delivering to their regular customers, were seeking new customers and higher prices. To stop this exploitation, Reeve Schley will, on Jan. 1, set a price at which these agents must sell to the small dealers. The wholesalers who sell to these men will be required to check up on their customers and report violations to the Fuel Administration.

Inspector Hayes of the County Administrator's office, reported four cases yesterday in which coal was urgently needed. In one case, a mother was found with three small children, and no heat. A charity organization reported later that though poor the four families had refused free coal. They said they were without coal not because they had no money, but because they could not buy. They were supplied by a dealer and paid for what they got.

An urgent call came from St. Vincent's Hospital. It was said that that institution was practically at the end of its resources. The Fuel Administrator called up William Farrel & Son, the hospital's regular dealer, and within a few hours coal was going into the hospital's bins. Three settlement houses were also supplied during the day.

The Spring Street Settlement, which maintains two houses, ran out of coal. The administration obtained two tons and the children in the nursery were moved into 224 Spring Street, which was heated. The Union Settlement, 237 East 104th Street, and the Harlem Settlement, at 406 East 116th Street, had a supply of coal and opened their doors to all children and to some parents, who deserted fireless homes. The coal bins of the New York Home for Homeless Poor, 445-447 East 123d treet, became exhausted and Clinton Eva, the manager, and his thirty-five boys went out and bought oil heaters. Then, Mr. Eva said, they had to search long in the cold before they could get oil. He said there appeared to be an oil famine in Harlem. Last night the home gave shelter to twenty men.

Police Guard Coal Yards.

On the east side, both in Harlem and in lower Manhattan, the situation was reported to be acute. The police were on guard at many places where coal was sold and all day long they had to keep clamorous persons in order and answer inquiries. Men, women, and children began to besiege the dealers early in the morning and some got a limited supply of coal, but many left empty handed. So began an endless tramp of hundreds from dealer to dealer.

Herman Harjes of 353 East 117th Street sells to small dealers, bakeries, and restaurants. He said his normal Winter sales were about 150 tons a day. Yesterday he had only five tons to dole out. He opened his office to the shivering and many who came to buy remained for hours hovering about the steam heaters. He said the situation, in his opinion, was most serious and a continuance of cold weather would bring great suffering. This does not mean that the poor alone will suffer, but that thousands will be in distress, even though they have money to pay for coal.

"We are doing all we can," was the word at the office of Burns Brothers, 119th Street and the East River. It was said that the supply was very limited and that an effort was being made to do the most good with the stock in hand. At the downtown office of Burns Brothers a crowd of would-be customers pleaded for fuel.

"This is the worst yet," one of the officials said to a applicant. "I can do absolutely nothing for you. The railroads are snowed up, and the Government cannot do more than it is doing. I am sure I do not know what we can do."

At the office of Bunke & Mayer, 110th Street and the East River, it was reported that the only fuel on hand was kindling wood coal. The situation, they said, was very serious. Coal was not coming in and the need was increasing. Last week this firm turned out 1,000 tons of coal.

David Tropp, a dealer at 302 East 120th Street, got twenty tons of coal yesterday, and before he got through doling it out in small lots the police had to be called. Even then, when he wanted to close up his office, he had to let the crowd in to inspect his empty bins. Tropp got thirty tons last Friday, and instead of delivering it he sold it to small consumers in the neighborhood. It was not long before word got around yesterday that he had twenty tons more to distribute. Would-be customers came by scores and brought their children with gruttles, pails and bags. There were about 100 in the line when the police came. At 6 o'clock Tropp announced that there was no more coal. The rush that followed threatened to wreck his store, and to prevent the destruction of his property the police were allowed to file into the yard under police supervision.

Ten indignant tenants of the apartment house at 55 East 117th Street invaded the Harlem Court to complain to Magistrate Corrigan that for two weeks they had been unable to get heat and life was becoming unbearable. The chill of their house, they said, was in striking contrast of the warmth of others nearby. The agent, they said, had told them if they did not like it they could move. The Magistrate advised them to lay their complaint before the Mayor.

Apartment Tenants Burn Gas.

Many apartment houses on Washington Heights are supplied by the Central Bridge Coal Company, at 155th Street and the Harlem River. Fred Klobke, the manager, said that for the first time in years the firm was without coal. He said he had called up the Fuel Administrator and had been told that a barge with 250 tons had been sent to him. Mr. Klobke figured that this consignment might arrive early Monday. Forty families called during the day to say that they were without coal, and the police reported that in many apartments on Washington Heights the tenants had resorted to gas and oil heaters.

Lack of coal and zero weather have brought about another serious situation, the police say. Many gas pipes have been frozen and the reports show a great increase in the number of burst water pipes all over the city. A real estate man divided apartment houses into three classes, those which have coal, those which are getting a day-by-day supply, and those that have none. He estimated that there were about the same number in each class. The representative of one large real estate firm, having the management of many houses, said that most of their houses were operating on a day-to-day supply. "It is pretty bad now," he commented, "but this is nothing to what it will be unless coal begins to move more freely.

"The Administration's request for coal conservation is being observed through necessity in nearly every apartment house and home in the city. Fires are banked during the middle of the day and steam drying rooms and laundries are no longer operated. In many homes, even where there is coal in the cellars, rooms have been shut off and families are living in kitchens and dining rooms. Coal for public schools has been coming in in such small amounts that Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies, said that some schools might not open at the end of the holidays on Jan. 2. The Superintendent has been working night and day since school closed, but he said yesterday that there were forty schools with less than a ton of coal each and more than 100 with less than five days' supply.

"If this keeps up we are going to have a real famine," commented a big coal man gloomily as he looked out of his window at the snow falling. "I have been sitting here for three days waiting in vain for coal. Even if we do get coal at tidewater it is going to take hours to thaw it out for loading into the barges. The situation is the worst I have ever known."

Complaints of Profiteering.

The office staffs of the various administrators were busy in the afternoon sifting out the protests that have been received. There are many complaints of overcharge, especially from tenement house dwellers who buy in less than half ton lots. Assistant District Attorney John H. Walker was asked to look into the law with a view of prosecuting profiteers. The first complaint submitted to Mr. Walker was against a dealer, made by three cellar men. They accused him of having purchased his coal at $3.63 a ton, and of selling it to the cellar men at $10.20.

"From what I can learn of this extortionist," said Deputy Administrator O. B. Stanton, in charge of the office at Eldridge and Rivington Streets, "he must have been forcing his customers to charge consumers all the way from $1.25 to $1.80 a hundredweight. It is just such jobbers as this that we are after. I believe the District Attorney will make an example of this offender. This is the first case of the kind that has been brought to his attention. This dealer should be put out of business."

Mr. Stanton reported fewer complaints at his office. He cited this as proof that suffering has been alleviated on the east side. He told of a peddler selling coal at 65 cents a hundredweight on Friday, and even at that price there was no stampede about his cart. "Conditions, however, have been very bad. Take this man here," pointing to a Russian who was seated in the office. "This man did not get a ton in four weeks until our office helped him out. He has been a peddler for several years, and has always done a good business, but for weeks he could not buy one ton of coal."

The man pointed out said he was H. Strafsky of 806 Sixth Street. "I used to sell from 200 to 300 tons a week," he said, "but until this office helped me out I could not get any coal. This week I got 11¼ tons. I paid $3.75 a ton and I sell it to my customers for 90.55 a ton."

An optimistic note was sounded by Deputy State Fuel Administrator S. E. Flynn, who said the outlook was favorable since the Government took over the railroads. "If the Government is able to regulate the traffic so that short hauls will direct the coal into the city with greater rapidity," he said, "there is no doubt in my mind but that the city's supply will increase. In the past the long haul has been more profitable, and we cannot blame the companies for wanting to make the largest legitimate profit. With the Government directing the traffic coal as well as other supplies will be sent into the most direct routes, and the coalfields will be enabled to ship their supplies with greater speed."

Should Buy Only by Weight.

"Those who have been purchasing coal by the pail or bucket should, in the future, insist that it be sold them by weight," said Frederick H. Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, in his office in the Municipal Building. He then read Paragraph 11 of an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday and signed by Mayor Mitchel on Wednesday. It follows:

"All coal sold or offered for sale in baskets, bags or other receptacles used for the delivery of such coal must have the weight of the contents plainly marked on the outside thereof in roman capital letters at least one inch in height."

Mr. Tighe thinks the abuse which this ordinance aims to remedy could be entirely eliminated if an amendment were made to the ordinance compelling all cellar coal dealers to be licensed. The trouble now is that they are evasive, or do not answer in court when they are summoned.

"The cellar coal dealers, as a rule," said Mr. Tighe, "try to buy coal of light density, which is very bulky. When such coal is sold by the pail or bucket it looks like a greater quantity of fuel than it really is, as the weight is not there, neither is the heat-giving element. Poor families are victimized in this manner.

"Albert E. Lutz is in charge of a survey which is being made of cellar coal dealers," said Mr. Tighe, "and the entire staff of Inspectors of the Bureau of Weights and Measures is under his direction. Mr. Lutz will see that the weight of the contents of each receptacle in which coal is sold is properly marked."

The Lehigh Valley Railroad officers reported temperatures as severe at 15 degrees below along its line. The officials said that 202 cars of coal at the Perth Amboy terminal, or approximately 10,000 tons, had been unloaded within the twenty-four hours that ended yesterday morning. There were about 50,000 tons in sight. The trouble was in getting the coal thawed out and dumped into barges. The reports from the mines of Pennsylvania said that the men were working and coal was being brought out as on other Winter days.

John W. Whiteley of the Conservation Committee has completed an inspection of coal at tide water and of the conditions that prevail in the yards. Frozen coal, lack of labor, and green hands, he said, were contributing to the delay. "There seems to be plenty of coal at tide water," he said, "but the bituminous situation is as bad as that attending the anthracite supply. An inspection of the docks showed that we were recovering from the last storm, but the fact remains that coal conservation is the need of the hour, and that New York must get along on less coal than she ever did before."

Little Coal in the Bronx.

About 1,000 tons of coal was the entire supply in the Bronx last night, according to Cyrus Miller, Fuel Administrator for that borough. "I cannot tell you the exact amount of coal that came in today," he said, "but I know it was very little."

In the Bronx the card system has been in force for two months and through use of the cards and by keeping a reserve on hand the Administrator has been able to prevent the situation from becoming very serious. Now the acute stage has been reached, and Mr. Miller centres all his hopes on the arrival of several barge loads of coal today. More than 800 persons flocked to the Administration office in the Bronx during the day. There was also a run on all the coal yards, and thousands were out seeking fuel. In the Bronx and Harlem the unusual sight was presented of men boarding street cars carrying coal. Otis Williams, Fuel Administrator for Richmond, reported last night that his borough had about a two days' supply of coal on hand. During the day Mr. Williams pressed his automobile into service and Boy Scouts were sent around to deliver small lots to relieve the most urgent cases. The Richmond Country Club has set apart some of its coal supply for sale to the poor.

Suffering in Brooklyn.

Cold weather and a lack of fuel caused much suffering among the poor in Williamsburg, Brownsville, and other parts of Brooklyn yesterday. In these sections crowds of men, women, and children besieged the coal yards. Hundreds appeared at the big yards on Newtown Creek, between Grand Street and Meadrose Avenue. When they found that there was very little coal on hand many of the women became desperate and policemen were summoned from the Stagg Street Station.

The two-months-old infant of Joseph Baldassanna of 72 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday because the father was unable to buy coal to heat the rooms of their flat, and the suffering of two other children was relieved by Coroner E. C. Wagner and physicians who were called when the baby died. According to the official report of Coroner Wagner the child died of exposure, unable to stand the temperature of the flat.

The father told Coroner Wagner that he had been compelled to spend most of his earnings for food. When he had a relief supplies to buy fuel he was unable to purchase coal anywhere, and then the cold weather caught the family without heat. The child had not been ill until yesterday, and the mother summoned Dr. Ira Cohen of 408 Hewes Avenue, Brooklyn, who found the child dead.

Frederic E. Grandjean, Brooklyn Fuel Administrator, said the situation was serious, but not so bad that it need be an cable to have been due to heart trouble aggravated by the cold.

Figures compiled by Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Department show there has been a falling off in the number of pneumonia deaths for the twenty-four hours that ended at noon yesterday. The deaths by boroughs were: Manhattan, 9; Brooklyn, 18; Bronx, 4; Queens, 3, and Richmond, none. The average for the last three weeks shows a total of 314 deaths from pneumonia a week.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston had 2,000 emergency workers, in addition to his regular force, out yesterday cleaning off the snow.

Staten Islanders had to walk for about two hours yesterday morning because of a tie-up of the trolley lines. The trouble occurred at Tompkinsville at a point where any mishap affects all but ont or two lines leaving St. George.

WAR PLANTS SHUT DOWN.

Coal Shortage Causes Action in Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 29.—Owing to the coal shortage three large factories shut down today and will remain closed until Wednesday or later. The factories are the Locomobile Company of America, which is manufacturing trucks for the army, the Bryant Electric Company, which is also engaged in Federal work, and the Siemon Hard Rubber Works.

The head of the latter concern is Carl F. Siemon, Chairman of the local fuel commission.

MERCURY 6 BELOW; LIKELY TO GO LOWER

Thirty-Mile Wind Adds to Discomfort—Homeless Fill Lodging Houses.

At 10:30 o'clock last night the temperature was 6 degrees below zero and the Weather Bureau predicted it would be even colder today. If the mercury gets to 8 below it will set a record for any December day within the record of the local Weather Bureau.

The Weather Bureau reported early in the day that the weather was unusually severe over the North Atlantic States, with zero to 24 below zero prevailing north of a line extending along the Southern New England Coast, Central New Jersey, Pennsylvania, along the Ohio River, and westward, including Missouri and Kansas. At Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., it was 24 below zero yesterday morning.

To add to the discomfort in New York there was a cold thirty-mile wind that whipped up the light dry snow that fell all morning. Those who went to work in the bitter cold found no relief when they returned home at night that there had been no relief from the cold. At 8 A. M. it was 1 degree below zero and at 5 P. M. it was 2 below.

The cold and the snowstorm interfered with railroad travel in the morning. In the late afternoon the railroads reported they were "catching up," but there was still some trouble with frozen switches.

It was reported by Stuart A. Rice, Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, that 225 men, 20 women, and 3 children were accommodated there last night. Friday night 225 persons were cared for.

The Salvation Army home at 225 Bowery was filled last night. The army can accommodate only 604 persons, and on Friday night more than 200 were turned away, and this was only after the boiler room and all the benches were filled. Eighty homeless men applied at the Hadley Mission, 290 Bowery. They were provided with bread and hot coffee and allowed to sleep on the benches.

Samuel Chaderow, 24 years old, a driver, of 190 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was taken to Hudson Street Hospital suffering from frost bites of the toes and fingers. He was driving a truck in West Street, near Franklin Street, when he collapsed.

Mrs. Mary Olemene, 55 years old, of 1,020 Third Avenue, was found suffering from exposure on Eleventh Avenue, near Fifty-sixth Street. She was attended in a drug store.

Mrs. Louise Loisell, 49 years old, of 306 State Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in front of the West Thirty-fifth Street Police Station. Her death is said

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ON VIEW TO-M

GIVES MORE ADVICE ON INCOME RETURNS

Collector Shows How to Compute Tax for Business and Professional Men.

LAW APPLIES TO CLERGY

Fees for Masses, Baptisms, and Funerals Subject to Taxation—Free Instruction to be Given.

The intensive course of training in the Internal Revenue schools being conducted by Collectors William H. Edwards and Mark Eisner in the two Manhattan revenue districts for the purpose of turning out "deputy informers," whose duties will consist of advising the public how to make out income tax returns correctly, has reached its final stage. Immediately after Jan. 1 the members of the Government's new Intelligence Corps, including seven women deputies appointed by Collector Eisner, will take up their posts in office buildings and other public places and give their services to taxpayers free of charge.

In one of his lectures to the revenue class in the Third District at 1,150 Broadway, Collector Eisner touched on many pertinent and intricate phases of the war revenue law as they apply to different classes of professional and business men. In many instances, the Collector gave concrete examples showing just how certain incomes should be computed in order to comply with the intent of the law. Examples of this kind ranged all the way from clergymen's fees for baptisms, marriages, and masses, to the question whether costumes bought by actors are legitimate deductions. Collector Eisner, in discussing the status under the income tax law, of a man paying alimony to a wife from whom he is separated, reached the conclusion that the man becomes a "single" man again for the purposes of taxation.

One of the first examples given by the Collector in his lecture related to the small store keeper, who is uncertain how his income tax return should be made out. In explaining the proper way to go about this, Collector Eisner said:

"The first thing you would have to do is to find out how he keeps his books. Does he take stock? That would be the most important or basic thing. Most business men, particularly small business men, will take inventory on Jan. 1, and maybe another in July. Or they may take only one in the year. Taking inventory means that he goes over his stock of goods and places a value upon that stock of goods—so many pieces of this article he puts a value of so much, &c., until he finds out what he has. Until recently, practically the only method that a man could take in obtaining his inventory was to take as his basis the cost of his merchandise. If he had fifty yards of silk that cost $1.50 a yard when he bought it he had to take inventory at $1.50 per yard. It might be that today that silk is worth $3 a yard, but he could take inventory at what he paid for it. It may be that silk is worth 50 cents and represents a loss of $1 a yard, nevertheless, under the old ruling, he had to take inventory upon the cost of merchandise.

New Ruling Made.

"Recently the Treasury Department made a new ruling in which it gave a merchant the option of taking inventory either at cost or at market value of goods, depending upon which was lower, so that if a merchant had silk for which he paid $500, which is today worth $900, he can take inventory at $500. Now, the first thing you would ask one of these business men is: Have you taken stock or inventory? and the chances are he will say yes. What was your inventory as of Jan. 1, 1917? That would be the inventory he probably took on Dec. 31. Find out what his stock is worth the beginning of Jan. 1, 1917. He might have had, let us say, $6,000 worth of stock on hand Jan. 1. During the year he made purchases of goods to the extent of $5,000; $6,000 stock on hand Jan. 1, 1917; $5,000 purchases; $11,000 worth of material employed in his business during this year.

"Now, he takes inventory Dec. 31, 1917. Let us say this inventory discloses merchandise on hand as follows: $6,500 Dec. 31, 1917, assuming that he had a total of $7,000 sales during the year the total would be $13,500. In your calculations, therefore, his gross profit would be reflected as follows:

Inventory at close of year	$6,500
Sales during year	7,000
Total	$13,500
Purchases during the year	$5,000
Inventory beginning of year	6,000
Total	11,000
Difference, gross profit	$2,500

"That is only his gross profit. Now, from his gross profit he is entitled to take off salaries, wages, rent for store, lights, loss for bad debts. However, you are going to have a lot of trouble in this way. A storekeeper will come to you, for example, who says: 'All I know is that after my expenses, I made $2,000 or $3,000,' and that is all the figures he has. You have to do the best you can and try to figure out some basis with reasonable certainty which will show what that man's income was."

The Collector at this point took up the question of what is income and what deductions are allowed. After explaining the trouble caused by the use of the word "accrue" in the first income tax law of 1913, and the substitution of "receive" in the act of Sept 8, 1916, Mr. Eisner told what a stated taxpayer should account for in making his return.

"A lawyer, doctor, or engineer (they are the class of people that do not keep inventory) must account for all fees which they received during the year," the Collector said, "so remember that a lawyer or a doctor or an engineer does not have to account for fees that he has earned until he actually gets them.

"Suppose a salaried man says that he has received a bonus at the end of the year as a reward for his faithful services. You ask if he expected to receive a bonus, and he says yes. He must account for that bonus as part of his income, because the Treasury Department ruled that bonuses paid to employes were a legitimate deduction as an expense of any corporation or firm paying it. So that if they can deduct it as expense, certainly a man receiving it must account for it as income. Formerly a bonus paid to an employe ordinarily was not a legitimate deduction on the part of a company paying it, and an employe could have treated it as a gift, and gifts are not taxable; but now an ordinary bonus which a man gets is taxable, and he must account for it.

Rental Value of House.

"Some get in addition to their salary a house to live in. For example, a minister of the church will have a home to live in which the congregation pays for. He must account as income for the rental value of that house that is given to him. That is sometimes difficult to ascertain. You must arrive at some basis; for example, how much are people paying for similar quarters in that neighborhood? Can he deduct that amount on the other side as an expense? No. Because rent is a living expense, which is not a legitimate deduction from your income tax return.

"In the case of a salesman who says that he does not get any salary, but is paid in commissions, he will want to know whether his commissions constitute taxable income. The answer is yes, whether his commissions are paid when earned or he has a drawing account chargeable against commissions. But as long as he gets commission it is taxable income and must be accounted for in his return.

"When a life insurance agent writes up a policy he gets a certain percentage on the first year's premium as compensation and he also gets a certain percentage of the second, third, and sometimes down to the fourteenth year's premium as compensation. It has been held that those renewal premiums must all be accounted for, even where he wrote an insurance policy before the income tax law was enacted in 1913; say in 1910, before we had any income tax law, if he gets a renewal premium on account of that policy, he must account for that as income.

"Fees a clergyman earns are taxable. He gets a fee for marriages, funerals, baptisms, and for saying masses. Those payments are taxable. The only payments which a clergyman gets and which are not taxable are moneys given to him at Christmas time as Christmas presents.

"The rent of a man's home, being a personal expense, is not an allowable deduction on his return. However, if the man is a doctor and he uses part of that home for his office, he will be allowed as a deduction the reasonable rental value of that part of the home which he uses for his medical practice. You will have to be satisfied with what he tells you is the reasonable rental value. The ordinary rental value, for example, for a doctor's front parlor in a private house on any given street would be the rent which any one would have to pay for a similar front parlor on that street. If he overstates it we will check him up later on.

"On the question of profits through the sale of property, if a man owns stocks of a corporation and he sells and makes profit, how do you calculate that profit? Suppose he bought 1,000 shares of stock in the panic of 1907 at $8 per share, that would make $8,000, the cost of that stock in 1907. Assuming that this year before the stock market went down, he sold at 120. Now, the profit on that will not be considered $112,000, because he bought this stock before there was an income tax law, and the ruling is that instead of taking the cost of an article before the income tax law took effect, you take the market value of the article on March 1, 1913.

"The market value of real estate is something that it takes experts to advise on.

Ruling on Alimony.

"A husband who pays alimony is not permitted to deduct from his gross income. A wife who receives alimony need not account for it as income. A man who is separated from his wife is not permitted to deduct what he pays her, and further than that he ceases to be a member of the $4,000 or $2,000 exemption class, and he becomes a single man again for the purposes of taxation.

"You may be questioned as to whether or not pensions are taxable. A man who receives a pension from the United States Government, which, in addition to other earnings, brings him in the income tax class, such pensions are taxable and must be included as income. The same thing applies to a pension which a man receives from a corporation. Such a man would also be taxable upon that pension as income, provided he came within the income tax class. A city employe in receipt of a pension would not be taxed upon that amount because city, State, and municipal employes are not taxable upon their salaries or other income they get.

"Royalties are also taxable. A songwriter who is receiving a royalty from a concern that publishes his song must pay income tax on the royalties. So must an author upon royalties that he gets.

"Actors know that the costumes that they purchase for use upon the stage are a legitimate deduction. For example, an actor may have a business suit, and use it on the stage because he requires it on the stage; that is a legitimate deduction, provided he does not use it off the stage. Costumes which he has to use are a part of his business, but if he uses them off the stage they become purely personal, and he cannot make deduction for them. Your duty is to collect the tax that is legitimately due, and in collecting it you are not supposed to be oppressive, but you must not give everybody the benefit of the doubt."

PLAN INCOME TAX RALLY.

Nation-Wide Educational Campaign to Start Here Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A nation-wide campaign in support of the income tax is to be started with a demonstration in New York next Monday under the direction of the Collector of the Port, William H. Edwards, with the Internal Revenue Commissioner, Daniel Roper, as the star speaker. The meeting will be "an income tax rally." It is hoped that through it the income tax can be popularized in Manhattan. Commissioner Roper will sound the keynote for the 6,000 employes of the Internal Revenue Service collecting Federal taxes.

Plans for an educational and publicity campaign in January and February have been completed. Between now and March 1, by which date income tax returns must be filed, revenue officers will visit every county in the United States to aid taxpayers to prepare their returns. Information also will be furnished to the public through the State and County Councils of National Defense, the field force of the Department of Agriculture, rural free delivery carriers, advertising clubs, and other agencies.

In answer to inquiries the Bureau of Internal Revenue today stated that income tax returns made to Collectors of Internal Revenue or their deputies were held in strict confidence. No person except the deputies handling the matter is permitted to see the returns. They are not even available for local tax officials. After the returns have been listed and compiled they are sent to Washington, where they are also held secret.

Delay in transmission of income tax return forms to Collectors of Internal Revenue, it was explained today, is due to difficulty the Government Printing Office had in obtaining paper, for which railway congestion is responsible. Orders for 15,000,000 blank forms for incomes of not more than $3,000 have been issued. The other forms are not ready.

LABOR NEEDED FOR ICE CROP

Higher Wages Expected in Harvesting of New York's Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Favored by the coldest December the Hudson Valley has experienced in many years and with the prospect that the war will make the demand for natural ice unusually heavy, the harvest of the Hudson River crop north of this city will be begun next week. The ice has already been marked out on the flats between Esopus and Barrytown and Wednesday the cutting of twelve-inch ice will be begun.

There are no longer any big ice houses south of Esopus which supply ice for the New York market. Most of the houses still contain about one-third of their capacity, left over from last year, but with the war cutting down the manufacture of artificial ice, it is felt that all the ice that can be harvested will be used next year. The old Livingston ice house at Barrytown has a capacity of 20,000 tons, and across the river at Turkey Point there is another house of the Knickerbocker Company having a capacity of 35,000 tons. There are a number of big houses on the west side of the river from Rondout north. Between Hudson and Albany the cutting of ice has already been begun.

The labor problem will present a difficulty in harvesting this year's crop quickly. There is already every indication of a serious shortage of men, and the pay probably will be at least $3 a day. At present $2.50 is being offered, but there are few applicants for work. In previous seasons $2 a day for cutting ice has been considered high pay.

At Poughkeepsie ice is harvested to meet local needs only and is from ponds and lakes. With the thermometer standing at 10 degrees below zero here this afternoon eleven and twelve inch ice was being cut.

780 MORE ARMY RECRUITS.

112 on Friday's Total Enlisted from This State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—What is considered another good day was experienced in army recruiting yesterday, when 780 men, of whom 112 were from New York, enlisted in the service. The daily recruiting statement for the Eastern States follows:

	Obtained Since Dec. 28.	Obtained Since April 1.		Obtained Since Dec. 28.	Obtained Since April 1.
Connecticut	10	4,409	N. Jersey	29	9,715
Delaware	2	382	New York	112	27,218
Maine	1	2,015	Penn.	62	22,210
Maryland		8,824	Rhode Isl.	4	2,202
Mass.	49	17,445	Vermont	1	548
N. Hamp.		1,153			

Quotas not obtained.

BLAME GOVERNMENT FOR LABOR TROUBLES

Mayor's Investigators Say That There Should Be a Definite Federal Policy.

SEE EVIDENCE OF UNREST

Demand Clauses Be Put in Army Contracts Stipulating the Eight-Hour Day.

Charging that the Government had made a fundamental error in failing to fix a definite labor policy for war industries, and pointing to the lack of army clothing and other supplies as a result, the Mayor's Committee on National Defense issued a report yesterday demanding a settled Federal policy in dealing with industrial problems. It referred to Quartermaster General Sharpe's admission that strikes had held up the supply of uniforms, and called attention to the fact that there were many clothing workers unemployed in New York and stated that many more uniforms could be made in this city.

Although attempts were made weeks ago to settle disputes between clothing unions in the city, the situation had not greatly improved, it was said yesterday. Officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union said that 80,000 of their members were out of work because of the American woman's economy in clothes. Members of this union declared that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, workers on men's clothes, and who were engaged in making uniforms, had conspired to keep the workers on women's clothes out of the business of making clothes for the soldiers. This dispute was still pending, with almost daily charges of unpatriotism and selfishness. The unemployed workers charged that the Board of Control was in part responsible for the circumstance that there was not a greater output of uniforms in this city.

Under the heading of "Industrial Unrest," the Mayor's Committee said of conditions here:

"What we need in New York is a definite understanding that contracts for a particular commodity require certain labor conditions, such as the eight or ten hour day, joint negotiation between employer and employe, union rate of wages, and the like. We need a committee or a board with definite authority from a central organization in Washington to supervise these contracts and to maintain a continuous inspection to see that such conditions are fulfilled, and with power to recommend the annulment of the contract if they are not. It matters not whether the board be a local one with authority delegated, or whether it be appointed directly from Washington—what we do need is a uniform policy covering labor standards and union rights laid down for all the different Federal departments contracting for supplies. Then we need local machinery to carry it out.

Refused to Meet Unions.

"For the construction of nearby cantonments the New York building trades early in the Summer furnished large numbers of men. Difficulties almost immediately arose—some contractors refused to meet union representatives, others would not pay the union rates. In several instances it was claimed that employers were hiring unskilled men at unskilled prices and charging the Government, on a cost plus basis, for the labor at union prices.

"Instances began to crop out of shops which had called in Government troops to intimidate strikers on the ground that Government work demanded such protection. In many cases war contracts were made the basis for deliberate attempt, under the guise of an appeal to patriotism, to lower standards of hours and wages. In the State Legislature, moreover, an effort under a like guise nearly succeeded in suspending portions of the labor laws. We have heard rumors to the effect that there will be a renewal of this agitation at the coming session.

"Besides this, the price of food began to rise and is still rising, and Congress failed to impose a tax on profits which seemed at all adequate to meet this.

"These evidences of unrest we have seen, and there are many more. The Federal Department of Labor reports participation in 205 strikes in the last five months, as opposed to fifty-two in the preceding five months. The old struggle between organized labor and organized capital is still going on in an increasing rather than a decreasing ratio, with this difference, that now it is playing with a war emergency and a national necessity.

"When the working people of the country entertain a suspicion that employers are using the war as a means to strengthen their positions, to cut wages, lengthen hours and to defeat the legitimate ends of organized labor, we must realize that the situation is most serious. When we find employers who are less concerned with serving the Government than with maintaining a steadfast refusal to deal with union representatives, we have just cause for concern. When we find unions are taking advantage of the Government's pressing needs to further their own ends, there is equal cause for action."

For the Eight-Hour Day.

The report speaks specifically of the policy of the Ordnance Department, saying:

"On Nov. 15, 1917, the Chief of Ordnance in General Orders No. 13, issued recommendations to 'arsenal commanders and manufacturers executing orders for the department' relative to the safeguarding of labor standards. Among its other points the recommendations included an eight-hour day, time and one-half for overtime; Saturday half holiday; a provision that wage standards should not be lowered, and that they should be increased to meet the cost of living; that existing channels for negotiation between employer and employe should be preserved and new ones opened, and that all of the generally accepted provisions regarding women and children's work be observed.

"If, instead of issuing mere recommendations which are worth little more than the paper they are printed on, the Ordnance Department had placed a clause in each of its contracts making such standards a condition of payment, we would have little complaint as to its labor policy. If similar clauses were put in the contracts placed by all the various bureaus in Washington, we could find little fault with its uniformity."

The report of the Mayor's Committee concludes with the following recommendations:

"Dissatisfaction exists, and if we are to produce, as we must produce, it must be diminished. To do this, it seems to us that two general principles must be accepted by each faction as being fundamental. In the first place, employers must recognize the unions and deal with them. Recognition of the union has been the rock over which many an attempt at mediation has split. Employers must be made to see that the workingmen have an inherent right to organize and present their case through the leaders of their organization. Until this principle, which has been recognized in England for years, is generally accepted in this country, we cannot hope to proceed far, for not only will we still have one of the main causes of industrial unrest still existent, but we will lack any basis for a machinery to adjust the inevitable differences which arise.

"On the other hand organized labor must sacrifice some of its accepted customs and principles. Above all, they should stop all strikes and agree, for the duration of the war, to submit any differences not possible of immediate adjustment to a recognized board of arbitration and to abide by its decision.

"If industrial peace is to be maintained, we must have a satisfactory and uniform policy regarding hours, wages and the general conditions of employment in our war industries, we must have made agreements and machinery to enforce them, and this must come from Washington."

TRAIN HITS BUS, KILLING 2.

Chauffeur and Girl Victims of Long Island Crossing Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 29.—Frederick Francis of Riverhead, chauffeur of a motor bus running between here and Greenport, and Ida Brown, 9 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown of Greenport, who was the only passenger, were killed tonight when the bus was struck by a speeding Long Island Railroad train at the East Main Street crossing, in Riverhead. The child was on her way home after spending the Christmas holidays with a sister at Jamesport. She wore a new fur cape, a Christmas gift from her sister, and carried a big doll, the gift of another relative.

There are no gates at the crossing, but a gateman swung a red lantern to signal to the chauffeur of the bus that the express was approaching. Apparently Francis did not see the signal, and the engine struck the bus with such force as to hurl Francis and the girl 100 feet. The chauffeur was instantly killed, and the child died a few minutes later.

RESCUES A DROWNING BOY.

W. K. Squires, New York Broker, Saves Hunter at Fort Myers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 29.—A sensational rescue was made yesterday afternoon at Fort Myers by W. K. Squires, a New York broker, who is a Winter resident of Fort Myers. While hunting yesterday morning Edward Neal of this city shot a duck and swam out into the river to get it. He became frightened in twelve feet of water and sank.

Mr. Squires heard the boy's cry for assistance, plunged into the water, and after swimming 300 feet, rescued him. Mr. Squires is 65 years old, but is suffering no ill effects from his severe exertion.

Jersey Industrial Accidents Grow.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—State Commissioner of Labor Lewis T. Bryant today announced that thirteen persons were killed and 4,536 injured as a result of industrial accidents in New Jersey during November. Of this total 1,052 accidents were attributed to building and construction work, and 85 per cent. of this class occurred at the Wrightstown and Tenafly cantonments and the shipyards along the Newark Meadows. The Commissioner said the State should adopt measures to prevent a recurrence of such a record.

Big Munition Plant for Brooklyn.

Plans for one of the largest factories in the city have been filed in Brooklyn by the E. W. Bliss Company, manufacturers of torpedoes and munitions. The building is to be erected in Fifty-third Street, near First Avenue, South Brooklyn. It will be seven stories in height, 380 feet in length, and 200 feet in width. The new structure will cost $1,400,000 and will be a big addition to the already large group of Bliss Buildings in the neighborhood.

ORDERS REFUND TO CHARITY

District Attorney to Recover $2,465 from Two War Workers.

Two men concerned in the investigation of war charities at the District Attorney's office yesterday were ordered to refund a total of $2,465 which had been received as commissions and expenses in connection with their work for the 12th Regiment and the American Ambulance in Russia. E. J. Hutson, against whom Colonel Reginald L. Foster of the 12th Regiment had made complaint that an excessive commission had been charged, agreed to return $1,500, and William H. Hamilton promised to refund $965 paid to him for expenses, Mr. Swann said.

Hamilton, who is in the Students' Aviation School at San Antonio, Tex., told the District Attorney that he had paid out $865 while he was on special service for the American Ambulance in Russia, and that when he returned here the Executive Committee had reimbursed him. He showed the record of the payment at a meeting of the Executive Committee at which were present Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., the President, and Captain Philip Lydig, both of whom are now in France.

Arthur Curry, an advertising agent, who had been indicted on complaint of Mrs. Oliver Harriman of the Junior Patriots of America, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday, accompanied by his attorney, Jacob Segal, and surrendered himself. He was paroled to plead to the charge, which alleged third degree forgery involving the use of the name of Mrs. Harriman in soliciting contributions. He had been authorized to solicit advertisements for a program.

RECORD FOR TRAFFIC COURT

November Report Shows Biggest Number of Auto Violations.

The report for November of the work in the Traffic Court, issued yesterday by Magistrate House, shows that month to have been the biggest both in violations and receipts in the history of the Traffic Court. The fines collected amounted to $24,116. There were 1,777 cases disposed of in twenty court days, an average of 89 cases a day. Forty violators were sent to jail without the alternative of a fine, and 179 were committed in default of payment of fines.

The report shows an increase in the number of cases for speeding. There were 690 first offenders, 48 second, and 3 third offenders. Seventy-eight overtook standing street cars within eight feet discharging passengers, 31 operated their machines recklessly, 86 had smoking motor vehicles, 39 chauffeurs and 52 operators had no licenses, 55 automobiles were without proper number plates, and 6 operated automobiles while intoxicated.

According to figures compiled by Dr. Shirley N. Wynne, Assistant Registrar of the Board of Health, there has been a decided falling off in the percentage of deaths resulting from automobile accidents. Dr. Wynne's figures show that in 1901 only 954 licenses for automobiles were issued in the State of New York and there were six deaths from accidents in the city, making an average of 6.29 per cent. per thousand of population. In 1916 the number of licensed cars increased to a total of 917,866 for the State, while the deaths in the city were 407 from accidents, making an average per thousand of only 1.28 per cent.

GIVES $200 LUMP OF SUGAR.

Governor Edge Suggests That Red Cross Reauction It.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—Governor Edge today sent to the headquarters of the Red Cross in New York a lump of sugar, which was auctioned off recently in the Union League Club in Hackensack, bringing $200. The purchaser presented it to the Governor.

In his letter the Governor said: "The suggestion has been made that perhaps it might furnish an excuse for another auction, and thus an additional sum of money might be realized to assist in your wonderful work."

PUPILS BUY WAR STAMPS.

They Have Already Invested $41,292 in This City.

Frederic W. Allen, director of the War Savings Committee in New York, announced yesterday that the school children of the city had thus far invested $41,292 in thrift and war saving stamps. This showing is considered remarkable by the committee because the investments in thrift stamps were made during a period when contributions were sought for many other activities, such as the Red Cross, Jewish War Relief, and other war charities.

"The result of the war savings campaign among the school children of the city," said Mr. Allen yesterday, "is truly amazing. It fully justifies the confidence which the President has placed in Young America to do its bit in helping win the war. I know of no single instance which has done more to prove the patriotism of the children and of their teachers who have spared no pains to explain the aims and purposes of the war savings campaign and of the thrift movement in general. Great credit is due to Mr. Cook, Auditor of the Board of Education, for the energetic manner in which he has pushed the sale of thrift and war savings stamps among the school children."

The facilities for purchasing war savings stamps were placed at the disposal of the Board of Education by the Bankers Trust Company. Mr. Cook being appointed an agent of that company in order that he might take charge of the sale of thrift stamps in the schools.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OUTDOOR XMAS PAGEANT

to have been given Sunday, Dec. 30, at 6:30 P. M., in the Library Plaza, Bryant Park, by the Girls' Patriotic Service League-War Camps Community Service POSTPONED TO SUNDAY, JAN. 6, at 6:30 P. M.

RED CROSS DRIVE REACHES 20,000,000

15,000,000 New Members Obtained and 5,000,000 Re-enrolled in Christmas Push.

MANHATTAN FILLS QUOTA

Report from Tammany's House-to-House Canvass Not Expected Before Tomorrow.

The Membership Campaign Committee of the American Red Cross announced last night that the organization gained 15,000,000 new members and re-enrolled 5,000,000 old members in the country as a result of the Christmas drive. The Borough of Manhattan, it was announced, succeeded in obtaining, with a narrow margin to spare, its allotment of 500,000 new members. The Atlantic Divison of the Red Cross, which includes the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, enrolled 1,800,000 new members, according to last night's report, in addition to securing the renewal of memberships from 1,000,000 old members. The division officials mantain that when all returns are in the division will show a membership of over 3,000,000 old and new members.

The statement issued from the Red Cross headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue, last night, states that every one of the thirteen national divisons exceeded the quota set for it by Washington headquarters. The drive began Dec. 17, and was scheduled to be ended Christmas Eve, but New York and a majority of the chapters throughout the country extended the campaign until last night. With 5,000,000 active members enrolled, the Red Cross set out to raise 10,000,000 new members. Not only was this accomplished, but campaigners garnered an extra 5,000,000, making the grand total more than 20,000,000.

The actual count of new members announced from Washington headquarters of the Red Cross was 14,853,635. Of this number the Atlantic Division, comprising the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, gave 1,800,000. New members obtained by divisions were: Atlantic, 1,800,000; Central, 2,750,000; Gulf, 375,000; Lake, 2,200,000; Mountain, 181,000; New England, 1,200,000; Northern, 388,000; Northwestern, 559,535; Pacific, 800,000; Pennsylvania, 1,450,000; Potomac, 250,000; Southern, 250,000; Southwestern, 3,250,000.

The main activities of the campaign in Manhattan were the work of women volunteers in enrolling booths and of men's teams. There were approximately 10,000 men and 10,000 women thus employed. The women brought in 105,000 new members. The men's teams added a total up to last night, with returns only incomplete, of 66,514.

Tammany provided the spectacular finish to the campaign. Charles F. Murphy, chief of Tammany Hall, directed that a house to house canvass be made by the 837 election district leaders and their organizations beginning Thursday morning and ending last night. Returns were closely guarded by Tammany, and will not be known until tomorrow at the earliest.

Additions yesterday to the One Hundred Per Cent. Club, composed of firms every employe of which enrolled in the Red Cross, were: William Zinsser & Co., W. F. Burns Export Corporation, 25 Pine Street; Lustre Fibres, Ltd., 171 Madison Avenue; A. E. Richardson Printing Company, Samuel C. Tatum Company, American Steel and Wire Company, 30 Church Street; Tower Manufacturing Company, Specialty Knee Pants Company, 208 to 212 Canal Street; Stephen J. Mitchell, Triangle Normandy Waist Company, Artemas Ward, 50 Union Square; Pacific Novelty Company, 41 to 51 East Eleventh Street, and Hancock Drug Company, 177 West Houston Street.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

Tomorrow, Monday, LAST DAY of Holiday Week "Gift-Money Sales"

and yearly Apparel Reduction Week

Fine Opportunities for Thrifty Shoppers

SUITS—DRESSES COATS—FURS

Drastic Price Cuts for Apparel Reduction Week

SUITS

For Women and Misses

Broadcloths, Velveteens, Oxfords, Gabardines, Serges, Whipcords, Poplins, Chiffon Velvets and Wool Velours.

Coats of various fashionable lengths, showing shawl, choker or convertible collars.

Hudson Seal, Muskrat, Skunk, Opossum, Moufflon and Nutria Fur on some, while other Suits are plain tailored in smartest mannish lines.

Were	
$21.50 and $23.75	12.50
$24.50 and $27.75	16.75
$29.75 and $31.50	19.75
$34.50	24.50
$42.75 to $47.50	28.50
$69.50	38.50
$125.00	77.00

FOR THE STYLISH STOUT

Broadcloths, Serges, Burellas, Oxfords—
our reg. $29.75 ..... 19.85

Poiret Twill, Serges, Broadcloths—
our reg. $34.50 & $39.98..26.75

Broadcloths, Velour, Gabardines and Poplins—best shades and black—
our reg. $42.75 to $47.50.32.50

Finer Suits in Broadcloth—silk embroidered or fur trimmed—that were $59.50 to $75.00,
Now 39.75 to 49.50

SMART DRESSES

For Miss or Matron

Serges, Crepe de Chines, Satins, Chiffons, Broadcloths, Crepe Meteor, Georgette Crepes, Taffetas, Velveteens, Chiffon Velvets, Wool Jersey and Poiret Twill—Smartest colors, including Navy, Black, Tan, Brown, Green, Taupe, Beetroot and New Blues—not every one of these shades at each price, but all are to be found in the assortment—also Georgette Crepes, Chiffon Satins, in Pastel Tints and Street Shades.

Were $14.75	9.50
Were $21.50 and $26.75	14.50
Were $27.75	16.75
Were $29.75	19.50
Were $37.50	23.75
Were $44.75	29.75
Were $49.50	34.50

COATS

For Women and Misses

Cheviots, Velours, Burellas, Lupines, Broadcloths, Kerseys—most in demand colors in unusual variety, also black—late season models. Majority have fur collars—some have collars and cuffs of fur—half lined or lined throughout—plain or elaborate linings. All above materials in group, but not all at each price.

Were—	Apparel Week.
$14.74 and $16.74	9.75
$19.74 and $23.74	14.50
$27.74 and $34.74	19.50
$37.74 and $49.74	25.00

Fur Neck Pieces

	Our. Reg.	Sale.
Taupe Fox	$32.97	24.50
Taupe Wolf	$31.97	23.50
Black Fox	$25.97	19.50
Red Fox	$19.97	14.50
Natural Skunk	$55.97	40.00
Natural Raccoon	$18.97	12.50
Hudson Seal	$65.00	45.00

Muffs

	Our Reg.	Sale.
Taupe Fox	$35.97	27.50
Taupe Wolf	$37.97	32.50
Black Fox	$25.97	19.50
Red Fox	$19.97	14.50
Natural Skunk	$39.97	28.50
Natural Raccoon	$19.97	13.50
Hudson Seal	$23.97	15.00

$3.93 Extra Size

Silk Petticoats, 3.27

Jersey or Taffeta Silk—black and new changeables—pleated or ruffled flounces—with or without underlay—fitted bands.

Dress Hats Tailored Hats

Specially Priced for APPAREL REDUCTION WEEK

Silk Velvets—smartest styles, but wonderfully low priced—all wanted colors, fur trimming on some—

Our reg. $4.94	3.37
Our reg. $8.50	5.50
Our reg. $12.50	8.50
Our reg. $15.00	10.00

MORNING SPECIALS—Tomorrow, Monday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$22.98 Wool Tapestry Brussels Rugs 16.88
9x12 ft.—rich Orientals, medallions and small allover designs.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$2.25 to $2.50 Scrim Panel Curtains 1.44
2½ yards—full width—lace dados and edge—various styles.
LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

28 ct. Madras Curtainings ..... .19
White and ecru—detached figure centres, or double borders.
UPHOLSTERY—BASEMENT.

45 ct. Absorbent Cottons ..... .34
16-oz. rolls—for surgical and family use.
MUSLINS—BASEMENT.

$1.23 Women's Cotton Union Suits .. .88
Medium weight—low neck, short sleeves—knee or ankle length—extra sizes. Our reg. 1.43 ..... .93
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

94 ct. & $1.17 Flannelette or Crepe Kimonos ..... .88
Flowered—straight or elastic belt models—self or contrast trimming—sizes 36 to 44.
HOUSE DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

67 ct. Little Tots' Petticoats ..... .50
Cambric and nainsook—yoke and Princess—lace and emb'y, to 6 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$7.94 Boys' Overcoats 6.50
Trench and ragulation models—buttoned to neck—rever or convertible collars—variety of new overcoatings—plain and fancy.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$3.48 & $3.95 Men's Sweater Coats .. 2.70
Grey, maroon, purple, green, etc., wool mixed—shaker, jersey or sweater stitch—all sizes in lot, but not in each style. At same price, Black Cardigan Jackets.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

$17.50 & $18.50 Young Men's Overcoats 15.00
Double-faced overcoatings, some plaid back—grey, green, brown and blue fancies—trench or Chesterfield models—some pleated back—excellent tailoring—33 to 40 chest.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

25 ct. Madras Shirtings ..... .19
Good assortment of patterns for men's shirts; also women's blouses.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Yard Wide Outing Flannels .... .20
Pink and blue stripes.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

45 ct. Silk Mixed Crepe de Chines .... .35
35-inch—street and evening shades.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

$1.37 Poplin Epingles 1.00
40-inch — all wool — small raised weave—Copenhagen, brown, olive, myrtle, prune, Burgundy, navy and black—less than mfr's cost.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$8.74 Boys' Suits—8 to 18 yrs 7.50
Norfolk models — several styles — tweeds, cheviots and cassimeres—smart mixtures, stripes, checks and novelties—excellent tailoring—some have extra trousers.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials. Look for the Clocks! Look for the Clocks!

These for the School Girl

Exceptionally fine values, every one.

GIRLS' TUB DRESSES
Our reg. $1.94 ..... 1.55
Plaid gingham, chambray or repp—many models—attractive new trimmings—6 to 14 yrs.

GIRLS' LINGERIE DRESSES
Our reg. $3.94 ..... 3.00
Sheer fabrics—trimmed in a variety of splendid styles with laces and embroideries—all have ribbon sashes—6 to 14 yrs.

GIRLS' RAINY DAY OUTFITS
Our reg. $1.94 and $2.25 .... 1.50
6 to 14 yrs.—tan, rubberized canton or novelty tweeds—caps to match.

CHAMPION MIDDY BLOUSES
Our specialized price ..... .88
Extremely popular with high school girls—excellent quality—regulation middy style.

BLOUSES of Washable Cottons

ALSO

Silk and Georgette Crepe

Special price advantages for APPAREL REDUCTION WEEK

At 1.44
Tailored Blouses—of Repp, Crepe and Striped Voiles, and in same lot some frilly White Voiles—usual value $1.95.

At 2.25
Blouses of Crepe de Chine—Taffeta and Tub Silk—white, flesh, black and navy—tasteful styles, smartly tailored—our reg. $2.94.

At 4.50
Georgette Crepe Blouses—white, flesh and dark colors—trim'd in striking trim of bead embroideries, tucks and lace—our reg. $5.94.

BOYS

Share in the Special Prices of Apparel Reduction Week, Too.

MACKINAWS
7 to 18 Years

	Special Sale.
Our reg. $5.94	5.00
Our reg. $6.87	5.90
Our reg. $7.94	6.75
Our reg. $8.74	7.25

Various styles, including Trench and Skating Models—Practical Combination plaids—yoke, pleated or plain back—roll or convertible collars.

OVERCOATS
Sizes 3 to 17 Years, According to Style.

	Sale.
Our reg. $7.94	6.50
Our reg. $8.74	7.50
Our reg. $9.74	8.50
Our reg. $10.74	9.50
Our reg. $11.94	9.50

Cheviot Overcoatings — grays, browns, olive, khaki and fancies—Russian, military, school and trench models—slash or patch pockets—various belts, with and without buckle.

Boys' SUITS
8 to 18 years.

Our reg. $9.74...Special	8.50
Our reg. $11.94...Special	10.50

Semi-Norfolk Models—various favorite modifications—Tweeds, cheviots, velours—grays, greens, browns—comprehensive assortment.

CORDUROY SUITS
5 to 11 Years.

Our reg. $4.96...Special 4.00
Navy, brown and gray—straight or knicker trousers.
Others, with knicker trousers—many having extra trousers—7 to 17 years—

Our reg. $

GROCERS MUST SHOW QUALITY OF GOODS

All Retailers in City Ordered to Put Up Placards for Information of Customers.

VIOLATORS TO BE PUNISHED

Food Survey Agencies Now Established in This City to Aid in the National Inventory.

Under a rule adopted yesterday by the State Food Commission all retail grocers in the city will be required by Jan. 10 to put placards over their goods showing their grade and quality. The enforcement of this rule is planned to prevent retailers from misrepresenting their commodities and selling low grade goods for high grade as many have been doing. Under the special law creating the State Food Commission the rule, ten days after legal publication, acquires the effect of a statute, so that any failure to comply therewith will make the offender guilty of violating the law.

As adopted yesterday the rule was a modification of the commission's original plan. It was thought at first by the majority of the commission that the grocers should be held responsible for a rigid differentiation of their goods as to grade and quality, even to the extent of attaching to each can, container, or bottle a label that would indicate its grade, quality, and price. Under such an arrangement a customer would have the retailer's individual guarantee for every item purchased. The retailers made a general outcry against the adoption of such a label rule. They maintained it would add considerably to their cost of operation and that, with the exception of a few commodities, such as butter and eggs, it would be exceedingly difficult for the grocer to distinguish one grade from another, beans for instance often running through half a dozen different grades.

Feeling that the cost of operation was an item that would have to be considered, the State Commission adopted a rule which required the grocer only to post placards over each class of goods, so that the customer could know just what grade of commodity he was purchasing. Should Inspectors find violations where the grocer maintained that he was not at fault, and that he had advertised the commodity as it had been sold to him, the inspectors would make a drive against the wholesalers. Action could be taken against such wholesaler by revoking the license under which he operated.

In its resolution adopting the new label rule the commission states that it "is satisfied that there is in the counties of New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Nassau, and Westchester a practice of certain retailers, detrimental to the public interest, of selling certain necessaries in kind, quantity, and quality other than the truth." Articles especially referred to are bread, butter, American cheese, cabbage, cornmeal, dried beans, eggs, macaroni, milk, oatmeal, onions, prunes, potatoes, sugar, and wheat flour.

Signs Must Be Plain.

It is also provided that the signs displayed by the retail grocers shall be written or printed plainly in the English language, in letters large enough so they may be read ten feet away, and placed where they may be seen easily by the buyer. If one-third, or more, of the retail dealer's customers speak a foreign language, such signs may be written or printed plainly in that language also. The rule of the State Food Commission concludes with the announcement that any violation will be prosecuted in accordance with law.

United States Food Administrator Herbert Hoover paid a brief visit to the headquarters of the Federal Food Board. Instead of leaving for Washington late Friday night, as he had originally intended, Mr. Hoover remained over for a further conference with shipping and transportation men. He expressed himself as being satisfied with the work which the local food board had accomplished. Asked whether he had any special recommendations to make to the public against the extravagant consumption of food which usually accompanies New Year's Eve festivities, Mr. Hoover replied:

"I do not wish to preach to the public on the matter. It would be making it too much of a moral question. I would prefer to rely upon the sober good sense of the people to know what is right and what is not right. As for the hotels, I understand from the hotel men that there has been a considerable reduction in elaborate affairs. I think I can rely on their discretion."

When his attention was called to the anger of the Senate committee because of his absence from Washington, the Food Administrator said:

"I make it a practice never to discuss the feelings of the Senate committee."

To facilitate the taking of the national inventory of foods in New York City and its vicinity, the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture has established food survey agencies in its two local offices—one in Room 507 at 104 Franklin Street, in charge of A. Dexter Gail, Jr., and the other in Room 1607 at 27 William Street, in charge of Charles Hegwein. Copies of the schedules have been mailed from Washington to most dealers in food products in New York. Applications for schedules by those who have not received them should not be made to the local agency before Jan. 2. This will permit schedules mailed from Washington to reach their destinations and eliminate duplication.

Inventory of All Food.

According to the act of Congress under which the inventory is being conducted, the survey requires every dealer in and manufacturer of foods or food materials and every holder of such commodities in lots substantially greater than family supplies to fill out a schedule and mail it to the Bureau of Markets at Washington, D. C., by Jan. 10, 1918, and fixes the penalties for failure to do so. This includes not only all wholesale and retail dealers in foods and feeds, public warehousemen, and food and feed manufacturers, regardless of the size of the stocks which they hold, but also those in charge of hotels, restaurants, commissaries of industrial concerns, schools, institutions, &c., provided their stocks on hand have a value of $250 or more. Manufacturers of chewing gum and drugs are also included.

The purpose of the survey will be to show the total stocks of food and food materials on hand in the country so that the public and the officials of the Government may have the necessary information on which to base plans for conserving and distributing supplies already on hand and for producing foods for the next season. Most of the survey will be conducted by the use of schedules and questionnaires. In addition, inventories will be made of stocks held by several thousand representative families in various parts of the country.

To furnish figures with which to check the accuracy of the mail survey of stocks held by thousands of retailers, the Bureau of Markets with the active co-operation of local police and health authorities will make a store-to-store survey of the main classes of such dealers in forty-three selected counties which best represent their types geographically, industrially, and economically.

Administrator Arthur Williams said last night that he had received a report from the railroads that there are 250 cars of foodstuffs at the terminals in and about the city which have not been called for. Consignees, he said, had complained that they could not get their consignments, whereas the railroads said they were to be had if called for.

"I sent out an order today to consignees asking them why they did not get their consignments," he added. "I have received assurances from the railroads that they will give me twice a week receipts of the quantities of food in freight cars. In the 250 carloads of foodstuffs in and about the city there are large quantities of cabbage, potatoes, canned and canned goods."

FINLAND FEARS FAMINE.

Washington Likely to Provide Two Ships to Transport Cereals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Food stocks in Finland are so depleted that officials there fear a famine unless tonnage is obtained to transport the oats and corn granted to the Finnish provision administration by this Government. Official dispatches today from Helsingfors say that the direst need exists throughout the country.

The stock of cereals in Helsingfors was exhausted two weeks ago, and the surrounding country has been without food for a fortnight. Wiborg has flour for one week, but the suburbs have been without bread for days. Hammersfors has rice and oats for ten days, but many other towns and villages are breadless, and few farmers have stocks to last until the next crop.

Dr. Kaarlo Ignatius, the Finnish Commissioner, is endeavoring, with the assistance of the State Department and the Shipping Board, to obtain tonnage enough to take food to relieve the situation, and it is considered likely that two ships will be turned over to him.

REVIEWS PURE FOOD FIGHT.

Federal Report Shows Benefits of the Law of 1906.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Ten years of enforcement of the Pure Food act of 1906 are reviewed tonight in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry, which points out that the act's chief contributions to the people's health have been its corrective effect on the drug and patent medicine industry and its control of the trade in unclean milk and harmful foodstuffs.

The report shows that more than 6,000 prosecutions have been terminated in the courts, that many thousands of factories have been inspected, and that 750,000 shipments of domestic or imported foods and drugs have been examined. Interstate shipment of oysters from polluted waters practically has ceased, it is asserted, and there has been a general improvement in the condition of all prepared foodstuffs.

Adulteration and other prominent abuses prevailing prior to the enactment of the law have been minimized, the report continues, and there has been an encouraging development in the direction of factory sanitation and laboratory research.

ORDINANCE BACKS HOOVER.

Oklahoma City Orders Meatless and Wheatless Days.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 29.—Mayor Overholser today signed an ordinance passed unanimously by the City Commission, prescribing it to be a seditious act for any person, firm, or corporation to violate the authorized rules of the National Food Administration as regards the serving or consuming of meat on Tuesdays or wheat bread on Wednesdays.

The only exception to the ordinance applies to invalids.

STATES CHINA'S GRIEVANCE.

China Press Says Japanese Are Torturing Chinese in Shan-tung.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.—The establishment by the Japanese of a civil administration in Shan-tung territory outside of the Tsingtao area, captured by Japan from the Germans early in the war, is attracting widespread attention. This action by Japan, thus replacing the military régime with a civil administration, was the subject of a protest lodged recently at Tokio by China. According to the China Press, delegates who have gone to Peking from Shan-tung are engaged actively in circulating a memorial setting forth in the plainest terms what they represent to be the present state of affairs in the area involved.

The memorial, as quoted in the China Press, charges that "unbelievable tortures" are being inflicted upon those who do not conduct themselves as the Japanese direct, and that "in certain extreme cases victims are beaten to death as punishment." The delegates assert that they do not dare to return to Shan-tung unless it be with news of the cancellation of the entire arrangement for the civil administration.

"The substitution of civil for military administration," says the China Press, "antedates the agreement recently reached between Japan and the United States respecting China, and yet we understand that it is being referred to by the Shan-tung delegates as partly to blame for the present Japanese development. We are inclined to believe the Chinese Government upholds this view, which is not based on fact, for the contrary is true under the terms of the Lansing-Ishii agreement. Providing the matter is properly and forcefully presented by the Chinese Government, Japan is most likely to recognize the necessity of withdrawing from a political policy in Shan-tung which even the Germans did not have the hardihood to attempt and which is proving most objectionable to the people of the province, even though that policy was being put into effect by the Japanese at the time the Lansing-Ishii agreement was made.

"The matter is one that should be settled immediately, and it can be settled immediately and with little difficulty if the terms of the Lansing-Ishii agreement are properly interpreted."

FRENCH OUST DISLOYAL.

Withdrawing Naturalization from German-Born Citizens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Evidences of a stronger policy in France and a firmer hand at the helm are shown on all sides. One of the questions that has been often raised without effect under former administrations is the withdrawal of French naturalization from those German born who have proved unworthy of have been suspected of disloyalty.

The latest issue of the Journal Officiel has a list of some fifteen such withdrawals—eleven of them pronounced in the Algerian town of Sidi Bel Abbes, which as the pre-war headquarters of the Foreign Legion, seems to have had a peculiar attraction for the activities of "naturalised Germans." Of the others, two withdrawals were pronounced by the Nancy Tribunal. The remaining withdrawls occurred at Casablanca, whose positions in Morocco facing the entrance to the Mediterranean and of former importance in international affairs, render comment superfluous.

In almost all cases the Germans had held naturalization long before the war, some fully twenty years.

AMERICAN DUCHESS ROBBED

Marlborough Brooch Among Jewels Taken in Many London Thefts.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Publicity given to two successful jewel robberies about six months ago has resulted in an epidemic of such thefts in London, the police say.

Among the latest victims are the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Chesham. A diamond brooch valued at $5,000 was stolen from the Duchess at a recent society bazaar, and Lady Chesham lost a diamond ring worth $7,500 at a similar function.

SAN JOSE'S $1,000,000 FIRE.

American Consulate and the International Club Burned.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 29.—The damage caused by the fire which destroyed all the buildings but two on the public square yesterday is estimated at $1,000,000, mostly covered by insurance. There was no loss of life.

In addition to the American Consulate, the International Club and the principal department store of the city were burned. Most of the papers in the Consulate were lost.

SAYS PACKERS OWN LEATHER INDUSTRY

Heney Also Charges Them with Controlling Rendering Business and Its Branches.

COMMISSION QUITS BOSTON

Hearings There Will Be Resumed Later—Bank President Denies Testimony of a Witness.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Control by the packers of the hide and leather industry, as well as the rendering business with its many branches, was indicated today by the evidence elicited by the Federal Trade Commission, which closed for the time being its local inquiry into the country's meat industry.

When J. E. Maloney of the Brighton Dressed Meat Company told of selling his hides to the American Hide and Leather Company, Francis J. Heney, the commission's special counsel, asked if he was aware that that was a Swift concern. The rendering company which took the waste of Mr. Maloney's company, and the property owners he paid rent to, Mr. Heney said, were directly or indirectly in the control of the Swifts. The witness said he did not know this.

In the absence of Commissioner Murdock, who returned to Washington last night, Edwin C. Reed, one of the special examiners for the commission, presided today.

F. B. Whitcomb, office manager of the Eastern Oil and Rendering Company, who was on the stand yesterday, was recalled and asked to identify letters found in the files of his company, some of which were from Edward T. Murphy of the John C. Dow Company, renderers, of this city. Murphy, it was explained, was in Philadelphia during the Summer collecting butchers' waste and Mr. Heney sought to show that competition in Philadelphia was assuming the same aspect that it had in Boston when many independent dealers were driven out of business.

Dr. W. M. Smith, a Government veterinary inspector, of Providence testified that a representative of the Eastern Oil and Rendering Company of this city asked him whether the What Cheer Chemical Company of Pawtucket, R. I., an independent rendering concern, was violating Government regulations. Dr. Smith assured him, he said, that the Pawtucket concern was doing business within the law, and he confirmed this statement in another inspection. By his questioning Mr. Heney attempted to show that rendering companies in the so-called "trust" were using every means to annoy independent dealers.

The story of an attempt to operate an independent rendering company was told by William M. McDonald at present engaged in the wholesale meat business in this city. McDonald said he put $50,000 capital into the rendering plant and borrowed an additional $50,000 from the Exchange Trust Company of this city.

"At what rate?" asked Mr. Heney.

"A $5,000 bonus for six months, a sliding scale of interest, starting at 10 per cent. and decreasing to 8 and 6 per cent. In addition, I gave them a mortgage on the plant and $100,000 in bonds which tied me up so I could not raise any more money on the property," the witness answered.

At first, McDonald said, he had more business than he could attend to, but later he began to feel competition and the bank commenced to press him for money. To satisfy its demands, he said, he gave up bit by bit all his property, lost his health, and finally the plant, but paid his indebtedness in full.

"Why, this sounds like the Shylock story I have read in Shakespeare," remarked Mr. Heney.

"It felt that way," commented McDonald.

"Do you know who President Martin of the bank played marbles with?" asked Mr. Heney.

"I do not."

"Well, I can tell you," said Mr. Heney. "We'll bring that out later."

President Martin of the Exchange Trust Company later issued a statement denying the testimony of McDonald. Mr. Martin's statement reads:

"The statement made by McDonald is incorrect. Mr. McDonald never paid over 6 per cent. for any money borrowed from the Exchange Trust Company. At the time of his borrowing money his plant was uncompleted, and it was a construction mortgage on which he had applied at several institutions to borrow the money, and was turned down, and he offered to pay a commission of $5,000 to whomsoever would advance the money on the bonds. Thereafter the plant was completed and put in working order.

"Mr. McDonald was never pressed for the money, and, as a matter of fact, McDonald was released of the mortgage and the indebtedness was assumed by a responsible concern in Lowell."

An early adjournment was taken today to enable the commission to return to Washington this afternoon. Mr. Heney, upon adjournment, said the surface had only been scratched in New England, and that he planned to return soon to finish the investigation.

MUST CONSERVE MORE FOOD

Hoover Says France, Switzerland, and Denmark Need Our Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Careful conservation of food in the United States was urged again by the Food Administration today in a brief survey of conditions in France, Switzerland, and Denmark.

The shortage of wheat in France, which must depend largely on this country, it was said, "is becoming more and more alarming each week." M. Maurice Long, Minister for General Revictualing of France, was quoted as saying that a further reduction of 20 per cent. in the bread ration would soon be necessary. The manufacture and consumption of pastry will be stopped in France after Jan. 1, except on Sundays and holidays.

"The food situation in Switzerland," a statement of the Food Administrator read, "is rapidly falling to the danger line. Under the new regulations the Swiss may have only a pound and a half of sugar a person each month. The bread ration has been fixed at about half a pound a day, and the butter ration at one-fifth of a pound a month."

The United States Government has entered an agreement with Switzerland for a rationing system, and under certain conditions licenses for exports will now be granted.

Concerning the situation in Denmark the statement is made:

"Denmark is now looking forward to a reduction of wheat rations. Final figures for the cereal harvest show a total of about 62,000,000 bushels, which is 20,000,000 bushels less than in 1916, and about 10,000,000 less than was estimated in the Summer when the populace was put on bread rations."

Customs Men Give Entertainment.

The second annual entertainment of the Customs Welfare Association, which was organized by Thomas Rush, the Surveyor of the Port, was held yesterday in the hall of the Barge Office, and was attended by 500 employes of the Custom House. The Surveyor complimented the men on the progress made by the society, and also pointed out the vital need in the present stirring times for every man to stand by the Government.

CITY BREVITIES.

Capt. W. C. Minifee of the British Army will give a motion picture lecture on "Through Terror to Triumph" at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, tomorrow night at 8:15 o'clock.

A free evening class to train men as radio operators for the Signal Corps will soon be started by the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken. Those who actually expect to be called to the colors will be admitted into the class if prompt application is made to Professor L. A. Hazeltine, head of the department of Electrical Engineering, under whose supervision the course will be conducted.

OFFERS PRIZE OF $1,000 TO ENLIGHTEN GERMANS

Suggestions for Getting America's Stand Before Teutons Is Asked by National Security League.

The National Security League offered yesterday a prize of $1,000 for the best suggestion of the most effective method of getting before the German people America's aims in the war. The contest is not limited by age, sex, or nationality. The suggestions must be submitted in writing by Feb. 15. The judges of the contest will be James W. Gerard, Job E. Hedges, and Dr. David Jayne Hill. The prize will be given through the league by a prominent real estate man of this city.

The war aims of the country are set forth by the league in the following statement of the facts to be placed before the German people by the method suggested by the winner of the contest:

"That we are fighting for the German masses, not against them.

"That we are fighting the Prussian military autocracy, which, as shown at Zabern, enslaved the German civilian masses and is forcing thousands of them to be killed daily so that Germany can make vassal States of the rest of the European nations.

"That we are fighting that autocracy which is trying to rule the world by force, the autocracy which is preventing peace.

"That the United States does not want German land, money, or business.

"That the United States is fighting for the liberty of the masses, for our liberty, and the liberty of the world.

"That we will fight until we get 'freedom for all forever.'"

The following statement was issued by the league setting forth the reasons for the attempt to place America's aims before the German people:

"First—We believe the masses of the Germans and Austrians, particularly the Austrians, desire peace and are only kept fighting because they are kept in ignorance of what they are fighting for.

"Second—If we could, by some means, get to these masses the real object of the war, it would materially help in breaking down their morale and assist in ending the war.

"Third, the thousands of suggestions which will doubtless be made, with millions of minds thinking on the subject, should develop one or two suggestions that are practical, which is just what is required.

"Fourth—The statement of facts is the President's message epitomized—the whole object of our being in the war in a few terse words. It will be read and discussed, where the President's message will not, and in that way let our own people know for what we are fighting, and arouse their patriotism.

"Fifth—Among the German population it will give, in a few words, the object for which we are fighting. It is apt to stir their patriotism. Thousands will think more on the subject in endeavoring to get this prize than they will think of improving their own business.

"Sixth—From previous experience we know this announcement is bound to sift through into Germany and Austria, either by correspondence or being sent through neutral countries, and will have some effect in that way.

"Seventh—We cannot possibly see where it can do anything but good. It is not official. It is done by private individuals. The only criticism might be that we are weakening in our fight against Germany, and that is answered in the last line of the announcement, which reads: 'We will fight until we get freedom for all forever.'"

Offers Appointment to Annapolis.

Congressman Charles Pope Caldwell of Queens announced yesterday that he will be at the Jamaica Country Club, Grand Street, Jamaica, on New Year's morning, from 10 to 12, to receive applicants for appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Applicants must come in person, be between 16 and 20 years of age, and have three letters of character reference, one of which must be from the pastor of the church the applicant attends and the others from persons known to the Congressman. They must also bring a certificate of physical fitness. He has one appointment to make and will name the man and alternate to take the examination to be held Feb. 19.

PERSHING EXPLAINS PROHIBITION VIEWS

Order Permitting Light Wine and Beer Drawn to Conform to French Regulations.

FAVORS TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Fourth Day of Heavy Snowstorms Chokes Roads and Prevents All Training Work.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 28, (Associated Press.)—General Pershing, in an interview with correspondents today, said the question of prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors to American troops, which he favors, was being discussed with the French Government. He explained his recent order prohibiting the sale of all intoxicants except light wine and beer and the conditions prevailing in France which caused it to be drawn as it was.

"The question of prohibiting the sale of all intoxicants to American troops is under discussion with the French Government," said General Pershing, "but, of course, there are difficulties here in France that do not exist in the United States. The general order issued Dec. 18 was a long step toward the prevention of drinking among our men.

"It was not by any means intended to convey an injunction to the American troops to drink light wine and beer, but quite the reverse. It was drawn to conform to French regulations on the subject.

"It stated only that light wine and beer would be permitted, and prohibited the purchase of and acceptance of gifts of whisky, brandy, champagne, or similar beverages. It ordered that all drinking places where such articles are sold be forbidden American soldiers. It is the same regulation made in France by the British Army and by the French.

In Favor of Prohibition.

"Although I am heartily in favor of prohibition for the American expeditionary force, the situation in France and the United States is not the same. Comparatively few French people drink water as we do; they drink wine instead. This is partly because the French water supply is not as pure as ours. French wine is light and much less intoxicating than is generally supposed. An intoxicated Frenchman is a rare sight indeed. French beer also is by no means strong. The French Government issues to its soldiers a regular wine ration.

"Obviously there are obstacles to forbidding wine shops in the zone of the army to do business at all, which practically is what the French would have to do. Local sentiment will play a large part in the determination of the question.

"The same order which forbade soldiers taking strong drink contained the most rigid regulations to prevent the spread of the social diseases. The two questions are connected closely. Thus far the record of the army in both respects has been most excellent. It is highly gratifying to me, and is a testimonial to the high character of the American soldier. Everything possible is being done to protect his morals and his health and to make him an honor to himself and his countrymen."

Troops in Howling Snowstorm.

Still another day of howling snowstorm—the fourth—saw virtually the entire American expeditionary force within the army zone abandon preparations to battle the Germans and begin a fight to keep from being snowed under. All last night and throughout today the flakes fell, choking the roads and badly delaying traffic.

By nightfall the roads were in such shape that plows were brought out to keep the way clear. Soon after dark the sky cleared and a full moon came out, bathing the entire country in light almost as brilliant as day and making conditions ideal for air raids. There were low hanging clouds on the horizon, however, giving promise of more snow.

Virtually all training work was called off today, but it will be resumed tomorrow unless more heavy snow makes it impossible.

Physicians Everywhere RECOMMEND the famous Vichy Salts. These salts guaranteed by the French Government, combined with pure fruit juices make

VICHY FRUTI

Two tablets in water between meals relieves INDIGESTION Sour Stomach, Biliousness, Heartburn

At Your Druggist 40c

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Times War Map

To obtain the remaining four, order from a newsdealer the daily and Sunday editions for the full month of January.

The New York Times War Map, 51x66 inches, has been prepared especially for readers of The Times. The four parts to be published will occupy double pages of the Rotogravure-Picture sections of Sunday editions of The Times in January.

The sections of the map may be lapped together accurately and mounted on muslin or heavy paper, making a durable reference map. Such a map, mounted on cloth, has a value of $3.00.

Four more sections of The New York Times War Map will be printed in the Rotogravure-Picture sections of Sunday editions in January. Advise friends to place order for the complete month.

DISPUTES GERMANY'S BOAST

Dr. Wells Tells Debt to American and British Inventors.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 29.—The American Association for Advanced Science in convention here today heard addresses by Dr. George F. Kunz of New York, President of the American Metric Association; Professor William C. Wells, chief statistician of the Pan-American Union; Dr. W. H. Jordan, director of the New York State Experiment Station, and George W. Perkins of New York.

Disputing Germany's claims to superiority in the scientific field, Dr. Wells declared that more than two-thirds of German mechanical industry was built on American inventions, research, and skill, and nearly all of the other third owed its origin to England.

Dr. Kunz said it was gratifying to know that the Government was in part using the metric system, and that not only the best gun in existence—the 75-meter—but the other metric types had been adopted, and all the measurements of the new Enfield rifle were being made on metric lines.

Dr. Jordan, speaking on the future of agricultural education in the United States, said that many posts of responsibility in relation to food production and conservation were filled by graduates of the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Mr. Perkins spoke on "What God Hath Wrought," starting with the telephone as the first miracle not recorded in the Bible. He said that the revolution in business methods caused by the use of electricity has been so rapid and so complete as to cause bewilderment and consternation in the minds of a multitude of people, and that a campaign of education was imperative, because much that people had learned in youth must be consigned to the scrap heap.

MORAN TO SUCCEED FLYNN.

McAdoo Appoints Veteran as Chief of the Secret Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—W. H. Moran, Assistant Chief of the Treasury Secret Service for the last ten years, will become chief Jan. 1 to succeed William J. Flynn, resigned. His appointment was announced tonight by Secretary McAdoo.

Mr. Moran entered the Secret Service thirty-five years ago as an operative and has experience in all branches of the work. He was largely responsible for detection of the noted counterfeit of the $100 Monroe head silver certificate in 1897, the result of which was the withdrawal of the entire issue and the discovery of an extensive counterfeiting plot. Mr. Moran had charge of many famous Secret Service investigations, including the cotton leak case.

"By experience and training he is admirably equipped to undertake the important work of chief," said Secretary McAdoo.

FLAG BLOCKS PHONE MEN.

Residents Plant It to Prevent Erection of Pole in Their Block.

Residents of Woodbine Street, between Woodward and Onderdonk Avenues, in the Ridgewood section of Queens, have employed an American flag to thwart the plans of a local telephone company to place a pole in the middle of the block. Last night the flag was waving from a staff planted in one of the holes dug for a pole and the employes of the telephone company had abandoned the attempt.

Soon after the holes were dug women in the district held up the workmen by sitting on chairs placed in the holes. The cold weather drove the women away and then Charles Hummel, President of the Germania Heights Taxpayers' Association, suggested planting the American flag. Both sides are taking counsel as to whether the flag can act as a permanent bar.

Public Service Road to Issue Stock.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—The State Public Utility Commission has approved the application of the Public Service Railway Company for an issuance of its capital stock at par to the amount of $1,250,000 for plant extensions. The board has also approved the application of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lessee of the United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company, for the sale of a parcel of land embracing .866 of an acre on the west of Stiles Street, in Linden Township, Union County.

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STANDING on the threshold of the New Year, we desire to thank our patrons for the good will they so liberally displayed to us during 1917.

The war with its food scarcities, rising markets, and demands for men, engendered difficulties which only the generous, patriotic forbearance of our patrons permitted us to overcome.

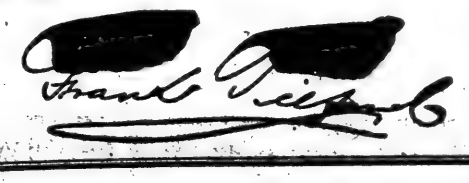
The new year, too, will bring trying conditions. It is the duty of all of us, however, to face them with optimism.

We must be confident in the righteousness of our country's aims and in that ultimate victory of democracy which alone can bring America lasting peace and prosperity.

The grave crisis our country is passing through, will present many new problems in our business in 1918. Already has the Council of National Defence suggested that retail merchants consider the advisability of reducing deliveries to one a day.

Our own bi-hourly service has however developed to such a state of efficient operation that we trust but little reduction in our deliveries will be necessary.

Meanwhile we offer you prompt deliveries of the best products obtainable, not only in staple foods and beverages, but also in holiday specials.



ALL OUR RETAIL STORES WILL REMAIN OPEN MONDAY NIGHT TILL 9 O'CLOCK. ALL ORDERS RECEIVED UP TO THAT TIME FOR DELIVERY IN MANHATTAN WILL BE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Champagnes

	bot.	doz.		bot.	doz.
Lanson Extra Dry	3.45	39.50	Pol Roger Brut 1911	3.75	44.00
Piper Heidsieck Brut	3.50	41.50	Great Western Spec. Reserve	1.75	20.75
Krug Brut	3.75	44.00	Great Western Brut 1903	2.40	28.00

Sherries-Imported

	bot.	doz.
P. & T. Topaz	.90	9.85
P. & T. Garvey	1.15	12.75
P. & T. Imperial	1.50	17.75
P. & T. Amontillado Extra	2.25	26.75

Ports--Imported

	bot.	doz.
P. & T. Port	1.05	12.00
P. & T. Cockburn's	1.25	14.25
P. & T. Sandeman's Old	1.50	17.25
P. & T. Royal Buckingham	3.00	34.25

Gins

	bot.	doz.
P. & T. Dry or Old Tom	1.75	20.00
Gordon Dry	1.90	22.00
Nicholson Dry	2.40	27.50

Brandies

	bot.	doz.
P. & T. Sazerac, 1886 Brand	2.85	31.50
Hennessy's 3 Star	2.90	33.00
Otard 3 Star	2.90	33.00

Scotch -- Whiskies -- American

	bot.	doz.		bot.	doz.
P. & T. MacDougal, Silver Label	2.10	23.00	P. & T. Alpine Creek	1.30	15.00
Dewar's White Label	2.50	28.00	P. & T. Special Rye	2.10	23.50
Usher's Green Stripe	2.60	29.00	Kirk's Old Crow Rye	1.65	19.50
Johnnie Walker, Red Label	2.75	31.50	Hunter Rye	1.65	19.50

While we have reason to be proud of the general excellence of all our P. & T. brands, we point with particular pride to our Teas and Coffees.

We carry none but specially selected crops imported by us direct. These we mature and blend with the most exacting care, and the result is a superiority of product easily recognizable by users.

Plaza Coffee

A good coffee whose modest cost is here reduced to introduce it to a wider patronage. Pleasing to the taste and of fine flavor. A mild breakfast coffee, the best on the market for its price. Regularly .22 lb.

Special .20 lb.

5 lbs. .95 50 lbs. 9.00

Ceylon Tea

A blend of choice black teas of pleasing fragrance and richness. Makes a delicious, nicely flavored cup. Sold in one-pound air-tight packages that retain the flavor and freshness of the tea indefinitely. Yellow label. Regularly .60 lb.

Special .54 lb.

5 lbs. 2.65 25 lbs. 13.00

It is a well-recognized fact that Park & Tilford sell only products of genuine merit; and that nothing is offered for sale at our stores unless its quality has been rigidly tested. The canned fruits and vegetables offered below are in many cases our own P. & T. brands. That makes assurance doubly sure. You cannot obtain better value at such prices.

Vegetables

	can	doz.
Beans, Red Kidney, Hart. No. 2 cans	.14	1.60
Corn, Maine, P. & T. No. 2 cans	.20	2.35
Peas, Pride of Michigan, E. J. Brakeley, Extra Sifted	.15 .19	1.75 2.10
Succotash, Old Mill, No. 2 cans	.21	2.40
Tomatoes, P. & T. Highest Grade Jerseys	.22	2.50
Asparagus, P. & T. Colossal, Green No. 2½ cans	.37	4.25
White No. 2½ cans	.40	4.60
Asparagus Tips, No. 1 cans Tiny Green or Tiny White	.23	2.70

Fruits

	can	doz.
Extra quality, large California fruit, specially selected and packed for Park & Tilford.		
Apricots, No. 1 cans	.32	3.75
Pears No. 1 cans	.35	4.10
Cherries No. 1 cans	.40	4.75
Greengages No. 1 cans	.30	3.50
Hawaiian Pineapple, P. & T. extra quality No. 2½ cans	.28	3.10
Cherries, red pitted—Raspberries—Strawberries—fancy New York State products No. 2 cans	.32	3.75

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Broadway and 41st Street — Broadway and 112th Street — Lenox Avenue and 126th St.

MISS ALTA FITCH IS AMONG DAY'S BRIDES

Wed to Horace Leslie Hotchkiss, 3d, of Naval Reserve in St. Bartholomew's Church.

MISS L. GARDNER WEDS

Her Nuptial with Frederick Rodgers in Trinity Chapel—Capt. Jones Marries Miss Elizabeth Fitch.

The wedding of Horace Leslie Hotchkiss, 3d, U. S. N. R., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Hotchkiss of Green Acres, Rye, N. Y., and Miss Alta J. Fitch, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Fitch of 960 Park Avenue, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church, and the Rev. S. Delancey Townsend of All Angels' Church officiated.

Miss Fitch, who walked with her father, wore an ivory satin gown, having its court train embroidered across the end in pearls, and lined with silver brocade. Point lace made the long sleeves and formed the apron tunic and the veil of old hand-run Spanish lace was held in a circle around her head with knots of orange blossoms over the ears and a diadem of the lace over the forehead. She wore a diamond brooch, and carried lilies of the valley and orchids.

The maid of honor, the bride's sister, Miss Katherine Fitch, was in a brilliant mauve taffeta with pink reflections, draped with pink silk net, and wore a hat of a deeper shade trimmed with ostrich tips to match, and carried mauve orchids and Scotch heather. The bridesmaids were the Misses Margaret Reick, Marion Hodenpyl, Maria Fahys Cook, and Vera McNair, all of New York, and Esther Everett of Cleveland, Ohio. All wore rosy mauve taffeta gowns draped with pale blue tulle. Garlands of pink, blue, mauve and silver flowers held the tulle draperies in place. Their purple velvet mushroom hats were almost brimless at the back, where deep purple ostrich plumes were caught. They carried white heather and pink roses.

The best man was William C. Brownlee, and the ushers were Richard Emmet Keogh, brother-in-law of the bridegroom; Christopher N. Greer, Jr., and a number of members of the Naval Reserve, including Jacon Berry Underhill, Jr., Archibald B. Gwathmey, Jr., C. R. Coster Steers, all three Lieutenants in the Reserve, and also Joseph F. Parks of the Reserve.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the St. Regis. After the honeymoon the bride will live with her parents until after the war, as Mr. Hotchkiss will be on duty. Mrs. Hotchkiss was to have made her début this Winter.

Rodgers-Gardner.

Frederick Rodgers, son of the late Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., and Miss Louise Gardner, the daughter of Mrs. John C. F. Gardner of 52 West Thirty-ninth Street, and a granddaughter of the late A. S. Hatch, at one time President of the New York Stock Exchange, were married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, by the Vicar, the Rev. J. Wilson Sutton.

The bride wore a white satin gown draped with old family point lace. Her veil of hand-run Spanish lace, also an heirloom in her family, was arranged flat on her coiffure and was held with clusters of orange blossoms at the sides. She also wore a diamond and pearl ornament and was attended by Miss Aimee Rochester, the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Rochester, Jr., as flower girl. The bride's uncle, Frederick H. Hatch, gave her in marriage.

Mr. Rodgers had his cousin, Robert Perry Rodgers of Havre de Grace, Md., as his best man. Robert Giles, Marshall Smith, Robert Roesle, and W. Denison Hatch, Jr., a cousin of the bride, acted as ushers. It was a quiet wedding and there was no reception, as the bridegroom's father, Rear Admiral Rodgers, died about two months ago.

Mr. Rodgers is a member of the new Squadron A and is in business in this city. After a brief honeymoon he will take his bride to 101 East Seventy-fifth Street to live.

Wed to Captain Clifford R. Jones.

Miss Elizabeth Fitch, daughter of Major and Mrs. William Edward Fitch, and Captain Clifford Randall Jones, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., were married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. The Rev. St. Clair Hester, an old friend of the bride's family, and rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, officiated.

The bride wore a short gown of duchess satin and georgette crepe, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and gardenias. Her father gave her in marriage.

Miss Mary Pemberton Moncure of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. William T. Jones of Boston was best man for his brother.

The house was decorated with white and pink roses and the flags of the Allies. An aisle was formed for the bridal party by six young women, schoolmates of the bride, holding white ribbon, and each attended by an army officer. Captain Jones was graduated from West Point, class of 1915. He will take his bride to Fort Terry, N. Y., to reside.

Miss Lorna F. Davenport Weds.

The wedding of Charles Milton Walton, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Milton Walton of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Lorna Folson Davenport, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sebert E. Davenport of this city, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith performing the ceremony.

The bride, in white satin, tulle, and lace, walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. She was attended by Miss Emily Patterson of this city as maid of honor and by Miss Lillian M. Walton, a sister of the bridegroom, as bridesmaid, both in old blue frocks. Elliot Davenport, 3d, a nephew of the bride, was the page. Dr. Sebert E. Davenport, Jr., was the best man, and the ushers were C. Benjamin Brush, Clifford Wheeler, and Chauncey Nichols, all of New York; Richard N. Pierson of Stamford, Everett C. Willard of New Haven, and Laurence Cragin of Cleveland. The wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 51 West Forty-seventh Street.

Mr. Walton will take his bride to live in Washington, D. C., where he is assistant counsel to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Miss Weidenbach a Bride.

The marriage of Miss Clara Maria Weidenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Weidenbach of Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, formerly of this city, and Nelson Doubleday Brown, son of Henry Collins Brown, author and historian, took place yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the home of the bride. The Rev. G. A. J. Ross of the School of Divinity, Columbia University, performed the ceremony, in the reception room, which was decorated to represent a Winter scene.

Miss Augusta Weidenbach was her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Edythe McConnell and Lillian Hall were the bridesmaids. Sidney Thursby, Jr., was best man.

A reception followed the ceremony. The couple left later for Washington, D. C., and Atlantic City, on their honeymoon, and will reside in this city on their return.

Capt. Archibald Reid Marries.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Howell Behr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Behr of 181 East Sixty-sixth Street, and Captain Archibald Reid of the 304th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, with a small reception afterward at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires officiated.

Miss Gertrude H. Behr was maid of honor, and Captain Arthur Hyde acted as best man. Douglass Gibbons and Edward Spalding were the ushers.

Marry at Spartanburg.

The marriage of Miss Aline Chester White, daughter of the late B. Ogden White, for fifteen years secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, and Mrs. White, and William Giffin Irvine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Irvine of Brooklyn, was quietly solemnized yesterday at Spartanburg, S. C., the Rev. Dr. Walter Herbert performing the ceremony. The wedding was very suddenly decided upon, and Miss White went to Spartanburg, accompanied by a party of relatives, for the ceremony, as Mr. Irvine had only four days' leave. Mr. Irvine is in the 104th Gun Battalion, formerly the First New York Cavalry.

Sinsheimer—Brady.

Friends of Bernard Sinsheimer, leader of the Sinsheimer Quartet and well known in musical circles, were surprised to learn of his marriage on Christmas Day to Miss Mathilde Brady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Siegmund Brady, of 433 Convent Avenue. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents. The bride was unattended, and Charles S. Sinsheimer was his brother's best man. After a short honeymoon the couple will live in this city.

Capt. Bonneville Weds Miss Battey.

The marriage of Captain Joseph Howard Bonneville, 111th Field Artillery, U. S. A., and Miss Edith Bennett Battey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tempest Battey, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Beloved Disciple by the Rev. Henry M. Barbour. The bride, in blue, was attended by Mrs. Irene Barton, wife of Ensign Barton, U. S. N., of Newport News. None except relatives and a few close friends were present.

Immediately after the ceremony Captain Bonneville and his bride left for Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., where he is stationed. Captain Bonneville is a native of Virginia, and was graduated from the College of William and Mary. Mrs. Bonneville since the beginning of the war has been connected with the Navy League and other patriotic organizations.

ENGAGED TO ENSIGN ROBINS

Miss Louisa Cogswell to Wed Commander of Submarine Chaser.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Van Rensselaer Cogswell of 12 East Eleventh Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louisa Winslow Cogswell, to Ensign Thomas Robins, Jr., U. S. N. Miss Cogswell is a débutante of this season, and a member of the Junior League.

Ensign Robins is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robins of Stamford, Conn., and is a graduate of Groton, and a member of the class of 1919 of Princeton University. He is at present in command of a submarine chaser.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Reinert-Hauserman Wedding Jan. 7

Miss Frieda Charlotte Hauserman, daughter of Charles Hauserman of this city, and Lieutenant Albert F. Reinert, 106th Infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Spartanburg, S. C., are to be married on Jan. 7 in St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Miss Elsie Gommel is to be maid of honor, and the Misses Maida and Augusta Noller the bridesmaids.

Private Robert Reinert of the 106th Machine Gun Battalion of Spartanburg, is to be his brother's best man. The ushers will be Herbert and Frederick Reinert.

Goss-Kingsley Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Morgan Kingsley of 184 Northern Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Myra Kingsley, to Corporal Wright D. Goss, Jr. Mr. Goss is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wright D. Goss of 548 West 114th Street, and is a graduate of Yale, class of 1916. He is a member of the 107th Infantry, stationed at Spartanburg, S. C. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Frank Not Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frank of 154 West Seventy-eighth Street said yesterday that no engagement existed between their daughter, Miss Ethel Frank, and Paul Rosenthal of Riverdale, N. Y. This engagement was announced by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on information supposed to be authentic. Mr. and Mrs. Frank believe the announcement which came to THE TIMES was the work of a practical joker.

Reception and Dances.

Mrs. Carrie Ridley Enslow gave a reception and tea yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Sherman Square, more than 200 guests attending. Mrs. William Arrowsmith, Mrs. E. E. Malcolm, Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mrs. Cora Wells Trow, and Mrs. Robert Latimer assisted in receiving. The affair was complimentary to the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Henry Luebbers, Jr., of 1,129 Dean Street, Brooklyn, formerly of this city, gave a dance last evening for their daughters, the Misses Josephine H. and Dorothy A. Luebbers.

At the Plaza last night Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Paterno held a supper and dance in honor of the christening of their son. Two hundred guests attended.

NEWS PRINT COMPACT MADE

Certain Makers Agree to Let Trade Commission Fix Prices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The news print manufacturers listed below have recently signed an agreement with the Department of Justice providing, among other things, that the Federal Trade Commission shall determine the maximum prices and terms of sale of their output of news print paper beginning April 1, 1918, for the duration of the war and three months thereafter:

International Paper Company, New York City.
Minnesota and Ontario Power Company, International Falls, Minn.
Gould Paper Company, Lyons Falls, N. Y.
Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd., Donnacona, Quebec.
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.
Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Iroquois Falls, Ontario.
Laurentide Company, Grand Mere, Quebec.
Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.
Price Brothers Company, Kenogami, Quebec.
Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, East Angus, Quebec.

A Hospital Christmas Party.

One of the most successful Christmas hospital parties was given last Saturday to the clinic patients in the Post-Graduate by the Thursday Hospital After Care Circle, which cares for needy patients in that hospital and in Gouverneur, and particularly for children who have been afflicted with infantile paralysis. Two hundred of the neediest children in the hospital were invited to the amphitheatre, where a huge Christmas tree laden with toys, candy, and gifts of warm clothing awaited them. Miss Danziger, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Gibboney, and Miss Kay assisted Santa Claus in distributing the gifts to all the little ones. In Gouverneur Hospital the circle also distributed toys, warm clothing, and maternity outfits to the needy.

Russell W. Sprague Killed in War.

Russell W. Sprague, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Sprague of Middletown, N. Y., and a recent graduate of Columbia University, where he took a course in engineering, was killed in action on the French front recently, according to word received by his parents from the War Department. He enlisted in the Engineer Corps three months ago. Mr. Sprague is the first man from Middletown to lose his life in the war. He was 20 years old.

PRAISE FOUR MINUTE MEN.

President Wilson Commends Work in Aiding Government.

President Woodrow Wilson has addressed a letter to William McCormick Blair, National Director of the Four Minute Men at Washington, D. C., in appreciation of the work of that body of official speakers in explaining to the public throughout the country the numerous war activities of the Government. The President says:

"May I not express my very real interest in the vigorous and intelligent work your organization is doing in connection with the Committee on Public Information? It is surely a matter worthy of sincere appreciation that a body of thoughtful citizens, with the hearty cooperation of the managers of moving picture theatres, are engaged in the presentation and discussion of the purposes and measures of these critical days."

The work of the Four Minute Men has recently been extended so that representative speakers appear weekly in almost every moving picture house. The subject matter is prepared and the speaking is directed from Washington under the direction of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy. In each State there is an organization of Four Minute Men.

The number of speakers now totals 20,000. Their topics are matters of national importance connected with the war plans of the Government. At present there are still vacancies for a few more speakers to be enrolled. Volunteers only are accepted, and these should preferably be men of considerable experience in public speaking and of middle age.

The Four Minute Men Organization is a division of the Committee on Public Information, which was created by executive order of the President of the United States. Application for commissions to address audiences should be made to the Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau, Joseph B. Thomas, 55 East Forty-fourth Street, New York.

PICTURES FUTURE FOR JEWS

Dr. Magnes Urges Deepening of Their Community Life.

Speaking last night at a benefit at Cooper Union for the needy Jewish journalists and writers of the warring countries, Dr J. L. Magnes predicted that the Jewish people would survive their present sufferings stronger than ever and assert a stronger influence on the religious and political life of the nations. He pleaded for the retention and deepening of the Jewish community life.

"This is not the first time that the Jewish people, in the course of their long history, have passed through a world cataclysm, nor is this the first time that the Jews have come to realize that, whatever be the material fortunes of the Jewish people, their real life is the life of the spirit, and their real goal the strengthening, the deepening, the beautifying of the life of the spirit. It is true that the biological reason, the desire of any people to perpetuate itself, is a sufficient reason for its struggle to maintain its life and ways of living. Yet the Jewish people, the People of the Book, have always searched out, from the very beginning of their history, the spiritual justification for the existence of the Jewish people."

11,000 AT ZIONIST BALL.

More Than $6,000 Collected for Fund to Aid Jews.

Eleven thousand persons crowded the floors of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, where the Zionist ball was held last night to raise funds for the Zionist organization to be used in re-establishing the Jews in Palestine. About 10 o'clock the crowds at the doors became so great the police had to stop any more from entering.

In addition to the dancing, there was an Oriental tea room and a Hadassah flower booth, attended by girls in Palestine peasant costume. Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, and Judge and Mrs. Otto A. Rosalsky. More than $6,000 was collected for the Zionist fund.

SOLDIERS' WATCH SERVICE.

Sailors Also to be Welcomed at Bedford Church, Brooklyn.

A soldiers and sailors' New Year's celebration, to which Camp Upton men and sailors from the battleships in this vicinity are especially invited, will be held in place of the regular Watch Night service in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, tomorrow, between 9 P. M. and midnight. The pastor of the church, Dr. S. Edward Young, will preside, and the chorus choir and audience will join in the singing of special war songs. Every one attending is asked to bring a United States flag or a flag of one of the Allies to be used in patriotic demonstrations during the evening.

The New York City New Year's Celebration Committee announced yesterday that, owing to severe weather conditions and a multiplicity of war interests, the outdoor song celebration which was started by the late Jacob A. Riis in Madison Square Garden six years ago would be omitted this year.

3,000 FIGHTING MEN DANCE.

Colleges and Clubs Supply Partners for Ball at the Palace.

About 3,000 soldiers, sailors, and marines attended the ball given for them last evening in Grand Central Palace by the War Camp Community Service, and there was a partner for every fighting man and several hundred more. Six hundred young women came from the New York Life Insurance Company and other institutions represented by large delegations were Barnard and Hunter Colleges, the Art Students' League, Cooper Union Art School, Three Arts Club, and the Studio Club.

For the dance to the enlisted men to be given at the Grand Central Palace from 4 to 11 P. M. next Tuesday by the War Camp Community Service there will be, in addition to the regular band, the band of the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet.

Passengers for France.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently on a French steamship for a port in France were:

Professor J. F. Alderfer, Mrs. Ettie Arthur, Paul Beien, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barllot, F. H. Bedford, Jr., Edgar K. Bennett, George L. Burroughs, William Beebe, Miss Mildred Blumenthal, Robert G. Brown, John D. Breck, William Earl Bellew, Hart Brown, Lincoln E. Buell, Robert W. Corbet, Count de Cassan, David J. Dolan, W. E. Dabney, J. G. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob France, Frank M. Gordon, W. A. Grady, L. Ellsworth Grey, William Wallace Irwin, L. D. Kingsland, 2d, Alfred E. Kirtland, Harry Lee, Leonard W. Lord, L. L. Lowery, James A. Moir, John A. Metcalf, Robert W. Miles, Stuart Oliver, Jacob Prince, Thomas C. Polk, Robert H. Roff, Anson P. Stokes, Arthur Taylor, James Taylor, James B. Turner, Miss Amy Walker, Charles Walker, L. E. Williams, Leonard H. Woodward, George B. Watts William Wayne, M. S. Young, Rev. W. M. Woodfin.

Travel to Cuba and Panama.

Among the passengers who sailed recently for Havana on two American steamships were:

Raymond Bunker, Dr. and Mrs. G. G. Shelton, Dr. Luther S. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Woodward, Albert Brett, J. R. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lockwood, Mrs. E. Albers, A. Anderson, W. S. Chandler, Mrs. H. P. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richards, H. W. Lewis, Edward Huxley, J. Lopez, L. G. Valentine, Miss Elizabeth Rahming, and Leslie Beare.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for Colon and west coast ports on an American steamship were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Balcomb, G. E. Brewer, A. de la Mater, F. T. Bushnell, D. R. Crabtree, A. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. K. Schmidt, F. Toro, P. M. Tracy, Miss N. de Vere, H. Wilson, J. J. Warburton, C. Brewington, P. Cook, F. Miller, and Joseph Martin.

CARUSO CHEERED AS DUKE.

Sings in "Rigoletto" Role in Which He Made His American Debut.

Caruso, at his best in voice and spirits, sang at the Metropolitan yesterday afternoon to the record house of holiday week, an audience in which the knitting women gave a touch of wartime, and one that welcomed this season's first hearing of Verdi's "Rigoletto." In this opera Caruso, as the Duke, had made his American début and had found in it a rôle for which he will be as long remembered by his more thoughtful admirers as he is likely to be in some other and later characters appealing to the groundlings.

Distinguished, debonnair, a king who could do no wrong among his courtiers, the bad, mad Duke tossed off Verdi's gayest arias as he might blow the froth from champagne. The applause after the "Donna E Mobile" brought the opera for some moments to a stop. Never long absent from the repertory, yesterday's return of "Rigoletto" was like a wiping out of the slate of the great tenor's fifteen years in America. It was the young Caruso. For Frieda Hempel, too, the afternoon was propitious; her Gilda's "Caro Nome" was charming to hear. De Luca in the title rôle began heavily as the jester, but he rose to the third act episode of tragic tenderness with the Duke's victim.

For the first time at this house Sophie Braslau sang the part of Maddalena, costumed as a girl of the people, convincing in the raillery of the tavern scene, and lending full voice to the famous quartet, at which point again the house begged hard for an encore. Mardones was a newcomer as Sparafucile, the injured Monterone was sung by Rossi, and Moranzoni conducted the performance, which, if it did not touch the dramatic heights of some past performances, was both musically and in respect of staging on a par with the palmy days of the Metropolitan or of the Manhattan opera war.

Last evening's opera, for the fourth time in recent weeks, was the Russian masterpiece, Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff," the cast including Didur, Delaunois, and all their royal house as before, except that Mme. Matzenauer returned to the rôle of the Polish Princess, Marina, while Mr. Ruysdael again sang the wandering monk, and Mr. Papi conducted. A popular assembly followed the music drama with rapt attention.

Cherniavsky Trio Plays.

The Cherniavsky Trio, who have travelled widely in America since they came here over a year ago, appeared at Carnegie Hall last night in an ensemble program, such as they have played before, with added solos for all three. Jan Cherniavsky, the pianist, had a toccata and fugue of Bach-Tausig, "Autumn Reveries," by Rabikow, and the Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire." Michel, the "cellist, gave Boellman's "Symphonic Variations," and Leo, the violinist of the family, a concerto in D minor by Vieuxtemps. The brothers joined in a trio, op. 33, of Gretchaninow; the "Romance Orientale," of Risky-Korsakoff, and "At the Stream," Boisdeffre.

Thibaud and Lortat in Recital.

Jacques Thibaud and Robert Lortat had a full house at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, when these French artists gave the first of two chamber music recitals, a string quartet assisting on this occasion in their concluding number, the concerto for violin and pianoforte of Chausson. The two players, who opened with a sonata by another composer, the Belgian Lekeu, whose career had been as brilliant and brief as that of their own compatriot, and between the pair of moderns they placed the sonata in B flat, No. 15, of Mozart, a genius ever young. The spirit of youth, indeed, was in all they played, and the music was much applauded.

"The Children's Crusade" Repeated.

Pierne's "The Children's Crusade," with which Walter Damrosch had opened the Oratorio Society's season earlier this month, was repeated yesterday afternoon as an extra concert of the Symphony Society in Carnegie Hall. Both organizations again took part with 200 children from New York public schools, upon a much built-up and extended stage, holding, it was said, 450 performers. The soloists, with one change, were Florence Macbeth, Edith Chapman Goold, Rachel Harris, Albert Lindquist and Royal Dadmun. The Flemish cantata was, as before, preceded by the new Government version of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Many Players at Friebus Funeral.

Many prominent players, including a delegation from the Lambs Club, attended the funeral services held yesterday at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, for Theodore Friebus, one of the principal actors of "A Tailor Made Man." Mr. Friebus died on Wednesday night during the performance. The Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church conducted the services. The body was cremated at the New York and New Jersey Crematory.

Memorial Service for Dr. Schweitzer

A memorial service for Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, a prominent chemist of this city, will be held on Jan. 15 at the Chemists Club, 52 East Forty-first Street, according to announcement made yesterday by the Hugo Schweitzer Memorial Committee, which is headed by Professor Charles Chandler, Chairman, and Dr. Hugo Lieber, Vice Chairman.

Mrs. O. C. Andersen Dies in Rome.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the death in Rome, Italy, of Mrs. Olivia Cushing Andersen, widow of Andreas Andersen, an artist, who died fifteen years ago. Mrs. Andersen was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cushing of Boston and a sister of Grafton Cushing. She had lived in Rome since her marriage.

Oldest Postal Employe Dies at 89.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Dennis Kinkade, the oldest employe of the Postal Department in the country, died here today, in his ninetieth year. He had driven the mails in this city from 1853 until 1913 with a total absence of only eleven days.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

PEWTER by Mrs. E. W. Norton, Sunday Afternoon Lectures, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 4 P. M.

WHY AM I A ZIONIST, AND MUST ALL JEWS BE ZIONISTS? by Rabbi Stephen Wise, Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, 10:30 A. M.

IN AND OUT, by Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, Man's Meeting, Auditorium, West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St., 4 P. M. "When the Boys Go to Town," by Dr. S. S. Bruncher, Secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association, 5:15 P. M.

NEW COURAGE FOR THE NEW YEAR, by Dr. David S. Muzzey and Robert D. Kohn, Festival Sunday, Society for Ethical Culture, Meeting House, Central Park West and 64th St., 11 A. M.

THE COMING SOCIALIZATION, by Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

SYMPOSIUM OF POETRY, Poems Pertaining to the War to be read by their authors. Helen Gray Cone, Miles Menander Dawson, Theodosia Garrison, Edwin Markham, Angela Morgan, Louise Townsend Nicholl, Jessie B. Rittenhouse, Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, Clinton Scollard, and Clemont Wood, Edward J. Wheeler, President of Poetry Society, will preside. To follow a Short 4 o'Clock Service at St. Mark's in-the-Bouwerie, 10th St., near 2d Av., 4 P. M.

REVIEW OF A MOMENTOUS YEAR, by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Man's Conference of the Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, 3:30 P. M. Edna White Trumpet Quartet.

GOD MEETING MAN IN ROMANTIC AND PICTURESQUE VENICE, by the Rev. Joseph W. Chaney, Metropolitan Temple, 14th St. and 7th Av., 7:45 P. M.

Saturday.

NEW YORK AFTER THE REVOLUTION—1784-1788, by Robert Kelby. Last of Series of Free Lectures for Children, stereopticon illustrations, New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, between 76th and 77th Sts., 3 P. M.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL

A 'PASSING' CAMP IN BRITAIN

Our Men Are Quarantined There Before Being Sent to France.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Dec. 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Here, in one of the most ancient cities of England, is the principal camp in Great Britain of the United States Army. A considerable change has come over the quiet town; it is full of unaccustomed bustle and animation, and the English that is spoken is not uttered with the local intonation.

The camp is what is known as a "passing" one. Men come here after landing on British soil and undergo a sort of quarantine for a week or so. Then, their whole unit having been assembled, they depart to be trained in France. The camp is policed by men of the United States Marines. Some of them have already seen service in France.

The Colonel commanding the camp is an old West Pointer. His Adjutant, a Captain of Marines, is from Annapolis. There are a number of British officers and soldiers assigned to assist the Americans. The British officers are known technically as "liaison officers," but Tommy Atkins long ago shortened this to "Elizas," a useful nickname which has been adopted also by the American soldiers.

The camp, which was turned over by the British military authorities, is complete and well equipped. There is an excellent hospital, good, "dry" canteens, clubs, chapels, banks, an express office, and a good drug store. Girl members of the British Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, in regulation khaki uniform, are employed in an auxiliary capacity here, and the American officers and men alike express admiration of the way they carry out the duties assigned to them.

STRIPPING BELGIANS BARE.

Dutch Reports Say Germans Are Even Seizing Clothing and Shoes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—An official dispatch received here today by the Belgian Legation said that information had come through Holland that the Belgians in occupied territory were being literally stripped by German requisition, extending to the barest necessaries of life.

Large bodies of troops which were being rushed to the Flanders front, it was said, had seized milk and eggs, already so scarce in Belgium that they were practically reserved for children and invalids—and even the few cows that had been left.

All woolens were seized, including mattresses and cushions, which had to be replaced by bags of sea grass. Practically all leather shoes were requisitioned, and only one change of clothing was left to the inhabitants.

ADD TO FUND FOR ZIONISTS.

1,500 Attend a Meeting Held in the Lakewood Hotel.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 29.—A meeting to promote the Zionist movement for the restoration of Palestine and to obtain contributions toward the $1,000,000 fund to be raised for that undertaking, was held tonight at the Lakewood Hotel, under the auspices of Nathan Straus, who, however, was not able to be present, and of E. W. Lewing-Ephstein, a member of the Provisional Zionist Committee. Fifteen hundred persons attended and subscribed several thousand dollars.

The principal address was by Ben Avi, a pioneer in the colonizing of Palestine. He described the conditions there under the rule of the Turks and related events of the forty years that have passed since the movement was started. He predicted that in two months a Jewish state would be created in Palestine.

LOST FLIER BELIEVED DEAD.

Hope for Edward K. Crowe, Student at Pensacola, Given Up.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 29.—Officials at the naval aviation station here tonight abandoned hope of finding alive Edward K. Crowe, student aviator, who disappeared last Wednesday on a flight in a seaplane.

It was believed that he was caught in a fog bank and lost his course, probably being forced to land in the bay. Crowe was the son of Michael F. Crowe, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and was a graduate of Georgetown University, Washington. He was a member of the 'Varsity football team for two years.

NURSES NEEDED FOR ARMY.

Only 3,600 of the 37,500 Required Have Been Enrolled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The War Department announced today that the present strength of the Army Nurse Corps is 3,800, while 37,500 nurses will be needed on the basis of present estimates for an army of 1,500,000 men. Nurses are being called daily for immediate needs in army hospitals here and overseas. The present rate of enrollment does not meet these demands. Hospitals at National Guard and national army camps still need 371 nurses to bring their quotas up to the minimum of 65, considered necessary for each.

Since the Army Nurse Corps made public early in December its urgent need for more nurses, 1,908 requests for application blanks have been received. During that period 351 nurses have applied for enrollment. Many of these already have been accepted. These enrollments are in addition to about 650 nurses obtained through the Red Cross during that period. To enroll the needed number some requirements are being waived.

There are between 80,000 and 90,000 registered nurses in the country and about 200,000 other graduate and practical nurses.

When the immediate needs of cantonment hospitals have been cared for a reserve of 100 nurses will be organized for emergency service in the United States. The Lakewood Hotel at Lakewood, N. J., has been leased by the Government for use as a general hospital for the army. Provision will be made for housing the reserve nurses there. This hotel will be turned over to the War Department in a week or so.

WINS $1,000 OPERA PRIZE.

Henry Hadley's "Bianca" Gets the Wm. Wade Hinshaw Award.

Four judges in the William Wade Hinshaw $1,000 opera prize contest, at a meeting held last night at the home of Mme. Louise Homer, announced the award of the prize, with full promise of a stage production in 1918, to Henry Hadley for his opera, "Bianca," among eighteen submitted. The libretto is by Grant Stewart, the actor, and the story is from an old Italian comedy by Goldoni, entitled, "The Mistress of the Inn."

The award came within three days after the production of Hadley's three-act opera, "Azora," by the Chicago Opera Company, as noticed elsewhere in THE TIMES today. The composer, who was born in 1871 at Somerville, Mass., also earned in 1901 both the New England Conservatory and the Paderewski prizes for a symphony, written during his ten years as musical director at St. Paul's School, Garden City.

Hadley's "Bianca," under the terms of the recent contest, will be produced by the Society of American Singers next Spring or Fall. Last evening Mr. Hinshaw, donor of the prize, telegraphed to Mr. Hadley the message in which he received the decision. The message was signed by Louise Homer, Victor Herbert, David Bispham, and Richard Hageman.

CADETS ATTEND COLUMBIA.

Nautical School Provides Instruction for University Students, Too.

Secretary Fleischmann of Columbia University announced yesterday that, under an arrangement with the New York State Normal School, nineteen Columbia students are taking courses in seamanship and navigation given by officers of the Schoolship Newport, and cadets of the schoolship are sharing certain facilities at Columbia. Captain Felix Reisenberg, Superintendent of the New York State Nautical School, estimates that by this arrangement and by speeding its work the school has increased its efficiency fivefold.

Three afternoons a week the cadets will go to the Engineering Building at Columbia and, with the students, receive practical construction in knotting, splicing, sailmaking, and signaling. Three mornings a week they will learn the "rules of the road" and signaling in the Engineering Building. Cadets also have the use of the university gymnasium and pool.

Lumber Agent Makes Assignment.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday afternoon by E. Wood McClave, lumber agent, of 1 Madison Avenue. His liabilities were declared to be $47,163, and his assets $250. Louis H. Moss of 19 Cedar Street, attorney for Mr. McClave, said yesterday that the petition was an aftermath of the closing of the affairs of the McClave Lumber Company. It was a trustees' judgment against Mr. McClave, he said. The principal claimant was Alexander S. Williams.

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

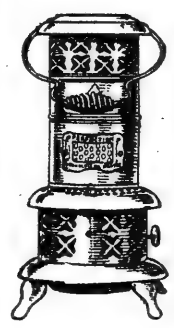
Oil Heaters
(Also Gas and Electric)
To Meet the Coal Shortage

GIMBELS has literally "cornered the market" by plans made months ahead with unusual Gimbel ingenuity. Naturally because of this, we not only have an enormous stock and selection, but prices surprisingly reasonable.

Gas Radiators
3 Jewel, Heavy Base and Top.
Aluminum Finish. Nickel Finish.
4 Tube low..... $5.25 $5.95
4 Tube high..... $5.95 $6.85

Cylinder Gas Heater
Japanned steel base and top; blue flame burner; 24½ inches high. $5.95

Cylinder Gas Heater
Blue flame; cast iron base and top.
Aluminum Finish. Nickel Finish.
16 ins. high.. $3.40 $3.85
20 ins. high.. $3.85 $3.35



Perfection Oil Heaters, Special $4.95
This famous smokeless and odorless heater at a special price. Japanned trim, $4.50; Nickel trim, $4.95.

Reflector Gas Heaters
Bright copper corrugated reflectors, with protecting guard, nickel trimmed.
High Width
21 ins. 13½ ins. $5.35
24 ins. 16 ins. $7.60

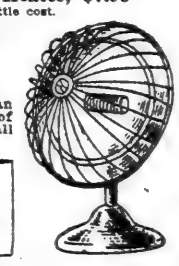
Kost Gas Heaters, $3.50
Deflects the heat to the floor.

Kost Gas Jet Heaters, $1.45
Blue flame burner; attaches to any gas jet.

Luminous Electric Radiator, $6.95
Equipped with 250 watt bulbs, supplying cheerful warmth.

Simplex Electric Heater, $7.95
Highly polished; heat at little cost.

Majestic Electric Heater, Special at $8.95
Quickly throws forth an exceptionally high degree of heat. Good comfort at small cost.



Easy to Carry Home
Be sure to have your heater over New Year's. Those advertised can be conveniently carried if you wish.

GIMBELS New Kind of Housefurnishings Store—Fifth Floor

Eight Pages of Maps; All the Fighting Fronts
10 Cents : 10 Cents : 10 Cents : 10 Cents

THE MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of The New York Times, issue of January 4th, will contain EIGHT PAGES OF MAPS, showing all the fighting fronts

FEAR EXTINCTION OF BRITISH MERCHANTS

Board of Trade Said to Favor Plan to Encourage Trusts of All Kinds.

DRIVE UNDER COVER OF WAR

Manufacturers Advised That Sale of Products Is Not Safe In Private Hands.

According to London advices there is a movement on foot in England which is calculated to encourage the creation of trusts and combinations of all sorts with the view of the ultimate elimination of the merchant from British trade. It is reported that the movement has the indorsement of one of the Government departments. The British Board of Trade is said to have adopted the plan as its "considered policy," and is sending round the country missionaries who preach the gospel of cartels and trusts, and arrange with taxpayers' money for the extinction of the British merchant.

Manufacturers are being advised that competition is undesirable, that unless they form trusts they will "go under," and that the sale of their products is no longer safe in private hands. They are receiving offers of the services of subsidized commercial travelers, whose expenses are in large part defrayed by the Government. The Board of Trade has offered its co-operation in every possible way to the desirable end of concentrating business in the hands of a few powerful combines.

This movement, which has neither the support of Parliament nor the approval of the business community, is said to be carried on under the cover of the war and in the face of protests from Chambers of Commerce, according to The Economist, the London financial and economic authority.

"The campaign seems first to have been officially announced when a Mr. Paish was sent by the Board of Trade to Birmingham to address members of the Brassmasters' Association on their business duties," says The Economist. "His department, he explained, had been watching the commercial movement in foreign countries, and appointed a committee (that, of course, was inevitable) on whose report it had adopted the considered policy of forming trusts and combines, or whatever they liked to call them, for competition among British manufacturers, she declared, did not do any good to the country, and competition must be done away with.

Needs of Home Consumers.

"The Board of Trade was anxious to give every possible assistance in the formation of trusts, and set on foot organizations which would enable the British manufacturers to dump whenever they felt inclined. What form the combines were to take was a matter for the manufacturers themselves to decide; and although the immediate concern of the board seems to be the export trade, the trusts will apply to every branch of business—home, foreign, and colonial. In outlining this considered policy Mr. Paish does not appear to have touched on the needs of the home consumer or the necessity for controlling prices, but was satisfied to tell his audience that so long as a combine was started it would have the blessing of the Board of Trade. So the ball was set rolling.

"Shortly after this address to the Brassmasters another meeting was held in Birmingham—this time among the manufacturing jewelers, who received the assistance of the same Government department. They were told that the Board of Trade wanted them to join together in an association for selling their goods abroad, and was anxious to supply them with a commercial traveler—a Government official!—who would carry their samples round South America, not touting in a vulgar way for orders, but accepting on behalf of the members of the association any orders that might be pressed upon him. Half the gentleman's expenses were to be paid by the members of the association and half out of the public revenue, and all the business that resulted was to be for the account and benefit of the manufacturers who had enrolled themselves in this semi-official brotherhood. The scheme has so far not been a complete success, as two of the largest manufacturing jewelers have refused to join in it, but a number of firms have very naturally accepted the tempting offer of getting their trade pushed at the public expense, and do not conceal the fact that their object is to get rid of the merchant and add his profits to their own. It is not an easy thing to do, and without direct Government assistance it would probably be impossible; but as Government money is behind them they are hopeful of good results.

Sees Rigid Combination.

"There can, we think, be no doubt that the new association, if it thrives, will develop into a complete combine, with one single selling organization for the whole, controlling both the home and the foreign trade. The Board of Trade drummer who is to display samples will, no doubt, receive orders for standard articles made by twenty or thirty different firms, and if each of these firms is selling independently of its fellow-members, the drummer will find it too invidious a task to apportion the orders among his patrons. He will be bound to pool the orders that he takes, and so the trade will be fashioned under Government into a complete and rigid combine, with one selling department, and doubtless, of course of time one buying department, while the consumer at home will pay the piper."

For the purpose of pointing out something of the revolution that this departmental activity proposes to bring about in British trade, The Economist sets down the following as a few of the assumptions on which the policy is based:

(1) Competition among manufacturers is a bad thing.

(2) Combines among manufacturers are good things.

(3) The work of manufacture can, under proper Government supervision, be left to private enterprise, but the task of selling is too delicate for the individual and should be intrusted to Government officials.

(4) The merchant is an unnecessary person, officially decried as a parasite, and the Government is entitled to bring about his extinction, and is qualified to take his place.

(5) The interests of the consumer will be so safe in the hands of manufacturing trusts that the Government can neglect them, or at least defer them for subsequent consideration.

"We say that these are assumptions," declares The Economist, "because, although the scheme has been considered by a departmental committee, it was never publicly discussed before it was launched, and the opponents of the new policy were given no opportunity of stating their objections. Whatever the virtues of the plan may be, (and it seems to combine the worst features of socialism with the least defensible elements of individualism,) it is not fair or right that a Government department should take advantage of the war to drive such highly debatable projects through without any form of debate. The consumer has surely a right to be considered; and so has the merchant, if the merchant were what the official theorists seem to think him, he would long ago have disappeared from the scheme of British trade. But the future of industry is to hold no place for him, he will have to go, but even the Board of Trade has not that gift of prophecy which sees all the future clear before it, and it has no right, especially at such a time as this, to recast British trade with our money and its own theories. Those theories 99 per cent. of us would heartily repudiate, and it will be a gross injustice and abuse of power if the war is made an excuse for forcing such socialistic nostrums down our throats."

SEES BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR CANADA INDUSTRY

Toronto Bank Review Says There Is an Abundance of Orders in All Classes.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, in Toronto, reviewing business conditions in the Dominion, says that the removal of any uncertainty as to the continued financing of orders for munitions from the Allies by the unexpectedly large response to the Victory Loan appeal cannot fail to establish confidence in the industrial outlook. In all classes of industry there appears to be an abundance of orders, a condition which, the bank thinks, will continue for some time. The extension of output, however, is still limited by lack of labor and material, but there seems to be a substantial gain in volume. The home demand, it is said, is being met by domestic products to a greater extent than formerly.

"The Postal Census of Manufacturers in 1915, a summary of which was made public earlier in the year, has just been issued and shows that the increase in the value of manufactured products between 1905 and 1915 was 18.58 per cent., or from $1,165,000,000 to $1,381,000,000," remarks the Canadian Bank of Commerce. "In the earlier part of 1915, however, there was a falling off, followed later on in the year by a decided increase in activity, due to the placing of war orders. From the closing months of 1915 to the present time, there has been no cessation of this activity, nor has there been any check to the advance in prices and in wages. Meanwhile, many new plants have been built and existing plants extended, all over Canada, to meet the extraordinary demand, with the result that the output today must be very greatly in excess of that of previous years. In the fiscal year ended March last, the exports of manufactures were valued at $477,359,076, as compared with $85,589,601 in 1915. For the seven months ended October last, the value was $271,389,372, or only $50,000,000 less than for the whole of the previous twelve months.

"A decided increase in the output of pig iron has taken place during the year, but the supply still falls short of the demand. Over the first nine months of the current year 895,377 tons were produced, as against 544,111 tons last year. It is interesting to note that this year 9,083 tons were produced in electric furnaces. The total production of steel ingots and direct castings during the first nine months of the year was 1,205,188 tons, as against 911,054 tons last year. The steel produced in electric furnaces during the same period was 39,961 tons, as compared with 19,639 tons during the whole of 1916. By September the production of the electric furnaces had risen to 5,000 tons per month, or at the rate of 60,000 tons per annum. The war demands, to which this increase is due, show no signs of diminishing, and are given precedence over commercial demands, which are also steadily becoming more pressing.

"In the lumber business there is not much activity, although in several districts efforts are being made to get out as much lumber as the unusual conditions will permit. On the Atlantic seaboard there is a good demand from the United States, which is expected to increase. There must also, sooner or later, be a heavy demand from Europe, which market is at present cut off because of the lack of available tonnage. There is also a dearth of railway cars for transporting lumber, which has proved a serious interruption to business."

Transportation facilities have been taxed in Canada to the utmost, particularly during November. Shipping companies carried more freight per ton capacity than in the previous season, and railway gross earnings are also much larger than for the corresponding periods a year ago. "It is becoming more and more obvious," says the bank, "that unless steps are taken to provide the transportation companies with additional rolling stock and the navigation companies with additional freight tonnage the general expansion of business will be seriously checked. Since the formation of the Railway Association some economies have been effected, but not of a character to bring about an appreciable change in the situation. Special efforts are being made to obtain the more prompt return of empty cars from the United States; but even if these efforts are successful there will still be a decided shortage. To add new rolling stock under present circumstances is very difficult, as the builders will not guarantee delivery within a year, and prices average about 50 per cent. higher today than in 1915. Labor is as difficult to obtain for the production of new rolling stock as for the operation of it, and wages in both cases are steadily rising. The manufacturer of the rolling stock, however, can adjust his prices to correspond with the cost of production, but the transportation companies which make use of the rolling stock are permitted to charge only a rate which is not sufficient, under present conditions, to cover operating and maintenance costs. Unless the companies are given power to increase their rates sufficiently to cover these costs a situation will be created which will seriously prejudice business interests throughout the Dominion—whether those of the farmer, the manufacturer or the distributer."

New Batavia Rubber Officials.

Thomas W. Dynan, credit manager, and Maxwell, H. Bochow, Assistant Treasurer of the Metropolitan Trust Company, have been elected Treasurer and General Manager, respectively, of the Batavia Rubber Company. Mr. Dynan succeeds C. M. Marvin and Mr. Bochow fills the vacancy caused by retirement of George W. Hodges of Remick, Hodges & Co. Both these officials are located at the plant of the company at Batavia, N. Y., but executive offices will shortly be opened in this city.

MEETINGS CALLED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
American Brass Co.	Jan. 5	Jan. 9	Jan. 8
Am. Exch. Nat. Bk.	.....	.....	Jan. 8
Am. Ice Co. (new)	Dec. 18	.....	Jan. 8
Am. Tobacco Co.	Dec. 15	Jan. 8	Jan. 7
Atlantic Nat. Bank of N. Y.	Jan. 7	.....	Jan. 8
Brown Bros. Wks.	Feb. 5	.....	Mar. 7
Bklyn R. T. Co.	Jan. 10	Jan. 26	Jan. 25
Chatham & Phenix National Bank	Jan. 7	.....	Jan. 8
Citizens' National Bank of N. Y.	.....	.....	Jan. 8
Columbia Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8
Commerce, National Bank of	Jan. 7	.....	Jan. 8
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.	Jan. 12	Jan. 22	Jan. 21
Consolid. Interstate-Callahan Mining	Jan. 15	.....	Feb. 4
Cuban-A. Sugar Co.	Dec. 28	.....	Jan. 7
Cuba Cane Sug. Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 14
Continental Can Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 8
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R.	Dec. 8	.....	Jan. 8
Detroit United Ry.	Jan. 10	Feb. 4	Feb. 5
Duluth-Sup. Trac.	Jan. 8	.....	Jan. 28
Erie & Pitts. R. R.	Nov. 15	.....	Jan. 1
Fifth Avenue Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8
First Nat. Bank	Jan. 7	.....	Jan. 8
Gen. Electric Co.	Dec. 7	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
Hanover Nat. Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8
H.-Walker Realtories Co.	Dec. 31	.....	Jan. 21
Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8
Inter. Cons. Corp.	Jan. 8	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
Irving Nat. Bank	Jan. 5	Jan. 8	Jan. 16
Lehigh Valley R. R.	Nov. 16	.....	Jan. 18
Lehigh Valley R. R.	Dec. 31	.....	Jan. 24
Market & Fulton Nat. Bank	Dec. 18	Jan. 2	Jan. 8
Mech. & Met. Nat. B.	.....	.....	Jan. 8
Metropolis Bank of W. 7th St. & B'way	Jan. 7	.....	Jan. 8
Nat. Chat. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Jan. 9	.....	Apr. 9
National Park Bk.	.....	.....	Jan. 8
National Surety Co.	Jan. 8	Jan. 16	Jan. 15
N. Y. Cent. R. R. Co.	Jan. 8	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
N. Y. Nat. Exch. Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 8
Pr. W. B. A.	Jan. 7	.....	Jan. 8
People's Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 5
Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Pennsylvania	Feb. 20	.....	Mar. 19
Seaboard Nat. Bk.	Jan. 8	.....	Jan. 8
Second Nat. Bank	Jan. 7	.....	Jan. 8
Sixth Av. R. R. Co.	Jan. 4	Jan. 16	Jan. 15
Tex. Ry. & Ld. Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 17
Twelfth City & Rapid Transit Co.	Jan. 3	.....	Jan. 22
U. S. Trust Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 2
Va. Ry. & Pow. Co.	Dec. 8	Dec. 21	Dec. 20
West Side Bank	Jan. 7	.....	Jan. 8

For Rights.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Rights Mature.
Del. Hudson	Dec. 19	Dec. 27	Jan. 16

RISE IN RAIL STOCKS RECORD IN WALL ST.

Oldtimers Have Never Seen a Similar Change, to That of Last Week.

OPTIMISM SUCCEEDS GLOOM

Speculators and Investors Apparently Caught Unawares in Spite of Ample Warning.

A fresh chapter of stock market history was written last week when the railroad stocks took bullish courage from the Government's plans for managing the carriers during the war period and led an extraordinary rise. Old timers in the Street, in reviewing yesterday the events which began Thursday morning, were unanimous in saying they had never seen so precipitate a change of front among railroad stocks from gloom to optimism as had occurred. In recent years there have been sudden price changes, equally abrupt to those which were recorded in Atchison, Southern Pacific, Great Northern preferred and others on Thursday morning, but they were alterations from boom conditions to a state of practical collapse as the result of some unfavorable development.

Bad news has a much quicker effect on security values than good news, and on Wednesday afternoon the course of securities betokened no thing at all of pending favorable occurrences. The average price of fifty stocks that day, in fact, declined a full point, a recession which indicated that selling had been considerably more persistent than buying. Bonds, also, lost ground, as reflected by the average of forty issues. Next day the same stocks closed with a net gain of 3.46 points, the biggest advance for any session of the year, and the average bond price scored the exceptional gain of .90, or very nearly a point. The following day the average appreciation for the stocks rose 1.84 points and bonds a quarter point, showing that the exuberant burst of buying, as reflected in the wild opening of business Thursday morning, was by no means a flash in the speculative pan.

It goes without saying that the President's announcement in regard to wartime railroad operation marked a new epoch in the career of the country's rail or transportation system. A step like the one actually taken had been hinted at by the recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission to Congress a month before, and by news from Washington early in the week. In spite of these intimations of what was likely to occur, the security markets acted as though both speculators and investors had been caught unawares. With days and even weeks to study the probable results of Government control, the Street was unprepared.

No Big "Cleanups" Reported.

Usually after a vast change has occurred in the market front, stories appear of speculators who scored a big "cleanup" through the exercise of foresight in buying or selling before the public thought of it. There have been no stories of the sort since last Thursday's bulge in prices. An explanation for this may lie in the fact that the traders who, in the past, have seized the large and quick profits, have generally operated on the short side, sensing in advance the potency of adverse influences on market values. If there were individuals or "pools" in possession of long lines of railroad securities before the President acted, they have kept exceedingly quiet about their holdings, or are still waiting to turn paper profits into cash at a later time.

The impression obtained from inquiries among speculative and investment brokerage houses indicates that railroad stocks were widely distributed during the great decline of the year, a part going from the sizeable holdings of many investors of large means to the safe deposit boxes of a far larger number of investors who bought in odd lots. The steady pressure throughout the late Summer and Autumn against such issues as St. Paul preferred, Chicago & Northwestern preferred, Delaware & Hudson, Union Pacific, Atchison, Southern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, and other old-line investment stocks was interpreted in the Street as evidence of this movement. The selling pressure was more or less in evidence right up to the eve of the sharp cleavage between private and Government management of the roads.

The increasing value of money as a loanable commodity was a factor behind the selling, but over all hung the fear that, with net earnings falling rapidly, the railroads would face tremendous difficulty in recovering lost ground whatever expedients were taken to help them. Government control was not cheering to investors who did not have the vision to see that the chances were all in favor of helping a situation which railroad managements freely admitted was getting out of hand.

Investors' Purchases Small.

When the Interstate Commerce Commission suggested that some form of Federal supervision be exercised over the carriers in order to conserve their credit and handle the financing necessary to their upbuilding, security owners shook their heads and proceeded to sell more stocks. The lowest prices of the year, considering the average of fifty industrial and railroad stocks, were reached on Dec. 20, some time after the Commerce Commission gave its opinion to Congress, and bonds touched their minimum the same day. There were far-sighted bond dealers in the Street who began to fill up their boxes about that time, but it is safe to state that the general purchases by investors, outside of the steady withdrawal of odd lots of stocks and moderate purchase of bonds, continued small.

A factor in the lack of demand for sound railroad bonds and certain stocks probably was a technical condition growing out of the income tax law. Numerous investment houses found themselves late in the current month with securities whose market value was much below their value when they were purchased. The tax provision, as it stood on Dec. 15, made it necessary for dealers who desired to record the depreciation of their securities to actually sell their bonds and stocks. The product was a steady output, instead of intake, of securities until Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo ruled on Dec. 20 that dealers might write down the value of their holdings instead of reporting actual losses in their income tax statements.

The improvement of prices which followed this news was, however, moderate, and it is believed that the continued demand for bonds which has succeeded the railroad decision represents repurchases from dealers which were delayed. At the same time general investment and a fair amount of speculative buying is thought to have had an important part in bringing about gains running from three to six points or more in mortgage bonds of such roads as Missouri Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific since the memorable start of business last Thursday morning.

Army Needs Civilian Workers.

Additional civilian workmen are greatly needed for work on the United States Army piers, in Hoboken, it was announced yesterday by Captain Francis H. Robinson. At present 50 laborers, 1 stationary engineer, 2 stationary firemen, 10 carpenters, 5 electricians, 5 plumbers, 5 steamfitters, and 10 men stenographers are needed. Captain Robinson said that any American citizen, or any alien who had taken out his first papers, who could qualify should apply at 200 River Street, Hoboken.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 29.—Charters filed: United Chemical Co., $3,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

Amalgamated Leather Equipment Corp., $2,000,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, George E. V. Reilly, all of New York.

The Lehmat-Williams Co., wearing apparel, $1,000,000; Edwin Lehman, R. J. Seeds, Fred B. Williams, all of Pequea, Pa.

Electone Co., $100,000; George Seifert, Andrew C. Harvick, Charles Fehn, all of New York.

Riverside Electric Co., $10,000; J. F. Hobbs, Theodore G. Shaw, H. W. Jacobi, all of New York.

RESERVE BANKS GAIN STRENGTH IN 1917

Comparison with Figures at End of 1916 Show What System Has Done to Aid War.

CONCENTRATE GOLD SUPPLY

Banks Hold $934,900,000 More Than a Year Ago—Year's Loans to Allies $3,600,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Principal developments during the last year in the Federal Reserve banking system are indicated to some extent in the board's weekly statement issued today, showing the comparative figures of the condition of the banks at the close of business on the last Friday in 1916 and 1917.

Entrance of the United States into the war in April of the present year and the establishment of fiscal agent relations between the Reserve banks and the Government have altered considerably the character of the banks' transactions by shifting the bulk of their business from the field of commercial credit to that of Government finance. Besides assisting the Government in the flotation of the two Liberty Loans, the Reserve banks handled all the issues of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, amounting to over $4,300,000,000.

Advances to the Allied Governments, effected largely through the New York bank, amount to over $3,600,000,000, which was concentrated at the New York bank largely through the gold settlement fund held with the board by the Reserve banks. The effect of these operations is seen partly in the large increase during the year of the banks' earning assets.

Over $550,000,000 of the total gain of $842,000,000 in earning assets represents an increase in discounted paper held by the Reserve banks. About 44 per cent. of the entire increase in discounts is represented by war loan paper, i. e., member banks' collateral notes, secured by Liberty bonds or Treasury certificates of indebtedness and customers' paper similarly secured and rediscounted by member banks.

The increase from $11,200,000 to $58,900,000 in the amounts of United States short-term securities is due largely to the holdings of over $30,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness among the present assets of the banks. Little change is shown in the totals of United States bonds held by Reserve banks carrying the four Liberty bonds among their investments.

Acceptances on hand have more than doubled, the increase being especially large during the current month. Holdings of city and State warrants, which at the end of 1916 stood at nearly $9,000,000, have declined to about $1,000,000. Of the total earning assets discounts constitute at present 64 per cent., as against 13.6 at the end of 1916; acceptances, 24.9 per cent., as against 57.4 per cent.; United States securities, 10 per cent., as against 24.9 per cent., and warrants, 0.1 per cent., as against 4.1 per cent.

Successful operation of the banks was furthered by the enactment on June 22 of the amendments to the Federal Reserve act, which provided, among other things, for the transfer by members of all legal reserve to the Federal Reserve Banks, and permitted the issuance of Federal Reserve notes against gold, thus making possible considerable concentration of the monetary stock of gold at the reserve banks.

The large gains in gold reserves, $459,100,000 since June 22, and $934,900,000 since Dec. 29, 1916, are due in part to the payment of reserves by newly admitted State banks and trust companies, (102 in number since June 22.) All the banks report larger gold reserves than a year ago, though the relative gains of the several banks are by no means equal. Thus the New York bank reports a gain of $368,000,000, while its proportion in the aggregate gold reserves declined from 39.2 to 38.6 per cent.

Chicago's gain of gold during the year was $157,600,000, while its share in the aggregate gold reserves shows a rise from 8.2 to 12.7 per cent. Other banks which increased their relative shares in the system's gold reserves are Philadelphia, from 5.7 to 7.0 per cent.; Cleveland, from 5.9 to 7.4 per cent., and San Francisco, from 4.0 to 4.6 per cent. Each of the other banks shows gold reserves below 5 per cent. of the total held by the system.

Member bank deposits show a gain of almost $800,000,000 since Jan. 5 of the present year, the New York bank alone reporting an increase for this period of $441,000,000, mainly the result of admission to membership of the leading trust companies in that city. An increase of over $30,000,000 under under this head shown for the Chicago bank is due mainly to accession to the system of large Chicago and Detroit State banks and trust companies, while an increase of $38,600,000 reported by the Cleveland bank is due in part to admission of several strong trust companies in Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

During the year the banks increased their outstanding note circulation from $275,400,000 to $1,246,500,000, while the gold reserve against these notes increased from $284,200,000 to $801,200,000. The ratio of the system's total reserves to combined net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities, which at the end of 1916 was 81.4 per cent., stands at present at 63.6 per cent.

Redemption by the Government of large amounts of Treasury certificates of indebtedness of the Oct. 24 series, effected on Dec. 15, and corresponding withdrawals of Government deposits from the larger banks, mainly in New York City, are indicated in the third consolidated statement of the Federal Reserve Board, showing condition of 614 member banks in ninety-six leading cities of the country.

Between Dec. 14 and 21 the amounts of Government securities, including bonds to secure circulation, held by the reporting banks show a decline of $685,000,000, while special Government deposits of these banks decreased during the same week about $358,000,000.

For the fifty-four reporting New York member banks a reduction of $543,843,000 in the amounts of Government securities on hand is shown as against net withdrawals of $335,328,000 of special Government deposits. For the reporting reserve city banks the decrease in Government securities amounted to $127,992,000.

Holdings of Government securities by banks outside the reserve cities varied but little from those reported for the preceding two weeks. Loans secured by United States funds and certificates show an increase for the week from $376,606,000 to $401,182,000, the New York City banks reporting over one-half and the Boston banks about 10 per cent. of the total held at the later date. It should be noted, however, that these figures are net, i. e., less amounts rediscounted with other banks, including the Federal Reserve banks, and to that extent are not fully indicative of financing operations of the banks and the amounts of accommodation extended to customers in connection with Liberty Loan transactions. On the same date the Federal Reserve Banks held $142,800,000 of such paper rediscounted by members included in this weekly statement.

Aggregate loans and investments of reporting banks are shown as $10,969,600,000. This total is about $600,000,000 less than the week before, the decrease corresponding roughly to the amount of certificates redeemed by the Government during the week. Net demand deposits show a slightly larger decline, while time deposits show a decrease of over $50,000,000.

The statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks for the week ended Dec. 28 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$40,552,000
Total gold reserves	80,449,000
Total reserves	84,409,000
Bills discounted and bought	74,272,000
Due to members, reserve account	79,315,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$362,272,000
Total gold reserves	622,971,000
Total reserves	663,655,000
Bills discounted and bought	403,110,000
Due to members, reserve account	668,613,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$61,098,000
Total gold reserves	119,544,000
Total reserves	120,938,000
Bills discounted and bought	58,858,000
Due to members, reserve account	84,382,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$71,095,000
Total gold reserves	126,604,000
Total reserves	128,814,000
Bills discounted and bought	66,627,000
Due to members, reserve account	107,946,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$30,140,000
Total gold reserves	62,227,000
Total reserves	63,412,000
Bills discounted and bought	43,145,000
Due to members, reserve account	48,721,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$20,722,000
Total gold reserves	71,642,000
Total reserves	72,068,000
Bills discounted and bought	23,196,000
Due to members, reserve account	58,176,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$93,909,000
Total gold reserves	218,924,000
Total reserves	219,696,000
Bills discounted and bought	115,187,000
Due to members, reserve account	189,789,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$24,960,000
Total gold reserves	58,276,000
Total reserves	58,910,000
Bills discounted and bought	47,192,000
Due to members, reserve account	49,381,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$37,144,000
Total gold reserves	69,932,000
Total reserves	70,297,000
Bills discounted and bought	21,290,000
Due to members, reserve account	40,814,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$41,419,000
Total gold reserves	83,976,000
Total reserves	84,061,000
Bills discounted and bought	36,239,000
Due to members, reserve account	68,968,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$38,302,000
Total gold reserves	64,567,000
Total reserves	65,271,000
Bills discounted and bought	23,241,000
Due to members, reserve account	44,980,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$48,804,000
Total gold reserves	92,128,000
Total reserves	92,496,000
Bills discounted and bought	44,636,000
Due to members, reserve account	62,671,000

STATEMENT OF MEMBER BANKS.

The statement showing the principal resource and liability items of member banks located in Central Reserve, Reserve, and other selected cities, as at the close of business on Dec. 21, follows:

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district.

BOSTON.

Number reporting banks, 36.	
U. S. securities owned	$28,839,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds and certificates	44,696,000
All other loans and investments	663,297,000
Reserve with F. R. Bank	48,867,000
Cash in vaults	22,250,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	527,880,000
Time deposits	77,136,000
Government deposits	39,474,000

NEW YORK.

Number reporting banks, 94.	
U. S. securities owned	$456,934,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds and certificates	232,269,000
All other loans and investments	4,117,913,000
Reserve with F. R. Bank	597,808,000
Cash in vault	129,850,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	4,011,224,000
Time deposits	286,283,000
Government deposits	440,486,000

PHILADELPHIA.

Number of reporting banks, 44.	
United States securities owned	$28,459,000
Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates	25,177,000
All other loans and investments	543,165,000

2. Data for banks in each central reserve city, banks in all other reserve cities and other reporting banks for week ending Dec. 21.

NEW YORK.

Number reporting banks, 54.	
U. S. securities owned	$411,628,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds and certificates	207,799,000
All other loans and investments	3,720,929,000
Reserve with F. R. Bank	563,194,000
Cash in vault	112,574,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	3,627,807,000
Time deposits	250,435,000
Government deposits	418,977,000

CHICAGO.

Number reporting banks, 36.	
U. S. securities owned	$26,592,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds and certificates	20,869,000
All other loans and investments	322,114,000
Reserve with F. R. Bank	64,078,000
Cash in vault	26,830,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	461,041,000
Time deposits	127,914,000
Government deposits	39,232,000

ST. LOUIS.

Number reporting banks, 15.	
U. S. securities owned	$21,300,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds and certificates	13,335,000
All other loans and investments	256,444,000
Reserve with F. R. Bank	26,587,000
Cash in vault	8,059,000
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed	187,433,000
Time deposits	62,295,000
Government deposits	5,979,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$499,917,000	$524,350,000	$281,588,000
Gold settlement fund	317,520,000	304,604,000	170,471,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$869,937,000	$881,454,000	$452,059,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	781,851,000	746,807,000	282,528,000
Gold redemption fund	19,345,000	17,782,000	1,654,000
Total gold reserve	$1,671,133,000	$1,645,843,000	$736,236,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	49,635,000	48,127,000	17,538,000
Total reserve	$1,720,768,000	$1,693,670,000	$753,774,000
Bills discounted—members	$680,706,000	$598,509,000	$30,196,000
Bills bought in open market	276,366,000	277,948,000	127,497,000
Total bills on hand	$956,076,000	$971,452,000	$157,693,000
U. S. long-term securities	48,550,000	50,488,000	44,247,000
U. S. short-term securities	58,883,000	58,130,000	11,167,000
Municipal warrants	1,005,000	1,102,000	8,975,000
Total earning assets	$1,064,310,000	$1,081,122,000	$222,082,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	11,936,000	41,375,000	40,958,000
Uncollected items	301,107,000	328,574,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$313,043,000	$364,949,000	$40,958,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against Fed. Res. Bank notes	537,000	537,000	400,000
All other resources	2,813,000	2,678,000	6,235,000
Total resources	$3,101,471,000	$3,142,956,000	$1,029,449,000

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	$70,442,000	$69,852,000	$55,605,000
Government deposits	106,218,000	221,761,000	28,537,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,453,166,000	1,389,434,000	.....
Due to non-member banks—clearing account	17,765,000	14,258,000	.....
Collection items	191,693,000	205,819,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,771,087,000	$1,831,272,000	$697,628,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,246,486,000	1,227,642,000	275,858,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	8,000,000	8,000,000	.....
All other liabilities, incld. foreign Gov. credits	5,504,000	6,190,000	175,000
Total liabilities	$3,101,471,000	$3,142,956,000	$1,029,449,000
Gold reserve against net deposit liabilities	59.7%	60.1%	69.5%
Gold and lawful money reserve against net deposit liabilities	63.1%	63.4%	72.2%
Gold reserve against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	64.9%	62.2%	103.2%

EXHIBITIONS AND SALES AT
THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE LIBRARY OF A WESTERN COLLECTOR

First editions of English writers of the XIX Century and other desirable items. To be sold Wednesday Afternoon and Evening, January 2nd.

THE HISTORICAL LIBRARY OF THE LATE WM. HOLLAND SAMSON

A valuable collection of books, pamphlets, etc., relating to the early history of Western New York and Lake George. To be sold Thursday Afternoon and Evening, January 3rd.

A HUNDRED CHINESE ANTIQUES

Collected by Alfred Sauer of Peking. Unique bronzes, Tang and Sung potteries, Sung and Ming porcelains, early Chinese paintings, etc. To be sold Friday Afternoon, January 4th.

OLD MANDARIN ROBES

Gathered by Frederick Moore, formerly a resident of Peking. Rarely beautiful garments worn by ladies of the court and by Mandarin officials, to be shown on living models at the sale, Friday Evening, January 4th.

RARE CHINESE RUGS

Gathered by Frederick Moore. An unusually fine collection of masterpieces of the leading Chinese rug periods. To be sold Saturday Afternoon, January 5th.

PARTS III. AND IV. OF THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE J. B. LEARMONT of Montreal

Part III. made up largely of rare and valuable works relating to the early history of Canada and interesting volumes associated with General Wolfe, will be sold Monday and Tuesday Afternoons, January 7th & 8th. Part IV., consisting of rare autographic materials, including letters and documents written or signed by the foremost historical personages of the past three or four centuries, will be sold Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Afternoons, January 9th, 10th and 11th.

On Exhibition beginning January 2nd.

PART X. OF THE HALSEY COLLECTION OF PRINTS

Consisting of caricatures, costume plates, lithographs and original drawings, will be sold Monday and Tuesday Evenings, January 7th & 8th.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE J. P. FAURE of Ossining, N. Y.

Including color-plate books, standard sets, fine bindings and other desirable items, will be sold Friday Evening, January 11th.

Catalogues sent free to intending purchasers.
Sales conducted by Mr. Frederick A. Chapman.

"77"

To get the very best results take Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.

DIVISION OF CONTROL REPORTED IN BRITAIN

English Chambers of Commerce Suggest Changes in Placing Contracts.

SUBMITTED TO MINISTERS

System Which Permits Competitive Buying Condemned as Uneconomical and Inefficient.

In England it has been found that in the placing of contracts for war supplies several Government departments negotiate with the same manufacturers, with the result that competition is engendered, which leads to waste of energy, time, and productive power. The Government has means for stopping or suspending competition between its contracts and those of private interests, but thus far no means has yet been found for preventing one department of the Government from competing with another.

This subject has received the attention of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in England, and a memorandum has been prepared which has been submitted to the various Ministers.

"The council desires to record its opinion that such diversity of control, which permits competitive purchasing, does not make for economical and efficient national production," declares the report. "They are informed that orders for supplies are placed by the Ministry of Munitions, the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Air Board, acting as the chief services, and that each of these has separate departments which operate, frequently without consultation, in competition with each other. In the early days of the war, under the Local Boards of Management scheme of the Ministry of Munitions, contractors were sought out and work was commenced. It soon became apparent to contractors that the Local Boards of Management had very little power and that the personal attendance of the contractor in the department offices in London was encouraged by those in charge of the departments. The contractor, in a natural effort to compensate himself for the time lost away from his works, sought to obtain direct and more remunerative work than that which he was engaged upon. He also found that in making the round of the many services and departments, he was becoming better known. He quickly discovered the competition between the departments for the fulfillment of their requisitions, and the tendency naturally developed to endeavor to obtain the remunerative employment.

"In addition to the personal attendance of the contractors in London, each department apparently had a free lance staff at its disposal as procurers of supplies, whose duties weer to visit the different manufacturing areas and report from which firms the requirements of their departments could be met. There was therefore a strong inducement offered by Government officials to the contractors to change their work, and, as difficulties arose on the older contracts by reason of continual reductions in price and the setting up of irritating conditions, delays in the delivery of stores ensued, probably because the contractor was less keen to proceed on the older contracts and more keen to welcome the offer of agents of other departments. It follows, therefore, that whatever efficiency and experience were gained on the original contracts would to some extent go out of use and the process of experiment and training would be gone through again with new contracts for other departments.

"There would appear to be no coordination for purchasing between the services and their departments, and no control, in the real sense of the word, of controlled establishments and private contractors. In effect, those departments which give most remunerative work to the contractor receive first attention. Hence not only competition but rivalry exists.

"It is felt that the concentration of the placing of all contracts in London, causes unnecessary loss of time in personal attendance of contractors and important members of their staffs, and that judgment as to the capacity of the contractor to undertake work to schedule quality and delivery time would be better done locally by a board of general control for all purchases in that locality, irrespective of the service they are ultimately required for. The council desires to emphasize the danger of the continuance of competitive purchasing, and the necessity for early action to co-ordinate the work of all purchasing departments of the Government.

"In connection with the prices at which contracts are placed, the opinion has been expressed to the association that the basis upon which these are fixed for war supplies is sometimes unsatisfactory, mainly because prices are fixed on a production cost instead of a fair valuation. The basing of a price on production cost has the effect of penalizing an efficient manufacturer and subsidising an inefficient one. It is complained that the policy pursued by the services shows that when a firm, by reason of its better machinery or ingenuity or organization, is able to produce stores at lower cost than its competitor, a lower price is attached to the contract, and in addition competitors are invited to observe the methods of operation and use for their own benefit, despite the fact that they could have achieved the same result had they applied their money and brains to the same end.

"The council suggests that a more acceptable method would be to fix a definite price for the store required, and the price should be common to all. One result of this would be to render unnecessary the great amount of work entailed by calling for competitive tenders. It sometimes happens that offers of inexperienced firms are accepted at a low price, and they fail to deliver stores to schedule. Complaints are also made that when prices are fixed on cost production the allowance for overhead charges is not based on the actual overhead charges of the business, but on some average figure, which may or may not be just to the individual firm. An average figure may be too little or too much. In any fixed price on a cost of production it is obvious that there is no incentive to the manufacturer to work economically. Pressure is the other way, inasmuch as the higher the production cost the higher would be the price attached to the contract."

After discussing various other features of the present system of placing contracts the council concludes its memorandum by making the following suggestions:

"(a) The attachment of a fixed price to every store, such price to be common to all and based on a reasonable valuation which will permit a reasonable profit to a reasonably well organized firm.

"(b) The decentralization of purchasing by transfer to local areas and the co-ordination of the placing of orders for all supplies under one effective control, which would be responsible for production.

"The council are aware that a feeling exists in the minds of certain contractors that prices have on occasion been forced too low, but they are not in possession of evidence to substantiate or to rebut a general conclusion on this point. Further, they recognize that, as many small, and therefore relatively inefficient, plants have been pressed on to munition work, there are difficulties in the way of attaching a fixed price to every store, based on a process of reasonable valuation and carrying a reasonable profit to a reasonably well organized firm, though there can, they think, be little doubt that such a process would work smoothly and satisfactorily with many of the best contractors in the United Kingdom."

THE COTTON MARKET

Net Gains Range from 4 to 18 Points, with Vigorous Trade Buying.

In an unusually active Saturday market, with free offerings more than offset by vigorous trade buying, especially in the far-ahead positions, the cotton trade yesterday marked prices up a trifle higher, and closed the week very steady. The net gains for the day were from 4 to 18 points. It was an active and substantial market, with small fluctuations.

The session opened with January contracts down 4 points on freer offerings, apparently induced by continued optimism over transportation and the willingness of the South to sell at prevailing prices. The tendency of large trade buyers, notably for foreign account, to intrench themselves against the more remote future, held prices in the later months up from 5 to 16 points higher than Friday's closing. Steady demand soon forced January forward, and at the top of the market prices were up from 10 to 21 points, with October showing the greatest strength.

There was some realizing at the top, and at least one spot firm released a number of long hedges in May and July, apparently following a successful effort to secure ample protection in Southern spot markets during the week. The South, moreover, continued to sell freely above the 30-cent level. Prices, however, subsided relatively slowly; the close was steady and not far below the best.

The remarkable heavy recent spot sales in the South, such as those at Houston on Friday, when 17,400 bales changed hands, were generally taken as confirmation of the belief that the South has been holding off for its price, and that the price is near the 30-cent level. This earlier holding back of sales has resulted in a big week in spot cotton sales in the South.

Heavy clearances of cotton, amounting to 44,000 bales, including 21,000 for Japan and China, are taken as indicating hopeful factors in the export situation.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prv.
Jan.	30.42	30.60	30.42	30.57@30.58	30.80
Feb.	....	....	....	30.04 Bid	29.96
March	29.92	30.09	29.90	29.98@..	29.94
April	....	....	....	29.72 Bid	29.68
May	29.60	29.74	29.58	29.64@29.65	29.57
June	....	....	....	29.58 Bid	29.52
July	29.20	29.37	29.20	29.26@29.30	29.19
August	29.10	29.19	29.10	29.09@29.10	29.08
Oct	28.18	28.25	28.18	28.22@28.25	28.04

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points higher at 31.85c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 30.20c; New Orleans, 30.13c; Savannah, 29¾c; Augusta, 30.13c; Memphis, 29.75c; Houston, 30c; Little Rock, 29.75c.

The following table, compiled by The Financial Chronicle, gives the statistical position of the cotton trade as figured up to yesterday morning:

	Last Week. Bales.	Prev. Week. Bales.	Last Year. Bales.
Port receipts	194,476	122,999	141,234
Since Aug. 1	3,457,050	3,262,575	4,016,685
Port stocks	1,310,580	1,282,007	1,520,187
Interior receipts	197,581	214,646	145,911
Since Aug. 1	4,779,586	4,581,983	5,906,105
Interior shipm'ts	155,579	208,312	128,248
Interior stocks	1,801,441	1,250,439	1,405,560
Amount brought into sight	302,851	271,057	269,201
Since Aug. 1	6,908,451	6,660,900	8,470,574
Northern spinners' takings	52,280	30,546	66,457
Since Aug. 1	1,178,594	1,126,994	1,581,466
Southern consumption	81,000	81,000	81,000
Since Aug. 1	1,816,000	1,705,000	1,705,000
Exports to Great Britain	29,005	108,936	80,841
Since Aug. 1	1,262,122	1,239,117	1,585,792
Exports to France	22,896	4,122	52,278
Since Aug. 1	321,579	266,963	453,567
Exports to Continent	25,927	43,092	34,198
Since Aug. 1	591,908	565,687	1,106,497
Total week's exports	80,528	153,223	117,237
Total exports since Aug. 1	2,175,300	2,094,781	3,103,830
World's visible supply	4,580,261	4,427,004	5,840,535
Of which Amer	3,896,261	3,823,096	4,708,335
Liverpool stocks	449,000	450,000	815,000
Continental stocks	240,000	240,000	500,000
New York stocks	135,425	121,829	147,745
N. Orleans stocks	244,236	244,345	494,518
On shipboard waiting clearance	107,202	123,894	182,404

MANY WALL ST. CHANGES.

Three Houses Dissolve and Four New Ones Being Formed.

Many year-end changes among Stock Exchange firms were announced yesterday, three houses dissolving and four new ones being formed. The firms which announced dissolution to take place either tomorrow or Jan. were Gonsalez, Stafford & Whitehead; Burke, Herd & Curtiss and C. W. MacQuoid & Co. The new partnership of Gonsalez & Whitehead was formed, consisting of Edward W. Gonsalez and Edward R. Whitehead. The house of MacQuoid & Coady will begin business Jan. 1, consisting of Charles W. MacQuoid, C. B. Coady and H. D. Lockwood.

Warren L. Lamson, L. F. Gates and H. H. Lobdell formed a partnership in Chicago on Friday under the name of Lamson Bros. & Co., Mr. Lamson being the Stock Exchange member. Alexander Herman and the estate of Albert W. Scholle formed Scholle Brothers, 5 Nassau Street, the same day.

These additions to firm memberships are to take place with the New Year: Jerome Hill to Kean, Taylor & Co.; Walter H. Wilson to Harris, Winthrop & Co.; Arthur W. Frey and Eugene A. Day to Carlisle, Mellick & Co.; Claude C. Pinney to Emanuel Parker & Co.; and Edward B. Swinney will become a special instead of a general partner in Gilchrist, Bliss & Co. Retirements include Julian A. Ripley from Harris, Winthrop & Co.; D. Raymond Noyes from Jackson & Curtis; August Graf from Jacquelin & De Coppet; E. R. Tiefenthal from Feuchtwanger, Cahn & Co.; Samuel A. Walsh, from Emanuel Parker & Co.; A. W. Bell from Holmes, Bulkley & Wardrop; Emlen M. Drayton from Drayton, Penington & Colket, and Edward B. Archer from W. E. R. Smith & Co. The interest of the late August Knapp in Tate & Hays will cease tomorrow.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Per- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Belt R. R. & S. Y.	3	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Do pf.	75c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Chi. R. I. & P. 7% pf.	3½	S	Jan. 14	Jan. 4
Do 6% pf.	3	S	Jan. 14	Jan. 4
Cornwall & L.	$3	—	Dec. 31	*Dec. 31
D., L. & W.	$2.50	Q	Jan. 21	Jan. 5
G. Northern pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 4
Norf. & W. pf.	1	Q	Feb. 19	Jan. 31
Nor. Pacific	1½	S	Feb. 1	Jan.
Penn. Co.	3	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
P., C. C. & St. L.	2½	S	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
St. L. & S. F., K. C. S. & M. pf.	1	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 24
Wabash pf., A.	1	Q	Jan. 31	*Jan. 11
Wrights & Ten. com. & pf.	6	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 21

STREET RAILWAYS.

Athens Ry. & El. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Chi., N. & C. L. & T.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Chi., N. & C. L. & T.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Cit. Tract. (Oil City, Pa.) pf.	75c	Q	Jan. 7	*Dec. 31
Gr. & Coates., Phila.	$1.50	Q	Jan. 7	Dec. 22
Little Rock Ry. & El. pf.	3	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Mohawk Val.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 20
Monon V. Tr.	31¼c	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Do pf.	37½c	Q	Jan. 5	*Dec. 31
Nash. R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 26
Ottumwa R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
P. Rico Rys. pf.	1¾	QQ	Jan. 2	*Dec. 22
Tex. El. 1st pf.	1¾	QQ	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Va. R. & P. pf.	3	—	Jan. 21	*Dec. 31
W. N. Y. & Pa. Trac. 1st pf.	3	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 24

BANK STOCKS.

Bronx Nat.	3	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Bryant Park	3	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Chemical Nat.	2½	SM	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Cit. National	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Cit. National	2	Ex.	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
City Co. Nat.	3	—	Jan. 2	.....
Coal & I. Nat.	2	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 12
Coal & I. Nat.	1	Ex.	Jan. 2	*Dec. 12
Colonial	3	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Corn Exch.	4	Sp.	Jan. 7	Jan. 5
Cuba, Bank of, in N. Y.	5	—	Jan. 1	*Dec. 22
Fifth Avenue	25	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 31
Fifth National	3	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 31
Garfield Nat.	8	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Gotham Nat.	2	—	Jan. 2	*Dec. 31
Greenp't Nat., B'klyn	3	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Greenwich	3	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 31
Liberty Nat.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 31
Manhattan Co.	4	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Metropolis	5	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Nas. Nat., Bkn.	2½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 28
Nas. Nat., Bkn.	2	Ex.	Jan. 2	*Dec. 28
Public	2½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 27
Second	3	—	Jan. 2	*Dec. 31
Sherman Nat.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 24
State	3	—	Jan. 2	.....
Union Ex. Nat.	4	—	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Wash. Hghts.	3	Q	Jan.	*Dec. 31

FIRE INSURANCE.

Continental	$1.50	—	Jan. 8	*Dec. 20
Hanover	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Ala. F. & I.	1½	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Ala. F. & I.	1½	Ex.	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Alliance Realty	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Am. Hardware	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Am. Hardware	2	Ex.	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
A. LeF. F. E. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 17
Am. Laund. M. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Am. Malting 1st & 2d pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Am. Piano pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Am. Steel M. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Company.	Rate.	Per- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Anac. Copper	$2	Q	Feb. 25	Jan. 19
Atlantic Steel	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Atlantic Steel	10	Ex.	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Bell Tel. of Pa.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	*Jan. 3
Ca. Cement	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Can. Westing.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Can. Westing.	1	Ex.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Canton Co.	2½	—	Dec. 31	*Dec. 27
Chi. Pn. Tool	1	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Cin. Gas & El.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Cin. Gas Trans.	10	—	Jan. 2	*Dec. 17
Com. Edison	2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Com. Gas & E. pf.	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	*Jan. 2
Consum. E. L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 8
Cont. Gas & E.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 22
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 22
Cont. Refining	100	M	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Corn P. Ref. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Cramp (Wm.) & Sons	3	—	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
D., L. & W. C.	2¼	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Dom. Power Trans. pf.	3½	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 19
Dom. Text. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
East. L. & P.	2	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 29
Fed. Steel. Fy.	10	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do pf.	6	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Gorham M. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Granby Cons.	2½	—	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Gt. Lakes Tr.	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 24
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 24
Haver. G. L.	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 24
Hendee Mf. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 20
Hillcrest Col. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Ill. Brick	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Indiana P. L.	$2	—	Feb. 15	Jan. 29
Indiana P. L.	$3	Ex.	Feb. 15	Jan. 29
Insp. Copper	2	—	Jan. 28	Jan. 11
Int. Petrol. pf.	50c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 27
Kan. G. & E. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Kelsey Co.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Locomobile Co. of Am. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 31
Lukens Stl. 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Maple Leaf M.	2½	Q	Jan. 18	Jan. 3
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 18	Jan. 3
Mass. Gas Cos.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Mass. Lighting	25c	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 26
Do pf.	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 26
Mohawk Min.	$6	—	Feb. 1	Jan. 9
Mountain S. T. & P.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Nat. Tool	3	—	Jan. 2	*Dec. 28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 28
N. J. Zinc	4	—	Feb. 9	Jan. 30
N. Butte Min.	25c	Q	Jan. 28	Jan. 10
Nor. St. Power	1¾	Q	Jan. 30	Dec. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Pa. T. & T. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Penn. Salt	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Poole Eng.	1¼	Q	Jan. 12	Jan. 5
Scovill Mfg.	2	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 24
Scovill Mfg.	6	Ex.	Jan. 1	Dec. 24
Sh. St. Hoop	3	Q	Jan. 10	.....
So. Cal. Edison 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
So. N. Y. Tel.	1½	QQ	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Spg. W. Valley	$1	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Stetson (J. B.) Co.	15	—	Jan. 12	Jan. 1
Stetson (J. B.) Co.	4	—	Jan. 12	Jan. 1
Teno. Mining	75c	Q	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Un. Oil of Cal.	10	Stk.	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
U. S. Glass	1	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
U. S. I. Alco. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
U. S. R. & M. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
Do pf.	87½c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
Warner (Chas.) Co. of Del.	1	—	Jan. 21	*Dec. 31
Do 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 24	*Dec. 31
Warren Br. 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Do 2d pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
West. States G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Westing. A.B.	75c	Q	Jan. 21	Dec. 31
W. Kook P. & L.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Wheel Mold & Fy. pf.	2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Young (J. S.) Co.	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21

*Holders of record; books do not close.

J. E. GARDIN GIVES UP OFFICE

Quits as Vice President of National City Bank.

John E. Gardin, the dean of New York's foreign exchange experts, will retire tomorrow from the Vice Presidency of the National City Bank. He will retain his position as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Banking Corporation and continue as a Director of the International Bank, both of which institutions are affiliated with the National City Bank. Mr. Gardin will hereafter make his offices with the International Banking Corporation.

Mr. Gardin was born in Charleston, S. C., on Feb. 8, 1853, of Huguenot stock. During his boyhood he went to Germany, where he gained his first business experience in the banking house of Pflaum & Co., which has since become the Wuertembergische Bankanstalte in Stuttgart. In his early manhood he returned to America and entered the employ of the First National Bank of Chicago in November of 1881. He was made an officer in 1897 and took charge of the bank's foreign exchange department in 1901.

In 1904 Mr. Gardin came to New York as manager of the foreign exchange department of the National City Bank, and in January, 1909, he was elected Vice President. Mr. Gardin did much to build up the bank's foreign business and he has made frequent trips to England, France, and Germany, where he is well known by the leading bankers. Mr. Gardin has written many pamphlets and articles on economic and banking subjects, particularly in relation to foreign exchange and foreign trade. He has lectured extensively, and his educational work in connection with the City Bank's school has been highly commended by bank officials and students.

Mr. Gardin lives in Caldwell, N. J., and has many artistic hobbies. He takes a great interest in his garden and is an entomologist of high standing. He is also a collector of coins, paper money, and stamps.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Trading on the Bourse was quiet. Three per cent. rentes, 58f. 50c. Exchange on London, 27f 25c. The 5 per cent. loans quoted at 88.60. The Bourse will be closed Monday and Tuesday.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 29.—Following are today's quotations of mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.		87½	..
Arkwright Mills	110	..	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	78	..
Bourne Mills	..	115	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	100	..
Chace Mills	..	125	..
Charlton Mills	..	122½	..
Davol Mills	..	105	..
Davis Mills	..	110	..
Flint Mills	..	155	150
Granite Mills	..	100	..
Hargraves Mills	..	70	..
King Philip Mills	..	105	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	95	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	110	105
Mechanics' Mills	..	102½	100
Narragansett Mills	..	107½	..
Osborn Mills	110	120	115
Parker Mills	..	70	..
Pilgrim Mills com.	..	100	..
Pilgrim Mills pf.	..	100	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	95	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	195	145
Sagamore Mills	..	97½	..
Shove Mills	..	85	85
Stafford Mills	..	105	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	..	112	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	140	137½
Wampanoag Mills	85	90	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	102	..

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

EDWIN A. FITCH, President of Edwin A. Fitch & Sons, Inc., dealer in laces and embroideries at 906 Broadway, and Harry A. Fitch, Treasurer of the same company, have filed separate petitions in bankruptcy. Edwin A. Fitch has liabilities of $107,779 and assets of $86,919, consisting of shares of stock of the company, $65,800; notes and claims, $1,616, and cash, $3. Harry A. Fitch has liabilities of $109,761 and assets of $44,800, consisting of stock of the company, $42,800, and claims, $2,000. Of the liabilities $64,461, are on indorsements for the company. The largest creditors are the Metropolitan Trust Company, $35,000, and the Bank of the Metropolis, $14,000.

LIZZIE CUMMINS, INC., dealer in ladies' apparel at 557 Fifth Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by these creditors: Menagh & Co., $500; Max L. Freeman, $192, and Corinne F. Levy, $150.

EUGENE J. DRISCOLL of 9 Oliver Street and 460 West 143d Street, a prominent downtown politician, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,475 and no assets. Of the liabilities $4,084 is a judgment on Aug. 21 on a forfeited bail bond for Donald Persch. The other creditors are the National Surety Company, $54, and Vitelli Delneel, judgment, $686, on a lease.

S. WOOD McCLAVE of 1 Madison Av., formerly connected with the McClave Lumber Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $47,167, and no assets. He has only one creditor, Alex S. Williams, as trustee in bankruptcy of the McClave Lumber Company, who obtained a judgment against him on Dec. 8, 1917, for $47,167. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on April 19, 1911.

CARL J. P. MUNNICH, a partner in the firm of Eckhart & Munnich, silk and cotton warper at Port Jervis, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,251, and no assets.

SAMUEL STUPEL, dealer in millinery, of 381 East 143d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,983, and assets of $800, in stock and fixtures.

WILLIAM TRENDER, dealer in clothing at 25 East Fourteenth Street and at Union Hill, N. J., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $19,904, and assets of $12,000, consisting of stock, $10,000, and fixtures, $2,000.

COLUMBIA ELECTRIC NOVELTY CORPORATION of 167 Wooster Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,221, and assets of $7,328, consisting of stock, $4,000; accounts, $3,291, trademark, $400, and cash in bank, $34.

NUMAN BAROTZ, a jobber in jewelry, at 546 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,406, and assets of $428, realized from sale of stock.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29.—Jacob Lifshits and Joseph Lifshits, doing business under the name of the Maine Clothing Co. at Lewiston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $15,189 and assets of $9,852. The firm specialized in women's wear, and among its creditors are 39 New York firms, the largest creditor being M. R. Silverman of 101 West 28th St., to whom the firm owes $589.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The S. R. Ryan Co., retail liquor dealer of Watertown, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court today with liabilities of $20,501 and assets of $14,500.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Attorney Osgood Brown, representing J. B. Livingston of Cleveland, filed foreclosure proceedings in the United States District Court today against Fred Lundin & Co., and asked Federal Judge Carpenter to name a receiver. Livingston is the purchaser of $850,000 of a $1,000,000 bond issue by the defendant company, the bill states. His petition states that it was secured in his purchase by a first mortgage on the property occupied by the Pugh Terminal Warehouse Company.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Allah, Samuel K.—G. Sperry.....$307.80
Bradley Contg. Co.—N. Coglio, costs..182.05
Berresser, Vincent F.—L. A. London..3,400.00
Callender & Co., Ltd.—A. W. Holmberg..681.38
Crawford, Margaret J.—Sundringham Hotel Co.....948.19
Crawford, Anthony, and C. Lorraine Smith—M. J. Isaacs.....225.72
Davis, William W.—H. H. Harris.....62,854.96
Fitzgerald, Archer W.—W. J. Fuller.....166.45
Francini, Cesare—J. Mustili.....1,210.22
Grosser, David, and National Surety Co.—Purple, &c.....500.00
Greene, William, and National Surety Co.—Same.....550.00
Gantert, Charles F.—N. Y. Master Printers' Assn.....158.00
Hanemann, Jessie, Morris Horowitz, and Abraham Lewis—People, &c.....100.00
Loughran, Charles—M. A. McNally.....196.10
Lawrence Acetylene Gas Machine Co.—G. W. Lindsay.....18,775.66
MacDonald, Burns—International Trust Co.....465.50
Same—Same.....790.45
Morand, Henri C., and Edmund C. Harris—G. S. Jacobson.....1,469.72
Mixter, Isaac—State Industrial Commission of the State of New York.....369.36
Monroe, Arthur, and National Surety Co.—Fessio, &c.....500.00
Nelson, Clifford E.—D. Rogers.....324.00
Nagle, Harold E.—H. A. McNally.....647.80
Partridge, Frank H.—K. B. Stevens..634.07
Romberg, Sigmund—Lotos Garage Co..155.45
Rodriguez, Alva W.—James C. McGuire & Co.....257.70
Pleasant, Richard, Jr.—F. Deane.....252.10
Republic Motor Sales Co.—S. Y. Daughty.....782.13

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at primary points during the past week showed a loss of about 400,000 bushels, compared with the previous week, and were about 700,000 less than for the corresponding week last year. The Food Administration was said to favor a plan to move grain from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic seaboard by steamships, through the Panama Canal, in order to relieve railroad traffic. The weather was extremely cold over the Winter wheat belt, but the wheat was given slight protection by snow fall.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.92, cost and freight New York.

CORN.

There was a noticeable lack of enthusiasm in the corn market on Saturday and price changes were narrow, the close being net unchanged to ⅝c higher. The strength in the cash position, together with the belief that the cold weather in the West will further hamper the movement, checked selling but failed to create more than a very moderate demand. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.92 and No. 4 yellow at $1.87, cost and freight, New York, fifteen days shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prv. Year.	Last
January	1.26⅝	1.26⅜	1.26⅝	1.26⅝	..	
May	1.25⅝	1.24⅞	1.25⅛	1.25	93	

OATS.

The oats market was again dominated by the export demand. Export interests were credited with making liberal purchases of both cash oats and contracts, and it was estimated that sales would aggregate fully a million bushels and possibly more. This gave a very firm tone to the market and prices made new high records for the season, closing with net gains of ⅜c to 1½c. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 92@92½c; No. 3 white, 92¼c; No. 3 white, 92c; No. 4 white, 91½c; fancy clipped white, 92¼@94½c; ordinary clipped white, 91½@92¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prv. Year.	Last
December	.81	78⅝	80½	79	..	
March	79¾	78⅛	79	78⅝	..	
May	77⅞	76⅜	77⅛	76⅝	58⅜	

PROVISIONS.

A decline in the hog market and complaints of poor domestic cash demand, as well as a report that the export purchases recently have not been equal to offers, caused an easier tone to the provision market early. Buying by packers on the decline and a sympathetic demand as a result of the advance in oats caused a sharp rally, and prices closed firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000, estimated for Monday 32,000, and for next week 180,000; Kansas City received 500 and Omaha 3,500 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prv. Year.	Last
Lard—						
January	23.40	23.25	23.37	23.72	15.80	
May	24.20	24.07	24.20	24.20	15.75	
Ribs—						
January	24.05	22.80	23.95	23.87	13.72	
May	24.52	24.30

ADDED NEWS OF EVENTS IN WORLD OF SPORTS

PHYSICAL TRAINING URGED IN COLLEGES

Educators Say Conditioning of Students Is as Necessary as Military Instruction.

PRESENT SYSTEM AT FAULT

Faculty's Officials Said to Have Cut Down Gymnastic Work to Help Teach War Duties.

An unusual situation has arisen in several of the colleges throughout the country, since the introduction of military training, because of a conflict in instruction between the military and the physical education professors. In some of the colleges the Faculties and Trustees have permitted physical education to become secondary to military training, and it was this problem which held the attention of the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges at its twenty-first annual meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

It was the opinion of the majority of the many delegates present from all sections of the country that it was not necessary to carry on military training at the expense of physical education, but that a program could be arranged whereby the two departments could cooperate and work harmoniously. According to some of the physical directors the Faculties of the colleges were at fault because, when military training was introduced in the institutions of learning, it was allotted part or all of the time usually given over for the program of physical development.

Instances were cited where the military drill masters and the physical directors failed to get along harmoniously because the military officers took over part of the work of the physical department. The physical directors naturally believe that after the years they have put in developing the best and latest methods of physical education that they are better qualified to prepare the students physically for their military duties.

What the directors aimed at was to arrange a program whereby the two departments could work for a common end and avoid any repetition of the physical program. A committee was appointed to draft a program which will avoid any conflict between the physical and military authorities.

As the war has made a decided change in the objects of physical education, the delegates were unanimous in deciding to map out an emergency program and formulate a plan of physical education which will contribute the best aid to military preparedness. While it is the function of the military instructors to instruct the members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps in the colleges in military science, the physical directors believe that their physical education should be left in their hands.

Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton, who presided at the meeting, showed moving pictures of boxing and bayonet fighting as it is being taught at the military cantonments. The dignified college professors sat back and took real enjoyment at the showing of the "movies" of Benny Leonard, Johnny Kilbane, and Kid McCoy as demonstrators of fistiuffs. It was a new experience for these conservative educators to make a critical inspection of Benny Leonard's left hook and Kilbane's wicked uppercut. The pictures which were shown at the Astor will be introduced in all the army camps and naval stations as part of te instruction in boxing.

In his address on "The Enlarged Function of Physical Education" Dr. Roycroft pointed out the important duty of preparing students for the hardships of military life, which now falls upon the physical directors of the colleges. Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of Pennsylvania, who has seen active service with the British Army, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Reconstruction Work in Physical Education" and cited many of his interesting experiences in caring for the wounded and fitting them for further service.

Dr. Thomas A. Storey of City College read a paper on "The New York Summer Military Camps." B. R. Murphy of Johns Hopkins, who is Physical Director at Camp Lee, spoke on "Athletics at a Typical Military Camp." Other speakers were Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst, Dr. George L. Meylan, and Dr. D. B. Reed.

WAR AND SPORT UNIFIED.

Grenade Throwing and Bayonet Fighting on Athletic's Program.

Rifle shooting was adopted as an intercollegiate sport by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which finished its annual convention at the Hotel Astor early yesterday morning. Prof. W. P. Reeves of Kenyon College proposed the measure as an adjunct to the military training which is now being taken up by nearly all the colleges in the country. The association encouraged its members to take up rifle shooting and it is probable that before the end of the college year rifle shooting events will be held by several of the institutions.

The Executive Committee was also authorized to formulate rules covering intercollegiate wrestling and it was the opinion of many of the delegates that intercollegiate boxing may soon be adopted among the colleges. Boxing and wrestling have never been widely indulged in as intercollegiate sports but since these two branches of physical endeavor have become so important in military training, it will not be long before they are generally adopted.

Grenade throwing and bayonet fighting are other branches which may be added to the wartime program of sports among the colleges. Grenade throwing has already been adopted by the colleges on the Pacific Coast and the authorities at Pennsylvania have announced that bomb throwing and wall scaling may be added to the program of events at the relay games at Franklin Field next Spring.

Capt. Geoffrey Keyes, who coached the West Point football eleven last Fall, was elected to the football rules committee in place of Lieut. G. H. France, who is now in active service.

The football rules committee is now made up as follows: E. K. Hall, Dartmouth, Chairman; Walter Camp, Yale, Secretary, and Fred W. Moore, Harvard, A. H. Sharpe, Cornell, Paul J. Dashiel, Annapolis, Harry L. Williams, Minnesota, J. A. Babbitt, Haverford, C. W. Savage, Oberlin, S. C. Williams, Iowa State, W. A. Lambeth, Virginia, Parke H. Davis, Princeton, Carl Williams, Pennsylvania, and Capt. Geoffrey Keyes, West Point. Few changes were made in the make up of the other rules committees.

COLUMBIA WORKS ON COURT

Basket Ball Squad Utilizes Vacation Period for Practice.

In preparation for the opening game of the basket ball season with Pennsylvania on Saturday the Columbia squad will continue to practice during the week, although it is vacation. Jack Murray, the mentor of the Blue and White five, has had fifteen men reporting daily for the last week. Alexander, last year's substitute centre, is the only first string man who has been unable to show up, since he has gone out of town.

The men who have been reporting daily for the last week for the Blue and White 'Varsity are Farrell, Farer, Latour, Tomberg, Newmann, S. Weinstein, Harkasitas, Condon, M. Weinstein, Vollmers, and Wettles. The freshmen who have been coming out are Cowan, Stone, Ullman, Condon, Catalona, and Stewart.

GUNNERS DESERT TRAPS.

Only Twenty-eight Brave Cold at N. Y. A. C. Shoot.

It was bitter cold on the firing line of the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Only twenty-eight gunners reported, notwithstanding it was the final shoot of the month and many prizes depended upon the result of the competition. So high was the wind and so cold were the gunners that A. C. Bennett was the only one to run a straight string of 25 targets. He made the run in the shoot for the Accumulation Prize, scoring a leg on the trophy. W. B. Ogden was the high scratch gunner of the day. He took the prize with 91 out of a possible 100.

The scores:

Name.	T. Cup.	I. Cup.	Has. Cup.	Club Cup.	Acc. Cup.	Scr. Cups.	&H'cp
J. P. Donov'n.	2 21	2 21	2 24	2 21	80	12	–92
D.S. McMahon.	2 21	2 21	2 25	2 24	84	10	–94
C. A. Browne.	6 23	6 20	6 25	6 19	86	25	–90
F. A. Baker.	3 22	3 19	3 22	3 20	71	12	–83
A. W. Currie.	5 24	6 20	5 25	5 24	75	25	–100
C. L. MacLeod.	6 22	5 18	6 25	6 22	64	24	–88
A. E. Atherton.	2 23	2 22	2 20	2 24	81	8	–89
F. M. Wilson.	4 24	3 23	4 24	3 22	80	16	–96
R.R. Debacher.	5 24	6 21	5 25	5 22	73	20	–93
F.B.Steph'ns.	5 23	0 23	0 21	0 23	89	5	–94
J.H. Vand'rv'er.	1 21	1 19	2 24	1 22	81	12	–93
G.S.McCutch'n.	6 25	5 25	6 24	5 25	73	24	–98
G. H. Martin.	1 22	1 24	0 23	0 22	89	6	–95
W. B. Ogden.	2 25	2 23	2 25	2 24	91	12	–100
J. I. Brand'rib'g	2 22	2 21	3 23	3 20	75	12	–87
G. M. M'Leod.	2 20	1 12	0 22	2 19	68	12	–80
J. McVoy, Jr.	3 25	1 25	3 24	3 25	84	12	–96
A. C. Bennett.	1 21	1 22	1 23	0 25	88	8	–96
N. Webb, Jr.	5 25	4 24	5 24	5 25	79	20	–99
F. J. Ham, Jr.	4 23	2 23	3 25	3 23	90	15	–100
G. Schirmer.	0 23	0 18	0 20	0 20	81	0	–81
F. A. Wilmot.	0 14	0 20	0 24	0 15	73	0	–73
H. H. Duden.	4 25	4 21	4 25	4 25	85	15	–100
Z. Rogers.	2 24	2 22	2 23	2 23	86	10	–96
H. D. Knight.	2 20	2 20	3 25	2 20	74	10	–84
R. L. Spotts.	0 10	0 23	1 24	0 24	88	4	–92
W.S.Silkw'rth.	0 23	1 22	1 25	1 20	86	8	–94
W.R.Delch'nty.	4 20	4 24	4 23	4 21	72	18	–90

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup—Legs scored by all gunners with 25 targets. Haslin Cup—Legs scored by all gunners with 25 targets. Club Cup—Legs scored by all gunners with 25 targets. Accumulation Cup—Leg won by A. C. Bennett.

High Scratch Prize—Won by G. H. Martin. High Handicap Prize—Won by A. W. Currie.

C. C. N. Y. FIVE IS VICTOR.

Conquers Midshipmen at Basket Ball by 20 to 15.

Special to the New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 29.—City College of New York won at basketball from the Midshipmen here this afternoon by 20 to 15. The visitors showed great speed and won their lead in the first half, Tichinskey being the star performer. In the second half the Naval Academy presented a changed lineup, and exhibiting greater strength, cut down their opponent's lead.

The lineup:

C. C. N. Y., (20.)	Position.	Navy, (15.)
Tichinskey	L.F.	Olsen
Projanskey	R.F.	Allen
Schmidt	C.	Thomas
Fliegel	L.G.	Martin
Holman	R.G.	Clark

Goals from court—City College: Tichinskey, (4,) Schmidt, Fliegel. Naval Academy: Allen, (3,) Olsen, Martin, Clark. Goals from foul—City College: Projanskey, (6;) Naval Academy: Olsen, Welch, Martin.

Substitutions—City College: Reskin for Tichinskey. Naval Academy: Welch for Olsen, Von Heimberg for Allen, Allen for Thomas, Roberts for Martin.

Umpire—Mr. Cullflower. Referee— Mr. Ulrich. Time of halves—20 minutes each.

U. S. HOMERS GET PRIZE.

Pen of Pigeons Exhibited by Signal Corps Wins at Garden.

Hens cackled joyfully in Madison Square Garden yesterday, for, though it was bitter cold outside, there was more warmth and comfort for the fowl at the Poultry Show than the exhibits enjoy in their home quarters. The Garden was well heated on the second day of the show and there is plenty of coal to keep the steam heat going today, when the show will be open for the benefit of the many suburbanites who cannot attend on a week-day.

Under these cosy conditions it was fully expected that Molly Wellington, the champion layer, would oblige with an egg, laid in full view of the admiring populace. But Molly just waddled around her spacious pen, cackled and winked at the expectant crowd as though she thought it a good joke to come all the way from the Pacific Coast to fool New Yorkers.

The junior police of the Twenty-first Precinct, who were guests of the association, had heard all about Molly, and there always was one of the juvenile guardians on hand to watch for the arrival of the expected egg. When they had to go home the disappointed youngsters were in a skeptical mood.

Meantime there are many other fanciers who insist that they have just as good layers in their henneries as the much exploited Molly. H. Cecil Sheppard of Ohio, who won nine firsts in the Ancona classes with ten entries, was not averse to naming his claimant for the championship. She is the mottled Ancona Queen Bess, which he says laid 331 eggs within one year at Berea, Ohio. There were other claimants for the title, including Leghorns, Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds, but the good Queen Bess was the only one publicly named as exceeding the 325 mark of Molly Wellington.

Speaking of Queen Bess, the feminine visitors were greatly interested in the antics of the Jacobin pigeons, which were adorned with feathered ruffles around their necks, which looked exactly like those in vogue in the days of Queen Elizabeth. It seemed that the pigeons knew it was a bitter day, for when any one came from outdoors and brought a sensation of the cold breeze along these pigeons would bristle up and spread out their lacy collars as if to protect themselves from the draft.

Pigeons were judged in greater numbers than the chickens, and several important trophies were awarded. That for the best pen of homing pigeons was awarded to the exhibit of the United States Signal Corps, proof that Uncle Sam is breeding up to expert standards in his accumulation of war messengers. Major Frank J. Griffin of the Signal Corps won a first prize on his own account for the likeliest young hen flier. The trophy for the homer with the best record went to J. Norton of Mamaroneck. It was captured by a blue checkered bird, which previously had won in the class for homers with a record of 500 miles.

The educational lectures will be given as usual today, and the addresses will be illustrated by motion pictures.

SCHOOL CHESS PROGRESSES

Boys' High Team Encounters Snag in Skill of Commercial Boys.

Four matches were contested in the seventh round of the High School Chess League's annual championship series at the Central Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn yesterday, when the champion Boys' High team encountered its first serious resistance in the Commercial quartet, which won two out of the three games played. The fourth was postponed, and on its outcome will depend the match, and, possibly, the championship.

Zareko and Glassberg won for Commercial, and Schapiro for Boys' High. In the other matches Manual Training worsted Erasmus by 3½ to ½, Stuyvesant administered a 4 to 0 defeat to Curtis, and Richmond Hill downed Morris by 3 to 1. Townsend Harris Hall obtained four points by default from Eastern District.

Bernstein, Pearlman, and Silverman were winners on the Manual team, while Kinsler drew against Kick of Erasmus. The Stuyvesant victors were Kransdorf, Levine, Gruenstein, and Kalb. Richmond Hill's winners were Proswimmer, MacMahon, and Scheer. Isaacs scored for Morris. After yesterday's play Boys' High, with 6 matches and 24 points, was still leading Commercial, with 5½ matches and 22 points. Third place is held by Stuyvesant, with 4½ matches and 18 points.

HAWORTH BOY GAINS NATIONAL NET TITLE

Hendrickson Disposes of Taylor for Junior Tennis Laurels After Five Sets.

Edmund H. Hendrickson of Haworth, N. J., won the national junior indoor lawn tennis championship on the courts at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday when he defeated Harold Taylor, holder of the metropolitan junior championship, in a brilliantly contested five set match with the score 3—6, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2, 6—4. For keen competition and sterling play it was the greatest match ever contested in the final round of the anual fixture. The national indoor boys' championship now rests with the little Brooklyn player, Cecil Donaldson. He defeated Abraham Bassford, 3d., in the final round at 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

Chief interest centred in the junior title play. Taylor was considered the favorite and it came as something of a shock when Hendrickson mastered the play of his opponent and forced his way through to victory. The latter, a student at Amherst, uncovered a game which sparkled with brilliant play. Although Taylor succeeded in placing the first set to his credit, it was apparent that he would be hard pressed to maintain the upper hand. Young Hendrickson had a dashing, fiery attack that was bound to come to the fore.

Hendrickson commanded a game that was finished in every respect. He showed a disposition to play the net without accentuating it to the extent of leaving the back court open, and, once at the barrier, he finished off his points rapidly and with precision. It was in the net game that Taylor was vulnerable. Time and again he came to the forecourt and attempted to volley, but the barrier caught a big proportion of his shots. Especially was this true in the last two sets, when Hendrickson was striding along confidently on the path of victory.

Not only was Taylor weak on volleying but he showed a frailty on his ground shots from inside the service line that was puzzling to those who have seen him in previous contests. He seemed unable to gauge shots properly when near the net, and frequent opportunities for passing shots were wasted by inaccurate returns. He was free of a multiplicity of errors when playing from the deep court.

Hendrickson was quick to make his openings, and from a position near the barrier he cut off his returns at every sharp angle that Taylor was often unable to get his racquet on the elusive ball. From the deep court, too, he was effective, and, despite the fact that Taylor was sending over a stinging service, Hendrickson frequently drove it swiftly back for a passing ace down the lines. These passing shots and the ice seemed to shatter the foundations of Taylor's game, and, while he struggled manfully to form a defense against the brilliant attack of his opponent, there was not enough consistency in his work to hold Hendrickson at bay.

In service there was not a great deal to choose between the players. Taylor sent his first ball over with a good sting, and the same was true of Hendrickson. The difference between them, however, was that Hendrickson handled service better than his rival. How much this counted in the actual outcome of the encounter is hard to estimate, but at any rate it played a part of no mean importance in the fray.

The third set was the most bitterly contested and Taylor won it, but it was a costly victory, for he gave so much strength to gain the upper hand that he seriously jeopardized his chances thereafter. Taylor secured the third service by breaking through Hendrickson's service on the thirteenth game, and this obtained for him the lead at 7—6. Encouraged by this, he put more speed in his play and captured his own service handily for the set, sizzling passing shots banishing any hopes that Hendrickson had of bringing the score again to deuce.

The fourth set found Taylor's game at low ebb. He was more erratic than ever and Hendrickson was speeded up to his highest playing pitch. He fairly rollicked along to victory, although now and then sharp rallies were interpolated in the contest. Taylor simply could not steady against the fast play and Hendrickson brought the match one to all. The ease with which he scored his success foreboded ill for Taylor in the final set.

Once again Hendrickson started out with a rush that swept his opponent's defense to tatters. Taylor realized the critical position into which he was being forced, but he could do little to stem the tide, although he was playing furiously. Hendrickson had taken a commanding position before Taylor succeeded in calling a momentary halt. He rallied his game for a short time and pulled up to 4—5, but there Hendrickson ran it out to his credit.

In the boys' tournament Bassford, while playing a good game, was outclassed before the strong game put forth by Cecil Donaldson. The doubles championship will be played tomorrow morning.

GOLF COMMITTEE NAMED.

Women Selected to Choose Officers for New Year.

With the appointment of the nominating committee the present officials of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association have practically completed their duties. The committee, whose members were made known yesterday, is to report on nominations for next year not later than Jan. 4, as the annual meeting is to be held Jan. 24. Mrs. G. K. Morrow of Great Neck was chosen as Chairman of the nominating committee. The other members are Mrs. W. D. Judson of Apawamis, Mrs. H. D. Ely of Scarsdale, Miss B. Graham of Arcola, and Mrs. E. C. Koemple of Glen Ridge.

The nominating committee will hold its meeting Friday morning at the Biltmore Hotel, when the selections for the coming year will be determined. Reports have it that several of the present officials wish to be relieved of their duties because of their attention to war work and that the nominations will show many new names. Mrs. F. E. Donohoe of Montclair is the present President of the organization and Mrs. Adele Adams Uebelacker of Hackensack is the Secretary.

Although the metropolitan championship tournament, held by the women at Piping Rock last year, failed to attract several of the players of high ranking, it was such a success that it is almost a foregone conclusion that the tournament will be held next Spring. Several clubs are said to be seeking the fixture, including New Jersey organizations. Mrs. William A. Gavin of Baltusrol won the title at Piping Rock by defeating Mrs. Tom Mucknall of Forest Hill in the final round. Mrs. Gavin had little competition in the tournament after the first round, when she disposed of Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook at the final green.

War relief work just now is interesting the women golfers of the district and it is possible that at the annual meeting some systematized plan will be adopted whereby the work can be centralized and carried on throughout the duration of the war. The women also will be called upon to discuss the season's play for teams from the different clubs. Last season many of the teams withdrew after the schedules had been arranged, and even in the final matches Nassau did not defend its Long Island laurels.

Christmas Ride at Durlands.

Youthful equestrians of the Durland Riding Academy held their annual Christmas ride and games yesterday morning with nearly 100 youngsters participating. Miss Cornelia McKenzie, riding her spirited little mare Madge, captured first honors in the Horse Show class. Miss Beatrice Stern won the egg and spoon race and also received third honors in the Horse Show event.

CANADIAN SEVEN LOSES.

Wanderers Hockey Team Conquers Queens University, 3 to 2.

The hockey match at St. Nicholas Rink last night between the Wanderers and Queens University seven of Ontario became so exciting in the second period that the Canadians had eight men on the ice for a time before anyone noticed it. It was the Wanderers' first appearance with their present lineup, and they played a spirited game which carried them to the front by a score of 3 to 2.

For the greater part of the opening period the excellent stickwork and the fast skating of the Queens players kept the Wanderers in check, but at the close of the period Dufresne and Crovat shot goals which put the New York seven in the lead by a 2 to 1 score. The playing of Mickey Roach as rover for the Wanderers was the best exhibition of the evening. Dufresne's drive which tied the score in the first half was a long loft shot from the centre of the rink.

The checking throughout was hard but clean, although Smith, the Wanderer centre, was badly bruised in one of the scrimmages, and Taft, one of Queens' substitutes, received a bad cut on the forehead when he bumped into the side boards. He had to leave the game. Lewis, at the Wanderer net, and Taylor, the Queens goal guardian, both turned back many seething drives at the cage. The Wanderers have a picked seven of some of the best hockey players in town and should make a great showing this season.

The lineup and summary:

Wanderers, (3.)	Position.	Queens, (2.)
Lewis	G.	Taylor
Dufresne	P.	Fahey
Hefferman	C.P.	Campbell
Roach	R.	Milan
Smith	C.	Paul
Crovat	L.W.	Purvis
McCarthy	R.W.	McCuaig

Goals.—First Period—Milan, for Queens, in 13 seconds; Dufresne, for Wanderers, in 16:14; Crovat, for Wanderers, in 18:52. Second Period—Crovat, for Wanderers, in 17:55; Milan, for Queens, in 19 minutes. Penalties—Taft, 2 minutes for loafing; Purvis, 2 minutes for tripping; Fahey, 2 minutes for tripping. Substitutes — Wanderers, Rideout; Queens, Taft. Referee—George Harmon, Wanderers. Assistant referee—Bert White, Crescent A. C. Timer—Frank Ellison. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

ICE YACHT SPLITS IN RACE.

Strong Gale at Red Bank Tears Moonlight Into Two Pieces.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 29.—There was freakish ice yachting in a gale on the snow-covered North Shrewsbury today, when Robert S. Johnson's Gull and Reuben White's Moonlight did many unusual stunts. It was while Moonlight was sailing on clear ice and then in snow drifts that the frail craft was blown up on one runner. After sailing of an angle of 45 degrees she finally upset. The keel and body of the boat broke in the middle, the forward part with the sail going ahead and the stern portion sliding backward. Skipper White was thrown out of the cockpit and almost buried in a snow bank.

The wearing of aviation caps by some of the skippers was another innovation. William and Ensley White, who were sailing the Gull, were clad in leather coats and aviation caps, and were often hidden from view as the craft cut through snow drifts, throwing the snow completely over them. The Gull and Andrew White's Brownie attempted a race, but after being knocked in the air and battered about by snow squalls and retarded in speed when striking snow banks in various parts of the river, were unable to cover the course.

The first race of the series for the State championship pennant between the North and South Shrewsbury River Club boats is called for Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, although record for several time by the South Shrewsbury and also the Burlington, N. J., Clubs, the Red Bank club has always successfully defended it. The South River boats will be the Princeton and Silver Heels, and their owners and skippers are expecting to take the pennant back with them to Long Branch. The Say When and the Ingenue will represent the local club. Weather conditions permitting, there will be races tomorrow among the Independent Club boats, and point events among the North Shrewsbury Club yachts on Monday, with a big racing day on New Year's.

$62,719 FROM HORSE SHOW.

Check Representing Total Receipts Handed to Red Cross.

James McLean, President of the National Horse Show Association, yesterday handed to the American Red Cross, at its Fifth Avenue headquarters, a check for $62,719.66, as the proceeds of the annual Horse Show at Madison Square Garden in November. The amount represented the gross receipts of the exhibition, all expenses having been paid by the officers and Directors.

That Mr. McLean, Judge William H. Moore, and E. T. Stotesbury were the men who footed most of the bills, amounting to upward of $50,000, was intimated yesterday by Charles W. Smith, Secretary of the association. The Horse Show continued only five days this year, so that the receipts were something more than $12,000 daily. This is a larger average than in any other year since 1906, Mr. Smith said.

Besides the National Horse Show Association, several other associations and individuals identified with horse shows made notable donations to the war relief fund. In August Judge Moore gave a horse show at his Summer home, Rockmarge, near Pride's Crossing, Mass., which realized about $4,000 for the Red Cross. The Newport Horse Show earned $2,500 for the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. A one-day show given by the Islip Polo Club brought in about this amount for the Red Cross. The Devon (Penn.) Horse Show benefit about $5,000, the Bryn Mawr (Penn.) Horse Show more than $15,000, the Brockton Horse Show and Fair about $20,000, and other shows at Long Branch, White Plains, and other places smaller amounts.

Several exhibitors at the National Horse Show donated their winnings to the Red Cross, and one of them, James Cox Brady, last week sold twenty of his horses and ponies at auction for $22,365, giving the proceeds of the sale to the Red Cross Horse Show Fund, which is estimated to exceed $125,000.

Golf Tourney Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 29.—Stormy weather put an end to today's first match round in the midwinter tournament at Pinehurst before the first sixteen had begun play. Two matches were played in the second division, D. N. Jewett, Skaneateles, defeating H. P. Hotchkiss, New Haven, 3 and 1, and L. D. Pierce, Brae Burn, defeating C. F. Lancaster, Woodland, 2 and 1.

Army's Plebe Five Beaten.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Dickinson High School of Jersey City beat the Army's plebe team at basket ball this afternoon, 23 to 20. The Army's 'Varsity five has been idle for a fortnight due to the absence of so many cadets on holiday leave. The season's schedule will be resumed next Saturday with Manhattan College.

Paskert Traded for Williams.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Dec. 29.—Manager Moran of the Philadelphia National League baseball club announced at his home here today that George H. Paskert, Philadelphia centre fielder, had been traded for Cy Williams, centre fielder of the Chicago National league club.

TERRACE RINK Morningside 4678-3165. 3 SESSIONS DAILY. 115TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE. 9:30, 12:30, 3:30, 8, 7:30, 11. OUT-DOOR ICE SKATING SKATES FOR RENT. ADMISSION 25c.

DECISIONS.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS.

H. Bird, pltf., v. St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co., deft.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

M. S. Boyce, respt., v. Greeley Square Hotel Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

G. Brown, aplt., v. J. Press and A. Eschan, respts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

A. Davidson, as admx., &c., of J. Davidson, decd., respt., v. B. H. R. R., aplt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

S. M. Debevoise and others, respts., v. Maple Avenue Construction Co., Inc., et al., defts.; A. Weinstock and L. Fishman, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. Dolan, respt., v. S. Ellis and the City of White Plains, aplts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. Dooley, aplt.-respt., v. E. A. Seaman, as exr., &c., of P. Hamoney, decd., respt.-aplt.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs to the plff.

C. Duckett, respt., v. A. E. Harrison and others, aplts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

M. Ellwitz, respt., v. C. N. Y., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

L. W. Ely, respt., v. W. M. Barrett, as President of the Adams Express Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

W. H. Fay, respt., v. City of Yonkers, aplt.—Order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

H. Fish, respt., v. J. Rosenberg et al., aplts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

H. G. K. Heath, aplt., v. A. W. Johnson, respt.—Order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re application of the C. N. Y. relative to acquiring title, &c., for opening and extending of the public playground.—Order in so far as appealed from reversed, without costs.

In re probate of the last will of G. W. Horton, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs to the proponent.

In re application of the Public Service Com., &c., v. Montague St., Brooklyn.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re probate of the last will of H. Rendsburg, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

In re probate of the last will of R. B. Smith, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Suffolk County reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

In re proving the last will of G. Southard, decd., J. H. Russell and L. V. Scofield, as exers., aplt. Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Dutchess County reversed, without costs and new trial ordered.

In re B. and P. Talshoff on an application to adjust the liens of A. B. and M. Schleimer, attorneys at law.

J. J. Jeffards, aplt., v. J. Carr, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

S. Jensen, as admx., etc., v. J. P. Jorgensen, decd., respt., v. J. D. Killian, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

M. Kassel, as admx., etc., of V. Kassel, decd., respt., v. Empire Tinware Co. et al., aplts.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. L. Knet, respt., v. G. H. Fraser, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Kurz and Uren, Inc., aplt., v. J. W. Place and others, respts.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

P. J. Lee, aplt., v. Cranford Co., Inc., respt.—Reargument ordered and case set for Jan. 16.

D. Lewis, aplt., v. N. Y. Title and Mtg. Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

M. Marshall as admx. of W. C. Marshall decd., respt., v. the Sackett & Wilhelm Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

W. and M. Mattfeld respts., v. T. Pramuk aplt. and other defts.—Judgment of foreclosure affirmed, with costs.

W. H. Miller, respt., v. N. Y. C. R. R., aplt.—Judgment and orders reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

T. Murcott et al., co-partners, &c., aplts.-respts., v. C. N. Y. respt.-aplt.—Judgment so far as it awards damages to the plaintiffs affirmed, with costs.

N. Y. Dock Co., aplt., v. Flinn-O'Rourke Co., Inc., respt.—Order denying injunction affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

F. W. Patterson, pltf., v. L. Johnson, deft. —Judgment for deft., without costs in accordance with the stipulation.

L. J. Purcell, as admx., &c., of J. A. Purcell decd., respt., v. P. W. Van Cott, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new granted, costs to abide the event.

Peo., &c., respt., v. J. Chlemens, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Same respt., v. M. Cohen, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Same respt., v. W. C. Hager, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Peo., &c., ex rel. Globe Const. Co., respt., v. W. C. Redmond et al., &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs.

M. Regan, respt., v. E. Rhind, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

W. J. Riordan, Jr., respt., v. B. U. Gas Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

F. Seyford, respt., v. Southern Pacific Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

D. Smith, an infant, by W. D. Tucker, his guardian, ad litem, respt., v. H. C. Smith, indiv. and as trustee, &c., F. A. Smith and G. A. Love, aplts.—Interlocutory judgment, final judgment, and order, as amended pursuant to the opinion of Thomas, J., affirmed, with costs.

H. L. Stetler et al., &c., respts-aplts., v. J. F. McFarlane, aplt.-respt.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, without costs.

E. Thomas, respt., v. A. Zahka and W. Najjar, aplts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

A. C. Wallis, aplt, v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

F. W. Wettlaufer, by F. C. Wettlaufer, his guardian, ad litem, respt., v. P. H. and A. Woodward, aplts., and another deft.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Decision by the Presiding Justice on application to appeal from the Appellate Term: W. R. Petze, respt., v. H. Waters & Co.; aplt.—Application denied, without costs.

Education Notes.

The Board of Education has approved the action of the Board of Superintendents in rescinding its recommendation for the transfer of Amelia Schaller from Public School 39, Brooklyn, to Public School 12, Manhattan.

E. Gordon Hopper, draftsman, has been assigned as assistant to the Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings for Manhattan during 1918, at $2,555 a year.

The resignation of George W. Brennan, an attendance officer, has been accepted.

Miss Susan G. Harkins has been appointed a member of the Local School Board of District No. 27, Brooklyn.

The Teachers' Council has elected Clara C. Calkins, Lillian I. Powers, and Aaron I. Dotlyl as representatives at large.

Classes in English to foreigners and industrial classes will be organized at the Neighborhood Club House as an annex to Evening Elementary School 29, Manhattan.

Evening recreation and community centres will be continued from the first week in January to June 1, 1918.

At a meeting of the University Settlement Forum this evening at 184 Eldridge Street, Dr. Henry A. Linville, Samuel Schmalhausen, Joseph Jablonower, Abraham Lefkowitz, and others will talk on "The Crisis in the School System."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, 32, e s, 23.4x86; Grace M. Lane to William H. Lane, South Orange, N. J., Dec. 20; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St. ..... Gift

BROOME ST, 266, n s, 65.1 ft w of Orchard St, 22.7x75.9, foreclosure, Dec. 28, 1917; F. W. Pollock, referee, to Mary E. Fitts, 8 West 84th St, Dec. 28; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St. $20,000

COOPER SQUARE, 35, e s, 97 ft n of 5th St, 24.6x80; Elted Corporation to Greenberg Investing Co., 34 West 119th St., mtg. $13,000, all liens, Dec. 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

GREENWICH ST, e s, 100.1 ft s of Leroy St, 25.2x110.2x25.4x108.2; the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church, to Baker & Williams, Inc., 512 Washington St, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HUDSON ST, 73, w s, 25x91.11; Grace M. Lane to Alice M. Poor, her daughter, South Orange, N. J.; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St. ..... Gift

10 AV, 2,023, w s, 50.6 ft n of 111th St, 25x70, foreclosure, Dec. 19, 1917; Theodore B. Richter, referee, to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av., Dec. 26; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall Street $17,000

SAME PROPERTY; Franklin Savings Bank to Gustav Gerber, 72 East 96th St. mtg. $17,800, Dec. 28; attorney, same. $18,800

3D AV, s w corner of 112th St, 100.10x100; Meredith Realty Co. to Hedwig Heilbron, 2 West 86th St, and Herman Blumenau, 176 Dean St, Brooklyn, executors and trustees, one-third part, mtg $76,500, Dec. 27; attorney, Jacob Brenner, 26 Court St, Brooklyn $1

27TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 88x98.9x irregular; Rande Realty Corp. to Everett Jacobs, 316, West 87th St. mtg $320,000, May 31; attorneys, Nordlinger & Charlton, 115 Broadway $100

49TH ST, n s, 293.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5; Donald Mac Coll to Bible Teachers' Training School, 541 Lexington Av, Dec. 19, 1916 ..... $1

49TH ST, 187 East, n s, 331.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5; Robert M. Kurtz to Bible Teachers' Training School, 541 Lexington Av, mtg $7,000, c. s. g., April 27 ..... $1

75TH ST, 238 West, s s, 240 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Susan E. Flower (Blum,) to Thomas P. Whitaker, Frankford, Penn., mtg. $23,000, Dec. 27; attorney, William S. Haskell, 233 Broadway $100

121ST ST, 271 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av;

OBITUARY.

Col. William S. Munson Found Dead

Colonel William S. Munson, a veteran of the civil war, was found dead in his room in the Hastings Hotel, Brooklyn, yesterday. It is believed that death was due to a stroke of apoplexy. Colonel Munson was born in Cincinnati, and when 16 years old enlisted as a soldier at the outbreak of the civil war. He was rapidly promoted, and at the close of the war held a commission in the army, after which he was appointed as Colonel on the staff of Governor Porter of Ohio. Colonel Munson was for some time in the hardware business, but for the last several years had lived a retired life. He was 72 years old.

Robert Bakewell Atterbury.

Robert Bakewell Atterbury, founder and senior member of the firm of Atterbury Brothers, paper manufacturers, died fatally hurt of the firm of Atterbury & McKelvey, paper makers' supplies, died on Friday at his home, 339 West Eighty-fifth Street, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Atterbury was a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club and a Mason. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN WALLACE BOOTH, a native of England and for many years a blacksmith and wheelwright in Queens, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, on Wednesday. He was 77 years old.

Mrs. LUCY MANNING PETERS, wife of Daniel F. Peters, cashier for Peck, Ransom & Truesdale, bankers and brokers, died yesterday at her home, 1,893 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, after an operation.

Miss ELLA A. ROACH, a daughter of the late Alfred H. Roach and a resident of Brooklyn for half a century, died on Friday at the home of her sister, 110 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH H. COLBY, formerly in the contracting business in Brooklyn and later owner of a chicken farm at Rock Hill, N. Y., died in East Orange, N. J., yesterday in his sixty-fourth year.

NATHANIEL EVERLEY CLARKSON, for forty years with the dry goods commission house of Tatum, Pinkham & Greery in Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Friday at his home, 1,407 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. He was born in that borough and was a member of the old Brooklyn Union League Club and of the Municipal Club.

Mrs. EMMA LOUISE DARROW, widow of Henry A. Darrow, died on Thursday at her home, 179 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-second year. She was a daughter of the late George Hankins and was of Revolutionary ancestry on her mother's side.

WILLIAM L. MARTIN, a private in the ordnance enlisted corps of the army, died on Thursday from ptomaine poisoning at his home, 202 West 107th Street.

Mrs. ELIZABETH P. GOODRICH, 77 years old, mother of Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana, died at the Governor's home in Winchester, Ind., yesterday.

Mrs. GEORGE WELWOOD MURRAY, whose husband is a member of the law firm of Murray, Prentice & Howland of this city, died on Friday night at her home in Montclair, N. J.

EMIL A. HODES, an undertaker of Long Island City, died yesterday, in his fifty-third year.

HARRY L. SADLER, who had been employed by The New York Herald for forty years, and recently a partner of the Reldas Company of this city, died on Friday in the Overlook Hospital, Summit, N. J., in his seventieth year. He lived at 14 Valley View Avenue, Summit.

ROBERT G. McCANN, salesman for Cahen, Nichols & Co., was killed while boarding a trailer in Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday. He slipped and fell under the wheels. Mr. McCann made his home at 3,119 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn. He was prominent in Democratic politics, and was a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Commercial Travelers' Association.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Anniversaries.

APT.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Apt, 825 Amsterdam Av., announce their 25th wedding anniversary Jan. 1, 1918.

JACKSON.—Dr. and Mrs. M. Jackson of 180 East 79th St, wish to announce the 30th anniversary of their marriage. At home Sunday, Jan. 6. No cards.

Born.

BLAU.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blau (nee Ida Gottlieb) announce the birth of a son on Dec. 23, 1917.

HITE.—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Hite, a daughter, Dec. 23, 66 Fort Washington Av.

KAPLAN.—To Dr. and Mrs. Alfs. P. Kaplan, 49 7th St., a daughter, Dec. 27, 1917.

LEVY.—To Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Levy, a daughter, Dec. 27, 1917.

MEYER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Max C. Meyer, 1,419 Carroll St., Brooklyn, a daughter.

Engaged.

BIRKHAHN — FISHER. — Helen Fisher to George B. Birkhahn.

DAUB—KELLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Emil Keller of 236 East 82d St., City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Annette, to Mr. Leo Daub, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Daub.

ENGLANDER—LEVINE.—Mrs. E. Levine of 317 East 41st St. announces the engagement of her daughter Phoebe to Dr. Henry Englander. Reception Hotel Savoy Sunday afternoon, Jan. 6, 8 P. M. No cards.

FERRIS—WILLARD.—Mrs. Joseph W. Noble of Hempstead, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rosalind Willard, to Dakin Bennett Ferris of Garden City, L. I.

HOCHBERG—KREEGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kreeger announce the engagement of their daughter, Etta S., to Mr. Samuel Hochberg.

HOFFMANN — CLASS. — Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hepburn Class of the Apthorp, Broadway, corner 79th St., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emma S. Class, to Mr. Philip Hoffmann, Jr., of 10 East 93d St.

HOFFMANN—NEWBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Newberger of 272 West 90th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. Harold H. Hoffmann, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffmann. Reception Jan. 6 from 3 to 6 P. M.

KARP—WASSERSTROM. — Mr. and Mrs. William Wasserstrom announce the engagement of their daughter, Regina, to Mr. Moe Karp, which took place on Dec. 25.

MOODY — BRADLEY. — Mrs. Franklin S. Bradley, formerly of New Haven, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothea Bradley, to Lieutenant Colonel Edwin H. Moody of Binghamton, N. Y.

ROTHENBERG — HIRSCHBERG. — Mrs. Hulda Hirschberg, 109 West 113th St., announces the betrothal of her daughter, Viola, to Mr. Arthur Rothenberg, 112 Cathedral Parkway.

SALZMAN—BOGNER.—Stella E. Bogner to Charles S. Salsman, Dec. 25, 1917.

SCHILLER—GREENSTONE.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Greenstone of 262 West 85th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Zelda to Lieutenant Joseph Arnold Schiller, Dental Corps, U. S. R. He is the son of Mrs. M. Schiller.

TASCH—TASCH.—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Tasch of 550 West 144th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nellie Tasch, to William Smith.

TAFFAE—KLEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Klein of 732 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Sarah to Leon Taffae of Brooklyn.

WEIL—FRANK.—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Frank of Scranton, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Mr. Morton Weil of New York City. No cards.

Married.

DE WALTOFF—LIPPMANN.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, 1917, by Rabbi Taubenhaus, Bessie A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lippmann of Brooklyn, to Gerald de Waltoff, Jr. At home Jan. 6, 1918.

FRIES—GRAHAM.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Richard Waverly Baxter, Nelle Cameron, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. John Stevenson Graham of Kitchawan, N. Y., to First Lieutenant Theodore Harry Fries, O. R. C., of Rochester, N. Y. Albany and Rochester papers please copy.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Left in Black and White taxi, Christmas morning at 9:15, ferry, 23d St., square sable muff; the association is very dear to owner; kindly return to Hotel Flanders, 47th St.; reward. Mrs. D. H. Johnson.

LOST.—Saturday, Hotel Martha Washington, black silk handbag, containing money, check, silver box, keys, "Hero Land" tickets, owner's card. Liberal reward, hotel office.

LOST.—Christmas Eve, traveling 54 West 58th St.-8 Henderson Place, in Black & White taxi, silver fox cape; $50 reward; no questions. Return 8 Henderson Place, city.

LOST.—Diamond earring, French setting; Saturday afternoon, between Ritz-Carlton and Astor; reward. Return to Vidal, Hotel Astor.

LOST.—Striped velvet bag containing keys, gold cigarette and match case; liberal reward. Untermeyer, 310 West 100th St.

LOST.—Mink neckpiece; liberal reward. Write or return 220 Troy Av., Brooklyn.

$100 REWARD

for drop of an earring, pear-shaped pearl surrounded with five diamonds; lost Friday, vicinity of 59th St. to Hippodrome, or in taxi; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements this page, under Lost and Found, Situations Wanted, Help Wanted, Business Opportunities, Real Estate, Automobiles, Boats, Aeroplanes, Instruction, Dancing, Financial, Lectures, Personal, Miscellaneous, Summer Resorts, Travel, Excursions, Hotels, Restaurants, Rooms and Boarding, Apartments, Country Board, Wanted—Real Estate, Wanted—Automobiles, Boats, Aeroplanes, Typewriters, Business Equipment, Agents, Patents, Lawyers, Auctions, Dressmaking, Millinery, Laundries, Cleaning, Dyeing, Repairing, Medical, Dentists, Help Wanted—Male, Help Wanted—Female, Help Wanted—Male and Female, Salesmen Wanted, Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Accountants, Engineers, Chemists, Draftsmen, Architects, Teachers, Governesses, Tutors, Musicians, Artists, Models, Photography, Wanted—To Purchase, For Sale, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Automobiles, Boats, Aeroplanes, Poultry, Pets, Live Stock, Farms, Suburban, Resorts, Business Chances, Partnerships, Miscellaneous.

Died.

ANDERSEN.—In Rome, Italy, Dec. 12, Olivia Cushing Andersen, daughter of the late Robert M. and Olivia Dulany Cushing.

ATTERBURY.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 28, 1917, Robert Bakewell Atterbury, beloved husband of Frances P. Kirby. Funeral service at his late residence, 339 West 85th St., New York City, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

BENSON.—At Quincy, Mass., on Dec. 28, Catherine M. Van Bergan, widow of Rodney Benson, in her 75th year. Funeral at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Hasklns, 58 Goffe St., Quincy, Mass., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

BLOSSOM.—At Montclair, N. J., Saturday evening, Dec. 29, 1917, Dr. Anne Moores Blossom. Private funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Lathrop, 126 Claremont Av., Montclair, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BLUM.—Amelia, 81 years of age, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Nathan E. Greenberger; also mother of Mrs. Henrietta Wasserberg, Mrs. Annie Manasse, Michael Blum, and Jacob Blum. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 2,785 Briggs Av., Bronx.

BRAUN.—After lingering illness on Dec. 28, Josephine, (nee Kurt,) widow of August Braun, and mother of August and Herman T. Braun and Josephine Kinzel. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 319 East 67th St., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2 P. M.

BURLEIGH.—On Dec. 28, 1917, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Burleigh. Funeral service at their residence, 601 West 149th St., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

CAMMERER.—On Dec. 29, Adelaide L. Cammerer. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances will meet train leaving Liberty St. at 1 P. M.

CARSWELL.—Mary S. E., at her home, suddenly, on Dec. 27, of pneumonia, daughter of the late Sarah and Matthew William Carswell of Philadelphia. Funeral at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Monday, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M.

CLARKSON.—At 1,407 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Nathaniel E. Clarkson. Services at Milton Reeves Chapel, corner of Monroe St. and Sumner Av., on Sunday, Dec. 30, 4 P. M. Interment at Manasquan, N. J.

CULBERT.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 29, 1917, Harriet L. Culbert, daughter of the late Alexander J. and Eliza H. Culbert, at her home, 302 West 27th St., New York City. Funeral services at her late residence on Monday afternoon, Dec. 31, 1917, at 1:30 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, Annie, beloved wife of Simon and devoted mother of Henrietta, Leah, Celia, Abraham M., Meyer, and Ruth. Funeral Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, 11 A. M., from her late residence, 152 West 118th St. Kindly omit flowers.

DE MOTT.—At the residence of her parents, North Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 29, 1917, Harriet Thoma, beloved wife of J. E. De Mott. Funeral service at the North Hackensack Reformed Church on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock.

DOANE.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, at her residence, 712 West End Av., Alice Read, beloved wife of William Doane. Funeral private. Interment at Old Saybrook, Conn.

DURYEA.—At Madison, N. J., Dec. 29, 1917, Oscar Duryea, husband of Elizabeth M. Carter. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 11 Green Village Road, Madison, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn, at 10:30 A. M. Tuesday.

FINCK.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, Louisa Finck, (nee Arras,) widow of the late August Finck. In her 61st year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 315 West 57th St., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

GARDNER.—At Purdys, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Dec. 29, 1917, William H. Gardner, for forty-three years the station agent at Purdys, N.Y. Funeral services from his late residence Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family. Cars will meet northbound trains arriving at Purdys at 12:55; southbound at 12:44.

GILMORE.—Suddenly, on Dec. 29, Kathleen C., beloved daughter of Frank J. and May Gilmore, (nee Sweeney.) Funeral from 1,866 62d St., on Monday, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

GRIFFIN.—On Dec. 27, John C. Griffin, dearly beloved husband of Katie Griffin, (nee Fanning.) Funeral from his late residence, 612 East 161st St., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 9 A. M.; member of St. Peter and Paul Society, Branch, Holy Name Society, and Division 29, A. O. H. Irish and English papers please copy.

HEADDEN.—At his residence, 2,468 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J., Friday, Dec. 28, John Headden. Funeral services private. Baltimore, Md., papers please copy. Interment Baltimore. Kindly omit flowers.

HOWELL.—On Friday, Dec. 28, 1917, Edwin, son of the late William E. and Loretta Brooks Howell. Funeral services at residence of his brother, Charles Howell, Harriet Av., Morsemere, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2 P. M. Take ferry at 130th St. and trolley to Rose Av.

HUGHES.—Mary, wife of Harry E., at her home, 1,024 East 95th St., Canarsie, Dec. 27. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.

HUGHES.—At her residence, 37 Lookout Av., Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 29, 1917, Sarah E. Hyatt, beloved wife of the late William Hughes. Funeral private.

HUNTINGTON.—Suddenly, on Dec. 28, at the home of her sisters, 137 Garfield Pl., Brooklyn, Clara M. Ludwig, wife of Alexander J. Huntington and daughter of the late Karl H. and Katherine Ludwig. Funeral private.

HYMAN.—Mrs. Eva D. Hyman of 101 West 115th St., in her 84th year, at 7 P. M., Dec. 29, wife of the late Samuel Hyman and mother of Sundel, Louis, Jack, Philip, Max, Ray Harris, and Fay London. Services to be held at 10 A. M. Monday, Dec. 31, at the same address.

ISRAEL.—Rosa, beloved wife of Moritz and mother of Albert, Edwin, and Carrie, died suddenly, Dec. 29. Funeral notice later.

JANEWAY.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, of pneumonia, at his home, 714 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md., Theodore Caldwell, in the 46th year of his age, son of Dr. Edward G. and Fanny Rogers Janeway. Funeral on Saturday at 3 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

JUFE.—Dr. Isidore, suddenly. Funeral services from his late residence, 372 Manhattan Av., on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock.

LOISELLE.—Suddenly, Louisa Loiselle. Remains lying in state, Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St.

LUTHER.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 28, Dr. John W. Luther of Palmerton, Penn. Funeral services 2:30 P. M., Dec. 31, at Palmerton, Penn.

LYNCH.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, Dympna Lynch, mother of John J. and Sarah D. Funeral from her late residence, 28 East 129th St., Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, 10 A. M.

McCANN.—Robert G., 3,119 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, 36 years of age, suddenly, on Dec. 28, beloved husband of Josie McCann. Funeral services at residence, Sunday, Dec. 30, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

MACDONOUGH.—East Orange, N. J., Dec. 29, 1917, Anna Josephine, wife of William F. Macdonough, in her 72d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 266 South Clinton St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock.

MacDOUALLA—George R., born in Greenock, Scotland, and for many years a resident of New York, on Dec. 26, at his home in Bournemouth, England, aged 74 years.

MAIN.—On Friday, Dec. 28, 1917, at her residence, 44 Merritt St., Corona, L. I., Mary E., widow of John Main, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services on Monday morning, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., at the convenience of the family.

MARSHALL.—At his home in Somers, Westchester County, New York, Dec. 28, William Dean Marshall. Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 11 o'clock.

MAXWELL.—On Dec. 28, 1917, at Somerville, N. J., William E. Maxwell, aged 89 years. Funeral from the house of his brother, Edwin A. Maxwell, 60 High St., Somerville, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M. Friends and relatives invited without further notice.

MORGAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, Herbert A., beloved husband of Abbie Frost Morgan, in his 68th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,718 Pacific St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 31, at 2 P. M. Funeral services private. Interment at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

MURRAY.—On Dec. 28, 1917, at her residence, 77 South Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J., Caroline Church, wife of George Walwood Murray, and youngest daughter of the late William and Sarah Sylvester Church. Funeral services at her late residence, Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on arrival of Lackawanna Railroad train leaving Hoboken at 1:30. Train due in Montclair at 2:05. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

NEADLE.—Manheim, in his 84th year, husband of the late Ernestine Kopf and dearly beloved father of Minnie Dribben, Mary Wolff, and Jacob Neadle. Funeral services from his late residence, 360 Wadsworth Av., Sunday, Dec. 30, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

OESTERREICHER.—Herman, on Dec. 28, at his residence, 97 North 18th St., East Orange, N. J., in his 82d year, beloved husband of Fanny and devoted father of Julian, Jennie Fuhs, Irene, Henry, and Emily. Funeral services from his late residence Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2 P. M.

PARDEE.—Dec. 28, of pneumonia, Dr. Ensign Bennett Pardee, beloved husband of Clara Burton Pardee, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 74 West 48th St., Monday, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PARDEE.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 48 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the society of the death on Dec. 28, 1917, in New York, of their late associate, Ensign Bennett Pardee, M. D., No. 1,424 on the roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

ROBINSON.—On Dec. 28, Mary Gay Robinson, in her 82d year. Funeral from her late residence, Guilford, Conn., Jan. 1, 1 P. M.

SCHAUS.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, Marie, beloved wife of Adolph Schaus. Funeral services at her late residence, 207 St. Paul's Av., Tompkinsville, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

SCHOFIELD.—On Dec. 29, 1917, at St. Lawrence Hospital, Katherine A., beloved wife of Philip Schofield and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Moore of Worcester, Mass. Remains will leave J. W. McCabe's funeral parlor, 263 West 118th St., on Sunday at 2 P. M. Funeral from J. A. Athy's parlor, Worcester, Mass., Jan. 1.

SCHUCHARDT.—Dec. 28, Herman, beloved husband of Ellen Schuckardt. Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock from funeral parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St.

SNOW.—Mrs. Nancy H., on Saturday, Dec. 29, mother of Dr. William Benham Snow. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,020 Broadway, Monday at 1 P. M., private.

STONE.—On Dec. 28, 1917, Mary A. Johnston, beloved wife of the late Robert Stone. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,230 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, at 3 P. M. sharp. Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 3 P. M. Interment Cemetery of the Evergreens.

TURK.—On Dec. 29, 1917, Edwin Samuel Turk, aged 59. Funeral from his late residence, 512 West 21st St. Notice of time later.

VAN CLEVE.—John S., husband of Florence Van Cleve, suddenly, on Dec. 28, 1917. Funeral Monday, 2 P. M., at 938 6th Av., New York City.

VAN VORST.—On Dec. 25, 1917, at the residence of her daughter, Mme. Marie Van Vorst Cagiati, Palazzo Brancaccio, Rome, Italy, Josephine Adele Van Vorst, (nee Treat,) widow of the late Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, LL. D., for many years Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New York. Interment Protestant Cemetery, Rome. Albany and New Orleans papers kindly copy.

WHITE.—At her residence, 365 West 23d St., on Dec. 29, Mary White, daughter of the late Charles and Jane McElvery White. Funeral service at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St. and 6th Av., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 1:30 P. M.

BAINTON.—Ella, 1,613 Park Av., Dec. 28, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BERTRAM.—Anna H., 135 East 88th St., Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CLANCY.—Kate, Dec. 27. Funeral 245 East 90th St. tomorrow, 8:45 A. M.

COYNE.—Lawrence, 714 Union Av., Bronx, Dec. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DENNER.—Della, 1,472 Madison Av., Dec. 27, aged 42. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

DOOLING.—Anna H., 849 West End Av., Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DUFF.—Patrick, 228 West 20th St., Dec. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

EGAN.—John J., 329 West 16th St., Dec. 28. Funeral notice later.

FARRELL.—Ellen, 739 3d Av., Dec. 28. Funeral notice later.

FARRELL.—Patrick J., 600 10th Av., Dec. 28. Funeral notice later.

FINK.—Alfred, 441 West 45th St., Dec. 27. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GRAHAM.—John H., 228 East 84th St., Dec. 27.

NOONE.—Thomas, 480 East 145th St., Dec. 28, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow.

QUINN.—James, 112 West 61st St., Dec. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RYAN.—Patrick F., 3,505 University Av., Bronx, Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SKAHAN.—John J., 1,829 Lexington Av., Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WICKENS.—Albert J., 60 Prince St., Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

WISWELL.—John C., 60 West 10th St., Dec. 28. Funeral private.

WORSTER.—Philip, 424 East 15th St., Dec. 28. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Elsie C., 239 14th St., Dec. 28. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

ANDERSON.—Emily, 844 Greene Av., Dec. 28. Funeral private, Jan. 1.

DESMOND.—William A., 425 Prospect Av., Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GILSENAN.—Michael, 1,522 Atlantic Av., Dec. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GOODDAY.—Horace G., 382 Sterling St., Dec. 28, aged 68. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GRAHAM.—Mary F., 1,623 Atlantic Av., Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HADDEN.—George W., 529 Monroe St., Dec. 29.

HARMS.—Herman, Dec. 28, aged 51. Funeral Sumner Av and Monroe St. today.

HEFFRON.—Robert, 181 Snydar Av., Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow.

McGRATH.—Mary, 824 Classon Av., Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MAHONEY.—Francis, 6,911 5th Av., Dec. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEYER.—August, 620 75th St., Dec. 28, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

MIHR.—Louis, 2,209 Franklin Av., Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MOLLOY.—Mary, 188 Bridge St., Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

O'GRADY.—Anna, 230 6th Av., Dec. 27, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

PETERS.—Lucy M., 1,839 Caton Av., Dec. 29. Funeral service today.

PETERSON.—Robert B., 218 Hull St., Dec. 27, aged 40. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROACH.—Ella A., 110 McDonough St., Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SAHLL.—Theodora, 1,344 Gates Av., Dec. 28, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SMITH.—Agnes R., 1,111 Gravesend Av., Dec. 28, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SWEENEY.—Mary C., 298 6th Av., Dec. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TARRAY.—Charles E., 12 St. Mark's Av., Dec. 28. Funeral service today.

TYRRELL.—Margaret, 137 Garfield Place, Dec. 28, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WALSH.—Frank, Brooklyn Hospital, Dec. 27, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WATERS.—Maria, 408 Avenue C West, Dec. 27, aged 77. Funeral today.

WOODWARD.—Herbert S., 217 Lexington Av., Dec. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BIBER.—Elsie, 812 Hemastery St., West Hoboken, Dec. 27, aged 25. Services today.

BLAZIER.—Ellen M., 21 Horatio St., Newark, Dec. 27, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BOYER.—Josephine, 832 Webster St., Jersey City, Dec. 28. Funeral private.

BRIDGERS.—Julia, 26 Clayton St., Newark, Dec. 27.

COVERT.—John P., 97 Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, Dec. 27, aged 82.

ERICKSON.—John H., Dec. 27, aged 45. Funeral, 402 Broad St., Newark.

GARVEY.—Andrew J., 14 1st St., Newark, Dec. 28.

HAFFNER.—Matthew, Sr., 144 Hillside Av., Newark, Dec. 27, aged 81. Funeral tomorrow.

LOGAN.—Marion F., 111 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, Dec. 28, aged 3. Funeral today.

MacLAUGHLIN.—William, 265 North 8th St., Newark, Dec. 27, aged 55. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

RYAN.—John F., 138 1st St., Newark, Dec. 27.

STANSFIELD.—Julia, 87 Bremen St., Newark, Dec. 27.

SUGHRUE.—John, 402 Hawthorne Av., Newark, Dec. 27, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow.

SUHR.—Catherine R., 123 Bleecker St., Jersey City, Dec. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

AHERN.—Julia, Far Rockaway, Dec. 27.

DAHLE.—Anna, Elmhurst, Dec. 27, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MYERS.—Hazel L., Woodhaven, Dec. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

CARROLL.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Matilda Carroll, died Dec. 31, 1916. Anniversary mass St. Gregory's Church, St. John's Place and Brooklyn Av., Monday morning at 8:30.
CATHERINE J. CULLOM.
CLARENCE J. CARROLL and
ISABEL M. McCAFFERTY.

KEANE.—Rev. James J., mass, St. Francis de Sales Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

STERN.—In loving memory of my beloved husband and our darling dad, Louis M. Stern, departed Jan. 2, 1917.
VON DOHLEN.—J. J., in sad and loving memory of our dear brother, John, who died Dec. 29, 1916.

Lefferts Place Chapel Funeral Parlors, 85 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Fulchieri Sons, 96 Lefferts Place. Brooklyn.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL Now & All Sts. Subway Station at Door.

CIRCLE 7. **WINTERBOTTOM** SIXTH AV. at 23d St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
224 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Myers, 1st Lt. A. H., and Peden, 1st Lt. J. C., previous orders revoked.

Warner, Capt. A. R., to Camp Gordon.

Carr, Capt. M. L., to Camp Funston as member of physical examining unit, av. sec., Sig. C.

Abbott, Maj. A. C., to Camps Travis, Bowie, Shelby, Jackson, and such other places for inspection purposes, then to Camp Greenleaf.

Parsons, 1st Lt. A. H., previous orders amended to read Capt.

Gregory, Capt. M. S., to Kelly Field.

Luten, Capt. H.; Mix, Capt. R. C.; Wilkinson, Capt. M. R., and Goldman, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Gordon, as members of tuberculosis board.

Following appointed Majors, in M.R.C.:

CAPTAINS.

Austin, A. E.	Baldwin, L. B.
Moore, A. S.	Axline, M. H.
Beverly, A. F.	Powell, A.
Rodman, E. W.	Clark, A. S.
Drake, C. E.	Chandson, P. O.
Cooper, C. B.	Dudley, G.
Halsell, J. C.	Darnall, H. O.
Kenan, O.	Hochstetter, E. R., Jr.
Midgley, A. E.	Lucas, D. R.
Spitzka, E. A.	Munson, C. L.
Milne, L. S.	Stewart, D.
Hollowbush, J. R.	Clendenning, L.
Mason, L.	Sledge, E. S.
Oates, W. H.	

Bevins, 1st Lt. H. P.; Cohen, 1st Lt. F., and Freeman, 1st Lt. M. J., to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Jefferson, 1st Lt. W. H., hon. discharged.

Roberts, Capt. W. H., to Camp Lewis.

O'Connor, 1st Lt. P. H., to Harvard Med. School for inst.

Stutesman, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Lewis.

Sharkey, 1st Lt. R. L., hon. discharged.

Flancher, 1st Lt. L. H., to Camp Johnston as member of tuberculosis board.

Stealy, 1st Lt. C. L., previous orders revoked; he will report to Col. B. P. Disque, Sig.C., Portland, Ore., for inst.

McDonnell, Capt. P. J., to Camp Taylor.

McLendon, 1st Lt. T. P., to Camp Greenleaf.

Dively, 1st Lt. R. L., to Ft. Riley for inst.

John, 1st Lt. H. R., previous orders revoked; to Ft. McPherson for duty with Hosp. Unit D.

Graham, 1st Lt. C. T., to Camp Greene.

Halligan, 1st Lt. J. B., to Camp Devens.

Lyon, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Sevier.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

Hornsby, Maj. J. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Aleman, J. E.	Angell, F. C.
Campbell, R. F. W.	Cover, C.
Horowitz, J.	Hall, H. W.
Frankhauser, A. F.	Judkins, C. L. M.
McCaskey, F. H.	Lowe, E. W.
Moon, A. C.	Smart, L.
Salter, O. E.	Wescott, H. P.
Brown, G. A.	Wheatley, F. E.
Cohen, L. S.	Beaudet, E. A.
Schneider, H. K.	Favour, R., Jr.
Kaighn, C. B.	Janes, B. F.
McEnery, H. B.	Ledbury, J. W.
Rhudy, B. E.	Perkins, R. S.
Sturr, R. P.	Thewlis, M. W.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Baumgarden, R. C.	Antony, J.
Boone, W. H.	Christensen, J. R.
Byrnes, J. P.	Eastman, L. G.
Gillis, J. P.	Mashburn, N. C.
Merrill, R. E.	Moffatt, H.
Paul, B. E.	Owen, A. K.
Roen, P. B.	Rea, M. O.
Bonoff, K. M.	Allen, L. G.
Burg, W. A.	Cade, W. H., Jr.
Cittle, R. A.	Cittle, Sam Virgil.
Malone, F. F.	Moore, J. M.
Miller, J. L., Jr.	McHenry, R. K.
Thompson, H. B.	Postlethwaite, F. McC.
Reed, W. A.	Swanson, J. T.
Walnscott, C. O.	

Following to Mass. Gen. Hosp. for inst., then to their stations:

CAPTAINS.

Breed, N. P.	Phillips, W. R.
Powers, J. H.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bausoher, A. H.	Blumberg, J.
Bortone, F.	Browning, F. E.
Freeman, R. P.	Hagen, C. R.
Hinrichs, A. G.	Hovis, L. W.
Marvin, H. R.	Morrison, W. F.
Shelton, J. R.	Smith, C. A.
Stilley, J. C.	Striegel, J. G.
Tate, H. J.	Thompson, P. P.

Following to Camp MacArthur, with Av. Troops:

CAPTAINS.

Clarke, J. J.	Walker, R. S.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bedinger, D. W.	Callis, W. A.
Wood, A. M.	

Perry, Capt. E. R., to Camp Lewis.

Norman, Capt. A. J., and Dunlap, Capt. F., will report to Cmdg. Gen., West. Dept.

Reynolds, Capt. H. B., previous orders amended to relieve him from Camp Lewis instead of Ft. Riley.

Mahoney, 1st Lt. A. W., previous orders revoked.

Quinn, Capt. W. A., to Bellevue Hosp., N.Y., for inst., then to Camp Dix.

Blaire, Capt. E. S., Bowman, Capt. W. B

Women's Terry Cloth Bath Robes
All white in pretty jacquard patterns, trimmed with satin ribbon in various colors or two tone cloth, trimmed with ribbons to match. Some models have girdles. Value $5. Special White Sale Price $3.50.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Women's White Poplin Morning Frocks
A smart, strictly tailored, one-piece model—pleated from the yoke. Detachable belt of self material. Collar and turn-back cuffs, finished with hemstitching. These frocks will launder beautifully.
Special White Sale Price $3.50.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

For Monday and Wednesday

STORE CLOSED TUESDAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY

Sweater Coats, Scarf and Cap Sets

Sweater Coats of brushed wool—collar, cuffs and pockets. Copen, rose, tan, white, black and grey.
Special at $7.95

Wool scarf and cap sets in all the leading colors.
Specially priced $1.50

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Men's Neckties

Reg. $1.00 and $1.25

at 75c

Ending 1917 with excellent values, and beginning 1918 with the *same excellent* values.

2400 Men's Neckties

Made from sample lengths of rich silks, a large assortment of handsome patterns; stripes, figures, Persian scroll and many other novelty effects. In open end and four-in-hand model, reinforced in the neckband.

GIMBELS Men's Furnishing Store—Main Floor

Rugs, Carpets, Carpet-Yardage---*Each a Perfect Specimen of Its Kind*

14th Semi-Annual Sale America's Best Rugs **$25,927 for $19,186** *331 Room Sizes. All Perfect, But in Patterns That Will Not Be Continued*

Choice lot of the Famous French Wiltons *"Fine as Silk,"* Hardwick Wiltons *"Perfection in Weavery,"* Bundhar Wiltons *"Durable as Iron."*

Also a special lot of rugs, discontinued patterns, large sizes, from the famous mills of M. J. Whittall Hardwick & Magee.

The fact that many of the famous mills of the country are devoting one-half or more of their Jacquard Looms to manufacturing materials for the Government, this is an unusual opportunity.

We are also adding to these famous makes well known Wilton rugs in one piece; (plain centres with fancy borders). We show the sizes and former prices with the large reductions made in the following lists:

French Wilton

9 ft. x 12 ft. Reg. $89.00 Spec. Price $57.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Reg. $82.50 Spec. Price $55.00
6 ft. x 9 ft. Reg. $55.00 Spec. Price $35.00
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in. Reg. $30.75 Spec. Price $20.00

Hardwick Wilton

9 ft. x 12 ft. Reg. $71.00 Spec. Price $45.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Reg. $66.50 Spec. Price $42.50

Bundhar Wilton

9 ft. x 12 ft. Reg. $63.50 Spec. Price $42.50

M. J. Whittall's Large Sizes

Arabic

6 ft. x 12 ft. Reg. $47.50 Spec. Price $35.00
6 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. Reg. $40.00 Spec. Price $30.00

Anglo-Persian, $65, $92.50, $102.50, $115.00

9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. Reg. $85.50 Spec. Price $65.00
9 ft. x 15 ft. Reg. $122.25 Spec. Price $92.50
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. Reg. $137.50 Spec. Price $102.50
11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. Reg. $152.75 Spec. Price $115.00

Final Clearance of Carpeting by the Yard

All carpets remaining from our record purchase of the surplus stock of the mills of M. J. Whittall will be sold at approximately ½ regular prices.

It would be advisable for intending purchasers to bring room measurements, as some patterns are limited; of others we have as much as 200 yards of a pattern. Some have borders to match, enabling one to have rugs made to fit any room.

Whittall's Body Brussels, reg. $2.50 to $2.75 yd., at $1.40, $1.45 and $1.50 yd.
Whittall's Teprac Wilton, reg. $3.75, at $1.95 yd.
Whittall's Warwick Wilton, reg. $4.75, at $2.50 yd.
Whittall's and Victoria Wilton, reg. $5.50 to $5.75, now $2.75, $2.85, $2.95 yd.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Richmond

6 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. Reg. $52.50 Spec. Price $39.50
6 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in. Reg. $67.50 Spec. Price $49.50
6 ft. x 15 ft. Reg. $80.00 Spec. Price $60.00

Anglo-Persian

6 ft. 9 in. x 12 ft. Reg. $73.25 Spec. Price $55.00

Royal Worcester

9 ft. x 12 ft. Reg. $67.00 Spec. Price $45.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. Reg. $103.75 Spec. Price $77.50

Teprac Wilton

10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. Reg. $85.00 Spec. Price $62.50
9 ft. x 15 ft. Reg. $75.00 Spec. Price $55.00
11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. Reg. $97.50 Spec. Price $72.50

Also at Special Price the following sizes:
10 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft 6 in. 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft.
11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft.

$10.95

1,000 Dolls—All Special

Dressed Dolls with bisque heads and moving eyes, in long or short baby outfits, now $2.25, $2.95, $3.75
Larger ones, $5.95 and $9.95
Just 165 Dressed Jointed Dolls, $7.95. With handmade hats at $9.95. With coat and hat at $10.95. All 21 inches tall.
Undressed Character Baby Dolls with baby wig and closed mouth, $1.50, $2, $2.95. With open mouth, showing the teeth, $1.25, $2, $3, $4, $5.
And many others; all special for New Year joygivers.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Philippine Lingerie Sets

In the White Sale

Hand-Made, Hand-Embroidered Gowns With Envelope Chemises to match.

Special at $2.35

$2.35 $2.35 $2.35

These sets consist of envelope chemise and nightgown to match. Fine nainsook with dainty hand-embroidered design and scallops. Three different patterns at this special price. One with daisies, one with spray, and one with spray and drawn work medallion. Specially priced $2.35 a garment.

Other Philippine Lingerie

Gowns, $2.00, $3.00, $3.50, $3.95 up to $6.95.

Envelope Chemises, $1.75, $2.00, $3.00, $3.50, $3.95 up to $5.00.
Straight Chemises, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, up to $4.50.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Negligees, $1.85, $2.95 and $3.95

Breakfast Coats of White Dotted Swiss, smartly corded, tied with sash finished with ball tassels. Two convenient pockets. $1.85

White Swiss Negligees, effectively trimmed with Val. laces and medallions; empire and straight models; a few slightly soiled. Values up to $5.00. Special at $2.95

Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine Negligees, empire model, pleated skirt, hand embroidered shawl collar and sleeves. Pink, Copen, lavender, light blue and wistaria. $3.95

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Sale of White

Shadow Proof Petticoats

In Regular and Extra Sizes

Shadow proof "Irma" satin; heavy white cotton material with satin finish. Floral effects. Fitted elastic bands, $1.00

White sateen petticoats, double panel. Regular size, $1.00
Extra size, $1.50

Tub silk petticoats,
Regular size, $2.95
Extra size, $3.95

Tub silk flounce petticoats; cotton top; double panel.
Regular size, $1.95
Extra size, $2.50

Also petticoats of crepe de chine and satin in flesh and white—trimmings of lace, ribbon and hemstitching,
$2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95
Other models up to $12.50

GIMBELS PETTICOAT SHOP—Second Floor

Gimbels Annual

Reduction Sale of Furs

"Furriers Since 1842"

Beginning Monday, December 31, we place on sale our entire stock of well selected, dependable furs. Included are coats, wraps, coatees, capes, neckpieces, sets and separate muffs in all the fashionable furs.

We have made ***very great price reductions.*** Patrons contemplating the purchase of furs will find here many most remarkable values.

$145.00 Hudson Seal Coat, 45-in. Flare model. Reduced to **$110.00**

$295.00 Moleskin Coat, skunk trimmed. Reduced to **$175.00**

$295.00 Persian Lamb Coat, skunk trimmed. Reduced to **$225.00**

(All Hudson Seal Furs Are Dyed Muskrat)

$135.00 Hudson Seal Coat, Now $97.50
$185.00 Hudson Seal Coat, skunk trimmed, Now $135.00
$225.00 Hudson Seal Coat, skunk trimmed, Now $175.00
$275.00 Hudson Seal Coat, with skunk border, cuffs and collar, Now $225.00
$325.00 Hudson Seal Coat, mink trimmed, Now $265.00
$450.00 Hudson Seal Coat, Black Lynx trimmed, Now $375.00
$425.00 Hudson Seal Coat, ermine trimmed, Now $345.00

$65.00 Marmot Coat, Now $49.50
$165.00 Muskrat Coat, Hudson Seal trimmed Now $135.00
$115.00 Raccoon Coat, Now $65.00
$145.00 Nutria Coat, Now $115.00
$145.00 Civet Coat, Now $110.00
$225.00 Grey Squirrel Coat, Now $175.00
$245.00 Australian Opossum Coat, Now $175.00
$275.00 Leopard Coat, Now $185.00

$14.50 Hudson Seal Melon Muffs of choice skins **$10.75**

$14.50 Nutria Muffs, Large size **$10.75**

$14.50 Hudson Seal Neckpieces. New model **$10.00**

Neckscarfs Greatly Reduced

$29.50 Taupe Brown, Grey Wolf Scarfs ..... Now $22.50
$27.50 Beaver Scarfs ..... Now $22.50
$32.50 Hudson Seal Scarfs ..... Now $24.50
$39.50 Natural Skunk Scarfs ..... Now $32.50
$24.50 Nutria Scarfs ..... Now $17.50
$15.00 Grey Squirrel Scarfs ..... Now $12.50
$55.00 Taupe Fox Scarfs ..... Now $39.50
$35.00 Black Lynx Scarfs ..... Now $27.50
$45.00 White Fox Scarfs ..... Now $32.50

Stoles Greatly Reduced

$145.00 Skunk ..... Now $115.00
$85.00 Hudson Seal ..... Now $69.50
$95.00 Jap Kolinsky ..... Now $65.00
$75.00 Jap Kolinsky ..... Now $49.50
$85.00 Grey Squirrel ..... Now $59.00
$85.00 Black Lynx ..... Now $65.00
$275.00 Kolinsky ..... Now $195.00
$475.00 Sable ..... Now $375.00
$195.00 Ermine ..... Now $150.00

$145.00 Natural Fisher Set Reduced to **$85.00**

$45.00 Taupe Wolf Sets Reduced to **$35.00**

$55.00 Taupe Fox Sets Reduced to **$38.00**

Muffs Greatly Reduced

$36.00 Taupe Brown, Grey Wolf ..... Now $24.50
$29.50 Beaver ..... Now $24.50
$29.50 Natural Skunk ..... Now $22.50
$19.50 Grey Squirrel ..... Now $15.00
$55.00 Taupe Fox ..... Now $39.50
$35.00 Black Lynx ..... Now $27.50
$45.00 Moleskin ..... Now $29.50
$18.50 Black Skunk ..... Now $14.50

Coatees, Capes, Reduced

$115.00 Hudson Seal ..... Now $85.00
$155.00 Hudson Seal ..... Now $115.00
$195.00 Hudson Seal ..... Now $145.00
$245.00 Hudson Seal ..... Now $185.00
$155.00 Poiret Fox Sets ..... Now $125.00
$185.00 Mole, Ermine Set ..... Now $135.00
$135.00 Taupe Fox Set ..... Now $95.00

A collection of separate odd Muffs and Neckpieces, consisting of wolf, skunk, fox, opossum, fitch, coney, mink and fisher at very great reductions. Former prices up to $55.00. Reduced to $4.50 to $27.50

GIMBELS—Third Floor

New Year's Eve MILLINERY

From the French Salon

Replicas of authentic Paris models. Designed in accord with all the little points dictated in this late Paris letter:

"Hats of satin, in black, brown or tete de negre—black the more general. A popular combination is a black satin hat with a grey or beige veil of fine but rather open mesh."

$22.50.

Large and small hats of embroidered taffeta. Small "Veil Hats," very new, very becoming. Taffeta, Georgette and velvet combined.
$15.00 to $22.50

Other new and charming models at $10.00 and $12.75.

$5.95

The New Poke Hats

Becoming new "Poke" model with gracefully drooping brim and high crown, developed in combinations of satin and velvet. Special price, $5.95.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

White Sale Embroideries

Specially Priced

17 and 27 Inch Embroideries 35c Yd.

Nainsook, cambric, and Swiss embroidered flouncings in simple and showy patterns for underwear trimming and children's dresses.

Embroideries at 15c Yd.

Nainsook cambric, and Swiss embroidered edges. Some with convent embroidery.

26-Inch Swiss Embroidered Flouncings at 55c Yd.

Pretty floral patterns in combination of blind and open-work embroidery.

Embroideries at 10c Yard

Edges and insertions in baby sets to match.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Children's & Misses' Underwear 55c and 75c

At 55c—Children's and Misses' Drawers

Embroidery or lace trimmed. Sateen or batiste bloomers. Slipover V or high neck. Nightgowns trimmed with lace, embroidery and tucks. Children's Princess skirts, 2 to 6 years, lace or embroidery trimmed. Children's knicker drawer combination, 4 to 14 years; embroidery or lace trimmed. Band skirts with embroidery and tucks.

At 75c—Children's Princess Slips

In flesh or white witht embroidery motifs and lace trimmings.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Special Order Window Shades

We are fully equipped with stock, and a complete workroom on the premises enables us to execute your wants at a reasonable price.

Shades made of fabrics such as Foreign and Domestic Hollands, transparent shade cloths, oil opaque and duplex shading. Mounted on wood or tin guaranteed rollers.

In competition we have furnished some of the largest buildings, both in the city and out of town. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. No order too small, or too large, for us to execute. Card or 'phone will bring our representative. Estimates cheerfully submitted.

We also have a full assortment of Upholstery Hardware at reasonable prices—such as Extension Rods, Rodding, Wood and Brass Poles, and Fixtures for your every requirement.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

A Large Mill's Entire "Clean-Up" of Bed Spreads

The makers term these Spreads "seconds." But you will usually find nothing more than an oil spot or a slight mis-weave, nothing to prevent the spreads from giving good wear, or from laundering beautifully.

White Satin Finish Bed Spreads for full size beds. Marseilles Patterns. Plain hemmed, $2.25, $2.85, $3.00, $3.50 each.
Scalloped, with cut-out corners, $2.50, $3.15, $3.35, $3.85 each. (Our own prices for "firsts," $3.00 to $5.50 each.)

Scalloped Bleached Pillow Cases, 20c Each
Size 45x38½ inches.

Embroidered, Scalloped and Hemstitched Initial Pillow Cases, 28c
Good assortments of the most wanted initials, 28c Each.

Fine Nainsooks
Extra fine finish Nainsooks. Fine sheer quality; 36 inches wide; 10-yard pieces. $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 and $2.75 piece.
White novelty figured voiles, 38c. yard. 38 inches wide in a variety of new striped and figured effects.

Fine Longcloth
New English Finish Longcloth; wonderful quality; 36 inches wide; 10-yard pieces. $1.85, $2.35, $2.65 Piece.
White novelty embroidered voiles, 48c. yard. 38 inches wide. All the newest in fine embroidered figured effects.

Sale Prices on Excellent Utica Bleached Sheets and Pillow Cases

Utica Bleached Sheets
Sizes before hemming.

54x 90 inches..... Reg. $1.20 Now 85c Each
63x 90 inches..... Reg. $1.30 Now $1.05 Each
63x 99 inches..... Reg. $1.40 Now $1.15 Each
72x 90 inches..... Reg. $1.40 Now $1.15 Each
72x 99 inches..... Reg. $1.50 Now $1.25 Each
72x108 inches..... Reg. $1.60 Now $1.35 Each
81x 90 inches..... Reg. $1.50 Now $1.39 Each
81x 99 inches..... Reg. $1.60 Now $1.38 Each
90x 90 inches..... Reg. $1.70 Now $1.48 Each
90x108 inches..... Reg. $1.80 Now $1.55 Each

Utica Bleached Pillow Cases

42x36 inches..... Reg. 36c Now 28c
45x36 inches..... Reg. 38c Now 30c
45x38½ inches..... Reg. 40c Now 32c
50x38½ inches..... Reg. 45c Now 38c
54x36 inches..... Reg. 50c Now 40c

Hemstitched Pillow Cases
To match hemstitched bleached sheets.
45x36 inches..... 22c Each

Utica Bolster Cases

42x76½ inches..... Reg. 75c Now 60c
45x72 inches..... Reg. 78c Now 62c
45x76½ inches..... Reg. 85c Now 68c

Utica Crib Sheets

45x64 inches..... Reg. 70c Now 55c
45x74 inches..... Reg. 75c Now 60c
50x64 inches..... Reg. 85c Now 65c
50x74 inches..... Reg. 95c Now 70c

Utica Bleached Sheeting

1¼ yds. wide.... Reg. 35c Now 28c yd.
2 yds. wide.... Reg. 58c Now 45c yd.
2¼ yds. wide.... Reg. 64c Now 48c yd.
2½ yds. wide.... Reg. 68c Now 52c yd.

Hemstitched Bleached Sheets
In two special sizes.

81x90 inches..... $1.15 Each
81x99 inches..... $1.25 Each

Special in Laces

For gowns, for fine lingerie, for home decorations, (including cushions and lamp shades.)

Filet Edges and Insertions

White and real shade in a variety of desirable patterns, including a range of novelty Val. laces from 1 to 6 ins. wide, 5c to 35c yard

Black and white chantilly laces, 5 to 14 inches wide, 25c to 75c yard

White and ecru cluny laces, 1½ to 2½ inches wide. Edgings and insertions, 10c yd.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Section 2 | TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS.
Section 1. General News; 2. Editorial, Automobiles, Sports; 3. Classified Advertising; 4. Fashions, Society, Drama; 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part, (The New York Times War Map); Section 5. Business, Financial, Principal Events of 1917; 6. Book Review; 7. Rotogravure Magazine; 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL | Section 2

E SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1917. E

New Bedcoverings---Just Arrived

Silk Mull Comfortables with plain mull borders. For full size beds..... **$3.44**

Full Size White Blankets, ribbon bound, with blue and pink striped borders. **$4.29**

Macy's—Basement, 34th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Merchants who have been offering to take Liberty Bonds for merchandise were appealed to by Secretary McAdoo to-night to stop the practice.

"We are making the strongest effort," the Secretary said, "to have these bonds purchased for permanent investment by the people at large to be paid for out of the past and future savings of those who buy them. Purchases thus made not only result in providing funds for the uses of the government, but they also effect a conservation of labor and material.

"In addition, such bonds when taken in exchange for merchandise must in most cases be immediately sold in the open market. This naturally tends to depress the market price of the issue."

Following Mr. McAdoo's Suggestion:

WE SHALL DISCONTINUE FROM THIS DATE THE ACCEPTANCE OF LIBERTY BONDS IN PAYMENT FOR MERCHANDISE.

THE MID-WINTER SALE OF SAMPLE HOSIERY

Means Savings of About Thirty Cents on Every Dollar Spent

A half-year's accumulation of samples from one of the largest manufacturer's distributors of hosiery in America, together with quantities of hosiery from our regular stocks, reduced, constitutes a remarkable hosiery assortment of nearly every color, style, weight, weave. The worth-while price concessions afford an unparalleled opportunity to supply the hosiery needs of the entire family at substantial savings.

SALESMEN'S SAMPLES—FACTORY SAMPLES—SURPLUS SAMPLE STOCKS

17,800 Pairs of Silk Hosiery
31,870 Pairs of Lisle and Cotton Hosiery

Considering the many advances that have affected Hosiery within the last year, these prices are proportionately Less than in many previous seasons.

Women's Plain Black Lisle and Cotton Hose 19c Pair

Macy's usual prices 24c and 29c.

Gauze and medium weights, with reinforced soles, heels and toes. Seamless. Some tan and white lisle included.

Women's Ingrain Thread Silk Hose Pr. 84c

If these were not samples, our usual prices would be 94c, $1.29 and $1.89 pr.

These are known as "run of the mill," which means that they are not perfect enough to be called "firsts," yet are far superior to "seconds." We endorse their wearing quality.

Reinforced in soles, heels and toes; deep double garter tops; some have cotton soles and cotton tops, others have all silk tops and lisle lined soles; gauze, light and medium weights. Black, white and all shades for street and evening wear.

Women's Medium and Gauze Lisle Hose 29c Pair

Macy's usual prices 33c and 47c.

Black, white, tan and other colors; fine lisles, mercerized lisles, also fibre or artificial silks; medium weight black and white cotton hose.

Men's Cotton and Lisle Hose 19c Pair.

Macy's usual prices 24c and 29c.

Double heels, soles and toes, plain cotton or lisle thread soles. Plain and fancy colors, including striped effects.

Men's Gauze and Medium Weight Cotton and Lisle Hose 29c Pair.

Macy's usual prices 33c and 47c.

Very good quality. Black, tan and white. Also fine gauze fibre or artificial silk socks.

Men's Pure Ingrain Thread Silk Hose 84c Pair.

Macy's usual prices $1.19 and $1.39

Black, white and colors. Full fashioned feet with extra spliced cotton heels, soles and toes; silk tops. This lot is also "run of mill." Our usual guarantee with these.

This Sale will Begin at 9 A. M. To-morrow. You may be assured of every facility in making purchases. A complete extra section and extra tables, in addition to the Hosiery Department on the Main Floor will be devoted to this Sale.

Macy's—Main Floor.

White Silks

In qualities not to be matched elsewhere at these low prices

$1.19 yd. White crepe de chine of good weight, good weave and good quality. *40 inches wide.*

$1.29 yd. White Georgette crepe of desirable quality and good weight. *40 inches wide.*

$1.29 yd. Wash satin, excellent quality and good weight. Special. *36 inches wide.*

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Dainty and Inexpensive

Window Curtains & Panels

A few suggestions at prices to suit all.

Scrim Dutch Curtains The scrim is of good quality, with Barmen lace insertions and edgings. Price $1.49 per pair

Marie Antoinette Curtains These are American made. They are 2½ yards long. Prices $2.74, $2.97, $3.24 and $3.49 a pair

Marie Antoinette Panels These are 2½ yards long. They are 42 inches wide. Prices $1.98, $2.24, $2.74 and $3.74 each

Lacet Arabian Curtains On good quality net, 3 yards long. $8.49 a pair

Lacet Arabian Panels 2½ yds. x 42 in. $6.49 ea.

Macy's—Upholstery Dept., Fourth Floor, 35th St.

Odds and Ends and Mussed Pieces in

LINENS and TOWELS

Because some of these items are discontinued numbers, and because others are slightly soiled from Christmas handling, prices are marked way down. Every housewife with an eye to thrift will see economy advantages in these re-pricings.

Turkish Bath Towels 59c *Were 74c and 79c*

Strongly woven, absorbent quality. Pretty jacquard borders. Pink, blue, gold or lavender.

Turkish Bath Mats 79c *Were 96c and $1.14*

Heavy, long wearing quality in several attractive designs. Mostly white, a few pink and blue ones.

Odd Dozens of Damask Napkins $3.19 to $8.29 doz.

All pure linen, some heavy and some extra fine qualities. A very limited number. All exceptional at their prices.

Short Lengths of All Linen Table Damask 84c to $6.44 each

Sizes average 34 inches square, 54 inches square, and 72 inches square. Some of extra fine double satin damask.

Real Madeira Scarfs $4.49 ea.

One size only. Pure round thread linen, exquisitely worked in several elaborate designs. Hand scalloped and hand embroidered. Size 18x53 inches. Were $5.49 each.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

We're Stocked to Meet the Demand for

Wolf and Fox Furs

At Lower Prices Than Furs of Equal Quality Can Be Bought for Elsewhere

Wolf Furs

Black, Poiret, Kamchatka and Taupe.

SCARFS, $13.74 to $27.75
MUFFS, $14.74 to $24.74

Fox Furs

Black, Poiret, Kamchatka, Taupe, Georgette, Cross and Greenland (dyed white).

SCARFS, $13.74 to $98.75
MUFFS, $14.74 to $114.00

Macy's—Fur Section, Third Floor, 34th St., Bway.

Southern Fashions Ready

Everything New, Simple, Artistic.

If you are planning your wardrobe for a vacation in warmer lands, don't neglect to see the new and lovely things in the Fashion Sections. The striking simplicity, good taste and unpretentiousness of all the apparel shown are sure to please those most critical about correct dress.

Be Sure to See the

Satin and wool jersey coats with chainette embroidery.
Striped challis frocks.
Hats of cocoanut straws, hats of all ribbon.
Sleeveless sport coats, so very smart.
Suits of shimmer satin.
Tailored frocks of flesh and white wash satins.
Dresses of Georgette in unusual color harmonies.
Suits, skirts, sweaters, hats and shoes for sport.

Macy's—Second and Third Floors.

White Corduroys

At Substantially Less than Verified Prices for Similar Qualities Elsewhere

White Washable Corduroy, Wide Wale for Coats, Separate Skirts and Infants' Coats, **79c. yd.** 36 inches wide.
Verified prices elsewhere $1.00 and $1.25.

White Washable Corduroy, Narrow Wale, Specially Suited for Misses' and Children's Wear, **46c. yd.** 36 inches wide.
Verified prices elsewhere 75c and 85c.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

1,000 Bedspreads

—At Savings of About One-Fourth

Scalloped Edge Honeycomb Bedspreads in a variety of attractive Marseilles patterns. Cutout corners for brass beds. Full size, Medium weight, **$2.24** Heavy weight, **$2.59**

Hemmed Crochet Bedspreads, full bleached, in a variety of patterns. Single bed size, **93c** Three-quarter bed size, **$1.09** Full bed size, **1.49** Extra large bed size, **2.09**

Satin Finish White Bedspreads in neat damask designs. Fully bleached. Hemmed, for full size beds, **$2.29** Scalloped, for full size beds, **$2.59**

Fine Honeycomb Bedspreads, in centrepiece designs. Hemmed or fringed. Three-quarter bed size, **$1.89**

Hemmed Satin Finish Bedspreads, bleached snow white. In several centrepiece designs. Full bed size, **$2.59**

Fine Satin Finish Bedspreads, with hand-knotted fringe on all edges. A variety of designs. Full bed size, **$3.44**

Navy Blue and White Bedspreads, hemmed, heavy weight. In floral designs. Suitable for boats, hospitals, institutions, etc.; 66x93 in. **$1.98**

Macy's—Basement, 34th St., Rear.

Months of Preparation Make Possible Prices with the Thrift Appeal in

The January SALE of
Sheets and Pillow Cases

These Prices Show How to Stock Up on Quality Merchandise and Save. Wise Women Will Appreciate the Opportunity.

Full Bleached Sheets for full size beds. Extra weight, hemmed. **99c**

Pillow Cases to match, size 45x36 inches, **19c**

Scalloped Sheets for full size beds. **99c**

Scalloped Pillow Cases to match, 45x36 inches. **24c**

Excellent quality imported Cotton Sheets, hemstitched. 80x108 in. **$2.89.** 90x108 in. **$3.19**

Pillow Cases to match, **52c**

All Linen Sheets of excellent texture. 72 x94 inches, **$5.49 ea.**

Cotton Sheets of Dependable Qualities

54x90 inches,	94c	63x99 inches,	$1.16
63x90 inches,	$1.06	72x99 inches,	1.27
72x90 inches,	1.14	81x99 inches,	1.34
81x90 inches,	1.24	90x99 inches,	1.43

Pillow Cases to Match

42x36 inches,	29c	45x36 inches,	31c

A range of Cotton Sheets in various sizes—accumulations, **99c to $1.39**

Four Good Items of Pillow Cases

Pillow Cases of very fine, soft thread cotton, closely woven. Hemmed. 45x36 inches. **24c**

Initialed, embroidered and scalloped pillow cases with initials of various styles, 45x36 inches. **29c, 39c**

Envelope Pillow Cases, initialed and embroidered, with scalloped edges. Old English letters. **49c**

Imported all linen pillow cases, full weight. Hemstitched, 22x36 inches. **89c**

All sizes given are before hemming.

Macy's—Basement, 34th St., Rear.

Savings of Half on Metal Laces

This sale will mean many evening frocks for mid-winter festivities at fractions of what evening frocks usually cost. The laces include almost every sort of metal lace that is used for evening wear.

These lots include four groups of laces specially purchased from overstocked importers and manufacturers, also quantities from our regular stocks.

From Regular Stock

Fine French, Swiss and American made gold and silver metal and tinsel laces, including edges, bands and demi-flounc ings, also 42-inch dress flounc ings, embroidered on white, black or colored silk nets, some on metallic nets. Prices were 54c to $10.89 yd.

24c to $5.44 yd.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

When Hospitality Abounds, These Are Needed

Carving Sets—2 pieces, stag handles, **$1.91** 3 pieces, stag handles, **$4.11**
Corkscrews, **15c to $1.03**
Nutcrackers, **23c to 61c**
Ginger Ale Bottle Holders, **72c and 79c**
Casserole of Transparent glass, with frame nickeled on brass, **$4.34 & $5.67**
Bread Trays, nickel or copper, handsome, pierced designs, **$2.97 to $3.49**
Fruit Bowls, glass lined, nickel or copper holders, **$4.98**
Cocktail Mixers, **$1.36 to $2.06**
Lemon Squeezers — porcelain or glass lined, **22c**
Serving Trays of nickel or copper, with ebonized handles, **$2.81 and $3.49**

Macy's—Housefurnishings Dept., Basement, 34th St.

Some of the Characteristic Economies in the Mid-Winter

SALE of WHITE

This event has thrift for its purpose and thrift for its achievement. In comprehensiveness of assortments, variety and good taste in merchandise, and savings possibilities, it towers above every other sale of its kind. It's wise to anticipate all "white" needs for the coming season when economies like these are available.

Here's Just a Hint of Some of the Thrift Opportunities to Expect:

Nightgowns, 84c

More than a hundred styles of nainsook, batiste, crepe voile, Empire and straight styles, with square, round and V necks. Trimmings of dainty laces, embroideries, pastel stitcheries.
Other gowns, **46c to $7.89.**

Middies and Smocks, 79c

Regulation, Norfolk and coat middies and smocks. Belted and straight models of jean and galatea. Sizes 6 to 20 years.
Misses' Blouses, **$1.69 to $3.69.**

Silk Envelope Chemises, $1.79

Of crepe de chine or wash satin, with tailored hemstitched band tops, or lace trimmed.
Silk Camisoles, **89c to $1.39.**

Corsets, $1.49

The well-known "Marchioness" corsets. At this price there is a dainty little model of fancy white material with low bust, medium length skirt and free hips. Sizes 20 to 26.
Other Corsets, **89c to $3.79.**

Children's Dresses, 89c

Flaked chambray and striped gingham dresses in pretty little styles. Also a bloomer dress of checked gingham. Sizes 2 to 6.
Other Dresses, **44c to $2.69.**

Children's Princess Slips, 89c

Of sturdy materials, trimmed with dainty laces, embroideries and beadings. Sizes 8 to 16.
Other Princess Slips for children, **44c to $1.19.**

House Dresses, $1.69

Dresses of striped and checked percale, plain color chambray, checked gingham and white pique. Attractive styles, all well made. A Billie Burke model also included at this price.
Other Dresses, **$1.29 to $3.49.**

Negligees, $2.69

A pretty model of silk and cotton crepe in Empire style. Shirred flutings of satin ribbon trim neck, sleeves and pockets.
Others of crepe, **$1.19 to $4.74.**

For the Large Woman

Blouses, Lingerie, House Dresses, etc., made well, cut generously, and priced with consistent "White Sale" savings.

Macy's—Third Floor.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC, 30, 1917.

FOR ENDLESS MILITARISM.

"But Colonel ROOSEVELT," I suggested, "is advocating universal service as a permanent thing."

"Then he is preaching the wrong thing just now," was the reply. "We are fighting to make conscription in time of peace unnecessary."—Interview with an army officer in The Evening Post.

The army may be "fighting to make conscription in time of peace unnecessary," but the pacifists are fighting to make it necessary, everlasting, and unendurable. Whatever Colonel ROOSEVELT may be doing, the pacifists are fighting like heroes for "universal service as a permanent thing." They are not only working for universal service, but for universal and permanent war taxation. They are working for eternal high prices and hard times. They are working for a system in which what a man makes shall go first for the support of the army, and afterward and incidentally for his own support. They are working for frequent and inevitable war. They call Colonel ROOSEVELT a militarist, but he is a half-hearted one compared with them.

Just now they are hysterical with joy over the German peace terms. The German peace terms are that the status quo ante be restored in Europe. The status quo ante is the thing that caused the present war and will cause more unless it be utterly destroyed. But the status quo ante will never be restored exactly as it was; for under that status there were some nations that did not enjoy the blessings of permanent conscription. England was one and the United States, Brazil, Canada, Argentina, and Australia were among the others. These nations will not be caught napping again. If the geographical and political status quo ante is restored, it will follow as the night the day that the unmilitary status quo ante will not be. If the unmilitary status quo ante is to be restored, the geographical and political one must first be put beyond resurrection.

The German terms, disguised under the title of "no annexations and no indemnities," mean that Germany will return, undefeated and undiscouraged, to the aerie from which for forty years she watched her chance to pounce on the flocks and herds in the plain below. If she is permitted to return there, the shepherds will be on their guard. They will watch that aerie for the next descent; and they will watch it with guns in their hands. And modern guns cost money. In plain words, the acceptance of the German terms means unescapable permanent militarism for the whole world, and when those who favor it masquerade under the misnomer of "pacifists" it is as if the Battalions of Death were to call themselves "Quakers."

The Bolshevist organ Isvestia sees in the German terms "hope for a democratic peace." A democratic peace which returns Palestine and what is left of Armenia to the democratic, kindly Turk. A democratic peace which nominally frees Belgium and Poland and puts them under the economic mastery of Germany, Poland under a thinly disguised political mastery, too. A democratic peace which welds Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria into one for purposes and power of aggression on their neighbors, near and far. A democratic peace which returns the decimated and enslaved negroes of Africa to their owners and tyrants. A democratic peace which leaves Alsace and Italia Irredenta still as loot in the highwayman's bag, and now hopelessly so. A democratic peace which leaves all the peaceful nations at the mercy of the marauder, unless they bid good-bye forever to their peaceful state, and, like the American colonists on the edge of the wilderness, go not forth to plow unarmed.

"In this war," says Minister PICHON, "France will have played a great rôle, for, as ROOSEVELT has said, she will have saved humanity." Saved humanity—for this? Saved humanity for the tax-gatherer? These are the German terms. Is that what we are fighting for? Or are we fighting, as Secretary BAKER said, "to see that the world shall be freed from the menace of a triumphant barbarism"? That phrase sums up our terms; and they are the terms of all of us except those inveterate militarists, the pacifists.

THE CONSCRIPTION OF CAPITAL.

The difference between conscription of capital and labor is illustrated by what is happening in Russia. The Bolsheviki have levied "excess profit taxes" to a total exceeding 100 per cent., but graciously collect only 90. Even the Bolsheviki see that it is necessary to leave something for the capitalists if they are to be expected to fulfill their function of providing revenue. Also the Bolsheviki are seizing the banks. They took even the trust funds of the Imperial—now the State—Bank some time ago, and are now seizing the private banks, including even the branch of the National City Bank of New York. In this the Bolsheviki fall below even their own grade of intelligence. If they had protected the banks even as well as the industrials, they could have reaped many a harvest from them both. But by their processes they are crippling their own resources.

Mr. STEVENS, the American Railway Commissioner to Russia, said in Tokio on Thursday that the soldiers are operating the railways at 30 per cent. of their efficiency. The workers are loafing and the women are working. The farmers are hoarding three years' harvest because the Bolsheviki have made rubles worthless counters. The lesson of such incidents is the sole profit to be derived from them. They teach nothing more surely than the distinction between conscription of men and capital. A man is conscripted to be used, not to be consumed. Capital is conscripted to be consumed, not to be used. Men mostly return from wars, but tax money never is returned to those from whom it is taken. Government has no use for money but to spend it.

The real Government investors are the taxpayers, and the taxpayers do not control the investment in any effective sense. Capital should not be exempt from conscription from tenderness for it, but because it best serves the Government in the hands of those who can best use it. Thus the analogy between conscription of men and money is seen to be nothing but a phrase. Capital can be taken but once. In the sense that men are conscripted, only the income of capital can be conscripted. The State grieves over destruction of armies, but rejoices over consumption of capital in proportion that it is ruled by Bolshevist reason—or lunacy.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE CHEVALIER.

The power of this Republic, at the present moment, is spread over a region, one of the richest and most fertile on the globe, and of an extent in comparison with which the possessions of the House of Hapsburg are but as a patch on the earth's surface.

This language, which Mr. WEBSTER, Secretary of State, privately admitted might be "boastful and rough," was properly used in his answer, sent on Dec. 21, 1850, to an offensive and swaggering letter of Chevalier HUELSEMANN, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. The Hungarian Revolution of 1848 had been watched with sympathetic interest in the United States. President TAYLOR had determined to recognize the independence of Hungary if she succeeded in establishing a de facto government sufficiently permanent to justify such recognition. In 1849 a "special and confidential agent" of the United States to Hungary was instructed by Mr. CLAYTON, then Secretary of State, to inquire into and report on the affairs of Hungary and adjoining countries, the prospects of a stable Hungarian Government, and of negotiating a commercial convention with it. Russia had interfered and saved the Hapsburgs.

Our anxiety about the Hungarian Revolution was "by no means inconsistent with our policy of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other nations." Everything was left to the discretion of the special agent, who got as far as Vienna, never went to Hungary, and had no chance to deliver his letter of introduction to the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, or approach Mr. KOSSUTH, the brief god of the storm. Only from a distance could he look, as Mr. CLAYTON put it, "on the interesting spectacle of a great people rising superior to the enormous oppression" which so long had weighed Hungary down.

The publication of the instructions by President TAYLOR in response to a resolution of the Senate stirred the bile of Vienna. TAYLOR was dead and WEBSTER in CLAYTON'S post when HUELSEMANN took his fine old reactionary pen in hand. Why was the United States "so impatient for the downfall of the Austrian monarchy"? The American emissary might have been treated as a spy. The language of his instructions was "offensive." They contained "improper expressions" about Russia, "our faithful and intimate ally." The Imperial Cabinet, for all these "hostile demonstrations," was disposed to be good natured, "making ample allowance for the ignorance of the Cabinet at Washington on the subject of Hungarian affairs, and its disposition to give credence to the mendacious rumors which are propagated by the American press."

Evidently the Chevalier had been told to be as disagreeable as possible, and he succeeded. He protested against "proceedings so offensive to the laws of propriety." If the United States was going to interfere in European politics, "American policy would be exposed to acts of retaliation and to certain inconveniences, which could not fail to affect the commerce and the industry of the two hemispheres." In short, the note was as impertinent, insolent, and threatening as the writer could make it. If Mr. WEBSTER'S reply was, as Mr. JAMES F. RHODES calls it, "little more than a stump-speech under diplomatic guise," it was, he admits, "a complete refutation of the Chevalier's position," and the American people, the audience, heartily applauded. "Extraordinary events," the series of revolutions in 1848, had naturally interested the American people:

> In proportion as these extraordinary events appeared to have their origin in those great ideas of responsible and popular Governments on which the American constitutions themselves are wholly founded, they could but command the warm sympathy of the people of this country.

These words are now applicable to the feeling of the American people toward the aspirations of the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary. "While abstaining from acts of interference with the political changes of Europe," Americans "cannot fail to cherish always a lively interest in the fortunes of nations struggling for institutions like their own." The passage might be of 1917. Mr. WEBSTER told the Chevalier that a communication from the President is "a domestic communication," no business of a foreign State. If the Emperor of Austria had been pleased to admonish the Hungarians to avoid the evil and dangerous example of the United States," that warning wouldn't have started any diplomatic remonstrance on this side. The Chevalier's note might have been left unanswered. It is answered only out of proper respect for the Austrian Government. After this grave irony, Mr. WEBSTER smites the Austrian contention, hip and thigh. America had the right to find out the truth about Hungarian affairs. Her agent reported against the recognition of Hungarian independence. The United States acted within the law of nations and its duty as a neutral. If Austria had attempted to treat the American agent as a spy, "the spirit of the people of this country would have demanded immediate hostilities, to be waged by the utmost exertion of the power of the Republic, military and naval." As to "hypothetical retaliation," we would take our chances of that, without fear.

In the art of being disagreeable Mr. WEBSTER showed a much higher capacity than the Chevalier. Austria got nothing but a blow in the face by her protest. Subsequently, during KOSSUTH'S visit to this country, the Chevalier, on account of his controversies with Mr. WEBSTER, had no communication with the State Department. He even notified his withdrawal from the country on account of a speech made by Mr. WEBSTER "in his private capacity" at a Congressional dinner to KOSSUTH. The mild successor of Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. EDWARD EVERETT, had the pleasure of assuring the Chevalier that it would be agreeable to President FILLMORE if he came back to his job. So he returned to Washington, but his feathers had been thoroughly rumpled.

THAT SOUTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Again the congress or conference of Latin-American neutral republics, proposed long ago by Argentina, has been postponed, this time from January to April. The date has been changed since LUIS CABRERA, Mexico's Minister of Finance, hurriedly started from Washington for Buenos Aires to attend the meeting as the representative of President CARRANZA. Further delay might have been foreseen, for the Argentine President's excuse for failing to take such action concerning the war as a large majority of his people desire has been that the conference must first be held. Another postponement in April may be expected, if the project remains under the control of his Government.

President IRIGOYEN knows that if the congress should assemble in January, its declarations would be emphatically in favor of the Entente Allies. This is not saying that they would call for active participation in the war. But they would require complete severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and probably some departure from that neutrality which he prefers for Argentina. Ecuador has severed these relations since the January date was chosen, many additional Luxburg dispatches have been published, Chile has disclaimed any connection with LUXBURG'S plans, and Brazil by military force has prevented a German uprising in her southern provinces. While there is proof of growing hostility toward Germany in a large majority of the southern republics, a tendency in the same direction is seen where there was room for doubt. Venezuela's Government, for example, evidently desires to be counted on the side of the Allies. After our Bureau of Exports had refused to permit shipments of news print paper to Venezuela because of "the unfriendly attitude of the Government" there "toward this nation and our allies, as shown by the recent suppression of all newspapers printed in that country except those pro-German papers now engaged in a campaign to discredit and damage our commercial interests," the republic's Ministers at Washington and London hastened to publish evidence that it was in sympathy with Germany's foes. The London representative named several Venezuelans who were fighting with the Allies in France—two of them officers of the republic's army, whose wounds have brought to them decorations for bravery—and asserted that his Government's policy was pro-Ally. Both pointed to sympathy with the United States expressed in their President's messages, and to official denunciation of submarine piracy. There are indications now that Venezuela would vote with the majority in a conference, although the charge made by our Export Bureau has not been answered and disproved.

But we venture to predict that no conference will be held unless the first steps are taken outside of Argentina. There ought to be such a meeting to shape a continental war policy, but it is not wanted by her Government. The repeated postponements should lead other republics to move for the co-operative action which Argentina evidently desires to prevent.

ET TU, KNUTE!

Admiral BOWLES told the Senate Committee on Commerce that, if he were authorized to commandeer houses for workmen in Government shipyards, he would straightway seize the cottages of a Summer colony near one of those yards. Then the Hon. KNUTE NELSON blandly observed:

> That would be a fine idea. We have no time for Summer colonies now. Let us commandeer the cottages used by these people who tour the country.

One good thing the war has done has been to stop Americans from running to Europe to spend their money.

Mr. NELSON in his four terms in the Senate has won for himself a peculiar and honored place. His common sense, his homely phrases, his thorough Americanism, his rugged simplicity and kindness, have kindled to a personal affection the respect and consideration which his abilities, his age, his long faithful service, and his steady public spirit have secured him. He inspires in the Senate and out of it a feeling of friendliness. His sturdy loyalty has increased in the war both the respect and the friendliness. To THE TIMES he is an old favorite. It ventures to wonder, therefore, what subliminal reminiscence of voices of the stump, what unconsciously stored echo of the professional plutophobes of Congress, broke from his shrewd old head in those queer observations about traveling cottage colonists?

Surely the purple palace-cottagers have not been stingy in giving their young men to the service of the country. Surely their wealth has been notably "conscripted." No doubt they will be glad to house shipbuilders if the Government and the Emergency Fleet constructors find their premises suitable. But why was it bad for them to go to Europe before the war? Mr. NELSON forgot that many of them persist upon going there even in war, and on errands of relief and mercy for Americans or their allies. Did they wrong in going abroad before? Would Senator NELSON put an embargo on Americans in time of peace? Why shouldn't a plutocrat have the same privilege as, say, a "schoolmarm" has, to go abroad strange countries for to see, to broaden the mind, to study the manners, arts, institutions of foreign countries, even to speak their regrettable lingo, and get acquainted with some of their citizens?

In the future, Americans will be brought, and they are already brought, into wider international contacts and relations. With our associates in the war we are already gaining a new sympathy and intimacy. More and more the whole world, East and West, tends to be a bundle of interrelated interests. What harm did the plutocrats, few in number compared with the crowd of American travelers in foreign parts, in deprovincializing themselves, or even in amusing themselves, if you like? As for their money, if they have any left after the war, haven't they the right to spend it or any part of it where they like? Why, even Congressmen went abroad before the war!

How many million times have we been told to "see America first"? If the purple cottagers are now seeing America, though not before having seen Europe, should they not be forgiven? Most of them have seen a good deal more of America than the people so eager about priority of domestic peregrination. What would Senator NELSON have? He seems hard to please. He is glad that the cottagers of gentility can't go across the water. He is sad because they "tour the country." Since Summer colonies are an abomination, Winter colonies must be the same. So must town houses. Should the cottagers wander up and down the land, touring perpetually, or should they be interned in a corral?

Was it really Senator NELSON who said what is attributed to him? The demagogic outcry against wealth doesn't suit his wisdom or reputation. Senator VARDAMAN, orating to the "wool hats" and "hill billies," might talk in that way. Is Senator VARDAMAN a ventriloquist, or did some waggish anti-Money Devil possess for one brief moment the fine, canny soldier and statesman, Private NELSON, wounded at Port Hudson, Senator NELSON of Alexandria, Minn., and Washington, D. C.?

"COMRADES OF THE GREAT WAR."

America has had, and still has, its Grand Army of the Republic, with its posts scattered throughout the land from Maine to California, of the veterans of the civil war, whose ranks, now more than half a century after the last gun was fired, are rapidly being depleted by answers to the last roll call.

The greatest war of all time is not yet over; it may not be even half way over, but already in England a great organization is being effected, known as "Comrades of the Great War." The beginning of the organization took place in a meeting in the Mansion House, London, more than a month ago, when an organization was begun and subscriptions of funds to the amount of $175,000 were made. An appeal for $5,000,000 has been made by Field Marshal Viscount FRENCH, O. M.; Admiral Lord BERESFORD, G. C. B., and Colonel JOHN WARD, M. P., as Honorary Trustees. No better statement of the aims and purposes of the new organization could be made than that of the announcement over their names in the London press:

> Amid all the havoc and pity of the war, one thing shines out like a torch in the night—the splendid comradeship of officers and men. That this precious treasure should be dissipated would be a national calamity. Upon it must be built a greater and finer Britain; a dignified and lasting order, instead of disruption and discontent. To this noble end "Comrades of the Great War" has been founded by the fighting men themselves. The objects of "Comrades of the Great War" are: To perpetuate the memory of glorious deeds; to bind man to man, above all to cheer the lonely; to comfort the sorrowful, to help the widow and the orphan of the heroic dead. The blind men, the maimed men, the isolated ones, the neglected ones—these are the sailors and soldiers, whether officers or men, whom "Comrades of the Great War" will seek out and assist as their own brothers.

In due time there will also, doubtless, be a similar organization in the United States. As a matter of fact, our own Grand Army of the Republic seems to have been the model for Britain's new organization.

ART NOTES.

The American Art Association announces that in January it will sell the collection of Charles Francis Williamson, who lost his life by the sinking of the Lusitania. Mr. Williamson lived in Paris and had brought to this country art possessions of considerable value. The collection to be sold consists of French, Dutch and Italian paintings by Coypel, Boucher, Pater, Oudry, Van Goyen, Francken, Guardi, and other famous painters; tapestries of the eighteenth century, and furniture of the Louis Quinze and Louis Seize periods.

Counterproposals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Teutonic peace terms are criticised as ambiguous. Why not meet them with statements unmistakably clear and specific? The following, along with others, might well appear:

1. Every German naval bottom out of commission. A regenerate Germany won't need a navy.

2. Every German soldier in citizen's clothes, both now and forever. That would solve the world problem of militarism.

3. Every German colony (that was) under a protectorate of responsible nations. It is manifestly unfair to expose the weaker peoples of the earth to the vicious influence of a diseased autocracy.

4. To reparation, restoration, and restitution add the unqualified repudiation by the German people of the immoral gang that has befooled them. Nothing less than that will put the German people right before the world.

5. The elimination of the Turkish Empire from world politics by giving the people an opportunity to set up a human government of their choice. From the present machinery we may expect nothing other than the inevitable products of filth and brutality.

The matter of fixing the map of Europe is but a detail in the mind of any decent man. Of course, Germany must relinquish every inch of territory upon which she has planted her armies; and, of course, Alsace-Lorraine must be restored. Many minor matters are so obvious as to need no discussion. In fact, is there any reason why we should continue to befog clear issues by waiting upon ambiguous words? Can the program not be so stated as to attract many nations of the world that are now more or less aloof?

EDWARD J. WEBSTER.
New York, Dec. 28, 1917.

Soldiers Want Letters from Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since my arrival over here many letters have reached me from friends asking what our soldiers over here want most. I am so convinced that letters are one of the greatest needs that I trust THE TIMES will give space to the appeal.

By some strange process of reasoning many friends and relatives of those coming overseas to fight do not start writing them letters until after they hear of their arrival over here. This oversight really means that often it is eight to twelve weeks before the boys who are doing our fighting receive any mail, for, as everybody knows, quick mail deliveries are not possible now.

Think of yourself in a strange land, fighting the mud, the chill, and the rain, not to mention the "big fight"; your family and friends at home living in snug comfort; no mail coming week after week, no news. It wouldn't take many weeks of this before you'd be pretty homesick, and a hurt feeling of not being appreciated would soon come over you.

Our boys need every bit of encouragement it is possible to give them, for of all the nations in this struggle I believe they are the furthest from home. (The Australians and New Zealanders have a claim on England.)

Mail days are really red letter days, and the fellow who receives a package of smokes or candy, in addition to a letter—well, a citation wouldn't make him much happier. But the chances are the letter will be opened first.

The craving for home news extends to the papers, too. The front page of a TIMES recently sent me in a letter was read by at least fifteen persons within a few hours after it was received.

BERNETTA ADAMS MILLER.
Paris, Dec. 12, 1917.

Strength of Germany's Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been greatly interested in Mr. Sedgwick's letter entitled "An Inventory of Man Power," in today's TIMES. It surely gives an encouraging outlook for the Allies' cause. But what is there to be said about the man power of Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria fifteen persons within a few hours after it was received.

ALLEN L. MORRAU.
Princeton, N. J., Dec. 22, 1917.

WORK FOR OUR STRONG MEN

We Are the Only Nation Whose Whole Power Is Not in the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article on Clemenceau's coming to the Premiership in France, which a current review furnishes, winds up with the observation that France took Clemenceau because of its dire need of its strongest man, and that now there is only one of the Allies that has not yet called its strongest man.

Mr. Roosevelt's limitations are obvious. They distress his admirers. But that he has done the country and the world immense service, and is even more capable of doing it now, are equally obvious. But, as he pathetically said recently: "This is an exclusive war; I was blackballed by the management."

Not necessarily a coalition Cabinet, though other allies have them, and are vastly stronger in consequence. But why could not Albert Bushnell Hart's noble plea in THE TIMES of some months since, that the President call to his aid the biggest men in America, be heeded—Root, Hughes, Taft, Roosevelt, and scores of like calibre?

A one man and a one party policy! With the enemy over the Alps, his diplomats parleying with Russia's betrayers, and his divisions piling up on the Western Front to crush bleeding Britain and France—is this the time for them? DAVID N. BEACH.
Bangor, Me., Dec. 27, 1917.

Constantinople's Future.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has not the meaning of Lloyd George in his saying that the question of Constantinople was settled by the Russian debacle been misapprehended? If it were part of the agreement with Russia that she was to have Constantinople as part of her reward, and thus reach her age-long ambition, then, of course, that agreement is now no longer in force, since Russia elects to treat separately with the Teutons. In this view Mr. George is entirely correct. It is as certain as anything can be that Turkey will lose Constantinople and be driven completely out of Europe. Russia is no longer in a position to treat with the Entente and will have no place in the peace conference. It will prove to have been the best thing that could have happened that Russia thus took her troubles to herself and away from the Entente allies.

S. M. PROVENCE.
Ridge Spring, S. C., Dec. 27, 1917.

Why Skate Indoors?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day, in a news article, you quoted Mr. Schley as saying in reference to the coal shortage, and the use of coal for what might be called needless purposes: "While I do not care to refer to them, it might be noted that a skating rink where artificial ice is used can safely be put down as a luxury."

I quite agree with him, and, as regards artificial ice, I should go a step further to bespeak the conservation of ammonia. I have looked in vain for any reference in the papers to the needless use of ammonia in making artificial ice for skating rinks. Yet, at a time when ammonia is needed for making munitions, when we are faced with a shortage of manufactured ice in the Southern States, and when we are cutting down shipments of ammonia needed by ice plants in foreign hospitals—in Cuba, for instance—why, in the name of all conservation, should we use it for indoor skating rinks when there is plenty of ice outdoors?

H. R. VAN LAW.
New York, Dec. 26, 1917.

Fighters of Forest Fires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of conservation, when the same old tragedies of forest fire are repeated year in and year out, in the same old way, would it not be well for either the State Fish and Game Commission or the forest service to stimulate competition among the rural schools by the offer of a really worth-while service medal, or service stripes, to the district whose boys most effectively subdue or prevent these destructive forces? From Maine to California its the same old tragic story—lack of prompt, intelligent action, and a general don't-give-a-hang attitude of criminal indifference. Even as I write a fire is merrily at work across the valley, incidentally licking up some real timber, which, if we are patient, will again sprout as a forest some hundred years hence. Shakespeare hit the nail on the head when he said, "A little fire is quickly trodden out, which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench." Twelve hours a year of instruction in practical methods of fire-fighting should be given to the older boys.

AMERICAN.
St. Helena, Cal., Dec. 16, 1917.

Aliens in the New Draft.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Dec. 15 the draft boards forwarded questionnaires to registrants. Hundreds of these questionnaires have been returned to the boards, and the work of classification has already begun. Under the existing law an alien, claiming exemption as such, is placed in the last class, and will probably never be drafted. As an associate member of the Legal Advisory Board, I have learned that in certain parts of the city only one registrant out of every five is a citizen. It will readily be seen, therefore, in sections where a large alien population exists, almost every citizen, both married and single, will be conscripted into the service to make up the required quota. Unless immediate steps are taken to rectify this situation grave injustice will be done, as there is no reason why alien registrants should not be placed on a parity with citizen registrants in the operation of the selective draft.

NATHANIEL FISHMAN.
New York, Dec. 26, 1917.

THE DYING YEAR.

Dirge-toned and slow, a Requiem of Death
Re-echoes down from Night's moon-haunted tower,
Reviving thoughts of birth and winy breath
In Nature's gay, untrammeled June-lit bower.

Gray-gowned, the penitential seasons pass,
Each one more lovely for the trembling tear
That, like a pearl, drops on the dying grass,
Already doomed to shroud the dying year.

Spring walks with Maybell chaplets 'round her hair,
And Summer goes, rose-crowned, into the dark;
While Autumn, with her strong, tanned arms and bare,
Takes leave of wrinkled Winter in the park.

White-haired and icy-veined, gaunt Winter stands,
A King surveying lands beneath his thrall;
And 'though he holds a sceptre in his hands,
No pomp enhances his inaugural.

Only great winds that herald pain and loss
Impress the Cross of War on Beauty's brow;
Upon the Night they scroll that bloody cross,
Reeking pathetically with misery now.

The star-attended moon that rides the sky,
Engendering hushed dreams of years now fled,
Recalls how swift Life's mighty moments fly—
Tonight I know another year is dead.

J. GORDON MILLER.

THE GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

A Campaign, Not on the Battlefields, Which Must be Fought Out Between Now and the Spring.

By PROFESSOR WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS,
of the University of Michigan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, in an interview published in the evening papers of the 26th, makes the astounding statement that the best way to end the present war is for the Central Powers to make a definite peace offer; and that our Government officials should "put themselves in a receptive mood for the generous consideration of any peace offers that might come from the Central Powers," and that "all Americans should put themselves in a position to sympathetically consider any offer embodying fundamental concessions that would commend themselves to the Allies, and to ponder over these propositions in a dispassionate and broad-minded way."

With little doubt an offer by Germany to relinquish Belgium and Serbia and the occupied portions of France and Rumania would by many be thought to embody "fundamental concessions that would commend themselves to the Allies;" and the Cardinal, if he is correctly reported, asks us "to ponder over these propositions in a dispassionate and broad-minded way."

Whatever may be the reason for the Cardinal's interview, the one supreme duty of the American people today is to steel themselves against the premature peace which Germany is striving for. Let us not forget that the peace without victory signed with Napoleon in 1803, a peace which lasted but thirteen months, was succeeded by twelve years of European war before the would-be world conqueror of that day was at last decisively and permanently defeated.

There is, however, one vitally important difference between the European war of a century ago and the world conflagration today. Such is now the weariness of war and the impoverishment of Europe that the present coalition against the modern Hun, once broken, could not be successfully recemented during the present generation. This the "military masters of Germany" know, even if some of us do not.

A keen student of world affairs has recently stated that the decisive campaign of the war will be fought between now and next Spring, though not upon the battlefield. "Every German influence and agency in this world will be at work, and is already at work, trying to convince the world, first, that Germany is invincible, and, second, that peace must be immediate." And he significantly adds, "If Germany were invincible, no German or German agent would be talking peace. If this peace offensive can be repelled, the decision of the war will come with no long delay."

I take it no sane person would now for a moment place confidence in any peace offer which emanates from the military masters of Germany, who with characteristic Teutonic indiscretion are already boldly discussing the means to win the war after a peace has once been concluded. While the Cardinal was giving out his interview, the German Government was grossly violating the expressed terms of a truce scarcely yet entered upon, and it well reflects the prevalent belief that all would have been amazed had it done otherwise.

Every successful move for peace under present conditions must be accounted as an allied reverse, to be measured by the influence which it is likely to have; but like all reverses it must be met with even greater determination and fortitude. With the world in the crucible apathy, like pacifism, is a crime. A great American, Elihu Root, has said: "As surely as the sun shall rise tomorrow, if this war ends with the triumph of Germany, this country will be a subject nation." Nor can we forget that a German-made peace is a German triumph merely delayed. In the trying days shortly before the close of our civil war there were many who urged upon the President a compromise in the interest of peace, but Lincoln was adamant in demanding a military decision. Some of his splendid utterances may well be our guide today:

"Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth."

WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS.
New York, Dec. 27, 1917.

BULGARIA'S COURSE.

Must She Continue to Fight on the Side of Germany?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to remark upon the most recent of Mr. Panaretoff's remarkable interviews, the gist of which is that Bulgaria, in direct defiance of Germany, refuses to become an enemy of the United States?

With most commendable modesty, considering her extravagant aspirations of 1913, Bulgaria, according to Mr. Panaretoff, now seeks only the restoration of her own territory. This so-called Bulgarian territory is, at present, in the course of being created. The process is simple. In Serbian Macedonia, for example, Bulgaria's unscrupulous army is industriously engaged in the task of killing off or otherwise forcibly removing the Serbian population. For these unfortunate Serbs it is merely a question of whether they prefer to die as Serbs or to live as Bulgars. This has been done to an extent that even the cruel Magyar has protested, and Germany, incongruous as it may seem, is thoroughly disgusted with the inconceivable cruelty of her ally.

But of greater interest is the fact that Mr. Panaretoff is apparently ignorant of the aims and ideals of the Allies.

President Wilson has given the world to understand that every people, friend or foe, shall receive liberty and justice. Surely this should satisfy Bulgaria. Evidently not, for Mr. Panaretoff declares that Bulgaria will continue to fight for the Central Allies, from whom she will receive more. However, blithely contradicting himself, the Minister exclaims, "Bulgaria is fighting for the very thing that President Wilson and the American people stand for." From this one can but assume that Bulgaria is willing to sacrifice Belgium, Rumania, Serbia, Poland, the oppressed peoples of Austria-Hungary, to see autocracy triumph over democracy, merely to obtain from Germany the rights which are also guaranteed her by President Wilson, for only a complete German victory will empower Germany to dispose of the peoples of Europe.

With rather tactless disregard of the high ideals expressed by President Wilson, Mr. Panaretoff suggests that, as in all probability the United States will conduct her war against oppression from the Western front, Bulgaria may continue to her heart's content her bloody debauch in Macedonia, and still remain virtuous in the eyes of the American people. Is not the fact that America sent her troops three thousand miles to thwart Germany's vicious aims sufficiently ominous?

Whether or not Bulgaria is the tool of Germany is difficult to decide, for although the Minister declares that she is not a mere tool, yet in the same breath he admits that she must obey Germany for fear of being invaded and crushed by her.

To the question, What would America think of Bulgaria if she were to break from her present alliance to join the Entente Allies, or, in other words, if she ceased to aid the cause of autocracy and oppression to range herself with the forces of democracy and justice? there is but one answer, "Joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance." But if the Bulgarian Government is on a par with the Bolshevist Government of Russia, (to use Mr. Panaretoff's own comparison,) which has been denounced alike by friend and foe, then the conversion of Bulgaria can only be achieved by force of arms.

EDWARD M. JANITCH.
Washington, Dec. 28, 1917.

Bethlehem Message for Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I discover in this morning's paper a message from the British soldiers in Bethlehem to Americans which contains most surprising words.

I urge all to see to it that these words are not spoiled when translated into the German language, because these inspiring words are stronger in the German language than in English.

Here are the words: "That the law of force may yield to the force of law." Translated into German, it reads: "Dass das Gesetz der Gewalt mache Raum fuer die Gewalt des Gesetzes."

If these words can be pumped into the hearts of the common people of Germany and her allies old Satan's power on earth will be "spurlos versenkt."

CHRISTIAN BORCHERS.
Baltimore, Dec. 28, 1917.

BARBUSSE UNDER FIRE.

The French Author's View of the War Is Rejected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The criticism in today's TIMES of Barbusse's "Le Feu," (Under Fire,) seems to me to be very just. The book is a dangerous amalgam of literary power and insidious propaganda. I doubt if literature has yet produced a more vivid picture of the hellishness of modern warfare; the descriptions of the flooded battlefield after the shelling of the fatigue party, of the charge across No Man's Land, of the field hospital, of the mud and filth and death in a thousand ghastly forms cause the reader to turn irresistibly to the descriptions of hell in Dante and Milton. It was the author's evident aim to strip off war's trappings and reveal the skull and bones beneath, and this he has done powerfully.

Nevertheless I cannot but believe that his effort is largely wasted. Does he think because a few wretches are turning blood into money and a few pinheaded society women refer to the awful charge over the top as "beautiful" that the world does not know that war is worse than hell? How much of gold braid and glittering trappings still remain? How much do we see now even of the shining Uhlans who figured so prominently in Germany's first terrific rush across Belgium? Barbusse has not enlightened us as to the grimness of war; bleeding France and England know it, and the glory of American preparation is that, knowing it too, we still push on.

The most dangerous of the lies concealed beneath Barbusse's wonderful descriptions is the insidious perpetuation of the false idea that in a democracy the army is but a mass of slaves dying horribly that the name of some nobleman may be greater or the coffers of some rich man fuller. His allusions to the misery of the "common soldier" suggest that the army of democracy is composed of the poor and downtrodden, the masses, sacrificed to the money and fame lust of the classes, who, at most, only pretend to serve and sacrifice in the safety of some sinecure behind the lines. But in the army of democracy there is no such thing as the "common soldier." In the great war, as perhaps in no other, the "common soldier" has been conspicuously uncommon; it is only an autocracy that sends forth slaves to die for its ambitious schemes. Has there been no mourning in the houses of the rich and noble in England and France, and do service flags hang only in the windows of the poor in America? As applied to America—and Barbusse has written of all armies—his exploded proposition that the army is made up only of the poor, who are dying to enrich the rich, is false and insulting, for by the inevitable operation of the exemption clauses of the draft law, which will send to France those who leave no dependents and who are not needed in war industries, it is probable that the percentage of the sons of the rich in our national army will be higher than that of the sons of the poor. And these rich men's song will go over the top, often enough under the leadership of those whom they gave employment to in times of peace. Barbusse does not see, apparently, that the army is a great democratizer.

The distinction between a democracy fighting for equality and peace and an autocracy floating its wicked ambitions on a sea of innocent blood does not appear to M. Barbusse. It might, however, have been brought sharply to his attention had he attempted to publish "Le Feu" on the other side of the Rhine. He should reflect that the Government which permits the free enjoyment of big profits made in literary profiteering differs radically from one which would have unscrupulously suppressed his book and imprisoned its author, as it did, in fact, the author of a hypothetical description of the horrors of war, written in times of peace. ("Das Menschenschlachthaus.")

It is really unfortunate that M. Barbusse did not elect to employ his genuine literary power for art's sake and not as a disguise for a pacifism which, in these times, is insulting to the heroic fighters against war and comforting to the skulking supporters of a false peace. Had he done so, his book would have been less of "a goodly apple rotten at the core."

H. A

BROADWAY SUBWAY TO OPEN TOMORROW

Service Board Expects Trains Will Run to Times Square by Midnight.

TO OPERATE ON TWO TRACKS

Nearly All the Stations Unfinished —Workmen Clearing Away the Debris.

Under the urging of the Public Service Commission the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announced yesterday that some time before midnight tomorrow the operation of the Broadway subway would be extended north from Fourteenth Street to Times Square, and south as far as Rector Street. Every effort is to be made to start the trains running this year, and if the first one succeeds in getting to Times Square one second before the New Year, the company and the members of the commission will congratulate each other.

The line is now being operated in connection with the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn via Canal Street and the Manhattan Bridge. This service is over the Sea Beach line to Coney Island, and to the Thirty-eighth Street cut in Brooklyn, where a connection is made with the Culver and West End lines.

The new service, which will begin shortly before or shortly after midnight tomorrow, will be local, the intention being to provide increased transportation facilities between Times Square and the financial district. Trains will be operated on two tracks between these points until the line is completed, when four tracks will be used as far south as the City Hall. As Vesey Street the two express tracks will turn under St. Paul's churchyard into Church Street and continue south to Rector Street and thence to Brooklyn by tunnel.

It was predicted by the commission that within the next few months the service would be extended to Whitehall Street and to Brooklyn at a still later date. It was also predicted that the line would be completed far enough to permit operation during 1918 as far north as Fifty-ninth Street.

That part of the line which will be running some time within the next forty-eight hours is entirely completed so far as the tracks and safety appliances are concerned, but in all other respects the line presents a very rough and unsightly appearance. Nearly all of the stations need to be finished and there is still much debris that has to be cleared away. Workmen were still furiously striving yesterday to enable the company to add this line to the 1917 subway history of operation.

The new stations on the line which are to be placed in service are at Rector, Cortlandt, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second Streets and City Hall.

Transportation experts in the employ of the commission have declared that when the Broadway subway is in complete running order, and the tides of travel begin flowing toward it, it will go further to relieve the congestion on the present rapid transit routes than any other line which has so far been placed in operation as part of the dual system.

A study of the operation of the line from Fourteenth Street south revealed the fact that many thousands of the employes in the big manufacturing establishments lying in that part of the city south of Times Square lived in Brooklyn, and that the double fare they had to pay before the Broadway subway was running did not appear to influence them in the matter of moving their homes.

Since these persons have been able to travel to and from their Brooklyn homes for a single fare thousands of others, it was said, would move to Brooklyn because of the lower rents in that borough. The commission has figured that the saving in fare, because of the cheapening of transportation, has amounted to more than $4,000 a day. Part of the statement given out at the office of the Public Service Commission on Oct. 27 said:

"The Broadway subway as far north as Fourteenth Street went into operation on the day after Labor Day, and in the first twenty-four hours carried 94,000 passengers in each direction. The four new stations took in 34,000 fares, and that has since been increased to about 36,000 fares. Probably three-fifths of these 56,000 Brooklynites, as a result of the operation to Fourteenth Street, are saving at least 10 cents a day in carfare. Most of them previously rode on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system to Chambers Street or Brooklyn Bridge and then paid an added fare to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to get to their places of business.

"Passengers who arrived from Brooklyn at Chambers Street went through the passageway connecting with the Brooklyn Bridge station of the Interborough and then uptown. Following the opening of the Fourteenth Street station the passengers using the Chambers Street station fell off from 15 to 20 per cent."

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Today.

Congressman Daniel J. Griffin will speak on "What 1918 Will Produce in the War," under the auspices of the Institutional Synagogue, in the Mount Morris Theatre, at 10:30 A. M.

J. B. Arnett will speak on "The Three Stages of Intellectual Development" before the Secular Society at 151 West 125th Street at 3:15 P. M.

The Rev. M. H. Crane will talk of his Y. M. C. A. work in France at the Bronx Union Branch of the Y. M. C. A. at 3:30 P. M.

Dr. Clarence A. Bashour will lecture on "In Khaki and Out" at the West Side Y. M. C. A. building at 4 P. M.

Dr. Nathan Krass will speak on "The Merchant of Venice" before the Hebrew Educational Society, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M.

"The Steps of Gold," a pageant of Christmas carols, will be given under the auspices of the Patriotic Service League of the War-Camp Community Service on the Bryant Park Plaza, beginning at 6:30 P. M.

Edwin Markham will speak before the Brooklyn Civic Forum in Public School 64 at 8 P. M.

Professor D. S. Blondheim of Johns Hopkins University will speak on "French Literature from a Jewish Point of View" before the Harlem Forum in Wadleigh High School at 8:15 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes will speak on "Constructive Pacifism" before the Messiah Forum, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, will speak on "What Government Control of Railroads May Mean to the United States" at the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

W. Bourke Cockran is announced to speak and a number of theatrical stars to appear at the Hippodrome in the evening for the benefit of the Catholic Big Brother League.

Professor Karl Barnes will speak on "The Meaning of Nationality" at Cooper Union in the evening.

Tomorrow.

The American Society of Church History will open its twelfth annual meeting at the Union Theological Seminary at 10 A. M., and William Warren Sweet of De Pauw University will read a paper on "A Comparison of the Relation of the Churches to the Government During the Civil War and the Present War" at the evening session at the Faculty Club of Columbia University.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac J. Lansing will speak on "The Perils of a Premature Peace" at a clerical conference in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, beginning at 11 A. M.

Thursday.

The children's lecture at the American Museum of Natural History at 4 P. M. will be on "The Middle and Southern Colonies in America."

The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies will meet at the home of Adolph Lewisohn, 881 Fifth Avenue, at 4:30 P. M.

Byron Newton, Collector of the Port, Conrad Gluckbrecht, and others will speak at a meeting of the Southland Club at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Friday.

Mrs. John Glenn, Chairman of the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross, will speak on "Family Rehabilitation" at the Neighborhood Playhouse, under the auspices of the Henry Street Settlement, at 11:30 A. M.

"The Suffrage Pickets' Own Story" will be told at a mass meeting called by the National Woman's Party in Carnegie Hall at 8 P. M.

The New York Microscopical Society will hold its annual meeting at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

The 500th birthday of Joanne d'Arc will be celebrated by La Lorraine Society at the Cercle de France, 4 West Forty-fourth Street, beginning at 8 P. M.

WILSON EXPRESSES AWE

Also Thanks for That $567 Pound of Iowa Butter.

WATERLOO, Ia., Dec. 29.—The pound of butter recently bid in at a Red Cross sale for $567 by E. A. Davis, at Marble Rock, Iowa, and which was sent to the White House for the President's Christmas dinner, has brought the following letter from President Wilson:

The White House,
Washington, Dec. 19, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Davis:—

It is very inspiring to hear of such successes as that of the Red Cross Auxiliaries of Union and Scott Townships.

I shall partake of the pound of butter with awe. The price paid for it is certainly an extraordinary evidence of patriotic interest.

May I not, through you, congratulate all concerned in the great Red Cross sale? And, thank you very heartily for the butter.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

AUTO FREIGHT SERVICE.

New Express Plan Between Springfield and Here Begins Monday.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29.—Beginning Monday daily auto freight service between this city and New York is to be put into operation in an effort to help solve the rail transportation problem, it was announced today.

One five-ton truck will be operated in each direction. If successful more will be added.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—Motor trucks are to displace railroad trains as mail carriers on two long routes out of Pittsburgh as soon as the contracts can be let, according to an announcement by Postmaster Guffy today.

One line, which is 60 miles long, will connect Pittsburgh and Wheeling, W. Va., and the other, 140 miles, will connect Pittsburgh and Cumberland, Md. Round trips will be made to Wheeling every day, but two days will be required to make the trip to Cumberland and return. The trucks will carry farm produce as parcel post as well as regular mail matter.

Promise Bridge Station Shelter.

The Public Service Commission has notified the Health Department that as soon as possible shelter will be provided for those compelled to wait for trains at the transfer station of the elevated and Subway lines at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza in Long Island City. The platforms are high in the air and exposed to the north winds. Physicians and others living in Queens have been trying for a long time to induce the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to build some sort of a structure where the waiting passengers might take refuge.

TAKES POLICE POWER FROM MRS. HUMISTON

Hereafter Reports on Missing Girls Will Be in Charge of Capt. Williams.

ORDER INCLUDES HER AID

Commissioner Woods Declines to Take Responsibility for Her Investigations.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods yesterday revoked the commission which gave police power to Mrs. Grace Humiston, the lawyer, who has been investigating the moral conditions in army camps and elsewhere. He also took away the authority under which her chief detective, J. J. Kron, has been acting. Mr. Woods said:

"Mrs. Humiston has done a great deal of good work, but I have not felt that I could take any responsibility for the Federal investigations which she has been carrying on. Mrs. Humiston has been devoting her attention almost entirely to such Federal investigations, so that it will be better to have the work which has been in her charge transferred to regular police officials.

"Hereafter, the investigation of reports concerning missing and wronged girls will be under the direction of Acting Captain Grant Williams of the Bureau of Missing Persons. The detectives who have been assigned to cooperate with Mrs. Humiston will hereafter work with him.

"These detectives have never been under the direction of Mrs. Humiston. Because of her prominence in this field a great many complaints have been made to her, which failed to reach the Police Department, and police detectives were assigned to help in investigating these cases. They will still be ready to receive and investigate complaints of this nature which Mrs. Humiston turns over to them."

Commissioner Woods would not say whether any new investigations undertaken by Mrs. Humiston, since her methods of investigation at Camp Upton met with a storm of disapproval, had led him to revoke the police powers granted to her, in order to make it clear that the Police Department was not concerned in researches of this description. It was learned at Police Headquarters, however, that Mr. Woods had refused to have anything to do with some of Mrs. Humiston's plans.

Mrs. Humiston's original charges were made before a meeting of women lawyers in this city concerning conditions at Camp Upton. After her charges had been denied, she failed to produce any proof of her statement that she knew of many specific cases in which girls living near Camp Upton had been misled by soldiers. Her next move was to send a middle-aged man and a young girl, both in her employ, to a hotel near Camp Upton, where they registered as husband and wife. Mrs. Humiston insisted that the fact that they were not barred from the hotel was a general corroboration of her accusations. She asserted also that she had acted with authority from the Secretary of War. This was denied by Secretary Baker, who characterized the Camp Upton incident as "despicable."

After this occurrence, a committee which had been appointed by the Mayor to assist Mrs. Humiston in her crusade against the white slave traffic, resigned. The members were George W. Wickersham, Joseph P. Lincoln, James S. Cushman, the Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst, Mrs. Felix Adler, Mrs. A. Ladenberg, Evangeline Booth, Harold Content, Mrs. William Curtis Demarest, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Slattery.

Mrs. Humiston was not at her office at 50 East Forty-second Street, yesterday. It was stated by her secretary that she was ill at a hotel in Washington, and that she would make a statement later.

READY FOR PAPER INQUIRY.

Hearings on Price Agreement Will Begin on Jan. 7.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Commissioner W. B. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission announced today that plans were rapidly maturing for the hearings beginning on Jan. 7 in connection with the newsprint price agreemet which several manufacturers recently made with the Department of Justice. A general invitation has been extended to all publishers and jobbers to participate, and from replies it is expected that a large number will attend.

The manufacturers will present information supplementary to their cost reports bearing on such matters as the hazards of the business, methods of determining wood costs and depreciation charges. It is probable that information also will be given on what is a fair investment in the business and what is a fair rate of profit on such investment.

The afternoon of Jan. 9 has been set for a conference with the jobbers, at which the provisions of the agreement in which they are interested will be considered.

AMERICAN STEAMER ASHORE

Strong Wind Delays Salvage Work in Gallant Inlet.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 29.—The shift of the wind into the south and east today resulted in the abandonment of efforts to salvage the American steamer ashore at Pennant. Yesterday afternoon high seas commenced to roll in Gallant Inlet, and all hands left the steamer in breeches buoys. Almost a thousand tons of cargo had been removed from the ship, and the work of sealing up the damage to her bow was proceeding favorably when the wind changed.

Should the storm increase in violence, it was feared today that the steamer would not be long in going to pieces. The salvaging staff was hopeful, however, for moderate weather that would enable them, to resume and successfully complete the salvage.

AID FOR NEEDIEST CASES.

Day's Contributions to Times Fund Amount to $274.

Contributions amounting to $274 were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the 100 Neediest Cases, bringing the total to $58,851. In the contributions received yesterday was one of $208 from Clara Huntington Perkins of Los Gatos, Cal. The contributions were as follows:

Mother and John, Jr.	$5	H. L.	$2
C. H. Perkins	200	L.	5
D. Greer	10	Stella Eiseman	25
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. E.	10	Sisters	4
		Carrie Saddler	5
Total			$274

SNOWPLOWS FOR BRONX.

Service Board Suggests Need to Third Avenue Company.

During the recent snowstorm the surface railroad lines in the Bronx were unable to operate for many hours. Yesterday the Public Service Commission sent a letter to Edward A. Maher, Jr., Vice President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which operates the lines, suggesting that the company invest in snowplows.

The letter said that investigation showed that the company was without plows, and that experience had proved that continuous operation of surface lines could never be depended upon during the Winter unless the operating company had adequate means of clearing the tracks of snow.

Eugene J. Driscoll Bankrupt.

Eugene J. Driscoll, a well-known figure in politics in the Second District, filed yesterday a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Of the declared liabilities of $4,475, $4,084 represents a judgment recovered on a forfeited bail bond of one Donald Fersch. Mr. Driscoll has no assets barring a suit of clothes valued at $15. He said that he had no occupation and no profession.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

Concerning a suggestion put forth by Lieut. Gen. S. M. B. Young, U. S. A., that the selective draft law be amended so as to make possible the military training of the youths in the United States between the ages of 19 and 21 years, Colonel Robert Lee Howze of the General Staff says:

"Official statistics show that of 2,824,250 men who entered the union army during the civil war, all but 805,137 were less than 22 years of age, and of these latter only 46,628 exceeded the age of 24 years. According to the latest report of the result of the draft law the number of registrants is 9,000,000 of whom approximately 2,000,000 will qualify, and the total yield of both drafts is 1,374,000. It follows that, after deducting from the estimated number of eligibles the number selected by the first draft and to be selected by the second, only 626,000 remain available for service, or less than one-third found necessary by experience to be requisite to repair the ravages and diseases caused by war conditions.

"Approximately 1,000,000 males arrive annually at military age in this country. If Congress should authorize a military training law in the form of an amendment to the present draft law, to become effective, say, Jan. 5, 1918, a remedy for this disquieting deficiency would thereby be supplied in large part, even though registrants less than 21 years old, while liable to service in camps of instruction, would not be called to active service at the front until reaching the age of 21 years. It would likewise prepare the way for a great desideratum and a permanent policy based on equal compulsory service."

The war records of the Navy Department show that more than 300 retired officers of the navy are back in active service, included in the number being 22 Rear Admirals, 18 Commodores, and 34 Captains. Among the Admirals are 3 former Commanders in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet and 2 who are former Commanders in Chief of the Pacific Fleet. They are Charles J. Badger, Seaton Schroeder and Hugo Osterhaus of the Atlantic Fleet and Cameron McR. Winslow and Thomas B. Howard of the Pacific Fleet.

The National Guard is still below war strength, despite the transfer to that service of a large force of national army men. On Dec. 10 last the National Guard army was made up of 15,718 officers and about 380,500 enlisted men, which is about 80,000 short of full war strength. By the end of January it is expected that the National Guard force will have been increased to maximum strength through the transfer to it of drafted men. National army, or selective draft, men are also being transferred to the regular army, and it is certain that when the regular and National Guard forces have been brought up to war strength the present, or first, national army will be at least 100,000 men short of war strength. The second draft will therefore be called upon to reinforce the first draft army.

One of the new navy Captains whose promotion is announced by Secretary Daniels is Hutch I. Cone, who as a Commander commanded the dreadnought Utah during the operations which resulted in the occupation of Vera Cruz in April, 1914. Captain Cone is the officer who was made Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering by President Roosevelt, being the youngest officer who ever held that important position. He is also the officer who commanded the first flotilla of American destroyers to pass through the Strait of Magellan.

Major Gen. William A. Mann, U. S. A., until recently in command of the Rainbow Division, in his annual report as Chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs, which position he relinquished in order to take command of the Rainbow, suggests that the awarding of service ribbons to National Guard soldiers by States should be discontinued. Several of the States award ribbons for manoeuvres, and also for length of service. These ribbons are identical in many respects to those awarded in the regular army for service in actual battle or hard campaigns, and this is the reason why General Mann suggests a discontinuance of the practice by the States.

Five new hostess houses have been opened by the Young Women's Christian Association at various cantonments, according to an announcement of the National War Work Council of the organization. These hostess houses are located at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Sheiby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., and Camp Cody at Deming, N. M.

This makes a total of thirty hostess houses erected and equipped by the Y. W. C. A. since August last. In addition, eighteen such houses have been authorized and are under construction. One of these is at Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J., where one hostess house has already been built and another has been asked for. Requests for buildings have been received from several other camps and are now under consideration.

On Christmas Eve an emergency barracks for women and girls was opened at Camp Sherman Annex, Chillicothe, Ohio. Next week the hostess house at Great Lakes Naval Station, North Shore, Ill., will be opened for use, and Captain Moffatt of that station has asked for two more houses as quickly as possible.

Temporary housing for mothers and sisters of boys who are ill in camp has been provided at Fort Riley, near Camp Funston, and plans have just been completed for the housing of 1,000 women and girls employed in the uniform factories near Charleston, S. C.

"The Government no longer asks us to erect these houses where the men may visit with their women relatives and friends; it tells us that we simply must do it," explained Mrs. James S. Cushman, Chairman of the War Work Council. "The Young Women's Christian Association is the only organization that is authorized to put up hostess houses within the camp boundaries. Nearly every day telegrams are received from all parts of the country asking for our help in the housing of women employes, in caring for the relatives of sick men in the camps, in assisting foreign born women to locate the members of their families in barracks, and similar service for meeting the problems of women. In one case the Young Women's Christian Association was influential in securing sanitary conditions in the local railway station near one of the camps where no provision had been made for the comfort of women. We are trying to respond to all these calls as quickly as possible, and so far as our budget will permit."

The current issue of The Army and Navy Journal prints the following:

"The War Department in a communication to the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate has requested early legislation to relieve a somewhat strained situation in the Philippines. A strong feeling is growing in the islands that Congress, through its failure to authorize the enrollment of their militia organizations, was discriminating against them.

"A bill introduced last April by Senator Chamberlain to amend the National Defense act of April 16, 1916, contains a provision (Paragraph 19) that the militia and locally created armed forces of the Philippines may be called into the service of the United States, and, while in such service, shall be on the same footing as the National Guard provided that the officers appointed from the regular army and the Officers' Reserve Corps shall receive the pay and allowances authorized by law; but the pay and allowances of the enlisted men shall be those fixed by the Philippine Legislature in the act creating the Philippine Militia. The Secretary of War now urges that Congress take early action to relieve the feeling aroused by the long delay in legislating on this subject."

Brigadier General John A. Johnson, commanding the Northeastern Department of the Army, in a bulletin issued from his headquarters in Boston, makes the following observation with reference to the reclamation to honorable service of court-martialed soldiers:

"In view of war conditions it is necessary that courts-martial of all grades use their best endeavors to secure the reformation of offenders against military law and their reclamation to honorable service with the colors. At the present time from 100 to 150 men a week are being discharged from the United States Army by sentence of general court-martial. Although a dishonorable discharge is frequently necessary in the case of serious offenders who have shown a manifest unfitness for the military service, an effort should be made where possible to impose sentences which will retain the offenders in the service and subject them to such training as will recall them to a due appreciation of their responsibilities and duties as soldiers. Furthermore, it is essential that guard houses be so administered that men confined in them will by means of discipline and extra training, and especially by enforced habits of cleanliness in their person, in the guard house and surroundings, be made better soldiers upon their release instead of acquiring prison habits. This policy is recommended by the disciplinary section of the Judge Advocate General's office, and it is believed that a careful adherence to it will produce better results than methods that have heretofore prevailed."

IN AID OF MEN BLINDED IN BATTLE
RETROSPECTIVE LOAN EXHIBITION
of the work of
ARTHUR B. DAVIES
at the
MACBETH GALLERY
450 Fifth Ave., at 40th St.
January 2d to 31st, inclusive
Total gross receipts from admissions and sale of catalogue will be given to the "LIGHTHOUSE IN FRANCE."
Admission.....50c
Wednesday Afternoons, 25c

Cuticura Helps Banish Skin Troubles
Smear the Affected Parts With Cuticura Ointment Then Bathe With Cuticura Soap
Cuticura
Follow this treatment on rising and retiring for a few days and watch your skin improve. There is nothing better for the complexion, hands, and hair than these fragrant, super-creamy emollients, if used for everyday toilet purposes.
For Trial Free by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

NO CHARGE IF WE FAIL TO EXTERMINATE ALL VERMIN
GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY

CITIZENSHIP LIMIT FOR WOMEN ALIENS

Wives of Men of Foreign Allegiance Must Continue to be of Husband's Nationality.

WIFE MAY NOT ACT ALONE

Marriage Gives Wife Citizenship of Husband, but It Ceases with End of Marriage Relation.

County Clerk William F. Schneider received yesterday from C. O'C. Cowley, Chief Naturalization Examiner, an explanation of the Federal law provisions relating to the citizenship of women. Mr. Cowley says that the extension of the right of suffrage to women in this State and the prospect that many will seek naturalization, has made it necessary to familiarize each official in charge of any naturalization bureau with the law, to the end that there may be no conflict of authority between the county and the Federal bureaus, and so that the women themselves may know just where they stand in the matter of citizenship.

The act of March 2, 1907, Section 3, provides that any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of her marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a Consul of the United States. If she is a resident of this country at the time the marital relation ceases she need only continue to reside here to establish her American citizenship. Other sections of the law referred to by Mr. Cowley are Section 1,994 of the United States Revised Statutes and the act of March 2, 1907, Section 4.

The first provides that any woman who marries a citizen of the United States becomes a citizen, and the other says:

"Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marriage relation if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States Consul within one year after the termination of the marital relation."

Mr. Cowley called attention to the fact that it has been judicially held that a woman, during the existence of the marital relation, cannot become naturalized. Therefore an alien woman who is the wife of an alien cannot become a citizen and a voter in New York unless her husband takes the same action.

STOLE 2,269 AUTOS IN YEAR.

Woods's Report Shows Police Recovered 1,905 Motors This Year.

A total of 2,269 automobiles were stolen in New York City this year, according to the report of the automobile squad, announced yesterday by Police Commissioner Woods. Sergeant Hughes, head of the squad, compiled the statistics, which include the work of the year up to noon yesterday. The police recovered 1,905 cars, leaving 336 still missing. Of the stolen machines, 428 were purloined, according to the police, for joy riding. The Police Department recovered eighty-five machines which had been stolen in other cities or towns and brought to New York.

BARS LIQUOR TO ALL ALLIED FIGHTING MEN

New Agreement Includes Soldiers and Sailors of America and Other Nations.

VIOLATORS TO BE PUNISHED

Hotel, Restaurant, Brewery, and Liquor Dealers' Associations Pledge Aid to Federal Agents.

Representatives of the Hotel Association of New York City, the Lager Beer Brewers' Boards of Trade of New York and vicinity, the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the City of New York, and the Society of Restaurateurs of New York entered into a unanimous agreement in conference with representatives of the Army and Navy Departments yesterday that every member of these associations would co-operate to the limit to prevent the sale or service of liquor to soldiers and sailors in the uniform of the United States or any other country.

Not only are those who control the retail liquor business pledged to this co-operation, but employes are to be instructed that if they fail to live up to the spirit of the law forbidding the sale or service of liquor to men in the military or naval service they are subject not only to summary dismissal by their employers will turn them over to the Federal authorities.

Many of the leading brewers of New York attended the conference with their counsel. Prominent hotel men were also present and gave their personal support to the pledge of co-operation.

The resolutions adopted by the joint organizations provide that every precaution be exercised to prevent the sale, service, or giving away of intoxicating liquor to soldiers and sailors in the uniform of the United States or other countries, and that in the carrying out of the intent and purpose of the law forbidding such service no party of civilians will be served with intoxicating liquor which has with it an officer or enlisted man in the military or naval service of the United States or of any other country, either as host or guest.

Patrons of the men in the retail liquor business and the general public will be urged by cards posted conspicuously in the business places of the members of the association to co-operate with the management in making the carrying out of the resolutions forbidding service of liquor to officers and enlisted men effective.

Federal officers, who had arranged for the conference, expressed themselves as pleased with the spirit shown by all concerned and returned to Washington after requesting that no mention be made of their names in conformity with the hope that the service get credit for the success of the conference rather than the men who were selected to personally serve as conferees.

Aetna Explosives to Make Payments.

Under a stipulation made between the receivers of the Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and counsel for Edgar W. Bassick, Herbert F. John, and others who recently obtained judgments against the company for $946,000, a total amount of $900,000 will be paid in installments to end March 15, 1918. The litigation ended by the settlement involved claims aggregating more than $3,000,000.

Accounts Opened From $5 to $5,000 On Small Weekly or Monthly Payments

144-146 WEST 125 ST. Bet. 7th and Lenox Aves.

Ludwig Baumann & Comp'y
America's Greatest Furniture House

49-51 Market Street Newark N. J. Opposite Court House

Do not confuse us with other stores with similar names.

We have only three stores.

35 TO 36 ST. BLOCK 8th AVE.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK AT ALL THREE STORES.

Genuine Leather Arm Chair
Reg. Price $37.50
29.64 Cash or Credit.
Mahogany finish frame. Covered in genuine leather.

Open an Account With Our 3-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $250 Pay for it $3 Weekly

Tapestry Rocker
Reg. Price $25.75
22.49 Cash or Credit.
Mahogany finish frame. Soft upholstered.

JANUARY FURNITURE SALE

Let us start your housekeeping now. This sale offers thousands of money-saving bargains. Furniture for every room in the house is included, enabling you to select your entire outfit at savings of from 25% to 33⅓%. Should you desire credit we will make terms especially easy for you. Convince yourself by comparison that whether you buy for cash or on credit

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST

Open an Account With Our 3-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $350 Pay for it $4.50 Weekly

American Walnut Colonial Bedroom Suit (4 Pieces)
(Sold Separately If Desired.)
DRESSER—Reg. Price $69.....$41.61
CHIFFONIER—Reg. Price $47.75.....28.37
BED—Reg. Price $46.....27.49
TOILET TABLE—Reg. Price $35.25.....20.95
An exceptionally handsome suit and a wonderful bargain at this sale price.
Reg. Price $189.
148.94 Cash or Credit.

Our 4-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $450 Pay for it $6 Weekly

Our Liberal Credit Means: you can open an account with a single advertised article or an entire outfit by making a small deposit down and the balance in weekly or monthly payments.

Mahogany Adam Dining Room Suit (4 Pieces)
(Sold Separately If Desired.)
BUFFET—Reg. Price $95.....$70.89
CHINA CLOSET—Reg. Price $75.....61.65
EXTENSION TABLE—Reg. Price $75.....58.00
SERVING TABLE—Reg. Price $33.50.....29.36
The chairs have genuine leather seats and are sold separately at $6.24 each for the side chairs, and $10.94 for the arm chair.
Reg. Price $364.90
229.74 Cash or Credit

Victor
Victrolas and Grafonolas from $20 to $380
No Interest Added.

Sale of High Grade Linoleum 43c Sq. Yd.
An assortment of choice patterns to select from. This linoleum is sanitary and economical. Bring room measurements.

Special Sale of Room-Size Rugs In Axminster, Velvet and Tapestry At Savings of from 25% to 33⅓%

Sale of Scotch Lace Curtains
Reg. Price $7.50 pair.
4.98 per pair
Cash or Credit.
In white or Arabian.

Sale of Tapestry Portieres
Reg. Price $8 per pair.
5.98 per pair
Cash or Credit.

3-Piece Cane Parlor Suit (2 Cushions)
Reg. Price $200.
Mahogany finish frames. Closely woven cane panels. Seats and cushions covered in fine velour.
164.87 Cash or Credit.

American Walnut Princess Dresser
Reg. Price $32.
24.69 Cash or Credit.
Handsomely made and finished.

Open an Account with Our 5-Room Outfit of High Grade Period Furniture $550 Pay for it $7 Weekly

Genuine Oak Chiffonier
Reg. Price $18.75
9.94 Cash or Credit
Golden finish, large mirror.

No stamps with Victor goods.
Genuine Victrola No. VI. $30
(Golden Oak Only).
Pay for it $3 on delivery and the balance 50c a week. You may buy $10 worth of records at the regular cash prices with this machine without increasing these terms.

Sale of Sewing Machines
10 Year Guarantee
Made for us by the New Home Sewing Machine Co. Automatic bobbin.
Reg. Price $25
19.95 Cash or Credit.
Others at $26.95, $34.95, and up to $61.95.

Columbia Grafonola $75
Pay for it $7 on Delivery and the Balance $1.50 a Week.
You may buy $15 worth of records with this machine at the regular cash prices without increasing these terms.

Circassian Walnut Bed
Reg. Price $32.
24.67 Cash or Credit.

Don't Delay Buying on Account of the Draft
Our Protection to Draft Men
Reduction of Payments
If the income of your family is reduced because of your service we will reduce your payments in proportion.
Free Life Insurance
In the event of your death we will give your family a receipted bill of the balance of your account up to the amount of $200.
If you buy Furniture and are drafted we want you to know that we will do our share to make your family comfortable during your absence. This offer is open to new customers on new accounts as well as to old customers.

Baby Carriage
Reg. Price $28.
20.57 Cash or Credit.
Sanitary upholstery; others at $18.85, $25.95 and up to $65.

Sale of High Grade Brass Beds
Reg. Price $30.
22.49 Cash or Credit.

RED CROSS TO ENLIST 840,000 PUPILS HERE

Public, Parochial, and Private Schools Will Join Junior Department.

SCHOOL BOARD APPROVES

National Allied Committee Collects $1,180,000—Belgian Christmas Fund Cables $40,000.

The next step in the development of the membership campaign of the American Red Cross will be the enrollment of the 840,000 school children of New York as members of the recently organized Red Cross Junior Department. Every public school, and many parochial and private schools, probably will be enrolled in the course of the next three months, it was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Atlantic Division, 44 East Twenty-third Street. The junior membership project was approved by the Board of Education at its last regular meeting and already thirty-eight schools in Manhattan have been enlisted for war work under a plan of organization worked out by Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College.

The enrollment of the other schools is going on apace, each school acting on its own initiative. Enrollment in the Junior Department is by schools, not by individuals, and no school will be registered on the Red Cross roster unless it has an enrollment of 100 per cent. of the pupils. Each school must raise a fund equivalent to 25 cents for each child. Opportunities for definite service in the interest of American soldiers and stricken civilian populations abroad, and the poor at home, are given the children enrolled in the Junior Department.

Some of the schools in this city already have started work on relief materials and a few have pledged themselves to raise funds to support the war relief activities of other children. Boys of Public School 3, at 490 Hudson Street, have pledged themselves to contribute their pin money to a fund which is to be used to purchase food for Italian refugee children. They have promised to raise $25 every month.

Boys to Make Up Deficits.

The Buckley School for Boys, at 120 East Seventy-fourth Street, has guaranteed $36 a month to make up deficits in the membership funds of other schools and to purchase needed supplies. This school already has raised $75 for this purpose and has contributed cases of clothing which were auctioned off at a Brooklyn school, the proceeds being turned over to the latter's membership fund.

The schools in Manhattan which have been enrolled in the Junior Department of the Red Cross are: Public Schools 91, 151, 184, 9, 3, Manhattan Public School, Henrietta Evening School, the Open Air School, Bearley School, Ethical Culture School, Benjamin School, Mme. Rieffel School, Miss Chapin's School, Library School of New York, School of Christian Work, Finch School, New York Trade School, Mount Sinai Training School, Julia Richman High School, Hebrew Technical School for Girls, the Veltin School, Wadleigh High School, Horace Mann High School, New York City Training School, New York School of Medical Gymnastics and Massage, the Scudder School of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Manhattan Trade School, Hunter College High School, Miss Marshall's School, Washington Irving High School, F. H. Kirmayer Private Classes, Miss Jacobi's School, Alcuin Preparatory School, Robert Louis Stevenson School, Franklin School, Buckley School for Boys, and Barnard School.

The importance of the work which the school children are able to do in the interest of war relief is shown by the recent shipment of 2,063 woolen garments for station refugee children made by the public school children of Buffalo. These articles were made from the old garments of grown-ups without a penny cost to the schools. The garments were first sterilized by the Health Department in Buffalo. They were then cut down and made over by the school children. In the boys' schools of Buffalo hundreds of pairs of old shoes have been repaired for the poor children of the city.

Handbook for Supply Service.

The manual of school activities just issued by the Red Cross for the use of its junior membership is ready for distribution. It is a handbook for the supply service of school auxiliaries and supersedes all chapter publications on this subject. Lists are given, tabulated according to school grades, of articles that the Red Cross can ship abroad, and of those that can be made for local distribution. Emphasis is placed upon refugee garments, hospital supplies, and comfort bags. Full directions for making these articles are included. Due attention is given to the working opportunities for older boys. The manual is published as ARC 602. It will be distributed to chapters through the division offices. School authorities may obtain copies from local Red Cross chapters.

A volume of stories of Red Cross heroes, published especially for the children, is now on sale at 50 cents a copy. The profits of the sale go to the Red Cross. "Red Cross Stories for Children" is the name of this book. Dr. MacCracken says in a Foreword to these stories:

"As the National Director of this department of the American Red Cross, I am glad to say a word of approval of them and to commend them to all schools throughout the land, not as authentic history, but as a means of teaching children the Red Cross ideals of service."

The grand total of contributions for Halifax relief through the American Red Cross as announced yesterday was $55,711.11. Contributions of $100 or more not previously announced are as follows:

Colony Club	$807	E. D. Hawkins	$100
Mrs. T. H. Markoe	500	Mary Tasker	100
Gedney Farms Hotel	240	F. S. Pfuaner	100
William Halls, Jr.	200	Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kareisen	100
Newark Chapter	161	Henry Helde	100

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund for the Relief of French Women and Children, cabled to Paris, as a Christmas donation for French children, $5,000. The money was distributed in equal shares to the Fund of the Children of the Frontier, the poor children of Nancy, Fund for the Aid of Widows and Orphans of Officers Killed in the War, the Brittany Hospitals for Tuberculer Patients, and Cardinal Lucon of Rheims.

Mrs. Whitney Warren is the Treasurer of the Secours National Committee in America. Among the members of the American Committee are Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. E. N. Townsend, Charles Dana Gibson, Gen Horace Porter, Frederic A. Juilliard, and Charles D. Alexander.

The total fund collected by the Secours National in America, since its organization shortly after the beginning of the European war, amounts to more than $877,000. All contributions should be addressed to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street. New York, of $100 or more follow:

Miss E. Scoville	$300	Lloyd Phoenix	$100
Mrs. F. James	250	Mrs. F. K. Pendleton	
Dr. W. H. Nichols	100	(ten)	100
Mrs. H. E. Hyde	100	Various	980
"K. Y. Z."	100		

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, 347 Madison Avenue, of which James A. Blair, Jr., is the Treasurer, reports new gifts amounting to more than $1,600. Those of $100 or more follow:

Anonymous	$450	Mrs. O. M. Olson	$100
Miscellaneous	772	Mrs. M. N. Garford	100
Lamont du Pont	100	Mrs. P. C. Hewitt	100

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, of which Breck Trowbridge is Chairman and Murray H. Coggeshall the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $375,500. Recent contributions of $100 or over include the following:

Miscellaneous	$5,822	Katherine C. Rock-	
Dr. W. H. Nichols	500	wood	100
Mme. J. Ortiz	500	Miss E. M. Howard	100
Dr. C. McCormick	100	C. W. Howard	100
Plymouth Church	181	Mrs. Paul Moore	100
R. W. Bailey	100	Westchester Cong.	
F. W. Towne	100	Church	100
Mrs. E. L. Hedstrom	100	Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Jr.	100
R. G. Veiga	100	Mrs. G. Thomas	100
Miss M. B. Snyder	100	Mrs. M. G. Osborn	100
R. L. Zabriskie	100	Mrs. R. D. Spilman	100
Mrs. M. B. Metcalf	100	J. Johnson	100

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Incorporated, 542 Fifth Avenue, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is the President and Henry Clews the Treasurer, has shipped thirty-two cases of relief supplies to the Halifax sufferers. This was made possible by a donation of $5,000 by Mrs. Gustav Stromberg.

Mr. Clews acknowledges the following donations of $100 or more to the fund:

Bazaar Committee	$440	Sculptors' Gallery	$100
Aeolian Company	200	Various	141
French & Co.	100	Mrs. C. F. McLean	100

For Polish Scholars.

Contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund last week amounted to $316, toward which Judge William Caleb Lorting donated $200. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 83 West Forty-second Street.

American Military Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Military Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, has been increased by more than $4,000. The new donations of $100 or more follow:

Mrs. W. J. Wright	$600	Mrs. L. P. Hall	$300
Mrs. G. Whitney	600	Mrs. G. C. Bacon	300
A. M. Stewart and E. M. Townsend	800	A. B. Pouch	300
Mrs. H. F. Osborn	500	tall School	150
Dr. W. H. Nichols	500	drs. H. Marquand	100
		Various	112

Training French Maimed.

The fund of the American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Edmund K. Baylies, the Biltmore Hotel, has been increased to a total of $349,557. Recent gifts amounted to more than $1,300. Those of $100 or more follow:

Mrs. Trevor	$500	Mrs. O. G. Jan-	
Mrs. P. Jones	250	nings	$100
Mrs. Sherman	200	Mrs. W. P. Thompson	100
Mrs. B. Martin	100		
Various	140		

French Wounded Fund.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 20 West Twenty-third Street, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman, acknowledges new subscriptions of more than $3,250. Those of $100 or more are as follows:

Miscellaneous	$1,006	Cleveland Com.	$160
Refugees' R. Fd.	2,000	Pittsburgh Com.	100

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 20 West Twenty-third Street, of which Mrs. Valentine Schuyler is the Acting Chairman, has collected to date more than $635,000. Recent gifts to the fund amounted to over $6,500.

Polish Victims' Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has collected to date more than $900,000. Recent donations amounted to about $10,000. Those of $100 or more follow:

Bazaar, New Haven	$2,934	Mrs. J. I. Crozer	$100
Elisabeth Com.	1,000	Anne Thomson	100
Dr. W. H. Nichols	500	V. Y.	100
Rev. G. Kubec	205	Mrs. Harrison	100
St. Stanislaus Ch.		Westchester Cong.	
New Haven	289	Church	100
A. S.	200	Mrs. M. M. Smith	100
Gospel Advocate	150	Mary Sharpe	100
W. Braun	100	T. Wrandil	100
		C. A. Shoemaker	100

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits costing $2 each for the soldiers fighting in the French trenches, has collected to date more than $250,200. Subscriptions should be sent to Francis Roche, the Treasurer, at the Vanderbilt Hotel. Recent gifts included $153 from the Woman's Club of Manila.

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid for the Collection of Clothing for the Victims of the European War in France, 293 Fifth Avenue, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman, and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer, reports new contributions amounting to $516. The committee has collected to date more than $114,000. In addition to its other activities the American Girls' Aid supports 298 French war orphans.

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea), of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President, Major Charles Elliott Warren the Treasurer, and Mrs. Seth Barton French and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman the Vice Presidents, reports recent contributions of $800. The New York office of the committee is 9 East Thirtieth Street.

Trench Comfort Packets.

The Trench Comfort Packets Committee for the United States and the Allies, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is the Chairman, and Frederick L. Eldridge the Treasurer, has received new cash donations amounting to $340. The following letter has been received from the Distributing Bureau of the committee in Paris:

The packets arrived in excellent condition, and I cannot congratulate you sufficiently on the admirable way they are arranged and packed. It is a pity the kind senders cannot see the opening of their gifts—the joy they give causes the poor fellows to forget for an instant the sadness of their departure and the discomforts of the trenches that await them. The towels and soap are much appreciated, and those who receive them generally rush to the lavatory and put them in use.

I have not yet received the 720 razors that are announced, but will write at once to the generous sender as soon as they arrive, as they are always needed and eagerly asked for. They and the pipe articles I cannot get too many of.

I hope my letter will again demonstrate the benefit and pleasure American packets give to our soldiers on this side of the water.

The office of the committee is 2-14 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Stage Women's War Relief.

The Stage Women's War Relief, 266 Fifth Avenue, of which Miss Rachel Crothers is the President, is sending over 2,400 surgical dressings to France every week, in addition to other hospital supplies, such as rubber gloves, anaesthetics, and hospital garments. A new department for the making of windproof jackets has been organized. Miss Minnie Dupree is in charge of the surgical dressings department, and Mme. Christine Robert of the knitting department. The Northern France department is in charge of Miss Elsie Randolph.

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, the Treasurer, 360 Madison Avenue, has acknowledged the following new donations:

Various	$2,625	A. Glass	$100
Col. Springs Com.	250	Dr. W. H. Nichols	100
Mrs. C. E. Mitchell	200	E. Platt	100
F. A. Hary	200	W. Emlen	100
		E. R. Bradley	100

Le Bien Etre du Blesse.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Company, the Treasurers, of the Bien Etre du Blesse, 360 Madison Avenue, report the following recent gifts of $100, or more.

Miss S. Wachner	$100	Various	$375
Mrs. Carelan	100		

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 51 Chambers Street, has received these recent gifts of $100, or more.

Hud. Riv., L.	151,819	Dallas, Texas	$324
Marietta Com.	125	Greensburg, Penn., Com.	125
Pittsburgh Com.	2,000	Cong. T. L. New York	100
Rochester Com.	700	Ironwood, Mich.	158
Chev. A. I., Hazelton	111	Cracker Dealers' Association	150
Yonkers Com.	250	Centreville, Iowa	100
London, Canada, Com.	100	Sheboygan Com.	150
Manchiken, N. Y.	175	Cong. Sons of New York City	302
Keidaner, B'klyn.	200	Shaare Zedek, N. Y.	200
M. I. Verein, N. Y.	150	St. Paul Com.	424
Cong. B. A., St. Louis	2,400	Salt Lake City Com.	751
St. Louis Com.	1,000	Youngstown, Ohio, Com.	500
Cong. S. T., Sharon	100	Benev. Soc., Clinton, Mass.	111
Goldman Bros.	404	Kitchener, Canada, Com.	100
J. Daily News	1,300	The Warheit	174
Lackawanna, Penny, Com.	1,000	Cong. A. A., Atlanta	200
Cong. B. I., B'klyn.	150	Binghamton Com.	400
Rabbi M. S. Margolies	340	Latrobe, Penn.	1,196
J. Morning Journal	1,443	Somerville, N. J., Com.	100
Columbus, Ohio, Com.	500	Lodger Lodge 123	300
Volunteer Com., Brooklyn	179	J. Yurkowitz	100
L. A. Soc., Westfield, Mass.	108	I. W. Gray	100
Glen Cove	155	Y. M. H. A. Com., New York City	100
S. of A., Worcester	100	Cong. A. Y., St. Paul	130
L. A. Soc., Glace Bay, N. S.	117	Norwich, Conn., Com.	145
Wharton, Texas, Com.	300	London, Canada, Com.	200
B. H. H., Cleveland	212	Hartford Com.	200
Cong. Sons of I., Frostburg, Md.	100	Smaller amounts	5,081
Newport News Com.	160	Designated institutions	946
		Designated individuals	115

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $290,732. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year. Subscribers receive on request, the names and addresses of children.

Donations recently received, follow:

Anonymous	$250	Mrs. W. Bunker & Mrs. J. A. Brooks	$100
Mrs. C. T. Russell and Mrs. H. E. Davis	100	One Day	824
G. Aubery and Rene Dorn	100	G. L.	100
House Sci. and Arts Chap.	127	A Gift to France	182
Louis Dorn and J. A. Almirall	125	Schools	100
For Ten Orphans	363	D. A. R. Chapters	200
E. Richard and E. F. Wilcox	100	Through Miss L. Leland	158
Three Orphans for Two Years	218	Mrs. B. J. Harrison and Mrs. J. F. Eagle	100
Mrs. E. F. Beecher and W. Bunker	118	Mrs. and Miss Van Cleve and others	100
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wells	122	J. Gleason and W. Dobson	100
		Mrs. J. B. Orr	100
		Christmas Gift	182

Dollar Christmas Fund.

In a short campaign of less than four weeks the Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children, of which Henry Clews is Treasurer, has collected in excess of $48,000. Of this amount $37,000 was cabled to the agents of the Commission of Relief in Belgium, who had made special arrangements to purchase a special Christmas dinner for the most destitute children in various parts of the country. The Dollar Fund is continuing to receive contributions, and it is hoped to wire another large amount on New Year's Eve. A balance of several thousand dollars is already in hand for this purpose. Donations of $100 or more follow:

M. D. Wessey	$300	A. A. McNeil	$100
G. Scoville	100	V. R. Brand	100
J. L. Hawley	100	M. A. Jamison	100
J. D. Wright	100	E. C. Riggs	100
J. V. L. Pearsons	100	E. M. Hoes	100
T. Abrams	100	Various	11,788
J. L. Douglas	100		

Supplies for France.

Mrs. Benjamin G. Lathrop, who organized the American Fund for French Wounded, has arrived in this country after months of continuous service in France. In the course of an address to members of the New York Committee of the fund, Mrs. Lathrop warns American war givers to send to France only those things, in the way of relief supplies, which are actually needed by soldiers and civilian sufferers.

"You must send only things that are needed by the soldiers or the refugees," she said. "There is no shipping space for junk, for odds and ends, that no one can use. Major Perkins of the American Red Cross told me just before I left Paris that he had unpacked a pair of pink satin slippers sent over to help France. In our own storerooms in the Alcazar d'Ete we run across weird contributions. In one package sent us from Pennsylvania there was a yellowed wedding dress and an old-fashioned ball gown. In another bundle along with an effusive letter praising the 'brave soldiers of France' was a battered derby hat wrapped in a soiled pique waistcoat for the brave soldiers. These queer things are not coming over so much now that this country has joined in the war. We are, in fact, receiving quantities of the things most needed—surgical dressings, warm robes, and hospital garments, bedding, surgical instruments, and new practical clothing for the refugees. And they must keep on coming more and more all the time. Now that our own boys will receive treatment in many of the hospitals our fund supplies we must be ready to fill their needs. I know how monotonous the work must seem to those of you who come day after day, but you would be well repaid if you only knew how beautiful the work of your hands seems to us over there when we unpack it and rush it out to wounded men."

Mrs. Lathrop, who has lived in France for seven years, started the American Fund for French Wounded just two days after war broke out in August, 1914. With other American women she began work to supply the hundreds of small isolated hospitals that were in need of surgical dressings, beddings, and everything else. She wrote to a friend in America, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, requesting her to interest people here in the work. Since then 700 committees have been formed in this country and they are shipping thousands of cases of supplies to France every week. The American Fund for French Wounded has been recognized and approved by the French Government. Now that the American Red Cross has taken up work in France the two organizations are working together.

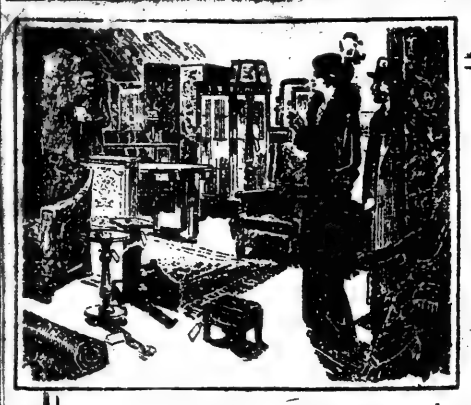
"We are constantly supplementing each other," Mrs. Lathrop said, "and since the Red Cross came to France our work has grown tremendously. For instance, when the Red Cross found need for a motor transport service they came to us and asked to make use of ours. The service is now an auxiliary of the Red Cross and has many duties added to the work of rushing supplies from our depots to outlying hospitals. It will probably grow to fifty motors and fifty girl drivers. All our motor drivers, as well as all the rest of our workers, are women. They are well known throughout France and are proud of their affiliation with the American Red Cross. Not long ago the Red Cross came to our aid when we found our supply of comfort bags exhausted. We didn't want to disappoint the wounded men who were waiting eagerly for them, so we went to Major Murphy with the matter. He asked how many we needed, and we told him 50,000. Two days later we received from the Red Cross $150,000 with which to buy the bags.

"When refugee women arrive at some point in hundreds, almost stripped of clothing, our motors meet them with clean clothing and bags containing soap, towels, pins, and other little things women need. Recently we were called upon to provide for some hundreds of little children assembled near Toul from villages that had been gassed. We started the work that the Red Cross has since taken up and developed into a wonderful baby-saving settlement. We are proud of our record in emergency cases."

The American Students Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy who are serving their country at the front, and their families, has collected to date more than $39,350. The fund provides as well comfort kits, consisting of sweaters, mufflers, socks, tobacco, &c., for the soldiers. Last week's receipts amounted to $1,135, which includes an anonymous contribution of $1,000. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Appeal for an Unfortunate Inventor

If ever a life spoke the spirit of sacrifice and duty, surely that of old Dr. O.'s does. The best years of his life were given to save his mother from the shock of knowing that the clergyman in whom she had implicit trust had squandered her fortune. After her death he gave up the happiness of marriage and home life rather than throw a helpless and middle-aged relative upon her own resources, and for years and years he worked under a severe strain, going without necessities even, in his efforts to complete an invention which he felt confident would insure her comfort if anything happened to him. Then, when the stroke of paralysis hurled him into a helpless wreck, he insisted upon being sent to an institution rather than exhaust her in nursing him or using up the little money that was left. A home has been found by the Charity Organization Society where his comfort is assured. A very nominal sum is charged for his care; $250 will provide clothing and board for a year—a small return for a life such as his. Gifts should be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York, and will be promptly acknowledged.



"Happy New Year Furniture"

With Contentment In It!

IT meets and greets you pleasantly and will serve as a lifetime friend. Good to look upon—highly decorative—worthy through and through. The sort of furniture that awakens new interest to better the surroundings of the home.

It is new, in keeping with the new year. The certain "air" that distinguishes it, takes you back into the shadowy past when each era was marked by the individuality of design of master craftsmen. Well built withal and most carefully finished. Deserving of the prominence we give to it in this "Happy New Year" announcement.

The Spear Plan of Credit gives new life. Enlarges the outlook, creates ambition, stimulates in every way by giving you a fully furnished home of your own, on terms to suit your convenience. By its use you have the privilege of extending your payments over a period of three months, six months, a year, or longer.

SPEAR & COMPANY

Uptown—22-24-26 West 34th St. Downtown—6th Ave. at 16th St.

FOR SALE

Fully equipped plant in Troy, N. Y. In three weeks from date, we will have our contractor with the United States Government completed, and we will sell our plant at a sacrifice. We have manufactured in this plant shelter tents, mosquito bars and three-piece tent poles. We own 1450 sewing machines, buttonhole machines, button fastening machines, cutting machines, all harnessed to electric power. We employ 1000 hands. Have a suitable lease of factory buildings where machinery is in operation. Plant is located on barge canal, near railroad, and contains 125,000 square feet of floor space.

This would make ideal plant for any one making Army clothing or supplies.

H. J. Reede Mfg. Corporation
TROY, N. Y.

Sales for Monday—Closed Tuesday (New Year's Day)

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

A Downward Revision of Prices For the Last Day of the Year

The last shopping day of 1917.

We will make tomorrow a memorable day by offering hundreds of lots of merchandise repriced and reduced after stock-taking. Most of these lots are short lots,—where quantities are limited,—but in every instance the merchandise is seasonable and desirable from every standpoint.

Visit "The Big Store" tomorrow,—your trip will be well repaid. (All Charge Purchases made tomorrow will be entered on bills rendered February 1st, 1918.)

Additional to the clearaways of goods after stock-taking, we also continue our extraordinary underprice distributions of strictly holiday merchandise. These you can easily find throughout the store by looking for the price cards, which read:

HOLIDAY GOODS AT HALF PRICE
HOLIDAY GOODS REDUCED

Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Till 12 o'Clock Tomorrow (Monday)

This means that you will receive TWO "Sperry" Gold Stamps with each 10c you spend on purchases made Tomorrow till 12 o'clock

Filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in this Store, or for $2 cash.

(If you are not a stamp collector, begin saving stamps at once, for you are missing one of the surest ways of economizing. Get full details at Information Desk on Main Floor.)

For Your New Year's Table

Hail to the New Year. In Greenhut's Mammoth Grocery the best of everything for your table. Begin the New Year auspiciously with the resolution to supply your every need for the table here. You can't do better anywhere. What you buy here is of the purest, of the freshest and of the best quality. This department of "The Big Store" is our pride. So it has been for 20 years, and so we intend to keep it. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Our Own Baking

NEW YEAR CAKES—made and decorated special to order; each, $5, $5.50, $2.25 and $1.50
FRUIT STOLLEN—each, $2, $1.50, 75c, 50c and 35c
ALMOND STOLLEN—each, $2, $1.50 and $1
BEST POUND CAKES—2-lb. cut 80c
FANCY MACAROONS—lb. 60c
SEEDED RAISIN BREAD—2-lb. loaf 18c
MERRY WIDOW POUND CAKES 2-lb. cut 60c

Turkeys and Fresh Meats

CHICKENS—fancy, milk-fed, lb 32c
GEESE—selected Western; lb 29c
TURKEYS—small, young dry-picked; lb 28c
LAMB—hind quarters of city-dressed; lb 34c
FOWL—selected, fresh-killed; lb 30c
PRIME RIB—cut from native cattle; lb 30c
RABBITS—selected, large corn-fed; pair 70c
RABBITS—fancy, large jacks; pair $1.25

Marmalade

FERGUSON'S ORANGE MARMALADE—doz., $3.50; 30c
GRAPEFRUIT MARMALADE—reg. 25c jar 19c

Fresh Biscuits

SPICE DROPS—lb. 22c
HUNTLEY & PALMER BISCUITS—all 18c varities; packet 15c

Tea

SPECIAL PLANTATION TEAS—green, black or mixed to order; 5 lbs., $2.50; lb 60c
MIXED TEAS, Green Teas or Black Teas; 5 lbs., $2.15; lb 45c

Our Own Roasting

GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—3 lbs., $1; lb 35c
MARACAIBO COFFEE—3 lbs. $1; lb 29c
COMBINATION BLEND COFFEE—3½ lbs., $1; lb 29c

Stringless Beans

CUT STRINGLESS BEANS—Fountain quality; dozen, $2.10; can 18c
FANCY STRINGLESS BEANS—Fountain quality; dozen, $2.65; can 23c
HARPOON CUT WAX BEANS—dozen, $1.95; can 17c

Smoked Ox Tongues

lb. 28c

Sweet Apple Cider

Gallon jug, 69c; large bottle 20c

New Crop Nuts

FANCY MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 49c
SOFT SHELL WALNUTS—3½ lbs., $1; lb 30c
BEST MIXED NUTS—3¾ lbs., $1; lb 28c
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS—3 lbs., $1; lb 35c
NEW BLACK WALNUTS—2 lbs. 25c
CHOICE MIXED NUTS—2 lbs. 44c

Sweet Oranges

EXTRA FANCY SWEET ORANGES doz. 40c
SWEET ORANGES—full of juice; 3 dozen, $1; dozen 35c
SWEET ORANGES—medium size; 4 doz., $1; dozen 28c

Fancy Table Apples

SPITZENBERGS—box, 113, $3.90; dozen 40c
DELICIOUS APPLES—box, 80, $4.25; dozen 65c
FANCY RED APPLES—box, 150, $3.25; dozen 28c

Women's Fine Silk Underwear

At Lowered Prices Monday

Ample assortments of these exquisite undergarments dear to the heart of every woman, offered in a typical Greenhut selling event, which is only another way of saying AT THE LOWEST PRICES QUOTED BY ANY NEW YORK STORE.

All new, fresh goods, made up to retail in the regular way at regular prices, but this is our January Sale, and there are no regular prices in our January Sale.

Typical values are as follows:—

Silk Chemise

Envelope Chemise of Glove Silk, daintily trimmed with Filet lace and ribbon; sale $1.98

Envelope Chemise of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with dainty laces and ribbons; sale $2.45

Envelope Chemise of Crepe de Chine, elaborately trimmed with fine laces, rosebuds and ribbon; sale $3.45

Silk Nightgowns

Beautiful Gowns of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with pretty laces; others fully tailored; sale $3.69

Nightgowns of Crepe de Chine or Washable Satin, handsomely trimmed with laces and ribbons; at $4.45

Silk Petticoats

Extremely pretty models for evening wear, faultlessly made of dainty washable Satins and Crepe de Chine, in white or flesh color, beautifully trimmed with flounce of laces, festooned with ribbons; others with lace edge ruffles.

These are regularly priced $3.95 to $5; sale, $2.95 to $3.85

Silk Camisoles

Dainty Camisoles of Crepe de Chine or Washable Satin—some with ribbon shoulders; others of lace; sale 95c

Fur Muffs, Scarfs and Coats

At After Stock-Taking Clearance Sale

A money-saving opportunity so unusual that it will instantly compel the attention of hundreds of women. Not only will it pay you to buy furs in this sale for present use, but at the prices quoted a purchase now would be a splendid investment for next season.

BUT BEAR IN MIND, MOST OF THE COLD WEATHER FOR THIS WINTER IS STILL AHEAD OF US.

Low as the prices are, every piece of fur is guaranteed. Every piece is marked with its real name, and you are on the safe side.

LOOK AT THE PRICES IN THIS SALE WHICH BEGINS MONDAY.

$2.95 Wallaby Scarfs—reduced to $1.95
$9.75 Wallaby Muffs—reduced to $6.50
$9.75 Dyed Opossum Scarfs—reduced to $4.95
$10.75 Dyed Opossum Muffs—reduced to $5.95
$5.95 Red Fox Scarfs—reduced to $3.75
$12.75 Red Fox Scarfs—reduced to $8.95
$14.75 Red Fox Scarfs—reduced to $9.75
$7.95 Vicuna Muffs—reduced to $5.50
$10.75 Vicuna Muffs—reduced to $8.50
$12.75 Opossum Muffs—reduced to $8.50
$4.95 Kit Coney Muffs—reduced to $3.95
$16.50 Opossum Muffs—reduced to $11.50
$14.75 Gray Mouflon Muffs—reduced to $11.50
$9.75 Gray Mouflon Scarfs—reduced to $6.75
$17.75 Poiret Wolf Scarfs—reduced to $11.50
$27.75 Poiret Wolf Muffs—reduced to $19.50
$32.75 Persian Lamb Muffs—reduced to $22.50

Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat) Coats

In a variety of pretty styles—some plain, others trimmed with contrasting furs. These are expertly made of perfectly matched foreign dyed skins. Former prices $110 to $325; reduced to $79.50 to $250

Groups of Undermuslins

Special for Monday.

Only three items,—and each may safely be taken as an example of scores of other values arranged in this section.

Envelope Chemise—of excellent Cambric; scalloped edging and embroidered front scroll designs; sale at 95c

Envelope Chemise—of superior quality Cambric, embroidered with inserts of lace; sale at $1.50

Envelope Chemise—handsomely trimmed, made of sheer Nainsook; elaborately trimmed with fine lace insertions, edging and ribbon; sale $1.95

Hundreds of Other Specials for Monday

INCLUDING THESE TYPICAL VALUES:—

Books for Children—at 10c, 15c and 25c
Books for Adults—at 75c, $1 and $1.50
Clothing of All Kinds for Boy and Girl Graduates.
Prices on Calendars Cut in Half.
$5.50 Table Scarfs—fine quality Tinsel Damask and Silk Velour $4.50
$2.95 Fancy Pillow Cases to match above Scarfs at $2.45
$3.25 and $3.95 Table Covers—made of Armure $2.95
Tapestries, in a variety of Oriental patterns:—

Regularly	Sale Price
$3	Yd., $2.19
$2.25	Yd., $1.65
$2.75	Yd., $2.25

$1.25 Serving Trays—at 65c
$1.65 Aluminum Percolating Coffee Pots—6 cup size $1.39
$7.75 Chafing Dishes—3 pint; nickel-plated; with improved alcohol lamp $5
$7.75 Coffee Percolators—copper; 3 and 4 pint size; with improved alcohol lamp $5
$5.95 Diamond Cut Water Sets $4.25
$5.25 Footed Punch Bowls—Colonial glass $3.75
$7.50 Decorated Cocktail Sets—7 pieces $5
$22 Glass Services—60 pieces $16.50

Rugs & Carpets

Affording a Choice Selection—and in Each Case An Excellent Value.

Wilton Velvet Rugs—Oriental designs in attractive colorings:—

Regularly	Sale Price
9x12 $49.50	$39.50
8.3x10.6 46.50	$37.50

Axminster Rugs—size 9x12:—

Regularly	Sale Price
$47.50	$39.50
29.50	29.50
29.50	22.50

Velvet Rugs—size 9x12:—

Regularly	Sale Price
$39.50	$32.50
26.50	19.50

Velvet Carpet—regularly $1.49 yd.; sale, yd. $1.19

Tapestry Carpet—regularly 69c; sale, yd. 59c

Regularly 59c; sale, yd. 44c

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Offices on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Until 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Tomorrow Until 12 o'Clock.

MOTOR CAR SHOWS OPEN THIS WEEK

New Year Starts With Automobile Salon—National Exhibit in Grand Central Palace on Saturday.

Automobile Show week is here. Before the close of Saturday night two big annual exhibits, representative of all that is best and latest in motor progress, will have been inaugurated in this city. The first to get under way will be the Automobile Salon in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. The management announced yesterday that it will open at 8 o'clock New Year's night, Jan. 1, instead of waiting until Jan. 2, as originally planned. The Salon will continue through to Jan. 9.

On Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock the Eighteenth Annual National Automobile Show will open in the Grand Central Palace, and with the exception of Sunday will be continued every day from 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. until Saturday night, Jan. 12. This is conducted by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and Samuel A. Miles, the veteran manager, has provided a novel system of decorations in the shape of hundreds of hand-painted curtains giving the appearance of tapestry and bearing designs of crests, coats of arms, pictures of crusaders and mediaeval warriors, suggestive of martial conditions. In addition, numerous service flags, measuring not more than two by three feet in size, will be seen at many booths, an object lesson of the war service in which thousands of automobile men are enlisted.

LUXURY IN APPOINTMENTS AND PRICE.

Custom-built Victoria body on the $10,000 Fageol chassis to be shown at the Automobile Salon. Note the 125 horse power, six-cylinder aviation motor. Only twenty-five of these cars are available, as the Government has taken over the productive plant.

On the main floor the tapestry banners will measure 7 by 14 feet, each banner, on its respective booth, bearing the name of the car on exhibition. Shields representing "The Flame of Liberty," with the flags of the Allies radially arranged, will ornament the pillars on the main floor.

Despite the war conditions, there has been no lessening in the widespread interest in the automobile and its increasing fields of utility. Indeed, the war has intensified this latter phase of the motor car to a remarkable degree, and so it may not be surprising to many to learn that this year's national show will have a larger number of exhibitors than ever before, being the greatest ever held in the world.

The show, crowning the year's work, as it were, brings together the makers, dealers, and buyers of every product, by-product, &c., that the industry affords, and at once reviews the developments of the year and unfolds the promises of that which is to come.

Over 400 cars, representing the latest models of eighty-six of America's leading manufacturers, ranging from tiny runabouts to big limousines, will be displayed on three floors of the Palace, while nearly 300 accessory and parts concerns will show their products on portions of the third and the entire fourth floor of the building.

There will be several special features during the week. Tuesday, Jan. 8, will be Army and Navy Day, and men in uniform, in addition to being admitted free, will not be obliged to pay the war tax. Society Day will be Wednesday, Jan. 9. Thursday, Jan. 10, will be Society of Automotive Engineers Day. In the evening the annual dinner of the organization will be held at the Biltmore. The Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual dinner on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the Waldorf.

The following makes of cars will be exhibited: Abbott, Allen, American, Anderson, Apperson, Auburn, Austin, Baker, Briscoe, Buick, Cadillac, Case, Chalmers, Chandler, Chevrolet, Cole, Columbia, Crow-Elkhart, Davis, Detroit Electric, Doble-Detroit, Dodge Brothers, Dort, Elgin, Elcar, Empire, Fiat, Franklin, Frontmobile, Grant, Hackett, Hal, Harroun, Haynes, Hollier, Hudson, Hupmobile, Inter-State, Jackson, Jordan, King, Kissel-Kar, Kline Kar, Lexington, Liberty, Marmon, McFarlan, Maxwell, Mercer, Milburn, Mitchell, Moline-Knight, Monitor, Monroe, Moon, Moore, Nash, National, Oakland, Ohio, Oldsmobile, Olympian, Overland, Owen Magnetic, Packard, Paige, Paterson, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Premier, Rauch & Lang, Regal, Reo, Roamer, Saxon, Scripps-Booth, Standard Eight, Stanley, Stearns-Knight, Studebaker, Stutz, Velie, Westcott, Templar, Willys-Knight, and Winton.

Visitors to New York for the show who find the principal hotels filled may telephone the clearing house, Madison Square 1400, and be directed to accommodations at other hotels.

There are now 4,500,000 automobiles registered in the United States, as compared with about 3,225,000 this time last year.

In the Salon show at the Hotel Astor there will be nearly 100 cars, representing a dozen or more different makes. Each car will be distinctive in design and finish. Many will carry monograms on their panels, showing that they have been built to order and are exhibited by permission of their owners. Most of the coachwork will be the product of American body builders, although at least two of the foreign-made motor cars exhibited will have bodies from European carrosseries.

Among the makes of cars will be: Rolls-Royce, Fageol, White, Locomobile, Brewster, Daniels, Cunningham, Simplex, Biddle, Lancia, Murray, Mercury, Fergus and Wolverine.

LIFE OF STORAGE BATTERY.

With Care Should Last Three Years for Starting and Lighting.

"Storage batteries will wear out. The life of a battery depends upon the care and service required of it," says the manager of a New York battery depot branch. "If particular care is exercised in charging and the battery is not allowed to remain in a nearly discharged condition for any length of time a good battery will last for years.

"The greatest amount of wear is in charging. The electrolyte, or what is ordinarily known as the acid, combines with the action material when the battery is discharging, and it is necessary to force this acid out, or, in other words, separate it from the plates when charging. If a high rate of charge is used the action material in the plates is loosened and falls to the bottom of the jars. This loosened action material is what is called sediment, and must be removed before it fills up the compartment in the bottom of the jar.

"This removal of sediment is very seldom necessary in lighting batteries. But in batteries used with self-starters and generators the constant charging causes the sediment to accumulate more rapidly.

"A battery sometimes becomes shorted without any apparent sediment loosened, and it becomes necessary to replace the wood plate separator. This trouble is not caused by defective separators, as is frequently thought, but through allowing the battery to become discharged gradually and not charged up completely. For example, a car is used for short runs, stopped and started many times, but not run enough to give the generator a chance to replace completely what has been used.

"The owner, very often, knows his battery is weak, but as long as it will work, even if he does find it necessary to crank it by hand in the morning, he continues to use it. The acid thus being allowed to stay in the plates begins to permeate and harden the active material. This hardening causes expansion and buckling or warping of the plates. The soft acid soaked separator is crushed by the buckling and the plates come in contact, which kills the battery for the time being, at least. Considering the amount of work and the convenience of the self-starter a few dollars a year is very little. A new set of separators and a cleaning out once a year is nearly always necessary. With good care a battery will last three years for starting and lighting."

Winter Care for Tires.

"Tire neglect in Winter is responsible frequently for unnecessary purchases in the Spring," says the representative of a rubber company in advising tire economy. "Tires should be removed from wheels and the outside of the casings washed with soap and water to remove all traces of oil. Injuries should be looked for and repairs made if needed. The tires should be laid flat in a cool, dark room after being wrapped in clean cloths or preferably black paper.

"Tubes should be taken out of casings, slightly inflated, and also laid flat in a cool, dark place with no weight on them.

"If the tires are not removed from the wheels, jack up the car, leaving only enough air in the casings to keep the tire tight and in shape. Cars should not be left for any considerable period of time without jacking up the wheels, as the prolonged strain on the tires tends to stretch them and develop weak places in their structure."

Comforts for Army Motor Cyclists.

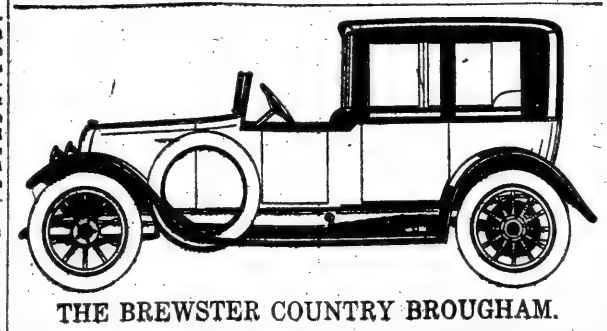
The Federation of American Motor Cyclists, through President F. A. Falor and Secretary T. R. Thomas, are putting into practice extensive plans to help make life easier for F. A. M. members in the trenches and camps, here and abroad. It is planned to furnish the riders with tobacco and general motor cycle news from the States. Several well known men in the motor cycle industry and now in army service have been appointed to look after the requirements of members.

AUTO MEN SANGUINE OF TRADE FUTURE

DrasticCurtailment Impossible,as America is the Only Country to Supply World With Motor Vehicles.

Motor vehicles must continue to be manufactured by American makers, as this country is the only one to which the rest of the world can go for its motor cars, and any forced cessation in the normal activity of the industry would be a severe blow to the successful termination of the war.

That, in the main, embodies the sum total of the discussion on the effects of the war on the passenger car business last Thursday night at the monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automotive Engineers at the Automobile Club of America. Besides the members, there was a large representation of men prominent in the local trade, for the subject was of vital interest to them all. The entire meeting was characterized by a spirit of optimism. It was stated time and again that this is no time for pessimism, as pessimism will never win the war or anything else.



THE BREWSTER COUNTRY BROUGHAM.

Designed on conservative lines, this inclosed car, seating four persons inside, is suggestive of luxurious comfort. Finished in two shades of pale blue, four cylinders, 30 horse power, 125-inch wheelbase, with cantilever springs, and sells for $8,300. At the Salon show.

"The first thought of the motorist as well as of every other business man is to win the war," said Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The motorists are doing their share to win the war, he outlined, by offering their plants for Government use, and nearly 40 per cent. of the big motor car factories in the country are now engaged in making various munitions of war. This fact in itself will lead to a natural curtailment in the production of motor vehicles. It is a logical condition of the changes made by the war, but there is no danger of any radical curtailment through Government action.

The war has intensified as never before the all-around utility of the motor vehicle. This phase of the industry has been particularly seen, it was pointed out, in the service of the motor truck and the many uses to which the truck type of car has been put. It was confidently predicted that hundreds of motor trucks would be used within a short time for short-haul transportation, thereby relieving railroad congestion for distances within one hundred miles or so. The motor car has come to be practically synonymous with transportation, and fully 80 per cent. of the cars are bought for that purpose, as distinguished from the purely pleasure or recreative side of transportation.

A paper by A. Ludlow Clayden discussed, among other things, the fact that the war would ultimately bring about new methods in the design of American cars. He felt that a large number of American cars were too heavy in proportion to the work required to be done, thereby entailing a heavy maintenance expense. As a contrast he cited the fact that the majority of European automobile manufacturers had given particular attention to the problem of bringing horse power and weight into as harmonious relations as possible, aiming to give reasonable service at a low maintenance cost. This phase of the situation, he felt, would be impressed upon American makers in the near future, and the question which will soon be asked, he pertinently said, will be, not "What will it do on high?" but "What will it do on a gallon of gasoline?" He said that the high-gear question, perhaps from the public's frame of mind, had been exaggerated, in some respects, at the expense of other essentials.

The business of selling motor cars is undergoing a readjustment to the new conditions due to the war. While some dealers have experienced a decided shrinkage in sales, others report that their buyers are practically as numerous as ever. On the whole the trade conditions have not suffered materially, and several local agencies reported a very satisfactory holiday season.

There is a general recognition that new methods of doing business must be worked out to keep the business. Pleas for useless economy and unnecessary curtailment, especially if by such means a person's ability to perform efficient service which is vitally needed is affected, are an injury, it was said.

Among those taking part in the discussion were David Beecroft, Emlen S. Hare, William L. Colt, and Ray Sherman.

Electric Trucks Give Long Service.

Five electric trucks which have been in constant service for more than eighteen years are a striking evidence of the excellent construction of the early auto trucks. These five cars, which are probably the oldest commercial electrics in use today in the city, are the property of a Fifth Avenue firm of silversmiths.

Other electric conveyances, including one and two ton trucks, were added a year or two later, and they are still in use. There are many electric delivery vehicles which have been on duty in New York for long periods. Ten-year-old installations are not uncommon, and electrics with five-year records are numerous.

MOTOR CARS IN CANADA.

Aiding Farmers to Produce More—Needs of Agricultural States Here.

Some interesting facts regarding the automobile increase in Canada have been compiled by the sales manager of one of the large corporations. On import duties on automobiles the Dominion will collect this year about $4,590,000. The Province of Alberta has 20,000 automobiles. An unprejudiced investigation in Canada shows that 74 per cent. of the automobiles owned in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are owned by farmers, and one reason why Northwest Canada has been such a great producer of wheat is because the general use of the automobile has increased the farmer's efficiency, saved his horses for planting and harvesting, and carried a considerable portion of the thrashed wheat to market. Canada is buying motor cars because they can make Canada more efficient and more productive.

"After this country has been in war for three years the chances are that our great North Central and South Central States will need more automobiles," he adds, "but even if we do not supply another farmer with an automobile it will require half a million automobiles to replace the cars now in use in the twelve great North Central farming States.

"I do not think we need to worry about the man who is going to buy the automobile as a luxury. Let us worry about how we are going to find 500,000 cars a year to take care of the farmers who really need them in twelve great farming States, and also about the automobile needs of some thirty-five or forty States not including these twelve States."

Lincoln Statue on Lincoln Highway.

Two residents of Jefferson, Iowa, have offered to present to the city a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, to be placed on the Lincoln Highway. The full-length figure of Lincoln will be 7 feet 6 inches tall, and will be mounted upon a base from 6 to 8 feet high. It will be set about twenty feet back from the curb line on the main walk from the Court House entrance to the Lincoln Highway. The cost of the figure will be $1,750.

ROADSTER BUILT FOR FOUR

Attractive body design in the new series of Marmon cars. Six cylinders, 126-inch wheelbase.

TESTING THE CARBURETOR

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, Jr.

The carburetor, under ordinary circumstances, should be left severely alone. If it is tampered with by an unskilled person the engine will lose power, the gasoline will advance rapidly, and the cylinders will carbonize, giving a long train of troubles. Do not adjust it unless you thoroughly understand its principle and mechanism. But, while it is best to leave it alone, it is necessary for every driver to be able to tell if he is getting a right mixture.

A simple test for correct carburetion is to run the car for several blocks throttled down. Then choose a moment when there is a clear road and press quickly on the accelerator pedal. This opens the throttle wide and the engine should speed up. Note particularly the way it responds. It should pick up smoothly and quickly to full speed without jerkiness. If the mixture is wrong the engine will be sluggish, or perhaps miss explosions, which will be shown by a jerky action. Backfiring in the carburetor after the motor is well heated is caused by a lean mixture. Muffler explosions are caused when the gas is not fired in some cylinder, but passes out into the exhaust system.

If the engine does not respond quickly a little investigation is best before any changes are made. If there is a dash adjustment or one on the steering column, move this and note the result. If no improvement is shown the adjustment should be replaced exactly as it was before. This is a cardinal rule that should never be disregarded. When changing an adjustment, if no improvement is shown, always replace it just as you found it. If the dash adjustment does not help or there is no such device, run the engine and press the air valve open gently. If the engine speeds up a rich mixture is shown. If the engine loses speed or stops, lean mixture is indicated. Popping back in the carburetor is another indication of lean mixture.

Another good test for incorrect mixture is to observe the flame at compression cocks. Correct mixture shows a reddish-blue flame; rich mixture more red, sometimes yellow. Lean mixture gives a light-blue flame which is invisible in strong light. These colors can best be noted at night. The experienced carburetor adjuster does not use them, but they may be of help to the man who is trying to locate the cause of weak power in his engine.

Having determined that the mixture is at fault, have it set right by an experienced adjuster.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

W. D. Stewart, who was Acting Manager of the New York branch of Willys-Overland, Inc., prior to the appointment of William L. Colt to the position of Manager in September, is now branch manager. Mr. Colt, former head of the Colt-Stratton Company, has been named Eastern Division Manager, with headquarters in New York City.

Julian Malcolm of the sales force of the Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corporation, metropolitan distributers for Peerless eight-cylinder cars, has been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Motor Equipment Section of the Ordnance Department.

National cars have been awarded a position of honor on the ground floor at the coming automobile show in New York. While the National Company makes no claims as a quantity concern, yet the demand for these machines has so steadily increased that the National has won its place of distinction on the ground floor.

A review of the reports of the Elgin Six sedan car for its 8,222-mile journey over the Lincoln Highway from Chicago to San Francisco; thence to Los Angeles, and on the National Old Trails Roads to St. Louis, and thence to Chicago, shows that the gasoline consumption averaged 19.4 miles to the gallon.

G. T. Silver, metropolitan distributer of Dort cars, says that he believes the output of cars in 1918 will be about 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. of normal, and that there will be three buyers waiting for every good car turned out from the factory.

George W. Garland, Jr., President of the Garland Automobile Company, reports that his holiday business was the best in the history of the company. Four of the Velie 1918, Model 33, pleasure cars and seven of the heavy duty Velie trucks were sold during the two days following Christmas.

The Hester Motors, Inc., maker of the Fageol car, has moved its executive offices from 34 Stone Street to 542 Fifth Avenue.

In the exhibitions this year, says an official of the Dort Motor Car Company, the interest in paint, upholstery, and luxurious appointments will be subordinated to features of utility. Which car will serve best? Which will yield the most efficiency at the least cost? These will be the queries most commonly put.

David M. Goodrich, a Director of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, received a Major's commission at the close of the recent officers' training camp at Plattsburg. He was the 1,000th Goodrich man to enter the army service.

You Need an AUTO BUS

Solve your transportation problem to the Plant, Camp or School. A profitable, necessary convenience.

Why Not Order It NOW?

You Furnish the Chassis,

We Build Bus Bodies

Specializing in 16 and 25 passenger, light weight, serviceable bodies, finished first class, in any color. Electric gauge, lamps, push buttons; spring cushions.

Prompt Deliveries.

Write for photo "F," prices, etc.

PATERSON VEHICLE CO., BODY BUILDERS.

Paterson, New Jersey

Auto Show

January 5 to 12

Opens Next Saturday at 2 P.M.

Grand Central PALACE

Admission 50c 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.

Are You Registered?

When you have your battery registered at a Willard Service Station, and receive one of our service cards, you have virtually taken out a battery life insurance policy.

But it's better than ordinary insurance in two respects.

1. You don't have to pay premiums—instead, you save what you might otherwise pay out in repairs.

2. Your battery doesn't have to die to get the benefit. It is assured of longer life, better health, and greater efficiency.

Come in and register today.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Factory Branch and Distributing Depot,

228-30 West 58th Street

Col. 8314.

F. S. GASSAWAY, Inc.

EAST STATION 216 East 54th St. 9270 Plaza. Inside Service.

WEST STATION 70 Columbus Ave. Col. 6236. East Station open until 8:30 P. M.

DELMI Co., Inc.

BROOKLYN 1046-48 Atlantic Ave. 9310 Prospect.

JAMAICA 60-62 Twombly Pl. 2470 Jam.

WESTCHESTER ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. 187 Main St.

YONKERS, N. Y. 259 So. Broadway.

AUTO SPECIALTY EQUIPMENT CO., INC.

590-2 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.

1608 Astoria.

Willard STORAGE BATTERY SERVICE STATION

WAR NEEDS CLAIMED SPORTS AS ADJUNCT

Athletic Competitions, Shaken Early in Year, Regained Stability Despite the Lack of Title Events.

An entire readjustment of viewpoint is necessary before an accurate and fair survey can be made of the achievements in the world of sport during the year 1917. In the past it has been customary to measure the accomplishments of a twelve month by championships won and by new marks established, but no such standard is adequate or just in the year now closing. Unparalleled conditions were encountered in every line of endeavor; war was the absorbing thought, sport only secondary.

Championships dropped away like leaves after an Autumn frost; many events were actually abandoned, others went through a metamorphosis and emerged as patriotic tournaments. Doubt and uncertainty ruled from the time this country entered the conflict overseas until the final days of the year.

However, none but the unobserving would argue that real achievements in sport were lacking. Although there were only here and there noteworthy performances for future records, sport as a whole rose to a superior plane. Giving freely of its best to the army and the navy, it remained for those who were left to take upon themselves the task of carrying on a program which would serve not only as a recreation to the many but which would be of aid to the Government as well. It is only necessary to say that the golfers of the country raised a sum of nearly $500,000 for the benefit of the Red Cross and that the tennis players contributed an amount in excess of $50,000 to indicate the wartime trend which cast its influence over the year.

It was one of the notable facts that, while amateur sport was established on a war footing, professional sport went through a comparatively prosperous season. The major leagues in baseball flourished under popular favor, and this fact tends to overshadow the disaster which was imminent in the minor leagues, ten of which suspended during the year.

Probably the most astonishing success of the season was registered in the turf sport. Racing, while not in its prime, nevertheless was rejuvenated to an extent far beyond the attainments of the last decade. Big crowds thronged the tracks, and Saratoga took on a lustre which was remindful of the days of long ago when The Spa was the centre of interest in the racing season. But aside from racing and baseball there was dimunition of really competitive sport in the so-called big branches.

Competition Not Diminished.

What was evident to the close observer, however, was the fact that there was a wide participation in sport. Following a lethargy immediately after the declaration of war there was next a period in which sport became popular without having the lure of championships as guiding incentive. It is probably true that along many lines there was wider participation than ever before. This is undeniably so of football. The gridiron sport, even with Yale, Harvard and Princeton standing on the sidelines, developed into a national institution in the Fall months. Although the spectacular was in large part lacking, and although the great crowds of former years were absent from the contests, there was, nevertheless, a wealth of play, and football has actually gained from the wartime conditions.

The revival of sport on new lines, from which football prospered in the Autumn, was brought about by the announcement in the mid-year that Government officials favored a continuation of athletics. It was realized that sport was a great builder of material for the army as well as necessary requisite for men already in the service. Secretary of War Baker voiced his approval of a continuation of sports, and this acted as a tonic to a season that was theatened with serious ills. It is now definately determined that sport will go on, laboring against such adverse conditions as are inevitable, with the knowledge that actual good to the country will be the result.

Athletics of every sort from football to basketbal have been taken up by the army camps, and the influence of this will be reflected more during the coming year than in the past. Sport governing bodies are now beginning to readjust their views. Championships bid fair to be restored in many cases, and the closing months of the year portend a greater future for sport during the coming twelve months. It is only necessary to recount that the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, at a meeting at the Waldorf early in December, recommended that the game be re-established on its pre-war footing to indicate the drift of things.

Sport in the college was probably hit harder than in any other quarter, and conditions still are involved. Many of the Spring events were cancelled; Yale, Harvard, and Princeton put forth only informal teams; intercollegiate rowing was abandoned, and the time that would ordinarily have been spent in athletic competition was devoted largely to military training. Yet it is probably true that there was more sport at the colleges than in the past. There were more football elevens at Harvard than had ever before been gathered together. Where there had been the incentive to develop one 'Varsity team there now an idea that wider participation would be of practical good. The same was true of other college sports, so that the year can by no means be called wasted, despite the absence of the big teams. The intramural idea has been steadily growing in favor, and the colleges tried it out last year with greater zest than ever before.

Activities Were Expanded.

In retrospect, then, there is cause for gratification in the showing which was made in sports during the nation's first war year. The range of activity was expanded, which could not have been accomplished except under some such conditions as prevailed. Sport lost in many respects, it is gained in others, and the gain appears to more than outweigh the loss of a few records, which can easily be supplied to the already crowded record books in the years to come.

Furthermore it will always be the reward of sport in future years to recall that its men responded so nobly to the call of country. From every branch—tennis, golf, baseball, football, and every other field—men flocked to the colors. Many of the stars of past tournaments, of keen struggles on the gridiron or the diamond, are now in the service, and more are being added every day.

Tennis lost nearly all of its ranking players of the first ten. A host of golfers might be mentioned who have discarded the mashie and niblick for the gun. Baseball players wearing the khaki are numerous, and more will follow. This, if nothing else, would make it folly to say that sport had failed in the year that brought the big test. Rather it will be said now and in future years that sport flourished, that it rose to its supreme height when it gave of its man-power, its champions and its novices, that the great war might be carried to a success.

With this in mind it is not amiss, then, to review some of the outstanding features in competitive sport, for judgment will be tempered by the knowledge of the unusual conditions which prevailed. It is almost needless to say that baseball was the big sport of the year. The attendance at the games proved it. The big leagues enjoyed a season of prosperity that ranks well with the best years in baseball. Perhaps there was a slight falling off of interest in the mid-season, but in the latter stages of the pennant races there were big crowds in attendance.

New York swept through the National League with hardly a challenge for supremacy after the early season games. In the American League there was a merry struggle waged, in which the White Sox were the victors. To cap the season the White Sox carried off the world's series honors after playing through six games.

As the year closes, baseball is in rather a chaotic condition. Wartime conditions are feared, and the minor leagues are on the verge of disaster. The International League and the American Association are entangled in financial troubles, and many of the minor leagues, while ready to start the next season, fear that they may not be able to carry their schedules through.

This condition marks one of those unusual circumstances which the war has caused. Where professional sport was thriving early last year and all through the Summer while amateur sport was struggling for its very existence, professional sport is placed on the defensive as the year closes and amateur sport seems destined to attain conditions more nearly resembling those before the war.

Turf Contests Notable.

In the turf sport several notable horses stood out. Omar Khayyam took the crown for three-year-olds, despite a defeat by Hourless, and Sun Briar was the king of the two-year-olds. Racing flourished in part as a war necessity, for it was manifest that the army must be supplied with remounts of the highest class. The sport, however, was popular with the public, as is attested by the big crowds which attended nearly all the important meetings.

Track and field athletics, which usually supply so many new records each year that one is inclined to doubt whether the cutting down of time for the various distances and the lowering of field records will ever cease, were not productive of new marks in 1917. Many Eastern clubs canceled all competition and the West for the first time was crowned as the leading section of the country. Standing out among all other performances are those of Joie Ray. This athlete showed himself one of the greatest middle-distance runners of all time, and in a season of normal competition he would have gained innumerable laurels. He established two new marks, both of the indoors, one for the mile and a half and the other for two miles.

In golf, championships were barred, but there were many exhibition matches in which the star players competed for the benefit of the Red Cross. Chick Evans holds over as the amateur and the open champion, and he showed by his play that he would have been a formidable contender in both had the championships been held. Francis Ouimet, after a long absence from the active ranks, won the Western Golf Association championship, the biggest title event of the year. Though championships were lacking on the links, there was no decrease in play. Club courses were as popular as ever before and public links in all cities which boast them were thronged. The leader among the professional golfers was Jim Barnes, even though he was defeated in the national open tournment at Whitemarsh Valley by Jock Hutchinson.

Native Girl to Fore in Tennis.

Outstanding among the tennis events of the year was the series of matches played between Miss Mary K. Browne and Miss Molla Bjurstedt. The former captured the honors in a group of contests that aroused nation-wide interest.

The tennis association, while abolishing championship contests, played through its entire list of events as patriotic tournaments. Many of them suffered from the lack of first class players, but a galaxy of stars was gathered for the big event of the season, the national patriotic singles tournament at the West Side Tennis Club. This was won by Robert Lindley Murray. Richard Norris Williams, the national singles champion, now in France; Watson M. Washburn, Dean Mathey, Peck Griffin, and Nathaniel W. Niles were among the defeated men. Williams, Washburn, Mathey, and Griffin were fresh from the training camp at Plattsburg and showed a lack of tennis practice in their tournament play. Miss Molla Bjurstedt won the substitute for the women's national championship in singles on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

Football failed to develop teams of really high calibre except in a few instances. The exceptions were the Navy, Pittsburgh, Rutgers and Georgia Tech. College games were almost as numerous as in other years, but lack of practice time was evident and little tactical lore was manifested. It is conceded that with Harvard, Yale, and Princeton refraining from football it would be out of the question to name a championship eleven in the East. Then too many of the colleges, Cornell for instance, were forced to play absolutely green men, and it would be manifestly unfair to count them as having played for the highest honors of the gridiron season when so many of their stars were in the service of the country.

Leaders in Nation's Sports in 1917

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL.

World's Champions—Chicago Americans.
National League Champions—New York.
American League Champions—Chicago.
Champion Batsman, National League—Eddie Roush, Cincinnati.
Champion Batsman, American League—Ty Cobb, Detroit.
Leading Pitcher, National League—Grover Cleveland Alexander, Philadelphia.
Leading Pitcher, American League—E. V. Cicotte, Chicago.

FOOTBALL.

Leading Eastern Team—Pittsburgh.
Western Conference Champion—Ohio State University.
Leading Southern Team—Georgia Institute of Technology.

SOCCER.

Intercollegiate Champion—Haverford College.
United States Champions—Fall River Rovers.
American Challenge Cup Winner—Bethlehem.

GOLF.

Open Tournament—Jock Hutchinson, Glen View, Chicago.

TURF.

Biggest Money Winner—Sun Briar.
Leading Two-year-old—Sun Briar.
Leading Three-year-old—Omar Khayyam.
Leading Handicap Horse—Old Rosebud.

LIGHT HARNESS HORSES.

Champion Trotter—St. Frisco, 2:01¼.
Champion Pacer—Miss Harris M, 2:00.

TENNIS.

National Singles Tournament—Robert Lindley Murray, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
National Doubles Tournament—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold Throckmorton, New York.
National Mixed Doubles Tournament—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, New York, and Irving C. Wright, Boston.
National Clay Court Singles Tournament—Samuel T. Hardy, California.
National Clay Court Doubles Tournament—Charles Garland, Pittsburgh, and Samuel T. Hardy, California.
National Women's Clay Court Tournament—Miss Ruth Sanders.
National Clay Court Mixed Doubles Tournament—Miss Ruth Sanders and Howard Cordes.
National Junior Champion—Charles S. Garland, Pittsburgh.
National Boys' Champion—Vincent Richards, New York.
National Women's Singles Tournament—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, New York.
National Women's Doubles Tournament—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, New York, and Miss Eleanora R. Sears, Boston.
National Indoor Singles Champion—S. Howard Voshell, New York.
National Indoor Doubles Champions—Dr. William Rosenbaum and Frederick B. Alexander, New York.
National Indoor Junior Champion—Edmund H. Hendrickson, Haworth, N. J.
National Indoor Boys' Champion—Cecil Donaldson, Brooklyn.
National Indoor Women's Singles Champion—Miss Marie Wagner, New York.
National Indoor Women's Doubles Champions—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss M. H. Taylor, New York.

COURT TENNIS.

National Amateur Champion—Jay Gould, New York.
*American Professional Champion—Walter A. Kinsella, New York.
*World's Open Champion—Jay Gould, New York (retired).

SQUASH TENNIS.

National Amateur Champion—Eric S. Winston, New York.
*World's Professional Champion—Walter A. Kinsella, New York.

RACQUETS.

National Amateur Champion—C. C. Pell, Tuxedo.
National Amateur Doubles Champions—Stanley G. Mortimer and C. C. Pell, Tuxedo.
*World's Professional Champion—Jock Soutar, New York

FENCING.

National Sabre Champion—A. S. Lyon, Fencers' Club.
National Epée Champion—L. Nunes, New York A. C.
National Foils Champion—S. Hall, New York A. C.
National Women's Fencing Champion—Miss Florence Walton, Fencers' Club.
Intercollegiate Foils Champion—Thomas P. Jeter, United States Naval Academy.
Intercollegiate Sabre Champion—James E. Kiernan, United States Naval Academy.
Intercollegiate Team Champion—United States Naval Academy.

SPEED SKATING.

Senior Outdoor Champion—Arthur Staff, Chicago.
Junior Outdoor Champion—Charles Jewstraw, Lake Placid, N. Y.

HOCKEY.

Amateur Hockey League—Boston A. A.
World's Hockey Champions—Metropolitans, Seattle, Wash.

AUTOMOBILING.

Leading Driver—Ralph De Palma.

CYCLING.

National Amateur Champion—J. K. Staehl, Newark.
National Professional Champion—Arthur Spencer, Canada.

TRAP SHOOTING.

Grand American Handicap—Charles H. Larson, Waupaco, Wis.
National Amateur Champion—Mark Arie, Thomasboro, Ill.
Professional Champion—Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

Class A Balkline Champion—Nathan Hall, Boston.
Pocket Billiards Champion—J. Howard Shoemaker, New York.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

*World's Balkline Champion—William F. Hoppe, New York.
Three-Cushion Champion—Alfredo De Oro, New York.
Pocket Billiards Champion—Frank Taberski, Schenectady, N. Y.

AMATEUR BOXING.

National A. A. U. Champions.

108-Pound Class—Thomas Fall, Lowell, Mass.
115-Pound Class—J. Jomasulo, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., Elizabeth, N. J.
125-Pound Class—Earl Baird, Seattle A. C., Seattle, Wash.
135-Pound Class—Thomas Murphy, Kansas City A. C., Kansas City, Mo.
145-Pound Class—Daniel O'Connor, Dorchester, Mass.
158-Pound Class—Eugene Brosseau, Montreal, Canada.
175-Pound Class—Ted Jamieson, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.
Heavyweight Class—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., New York.

PROFESSIONAL BOXING.

*Heavyweight Champion of the World—Jess Willard, Kansas.

GYMNASTICS.

National Amateur All-Around Champion—B. Jergensen, Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club.

CROSS-COUNTRY.

Intercollegiate Team Champion—Pennsylvania.
Intercollegiate Individual Champion—I. C. Dresser, Cornell.
National Senior A. A. U. Champion—James Henigan, Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass.
National Junior A. A. U. Champion—Gordon Nightingale, New Hampshire State College.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

National Senior Champions.

100-Yard Dash—Andy E. Ward, Chicago A. A., 0:10 1-5.
220-Yard Dash—Andy E. Ward, Chicago A. A., 0:22 4-5.
440-Yard Run—F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh A. A., 0:49 3-5.
880-Yard Run—Mike Devaney, Millrose A. A., 1:57.
One-Mile Run—Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C., 4:18 2-5.
Five-Mile Run—Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., 26:26 2-5.
Ten-Mile Run—Villar Kyronen, Millrose A. A., 53:41.
120-Yard High Hurdles—H. E. Barron, Meadowbrook Club, Phila., 0:15.
220-Yard Low Hurdles—F. Loomis, Jr., Chicago A. A., 0:24 4-5.
440-Yard Hurdles—F. Smart, Chicago A. A., 0:54 4-5.
Three-Mile Walk—George H. Goulding, Toronto, Canada, 21:50 1-5.
Seven-Mile Walk—William Plant, Long Island A. C., 53.04 2-5.
Pole Vault—E. Knourek, Illinois A. C., 12 feet 9 inches.
16-Pound Shot—Arlie W. Mucks, Chicago A. A., 45 feet 10⅝ inches.
16-Pound Hammer—Patrick J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 168 feet 7⅛ inches.
56-Pound Weight—Patrick J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 33 feet 3 inches.
Broad Jump—J. Irish, Chicago A. A., 22 feet 4⅝ inches.
High Jump—Clinton Larsen, Brigham Young University, 6 feet 2½ inches.
Discus Throw—Arlie W. Mucks, Chicago A. A., 140 feet 1¾ inches.
Hop, Step, and Jump—D. Ahearn, Illinois A. C., 47 feet 8 inches.
Javelin Throw—George A. Bronder, Jr., unattached, N. Y., 184 feet ½ inch.
All-Around Champion—H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A.
Team Champion—Chicago A. A.

SWIMMING.

National Senior Champions.

50 Yards, Indoor—P. McGillivray, Illinois A. C., 0:24 1-5.
100 Yards, Indoor—T. Cann, New York A. C., 0:55 1-5.
220 Yards, Indoor—Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 2:22 1-5.
500 Yards, Indoor—Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 6:05 2-5.
Fancy Diving, Indoor—Al E. Downes, New York A. C.
100 Yards, Outdoor, Straightaway—Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu, 0:54.
440 Yards, Outdoor—Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 5:58 3-5.
880 Yards, Outdoor—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton Club, Chicago, 13:05 4-5.
One-Mile, Outdoor—Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 24:10.
Long-Distance Champion—M. McDermott, Illinois A. C., 1:44:45.
High Dive, Outdoor—W. Williams, Los Angeles A. C.

WOMEN'S SWIMMING.

National Senior Champions.

50 Yards, Indoor—Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C., 0:29 4-5.
100 Yards, Indoor—Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 1:07 3-5.
220 Yards, Indoor—Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 2:59 3-5.
500 Yards, Indoor—Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League, 7:31 2-5.
200 Yards, Breast Stroke, Indoor—Mabel Arkile, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 3:36 4-5.
150 Yards, Back Stroke, Indoor—Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C., 2:26 2-5.
Fancy Dive, Indoor—Constance Myers, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore.
Plunge for Distance—Alice Goodman, unattached, San Francisco.
100 Yards Straightaway, Outdoor—Gertrude Arteldt, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 1:13 2-5.
440 Yards, Outdoor—Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 7:53 2-5.
880 Yards, Outdoor—Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League, 15:55.
One Mile, Outdoor—Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League, 33:00 4-5.
High Dive—Aileen Allen, Los Angeles A. C.
*Holds over from 1916.

TENNIS LOST LITTLE FAVOR DURING YEAR

Patriotic Tournaments Helped to Keep Alive Interest in Net Competitions.

MISS BROWNE WON LAURELS

California Woman Earned Plaudits of Year in Series of Matches with Miss Bjurstedt.

During the year which is just closing tennis ran a peculiar and unfamiliar course. At the outset every indication pointed to a season unsurpassed in the annals of the game. The schedule of fixtures was longer, interest was at high tide, and keen competition was promised on every hand. Then suddenly the entry of this country into the European conflict cast a partial eclipse over the sport. Championships in a twinkling were changed into patriotic tournaments, prizes were forsworn, and tennis men prepared to heed the call to arms. Now, just before the new year, the recommendation has gone forth from the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association that tennis in 1918 be re-established on its pre-war footing.

It was freely admitted that the calling off of championships was done with the idea of eliminating the title lure in the season's tournaments. No one expected the patriotic tournaments, which were played in their stead, to hold the attractiveness for either players or spectators that would be aroused by the titular contests. Yet the playing out of the schedule seemed in a measure to controvert the idea of lessened interest.

It was the women who stood to the forefront in tennis, because of that remarkable series of events in which Miss Mary K. Browne of California and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York competed. Their play was primarily for the benefit of the tennis ambulance fund, but actually it was the one big competitive event of the year, overshadowing even the national patriotic singles tournament at Forest Hills which was substituted for the national championship.

Miss Bjurstedt had for so long held the supreme position among the women of the East that she had come to be considered invincible. The fact that Miss Browne defeated her in a match on the Coast early in the year probably gave the tennis officials the first inkling of the possibilities of a series of matches between these two. They could never, however, have anticipated the keen interest which the matches aroused, not alone where they were actually played, but throughout the country as well.

Miss Browne won the trophy offered by Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, but for all that the decision as to which of the women is superior continues to be a moot question. Taking every match played between the two as a basis of comparison, Miss Browne succeeded in winning several more than her rival, but even that, in the estimation of some, fails to entitle her to a place of marked superiority. The matches were so many and the difference so small that the series failed to bring a definite verdict.

In one respect, Miss Browne showed herself far the superior of Miss Bjurstedt. The former is a player of all-around skill, while Miss Bjurstedt is a master of a few features of tennis. Miss Browne showed that the women in tennis can play the net game, and Miss Bjurstedt demonstrated that a good baseline style of play, in which there is terrific driving power, can nearly offset the net attack. It is probable that the play of these two women will have a marked influence on the future game, as played by the women of the country.

Miss Bjurstedt Won Title Again.

Miss Bjurstedt practically achieved the national singles title for a third time. She won the patriotic tournament at Philadelphia, which was the substitute for the championship, but in this she was not called upon to face Miss Browne. Her opponent in the final round was Miss Marion Vanderhoef of New York, and while the latter played well at the outset, Miss Bjurstedt's commanding skill asserted itself toward the close. The score by which she won was 4—6, 6—0, 6—2. Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston won the doubles event, and the Norse girl earned a victory in the mixed doubles event with Irving C. Wright as her partner.

This mixed doubles final was one of the greatest ever played in this country. The defeated pair were Miss Florence Ballin of New York and William T. Tilden, 2d, of Philadelphia, the score being 10—12, 6—1, 6—3. Probably the best mixed doubles match of the year was played on the courts of the Greenwich Field Club. In this Miss Mary K. Browne and Robert Lindley Murray defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and George M. Church in a brilliantly played encounter which aroused the spectators to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Miss Browne showed herself an adept at the doubles game, her work far overshadowing that of the three other stars.

The national singles tournament at Forest Hills was won by Robert Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls. This event promised at first to suffer from the lack of star players. The officials of the U. S. N. L. T. A., however, bent every endeavor to making the event a success, and by advancing the date obtained the entry of nearly all the ranking players who had been at the first officers' training camps. Richard Norris William, 2d, came from Plattsburg, as did Peck Griffin, Watson M. Washburn, and Dean Mathey.

Murray's sterling play carried him through to victory, his success in the final round being achieved by defeating Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston at 5—7, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3. Niles never played better tennis in his career, and Murray, one of the California school, was forced to uncover all the art and skill of his game to withstand the determined assault of his rival. The Pittsburg men, who had been devoting their time to the more serious game of war, were forced to give way to their opponents in earlier rounds. They dropped off one by one, Williams being the last to bow in defeat. The latter still retains the national singles championship because of the abolition of championship play in all of the big events of the season.

Two Events Were Decided.

Two championships were decided at Forest Hills, one the national junior event and the other the national boys' event. Throughout the country juniors and boys enjoyed a prominent place in tennis circles. Tennis centre championships were held among the winners of club championships, and the tennis centre title holders came to Forest Hills for the nationals. The sterling little player from Pittsburgh, Charles S. Garland, won the junior championship, defeating Fritz Bastian in the final round at 6—2, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3. The boys' title went to Vincent Richards.

The national doubles tournament was held for the first time as a separate event. Contested at the Longwood Cricket Club in Boston, it did not prove to be a great success. The wartime conditions held the entry down. Frederick B. Alexander, the former internationalist, and Harold A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth, who had been prominent in the ambulance fund tournaments, succeeded in winning their way through the event, defeating H. C. Johnson and Irving C. Wright in the final round after a spirited contest. The score was 11—9, 6—4, 6—4.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

ACTIVE FENCING YEAR

Keen Competition in National and Intercollegiate Title Events.

Fencing enjoyed an active season, and there was wide participation in the sport, especially in the national and intercollegiate championships. The Amateur Fencers' League supervised a long and interesting schedule throughout all its divisions, which include New York, West Point, New England, District of Columbia, Long Island, and Eastern Pennsylvania.

The national championships were held at the Hotal Astor last April, and Sherman Hall of the New York A. C. won the title at foils. The epée championship was won by Leo Nunes of the New York A. C., and A. S. Lyon of the Fencers' Club took the sabre title. The three-weapon championship for the President's medals was won by Sieddiart Pitt of the New York A. C. The team event of the New York A. C. Against most of the fencing titles, for they were also winners of the team championship. Nunes, P. W. Allison, and Hall being the members of the winning team.

Miss Florence Walton of the Fencers' Club was the winner of the women's championship and the interscholastic champion was D. Ducassi of the New York Military Academy.

The fencers of the United States Military Academy captured the honors in the intercollegiate competition, an event which was held at the Hotel Astor last Spring. Thomas P. Jeter of Annapolis won the individual title at foils and the sabre championship was won by James E. Kiernan, also of Annapolis.

On account of the war no championships will be held by the Amateur Fencers' League this season, as several of the divisions of the organization will hold no competition of any kind. The New York and Long Island divisions will hold regular competitions and the usual prizes and trophies will be at stake.

BRILLIANT MATCHES LIVENED GOLF YEAR

Although Few Championships Were Held, Play Was of a High Calibre.

HUGE SUM FOR RED CROSS

Patriotic Tournaments Raised Nearly $500,000 — Evans and Ouimet Led Amateurs.

Golfers of 1917 need fear no comparison with their brothers of the past. Although the season suffered, as was inevitable, from war conditions, still the many followers of the game acquired an even clearer idea of "sport for the sport's sake" from this very circumstance and enjoyed immensely whatever attacks they were allowed to make against bunker, sand pit, or other hazards.

Entering the season, golf seemed so stable, so fixed in the recreations of this country, that there appeared to be nothing which could shake the game to its foundations. Plans made during the Winter by officials of the different sectional associations and by the national organization indicated so many tournaments that the modest golfer would be kept jumping from one eighteen-hole course to another.

Then the world went wrong! Immediately following the declaration of war by this country the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association canceled all its annual fixtures. Closely following this decision came one from the big Eastern associations abolishing all championship play. Only the Western Golf Association and the Southern held title tournaments this year.

In many quarters the cancellation of championships was deemed unnecessary but subsequent events proved that the fixtures, with all their attractiveness and power to bring out golf of the highest kind, were not the greatest part of golf. Instead of arranging their vacations that might be spent at a title tournament, golfers began to arrange for exhibition matches from which one or another war relief society was to benefit. Golfers lost no time proving their patriotism and their value to the country.

Huge Sum Raised by Golfers.

In this respect it can be said that no other sport has contributed such a huge sum of money for Red Cross and other war societies as has golf. Through the U. S. G. A. more than $75,000 was raised in one day of tournaments throughout the land.

As a competitive year there were enough brilliant efforts supplied by equally brilliant performers to list 1917 as any year of golf history. Charles "Chick" Evans of Edgewater, Chicago, retained his championship crowns in both the amateur and open affairs, for the simple reason that he was not called upon to defend his laurels. However, Evans played enough exhibitions during the season to prove to the most skeptical that he could have raised a vigorous argument had any attempt been made to lift either of his titles.

The champion did not compete in any tournaments during the year, but he played sterling golf always. Probably his best feat was at Whitemarsh Valley in a four-ball match with Herman Maxwell of Aronimink as his partner. The opponents were Jim Barnes and Eddie Loos, two Philadelphia professionals. Evans had a 71 in the afternoon round of this match and helped materially to defeat the professionals after two extra holes.

Sterling Play by Ouimet.

Next to the champion, probably the golf of Francis Ouimet, one of golf's warriors now with the national army, stood out most prominently. During the year Ouimet won one amateur championship although declared ineligible to compete in U. S. G. A. tournaments. This was the Western amateur event, and followed a ruling by the Western body that golfers who were in the business of selling golf goods should not lose their amateur standing.

Ouimet's golf was not sensational in the West, but it did not have to be since there were none of the first flight of performers pitted against him outside of John G. Anderson of Siwahoy who occasionally ascends to championship golf much to the dismay of many who rate Anderson lower and suffer for their mistake.

In Red Cross exhibition matches played in the vicinity of Boston and New York Ouimet was the leader of all golfers. He measured ability with such excellent players as Jerome D. Travers, former national amateur and open champion; Oswald Kirkby, present metropolitan champion; M. J. Brady, Massachusetts open champion, and Louis Tellier, former open champion of France, and not once was Ouimet content with second laurels. His six birdies in the first nine holes of Baltusrol in a four-ball match there will long be remembered. Ouimet undoubtedly showed greater skill throughout the year than did any other golfer in the land and in a year without tournaments it is almost possible to rank the young Bostonian as the best of the lot.

Two youngsters were the others to win amateur laurels during the season. Norman H. Maxwell of Aronimink gained his crown at Pinehurst. He won the United North and South amateur championship from a field numbering among its entrants John G. Anderson and Gardiner W. White of New York and William Fownes of Pittsburgh, all players of national fame.

Bobby Jones of Atlanta was the other youngster to come into his own when he won the Southern amateur title from a field of expert wielders of the mashie and niblick. Jones also made an attempt for the Western championship, but could not play up to his real game.

Barnes Leads Professionals.

Among the professionals Jim Barnes, who last year was credited with being the professional leader, since an amateur prevented any professional from winning this honor in the open tournament, again measured strides with the best. His spectacular golf at the Western open championship at Westmoreland, where he had 283 for 72 holes, a record for that distance, placed him at the head of the list. Jock Hutchinson, the Chicago professional, made a great bid for first honors by his victory in the national patriotic open tournament held at Whitemarsh Valley. Eddie Loos, by winning the Shawnee open, also gained much prestige.

Of the women, Mrs. William A. Gavin of Baltusrol stood to the fore. Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, the women's national champion, did not take part in any tournaments during the year, and played in only a few exhibitions, so it is impossible to rate her game. Mrs. Gavin not only won the women's Metropolitan Golf Association championship with surprising ease, but she opened anew an ancient argument by soundly defeating Jerome D. Travers in a thirty-six-hole handicap match, in which Travers essayed to give her nine strokes in each eighteen.

In the West Mrs. F. C. Leitz of Cincinnati again demonstrated her superiority over the other women players by again winning the Western championship. She had to defeat Miss Maine C. Rosenthal in the final match, which is a task for any woman.

TITLE EVENTS URGED IN SPORTS FOR 1918

Promise of Renewal of Championships in Year Now at Hand Is Made by All Leaders.

Out of the haze of uncertainty which surrounded American sport, following the entry of the nation into the world war, has come the fixed purpose to continue the pastimes and recreative competitions, so far as is compatible with a successful conduct of the conflict, during the coming year. This is the conclusion reached by a majority of the leading amateur and professional sport-governing associations of the country. In this attitude they have the indorsement and assistance of the leading Government and service officials from President Wilson down to those in charge of the various military and naval cantonments.

It has been demonstrated in innumerable ways that sport and athletic competition have a permanent and beneficial place in the life of America. The stimulus which comes with bodily and mental upbuilding, incidental to recreative contests, is now being recognized and appreciated as never before. The need of it is realized by those who in the past were inclined to view the period devoted to sport and exercise as a waste of time. The sums collected by sport-governing organizations for war and charitable purposes and the individual efforts and sacrifices of those prominent, individually, in various branches of sport have raised the game to a higher plane than at any time in the history of the country.

These are but a few of the reasons why the continuation of sport is urged and planned by those who, in their official connection with amateur and professional games and recreative contests, are arranging for an active season in 1918 as outlined in the following official statements:

TENNIS.

By Julian S. Myrick,

Acting President, United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

The United States National Lawn Tennis Association, at its annual meeting in February, will consider the Executive Committee's recommendation that championships be restored for 1918, and indications are that this will be approved. This action is advised by the committee in the belief that it will best conserve the interests of tennis and the people of our country.

Americans like the competitive idea in sport, no matter whether a world's championship or some minor title is involved. It is our belief that restoration of tennis championships will help to counteract the effect of withdrawing thousands of players who are now in Government service. No one can attempt to argue that a championship without the ranking players will display tennis of as high class as when those men were playing. But new players are coming on, and the competition will be just as keen as ever, and the contest between players of approximately equal skill is what the gallery wants to see.

The Tennis Association believes, therefore, that it can render a patriotic service at this time by heeding the suggestions from Washington, and will do its best to promote sport, not for the sake of sporting honors, but for the benefits to the health of the individual, both mentally and physically, resulting from outdoor competition and exercise.

BASEBALL.

By John K. Tener.

President of the National League.

There is no good reason why our national game of baseball should not prove to be as popular as ever during the season of 1918, notwithstanding the universal anxiety centreed in the terrible conflict now being waged on the European battlefields for worldwide democracy. I am confident that the American people will loyally support their national pastime and that baseball will be even more popular when this awful emergency shall have passed into history.

The American game of baseball never has had an equal as an outdoor sport, and it is hardly conceivable that it ever will. It seems that this game of our own invention includes and embraces every essential that stimulates the mind, recreates the exhausted faculty, amuses the jaded sense, revives the sluggish blood, makes strong the weak muscles, and impels a vigor and health to the body that no other form of exercise combining the element of sport can accomplish. Thousands of young Americans engage in the game of baseball either as a means of pleasurable exercise and recreation or as a means of honorable livelihood, while millions witness the playing of games, both professional and amateur.

While the benefits to be derived from the game of baseball are taken into consideration there is added incentive for its continuation during the coming season. It is to meet this urgent necessity for recreation and relaxation, from time to time, in this crucial period of our national existence that clean, wholesome sport is needed, and I know of no game that fulfills such requirements better than baseball. For these reasons, and because of these conditions, baseball is certain to form an important part of our recreative life in the trying days which are apparently ahead of us.

COLLEGE ROWING.

By Charles Related Mapes,

Chairman Board of Steward Intercollegiate Rowing Association.

While it is still too early to state definitely the outlook for competitive rowing during the coming season, I feel confident that the sport will occupy a position of importance in the athletic activities of the Eastern colleges in 1918.

As a means of physical development and recreation rowing has always held a deserved prominence in the athletic life of the undergraduate. There is, moreover, under the present conditions, an additional and pressing need for a continuation of the upbuilding of the collegian both from a bodily and mental standpoint. I know of no better form of exercise to help to achieve this than rowing, with its demand for a perfect co-ordination of mind and body in the individual oarsman and the crew as a whole.

That this is thoroughly realized by those in charge of athletics at the various colleges which have sent crews to both Poughkeepsie and New London in recent years is shown by the plans to continue rowing, even though in a modified form, during the coming season. There will be both indoor and open water training for the oarsmen at Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Yale, Harvard, and Syracuse. Interclass and college regattas will be held, and under certain conditions there is a possibility of some inter'varsity competition, although not upon so important a scale as that which marks college rowing in normal times.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

By Romeyn Berry,

Advisory Board, Intercollegiate Association Amateur Athletes of America.

The indications are that most of the more important intercollegiate track meetings will be held in 1918. The I. C. A. A. A. A. expects to hold its annual field meeting, and the other associations and conferences will hold theirs. Some colleges, of course, will not be represented, for many causes, including the financial one. But the meetings will be held. They will be held, if for no other reason, to stimulate increased participation in regimental, company, class, and dormitory sports within the colleges themselves. The germ of intercollegiate athletic rivalry, though relatively dormant, has survived even in wartime, and the thought that the winners in these intramural sports will represent the college in the intercollegiate contests will give these sports an added interest to the undergraduate.

More emphasis on the little meetings and the vastly reduced importance of the big ones is, I think, the outlook for 1918.

GOLF.

By Howard F. Whitney.

Secretary United States Golf Association

The indications for the coming year in the golfing world are promising. The game will be played more than ever before, as it is now an established recreation of benefit for old and young alike. The association is desirous of holding a second "Liberty Tournament" in 1918, and will endeavor to reach all the clubs in the country, the number of which is estimated to be between 2,500 and 3,000. This tournament and the Open Patriotic Tournament, given for charity, held at Whitemarsh Valley, were the only two competitions held under the direction of the United States Golf Association in 1917, the association having adopted the policy of canceling its championships, due to the war situation now prevailing.

The growth of the game of golf in the United States during the last twenty-three years has far surpassed the most optimistic prediction of the handful of enthusiasts who organized the United States Golf Association on Dec. 22, 1894. Its popularity and benefits soon became apparent, however, and some idea of the expansion of the game may be gained by looking over the report of the "Liberty Tournament," held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association on July 4, 1917, from which it will be interesting to note that the association communicated with no less than 1,497 golf clubs.

TURF.

By F. K. Sturgis,

Acting Chairman of The Jockey Club.

We are about to enter into a new year,

PROSPEROUS SEASON FOR MAJOR LEAGUES

Big Teams Only Slightly Affected by Adverse Conditions Which Prevailed.

MINORS IN DIRE STRAITS

Many Circuits Suspended—Uncertainty Shrouds Sport's Future as Year Closes.

The baseball season was little affected by war-time conditions, and both of the major leagues had a prosperous year. Toward the end of the season there was a falling off in attendance, but the interest in the game revived in October with the playing of the world's series. The National League pennant was won in comparatively easy fashion by the New York Giants, while the Chicago White Sox took the American League flag after encountering considerable opposition from Boston, Cleveland and Detroit.

The world's series marked the first meeting of the Chicago and New York Clubs in this baseball classic, and, although there was widespread interest in the series, all of the six games did not draw capacity crowds. Indeed, at some of the games in both cities there were many empty seats. The American League Club won the series by taking four out of the six games from New York. The series was a great disappointment to followers of the National League, who were confident that McGraw's club would take the honors.

The series opened in Chicago, the White Sox taking the Giants by surprise by winning the first two games. When the clubs came to New York for the third and fourth games, McGraw's players showed great improvement and won the two conflicts, evening up the series. The fifth game in Chicago saw the Giants crack. With a commanding lead, Sallee was retained in the box after he had weakened, and the White Sox, coming from behind, won out in a spectacular rally. The Giants still had a good chance to win when they returned to this city for the sixth game, but a stupid piece of base running by Zimmerman, in trying to run Eddie Collins down between third base and the home plate, helped to throw the struggle Chicago's way. Three of the games were exhibitions of high-class, skillful baseball, while the other three games were far below the standard of play expected of clubs of World's Series calibre.

The work of Eddie Collins and Faber of the White Sox stood out prominently in the series, while Rube Benton's pitching, the batting of Benny Kauff in one game, when he made two home runs, and a new batting record for world's series play by Robertson, were the best features of the Giants' efforts.

Giants Were Popular Choice.

In the National League, the Giants started with a club which was a favorite from the start. At different times during the season their supremacy was threatened for a time by the Cincinnati Reds, managed by Christy Mathewson. Matty's team rallied gamely at one period of the season and held the lead. The Phillies and St. Louis also gave the Giants a challenge, but the New York club was so far superior that it won easily with Philadelphia second, St. Louis third, and Cincinnati fourth. The Brooklyn club which won the pennant in 1916 fell off badly in form and was relegated to the second division.

The notable part of the Giants' victory in the National League was the work of a trio of left-handed pitchers, Schupp, Sallee, and Benton. These three southpaws practically won the pennant for New York, the work of the right-handers, Perritt, Tesreau, and Demaree, being below their usual standard.

The batting honors of the National League went to Eddie Roush, the Cincinnati outfielder. Only six batsmen reached the .300 mark, Benny Kauff of the Giants standing fourth in the list. Schupp and Sallee were among the leading pitchers, but the greatest pitching of the season was done by Alexander of the Phillies, who won thirty games, and permitted the least number of earned runs per game. This was the third year in which he accomplished the feat of winning thirty games or more. He now has a place with Mathewson as one of the greatest boxmen of the game. Another unusual pitching feat was that of Chief Bender, who returned to the Phillies and won eight out of ten games.

Difficult Road for White Sox.

The Chicago White Sox had no easy time in winning the American League flag. Most of the season the Boston Red Sox, winners of the World's Series of 1916, threatened to retain their honors; but Rowland's club had superior pitching and batting in the season's run of games. Cicotte did the best work during the year, winning twenty-eight and losing thirteen games and permitted the least number of earned runs per game. Russell was one of the leading pitchers, with fifteen games won and five lost.

The New York Yankees, under Bill Donovan's management, had a poor season, finishing seventh. Soon after the season closed Donovan was dropped from the management of the club and Miller Huggins, who managed the St. Louis Club of the National League, was appointed his successor. Better things are expected of the Yankee Club next season. The batting honors of the American League again went to Ty Cobb of Detroit, who had a remarkable year in both batting and base running. Walter Pipp of the Yankees led the American League in home runs.

The unsettled outlook for baseball for next season brought about several changes at the annual meetings of both leagues early in December. Grover Alexander and Bill Killifer of the Phillies, rated as the best battery in the game, were sold by President Baker to the Chicago Cubs for $20,000, which ranks with the largest player transactions of the game. Other clubs are expected to get rid of their high salaried players in anticipation of a bad season during the coming year.

In the American League there were also two big sales—Bush, Shang and Strunk—the remaining players of the old Athletic world's championship being sold by Connie Mack to the Boston Red Sox, while the St. Louis Browns sold Lavan and Shotten to the Washington Club. One of the big deals pending is the sale of Infielder Pratt of St. Louis to the Yankees.

No Schedule Change Made.

In spite of the unsettled conditions which are promised for next season, the major leagues have decided to go on with the game on the usual scale. The National League has advised its players to join the colors, and many players of both leagues have already entered Government service. By next Spring it is expected that many more of the regular players will have joined the army and navy, and that the ranks of both leagues will be depleted of many star performers. This will give the young minor league players a chance which they have long awaited, and it will also probably necessitate the return of many retired veterans to the game.

Although President Tener has practically retired as active head of the National League, he was re-elected as President for a term of one year and will direct the league's policies. Secretary John A. Heydler will be the active head of the league's affairs.

Minors Wallowed in Trouble.

The minor leagues had a poor season and no less than ten of them failed to finish their schedules. The outlook for the minors next season is not bright and the indications are that the International League, one of the three Class AA organizations, will not start the season. The International had such a poor season that the salary of its President, Edward G. Barrow, was cut from $7,000 to $2,500, and he immediately resigned. The minor leagues have adopted a new wartime contract which enables a club to be relieved of all contract obligations with its players at any time after half the season has been played.

Figures That Are of Prime Importance in the Annals of Competition for the Year Now Closing

NORMAN ROSS
Holder of Four National Swimming Titles.

MISS MARY BROWNE
Outstanding Figure Among Women Tennis Players.

R. LINDLEY MURRAY,
Winner of National Tennis Tournament.

ALEXANDER, PHIL.
Leading Pitcher of National League

CICOTTE, CHICAGO
Leading Pitcher of American League.

Hydra, Zete and Little Dipper, Leading Star Class Yachts of the Year.

HISTORY WAS MADE BY DUELS ON TURF

Sun Briar, Omar Khayyam, and Old Rosebud Aroused Great Interest in Racing.

Keen struggles for supremacy among two-year-olds and three-year-olds, together with the wonderful rejuvenation of Old Rosebud, which established him as the undoubted leader of the handicap division, made the racing season of 1917 the most interesting of the last decade and one which compares favorably with those in the palmy days of the American turf. On the New York tracks during the Spring season the thoroughbreds performed before large crowds, while at Saratoga the daily attendance exceeded that of 1916 and established a record, at least, for recent years.

In Maryland, where racing is conducted nuder the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club, the sport broke all records both in the class of the horses competing and the number of persons present to see the tests. Maryland also had the credit of organizing and carrying to a successful issue the most sensational contest of modern days—the race between August Belmont's Hourless and Wilfrid Viau's Omar Khayyam—which aroused so much interest that it attracted the largest crowd that had ever attended a track in that State. The enterprise of the Laurel managers added materially to the Red Cross receipts, as August Belmont donated the whole of the $10,000 purse to that fund, while the track owners contributed a large part of the gate receipts.

Pimlico also made great strides forward by conducting an eleven-day meeting in the Fall, in which $93,000 was paid out to winning owners. The distinctive feature of this meeting was the first running of the Manly Memorial, for steeplechasers, which added to the importance of this branch of racing, as the purse of $10,000 exceeded any other prize given for a race through the field.

Sun Briar Better Than Papp.

In view of Sun Briar's consistent races and numerous stake victories the crown of the juvenile division must be bestowed on him, though so far as actual racing went the margin between the imported son of Sundridge and George W. Loft's homebred son of Peter Quince, Papp, was very slight. Sun Briar was favored on most of the occasions when these horses met with a track to suit him rather than Papp, and in addition G. W. Loft's horse generally had poor racing luck.

Sun Briar's record is a brilliant one. His only defeat in a big contest was administered by Papp in the Whirl Stakes at Empire City. Previous to that Mr. Kilmer's champion had captured the Great American Stakes at Aqueduct, while at Saratoga he won four more important races, bringing his total of stake victories up to five and placing him in the position of the largest individual winner of the year, with $59,230 to his credit.

In both the Saratoga Special and the Hopeful Stakes Papp finished behind Sun Briar, being third in the Special and second, beaten a length, in the Hopeful. On neither day was the track fast, a condition which would be to the liking of Papp, and in both instances he suffered interference at the start. In spite of these defeats there was a disposition to consider Papp as at least the equal of Sun Briar when the Saratoga meeting ended. The son of Peter Quince had shown great form at the Spa, winning the Flash Stakes, Sanford Memorial, and United States Hotel Stakes, besides taking second place in the Grab Bag Handicap and Hopeful, and third in the Saratoga Special. He followed this with a runaway victory in the Futurity at Belmont Park, the race that usually determines the two-year-old title. Sun Briar, however, was not eligible for the Futurity, so the influence on the merits of the pair was negligible.

Papp had one more opportunity to prove his worth in the Breeders' Futurity, and, even though Sun Briar was not a starter, a victory there might have turned the balance in his favor. He failed, however, and ran unplaced to Escoba, a colt which he had defeated handily on a sloppy track in the Futurity. Papp's stake victories netted $39,750, which placed him third on the list of stake winners for the year.

There are many other two-year-olds with worthy performances, Escoba, a son of Broomstick, owned by Kenneth D. Alexander, had four stake victories, including the Breeders' Futurity, in which he defeated all the leading youngsters except Sun Briar. He was third in the Sanford Memorial and second in the Futurity under adverse track conditions.

A youngster which had a promising career cut short was August Belmont's Luculiite, by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass. He was hailed as a champion when he won the Colorado Stakes at Jamaica, and followed this with victories in the Juvenile, at Belmont Park and the Youthful at Jamaica. After the Aqueduct meeting he was laid on the shelf by skin disease, while Sun Briar and Papp were acquiring all the glory. Tippity Witchet, which won more stake races than any other two-year-old, though he did not meet the top notchers, showed great racing qualities.

Omar Khayyam the Leader.

Thrilling races marked the competition for the leadership of the three-year-old brigade. Omar Khayyam and Hourless, both imported horses, fought almost to the last ditch, and at the conclusion of the campaign there was room enough for Winter arguments as to which was the better of the pair. Although Hourless was successful in the last race between these champions, and which was alleged to settle the title, most turfmen are inclined to give the season's honors to the great son of Marco-Lisma, which defeated Hourless on two of the three occasions on which they met, and in addition was the hero of a strenuous campaign in which he met older horses and scored signal successes.

Omar Khayyam started the season in the colors of C. K. G. Billings, and was pointed for the Kentucky Derby, which he won in impressive manner. Mr. Billings retired from racing then, and Omar Khayyam was sold at Belmont Park to Wilfrid Viau of Montreal for $20,000. His first start in the East was in the Brooklyn Handicap, in which he was left at the post. Meantime Hourless had won the Withers and Belmont Stakes and the Southampton Handicap, and was looked on as the three-year-old champion when the pair were among the starters for the Brooklyn Derby at Aqueduct. Hourless was an odds on favorite, but he never could keep up with Omar Khayyam, which won with comparative ease.

Omar Khayyam and Hourless met again in the Lawrence Realization at Belmont Park, but the mile-and-a-half race developed into a sprint for the last quarter of a mile. The waiting tactics displayed were supposed to favor Hourless. The pair ran locked together through the stretch, and Omar Khayyam snatched the verdict by a nose.

Another meeting between the pair was talked of for the Fall meeting at Aqueduct, but Mr. Belmont's trainer would not agree. The result was the arrangement of the championship sweepstakes at Laurel, which proved the sensation of the turf year. Hourless had everything in his favor, as his trainer, Sam Hildreth, named the distance of a mile and a quarter and also made it a condition that the track should be fast. Omar Khayyam set a terrific pace in trying to run his rival off his feet, but Hourless was a great horse that day and won a truly run race in 2:02.

Hourless failed to start in the Pimlico Autumn Handicap for three-year-olds, which Omar Khayyam won, and also declined the handicapper's allotment of even weights with his rival in the Howie Handicap, in which Omar Khayyam ran close second to his stable companion, Westy Hogan. Omar Khayyam began his racing career earlier and ended later than Hourless. He performed on all kinds of tracks equally well, defeated Hourless in two races out of three, and in scoring eight stake victories to four for Hourless won $48,500 for his owners, against $28,100 which the son of Negofol added to Mr. Belmont's winings.

Other good three-year-olds which were put in the shade by the brilliancy of Omar Khayyam and Hourless were Cudgel, Westy Hogan, Liberty Loan, Hickory, and Ticket. Though unable to hold her own when pitted against the sterner sex, A. K. Macomber's imported Sunbonnet, by Sunstar-Marian Hood, was easily the queen of the three-year-olds.

Old Rosebud carried off the palm in the aged division and earned the title of miracle horse, because of his remarkable return to form after a long absence from the track. The Finn, last year's champion, broke down early, while Boots, after winning the Suburban and Brookdale Handicaps, was soundly beaten by Old Rosebud, when the pair met at even weights in the Frontier Handicap at Windsor. Old Rosebud won seven out of eight races and earned $25,910. His only defeat was in the Brooklyn Handicap, in which he ran third to Harry Payne Whitney's Borrow and Regret. Andrew Miller's Roamer won several good races, including the Saratoga Handicap, and finished well up on the list with $13,800 to his credit. Edward M. Weld's St. Charlcote replaced his stable companion, Weldship, as the king of the steeplechasers.

Interest in the sport was sustained from early Spring until late in the Fall, many track records were broken, and veterans of the racing world were unable to recall a season in which so many well-fought races had been seen as those which marked the year of 1917.

JOCK HUTCHINSON,
Winner of National Open Golf Tournament.

OMAR KHAYYAM,
Leading Three-year-old of 1917.

POLO TITLES WERE ABANDONED EARLY

Championships Dropped at the Outset of War, but Informal Contests Were Frequent.

The year of 1917 marked the quietest year for the sport since the organization of the Polo Association. Early in the season it became necessary to abandon the usual championships which had been scheduled for decision at Newport on account of many of the prominent players being actively engaged in the prosecution of the war.

This did not mean that polo was not played during the year, for polo is an army game, and naturally the men who volunteered found plenty of opportunities to indulge in the sport. The uncertain conditions, however, prevented the exploitation of the matches, which were mostly of the scrub variety, and with the exception of the venture of the Rockaway Hunting Club, which made a series of Red Cross matches the medium of collecting $7,000 for the American Ambulance Fund, there was little in the line of regularly scheduled fixtures.

The tournament played on the Rockaway Field brought out some good contests late in July, with half a dozen teams in competition. There were three Red Cross teams in the lineup, captained by well-known players. Foxhall P. Keene came out of his retirement to take command of one quartet, while the others were headed by J. C. Cooley and J. Cheever Cowdin. The Rockaway Hunting Club, Rumson Country Club, and Squadron A also put teams in the field. The final was played between J. C. Cooley's team and J. Cheever Cowdin's team, and resulted in a victory for the former by 12 goals to 8. Playing with Mr. Cooley were G. M. Heckscher, W. Balding, and Morgan Belmont, while the runner-up was composed of J. Cheever Cowdin, P. W. Leonard, E. W. Hopping, and C. P. Dixon.

Though little publicity was given to the games, the Rumson Country Club had one of its busiest seasons. The members were constantly engaged and many visiting officers on furlough took part in the contests. A similar condition existed at Meadow Brook, the home of international polo. Nearly every prominent player of the Long Island colony was in preparation for service in the army, and the routine was drilling one day and polo on the club field the next.

The army teams, which were rapidly coming to the front, necessarily were split up by the transferring of the playing men to active duty, but there is a prospect of the game being kept alive by the new men who have entered the service. There are several encampments near Canton, Ohio, and Walter T. White of Cleveland has been busy organizing matches for next season.

The officials of the Polo Association hold the idea that now that the first war flurry is over it will be a wise step to encourage contests wherever possible as a diversion from the routine of military life.

TROTTERS IN LIMELIGHT

Diagonal-Gaited Horses Stars of Light Harness Season.

While trotters held their own during the past light harness season, there was a decided falling off in the number and quality of the pacers, the side wheelers failing to provide feature events as in many previous campaigns. The war apparently had little effect on the sport except to curtail some of the Fall Canadian meetings, and though the Grand Circuit was conducted as usual, there was a decided falling off in the number of starters. This was particularly true in the pacing, and the decline in this branch was further shown by a considerable reduction in the value and number of stake events. An idea of the relative strength of the exponents of the two styles of going may be found in the figures for the Grand Circuit. Trotters competed in 141 races for stakes amounting to $310,686, while the 91 stake events for pacers amounted $137,531.

In the matter of average speed the season of 1917 was the greatest in history, with trotters of all ages in the limelight. Among the two-year-olds Nella Dillon, 2:06¾, and Peter June, 2:07½, were the most prominent, while Miss Bertha Dillon, 2:03¾, carved a niche for herself as the race champion three-year-old. For actual speed in one heat Bertha Dillon was beaten by both St. Frisco and Mabel Trask, but her winning heats showed the fastest speed average of any trotter.

St. Frisco gained his place as the champion trotter of the year with a mile in 2:01¾. Another great performer was the three-year-old filly, The Real Lady, which trotted a heat in 2:08, giving her the advantage over the colts of her age. For sustained speed through long drawn out contests the gelding Early Dreams took the palm. He was credited with the fastest three-heat race by a gelding, tied with Lu Princeton for the fastest five-heat race, and also was a competitor in the fastest seven-heat race. These were among the new world's marks created during the year.

Sixty-five trotters entered the new 2:10 list, and though that number is not up to the standard of previous years there is an improvement in the real fast ones developed by the season's campaign. There are twenty-eight names in the reduced 2:10 list, and this is the best showing ever made. Seventeen gained marks of less than 2:05¾ or faster and the extreme speed of the crack performers is still further illustrated by the fact that, headed by St. Frisco, ten of the trotters won races in 2:05 or better.

Among the pacers the leading place is occupied by Miss Harris M., who is credited with six of the changes in the pacing championship table made during the year. Her most notable feat was a mile in 2:00—the fastest time ever made by a mare—the former record standing in the name of Dariel, 2:00¼, since 1903. As this performance was made in a race it also supplanted the record of 2:00¼ held by Evelyn W. for five years.

The number of events on the two in three system and the fact that no trotter or pacer outclassed all other competitors led to a more equal distribution of prize money. As a result Early Dreams, the largest money winning trotter with a total of $22,210, won less than any leader for the past fifteen years. The Savoy, chief winner among the pacers, did not even reach the $10,00 mark. Eight trotters won $10,000 or more, and twenty-five had $3,000 to their credit.

Walter R. Cox, the Yankee driver, led the reinsmen with a total of 40 races won. Thomas W. Murphy was second with 32 victories, and Lon McDonald, the third man, just beat the veteran Ed. Geers by 19 to 17.

BILLIARDS INACTIVE.

Superiority of Hoppe Prevented Any Balkline Title Events.

Professional billiards was in a state of atrophy during the last year. The fact that Willie Hoppe had so firmly entrenched himself in the balkline championships acted as a deterrent on matches. Having won all the championship emblems there was no incentive to balkline competition. No offer was forthcoming of another trophy mainly because there was no one in sight who could offer Hoppe a contest worth while. The champion spent most of his time touring the country in exhibition matches, his endeavors being directed mainly through the West and the South.

Only sporadic balkline matches were played in the East. These did one thing, however. They brought into the limelight one of the younger players of the game, Welker Cochran, and the ability which he has demonstrated may earn for him a match with Hoppe for the world's championship at one of the balkline games. Just as the year is closing there are heard mutterings to the effect that a new trophy may shortly be offered, in which case Cochran and Hoppe are almost certain to come together.

Several times matches were proposed with Hoppe, but all of them were advanced as handicap events. In each instance the plans fell through, Hoppe placing, what the other believed were prohibitive requirements. Sifted down, they did not apparently hold the basis of any arrangement whereby players could be brought into a match with the champion. Several efforts were made to get Hoppe in a three-cushion match, but his demand of $5,000 as the stake on each side cut short negotiations.

The pocket billiard championship became synonymous with one name alone during the year, Frank Taberski of Schenectady. He maintained his honors against all opponents, and now is on the verge of clinching his right to the championship emblem which, for permanent possession by a player, has to be defended successfully for a year. Taberski's deliberate play was as much in evidence as ever. One of his matches, which started at 8 o'clock in the evening, lasted until 2 o'clock the next morning. His hardest match was against Joseph Cascarago. In this he was 127 points behind, when the last night's play began, but he managed to overcome this great handicap and defeat his rival.

In the three-cushion game the championship was continually shifting throughout the year. Alfredo De Oro is now the title holder, having won the title from Robert Cannefax in St. Louis. He has defended it once against John Daly.

The outstanding feature of the amateur billiard play was the victory of Nathan Hall in the National Class A event in Boston. This player, who had never before competed in a championship event, had no difficulty in winning his way through the tournament, his work being the most proficient that has been seen in the amateur ranks since the days of Calvin Demarest. Edward W. Gardner of Montclair, who defended his championship against Hall, was outclassed by the new champion.

J. Howard Shoemaker once again claimed the highest honors in amateur pocket billiards. There was no player in the tournament who could begin to approach him in skill.

SKATING POPULAR AS EVER.

Arthur Staff Won International Outdoor Title at Saranac Lake.

Skating upheld its place as the most popular of Winter sports last year, and there was more outdoor skating in and about New York than ever before. Wonderful strides were made by fancy and figure skaters, one of the unusual performances being the victory of Theresa Weld of Boston in winning the open championship figure skating competition held there last winter.

The one outdoor international amateur championship was won at Saranac Lake, by Arthur Staff of Chicago, over a three-mile course. The junior outdoor amateur championship was won by Charles Jewstraw of Lake Placid. The eastern outdoor championships were held at Newburgh, and Walter Keuhne of the New York Athletic Club won both the mile and half mile titles, while Archie Rogers of Newburgh won the five mile eastern championship.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

FOOTBALL HARD HIT BY WAR CONDITIONS

Withdrawal of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton Lessened Interest of Public.

PITT WAS EASTERN LEADER

Georgia Tech, Navy, and Rutgers Also Developed Finished Gridiron Teams.

The absence of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton from 'Varsity competition took most of the lustre from the Eastern gridiron season. In the standard of play as a popular sporting attraction the game suffered in comparison with other seasons. Many of the best football players entered the Government service and military training at the colleges took up much of the time usually given over to football practice, so that the game became a secondary consideration.

Although the year provided nothing new in tactics of play, and fell off as an athletic spectacle, there was a more general participation than ever before in the history of the game. In many of the colleges there were interclass games and contests between various societies, while hundreds of former college players were brought back to the sport by the organization of teams in the army camps. As a means of developing men for army and navy service the directors of the Government athletic activities found that football was a valuable asset. No class of athletes has made a more favorable impression in the Government service than the football players.

Several of the Eastern colleges carried out their football schedules without interruption, and the most successful of these was Pittsburgh. This eleven, for the third successive season, was undefeated. In an unsettled season such as this it would be manifestly out of place to nominate champions in a sport in which many of the best performers were unable to participate because of the demands of war. Likewise it would be out of keeping with fair sportsmanship to nominate players on an imginary all-Eastern eleven. No athletes would care to carry the laurels in a season where so many high class players had voluntarily given up their chances in the game to take part in a greater and sterner game.

Lessened Interest in Contests.

There was a great falling off in football in the East as a drawing attraction. Some of the smaller colleges carried out their 'Varsity schedules at a loss and none of the elevens drew the great crowds of former seasons. Pennsylvania did about as well as any of the colleges, having big gatherings at the Pittsburgh, Michigan and Cornell games at Franklin Field. Pittsburgh drew well at a few of its games, but the season did not live up to expectations.

The wartime conditions caused a falling off of interest around Boston, which is usually one of the greatest football centres of the country. The absence of a 'Varsity eleven at Harvard made it possible for many of the elevens from the army camps to play the Crimson's informal eleven, but only a mild interest was shown in these contests by the public. For example, on one Saturday during the season there were three games in Boston. Dartmouth played Pennsylvania, Holy Cross played Boston College, and the Harvard informals played one of the army elevens. But the three contests together did not draw as many people as would ordinarily witness one of the minor games in the Harvard Stadium or the Yale Bowl.

In the West conditions were quite different. The conference elevens all retained 'Varsity competition, and the attraction of the game seemed to be as strong as ever. Even the contests between the military elevens in the West proved to be great drawing cards, and large sums for war charities were realized from these games. Ohio State won the conference title for the second time.

Sport Popular in the South.

Football also retained its popularity in the South, where an unusually strong eleven was developed at Georgia Tech. Like Pittsburgh, this team went through a third successive season without a defeat, and according to competent observers the Golden Tornado was easily the superior eleven of the gridiron last season. The Georgians overwhelmed Pennsylvania, Washington and Lee, Vanderbilt, and Auburn, by large scores. The team rolled up the highest total score of the season, making 401 points in nine games, while only 17 points were scored against the Yellow Jackets.

Syracuse, the Navy, and Rutgers had unusually good elevens, the Navy having a team which in a normal season would have undoubtedly wrested the honors from the West Point team. The Navy was coached by Gilmour Dobie, and the only defeat of the season came in the second contest on the schedule, West Virginia University defeating the middies 7 to 0. After that the navy team found itself, and thereafter it had no trouble in disposing of all its opponents by impressive scores. The team was well drilled and had smooth, swift execution of play.

Rutgers a Finished Product.

The same can be said of the Rutgers team. This eleven, in the final game of the season against the Newport Naval Reserve team, which had such players as Barrett of Cornell and Black of Yale, showed itself a well-drilled, speedy organization, and displayed football ability of the highest type. The Rutgers team this year was one of the best of Foster Sanford's coaching efforts. Syracuse was defeated early in the season by Pittsburgh, but after that the eleven developed into one of the strongest in the East, and defeated Rutgers, Brown, Colgate, Michigan Aggies, and Nebraska.

Brown, Dartmouth, and Colgate, after showing much promise in the early season games, displayed a great reversal of form. The West Point eleven, with much fine material, suffered through lack of practice and coaching. Pennsylvania had an unusually long schedule, and after an overwhelming setback at the hands of Georgia Tech made a good showing against Pittsburgh, although defeated 14 to 6. After that the Quakers did well and disposed of Dartmouth, Michigan, and Cornell.

FOUR NEW LEADERS CROWNED IN BOXING

Leonard, Herman, O'Dowd, and Lewis Ascended to Titles During Last Season.

Boxing, both professional and amateur, will round out with the passing of 1917 a year likely to go down in history as among the most interesting on record, especially in the professional ranks. Unfortunately for future prospects in the ring, the year witnessed the repeal of the Frawley law, permitting boxing in this State, but this did not occur until late in the season.

Four champions were crowned in the year—Pete Herman of New Orleans, in the bantamweight ranks; Benny Leonard of this city, in the lightweight division; Ted (Kid) Lewis of England, in he welterweight class; and Mike O'Dowd of St. Paul, in the middleweight branch. Jess Willard, the world's heavyweight champion, failed to defend his laurels, but this was more or less unnoticed in the face of the displacing of other title holders.

The greatest single event of the year was Leonard's decisive victory over the tottering champion, Freddie Welsh of England, on May 28. The Harlem youth's popularity, not only in his home city, but throughout the country, is not denied. Everywhere he goes Leonard makes friends with his deportment in and out of the ring, so that in addition to being the first New York ring champion developed in many years the Harlem lad bids fair to be among the most popular title wearers in the history of the sport. He is modest and unassuming and always willing to give a legitimate contender a chance at his laurels under conditions that he finds agreeable. One of his biggest achievements since winning the title was his three-round knockout victory over the featherweight champion Jonnny Kilbane of Cleveland.

Ted (Kid) Lewis succeeded to the welterweight championship through a twenty-round decision over Jack Britton, the Chicago boxer, who up to that bout was looked upon as the leader of the class. The bout was held at Dayton, Ohio. Lewis, since this victory, has participated in many exhibitions throughout the country.

Mike O'Dowd, the St. Paul boxer, gained the middleweight title by knocking out Al McCoy of Brooklyn in a bout held in Brooklyn in November. McCoy gained recognition through an unexpected knockout of George Chip, of Newcastle, Penn., several years ago, and up to his meeting with O'Dowd, had zealously guarded his laurels.

Early in the year Pete Herman of New Orleans, gained the bantamweight title through a decision in twenty rounds over Kid Williams, of Baltimore. Previous to his meeting with the New Orleans boxer, Williams had lost to Johnny Ertle of St. Paul, on a foul. The latter, however, failed to box up to the form of the leader of the class.

Many persons, exponents of the ring sport and others closely identified with the game, died during the year, among them being Al Palzer, a former heavyweight boxer; Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight, who fled from his native land more than a year ago to seek sudden riches in this country, only to be disappointed in his quest; Bob Fitzsimmons, the old-time middleweight and heavyweight champion; Charley White, who had a national reputation as a referee; Bob Vernon, known prominently as a stakeholder of big bouts, and Dick Roche, also closely alligned with the sport.

In the amateur ranks the season was followed with success that was unusual under the conditions. All championship tournaments have been held with good results, and there has been a growth in the promotion of the sport, with a corresponding increase in the number of its exponents. The death of the Frawley law did not effect amateur boxing, for Governor Whitman has declared himself in favor of the sport on this basis. The sport has been among the foremost in contributing to the war, for many champions and others prominent in amateur tourneys have rallied to the colors.

Next Sunday

The New York Times will devote a section to motor cars and the automobile show next Sunday.

The last word on automobile information, covering the entire field of automobile construction, equipment, and maintenance.

The section will be fully illustrated with reproductions of latest models and will serve as a complete guide for 1918 buyers. There will be comments on the latest improvements, the newest accessories, developments in the automobile industry, and instructive matter for owners, dealers, and all others interested in the progress of one of America's greatest enterprises.

FEW RECORD MARKS BY TRACK ATHLETES

Season That Opened Brilliantly Showed Many Vagaries Before the Close.

WEST GAINED CHIEF HONORS

Joie Ray Won Fame for Himself with New Figures in Two Distance Events.

Track and field sports fluctuated widely during 1917, opening with an indoor season of unprecedented brilliancy, dwindling to almost nothing in the Summer, and closing in the Fall with a fairly successful outdoor championship meeting held under the same adverse circumstances that affected every line of athletic endeavor. In spite of all drawbacks, a few great athletes displayed form which surpassed the performances of bygone stars, but the records added to the tables were all compiled on board floors before the declaration of war had robbed the cinder path of many illustrious performers. Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C. stamped himself as the best distance runner ever developed in America by defeating J. W. Overton, the Yale champion, and establishing new marks for a mile and a half and two miles. Andrew B. Kelly of Holy Cross College carried the sprinting pace further than any man had previously done when he set new figures for 300 yards, and C. Larsen of Brigham Young University proved himself the best high jumper of all time, though a technicality prevented him gaining the credit of the world's record.

Other features of the year included the capturing of athletic supremacy by the West for the first time in the history of sport. The Chicago A. A. carried off the team honors in the national senior championships, with the Illinois A. C. as the runner-up, while the latter organization also increased its prestige by rolling up the most points in the junior title events. These happenings were rendered easier of accomplishment by the withdrawal of the Irish-American A. C. from active competition at the first mention of hostilities. The New York A. C., although it remained a potent factor in athletics, devoted its energies to the praiseworthy object of encouraging the new army in the pursuit of sport and failed to send representatives to the national championships at St. Louis. This left the smaller clubs of New York and the leading clubs of Philadelphia and Boston to wage the unequal contest against the hosts of the West.

New Records at Junior Meet.

The indoor season got away to a running start with the junior indoor championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, held on Jan. 1 at Buffalo, this being the first time that this meeting had been held outside of New York City. There were 10,000 persons to see the contests, in which there were competitors from Chicago and all of the important cities east of that point. The New York A. C. carried off the team honors with 39 points, with the Ferguson A. C. of Buffalo, practically unheard of before, second by a margin of one point over the Millrose A. A. The most sensational performance was the winning of the 300-yard event by George Dernell of the Boys' Club, a lad just out of the novice ranks, who equaled the world's record of 0:32 1-5. J. Watt of Cornell, who hails from Honolulu, won the 70-yard hurdle race in 0:9 3-5, a new junior record, and the Illinois A. C. team made a junior record in winning the medley relay race.

Joie Ray came on from Chicago for the Millrose A. A. games in the month of January and gave the first indication of his form when he defeated John W. Overton and others in the mile and a half Rodman Wanamaker Cup event, setting a new record of 6:46 3-5. Both Ray and Overton were in the limelight at the New York A. C. meet in February, the former winning the two-mile handicap in the sterling time of 9:11 2-5, beating George Bonhag's long-standing indoor mark and also bettering the time made for the distance outdoors. Overton won the Baxter mile in 4:19 1-5, and later at the Meadowbrook games in Philadelphia the Yale athlete improved on this performance by defeating Ivan Meyer of the Illinois A. C. by a yard and setting a new indoor mark for the mile of 4:16.

Fine Performances by Westerners.

Western athletes cut a big swath at the senior indoor championships held in the 22d Regiment Armory on March 17. The Chicago A. A., largely through the great work of Jo Loomis, being the first Western club to annex the team honors. The Chicago A. A. scored 37 points to 30 for the New York A. C. and 22 for the Irish-American A. C. J. W. Overton of Yale ran his best race of the year, beating Ray, Caldwell and others in the 1,000 yards and making a new indoor world's record of 2:14. Andy Kelly of Holy Cross College gave a remarkable exhibition of sprinting when he clipped a full second from the 200-yard record, finishing in 0:31 2-5 and beating a notable field, which included Sherman Landers, Tommy Lennon, and Billy Moore. Jo Loomis equaled the 60-yard world's record of 0:6 3-5. Earl Thomson of Dartmouth won the 70-yard high hurdles in 0:9 2-5, which tied the previous best championship performance, and Pat McDonald of the Irish-American A. C. established a new championship mark with a sixteen-pound shot put of 47 feet 7½ inches.

It remained for the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute to hold the most sensational event of the indoor season—a special mile, which brought together Joie Ray and J. W. Overton after each had scored a victory over the other. The Yale man was the favorite, but Ray, after running a waiting race, showed a wonderful burst of speed in the latter half of the event and vanquished his rival with ease in 4:19—good time, considering that the pace for the first half was ridiculously slow.

At a conference of leading sportsmen it had been determined to hold only patriotic events outdoors, so the Metropolitan Association held its junior events under such conditions in June. Later, the A. A. U. Championship Committee decided to hold title meets as usual, and the Metropolitan senior events decided in August resulted in the team honors being taken by the Salem-Crescent A. C. in the absence of New York A. C. and Irish-American A. C. teams.

Ray Defeated Star Milers.

A new miler of first rank came to light in the Western Conference games in June in Eddie Fall of Oberlin College, who won in 4:15 3-5, and also took the two miles in fast time. Fall won the Central Association mile in 4:16, and was looked upon as a formidable rival for Joie Ray when the Amateur Athletic Union national championships were decided at St. Louis at the beginning of September. For the mile event C. J. Stout of Chicago University had been reported as running a trial in the marvelous time of 4:11, but Ray set the seal on his fame as a long distance man when he defeated both these stars and made a new championship record of 4:18.

C. Larsen, who had jumped 6 feet 5⅜ inches at the Pennsylvania Relay meet in the Spring, and just failed at 6 feet 8 inches, won the high jump at 6 feet 2⅝ inches, and Harold E. Barron, the Penn State athlete who represented the Meadowbrook Club, showed a sterling performance in the hurdles which he won from Waldo Ames, running in the colors of the Chicago A. A. The time of the new hurdle star was fifteen seconds. The best performer in the junior meet was E. Knourek, who won the pole vault with 12 feet 5⅝ inches. The junior team honors went to the Illinois A. C. with 47 points to 30 for the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia.

In the senior competitions the Chicago A. A. scored 60 points, Illinois A. C. 28, and Boston A. A. 15. Harold Goelitz of the Chicago A. A. defeated a field of nine in the all-around championship, including Avery Brundage, the 1916 winner. The remarkable part of his performance was that he did not win a single one of the ten events. The Chicago A. A. won the quarter, half, two-mile, and four-mile relays, victory in the mile relay going to the Meadowbrook Club.

The season closed with the ten-mile run, won by Willie Kyronen of the Millrose A. A., with his clubmate, Charles Pores, second, and the seven-mile walk, in which William Plant of the Long Island A. C. was victorious.

P. S. A. L. EXPANDED WORK.

Passed Most Successful Year Since Its Organization.

The Public Schools Athletic League, closing the fifteenth year of its existence, reported the most successful year from every standpoint in the history of the organization. This organization provides health-giving diversion in the shape of physical training to some 375,000 male pupils of Greater New York's elementary schools, 200,000 girl students, and about 30,000 students of the city's high schools.

In this work there has been improvement from year to year until the work is in a more stable condition as regards organization than was thought possible of achievement when the league was first instituted. General George W. Wingate, President of the league; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Secretary; Gustavus T. Kirby, First Vice President, and John J. McHugh, inspector of athletics, are among those directly responsible for the present prosperity of the league. These men have been untiring in their efforts toward improving the conditions for the students in the public schools.

The league's annual handbook shows a flourishing condition, despite the general depression caused by the war, to organizations like this, which depend mostly on public subscription for support. More than $6,000 was collected over the figures of the previous year. A bank account shows a balance, and the league has no debts.

Since the organization's object is the welfare of the children intrusted to its care, no thought was entertained of abandoning championship competition in the various branches of athletics because of the war. On the contrary, the conditions stirred the officials of the league to further efforts to encourage athletics, with a view to physical preparation for the youth of the city.

Competitions were held both indoors and outdoors, including running in all forms, except long-distance events, shooting, walking, baseball, basket ball, lawn tennis, jumping, putting the shot, pole vaulting, swimming, and soccer football, for the boys, and folk dancing, appropriate athletic exercises, and various other forms of recreation for the girls.

National preparedness has been a feature of the training in the schools recently, and this phase of the training was emphasized in the last year. Particular attention has been paid to rifle practice, which, however, was confined mostly to the students of the high schools.

One of the biggest demonstrations of preparedness since this country's entrance in the war, was the parade held under the auspices of the P. S. A. L. on Fifth Avenue on Memorial Day, when thousands of boys and girls paraded in a pageant of athletic activities.

ROSS GAINED FOUR SWIMMING TITLES

San Francisco Natator Hung Up Quartet of Records—Advance in Women's Contests.

Norman Ross, the young swimmer of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, was the sensation of the last swimming season, annexing four titles—two indoors and two outdoors—and displacing last year's leader, Duke Kahanamoku of the Hawaiian Islands. The latter failed to make the journey to this country during the year, contenting himself with competition in his native land, and in one special event there triumphed over Ross. This was held during a week's water carnival at Honolulu in September. Kahanamoku's only championship title of the year was the 100-yard straightaway event, which he won in the record time of 0:55.

Ross came East for the 100 and 220 yard title events, but lost the former to Ted Cann, the New York A. C. star. In the 220-yard swim, however, Ross was successful and created a new record of 2:22 1-5 for a 75-foot pool. In making this record the San Francisco swimmer was credited with a new mark for the 200-yard distance. Ross then went to Detroit, where he captured the 500-yard championship in the record time of 6:05 1-5, clipping six seconds from the previous mark, held by Ludy Langer.

The Olympic Club athlete also created a new record for the 440-yard swim, his mark of 5:16 1-5 being three seconds faster than the best previous mark. Ross's next important triumph was at Cincinnati, where he won the 150-yard back-stroke race within one second of the record time. Then Ross went to Illinois, where he created a new record for the 100-meter distance in a special exhibition.

In the women's branch of the sport a marked advance was made, women swimmers taking up the sport in many cities throughout the country. Claire Galligan, the local champion, a member of the National Women's Life Saving League; Olga Dorfner of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, and Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C., were the most successful competitors of the season. Miss Dorfner won the 100 and 200-yard indoor national titles and the championship for 440 yards indoors. Miss Galligan captured the laurels in the 500-yard swim indoors, but made her best showing in the outdoor events, in which she gathered national titles at 880 yards and one mile. Miss Burns won the national title at fifty yards indoors and 150 yards back-stroke swim.

The best performance of Miss Galligan was furnished in the 500-yard indoor title race. In this event she bettered the mark of Fanny Durack of Australia, which had stood many years. She also accounted for new marks at 440 yards and 400 meters in special races.

GALA YEAR FOR GYMNASTS.

Many Cities Represented in National A. A. U. Title Tourney.

Gymnastics, a sport which has its biggest following here in the metropolitan district, was among the competitions not affected by the war and enjoyed a banner year. In fact, it was proclaimed by a prominent A. A. U. official as one of the most successful that the sport has had. Gymnasts from Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore competed for the national A. A. U. title here last April, making this series of championship tests the most representative in the history of the sport.

The national champion turned up in B. Jorgensen of the Norwegian Turn and A. C. of Brooklyn. His victory was somewhat of a surprise in view of the fact that he had previously been forced to take third honors in the metropolitan championship meeting. J. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., was the victor of all-around honors in the metropolitan championship tests and was expected to account for the national honors. Jorgensen, however, with a remarkable display of all-around ability, led his rival in the national events and won chief honors with the close score of 382.55 to 379.65 points.

The Norwegian Turn and A. C. successfully defended the team title won in 1916.

RECORD FOR DE PALMA.

Drives Six Consecutive Hours at Rate of 105.6 Miles an Hour.

The greatest performance of the year in automobile racing was accomplished by Ralph De Palma, who established a new world's record for six consecutive hours at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, when he drove his Packard car, equipped with a Liberty motor, 633.12 miles, at an average of 105.6 miles an hour. The old record was made by Dario Resta, Gene Chassagne, and Lee Guinness, alternately driving a Sunbeam car at Brooklands tracks, England, on Oct. 1, 1912.

In the first hour De Palma covered 112.90 miles as against 107.9, the former record. The Italian driver carried off most of the honors of the year, which did not come up to other years in competition because of the war. Several of the annual events at the big speedways throughout the country were suspended until after the war.

Another of De Palma's performances last season was the winning of the triangular race at Sheepshead Bay from Barney Oldfield and Louis Chevrolet.

NEWCOMB LED AT TRAPS.

Philadelphia Amateur Displaced Spotts in N. Y. A. C. Tourney.

The organization of shotgun experts throughout the country and the usual interest shown in educating the nation in handling firearms almost overshadowed the competitive events in trapshooting during the year. And at that trapshooting was carried on with even greater fervor than in season's past. The war seemed to revive interest in marksmanship and brought to the traps many persons who heretofore seemed to think that blazing away at blue rocks was a sport without interest.

C. H. Newcomb of the Independent Gun Club of Philadelphia scored one of the notable victories of the year when he won the national amateur championship events held at the New York Athletic Club traps, with a break of 191 out of 200. In this contest, which is closed to amateurs, Newcomb distanced the former champion, R. L. Spotts of the New York A. C. Spotts finished twelfth in the field, E. Plum of Atlantic City was second, with 189, and D. F. McMahon of the New York A. C. third, with 187.

In the Grand American, held in Chicago, there was an unusually large entry. C. H. Larson won the event by breaking the "birds" at 20 yards. Mark Arie of Thomasboro, Ill., an amateur, finished second. Arie was so successful in all his endeavors that throughout the West he was generally recognized as the amateur trapshooting champion of the country. Bart Lewis of Auburn, Ill., again proved the best professional shot in the country and retained his title.

In the intercollegiate world Princeton had the best record of the season, and C. V. Caesar of Princeton proved the best shot of the college world.

The sectional championships provided high scores in almost every instance. K. B. Noble of Hartford, Conn., won the Eastern tourney, with 97 breaks from 17 yards. L. G. Richards was victor in the Southern competition, with 92 breaks from 21 yards. M. H. McDaniel of Durant, Okla., won the Western event, with 97 breaks from 20 yards. The Pacific Coast tournament went to Charles Yocum of Tulare, Cal., with 25 breaks from 18 yards.

LEAN SEASON FOR OARSMEN

Yale Beat Penn in Only Race Between College Eights.

Practically every fixture of consequence in rowing was abandoned during 1917. The only race of importance which was held was that between the Yale and University of Pennsylvania 'Varsity eights on the Schuylkill in April. Yale won this event over a mile and seven-eighths course. The Blue also captured the honors in the race for second 'Varsity eights.

The Board of Stewards of the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson voted against the holding of the annual fixture, and like action was taken by the Yale and Harvard officials with regard to the annual regatta on the Thames. The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, after awarding the annual regatta to Lynn at a meeting in this city, finally abandoned plans for the event.

While there was practically no racing, the year saw the carrying through of one of the most constructive pieces of legislation with regard to intercollegiate rowing that has ever been enacted. In January the Board of Stewards of the intercollegiate regatta, held annually at Poughkeepsie, voted to make the race in the future three miles instead of four. The pros and cons of this had been argued for a number of years.

Prominent coaches, such as Charles E. Courtney of Cornell and James Rice of Columbia, argued for the shorter course, maintaining that the long course was an actual injury to the men. Finally the Board of Stewards took heed and reduced the race by a mile. The Yale-Harvard race still stands at the four-mile distance.

HAVERFORD SOCCER LEADER

Quaker Eleven Again Won Laurels Among College Teams.

Haverford continues as the collegiate leader of soccer in this country. Once more the eleven of the Pennsylvania institution arrived at the top of the class and through decisive victories over the others in the Intercollegiate League won the soccer laurels for the year. Since soccer has been played by American colleges Haverford has been almost an annual leader, much in the same way that Cornell has led in rowing and cross-country running.

During the past season Pennsylvania, which won the title last year, and Cornell gave Haverford an argument for the season's laurels, but Haverford disposed of Penn 4 goals to 1, and then played a 1 to 1 tie game with Cornell, which had no effect on the final rating.

In the professional soccer world the Fall River Rovers gained the highest distinction of the year by defeating the strong Bethlehem team by 1 goal to 0 for the United States championship in a contest played at Pawtucket, R. I., last May. Prior to this contest Bethlehem had swept aside the efforts of all teams sent against it, and had carried off the American Challenge Cup. In the championship contest Bethlehem played a much better game than did the victors, but was unable to overcome a goal shot by Sullivan during the first minute of play.

The Montclair Athletic Club proved the champion in the Field Club League of New York amateurs, displacing the Crescent Athletic Club as the leader. Montclair won its first title since it entered the league, and gained its laurels by disposing of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club in the final game. The Crescent A. C. finished second.

YEAR OF UPSETS AMONG HARRIERS

Upheaval in Cross-Country Sport Included Defeat of Cornell for College Honors.

There was a considerable upheaval in cross-country running owing to the war, the season of 1917 showing new individual and team champions in all of the principal hill and dale events. The Irish-American A. C., a formidable factor in previous years, was entirely eliminated, while the New York A. C. only put teams in the metropolitan events which were run in the Spring and then without success.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature was the downfall of the usually strong Cornell aggregation in the intercollegiate championship, the defeat of the team being somewhat offset by the individual victory of Ivan Dresser, who led the field in true Cornell style. Many of the colleges were unable to muster teams, Yale being kept out at the last minute by 19 chief members being absent on military duties. Under the coaching of Lawson Robertson Pennsylvania was able to develop a strong team from almost new material, and the Quakers carried off the team honors for the first time. It marked the fourth time in nineteen years of running that Cornell had been beaten for this honor, Penn scoring 38 points to 55 for Cornell. The scores of the other colleges were: Columbia, 74; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 85 and Dartmouth, 96.

A freshman race was run for the first time, bringing out a larger field than the main event. Dennis O'Connell of Harvard was the individual winner, and the well-balanced team of Syracuse took the team honors with 33 points to 47 for Harvard. Yale scored 80, Pennsylvania 91, Columbia 22, and College of the City of New York 151.

The Amateur Athletic Union events started auspiciously with the junior championship, which attracted the largest field that had ever competed, thirteen clubs furnishing teams. Gordon Nightingale of New Hampshire State College easily captured the individual title, and the Paulist A. C. outclassed the other teams, winning with 36 points to 82 for the St. Christopher Club, its nearest rival. The senior race was run at Boston and obtained only three entries.

James Henigan, who had previously won the New England championship, was the victor over Willie Kyronen of the Millrose A. A. in a stirring race, and also led the Dorchester Club of Boston to a team success. The Dorchester Club scored 30 points, the Millrose A. A. 40 and the Paulist A. C. 59.

The junior metropolitan championship was won by Eddie Mayo of the Brooklyn A. A. and the team honors went to the Morningside A. C. with 51 points to 54 for the St. Christopher Club. In the senior event Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A. was successful. The Millrose A. A. carried off the team trophy with 33 points. The Morningside A. C. was second with 38 and the New York A. C. third with 58 points.

GAIN FOR HOCKEY IN 1917.

Increase in Contests in New York Enhanced Game's Prestige.

Hockey became one of the leading Winter sports here last season, and there was more competition than usual at the local rinks. The Amateur Hockey League furnished spirited contests throughout the season, and the rivalry among the college sevens was livelier than usual.

The amateur hockey season was divided into two parts, Boston and New York. In the New York section four teams were in competition for half the season, the Crescent A. C., the Irish-American A. C., the Hockey Club, and the St. Nicholas Skating Club. In the Boston section there were three competitors, the Boston A. A., the Arena Hockey Club, and the Hockey Club of Boston.

The Crescent A. C. won first place in the New York division at mid-season against the Irish-American seven. These two teams were picked to play the two leading Boston teams in the round robin for the championship. The winner in the Boston section was the Arena Hockey Club, which won from the Boston A. A. after the closest kind of struggle.

The Boston A. A. won the title, as in 1916, by a large margin; the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn, being second; the Arena of the third, and the Irish-American seven, fourth. Among the individual players Hutchinson of the Boston A. A. was the leader, shooting 21 goals during the season. Conway of the Crescents was second with 19, and McCarthy of the Crescents, third, with 14, while Osgood of the Boston A. A. was fourth, with 13 goals.

Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth were the chief contenders in the intercollegiate hockey games, and at the end the three were about on even terms. There was no league competition of any kind. Yale, Harvard, and Princeton each played series of the best out of three, while Dartmouth had only one contest with each of these competitors.

By defeating Harvard in the last game of the series Yale established a triple tie among the colleges, and as there was no playoff the question of supremacy was unsettled. Yale won two out of three from Harvard; Harvard took two games from Princeton, while the Tigers in turn won the series from Yale. Dartmouth defeated both Princeton and Yale and was defeated by Harvard.

The Seattle Metropolitans, champions of the Pacific Coast League, won the Stanley Cup series by taking three games out of four from Les Canadiens, champions of the National Hockey Association of Canada. The Stanley trophy is emblematic of the hockey championship of the world.

Schoolboy hockey was revived in Brooklyn last year, when the Long Island Interscholastic League, made up of Brooklyn and Long Island schools, played throughout the season at the Brooklyn Ice Palace. The Manual Training High School won the championship with a clean record of five victories and no defeats.

The novelty of the season was the intercity matches between women's teams of New York and Boston. The New York girls won two out of three games. On account of the war there will be no amateur league hockey this year, although teams have been organized in New York and Brooklyn and exhibition games will be played with Canadian sevens and a few will be played with the Boston teams.

YACHT FIXTURES CANCELED.

Annual Events Were Abandoned Because of War.

Yachting suffered a more serious blow than almost any other sport, because of the unsettled conditions which prevailed after the entry of the United States into the war. Practically no races of importance were held. The big craft were kept out of the racing, and regattas which had become fixtures were canceled. A number of clubs, including the New York Yacht Club, entirely abandoned the sport. Others held only club regattas, and in these boats of the star, fish, and bird classes were the most prominent. A few of the Class P boats got into action, but the competition was practically negligible.

Club races were held at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Indian Harbor, Bayside, and a number of other clubs on Saturday afternoons. The New Rochelle Yacht Club held an annual Spring and Fall regatta, and the Indian Harbor Yacht Club held one open race. Other clubs held small regattas, but there could hardly be called anything like normal activity.

SPORTS ON INDOOR COURTS HELD OWN

Squash and Court Tennis and Racquets Seasons Closed Before War Began.

Indoor racquet sports enjoyed a big year mainly because the declaration of war by this country came after the close of the season. Squash tennis proved itself of greater interest than ever before. Clubs where the sport had been played enlarged their facilities and new clubs came into the fold. Racquets and court tennis were in high favor, although confined, as in the past, to a comparatively few men.

In squash tennis Eric S. Winston of the Harvard Club reasserted his right to the championship in a tournament which had a wealth of capable players. Several players loomed up in the early season as formidable contestants for the highest honors, but they fell by the wayside in the national event, Winston experiencing little difficulty in gaining the honors. In the Class B competition Allan Corey of the Yale Club swept through to victory.

The Metropoitan League inter-club matches were conducted with more spirit than ever. In the Class A division the championship was won by the Harvard Club with a team of veteran contenders. In Class B the Yale Club secured the victory.

The season brought two new players into the limelight. They were Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club and Jay Gould of the Columbia Club. Hyde played a remarkable game, founded on very much the same lines as that put forth by Winston. Gould took up squash tennis for the first time and his proficiency as a racquet wielder gained in court tennis and racquets was at once apparent. He scored repeated successes in the team matches, and, in fact, was only once defeated. He fell before the play of Armin W. Riley of the Princeton Club. Players of greater strength, however, had yielded to Gould's skill and he was expected to be a contender in the national championship, but finally decided not to play, as it was nearing time for the court tennis championship.

As in the past, Gould was supreme in court tennis. Apparently there is no other player who can give him a hard battle. He won the amateur championship, and, although he announced more than a year ago that he had retired as the open champion, he designated no one as his successor, and the disposition is to concede that he is still the open title holder. Walter A. Kinsella claimed the open title, and there was an effort to arrange a match between Gould and Kinsella, but it came to naught.

Clarence C. Pell showed surprising skill in racquets. He won the amateur championship by defeating Stanley G. Mortimer at the Racquet and Tennis Club in a match that was brilliantly fought. Also he won the gold racquet event at the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club. Pell's victory in the national singles event was one of the most decisive that has ever been scored. He vanquished Mortimer in straight games at 15—11, 15—1, 15—5.

In the doubles championship, which was also played at the Racquet and Tennis Club in this city, the title holders, Pell and Mortimer, were forced to abdicate before the aggressive play of George Brooke, the former Pennsylvania football coach, and J. W. Wear of Philadelphia. Brooke and Wear had won the doubles championship at the Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club, but they were hardly thought to be in the same class with Pell and Mortimer. The victory was won by the Philadelphians at 15—12, 15—7, 15—7, 13—15, 18—14.

STAEHL LED CYCLE RIDERS.

Won Amateur Title Second Year in Succession—Kramer Lost Laurels.

For the second successive year John K. Staehl of Newark won the amateur cycling championship of America by defeating his rivals in the series of events held in the Newark Velodrome last July. Staehl proved himself one of the best riders in the country not only in the short sprints but at distances from one mile up to ten. In his championship series he was forced to defend his title against such good riders as Gus Lang, Chris Dotterweich, and Harry Hoffman, all prominent amateur riders, but never once was Staehl taxed to his utmost.

The success of Staehl had no counterpart in the professional side of the sport, as Frank Kramer, who for almost fifteen years was the sprinting champion of the world, at last was unseated by a younger opponent, Arthur Spencer of Canada. Young Spencer flashed some wonderful speed in the elimination contests held in Newark, and not only defeated the old champion, Kramer, but successfully evaded the efforts of Alfred Goullet to overtake him.

Bicycling came back into favor again during the last season. Many clubs were formed throughout the country, and it was no unusual thing to see large parties of riders on outings. The wheelmen of New York held many races, but none of such importance as to carry titles with them. The six-day racing sport for the professionals also seemed to gain a new lease on life, as New York paid nearly $100,000 to watch the world's best riders circle around the wooden track in Madison Square Garden.

MATMEN UPHELD STANDARD

Very Took Leading Amateur Events —Pro Contests Indecisive.

Wrestling among amateurs during the past year was conducted sucessfully by the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union. Professional wrestling of importance was a minor quantity, although there were frequent matches and tournaments of advertised importance throughout the country. One of these closed recently at a local theatre, but as was the case with others, there was no decisive significance to the outcome because of the inability of the promoters to make the tournament a representative one.

Amateur wrestling, on the other hand, furnished more than was anticipated. It appeared that there would be difficulty encountered in promoting the annual national championship contests, owing to the death of Edgar E. Franck, a member of the National Wrestling Committee of the A. A. U., who died while on a trip East to arrange for the titular bouts which had previously been awarded to the Multnomah A. C. of Portland, Ore. Following the death of Franck, the Portland Club abandoned the championships, leaving a doubt as to whether they could be held. The New Nixon Theatre at Atlantic City, however, took them over and conducted the matches with marked sucess. Entries were received from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Gary, Ind., and there were a number of former college stars in the tournament.

The honors fell to Dexter Very of Pittsburgh, end on the Penn State eleven during 1911-12. Very won both the lightheavyweight and heavyweight titles, triumphing over Karl Kunert of Gary, Ind., in both instances.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

URGE TITLE EVENTS IN SPORT FOR 1918

Continued from Page 6, Sports Section

camps or for the camps of our soldiers across the water.

These camps are all badly in need of athletic buildings in which to play basket ball and volley ball, to hold boxing and wrestling matches, and for other sports. Every one of the thirty-two camps should have two or three of these buildings large enough to mark off at least three basket ball courts. These buildings would probably cost in the neighborhood of $25,000 each. So it can readily be seen what a large amount of money will be required. These buildings are an absolute necessity, especially in the Northern camps, where outdoor athletics cannot be indulged in for possibly six months out of the year. All competitive athletics should be kept up during this war, as we cannot afford to let our athletes lose even one year and deteriorate physically.

I have been asked many times what will all these athletes that the Government is making do after the war is over. We will take care of them. Where one meet a week is held now, three or four a week will be held in all the large centres, and then, when we get the much-needed universal service, let physical education and competitive athletics be a part of military training.

FOOTBALL.

By Walter Camp,

Secretary Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee.

If one has had the opportunity to see what has been done at the camps and stations this last Fall he cannot help being convinced that there was actually a great deal more football played, and more men engaging in the sport, than ever before in its history in this country. In no college or university were there ever half as many players as there were in several of the training camps and naval stations. In some cases as many as fifteen teams were playing regularly in several of these bases.

Now the interesting feature of this is that the preparation for war has not only utilized the sport of football, but it has given many men who had, on account of their entrance into professional or business life, abandoned the game an opportunity of taking it up once more. And a great deal of pleasure did they have out of it. It was, as it were, a renewal of youth. All this indicates something along the line of the prospects for the game next season.

The outlook is that all the colleges which kept up their game and schedules this year will continue in 1918, and that if we continue the development of men for the army and navy all these cantonments and stations will have teams in great numbers. More football would have been played this last Fall had it been possible to secure sufficient equipment, and now that we know something of what is demanded it is safe to say that preparations will be made in the late Summer to such an extent that we shall probably add 25 per cent. more to the number playing. It has already been sufficiently demonstrated that football is the right kind of preparation, and the sport has the backing of both the War and Navy Commissions on Athletic Activities.

America and the World War

Twelve Notable Articles

America's position in the war and her duty and destiny after the war will be discussed by a distinguished American jurist in articles in The New York Times during January.

The writer will picture the conditions that will confront us at the close of the war; the new opportunities; the responsibilities; the decisions to be made; the measures prompted by national interest and security.

There will be twelve articles and they will be published on alternate days in January.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

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The contract now being operated by the MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY for the UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPT. will expire on the 31st of December, 1917. The forty (40) one ton and ton and a half motor cars now being used for the delivery of Parcel Post matter in Manhattan and the Bronx will be for sale.

Deliveries can be made on and after January 1st.

Cars can be inspected at the different Post Office Stations or at the Garages of the Company, 216-222 West 18th St., 302 West 120th St., Webster Av. Garage, 1,826 Webster Av., Bronx, at any time.

Will take a bid for the sale of the cars in entirety or will sell singly.

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Section 3

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:

Section
1. General News
2. Editorial, Automobiles, Sports
3. Classified Advertising
4. Fashions, Society, Drama
5. Business, Financial, Principal Events of 1917
6. Book Review
7. Rotogravure Magazine
8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part
9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part, (The New York Times War Map)

The New York Times.

REAL ESTATE

Section 3

RE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1917.

RE

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of chamois bag, lost on Prospect Avenue, Bronx, between 179th and 180th Streets, containing lavalliere, diamond ring, Masonic ring, shirt studs, watch and several other jewels. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

LOST.—Brown fur neckpiece, Wednesday, Dec. 26, in taxicab leaving Pennsylvania Station, 4:30 P. M., thence to 154 Rugby Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn. Reward for return Room 1615, 105 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 1080.

LOST.—Brown velvet hat with Paradise from Riverside buss Friday, Dec. 28, 5:30 P. M., 72d-72d Sts., on Broadway; auto party who found same return "Florence Hat Shop," 6 East 42d St.; receive reward.

LOST.—On Friday afternoon, Dec. 28, in shopping district, between Gimbels and 42d St. subway, large diamond horseshoe brooch, platinum setting; $100 reward; no questions asked. Gobus, 189 West 86th St.

LOST—Gentleman's diamond and sapphire ring; two diamonds, one sapphire, Maxine Elliott Theatre, Wednesday evening; reward; no questions. Apartment 1F., 532 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Christmas, between 110th and 112th Sts., near Broadway, black velvet bag, containing diamond and pearl chain. Liberal reward if returned to Van Wezel, 509 West 110th St.

LOST.—Barring, large diamond, surrounded by small diamonds set in platinum, gold frame, between 81st St. and 125th St., Saturday night; reward. Eugene Wissotsky, 528 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Child's silver bracelet watch marked "C. M. D. 1916," in going from Central Park West and 86th St. to skating pond, Central Park; reward. Dillon, 404 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Barpin, five diamonds, set in platinum, on Dec. 28, in subway, between Brooklyn Bridge and Times Square, or in West 42d St.; reward. G 487 Times Annex.

LOST.—Diamond ring, Tiffany setting, engraved "M. H. to R. M., 1906"; lost between 147th and 148th, Broadway; reward. Max Heilman, 3,562 Broadway.

LOST.—On 12:40 A. M. train from Binghamton, Dec. 26, gold bracelets, one cluster ring; reward. Finder please communicate again with O 158 Times.

LOST.—Large Hudson seal pillow muff, Thursday, Dec. 20, between Lord & Taylor's and West 115th; reward. Mrs. E. D. Warren, 620 West 116th. Morningside 3800.

LOST.—Wednesday, Dec. 26, neighborhood of 5th Av., 34th St., gold pin with three diamonds; reward if returned to Ehrich, 393 West 22nd Av.

LOST.—Long drop tortoise shell earring, inlaid with gold, between 20th and 44th Streets, either 5th or Madison; finder return. L. J. Weyeth, 34 Gramercy Park.

LOST.—In Broadway subway, between 116th and Grand Central, blue leather purse containing bills and change. Return to 29 West 39th, 13th floor; reward.

LOST.—Filigree platinum pin, five small diamonds, Dec. 26, between 42th and 31st Sts., or in taxi; liberal reward. Return E. B., 145 East 49th.

LOST.—40th St. and 5th Av., on Madison Av. to Manhattan Hotel, silver mesh bag, with name, containing change purse and silver watch. Return Manhattan; reward.

LOST.—Dec. 28, black enameled bar pin, diamond in centre. Reward for return to Mrs. Palmer, 138 East 36th. Vanderbilt 5620.

LOST.—Skunk scarf; left in Black and White taxi taken from 15 East 10th St. to Metropolitan Opera; liberal reward. Lansburgh, 15 East 10th St.

LOST. — Diamond brooch, between West Englewood, West 81st, via 42d St. ferry and 5th Av. elevated; reward. Schuyler 7840.

LOST.—A gold match case, blue enamel; monogram W. L.; liberal reward. Warren Leslie, 165 Broadway.

LOST.—In Pennsylvania Station, small seal muff, about 6 P. M. Sunday. Return Mr. Walter Kelley, 27 Cedar St. Reward.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case, black enamel monogram M. S., onyx and diamond snap; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Brown velvet and fox fur muff, between 83d St. and Bloomingdale's, Monday. Room 606, 665 5th Av.

LOST.—Christmas Day, gold Phi Beta Kappa key, engraved "T. S. Voorhees;" reward. Tracy Voorhees, 49 Wall St.

LOST.—Lined glove, in circus, Grand Central Palace; reward. Achorn, 6 East 37th St.

LOST.—Watch fob with compass charm; reward. Return Eviad, Astoria 2077.

LIBERAL REWARD. NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for return circular diamond pin, set platinum, (No. 57,814,) containing nineteen diamonds, lost Friday afternoon, Dec. 28, in vicinity Eaves Costume Co., West 46th St. Telephone Cortlandt 8161, or communicate with Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$300 REWARD

No questions asked, return green gold mesh bag, diamond monogram, and diamond and platinum dinner ring, lost Dec. 22 in vicinity of 34th St. and 5th Av., or on 34th St. Crosstown car. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St., N. Y. C.

REWARD is offered for information leading to return of large round amethyst brooch surrounded by small pearls, old English setting, small chain on the back; lost in Giddings last Spring; valued for associations. N 18 Times.

REWARD.—Mrs. Echter, Hotel Monterey, will pay finder 10 per cent. of value property lost Wednesday week on returning same as agreed by telephone.

$100 REWARD,

return emerald ring surrounded by small diamonds, platinum setting, lost Dec. 22, vicinity 43d St., Madison Av.; no questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$300 REWARD.—Lost, Sunday morning, between West 92d St. and Broadway and 71st St., lady's gold watch, with green enamel face; monogram on back "H. H. M."; reward. Return 319 West 92d St.

$150 reward, no questions, for information concerning two trunks and hamper, lost from express wagon, neighborhood 94th and West End Av., Monday, 620 West 49th. Bryant 9023.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of diamond circle brooch, 1¼ inches in diameter, containing 32 diamonds. Dreicer, 560 5th Av.

$25 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of pearl and diamond veil pin, lost on evening of Dec. 26, between 44th and 50th Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

REWARD.—Child's opossum fur piece, Friday; Park Av., 87th-86th. Return 5 East 60th St.

REWARD.—Black velvet bag, beaded, 125th, Lenox; 134th, Amsterdam. A. K., 41 East 78th.

REWARD.—Wrist watch, "V. A. F. K.," Dec. 22, 8th Av. Klaus, 105 East 22d, Room 606.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Orange sable Pomeranian, in Washington Square district; liberal reward for return of dog or information leading to his recovery. Miss Mildred Adams, 13 West 8th St. Stuyvesant 620.

LOST.—Collie pup, brown with white feet, white under neck; liberal reward for its recovery. Mrs. Figueron, 28 West 127th St. Telephone Harlem 5077.

LOST.—Bristle bull puppy, dark brown and black, white spot on chest; reward. R. Schwab, 306 West 100th St.

LOST.—A black and white fox terrier; answers to the name of "Peggy"; reward. Return to 37 East 61st.

LOST AND FOUND.

☞ Other Lost and Found Advertisements may be found on next to last page, Section One.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BRITISH IN AMERICA CAN PATRIOTICally aid cause by distributing literature. Do this for England. Voluntary service appreciated. C. C. Brock, Caxton Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN McMURRON.—Relatives of John McMurron, deceased, please communicate with L. R. Grabill, Room 414, District Building, Washington, D. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

15TH, 103 EAST.—PRIVATE RESIDENCE; STUDIO FLOOR AND BATH, SINGLE OR DOUBLE; REFERENCE.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Delightful sunny apartment; grand piano; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $65 month. Darragh, Mad. Sq. 1215.

84TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished three rooms, bath; every convenience; $90. Murray Hill 9281.

40TH, EAST.—Handsomely furnished, new, modern apartment, sublet; $200. Telephone 5952 Plaza.

53D, 123 EAST.

Modern Park Av. apartment; two apartments: 6 rooms and 3 baths, 3 rooms and one bath; vacated on account of war; can be seen daily, 1 to 3 P. M.

50TH, 37 EAST. — Studio apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; linen, silver; $55; comfortable for bachelor; good light.

50TH, (Madison Av.)—Young lady will share modern apartment, three rooms, bath, with refined lady; references; reasonable. Lenox 5840.

50TH, 111 EAST.—Newly decorated suites, furnished and partly furnished; kitchenette, electricity.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, baths. East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1650.

APARTMENT, sublet completely furnished, for Winter; parlor, bedroom, bath; Hotel Touraine, 9 East 39th St. Wilmerding & Field, 11 West 35th St. Telephone 33 Greeley.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 5200 Murray Hill.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 54 East 32d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENT in fireproof modern building, 2 large rooms, bath, fireplace, refrigeration; handsomely furnished; books, pictures, bronzes, lamps, &c.; maid, valet, restaurant service; $150 month. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; city steam heat; heart of city. Plaza 9000.

CARLTON CHAMBERS.—3 large rooms and kitchenette, handsomely furnished, complete, attractive, full hotel service. $175 month to June 1. Apply on premises, 402 Madison Av. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., agents.

EAST THIRTIES.—4 rooms, completely furnished; $175 month to May 1st. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

EAST FIFTIES.—6 rooms, 3 baths, $1,500 season. 2890 Murray Hill.

EAST SIXTIES.—Duplex; 12 rooms, 3 baths, $2,400 season. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

EAST EIGHTIES.—9 rooms, 3 baths, corner apartment, $2,400 season. Telephone 2890 Murray Hill.

FURNISHED apartments on Gramercy Park.
SOUTH LODGE AND SMALL.
Gaines, Van Nostrand & Morrison, Inc.,
25 East 26th St. Phone Madison Square 837.

GRAMERCY PARK, 13.—Sublet to Oct. 1, beautifully furnished, large, living, bedroom, kitchenette, bath with shower, elevator apartment, extra room unfurnished, $125; two also sublet unfurnished. Can be seen between 11 and 6.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering, and elevator service; $1,000 to $2,000. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

MADISON AV., 220, (35th St.)—Parlor floor, large three room corner suite, with bath, kitchenette. E. Schultz, Murray Hill 427.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST., sublet, large single room and bath; also larger suite; complete service.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

UNIQUE 5-room studio apartment to sublet for one or two months; Steinway grand piano. Telephone 843 Madison Square.

VICINITY COLONY CLUB.—6 rooms, 2 baths, short lease. 2890 Murray Hill.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 40 WEST.—Choice furnished apartments; studio building; large, sunny room; open fireplace; all improvements; $100. Phone Chelsea 3272.

23D ST., 222 WEST, CHELSEA HOTEL.—Stockholder's apartment, No. 86, exquisitely furnished, for rent by the year; four rooms, bath, closets, and small kitchen. Apply for terms to Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway; present tenant will show.

84TH, 140 WEST.—Apartments, one and three large, outside rooms, bath; eight windows; southern exposure; fireplaces; service; reference.

85TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

87TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

46TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Beautifully furnished four-room housekeeping apartment; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Rogers.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Beautifully furnished two-rooms and bath; modern; every convenience; rent $110.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Richly furnished 6-room studio apartment, kitchenette grill, to sublet; $150. Columbus 3817. Apartment 6A.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Beautifully and newly furnished 4-room sunny apartments; oriental rugs.

56TH, 208 WEST.—THORNDYKE APT. HOTEL.

Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rate.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, front, elevator apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette. Mason.

57TH ST.—Exquisitely furnished three-room apartment, kitchen; mail service; restaurant. 3841 Circle.

58TH, 121 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. 6186 Columbus.

67TH ST.—New apartment building, studio, bedroom, foyer, bath, and kitchen; handsomely furnished; owner uses same during day; would rent to bachelor at attractive rental; references required. Telephone Columbus 8462 for appointment.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Four-room apartment, choicely furnished home, with club, hotel, service; cooking free; $200; lease. Mrs. Hallam.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges; restaurant. Superintendent.

70TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive large room, kitchenette and bath room; $50-$55 monthly.

71ST STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Eight rooms and bath. A most attractive and well furnished apartment for 5 or 6 months, $200 per month, complete housekeeping. Housekeeper will remain. Exceptional opportunity. Apply L. J. Phillips & Co., 261 Columbus Ave. Tel. Columbus 2750.

71ST, WEST.—Splendidly furnished small apartment; short or long lease. Columbus 5430.

72D.—Furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 2 baths; $250 month. Particulars Vanderbilt 1460.

73D, 123 WEST.—Beautifully furnished six rooms, bath; all on Riverside Drive; seen any time; immediate occupancy; June or longer; $175. Phone Columbus 3361. Wagner.

72D, 116 WEST.—Charming apartment; sublet until October; long or short lease; 2 rooms, bath, southern exposure; maid service; $200 per month. Miss Collins.

74TH, 132 WEST.—High-class furnished, unfurnished two-room suites; electricity; plenty heat.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Suites, one, two, three rooms each; private bath; $55, $75.

76TH ST., 170 WEST.—Ideal suite, living room, bedroom, and kitchen, near Broadway. 72d St. subway; very convenient; $30 to $35 weekly. Barfett.

79TH, 315 WEST.—To sublet, beautifully furnished 6-room apartment, complete in every detail, for 3 or 4 months, at reasonable rental. Apply Apt. 5D, Hudsonia, 315 West 79th. Telephone Schuyler 9171.

79TH, 302 WEST.—Charmingly furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator. Apply Apartment 2B.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

80's, magnificently furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; 4 master's, 2 maids' rooms; immediate occupancy; particulars. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

83D, 4 WEST.—Three outside rooms and bath, kitchenette; electricity; rent $85; references.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Delightful two-room suite, large living room, bedroom; southern exposure; electric light; $12.50 week. Kelley.

85TH, WEST.—Exceptionally furnished eight outside sunny rooms; high-class elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; $200. Schuyler 2906.

86TH ST., 214 WEST, Near Broadway.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; independent entrance; references. Chase.

85TH, 202 WEST.—Eight large, light, steam-heated rooms; gas logs. Toussaint.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Sitting room, bedroom, and bath; separate entrance on Broadway.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

88TH, 343 WEST.—Fully and exceptionally furnished 8-room apartment, for 3 months or longer. Phone Riverside 3021. J. A. Abeles.

90S, WEST END.—Six rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

92D ST., 288 WEST.—Seven large light rooms, fifth floor; elevator. Phone Riverside 3390.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class large room and kitchenette, overlooking Hudson; $45.

106D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

111TH, 611 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished, all facing Hudson and Riverside Drive; very desirable. Apt. 8E.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Seven pleasant rooms; private home; river view; excellent heat; 110th St. subway, buses; season, longer. Superintendent.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—An exquisitely furnished apartment of 4 and 5 rooms, complete in every detail, including silver and linens. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

116TH, (Subway.)—Five rooms, two bedrooms, distinctive furnishings. Particulars, Columbus 2974.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Unusually attractive 4-room furnished apartment; elevator; restaurant in building. Morningside 3350.

[illegible] WEST, (Apt. 1B.)—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, nicely furnished; plenty heat; lease to Sept. 15 or longer.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—To sublet, furnished, the most desirable five-room apartment in the vicinity of Columbia University; all light, outside rooms; convenient to transportation; from middle of Jan. to Oct. 1. Edmund Francis Court, 65; occupant going South.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom, furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 3070. Apt. 9A.

140TH, 355 WEST, (cor. Broadway, Apt. 2B.) Seven corner rooms, large, light, well furnished, including piano; rent reasonable. Mrs. Hirsch.

191ST ST., 567 WEST.—Three attractive rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; references required; no children; rent $40. Telephone St. Nicholas 2940.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; occasional lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

A TWO-ROOM apartment of bedroom and living room for a gentleman only; most attractively furnished, light and sunny; few blocks to 72d St. subway; very convenient to all car lines; reference required. Phone Schuyler 1923.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $90 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 96th St. 96th St. & Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

ATTRACTIVE private home apartments, west side and Washington Heights. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th. (Broadway, upstairs.

Bargain.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert, Columbus 361.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished suite; two large rooms with private bath; rooms all light; facing Broadway; one or two gentlemen. Make appointment by Phone 4237 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 323.—Exceptional 9-room apartment, 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished; 6 months, year; bargain. Inquire Apartment 26.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370.—In new, high-class building, 3-room apartment, beautifully furnished, completely equipped; immediate possession. Apt. 40S.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 136 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

CLAREMONT AV., 35.—Opposite Columbia, overlooking Barnard; seven rooms, two baths; completely furnished; owner absent from city; will rent for three months or six; rent, $125 per month.

EIGHTIES, Between West End and Riverside.—Superior new two rooms, bath, foyer, kitchenette; piano; $130. Phone Riverside 6065.

EXCLUSIVE WEST END APARTMENT, 6 OUTSIDE ROOMS, SOUTH, WEST EXPOSURE, 3 BATHS; COMPLETELY FURNISHED. FOR PARTICULARS PHONE SCHUYLER 7605.

For furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 240 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, near Washington Square, two rooms, bath, and kitchen; two in family; no children. X 325 Times Annex.

HAVEN AV., 96, (foot of 170th.)—High-class four-room completely furnished apartment, overlooking Hudson, until May 1, $70. Audubon 3142, Apt. 23.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

I HAVE an attractive eight-room apartment in one of the best houses on the west side, Ardsley Hall, 92d St. and Central Park West; must be seen to be appreciated. See superintendent, on premises, or telephone Mr. McNaught, 2500 Murray Hill.

IN the 80s.—Seven-room corner apartment; two connecting master bedrooms; completely furnished; 2 or 3 months. Schuyler 2942. Call mornings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (114th-115th.)—Exquisitely furnished front corner apartment, twelfth floor, 10 rooms, 3 baths; short or long lease; drawing room, music room, library, and dining connecting; ideal for entertaining; 4 master bedrooms; $325 a month; lease conditionally. Private telephone 672 Morningside, Evans, 12B; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (127th.)—High-class elevator apartment; furnished mahogany throughout; bedroom, bath, kitchen, dining room, and living room; Davenport bed in living room; lease to Oct. 1; $75. Apt. 5B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Nine rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; grand piano, Victrola; going South; immediate possession; linen, silver. Apartment 10C. Telephone 5670 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450, (near 116th St.)—Well furnished, seven rooms, two baths; all conveniences; excellent view of the Hudson. Telephone Morningside 9043. Apt. 5L.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90s.)—Well furnished six rooms, two baths, piano, Victrola. Phone Riverside 8386.

BEVERWYCK,
39 WEST 27TH ST.
TWO AND THREE ROOM APARTMENTS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—Seven rooms, front; sublet completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6615 Morningside, Apt. 7I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 498, (Corner 119th St.)—7 rooms, completely furnished; 2 baths and extra lavatory; high class. Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 498.—7 rooms, front, sublet completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6615 Morningside, Apt. 7I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th St.)—Fine, large studio rooms; private bath.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 876.—Forty Going West wishes to dispose of three-room furnished apartment; reasonable. McConnell.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Large eight-room studio; open fireplaces; two baths; thirteen windows; beautifully furnished; will lease for three months; highest references required. N 40 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 20.—Two rooms; steam heat; fire place; $40. Apply Janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 33.—Business couple, having seven rooms and bath, modern housekeeping apartment, Washington Square section; spare apt. or rent one or two rooms.

WEST FIFTIES.—4 rooms, including kitchen, completely furnished. Telephone 2890 Murray Hill.

Brooklyn.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.
One or two rooms and bath, furnished, modern improvements, steam heat, hot water, electric light; opposite Hotel Bossert. Apply Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague Street.

Unfurnished—East Side.

10TH, 49 EAST.—Parlor floor apartment of 3 unusually large, beautiful rooms, 1 small room, kitchenette, bath; electricity, steam heat, fireplaces; rent reasonable. F. S. Faust.

28TH ST., 28 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

34TH, 62-64 EAST, (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments and studios, 2 rooms, bath, $50; newly decorated throughout. Superintendent, or Vanderbilt Gown Shop, on premises.

55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

APARTMENT STUDIO.
309 5th Av.; entire floor; skylight; $75. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or JANITOR.

MADISON AV., 780, (near 66th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $750 to $1,400. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

MADISON AV., 414, (near 48th St.)—Two rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartments; elevator, maid, and catering service; $540 to $1,080. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 Madison Av., New York.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th.)—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; (very desirable for doctor;) $75 monthly. Plaza 6143.

THREE ROOMS EN SUITE or singly, furnished or unfurnished in light, steam-heated apartment. Telephone 843 Madison Square.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story building; one 4-room apartment to sub-lease with open fireplace; $1,400. Apply on premises.

11TH, 112 WEST.
Large studio room, kitchenette, bath; $45.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; 6 beautiful, large rooms, bath, $60.

34TH ST., 19 WEST.—Doctor's apartments; rent $2,500; very desirable location. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, $1,800 to $4,000; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

57TH ST, 414-416-418 WEST.—5, 6 rooms and bath, $27 and $28; central location; wide street; near all transit and Central Park.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Overlooking park; 12th floor front; three rooms, bath, kitchenette; from Jan. 10.

70TH ST., 239 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors, bath; extension; permanent tenant of quiet tastes desired.

74TH ST., 237 WEST.—To sublet, 8 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession; will decorate to suit. Apply to Supt. on premises or Shaw & Co., 2,009 Broadway. Riverside 4545.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Front, southern one-room apartment; maid service; restaurant; immediately.

92D, 257 WEST.—Bright, cheery 7 rooms; all improvements; $75; best location between Broadway and West End Av.

A delightful six-room apartment, at 440 Riverside Drive, corner 116th St.; all outside rooms; rent $100 per month. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (Corner 116th.)—Eight-room corner apartment; all outside rooms; southern exposure; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 894.—Elegant apartment of 7 rooms to sublet, unfurnished, in high-class elevator apartment; all rooms facing street; fine locality. Apartment 4B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

"ST. GOTHARD,"
413 West 118th St.
Six-room elevator apartment, $62.50. Supt., or James Boyd, 135 Broadway.

THE CLEBURNE.
924 WEST END AV., Corner 105th St.
Unusually Attractive Apartments.
One 7 rooms, 3 baths.
One 6 rooms, 3 baths.
One 4½ rooms, 4 baths.
Immediate Possession.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents, 168 Broadway, or on premises.

THE MIDETTE, 68 WEST 107TH ST.
Five-room apartment, $45; elevator, gas, electricity, telephone, day and night service; carefully managed house under owner's supervision; responsible private families only. Apply to superintendent.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500. Superintendent, on premises.

Bronx.

Seven large, light rooms, heated, bath; two-family house; minute to subway; $32. Ullman, 3,221 White Plains Av.

Brooklyn.

82 MONTAGUE ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supplied; immediate possession; rent $45. Apply to Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

A modern, well-furnished apartment wanted; seven or eight rooms; family three adults; below 59th St.; west side, below 86th; east side will pay $200 per month for three or four months. Responsible, P 90 Times.

Couple wish for two or three months two rooms, with bath, first-class accommodations, below, 86th St.; state price. F 120 Times.

Couple, small furnished apartment, or will take best care of larger apartment while owner is away; references. G 476 Times Annex.

A furnished apartment of 5 rooms for 3 months; rent not to exceed $90 per month; Washington Heights section preferred. N 256 Times Downtown.

Refined couple will lease few months well furnished apartment, three, four rooms, not interested in regular furnished propositions. 255 West 84th. 6F.

Wanted, furnished apartment, Greenwich Village, for three months, not over $75 month; must have three bedrooms; sunlight. P 2 Times.

Wanted—Four or five room, nicely furnished apartment for January and February. Address "W. L.," care Hotel Woodstock, 43d St., city.

Furnished apartment, two to five rooms; February, March, April; moderate rent; highest reference given; full particulars first letter. F 147 Times.

FURNISHED apartments wanted. J. Wickliffe Gray, agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT; large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

English couple wish 5-6 room furnished apartment, refined location. A. A., 125 Times.

For Winter, possibly year, 8-4 rooms, furnished housekeeping apartment. Couple, 140 Times.

Gentleman wants two-room apartment, bath, on west side, $30-$35 monthly. Write M., 3,201 Broadway.

One or two room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, bath, (shower or tub,) south of 23d St. G. B. Miller, Room 1903, 27 Cedar St.

Small apartment for three or four months; refined couple owning country home; best care assured; moderate. F 125 Times.

Three-room furnished apartment with kitchenette, between 44th and 100th Streets. N 66 Times.

55th to 72d, four or five rooms, good heat and all conveniences; give full particulars. P 75 Times.

Two or three room kitchenette apartment near Columbia, for professor's family. Address Professor, 5 Overlook Av., West Orange, N. J.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I can rent apartment furnished.
E. K. Van Winkle, 136 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Family, four adults, require 7-9 room furnished apartment. Winter, 126 Times.

Studio, bedroom, bath, furnished, rent $75 or thereabout. Ellis, 154 West 72d.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

SELECT CLIENTELE
for apartments, west side and Washington Heights, furnished and unfurnished, various sizes, terms; no charge listing, inspecting. CRESCENT CO., 547 WEST 110TH, northeast corner Broadway, upstairs. Cathedral 3774.

Wanted, nicely furnished small apartment, 3 or 4 rooms with kitchen or kitchenette, or in building with cafe, for 3 or 4 months, by lady who can furnish best references; state location and price. N 84 Times.

For few months wanted by two adults furnished housekeeping apartment of 4 or more light rooms; rent about $100; any location, except upper west side. 140 West 58th. Circle 8890, Apt. 6D.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Unfurnished apartment, 8 rooms, with 3 master bedrooms; east side, between 60th and 83d Sts., 5th and Lexington Avs., preferably Park Av.; must be new building. Address at once M 169 Times.

YOUNG COUPLE WANT 6 OR 7 ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT; ROOMS MUST BE LARGE AND SUNNY; GIVE PARTICULARS IMMEDIATELY. WALTER J. STEIN, 345 CONVENT AV.

Wanted—Unfurnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, kitchenette, (or kitchen,) between 50th and 100th Sts., west. W 319 Times Downtown.

5 or 6 rooms, unfurnished, elevator apartment, between 47th and 50th St., west side; $900 to $1,200. L. Bleet, 2,131 Broadway.

Two responsible business women want apartment with bath, kitchen or kitchenette, and two independent bedrooms. F 133 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Don't have your painting, decorating work done until we estimate it; lofts a specialty. M. Rubin, 1,969 Amsterdam Av.

FACTORY SITES near R. R. Owner, LEON LUFT, 202 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A 42-apartment elevator house, rents $17,750, mortgage $90,000; low price $15,000 cash and smaller property. Owner, 237 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

$14,000 cash buys 22-family tenement, East 3d St.; $16,000 first mortgage. N 292 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Subdivision, high-class, fully developed, near railroad station, 150 lots and plots; $5,000 down, balance mortgage. Further particulars, A. C. Todd, 92 Spring St.

ALONG THE SOUND.—Choice properties. Howell C. Perrin, 7 East 42d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION MANUFACTURERS!
Factory sites; cheap land; trucking distance New York; railroad sidings; Jersey Central, Lehigh roads; public utilities; plenty labor. Board of Trade, Kenilworth, N. J.

Apartment house, Newark, N. J., 22 families; yearly rent $10,200; equity $47,000; all leased; low rents; sufficient coal for Winter; no agents. A. H., 209 Times Downtown.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

South Orange, Mountain Station, Maplewood. Properties, $3,500 to $85,000.
Eugene Hughes & Bro., op. Sta., So. Orange.

Factories and Factory Sites Everywhere.
ROBERT T. STOUTENBURGH,
20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

THE "ORANGES."
EUGENE A. KELLY.
Opp. East Orange Station, East Orange, N. J.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

FREE BOOK OF FLORIDA FACTS.—Own your own orange grove in beautiful Fruitland Park. Only a day by rail; you now waste rent; buy it for you. A few dollars a month may prov

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERK.—Must be thoroughly capable, have payroll experience and thorough knowledge bookkeeping, and be able to handle detail work; excellent opportunity. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired, 62 West 23d.

CLERK Wanted.—Intelligent, tall, slender, good-looking, well-groomed American girl, 20-25, as assistant to representative large publishing company, Automobile Show week, Jan. 5-12; $18; long hours. Apply, letter only, H. E. Murphey, 417 5th Av.

CLERK wanted, with resort information bureau experience; must be able to use typewriter. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, X 353 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Young woman who knows how to file, who can use typewriter, who can make herself generally useful. P 88 Times.

CLERK and typist, young lady, preferably high school graduate; salary $15; state reference and education. W 237 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Confident woman, with experience in printing office, for general clerical work; salary $12 start. McCall, 236 West 37th.

COMPANION.—Wanted, about Feb. 1. To meet problem of supplementing family consisting of father, (obliged by business to be away at times,) daughter of nineteen just home from school and busy with war work, and daughter sixteen away preparing for Bryn Mawr, wish well-bred woman of tact and vision, efficient home maker, able to become friend of daughters; living with family unnecessary while in city during Winter; family live very simply; college woman, musical, preferred; an interesting work worth doing well; write giving information you would wish yourself. Address N 289 Times Downtown.

COMPANION. — Wanted, a well educated, cultivated woman, between 30 and 40, as useful companion to an invalid's family; must give unexceptionable testimonials; only replies stating age and previous experience will be considered. X 294 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.

Young lady wanted in office of large textile corporation; good opportunity for advancement; salary $12 at start; state qualifications. W 288 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, expert, wanted by general manufacturing dry goods concern; state previous experience, salary expected. G. C., 207 Times Downtown.

COPY CLERKS
ON NO. 3 UNDERWOOD BILLING MACHINE; SALARY $12. P. O. R., 165 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CREDIT WOMAN, thoroughly experienced; state age, experience, and salary. N 53 Times.

CUTTER on silk and cotton materials to take charge of orders and assist in running a small, busy factory. N 20 Times.

DEMONSTRATORS wanted to sell high-grade line of toilet preparations in out-of-town department stores; previous experience essential. Apply by letter, stating lines you have sold; salary and commission. N 30 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR in drug store window on Kloo shoe trees; intelligent young woman, neat appearance; salary and commission. Room 302, 37 West 39th St.

DESIGNER.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-CLASS DESIGNER EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' SILK AND NAINSOOK UNDERGARMENTS. D. C., 211 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DICTATING MACHINE TYPIST.

Must have high school education, understand punctuation and paragraphing, be able to transcribe accurately and rapidly letters and reports; no shorthand or clerical work required in connection with the position; if experienced apply, stating your age, religion, education, and give reference and salary desired; we are publishers; our hours are 9-5 and 9-1 on Saturday. N 309 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced and capable; must be good typist; excellent position for good worker. Write, giving full particulars, salary, &c. Box G 486 Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER TO REFINED LADY

to present to parents and guardians the advantages of military training to their sons and wards; must have good family connection; ideal position becoming to the dignity of a lady of social position and distinction; liberal remuneration; full information desired. X 291 Times Annex.

FILING CLERK in law office; preferably one with library experience; salary $15 to start; state age, education, and experience. N 234 Times Downtown.

FORELADY, experienced, for fancy art line; one who understands management of help; state experience and salary expected. Write F. F., Box 15, 1,364 Broadway.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, white, for family of two adults; wages $30; no washing. 305 West 72d St., Apt. 10L.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESPEOPLE FOR THEIR WHITE YARD GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRLS WANTED.
Clerks, Typists.
Apply Advertising Department, 6th floor, 13th St. Store.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
13th St. and Broadway.

GIRLS wanted by a Manhattan banking institution; girls from about 18 to 20, to train for bookkeeping and tellers' department; good future; must be of a fair education. Apply by letter only to H. W. M., 10 Broad.

GIRL (white) for general housework; small family; good wages. Apply Monday, between 1 and 8 P. M., apartment, 7th floor west, 204 West 110th St. Telephone Academy 2630.

GIRL wanted to operate typewriter and do filing in office of large manufacturing plant in Bronx. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Box 704 Times, Bronx, 2,960 3d Av.

GIRL.—Ambitious girl, about 16, for errands and genera leffice work in downtown publishing house; $7 to start; give references. Address Box W 291 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—Smart girl wanted for telephone switchboard and correspondence filing. Apply Room 1119, Builders' Exchange, 34 West 33d St.

GIRL or middle-aged woman of refinement in small apartment. Call Sunday, 524 West 146th. Apartment 7.

GIRL, beginner, about 16 years of age, in office of large corporation. T. P. O., Box 1,648, New York.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.

We have a position for a refined young woman who is after business experience; our hours are 9-5 and 1 o'clock on Saturday; the work not so arduous as to prevent evening study; to secure a personal interview write us your age, religion, and education. Publisher, N 308 Times Downtown.

HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
REQUIRE
AN ASSISTANT MANAGER
FOR THEIR
MISSES' READY-TO-WEAR SECTION.
APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE IN PERSON TO MR. SONDHEIM, AT THE OFFICE OF FREDERICK ATKINS, 220 5TH AV., THURSDAY, JAN. 3, BETWEEN 10 AND 12 O'CLOCK.

HOUSEKEEPER as general housekeeper, without laundry; small adult family; apartment. 284 Vanderbilt Av. Tel. Prospect 8611W.

HOUSEKEEPER, at once, for high-class furnished room house; husband must be employed. Call Sunday, 242 West 73d St.

HOUSEWORKER, at once, small apartment, three in family; wages $35; excellent personal references required. Apply by letter, Mrs. Durant, 34 High St., Orange, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER, reliable, for country, 90 miles from New York City, two in family, by Jan. 21. Write Rev. W. C. Rodgers, Hotel Holly, Washington Square, city.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced, white plain cook; care children, no washing; suburbs; $7; give age, nationality, references. F 75 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman to do housework four hours a day; written application necessary. Mrs. F. B. Griffin, 515 Park Av.

LADY having business acquaintances to sell printing and stationery; salary or commission. W 247 Times Downtown.

MAID for general housework; must be well recommended, neat, and willing; good wages; pleasant surroundings; no children in family. Apply Stephanidis, 660 Riverside Drive.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODELS.

ATTRACTIVE GIRLS FOR DRESSES; SIZE 16; LONG SEASON; SOME PERMANENT POSITIONS OPEN; APPLY ALL WEEK.

HOLZMAN & MITTENTHAL,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

MODEL.—A desirable all-year-around position as model in fitting department for young woman of good figure, measuring 36 bust; salary $20 weekly; no previous experience necessary. Apply to R. Johnston, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODELS. — SAMPLE MODELS WANTED, SIZE 36; LONG SEASON. JOSEPH, 632 FIFTH AV.

MODELS
FOR MILLINERY;
LONG SEASON.
JOSEPH, 632 FIFTH AV.

MODEL,
C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.
DRESSES AND COSTUMES.
Permanent position to experienced model; size 16.

MODELS.—Tall, smart, good-looking women to devote part of their time to photographic fashion posing. F 149 Times.

MODEL ON COSTUMES, SLENDER, 36, 5 FT. 5 IN. STEPHANO CO., 2 WEST 33D.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Wanted, refined woman, who is accustomed to, fond of, and tactful with children as mother's helper; one who can take full charge of two children, 2 and 4 years of age, who will go to Chicago with me for a year; references required. Please write to X 304 Times Annex.

MOTHER'S HELPER in small family in Hastings; pleasant, comfortable position; good salary and exceptionally delightful home; must understand cooking. Wilson, 85 Summit Driveway, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MOTHER'S HELP. Apply 421 Henderson Av., Livingston, S. I. Telephone 36W West Brighton, S. I.

NURSE wanted before Jan. 10; first-class infant's nurse, with good references, who is willing to assist with some housework; good wages. Mrs. S. W. Swaap, 891 West End Av.

NURSE to take care of growing child; live at hotel. Apply Room 120, Hotel Bristol, 129 West 45th St., before noon Sunday, or after 6; references.

NURSE GIRL, competent, with education, to take care of children; call mornings. Apply to Mrs. N. Levine, 730 Riverside Drive, Apartment 8E.

NURSE for two young children, suburban town, Long Island, near station. Reply R. D. B., 510, 3 Bridge St., N. Y., or telephone Hollis 6727.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or Mother's Helper. —Responsible, educated woman under 40; care of 3 little girls. Mrs. Mattison, 79 Winsor Place, Glen Ridge, N. J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted; experienced; references required. Call Monday, between 2 and 4, 7th floor north, 135 Central Park West.

NURSE.—A good, kind, capable, efficient nurse for infant; references; willing to travel; $35. Talbert, 3 East 85th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, in downtown ladies' specialty store; hours, 8:30 to 6; state age and salary expected; reference required. N 311 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, ORDER ENTRY CLERK; ONE WITH EXPERIENCE IN GARMENT MANUFACTURING LINE; RAPID, ACCURATE WORK. ADDRESS M. L., 221 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY. ADDRESS OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY, ALFRED L. SIMON & CO., 725 BROADWAY.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

We require a thoroughly experienced and capable girl for our Auditing Dept.; permanent position; splendid opportunity. Apply Supt., Burnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for small publication; typist; good English education; character references important; state age and salary. F 184 Times.

OFFICE CLERK.—Experienced young woman, resident of the Bronx. Apply Bronx Co., 177th St. and Bronx River.

ORGANIZER.—Lady of good education and social environment, middle aged or over 25, wanted in business department of large incorporated concern to act in capacity of organizer in federated club work; A1 credentials rather than business essential; will be trained for duties; hours 10 to 4; salary $90 monthly. Address Box N. A., 66 Times.

PIANIST AND VIOLINIST wanted for Winter season; room and board and reasonable cash compensation; 10 to 12 weeks. Manhattan Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla.

REFINED WOMAN of attractive personality and address wanted, between 25 and 35 years, preferably with selling or good mercantile experience in women's field, for responsible traveling position; old, well established publisher women's magazine of refined clientele; will pay salary, traveling expenses, and bonus to ambitious woman of tact and initiative; write own handwriting, giving details, special qualifications, experience, and at least two references. N 38 Times.

SALESLADIES OF REFINEMENT OFFERED PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

A large and responsible company, with quarters on Fifth Av., doing business with refined and wealthy people, offers congenial and profitable employment to a few educated young women of good appearance; applicants must be between the ages of twenty-five and forty, and furnish credentials as to exemplary character; liberal commission basis. Address, giving telephone number, if possible, for full information and appointment, Congenial, Room 514, World Building, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN.

We require experienced saleswomen for the following departments:
DOMESTIC
PATTERNS,
NOTIONS,
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
Permanent position, congenial surroundings, no Saturday night work. Apply Supt. Burnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, FOR A HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY HOUSE; MUST HAVE BOTH PRIVATE AND WHOLESALE FOLLOWING; ONLY THOSE HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH LEADING HOUSES NEED APPLY; ALL COMMUNICATIONS TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY; STATE SALARY. N 69 TIMES.

SALESLADY wanted in our hosiery and underwear department with some previous experience; good wages; steady position and advancement to a competent person. L. C. Randall, 752 and 754 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESLADIES to present indispensable service to all classes of merchants and professions, commission basis; immediate returns; state what you have sold. N 38 Times.

SALESLADY.—Must be experienced commercial stationery business; permanent position; good salary; state references, where last employed. N 234 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN.—Neat, attractive girl to exhibit reflector at Automobile Show; salary $25 to $30. 600 Amsterdam Av., L. Burghardt.

SOLICITOR.—Advertising publication, ladies' wear, desires solicitor; salary and commission. M 185 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted in large cotton converting house; must be bright, quick, and have at least 2 years' experience; state salary and references. G. H., 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—In Christian firm, accurate, neat, and energetic, adaptable to office routine. Write, stating salary desired; opportunity for advancement. Opportunity, W 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate with business experience; permanent position; apply only in writing and state salary expected. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 426 West Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, active, in large central Manhattan estate office; beginner considered. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Punctual, 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for position in large downtown commercial house; state experience, references, and salary expected. N 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; able to take and transcribe dictation rapidly and accurately. Apply Blanchard Bros., Inc., 19th St. and 8th Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER as secretary to executive in advertising concern; splendid opportunity to develop; $15 to start; advancement as soon as ability warrants. N 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Familiar with auto forms and details; state experience and salary expected. A. T., 418 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper in law office; reply in own handwriting stating age, salary, and experience. W 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with few years' experience, who can take dictation and operate Underwood machine. Call Monday morning, Peter Leonardis & Sons, 133 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, experienced; unusual opportunity for right person. Write, stating qualifications and salary, N 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, good at figures, Oliver typewriter; permanent position; salary $14 to start. Apply at once, 810 Broadway. Ask for Mrs. Mackay.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity for beginner; state age, nationality, salary expected. P 238 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY by corporation executive; must be well educated, thoroughly experienced, capable of best work, and exceptionally qualified in every way; all other applications useless; state salary now receiving; applications will be held confidential. N 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Must be neat, willing, good at figures; preference given one with billing experience and familiar with office detail; position permanent to right parties; half day Saturday; apply, own handwriting, giving age, previous experience, salary expected. C., Ridgway's Tea, 111-113 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several positions open for stenographers with filing experience; must be American and willing to prove ability; past record must bear rigid investigation. Call or write Employment Department, Terminal Building D, 15th St., Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHERS; salary $10. Apply by letter, C., Station V, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.
State qualifications:
1. Years of experience.
2. Worked for what firms.
3. Age.
4. Salary wanted.
Applications not considered unless all questions are answered fully. R. T., 154 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, American; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary commensurate to ability; give full information as to whether employed, age, religion, experience, and salary. N 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, preferably in printing business and on telephone switchboard; state salary, references, age, and experience. L 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bright, energetic girl; will consider beginner; $10 to start. Call after 9 Room 905, 15 West 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large manufacturing stove and heater concern; salary to start $10. Address W. A., 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, 2, some knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; $15-$18. M. B., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR, intelligent woman, over 25 years old, to perform household work in private family; business hour principles, 8-hour day, 6 days week; no board; $8-$10, depending on ability. Reply by letter only, stating nationality, experience, age, Mrs. Hutcheson, 45 East 82d.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (plug board;) one with business experience preferred; state salary and references. L 297 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, to take charge of switchboard, law office; experienced; $10 to start; advancement. Apply 10 A. M. Monday, Room 1500, 31 Nassau St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Hours 7-1, 1-9, alternate days; $10 per week and lunches. Call 9 o'clock Monday, New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

TELEPHONE operator, stenographer preferred, American; state age, references, salary. N 287 Times Downtown.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE AT ROOM 508, 90 WEST ST., NEW YORK CITY, TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN ITS VARIOUS PLANTS. POSITIONS OFFERING GOOD PAY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ARE AVAILABLE FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS AND TRADES: CLERICAL POSITIONS IN ALL BRANCHES, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, DRAFTSMEN, CHEMISTS, MEN CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF PACKING DEPARTMENTS. ALSO FOREMEN FOR STOREROOMS AND SUPPLIES, EXPERIENCED ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, CARPENTERS, ELECTRICIANS, BLACKSMITHS, TEAMSTERS, SHEET METAL WORKERS, PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS. GOOD OPPORTUNITIES ALSO FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. REFERENCES MUST BE FURNISHED.

TYPIST, FIRST CLASS (NOT STENOGRAPHER) TO OPERATE WIDE CARRIAGE MACHINE; ONE EXPERIENCED IN TABULATING WORK IN ACCOUNTANTS' OFFICE PREFERRED; APPLICATIONS TO BE TYPEWRITTEN, STATING WHETHER EMPLOYED. RELIGIOUS FAITH, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W 252 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST.—Young lady with experience to typewrite bills and orders; steady, permanent work; good opportunity for one in the Bronx to learn and save subway journey. Apply by mail only, stating experience and salary desired, Crowley, the Magazine Man, Inc., 164th St. and 3d Av.

TYPIST experienced; stenography unnecessary; promotion assured intelligent, capable young woman. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, salary desired, and telephone number, if any, M 181 Times.

TYPISTS to do neat and rapid addressing; temporary, but will pay well. Call 8:30 Monday morning to begin work at 9. Art World, 2 West 45th St.

TYPIST.

Experienced; good pay; opportunity for advancement. Smith Pharmacal, 323 E. 34th.

TYPIST and Switchboard Operator wanted; experienced young lady of neat appearance; salary $12. Reply, giving full particulars and references, W 310 Times Downtown.

WOMAN of good social standing for important position in large financial institution; one month must be devoted to study of our system without pay; widow with children and no business experience preferred; compensation on commission; give in confidence full particulars about education, family, age, and whether at present employed. Address Financial, N 266 Times Downtown.

WOMAN to solicit advertising; permanent position; good salary. Call Monday morning, Brooklyn Weekly News, 4,708 3d Av., Brooklyn.

WOMEN AND GIRLS WANTED
for the following positions:

DRAFTSWOMEN,
TRACERS,
TYPISTS,
STENOGRAPHERS.

Attractive work
with one of the
Largest Airplane Manufacturers.
Steady work and good pay.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

WOMEN.—WE HAVE INQUIRIES FROM SOME OF THE LARGEST DEPARTMENT AND SPECIALTY STORES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY FOR EXPERIENCED BUYERS IN READY-TO-WEAR. THIS WILL BE A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL LIVE MEN AND WOMEN. INQUIRE AT HARRY WADLER, 105 MADISON AV.

WOMEN.—Refined, educated, with personality to represent high-class laundry; references required; good salary. N 48 Times.

WOMEN, middle-aged, with clerical experience; steady routine work. Address W. H. C., Box 229, New York City.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—Small family; must be good cook, neat; references. F 91 Times.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER whose husband is employed; no furniture or children; must be good, plain cook. 4961 Columbus, after 1 o'clock.

YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 25 YEARS OF AGE; MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN CHARGE OF PAYROLL DEPARTMENT OF A SHOE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; IS REQUIRED BY ONE OF TEH LARGEST COMPANIES IN LONG ISLAND CITY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG WOMAN WITH THE PROPER EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY; ONLY THOSE WITH SHOE MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. OPPORTUNITY 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN with some knowledge of drawing to copy embroidery designs in pencil; one experienced in use of perforating machine preferred. Apply by letter only, stating age and qualifications, to E. Van Wickle, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

YOUNG GIRL in advertising department of publishing house; must be quick and willing to learn details; give age, experience, and salary desired. N 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—Capable of sending and receiving telephone messages; not required to operate switchboard; must have good education and clear voice; salary to start, $12 per week. N 78 Times.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting; address, stating experience and salary expected. P 176 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY as secretary and correspondent; neat and courteous; able to interview people and do things on her own initiative. Write full details as to experience and salary. N 14 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, wanted; capable, refined young woman, (20 to 30,) of pleasing address, good handwriting, with knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping, as secretary in a dental office; only best references considered; $15 to begin. Address W. B. D., X 300 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN for stenography and general office work, resident position in country branch N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, White Plains; moderate salary to start plus comfortable living and pleasant associates. Call 420 East 59th Monday at 11.

YOUNG WOMAN experienced in bookkeeping and general office work; state age, experience, and salary expected, and address in own handwriting. N 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of credit department; state age, experience, and salary. N 54 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN for clerical work in office of large corporation. M. P. C., Box 1,548 New York.

YOUNG WOMEN, refined, known in Greenwich Village, for congenial work among women; no soliciting or selling. P 82 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, (20,) ONE FOR NEWARK, $18-$20; ONE FOR WHITE PLAINS, $20; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, $15-$18; OTHERS, $12-$20.
STENOGRAPHERS, (20,) KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH, $20; SECRETARY FOR NEWARK, $23; OTHERS, $12-$20.
TYPISTS, (12,) FOR DICTAPHONE, $13; OTHERS FOR TABULATING, $9-$18.
CLERKS, (35,) FOR FILING, COMPTO, METER, MULTIGRAPH, $8-$15; (12,) TEMPORARY POSITIONS, $10.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

WARNER & BROMLEY,
160 BROADWAY.
Cortlandt 5173.
CHIEF FILE CLERK.....$20
SEVERAL CORRESPONDENT FILE CLERKS $12
TYPISTS, MANY .....$10-$18
STENOGRAPHERS .....$12-$20
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.....$65-$70

We have also many calls for clerks, experienced and inexperienced, and can place immediately several high school graduates in good positions.

STENOGRAPHER, automobile, $25; dictaphone operators, $15-$18-$20; export, commercial, $20-$18; engineering, $15; hotel, $75 monthly, meals; Jersey City, $20; beginners, $10.
BOOKKEEPERS, $20-$18; Brooklyn, $18-$16; typists, $12-$10.
COMPLAINT CLERK, $12; entry clerk, $12; office assistants, $10; telephone operators, $12. No registration fee.
Dial agency, 20 Vesey.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 Nassau St., Tribune Bldg.
MISS GRIFFIN.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS; good opportunities; $15-$20.
STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$18; downtown.
BOOKKEEPERS, KNOWLEDGE OF TYPING, $18-$20.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Code clerk, Peru, $1,300; file clerks, $25-$15; typists, $20-$12; stenos., $25-$12; Span.-Eng. steno., $25; college girl clerks, $18; bill clerks, $15; dictaphone operators, $15-$22; bookkeepers; register free.

ALPHA BUSINESS AGENCY, 132 Nassau. Room 717.—Stenographers, $8-$22; bookkeepers, $12-$20; dictaphone operators, $12-$18; typists, clerical; high-class positions for high-class applicants.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$18; Brooklyn, $15-$18; Jersey City, $18; bookkeepers, $12-$20; switchboard-typist, $12; typist, $12. Business Opportunity Co., Agency, Coultaus & Masterson, Proprietors, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists, dictaphone operators, ledger clerks; excellent openings with reputable concerns for refined, educated Americans. Fulton Agency, 98 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

JUPP AGENCY, 37 Nassau.—Registration free; stenographers, $15-$18, (7,) $10. Newark, $25; bookkeepers, some stenographic, $12-$18; typists, $12; twenty clerks, temporary, $10.

STENOGRAPHERS, several, excellent opportunities, $10, $12, $15, $18; bookkeeper, $20; assistants, $15; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$18-$12; typists, $12-$10 file clerks, $10-$8, uptown. ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Room 818, 132 Nassau St.

BOOKKEEPERS, $12 - $15; Stenographers, $10-$23; Typists, Clerks. Investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS - BOOKKEEPERS.—Numerous unfilled positions. Free registration. Van Tyn, 1 West 34th.

BOOKKEEPERS - STENOGRAPHERS.—Numerous unfilled positions. Free registration. Van Tyn, 1 West 34th.

MANY excellent positions for high-class young women; stenographers, (10,) $12-$25; typists, file clerks. Mutual, 41 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists; excellent permanent positions; good salaries. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

F. X. GOGGIN Agency, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior office positions.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $15 to $30, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing business in six weeks; join the day and evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

WOMEN—GET INTO TRAINING.

Business and the Government need accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers—trained office workers of all classes. Pace Courses provide the necessary training. Write for Booklet 19 giving details. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 46th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 543-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A. Director.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A. Director.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

ART PROMOTING CO. of America wants men and women of all types to train—lay-time or evenings—for motion pictures, monthly picture productions. 1,449 Lexington Av., corner 94th.

NURSES.

Marion School of Nursing, Inc., teaches and graduates all branches nursing; no age limits; booklet. 60 West 121st.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 53 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified or chartered senior wanted; a very good permanent position is offered to a high-grade senior accountant. Write, giving full particulars as to experience, training, education and salary expected. N 33 Times.

ACCOUNTING STUDENTS. — Experienced bookkeepers only, age 20-25, to assist accountants; excellent training and rapid advancement; salary to start, $12-$15; state qualifications. N 230 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, credits, collections, payroll, general office manager; Philadelphia concern; young man; credentials, antecedents subject thorough investigation. Address P 26 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted, office of certified accountants, for immediate engagement. Address, stating experience and salary expected, N 310 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced only, for public accountant staff; permanent position; good opportunity; state age, references, salary. M 214 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, capable taking complete charge accounting department large metal manufacturing concern. L 285 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wanted for works in New Jersey, half hour from city, for immediate engagement; state salary, experience, age, references, &c. N 280 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—We require immediately two men of proved ability in their respective fields for our staff; our work includes audits, investigations, analysis of operations, organization, cost and accounting systems, efficiency, and industrial engineering; state in your reply which field you have made particularly good in and what industry, whether you are capable of supervising large contracts and preparing reports; all replies considered confidential; no references investigated without permission. W 254 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS,
COST CLERKS,
PAY ROLL CLERKS,
STENOGRAPHERS,
exempt and familiar with plumbing and electrical supplies; write age, previous employers, and salary expected. Wm. Gordon Corporation, Finance Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

ACCOUNTANTS

Experienced seniors, qualified by experience and training, to conduct audits, investigations, write reports, &c.; state age, education, professional training, and nationality; replies will be held in strict confidence. Apply by letter only, Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, 55 Liberty St., New York.

ACCOUNTANTS WANTED.

Two (2) competent, thoroughly qualified senior accountants; please state fully training and experience in the profession, age, nationality, religion, and salary desired. Address Public Accountant Firm, M 213 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Experienced juniors, qualified by training for permanent staff; state age, education, nationality, reference, &c. Apply by letter only, Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery, 55 Liberty St., New York.

ACCOUNTANTS, (Juniors,) on permanent staff of C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable opportunities; manufacturing experience preferred; public accounting experience not essential; salaries $20-$35. N 280 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.

FIRST-CLASS SENIORS AND JUNIORS; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, AND REFERENCES. AUDIT, P 359 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, capable of taking full charge. 247 West 46th St.

ADMISSION CLERK for hospital; $45 month and meals; only man with hospital experience need apply; must speak Jewish or German. M. O., 47 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, well educated, experienced, able to prepare advertising copy; opportunity for a man of ideas. Write full details as to education, experience, references, and salary desired. M 191 Times.

AD WRITER WANTED.

A man who can write copy in good English, and has the knack of putting his story up strongly and clearly, can find a good opening in the service department of one of the largest mechanical journals in the country. Write, stating age, experience, and salary desired. N 233 Times Downtown.

AN EXCEPTIONAL, high-class gentleman to take charge of organization campaign, Cleveland, Ohio; must have successful record as solicitor and manager; liberal contract, permanent connection for man capable making $7,500 yearly. Efficient, G 17 Times.

AIRPLANE WIREMAN.—Wanted at once, a first-class wire splicer to take charge of wire department in airplane factory; only one of exceptional ability and experience need apply; highest wages and best working conditions. Write or call, Room 1212, 220 West 42d St., New York City.

ARTIST, commercial; full time; permanent position; state qualifications:
1. Years of experience.
2. Worked for what firms.
3. Age.
4. Can you letter?
5. Can you do commercial illustrating?
6. Figure and heads.
7. Salary wanted.
Applications not considered unless all questions are answered fully. B. C., 197 Times.

ASSISTANT TO ADVERTISING MANAGER

in New York office of best known trade publication in its class; successful applicant must be aggressive, resourceful, creative, capable of planning and executing important work; also write convincing follow-up letters from solicitors' reports; previous experience should include co-operation with solicitors, writing circulars, and circular letets; college graduate preferred; state fully and in confidence your qualifications, previous experience, age, nationality, religion, and salary desired. N 253 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SHOE BUYER.

L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J., require the services of an assistant to their Shoe Buyer; only those thoroughly experienced in work of this kind need apply; to such a man a permanent position is offered. Apply either in writing or in person to Superintendent's office.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted in the purchasing department of large manufacturing concern; age not over 30; salary $12 per week. G 226 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. Permanent position; must be young, energetic; salary according to ability. T. Y., 164 Times.

AUTO MECHANICS, 60c-75c per hour; men with knowledge of armature winding preferred; out of town; R. R. fare paid. Call 10-1, Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607. All services rendered free.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS.—Apply W. L. Smith, 218 East 44th St.

AVIATORS WANTED.

Experienced aviators wanted at once. Standard Aero Corporation of New York, Elizabeth, N. J.

BANK CLERKS.—Trust company wants bookkeeper for customers' ledger; experience on balance ledger and statement necessary; give experience, age, and salary expected; also assistant in receiving tellers' department; give experience, age, and salary expected. N 257 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK.—Bank will consider applications from experienced clerks and tellers; state in detail as to experience, age, and salary expected. L 283 Times Downtown.

BANK BOOKKEEPER.—Salary $60 per month to start; good opportunity for advancement; references required. P. D., Times Harlem.

BARBER.—GOOD, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS BARBER; CLEAN APPEARANCE; POSITION PERMANENT; FIRST-CLASS SHOP; SALARY $18 PER WEEK TO START, WITH CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT IF YOU MAKE GOOD; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES. ADDRESS BARBER, 1,501 EAST 4TH ST., SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENN.

BOOKKEEPERS. — Warehouse experience; good opportunity for capable men to advance with large Brooklyn corporation; state salary desired and previous experience; correspondence strictly confidential. L 391 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDENT, not over 28, to

HELP WANTED—Male.

LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED BANK CLERKS; REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS R. W. J., P. O. BOX 322, NEW YORK CITY.

LEDGER CLERK, capable of handling large number of accounts; must be rapid, accurate and good character; apply by letter only, stating salary desired, experience and references. Theo. Tiedemann & Sons, 351 4th Av.

MACHINISTS.—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS ALLAROUND MACHINISTS FOR NIGHT WORK IN LARGE PLANT LOCATED IN WORCESTER, MASS.; IN REPLYING STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, AND WHETHER MARRIED OR SINGLE. X 323 TIMES ANNEX.

MACHINERY SALES CORRESPONDENT wanted for organization handling several lines; outside experience as well as office training required; good opening for man who can write effective sales letters; state age, experience, education, salary expected. S. A., Times Harlem.

MACHINIST, &c.—First-class foreman machinist, toolmakers, and millwrights wanted; good wages. Box 542, Sharon, Penn.

MANAGER
FOR
SPECIALTY SHOP
IN NEW YORK AS ASSISTANT; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN EVERY DETAIL; MUST UNDERSTAND WINDOW DRESSING; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE FINEST CLIENTELE NEED APPLY. N 1 TIMES.

MANAGER BY A VEILING AND NETTING HOUSE; A MAN OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; REMUNERATION WILL BE BASED UPON THE DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY ASSUMED. ADDRESS P. 70 TIMES.

MANAGER.—Firm operating chain of credit clothing stores has desirable opening for store manager; will also consider experienced salesman. Moskin Bros., 140 5th Av.

MAN.—Good, active man wanted to act as safe deposit vault attendant; must have exceptional references. Apply in person only. Pioneer Warehouse, 41 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Monday, A. M.

MAN with salesmanship ability, who can drive auto or electric car; must have license. Address M 206 Times Downtown.

MAN, experienced export, import, brokerage in heavy chemicals; good opportunity. W 215 Times Downtown.

MASTER MECHANIC
wanted by a large industrial corporation, about fifty miles from New York City, to take full charge department employing about 350 men, consisting of carpenters, painters, steamfitters, blacksmiths, ironworkers, machinists, electricians, firemen, engineers, &c.; permanent position; must thoroughly understand this line of work and have a past record that will bear strict investigation; state fully your past experience and salary wanted. X 278 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
Thoroughly capable men wanted at once, with experience in any or all of the following lines: Industrial plant layouts, elevating, conveying, and transmission machinery, piping, tank work, and power plant construction. Also several junior draftsmen and tracers. Call 11th floor, 360 Madison Av.

Men Wanted as Follows:

WOODWORKING INSPECTORS,
MACHINE PARTS INSPECTORS,
PRODUCTION MEN,
RECEIVING DEPT. CHECKERS,
STOCK MEN,
DRAFTSMEN,
CHECKERS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ALL AROUND MACHINISTS,
ACETYLENE WELDERS,
SHEET METAL WORKERS,
TOOL DESIGNERS,
MALE STENOGRAPHERS,
EMPLOYMENT MEN.

Good pay, steady work, with one of the largest airplane manufacturers.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.
ELIZABETH, N. J.

MEN.—WE HAVE INQUIRIES FROM SOME OF THE LARGEST DEPARTMENT AND SPECIALTY STORES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY FOR EXPERIENCED BUYERS IN READY-TO-WEAR; THIS WILL BE A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL LIVE MEN AND WOMEN. INQUIRE AT HARRY WADLER, 105 MADISON AV.

MEN to direct loading and unloading of freight elevators; qualified to maintain order, direct truckmen, and expedite traffic; state salary desired. N 264 Times Downtown.

MEN.—Middle-aged, with clerical experience; steady routine work. Address W. H. G., Box 229, New York City.

MERCANTILE MEN.

SEVERAL VACANCIES EXIST IN A LARGE MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT FOR BRIGHT AND ENERGETIC MEN; SOME KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS AND THE METHODS OF HANDLING THESE LINES IS ESSENTIAL; DESIRABLE POSITIONS, WITH GOOD PROSPECTS OF ADVANCEMENT, ARE ASSURED TO MEN POSSESSING THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS, ADDRESS BOX N 85 TIMES.

MESSENGERS AND JUNIOR CLERKS.—Young men wanted in Bronx bank; good opportunity for advancement; state age and salary expected. N 44 Times.

MODEL.—Wanted, size 36 or 37, for wholesale clothing. N 29 Times.

NECKWEAR SALESMEN wanted, experienced, for Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa; commission. Apply Nat Potar & Co., 594 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY
wanted; must be AMERICAN, BRIGHT, and with NEAT APPEARANCE. Apply in own handwriting to Export-Import, W 329 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN wanted by a well known export house; an experienced office man of executive ability and possessing thorough knowledge of Spanish; only well qualified applicants will be considered. W 270 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MEN and meter readers wanted, familiar with water company or electric light companies' office routine; permanent position. Apply Citizens' Water Supply Co., Whitney Av., near Broadway, Elmhurst, opposite Long Island Railroad Station.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Young man with some experience preferred; apply in person, bringing written letter of application. Ask for Mr. Schariotte, Illustrated Post Card, 141 East 25th.

OFFICE BOYS.—Insurance company wants bright office boys; grammar school graduates; salary, $7 per week; chance for advancement. L 392 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by a banking house; applicant please state age, references, and salary expected. N 289 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; about 17 years of age; good salary; good chance of advancement. Call Monday Room 304, 17 West 42d St.

OFFICE BOY, beginner, by large corporation; opportunity; state nationality. Auditor, P. O. Box 1,548 New York.

OFFICE CLERK.—Experienced young man, resident of the Bronx. Apply Bronx Co., 177 St. and Bronx River.

PAPER SALESMAN.

Must be experienced, preferably in waxed paper line; salary or commission; state age, former employment, references, and full particulars. J. H., P. O. Box 802, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHER
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ON PHOTOGRAPHIC PASSES. W. T., 278 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PHYSICIAN registered in New York State; advertising office making a specialty of nervous and chronic diseases, located central part of State; this is an exceptional opening, but man must be of highest character, strictly sober, honest, and possess good professional ability; experience unnecessary; give age, character references, and some details regarding self in first letter. X 290 Times Annex.

POLISH laborer; steady work, good pay; must be able to read and write English. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and where last employed, N 323 Times Downtown.

PORTER over 50, wholesale house. Apply, stating salary, references. "Wholesale," 256 Times.

PRINTING SUPERINTENDENT for large plant, understanding numbering, fugitive inks, expert machinist, good executive, sober, honest; long, satisfactory contract to right party; big heads not considered. Apply, stating salary and references, Permanent, P 96 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR.—Thoroughly experienced on all kinds of work for very large plant; give references, experience, salary, &c. L 395 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Assistant to building manager; write qualifications and salary expected; exceptional opportunity. N 64 Times.

RECEIVING CLERK in electrical supply house; state experience, salary and references. N 78 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Banking house wants outside representative; must have knowledge of banking, possess good personality, and be of convincing address; American, aged 30 to 40 years, desired; state business experience and salary expected. Address reply to W 285 Times Downtown.

RESIDENT SALESMEN.
MANUFACTURER OF A HIGH-GRADE LINE OF LADIES' SILK CAMISOLES DESIRES REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE FOLLOWING TERRITORY, VIZ.: PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, THE SOUTH, MIDDLE WEST, AND PACIFIC COAST. COMMISSION ONLY. R. & R. UNDERWEAR, INC., 1,789 LEXINGTON AV., NEW YORK CITY.

RIBBON STOCK CLERK.—Young man in New York salesroom; write, stating experience and salary expected; applications confidential. F 121 Times.

RUNNER wanted by a stock exchange house; must write good hand and come well recommended. M 202 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Splendid opportunity for experienced man in ladies' dresses; new concern; must have following among resident buyers and incoming trade; salary and commission; state references and experiences. P 48 Times.

SALESMEN (3) of education, interview big men by appointment previously arranged for you. Our men earn $100-$150 in commissions weekly; all velvet; sales managers or salesmen of highest calibre preferred; state experience, age. X 327 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—TWO FOR MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT; GOOD PROSPECTS FOR RIGHT YOUNG MEN. NO EVENING WORK; $16 TO START. APPLY AT OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, L. WERTHEIMER DEPT. STORE, INC., 619 WEST 181ST ST.

SALESMEN.—High-grade, for various sections of country to sell drug, sporting goods, department stores and jobbers; excellent military specialty as side line; commission; thousands sold. The Randolph Company, 21 West 21st Street.

SALESMAN.—If you have ability to handle a force of men, big concern having a medicinal specialty can use you to build up a business for yourself; commission. N 16 Times.

SALESMAN.—Have good position for high-class man who can sell mill supplies and leather belting to large manufacturers in greater New York territory; state salary and particulars. N 258 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Side line, straight commission only; all size towns; specialties in sporting goods line, auto, fancy goods, and military novelties; state full particulars as to line carrying and territory covering. N 85 Times.

SALESMAN.—Side line, straight commission only; all size towns; specialties in sporting goods line, auto, fancy goods, and military novelties; state full particulars as to line carrying and territory covering. N 85 Times.

SALESMAN, with good following, Southern territory, to carry along infants' and children's bathrobes, flannelette and cashmere wrappers and saques as sideline; commission basis. F. & G. Baby Wear Co., 626 Broadway.

SALESMAN for promotion work, a nationally advertised high grade automobile accessory; territory East; give full particulars, first letter; age, nationality, past experience, and salary expected. M 193 Times.

SALESMAN, middle-aged, of striking appearance; excellent, permanent proposition; drawing account, commission. Mr. Nichols, 12-1, 4-4:30 P. M., 185 Madison Av., 13th floor.

SALESMEN to sell Tonford units, 1 and 2 tons, shaft or chain drives; Signal truck, 1 to 5 ton; Brooklyn and Manhattan; liberal commission. Tonford Sales Co., 1,116 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN wanted to handle compact line of talking machine supplies and repair parts as a side line; commission; good opportunity for live men; state territory covered. N 312 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Traveling salesmen wanted by an old established notion and fancy goods house; those having road experience only, need apply; salary or commission. V 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN with following among department stores Pacific Coast, handle high-grade ladies' silk underwear; exceptional opportunity for right men; commission. J. R., 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—City salesmen wanted for importing millinery house; retail trade; salary or commission; only those acquainted with the millinery trade need apply. J. H. Lichtenstein, 29 West 38th St.

SALESMAN.—Local salesman to sell supplies to machine shops and factories; salary or commission; must have experience. Reply, stating references, to M 165 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man to call on wholesale and retail trade in and around city; salary and commission; rapid advancement. 368 5th Av., 5th floor.

SALESMAN. — Wanted, experienced thread salesman; commission. Apply early Monday morning. Colling Bourne Mills, 907 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED
with plenty of "pep" to sell popular-priced motor trucks; commission basis. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, millinery, salary basis, for large hat jobber, to cover department stores in New York and nearby Jersey cities; must be experienced. L 373 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN; one who can sell textile softeners, soaps and oils in metropolitan district; submit full particulars, salary, &c. N 240 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with following in Middle West wanted by large cloak and suit house to carry as a side line their coats and suits; commission. X 319 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to sell Japanese pearl buttons; commission; must have connection; reply in confidence, stating full particulars. P 93 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling paper patterns, to sell a service to department stores; permanent position; salary and commission. N 13 Times.

SALESMAN. — Representative specialty for Yonkers, Paterson, and Newark; experienced preferred; state salary expected and experience. P 49 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to reopresent the Columbia Lace Co. throughout the East; must have a knowledge of the lace curtain trade; salary. Apply Columbia Lace Co., 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—New thing, for advertising; pocket sample; state experience and references. For particulars; possible side line; commission. 234 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced traveling; Western territories; attractive commission proposition, with established following, offered by leading dress concern. M 80 Times.

SALESMEN, (experienced men's neckwear,) wanted for Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa. Commission. Apply Nat. Potar & Co., 594 Broadway.

SALESMAN to sell oils and greases for lubricating, cutting, quenching, &c., in New York and vicinity. Reply, stating references and salary, N 259 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN visiting wholesale and retail notion trade for spring snap fasteners as side line; commission. Venus Dress Fastener Co., 80 Court St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN with following among hardware, housefurnishing, 5 and 10-cent stores, city and out of town, for established specialty; commission. MacTaub Co., 809 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted, thoroughly acquainted with fancy retail grocery and delicatessen trade; metropolitan district; commission. N 79 Times.

SALESMAN, printing, with active following, can make good connections with up-to-date printing concern; salary and commission. M 215 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Advertising agency has opening for clean-cut man with personality, initiative, experience; commission, drawing account. Call Monday, 1106 Times Bldg.

SALESMAN.—High class, to represent established mercantile agency, furnishing indispensable service to merchants; commission basis; permanent income. N 39 Times.

SALESMAN.—Bags and pocketbooks; good opportunity for experienced man; salary or commission. M 204 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell automobile specialty at Automobile Show; commission; references. G 27 Times.

SALESMAN, first-class closer on live leads; experienced I. C. S. man preferred; salary and commission. Room 1002, 45 West 34th St.

SALESMEN.—Only those who can speak in public; big money; no visitors; commission. Mr. Shapiro, 507 5th Av.

SALESMEN to solicit orders for service flags; commission basis; excellent opportunity. E. Ries & Co., 110 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Commercial stationery, and printing; outside; state experience; straight salary. M 194 Times.

SALESMEN, active, energetic, good command of English; $15 to $20 and commission. L 390 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced on office partitions; salary and commission. L 381 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell high-class jewelry to haberdashers outside New York; commission. X 227 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, traveling; side line popular boys' blouses; commission. David Kurts, 608 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Good opportunity for a man over 50, for special work; commission. N 277 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for road department stores; side line knitting needles; big sales; commission basis. Hamill, 17 Madison Av.

SALESMAN, traveling; side line popular boys' blouses; commission. David Kurts, 603 Broadway.

SALESMEN, (2.)—Experienced city work; commission. G 5 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, better kind dresses, city and office; commission. N 76 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, better kind dresses, city and office; commission. N 76 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN WANTED.

WE HAVE A RAPIDLY GROWING BUSINESS. WE REQUIRE ADDITIONAL SALESMEN OF PUSH, VIGOR, HONESTY, AND INDUSTRY, AND AN AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BRAINS.
WE ARE BUILDING UP AN ENLARGED SALES FORCE AND PREFER APPLICATIONS FROM BOND SALESMEN WHO HAVE MASTERED THE ART OF APPROACH. OUR BUSINESS IS A COMMERCIAL PROPOSITION IN WHICH THE DEMAND DOES NOT HAVE TO BE EXPLOITED.
TO THOSE WHO MEASURE UP TO OUR REQUIREMENTS A STEADILY INCREASING INCOME IS ASSURED, EITHER ON A SALARY OR COMMISSION BASIS.
WE FIRST DESIRE TO KNOW YOUR AGE, NATIONALITY AND, BRIEFLY, YOUR BUSINESS HISTORY. IF WE LIKE YOUR LETTER WE WILL WRITE YOU. P. O. BOX 49, TIMES SQ. STATION.

SALESMAN.—WE WANT A SALESMAN OF THE HIGHEST TYPE, WHO HAS BEEN EARNING AT LEAST $5,000 AND IS QUALIFIED TO SELL FINANCIAL SERVICE TO LEADING MEN IN THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT; GENUINE REFERENCES AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY, WHICH WILL BEAR THOROUGH INVESTIGATION ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; COMMISSION ONLY, ON LIBERAL BASIS; ONLY ABLE, EXPERIENCED GENTLEMEN OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT CONSIDERED; AGE, RELIGION, AND DETAILED EXPERIENCE NECESSARY IN REPLY TO SECURE APPOINTMENT; DON'T HESITATE TO WRITE AT LENGTH; SMALL FRY, SAVE TIME BY NOT REPLYING TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT. W 229 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN as a rule don't know the following facts:

The largest salaries in the world — the highest commissions — the easiest hours of labor and the greatest personal liberty are only a few of the advantages enjoyed by successful life insurance solicitors. Fifty jobs are always open. Everybody, some time, sooner or later, is in the market for his goods.
Salesmen who can prove their ability will be educated, carefully drilled in the practical work, and assured of a positive income from the beginning with what is conceded the best life insurance company in the world. Drawing account against commissions. Call on L. A. Cerf, Manager, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 185 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN.—Specialty salesman, high powered, successful man, who values his time at $5,000 to $10,000 a year, as New York representative; also man for Boston, for a well-established and successful Chicago corporation; we have entirely new service for manufacturers and wholesalers which possesses unusual salient features and which is backed by overwhelming indorsements from leading concerns throughout the country. our men are now making from $100 to $250 per week, and we are here to connect with the right man for this territory; telephone appointment will be arranged with those who answer this advertisement, giving definite information as to past record and qualifications, and where they can be reached by phone or letter; this is a straight commission proposition, a very unusual one, on which a clean, high-grade specialty man who is accustomed to handling big people can make as high as $10,000 a year. Write P 57 Times.

SALESMAN WITH ABILITY TO DO THINGS, WHOSE AMBITION CALLS FOR MORE THAN $5,000 A YEAR, CAN MAKE PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH HOUSE OF STANDING, WHERE WELL DIRECTED AND PERSISTENT EFFORT WILL YIELD HANDSOME INCOME AND A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST IN A BIG BUSINESS: COMMISSION BASIS. P 21 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER for stock and bond house for Eastern States to handle leads in nearby towns; this is a live shipbuilding proposition requiring salesmen of ability and experience; only high-class $100 a week men wanted; commission basis. L 386 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or SALESWOMAN
wanted by
S. PHILLIPS & SON,
56 WEST 21ST ST.,
MAKING FINE
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'
DRESSES.
Must have large following and esteemed reputation throughout SOUTH;
salary or commission.

SALESMEN. — LARGE EXPORT HOUSE REQUIRES SERVICES THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED OUTSIDE AMERICAN TRAVELERS; PREFERABLY MEN WITH DRY GOODS EXPERIENCE; MUST SPEAK SPANISH FLUENTLY AND HAVE UNQUESTIONED PROOF OF PAST RECORD SUCCESS AS SALESMEN; WHEN ANSWERING GIVE FULL DETAILS, EXPERIENCE, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. W 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN! ATTENTION!
If you are a live wire, under forty years old, a man of good habits and good character, and your present business is dull and you can qualify, you can secure a good salaried position; write, stating present line, how long in it, and full particulars; information treated confidential; only high-class men need apply. Address F 98 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED
TO SELL LIMITED BLOCK STOCK ($10 PER SHARE) IN ATTRACTIVE OIL AND GASOLINE ENTERPRISE; COMPANY'S PROPERTY NEAR NEW YORK; VERY RICH IN OIL AND GAS; WELLS NOW PRODUCING; EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING; COMMISSION BASIS. D. C., 139 TIMES.

SALESMEN FOR FULL LINE OF MOTOR TRUCKS, ALL SIZES, LIGHT AND HEAVY DUTY; ATTRACTIVE PRICES AND TIME PAYMENT; LIBERAL COMMISSION; ONLY HIGH-CLASS MEN OF GOOD HABITS AND DILIGENT WORKERS WANTED. ECLIPSE MOTOR CORP., 315 WEST 47TH.

SALESMAN.—Age 21-25; publishing house has permanent position for man of good education and high character; selling experience not so essential as desire to develop along these lines; one with dependents preferred; credentials must stand strictest examination; give full details and salary expected. X 288 Times Annex.

SALESMAN. — EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE FOR HIGH-CLASS MAN TO CONNECT WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; PERMANENT POSITION, WITH GOOD INCOME, ASSURED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY, MONDAY, BETWEEN 9:30 AND 12 A. M., YU EGG MFG. CORP., 200 5TH AV., SUITE 240 TO 248.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Manufacturer of popular-priced ladies' neckwear and boudoir caps want men to carry same as side line on strictly commission basis; territories open—Michigan, Kansas, entire South and Northwest. X 315 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Several salesmen, experienced in selling the cutting-up trade in New York City; a man who has a broad, established business in this line will find we have an article which will meet with very rapid sale and give great satisfaction; will be carried as a side line; salary or commission. N 63 Times.

SALESMAN ON SILKS, RIBBONS, AND VELVETS FOR MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, AND CONNECTICUT; MUST BE LIVE WIRE AND COMMAND GOOD FOLLOWING ON THESE LINES; STATE FULLY QUALIFICATIONS, EXPECTATIONS, AND SALARY. CONFIDENTIAL, F 189 TIMES.

SALESMAN with trade following among physicians and druggists in Northern New Jersey; attractive line pharmaceuticals and exceptional specialities; unusual opportunity for experienced, reliable, ambitious hustler; drawing account and commission. Write full particulars in confidence to Drug, 48 West 4th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—LARGE DOMESTIC EMBROIDERY MANUFACTURING CONCERN IS IN NEED OF A MAN WHO HAS AN ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING WITH WAIST AND DRESS TRADE; A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; SALARY OR COMMISSION. D. N., 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Manufacturer wants local representatives in all large cities to sell our army and navy supplies; immediate deliveries; big commissions; exclusive territory. Strong Manufacturing Co., 155 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN.—A good chance for advancement is offered to a salesman who has had experience in closing contracts and who is now looking for a permanent conection; must be over 35 and willing to travel; advance against commission. N 6 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on bulk cleanser and washing powder; state salary. P 61 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.

If salesmanship attracts you, if you have a good education and a clean record, if your personality is agreeable and forceful, you will find an unusual sales opportunity with a corporation engaged in educational work of exceptionally high character; previous selling experience is desirable, but not essential; college graduates with several years' business experience preferred; the organization is new and rapidly growing, and new offers a ground-floor opportunity to men of selling and executive ability; several district managerships will be open within a year; your reply will be held in strict confidence; all payments for sales work are figured on a liberal commission basis. Address our advertising agents, Ruthrauff & Ryan, Dept. 3312, 404 4th Av., New York, who will place you in touch with us.

SALESMEN TO PHYSICIANS.

We have an excellent, new, exclusive device that appeals to every physician on sight; high-grade men now calling on the profession can earn a handsome income handling it, either as a side line or giving whole time; commission basis; only experienced men who can prove record. W 278 Times Downtown.
The Electrothermal Company,
Steubenville, Ohio.

SALESMEN.—A manufacturer of a specialty vitally necessary in piece goods departments of department stores, and which has proven tremendously successful in the Middle West and Southwest, requires one or two salesmen of the highest calibre to represent him in New York and New England, which is practically virgin territory; drawing account and commission, or commission exclusively; only men of proven sales ability accustomed to earning at least $7,500 to $10,000 yearly will be considered; those well acquainted with department store piece goods buyers or store executives preferred; this proposition is worthy of the closest investigation of the highest type of salesmen; replies held confidential. N 81 Times.

SALESMEN.—High-grade salesmen who can fill the requirements can make from $5,000 to $15,000 a year with us; this is a permanent opportunity to the right men; we have men who have made more money in one week than the average salesman makes in a year; this business is older than the United States, without a failure to its credit; if you believe in yourself, we want you; not insurance or books; commissions only. Phone Murray Hill 513 for an appointment.

SALESMAN.—WE WANT ANOTHER MAN IN OUR METROPOLITAN DISTRICT; ANY MAN WHO HAS HAD A GOOD TRAINING IN OFFICE ROUTINE AND UNDERSTANDS DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING CAN USE THIS KNOWLEDGE TO GOOD ADVANTAGE IN OUR SALES WORK; WE TRAIN OUR MEN THOROUGHLY BEFORE PUTTING IN THE FIELD AND PAY SALARY DURING THE PERIOD OF INSTRUCTION. W 305 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN,
competent men, expense account and commission, to solicit among a large number of our customers and prospects for the japanning (or refinishing) of automobiles in several days; also enameling of every character; our busy season starting; apply in person; big money for the right men. Fickling Enameling Corporation, 22d and Webster Av., Long Island City.

SALESMEN.
Have you the initiative, courage, and self-assurance to recognize a big opportunity when presented? We need self-reliant men who will earn with us $5,200 to $15,000 per year on commission basis; no advances; big future; tell us about yourself in confidence; will appoint interview. W 273 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — MEN OF HIGH-CLASS SELLING ABILITY, WITH NECESSARY VIM AND PUSH, CAPABLE OF EARNING $5,000 TO $7,000 PER ANNUM. WE HAVE THE SELLING PROPOSITION FOR RESPONSIBLE PARTY. STATE EXPERIENCE. NONE BUT WIDEAWAKE BUSINESS GETTERS NEED APPLY. COMMISSION. N 34 TIMES.

SALESMAN, experienced, to carry best known line of popular-priced fountain pens and pencils; middle and northern territory; commission and drawing account; splendid opportunity for the right man; correspondence confidential. G 24 Times.

SALESMAN.—Stock and bond, responsible man with a proven record, to represent high-grade security house; offering consists of first mortgage bond and capital stock of exceptionally strong company; stock active on New York Curb; strictly commission proposition. Address Branch Manager, 45 Broadway, Room 75, New York.

SALESMEN.—We require several forcible men of character and education to complete our sales force; work in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England States; opportunity for advancement; must be at least twenty-five years of age; guaranteed drawing account against commission. Call Mr. J. S. Thomas, 1209 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—Four "live wires" who are now employed to represent us on 50-50 profit-sharing basis for the sale of carbon paper and typewriter ribbons. This is an exceptional proposition for those who can get the business. Write for appointment, Box 473, Middletown, N. Y.

SALESMAN
for large manufacturer of oil engines; will consider inexperienced man, as well as one with experience, provided he has right training; salary; good opening for man of ability; state education and experience; also if married or single. L. E., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—BUSINESS MAN OF CHARACTER AND THOROUGH SALES ABILITY TO REPRESENT LOCALLY A CORPORATION OPERATING NATIONALLY; MUST RESIDE IN TOWN WITHIN NEW YORK; COMMISSION ADDRESS H. D., ROOM 606, 50 EAST 42D ST., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN.—We want 100 men to qualify for a permanent position, with earning capacity only limited to the ability of the man; you furnish your time and ambition and we will furnish you with material for big money; act quick; commission basis. Apply A. R., 283 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for metropolitan district; one thoroughly familiar with plating and electro-galvanizing, and who knows the trade and can secure immediate results; no inexperienced man need apply; state age, experience, references, and salary desired. Address X 301 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Young men wanted, under 21 years of age, as salesmen in high-class retail stores; salary $15 per week to start with splendid chance for advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references, O 398 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Representatives wanted to rent films to motion picture theatres; no experience necessary; commission proposition; all or part time; write today for full particulars. Pictorial Supply Syndicate, 61 East 42d Street, New York City.

SALESMEN.—Experienced in selling grocery specialties; territory Greater New York; permanent; salary; must have clean record and references; outline experience, mail application for appointment Thursday, Jan. 3, X 317 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—A few capable men with general business experience for territorial exhibit work; good appearance and character absolutely essential; advancement assured good men; drawing account against commission. C. B., 41 Times.

SALESMEN.—For intensive campaign first of year, men to cover Eastern territory; must possess initiative and character and come well recommended; transportation furnished; commission basis with drawing account. A. M., 48 Times.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturer desires the services of a hardware salesman selling to factories direct; state present salary, age, experience, and salary expected; answer fully; confidential; splendid opportunity for the right man. M 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced, exempt from military service; do not call until requested; state in own handwriting, references, experience and salary wanted; replies confidential. Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Room 705, 217 Broadway.

SALESMEN, by reputable house, traveling any part of U. S., to carry side line of well-advertised batteries; liberal commission and bonus for consideration; give full particulars. Address R. M., 206 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — EXPERIENCED IN THE SELLING OF SHIPPING CONTAINERS AND WITH A PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE BOX BUSINESS; SALARY OR COMMISSION. ADDRESS MANUFACTURER, A 100 TIMES.

SALESMAN wanted by lace importing house to call on city manufacturing trade; good opportunity for experienced man; salary and commission basis; address in confidence, stating age, and complete details of previous record. N 74 Times.

SALESMAN.—Strong line knit goods for department stores and office trade; strictly commission basis; will also give as side line to traveling man with good following; give full particulars in first letter. L 387 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for various parts of the country to carry our well known line of "Better Maid" silk and suede gloves on a strict commission basis. S. M. Hohl, 470 4th Av., New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—AGE 30-40, FOR ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE LINE; TRAVELING TERRITORIES; IF YOU POSSESS ABILITY ABOVE AVERAGE, ARE KEEN AND ANALYTICAL, AND WANT TO CONNECT FOR A PERMANENT FUTURE; WE HAVE OPENINGS; EARNINGS ONLY LIMITED BY YOUR ABILITY; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. WRITE, STATING AGE, RELIGION, AND FORMER SALES EXPERIENCE, N 8 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—A proficient private secretary to the President of a large manufacturing firm; good penmanship; only those with thorough experience as a private secretary to an officer of a manufacturing firm will be considered; state age, whether married or single, experience, references, and salary expected. W. M., 287 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY TO official of corporation, understanding stenography, typewriting, and accounting, for service abroad; only men exempt from draft required; state qualifications. N 285 Times Downtown.

SHIPPER.—A prominent drug and chemical firm will consider application from a high-grade, responsible, wide-awake shipper; must be experienced; a splendid future to a reliable, live man; applications absolutely confidential. W 278 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Boy delivery system; hustler wanted; state experience, age, and salary earned. Write P. W., 200 East 23d.

SHOE SALESMEN.—Bright young men to sell a snappy wholesale line of men's shoes to the retail trade in New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, and New Jersey; experienced preferred; salary or commission. Address Wholesale Shoes, M 207 Times Downtown.

SILK SALESMAN; one acquainted with dress and waist trade; commission and drawing account. X 285 Times Annex.

SILK SALESMAN, with good following in the cutting-up trade; salary and commission. J. B. Sachs, 315 4th Av.

SOLICITOR.—Young man, 18, wanted as advertising solicitor; permanent position; good salary. Call, Monday morning, Brooklyn Weekly News, 4,706 3d Av., Brooklyn.

SOLICITORS wanted to interview insurance brokers; salary; apply Monday after 2 P. M. The Paramount Co., 17 West 42d.

STATIONARY ENGINEER
FOR LARGE PLANT; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED.
M. A., 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER. — First class; must be American citizen, whose past record will stand closest investigation; for assistant secretary to the Superintendent of manufacturing plant; must be live wire and hustler; willing to prove ability. Call or write Employment Department, Terminal Building D, 15th St., Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG MAN WANTED IN OFFICE OF WHOLESALE HOUSE ABOUT 19 YEARS OF AGE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FR CAPABLE PERSON; STATE SALARY. M 211 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and office boy, 16 to 20 years old, willing to demonstrate ability; must start with low salary; a future if satisfactory; no map hunters considered. Mail answer to Room 1206, 220 5th Av., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 18 to 20, for advertising office athletic goods house; must be able to take dictation correctly; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. W 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for secretarial position in large textile establishment; must be competent; a fair salary and excellent opportunity for advancement. X 302 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and clerk; experienced and energetic, one having experience in export shipping preferred; salary, $70 monthly. Apply Monday, between 12 and 2, H. W. Tietjen, 39 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHER for manufacturing department; good opportunity for first-class man; in answering give age, experience, references, and salary. W 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, at least two years' law office experience; good speller; $18 to $22, overtime extra; rapid advancement for accuracy and service. N 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Rapid and accurate; capable of handling office records, &c. Apply in writing, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 373 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, 18, with knowledge of stenography, to cater to established trade; splendid opportunity. S 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, keen, neat, and rapid; excellent opportunity for bright party; state particulars, religion, age, and salary desired. N 7 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wanted, young man, 19-21, high school graduate preferred; state references and salary desired. L 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, over 31; preferably with experience in purchasing department; advancement. Room 1, 1,604 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, about 18 years; state experience and salary. G 327 Times Downtown.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
require experienced Passenger Elevator Operators of neat appearance. Apply, after 9 A. M., Employes' Entrance, 43d St., near 5th Av.

STOCK SALESMAN.
We have an opening for a live salesman of proven ability who can present a proposition of merit intelligently and forcefully. Will pay good commission and allow liberal drawing account.
Akron and its neighboring towns are the most prosperous in the country today, and are a ready market for good stock. Our company is backing its men up with everything required in the way of co-operation and the prestige of the livest organization in this section.
If you want a connection that will prove to be a permanent producer for you, communicate with
George A. Randel, Gen. Mgr.,
GUY M. RUSH COMPANY,
AKRON, OHIO,
giving references and experience, which must be of the best.

STOCK SALESMEN.
Responsible, established brokerage firm desires 3 high-class security salesmen to assist in placing an allotment of common stock of a Connecticut manufacturing corporation operating two large plants and showing net earnings for year exceeding $500,000; extensions and improvements now nearing completion; expected to double these earnings in 1918; directors comprise manufacturers and bankers of unexcelled standing; only men of ability and integrity who have their own clientele to present the propositions to and who will work on a strictly commission basis need apply. N 300 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Experienced

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

LECTURER, high class, world traveler, is open for engagements. Telephone Chelsea 4709.

MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Young married woman of good appearance, with boy 5 years old, wishes position as maid, waitress, or in small family; first-class reference. "Swedish," 659 3d Av., city.

MAID.—French lady's maid, very good sewer, wishes position maid or seamstress; Christian family; references. M. D., 293 West 24th.

MORTGAGE CLERK.—Capable young woman, stenographer, thoroughly conversant with mortgage investments and detail connected therewith, desires position where such knowledge will be of service; energetic, experienced, reliable; salary, $25. Address Miss S., 55 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, French, wants situation; small children preferred; city, country. F 143 Times.

NURSE.—Experienced baby's nurse wishes position; speaks French; would travel; good references. Kathleen, 253 West 24th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Ledger clerk, 3½ years' experience; accurate; references; $12. F 197 Times.

OPERATOR.—Experienced Underwood bookkeeping machine operator desires position with reliable firm. N 252 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER.—Experienced, editor, correspondent, wishes engagement, day or week. F 151 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young naturalized American desires position as useful companion and secretary to lady; accustomed traveling; knowledge stenography, typewriting; languages; references. Tel. Chelsea 8474. 28 Times.

SECRETARY-OFFICE MANAGER, possessing initiative, executive ability, practical financial experience, can be of invaluable service to busy man; best references; moderate salary. N 232 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, woman, (30,) of proved executive ability, experienced and competent stenographer, typist, and accountant; able to efficiently relieve busy man of details. M 217 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, companion, or commercial position desired by young lady, many-sided experience, speaking several languages. P 95 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — College graduate, young lady, exceptional qualifications; expert stenographer and typist; experienced. E., 323 51st St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY and office nurse desires position; seven years' experience; good handwriting; accurate, medical stenographer. E. P., 75 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer; high school graduate; complete knowledge bookkeeping; capable handling details; thoroughly experienced; minimum, $20. P 62 Times.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, bookkeeper, correspondent, office clerk; excellent references. W 294 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, EDUCATED, AMBITIOUS, EXECUTIVE ABILITY; $18. F 166 TIMES.

SECRETARY, stenographer; eight years' experience; educated; incorsed; refined. N 254 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Stenographer.—Well educated; commercial law; $25. W 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, American, expert ORDNANCE machinery, engineering, desires permanent position, high-class concern; executive ability, thorough business training, references. Miss Blau, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, high grade, thoroughly competent and efficient; desirous of obtaining position entailing responsibility; 10 years' commercial experience; salary commensurate with ability. N 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, well-educated American; eight yea s' engineering experience; if you require absolutely reliable young lady to whom you can give large volume important work then forget it; salary $23. Please address R. stamm, 843 Jennings St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—If you need a thoroughly experienced stenographer, high school graduate, judicious correspondent, capable manager, and secretary, highly indorsed, it will pay you to address M. C., 940 Hoe Av., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, able to take full charge, little Spanish, seeks connection with reliable concern. Address M. S., care Berbig, 335 East 173d.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent and efficient, Jewish young lady, at present employed, desires to make change; 3 years' practical experience; excellent references. Address H. M., 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, EFFICIENT, OFFICE EXECUTIVE; CAN ASSUME ENTIRE CHARGE; $25. W 326 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER DESIRES EMPLOYMENT EVENINGS OR SATURDAY AFTERNOONS; EXPERIENCED. L 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, intelligent, refined, and capable of assuming responsibility, desires position; limited experience. F 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, (Christian,) 5 years' experience; rapid; possessing initiative, executive ability. W 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, refined Christian; thoroughly experienced, familiar office detail, also billing; absolutely reliable; $18. N 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, (Christian,) good address, college graduate; several years' experience, technical; excellent references; $18. W 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. Expert, 5 years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; $18. D. B., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY; THOROUGH BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; CAPABLE, ALERT, WILLING; $18. N 243 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, wide experience, capable handling entire correspondence; knowledge Spanish and French. P 7 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; five years' experience; rapid dictation; trial balance; competent, reliable; executive ability; $15-$18. F 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, practical office assistant; references; salary $18. N 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, first class experience; rapid, accurate, reliable; references; $20; secretary. W 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY, several years' technical experience; good references. D 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge import, export; good appearance; rapid worker; $15-$18. N 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; knowledge of French. Bertha Zolet, 229 West 115th.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' practical experience; conscientious worker; reference; $15. N 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; efficient, rapid, and accurate; moderate salary. P 90 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; willing worker; excellent references; $12; Christian. N 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, first-class, accurate; salary, $12; American; hard worker. N 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, high school graduate; literary ability; magazine, newspaper; $18. P 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, seven years' practical commercial experience; best references; $20. X. Y. Z., 2,527½ 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, desires downtown position; neat appearance; $15. N 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced electrical engineering and other lines; salary $20. N 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; eight years' experience broad field; excellent references; no agencies. N 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, efficient, experienced; references; $14. O 188 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable assistant; experience, reference. Call Riverside 4734.

TEACHER.—Young lady with executive ability and personality desires position in private schools in New York; experience as grade teacher and principal in large Middle Western city; best references. X 332 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—Young woman desires position as visiting teacher; graduate kindergartner; qualified to teach elementary subjects; thorough musical training, piano and voice; best references. G 11 Times.

TEACHER, Parisian, wishes few pupils at her residence (private house) afternoon or evening; children a specialty. Mrs. Rocheville, 108 West 87th.

TUTOR.—Experienced teacher; college graduate; elementary and high school subjects. N 60 Times.

VISITING MAID, experienced in dressmaking, remodeling; willing to travel. Telephone 9829 Morningside.

WOMAN, experienced, desires position as an assistant to payroll clerk or cashier or bookkeeper. F 200 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—5 years' experience, expert typist, understands thoroughly dictaphone, switchboard, and every detail office routine; quick, accurate, confident of giving satisfaction; reasonable salary. X 262 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN of exceptional taste, ingenuity, and executive, desires position with high class decorating house where worth will be appreciated. Write Interior Decorator, P 160 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE WOMAN POSSESSING INITIATIVE desires position as general assistant in publishing house, whole or part time. A 107 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN as amanuensis or private secretary to society or professional woman; experienced and exceptional; references. X 208 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN of education, refined, wants position at trust; good knowledge of stenography, typewriting; clerical experience. F. B., Times Harlem.

YOUNG WOMAN, 24, college graduate; skill in writing; speaks French; typist. F 115 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

YOUNG LADY, experienced clerical worker; educated; bookkeeper; references. Y. L., 1,415 5th Av.

YOUNG violin student desires housework, exchange for board and room. F 187 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP. — City, country; references. Hope Agency, 412 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Housekeepers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th.) Schuyler 9186.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT,
OFFICE-MANAGER, EXECUTIVE,
FIRST-CLASS CORRESPONDENT.
Familiar with all modern cost systems and business administration; fifteen years' excellent training banking, importing, manufacturing, and construction lines; highest credentials; salary, $2,000-$2,500. Reliable, F 194 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager, married, at present employed, will consider desirable connection; executive; accustomed to handle large force; possess thorough knowledge of business systems and credits, and unusual ability to analyze financial statements; familiar with tax reports. E. D., 104 East 14th St.

ACCOUNTANTS.—The Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, 1,123 Broadway, Room 607, is anxious to find positions for a number of high-class accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, and other office workers. Write, call, or phone Farragut 9777. All services rendered free.

ACCOUNTANT, 29, married, at present in charge of cost and accounting departments of manufacturing corporation, will be at liberty after Jan. 15; competent to design and install systems or intelligently supervise adopted methods. W 243 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.
Mechanical manufacturing experience, accounting, cost, auditing, time study; shop routing; financial and statistical statements; thorough executive; highest credentials; age 37; salary, $2,500. F 136 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER. — Fifteen years' experience, high class, capable executive, systematizer, initiative, with tact; a business producer; efficiency expert; highest references. F 175 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR.—Young man, 23, two years' university training, thorough manufacturing and some railroad experience, wishes position junior with C. P. A. N 276 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, qualified, broad experience, corporation public utilities, and public accounting, desires change present engagement, public accounting. P 79 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.30 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, qualifying senior, independent worker, open for engagement requiring extraordinary ability; state salary and time required. G 18 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—N. Y. University graduate, experienced preparing financial statements, draft exempt, Hebrew, wishes connection with C. P. A.; moderate salary. P 27 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, American, 39, twenty years' experience highly recommended, wishes position at once or later, where first-class man is wanted; go anywhere, country preferred. Address Fred Merkle, 491 Columbus Av., phone Schuyler 9152.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, aggressive, tactful correspondent, manager, clean, successful record, open for position; salary $3,000. W 283 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 9555.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; trial balance, financial statements, audits written up weekly by private accountant. B. A., 107 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR. — Reliable, now employed, desires change; corporation preferred; $3,000. P 140 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Audits, systems, books balanced, closed. 277 Broadway, Room 1206. Worth 5409.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR, SEEKS POSITION. ADDRESS P 47 TIMES.

A BUSINESS SECRETARY
AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY
DUE TO PREVAILING CONDITIONS.
Fitted by training
to assume position demanding
sound judgment and responsibility,
efficiency of speech and writing,
stenographic and accounting ability.
7 years last employ.
Age 29, single, exempt.
P 69 Times.

ADVERTISING OR SELLING.

Young man, 27, married, well educated, possessing executive ability, initiative, and sound business judgment, desires new connection where hard work and results will be appreciated and properly rewarded; thoroughly experienced in advertising, selling, and mail order merchandising; have sold goods on the road, over the counter, and by mail with unusual success; capable correspondent and writer of effective sales letters, advertisements, and catalogues; with present employers ten years. Write P 11 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN,
varied experience, agency and managerial capacity for analysis that finds the essential selling points; typography that commands attention and compels sales; dealer helps, house organs; employed by big, successful concerns; see my specimens. X 287 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN, married, 38 years of age, seeks position with wide scope; now employed as head of editorial department of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the United States; extensive advertising and printing experience; good executive. X 284 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING. — Improve appearance of your advertising; secure layout service of clever printer; copy and idea man; wider advertising experience the object; exempt. P 54 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER,
with record of successful work for some of the largest concerns in the country, seeks position with aggressive manufacturer or wholesale house; highest references. Address Leonard, 19 West 86th St.

ADVERTISING MANAGER or assistant; 7 yrs.' experience on two largest technical papers in country, wishes position. O 196 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER. — Broad merchandising and selling experience; open for broad-gauge connection. N 283 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT, 20, experienced salesman, bookkeeper, correspondent, seeks immediate appointment. F 17 Times.

AFTER $2,000 JOB.
The details of my experiences from the day I received my college degree and landed that $12 job, to my recent success as a sales and advertising manager, can be best reviewed at an interview.
I can write effective advertising copy, sales letters, booklets, &c.
I can plan and conduct a business campaign; analyst, correspondent, thorough executive. F 122 Times.

AGE 32; born New York; seek position of responsibility; good executive; efficient and adaptable; good knowledge of general business problems; able to meet and confer with men of large interests; especially qualified in selling, adjustments, claims; expert real estate appraiser, management, real estate operations; usual earnings $4,000-$5,000 per year; highest references. N 253 Times Downtown.

AM 40 years old, in good health; for 15 years have invested moneys on bond and mortgage for clients without loss; for past year have conducted automobile business; have executive ability; seek connection with large corporation where my services will be of value. Address H 262 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, college man, 40, married, employed executive capacity past 15 years; duties involved editorial work, managing circulation national and technical magazines, handling salesmen, directing advertising campaigns, preparing booklets, catalogues, mail order letters; general business experience, adaptation qualities for important position; with present employers 9 years; state character position; salary. Address Wilson, 2,080 Grand Av., Bronx, N.

ARTIST employed part time desires additional work. Write F 169 Times.

ATTORNEY, age 32, college education, desires position with large firm or corporation where legal knowledge may be valuable. W 298 Times Downtown.

A SPANIARD, employed at present as French and Spanish correspondent, experienced in importing and exporting, would consider a position where his services for developing the business would be compensated; records of work and references given. P 71 Times.

A MERCHANDISE MAN,
experienced in buying and merchandising for largest city department store in women's wearing apparel, from underwear to furs, open for position in January. H 45 Times.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN,
22, desires connection as assistant to executive; 3 years' experience; excellent education; conversant with modern efficiency methods; tact, initiative; ability to handle detail. F 188 Times.

A1 OFFICE MAN, bookkeeper, credits, collections; 15 years' experience; will start eighteen hundred; age 32. F 196 Times.

BIG BUSINESS, DEPARTMENT AND CHAIN STORES EXECUTIVES.
Have you wished for a young man with enthusiasm and perspective? One who can "carry a message to Garcia." I am 29, exempt American, university trained accountant, expert on investigations and production analysis; now employed; "starring" references. N 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, correspondent, general office manager, executive, all systems, financial statements; 10 years' experience; A1 references. N 302 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; experienced; wide knowledge business. Ahronson, 840 West 179th St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT wishes position; university training, practical experience, exempt, recommended by previous employer; salary, $30. N 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Physical limitations prevent serving country, but I can serve you; capable of taking full charge; American; age 26. S. H. M., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER, 28 years; five years' experience manufacturing, three years' experience with auditor; best of references. O 193 Times.

BOOKKEEPING or other clerical work; young man, 23, single, desires permanent evening occupation. E. S., 61A Seventh Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, systematizer, (32,) thoroughly experienced commission business, considers a change; $23 per week; exempt. F 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 24; high school graduate; seven years' experience; excellent references; salary $25. W 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, high-grade, experienced on credits and collections, able correspondent, desires position worth $30 weekly. F 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience controlling accounts, financial statements, credits, correspondent. W 317 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert auditor, and systematizer; can take full charge; college education; wants opportunity of developing; $23. F 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, exempt, competent, educated, 3 years' experience, excellent references; salary, $18-$20. Z. Baltan, 528 Chester St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt; thoroughly experienced costs systems, controlling accounts; $25. W 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, age 26, draft exempt, seeks connection with progressive concern. N 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accounting experience; modern methods; capable full charge; Christian; married. S. R., Times Harlem.

BUILDING MANAGER.—Thoroughly competent man, with over twenty years' experience in the care and maintenance of a number of large and small buildings, desirous of obtaining a position with a corporation or private party; capable of taking entire charge; best references. F 139 Times.

BUTLER-COOK.—Japanese student; breakfast, supper only; references. J. T., 102 West 123d St.

BUTLER, (Japanese,) experienced, young, neat. Address S. Komatz, 315 East 52d.

BUTLER, cook, houseworker, (colored;) reference. Daniel, 245 West 134th St., City.

BUYER AND MANAGER, thoroughly competent, now employed, is open for engagement effective Jan. 1; qualified in every respect to build up business in retail clothing; highest references. S. D. G., care Schwarts & Jaffee, 568 Broadway.

BUYER FOR PRINTING HOUSE SEEKS PERMANENT POSITION; EXPERIENCED; HARD WORKER; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES. P 29 TIMES.

CAPABLE man wants job; financial preferred; best references; can present succinct, typewritten history of career and experience. Address Apt. 2K, 485 West 119th.

CHAUFFEUR, MACHINIST, married, 30, 15 years' shop and driving experience, foreign and domestic cars, including Silent Knight motor; reliable, punctual, temperate; highly recommended, wishes position at once or later, where first-class man is wanted; go anywhere, country preferred. Address Fred Merkle, 491 Columbus Av., phone Schuyler 9152.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; understands driving, repairing of foreign and domestic cars; best of references; 10 years' experience. A. Nolan, 254 West 108th. Phone Academy 945.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, Norwegian, wishes position with private family; city or country; five years with last employer; best of references. Box 184, 111 Pioneer St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 32 years old, careful driver; many years' experience; willing; anywhere; references. Hofman, 42 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 32; first-class driver, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private; $25. 508 West 145th, care of Fisher.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, all-around man; contractors preferred. Wood, 506 West 136th.

CHAUFFEUR ($6) wishes steady private position; good references. Eller, 219 East 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (American;) five years' references. Address A. Burdge, 55 East 88th St., or call Lenox 8192.

CHAUFFEUR, at present employed; highly recommended; excellent driver; good mechanic; very obliging. Phone Stuyvesant 3390.

CHEMIST, pharmaceutical, 32, married, ten years' experience in the manufacture and standardization of pharmaceuticals, familiar with costs, would like position in factory, stock, or office. F 141 Times.

CHEMIST. — University graduate; sixteen years' experience; qualified for research or executive position; available Jan. 1. X 252 Times Annex.

CHEMIST, industrial, desires position, factory or laboratory. C. A. Kane, 1,675 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL WORK.—A long experience casualty insurance clerical work should make my services valuable to some company or broker; would like interview. O 194 Times.

CLERK.—Remittance and general clerk, good figurer, experience, discount, interest, and stock records; knowledge of bookkeeping. F 52 Times.

COLLECTOR, &c.—WANTED, A POSITION AS COLLECTOR AND FIRST-CLASS ALL-ROUND OUTSIDE MAN, WITH SALESMAN'S EXPERIENCE, ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING LARGE SUMS OF MONEY DAILY; STRICTLY TEMPERATE; CAN GIVE BEST OF REFERENCES FROM PRESENT EMPLOYER, BUT WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. ANSWER, STATING SALARY, X 206 TIMES ANNEX.

COLLEGE STUDENTS, (2,) desire any kind of position for future concern; references furnished. R. A. Times Harlem.

CORRESPONDENT or executive, (33;) ten years' experience; accustomed to manage office or department; highest credentials; reliable. P 42 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Firms requiring thoroughly experienced, high-grade sales correspondent will find it profitable to communicate with F 148 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Man of first rate ability, with valuable experience in publishing and other lines, desires change; $25. G 490 Times Annex.

COST CLERK, 29, married, thoroughly conversant with modern manufacturing cost accounting, timekeeping, payrolls; salary $25 weekly. W 244 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Young Frenchman, butler; wife cook; high-class; thoroughly experienced; entire charge house, except laundry; $80-$100; highest references; anywhere. O 209 Times.

CREDIT MAN.—Young man, 25, thorough knowledge of credits, collection, correspondence, some legal training, executive ability, fluent talker, desires position with mercantile firm offering opportunity to one willing to work hard and possessing tact and initiative; no nominal salary. W 230 Times Downtown.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER seeks position; unquestionable references. P 28 Times.

DENTIST.—Registered, first-class operator; thoroughly experienced, particularly fillings and roof canal technique; excellent references. C. A., Times Harlem.

DESIGNER of furniture, 35; fourteen years' thorough practical experience and knowledge of period styles in high-grade decorative and factory positions; expert detailer; fully able to follow work through factory; reliable and steady man, with selling ability desiring permanent position; excellent references. Arthur Schneider, 74 Edson St., Corona, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN.—Energetic and ambitious, young mechanical draftsman, experienced on plant and machine layouts, desires responsible position offering opportunity to unquestioned ability. N 276 Times Downtown.

DRAFTING, &c.—Engineering student, (19,) three years' practical machine shop experience, fourth year Cooper Union, wishes position to start in drafting or engineering line. P 83 Times.

DRAFTING.—Machine and tool designing done by experienced designer. C. A. Smarling, 456 77th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN, neat tracer, wants work at home; very moderate. X 329 Times Annex.

EDITOR.—University graduate, several years' journalistic experience, good knowledge chemical and related industries, would connect with technical publication; good writer; business man; working knowledge of German, French, Dutch, Spanish, Italian; excellent references. X 275 Times Annex.

EFFICIENCY ENGINEER
AND COST ACCOUNTANT.
EDUCATION—Graduate engineer, also School of Business Administration, Harvard.
EXPERIENCE—Five years' efficiency, accounting and executive work under leading efficiency experts, including planning, routing, dispatching, time and motion study, cost work, &c.; possesses analytical ability, and logical thought in unusual degree. X 312 Times Annex.

EFFICIENCY INVESTIGATOR, technical, experienced handling men, over 14 years with last firm, married, exempt, could be of particular service to large firm. P 1 Times.

ENGINEER.—Speaks French, German; familiar with Continent; best references; will represent American house in France or England. Loyal, 4,207 Broadway.

ENGINEER, marine, 4 years' experience in Diesel engines, wants position. G 1 Times.

EXPERIENCED EXPORT MANAGER, competent and energetic, is desirous of making change Jan. 1, 1918. W 304 Times Downtown.

EXPORTER.
Can you use graduate mechanical engineer, 31, experienced in business and in plant design, machinery, &c.? D 339 Times Downtown.

ENERGETIC, capable, and ambitious young man, who is an efficient systematizer, with 20 years' experience in textile branch, of which 8 years as Superintendent of largest factory of its kind in America, offers his services for responsible position; am a conscientious hustler, accustomed to hard work, and not afraid of it; will produce results in return for decent treatment and remuneration; excellent references and testimonials from former and present employers. Reply under G. A., 2,900 8d Av.

EXECUTIVE
of wide business experience, in anticipation of relinquishing practice as public accountant and auditor, is seeking permanent connection with high-class, thoroughly reliable responsible corporation or firm desirous of placing the daily burden of office management in competent hands; 40 years of age, married, Christian, all American.
QUALIFICATIONS:
Healthy, active; do not drink; good appearance, personality; even temperament, disposition; integrity and character will bear thorough investigation; well versed in business organization and administration; can install a system of accounts that will meet the requirements of a particular business; fully conversant with the elementary rules of finance and their application to various business problems; thorough knowledge of auditing in theory and practice; have had wide, varied experience; can act as
CONTROLLER
and will locate anywhere, although prefer small city within 500 miles of New York; services available immediately. Address Executive, N 235 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, HAVING BROAD EXPERIENCE WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND STRUCTURAL PLANTS, AND HANDLING OF LARGE ENGINEERING CONTRACTS WHERE EXECUTIVE ABILITY HAS BEEN PROVEN, WISHES TO CORRESPOND WITH FIRM REQUIRING GENERAL MANAGER, OR THE LIKE; CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. X 286 TIMES ANNEX.

EXECUTIVE, PRESENTLY ENGAGED WITH LOCAL MANUFACTURING CONCERN, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH RELIABLE FIRM; EXPERIENCED ON OFFICE AND FACTORY ORGANIZATION, PURCHASING, STORES, COST AND EFFICIENCY; POSITION MUST BE PERMANENT; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. P 96 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE AND ORGANIZER, EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFULLY HANDLING HUNDREDS OF SALESMEN AND BRANCH MANAGERS, WITH THEIR ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS, OWING TO CHANGED CONDITIONS, IS OPEN FOR PROPOSITION; WILL CONSIDER $7,500 TO START; HIGHEST REFERENCES AND EVIDENCE OF QUALIFICATIONS FURNISHED AT INTERVIEW. F 191 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE, with exceptional managerial training, now employed, desires New York position where he can prove his worth; educated, tactful; A1 references as to character, skill, and ability. O 145 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
American, 38, who specializes in wishes engagement at once; has specialized in food and candy manufacturing lines; exceptional record in credit and traffic work; excellent correspondent, and can render expert service in sales and purchasing; a wide and varied general business experience adds tact, &c.; salary commensurate. F 198 Times.

EXECUTIVE,
college and law school graduate, 32, married, seeks immediate connection with large organization affording good future; qualified to undertake work broad in scope; eleven years' business experience, general management, executive, and purchasing; unquestionable references of high character. E. M. Gladstone, 102 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

EXECUTIVE.—Lawyer familiar with business and finance, good negotiator, tactful, possessing energy and experience, desires connection with large corporation or with man of large affairs; excellent references furnished. W 320 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Middle-aged man, with large experience, desires executive position requiring fidelity and ability. G 324 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced mercantile, wants big job; must pay $2,500. P 59 Times.

EXECUTIVE, with sales, purchasing, auditing, and legal experience, desires position. F 163 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—AVAILABLE FEB. 1; UNUSUALLY COMPLETE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, UNIMPEACHABLE RECORD, PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN, CAPABLE HANDLING LARGE AFFAIRS; TREASURER, SECRETARY, CREDITS, CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER, EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; SALARY, $7,500. ADDRESS JEROME, N 296 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE AND SALESMAN, 35, varied training, desires position; present business affected by war; best references. P 83 Times.

EXECUTIVE seeks New Year's opening where character, ability, experience count. F 170 Times.

FACTORY MANAGER or assistant; 23 years' experience; technical graduate; expert handling men and large volume of business; start for moderate salary, any capacity, if future good. F 155 Times.

FARM OR ESTATE MANAGER, age 28, 8 years' practical work on farm; also college experience; best of references; commute; energetic, bright, good judgment and managin- ability; please give full particulars, including salary, or salary and commission. O 186 Times.

FOREMAN, manager and designer for silk and leather bags, fancy leather goods wants to connect with reliable manufacturer; understands buying of material. O 131 Times.

GARDENER.—Farmer, working superintendent; understands all work gentleman's place, flowers, shrubs; good vegetable grower; chickens; handy with carpenters' tools; moderate wages during Winter; strictly temperate; written, personal references. F 188 Times.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE,
EXPERIENCED IN SALES, ADVERTISING, CREDITS, FINANCE, ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH HIGH-CLASS BUSINESS HOUSE; THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN CAPABLE BUSINESS MAN; AMERICAN; AGE, 38. W 266 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GENTLEMAN, thoroughly conversant with chemicals, foodstuffs, and general mercantile lines abroad, soon to sail for England, will undertake the placing or securing of agencies with reputable manufacturers and dealers in Great Britain and France. X 320 Times Annex.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.
A Yale man with eight years' versatile, legal, advertising, secretarial, selling training, Mr. Employer, extends his greetings and offers you his services for 1918. Address X 293 Times Annex.

HOLDING a position in a fairly good-sized national bank where the prospects of advancement look limited, I desire to offer my service where 25 years of banking experience, coming in contact with business men of large and small interests and individuals of all classes, will be of mutual benefit; age 46. Service, F 180 Times.

HOUSEMAN and GARDENER.—Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Short Hills, N. J., telephone 213 Short Hills, will recommend an excellent man for this position.

I HAVE SPARE TIME
TO PUT IN ON ANY GOOD
BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Am 25 years old. Have 10 years' good business experience. Know Accounting, Finance, Organization. In short, know modern business methods. Write P 23 Times.

WHAT CAN YOU OFFER?

INTERPRETER of five language; a young man, speaking and writing, English, Russian, French, German, and Chinese, desires a position; state salary. O 190 Times.

INVESTIGATOR desires connection with corporation; experienced in tracing losses and reporting conditions at industrial plants; trustworthy. W 307 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, graduate N. Y. U. Accountancy School, wishes position with accounting firm; varied experience; now employed. X 335 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURERS:
I have been unusually successful in bringing up the production of a most prominent magneto manufacturing concern executing orders for the Government of the United States to the desired capacity in record time.
Do you need a WORKS MANAGER, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, OR PRODUCTION MANAGER of exceptional qualities and records?—specialist on interchangeable parts.
Will bring up your plant to any point you want, without fail.
You may engage my services temporarily if you wish.
For permanent engagement, $5,000 per year for a start.
J. A. Keller,
446 61st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANAGEMENT.—I have nine years' experience office management, supervision sales, exports, shipping, warehouses, assistant to President; for personal reasons want change to live firm where intelligence, ideas, and hard work will advance me. W 258 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Ambitious young man, graduate accountant, desires connection with growing concern; several years engaged as factory and office manager; now employed; draft exempt. X 330 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 14 years' experience on design of power stations and industrial plants, heating and ventilating, piping, elevating, and conveying, machinery layouts; have been in charge of work. F 154 Times.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER seeks opening with greater opportunities than present connection permits; eighteen years' practical experience; technical graduate. F 40 Times.

MECHANICAL and electrical engineer, has designed and built machines and devices for the most prominent inventors in the country, has afternoons free for development work; Government preferred. A. D., Times Harlem.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 35, desires position where business experience is also required; now employed; personal interview requested. W 255 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, extensive, all-around manufacturing engineering experience, desires change. L 372 Times Downtown.

MERCHANDISE
MANAGER.

AT PRESENT MERCHANDISING LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE. Would like to open negotiations with progressive concern.

A YOUNG MAN WITH ELEVEN YEARS of successful department store merchandising experience in large Eastern cities; eight years with one company; the applicant is a man with strong personality, understanding the value of co-operation and constructive organization work; qualified to assume heavy responsibilities, and take complete charge of merchandising a business aggregating millions per annum; conversant with various markets; credentials of the highest character as to reputation and ability; all correspondence confidential. Address P 20 Times.

MILLINERY
salesman, high class, 20 years selling the Boston and N. E. trade, wants connection for coming year. O 191 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Clerk; knowledge typewriting: best references; $10. G 325 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, executive, assistant, now employed, Columbia graduate, (26,) former high school teacher; experienced accountant, correspondent; secretary; omnivorous worker; salary $35. W 324 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER; wide experience accounting, correspondence, and all details of office management, and a successful record selling and directing sales organizations. O 3 Times.

ORGANIZER will systematize and put your business on profitable basis. F 152 Times.

PAYROLL CLERK and cashier; assistant superintendent; thorough office experience; knowledge of bookkeeping, am systematizer, and have good handwriting; (23;) exempt; salary, $25. F 168 Times.

POSITION wanted, capable young man, 29, technical education, several years' factory experience at production. F 177 Times.

PRACTICAL YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, with money, would like to connect with successful mfg. enterprise Jan. 15. L. B., 300 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN CONTROLLING Accounts; selling $50,000 yearly; best accounts in city; experienced estimator; expert book, engraving, binding; present employed; prefer six cylinder plant; opportunity for medium-sized plant to obtain producing salesman. X 279 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, qualified, active aid to busy executive; expert stenographer; knowledge of accounting; 10 years' technical lines, importing, exporting; employed; references; $50. N 300 Times Downtown.

PRINTING MANAGER. — Salesman; thoroughly practical, large and small work; excellent credentials and selling ability of high order. N 282 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, highest credentials, offers his services to a limited clientele for periodical audits, investigations, installation of bookkeeping systems, both financial and cost; preparation of income, State and war tax reports; highest grade service rendered at reasonable terms. Address Colonial Audit Co., Tel. Madison Square 6285.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Knows when to buy right and keep materials coming; a purchasing diplomat, not a buying grouch; verifying references. Executive, G 481 Times Annex.

SALES ENGINEER,
34, whose earnings prove him to be among the most successful in America, invites offers from established concerns who have clean-cut commodity to sell and want it sold in high-class way; has been dealing with America's most successful industrial executives the last seven years; complete achievement records available. X 266 Times Annex.

SALES EXECUTIVE.
At present connected with one of the most aggressive of electrical merchandising organizations.
Personally acquainted with territory and electrical industry in United States and Canada.
Eight years' experience.
Desires connection offering unusual opportunities. P 15 Times.

SALES MANAGER.
A LIVE ASSET—NOT A LIABILITY.
THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT SALES EXECUTIVE, EQUIPPED BY EXPERIENCE, ABILITY, AND FORCEFUL PERSONALITY TO DEVELOP SALES ON SUBSTANTIAL BASIS, IS DESIROUS OF BECOMING ASSOCIATED WITH STRONG HOUSE M

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

116TH, 800 WEST. (Apt. 1A.)—Newly furnished outside room; running water.

111TH, 115 WEST.—Large room; modern; private family. Apartment 10.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Light, large and small, nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences. Ford.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive, warm, sunny, adjoining bath; exclusive. 6390 Cathedral. Apartment 10G.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Outside room, lavatory; exclusive house; private family; references. Apt. 7B.

113TH, 612 WEST.—Large, light, beautifully furnished rooms. Apartment 10.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light room, adjoining bath; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Spacious rooms, private bath; business woman preferred. Apt. 6A.

114TH, 560 WEST.—Facing Columbia Campus; furnished room; private, adult family. Graham.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Well-furnished front room, single, suite; gentlemen preferred. Apartment 31.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Charming outside room; Columbia; business woman. Apt. 32 after 6.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6487.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive light room; running water; reasonable. Apartment 2.

116TH, Near Columbia and Riverside.—Pleasant front room. Apt. 9A, 85 Claremont Av.

117TH, 620 WEST.—Pleasant room, private family, for woman giving references. Apt. 6B.

118TH, 404 WEST.—Attractively furnished room in desirable locality. Ramsay.

119TH, 400 WEST.—Sunny single room; Morningside Drive; small room; running water. Apt. 4I.

119TH, 400 WEST.—Two outside rooms with adjoining bath, in private apartment overlooking Morningside Park. Apt. 32.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Connecting sunny rooms, conveniences; corner. Apartment 31.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, elegant front room; also small room; every convenience; select neighborhood.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Kings College.)—Columbia district; student's room, $5.50 a week, preferably gentleman. American. Morningside 4857. Apartment 2A.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5-$6. McCague.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator apartment; fine location. Mrs. Appleton.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; exclusive use of kitchen. Apt. 4I.

123D, 128 WEST, (7,987 Morningside.)—Refined; two single rooms, bath adjoining, private house.

124TH, 546 WEST.—Large alcove room, warm and comfortable; 3 windows on Broadway; $8; elevator. Apartment 25.

124TH, (8,121 Broadway.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; gentleman, business woman. Apartment 4A.

127TH, 616 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private family; elevator; references. Apt. 20.

132TH, 600 WEST.—Gentleman; elevator apartment, private family. Call Sunday, Apartment 46.

142D, 547 WEST.—Very large, elegant, warm room, private wash room, elevator, reasonable. Apartment 19.

142D ST., 547 WEST, (Apt. 12.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; private family; references.

143D, 617, (Broadway Subway.)—Real hot water, steam, electricity; $5. Audubon 4286.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Warm, well furnished; Hudson view; $7; private family. 6B.

149TH, 667 WEST.—Large outside, newly furnished room, running water. Apartment 52.

156TH, 559 WEST, Apt. 5G.—Beautiful parlors, overlooking Broadway.

160TH, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Opposite Jumel Mansion; adjoining bath; every convenience.

169TH, 600 WEST.—Large, well-furnished parlor, adjoining bedroom, bath; exceptional; gentlemen.

170TH, 617 WEST.—Independent, large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet; suitable for one or two; in refined small family; reasonable. Apartment 4A.

191ST, 310 WEST.—Beautiful large room; subway; refined surroundings; private Christian family. Adam.

ATTENTION.—Refined private family having modern elevator apartment, near 72d St. Subway, will rent comfortable room next to bath to gentleman; reasonable. Schuyler 7390, Ext. 32.

ATTRACTIVE room; en suite; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 9776.

A VERY desirable furnished room for a gentleman; light and sunny, attractively furnished; convenient to all car lines and 72d St. subway; should be seen to be appreciated; reference required. Phone Schuyler 1922.

BROADWAY, (101st St.)—Very desirable room, adjoining bath, modern elevator apartment. Telephone Riverside 8604.

BROADWAY, 3,160, (corner 123d St.)—Large, well-furnished room, running water; gentleman preferred. Apartment 25.

BROADWAY, 349, (93d.)—Large, sunny front suite; gentleman or business woman. Wolfe.

BROADWAY, (567 West 148th.)—Handsome outside room; elevator; very reasonable. Apartment 65.

BROADWAY, 2,781.—One or two nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite; electricity; elevator; refined business man. G. S.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 327.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; every convenience. Riverside 9096. Welbasky.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (96th.)—Beautiful suite, overlooking Park; 2 rooms, bath.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 891.—Small front room, steam, bath, telephone, $4. Jorgensen.

CLAREMONT AV., 15, (Riverside Drive, 116th St.)—Elegantly equipped large room, 10th floor, overlooking Columbia Campus; private family. Apartment 10G. Morningside 9659.

CLAREMONT AV., 180, Apartment 5S.—Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb Park, and Palisade view; beautifully furnished rooms. Phone Morningside 251.

CLAREMONT AV., 180, (Apartment 8Z.)—Well-furnished single rooms; all conveniences; elevator apartment.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Steam-heated, large and small rooms; private residence; meals optional; telephone; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 829, (Corner 113th, Facing Morningside Park.)—Large, comfortably furnished, exceptionally pleasant; hot water heat, all conveniences; also hall room; reference.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (113th St.)—Outside room, $4; elevator. Apartment 5I.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 61, (120th St.)—Comfortable room, reasonable right party; references. Ford.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (between 114th and 115th,) 2 squares from Broadway subway.—Handsomely furnished front room, 12th floor, overlooking Hudson, $35 month or, $46 two, suite $75 month; private family, apartment 12B. Private phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (between 114th-115th.)—Handsomely furnished front room, overlooking Hudson, twelfth floor, private family; $35 a month; suite $75 a month; private telephone. Morningside 672, Apt. 12B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78.—Beautiful, large, light, front room, first floor; lovely for studio; between 79th and 80th Sts.; other rooms for rent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.—Well-appointed, large room; all conveniences; elevator apartment. Apartment 3D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 3S.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (157th.)—Attractive front room, adjoining bath; private home. Thornton.

WADSWORTH AV., 890.—Large, well-heated, quiet, outside room; gentleman; Fort George bus terminus; subway. Apt. 2A.

WEST END AV., (99th.)—Large, well furnished outside rooms, dressing room, running water; high-class elevator apartment; private family; breakfast; references. Phone 7110 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 664, (Block to subway.)—Suite, twin beds, private bath; other rooms; running water adjoining.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath; breakfast. 3050 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 819, (cor. 85th.)—Beautiful, furnished room in exclusive residence; electricity, steam heat. Phone 5588 Schuyler.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. 765 Main.

BRUSH.

VALENTINE AV., 2,682.—Warm, sunny front parlor and bedroom; near subway; mother and daughter; strictly private; references; board optional. Meade. Tel. Ford. 304.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

107TH, 8 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants room in house of private family; location east side; must be first class residence, close to 5th Av.; describe fully; rooming and boarding houses need not reply. W 321 Times Downtown.

REFINED Jewish young business man wants neatly furnished room with private, congenial family; west Manhattan, or Flatbush or Boroughs Park, Brooklyn. N 298 Times Downtown.

Young gentleman desires comfortably furnished room, west side, with private family with whom he will be the only paying guest; best references. F 115 Times.

TWO furnished bedrooms and bath, located between West 80th and 70th Sts., required; moderate rate. Write Jeanne, 401 Flatiron Building.

Greenwich section; settled bachelor; warm, light, room; convenient to bath; abundant hot water. Price to "Bookish." N 240 Times Downtown.

MODERN FRONT SUITE, private bath, 2 meals daily; west side, between 60th and 90th; for two adults and child, 9; limit $120 month; permanent. P 44 Times.

Business man, middle age, desires room with private family; permanent; state price and full particulars. O 191 Times.

COLLEGE COUPLE desire one or two rooms, kitchenette, electricity; $35; west side, 60th to 110th. X 311 Times Annex.

LADY desires bright room and board; steam, electricity; west side. F., 290 Howe Av., Shelton, Conn.

Physician desires office accommodations in private house or apartment hotel. F 199 Times.

TWO ROOMS, kitchenette, well furnished, west side, by couple; $35. F 144 Times.

AMERICAN gentleman, 33, desires pleasant furnished room. P 58 Times.

Unfurnished.

JAN. 15 to Feb. 1, by married couple, a suite of two unfurnished rooms with private bath and kitchenette, suitable for light housekeeping; reference demanded and exchanged; location preferred, Gramercy Park and Washington Square districts; state full particulars, with price, in reply. F 165 Times.

Refined Jewish women wish two unfurnished rooms with family; west side. X 272 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

88TH, 29 EAST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent meals; refined.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Exceptionally desirable large, small rooms; back parlor; excellent board.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (168 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 213. (36th.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room with private bath; excellent table.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Heated rooms, running water; excellent table; rates reasonable. Bryant 3916.

54 WEST 54TH ST.

Rooms, with board; southern exposure; references.

15 WEST 55TH ST.,

Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

57TH ST., 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large and small rooms; excellent table; reference.

58TH, 41, 43, 45. Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, handsomely furnished; electricity; also suite 8 rooms; full board or breakfast only; Southern cooking.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms; private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 314 WEST.—Quiet, refined accommodations with American family; excellent home table; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Rooms for rent; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well-heated double, single rooms; private bath; fine table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant rooms with, without baths; good table; table guests.

117 WEST 72D ST.

Large and small rooms, with board.

73D, 142 WEST.—Real home; spacious, sunny room; electricity; warm house; best home cooking.

73D, 134 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small rooms; excellent table.

72D, 313 WEST.

Exclusive Pension; large room, with private bath; excellent table and service.

151 WEST 76TH ST.

Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, steam-heated rooms; large, single; electricity; bath; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.

One double and one single room.

80TH ST., 123 WEST, The Georgian.—Modern accommodations; good service; excellent cuisine; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graysouth.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—"The Little House," rooms, bath adjoining; delicious home table; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Front room, second floor; also studio with grand piano.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable medium sized room; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Unexpected vacancies, 2 large, attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

86TH, 174 WEST. — Comfortable, large, small, sunny rooms; excellent cooking, homelike; references.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Desirable room for one or two persons; Jewish family; excellent table; table guests accommodated. Telephone 6926 River.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large and small rooms; continuous heat; Southern cooking.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Large double room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen; couple.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; continuous hot water; excellent meals.

95TH, 65 WEST., The Roselle.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; table board.

102D, 203 WEST, (Riverside.)—One, two exceptionally large front rooms, eight windows facing south; private baths; owner's home; references.

109TH, 208 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; also single room; home cooking.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, superior table; $16, with board, $8 without; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Apt. 6I.

107TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

124TH, 7 WEST.—Room facing park; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family; moderate.

146TH, 534 WEST.—Desirable large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet, suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; all home comforts; excellent table; pleasant surroundings; small private family; maid service; references; $8. Apt. 7.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Warm rooms; first-class table; refined associates; references; reasonable; Southerners.

BROADWAY, COR. 111TH ST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, bath; board; private American family; modern apartment. Telephone Cathedral 8947.

PRIVATE family will rent large room, running water, to gentleman. Schuyler 6820.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive, large room, facing Drive, suitable gentlemen or couple, in exclusive boarding house. Schuyler 9907. Stein.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large rooms, adjoining bath; steam heat; excellent board, $10-$12; 2 people, $20. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855. (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks from North 158th St.; wonderful grounds.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers superior accommodations; one or two large rooms, facing Drive. Apt. 6B.

SUNNY room; nice view City College Heights; gentleman; private. W. W. Times Harlem.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors. Smoking Rooms. Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.

174 West 128th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms, private bath; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 534, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 541, (Corner 86th.)—Attractively furnished room; social parlors; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

WEST END AV., 698, (94TH.)—Large, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; references; table guests.

BOARD WANTED.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING, OR BOARDERS?

The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 11 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls; office hours, daily, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

BACHELOR, Protestant denomination, of 40, desires permanent, comfortable room, breakfast and dinner, with a small, well-bred family; highest references given and demanded; below 86th St.; no objection to high-grade bachelor house. Golf, 178 Times.

Gentleman very fond of music wishes room and board in first-class boarding house or family hotel, well-heated radiator, where he can meet artists and musical people. O 198 Times.

Three adults and child, 5, wish room and board below 50th St.: wholesome food and bright, clean, heated rooms essential; must be reasonable. N 24 Times.

Refined middle-aged American Protestant woman wishes room and board with business woman or woman alone; exchange for light services; active. Integrity, F 109 Times.

BOARD and room wanted, business gentleman, with refined private family. P 24 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires room and board with private family, above 60th. M. O., 97 Times.

Young Spanish gentleman wishes room and board with American family where he may learn English. F 131 Times.

MARRIED COUPLE desire board and room permanently; state price, conveniences. P 84 Times.

Frenchman, single, teach French, Spanish in part payment. Write Refined, P 72 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes board and room, above 59th St. T. L., 87 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Staten Island.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, S. I.—Attractive and homelike; open all year; steam heated; good table and attendance; spacious grounds; accessible for commuters. Tel. 678 Tompkinsville.

New Jersey.

LENOX MANOR,
76 Lenox Av., East Orange, N. J.
Single or double rooms, running water, all modern improvements; exceptional; homelike; board a la carte; 5 minutes from Lackawanna East Orange station.

Nice furnished rooms, with or without board; also furnished suite for light housekeeping. 44 Washington Av., Grantwood, N. J. Phone Cliffside 293-J.

WINTER BOARD, N. J. mountains; home with improvements; special inducements to commuters. Tile Spring Farm, Grand View Av., Caldwell.

New York State.

Nurse cares for children at her home. Edith Morris, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Connecticut.

Spend week-ends or the Winter in beautiful country home, one hour from New York. Large sunny rooms with or without bath, steam heat, open fires, electricity; home cooking, table unexcelled; near station; rates reasonable. For accommodations, write 150 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn.

GREENWICH, Conn.—During war will share luxurious suburban home; 3 acres; large double room, bath; New York 47 minutes; refined Americans only; references required. F 183 Times.

Pennsylvania.

Refined home, steam heated, private bathrooms, sun parlor, porches; automobiles, horses, good food, large dairy, farm; moderate prices; booklet. Address Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.

Country Board Wanted.

Two gentlemen (business men) desire first-class accommodations with private family in New Jersey within short commuting distance of city. Address Room 1705, 90 West St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Metal toy factory wants party to finance same; business established, no debts; selling season starts January; good profits and ready sales. L. M., Times Harlem.

For Sale—One-third interest in patented, well-advertised necessity; output sold for next five years; substantial income assured; principals only. X 306 Times Annex.

Have facilities and experience to successfully market manufacturers' product; only meritorious propositions considered; references exchanged. N 278 Times Downtown.

NEW YORK AGENCY WANTED.
Have you New York representative? Responsible man open for proposition. N 279 Times Downtown.

Bonus of £500 for influence leading to sale one of three residential, sporting, agricultural estates in Great Britain; attractive price. Address F 157 Times.

Would be interested in purchasing or leasing a completely equipped plant or machine shop within the metropolitan district. N 26 Times.

Treasurer for steel corporation; must give best of references; investment $50,000 required; fully secured; investigate. W 303 Times Downtown.

Partner, $2,000, join manufacturer distributing State agencies of device necessary to million auto owners; business started. F 194 Times.

Loans made of $1,000-$5,000 at 6 per cent., secured by machinery, printing, plants, warehoused goods; repayable in easy payments; write only. Hausen, 135 5th Av.

Practical factory and sales efficiency organization open to connect with men's and ladies' wearing apparel manufacturers. G 19 Times.

Moving picture theatres wanted, large or small, in and out of New York. Call or write, Studio Contracting Co., 116 West 39th St.

Wanted.—Some one to invest $5,000 to $10,000 for farming enterprise; references. Address O 187 Times.

Architect.—Expert in alteration work; preliminary sketches free. C 216 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. X 283 Times Annex.

Partner wanted with $4,000 to manufacture a newly invented bathing sandal. Call or write I. Goldstone, 5,922 18th Av., Brooklyn.

Desire to associate with established firm, financial, executive, buyer. Investment, N 236 Times Downtown.

Will invest up to $5,000, with services, against equal amount in any going business; state particulars. P 8 Times.

Successful man will invest $2,000, with services, in any business that can be made to yield good profits. N 35 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN, clientele, open for engagement. Box 282, 1,182 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

1,500 cot beds for sale; plant dissolved; must be sold at once; reasonable. Jacob Ungar, 1,439 1st Av.

Stock Broker.—Fine opening for party to take over established brokerage office; only small capital required. B. B., Times Harlem.

Co-partnership and corporation insurance; best business protection; special rates. Address F 167 Times.

Timber tract wanted for clients; state particulars and commission. Broker, F 158 Times.

Will invest $150 and services; give full particulars first letter. W 306 Times Downtown.

Owner hog farm ideally located desires partner, $8,000; increasing demand; profits large. Farm, Room 46, 20 Nassau St.

Druggist opportunity; prominent corner store, opposite railroad station in Richmond Hill, to lease. Owner, P 61 Times.

An automobile business with an established distributing business wants to expand; good opportunity for an investment. F 185 Times.

Partner.—Young man with $100; must be willing to travel; paying proposition. O 161 Times.

Wanted—Party to invest few thousand dollars in manufacturing business. G 98 Times.

Have $1,000—with services for sound, legitimate proposition; Christian; no stocks; quick action; details first letter. G 2 Times.

Ladies' specialty store, stock, and fixtures, cheap. Box 666, Somerville, N. J.

Partner wanted, about $5,000, to develop established textile mill. G. D., 290 Times.

11,000 names women mail order buyers, $20. Z Box 50, Station F.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A NEW JERSEY CORPORATION, WITH NATIONAL REPUTATION AND GOOD WILL, LOCATED NEAR NEW YORK CITY,

REQUIRES $300,000

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL TO ENLARGE ITS LINE AND OUTPUT OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND TRACTORS, FOR WHICH THERE IS AND WILL BE AN UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND.

NEW INVESTORS

WILL BE EXTENED SAME TERMS AS ORIGINAL STOCKHOLDERS. RECORDS SHOW A NET EARNING CAPACITY SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN GOOD DIVIDENDS. THIS BUSINESS OFFERS AN INVESTMENT WITH AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGELY INCREASED EARNINGS. FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION, ADDRESS IMPLEMENTS, BOX X 328 TIMES ANNEX.

We have a client who owns in fee simple 6,000 acres of virgin timber, all accessible and available, splendid railroad facilities and saw mills, all conservatively appraised to have a present value of $75,000; he has contracts for lumber and manufactured wood products to the capacity of the mills, and has on hand lumber in the yard that he estimates and values at $60,000; we desire to negotiate a one-year first mortgage loan of $25,000, and will pay a liberal commission and 7% for the money; there is an attractive business connection opening with this proposition—the details of which are open to careful investigation and consideration. Hord & Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

For Sale.—Thoroughly established printing, embossing, and legal blank business; regular customers in every part of the United States; completely equipped modern plant; inventories $20,000, including real estate at $4,000; business, $1,000 to $1,500 per month; big profits, can be doubled easily without additional equipment; will make big sacrifice for quick sale; some cash, balance on convenient terms; this is a money maker; wire for particulars or come and see it. Legal Publishing Co., Athens, Pa.

AN ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT!
The Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., first offering of 10% preferred stock. Money refunded if desired. This stock first mortgage on all assets; no bonds or mortgages outstanding. Fifteen years' successful operation in large, modern plant. Reference, First National Bank. For particulars address our representative, Henry T. Hoag, Beardsley Bldg., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Two expert mechanics and inventors, about to start manufacturing dies for making snap fasteners for ladies' garments, having actual, successful experience in making such dies and owning a two years' paid up lease on a suitable plant, desire a third party with $4,000; the object being to manufacture snap fasteners in large quantities for domestic and foreign trade. For particulars address Joseph F. Scanlan, 244 Greenwich St., New York City.

Printing plant for sale; well-established plant doing the better grade of commercial and general job printing, with good established trade of twenty-five years' standing; must be disposed of, as owner has other interests that demand his attention; an excellent opportunity. Address or apply, David Longfelder, 293 Plane St., Newark, N. J.

Young man, 33, good repute, clean-cut personality, desires to enter the business of a well-established firm as business associate; has extensive executive and salesmanship qualifications; an office manager of the better sort, head correspondent and accountant, credit and collection man; a business developer; A1 credentials; will invest and give use of automobile if required. Address, full particulars, X 267 Times Annex.

CHICAGO MANUFACTURING CONCERN, ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED IN WEST, CAN TAKE ON HIGH-GRADE GAUGE TOOL DIE WORK, SPECIALIZING THREAD GAUGES EQUIPPED FOR HAND SCREW MACHINE, PUNCH PRESS, AND LIGHT MANUFACTURING; SHELL GAUGES, CLIPS. F 159 TIMES.

I want $10,000 to $15,000 to establish a legitimate business; on account of certain conditions and which will be explained in a personal interview, now is the opportune time; the business is started and needs additional capital to put it over at once; a handsome income can be made on the investment. N 4 Times.

Printing Plant.—I am going to the war, therefore will sacrifice my plant for less than the material cost; doing $15,000 to $20,000 a year without an effort; plant free and clear; situated near Herald Square, N. Y. City; price $4,000 cash; must be sold before the 15th of January; strictest investigation solicited. F 107 Times.

Well-known manufacturer of boudoir caps, camisoles, neckwear—established trade of many years—retiring from business, will sell clean stock of merchandise, machinery, fixtures at reasonable price; excellent chance for live business man to step into running business of the highest character; details at interview only. G 15 Times.

Manufacturing enterprise requires capital; exceptional opportunity in a rapidly growing business, (not a war enterprise;) investor can become active in management if so desired; the product is a patented machine and has been in successful operation for the past three years. G 489 Times Annex.

GARAGE TO LEASE
IN BRONX.
Now under course of construction; 10 years' lease; near 3d Av.; well populated locality; entrance from two streets; rent $7,000 net. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

An incorporated machine company, making a line of high-grade machine tools for which there is a big demand, wants to sell 7 per cent. preferred stock, to increase the plant and take care of business offered; this is a splendid chance to invest in a safe and paying business. N 297 Times Downtown.

A man of character and business ability to become associated with a well-known, established concern which has outgrown present facilities; profits about $50,000 a year; $25,000 investment required; active interest not absolutely necessary. Inquire L 577 Times Downtown.

$25,000 additional working capital wanted by well-known New Jersey manufacturing corporation about to engage in a profitable Government contract; substantial interest and executive position offered. Address in first instance, E. M. Carroll, Suite 630, 50 Broad St., New York City.

GARAGE FOR SALE, 12th St.
Building, 40x100; three-story and basement; 65 cars at present; will hold 85; $5,000 cash will swing it; big opportunity; quick action necessary.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN,
148 West 57th St.

Have $10,000 to finance any legitimate business proposition that can stand the "acid test" investigation; full particulars first letter; no get-rich-quick schemes; I want a business. Principal, 250 Times Downtown.

Successful manufacturing business, well known, desires active partner; investment required; large net earnings; excellent rating and references furnished; unusual opening right man. X 309 Times Annex.

Wish to buy patented or unpatented invention. A. H., care Patent News, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.—Reliable resident representation offered manufacturers and others by experienced man. Address X 234 Times Annex.

Will finance to a moderate extent on a profit-sharing basis a young man with an established growing business handicapped for lack of working capital. F 187 Times.

Professional college woman wishes refined woman associate for furnished apartments or house; $350 required; excellent opportunity. W 153 Times.

Will invest $5,000 to $10,000, with services; have had extensive business experience; references; replies state proposition. W 297 Times Downtown.

Half interest wanted in going manufacturing or commission business; am thoroughly experienced in financing and bookkeeping and will invest up to $10,000. P 34 Times.

Splendid opportunity for dressmaker to increase her trade by locating with established high-class ladies' tailoring and dressmaking concern. Call or write Kossoff & Kurts, 26 East 33d. Murray Hill 7588.

Government contractors, can we assist you? Brass factory in New York with foundry, necessary machines, presses, drills, finishing department, tool and die room, wants to increase present output. L 347 Times Downtown.

The Secretary and Treasurer of company having enlisted in the army, leaves me with more than I can handle; growing business; large field; good prospects; interviews only with principals who can invest from $10,000 to $20,000. X 296 Times Annex.

An industrial plant that wishes to expand and is now operating successfully can have the service of a high executive, either with or without capital; I am progressive, a money-maker; have a clean record, integrity. N 249 Times Downtown.

LOS ANGELES.

Advertiser, now East, wishes to act as resident coast representative of reputable houses with established business in that section; well known among department stores. Address Box X 314 Times Annex.

DO YOU REQUIRE CAPITAL?
A prominent New York realty firm will consider arranging finances for Government contracts or large manufacturing or industrial propositions. Address H. L., 109 Times.

WOMAN, AMBITIOUS, INTELLIGENT CAN ON A CAPITAL OF $90 ENGAGE IN A HIGH-CLASS, PERMANENT, AND LUCRATIVE CORSET BUSINESS IN HER OWN HOME. ADDRESS N 12 TIMES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY IN
NEW FOOD PRODUCT.

A staple which greatly reduces present high cost of food is now selling in large quantities. Additional capital is required for increased factory facilities to handle pending official and other large contracts. Experienced men managing this profitable enterprise invite full investigation from a serious investor.

CONSERVATION,
care Dorland Advertising Agency,
366 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Advertiser.—An experienced and successful business man of constructive and executive ability desires to connect with a live, dependable man, who can command $15,000, to take equal interest with him in a going business capitalized at $100,000, with a plant capable of doing $1,000,000 worth of business annually, the product of which is highly profitable; indorsed and recommended by the medical profession; has been heretofore furnished mainly by Germany, now cut off by war conditions; will be in greater demand now than ever because of the world conflict; object, more help and capital to take care of an enterprise in which there can be a great fortune made by proper management; full particulars at personal interview. Address D. M. S., O 21 Times.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY LOCATED IN NEW YORK CITY, FACTORY FULLY EQUIPPED FOR PRODUCING HIGH-GRADE COMPOSITION BRASS GOODS, TURNED OR STAMPED, TO MOST EXACTING REQUIREMENTS, NOW READY TO UNDERTAKE NEW WORK UP TO THREE-QUARTERS CAPACITY; HAVE EFFICIENT FACTORY ORGANIZATION, ACCUSTOMED TO WORKING TO CLOSE LIMITS; CAN MANUFACTURE SPECIAL TOOLS, &C., AS MAY BE REQUIRED; PRINCIPALS ONLY. G 8 TIMES.

A splendid opportunity for a party familiar with the retail women's wear business who can invest $5,000 or more; money amply secured; established company, extending its business. N 286 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.—$2,500 WILL PUT YOU in control of $100,000 corporation to settle an estate on account of death; this is a going concern doing national business; send your address for particulars. X 313 Times Annex.

A successful motor truck concern needs additional capital to operate its business; willing to give complete control to right party; a rare opportunity for a person with capital and ability. N. A., 64 Times.

SCHOOL, CLUB OR SANITORIUM.
Magnificent waterfront hotel and cottage property at about half value; exclusive location; (license optional.) Owner, Box 64, Red Bank, N. J.

Established woodworking business for sale or amalgamation; modern plant, located New York; low rental; suitable manufacture phonograph cabinets, toys, or general woodenware; experienced foreman willing to remain; owner's reasons for sale, also credentials, unquestionable. Address P 98 Times.

Successful high-grade merchant tailoring business, well established, for sale; very good reason for selling; a thorough investigation of our records from time of organization absolutely invited. Apply Box G 479 Times Annex.

Good live men, with $10,000, to take distributing agency of one of the best selling automobiles priced under $1,000 for New York and vicinity; well known car with exclusive features and especially strongly selling value; only parties meaning business and having necessary capital. L 17 Times.

$2,500 will purchase substantial interest in established grape juice distributing business with unlimited possibilities; young man of good family, with salesmanship qualifications, salary and share of profits; we have an all-year-round business. W 288 Times Downtown.

Business man will invest few thousand dollars good, tested proposition beyond experimental stage; will investigate thoroughly; to be considered nature of business must be sound, with full details. N 282 Times Downtown.

An investment of $2,500 secures an established business of 5 years' standing, staple line, easily handled; trial allowed to reliable man; this is a rare opportunity and will bear closest investigation. W 189 Times Downtown.

A POSITION AS EXECUTIVE OF A CORPORATION IS OPEN TO A MAN WHO CAN INVEST IN COMPANY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. P 89 TIMES.

Do you want to reach the public either by publicity or advertising, or by forceful letters that bring results; our service is unique; individual trade marks; slogans by experts. Write for appointment, P 41 Times.

CENTRALLY located established garage business, new modern building; capacity, 125 cars; unusual chance for party with $35,000 to secure valuable 21-year lease and a fine business; investigate: GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 West 57th St.

Party desired with $15,000 for interest in going concern; excellent opportunity for investor to affiliate with firm fully established as to business and credit standing; personal interview solicited. Address G 491 Times Annex.

Ambitious, active, middle-aged man wanted as partner in profitable cash mercantile business; $12,000 procures controlling interest; large, clean stock; no liabilities; satisfactory drawing account; bank reference. C. S., 86 Times.

Business Notices.

ARIZONA CORPORATIONS.
We supervise annual meetings of stockholders, including proxy meetings in State of incorporation.
We organize corporations in any State. Least cost. Service guaranteed.
CORPORATION SERVICE COMPANY.
Phone Rector 7340. 111 Broadway.

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Now making regular trips to Philadelphia; get our rates on your freight either way. Winston Co., 666 Hunterdon St., Newark, N. J. Market 7319.

Making trips to Boston with large trucks; need loads going. Winston Trucking Co., Newark, N. J. Market 7319.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Business Notices.

PATENTS.
Write for list of PATENT BUYERS and WHAT TO INVENT, with list of inventions wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions; send sketch for free opinions as to patentability. Write for our FOUR GUIDE BOOKS, sent free upon request; patents advertised FREE.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEW YORK OFFICES, Dept. 89,
WOOLWORTH BLDG. Phone Barclay 6171.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK ROADSTER.—Three-passenger Model C-36; large four-cylinder; excellent condition, appearance; fully equipped. W 266 Times Downtown.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Dec. 31.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Seaman Av, 9-11, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 50x100, five-story flat; Harry Alperstein against Frank Wilson Const. Co., Inc., et al.; Isadore Apfel, referee; due, $8,188.91; taxes, &c., $427.65; sub to first mtg, $30,500.

By Henry Brady.

126th St, 208 East, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 20x99.11, five-story tenement and stores; Lincoln Trust Co. against M. I. Siegel et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $26,-975.22; taxes, &c., $584.29.

90th St, 210 East, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.11, five-story tenement; New York Trust Co. against Sarah Sturm et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $14,048.59; taxes, &c., $392.40.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Garden St, n s, 248 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x100x34.2 to Prospect Av x 42.8x60.10, vacant; City of New York against D. W. Moran et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $4,506.21; taxes, &c., $968.50.

By James J. Donovan.

178th St, East, n s, 1.4 ft e of Bryant Av, 58.7x61.3x —x94.11, vacant; City of New York against E. G. Bach et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $10,657.81; taxes, &c., $1,789.83.

Wednesday, Jan. 2.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph & Co.

Sherman Av, 248, n s, 100 ft w of Isham St, 75x150, five-story apartment house; J. L. Beinberg et al. against Sherman Av Const. Co. et al.; H. H. Straus, attorney; due, $15,581.48; taxes, &c., $1,878.00; prior mtg, $65,000.

Thursday, Jan. 3.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

88th St, 350 West, s s, 96.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2x irregular, six-story Red House apartment house; Republic of Panama against Ernest Realty Co. et al.; Sullivan & C., attorneys; due, $168,334.79; taxes, &c., $4,216.45.

79th St, 223 West, n s, 268 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2, four five-story dwellings; H. R. Cammann et al. against A. S. Potter et al.; Man & M., attorneys; due, $19,-143.06; taxes, &c., $759.80.

73d St, 166 East, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 40x102.2, three-story stable; J. A. Shaw et al. against K. D. Pulitzer et al.; Hornblower, M., P. & E., attorneys; due, $26,-090.74.

117th St, 330 East, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; M. M. Kearney against Cath. Wahlgren et al.; Bowers & G., attorneys; due, $9,728.93; taxes, &c., $111.10.

36th St, 238 West, s s, 380.10 ft e of 8th Av, 19.2x98.9, three-story tenement; W. F. Morgan, Jr., et al. against Watson Vanderpoel et al.; W. G. Whaley, attorney; due, $26,-636.62; taxes, &c., $484.80.

90th St, 211 East, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; R. A. Friend against William Weinowitz et al.; F. H. Levy, attorney; due, $23,-697.41.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Duane St, 76 and 78, s s, 190.2 ft w of Elm St, 49.2x79.2x50.8x79.1, two five-story loft and store buildings; Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art against J. T. B. Jones et al.; Parsons, C. & M., attorneys; due, $107,416.80; taxes, &c., $15,843.42.

147th St, 614 West, s s, 117.2 ft w of Broadway, 16.6x99.11; three-story dwelling; E. L. Lockwood against M. E. Mayerink; Reeves & T., attorneys; due, $11,952.48; taxes, &c., $145.

By Samuel Marx.

North Moore St, 9, n s, 99.8 ft w of West Broadway, 24.1x75.3, six-story loft and store building; Francis Spier et al. against F. A. Tanner et al.; Speir & B., attorneys; due, $32,587.79; taxes, &c., $1,848.11.

26th St, 139 East, s s, 21 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x49.1, three-story tenement; E. G. Pierson against Grumont Construction Co., Inc., et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; due, $9,766.59; taxes, &c., $272.80.

93th St, 213 East, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av., 25 x100.11, five-story tenement; C. J. Bants against J. H. Koch et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $15,244.09; taxes, &c., $415.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Jackson Av, 720, e s, 221.8 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x87.6, vacant; A. C. Van Iderstine against Daniel Reynolds et al.; W. P. Barker, attorney; Abr. Lipton, referee; due, $5,931.15; taxes, &c., $36.40.

By George Price.

Amethyst St, e s, 225 ft s of Sagamore, 75x 80x75x95; J. S. Anderson et al. against J. Doyle et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; due, $1,853.83; taxes, &c., $370.

Friday, Jan. 4.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 911-917, s e corner of 58th St, 100x 125x irregular; twelve-story Alwyn Court apartment house; Fidelity Trust Co. against 58th St. and 7th Av. Co.; Gordon Gordon, attorney; due, $647,027; taxes, &c., $25.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

2d St, 158 East, n s, 120.2 ft w of Avenue A, 20.2x100, three-story hospital; C. C. Friedlander against M. V. O'Brien et al.; Lindsay, K. & P., attorneys; due, $16,169.00; taxes, &c., $25.

By Henry Brady.

164th St, West, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x104, vacant; Mutual Life insurance Co. against Charles Geiger et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $12,258.45; taxes, &c., $151.30.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Arthur C. Sheridan.

3d Av, 3,711, w s, 85.6 ft n of 170th St, 47.9x 95.6, four-story flat and stores; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Philip Koenig et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $4,302.24; taxes, &c., $858.00.

3d Av, 3,675, w s, 300.2 ft s of 169th St, 25x 125.1x24.11x12...4, two-story flat and store; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Philip Koenig et al., (Action 1;) R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $7,022.93; taxes, &c., $484.50.

By James J. Donovan.

Charlotte St, 143 and 145, w s, 100.4 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100, five-story flat; Richard Moller against Hartinger Construction Co. et al.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; due, $5,777.82; taxes, &c., $639.90.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Washington Av, w s, 101.63 ft n of 152d St, one-story brick garage, 50.61x180.14; Benedicta Vetter, 2,259 Washington Av., owner; James J. F. Gavegan, Grand Central Terminal, architect; cost, $15,000.

St. Lawrence Av., s e corner Randall Av; two 2½-story frame dwellings, 20x34 each; Philip Dutrich, Clason Point, owner; Adolph Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; total cost, $8,000.

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A Town of Character and Refinement

To Strangers: Our advice has been, and is, to Rent first, Purchase later.

We are offering the most complete list of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses in Montclair.

PER ANNUM—UNFURNISHED

$1000 Ten rooms and two bathrooms.

$1200 Eleven rooms and three bathrooms (near Lackawanna Station).

$1500 Twelve rooms and three bathrooms (steam heat).

$2000 Twelve rooms and three bathrooms (garage).

PER MONTH—FURNISHED

$200 Eleven rooms and three bathrooms.

$250 Twelve rooms and three bathrooms.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.

Recognized Leading Brokers of Montclair
Offices Opposite Lackawanna Terminal

DESIRABLE MIDTOWN LOFTS

Store & Loft
ABOUT 12,000 SQ. FEET.
Modern Building
Sprinkler—Exceptional Light
140-142 6th Ave.
NEAR 11TH STREET.

7,000—14,000—21,000 Square Feet
Very Low Rental
Sprinkler and All Modern Improvements.
132-138 West 27th Street
NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.

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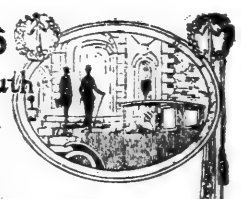
One Hundred Central Park South
S.W. Corner 59th St & 6th Ave.



A NEW 14-Story Fireproof Building of unusually high character. Centrally located and convenient to the leading Clubs, Hotels, Theatres, Restaurants, Grand Central and Pennsylvania Depots, etc.

Every possible requirement of bachelors and small families is here provided for—Suites of *2 and 3 rooms and bath.* Larger Suites Easily Arranged

North Light Studios Suitable for Artists.

Duplex Apartments of 6 Rooms and Baths on the Upper Floors.

Restaurant on Main Floor will serve Meals in Apartments if desired.

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Offices: 1036 6th Av., Cor. 58th.
Phone Plaza—9292.

Corporations, Firms and Individuals desiring to lease Office Space, Lofts or Warehouses in the downtown section of the city can obtain particulars of the space they desire by calling on me.

No Information Given Over the Phone.

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Downtown Office, 51 Chambers Street

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE

A five-story American basement dwelling adapted for dwelling or high-class business.

20 EAST 54TH ST.,
Near Fifth Ave.

Exquisitely decorated in materials. Passenger elevator; all modern improvements. Thoroughly up to date. Full particulars of

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Provide Against Vacancies for 1918-19

YOU CAN DESCRIBE YOUR APARTMENTS, GIVING NUMBER OF ROOMS, BATHS, AND YEARLY RENTALS IN THE APARTMENT HOUSE SECTION OF

The "Red Book"
Classified Telephone Directory
Circulation 325,000.

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New York Harbor—37 acres, with 2,300 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.

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THREE BATHS
CORNER PLOT

$30,000

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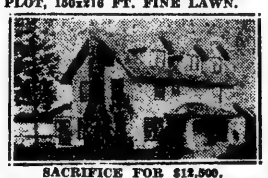

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Easy Terms to Reliable Buyer.
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Seven spacious rooms and tiled bath; large, cool verandas, beautiful grounds; in select, restricted neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country clubs, churches and schools. EASY COMMUTATION; EX. SERVICE. READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

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Light Loft,
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29 windows and no columns in the floor.

3 Electric Elevators, passenger and freight.

Full sprinkler system
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near Grand. Two floors
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Light on four sides

Elevators, steam heat, moderate rent; possession Feb. 1st. Brokers protected.

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FOR RENT IN
NEW HOTEL ALEXANDRIA,
250 WEST 103D ST.
Between Broadway and West End Av.
Can Be Seen Any Time.

Store, Basement & Lofts

100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
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$30 to $60

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12 East 44th St.
Near 5th Avenue

A wonderful location, every foot flooded with daylight, and offering every conceivable convenience.

For lease to a single tenant, or will be apportioned to meet individual requirements within reason.

We would welcome your early personal inspection.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.
12 East 44th Street.
Phone Murray Hill 1100.

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(Connection with 37 Wall St.)
In the heart of the financial district

Wm. A. White & Sons
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From Feb. 1st
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near 28th St.
50x100; 3 Elevators; Sprinkler.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker.

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7 & 8 Rooms, $1,000-$1,350
2 BATHS.

2 choice 8 room corner Suites, one suitable for Physician. Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated.
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ADJOINING CENTRAL AND MANHATTAN SQUARE PARKS.
8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Eleventh floor; living room 18x28; bedrooms all face south; modern fireproof building.
SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

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Entrance, 1 West 80th St.

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at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.
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REDUCED RENTS.

211 West 69th St.
Remodelled like new. Suites of
4 Very Attractive Rooms, $50-$55.
Electric light, parquet floors, refined decorations.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway and 100th St.

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2 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2289 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

7 Wonderful Rooms
in high class modern elevator apartment house; every convenience; attentive management. Unsurpassed location.
RENTS GREATLY REDUCED
230 West 107th St.

ROCHAMBEAU APARTMENTS
1,800 7TH AVENUE.
Four Beautiful Rooms and Bath
Strictly modern elevator apartments.
RENTS $45 AND $50.

182 West 58th Street
A Corner Residential Building

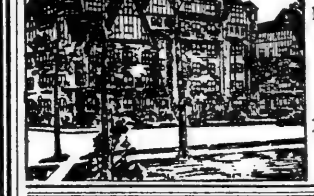
Overlooking Central Park and Readily Accessible to the Business and Amusement Centres

ONE SUITE OF 10 ROOMS AND 5 BATHS, $5,000
Also Suite of 14 Rooms and 5 Baths, $8,000
Unusually Large Entertaining Space—Appointments and Service Unexcelled

Tenant desires to sublet, handsomely furnished, one of the most attractive apartments in the building; 11 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Rental for season, $6,000.

Specially arranged four-room Doctor's Suite, with private entrance, $2,000 per annum.

Inspection Invited. Resident Manager. Phone Circle—491.



Finest Elevator—Gardens Apartments
"Forest Hills Gardens"
15 Min. from 34th St. and 7th Ave.
FOREST HILLS, L. I.

½ Block From Forest Hills Inn To West Side Tennis Club, From R. R. Station.

3 R Wonderful Outlook
O Over Woods and Farms
O Over West Side Tennis Club.
M All outside rooms, like corner
S Pullman dining alcove in kitchen

PRICES $600 per annum up.
Also 5 Exceedingly Large Rooms
Also 2 Room Kitchenette with living room 19x21. All front.

EARLE & CALHOUN, Agents
200 West 72d St. Columbus 5116-7-8.

Write for Booklet "T."

Sage Foundation Homes Co.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION

The six detached houses just completed for sale in Fairway Close, have 8 rooms and 3 baths each with private garage. Connected by a garden wall they form a semicircle around a tastefully planted plot. The whole group has the quiet distinctive charm characteristic of the English close.

47 West 34th St. New York

Forest Hills Long Island

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
25 PINE STREET

Will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
To Close the
Estate of Martin Grossman
By order of George J. and Gustav Grossman, Executors and Trustees.
Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1918,
at Noon, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

4 Improved Manhattan Parcels
2 Improved Bronx Parcels
as follows:

191-193 Canal St.
2 5-Story and Basement Business Bldgs., with Electric Elevator; Size 50 x 100.

80-82 Clinton St. and 97 to 103 Attorney St.
Theatre, Stores, Lodge Rooms, and Dwellings. Size 50 x 100 on Clinton St., and 50 x 100 on Attorney St.

86-88 Clinton St.
5-Story Flat and Stores and Lofts Buildings, with Electric Elevator. Size 50 x 100.

31-33-35 East 4th St.
4 Story Moving Picture Theatre, Suitable for Garage, with Entrance and Exit to Cooper Square. Size 75 x 132.

3762-64 Park Ave., Bronx
2 3-Story Frame Dwellings. Size 40 x 150.

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New Law Apartment, 4 Story and Basement. Size 30 x 225.

60% May Remain on Mortgage at 5½%

LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED

For Further Particulars, Apply to Auctioneers.

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SAMUEL MARX
Auctioneer
has been instructed by WILLIAM KLEIN, ESQ., Referee, to Sell at Public Auction
Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
at the Exchange Salesroom, NOS. 14-16 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY,
The Seven Story Building
No. 36 West 22d St.,
between 5th and 6th Avs.
Size of Lot, 23x98.9

Seven story and basement brick and stone modern loft building, 23x90, with a one story extension; passenger elevator; metal ceilings, fireproof stairway, steam heat, &c.; fully rented.

Transit Facilities:—Sixth Av. elevated and Hudson tubes station at 23d St., surface cars on 6th Av., 23d St. and Broadway.

60% of Purchase Money may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 5½%.

Further particulars can be had of MESSRS. PASKUS, GORDON & HYMAN Attys. for Plaintiff, 2 Rector St., N. Y. C. Or at office of

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126.
Tel. 6011-12—Barclay, New York City.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction
Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918,
at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
432 WEST 18TH ST.,
354.5 West of Ninth Ave.

The three-story and basement brick building. Size of lot 20.6x92. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

UNLIMITED FUNDS
TO LOAN ON RENTS
First and Second Mortgages.
Building and Temporary Loans.
FINANCE MORTGAGE CO.,
140 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

RENT FREE

A three-story and basement brown stone, high-stoop house, 145 West 128th; good order, all conveniences, water in every room, to desirable party who will allow owner room and board. H. Nelson Flanagan, 22 [illegible]

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If you are a Renting Man— and are looking for a change that means a bigger field, we have a place for you. The work is in connection with business properties in the Fifth Avenue District and requires a man who knows how. Address N 301 Times Dowatown.

For Factory or Sites

JEWELRY PLANT

One story building, 4,000 sq. ft., fully equipped, or will sell without equipment; modern in every respect; power and lighting plant. Season's Greetings.

Louis Schlesinger
31 Clinton St., Newark, N.J.
TELEPHONE MARKET 6500

SPECIALISTS IN MONTCLAIR PROPERTIES
Morristown, Bernardsville & Summit Country Estates and Farms.
Frank Hughes-Taylor Co.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

BROKERS, ATTENTION!
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN
Land Area, 10,000 Sq. Feet
33D-33D STREET, EAST SIDE PARK AV.
with or without
a Ten Year Tenant, at
$6,000 NET or
Present Gross Rent.....$12,000
First Mortgages.....$51,000
GEORGE NEIMAN, 437 Fifth Ave.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Westchester County, 25 miles from New York, seventy-three acres very desirable residence property unencumbered. Will trade for New York City property unencumbered. Apply Horror & Company, 527 Fifth Avenue; telephone 8461 Murray Hill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WILL PURCHASE FOR CASH
IMPROVED MANHATTAN OR BRONX REAL ESTATE.

A suburban home, free and clear, must be taken in part payment. Brokers protected. Attorney, Box W 322 Times Downtown.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE ONLY,
252 WEST 70TH ST.
4 STORY American Basement RESIDENCE
$15,000, $5,000 CASH
TERMS TO SUIT.

17 rooms; extension to third floor; parquet floors; two tiled bathrooms; lighted by electricity; subway express convenient; near West End Av.

Apply PEASE & ELLIMAN.
165 West 72d St., or your own broker.

INVESTORS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY REAL ESTATE.

Send us particulars of your unproductive properties and we can exchange them for well located, income producing buildings.

BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 EAST 42ND ST.

Elevator Apartments

1261 Madison Av. 8-9 ROOMS
Corner 90th St. 2 Baths, $2,000
Physician's Apt., 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,000

1326 Madison Av. 7 ROOMS
Corner 94th St. $1,200

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING FIELDS FOR THE YEAR 1917---THE OUTLOOK FOR 1918

Market Characterized by Sporadic Selling Activity and Unprecedented Renting Seasons—Private Building Subordinated to Government Demands—Legislation of Little Import Enacted—Outlook for Realty Market Hopeful—The 1918 Message for Property Owners—New Measures of Relief Suggested.

DEPRESSED by a long series of unfavorable conditions, real estate reached low ebb during 1917.

The crisis precipitated by the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany in February, which made the war declaration inevitable, profoundly affected every unit in America's vast economic structure. The money market, always sensitive to the slightest influence, even indirectly associated with its operations, was the first to feel the effects of the new international position of the United States. Capital, traditionally conservative, became even more cautious.

The lending institutions, particularly those interested in real estate mortgages, uncertain as to the demands of the immediate future, were compelled to keep their assets as liquid as possible. The life insurance companies and savings banks, especially, were required, purely as a matter of sound business policy, to maintain large cash reserves for all possible exigencies.

Effect on Realty.

The real estate market, dependent to so large an extent upon the availability of mortgage money, began early to feel the effect of this condition, which tied up indefinitely the huge sums normally released into realty.

With a shortage of mortgage money imminent and general business conditions both uncertain and chaotic, it was not surprising that interest in real estate languished. The situation was further aggravated by the wild era of stock speculation that followed or anticipated the awarding of huge war contracts. Fortunes were made overnight in "war brides" and thousands of small investors were attracted to the stock market by the lure of overnight profits.

Later, the successful flotation of the two enormous Liberty Loans made additional demands upon banking institutions throughout the United States, diminishing the cash reserves and inspiring them to exercise even more caution in keeping large sums of capital liquid. Many of the lenders on real estate, moreover, forced to take over properties at foreclosure, found it difficult to resell these holdings and hesitated in making new loans.

Speculative Building Ceases.

The building field, so closely allied with the money market, was also profoundly affected by the financial stringency, and the speculative builders, dependent upon building loans, were practically forced to suspend operations. Construction work, however, involving industrial properties to meet war needs, continued on an unprecedented scale. Increased Government demands encouraged additional building of this character.

But labor became scarce, material prices soared to unheard-of heights, and congestion on the railroads hampered and delayed deliveries. With these deterrents, on the one hand and a lack of building loan money on the other hand, the general building situation became critical and operations of a private nature were brought almost to a standstill.

Aside from a period of high-class private residence construction in both the city and the suburbs and the erection of new industrial plants or additions to existing plants, building operations of the year concerned themselves chiefly with the governmental requirements. Several new office and loft buildings and apartment houses fortunate enough to obtain materials and deliveries, were able to be completed, but they contributed little to relieve the startling shortage of both residential and business space that developed as a result of the decline in construction generally.

Demand Exceeds Supply.

The demand for apartment house, loft, and office space began to exceed the supply, and New York property owners early in the year commenced to experience one of the best renting periods in the history of New York real estate. Modern space has practically all been absorbed, rents have risen, and from the income-producing standpoint, in spite of increased operating costs, many properties, hitherto unproductive, have been placed on an excellent investment basis.

Probably the most important development of the year in the real estate world, has been this phenomenal renting season, inspired by the double spur of tremendous commercial and population growth and lack of new buildings.

That more investors have not sought to capitalize this ideal situation is traceable both to the causes already outlined and to other deterrents that have been operating to discourage the buying of real estate.

The assessed valuation of real estate increased $137,369,758, in spite of the decline in values in many sections of the city. The tax rate rose to 2.12 in Manhattan, as against 2.04 last year. The State levied a direct tax of $13,800,000, of which the city was asked to pay $8,800,000.

Unusual activities on the part of various of the city departments imposed additional expenditures upon the owners of loft and factory buildings, who, in times of almost prohibited material prices, were compelled to make costly alterations.

Transportation Conditions.

The real estate situation was not altogether gloomy, however. The transportation problem, always carrying great potentialities for benefit to real estate in the sections which it influences, was well advanced toward solution.

During 1917 more rapid transit lines were placed in operation than in any other single year since the opening of the first subway, in 1904. The new lines opened for the accommodation of the public since Jan. 1, 1917, were:

The Broadway subway from Flatbush Avenue Extension, Brooklyn, to Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, by way of the Canal Street subway.

The Seventh Avenue subway from Times Square to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

Astoria elevated branch of the Queensboro subway from the Bridge Plaza station to Alburtis Avenue.

Queensboro Bridge line from the Second Avenue elevated railroad in Manhattan to a connection with the Queens lines at the Bridge Plaza station.

Corona elevated branch of the Queensboro subway from the Bridge Plaza station to Alburtis Avenue.

Jamaica Avenue extension to the Broadway elevated line in Brooklyn from Cypress Hills to Richmond Hill.

The White Plains Road extension of the first subway to 238th Street.

Jerome Avenue branch of the Lexington Avenue subway from a connection with the first subway at 149th Street to Kingsbridge Road.

The extension of the New Utrecht Avenue (West End) line service from Twenty-fifth Street to Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Bergen Avenue connection between the first subway and the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines, and during the year a portion of the Brighton Beach line from Sheepshead Bay to Coney Island was rebuilt.

New Laws Enacted.

The session at the State Legislature, overshadowed by the conditions created by America's entry into the war, was more or less colorless with regard to real estate and legislation of comparatively small importance was enacted, as affecting this particular field. Several amendments to existing laws and amendments were, however, passed, that furnished some measure of relief.

After several years of persistent agitation the Three-Family House Bill was finally passed, which permits the alteration of old private dwellings into houses for the occupancy of three families. This was hitherto prohibited by the tenement house law.

The Bewley Bill was one of the important amendments enacted, which was welcomed by the owners of factory buildings. It gives a new definition of a factory, the requirement being increased from one or more persons to six persons employed at manufacturing. In a building so occupied structural changes are not to be required within the province of the labor law. In factory buildings structural changes are not to be required when the occupancy is less than twenty-five or one-tenth of the total occupancy.

The Local Option Bill.

Prohibition interests succeeded in obtaining the passage of a Local Option Bill, which, in the opinion of the Brewers' Association, placed the depreciation in real estate values of hotel, restaurant, and saloon properties at $91,000,000, decreasing the borrowing capacity of the Government nearly $10,000,000.

Under the new law every city in the State except New York City is constituted local option territory. In New York City, upon petition of 25 per cent. of the voters at the general preceding election, a special election is to be held on the third Tuesday in April to decide whether or not New York City is to become local option territory.

In New York City, if it votes to become local option territory not oftener than once in five years, (and in other cities not oftener than once in three years,) upon petition of 25 per cent. of the voters, a special election must be held to decide whether or not the city is to become prohibition territory.

Another law passed amended the banking law, permitting savings banks and savings and loan associations to make mortgage loans on property registered under the Torrens land title registration law.

Zoning Law Amendments.

In New York City, a considerable portion of the time of the Zoning Commission was devoted to the consideration of proposed amendments to the Zone plan. Since the adoption of this plan, 126 petitions have been received by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the amendment of the zone maps. Of these 126 proposed changes, 40 have been adopted by the Board, and 63 have either been denied, withdrawn or filed without action. Eighteen are still pending. The changes made have affected only about one-eight hundredth part of the total area included in the zone plan.

Of the 40 zone changes adopted, 21 were for the purpose of changing small areas to the unrestricted classification, the proposed improvements calling for the changes were in many cases public garages. The necessity for zone changes to permit the erection of public garages has been lessened by the adoption on Sept. 21, 1917, of a general amendment to the Building Zone Resolution, granting to the Board of Appeals discretion to permit the erection of a garage in either a residence district or a business district, provided the petitioner files the consents of the owners of 80 per cent. of the frontage deemed by the Board of Appeals to be immediately affected by the erection of the proposed garage. Other changes to the unrestricted classification were occasioned by the desire to carry on light manufacturing within a business district.

Of the forty zone changes adopted six were for the purpose of increasing the restrictions originally imposed and four were for the purpose of changing areas included as business districts to residence districts. Two changes were for the purpose of including detached house sections within the "E" area districts. It seems probable that, as property owners see more and more clearly the advantages to be derived by the application of appropriate restrictions, there will be an increase in the number of requests for zone changes involving more restrictive regulations.

Other Developments.

There were several other important developments during the year, unrelated to each other, but nevertheless having a direct bearing upon the real estate and building situation in various of its phases.

The real estate and taxpayer associations, representing property interests in both the State and city, did unusually commendable work not only in opposing the enactment of injurious and discriminatory legislation affecting realty but also in exercising more than ordinary care in guarding the welfare of this all-important source of governmental revenue. Delegations appeared at the hearings in this city and at Albany, and a steady and persistent fight was waged both to prevent the saddling of new burdens upon an already overtaxed commodity and also to obtain relief from existing burdens.

To Encourage Building.

An important movement was launched by building interests in New York, which grew so rapidly that it has now assumed nation-wide significance.

The temporarily depressed state of the building industry in Greater New York prompted a mass meeting in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan. Out of this meeting a general committee and various subcommittees were appointed to study the subject from the several important angles of supply and demand of housing and other buildings, supply and demand of building loan and permanent mortgage money, supply and demand of labor, supply and cost of materials, and the bearing which the building laws and ordinances may have on the subject.

Many of the leading industries were represented, including building material supplies, brick, glass, cement, lime, terra cotta, investor and speculative builders, architects, real estate brokers, and others.

A permanent organization is to be formed known as the Association of Building and Allied Industries of New York, with a three-fold purpose. The first is to develop a plan by which the Government may secure instant use through a clearing-house to be established by the association of building and material information; second, to prevent by constant watchfulness any tendency toward profiteering by any individual or firm in building or allied industries during the progress of the war; third, to arrange a way in which the Government may first obtain all the facilities at the disposal of the building trades to undertake at such time and at such place as the Government may desire, Government contracts in advance of any private undertakings.

To Encourage Buying.

Another interesting movement was launched by suburban real estate developers to boom home ownership in the metropolitan district. They intend to encourage home-seekers to take advantage of the many possibilities that present themselves at this time for the acquisition of desirable places in the suburbs.

In New York City a preliminary organization was formed which will probably become more active in a few weeks. Its purpose is the inauguration of an extensive campaign of education to bring to the attention of the investing public the numerous bargains now obtainable in real estate.

In spite of the excellent investment return from many parcels of realty in good sections of the city there has been no marked tendency to buy. The new organization hopes to blaze the trail for the long-expected revival of buying activity.

The New City Administration.

The change in the city administration which places the Democratic Party in power for the next four years has inspired the hope in many property owners that some of the pre-election promises of the successful candidates will be carried out, and that real estate will be relieved of part of its burdens.

The future of real estate from this standpoint, however, cannot be very well defined, since the reforms to be introduced by the new administration are largely theoretical and problematical.

Aim to Limit Heights.

In an effort to check further apartment house construction on Fifth Avenue, a petition was presented to the City Plan Committee, which eventually reached the Board of Estimate, seeking to limit building heights from Fifty-ninth to Ninety-ninth Street to 100 feet. This matter is still pending and will be settled by the incoming administration.

The Real Estate Board of New York at the November meeting of the Board of Governors adopted the recommendation of the Ethics and Commissions Committee on the rates for sale and exchange of real estate, the new rate to apply to all contracts executed on or after Jan. 1, 1918.

The resolution adopting the new rule is as follows:

That the commission for the sale or exchange of real estate in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn be 5½ per cent. of the selling price up to $40,000 and 1 per cent. of the excess of the selling price above $40,000.

Mortgage Moratorium.

The question of a moratorium on real estate mortgages for the duration of the war came up on several occasions, having been raised latterly by Mayor-elect Hylan. Since the enactment of such a law would impair the contractual obligation, hitherto held inviolate in the State courts, a well-defined opinion holds that the law would be adjudged unconstitutional.

Sales Market.

The sales market was characterized by alternate periods of activity and depression, in which the predominant element was a tendency upon the part of many owners to exchange equities. Although a number of transactions were consummated upon a cash basis, the outstanding feature of the year's business was the trade.

Nevertheless the opportunities that presented themselves for the profitable acquisition of real estate continued to be impressed upon the investing public and a substantial amount of business was closed, releasing new capital into the realty field.

Although the speculative builder, who in former years was in the market for both obsolete buildings and vacant lots, for building sites, was practically forced out of the market on account of the restricted mortgage loan situation and the unfavorable building outlook, the professional operator capitalized existing conditions and low prices by becoming prominently identified with the market.

Trading in general was diversified, the demand concerning itself with properties of both commercial and residential character. The most encouraging development of the year in the selling branch of the market, and which reflected perhaps better than any other the fundamental stability of real estate, was the acquisition of commercial properties by business men for occupancy.

The trend for many years was rather in the opposite direction. Merchants and manufacturers preferred to lease rather than buy and were reluctant to tie up in real estate capital which might be devoted to the expansion of their business.

Downtown District Active.

The steady buying movement, therefore, of both large and small mercantile properties, principally in the downtown districts, may be regarded as significant, in as much as it exemplified the confidence which these almost-pure investors have in the future of real estate in general, and particularly in their own sections.

The important purchases along these lines were made by such representative firms as the New Jersey Zinc Company, which is understood to have acquired the entire block bounded by Fletcher, Front and Water Streets and Maiden Lane, part of which is to be improved with a building for its own occupancy.

Frank A. Munsey bought the old Stewart Building, at Broadway and Chambers Street, to be used eventually as the site for a new home of The New York Sun and The Evening Sun.

Cecil B. Stewart, head of Frank B. Hall & Co., insurance adjusters, bought downtown "Delmonico's," at the junction of Beaver and William Streets; in the immediate neighborhood Furniss, Withy & Co., Ltd., in the steamship business, acquired the southwest corner of Pearl and Whitehall Streets for improvement. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore also bought for their own occupancy the old buildings at 35 to 39 Broadway, and Goldsmith Brothers, the stationers, purchased the two office buildings at 79 and 81 Nassau Street.

Midtown Trading.

Further uptown, Armour & Co. acquired the entire block bounded by Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Tenth Avenue and Marginal Street, to provide the site for one of the largest food distributing centres in the world. Archibald D. Russell assembled from various owners 216 to 230 West Thirty-first Street and 235 to 237 West Thirtieth Street for an improvement designed to meet the needs of the Adams Express Company.

On Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, the Bush Terminal Company acquired, in one of the largest deals of the year, the fee to the land occupied by its new skyscraper exhibition building and buyers' club.

On Fifth Avenue a prominent transaction of a commercial nature involved the Morton F. Plant residence, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, taken by Cartier, jeweler, for occupancy.

In Brooklyn, interests identified with the Ajax Rubber Company bought the sugar house property at Newtown Creek and the East River. The property has been held at $2,000,000.

Business properties figured in a number of the other important investment transactions, one of the biggest of the year involving about $7,000,000 and covering the entire Broadway and Sixth Avenue frontage at Thirty-fourth Street, occupied by Saks & Co. This property was bought by Herbert Dupuy of Pittsburgh from the syndicate headed by the Henry Morgenthau Company, which took in part payment the National Building at Broadway and Twelfth Street, also Dyckman acreage and free and clear Pittsburgh properties.

Thomas H. Gill, another Western capitalist, figured in a $6,000,000 exchange, whereby he acquired from Leslie R. Palmer and associates the office building at 509 Fifth Avenue and loft buildings at 37 West Thirty-seventh Street and 10 East Thirty-ninth Street. He gave in trade holdings of different kinds in Wisconsin, Tennessee, Alabama, and Montana.

Demand for Business Properties.

Julius Kayser bought from the late Philip Lewisohn the $3,000,000 modern building at 113 to 119 West Fortieth Street, giving in part payment the office building at 93 to 97 William Street. The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, with the proceeds of sales to Robert M. Catts of mortgages aggregating $2,600,000 and seven parcels of realty, bought from William H. Barnum and William Everdell, Jr., the new home of Brooks Brothers at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

The model market built by Vincent Astor at Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street figured in a number of resales. It was sold early in the year by Mr. Astor to the Jesup estate, which gave in exchange the seventeen-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. Later it was resold to Adolph Lewisohn, who in turn sold it to the Henry Morgenthau Company, which sold it to Thomas Healy, the restaurateur.

Other deals affecting commercial holdings of more than passing interest concerned the Croisic Building at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, bought by Martin E. Kern, a banker of Allentown, Penn., who gave in exchange cash and his equity in the old amusement resort known as Glen Island; the Beaver Arcade at 23 and 25 Beaver Street sold to Ely Bernays and Edgar A. Levy; the five-story building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, occupied by Thorley, the florist, bought by Felix Isman and the Welles Building at 14 to 20 Broadway, purchased by E. E. Smathers.

Big Sales.

The largest individual deal of the year came in the first week of January. It concerned the sixty-acre tract on Washington Heights, involving the holdings of C. K. G. Billings, Henry Sheafer, and the Hays estate, which was bought by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and will eventually be added, by gift, to the city's park system. The tract, comprising about 878 lots, was sold for a reported price of $5,000,000.

Another big transaction involved the Madison Square Garden property, resold by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, which had previously taken it over at foreclosure for $2,000,000. The identity of the buyer has not yet been made known. The New York Institute for the Blind, for eighty-five years at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, bought an East Bronx acreage tract as the site for a group of new institutional buildings.

Other miscellaneous deals concerned the Arion Society clubhouse at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, bought by George Ehret; the old South Church property at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, purchased by August Heckscher, and the Hotel Endicott, on Columbus Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, acquired by William and Julius Manger, the lessees.

C. Grayson Martin resold to William Ziegler, Jr., the Hotel Renaissance, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. On the west side, A. L. Mordecai & Son and Potter & Brother bought from the Clark estate the row of twenty-four dwellings at 105 to 151 West Seventy-third Street. The houses at 141 to 153 were later resold to the Hotel Hamilton Corporation, headed by Edgar Ellinger, which is now erecting a tall apartment hotel on the site.

Apartment Houses in Trade.

Nearly all of the big deals involving apartment houses contained the exchange element. J. B. Greenhut bought the block front on Central Park West, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, from the Harsen-Langham Company, giving in exchange Shadow Lawn, the estate at West End, N. J., occupied by President Wilson as a Summer home. The Southold and Northold apartment houses, covering the block front on the west side of Broadway between 150th and 151st Streets, was sold to the Dyckman Estates Company by Mulliken & Meeller, who took in exchange 125 lots in the Dyckman tract and other holdings.

Frederick Brown bought the St. Urban, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street, giving in part payment the former Morris K. Jesup home at 195 to 197 Madison Avenue. Clarence Payne purchased from Jacob Axelrod the Sonoma, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street. He gave in trade the office building at 3 East Seventeenth Street and other properties. Jacob Ruppert bought the San José, at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, and the estate of Frederick W. Loewe purchased the Shore View, at 418 Riverside Drive, giving in exchange Bronx holdings.

Mrs. William Ziegler, Jr., bought from the Princeton Construction Company the Schermerhorn apartment, occupying the entire block on the west side of Madison Avenue, from Eighty-second to Eighty-third Street. In part payment the buyer gave the property at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, known as 1,125 to 1,131 Madison Avenue and 45 to 49 East Eighty-fourth Street.

In Harlem, Watt Terry, a negro capitalist from Brockton, Mass., bought a row of elevator apartment houses and filled them with negro tenants at rentals comparing favorably with the best obtainable in Harlem from white tenancies. The move marked an important development in the campaign for better housing facilities among the negroes and disproved a long-held theory that the negro family in New York had a limited rent-paying capacity.

Private-House Market.

The market for private houses, which has within recent years been more or less stagnant, on account of the unmistakable drift in New York to apartment-house life, received a new impetus this year as a result of the decline in building operations and the general shortage of residential space in the city. On Lenox Hill and Carnegie Hill and on the middle and upper west side, a number of private dwellings passed into new ownerships.

Among the more important Fifth Avenue deals was the purchase of the Henry Phipps residence, at the north corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street, by Daniel Guggenheimer, for about $1,000,000, and the purchase by Andrew Carnegie of the plot at the south corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street, to block any apartment-house project opposite his home.

Suburban Market.

The suburban market enjoyed an excellent year, principally on account of the inability of many New Yorkers to obtain desirable residential accommodations within the city limits. The transportation facilities provided by the railroads and the rise in power and popularity of the automobile has swelled the army of all-year-round commuters, and many of the thriving suburban communities surrounding the city have enjoyed unusual selling and renting seasons.

The Auction Market.

The auction market of the year produced a paradoxical situation. There was practically no demand in the salesrooms for foreclosure properties, the offerings with but few exceptions passing into the possession of the plaintiff, for less than the existing incumbrances.

The voluntary offerings, on the contrary, were readily absorbed, the particularly striking feature being the successful liquidation of a great number of unimproved parcels through buyers with small capital.

Unprecedented Leasing.

The leasing situation, as already outlined, was one of the most promising in many years. The demand for flats and lofts has been unprecedented, resulting in the creation of a marked revival in the older and downtown sections of the city and in accentuating the drift toward suburban life.

Among the large deals closed during the year was the accumulation of a big site at 461 to 469 Fifth Avenue by the F. W. Woolworth Company for a forty-two-year term. The site is now being improved with a structure, to be partly occupied as a 5 and 10 cent store.

The Tiffany Studios property, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, was leased by August Heckscher to Todd & Robertson for a long term, on which a new twenty-story office building is in course of construction.

Outlook for 1918.

The outlook for real estate during the coming year may be regarded as favorable. There is much encouragement to be gleaned from the exceptional renting situation and the substantial income-producing basis upon which so many properties have been placed.

In addition to the new transit facilities, opened during 1917, a number of new units will be added to New York's comprehensive transportation system.

The following new rapid transit lines will be placed in operation during the coming year:

The Lexington Avenue and Seventh Avenue subways, known as the "H" or "trunk lines."

Complete operation of the Jerome Avenue branch of the Lexington Avenue subway.

The Southern Boulevard and Pelham Bay Park branch of the Jerome Avenue line.

The Clark Street tunnel line connecting with the Park Place, Beekman and William Street branch of the Seventh Avenue subway and extending from Old Slip, Manhattan, to Clark Street, Brooklyn, and thence through Fulton Street to a connection with the first subway at Borough Hall.

Eastern Parkway line extension of the first subway in Brooklyn from the present terminus at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, to Buffalo Avenue as a four-track subway, and then as a two-track elevated road to New Lots Road.

Nostrand Avenue subway connecting the Eastern Parkway line at Nostrand Avenue with Flatbush Avenue.

Webster Avenue extention, a three-track extension of the Third Avenue elevated road between the White Plains Road extension of the first subway, and Gun Hill Road and the Third Avenue line at Bedford Park.

The above lines will all be operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; the following lines, which will also be in operation during the year 1918, will be under the control of the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company:

Culver Rapid Transit Railroad, which will run between the Thirty-eighth Street cut, in Brooklyn, and Avenue X and Shell Road.

Jamaica Avenue line to Richmond Hill and Cliffside Avenue, Jamaica.

Montague Street Tunnel line, forming one of the two connections between the Fourth Avenue subway, in Brooklyn, and the Broadway subway, in Manhattan.

The Broadway subway between Forty-second Street, Manhattan, and the Battery.

Brighton Beach line, which will provide a connection through Flatbush Avenue and St. Felix Street and the Fourth Avenue subway.

Dates for the operation of all of these lines have been set by the commission, the majority of them ranging from early in the coming Spring to the early Winter of 1918-19. Special efforts are being made for placing the Lexington Avenue and the Seventh Avenue subways in operation. It is recognized that these two lines will greatly relieve the present congestion on all of the rapid transit lines in Manhattan and the Bronx. It was said yesterday at the office of the Public Service Commission that partial operation on both of these lines would begin some time in January and that both of them would be in complete running order by the end of March.

The commission calls attention to the fact that the estimates given as to the time the various lines will be placed in operation depend upon the ability of the contractors to obtain the necessary steel and the other supplies. The necessities of the Government have made it impossible for the contractors to hold the firms with which they have contracts to any given date. It was also said that the shortage of labor had proved to be a very embarrassing factor in the progress of the work.

If all of the lines mentioned are placed in operation during the coming year 85 per cent. of the dual system will be completed by Dec. 1, 1918. With some hesitation the commission said that the Broadway subway would be extended north from Fourteenth Street to Times Square, and as far south as Rector Street early in January.

Industrial Development.

American industrial and commercial expansion continues without dimunition; the economic life of the nation centres upon New York City. Supreme in finance and business, its real estate values are based upon the undisputed prestige of the greatest metropolis of its time.

The fundamental stability of realty has become a tradition. It embodies all the desirable elements constituting the ideal investment.

The fact that its attractiveness has been minimized or disregarded does not detract from its intrinsic merit.

It has now become only a matter of time when the tide will turn back to this form of investment and bring with it the greatest buying and building movement in the history of cities.

Until such time arrives, and it may be in 1918 that it will come to pass, realty interests must continue to mark time and aid in dispelling the clouds of pessimism that still hover over the market and discourage buyers from releasing new funds into this investment channel.

To those who are interested either as property owners and lenders, or brokers and managers, in real estate, the immediate future is filled with tremendous possibilities for clarifying the situation and aiding in re-establishing public confidence in this splendid medium of investment.

Problems of the Budget.

Special attention, it is suggested, should be centred upon the preparation of the city budget, and all unnecessary expenditures should be discouraged. The city should commit itself to no new projects or undertakings except those absolutely essential to the well-being of its citizens. New issues of corporate stock should confine themselves only to those needs imperative for the protection of the health and safety of the residents of New York, in times such as these, when the National Government requires the undivided support of every municipality, large or small, throughout the United States.

Property owners' associations in general advocate that municipal expenditures should be restricted to the lowest possible level consistent with the efficient administration of governmental functions.

The result of this policy, it is claimed, will not alone strengthen the city in its financial status, but will reduce the tax rate, which has advanced to startling heights, and whose steady upward advance is being regarded with considerable apprehension, not only by property owners but by all interested in real estate as the basis of the city's credit.

Toward the same end there is a growing sentiment that a real effort should be made to seek new sources of revenue. Real estate has too long been the principal bearer of practically the entire cost of municipal operation.

Another suggestion is that agitation be revived for the equalization of the State tax so that upstate communities contribute their fair share to the support of government. It is claimed that it is not fair to levy taxes on full assessed valuations in New York City while other communities pay on only a fraction of the full value.

The Mortgage Situation.

Real estate interests believe that an effort should be made to relieve the present stringency in the mortgage market, which has been brought about to some degree by the ultra-conservatism of the appraisers for the lenders. While the caution of the loaning institutions is explainable by the remarkable conditions which developed during the war, as already outlined, the attitude of the appraisers has been one that tends further to restrict the market.

A readjustment of mortgage values is declared to be imperative, as a possible solution to this problem. The present stability of the average improved piece of real estate is undisputed and may be regarded, on account of the excellent renting season, as safe collateral for the most conservative lender. Present prices obtained at forced sale are no criterion of value and should not be accepted as prevailing market prices.

Moreover, property owners are demanding that some relief should be furnished from departmental orders requiring for costly alterations. In these days of almost prohibitive building material prices the cost of a single alteration may be large enough to destroy an owner's income return for an entire year. Moderation will be urged upon the various city departments having jurisdiction in the issuance of these orders which should concern themselves only with alterations absolutely necessary for the protection of the safety and health of the occupants of the buildings.

The advocated lowering of insurance rates would also tend to furnish a fair measure of relief. The request for a decrease in rates is justifiable as a result of the great improvement in the fire-fighting facilities of the city, the motorization of practically the entire force, the increased high pressure service and the opening of the new Catskill aqueduct.

The induction of the new administration into office it is believed will mean for renewed activity on the part of the leading real estate and taxpayer associations, who will be called upon to co-operate with the new city officials.

Need for Co-operation.

Property owners are hopeful that the relations between the new guardians of the city's welfare and the real estate interests will be cordial, and the spirit inspiring their relations will be friendly rather than antagonistic. The keynote of the day, according to Lawrence McGuire, president of the Real Estate Board of New York, in its operation, and the harmonious interchange of sentiment and opinion between real estate owners and the Board of Estimate can be productive of mutual benefit only through a sympathetic and responsive relationship.

The Message of 1918.

To the owner of real estate in New York 1918 carries a special message, and calls upon him to cast aside the depressing influence of pessimism which characterized the activities of 1917. The new year presents boundless opportunities for the rejuvenation of the real estate market.

Fundamentally conditions have not changed, and real estate remains the basic investment. Just as it is the last commodity to feel the effects of a financial depression, so it is the last to recover.

Government construction during 1918 will probably be unprecedented in American history, as it is predicted that official cognizance must soon be taken of the startling shortage of residential space, particularly in the districts where the huge munitions and allied industries are working under capacity pressure. This will mean that huge Government loans will be released for the gigantic expansion of America's vast industrial system.

The prevailing opinion is that there is no need for pessimism on the part of real estate interests or any other interests. As one real estate man has expressed it, the slogan for 1918 should be "Pigeonhole the Pessimist."

BIG DECREASE IN BRONX BOROUGH BUILDING

By E. H. ROSENQUEST,
President of the Bronx Board of Trade.

With the exception of building, which was greatly curtailed owing to the war, the last year has been a prosperous one for the Borough of the Bronx.

Its population has increased, many new industrial plants have been built and put in operation, and new lines of transit opened to the public.

The amount of money invested in new buildings for the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1917, is $8,231,175, as against $16,123,782 in the same period for 1916 and $25,897,950 for 1915, the Bronx's best year.

The population increase in the Bronx during the last year has been remarkable. It was particularly noticeable this Fall through the shortage of apartments available to house the great number of newcomers at that season, due to the lack of new apartment house or other type of dwellings, a direct result of the stagnant condition of building construction activities prevalent over the nation.

The Bronx Board of Trade has taken up the building question vigorously during the last few months, and there is every indication that steps will be taken by the Spring of 1918 to insure renewed activity in the local field.

According to Bronx Board of Trade estimates, the population of the Bronx at the end of 1916 was in the neighborhood of 700,000, an increase of some 50,000 over the figures for 1915. Based on an annual average growth of 50,000 attained since 1910, the population of the Bronx today is in the neighborhood of 750,000. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company recently placed the figures at 779,000, which is a little too high, however, in our opinion. The figures 750,000 are about right, and show well the continued and steady population growth.

Compared to the figures for 1900 when the population was placed at 201,000, it shows an increase of approximately 375 per cent., a rank far above that earned during the same period by any of the other boroughs, and well sustains the claim of the Bronx as "the fastest-growing borough of the City of New York."

During 1917 just two parts of the dual system were placed in operation—the White Plains Avenue extension of the first subway, from West Farms to 238th Street and White Plains Avenue, and the Jerome Avenue (western) extension of the new Lexington Avenue subway route, in part, from 149th Street and Mott Avenue to Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue.

On both of these newly opened lines a shuttle service, to make connections with the Lenox Avenue (first) subway route is maintained, these junction points being at 177th Street, West Farms, and 149th Street and Mott Avenue, respectively. In 1917 also the Bergen Avenue "cut-off," provided to divert Second Avenue "L" trains from the 149th Street area, was also put into use.

The next part of the new dual subway route to be put into operation in the Bronx will be the eastern branch of the Lexington Avenue route to Third and Alexander Avenues, on 138th Street, which will be opened in March or April, depending on industrial conditions.

This service inauguration will, therefore, be co-ordinated with the opening of the entire Lexington Avenue route and the "H" system, so that at the same time the Jerome Avenue (western) branch will also be put into complete operation north of Kingsbridge Road to Woodlawn.

The month of May, 1918, should see the operation of the eastern branch of the Lexington Avenue route extended through 138th Street to the Southern Boulevard, and north thereon to the Hunts Point section.

During March, or possibly early in April, it is expected that the connection between the Eighth Avenue elevated railroad, at 155th Street, and the Jerome Avenue branch of the Lexington Avenue route, at 167th Street, via the Putnam Railroad Bridge over the Harlem River, the tunnel under the hill, and West 162d Street to River Avenue, will also be put into operation.

Soon after May, 1918, it is expected that the extension of the Third Avenue elevated road from Fordham Square to Gun Hill Road and White Plains Avenue, via Webster Avenue and Gun Hill Road, will be put into operation. This will leave unopened but one of the proposed routes, consisting of that part of the eastern branch of the Lexington Avenue route from Hunts Point to Pelham Bay Park, via Westchester Avenue.

The number of factories in the Bronx has increased rapidly, but not as rapidly as the labor supply. In 1916 the annual payrolls for these 2,050 industrial establishments amounted to $37,694,899. The payrolls for 1917 will greatly exceed that amount, approximating $45,000,000.

Bronx River Map.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund unanimously approved the city map change relative to the proposed new plan layout for the improvement of the waterfront in the vicinity of the Bronx River, from its mouth to east 177th Street, (West Farms,) as made and adopted by the Commissioner of Docks on Nov. 15, and transmitted for approval at that meeting.

Vehicles on the Bridges.

While horse-drawn traffic decreased about 10 per cent. between 1912 and 1917, motor-driven traffic increased more than 500 per cent. In 1912 the average daily number of vehicles both horse-drawn and motor-driven crossing the East River bridges was 19,326; in 1913, it was 24,851; in 1914, 35,607; in 1915, 52,103; in 1916, 65,094, and in 1917, 67,125.

FEATURES OF THE LOCAL AND SUBURBAN REALTY MARKET

REVIEW OF THE 1917 AUCTION MARKET

Big Sales Despite the Depressed Condition of Real Estate

ADJUSTMENT OF VALUES

Outlook for the New Year The High Cost of Building an Adverse Factor.

By JOSEPH P. DAY.

In reviewing the trend of the real estate auction market during the year 1917, the most striking factor was the continued and constant existence of a pessimistic spirit, with an absolute lack of confidence prevailing among almost the entire real estate public of this city, more particularly the professional element.

There were brief periods when a few of the milder pessimists expressed the view that conditions were somewhat better or more hopeful, but you might say that "they were only flashes in the pan."

This spirit of pessimism and lack of confidence are to blame, to a large extent, in my opinion, for the long-prevailing depressed real estate conditions which have followed the real estate boom of some years ago. The occurrence of this panic at the time was quite natural and logical in view of the steady upward trend of real estate which preceded it and ended with the boom. It was also quite logical for a period of market liquidation and readjustment of values to follow it.

However, I firmly believe that if the real estate public, and particularly the professional element, had shown some optimism and endeavored to promote the welfare of real estate rather than pessimism to depreciate it in recent years, it would be in very much better condition today. It would seem that the pessimistic spirit had almost become second nature.

Many successful auction sales of almost every class of property were held during various times throughout the year, but they failed to improve public sentiment and confidence to any considerable extent, in spite of the fact that these sales indicated the existence of a vast buying power. It was not by affecting an attitude of hopeless resignation that these successful sales were promoted and consummated.

They were accomplished by exhibiting confidence, faith, and conviction in the stability of one of the most secure and safe investments of the world, viz., New York City real estate. This fact was forcibly and strongly impressed upon the public by vigorous and thorough advertising and publicity, followed up by an energetic campaign of promotion.

I would like to describe a number of the successful auction sales of the year, and in doing so I might call your attention to the fact that they occurred in various seasons, and included almost every class of property, showing that the buying power was not confined to any particular class or time.

The first large sale of the year was that of the New York City improved properties belonging to the Adolph Mandel Bank, bankrupt, by instructions from the State Banking Department, which were held on Jan. 24 and 25. In this sale were included forty-four parcels, which were sold in the Real Estate Exchange to investors and speculators for a total of about $804,400.

During this same month a large number of real estate properties changed hands, which included the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, 40 by 98, improved with old buildings, which was sold by the estate of Peter De Lacy to Bloom for $450,000, which was a record price for this section.

The following month of February a number of parcels of substantial value were sold to investors in the Real Estate Exchange, and among these was No. 66 West Fortieth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 25 by 98.9, improved with a four-story dwelling, which sold for $60,000, and the southwest corner of Rivington and Chrystie Streets, 25 by 96, improved with a six-story tenement, which sold for $31,000.

The largest auction sale of the Spring was the Lorillard Spencer estate property, consisting of about 1,450 lots, located on Boston Post Road, White Plains Avenue, Bronx and Pelham Parkway, and adjacent streets and avenues, was successfully held in the early part of May. Every one of these lots was disposed of at the sale, after a strenuous advertising and promoting campaign lasting three weeks, for a total of $1,109,109. This result was remarkable in view of the prediction of the real estate experts of the city that on account of existing conditions this number of lots could not be absorbed by the market.

Shortly following the Lorillard Spencer sale, and involving property of an entirely different nature, was the auction sale of the River View Manor development at Hastings-on-Hudson, consisting of more than 1,000 lots. This sale was held on the premises on July 10th, and every lot was disposed of, for a total of $233,415.

One wonder, for a moment to a long distance from Broadway, might be mentioned the result of a large auction sale held in the City of Winnipeg, Canada, on June 14. In this sale were included a number of vacant plots, every one of which was sold for a total of about $1,000,000. This was quite remarkable in view of the dormant condition of the real estate market which had prevailed for many years in Winnipeg.

The November, and immediately following the campaign and successful conclusion of the Second Liberty Loan, was marked by the advertising and promoting campaign for the sale of the Godwin estate property, consisting of 234 vacant lots located on Broadway, Kingsbridge Road, 230th and 231st Streets and adjacent streets and avenues in the Kingsbridge section. Again the real estate experts predicted the inability of the market to absorb all of this property, but despite these predictions every lot was disposed of in one day for a total amount of about $630,000.

In November also there was held the auction sale of the improved New York City properties of the Hamilton Fish Corporation, of which quite a number were disposed of to private investors and operators. This sale again demonstrated the ability of the market to absorb real estate at reasonable prices. The total of this sale was $1,500,000.

It would be the height of folly to attempt to conceal or deny the existence of many factors affecting the present market which are most harmful to real estate and which strongly militate against a really active market. Among the most serious and potent of these factors might be mentioned the world war, which cast uncertainties in commercial life of every description in all parts of the country. As a direct effect of the war and also of vital importance to real estate are the stringent conditions of the mortgage market.

Mortgage funds are scarcer today than at most any time in my entire real estate experience, and this condition is due to the policy of lenders of this type of funds to confine and place their means for the support of the Government in absorbing bond issues, &c.

We will also have to consider the high cost of building construction which affects most vitally and directly the apartment house builders. The elimination of this class of buyers is and will continue to be a serious loss in the buying power. These conditions are likely to exist for the duration of the war.

The factors just described will retard real estate activity, but, on the other hand, the basic conditions of real estate in this city at the present time are very good, and the great investment and speculative real estate opportunities offered today are most attractive and have never been better.

It is a well-known fact that vacancies in almost any type of building in any location are few, with unusually high rents being paid. While we hear of various stocks and bonds being sold today which net the purchasers from 7 to 12 per cent., there is unlimited real estate of the highest class being offered which assures net returns of from 10 to 25 per cent. Many of these properties are owned by estates and are free and clear, and are offered with liberal purchase money mortgages at low interest for long periods, and there are many others where the mortgages either have substantial time to run or this can be arranged for.

Government bond issues are absorbing a large amount of the surplus funds of the country, but it must be remembered that a large part of them is being spent among the manufacturing and laboring classes of this country. It is estimated that about $15,000,000,000 will be expended under the present plan by the Government during the coming year. This plan will place large amounts of money in circulation, and if the sale of desirable real estate is properly advertised and promoted, some of these funds can undoubtedly be secured for real estate investment. I have in mind particularly the securing of a large part of the funds which have found investment in Wall Street warbride stocks and bonds.

In conclusion I would urge the real estate public, and particularly the professional element, to exploit the fact that New York City has become the financial and commercial centre of the world, and will undoubtedly continue to remain so, and that the future of its real estate is unlimited, and can be bought today for the lowest prices which have existed for a decade.

I firmly believe that, if we all endeavor to build up confidence and faith in real estate again, by the end of the year we will see a large amount of the funds going into real estate which for many years past have sought other forms of investment.

TORRENS TITLE DECISION.

Court of Appeals Affirms Judgment of Supreme Court.

The Court of Appeals has unanimously affirmed a judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which affirmed a final judgment of the Special Term, and establishes the first decision rendered by the highest court of the State since the Torrens land title registration law was amended by Chapter 547 of the Laws of 1916. The decision further establishes the constitutionality of that law, and settles the practice and procedure thereunder.

The record shows that in 1893 Wauhope Lynn, who has been a Judge of the Municipal Court for more than twenty years, purchased from the State of New York, through the Commissioners of the Land Office, three islands in Jamaica Bay near Rockaway Beach, known respectively as Old Squaw Marsh, Big Fishkill Marsh, and Sailspoint Hassock. In order to cure possible defects and clouds from his title, Judge Lynn, represented by Gilbert Ray Hawes, brought action to register his title under the Torrens law.

The City of New York, through the Corporation Counsel, intervened and raised a number of objections, chief of which were: (1) That because of certain alleged technical defects the court never acquired jurisdiction; (2) that these islands were lands under water, and therefore the State had no right or power to transfer same, and (3) that under Chapter 508 of the Laws of 1909, the title to all lands in Jamaica Bay passed from the State of New York to the City of New York.

The decision of the Court of Appeals disposes of all these questions adversely to the contention of the Corporation Counsel, and creates a new precedent which will ultimately affect the other titles. It is confidently asserted by friends of the Torrens law that this last decision of the Court of Appeals will remove all doubt and uncertainty as to the advantages of the Torrens system of land-title registration.

BETTY WALES GARDENS.

New Home Development to be Built in Mount Vernon.

As a site for a new development J. J. Goldman, President of the Goldman Costume Company of Manhattan, has purchased a tract of land in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, from the Foster estate.

The property, which is located in the Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon, fronts on Grand Avenue, opposite the golf links, Frederick Place and North Columbus Avenue.

The development will be known as Betty Wales Gardens, and ground will be broken shortly after the first of the year for the first two houses on the development. They will be of old English architecture and will cost about $15,000 each. A swimming pool and tennis courts will also be built on the property for the exclusive use of the Betty Wales Community. The Cooley Realty Company represented the Foster estate in the sale of the property.

Highbridge Improvement.

The Board of Estimate has adopted a resolution placing itself on record "as indicating its readiness to undertake the improvement at Highbridge when it shall have received suitable assurance that the other obstructions would be removed."

LONG ISLAND REALTY EXPERIENCES EVENTFUL SELLING AND BUILDING YEAR

Excellent Demand Prevails for High-Class Country Homes—Former Farm Tracts Being Absorbed as Sites for Fine Estates—Building Not Affected by City Conditions

By H. A. ROGERS.

Vice President of Worthington Whitehouse, Inc.

During the last year some unusually large sales of Long Island country estates have been made, in spite of the entry of this country into the war.

The Great Neck section has been particularly active, the most important sale there being that of the Dugmore estate to H. F. Sinclair of the Sinclair Oil Company, at a price in the neighborhood of $400,000. This property consists of about twenty-eight acres, with very large water front, and an unusually large house, and is highly developed.

In this section the Tatuni estate was also sold to Arthur E. Watts of the Sinclair Oil Company. It consists of nine acres with water frontage on Manhasset Bay, and was sold for a little under $100,000. The Paulding Farnham property at Great Neck, consisting of about ten acres with large frame house and a water front, was recently sold to J. Herbert Ballantine. This estate was held at $200,000. Last month the Samuel Harris shore front property, also at Great Neck, was sold to Miss Olga Petrova for about $125,000, and during the year the Great Neck Golf Club purchased property which it had already under lease for its golf links.

Sherwood Aldrich has just completed a large country house on property which he purchased at Elm Point, Great Neck, a year ago. Mrs. Henry Phipps's new estate in the Lakeville section is also about completed. Another important sale in that section was part of the W. K. Vanderbilt estate, known as Deepdale, at Lake Success. The property consisted of forty-seven acres with house, and was sold to Michael Dreicer. It was held at $300,000.

At Manhasset, L. I., while the sales have not been numerous, there are many country houses that are now being completed. The most important is that of Nicholas F. Brady, located between Manhasset and Roslyn. Mr. Brady owns about 150 acres, and the house which is being built is probably one of the largest and most impressive houses on Long Island. John T. Windrim of Philadelphia is the architect. Adjoining the Brady house on the west is the new home of Mrs. William F. Sheehan, a large red brick Colonial residence built on high ground, which when completed will be one of the show places of that section. In this immediate neighborhood John G. Milburn is also completing a new home, adjoining the Joseph P. Grace and George Milburn properties. Opposite is the new golf course which Charles Blair Macdonald is laying out. This course is next to the Meadow Brook Club, probably the most exclusive on Long Island, and is on a tract of 112 acres of high rolling ground. The membership is said to be limited to 100 men. Courtland Dixon Barnes is also completing a new brick house on attractive high land which was formerly part of the Payne Whitney estate.

At Roslyn, L. I., Carrère & Hastings have designed for Alfred I. duPont of Wilmington, Del., a country house which will be one of the best examples of Colonial architecture on Long Island. Mr. duPont has acquired some 300 acres of land, and has done much grading and planting. His estate is immediately north of and adjoining the H. P. Whitney and Stanley Mortimer properties, a little east of Bulls Head.

Beyond this estate is the new home of I. Townsend Burden, Jr., built well back from the North Hempstead Turnpike—a large, substantial house on a tract of thirty acres—immediately adjoining the Harry Payne Whitney property.

Opposite the Burden property William A. Prime has added fifty acres to his estate by the purchase of a tract on the southeast corner of North Hempstead Turnpike and Wheatley Road from H. P. Whitney.

One of the highest points of land in the Roslyn section is that which Frank C. Henderson recently purchased from George W. Eastman, consisting of eleven and a quarter acres, commanding a view of Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound. The grounds are attractively laid out, and it is the owner's intention to rebuild and enlarge the present house on the property. The asking price was $50,000.

In the Port Washington section, at Sands Point, the most expensive country property sold on Long Island in years was that of the Howard Gould Estate, known as Castle Gould, which was purchased by Daniel Guggenheim for about $2,000,000. There are approximately 300 acres, including a private golf course. The house is of the old English manor type, over 228 feet long, and commands a superb view of Long Island Sound.

Adjoining this estate is the new home of John E. Liggett, comprising forty acres, with shore front on Hempstead Harbor, where Mr. Liggett is completing a large fireproof residence from plans by Huber & Co. He has also laid out a private golf course, and the place represents an investment of over half a million dollars.

Adjoining the Liggett property is the new place of E. A. Cappelen Smith, who has purchased the former Lippincott property. The late Mrs. Lippincott, who lived in Cincinnati, died a year ago and shortly afterward it was reported sold to Robert Graves, but this deal was never consummated.

The property consists of seventeen acres with 600 feet of shore frontage and a comfortable frame house, which the present owner will remodel. It was held at $125,000.

Isaac Guggenheim has just completed a very handsome red brick residence on his large estate at Port Washington. On the extreme end of Sands Point exceptionally high prices have been paid for shore front properties. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont purchased from Mrs. Ralph Thomas a tract of about five acres, adjoining the Government Lighthouse property, at a price reported to have been about $12,000 per acre.

The firm of Hunt & Hunt, architects, has drawn plans for an unusually attractive new set of buildings, the main house to be of the mediaeval type of architecture.

Mrs. Ralph Thomas has also sold another tract of three acres—water front property—to Albert Freeman of New York, who has filed plans for a new residence to cost about $125,000. He is reported to have paid $15,000 an acre, which is the largest price per acre ever paid for Long Island shore front property, with the exception of one sale of five acres made at Glen Cove to a prominent New York banker some three years ago.

At Westbury, L. I., several pieces of property have changed hands. The former home of Frederic Watriss has recently been sold direct to Alexander S. Webb, who occupied the house last Summer under lease. Mr. Webb is President of the Lincoln Trust Company. The property consists of twelve acres with a large, comfortable white frame house, and is surrounded by the holdings of J. S. Phipps.

Leonard Jacob has also sold his estate of twenty-three acres to Mr. Stahl, a banker. It adjoins the home of George Rose. The A. C. Stevens farm, also at Westbury, consisting of sixty-four acres with two road frontages and adjoining the homes of Henry C. Phipps and W. Russell Grace, has recently been sold to an investor.

Sidney S. Whelan has exercised his option and purchased thirty-four acres of additional land from Norman de R. Whitehouse. This option was obtained for him by the writer at the time he sold Mr. Whelan the Norman Whitehouse estate at Old Westbury. His recent purchase was a tract of woodland with large road frontage on the Little Neck-Westbury Road, north of and opposite the William G. Park estate. This property also adjoins the estates of Albert Zabriskie Gray, W. Russell Grace, and J. S. Phipps, and with its acquisition Mr. Whelan now has an estate of about 125 acres.

Between Glen Head and Wheatley Hills is a large tract of land composed of several farms and known as the Valley Land property. A large part of this is owned by H. P. Whitney and on his holdings were several old farm houses which have all been remodeled. Three of these are now occupied by Messrs. Louis Clark, Sidney Fish, and Perry Osborn.

Adjoining are the new homes of Messrs. Frederic Watriss, J. Harry Alexandre, Louis E. Stoddard, and Darragh A. Park. These houses are all of attractive type, the majority being white frame of the Colonial style. They are east of the railroad from the new Engineers' Golf Club, which has recently acquired about 215 acres of land running east from Hempstead Harbor. The club house was burned to the ground this Fall.

Opposite the Valley Land tract and east of the William A. Prime estate C. C. Auchincloss has purchased a tract of some sixty-odd acres of high rolling ground, but has postponed building here until after the war, as has also Philip W. Livermore, who recently acquired from Ralph N. Ellis a new property of seventy-four acres adjoining the W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., country estate on the west side of Cedar Swamp Road toward Jericho.

In the Wheatley Hills section the new home of James N. Hill, on the north side of Wheatley Road, opposite the E. D. Morgan estate, is fast nearing completion. The house is of red brick, Colonial type, and there is a brick wall between it and the road.

North of the A. S. Burden Estate Walter E. Maynard has also completed a new house, on the east side of Cedar Swamp Road, opposite the Ralph Ellis country estate. At Brookville there have been several good sales, mostly of vacant farm land—the triangle tract, south of Piping Rock Estate, was acquired by four buyers, James B. Clews taking thirty-two acres, A. P. Villa thirty-seven acres, Clarence Schultz twenty-five acres, and the Piping Rock Club thirty acres.

Around the corner from this tract, and just east of the J. J. Watson, Jr., estate, the writer sold a tract last Spring, consisting of about 100 acres, and comprising three pieces owned by several interests, to a Pittsburgh client, who will later improve this property. Opposite this farm the new home of Howard C. Brokaw is fast nearing completion—the house is a very large brick mansion, designed by Mr. Trumbauer of Philadelphia. The Harvey Ladew house at Brookville, with six acres of land—a charming little estate—has also changed hands.

At Syosset the Stephen Peabody, Jr., house has been purchased by A. J. Davis—the Titus farm of ninety-four acres, south of and adjoining T. Ashley Sparks's estate, has also been reported sold. The James A. Burden new estate, formerly the Lewis farm, is progressing rapidly, and the house will be occupied next season by the new owner. The Robert Hager, Jr., house at Syosset was sold last Spring to R. H. Simpson. It is a new estate, with white frame Colonial house and twenty-eight acres of land, then held at $110,000.

At Glen Cove there have been a few sales of finished places; the Audley Clark home on Fresh Pond Road, with twenty-two acres, was sold for something under $100,000, and the Everett U. Crosby house, with fourteen acres, near the Nassau Country Club, held at $80,000, was sold to Mr. Dunning. F. W. Woolworth has rebuilt his home which was destroyed by fire.

The new house is much more pretentious than the former residence and it is one of the show places of that section. C. P. H. Gilbert was the architect of both the old and the new houses.

At Locust Valley, Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, is completing a new estate situated northwest of and diagonally opposite the Piping Rock Club, on a tract of forty-four acres, purchased last year.

One of the finest houses in this section is that of Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker, who rebuilt the former Hooper house which he purchased. Only the shell of the old house was used, and the residence is now a red brick Colonial dwelling of attractive design. Hunt & Hunt were the architects.

Amos D. Carver has also built a new home on his land at Locust Valley. Paul D. Cravath has completed this year a new brick residence on a forty-acre tract adjoining the Piping Rock Club. Mrs. Stephen H. Brown is also building a new home on a plot she recently purchased from the Piping Rock Estates. Myron C. Taylor has added to his holdings and now has some fifty-seven acres.

Between Oyster Bay and East Norwich, Daniel Pomeroy, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, has had plans prepared by Walker & Gillette for a new house, and Little & Brown of Boston have designed one for Frank C. B. Page, Vice President of the E. W. Bliss Company. Guernsey Curran has completed a magnificent large brick house in this section, and at Centre Island there have been three sales made—to E. M. Townsend, Cecil Stewart, and Ansel Phelps. At Mill Neck, Arthur V. Davis, President of the Aluminum Company of America, has had plans made by Guy Lowell for a pretentious house and group of farm buildings, and near the Davis estate George Harder has purchased a piece of land, comprising fourteen acres, from F. C. Jennings.

At Woodbury, the magnificent new country house of Otto H. Kahn is fast being completed. It stands on an eminence in the middle of a 400-acre tract, south of the Cold Spring Harbor station. An eighteen-hole golf course is one of the features.

At Huntington there have been several farm sales and some smaller estates. The Green Hills Realty Company, an investor, has been adding to its holdings in the Abbott Mountain and Pigeon Hill section, and there are now about 1,000 acres under this ownership.

There has also been some activity south of Greenlawn, and the new country club planned for Lloyd's Neck is reported as progressing rapidly. At Smithtown, Alonzo Potter has this year built a new home on a tract of 214 acres, sold to him some time ago by the writer. The new house is of brick construction and most attractive. The Smithtown-St. James colony at last has a real country club and golf course—the new St. Georges Club at Stony Brook. This course was laid out by Devereux Emmet and was completed this year.

Altogether, in spite of the handicap of wartime conditions, resulting in a decreased activity of investors, the last year has shown satisfactory progress in the development of these north shore sections of Long Island.

PRESENT CONDITION OF GREELEY SQUARE

Despite protests and appeals for relief, Greeley Square, which has been in a chaotic state for the last couple of years owing to subway work, grows worse instead of better.

The Square, once a pretty spot with trees and shrubs, now resembles a junk heap or a public dump for all kinds of refuse.

During the early Fall the spot was a sea of mud. Snow and ice have not improved conditions.

The streets have been torn up surrounding the square, the sidewalks have been encroached upon, and there is a constant block of traffic that makes it a spot shunned by the pedestrian.

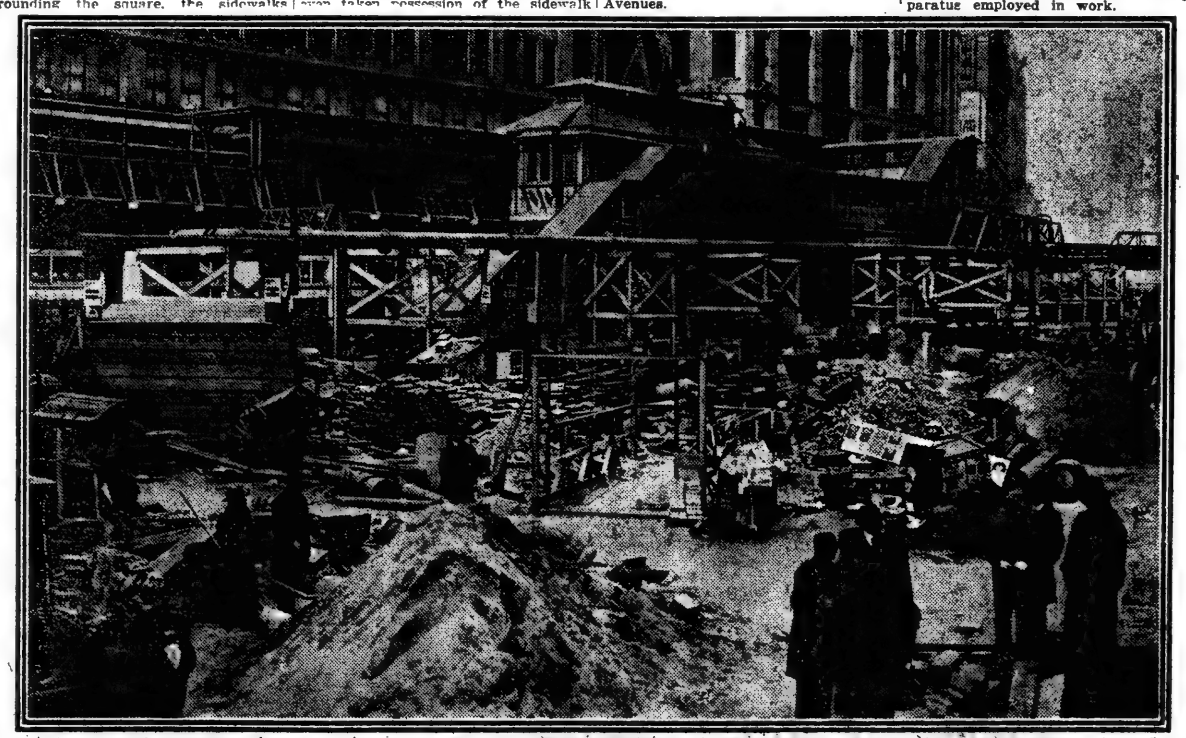
John David, Vice President of the Broadway Association, said yesterday: "The condition of the square grows worse day by day instead of better, and all our efforts seem to be of no avail. The sidewalks are almost impassable and people avoid the spot as unsightly and dangerous. Not content with opening up the streets, the contractors have piled their debris on every available spot, and even taken possession of the sidewalk on the west side of Broadway between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets. Here sand and dirt have been dumped and pedestrians are forced to take to the street at the risk of life and limb. The city should take some immediate action to clean up this spot, which is one of the busiest in the city."

But this is not the only spot on Manhattan that looks as though it had been the target of sixteen-inch shells. There are many others equally bad along Broadway and Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

In a recent interview James B. Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, said: "Street conditions are at their worst. From now on they will get better."

Mr. Walker predicted that within two months most of the thoroughfares would be open, and that many obstructions at present complained of would be removed much sooner.

Mr. Walker would not charge any contractor in the city with undue negligence of the public's interest in closing streets with structural work or in obstructing them with materials and apparatus employed in work.



For Two Years Broadway, Between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth Streets, Has Resembled a Junk Yard Despite All Efforts to Improve Conditions. Times Photo Service.

DEMAND FOR REALTY.

How Prices Are Made in the Auction Room.

By BRYAN L. KENNELLY.

Of all the tests to which the markets of the United States have been subjected, that of last year or, to be more exact, of the last nine months, was the most severe. War came to a country totally unprepared for the great economic problems which so titanic a struggle produces, necessitating the readjustment within a period of a few months of matters dealing with the fundamentals of the nation, matters which in the ordinary course of events would have required a generation to change. The result has been the turning of every facility having any bearing on the winning of the war to the use of the Government. The entire resources of the nation have been pledged to this one end, and so it will be until the task to which the United States of America has dedicated itself shall be accomplished.

Is it any wonder that under such conditions the markets of the country have sagged and broken as never before? The Government has stated "We need money, more money, and still more money," and the people have cheerfully given and will continue to give it; much of it has come from the source from which they derive their own incomes. The source of the wealth of the nation became the principal source of the income of the Government for war purposes.

Profits were limited by Government control, and in the readjustment the nation even went so far as practically to take charge of business with the sole thought that nothing should be permitted to interfere with the execution of President Wilson's great determination "that the world be made safe for democracy."

To the holders of stocks and bonds the decline in listed securities has been most depressing. They see lower prices offered for their holdings than they ever thought could be possible. Indeed, the whole country is at a loss to understand why many of the railroad and high-class industrial bonds should sell so poorly.

Of all investments, there is one which has weathered the storm, and that is real estate. It does seem rather inconsistent to say that real estate is coming through the great crisis stronger and in healthier condition than it was before the United States entered the war, but such is nevertheless the fact. When one compares the position of real estate as an investment with the position of other high-grade investments, there can be no doubt of the wisdom of the real estate investor.

There can be no doubt that, war or no war, the real estate market is bound to improve. Already there is a healthier demand for high-class investment properties than there has been in several years, and I speak with the experience of thirty-eight years when I say that now is the time to buy New York City real estate. But merely to say "buy real estate" is not enough. How to buy it is quite as important, for one can make grave mistakes in buying poorly. I believe that the auction market offers the safest and most attractive field for real estate investment.

Values are made in the real estate auction room, and prices paid after public biddings may be counted upon as actual values. I believe that, in view of rentals which will be paid in New York City during the next few years, real estate bought now at auction prices will form the finest investment that any one could hope for.

On the other hand, I also believe that next year will be a period of unusual advantage for those who wish to market their holdings at auction. Evidences are to be had that the public is in the auction market and that satisfactory results are to be had. In witness of this, I wish to refer to the sale of 199 Bronx lots at Southern Boulevard and 173d Street, held by me on July 14 last; the 128 lots on University Heights, held on May 9, and also the dissolution sale of the Hamilton Fish Corporation, held November last, at which time I disposed of the last holdings of the Fish family, located in one of the best-known parts of Manhattan Island, but at the same time in a section where there has not been great activity in recent years. That sale was an unqualified success. Other sales as well handled and honestly advertised could be equally successful.

BROOKLYN REALTY BROKERS

Plan Active 1918 Program—Regard Outlook with Optimism.

Many subjects of interest to property owners are included in the 1918 program of the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers, William P. Rae, President. The board has found the plan of inviting associate members into the organization of great benefit to the active members, because the co-operation of both groups results in a better understanding of the general purposes of the board.

The influence of the realty organization in this borough is broadening, its President believes, and the announcement that the coming term is to be marked by a movement to increase the number of associate members as well as the active ones is an indication of the intention of the board to extend its prestige beyond the realms of realty brokerage.

The consensus of opinion among real estate brokers in the board is that the coming year will show a marked improvement in the real estate market over the last twelve months. This optimistic view is shared by real estate brokers not in the board, and it is based on the argument that the extensive new subway system being provided for this borough is creating a demand for dwellings and apartments to accommodate the many families attracted to Brooklyn.

The Chairmen of the various committees of the board are as follows: Admissions, De Hart Bergen; Legislation and Taxation, William Raymond Burling; Arbitration, William J. T. Lynch, who is also Vice President of the board; Publicity, George H. Gray; Transportation, Howard C. Pyle; Auditing, C. B. Smith; Building Heights and Zoning, Joseph M. May; City Budget and Municipal Affairs, John R. Ryon; Tenement House, A. J. Waldron; Ways and Means, George E. Lovett; Executive, James B. Fisher, who is also Treasurer of the board; Nominating, William G. Morrisey.

Shuttle Extension.

The Public Service Commission has extended to Jan. 6, 1918, the time for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to begin shuttle operation of its new line across the Putnam Bridge, from 150th Street, Manhattan, to 163d Street and Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Borg Estate Sells $600,000 Fifth Avenue Residence on Lenox Hill.

MANY BUILDING PROJECTS

Heights Apartments Exchanged for Harlem Flats—Dwelling in West 74th Street Finds Buyer.

Fifth Avenue contributed an important residential sale to the realty market yesterday. A client of Pease & Elliman purchased from Myron I. and Sidney C. Borg, as executors of the Borg estate, the four-story residence at 855 Fifth Avenue, on a plot 40 by 120 feet.

The house is between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, on the crest of Lenox Hill, and is located between the homes of E. H. Gary and Mrs. George Grant Mason. The asking price for the property was $600,000. It has been occupied by members of the Borg family for about twenty years.

Dwelling Sale.

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company has sold 57 West Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 102.2, separated by a similar house from the Greylock apartment, at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue. The selling company acquired the property last September from Abram M. Hyatt.

Apartment Houses in Trade.

Mrs. Sarah Hafner has purchased from the Cowanasque Realty Corporation the five-story apartment house at 714 West 179th Street, on a plot 50 by 92.6, between Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue. The house is fully tenanted, carrying an annual rent roll of about $8,500.

In exchange Mrs. Hafner gave the five-story flat at 2,377 Eighth Avenue, on a lot 25 by 84, near 128th Street. M. I. Strunsky and H. F. Byrnes & Co. negotiated the trade.

Bronx.

Builders of Modern Homes, Inc., sold to Thomas A. Grimes the property on the south side of 233d Street, 392.6 feet west of Laconia Avenue, on a plot 87.6 by 89.8, for $7,400.

Brooklyn.

George Solan bought from Anna Johnson the two-family house at 1,178 Greene Avenue. R. A. Schlesing was the broker.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the two-family house at the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Seventieth Street, Bay Ridge Park, to B. Johannus, for occupancy.

Westchester County.

George Howe has sold Lots 33, 34, and 35 in Block 406, Larchmont Gardens, Larchmont, N. Y., for Mrs. Annie Mahon to Frank Egger, who plans to build a house which he will offer for sale in the Spring.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization sold a plot on Greenacres Avenue, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale Village, to Julian A. Rice of New York City.

Club Plans Revised.

Revised plans by Louis E. Jallade for the new home of the Young Women's Christian Association at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 124th Street call for a building of eight stories, 150 by 85, to cost about $300,000.

New Eleventh Avenue Factory.

Maynicke & Franke, architects, have completed preliminary plans and are taking approximate estimates for an eight-story and basement factory to occupy an entire block front on Eleventh Avenue. This structure will be constructed of reinforced concrete with front of brick veneer. The cost will be in the neighborhood of $2,500,000. The exact location of the proposed structure could not be learned yesterday.

REINFORCED PLASTERING

A firmer bond is made with "PENCO" Metal Lath, due to its slanting strand, that imbeds into the plaster. "PENCO" Metal Lath insures reinforced plastering—more than a mere background.

Penco METAL LATH

makes permanent construction. The plaster holds tight, entirely surrounding the metal. Ask for "PENCO" always. All gauges, prompt deliveries. Wire or 'phone for prices, etc.

PENN METAL COMPANY
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Manufacturers of the famous "PENCO" Metal Corner Bead, Metal Stud, Metal Ceiling and all forms of stamped steel, light or heavy, acetylene or spot welded. Sole distributors of HAMPTON METAL.

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Company

Estimates on window shades for apartments, office buildings, large edifices, etc., from the largest custom shade factory in N. Y. City. An inquiry will convince you of our personal expert service in all details.

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Section 4

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:
Section 1. General News; 2. Editorial, Automobiles, Sports; 3. Classified Advertising; 4. Fashions, Society, Drama; 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part, (The New York Times War Map)
Section 5. Business, Financial, Principal Events of 1917; 6. Book Review; 7. Rotogravure Magazine; 8. Rotogravure Picture- 1st Part

The New York Times.

Music—Drama Section 4

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1917.

WHAT PEOPLE EXPECT OF NEW YORK'S MAYOR

Discrepancy Between Powers and Responsibilities Renders It Difficult to Measure Up to the Public's Ideal.

By ARCHIBALD R. WATSON.
Corporation Counsel in the Late Mayor Gaynor's Administration.

NEW YORK expects much of its Mayors. Perhaps, as a rule, it expects too much, which may in part account for past disappointments. But Mayoralty campaigns being always arduous, and generally acrimonious, it is natural that the victorious partisans, progressing through increasing degrees of pre-election heat, should fuse and then cool into a mental mold which lends itself to the attribution of superhuman virtues to their chief. Later, with selfish hopes frustrated, the admiration of former adherents turns to dislike. The original opposition, usually a majority of the whole, remains ever ready to condemn, and so an administration which starts auspiciously, to all appearances, becomes later unpopular, and then the subject of general execration. One detractor assigns one reason, one another. There is no consensus—each discovering and proclaiming a different flaw. Then a new election comes; then a new Mayor; then the same experience all over again, with minor variations.

Undoubtedly some man will some day enter the City Hall who will upset precedent and shatter tradition against the impossibility of mixing the water and oil of the turbulent currents which toss a New York Mayor through his term. Mayor Gaynor might have been such a man, had not death cut him short. He possessed many of the qualities which New York's ideal Mayor must possess. One term, however, is not enough to prove direct providential interposition in a Mayoralty selection. There should be two, three, or more terms before it needs be conceded that for each of a score of generations past of the ancestors of the incumbent there were hand picked by fate and transmitted to their extraordinary possession just those qualities most needed for the inspired administration of this great and complicated trust.

The day that such a person enters the City Hall will be a fortunate day for New York. Some degree of stability and permanency in our municipal rule, once the right man is discovered, would do as much to restrain the mounting of the tax rate as any single administrative factor that could be named.

There are, however, tremendous difficulties in the way of any Mayor, however capable and however honest. One of these is the discrepancy between the powers and responsibilities of the office. That is to say, responsibility, for practical purposes, is fixed by popular opinion. The power of the Mayor is strictly limited by law. The Mayor, in the public mind, is wholly responsible for many things which he cannot control; for conditions which his charter-given authority does not permit him to change. The Mayor is not responsible for a coal shortage or the tax rate; does not control the expenditure of the city moneys; it is not his fault if the sidewalk in front of a delicatessen store in Second Avenue remains indefinitely torn up. And yet the numerous letters which the Mayor receives from ill-informed citizens—letters, many of them correctly spelled, well written and expressed—indicate how widespread is the popular misconception of the things which the Mayor is expected to do.

It may be said of Mayor Gaynor that through the medium of his published replies to some of these letters he revealed himself to the New York public to an extent and with an intimacy which added greatly to his popularity and strength. But to most Mayors, nagging and otherwise unreasonable letters must be an unending source of vexation. Certain it is that a taking epistolary style can be made of great help. The Mayor who doesn't possess this accomplishment already should cultivate it.

The incoming Mayor might do worse than enlist the aid of a few "dollar a year" men, as the phrase is now known in Washington, if competent volunteers could be found, actuated by pure patriotism and civic virtue. That the present world war has done much to stimulate this spirit does not admit of doubt. This is one of the "by-products" of the conflict, as Secretary Baker would say. Nor may it be denied that there is work to be done in New York City of scarcely less importance to the general welfare than that for which the national intellect and efficiency are being concentrated at the capital. For example, the Mayor might have an unofficial "Grievance Committee," to which could be passed on complaints which the Mayor did not wish either to dispose of directly or to refer to a department head. This presupposes that the Mayor could find within the City of New York a dozen or more citizens of high judgment and sound discretion, genuinely and unselfishly desirous of serving the city by serving its Mayor; that such citizens would be content to play any part, however inconspicuous, that might be assigned them in a rôle of real helpfulness. For this they should expect no other or greater reward than the opportunity for disinterested public service.

The main trouble with the volunteer spirit, as heretofore expressed, has been the considerable admixture of a desire for self-exploitation and self-aggrandizement. The members of the Mayor's Grievance Committee should not seek publicity or notoriety for themselves or their work or their relations with the city's Chief Magistrate. To the extent that such a committee could relieve the Mayor of imputed responsibility in matters for which he is not actually accountable, they could aid in equalizing the responsibilities and the powers of the Mayoralty.

The numerous private appeals for charity addressed to the Mayor further serve to illustrate the popular misunderstanding of the Mayor's functions. Because it is known that the city is supporting thousands of dependents, numerous ignorant and indigent persons write to the Mayor each year appealing for personal financial aid or for food or supplies. This, no doubt, is to call upon the city treasury or the so-called "city markets" to relieve want. It would be a real satisfaction to the Mayor to afford relief in many cases; and if the work could be systematized and administered humanely and with intelligence by such unofficial committee desiring to alleviate distress in extreme cases, in the Mayor's name or on his recommendation, it would further tend to the equalization of official responsibility and power.

A Mayor's Relief Committee might be made most helpful to the Mayor, though there are possible complications not difficult to imagine. The members of this committee would have to be "dollar-a-year" men, and more; for in addition to serving gratuitously, they would have to contribute each year to a fund to meet the requirements of approved benefactions. A Mayor's Relief Committee of 100 members, each contributing $100 a year, the business of which would be administered by an executive board of five or seven, would prove an interesting experiment.

No one familiar with the intimate workings of the Mayor's office will doubt the statement that the Mayor of New York City is sure to need, at intervals during his term, every vestige of genuine support and help that can possibly be mobilized in his favor. There are those aplenty who are willing to help the Mayor in their own way or for their own selfish purposes. In fact, the Mayor is beset at all times by the offers and importunities of such individuals. Try as he will, he cannot escape them. The queer part of it is that many of them, and these are the worst nuisances of all, appear not even conscious of their own selfishness and doubleness of purpose! With all of Mayor Gaynor's astuteness and penetration, he made some mistakes in men, to the chagrin, at times, of his real friends.

This great city contains hundreds of citizens whose advice and counsel would be of invaluable assistance to its Mayor, but I can count on my fingers the names of his unofficial friends, who, during Mayor Gaynor's term, were disinterested in their relations with him. In fairness it should be said that Mayor Gaynor did not seek or encourage advice from others. In the times of the greatest stress he was most self-reliant, least open-minded and amenable to suggestion. Some have referred to this quality as Mayor Gaynor's strongest weakness. His judgment was extraordinary and the accuracy of his intuition startling, when unaffected by resentment, prejudice or irritation. But when these emotions came into play the late Mayor lost all sense of perspective and proportion, leading him into some "mistakes of the head" which are still remembered.

Of course the most direct way to equalize the powers and responsibilities of the Mayor would be to increase his charter authority. This might be advantageously done in several directions, and it is probable that the Legislature, quite irrespective of politics, would enact any reasonable measure desired by a united local sentiment. Unfortunately, however, local opinion finds consensus a rare and difficult achievement in any matter pertaining to the Mayoralty.

There is far too great a tendency to be suspicious of New York's Mayor and to seek for sinister motives in official action. This is especially true if the Mayor happens to have been elected by Democratic votes. Mayor Gaynor was frequently decried a Tammany Mayor. All know that the reproach intended was undeserved. Gaynor was quite uncontrolled by other persons. His prejudices, prepossessions, and mental slants exercised a far greater influence upon him than all the politicians combined. I don't remember ever in my life to have heard him discuss the political record or affiliations of an applicant for appointment as though he regarded these as essential or determining at all. Not that Gaynor did not listen, usually (but not always) with patience, to all the "leaders" had to say. But he made up his own mind, calmly, resolutely, and without impedimence or any sense of yielding to anybody.

What does New York expect of its Mayor in his political relations? The question is not so difficult as it sounds. That is to say, it is not expected that a Mayor, upon taking office, shall at once sever relations with the leaders of the organizations through the votes of whose members the office was conferred. It is natural that there should be consultations about appointments and matters of policy. Even were these not in fact had, the public would be convinced to the contrary, and, in the absence of some degree of openness and frankness, would infer malign influences from the fact of the concealment alone. Mayor Gaynor met this situation characteristically. Very shortly after his inauguration, the Mayor invited Mr. Murphy to call at the City Hall and openly received him there, not once, but several times, and in all sincerity, no doubt, though the report caused some to smile, the Mayor publicly commended Mr. Murphy as being "a most reasonable man." There was no serious criticism of these visits from any source.

But civic opinion is prompt to condemn appointments to office, or any other official act in which the public interests appear to have been subordinated to the interests or influences of any party, group of men, or man. So far as appointments go, a Mayor, to prevent misunderstanding, should have his appointees for positions, both large and small, well indorsed. A party candidate can frequently procure strong independent indorsement if this is desired. Furthermore, a political organization can produce, from its own ranks, surprisingly good material if sufficiently exhorted. We have to go no further than the recent election to prove this. Alfred E. Smith, as President of the Board of Aldermen, and Frank L. Dowling, Borough President of Manhattan, possess and deserve the public confidence in large measure. If Judge Hylan's important appointments are given to organization men of a type approximating these examples, there need be no complaint. New York City more completely than at any time since consolidation has been delivered into the hands of the Democratic Party. The opportunity is so awful that it is inevitable that it should carry with it a sense of solemn responsibility. Signs of this sentiment are already manifest. At all events, the Democratic Party in the City of New York during the next four years will indeed be on trial.

Of Judge Hylan is was said in derogation during the campaign that his past had not demonstrated his fitness to be Mayor; but of whom could the affirmative safely be asserted? Fitness for the Mayoralty can be demonstrated in only one way, namely, by acceptable service in the office. Strange as it may appear, the man for whose fitness the broadest claims of all were made was lately defeated by an overwhelming vote.

Above all, New York expects of its Mayor that he shall be a "people's Mayor," full of human sympathy and interest. No amount of routine efficiency can offset such a lack. Neither routine efficiency nor personal honesty can be rated as a positive political asset. Each is essential, and without both damnation is sure. But a public official who is merely honest and efficient in a routine way, and no more, will never arouse a cheer.

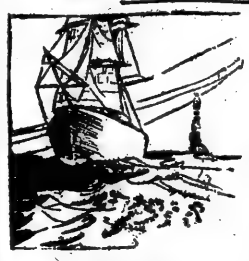
Mayor Gaynor, during the first six months of his term, before his health had been permanently impaired by a bullet, had a way of bobbing up at all sorts of places at unexpected times. One morning the papers would record the Mayor's visit to the Steenth Precinct Police Station the midnight previous, where unannounced and unattended he surprised the Sergeant at the desk. A few days later the Mayor had purchased a pair of gloves from a push-cart peddler in Hester Street. Next the Mayor would write a letter to a department head upon a comparatively trivial matter touching, however, some human interest point. These things delighted the newspapers and the public. Expectancy was ever on edge.

What Mayor Gaynor did and said became items eagerly sought by the press. Even Mayor Gaynor's denunciations of the "rag-bag" dailies and the harsh things he said about their proprietors were printed verbatim as news by the very objects of his animadversion. But while the newspapers cannot make a poor administration, nor mar one essentially sound and competent, their help is mightily to be desired. Not invariably, but as a rule, it can be had, if deserved. Mayor Gaynor used frequently to say "quarrels pay no dividends." He would always say this if some one else wanted to quarrel with still a third person. He never made personal application of it. Many of his own quarrels were unnecessary and they habitually passed their dividends.

At no time in the past have the difficulties confronting New York's Mayor been so great as now. New York City is patriotic at the core, but there are thousands upon thousands upon whom the high food prices and other incidental privations, due to war, will lay a crushing hand. The city's debt limit is nearly exhausted. The labor supply was never so scant. The snow will fall and lie until it melts upon the streets, or until are answered fervent prayers for a downfall of rain from heaven. We must not complain. It is an imperative duty of citizenship, the obligation of which was never so great as now, that we shall give the new Mayor, without narrowness or prejudice, a fair chance to show the stuff that is in him. The newspapers should help him, not with "eyes peeled for the least manifestation of wickedness," as one critic expresses it, or predicting "shameful and bitter things," as is the view of another critic, but with the conviction that qualities both good and strong must predominate in the man whom hundreds of thousands of our citizens have sent to the City Hall. All citizens able to help should help him, and keep on helping, and remain ever ready to help again.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens at 9 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. Telephone, 6100 Main The Weather Tomorrow: Fair and Colder.



1918: Serving the Public Better

Now we set sail over the uncharted sea of a New Year, a sea that holds, in its depths and shallows, vast and unimagined possibilities.

But we have a stout ship; a trusty compass—Public Service—by the "true north" of which we can always steer straight. We have a good rudder—Reliability—and plenty of motive power, in the form of energy and ambition.

And fifty-three years, nearly, of sailing the seas of merchandising have made us pretty weatherwise.

During the past year we have sailed closer than ever before to this compass of Public Service.

We have made a better Store.

From street floor to fifth it has undergone important rearrangements, to make it still more comfortable for shopping. It is also much more beautiful.

We have added 22,000 square feet—over half an acre—in actual selling space.

There are new fireproof staircases; and the antiquated wooden elevators have been replaced by new, fast-running, safe ones of steel.

Throughout the many branches of the Store system, improvements have been made, which have speeded up the thousands of daily transactions, from the moment of purchase to its delivery to the customer.

The result of it all is, that after a particularly busy holiday season, we are conscious, from what our customers are good enough to tell us, and from our own records, of having given the BEST SERVICE IN OUR HISTORY.

And we intend to make this service as much better, during 1918, as lies within our power.

A Happy New Year to you all!

Other Offerings For Monday

3,000 Pairs of Women's Cotton and Lisle Stockings at 19c. pr. Samples and Broken Size Assortments. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Colored and Black Cotton Petticoats, formerly $1.48 to $1.98, at 94c. to $1.69. Second floor, East Bldg.

House Dresses, Special at $1.94 and $2.94. Negligee Balcony, entrance street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Patent Leather Pumps $4.50 pair. Second floor, West Bldg.

Imported Bleached Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins. Formerly $8.50 to $15.75. Now $5.75 to $10.98. Street floor, East Bldg.

Slightly Imperfect White Bed Spreads with Bolster to Match, $4.89 set. Subway floor, West Bldg.

Women's Handkerchiefs, "Holiday-Mussed," at 9c. each. Were 12½c. and 15c. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Men's Good Overcoats and Suits at $15.95. Second floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Wardrobe Trunks that were $32.95 at $25.98. Subway floor, East Bldg.

Rich Portieres at $18.98 pair. Third Floor, Central Bldg.

Navy Blue Dress Serge that has been $1.69 yd. at $1.29 yd. Street floor, Livingston St., West Bldg.

Metal Laces that have been 49c. to $1.50 yd. at 25c. to 75c. yd. Lace Store, Street floor, Livingston St. Central Bldg.

Black Chiffon Taffeta reduced from $1.49 to $1.39 yd. Street floor, Livingston St., West Bldg.

Stamped Centerpiece Patterns reduced to 39c. from 75c. Art Needlework, Third floor, Central Bldg.

The Great January Sale of Canned Goods

The best grades the market affords—a remarkable saving opportunity. Third Floor, West Building.

The Great January Clearance of Domestic and Oriental Rugs Starts Monday

Father Time played tricks with the calendar this year; so this eagerly looked-for Sale begins on the last day of the Old Year, instead of waiting for the New. But to all intents it belongs to the New Year, because Rugs bought Monday will go on bills rendered February first. So it gives householders a fine chance to start 1918 with a saving on their housefurnishing expenses. Notice these facts; and plan to take advantage of the offerings if you can:

(1) The DOMESTIC RUGS are all in patterns to be dropped by the mills in their Spring catalogs. They cover a wide range of size—from smallest to largest, in many desirable patterns and colors, and in such standard makes as

Devlin *Royal Kasshan* — Whittall *Anglo-Persian* — Karagheusian *Herati*

Also Hardwick & Magee, Bigelow-Hartford, and others. The new prices are ACTUAL REDUCTIONS, based on the lowest scale of last season; which scale will be increased all along the line for Spring.

(2) The ORIENTAL RUGS comprise 161 magnificent Carpets—Persian and Chinese—which we selected individually; and which show savings running from $20 to $200 on a single Rug. At their low prices they were splendid investments; how much more this is true at the NEW prices, a little comparison with Rugs offered elsewhere will show. Here is the detailed list:

The Domestic Rugs

The Axminsters

Some of the very best made.

Quantity	Size	Were Regularly	Reduced To
25	4½x 6½ ft.	$12.75	$10.00
8	4½x 9 ft.	18.75	15.00
10	6 x 9 ft.	23.50	17.50
20	7½x 9 ft.	27.50 to 31.00	25.00
5	6¾x12 ft.	37.50	29.50
10	8¼x10½ ft.	27.50	19.50
40	8¼x10½ ft.	35.00 to 39.50	29.50 to 35.00
10	9 x12 ft.	29.50	22.50
25	9 x12 ft.	39.50 to 44.50	29.50 to 35.00
5	11¼x15 ft.	78.50	65.00
3	12 x15 ft.	75.00	65.00

The Wiltons

Among them are Seamless Roubaix, Trewans, Selkirks, Savalons, Bundhars, Royal Worcester and Saxony.

Quantity	Size	Were Regularly	Reduced To
24	4½x 7½ ft.	$19.50 to 25.00	$15.00 to 17.50
33	6 x 9 ft.	35.00 to 45.00	25.00 to 35.00
7	6¾x12 ft.	53.50	45.00
66	8¼x10½ ft.	49.50 to 75.00	39.50 to 49.50

Japanese Jute and Wool Rugs

All hand-made; some splendid Rugs among the lot.

Quantity	Size	Were Regularly	Reduced To
23	9 x12 ft., jute	$37.50	$29.50
10	9 x12 ft., wool	49.50	39.50
8	10½x13½ ft., wool	75.00	59.50
7	12 x15 ft., jute	39.50	29.50

The Fine Wiltons

Among them you will find Anglo-Persian, French, Herati, Kasshans and Ispahans. All the best kinds made. A beautiful line of patterns to choose from.

Quantity	Size	Were Regularly	Reduced To
31	4½x 7½ ft.	$30.00	$25.00
38	6 x 9 ft.	55.00	45.00
9	6¾x 9 ft.	55.00	45.00
48	8¼x10½ ft.	79.50 and 81.00	67.50
60	9 x12 ft.	85.00 and 89.00	72.50
10	9 x15 ft.	120.00 and 122.25	100.00
7	10½x13½ ft.	135.00 and 139.50	115.00
12	11¼x15 ft.	150.00 and 153.75	100.00 and 125.00

Axminster Jute—Wilton Hall Rugs

Quantity	Size	Were Regularly	Reduced To
50	27 in. x 9 ft.	$8.25 to 12.75	$5.00 to 10.00
35	27 in. x 12 ft.	11.00 to 16.50	7.50 to 12.00
25	27 in. x 15 ft.	13.50 to 19.50	8.50 to 15.00

Seamless Velvets

Of the better kinds.

Quantity	Size	Were Regularly	Reduced To
9	6 x 9 ft.	$19.50	$17.50
20	8¼x10½ ft.	31.50	27.50
34	9 x12 ft.	35.00	29.50

Seamless Tapestry Brussels

The Empire and Roxbury. The best two kinds made.

Quantity	Size	Were Regularly	Reduced To
11	7 x 9 ft.	$21.00	$17.50
23	7½x 9 ft.	16.00	13.50
6	8¼x10½ ft.	21.00	17.50
27	8¼x10½ ft.	29.50	25.00
26	9 x12 ft.	23.50	19.50

Then there is a fine lot of small and medium size Axminster Rugs, Wilton Rugs, Washable Bath Rugs, and small braided Felt Rugs, all sharply reduced.

161 Oriental Carpets That Were $46,500, Reduced to $36,937

32 Shiraz Rugs

Average size, 6x9, ft. They can be used as floor Rugs, hanging or couch covers.

Quantity	That Were	Reduced To
5	$85.00	$65.00
6	100.00	75.00
6	100.00	85.00
3	125.00	85.00
7	125.00	100.00
5	135.00	110.00

And others.

92 Chinese Carpets

Beautiful deep-pile, lustrous Rugs, in exquisite colorings of blue, rose and ivory. Most of them carved.

Quantity	Average Size	Were Regularly	Reduced To
3	6x 6 ft.	$75.00	$50.00
9	6x 9 ft.	$95.00 to 165.00	$75.00 to 135.00
9	7x 9 ft.	125.00 to 140.00	100.00 to 110.00
11	8x10 ft.	140.00 to 185.00	100.00 to 150.00
12	8x10 ft.	225.00 to 375.00	175.00 to 825.00
11	9x12 ft.	195.00 to 275.00	150.00 to 250.00
27	9x12 ft.	300.00 to 650.00	250.00 to 500.00

And others.

37 Persian Carpets

Sizes vary from 8x10 ft. to 12x16 ft. A beautiful lot of desirable Rugs, suitable for any part of the house.

Quantity	Kind	That Were	Reduced To
9	Persians	$275.00 to $385.00	$200.00 to $235.00
7	Rajah Mir	300.00 to 650.00	225.00 to 450.00
9	Laristan	385.00 to 700.00	275.00 to 450.00
2	Sarouk	375.00 to 425.00	325.00 to 350.00
10	Kirmans	350.00 to 725.00	250.00 to 575.00

And others.

Third Floor, East Building.

A Radical Clearance of Women's and Misses' Winter Apparel

Coats, Suits, Dresses---Modish Styles---Enormous Savings

ABRAHAM and STRAUS stocks must ever be fresh and new; early-Spring styles are clamoring for admission, and attention; and must have it.

The Coats, Dresses and Suits caught in this clearance are desirable, up-to-the-minute models, suitable to wear for months to come. But—they are *Winter* apparel; and this is their "jumping-off place," as far as our stocks are concerned.

Reductions in price are very emphatic—

Savings of ¼ to ½ Are Quite Common in the Offering

On the other hand, there are many single garments of a model; the women who come early Monday morning will find these fine ones-of-a-kind, and profit thereby.

Women's Coats

	Formerly	Now
33 Coats	$44.95 to $189.50	$37.50 to $98.50
66 Coats	$19.95 & $21.50	$10.95
31 Coats	$24.95	$19.95
200 Coats in a Special Purchase		at $15.75

Women's Suits

	Formerly	Now
6 Suits	$69.50 to $122.50	$47.50 to $75
87 Suits	$18.75	$9.75
33 Suits	$22.50 to $39.75	$14.75
34 Suits	$29.75 to $49.75	$24.75

Women's Dresses

	Formerly	Now
11 Afternoon Gowns	$39.75 to $150.00	$25.00 to $98.50
5 Evening Gowns	$44.75 to $110.00	$29.75 to $75
Dresses	$10.98 to $19.75	$9.98
Dresses	$17.98 and $19.75	$14.98
Dresses	$20.75 to $29.75	$17.98

Misses' Suits

	Formerly	Now
12 Suits	$59.50 to $89.98	$39.98 to $69.98
16 Suits	$19.98 to $24.98	$11.98
23 Suits	$27.98 to $28.98	$22.98

Misses' Coats

	Formerly	Now
25 Coats	$18.98 to $20.98	$9.98
25 Coats	$21.98 to $22.50	$16.98
15 Coats	$21.98	$18.50

Women's Skirts

	Formerly	Now
92 Skirts	$12.75 to $29.75	$7.75 to $17.50
50 Skirts	$5.95	$3.95
100 Skirts	$7.50 to $8.75	$5.50

Second Floor, Central Building.

The WHITE SALE: Great Values, Small Prices!

It enters its second great week with quantities of fresh, well-made, tasteful Muslin Underwear at very economical prices.

At such little prices, 36c, 46c, 66c and so on, there are garments that are really lovely. Every piece has been planned for the woman particular about both quality and style, and yet who is economizing in accordance with the spirit of the times.

Envelope Chemises at 76c. and 94c.

At 76c. Entire yoke of organdie insertions and lace. Another prettily hemstitched and ribbon run. At 94c., of pink batiste, with entire yoke of alternating pink satin and Valenciennes lace.

Another model of hand embroidered pink batiste, trimmed with dainty designs in pastel colors.

A collection of extremely dainty styles at $1.26, $1.46, $1.76 and $1.94.

Nightgowns at 66c., 76c., 94c. and $1.46

62 styles to choose among at these little prices. Slip-over, with kimono sleeves and sleeveless. Trimmed with wide lace insertions, with clusters of tucks; some hand-embroidered, some with entire yoke of lace and shirrings; some high neck models. A group prettily trimmed, with silk fagot stitching.

Drawers at 46c., 56c., 66c., 76c., 84c., 94c

Lace trimmed in effective ways or made with ruffles of blind or open embroideries.

Corset Covers at 36c., 46c., 94c.

Trimmed with lace medallions, lace down the front; and the back also trimmed; lace forming Van Dyke patterns; some models combining lace and embroidery; one model simply edged with Valenciennes lace.

Petticoats at 76c., 94c., $1.26 to $1.94

With elaborate ruffles of lace and embroidery in over a score of attractive arrangements.

Second floor, East Building.

The Sale of FURS at 60c on the Dollar

To our large purchase of superb Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs from one of New York's best fur manufacturers, which we are selling at a saving of 40c on the dollar, we have added equally fine Furs, many of them from the same maker, at sharp reductions from our own stock.

Among them are:
Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat), $120, $175, $180, $195, $210, $215, $235, $255, $350.

Persian Lamb Coats, $140, $290, $300.
Caracul Coats, $150, $240, $265, $365 and $390.
Natural Muskrat Coats, $67.50, $135, $175.

Also a Fine Group of Fur Scarfs, Capes, Stoles and Muffs in the present season's best shapes.

Second floor, Central Building.

SPRING FLAVOR IN WINTER STYLES

Quaint, Old Fashioned Clothes Coming Into Vogue with Exodus of New Yorkers Toward Southern Resorts—Cotton Voiles—Sweaters—Quilted Hats

As far as clothes are concerned, the South is the key just now. A few forlorn Winter things still remain to grace the shelves, but interest centres without a doubt in fresh creations destined to make their appearance on the shores of some Southern resort in the near future. Already the stream of society has begun to flow southward and women are demanding costumes that will not be burdensome under the Summer suns.

Palm Beach, which attracts a goodly proportion of fashionable New Yorkers, has its shops themselves imported from New York and all ready to supply the needs of women there, but the New York shops are also all equipped to supply a Southern wardrobe at a moment's notice, and many are the novelties which they are prepared to spread before the gaze of the interested buyer.

In our zeal to be war helpers we women have gone back to civil war days, with a passion for quaintness and old-fashioned atmosphere in all our clothes. And now, in line with this decided tendency, there appear the prettiest printed voiles, with all-over calico patterns—one little flower laid closely against another little flower so that not a vestige of the original white ground remains to show its face. A clever Fifth Avenue dressmaker has taken these prints, revived from an earlier day, and has made them up into the most fascinating sets of dress, hat and parasol that one could ever wish to see.

One of them is printed in shades of red, blue and a golden yellow. The skirt is simply gathered at the waist and falls down over a China silk underskirt edged at the bottom with a band of China blue linen which shows for only a brief space and is fairly tight around the ankles. The overskirt is scalloped and corded around each scallop with the same blue linen which is used on the underskirt. Now, the waist part is the most effectively simple of all—just a square for the front and a square for the back, each being corded and bound in blue all about the edge and the two being caught together at the shoulders. From an underblouse the kimono sleeves fall full and perfectly straight, having for a finish blue linen cuffs to repeat the band on the underskirt. A soft fold of the dress material makes a crushed girdle.

The parasol is carried out exactly along the same lines as the frock. It is covered with the printed voile and around its outer edge are laid bias folds of the print with cords of blue between them. The hat, too, of mushroom shape—decidedly mushroom, making it impossible for a ray of sun to penetrate to the face—is made of one bias fold after another, with a soft and floppy crown made on exactly the same principle. Both the hat brim and the parasol are lined with the blue linen.

Another of these cotton voile creations is more severe in its lines and contour. It is designed for an altogether different type of person, but is quite as ravishing in its own way. The material is checked in the tiniest of squares in colors, black, blue, and white. The slightly full skirt hangs straight with two three-inch tucks running around at intervals above the hem. The bodice is lightly fitted and the plainly set-in sleeves end in tight bands at the wrists. Then comes a white organdy fichu, folded high about the neck and edged far out on the edge with a quilling made of blue and white grosgrain ribbon. The turned back and flaring cuffs are trimmed in the same manner. When it comes to the hat that is done with a straight, stiff brim carrying out the plan of trim severity. Its high crown has a quilling of white organdy around the very tip no wider than a quarter of an inch and touches of little blue and black shiny buttons. There is a parasol, too, made to complete the triangle, and that is done with tucks and folds to match the rest of the get-up.

There is every chance for variety in this idea of using all-over printed voiles for garden party frocks and hats. But perhaps the pleasantest idea of all is worked out by this same dressmaker in a print that combines the delicate colors of dove gray and wistaria. The skirt of the frock is made over an entirely new model that is circular, and still gathered slightly at the waistline, giving an extremely graceful sweep to the lines of the skirt. There is no hem at all, but the lower edge is picoted, and there is a drop skirt underneath, made of thin silk and edged with a plain band of filet lace that shows here and there as the circular folds of the skirt wind in and out. The waist has one of those little shirred net yokes that hugs close to the throat at a rounded line, and is fastened to the dress with a tiny bit of a band of mauve organdy. The sleeves open on the outer edge all the way from shoulder to cuff, being bound on either side with the mauve organdy, and tacked together at intervals, allowing the arm to show through as it moves. Then the cuffs are tightly shirred of net, just as is the yoke. The hat in this combination has a drooping, suddenly turned-down brim, covered with the print and lined with the mauve organdy, while around the soft and floppy crown is a crushed ribbon effect made of the printed voile used over again, and lined with mauve tied in a careless bow with pointed, rabbit's ear ends. And the sunshade is built over the lines established by the gown.

Beginning with this week, the shops will be showing all of the new cottons for next Summer, and for the forehanded in the way of hot-weather clothes this is a valuable hint.

For Palm Beach there are being shown some few French models that are made of materials to lead the way away from woolens. There is a most beautiful one of putty-colored heavy Rajah silk in the skirt and chic little belt with suspenders. Designed to be worn with this is a loose hanging half-length coat of black velveteen lined with Georgette crêpe of the identical putty shade and provided with a pleated ruffle of the same color at the throat where the coat opens.

This brings to mind the fact that, while velveteen coats have been good style for sport and semi-sporting wear throughout the Winter, they will certainly continue to hold their own in the Southern season. A black velveteen coat loosely belted at the waistline is worn with a rather tightly fitting white serge skirt and has a surplice collar of white organdy folded along with its revers. These coats are seen, too, with plaid and striped skirts which are more often than not kilted.

All white serge and pongee suits stand the ravages of the strong sunlight better than do any of their tinted sisters, so that there are many dozens of styles made of these two materials. Mostly the coats are fingertip length with peplums only slightly full and the skirts are made with little or no fullness—just with room enough to make walking a possibility. To go with these suits—and suits promise to be more than ordinarily popular—are made little fitted turbans all of the same material stitched and with but little or no trimming. A whole white outfit is undeniably smart, though it must be done with the greatest of care and thought.

All white wool jersey will hold its place to the end of time it seems, for every season there comes stepping smartly forward a new and fascinating set of jersey gowns and suits. One of the very newest is made with a rolling collar that encircles the throat and sets off the head much in the manner of a morning glory. Then the collar is lined—and this is the only bit of color on an otherwise pure white suit—with a sparkling bit of cerise jersey.

Sweaters, as well as can be seen from the new ones that have so far made their appearance, will be of plain colors and void of extra collars and cuffs. Their colors are their chief claim to newness and freshness and one wonders, in this hue and cry of lack of dyes, where they ever found those brilliant and beautiful colors. The sweaters have borrowed from the soldier styles inasmuch as they slip over the head, and have purled waistlines, though here they depart from their soldier models and add a slightly flaring peplum knitted plain. They have sleeves, usually, so that they can be worn without a coat and fulfill their due measure of decorative color.

Dance dresses for the South—the few that have already been seen—are chiefly of many layers of filmy net. Buttercup and a sky blue green are two of the newest shades.

The quilted hat has fallen into line. It looks like just a piece off your grandmother's silk quilt. Sometimes the quilts are stitched in squares and sometimes they are done in diamonds and again they are stitched in swirling curves. You will see a quilted dress hat of orchid shade in the faintest tint. The crown will be high and stiff, the brim shaped into a poke bonnet tendency and the trimming carried out in a row of old-fashioned wool flowers. Then, if you turn your head in the right millinery salon you will see a tailored hat with stiffly turned-up brim and softly padded crown made of a black satin quilt. There will be more developments of this quilted fancy, for it is really new.

Hats of Georgette crêpe are strongly to the fore and they have grown the smartest little crowns with nothing for a foundation—just four cords between the portions of the crown to hold it to a suggestion of shape. For the rest the crown is soft and transparent, having only a lining of its own material and color. The brim turns up squarely and militarily and flares a bit on either side of the front, and since this must be stiff it softens itself by row after row of milliner's folds made extremely narrow and of the same Georgette. A turban of this sort in delft blue was irresistible.

A garden hat of chiffon is shirred and shirred and shirred again, the whole hat being covered with one row of shirring after another, and only a quarter of an inch after the other. The hat is corn-color, shaped bewitchingly into a wide poke, and right on the very peak of its crown sits a jaunty little bow of black velvet ribbon.

Ribbon hats are much in evidence, the ribbon being a variety of grosgrain an inch and a half wide, used in all the lovely pastel shades that Summer calls for. The ribbon is used in the manner of straw braid, one row being sewed on another row. One coral colored hat of this sort had a narrow brim turned down and a high crown drawn to the top and tied with a stiff bow of the same ribbon. Then there was a blue one sewed around and around to make a close Tam o' Shanter, with a mere suggestion of a brim done in pointed ends of the ribbon. It was very ingenue and brought to one's imagination only a youthful face beneath it.

A sport hat was made soft and crushable of a pastel shade of blue ribbon woven in humps to look like an extremely fine piece of garter elastic. It has its high lights and its dull places, making a very interesting surface. All that there was for trimming was a blushing bit of blue velvet ribbon tied around the crown.

A great deal of red is shown—a bright raspberry red—and there is a toque of blocked straw with a pinkish ostrich tip curling around about the ear and a mere mite of a printed ribbon with touches of black drawn around the brim.

Handbags, shopping bags and knitting bags have become one of the necessities, and there is not a hat store that does not spend a vast amount of attention upon the bags that are created as a part of the hat to be worn along with them. They grow more interesting as the fashion grows, and more ingenious.

For Southern wear a leghorn hat had a crown of rose petals, and the bag that went with it was built with a rose petal base and a net top, the whole being lined with a soft white taffeta. Another set comprised a little hat with a Tam o' Shanter crown made of sand-colored crêpe de chine braided in a very fine black braid made into a conventional design. The soft bag with two ends just alike was made in exactly the same way and drawn through two black bone rings.

A knitting bag was made of raffia of red and blue and green with a little yellow braided into a huge motif. This constituted the whole top of the bag, and the bottom was made of the heaviest sort of Russia crash. The crown of the hat was braided raffia and the brim was of the crash.

Paris is sending us bits of news plainly designed to be adapted to the Southern season. They say there that ribbon will be very good for all sorts of Spring wear, but that the metal brocade ribbons will, by Summer, be entirely a thing of the past. These new ribbons are made of cotton or canvas embroidered with standing-out figures of wool or of more cotton threads twisted. Faille ribbons are embroidered in worsteds of many colors, and they say that taffeta ribbons will be much worn.

Silk jersey, they tell us, will be the thing for Spring coats, and there will be other long coats made of silk and some of satin following the Winter fashion.

In Paris, by the way, some of the dressmakers are going in for interior decoration, the plan being that a woman who wishes to be really a part of her home can discuss the whole problem with her dressmaker who makes it a business, and has done so for years, to understand her personality. The dressmaker creates the gown and then she is allowed to create the setting for that gown. What an opportunity!

Petals and a Binding of Blue Georgette on White Leghorn.

Hat, Frock and Sunshade of Printed Voile Especially for Palm Beach Wear.

Balch, Price & Co.

Fulton and Smith Streets
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20% to 40% Reduction

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Beginning Monday, December 31

Our stock is custom-made, produced in our own factory, and not the ordinary job-lot furs manufactured for sale purposes only.

The Balch-Price collection of Models is the largest and most up-to-date in Greater New York.

Included in this sale are some of the finest and most elaborate of this season's productions.

Chinchilla Cape Coat, full length, unusual quality and model	$10,000	$7,500
Hudson Bay Sable Coat	6,500	4,500
Russian Ermine Coat, Hudson Bay Sable Collar and Cuffs	2,500	1,750
Eastern Mink Coat, full length, exceptional quality and design	2,250	1,500
Hudson Bay Sable Coatee	2,500	1,750
Russian Sable Cape	3,500	2,500

Large assortment of Hudson Bay Sable Models in Capes, Stoles and Pelerines. New Models, specially designed for Spring and Summer wear. — At Proportionate Reductions

COATS, COATEES AND WRAPS

		Reduced
Hudson Seal, Plain	$135 to $500	$100 to $375
Hudson Seal, Trimmed	200 to 750	125 to 500
Persian Lamb	400 to 1,000	250 to 650
Broadtail Persian	650 to 2,000	450 to 1,250
Mole	450 to 750	300 to 500
Caracul	500 to 950	350 to 650
Nutria	175 to 475	125 to 350

MOTOR FUR COATS

		Reduced
Raccoon	$150 to $550	$100 to $375
Natural Muskrat	100 to 275	75 to 185
Natural Australian Opossum	300 to 450	200 to 350
Leopard	175 to 400	125 to 275

MEN'S FUR LINED COATS

Made of fine woolens, lined with Marmot and Northern Muskrat. Collars of Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal, Beaver and Natural Otter.	Including imported materials, Linings of Northern Muskrat, Nutria and Mink. Collars of Persian Lamb, Beaver and Natural Otter.
Were $75 to $125	Were $145 to $500
Now 60 to 75	Now 100 to 375

SMALL FURS

		Reduced
Hudson Seal Scarfs	$15.00 to $45.00	$10.00 to $35.00
Hudson Seal Stoles	47.50 to 135.00	35.00 to 95.00
Hudson Seal Muffs	15.00 to 35.00	10.00 to 25.00
Nutria Scarfs	14.00 to 45.00	9.00 to 35.00
Nutria Muffs	15.00 to 20.00	10.00 to 15.00
Beaver Scarfs	35.00 to 85.00	25.00 to 60.00
Beaver Muffs	35.00 to 50.00	25.00 to 37.50
Dyed Skunk Scarfs	15.00 to 25.00	10.00 to 25.00
Dyed Skunk Muffs	15.00 to 25.00	12.50 to 18.50
Natural Skunk Scarfs	35.00 to 125.00	25.00 to 90.00
Natural Skunk Muffs	35.00 to 60.00	25.00 to 45.00
Black Lynx Scarfs	35.00 to 125.00	25.00 to 85.00
Black Lynx Muffs	35.00 to 50.00	25.00 to 40.00
Mink Scarfs	40.00 to 125.00	25.00 to 90.00
Mink Muffs	45.00 to 85.00	30.00 to 65.00
Taupe and Georgette Fox Scarfs	25.00 to 75.00	18.00 to 60.00
Taupe and Georgette Fox Muffs	27.50 to 75.00	20.00 to 60.00
Mole Scarfs	50.00 to 125.00	35.00 to 85.00
Mole Muffs	40.00 to 75.00	27.50 to 60.00

Besides those listed above, we have several hundred Odd Scarfs and Muffs marked at half-price and less.

Balch, Price & Co.

Fulton and Smith Streets
Brooklyn

CLEARANCE SALE

We offer a carefully selected stock of choice apparel at prices that are extremely moderate. The authenticity of the styles, together with the superior workmanship and the present scarcity of materials of equal quality, will recommend these garments to women who desire the finest grades at figures not usually quoted.

Dresses
Formerly priced at
$29.50 to $85 Now $15 to $50
Including the season's most attractive models in Black and Blue Serges.

Gowns
Formerly priced at
$35 to $125 Now $19.50 to $85
Reproductions of importations in Velvet, Velveteen, Satin and Georgette.

Fur-Trimmed Suits
Formerly priced at
$85 to $250 Now $59 to $110
Many exclusive models in handsome wool fabrics.

Tailored Suits
Formerly priced at
$39 to $85 Now $25 to $50
Smart fashions in the prevailing colors, also Black and Navy.

Top Coats
Formerly priced at
$125 to $275 Now $75 to $150
Unusual styles and choice materials, including many Fur trimmed models.

Riding Habits
Formerly priced at
$65 to $85 Now $25 to $35
Correctly tailored of fabrics now difficult to duplicate.

Evening Wraps
Formerly priced at
$200 to $600 Now $125
A wonderful collection of choice original designs of finest Velvets, exquisitely trimmed with Fur.

Blouses
Formerly priced at
$5 to $30 Now $3 to $25
An assortment of Blouses in Georgette Crepe and Lingerie to be closed out.

ANNUAL FUR SALE

Commencing Monday, Dec. 31st

25% REDUCTIONS
On Entire Stock

Coats, Scarfs, Muffs
Men's Fur Lined Coats
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The advancing price of material and labor makes this sale particularly advantageous to purchasers.

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including
COATS of Mink
Beaver—Nutria
Hudson Seal
Caracul and
other desirable furs
also on
CAPES—COATEES
— SETS —
and
ALL OTHER FURS

Tea Rooms.

THE MARGUERITE
49 WEST 39TH STREET.
Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M.
Club Breakfast. Luncheon 40-50.
Dinner 60c. Afternoon Tea.
Monday, Wednesday, Saturday } Chicken Dinner

SEVEN CANDLES, 12 West 46th Street, near 5th Ave. in the ART GALLERY.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

At the Sign of THE GREEN TEAPOT
Closed Sundays
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c. Dinner, $1.00
Saturday Night, Roast Turkey and Waffles.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 35th St., Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY Tea ROOMS.
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Delicious Home Cooking.

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Dinners, 75c.
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Breakfast. Luncheon. Dinner.
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CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at
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Home-made specialties. Breakfast and Service.

Dine at No. 20 Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

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Luncheon or Dinner, Afternoon Tea, a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

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Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

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Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 35-50c; Dinner, 65-75c.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 49d St. Open Sundays.
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A carefully selected, well cooked dinner, $1.00.

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Hemelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

THE PIROUETTE 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Av.
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Used Steinway Baby Grand, $325.
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SEE OUR SPECIAL FOR $79.50. WITH 12 SELECTIONS.
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THE TIMES GOES TO PRESS EARLIER.

Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication, owing to alteration, for military reasons, in the departure of morning trains. Advertisements may be omitted if this regulation is not complied with.—Advt.

NEW YEAR SOCIAL FESTIVITIES

Many to Keep Open House on Tuesday for Visiting Soldiers—Benefit Musicale Friday at Mrs. O. G. Jennings's Home—Mardi Gras Dance Planned for February.

THE New Year's message this season, which seems peculiarly adaptable to society, is, "Keep on smiling all through the year."

A great deal depends upon society for the brightness of the coming days, when the war begins in terrible earnest. Christmas cheer was widespread, and now come the festivities in celebration of the New Year.

The custom of New Year's Day visiting has become almost extinct in New York, although it is still largely practiced in the South, where so many of the New York boys are in camp. A lot of people, however, are planning to keep open house on Tuesday, especially for the visiting soldiers and marines. Camouflage punch will doubtless be much in evidence.

Society is making one grand resolution on the eve of the New Year, and that is, to put aside selfish interests for the patriotic service of the country. With the second draft under way the local exemption boards and the local law boards are calling for help in handling questionnaires. The Mayor's Committee on National Defense, Room 605, Hall of Records, is in need of men and women who can assist during the day. There are scores of society women who would like to be of real service to the Government, and the opportunity now presents itself with the coming draft.

Knitting for the soldiers has become so general in society that it has been claimed by a prominent physician to have produced "knitting nerves," due to overwork on war knitting. So 1918 will find at least one new style in maladies for women, although patients in hospitals are often given knitting to quiet their nerves. In Philadelphia some people are clamoring for "knitless concerts." They claim that many an exquisite passage of the orchestra has been spoiled not only by the clicking of the needles but also by the constant motion of fingers and waving of needles. Evidently New Yorkers do not care to have peace and repose with their music, for the knitting continues incessantly at all of the musical affairs. At the opera the house is too dark for knitting while the act is on.

Masked balls have long been among the principal forms of entertainment during the Mardi Gras season, which will come along presently. In New Orleans it has just been announced that public masking will not be permitted at the coming Mardi Gras carnival, to remove the possibility of serious trouble which might occur were agents of the German Government to go about the city in disguise.

Many here took particular notice of General Pershing's warning last week, addressed to his soldiers, especially the hint contained in the warning that women are the most successful enemy spies. Recent revelations outside of New York show that women spies are weaving their nets and obtaining military information of value to the enemy. Several of these women have been moving in smart circles, and admitted to the best homes in Southern and Western cities. Fortunately there have been no such known instances in New York.

A glance backward vividly illustrates the difference between this time last year and the present day. Débutante affairs were in full swing, and plans for brilliant private and charitable affairs in the making. It was just a year ago within a few days that Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor gave the ball at their Fifth Avenue residence for Mrs. Astor's débutante sister, Miss Alice F. Huntington, who became the bride last Spring of Charles H. Marshall, Jr. Now the Astor mansion is darkened, with Mr. and Mrs. Astor both abroad in service, and Mrs. Marshall is with her soldier husband at Fort Worth, Texas.

There was a new gleam of Christmas Eve light, however, on Fifth Avenue from the house at 640, which has been darkened for several years during alterations. Colonel and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have taken possession of their new residence, and while the Colonel is in command of the 102d Engineers at Spartanburg, S. C., his son, Private Cornelius Vanderbilt, was able to come on a short furlough to spend Christmas with his mother.

The house of Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings at 882 Fifth Avenue will be thronged with society folk on this coming Friday afternoon, the occasion being the appearance of Jascha Heifetz, the young Russian violinist, for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

The Jennings home is a beautiful one, and the ballroom is located on the third floor, approached by a series of great staircases. Tea is to be served after the musicale, which starts at 4 o'clock. A limited number of tickets at $10 each may be had by applying to Mrs. Jennings.

The Babies' Hospital fills an important niche among the city's philanthropic institutions. Mrs. Jennings is President of the hospital and Mrs. John Jay Knox Honorary President. Mrs. Rosewell Miller, Mrs. Ira Barrows, and Mrs. Ernest R. Adee are the Vice Presidents, and Mrs. John B. Calvert, Mrs. Theron G. Strong, and Miss Maude H. Curtiss the other officers. Among the managers are Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, Mrs. Cornelius Agnew, Mrs. Ernest G. Stillman, and about forty other prominent society women.

The Baltusrol Golf Club of Baltusrol, N. J., will celebrate New Year's day with a special luncheon for members and their guests, and there will be music for dancing from 12 o'clock until 7. The day will probably be appreciated all the more from the fact that on Jan. 7, in deference to the request of Fuel Commissioner Garfield, the club has decided to close the upper part of the building. The locker room will be maintained, however, and all the club facilities will be removed to the white cottage in front of the clubhouse until some date in the month of March. The use of the white cottage will be reminiscent to some of the older members of the club, as it was used by the pioneers of the club in the Summer of 1895, before the opening of the little clubhouse.

WEDDINGS and engagements serve to enliven the wintry days. Wednesdays and Saturdays seem to be the most popular days with

Photo by Aime Dupont.

Mrs. Cyril Dugmore, Wife of Major Dugmore.

the brides, unless the marriages are unduly hastened by war. Yesterday had its quota of brides. Miss Alta J. Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Fitch, was married to Horace L. Hotchkiss, 3d, in St. Bartholomew's Church, and Miss Louise Gardner, daughter of Mrs. John C. F. Gardner and the late Mr. Gardner, became the bride of Frederick Rodgers, son of the late Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., in Trinity Chapel. Miss Elizabeth Fitch, daughter of Major and Mrs. William Edward Fitch, had a military wedding at Fort Schuyler, where she married Captain Clifford Randall Jones of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

As a rule, weddings are not scheduled now on the social calendar, owing to necessity of war times, but they come along unexpectedly, at least, to the friends of the bridal pair, and are then formally announced by the family. Each camp now has its colony of newlyweds, and they are increasing as the days approach when the men will leave for the front.

Few new dates have been fixed for January nuptials. The brides of the first of the year, whose wedding plans have already been announced, include the Misses Anna Kirk Bridgman, Margaret Van Buren Mason, Mildred Patterson, and Dorothy Keene Taylor.

Miss Patterson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Patterson of Kansas City, and is to wed Charles N. Bull, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull of Brooklyn, on Saturday next, in Christ Church, Brooklyn. Miss Patterson is with her parents at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Bridgman, who is a daughter of General and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, is to wed Octave A. Alvarez on Jan. 9 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Three days later Miss Mason and Lieutenant Samuel Sloan Colt will be married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, 854 Fifth Avenue. Miss Taylor will be a February bride, her marriage to Valentino Molina, the artist, being fixed for Feb. 2.

The wedding of Miss Fredrika Jones, daughter of Mrs. Gertrude B. Garrett of Oswego, N. Y., and Lieutenant Willard A. Kitts, U. S. N., was celebrated last Thursday afternoon, at Locust Wood, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Zinnser, at Hastings-on-Hudson. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was played at the close of the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Horace E. Clute, in front of a huge American flag. The bride is a graduate of Wellesley College. Lieutenant Kitts graduated from Annapolis, class of '16.

On Dec. 24 Miss Norma Field Maynard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Maynard of Burlington, Vt., was married to Lieutenant Herbert L. Miller, 307th Infantry, at the home of her parents in Burlington. The bride for a time was a student at Columbia University. Lieutenant Miller was formerly with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and has made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Sisson of Yonkers.

Since the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Esther Cleveland, daughter of former President Grover Cleveland, to Captain Alfred Bosanquet of the Coldstream Guards, inference has been drawn in several instances that the fiancé of Miss Cleveland is blind, as it was stated that he had met Miss Cleveland at St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blinded Soldiers subsequently to their having met in Switzerland three years ago.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., of Princeton, N. J., Miss Cleveland's mother, last week corrected this impression, and caused it to be known that Captain Bosanquet is not blind and has not been at St. Dunstan's. Miss Cleveland was at this hospital for a fortnight in June, 1916, and since that time she has been working at the Lighthouse in Paris, with blinded French soldiers, in association with Miss Winifred Holt.

From Chicago comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Ellen A. Ryerson to Victor A. Salvatore, a sculptor of Macdougal Alley, of this city. Mrs. Ryerson and her daughter are well known here and at Newport.

Dr. and Mrs. Wickliffe Rose of 116 Riverside Drive have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Lewis Rose, to Hilary Herbert Micou of Washington and Detroit, Mich. Miss Rose, whose father is a Director of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, is a graduate of Vassar, class of '16. She was presented to society in Washington several seasons ago. The year of her graduation at Vassar she was selected as one of the group of girls to carry the famous daisy chain at commencement. Mr. Micou is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Micou, and is the grandson of Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland. He graduated from Cornell, class of '16, and is now engaged in manufacturing for the Government.

Another engagement of social interest has been announced by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Fish of Scarsdale, N. Y., that of their daughter, Miss Annie F. Fish, to Lieutenant E. A. B. Willmer of the Royal Engineers, British Army, who is at present in this city with the British War Mission. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Willmer of London, and saw service on the French front during the Winter of 1915-16. He was afterward invalided home, and after his convalescence sent to this country. The wedding will take place in February. Miss Fish is a sister of H. Van Cortlandt D. Fish of 911 Park Avenue.

Miss Mary B. Chamberlaine of 840 Park Avenue has announced the engagement of her cousin, Miss Virginia Bruce Loney, daughter of the late Dr. Allan D. Loney and Mrs. Catharine Wolfe Loney, to Robert Howard Gamble, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gamble of Jacksonville, Fla., formerly of Richmond, Va. Miss Loney lost her parents in the sinking of the Lusitania and she herself had a narrow escape. When the ship was struck her father went below to get lifebelts, one of which was placed on Miss Loney, at that time only 14, and then her parents directed her to enter one of the lifeboats, themselves remaining on deck. The boat upset, and she swam about until rescued by another lifeboat, and was taken to Queenstown. Meantime, while swimming away from the suction caused by the steamer sinking, she saw her parents on deck as the steamer sank.

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IMPORTANT history of the world has been made since the last Winter resort season. Reports come from the South that this year already has broken all records for the number of early tourists. The exodus South will start in largely before the new year is very old. It is essential that all those who are doing their part in the mobilization of the sinews of war should have a certain amount of relaxation. The woman who is weary from war relief work, and the business man, statesman, and soldier on furlough, are all looking forward to a brief diversion.

Shrove Tuesday in 1918 falls on Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, so the date will have an added interest. A Mardi Gras dance is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on that date for the benefit of the schools for Southern mountaineers. Associated in the arrangements for the dance with Mrs. James H. Dinwiddie are Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan and Mrs. B. Hewitt Parsons.

Society was well represented at the Metropolitan Opera on Christmas Eve. Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston were among those in the parterre. Miss Maud Borland, just back from England and France, where she was engaged in war work, was a guest of Miss Louise M. Iselin.

Mrs. Henry P. Fletcher, wife of the Ambassador to Mexico, was with her mother, Mrs. George H. Bend, on Wednesday night. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanier Washington, in Box 33, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Mrs. William Floyd-Jones being the other guests of Mr. and Mrs. Washington.

On Thursday night Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan occupied their box, and Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Bogert and Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick were the guests of Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie were with Mrs. W. Watts Sherman.

There was some entertaining for the débutantes last week. The party which Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was to have given last night for her niece, Miss Muriel Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was postponed.

The very young folks, and grown-up people, too, had a very jolly time at the tea and dramatic entertainment which Miss Tanis Guinness, the young daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, gave at her mother's home in North Washington Square last Thursday afternoon. On a stage in the music room three one-act plays were produced, the various rôles being taken by the Misses Tanis and Meraud Guinness and their young brother, Loel Guinness.

The Navy Club Lodging House at 15 East Sixty-first Street, managed by well-known women, is meeting with success, all of the seventy-five beds being occupied by the marines nightly at the small rate of 35 cents each. The house was donated by Robert Brooke. Miss Elizabeth Curtis, a sister of Dr. Holbrook Curtis, put the house in order, and Mrs. William H. Hamilton is one of the managers. What they most need now is a phonograph.

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FEATURE MONDAY IN THEIR

MID-WINTER SALES

FASHIONABLE FUR-TRIMMED COATS
FORMERLY TO $225—at $65—$95—$125

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STREET & AFTERNOON DRESSES
(ALSO DANCE FROCKS)
FORMERLY TO $135—at $35 & $65

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Advance Announcement!

Nemo TRIPLE STRIP

CORSETS AT NEW PRICES

FOR more than twenty years it has been our aim and ambition to keep Nemo Corsets, with their invaluable special health and fashion features, within the reach of the great masses of women to whom the Nemo special service is an imperative necessity.

To keep Nemo prices down, in the face of a tremendous increase in cost of production, we have willingly made heavy sacrifices during the past three years. Nevertheless, slight advances on certain models have been made, but with utmost reluctance and under pressure of unavoidable conditions.

FIRST ADVANCE ON WONDERLIFT MODELS

But, despite the steadily rising cost of nearly all corset materials (some have more than doubled in price) we have continued to sell NEMO WONDERLIFT CORSETS—one of the most valuable of all corset inventions—at their ORIGINAL PRICES of *four years ago;* for we fully realize that they give vitally necessary hygienic service to many thousands of women.

We have been hoping for some change in the material and labor markets that would enable us to avoid an increase in Wonderlift prices. Now, however, we are compelled to announce an increase of $1.00 in the price of the popular $5.00 models, in order that we may maintain their high quality without undue sacrifice of profit.

For similar reasons we are obliged to announce an advance of 50 cents in the price of the three Self-Reducing Corsets with the Nemo Relief Bands.

Therefore, we give this advance notice that—

On and After Monday, February 4, 1918

Retail prices will be increased on the following numbers:

WONDERLIFT—Nos. 553, 554, 555, 556, 557 and 558 Present Price $5.00—will be $6.00

SELF-REDUCING—Nos. 402, 403 and 405 . . Present Price $4.50—will be $5.00

Most women know, from experience, all about the higher cost of nearly everything, and will readily understand that these slight advances represent only a fraction of the higher cost of production. The new prices are literally forced upon us, by abnormal market conditions over which we have no control.

PRINCIPAL STORES EVERYWHERE! KOPS BROS., Manufacturers of Nemo Corsets, New York.

Nemo BRASSIERES
"FIT AS YOU FASTEN"
Give the "UNBROKEN LINE" of Fashion
All Good Stores—Various Models—$1.00 and $1.50

Brookes Mourning Specialty House

Open for Business, Premises Adjoining OUR BUILDING, fire having destroyed our shop at 375 Fifth Avenue.

We are able to furnish on demand First Mourning Outfits. Special orders require 3 days.

Our workroom department is removed to our Boston branch, Copley Square, our stock being principally staple goods kept there. New Importations of Novelties.

Our Stock Will Be Entirely New.

Present Location
377 Fifth Avenue, at 35th St.

Annual Sale

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FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Wherever your particular soldier or sailor may be—in the cantonments here or the trenches "over there," on a destroyer somewhere in the Atlantic or at a naval training station—you can have The Times sent to him every day. The rates are as follows:

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	1 Mo.
Daily and Sunday	$10.00	$5.35	$1.00
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Write the name of the soldier, the number of his company and regiment. Or the name of your sailor's ship. Inclose with your remittance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

ANOTHER YEAR IN THE PLAYHOUSES OF BROADWAY

Laughing at Society

By JOHN CORBIN.

IT is not saying much, perhaps, to say that "Why Marry?" is the most penetrating satire on social institutions yet written by an American. Satire of any kind is a rare product in the theatre. When found, the target of its whips and scorns is generally not social institutions but society people—the foibles of human nature. Molière gave us the Misanthrope, but though Alceste lashed the vain insincerities of fashion with searching scorn it never occurred to him to question the conditions that gave rise to them, or the means by which they might be ameliorated. The only escape he dreamed of was flight to the wilderness. Tartuffe fixed upon hypocrisy a more stinging name, but Molière expressly disavowed any intention of attacking the ideas and conventions that afforded imposture its cloak. For all he saw or suggested, the religious practice of his time was a thing eternal, immutable. It was not until the close of the nineteenth century that institutions came to be regarded as, like human nature itself, a phenomenon in evolution. Today we find that law, church and marriage—all we instinctively hold most sacred and fixed in the scheme of things—are the product of a past that is dead or dying, and that if they are to continue sound and serviceable, they must receive the germ of a living future—give soil to it in their own decay. In the light of this vision Satire was reborn. Brieux in France and Shaw in England created characters in which one sees not so much generalised human traits, presumably enduring, as human institutions in the process of dissolution and rebirth. The people they deal with are not absolute character, but character illumined by a progressive idea.

In the American drama high comedy has been a very rare bird until the present year, and such examples of it as we have had, from "The Truth" by Clyde Fitch to Harold Chapin's late lamented study of tortuous femininity, have frankly developed character for its own sake merely. The only play we have ever produced which is at all comparable to "Why Marry?" is Langdon Mitchell's comedy of a decade ago, "The New York Idea." Like Mr. Williams's play, that centred in the question of marriage, or rather of divorce; and there was an idea—at least in its title. But here the similarity ends.

"The New York Idea" was largely based upon a misconception, indeed, a misrepresentation, of the facts of the case. Few States have a stricter divorce law than New York; and in few is the influence of the Church, especially of the Episcopalian Church, more powerfully exerted against divorce. Of all Northern States, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, New York has the lowest divorce rate, with only one-fifth the percentage of puritanical New England and the Western Reserve. Yet Mr. Mitchell represents his New Yorkers as in a perpetual marry-go-round, which is benevolently presided over by an Episcopalian clergyman. More damaging than this is the fact that the play, while it carries the air of dealing with a social and even a sociological phenomenon, admits no motive for modern divorce beyond personal whim and caprice, and that of the lightest and most farcical. Beneath the brilliant surface of Mr. Mitchell's comedy there is undoubtedly a deep and earnest moral feeling; and the more pointed his satire the more clearly is this evident. "When husband and wife disagree," says a philosopher from the stables, "it's the horses that suffer!" Mr. Mitchell is shocked by the brevity of marital relationships today, horrified by their childlessness. But he has apparently never considered what may be the cause, or what the remedy. He only knows that in the past marriages have been more permanent and fruitful. His rage against us would be stilled, his grief over us assuaged, if only we would consent to return to the estate of our fathers. In his heart no image could be fairer than the smile of aging connubiality in ancestral portraits; in his mind no institution could be more admirable than those densely populated family burial plots of old. His view of our unhappy plight is unsoftened by sympathy, unillumined by any visions of regeneration. In spite of the title of the play, his eye, like that of all other American satirists, is fixed not upon a social institution but upon a phase of character.

All of our satirists, that is, except one. Mr. Williams strikes at the heart of the problem in the first ten lines of his play. He shows us a girl manoeuvring to trap a dissolute young millionaire into a proposal. She is in love with another man; but he is still in the law school, and will not be able to marry for years; so she yields to family pressure and makes a loveless marriage with this libertine. The case is thoroughly representative. To our ablest and most valuable class of citizens marriage at the normal mating time is normally impossible. The fact is commonplace of sociology, and its relation to family life and divorce widely recognized; but it is now presented for the first time on our stage.

The central characters in the play present the same situation from a different angle. They are a scientist of brilliant achievement, whose discoveries have saved many lives, and his laboratory assistant, a young woman of good family who has sought an escape from loveless marriage in dignified self support. They love each other sincerely, and are as well disposed toward matrimony as even Mr. Mitchell would have them; but their combined incomes will not permit them to marry and live according to conventional standards. Mr. Williams shows us where the fault lies—with the scale upon which various services to the State are rewarded. This is in an inverse ratio to their value. The lion's share falls to the commercial man, the owner or creator of material wealth. Next comes the man of law who safeguards this material wealth, and so is the most highly paid among professional men. Then comes the physician, whose charge is the vital health of the nation. The creative scientist, (like the young hero of the play,) upon whose discoveries all progress in medicine and surgery rests, gets very little. The clergyman, whose charge is the spiritual welfare of the nation, receives a pittance; and he, poor man, is forced by his creed and conscience into marriage and parenthood. These ideas are developed, very wittily, in a family conference in which the various professions are represented. Finally there is question of the reward of a great prophet and founder in religion. The clergyman smiles sardonically and says: "They crucified Him."

Was ever a world more topsy-turvy? In our traditional system of economics, and in our political system which is founded on it, the wealth of a people is regarded as merely material. John Ruskin pointed out that the great and basic wealth of mankind is vital and spiritual—sound bodies and noble souls. He was scorned for it by all Manchester, all England. But in the last decade his idea has gained a powerful momentum; and if the war serves no other purpose it will show the futility of material resources unless backed by a people whose spirit is strong for the right. Then, at least, we shall realize what we suffer from the fact that we make marriage and the normal increase of numbers impossible among the very classes of whom the State has most need. The labors of men will be rewarded, not perhaps in proportion to their absolute value, but certainly in proportion to the more vital needs of the laborer—and of the State.

If Mr. Williams's heroine were as philosophical as she is clear sighted, she would doubtless have made the best of a sorry state of things, as others have done. But she is exasperated beyond measure by the smug insolence of the purse-proud head of the family. Marriage, as she sees it, will cramp her young scientist—perhaps end his great services to humanity. Rather than that, she declares, she will live and work with him in a free relation. In the upheaval that follows this declaration, the dialogue is quite as witty as that of "The New York Idea," and the comedy of character and situation quite as laughable. In spite of the profundity of the thought that underlies the play—or, more probably, because of it—the audience is held throughout in a mood of the most heartfelt merriment. No farce of the season has been more insistently hilarious. The character of the old Judge, the raisonneur of the piece, is perhaps the most delightful in American comedy, and loses nothing in the hands of Nat Goodwin, who has seldom been seen to better advantage.

It can scarcely be maintained that the play is flawless. Mr. Williams makes his representative of privileged wealth an incredible cad, as crudely overdrawn as a villain in melodrama. And the portrait of his spouse, the "old-fashioned" wife, is scarcely happier. Both characters could have been made more human and comprehensible without loss to the situation and story—indeed, with a probable gain. But in the main the characters are admirably fresh and normal. The two principal young people, sympathetically played by Estelle Winwood and Shelley Hull, are about the most intelligent and likable young folk to be encountered in our drama. It is faint praise to say that the play is the most searching social satire in our drama, for it is really the only one. To find a significant comparison we must look abroad.

Shaw and Social Satire.

BERNARD SHAW has become the intellectual high priest of pretentious mediocrity, as he himself showed us in "How He Lied to Her Husband"; but the fact should not blind us to his really trenchant wit,

Daisy De Witt, One of the Ziegfeldian Beauties in the Newest Midnight Frolic, Which Began Its Career Last Night.

Maxine Elliott in the Revival of "Lord and Lady Algy," at the Broadhurst.

The Harrison Fisher Drawing of George M. Cohan, The Newest of the Series of the Cohan's Revues, Dated 1918, Will Be Seen for the First Time at the New Amsterdam Tomorrow.

Laurette Taylor in "Happiness"—Tomorrow at the Criterion.

nence. His command is shown in the variety of his achievement as well as in its keen originality. "Candida," "Caesar and Cleopatra," "Fanny's First Play," "Man and Superman," "Androcles and the Lion"—each in its varied kind is the work of a master in comedy, and each is clothed in an atmosphere of its own that is richly colored and often finely imaginative. But a certain defect in Shaw's temperament is evident in all. He has no instinct for normal human nature, no patience with it. Love and marriage, parenthood and filial feeling—he can write wittily about them all, clearing up our ideas in a manner most amazing; but he cannot portray them in any form that is commonly recognizable or convincing.

In "Getting Married" he cut circles of satire about his theme and aerially looped the loops of paradox; but he remained forever outside it. What he gave us was light without heat, understanding without impulse or inspiration. Except for certain odd corners of our minds—or is it our funny bones?—he left us precisely where we were.

Mr. Williams is a pupil of Shaw, and as regards his material and his methods he must take a subordinate position in a school established by another. But in one way he stands alone. His people are, in the main, as normal and wholesome in feeling as they are brilliant and advanced in idea. "Why Marry?" goes to the warm heart of its problem and places our mental processes on the clear path of progress. While it makes us laugh as few plays have done it makes us think, and think sanely, dynamically.

"Twelfth Night" in French.

TO expect the company at the Vieux Colombier to give us a wholly satisfactory rendering of Shakespearean comedy would be as unreasonable as to look for Parisian lightness and finish in an American performance of "The King." The best work was done in minor parts—the Aguecheek of Louis Jouvet and especially the Clown of Lucien Weber. But M. Copeau has again demonstrated the superlative advantage of fidelity to the Shakespearean dramaturgy. At the New Theatre this play was given in a scenic setting expedited by all mechanical aids, including a huge revolving stage; yet the story was told with less effect of variety, speed, and contrast than in this production without scenery. The arrangement of exits and entrance is very different from that of Shakespeare's own stage, being in the main forward, instead of backward through doors in the rear. But there is no loss in effect—possibly a gain. The use of various levels with flights of steps made the movements of the actors very picturesque. There was no attempt to show the actual framework of the Elizabethan stage, and the curtained alcove at the rear was absent. In this play, fortunately, it is not essential. There was, however, a gallery raised upon columns which was freely used by the actors, and with very picturesque results. As a whole the production is thoroughly enjoyable, and, as an illustration of method, highly significant.

PROSPERITY IN LONDON

WORD comes from London that things are booming. The condition, apparently, is about the same as that which existed in New York during last year's flush times, except that in London there is no chance, owing to the almost prohibitive building conditions, of rushing half a dozen new theatres to completion. The result is that the rental system—that is, paying an outright sum for a theatre instead of giving it a percentage of the receipts—is becoming popular with theatre owners, and therefore compulsory for producers. Rentals, of course, are well above the sums which anything but the most successful attractions might be expected to yield.

A list of London attractions published in Variety also gives the approximate weekly receipts, and in practically every instance they are $10,000 or over. "Chu Chin Chow," in its second year, is credited with $12,000; the musical version of Pinero's "The Magistrate," is placed at $12,500; "Seven Days' Leave," a war melodrama which New York is soon to see, at $15,000; "The Thirteenth Chair," at $10,000; "Inside the Lines" at $9,000; the new Chambers's play, "The Saving Grace," also at $10,000.

How much of the prosperity is due to soldiers on leave is not evident on the surface, but dispatches from London in the past have placed the percentage of khaki among the audiences at almost 40.

One of the interesting events of the Christmas season has been a dramatization of Hawthorne's "Wonder Tales," which, under the title of "The Wonder Tales," was produced at the Ambassador's a few days before Christmas. The dramatization is by Rose O'Neill, (not the American artist,) who has picked out "Golden Touch," "The Paradise of Children," and "The Miraculous Pitcher" as the most promising dramatic subjects.

A new play by Hall Caine, concerning which not even the title is at present known, is one of the impending things in London. The leading rôle will be played by Ethel Irving, but the time and place are as yet undecided.

A pair of American dancers named Riggs and Witchie, whose work here in "The Princess Pat" may be remembered, are the outstanding success (and apparently the only success) of a revue called "Here and There," which Albert de Courville recently produced at the Empire. Others in the piece are Lew Kelly, a comedian from the American burlesque circuit, and Ethel Levey.

London's faithfulness to its old favorites is proverbial, and it is a faithfulness which extends to plays as well as to players. In London revivals are not made in the way that they are made in New York. An old play is put on for a week or two between new productions, and then taken off again. "The Private Secretary" has been revived at the Savoy, and elsewhere in London at least seven or eight old pieces are now playing.

Hilliard Bliss and Edith Barrymore in the Successful "Camille" Now Holding the Boards of the Garrick.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premier
Oh, Boy!	Casino	Feb. 18
Business Before Pleasure	Eltinge	Aug. 15
Maytime	Shubert	Aug. 16
The Eyes of Youth	Maxine Elliott	Aug. 22
Cheer Up	Hippodrome	Aug. 23
A Tailor-Made Man	Cohan & Harris	Aug. 27
Leave It to Jane	Longacre	Aug. 28
The Masquerader	Booth	Sept. 3
Polly with a Past	Belasco	Sept. 6
Lombardi, Ltd.	Morosco	Sept. 24
Tiger Rose	Lyceum	Oct. 3
Jack o' Lantern	Globe	Oct. 16
Doing Our Bit	Winter Garden	Oct. 18
Chu Chin Chow	Manhattan	Oct. 22
The Land of Joy	Park	Nov. 1
Miss 1917	Century	Nov. 5
The Pipes of Pan	Hudson	Nov. 6
Greenwich Village Players	Greenwich Village	Nov. 15
The Naughty Wife	Harris	Nov. 17
Madame Sand	Knickerbocker	Nov. 19
Odds and Ends of 1917	Bijou	Nov. 19
The King	George M. Cohan	Nov. 20
Over the Top	44th Street Roof	Dec. 1
Washington Sq. Players (2d bill)	Comedy	Dec. 3
The Grass Widow	Princess	Dec. 3
Blind Youth	39th Street	Dec. 3
The Gipsy Trail	Plymouth	Dec. 4
The Silent Assertion	Bramhall	Dec. 8
Flo-Flo	Cort	Dec. 20
Yes or No	48th Street	Dec. 20
Lord and Lady Algy	Broadhurst	Dec. 22
Words and Music	Fulton	Dec. 24
General Post	Gaiety	Dec. 24
The Lady of the Camellias	Empire	Dec. 24
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	Republic	Dec. 24
Why Marry?	Astor	Dec. 25
Mitzel	Playhouse	Dec. 25
Going Up	Liberty	Dec. 26

THE ARGOT OF VAUDEVILLE

III.

ACROBATS, like the other specialists in vaudeville, revel in picturesque terms indigenous to their calling. Every one has seen the trick of drying the hands with a linen handkerchief after a stunt, but only the observers backstage know that this performance, invariably ended by a gesture of tossing away, is known as "flying the wipe." The sturdy human oak who forms the base of a human pyramid is the "understander," while the lightweight performer at the apex is the "topmounter." All balancing or equilibristic acts are known as "Risley," in honor of a very great hand balancer of the past. Double turns, triple turns, and somersaults explain themselves, as do flipflops, cartwheels, head spins, and tumbling. Strong men in the varieties are often referred to as "cheese" acts, while card manipulators, ventriloquists, and mind readers are impartially summed up as "cheating turns." The folk who give imitations are said to do a "Cissie Loftus" or an "Elsie Janis," which terms, by the way, probably will last for generations in the two-a-day, thus conferring a durability of reputation similar to that bestowed upon the aforementioned Risley.

Vaudeville actors have a varied way of describing audiences when asked in the wings the regulation question: "How are they out front today?" The answers range from "They're sitting on their hands"; "There's an undertakers' convention out there"; "A bunch of punks"; "Dead in their seats"; "They dasn't laff"; to: "Great, kid; they eat it up"; "A riot, that's all"; "It's a spread, bo"; "Slip 'em the jazz, they're great today"; "I made 'em tear up the seats"; "Did you hear 'em holler, and not a plugger or booster in the house?" To receive an unfavorable notice in the press is to be "sloughed." "I seen they sloughed you this mornin', young feller, but, say, them writing guys don't know a performer when they see one," is a word of comfort after a bad review. A good notice is a "posy" and a very good one a "bouquet." Then the critic is a "right guy" and a "wisenheimer."

When a performer asks a friend or a booking man to see his act he always uses the verb "to catch" in some form. One hears:

"Ketch my act at the Palace, will you? I close intermission."

"He caught me over at the Orpheum when I had a cold."

"Ketch me when I'm right, will you?"

Like the racetrack expert, the vaudeville artist delights in the use of the present tense for the past. For instance:

"I lose a hundred bones last night."

"I close the first half last week."

"She does a flop Monday at the Royal."

When an artist, through nervousness or some misadventure, slips a cog in his performance he is "gumming the act," "crabbing the turn," "layin' the skids," or "fluffin'." For a performer to be passed into the front of the house is to "crash the gate," "get a pair of skulls," "ooze in on ducats," "drill by on fakes," "give the box office a standup," or "grab an O. K., (2.)" Artists have tryouts for new acts in "tanks," "bush-league burgs," "dumps," and "hide-aways." The major houses, playing the headliners and charging top prices, are "big time," or "Class A," while the lesser theatres, with three shows a day, a low-admission scale, and minor artists, are "small time." "Class B," "pop" (popular price) houses, neighborhood houses, and "family time." The outlying theatres in New York compose the subway or jitney circuit.

The weeks that one works are "time," and the weeks unbooked are "open time." One has an agent who has a franchise on the "floor" of the United Booking Offices. To be tentatively booked is to be "pencilled in." To be canceled is to "get the air," "get a lay-off," get "a pink slip," get "the raspberry." A "jump" is the necessary movement to the next town between Saturday or Sunday and Monday. An act works "in one" when it needs only the space between the front drop, or "olio," and the footlights. "In two" is just double this space, reckoning back from the foots; "in three" is three times the space, and "in four" is "full stage."

An act "carries everything" when it is self provided with all that it needs to give a performance, and calls upon the property man for nothing. To "carry one drop in two" means that the act provides its own its curtain [illegible]

sort dear to the hearts of Gertrude Hoffmann and Valeska Suratt. A "splash tub" is the big tank used by aquatic performers, trained seals and the like. Seals are often referred to by human rivals on the bill as "the big smells." An elephant is always a "bull" to a vaudevillian, while tigers, lions, leopards, and their kind are "cats." "Them muts" is the word for trained dogs; macaws, parrots, and other performing birds are summed up as "Polly meal tickets."

A question often asked of an artist putting on a new act is: "Are you set yet in your routine?" To be "set" is to have decided once and for all upon the manner of presentation; "routine" means the arrangement of the material.

Artists have much pride of place. The usual Keith bill numbers nine acts. The first act to show is "the opening act"; this position usually falls to acrobats or animal features. "Closing act" winds up the show; and acrobats, wire walkers, posing models, or other specialists in physical dexterity are usually allotted it. "Closing intermission" or "closing the first half" is going on just before the break in the program. "Opening intermission" or "opening the second half" is the position just after the breathing spell, and is generally disliked because the folk out front walk in after the act has begun its work. Each position on the bill is a "spot," and each spot is numbered. "What spot you got?" asks the smart single. "Oh, I'm on Number 3, and following that murder sketch it's death to try to make 'em laugh. Say, I get 'em all cryin'. I wish'd I could get Number 5 so's to follow a laughin' act."

"Second after intermission" is the spot favored by headliners. That is the time and place for a "K. O." or "knockout." If the act turns out to be a "crumb" or an "oil can," it still has pride of "spot."

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE—Sarah Bernhardt in "Jeanne d'Arc"; Stella Mayhew, Robert Emmet Keane, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Paul Dickey in "The Lincoln Highwayman"; Stewart and Donahue, and Parish and Peru.

COLONIAL—Gus Edwards's song revue, Constance and Irene Farber, Harry Cooper.

RIVERSIDE—Robert Edeson in "Pearls"; Bessie Clayton, Mignon, Bancroft and Brooke.

ALHAMBRA—Eva Tanguay, Herman Timberg, Dugan and Raymond.

ROYAL—Adele Rowland, Emmet Devoy & Co., Le Maire and Gallagher.

ORPHEUM (Brooklyn)—Julian Eltinge, Harry Carroll, Dorothy Brenner.

BUSHWICK (Brooklyn)—Dorothy Jardon, Felix Adler.

THE EVOLUTION OF "YES OR NO"

The Problem It Presented, and a Few Words About Arthur Goodrich, Magazine Man and Author of Half a Dozen Novels.

ARTHUR GOODRICH, who wrote "Yes or No," is one of two novelists who have emerged into the glare of the Broadway spotlight within the past ten days, the other being Jesse Lynch Williams. Unlike Mr. Williams, however, "Yes or No" is Goodrich's first play to be produced, although several antedate it in the writing.

Goodrich, who is the author of half a dozen novels, has spent all of his working life in a literary atmosphere. From Columbia he went directly into the employ of Doubleday, Page & Co., emerging six months later as managing editor of World's Work, then in its infancy. Later he spent considerable time on the editorial staff of Outing and made a trip abroad in the joint interests of several publications. During these years, in addition to a constant stream of editorial writings, there came from his pen the aforesaid half dozen novels and a number of short stories.

In view of the fact that "Yes or No" bases a large part of its appeal on its peculiarity of structure, it is interesting to note that the original draft of the play called for the telling of its story through the medium of only a single set of characters. (As now constituted the play has two sets of characters from widely divergent social strata, and records the reaction of each in the face of similar circumstances. The two stories are played simultaneously upon the same stage, with the passing of the action from one side to the other indicated by the throwing of a spotlight on the group whose actions are to be momentarily followed.)

Goodrich wrote the play a year and a half ago; in the original draft it was concerned only with the poorer characters, and related what happened to the same woman when she yielded to temptation and when she did not. Goodrich took the play to half a dozen managers, but, although they all were interested in the idea, they refused it on the ground that its setting of unremitting squalor would deprive it of its appeal as a story. G. M. Anderson, the seventh or eighth manager to read it, raised no objection to the locale, but was not inclined to produce it as it stood because of the fact that one-half of the action was necessarily supposititious.

At about this time "The Eyes of Youth" had its preliminary production in New Haven, and Goodrich, who saw it, observed immediately that his own play would have to be changed, since in its present shape it was of similar construction to the Guernon-Marcin play. It was Anderson, according to Goodrich, who first suggested that the piece might be better worked out with two sets of characters. Goodrich rewrote the play during the latter part of July and the first week of August, took it back to Anderson, and had it accepted.

Even after that the production of the piece was attended by more than the usual number of difficulties. Some three weeks were spent in casting it, and of the cast recruited at the end of that time there are now just three acting in the play. The first performance in Indianapolis in October also developed the fact that much still remained to be done with the play, its peculiar construction calling for the shifting of the action from one-half of the stage to the other several times during the act, and these changes were naturally to be made at the most dramatic moments. At the first performance it was found that all of these "curtains" (there were about ten) were wrong. During the next few weeks, while the piece was being acted in St. Louis, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, Goodrich and Anderson rebuilt the play entirely. Their method of work was first to arrive at an effective curtain, try it on an audience to make certain that they were on the right track, and then build up the scene to that curtain.

The lighting arrangement was also arrived at several weeks after the out-of-town opening. The various mechanical effects were thoroughly worked out and in perfect working order when the piece ended its tour on the road, but Fate, which generally looks out for such things, saw to it that everything went wrong at the first performance in New York. Probably the opening here was attended by more accidents than have ever before marked a New York premiere. The author was mercifully spared the mental agony coincident thereto by the fact that he spent the evening in the offices of Weber and Anderson, a block or more away from the theatre.

THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS

THE oncoming theatrical tide abates somewhat during the week to come. The old year will be seen out tomorrow night by a pair of new productions, and the first-nighter who must choose between them will not find his decision the simplest matter in the world.

HAPPINESS—*Tomorrow night at the Criterion.*

During the long run of "Peg o' My Heart" at the Cort Theatre, Laurette Taylor appeared in a few special matinées of one-act plays by her husband, and one of these was the germ of "Happiness." Mr. Manners has now elaborated the idea into a full-length play, and in it Miss Taylor will play the rôle of a dressmaker's apprentice—a character described as "a blend of whimsical comedy and poignant emotion." The play is the fourth of the series which Hartley Manners has written for Miss Taylor's promised two seasons in New York.

Miss Taylor's new leading man will be O. P. Heggie, late of "Justice" and "Magic," and her supporting company will include many of those who have appeared with her in her previous productions. These will be J. M. Kerrigan, Lynn Fontanne, Catherine Proctor, and Hubert Druce. Violet Kemble Cooper will be one of the newcomers.

THE COHAN REVUE 1918—*Tomorrow night at the New Amsterdam Theatre.*

George M. Cohan's series of theatrical satires passed over the year 1917, but Mr. Cohan will return to the battle at the New Amsterdam tomorrow with another three hours (and hardly four) [illegible] of the current attractions. On this occasion Mr. Cohan has let down the bars to admit a little words and music by Irving Berlin, but otherwise the entertainment will be purely Cohanese.

Nora Bayes will be the principal entertainer this season, and the organization will again include Charles Winninger, whose impersonation of Lee Dietrichstein was the outstanding success of the preceding revue. Winninger will again be Ditrichstein, incidentally. Still others in the cast will be Frederic Santley and Charles Dow Clark, also in the 1916 edition; Irving Fisher, Paul Nicholson, Paul E. Burns, Phil White, Sidney Jarvis, Lila Rhodes, Eleanor Henry, Fanny Stedman, and Jessica Brown.

The week will witness no new production at the Vieux Colombier, where the program will be as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons: "La Nuit des Rois," ("Twelfth Night"); Wednesday night, "Barberine" and "Le Pain de Menage"; Friday night, "La Navette," "Le Carosse du Saint Sacrement," and "La Jalousie du Barbouille."

"Buried Treasure" "The Tinkleman," and "Goldilocks and the Three Bears," the plays which have been given for children during the past week at the Cohan and Harris, will be repeated during the week ahead on those afternoons when the theatre is not occupied with its regular attraction. A Saturday morning performance will also be given.

At the Irving Place Theatre tomorrow night Director Christian's German company will revive "Buch und Bankbuch," Meyer-Forster's farce.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE AND SCREEN AT NEW YEAR'S

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THE experiences of traveling theatrical companies with the railroads have been anything but soothing so far this season, and with the passing of the roads into Governmental hands there is no reason to suppose that there will be any change in this respect. The theatre, of course, is not a necessity in wartime, and so slight a thing as theatrical scenery is not likely to be considered important when there are war materials to be moved.

A number of road dates have had to be canceled this season because of the failure of the production, and sometimes the players, to reach the city in time, and many other dates have been kept only through the resourcefulness of company managers. A company en route to Pittsburgh had its scenery unceremoniously unloaded at Harrisburg a few weeks ago, and the day was saved by a manager and a flat car. The opening of "Words and Music" here was delayed because the management was unable to secure a baggage car to move the production from Wilmington, and it was only by the narrowest of margins that it was possible to begin Ethel Barrymore's season as per schedule last Monday night.

There is, of course, a way out if the worst comes to the worst. The way in question is to turn back the clock and re-install the old stock company system for the duration of the war, and so astute an observer as Alf Hayman believes that it may have to be done.

"At present," remarked Mr. Hayman during the week, "The transportation of large companies is attended by so many difficulties that, if a remedy is not found soon, the customary way of taking attractions from one city to another will become absolutely impractical. There are several expedients that might be adopted in case the usual method of transportation is no longer available. The first that suggests itself is a reversion to the old-time stock company system. When that was in vogue every city had its own group of well-trained players, ready and competent to support any star who came along in any play he or she wished to present. Every theatre then had its scenic staff, too, able to build whatever scenery might be needed.

"We may have to go back to that. Then the star with a leading man and woman would find no difficulty in getting from one city to another, and the chances are that in many cases they would get better support from the local stock company than they get now from the special company organized for traveling."

The arrival of the holidays has effectively shattered the backbone of the celebrated famine, and there are several managers in the city who are now sitting up three times a day and even smiling occasionally. Furthermore, there is a general feeling in the profession that not all of the increase is due to the holiday period, but that a large portion of it will continue indefinitely. The greatest ground for this belief, it is thought, is the improved quality of the new plays of the last two weeks, although even so ephemeral a thing as the recent advance in stocks is not without its effect on the Broadway box offices.

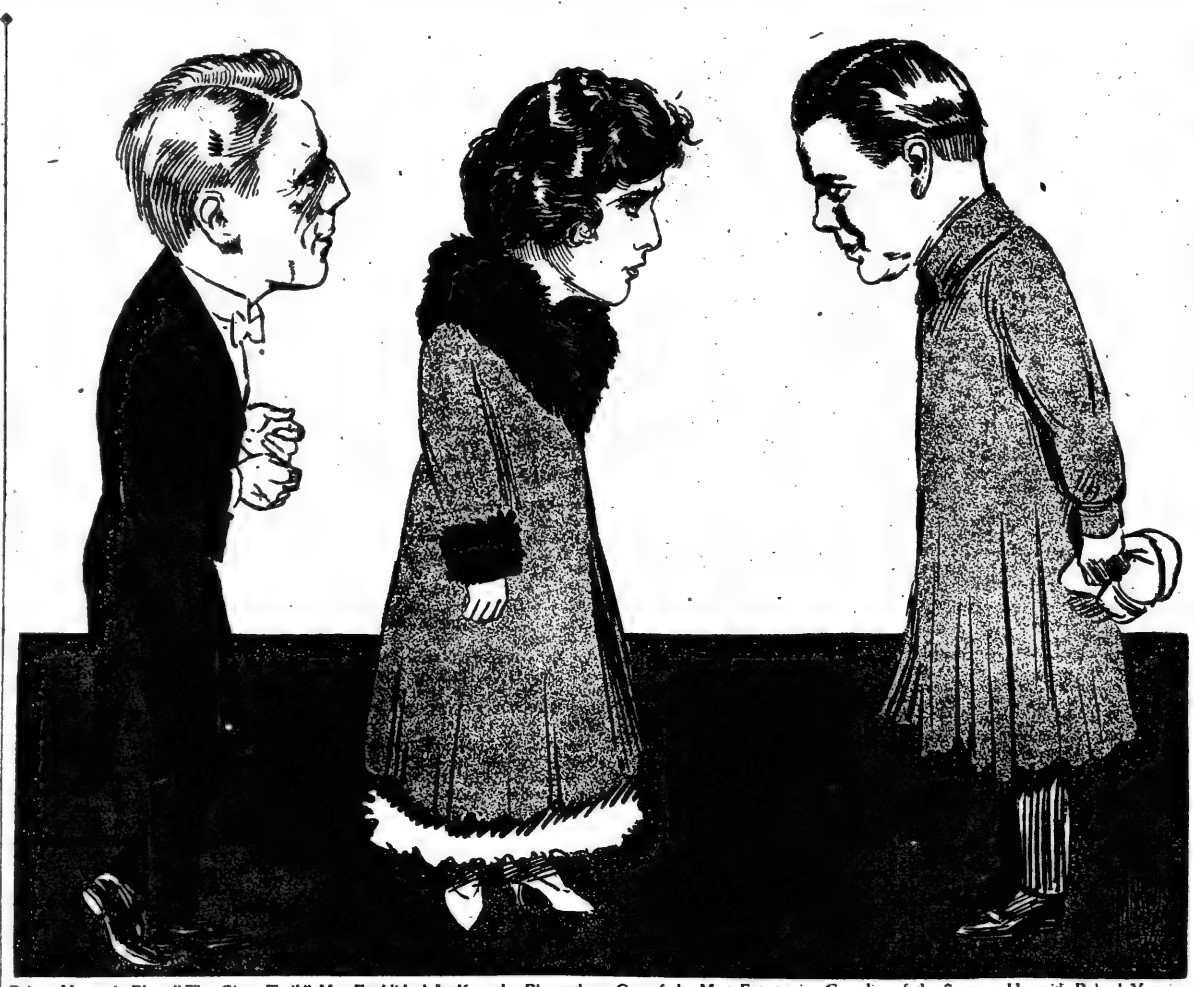
The desire of the "Words and Music" management to have its little joke has kept four composers and one author from having their names on the programs at the Fulton these nights. Those publicly credited with the entertainment are Ludwig Beethoven and William Shakespeare, but even the first-nighters knew immediately that they were being spoofed. The principal author of "Words and Music" is Glen MacDonough, who performed a similar service for "Hitchy-Koo," and the music was turned out by E. Ray Goetz, Jean Schwartz, William White, and William Daly. Tomorrow night, in Philadelphia, Hitchcock and his partner will make still another musical production—this time a piece called "Follow the Girl," by Henry Blossom and Zoel Parenteau. With "Hitchy-Koo," then, Hitchcock will have three productions under his management—and eight months ago he was a comedian, and only that. It shows how any man can fail.

The price reduction which the Washington Square Players put into effect two weeks ago has resulted in a decided increase of revenue at the Comedy—a fact which is duly called to the attention of those people who are fond of insisting that the public, although willing to pay any price for the big hits, will not flock to a playhouse in any larger numbers merely because the tariff has been lessened. This theory, while it is shaken by the events at the Comedy, is not wholly disproved by them, for the greatest appeal of the Washington Square Players is to a public which cannot afford to pay high prices for its amusement. During the six days which ended last night the Players enjoyed the second-best week of their entire tenancy of the Comedy, the first week of last season's engagement of "Ghosts" still maintaining the leadership.

Persons who are inclined to shake their heads sadly when the name of Sarah Bernhardt is mentioned will be pleased to know that Mme. Bernhardt's present engagement of three weeks at the Palace is resulting in the wholesale collapse of records. Mme. Bernhardt began her engagement during the dreaded week before Christmas—and there never was a moment during the week when the box office line did not stretch out to the pavement. During the last week the attendance has been even greater, and the total attendance for Mme. Bernhardt's three weeks is certain to exceed any other three weeks in the history of the Palace. Uncanny though it seems, even Eva Tanguay's record has been fractured.

William Collier's next play is already being written, the author being Aaron Hoffman, well known as a writer of vaudeville material. At present the piece is entitled "Nothing but Lies," but, despite the similarity of name to "Nothing but the Truth," it is not a sequel to that piece.

Julian Eltinge will return to vaudeville at the Orpheum in Brooklyn this week, and after four weeks of it he will go back to the films and $3,000 or more weekly. It is also reported that Eltinge has received an offer to join the next "Follies," and that he is going so far as to consider it.



Robert Housum's Play, "The Gipsy Trail," Has Established Itself at the Plymouth as One of the Most Entertaining Comedies of the Season. Herewith Roland Young, as the Conventional Suitor; Phoebe Foster, the Sued, and Ernest Glendinning, Who Travels the Gipsy Trail.

Who's Who

CONTRARY to the general impression, Lumsden Hare, who is playing the Marquis of Quarmby in the revival of "Lord and Lady Algy," is not related to Sir John Hare, the English actor. As a matter of fact, Sir John's real name is not Hare at all. He adopted this name for stage purposes and later legalized it by letters of patent from the English Crown. Lumsden Hare is not a stage name.

Lumsden Hare is a native of Tipperary, Ireland. He does not come of a theatrical family, though two of his brothers began their careers as actors, but later became managers of theatres. Hare made his début at the age of 20, twenty-four years ago, in the English provinces with the Frank Harvey company, in a melodrama called "Shall We Forgive Her?" He appeared with the Frank Benson and the Osmond Tearle Shakespearean organizations, and during seven years of apprenticeship in the provinces he acted every sort of character in comedy and tragedy, modern and classic.

He made his first appearance in London in a Drury Lane melodrama, "The White Heather," in which he played the leading juvenile rôle. From this he went to the Adelphi Theatre in "One of the Best." He then acted in various London theatres, sometimes in important rôles, more often in small parts. Unlike many players, he has never hesitated to accept an engagement to play an insignificant character if nothing better is offered him. This willingness to appear in minor rôles had its fruit, for he was never kept in one line of parts long enough to grow stale or to become associated with a single class of characters. So he gained in versatility what he may have lost for the time being in prestige.

When "Ben Hur" was produced in Australia by J. C. Williamson, Hare played the title rôle. He remained in the Antipodes three years, appearing in leading rôles in "The Light That Failed," "The Admirable Crichton," and other modern plays. A tour of South Africa and India followed.

He then returned to London and entered upon the most important period of his life. He was engaged by Barker and Vedrenne for the season of modern English plays at the Court Theatre. He acted leading rôles in fifteen plays by Shaw, Galsworthy, Barker, Maurice Hewlett, Arthur Morrison and others of the notable present-day generation of English writers, and thus established himself as one of the leading young English actors. He then toured the English provinces at the head of his own company in Sutro's "Molentrave on Women" (produced in London by Sir George Alexander, but not yet seen in this country). He then undertook two seasons of pastoral plays at the Ranelegh Country Club, outside of London, where he produced French, Spanish and Italian works, ancient and modern. When Sir George Alexander and Irene Vanbrugh did Pinero's "His House in Order," in London, Lumsden Hare was seen in an important rôle.

Charles Frohman saw him and engaged him for the American production of Pinero's play, in which John Drew and Margaret Illington acted the rôles played in London by Alexander and Miss Vanbrugh. Hare remained with Frohman in this country, playing with Maude Adams in "What Every Woman Knows," "As You Like It," produced by Miss Adams at the Greek Theatre at Berkeley, Cal., and in "Joan of Arc," at Harvard; with Billie Burke in "Jerry," "Susanne," and "The Land of Promise," and with Ethel Barrymore in "Her Sister" and "The Witness for the Defense." He was with Grace George during her first repertoire season, and then played the principal rôle in "The Waif" at the Manhattan Opera House.

Last season he appeared as the Gentleman Usher in Shaw's "Getting Married," with William Faversham. He has also appeared in the films, his most important work in this line being with Elsie Ferguson in "Barbary Sheep."

IT seems almost impossible that a pair of comedians should actually hail from Medicine Hat, but the fact must be set down nevertheless. Medicine Hat, as a place whose very name can tickle the risibilities of a vaudeville or musical comedy audience, is in a class with Oshkosh and Kankakee. And yet the pair known as Handers and Millis—Thomas Handers and Arthur Millis—who are attracting considerable attention in "Flo-Flo" these nights came from Medicine Hat.

That spot—and the fact may or may not be known—is in Saskatchewan, also a favorite musical comedy place. Saskatchewan, in turn, is a western province of the Dominion of Canada. Handers and Millis were not, as might have been expected, wafted to New York on one of Medicine Hat's celebrated storms; the peculiar part about it is that they worked their way to New York via the music halls of England and the Continent. "Flo-Flo," incidentally, marks the début of the two in the metropolis.

As a team they have been existent eight years, most of which was spent in Europe. They also played the small-time variety houses in the West, and finally emerged in an ill-fated musical comedy called "Good-Bye, Boys," (prophetic title,) which was exhibited in Chicago early this season.

On the strength of an appreciative notice by Percy Hammond in The Chicago Tribune they were emboldened to make application for an engagement with John Cort. Fortunately, the latter remembered having seen them in a Northwestern city where his circuit flourishes and assigned them to "Flo-Flo" with results already noted. After the first performance Mr. Cort contributed largely to their Christmas happiness by presenting them with a long-term contract and a promise to feature them in a musical show written around their talents and capabilities.

JENNIE EUSTACE, who plays the mother in Lou Tellegen's "Blind Youth," enjoys the distinction of having played more maternal rôles than any other woman on the American stage. She has been at it almost continually since 1892, at which time she was a girl of 18, and in the intervening years she has played mother to many of the most celebrated of the world's actors. Among them have been Richard Mansfield, E. H. Sothern, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, Henry Miller, Holbrook Blinn, and Edward Abeles.

Her first two mother rôles were both with Abeles—first in "Alabama," and then in "Jim the Penman." It is only occasionally during her years of service that she has had a chance to be other than a mother, one of her most successful nonmaternal rôles having been that of the wild Huguette in one of Mr. Sothern's several productions of "If I Were King."

GYPSY TRAILS.

THEY sat at supper
Such as they would not see again,
Perhaps for many years;
In a few days they embarked for France.
They were doctors, all of them,
Converging from the byways of the land.
One, a gentle, gray-haired man,
Had been doctor, guide, and demigod
To his small midwest town.
All the village loved him;
Most its folk had felt his gentle hand
As they came into this mixed world
Or slipped beyond its bounds.
Many the bores he'd set,
And now and then cut off a leg or two
At harvest time.
When haste made farmers careless
Of reaper blades or whirring thrasher bands.
But he had never seen a battlefield.
Next him sat a slender youth;
The college air still clung around him
When he essayed to voice his thoughts.
A year-old practice he had left—
Not much as such things go—
But it had meant a goodly start,
And there had been a girl.
They'd talked it over—she would wait,
While he went to the furrowed fields
To garner what he could of life
From war's grim harvesting.
Then there were surgeons,
Smiling, suave and well-contained,
Whose calendars had been chronicles
Of world-famed cuts and cures.
So sat these various men,
The same now, thanks to khaki—
And a cause.

Talk lagged at first.
Then one jestingly remarked
That base-work just behind the lines
Would not be half so dangerous
As the wild ride they'd had that night
From playhouse to the restaurant.

The Major laughed:
"He's my pet orderly;
Did I tell you that before the war,
He drove motor cars?
Yes, to let his chauffeurs rest—
He had five of them, and twenty cars.
A millionaire? Yes, ten times that.
But you were safe with him—
The good ones drive that way."

"That's what the boy said in the play."

The Major nodded:
"Yes, but just the same it's so."

And then the talk dwelt on the play.
Many a laugh went 'round
As this or that bit came to mind again.
Said one: "It's mighty clever and well done, but—
After all, a fairy tale."

That seemed to hit a common chord;
All rushed in with evidence
To bear the speaker out:
"That's it, a fairy tale.
Who ever heard of rich young men
Go vagabonding down the world?"

The lean young doctor quavered:
"Or who would leave a pretty girl like that,
Once he had her in his arms?"

The gentle doctor sagely shook his head:
"I thought I'd passed the years
Where plays of romance stirred my blood;
For just a moment that dear old song
Took me back some forty years—"
He paused, but no one spoke.
"Ah, I forget myself.
What were we talking of?
Romance—yes, that pretty play;
Of course, we of the crabbed age
Would like to think of years as mellowing.
But I fear that ladies old as that
Don't tell their grandsons of past loves,
Or sit up nights to read 'Three Musketeers.'"

And so the talk went on.
Romance settled, war came in—
Speculation as to when they'd sail,
Where they'd land, and work;
And supper ended, all went off to bed,
To rise the marrow for the mountain trail,
Each stirred by something in the evening's play,
Each wondering in his inmost way
Why romance kept to books and boards
And seldom walked the pathways of the world.

MURDOCK PEMBERTON.

ROI COOPER MEGRUE AND "WHY MARRY?"

Being the Story of Exactly Why a Successful Playwright Gave Up His Time to Act as Stage Director to Jesse Lynch Williams's Play.

SPECULATION as to the reason for the association of Roi Cooper Megrue with "Why Marry?"—it was Megrue who staged the piece—was indulged in by not a few of the theatrically wise when the details of the purposed production were first announced some eight or ten weeks ago. Megrue is a playwright of established reputation and infinite royalties, and it is rather unusual to find a man in his position acting as stage director in the case of a play not of his own writing. The same amount of time, put into the writing of a play, would, of course, yield a much larger return.

Back of Megrue's work in connection with "Why Marry?" there is, as might be expected, a story. Not only did Megrue stage this play of Jesse Lynch Williams's, as a matter of fact, but he was almost solely responsible for its production by the Selwyns, and in part responsible for Williams's writing it.

Some ten or twelve years ago, when Megrue was a student at Columbia, he began to read Williams's stories of Princeton life and liked them. He liked them so much, in fact, that Williams became his favorite author. Eventually his admiration expressed itself in the form of a poem dedicated to Williams, a copy of which Megrue mailed him. In reply Williams sent a letter of thanks, Megrue answered, and a little later the two men met.

Williams was already a novelist of reputation and Megrue was still a college student, but in spite (or because) of this discrepancy a friendship sprang up between them. They met, however, only infrequently. One of their meetings, several years after the initial correspondence, was at the première of one of Maude Adams's plays, and their conversation turned to the drama. Megrue was at this time a professional play reader. Williams had written one play, and Megrue urged him to write another.

Thus invited, Williams said that he did have an idea for a play, and between acts he related it. Megrue liked it and urged him to write it immediately, but Williams, despite his single experiment with the theatre, did not regard himself as a playwright. He suggested that he should write it as a novel and that Megrue should write the play. Megrue refused to hear of it, however, and under the lash of compulsion Williams wrote the play himself. It was, of course, "Why Marry?" (originally called "And So They Were Married.")

When the play was finished, Megrue, knowing more about the theatre and its ways than Williams, took the piece under his wing and endeavored to arrange a production. He put the play into his portfolio with his own, (he was writing them rapidly at the time,) and read it to managers as often as he read those from his own pen. A number of well-known managers turned it down, and Williams himself began to lose faith in it, but Megrue never relaxed in his efforts. Meanwhile, it had been given to the public between book covers, but despite this wide publication there was no manager who was willing to produce it.

Megrue, in the meantime, won his own spurs as a playwright, and as one who had diagnosed the public wants correctly he was in better position to secure a production for Williams. The Selwyns, feeling that a play in which he had so profound a faith must have something in it to justify it, accepted the play. And Megrue, clinging to the last, dropped work on his own opera, and staged it.

At this writing all persons concerned appear to have been justified, for "Why Marry?" was distinctly successful in Chicago and is beginning its career at the Astor in the way that successes generally start.

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

STANDARD—"Pollyanna," with Patricia Collinge.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Daybreak."

LOEW'S SEVENTH AV.—"Very Good Eddie."

MAJESTIC, (Brooklyn)—"De Luxe Annie."

TELLER'S SHUBERT (Brooklyn)—"You're in Love."

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—Mary Garden in "Thais."

RIVOLI—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Modern Musketeer."

RIALTO—William S. Hart in "The Narrow Trail."

BROADWAY—Mae Murray in "Face Value."

LYRIC—William Farnum in "Les Miserables."

FORTY-FOURTH STREET—"Our Navy."

THE statement issued during the week by Carl Laemmle, President of the Universal Film Company, called attention again to the condition of the film business at present, and added the interesting fact that the Universal has on its shelves at present 371,000 feet of negative, the cost of which was about $1,000,000. Positives cannot be made and released at the present time, declares Mr. Laemmle, because the current market price would not enable them to operate at a profit. The solution proposed, of course, is an increased admission price at the movie house, which, in turn, would enable the manufacturer to raise his prices to the exhibitor.

Mr. Laemmle places no small part of the blame for the present condition on the fact that the huge sums cleared by a few sensationally successful pictures have been widely advertised, whereas the amounts lost by the failures have not been allowed to be made public. Accordingly, the public has come to regard the men in the movies as a plutocratic group rolling in limousines and railway shares, and a campaign to secure an increase in prices is thus made particularly difficult.

Mr. Laemmle incidentally is by no means certain that even a price increase will settle things satisfactorily. "Raising all admission prices," his statement declares, "is the operation that will either kill something that is already very sick, or else put it on its feet."

A budget from the William Fox office contains this cheering news for the scenario writer:

"The photo-playwright will be paid double the previous prices for original scenarios during 1918. During the next twelve months the writer for the screen will receive a well earned recognition. The creation of his brain will be exploited under his name, instead of giving all the credit to a star name or actress in the picture. The only way to develop big brains and imagination is to give them public recognition in addition to liberal payment."

Every action having an equal and negative reaction, however, June Caprice and some others are likely to be distressed immeasurably.

The eventual appearance of Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey in the movies was, of course, a conclusion more or less foregone, and word now comes that Sergeant Empey has been persuaded by the Vitagraph Company to appear in a film which will bear the title of his war volume, "Over the Top." The Vitagraph is said to have been the fifth movie organization to make Empey an offer since he achieved his present popularity.

Douglas Fairbanks has dropped down into Texas to make a few scenes in his forthcoming epic, so it is reasonable to expect that there will be a gun in it here and there.

Next Saturday morning's movie show for children at the Bunny Theatre, Broadway and 167th Street, will have as its principal attraction Marguerite Clark in "Seven Sisters."

E. M. Newman, travel talker, will be responsible for a series of thirty travel pictures which will be released during the next year.

Although the amount to be paid Fred Stone by the movie people has not been made public, reports have it that he will receive $150,000 for ten weeks' work, a salary which puts him at once in the Pickford-Chaplin-Fairbanks class. During the ten weeks Stone will make either two or three pictures.

The Alexander Hamilton-Aaron Burr picture which the World Company is about to release will be called "The Beautiful Mrs. Reynolds," but will carry a sub-title which will insure all against remaining ignorant of its historical character. The film deals with the same episode in Hamilton's life as does the Arliss play, but takes in a large part of the Burr story as well. The rôle of Hamilton has been acted by Carlyle Blackwell.

"Brown of Harvard" is another classic which has lately been turned into a film, with Tom Moore in the title rôle.

LUXURY IN THE THEATRE

By WILLIAM FAVERSHAM.

AFTER studying the American public for twenty-five years, there is one salient trait that strikes me in and out of season—the love of luxury. In the theatre I have found the public demands luxury, luxury, luxury. It is the catering to this desire that makes some of the most successful musical comedy productions. The Metropolitan Opera Company—the most expensive theatrical proposition in the world—has reached its present preeminence chiefly through the American demand for the finest to be had.

It was this fact that decided me on the biggest gamble of my career. After producing "Misalliance" and "The Old Country," I was once more convinced that the public must have something in the way of luxury, and this led me to the present production of "Lord and Lady Algy." The expense of this cast would have stunned me five years ago. My friends advised against it—especially at this time, when war economies are the chief topic of discussion. But I felt that the public will always respond to the brilliant, unusual and luxurious things—and certainly my cast was something of a luxury! The salary list of the "Lord and Lady Algy" company would pay that of four average companies playing on Broadway. For this reason it was necessary to limit our engagement in New York and then make a quick tour of the country, playing only one week in those cities usually visited two or three weeks and the one-week stands only three nights. Our stay in New York is limited, and this is not a phrase to coax the public in.

The time has passed in the theatre when a makeshift company with a visiting "star" can pack the house. Today as much attention and care must be paid to the slipper worn by an extra woman as the details of the principals' costumes. This means that productions can no longer be thrown together from a storehouse, but that every play put on must represent an outlay of thousands of dollars before the curtain rises. This spirit on the public's part is essentially American. But it works both good and bad in the theatre. It narrows down the number of productions that can be made in a season, but it also does away with careless, slipshod, unprepared plays.

And this brings me to a point which has had much discussion and publicity of late—theatre prices. I do not wish to enter this discussion, which can only be fruitless. But I do think it is only fair to point out to the public that, with the increased cost of everything, the theatre alone has not increased its prices. I say this advisedly. There are one or two theatres in New York charging an increased scale, but this is not a general condition. The $2 scale still obtains at the majority of the theatres, and yet the cost of productions and theatres has doubled since the $2 scale went into effect. We increased our prices at the Broadhurst Theatre 50 cents. If we were to give this cast we had to charge this price, as it means we must do capacity business at this scale to pay our way out.

Star casts at present are luxuries. The American public has never stinted itself on luxuries, and now, when we see the necessities of life being cut, the luxuries are untouched. I do not consider the theatre a luxury. It is true it has not yet reached that state in this country where it is as necessary as the newspaper and the school—a state it must and will reach—but entertainment of some form is a necessity, and the theatre is the most popular form of entertainment.

MOTION PICTURES

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Direction—Harold Edel

Commencing Today
Goldwyn presents
The most celebrated woman in the world for her first screen appearance.
MARY GARDEN in THAIS
from the famous novel by Anatole France
The Most Brilliant and Sensational Production in the Recent History of Motion Pictures
POPULAR AFTERNOON CONCERTS
2:15 DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
OSCAR SPIRESCU Conducting
Herbert, Tschaikowsky, Puccini, Wagner Program
VOCAL DUET ERNEST DAVIS (Tenor)
ANDRE ENRICO (Tenor) VICTOR MOORE
ANITA TAGELLI (Soprano) COMEDY
Week Jan. 7th—Condensed Operatic Version of "CARMEN."

POPULAR MATINEE TODAY AT 3. TONIGHT AT 8:30
WILLIAM FOX Presents
WILLIAM FARNUM in VICTOR HUGO'S classic
"THE GOSPEL OF THE POOR"
LES MISERABLES
GREATEST DRAMA OF HUMANITY.
LYRIC Theatre, West 42d St. Daily Matinee, 2:30. 25c. to 50c. Every Night, 8:30. 25c. to $1.

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OUR NAVY
PRIZMA COLOR PRODUCTION
Don't Miss Seeing Uncle Sam's Jackies from Brooklyn Navy Yard in Silent Drill.
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at the broadway
in a fine Bluebird photoplay directed by Robert Z. Leonard and entitled
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also the always absorbing Universal Animated Weekly, Current Events, moving cartoons, comedies, etc.
Continuous performance every day from noon till 11 P. M.
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Big Double Feature. The Fascinating Star is Mae Marsh
"Cinderella Man"
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Wm. S. Hart in "DOUBLE CROSSED"
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ALSO 6 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
CLARK & HAMILTON, L. WOLFE GILBERT & ANATOLE FRIEDLAND, MAUD EARL & CO. & Others.
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The Fastest, Most Daring of Pictures.

PLAZA MADISON AV. AND 58TH ST. CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 11 P. M.
Today—Earle Williams in "In the Balance."
Mon., Tues., Wed.—MADGE KENNEDY in "Nearly Married," by Edgar Selwyn.
Thurs., Fri., Sat.—GERALDINE FARRAR in "The Woman God Forgot."
Superb Plaza Orchestra and Organ.
Coming—Herbert Brenon's Mighty Spectacle "THE FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS," with Illeador.

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Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Harold Lockwood, "The Avenging Trail."

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.
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JEWISH WAR RELIEF FROM BEHIND SCENES

How the Big Charity Campaign That Raised $5,000,000 in Fourteen Days Was Planned and Directed.

By BABETTE DEUTSCH.

JACOB H. SCHIFF, speaking to the hundreds of workers for the New York Jewish War Relief Fund, paid this tribute to their directors: "To two men is due the real success of this movement—Jacob Billikopf and David A. Brown."

To Jacob Billikopf is due the first big impulse of the campaign. When he was called to New York last April from Kansas City, where he is the Superintendent of the United Jewish Charities, the problem before him was a staggering one. From Russia, from Palestine, from every war-ravaged town and village reports were pouring in about children who were dying for lack of food, about mothers who concealed their death in order to retain the precious bread card, about frail old bodies broken by starvation and frozen on the bitter streets. But most hopeless was the fact that these were people without a country, Jewish women and children, Jewish patriarchs, a race, but not a nation. With so much agony in every corner of the world it was difficult to make the sufferings of this group sufficiently vivid, even to their American kindred.

Mr. Billikopf's long training as Superintendent of Charities in various cities, as an experienced social worker, had taught him that two things were essential in moving an inchoate group to action: the spirit of play, competition; and the spirit of work, co-operation. He used both. He visited Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, and as a result of his visit Mr. Rosenwald promised him 10 per cent. of everything collected up to $10,000,000. Mr. Billikopf knew then that his job was to tell American Jewry: "He gives his; you give yours," until the $10,000,000 mark was reached.

The national campaign began in the early Spring, and before the opening of the New York campaign half of the hoped-for fund was collected, with the expectation of $6,500,000 by Jan. 1. Up to the day that the New York campaign started this city had given $800,000. If this sum was raised in about eight months how would they collect over six times that amount from the same community within two weeks?

Mr. Billikopf's next move was to enlist the sympathy of David A. Brown, controller of the largest coal and ice organization in Detroit. Mr. Brown had brought the campaign in his home city "over the top." So when Mr. Billikopf wired him for a plan of campaign, whereby $5,000,000 would be raised in two weeks in Greater New York, the bulk of it from the Jewish population of about 1,500,000, Mr. Brown knew what was expected of him. He replied with a letter which laid down a plan. Five things were to be done immediately: one to get from 50,000 to 100,000 names, which were to be thoroughly analyzed as to their holders' financial condition, their habit of giving, and possibility of subscription.

Then followed the selection of men able and willing to give not merely their money, but themselves, their time, their strength, and their enthusiasm unlimited, during the entire period of the campaign. Mr. Brown suggested that it would take two men for every sixty people called upon. Responsibility rested with the leaders of the "teams" of ten. Women would do their part by soliciting from a special list compiled through women's clubs and organizations. Young people were to work through the Y. M. H. A. and similar institutions. Finally, posters would flame forth their appeal in the subway, on the elevated trains, in the cars, and on the billboards; newspapers would be asked to help with articles pertinent to the tremendous work; synagogues, clubs, and theatres would receive not only posters but speakers as well to represent the cause. Mr. Brown proposed to reach every name on the list, in an individual manner, from six to ten times, with as many distinctive appeals.

Needless to say, this plan was followed to the letter. The two weeks' campaign took two months' planning. From December. 3 to Dec. 15 not merely Jacob Billikopf and David Brown slaved, as their chairman, Mr. Schiff, declared, "from twelve o'clock midnight until one o'clock in the morning—not that morning, but the next morning," but team captains and their helpers worked eight and twelve and sometimes eighteen hours a day. The slogan which they themselves used was one of the slogans of the campaign: "First give until it hurts; then give until it helps." They did both.

It is significant that not one of the workers accepted any remuneration for this draining labor. The only person who received a salary was Mr. Billikopf, who devoted it entirely to dependent relatives, and whose personal contributions in money were as generous as those in time and effort. The sum was generously subscribed by his friends in Kansas City, to refund the salary paid during his ten months' work in New York. The expenses of the campaign came to less than three-fourths of one per cent. With Mr. Schiff's second gift, of $41 421, came an over-subscription which did not even take account of the $1,250,000 expected from the day's wage pledged by the east side unions.

One of the most interesting features of the campaign was the daily afternoon meeting of the teams and their friendly competition. In the last lap the excitement was keen. Mr. Fox and Mr. Rosen jointly were racing the teams of Mortimer L. Schiff, S. G. Rosenbaum, and William Goldman. The meeting was a cross between an old-fashioned experience meeting and a festival of mutual congratulation. It was discovered that the friends of Mr. Rosenbaum had raised $50,000 to add to his team's total as a tribute to his personal work, and this contribution was begun by Jacob Sperber, captain of a rival team. When Louis Marshall's team was called on it failed to report, because it had given the results of the last day's work "to a worthier team." Mr. Fox who, with Mr. Rosen, bore off the final honors, disclosed the fact that the contribution had been given him, and at the same time he returned Mr. Marshall's gift, reporting with it. Mr. Fox reported not merely the biggest total of the campaign and the biggest total of the day, but also the biggest individual contribution of the evening, exclusive of Mr. Schiff's, the sum of $25,000 given by Louis J. Selznick on the condition that Team 18 raise an equal amount in the last thirty-six hours of the campaign.

But the significant gifts were not those contributed by men and women of wealth. The gifts that made up the bulk of the amount came from the poor, from servant girls who lay awake at night worrying about their families abroad, from children who saved their pennies for children whom they would never see; most of all from the Jewish workingmen and women, who made every possible and impossible sacrifice for the 5,000,000 Jews in Russia, Poland, and Palestine, whose pride was as sharp as their own, but whose suffering was untellable. Already over $800,000 has been sent toward relief through the State Department and the Dutch Government.

The greatest item of the second day's receipts was the sum of $101,000, the gift of 200 organizations of workers, subscribed by the Jewish People's Relief of America, of which Abraham Cahan is Chairman. The International Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Hebrew Trades, and other Jewish labor organizations have pledged themselves to work on Washington's Birthday and to contribute that day's pay to the fund. What this means to them can only be realized when it is remembered how bitterly they fought for this holiday, refusing even double pay. But next year's anniversary they have been promised double pay by many manufacturers, in order to increase their fine gift.

The fact that Mr. Billikopf and Mr. Brown emphasizes is not that they have accumulated this huge sum in so brief a time, nor even that they achieved what they set out to do. The important fact is that the work that was done between Dec. 3 and Dec. 15 can never be undone. For the first time in their history the Jewish people have forgotten the prejudices which divide them among themselves; they have acted as one body and responded as one body.

But the labor is not yet finished. The suffering continues, if not unabated yet steadily. Next year American Jewry may be asked to contribute $25,000,000, or even double that amount, to the Jewish war sufferers. But even this no longer seems chimerical. The strength of union has been created, the technique of the work perfected. Not for nothing was the slogan changed in the midst of this campaign from "New York will do its duty" to "Five Million and Over the Top!"

THE ZIMREH YOH SOCIETY.

The Zimreh Yoh Society, said to mean the "Songs of God," is the name of a new musical organization to be heard this week, its members assembled for the purpose of rejuvenation and revival of the ancient Hebrew lore. The society includes a chorus of sixty selected voices, many being soloists in local temples and churches. This body of artists has been trained by an authority on Jewish music, Bernard Steinberg, cantor of Temple Beth-El. The plan of the Zimreh Yoh is to give a series of concerts in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, and its first appearance here on Thursday, it is said, is looked forward to with keen interest by American Jews. There is appeal to all lovers of music in the fact that many of the works to be presented will be heard for the first time in public in this country.

RUSSIA SENDS A SYMPHONY.

Next Sunday's new start of the Symphony Society's concerts in Aeolian Hall will be marked by two novelties. Kalinnikow's second symphony will be heard for the first time in New York, and Efrem Zimbalist, the Russian violinist, will play a concerto by Hubay that will have its first hearing in America. Those who recall the Kalinnikow symphony No. 1, produced two years ago, will welcome its successor, written on a theme from a Russian folksong, which runs through the entire symphony in varying meter. Walter Damrosch received the score of the symphony through the courtesy of Cyrus McCormick, who brought it from Russia only a month ago on his return with the Root Mission, of which he was a member. The Hubay concerto has been played in Europe by Franz von Vecsey, to whom it was dedicated. It is in four movements, the last described as typically Hungarian in character.

IN THE MAIL BAG.

To the Dramatic Editor:

The long list of Marguerites (or Camilles) in last Sunday's TIMES curiously enough did not contain the name of a single German-speaking actress, though, of course, there have been several on the local German stage.

Marie Geistinger, who came here from Vienna in the early '80s, was one of them. She was extremely versatile, being a singer of light opera as well as an actress of serious rôles, so that her appearance in "Die Cameliendame" would often be followed by "Die Grossherzogin von Gerolstein," which, of course, is Offenbach's "La Grande Duchesse." On a certain Saturday about thirty-five years ago Mme. Bernhardt played Marguerite in French at Booth's, or some other "uptown" theatre; Clara Morris in English at the Union Square, and Marie Geistinger in German at the Thalia.

When Dumas first heard of the production of his work in America he remarked: "What idiot named my play 'Camille'?" In France that is more of a man's name than a woman's. Camille Saint-Saëns, the composer, and Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, are notable examples.

A. E. G.

New York, Dec. 27.

Where to Go Tonight.

Burton Holmes will begin a series of five new travelogues at Carnegie Hall tonight. His first subject, which will be repeated tomorrow afternoon, will be "Australia."

Walter Prichard Eaton will talk on "The Theatre" this afternoon at the Comedy, under the auspices of the Washington Square Players. The lecture is the first of the Players' annual series for subscribers.

Tony Sarg's marionettes, which gave their first performance of three short plays at the Neighborhood Playhouse last night, will repeat the program tonight.

Other Sunday night entertainments will include a program for the benefit of the Catholic Big Brothers' League, at the Hippodrome; a performance in aid of the Eighth Coast Defense Command, at the Manhattan Opera House; a Valverdere concert at the Park, and vaudeville bills at the Century and the Winter Garden.

VARIOUS MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Woman's Orchestral Club of New York will resume rehearsals on Thursday mornings, beginning Jan. 3, under a new conductor, the Belgian violinist, Edouard Deru, formerly associated at Brussels with Eugene Ysaye.

Eddy Brown, violinist, will give a recital next Saturday evening in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York, the proceeds going to the maintenance fund of the Sholem Aleichem Institute in the Bronx.

The Symphony Society announces a second subscription series of eight Sunday afternoon concerts in Aeolian Hall, beginning Jan. 6, the soloists being Efrem Zimbalist, Clauda Muzio, Ethel Leginska, Emma Roberts, Guiomar Novaes an dJosef Hoffmann.

The Society of Ancient Instruments will give another concert in Aeolian Hall on Friday afternoon, Jan. 18.

Josef Hofmann, pianist, who is soon to resume public concerts, has written his manager from a Southern home at Aiken, S. C., that "oil stoves are the most popular household pets" these wartime Winter days.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

Max Rosen, violinist, is to make his début, not in recital, as first planned by Haensel & Jones, but at a concert Saturday, Jan. 12, with the Philharmonic Society.

Willem Willeke, for ten years 'cellist of the Kneisel Quartet, will be heard in recital on the evening of Jan. 15 at Aeolian Hall.

Sascha Jacobson, the New Yorker, not the Philadelphian of like name, is to produce here on Jan. 11 a prelude and fugue for violin alone by the late Max Reger.

The third of the Symphony Society's morning concerts for children on Jan. 12, at Aeolian Hall, will include music from "Carmen," "Aida," "Freischuetz" and "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The Philharmonic Society announces for Jan. 26, at Carnegie Hall, a performance of Bach's B-minor Mass, assisted by the Bach Choir, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

The Young Men's Symphony Orchestra, under Arnold Volpe, is to give two concerts in Aeolian Hall on Sunday afternoons, Jan. 20 and April 28.

Harold Bauer, pianist, has a Chopin-Schumann program at Aeolian Hall on Jan. 26 for a French charity known as L'Aide Affectueuse aux Musiciens.

Lambert Murphy, who has appeared in opera and oratorio here, will be heard for the first time in a tenor song recital on March 4 next at Aeolian Hall.

Pablo Casals, the Spanish 'cellist, has sailed from the other side and is due soon for an American tour.

Josef Hofmann, now at Aiken S. C., will give his first piano recital of the season Jan. 26, at Carnegie Hall.

Jascha Heifetz makes his bow to Boston on Jan. 6, going later with the New York Symphony on a Southern tour.

Elizabeth Amsden, formerly of the Century, has joined the San Carlo Opera out West, with Salazar, Antola and Royer.

Leopold Auer Coming Here.

Leopold Auer, a musician whose name is to violinists what Leschetizky's was to pianists the world over, is to leave Russia and make his home in New York during the war. A cable dispatch to that effect was received recently by his pupil, Jascha Heifetz, saying that Auer would probably come to America next February. The veteran teacher, who was born in Hungary in 1845, educated at Budapest and Vienna, and finally at Berlin under Joachim, became a professor at the Petrograd Conservatory and received from the late Czar the order of St. Vladimir, carrying with it hereditary nobility in Russia. His earlier pupils, Elman and Zimbalist, as well as Kathleen Parlow, a Canadian, and others, have long since made Auer famous in America.

Later reports have added that the master would arrive here with Max Rosen, a New York lad once heard in Cooper Union five years ago, and sent abroad to the Petrograd master by the late E. J. De Coppet, patron of the Flonzaley Quartet. These rumors, soon to end in certainty, were in a measure vouched for by Efrem Zimbalist, who said frankly: "We shall all be glad enough to be able to study again with Auer."

One Thing More.

Anthracite coal has been produced from peat and cellulose by a European scientist. Now if some one will discover something from which to produce peat and cellulose there ought to be progression toward an adequate fuel supply.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
Next attraction at MORRIS GEST. Block from N. W. Subway, 34th. 7th Av. ½ Block from 9th Av. L, 34th St. Station
4 Matinees This Week
Matinee Tomorrow BEST SEATS $1
Reg. Mat. (Tues.) New Year's Day
Popular Mat. Wed. BEST SEATS $1
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The Most Wonderful, Gorgeous, Gigantic, Colossal, Colorful, Magnificent, Superb and Beautiful Spectacle Ever Known in the History of the English-Speaking Stage.
COMPANY OF 300. 14 SCENES.
William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest present
CHU CHIN CHOW
A Musical Tale of the East
Now in Its Second Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
Created and written by Oscar Asche. Music by Frederic Norton.
How to Get the Best Seats
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APPLY AT ONCE AT THE BOX OFFICE FOR LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY MAT. AND NIGHT, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY MAT. AND NIGHT.
Prices Eves. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $2. Always 300 Orchestra Seats $1.50
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1918 Happy New Year and THREE CHEERS for YOU
The FIRST wish here is for lots of cheer CHEER I
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SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
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A Frolicsome Frivol by Harold Atteridge. Staged by J. C. Huffman.
With a Gigantic Gathering of Carefully Chosen Celebrities, including FRANK TINNEY, Ed. Wynn, Henry Lewis, James J. Corbett, Charles Judels, Ada Lewis, Sam Ash, Duncan Sisters, Chilson Ohrman, Leah Norah, James Clemons, The Cansinos, Vera Roehm, Virginia Fissinger, Bud Murry, and 150 Others, not forgetting the Far Famed Winter Garden Beauty Brigade!
SUNDAY CONCERT TONIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT
"See 'em at the Winter Garden First." Harry Watson, Jr., The 3 Dooleys, The Mysterious Sharrocks, Craig Campbell, White & Clayton, Willie Solar, The Cansinos, Bert Earle Trio, Sam Ash, Chilson Ohrman, Duncan Sisters, Vivian Oakland and Al'erian Girls & Frank Tinney & James J. Corbett & Henry Lewis.

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EXTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY AT 3
Lee & J. J. Shubert's Musical Tid-Bit.
OVER THE TOP
T. Roy Barnes, Craig Campbell, Justine Johnstone, Laurie & Bronson
Five Dozen Justine Johnstone Girls in a series of marvelous and wonderful gowns.
ONLY 9 O'CLOCK THEATRE IN N. Y.
No Smoking. Not a Restaurant.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 64. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20.
GEORGE BROADHURST, Director.
Limited Engagement
Seats on Sale to Jan. 26.
Mat. Tuesday (New Year's Day)
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
MAXINE ELLIOTT
IRENE FENWICK
MACLYN ARBUCKLE
IN "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
Matinees Tues., Thurs. & Sat.

39th St. THEATRE
NEXT MATINEE NEW YEARS
MATS WED. OCT 10 TO 1 50 and Sat.
LOU TELLEGEN
"THE MATINEE IDOL DE LUXE"
in Eve. SUN
BLIND YOUTH
By WILLARD MACK and LOU TELLEGEN
Direction Charles Emerson Cook
Patrons should secure seats early tomorrow for ALL NEW YEARS PERFORMANCES

William A. Brady's 48th St. Theatre, nr. B'way. Tel. 173 Bry. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Extra Mat. New Year's Day
Every Woman in New York Will See the Big Novel Comedy Drama
G. M. Anderson and L. Lawrence Weber offer
YES OR NO
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES By Arthur Goodrich
"ENTHUSIASM SHOWN BY ITS AUDIENCE PREDICT FOR IT A SENSATIONAL RUN."—American.
THE GREATEST POPULAR SUCCESS OF THE SEASON
SEATS 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

THE PLAYHOUSE West 48th St.
Phone Bryant 2628.
Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year.
"Amazing and delightful."—Sun.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR COMEDY
MARGARET ANGLIN
IN "BILLETED"
"IT IS IN COMEDY OF THIS KIND THAT MISS ANGLIN SHINES WITH SPECIAL LUSTRE. SHE HAS FEW IF ANY RIVALS ON THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING STAGE."—Eve. Post.
Seats Four Weeks in Advance.

HIPPODROME ..... SPECIAL
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 THE YEAR'S BEST BILL
GRAND HOLIDAY CONCERT.
FRED STONE GEO. M. COHAN
ELSIE JANIS BESSIE McCOY DAVIS
DOROTHY JARDON
MME. EVA GAUTHIER
GEORGE HAGLIN
DONALD BRIAN REX BEACH
FRED NIBLO DOROTHY JARDON
JOHN O'MALLEY
FRANK MOULAN ETHEL HOPKINS
JACKSON HINES FRED WALTON
"QUEEN OF THE NILE"
Hippodrome Chorus
Address by W. Bourke Cockran.
Stage Direction R. H. Burnside.
Proceeds for the CATHOLIC BIG BROTHERS LEAGUE

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25,50,75c,$1,$1.50 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00 Except Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Mon. Mat., Dec. 31.
LAST WEEK—Last Times—Last Loving, Lingering Farewells
Soon the Dropt Curtain and the Closing Gate, the Good-bye Forever to the Greatest Actress in All the Tide of Time Who, Still Sunlit in Her Splendor of Interpretation of the Greatest Personages of Drama and History, Is the Sovereign of the World's Theatre to Whom We All Pay Homage. MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
In a role of supreme sacrifice and magnificent renunciation, "JEANNE D'ARC," wherein she embodies the sacred and everlasting heroism of her own France, whose name will be found written upon her heart.
Extra Added Funster, Drafted for Laughing Purposes Only. The Success, and Flowers Comic and Cut-up, The Happy-Go-Lucky HARRY FOX
IN A FEW OF HIS OWN SONGS, NUT SAYINGS, WISE CRACKS, CLOWN CAPERS, AND WAYWARD PERSIFLAGE. HARRY'S A "GOOD KEED," DOING THE BEST HE CAN FOR HIMSELF, AND THIS HAPPENS TO BE SHOW-STOPPING COMEDY.
ADDED FEATURE—Two Evergreen Irish Entertainers.
PAT ROONEY & BENT MARION
HIBERNIAN HILARITY DONE IN A BROADWAY WAY.
EXTRA FEATURE. PAUL DICKEY and CO. EXTRA FEATURE.
In his own Great One Act Play, "THE LINCOLN HIGHWAYMAN."
STEWART & DONAHUE NATURAL NONSENSE. | HARUKO ONUKI The Famous Japanese Prima Donna.
PARISH & PERU. | JEWELL'S MANIKINS.
Extra Feature—Laughed His Way Into a Second Week.
ROBERT EMMET KEANE
OUR CHRISTMAS HUMORIST HELD OVER FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Here Is What the Critics Said About Selwyn & Co.'s Production of
'WHY MARRY?'
By JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS
At the
ASTOR THEATRE
"BEST AMERICAN COMEDY THAT HAS FOUND ITS WAY TO THE STAGE IN YEARS."—Charles Darnton, Ev. World.
"NO OTHER AMERICAN DRAMA OF THE PRESENT YEAR HAS SHOWN SUCH LITERARY DISTINCTION."—Lawrence Reamer, The Sun.
"'WHY MARRY?' IS THE BEST AMERICAN PLAY WRITTEN IN YEARS."—Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.
"A HIT, PERHAPS THE MOST INTELLIGENT AND SEARCHING SATIRE ON SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS EVER WRITTEN BY AN AMERICAN. MADE AUDIENCE SHOUT WITH DELIGHTED LAUGHTER."—John Corbin, The Times.
Unanimous! "The Greatest Cast Ever Seen in New York."—Everybody
NAT. C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE
ESTELLE WINWOOD
SHELLEY HULL
ERNEST LAWFORD
BEATRICE BECKLEY
4 MATS. THIS WEEK TUESDAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY. WEDNESDAY (Popular Prices) EXTRA MAT. FRIDAY (Pop. Prices) REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

January 1st, 1918 Still Finds
Maytime
at the Shubert Theatre with Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris
Book & Lyrics by Rida Johnson Young
Music by Sigmund Romberg
EXTRA MAT. TUESDAY NEW YEARS DAY

The NEW YEAR BECKONS YOU TO FOLLOW
ERNEST GLENDINNING PHOEBE FOSTER ROLAND YOUNG EFFIE ELLSLER and SEASON'S BEST COMEDY CAST.
ALONG "THE GIPSY TRAIL"
THE ROAD TO THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH
5 POPULAR PERFORMANCES NEW YEAR'S EVE., NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT. & NIGHT, and WED. MAT. & NIGHT. REMAINDER OF WEEK, $2 to 50c.
PLYMOUTH THEATRE
45 St., W. of B'way. Tel. BRYANT 40. DIRECTION ARTHUR HOPKINS.

Booth Theatre, 45th, West of B'way. Phone 6100 Bryant. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
5th BIG MONTH
Richard Walton Tully
PRESENTS
POTASH
in THE MASQUERADER
A Play by John Hunter Booth. Founded on the Novel by Katherine Cecil Thurston.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

F. RAY COMSTOCK'S PRINCESS Thea., 39th, Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. New Year's Day, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
5TH WEEK IN NEW YORK
AND MAKING NEW FRIENDS AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
THE GRASS WIDOW
A QUITE DIFFERENT COMEDY WITH MUSIC AND GIRLS
By Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf.
Music by Louis A. Hirsch.

CHEER UP
1918 Happy New Year and THREE CHEERS for YOU
The FIRST wish here is for lots of cheer CHEER I
The SECOND'S for good cheer, too CHEER II
The THIRD'S for years of still more cheers CHEER III
So here's THREE CHEERS for you
World's Biggest and Cheerfest Show at the Lowest Prices MATINEE DAILY
HIPPODROME

BURTON HOLMES HIMSELF
Carnegie Hall 57TH & 7TH AVE.
SUNDAY Eve's 8:30 MONDAY Mats. At 3.
AUSTRALIA, Jan. 6 & 7
NEW ZEALAND, Jan. 13 & 14
SO. SEA ISLANDS, Jan. 20 & 21
JAPAN, 1917, Jan. 27 & 28
ALASKA Today, Feb. 3 & 4
Course Eve. $5, $4, $3. SALE Closes Tuesday Mat. $4, $3, $2.50
CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Eve., Jan. 7th. The First Eye Witness Story of
ITALY'S PART IN THE WAR
Told by CHARLES UPSON CLARK
of American Academy in Rome
Illustrated with Slides and New MOTION PICTURES
of Italy's Armies in Action.
Popular Prices, $1.50 to 25c.

F. F. PROCTOR'S
BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
125th St. Park & Lex. Av. The Melody Sextette, Kilkenny 4, Howard, Walter & Crooker, Emerson & Baldwin, Kelso & Arline, and others. Cont. 1 to 11.
58th St. At 3d Av. Wilbur's One-Ring Circus, Pearl Sans, Nelson & Castle, Elsie Williams & Co., Keno & Wagner, and others. Cont. 1 to 11.
23d St. Near 6th Av. TEN GREAT FEATURES. VAUDEVILLE & PHOTOPLAYS. All New Every Mon. & Thurs. Prices—10c, 15c, 25c.
5th Ave. B'way & 28th. Duffy & Inglis, "White Rose of Old China," Fern & Davis, Yeaxy, Bert & Harry Gordon, Dillon & Parker, and others.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs., Jan. 10, at 3:30. First appearance on his return to America
JOHN MASEFIELD
in a lecture on his War Experiences
"WAR AND THE FUTURE"
Tickets 50c to $1.50 at Box Office, or J. B. Pond, Lyceum Bureau, 1 Madison Av.

POULTRY SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
THE ONLY SHOW IN NEW YORK THIS YEAR. Game and ornamental birds. Pigeons. Government exhibit. Motion pictures. Open Sunday & Every Day & Evening, Including New Year's. Adm. 50c.

CORT 48th St. East of B'way Phone Bryant 46 3rd BIG WEEK
Evgs 8:20 Mats Wed (Pop.) & Sat 2:20
EXTRA MATINEE TUES (NEW YEAR'S DAY)
John Cort's Feast of Fun and Femininity
FLO-FLO with The Only Comedy Chorus in Captivity
FROCKS FRILLS and SONGS set to MUSIC and interpreted by a "Perfect 36" Cast
A BEVY OF BOUDOIR BEAUTIES IN THE SARTORIAL SENSATION OF THE SEASON!
Modistes' Marvels on Mirthful Models

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30.
Mats. New Year's, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
A. H. WOODS presents (in conjunction with the Messrs. Shubert)
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
IN 6th MONTH
EYES OF YOUTH
By Max Marcin and Chas. Guernon.

LOEW'S 7th AVE. 7th Ave. at 125th St.
Nights 25c to $1. Mats. Tues. and Thurs. 25c & 50c. Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c.
WEEK BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT
Elisabeth Marbury, F. Ray Comstock present
THE INTIMATE MUSICAL COMEDY
'VERY GOOD EDDIE'
FROM A YEAR'S RUN AT THE PRINCESS & CASINO THEATRES
with Original Broadway Players and Celebrated Wonder Chorus.
Week Jan. 7th—"DE LUXE ANNIE."

LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th St. TEL. BRYANT 23.
EVS. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.
Extra Matinee New Year's Day.
5th MONTH
THE BIG SMASHING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
LEAVE IT TO JANE
DELIGHTFUL TUNEFUL AND GAY
by BOLTON, WODEHOUSE and KERN, AUTHORS OF "OH! BOY."

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way.
PHONE—BRYANT 430.
Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Extra Matinee New Year's Day.
"It's immense, and if you don't laugh at Harry Watson you're hopeless."—Eve. Sun.
NORWORTH and SHANNON'S CHUMMY MUSICAL REVIEW
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Book by Bide Dudley and Jack Norworth. Lyrics and Music by Dudley, Norworth and James A. Byrnes.
CAST OF FAVORITES, INCLUDES HARRY WATSON, JR. LILLIAN LORRAINE
Best Looking Chorus in Town

MOROSCO HAS THE HIT
45th St. W. of B'way Phone Bryant 230 Evgs 8:20 Thurs. Wed (Pop) & Sat 2:20
EXTRA MAT (TUES) NEW YEARS DAY
BIGGEST FUN HIT IN NEW YORK
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION.
Lombardi, Ltd.
by Frederic (Fanny Hatton) and LEO DITRICHSTEIN
and a Typical Morosco Cast.
SEATS NOW AT MOS. AHEAD

COMEDY Thea. W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 5360
WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS
NEIGHBORS CRITIC'S COMEDY
WE PAY WAR TAX WE PAY WAR TAX
4 BEST PLAYS
A DISTINCT SUCCESS—GLOBE
ONE OF THEIR BEST BILLS—TIMES
GIRL IN THE TAXICAB
YUM-YUM CHAPEAU
25¢ to $1.50
Ex. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

CASINO Bway and 39th St. Phone 3846 Greeley Evgs. 8:15 Mats. 2:15
EXTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
2ND YEAR IN NEW YORK
OH BOY

STANDARD Bway & 39th St.
Evgs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
25c to $1.50 Sat. Mat. 25c to $1.00
TOMORROW NIGHT at 8:20
KLAW & ERLANGER and GEO. C. TYLER Present
POLLYANNA
A COMEDY OF RARE HUMOR
CATHERINE CHISHOLM CUSHING

BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149TH ST. EAST OF 3D AVE.
PHONE MELROSE 3230
NIGHTS 25 TO $1.00
MATS WED. & SAT. 25¢ 35¢ & 50
STARTING TOMORROW NIGHT
JANE COWL'S GREAT PLAY
DAYBREAK
with BLANCHE YURKA
Special Mat. New Year's Day
MONDAY, JANUARY 7TH
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
in "ONCE UPON A TIME"

COLUMBIA
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.
"The home of burlesque de luxe."—N. Y. Times
Entire Change of Show Every Week.
EXTRA MIDNIGHT PERFORMANCE NEW YEAR'S EVE (December 31) BEGINNING AT 11:30. REGULAR PRICES. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
2 BIG CONCERTS TODAY at 2:15, 25c. to 50c. at 8:15, 25c. to $1. Commencing TOMORROW AFTERNOON
20TH CENTURY MAIDS
JIM BARTON AND BIG COMPANY in a new 2-act burlesque called "O. K. and K. O." All Fun, Dancing, Melody, Magnificence and Pretty Girls! Twice Daily. —Moderate Prices—Smoking Permitted.
Week Jan. 7 BEN WELCH And His Company

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY at 96th St.
Two Big Sunday Concerts. Week Dec. 31.
Mat. NEW YEAR'S JUBILEE Eve.

2.00	OVERTURE	8.00
2.05	HEARST-PATHE NEWS	8.05
2.17	DOOLEY & NELSON	8.17
2.31	CHIEF CAUPOLICAN	8.31
2.46	COLE, RUSSELL & DAVIS	8.45
2.59	MIGNON	8.59
3.11	" BESSIE CLAYTON "	9.11
3.37	Julius Lenzberg's Harmonists	9.25
3.47	NAT NAZARRO TROUPE	9.47
4.06	EDDIE DOWLING	10.06
4.26	" ROBERT EDESON "	10.26
4.46	BANCROFT & BROSKE	10.46
5.06	FANTASIA	11.06
5.16	EXIT MARCH	11.16

Two complete Gala Shows NEW YEAR'S EVE! First starts at 7:30 P. M., the second or midnight show at 10:30. (Full current programme with extra Holiday features.)
Con. 59th & Lex. Ave. 25 Lex. 5720 Mat. Sat. 1:30
Bramhall Playhouse
THE BEST ATTRACTIONS

Amusements of the Current Week

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE B'way & 40th Street. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK | TUESDAY WEDNESDAY SATURDAY
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
Ethel Barrymore's SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
Alexandre Dumas' Drama
The Lady of the Camellias
With a Remarkable Cast, Including
CONWAY TEARLE HOLBROOK BLINN ROSE COGHLAN

TIGER ROSE
By WILLARD MACK.
Presented by DAVID BELASCO
—AT THE—
LYCEUM W. 45 St. Nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30.
4 Matinees This Week. Mon., Tues., Thurs., Sat. 2.30
CAST INCLUDES: LENORE ULRIC, WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, WILLARD MACK, THOMAS FINDLAY, PEDRO de CORDOBA, EDWIN HOLT, CALVIN THOMAS, FULLER MELLISH, ARTHUR J. WOOD, EDWARD MACK, JEAN FERRELL.

CENTURY 62d St. & B'WAY. Phone Col. 8600
No Raise in Prices New Year's Eve
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK TUESDAY WEDNESDAY SATURDAY REDUCED PRICES
MISS 1917
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20
SUNDAY CONCERT
Smoking Permitted.
POPULAR PRICES 50c-$2
CECIL LEAN, CLEO MAYFIELD, BESSIE McCOY DAVIS and "YAMA YAMA" GIRLS, FRISCO with TED LEWIS and FULLER'S JAZZ BAND, BRITT WOOD, THE BRIANTS, VIVIENNE SEGAL, CAVANAUGH and EVERETT, JOSEPH DARLING, JOSEPHINE DUFFEE, ANDREW TOMBES, VAN and SCHENCK, SAVOY and BRENNAN, ANN PENNINGTON, LEW WILSON, HARRY KELLY, VERA MAXWELL, and the only appearance this season of the entire DILLINGHAM - ZIEGFELD CHORUS of BEAUTIES and Extra Added Attraction ELSIE JANIS

AFTER THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE
"A NIGHT IN SPAIN" SPANISH DANCE REVUE
SPECIAL FEATURES NEW YEARS EVE
NO RAISE IN PRICES

Cleopatra said, Put my barge in the garage and take me to see Fred Stone in Jack O'Lantern - Globe. Matinees This Week Tuesday (New Year's Day), Wednesday, Saturday.

REPUBLIC 42 St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:30.
Extra Matinee New Year's Day.
Popular Mat. Wed., 50c to $1.50.
A. H. WOODS Presents
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH
THE FRESH, FLIPPANT, FARCICAL FROLIC
by C. W. BELL and MARK SWAN
with FLORENCE MOORE and JOHN CUMBERLAND
IS FURNISHED
with More Laughs Than Any Other Play in Town

Start the New Year Rightly
SEE
THE PIPES OF PAN
by Edward Childs Carpenter
with NORMAN TREVOR and JANET BEECHER
AT THE HUDSON THEATRE
W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat.
EXTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46th St. Klaw & Erlanger, —Managers—
Evs. at 8:20. Matinees at 2:20.
3 MATINEES This Week | Tuesday Wednesday Saturday
J. F. HAROLD TERRY'S COMEDY.
"GENERAL POST"
WINS
PRESS AND PUBLIC
WITH WILLIAM COURTENAY AND THOMAS A. WISE
EVERYBODY IN NEW YORK IS TALKING
About the charming love scenes in "General Post."

THE SEASON'S LAUGH HIT
THE Naughty Wife
by FRED JACKSON
with CHARLES CHERRY, VIOLET HEMING, LUCILE WATSON, FRANCIS BYRNE
HARRIS THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:30
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE SPECIAL
HOLIDAY MATS. FOR CHILDREN
3 DELIGHTFUL PLAYS, RADIATING THE HOLIDAY SPIRIT AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
TOMOR'W (MON.) THURS. & FRI. AFT. at 2:45, and SAT. MORNING, 10:45.

Criterion B'way & 44th St. James K. Hackett Lessee & Manager.
TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:10 SHARP
Laurette Taylor
in her new Comedy
"HAPPINESS"
According to J. HARTLEY MANNERS.
FIRST MAT. TUES. (New Year's Day)
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GEO. M. Cohan THEA., 43 St., B'way Klaw & Erlanger —Managers—
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
COHAN & HARRIS present
MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in the Reigning Comedy Triumph
"THE KING"
by Caillavet, de Flers and Arene.
Seats Selling for the next 8 Weeks, includ'g New Year's and Lincoln Day Matinees.

KNICKERBOCKER BROADWAY 38th Street.
KLAW & ERLANGER, Managers.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Tomorrow Eve. (New Year's)
Mrs. FISKE
in a new comedy
Madame Sand
By PHILIP MOELLER.
BEST SEATS $2. NO ADVANCE NEW YEAR'S EVE, HOLIDAY OR SATURDAY NIGHTS.

BELASCO 44 St., nr. B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees at 2:30.
4 MATINEES THIS WEEK | MONDAY TUESDAY THURSDAY SATURDAY
DAVID BELASCO Presents
POLLY WITH A PAST
INA CLAIRE, CYRIL SCOTT, ANNE MEREDITH, H. REEVES-SMITH, LOUISE GALLOWAY, WILLIAM SAMPSON, WINIFRED FRASER, HERBERT YOST, ROBERT FISCHER, GEORGE CHRISTIE, THOMAS REYNOLDS.

PARK 59th ST. CIRCLE at B'WAY
Evgs. at 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
XTRA MAT. NEW YEARS DAY
TONIGHT at 8:30
GALA ALL STAR SUNDAY CONCERT
NEW DANCES SONGS FEATURES

VALVERDES FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE LAND of JOY
10TH BIG WEEK
A SPANISH DANCE CARNIVAL
NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN HERE BEFORE

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D ST.
Klaw & Erlanger, Managers
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
INITIAL PERFORMANCE TOMORROW NIGHT
CURTAIN AT 8:10 SHARP
Cohan & Harris present
1918 THE 1918 COHAN REVUE
A Musical Conglomeration in 2 Acts
Book by Geo. M. Cohan
Music by Irving Berlin & Geo. M. Cohan
Presented by a Big Company of Popular Players
Mats. Wed., Sat. and New Year's Day at 2:10

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
ENTIRELY NEW.
SENSATION OF THE YEAR AT 11:30 NIGHTLY ROOF NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
ONLY DISAPPEARING STAGE IN AMERICA
50 NEW BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 50
RESERVE TABLES NOW FOR NEW YEARS EVE

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evgs 8.20 Mat's New Year's Day Wed (POP) & Sat 2.20
Klaw & Erlanger Mgrs.

GOING UP
THE BEST MUSICAL PLAY OF THE SEASON
Book by Otto Harbach & James Montgomery
Music by Louis A. Hirsch
IT'S A BEAR
Everybody ought to know How to do the "Tickle Toe" New Society Dance
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead
EXTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY

FULTON W. 46 St. Evs. at 8:20. Tel. Bryant 700. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
Messrs. Hitchcock & Goetz, Lessees-Mgrs.
EXTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
"FUNNIER THAN HITCHY-KOO"
Louis Sherwin, N. Y. Globe
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK & E. RAY GOETZ present
Hitchy-Koo
A SNAPPY REVUE
BOOK & LYRICS BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
MUSIC BY LUDWIG BEETHOVEN
STAGED BY LEON ERROL
WITH
Richard Carle, Billy B. Van
Elizabeth Brice, Wellington Cross
Ray Gordon & Wm. Dooley
Marion Davies, Edna Aug and
A Beauty Chorus De Looks

EL TINGE THEATRE W. 42d ST. EVS. 8.30 MATS. WED. and SAT. 2.30
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY
POP. MAT. WED. $1.50
A. H. WOODS presents
6th MONTH
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
By MONTAGUE GLASS & JULES EckERT GOODMAN
with
BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR

Hotels and Restaurants

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.50
Served from Noon to 9 P. M.
AND GENUINE OLD-FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.50
WITH THE JIM-JAM REVUE, A WONDERFUL PRODUCTION,
Presented in the MAIN RESTAURANT NIGHTLY at 7:30 and 11:00.
NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION
A particularly joyous festival with dancing, music, jazz band, and the Jim-Jam Revue.
Produced in the Main Restaurant and 400 Club Rooms.
RESERVE YOUR TABLES NOW Phone 9640 Columbus
SUPPER De Luxe $2 $3 Up Per Cover
Special New Year's Day Matinee
OF THE JIM-JAM REVUE AT 2:00 P. M.
WITH THE Special New Year's Day Dinner, $1.50
SERVED FROM NOON TO 9 P. M.
REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th St.

Hotel Ansonia
73rd St.—Broadway—74th St.
Dinner Served Every Sunday Evening from 7 P. M.
AT A FIXED PRICE, $1.50 PER COVER
This dinner will appeal to those who enjoy real Home Cooking amidst refined surroundings. Hazi Natzi Orchestra.
DANCING IN RESTAURANT EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS IN FOUNTAIN ROOM.
IMPORTANT NEW YEAR'S EVE ANNOUNCEMENT!
TABLES ARE NOW BEING RESERVED FOR
New Year's Eve, $4.00 per Cover
Elaborate preparations are being made to make this a thoroughly patriotic American and Allied introduction to 1918. Special Orchestras and leading Singers have been engaged to carry out a program of international and topical songs and music.
HAZI NATZI ORCHESTRA
"Soldier Boy" Souvenirs.
Reservations may be made by telephone, Columbus 3320
GEORGE W. SWEENEY, Managing Director

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW FOR "NEW YEAR'S EVE."
HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and Forty-third Street
THE NEW "VIOLET ROOM" NOW OPEN
TEA DANCE DINNER DANCE SUPPER DANCE
MRS. MAGILL, HOSTESS
SPECIAL
NEW YEAR'S EVE ENTERTAINMENT
Dancing in the Broadway Restaurant after 9 P. M.
TEL. BRYANT 346
LONDON I. WALLICK
L. C. WALLICK

HOTEL Schuyler Arms
305 West 98th, Near B'way.
Two Minutes from Subway Express Station. One-half Block from 'Bus.
TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 6140.
Newly furnished suites of from 2 to 5 rooms and bath, with or without kitchens, from
$2 TO $5 DAILY
depending upon the location and size of apartments.
Attractive restaurant. Table d'hote and a la carte. Best of food at one-half usual charge.
Hotel service complete and equal to service of best hotels.
Schuyler Arms is situated between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, affording immediate access to Riverside and Central Parks.

Hotel Margaret
Brooklyn
Offers
Quick transit to men in lower Manhattan.
Lower prices for rooms and suites and restaurant tariff than other high class hotels. (European and American Plans.)
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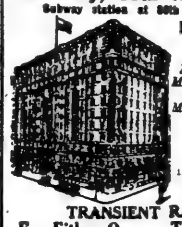
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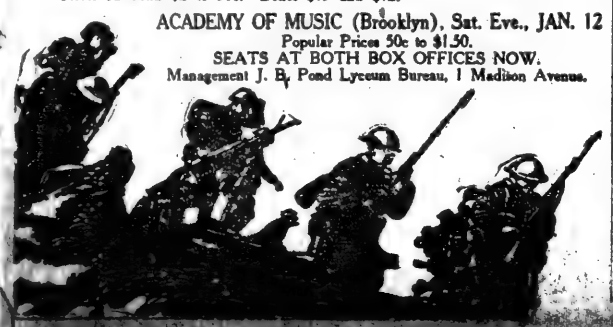

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GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MUSICAL WORLD

Songs of the Ten Masters—A Foreword to the Early Verdi—Kreisler's Scotch Airs.

TWO more volumes in the Oliver Ditson Company's superb series called The Musician's Library are devoted to "One Hundred Songs by Ten Masters." The editor is Henry T. Finck. He has chosen ten songs each by Schubert, Schumann, Franz, Rubinstein, Jensen, Brahms, Tschaikowsky, Grieg, Wolf, and Strauss. Concerning each master he has written a brief biographical and critical sketch and then added notes about each song. Mr. Finck doesn't like at least one of the masters that are included under his title—that is Wolf. Consequently, as he says, he "endeavors to hide his own opinions under a bushel while parading the favorable views of them promulgated by Ernest Newman and others, including Hugo Wolf himself." As to all the others he has plenty of enthusiasm of his own—even about Brahms, so far as the best of his songs are concerned. The notes are full of information and material suggestive for the interpreter, as well as illuminating for the listener and the lover of music.

***

It is an excellent edition of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" in vocal score that the Oliver Ditson Company issues, but to many who are familiar with "Il Trovatore" not the least important feature is the introduction by Philip Hale. He gives the historical facts of the composition and first productions of the opera, and, greatly daring, attempts to explain the plot. "The libretto at first excited horror, then ridicule." The subject was thought too revolting for musical illustration. But Verdi was satisfied with the libretto, and objectors of the present do not object to the horror of it. Mr. Hale reviews the music, and finds it good, most of it, in a detailed analysis. Those who consider it "vulgar" have forgotten the period in which it was written—the feverish excitement of the Italian people in the years when the revolution was in the air, when Verdi's name was a cry for a change in Government, for a greater personal liberty. And the most absurd charge brought against the Verdi of the fifties is insincerity. "If ever a composer was honest in expression that composer was Verdi." There is an interesting chapter on the first singers of the opera abroad and in New York.

***

A book of original and exhaustive research and knowledge at first hand is "The Organ in France," (Boston Music Company,) by Wallace Goodrich, well known as an organist in Boston. Mr. Goodrich's book is a study of the mechanical construction, tonal characteristics, and literature of the organ in France, with suggestions for the registration of French organ music upon American instruments. Mr. Goodrich describes the use of the organ in France, noting the large preponderance of Roman Catholic Churches, which fact has important bearing on the matter. After sketching the growth of the French school of organ composition he describes at length and in detail the construction of French organs and their character and quality. This leads him to the matter of "adaptation," the registration that would be demanded on organs of the American type to correspond as closely as possible to the registration indicated by the French composers. The terms used are often confusing, and it is frequently wrong to use stops in American organs of the same names as in the French, for they are often alike only in name and differ in reality. Mr. Goodrich gives fifty examples, including many more than fifty compositions, of registration. The appendix gives specifications of seventeen French organs, a glossary of French terms, and a bibliography.

***

A choice of five "Ballads from the Scotch Minstrelsy" has been arranged for solo voice and pianoforte accompaniment by Fritz Kreisler, in collaboration with Reinhold Warlich. The set is published by Carl Fischer. The accompaniments are cleverly made; they are apt in their characterization, and the settings should be effective.

***

Bryceson Treharne is a young composer and returned veteran of the war, who has composed a number of songs that have recently appeared with the imprint of more than one American publisher. Several of these have been sung by various singers this season and have shown valuable qualities. By the Boston Music Company are published fifteen; by Harold Flammer six.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

WARTIME MUSIC.

The Eighth Coast Defense, dating from the Washington Grays of the Revolutionary War, and now guarding the water front around New York, will be the object of a benefit at the Manhattan Opera House tonight, for which the volunteers include Beatrice de Holthoir, Yvonne de Treville, Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, Bessie McCoy Davis, Princess Nadomis, Dorothy Perrin, Sybil Vane, David Bispham, Adolf Bolm, Max Gegna, James Stanley, and Henry Deering, a soldier pianist from Camp Upton.

The Italian Red Cross is to benefit by a Neapolitan song contest, under the direction of Alfredo Salmaggi, on Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall. Fifteen new songs will be sung, and the judges will be Agide Jacchia, Antonio d'Annunzio, and Cesare Sturani.

For Mme. Paderewska's fund for starving Polish children a series of concerts is announced by the Sinsheimer Quartet on Jan. 5, Feb. 2, and March 2, at Rumford Hall, assisted by Herman Sandby.

Louise Homer, 2d, the daughter of Mme. Homer of the Metropolitan Opera, is sailing for France to sing in the Y. M. C. A. huts for American soldiers, accompanied by the young pianist, Lillian Jackson.

Hinshugh Haensel has been commissioned Lieutenant and assigned to active service in France as interpreter for prisoners taken by the American Expeditionary Forces.

Lieutenant Albert Spalding, now serving somewhere in France, sent his holiday greetings from "over there" recently to his friends in New York.

Lee F. Hanmer of the Commission on Training Camp Activities has returned from a tour of Western camps at Rockford, Des Moines, and Louisville.

Geoffrey O'Hara, who wrote the latest war song, "Send Me a Curl," is at

Florence Easton, *in the* Metropolitan's *new production of* Liszt's "St. Elizabeth." PHOTO © MISHKIN

Clarence Whitehill, who sings Athanael *in* Massenet's "Thais." PHOTO © MISHKIN

Adolf Bolm, among volunteers *in* tonight's Manhattan war benefit.

Geraldine Farrar, *in* New Year's matinee *of* "Madame Butterfly"

HADLEY'S "AZORA" SUNG.

Chicago Opera of Old Mexico to be Brought to New York.

Henry Hadley's three-act opera "Azora," telling the story of a daughter of Montezuma, a frankly American cousin to "Aïda," in historic settings of old Mexico, was produced last Wednesday evening by the Chicago Opera Company, and, after a single repetition scheduled on Thursday of this week, will, by present plans, be brought to New York late in January or February next. The composer who conducted the première was presented with a silver wreath, and while the audience could have been substantially larger, its reception of the native work was cordial and hearty, at times even noisy, in the outspoken fashion of the West.

Mr. Hadley had one of the most remarkable demonstrations of good-will, wrote Karleton Hackett in The Chicago Post, that the Auditorium has witnessed in years. There was applause after the first act, still more after the second, for the artists as for Mr. Hadley and others, and when the final curtain fell they gave him the greatest cheer of all. It was a pleasure to this critic to note also "some admixture of patriotic enthusiasm for American art as expressed in an American opera, written by an American, and sung by an American cast." Of the opera's orchestral splendors, Mr. Hackett felt too much had been made at the expense of the voices.

"Azora" was, on the contrary, "full of atmosphere," to another writer, in The Daily News; a work of local color, both as to its original thematic material and its scoring. Anna Fitziu, as an Aztec or Indian Princess, made a personal success, "sang the trying music with meaning," and while even for her Mr. Hadley did not "spare his brass," still it was said she made the tone travel over all the tremendous volume. Cyrena van Gordon did earnestly her part as Papantzin, Montezuma's sister, converted to Christianity. The men were not so fortunate, Arthur Middleton as Ramatzin, "neither villain nor lover," being out of voice, and Forrest Lamont as the hero, Xalca, "cautious in singing and action" for a Radames of the New World. Frank Preisch, remembered in a Manhattan "Natoma," was Canek, the Mexican high priest, and James Goddard was Montezuma.

David Stevens, a Boston lawyer who wrote the text, was also seen in the lineup for the curtain calls. According to The Chicago Herald veteran, Felix Borowski, the last avoidance of a double human sacrifice "à la Aïda" carried a touch of anti-climax. While the enthusiasm for Christianity presented on the stage at the conclusion of "Azora" was greatly to the credit of the librettist, and saved the lives of all concerned; Mr. Borowski could not say it was entirely convincing. Still, Mr. Stevens would probably retort that the curtain must come down on something effective and picturesque, and that Cortez, mounted on a white horse, accompanied by priests bearing banners with crosses, was just the kind of thing to send an audience upon its way rejoicing and impressed.

There was a great deal that was fine in the score of "Azora," so much Mr. Borowski admitted. He cited the heroine's air, "Now Fades the Opal Sky," and much else in the second act; the dance music and the love melodies of the opening scene. Others were most pleased by Mr. Hadley's quintet in the stirring finale. The composer "believed in melody," so that in stretches of sound the listener might not always be thrilled, but he was scarcely likely to be bored. The orchestral score was admirably put together; the effects "sounded" and many of them were full of pleasure for the ear, if not at all times dramatic. The story was by one writer coldly likened to "The Woman God Forgot," in which a Metropolitan star appeared in the movies.

Metropolitan Opera.

Tonight's opera concert has a gala program of ten names, nine of them from the Metropolitan and one, a pianist, Victoria Boshko, who will play Grieg's concerto in A minor. There are airs for Muzio from "La Gioconda," Garrison from "Lucia," Braslau from "Masked Ball," Carpi from "Tosca," Kingston from "Trovatore," and Mardones from "Barber of Seville." Besides these are the barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffmann," duets from "Aïda" and "Carmen," quartets from "Rigoletto" and "Bohème," which add to the list of singers Kanders, Laurenti, and Audisio. The orchestra under Hageman plays selections from "William Tell" and "The Cid."

"Marouf" will be repeated tomorrow evening with Alda and Howard, De Luca, Rothier, De Segurola, Chalmers, Bada, Rossi, Malatesta, Leonard, Bloch, and Audisio, led by Monteux.

"Madame Butterfly" at popular prices will be a special matinée on New Year's Day, with Farrar, Fornia, Egener, Althouse, Chalmers, Reiss, Ruysdael, and Audisio under Moranzoni.

"L'Elisir d'Amore" occurs a third time next Wednesday evening, Caruso again heading the cast, assisted by Hempel, Sparkes, Scotti and Didur, and Papi conducting.

"Saint Elizabeth," an oratorio by Liszt, new in opera guise, will be sung on Thursday by Easton, Matzenauer, Whitehill, Schlegel, Ruysdael, and Leonard, conducted by Bodanzky.

"Manon Lescaut" will be repeated Friday evening, with Caruso, Muzio, and Amato in leading rôles, assisted by Segurola, Rossi, Bada, Reiss, and others, with Papi at the baton.

"Thais," postponed last week, will have its first performance this season next Saturday afternoon, with Farrar and Whitehill, Rafaelo Diaz, Sparkes, Egener, Howard, Rossi, and Reschiglian, led by Monteux.

"The Daughter of the Regiment," with its drumming and salutes to the French flag, will, in response to many requests, be sung by Hempel, Carpi, and Scotti next Saturday night, completing two months of the season.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

"Aïda" will be sung on Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Academy by a Metropolitan cast, including Muzio, Homer, Sundelius, Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, Ruysdael, and Audisio. Miss Smith will dance and Moranzoni will conduct.

Jascha Heifetz, the Russian violinist, is announced to make his first Brooklyn appearance in a recital at the Academy on Thursday evening.

The Zoellner Quartet in a second chamber concert of the Brooklyn Institute on Thursday will play works of Mendelssohn and Emmanuel Moor.

"The Daughter of the Forest."

Arthur Nevin, at present Dean of Music at the University of Kansas and composer of an opera, "The Daughter of the Forest," which will be given as a last novelty by the Chicago Opera Company, is the leader of musical activities at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., and is, besides, the head of a family, cigar

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

The Symphony Society rings out its 1917 series with Elgar's "Carillon" music at Aeolian Hall today, the poem of Cammaerts recited by Frances Starr. Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony begins the program, and after the actress's recitation will come D'Indy's "Istar."

Mischa Elman opens with his own violin version of "The Star-Spangled Banner" a recital at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. The Russian artist will play concertos by Nardini and Ernst, a sonata in D by Handel, arrangements by Joachim, Sarasate, Elman, and Volpe.

Jascha Heifetz at his third recital Tuesday afternoon in Carnegie Hall—he has appeared ten times in New York—will play a suite in ancient style by Joseph Achron, the concerto in A by Mozart, arrangements by Joachim and Auer, and several pieces by Paganini.

A Brahms program is announced by the Symphony Society both on Thursday afternoon and Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall. Ossip Gabrilowitsch will be the soloist in Brahms's pianoforte concerto in B flat and the other number is the symphony No. 3 in F.

The Philharmonic Society on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon, the latter its 1,200th concert, will play Cesar Franck's symphony in D minor, Nicola Laucella's "Whitehouse," new here, and Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration," with Beethoven's concerto No. 4, in G major, for Guiomar Novaes.

The Zimreh Yoh Society, a chorus of sixty under Bernard Steinberg, will give its first concert Thursday evening at Aeolian Hall, with Eddy Brown, violin; Clarence Dickinson, organ, and L. T. Gruenberg presenting works of Jewish masters, Lewandowski, Spiwak, Weintraub, Weiss, and Sulzer.

The Symphony Concerts for Young People present a third program, with Efrem Zimbalist as soloist, next Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, including "Unfinished" symphony, the march from Tschaikowsky's "Pathétique."

Jacques Thibaud and Robert Lortat, famous artists from France, will give the second of their joint recitals in Aeolian Hall next Saturday afternoon, playing Schumann's sonata No. 1, for violin and pianoforte, and others by Gustave Samazeuilh and Cesar Franck.

Whithorne's "The Rain" and Boyle's "Slumber Song" are on next Sunday's Philharmonic bill at Carnegie Hall, between airs from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" and Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" for Louis Graveure, and for orchestra Goldmark's "Spring" overture and the second symphony of Rachmaninoff.

Kalinnikow's second symphony, just received in New York, and a violin concerto by Hubay "for the first time in America," are on the Symphony Society's program next Sunday at Aeolian Hall. The soloist for the new concerto is Efrem Zimbalist.

The Zoellner Quartet will give its only recital at the Princess Theatre next Sunday afternoon, playing Sgambati's quarter, Op. 17, that of Hayden, Op. 74, No. 1, and two "Sketches" for string quartet, the second new here, by Eugene Goossens.

John McCormack, tenor, twice heard recently at the Metropolitan, will give his first concert of the new year on Sunday evening next at the Hippodrome, including in his program a group of his old-time favorites from the melodies of Ireland.

Local Color in "Marouf."

Cairo being far from Broadway, it is a coincidence of the current production of "Marouf" that Giulio Setti, who has trained the Metropolitan chorus in Rabaud's Oriental airs, was for some years in Egypt at the Khédivial Theatre, where he helped to produce "Samson et Dalila," and "Damnation de Faust," and where Amato was once a member of

CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

December.

30—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
30—Mischa Elman, violin, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
30—War benefit, evening, Manhattan Opera House.

January.

1—Jascha Heifetz, violin, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
1—Neapolitan song contest, evening, Aeolian Hall.
3—Symphony Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
3—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
3—Zimreh Yoh Society, evening, Aeolian Hall.
4—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
5—Young People's Symphony, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
5—Thibaud-Lortat, sonatas, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
6—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
6—Zoellner Quartet, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
6—John McCormack, tenor, evening, Hippodrome.
7—Dorothy Fox, songs, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
7—Joseph Bonnet, organ, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8—Adele Margulies Trio, evening, Aeolian Hall.
9—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
10—Symphony Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
10—Boston Symphony, evening, Carnegie Hall.
11—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—The Misses Mixter, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Sascha Jacobsen, violin, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12—Symphony for Children, morning, Aeolian Hall.
12—Boston Symphony, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
12—F. Sonin, A. Kaufman, evening, Aeolian Hall.
13—Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Friends of Music, afternoon, Ritz-Carlton.
14—Yolanda Mero, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Schola Cantorum, evening, Carnegie Hall.
17—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
18—Society of Ancient Instruments, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
19—Russian Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
26—Josef Hofmann, piano, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
26—Harold Bauer, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

Ernest Bloch will speak on Jewish music at a concert of the Menorah Society this evening at Washington Irving High School, with songs by Elizabeth Gutman and the Cantor Jassinowsky, and solos for organ by Sarah Sokolsky Fried, and for violin by Alexander Bloch.

Oscar Spirescu will lead the Strand Orchestra tomorrow in Herbert's "American Fantasie," Tschaikowsky's Andante Cantabile, excerpts from Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna" and Puccini's "Tosca," and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries."

Nicola Laucella will perform his "Serenade" for flute and 'cello, assisted by R. Thrane, in the regular program of Joseph Knecht's orchestra this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Frieda Hempel and Cecil Arden of the Metropolitan, with Jacques Thibaud and Louis Graveure, will be the soloists at the sixth of the Friday morning musicales at the Biltmore.

The Cherniavsky Trio will give the third of the Friday evening chamber concerts of the People's Symphony Auxiliary Club at Washington Irving High School.

PLAY AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

Three times this week the Philharmonic Society will perform works by American composers, the first today, when Nicola Laucella, a member of the orchestra since 1909, will hear his oddly named "Whitehouse" in Carnegie Hall. The title is that of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stoeckel at Norfolk, Conn., founders of the Litchfield County Festival, for which this music was composed last June. The village chimes, the call of chanticleer, a forest idyl, storm and shelter, the garden of flowers, and the luncheon bell, all figure in Mr. Laucella's symphonic impressions.

"The Rain," by Emerson Whithorne of Cleveland, to be played next Thursday and Friday, is a characteristic piece described by its title and dedicated to Mrs. Stella Patrick Campbell. The composer studied with Joseph Hartmann of St. Mary's Cathedral, Cleveland, and with James H. Rogers; in Vienna with Leschetizky and Robert Fuchs, and later with Arthur Schnabel. He for a time lived in London, and returned to this country at the outbreak of the war.

"Slumber Song" and "Morning Serenade," by George F. Boyle, an Australian living in Baltimore, are short pieces in the later pair of programs. They are dedicated to Madeline Hayde and Gustave Strube. Mr. Boyle began piano study with his mother, at 8 he gave concerts in Australia, and for five years he was with Busoni in Berlin. After tours of Europe as pianist and conductor, he found the Peabody Conservatory

SONGS OF CRUSADES IN "ST. ELIZABETH"

Liszt's Marching Melody and Gregorian Air of Saint's Day—Opera Story of Miracle of Roses.

FROM an English version of Franz Liszt's "St. Elizabeth," obtained in London long ago by Lionel Mapleson, librarian of New York's opera, and furnishing the basis of English text to be used in the first "translated opera" sung by Metropolitan stars this week, it is interesting to read Liszt's own foreword to a British pupil of his, who had left him at Rome in the same year when the work was first sung in the composer's native Hungary. To this "honored friend" the master wrote in French, expressing his thanks for twenty years' honest labor in making much of Liszt's music known in England.

Liszt renewed his acknowledgments on the occasion of "the present edition," from a London house, of the "Legend of St. Elizabeth." As he then added: "This work, performed for the first time in 1865 at Budapest, has been reproduced successively in many countries and many tongues. Let us hope that it may also meet with some sympathy in England." In 1886, the year of his death, Liszt himself heard his oratorio sung in London, both at the Crystal Palace and St. James's Hall.

There have been American performances of the "St. Elizabeth" music as an oratorio in English, and it was not unknown to Europe as offering operatic possibilities in Liszt's day. His contemporaries, indeed, described it as a "sacred opera" when it was given at a festival held in 1867 in commemoration of the founding and, more especially, the restoration of a place famous in Wagnerian music-drama, the castle of the Wartburg. The first performance in America in operatic form takes place next Thursday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, where it will be the second novelty of the season promised by General Manager Gatti-Casazza.

The original book by Otto Roquette is said to have been inspired by Moritz von Schwind's frescoes at the Wartburg, which depict the principal events in the life of the saint remembered for the "miracle of the roses." Joseph Urban, who has provided the scenic investiture of the opera for the Metropolitan, also acknowledges the inspiration he has received from the paintings by von Schwind.

The stage adaptation to be used here is due to Liszt's countryman, Conductor Bodanzky, who has been assisted in the preparation of the work by Stage Director Richard Ordynski, while the chorus has been trained by Maestro Giulio Setti. The cast will be as follows: Elizabeth, Florence Easton; Sophie, Margarete Matzenauer; Ludwig, Clarence Whitehill; Herman, Carl Schlegel; A Hungarian Magnate, Basil Ruysdael; The Seneschal, Robert Leonard, and conductor, Arthur Bodansky.

An official summary of the legend of St. Elizabeth, which furnishes the theme of Liszt's opera, is thus recounted briefly: Daughter of King Andreas II. of Hungary, Elizabeth was born in 1207. When a child 4 years old she was brought to the Wartburg as the affianced bride of Ludwig, son of the Landgrave Hermann of Thuringia. Here the two children were brought up religiously as, though brother and sister. At 17 years old, Elizabeth was married to Ludwig. Her beautiful nature revealed itself especially in her benefactions to the poor.

On one of her visitations of mercy, as shown in the second scene of the opera, her husband while hunting discovers her alone and far from the castle. His suspicions are aroused, and on asking what is in the basket she carries he receives the evasive reply that she has been "gathering flowers." Doubting her word, Ludwig seizes the basket, when, to his amazement, after she has confessed the innocent falsehood, there are disclosed the roses into which by a miracle had been transformed the bread and wine she has been taking to the poor.

Remorseful because he had mistrusted Elizabeth, Ludwig begs her forgiveness, and together husband and wife renew their pledges to each other and to the Almighty. Soon after Ludwig decides to join the Crusades, and with his knights he takes leave of wife and family after calling upon his subjects remaining at home to swear allegiance to Elizabeth and to himself during his absence.

Later come tidings of Ludwig's death on his way to the Holy Land. His mother, the Dowager Landgravine Sophie, whose ambition is to be ruler in her son's stead, drives Elizabeth from the Wartburg, heedless of the storm which threatens death to the young widow and her children. Elizabeth takes refuge in a hospital which she has founded in her prosperity, passing her days in ministering to the wants of the poor and afflicted, till at last death claims her. A later scene of the saint's canonization is omitted, the closing picture of the opera being her apotheosis in a brief tableau.

Mr. Bodanzky recently, speaking of his stage adaptation, said that the attempt to produce "Legend of St. Elizabeth" on the operatic stage was not new, such a production having been made already during Liszt's lifetime.

"The customary adaptation as used abroad was for obvious reasons not obtainable." Mr. Bodanzky explained, "and it seemed to me, as I recalled a performance I heard of 'St. Elizabeth' about twenty-five years ago, not completely to fulfill the demands of the theatre. No half measures may be employed in the experiment of adapting an oratorio to the stage without running the grave risk of producing a hybrid. I therefore proceeded, with all admiration and sympathy for Liszt and his great work, somewhat more radically than my predecessors in the field.

"The important point above all was to place the innumerable beauties of this work, peculiarly modern, although finished in 1862, in the proper light and to reduce certain lengthy portions where the dramatic action would justify it, or at least to moderate the same. I endeavored to weave the drama's tender threads into greater harmony with the mise-en-scène, to abbreviate it, so far as the musical form would permit.

"The recurring Crusader's March, an in one instance to be eliminated as presenting a repetition only of the preceding scene. For similar reasons I omitted the last scene with Emperor Maximilian and the 'Canonization,' in spite of all its musical beauty, as being an anti-climax. I preferred to end with the transfiguration of St. Elizabeth and incorporated in the Apotheosis the 'Tu Pro Nobis, Mater Pia,' as well as the 'Amen' of the last scene as composed by Liszt."

Liszt took his theme for the heroine, whenever Elizabeth appears or allusion to her is made, from one of these Latin hymns, beginning "Like Unto the Morning Star." Where mention is made of Hungary, he used a lively national tune, or snatches from it. A Gregorian "intonation," symbolical of the Cross, is the basis of the "Crusaders' March and Chorus," with the contrasting refrain of an old Pilgrims' Song supposed to date from the actual Crusades. The theme of the "Chorus of the Poor," occurring in several scenes, is from an old Hungarian "Hymn to the Holy Elizabeth" found in an old devotional book. "Lyra Coelestis," where it is in the Magyar tongue.

HEIFETZ
COMPLETELY SOLD OUT TUESDAY AFT. JANUARY 1.
NEXT RECITAL CARNEGIE HALL
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 29, AT 3 O'CLOCK
(LAST RECITAL UNTIL MIDDLE OF MARCH.)
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.
MGT. WOLFSOHN MUSICAL BUREAU. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
AEOLIAN HALL, This Aft., at 3.
Beethoven's Eroica Symphony
"Carillon," Patriotic Belgian Poem by Cammaerts, with Music by Elgar.
Recited by
Miss FRANCES STARR
(By Courtesy of Mr. Belasco)
D'Indy's Symphonic Variations, "Istar."
Carnegie Hall Thurs. Aft., Jan. 3
Sat. Eve., Jan. 5
BRAHMS PROGRAM
Soloist OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Symphony No. 3—B flat Piano Concerto

AEOLIAN HALL
Second Series of
Eight Sunday Afts.
Soloists:
Efrem Zimbalist, Claudia Muzio, Ethel Leginska, Emma Roberts, Guiomar Novaes, Josef Hofmann
(others to be announced.)
Subscription tickets room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.
Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., Jan. 6.
Soloist EFREM ZIMBALIST
Kalinnikow Symphony No. 2
(First time in New York.)
Hubay Concerto (1st time in America.)
Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

Season's Greatest Concert
for Auxiliary Winter Equipment Fund
8th Coast Defence Command
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT AT 8:15
ARTISTS WHO WILL APPEAR:
David Bispham, Adolf Bolm Dancers, Alice Brady, Henry Deering, U.S.A., Eddie Dowling, Beatrice de Holthoir, Savoy & Brennan, Adele Ritchie (Mrs. Guy Bates Post), Sybil Vane, Tom Wise, Eva Gauthier, Max Gegna, Thais Lawton, Guy Bates Post, The Misses Sutro, Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, Fay Marbe, Yvonne de Treville, Stanley Quartet, Wyman Dancers
Tickets 50c. to $3 at Box Office
Auspices of National Patriotic Song Com.
DIRECTION OF MARSHALL HALL.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Mon. at 8. Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Monteux.
Tues., New Year's Day Mat., at 2, ($1 to $4). Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia, Althouse, Chalmers, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8:15. Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 8:15 (First Time). Saint Elizabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Ruysdael, Schlegel, Leonard. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15. Manon Lescaut. Muzio, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Papi.
Sat. Aft. at 2. Thais. Farrar, Howard, Sparkes, Egener; Whitehill, Diaz, Rossi. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3). Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Matfield; Carpi, Scotti, D'Angelo. Cond., Papi.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. Jan. 1, at 8. Aida. Muzio, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
Opera TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7877-7878. Seats for all parts of the house tonight, gala concert, Muzio, Braslau, Garrison, all-star cast. Mon., Marouf, at box office prices. New Year's Mat., M. Butterfly, G. Farrar, Caruso in L'Elisir d'Amore & Manon Lescaut. Seats for Jascha Heifetz concert, Carnegie Hall, New Year's Mat. Consult, 1438 B'way (40-41 St.).
OPERA TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7868-7869. 41 St. Opera Ticket Co. Seats for Caruso and all operas, gala night, Gala concert, all-star cast. New Year's Mat., M. Butterfly, G. Farrar. Seats for Jascha Heifetz concert, New Year's Mat., Carnegie Hall, 1449 B'way (41 St.).
TO-NIGHT at 8:30. 50c to $1.50. GALA CONCERT Orch. Cd'r. HAGEMAN, and VICTORIA BOSHKO, Russian Pianiste. HARDMAN PIANO USED.
MUZIO, GARRISON, KANDERS, BRABLAU, KINGSTON, CARPI, AUDISIO, LAURENTI, MARDONES.

Menorah Concert

OF JEWISH MUSIC
Artists participating: Ernest Bloch, composer; Elizabeth Gutman, soprano; Sarah Sokolsky-Fried, piano and organ; Alexander Bloch, violin; Mrs. Alexander Bloch, piano; P. Jassinowsky, cantor tenor.
SUNDAY EVE., DEC. 30, 8:15.
Washington Irving Auditorium, Irving Pl. & 16th St. Tickets $1.00, 50c. on sale at Tyson's, Macy, Gimbel and Menorah, 600 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 9726.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Sat. Aft., Jan. 5, at 2:30
CARNEGIE HALL
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Walter Damrosch.....Conductor
Soloist EFREM ZIMBALIST
Schubert, Bruch, Tschaikowsky.
Tickets at Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.
Carnegie Hall, Saturday Ev'g, Jan. 12.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Debut of the American Violinist, MAX
ROSEN

GREAT REVIVAL OF HEBREW MUSIC
ZIMREI YOH SOCIETY, Bernard Steinberg, Cond. Chorus of 60 singers—Soloist Eddy Brown, Violinist.
AEOLIAN HALL, THURSDAY, JAN. 3rd, at 8:30.
TICKETS 50c to $2.00 AT BOX OFFICE.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 8th, at 8:15.
ADELE MARGULIES TRIO
Seats $1 to $2 at Box Office
Adele Margulies, Piano
Leopold Lichtenberg, Violin
Alwin Schroeder, 'Cello

Opera TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7877-7878. Seats for all parts of the house tonight, gala concert, Muzio, Braslau, Garrison, all-star cast. Mon., Marouf, at box office prices. New Year's Mat., M. Butterfly, G. Farrar, Caruso in L'Elisir d'Amore & Manon Lescaut. Seats for Jascha Heifetz concert, Carnegie Hall, New Year's Mat. Consult, 1438 B'way (40-41 St.).
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GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE
SUNDAY NIGHT, Jan. 6, 8:30
Bianca Randall
Songs that appeal to everyone.
Tickets to sell at box office and all the leading hotels.
WALDORF DRAMA CIRCLE
MISS MANNHEIMER
"FALSE GODS."

CHICAGO OPERA ASSOCIATION
Grand Opera
Cleofonte Campanini, General Director
Will present GALLI-CURCI, GARDEN, MELBA, RAISA, VIX, PETZIE, PERALTA, CRIMI, DALMORES, MURATORE, NADAL, BERAT, LAZZARI, CLAESSENS, SWARTZ, VAN GORDON, BAKLANOFF, DUFRANNE, MAGUENAT, MARCOUX, RIMINI, STRACCIARI, ARIMONDI, HUBBARDEAU, JOURNET and others in a NOVEL, VARIED and ATTRACTIVE REPERTOIRE
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BEGINNING TUESDAY
Jan. 22nd
SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW BEING TAKEN AT
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PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
CARNEGIE HALL.
Thurs. Eve., 8:30. Fri. Aft., 2:30.
Soloist—GUIOMAR
NOVAES
Program Includes:
Beethoven's G major Piano Concerto; Strauss, "Death and Transfiguration"
Saturday Aft., Jan. 19, at 2.
Special Matinee
Tchaikovsky-Wagner
Including Pathetique Symphony
Saturday Eve., Jan. 26, at 8:30.
Gala Performance
Bach Festival Choir
OF BETHLEHEM.
Bach Mass, Chorales, and
PARSIFAL
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 5, at 2.
Second Sonata Recital
JACQUES THIBAUD AND ROBERT LORTAT
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano Used
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 7, at 3.
Song Recital by DOROTHY FOX
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Jan. 7, at 8:15
Request Organ Recital by JOSEPH BONNET
Tickets, 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Ev., Jan. 15.
SCHOLA CANTORUM
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor.
Soloists: Mabel Garrison—Carl Formes.
SPANISH AND WELSH MUSIC.
FIRST PRESENTATION IN AMERICA
of Old Spanish Miracle and Nativity Songs, Folksongs of Andalusia and Catalonia and Modern Catalan Choral Ballads. Also Welsh Folk and Fighting Songs.
Tickets $2 to .50 on sale at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL TODAY at 3
VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA
ELMAN
Prices 75c to $2.
Mgt. Metr. Musical Bureau. Steinway Piano.

FIFTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Jan. 4, at 11.
FRIEDA HEMPEL, JACQUES THIBAUD, LOUIS GRAVEURE, CECIL ARDEN
Tickets on sale tomorrow at Biltmore Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.
HIPPODROME, NEXT SUN. NIGHT
JAN. 6, at 8:15—Concert by JOHN
McCORMACK
TICKETS $2, $1.50, $1. NOW ON SALE.
Mgt. C. L. Wagner. D. F. McSweeney Assoc. Mgr., 511 5th Av. (Steinway Piano.)
Princess Thea., Tues. Aft., Jan. 8, at 3.
SONG RECITAL—MME.
NAMARA
Assisted by SANDBY HERMAN 'Cellist
Tickets at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 15, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL by LEO
ORNSTEIN
Mgt. M. H. Hanson. (Knabe Piano.)
Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Jan. 11, at 8:15.
Violin Recital (Tickets 50c to $1.50)
Sascha JACOBSEN
Mason & Hamlin Piano. Mgt. Winton & Livingston.

Section 5

TODAY'S ISSUE CONSISTS OF NINE SECTIONS:

Section 1. General News 2. Editorial, Automobiles, Sports 3. Classified Advertising 4. Fashions, Society, Drama 9. Rotogravure Picture, 2d Part, (The New York Times War Map)

Section 5. Business, Financial, Principal Events of 1917 6. Book Review 7. Rotogravure Magazine 8. Rotogravure Picture, 1st Part

The New York Times.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF 1917 Business — Financial | Section 5

XX JB SUNDAY. DECEMBER 30. 1917. JB XX

RECORD OF 1917 IN CHRONOLOGY AND STATISTICS

Entrance of the United States Into the War, the Withdrawal of Russia, and the Groping for Peace Have Discounted the Year's Fighting.

NINETEEN SEVENTEEN has been signalized in regard to the war by greater political than military movements. The United States has entered the war; Russia has withdrawn. Decisive resources of the former are not yet available, but the action of the latter has released Teutonic troops for service elsewhere, and a diversion of Russian raw materials to the Central Powers is imminent. On Christmas Day the Teutonic Powers made a peace offer as a basis for negotiations.

The German retreat on the western front last Spring surrendered some French territory which the Germans had found difficult to maintain, and there the war of attrition continues without any indication of a decisive result. Some of the troops released from the eastern front are beginning to operate there; they have already effectively operated on the Italian front, occupying nearly all of the Regione of Veneto. In Albania and Macedonia the troops of the Allies have been practically inactive; Rumania can hardly oppose longer Russian and Austrian peace influences; the new régime in Greece is not yet of military value.

But outside of Europe, where the fate of the war cannot possibly be decided, the gains of the Allies have been immense; all of Germany's colonial possessions are now in their hands; Jerusalem, the Holy City, has been captured; measurable success has attended the operations of the Anglo-Indian force in Mesopotamia with the capture of Bagdad, although later handicapped by the inactivity of the Russian armies in Armenia and Persia.

Seventeen nations are now at war with Germany. To her declaration of war against that empire the United States recently added war on Austria-Hungary. The former declaration made American treasure instantly available to the Allies, measurably augmented their supplies, gave definite promises of increased man power, but, more than all, increased the tonnage of the Atlantic transport service—a valuable asset, since it has been calculated that the loss of tonnage through enemy U-boats will amount to over 6,000,000 for the year.

The United States entered the war in the following circumstances, as far as the current year is concerned, for, at the end of the previous year Germany had indicated through neutral Chancelleries that she was willing to meet her enemies at a peace conference and the President of the United States had asked the belligerents for their war aims:

Jan. 11.—Allies' reply to President Wilson's note published; their statement of terms includes adequate compensation for Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro, evacuation of invaded territories of France, Russia, and Rumania, reorganization of Europe on basis of nationality, with liberation of enslaved Italians, Slavs, Rumanians, Czechs, and Slovaks, and the turning of the Turks out of Europe; it does not include extermination or political extinction of the Germanic peoples.

Jan. 17.—Covering note from Mr. Balfour to allied reply to President Wilson published; reasons given for belief that durable peace can only be based on the success of the allied cause.

Jan. 22.—President Wilson's speech in United States Senate on peace; disapproval of a peace based on victory of either belligerent alliance.

Jan. 31.—Germany's announcement to neutrals of a policy of "unrestricted naval warfare" from Feb. 1; all sea traffic to be prevented in wide zones around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in Eastern Mediterranean; United States to be allowed access to Falmouth with one steamer per week, and a Dutch paddle steamer to be allowed to ply between Flushing and Southwold; German Chancellor explains and justifies the policy; his firmer attitude toward submarine warfare only pro tempore; time has now come with increased number of submarines, world shortage of corn and shortage of coal in France and Italy to wage unrestricted submarine war.

Feb. 3.—Diplomatic relations between United States and Germany broken off; Count Bernstorff given his passports and Mr. Gerard recalled from Berlin; all neutrals expected by Washington to follow same course.

Feb. 4.—President Wilson's note to neutrals registering his belief that the cause of civilization would be furthered by their taking action similar to his, and inviting them to do so.

Feb. 12.—President Wilson's refusal to reopen negotiations with Germany until she withdraws her submarine proclamation of Jan. 31.

Feb. 28.—Associated Press makes known the contents of a note signed by Zimmermann, German Foreign Secretary, addressed to the German Ambassador to Mexico, proposing an alliance with Mexico in the event of war between the United States and Germany; Mexico is to receive financial aid and the territory of New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas; Japan is to be invited to join.

March 8.—Austria-Hungary in a note seems to stand by U-boat arrangement ante-Jan. 31.

March 22.—United States first to recognize new Government in Russia.

March 24.—United States Minister Brand Whitlock to Belgium ordered to leave country.

March 26.—United States declines German proposals of Feb. 10 to reinterpret Prussian Treaty of 1799.

April 2.—President Wilson asks Congress to declare that a state of war exists with Germany.

April 6.—President Wilson signs joint resolution of Congress declaring that Germany has forced the United States into the war. The Senate had passed the resolution—82 to 6—on April 4; the House—373 to 50—on April 6.

Money.

Jan. 29.—Fortifications bill for $51,000,000 passed by House of Representatives.

Feb. 22.—Army Appropriation bill for $250,000,000 passed by House.

March 19.—President authorizes Secretary of the Navy to spend $115,000,000 of the emergency fund.

April 14 and 17.—House and Senate, respectively, vote a $7,000,000,000 war credit, $3,000,000,000 to be loaned to allies.

April 25.—First war loan made to ally—$200,000,000 to Great Britain.

May 1.—Second war loan to allies—$100,000,000 each to France and Italy.

May 2.—Treasury offers first popular loan—$2,000,000,000 at 3½ in bonds as low as $50.

June 9.—With a $3,000,000 loan to Serbia national loans to allied Governments reach $925,000,000.

June 14.—With additional loan of $25,000,000 to Great Britain total of loans to allies reaches $948,000,000.

June 15.—Liberty Loan floated May 2 for $2,000,000,000 closes with an oversubscription. More than 4,000,000 persons subscribed $3,035,226,850.

July 11.—Secretary of the Navy asks for supplementary credit of $100,000,000 particularly for war against submarines.

July 23.—Total loaned to allies reaches $1,523,000,000, or more than half of the $3,000,000,000 authorized by Congress.

July 24.—Secretary McAdoo informs the Senate Committee of Finance that $5,000,000,000, in addition to previous estimates, will be required to carry the war to June 30, 1918.

July 28.—Treasury Department's deficiency estimates for War Department received in House. They are for $5,278,636,000, half of which is for armament.

Aug. 17.—Secretary of the Treasury suggests issue of 4 per cent. bonds to amount of $7,500,000,000 subject to income surtax to provide $4,000,000,000 new money and retire former 3½ per cents, amounting to $3,000,000,000.

Aug. 26.—War Revenue bill for the second time reported by the Senate Finance Committee; it would yield $2,006,970,000—an increase of $337,000,000.

Aug. 14.—Secretary McAdoo informs Senate and House Finance Committees that war will require, from special and coming regular sessions of Congress, a bond issue of $9,000,000,000, in addition to the $7,000,000,000 already authorized, and a taxation revenue of $1,000,000,000, in addition to the $2,000,000,000 measure now pending.

Aug. 27.—Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee estimates war expenses of the United States to June 30, 1918, to be $19,300,000,000—including actual expenses of $10,000,000,000 and loans of $7,000,000,000 to allied Governments.

Sept. 5.—The Treasury has made loans to date of $2,286,460,000 to the Allies—to Great Britain, $1,105,000,000; France, $630,000,000; Russia, $275,000,000; Italy, $200,000,000; Belgium, $53,400,000, and Serbia, $3,000,000.

Sept. 15.—Senate passes without roll call the $11,538,000,000 bond bill.

Sept. 18.—House unanimously passes War Deficiency bill carrying $7,000,000,000 and including appropriations for army, navy, and shipping.

Sept. 20.—Senate adopts conference report on the $11,538,000,000 bond bill.

Oct. 3.—President signs War Revenue bill, estimated to yield $2,535,000,000 by new taxation.

Oct. 27.—Subscriptions to "Second Liberty Loan" closed; 9,500,000 persons subscribed $4,617,532,300; bonds to be issued for $3,808,706,150, which includes 50 per cent. of the excess.

Dec. 5.—Secretary of the Treasury announces in annual report that $5,128,000,000 must be provided in new bond issues or additional taxation.

Material.

March 11.—Between July 1, 1914, and Feb. 28, 1917, the Navigation Bureau announces 204 ships of 685,000 tons were added to United States registry.

Credits and Loans of the Chief European Belligerents; Losses in Man Power and American Loans to Allies

MONEY, (IN MILLION DOLLARS.)

	Credits. For 1917.	Credits. Previous.	Loans. For 1917.	Loans. Previous.
Great Britain	9,500	14,960	5,000	12,000
France	4,860	8,000	2,000	8,540
Germany	11,250	13,000	6,300	11,800
Austria	Deficit of $3,600,000,000		900	2,800
Hungary	....	....	....	1,850

LOANS OF UNITED STATES TO ALLIES.

Great Britain	$1,860,000,000
France	670,000,000
Russia	275,000,000
Italy	225,000,000
Belgium	53,400,000
Serbia	3,000,000

MAN POWER—PRESENT STATE AND LOSSES.

ACCORDING to Secretary Baker's figures, there are 38,000,000 bearing arms in the war—27,000,000 on the side of the Allies and 10,600,000 on the side of the Central Powers, thus distributed:

Against Germany's 7,000,000, Austria's 3,000,000, Turkey's 300,000, and Bulgaria's 300,000, are arrayed the following armed forces: Russia, 9,000,000; France, 6,000,000; Great Britain, 5,000,000; Italy, 3,000,000; Japan, 1,400,000; United States, more than 1,000,000; China, 541,000; Rumania, 320,000; Serbia, 300,000; Belgium, 300,000; Greece, 300,000; Portugal, 200,000; Montenegro, 40,000; Siam, 36,000; Cuba, 11,000, and Liberia, 400.

TOTAL CASUALTIES FOR THIS AND PRECEDING YEARS.

Great Britain	85,000	1,300,000
France	75,000	3,800,000
Italy	300,000	90,000
Germany	665,000	4,010,160
Austria-Hungary	1,000,000	2,500,000

and 405 of 314,000 transferred to foreign.

March 15.—Navy Department awards to private builders the construction of the hulls of four battle cruisers and six scout cruisers to cost $112,000,000.

March 20.—Copper interests make offer to Government of 45,510,000 pounds of copper at less than one-half market price.

April 6.—Ninety German vessels, valued at $125,000,000, are taken over by the Government.

April 9.—Fourteen vessels of Austrian registry, with a tonnage of 68,000, taken over by the Government.

May 8.—Government forecast of Winter wheat yield of 266,000,000 bushels—smallest in 13 years.

May 29.—American exports for year ended April 30 officially announced to be $6,000,000,000, a 50 per cent. increase over preceding fiscal year and more than twice that of any other year.

June 7.—Herbert Hoover, later to be Food Administrator, declares United States must export twice normal quantity of cereals, and reduce home consumption in every way.

June 19.—Cotton futures reach 27 cents a pound on New York Cotton Exchange—highest price since 1871.

July 21.—Senate passes the $640,000,000 bill for aircraft and compromise bill establishing Government control over foods and fuel.

Aug. 15.—Food Administration forms $50,000,000 corporation to buy and sell wheat with Government as the controlling stockholder.

Aug. 24.—In addition to the $800,000,000 already granted Shipping Board requests an appropriation of $1,134,500,000 for construction, purchasing, and taking over of ships. Plans call for maximum of 10,000,000 tons.

Aug. 26.—Food Administration arrives at an agreement with beet sugar producers for a price of 7¼ cents a pound to trade.

Aug. 27.—Railroads' War Board reports for June only 3 per cent. additional equipment and an increase of 26 per cent. of traffic over June, 1916.

Aug. 30.—Food Administration stabilizes wheat at $2.20 a bushel for United States and her allies.

Sept. 7.—Under Food Control act manufacture of whisky ceases from grain throughout the United States.

Sept. 14.—For the first time in a quarter of a century the price of silver rises above $1 an ounce.

Sept. 20.—War Industries Board agreement with copper producers for fixed price of 23½ cents a pound for United States and her allies approved by President.

Sept. 24.—War Industries Board and steel producers reach agreement—prices reduced from 43 to 75 per cent. on pig iron, steel bars, and steel plates for the United States and her allies.

Sept. 26.—Statement of Shipping Board shows 1,036 ships of 5,924,700 tons under construction and 400 uncompleted foreign keels requisitioned by the Government.

Oct. 4.—Official statement issued of construction of 26,000 airplanes and establishment of 24 flying schools.

Oct. 10.—Under Food Control act President places under license system all large dealers in meat, cereal, vegetable, and dairy products.

Oct. 14.—Under Trading with the Enemy act President establishes War Trade Board, to succeed Exports Administration Board; also Censorship Board.

Oct. 15.—Shipping Board requisitions all American cargo and passenger ships of 2,500 tons and more.

Oct. 18.—Expert opinion that American farm products for 1917 will reach a value of $21,000,000,000, showing an increase of $8,500,000,000 over 1916.

Oct. 27.—President authorizes advance of 45 cents a ton for bituminous coal at mines.

Nov. 9.—Fuel Administration regulates electric sign display advertising—estimated saving of 8,000 tons of coal a month.

Nov. 23.—Rear Admiral Capps resigns managership of Fleet Corporation.

Nov. 25.—An aggregate tonnage of 8,383,806 produced and making by contracts for 884 new vessels and 428 requisitioned while under construction.

Nov. 26.—President places all imports under Government control.

Nov. 26.—Highest price of cotton ever reached in open market, 30½ cents a pound, reported on New York Exchange.

Dec. 15.—Various investigations begun in Washington before secret and open Senatorial and House committees.

Dec. 17.—Charles A. Pies succeeds Rear Admiral Frederick R. Harris as General Manager of Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Dec. 18.—Representative Medill gives evidence before Senate Military Affairs Committee in regard to American guns in France. Report on lack of clothing at camps issued by Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General.

Dec. 19.—Secretary of the Navy reports plenty of clothing to House Sub-Committee on Naval Affairs, and that the navy has more than 1,000 warships in commission, with 424 in course of construction.

Dec. 21.—Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of Shipping Board, reports 996 ships contracted for.

Dec. 22.—Colonel Isaac N. Lewis, inventor of the machine gun, attacks ordnance heads before Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Dec. 23.—President Wilson gives out report of the Food Administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, explaining sugar famine.

Dec. 26.—Dr. Harry Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, declares the taking over of the coal supply by the Government inevitable; 100 ships held in port on account of lack of coal.

Dec. 28.—President takes over railway systems of the United States and appoints William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Director General.

Man Power.

Feb. 23.—General Staff plans for universal military training made public by the War Department.

April 12.—Volunteers numbering 161,500 demanded by the War Department to bring the regular army up to the war strength of 293,000, and 206,000 to bring the National Guard up to 330,000, besides 150,000 to fill vacancies.

April 19.—In thirteen days navy has enlisted 19,000 men.

May 1.—Navy and Marine Corps enlistments reach maximum authorized strength—respectively 87,000 and 17,400.

May 4.—American destroyer flotilla, under Admiral Sims, reaches war zone.

May 18.—President signs bill creating an army of 500,000 by selective draft to be called in September.

June 5.—Male population of the country registered produces a list of nearly 10,000,000 between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive.

June 13.—General Pershing and staff arrive in France.

June 18.—Census Bureau reports 4,662,000 subjects of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey in the United States.

June 26.—First American organized troops arrive in France.

July 3.—Official statement of the voyage of the American troops is issued by the Navy Department.

July 5.—Twenty-four hours' censorship of incoming dispatches revoked by the War Department.

July 7.—First authentic report of voyage of American troops, including two encounters with submarines, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

July 13.—Presidential order for drafting 678,000 men selected from June 5 registration in order to bring total of regular army, national army, and National Guard up to a strength of 1,263,000 men.

July 14.—National Guard mobilized by divisions.

July 21.—Drawing of recruits begins.

July 25.—Total enlistments to military forces since April 6 reach 159,007.

July 28.—Decision to keep national army at a maximum of 2,000,000 men.

Aug. 5.—National Guard, nearly 300,000 strong, passes under Federal service.

Aug. 9.—Enlistments to regular army reach authorized maximum of 300,000; recruiting since war began has added 184,000 men.

Aug. 17.—Two divisions of former National Guard concentrated for early departure for France.

Aug. 18.—Official statement in regard to armed forces of the United States shows a total of 948,141 men thus distributed: Regular Army, 355,700; National Guard, 311,000; Reserve Corps, (potential officers,) 93,000; sea forces, 233,117.

Sept. 4.—Draft recruits for national army to the number of 687,000 assemble at camps for training.

Nov. 14.—Registration of men on June 5 who have not yet been drawn for the national army divided into five classes.

Dec. 1.—War Department reveals that among 800,000 men in all branches of the army, 1,348 have died since April 6, when the United States entered the war; natural causes claimed 937 and accidents 352.

Dec. 15.—American Red Cross launches campaign for 10,000,000 new members.

Dec. 15.—Enlistment closes for draft men, with a roll of 337,347 since April 6, or 153,349 more than the war strength of the regular army.

Missions and Boards.

Jan. 6-7.—Premiers of England and France and statesmen of other Entente nations meet in Rome for conference with Italian officials.

April 11.—American, French, and British commanders hold secret meeting in Washington in regard to patrol and convoy work.

April 21.—British Mission, headed by A. J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, arrives in United States—London, April 11; Halifax, April 20.

April 24.—French Mission, headed by Joffre and Vice Premier Viviani, reaches Hampton Roads.

May 10.—Italian Mission, headed by Prince Udine, arrives in New York.

June 8.—American Mission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, arrives at Vladivostok, together with Railroad Commission, headed by John F. Stevens; Petrograd, June 14.

June 5.—Belgian Mission in Washington.

June 6.—Lord Northcliffe announced as succeeding Mr. Balfour as head of British Mission here.

June 10.—T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist M. P., arrives on mission to set the British Government right among Irish Americans.

June 20-July 3.—Mr. Root visits Moscow; General Scott, Chief of the General Staff, U. S. A., visits Russian front.

July 5.—Boris Bakhmeteff, as Russian Ambassador and head of Russian Mission presents his credentials to President Wilson.

Aug. 20.—Japanese Mission, headed by Viscount Ishii, arrives in the United States.

Nov. 9.—Allied Conference meets at Rapallo, near Genoa, and attempts to establish Supreme Political Council for western front, assisted by Permanent Military Council, composed of Foch, Cadorna, and Sir Harry Wilson.

Nov. 12.—Premier Lloyd George at Paris discusses necessity for Allied War Council and attributes failure in Serbia, Rumania, and Italy to lack of it.

Nov. 19.—Lloyd George defends Paris speech in House of Commons.

Nov. 20.—Anglo-American conference at 10 Downing Street, London.

Nov. 29.—Sixteen of the eighteen nations at war with Germany have representatives at Paris war conference.

Dec. 5.—Supreme War Council held at Versailles by representatives of the United States, (Colonel House,) Great Britain, France, and Italy.

Dec. 5.—General Maxime Weygand succeeds General Foch on Military Council for the western front.

Dec. 14.—Secretary Daniels announces formation of a permanent Allied Naval Council.

Dec. 15.—Secretary Baker announces the formation of Military War Council for the United States, to be composed of himself, his assistant, and five high ranking officers of the regular army.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

THERE had been indications that the Russian Imperial Government was seeking a separate peace when that Government was deposed in March. For a time affairs were conducted with adhesion to the war, then the forces of intelligence which had brought about the revolution—members of the Duma and the professional classes—were in their turn overthrown by the extremists, the Bolsheviki, who, under a guise of having all the belligerent peoples usurp their governments and declare for universal peace, began to treat separately with the Central Empires. The chief phases of the progress of the revolution are as follows:

Jan. 9.—Prince Golitzin succeeds Trepoff, former conservative and reactionary without being pro-German, as was Stürmer.

March 12.—Duma declines to dissolve on orders from Czar, demands internal reforms, more energetic prosecution of the war, and charges the Government with pro-German proclivities.

March 15.—Czar Nicholas II. abdicates for himself and son in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. New Cabinet, with Prince George E. Lvoff, Premier and Minister of Interior, and Paul N. Milukoff, Foreign Secretary.

March 16.—Executive Committee of the Duma announces program: Universal suffrage, liberty of [illegible] speech, and religion; [illegible] nesty, and abolition of political police. Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch provisionally renounces throne.

Continued on Following Page.

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BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS IN YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

Continued from Preceding Page.

March 18.—Foreign Secretary Milukoff confirms Russia's allegiance to Allies.
March 24.—General Alexieff, Minister of War, assumes post of commander in chief of the armies. General Letchitsky replaces General Evert on central front.
March 30.—Provisional Government offers Poland independence on territorial basis of ancient kingdom.
April 30. — Guchkoff, new Minister of War, accepts regulations formulated by soldiers' committees which place extraordinary powers in hands of private soldiers who are being organized by labor unions.
May 1.—Provisional Government makes renewed assurances of faith to Allies.
May 4. — Riots in Petrograd when the newly formed Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates learns of assurances to Allies.
May 9.—Provisional Government urges coalition Cabinet, made up of members of Duma, Socialists, and Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.
May 10.—General Ruszky removed from command of armies on northern front.
May 11.—Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, constantly growing in power, demands that a peace conference be called to meet in a neutral country.
May 13.—Kerensky, Minister of Justice, makes a patriotic appeal to all radical factions to unite and save the country.
May 14-19.—Interference of council and Socialists with Provisional Government causes several resignations in Ministry and high military commands; as a result Generals Brusiloff and Gurko resign; Kerensky, Minister of War, and Terestchenko, Foreign Secretary. Newly constituted Government gives new assurances to Allies, repudiates the policy of a "separate peace," but declares for a general peace "without annexation or indemnity."
June 1.—In opposition to Government, local delegates of council occupy great fortress of Kronstadt.
June 4.—General A. A. Brusiloff succeeds General Michael V. Alexieff as Commander in Chief.
June 5.—Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates issues a manifesto to labor and Socialist organizations throughout the world for peace without annexations and indemnities on the principle of independent nationalities.
June 7.—Kronstadt recognizes authority of Provisional Government.
June 16.—Provisional Government declares that it has rejected peace offers made by Austria through Prince Leopold of Bavaria.
June 17.—The Duma votes in favor of "an immediate offensive in close cooperation with Russia's allies."
June 23.—Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates votes to abolish Council of Empire and Duma, holding that they held their authority from the defunct bureaucratic Government. Lenine, head of anarchist opposition, denounced as German agent.
July 15.—Agitation for Ukraine and Finnish independence causes resignation of five Ministers.
July 22.—On account of the mutiny of soldiers on the Galician front, unlimited powers are given Premier Kerensky by Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and Council of Peasants' Delegates to restore order.
July 23.—Government receives favorable responses from Allies to proposal for conference in August.
July 24.—Kerensky as Premier forms new Cabinet of five Socialists and seven non-Socialists.
July 27.—Without waiting for the Constituent Assembly, Premier Kerensky calls an "Extraordinary National Council," made up of all political factions, departments, and legislative bodies, to meet at Moscow.
Aug. 1.—General Brusiloff resigns and is succeeded by General Kornilloff; then Tcheremisoff succeeds the latter; General Radko Dmitrieff resigns.
Aug. 25.—All-Russia conference at Moscow.
Aug. 28.—Kornilloff makes speech for army discipline at conference, which closes.
Sept. 7.—Provisional Government reintroduces death penalty.
Sept. 8.—General Kornilloff in demanding reforms is repudiated by Kerensky, who appoints General Klembovsky Generalissimo; Kornilloff marches on capital, and then surrenders, six days later, at Gatchina, to General Alexieff.
Sept. 11.—Kerensky announces himself as Generalissimo; General Klembovsky tries to join Kornilloff.
Sept. 13.—Kornilloff revolt collapses; Generals Ruszky and Dragomiroff restored.
Sept. 15.—Provisional Government proclaims a republic, with Council of five, under Presidency of Kerensky.
Sept. 20.—General Alexieff resigns as Kerensky's Chief of Staff.
Oct. 1.—Kerensky forms coalition government.
Nov. 7.—Bolshevist coup d'état under Lenine.
Nov. 13.—Kerensky's forces defeated at Tsarskoe Selo.
Nov. 21.—General Dukhoulin, Bolshevist Minister of War, refuses to negotiate armistice and is succeeded by Ensign Krilenko.
Nov. 30—Bolsheviki send wireless peace message to Vienna.
Dec. 5.—Bolsheviki open negotiations with Central Empires for peace. (See War Chancelleries.)
Dec. 9.—Counterrevolution breaks out in southern Russia led by the Cossack commander, General Kaledine and General Korniloff.
Dec. 27.—Bolsheviki in performance of their program for division of property seize private banks in Petrograd.

WAR CHANCELLERIES.

IN a cryptic speech before the assembled Reichstag on Nov. 29, the new German Imperial Chancellor, Count George F. von Hertling, broadly hinted that the peace negotiations contemplated between the representatives of the de facto Russian Government and the Central Empires would be crowned with success.
Dec. 15.—Negotiations which have been proceeding at Brest-Litovsk end in an armistice being signed, to be in effect from Dec. 16 till Jan. 14, and then to endure if not countermanded. According to Clause 9, peace negotiations are to begin immediately.
Dec. 17.—Peace negotiations open at Brest-Litovsk between representatives of the de facto Russian Government, and Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, and Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister and Turkish diplomats who are arriving.
Dec. 17.—Washington hears that Germany intends to make a general and definite offer of peace specifically stating terms which may form basis for further negotiations.
Dec. 21.—Series of terms submitted by Russia rejected by Teutonic negotiators, who suggest other proposals.
Dec. 25.—Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, presents the Central Empires general peace proposals, which are approved by the Russians; they include no forcible annexations and no indemnities, and are urged by the German and Austrian press as a basis for a peace with Russia's late allies.

At Washington.

May 4 and 14.—House and Senate pass espionage bill with censorship clause amended. On May 31 House again rejects censorship clause, which had been reintroduced in committee. (See "Money," "Material," "Man Power," &c.)
Aug. 27.—President Wilson replies to the Pope's peace note of Aug. 1 intimating that his Holiness's suggestions are for a status quo ante, which is impracticable.
Sept. 8.—Government discloses fact that Count von Luxburg, German diplomatic agent at Buenos Aires, had been communicating with his Government in an irregular manner—"the spurlos versenkt" dispatches—implicating Sweden.
Sept. 18.—Secretary Lansing publishes the von Eckhardt letter.
Oct. 14.—Trading with the Enemy Act put in force by Presidential order.
Oct. 19.—The Government stops trade with Holland and Scandinavia until particulars are made as to disposition of imports.
Dec. 4.—President Wilson advocates war on Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 7.—Congress votes to have war in[illegible] Austria-Hungary.
[illegible] Austria-Hungary.

At London.

Feb. 14.—Announced that the Government will take over control of coal mines in United Kingdom for the duration of the war.
Feb. 15.—Halifax designated as examination port via Europe for convenience of neutral ships crossing Atlantic.
Feb. 16.—Order in Council declares that vessels proceeding to or from neutral countries contiguous to enemy country shall, unless bearing Entente certificate, be considered contraband.
March 7.—Nationalist members in House of Commons call for immediate application of Home Rule law for Ireland.
March 8.—Dardanelles Commission report made public in London, criticising the late Lord Kitchener for lack of co-operation with the navy and Winston Churchill for not insisting on obtaining expert advice for the Gallipoli expedition. Former was War Secretary and latter First Lord of Admiralty.
March 22.—Majority of 279 in House of Commons approves project of electoral reforms, including woman suffrage.
May 15.—Electoral Reform bill introduced in House of Commons.
May 21.—Premier Lloyd George lays before Parliament project for settling Irish home rule proolem by convention made up of all Irish factions.
June 15.—Government decides to release all prisoners taken in Dublin rebellion of April, 1916.
June 26.—Scathing report of Mesopotamia Commission in regard to disaster of 1915-16 blames former Viceroy Lord Hardinge, Secretary of State for India Chamberlain, General Duff, Commander in Chief in India, and other officials.
July 1.—British Government announces new danger zone in North Sea off Holland and Denmark, to go into operation July 4.
July 11.—Professor Edward de Valera of Dublin University, member of the Sinn Fein, elected from East Clare to House of Commons by 3,000 majority over Nationalist Candidate Patrick Lynch.
July 17.—Auster Chamberlain resigns as Secretary of State for India. Lord Hardinge, former Viceroy, offers resignation as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Both on account of Mesopotamia scandal.
July 17.—King George changes the name of English royal family from Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to House of Windsor. He had already given English titles to the houses of Teck and Battenburg.
July 17.—Changes in British Ministry: Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, takes place on War Board vacated by Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Eric Geddes becomes First Lord, giving up portfolio of Director General of Munitions. Winston Churchill succeeds as Minister of Munitions. Dr. Addison, who becomes Minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction, and Edwin Samuel Montagu succeeds Mr. Chamberlain as India Secretary.
July 25.—Irish Convention adjourns till Aug. 8.
July 27.—Premier Lloyd George tells French correspondents that England has enrolled between 5,000,000 and 5,500,000 men without counting navy and colonial forces, and that next year's shipbuilding program amounts to 4,000,000 tons. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, announces that England has 15,000,000 tons of shipping tonnage, as against between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 before the war.
Aug. 6.—Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss made Second Sea Lord in succession to Admiral Sir Cecil Burney; other changes in the Admiralty.
Oct. 11.—Government stops cable communication with Holland until latter prohibits transit of sand and gravel used in "pill boxes" in Flanders, from Germany to Belgium via Holland.
Nov. 19.—Premier Lloyd George defends Paris speech for War Council. (See "Missions and Boards.")
Nov. 29.—Marquis of Lansdowne urges, in letter to the press, restatement of war aims by Allies.
Dec. 20.—Premier Lloyd George states in House of Commons Great Britain's demands as basis of peace—complete restoration of European territory and full compensation for losses to Allies.
Dec. 26.—Vice Admiral Rosslyn Wemyss succeeds Admiral Sir John A. Jellicoe as First Sea Lord to the Admiralty.

At Paris.

Feb. 8.—Civil mobilization project for males between 16 and 60 introduced in Senate.
March 17.—Briand Ministry (formed October, 1915; reorganized as coalition December, 1916,) resigns on account of Parliamentary obstruction to its war work.
March 19.—Alexander Ribot, famous Minister of Finance, forms new Ministry with Paul Painlevé as Minister of War.
April 29.—General Pétain appointed Chief of General Staff to War Council.
May 15.—General Pétain made supreme commander of armies in the field, succeeding General Nivelle.
June 5.—Chamber, by vote of 453 to 55, declares that peace terms must include restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and reparation for damage done in occupied territory.
Sept. 8.—Premier Ribot tries in vain to form a new Cabinet and M. Painlevé is intrusted with the task, which he accomplishes on the 13th.
Nov. 13.—Fall of Painlevé Government.
Nov. 16.—Dr. Clemenceau forms Government.
Nov. 20.—New Government receives a vote of confidence of 418 to 65.
Nov. 22.—Elections for 1918 postponed until 1920; vacancies in Chamber of Deputies not to be filled meanwhile.
Dec. 22.—By a vote of 417 to 2, Deputies order trial of Caillaux.

At Rome.

Oct. 25.—Boselli Cabinet falls.
Oct. 28.—Orlando forms a new Cabinet.
Nov. 9.—General Dias succeeds Cadorna as Generalissimo. (See "Italian Front.")

At Berlin.

Jan. 31—New submarine edict from Germany that "from Feb. 1, 1917, sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice."
Feb. 27—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg addresses Reichstag on crisis with America, declaring that United States has forced Germany into isolation while favoring the Entente and permitting illegalities on the part of Germany's enemies.
April 3.—German Reichstag adopts resolution by vote of 277 to 33 appointing a committee to suggest revisions of Imperial Constitution of April 16, 1871.
April 7.—Kaiser issues rescript suggesting changes in Prussian election laws to become operative after the war, but does not then advise "equal suffrage."
June 29.—In his report to the National Committee of the Socialist Party of the Stockholm Socialist Conference, Herr Scheidemann says he told Entente delegates that German political reforms depended on the result of the war.
July 7.—Matthias Erzberger, leader of the Centre or Catholic Party, voices demand for a program of "peace without annexation" before the Chief Committee of the Reichstag, which seem at the time to promote a crisis.
July 10.—Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg declares to the Chief Committee of the Reichstag that "peace without annexations is unacceptable," and that Germany "must fight and conquer."
July 10.—Maximilian Harden and his paper Die Zukunft, the most formidable intellectual enemy of absolutism in Germany, are suppressed for the remainder of the war.
July 14.—Crown Prince dominates political situation; Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg resigns as Chancellor and is succeeded by Dr. Georg Michaelis, Prussian Under Secretary of Finance and Food Controller; Foreign Secretary Zimmermann and Secretary of the Interior Helfferich also resign.
July 15.—Text of Reichstag peace resolution of July 13 calling for no annexations and no economic boycott made public as passed by Centre, Radicals, and Socialists, with a vote of 214 to 116, showing for the first time the strength of the new Opposition.
July 26.—Dr. Michaelis, the new Chancellor, in brief speech reasserts Germany's right to peace through victory, practically repeating in demonstration his predecessor's speech of Nov. 9, 1916. Reichstag adjourns to meet Sept. 26.
Sept. 20.—Germany makes reply to Pope's peace note of Aug. 1.
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IN POLITICS AND CIVIL LIFE.

Continued from Preceding Page.

June 2.—British transport Cameronian sunk by submarine in Eastern Mediterranean; 63 lives lost.
June 5.—Commodore Tyrwhitt, with squadron of light cruisers and destroyers, engages six German destroyers in running fight and sinks the S-20.
June 13.—British armed merchantman Avenge torpedoed, with one death, in North Sea.
June 27.—French armored cruiser Kleber, 7,887 tons, strikes mine off Point St. Mathieu; thirty-eight lost.
July 9.—British battleship Vanguard, dreadnought class, 19,250 tons, destroyed by internal explosion while at anchor.
July 17.—British Admiralty announces that British light squadron has sunk four and captured four German merchant craft off Holland on their way from Rotterdam for German ports.
July 30.—British armored cruiser, Ariadne, 11,000 tons, torpedoed and sunk; 38 men killed by explosion.
Aug. 14.—British Admiralty announces sinking of British destroyer by mine in the Channel.
Sept. 1.—British light forces sink four German mine sweepers off the coast of Jutland.
Sept. 9.—German submarine U-293 interned at Cadiz.
Oct. 2.—British armored cruiser Drake, 14,100 tons, which came to New York as part of Admiral Seymour's squadron to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in September, 1909, torpedoed off the north coast of Ireland with a loss of one officer and eighteen men.
Oct. 5.—Official Washington bulletin announcing wreck, on Aug. 2, of German raider, the Seeadler, on Lord Howe Island.
Oct. 7.—German submarine U-293 escapes from Cadiz.
Oct. 12.—In German naval expedition to Gulf of Riga Russians report sinking of enemy dreadnought by mine.
Oct. 15.—British Admiralty announces the sinking by torpedo with the loss of all hands the mine-sweeping sloop Begonia and the auxiliary cruiser Champagne with five officers and fifty-one men.
Oct. 16.—American destroyer torpedoed but reaches port; one killed and five wounded.
Oct. 17.—British destroyers Mary Rose and Strongbow, convoying twelve Scandinavian merchantmen, attacked by two German raiders off Shetland and sunk with nine of the escorted vessels; 88 lost on Mary Rose and 47 on the Strongbow.
Oct. 17.—American transport Antilles, homeward bound, torpedoed with a loss of 67.
Oct. 18.—Russian battleship Slava, 13,516 tons, sunk by gunfire in Gulf of Riga.
Oct. 20.—British submarine in Gulf of Riga sinks German transport and torpedoes a dreadnought.
Oct. 23.—British Admiralty announce sinking of British destroyer in collision.
Nov. 2.—British sink German auxiliary Marie and ten armed patrol ships in the Kattegat.
Nov. 5.—American converted yacht Alcedo torpedoed; twenty lost.
Nov. 14.—British destroyer and monitor sunk off Jaffa, Palestine.
Nov. 17.—Light cruiser fight off Heligoland; German lose patrol boat and one cruiser is crippled.
Nov. 19.—American destroyer Chauncey sinks in collision in war zone; 21 lives lost.
Nov. 14.—Reports of sinking by two American destroyers of German submarine and capture of crew.
Dec. 6.—United States destroyer Jacob Jones torpedoed off Scilly Isles with a loss of 66.
Dec. 15.—Official bulletin: Norway's loss 5,000 sailors since war began.
Dec. 17.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of British Admiralty, announces loss of eleven vessels in a British convoy in North Sea.
Dec. 9-10.—Italian destroyers penetrate harbor of Trieste and torpedo the Austrian battleships, Wien and Monarch; the former is subsequently admitted by Vienna to have been sunk. Each ship had displacement of 5,600 tons.
Dec. 18.—United States submarine F-1 sunk in home waters by F-3 in collision; 19 lost.
Dec. 29.—British Admiralty announces the sinking of three British destroyers; loss 103.

Sinkings by Enemy Submarines Over 6,000,000 Tons; Destruction of U-Boats Averages 38 a Month

EVER since August the British Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty have periodically uttered words of assurance in regard to the German submarine menace. The last came from Sir Eric Geddes in the House of Commons on Dec. 13, and contained the following significant phrases:

1. The demands on our merchant shipping are greater than ever.
2. The submarine menace is held, but not yet mastered.
3. Our shipbuilding is not yet replacing our losses.
4. I deprecate the drawing of deductions from the experience of any one week or month, be it good or bad. It is upon the general curve of all the factors that we must base our conclusions.
5. The downward trend of mercantile marine losses, both of ourselves and our Allies, has continued satisfactorily since I last spoke on Nov. 1.
6. The upward curve of merchant shipbuilding has also continued satisfactorily, and this curve will undoubtedly be maintained in an upward direction.
7. The upward curve of the destruction of enemy submarines has continued equally satisfactorily.

Sir Eric announced in July that Great Britain has 15,000,000 tons afloat; that her building for the year would reach 2,800,000 tons; and 6,000,000 would be flying the American flag before the end of 1918.

In regard to the destruction of U-boats, official information is at hand which shows that for the first eleven months of the year the average rate was 1.25 a day, or about thirty-eight a month, while the German rate of construction was .75 a day, or about twenty-three a month.

In the following table all the figures pertaining to British losses are official; the number of ships lost by the Allies and neutrals per month is official; the total monthly tonnage from January to and including August is also official; the rest has been compiled largely from official but incomplete data. Among the neutrals Norway has been the heaviest loser, but at a diminishing weekly average—35,000 tons in the last week in April, 6,000 tons average in September, and 1 ought in the first week of October.

	British Craft.				Total Allied and Neutral Loss.		German Claim
Week ending.	1,600 tons and over.	Under 1,600 tons.	Unsuccessfully attacked	Arrivals and Sailings.	No. of Ships.	Total Ton'ge.	Total Ton'ge
Feb. 25....	15	6	12	4,541			
March 4....	14	9	16	5,005			
March 11..	13	4	16	3,944			
March 18..	16	8	19	5,062			
March 25..	18	7	18	4,747	125	600,000	881,000
April 1....	18	13	17	4,880			
April 8....	17	2	14	4,778			
April 15...	19	9	13	4,710			
April 22...	40	15	27	5,206			
April 29...	38	13	24	5,406	237	788,000	1,143,500
May 6.....	24	22	34	4,873			
May 13....	18	5	19	5,120			
May 20....	18	9	9	5,423			
May 27....	18	1	17	5,487	146	549,000	869,000
June 3.....	15	3	17	5,335			
June 10....	22	10	23	5,589			
June 17....	27	5	31	5,890			
June 24....	21	7	22	5,799	166	758,000	781,000
July 1.....	15	5	16	5,591			
July 8.....	14	3	17	5,696			
July 15....	14	4	12	5,748			
July 22....	21	3	15	5,582			
July 29....	18	3	9	5,523	91	463,000	.....
Aug. 5.....	21	2	13	5,469			
Aug. 12....	14	2	13	5,442			
Aug. 19....	15	3	12	5,602			
Aug. 26....	18	5	6	5,509	136	591,000	.....
Sept. 2....	20	3	9	4,816			
Sept. 9....	12	6	12	5,612			
Sept. 16...	8	20	6	5,432			
Sept. 23...	13	2	10	5,486			
Sept. 30...	11	2	16	5,422	94	455,000	.....
Oct. 7.....	14	2	5	5,151			
Oct. 14....	12	5	5	4,218			
Oct. 21....	17	3	7	5,337			
Oct. 28....	14	4	1	4,606	106	470,009	.....
Nov. 4.....	8	4	6	4,763			
Nov. 11....	1	5	5	4,432			
Nov. 18....	10	7	2	4,994			
Nov. 25....	14	7	8	4,180	80	425,000	.....
Dec. 1.....	16	1	5	4,307			
Dec. 8.....	14	7	11	4,810			
Dec. 15....	14	3	..	....			
Dec. 22....	11	1	..	4,776	79	440,000	.....
Total ..730		266	577	219,904	1,264	8,371,000	.....

*January and February.

WAR IN THE AIR.

GERMANY is said to have prepared a fleet of 3,500 aircraft for activities in the early Spring, either over England or the battle lines. Meanwhile her raids on the English coast have been costly this year—thirteen Zeppelins, five of which were destroyed on the Continent, and at least twenty-five airplanes, making a total loss of Zeppelins since the war began of sixty-six, sixteen of which met their destruction while attacking England or retiring from attack. The total number of airplanes lost by Germany since the beginning of the war is estimated at from two to three thousand.

Meanwhile great things are expected from the Italian Caproni biplane and triplane and a new swift, invisible Italian dirigible, which will presently be heard from. Besides, there is the American "Liberty Motor" for airplanes, with interchangeable parts.

During 1917 the casualties from raids over England, in which London became more and more the object of attack, have amounted to 568 killed and 1,590 injured, mostly civilians, making a total since the war began of 1,065 killed and 2,940 wounded. There have been so far twenty-nine raids over England this year, designated as follows:

	In-	
	Killed.	jured.
April 5—Airplane over Kent.....	..	..
May 7—Airplane over Northeast London.....	..	3
May 14—Zeppelin L-22 destroyed by naval forces in North Sea.....	..	..
May 25—Four Zeppelins over East Anglia.....	1	..
May 25—Seventeen airplanes over Folkestone; 5 brought down.....	76	174
June 5—Eighteen airplanes over Essex and the Medway; six brought down.....	..	33
June 13—Fifteen airplanes over London; one brought down.....	157	432
June 14—Zeppelin L-43 destroyed by naval forces in North Sea.....	..	..
June 16—Zeppelin destroyed in East Anglia; three of crew saved.....	8	20
July 4—Twelve to fourteen airplanes over Harwich, Essex seaport; two brought down.....	11	36
July 7—Twenty airplane bomb London; three brought down.....	50	197
July 22—Fifteen or twenty airplanes attack Folkestone and Harwich; one brought down off Belgian Coast.....	11	36
Aug. 12—Twenty airplanes attack Southend and Margate; one Gotha destroyed.....	33	43
Aug. 21—Two Zeppelins attack Yorkshire coast; one brought down by naval guns off Jutland.....	..	1
Aug. 22—Ten airplanes over Margate, Dover, and Ramsgate; eight brought down.....	..	24
Sept. 3—Airplanes over East Kent!...	..	24
Sept. 3—Aircraft over Sheerness-Chatham district; military casualties.....	107	86
Sept. 4—Twenty airplanes raid London; one brought down off Sheerness.....	11	63
Sept. 24—London again raided.....	18	70
Sept. 25—Airplanes attack London but only two penetrate barrage.	7	26
Sept. 28—Airplanes defeated over Southeast Coast; two shot down.	..	..
Sept. 29—Three squadrons attack London.....	11	33
Sept. 30—Ten airplanes attack London but only half reach objective	..	..
Oct. 1—London attacked in five groups.....	10	33
Oct. 19—Two Zeppelins, with airplanes, raid London; four Zeppelins brought down in France and one lost in Mediterranean.....	37	58
Oct. 31—Thirty machines in seven groups raid London.....	8	21
Dec. 4—Twenty-five airplanes come by two groups over Kent to London; two brought down with crews.....	7	32
Dec. 12—Sixteen to twenty Gotha machines attack London in six groups; one machine brought down.....	10	75
Dec. 22—Air raid over Kentish coast; one machine brought down.....	..	..
Totals	536	1,590

Over the Battle Lines.

Jan. 22—Sixteen British naval planes bombard blast furnaces of Barbach, in Saare basin.
April 6—Great air battles in France; twenty-eight British and forty-nine German machines driven down in two days.
April 14—British and French airplanes bombard Ostend in reprisal for attacks on hospital ships.
April 25—Germans drop bombs on Dunkirk.
April 30—Germans bombard Dutch town of Zierikzee, at mouth of Scheldt.
May 12—Zeebrugge bombarded by British naval planes.
May 13—Italian airmen sink light Austrian cruiser off Cattaro, Adriatic.
May 31—French airplanes bomb Zeebrugge submarine base and German aerodrome of Ghistelles. British biplane flies with five persons from London to Rome via Paris, Turin, and Pisa.
June 1—Zeebrugge, Ostend, and Bruges bombed with tons of explosives dropped by British naval planes.
June 3—Terrific bombing of German aerodromes at St. Denis, Vyfwegen, Ghistelles, Bruges, and Treves.
June 6—German aerodrome at Nieuwmunster bombed by British naval planes.
June 15—German aerodrome at St. Denis Westrem, near Ghent, bombed by British naval planes.
July 12—British airmen bring down thirty-one German airplanes near Ypres without loss.
July 27-28—German airplanes, according to Berlin dispatch, drop bombs on Paris railway station.
Sept. 12—British naval airmen bomb Zeebrugge.
Sept. 12—British naval airmen bomb German shipping between Ostend and Blankenberghe; sink German destroyer and trawler.
Sept. 16—French and British airmen bomb German depôts—Stuttgart, Coimar, and other places.
Sept. 27—French and British airmen bomb 15 Gothas in St. Denis Westrem Aerodrome, near Ghent.
Dec. 24—In what is said to be the first reprisal for German air assaults on unfortified English towns, a British air squadron drops a ton of bombs on Mannheim, the third largest Rhine city, and injures bridge and Grand Ducal Palace of the Baden royalty.
Dec. 26—Eleven airplanes shot down by Italian and English airmen in an Austrian raid over the Piave front.

EVENTS IN CIVIL LIFE

BEYOND THE WAR.

THERE has very little occurred in the closing year that has not been directly or indirectly identified with the war. Here, therefore, are grouped the chronology of those events which are at least free from the direct influence of the great war—the usual happenings in national and local politics, the advance of woman suffrage and prohibition, the new relations between capital and labor, where the changes are not perhaps brought about by the all-absorbing question, &c.

National Politics.

Jan. 19—By a vote of 294 to 91 the House passes the $33,000,000 Public Building bill, characterized as "the Pork-Barrel."
Jan. 17.—Danish West Indies pass under jurisdiction of the United States.
Jan. 26—The House by a vote of 221 to 132 passes the second "Pork-Barrel" measure—$38,000,000 River and Harbor bill—and the Senate the $40,000,000 Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.
Jan. 29—President again vetoes Immigration bill.
Feb. 1—By a vote of 211 to 196 the House passes for the second time the Immigration bill over the President's veto.
Feb. 5—Senate passes Immigration bill, by a vote of 62 to 19, over the President's veto. Thus the literacy test is adopted after having been vetoed by three Presidents.
Feb. 14—Congress assembles to canvass electoral vote for President. Woodrow Wilson is declared to be elected over Charles E. Hughes by a vote of 277 to 254.
March 4—Woodrow Wilson informally takes the oath of office as President and issues a statement on the tactics of eleven Senators who have obstructed legislation. Formally takes the oath the next day, and again interprets American principles as a neutral.
March 5—Supreme Court annuls the 5 per cent. rebate clause in the Underwood tariff.
March 8—Senate, by a vote of 76 to 3, abandons rule permitting unlimited debate, said rule having obstructed war-preparation legislation.
March 9—President calls for a special session of the Sixty-fifth Congress to meet on April 16, and then on March 21 sets the date for April 2.
March 31—President places more than 10,000 Postmasters under civil service.
June 20—Interstate Commerce Commission rejects plea of railroads for an increase of 15 per cent. in freight rates.
July 9—President by proclamation places exportation of war material under Governmental control.
Dec. 3—The Sixty-fifth Congress meets in its regular session; the Treasury Department furnished a budget for $13,504,388,000, exclusive of sinking fund and Postal Service.
Dec. 4—Both branches assemble to hear the President's message—a recommendation for war again Austria-Hungary and the expressed wish that the United States has no desire to interfere with the domestic affairs of Germany.
Dec. 18—House repeals exemption of salaries of officials from provisions of the occupational tax.

State and City Politics.

Jan. 22—So-called "blue sky" laws in Ohio, Michigan, and South Dakota held to be constitutional by United States Supreme Court.
Jan. 26—Farmers' Non-Partisan League of North Dakota introduces new State Constitution in local House.
Feb. 2—Washington and Oregon Legislatures withdraw anti-alien bills after protest of Japanese Ambassador to State Department.
March 13—Governors of the six New England States meet at Boston to discuss measures of national defense.
June 26—Sixth Congressional District, Indiana, elects Richard N. Elliott, (Rep.,) defeating ex-Congressman Finley H. Gray, (Dem.)
July 10—Farmers' Non-Partisan League candidates, John M. Baer, elected to Congress in North Dakota.
Aug. 6—Texas House begins investigation of Governor James E. Ferguson.
Aug. 24—Texas House presents impeachment measure to Senate against Governor Ferguson.
Sept. 22—Texas Senate sustains impeachment charges against Governor Ferguson, involving misuse of State Funds, and Lieut. Gov. William P. Hobby becomes Governor.
Sept. 28—Recount in New York City Mayoralty primary of Sept. 19 shows that William M. Bennett, and not Mayor Mitchel, the Fusion candidate, received the Republican nomination.
Oct. 9—Newark, the largest city in New Jersey, adopts commission form of government.
Nov. 6—State elections result in Massachusetts in re-election of Governor McCall (Rep.) and in Virginia in the defeat of Thomas S. Martney (Rep.) by Westmoreland Davis (Dem.). In New York City Mayor Mitchel is defeated by the Democratic candidate, John F. Hylan. There was a record vote for the Socialist candidate. (See "Woman Suffrage" and "Prohibition.")

Woman Suffrage.

Jan. 23—Measure extending franchise to women for all except Constitutional officers signed by Governor Frazier of North Dakota.
Feb. 14—Ohio Legislature passes measure for extending Presidential franchise to women.
Feb. 28—Suffrage of women in Indiana extended to Presidential elections.
Sept. 24—By a vote of 181 to 107, National House of Representatives creates a Committee on Woman Suffrage.
Oct. 26—Indiana Supreme Court declares woman suffrage State law to be a violation of the Constitution, which defines voters as "male citizens."
Nov. 6—New York State adopts woman suffrage amendment by a vote of 646,500 to 555,000; Ohio rejects a similar amendment by a majority of 136,000.

Prohibition.

Jan. 1—Newfoundland becomes absolutely "dry."
Jan. 8—Supreme Court declares constitutional Webb-Kenyon law, which prohibits transit of liquor from "wet" to "dry" States.
Jan. 9—United States Senate, by a vote of 55 to 32, passes Sheppard bill making District of Columbia "dry."
Jan. 11—Liquor advertisements prohibited by Senate in District of Columbia.
Feb. 2—Governors of Oregon and Tennessee sign bills prohibiting importation of liquor.
Feb. 9—Indiana prohibition bill signed by Governor, to take effect April 2, 1918.
Feb. 13—Illinois Senate passes measure referring prohibition decision to election of 1918 by referendum.
Feb. 15—Minnesota Senate does the same.
Feb. 28—House passes Senate "dry" bill for District of Columbia with a vote of 273 to 137.
July 7—Senate by vote of 45 to 37 adopts amendment to Food Administration bill, prohibiting manufacturing and importation of whisky during the war and seizure of whisky in bond at 10 per cent. above cost to owners.
Aug. 1—Senate by a vote of 65 to 20 adopts resolution for submitting prohibition amendment to Constitution for ratification.
Sept. 7—Manufacture of whisky ceases throughout the United States under Food Control act.
Nov. 6—Ohio rejects prohibition by vote of 522,480 to 524,153 and New Mexico adopts it by a majority of 15,000.
Dec. 17—The House by a vote of 242 to 128 adopts resolution for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting liquor traffic.

Labor and Capital.

Jan. 5—President nominates new Workmen's Compensation Commission.
Jan. 26—Secretary of Labor notes that in the preceding November and December 1,115,000 workers in the United States received a wage increase of from 5 to 10 per cent.
Jan. 30—Report of United States Steel Corporation shows earnings for 1916 to have been $333,625,000.
Feb. 20—Estimate that one-third of inhabitants of Great Britain are either employed or supported by the State.
Feb. 26—Paper manufacturer and publishers agree to let Federal Trade Commission fix price of news print paper.
March 12—Labor Congress at Washington votes to support the Government in case of war.
March 29—A threatened general strike in Spain on account of food shortage and ambitions for autonomy in Barcelona results in suspension of the constitution and the declaration of martial law.
April 25—Conference of anthracite coal operators and employes gives Eastern miners a wage increase averaging 20 per cent.
Aug. 25—Federation of Labor and Government come to an agreement for adjusting labor disputes in shipyards.
Aug. 31—United States District Judge in North Carolina declares Federal child labor law prohibiting interstate transit of products of child labor to be unconstitutional.
Sept. 17—Strike of 50,000 shipyard and metal workers on Pacific Coast for higher wages.
Sept. 20—Four days' strike of 6,500 New York longshoremen adjusted by acceptance of arbitration.
Oct. 16—Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, warns against threatened coal strike in the Southwest.
Nov. 19—Declaration of railways that they are ready for Government protection and disposition in the interest of the public.

VITAL STATISTICS.

GIFTS and bequests will, it is expected, drop below the billion dollar mark reached in 1916, on account of the enormous amount of money subscribed, donated, and invested in war interests. In 1915 the country's gifts and bequests amounted to $512,000,000, and in the previous year to $315,000,000. Suicides have dropped from 15,800 in 1915, and 15,000 in 1916 to less than 14,000 in 1917 up to Dec. 1. Homicides have increased from 7,800 in 1916 to 8,100. Statistics in regard to lynchings and legal executions are not yet available. On Dec. 11 thirteen negro soldiers were hanged near San Antonio, under martial law, for participation in the rioting at Houston, Texas, in August. The two greatest catastrophes in civil life were the fire in the railway yards of Baltimore, destroying $10,000,000 worth of war supplies, on Oct. 30, and the destruction of a large section of Halifax on Dec. 6 with over 1,000 deaths.

According to the statistics compiled by the Bonding Department of the Fidelity & Casualty Company the defalcations and embezzlements of the year compiled up to Dec. 6 show a total of $6,151,000 as compared to $6,268,016 in 1916, $5,592,693 in 1915, and $7,796,064 in 1914.

Banks and trust companies	$1,501,000
Beneficial associations	74,000
Public service	344,000
General business	2,340,000
Insurance companies	755,000
Transportation companies	175,000
Courts and trusts	70,000
Miscellaneous	796,000
Total	$6,151,000

PROMINENT PERSONS DEAD.

FREDRICH ACHELIS, formerly President of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, 77 years, died May 20.
Adolf von Baeyer, German chemist who discovered synthetic indigo, 81 years, Aug. 24.
Henry Clay Barnabee, opera singer and founder of the Bostonians, 85 years, Dec. 16.
J. Carroll Beckwith, portrait painter, 64 years, Oct. 24.
Gen. Morits Ferdinand von Bissing, German Governor General of Belgium, 73 years, April 18.
George Blickensderfer, inventor of typewriter bearing his name and of other mechanical devices, 67 years, Aug. 15.
Capt. "Jack" Bonavita, famous animal trainer, March 19.
Gen. Lloyd Bryce, former editor of The North American Review, and American Minister at The Hague, 65 years, April 2.
Duke of Norfolk—Henry FitzAlan-Howard—ranking British peer and Catholic leader, 69 years, Feb. 11.
Sir William Herschel, criminologist and authority on finger-print identification, 84 years, Oct. 24.
William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, 58 years, June 29.
Mme. Terese Carreno, pianist, 65 years, June 12.
Jesse Benedict Carter, director of the American Academy in Rome, 45 years, July 21.
Edward Cary, journalist and publicist and editorial writer on THE NEW YORK TIMES since 1871, 77 years, May 23.
Colonel Charles Chaille-Long, American soldier, explorer, and diplomat in Egypt, 76 years, March 24.
William Eaton Chandler, former Senator from New Hampshire and Secretary of the Navy under President Arthur, 82 years, Nov. 30.
Prince Ching, Chinese Premier, 77 years, Jan. 21.
Joseph Hodges Choate, eminent jurist and former Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, 85 years May 14.
Richard Olney, Attorney General and Secretary of State under President Cleveland, 82 years, April 8.
Colonel William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, Indian scout and showman, 71 years, Jan. 10.
John D. Crimmins, banker, philanthropist, and pioneer promoter of New York City public service, 78 years, Nov. 9.
Captain John Wallace Crawford, better known as Jack Crawford, Indian scout, poet, and lecturer, 70 years, Feb. 26.
William Frend De Morgan, English novelist, 77 years, Jan. 15.
Edward Augustus Dithmar, journalist and dramatic critic, and for forty years on the editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, 58 years, Oct. 14.
Admiral George Dewey, victor at Manila Bay, for sixteen years President of the General Board of the United States Navy, 79 years, Jan. 16.
Queen Eleanor of Bulgaria, 57 years, Sept. 12.
Moses Ezekiel, American sculptor in Rome, 72 years, March 27.
Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., captor of Aguinaldo, commander of the Southern Department, 51 years, Feb. 19.
Earl Grey—Albert Henry George—former Governor General of Canada, 66 years, Aug. 29.
George W. Guthrie, American Ambassador at Tokio, 68 years, March 8.
Charles Napier Hemy, British marine painter, 76 years, Sept. 30.
Hussein Kemal, Sultan of Turkey, Oct. 9.
William H. Kendal, English actor and theatrical manager, 74 years, Nov. 6.
Archbishop Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of American College at Rome since 1901, 59 years, Aug. 29.
Dr. Theodore C. Janeway, noted diagnostician and Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University, 45 years, Dec. 27.
Sir William Johnston, British ship owner and builder and experimenter in co-operative labor, 68 years, Aug. 27.
Dr. Henry Marcus Leipziger, founder and director of the Public Lecture Bureau of New York City, 62 years, Dec. 1.
Liliuokalani, former Queen of Hawaii, poet and composer, 79 years, Nov. 11.
Mrs. Belva A. B. Lockwood, jurist and original protagonist in the history of "Woman's Rights" and woman suffrage, 85, May 19.
Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., founder of Naval War College at Newport, 90 years, July 28.
Major Gen. Sir Frederick Stanley Maude, commander of the Anglo-Indian forces in Mesopotamia, 53 years, Nov. 18.
Professor Franklin Matthews of the Columbia School of Journalism, formerly night city editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, 57 years, Nov. 26.
Katharine Sarah Macquoid, British novelist, 93, June 26.
Katherine Abbott Sanborn, writer, 78 years, July 9.
Isaac N. Seligman, banker and philanthropist, 62 years, Sept. 30.
Duke of Sermoneta—Onorto Caetani—Senator of Italy and former Foreign Secretary, 75 years, Sept. 2.
Boris Vladimirovitch Stürmer, former Premier of Russia under the Czar, Sept. 3.
General Harrison Gray Otis, war veteran, newspaper publisher and opponent to organized, predatory labor, 80 years, July 30.
Prince von Radolin, former German Ambassador at Paris, July 20.
Edouard de Reszke, famous Polish basso, 62 years, May 29.
Auguste Rodin, famous French sculptor, 77 years, Nov. 17.
Franklin B. Sanborn, historian, biographer, and last of the abolitionists, 95 years, Feb. 24.
Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, English actor, 63 years, July 2.
Senator Pasquale Villari, Italian historian, 90 years, Dec. 8.
Dr. Adolph Wagner, Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy at the University of Berlin, 82 years, Nov. 8.
Albert Beck Wenzell, illustrator, 53 years, March 4.
John Williams White, Professor Emeritus of Greek at Harvard University, 78 years, May 9.
General Maximilian Wielemans, Chief of Belgian General Staff, died of pneumonia Jan. 6.
William Winter, dramatic critic, poet, and biographer, 80, June 30.
Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, inventor of dirigible balloon bearing his name, 79 years, March 8.
Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof, inventor of Esperanto, the universal language, 58 years, April 15.

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MILITARY CRITIC'S REVIEW OF THE WAR

How Nations Stand in Men and Resources as Campaigns of 1918 Draw Near—No Cause for Alarm in Italian Situation

By a Military Expert.

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WITH the coming of the new year, it is proper for us to take stock, as it were, and see where we stand in the world war. In all of the battles which have been fought, with the exception of the break in the Italian defense and of the fighting on the Russian front, we have been the victor. In Flanders, before Arras, at Cambrai, and along the Chemin des Dames, the Germans have had to give ground and yield before the power of the allied blows. In Russia, however, since the fall of the Romanoffs, the tide has swung entirely in favor of the Central Powers. In the case of Russia the Germans' diplomatic strategy has followed closely that of Napoleon. Finding that they were unable to break the alliance by military methods, they changed their tactics and adopted those with which we have long been familiar in the expositions of the German secret service. This was completely successful, and we have witnessed the complete submission of Russia to the German will.

In spite of the victories of our allies on the field of battle, we must acknowledge that, as things stand today, Germany has won the war. By this I mean that, if peace were made today on the basis of *uti possidetis*, Germany would be the victor. The whole thing is but a question of the war map to which the German leaders have so often referred in their messages to the German people and, viewed from the standpoint of a peace today, they are right.

But there is something else to war than the war map. As long as armies are in the field, and as long as they are armed and have in them the spirit of fight with the possibility of winning, the war map is purely incidental. The main thing to consider is what the opposing forces have to fight with in the way of men, guns, and munitions. Only in such a consideration can the true state of affairs be reached.

In men, there is but little to choose between ourselves and the Central Powers. The day Russia stepped out of the war she removed from the Allies' control about 5,000,000 men with a reserve of as many more. Rumania of necessity acted with her and removed another half million. But more serious than the number of men involved was the disruption of the entire strategy of the Allies and the forced change of all of their plans. All our hopes were centred in the theory of the iron ring—in girdling the Central Powers with a constantly contracting ring of soldiers until they were literally squeezed to death. By such a plan the Germans were prevented from concentrating on any one front, but were compelled to scatter their efforts. But with the failure in the crucial hour of Russia this entire plan collapsed like a house of cards and the circle was turned into a straight line from the North Sea to the Adriatic. In so far as strategical position is concerned, therefore, the situation is somewhat of a standoff, neither side appearing to have any material advantage over the other. Of course, if we select individual small sectors of this long front—as, for example, the Passchendaele Ridge in Flanders; Vimy Ridge, east of Arras, or the heights of the Aisne, the advantage is with us; but looking at the entire field in a broad sense, there is but little choice.

America Not Yet Ready.

To return to the matter of men, it is true that, in the field, the advantage which we hold over the Central Powers is but slight. Where we are better off is in the matter of reserves. Germany has called the class of 1920, deeply mortgaging her future, while, aside from the reserves still existing in England and France, there is still the man power of this country to be figured on. But this man power does not affect the situation in 1918. The force we have at present in Europe, the strength of which it is not permitted to approximate, is still too insignificant to add materially to the Allies' strength. The published estimate of the War Department is that 400,000 will be in France by March. This will mean not more than 75,000 to the trenches, the demands of the casualty list requiring about four men in reserve for each man at the front. But each man we now have in Europe is less than half a man because of the complete absence of the most important elements of fighting equipment. The recent recital of the present armament of our troops shows them to be without machine guns and without artillery except what has been obtained from the already overburdened British and French. Obviously what we take from them weakens them to the same extent that it strengthens us. So that except for the moral effect—which, by the way, does not of itself win battles—it cannot be said that we have added anything to the fighting force of our allies. Moreover, the present force which is in Europe will not be furnished with machine guns until May at the earliest or with artillery until June, if both items are delivered on scheduled time—which never happens.

The shipping question is also a most important consideration, since, as a recent writer stated, it forms the neck of the bottle through which everything we do must flow. Disagreements, debates, and the failure of labor to respond to the nation's necessities by strikes, which were equivalent to the loss of 20,000 men for a full month, have delayed our program so that the amount of new tonnage which will be available for transport use for the first half of 1918 is problematical. When it is realized that from five to seven tons of shipping are estimated to be necessary to maintain each soldier in Europe, there need be but little further said on this subject. Altogether, then, it is almost certain that the United States will not be a factor in the war except as to finance and food until the second half of next year. Even then the number of well-equipped men at the front will not be sufficient to make an appreciable difference. In considering the 1918 situation in so far as it relates to offensive action by the Allies, we must do so practically without regard to ourselves, as present indications are that we shall do nothing of any particular moment on the European battlefield until the 1919 campaign.

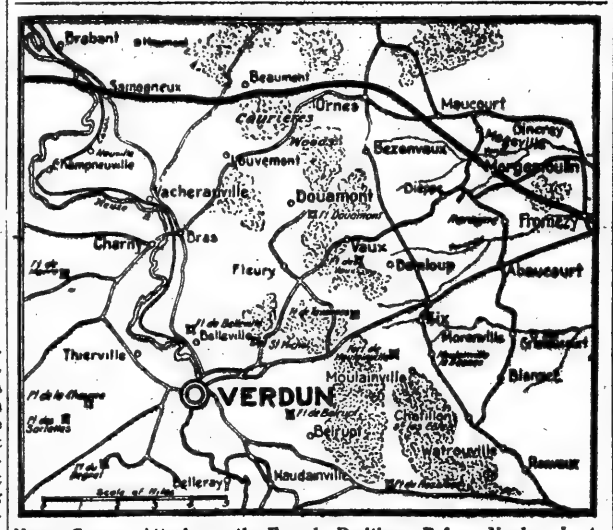
Munitions, Artillery, Aircraft.

In the matter of munitions, our allies are certainly better off than the Central Powers. Although their local supply of steel is meagre, while Germany's is both convenient and ample for her needs, the shell production of the Teutonic Allies is not equal to that of England and France. Moreover, the shells are not as good, the shortage of certain raw materials making an inferior substitute necessary in some cases. But here, again, Russia comes into consideration. Germany and Russia have practically come to an agreement for peace. While Russian transportation is slow, inefficient, miserably handled, and poorly equipped, it is entirely conceivable that some at least of Germany's shortage can be made up from Russian sources. It is doubtful, however, whether the flow of materials from Russia can be brought about in sufficient time to be a factor worth consideration. Nevertheless, there is the chance that Russia will not only break from the Allies, but will, through German machinations, become the active ally of the Central Powers. In such a case, the use by Germany of Russia's resources will be even more unrestricted than Germany has proposed in her dealings with the Bolshevist representatives. It is, on the whole, relatively certain that 1918 will find the Allies with a clear artillery domination. And there is, moreover, every reason to believe that this will be maintained throughout the year.

In the matter of aircraft and other forms of what might be termed mechanical equipment, the Allies will also have a clear superiority, and it is here that this country will offer the greatest assistance. The development of the so-called Liberty motor was a thoroughly sound move. The engines of the European aircraft are all modified automobile engines derived from standard cars. The Caproni, for instance, is a modified Fiat engine, the British airplane engine a modified Rolls Royce, the German engines derivatives from the Mercedes and the Benz. But European cars and motors are mostly made by hand, America being the home of great production by machine labor. Therefore, the basic idea seems to have been that by modifying one of our leading automobile engines, a new engine could be devised which would lend itself to rapid production. It is, therefore, more than possible that, in the same length of time which it would have taken us to produce a hundred engines such as are of use in France, we can produce 10,000 Liberty engines. By late Spring or early Summer of next year deliveries of these should be well under way and enough fliers trained to get a large American air corps under way in actual service. The Allies already have superiority in this respect, and, with the additions to their air forces which we shall furnish, the domination of the air should be complete by the beginning of next Summer.

Germany, however, will have one great advantage—she will be able to pick the battle ground. The initiative passed from the Allies when the Italian line broke and fled from the Bainsizza Plateau. It is doubtful if it can be regained, as whatever advantage the Allies may hold over the Germans does not seem to be sufficiently marked to give promise of any great degree of offensive activity, especially as the United States is in the background until 1919, when the superiority in resources will be so great as to justify the belief that such operations can be undertaken with every hope of success. The general outlook for next year, then, does not appear to be particularly bright. The chance of ending the war through a military victory is all but negligible. It will be merely a repetition of the first year after the battle of the Aisne—a case of holding on until another and a fresher force makes its appearance.

Austro-German Efforts to Break Into the North Italian Plain from the Mountains Are Aimed Especially at Valstagna, Toward Which the Invaders Are Making a Converging Drive from the Monte Grappa Region to the Eastward and Down the Val Frenzella from the West.



Heavy German Attacks on the French Positions Before Verdun Last Week Were Repulsed in the Courieres Wood and the Neighborhood of Bezonvaux.

Fighting in Northern Italy.

The only severe fighting of the week has again been on the Italian front. The Austrian attacks swing back and forth like a pendulum between the Asiago Plateau and the front between the Brenta and the Piave, with an occasional thrust against the lower reaches of the Piave. The weather still continues favorable to the invading forces. Enough snow has already fallen, however, to make transportation difficult. Both Germans and Austrians are finding it almost impossible to keep up a sufficient flow of ammunition for the entire line between the Asiago Plateau and the Piave. The situation is not unlike that which existed at Verdun, where the Meuse operated as a barrier to transport service and necessitated alternating attacks on the wings east and west of the river.

In the Italian theatre the Central Powers, being unable to keep both wings active, are endeavoring to break the line somewhere in order to get out of the mountains before they are snowbound. Week before last all of the activity centred about Monte Asolone, west of the Brenta. Last week Monte Rosso formed the centre of attack. The results in both cases were similar. Gains of from a quarter to a third of a mile were made, but an exorbitant price was paid for them. Much was made of these minor successes, but there has been nothing in them that merits such great acclaim. Rosso is an isolated point, commanding but little of value. Its capture represents nothing more than the elimination of a small Italian salient which jutted forward well out of position as regards the remainder of the line. It may, therefore, be said that the situation in Italy has not materially changed during the week. The Italians seem fully able to hold their own, and except for the exaggerated tone of hostile reports the Piave line seems solid should the Italians wish to continue to hold it.

It may cause some speculation as to why the Italians are able, after their disastrous retreat, to hold back the best which the Teutons have to offer. The answer is, after all, very simple, and is not to be found in the assistance given by the British and the French. It will be remembered, indeed, that the Teutons were halted in their present positions and were fought to a standstill before assistance from the other western allies reached Italy at all. The answer lies in another direction altogether.

The old Italian line from the Val Sugana—the valley of the Brenta—across the Tolmino and thence down the Isonzo was nearly 300 miles long. The present line from the Brenta to the mouth of the Piave is only about seventy miles long. We thus have a contraction of the Italian front of about 230 miles. This more than offsets the Italian loss in men and practically offsets the loss in artillery.

It is unimportant that, by the same argument, the Teutons have to attack on a much more restricted front than before. A short line is always more easily held. Regardless of the men or guns available for assault, not more than a certain number of either can be successfully used. Particularly is this true in a very mountainous country, where the fighting is not done by a continuous line but by groups of men struggling for individual positions. And it is just this condition which prevails on the Italian front.

Exactly the same thing is true of artillery. It is not possible to concentrate more than a definite number of guns against a given position, and the smaller the geographical area of the position the fewer the guns that may be used. Therefore, the Italians are able to match the Teutons man for man and probably also gun for gun. This being the case, combined with what might be called topographical neutrality—neither side having any marked advantage in terrain—there appears to be nothing in the Italian situation to cause alarm.

RESTAURANT MAN ANSWERS CRITICS

THERE are two sides to the increase in prices of food at lunch counters and restaurants. This is the restaurant man's side, or at least the views of one of them, in answer to the criticism recently leveled at the men in this business by those who look at the problem from the standpoint of the consumer.

"It is easy to criticise," said S. B. Dewey of 138 Fulton Street, "but not so easy to make the criticism stand up when the facts are known—like the man in THE TIMES recently who based his argument on the profits made by restaurant men on the assertion that a strawberry short cake is cut into sixteen portions and sold at 15 cents a portion. Any one connected with the restaurant business knows that the cake is cut into eight portions; one-sixteenth would be a mere sliver.

"The fact is that with all the talk about higher prices at lunch counters and restaurants for food, the increase at the average restaurant is not more than 10 per cent. The increase in cost of raw food and in doing business is easily twice this, so that, instead of making more money than formerly, we are making less. Any one who will take the pains to inquire into our increased costs will find that this is so—that, in fact, we are doing business on a narrow margin.

"Just consider some of the items, taken at random. There is our help; it is costing us 30 per cent. more than it did a year ago. We pay 33 per cent. more for linen. China has doubled in cost. Few people when they talk about restaurant prices consider the item of breakage of china. It amounts to 5 per cent. of the total in service a day, in the largest places more, because there individual attention is reduced. Some restaurants, it is true, charge the loss with breakage, but it is not the practice, and where a charge is made it is usually imposed only where carelessness is shown.

"Formerly Grade A cream cost us 40 cents a bottle; now we have to pay 75 cents. The same grade of milk has advanced from 6½ cents to 10½. Ketchup, with which restaurant tables are provided without charge to patrons, we formerly bought for $1.60 a dozen bottles; now we pay $2.85. These are all wholesale prices.

"Then take the garnishes, supplied as side dishes—that is, peas, lima beans, string beans—these, in cans, cost us three times as much as they used to. We buy raw tomatoes in gallon cans. We formerly obtained these at $2.60 a dozen; now we can't buy them for less than $5. Other advances we have had to face are: Eggs, from 24 cents a dozen to 66 cents; butter, from 35 cents a pound to 50 cents and over; roast ribs of beef, from 17 cents a pound to 29 cents.

"At every point we are faced with higher costs, some of these running, as I have shown, into a boost of several hundred per cent. We restaurant men as a class have tried to practice every economy and efficiency, both in buying and in our service, in order to keep down advances in prices to our patrons, for we know how sensitive the public is on this subject at a time like this."

PROHIBITION AS SEEN BY A MAKER OF BEER

Colonel Ruppert's Argument Against the Proposed Constitutional Amendment and His Answers to "Dry" Party.

THE 'prohibition amendment' was carried through Congress on a wave of clamor, hysteria, and mistaken patriotism. I believe that if the States have an opportunity to act on the ratification in calmer and more deliberate times and environment, they will realise the menace, fraud, and absurdity of the proposal, and reject what many of their representatives at Washington were led to submit to them because of political timidity and expediency rather than conviction or statesmanship."

Thus spoke Jacob Ruppert, President of the New York State Brewers' Association, formerly member of Congress for eight years, in the course of an interview in which he took up one by one the allegations of the "drys" and gave his answer to each.

"The States," he continued, "are asked to surrender their police power, their sovereignty. They are asked to accept Federal usurpation, a nullification of local self-government. It is a legislative proposal that stands without a precedent in the history and development of our country.

"What is the need of this revolutionary legislation? What is the need of introducing into our system of government this dangerous and far-reaching principle of Federal interference in matters which should be under exclusive local control?

"Even if every State in the Union wishes the most absolute and rigid prohibition, it can have it now. Under the Webb-Kenyon law as supplemented by the Reed 'bone-dry' amendment, each State may decree and effectually enforce any degree of prohibition that suits its will or whim. It can absolutely stop the manufacture, sale and importation of alcoholic drinks, or prescribe the kind that may be manufactured and imported, and limit its sale and use. This policy may be changed from time to time as local conditions demand.

"But once the proposed amendment is ratified, all voice in the matter will be irrevocably lost to the State, and the fundamental law of the United States will forever deny all the American people the right of even a glass of beer or light wine. No distinction is made between the different kinds of alcoholic beverages. All of them will have to go.

"It cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of the people that, once this prohibition amendment is ratified, thirteen out of the forty-eight States can block its repeal—one-twentieth of the population will be placed in the position of determining the personal habits of the one hundred million people of this country. How any State can vote its people into such Federal bondage is beyond comprehension. It means the assassination of the Federal system and the suicide of the States. It will out-Bolshevik Bolshevism.

"When I was in Congress the strife over the Force bill was still a live and bitter memory. That bill only proposed to protect the constitutional right of negro citizens to vote in the South. But the Southern Representatives hotly branded it as a gross infringement upon the sovereign right of the State to regulate its own affairs. Now that same section of the country has busied itself in an effort to establish a centralized government, not to enforce an existing right, but to deprive all of the States of the inviolable right to regulate what is intrinsically their 'own affair.'

"I also remember the agitation for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, when the charlatans were promising the people something for nothing and the demagogues were condemning the 'gold barons' as they are now maligning the brewer. At that time that great and stalwart leader of men and country, Grover Cleveland, rose to the occasion and broke up the Democratic Party rather than permit the debasement of our money.

"And now I look for big, strong, and courageous men in the different States to take the leadership in preventing the debasement of the Federal Constitution by a local legislative fad of intolerance. A provision in the United States Constitution defining what people may eat and drink is as much a counterfeit in our form of government as spurious money is in our currency.

"The predictors and promoters of quick ratification are doing their country a great disfavor, and at the same time betraying a genuine fear of the merit of this panacea. They are placing their hobby above the duty of 'winning the war,' and are seeking an unjust and cowardly advantage in the troubled and anxious state of mind of the country. Our concentrated attention to a vigorous prosecution of the war should not have been divided by this side issue. But as long as we are compelled to face it, there should be no stampede in disposing of it.

"This is not a brewers' fight. It is something of grave concern to all of the people. And it is most important that haste be avoided in considering such a revolutionary change. It does not seem possible that any State will attempt to decide such a momentous question as absolute prohibition by precipitate action. What may seem the will of its electorate in this fretful time may be only the flash of fear and hysteria, and not the judgment of careful thought. There is plenty of time for calm deliberation—the meaning of this startling innovation should be given a chance to sink in.

"The apparent sentiment in some quarters for national prohibition is based on misrepresentation and misunderstanding. I venture the assertion that only a small minority of our people realize that the proposed prohibition amendment absolutely stops the use of beer and wine as well as spirituous liquors all over the United States. Also, a vast number of them have been misled and prejudiced by false and malicious propaganda of the prohibition organizations. The prohibitionists have most studiously and unscrupulously laid up every imaginable evil to alcoholic drink. They have made no distinction between law and high alcoholic content, or moderate and excessive use. They have fed the public with garbled, distorted, and exaggerated versions of scientific research and governmental reports, and have withheld real facts and truths.

"Every statement the prohibitionists have made can be successfully met with a denial and refutation from good scientific and temperance authority. We can disprove their case, and we only ask for an opportunity to do it in advance of any action on the amendment by the States. We propose to do this, not in the rancor and heat of controversy, but before an impartial commission.

"This is the people's affair and not that of any particular set or creed; and the people should be properly enlightened before they are asked to accept such drastic curtailment of their rights, tremendous destruction of business and property, great loss of revenue, and grievous injury to labor. And there is no fairer method and safer guide than the investigation, study, and report of such a commission. I urge that this step be taken as a matter of caution, right and justice. It will only be showing this question the consideration that is accorded to every other question of the same magnitude and importance. The brewer has no fear of the result.

"Expert opinion, backed by facts, is available to establish the contention that beer and wine are not injurious to the human system, and do not constitute an objectionable commodity in commerce and society, either from the moral, political, economic, or physiological point of view.

"Dr. Abraham Jacobi is authority for the statement that alcohol has an indispensable value as a remedy for most every human organism, and in this he is backed up by Dr. Beverly Robinson. Dr. William Osler has written that 'in moderation, wine and beer may be taken throughout a long life without impairing the general health.' Investigations carried on by J. S. Sharpe in the Department of Psychology, Glasgow University, show that 'beer has undoubtedly a condimental action, and instead of representing a waste of food material from which it is made, may actually effect an economy in inducing in those whose custom it is to drink it a better appropriation of the food they consume.'

"Man's progressive physical deterioration is well known, but scientists have not discovered the cause. The prohibitionists say that it is alcohol; anti-smoking societies blame it on tobacco; some attribute it to coffee and tea drinking, and others to the general hurry, skurry, and worry. The game seems to be to find the suffering and then pick the blame, and the prohibitionists invariably select drink.

"Reliable information from Europe shows that, while absinthe has been abolished in France and vodka in Russia, both the soldiers at the front and the people back home are allowed beer and wine, and that these are not considered injurious, but, on the contrary, have been found necessary and healthful. News recently came to us that General Pershing has allowed the American troops in France wine and beer. And that former conspicuous prohibitionist of France, Professor Landeuzy, has conceded the use of beer and wine by the French troops.

"The efficiency aspect of the liquor question is said to have made some converts to prohibition among employers of labor. But it must be remembered that isolated cases cannot justly be set up as a criterion on this phase of the subject; that opinion can only be honestly and adequately formed by a study of the general average. The reports of industrial and workmen's compensation commissions, both of the United States and of the various States, show beyond question that the percentage of accidents, absenteeism, and lateness which may be laid to alcoholic drink is very small—practically negligible.

"There is undisputable evidence that accidents are often attributed to drink, which are really due to fatigue, monotony and unhygienic surroundings. The New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission began work on July 1, 1914, under a law making intoxication a cause of exclusion of awards. Of 6,813 claims disposed of in six months, the question of intoxication was raised in only ten cases, and not a claim in even these few cases was denied. A similar state of facts appears in the reports of all the other States and of the United States.

"The records of the Department of Commerce and of Internal Revenue abound in emphatic proof of the phenomenal growth in the use of drugs and patent medicines of high alcoholic content, and illicit production of hard liquor, as the alleged prohibition area increases. Between 1908 and 1914 the number of illicit distilleries seized jumped from 1,130 to 2,677. They were nearly all located in prohibition territory.

"Remember also that the material for making distilled liquors is universal, and that the apparatus for producing it is a simple contrivance. It was to prevent the home manufacture of vodka that Russia took it over, and it is now discovered that since the Russian Government has ceased to manufacture vodka the people are again making it for themselves. The era of home distillation is said to have been the period of greatest intemperance in Sweden.

"The Committee of Fifty found that there had been in all prohibition States of this country 'abnormal increase in the consumption of patent medicines containing alcohol.' The United States Health Service reports of recent date warn against the tremendous haphazard consumption of medicine of harmful intoxication, and refer to a distinct increase in the use of narcotic drugs in the years subsequent to 1910. The Internal Revenue Commissioner points out in his last report that the importation of opium had increased from 1,425,196 pounds to 6,435,623 pounds, or 351 per cent., in the decade from 1900 to 1909, without taking into account the amount smuggled. It is also officially stated that between 50,000 and 75,000 pounds of opium are sufficient to satisfy medical needs. Admiral Fiske wrote to the Secretary of the Navy that the use of cocaine among enlisted men had increased since they were prohibited the daily bottle of beer. All this is food for reflection for those deluded persons who are striving after the standardization of man and the suppression of the natural instincts of humanity by law and force.

"The contention that crime, pauperism, and insanity are for the most part due to alcoholic drink is also fallacious. Scientific research shows that most cases of this kind are attributable to sub-normal mental condition and not to drink. As Ralph Waldo Trine says, these unfortunates 'are in institutions because of their degeneracy rather than because of drink, and they drink because they are degenerate rather than become degenerate because they drink.'

"A careful and impartial study of the subject brings forth reports similar to the one of Dr. Guy G. Fernald of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Males, (1916,) which states that of 654 inmates but 42 per cent. could be regarded as normal and only 2.1 per cent. of the total were classified as alcoholics. Moreover, it seems absurd to study the effects of beer or wine upon a nation by making an examination of criminals, insane, and paupers; it is more logical to study the effect upon the great masses of the people.

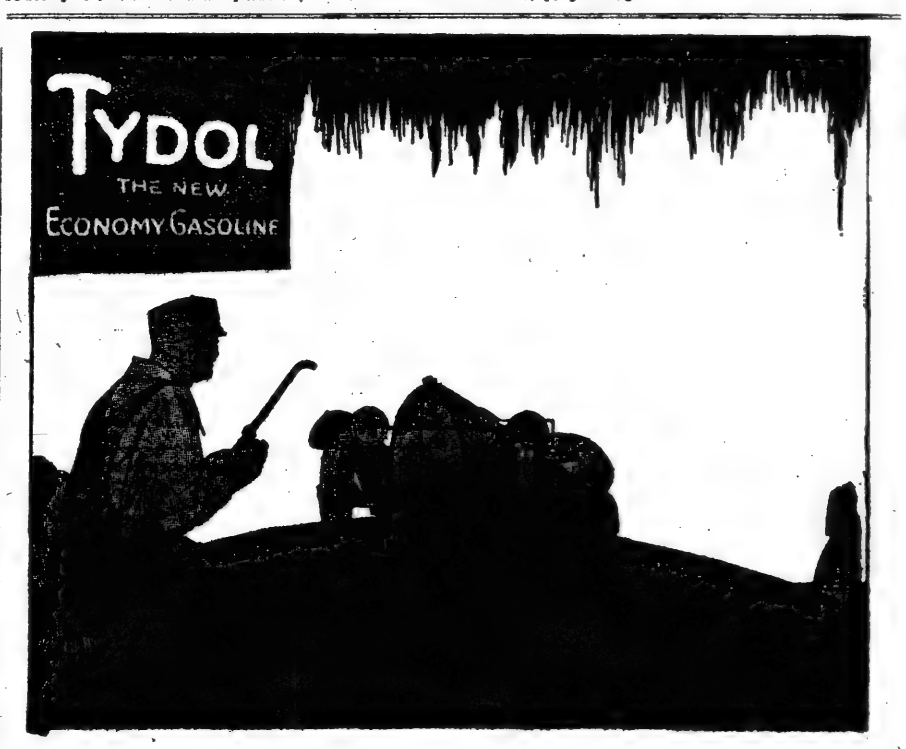
"Not only has the business in question grown up with the encouragement and support of the Government, but it has most liberally shared its profits with it. For twenty-two years commencing June 30, 1896, and ending June 30, 1917, the Federal Government collected directly from the breweries in the United States in internal revenue tax $1,856,646,097. During the same period of twenty-two years, the State of New York received directly from the liquor traffic net, above all expenses for collection and administration, the sum of $370,000,000.

"The estimated minimum production of beer in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, will be at least 50,000,000 barrels and will net the Federal Government $150,000,000. In the State of New York the amount of revenue collected by the State from the traffic for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1917, is already much in excess of $20,000,000 and before the end of the fiscal year will reach at least the sum of $25,000,000. The revenue derived by the Federal Government from the traffic in the State of New York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amounted to $32,141,918.84. This will probably be more than doubled for the coming fiscal year. In normal times it may be depended upon to produce to the State and Federal Government from New York alone at least $80,000,000 a year.

"When it is proposed to destroy this source of revenue it becomes natural to consider where and from what taxable sources a substitute is to be found; and here it must appear to any one who examines the question that other property and other lines of business will be called upon to meet this tremendous deficit in the Federal and State revenue.

"Every right-thinking man must realize that the use and functions of government are perverted when they are employed to enforce even upon a small minority of the people the standard or conception of life which may be entertained by any other group of persons. The fact that an indulgence or an institution may be subject to abuse furnishes no justification for the Government abolishing that indulgence or institution. The abuse may call for correction, but not the destruction of personal rights and property.

"The imposition of prohibition upon the States of this country will transcend anything that is known in Europe in the way of sumptuary laws. It is a species of intolerance that the experience of all European countries, in peace and in war, has demonstrated to be most dangerous and obnoxious. It will always be one which will have the resentment of any people who cherish the right to live their own lives in their own way. It should be remembered that things need not be sour to be good, and that they can be so good as to be good for nothing."



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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Gains in an Active Short Session—Increase in Surplus Reserve.

The imminence of two holidays was not sufficient to check the new demand for stocks brought forward by the Government's assumption of the responsibility for the railroads' future and the somewhat better prospects for peace indicated by the roundabout overtures from the Central Powers. With attendance in the financial district kept down to a minimum by severe weather conditions, the volume of transactions was larger than the Street had grown accustomed to for five-hour sessions only recently. The demand yesterday was, however, less evident in the railroad department than for some of the industrials, particularly the motor issues. The list as a whole added further gains to its large advances of the two previous sessions, bringing the net gains for the week up to from 5 to 20 points in a great many issues.

It will be interesting to observe how far the new enthusiasm for stocks, given birth by the unexpectedly favorable attitude of the Government toward the railroad problem, carries the recovery. It has already gone further than might have been expected, when the announcement was first made, but not far relatively if the advance be measured by the extent of the decline since the declaration of war by the United States. The levels at which stocks were selling last Wednesday discounted unfavorable happenings which cannot possibly be realized, so long as the Government guarantee remains in force. It was natural that there should be a big rebound from those levels upon the removal of the depressing factors which had contributed so largely to the growth of pessimism.

Yesterday's bank statement showed an increase of $105,000,000 in deposits, with a decrease of $33,686,000 in loans. The corresponding increase in the excess reserves was more than $35,000,000, bringing the total reserve on Dec. 29 to $590,000,000, the largest since Dec. 1. There was an increase of $40,000,000 in the reserve carried with the Federal Reserve Bank, and a gain of $7,000,000 in cash in the banks' own vaults. The Federal Reserve Bank's statement showed a decrease of $4,000,000 in rediscounts, with an increase of $10,000,000 in acceptances purchased.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Renewals	5%
Low	5	Last	5

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5½	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¼@5½	Ninety days	6
Four months	5½@6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3½@4⅛

Ninety days	4¼@4⅜	Four months	4¼@4⅜
Five months	4¼@4⅜	Six months	4¼@4⅜

Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3 @3½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5½
4 to 6 months	5½@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4 75½	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.73⅛	5.73½	5.73½	+.00⅛
Cables	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	12.25	12.25	12.25	—.25
Cables	12.30	12.30	12.50	—.25

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8668	London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.73⅛	5.71⅝
	China—		
	Hongkong	73.50	73.75
	Peking	113.00	113.25
	Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.295	Greece	4.00	13.45
40.10	Holland	43.75	44.00
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	34.50	34.75
	Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826	Italy	8.38¼	8.38¼
40.24	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50	Russia	12.50	12.75
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.50	34.00
	Copenhagen	31.50	32.00
	Christiania	23.25	23.75
19.295	Spain	24.30	24.40
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	26.90	27.00
42.44	Buenos Aires	46.80	47.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.37½	4.38¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 90 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $632,844,466; balance, $55,924,880; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,215,707; Federal Reserve credit balance $27,314,610.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.9825 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43½d, off ½d; in New York, 86⅞c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 69c, up ½c.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1917.	
Dec. 29	$2,816,950,890	$5,029,962,878
Dec. 22	3,459,427,197	6,308,084,353
Dec. 15	3,353,655,098	6,091,158,588
Dec. 8	3,031,843,140	5,857,921,594
	1916.	
Dec. 30	3,073,177,744	5,036,243,554
Dec. 23	3,920,631,246	6,246,516,385
Dec. 16	4,297,052,996	6,854,096,699
Dec. 9	4,038,614,370	6,454,278,445

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1917	3½	2½	2½	1911	4	3	3½
1916	2½	2	2½	1910	7	2½	3½
1915	2½	1½	2	1909	7	4½	6½
1914	3½	2½	3	1908	8½	2½	4½
1913	6	3	5	1907	20	3	17
1912	7	2½	6½	1906	18	3	6

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	$4,060,200	$3,723,300	$3,333,300
Net	754,700	1,250,000	1,311,400
5 mos. gross	18,553,000	18,146,100	13,916,600
Net	5,308,800	8,472,800	6,222,400

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA— 1917. 1916. Decrease.

Nov. gross	1,904,133	2,065,763	161,675
Net after tax	403,275	687,490	284,215
Sur. after chg	131,525	418,378	286,841
11 mos. gross	20,076,008	19,464,864	*611,854
Net after tax	4,862,139	6,016,352	1,454,223
Sur. after chg	2,684,906	3,913,063	1,256,185

*Increase.

MAINE CENTRAL—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	1,136,295	1,121,074	988,189
Net after tax	185,647	296,770	346,636
11 mos. gross	13,630,381	11,790,149	10,860,794
Net after tax	3,011,988	3,347,073	2,994,379

Public Utility.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	$3,454,437	$3,451,757	$3,050,906
Net after tax	1,354,618	1,678,578	1,742,240
Total income	1,732,391	1,939,815	1,791,236
Sur. after chg	1,031,038	1,344,992	878,697
Pass. carried	63,668,235	66,744,333	58,937,780
5 mos. gross	15,923,083	15,388,780	13,366,012
Net after tax	6,949,483	7,950,900	7,209,675
Total income	8,143,852	8,230,446	7,447,301
Sur. after chg	3,765,792	3,261,804	2,858,017
Pass. car'd	323,737,753	295,454,788	258,763,683

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Leuchheim, Minton & Co. announce that they have opened a branch office at 309 Fifth Avenue, under the management of Louis Kempf.

E. R. Dunean will withdraw on Jan. 3 from the firm of Robert Garrett & Sons of Baltimore to devote his entire time to the Commercial Credit Company as chairman of the board.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	453,810	Holiday	Holiday
Year to date	183,677,324	232,842,807	173,378,650

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13	13⅝	400	Advance Rumely	12¾	13½	12¾	13½	+ ¼
26	26½	500	Advance Rumely pf	25	26¾	25	26¾	+2¼
1¼	1⅝	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
2⅛	2⅜	200	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
18½	18⅝	1,000	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
76	76½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	77	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅝
67	68½	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	68	68½	68	68	..
81	92	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	—4½
69	69½	1,300	Am. Car & F'dry	69½	69⅝	69¼	69½	+ ¼
36⅞	37	11,800	American Can	30¼	37½	36	36⅝	+ ⅝
26	26½	700	Am. Cotton Oil	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
49	49¼	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	49¼	49¼	49½	49½	+ ½
10	10¼	100	American Ice	10	10	10	10	+ ½
54½	55¼	200	Am. International	55	55¼	55	55¼	+ ⅛
26⅛	26⅞	900	American Linseed	25¾	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
54¼	54⅝	3,300	Am. Locomotive	55	55	54¾	54⅛	— ⅛
75¼	75¾	3,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	75¾	76¼	75½	75½	— ½
101	101½	300	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ¼
80	94	50	American Snuff	83	83	83	83	..
58½	59½	500	Am. Steel F'dries	59⅜	59⅞	59⅜	59⅝	..
97½	98	300	Am. Sugar Ref	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅛	+ ⅝
60	60⅝	300	Am. Sumatra Tob	61¼	61½	60¾	60¼	— ⅝
104½	104⅞	1,800	Am. Tel. & Teleg	104	104½	104	104½	+ ⅛
139½	140	2,700	American Tobacco	137	141⅝	137	139½	+2½
43¼	43⅝	1,800	American Woolen	42¾	43⅞	42¾	43½	+1⅜
23⅜	24	400	Am. Writing P. pf	23	24½	23	24½	..
11⅝	12⅛	800	Am. Zinc, L. & S	11⅝	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ¾
39	41	100	Am. Z., L. & S. pf	41	41	41	41	—1
58⅝	59	8,000	Anaconda Copper	58	59	58⅜	59	+ ⅝
84¾	85	2,900	At., Top. & S. F	86	88	84½	84½	—1
84	85	700	At. Top. & S. F. pf	85¾	85⅝	83½	84¼	—1
8	10	300	Atlanta, Birm. & A	9	9	9	9	+ ¾
92	93	200	Atl. Coast Line	93½	93½	93	93	+2
93⅝	94½	800	Atl. Gulf & W. I	94	94	93	94	— ¼
57½	58	4,000	Baldwin Locomot	58¼	58⅝	57½	57½	— ¼
52⅝	52⅞	6,300	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅜	53⅝	52¼	52⅝	— ⅛
57½	57	500	Balt. & Ohio pf	55	55¼	55	55¼	—1¼
73	74	100	Bethlehem Steel	73	73	73	73	— ⅛
73¼	73⅝	10,800	Beth. St. Cl. B. t. c	73⅝	73⅞	72⅞	73¼	— ⅜
97	97½	1,000	B. S. pf. sub.rcts.f.p	97	97½	97	97½	— ⅜
111½	112½	400	Burns Brothers	112¼	112¼	111⅝	111⅝	— ½
14⅝	14½	800	Butte & Superior	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
36½	36⅝	100	Cal. Packing	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	+1½
12⅜	13⅛	2,200	Cal. Petroleum	12	13½	12	13¼	+2½
36½	37½	1,000	Cal. Petroleum pf	35¾	37¾	35¾	37½	+2½
137½	138	1,300	Canadian Pacific	137¼	138	137	138	..
27	30	100	Central Foundry	28	28	28	28	+3
61½	62	2,200	Cent. Leather Co	61¼	62¼	61	62	+ ½
29	30	800	Cerro de Pasco	30	30⅝	30	30¼	+ ¼
68½	69	400	Chandler Motor	65¼	68	65¼	67	— ⅝
51½	51¼	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	50¾	51¾	50	51¼	+ ⅝
81	81½	400	Chi. Great Western	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
24	24½	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
46½	47	4,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	47¼	47½	46¾	47	+ ½
77¼	77½	2,400	Chi., M. & S. P. pf	77¾	77¾	77	77¼	+ ¼
94½	95½	700	Chi. & Northwest	94¾	95	94½	95	+ ½
24	24½	5,200	Chi., R. I. & P	25	25	24	24	— ¼
65	65½	4,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c	67½	67½	65	65	— ½
55½	56	3,900	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c	56½	56½	54⅝	55¾	— ¼
15	15½	750	Chile Copper	15⅝	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
40½	40⅝	1,600	Chino Copper	40¾	40¾	40¼	40⅜	..
31	31½	300	C., C., C. & St. L	30½	30½	30½	30½	+2½
33⅝	33¾	1,200	Colo. Fuel & Iron	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33¾	+ ¼
23	24	200	Colo. Southern	23½	23½	23	23	— ½
31½	31⅝	100	Colum. Gas & Elec	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	— ½
82	85	400	Consolidated Gas	83	83	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
20¼	20½	8,200	Corn Products Ref	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
91	91½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91¼	91½	91	91½	+ ⅜
51½	52	2,800	Crucible Steel	51¾	52⅛	51½	51½	— ¼
35¾	36	2,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
26½	27	500	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	..
107	108	2,000	Del. & Hudson	106½	108½	107	107¼	—1
170	177	600	Del., Lack. & West	177	177	175	175	..
13	13½	1,600	Denver & Rio G. pf	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	13½	— ⅜
32½	33	1,500	Distillers Securities	33¼	33½	32¾	32¾	—1
8	8¼	100	Dome Mines	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5½	7	100	Dul. S. S. & Atl. pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+1⅜
17¼	17¾	6,900	Erie	17½	17⅝	17	17½	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	6,700	Erie 1st pf	28	28	27¾	28	+ ⅜
21¾	21⅞	1,500	Erie 2d pf	21¾	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅜
30	33	100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	32	32	32	32	..
33⅜	33⅝	1,000	Gaston Wms. & W	33⅜	33⅜	33	33⅛	— ⅛
127¼	128	1,500	General Electric	127¾	128⅛	127¼	127⅝	..
100	100¼	6,700	General Motors	98	101⅝	98	100⅝	+2⅝
84	84	300	General Motors pf	79	80	79	80	+8
38⅜	37	200	Goodrich, (B. F.)	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Granby Cons. M. S. & P	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
89	90	2,200	Great Northern pf	90½	90½	89⅝	89⅝	—1½
60	60	1,000	Gt. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	60	60¼	60	60⅛	..
78	82	200	Standard Milling pf	78	78	78	78	—10
49¼	49⅝	26,900	Studebaker Co	43½	49⅝	45¼	48⅝	+4½
91	97	100	Studebaker Co. pf	91	91	91	91	..
37	37¼	700	Superior Steel	37	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
12	12¾	500	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	12¾	12¾	12	12	— ¼
134	135	1,200	Texas Co	132¾	134⅝	132¾	134⅜	+ ⅝
16	16⅜	600	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
46¼	48½	600	Tobacco Products	47½	48⅝	47½	48⅝	+ ⅝
114	114½	10,000	Union Pacific	113	115	113¾	114	— ⅛
69¼	69¾	710	Union Pacific pf	70	70	69¾	69¾	..
37	38	300	United Alloy Steel	38	38	36	36	— ¼
80½	80¾	200	United Cigar Stores	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
115	118	500	Unit. Cigar Stores pf	115	115	114½	115	..
117	118	2,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	117	118	116¾	116¾	— ⅝
50¾	50¾	400	U. S. Rubber	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	..
94½	96	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	95	95	95	95	+ ½
44½	45	1,200	U. S. Smelt. R. & M	44½	44½	43	43¾	—2½
88¾	89½	67,800	U. S. Steel	88¾	89¾	87½	89¼	+ ⅝
104⅝	105	1,700	U. S. Steel pf	105	105⅜	104⅝	105	+ ⅛
78	78½	2,200	Utah Copper	77½	78¼	77¼	78¼	+ ⅜
10	11	1,100	Utah Securities	10	10¼	10	10¼	..
33½	33⅝	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	..
9	9¼	600	Wabash	9	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
43⅝	44	2,200	Wabash A pf	44¼	44¼	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
22¾	23	2,000	Wabash pf B	23	23	22½	22½	..
13⅝	14¼	500	Western Maryland	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
15	16	1,000	Western Pacific	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
35	36	1,000	Western Pacific pf	35½	36	35½	35½	..
40¾	40¾	9,700	Westinghouse E. & M	39¼	40¾	39¼	40¾	+1½
10	10⅝	400	Wheel. & Lake Erie	10¼	10½	10	10	— ⅛
21½	22	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	22	22	22	22	..
35¾	36	800	White Motors	35¾	36¼	35¾	35¾	..
20¼	20¾	25,300	Willys-Overland	19½	20¾	19	20¼	+1½
27¾	28¼	100	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
109¾	111	600	Woolworth Co	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼	+1⅝
113	116	100	Woolworth pf	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	+1¼

Mexican Tariff Exemptions.

The exemption from import duty in Mexico on motor cars and trucks has been extended to June 30, 1918, according to a recent telegram from the American Consul General in Mexico city. The free admission of lard, rice, potatoes, grain, sugar, and flour until the same date has also been announced. It is said that manufacturing plants ready to start will be given free entry of machinery and import duties on raw materials.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$19,240,317	$82,738,327
Ord. internal rev	67,832,220	254,971,258
Income tax	18,281,087	28,146,877
Miscellaneous	11,300,862	107,227,811
Total receipts	$116,654,487	$473,084,273
Exp. of ord. disburse	$92,585,750	$1,010,695,909
Exp. on account of Panama Canal		
Exp. on account of public debt		
Total expenditures		
Net ord. receipts		
Net ord. disburse		
Net ord. deficit		
Total net deficit		
Gold assets		
Gold reserve		

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.26	59.48	59.77	— .26
25 industrials	70.51	69.80	69.94	+ .80
50 stocks	65.38	64.69	64.85	+ .62

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Dec. 29	65.38	64.69	64.85	+ .62
Dec. 28	65.57	63.85	64.83	+1.80
Dec. 27	63.96	61.56	63.03	+3.46
Dec. 26	60.4.	b..23	59.57	+1.00
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 24	60.92	59.09	60.57	+1.01
Dec. 22	59.86	59.42	59.56	— .10

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917.	65.57	Dec. 26	57.43	Dec. 20	64.85
1916.	99.26	Dec. 4	83.88	Dec. 21	88.22
1915.	91.80	Dec. 7	58.56	Dec. 3	91.50
1914.	83.21	Dec. 15	58.87	Dec. 24	60.20
1913.	88.60	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.06
1912.	82.04	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 16	78.20
1911.	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.60

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917.	90.40	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	64.85
†1916.	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22

Full Years.

1916.	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	58.56	Feb. 24	91.50
1914.	75.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.30
1913.	79.20	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	66.06
1912.	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911.	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Dec. 29	76.06	+.36	Dec. 21	74.42	+.18
Dec. 28	75.70	+.24	Dec. 20	74.24	—.17
Dec. 27	75.46	+.00	Dec. 19	74.41	—.35
Dec. 26	74.56	—.03	Dec. 18	74.86	—.09
Dec. 25	Holiday.		Dec. 17	74.95	—.25
Dec. 24	74.59	+.05	Dec. 15	75.20	—.11
Dec. 22	74.54	+.12	Dec. 14	75.31	—.14

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917.	88.48	Jan. 26	74.21	Dec. 20	76.06
†1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	80.19	Apr. 25	88.64

Full Years.

1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	80.19	Apr. 25	88.64
1915.	87.82	Nov. 24	81.81	Jan. 2	84.07
1914.	86.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 3	81.94
1913.	92.82	Jan. 10	88.46	Dec. 13	88.54

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Foss Stock Taken Over.

An echo of the recent business embarrassment of ex-Governor Eugene Foss of Massachusetts was heard in yesterday's market for Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company shares. It was learned that purchases aggregating 2,500 shares, put through by C. D. Barney & Co., represented the final transfer of Governor Foss's holdings of B. R. T. to the Brady and other interests with large stock ownership in the traction company. When Governor Foss's affairs were put in the hands of trustees it was reported that the assets included 55,000 shares of B. R. T. Of these, market gossip has it, about 20,000 shares were disposed of within a few days. The purchases by Barney & Co. spread over several weeks and involved many thousand shares; but it could not be learned yesterday whether all of the balance of 35,000 shares was secured by the interests which took yesterday's purchases. A sale of 2,500 shares was reported on the ticker at 43 during the first hour, the second sale of the day, in fact. Thereafter the price rose to 44½, reacting to 43¼ at the close.

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Firm End to the Week.

For a Saturday session yesterday's displayed exceptional breadth in the activity of the stock list. The motor issues were added to the group, which moved with strength, and the steel shares continued to put their best foot foremost, with slight reactions near the end of the day. Traders remarked the stability of the railroad issues, in which heavy profit taking might have been expected because of the week's big advance, but which developed only to a moderate degree. Railroad bonds, especially mortgage issues of some of the lines whose credit position will be greatly benefited by Government control, again strengthened and accumulation was reported among investment dealers.

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Standard Oil Stocks Rise Abruptly.

Standard Oil of New Jersey stock advanced 27 points last week, to 521, and gains running from 10 to 18 points were common among the Standard Oil group. Before the railroad situation gave a fresh fillip to the security markets these issues, on the average, were 40 per cent. or more under their best quotations for the year.

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Surplus Reserves Increase.

The Clearing House banks recovered about $35,000,000 of the $38,000,000 in surplus reserves lost the previous week, the increase bringing the total excess up to $112,376,600, or only about $5,000,000 under the figures of the corresponding date last year. For the week loans decreased $33,686,000 and general deposits increased more than $105,000,000. Government deposits declined about $86,000,000, to $303,000,000.

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Reserve Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York indicated relatively few changes. Bills discounted decreased $4,000,000, and the total for acceptances purchased increased $10,000,000. The deposits of member and non-member banks increased $25,000,000, while Government deposits decreased $15,000,000 to $8,838,000. The report showed an expansion of $27,000,000 in reserve notes outstanding, the total now being $456,338,000. In six weeks the circulation has increased more than $107,000,000.

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Certificates of Indebt

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupons, 1930	..	97½
2s, registered, 1918	99	100
2s, coupon, 1918	99	100
2s, registered, 1936	85	90
2s, coupon, 1936	84	88
2s, conversion, 1947	84	88

	Bid.	Ask.
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	86	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	98¾	99½	98¾
4½s June, 1965	93¾	94½	94
4½s Mar., 1966	93¾	94½	93¾
4½s Nov., 1957	94¼	95	94¼
4½s May, 1957	94¼	95	94¼
4½s April, 1960	87½	91	87½
4½s Mar., 1959-60	87½	90	87½
4½s Mar., 1964	87½	90	87½
4½s Mar., 1962	87½	89	87½
4½s Sept., 1960	87½	89	87½
4s May, 1959	85	88	85
4s Nov., 1958	85¼	85	85¼
4s May, 1957	85	88	85
4s Nov., 1956	83	88	83
4s Nov., 1955	83	86	83
4s Nov., 1938	88	90	88
4s May, 1919	98¼	98¾	98¼
4s Nov., 1911	99	99	99

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	..	77½	..
3½s May, 1954	77½	78½	77½
3½s Nov., 1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s 1921-1923	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s April, 1920	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
4½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.90
4½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.75	4.90
4½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	4.90
4½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.60	4.80
3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	4.80
3s 1921-1930	5.00	4.70	4.85
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	4.85

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
60	Cities Service	209	205	209	207
800	Cities Service pf	67¾	67¼	67¾	68

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power 1l	14	16
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	70	72
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	85	41
Am. Light & Traction	215	225
Am. Light & Trac. pf	90	95
Am Power & Light	48	50
Am. Power & Light pf	72	75
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub Utilities pf	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4¾	5½
Am. W. W. & E. pf	9	11
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	57	60
Carolina Power & Light	25	29
Carolina P. & L. pf	90	93
Colorado Power	20	22
Colorado Power pf	95	100
Columbus Electric pf	75	80
Com. Power Ry. & L	30	33
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf	61	63
Conn. Power pf	85	90
Consumers' Power pf	85	90
Dayton Power & L. pf	75	80
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	75	80
El Paso Electric	95	100
El Paso Electric pf	87	92
Electric B. & S. pf	92	96
Electric Properties	30	35
Empire Dist Elec pf	84	80
Federal Light & Trac	8	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf	..	90
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	18
Galveston-Hous. El. pf	..	88
Gas & Elec Securities	240	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	83	94
Idaho Power	95	100
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf	94	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Elec. pf	80	88
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½
Am. W. W. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s	92	97½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	75
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Comm. Power 5s, 1963	90	94
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	90
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76
Gt. West. Pow. 1st 5s, '65	75	78
Int.-M. R., L. & P. 6s	96	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	..	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	90½	100
Miss. River Power	..	9
Miss. River Power pf	33	36
Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	65	70
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. On., L. & P. pf	74	90
Northern States Power	60	64
Northern States P. pf	85	87
Northern Texas Electric	49	52½
Northern Tex. Elec. pf	67	72
Ozark Power & Water	15	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	30½	31½
Pac. Gas & Elec. pf	80	81
Pine Bluff Co. pf	..	98
Pub. Service Sec. pf	70	75
Puget S. T. L. & P.	10	13
Puget S. T. L. & P. pf	45	50
Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf	88	90
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & L. pf	82	85
Sierra Pac. El. pf	80	85
Southern Cal. Edison pf	80	81
South. Cal. Edison pf	94	97
Standard Gas & Elec	5	7
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	19	21
Tampa Electric	102¾	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow	2	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	10	12
Texas Power & L. pf	97	99
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf	80	84
United Light & Rys	26	28
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	81	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	15	18
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	80	85
West. Penn. P. pf	95	100
Western Power pf	39	41
Wisconsin Edison	33	40
Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	100

	Bid.	Asked.
Ala. Water 6s, '20	97	98½
Am. W. W. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s	92	97½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	75
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Comm. Power 5s, 1963	90	94
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	90
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76
Gt. West. Pow. 1st 5s, '65	75	78
Int.-M. R., L. & P. 6s	96	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	..	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	90½	100
Miss. River Power 1st	88	92
Miss. River Power pf	70	72
Northern Ohio Electric	25	30
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	65	70
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. On., L. & P. pf	74	90
Northern States Power	60	64
Northern States P. pf	85	87
Northern Texas Electric	49	52½
Northern Tex. Elec. pf	67	72
Ozark Power & Water	15	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	30½	31½
Pac. Gas & Elec. pf	80	81
Pine Bluff Co. pf	..	98
Pub. Service Sec. pf	70	75
Puget S. T. L. & P.	10	13
Puget S. T. L. & P. pf	45	50
Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf	88	90
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & L. pf	82	85
Sierra Pac. El. pf	80	85
Southern Cal. Edison pf	80	81
South. Cal. Edison pf	94	97
Standard Gas & Elec	5	7
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	19	21
Tampa Electric	102¾	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow	2	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	10	12
Texas Power & L. pf	97	99
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf	80	84
United Light & Rys	26	28
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	81	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	15	18
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	80	85
West. Penn. P. pf	95	100
Western Power pf	39	41
Wisconsin Edison	33	40
Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Miss. River Power 5s	88½	92½
Northern Ohio Electric 6s	95	98
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	65	70
Northern States P. pf	85	87
Northern Texas Electric	49	52½
Northern Tex. Elec. pf	67	72
Ozark Power & Water	15	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	30½	31½
Pac. Gas & Elec. pf	80	81
Pine Bluff Co. pf	..	98
Pub. Service Sec. pf	70	75
Puget S. T. L. & P.	10	13
Puget S. T. L. & P. pf	45	50
Ry. & Lt. Secur. pf	88	90
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & L. pf	82	85
Sierra Pac. El. pf	80	85
Southern Cal. Edison pf	80	81
South. Cal. Edison pf	94	97
Standard Gas & Elec	5	7
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	19	21
Tampa Electric	102¾	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow	2	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	10	12
Texas Power & L. pf	97	99
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf	80	84
United Light & Rys	26	28
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	81	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	15	18
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	80	85
West. Penn. P. pf	95	100
Western Power pf	39	41
Wisconsin Edison	33	40
Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	100

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½
Am. W. W. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	70	75
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s	92	97½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	75
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Comm. Power 5s, 1963	90	94
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	90
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76
Gt. West. Pow. 1st 5s, '65	75	78
Int.-M. R., L. & P. 6s	96	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	..	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	90½	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

While the price movements on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the short session of two hours were of a somewhat irregular nature, the undertone appeared to be good. The motor shares and the marines developed special firmness. Union Pacific was prominent among the railroad shares. Commission houses handled a broadly distributed business in odd lots.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adv.Rum.pf	26	26	26
30	Allis-Chalm.	15½	15½	15½
30	Am.Beet Sug.	67¾	67¾	67¾
350	Am. Can	37¼	36¾	36¾
50	Am.Car & F.	69¾	69¾	69¾
90	Am. Locomo.	54¾	54¾	54¾
450	Am.Sm.& R.	76¾	75¾	76
320	Anaconda	59	58¾	58½
90	A., T.& S.Fe	85¾	84¾	85¼
450	B'dwin Loco.	58½	57¾	58¾
270	Balt. & Ohio	53¼	52¾	53
740	Beth. Steel	74	72¾	73¾
30	B'klyn R. T.	42¾	42¾	42¾
50	Cal. Pet	13¼	12¾	13¼
20	Can. Pac	137¼	137¼	137¼
80	Cent. Leath.	61¾	61	61¾
20	Ches. & Ohio	51	50¾	51
420	C., M. & St. P.	47½	46¾	47¼
300	C., R. I.& P.	24½	23¾	24¼
30	Chile Copper	15¾	15½	15½
10	Chino Cop.	40½	40¼	40½
50	Col.Fuel & I.	35¼	35¼	35¼
90	Coal Prod.	29¾	29¾	29¾
220	Cruc. Steel.	52¼	51½	52¼
50	Del. & Hud.	107¾	107¾	107¾
110	Dist. Secur.	33¼	32¾	33¼
800	Erie	17¾	17	17¾
120	Do 1st pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼
10	Gen. Elec.	127½	127½	127½
200	Gen. Motors.	101	99¼	99½
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼
50	Gt. Nor. Ore	26	26	26
20	Inspir. Cop.	43¼	43¼	43½
60	Int. Mer. Mar.	20¾	20¼	20¾
560	Do pf	81¾	79¾	80¾
10	Int. Nickel	26¾	26¾	26¾
90	Int. Paper	26¼	26	26
10	Interb.con.pf	44¼	44¼	44¼

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Kennecott	31¾	31¾	31¾
40	MaxwellMot.	25	24½	25
80	Mex. Pet	77¼	75¾	77¼
240	Mo. Pacific	25¼	24¼	24¼
90	Midv. Steel	43¼	42¾	43¼
10	Nev. Con	18½	18¼	18½
140	N. Y. Cent.	71¾	71¼	71¾
70	N. Y. N. H. & H	32¼	31¾	32¼
70	Nor. Pac	87¼	86¾	86¾
40	Ohio Cit.Gas	36¾	36¾	36¾
10	Pennsylvania	47	47	47
100	People's Gas	37¾	37¾	37¾
70	Ray Con	22¼	22	22¼
500	Reading	73¼	72¼	72½
120	Rep. I. & S.	77¾	77¼	77¾
50	SouthernPac.	84½	84¼	84½
210	Southern Ry.	24¾	24¼	24½
1,780	Studebaker	49¾	46¼	49¼
10	Tenn. Cop	12½	12¼	12¼
40	Tob. Prod	47¾	47¾	47¾
700	Union Pac.	115	113¾	114
100	U. S.Ind.Alc.	117¾	117	117
10,750	U. S. Steel	88½	87¾	88
150	Utah Cop	78¾	78¾	78¾
660	Whouse El.	40¾	39¾	40¾
160	Willys-Over.	20½	19¼	20¼

BONDS.

$650	Lib. 1st 4s	96.94	96.94	96.94
3,350	Do 2d 4s	97.10	97.00	97.10
2,600	Lib. 3½s	98.48	98.44	98.44

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Atlanta	.08½	.08	.08½
1,500	Elkton	.07	.06½	.07
400	G'd'ldCon.	.43	.43	.43
300	Iron Blos.	.58	.58	.58
450	Tono. Ext.	1.27½	1.23	1.27½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Expl.	7⅝	6¾	7⅛
50	‡Air Reduc.	69	69	69
1,100	Am.Tin & T.	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	‡Car L. & P.	2	2	2
4,000	Chev. Mo.or	95	90	94
100	‡Cit.Serv.oil	209	209	209
100	CurtissAero.	26½	26¼	26½
300	‡Elec. Gun.	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Emer. Phon.	3½	3	3
100	Inter. Rub.	9	9	9
300	‡Int.Lube Ch.	2¾	2¼	2¾
870	‡Int. Motors 1st	15	*10	15
220	Lake Tor.St.	3½	3	3½
500	Mar. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,000	‡Maxim Mu.	⅞	⅝	⅞
300	N. A. P. & P.	2¼	2	2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

200	Ang.-Am.Oil	17¾	17	17
200	Do rights	3	3	3

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,000	‡Allen Oil	½	⅜	½
5,000	‡Am. Oil	23	22	25
1,500	‡Bu. O. & G	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	‡Ill.-Wyo. O.	23	22	27
1,500	‡Gen'l & Co.	8	7⅞	7⅞
2,000	‡Crown Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	Cum. P. & R	1½	1⅜	1⅜
500	‡Elk B. Pet.	6¾	6¼	6¾
100	‡Federal Oil	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
600	‡Hanover Oil & Ref.	4¾	4	4¾
1,500	‡Houston Oil	41	39½	39½
400	‡H. G. Creek O. & R.	4¾	4¼	4¾
1,000	‡Int. Pet'm.	13	12¾	13
400	‡Merritt O. C.	21¾	20¾	20¾
5,000	Met. Pet'm.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Mid. Oil	96	94	95

MINING STOCKS.

800	Acme Cop.H.	1¼	1	1¼
2,500	‡Atlanta	8⅛	8	8
800	Big Ledge	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,500	‡Bon. & Mon.	42	40	42
450	‡Butte Cop.	*1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Butte Cop. & Z. v.t.ctfs.	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	Butte-Neb.	¾	¾	¾
1,300	‡Caledonia	46	45	46
9,100	‡Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2,000	‡Cashboy	4½	4½	4½
200	Cerro Gordo.	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	‡Coco River.	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Con.Ariz.Sm.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	Con. Cop	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1,700	‡Con.-Herd.	27	25	27
1,225	‡Copper Val.	1¼	1	1¼
300	‡Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	‡Gibson Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,200	‡Gt. Verde Ext. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
210	Hecla Min.	*4¾	4¾	4¾
4,000	‡Int. Mines	13	15	15
1,000	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	‡Jer.-Prescott	2¾	2½	2¾
1,900	‡Jim Butler	78	78	78
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	14	14	14
500	‡Kewanaa	5	5	5
1,200	‡Kirk.Porph.	50	50	50
200	La. Con	¾	¾	¾
$20,000	‡Can.Gov.5s	94½	94½	94½
7,000	Gen.El.rts.	2¾	2⅝	2¾
8,000	‡Gen.E.&S. 2-yr.nts,'19	99	99	99

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Poca.-Logan Coal	3¼	3¼	3¼
250	‡Prud. Pict.	5¾	5	5¼
500	‡Stand. Mot.	8¾	8¾	8¾
4,000	Submar.Boat v. t. ctfs.	11¼	10¼	10¼
20	‡Todd Ship.	75	75	75
1,500	TriangleFilm, v. t. ctfs.	1	⅞	⅞
200	U. S. S'bip.	5¼	5	5
6,000	‡U. S. Worst.	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	6¼	6	6¼

BONDS.

$10,000	‡Gen.El.6s, pts, '20	98¾	98½	98¾
15,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	40	39	39

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	10	11	10	11
Am.-B. Mfg.	2	3	2	3
Am.-B. M. pf	25	35	25	35
Am. Writ. P.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Br.-Am. Tob. coupon	16	16½	16	16½
Br.-Am. Tob., registered	15½	16½	15½	16½
Butter.-Jud.	42	45	42	45
Can. Car & F.	15	20	15	20
Do pf	42	46	42	46
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel	72	77	72	77
Carwen Steel	8½	9	8½	9
Chalmers Mot.	2	5	2	5
Do pf	..	50	..	50
Charcoal Iron	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Char. Iron pf	5¾	6¾	5¾	6¾
Cities Serv. pf	67	68	67	68
Curtiss A. pf	50	75	50	75
Cramp Shipb.	69	72	69	72
Everett H.	21	22	21	22
Free. Texas	33½	40	33½	40
Hall Signal	3	4	3	4
Hall Signal pf	10	20	10	20
Hav. Tob. pf	2	5	2	5
Havana Tob.	½	1	½	1
Holly Sugar	35	45	35	45
Do pf	93	95	93	95
Hupp M. Car	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Int. Mag. C.	8	9¼	9	9¼
Int. Motors	10	14	10	14
Do 2d pf	13	20	15	20
I. Tr. Cp. pf	55	75	55	75
Keyst. T.& R.	13¼	14	13¼	14
K. T. & R. pf	11¼	13½	11¼	13½
Kresge	63	65	63	65
Kresge pf	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat, 1st pf	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	73	78	70	75
Lima Loco	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel	40	45	40	45
Do 1st pf	101	105	101	105
Man. Transit	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Marlin Arms	79	85	79	85
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30	45
N. Y. Ship	33	38	33	38

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Ask.
N. Y. Transp.	13½	17	13½	17
Peer. T. & M.	12	18½	12	13½
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
St. Jos. Lead	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
St.L.,R.M.&P.	30	35	30	35
Smith, (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Smith(A.O.)pf	86	90	86	90
Smith M. T.	¾	1	¾	1
U. S. L.& H.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Un. Zinc Sm.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
World Film	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜

OIL STOCKS.

Beth. O. & G.	9¾	10¾	9¾	10¾
Cos. & Co. pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Elk. O. & G.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Esmeralda	2	3	2	3
Friar Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
HoustonOil pf.	63	72	63	72
Island O. & T	2	2½	2	2½
Lost City Oil	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Pa.-O. O. & G.	12	12¾	12	12¾
Pierce Oil	11	11½	11	11½
Pan-Am. Pet.	35	40	38	40
Pa. Gasoline	⅜	½	⅜	½
Savoy Oil	8¼	10	8¼	10
Sec. P. & Ref	1¼	⅜	⅜	1¼
Sinclair Gulf	12	14	12	14
Somerset Oil	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Stanton Oil	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Tuxpam Star	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
United Pet.	15	20	15	20
Vac. G. & O	½	¾	½	¾
Wy. O. & G.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska-Brit	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Green M. M.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
La Rose Con.	½	¾	½	¾
Lavelle Gold	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Magma Chief	⅜	1	⅜	1
Marsh Min'g	5	7	5	7
Mogul Mining	30	32	30	32
Rex. Con.	11	12	11	12
Santa Fe Cop.	¾	1	¾	1
Silver Pick	4	5	4	5
Tri-Bullion	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Utica Mines	10	12	10	12

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	70	74	72	73

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	18	17
Atlantic Refining	900	950	850
Borne-Scrymser	425	430	425
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	95	88
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	340	300
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	450	475	415
Crescent Pipe Line	32	36	30
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	120
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	195
Galena Signal Oil	135	140	130
Galena Sig. Oil pf	125	135	125
Illinois Pipe

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

To the men concerned in the production and distribution of goods the breathing spell afforded by the holidays and the stocktaking at this time of year has proved most welcome. While the year's business has been most prosperous, the sales being on a large scale and the profits much above the average, the usual routine has been broken into after a very unsettling fashion. Trade has been pulled out of its customary grooves by changes affecting credits and discounts, "protection" and cancellations post datings and deliveries. Higher costs of raw materials and advances in wages have put all articles on levels higher than have been shown in half a century, and with this condition has come the apprehension that some drop may come suddenly which will cut down the values of everything held in stock. The main thing that affords ground for such a fear is the fact that so much of the price advance is due to manipulation in one form or another or to the abnormal demand produced by war requirements, which is liable to cease abruptly. All along the line, also, more capital is required to do business on the inflated levels prevailing, and the hardening rates for money due to its absorption into war industries are a subject of disquiet. To these disturbing elements must be added the effect of the continual preachment of economy, whose results are as yet uncertain. Enough of them are already apparent, however, to show that they will be manifest in the trading of the year about to open.

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Problems of Transportation.

To the manufacturer and merchant concerned in civilian trade, domestic or foreign, the assumption by the Government of the rail transportation system of the country brings another uncertain factor. It is, however, not calculated to be as disturbing as it would have been had freight carrying been in recent months on anything like a normal basis. But the fact is that the delays in the carriage of both raw materials and finished goods during the greater part of the year have proved the greatest single deterrent to the efficient conduct of business enterprises, and the general opinion seems to be that any change must be for the better. Under the new centralized control there will be, at least, one person at the head who can be appealed to for aid in getting materials needed to keep important industries going and who is invested with the power to see that his rulings are carried out. That there will be a winnowing out gradually of supplies for certain industries which are not of prime importance seems plausible, but there will be no disposition to destroy the organization of any industry whose continuance after the war will be beneficial. On the other hand, there will be a much more effective delivery of materials for the basic industries and of food and fuel for the people in general. This the Government's agent will be enabled to do because his actions will not be subject to the annoying and contradictory regulations of State officials or of the rules gotten up to prevent the pooling of railway property and facilities or governing the routing of various kinds of freight. Mine owner, mill owner, manufacturer, and retailer will all be the gainers under the new dispensation.

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Silk Men Show Concern.

After more than two years of exceptional prosperity, the silk manufacturers have recently shown a little uneasiness as to the immediate future. The great bulk of their raw material comes from Japan, where the price has been advanced and kept up to a high notch by manipulation of one kind or another. This has necessarily raised the price of silk fabrics, but the makers of these goods have done very well because domestic buying has been quite brisk and exports have increased. What concerns them now is whether the appeals to economize will affect future buying. All the raw material comes from abroad, and, at first sight, and because ocean tonnage is so important, it would seem that a curtailment of imports of what appears to many a dispensable luxury is really called for. But examination does not bear out this view, since the actual tonnage required is almost negligible, and silk garments are far from a luxury, to say nothing of their being a substitute for those made of wool, which is in demand for so many more uses. So far as economy is concerned, the silk people have a good talking point in showing that fabrics and garments made of their material are especially durable, and are consequently less expensive in their way, particularly at this time, when fabrics made of other fibres are so dear. At one time the silk manufacturers had a project for raising a large fund to advertise the merits and value of their productions so as to induce buying of them by the general public. This plan they have wisely abandoned. The people in general, and women in particular, hardly need to be informed of the utility, beauty, and value of silken garb.

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For After the War Needs.

In preparing for war, Germany had an undisputed supremacy. With almost uncanny shrewdness and cunning almost every possible contingency was provided for with an elaboration of detail that still excites wonder. In somewhat similar fashion, despite the efforts now required to maintain their armies and to feed the civil population, the Germans are putting the finishing touches to the plans for restoring things as near as possible to what they were and for taking up the broken threads of their commerce and industry. They will, however, in the preparations for peace, have no monopoly or any supremacy over some if not all of their present foes. This is particularly true as to France and Great Britain. The French have already prepared for an iron and steel industry surpassing all they have ever had, and this, too, while the Germans are still occupying what were considered the best of the Gallic iron mines. French metalworking and other establishments, which before the war were under the control of German capital, have been taken out of such clutches for all time. To meet the expected economic competition after the war, the French have been equipping their silk and other factories with the newest and most efficient of automatic and labor-saving devices. In agriculture, also, tractors and other machines have been bought with public funds, so that the loss of man power may be made up in that industry. As soon as the Germans are expelled from any bit of territory, the work of reconstruction there is at once begun. For foreign trade and its extension a very efficient organization has been built up, which will show adequate results when peace comes.

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Some British Preparation.

Even more elaborate are the British preparations. Both internal and external trade have been taken into account. More antiquated manufacturing plant has been scrapped in Great Britain in a year than was ever done in any score of years before. Plans are ready for the absorption into peace-time industries of the millions of men now in arms and of the transposition of the munitions and other war factories into plants for producing articles in demand for civilian trade. A separate department of Government has been created for obtaining and coordinating information regarding foreign trade openings and extensions, and a great financial institution has been established to provide the money and credit which such trade will call for. Beyond all this, the British are already arranging for the disposal of surplus Government property and stores after the war. The purpose is not only to put such surplus on the market in a way to avoid loss and waste, the flooding of markets, &c., but also "for insuring that the things disposed of are allocated to the fullest and best possible use that can be made of them in view of national needs at the time." A Minister of Reconstruction has been appointed for this purpose, and he has already selected an Advisory Committee to aid him in the task. When the war is over, there will be immense reserve stocks, and stocks bought ahead, of munitions, stores, and the like. There will also be machinery in vast quantity, ships, and other property, to say nothing of the Government's lands and buildings, which now cover an area of about 470 square miles. Only such things will be kept as are needed for immediate use and reserve. The others will be disposed of in a way to secure not only the best possible prices, but also the best industrial results. There is a suggestion in this even for the authorities in this country.

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The Situation in Cotton.

Cotton ruled high in the markets during the last week, spot reaching a figure beyond any since the resumption of specie payments in this country. The stock in the growing districts has been cut into somewhat lately by spinners' purchases, although these are yet behind those of last year, and there has been a fair amount of buying on British account. Holders show no great disposition to sell, not having modified their optimistic view of the outlook and being under no compulsion to get rid of what they have stored. New England mills have been much hampered in trying to get their supplies, and much complaint on this score has come from that quarter. No priority is given to cotton shipments over any other freight unless loaded sixty-five bales to a car. As a result some shipments have been on the road for a couple of months or so. A good deal of mill capacity is still taken up by Government work, and the remainder is fairly well taxed to fill orders from the trade. There has been a very perceptible drop in the production of fancy weaves, attention being given mainly to staples. A sagging in exports is due to the Government control, and especially to the blacklist. In the local goods market business has been seasonably slack, though prices have been well maintained in all constructions save a few of printcloths. Sheetings continue in good demand, despite the big arrival of burlap shipments. All manner of knit goods, including hosiery, are in a strong position.

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As to Wool and Woolens.

Dealings in wool are virtually nil for the time being. The Government operations are the controlling factor. Some interest is shown in the forthcoming auction sales in Boston of the shipments from Australia, which will begin this week. In view of the Government's fixing the prices at 5 per cent. below the Boston figures of July 30, it is believed that the prices at the auction will be lower than were expected. That price-fixing has had a decided effect in the South American markets. Under present conditions it is impossible for Americans to make purchases there, and it is also a little risky besides because of the export tax which Argentina is expected to put into effect with the beginning of the new year. Another complication is in the action of the British, who are offering encouragement to the imports of South American wool, provided the buyer gives the Government the option to take the material at an advance of 2½ per cent. above cost. There is one aspect of the importation of wool that may be worth consideration by the authorities here, in view of the need of saving tonnage. As is well known, the bulk of the wool imported comes in in the grease, with about 50 per cent. of dirt of one kind or another. If the dirt could be eliminated before shipment, one-half the tonnage could be saved, or double the quantity of available wool could be brought in on the cargo capacity now given to it. The amount of tonnage saved to the ocean carriers would also be saved by the railways here. There is little to say of the goods markets. Dealings in fabrics for both men's and women's wear have been few. With the loomage required for Government work the claim is made that those wishing fabrics for civilian trade will have to be content with what they can get.

SUBSTITUTING SILK IN PLACE OF WOOL

Evidences of This Afforded in a Number of Early Spring Styles for Women.

There has been a wider and more general use of various silk weaves in the early Spring styles this year than ever before, as a result of the movement to save wool wherever possible and of the restricted yardage to be used in each garment which the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of this city voluntarily adopted some time ago. Where wool fabrics are used, conservation of materials has resulted in the coming back into popularity of the pony coat, the Eton jacket and slim, youthful effects, tailored and fitted, which buyers from many sections have been quick to admire and appreciate.

One of the striking developments growing out of the efforts to use as little wool as possible is the extensive use of two materials in dresses. Dull crepes are made up in conjunction with wool stuffs, and high finished taffetas are combined with serges in many striking and beautiful creations. The wool fabric is usually employed only for trimming. In many of the dresses the skirts are made with a wide strip of wool cloth at the bottom, reaching up about to the knee, and in colors harmonizing or contrasting with the upper part of the skirt, thus producing a very pleasing effect.

In suits, though there is much saving of materials, there are pleasing lines, and, what is considered more important still, there are style, smartness, and a distinct change from the suits which have been in vogue this Fall. In these, as well as in dresses, there has been much silk used, alone and in combination with wool fabrics. Heavy crepes, silk jersey, and a number of trade-mark novelty silks are among the most used weaves that are more or less new to suits.

"The use of silk to replace wool," said a manufacturer of coats, suits, and dresses yesterday, "should not be looked upon in the light of a hardship which must be endured, along with other minor inconveniences resulting from war conditions. There is no question in my mind but that it is an improvement, and I confidently expect that women will jump at it, just as the manufacturers have. It not only is the most beautiful fabric there is, but it is durable, and therefore economical. Its widespread use in coats, suits, and dresses for next season has made possible many unusually smart effects which are unlike anything we have ever had before, and, as such, undoubtedly will be widely welcomed by well-dressed women everywhere.

"In making up our Spring lines we have worked on the theory that most women will feel it to be their patriotic duty to wear garments in which either there is no wool at all or in which there is as little wool as possible. Consequently, we have used trade mark novelty silks, taffetas, satins, and various crepes in most of our dresses for the 1918 trade. In suits we are employing a great deal of heavy silk jersey, which is an entirely new fabric for this purpose."

One of the most attractive of these suits in heavy silk jersey is in Nile green. The coat, which is cut along straight lines and is 28 inches long, has a square sailor collar, a V neck, and is drawn in to fit around the waist by a wool embroidered sash crossing in the front and tying in the back. There is a side panel from the waist down, also wool embroidered. The skirt, which is 10 inches from the ground and about 46 inches wide at the bottom, is of the yoke type, with a fitted strap around the hips.

In suits as well as in dresses, the surplice is very much in evidence, and the rever is usually long and narrow. Sleeves are mostly set in and tight fitting, and in some cases they are only elbow length. Skirts are narrow, fitted, and range from eight to eleven inches from the ground. In the better grade garments conservatism is the keynote, trimmings are more or less subdued, and the darker shades predominate, with blue very much in the lead. However, light gray, taupe, sand, and shell are also shown, and there seems every likelihood that these and other light shades will get their share of popularity when warm weather comes.

In suits a particularly attractive pony model of blue serge has a Napoleon collar of black satin, trimmed with little stripes of white silk braid. The coat itself, which comes down just to the hips, is trimmed with black silk embroidery. The sleeves are of the set-in variety, are rather tight fitting and long. For cuffs there is simply a band of embroidery corresponding with the trimming of the rest of the coat. It is a very smart suit, and its effect is wholly original and distinctive.

The Eton jacket is also coming in strong again, this time with a vest effect that is very attractive. In these suits the tonneau or barrel skirt is used, and many attractive draperies as well as various shaped tunics have been developed.

Especially in dresses are novelty silk weaves and new combinations of fabrics apparent. Taffeta is perhaps the most popular so far, both alone and with serge. There are many printed effects in voile, foulard, and chiffon, and heavy fibre jersey fabric is receiving much attention both for dresses and suits. This later weave is also extensively used for sashes and revers, and is high in favor with manufacturers because of its rich and lustrous quality.

Afternoon and semi-formal frocks are usually of the lighter and sheerer printed fabrics. Though the bustle has been variously treated, the slim, straight silhouette prevails in these as well as in the more practical street dresses. All-over effects and spot designs in the voiles, chiffons, and Georgettes are very much in evidence in these semi-formal frocks and seem to be about equally popular. Variegated squares, single flower motifs, spider web effects, plaids, and stripes are among these frequently seen.

Separate coats for Spring are being shown both in three-quarter and full lengths, but the feeling is that the former will predominate this Spring. Some are made with the small cape collar, some have wide square sailors, and others are round with long revers. While most of the coats are cut along straight lines, they are usually semi-fitted and drawn in at the waist by sashes. There are a few full sleeves shown, and some raglans, but the majority are set in and rather tight. One of the novelty fabrics used in coats which is attracting a great deal of attention is a heavy crepe weave. In one model seen wool embroidery is used for trimming, and it has a sash cord of braided silk. The coat is straight and narrow, but it is slit up each side to the waist, thus making walking easy.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Prices Remain Firm with a Moderate Volume of Business.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 29.—There has been a fair amount of business put through during the week in printcloths. There is, also, a firmness to the market which strengthens the belief that the cloth industry will be kept busy for several months to come. Never in the history of cotton cloth manufacturing has a new year entered under such favorable conditions as will the year 1918.

The demand for the week was very largely for 36-inch goods, and it is reported that there has been some fairly good transactions put through. There still exists a keen demand for practically all styles of wide goods, but the narrow end has by no means been neglected. Printers and converters have taken a lively interest in the offerings of manufacturers, and it is stated that a moderate amount of business is being put through daily in a quiet way.

The call for sateens, twills, and specialties has been rather active and a very sizable business is reported. Because of the scarcity of available goods buyers take all the goods they can without much argument, although everybody admits that cloth values are extremely high.

The cotton yarn markets are very strong and spinners in some instances are away behind in their deliveries. Spinners of yarns suitable for tire fabrics report that business is very good indeed; in fact, orders are being turned down daily.

The total sales of cloth for the week are estimated at 150,000 pieces, of which about 40,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with prices firm and business of moderate volume.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Holidays and Taking of Inventories Restrict Business.

The demand for raw silk has increased somewhat in Yokohama of late, according to cables received by A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc., of this city, and prices are reported very firm. Some advances are anticipated in the near future by reelers. The market is now closed because of holidays. Visible stock at Yokohama continues to be estimated at 30,000 bales.

From Canton comes report that, while there is no demand from this country, the French manufacturers located at Lyons have re-entered the market on a large scale, and are placing liberal orders. Reelers evidently are commencing to get anxious about American business, and have lowered their prices for the better grades about 10 to 15 cents a pound. As yet, however, this has not proved sufficient to attract business.

In Shanghai there has been quite some activity in tussahs on the part of European and American buyers, and Japanese manufacturers also have entered the market. As a result it is now impossible to get any early shipment of these grades. The best that spinners will do are April-May shipments. Prices have advanced, and probably will go much higher. Steam filatures and tsatlees are unchanged, with no business.

The Milan market remains steady, with some prices slightly firmer. In this city the demand for spot silks continues, but buyers are very conservative as to future commitments. They are evidently being held back by the holiday season and also by the fact that most mills will close down for a few days to take their yearly inventories.

Medium Price Phonographs Sold.

While there has been a slight falling off in the sales of high-priced phonographs during the holiday season as compared with the same period last year, there is said to have been a very marked increase in the volume of business done in the lines retailing for around $100 and under. Such increase seems to have been mostly in the New England States, in some of the Southern States, and through the Middle West. The percentage of installment business is also said to be higher than it was a year ago. In the higher-priced lines many period styles were taken, and the tendency is more and more toward the table cabinets. Mahogany and Circassian walnut seem to be the most popular woods.

Some Difference of Opinion.

Examination of the things that local stores are offering in the way of Winter resort millinery shows that in five of the leading ones there is quite a little discrepancy as to what the best color will be. In only two of them does anything like an agreement appear, and these stores, strangely enough, are practically across the street from one another. One Fifth Avenue store is showing a window full of mist gray hats in various combinations of materials, while one not far from there is putting stress on combinations in turquoise blue. A third is making a play on old China blue. Another is featuring pastel pink. The final one reported on produced the only semblance of agreement with any of the others. Here turquoise blue was the "star."

New Spring Neckwear.

Manufacturers of neckwear for women are making use in their Spring models of a number of materials more or less new for this purpose. Among these are a great many foulards, fancy piques, and basket weaves. Many very smart looking Ascots have been developed with foulard in combination with satin, and some bright color effects are shown as well as plain black and white and other more subdued shades. Wide sailor collars are quite prominent in the new lines, in spite of the popularity which the roll collar has enjoyed in the recent past. For the flat shapes Georgette is still used extensively, and many manufacturers believe that it will be among the best fabrics for the Spring trade.

How the Stage Was Set.

A novel means of "pushing" merchandise was employed by a local store recently. In the millinery department of this store there was a display of khaki aviation caps selling from $1.25 to $2.98, and the young saleswoman who were selected to take care of them were dressed in large army overcoats and hats like those on sale. The "swagger" appearance of the girls, they being of the type that could best wear the aviation cap, is said undoubtedly to have made many sales.

PILFERING EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Extent of the Practice on the West Coast and Measures That May Check It.

In spite of the efforts that have been made to overcome it, pilfering of merchandise shipped to the West Coast of South America still is the source of considerable loss to exporters, according to Special Agent Grosvenor M. Jones of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"At several ports," says Mr. Jones, "the extent of the evil has been greatly lessened as a result of insurance embargoes on goods destined for those ports or in response to constant complaint on the part of the consignees. Pilfering in Mollendo, so far as Bolivian goods are concerned, has been reduced to small proportions in consequence of an agreement between the Peruvian and Bolivian Governments that provides for the prompter dispatch of merchandise for Bolivian destination. Nevertheless, the problem remains a serious one at practically every port on the West Coast.

"Formerly it was the fashion to say that much of the pilfering took place in the Panama Canal Zone, and there was probably some basis for the statement in the days when traffic through the canal was stopped by the slides in the Gaillard cut and freight was badly congested at Colon and Balboa. It is probably true, however, that even in those times much of the loss attributed to stealing was due to unusual handling or exposure. Since traffic through the canal has been resumed on a normal basis the loss from pilfering in the Canal Zone has been reduced to an almost negligible point. Precautions against it are extensive and effective, and it is evident that the source of the trouble must be sought for elsewhere.

"It may reasonably be assumed that much of the thieving now takes place on shipboard between Panama and the West Coast ports. This is evidenced by the frequent arrest of members of the crews with stolen goods in their possession. A shoe manufacturer in Chile states that robberies of shoes shipped as ordinary freight were so great that he has been obliged to ship them as treasure, even to ports only a few hundred miles distant.

"A great deal of pilfering occurs also at the port of destination. At all West Coast ports practically all ships anchor in the bay or roadstead and receive and discharge cargo by means of lighters. At Callao they might tie up alongside a wharf in the Dársena, if quarantine regulations in Panama and Chile did not cause some inconvenience to a ship using the facilities of the Dársena or if as good dispatch could be had in the Dársena as in the roadstead. At Valparaiso ships might discharge their cargo at the Fiscal Mole if there were ample berthing space for all ships wishing to dock at the mole, and if the customs regulations did not forbid the use of the mole to ships having cargoes of oil or gasoline. As a matter of fact, comparatively few ships anchor in the Dársena at Callao or alongside the Fiscal Mole at Valparaiso.

"While handling the cargo by means of lighters offers prompter dispatch it also affords greater opportunity for stealing. Frequently the lighters must stay in the roadstead overnight, or longer, because rough weather makes it unsafe to move them to shore or because the work of loading or unloading them has not been completed at the end of the working day.

"Transit sheds on the quays and piers are not in common use at the west coast ports, and great quantities of merchandise are stored on the water front without any greater protection than that of a tarpaulin covering. In Valparaiso, for example, coarse freight is discharged from lighters at the 'malecón' or quay and may remain there for a number of days before it is removed. Each steamship company or agency leases a section of this quay for storing its goods and employs one or more watchmen to guard them; but since there are no sheds and since, apparently, the Valparaiso police exercise little or no supervision over this part of the waterfront, a good deal of pilfering occurs."

Considerable attention has been given, according to Mr. Jones, to methods whereby the evil can be diminished, for the heavy insurance against loss by pilfering adds to the cost of the goods to the consumer. The loss of goods is not always compensated for by an allowance, as the consignee may be in urgent need of them.

"Pilfering can be greatly reduced," Mr. Jones continues, "by the more general use of covered instead of open lighters and by the employment of more watchmen in the bay and on the waterfront. The immediate application of these remedies would, however, add greatly to the expense of handling cargo at west coast ports. The substitution of covered for open lighters is now under way at a few of the more important ports of Chile; but a number of years will elapse before the process is completed.

"The most effective remedy that can be applied at once is the adoption of special methods of packing. It goes without saying that a well-packed, well-strapped case made of good, substantial lumber is less liable to pilfering than one that is poorly packed and strapped. And the American exporter should always remember that merchandise shipped to the West Coast demands the very best packing possible, as it is subjected to frequent and, in many instances, very rough handling.

"In addition to being made of good lumber, the case should be packed snugly, so as to permit no shifting of contents. To insure this, the case should be made with special regard to the size of the articles it is to carry and, in many instances, should have partitions or braces to prevent shifting. Partitions also make the case stronger and prevent the pilferer from getting access to the whole case. Wooden battens around all edges of the case not only strengthen the case, but also add to the difficulties of the pilferer.

"Metal straps also tend to make a case pilfer-proof, as well as stronger. These straps should be fairly thick and wide. They should be stretched tightly around the case by means of a strap tightening and clinching machine and fastened to the case by nails driven at frequent intervals in order to prevent their coming loose. Good strapping is a cheap insurance against loss by pilfering. In many cases it pays to have metal straps on the inside as well as on the outside of the case. If thin, the inside straps will not interfere with the stowing of the goods in the case and will tend to hold the boards so tightly that thieves will find it difficult to break into a case by merely bending back a board.

"Another effective precaution against pilfering is to place little U-shaped metal pieces at the edges of the case. The pieces in common use on cases of European merchandise are about one-quarter of an inch wide and about three-quarters of an inch long on each side and are placed 4 to 6 inches apart. The lower side is pointed and is driven through and clinched, while the upper side is held by a nail. These pieces should, of course, be put on before the battens are nailed on.

"The precautions outlined are especially recommended to exporters of shoes, shirts, collars, hosiery, underwear and other classes of dry goods shipped in cases, as well as fancy soaps, perfumes, firearms, small ammunition, etc., as these articles are eagerly sought after by the pilferers.

"Cotton piece goods, yarns and similar goods shipped in bales should be baled under great pressure and should be protected by wide bands of thick, rust-proof iron. If the bale has been wrapped in thick waterproof paper or canvas and in good burlap before it is pressed, it is not only pilfer-proof, but is also less liable to absorb dampness in the hold of the vessel.

"Another precaution is to omit the name of the manufacturer or any words that give a clue to the contents of the case. It does not pay to advertise in this manner. If loss from pilfering continues, in spite of all of these precautions, it would be well to have the consignee adopt a new mark."

WHY DO TRIMMING FREE?

A Query Ought to the Notice of the Millinery Trade.

A buyer writes in, according to the current bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, and asks: "Is it profitable to give a free trimming service?" He adds that the question is one which is worthy of the consideration of every millinery man or woman, and points out that the millinery department is the only one in the average store which does work for nothing. He further asks that, if in all other branches of the business this work is charged for, why not in the millinery department? The bulletin goes on:

"There are few people who will admit that the free trimming service is profitable. In fact most every buyer will agree that it is decidedly unprofitable, and that it would be a great thing for the business if the free service would be discontinued. One and all say that the reason they give free service is because everybody else in town is doing it, and that it would be impossible for him alone to inaugurate charges for a service which is given free in every other store.

"However, in a large millinery store in a certain Eastern city there is one man who is not afraid to buck every other store in town. His is a popular priced millinery store occupying about four floors. He probably does about the largest millinery business in town, certainly the largest in his class of merchandising. He alone, of all stores, demands payment for trimming service. The result is that he does less trimming service than anybody else, which is a condition he does not at all deplore, because he found that this trimming service had been eating into his profits and that with the lessened patronage of the 'something for nothing' folk type his business did not drop and his profits rose.

"'My girls tell me,' he said, 'that the department store down the street is working nights, the girls are staying as late as 11 o'clock trimming, while my girls are going home at 6. I tell my girls that the department store down the street can work all night for all that I care trimming free of charge all the hats in town. It doesn't pay them anything—they live under the delusion that they are holding their customers. It is my theory, though, that the more you give some women the more they want, and I don't believe in giving them much.'"

DEALINGS IN BROAD SILKS.

Indications Continue Good for a Brisk Business Later On.

Business in broad silks has been quiet during the week just past, though prices have remained firm. While there have not been as many buyers in town as there will undoubtedly be after the turn of the year, those that were around are said to have been placing quite a little business. Jobbers, however, do not seem to be buying very heavily just now, due, it is thought, to their having sufficient stocks on hand to last for some time.

Foulards and taffetas are still by far the leading weaves in the Spring trade, the former last week forging ahead of the latter, according to all accounts. While in taffetas the darker shades, and especially navy blue, are the most sought, in foulards many bright colors and brilliant combinations of colors are taken.

In the buying by cutters in this city and elsewhere a great deal of attention seems to have been devoted to trade mark silks and novelty weaves suitable for coats and suits as well as dresses. Silk jerseys and heavy crêpes have been widely sought from this source, usually in small trial lots, but indicating that later on there will be much more of this sort of business.

Waist manufacturers are taking more interest in silks for the Spring trade. Georgette and crêpe de chine, as well as washable satins, are among the weaves most in demand by the waist people. They are said also to be taking quite liberal quantities of chiffon velvet.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Beginning Jan. 1, Ahrens & Winslow, (the Buyers Association of America,) resident buyers, of 1,170 Broadway, will represent in this market among their other accounts that of the M. Wy. Savage Factories, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Fulton County Silk Mills of Gloversville, N. Y., have opened a New York sales office at 220 Fifth Avenue, in charge of G. S. Carpenter and James Roger.

The firm name of the Premlauer Brothers' Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., will be changed on Jan. 1 to Cowan & Hunt, Inc. W. R. Cowan and M. N. Hunt have been the owners of the business for the last ten years. The firm under the Premlauer name has been in business for over forty-eight years. The local office of the new firm will be with L. W. Fellows, resident buyer, 31 Union Square.

Carl V. Sullivan, until recently manager of the notion and furnishing goods department of the Abney-Barnes Company, Charleston, S. C., has resigned to accept a similar position with the Stevenson Company of Fairmont, W. Va. The Stevenson Company, which is a wholesale grocery concern, has added men's furnishings and notions departments, and will embark in business in the new lines on a large scale after Jan. 1. The local office of the company is at 264 Church Street.

A BAROMETER OF CREDIT.

Figures Which Seem to Show a Healthy Business Condition.

Statistics compiled by the research bureau of the Credit Clearing House show that in purchase activity this month twenty-seven States report an increase over November, fourteen show a decrease, and seven remain unchanged. Compared with the same period last year, twenty-four States show an increase, fourteen a decrease, and ten no change. Figures on indebtedness and payment activity also are given, the striking feature being that not a single State shows an increase in indebtedness compared with December, 1916. Sectionally the comparison shows these results:

The Pacific Coast Section.—Purchase activity shows an increase of 3 per cent. compared with November, but remains stationary with December, 1916. Indebtedness shows an increase of 1 per cent. over November, but a decrease of 2 per cent. from December, 1916. Payment activity shows an increase of 1 per cent. over November, but a decrease of 1 per cent. from December, 1916.

Mountain Section.—Purchase activity remains stationary with both November of this year and December, 1916. Indebtedness remains stationary with November, but shows a decrease of 4 per cent. from December, 1916. Payment activity remains stationary with November, but shows an increase of 5 per cent. over December, 1916.

North Agricultural Section.—Purchase activity shows a decline of 1 per cent. from November, but remains stationary with December, 1916. Indebtedness shows an increase of 1 per cent. over November, but a decrease of 7 per cent. from December, 1915. Payment activity remains stationary with November, but shows a decrease of 1 per cent. from December, 1916.

Middle Agricultural Section.—Purchase activity shows an increase of 1 per cent. over both November of this year and December, 1916. Indebtedness shows a decrease of 2 per cent. from November and 3 per cent. from December, 1916. Payment activity shows an increase of 1 per cent. over November and 2 per cent. over December, 1916.

South Agricultural Section.—Purchase activity shows an increase of 1 per cent. over November, but a decrease of 1 per cent. from December, 1916. Indebtedness shows an increase of 1 per cent. from November and 3 per cent. from December, 1916. Payment activity shows an increase of 1 per cent. over November, and 4 per cent. over December, 1916.

East Section.—Purchase activity shows a decline of 1 per cent. from November, but an increase of 3 per cent. over December, 1916. Indebtedness shows an increase of 1 per cent. over November, but a decrease of 4 per cent. from December, 1916. Payment activity shows an increase of 3 per cent. over November, but remains stationary with December, 1916.

Summing up the entire comparison, it is found that purchases run a trifle above the normal average. Indebtedness is extremely low and payment activity is high, showing that in spite of theorized conditions merchandising throughout the United States continued to increase its activity and that today business is in a healthier condition than in the same period a year ago.

HOW NOT TO GET TRADE.

Calcutta Consul General Gives Some Instances in Point.

While it is evident from the number of replies which are being made to "Trade Opportunities" forwarded by the Calcutta Consulate General and published in the Commerce Reports, that American exporters are vigorously attempting to extend their foreign trade, the nature of these replies, according to Consul General James A. Smith in Calcutta, continues to show a lack of knowledge of the proper methods to obtain a share of this business.

New replies were made sufficiently explicit to enable the merchant to determine the cost of the goods laid down in Calcutta. If it is not possible to give even approximate freight and insurance rates, at least the weight of the merchandise and the size of the packages should be given. Otherwise the buyer has no way of figuring out what his total cost price will be. Many prices were received which were f. o. b. factory, not even giving the rail freight to the American seaboard.

The matter of credits seems to be another stumbling block. In almost every instance it is said that the American exporter wanted credits opened in New York before the goods were shipped. Calcutta merchants quite naturally do not feel inclined to pay for goods which they have never seen from a manufacturer of whom they know nothing, until they have had a chance to see that the merchandise is as ordered and according to samples.

In the present case the Calcutta house submitted first-class bank references. At least with trial orders the American exporter should be willing to allow such firms to pay cash on delivery of the goods. A large amount of business and many valuable connections are lost through these mistaken methods.

Consul General Smith suggests that the following rules be adopted in opening up trade with Calcutta merchants: Quote c. i. f. on basis of freight and insurance rates at date of quoting, subject to change in these rates; never quote f. o. b. factory; give size and weight of packages; for trial orders, when satisfactory bank references are given, allow payment cash on delivery.

No Escaping It.

It seems to be out of the question to escape the flash of knitting needles. In the home, in the subway, in a trolley car, or in a taxi, like the poor, they are "always with us," and now the millinery designers have taken it up. One of the local stores, for instance, is showing a hat of gros grain ribbon in a medium mushroom shape with a bell crown. The crown is trimmed with a piece of knitting, with the knitting needles sticking through it.

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Help Wanted.

GLOVE SALESMAN.—Wholesale house, fabric, kid, silk, has opening for a man to cover Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, calling on department stores; must know the territory thoroughly and have highest credentials; give in first letter, which will be in strict confidence, where employed, amount of sales, experience, and how long with present concern; the position open is exceptional in opportunity and salary; consideration given only to men with glove selling experience; state age and give references. D 405 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced three-piece salesman; commission. Apply early Monday morning. Colling Bourne Mills, 907 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling paper patterns, to sell a service to department stores; permanent position; salary and commission. N 18 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. Kleid, notions; 2 West 37th; Grand.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss Jackson, muslin underwear, infants' wear negligees; 2 West 37th.
CHICAGO—Franklin Merchandise Co.; C. E. Miller, gen'l mdse.; Continental.
CHICAGO—Chas. Levy Co.; C. A. Levy, mfr.'s vests; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; T. C. Eyre, draperies; J. E. Doty, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,107 Broadway.
EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
KANSAS CITY—New York Store; Mrs. B. Frank, waists; 116 West 32d.
KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomer Co.; M. M. Newcomer, dry goods; 45 West 34th.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman, Straus Co.; J. W. Clar, upholstery goods, rugs; 220 5th Av.
MONTREAL, Can.—McIntyre Son & Co.; D. L. Thomas, linens; Vanderbilt.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; G. H. Reeder, coats, suits, waists; 32 East 17th.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—J. T. Thorn Co.; T. M. Kelly, mfr.'s artificial flowers; Woodward.
PITTSBURGH—Broadway Cloak & Suit Co.; M. H. Rosenson, jobs ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE—Mfr.'s Outlet Co.; D. Leand, pictures; 116 West 32d; Albert.
QUINCY—Crooks & Cox Millinery Co.; R. E. Crooks, millinery, silks, ribbons, laces, novelties; Herald Square.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hull Mfg. Co.; R. G. Hull, mfr's muslin underwear; Park Avenue.
SALT LAKE CITY—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mrs. M. E. Stewart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—A. Zink & Sons; W. H. Zink, house furn. goods; Monticello.
SYRACUSE—Central City Crockery Co.; L. E. Nelson, crockery, hotel furnishings; Herald Square.
TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
WINSTON, N. C.—Rosenbacher & Bro.; S. Rosenbacher, gen'l mdse.; 8 West 29th.

French Restrict Jute Exports.

The French embargo on the export of jute textiles has been renewed by a recent Ministerial order, according to Consul General Thackara, stationed in Paris. Since Dec. 10, 1915, there has been a general authorisation for the exportation to the United States and other allied countries of jute fabrics with the following exceptions: Unbleached armure fabrics, (linen warps) weighing more than 30 kilos per 100 square meters, and jute sacks. Under the new ruling, exports to the countries mentioned may be made only by special licenses obtained from the French authorities for individual shipments.

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We have already filled immense orders in Virginia, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Idaho, California, Ohio, and other States.

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Terms, cash or Bradstreet's and Dun's references. Quality samples and prices on request. Send at once, as prices are going higher every day, owing to the great shortage in wool.

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COAL SHORTAGE AS DEALERS SEE IT

Little Prospect of Adequate Supply—The Lack of Cars at Mines Has Intensified the Situation.

By CHARLES S. ALLEN,
Secretary the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York.

THE condition existing in this city, and in fact all over the country, of a very serious coal shortage has been brought about by factors of more or less importance, and a discussion of their bearing upon the situation necessitates consideration of a number of those factors, the most important of which is the matter of shortage in the supply of coal cars, which dates back some time.

The plan under which coal carrying equipment is furnished is that the railroad company, on the lines of which there are located coal mines, makes a computation of the number of available empty coal cars. Each coal mine is allotted a certain number of cars, commensurate with its capacity for producing coal, and against the total requirements of the mines on that railroad is set the number of available cars, the theory of the distribution being a percentage allotment to the different mines, based on output capacity and available car supply.

The conditions which have existed in the transportation field, especially since the beginning of the war, have been such that there has been a material shortage in equipment available for loading coal and the bearing that has had upon the production of coal at the mines has been a direct one, due to the fact that ordinarily there are no facilities at the mines for the storage of coal, and consequently it is only mined in quantities sufficient to load the equipment furnished for its transportation.

Therefore, the effect of shortage in transportation facilities limits the production of the mine and the length of time the miner is employed in producing coal and, as this employment is on a per ton basis, his earnings are consequently much reduced by a coal car shortage. The immediate result is an inability on the part of the coal mine operator to maintain his working organization as, under these conditions, especially in communities where there are industries such as munition plants, &c., offering regular employment and high wages, the miner and other forms of labor in the mines drift into such other employment.

The shortage of car supply is due to a number factors, a very important one of which, especially since the entrance of this country into the war with Germany, has been the preference given to shipments of munitions. I am informed that in a recent month these preferential shipments on the Pennsylvania Railroad, eastbound, aggregated 65 per cent. of the total freight tonnage. The significance of this figure, in its relationship to the movement of coal, will be at once appreciated when it is borne in mind that under ordinary conditions the coal traffic of this railroad, I am told, forms 60 per cent. of its total freight tonnage. Therefore, there has been crowded into the remaining 35 per cent. of its capacity for handling freight, and forming only a part of that 35 per cent., which is shared with other items of freight traffic, a commodity which, under normal circumstances, takes 60 per cent. of its capacity. This in part has resulted in an increase in the time required for the movement of coal from the mining regions to tidewater, in normal times of from twelve to fifteen days for the round trip of a car, to from twenty-five to thirty days, which is equivalent to a reduction of about 50 per cent. in the car supply.

There has also been a shortage of motive power, due to the fact that for some time past a large percentage of the engines manufactured in this country have been going abroad and also to a reduction in the force of mechanics in the shops of the railroad companies, who are employed in keeping the motive power up to its ordinary standard.

A discussion of the transportation feature of this subject is not complete without a consideration of the failure of the carriers in the past to build an increasingly large number of coal cars to meet what would be the normal increase in the output of coal in this country. In a number of cases which the carriers have brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking for increased freight rates, the allegation has been made that this failure was due to an inadequate return from freight traffic and a consequent lack of funds; but the evidence which has been produced in some of those cases would seem rather to indicate a lack of foresight on the part of the management of the carriers themselves.

I have in mind specifically some figures which were introduced in a recent case, in which it was alleged that there had been a tremendous advance in the cost of manufacture of coal carrying equipment. As I recall, the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, manufacturing their own coal carrying equipment, in the year 1916, were able to produce that equipment at a cost of something less than $18 per ton of carrying capacity, whereas the cost to other companies not manufacturing their own equipment in some instances approximated $30 per ton of carrying capacity, thus demonstrating the fact that proper management would have accomplished an increase in equipment without great additional cost.

I have before me a report of conditions existing at what may be called a typical mining operation in Pennsylvania, for the period Nov. 1 to Dec. 11, this year, showing the time the mines finished loading all cars available each day. As an example of these conditions I give below the best and the poorest weeks during that period for each of the mines:

BEST WEEK.

	Mine "A."	Mine "B."
Monday	9 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Tuesday	8 A. M.	12M.
Wednesday	8 A. M.	10 A. M.
Thursday	8 A. M.	10 A. M.
Friday	11 A. M.	9 A. M.
Saturday	No cars.	No cars.

POOREST WEEK.

	Mine "A."	Mine "B."
Monday	12M.	11 A. M.
Tuesday	9 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday	No cars.	No cars.
Thursday	No cars.	No cars.
Friday	No cars.	No cars.
Saturday	No cars.	10 A. M.

The difficulty to this mine operator in maintaining his working organization will be at once apparent when it is remembered that miners' compensation is based upon the quantity of coal produced. The overhead at these mines is the same as if 100 per cent. were being produced, thus adding to the cost of each ton mined.

Another element that has entered very largely into the curtailment of the production of coal has been the fact that a number of small mines, due to the conditions outlined above and the fact that the price fixed by the President is much below the cost of production, have been forced to suspend operations. These small mines in many instances are operated upon a very meagre capital, and it has been the custom in the past for the jobber or wholesale coal merchant to advance money to such operators to meet payrolls and other expenses.

The jobber's commission for selling bituminous coal has been fixed at 15 cents per ton, and on anthracite, moving to destinations east of Buffalo, 20 cents per ton. This compensation is in many cases below the cost of distribution, and that has had the effect, in addition to the element of uncertainty of successful operation by the small operator under present conditions and consequent inability to reimburse the jobber for advances made, of producing a disinclination or inability on the part of the jobber to make these advances as has been done in the past.

The importance of the small operator as a factor will be seen when it is known that 72½ per cent., in number, of the operators of the country in the year 1914 (United States Geological Survey Report) each produced less than 100,000 tons, although the total production of such small operators in that year aggregated 120,000,000 tons, which would be between 20 and 25 per cent. of the total bituminous output of the country for this year. These figures are still more significant when it is remembered that it is the coal produced by the small operator and handled by the jobber, which is known as "free" coal; as distinguished from coal contracted for by the year, the latter being largely the case with the large operations and their consumers.

Therefore, it is the jobber, handling the output of these small operators, who has fitted into emergencies as they have arisen from time to time in the past, and been able to supply the fuel to carry on the industries and heat the homes of the country and it is largely because of the fact that numbers of these small operators have been compelled to suspend operations, for the reasons previously stated, that there is a shortage of what is known as "free" coal in the market today.

It is believed that if there is an increase in the price for coal to the operator, as well as an increase in the compensation to the jobber for the services performed by him, there will be consequent increase in the available coal supply of the country.

The matter of immediate interest to this community, of course, is the shortage of anthracite coal and the conditions affecting bituminous coal production are of interest only in respect of their relation to the supply of anthracite, and that relation is this: Take for example the requirements of the munition manufacturers, largely located in New England, who have in the past drawn a considerable percentage of their fuel supply from the Virginia and West Virginia bituminous mines, through Hampton Roads. Due to the lack of water transportation facilities this source of supply has been restricted, so much so that these manufacturers, who are fairly typical of the whole country, have been compelled to draw on the anthracite coal production for their fuel for steam making purposes. Of course these industries in New England, as well as other parts of the country, engaged in the production of munitions of all kinds, have been speeded up to such an extent that their fuel requirements have been doubled and trebled, which has accentuated the shortage of supply brought about by the lack of shipping facilities.

Anthracite coal is produced in eight sizes, the larger being known as domestic or prepared sizes, and the smaller as steam sizes, and it is the latter of these that have of late gone into the industrial field, thereby lessening the supply of anthracite coal which, in ordinary times, is used for the heating of apartment houses, large office buildings, &c., and this in turn has been reflected in an increased demand for the larger sizes of anthracite which ordinarily go into the homes. An interesting feature in connection with the demand for anthracite coal for industrial purposes is that there has been created a market for culm, a commodity which for many years was regarded as of no value and even looked upon as an encumbrance upon the property of the mine, where it was necessary to dump it. Such, however, is the shortage in the fuel supply of the country that this formerly worthless material is now eagerly sought for and bought at what a few years ago would have been regarded as a very high price.

When these conditions are considered, it is entirely proper, I think, to have the industrial and domestic user of coal appreciate the fact that there is little prospect of a surplus, or even an adequate supply, and it is with a view to correcting what may be a false hope that such a condition may not exist that I have in such detail outlined the factors which in part govern the situation. However, there is one hopeful note in the situation, so far as this part of the country is concerned, and that lies in the fact that on Nov. 30 there was rescinded a priority order which had been in effect, providing for the preferential shipment of coal to the Middle West and Northwest, to take advantage of the season of open navigation on the lakes and thus relieve the rail carriers to that extent. This order having been rescinded, there was made available for shipment to other parts of the country a portion of the production of coal that had been moving under this order, a comparatively important tonnage, which will effect partial, but only a partial, relief of the situation.

If to this there can be made an increase in the facilities of the carriers on the west bank of the Hudson for thawing the coal reaching there in frozen condition, the needs of the city will be more effectively met and the equipment given prompter release and return to use, as well as effect an avoidance of embargoes, the collateral effects of which, even though they may be of but local application, are felt over a large territory.

The foregoing is merely a résumé of some of the factors, more or less potent, which have contributed to the creation of the present situation in respect of the coal supply of the country. An intelligent discussion of the subject should not be made without constructive suggestions for remedying the conditions outlined, but the scope of an article of the nature of the present is too limited to permit of that. Those suggestions, however, are now in the course of preparation by the Wholesale Coal Trade Association for presentation to the Fuel Administration.

In conclusion, the situation is such that it behooves every one, industrial establishment and home alike, to take the advice of Dr. Garfield and save every pound of coal possible, otherwise this shortage which is upon us and which has created and will continue to create a serious state will be much accentuated.

WINE AND WATER FOR MEN IN FRANCE

No Harm in the Light Beverages Which General Pershing Allows the American Army to Drink.

THE possibility that General Pershing's order permitting American soldiers in France to drink light wines and beer might be due to insufficiency or impurity in the French water supply is scouted by well-informed persons here. As one member of the staff of the French Purchasing Commission put it: "The drinking water in France is quite as good as it is in the United States."

Frederic R. Coudert, who is well acquainted with conditions in France, both before and during the war, assigns a quite different cause to General Pershing's action.

"So far as the water supply is concerned," he said, "I have never heard, in recent years, of its being inferior or inadequate, and I see no reason to believe that the American soldiers in France are not getting plenty of good drinking water. Twenty years or so ago there was a saying that the water in Paris was not, as the French said, 'drinkable.' I remember hearing then that Paris drinking water came from the Seine. That may have been true years ago. But now, certainly, there is nothing the matter with the French water supply.

"I see no reason for surmising that General Pershing took the action he did for any other reason than that he is a sensible man. He is putting into effect with his soldiers the same rule that has been found efficacious with the French and British soldiers. The light red wines of France, which contain a very small amount of alcohol, are generally believed to be not only harmless, but beneficial, if taken in moderation. A small amount of the light wine of the country is administered to the French soldiers as a part of their rations, and certainly the performances of the French armies at Verdun and the Marne would not lead us to believe that they had been hurt by it.

"When I was in Calais and other places where the British soldiers were stationed, I was especially impressed by the absence of drunkenness—so much so that I asked the officers how they managed it. They told me that it was due to the excellent organization of the headquarters, where the men could get not only very good food, but light French wines and beers. They are allowed to drink these, but are strictly forbidden to take any real liquors. By allowing them the light wines, the authorities find it possible to enforce the rule against intoxicating liquors as it would probably be impossible to do if all drinking, of any sort, was a misdemeanor.

"And that is now doubly true in the case of the American soldiers. The rule has worked well with the British. The French officers and members of the high command have found the light wines to be really beneficial. If the Americans are allowed to drink what their comrades drink, there seems no reason to fear that the regulation will not work well with them, as it has with the others. If they are simply forbidden to drink anything at all, there will be no distinction between light wines and harmful liquors, and those who want to drink will drink what they can get. That seems to me simply common sense. General Pershing has shown in this, as in other things, that he is a sensible man.

"When the other armies are allowed to drink certain things, I do not see how, as a matter of simple courtesy, General Pershing could help conforming to the general custom.

"I don't know how many Americans know that drunkenness was practically unknown in France until the grapevines were destroyed in the seventies, and the people began to drink what we call 'liquors,' because they did not have the light wines. In the early seventies phylloxera destroyed the vines. Deprived of their good light red wines, the people began to drink various liquors that were intoxicating. Later they began to drink absinthe. When the vines grew again, many people had lost their taste for the harmless light wine of the country and continued to drink the harmful substitutes. Until they were deprived of the light wines, there was practically no drunkenness in France."

In regard to the supply of drinking water in France, Frenchmen here declare that both in the villages and in Paris it is very good.

"As good as that of the United States or better" was the way it was described in the office of the French Purchasing Commission. "It comes from springs and wells and is excellent. There is plenty of it, too."

The suggestion that the ordinary piping might have proved insufficient to supply the needs of the hundreds of thousands of American and British soldiers in France was rejected by a visiting French officer.

"In all the three years and more of war," he said, "there has been no trouble with the supply and no epidemics or sickness that would have resulted if the water had not been good."

ZETA PSI SENDS 1,275 MEN TO WAR

RECORDS compiled by the Zeta Psi Fraternity and published in The Circle of Zeta Psi show that just 20 per cent. of the total living membership have joined the colors. The fraternity was founded in 1847. Of the 6,500 living members 1,275 have joined the military and naval service of the country. Approximately 35 per cent. of the members available (in point of years) for military service are enlisted. So far as figures are available, this proportion is in excess of the record of any other Greek letter society.

Ten per cent. of the officers of the first Canadian contingent in France were Zeta Psi men. Of the Toronto University and McGill University men in uniform, almost 10 per cent. are Zeta Psis. More than 90 per cent. of the initiates in these two chapters for the last ten years have answered the call of duty. Twenty-eight of these men have made the supreme sacrifice, and thirty-eight have been severely wounded. Among the former was Major Charles A. Moss, son of Sir Charles Moss, late Chief Justice of Ontario.

The well-known members of the fraternity in the service include Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, Major Gen. James Parker, U. S. A., commanding the 32d Division, Camp McArthur, Texas; Colonel Willard C. Fisk of the former Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G., now the 107th United States Infantry; Colonel George W. Bunnell, 101st United States Engineers, American Expeditionary Forces, now Chief of Engineers on the staff of General Edwards; Colonel Charles I. De Bevoise, formerly commander of the First Cavalry, N. Y. N. G., now commanding the Division Train at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.; Colonel Edward L. Munson, Medical Corps, U. S. A.; Major Robert E. Glendinning, Signal Corps, with the American Expeditionary forces; Captain George C. Thayer, Penn. N. G., Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; Brig. Gen. R. M. Blatchford, Infantry, U. S. A.; Colonel George P. Howell, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.; Captain Fancher Nicoll, 107th United States Infantry, Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and Major Lloyd C. Griscom, Adjutant General, Staff of General Bell.

In the Canadian Expeditionary Forces are General Alex McDougall, 224th Forestry Division; Colonel Kenneth Cameron, Assistant Director General, Canadian Overseas Hospitals, and Lieut. Col. John McCrae, No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, who wrote the poem entitled "In Flanders Fields," recently published in the Sunday Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Probably no war-time verses have been reprinted more widely, both in the United States and Canada, than this poem.

Crop Raised by Negro Farmer

THIS is a season's crop of truck and farm produce raised by a young negro graduated last year from Tuskegee Institute:

Salad, 3,368 pounds; lettuce, 50 pounds; cabbages, 1,781 pounds; collards, 1,578 pounds; tomatoes, 24½ bushels; peas, 10 bushels; onions, 184 pounds; white potatoes, 5½ bushels; radishes, 25 pounds; beets, 44 pounds; okra, 4 bushels; string beans, 6½ bushels; lima beans, 16 bushels; squash, 1,468 pounds; egg plants, 2,384 pounds; corn for canning, 261 dozen ears; watermelons, ten dollars' worth; rice, 17 bushels; pea-vine hay, 7 tons; cow peas, 162½ bushels; white peas, 178 bushels; shocked corn, 5 tons; corn, 150 bushels; syrup, 334¼ gallons; sugar cane, 5,700 stalks; peanuts, 3 bushels; broomcorn, 1,000 pounds, and sweet potatoes, 500 bushels.

The expense of the farm, including the farmer's salary, amounts to about one-half the proceeds.

Richest Literature of the Great War

6000 PAGES—1000 PAGES of ILLUSTRATIONS

THE RICHEST LITERATURE of the greatest human conflict is presented in "The European War," published in ten volumes by The New York Times. The books are crowded with the facts of history and the record is authentic.

Human interest documents and interpretations by the most renowned writers of the war are a feature of the work; reviews of campaigns by skilled strategists and the official records of the Governments of the contending nations. The books are a thrilling encyclopaedia of the world war.

Cloth binding—cash $28.00. *Easy payment plan,* $33.00. *Initial payment,* $1.00; *subsequent payments,* $2.00 *per month.*

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To each person ordering a set of "The European War," Current History Magazine, issued monthly, regular price $3.00 per year, will be sent for a full year without additional charge.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY
Times Square, New York City

TRAINING COOKS FOR NAVY

ONE hundred and twenty-six sailor boys from the Brooklyn Navy Yard have taken cooking lessons at the New York Cooking School since last June. Some of the cooks sent out by the school are on boats carrying our troops to France. One graduate is in charge of the officers' mess on the U. S. S. Gloucester, formerly the Morgan yacht Corsair.

The school is an institution of many years' standing in New York. It does a large philanthropic work. For over forty years it has endeavored to increase efficiency in cooking. It has given free lessons, or lessons at reduced prices to women who could not pay full prices. A large patronage of people with money made the free work possible.

Early last Summer, when the regular work was lessening, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, the President of the school, and other members, in a conversation with Admiral Usher, suggested the classes for the naval men, and their offer was gladly accepted. This work has proved so successful that the army authorities would now like to have their men also taught cooking.

The cooking school is at 138 East Sixty-first Street. The pupils pass through the hands of three instructors. The first two are women, the third a real French chef. Mrs. W. H. Knott, Superintendent of the school, is in charge of all. Classes are held every day in the week, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and the course is from six to ten weeks.

Morning work is about the same in the three classes. Each one is devoted to practising dinner. The first class, into which the newcomers go, is in the basement of the building. Here the boys learn the fundamentals, to know the difference between a fry pan and a potato kettle, how to handle a spoon, how to mix biscuit dough, &c. Dinner is at 12, when the boys eat the meals they have prepared. In one division the serving is on the cafeteria plan. After an intermission till 1:30 the afternoon work begins, consisting in part of lectures on the use of leftovers and breakfast and supper dishes. While taking instructions in the school the men remain under control of officers in the navy. A regular inspection is made from naval headquarters once a week. The kitchens are looked over with the same care that a galley would be on ship.

The men are taught how to cut meat, to combine a hygienic menu and cleanliness and economy, and how to buy. The proportions which they use in preparing dishes at the school are smaller than those which they will use when they are on duty in the galley of some ship, but, with the underlying principles comprehended, they manage excellently. They leave the school as third-class cooks, but many of them are promoted almost immediately to second and first class cooks.

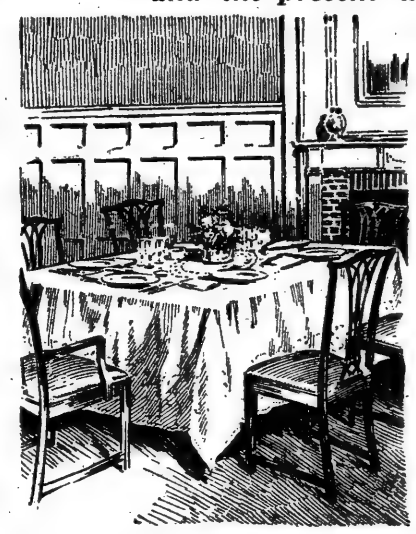
Letters from commandants tell of the good work the men are doing and that every qualified man turned out by the school will be utilized immediately. Admiral Usher in a report says that without the school's aid it would have been difficult to fit out small boats and the converted German liners with cooks.

Stirring Sales in Progress at Bamberger's

NEWARK, N. J. | Store Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturdays close at 6 P. M. | NEWARK, N. J.

The Most Remarkable Sale of Linens, Sheets, Cases, Sample Spreads, Etc.

Extraordinary from the standpoint of price, as one may readily see by a careful comparison between Bamberger Prices and the present wholesale and EVEN retail prices today



Speaking of the linens—how extraordinary is this sale. With the huge quantities of linens which we have been fortunate enough to secure for a period of two years back, we are able today to make prices exceptionally low—below wholesale figures.

And linens are scarce. Linens will soon be unobtainable. The greater part of the flax grown in Russia and Belgium is entirely out of the market.

What flax there is has been seized by the allied governments for aeroplane cloth.

Few linens are being imported. What linens we have were purchased as long ago as 1915, some, of course, later. We stored them against just such an emergency as this.

The same with the sheetings and muslins, the white fabrics, and other offerings in this sale. Wholesale prices are higher now. Prices will go STILL higher.

By having provided well in advance—thus protecting YOU against the rising market, we have been able to keep prices to an extremely low level.

Sale Dwight Anchor Sheets and Pillow Cases

Size 54x 90	Reg. 1.25	at 98c	Size 90x 90	Reg. 1.70	at 1.33
Size 63x 90	Reg. 1.35	at 1.05	Size 90x 99	Reg. 1.80	at 1.45
Size 63x 99	Reg. 1.45	at 1.15	Size 90x108	Reg. 1.90	at 1.57
Size 72x 90	Reg. 1.45	at 1.15	Size 42x 36	Reg. 34c	at 28c
Size 72x 99	Reg. 1.55	at 1.25	Size 42x38½	Reg. 36c	at 29c
Size 72x108	Reg. 1.65	at 1.35	Size 45x 36	Reg. 36c	at 29c
Size 81x 90	Reg. 1.55	at 1.25	Size 45x38½	Reg. 38c	at 32c
Size 81x 99	Reg. 1.70	at 1.35	Size 50x38½	Reg. 42c	at 35c
Size 81x108	Reg. 1.80	at 1.47	Size 54x38½	Reg. 45c	at 39c

"Salem" Sheets and Pillow Cases in the Sale

Size 54x 99	Reg. 1.15	at 93c	Size 45x 36	Reg. 32c	at 26c
Size 63x 90	Reg. 1.15	at 93c	Size 45x38½	Reg. 34c	at 28c
Size 72x 90	Reg. 1.25	at 98c			
Size 72x 99	Reg. 1.30	at 1.10			
Size 72x108	Reg. 1.40	at 1.20			
Size 81x 90	Reg. 1.30	at 1.08			
Size 81x 99	Reg. 1.40	at 1.20			
Size 90x 90	Reg. 1.50	at 1.17			
Size 90x 99	Reg. 1.50	at 1.25			
Size 90x108	Reg. 1.60	at 1.35			
Size 42x38½	Reg. 32c	at 26c			

Bleached Muslin, 12c Yard—Remnant lengths.

Unbleached Muslin, 12c Yard—38½ inches wide.

39c Flowered Ticking, 25c Yard. Pillow Tubing, 22c Yard—42 inch and 45 inch.

Bamberger's—First Floor

The Linens in the Great White Sale

All Linen Pattern Cloths at Approximately Half

Pure linen, heavy single and double damask pattern cloths subject to slight misweaves. They are products of one of the best manufacturers in Dunfermline, Scotland.

120, size 71x 72, from **3.25** to **5.25**
73, size 71x 90, from **3.50** to **5.00**
90, size 71x108, from **4.67** to **8.00**

Odd Pieces and Sample Pieces, Greatly Reduced

Included are large quantities of various kinds of household pieces and fancy goods, such as those which have been slightly mussed and soiled from handling during the Holiday season.

Linen and Mercerized Cloths
Luncheon Cloths
Towels, Guest Towels — Tray Cloths
Centre Pieces — Doylies
Scarfs, etc., greatly reduced.

Napkins Marked Exceptionally Low in the Great Sale

Fine mercerized napkins, size 18x 18, made of fine, clean yarns; pure white bleached. In many pretty designs, 1.50 quality, on sale at **1.19** a dozen.

Union linen napkins, size 18x18, extra heavy quality, in very pretty patterns, 2.75 quality at **2.10** a dozen.

Extra heavy union linen napkins, size 21x21, many choice designs, 3.25 quality at **2.85** dozen.

Note How Low the Damasks Are Marked for the Sale

Table damask, 62 inches wide, fine linen finish, firm weave, in many splendid designs. 50c quality, sale at **39c** yard.

64 inch mercerized table damask, extra closely woven, pure white bleach, in many choice designs. 69c quality, sale at **55c.**

72 inch fine mercerized table damask, pure white bleach., in a broad range of pretty designs, 89c quality, at **69c** a yard.

A fine quality of 72-inch union linen damask, extra heavy quality. Has the appearance of fine linen in a wide range of beautiful designs. 1.50 quality at **1.19 yard.**

Here Are Fine Towelings Marked at Low Prices

Crash toweling, 16 inches wide, 11c quality at **8½c** yard.

Mill lengths of toweling, 19 inches wide, 10 to 20 yards, 12½c quality at **9½c** a yard.

Fine quality crash toweling, 17 inches wide, red borders, 14c quality at **11½c a yard.**

Pure linen crash toweling, 22c quality at **18c** a yard.

Buy Thrift Stamps

and War Saving Certificate Stamps

You buy Thrift Stamps to save for War Saving Certificate Stamps. You buy W. S. S. to help the government win the war.

Get a Thrift Stamp card today and begin to save, or take out your first War Saving Stamp.

Information and Stamps at Bamberger's Postoffice Station, Washington Street Entrance.

White Fabrics

29c TO 39c FANCY WHITE VOILES, 25c YARD—Dainty novelty patterns, new, clean and perfect. Attractive stripe and plaid effects. Also marquisettes, 36 to 38 inches wide. While they last, **25c.**

32-INCH WHITE FANCY SHIRTINGS, 19c YARD—Stripe shirting madras, in many new patterns. Excellent for making shirts, waists and pajamas. While it lasts, **19c.**

36-INCH WHITE GABARDINE AT 39c YARD—Fine, smooth quality, pure white. Has an excellent finish. For suits and skirts. For this sale, **39c.**

40-INCH WHITE LAWNS AT 20c YARD—Sheer, fine, pure white, free from dressings. For waists, dresses and children's garments.

40-INCH WHITE DRESS VOILE AT 15c YARD—Made of fine combed yarn; pure white, crisp finish. Will make attractive frocks and blouses.

40-INCH LINGERIE BATISTE AT 30c YARD—Made of selected mercerized yarn, very dainty for waists, dresses and fine lingerie. For this sale, **30c.**

Bamberger's—First Floor

Sample Spreads

1.39 to 10.00 spreads and sets at 1.00 to 7.50

A varied assortment of spreads and bolster sets secured from a large manufacturer at a substantial concession.

White crochet spreads at 95c.

Size 68x78, made of fine quality pure white yarn, neatly hemmed and nicely finished. Priced lower than today's wholesale price. We reserve the right to limit quantities. On sale, **95c.**

Regular 2.00 spreads on sale, **1.59**
Regular 2.50 spreads on sale, **1.79**
Regular full size crochet spreads, **2.00**
Regular 5.50 satin spreads at **3.98**

Bamberger's—First Floor

Sale of Lingerie

Thousands of dollars' worth of beautiful undergarments go in this greatest of all "white" sales.

In silk, cotton, and Philippine hand embroidered.

Exquisite designs developed with wonderful skill.

The Bamberger Lingerie Sale is the greatest sale of its kind in New Jersey.

Bamberger's—Second Floor

Garment Clearance

These are thrift days. Everybody holds it a sacred obligation to make a dollar go as far as possible. But social life goes on. To be well-dressed and to wear a cheery expression is part of our duty—helps to maintain the country's equilibrium.

This Great Clearance Will Enable You to Buy Very Good-Looking, Exceptionally Well Made Garments at Fractions of What They Would Ordinarily Cost.

You Fulfil Your Practical Obligation—to Save Money. You Also Meet Your Moral Obligation—to Dress Well.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK N J

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Section 6

EIGHT PAGES — NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1917

MR. SHERMAN ON CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE

A Notable Book of Constructive Criticism Offering New Estimates of Some of Our Foremost Writers

By BRANDER MATTHEWS

ON CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE. By Stuart P. Sherman. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 312 pages.

IT is the first duty of the reviewer to inform the reader as to the exact content of the book he is about to discuss. This volume contains a dozen essays in criticism; the first is an introduction in which the author declares the body of critical doctrine by which he proposes to be guided; the last is a commemorative essay on Shakespeare, intended to show his contemporaneousness after three centuries; and the ten intervening papers are valuations of writers now alive or only recently deceased. These ten critical studies are revisions of articles contributed to a weekly paper; and therefore they occupy a position midway between the higher criticism which has to do mainly with works of abiding value, and the lower criticism, or humbler book-reviewing of journalism, which has, perforce, to deal with the books of immediate interest and of doubtful permanence.

It will be seen that in his choice of themes Mr. Sherman's attitude is akin to that of the late Jules Lemaitre, who made the oft-quoted declaration that "criticism of our contemporaries is not criticism, it is conversation," and who nevertheless devoted nearly a score of volumes to this criticism of his contemporaries. It is, of course, a fact that the masters of modern criticism have in general eschewed the analysis of the poets and prose writers of their own generation, preferring to measure the authors whom they could survey more disinterestedly in the perspective of time. Sainte-Beuve is the chief exception; and he was rarely as elaborate in his dissection of "the book of the week" as he was in the three wonderful articles he devoted to "Salammbo," as courteous to the author as they were unsympathetic to the work.

The most obvious disadvantage of the expenditure of energy upon "the book of the week" is that the contemporary is likely to be only temporary; if a writer is very much up to date, he is certain very soon to be out of date; and what is more useless than criticism of an author whose writings have faded away? Some of the authors of this generation whom Mr. Sherman has here delineated will assuredly preserve their interest for the next generation—Mark Twain and Anatole France, George Meredith and Henry James; and some of them will of a certainty vanish beneath the wave of oblivion before our grandsons arrive at man's estate.

Mr. Sherman has papers on "The Utopian Naturalism of H. G. Wells," on "The Barbaric Naturalism of Theodore Dreiser," and on "The Aesthetic Naturalism of George Moore." These papers are all very clever; they are all very cutting; and they are all immediately useful in that they help us to perceive more clearly what manner of men Wells and Dreiser and Moore really are. But no protracted longevity can be predicted for any one of this naturalistic triad—for reasons which Mr. Sherman himself has here most admirably made plain. Thirty years ago a critic might have prepared corresponding papers on "The Inventive Ingenuity of Wilkie Collins," on "The Artistic Artificiality of William Black," and on "The Applied Humanitarianism of Walter Besant"; and these papers might have been as clever and as cutting as Mr. Sherman's on Wells and Dreiser and Moore. But what would it profit him? The breath of life has long ago departed from all the stories of Wilkie Collins and William Black and Walter Besant. The vogue of the "best seller" is evanescent, when it is the result only of a chance conformity to the veering likings of irresponsible readers.

Yet these three papers of Mr. Sherman's on Messrs. Wells and Dreiser and Moore as exponents of the naturalistic attitude in the making of fiction are those which will provoke the most violent discussion and the most vehement denial. And they are those in which Mr. Sherman most boldly takes his stand upon the eternal verities. He will be stoned by the brash youngsters who assume that the faith of their fathers is false in every particular, and who seem to believe that the world was created solely to allow them to put it right. He must expect to see himself denounced as a mid-Victorian, than which just now there is no more scornful epithet of abhorrent contempt. He will be despised as a purblind enemy of progress, as a stand-patter, as a back number, as a reactionary. And he will be acclaimed by all those who find in him a reactionary with the courage of his reactions.

Mr. Sherman is a literary critic primarily, with the insight and the equipment, the disinterestedness and the sympathy with which the literary critic must needs be endowed if his work is to win respect; and yet, so closely is literature related to life that Mr. Sherman, in dealing with three of the novelists of the moment, is compelled to be a moralist. His clear vision and his rigid logic reveal to him the immediate danger of the picture of life presented

Alfred Austin.

by Wells and Dreiser and Moore, its utter falsity, its immitigable selfishness, and its undeniable baseness. He sees that to yield to all our lower instincts, to follow our animal inclinations, to let our lives glide along the line of least resistance is to go down to the gates of death. To preach this disintegrating doctrine, as these three novelists have preached it, is immoral, antisocial, and at bottom contemptible.

Here is a paragraph from Mr. Sherman's introduction, in which he puts the case as he sees it:

> The great revolutionary task of nineteenth century thinkers, to speak it briefly, was to put man into nature. The great task of twentieth century thinkers is to get him out again—somehow to break the spell of those magically seductive cries, "Follow nature," "Trust your instincts," "Back to nature." We have trusted our instincts long enough to sound the depths of their treacherousness. We have followed nature to the last ditch and ditch water. In these days when the educator, returning from observation of the dog kennel with a treatise on animal behavior, thinks he has a real clue to the education of children; when the criminologist, with a handful of cranial measurements, imagines that he has solved the problem of evil; when the clergyman discovers the ethics of the spirit by meditating on the phagocytes in the blood; when the novelist, returning from the zoological gardens, wishes to revise the relations of the sexes so as to satisfy the average man's natural craving for three wives; when the statesman, after due reflection on the survival of the fittest, feels justified in devouring his neighbors; in the presence of all these appeals to nature, we may wisely welcome any indication of a counter-revolution.

And here is a part of another paragraph, also from the introduction:

> Society is in great part an organized opposition to nature. * * * It is according to the nature of an animal to preserve its own life and to reproduce its species, but it is of the essence of a man to lay down his life out of reverence for his great-grandfather and to check his impulse to indiscriminate reproduction out of consideration for his great-grandson. The impulse to refrain thus indicated we can find nowhere in nature. It is part of the pattern or design of human society that lies in the heart of man.

And then in three incisive dissections, Mr. Sherman's scalpel lays bare the animalism, the selfishness, the egotism, which implicitly or explicitly constitute what Wells and Dreiser and Moore present to us as the sole motives which control human conduct. All three think of themselves as "realists," that is, as setting forth the actual facts of life in their portrayal of the personages of their novels; but they are unfailingly false to the truth of life. They deal with the sordid and the lustful, with the morbid and the abnormal, as though the majority of mankind, erring as they are, were totally devoid of conscience, and as if they triumphantly rejoiced in their freedom from its shackles. The world depicted in their fictions is a sorry world, peopled with beings governed by the instincts of the beasts of the field; and the real world, which these writers do not really know, and which is sorry enough in its own fashion, is peopled by human beings, human because they have learned to curb their baser appetites and because they are capable of pity and eager for self-sacrifice.

Mr. Sherman is a good literary critic; he is one of the most promising of the younger American critics, as he recently proved in his cordial appreciation of Matthew Arnold; but in these three papers inspired by one purpose he rises above the criticism of literature to the criticism of life itself. And here again he recalls Jules Lemaitre. But while these three papers are the most outstanding of those which he has gathered into this volume, the most important, the most significant, the most useful, it must not be inferred that his other essays in criticism are in any way negligible. Of course, they vary in value; and the least satisfactory is that on "The Complacent Toryism of Alfred Austin," which seems to be the result of the complacent cleverness of Mr. Sherman; it was a little too easy to be quite worth while. And the paper on "The Democracy of Mark Twain," sane and sound as it is in its main contention, is not quite comprehensive enough; it fails to point out the epic quality of "Huckleberry Finn," that bold panorama of a departed epoch; and it is a little tainted by something not altogether removed from patronage, strangely out of place in the evaluation of so strenuous a figure as the author of "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg."

The essay on "The Skepticism of Anatole France" is defective only in so far as it fails to take into account the four volumes of the "Histoire Contemporaine," the most original in form and the most individual and characteristic in content. But this paper is otherwise excellent; and one of its clear-cut sentences will serve to show its quality: "M. France is one of the innumerable champions of intellectual emancipation who have compromised the cause of liberty by their libertinism." Dirt has been aptly defined as "matter in the wrong place"; and the dirt in Anatole France's "Histoire Contemporaine" is glaringly in the wrong place, even if it was put there deliberately and frigidly by its author.

Perhaps the best of the purely literary criticisms is that on "The Realism of Arnold Bennett," yet the analysis of "The Aesthetic Ideals of Henry James" is a close second. And long as this review already is, space must be found for a speculation as ingenious as it is captivating. Mr. Sherman wonders whether Henry James would not have developed very much as he did if he had lived always in the land of his birth, where in fact he never seemed to feel himself altogether at home, if he

> had simply roamed up and down the Atlantic Coast * * * comparing the harvested impression of these scenes, and weaving into new patterns the finer threads which American tradition had put into his hands. Hawthorne's brooding moral introspection, his penetration of the shadowed quietudes of the heart, his love of still people and quiet places, his golden thread of imagery beaded with brave symbolism, the elaborate euphony of his style; Irving's bland pleasure in the rich surface of things, his delight in manorial dwellings, his sense of the glamour of history, his temperamental and stylistic mellowness and clarity, his wordily well-bred air of being at "ease in Zion"; Poe's artistic exclusiveness, his artistic intelligence, his intensity, his conscious craftsmanship, his zest for discussing the creative process and the technic of literature. As a matter of fact, Henry James does "join on" to the Eastern American traditions; he gathers up all these enumerated threads; he assimilates all these forms of consciousness. Hawthorne plays into his hands for depth and inwardness, Irving for outwardness and enrichment, and Poe for vividness and intensity.

RECENT TRAVELS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE BOOK OF THE WEST INDIES. By A. Hyatt Verrill. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

THE BRAZILIANS AND THEIR COUNTRY. By Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $3.50.

A LITERARY PILGRIM IN ENGLAND. By Edward Thomas. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

THE HILL TOWNS OF FRANCE. By Eugenie M. Fryer. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

A HOLIDAY IN UMBRIA. By Sir Thomas Graham Jackson. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.

FINLAND AND THE FINNS. By Arthur Reade. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

RUSSIA AS I KNOW IT. By Harry de Windt. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A TRIP TO LOTUS LAND. By Archie Bell. Illustrated. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50.

ODD CORNERS. By Isabel Anderson. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

EVEN in a world in arms the passion of the wandering foot still manifests itself, as these books attest. They are all of travels outside the United States and the journeys they describe reach all the way round the world, with digressions to the south and to the north. From our own doorstep they set out, for Mr. Verrill in his "Book of the West Indies" has a chapter upon our lately acquired Virgin Islands. He is enthusiastic over the beauty and the fascination of these islands, their possibilities as health resorts and their future as producers of sugar cane and bay rum, and in commerce. His well-packed volume of nearly 500 pages is appropriately named "The Book of the West Indies," for no such comprehensive and thoroughgoing account of the archipelago has hitherto been attempted. In a narrative that is always interestingly written the author carries you from island to island, big and little alike, and describes the scenes, the people, the manners and customs, the climate, and winches in an outline of the history, tells of the commercial and industrial possibilities. In short, it is a book that a traveler can use as a guide book, a man of business as a source of information and a general reader for the pure pleasure of its colorful and informative narrative. It has maps of islands and of towns, an auto road map of Porto Rico, and a map on the end papers of the whole archipelago with the different national ownerships indicated. The illustrations, of which there are almost 100, are from photographs and are beautifully reproduced.

Going further southward Mr. Cooper has visited "The Brazilians and Their Country," and in a volume of ample size affords a close and detailed description of the land and its people, their institutions, manners, customs, resources and a judicial but sympathetic interpretation of the character of the Brazilian which endeavors to make clear the connection between his outlook on life and his historical background. The author shows this leviathan country girding itself for its race with the other great nations of the world, tells of the wonderful richness and variety of the country and of the strides it has already made along the roads of modern progress. His account of how electricity is transforming Brazil and of the engineering achievements will astonish most readers. His picture of Brazil as "the newspaper man's paradise" is also surprising. The frequent comparisons between North American and South American ways of looking at life and of carrying on the business of living are always interesting and ought to prove useful to all business men, especially young men, who hope to enter into trade relations with South America. "The Spanish American," says Mr. Cooper, "has his own way of working and he makes no secret of the fact that he does not like the North American way. Europe has adjusted itself to the South American business mode. The United States has not, at least to any such extent. In this truth lies the failure of North Americans to gain South American trade, even where earnest attempts have been made and in many cases have failed. The inhabitant of the United States has a business system which he follows, making individuals fit into it; the South American has friends and his business revolves around these friendships." Mr. Cooper's sympathetic study deserves to be read carefully, in the first place for the sake of the copious information it presents, in the second place because of the illumination it gives to our relations with South America, and in the third place for the correction of our provincial mindedness.

Crossing to the other side of the Atlantic, and taking Edward Thomas's itinerary in "A Literary Pilgrim in England," one gets a very different sort of travel book. He visits the homes and haunts of nearly thirty masters of English prose and verse of former and modern times, describes the scenes in which they lived, and discusses the effect upon them of their surroundings and of the consequent influence upon their works. Interspersed is much biographical account of the authors under discussion and occasional criticism of their works. Altogether it makes an interesting volume, bringing out the personality of each of the several authors against the background of English landscape which formed so large a part of his daily life. Thus, in London and the nearby counties he visits the homes and the favorite haunts of Blake, Lamb, Keats and Meredith. A leisurely trip along the banks of the Thames compasses Shelley, Matthew Arnold and William Morris. The Downs and the South Coast furnish Gilbert White, Haslitt, Hardy, and several others. The West Country yields him Herrick, Coleridge, and that modern master naturalist, W. H. Hudson. On the East Coast and the Midlands he finds Cowper, Fitzgerald, Borrow, Tennyson, Swinburne and others. Adventuring northward, he passes in review the homes of Wordsworth, Emily Bronte, Burns, Scott and Stevenson. The book has eight full-page plates in soft, artistic colors, and twelve in monotone.

Eugenie M. Fryer's "The Hill Towns of France" conduct one through the hilly regions of the north, south, and east of France—in Poitou, Normandy, Brittany, Languedoc, Provence, Savoie, Auvergne, Picardy, La Beauce, and Touraine. The book will interest those who wish to get a background for the harassed and heroic France of to-day in the France of history, and of the smiling days before the war. And after the war is over it will have particular interest and value because of the very capable and comprehensive way in which the author has treated this phase of French life, character and development, and in each case has picked so fully all that pertains to it of permanent interest. Her book furnishes a new viewpoint from which to approach France and French life and history. In each town she portrays the surroundings, the history, the racial types of the people, the social development. She finds four distinct types of hill towns, and in each she endeavors, while portraying "the local temper and ideals of the people, to trace also the welding of these divergent strands of racial character into the united whole which is the wonderful France of to-day." The many illustrations are from sketches by Roy L. Hilton and from photographs.

Far away from the horrors and fears that now encompass Italy is Sir Thomas Graham Jackson's account of a journey he took along the eastern shore of Italy thirty years ago. His "Holiday in Umbria" describes scenes in a part of Italy not often visited by travelers while the things which interested him most are not the things of which most travelers are prone to speak. He visited Rimini, Pesaro, Loreto, and other cities, and gives a full account of the Duchy, city, and palace of Urbino, and of the brilliant Court which flourished there in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He makes an outline of the character, life, and work of Castiglione of that period, with an abstract of and quotations from his famous work, "Il Cortegiano," (The Courier,) which was once widely read and was pronounced by Dr. Johnson to be "the best book ever written on good breeding." "It was the model," says this author, "upon which the great men of the Elizabethan and Tudor world tried to frame their manners." The latter part of Sir Thomas's book contains the narrative of his journey across the Apennines to Gubbio. He is much interested always in the art history and achievements of the places he visits. There are many illustrations, some of them full-page plates from photographs, and some smaller ones from drawings.

Arthur Reade, who writes "Finland and the Finns," is lecturer in English at the University of Helsingfors and has made his home in Finland for many years. His book, therefore, is written from the standpoint of one who is thoroughly familiar with people, life, and country. His book has a special timeliness, because of the frequent prominence during recent months that Finland has had in the news from Russia, and also because of the likelihood that its people will, before long, because of war conditions, be suffering for food and appealing to this and other nations for help. Mr. Reade's book was written before the war, but he has added a short chapter discussing the influence of the first years of the conflict upon Finland and explaining lucidly the reasons for the varying currents of sympathy for the belligerents. He outlines the history of the land, analyzes the influences that have formed the life and character of the people, describes the country, the people, the manners and customs in entertaining narrative and devotes several chapters to the industries, arts, the national movement, the rights of women, and the results of woman suffrage, which he finds to be commendable in every way, and the process and results of Russianization.

Harry de Windt has traveled much in representative parts of both European and Asiatic Russia and his book, "Russia as I Know It," presents a series of pictures, sometimes detailed and intimate, sometimes sweeping and panoramic, of Petrograd and Moscow, Siberia and the Caucasus, the Crimea, Little Russia, the Cossacks, the Finns. There are glimpses of strange races and curious creeds, and intimate views of the life of the moujik. Mr. de Windt writes in an informal, pleasant style and wastes no space upon unnecessary words. Every sentence conveys a picture of life, personality, scenery, conditions, or some fact about some one of these things. His book is packed full of information about the Russia of before the war times, written in an always readable, vivacious manner. A chapter on the Russian Army, apparently written since the revolution last March, throws the light of personal knowledge upon the structure that has since become a ruin.

To the traveler Japan is ever the siren among the nations and Archie Bell's "A Trip to Lotus Land" will add to the strength of its fascination, especially for those who have but little time for such a journey. For he declares that the usual tourist can spend only six weeks in Japan and yet see so much of it and see it so well that "the sunshine of Japan will have lodged in his heart and he will join the choir that gladly chants the praises of Nippon." He gives an itinerary by which the tourist can do this, taking in nineteen cities. His purpose in writing the book is not, however, to produce a guide book for a six weeks tour but only to give an idea, through the medium of his experiences, of what the traveler can see and do during such a journey. Mr. Bell succeeded in seeing a great deal, in talking with many people, and in making many astute and apparently well founded observations upon the tendencies of life in present day Japan. The book has many illustrations, beautifully reproduced from excellent photographs.

Mrs. Isabel Anderson's "Odd Corners" gathers up recollections of travel in many regions in both hemispheres. It begins with an account of "Houseboating Down the Coast" from New York to the Florida Keys. Other trips take her round the Gulf of Mexico, across the Canal Zone, into Alaska, through the arid regions of the Southwest, through California and to San Francisco during the Exposition, and through many parts of Mexico. This last journey was undertaken while Diaz still ruled and her observations are superficial and wholly from the point of view of the private car in which she traveled. Crossing the ocean Mrs. Anderson takes her readers with her to Madrid, Morocco, the Holy Land, India, England, and Denmark, across Russia and Asia and into China.

THE CHOICE BEFORE US

THE CHOICE BEFORE US. By G. Lowes Dickinson. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

IT is gratifying to meet with a pacifist who does not abuse his own country. It is a pleasure, indeed, to find one whose effort is not directed toward the hampering of his Government and the defeat of his fellow-citizens, who is not urging an immediate armistice at the pleasure of Germany, but who is actually working for the establishment of peace. When we learn that Mr. Dickinson is neither disloyal nor bellicose our first impulse—so has a really vigorous word fallen into disgrace among us—is to exclaim that he is not a pacifist. But he is a pacifist. He calls himself a pacifist. He is, indeed, so much a pacifist that with certain of his emphases many readers will not agree. But all who respect clear thinking, large-hearted zeal, and generous common sense must respect his expression of his views. And certainly none are further from agreement with such sane and forthright philosophy than that small group of militants among us who have made "peace at any price" the cloak for disloyalty at any cost, and who talk hysterical rebellion and refuse to sign the food pledge in the name—Heaven save us all!—of the love of peace!

Mr. Dickinson, at the beginning of his book, states flatly his agreement with the general view of his fellow-countrymen, that after the invasion of Belgium it would have been neither wise nor right for England to keep out of the war. The entry of the United States into the conflict he hails as one of the brightest of omens for the achievement of permanent peace at the war's ending. For the rest, he does not discuss the causes of the present conflict, and he nowhere urges precipitate peace. What he does plead for is a constant thought and discussion of the terms and provisions that may make peace lasting when it comes. And he divides his book into two parts; in the first he shows the evils of militarism and sets forth the reasons why war is not "inevitable"; in the second he studies how nations can league together to prevent it. His suggestions, which are presented with the utmost clarity, logic, and practicality, follow generally the lines of the League to Enforce Peace.

The body of the book was written before the United States entered the war. In an early chapter he refers to this country as "the greatest potential force, material, moral, and spiritual, in the world." In a preface to the American edition he writes especially of our taking up arms. And that preface is so fine, both as an indication of his spirit and a hint of an outline of his book, that we quote it in large part. Of our entry, then, he writes:

> That act makes certain the victory of the cause for which the allied nations stand against the Governments of the Central Powers. But it is not merely nor mainly the armed forces of America which will secure that victory; it is the purpose and ideal of the American people. That purpose and ideal were set forth by President Wilson, while he was yet a neutral, in a series of speeches which will count among the most important State papers in history. In them he announced a revolution in international policy; and it is for the achievement of the revolution that he and his nation now stand in arms. President Wilson announced the end of international war and the beginning of international co-operation. Nothing less than that is implied in what he has said and what he has done. For that America is fighting, not with arms only, but with diplomacy. And never before in the history of the world has a nation taken up arms with a motive so disinterested and for a cause so great. * * *
>
> The shallow objection that a nation at war must not think about the object of the war, but only about the waging of it, will be far from a nation that is at war only to establish peace. For it is thought about the object of the war superfluous. For, as I here show, war depends upon prejudices and assumptions which are rooted deep in the minds of all men and women. It is not enough to wish to end war. We must root up the errors that foster it. And that requires a process of intellectual conversion which, if it is to be achieved in time, must be achieved while the war is raging. It is with no fear that this book may weaken the determination of the reader that I lay it before him. It is in the hope that it may at once strengthen and enlighten him. For, though the war may be won merely by arms, the peace cannot. The peace can only be won by thought and will.

It need hardly be pointed out that the evils of militarism, to which Mr. Dickinson points so stern a warning, are not sentimental; they are concerned neither with the suffering and death that are war's tools, nor with the material losses that war causes. The evils of militarism are evils, maleficent influences and tendencies, in the mind and soul of man and in the titanic war-civilization which would be their inevitable expression. Militaristic philosophy has its dominance in Germany, the writer points out; but all European nations, he adds, have felt its insidious evil. And for all his support of his country in the war—and because, we think—not in spite of—his love for his country—he is quick to point out the dangers in England's way.

In his suggestion of a league to enforce peace, he goes into concrete detail. Disarmament, he says, is the desideratum. But he does not understand that term in what we may call a Tolstoyan sense; he considers some arming necessary; in the immediate present, perhaps a good deal; but not the piling up of rival armaments. With the general idea that the League of Peace must be prepared to "enforce" it by the union of the nations against the aggressor, he is heartily in sympathy. And he pays especial attention to the problem of internal controls and "subject nationalities."

His book is concrete, clear, forcefully written. It offers the "constructive program for pacifists" that one of our own philosophers has vainly urged upon the stop-the-war obstructionists here. And it reminds one of what an English statesman said not long ago—to the effect that if pacifism meant stopping the war now, regardless of consequences, then "no one was a pacifist who was not a lunatic," but if pacifism meant hoping and planning that no such tragedy might again darken the world, then "every one was a pacifist who was not a criminal!"

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD: A Biography and a Critical Estimate of Her Works. By Stephen Gwynn. Illustrated with portrait. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 60 cents.

IT is with unmixed joy that we greet this critical estimate of Mrs. Humphry Ward, not because it is vital to have an estimate of Mrs. Ward, but because in itself this little study is of unusual value. We are reminded of Barrie's "Dorking or the Abbey"—Mr. Gwynn's work is so different—and still each is a gem of its kind. Our critic has not the poetry or fancy of Mr. Barrie—it is true that his subject is not so inspiring as Meredith—but this critique is excellent from a critical point of view, and well worth reading for its own sake.

Mr. Gwynn remarks that without her popular vogue the attention of artists would not be attracted to Mrs. Ward's work. He says:

> Note has to be taken of the fact that Mrs. Ward has interested persons of high intellectual distinction, from Mr. Gladstone downward; that she has done so by writings that have no pretension to humor or wit; writings which, in so far as they are love stories, lack almost entirely the quality of suggesting passion; writings, too, in which the most sympathetic reader must find many dull pages.

Our critic calls her a publicist instead of an artist. She writes her novels around a thesis, with no humor, excellent craftsmanship, and a penchant for describing well-furnished, well-ordered houses. She is the novelist of the cultivated rich; her writing lacks personality, and yet she has capable technique. Our critic ignores one point—while admitting that the circulation of her books is very large, he does not give us an adequate reason for her popularity among that large class of people who get their opinions from lecture courses and their novelists from the Cosmopolitan. Her mastery of plot is not sufficiently stressed. She does secure the interest of her audience in what her characters are going to do next. She holds her readers' attention some way somehow; in stage parlance, she "gets it across."

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THE MODERN THEATRE AND ITS PROBLEMS

MRS. FISKE: Her Views on Actors, Acting, and the Problems of Production. Recorded by Alexander Woollcott. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $2.

PROBLEMS OF THE PLAYWRIGHT. By Clayton Hamilton. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.60.

THE INSURGENT THEATRE. By Thomas H. Dickinson. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.35.

THE ART THEATRE: A Discussion of its Ideals, its Organization, and its Promise as a Corrective for Present Evils in the Commercial Theatre. By Sheldon Cheney. Illustrated. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.

SHAKESPEAREAN PLAYHOUSES: A History of English Theatres from the Beginnings to the Restoration. By Joseph Quincy Adams. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50.

BRIEUX AND CONTEMPORARY FRENCH SOCIETY. By William H. Scheifley. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

TWO BELGIAN PLAYS: Mother Nature and Progress. By Gustave Vanzype. Translated with an Introduction by Barrett H. Clark. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

THESE books all deal with the theatre, its problems, and its promise, and its relations to the society which makes it possible and is reflected from its stage. The points of view they represent and the questions they discuss are as many and as varied as the authors who treat them. For that reason they make a sort of compendium of opinion and theory concerning the past, the present, and the future of the theatre, and the lessons it should learn from the past.

Alexander Woollcott's book about Mrs. Fiske is concerned almost wholly with her theories, conclusions, and convictions as to many phases of the arts of the theatre. He records a series of talks with her in which by means of an occasional question he leads her on to reveal some of the much wisdom as to the theatre, plays, acting and audiences she has acquired during the years since, as a baby of three, she made her début. In a final chapter he gives a short sketch of her career. The book is full of interesting exposition, nuggets of wisdom, conclusions clearly thought out and forcibly presented. No one who is in the least interested in the theatre, either as a place of mere amusement or as one of the important means of the expression of daily life, can fail to find the book fascinating and stimulating. On the subject of a national theatre she shows, as she discusses various projects of that sort, how impossible of realization such a scheme would be in this country. Then she develops the idea that, instead of a stable theatre, it would be necessary, in order to get the spirit and achieve the purpose of the scheme, to take the National Theatre to the people instead of asking them to come to it, which they could not do. "The National Theatre," she concludes, "will not be a theatre at all, but a traveling company." The illustrations comprise a score or more of pictures of Mrs. Fiske in her varied roles and as herself at different times of her life.

The title of Clayton Hamilton's "Problems of the Playwright" is as unfortunate as it is alliterative, for the idea it suggests of the technical side of writing plays is much too narrow to cover the many and varied and suggestive discussions of the contemporary drama comprised in the volume. It offers, indeed, a rapid review of current tendencies among playwrights and play producers and audiences. Mr. Hamilton believes that this present age is one of such fertility, originality, and value in the arts of the theatre as to make it one of the great periods in the history of the drama which, in time, will take its place beside the periods of Shakespeare, Sophocles, Molière, and Calderon. He thinks, too, that few of the writers upon stage affairs have yet sensed the bigness and importance of this dramatic epoch, or the widespread and deep interest among general readers in its products. So he offers this book, as he says, "as a minor contribution to an instant need," and also as a companion volume or a sort of suffix to his previous two books, "The Theory of the Theatre" and "Studies in Stagecraft." Among the more than thirty subjects he discusses are "High Comedy in America," "Stevenson on the Stage," "The New Stagecraft," "Proportion in the Drama," "Middle Class Opinion."

Among the most interesting events in stageland nowadays are, every season, the things that are done by the noncommercial venturers and experimenters in the field of the drama. Therefore Mr. Dickinson's book on "The Insurgent Theatre" is opportune as well as interesting. For he takes up all the phases of these ventures, the "little" theatres, the open-air performances, the partially amateur organizations, the children's theatre, and considers them upon both their practical and their artistic sides. He describes nearly all of these organizations and experiments, those in the country regions of the Northwest as well as those in New York City, tells what they have done and how they have done it, and estimates the value of their contribution to the modern movement. The author takes up also the relation of the theatre to the law and summarizes the legal restrictions which have been placed upon the presentation of the drama. The book is, perhaps, the most comprehensive exposition that has yet been made of what is generally known as the "modern movement."

Sheldon Cheney's handsome volume on "The Art Theatre," with its sixteen striking illustrations from photographs of productions at the Detroit Arts and Crafts Theatre, deals to a certain extent with the same subject as Mr. Dickinson's book, but views it from so different an angle and discusses it with so different an individuality that the two books admirably supplement each other and should both be read by any one who desires all the illumination of the question it is possible to have. The central constructive thought of Mr. Cheney's work is that if any permanent benefit for drama is to be got from all this insurgent spirit and all the adventurings and experiments, the p al expression of them must be profess ized, and at the same time the amateur spirit which has instigated them must be preserved, that, in short, all the means and method by which it is sought to express these ideals must be organized for art production. He thinks that "the theatre cannot be saved from within," that the commercial theatre cannot realize the finer ideals and that it is only by the establishment of independent theatres and organizations in the several parts of the country, such as have already appeared in several cities, that the art theatre as a means of artistic expression and enjoyment can be realized. He tells what the ideals of the art theatre are, discusses the questions of plays, stage settings, audiences and community, and such practical matters as organization, stage management, buildings and equipment. A chapter of bibliography, with running comment upon the books mentioned, will add greatly to the book's value to the student of the developing ideals of the theatre.

Since the present cannot be understood without a thorough knowledge of the past, Mr. Adams's scholarly account of "Shakespearean Playhouses" is an important factor in any study of contemporary development. For the means and customs of production and the relations between the community and the theatre in a great dramatic period are of equal importance with the drama itself. Mr. Adams's book will be welcomed by all students of the theatre, whether of its contemporary or historical phases. The author has made first-hand investigation of original sources and has interpreted for himself all the historical evidence, in consequence discarding many opinions that have been long held by scholars. He tells the story of more than a score of the playhouses of the Shakespearean period—sixteen more than have ever been described and discussed by previous investigators. Therefore he presents a rich store of new material, interesting and important in itself, and made doubly so by his judicious discussion and interpretation. There are many illustrations, maps, and plans reproduced from old prints, books, and manuscripts.

Crossing the ocean, Mr. Scheifley takes up "Brieux and Contemporary French Society," and shows, as a part of his theme, how social conditions have given rise to the different plays by the French dramatist and how each one reflects the spirit of the time. In addition, he considers the literary value and the purpose of each of the plays. Therefore it is apparent that his work is an important addition to the study of the theatre of today, since Brieux has been an influential factor in molding the spirit of theatrical audiences in both his own country and in this. Mr. Scheifley's attitude throughout is sympathetic, but judicial, and his intimate and widely ranging study of his subject will not only illuminate Brieux's plays for American readers, but will also interpret for them much in French character, conditions, and life, an understanding of which is necessary before French literature can be appreciated.

Gustave Vanzype is an important figure in the contemporary drama of Belgium and, the "Two Belgian Plays," which Mr. Clark has translated, "Mother Nature" and "Progress," have been successfully produced in Belgium. The former deals with the desire of a disappointed wife for motherhood, and the latter with the ever recurring struggle between the successive generations. Vanzype is said to be one of the most successful of his fellow-dramatists in depicting the character of the modern Belgian, and his plays, therefore, give an insight into the hearts and souls of the little nation whose heroism has won the admiration of the world. In his introduction, Mr. Clark discusses Vanzype's conception of the art of the dramatist and makes some long quotations from his published articles to set forth his convictions, especially with regard to the belief that the dramatist ought to use the theatre as a pulpit. The book becomes, therefore, particularly interesting to American readers, since here the whole trend of both producers and audiences has been in exactly the opposite direction. Mr. Clark thinks his plays "truly representative of the rather sombre but vital character of the Belgians."

OSTROVSKY'S PLAYS

PLAYS. By Alexander Ostrovsky. "A Protégée of the Mistress," "Poverty Is No Crime," "Sin and Sorrow Are Common to All," "It's a Family Affair—We'll Settle It Ourselves." Translated from the Russian under the editorial supervision of George Rapall Noyes, Professor of Slavic Languages at the University of California. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

ALEXANDER NIKOLAYEVICH OSTROVSKY, who was born in 1823 and died in 1886, is the most famous Russian dramatist of that great realistic period when Turgenev, Dostoyevsky, and Tolstoy gave to the world a prose fiction that has never been excelled. And to admit that the work of the dramatist is in many ways inferior to the masterpieces of his contemporaries in fiction is not to deny its significance or greatness. Indeed, as the editor of the present volume points out, Ostrovsky recreates for us a side of Russian life that the great novelists left almost untouched—the existence, ideals, faults, and virtues of the small merchants of the towns. With this side of Russian life three of the four plays in this book deal.

It was a kind of social milieu that Ostrovsky knew well, though time made some difference in his emphasis in writing of it. His father was a lawyer, whose professional activities brought him and his family into frequent contact with the tradesmen of Moscow. After finishing his course at the gymnasium and studying for three years at the University of Moscow Alexander Nikolayevich entered the civil service as an employe of the Court of Conscience, from which he was transferred to the Court of Commerce. In 1847 he printed one scene of "It's a Family Affair—We'll Settle It Ourselves"; in 1850 the complete play was published, and in 1851 the author was dismissed from the civil service in consequence. Although a mangled version of the drama appeared on the stage some years later, it was not until 1881 that the original play could be produced. The whole piece is a merciless picture of a scheming, thieving group of tradesmen, a dishonest merchant, a dishonest lawyer, a dishonest clerk, a vulgar and stupid wife and daughter; there is not one likable character in the play—there is scarcely one that can be tolerated. It is a scathing piece of satiric realism.

To this treatment of merchant life, "Poverty Is No Crime," written only four years later, offers a sharp contrast. Here, too, there is a scheming and repulsive tradesman, and another merchant whom vanity leads into brutalities. But the coarse and dishonest Kershunoy is the villain of the piece. The weak and tyrannical Gordey Tortsov is recalled to his better self by the appeal of his "shiftless" brother. The hero of the play is a young apprentice. And several likable minor characters appear against a background of Russian holiday gayety. Professor Noyes points out that the author had, in the years between 1850 and 1854, fallen under the influence of the Slavophil movement, and was now disposed to emphasize everything of native worth in the Russian character. Certainly the brother of Gordey is a good-hearted wastrel with whose type Russian literature has made us familiar. And, although the Slavophil motif is rather heavily stressed, the play is the most pleasant reading of the four.

The weakness and selfishness of the characterless young landowner and the sturdy strength of the shopkeeper form the theme of "Sin and Sorrow Are Common to All," a tragedy in which Russian elements ring changes on the ancient triangle plot. "A Protegée of the Mistress" is concerned only with the landowners and their serfs. It was published in 1851, written in the high tide of the great liberal movement that resulted in the emancipation of the serfs, and it is impossible to think that it could have been without great influence. For the theme is the evil of the system, not in actual conscious cruelty, brutality, or even selfishness, but in the tyranny of what the autocrat may honestly believe to be kind. It attacks the whole system of serfdom on the point where it might have been said to be strong, and shows its cruel weakness.

Of Ostrovsky's work as a whole, (he wrote forty-eight plays himself and was collaborator in six others,) the present editor writes:

> The plays of Ostrovsky are of varied character. * * * His real strength lay, however, in the drama of manners, giving realistic pictures of life among the Russian city classes and the minor nobility. * * * Ostrovsky is also not all else a realist; no more thoroughly natural dramas than his were ever composed. Yet as a master of technique he must not be compared with Ibsen, or even with many less noted men among modern dramatists. * * * He is not a revolutionary thinker or an opponent of existing society; his ideal, like that of his great predecessor, Gogol, is of honesty, kindliness, generosity, and loyalty in a broad general way to the traditions of the past. * * * Thus Ostrovsky's strength lies in a sedate, rather commonplace realism. One of the most national of authors, * * * he is one of the greatest masters of the Russian vernacular.

To these qualities the selection in this book bears notable witness. And the translation, racy, colloquial, yet never failing into the error of modern American (or English) slang that has marred some recent translations from the French, is excellent reading.

O SONO SAN

THE HEART OF O SONO SAN. By Elizabeth Cooper. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.75.

THE author's "The Lady of the Chinese Court Yard" was an interesting piece of work. It was brilliant, but not so fine as "The Heart of O Sono San," because the latter book possesses rare ethical and spiritual beauty, a deeper understanding of life, a more mature comprehension of the unseen forces that work their will through sensitive souls. Such was O Sono San, a young woman possessing a genius for love. Her love made her great. Her life was in her love, the love of her lover and of her son. And yet she lost both of them, sacrificing the former because it was her father's wish, the latter she gave for her country. This book not only tells you of the nobility of a certain class of Japanese women, but makes you feel and live their lives with them. Their entire unworldliness, keen sense of beauty and sacrifice make an inspiring ideal for all of us. The thoughts expressed also possess a tender beauty, a wistfulness poignant and real. Here is some of the book's philosophy:

> "Look at thy hand," he said, "with its tapering fingers of unequal length which can grasp so roughly or gather gently the flowers from the garden, or touch lovingly the hand of thy grandfather. Think thee that any amount of wisdom could better it in any way? Look, we will learn some of the virtues from the fingers. See," touching each finger as he spoke, "this first finger is for benevolence and filial obedience, the middle finger for propriety and conjugal happiness, the third finger for righteousness and loyalty, the little finger for wisdom and brotherly affection, the thumb for sincerity and fidelity to companions. With the five you can grasp what you will. All the world is yours, a precious treasure, but if you are a little selfish, if you seek only your own happiness, you break off the fingers one by one. Disobedience breaks the first," and he bent the finger down. "Conjugal discord the second, disloyalty breaks the third, strife with brothers and sisters the fourth, falseness toward others the thumb, and see? Your hand is helpless. It is only a club. It cannot take or hold a thing. But if your hands are whole, if you have obeyed the law and you join them together thusly," and he joined the child's two hands in the position taken by the Buddhist monks, "you know love between yourself and others. You must have love for all about you, the flowers, the trees, the moss, the stones, and then you will have love for man. Life without love is like a bud that lies sheathed in its brown armor, until the rains quench its thirst and the sun warms its heart when it bursts forth in all its beauty to gladden the world. Remember, my boy, the world cannot make you glad; you must gladden the world. You must hear the wretched when they cry, be a lamp for those that need a lamp, a bed for those that need a bed. That is the only road to happiness; otherwise you will ever be seeking rest and never finding it."

And again it is said:

> "We wandered around the castle gardens, and then I slipped away from them all to lie in the shadow of the great trees and think and dream and have visions all mine own. I looked up at the clouds which were my dream clouds, ghosts, and as a cloud I let my fancy drift before the wind to the never, never land. Does that land of which we dream exist but in our hearts? There are no wonders in my dream land and night would live forever in my soul if I felt that my dreams would not come true. As well might a giant move a tree, or one dip out of the ocean with a shell as to tell thee all I dream. We will drift together down the river of life into the heart of a golden sunset, together, always together. Kane, Kane, it seems that all the love of the world must be within my heart. It sings an undersong, like the murmur of a river flowing gently to the sea. In the stillness I am finding hidden treasures. A rose is blossoming within an enchanted garden. You sowed within the garden of my heart the seed of love, which will grow in strength, as trailing creepers grow in length, with each new season."

AMERICAN IDEALS

OUR FAMILY FIRESIDE COMMENCEMENT: An American Message of Christmas Good Cheer, With Some Helpful Thoughts for the Germans. By Brad Stephens. Illustrated. Brad Stephens & Co., and the Heintzemann Press.

This earnest little gift book of a dozen neatly printed pages puts into simple but impressive form the American ideals that will inspire and uphold our soldiers on the fighting line and their families and friends at home. "One reason," says the author, "why Germany is going to be licked is our American Christmas. It's a good thought to carry with you this holiday season. The 25th of December is our most important educational anniversary. Our colleges have interesting exercises every year which they call commencement, but every one knows that the real commencement is in the life of the family, and that the true commencement anniversary is when we renew our loyalty to the old folks at home and to their teachings at Christmas time." In those teachings and in the ideals inspired by the "family fireside commencement" the author feels sure that both the soldiers who must do the fighting and the folks at home who must sustain them will find ample sources for the courage, the fortitude, the honor, the humanity, the uprightness, and the brotherly love which will lead them to victory.

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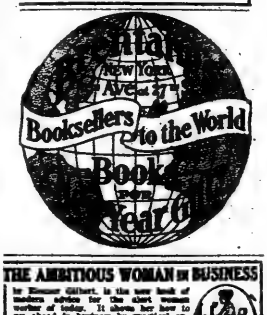

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JOHN MUIR'S STORY OF THE CORWIN'S CRUISE

THE CRUISE OF THE CORWIN. By John Muir. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.75.

THE appearance of a new book by John Muir is subject for joy. No writer has exceeded him in the charm of descriptive portraiture of nature, and this though he was essentially a scientist, deeply interested in the actual construction of the earth's surface, in the grinding and upheaving powers of ice and fire, which, for all their magnificence, have usually been handled in an arid fashion by those men who had the patience and the power to study them.

But Muir was as much poet as scientist, and quite as susceptible to the influences of beauty as to the facts of science. To him the wild glory of the earth was always in evidence and a mountain not only the result of sculpturing centuries during which the glacier and the volcano performed their allotted parts, but a splendor in which the spirit could find immortal satisfaction. He never lost his sense of balance; to him the filmy plume blowing from the crest of a peak buried in eternal snow was as fit for observation, as marvelous, as the signs of the march of the great ice fields to which that peak owed its existence and its form.

It is for these reasons that the layman reads Muir with delight. He takes you with him into a wonderful companionship, makes you see what without his words of interpretation you never could have seen, makes you understand the tremendous creative forces no less than perceive the loveliness amid which we all live. His books are joyous and free as was his life. To read them is to come into a broader and deeper appreciation of nature, and into contact with a mind and a personality the most interesting and lovable.

This book, appearing so long after his death, is a compilation made from a series of articles which Muir wrote for The San Francisco Evening Bulletin, and from his journal which he kept throughout the course of the expedition. The occasion was a journey undertaken to rescue, should it be possible, any survivors of the ill-fated Jeannette exploration party. Ultimately thirteen of the Jeanette's party returned to civilization; the rest of the thirty-four men aboard, including the commander of the expedition, De Long, perished of starvation and exposure after the vessel sank, crushed in the polar ice, on June 12, 1881, nearly two years after she had set sail. It was in May of that same year that the Corwin set out to the rescue.

The expedition, as a rescue, proved a failure. But in other ways it was a success, especially as regarded Muir's own plans and hopes. He had long ardently wished to visit the polar seas, and especially to study the islands of Bering Sea, where he expected to find records of glacial work. He was personally acquainted with Captain Hooper, who commanded the Corwin, and was assured of the heartiest co-operation and the maximum of obtainable comfort and safety. The joy he found in the voyage and its experiences is evident on every page of his journal or his articles. The picture he gives of that desolate world and of its inhabitants, of the wild seas and the bitter weather or the glory of the short Summer, is a picture vivid and compelling and human. The man lives in what he writes, and you live there with him.

Muir could be severe when he chose, and the flash of his Scotch eyes in displeasure must have been difficult to endure. His heart was of the kindest, and it always angered him to see the wanton cruelty and destruction practiced by so-called sportsmen. When the ship was approaching the as yet unexplored and unvisited Wrangell Land, the main objective of the cruise, for it was here that De Long had intended to land, three immense polar bears were discovered, perched on floating masses of ice. The ship sailed close, and the three animals were shot—after much trouble and much wounding. This is how it struck Muir:

> It was prolonged, bloody agony, as clumsily and heartlessly inflicted as it could well be. * * * how civilized people, seeking for Heavens and angels and millenniums, and the reign of universal peace and love, can enjoy this red, brutal amusement, is not easily accounted for. Such soft, fussy, sentimental aspirations, and the frame of mind that can reap giggling, jolly pleasure from the blood and agony and death of these fine animals, with their human-like groans, are too devilish for anything but hell. * * *

The story of the approach to Wrangell Land and of the landing thereon is full of excitement. Now we know the land to be an island, about the size of Long Island; then it was thought to be the edge of a continent. Muir writes under the date of Aug. 12, 1881: "A notable addition was made to the national domain when Captain Calvin L. Hooper landed on Wrangell Land and took formal possession in the name of the United States."

The chapters that have to do with the Eskimo and other Indian tribes are perhaps the most interesting bits of description for the general reader. Muir liked these people and his visits to their villages and his journeys over the snow behind their dog-teams. Speaking of these dogs and his first drive with them, "a rare, strange ride for us," he says:

> "They are as steady as oxen, each keeping its trace line tight and showing no inclination to shirk—utterly unlike the Illustrations I had seen, in which all are represented as running at a wild gallop, with their mouths wide open."

The dogs lived intimately with their masters, crowding into the huts, and Muir notes that:

> The dishes used in domestic affairs are of wood, and in the smallest of these the puppies, after licking them, were often noticed to lie down. They seemed especially fitted for them so well did they fit. Dogs were eagerly licking the larger kettles, also, in which seal meat had been boiled.

Thrilling accounts are given of the villages of the dead, where whole clans had lain down to die from starvation:

> In the huts those who were last to perish were found in bed, lying evenly side by side, beneath their rotting deerskins. A grinning skull might be seen looking out here and there, and a pile of skeletons in a corner, laid there doubtless when no one was left strong enough to carry them out through the narrow underground passage to the door. Thirty were found in one house, about half of them piled like firewood in a corner, the other half in bed, seeming as if they had met their fate in tranquil apathy.

There are exquisite descriptions of flowering tundras and snow-covered mountains, and of ancient glaciers still at their work of grinding sculpture. The book is absorbing, as all Muir wrote is absorbing, filled with fresh observation keenly transcribed. There is an Appendix on the "Glaciation of the Arctic and Subarctic Regions Visited During the Cruise," an Index, and many illustrations, some from photographs, but most from drawings made by Muir himself. The editor is William Frederick Badé, who has done his work excellently, and who has contributed a valuable Introduction. The title page is decorated with a drawing made by Muir of a new species of plant with a showy flower discovered by him in the North and named after him by Asa Gray, the Erigiron Muirii. All who love the books of Muir, and all who delight in the excitement of Northern expeditions of discovery will have good cause to thank Mr. Badé for having made this book accessible.

ON THE YUKON

VOYAGES ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES: A Narrative of Summer Travel in the Interior of Alaska. By Hudson Stuck, D. D., F. R. G. S., Archdeacon of the Yukon. With maps and illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.50.

THIS book of Archdeacon Stuck's is quite complete in itself, and altogether delightful reading as a single volume. But it is written as a supplement and complement, the author points out, to "Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled," and the two volumes form a full survey of Alaskan travel through the year. In Winter, one goes by dog-sled, in Summer, when the ice has cleared, by river boat. And inasmuch as Summer travel is limited to the waterways, a book on river voyages may really deal with the whole country, so far as Summer travel is possible. That is what the present volume does, the first half being devoted to the Yukon voyages, and the second to the tributaries—"side streams," as the river men call them, though they are anything but mere "streams" as we use the word. This book is, indeed, so extremely interesting throughout, that in presenting it to the reader and telling him what it is and what it is not, we can do nothing better than quote the author's own introduction:

> It is a sober attempt to describe the country and its people, without any ulterior ends whatever. It has no drum-and-trumpet purpose; it does not boost and boom; it is no "Nation in the Making" book, no "Frontier Wonderland" book. * * * It does not "leap from crag to crag with loud and jocund shout" along the Yukon River, nor sound the loud timbrel o'er Bering's dark sea. * * * The chief purpose of this book is a narrative that should interest the general reader and convey a just impression of the country and its inhabitants.

To state that Archdeacon Stuck fulfills his purpose is quite unnecessary, certainly, for readers of his earlier books. "Voyages on the Yukon and its Tributaries" is a notably interesting presentation, informative, never pedantic; rich in description, history, legend, yet never altogether objective, for it is tinged warmly throughout with the author's personal experience, opinion, thought. It is in its personal quality that much of the absorbing charm of the book, as a piece of writing, lies. And Archdeacon Stuck, who has lived for thirteen years in the interior of Alaska, writes from so full a knowledge that he can well produce a book whose content is delightfully free from the possibility of pigeon-holing, vivid, sincere, and thoroughly interesting.

He tells us of the great "Inside Passage" up the Alaska coast, and then he takes us within to learn about the people, of whom he writes:

> The steam-roller of our civilization is slowly passing over these people and flattening out any picturesque prominence of custom and costume into the dead level of modern uniformity. Those who would see what yet remains of the dignity and parade of savage life, of massive-timbered communal houses flanked and surrounded by the cold blasonry of castle and whale, of bear and wolf and beaver, of gorgeous and grotesque ceremonial dress and accoutrement, must not linger. It is nearly gone now.

He writes fascinatingly of the Klondike rush for gold—"not, of course, the greatest that the world has known, but certainly the most extravagant and sensational of all such movements of mankind." He has a full and interesting account of the work of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police in the Yukon Territory. He writes of the cities that grew up overnight in the "boom" times, and of their fate. He tells us the rivers themselves, their history. He has much to say of the Indians, and he has time to plead movingly for the removal of the Indian village at Nenana from the corrosive proximity of the white man's railroad town; for, he says, "to any who have interested themselves in the welfare of the Indian people has come the knowledge that it is impossible for an Indian village and a white man's town to exist side by side without the demoralization and decay of the Indian." He writes of the schools of Alaska, and of the teachers, and of "compulsory English" for the Indians. His book has in it sociology and economics, history, description, personal experience, and narrative. We shall all, on finishing it, have learned much of Alaska; and we shall have learned it most enjoyably.

ABDUL HAMID

ABDUL HAMID. By Sir Edwin Pears. Makers of the Nineteenth Century Series. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

A MAKER of the nineteenth century, a maker of his country's waste and undoing, of Abdul Hamid it may well be said "he was the maker of ruin for his country and the man to whose action and example Europe may be able to trace back her redemption from a cruel and oppressive burden, since the better part of her has at last risen to redress those and other wrongs."

Of Sir Edwin Pears, the President of the European bar in Constantinople and the author of such standard works on Turkey as "Forty Years in Constantinople," an accurate depiction is to be expected of the country and the man he knew so well. Turkey has long been a considerable European problem, and the application of such fine legal acumen and intimate knowledge to the acts and personality of the sovereign who ruled her from 1876 to 1909 ought to produce a fine volume. True, the result is a trifle disappointing, for Sir Edwin has treated his subject from a topical rather than a chronological standpoint, which frequently causes confusion and gives rise to the necessity for elaborate mental cross-referencing. Yet doubtless this method is more advantageous and convenient for the student; and the lack of a fluent and vivid style is compensated for by the undoubted authenticity of the book's statements.

An adequate picture is given of Abdul the Damned, solitary in his magnificently lighted Yildiz Kiosk, a prey to the tortures of indigestion and the fear of death, surrounded by his pampered Albanian troops who, in the hour of his need, did little for him. Pity might be felt for the lone ruler, avidly perusing the "djournals"—reports of his spies—did we not recall his constant treachery and double-dealing, his treatment of the Armenians and Bulgarians, and the numerous other acts which have made his name execrated at home and abroad. Girt with the sword of Osman at a time when reforms could well have been granted to a people eager for them, he, after being obliged to grant the Turks a constitution, abrogated it at the earliest feasible moment and encompassed the destruction of his advisers, who recommended its adoption. Unsuccessful in practically all his schemes, he left Turkey smaller in area and weaker in moral force than she was at the beginning of his rule.

With foreign powers his policy was usually one of "refusing just demands, making objections, and finally surrendering everything"; yet practically all his schemes that met with any success were those managed by Europeans. Few good deeds can be ascribed to this monarch; his most amiable domestic virtue was a fondness for a certain pet cat. Abdul Hamid was neither vicious nor sensuous, merely cruel, greedy of wealth and power, anxious to lead his nation, yet unfitted by training or natural capacity to do this successfully; a prey to the meaner emotions, he now in his position of dethronement and semi-captivity watches his country verging more and more from day to day on the ruin he was so instrumental in effecting.

THE OLD FRONT LINE

THE OLD FRONT LINE. By John Masefield. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

MR. MASEFIELD'S new war book has a somewhat different purpose than did his previous work, "Gallipoli," a purpose so different that it necessarily lessens somewhat the literary interest and value of the volume, although it adds to its consequence as, in a way, a historical document. For his purpose is to locate accurately, follow from end to end, and describe the line that was held by the British forces previous to their onward push at the battle of the Somme, and from which they made their advance. Says Mr. Masefield in description of his purpose:

> This description of the old front line, as it was when the battle of the Somme began, may some day be of use. All wars end; even this war will some day end, and the ruins will be rebuilt and the field full of death will grow food, and all the frontier of trouble will be forgotten. When the trenches are filled in, and the plow has gone over them, the ground will not long keep the look of war. One Summer with its flowers will cover most of the ruin man can make, and then these places, from which the driving back of the enemy began, will be hard indeed to trace, even with maps.

So he has followed the line, taking the town of Albert as the central point of reckoning, and from it following and describing the front line held by the British on that morning of July 1, 1916, making vivid for the reader the fields and woods and hamlets through which it passed. It is hardly too much to say that the little volume is a masterpiece of descriptive writing. For it is done with the greatest simplicity and directness and the author was handicapped by the lack of variety in his subject. Nothing less than the endowment of poetic sensibility and the gift of a flexible style would have sufficed to make his narrative other than monotonous. But its interest is keen and continuous. Not only does Mr. Masefield throw upon his page a constantly moving picture as he follows the line of trenches on that eventful morning, but he keeps the reader tense with interest and expectation of the roaring wave of war that is about to roll forward, and plays constantly upon his sympathies with the touches of pathos and tragedy whose signs, long after the battle, are still in evidence there.

Mr. Masefield thinks that this old front line, the starting place of the battle, marks the beginning of the biggest battle in which the British Army was ever engaged, and says that so far "it has led to bigger results than any battle of this war since the battle of the Marne." "It first," he says, "gave the enemy the knowledge that he was beaten." At the end of the book he comes to the beginning of the battle of the Somme, and he has this description of the artillery fire that prepared for it:

> The fire continued and increased all that day and all the next day and all the day after that. It darkened the days with smoke and lit the night with flashes. It covered the Summer landscape with a kind of haze of hell, earth-colored above fields and reddish above villages, from the dust of blown mud and brick flung up into the air. The tumult of these days and nights can not be described nor imagined. The air was without wind, yet it seemed in a hurry with the passing of death. Men knew not what they heard, a roaring that was behind and in front, like a presence, or a screaming that never ceased to shriek in the air. * * * With the noise came also a terror and an exultation, that one should hurry, and hurry, and hurry, like the shrieking shells, into the pits of fire opening on the hills.

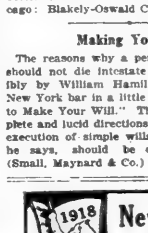
From this sentence in the early part of the book, "It is hoped that this description of the line will be followed by an account of our people's share in the battle," it would appear that Mr. Masefield is bringing his remarkable powers of description and his high literary gift to the writing of an account of the battle of the Somme. It is good news and the volume will be waited for with keen expectation of both its value as literature and its importance as a description of one of the most important battles of the war.

In These Latter Days

A two-year-old view of America is presented by Hubert Howe Bancroft in a volume entitled "In These Latter Days"; in other words, Mr. Bancroft's book was written and sent to press in 1915, and contains a vigorous protest of America's attitude with respect to the war in that year. No doubt the author is better satisfied with his country today. (Chicago: Blakely-Oswald Company. $2.)

Making Your Will

The reasons why a person of small means should not die intestate are presented forcibly by William Hamilton Osborne of the New York bar in a little book entitled "How to Make Your Will." The author gives complete and lucid directions for the drawing and execution of simple wills; complicated wills, he says, should be drawn by lawyers. (Small, Maynard & Co.)



New Year GIFTS

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1917.

CONTENTS

Page

Mr. Sherman on Contemporary Literature. By Brander Matthews..... 577
The Modern Theatre and Its Problems 578
Recent Travels in Foreign Lands.... 579
A Change in Reading..... 580
Latest Publications..... 580
John Muir's Story of the Corwin's Cruise..... 581
Notable Books in Brief Review..... 582
Queries and Answers..... 583
With Authors and Publishers..... 584

A CHANGE IN READING

LAST December, so a statistician in The Publishers' Weekly tells us, "only one book in every three among the best-selling non-fiction was a war book." But this season, basing the calculation on the October demand for books, three in every four of the best-selling non-fiction titles deal with the war. The quick, complete change shown by these figures is unparalleled, undoubtedly, in the annals of any previous publishing period. The suddenness of the change, also, is emphasized by the fact that the popularity of war books had been decidedly on the wane throughout 1916—a reaction, probably, from the flood of this kind of literature that had been published and read in 1915. It is not difficult, of course, to account for the change in popular taste taking place this year. Our entry into the war naturally created an immediate and overwhelming demand for every kind of available information about the war, and hence, for the last six months, the changes here have resembled very much the changes that took place in England's reading public during the latter half of 1914. But in this country these changes have been by no means so radical, so upsetting, as they were in England. And in the latter country, it is well to remember, the tendency has been steadily back to the normal conditions, as we are pleased to call them, shown by the reading public four years ago. "The English trade," we are told, "experienced some rough sledding [in 1914] but has long since recovered—barring, of course, the shortage of men and materials—and publishers' lists are scarcely less representative of the best and most lasting types of books in every line than they were before the war." Mr. SHORTER writes also on the same subject, and to the same effect: "In spite of the three years of war, we may congratulate ourselves that the publishers have shown no signs of slackening effort, and the book trade is in as healthy a condition as any one can wish—but it is in serious books that the season is noteworthy."

THIS describes the changes that have taken place in the business of books in England—and it is interesting to note that these changes are, in a sense, "back to normal." Here we are in the first year of our war with Germany, and this "back-to-normal" movement has scarcely had time to make itself felt as it has in England. But, for one thing, the war has at no time had a very appreciable effect on the total demand for books in this country. It has exerted, as we have seen, a radical influence on the kind of books wanted by the reading public. Light fiction has decreased, the "serious book" has gained a popularity not accorded it for many a long year. The best-selling single book in America this year has been a war book. That is a fact that puts into the fewest and most significant words the changes in the taste for reading that we are undergoing just now. The changes are in no way final, nor are they a departure from the best interests of the literature of the future. As The Publishers' Weekly concludes its survey of this Christmas season:

> Meanwhile the reading of worthwhile books is getting the best publicity it has ever had in this country in the widespread movement to supply good books as a necessity for our soldiers. Under the circumstances it will be most surprising if 1918 does not show something of the same healthy advance over the present year—good on the whole as 1917 has proved—that 1915 showed over the Fall of 1914 and 1916 over 1915.

OF course, the epic of the air has not been written. Airships and airplanes are all too recent, the events through which they have winged their way are too thrillingly alive with poetry, to be adequately celebrated in verse. He must be a daring poet indeed who would attempt to set down in rhyme and meter—or free verse—any of the exploits of the airmen in the war. More heroic, more picturesque material was never offered bard—and it is because of its very obvious greatness and beauty that it is difficult to transmute it into rhythmical language. Nevertheless, two poets, who are also airmen, have attempted the task, and their resulting poems—"The Airman," by C. M. TATHAM, and "The Dawn Patrol," by PAUL BEWSHER—have just been published in book form in London. Long and enthusiastic reviews are given of the books, but, unfortunately, the extracts given from the poems are too fragmentary to enable one to form any kind of idea of their creative power. Here, however, is a prose summary, by The London Times, of Mr. BEWSHER'S poem, or poems, from which one learns something of the extent of the field—or abyss, should it be?—covered:

> He describes in vivid detail an air raid at night. He feels that he is desecrating the night's beauty and stillness; he spares a thought for the sleepless below him, who lie listening to his droning engine; he describes how he comes above a city all ablaze with lamps which suddenly dies into utter darkness at the fear of his approach; and then he espies the furnace he has come to work, and among the blinding searchlights, outlining every wire of his machine, drops his bombs—"such fearful death with such great ease." But though so glad to hurry back to the friendly West and home, he is pursued by remorseful thoughts of those whose dead he has killed "like a thief" in the night. In another poem he paints the horrors of flying. It is a snowy, stormy day, but he has set himself the task of flying a certain height; and he brings very near to us the terrors of an imaginative nature in "this box of wood and steel" playing "at pitch-and-toss with death," while the winds rock and buffet him from side to side, and then the delicious peace as he gently floats down, his task performed. He will not gloze over the terrors of his calling, though he can hymn so delightedly the Joys of Flying—"Now know I why the skylark sings"—even allowing himself a certain scorn of the antlike mortals on the ground—and rejoice in the virginal seclusion and remote purity of the skies through which he floats on the dawn patrol.

RUSSIA during the last month has been the enigma in the war. The news reports coming from that country have been conflicting and lacking in definiteness, and it has been difficult to gain from them a coherent view of the great events that are taking place over there. A valuable narrative of these events is given in the January number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, the period covered ending with Dec. 18. Here "the arrangement of an armistice and the preliminaries of a separate peace forced by the Lenine-Trotzky régime" are described in detail, and this is followed by a character sketch of LENINE, by a Russian Social Worker; "One Aspect of Bolshevist Liberty," by LUDOVIC NAUDEAU, and an interview on the present situation in Russia by General GURKO, the commander who was arrested and exiled by the Provisional Government in the first days of the revolution. Other leading articles in this number of the CURRENT HISTORY are: A series having to do with America's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary; "The Taking of Jerusalem," by CHARLES JOHNSTON, W. T. MASSEY, and others; "Germany's African Colonies"; "France in Wartime," by ANNA MILO UPJOHN; "Interallied Conference in Paris"; "The Submarine Peril," by Sir ERIC GEDDES and HALL CAINE; Secretary NEWTON D. BAKER'S address on "America's Purpose in the War"; "The Titanic Battles for Cambrai," by PHILIP GIBBS; official papers showing that the "Pan Germans Forced the War," &c.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended Dec. 26
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

A RUSSIAN SCHOOLBOY. By Serge Aksakoff. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.
Recollections of school and college originally published in 1858.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF WOODROW WILSON, 1913-17. By Edgar E. Robinson and Victor J. West. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.
Historical survey by the Assistant Professor of American History, Leland Stanford Junior University.

HISTORY WITH A MATCH. Written and drawn by Hendrik Willem Van Loon. 8vo. Philadelphia: David McKay. $1.25.
An account of the earliest navigators and the discovery of America.

Poetry

THE BOOK OF NEW YORK VERSE. Edited by Hamilton Fish Armstrong. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Poems written about New York.

THE LAST LOVE AND OTHER VERSES. By Lavender Deerfoot. 16mo. New Paltz, N. Y.: Times Publishing Company. 75 cents.
Collection of short verse.

THE BALLAD OF ENSIGN JOY. By E. W. Hornung. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.
A narrative poem of the war.

THE EVERGREEN TREE. By Percy MacKaye. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
A Christmas masque for community singing and acting.

THE HILL TRAILS. By Arthur Wallace Peach. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.
Collection of short poems.

THE OLD HUNTSMAN. By Siegfried Sassoon. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
Short poems.

THE LYRIC YEAR 1917. 12mo. New York: The Lyric Publishing Company.
An anthology of poems from May to October, 1917.

A TREASURY OF WAR POETRY. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
An anthology.

Essays

THE WINGS OF THE MORNING. By Arthur Grant. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
Essays on various subjects connected with British local scenes.

THE SPRING OF JOY. By Mary Webb. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.
Essays on Joy, Laughter, Beauty, &c.

THE SPIRIT OF PROTEST IN OLD FRENCH LITERATURE. By Mary Morton Wood. 8vo. New York: Columbia University Press.
A study of the problems of social justice and personal liberty in mediæval France.

War Books

THE GREAT PROBLEMS OF BRITISH STATESMANSHIP. By J. Ellis Barker. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.
Takes up such subjects as the Peace Congress, Constantinople, Poland, Industrial Supremacy, &c.

NELSON'S HISTORY OF THE WAR. By John Buchan. 12mo. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.
Covers the period from the German peace overtures to the American declaration of war.

CINQ MOIS DE GUERRE. Par Gaston Jollivet. 12mo. Paris: Librairie Hatchette & Cie.
The five months of the war are February-June of 1916.

THE OLD FRONT LINE. By John Masefield. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.
Describes the campaign in France.

HARRY BUTTERS, R. F. A. Edited by Mrs. Denis O'Sullivan. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.
The story of a California boy who was killed fighting on the Somme.

THE STORY OF YPRES. By Captain Hugh B. C. Pollard. 12mo. New York: Robert M. McBride Company. 75 cents.
Describes the three battles of Ypres.

LEAVES FROM AN OFFICER'S NOTEBOOK. By E. Crawshay William. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.25.
Gives the author's experiences in the war.

Fiction

WANDER-SHIPS. By Wilbur Bassett. 8vo. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company.
Folk stories of the sea.

THE YOUNG STAGES. By F. C. Wren. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40.
Stories of India.

Philosophy and Religion

EPISTEMOLOGY; OR, THE THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE. By P. Coffey. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Two volumes. $3.75 each.
An introduction to general metaphysics.

THE MEANING OF FAITH. By Harry Emerson Fosdick. 12mo. New York: Association Press. $1.
A book of instruction on articles in the Christian faith.

THE USE OF MOTIVES IN TEACHING MORALS AND RELIGION. By Thomas Walton Galloway. 12mo. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.25.
A book of practical information for teachers.

THE SILENT VOICE. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents.
Second series of devotional studies.

Travel

WE OF ITALY. By Mrs. K. R. Stoege. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
Stories and letters of Italian soldiers to their loved ones at home.

THE LAND OF THE TWO RIVERS. By Edward Bevan. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.
A book on Mesopotamia.

STORIES OF THE OLD MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA. By Charles Franklin Carter. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50.
Series of short sketches.

CHICAGO. By H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.
An illustrated description of the city.

THE LAND WHERE THE SUNSETS GO. By Orville H. Leonard. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.35.
Sketches of the American Desert.

OUR HAWAII. By Charmian Kettredge London. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.
A travel book dating back to 1907, when Jack London and his wife lived in Hawaii.

Juvenile

PRINCE MELODY IN MUSIC LAND. By Elisabeth Simpson. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.25.
"Musical fairy tales for musical children."

TWENTY-TWO GOBLINS. Translated from the Sanskrit by Arthur W. Ryder. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
Illustrated fairy stories translated from the Sanskrit.

New Editions

THE CALL OF THE WILD. By Jack London. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Macmillan's Pocket Classics.) 25 cents.
Edited, with introduction and notes.

HISTORY OF ART. By William Henry Goodyear. 8vo. New York: A. S. Barnes Company.
A revised and enlarged edition.

FURNITURE OF THE OLDEN TIME. By Frances Clary Morse. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.
A new edition.

Miscellaneous

DIVERS PROVERBS. By Nathan Bailey. 12mo. New Haven: Yale University Press.
A compilation with illustrations.

THE SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN 1893. By W. W. Keen. 16mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.
Describes the operations about which practically nothing was known until quite recently. The author is a Major in the U. S. A. Medical Reserve Corps.

ENGLAND'S DEBT TO INDIA. By Lajpat Rai. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $2.
Historical narrative of Great Britain's fiscal policy in India.

THE FORUM OF DEMOCRACY. By Dwight E. Watkins and Robert E. Williams. 12mo. New York: Allyn & Bacon.
Writings and speeches of great contemporaries, such as President Wilson, Mr. Asquith, Lloyd George, &c.

FRENCH FOR SOLDIERS. By Arthur F. Whittem and Percy W. Long. 16mo. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
Textbook prepared for the Department of University Extension, Massachusetts Board of Education.

THE FLYER'S GUIDE. By Captain N. J. Gill. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
Handbook for the man who intends to become an airplane pilot.

HOW TO BUILD MENTAL POWER. By Grenville Kleiser. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.
A special course of lessons in mind development.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM. By James Melvin Lee. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50.
Illustrated history from the earliest to the present period.

RAILWAY RATES AND THE CANADIAN RAILWAY COMMISSION. By Duncan A. MacGibbon. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.
A study of Canadian experience in the regulation of railroad rates.

SMALL ARMS INSTRUCTORS' MANUAL. Compiled by Small Arms Instruction Corps. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents.
An intensive course. Illustrated.

WOOD AND OTHER ORGANIC STRUCTURAL MATERIALS. By Charles Henry Snow. 8vo. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.
Information for engineers, architects, students in schools of technology, and others.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY, 1902-16. 8vo. Chicago: University Chicago Press.
A compilation in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Chicago University.

THE WORKS MANAGER TODAY. By Sidney Webb. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., $1.
An address prepared for a series of private gatherings of works managers.

MRS. ALLEN'S COOK BOOK. By Ida C. Bailey Allen. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard Company. $2.
Contains many recipes by the editor of the Housewives' Forum, Pictorial Review.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP AND PUBLIC SERVICE. By Willian H. Allen. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
A book of practical information for lay students.

THE COUNTRY WEEKLY. By Phil C. Bing. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.
Information for those who would make the management of a country newspaper a profession.

THE RIDDLES OF HAMLET AND THE NEWEST ANSWERS. By Simon Augustus Blackmore, S. J. 12mo. Boston: The Stratford Company. $2.
"The play is examined as an ethical treatise in which the characters and the problems are shown in their relation to the religious and social affiliations of the Bard of Avon."

The World Book

Six volumes have been published of an eight-volume work entitled "The World Book" that, when completed, will contain an impressive body of information, described as "organised knowledge in story and picture." The editor, Professor M. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin, explains in his preface that the design of the work is to present in an orderly manner the most interesting, illuminating, and useful items of the world's knowledge in every field of human interest, achievement, and investigation. This design seems to be effectively carried out in the volumes already published, and the result is a series of reference books that intelligently and authoritatively deal with a wide range of topics in well written and simply phrased paragraphs, alphabetically arranged. (Chicago: The World Book, Inc.)

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

E. M. B.—I would like to ask your readers for the words of a poem beginning:

Jack in the pulpit, preaches today,
Under the gum trees, just over the way,

and is Whittier the author?

The poem "Jack in the Pulpit" is credited in Granger's "Index to Poetry" to Miss Clara Smith. It is too long for our space, and is printed in full in "Nature in Verse for Children," published by Silver, Burdett & Co., and in Whittier's "Child Life in Poetry," compiled by John G. Whittier and published by the Houghton Mifflin Company. It was believed that Whittier was the author of the poem, but in a letter to a friend, who had written him for permission to publish an illustrated edition of the poem, Mr. Whittier wrote that

a portion of the verses was sent me in manuscript by a friend while I was compiling "Child Life." The thought struck me as a happy one, and I amended defective verses, and added others, and published it anonymously. I have since learned that the verses sent to me were written by a Miss Smith of Medford, Mass. As it is, it cannot be called mine, nor scarcely hers. I have never made claim to it, of course; to the contrary, disclaimed it.

"Transgression of Andrew Vane"

J. C. H.—Can you tell me where I can procure a copy of the "Transgression of Andrew Vane"? It was published more than ten years ago.

The "Transgression of Andrew Vane" was written by Guy Wetmore Caryll, and was published by Henry Holt & Co., New York, in 1906. The author died of blood poisoning on April 1, 1904.

"A Christmas Carol."

H. P. DOUGLAS.—Could you inform me as to what poem the words "Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight" belong, who wrote it, and where it can be obtained?

The words quoted by our correspondent are the opening line of "A Christmas Carol," by the Rev. Phillips Brooks. It is printed in Werner's "Reading and Recitations No. 26," to be obtained from E. S. Werner & Co., 43 East Nineteenth Street, New York.

Book on Freemasonry

VICTOR S. ALLIEN.—Can you tell me the value, of a book whose title page reads as follows: "Candid Disquisitions of the Principles and Practices of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons. By Wellins Calcott, P. M., London, 1772"?

Wellins Calcott flourished between 1756 and 1769. He was a native of Cheshire, England. All that is known of his personal history is gathered from the preface to one of his books. The work on Masonry was published in 1769. The Boston 1772 edition is worth about $3.

"Highlands and Highland Clans"

Mrs. E. LABREQUE.—Would you be so kind as to inform me of the value of a book called "A History of the Highlands and of the Highland Clans," by James Browne, Glasgow, 1837?

Also value of following American books:
"A History of the United States," the Rev. C. A. Goodrich, Hartford, 1823.
"Frank Forrester's "Horse and Horsemanship of the United States," &c., New York, 1857.
"Oneota, or Characteristics of the Red Race of America," &c., Henry R. Schoolcraft, published by Wiley & Putnam, 1845.
"Chicora and Other Regions of the Conquerors and Conquered," by Mary H. Eastman, Philadelphia, 1854.
"Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan and the China Seas," by Francis L. Hawks, New York, 1856.

James Browne's "History of the Highlands and of the Highland Clans" was published 1835-38, in four volumes. It is worth about $7. Goodrich's "History of the United States" is not of special value. Frank Forrester's "Horse and Horsemanship" is worth about $8. Schoolcraft's "Oneota" is worth about $7. Mary H. Eastman's "Chicora" is worth about $4. Hawks's narrative about the Perry expedition fetches from $3 to $9 at auction.

"History of Tammany Hall"

JAMES J. BRADY.—Kindly inform me where I can procure a copy of the "History of Tammany Hall" to which you referred in your magazine sheet recently?

The "History of Tammany Hall," by Gustavus Myers, is published by Boni & Liveright, New York, from which firm copies can be obtained.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

ROSAMOND H. CLARK.—The beautiful lines quoted by C. Cummings in your issue of Oct. 7 are from the first of the sonnets which introduce Longfellow's translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy." Longfellow buried himself in this work of translation after the tragic death of his wife in the first year of our civil war. In the introductory sonnets he describes the "Divina Commedia" as a vast cathedral where he might enter and find refuge from his own and the nation's sorrow. The sonnet in question is the most personal of the sequence. It begins:

Oft have I seen at some cathedral door
A laborer, pausing in the dust and heat,
Lay down his burden, and with reverent feet
Enter and cross himself, and on the floor
Kneel to repeat his paternoster o'er;
Far off the noises of the world retreat;
The loud vociferations of the street
Become an undistinguishable roar.
So, as I enter here from day to day,
And leave my burden at this minster gate,
Kneeling in prayer, and not ashamed to pray,
The tumult of the time disconsolate
To inarticulate murmurs dies away,
While the eternal ages watch and wait.

This appeal was also answered by Lester Leake Riley, Springfield, Ill.; Ruth Saxton, New York; W. S. Swisher, New London, Conn.; Albert B. Robinson, Hagerstown, Md.; J. W. Barker, Scholl, Col., and L. C. Baker, Hartford, Conn.

"Where Caesar Sleeps"

E. V. VARICK.—In reply to the appeal of H. D. Van Schaick in your issue of Nov. 25 for the poem containing the following lines:

While nameless rest those people plain,
Of humble life and simple aim,
Whose virtues old form bases great
For homely thatch and noble State,

would say that the poem, "Where Caesar Sleeps," by Thomas F. Graham, is what he desires. It is as follows:

Here Caesar and the beggar rest,
In purple robe and ragged vest,
Their timsel crown and pauper crust,
Now buried low in mingling dust!

When graven stone our stories bare,
Man's vices mean read virtues rare,
When kindly kin our portraits paint
The sinner oft is purest saint!

'Tis passing strange the wondrous worth,
Now lying deep in narrow earth,
Where mournful prince and peasant lie,
And solemn dead and living lie!

"Here Croesus rests, who millions spent,"
While Hunger cried and Labor bent,
"Rest, Weary Heart, with Consort true,"
While heartless fair weds number two!

"His triumphs rare made Roman fame,"
Who races slow like savage game,
"Orato sleeps, whose wisdom deep,"
Made Senates gape and Commons sleep!

While nameless rest those people plain
Of humble life and simple aim,
Whose virtues old form bases great
For homely thatch and noble State!

"The Reign of Peace"

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—The poem asked for by Howard S. Warren in the Book REVIEW of Nov. 25, is called "The Reign of Peace," and is by Eliza Thornton, who was born in Northampton, N. H., in 1785, and died in 1856. The poem may be found in "Beacon Lights of Patriotism," by Henry B. Carrington.

"Easter"

M. R. AUDUBON.—In your issue of Sept. 23 Mrs. J. J. Griffiths asks for the poem beginning:

The graves grow thicker and life's ways
more bare.

The entire poem may be found in "Lyra Mystica," compiled by the Rev. Orby Shipley, published by Longmans, Green & Co. It is called "Easter," and no author is given.

"Trip to Heaven"

J. J. D.—The story about which "F. K. M." inquired in your issue of Dec. 2 is evidently "Capt. Stormfield's Trip to Heaven," written by Mark Twain and published in two installments in Harper's Magazine for December, 1907, and January, 1908. As far as I know it has not been published in any other form.

Information about this story has also been received from J. D. Chamberlain, Marietta, Ohio; E. W. Jones, Winston, Conn.; Donald M. Liddell, New York; E. B. Billings, Elmira, N. Y.; Dora C. Benatre, Newark, N. J.; M. Y. Hill, Scranton, Penn.; Augusta A. Labrecht, New York; C. A. Brewer, Jr., New York; Felix E. Muller, Bronxville, N. Y.; Mrs. John E. Morriss, Asheville, N. C.; Natalie C. Bartlett, Eastport, Me.; Verne Salyards, New Albany, Ind., and G. M. Armstrong, Bloomfield, N. J.

"Convict's Christmas Eve"

Miss E. C. SPENDER.—In reply to the query of "M. H. B." in the Book REVIEW for Dec. 2, will say that Will Carleton in his book of "City Legends," third chain, has a poem, "The Convict's Christmas Eve." It may be just possible this is the poem wanted, although the description given is not exactly like the one given in "City Legends."

Answers to this appeal were also received from B. Lawrence, Kingston, N. Y., who writes that the poem referred to in the query of "M. H. B." was published in Harper's Monthly for December, 1857; K. E. Proctor, East Orange, N. J., and D. Walsh, Utica, N. Y.

Beautiful Vision

W. R. PURPLE.—In answer to the appeal of Howard S. Warren, printed in your issue of Nov. 25, for the poem beginning:

Beautiful vision! how bright it rose,

would say that it was written by Eliza Thornton and may be found in the "Progressive Fourth Reader," one of a series edited by Salem Town and Nelson M. Holbrook in the middle '50s.

On a Sun Dial

RUTH SMEDLEY.—I think the couplet about the sun dial, mentioned by E. C. Frost in your issue of Sept. 30, is one found in a novel called "The Van Heavens," by Hilton Turvey:

I mark my hours by shadow:
Mayest thou mark thine
By sunshine.

There are no quotation marks, so I fancy it is original, and the sense of it is directly opposed to that of the Latin inscription, "I mark only sunny hours."

APPEALS TO READERS

A. S. PORTER.—Can some one tell me what the following lines are quoted from? They were quoted in a book I read about South Africa:

And when I come to lay me at the last
In unattended agony beneath the cocoa's
shade

It will be sweet that I have toiled
For other worlds than this.

Two Poems Wanted

ELEANOR E. McGEE.—Can any of your readers furnish me the name of the author or the origin of the following quotations? The first was used at a memorial meeting of the House and Senate on the death of the Speaker of the House, Hon. M. C. Kerr of Indiana:

His star of life sunk ere yet it had reached
its full promise,
Snatched all too early from that august
throne,
That on the serene heights of silvered age
Waited with laureled hands.

To live with fame the gods allow to many,
But to die with equal lustre is a blessing
Heaven selects from all her choicest boons
of fate,
And with a sparing hand are few bestowed.

The Flag

E. M. S.—Will some reader give the title of the poem and name of the author from which the following lines are quoted:

With its red for love and its white for
law,
And its blue for the hope that our fathers saw of a larger liberty.

Boyish Love

M.—Can any of your readers tell me the name of the poem from which the following lines are quoted and give the author's name?

Perhaps 'twas boyish love—but still—
O listless woman! weary lover!—
To feel again that fresh, wild thrill
I'd give—but who can live youth over?

Old Magazine Wanted

MARTIN TAYLOR.—Can any of your readers inform me where a copy of The New York Magazine for October, 1792, can be obtained?

Cathella

A. J. MARKS.—Can some reader give the author's name and the poem in full, of which the following is a part of the first verse?

Wilt go with me, Cathella
The morn is all aglow.

It was published many years ago in Graham's Magazine.

"Arise, Xarifa"

E. S. S.—Can any one tell me where I can find an old poem beginning

Arise, arise, Xarifa,
And lay your golden cushion down

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

PLATONISM. By Paul Elmer More. Princeton University Press. $1.75.

THE writings of Plato are, as Mr. More points out, the purest source of philosophy ever given to mankind; and "The Republic" is the richest book of philosophy ever yet composed. The extent of his influence on the thought of the world is too obvious to need comment or to admit denial. And it is especially as an influence—since, "in a manner not given to any other writer, Plato must be regarded as the liberator of the spirit"—that he is studied in this book. The author's aim is not a historical treatise; it is an invitation to philosophy. Readers whose convictions are already settled, whose minds, on fundamental principles, are made up, will regard this as an interesting volume, its philosophy to be accepted or rejected according to the decisions at which they have already arrived, and to the bent of their minds; but the invitation of Mr. More's book is not for those. It is addressed to those who are still searching for a philosophy of life: it is written, clearly and beautifully, from a modern scholar's deep conviction.

It is intended as the first of a series of studies on the origins and early environment of Christianity and on such more modern movements as the English revival of philosophic religion in the seventeenth century and the rise of romanticism in the eighteenth. And always it is the invitation to philosophy. Platonism, as a dominant factor in the formation of the Christian religion, has helped to mold the civilization of the Western world, Mr. More points out. As a philosophy it has been the inspiration of "innumerable poets and prophets who have called upon men to rise above ephemeral interests in the contemplation of all time and all being." It is worthy of the deepest study by the inquiring, unsatisfied mind of man today. And of the purpose of his book, and of those that are planned to follow it, Mr. More, after stating his intention of dealing with the origins of the movements mentioned above, goes on:

> My conviction is that behind all these movements the strongest single influence has been the perilous spirit of liberation brought into the world by the disciple of Socrates.

Of his book as an "invitation to philosophy," its need and its probable audience, he says that he appeals to those who are "still searching," and adds:

> Particularly if I might touch the minds of a few of our generous college youth who, finding the intellectual life deprived of centre or significance, drift through the supposedly utilitarian courses of economics and biology, and so enter the world with no better preparation against its distractions than a vague and soon-spent yearning for social service and a benumbing trust in mechanical progress. I can foresee no restoration of humane studies to their lost position of leadership until they are felt once more to radiate from some central spiritual truth. I do not believe that the aesthetic charms of literature can supply this want, nor is it clear to me that a purely scientific analysis of the facts of moral experience can furnish the needed motive. * * * Only through the centralizing force of religious faith or through its equivalent in philosophy can the intellectual life retain its meaning and authority for earnest men.
>
> It is in such a belief and such a hope, whether right or wrong, that I have turned back to the truth, still potent and fresh and salutary, which Plato expounded in the troubled and doubting days of Greece—the truth which is in religion, but is not bounded by religious dogma, and which needs no confirmation by miracle or inspired tradition. The first task before me was to see this philosophy in its naked outlines stripped of its confusing accessories and cleared of misunderstandings. * * * This I have attempted to do in the present volume. If, when the series is completed, I may have succeeded in directing a few seeking minds to the inexhaustible source of strength and comfort in the Platonic Dialogues, I shall account my labor well rewarded. Of strength and comfort we have need enough in these trying times, and shall have no less need in the days of peace, when they come.

Beginning with the three theses of Plato's great master, Mr. More expounds the "Socratic Quest" in the exposition of the philosopher's intellectual skepticism and his spiritual affirmation, and the solution of the problem of rationalism raised by his identification of virtue and knowledge, and then goes on the "Platonic Quest" of the reconciliation of the first two with the third thesis—the justification of spiritual insight before the bar of reason. Plato establishes "the last and supreme 'argument to man': It is better to do justice simply and solely because you are happier in so doing." Mr. More shows the essential difference in kind, to Plato, between "happiness" and "pleasure," and the criterion of happiness as the foundation whereon, in his judgment, the whole ethical system of Plato finally rests. He goes on:

> This dualism of feeling is the great discovery of Plato; its vital importance is proved by the course of philosophy among writers of the modern world who have forgotten it or tried in one way and another to avoid it. Certainly the history of ethical theory ought to establish one fact incontestably: no doctrine can speak with the peremptory voice of truth which eschews all forms of reward and penalty. No statement of a categorical imperative, no trust of an innate sense of duty, no exhortation to the love of God or of man will avail against the temptations of the world unless the admonition bears with it the promise of satisfying what all men instinctively crave. The heart of man naturally demands pleasure or happiness, and will not forego its demand. On the other hand, those who have understood this trait of human nature without admitting, tacitly it may be, the radical dualism of pleasure and happiness, have invariably fallen into one of two difficulties: either they have sunk into a degrading form of Epicureanism, or, shunning this error, they have lost themselves in the pursuit of elusive shadows.

And, after examining Plato's psychology and metaphysics, his science and cosmogony and his doctrine of ideas, Mr. More points out the way in which the true Platonist may be distinguished from the false; to the true Platonist the divine spirit, source of beauty and order and joy though it be, speaks always as an inhibition, whereas to the pseudo-Platonist it says yes to all desires and emotions.

It is naturally impossible in the brief space of a review to outline the philosophy which Mr. More has, with so fine an appreciation, made clear. Nor does the literary style of the author of the "Shelburne Essays" need any introduction to a public to whom his rare and scholarly work is well known. We may only add the hope that the "searching minds" to whom this book is especially addressed may read it with all care to find in this study of the Greek philosophy an answer to questions that vex men today.

COURT GOSSIP

LOVE STORIES OF COURT BEAUTIES. By Franziska, Baroness Von Hedemann. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. $3.

THIS is quite frankly gossip—gossip written by the Court modiste, the head of the house of Frederic. Baroness von Hedemann, finding it necessary to go to work when the Baron's estate was confiscated during the Franco-Prussian war, studied in Paris with Worth and learned the art of becoming a dressmaker, and a dressmaker de luxe she became. Her memoirs begin with the days of the Second Empire and continue through the time just preceding the present war. "Love Stories of Court Beauties" is not thrilling; the love stories are very gently told, with some emphasis on the beautiful gowns worn by the heroines.

An interesting picture is sketched of the Empress Eugénie, with her love of color and light and perpetual gayety. Drawn in her open barouche by four beautiful stallions, thousands of spectators watched for her and cheered her as she passed. Still beautiful, still erect, she is still surrounded by devoted friends at Farnborough, her charming English home.

Mme. Frederic tells a piquant story of a Court lady who rivaled the Empress Eugénie in beauty. The ladies of the Court were jealous of her affair with the Emperor and hatred burned supreme. By a conspiracy of the Empress and her Court ladies she was entirely frightened away from the Court balls. Whenever she arrived, looking radiantly beautiful, she would be continually told how ill she was looking, until, being convinced that she appeared her worst, she would run away before the Emperor could see her.

Among the recollections of Queen Victoria is the description of a visit to Windsor Castle, in the capacity of dressmaker to her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice, who did not speak directly to the Baroness. For instance, the Princess would say to her dresser:

> Morgan, I should like you, please, to tell Mme. Frederic that I want my jacket and skirt very ample.

Mme. Frederic closes her history with a chapter called "The Last Season Before the War." It is like reading of happenings decades past: the afternoon teas, the dances, the wonderful gowns of the gay women, when "the day's work for a society enthusiast never included less than two receptions, a tea, and a ball which lasted until the early morning hours." Now most of them are deeply engaged in war work. When the war broke out, our author tells us, Lady Stewart Richardson symbolized her feeling of sackcloth and ashes by adopting the Oriental dress of the Hindus for every-day life.

A fascinating recital is the "Love Stories of Court Beauties." Simply told, with no pretensions of literary excellence, it is well worth the while of those who substitute biographies and memoirs for novels, obeying the urge that, since the days of wandering troubadours and story-tellers, has made us meet the need of escaping from our own world of reality into someone else's world, whether of fact or of fancy.

LATIN AMERICA

LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES. ADDRESSES. By Elihu Root. Collected and edited by Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. Oxford: University Press. $2.50.

THE appearance of this volume at the present time is opportune as coincident with the action of the Latin American countries in following one by one the example of the United States in opposing by arms the threatened world domination of that abhorrent absolutism which is represented by the rulers of the German Empire. This action has the appearance of the final step in effecting the solidarity of the peoples of our Western continent—a solidarity founded on the principles of justice, liberty and democracy. The time is opportune for the publication before us, since it records the most important first long step in the approach to such a union between North and South on our hemisphere, the commanding figure in which movement is that great American, Elihu Root.

In the Summer of 1906 the Third International Conference of American Republics was appointed to be held at Rio de Janeiro. It was at a period when the attitude of the United States toward the other American republics was much misunderstood in many parts of South America. The Monroe Doctrine was misinterpreted there as the assumption of a kind of protectorate over the countries to which it applies, and the national jealousies of people who had won their independence was thus aroused. An overbearing attitude was attributed to the Big Brother between whom and themselves there had been little or no intercourse to dispel such an illusion. At this juncture, so propitious for his purpose, Elihu Root, then our Secretary of State, undertook of his own volition a visit to the Latin American republics. On his arrival at Rio Mr. Root was made honorary President of the conference, and he began his address to its members in these words:

> I bring from my country a special greeting to her older sisters in the civilization of America. Unlike as we are in several respects, we are alike in this, that we are all engaged under new conditions and free from the traditional forms and limitations of the Old World in working out the same problem of popular self-government.

This was the prelude to the message, in which he said:

> We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire; and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guarantee of the weak against the oppression of the strong.

The message, of which the above sentences embody the central idea, touched the heart of the Latin American peoples. It preceded him wherever he appeared, whether before legislative bodies, commercial associations and popular assemblages, or at receptions and banquets in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panama, and Colombia, while the responses to his addresses were on all occasions so spontaneously enthusiastic that his visit might fitly be described as a triumphal progress. One of the secrets of this wonderfully successful mission was voiced by a Brazilian Senator when he said:

> Everything in the visit of Mr. Root, everything in his words, in his acts, in the impressions left among us by his personality, everything speaks to us with absolute sincerity.

Is it not this innate sincerity that we also feel, beyond and above the spell of oratory, in the public utterances of Elihu Root?

A notice of the present volume would be wholly incomplete without a reference to an address by Mr. Root, before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress of 1906, on ways and means to develop South American commerce. It is a masterly exposition of the leading factors in a problem which is of vital interest to every producer and merchant who desires South American trade, and withal of vast importance to the nation at large.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY

AN OLD NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL: A History of Phillips Academy, Andover. By Claude M. Fuess. With illustrations. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.

In the first chapter of his book the author mentions the fine and beautiful traditions of some of the great English schools, and adds:

> So Phillips Academy, born and nurtured in critical days when our national consciousness was in the making, has had its part in our American history. It is something that "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was written on Andover Hill.
>
> It has seemed to Phillips men that the story of their school is worth relating, not only to revive tradition and to restate the old ideals, but also to reveal how closely the life of Phillips Academy is bound up with that of our country and how much it has done and can do to create a national mind. Into the school as a melting-pot come each year hundreds of boys from widely separated sections of our vast and heterogeneous land. If Phillips Academy is to continue to be great, it must do more than prepare them for college, more even than eradicate provincialism or keep them in the ways of clean living. It must give its students a conception of the meaning of loyalty—loyalty first of all to the school itself, but, beyond and above all that, to the nation of which Phillips Academy, we trust, is representative, and to which it has already made its honorable contribution.

That is the spirit in which the history of this old New England school is told. Phillips Academy served as a model for many later schools, and sent many distinguished American citizens on to college from its preparatory classrooms. But the outstanding record in its long and fine history is the development from a "New England school" into something nationally representative, American. And the outstanding fact about all our great schools, as about our colleges, today, is the breadth and the depth and the vigorous devotion of the Americanism for which they stand. Phillips Andover is one of our great schools, has been one of our great schools since a very early day in our history. And it is a fitting time for the publication of so excellent a history.

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French Alpine Soldiers in the Vosges.
The Battle of Cambrai.
All the Foregoing and Much More in THE MID-WEEK of Dec. 27—For Sale On All News Stands.
EIGHT PAGES OF MAPS NEXT WEEK
The Mid-Week for Jan. 3, 1918, will contain Maps of all the fighting fronts as follows:
1-PAGE MAP OF WORLD ON MERCATOR PROJECTION SHOWING WARRING NATIONS.
1-PAGE MAP OF EASTERN FRONT INCLUDING MACEDONIA.
2-PAGE MAP OF WESTERN FRONT.
2-PAGE MAP OF EUROPE SHOWING THE SIX FRONTS (WESTERN, EASTERN, ITALIAN, MACEDONIAN, MESOPOTAMIAN, EGYPTIAN.)
1-PAGE MAP OF WHOLE ITALIAN FRONT.
1-PAGE MAP OF EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR, BAGDAD-JERUSALEM.
These Maps are all etchings in rotogravure. Orders for Jan. 3 map number should be sent in at once as the edition will be limited.
Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times
Issued Every Thursday.

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

JAMES LANE ALLEN, whose "Choir Invisible" and "Kentucky Cardinal" are among the classics of American fiction, has written another tale of the Kentucky he knows so well, a whimsical story of youth's great adventure, called "The Kentucky Warbler," which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish in mid-January.

"The Bloodless War" is a timely book, now that so much interest is centred on the Italian battle front, which the George H. Doran Company will publish shortly. Bernard Miall has translated it from the Italian of Signor Ezio M. Gray, who, by means of deep and wide-reaching investigation, has been able to make clear the reasons for many situations and events in Italy which have puzzled the people of other nations. He makes a thorough exposition of the extent to which Germany had established a political hold upon the country by means of apparently innocent industrial and commercial enterprises, and of the means by which this work was carried on.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have postponed until mid-January the publication of their authoritative edition of Arthur Wing Pinero's dramatic works in four volumes for which Clayton Hamilton has done the work of selection, editing, and introduction. Until the same date they have postponed also Montrose Moses's first volume in the collection of American plays upon which he is engaged. The forthcoming volume will deal with the earliest plays that were written and produced in this country.

In his "Young France and New America" Pierre de Lanux traces and insists upon the profound influence which Walt Whitman has had upon the mental tendencies and inspirations of the young people of France and thinks that we have now a number of poets whose work will receive warm welcome there. He adds that he is impatient for the day when he can try to give "to a few in Paris an idea of the movement and rhythm of 'The Congo' or 'General Booth' by Vachel Lindsay. Lindsay's muse," he continues, "essentially belongs to Springfield, Ill., and knows no other shores, but that is precisely why we shall be glad to welcome her, with her bright cheeks and well-knit muscles, and her surprise to find herself among us."

"Some Modern Novelists" is the title of a work by Helen Thomas Follett and Wilson Follett which Henry Holt & Co. announce for publication on Jan. 10. It is composed of a series of papers of which part appeared in the Atlantic Monthly and the Yale Review on Meredith, Gissing, Hardy, James, De Morgan, Howells, Pfiffpotts, Wells, Bennett, Galsworthy, Conrad, and Edith Wharton.

Ambassador Gerard's book has been translated into Spanish and is announced for publication in January under the title "Mis Cuatro Anos en Alemania."

Lord Northcliffe's book on the world conflict, "At the War," has been revised and enlarged by the addition of some chapters on the part America is taking and is in train for early publication by the George H. Doran Company under the new title "Lord Northcliffe's War Book." The profits from its sale will go to the American Red Cross.

A war book that is timely and up-to-date and of keenest interest to Americans is promised for immediate issue by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is called "Blown in by the Draft," and is an attempt to describe the outward appearance and interpret the soul of the new national army which this country is creating. It is by Frazier Hunt who, as correspondent for a New York paper, has lived in the cantonments with the drafted men from the day of the assembling of the first contingents until the present time.

A. Hyatt Verrill, whose "Book of the West Indies" is a recent publication of E. P. Dutton & Co., is going at once to South America to collect material for a series of volumes for that house on the Latin-American republics. The first of the works, which he expects to have ready for issue in the Fall of 1918, will deal with the countries of the northern and eastern parts of South America, and will give an account of the commercial, industrial, social, and political phases of the life in each republic. A year later he expects to have ready a similar volume on the republics of the southern and western parts of South America, and later will come another dealing with Mexico.

Dana Gatlin, known to magazine readers by her short stories, is the author of "The True Measure of Devotion," the story of two ordinary Americans in an ordinary Kansas town, who give their only son to the war. The story, which is promised for January issue by Doubleday, Page & Co., is said to make an impressive exposition of the patriotism of the great midland States.

Norman Prince, who was one of the first of the American aviators to give his life while fighting in the air for France, wrote some interesting letters descriptive of his experiences, and these are soon to be published by Houghton Mifflin Company, with a Memoir by George F. Babbitt, under the title "Norman Prince: An American Who Died for the Cause He Loved."

News has recently been received that Oswald Kendall has been made a prisoner of war in Germany. He is the young Englishman whose story of the adventures of a tramp steamer in the headwaters of the Amazon River, called "The Romance of the Martin Connor," was widely read and much enjoyed in the United States. Mr. Kendall has been at the front almost continuously since the war began, except for several months spent in the hospital last year recovering from a bad wound.

William Lyon Phelps, writing in The Bookman of Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, says that "like Walt Whitman's, his early poetry was orthodox, well-groomed, and uninteresting. It produced no effect on the public, but it produced upon its author a mental condition of acute discontent—the necessary conviction of sin preceding regeneration."

Two volumes of poems by Robert Underwood Johnson, who has become his own publisher, are ready to appear from the De Vinne Press. One is a new edition of his last year's volume, "Poems of Peace and War," but it has been revised and enlarged to contain numerous additions, mainly of poems relating to the world war, of which Mr. Johnson has read a number in public on patriotic occasions, such as "The Sword of Lafayette," "The Victor of the Marne," "The New Slavery," and others, while there are also among these new ones several not relating to the war. The second volume comprises selections relating to Italy from Mr. Johnson's larger book and bears the title of the longest poem, "The Italian Rhapsody."

"The False Face" is the title of a new novel by Louis Joseph Vance which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish early in January. It has a war setting, and among its characters is that "Lone Wolf" to whom an earlier story by Mr. Vance gave renown.

Harry A. Franck's "A Vagabond Journey Around the World," has gone into its eleventh edition, and his "Vagabonding Down the Andes," published two or three months ago, is in its third edition.

The George H. Doran Company announces that it will before long publish a book by Joyce Kilmer to be called "Here and There with the Fighting Sixty-ninth." Mr. Kilmer is now in France with the Rainbow Division, of which the old Sixty-ninth is a part.

"The World's Debate" is the title of a book by Mgr. William Barry which has won much attention in England, and will be published in the United States very soon by the Dorans. The author brings out sharply the contrasted ideals and the facts of history out of which the great conflict was born and comes to the conclusion that absolute power is doomed.

A patriotic business firm in Baltimore chose the collection of President Wilson's addresses published by Harper & Brothers, under the title "Why We Are at War," as its holiday gift to its employes and distributed among them 6,000 copies.

A new novel to be called "Mistress of Men," by Flora Anna Steel, is announced for publication in January by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is a story of India at about the end of the seventeenth century and belongs in a series of tales of India of which Mrs. Steel's previous novel, "Dr. Errant," was one.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce the forthcoming publication, probably about midwinter, of a volume that will set forth in plain, concise terms the important ways in which the United States Government co-operates with the people of this country to bring about greater efficiency, better health, more happiness, and greater prosperity in their homes and schools, on their farms, in their factories and business offices. The book, which is the work of Miss Alissa Franc, tells just what is done and what results are achieved, and its statements are sanctioned by the officials of the several departments responsible for the work described.

Laura Spencer Portor, whose volume "The Story of the Little Angels" is one of this season's holiday books, is the sister of the wife of Anatole Le Bras, the French novelist, who is now visiting this country.

Under the title "The Flying Ace" Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish within a week or two a book on the war in the air by Captain Alan Bott, which has won attention in England under the title "An Airman's Outings."

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE LITTLE GRANDMOTHER OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: Reminiscences and Letters of Catherine Breshkovsky. Edited by Alice Stone Blackwell. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

AT seventy-three years of age, Catherine Breshkovsky was brought home from exile in Siberia by the revolution that had come at last. Of noble birth, well-educated, married to a liberal young nobleman, she gave up everything in life to work for the peasants and the downtrodden of Russia. She spent several years of her youth in solitary confinement in a Petrograd prison; two years, later, in the dread fortress of Peter and Paul; thirty years, altogether, in exile in Siberia; since she was 23 she has not been free from police surveillance. After her release from exile, when she was brought back in triumph by the revolutionists and feted all over the country, she began to devote herself to the support of the Kerensky Government, the furtherance of the war, and the education of the ignorant and illiterate, especially through the printing and circulation of newspapers and pamphlets. She has deplored and mourned over the Bolshevist tendencies, the Russian movement toward a separate peace. The letters and reminiscences in this book bring her story down to June 23, 1917. And few stories of women or men in our day are so dramatic, so interesting, so noble.

Mme. Breshkovsky visited this country in 1904 and made many friends. Alice Stone Blackwell was one of the closest of these, and it is altogether fitting that she should be the "Little Grandmother's" biographer. The first part of the book is biography simply, Mme. Breshkovsky's story told in the third person, from her reminiscences and narratives. The latter half of the volume, however, is principally in the form of letters to the people who had become her friends in America. And, interesting as her adventures are, throughout it is always the spirit of Mme. Breshkovsky herself that is the most interesting of all. Her generosity, self-denial, courage, and devotion are well known. Not every one realizes so well what a remarkable mind she has; how clear, how broad, how far removed alike from cold theorising or from sentimental Utopianism. Her viewpoint on the war is especially fine and valuable reading in this day; she is so deeply the lover of peace and of humanity, and so vigorous and clear-thinking an advocate of the carrying on of the war to a successful end for Russia and the Allies. Then, too, she is so gay, so interested in people and things and books, so vividly, humanly alive. Certainly she is one of the noblest figures of our day. And this book of her life is something that we cannot afford to miss.

FANTASIES

THE MAID WITH WINGS, AND OTHER FANTASIES GRAVE TO GAY. By E. B. Osborn. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.

THE alluring title and the dedication to Henly attract one before this book of "Fantasies Grave to Gay" is fairly begun. Quite evidently it was its name which gave "The Maid With Wings" so prominent a position, as it is otherwise one of the least notable, and not until one has read through the first two, which are among the few grave fantasies and come upon "At Heaven's Gate," does the real spell of this gifted author make itself felt. There is little chance that any one having gone so far will fail to continue to the end and regret having reached it. Here at Heaven's gate are found a poet, a philanthropist, and a politician awaiting an entrance, secure in the belief that their gentle words and acts of pacifism during life will make it an easy one. They are joined by a soldier and a sailor, a most delightful pair as shown us by Mr. Osborn, and it is they who are taken in while the others are left. St. Peter says in explanation:

> The soldiers and sailors you despise are the true peacemakers. They give their lives in a cause for which such men as you give only words and writings and miserable money.

And we find quite suddenly that we have read an essay against pacifism, almost without suspicion and wholly without pain.

This rare and invaluable art of being able to give the force and interest of an essay without the well-known deadening process so much favored by essayists, is perhaps the most admirable of all Mr. Osborn's gifts. It is almost with a sense of shame that one realises the pleasure that has been taken in reading "Calisthenes at Cambridge," when it is discovered to be basically an argument against the modern method of producing Greek plays. Our interest has been involved to the extent of wondering if Mr. Osborn saw the very creditable performances in the New York stadium, or, if he didn't, whether they might not have dulled a little the edge of his sarcasm.

In "Simplified Spelling," the cat is, of necessity, out of the bag at first glance, but the argument is taken up in the form of such delightfully clever speeches by the much-abused words themselves that it becomes not only a convincing treatment of the subject itself but a splendid irony on all such movements with their endlessly bombastic addresses, which are seldom so refreshing as "Damn's" in disfavor of the n's being omitted from his name. During its course he quotes a story told by his friend "Baby." A teacher wrote his name, "Baby," on the blackboard and said, "What does that spell children?" With one accord the children shouted "Biby!" She rubbed out the "a" and wrote "i" in its place, then said, "What does that spell?" And the whole class cried with one voice, "Boiby!"

There is a happy predominance of the gay all along, but here and there we find particularly delicious bits of humor which remain in the mind; as when Victor Hugo, attending a "Reception in Hell," is introduced with a lady ghost tucked under his arm, and de Musset describes Flaubert's courtesy as "the bow of a valet." In a plea for the protection of British art by prohibiting the dumping down upon British shores of all things imaginable in foreign art, a competent young poet who has totally lost his livelihood in the dumping is used as a contrast to the "Vers Libristes," who resemble the black, damp, wiggling things you find under stones in the country. And again, concerning poetry, there is a great delight to be found in a discussion of "Shakespearean Heart," a distressingly common disease among actors who are in the habit of using dramatic iambics too frequently.

It is inevitable that in certain places the characteristic charm of the book as a whole should be lost. When, for example, a thoroughly rational story of the Bret Harte type such as "The Expiation of Kinkometta" strays into a group of fantasies, in the disappointment at finding it there at all one does not stop to give it its just due as a story. And one has somehow the same feeling about "The Fighting Generation," that, given less charming surroundings, it might have had a fairer reading. The test of being read along with "The King of Hoboes" has proved a rather hard one, for nowhere more than in the sketching of this vagabond, with his conversation so very hoboish as to be nearly unintelligible without the occasional footnote, has Mr. Osborn's fancy proved more captivating. Once more one's interest has become involved to the point of wondering where he found the hobo, and if he still lives and talks in this delightful way.

A CHILD'S YEAR BOOK

A CHILD'S YEAR BOOK. By Ruth Sawyer. With illustrations from cut-out pictures by the author. New York: Harper & Brothers. 75 cents.

A charming little book for children is this, with its verse for every month in the year, and its delightful silhouette illustrations. It is cast in the form of a child telling the year's story to other children, and it has its quaint fancies as well as its pretty phrase. Here is the verse for December:

> On every Christmas Eve, since long ago,
> At least since I was born—because I know—
> Old Santy Claus comes from the North upon his sleigh,
> Bringing such heaps of toys for Christmas Day.
>
> But in the South, where there is never snow,
> Why, every Christmas Eve, since long ago,
> The Three Wise Men, across the desert wild
> Ride, bearing gifts for every little child.

In August the child lies on the sands and dreams of great ships, weaving magic tales from the sails out on the sea. In July the little girl plays with the chickens and wonders what it would be like if her mother had as many chicks as the funny old mother hen. In March she tries to fly her kite. In November she mourns that the turkey has nothing to be thankful for! The pictures are really charming bits of simplicity. The appreciation of grown-ups for such a book as this is always tempered by the fact that the one great book of its kind was written long ago and lessens the charm of every successor by comparison. This little book is not another "Child's Garden," nor does its author play to us upon a penny whistle to lure us back to a child's memories. But it is a very sweet and attractive book for children, a book that children should like.

Medicine Handbook

A volume entitled "A Layman's Handbook of Medicine" contains a treatise by Dr. Richard C. Cabot on the physical and mental ailments to which members of the human family are subject. The treatise was written "with special reference to social workers"; it is based largely on a series of lectures to social workers which the author delivered in 1915 and 1916. (Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.)

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

Section 7

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1917.

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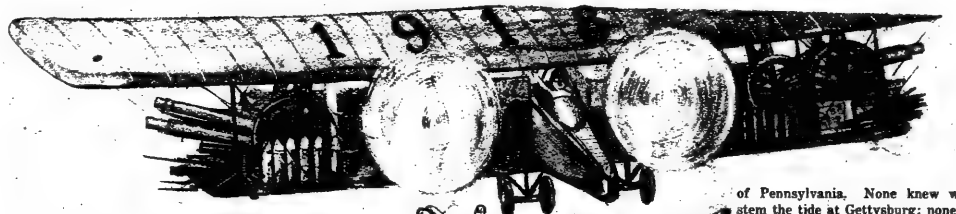
SIXTEEN PAGES

RIGHT CANNOT LOSE

A Forecast of the New Year

By THOMAS R. MARSHALL,

Vice President of the United States



AS we are accustomed to count time, we are about to pass from an old year into a new one, and we pass at the hour when graveyards yawn. All of us, without any certain light, are traveling up and down the highways, crying out to those in charge not "Watchman, what of the night?" but "Watchman, what of the morning?"

As citizens of America, we do not see but we hear the flapping of the black wings of anarchy, tumult, and disorder in Russia; we catch the sound of the steady tramp of German hosts as they press toward the far-flung battle line in the west of Europe; we note with apprehension the aggression toward the plains of Italy, and the timid soul everywhere is wondering when will the morning come, and, when it comes, what will the sight of man gaze upon.

Men here and there are asking: "Is there a God, and, if there be, has He anything to do with this stupendous struggle? Is God with the right, or is He, as Napoleon suggested, on the side of the heaviest artillery? Is right again upon the scaffold? Is wrong forever to sit upon the throne?"

Into the minds of how many Americans these pessimistic thoughts have come, I cannot say, but into too many, even though into only one. Whenever a majority of mankind shall cease to believe in the ultimate triumph of the right, humanity will have disclosed its reason for ceasing to exist.

Never in the history of the Republic has there been so much need for men to walk by faith and not by sight as at this moment. Whatever others may believe, I, regardless of all knowledge, have faith that the morning light will break in this good year at hand and that it will break with the sun of Liberty rising upon a rosetinted sky. Whether during the year it shall ascend to the meridian heights of a world peace, I say not; but, unless hell is better than heaven, unless evil is more to be desired than good, unless injustice is stronger than justice, and the heart of the vicious is braver than the heart of the virtuous, the sun of Liberty surely will move zenithward.

Let us take consolation and encouragement from the history of the Republic. I have been seemingly fortunate, so far as my personal safety is concerned, and seemingly unfortunate so far as my ability to serve my country is concerned. I was not old enough to take arms in the defense of the Union in the war between the States, and I am now too old to do anything more for my country than to have a vision and to voice an unalterable faith that this Republic is to lead the nations of the world into the mountains of perfect peace and to become the arbiter of them all, seeing to it that justice is done to even the most leprous of nations, crawling in the sunlight of a newer and a better day.

Reverting to my boyhood recollections, the gloom of today is not comparable with the gloom of July 1, 1863. Confederate forces were then en masse upon the soil of Pennsylvania. None knew whether Meade could stem the tide at Gettysburg; none had hope that Grant could hammer his way into Vicksburg. Yet within three days Vicksburg had fallen and Pickett's charge at the bloody angle had failed. The waves of rebellion broke for the last time upon the citadel of the Union. We became a reunited people, and today the men of the Southland are vying with the men of the Northland in loyalty and devotion to the Union and to its cause.

I should be the last man to provoke a reopening of the questions which resulted in the war between the States. I have never been able to dispute that constitutionally and legally the South had its right to secede, but I have always maintained, and I think the South now admits, that morally it had no right to do so. Without facts upon which to base the view, nevertheless, I entertain it that the South would have won had it not been for the fact that every blow it struck was weakened to a degree in its penetrating power by a feeling, vague, mysterious, indefinable, but unmistakably felt, that it ought not to break up the Union.

And so it is today with the German soldier. He has a vague and disturbing feeling. He probably is unable to analyze or define it; he may not admit that he senses it. But it is my belief that always there is hammering at his conscience an unseen hand and that always there is being whispered into his ear by an unfamiliar voice: "You are fighting in an unjust cause; you are sacrificing your life for wrong; you are dealing unfairly with your fellow-men; you cannot, cannot, win."

This belief, firm in my mind and abiding with me, dispels whatever gloom may now rest over the battlefields of Europe.

Accepting any reason or all reasons that may be given for the failure of Russia to continue in the fight, we again have had disclosed to our vision that two things are essential to a democracy: education and what Senator Root has so admirably described as "organized self-control." This disposes of the Russian situation.

From education and organized self-control proceeds individual initiative. Each day more and more of our young men are going to France. They are not mere cogs in a machine of efficiency. Every college in America has its service flag, and the aggregate of the stars on these flags reveals a mighty army of intelligent, educated, thinking Americans, who have initiative.

Brains alone will win in the long run over mere brute force. Brains plus a clear conscience speeds the victory.

I do not minimize the courage of the German soldier, but men are as they are, and racial characteristics will show themselves. Germans will fight with desperation, shoulder to shoulder, and die with courage; but the individual soldier among them will not think until tomorrow of the thing he should have done this morn-

DRAFT ARMY'S FIRST REVIEW

Whole Division at Camp Meade, 30,000 Strong, Makes a Showing That Elicits Optimism After Washington's Gloomy Whisperings

Times Photo Service.

Troops Marching in Review at Maryland Cantonment Before the Secretary of War—There Had Been No Formal Announcement of This Initial Appearance of an Entire National Army Division in Uniform, So the Remarkable Spectacle Attracted Little Attention.

"WHEN I feel like suicide, I go to sea to cheer up," wrote Herman Melville in his preface to "Moby Dick." When you get discouraged by the disclosures as to lack of progress in fitting the new American armies for the fighting in Europe, go to camp and see those armies themselves.

The disclosures are bad enough; they are justified by the facts, and nobody denies that they should be made, but they are only a part of the story of America in her first year of war—the part that is told in the overheated committee rooms and corridors of the Capitol at Washington, where fuel is not conserved, where the odor of cooking cabbage and other kitchen smells from the restaurants in the Senate and House wings blend with the rumors and whispers and open charges that fill the building. It is the story that is reluctantly admitted to be true in part and angrily denied in part, in many bureaus of the War Department and in the maze and labyrinth of the somewhat confused and overlapping civilian boards which are endeavoring to help the War Department do what it cannot do alone.

For the reassuring part of the story, and the bigger part, get out in the open. Go where the officers are in the saddle or working within the bare walls of their cantonment quarters instead of struggling to be active in the deep-cushioned chairs under the ornately frescoed ceilings of the War Department; where the soldiers are in the training trenches instead of walking up and down the hot corridors all day long, taking messages from one bureau to another or guiding swarms of civilian callers, who want to get something, to the particular anteroom in which the waiting process of getting must begin.

In short, go from the staff to the line if you are seeking a day off from pessimism and gloom.

In spite of the weak spots in the staff, the line is getting better all the time. There are a million and more active troops in it today, not counting the men who have gone to France. The investigating committees of Congress should adjourn periodically to go to the camps and cantonments, not merely to see for themselves what is lacking in equipment, but to note the great progress that is being made in spite of that lack, progress in morale and discipline and a military atmosphere in general; a tremendous increase of interest among the men in the fact that they are participants in the war.

A Corporal of Artillery at Camp Meade sums it up this way: "We are sort of getting madder with the Kaiser every day now, and we didn't give a damn about him one way or the other when we first came here."

Fortunately for Washington, where the gloom about the army gets thickest because Congress and the bureaus are right there, Camp Meade, the cantonment of the 79th Division of the national army, is only two hours away. It is a cheerful place to visit after a Crozier or a Sharpe or some other bureau chief has left the witness stand. It was particularly so the other day, when Brig. Gen. William J. Nicholson, commanding this cantonment in the absence of Major Gen. Kuhn, reviewed his entire division.

The visitors that day saw the first review of a national army division as a whole. But General Nicholson was so sure of what his troops could do that he invited Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War, to come out to see the review. The General had no occasion to regret his apparent recklessness. He is one of the reassuring type of officers of the United States Army who have never grown stiff and slow, mentally and physically, in a staff bureau. He has spent all of his many years of service out in the open with troops. He can tell when military discipline has begun to sink in and transform raw material, when the thing called morale has become an established fact in the group life and activities of thousands of men only recently summoned from civil life. So he knew his men at Camp Meade had sufficiently large beginnings of both that morale and discipline after three months of hard training. Knowing this, he proceeded to call out his entire command and march it in review before the Secretary of War.

Secretary Baker and Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson Reviewing the Division. They Saw All the Men Well Clad and Most of Them Carrying Rifles, Though Machine-Gun Equipment Was Lacking.

The experiment was a great success. Incidentally, it must have been a grateful relief for Mr. Baker, who had just left the inquiry-charged atmosphere of Washington. In the review he got first-hand evidence that some things about the army were not so bad as they had been painted.

For example, he saw a parade of 30,000 soldiers, every one of whom was in uniform, and every one of whom had on an army overcoat. If there had been time for an inspection of every individual in the division, he also would have discovered that every man in that long line of troops was clothed comfortably in the army's Winter underwear, somewhat belated in its delivery, but on hand before this particular cantonment had any illness due to lack of protection from Winter weather. And, if the Secretary had had time to go through all the long rows of barracks, he would have found every building comfortably heated and every cot equipped with two woolen blankets and a comforter. In this camp, in short, he would have found much to cheer him and the nation.

So much for the physical welfare and creature comforts of the 30,000 men—the comforts which had been such an important factor in getting them sufficiently drilled and trained to march as a division without any hitch in the program. Now for the question of arms:

As to gun equipment, the showing was not so good, although it was better here than in some of the other cantonments. The review brought a gratifying surprise as to small arms, after the proceedings before the committees of Congress. The lack of equipment was most apparent, of course, in the artillery, for with that branch the lack is almost total. There are two regiments of heavy field artillery at Meade. They should be equipped with thirty-two six-inch guns, all told. They have none whatever. There is one regiment of light artillery, which should have three-inch guns, and it has not enough to train one battery at a time. But these three-inch guns did not appear in the review, so the entire artillery brigade marched without equipment. In the two brigades of infantry the machine-gun battalions were also unarmed, for lack of equipment. But 90 per cent. of the infantrymen in the review did have their rifles. The platoon that went by without arms was exceptional.

But the review would have been an im-

(Continued on Page 14)

ing. The reverse is true of the American soldier. He is not bound by precedence.

One of the greatest of the Generals engaged in this war has told me that all military tactics from those of Alexander down have been abandoned, except the tactics of Stonewall Jackson; yet military men know that the tactics of Stonewall Jackson were directly opposed to everything regarded as good military strategy. He was an author of military initiative.

Observing in the numerous camps of the country our young soldiers drawn from our schools and colleges and from all walks of life, I have been impressed with the belief that the ranks of American soldiery on foreign soil will contain all the courage and initiative required to do what is to be done. And as the young Americans do and dare, no ghost of doubt will be leering at their shoulders and whispering to them in sepulchral tones that they are wrong.

It is up to us who stay at home to determine how long this war will last. We may advance or we may retard its conclusion. Pessimism will retard it; optimism will give it a mighty, onward, impulsive movement.

We are not a perfect people. I would not minimize our weaknesses. We never say "Good morning" to his Satanic Majesty until he appears. We apprehend no danger until it is face to face with us. We are impatient. We do not realize that armies cannot grow in a night, as did Jonah's gourd. We forget that there was no army of the North until the battle of Antietam. We wonder why we have not now in France a powerful army, thoroughly drilled and perfectly equipped. We are intolerant; we do not brook delays with equanimity. And yet, we have done more in six months than the English people did in two and a half years.

If I had my way I would require every American civilian to repeat each waking hour: "Patience, patience; God reigns; the Government at Washington still lives." Men of greatest prominence everywhere, leading men of every business and profession, men of best training and widest experience, successful men, men of courage and devotion, patriotic men—all are bending every energy toward the speedy and successful prosecution of this war. Do not throw cold water of criticism upon the mountain flames of patriotism.

Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President of the United States.

I regard it as unfortunate that an election must be held to select Senators from certain States and Representatives in Congress from all States during this year upon which we are entering. It is difficult for a man to believe that another can be a patriot and at the same time differ from him on questions of internal policy. I wish the coming elections could in some way be avoided.

Let us take this great cause to the innermost recesses of our individual consciences and let us there examine it, and take a solemn oath, by the memory of the men who made and the memory of the men who kept the Republic, that, to the utmost of our endeavors, we will lessen the bitterness of partisanship by the sweetening influence of our devotion to our common cause.

It is to be regretted that only they who are of military age seem to be patriots. Every farmer who plants an extra plot of ground, every laboring man who does an extra hour of work, every employer who strains to the limit the capacity of his business, every man, woman, and child who whole-heartedly pushes the internal activities of the Republic, is enabling the army to be well fed, well clothed, well supplied.

The war is going to be fought to a successful conclusion. Upon the individual, whether in the army abroad or at work at home, depends its duration.

In the hour of peace every man has a right to have, and I hope does have, his individual shrine at which he worships. I hope the hour will never come when, pursuing the peaceful pursuits of life, men shall cease to cry, "Lo here, lo there is salvation." But in the hour of war there can be only one shrine for all men who are really patriotic, and that shrine incases a vision of the God of the Republic. Let men divest themselves of their political garbs and personal trappings. Let them, as Moses at the burning bush, come unshodden. Let them cry out to the Republic, "What wilt thou have me to do?" and day and night unceasingly let them worship and adore the God of the Republic, Who for 141 years has not turned His face away from this people nor punished them, save in such hours as they have sought to serve themselves rather than to serve the common weal.

The darkness will disappear. The light will break over a world, grown old in want, in sin, in misery, in autocratic king-craft. It will be the light of a newer and a better day, and anything else that America has ever accomplished will pale into significance before the light of the sacrifices which it shall have made for humanity and for freedom.

ON THE VICTORY ROAD IN 1918

By JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Jr.,

United States Senator from New York,

Member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

I CANNOT conceive of any sharply drawn political issue that will disturb the United States in the year 1918 and distract the minds of men who must devote themselves to the winning of the war.

The development of the war situation itself is so tremendous, so infinitely greater than we dreamed it could be last April, that we cannot afford to expend any energy whatever on political battles. In normal times we would be talking now about the Congress elections of the coming year, speculating as to what they would indicate of the feeling of the people toward the Administration and trying to draw conclusions about the next Presidential election. But there is no interest in that sort of thing now. I have not heard the matter discussed by any of my associates in the Senate. We are simply not thinking about it, not wondering in the least what the Congress elections of 1918 may or may not reflect of the feeling of the country.

What 1918 may bring forth in the development of the industrial or economic situation is vastly more important and interesting. It is the one thing that should command the thought of all of us, for the industrial question includes the war question. The two cannot be separated. As Medill McCormick said the other day, this war is a gigantic contest of industries. We must have and will have millions of soldiers, but the development and speeding up of industry is the big task.

We have been in the habit of speaking of hundreds of guns and thousands of rifles. We must learn to think and speak and produce in terms of thousands and thousands of guns and millions and millions of rifles. We must equip ourselves to deal in ammunition and high explosives on the same scale.

When Germany is beaten it will be by reason of her industries and resources being overborne and crushed by the industries and resources of America. Her man power will decline, probably is declining now, but on her interior lines she can suffer the impairment of man power longer than the Allies operating on exterior lines. Yet when the Allies, with the help of the United States, have the supremacy in the weight of metals and endless supplies, the end of Germany as a belligerent will not be far off. Germany cannot expand industrially any further. The possibilities of the United States are unlimited. Russia may be able to help Germany with food supplies if she really goes out of the war to stay out and throws open her frontiers to the enemy. But Russia will not be able to give any material industrial aid. It is not in her.

Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York.

Now, then, to do this thing, to put the supremacy in everything essential on the side of the Allies, we have got to have the biggest brains in America devoted to the task. We must go at it without the slightest hesitation, and scrap everything and everybody who does not measure up to the magnitude of the work.

If men fail from time to time, they must be swept aside. It is not going to be a pleasant thing for any of us to witness incidents of that sort, but we must face them and go through with them. England and France have not shrunk from the duty of removing big men who were not big enough. Neither can we. England, particularly, required some time to realize that her industries as well as her armies must be organized on the scale of the gigantic before she could cope with the German machine. Finally, she realized that her great Generals, even her greatest Generals, could not both manage the armies and organize the supplies for the armies. When England appreciated that big fact she took the business of munitions out of the hands of her great soldiers and placed it in the keeping of the greatest man in the country, Lloyd George, her first Minister of Munitions. British soldiers were skeptical when the change was suggested, but those same soldiers and the whole British Empire now realize that England never could have played the great part in the war that has been hers during the last year without this gigantic reorganization and development and co-ordination of her industries and war supply business.

I believe that we must come to the same solution of the problem, and it is one of the things that we must come to in 1918. I do not mean to imply that we have not already accomplished a great deal in preparing for war, that we have not done many things exceedingly well. But the burden is to grow heavier instead of lighter through the years that the war is to last, and our war machinery already shows some signs of cracking.

That was inevitable. We started the war with practically no machinery, and we are trying to get along with the little we had and with expanding that little. But that will not suffice. All the devoted efforts of the men in the war-making department of the Government, especially in the vast business of creating and distributing war supplies, will have to be co-ordinated into one great organization. The man, not yet in sight, who will handle that organization successfully will, next to the President, be the most responsible and important figure in the United States.

The ramifications are tremendous. We do not comprehend them all yet. It has been suggested that we will have to conscript labor and commandeer the manufacturing plants. I believe that we have ample labor for the needed industrial expansion, and I do not believe that we will have to conscript it. The problem is to get labor to the places where it is needed and to keep it there. That means that the Government itself will have to tackle the problem of housing. Industrial establishments are growing up in many parts of the country, requiring the service of many thousands of workmen, but there are no suitable places in which these workmen may live. The Government must remedy that defect.

Furthermore, I believe that the Govern-

(Continued on Page 15)

German Name.	American Name.
Rheatia	Black Hawk.
Sachsen	Chattahoochee.
Sachsenwald	General Ernst.
Sambia	Tunica.
Savoia	General Hodges.
Serrapis	Osage.
Seios	Itasca.
Staatssekretar Kraetke	Tuscany.
Steinbek	Arapahoe.
Suevia	Wachusett.
Camilla Rickmers	Ticonderoga.
Tsin Tau	Yuma.
Jubingen	Seneca.
Wasgenwald	Wasgenwald.
Wiegand	Midget.
Willehad	Wyandotte.
Wittekind	Iroquois.

Every one of these ships was found to be either deliberately damaged or rendered useless through neglect before they fell into our hands. The most serious typical damage was done by breaking cylinders, valve chests, circulating pumps, steam and exhaust nozzles on main engines, and by dry firing boilers and thus melting the tubes and distorting the furnaces. In at least one instance the Germans probably used thermit to make the destruction complete.

There were many instances of minor and easily detectable destruction, such as cutting piston and connecting rods and stays with hack saws, smashing engine room telegraph systems, and the removal and destruction of parts which the Germans thought could not be replaced. The most insidious sabotage was that which was concealed. In plugging a steam pipe the method was to disjoint the pipe and insert a solid piece of brass, sawed off flush with the joint. The pipe would then be reconnected, showing no evidence of having been tampered with. Rod stays on boilers were broken off, but nuts were fastened to the exposed surface for the purpose of deception. Similarly the threads of bolts in important positions were destroyed, the bolts being replaced and held by one or two remaining threads, which, of course, would have given way if pressure had been put on them.

Indicators were astutely reversed. Numerous fire extinguishers were filled with kerosene and gasoline. Piles of shavings and refuse were strewn about where fires might be started, and open cans of kerosene were found in several of these incendiary traps. There evidently had been a plan to burn the ships under certain conditions, and it is believed that the German crews were seized and interned somewhat in advance of their expectations.

Ground glass was put in oil pipes and bearings. That explosives were not used in the mutilation is accounted for by the dangerous hazard the crews would have run in attempting to obtain it in the open market. Furthermore, it was known that the ships were being closely watched, and explosions aboard would have attracted unwelcome attention.

The mutilation was directed at the vital parts of the machinery. The auxiliary parts, such as feed pumps, ice machines, and the like, were, in the main, undisturbed. Little harm was done to furnishings or ordinary ship fittings. Inspection developed the fact that the destruction on all of the ships was about the same, confirming the theory that general instructions had been issued to commanding officers by the same agent. It also appeared that the parts damaged, as a rule, were those probably on hand as spare parts in the home ports of the vessels, so that in case this country did not enter the war the ships could be commissioned again quickly.

In breaking the great cylinders of the engines there was practiced a system of boring holes in curved lines and then breaking out a piece by battering the weakened point by means of a ram rigged for the purpose. Where more delicate machinery was involved, parts were jacked until they were bent and broken. Many cylinders were cracked from the blows of rams. In the cases of boilers melted down by dry firing, it was necessary, of course, to replace them, but in no instance did the American engineers fail to repair a broken cylinder.

Immediately on taking over the vessels, the Shipping Board appointed a committee of engineers to make a survey of the damage and superintend repairs. The Collector of the Port of New York also named a Board of Railroad Engineers to investigate and recommend repairs by the use of the welding craft. Railroad men had made successful and extensive use of electric welding in connection with cast iron, and they had faith in the process as applied to marine engines, as well as to locomotive engines. The Shipping Board engineers recommended the renewal of all cylinders which had been badly damaged. The report of the electric welders' committee was unanimous in stating that all damaged cylinders could be reclaimed, and that engines so repaired would be as reliable after repair as when first built. A difference of opinion on this question developed among the engineers. This continued until the larger vessels were turned over to the Navy Department to be fitted as transports, about last July. A decision was then made to make use of the welding and patching processes.

In no case were the repairs to the propulsive machinery delayed beyond the time necessary to equip the vessels as transports—doubtless to the wonder of the Germans interned at Ellis Island. Electric and acetylene welding of iron castings is not a very complicated art if the work is in the hands of skilled men. Patching a hole or filling the cavity of a great crack in a cylinder by the electric welding process may be clearly expressed by comparing the operation to dental surgery, except, of course, that the materials used are at welding heat. Welding must be done slowly, the metal being laid on layer by layer, and each layer must be caulked and treated to knock or chip out any metal that has oxidized or has not adhered properly. Cast iron is not welded to cast iron direct, but special alloy steel wire is used to supply the welding metal, like solder. In welding two cast-iron edges together a layer of steel is welded to each, and then these two steel layers are welded to each other. It is difficult to weld two cast-iron parts to each other, but comparatively easy to weld two steel pieces.

If the electric arc which the machinist directs with his hands can be properly applied along the fracture, electric welding can be done advantageously without preheating the parts or removing them from the ship.

In preparing the ships' cylinders for either arc or acetylene welding the jagged edges of the breaks were first smoothed off and then beveled; wooden patterns representing the patches were fitted to the breaks in the cylinders, and cast-iron or steel patches were made from these patterns. The patches were fitted to the cylinders, each properly beveled at the welding edge. The patches were then clamped to place for welding. In arc welding patches were frequently studded for the purpose of reinforcing the weld, but when acetylene welding was used studs were not employed.

Acetylene and electric welding are fundamentally different in application, and while in arc welding the effort is to keep the vicinity of the weld cool, in acetylene welding preheating is employed and the actual filling of the cavity is done in lengths of about six inches. The sides of the patch and the cylinder, for instance, are actually fused with the torch, and small pieces of welding rod and flux are added to the puddled metal. After a length is thus built up, another section is fused and filled, and thus the process continues. A skilled operative can make about eight inches an hour.

The first vessel upon which electric welding was tried was the Armenia, which had been taken to a private shipyard for overhaul. Two nozzles on the main cylinders had been knocked off, and these were welded to place. The vessel was quickly placed in service and the cost of the repair work was about 25 per cent. of what had been anticipated. The next ships repaired were the Nassovia and the Pisa, and the damage to them was found to be almost identical with that found on the Armenia. The Prinzess Irene and the Friedrich der Grosse were sent to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn for overhauling. Their engines had been as seriously broken as those of any ship. Both vessels yielded speedily to the welding process and have for some time been in transport service, experiencing no difficulty with regard to the welds.

On the Koenig Wilhelm II. the original intention was to repair the cylinders by mechanical, or composition, patches. The Navy Department, however, ordered that cast-steel patches be substituted, and these were bolted to the cylinders and then welded. The amount of fitting necessary to make a mechanical patch steam-tight is shown by the fact that ten weeks after the Koenig Wilhelm II. repairs had started machinists were still at work scraping the patches to make them fit. Many of the welded patches were fitted within forty-eight hours. On the Kaiser Wilhelm II. many pieces were broken out of cylinders, in addition to several great splits. Cast-iron inserts were made and welded in place and then ground down to the surface of the cylinders. On this ship there were also numerous instances of bent or broken piston rods, broken cylinder covers, smashed valve chests, and various other items of ruin. The boilers were not injured, nor were the major auxiliaries tampered with. Valves were thrown overboard and much time was required to replace them.

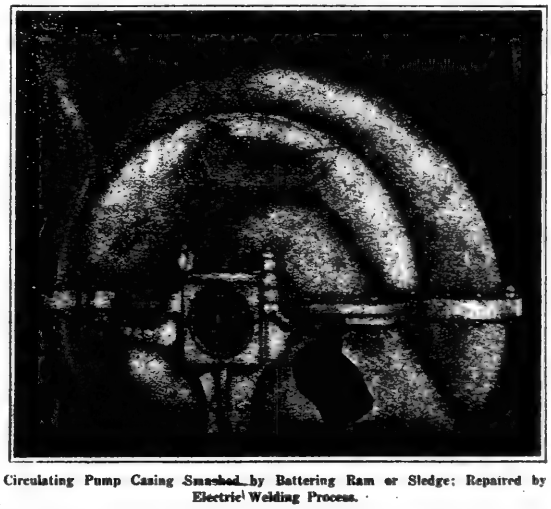
The case of the Vaterland was quite different from that of any other ship. Engineers of the Navy Department who examined the big liner declared that inferior engineering had been practiced in her construction. She has four turbine engines ahead and four astern on four shafts. All of the head engines were found in good condition, and all of the astern engines were found damaged. The major portion of the damage was credited more to faulty operation than to malicious intent. Cracks were found in the casing of the starboard high-pressure backing turbine of such size as to make it certain that the engine had not been used on the vessel's last run. Certain documentary evidence found on the ship corroborated this belief. It also indicated that the Vaterland on her last trip had made less than twenty knots. One crack in the lower casing of the turbine extended for a distance of about eight feet. A dummy cylinder was found cracked in three places.

The forty-six boilers of the Vaterland showed evidence of poor handling. The presence of a great amount of oil indicated poor marine practice, and the Germans had been using lubricant in the cylinders of the auxiliaries, a custom long abandoned in American service. Although the vessel had steam lines which in some cases extended over a length of 300 feet, she was not fitted with proper drains and traps. Such drains as were fitted ran into the bilges. The boilers were not fitted with proper internal feed pipes. These defects the American engineers remedied.

A few minor attempts had been made to disable the Vaterland, such as boring holes in a section of suction pipe. These holes were puttied and concealed. Removal of glands from the stern-tube stuffing box and other incidental sabotage had been effected.

There was just enough evidence of mutilation to warrant full investigation. The vast mass of machinery, electric apparatus, and piping in the Vaterland were patiently examined before she was sent to sea. Original defects in her engine equipment were corrected, she was overhauled and in many respects refitted, and on the whole she was declared a better ship when she entered the service of the United States than when she took her maiden voyage.

The former German liners, sailing under distinctly American names, are now fitted as troop and cargo ships. Each is convertible to a completely equipped hospital ship for return voyage service. The vessels are manned by naval crews. Some of the larger liners are not capable of carrying much cargo in addition to troops, but the fleet of merchantmen which the United States Government seized from the Germans at the outbreak of the war adds a substantial tonnage available for the transport of supplies.



Circulating Pump Casing Smashed by Battering Ram or Sledge; Repaired by Electric Welding Process.

Lenine as Seen by an American

IN answer to a request for an article about Lenine, whom he had met in Russia some years ago, William English Walling sent the following letter:

"The personalities of Lenine and the other Russian revolutionists have never struck me very strongly, and I fear I could not give an interesting account of any of them. They all seem to me to be entirely theoretical persons, without sufficient intellectual character or grasp of reality to make them personally interesting. I take them all as leaders of factions or sects. Hence I spent my entire time in trying to grasp their theories, as I believed that is all there is to them. In themselves these theories are neither interesting nor important, but they are fanatically believed by large sections of the Russian people. The more ignorant and inexperienced a people the more it is given to intense devotion to shallow metaphysical formulas. I worked along this line in Russia ten years ago and I hold the same opinion still. * * * I have been on almost intimate terms with some of these revolutionists, but I never discovered anything of interest beyond the bald theories they promulgate."

HOW SEIZED SHIPS WERE MADE NEW

All of the 109 Vessels Damaged by Germans at American Ports Are in Uncle Sam's Service—Not One Crippled Engine Baffled Our Navy Engineers

Broken Cylinder Liner on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., Photographed at Beginning of Welding Repair Process.

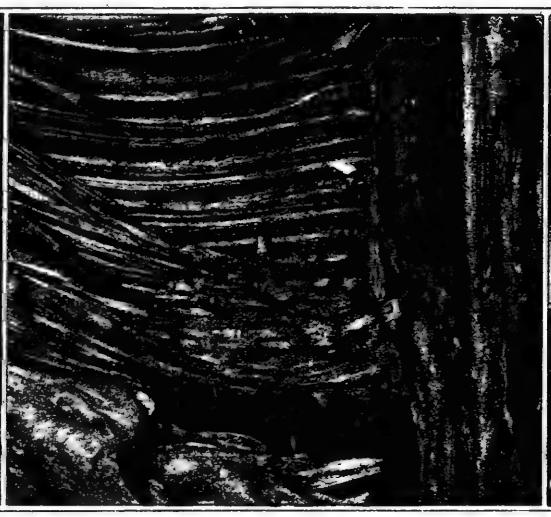
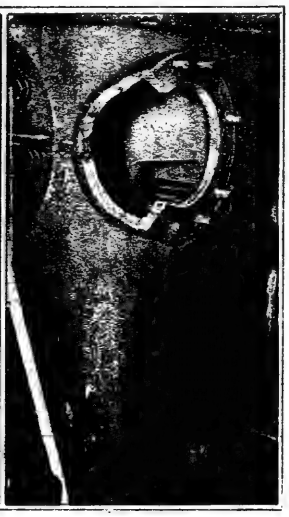


Photo from Committee on Public Information.

Interior of the Steamship Pommern's Boiler After German Crew Had Melted It Down by Dry Firing.



The Friedrich der Grosse's Broken Steam Nozzle.

WRECKAGE OF MACHINERY ON GERMAN VESSELS SEIZED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED.

ALL the damage done to 109 German ships by their crews prior to their seizure by the United States Government when war was declared has been repaired, and these ships are today in service, adding more than 500,000 gross tonnage to the transport and cargo fleets in war service for the United States. The complete story of the damaged machinery and the remarkable work of repairing it is told for the first time in this review, furnished by the Committee on Public Information.

There is evidence that a German central authority gave an order for destruction on the ships, effective on or about Feb. 1, 1917, simultaneous with the date set for unrestricted submarine warfare, and that the purpose was to inflict such vital damage to the machinery of all German vessels in our ports that none could be operated within eighteen months to two years. This purpose has been defeated in signal fashion. In less than eight months all the ships were in service.

The destructive work of the German crews consisted of ruin which they believed would necessitate the shipping of new machinery to substitute for that which was battered down or damaged by drilling or dismantlement. To obtain new machinery would have entailed a prolonged process of design, manufacture, and installation. Urged by the necessity of conserving time, the engineers of the United States Navy Department succeeded in patching and welding the broken parts and replacing all of the standard parts which had been destroyed or thrown overboard.

The campaign of destruction was operated for more than two months, and the Germans were convinced they were making a thorough job of it. Their scheme of ruin ranged from the plugging of steam pipes to the utter demolition of boilers by dry firing. When the United States Shipping Board experts first surveyed the ruin, the belief was expressed that much new machinery would have to be provided, and eighteen months seemed a fair minimum estimate of the time required. But the need of troop and cargo ships was urgent. Officers of the navy's Bureau of Steam Engineering finally decided that it was possible to clear the ships for service by Christmas. The last of the fleet actually took her final sea test and was ordered into service as a Thanksgiving gift to the nation.

To accomplish this end the Navy Department engaged the services of all available machinery welders and patchers, many of them voluntarily offered by the railroads. Most of the time that elapsed was chargeable less to the actual repair work than to the tedious task of dismantling all machinery from bow to stern of every ship for inspection, thus eliminating all chances of overlooking concealed mutilation.

Although explosives were not used in the process of destruction, the engineers were conscious of the danger of hidden charges which might become operative and disastrous when the machinery was put to a test. Instances of artful pipe plugging, of concealing steel nuts and bolts in delicate cylinders, of depositing ground glass in oil pipes and bearings, of cunningly changing indicators, of filling fire extinguishers with gasoline, and similar means of spoliation were common enough to induce the engineers to make a rule calling for thorough overhauling. On each ship there was no boiler that was not threaded through every pipe for evidence of plugging, no mechanism of any sort that was not completely dismantled, inspected, and reassembled.

On only one ship did the engineers find a written record of the damage done; in every other instance they searched blindly for the evidence of sabotage. The one memorandum, written in German, gave a complete record of the destruction on that particular ship. The list, evidently left behind through an oversight, was correct in every detail. Excerpts from the paper are as follows:

Starboard and port high-pressure cylinder with valve chest; upper exhaust outlet flange broken off. (cannot be repaired.)

Starboard and port second intermediate pressure valve chest; steam inlet flange broken off. (cannot be repaired.)

First intermediate pressure starboard; exhaust pipe of exhaust line to second intermediate pressure flange broken off. (cannot be repaired.)

Starboard and port low pressure exhaust pipe damaged. (cannot be repaired.)

The parenthetical optimism is now the source of much glee among the naval engineers, inasmuch as every one of the supposedly irreparable parts was speedily repaired. Those engines are now as powerful and serviceable as when they left the hands of their makers.

Patching and welding broken marine engines, according to the new method, had never been practiced, although the art has been known in the railroad industry for fifteen years. Three means of patching were used: electric welding, oxi-acetylene welding, and ordinary mechanical patching, the latter often later being welded. After the repairs tests of the machinery were first made at the docks, where the ships were lashed firmly to the piers while the propellers were driven at low speed. Later each ship was taken to sea for vigorous trial tests. The patches and welds gave complete satisfaction.

When the Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, the largest ship afloat, was put into commission by the United States Government and sent to sea for a trial run, her commander, a young American naval officer, was ordered to "exert every pound of pressure that she possesses, for if there is any fault we want to know it now." The Leviathan stood the test. She was one of the ships least mutilated, because of the fact that she was in bad repair and it was believed by the Germans that she would not be fit to put to sea for many months. The navy engineers found it necessary to overhaul and partially redesign and reconstruct many important parts of the engines.

The larger German ships which have been repaired and are in commission as a part of the United States Navy, with their former German and their new American names, are as follows:

German Name.	American Name.
Amerika	America.
Andromeda	Bath.
Barbarossa	Mercury.
Breslau	Bridgeport.
Cincinnati	Covington.
Frieda Leonhart	Astoria.
Friedrich der Grosse	Huron.
Geier	Schurz.
George Washington	George Washington.
Grosser Kurfurst	Aeolus.
Grunewald	Gen. G. W. Goethals.
Hamburg	Powhatan.
Hermes	Hermes.
Hohenfelde	Long Beach.
Kiel	Camden.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Agamemnon.
Koenig Wilhelm II.	Madawaska.
Kronprinz Wilhelm	von Steuben.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Mount Vernon.
Leibenfels	Houston.
Locksun	Gulfport.
Neckar	Antigone.
Nicaria	Pensacola.
Odenwald	Newport News.
Praesident	Kittery.
Praesident Grant	President Grant.
Praesident Lincoln	President Lincoln.
Prinzess Irene	Pocahontas
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Dekalb.
Rhein	Susquehanna.
Rudolph Blumberg	Beaufort.
Saxonia	Savannah
Staatssekretar Solf	Samoa.
Vaterland	Leviathan.
Vogensen	Quincy.

The ships taken over and repaired by the Shipping Board, with their German and American names, are as follows:

German Name.	American Name.
Allemannia	Owasco.
O. J. D. Ahlers	Monticello.
Adamsturm	Actaeon.
Arnallas Vinnon	Chillicothe.
Atlas	No name.
Armenia	No name.
Arcadia	No name.
Andalusia	No name.
Adelheid	No name.
Bavaria	No name.
Borneo	Nipsic.
Bohemia	Artemis.
Bochum	Montpelier.
Bulgaria	No name.
Calabaria	No name.
Carl Diederichsen	Raritan.
Clara Jebsen	Tioga.
Clara Mennig	Yodkin.
Cobelenz	Sachem.
Constantia	No name.
Dobek	Monongahela.
Darvel	Wamsutta.
Elmshorn	Casco.
Elsass	Appelas.
Esslingen	Nyanza.
Farn Gerraux	Farn Gerraux.
Gouverneur Jaeschke	Watoga.
Holsatia	Tippecanoe.
Harburg	Pawnee.
Indra	Tonawanda.
Johanne	Iosco.
Koln	Amphion.
Kurt	Mochulu.
Loongmoon	Cocsa.
Lyeemoon	Quantico.
Mark	Suwanee.
Mia	Oconee.
Magdeburg	Neuse.
Mattador	Montauk.
Marudu	Yazoo.
Nassovia	Isonomia.
Neptun	Minnow.
Ottawa	Muscoota.
Olivant	No name.
Ockenfels	Pequot.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich (Hamburg - American Line)	Ostewgo.
Prinzess Alice	Matoika.
Pennsylvania	Manasemond.
Pisa	Ascutney.
Pongtong	Quinnebaug.
Portonia	Yucca.
Prince Joachim	Moccasin.
Prinz Oskar	Orion.
Prinz Sigimund	General Gorgas.
Prinz Waldemar	Warcuta.
Pommern	Rappahannock.
Rajah	Rajah.

When a U. S. Battleship Fires a Broadside

Man Familiar With Typhoons, Earthquakes, and Other Terrifying Experiences Says That Discharge of Arizona's Big Guns Beats Them All

By DR. GEORGE A. DORSEY

CLOSE proximity to a turret salvo of 14-inch guns aboard Uncle Sam's latest superdreadnought Arizona is the most amazing and terrifying sensation I have ever experienced. And I have experienced many—from being kicked by a mule in Peru and scraped from the back of a runaway elephant in Assam to being lost in a snowstorm in the Andes at an elevation of 16,000 feet, caught in a storm in an open fishing boat in the North Pacific and shipwrecked in the South Pacific and in the North Sea. I have seen Mt. Etna in eruption, rode out a tidal wave in the Indian Ocean, felt a dozen earthquakes, all the way from Chile to Java. I have been through a China Sea typhoon and a bagio in the Philippine Islands which destroyed 500 people. Not one of the sensations from these holds a candle to the one you get from close range broadside firing on the quarterdeck of the world's most powerful battleship.

My introduction to the Arizona was uncanny. It was at night. Powerful searchlights from the Arizona and other ships threw their rays in every direction, signal lights twinkled from masts and yard arms, radio instruments shapped and sputtered.

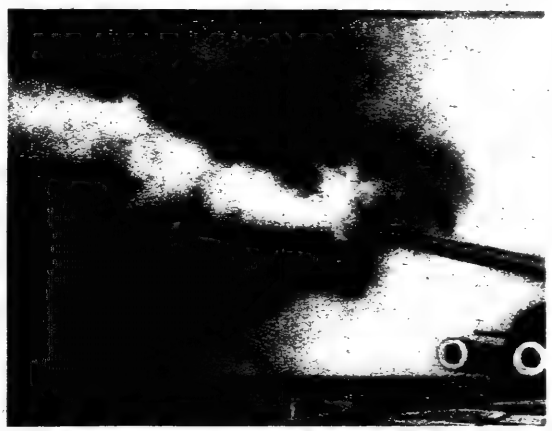
A moment after we climbed aboard the Arizona there was a shrill blast from a bugle, hundreds of men scampered to their positions, searchlights closed down, lights that could be seen from outside were extinguished. A spell seemed suddenly to have caught the ship up. Down in the Ward Room, to which we had been led, came orders mysteriously, seemingly out of nowhere—over one's head, behind one's back—out of great speaking tubes coiling around the walls like huge serpents. And above all we could hear the click of the breech blocks, the commands of gunnery officers, the thud of shells being hoisted up to the steel decks.

Had a fleet of German submarines suddenly appeared? What did it all mean?

Most of the strange things in the world become commonplace after they have become habitual. But during the weeks that I remained aboard the Arizona this nightly routine torpedo defense drill never lost its novelty nor failed to produce an indescribable sensation. The Arizona was merely looking for imaginary submarines—in the dark; and finding them, and blowing them to pieces with her high-powered 5-inch guns. The big firing was still a day off.

I got the impression on the Arizona that not a soul aboard ever takes broadside salvos otherwise than seriously. The officers and men get habituated but never accustomed to them. To put it another way, it becomes a habit for the eighty-eight men making up a turret crew to take their places and perform their functions with an efficiency of which our world ashore hardly dreams. We talk about minutes and seconds. Turret crews work in harmony in fractions of seconds. And they can certainly shoot—how well, of course, I don't know, and if I did I would not be allowed to tell. But after having seen the number of holes shot into a piece of canvas nine miles away, I should not like to be a submarine at the other end of one of the Arizona's guns.

On the day set for a broadside, before you are awake in the morning, sailors enter your cabin, close your ports, and screw them down. Mirrors and pictures on the walls are taken down everywhere. Captain McDonald's big cabin is soon as devoid of wall decoration as the armor plate on the conning tower. Even the ventilators on the firing side are unshipped. Searchlight lenses and reflectors high up on the masts are lowered to the deck and stowed below lest they be smashed by the concussion of the guns. Ladders and davits are unshipped and carried away. Nothing is left loose that can be torn by violence from its moorings. In spite of all this a broadside is never fired that doesn't crack some deadlight or tear a bolt loose from some hatch.



Discharge of a Big Gun on the U. S. Battleship Arizona.

U. S. Battleship Firing a Broadside.

Meanwhile some kindly warrant officer hands you a wad of cotton and reminds you a few times "not to overlook it"; and he proves his sincerity by packing his own ears carefully. And you hear things like "You mustn't stand too much this way," or "I wouldn't get here," and "I saw a fellow on a battleship once making a picture and when an 8-inch gun was fired, mind you, it lifted him and his camera clear overboard!"

During the first firing I stood on top of the conning tower—that huge cheese box tucked in behind the second turret and just in front of the bridge—with walls of solid steel eighteen inches thick. The camera man yanked his cap tighter down over his eyes and I dropped down on the cold steel and wrapped myself around the tripod. A red flag is run up—and we know that we are "on the range" and my breath comes shorter and my heart beats faster, and every bone in my body is sensitive and every nerve realizes that something is about to happen.

We wait—tense, alert, expectant; it seems ages. Then the whistle blows. And while I stop to draw breath it is all over—after a blinding, terrifying, overwhelming flash such as no eye could hold open upon, and a deafening roar that shakes the very marrow in your bones.

Then I open my eyes. I see three monstrous black projectiles roaring through the air. They go smashing through the target. A torrent of water shoots upward—and three shells go bounding along toward the horizon like the skippers we used to skip down on the "crick."

I draw a long breath, sort of shake hands with myself because I am still alive. I look at the camera man. There is a sheepish grin on his face.

And now, out of the mouths of the guns from which this blinding glare has just come, spurts the grayish-white inflammable gas which the guns must eject automatically before they may be loaded; otherwise the gas might—as it did one fatal day—worm its way back through the breech and descend into the magazine to explode and wipe out human lives in the twinkling of an eye.

Meanwhile we have come back to full consciousness and are ready for the next shot. Almost under our feet ominous sounds are coming from the turrets as the big breech plugs are swung open and the shells rammed home and 300 pounds of powder packed in behind.

So it went on, single guns, all three guns of one turret at once, or salvos; and then broadsides—three guns of each turret and four turrets on the ship. They all blaze away at the command of the master key in the central firing control station in the conning tower. A thousand men work in unison like parts of a chronometer. Then comes division broadside firing, four ships in the division.

Describe it? One exhausts whatever words or descriptive powers one has, uses up all one's adjectives, and gets nowhere. The kick of a broadside on the Arizona will rock the ship; the concussion will start a wave from the side of the ship which the eye can follow until it is lost on the horizon. No wonder we are told where not to stand! Perhaps it will help you to realize what takes place if you know that one 14-inch gun is equivalent in power to 60,000 rifles; that one Arizona broadside is equivalent to the discharge of 720,000 rifles! I somehow feel that some of these shells are going yet.

The grandeur and the power of it all! And the human nature of it all! How those turret crews fought that day to outdo each other in number of hits—and incidentally win the coveted gunnery efficiency "E"! What may we not expect of them when they meet the enemy on the high seas! They are ready! We can depend on them, even though their ship be sinking beneath their feet, to reply to a "Have you struck your colors?" with a "No; we have not yet begun to fight!"

Manhattan's Fertile Soil

FARMING in New York City, except in some of the outlying areas of Queens and Brooklyn Boroughs, has long been a lost art. Its possibilities, even under the handicap of modern improvements and new transit routes, have been strikingly revealed in the report of the Mayor's Committee on Food Gardens, showing that nearly 12,000 small gardens and 1,035 acres in large plots produced this season a crop of vegetables estimated to be worth $675,000.

Again the fertility of Manhattan Island's soil is proved. This generation had forgotten about it. But all the residents knew how to garden a hundred or so years ago. As far back as 1670 Daniel Denton, the first Englishman who penned a description of New York, wrote as follows:

"If there be any terrestrial happiness to be had by people of all ranks, especially of an inferior rank, it must certainly be here; here any one may furnish himself with land and live rent free, yea, with such a quantity of land that he may weary himself with walking over his fields of corn and all sorts of grain; and let his stock of cattle amount to some hundreds, he needs not fear their want of pasture in the Summer or fodder in the Winter, the woods affording sufficient supply. For the Summer season, where you have grass as high as a man's knees, nay, as high as his waist, interlaced with peavines and other weeds that cattle much delight in.

"Here you need not trouble the shambles for meat nor bakers and brewers for beer and bread nor run to a linen draper for a supply, every one making their own linen and a great part of their woolen cloth. And how prodigal, if I may so say, hath nature been to furnish the country with all sorts of wild beasts and fowl which every one hath an interest in and may hunt at his pleasure; where, besides the pleasure in hunting, he may furnish his house with fat venison, turkeys, geese, heath-hens, cranes, swans, ducks, pigeons and the like, and wearied with that he may go a-fishing, where the rivers are so furnished that he may supply himself with fish before he can leave off the recreation. If there be any terrestrial Canaan, 'tis surely here where the land floweth with milk and honey."

Where Women Supplant Men Because of War

Changes Taking Place in Many Industries—Employers Report New Workers' Adaptability in Fields Hitherto Barred—Equal Pay Now the Rule

ACCORDING to many signs, we are fast taking the road that England has followed in solving the labor problem brought on by the war. Women today are taking the places of men in many lines of work in which they had heretofore been barred. With quiet seriousness of purpose, proved by the fact that the vast majority of people know little of these changes, man labor is being replaced by woman's. And this is but a beginning of what it is expected to be as the war progresses. In many cases, it is not the present urgent need which is causing the change, but the anticipation of the increased shortage which will undoubtedly be felt at the time of the second draft.

Up to the present time, the women street-car conductors and subway guards are perhaps the most familiar to the public. These have been engaged by both the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies. The need arose out of a real shortage of men. In the Rapid Transit Company alone 500 men have been called to the colors. At the present time the Interborough has ninety-two women who are either actually working on the cars or who are being trained for the work at the company schools. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has more than 160 women in the place of men. Of these, 150 are employed as guards on Brooklyn subways. The remainder are conductors on low-step cars. The women get the same training as the men, must pass a similar physical examination, are subject to the same age limits, that is, 21 to 45, and receive the same pay, 27 cents an hour. The type of women employed are of average intelligence, and with one exception they come from occupational fields that are unusual in no way. In many cases they are members of the families of the men previously employed who have been drafted. The exception is a woman on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit who worked as a car conductor in Norway. This same company has also employed a colored woman station porter. Both companies are well pleased with the results so far, and are making arrangements to increase the numbers of women workers.

Another new occupation which women have taken up with great success is that of elevator running. In many of the apartment houses on the upper west side women have in large measure displaced the men. Some of the department stores are also turning to women for this work. One of these is entirely depending upon women for elevator operators. The Greenhut Company now employs twenty-five women elevator runners. Some changes in schedule that were considered necessary to insure the best service have been made. Where the men worked on three-hour shifts with relief, the women work on two-hour shifts, with a half hour's rest between. Where one man used to relieve four runners, a woman relieves only three. That has made it necessary for the company to employ four additional runners, but the ultimate result, very satisfactory, has made the additional expense worth while.

Young Women at Work on the Manufacture of Fire Extinguishers.

The women draw the same pay as the men, $10 a week.

Women have also been drafted as workers in the fire-extinguishing industry. The Pyrene Company now employs 275 women at work that has previously been done by men. Women are taking part in every process, from the beginning to the end of the manufacture of the product. Here, too, the management is planning to add to the present number of women workers, in view of the shortage of men expected as a result of the second draft. So enthusiastic are the heads of department in praise of the work now being done that they are considering a policy of making their plant more largely dependent upon woman labor.

In the factory of the Otis Elevator Company at Yonkers there are about 160 women in the machine shops, which had before entirely been run by men. Compared to the 2,000 workers employed there, this is a small number, but it is a beginning. This number will be raised as the exigencies demand. The women are employed in making the small machine tools, in drilling, in electrical work, and in other departments. Opportunity is given to the women to advance from the simpler to the more complex operations, with corresponding advance in pay. The salaries paid them are the same that the men received previous to the pre-war period. No girl gets less than $9 a week. They are during their work unsegregated from the men, with perfect good-fellowship. During the morning and afternoon, the women are allowed fifteen-minute rest periods, which they spend in rooms especially outfitted for them. To prepare for any accident that might happen, the plant has opened a separate first-aid room, under the supervision of the same nurse and doctor who are in charge of the men machinists' room. Every effort is made to insure the health and safety of the women. The work they turn out is on a par with that of the men.

Many women are employed in the munition works. The assembling of the parts of the shell calls for a type of work for which women are peculiarly adaptable. The fitting of the fine screw and the insertion of the tiny springs make the sensitive touch perceptions and delicate handling of a woman's hands really needed. For the last fourteen years women have been employed in these departments. The work now is therefore an extension of what has gone before, arising out of the increased demand for munitions. Some factories are going so far as to put women to work on the drill presses. Women are also being employed in powder cutting.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Woman Conductor on Brooklyn Street Car.

An industry from which women had always heretofore been barred is the felt hat industry. The reason was, in the main, purely physical. The work is heavy and the conditions under which the people employed have to work are such as to test even the powers of some men. At the present time, however, employers have sent out a call for strong women, and several of that type have responded, showing themselves able to do the work. The pay is commensurate with the kind of labor required.

Another industry in which women have heretofore not been seen as workers is radium plating. Now, in many of these factories women are used to meet the shortage made by the departure of men. Again the judgment passed on her work is "entirely satisfactory."

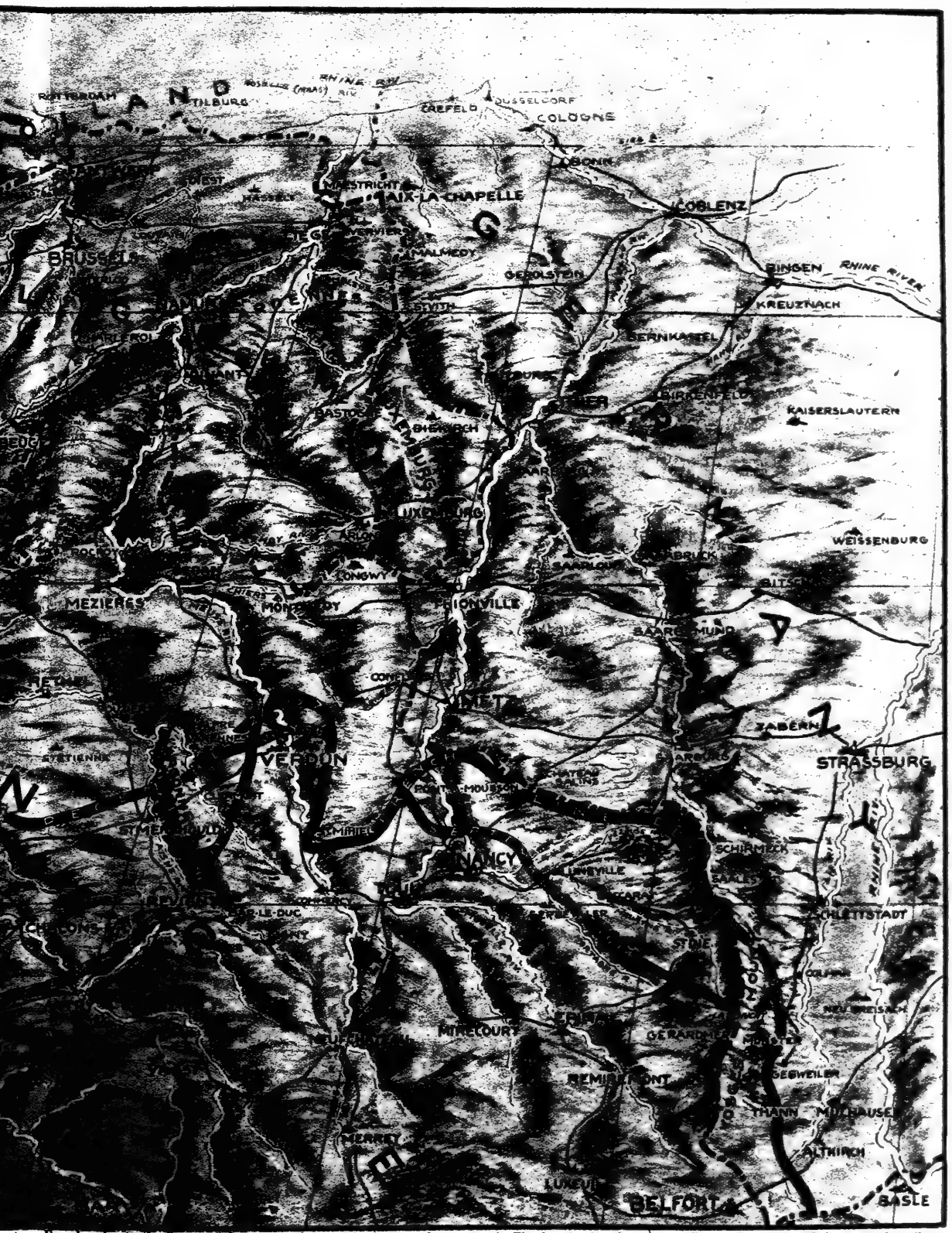
A sight that is so far peculiar to the streets of Brooklyn alone is that of women drivers on laundry wagons. They are proving themselves efficient, clear-headed, and quick. One company in New Jersey reports the employment of women as steamfitters. The work is of the lighter kind, but women are taking to it amazingly well.

Women have for some time now been engaged in various kinds of railroad work. In Delaware, women are employed in railroad machine shops, in the drillrooms, and at the stations where light freight is unloaded. One station in New York can boast of a track forewoman, the head of a woman's gang.

The Sperry Gyroscope Company of Brooklyn has also gone into the employment of women in its factories. At the present time the firm is engaged in Government work, supplying the military forces with army compasses, boat compasses, and altometers. The women are engaged in the assembling of parts, in the glass bending processes, in cutting of tubes, and in inspection of instruments. Their salary to start with is $10 per week with advancement according to ability. Attention is paid to the physical well-being of the workers, and rest periods and reliefs form part of the schedule of labor. One of the reasons given by this firm for the employment of woman labor is significant. As the company is engaged in Government work, men employes might be subject to exemption.

Mrs. Edgar Strakosch, Secretary of the Employment Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, who has made a study of women in industry, is of the opinion that it was not so much a shortage of labor caused by the war that brought on this new phase of industrial conditions, but that the public mind had been led by the conditions of the war to that point where it could countenance the entrance of women into industries which before had been controlled by men. It was a case of women taking advantage of the psychological moment, which, in a leap, advanced their entrance into new fields. Another point to be taken into consideration, she said, was the one that although women were receiving the pay that men had previously got, they were not, in a large measure, receiving the wages at which a man might today be willing to work.

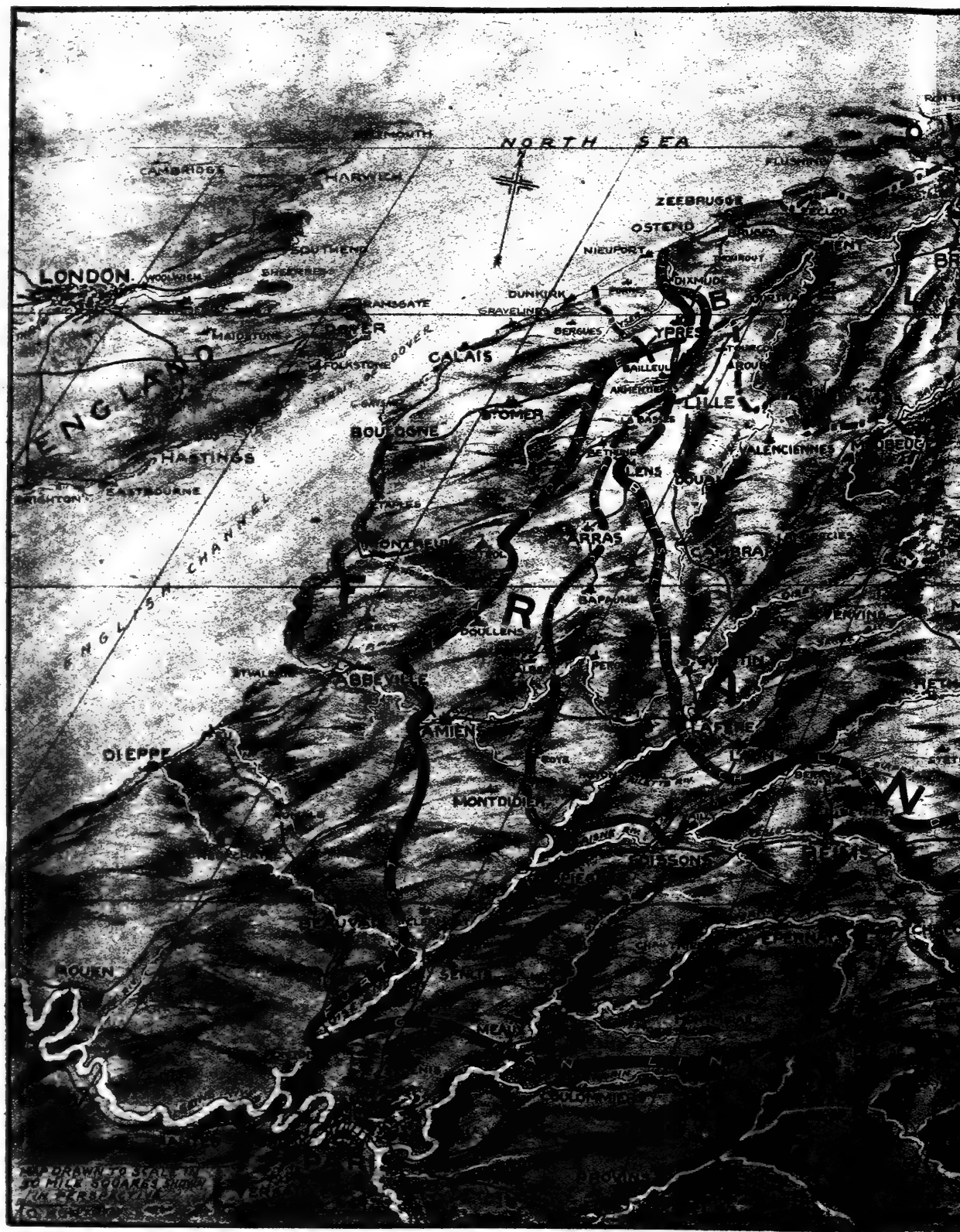
—The West Front From North Sea to Swiss Border



French gains in the Somme fighting are shown, which resulted early last Spring in the evacuation by Hindenburg's forces of the positions covering Bapaume and Peronne and the occupation of those two important towns and many others, together with much surrounding territory, by the Allies. The ground wrested from the Germans by General Haig's victorious operations about Arras and later in Flanders is also shown, as well as variations in the battle line produced by local operations elsewhere.

American troops, in small numbers, have seen active service on two sectors. Infantry and artillery have been in the front line facing the Lorraine border southeast of Nancy. Engineers saw fighting with the British west of Cambrai several weeks ago.

After Three Years and Five Months of War—The



THE ebb and flow of the fighting on the front in Northern France and Belgium from the beginning of the war until now may be seen by a study of the above map. First is shown the limit of the German advance toward Paris, stopped by the French and British at the battle of the Marne in September, 1914. The line next above shows the positions along the Aisne held by the opposing armies with little variation from the close of the battle of the Marne and the failure of the German thrust at Calais to the opening of the gigantic battle of Verdun in February, 1916. That, too, produced little change, since most of the ground won by the Germans in the earlier stages of the battle was recovered by brilliant French attacks.

West of Verdun the British and

cation, now cheered by the outlook for progress under the Smith-Hughes act; the large Association of State Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations, and Extension Services; State Departments of Agriculture and Education; various types of secondary schools; railroads, commercial organizations, bankers' associations, soil fertility leagues, farmers' and breeders' organizations, associations of manufacturers, Chambers of Commerce, food conservation societies, and numerous other organizations are more vitally interested now than ever before in rural life, in agricultural education, in the development of farm boys and girls. All are assisting. It is every one's best crop.

It means food and feed. In North Carolina this year an army of 10,071 farm boys and girls were employed in a productive way through the Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Canning and Live Stock Clubs. What was accomplished is represented in the following: Two thousand two hundred and thirty-four acres of corn, yielding an average of 55 bushels of good corn; 82 acres of cotton, 1,215 brood sows, from which may be expected a very large progeny; 72 acres of peanuts, 190 one-eighth-acre patches of Irish potatoes, 1,278 poultry flocks, 4,000 home gardens, and 4,000 pairs of hands were made available for canning, preserving and conserving food. What this means in adding to the State's wealth is shown by the statement that the boys' clubs corn crop of last year increased the assets of the State by $29,000; the pig work produced $10,056 worth of pork, and the Poultry Club was responsible for the raising of 35,000 fowl for egg production, while the number of cans and jars of fruit and vegetables preserved and conserved by the members of the canning clubs can scarcely be estimated.

The most recent survey conservatively places the number of farm boys and girls who are members of this national preparedness movement for greater vocational and industrial efficiency and training at one million. To this figure we must add those rural youngsters who are now joining the ranks of such organizations as Farm Cavaliers, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Sunshine Bands, Junior Leagues, Y. M. C. A. organizations, and miscellaneous efforts, which will probably raise the grand total to several millions.

A Representative of the Boys' Poultry Club of North Carolina.

The farm boys and girls of the United States have an inherited right to the best of everything. The slogan, "Stay on the Farm," which has recently been substituted for the cry, "Back to the Farm," will never mean much to the boys and girls of rural communities unless it is permeated with an exceptional interest, and until it has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is greater satisfaction and greater possibility in rural life than there is in the city. Today we are planting firmly and deeply in the heart and mind of every farm boy and girl the seeds of better farming and better live stock, which will mean greater profits and, hence, greater satisfaction.

Our great national crop needs stimulation, and organized club work provides this. Pig clubs, baby beef clubs, dairy calf clubs, corn, milo maize, cotton, peanut, wheat, rotation, potato, poultry clubs, canning, sewing, bread-making clubs, savings bank associations, agricultural debating societies, encampment schools, short courses—these are proving to be popular rural organizations.

They are symbolical of the practical, the vocational, and the utilitarian, and at the same time are cultural, social, and recreational. Such organizations are productive of better farming conditions, longer school years, better school attendance, more permanent form of instruction, consolidated schools. Such organizations result in better supported churches, more rural social life, good roads, a greater personal contact with the outside world, and the educational uplift of the whole rural community. Who is to make all of this possible?

In a few years every agricultural county in the land will have a farm and a home demonstration agent. What shall be the citizenship of the country home receiving these messages of information and assistance? In a few years every farmer will belong to an organization which will help him materially in marketing his produce and stock in a co-operative way. Experience, the supreme teacher, has taught us the lesson that successful organization demands education. What type of farmer will make the best material for unselfish co-operation?

Big things come from little ones, oak trees grow from acorns. Those boys who grow 200 bushels of corn to the acre, as the result of stimulation and instruction received through rural club organizations and from other sources, will make better farmers than their fathers, content with producing twenty bushels. This year's increase in the corn crop is largely due to the education of and appeal to the father through the boy as a medium.

Those girls who find it possible to earn $150 from a tenth of an acre of tomatoes, now utilizing that money in securing a higher education, will soon develop into a class of farm women who will make it possible to have a different kind of farm life from that against which their mothers are justly rebelling. The great national movement of food conservation in the rural districts, where food goes to waste because of inaccessible or glutted markets, has been made possible by these girls.

There are now a thousand and one farm problems worthy of study and investigation from the standpoint of both State and nation, urban as well as to the rural public; but the biggest one of them all is the problem of developing the best national crop, upon which so many important things depend—the crop of farm boys and girls.

Passivism Diagnosed as Disease of the Mind

Suffering a Genuine Pleasure to Peace-at-Any-Price Pacifist, Who Cannot Help Standing By and Watching Spectacle of Prussian Cruelty

By DR. MARY KEYT ISHAM.

LATELY I found that several of my patients who were suffering from the same form of psychoneurotic trouble were also peace-at-any-price pacifists. They did not come to be cured of their pacifism. On the contrary, they cherished it most tenderly. But in examining them for other troubles I happened upon what appeared to me a very close relation between the peculiar attitude of the peace-at-any-price pacifist and a certain type of unconscious pervert. Perhaps my account of the matter would be of general interest at this time.

In this group of pacifists, of course, I do not include those useful, enterprising, and high-spirited idealists who are constantly working their theories into action toward a permanent worldwide condition of peace, by which they mean a state in which struggle or contest does not end in methodical murder. Pacifists of this type are energetic and spontaneous, and appreciate the need of acting in emergencies. They do not refuse to aid in a necessary fight for life and liberty. They behave as do other dependable citizens, except that possibly they have a greater tendency to look toward the future and dream of better days.

I shall discuss the group the members of which have been termed "passivists," a name that is unusually significant and goes very deep psychologically. In analyzing my patients I struck against a buried impulse in them to suffer tyrannous treatment from an omnipotent master. The impulse was so strong that it amounted to a craving and tried to absorb all the psychic material within its reach. They did not recognize the original impulse, because that had long ago been crushed down by the exactions of civilized life. Nevertheless, they were tortured and teased, made unsettled and wretched by a something which continually baffled them. Deep under the upper crust of their personalities was concealed a seething desire to be completely, inevitably, relentlessly, unreservedly overwhelmed by a subjugation from which there was no escape. In order to defend themselves from this hidden and unknown foe they were constantly fearful of showing some form of subordination. Even the word subordination aroused painful emotional excitement. So long as freedom of action was granted to them they fought against any possible encroachments of authority. Later we shall examine this apparent inconsistency of behavior in a pacifist.

The hypothesis that what are called perversions in the adult are only the remains and results of childish impulses which have not been adequately utilized by proper education proves more workable every day. If we take the time and trouble we can detect even in the most hated characteristics of persons who are unpleasing or disgusting to us the results of what we came near being, or would have liked to be, at some period of infancy, had we not been wisely guided. That is the reason these particular traits in others displease us. They remind us of things we wish to forget. So all perversions may be roughly defined as the socially detrimental remains of infantile components of character. While trying not only to understand but to appreciate emotionally these trends in any given case under observation, it is often possible to bring up memories of corresponding early experiences of our own. The following experience is one which, with some modifications, is doubtless common to many:

In early childhood one or more of us occasionally visited relatives who lived on a farm. There was usually one tremendous excitement during a visit. A ferocious, awful, and mysterious animal, kept in a high-boarded pen and never seen by us, because we were forbidden to go near it on the penalty of possible death, used to burst from its pen, trample the gardens, break down the hedges, root up the saplings, and create an atmosphere of havoc and frightfulness. At such times all the available men on the place ran out with stones, clubs, and pitchforks. The women stood by the windows and watched anxiously for the return of the men. We children locked all the doors, gathered closely together, whispered about this wonderful beast, and enjoyed the excitement immensely. We were ignorant of the real situation. We were not responsible. We were fully protected. Some one else must drive the animal back to its pen. Some one else must repair the harm done. And we waited with the story-listener's breath to hear how great damage had been done. The more destruction the better we liked it.

We wandered out over the spoiled gardens and watched the workmen repairing the damage from this exciting catastrophe. We rolled our eyes sadly and said, "Oh, wasn't it dreadful!" but we wished it had been worse. With the child's genius for dramatics, we spoke softly and stepped lightly and pretended deep concern that everything was in such an awful plight, but each one secretly wished that it would soon happen again. What did it matter to us? We lost nothing by it. We were the first care of the grown folks, and their protection had never failed.

To be sure, it will take men armed with more effective weapons of warfare than crude farming implements to drive the most ferocious beast of all ages into his pen after he has trampled the fair gardens of the world. But the passivists need not bother. Others will have made the world safe. Without knowing it, they have reverted to an infantile state of wanting irresponsible enjoyment.

Though we have ample and rapidly accumulating proof of the inhuman and autocratic nature of Prussianism, still we are unable to make clear to the German sympathizer the cause of our increasing rage. For the things which most enrage us are not discussed in polite society. They can be rendered discussable only when dignified by psychiatric terminology.

It is equally hard to pierce the obstinacy of a pacifist in ordinary discussion. He accuses you of intolerance, lack of broad-mindedness, and prejudice against a mighty and successful nation. Even granting that the passivist can be made to realize what Prussian frightfulness means, he still remains supine and unstirred to aggression, because the German terrorism is what he really likes. He is in spirit a German subject. He cannot adequately, effectively discourage what unconsciously captivates him. The peace-at-any-price passivist and the willing German subject are both the complement and foil of the aggressive spirit of Prussianism which is concentrated and embodied in the Kaiser. The Kaiser and the pacifist represent the opposite poles of the same category and they play into each other's scheme of existence as necessary counterparts. In their present extremes they are detrimental and obstructing factors in the world's social development. The pacifist is not conscious of his real desires and therefore cannot be termed a true pervert.

(Continued on Following Page)

Necessity of Indemnities and Annexations

An Argument to Show That Moral Right Demands Readjustment of Europe's Map to Prevent Another German Onslaught Upon Peaceful World

By GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD,

Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Yale University.

WITHOUT indemnities and annexations this war cannot issue in a lasting peace. The only unsettled question concerns the side which is to name and exact them. If Germany is to retain any sort of control over the territories it has conquered—Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Rumania, and Poland—then Germany has triumphed, because it has in fact succeeded, only more slowly and expensively than it intended, in doing what it set out to do. It has founded under Prussian domination its longed-for, and fondly dreamed-of Middle Europe Empire. It has annexed the necessary territories; and it has, from its point of view, and in fact amply, been indemnified.

But, on the other hand, even if the Entente Allies succeed in securing the return of these conquered territories, and in getting them in some small measure indemnified—anything approaching full indemnification is, of course, forever impossible—so long as the plans of Prussianized Pan Germany and its system of Kultur pervade the four nations under control by the Berlin Government, it is vain to hope for a lasting peace.

And now we must remind ourselves, and to good practical purpose, that Germany and Austria-Hungary entered deliberately upon this war as a war of conquest. Their lying claims that it was not so may continue a while longer to deceive the body of their own peoples and certain foolish folk among the so-called neutrals—of whom the Scandinavians have never been really neutrals, (Sweden could scarcely have done more for Germany if it had been an open ally;) they may even deceive some among the nations that are their enemies; but the truth of fact remains the same. The Entente Allies, whatever their faults and crimes in the past may have been, in those fourteen fatal days preceding the 3d of August, 1914, did all that was in their power to avert the war.

This puts an altogether different moral emphasis on the proposal to annex Alsace-Lorraine and Italia irredenta. Nothing can be historically more absurd than the claim of Germany to be the valid owners of this French territory, on the ground that the growth, always by force, of the obscure Brandenburg Mark is the legitimate successor of the Holy Roman Empire. As in many another case, the theory of right was devised, subsequently, to justify the antecedent robbery. So, too, the deliverance from Austro-Hungarian dominion of lands so divergent in interests and the character of its population, and so necessary to the security of a neighboring nation as is the territory which a free Italy is trying to secure, now that a Prussian-dominated Austria-Hungary has joined the scheme for a Middle Europe Empire, may be justified on the ground that it is a prime necessity of a lasting peace. Europe must not be again upset, and the whole world in its train, by a war of the present type. Such readjustment of the map of Europe as is necessary to secure this aim has moral right.

That the Bulgars entered the war as the ally of Germany for the express purpose of adding by force to their territory they have themselves taken pains to make perfectly clear. And that they have conducted the war with more hideous atrocities even than those of which the Germans have disgraced themselves in France and Belgium, there is—I repeat—abundant testimony accumulating to show.

How any one can calmly contemplate any ending of the war which does not see the Turkish rule cast out of Europe, and the Armenias, Syrians, and Mesopotamians set free, it baffles the mind and heart sensitive to great wrongs and supreme moral issues to comprehend. If the thoughts awakened and the feelings stirred would not have justified a war initiated for the sole purpose of accomplishing this result, it certainly justifies not leaving off the war until this result is accomplished.

Thus much, at least, by way of reconstructing the map of Europe must be achieved, unless this huge struggle is left over to another even more expensive, fateful, and hateful war.

But at the point of learning the lesson of these complicated facts we are met by two objections. And they who make these objections are not for the most part to be denounced but to be reasoned with and enlightened. The first of these objections is this: America should beware of meddling with European politics. We have entered the war solely to protect our own interests and to avenge the wrongs which we have suffered—principally at German hands. But we cannot defend our conduct honorably in this way. We have also entered the war in the interests of all humanity and to right the wrongs which all civilized and even savage peoples have suffered and are still suffering. And even if this excuse were valid, we cannot in fact escape our part in the reconstruction of the map of Europe which must inevitably follow the close of active warfare. Since the end of the Spanish war we have been drifting, and, finally, hurrying into the currents of world politics. And we cannot withdraw, if we would. Moreover, this reconstruction of the map of Europe is a very grave and vital matter of interest to us. In these days no decent nation can make the reply of Cain: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

The other argument places itself on moral grounds. It is said that we and the Entente Allies must forego all thoughts of "vengeance," or even of punishment, however richly deserved. Let us not quarrel over the word vengeance. Under certain circumstances, vengeance is a very good and proper word. But we will call our common duty one of condign punishment; or if this is still too strong a word, let us speak of punitive righteousness, or (using an old-fashioned theological term) "retributive justice."

We are all now being punished, and the stripes are many and sore. Without doubt our punishment—for indifference, lack of preparation, distraught condition through the clamorous attitude of suffragists, prohibitionists, pacifists, and Socialists, and for Governmental inefficiency—will be heavier and heavier to the end. And at the end one side or the other will get very severely punished—scarcely less so if the war ends in a compromise. But in that case it will be we and the other Entente Allies and the neutrals and all civilized nations that will be punished. No greater punishment could come to the world than to have Germany and its vassals and allies left in a condition to renew their plans.

The end of the triumph for those who contend for faith between nations and liberty for the weak and justice and good-will over all seems very far away. These are its dark days. But their lesson is one of endurance and self-sacrifice.

Another great lesson which these days of cloud and mist over all horizons should enforce is the lesson of unity. This neglected lesson has already been enforced by the misfortunes and mistakes of one of our allies whose character and achievements in the main we greatly admire. The parliamentary and partisan squabbles of the British were a source of weakness and disgrace to the nation during the sad year 1915. The lack of internal unity has disrupted Russia—all the more lamentably since the wonderful revolution. The same lack in Italy led to the recent invasion. Even in glorious France it has been an almost constant source of hesitation and weakness. And so far as a common resolution and united front and a thoroughly sympathetic regard for all the national interests involved are concerned this lack of international unification among all the Entente Allies has cost them a heavy toll of treasure and blood. If the contrary condition had dominated in all and over all the peoples they represent the war would probably be successfully won by this time.

But we, on account of our form of government and the multitude of side issues which are being unseasonably and incontinently pressed, and the number from all classes of those who would profit by the war, and I fear we must add from the injudiciousness of much of the action of the President and Congress in their refusal to ally themselves with those who know best how to do what ought to be done, as well as from the very mixed character of our people—we, of all the Entente Allies, are perhaps the most in need, or, if not now, soon shall be most in need, of learning the priceless value of a genuine and intelligent unity.

Men and women of the United States, beware! Let us learn our lessons in time and put their wisdom to ends of practical success. As the war drags along, the burdens of it are going to fall ever more ponderously upon the shoulders of the American Nation. We have come in late, too late to save the situation, as perhaps might earlier have been done; but it is not too late to do bravely and honorably and gloriously well. But this can be only if we learn and practice those lessons of wise and severe caution, large comprehension of the measure of our task, and need of intelligent and cordial and unselfish unity among ourselves and with our foreign allies, which are written on the clouds that overhang us at this passing hour.

Million Boys and Girls in Farm Clubs

War's Impetus to the Movement Is Expected to Result in Permanent Benefit to Agriculture and Betterment of Rural Life

LAYING aside the economic fact that one of our greatest assets is our agricultural possibility, the present military crisis demands that our agriculture be much more widely developed than it is now. Our best working capital with which to get maximum returns is in our farm boys and girls. In a word, our best national crop consists of our farm boys and girls.

Our farms must be owned, not rented. They must be operated profitably, not at the cost of drudgery by women and children, lack of home conveniences and pleasures, self-denial of food, clothing, and some of the "necessary luxuries" of life. Our college and State positions must be filled by men and women who know and understand country conditions. The country church must be administered by pastors who have a love and a reverence for the "open country." Our rural schools must be superintended by agriculturally trained and agriculturally inclined teachers. Our village stores and banks must be managed by men in sympathy with the men and women on the farm. Community centres and places of social and recreative interest must be built by philanthropic students of rural sociology. These are some of the future changes necessary for maintaining, increasing, satisfying, and using our best national crop.

Boys' Club in Stock Judging Contest at Waco, Texas.

During the last three years, and particularly this year, almost every nook and corner of the country has been touched by an appeal to all classes of society to do something to develop, to stimulate and to further rural education. The great necessity for this thing has come home to us. The Federal Department of Agriculture, with its many divisions; the Federal Bureau of Edu-

Modern Drawings Now on Exhibition

Art at Home and Abroad

Woodcut by Vlaminck (in the Modern Gallery Exhibition).

THE orthodox lull that precedes the storm invariably reigns in the art world the week following Christmas, and even this year when Christmas thoughts are more than usually thoughts of mercy and help, instead of the conventional thoughts of extravagant exchange that formerly prevailed, the art galleries pause for the passing of the holiday season.

This is the year of years to use the breathing spaces of the season to enjoy at some leisure, and with some depth of gratitude that the power to enjoy the things of peace is left to us, such offerings as the exhibitions not yet closed are making. At the Modern Gallery are etchings and drawings and lithographs by people belonging to the modern groups who seem, in the case of the younger ones—but it may be the growing accustomedness of one's own vision—to have straightened themselves a little from the capricious inclination of their young twigs toward a sturdier and more normal development; also, the selections made from the works of the older men are far from eccentricity. Cézanne's lithograph of the bathers, for example, what is there here to cause a commotion in the academic mind? Nothing at all, unless a trifle more success than is commonly achieved in rendering the reality of human flesh. One sees in this the characteristic that prevails throughout the exhibition with only enough exceptions to emphasize its prevalence, and it is the very quality that Cézanne strove consciously to impress, seeing it endangered by the Monet school concerned with the envelope. This substance that one observes in the bathers is everywhere. There are no flat patterns, there are no thin edges, there is no spatter work in this little exhibition. The nearest one comes to it is Dufy's complicated little design that resembles a William Morris wallpaper of the later period.

Daumier is seen in his most frequent mood of ironic contempt for the law courts in the brilliant scrawl of pen and ink representing an advocate pleading. A lithograph by the same hand describes an overenthusiastic greeting between acquaintances of differing warmth of feeling. Both examples are Daumier pure and simple, but not the Daumier of plastic modeling, of sculpture in chalk, as we have him in his greater work. Still, beside his vast simple figures most things flatten somewhat; he and Cézanne together hold up the banner of the third dimension.

Matisse follows the same road with his recumbent figure, solid and thick, very different from his neatly patterned surfaces in such work as satisfies him in another of his moods. Picasso is represented by some small etchings and the pen and ink drawing of a head, all a little pinched and starved, but you get still the sense of thickness, as an aviator gets it from the air upon which his craft is supported rather than in the degree felt by the sailor on the more ponderable sea or the pedestrian on the solid land. Lautrec and Guys offer no surprises.

Coming to the younger men, it would be difficult to go further in the direction of simplified mass than Paul Burty in his drawing of a man turned with his back to the spectator, a piano filling the composition at his right. Crayon is the medium, and its delightful possibilties of richness are recognized without a jot of compromise in favor of the vulgar round modeling to which it has been so long dedicated. The material substance in this little drawing would fatten a roomful of twentieth century water colors as seen in current exhibitions. Mr. Burty also has a picture of a lemonade orgy done in pen and ink with a flickering touch, affirming the flexibility of his mind and hand.

There are several fine woodcuts in the exhibition ranging from the hunting scene by Galanis as full of delicately discriminated tones as one by Woolf or Cole, but with more definite edges and a clearer sense of the tool's movement across the block; to the big open spaces of Vlaminck with his rollicking slightly clumsy line and his achievement of a peasant simplicity with the knowingness of a scholar.

The exhibition will be open until the middle of January.

A Group Exhibition.

At the Folsom Galleries three well-known painters are showing recent works, some of which depart from the usual style of the authors in a marked degree. Jonas Lie, for example, in his large composition of a woman standing among flowers at a sunny window, stamps with the distinctive character of his palette the various parts of the picture, but unites them with a new felicity of pattern. The figure of the woman is made as salient as the brilliant, wide-flung sprays of blossom and leaf, and together they make a design of bold freedom and grace against the glowing white of the curtained window. It is a very striking picture, and rises far above the mass of Mr. Lie's previous work. His "Nova Scotia Village" also has fine qualities. The climb of the little buildings up the flank of the great hill is managed with skill, and the houses have each their own character in spite of the common type into which they are molded. In "Reflections," in spite of the beauty of the color, the impression given is far less satisfactory. Mr. Lie appears not to be able to get beneath the surface of his water—the shining, gorgeous surface would crack and reveal a void at the slightest analysis; there is none of the sense of material substance that Mr. Symons so liberally conveys in his "California Coast," a new theme for him, but handled with mastery and the freshness of interest that goes with such personal innovations. "Farm Houses in Winter" is in the vein familiar to Mr. Symons's public, but it has a full measure of his quiet charm. The lovingly depicted wood pile has a timely message for sufferers from the coal famine. "Melting of the First Snow" is another familiar subject carefully painted, but without especial zest.

Ben Foster's "Cliff Shadows, Maine," with its precise notation of the visible world, is in the nature of a departure from the subject matter of wood interiors and rolling pasture land that so much has occupied his attention; but the very fact that he has stepped out of his accustomed way has lent a cautiousness to his style, a stiffness and tightness to his handling, that hardly encourages to wider deviation. He is more vigorous and much more engaging in his other two pictures, where he manipulates his sombre palette with greater ease and lets his brush take its natural gait. The exhibition will remain open until the middle of January.

Loan Exhibition of Work by Arthur Davies.

The Macbeth Galleries announce that the loan exhibition of the work of Arthur B. Davies, for the relief of allied soldiers blinded in action, continuing throughout the month of January, 1918, will include paintings in oil, water colors, drawings, sketchbook studies, etchings, and sculptures in wood. One of the most interesting features of the show will be the opportunity it will afford to the public to realize the progressive development of the artist's individual freedom and the manner in which he has adapted himself to his new needs in the matter of expression.

Art Notes, issued by these galleries, appears for the first time without the unmistakable note of William Macbeth's comment—wise and friendly and eloquent of convictions supported by long experience. In the new issue, however, are the same agreeable naturalness and candor, and the brief introduction indicates a deep appreciation on the part of Mr. Macbeth's son and successor of the rich traditions of the gallery, traditions that cannot be transferred by deed, but may continue as an invaluable inheritance. It is pleasant to know that the little publication, unique in its kind, will be continued.

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Passivism Diagnosed as Disease of the Mind

(Continued from Preceding Page)

The exponents of Prussianism, however, are fully awake to what they want and to what they are doing, and are the worst expression of cruelty the world has ever known.

When the pacifists insist that they are not cowards, that they do not fear suffering, they tell the truth. In fact, they love suffering. The ordinary person avoids suffering when possible. He endures it only when something necessary or desirable cannot be gained in any other way. He may undergo agony at the mere thought of it. His bravery consists in facing danger and pain in spite of fear. But the extreme pessivist, who is really an unconscious pervert, loves to dream of martyrdom and suffering. It must be a suffering, however, which is forced upon him, and it must be a personal matter, not impersonal and general, as in war. And he loves to contemplate a condition of complete captivity—of irresponsible passivity, in which all resistance is in vain.

It becomes plain, then, why these pacifists advocate non-resistance. It is their ultimate ideal. As a matter of fact, they are far from being non-resistant in every-day life, for they nag, criticise, and insult their best friends. Toward a Government which demands something, but not all, they grow hostile and even anarchists. Note how bitter they become against the United States when conscription is ordered. They are in a state of uncertain irritation against any one who falls short of playing the supreme master, and they are continually undecided concerning any issue calling for action short of necessity. Anarchistic and non-resistant traits are, *per se*, contradictory, but when taken in relation to the central motive of this type the combination is quite explicable.

May I quote from an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 2?

> He was absent from the Senate Chamber when the vote for war was taken, but if he had been there, he says, he would have voted for it, provided only it was so amended as to declare also against liberty for Bosnia and Herzegovina. He had drafted the amendment, which provided that the United States was against depriving "the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary of title to, or the control of, any territory which was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or possession." Why this bitter and unrelenting pacifistic hostility to Bosnia and Herzegovina?

The paragraph ends with a question to which, I think, a reasonable answer may be suggested. The Senator referred to identifies himself unconsciously with enslaved Bosnia and Herzegovina, and, as he has a kindly disposition, he wishes for them what he craves for himself—to be powerfully dominated. This Senator has finally been converted to war, because the inevitable is upon him. The same mechanism holds for other pacifists who are now in favor of war against Austria-Hungary, but could not sanction war against Germany. They consider themselves forced to the issue. War has already virtually been declared. Concession is a mere technicality.

In an article on the Italian situation, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES for Dec. 3, occur these captions: "Pacifists Silenced Now—Extent of the Invasion Has Forced Them to Join the War Party."

There were never headlines more true. The pacifists long and live for such invasions. Decisions must be forced upon them, else will they discuss matters indefinitely. While captivated by aggressiveness and force in others, yet constantly and ineffectively resisting it, they are themselves dreamy and fearful of decisive action. They hate responsibility, dodge work from which they do not see direct personal benefit, and are, therefore, ultimately unpatriotic.

The Prussian temperament exhibits the opposite extreme. If it ever suffered from timidity or indecision there is no record. It takes pleasure in the infliction of cruelty, not only when necessary to gain material possessions, but when entirely unnecessary. Such a nature is also fond of spectacular performances—of exhibitionism; and a corresponding type like the passivist enjoys standing by and watching the spectacle.

The idea that we have been trying to express is that the peace-at-any-price pacifist in his extreme form is suffering from what would be a perversion if he acted directly upon his unconscious impulses. As a matter of fact he usually does nothing outrageous, and nothing much of anything else. He may be saved by a liberating revelation of himself. But for those obstructing passivists who can not be cured the only suitable place is at close quarters with the Kaiser, who is the arch-fiend of wicked invention, the Apocalyptic beast. This perverted spirit is throwing the world into convulsions. But a more masterful spirit must save it. By what methods the alliance of liberated and self-controlled nations is going to treat and cure this powerful pervert in their midst is the most exacting and interesting task the world ever has been required to perform. It is really a supreme test of whether or not the sublimated energies of idealism can dominate the gross forces of sensualism. And the citizen who thinks he can stand aside and merely look at the tremendous spectacle classes himself as infantile ignorant, irresponsible, and lazy. Although he does not know it, his emotions are perverted, for he is waiting to be captured by the Prussians.

Japan's Finance Commission Now in Washington

THE Special Finance Commission from Japan, after several weeks in New York, has just gone to Washington. Later the nine members, all leaders in the Japanese commercial world, will visit other American cities. In the commission's photograph, shown above, are the following:

Left to right, standing: Osamu Matsumoto, Secretary in the Department of Finance; Kenjiro Matsumoto, representative of the Yasukawa Mining Company; Yoshitaro Yamashita, General Manager of the Sumitomo firm, Osaka; Umekichi Yoneyama, Managing Director of the Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Seated: Baron Bunkichi Ito, Secretary in the Extraordinary Industrial Investigation Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce; Chozo Koike, Director of the Kuhara Head Office, Osaka; Baron Tanetaro Megata, Chief of the Commission; Dr. Seiji Hishida, Secretary Interpreter to the Government General of Korea; Takenosuke Sakaguchi, Technical Inspector in the Extraordinary Investigation Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Finance.

The commission's purpose in America is to investigate the means by which we are meeting the financial and economic needs arising out of the war. Later it will make a like study of economic conditions in other nations, with the object of furthering the development of Japanese methods, not only during the war, but afterward. It has been sent to the United States first. The visit, it is pointed out, is not only a tour of investigation, but a means of furthering international friendship and intimacy between the two nations.

The official statement of the commission calls attention to the fact that the United States is "the power now most closely related in many respects" to Japan.

Notes from the World of Art

The Pennsylvania Academy.

THE Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts announces its one hundred and thirteenth annual exhibition, which will open to the public on Sunday, Feb. 3, 1918, and close on Sunday, March 24, 1918. The press view varnishing day will be Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. The reception and private view will be given on the same evening. The usual prizes and medals will be given as follows: The Gold Medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts to American painters and sculptors; the Temple Gold Medal to the best picture painted in oil without regard to subject; the Stotesbury Prize of $1,000 to the artist whose painting or group of paintings is, in the opinion of the committee, the most important contribution to the success of this exhibition; the Walter Lippincott Prize of $300 to the best figure piece painted in oil by an American citizen which is for sale; the Bok Prize of $250, known as the Philadelphia Prize, to the painting which visitors to the exhibition will select as their choice. The object of the award is to encourage the public to look at the pictures with personal interest and discrimination. During the week beginning March 3 every person visiting the galleries will be entitled to cast one vote "for the picture he likes best." The Mary Smith Prize of $100, founded by the late Russell Smith, will be awarded to the painter of the best painting by a woman artist, resident in Philadelphia; the Jennie Sesnan Gold Medal to the best landscape in the exhibition.

The Beck Gold Medal goes to the best portrait in oil in the exhibition. Income from the Lambert Fund will be available for the purchase of pictures from this exhibition. The George D. Widener Memorial Medal, for the most meritorious work in sculpture modeled by an American citizen, will be awarded for the sixth time.

The selection of exhibits is committed to the following jury of artists, and the arrangement thereof to the Hanging Committee. The Jury on Painting is Arthur B. Carles, John R. Conner, Joseph De Camp, W. L. Lathrop, William J. Edmondson, Robert Henri, Paul King, De Witt M. Lockman, J. Francis Murphy, Carl J. Nordell, and Robert Spencer. The Jury on Sculpture is Clyde C. Bathurst, Solon H. Borglum, and Adolph A. Weinman. The Hanging Committee is W. L. Lathrop, Arthur D. Carles, Paul King, and Adolph A. Weinman.

Competition in Design.

The Art Alliance of America announces the second Albert Blum competition of hand-decorated textiles. Exhibits must be delivered on or before Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, at 6 P. M., to the Art Alliance of America, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, New York City. All work accepted by the judges will be exhibited in the Art Alliance Galleries, from Tuesday, Jan. 22, to and including Thursday, Jan. 31. The exhibition will be open, free, daily from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. On Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, from 8 to 10, there will be a conference, with several short addresses.

The prizes will be $100 for the most beautiful textile appropriate for women's wear, offered by Albert Blum; $50 for second choice, offered by Women's Wear; $100 for the most beautiful fabric adapted for interior decoration, offered by Albert Blum; $50 for second choice; $50 for the most beautiful decorated velvet, offered by the Shelton Looms, as is also the second prize for decorated velvets; $25 for second choice of decorated velvet; $50 for the most beautiful textile adapted for making negligées, offered by Bonwit, Teller & Co.; $150 to be used at the discretion of the judges. Of this $100 is offered by H. R. Mallinson & Co. and $50 by Women's Wear. The competition is open to all. Only textiles decorated by hand will be accepted. This includes batik, block printing, embroidery, stenciling, and weaving. If not designed as well as executed by the exhibitor, the name of designer must also be given. This is a decorated textile competition and designs will not be accepted.

Two Kinds of War Jobs

A YOUTHFUL volunteer, stationed at one of the great military camps not far from New York, accosted brusquely a civilian carrying a tennis racquet.

"Tennis, eh?" he said, scornfully. "Why don't you get a rifle?"

The man with the racquet looked at him thoughtfully, without anger. "I don't blame you for being a bit cocky," he replied at last. "If I were in your place I'd be the same way. How would you like to be staying at home? I have a wife and two little boys and a mother and a sister—and my two brothers have gone to France. I've got to stay at home. GOT to—do you get that?"

What "Equal Opportunity to All" Really Means

By Dr. LEONARD K. HIRSHBERG.

ONE of my secretaries—not Mrs. Hirshberg, (the Secretary in chief)—was a pacifist and a Socialist, until lately. When she realized that the anti-peaceful, anti-social, anti-free brutes, who call themselves Germany, were helped by the Hillquits and Bolsheviki, the fanciful enthusiasts of America and the phrase-slingers of Russia, she began to understand where the theories of socialism left off and the hard, practical horse sense of real worldly existence begins.

"Do you believe that all men are equal born?" I said to her one day.

"Of course, I believe it," she replied. The Constitution of the United States not only says that all men are born free and equal, but most of the intellectual Socialists make this one of their self-evident axioms."

"Well," was the rejoinder, "I regret to present to you a legion of facts which will convince almost all sane men, and even Socialists, that 'all men are' not 'born equal.'

"If you will weed out and decimate the array of individuals born with slight defects of vision, of hearing, of the other senses; and exclude all the sick, deformed, and mentally backward babes, there will still remain no equality or complete freedom of movement, effort, aims, hopes, thought, or powers of sense perception among the rest.

"Outside and independent of the individual himself and his internal structures, there are too many different kinds of real, worldly forces at work differently upon each one of a variety of different persons ever to allow any of them to be born free and equal, or even for a minute to remain so, if it were possible to be born that way.

"Moreover, the child, that father to the man, as well as the man himself, is often a contradiction and an antithesis of the next man by virtue of the sum of, the commutations and permutations, and forces at work within him from his variety of ancestors.

"No two men, much less all men, are born free and equal, because inheritance and surroundings, heredity and environments, invite tendencies, and the variety of accidental circumstances, which affect, afflict, impel, move, and influence each one, are necessarily widely diverse.

"One man will work efficiently and continually from 5 A. M. until midnight, whether he is a Bolshevik or a Rockefeller; whether he is a Prince or a pauper. His habits and inclination will make him so.

"Another man's senses and perceptions at birth or afterward will make him see the real, physical world and its prospective movements actually and accurately as it is. He will not be confused, sidetracked, or swerved from triumphs over the inanimate or the living world by fancies, dreams, hopes, wishes, or the failure, as most anarchists have, to recognize things as they are in contrast to the Utopian belief that human and other nature can be changed into what it ought to be.

"These are facts. If, therefore, only one man—and there are billions of different kinds of people—is more clean sensed; more in accord with reality; more energetic; or has more precise perceptions of events and things than another, it means that all men are neither created equal nor can they ever be made equal politically, economically, physiologically, physically, or any other way by legislation, by police power, by force, or by voluntary, willing determination in themselves.

"Manifestly, as the world and as the man is at present constituted and created, it is the acme of absurdity to talk about all men, or even many men, being born or living long free and equal.

"There is much more than this to the silly season philosophy of the Nihilists, anarchists, and American Bolsheviki. Unless you can remove the thyroid glands of all men and women with the fear, anxiety, fright, and other emotions generated along with its activities; unless the sex glands with their passions are eliminated, which would mean the extinction of the race; until the adrenal glands with the rage and anger associated with their presence are d ne away with; if the appetites, passions, envy, longings, worries, brute power, rivalry, and the other physiological attributes of the human creature are not done away with, all the economic and physical world could be divided up equally among the inhabitants of the whole earth and the economic and physical equality would not endure one second. There could be no police power strong enough to maintain an equality for which human nature itself is not fitted to sustain or created physiologically to unbalance."

"Well," quoth Miss Secretary, "what I mean is this. There should be an equal opportunity for all. Each and every person should have as great or as small an opportunity as the next one. There should not be the unfair, unequal, superior opportunity of one individual over another."

Here you have a typical panacea of the Bolsheviki. They confuse and confound what ought to be with what is and will be according to the structural and physiological diversities of various men.

Moreover, the cart is placed before the horse. There is the same real, physical world—called here "opportunity"—around one man as it is around another.

What the socialistic Miss Secretary and others fail to see is this: The opportunities are always around almost everybody. As Mr. Howe says in the title of his newest volume, "It is Easier to be a Success Than a Failure."

Obviously, it is less due to any equality in opportunity, the innate, born, inherited, or acquired inequalities in yourselves, which prevents you from perceiving the eternal opportunities around you.

The reason such opportunities are neither recognized nor embraced lies in the composition of the tissues, the flesh, and the blood, called man. One man perceives one kind, his blood brother sees a lesser or many better ones. John pushes through the habits he acquires all too early; James overcomes the temperament he and his nine brothers partly inherited.

Most men, through set habits and lack of the practice called adaptability, agility, skill, and quick perceptions, are like flies and mosquitos. That is to say, they seldom go more than a few hundred yards from their homes or occupations. They do not cast off the anchors of their life-long and hereditary anchorage. The inequalities are in them, not in the opportunities.

Soldier with 12 Fingers and Toes

CORPORAL JOHN M. COPE, 47th Infantry, is better supplied with trigger fingers than any other man in the United States Army. He has two, having been born with six fingers to each hand and six toes to each foot. He has been using his extra fingers to good advantage since he enlisted in the army, as he was promoted to Corporal after having been in the service for a short time. Corporal Cope is now stationed near Richmond, Va. Last Summer he was on guard at Ellis Island. His great ambition is to obtain an officer's commission. This is from a letter in which he was asked about himself:

"I was born within the shadow of one of the largest barracks in the world, in London, England. My ambition has always been to be a soldier. I love the life and its military ways. That was my favorite game when I was a kid. Before I was 12 years old I joined the Boys' Brigade, and have been playing soldier all my life. Now I have the real thing. I was made a Corporal before I was 21 and am working hard for the next step on the ladder. • • • I have crossed the Atlantic three times and expect Uncle Sam will send me over again soon. I have been private, cook, mechanic, blacksmith, and Corporal since I enlisted. Don't you think I have considerable experience for a young fellow just a few weeks over 21?"

On the Victory Road in 1918

(Continued from Page 2)

ment will continue to finance private manufacturing concerns engaged in the production of war material, to purchase and install machinery for them. I also believe that the Government will put up additional plants of its own, as a matter of necessity.

We have only started on this enterprise of war. By the end of 1918 our industrial resources for war material must be doubled. Soldiers, even our ablest soldiers, will not be able to handle a task of this kind. They are not trained for it. It is very much more than a mere military problem. The activities of the Generals must be confined to the management of troops in the training camps and in the presence of the enemy. We cannot expect them to deal with the steel mills and the coal mines and the railroads.

A civilian must do that, the biggest civilian that we have in America, another Lloyd George. He has not yet emerged; the man and the opportunity or the man and the work have not been brought together. But America is bound to produce him in time. Already he may be at work for the country in one of the various war agencies, but as yet unrecognized as the man whom the situation calls for.

The Congress, through some of its standing committees, is trying to inform itself of the needs of the situation. What the Congress, acting in harmony with the Administration, will suggest, it is impossible at this time to say. But every one can rest assured that it is the desire of the members of Congress and of the executive officers of the Government to meet the situation adequately. From time to time we are bound to have periods of discouragement, but the people will brace themselves against them and stand loyally behind the Government in this greatest undertaking of all history.

In the year 1918 we will be of great assistance to our allies by means of the forces we are now sending, but we will not reach the maximum of our military effort until the Spring of 1919. When America reaches that maximum and maintains it with all her resources of men, money, and material, she will be irresistible and will end the war.

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Draft Army's First Review—30,000 in Line

(Continued from Page 3)

pressive, reassuring thing, worth going far to see, even if there had not been a rifle in the entire outfit. There was the man power—controlled, willing, enthusiastic man power. To see 30,000 men manoeuvred with precision and marched up and down hills, through woods and ravines and over streams, is more tangible and convincing than to read of a million men whose names have been written down on the army rosters. Nobody really knows what the term "horse power" means, and "man power" is almost as vague until you see it. This first review of an entire division of America's national army was the first large-scale demonstration of the man power the country set in motion within three months.

There is nothing spectacular or theatrical about General Nicholson, but the greatest stage manager in the world could not have produced a more impressive picture than that of the military groupings and marchings of those 30,000 men, with a Winter landscape for the setting.

The review itself was on a twenty-acre stretch of rolling country surrounded by woods, through which here and there were glimpses of the long rows of wooden barracks, already sufficiently weathered to have lost that raw look of newness and to have taken on some of the mellowness of a well-established community in which military life and thought and activity had become matters of course. The reviewing point was at the top of a hill, on the western edge of the plain, and all the afternoon the visitors could look close into the faces of the soldiers illuminated by the level rays of the sun, as regiment after regiment, marching in column of platoons, reached the crest of the hill, facing the west, wheeled to the left and then marched by the reviewing party.

© Harris & Ewing.

One of the Sleeping Quarters at Camp Meade, Maryland.

The command "Eyes right" again brought all those faces into the full sunlight, and no doubt General Nicholson saw in them something that made them forget for a moment the fact that every man did not have a rifle. At any rate, that something was there. Every man seemed to have those other things that are indispensable in the making of a soldier—the morale, the willingness and, to be more specific, the ability to march well and to hold himself well after only a few weeks of drill.

The enthusiasm of the men for the review was one of the big things in the history of the cantonment. The order for it came when everybody was uncertain as to the vital matter of getting Christmas leave, but the pride and interest in being the first national army division to be reviewed as a whole, and by the Secretary of War, were sufficient to offset much of the fear that the holiday furloughs would not be forthcoming.

Fortunately, the doubt about the leave was all settled in favor of the soldiers on the morning of the review, which may have accounted in part for the hilarity of the companies and batteries, regiments and brigades as they fell in beyond the woods, to await their turn to join the long, ever-increasing line that was winding down on to the plain.

Nearly every regiment had its own band, which in itself was one of the many demonstrations of the fact that remarkable progress had been made since these draft men were called from civil life early in the Fall. The writer who saw this review was at Camp Meade last September. One of the things he saw then was a hard-working, red-headed drum Sergeant with three gold teeth in front, way off in a corner of the woods trying to make a military band out of such draft men as had told him that they could play something. Some of them could, most of them couldn't; but they were the best that particular regiment could produce in the way of musicians.

At the early rehearsal of the raw material in the woods, the red-headed Sergeant had to play every instrument in turn to show each pupil how not to do it. Then he marched them back and forth in the clearing, running down between his lines of men to grab the stick from the unfortunate bass drummer and show him how to "punch a hole in the damn thing" without losing the rhythm; then jumping at a bugler to show him how not to miss the pick-up note at the go-off and "throw" the whole blamed army out of step. This beginning of an army band in the corner of the woods had only fragments of uniforms. The unfortunate bass drummer, who seemed to be afraid of hurting his drum, was handicapped by a pair of gray trousers and a blue jumper, which he had worn from his factory on the day of the draft call.

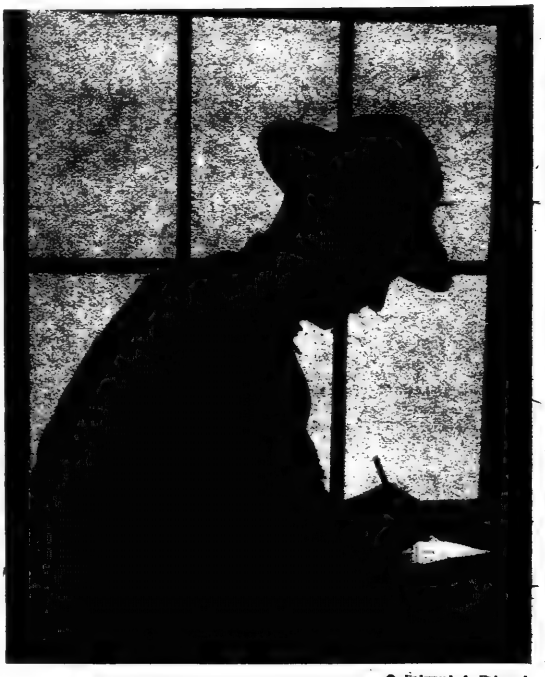
It was a very different outfit that furnished the march music for the same regiment on the day of the review. The writer was wondering if that nondescript group of September ever had been licked into a military band, when those same level rays of the sun which added so much to the big review were flashed back from the three front gold teeth of a most happy and jaunty drum major as he cocked his baton at the Secretary of War. It was the Sergeant of the September rehearsal. The red hair confirmed the evidence of the gold teeth, and that was the same bass drummer doing his part in "Over There" in a way that made every civilian on the side lines want to catch the step and march with the troops and follow them on beyond the review point where they changed from platoon formation to column of fours and did double time down the hill and up the next slope.

General Nicholson did not attempt to conceal his enthusiasm over the showing that his division had made.

"I knew they could do it," he said, "because of what I had seen of their work in small units. Give us until Spring for training, and we will have in the American cantonments the best army the world has ever seen or has been able to put together for fighting purposes. I have watched all these men in the training trenches. I have seen them digging the trenches, and they do it with the knowledge of men who realize that they have got to learn the lesson here to save their own lives and the lives of their comrades when they get to France. They appreciate the value of a tenth of a second in doing the right thing before the enemy makes it impossible to do it. It is true that we still lack something in equipment, but we are rapidly getting into the men themselves the things without which all the equipment in the world would not make a good army."

© Underwood & Underwood.

The Five-Minute Shave at a National Army Cantonment.



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Writing to Dad—a Picture from Camp.

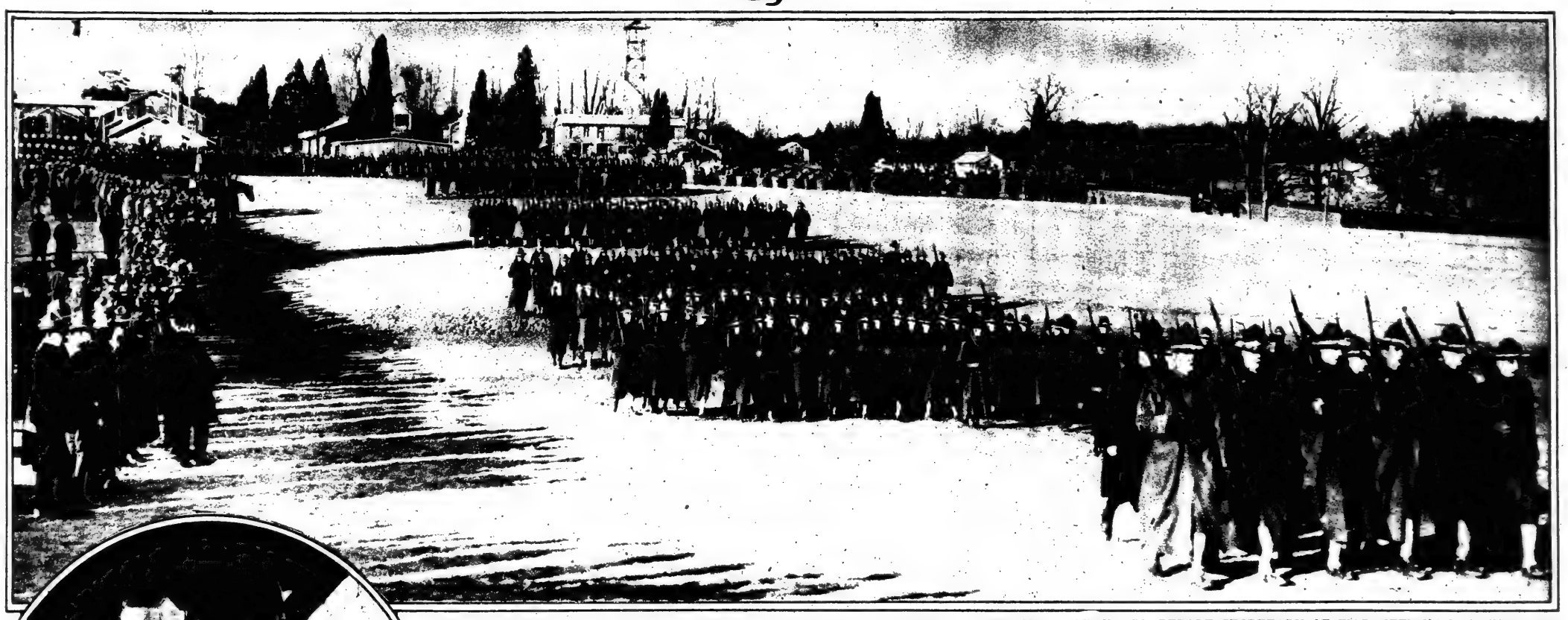
"When she got there, the cupboard was bare."—Old Mother Hubbard.

Sunday,
December 30, 1917

The New York Times.

Rotogravure
Picture Section,
In Two Parts

8



THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION OF THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY PASSING IN REVIEW, A WEEK AGO, BEFORE SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER AND GENERAL WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON ON THE PARADE FIELD AT CAMP MEADE, MD.

This Is the First Time, So Far as Known, That Any Divisional Unit of the New National Army, Anywhere in the United States, Has Paraded in a Body. Only a Few Months Ago Practically Every Man of the Division Was Engaged in Civilian Pursuits. The Reviewing Stand Can Be Seen in the Left Background.
(Times Photo Service.)

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER AND GENERAL NICHOLSON, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION, IN THE REVIEWNG STAND AT CAMP MEADE.
(Times Photo Service.)

GERMAN PRISONERS BRINGING IN THEIR OWN AND BRITISH WOUNDED AFTER THE BATTLE OF PASSCHENDAELE.

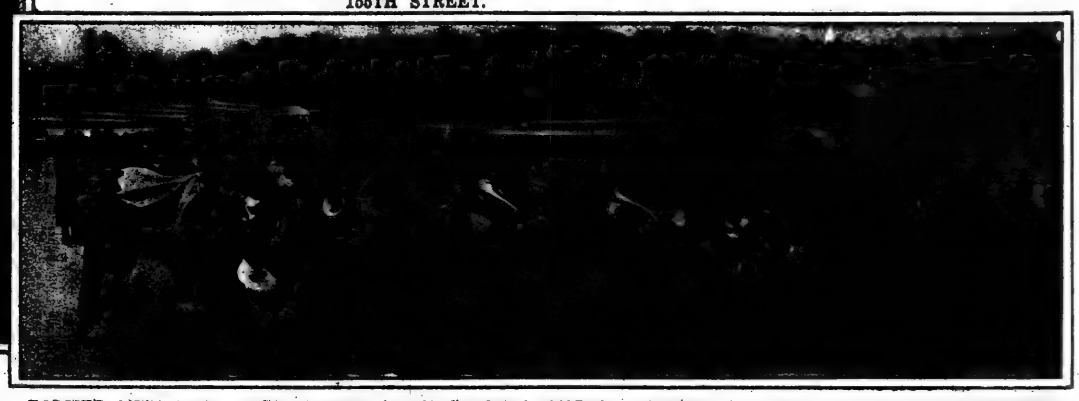
AUSTRIAN PRISONERS, Taken at Fegaro on the Piave, Moving to the Rear Under Italian Guard. Most of the Men Have Been Severely Wounded and Have Received First Aid Attention at an Italian Red Cross Station.
(Central News Service.)

ITALIAN TROOPS IN THEIR FIRST-LINE TRENCH ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE PIAVE.
So Far as Known This Is the First Photograph to Reach This Country Showing the Soldiers of Italy in Their New Positions on Italian Soil Against the Teutonic Invaders. (Central News Service.)

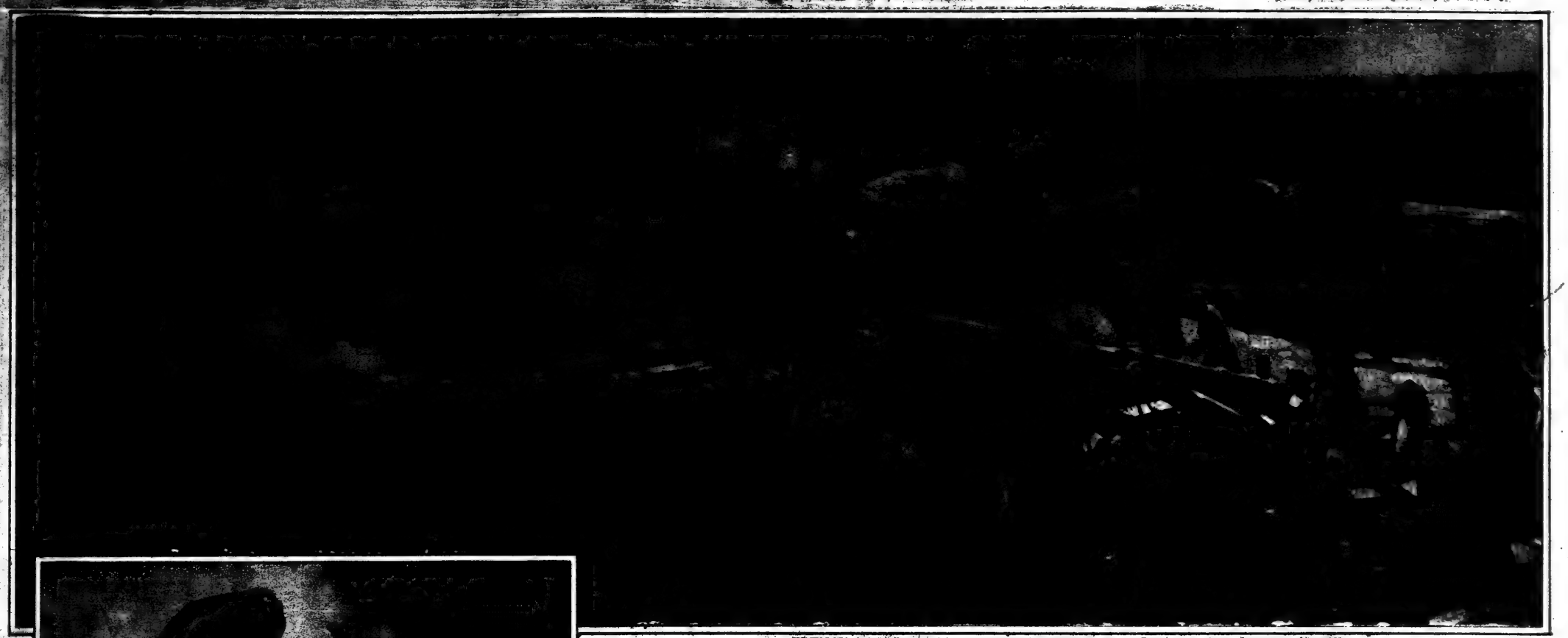
(Times Photo Service.)

CHILDREN OF THE CHAPEL OF INTERCESSION, TRINITY PARISH, SINGING CHRISTMAS CAROLS ON CHRISTMAS EVE AT THE TOMB OF CLEMENT MOORE, WHO WROTE "THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS," IN TRINITY CEMETERY, BROADWAY AND 155TH STREET.

TROPHIES CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH AT CHEMIN DES DAMES ASSEMBLED AT SOISSONS IN FRONT OF THE RUINED CHURCH OF ST. JEAN DES VIGNES.
The Soldiers in the Foreground, Who Form the Guard of Honor, Have Been Selected from Those Who Took Part in the Victorious Battle. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

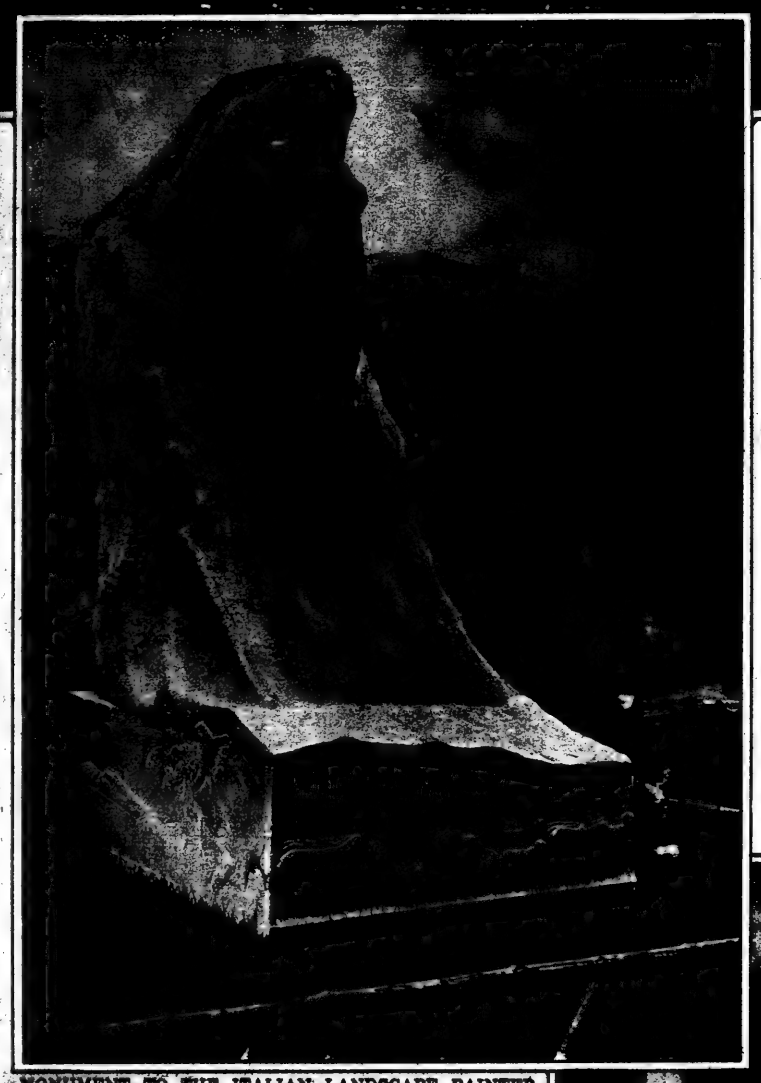


FORMER NEW YORK CITY NATIONAL GUARDSMEN SINGING CHRISTMAS CAROLS AT CAMP WADSWORTH.
(Bert L. Forse.)



FRENCH BATTERY OF "120" FIELD PIECES IN ACTION ON THE SOMME FRONT.
(French Pictorial Press.)

KENNELS OF THE FRENCH DOGS OF WAR, MILITARY AND RED CROSS, IN THE OISE SECTOR.
(French Pictorial Section.)



MONUMENT TO THE ITALIAN LANDSCAPE PAINTER, SOGANTINI, WHICH HAS JUST BEEN UNVEILED AT ST. MORITZ, SWITZERLAND.
The Memorial Is the Work of Ristolfi, Segantini's Friend and Compatriot. Switzerland Was Selected as the Site for It as Being the Country of the World's Most Beautiful Landscapes.
(Charles Trampus.)

THE NEW FRENCH STRETCHER WHICH CAN BE OPERATED BY ONE BEARER, AND CARRIES THE WOUNDED IN AN EASY POSITION, WITH HEAD SUPPORTED.
(French Pictorial Service.)

(Underwood & Underwood.)

"CHICK" SHORTEN AND "MIKE" McNALLY, Boston Red Sox "Twins," Now in Training as Members of the American Naval Reserves.

PRESIDENT WILSON HAS HIS FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH THE CAMOUFLAGE.
On a Recent Visit to a Cantonment He Was Told That a Soldier Was Concealed Within a Few Yards of Him, in What Appeared to be an Open Field. On Expressing Incredulity, a Fully Uniformed Soldier Sprang Up from Beside a Small Rock Near By and Saluted Him.
(© Committee on Public Information.)

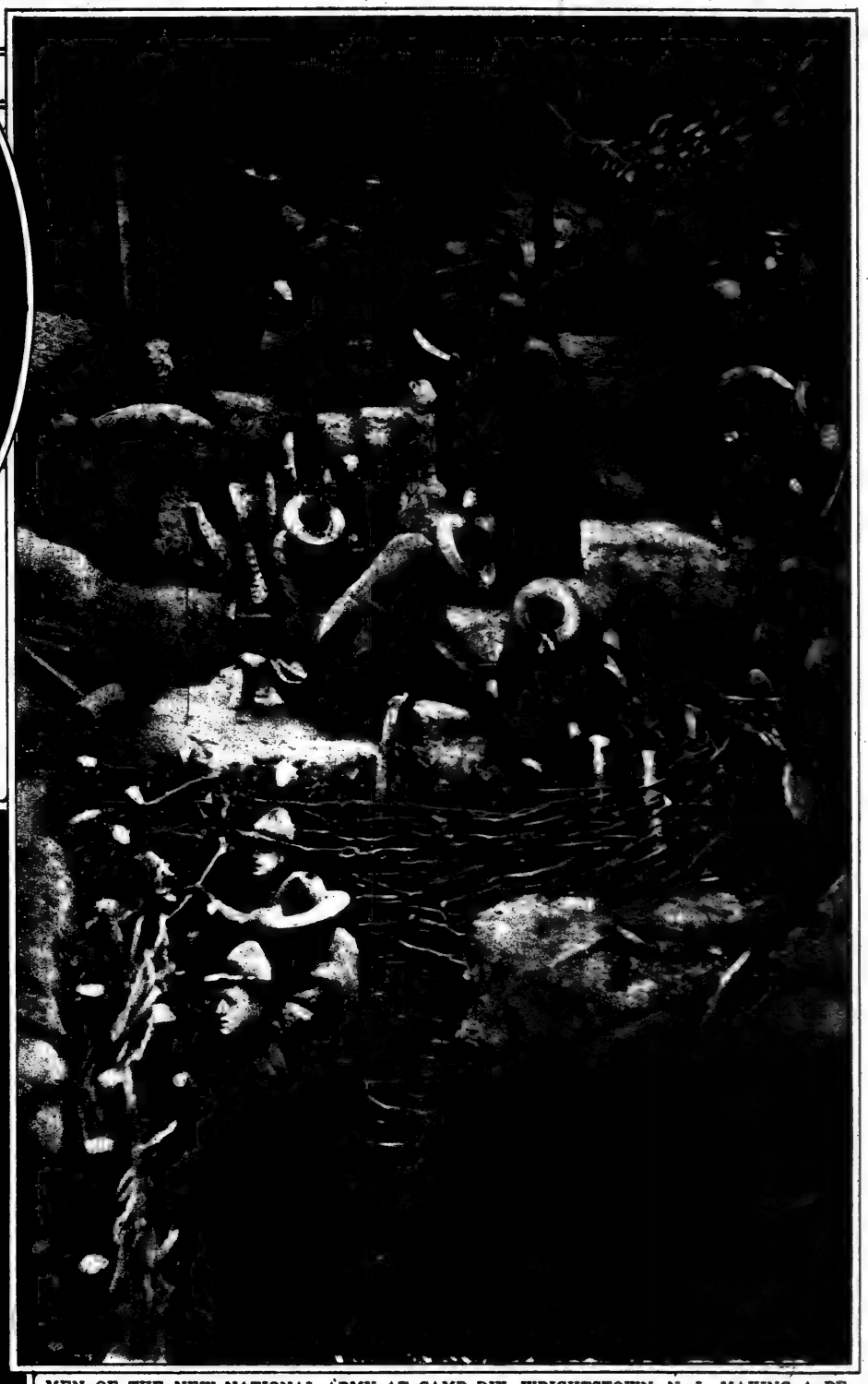
KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III., OF ITALY.
From a Recent Photograph Just Received in This Country.

NEW TYPE OF AIR-DRIVEN MOTOR CYCLE, NOW SEEN ON THE STREETS OF LONDON. (International Film Service.)

FRENCH GIRL AT WORK IN THE MACHINE SHOPS OF THE PARIS SUBWAY.
(French Pictorial Section.)

A PLACE OF DOUBTFUL SECURITY: TWO AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS, ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THEIR DUG-OUT, OVER THE ROOF OF WHICH THE DEBRIS OF BATTLE IS CONSTANTLY BEING PILED BY GERMAN SHELL FIRE.

LIEUT. R. A. LOVETT,
Son of Robert S. Lovett, Head of the Union Pacific Railway System and Chairman of the Railroads War Priority Board, Now an Aviator With the American Forces in France. He Was Trained at Port Washington, L. I., in the Aviation Unit of Yale Students Organized by Trubee Davison, Son of H. P. Davison.
(Alman & Co.)

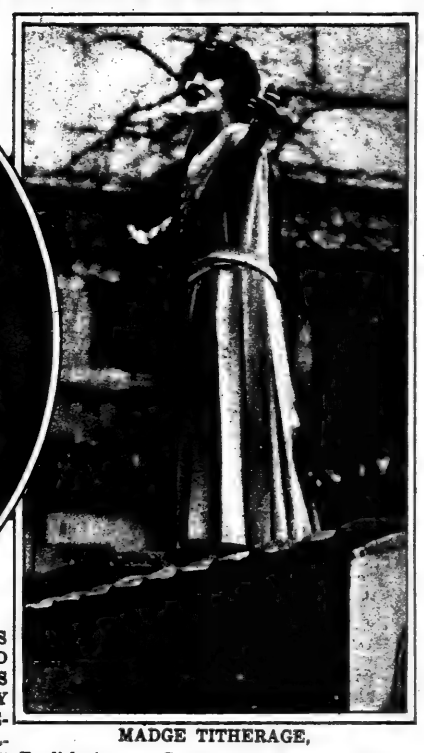


MEN OF THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY AT CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., MAKING A RETAINING WALL OF WOVEN BRANCHES FOR THEIR TRENCHES, AFTER THE METHODS EMPLOYED ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE. (© U. & U.)

MRS. MINNIE MADDERN FISKE,
AS GEORGE SAND IN "MADAME SAND," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.
(Beach.)

FRIEDA HEMPEL AS MARIE IN THE REVIVAL OF DONIZETTI'S "THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT," AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
(© Ira L. Hill.)

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH,
Formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, Presiding at the Opening of the Child Welfare Fair, London, Substituting for Mrs. Lloyd George, Wife of the British Prime Minister, Who Was Unable to be Present.
(Central News Photo Service.)



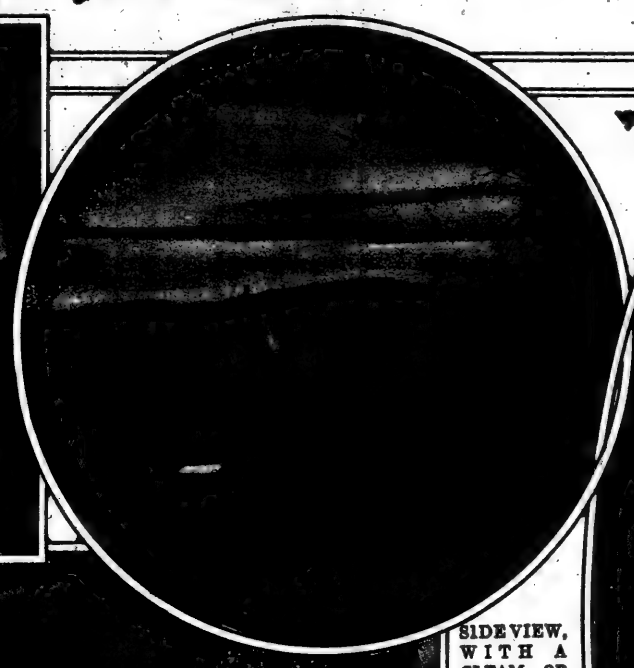
MADGE TITHERAGE,
English Actress, Reciting "Old England" from the Top of a British Tank in London's Campaign for the Sale of British "Victory Bonds."
(U. & U.)

A TYPICAL DAILY WINTER SCENE ON THE AUSTRALIAN FRONT IN FLANDERS.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS AND CHARLIE CHAPLIN AS FOOTMEN TO MARY PICKFORD IN A RECENT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PAGEANT FOR THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.
(© U. & U.)

VISCOUNT MOTONO,
Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Who Conducted the Negotiations With the United States Regarding the Two Governments' New Diplomatic Policy Toward China.
(Bain News Service.)

FRENCH CHATEAU, BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE, WHICH HAS BEEN PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMERICAN MISSIONS AND OTHER AMERICAN OFFICIAL VISITORS.



SIDE VIEW, WITH A GLEAM OF THE MOAT, OF THE CHATEAU WHICH HAS BECOME THE HOME OF AMERICAN OFFICIAL VISITORS IN FRANCE WHO HAVE BUSINESS BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

LOOKING TOWARD THE AMERICAN VISITORS' CHATEAU, AS SEEN THROUGH A VISTA OF ANCIENT TREES.

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN, Making a Speech from the Top of a British Tank in Trafalgar Square in Behalf of the $5,000,000 Tank Bonds.

MISS CAROLINE STEVENS, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, of the "Manor House," Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., Driving a Red Cross Motor Car in Paris. Miss Stevens Returned Home for the Christmas Holidays.

FRENCH ENGINEERS, UNDER GERMAN MACHINE GUN FIRE, DASHING FORWARD TO NEW TASKS OVER A PONTOON BRIDGE JUST COMPLETED BY THEM IN THE CHEMIN DES DAMES SECTOR. Two of the Men, Who Can Be Seen Near the Right Centre, Have Already Fallen Wounded, and the Photographer Who Took the Picture Barely Escaped Being Shot.

(International Film Service.)

A NEW PARIS COSTUME FOR WINTER APPEARS IN THE BOIS, Consisting of a Coat in Green Cloth with Pinafore and Cuffs of Persian Lamb, and an Exaggerated Collar of Same Fur. (International Film Service.)

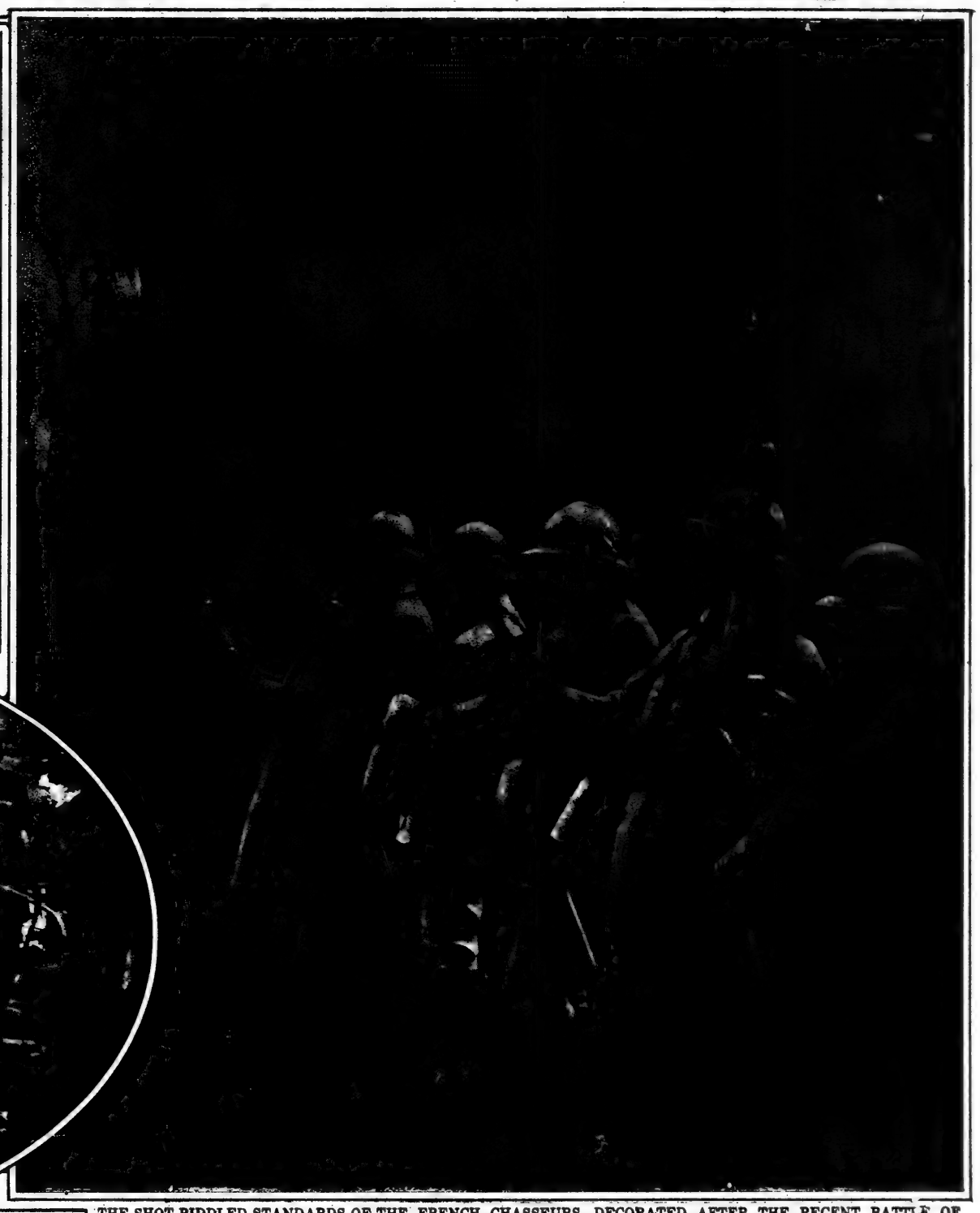
"MIKE" POUNDS, Son of the Borough President, with the Dartmouth Squad of American Ambulance Drivers in France, Reading a Letter from Home. (International Film Service.)

"THE DARTMOUTH FUSILIERS," AS THIS SQUAD OF AMERICAN AMBULANCE DRIVERS, COMPOSED OF DARTMOUTH STUDENTS, IS KNOWN IN FRANCE. In the Group, at the Right, Are "Stan" Jones, "Tom" Campbell, "Dave" Garrett, nicknamed "General Pershing"; "Ernie" Earley, called "[illegible]," and "Mike" Pounds, Son of the Borough President of Brooklyn.

(International Film Service.)

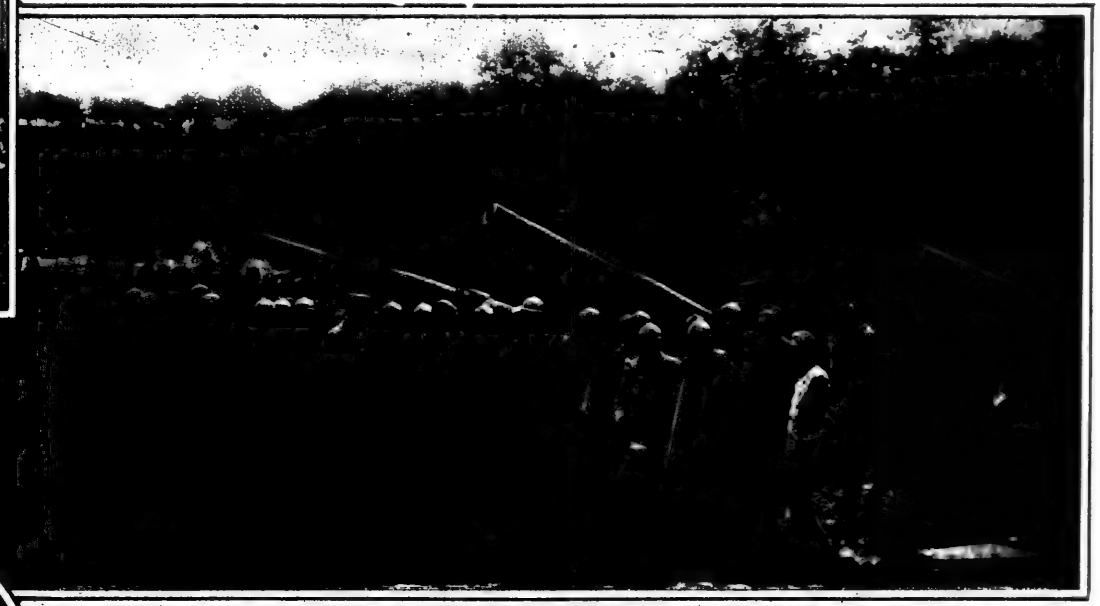
SCENE FROM "FOLLOWING THE STAR," the Christmas Pageant Given by the International Institute for Foreign-Born Women, a Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, at the Washington Irving High School, the Parts Being Taken by an Immigrant Italian Mother, Her Child, and Two Greek Girls.

BRITISH AIRMEN EXAMINING THE MOTOR OF ONE OF THE TWO GERMAN GOTHAS RECENTLY BROUGHT DOWN DURING A RAID ON LONDON.
(Farringdon Photo Co.)

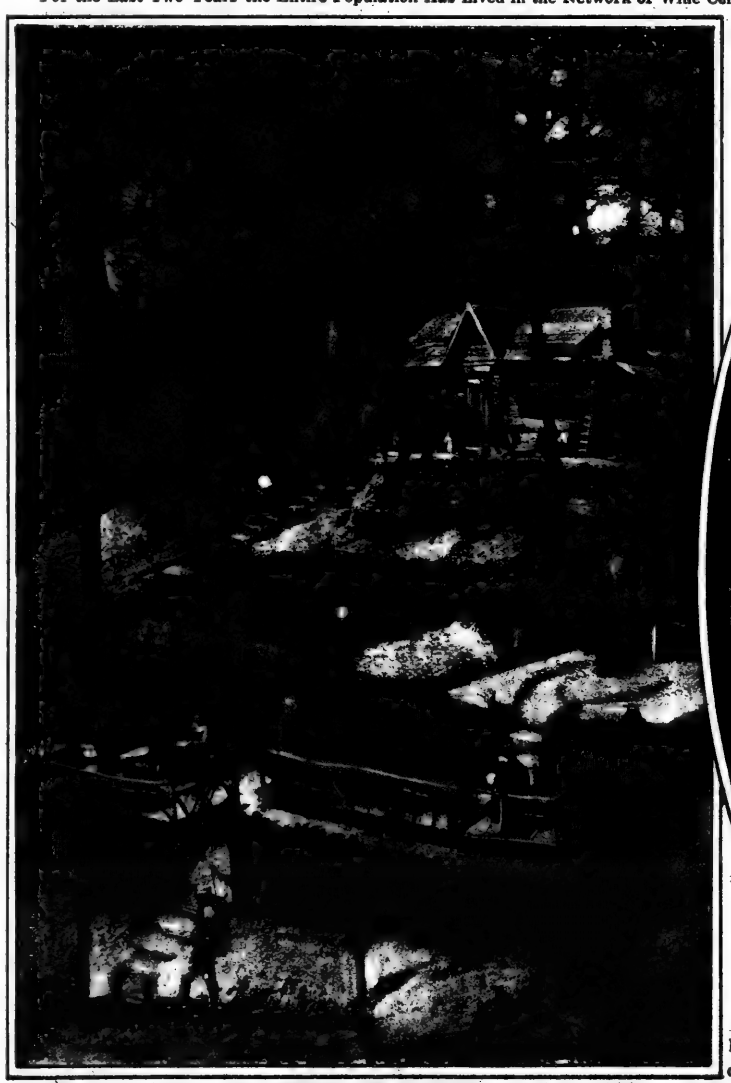


THE SHOT-RIDDLED STANDARDS OF THE FRENCH CHASSEURS, DECORATED AFTER THE RECENT BATTLE OF FLANDERS BY GENERAL PETAIN, THE FRENCH COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
(French Pictorial Service.)

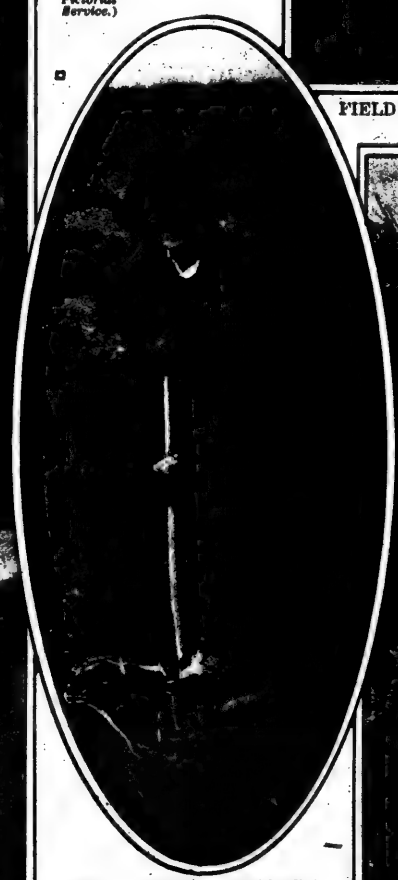
MAYOR AND OTHER CITY OFFICIALS OF RHEIMS, WITH THEIR WIVES, BEFORE THE RHEIMS CITY HALL.
For the Last Two Years the Entire Population Has Lived in the Network of Wine Cellars Under the City, No One Appearing on the Streets Without a Gas Mask and at Imminent Risk of His Life from German Shell Fire.
(French Pictorial Service.)



FIELD PIECES OF HEAVY CALIBRE, CAPTURED FROM THE GERMANS BY FRENCH TROOPS DURING THE RECENT DRIVE ON THE AISNE.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



HOMES OF THE RED CROSS STRETCHER BEARERS, BUILT BY THEM IN THE WOODS OF HAUTE BATIS.
(French Pictorial Service.)

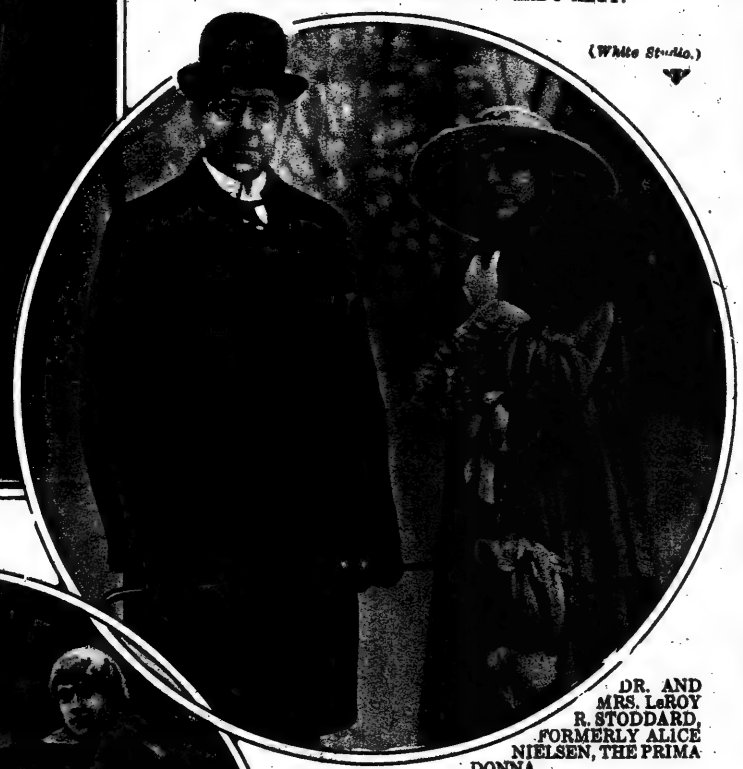


MRS. HAROLD C. BRADLEY,
Daughter of Charles R. Crane of Chicago, and a Graduate in Agriculture at Work in One of the Fields of Her Farm Near Madison, Wisconsin.

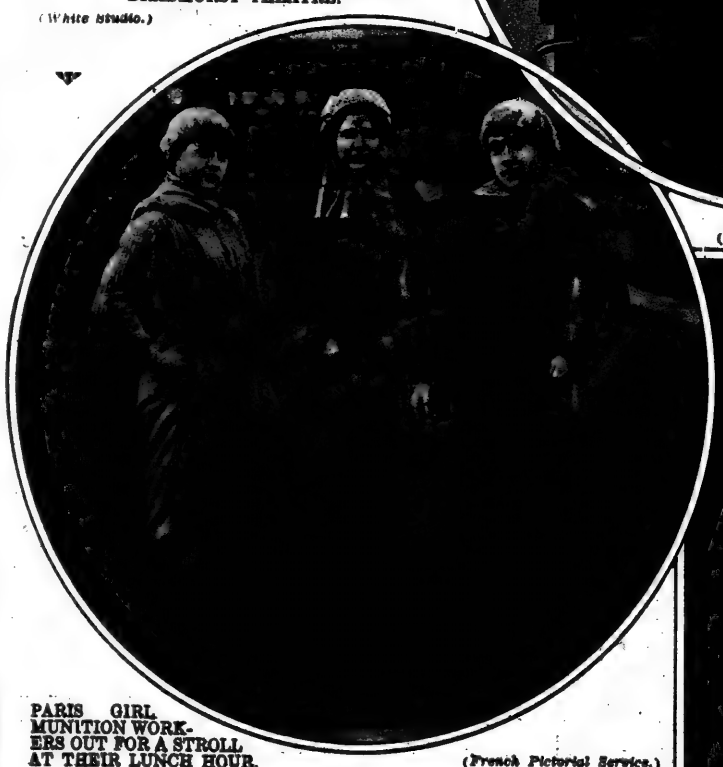
FRENCH CIVILIANS, WHO HAVE RECENTLY RETURNED TO ONE OF THE LIBERATED DISTRICTS NEAR NANCY, SEARCHING AMID THE RUINS OF THEIR FORMER HOMES FOR IMPORTANT PAPERS AND VALUABLES.
(French Pictorial Service.)

MAXINE ELLIOTT,
IN "LORD AND LADY ALGY," AT THE BRADHURST THEATRE.
(White Studio.)

MACLYN ARBUCKLE,
IN A SCENE FROM "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
(White Studio.)



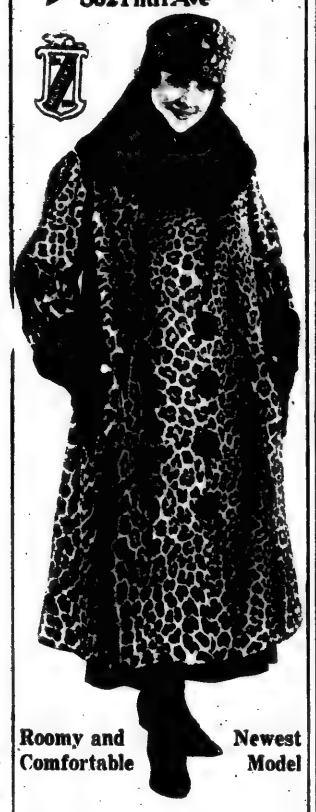
DR. AND MRS. LeROY R. STODDARD, FORMERLY ALICE NIELSEN, THE PRIMA DONNA.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



PARIS GIRL MUNITION WORKERS OUT FOR A STROLL AT THEIR LUNCH HOUR.
(French Pictorial Service.)

EDITH DAY,
IN "GOING UP," AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE.
(White Studio.)

The Shop Individual
RUSSEKS
362 Fifth Ave



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Inventor and Patentee
Billings Bldg., (4th Floor.) S. E. Cor. 34th St. & 5th Ave., New York City.
Srassiere, $2.00 Made from Dr. Walter's famous reducing rubber with cutout back.

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Adopted for the Refrigerator and Dining Cars of practically every railroad in the country. 18 Household sizes. Wood or White Porcelain Exteriors; also Ideal and Sanitor Refrigerators. Prices, $16.50 up.
Bohn Refrigerator Co. of New York, 55 W. 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1927

The Francis
Permanent Hair Waving
is recognized as the most beautiful natural wave. Mr. Francis, authority on hair, gives his personal attention, and his experience is at your disposal.
Telephone, write or call for appointment.
FRANCIS French Hair Specialists, 9 West 57th St., N. Y.
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Semi-Annual Sale of Discontinued Samples Now in Progress at Less Than Cost
VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS
Convenient Location
Write for Booklet "B."
The R. C. HEATHER CO.
19 West 36th St., near 5th Ave.
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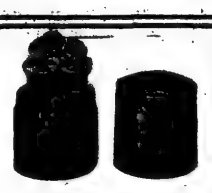


Vantine's
The Oriental Store
Perfumery Set $1
Consists of three triangular-shaped bottles designed to fit a cylindrical Oriental box, artistically decorated. Each bottle contains one-half ounce of Vantine's Fragrant Oriental perfumery, each odor different. When emptied the box makes a basic cigarette holder for hair pins, &c., and is also a very artistic ornament for the dressing table. On sale in our Perfumery Section, or mailed postpaid upon receipt of $1. (Please specify 11247 T.)
A. A. VANTINE & CO., Inc.
Fifth Avenue and 32th St., New York

Conspicuous Nose Pores

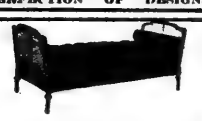
How to reduce them
Specific treatment for this trouble given in the 32-page booklet wrapped with every cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap. Begin today to get its benefits. For sale at all toilet counters.

A PRINCELY INHERITANCE.
Don't you wish that you had a masterly photograph of your father?
PIRIE MacDONALD
Photographer of Men.
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

Impalpably fine,—so delightful.
Djer-Kiss
TALC 30¢

High Grade Seed
For Your Vegetable Garden, Flower Garden, Lawn or Farm
Our 1918 Spring Catalogue, forced June 1st, Sent on request.
Stumpp & Walter Co.
30-32 Barclay Street, New York City.

BARTO DAY BEDS
FIRST IN POINT OF ORIGIN AND FIRST IN QUALITY AND PERFECTION OF DESIGN.



ADAM, $35—(shown above), exemplifying the chaste elegance of Adam design. Mahogany or painted. Cane panels. Box springs and hair mattress, $35. Other designs of Barto Day Beds. Immediate delivery. Write for illustrated folder.
EDW. R. BARTO & CO.,
Specialists in Interior Furnishings and Draperies.
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GLASSBERG'S
SHORT VAMP SHOE
Send for Style Book

Send for Style Book
For Women of Fashion
Select Styles in Medium & Short Vamp Shoes.
All Leathers and Newest Shades.
Style Book of All Models Free on Request.
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Trout Jewelry Shop
Perfect Diamonds
Highest Grade.
Call, write or phone for free catalogue, the BLUE BOOK of jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches, cut glass, ivory, novelties. AT WHOLESALE PRICES you save one-third. Thousands of splendid gifts for Weddings, Birthdays, Anniversaries, Prizes, $1.00 to $100
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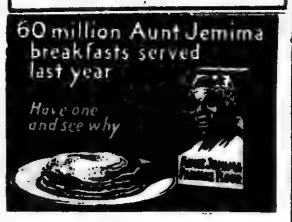
170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane, N.Y.
2nd Floor. Phone Cortlandt 3886.
Open to 6 P.M., Saturdays included.

The "BLISS" Reproducer
Will Improve YOUR Phonograph 100%

No matter what make. Does away with that unpleasant thin nasal tone produced by all mica sound boxes.
Doubles the life of your records by giving fuller volume with the lightest needles.
Plays all makes of records.
We invite comparative tests. Price—Nickel, $6.00; gold, $7.50. Send check. Ten Days' Trial. Money refunded if not satisfactory.
Telephone Greeley 2015.
Wilson-Laird Phonograph Co., Inc., 29 W. 34th St., New York City.



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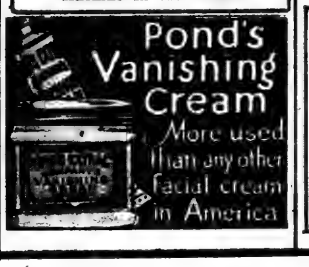
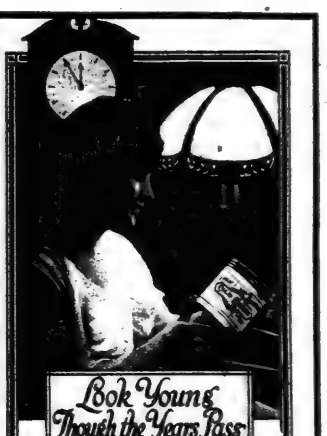
THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
HEAR AS A BELL

Twelve superb models of this unrivalled instrument from $50 to $1,000.
Fifth Avenue, at 53rd Street
The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World.





Look Young Though the Years Pass
Your face need not record the passing years. Start the new year with a resolve to keep from your face the traces of flying time—to take better care of your skin. Make the use of D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream a daily duty—its reward will be a daily delight to you in a beautiful skin, a lovely complexion.
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM
The kind That Keeps
is of supreme value to the skin in cold weather. Its daily use is wintertime preparedness of the right kind, the safe kind, the sure kind. To enable your skin to endure exposure to rigorous weather without injury, depend on D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream. In tubes and jars.
Put a tube in the soldier's kit
A comfort in the camp or trench
POUDRE AMOURETTE—A face powder of unusual fineness and rare purity. Made to please women of refined taste. Looks natural, stays on. Flesh, white, brunette, 35c. Of your dealer or by mail of us.
TRY BOTH FREE
Send postal for free generous trial samples of Perfect Cold Cream and Poudre Amourette.
Daggett & Ramsdell
Department 442
D. & R. Building New York

Get Your Child Blyn Plan Shoes
For the New Year
The moderately priced Shoes of reliable quality and absolute comfort.
Thousands of children's feet are developing properly in Blyn Plan Nature Shoes.
Blyn Plan

Gun Metal Calf and Patent Colt
Sizes 5 to 11, 2.50
11½ to 2, 3.00
Button and Lace
Many new 1918 Styles for Men, Women and Children in Eleven Big Best Blyn Stores.
Patent Colt Opera Pumps
Style 3090

4.00
Also in Gun Metal Calf
I. Blym & Sons
Mail Order Department, 2240 Third Avenue. Postage, including Insurance, 10c Extra. Send Postal Money Order or New York Draft.
West Side Stores: 222-224 W. 125th St.; 6th Av. and 27th St.; 8th Av., nr. 39th St.
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METHOD OF
HAIR TREATMENT
and HERBEX HAIR TONICS maintain HEALTHY HAIR and Correct Unnatural Hair & Scalp Conditions. They assist Nature in restoring normal, healthy conditions by stimulating and revitalizing the hair growing processes.

Forty years' test has demonstrated their efficacy; many thousand patrons testify to their beneficial value. Healthy hair needs attention. Incipient hair and scalp disorders grow worse by neglect.
Send description of your hair and scalp condition, general physical health, and age, and I will suggest proper treatment and tonics. Booklet T, "Healthy Hair," free on request.
Frank Parker Hair & Scalp SPECIALIST
51 WEST 37TH STREET, NEW YORK

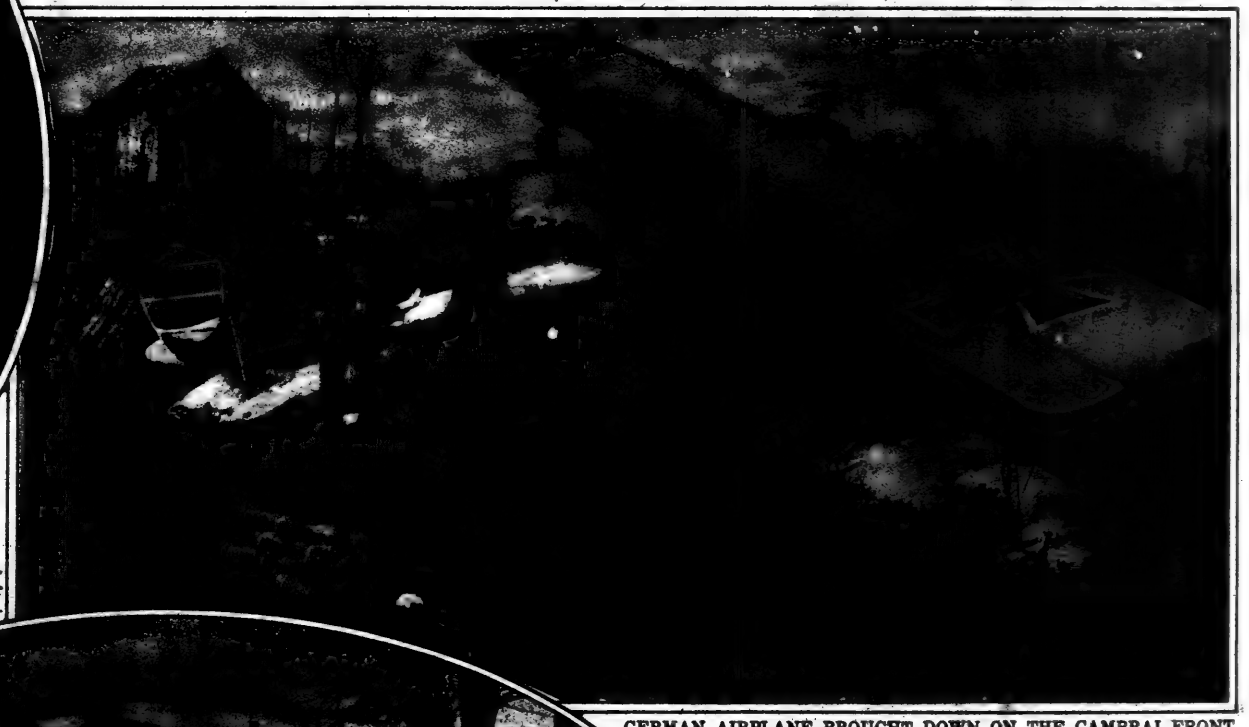
CHENEY SILKS
For three-quarters of a century the standard of silk goodness and authoritative fashion.

The New York Times

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN OF NOYELLES, IN THE HEART OF THE BATTLEFIELD BEFORE CAMBRAI, GLAD TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES FOR SAFETY IN THE FRENCH INTERIOR AFTER THREE YEARS OF GERMAN RULE, THEIR TOWN HAVING BEEN RECAPTURED BY THE BRITISH AND CERTAIN TO BECOME THE SCENE AGAIN OF HEAVY FIGHTING.
The Photograph Recalls the Early Days of the War When Throngs of Belgian Noncombatants Were Fleeing from Their Homes in the Face of the German Tidal Wave. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

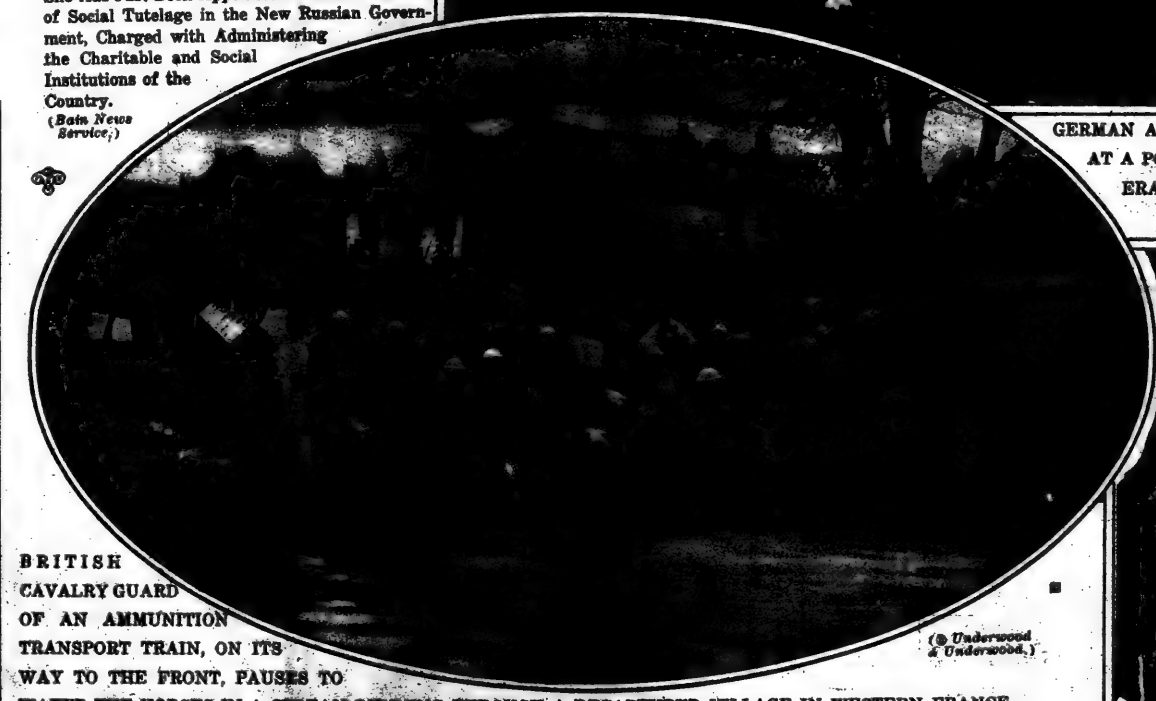
TOMMY ATKINS AND HIS LITTLE FRENCH "CAPTIVE," RESCUED BY HIM WHEN THE BRITISH TOOK MASNIERES.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

COUNTESS SOPHIE PANIN,
THE WORLD'S FIRST MINISTER OF STATE.
She Has Just Been Appointed Assistant Minister of Social Tutelage in the New Russian Government, Charged with Administering the Charitable and Social Institutions of the Country.
(Bain News Service.)



GERMAN AIRPLANE BROUGHT DOWN ON THE CAMBRAI FRONT AT A POINT WHICH, A FEW WEEKS AGO, WAS A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS ESTHER CLEVELAND, Daughter of Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., and the Late President Grover Cleveland, Whose Engagement to Captain Alfred Bosanquet, of the British Coldstream Guards, Has Been Announced.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



BRITISH CAVALRY GUARD OF AN AMMUNITION TRANSPORT TRAIN, ON ITS WAY TO THE FRONT, PAUSES TO WATER THE HORSES IN A STREAM RUNNING THROUGH A RECAPTURED VILLAGE IN WESTERN FRANCE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

COUNT GEORGE F. VON HERTLING,
THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR, LEAVING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE REICHSTAG AFTER SUCCEEDING DR. GEORG MICHAELIS.
So Far as Known, This Is the First Photograph of Count von Hertling, Taken Since He Was Made Chancellor, to Reach This Country. (© Thos. Mosessohn.)

KING ALBERT I. OF THE BELGIANS REVIEWING A BRITISH GUARDS DIVISION ON THE BELGIAN FRONT.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

HIS BRITISH MAJESTY'S LAND BATTLESHIP, THE LUSITANIA, WAITING BEFORE CAMBRAI, TO GO INTO ACTION.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

OFFICERS OF AN IRISH REGIMENT WEARING THEIR GERMAN TROPHIES TAKEN IN A RECENT BATTLE IN FLANDERS.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

Company of French "Shock Troops," Known to Their Comrades As "Soldats d'elite," and Picked for Their Physical Strength, Courage, and High Fighting Qualities, Gathered About Their Leader.
(French Pictorial Service.)

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF BRITISH SOLDIERS ADVANCING TOWARDS CAMBRAI, WHILE GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR, UNDER GUARD, MOVE TO THE REAR.
In the Background May Be Seen the Famous Star Hoop Which Has Crowned Church Many Times with the Varying Fortunes of War.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

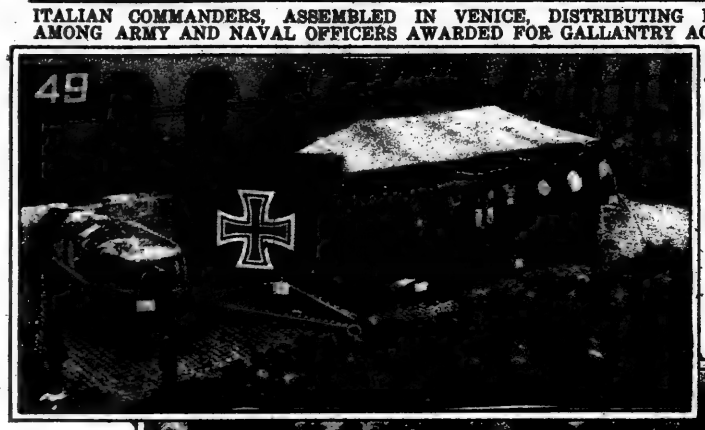
BRITISH TROOPS AFTER A PERIOD OF SEVERE FIGHTING ARE DRIVEN TO THE REAR FOR REST IN THE FAMILIAR LONDON BUSES.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS DOROTHY GENE TAYLOR, GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE LATE JAS. K. KEENE, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO VALENTINO MORDKIN, AN ARTIST, HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED.
(Paul Thompson.)

THE FIELD CALORIMETER WHICH SUCCEEDS TO THE [illegible] OF SWITZERLAND FOR USE.
(Underwood & Underwood Photo Service.)

A GUARD OF BRITISH CAVALRY BRINGING IN GERMAN PRISONERS IN LARGE BATCHES FOLLOWING THE FIGHTING AROUND BOURLON WOOD.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

ITALIAN COMMANDERS, ASSEMBLED IN VENICE, DISTRIBUTING DECORATIONS AMONG ARMY AND NAVAL OFFICERS AWARDED FOR GALLANTRY AGAINST THE INVADERS. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



Paris Groups Flock to View the Souvenirs of the German Zeppelin L-49, Now Assembled in the Court of the Invalides. On the Left May Be Seen the Car in Which the Officers and Crew Live While on Board the Airship. (© Kadel & Herbert.)

Italian Alpini on Their Way to Trenches at Monte Tomba in Their Effort to Stem the On-Rolling Teutonic Wave. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

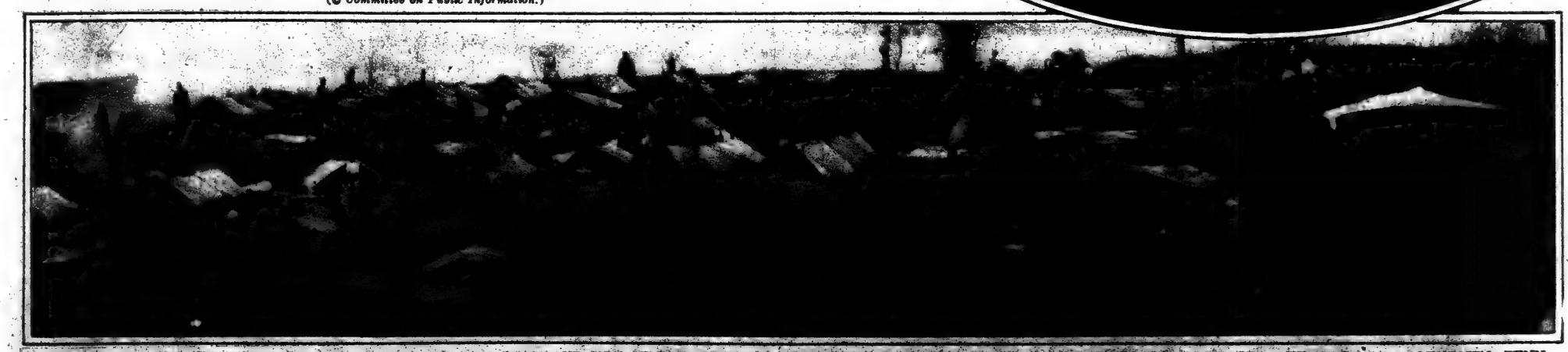
BRITISH RESERVES, INCLUDING MOTOR MACHINE GUNS, CAVALRY, AND PACK HORSES, ASSEMBLED BEHIND THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE WHICH, A FEW WEEKS AGO, WAS GERMAN GROUND. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

VIEW OF A SERIES OF GERMAN DUGOUTS IN A SUNKEN ROAD ON THE WEST FRONT, NOW IN BRITISH HANDS. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

BELGIAN NONCOMBATANTS ONCE MORE IN FLIGHT.
In Anticipation of Heavy Fighting in Their Village They Are Leaving with Whatever of Their Personal Effects Can Be Carried. (© Committee on Public Information.)

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

PRINCE HUMBERT, Heir to the Italian Throne, Landing at Spezia, Upper Mediterranean, on a Tour of Inspection of Italy's Principal Naval Base.



"THE PRAIRIE DOG CITY," AS IT IS KNOWN AMONG THE TWO THOUSAND MEN OF THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS WHO HAVE DUG THEMSELVES IN, ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ALLENTOWN, PENN., WHERE THEY ARE NOW IN TRAINING.
They Were Recently Marched Several Miles Out of Allentown to a Sparsely Settled Section and Told to Camp There Under "Dog" Tents. Finding These Insufficient Shelter, the Men Soon Burrowed Into the Hills. (Kadel & Herbert.)

The New York Times
WAR MAP
The Western Front in
FRANCE AND BELGIUM
IN FIVE SECTIONS
Section 4 5 / 3 2 1 One

EXPLANATION

SCALE: 5 miles to one inch (1-316,800)

0 5 10 15 Miles

Railways
Boundaries of Countries
Altitudes in Feet — 1225
Principal Wireless Stations
Principal Highways
Furthest Advance of the German Army
Canals
Aircraft Depots
Forts and Redoubts
Fortresses, Fortified Towns and Naval Arsenals
Battle Line of December 2d, 1917

Prepared for The New York Times
By C. S. Hammond & Co., 30 Church St., New York.
Copyright, 1917

This map is drawn so that it can be put together with other sections to appear hereafter and to make a map 51x66 inches.

THE FIRST OF FIVE SECTIONS MAKING

TRÈVES
Reichlange
Mersch
Remland
Junglinster
Wasserbillig
Igel
Feyen
Merzlich
Tronecken
Idar
Oberstein
Nahbollenbach
Meisenheim
Sien
Lorentzweiler
Riwer
Mertert
Konz
Pellingen
Grevenmacher
Wellin
Roodt
Anwen
Rimsburg
Weiselbach
Grumbach
Glan
Lauterecken
Hermeskeil
Birkenfeld
Nohen
Capellen
Eich
Luxemburg
Mamer
Wormeldangen
Winchringen
Beurig
Zerf
Ruwer R.
Nonnweiler
Heimbach
Baumholder
Offenbach
Ulmet
Glan
Wolfstein
Lauter R.
Bonnevoye
Octringen
Saarburg
2283
Otzenhausen
Nahe R.
Nohfelden
Dippach
Hollerich
Hesperange
Altzingen
Trassem
Serrig
Trintingen
Bous
Weiskirchen
Waderin
Selbach
Freisen
Reidscheid
Kusel
Altenglan
Reckingen
Berchem
Dalheim
Filsdorf
Remich
Freudenburg
Greimerath
Thailer
Mettnich
Schifflingen
Frisange
Nennig
Weiten
Losheim
Hofeld
Konken
Bettemburg
Ewringen
Mondorf
Borg
Saar R.
Mettlach
Bachem
Nunkirchen
Prims R.
Theley
Baltersweiler
Tholey
Esch
Russingen
Audun
Dudelingen
Puttelingen
Rodemachern
Perl
Sotzweiler
St. Wendel
Quirnbach
Glan Munchweiler
Ramstein
Suftgen
Wolmeringen
Sierck
Merzig
Gavisse
Gd. Hettingen
Catlenam
Moselle R.
Metrich
Kerling
Waldweise
Saar R.
Lebach
Eppelborn
Dirmingen
Ottweiler
Kubelberg
Sand
Landstuhl
Hauptstuhl
Muhlbach
Havangen
Ft. Guentrange
Guentrangen
Koenigsmacken
Halsdorf
Beckingen
Illingen
Schiffweiler
Wiebelskirchen
Fontoy
Diedenhofen
Thionville
Niekirchen
Monneren
Dillingen
Saarwellingen
Holz
Neunkirchen
Bexbach
Schopp
Lommer
Ft. Illangen
Nied Altdorf
Wallerfangen
Roden
Heusweiler
Saarlouis
Spiesen
Krachenburg
Homburg
Weselberg
Walhalben
Steinalben
2241
Edenkoben
Edesheim
Hayingen
Neufchef
Uckingen
Buding
1168
Kemplich
Dalstein
Ittersdorf
Busendorf
Lisdorf
Buss
Sulzbach
Schwarzenacker
Einod
Battweiler
Waldfischbach
Leimen
Merzalben
Avril
Stuckange
Metzerwiese
Freisdorf
Felsberg
Dudweiler
Rohrbach
St. Ingbert
Zweibrucken
Biebermuhle
Filliere
Vitry
Luttange
Bous Battery
Eberswelter
Anzelin
Tromborn
Bisten
Volkingen
Malstatt
Schnett
Moosalbe
Reiselweiler
Rodalben
Queich
Rinnthal
Moyeuvres
Rombas
Velving
Teterchen
Falk
Wadgassen
Saarbrucken
St. Johann
Brebach
Bliekastel
Gautzkirchen
Mimbach
Nunschweiler
Wilgartswiesen
Annweiler
Landau
Ay
Bettlainville
Hagendingen
Assweiler
Montoise
Romecourt
Ottendorf
Hargarten
Kreuzwald
St. Arnaul
Saar R.
Pirmasens
Hinterweidenthal
Roncourt
St. Privat
Mezieres
Vigy
Antilly
Vry
Coume
Nied R.
Forbach
Bubingen
Bliesdalheim
Hornbach
Klem
Trulben
Eppenbrunn
Batilly
Ft. d'Argency
Boulay
Karlingen
Morsbach
Bliestroff
Altheim
Dahn
Klingenmunster
Steinfeld
Louvigny
Ft. Lodiringen
Ft. St. Barbe
Volmeringen
Blittersdorf
Gersheim
Waldhausen
Ft. Montigny
Manweiler
St. Remy
Malroy
Ft. Manteuffel
Halling
Obervisse
Habkirchen
Breidenbach
Boussweiler
Brkenhardt
Ft. Alvensleben
Ft. Kameke
Ft. St. Elov
Les Etangs
Brouck
Kochern
Wolmunster
Bergzabern
Minfeld
Ft. Mannstein
Ft. Zastrow
Ft. de Landremont
Mohringen
Beningen
Bliesbrucken
Roppewiller
Haspelscheldt
Bundenthal
Winden
Ft. Pr. Fried. Carl
Colombey
Courcelles
Longeville
Pfarebersweiler
Saargemund
Remelfing
Schorbach
Bettwiller
Gravelotte
Ft. de Mont
Fouligny
St. Avold
Farschweiler
Hoste
Wusteweiler
Rezonville
Pange
Trittelingen
Altweiler
Cappel
Hambach
Diedlingen
Sturzelbronn
Rechtenberg
Vaux
Sahlon
Grigy
Frecourt
Servigny
Barst
Putt'ingen
Bitsch
1411
Ars
Coeben
Elwingen
Tetingen
Achen
Rohrbach
Ober Steinbach
Weissenburg
Gorze
Ancy
Ft. de Sorbey
Falkenberg
Lelling
Leyviller
Weidersheim
Egelshardt
Riedselz
Dornot
Ft. Cuvry
Fleury
Lixing
Kalhausen
Lembach
Arnaville
Corny
Ft. de Orny
Ft. Wagner
Forest of Remilly
Johanns Rohrbach
Willerwald
Herbitzheim
Enchenberg
Schonenberg
Onville
Ft. de Sommy
Pontoy
Hemering
Ormingen
Rohlingen
Mombronn
Lemberg
Bannstein
Neider Lauterbach
Remilly
Adelange
1178
Hellimer
Saaralben
Neiderbronn
Froeschwiller
Verny
Silly
Bechy
Herlingen
Gr. Tanchen
Mutterhausen
Worth
Winzenbach
Pagny
Sillegny
Goin
Holacourt
Landroff
Keskastel
Lorenzen
Oberbronn
Sulz
Hofen
Vittouville
Pagny
Luppy
Lening
Saar Union
Diemeringen
Volcksberg
Reichshafen
Vandieres
Baudrecourt
Thimonville
Insming
Albesdorf
Altweiler
Wingen
Gundershofen
Surburg
Nieder-Rodern
Lesmenils
Morville
Lucy
Baronville
Marthill
Morchingen
Munster
Pisdorf
Rothbach
Morsbronn
Walburg
Ft. de Jure
Juville
Foville
Tincry
Oron
Bensdorf
Marimont
Durstel
Petersbach
Lutzelstein
Ingweiler
Merzweiler
Sauer R.
Beinheim
Pont-a-Mousson
Clemery
Thezey
Delme
Conthill
Vannecourt
Dulingen
Weitersweiler
Sufflenheim
Roschwoog
Blenod
Mamey
Loisy
St. Genevieve
Ville
Lemoncourt
Chenicourt
Aulnois
Jallaucourt
Lauterfingen
Finstingen
Vergaville
Rorbach
Hagenau
Schweighausen
Neuweiler
Buchsweiler
Dieuleuard
Arnaye
Manhoue
Hampont
Morville
Dieuze
Angweiler
Berthelming
Rauweiler
Dossenheim
Domevre
Tremblecourt
Sivry
Morey
Bratte
Leyr
Chambery
Vescheim
Steinburg
Hochfelden
Mommenheim
Bischwiller
Manoncourt
Avrainville
Jaillon
Faulx
Rouxieres
Marsal
Lixheim
Pfalzburg
Dettweiler
Brumath
Herrlisheim
Lichtenau
Grand Mt.
Eulmont
Moyenuic
Vic
Lezey
Xanrey
Gelycourt
Juvrecourt
Ley
Gueblange
Langatte
Riedingen
St. Jean
Banne
Zabern
Rhine
Canal
Lay
Agincourt
Amance
Eribourg
Azoudange
Saarburg
Dianne
Lutzelburg
St. Louis
Saverne
Stollhofen

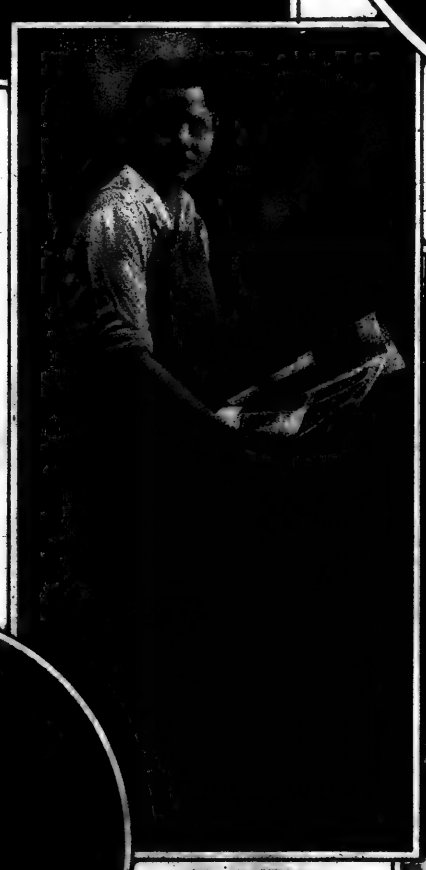
UP THE NEW YORK TIMES WAR MAP

Section One .....Published December 30, 1917
Section Two .....Published January 6, 1918
Section Three .....Published January 13, 1918
Section Four .....Published January 20, 1918
Section Five .....Published January 27, 1918

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF FRENCH CHASSEURS, LED BY THEIR COMMANDER AND ACCOMPANIED BY ITALIAN OFFICERS, MARCHING THROUGH THE ITALIAN CITY OF VERONA ON THEIR WAY TO THE PIAVE FRONT TO ASSIST IN STEMMING THE AUSTRO-GERMAN FLOOD.

FRENCH ALPINE CHASSEURS, TO ITALY'S AID, PASSING THROUGH THE CITY OF BRESCIA ON THE VENETIAN PLAIN, BEHIND THE PRESENT ITALIAN BATTLE-FIELD. (French Pictorial Service.)

ITALIAN GIRL RUSHES INTO A STREET OF BRESCIA TO BESTOW FLOWERS ON FRENCH SOLDIERS MARCHING THROUGH. (French Pictorial Service.)



(French Pictorial Service.)

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

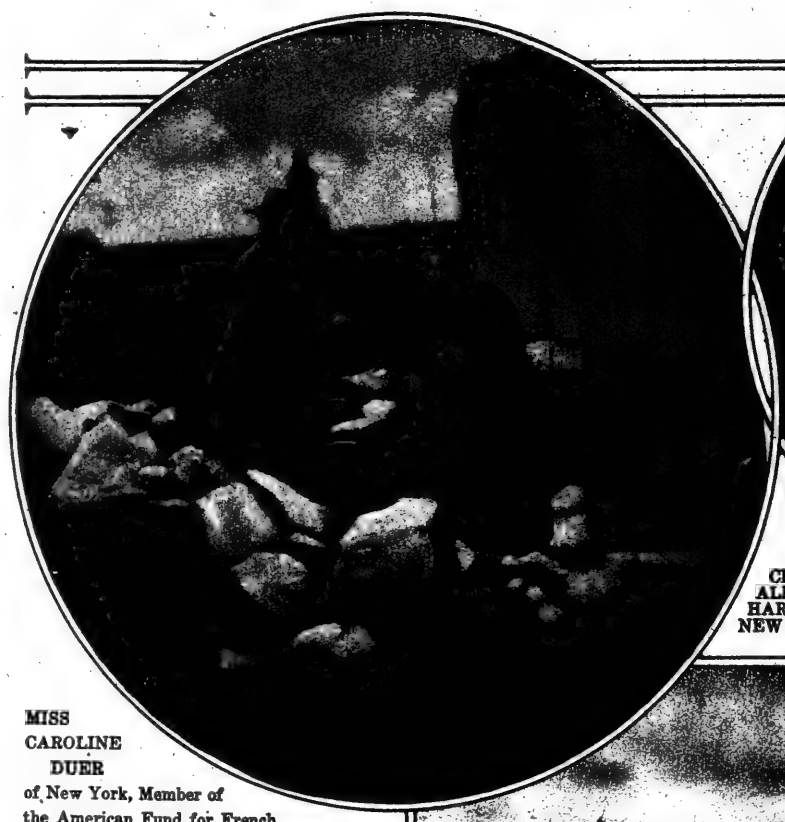
BRITISH USING SAND BAGS AS BREAST-WORKS FOR GUN CREWS ON THE DECKS OF THEIR MONITORS OPERATING IN HOME WATERS AGAINST SUBMARINES.

GERMAN SCOUT PLANE, FORCED BY ENGINE TROUBLE TO DESCEND WITHIN THE BRITISH LINES IN PALESTINE, IS CAPTURED BY BRITISH CAVALRY AND TOWED INTO CAMP. (International Film Service.)

PROF. STOCKTON AXSON, Of Houston, Brother-in-law of President Wilson, Who Has Been Appointed Secretary General of the American Red Cross. (© By Clinedinst, (Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS HENRIETTA MARIPOSA HAYES, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Hayes of New York. "Since the Chauffeur Has Gone to War, I Clean the Car." (Aime Dupont.)

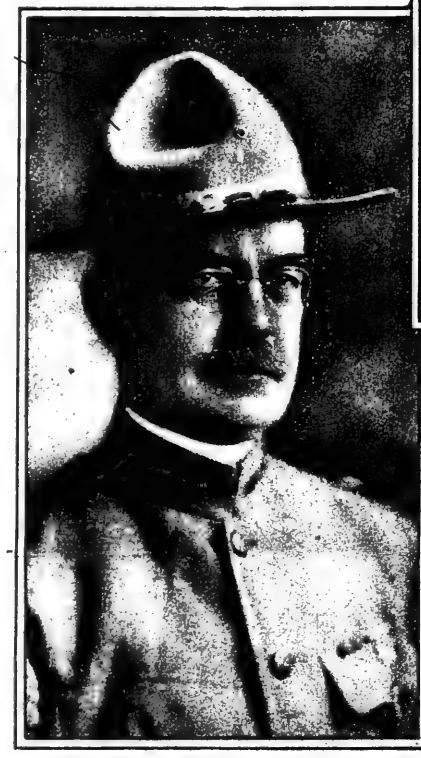
PANORAMIC VIEW OF CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., WHERE PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE NEW YORK CITY NATIONAL GUARD IS IN TRAINING, BURIED BENEATH THE DEEPEST SNOW WHICH HAS FALLEN IN THAT SECTION OF THE "SUNNY SOUTH" IN MANY YEARS. (Bert Lovett Pres.)



MISS CAROLINE DUER of New York, Member of the American Fund for French Wounded, Asking the Needs of an Aged French Woman Amid the Ruins of Her Home on the Re-Occupied Aisne Battlefield.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER HARRIS, K. C. M. G., C. B., C. V. O., NEW GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.



CAPTAIN R. L. QUEISSER OF CLEVELAND, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE MACHINE GUN COMPANY OF THE FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY, WHO IS THE DESIGNER AND PATENTEE OF THE UNITED STATES SERVICE FLAG.
(Press Illustrating Service.)

"Knocked-Down" Houses, Imported from America and Set Up at Bleran-court, Aisne Battle-field, by the Women of the American Fund for French Wounded, as the Homes of French Refugees Returning to Re-Occupied Sections of France.

ANTONIO SCOTTI as Sergeant Sulpizio in Donizetti's Opera, "The Daughter of the Regiment," Revived at the Metropolitan Opera House After Fourteen Years.
(© Mishkin.)

THREE AMERICAN OFFICERS IN A PARIS SETTING.
They Are, Left to Right: General E. M. Blatchford, Colonel Harry Wilkins, and Colonel Winter, Whom a French Camera Man Halted and Photographed on the Champs Elysees.
(Central News Service.)

MME. FRANCES ALDA AS THE PRINCESS IN "MAROUF; OR, THE COBBLER OF CAIRO," FIRST OF THE SEASON'S NEW OPERAS AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
(White.)

FRENCH AND BRITISH SOLDIERS ON THE WEST FRONT VIEW THE DESTRUCTION OF AN ALLIED OBSERVATION BALLOON BY A GERMAN BATTLE PLANE, WHICH SWOOPED DOWN UPON IT FROM A BLACK CLOUD.
The Flaming Gas Bag Can Be Seen Descending in the Distance, Leaving Behind a Trail of Smoke.

(Photo by White, Inc.)

MARION SUNSHINE IN "GOING UP," AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE.

MISS KATHLEEN HOWARD AS FATIMAH, THE SHREWISH WIFE OF "THE COBBLER OF CAIRO," AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

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Waist measure 24 to 32 in.; length 34 to 42 in.

No. 35—**"Royal" Satin Skirt** in two-tone colorings of light blue, rose, orchid, gray or green, trimmed with self-covered ball buttons. **16.75**

No. 35A—Of plain satin in white, beige, gray or flesh. **14.50**

No. 39—**High-lustre Striped Satin Skirt** in white with graduated inset stripes of black, navy, flesh or purple; double box-pleated model; wide belt. **24.50**

No. 43—**Silk Poplin Skirt** in ivory, beige or gray; shirred top model; tailored inset pockets; two-piece detachable belt. Also of washable white satin or Habutai silk. **12.50**

No. 47—**Wool Serge Plaid Skirt,** black and white with over-stripe of green, Copenhagen, gold or purple; pleated model; self corded slash pockets, wide belt; bone buttons. **14.75**

47A—Same model of washable white gabardine, with hairline plaid in blue and gold, purple and black or pink and green. **7.50**

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Sizes 32 to 44 Bust.

No. 37—**Striped Voile Waist** in Copen, rose, gold, green or lavender and white. White voile collar, front of waist, also turn-back cuffs of self material edged with pleated white voile. **5.75**

No. 41—**Men's Wear White "Luxor" Silk Waist,** cross tucked bosom of self material; roll shawl collar, turn-back link cuffs. **9.75**

No. 45—**Slip-over Waist of Georgette Crepe,** in white with green, Copen, gold, navy, rose or black small blocks or stripes; white Georgette crepe collar and turn-back cuffs edged with self-pleated ruffles. Also in plain white or flesh. **9.75**

No. 49—**Handkerchief Linen Waist** in white, Copen, gold, rose or lavender; roll shawl collar and turn-back cuffs of white pique edged with pleated ruffles. **5.75**

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No. 49A—**Angora Wool Braid Hat** **15.00**
No. 35A—**White Canvas Shoes** **6.50**
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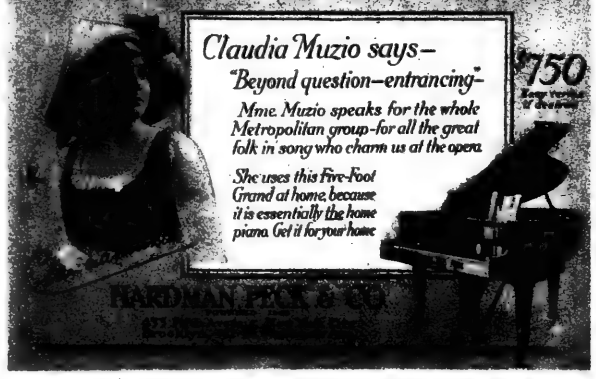

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Mme. Muzio speaks for the whole Metropolitan group—for all the great folk in song who charm us at the opera.
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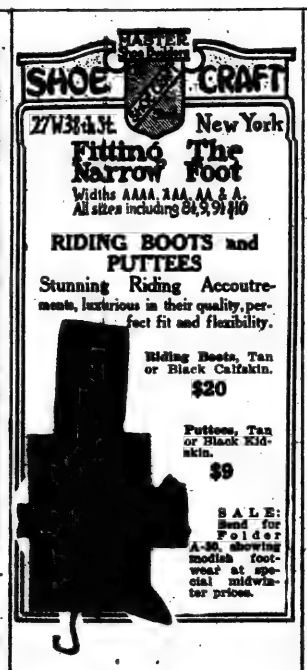

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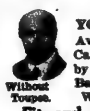
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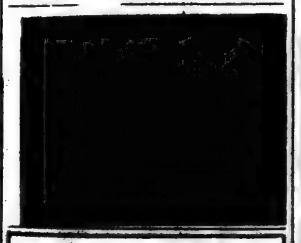

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Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, not so cold; light snow Tuesday; variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,891. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1917.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

13 BELOW ZERO ON COLDEST DAY; WORST IS OVER

Two Deaths Caused by Low Temperature and All Records Here Are Broken.

PREVIOUS LOW 6 DEGREES

Mercury's Former Coldest Point in 46 Years Has Been Touched Five Times.

COAL DRAFTING IS BEGUN

Hoarded Supply of 100 Tons in Brooklyn Seized—Strike of Coal Wagon Drivers a New Menace.

The mercury dropped to thirteen degrees below zero, according to the official figures, at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, though private thermometers recorded even lower temperatures. Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, passed into history as the coldest day in New York within the memory of man or the record of the Weather Bureau. The centre of the area of high pressure, unscientifically known as the cold wave, at 8:30 o'clock passed over New York City and the weather after that hour moderated somewhat. The temperature remained below zero, however, most of the day. Two deaths are reported as a result of the intense cold.

The coldest day in New York's history was ushered in at midnight with a temperature of 6 degrees below zero and a twenty-four mile northwest wind. The low below zero temperature of thirteen degrees established a record which the weather prophets believe will stand unbroken for years. It was seven degrees lower than the mercury has dropped since the Weather Bureau was established in 1871. The previous low records were six degrees below, recorded on Jan. 10, 1875; Dec. 31, 1880; Feb. 17, 1896; Feb. 11, 1899, and Dec. 29, 1917.

This is the hourly temperature record for yesterday:

Midnight	6 below	Noon	5 below
1 A. M.	7 below	1 P. M.	4 below
2 A. M.	9 below	2 P. M.	1 below
3 A. M.	10 below	3 P. M.	Zero
4 A. M.	10 below	4 P. M.	Zero
5 A. M.	11 below	5 P. M.	1 below
6 A. M.	12 below	6 P. M.	2 below
7 A. M.	11 below	7 P. M.	3 below
8 A. M.	12 below	8 P. M.	4 below
9 A. M.	10 below	9 P. M.	5 below
10 A. M.	9 below	10 P. M.	5 below
11 A. M.	8 below	11 P. M.	5 below
		Midnight	7 below

*Lowest temperature, 13 degrees below zero recorded at 8:30 o'clock.

At midnight the thermometer in front of Perry's drug store in Park Row registered 7 degrees below zero, which was the reading given for that hour by the Weather Bureau. At 1 o'clock the mercury at Perry's stood at 8 degrees below.

The thermometer at Perry's drug store at 2 o'clock this morning registered 9 degrees below zero.

The weather forecast is for "not quite so cold" by tonight and probably light snow either tonight or Tuesday. Variable winds, becoming "gentle south," were also predicted. Late conditions reported from the West made the Forecaster at 10 o'clock last night revise a forecast made earlier in the evening, which predicted fair and continued cold weather until Tuesday.

The highest temperature reported yesterday was 4 degrees above zero, at 6:15 P. M. The mercury hovered at this point for a few minutes, and then dropped to zero. It was at zero at 4 o'clock, and from that time on it continued to go down.

Little Coal Reaches the City.

The shipments of coal into the city greatly diminished yesterday because the coal at tidewater is frozen solid. The situation was complicated by the fact that many men refused to work in the zero weather. Just how much coal reached the city yesterday the Fuel Administrators did not know, but there was unanimity of opinion that very little fuel was arriving, and what little was coming across in barges had to be thawed out again when the yards were reached.

Hundreds of complaints were received at the various Fuel Administration offices. The Administrators sent the coal where the need seemed to be greatest. In some cases relief was impossible because there was no coal.

On the New Jersey shore, where the Fuel Administration says there are 70,000 tons of coal awaiting transportation into New York City, the railroad officials had all the men they could gather steaming out coal and dumping it into barges. This was slow work because of the intense cold. Notwithstanding all these efforts, Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, said that all reports went to show that the movement of coal was very slow. F. E. Gunnison, the Brooklyn Fuel Administrator, said he did not believe any coal had arrived there, and Otis Williams, Administrator for Richmond, had the same report to make. All agreed that something must be done at once to relieve New York, for never since the Winter set in had the situation been so serious. It is not unlikely that if the coal drivers carry out their intention to strike the Government will have to take a hand in the situation.

"The situation is bad now," said Mr. Wiggin, "but it will be infinitely worse if we have a strike to contend with."

In making plans to meet the emergency the newly appointed Coal Conservation Committee is to take an important part, for the committee has been charged with the responsibility of determining what nonessential industries will be made to conserve coal by lessening their activities. To stop any one industry would, the Fuel Administration holds, not only work an injustice but would put thousands out of employment in the dead of Winter and thus aggravate the condition which the Government is seeking to alleviate. The Fuel Administration is, however, very seriously considering a plan to limit the coal supplies of concerns which provide nonessential recreations. The Administration may also limit the lighting

Continued on Page Three.

Argentine Transport Ashore; Passengers Landed Safely

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Dec. 30.—The Argentine transport Pimento, understood to have on board members of an economic mission to the United States from Argentina, was driven on the Atlantic coast during a storm last night, and now lies high on the beach.

Everybody on board was taken off safely in a breeches buoy by life guards.

The shipwrecked Argentenians are housed tonight in the life-saving station. They hope to board their vessel again tomorrow if she can be floated, and the wrecking crews now standing by think this may be done if the storm abates.

A fifty-mile gale was driving a heavy fall of snow when the ship lost her course last night.

M'ADOO MOVING TO END COAL CRISIS

Water Routes and All Other Facilities to be Concentrated on the Fuel Problem.

CALLS BROTHERHOOD HEADS

Railroad Director to Settle the Wage Question—No Big Cut in Dividends Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The railroad and other transportation facilities in the East will be put to their first severe test under Government control in an effort to end the coal shortage in New England and prevent a similar situation developing in other districts.

Plans for immediate action involving the sweeping aside of former priority orders were discussed today at a three-hour conference at the home of William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads. It was intimated that there would be thorough co-operation in all quarters and that relief might be expected soon.

The gathering of Government officials and other experts followed the receipt of many messages that there was severe suffering because of the extreme cold, and that unless steps were taken at once to end the famine in the New England district munition factories might be forced to shut down. Among the suggestions made at the conference were those of shipping coal from Newport News by water, and breaking up the existing congestion in the railroad "neck" that feeds New England.

The conferees finally decided to draft a plan of relief and submit it to Mr. McAdoo tomorrow morning. It is understood that Mr. McAdoo was in a mood to concentrate all available transportation facilities on the movement of coal without regard to preference orders, Interstate Commerce rulings, or other restrictions which have been observed at least to some extent in the past by the railroads.

Those at the conference were Howard Elliott of the New Haven Lines and a member of the Railroads' War Board; H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator; George W. Anderson of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Walker D. Hines, assistant to the Director General; Edward Chambers, Vice President of the Santa Fé and head of the Distribution Division of the Food Administration, and J. J. Starrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England.

Calls in Brotherhoods.

Mr. McAdoo is determined to have a thorough understanding with the four railroad brotherhoods without delay, and has summoned the heads of those organizations to Washington for a conference on Thursday, at which the labor situation and the attitude of the employes on the question of wage increases will be discussed. It is understood that Mr. McAdoo expects no trouble in that quarter, and believes the brotherhoods will give hearty co-operation.

The brotherhoods made a demand for a general increase in wages of 40 per cent. before the Government took over the railroads, and this was refused by the railroad executives. It is not expected here that any such demand will be renewed while the Government is working out its plans.

All developments here have indicated that the representatives of the brotherhoods were not showing a spirit of opposition to Government direction of the roads, and that some of the labor conferences even had indicated that they would not join in an effort to fight against eventual Government ownership of the transportation lines.

Much information as to the attitude assumed in labor circles since the Government took control has come to Mr. McAdoo, it is said, and has made him feel that there will be no danger of serious trouble from the employes which would call for drastic action on the part of the Government in order to avoid a shortage of labor. It is expected that a thorough understanding as to the course that the brotherhoods will take within the next few weeks will be reached at Thursday's conference.

To Name Traffic Director.

With steps for the solution of the coal situation under way, Mr. McAdoo will devote as much of his time as can be spared to the building up of the organization with which he will run the railroads. It was reported today that Mr. McAdoo soon would announce the appointment of a Government traffic director, and that he had under con-

Continued on Page Three.

To-night the big end-of-the-year number of The New York Sunday Post. Annual Financial and Commercial Review, Annual Real Estate Review, Foreign Commercial Supplement. 8 cents.—Adv.

GUATEMALA CITY IS WIPED OUT BY EARTHQUAKES

Final Shock Levels All Buildings, Including United States Legation.

THOUSANDS ARE HOMELESS

Call Sent Out for Aid—Red Cross Loading Relief Ship to Start at Once.

THEATRE FALLS ON CROWD

Asylums and Jails Also Tumble, Killing Many—No Estimate Made of the Dead.

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 30.—Guatemala City, capital of the Republic of Guatemala, has been completely destroyed by an earthquake. Many persons were killed in the disaster, some in their homes and others in the streets.

The Colon Thetre, which was filled with people, collapsed. There are many casualties among the audience.

Various hospitals and asylums and the prisons were badly damaged and many patients and prisoners were killed.

The railroad depot, the sugar mills, the post office, the American and British legations, the United States consulate, and all the churches in the city have been leveled.

Deep fissures opened in the middle of the city.

The inhabitants, in panic, have fled from the capital. More than 80,000 persons are homeless.

The stock of provisions in the city is scant and aid is required promptly.

The Salvadorean Government has suspended the official New Year celebration and entered into mourning in sympathy with Guatemala.

Reports to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Guatemala City, the capital of Guatemala, has been wiped completely off the map by earthquake, and its population of 125,000 persons are homeless in the streets.

News of the complete destruction of the city reached Washington today in a cablegram from Guatemala City, received by the Navy Department through its radio system. Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to all of its vessels in the vicinity of the Gulf of Honduras and the Pacific coast of Guatemala to render all the assistance possible to the stricken populace.

The message received by the Navy Department today stated that there had been another bad earthquake shock yesterday and that this had finished the work of destruction started by the earlier shocks. The department's message read:

"Bad earthquake yesterday finished the work of others. Everything in ruins and beyond description as a result of last night's shock. One hundred and twenty-five thousand people are in the streets. Parts of the country are very cold and windy. Needed badly. Quite a number killed yesterday by falling walls."

First news of the earthquake reached the State Department officially in a telegram from Chargé d'Affaires Thurston last week, stating that the earthquake shocks continued on Dec. 25, that the water situation then was becoming serious and sanitary conditions becoming correspondingly affected. The dispatch said that even then the destruction was continuing and thousands were without shelter, although the foreign colonies were safe. Our Chargé d'Affaires was instructed by Secretary Lansing to inform President Cabrera that this country desired to be of every possible assistance to the sister republic.

The wireless dispatch received yesterday explained that the earthquakes began on Dec. 25. Official advices indicate that they have continued every day until yesterday, when the work of demolition of the city had been completed. The earlier quakes had destroyed 80 per cent. of the buildings. Martial law has been established and order prevails in the city.

The American consulate was destroyed. The American legation building, which was standing on the 28th, but was filled with refugees, also has gone down, according to the latest report.

Red Cross Forwarding Supplies.

The machinery of the American Red Cross has been set in motion to relieve the earthquake sufferers. In response to an appeal for assistance from Alfred Clarke, Chairman of the Red Cross Chapter at Guatemala City, a preliminary appropriation of $10,000 has been authorized for the purchase of relief supplies. Materials for temporary shelters are being assembled, but mildness of the climate in the devastated region minimizes fears of suffering likely to be caused by exposure.

At a Gulf port large quantities of flour, potatoes, crackers, and other staple foodstuffs, as well as disinfectants and stores of galvanized iron for temporary buildings, already are being loaded aboard a vessel to sail for Barrios, on the east coast of Guatemala.

As soon as news of the first earthquake reached Washington the Red Cross cabled an offer of assistance to the President of the republic. The American Min-

Continued on Page Four.

Italy to Send Marconi Here As Her High Commissioner

ROME, Dec. 30.—William Marconi has been appointed Italian High Commissioner to the United States.

Senator Marconi was a member of the Italian mission which visited the United States last Spring. After his return he served on the staff of General Diaz, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, giving special attention to the wireless system at the front.

'PHANTOM POST' A BUREAU ERROR

Geographical Shortcomings of Ordnance Officers Sent Soldiers Astray.

CAMP UNDER CONSTRUCTION

But It Is a Dozen Miles from Raritan, N. J.—Postmaster Returned Mail for Month.

Special to The New York Times.

RARITAN, N. J., Dec. 30.—Bewildered soldiers, who have been arriving here from all parts of the country since last Thursday in search of a nonexistent ordnance depot at this place, were shipped to Camp Upton at Yaphank today to stay until the Ordnance Department at Washington decides what to do with them.

Army officers at Washington, who had for two days insisted that there was a post at Raritan and that the local residents who denied its presence were incorrectly informed about their neighborhood, made known today the apparent source of the error.

Ground has been broken on the site selected for an ordnance depot near Metuchen, N. J. This is to be known as the Raritan Ordnance Depot. Work on the depot has barely been started, however, and there are no accommodations there for soldiers. If the men had been directed to Metuchen, instead of to this place, they would have found it equally bare of facilities for training, or even housing them.

Although no soldiers arrived from distant points before last Thursday, the mistaken belief that there was an ordnance depot at Raritan has persisted for more than a month, and this in spite of the fact that, according to local officials, official envelopes have been arriving from the War Department for a month addressed to "Raritan Ordnance Depot, Raritan, N. J.," and have been regularly returned to the War Department marked "misdirected."

In the meantime, Lieutenant H. L. Leonard of the staff of Adjt. Gen. Frederick Gilkynson of New Jersey and Lieutenant Jones, who arrived today from the Ordnance Department in Washington, have made preparations for caring for men who may have been sent here by any of the 4,000 draft boards in all parts of the country before the error was caught. Only fourteen have arrived so far, but it is thought that hundreds may arrive in the next few days. Cots have been made ready in the armory at Somerville, and other accommodations reserved at hotels and clubs. Many persons have offered their homes.

Those who are expected are those who have been entrained for this place by their local draft boards before yesterday morning, when telegrams were sent to the 4,000 draft boards from Washington correcting the error and notifying them not to send any more of the men wanted by the Ordnance Department for the present.

The first men to reach here were Ralph Herbert Brownell of Little Compton, R. I., and Mark Crystal of Albany, N. Y. They got here on Thursday on New Jersey Central trains, tickets to Raritan, N. J., having been furnished them by their local draft boards. When they asked for the ordnance depot here they were at first thought to be joking.

Sent to Children's Home.

When they persisted and showed their papers from their local draft boards, assigning them to the post at Raritan, N. J., residents of Raritan who happened to be around the station at the time did not have the hardihood to pit their information about local conditions against statements contained in official documents, and they cast about for theories that might justify the belief of the Ordnance Department that a military depot was to be found at Raritan. One Raritaner said:

"You might try the grounds of the Baptist Children's Home. There was a regiment training there last Summer."

Getting their directions, the two soldiers plodded through the snow to this institution. Attendants there, who were much astonished at their questions, sent them away disappointed. When they reached the station again local inhabitants, still reluctant to have Raritan fail to come up to the expectations of the Government, told the two men that some time before an army officer had come out to Raritan and visited Ardmaer Farms, a short distance from the town, following which there had been rumors that a camp was to be established there. Brownell and Crystal made a trip to the farms to run this rumor down and came back discouraged.

Taking no chances on being charged in the future with being a deserter, Brownell sat down and wrote a letter

Continued on Page Two.

Question Remington Arms Employes Regarding Reports of Defective Cartridges

Agents of the Department of Justice, said to have been sent by United States District Attorney Lynch of Newark, visited the Remington Arms Works in Hoboken between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, questioned 135 girls employed in one of the departments as well as several foremen, and then escorted five men employes to Hoboken Police Headquarters, where the men are said to have made statements which they signed. It is reported that the investigation was caused by the finding of defective shells and cartridges recently at the Anniston (Ala.) training camp and other camps.

It was said that ball cartridges recently used at some camps have been found to be defective. The police at Hoboken Headquarters did not learn the names of the men questioned, and it was said they were released after they made statements to the Department of Justice agents. No inkling of the nature of the statements could be obtained last night in Hoboken, but it is thought that the statements were undoubtedly of value to the authorities.

Coincident with the visit of the Federal agents it was rumored that the Remington Arms Works would be shut down in a week and would then be taken over by the Government. The plant employs from 6,000 to 7,000 workers and is busy night and day turning out munitions. It was in operation last night as usual, and apparently the full night shift was at work.

GERMANS WON'T WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM OCCUPIED PROVINCES OF RUSSIA WHICH HAVE SOUGHT INDEPENDENCE

STILL CHANCE TO AID RUSSIA

Moral Support in Present Crisis May Save Her from Foe's Clutches.

MODERATES MAKE APPEAL

See Way of Forcing Germany's Hand by Adoption of Her Peace Formula.

YEARN FOR REAL CABINET

Chernoff Denounces as Frivolous and Criminal Bolsheviki's Refusal to Share Power.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28.—Germany's peace terms are no longer a theme for academic discussion. It is easy to criticise them. It is easy to point out the yawning gulf that lies between the German reply and the Bolshevist proposals, not to speak of the terms stated by the Western European powers and America. Even the Russian Socialist press, which was at first inclined to leap at the German proposals, now, on maturer consideration, has no illusions on that score.

These German terms are taken as they stand to mean simply the restoration of the status quo, coupled with the Berlin-Bagdad scheme and economic domination in Eastern Europe—in other words, a practical victory for Germany attained through the subjection of her own allies and of Russia.

That is plain enough, but the situation does not admit of a rigidly non possumus attitude. It cannot be covered by the simple repetition of the set formula of the Allies. As the Den, (the organ of the Moderate Socialists,) remarks today, Germany, having Russia in her power, is trying to compel the Allies to negotiate under threat of finally detaching Russia from the Western Powers should these prove obdurate. Thus the German peace terms are weighted now with helpless, disorganised, floundering Russia.

Must Not Abandon Russia.

Germany does not want separate peace with Russia. It is much more to her advantage to keep up a semblance of war on the eastern front, so as to be able when disasters rain down on her western front to overrun Russian territory and so present facile conquests in the east as a setoff to any humiliating defeats on the Anglo-French lines. But we cannot abandon Russia. It is not a question of sentiment. We may be bitterly mortified at the thought that Russia has abandoned us, though no one living here and conversant with the feelings of this suffering and distracted people will admit that Russia has consciously or intentionally thrown us over. But to let Russia go by the board, to leave Russia to conclude a humiliating separate peace which would make her the slave of Germany, while we make our unparalleled effort to continue the war, might very easily prove to be short-sighted policy.

Here are the alternatives: We might leave Russia at Germany's mercy, or we might allow Germany to make a separate peace with Russia on her own terms, and to come in here and reorganize the country if she has the strength to spare, and to begin tapping Russia's economic resources while we go on hammering the Central Powers in the west, in the hope of bringing them to their knees, and in the final reckoning recovering, with other spoils of war, our proper share of influence in Russia and the East. That is the question to be decided by careful calculation of all our resources, moral and material, and particularly of the new American factor.

Or, we may undertake the not very encouraging task of trying to discover some possible compromise between the German formula as stated at Brest-Litovsk and our own. But for us to abandon Russia entirely would be to lose her, whatever we might gain in other parts of the world. Even now we have great opportunities in Russia, and if we have the tact and resource to use them rightly we shall not be worsted by the Germans.

I shall not dwell for the present on the unexampled variety of political opportunities presented, but take the question of sentiment alone. During the revolution, that is, from March till November, we were considerably handicapped by the fact that the desire of the Russian masses for peace continually pulled against our firmly expressed will for war. It was easy for our enemies to persuade the masses that our interest in Russia was dictated solely by considerations of cannon fodder, that all we cared about was to make Russian soldiers fight for aims they did not understand. That view was widely spread, not only among the ignorant masses but among the better informed Socialists. Our democratic professions were regarded with suspicion and those of us who tried to present the democratic view of England's action in this war had a very uphill fight.

But after the Bolshevist rising the situation changed. Exposure of the imminence of the German danger and the risk of a complete break with the Allies added shame and despair to the devotion

Continued on Page Two.

Accuse Kuehlmann of Betraying German Army; Pan German Papers Urge People to Hiss Him

LONDON, Dec. 30.—According to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, is expected to reach Berlin today on his return from the peace negotiations. He is to be received immediately by the Emperor, and after that will probably visit Field Marshal von Hindenburg's headquarters.

The Pan German papers, says the dispatch, invite their readers to hiss von Kühlmann when he arrives in Berlin for "betraying the German Army."

Maximilian Harden asserts that Alsace cannot be considered an obstacle to peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 30.—A telegram from Innsbrück says that Count Czernin arrived last night at Vienna from Brest-Litovsk, and declared he was greatly satisfied with the results of the negotiations. The principal bases of peace, which he considers will be arranged in the near future, have practically received the consent of both parties, with a few exceptions. Czernin is preparing a full report for the Emperor.

The sudden departure of the delegates for Berlin and Vienna arouses doubts here of an amicable agreement.

PIERCE HAIG'S LINE SOUTH OF CAMBRAI

Germans Gain Two Salients in an Attack on a Two-Mile Front.

BRITISH CENTRE HOLDS FAST

And Haig's Men Recapture a Part of Welsh Ridge Positions—Repulse Ypres Attack.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—In heavy fighting today south of Cambrai the Germans, who made a strong attack on a front of about two miles, gained a foothold at two points, but were afterward driven from part of the positions. The object of the attack was the height which the British have renamed Welsh Ridge. The defenders of the centre positions repulsed the enemy, but the latter penetrated the British lines north of La Vacquerie, on the right, and south of Marcoing, on the left. The fighting is still in progress.

The story of the engagement, as told in Field Marshal Haig's night report, is as follows:

At dawn today the enemy made powerful local attacks on a total front of over two miles against our position on the spur known as Welsh Ridge, south of Cambrai. In the centre the enemy was repulsed, but on the right, to the north of La Vacquerie, and on the left, to the south of Marcoing, his troops succeeded in effecting a lodgement in two small salients in our lines.

Our counterattacks have ejected the enemy from a portion of these positions, and we have taken a number of prisoners. The fighting is continuing in both localities.

Early this morning hostile raiding parties which attacked our positions in the neighborhood of Gonnelieu were repulsed with loss.

On the remainder of the front there was only the usual artillery activity on both sides.

An attack made by the Germans last night northeast of Ypres, it was announced officially this afternoon, was repulsed completely.

The War Office statement follows:

Following the activity of his artillery northeast of Ypres, reported in last night's communiqué, the enemy yesterday evening carried out a local attack against our positions in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Staden Railway. The attack was completely repulsed by our fire.

A hostile raiding party was driven off during the night north of Passchendaele.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—"There was intermittent cannonading at several points on the front," the War Office reports. "The Germans made raids on our small posts south of St. Quentin and in the region of Bézonvaux and Vauquois. We took prisoners, including an officer.

"Three German airplanes were brought down yesterday by the fire of our special cannon.

The War Office announcement tonight says:

Both artilleries were active on the right bank of the Meuse in the sectors of Louvemont and Bézonvaux, and also in Upper Alsace.

BERLIN, Dec. 30, (via London.)—The official communication issued this evening says:

Between Marcoing and La Vacquerie, (Cambrai sector,) in a local advance our troops captured foremost English trenches and took a few hundred prisoners.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

In the Ypres bend, south of the Scarpe, and on the eastern bank of the Meuse, there was at times an increase in artillery activity. Small reconnoitring engagements took place on the British front and in the Argonne.

FROLICS AT BRITISH FRONT.

Skiing and Other Winter Sports Enliven Holidays in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Dec. 29.—The Old Year out here is dying in white decorum. As Christmas came, marking its last week on earth, snow fluttered down, preparing a chaste death-bed.

Continued on Page Two.

COSSACKS AGAIN CHOOSE KALEDINE

Heavy Vote Returns Him as Hetman, Defeating Opposition at the Front.

NEW CONTEST IN UKRAINE

Workmen's and Soldiers' Council Organized There and Supported by the Bolsheviki.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A telegram received in Petrograd from Novotcherkask, capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks, announces that General Kaledine, who recently resigned as Hetman of the Cossacks on the ground that there was opposition to him at the front, has been re-elected by 562 out of a total of 638 votes.

Moscow reports that railway communication with the south has been stopped, sections of the tracks have been destroyed, and that no food supplies are arriving.

The Petrograd Den states that the Cossack leader, Karauloff, former member of the Duma, and his brother have been murdered while journeying from Vladikavkaz, in Ciscaucasia, to Yekaterinodar to attend a Cossack military gathering.

The Petrograd Council of Peoples' Commissaries has issued a statement supporting the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Ukraine, which has been established in opposition to the Ukrainian Rada, as "the truly popular power" and the real Government of this territory. It promises the new Government its fraternal support in "all works of peace," such as the handing over of land, factories, workshops, and banks to the working classes.

The Bolshevist organ Isvestia insists on new elections of delegates to the Constituent Assembly in districts where those chosen "do not express popular will," such as constituencies where social revolutionaries and members of the Right have been returned.

All teachers, male and female, in the municipal schools of Petrograd have gone on strike as a protest against the proceedings of the Bolsheviki, and intend to remain away from the schools pending the opening of the Constituent Assembly.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says all the bank Directors, ex cept [illegible] gradsky, have been released on bail of a million rubles each and required to sign an agreement to appear before the revolutionary tribunal when they are summoned to do so.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.—The Council of Peoples' Commissaries has ordered the confiscation of the factories and all other properties of the Russo-Belgian Company because its Directors on Dec. 18 declared the company to be in a state of liquidation and declined to submit to the control of the employes. All the workmen have been ordered to continue the discharge of their duties. Any one guilty of acts of sabotage will be brought before a revolutionary court.

BULGARIA AGREES TO RUSSIA'S TERMS

Danube Question to be Settled at Plenary Meeting of Delegates Today.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 30.—The Bulgarian Premier, Vasell Radoslavoff, according to a Sofia dispatch, has sent a message to all the provincial prefects to the effect that Bulgaria has accepted the Russian proposals—first, that the war between Bulgaria and Russia be ended; second, that the status quo ante bellum with respect to commercial treaties and consular and other conventions to be re-established; third, regarding the Danube question, that this be decided tomorrow at a plenary meeting of all the delegations, Bulgaria to have a representative on the Danube Commission.

The Premier's message added:

"Both parties have congratulated each other on the result."

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York.
Matinee Today. Matinee Daily. Knickerbocker.—Adv.

HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS

German Delegates Point to Peoples Who Desire to Separate from Russia.

BOLSHEVIKI ANSWER FIRM

Demand Free Plebiscite—Release of Prisoners and Ships Agreed To.

TROTZKY NOTE TO ALLIES

Teuton Captives Meet in Petrograd to Plan International Anti-War Propaganda.

Fort Blows Up at Kronstadt, Naval Base Near Petrograd

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 31.—One of the forts at Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, has been blown up by an extremely violent explosion, according to a Petrograd dispatch to The Times. There are no details.

BREST-LITOVSK, Dec. 28, (Via Berlin and London, Dec. 30.)—Provisional agreement on a series of important points, including liberation of war prisoners and resumption of commercial relations, was reached today by the delegates of Russia and the Central Powers in discussion of issues which, in the event of a general peace, would have to be settled among the nations represented in the negotiations here. This provisional discussion was terminated today, the basis of an agreement being adopted under the reservation that it was to be examined by the Governments represented by the delegates.

In respect of treaty relations, an understanding was arrived at regarding the restoration of the situation as it existed when the war began.

It was provided that certain laws adopted during the war should be canceled and that those affected thereby should be restored to their previous rights or indemnified.

The rules in regard to payment of war costs and damage were defined in greater detail. Provisions were made concerning damages suffered by civilians outside the war area.

An agreement in principle was revealed regarding the reciprocal liberation and return to their homes of war prisoners and interned civilians, and also for the return of captured merchant vessels.

Speedy resumption of diplomatic and consular regulations is embraced in the understanding. It is set forth that there shall be immediate stoppage of economic warfare, establishment of commercial intercourse and the organized exchange of commodities.

A substantial understanding was arrived at on which the basis of economic relations is to be settled permanently.

Question of Occupied Territory.

Regarding the question of occupied territory the Russians made the following proposal:

In full accord with the public declarations of both the contracting parties that they cherish no bellicose plans and desire to conclude peace without annexations, Russia will withdraw her troops from all parts of Austria, Hungary, Turkey, and Persia occupied by her, while the powers of the Quadruple Alliance will withdraw theirs from Poland. In accordance with the principles of the Russian Government, which has declared the right of all peoples living in Russia to self-determination, including even separation, an opportunity will be given to the populations of these districts within the shortest possible period of deciding entirely and freely the question of their union with one or the other empire, or their formation into independent States.

In this connection the presence of any troops, apart from national or local militia, in the territories which are voting shall not be permissible until this question is decided. The Government of these regions will remain in the hands of representatives of the local populations, elected democratically. The date of evacuation and other circumstances and the commencement of demobilization of the army are to be fixed by a special military commission.

Germany then proposed the following form for the first articles of a preliminary treaty which is to be concluded:

First—Russia and Germany are to declare the state of war at an end. Both nations are resolved to live together in the future in peace and friendship on condition of complete reciprocity. Germany will be ready as soon as peace is concluded with Russia and the demobilization of the Russian Armies has been accomplished to evacuate her present positions in occupied Russian territory, in so far as no different inferences result from Article 2.

Second—The Russian Government, having in accordance with its prin-

ciples proclaimed for all peoples without exception living within the Russian Empire the right of self-determination, including complete separation, takes cognizance of the decisions expressing the will of people demanding a full state of independence and separation from the Russian Empire for Poland, Lithuania, Courland, and portions of Esthonia and Livonia.

The Russian Government recognizes that in the present circumstances these manifestations must be regarded as an expression of the will of the people, and is ready to draw conclusions therefrom. As in those districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply, the question of evacuation is not such as provided for in Article 1, a special commission shall discuss and fix the time and other details in conformity and in accordance with the Russian idea of the necessary ratification by a plebiscite on broad lines and without any military pressure whatever of the already existing proclamation of separation.

The Austrian delegation made a similar statement.

The Russian delegation took cognizance of these statements and set forth its standpoint as follows:

Our standpoint is that only such manifestation of will can be regarded as a de facto expression of the will of the people as results from a free vote taken in the districts in question, with the complete absence of foreign troops. We therefore propose, and must insist thereon, that a clearer and more precise formulation of this point be made. We consent, however, to the appointment of a special commission for the examination of technical conditions for the realization of such referendums and also for the fixing of a definite time for evacuation.

In view of the course which the negotiations hitherto have taken, it may be stated with satisfaction that, regarding settlement of the most important questions, the views of the represented powers tally in many points, while regarding others the views approach each other to such an extent that hope for arriving at an agreement on the latter points is well founded.

Trotsky Preparing New Manifesto.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A Petrograd dispatch from The Associated Press correspondent under Saturday's date says that Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, is expected to present a new communication to the Allies today (Sunday). This dispatch quotes Baron Admiral Reyesenkampf, former German military attaché at Petrograd and a member of the German peace delegation, as saying:

"The Germans quite frankly desire an honorable peace. The present attitude of Russia's allies apparently is a bar to this end. The attitude now between Russia and Germany is friendly, not one of enmity. Germany is now waiting to hear the Entente Allies' terms and war aims."

A meeting of the German and Austrian prisoners of war was held in Petrograd yesterday for the purpose of organizing an internationalist propaganda among the prisoners in Russia. A Hungarian officer, Kunihamay, who was elected President, said:

"Thanks to the Russian revolution, I can speak my innermost thoughts freely. Our first thought now is general peace and freedom for all nations. Let Russian freedom teach us to obtain like freedom at home."

The first speaker, a Czech, made a violent attack upon Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, who recently outlined the Austro-German peace terms at Brest-Litovsk, characterizing Czernin's program of self-definition within the limits of the Austrian Constitution as an imperialistic fraud.

"If a separate peace is concluded," he said, "we shall be free to fight against the Italians, French and other Allies. That we will not do." There was a gendarme of Europe, the Russian Czar, but he was overpowered. There remains another gendarme, the dynasty of the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns, which, too, must be overthrown."

During the meeting Trotsky's official newspaper, the Torch, was distributed freely and eagerly read by the assemblage.

Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevist Commander in Chief, has sent telegrams to all army committees regarding the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and the Russian conditions of peace. He also has issued an order of the day calling on the troops to turn their arms against those who are standing in the way of the conclusion of peace.

The Belgian Minister at Petrograd is quoted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent there as having declared the German peace proposals to be unacceptable. A return to the status quo ante bellum would not solve a single problem of the war, in the Minister's opinion. He added, the dispatch says, that the proposed terms failed to indicate any means for the prevention of future conflicts or for the removal of the causes which brought on the present war. As for the indemnification of Belgium, the Minister pointed out that this had been promised by the Allies.

Silent crowds thronged the Nevsky Prospect and other prominent thoroughfares, reading the peace banners carried by the marchers, but without applause. One banner bore the inscription, "No Separate Peace With the Kaiser; No Union With the Capitalists." A few of the banners said: "Long Live the Constituent Assembly," but the standards chiefly were streamers praising the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and Internationalism. Some banners bore the words: "To the Trenches With the Saboteurs" and "Down With the Constitutional Democrats," and similar mottoes discrediting the Constitutional Democratic Party.

The processions were made up of military organizations, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and marines and sailors, which alternated with civil groups, the latter including women street car employes and the workers in various factories. The banners of the latter announced that their plants had been taken over by the Government and requested co-operation by the workers of the world.

On the field of wars, where the marchers saluted the graves of the first victims of the revolution, massed military bands played dirges throughout the day.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Bessarabia has declared its independence as the Moldavian Republic, to form a part of the Russian Federated Republic, according to a dispatch from Petrograd.

It is reported that an autonomous government has been formed in Turkestan, with H. Tynyssavniff, a member of the second Duma, as Premier. The Siberian District Congress at Tomsk has elected a provisional government, headed by President Potanin, with a coalition cabinet, which includes Constitutional Democrats.

IRKUTSK CITY IN FLAMES.

Fierce Six-Day Battle There—French Consular Agent Slain.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Correspondents of Reuter's, Ltd., at Peking, Harbin, and Petrograd report fighting at Irkutsk, East Siberia, between regular troops and Red Guards and Cossacks and military cadets. The fighting is of the fiercest character and has lasted nearly a week. The entire town is said to be afire. Some quarters of it have been destroyed.

The local branch of the State bank, the telegraph office, and other buildings have been burned. The population is starving. The Maximalists have received reinforcements from Krasnoyarsk.

SEES WAR'S CRISIS IN NEXT HALF-YEAR

Curzon Warns Britain That Her "Supreme Trial" Lies Ahead of Her.

OUR SPEED DISCOUNTED

In the Field, But Hopes Placed on Our Airplanes—Air Raids on New York Predicted in 1918.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Great Britain is posting up the ledger of 1917 with a somewhat wry face. There is a balance on the right side, but the year's gains are far below expectations. The Russian liquidation accounts, of course, for much loss, while the new capital so happily added to the common fund of democracy has as yet hardly begun to appear in the day-to-day accounts of working profits. Before the books of this world war can be closed it is believed here that there will be great strain and stress, of which the brunt will fall on this country.

"The supreme trial, the severest crisis," according to Lord Curzon, "lies before, not behind us, and in the next six months we may be confronted with perils greater than any we have overcome."

Lord Curzon's "six months" represents the period which is generally accepted as the time during which America's help in a military sense, at least, will be in process of preparation. Six months is perhaps the optimistic view taken here. There are pessimistic views which look to 1919 as the earliest date when America's weight will be fully felt on the European battlefields.

These views, of course, do not omit consideration of the assistance other than military which the United States will render, and is rendering now; but if, as the leaders among the European Allies proclaim, only a military victory can win the necessary decision, the war will not be won until American manpower can be employed to win it.

"The war is entering on its fourth New Year," writes J. L. Garvin in The Observer, "and is very likely to see its fifth unless the whole gigantic price we have paid in blood and treasure is to end in a fool's bargain for ourselves and a market of dupes for the world."

Air Raids in New York Predicted.

Parenthetically it may be remarked that there is one particular field in which Mr. Garvin and many others hold that American effort ought to tell with more decisive effect than in any other connection whatever during the new year. This is the matter of airplane construction. The enemy is now more formidable in the air than he has ever been.

The policy of aerial warfare inaugurated on the British side by the raid on Mannheim is expected to make the Germans strain every effort to maintain and extend their system of aerial attack on civilian populations. Predictions in this connection would be idle, but it may be mentioned as a matter of fact that many people of expert judgment here believe that not only will London and other English cities be subjected to large-scale air raids in 1918 but that New York will not escape similar experiences.

Great hopes are based here on America's contribution to the war in the air, which is expected to be one of the chief developments of the 1918 fighting.

The food supply, with all its correlates in respect of shipping and so forth, is perhaps held to be the greatest contribution to the common cause which America can make during the coming year.

"S. O. S. Week" for England.

England will begin tomorrow a national "S. O. S. week." The wireless call for help has been adapted to the present situation to mean "Save or Starve." This campaign is described as the last effort of the voluntary policy of food economy. The results of the S. O. S. appeals, which will be made throughout the country the next week, will determine whether the nation is to be put on compulsory rations or whether the measures thus far devised by Lord Rhondda will be sufficient.

So far such hardships as have been felt have been chiefly due to poor distribution rather than to actual shortage. There has been hardship; J. R. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, has, in fact, spoken of "the terrible distress so many of the poor are suffering."

Sugar rationing will begin with the new year, as also will the system of adding a certain quantity of potato to flour for the making of war bread, which is already very different from the bread of peace times. A meatless day is to be put in practice. In some localities a ration of one ounce of tea and four ounces of oleomargarine or butter per head of population has been instituted pending a more elaborate scheme for the whole community on the Birmingham plan, which Lord Rhondda is studying.

Dr. Marion Phillips at the labor meeting yesterday drew attention to the shortage of milk. She spoke of babies starving for want of milk and foreshadowed a perilous situation, in which mothers would come out into the streets to protest against the ineptitude of the Government.

The seriousness of the food situation perhaps could not be better described than in the words of a poor woman waiting in a queue, who said: "We used to hear of the war in speeches; now we know there is one."

Political Situation Improved.

But although there are lowering clouds overhead, the horizon is not altogether black. Politically the situation has improved considerably. The Prime Minister's recent speeches have satisfied even such critics as H. W. Massingham. National unity, as distinguished from political faction, is being born of the stress of the hour. Even the most vehement advocates of a clear enunciation of war aims have accepted as adequate for the moment the statements made by the Prime Minister and others.

Mr. Lloyd George met the labor delegation which went to Downing Street Friday in the right spirit, and labor cooperation in the Government's plans for the fuller utilization of the man-power of the country is now considered assured. Sir Edward Carson has corrected the bad impressions created by the published reports of his disbelief in a league of nations; and, last but not least, the Government, as a whole, has disassociated itself from the particular school of extremists who had come to be known as the "Never-endians."

All the parties that count, as one paper puts it today, profess to be united on the principles affirmed by President Wilson, and all the parties that count are solid in their determination to prosecute the war until those principles are secured.

Named in Wilson's Honor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 30.—A sanatorium for tuberculous patients has been erected by a public subscription started by the Giornale d'Italia. It has been decided to name one of the wards after President Wilson, in recognition of the financial aid received from the American Red Cross.

PLEA TO THE ALLIES TO HELP RUSSIA

Continued from Page One.

of those who had always been our staunch friends, and startled the greater part of the Socialist intelligentists into sudden and active sympathy for the Allies. In this hour of bitter trial many began to look to us for moral support. They are looking toward us anxiously now, and if there is any way in the world by which we can help Russia to obtain a decent peace, it will be our greatest moral victory in the war.

Chance to Display Sympathy.

There is no need to take an exaggerated view of the intellectual or political capacity of the Socialist intelligentists, but their power has lain in the fact that they found ways of appealing to the instincts of the masses. Now is the opportunity to display intelligent sympathy in its most disinterested and effective form. The Socialist papers fully admit the hypocrisy of the German terms, but The Den says:

"Nevertheless, here is an honest putting of the question on the basis of peace without annexations and indemnities, and the Entente Powers are now entirely at liberty to give definite consent to all the German India rubber formulas, and this honest putting of the question is, in the present circumstances, the only worthy issue from that impasse into which the war has brought the world. Russia in particular should insist on a decision on the question that would guarantee simultaneously with the restoration of her own frontiers the restoration of the independence of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro.

"We have no illusions. Such a peace would be very remote, not only from that democratic peace with which the Bolsheviki would bless the whole world down to the Zulus and Hottentots, but also from a reasonable peace that would revise the map of Europe in accordance with the necessities of especially oppressed and protesting nations. We believe, however, that the taking as a basis of the formulae, the status quo ante, the Powers might compel Germany to make concessions and recognize the right of nationalities to self-determination in such particularly acute cases, such as Alsace-Lorraine and the Trentino."

Chernoff writes:

"The most important work of the moment is to establish in Russia a generally recognized Government that would be able to hasten on the negotiations with the Allies and induce them to take up position as near as possible to the peace platform of the Russian democracy. For this reason the convocation of the Constituent Assembly is particularly urgent and the obduracy of the Bolshevi'ki in clinging to power is particularly frivolous and criminal."

Such is the general attitude of the Socialist press, at any rate. The stakes at issue are so enormous that it would be fatal if clear and sober judgment were to be obscured by passion or prejudice.

1917 WAR BALANCE IN FRANCE'S FAVOR

Has Three Big Offensives to Her Credit and No Noteworthy Defeat.

AERIAL SUPREMACY IN PERIL

German Accession of Strength Due to Russia's Collapse Is Recognized.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Dec. 30.—The French armies enter the new year in a spirit at least as firm and with a sense of as great accomplishment as any of the other combatants. The year 1917 has brought the nation many victories and some privations and disappointments. The German line, although repeatedly and severely dented, has not been broken. Since it was drawn back from the Somme in the Spring, however, there has been this remarkable contrast: The enemy has not dared to attempt any general offensive on this front, and his campaign of local counterattacks, a necessary part of his defense, has yielded no positive result except an enormous death roll. On the other hand, the French have successfully conducted three large offensives, and have not suffered in any part of the field a single noteworthy defeat.

Conserving Soldiers' Lives.

It is too soon for a critical estimate of these operations, but in general it may be said that, directed with increasing knowledge of new conditions and proved superiority in material, they were signally economical of precious lives as compared with the results or with the methods of the retaliatory attacks to which the German command has been limited.

The April offensive against the hills north of the Aisne and north and east of Rheims, because of its unprecedented extension, was least so, but it gained a most important series of positions, which have represented a daily saving of life and effort and gave a basis for the next steps forward.

Two later offensives, that of Verdun in August and the completion of the capture of the Aisne Heights, crowned the beginning of November by the German retreat beyond the Ailette, were fully successful, and will remain as classic models.

While the mechanism and processes of warfare never cease to develop, it has been with these as with the strategy of the year. There has been many changes and many experiments, some of a sensational character, but none quite fulfilling the expectations of their authors. For a moment the German "Stosstruppen," or special assault troops, obtained local results, but their methods were soon found out, and when the surprise was over the French polius proved that their quality was at least equal to the Germans.

On both sides and in every kind of operation minute organization and control count more and more, and this is quite appreciated in the American training camps. The Germans have made a considerable effort to remedy the inferiority of their aviation, and with what they can bring back from Russia this will try the resources of the Allies in the early Spring.

The efficacy of the French artillery work has been repeatedly admitted in German official reports during the year, but here also the enemy will be reinforced from Russia and Austria.

Trench artillery takes on increasing importance, and here, I believe, the French have a clear superiority.

The tanks have also done very good service, and an appropriate system of tank tactics is gradually being evolved. So far the enemy has affected some contempt for these monsters, but the Allies should be on guard against a surprise.

Poisonous gases have been multiplied, but medical and surgical treatment has much reduced their terrors.

Hindenburg Tactics Discredited.

In tactical developments, also, it is a mere delusion that the German army is now wonderful beyond its chief adversaries. Triumphs in lesser fields are not evidence of this. In the main field, failure to attempt a large offensive and acceptance of repeated reverses speak volumes. The once boasted Hindenburg tactics of the so-called elastic defense are admitted to be a failure and are being gradually abandoned. After trying the tactics of retail retirement which seemed to promise economy by evading the issue, the German comand has come back to the old method of fully-manned front trenches.

The question of the enemy's remaining resources in man-power and the possible effects of the Russian armistice are too complicated to be dismissed in a paragraph.

Both Germany and Austria are a full year ahead of France in calling upon the young classes, and in the course of the coming year they will have to meet the first American armies. Their domestic position is infinitely worse than that of the Allies. Great Junkers do not humiliate themselves at Brest-Litovsk without need.

With vigilance and initiative, for both of which the new Allied Military Council is a help, the Allies need not fear the result.

FRANCE CONFIDENT AND STRONG AS EVER

Edouard de Billy Declares the Nation Never Was Morally or Materially in Better Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—A statement from Edouard de Billy, French Deputy High Commissioner in the United States, was read yesterday at the convention of the American Historical Association in this city, in which he said:

"Everything is being prepared here for a long war. Contracts are made in ordnance plants. Shipyards are enlarged or planned in contemplation of results to be achieved, of course, as early as possible, but extending also over a period of several years. With a legitimate pride you foresee for America, within the two or three next years, in 1919 and 1920, a great military power, an army of several millions of men, powerfully equipped, and a mercantile fleet adequate to your economic resources and to your world trade. Truly it is wise to carry on preparations on such a scale. On the other hand, the question cannot be overlooked whether time will be given America to avail herself in full of these extensive preparations.

"All the efforts of our common enemy are now directed toward one aim. Their hope and their will is to strike a decisive blow before the military forces of America should be fully developed on the European front. With all the men they can remove from the Russian front, the Central Powers are now expected to prepare on the French and British fronts an offensive stronger than any previous ones, and which they should try to launch before the end of the Winter. When they have failed, nobody, though, could tell whether they will feel exhausted and be compelled to ask for an early peace or whether the war will be carried on for many months to come.

"Listen to your own eyewitnesses; to those who, having been sent over to France, have come back to America. They will tell you that the morale of the French nation is as fine as ever, that the French Army keeps well equipped and cheerful, that France never was morally or materially in a better shape.

"Thus, France has not only done her part in this war, she is still doing it, and she will do her part to the end—a great part—hand in hand with the great British Army, once despised by the Kaiser, and with the gallant American Army, which the Kaiser is now learning to dread.

ENGLAND GETTING LESS TEA AND FATS

Many Suspect a Trade Dodge to Divert Public to Coffee-Drinking.

HOTELS CUT OUT BUTTER

Scarcity Due to Reduction of Neutral Supplies—Fair Quantities of Other Staples.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The demand made by the Labor Convention that the Government secure a more equitable distribution of foodstuffs arose from the constantly growing difficulty experienced, especially by the poorer classes, in obtaining a few staple articles. No difficulty has yet been experienced in obtaining bread, which, under the Government subsidy system, is the cheapest food on the market.

Potatoes and fresh vegetables also are plentiful and comparatively cheap, while meat, although less plentiful than formerly, still is in fair supply and at prices ranging below those of a few months ago. This is due also to Government control. Fruits, fresh and dried, for which the country is dependent upon imported supplies, are still obtainable, but at higher prices and in limited amounts.

The articles most difficult to obtain and which have caused quite a scandal are tea, butter, lard, and margarine. It is almost impossible to purchase butter. Scarcity of milk is noticeable only in the poorer districts of the big towns. The lack of milk is due to reduced imports of concentrated feeding stuffs and the plowing up of pasture land for the growing of cereals. The shortage in milk is being partly met by the prohibition to use milk or cream in the manufacture of sweetstuffs, and the stoppage of the sale of milk as a beverage in restaurants and other places. The price of milk, however, is high, and the Government is being urged to take steps to secure a cheaper rate to poor nursing mothers and children.

The tea scarcity showed itself very suddenly, and many persons suspected that this was a trade dodge to divert the people to coffee, of which it is believed there are ample supplies in the country, especially as it is noticeable that there never is any difficulty in obtaining tea as a beverage in restaurants, luncheon rooms and tea rooms. The British, however, are not a coffee-drinking nation, and the Government has been able to fix the price of coffee at the nearest approach to the pre-war standard of any article of food, namely, 1s pence a pound.

Tea is still very limited in supply and at high prices, but the Government promises greater supplies within a couple of months, when it is hoped that the requisitioned Ceylon and Indian crops will be remarketed.

The worst shortage has been in butter, margarine and lard. Most of the hotels and restaurants have been obliged during the last fortnight to refuse to serve butter with dinners and luncheons. The shortage in these fats is due to the cessation of supplies from Holland and Denmark. It has been particularly noticeable since Great Britain and the United States applied greater pressure to neutral countries and since the food controller fixed prices for these commodities on a scale that made it more profitable for neutrals to trade with Germany, if they were able to spare anything from their own requirements.

For the moment food prices, which were rapidly growing to be the feature of urban life, have somewhat decreased. They were the outcome of bad distribution. Large supplies, especially of margarine, were in the hands either of the margarine manufacturers or other big concerns owning large numbers of what are known as "multiple shops." Under the powers granted by the Government local food committees have seized the supplies in these shops and diverted them to other shops for distribution.

NEW PADUA AIR RAID KILLS 3; HOSPITALS HIT

Two Churches Damaged by Bombs Which Also Wreck Many Dwellings.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Last evening enemy airplanes again attacked Padua, dropping more than twenty bombs, killing three persons and inflicting great damage upon churches, hospitals, monuments, and private dwellings. Three persons were injured.

Only artillery actions, particularly intense in the Monte Tomba sector, are reported from the front.

The text of the official communication follows:

Along the whole front there have been only artillery actions. They were particularly intense on the Monte Tomba sector.

At Pieve di Zoligo British airmen brought down one of the enemy's captive balloons. Yesterday evening enemy aircraft repeated their raid on Padua, dropping over twenty explosive and incendiary bombs. Three persons were killed, including one child, and three were wounded, including one woman. Much damage was done to monuments, private dwellings, and other buildings, including two hospitals. Fire broke out in the San Valentino Church, which was hit. The fine Carmine Church was partly burned.

BRITISH IN PALESTINE MAKE 3-MILE ADVANCE

Occupy El Bireh, 9½ Miles North of Jerusalem, and Other Villages.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The forces under General Allenby in Palestine have advanced another three miles along the Nablus Road, according to the official statement issued tonight, and after stubborn resistance have occupied El Bireh, the ancient name of which is Beeroth, [nine and one-half miles north of Jerusalem.] East of the road Hizmehgerek was taken; west of the road the ridge of Rawliah [Ramallah?] and Kettireh was occupied.

In the centre of the line mounted troops advanced to Khurbetha, Ihubarith, and Deirelkuddis.

CHINA TO SEND TROOPS TO VLADIVOSTOK

Bolshevist Disorders Reported There and More Trouble at Harbin.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30.—The North China Daily News says the situation at Harbin, Manchuria, is serious.

The newspaper says also that Bolshevist disorders have occurred at Vladivostok and that the Chinese are endeavoring to send troops there.

BORDER TROOPS KILL SIX MEXICAN BANDITS

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Dec. 30.—At least six Mexican bandits were killed in a fight between bandits and United States troops and Texas Rangers on Saturday at San Jose, Mexico, opposite the Indio Ranch, which is 20 miles south of Eagle Pass, according to an official statement here today at Military Headquarters. The Americans had crossed into Mexico on the trail of Mexican cattle thieves. There were no American casualties.

After the bandits, fifty in number, were routed the Americans returned to the Texas side. The pursuit of a "hot trail" across the border followed a series of raids on the Indio Ranch in which it is estimated that a thousand or more head of cattle had been driven across the Rio Grande.

ERROR PUT RARITAN UPON THE WAR MAP

Continued from Page One.

to his draft board in Rhode Island, saying that he had followed their instructions to the letter, reached the town of Raritan, and carried on a painstaking search for the camp, but that he had found no trace of it, and that its existence was denied on every hand.

Washington Hard to Convince.

Acquaintances made by the two men during the day took them in the evening to the home of Thomas P. Gallagher, the President of the Board of Commissioners of Raritan and a member of the State Department of Weights and Measures. He was much puzzled by the evidence that the men had correctly carried out their official directions. He had heard various rumors that a camp was to be established at Raritan, but was quite sure that there was no army post of any kind there at present. He took the two to supper and then telephoned to Adjt. Gen. Gilkynson of New Jersey at Trenton. After hearing the facts, the Adjutant General said:

"Hold the wire. I'll get into touch with Provost Marshal General Crowder himself at Washington and then talk to you."

Mr. Gallagher held the wire for half an hour, and then Adjt. Gen. Gilkynson said:

"I have just been talking to Washington. They assure me that you are mistaken. Are you quite certain that there is no camp there?"

"Well, I have lived here for forty years," said Mr. Gallagher. "I'm President of the Board of Commissioners. I know nearly everybody here, and I am about the town every day. I ought to know."

"You certainly ought to know," said the Adjutant General. "Hold the telephone a little longer, will you?"

Mr. Gallagher waited, and Adjt. Gen. Gilkynson then said that the Washington authorities contended that they had official records of the camp and would not admit that they were wrong about the site. Adjt. Gen. Gilkynson added further that he was going to send down a personal representative to look over the ground and ascertain the true conditions.

More and More Soldiers.

Adjt. Gen. Gilkynson sent Lieutenant H. L. Leonard on the following day. In the meantime Mr. Gallagher, who had put up the first two soldiers to arrive in his house, found that they had been increased to ten by new arrivals from different parts of the country. Some were from Minnesota and others from Montana. One man, Edward J. Gallagher, came from New York.

Lieutenant Leonard at once took steps to provide for the men in hotels at Somerville, N. J., and reported to the Adjutant General's office that there was no military post of any kind at Raritan.

More men came in on Saturday. President Gallagher of Raritan got into touch with the New Jersey Adjutant General again when the men continued to arrive. He said the Adjutant General became thoroughly aroused, because he had learned that the mistaken address had been sent from Washington to all of the 4,000 Draft Boards, and that there was danger that hundreds of even thousands of men assigned to the Ordnance Department would flock in on the unprepared town of Raritan. Mr. Gallagher said yesterday that he had been informed through the Adjutant General's office that the military authorities in Washington insisted up to Saturday that there was an army post at Raritan.

The facts regarding the error which had caused the trouble did not become known here until today, when Lieutenant Jones arrived from the Ordnance Department at Washington, with the statement that the true destination of the men was the camp under construction near Metuchen. In the meantime, Brownell, the man from Rhode Island, had received a reply from his local draft board, enclosing a return ticket to Little Compston, R. I. In its letter to Brownell the draft board officials said:

"If you cannot find this camp, return here, but be sure and try to locate it before starting back for Rhode Island."

Brownell, however, was sent with his thirteen fellows to Yaphank. Notices were posted at the Raritan station for men seeking the Raritan Ordnance Depot to present themselves at the courthouse in the adjoining town of Somerville, and those who hereafter arrive will be sent at once to Yaphank.

Fears of Another Site.

President Gallagher was not quite sure yesterday that his town was the only place where the Raritan Ordnance Depot was mistakenly supposed to be. He received a telephone call from a man who called himself Latham and said that he was connected with the Newark Spring Mattress Company. This man said his firm had manufactured a large number of mattresses for the Raritan Ordnance Depot and had been directed to ship them to the Nixon Nitro Works at Perth Amboy on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Latham said that he had been informed that the site of the Raritan Ordnance Department was on the Nixon switch, but that he was worried, because he had received no acknowledgment of the receipt of the shipment.

President Gallagher said that he had learned that, in addition to the fourteen soldiers who had arrived, a number of men had been sent within the last few weeks by draft boards in Bayonne, Jersey City, and other New Jersey towns to Raritan, but had returned home after finding that there was no army post there. President Gallagher said:

"In spite of the fact that the mail has been returned to the War Department and to draft boards when their addresses appeared on the envelopes, the mail to the camp has been constantly increasing, and yesterday a pile of mail six inches high came in."

The fourteen men who arrived were selected for the Ordnance Department because of peculiar qualifications. They have been for the most part trained machinists. Some have been chemists. They have been under the impression that they were not to serve in artillery regiments, but to be put to work on the manufacture of military equipment.

The post where these men will finally be received is being constructed at a small town called Bonhampton, near Metuchen. It will be known as the Raritan Ordnance Depot. It is situated on the Raritan River. It was stated there yesterday that the post would accommodate between 6,000 and 7,000 when it was completed. The Government contract, it was stated, called for work which would cost at least $3,000,000, and it might possible run up to $8,000,000. A tract of 2,000 acres here has been inclosed with barbed wire and is being patrolled by armed soldiers. Snare & Triest are the contractors building the post. There are at present 1,182 men employed on the construction work and 4,000 are expected to be on the payroll by February. Several large warehouses are to be built near the river.

ORDNANCE MAN'S ERROR SENT SOLDIERS ASTRAY

"Camp Raritan" Is Somewhere Else in Jersey, But It was Hard to Convince Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A blunder in the Bureau of Ordnance in the War Department is responsible for the bungle by which the vanguard of approximately 700 draft soldiers from all parts of the country went to Raritan looking for an ordnance base.

The orders were issued to the local Draft Boards throughout the country from the office of Major Gen. Enoch Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, but careful investigation failed to disclose that the Provost Marshal General's order had done more than direct that these soldiers be sent to the point designated by the Bureau of Ordnance, of which Major Gen. William Crozier is Chief, although that bureau now has an Acting Chief as a result of the assignment of General Crozier to service on the newly created Army War Council.

No explanation from the Bureau of Ordnance was obtainable today. General Crozier was in his office most of the afternoon and part of the night, but each time an effort was made to interview him the statement was made that he was "engaged." From another source it was learned that the Provost Marshal General had been asked to obtain 700 men for the new ordnance depot in New Jersey at "Raritan."

There is no ordnance base, depot or other ordnance station at the village of Raritan and the vanguard of the 700 men who are under orders to proceed to "Raritan" found themselves in such a quandary on their arrival that they had to appeal to the municipal authorities for aid and guidance. Careful investigation of the facts today indicate that these men should have been sent to the new Raritan River depot, which is being built for the Ordnance Bureau, on the Raritan River near New Brunswick, N. J. This is to be an ordnance storage supply depot and has been in course of construction for some time.

It is being built under the direction of General I. W. Littell of the Quartermaster Corps of the regular army, the officer who had charge of the construction of all of the National Guard and national army cantonments. Buildings and barracks have been erected, and a loading dock is being built, but those in charge of the construction of the depot, it was learned tonight, are not scheduled to have it finished until Jan. 5. This is the only ordnance post being built in the Raritan section of New Jersey, and it is at least a dozen miles distant from the village of Raritan.

All the details could not be obtained today, but the most careful effort to obtain the facts indicated that the blunder was made by an officer in the Ordnance Bureau. The lacking details must come from the Bureau of Ordnance itself. It asked for the construction of the camp. It asked for dispatch of draft soldiers to the camp. But the camp appears to have been recorded in that bureau as being at Raritan, N. J., when as a matter of fact it is not at Raritan, but on the Raritan River near New Brunswick, some miles distant from Raritan.

After the Adjutant General of New Jersey took the matter up with General Crowder and the latter's office took it up officially with the officer in General Crozier's bureau who had asked for the men, the latter officer continued to insist that "Raritan, N. J.," was the right address for the ordnance supply depot. The mistake in geography has been discovered in the Bureau of Ordnance and steps taken to rectify the mistake, so that the large number of other draft soldiers now en route to Raritan, N. J., may be cared for on arrival and sent to the proper location.

An investigation of the "phantom post" incident by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs may develop an interesting state of affairs. There is no doubt that an ordnance supply depot was being built on the Raritan River, but investigation would show that certain officers in the Ordnance Bureau labored under the delusion that this depot was being built at Raritan and did not know the location of the depot. Whether there is to be an investigation could not be discovered tonight, but it is considered probable that members of the Senate Military Committee will want to know about the matter.

When Secretary Baker was asked tonight for the facts, he said he was not familiar with the details. The matter, he said, had been brought to his attention, and he had directed General Crowder and Major Gen. Biddle, the Assistant Chief of Staff, to see that the men were properly cared for.

PIERCE HAIG'S LINE SOUTH OF CAMBRAI

Continued from Page One.

and once at midweek, when spots of dark began to show through, another spotless sheet was spread, leaving everything again glistening and white.

The British troops have had, on the whole, a restful holiday. Dazzling days have been followed by the most perfect nights I can remember. The snow, catching the superb moonshine, made it possible to read ordinary newspaper print without the aid of any other light. One could see at night almost as well as during the day.

The soldiers rather enjoyed all this as a change from the mud which ordinarily rules at this time of year.

Those whose turn it has been to do the holiday trick in the line have had little to do except keep vigilant watch. To these the snow was a blessing rather than otherwise. It is cleaner than the monotonous bog, and the trenches for the time being have been so frozen that they seemed to be lined with granite. The white snow, hiding the ugliness of No Man's Land and the unsightly craters along and behind the lines, has been like a warm white blanket over the comparatively comfortable dugouts.

Out of the line the men in the rest billets have played all kinds of games. Sleds and skis have been improvised, and first-rate Winter sports have been enjoyed within the range of the German guns. The Canadians, of course, enjoyed the snow and snappy weather to the limit.

France during the last few days had been like a slice out of their own Canada at Tuesides, and in the larks in the snow they have taken the lead in their part of the line.

The holiday spirit has not been lacking anywhere out here among the British troops. Cheery faces, telling of hearts that were not too heavy, were everywhere gathered about the garlanded tables, under swinging lamps gay with mistletoe, for the men refuse to be downhearted.

As 1917 goes out the attitude of the soldiers is: "We've taken some hard knocks in the past year, and we've landed a whole lot more; but all we've done to Fritz thus far is but a taste to what we're going to give him in 1918. It's just about to begin."

Don't Forget

to date your letters correctly tomorrow, nor to reserve your table at Shanley's for to-night to see the old year out.

De Luxe Supper, also service a la carte

New Year's Dance

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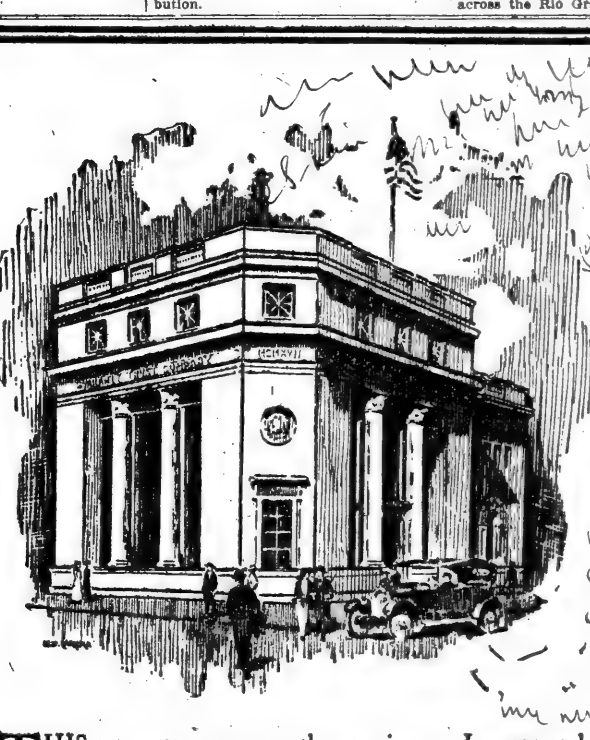

THIS company announces the opening, on January 2nd, of its new office at Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, through which the scope of our service to customers will be still further broadened.

In design, equipment and appointments this office is expressive of the best in modern banking service.

To add to the convenience of our customers the banking hours will be from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays, when the hours are from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Complete safe deposit facilities are also afforded; the vaults are open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., except Saturdays, when the hours are from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

You are cordially invited to inspect the new building.

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FIGHT 2 BIG FIRES IN FREEZING COLD

250 Horses Perish in One and Great Quantities of Freight Are Consumed in Other.

ALARMS BY THE HUNDRED

Actual Loss of Day by Flames Only About $300,000, But Bursting Pipes Add to Havoc.

The New York Fire Department has seldom had a busier twenty-four hours than that which closed at midnight. In the first sixteen hours of that period, from midnight Saturday till 8 P. M., there were 123 fire alarms in Manhattan and the Bronx and 125 in Brooklyn and Queens. About two-thirds of these, however, came from automatic systems, and were due to the snapping of wires or freezing of pipes in automatic sprinkler systems. While these alarms were only technically "fires," they had two serious results. One was the damage done by water from bursting pipes, which insurance men estimated at a total running into hundreds of thousands; and the other was the added burden laid on firemen, who had enough to do answering alarms for real blazes.

Of the fires which were such in fact as well as in name the great majority were due to the cold weather. Most of them were due to explosions following the thawing out of frozen steam pipes or frozen water-backs in stoves. Overheated ranges in some cases set fire to nearby hangings and woodwork; oil stoves exploded, and one blaze in Brooklyn was caused by the overturning of a charcoal burner. One death and perhaps a dozen serious injuries occurred in various parts of the city.

Firemen were kept going with hardly a moment of rest all day long; indeed, it was said that Battalion Chief Owen McKernan, on duty in the Ninth Battalion of Manhattan, with headquarters at Forty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, was not out of his automobile, except when supervising the actual fighting of a fire, from 5 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night.

Two Big Fires at Same Time.

Serious fires were few, but those that did occur necessitated not only the drawing together of great numbers of fire fighters with much apparatus, but the shifting of other companies to cover the areas laid bare, and these companies always had to be withdrawn from districts where alarms were coming in every few minutes. The slippery condition of the ice-covered streets delayed the apparatus in going to blazes, and the end of the day with so little damage done in proportion to the number of alarms was a tribute to the amazing activity with which the Fire Department covered the town despite the handicaps of unusual weather and an enormous amount of work.

The situation was most serious early last night, when a big livery stable fire in East Harlem resulted in the turning in of five alarms, calling together all the apparatus north of Fifty-ninth Street, in Manhattan, at the same time that a three-alarm fire was burning in the Long Island Railroad freight yards in Long Island City. While the Harlem fire was still burning fiercely another blaze broke out within four blocks of it, and because there was no apparatus left in northern Manhattan to answer the first alarm a second had to be turned in, bringing engines from the Bronx.

The most serious fire of the entire day was that which broke out about 8:30 in the Excelsior Park Livery Stables at 124 East 124th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. Frank Jones, a negro watchman, was heating some oil in order to thaw it out for the cleaning of a harness in a room near the office on the first floor of the stables when the oil boiled over on the stove and caught fire. Jones ran out and called Patrolman Farrell, who turned in an alarm and then ran back with Jones to try to save the 250 horses, most of them belonging to truckmen and delivery companies, which were kept in the basement and on the two upper floors of the five-story brick building.

250 Horses Perish in Flames.

But the fire from the spreading oil had caught the woodwork of the interior of the building and blazed up to the feed and lumber stored on the floor above, and the two had to turn back in the face of a blast of flames. Not a single one of the horses could be saved, and by the time Deputy Chief Martin arrived the fire was burning so fiercely that it looked as if the entire block might go. Martin turned in a second, third, fourth, and fifth alarms, and police reserves from all over East Harlem were set to work clearing out the families from the flat houses in the block.

Just west of the Excelsior Park Stables were the stables of the Horton Ice Cream Company. Here seventy horses and ten motor trucks were kept, but all of them were brought out safely by employes. The fire reached the roof of this building and did considerable damage, but was checked and could get no further on this side. Immediately behind the blazing stables, however, was a row of six-story flat houses on 123rd Street. The roofs of these were already alight, and hundreds of men, women and children were tumbled out into the snow without time to do more than wrap a few heavy garments around them. Their neighbors across the street took them in, though themselves making all preparations to move out if necessary. Many of the families hastily turned out into the icy night appealed to the police to find refuge for them, and some were taken to nearby station houses where they could find temporary shelter.

Meanwhile a similar flight was taking place from other flat buildings on the Lexington Avenue side of the block, and it was estimated that at one time at least 500 people had fled from their homes and were looking back apprehensively to see if their household goods would be saved.

Telephone Girls Stick to Posts.

Some of the fugitives from the Lexington Avenue buildings were cared for in the Hotel Windsor, on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and 124th Street, whose guests, though not without some apprehension themselves, did what they could to relieve those who had been driven out by the heat of the flames.

As a matter of fact, the Lexington Avenue houses did not catch fire, and, while the roofs of most of those on 123d Street, behind the burning stable, were on fire at one time or another, the damage was not serious, and comparatively few of the families which fled were compelled to spend the night away from home. The firemen fought the flames from adjoining roofs, and brought several water towers into play. Hose burst two or three times, but in the course of an hour and a half it was evident that the serious damage could be confined to the original building.

Directly across the street, at 123 East 124th Street, is the Harlem telephone exchange. The girls at work here were not distracted by the terrific heat and clamor, and the telephone company was able to furnish coal needed by some of the engines.

Although street thermometers registered 6 or 7 degrees below zero thousands of people came out to see the fire, which lit up all of East Harlem, and the police were compelled to draw lines about the entire block. Trains running along the New York Central and New Haven viaduct were not affected, although the heat could be felt on the westerly side; but traffic on the Lexington Avenue and 125th Street lines was tied up for several hours. The damage was estimated at $150,000.

While the apparatus called out by this blaze was still busy Policeman McAndrews, on the corner of Lenox Avenue and 122d Street, saw smoke coming from the second floor of the four-story brownstone residence at 240 Lenox Avenue. A moment later Dr. Victor Jaehne, a dentist, who lives and has his office in the building, came running out crying that there was a fire in a bedroom on the second floor. McAndrews turned in an alarm, but since all the apparatus that could be responded was busy a few blocks away, a second alarm had to be turned in to call engines from the Bronx. This delay gave the blaze a good start, and the second and third floors were pretty badly damaged before it was brought under control. The loss was estimated at $5,000.

In the meantime firemen in Long Island City were busy with a blaze in the freight yards of the Long Island Railroad, which did damage estimated at about $125,000, and destroyed the bills of lading and records of goods contained in nearly a thousand freight cars which themselves escaped the flames. The fire broke out apparently in the office of the freight transfer station, a corrugated iron building some 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, running from Arch to Crane Streets. It was discovered by two brakemen on passing cars, who notified Special Patrolman John Sweeney. He called out the yard fire department, but by the time they got there the interior of the building was all ablaze and three alarms were at once turned in for the city department in order to save the hundreds of freight cars within reach of the fire.

Quick work by switching crews got all but two of these out of the way; and there were no other buildings near but the large concrete structure of the Liberty Fuse and Arms Company, which escaped harmed.

The largest of the fires in Brooklyn occurred in the morning at 1,087 Bergen Street, where the explosion of an oil stove set fire to a three-story frame tenement. The flames spread to the similar buildings at 1,083, 1085, 1,089, and 1,091, and about 150 persons were made homeless. William G. Smith, trapped on the top floor, jumped and his leg was broken.

RELIEF SEEKERS FEW WITH CITY SHIVERING

Charity Societies Report Demand for Succor Below Normal for a Cold Spell.

TWO MEN FREEZE TO DEATH

Gas Is Substituted for Coal in Keeping Homes Warm as Majority of Population Stays Indoors.

Only the fact that yesterday was Sunday and a majority of the city's population was able to remain not only indoors but well wrapped up, saved the day from marking perhaps the most intense and widespread suffering New York ever had known. As a matter of police record, deaths and cases of intense discomfort due to cold were remarkably few, while those relief agencies which are quickest to learn of need among the poor experienced not even a normal demand for their succor.

There were in the greater city but two persons frozen to death so far as police records showed last night, while one accidental death was attributable indirectly to cold. Other deaths at first reported as caused by low temperature and lack of fuel proved upon investigation to have been due apparently to natural causes. The death directly due to the cold was that of "Pop" Curner, a negro, 58 years old, who was found dead in the bed of an abandoned moving van in which he lived at Gravesend Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. The other death was that of Angelo Spiduto, 40 years old, a laborer, of 2,464 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx. While working as a member of a Union Railways wrecking crew at 230th Street and Broadway he fell between a trolley car and a stalled truck, when his hands became numb, while he was holding a push pole between the two vehicles. The motorman was unable to stop the car in time and Spiduto was crushed. There were several other deaths ascribed to malnutrition and similar causes in which sudden, intense cold may have been a contributing factor.

John Fraser, 70 years old, of 113 Ridgewood Avenue, fell in front of 154 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, last night and died soon after. An ambulance surgeon said his sudden illness was brought on by cold and exposure.

There was a shortage of coal, but it was a shortage that fell alike upon rich and poor. It was reported that one man of wealth actually spent a heatless day in his own home, while many hundreds of those dependent upon public relief measures were provided for. Because it was not a workday or a schoolday men, women, and children, even in heatless houses, were enabled to avoid more than some degree of discomfort by muffling themselves in coats and blankets, and, in some instances, by staying in bed.

Those who ventured upon the streets avoided long journeys so far as possible. Whether it was in the vicinity of Times Square or in some outlying borough, it was a common sight to see persons running about in all directions as though there had been some great calamity from which all were trying to escape. Rather dry, the cold was not so intense but that it could be withstood by avoid movement, and the police and hospitals were called upon to care for but few persons overcome on the highways.

Blankets Are Distributed.

Not so great a demand was made upon the customary public relief institutions as last February during a far less intense cold spell when there was no such general lack of fuel. The Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society kept an emergency relief man on duty all day yesterday, yet not a single call for help was made upon him. The first-named association had distributed, in anticipation of present conditions, some 2,800 pairs of blankets, and had provided oil stoves and fuel to burn in them for from 500 to 600 destitute families. There was on hand at the society's headquarters a number of such stoves, but not a single request for one was received.

At the Municipal Lodging House Saturday night and early yesterday morning but 329 persons applied for shelter, although last February 510 persons came in a single night, and on one occasion, in 1915, 2,600 persons found a night's protection from the cold. This was interpreted as indicating that there were few persons out of work and absolutely destitute, while others who had homes of some sort, but no coal with which to heat them, made the best of the situation and did not ask for public charity. Similarly, the Bowery Mission, which in other days was swamped with appeals under any unusual conditions, was asked to provide shelter for but sixty-three. The Salvation Army Mission cared for several hundred and diverted others for whom it lacked accommodations to places where they could get hot coffee and warm beds. The army's mission for women had 123 inmates, some of whom had to be put on mattresses on the floor. Other missions, rescue homes, and the like opened their doors to the comparatively small numbers of homeless who appeared.

Much Gas Consumed.

Emergency measures, so far as they were practicable, were not lacking. Many persons had provided their own measures of relief when forewarned of the simultaneous approach of cold wave and coal shortage, and they invested in oil or gas heating appliances. The sale of oil stoves and kerosene was said to have been unprecedented. The Consolidated Gas Company reported last night that there had been an unprecedented consumption of gas. It was estimated that 135,000,000 cubic feet, a record amount had been burned yesterday. For some days, it was announced there has been a drive upon the company's supply of gas heaters of various sorts, hundreds of persons refusing even to permit the company to deliver them, insisting, instead, upon carrying them home.

The Kings County Lighting Company likewise reported an unprecedented consumption, but felt that as the demand had increased so enormously some conservation was necessary. Ralph Elsman, General Manager, asked Captain Gillen of the Fourth Avenue Station to advise all other precincts heads that it would be necessary to notify the 40,000 customers in Bay Ridge, Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, Borough Park, Fort Hamilton, and Parkville that they would have to economize to avoid exhausting the supply. The company reports that it has on hand but a few days' supply of coal.

The Keith, Albee, Proctor interests last night put all their theatres in the metropolitan district at the disposal of police Captains in the precincts where they are located, so that persons lacking beds elsewhere might find shelter in the vaudeville houses after the close of the evening performances.

It was reported that in a number of large apartment houses furnace fires were out entirely during the day and last night, while in others the pressure was so low the radiators offered but feeble resistance to the cold. In some places elevators stopped because of lack of fuel to generate power.

John Korwac, Brinslow Lahar, Vincent Kiliaduca, and Henry Hines, all of Barren Island, braved the weather in the afternoon and attempted to row across Jamaica Bay to the Aviation Pier at Rockaway Point. In mid-channel they all became so numbed they had to cease rowing. They were in danger of being frozen to death when Captain Tooker of the Rockaway Point Life Saving Station came to their rescue with a motor launch. Icefloes in the Hudson River carried the Fort Lee ferryboat Edgewater more than a mile downstream. A small tugboat became icebound above Dyckman Street, and was held in the grip of an icefield for seven hours. Ice in the same vicinity so menaced the foundations of the Hudson Boat Club that valuable shells were removed for safekeeping.

Reports from Hudson, N. Y., and other points up-State indicated that an unprecedented early ice crop already was being harvested. Ice in some places was reported a foot thick.

Long Branch, N. J., reported that vapor rose from the sea many hundreds of feet because the air was colder than the water, the resulting "frozen fog" producing a phenomenon no one could recall having witnessed before. This made coastwise navigation difficult. From Long Branch to the Sandy Hook bulkhead, it was said, buildings near the water were covered with ice.

One death due to the cold and six cases of exposure were reported in Newark. Frank Calderone, a taxicab chauffeur, was found dead in his cab in a garage in Jersey City after driving many hours during the cold.

In New York taxicabs were withdrawn to a large extent, though large companies endeavored to maintain their service. Trolley, elevated, and subway lines were going as usual.

Ferry companies reported difficulty in river navigation. Longshoremen suspended work owing to the intense cold. Some shipping men feared all river navigation might be tied up.

EISENMAN DENIES RAG 'RING' CHARGE

Says Base Sorting Plant Was Government Monopoly with Patriotic Purpose.

NO PROFIT TO THE COMPANY

All Funds Handled by Depot Quartermaster—Kaplan Promises Audited Accounts.

Charles Eisenman, Vice Chairman of the Committee of Supplies of the Council of National Defense, issued a statement here yesterday in which he emphatically denied the statements made before the Senate Military Affairs Committee that he had used his influence to throw the business of collecting and assorting rags, scraps, and shoddy left over from the manufacture of uniforms into the hands of a "ring" of favored merchants.

The Base Sorting Plant in New York, which was alleged before the Senate Committee to have obtained a monopoly of the rag business, was established, according to Mr. Eisenman, as a means of saving to the Government millions of dollars' worth of clips and rags, which had formerly been allowed to remain in the hands of clothing manufacturers as a gratuity.

At their own suggestion the agreement was amended, according to Mr. Eisenman, so that no profits should accrue except to the Government. The question of profit, Mr. Eisenman said, was eliminated entirely and the operation was conducted by the Base Sorting Plant for nothing more than the reimbursement of costs.

Explains Choice of Men.

Mr. Eisenman's statement was as follows:

"The men selected for the task of arranging the business of collecting the rags resultant from the cutting of Government woolen goods were selected because of their fitness, and for the same reason that other men have been selected to perform the necessary functions in carrying to a successful conclusion our part in the war. Up to some four or five months ago the Government contractors who were making clothing for the Government from materials furnished to them by the Government retained as a gratuity all of the rags resulting from the cutting of goods.

"These in turn were sold by the manufacturers of clothing to the many rag dealers in the trade at prices that before the war ranged from 25 cents to 28 cents a pound, up to 40 cents a pound and above since the war. In order to stabilize the price on all woolen materials, it became necessary in the refinement of the job to stabilize the price of all the fundamentals that went into the manufacture of the goods. Thus it became necessary to stabilize the price of wool substitutes and shoddies, these for the most part being made from rags and clippings remaining from the goods that were cut for Government uniforms.

"Since the Government now owned all of the remnants and rags resulting from the manufacture of uniforms it became necessary to establish a medium whereby these rags could be concentrated or brought together in one spot. Uniforms for the Government are made in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, and many other points. The gentlemen comprising the Base Sorting Plant were asked to perform this function for the Government because of their technical knowledge of the business so that the redistribution of these rags to the cloth manufacturers could be made in the best and most intelligent manner. A maximum price was thus established upon these cuttings, and sold by the Government to the cloth and blanket manufacturers at a maximum price approximately 10 cents a pound below the market.

Savings to the Government.

"The resulting saving to the cloth and blanket manufacturers was deducted from the price of the goods sold to the Government, thus giving the Government, first, the advantage of millions of dollars in the savings of the clippings, and, second, in the resulting savings from the price per yard on cloth and blankets the Government purchased from those manufacturers. The savings thus far in these operations have been almost a million dollars, and the plan contemplates and will save to the Government many millions of dollars more in the future.

"It has also eliminated any incentive for clothing manufacturers to use extravagantly the Government cloths, and this saving will be a very large item. It has stabilized the price of reworked wools, checking a rise of 60 per cent. from April last, and reducing this figure to 45 per cent., holding it at this point since July last and to this day. This also has been a very large saving to the Government.

"It has also prevented the profiteering in these reworked wools by those engaged in that industry.

"The Base Sorting Plant is run by three of the most competent men in the industry, and without any compensation whatsoever and without any profit. All accrued profits from the very organization of this plant belong to the Government, without any charge for services of these men and without profit to anybody but the Government.

"The Base Sorting Plant is now and has been since its inception under the absolute supervision and control of the Depot Quartermaster at New York City and the War Department.

"A firm of certified accountants have for several days been engaged in making a complete survey of all the books and papers of the company, and will within a day or two make a report of their findings to the Section on Supplies of the Council of National Defense to be transmitted to the Secretary of War."

Mr. Eisenman said that the plant never had authority to sell or distribute the scraps except on receipt of a release from the Depot Quartermaster. Neither did it handle any Government funds. All checks for scrap materials were made payable to the Depot Quartermaster.

Calls It Government Monopoly.

"In other words, it was in every way a Government plant," said Mr. Eisenman. "It was a Government monopoly operated entirely and solely in the interests of the Government, with all the profits accruing therefrom reverting to the Government."

Not having seen the audited accounts of the plant, Mr. Eisenman was unable to say just how much business had been done, or how much it had cost the plant to collect and assort the rags.

Ira I. Kaplan, one of the Directors of the Base Sorting Plant, stated yesterday that the audited accounts of the firm would be submitted to the Council of National Defense today or tomorrow. So far as he could tell the disbursements of the plant amounted approximately to about $50,000.

"There has not been a cent of profit accruing to us out of the whole transaction," said Mr. Kaplan. "In the beginning the nominal price of 6 cents per pound was agreed upon merely as a guarantee in case the disbursements should exceed our expectations. It was intended to insure us against any possible loss. We dispensed with profits entirely, and agreed to carry on the plant at nothing more than cost. At first, when we were new in the business, it cost us considerably more to do the work than it did after we had evolved and organized our machinery on a more efficient basis."

Mr. Kaplan said he could not give an estimate of how much it actually cost the plant to do the sorting and collecting. That would be shown, he explained, in the audited accounts, and the Depot Quartermaster alone could give an estimate of the actual amount of money received by the Government for its scraps, inasmuch as all checks were made out to him and not to the Base Sorting Plant.

ROSENWALD ASSAILS CRITICS.

Upholds Eisenman and Says Some Charges Are Lies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Julius Rosenwald today said he was willing to stake his reputation on the honesty of every one connected with the Government wool contracts which were under investigation in Washington yesterday, and declared he would recommend Charles Eisenman of the Supply Committee of the National Council of Defense for anything. Referring to the Senate committee inquiry, he said:

"It is an attempt by Senator McKellar to gain personal notoriety. He is a member of that class which picks and follows up every rumor, with the hope of achieving publicity for himself. He likes to bask in the limelight.

"I have the utmost confidence in Mr. Eisenman, and so has Secretary of War Baker. No man in Cleveland stands higher in his community than Mr. Eisenman, and he has rendered to the Government a service which is recognized by every one who knows anything of his work and is willing to express an honest opinion.

"Naturally, he has made enemies of persons who were unable to get contracts, and these 'soreheads' are the men who are now endeavoring to discredit him and his work. They are the people who are in Washington constantly trying to get in on different things, and, failing, using these methods to get even.

"Mr. Eisenman is a retired merchant who has been out of active business for ten years. Any intimation that either he or any one connected with this affair is in the slightest degree guilty of anything but the most patriotic service to the country is false."

256

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13 BELOW ZERO ON COLDEST DAY

Continued from Page One.

in front of private business establishments.

Says City Is Wasteful.

Copeland Townsend, President of the Central Park West Civic League, has issued a call for a meeting of the organization on Thursday night to protest against the waste of coal by the city in turning on the electric lights in Central Park before dark. Mr. Townsend says that the city has been turning on the lights at 4:30 o'clock every afternoon. In a statement Mr. Townsend said:

"The Government has called upon the people generally to do everything in their power to conserve coal. At this particular critical period when people are suffering from the shortage of coal, the city has shown a wanton disregard for conservation that is, in my opinion, criminal.

"The lights in Central Park are being lighted every day shortly after 4 o'clock and some times at 4 o'clock. This consumes much coal, and is a deliberate waste.

"If an individual should show such disregard of Governmental orders, prosecution would follow. It is the duty of the members of the Central Park West Civic League to protest against such flagrant abuse of wartime conservation."

East Side Investigation.

Halsey Malone, Deputy Fuel Administrator, made a tour of the east side yesterday to get first hand information of the situation there. With the assistance of volunteer workers from the University Settlement an investigation was made of conditions in forty-two blocks about the Fuel Administration office at 184 Eldridge Street.

"There is some suffering, but it is not among the very poor," said Mr. Malone, when he returned from his tour. "Of the sixty-four coal cellars visited thirty were found to be without coal. Those that had coal had it in amounts that ranged from one to five tons. I should think the average amount of coal was about one and one-half tons. The administration through its cellar committee is making a special effort to keep the small dealers supplied with coal, for they realize that it is from them that most of the poor buy in small measures."

Mr. Malone said that he had heard that the coal drivers would ask for an increase in wages, but that was a bridge, he said, that did not have to be crossed at present.

Arthur Rice, Commissioner of the Retail Coal Merchants' Association, has written to the Administration regarding the threatened labor trouble, and it is said that he has suggested that Neere Schley, the New York County Administrator, attend the conference, which will probably be held today to discuss the matter. Unofficially it is said in case a settlement is not reached at that conference Mr. Schley will be asked to represent the Government in whatever action it may be necessary to take to protect coal consumers.

Robert Crosby, head worker of the University Settlement, at Rivington and Eldridge Streets, said yesterday that the situation had been aided by the generosity of persons who had fuel, who were willing to share it with those who were entirely without. "In innumerable cases," he said, "the less fortunate, with their families, have been invited from their cheerless rooms into homes where it was still possible to provide warmth. In this way we have found that often a single coal bin would afford warmth for as many as four families."

Coal Drafting Is Begun.

State Administrator Wiggin, who has received power to draft coal, said yesterday that voluntary drafting had begun, but the Administration called it "borrowing." The same system, Mr. Gunnison of Brooklyn said, was in effect in that borough. In one case twenty-six tons of coal were found in an unoccupied house. The owner had laid in his store in Summer, expecting to occupy the house this Winter. This coal had been taken with the consent of the owner and distributed among small dealers. Several hotels, Mr. Gunnison reported, had given of their coal supply for the use of the Administration.

"No coal appears to be coming in," said Mr. Gunnison. "The situation in Brooklyn is serious, for our coal supply is low. Nearly all of the yards were closed today. The investigation of complaints shows that in the majority of cases the people who came to us had coal in their bins, and their wants were more in anticipation than real. We have been able to deliver coal today to some office buildings. Manufacturers in Brooklyn are down to a week's supply, and what makes the situation more acute, as far as they are concerned, is that the soft coal situation is as bad as the anthracite. I believe there are about 70,000 tons at tidewater. We did not get perhaps more than one-tenth of the normal supply unloaded. The coal is frozen solid, and it takes a lot of steaming before it can be done. This work is slow, and it is further delayed by the prevailing intense cold.

"There has been some trouble because barges were held up. In some cases barges have not been able to get alongside the piers because other barges were in the way. In one case we found a Government barge tied up where it was absolutely necessary that the coal barge go alongside. It took hours before the other barge could be got out of the way.

"Our work just at the present time is to get the coal to the weak spots, and by this I mean to the dealers who have many customers depending upon them and with little or no coal to supply their needs."

Speaking of unjustified complaints, Mr. Gunnison told of a woman who had taken much of his time with a complaint that she had not received the kind of coal she had ordered. Another instance was that of a florist who wanted coal for his immediate needs. One hundred tons of coal, he said, had been taken from a man who had accumulated it months ago and who was attempting to sell it in small lots at exorbitant prices.

In Richmond they are going to cut wood to relieve the situation. Mr. Williams, the Richmond administrator, said yesterday that he was organizing a force of woodcutters. There was plenty of timber on Staten Island, he said, and owners were willing to have some of the trees cut down. Richmond had only one day's supply of coal on hand, Mr. Williams said.

Conditions in the Bronx.

"I hear a lot of stories about coal at tidewater," said Cyrus C. Miller, Fuel Administrator in the Bronx, "but we can only manage to get very little of it, and what we do have in hand goes to supply the greatest needs. I am thankful there is no extreme suffering among the poor in the Bronx. I understand there is more coal at the mines than ever before. The railroads are hustling the coal along, but they cannot get sufficient labor. I think that under Government control the tangle will be straightened out."

Deputy Administrator Hall of the Bronx estimated last night that there were about 2,200 tons in the Bronx, enough, he said, for about twelve hours. He estimated that about 1,200 tons arrived on Saturday night and yesterday. Many complaints come to the Bronx office from occupants of apartment houses. One tenant complained that with 200 tons in the cellar conservation methods were carried to such an extent that the tenants suffered. The owner of the building was instructed to be more liberal in his use of coal.

Parents and neighborhood associations plan to circulate petitions asking the Board of Education not to open the schools on Wednesday, but to postpone the opening until next Monday. This, they say, would aid coal conservation.

The fact that the storm came on Saturday gave the Fuel Administration Sunday, the day of minimum coal use, in which to catch up on the work of distribution. In the great buildings at the lower end of the city service yesterday was cut to the minimum. There were few buildings yesterday where more than one elevator was in operation.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson spent several hours at his office in the Municipal Building yesterday receiving reports relative to the number of alarms of fires turned in. He said that from midnight Saturday until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon 250 fire alarms were sounded in the five boroughs, breaking all sixteen-hour records. Many of these alarms were false.

The lakes in the parks were thrown open yesterday to skaters. The principal centres of attraction were the big lake in Central Park and the lake in Van Cortlandt Park. Skaters who cared to brave the cold found the surface of the lakes in fine condition.

14 BELOW IN BOSTON.

Low Temperature Record Broken—40 Below at Northfield, Vt.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The coldest weather since the Government began keeping official temperature readings in 1871 gripped New England today. In this city the low record was 14 degrees below zero at 5 o'clock this morning. For three hours the temperature remained at that point, and then it began to rise gradually until at noon it was 3 below. From 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 o'clock the readings were above zero, but at no time more than 2 degrees. By 6 o'clock it was zero again, and within the next three hours the Weather Bureau's thermometer recorded a drop of five degrees.

The lowest official record previously was made on Jan. 24, 1882, with a reading of 13 degrees below zero. The lowest previous December reading was in 1883, with a mark of 12 below.

Northfield (Vt.) retained its Winter championship title with a record of 40 degrees below zero, the lowest official temperature reported at the Weather Bureau for New England today. At the other extreme of the district, Block Island had a temperature of 2 below. Portland (Me.) broke its extreme low record with 21 below. At Halifax the minimum temperature was 2 degrees below zero.

Throughout New England the suffering among the poor was acute. In this city police and fire stations were thrown open to those who had no coal. Many churches made no attempt to keep open after the morning services, but others which had sufficient fuel remained to afford shelter to the hundreds who were unable to keep warm at home. Through some misunderstanding between the State and City Fuel Administrations coal yards which were to have been open as usual to sell 100-pound lots to those whose bins were empty were ordered closed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30. — With temperatures ranging from 4 to 25 degrees below zero, Eastern Pennsylvania today experienced the coldest weather in many years. There was much suffering in many places due to the shortage of coal.

In Philadelphia the mercury dropped to 4 degrees below zero at 6 A. M., the lowest mark since Feb. 10, 1899, and, with one exception, the lowest in the history of the local Weather Bureau. The record was established in 1880, when 6 below was reached.

Both the production and movement of anthracite coal was slowed up by the intense cold. Collieries were making every effort to prevent the freezing of workings, but it was feared that a number would be unable to operate tomorrow.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 30.—The intense cold wave which has overspread Central and Northern New York for the last seventy-two hours sent the mercury down to the lowest point in fifty years, at Cortland and at Sylvan Beach, where the unofficial readings early today were 40 below. At Oswego the official reading was 21 below. In this city the lowest point reached was 22 below, shortly after 3 o'clock this morning.

In the past forty-eight hours there have been sixteen fires, with a loss of approximately $200,000. The greatest individual loss was at the Wilson & Green lumber yard, destroyed early this morning with damage at $75,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—With the mercury 20 degrees below zero this morning and at no time during the day above the zero mark, this city experienced its coldest day in many years. Many churches were obliged to cancel their services because of inability to heat the edifices.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Unofficial reports from the northern part of Warren County say that the temperature this morning ranged from 52 to 60 degrees below zero.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Severe cold continued here today with a minimum temperature of 25 degrees below zero. The St. Lawrence River is frozen solid from shore to shore. Crossing by teams began today.

M'ADOO MOVING TO END COAL CRISIS

Continued from Page One.

sideration the selection of four or five additional assistants from among railroad experts who would have charge of the transportation in various sections of the country. His first selection in this capacity was Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central, for the East and North.

The question of curtailment of nonessentials in order to break up congestion on some of the railroad lines is another pressing problem which will receive immediate attention. It is intimated that there will be sweeping action in that direction if the early days of Government operation make it appear necessary.

The financial problems involved in the amalgamation of the railroads will be taken up as soon as Mr. McAdoo has cleared the way for reforms in operation, and the legislation along lines recommended by President Wilson in his proclamation is submitted to Congress. Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission have been working on the draft of a bill which may be submitted for the approval of Congress on the day that President Wilson delivers his message, probably on Thursday or Friday.

There is some opposition to legislation which would assure the railroads earnings based on the net operating incomes of 1915, 1916, and 1917, as recommended by the President, but it is felt that the bill when adopted will conform closely to the desires of the Executive. There is no organized effort to provide legislation that would chop off ruthlessly the profits of stockholders of railroads which have paid large dividends, and if a maximum of anywhere from 5 to 7 per cent. is proposed, the return from the investment will not be figured on the par value of stock, but on the actual market value to the holder.

It is understood that the earnings will be allotted by individual railroads, and that the interests of stockholders will be guarded. One proposition under consideration is to have the Interstate Commerce Commission pass upon the actual value of the investment in fixing the rate of return.

Thetus W. Sims, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, had this to say today concerning the proposed legislation:

"The President's proclamation means that each railroad company should be paid on the net income of the three years determined upon. If there are any earnings over and above the sum, they would go to the Treasury. I have not heard about any modification of this idea."

Announcement was made tonight of the appointment of Oscar A. Price as private secretary to the Director General of Railroads. Mr. Price has been auditor for the Interior Department for about three years, and was Director of Publicity of the second Liberty Loan.

Reports reached Mr. McAdoo today that some of the large utility corporations in the New England States were practically without coal or had enough for not more than two or three days, and that the industries were looking into the future with alarm. It was the belief of some of those who sent in calls for aid that a dangerous situation might develop if the zero weather continued, unless drastic action was taken.

There were indications that a decision might be reached tomorrow which would give priority temporarily to coal for the "famine districts" over all other commodities, with the possible exception of necessary foodstuffs. This is much Mr. Garfield pleaded for in vain before the railroads and the water transportation facilities which they control were taken over by the Government.

Mr. Garfield's plan is to pool and resell all coal, take over the operation of the mines and distribute the output by the shortest route. While coal operators have fought against such a step, just as the railroad executives fought against Government direction, the Federal Trade Commission has made rigorous recommendation for its acceptance. This commission, in a report some time ago on the subject of Government direction of railroads and Government pooling of coal, declared that both were essential to the nation's welfare.

"Our predecessors in this world war," the commission reported, "have had to solve the fuel problem, which lies at the base of every military and industrial activity. They have tried various experiments, and their failures and successes may well guide us in our search for a solution. In England the Government took control of the coal mines after less radical methods of regulation failed. The French Government has divided France into three coal zones in order to equalize distribution, and the Government becomes the sole vender."

The National Coal Association, an organization of operators controlling 200,000,000 tons of bituminous coal annually, came out with a statement today indicating its belief that Government direction of railroads would prove the cure for many of the transportation difficulties and solve the coal shortage problem. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the Government and asking for more cars at the mines.

The association issued this statement:

"A plan to relieve localities where the shortage of coal is most acute, and to prevent the recurrence of the present fuel famine, is being worked out by the National Coal Association and the local associations composing a large part of its membership, in co-operation with the Fuel Administration. Bituminous coal operators, with an output of more than 300,000,000 tons annually, are actively engaged in perfecting the details.

"This plan will be facilitated by governmental operation of the railroads. The program has for its aim the devising of more effective means of distributing coal so as to eliminate crosshauling by the railroads and supply localities from the nearest mines as far as possible. This work will be facilitated by the opportunity to route coal direct without regard to the division between railroads of the freight revenues involved.

"One of the difficulties that operators have met in attempting to move coal by most direct routes has resulted from the desire of individual railroads to obtain the longest haul possible, and thereby a larger proportion of the freight receipts. Now that there is no longer any incentive to do this, the coal operators will be glad to take advantage of the opportunity offered to shorten the haul of this coal. The elimination of switching movements with the consequent delays also will be attained in many instances.

"Centralized control of railroads in the operation by the Government makes it possible to do some of the things in connection with the hauling of coal that the railroads could not do heretofore because of divergent interests or lack of centralized authority. There is no reason why coal should not move in sufficient quantities for all consumers and be supplied wherever it is needed.

"In the solution of the problems involved in reaching this goal, the National Coal Association, representing more than half of the bituminous coal output of the country, has pledged its whole-hearted support and assistance to Director General of Railroads McAdoo."

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PLAN TO REGISTER 500,000 GERMANS

Government Announces Week of Feb. 4 for Officially Listing Enemy Aliens.

WILL TAKE FINGER PRINTS

Four Photographs Required Also—To Issue Certificate Cards—Text of Regulations.

MALES OVER 14 INCLUDED

Does Not Apply to German Women or to Subjects of Austria-Hungary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The week of Feb. 4 was set aside by the Department of Justice today for registration of the half million unnaturalized Germans in the continental United States by police and Postmasters, in pursuance of President Wilson's enemy alien proclamation directing this action as a means of minimizing the danger from enemy sympathizers in the United States.

Earlier plans for holding the registration in the Eastern cities first and gradually extending it to the entire country were abandoned because of the fear that some Germans might avoid registration by moving from district to district.

Registration will involve the gathering of detailed information concerning the business relations and habits of every German, together with his photograph and finger prints. After registering, he must carry a certificate card, and may not change his place of residence without approval of the police or Postmaster. Violations of the regulations will be punishable by internment for the war.

The orders do not apply to German women nor to any persons under 14 years of age, because these are not classed as enemy aliens by law. Subjects of Austria-Hungary are not requested to register.

The information obtained will be of distinct value to officials in running down enemy plots and propaganda, and in discovering what Germans bear close watching. The task will be great in cities where the German population is large, and newspapers and citizens will be asked to assist.

Registration plans will be made later for the Philippines, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, Alaska, Virgin Islands, Guam, and Samoa. Several million registration blanks and other forms are being prepared by the Department of Justice and will be distributed within the next few weeks.

The registration is under the direction of John Lord O'Brian, special assistant to Attorney General Gregory, and a staff of lawyers appointed for war work.

Text of the Regulations.

Following are the rules and regulations governing the registration of German enemy aliens:

"ARTICLE I.—PERSONS REQUIRED TO REGISTER—PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER AND FOR VIOLATION OF REGULATIONS.

"1. All natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the German Empire or of the Imperial German Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens are required to register as alien enemies.

"2. This registration shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

"3. An alien enemy required to register who fails to complete his registration within the time fixed therefor or who violates or attempts to violate or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President of the United States or these regulations, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, is liable to restraint, internment, and detention for the duration of the war, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by Sections 4,067, 4,069, and 4,070 of the United States Revised Statutes, and to all other penalties prescribed in the several proclamations of the President of the United States and in the regulations duly promulgated by or under the authority of the President.

"4. After the date fixed for the completion of his registration (Article II., B, 11,) an alien enemy required to be registered hereunder who shall be found within the limits of the United States, its Territories or possessions, without having his registration card on his person, is liable to the aforesaid penalties.

"ARTICLE II.—DEFINITION TO BE OBSERVED IN THE INTERPRETATION, CONSTRUCTION, AND ENFORCEMENT OF THESE REGULATIONS.

"A. ALIEN ENEMIES.

"The term 'alien enemy,' as at present defined by statute (U. S. Rev. Stat., 4067), includes all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of a foreign nation or Government with which war has been declared, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens.

"The following applications of this definition are made:

"1. Females are not alien enemies within the present statutory definition.

"2. A male, irrespective of the citizenship of his parents, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, is not an alien enemy, unless

"(a) Such a male born in the United States has become naturalized in or taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign country against which war has been declared.

"(b) A male so naturalized has, subsequent to his naturalization in the United States, become naturalized in or sworn allegiance to a country against which war has been declared.

"3. A male native, citizen, denizen, or subject of a foreign nation or Government with which war has been declared is an alien enemy, even though he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States by taking out first papers of naturalization, or has been partly or completely naturalized in any country other than the United States.

"4. Naturalization of alien enemies can not be completed during the period of the war unless application for second or final papers of naturalization was made and accepted prior to the declaration of war. (U. S. Rev. Stat., 2171.)

"Note.—Proclamation of war against Germany, April 6, 1917.

"5. A male child born in a country against which war has been declared, of a father who was at the time of such child's birth a native, citizen, denizen, or subject of such hostile nation or Government, is not an alien enemy if his father was naturalized as an American citizen while such child was a minor; provided that such minor child began permanently to reside within the United States before reaching his majority.

"6. A male child born in a country against which war has been declared, of a father who was at the time of such child's birth an American citizen and there temporarily residing, is not an alien enemy.

"7. The marriage of an alien widow to an American citizen during the minority of her children naturalizes as American citizens such of her minor children as are dwelling in the United States at the time of said marriage.

"8. If the second or subsequent husband of an alien widow becomes naturalized as an American citizen the minor children of such widow residing permanently in the United States at the time of the naturalization of such husband are thereby naturalized as American citizens.

"9. The naturalization as an American citizen of the widow of an alien naturalizes as American citizens her minor children residing permanently within the United States at the time of her naturalization.

"10. Males born in Alsace-Lorraine subsequent to May 10, 1871, and dwelling within the United States, are alien enemies unless naturalized as American citizens.

"11. Males born in Schleswig-Holstein subsequent to Aug. 23, 1866, and dwelling within the United States, are alien enemies unless naturalized as American citizens.

"12. Questions in respect to particular cases not falling within the foregoing definitions should be referred to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

"B. FURTHER DEFINITIONS.

"1. The alien enemy required to register is herein termed the 'registrant.'

"2. The term 'registration officer' or 'registration officers' shall be deemed to include every person upon whom these regulations confer the power or impose the duty of registering alien enemies.

"3. The word 'city' or 'cities' shall include every municipality which had, according to the United States Census of 1910, a population of 9,000 or over. (See Schedule A, annexed.)

"4. The term 'nonurban area' shall include all communities of every character whatsoever other than cities as above defined.

"5. The phrase 'Chief of Police' shall include all officers, boards, or officials, by whatever name designated, who are at the head of, or in direct charge of, one of the Police Departments of cities.

"6. Place of residence' means habitual place of abode. A man is a resident of the city or nonurban area in which he has an habitual place of abode.

"7. The 'chief registrar' in a city shall be the Chief of Police, and in a nonurban area shall be the Postmaster of the largest Post Office in the judicial district. (See Schedule B, annexed.) The term 'assistant registrar' shall include all persons subordinate to the chief registrar, to whom the chief registrar shall delegate the administration of this regulation. In cities the assistant registrars shall be the Captains, Lieutenants, or Sergeants of police in each precinct. In nonurban areas the assistant registrars shall be the Postmasters in each community.

"8. The word 'registrar' shall be construed to mean either 'chief registrar' or 'assistant registrar,' or to include both, according to the requirements of the context.

"9. The term 'registration district' shall in a city be deemed to be the police precinct or police district, and in a nonurban area the district embraced within the local Post Office district.

"10. The term 'United States' includes all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

"11. The registration of an alien enemy shall not be deemed to be completed until a registration card is issued to him in accordance with these regulations.

"ARTICLE III.—TIMES AND PLACES OF REGISTRATION.

"1. The dates upon which registration shall take place throughout the United States or in the several cities and nonurban areas therein will be designated from time to time by the Attorney General of the United States. These designations will be made by communications from the Attorney General of the United States to the United States Marshals of the various districts.

"2. In cities (see Schedule A annexed) the registration shall take place in the police stations; in nonurban areas the registration shall take place in the Post Offices.

"3. In nonurban areas where a registrant's place of residence is so located that he receives his mail from two Post Offices the registrant may elect which Post Office he is to register in, but he must immediately notify the other Post Office of his election.

"4. Special provisions will be made as to the times and places of registration in the Philippine Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and in such particular places as are directly under the control of the military, naval, or labor authorities, and also for the registration of alien enemies in the custody of the United States Marshals or the Immigration authorities.

"ARTICLE IV.—NOTICE OF TIME AND PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

"When the United States Marshal of any judicial district is informed by the Attorney General of the days on which registration of German alien enemies is to take place in any city or nonurban area, he shall immediately notify the chief registrar thereof. Thereupon the chief registrar of a city shall request all daily or weekly newspapers published in said city to publish a notice stating that German alien enemies are required to be registered, and the days and places at which registration is to take place, and to repeat the publication of such notice daily or weekly, as the case may be, in every such daily or weekly newspaper issued in such city up to and including the last registration day, and to supplement such notice by any additional publication or notification as may be deemed necessary or advisable. In nonurban areas such chief registrar shall request all newspapers of general circulation in his nonurban area to publish a similar notice in all issues published or circulated between the time when he received notice of the date fixed for the registration and the date of the registration, and to supplement such notice by any additional publication or notification as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

"ARTICLE V.—METHOD OF REGISTRATION.

"1. Registration shall be made by affidavit of the alien enemy required to register, to be executed in triplicate and accompanied by four unmounted photographs of the registrant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with a light background. Each photograph must be signed by the applicant across the face thereof so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

"2. Each alien enemy required to be registered shall be required to register his finger prints. Suggestions as to the methods of taking finger prints are hereinafter contained.

"3. A registration card will be issued by the registration officer, in the form and in the manner and at the times more particularly hereinafter set forth, to each registrant who shall have properly registered under these regulations.

"ARTICLE VI.—SUPPLY AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE NECESSARY FORMS.

"Forms of registration affidavits, registration cards, suggestions, or instructions to the registrant and other necessary forms will be furnished by the Department of Justice. The various forms will be distributed to the chief registrars in cities by the United States Marshals of the districts and to the registrars in nonurban areas through the Post Office Department. The United States Marshals will be furnished with a reserve supply of forms for distribution to any registration officer on application."

Article VII. gives (1) the form of registration affidavit, and continues:

"2. The registration officer shall deliver to the registrant three copies of the form of registration affidavit, and also a set of suggestions and instructions to the registrant substantially as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
Registration of alien enemies.
SUGGESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTRANTS.

Persons required to register should understand that in so doing they are giving proof of their peaceful dispositions and of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States.

Every registrant should read carefully the form of registration affidavit handed to him and ask the registration officer for explanation on all points not clear to him before attempting to fill out the blanks. Registration officers are instructed to give registrants all possible aid in the way of explanation and advice.

Each registrant is required to furnish four unmounted photographs of himself, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with light background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrant across the face of the photographs so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

Three blank forms of registration affidavit must be completely filled out by the registrant or his representative (with the exception of the blanks indicated to be filled out by the registration officer and the description of the registrant and the placing of finger prints on the blank) and must be produced by the registrant personally to the registration officer and be signed and sworn to by the registrant in the presence of and before the registration officer, who will fill in the description of the registrant and supervise the fixing of the finger prints and the attaching of the photographs. If the registrant can not write he must make his mark in the signature space and affix his left thumb print in the space provided opposite the signature space.

The finger printing is a method of identification and follows the practice observed in the military and the naval service of the United States.

The registrant is hereby informed that he must again present himself before the registration officer who took his oath after ten days out before fifteen days from the date of his execution of the registration affidavit to obtain a registration card, upon which he must sign his name, or make his mark, and place his left thumb print in the presence of the registration officer.

"3. The registration affidavit must be executed in triplicate. It must be personally signed and sworn to by the registrant before the registration officer. The registration officer must fill in the description of the registrant, and all finger prints must be made under the direction of the registration officer. The remainder of the registration affidavit need not be filled out by the registration officer, or in his presence, but may be filled out by the registrant personally or through a representative.

"4. The registration affidavit must be accompanied by four unmounted photographs of the registrant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper with light background. All four photographs must be signed by the registrant across the face thereof, so as not to obscure the features, if the registrant is able to write.

"5. If the registrant is unable to write, he must make his mark in the signature space in the registration affidavit and his left thumb print must be affixed in the place indicated for the same opposite the signature space.

"6. The registration officer shall register the finger prints of each registrant in the space provided for that purpose on the registration affidavit. The registration of the finger prints must be done by the registration officer personally, substantially in accordance with the directions as to finger printing hereinafter set forth.

"7. If the registrant has conscientious scruples against taking an oath, he may make affirmation to the truth of his statements and answers in the registration affidavits.

"8. All registration officers, as in these regulations defined, are hereby authorized to administer to the registrant the oath or affirmation required herein. The oath is to be taken in the usual manner by the registrant's raising his right hand and swearing to the truth of the statements and answers made by him in the registration affidavit. Affirmation may be made by the registrant's raising his right hand and declaring that he solemnly affirms the truth of the statements and answers made by him in the registration affidavit.

"9. The registration officer shall affix to each of the triplicate registration affidavits one of the photographs of the registrant in the space provided for that purpose. He shall at the same time affix the fourth photograph of the registrant to a registration card in the space provided for that purpose, and fill in the name of the registrant upon the registration card and retain the registration card until the same may be delivered to the registrant as hereinafter set forth.

"10. The registration officer shall take particular care that each registrant lists all the names by which he has ever been known, in the space provided for that purpose in the affidavit. An alien enemy shall not for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue the assumption or use, of a name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the time of filing his registration affidavit.

"11. After the registration affidavit has been properly executed in triplicate, the registration officer in cities shall legibly print or typewrite the surname, given names, and alias names of the registrant in the right hand margin of each registration affidavit in the space provided for that purpose. In nonurban areas these notations shall be made by the chief registrar.

"12. Every alien enemy shall furnish to the registration officer, in addition to any particulars required to be inserted in the registration affidavit, any information which may reasonably be required for the purpose of registering such alien enemy, or for maintaining the correctness of the particulars stated on his registration affidavit, or otherwise.

"13. All registration officers are reminded that many registrants will need assistance and advice in filling out their registration affidavits, and they are requested to aid such persons in every proper way. Registrants are not to be treated as persons of evil disposition, and the registration officers are urged to deal with them in a courteous and friendly manner.

"ARTICLE VIII.—DIRECTIONS FOR FINGER PRINTING.

"Particular attention is called to the requirement that the registration officer shall register the finger prints of each registrant. This must be done by the registration officer personally. The following suggestions are given to those who are not familiar with the method of taking finger prints: On a smooth slab of glass or metal a coating of printer's ink should be carefully spread, evenly and thinly, by means of a roller. The registration officer should then grasp the thumb and each finger of the registrant in turn, beginning with the right hand, and roll the bulb of it on the slab. The thumb and each finger should then be rolled lightly on the paper in the space designated for each. The registration officer should press the finger lightly, so that a clean impression may be made. The rolling is important, so that the lines on the sides as well as the face of the finger may be shown. After this has been done for the thumb and each finger of each hand, flat impressions of the four fingers of each hand should be taken simultaneously and pressed upon the paper in the blank spaces provided for this purpose.

"Almost all police departments are equipped with finger-print apparatus. If not, any local printer can provide the necessary printer's ink and roller. Registration officers in nonurban areas, if unable to borrow the apparatus from any police department, may use the postmarking or stamp-canceling pad.

"ARTICLE IX.—REGISTRATION CARDS.

"1. When the registrant shall have duly executed and sworn to (or affirmed) his affidavit, in triplicate, and shall have delivered the same to the registration officer, the latter shall inform the registrant that a registration card will be furnished to him on personal application therefor, at the place where the registrant shall have filed his registration affidavit, at any time after the lapse of ten days and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of the filing of the registration affidavit.

"2. After the registration affidavit has been duly executed and sworn to (or affirmed) by the registrant, the registration officer shall immediately proceed to verify by all possible means the present home address and place of employment stated by the registrant in the affidavit. Some verification of these statements is absolutely necessary. If on investigation these statements by the registrant are found not to be correct, that fact and the name of the registrant and his true residence, if possible, shall be immediately reported by the registration officer to the United States Marshal in the district. A registration card shall not be issued to a registrant whose statements as to his present residence and place of employment are found to be incorrect. If on investigation these statements by the registrant are found to be correct, the registration officer shall issue to the registrant the registration card upon which he has affixed the photograph of the registrant and written the name of the time of the execution and filing of the registration affidavit by the registrant."

Section 3 gives the form of the registration card. Article IX. then continues:

"4. The registration officer, before delivering the registration card to the registrant, shall see that the latter's photograph is fixed thereon in the space provided, and that the photograph is signed by the registrant if the latter can write, and in all cases that the registrant's left thumb-print is affixed opposite thereto in the space provided for that purpose. The registration officer shall also sign the photograph and date and sign the registration card in the place provided for that purpose before delivering same to the registrant.

"5. A registration card shall not be issued to any person who has already obtained one, unless he surrenders his former card. If an alien enemy uses a registration card relating to any person other than himself, or for the purpose of obtaining a registration card makes any false statement or false representation in his registration affidavit, he shall be deemed to have violated these regulations.

"6. Particular instructions may be issued to registration officers from time to time relating to the issuance to registrants of registration cards.

"ARTICLE X.—THE RETURN OF REGISTRATION AFFIDAVITS AND REPORTS ON REGISTRATION.

"A. DUTIES OF ASSISTANT REGISTRARS.

"1. In each place of registration on the day after the last day upon which registration cards are directed there to be issued, the registration officer shall place together in alphabetical order three distinct, complete sets of the signed and executed registration affidavits upon which registration cards have been issued, and shall note upon each of said registration affidavits, in the place provided for that purpose, the issuance of such registration card; and he shall put together in three distinct, complete sets the signed and executed registration affidavits upon which registration cards have not been issued and shall note upon each of such registration affidavits, in the place provided for that purpose, the fact that registration cards have not been issued on such affidavits. The assistant register in cities shall then prepare, in triplicate, a list in alphabetical order of the names of those registrants, with aliases, if any, to whom registration cards have been issued upon the summary sheets provided for this purpose, and he shall fill in upon such summary sheets the blanks required to be filled in and shall sign each of said summary sheets."

After giving the form of the summary sheet, defining the duties of chief registrars and giving certain other technical details, the regulations conclude:

ARTICLE XIII.—CHANGE OF RESIDENCE BY AN ALIEN ENEMY.

"1. Any alien enemy who shall change his place of residence to another place of residence within the same registration district shall immediately report such change to the registration officer of such registration district, and shall present to such registration officer his registration card, for the purpose of having indorsed thereon by such registration officer the change of residence. The registration officer shall immediately give notice, upon a form to be furnished for that purpose, of such change of residence to the United States Marshal for that district, who shall in turn notify the Department of Justice thereof.

"2. No alien enemy shall change his place of residence to a place of residence within another registration district without a permit. Application for such permit must be made by the alien enemy to the registration officer of the registration district in which the alien enemy then resides. The application must be made upon a form which will be furnished by the Department of Justice, on which form such alien enemy must state full particulars as to the date on which his residence is to be changed, as to the reason for such change, and as to his intended place of residence. The registration officer to whom such application for change of residence is made shall, if no reason against the granting of such permit be manifest to him, indorse such permit upon the registration card of the alien enemy, which must be presented by the latter to the registration officer for that purpose. The registration officer shall immediately give notice, upon a form to be furnished for that purpose, of such change of residence to the United States Marshal for that district, who shall in turn notify the Department of Justice thereof. On effecting any change of residence from one registration district to another, an alien enemy shall forthwith report his arrival in the registration district into which he moves to the registration officer of that district, and exhibit to him his registration card with change of residence indorsed thereon.

"ARTICLE XIV.—These rules and regulations may be modified at any time by further proclamation or other public act of the President of the United States or by further rules and regulations made by the Attorney General of the United States under the authority of the President.

"By order of the President.

"T. W. GREGORY,
"Attorney General."

SLIGHTS MAYOR THOMPSON.

Doctors' Convention in Chicago Will Be Welcomed by Lowden.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The 5,000 physicians and surgeons who are expected to attend the convention of the American Medical Association in this city next June will not be welcomed by Mayor Thompson. The Mayor of "the sixth largest German city in the world" is unacceptable to the medical men because of his pro-Germanism. The welcome will be extended by Governor Lowden.

This arrangement was made by the committee of the American Medical Association, headed by Dr. Ludwig Hektoen. The action of the committee recalls the action of the Mayor in permitting the pacifist I. W. W. agitators to hold a convention in Chicago contrary to the orders of Governor Lowden.

It is said that members of Dr. Hektoen's committee received letters from prominent physicians indicating that they would not come to Chicago if they were to be welcomed by the Mayor.

Christian Science Work at Camps.

A War Service Committee of the Christian Science churches of New York State, it was announced yesterday, has taken over the expenditure of a fund of $15,000, raised by a local War Service Committee made up of the Christian Science churches of New York and Long Island to carry on welfare work among Christian Scientists in cantonments where New York troops are quartered.

GUATEMALA CITY IS WIPED OUT

Continued from Page One.

Guatemala has been the scene of many disasters, the results of earthquakes. Since the settlement of the country in 1522 there have been more than fifty volcanic eruptions and in excess of 300 earthquakes. The original Guatemala City was destroyed in 1541 and 8,000 of the inhabitants were killed by a deluge of water from a nearby volcano, which was rent by an earthquake. The second capital was destroyed by an earthquake in 1773. The houses of the present capital were built low in consequence of the liability to earthquakes.

Guatemala City is situated on a plain at an elevation of 4,850 feet above sea level. In the great square stood the old vice regal palace, the cathedral and Archbishop's palace, and Government offices. The capital is the centre of the trade of the entire republic, which consists in the manufacture of muslins, cotton yarns of fine texture, articles of silver, and embroideries.

NEGRO MASS MEETING GIVES LOYALTY PLEDGE

Condemns German-Made Propaganda in South—End of Jim Crow Cars Seen in New Control.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the Palace Casino, resolutions were adopted attesting the loyalty of the negro population of the United States to the Government and decrying the efforts of German-made propaganda among the blacks in the South.

The meeting was said to be the largest ever held under negro auspices in this city. Speeches were made by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Colonel Charles Young, U. S. A., retired, and others. A feature was the singing of the national anthem by 1,500 negro men, women and children.

W. Ashbie Hawkins of Baltimore, credited with being the pioneer in the fight against segregation, declared that the elimination of the Jim Crow car from the railroads is almost certain now that the Government has assumed control of the steam passenger carriers.

Rabbi Wise said:

"As the son of a people who have suffered much, I have heard the complaints of many people and of many races. I am against every wrong that has been ever done to you, and yet I would rather be able to say how good it is to feel to be a victim of such wrongs rather than be the doer of such wrongs. I have been against the wrongs perpetrated against my people in Russia, but I want to say that no race, no nation, can be guilty of years of injustice without in the end being victims—being the sufferers themselves.

"If we keep this war on its highest level—if we can keep the spirit of bitterness out of it and out of ourselves—when the war will be won then you and I can say that the battle for democracy must be fought at home, or, if not, is it to be conserved for foreign consumption?"

Colonel Charles Young, credited with the highest rank ever reached by a colored man in the army, was retired some months ago. He urged active co-operation on the part of all in the great war and said the day would soon arrive when disbelief in the capacity of the colored man would pass away.

British Official to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain, who is a guest of the American Bar Association, will speak at the series of war conferences to be held under the auspices of the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information, Jan. 14 to 19. He is to be one of the party which will travel and speak with Secretary Lane at these meetings in several Middle Western States.

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1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, to be on sale all news stands Thursday, Jan. 3, will contain eight pages of maps showing in detail all the fighting fronts; also sixteen pages of other Rotogravure Etchings of what is pictorial in the war zones—10 cents a copy. All stands.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Announce for Today, Monday,
Extraordinary Sale of Women's Afternoon and Evening Frocks
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Broken assortments of luxurious gowns from regular stock, developed in exquisite and most exclusive materials, trimmed with beading, embroidery or high-priced Metallic laces.
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On the Afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday of This Week at 2:30 o'Clock
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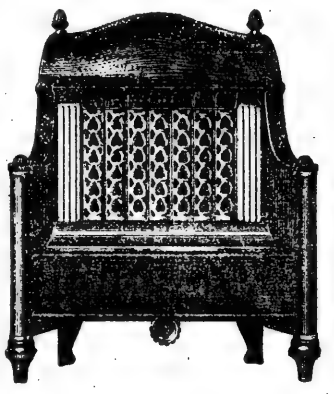
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Hotel Pennsylvania, now building in New York, to be Statler-operated—the largest hotel in the world: 2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths
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America's Destiny
Twelve Notable Articles
IN a series of twelve articles, to be published in The New York Times on alternate days in January, America's position in the war and her duty and destiny after the war will be discussed by a distinguished American jurist.
Some of the topics to be discussed are: Our relation to Mexico after the war—to the West Indies—to the countries of Asia and the East; our policy with respect to the problems of the Pacific.
The writer will show that every great war in which the United States has been engaged, excepting the war with Mexico, has been followed by a national awakening and a period of expansion—the war of the Revolution by the organization of the Federal Union and the adoption of the Constitution; the Civil War by a period of industrial organization when was laid the foundation of the nation's wealth; the war with Spain by the rising of the United States to greater prominence among the nations.
Greater than any of these will be the period of national expansion following the world war. The author believes that although the conflict in Europe enchains our present interest, it is time to consider the future of the nation.
The New York Times

ASK $4,685,000 FOR JEWISH RELIEF HERE

Campaign for Funds for Supporting Charities in 1918 Begins Next Sunday.

SOCIETIES FACE DEFICITS

Federation Chairman Calls Attention to the Imperative Need of Caring for the Dependents.

Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, announced yesterday that on next Sunday a campaign would be started to raise a sum in excess of $4,500,000 for the support of Jewish charities in New York City, many of which face large deficits for 1918. The budgets of the various organizations show $4,685,362 will be needed. The Jews of the country have just completed a successful campaign to raise $10,000,000 for Jewish war sufferers, and of this amount $5,000,000 was raised in New York City.

A statement issued by the federation yesterday announced that a large number of Jewish charitable institutions would be compelled to curtail, if not to suspend, their activities unless prospective deficits in their annual budgets for the new year were made up by liberal contributions. The statement then said:

"As a result of the budget demands of the various institutions and of the indications that their work will be seriously handicapped unless the Jews of New York take prompt steps to remedy the situation, Mr. Warburg has issued a call for a meeting of 120 of the most prominent Jews in New York, men and women, to be held on Sunday, Jan. 6, when steps will be taken to provide means for raising funds needed for the new year, which will be in excess of $4,500,000."

In the call for next Sunday's meeting, Mr. Warburg said:

"The Jews of New York have just fulfilled, in such a manner as was to have been expected of them, their obligation toward the Jewish war sufferers in Europe, and toward the patriotic movement to establish on a sound basis the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy.

Must Provide for Needy.

"Another duty now confronts us—one that we cannot evade nor neglect. This is to provide for the needy, the sick, and the orphans at home. They need our help during the coming year in a larger degree than in previous years, due in large part to the war, which has in some cases taken the bread winners from the families and which in every case has caused a sharp rise in the cost of the necessities of life, including food, fuel, and clothing. Each of our institutions affiliated with the federation requires larger sums than last year to do the same service, and, not allowing for increased demands which will undoubtedly be made upon them, they must receive these larger amounts, and the Jews of New York must provide the funds.

"We have ever boasted that we take care of our own. This we have done, in so far as the war sufferers and our own men in the army and navy are concerned. We must now set our faces toward the equally important obligation resting upon us, to make sure that no Jewish man, woman, or child suffers in this great city through our lack of sympathy or through our failure to give what is required of us according to our ability to give.

"I am mindful of the fact that the task devolving upon us is proportionately greater than the one we have just successfully accomplished, for the reason that in raising funds for our own city institutions, we shall not go outside of Manhattan and the Bronx, and we will not solicit the funds of non-Jews. It is certainly incumbent upon us to take care of those of our own faith who need our aid, and while the undertaking which confronts us is a gigantic one, there is, in my own mind, no doubt but that we will prove equal to it. A considerable number of generous hearted persons have in the past, provided the bulk of the funds needed by the Federation for the Support of the Philanthropic Institutions in New York, for which the federation is responsible, but in order to provide what is now needed, it will be necessary that a much larger number of persons be enrolled in the ranks of the federation's supporters, and it is to this larger public that we must specifically appeal."

Needs of Institutions.

The needs of the eighty-five institutions affiliated with the federation for the year 1918 were made known yesterday in requests for budget allowances, all showing that a substantial addition to the funds provided for running the institutions in 1917 is required if they are to perform the same service for the aged, sick, orphans, and indigent. Following is the list of institutions affiliated with the federation, showing expenditures for 1917 and the budget requests of the same institutions for 1918:

	1917. Expenditures.	1918. Request.
Ahawath Chesed Sisterhood	$4,885	$7,577
Amelia Relief Society	4,440	9,536
Assn. Impr. Inst. Deaf Mutes	103,773	113,203
Beth-El Sisterhood	50,004	62,790
Beth Israel Hospital	136,290	200,365
Beth Israel, Ladies' Auxiliary	8,730	12,300
B'nai Jeshurun Sisterhood	3,010	3,405
Blythedale Home	12,058	16,195
Brightside Day Nursery	13,956	16,857
Brightside Day Nursery, Auxiliary Guild	275	462
Brightside Day Nursery, Summer Home	3,707	4,410
Cores Sewing Circle	8,826	12,613
Children's Haven, (Far Rockaway)	6,748	8,267
Columbia Religious and Industrial School	2,560	3,025
Committee Care Jewish Tuberculous	24,500	65,811
Crippled Children's Driving Fund	6,000	6,539
Crippled Children's East Side Free School	27,435	52,418
Crippled Children's Junior Workers	2,322	2,700
Hospital Deformities and Joint Diseases	104,992	150,030
Hospital Deformities and Joint Diseases, Ladies' Auxiliary	1,946	2,500
Hospital Deformities and Joint Diseases, Brace Supply Auxiliary	1,513	*
Educational Alliance	106,299	144,511
Educational Alliance, Women's Auxiliary		3,500
Surprise Lake Camps	14,560	50,057
Emanu-El Brotherhood	9,346	12,593
Emanu-El Sisterhood for Personal Service	63,113	57,413
Emanu-El Sisterhood Summer Home	2,723	4,500
Federated Employment Bureau for Jewish Girls	6,785	9,090
Federation Settlement	9,034	12,993
Fellowship House	9,008	11,320
Free Synagogue Social Service	32,670	57,125
Hebrew Free Loan Association	38,128	44,536
Hebrew Orphan Asylum	407,130	465,150
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ladies' Sewing Circle		2,000
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Friendly Home		4,100
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Junior League		5,000
Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society	253,461	*
Hebrew Technical Institute	76,707	88,843
Hebrew Technical School for Girls	64,136	77,313
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews	82,654	104,935
Home for Hebrew Infants	117,747	162,290
Home for Hebrew Infants' Ladies' Sewing Circle	1,640	2,000
Jewish Big Brother Association	5,941	7,900
Jewish Maternity Hospital	55,958	63,958
Jewish Maternity Hospital, Ladies' Auxiliary	2,825	4,891
Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, Cedar Knolls school and Prisoners' Aid Branch	127,071	144,872
Jewish Sabbath Association	1,200	1,584
Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society	17,016	19,763
Ladies' Benevolent Society	500	500
Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society	5,680	8,430
Lakeview Home	21,800	25,001
Lebanon Hospital Association	185,381	194,947
Lebanon Hospital, Ladies' Auxiliary	5,992	7,315
Montefiore Home and Hospital	390,358	430,727
Montefiore Home, Ladies' Auxiliary	15,568	23,098
Mount Sinai Hospital	624,933	634,592
Mount Sinai Ladies' Auxiliary Society	11,580	20,655
Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses	70,677	80,217
National Desertion Bureau	5,158	12,223
National Hospital for Consumptives	46,600	*
Recreation Rooms and Settlement	18,083	20,517
Rosepa Sholom Sisterhood	5,697	5,505
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children	52,576	60,810
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Junior League	10	*
Shaare Tephi Sisterhood	6,703	†
Sisterhood of Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue	11,705	13,126
Stony Wold Sanatorium Auxiliary	11,532	6,202
Stony Wold Sanatorium Auxiliary 17		9,331
Temple Israel Sisterhood	9,505	9,801
United Hebrew Charities	$14,076	$81,866
Widowed Mothers' Fund Association	41,445	46,321
Young Men's Hebrew Association	63,350	71,737
Young Women's Hebrew Association	67,751	79,615
Bronx House	12,944	18,187
Gross requests from organizations affiliated as of January, 1918—		
Jewish Theological Seminary		
Kehillah		
Montefiore Talm'd Torah		
Ohel Torah Talmud Torah	.....	165,000
Rabbi Jacob Joseph School		
Rabbinical College	.....	3,500
Talmudical Institute of Harlem	.....	3,451
Deborah Benevolent Society	.....	29,385
East Side Day Nursery	.....	
Mt. Sinai Hospital Social Service	.....	16,731
Society Welfare Jewish Deaf		
Grand total	$3,980,962	$4,685,362

*No budget for 1918. †Not yet in for 1918.

The following letter from the Dispensary and Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, addressed to Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of Federation, is typical of a number of communications received from the various institutions:

"The Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases has endeavored by all means in its power to keep within its appropriation for the calendar year, but without success. The reasons for this are, briefly, because the major portion of our disbursements is based upon our dispensary service, which cannot be curtailed in any practical way, but must either be cut off or continued substantially as at present. We have in a number of ways cut down our expenses, but have not been able to keep within the budget. This has been due to no miscalculation, except as to the demands made upon us, which have proved greater than expected. Our estimated deficit will be about $20,000 for the calendar year."

MARY GARDEN'S FILM DEBUT

"Thais" Staged for the Movies with Care and Distinction.

The first appearance of Mary Garden as a screen actress was made auspiciously yesterday afternoon at the Strand Theatre, where an elaborate and dignified film presentation of "Thais," made in the Goldwyn laboratory, was launched with every prospect of success.

Miss Garden's Thais, one of the most memorable impersonations in the city's operatic history, is only a shade less impressive than it was wont to be on the stage of the Manhattan Opera House, and the entire picture has been staged with a care and distinction which entitles it to rank as one of the finest films of the year. To be sure, it is not grand opera, but it has the quality of seeming to be.

Miss Garden's impersonation is simple and effective throughout, and reaches its greatest heights in the later scenes. Ancient Alexandria has been reproduced with astonishing fidelity, and the picture throughout is on a plane with the traditions and a distinct credit to those responsible. Able support is lent Miss Garden by Hamilton Revelle, as Paphnutius; Crawford Kent, as Lollius, and Charles Trowbridge, as Nicias.

At the Rialto Theatre William S. Hart was seen in "The Narrow Trail," and the new Rivoli continued its showing of the Fairbanks picture, "A Modern Musketeer," to crowds which braved the weather to wait in the lobby. Mae Murray, in "Face Value," is the new attraction at the Broadway.

Vanderbilt Theatre Opens Feb. 9.

The new Vanderbilt Theatre, now nearing completion in Forty-eighth Street, adjoining the Cort, will be opened on Saturday, Feb. 9. It was announced yesterday, with a musical comedy entitled "Honor Bright." The theatre has been built by Lyle D. Andrews, and the producers of the first piece are Harry Carroll, song writer, and William A. Shean, a motion picture actor. "Honor Bright" is the work of Catherine Chisholm Cushing and Harry Carroll, and the company will include Carroll, Grace La Rue, Felix Adler, and Charlotte Granville.

EAST SIDE BOY WINS FAME AS VIOLINIST

Max Rosen Returns from Europe to Make His New York Debut.

ONLY 18 YEARS OLD NOW

First Showed His Ability in Settlement, and Then Became Pupil of Prof. Auer in Dresden.

Max Rosen, a young American violinist, has returned to this country from Europe, where he has been studying for the last five years. He will make his debut with the Philharmonic orchestra in Carnegie Hall on Jan. 12. Those two statements mark the end of a remarkable story of the triumph of genius over apparently insuperable obstacles.

About seventeen years ago a Rumanian, Benjamin Rosen, emigrated to America. With him he brought his little son, Max, then eight months old. Rosen landed in New York and established a barber shop in the heart of the Bowery, at Forsyth and Rivington Streets, where he eked out a scanty existence.

It was here that young Max grew up. The lad's father had a small talent for music which he thought Max also had. He had brought with him an old violin from Rumania, and he used to play this to Max before the child was old enough to walk. As soon as little Max started to go to school the father presented him with a tiny fiddle. He then spent many hours when not occupied in his shop giving the boy violin lessons.

Contrary to the rule for genius, Max didn't at first seem to take to his violin. He would play it a little, but as for sitting down by the hour and practicing, he far preferred his playmates in the street. The real beginning of the future master's musical education came when a man named Solomon Diamond, a friend of the elder Rosen's, heard the little boy playing. Mr. Diamond recognized the child had talent and he persuaded Mr. Rosen to send Max to David Mannes and the Music School settlement.

Here he remained for more than a year, making innumerable friends by his ready smile and merry ways, and astounding his teachers by the rapidity with which he mastered the violin. While he was in the Music Settlement School the boy one day played before Miss Rose Lubarsky, a social worker who had considerable musical talent herself. Miss Lubarsky at once recognized that Max had genius despite the imperfections of his technique and she determined he should have every advantage to develop. She raised a little money to get the child properly clothed and then began a systematic campaign among music lovers to get funds necessary to send him to Europe.

Among the first to hear the boy play was James Goldmark, brother of Rubin Goldmark, the composer, who happened to be a member of the Advisory Board of the MacDowell Club. Mr. Goldmark thought so highly of little 11-year-old Max's ability that he arranged for him to compete for the MacDowell Club scholarship. The scholarship was won without a dissenting vote, but the child's friends considered the amount insufficient and the offer was rejected.

In the meantime Max had played in the presence of Miss Kathleen Parlow, who was so enthusiastic that she wrote to her own teacher, Professor Leopold Auer, in Dresden, the man who taught Elman, Zimbalist, and Heifitz. Professor Auer wrote back that he would be glad to receive the child, and efforts were redoubled to raise money.

Finally the late Edward de Coppet heard Max in the presence of several eminent musicians, each one of whom pronounced the lad as worthy of the best instruction, and then he declared he would pay for the boy's education by Professor Auer. Thus, in January, 1912, Max and his father went to Dresden.

The boy continued his work under Professor Auer until the latter moved to Petrograd shortly before the outbreak of the war. The Russian ban on Jews entering the country prevented Max from accompanying his teacher. He studied for a while under Willy Hess and made a great impression upon that teacher. At this time he began to appear at concerts, playing in Berlin and other German cities. When war came Professor Auer moved to Christiania, Sweden, and Max hastened to join his old teacher.

Miss Anna Della Winslow, daughter of the American Consul in Copenhagen, thus describes the genius of the little east Sider, whom she heard in a concert in the Danish capital:

"From the moment the boy stepped out on the stage his bright, animated manner and magnetic prsonality interested me. After the first few notes on his violin my interest changed to amazement and then to rapture. After the concert I realized, as did others, including every musical critic in Copenhagen, that Max Rosen was a great violinist, worthy to take his place among the first of those other famous artists Professor Auer has introduced."

Max Rosen has come back to his country for the first time since he left it, a little Bowery boy. His admirers in Europe who have heard him, and the men and women who knew him here, are confident that America will recognize his genius as quickly as did those in Europe.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Matinees at 2.
MATINEE TODAY
Best Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c & $1.
Mats. Also Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat.
Most Wonderful, Lavish, Fascinating, Colossal, Gorgeous Production in History of Amer. Stage.
Chu Chin Chow
A Musical Tale of the East in 14 Scenes—Company of 300 People.
Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2. Wed. Mat. 25c-$1.
Always 300 Orch. Seats at $1.50.

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EVERY DAY IS A HOLIDAY AT THE "HIP."
Mat. To-Day $1.00 Best Seats NIGHTS at 8:15.

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CAN A MARBLE STATUE WEEP?
For nineteen years wretched Jean Valjean did not shed a tear! Then began a battle of the angels and the demons for a man's mighty soul. A glorified picturization of VICTOR HUGO'S immortal classic.
WILLIAM FOX Presents
WILLIAM FARNUM in
LES MISERABLES
LYRIC THEA. West 42d St. | MAT. TO-DAY 2:30, 25-50c | TO-NIGHT 8:30, 50c to $1

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All the life and realism of natural colors as added features to the wonderfully PATRIOTIC SPECTACLE
44th St. THEATRE
OUR NAVY
PRIZMA COLOR PRODUCTION
EXTRA EVENING ATTRACTION—Uncle Sam's Bluejackets from the Brooklyn Navy Yard in silent drill.
TWICE DAILY Including Sunday Reserved Seats. | MATINEES 2:30 25c to $1.00 | EVENINGS 8:20 25c to $1.50

POULTRY SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
THE ONLY SHOW IN NEW YORK THIS YEAR. Game and Domestic Birds. Pigeons. Government exhibit. Motion pictures. Open Sunday & Every Day & Evening, including New Year's. Adm. 50c.

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TODAY AND TOMORROW
WM. S. HART THE SOLID MAN
STRAND MARY GARDEN in "THAIS"
B'way & 47th St. Mat. Today

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Extra New Year's Mat. Tomorrow at 2.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
T. Roy Barnes
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
Justine Johnstone | Craig Campbell | Laurie & Bronson
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat.
Extra New Year's Mat. Tomorrow.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S
MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
At New Year's Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. 5th Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
EXTRA NEW YEAR'S MAT. TOMOR'W.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

39th St. Thea., near B'way. Evs. at 8:25. Pop. Mat. Wed., 50c to $1.50. Phone early for Seats. Bryant 413.
Matinee Tomorrow
LOU TELLEGEN
in "BLIND YOUTH" by Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen
Patrons should secure seats now for NEW YEAR'S MATINEE AND NIGHT.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w., Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2:15
New Year's Matinee.
WHY MARRY?
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1917.

A HINT TO PAN GERMANS.

The Pan German will not stoop to conquer. He will have no deception, no pretenses. It was to be expected that he would rave against any negotiation that did not begin by announcing Germany's intention to annex everything between the poles. This has been the Pan German frame of mind from the first, and has the merit of candor. But while the Tägliche Rundschau, the Deutsche Zeitung, and presumably other organs of this group rage over the Brest-Litovsk terms, the Lokal-Anzeiger gives them this comfort:

> The outlines, however, are drawn wide enough to give scope for demands of justice. Definite judgment upon the peace work at Brest-Litovsk depends on how far this possibility is utilized in later negotiations.

That is not in the least cryptic, even if at first it seems so. Translated into simpler speech, it would read:

> The outlines, however, are drawn wide enough for a touring car to drive through. Definite judgment upon the skill of our negotiators depends on how well they utilize this fact to get for Germany everything that even you Pan Germans could ask.

A single illustration will explain the Lokal-Anzeiger's perfectly true statement. Clause 2 of the German terms declares that it is not the German intention "to deprive of political independence those nations which lost it during the war." There is an outline drawn wide enough to give scope for demands of justice," that is, of Germany. How will she "utilize this possibility in later negotiations"? By interpreting it to mean that Belgium will not be "deprived of political independence," but will be economically and strategically annexed to Germany, with German garrisons stationed in her forts, and will be subdivided between Flemings and Walloons to give Germany the power of making her domination permanent? By interpreting it to mean that Poland will not be "deprived of political independence," but will be entitled to be governed by a King selected for her by Germany and ruled from Berlin?

The Lokal-Anzeiger's advice is good. The Pan Germans are raging too soon. That newspaper's advice is addressed directly to them. It is the strongest kind of an intimation of the real intentions of Germany, and it should be understood by Americans as thoroughly as by Pan Germans. The Lokal-Anzeiger has reminded us again that it is not possible to deal with the present rulers of Germany as we would deal with honest men; that there is no use in entering into negotiations with men who must be searched at the door for blackjacks and brass knuckles. The German people can change this state of affairs if they will. If they will not, if they insist on being governed by men who cannot negotiate with honorable nations on even terms, they must not complain if those nations will not negotiate with the kind of men the German people prefer.

A PRE-ADAMITE PROFESSOR.

It is a painful duty to mention, for just reprehension, the pre-Adamite and sound opinions emitted by Professor HENRY JONES FORD of Princeton, in an address before the American Political Science Association on "A Program of Responsible Democracy." He asked if those palladiums of the people, those shields that fall from heaven, the direct primary and the initiative and referendum, had accomplished what was expected of them.

Have they not, and more? Hasn't the direct primary conquered and converted the bosses? What further testimony to its charm and value is needed? From its dark chambers comes the always clear voice of the people. There is no manipulation, no haggermugger intrigue, no faintest odor of "shenanigan" about that sacred vehicle of direct democracy. How cheap it is and how filling! What a nobler breed of candidates it brings forth! It has notably "raised the standard of public life." The result of the Republican primaries in this city this year is alone enough to prove, if proof were needed, the invaluable merit of this boon.

As for the initiative and referendum, heaven's last best gift to man, can States be saved without it? Are not the opportunity for petitions and the spur to minorities which it offers gratifying to the sociologist? To be sure, its all-embracing manifestations take a power of time and paper, but would Professor FORD have citizens lazy? Why does he talk about "responsible" democracy? He must be a hunker, attached to representative government. The two blessings which he seems to scorn make for irresponsible democracy.

What can be expected of a doubter or hater of reform:

> We can make improvement our object instead of reform; instead of trying to create new conditions we can accept present conditions as the basis of endeavor and make the best of them by the historic agency of redress of grievances.

Why, this is American and English, historical, practical, antiquated.

BULGARIAN WAR AIMS.

Premier RADOSLAVOFF said on Nov. 11 in the Bulgarian Parliament:

> Bulgaria's war aims are known. They provide for a union of Bulgarians within our historical frontiers. We demand Macedonia, Dobrudja, and Bulgarian territory annexed by the Serbians before the establishment of the present Bulgarian State.

The Parliament adjourned on that date until Dec. 3. An Amsterdam dispatch gives a fuller account of a speech, date not given, by the same statesman before the same body. Whatever the date, the Bulgarian purpose, the purpose of substantially all Bulgarian parties and classes, is the same:

> Our war aims are fixed. We want the unification of the Bulgarian tribe in boundaries which are exactly fixed; we want the annulment of the treaty of Bucharest; a correction of our frontier with Serbia, including in the territory of Bulgaria all the lands which are populated by Bulgarians, all along the Morava to the Danube; we want Macedonia with that part which, by the treaty of Bucharest, was cut off from Bulgaria.
>
> "The whole of the Dobrudja must be returned." There is a dispute with "our allies" about "the corridor in Dobrudja," but Bulgaria is confident that her full claims will be allowed. However that may be, it is true, as Mr. RADOSLAVOFF says, that neutrals, allies, and enemies know the Bulgarian war aims. Bulgaria occupies the regions she long coveted. By massacre, deportation, colonization, she has been busy in making them Bulgarian. In the Morava Valley her propagandists have labored long. It is part of her old dream and desire that her boundaries march with Hungary. That valley is rich in gold, copper, coal. It is the road from Berlin through Central Europe to the East. The Danube is the waterway. The Belgrade-Nish-Pirot line is the express train.
>
> The Bulgarian Socialists who expressed their belief in a peace without annexation at the Stockholm Conference "cannot give up Macedonia and Old Serbia as far as the Austrian frontier." So said a member of the delegation at that time. That cynicism, worthy of FERDINAND, is repeated more strikingly now when Bulgaria with her allies is bedevilling the Bolsheviki and trying to bedevil the world with a more elaborate rehash of the no-annexation, no-indemnity humbug.
>
> The German annexationists, in all this prattle of no-annexations, are divided into "Easterners" and "Westerners," and, of course, the Baltic Provinces, Russian Poland, and who knows what wider and fatter stretches of Russia may not be Germany's? Bulgaria is true to her old love. She went into the war to annex. Are Austria and Germany backing out of their agreements with her? Are they not simply calling annexation no-annexation, as she is?

COMRADES AND A COUNTESS.

Law courts, trained Judges, law itself are "bourgeois." So Petrograd of the all-wise Soviet knows them no more. The courts have been closed. The legal profession, thus deprived of a livelihood, has been formally abolished. Why is JACK CADE not alive to see this happy day? In the infallible justice of ignorance is the best security of the rights of the citizen. The Bolsheviki have set up a Revolutionary Tribunal in vague memory of that French one which cut off so many gracious and noble, as well as infamous, heads. We see this Soviet-chosen tribunal of two soldiers and five civilians, mostly proletarians, presided over by Comrade ZUK, proletarian.

Comrade ZUK has been a profound student of the French Revolution. "Sixty-nine years ago," he tells his comrades and the audience, "in the "great French Revolution a people's "revolutionary tribunal was established." So the Revolution of 1848 and the "great French Revolution" are revolving inextricably mixed in honest Comrade ZUK's noddle. The prisoner is the Countess PENIN, a great lady, thoughtful, energetic, practical, whose life has been a kindness, a beneficence, a moral and material help to the Petrograd proletariat. She made actual twenty years ago in Petrograd the name and idea of the People's Palace, a dream of the English novelist WALTER BESANT. Her real crime is that, since the Revolution, she has been a Cadet, that she doesn't recognize the authority of the Bedlamites now playing their hour upon the stage. She owns the authority of the Constituent Assembly, no other.

As a former Assistant Minister of Education, she is charged with having refused or failed to give an account of 90,000 rubles of Ministry of Education money, also of "sabotage of Government officials," i. e., abetting a strike of officials. A few days ago her friends were informed that, if they brought her to the Smolny Institute headquarters of the Lenine-Trotzky régime, she would get her freedom. They took her to that temple of wisdom, to hear from Comrade ALEXEIVSKY, sailor and member of the Commission of Inquiry, that she would be let go for 170,000 rubles. Another member, regarding this ingenuous plan as too high or raw, offered to settle for half that sum. So she went back to prison, to appear before Comrade ZUK and the other layman assessors, and to be sentenced to imprisonment until she pays the 90,000 rubles, which she won't pay save to the President of the Constituent Assembly.

Touching and brave, full of that simple Russian integrity and good sense too often forgotten in the momentary March-hare madness of Bolshevikism, was the speech in defense of the Countess by a workman, whose intelligence had been quickened at the People's Palace. She couldn't be a traitor or counter revolutionary, "this "woman who went down into the "midst of our sweat and dirt, and "worked day after day among us "and gave comfort and hope to our "little children." Comrade NAUMOFF brought Darwin to the proletariat and set forth, unconsciously, the fatal doctrine upon which the hopes of the Russian Revolution have been wrecked. True, the Countess was a noble woman, and had given her wealth to the mob, but:

> The law is the struggle for existence. The field of life is sown with the bones of noble individuals, but we are fighting for a class.

It was the strength of the French Revolution that, after the end of the monarchy, French nationality rose and conquered. In 1792, with no government save in form, no money, no credit, armies without competent chiefs, the French democracy, the French feeling of nationalism, flamed imperishably. "Come forth; let the nation appear," cried ANDRE CHENIER. The nation appeared, armed and terrible, against Austria and Prussia. Now separatism and class feeling put the Russian democracy under the foot of the German Powers.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY FINANCE.

Government railway finance differs from other railway finance in the particulars demonstrated within the last few days. There are no precedents. Statutes are passed and repealed as is expedient. There is no doubt about the repeal. At Washington there is said to be some doubt about the enactments necessary to sustain the President's procedure. That is because Washington does not understand what is going on. It will hear from the President in a few days, and will hear from the country later, if necessary. Nothing that is parochial or sordid will be tolerated under present conditions. The crisis demands that the country shall take national views, be the result what it may to any railway or section or industry. All that has been done in thirty years is pettifogging compared with what the case calls for. Profits will be allowed where necessary to win the war, and reduced in like manner. There will be surprises in the process in both directions, and disregard of one sort of "Wall Street" in either case. But there will be deference to another sort of "Wall Street," the sort which is guided by the rules to which Government railway finance must conform.

Government railway finance is absolved only from statutes, precedents, and decisions, but it must bow to economics as surely as Congress and the courts have done. In particular, Government railway finance must conform to the worth of money in a natural market. No value can be given permanently to a Government bond which does not inhere in it by virtue of its credit rating. But Government can prevent invidious comparisons with Government credit by disallowing excessive profits. This is worth insisting upon because the Government now has taken over railway finance in addition to war finance. If Government credit be rated at 4 per cent., it is detrimental to public interests that railway credit should be either too high or too low. The market has been offering attractions to investors which impeded the sale of Liberty bonds.

The catastrophe of railway insolvency and inefficiency was so great and imminent that the Government was obliged to intervene on the only possible basis, the situation as Government had made it, and assure to the railways their pay on the piecework basis fixed by Government. The President promises that. The country approves it. Congress will ratify it. But Government will not provide 4 per cent. credit for the use of the railways to earn profits enabling them to overbid the Government in the credit market. Railways will get the benefit of credit with which they could not supply themselves only for reasons of public interest, on terms compatible with public interest.

That is the significance of the President's promise to the railways of what they earn. That is different from a promise of dividends, or yield on "invested capital," or rates according to "valuation," or other phrases used by those who have not succeeded in regulating railways according to theories of what ought to be, and who now give way to the necessities of the situation which they have created. If some railways get good dividends under the new departure it will be because they do work worth the money. Freight is not carried by trick and device or financial legerdemain. It is thirty years since railways put their price on their product, and they never either earned or declared dividends merely on their "capital." Shippers neither know nor care whether dividends are high or low. The rate is all that they pay, and the rate is certified reasonable. The railway scandals of which we hear so much are incidents of the security market, not of the rate market. Railway bankruptcies are not compatible with the idea that watering capital prejudices shippers or deceives rate regulators. The President's proclamation sweeps such notions into the rubbish heap, but not before some scores of millions have been wasted in valuation processes discredited by their proposers before completion, and without prospect of being used if ever finished. The President's guarantee of earnings is generous, of course. It is not overgenerous because the railways have lost ground to make up. The railways can afford to take a guarantee somewhat below their best earnings, for there are lean years to be averaged. Most attention is being paid to results to conspicuous companies, but there are only scores of them among hundreds of railways. In the aggregate the smaller companies are equally important, and without the little companies the large companies could not produce their results.

ARCHAEOLOGY AT ROME.

If one stops to think of it one wonders whether, even at a time when the world seems intent only on war, the astronomer in his watch tower of the skies ever allows his thoughts even temporarily to be drawn away from the wonders of the universe that it is his privilege nightly to behold. However it may be with the astronomer, recent reports of excavations in Rome show that the archaeologist has not been diverted from his loved pursuit and that to him "the grandeur that was Rome" still fills his imaginations and dreams.

As shown in a recent letter in The London Times by EUGENIE STRONG, Assistant Director, Faculty of Archaeology, History and Letters, in the British School at Rome, archaeological research has been going steadily on in Rome even during the great war, although the work done has been in following up excavations already begun rather than making fresh excavations.

The scene of excavation has been shifted from the Forum and Palatine to the outskirts of the city, not intentionally but as the result of clues and indices accidentally revealed. The most notable instance of this kind is the excavation to the southeast of the city near the Porta Maggiore and the Via Preanestina, where a landslip under the Rome-Naples railway line led to the discovery of a notable building of the second century A. D. In part the director thus describes this find:

> This is a superb arcaded hall, fourteen meters by eight meters, of basilican plan, with atrium, apse, and a nave divided into three aisles by rows of pilasters. All available wall surfaces are covered with stucco decorations executed in a bold, rapid style; within the shell niche of the apse is the curious subject of Aphrodite (?) being pushed along the water by Eros, who stands on a rocky ledge, while a Triton holds out a sheet as if to receive the goddess; behind the apidal conch is represented a Nike holding the wreath of victory.

One reads also of the other adornments and of the "dazzling white" principal chamber of this building, which may have been connected with the Eleusinian or kindred mysteries; of the fine mosaic pavement, partly despoiled; the dado of Pompeian red in the vestibule and the altar, &c., and can then please himself, if he has sufficient imagination, with attempting to imagine the enthusiasm both of the excavators and of the skilled and scholarly directors of archaeological research at the discovery by accident of such a relic of antiquity over which thunder every day the trains between Rome and Naples.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Far Out of Hailing Distance.

Perhaps the most pathetic figure in this country is the lawyer who the other day said that he defended Captain TAUSCHER when that able representative of German diplomacy was on trial charged with conspiring to blow up the Welland Canal because he sincerely believed the man to be innocent. That belief—if it persists, and the lawyer in question gave no hint that it doesn't—isolates its holder in a loneliness in comparison with which that of the justly celebrated ALEXANDER SELKIRK was as nothing, for SELKIRK's remoteness from human kind was not self-imposed or the result of a mental peculiarity setting him at an even greater distance metaphorically than geographically from the rest of his race.

The mother all of whose sons are off for the wars—who, in the curiously inaccurate phrase of the time, has "given" them to her country—is also lonely, but it is in a way different from that of anybody who ever was a believer in Captain TAUSCHER's innocence and in the existence of a real distinction between a confession of guilt and a plea of guilty. Her isolation is mitigated by the general sympathy it deserves and receives, while his—well, to say that it excites general astonishment is to tell the truth, but not to tell the whole of it, and every lawyer knows what to think about truth of that sort.

Captain TAUSCHER's counsel can declare, indeed, that the trial jury agreed with him as to the defendant's innocence. While that contention cannot be denied, however, the implication ascribed to it is made dubious by the fact that by their oaths jurymen are limited in the expression, though not in the formation, of their opinions by the evidence that has been presented to them. The verdict of "not guilty," therefore, often means, when analyzed, nothing more than "not proven," which is the very sensible conclusion which Scotch juries are, or at any rate once were, allowed to bring in when in their wisdom or caution they did not care to go the length of "not guilty."

No weight at all to the acquittal of Captain TAUSCHER seems to have been granted by the Federal Attorney who prosecuted the case, but it is obvious from his recent remarks that he does not admire German officers as a class, and, like some other people, he may be a little prejudiced against them.

An Episode with a Contrast.

As one read the story, "released" after many days by our Navy Department, of what happened in November when the United States destroyers Fanning and Nicholson sank a German submarine, it instantly and vividly brings to mind what has happened a hundred times when other German submarines—and perhaps this one—have used their weapons for the same purpose. Memory leaps thus into action because the things done in the one case and in the others were so utterly different, for unlikeness, as the psychologists all say, sets mental machinery in quite as active operation under the laws of association as does likeness.

But in this instance there is a double reminder because, though the unlikeness is the more notable, likeness is also present. No submarine ever hunted its prey, whether man-of-war, passenger steamer, freighter, or hospital ship, more—or less—eagerly and fiercely than did our destroyers pursue this particular submarine from the instant when they first saw its periscope rising above the surface of the calm sea. But the moment they had her at their mercy the scene changed and all similarity ceased.

Probably the crews of the Fanning and the Nicholson are not very fond of the men who operate German submarines, but to let their victim sink "without trace" is a thought that apparently did not enter their minds. Anyway, if it did, it was summarily dismissed, and not less vigorously than the work of destruction had been executed was the work of rescue undertaken. And the one task was performed as efficently as the other. To save the lives of the German sailors the American sailors unhesitatingly risked their own. They did not shell them as they struggled in the water—they took them aboard, clothed and fed them, and behaved, generally, in accord with international law, the rules of the sea, and the dictates of humanity.

For this they deserve no special credit—none at all except such as is earned always by duty well done—and if, as is probable, they do get the special credit, they can thank for it the Germans, whose notion of duty well done is so different.

Time Lost Cannot Be Recovered.

Not a few people, out of a commendable desire to make the best of things instead of the worst, have consoled themselves and others for the now acknowledged failures properly to clothe and equip the men in the camps with the statement that, after all, military training has been going on, in spite of these lamentable circumstances, and that, therefore, they should not be lamented too much.

Unfortunately for these kindly optimists, their opinion is not shared by the men who know—the commanding officers at the several camps. These officers, released from the bonds of professional silence by the Congressional investigators, have not hesitated to declare that without the soldier's arms and clothing but little of soldierly instruction, and that little of almost no value, can be given.

The importance of those distressing revelations lies, therefore, not in the fact that the men have suffered hardship and illness, and not infrequently have died from cold and overcrowding, but that infinitely precious time has been lost. Hardship the soldier expects and it is expected for him. He does not mind it, or at least the real soldier does not complain of it, when the hardship, or even the death, comes of military necessity and counts toward victory. That is war and is inevitable.

The loss of time is quite another matter, and never, perhaps, in any other war, or for any other people, was the full utilization of time more important, more essential to success, than now and for us. That is why the fact that many of the past errors and negligences have already been in part or in full remedied does not take the sting out of the present disclosures.

Produce Mice at Once.

An earnest appeal is made by the Red Cross for white mice—for many white mice—for all the white mice that anybody anywhere has to give or to sell. This demand will horrify the anti-vivisectionists, and they confidently can be expected to raise loud cries of protest, for undoubtedly the little creatures are to be used—well, not for distribution among the soldiers as pets.

What they are wanted for is to provide protective serums, or as objects on which to test serums, or to be a means of research, and it cannot be claimed that their experiences will be of the pleasantest or that their "natural" lives will be lived quite out.

But whoever can supply white mice to the Red Cross should do it, and whoever is skilled in the raising of more white mice for a like purpose should get busy. That the Red Cross has added this work to many others shows that it is not infected by silly or vicious sentimentality—that its managers and members are not the victims of the soophil-psychosis that has ravaged some other circles so extensively.

Anti-Saloon League's Referendum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Anti-Saloon League is not opposed to a referendum on the ratification of the national prohibition amendment. The statement of the league on this specifically pointed out that there will be a referendum in every Senatorial and Assembly district and that it cannot be escaped by the adoption of a hybrid proposal such as that of Senator Calder. The only referendum that the Anti-Saloon League is opposing on the question of the ratification of the amendment is that suggested by Senator Calder, which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

The league maintains, however, that it is frequently entirely possible for a legislator to know the public sentiment of a district without waiting for it to flatten him, and the league further maintains that if the sentiment in a given district is manifestly in favor of ratification it is the duty of the man representing that district to favor ratification whether there has been any election or not.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.
New York, Dec. 28, 1917.

TO REACH THE RUSSIANS.

A Conference with the Anti-Bolsheviki at Vladivostok Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Germans are conferring with their Bolshevist confederates to bring about a truce without which German autocracy is doomed. Why should not the free nations send their delegates to Vladivostok, there to confer with the representatives of the non-Bolshevist element, which constitutes the great majority of the Russian people? Thus some measure of co-operation might be restored looking to the securing of a peace which can only come through victory by the forces of democracy.

It is regrettable that Premier Lloyd George dignified, unintentionally, no doubt, the sordid proceedings at Brest-Litovsk by referring to them as negotiations by Russia for a separate peace. A gang of desperadoes which holds temporary sway at Petrograd through German help is not to be mistaken for Russia, whose past sacrifices for the common cause entitle her to the sympathy and forbearance of the civilized world.

It would be a grave error to throw Russia overboard because she is in the throes of a period of anarchy deliberately brought about by her enemies, and from which it is the duty of her friends to help extricate her. Hence the suggestion of a conference at Vladivostok, which is sure to be hailed by the non-Bolshevist element of Russia as a God-sent opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty to the cause of democracy and which also would give the free nations an opportunity to lay their case more effectively before the Russian people than has been done heretofore. From his dungeon cell Karl Liebknecht in a message to Frank Bohn, which was given out here as the German proposals were being published, gave the answer of democracy to those proposals: "Fight until the Emperor is overthrown." MAURICE LEON.

New York, Dec. 31, 1917.

MORE SHEEP AND SWINE.

Farmers of the State at Work to Increase the Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article of Dec. 29 you call attention to the decline in the number of sheep and hogs in the United States. As a member of the New York State Agricultural Society permit me to state briefly what has already been done to assist farmers in increasing their herds of swine and flocks of sheep in the Empire State.

A big sheep meeting, attended by over 2,000 people, was held at Utica, Oct. 30 to Nov. 1. Prominent speakers, including Governor Whitman, aroused great interest in the new sheep industry for New York State. A sale was held at which farmers had an opportunity to secure foundation stock.

The Patriotic Farmers' Fund has arranged to finance farmers who wish to purchase sheep or swine for breeding purposes. Loans up to $300 will be made for investment in sheep and up to $100 for investment in swine. These loans are available through more than 300 New York State banks, and are made upon unsecured notes to any farmer having the approval of his local loan committee. The Farmers' Patriotic Fund is conducting an advertising campaign through the farm press and country papers so that every farmer may avail himself of this opportunity.

New York was once a great sheep State. In 1840 more than 5,000,000 sheep grazed upon her grassy hills. In 1917 the number had fallen to 587,000. Conditions, however, are now ripe for rebuilding the sheep industry in this State. There are few farms upon which a small flock would not prove profitable. And there is plenty of money available to finance the movement.

The number of hogs has likewise declined from 843,000 in 1890 to 435,000 in 1917, a decrease of almost 50 per cent. Yet, with modern methods, utilizing alfalfa, rape and soy beans, New York State farmers can successfully grow hogs at a profit.

H. H. CHARLES.

New York, Dec. 29, 1917.

Teachers of Good Citizenship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my mail this morning I find the announcement of a course of lectures, entitled: "A Simple Course in Citizenship; An Aid to Women Voters," to be given under the auspices of the Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Though I have left the party's ranks I still receive its literature.

To read the subjects of these lectures one would suppose that we are still enjoying the blessings of peace, for the war is nowhere mentioned. The conduct of the war, I conclude, is not the business of citizenship. However, I assume the women of New York wish to be loyal citizens. If this be so how comes it that among those who are to teach American citizenship to women is Morris Hillquit, the leader of the Bolsheviki in America, who, among other things obnoxious to patriotism, denounced the Liberty Loan? Do the suffragists believe for a moment that Morris Hillquit is capable of teaching them loyalty, or patriotism, or respect for the flag, or love of country? It must, indeed, make good reading for the Kaiser, that Hillquit is to teach the women of the State of New York how to become patriotic citizens of the United States and that Theodoro Roosevelt is not to be heard.

ELIZABETH OGDEN WOOD.

New York, Dec. 29, 1917.

New Year's Wishes for the Railroads

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May the coming year bring forth a fuller understanding and appreciation on the part of the American people of the remarkable and enduring work done by the railroad Presidents of this country. May the Government in this crisis use a broad and just policy toward them, remembering this splendid service in the past and realising the urgent need of these skilled and trained minds for the difficult task of the future. Here's good health, long life, and our staunch support to a group of great men, our railroad Presidents.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1917.

From One of the Unreconciled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that Mrs. Norman Whitehouse is to be sent to Switzerland to conduct a peace propaganda. Splendid! By all means let us have the girlies out of the trenches by St. Valentine's Day. A world without peace may perhaps be endured, but not a world without laughter.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

New York, Dec. 30, 1917.

AT THE GATE.

The year is passing; in its wake I see
A thousand footprints on the beaten way;
A thousand shadowy forms that stay
To wave a word, a summons, back to me.
Lest memory fail before what is to be.
And as I face with them the coming year
I, too, look backward, smiling at a friend.
But not to grieve or shed a hopeless tear,
Fearful that here our happiness shall end.
Not mine to probe the coming mystery
Of future life—experience unguessed—
But those I love—those whom my heart caressed—
Shall wait for me—for others I will wait,
And hand in hand we'll pass the new year's open gate!

LURANA SHELDON.

SEEK REFORMS IN RUMANIA.

Union of Rumanian Jews Here Aims at Emancipation.

The second annual convention of the American Union of Rumanian Jews, which met yesterday in the Park Avenue Hotel, heard hopeful predictions about the future of the Jews in Rumania. T. Tileston Wells, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Rumanian Relief Committee, who has lived a number of years in Rumania and is acquainted with members of the royal family and Government, said that Rumania as an ally of the United States in the world war assuredly would pay deference to the feelings of Americans with regard to the emancipation of the Jews.

Mr. Wells agreed to head a committee from the Union, which has for its purpose the obtaining of political and civil liberties for the Jews of Rumania, to confer with Dr. Angelescu, head of the Rumanian mission on its way to the United States, and lay the views of American Jews of Rumanian origin before him.

Dr. Pierre A. Siegelstein presided at the convention, which was attended by delegates from twenty-three States, as well as from Cuba and Canada. In his opening address Dr. Siegelstein referred to the enthusiasm with which the Jews of Rumania had fought for their country as a hopeful augury for recognition of their political rights by the Government in the future. Resolutions were passed pledging the most vigorous support of the war, and thanking President Wilson for his reception on Dec. 11 of a committee which placed before him a memorial as to the condition of the Jews in Rumania. It was voted to send copies of this memorial to every Cabinet officer and every member of Congress.

Other resolutions expressed approval of the Zionist movement, condemned the creation of new or continuance of existing separate committees for sending relief funds to the Jews in Rumania, recommending that all such distribution should be in the hands of the Joint Distribution Committee, which has already sent $175,000 for that purpose. It was also resolved that the organization request the unions of Rumanian Jews in England, France, Italy and Switzerland to petition their respective Governments to use their good offices with the Rumanian authorities for the alleviation of the condition of the Jews; and a committee was appointed to look into the possibility of an international congress of these organizations for the furtherance of their movement.

The cable dispatches published yesterday morning regarding the possible enforced abdication of King Ferdinand after the desertion of his country by Russia, and the intimation that a republic might be established under Bolshevist influence, aroused much interest among the delegates, but in the absence of more detailed information none of them was willing to comment.

PATRIOT TEST IN NEW YEAR.

Greeting to 2,000,000 Citizens Urges Willing Sacrifices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., retired, and William Mather Lewis of Philadelphia, as ranking officers of the National Committee on Patriotic Societies, which has headquarters in Washington, today sent to the heads of forty-two affiliated patriotic organizations, and through them to their membership of over 2,000,000 persons, a New Year's message, emphasizing the importance of every patriotic citizen combating German enemy activities in this country during the new year.

"The year upon which we are entering," says the message, "is full of responsibility for the patriotic citizen. 'A Happy New Year' can only be a reality to him who puts his country above every other interest, to him who is willing to suffer and make sacrifices in order that our nation may not be crushed beneath the mailed fist.

"We must squarely face the fact that before the end of the year we will be called on to give up much for the success of our cause. Not only luxuries of living, but everyday comforts and things which we have come to feel are necessities must be given up if our cause is to prevail. This present coal and sugar situation is but a foretaste of economies to come. He who grumbles over deprivations when the materials saved are helping our fighting forces will forever mark himself a slacker. He who is willing to give up everything to put down autocracy is a unit added to our fighting strength.

"The patriotic citizen will be called upon during the year to combat the enemy at home—the well-paid American army of the Kaiser which is spreading malicious lies and disquieting rumors over the country and which is burning storehouses and crippling industry. Strong men are needed to win victory against this force.

"The year 1918 is to give the acid test to those who love to call themselves patriotic. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' The war will be won by those who are 100 per cent. American."

PRESIDENT ON CHILD LABOR.

Wilson Gives Warning Against Injurious Burdens.

The following letter defining President Wilson's stand on the maintenance of labor standards during the war has just been received by the National Child Labor Committee:

> As the labor situation created by the war develops I am more interested than ever, if that were possible, in throwing all the safeguards possible around the labor of women and children in order that no intolerable or injurious burden may be placed upon them. I am, therefore, very glad, indeed, that the National Child Labor Committee is diligently continuing its labors and extending its vigilance in this important matter. By doing so it is contributing to efficiency and economy of production, as well as to the preservation of life and health.
>
> WOODROW WILSON.

Although President Wilson has indicated in a number of his speeches that he does not believe in the relaxation of laws protecting women and children, his letter to the National Child Labor Committee is his first direct utterance on the subject.

"We expect that President Wilson's letter will be one of the greatest factors in preventing further relaxation of child labor laws," said Owen R. Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee. "Last Spring, before the Administration had time to state its position on the question of labor standards a number of States authorized the suspension of their laws. Since then there has been constant pressure in other States on officials charged with the enforcement of labor laws to permit violations of the labor laws on the ground of war necessity. But the President's letter, and a similar one received by the National Child Labor Committee from Secretary of War Baker, shows clearly what the attitude of these officials and the public at large should be toward any proposals that would 'place intolerable or injurious burdens' upon the women and children."

NEW FINES FOR BELGIANS.

50,000 Marks for Hiding Wool, 20,000 for Keeping Tobacco.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Further details of the latest German requisitions of the necessities of life from the Belgians of the occupied districts are given in a statement issued tonight by the Belgian Official Information Service, which says, in part:

"On Oct. 13, a German edict ordered that a declaration should be made of 'all shoes, such as walking shoes, sport shoes, ball shoes, and slippers of all kinds.' Only wooden shoes were excluded. Two weeks later four out of five of these declared articles were to be delivered to the Germans. In the meantime wool was seized all around the country. The inhabitants had to give all kinds of wool, pure or mixed, including mattresses and cushions. They had to be replaced by bags of sea grass. According to two private letters from different sources, dated at Brussels, end of November, 1917, received just now at the Belgian Legation, only one change of clothing has been left to the Belgians by the German authorities.

"The kitchens did not escape the requisitions and rapacity of the Germans. The glory of Belgian housewives, the huge pans and kettles in red or yellow copper, always polished and kept in a brilliant state of cleanliness, had to go to Germany with the bright jars and jugs of milkmaids—a picturesque feature of Brussels streets. Nearly every conceivable brass, copper and bronze object which enters into the construction or furnishing of a house has been requisitioned."

WANTS $35,000,000 TO HOUSE WORKMEN

Shipping Board Appeals to Congress to Give Funds for 40,000 Dwellings.

TO PUSH MARINE BUILDING

Program Includes the Employment of Three Shifts—Night Work by Electric Light.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—To rush American merchant marine construction to its maximum the Government will build houses for the 50,000 or more workmen needed in various industries. The plans for the erection of at fewest 40,000 houses by the Government have been worked out, and as soon as Congress provides the money, homes for the ship workers will be constructed as rapidly as were the army cantonments.

Edward N. Hurley, President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and Chairman of the Shipping Board, today made public the general scope of his plans in a letter to Senator Fletcher, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, in which a request for an appropriation of $35,000,000 is sought for the erection of houses at shipyards.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation has $10,000,000 with which to build homes at the three Government fabrication plants at Newark, Philadelphia, and Bristol, and it is estimated that $35,000,000 will be needed to carry out the plans for homes at private yards. It is the intention of the Shipping Board to supervise the construction of these houses at the private yards, and to loan the money to the shipbuilding concerns at 4 per cent.

As soon as sufficient homes are erected work will be pushed at the maximum speed. Three shifts will be employed, and all the yards will be lighted by electricity and made so bright as to permit night work. Mr. Hurley said that the lighting of these yards was a part of the housing plans, and that in some cases electrical plants would be installed.

Mr. Hurley's letter to Senator Fletcher follows:

"One of the most perplexing problems of the war to the United States Shipping Board, the army, and the navy, has been the lack of housing facilities for the enormously increased army of labor. The War Industries Board appointed a Committee on Housing, with Otto M. Eidlitz of New York as Chairman, to investigate and advise on this situation.

Investigated by Committee.

"This committee has investigated and advised on the immediate necessity of increasing housing facilities, but owing to the fact that this problem had not yet reached a critical stage at the time Congress adjourned at its last session, and that no request had been made to Congress for an appropriation to provide necessary houses, Mr. Eidlitz was unable to do more than suggest.

"The Shipping Board also had appointed an advisory committee which thoroughly investigated housing conditions at the shipyards and recommended some action toward relieving the situation, but all committees were more or less handicapped by no special financial provisions for taking care of this unlooked-for situation.

"In November I appointed J. Rogers Flannery to see what could be done to help the housing troubles at the shipyards. The demand for immediate action became so apparent, when the situation was thoroughly investigated, that the Shipping Board decided to start construction at once at the most critical points. Hog Island will be the largest operation, and $10,000,000 has been set aside for the erection of thousands of houses to be erected in the vicinity of the Hog Island shipyard. Bristol, Penn., has also been assisted, and a large community site is being constructed.

"Sparrows Point, Md., has been in need of housing facilities, and the Shipping Board is helping the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Limited, to purchase about 400 five and six room brick houses to care for the shipyard employes. Baltimore, which is about ten miles from the shipyards, is co-operating with the United States Shipping Board to the full

RELAX REQUESTS ON TROOPS' IDENTITY

New Regulations Permit Designation of Those Abroad, but Not the Number.

OTHER REQUESTS MODIFIED

Creel Issues Revised List to Go Into Effect Tomorrow—Compliance Voluntary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The ban on disclosing the identity of troops in the Pershing expeditionary force in Europe has been removed in new and revised regulations issued tonight by George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, to take the place of those made public on July 30, and become effective on Jan. 1. Cards containing them will be printed for distribution to all American newspapers, magazines, and others interested.

The eighteen requests which Mr. Creel asks the American press to observe after Jan. 1 are promulgated with the heading, "What the Government Asks of the Press," in making public the text and explaining the changes, he disclaims any "legal authority or moral right to bring any form of pressure on publications to enforce observance of those requests." He explains that the requests have been prepared as embracing what the military and naval experts think is the minimum that can be asked of the press.

"Their enforcement," says Mr. Creel, "is a matter for the press itself."

Comparisons show that the old "requests" have been greatly reduced and that as a result of experience in the last six months the Government seems willing to have some facts printed now that it did not care to have published in July. The original regulations asked that nothing be published which would tend to disclose the number or identity of troops in the forces abroad. This has now been narrowed to a request that nothing be printed disclosing the number of troops in these forces. According to this it would be permissible to say that the Rainbow Division was in France, or mention the identity of a regiment in that division; but it is asked that nothing be published stating the strength of units.

Other Requests Withdrawn.

Two others of the original requests also are withdrawn—that nothing be published tending to disclose the identity of American merchant ships and their crews defending themselves against submarines, and that no information be given relating to dry docks and repair and construction work.

Unofficially it is explained that these prohibitions are withdrawn largely because of the difficulty in having them universally observed, and in the belief that such information would be obtained by the enemy regardless of whether it appeared in the American newspapers. Other changes are made, and there are some additions, but most of them are of minor character.

The requests follow:

For the protection of our military and naval forces and of merchant shipping it is requested that secrecy be observed in all matters of:

1. Advance information of the routes and schedules of troop movements. (See paragraph 3.)

2. Information tending to disclose the number of troops in the expeditionary forces abroad.

3. Information calculated to disclose location of the permanent base or bases abroad.

4. Information that would disclose the location of American units or the eventual disposition of the American forces at the front.

Movements of Troops.

5. Information tending to disclose an eventual or actual port of embarkation, or information of the movement of military forces toward seaports, or of the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be drawn of any intention to embark them for service abroad, and information of the assembling of troops or convoys, and information of the embarkation itself.

6. Information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, troops, or any portion of any expeditionary forces, combatant or noncombatant.

7. Information of the time of departure of merchant ships from American or European ports, or information of the ports from which they sailed, or information of their cargoes.

8. Information indicating the port of arrival of incoming ships from European ports or after their arrival indicating, or hinting at, the port at which the ship arrived.

9. Information as to convoys and as to the signing of friendly or enemy ships, whether naval or merchant.

10. Information of the locality, number, or identity of vessels belonging to our own navy or to the navies of any country at war with Germany.

11. Information of the coast or antiaircraft defenses of the United States. Any information of their very existence, as well as the number, nature, or position of their guns, is dangerous.

12. Information of the laying of mines or mine fields or of any harbor defenses.

Aviation News Restrictions.

13. Information of the aircraft and appurtenances used at Government aviation schools for experimental tests under military authority, and information of contracts and production of air material, and information tending to disclose the numbers and organization of the air division, excepting when authorized by the Committee on Public Information.

14. Information of all Government devices and experiments in war material, excepting when authorized by the Committee on Public Information.

15. Information of secret notices issued to mariners or other confidential instructions issued by the navy or the Department of Commerce relating to lights, lightships, buoys, or other guides to navigation.

16. Information as to the number, size, character, or location of ships of the navy ordered laid down at any port of shipyard, or in actual process of construction, or information that they are launched or in commission.

17. Information of the train or boat schedules of traveling official missions in transit through the United States.

18. Information of the transportation of munitions or of war material.

Photographs.

Photographs conveying the information specified above should not be published.

These requests go to the press without larger authority than the necessities of the warmaking branches. Their enforcement is a matter for the press itself. To the overwhelming proportion of newspapers, who have given unselfish, patriotic adherence to the voluntary agreement, the Government extends its gratitude and high appreciation.

More Revisions to Come.

With the regulations the committee issued this statement:

The Committee on Public Information makes public herewith a revision of the requests of July 30, with respect to the concealment of military information, for the guidance of correspondents and editors who have patriotically placed themselves under censorship of their own enforcement. Future revisions will follow in conformity with the changing military situation. None of these requests will be retained when it is established that the secrecies now considered essential for the successful conduct of military operations no longer serve a definite military purpose.

The committee is requested by the war-making branches of the Government to urge again upon the press the serious necessity for observing these requests. It is highly important that military information be kept out of print. It is a matter of little consequence how widely military information of the most important character is known within the borders of the United States. The purpose of these requests is to prevent such information for reaching the enemy. The printed page forms a safe and easy method of communication for the enemy agent. Whenever he can be forced to attempt the use of the telegraph, the cable, or any other medium for the transmission of news the risks of detection are immeasurably multiplied. But he can mail a newspaper or a magazine without leaving a trace.

The committee is without legal authority or moral right to bring any form of pressure on publications to enforce observance of these requests. These paragraphs embody what the military and naval experts of our country hold to be the minimum that can be asked, at this time, for the protection of our soldiers and sailors and the success of our military plans. For their observance the Government relies implicitly upon the loyalty and judgment of the individual writer and publisher.

For Public's Guidance.

In order that the American people may clearly understand why certain news does not appear in print it is urged that these requests be printed in full.

The attention of the press is called to the provision that these requests do not apply to news dispatches censored by military authority with the expeditionary forces or in those cases where the Government itself, in the form of official statements may find it necessary or expedient to make public information covered by these requests

GEN. ANSON G. M'COOK DIES AT THE AGE OF 82

One of the Famous "Fighting McCooks," He Fought Through the Civil War.

General Anson G. McCook, one of the famous "Fighting McCooks" of Ohio, died yesterday at his home at 33 West Fifty-fourth Street. General McCook, who was in his eighty-third year, moved to New York from Ohio in 1873. He founded The Law Journal and was President of the New York Law Publishing Company up to the time of his death.

General McCook was born in Steubenville, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1835. His parents were Dr. John McCook of Cannonsburg, Penn., and Catherine Julia Sheldon of Hartford, Conn. He attended school at Lisbon, Ohio, until 1840, and then went to Pittsburgh, where he worked in a drug store. After two years he came back to Lisbon and taught school. When news of the gold strike in California reached Lisbon, General McCook went overland to the coast with a party, taking cattle across the plains. He lived in California and Nevada for five years, returning in 1858. He then started to read law in the office of his cousin, George B. McCook of Steubenville, who was a law partner of Edwin M. Stanton, later Secretary of War.

Anson McCook organized a company of infantry in Steubenville, and on the call for soldiers was the first man of his State to volunteer. He was commissioned Captain in the Second Ohio Volunteers on April 17, 1861. He rose successively through the grades of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel of the same regiment. Upon its muster out he became Colonel of the 194th Ohio Volunteers. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers. He took part in the battles of Bull Run, Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, and Atlanta. He was in the Shenandoah Valley campaign which resulted in Appomattox.

At the close of the war General McCook returned to Steubenville, where he was admitted to the bar and became Assessor of Internal Revenue. He moved to New York in 1873, and was admitted to practice in the courts of this State. He founded The Law Journal, and remained President of the New York Law Publishing Company until his death.

He was elected to Congress from the Eighth New York Congressional District in 1876, 1878, and 1880. He was Secretary of the Senate of the United States from 1884 to 1893. He was City Chamberlain of New York under Mayor Strong from 1895 to 1897. After the war General McCook became a Republican.

Genesee Society to Dine Gerard.

The Society of the Genesee will give a supper in honor of Ambassador James W. Gerard at the Hardware Club on Saturday, Jan. 19. Ambassador Gerard was formerly President of the society. Among the speakers will be Lieutenant Perigord of the French Army, Merton E. Lewis, Attorney General of the State; Job E. Hedges, and Senator James W. Wadsworth. Each guest will receive a copy of Ambassador Gerard's book "My Four Years in Germany," as a souvenir.

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WILL TRY TO REACH PEOPLE OF GERMANY

Mrs. Whitehouse's Work in Switzerland to be Directed Against Their War Lords.

SILENT AS TO HER PLANS

But Friends Understand She Has Accepted President's Commission —Fellow-Suffragists Pleased.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who is going to Switzerland to do propaganda work for the United States Government is keeping for their ears what she has to tell the people of Europe. She refused yesterday to discuss the mission. Some of her friends said she had told them she had accepted the commission, and it was said by persons familiar with the propaganda plans of the American Government and those of the other allied Governments that Mrs. Whitehouse's big appeal would be made to the German people. It was pointed out that travel from Germany to Switzerland by German suffragists and Socialists was comparatively easy, and that Mrs. Whitehouse would be able to reach the German people in that way.

Mrs. Whitehouse has a peculiar equipment for making such an appeal. She spent January and February, 1914, with Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard in Berlin. She spent most of that time interesting herself in suffrage work and studying social problems.

"While Mrs. Whitehouse was with us," said Judge Gerard last night, "she went out almost every day to attend meetings of suffragists and Socialists. I think she acquired a knowledge that will be most valuable to her on her present mission."

Judge Gerard said it would be feasible for Mrs. Whitehouse to make an appeal to German women by placing the case of America before those whom she could reach in Switzerland, who could in turn communicate with German women at home. He did not suppose that Mrs. Whitehouse's work would be limited to an appeal to women.

"I think the sending of Mrs. Whitehouse to Europe to tell America's case is a very wise step," he said. "For a long time I have been advocating more propaganda work by this Government. We have suffered from the lack of it; other nations have gained by the use of it. Mrs. Whitehouse has my best wishes for the greatest success of her mission."

Not an Entirely New Idea.

A man thoroughly familiar with conditions in Europe, who has made a recent study of conditions in the warring countries, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that for some time other nations had been employing women in the extensive propaganda work in Switzerland, which country acts as a sort of clearing house.

"The sending of Mrs. Whitehouse is a good thing, I have no doubt," he said; "but it is not a new thing. For some time France and England have been doing large propaganda work in Switzerland and other neutral countries, presenting their case wherever it would reach receptive ears. Germany, too, has been doing great propaganda work in Switzerland, a hotbed of agents of all sorts from all the warring countries. Germany has been employing women too."

Mrs. Whitehouse speaks French fluently. Most of her speeches in Switzerland would be made in French. She speaks German, too, but not so well as French.

Suffragists were enthusiastic yesterday over the recognition of the cause of suffrage and the ability of women implied in the mission conferred upon Mrs. Whitehouse. There were some that Mrs. Whitehouse would do as well as any man in the undertaking. They said that, while she would be missed in the suffrage work in State and nation, her going would make no change in their plans to obtain the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment. They said that the work she had mapped out in New York State, that of Americanization of immigrant women and training of women voters, would go on as she had planned it.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Suffrage Party, said Mrs. Whitehouse was a good choice for the job of educating European people to the nature of America's role in the war.

"I know she'll make good," said Miss Hay. "She has the ability and the natural gifts to do the work difficult as it may be. She has had wide experience in presenting ideas forcefully and in a way to get results."

It was suggested that the mission was a big undertaking for a woman.

"Why?" asked Miss Hay sharply. It was next suggested that the mission might be fraught with some danger to Mrs. Whitehouse.

"That isn't a factor at all," she said quickly. "A suffragist would never think of such a consideration."

Energy and Ability Conceded.

Mrs. Travis H. Whitney, wife of a Public Service Commissioner, and a Brooklyn suffrage leader in charge of the Congressional work for the City of New York, said that Mrs. Whitehouse would be greatly missed in the suffrage work, but that her going would make no change in the plans.

"I know she will do the work well," said Mrs. Whitney. "All of us who know her think the same way. She has great energy and much ability. When she directed the suffrage publicity campaign, before she became Chairman, Mrs. Whitehouse showed that she knew how to present the proposition she was advocating. She is a hard worker and a forceful speaker. She is well fitted for the work."

Anti-suffrage leaders in New York said they had no comment to make upon the appointment of Mrs. Whitehouse.

Efforts to get from Mrs. Whitehouse an idea of what she planned to do, how many workers she would take with her, when she would sail, and other details were unavailing, as she gracefully declined to be interviewed at all. She said she would do her talking when the time came, and she thought the time was not yet.

The question of a successor to Mrs. Whitehouse in the position of State suffrage leader promises interesting developments. Shortly after the suffrage victory on Nov. 6 last Mrs. Whitehouse said that she did not wish to be re-elected Chairman, but she changed her mind, and at the State Suffrage Convention in the last week of November she was re-elected Chairman. Before Mrs. Whitehouse changed her mind there were many suggestions as to her successor. Among the names mentioned were those of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. John Blair, and Mrs. F. Louis Slade. There are possibilities that an up-State woman might come forward as a candidate, or that the City Party might get control of the State organization, in which case it would not be surprising if Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the City Party, became Chairman of the State organization.

ALLIES FOR THE MENORAH.

Graduate Societies to Co-operate with Intercollegiate Body.

At a meeting of Menorah graduate societies under the auspices of the Menorah Alumni Association of New York City, in the Hunter College Auditorium, yesterday afternoon, a resolution was passed stating it to be the sense of the meeting that a council of Menorah graduate societies, consisting of the President and an additional member of each of the six existing graduate associations, be organized to co-operate with the Intercollegiate Menorah Association. A committee consisting of M. L. Gittelson, H. Ackowith, and M. Epstein was appointed to carry out the plan.

The personnel of the Board of Governors, agreed upon in the meeting of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association last Friday, will be elected at the closing session of the fifth annual convention of the association in Earl Hall, Columbia University, today.

Last night there was a concert of Jewish music in Washington Irving High School auditorium. Ernst Bloch, the composer, spoke on the "Jewish Mind in Music."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DIETZ.—Dec. 23, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dietz, a daughter.

GOLDSTEIN.—Dec. 29, Lying-in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Goldstein, a son.

HERZOG.—Dec. 27, 41 Convent Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Herzog, a daughter.

HYAMS.—Dec. 28, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Hyams, a daughter.

SAVITT.—Dec. 26, 723 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Savitt, a son.

SIEGEL.—Dec. 29, Mulderig's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Siegel, a son.

Engaged.

HARRIS—LEETE.—Mr. and Mrs. Alvine E. Leete of Hackensack, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, E. Hazel, to George Randall Harris of Detroit, Mich.

BRACKMAN—HAAS.—Estelle Z. Haas to Maurice Brackman.

COHEN—GROSSMAN.—Frances Grossman to Julius Cohen.

COHN—GOLDSTEIN.—Adeline Goldstein to Irving Cohn.

COHN—LEVIN.—Anna Levin to Milton Cohn.

CRANE—ATHING.—Betty Athing to Louis W. Crane.

FEIG—STAHL.—Pearl Stahl to Charles Feig.

FRANK—ALLEN.—Anna Allen to Alfred Frank.

GARNER—MYERSON.—Natalie A. Myerson to R. Irving Garnier.

HEMMING—RANKEN.—Dorothy Ranken to Edwin A. Hemming.

NEWWITTER—NAGLE.—Maybelle Nagle to Edgar M. Newwitter.

NIXON—WILDMAN.—Ann N. Wildman to Elliott B. Nixon.

ROSENBLATT—BECK.—Amelia Beck to Jack Rosenblatt.

RUDMAN—SEGEEMAN.—Belle R. Segerman to Harry A. Rudman.

SCHIFF—COHEN.—Martha Cohen to Julien N. Schiff.

SCHINDLER—HERING.—Lottie Hering to Jacob D. Schindler.

WRONKER—LEIGHT.—Lillian Leight to Dr. Simon L. Wronker.

Married.

AUSTER—GOLDEN.—On Dec. 30, 1917, at the Hebrew Tabernacle, by Rev. Dr. Edward Lissman, Marie Golden to Louis Auster.

IRVINE—WHITE.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, at Spartanburg, S. C., by the Rev. Walter I. Herbert, Aline Chester White of 344 West 72d St., daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden White, to Mr. William Giffin Irvine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Irvine.

OLTMAN — SWEET. — On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, by the Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds, Jessie Ellicott Sweet to Henry Herbert Oltman of New York.

DAVIS—AVERY.—Dec. 23, Ella Avery to Julius Davis.

KREIELSHEIMER — LAZARUS.—Dec. 29, Flora L. Lazarus to Sergeant Herbert Kreielsheimer.

SCHWARZ — THIELE.—Dec. 29, Pauline Thiele to Joseph Schwarz.

Died.

ANDERSEN. — In Rome, Italy, Dec. 12, Olivia Cushing Andersen, daughter of the late Robert M. and Olivia Dulany Cushing.

ANDERSON.—Frederick W., at the residence of his son, Arthur M. Anderson, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917. Funeral Friday.

ATTERBURY.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 28, 1917, Robert Bakewell Atterbury, beloved husband of Frances P. Kirby. Funeral service at his late residence, 339 West 85th St., New York City, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

BAER.—Michael Baer, suddenly, on Dec. 30, 1917, husband of Mary and father of Harry. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARTLETT.—Passed on suddenly Dec. 30, 1917, at her residence, 101 West 75th St., Augusta C., widow of Loring Bartlett. Funeral private.

BAUM.—Philip, age 82, son of Anna and the late Jacob Baum, brother of Harry, Morris, and Minnie. Funeral from his late residence, 61 Hamilton Place, Tuesday, at 10 A. M. New England papers please copy.

BENSON.—At Quincy, Mass., on Dec. 29, Catherine M. Van Bergen, widow of Rodney Benson, in her 75th year. Funeral at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Hamlin, 50 Gorle St., Quincy, Mass., Monday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

BLOSSOM.—At Montclair, N. J., Saturday evening, Dec. 29, 1917, Dr. Anne Mooers Blossom. Private funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel P. Lathrop, 126 Claremont Av., Montclair, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BONNER.—On Dec. 30, David, beloved husband of Marie Adele Bonner, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William N. Beach, 829 Park Av., New York City. Funeral services at the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 398 West 122d St., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Hartford, Conn.

BUSCHMANN.—On Dec. 29, 1917, at the German Hospital, Charles H. Buschmann, aged 75 years, beloved husband of the late Hannah Buschmann, formerly of 75 West 94th St. Funeral services will be held at funeral parlors, 14 East 30th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1918, at 11 o'clock.

CAMMERER.—On Dec. 29, Adelaide L. Cammerer. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances will meet train leaving Liberty St. at 1 P. M.

CARSWELL.—Mary S. E., at her home, suddenly, on Dec. 27, of pneumonia, daughter of the late Sarah and Matthew William Carswell of Philadelphia. Funeral at the Church of the Virgin, 1154 West 40th St., Monday, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M.

COLEMAN.—At Riverside, Pacea, Halifax County, Va., Dec. 29, 1917, Nathaniel R. Coleman, beloved husband of Anne Nesom Page and Mrs. Roger W. Williams of New York and Mrs. George MacLaren Brydon of Richmond, Va.

COMSTOCK.—On Dec. 29, 1917, Hannah H., daughter of the late Dr. David C. and Georgiana Kipp Comstock. Services at Chapel St. Luke's Hospital, 9:30 A. M. Tuesday. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

CONKLIN.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, Mary Ellis Conklin, widow of Joseph Conklin, in her 79th year. Funeral services at her late home, 676 Macon St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 8 P. M.

COX.—At her residence, 1219 Locust St., Philadelphia, on Saturday, Dec. 29, Mary Fullerton, widow of James S. Cox, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church on Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, at 11:30 o'clock. Interment private.

CULBERT.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 29, 1917, Sarah L. Culbert, daughter of the late Alexander J. and Eliza H. Culbert, at her home, 362 West 27th St., New York City. Funeral services at her late residence on Monday afternoon, Dec. 31, 1917, at 1:30 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, Annie, beloved wife of Simon and devoted mother of Henrietta, Leah Gans, Abraham M., Meyer, and Ruth. Funeral Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, 11 A. M., from her late residence, 132 West 118th St. Kindly omit flowers.

DE MOTT.—At the residence of her parents, North Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 29, 1917, Harriet Thoma, beloved wife of J. E. De Mott. Funeral service at the North Hackensack Reformed Church on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock.

DEMPSEY.—Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Mary A. Dempsey, (nee Meadenney,) widow of the late Michael J. Dempsey. Funeral from her late residence, 553 West 145th St., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 10:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Katherine of Genoa, West 153d St., where a mass of requiem will be celebrated. Please omit flowers.

DURYEA.—At Madison, N. J., Dec. 29, 1917, Oscar Duryea, husband of Elizabeth M. Carter. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 11 Green Village Road, Madison, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn, at 10:30 A. M. Tuesday.

FIEGER.—Mark, suddenly, Dec. 30, 1917, beloved husband of Hulda Fieger, devoted father of Henry J., Joseph, Arthur, and Maurice, and brother of Aaron, Morris, Eva, and Esther. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 347 West 147th. Please omit flowers. California papers please copy.

FINCK.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, 1917, Louisa Finck, (nee Arras,) widow of the late August Finck, in her 61st year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 316 West 57th St., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

FREUND.—Albert, on Dec. 30, in his 63d year, beloved husband of Delia and dear father of Julius Freund and Frances Rosen. Funeral from his late residence, 42 West 126th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2 P. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery.

GARDNER.—At Purdys, N. Y., Saturday morning, Dec. 29, 1917, William H. Gardner, for forty-three years the station agent at Purdys, N.Y. Funeral services from his late residence Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family. Cars will meet northbound trains arriving at Purdys at 12:55; southbound at 12:44.

GOULD.—On Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, at 3 P. M., Mrs. Hannah Seaman Gould, mother of Miss Ada Gould, at her home, 35 West 94th St. Interment private.

HAMPSON.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 30, Mary Taylor, wife of the late William Hampson, in her 87th year. Funeral from her late home, 130 Franklin St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2:30 o'clock.

HEWITT.—Sunday, Dec. 30, Edward Gurnee, at his home, 225 Quincy St., Brooklyn, son of Francis and Rachel Ann Hewitt, in his 82d year. Funeral services at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, corner Classon and Willoughby Avs., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 3 P. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., Jan. 2, 1918, at noon. Kindly omit flowers.

HUNTINGTON.—Suddenly, on Dec. 25, at the home of her sisters, 207 8th Av., Brooklyn, Clara M. Ludwig, wife of Alexander J. Huntington and daughter of the late Karl H. and Katherine Ludwig. Funeral private.

HYMAN.—On Dec. 30, in his 10th year, Robert, beloved son of Max and Hattie, (nee Jellisch.) Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 549 West 113th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 2 P. M.

Died.

ISRAEL.—Rosa, suddenly, Dec. 29, beloved wife of Moritz and dear mother of Albert, Edwin, and Carrie. Funeral services at the West End Synagogue, 100 West 82d St., Jan. 1, at 2 P. M.

KINNE.—Helen, after a short illness, Saturday, Dec. 29, at her home, 501 West 120th St. Services Tuesday, Jan. 1, 2 P. M., Cathedral of St. John the Divine. (St. James Chapel.) Providence, Boston, and Waterbury papers please copy.

KITTREDGE.—Charles H., at Meredith, N. H., Dec. 29, age 51 years. Services Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918.

KOLB.—Emma E. Services Tuesday, 10 A. M., CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway, 63th St.

LEVI.—On Dec. 29, in his 56th year, Max, beloved husband of Theresa, (nee Simon,) and devoted father of Kate and Albert Falk. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1,881 Morris Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 A. M.

LUTHER.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 28, Dr. John W. Luther of Palmerton, Penn. Funeral services 2:30 P. M., Dec. 31, at Palmerton, Penn.

LYNCH.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, Mrs. Fannie L., widow of Henry D. Lynch. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1, 1918, at 8 o'clock from August Eickelberg's funeral parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St.

McCOOK.—Anson G., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at his residence, 33 West 54th St., after a brief illness, in the 83d year of his age. Services at the residence Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 3 P. M.

McCULLY.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., Dec. 30, 1917, Harry G. McCully, in his 6.d year. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, Orange, N. J., Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, at 10:15 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MACKIE.—At Newburgh, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Mary F., daughter of the late John F. and Juliette Woods Mackie. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, "The Inn," on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Cedarhill Cemetery.

MARSHALL.—At his home in Somers, Westchester County, New York, Dec. 29, William Dean Marshall. Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 11 o'clock.

MAXWELL.—On Dec. 28, 1917, at Somerville, N. J., William E. Maxwell, aged 39 years. Funeral from the home of his brother, John A. Maxwell, 45 West Hight St., Somerville, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M. Friends and relatives invited without further notice.

MORGAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 29, Herbert A., beloved husband of Abbie Pitou Morgan, at his residence, The Belnord, Broadway and 86th St. Funeral services private, at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

MORRILL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 30, at Garden City, L. I., Mary A. Morrill, widow of the late Amos Morrill, in her 64th year. Funeral services at the St. James Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., New York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

MOVIUS.—Edwin Hallam, Dec. 29, 1917. Funeral services at Buffalo, N. Y.

MUNSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1917, William Munson, formerly of Cincinnati, in his 76th year. Funeral services at the Boardman Chapel, 16 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

OLIVER.—Florence De Sales, youngest daughter of Mrs. Francis V. S. Oliver, Sunday evening, Dec. 30, at her home, 3,252 Perry Av., Bronx. Funeral Wednesday, St. Brendan's Church, 207th St. and Perry Av.

PARDEE.—Dec. 28, of pneumonia, Dr. Ensign Bennett Pardee, beloved husband of Clara Burton Pardee, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 74 West 48th St., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PATERSON.—At Albany, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, John S., only son of the late John and Orilla B. Paterson, in his 70th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 134 Lancaster St., Albany, on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On Dec. 28, Mary Gay Robinson, in her 82d year. Funeral from her late residence, Guilford, Conn., Jan. 1, 1 P. M.

ROBINSON.—At Albany, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 30, 1917, Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, N. Y.

ROSENBERG.—In Europe, beloved wife of Samuel and mother of Robert M., Leah, Irwin G., Bernard B., Lee G., and Beatrice, Sunday, Dec. 30. Funeral from late residence, 111 West 112th. Omit flowers.

ROSENTHAL.—Suddenly, on Dec. 29, Isabella, (nee Oppenheim,) beloved wife of the late Leopold Rosenthal. Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M., from late residence, 141 West 101st St.

SCHALL.—Herman, on Dec. 31, after a severe illness, in his 80th year, at his residence, 219 West 81st St., New York. Funeral service private. Kindly omit flowers.

SIEVERS.—Wil Brent, aged 14, beloved son of Georgia and N. E. Sievers. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,133 67th St., Brooklyn, on Jan. 1, 2 P. M.

SIMS.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 30, 1917, Martha E. Sims, daughter of the late Thomas Edward Sims of Virginia. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 11 A. M. Interment Hollywood, Va. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

SNOW.—Mrs. Nancy H., on Saturday, Dec. 29, mother of Dr. William Benham Snow. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,020 Broadway, Monday at 1 P. M., private.

SOPER.—On Dec. 29, Frank H. Soper, husband of Mary Cropsey Soper and brother of Louise and the late John W. Soper. Funeral services at his late residence, 69 Kensington Av., Jersey City, Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2:30 P. M.

SORBY.—Suddenly, Dec. 29, 1917, Hugh Sorby. Funeral from 406 West 36th St., Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 11 A. M., thence to the Holy Cross Church, 42d St., 8th and 9th Avs.

STONE.—On Dec. 28, 1917, Mary A. Johnston, beloved wife of the late Robert Stone. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,236 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 31, 1917, at 3 P. M. sharp. Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, at 3 P. M. Interment Cemetery of the Evergreens.

TOWER.—Anna Maria, widow of Lawrence Phelps Tower, at her residence, 61 East 74th St., in her 90th year. Funeral Monday at Church of the Incarnation, Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 4 P. M. Interment at Waterville, N. Y.

TURK.—Dec. 29, Edwin Samuel Turk, aged 59 years. Funeral from his late residence, 512 West 21st St. Services First Baptist Church, 79th St. and Broadway, Wednesday afternoon, 1 o'clock.

VAN CLEVE.—John S., husband of Florence Van Cleve, suddenly, on Dec. 28, 1917. Funeral Monday, 2 P. M., at 936 6th Av., New York City.

WERLE.—At Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 29, 1917, August Werle, aged 60 years. Funeral from his late residence, 45 Hawthorne St., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Erie Railroad Station, Jersey City, at 1:15 P. M.

WHITE.—At her residence, 565 West 23d St., on Dec. 29, Mary White, daughter of the late Charles and Jane McEvers White. Funeral service at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St. and 6th Av., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 1:30 P. M.

BORTHWICK.—Jennie, 21 Sutton Place, Dec. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BUB.—Annie C., 2,800 Pond Place, Bronx, Dec. 29. Funeral private.

CARRIGAN.—James, 438 11th Av., Dec. 28. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

COLE.—John L., 2,698 8th Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CURRIE.—David G., 614 Beach Terrace, Bronx, Dec. 29.

DALY.—Elizabeth, 732 East 226th St., Dec. 28. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DUGANNE.—Charles E., 1,123 Clay Av., Bronx, Dec. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

GERRITY.—John, 427 West 54th St., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HIRSCH.—Eva, 260 West 121st St., Dec. 28.

HOGAN.—William, Dec. 29. Funeral 275 9th Av.

JENNINGS.—Agnes B., 204 West 80th St., Dec. 29. Funeral service today.

KOHRMANN.—Andrew, 1,177 Stebbins Av., Bronx, Dec. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McNULTY.—Francis J., 1,467 3d Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MADIGAN.—John, 158 West 20th St., Dec. 29.

MAIER.—Louis, 820 East 123d St., Dec. 29, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MEEHAN.—Mary A., 607 Wales Av., Bronx, Dec. 29. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MORAN.—Margaret, 2,698 8th Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'SHEA.—Julia, 2,004 Amsterdam Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

POWERS.—John T., Dec. 28. Funeral, 36th St. and 2d Av.

ROTH.—Max, 758 Kelly St., Bronx, Dec. 28.

REILLY.—Mary, 1,680 2d Av., Dec. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WARD.—Thomas M., 170 Verm

RIVALRY BREWING FOR PRESIDENCY OF LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION

THREE RIVALS SEEK TENNIS LEADERSHIP

Myrick May Be Opposed by Torrey and Hoskins at Annual Meeting.

PROXIES BEING SOUGHT

Balance of Power May Be In the West, Whose Delegates Defeated Amateur Rule.

Apparently a stormy session is in store when the United States National Lawn Tennis Association meets at the Waldorf-Astoria in February. In the early reckoning it was generally agreed that Julian S. Myrick would succeed Major George T. Adee as President of the association, but it now develops that two other candidates are in the field, Edwin F. Torrey of Clinton, N. Y., now Secretary of the U. S. N. L. T. A., and Albert H. Hoskins of Philadelphia, Vice President of the tennis association in 1916.

It transpired during the last week that both Mr. Torrey and Mr. Hoskins had been endeavoring to obtain proxies for the annual meeting, each with the view of his own election, but it is understood, from well-informed authorities, that an agreement has been reached between the two whereby the one who sees that he will be defeated will throw his votes to the other, thereby making a combination to defeat Mr. Myrick.

There is no intimation as yet as to which of the candidates will be favored by the Nominating Committee, but this may bear little with the two which are left out in the cold. They will run on independent tickets, and it is not altogether certain that the Nominating Committee's choice will have as much weight in the annual meeting as in the past. The politics of the sport are said to be riding rampant, and it is intimated in some quarters that Fred C. Jennings, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, is inclined to a choice of Hoskins. These two men have been at odds for some time, but their differences in the Philadelphia organization are said to have been patched up, and that Jennings will advocate the candidacy of Hoskins in the regular nominations.

Myrick Acting President.

The knowledge of the political aspect which overhangs the annual meeting has come as a surprise to the New York followers of the game who confidently believed that there would be little or no opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Myrick. The latter has been the acting head of the tennis association since the virtual retirement of Major Adee, who received a commission at Plattsburg. His qualifications to succeed to the head of the organization are so many that there is a pronounced hope in the East that he will be elected to guide the sport through the troubled times that will ensue because of the war.

Probably no man connected with the game in recent years has done so much for the sport as has Mr. Myrick. His moves have always been progressive. Sometimes they have been antagonistic to the established ideas, but their worth has always been proved in actual practice, according to the best informed tennis men.

Probably his most notable achievement was the bringing of the national championships from the stifling surroundings of Newport to the grounds at Forest Hills. He fought against tradition and sentiment in bringing this about, but by that one step he made the national singles more than a society event. He made the tournament a national figure in the field of sport and gained the plan to such a standard that thousands saw the annual contests whereas before the number of spectators had been counted in hundreds. He was instrumental also in securing the Davis Cup matches for New York, and the event which he managed at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills was one of the best conducted tennis events in the history of the sport in this country.

Mr. Myrick has for several years been President of the West Side Tennis Club and was close in the councils of the U. S. N. L. T. A. during the Presidency of both Robert D. Wrenn and Major Adee. He was a counselor to both of these men, and in the opinion of most of the Eastern tennis enthusiasts is the one best fitted to succeed to the Presidency of the tennis association. They point with pride to his conduct of the office since the retirement of Major Adee. The restoration of tennis championships came primarily as a result of Mr. Myrick's initiative, and he has counseled a sane return to sport that the organization throughout the country might be kept in a prosperous condition.

Amateur Rule Defeated.

The only defeat which Mr. Myrick has suffered was in relation to the amateur rule which was voted down at the annual meeting a year ago. He was the virtual sponsor for the rule, although it came from the Executive Committee. As a constructive piece of legislation it was, in many of its aspects, highly commendable, and with a slight change of wording would undoubtedly have been acceptable to the entire country. In that it was thought to discriminate against a certain group of players, who had entered the sporting goods business, it was opposed and beaten by the West. Had the rule been put forth without retroactive features, it is the opinion of many that it would have passed.

While it is agreed between East and West that there shall be no discussion of the amateur question during the course of the war, this subject may be injected indirectly into the annual meeting. There is little word from the West to indicate how it will line up its forces in the Presidential race, but if there is still a rankling because of the amateur rule suggested by Mr. Myrick, the West may turn its votes to one of the other two candidates. This, in the opinion of Eastern men hereabouts, however, would be opening a dead question, with no other thought than one of revenge.

It is pointed out that this is a poor time for the tennis association to begin playing the game of politics. The conditions demand a man at the head of the association who will be able to guide the game with a firm hand and good judgment, and it is maintained that as Mr. Myrick is best qualified for office he should be elected in spite of any petty jealousies and animosities which may exist.

Since the denouement came as to the candidacy of Mr. Hoskins and Mr. Torrey, an effort has been made by some of those interested to sound the opinion of the country, and the result, while far from conclusive, seems to portend the election of Mr. Myrick.

It is known that several letters have passed between some of the tennis men and these may have their effect in having the nomination of Mr. Myrick as the regular choice of the association. Mr. Myrick has determined that this is no time for playing politics, and it is understood that he will make no effort to obtain proxies or votes in anticipation of a close fight for the Presidency of the association. If the association wants him he is ready to serve.

Basket Ball League Probable.

Fred S. Niles of the Morningside A. C. and the local A. A. U. Registration Committee and Benjamin Levy of the Glencoe A. C. are behind a movement to form an amateur basket ball league among the clubs of the Harlem section of the city. This was made known yesterday afternoon following an informal meeting of the originators of the plan. Another meeting will be held at the Glencoe A. C. the latter part of this week, for the purpose of organizing and adopting rules and a playing schedule.

NINE GUNNERS BRAVE COLD.

One Collapses at Traps of New Rochelle Yacht Club.

Only nine enthusiasts braved the cold weather to take part in the regular trapshooting fixture at the New Rochelle Yacht Club's traps on Harrison Island yesterday. Ten gunners started in the competition, but S. W. Fullerton collapsed from the cold in the first event. He was revived, however, and was able to go to his home. It was the first accident of its kind that has occurred since the New Rochelle Y. C. started its shoots, nine years ago.

The laurels went to Z. Rogers, who won the December Cup with four legs, the take home trophy and an individual prize of a silver watch fob for the best handicap scores of the month at 25 birds. In this event he won three legs. Another cup was offered for the shooter with the greatest number of points for the month's competition and this went to R. Green, with 26 points. The best shootings of the day was furnished in the take home trophy competition in which W. B. Ogden, A. P. Bennett, R. Green, and F. F. Ham, Jr., returned straight strings of 25 birds.

The summaries:

Name.	T. H. Cup.	Dec. Cup.	Acc.'s Cup.	Score and Handicap.
F. M. Wilson	4 25	2 25	1 24	87, 17—100
W. B. Ogden	0 25	1 23	0 23	91, 14—100
A. P. Bennett	0 25	2 24	1 21	88, 10— 98
S. S. Jones	6 25	6 22	6 25	81, 26—100
C. L. McLeod	6 24	5 25	6 25	78, 25—100
R. Green	0 25	1 23	0 24	94, 8—100
F. F. Ham, Jr.	0 25	1 23	1 24	90, 13—100
Z. Rogers	4 25	1 25	1 24	92, 18—100
A. J. Gerrard	4 25	8 23		

WINNERS.

Ten-Bird Event, Scratch—Won by R. Green with a straight string.

Fifteen-Bird Event, Scratch—Won by A. J. Gerrard with a straight string.

Take Home Trophy—Won by Z. Rogers.

December Cup—Won by Z. Rogers with four legs.

Accumulation Cup—Leg won by S. S. Jones.

High Scratch Gun—R. Green.

ICE YACHT PARTY SPILLED.

Wind Lifts Craft in Air and Dumps Occupants Out.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Despite the zero weather several ice yachts and the more enthusiastic devotees of the sport were out on the partly snow-covered North Shrewsbury today. While sailing in a gale this afternoon off the Independent Clubhouse I. T. Straus's Silver Heels, one of the South River Club challengers, was damaged by the breaking of the cockpit. The craft was blown in the air and came down with such force on the hard ice that the cockpit was split. Ralph Sickels, who was at the tiller, and will sail her in the championship races, said he would have the damage repaired in time for the events.

In the boat at the time were Miss Constance Trimpi of South Orange, Miss Isabella Mulvey of Newark, and Charles T. Henry of New York, who is stationed at Bay Shore in the Naval Aviation Corps. Mr. Henry, who was enjoying his first ice boat ride, said it was some thrilling sport. None of the occupants was injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Fisher and H. C. Page of Newark, Howard Allsopp of South Orange, and R. G. McDermott of East Orange were out in Mr. Page's O U, and were covered with snow as the yacht plowed through the snowdrifts.

TRACK STARS ARE RATED.

F. W. Rubien Selects Three All-America Teams.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, has announced his All-America track and field selections for 1917 in Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac. There are also selections in intercollegiate and interscholastic track and field athletics. In the A. A. U. selections New York athletes play a major part, ten local men having been chosen for All-America honors. The Millrose A. A. athletes are accorded three places on the team, with Mike Devaney for the half-mile, Charlie Pores for five miles, and Villar Kyronen for ten miles. William Kennedy of the Morningside A. C. is selected as the Marathon leader; William Plant, Long Island A. C., as the best of the walkers; William Taylor, Irish-American A. C., in high jumping; Pat McDonald, with the shot; Matt McGrath, with the 56-pound weight; Pat Ryan, with the hammer, and George Bronder, at javelin throwing.

Leaders in thirty events are selected. To the Chicago A. A. goes the prestige of having nine athletes chosen for honors. Eddie Hall, the Oberlin College athlete, is selected for the mile, and Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C. for the two-mile run.

On the intercollegiate team Fall again is chosen in the one-mile event, and in the two-mile event John W. Overton of Yale is the choice. Clinton Larsen of Brigham Young University is selected for the running high jump on both teams, while Arlie Mucks of the Chicago A. A. and University of Wisconsin is the selection in the shotput.

The selections follow:

All-America Athletic Team.—Sixty-yard dash, J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; 100-yard dash, Andy E. Ward, Chicago A. A.; 220-yard dash, M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, San Francisco; 300-yard run, Andrew B. Kelly, Holy Cross College; 440-yard run, P. J. Shea, Pittsburgh A. A.; 600-yard run, Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.; 880-yard run, Mike A. Devaney, Millrose A. A., New York; 1,000-yard run, John W. Overton, Yale University; one mile run, E. H. Fall, Oberlin College; two-mile run, Joie Ray, Illinois A. C.; five-mile run, Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., New York; ten-mile run, Villar Kyronen, Millrose A. A., New York; cross-country, James Henigan, Manchester (Mass.) Club; Marathon, William J. Kennedy, Morningside A. C., New York; 70-yard hurdles, E. J. Thompson, Dartmouth College; 120-yard hurdles, Robert Simpson, University of Missouri; 220-yard hurdles, F. F. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; 440-yard hurdles, Floyd Smart, Chicago A. A.; walking, William Plant, Long Island A. C., New York; standing broad jump, J. C. Hoskins, Chicago A. A.; running broad jump, Joe Irish, Chicago A. A.; standing high jump, W. H. Taylor, Irish-American A. C., New York; running high jump, Clinton Larsen, Brigham Young University; running hop, step, and jump, D. F. Ahearn, Illinois A. C.; pole vault, Ed. Knourek, Illinois A. C.; putting the 16-pound shot, P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., New York; throwing the 56-pound weight, M. J. McGrath, New York A. C.; throwing the discus, A. W. Mucks, Chicago A. A.; throwing the 16-pound hammer, P. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York; throwing the javelin, George A. Bronder, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; all-around, H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A.

All-American College Team.—100-yard dash, J. W. Scholz, University of Missouri; 220-yard dash, C. Hoyt, Grinnell College; 440-yard run, F. J. Shea, University of Pittsburgh; 880-yard run, Earl Eby, University of Pennsylvania; one-mile run, E. H. Fall, Oberlin College; two-mile run, John W. Overton, Yale University; cross-country, I. Dresser, Cornell University; 120-yard hurdles, Robert Simpson, University of Missouri; 220-yard run, E. Strehle, Pomona College, California; 440-yard hurdles, Floyd Smart, Northwestern University; running high jump, Clinton Larsen, Brigham Young University; running broad jump, S. Butler, Dubuque College; running hop, step, and jump, W. Overbee, University of Illinois; pole vault, W. L. Newstetter, University of Pennsylvania; putting the 16-pound shot, A. W. Mucks, University of Wisconsin; throwing the 16-pound hammer, B. Bennett, University of Illinois; throwing the discus, M. R. Husted, University of Illinois; throwing the javelin, (free style,) C. Higgins, University of Chicago; throwing the javelin, (regulation style,) R. Nourse, Princeton University; throwing the 56-pound weight, H. White, Syracuse University; pentathlon, Howard Berry, University of Pennsylvania.

All-America Interscholastic Team.—100-yard dash, A. Lever, Mercersburg (Penn.) Academy; 220-yard dash, W. B. Hayes, St. Benedict's Prep, Boston; 440-yard run, C. D. Bushnell, Hill School, Pottstown, Penn.; 880-yard run, Joseph J. Tully, St. Benedict's Prep, Boston; one-mile run, A. Woodruff, Central H. S., Newark, N. J.; two-mile run, Joseph Nulty, St. Benedict's Prep, Newark, N. J.; cross-country, Allen Swede, Mercersburg Academy; 120-yard hurdles, W. E. Massey, Jr., Hill School; 220-yard hurdles, D. Rogers, Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy; running high jump, C. Sweat, Lawrenceville Academy; running broad jump, W. Dowding, Bowen H. S., Chicago; pole vault, T. P. Gardner, Hill School; putting the 12-pound shot, A. Wilson, Radnor H. S., Philadelphia; throwing the 16-pound hammer, J. Angell, Mercersburg Academy; throwing the discus, R. Watkinson, Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; throwing the javelin, F. Wilcoxen, Oak Park H. S., Chicago.

CUBS WANT HERZOG; MAY GIVE KILDUFF

Weeghman Ready to Trade Young Star to Obtain Captain of Giants.

President Weeghman of the Chicago Cubs has sent a hurry call for his manager, Fred Mitchell, to seek his advice about parting with Pete Kilduff. The repeated offers of money to the Giants for Charley Herzog have all been spurned, and Manager McGraw's last word to Weegham is that he will not consider a cash offer for his Captain and second baseman, but will let him go if Kilduff figures in the deal and comes back to the New York Club.

Weeghman's latest plan is to get Herzog, even at the sacrifice of losing Kilduff, to play second base, while he plans to play Larry Doyle, the former Captain of the Giants, at first base. Doyle has slowed up a bit, and Mitchell figures that Laughing Larry would fill the bill at first base now that the Cubs have lost all claim on Vic Saier. The experience at first will not be new to Doyle, as he has covered the initial bag on more than one occasion in an emergency while a member of the Giants. Fred Merkle is to be used as an outfielder.

In his persistent attitude of paying out large sums of money to build up a strong club for next season Weeghman is taking a big gamble, and it is a question whether the optimists of the game in New York, Chicago, and Boston are showing as much wisdom as the pessimists of Philadelphia and St. Louis. Weeghman and Frazee are gambling that the war will be over before the end of the baseball season next Summer. Connie Mack and William F. Baker are figuring that the war will not be over and that a poor season or two is in sight before conditions are readjusted.

The optimism of Charley Comiskey owner of the world's champion White Sox, is so strong that he believes that the baseball club owners will see the season through next Summer even at the loss of a large amount of money. Comiskey is the first of the major league club owners to take the same view of professional baseball that many of the colleges are taking about their intercollegiate sports. He believes that the game should be continued regardless of the mercenary end of the game.

"It was never so important as at the present time," says Comiskey, "for everybody to keep their heads and quit rocking the boat. I am not banking on the financial end of the game, but I want to see the season an artistic success. It will be possible to play the game even if every ball player of draft age was taken. We could go out and get plenty of ball players under and over the draft age, and, if worst comes to worst, we could develop new material. I am positive that the fans would not kick about the lineups of the clubs under such unusual conditions."

Secretary Harry Sparrow of the Yankees and Secretary Walter Hapgood of the Braves are now in the South arranging for the tour of these two clubs at the end of the training season. If any sort of railroad accommodations can be made, the two teams will visit nearly every army cantonment in the South and play exhibition games for the soldiers. Stops will also be made at cities between the camps and the route will be different from the one taken by the clubs last season.

Billy Murray, formerly manager of the Phillies and later baseball scout for the Pirates, is likely to be the successor of Jack Barry as manager of the Boston Red Sox. Murray is now connected with Frazee's club in the capacity of scout and general adviser and it is not unlikely that Frazee will make further use of Murray's baseball shrewdness and appoint him manager next season. Frazee announced here Saturday that he would make no announcement about his new manager until next Spring.

If the St. Louis Browns lose any more players it will be in a position to give the Athletics a hard fight for last place in the American League race next season. The club has already sent Shotton and Lavan to Washington and will let Pratt go to the Yankees just as soon as the legal trouble between the player and Phil Ball is adjusted. The latest blow to Fielder Jones's club is the announcement that Carl Weilman one of his best pitchers will not play next season. Weilman recently underwent an operation and his physicians advise him that it would be dangerous for him to try to pitch next season. On top of this is the announcement that Eddie Plank would retire from the game as he does not care to spend another year in such a hot Summer resort as St. Louis.

MORRISON GLENCOE LEADER

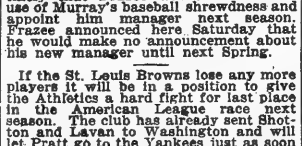
Former Coach Elected President of Athletic Club.

William Morrison, a former coach of the club's track team, yesterday was elected President of the Glencoe A. C. at the organization's twelfth annual meeting. He succeeds Charles Wendt, who is now at Camp Upton. Forty-two of the club's members are with the army or navy, and a resolution was adopted commending the athletes for their patriotism. It was decided to cancel the dues of the enlisted athletes until after the war.

Benjamin Levy was chosen First Vice President and Fred C. Teschner Jr., Second Vice President. Other officers selected were: Secretary, Edward Farrell; Treasurer, Gustave Leuschner; Track Captain, Aubrey Meyerheim, and Chairman of the Board of Governors, Thomas Mulvaney.

Reulbach Retires from Baseball.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Pitcher Ed Reulbach of the Boston National baseball team has received his unconditional release. It is understood that Reulbach has a position with a manufacturing firm and does not plan to play baseball next season.



This is the day comedians pull their annual wheeze about our closing up tight for the rest of the year!

We do! Promptly at 6 P. M.

But until then—everything men and boys wear!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

COCHRAN MAY PLAY HOPPE.

Negotiations Opened for Championship Balkline Match.

Negotiations are under way for a balkline billiard match between William F. Hoppe, the champion in every division of the game, and the youthful Chicago expert, Welker Cochran. Interest in professional balkline billiards has been stagnated for the better part of two years because of the unquestioned supremacy of Hoppe. Now, however, it is considered that a foe worthy of a championship test against him has been found in Cochran, whose showing in recent matches has been much above par.

Cochran has averaged well up toward 60 at times and seldom has he fallen below 25. Brilliant cue work has been at all times evident, and a billiard enthusiast has announced that he is willing to back Cochran for $1,000 in a match against Hoppe.

Hoppe demands a bonus of $1,500 for a match, and this is considered almost prohibitive, but it is believed that he will not exact such harsh terms if the matter is pressed. However, should Hoppe persist, it is certain that the Brunswick Balke Collender Company, donor of the championship trophies in the past, will put another balkline emblem in competition, and in such a case Hoppe would be forced to defend his championship. This would necessitate a tournament, probably held in this city, as that is the only means by which another championship trophy can be put in play. In the event of a tournament other players who are likely to compete are Ora Morningstar and Koji Yamada. The latter is now in San Francisco.

Hoppe is at present in the West. Early in the Fall he made a tour of the South, but it is reported that it was not a productive trip. For the present it is said here that his plans are indefinite, that he has no schedule of exhibition events prepared which would interfere with his playing Cochran.

The last tournament play by Hoppe was in the handicap event in this city two years ago. He went through that without experiencing a really hard match. Cochran was a contestant then but he was not nearly so proficient a player as now. It was the tour of the country with Cassignol which really rounded out Cochran's play. It gave him an intimate knowledge of the close play for which the Frenchman was famous, and in the estimation of one billiardist improved the play of the Chicago boy more than 100 per cent.

Cochran is now a more formidable billiardist than was Hoppe when he went to France and brought back to this country the 18.2 championship by defeating Vignaux.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee, Ralph Greenleaf, of Monmouth, Ill., will endeavor to wrest the pocket billiard championship from Frank Taberski of Schenectady. If he succeeds, Taberski will be eliminated from the championship circle for a period of at least six months. If he fails, Taberski will acquire personal ownership of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company Trophy, the championship will lapse, and a tournament will be arranged to take place in February or March.

Taberski won the trophy from John Layton at Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 7, 8, and 9, 1916, since which time he has withstood attacks by Greenleaf, Edward I. Ralph, James Maturo, Louis Kreuter, (twice,) Benjamin Allen, Lawrence Stoutenburgh, and Joseph Concannon. Greenleaf is only 18 years of age. When he was beaten by Taberski, the latter's worrying tactics were largely responsible for the result. In exhibition games Greenleaf has been defeated only three times in a year.

MORAN AND FULTON TO BOX.

Heavyweight Contenders to Meet in Long Bout at New Orleans.

Ike Dorgan, manager of Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh heavyweight, announced last night that he had signed articles for a bout between the blond Pittsburgh boxer and Fred Fulton of Rochester, Minn. The men will meet in a twenty-round contest at Dominick Torforich's Tulane A. C., New Orleans, on Jan. 28. Moran is at present engaged as boxing instructor at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., and he will do most of his preparatory work for the Fulton bout at the Southern camp for soldiers.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS NEAR IDEAL SYSTEM

War Conditions Reform Activities and Bring About Sport for Sport's Sake.

After years of agitation the National Collegiate Athletic Association this year finds intercollegiate athletics being conducted nearer to their ideals than ever before. Sport for sport's sake, with the elimination of mercenary influences, has been their slogan. The unsettled conditions brought about by the war has made it possible for the majority of the colleges to put this theory into practice.

It is possible under the present condition to do away with many of the objectionable features which have been creeping into college games for many years. It was the unanimous opinion of the delegates assembled here last week that when readjustment comes after the war there will be no return to the commercialized systems, which college officials have been trying to eliminate for years.

Reports from various sections of the country showed that the football games last Fall did not draw the crowds of former seasons, but that in spite of the dropping off in gate receipts the colleges played out their schedules, and will do the same thing next year. Many of the smaller colleges sustained losses, and there was a general sentiment among the college delegates that next season the admission fees will be reduced to encourage the patronage of the public.

The smaller colleges, which formerly held places on the schedules of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, suffered the greatest losses, as the games, especially at Cambridge and New Haven, were large money makers, and the smaller colleges usually received substantial guarantees for these games. It is now a question whether Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will resume their athletics on the large commercial scale of former times, when they are resumed at these institutions. As these three colleges are the only ones which have dropped intercollegiate competition for military training, the national collegiate body hopes that when they resume sports after the war their activities will be strongly influenced by the example which has been set by the majority of the colleges throughout the country.

Such men as Dean Briggs of Harvard, Professor Robert N. Corwin of Yale, and Dean McClenahan of Princeton, are strongly in sympathy with the efforts of the national collegiate body; but the athletic systems at these three colleges had grown to such great proportions that it would have been a difficult matter to bring about any readjustment if this radical change brought about by war conditions had not presented itself. It is certain, however, that the organization will have a strong influence on the action of these universities during the reconstruction period.

The report of the Rocky Mountain Conference, which was read at the meeting of the association last week, revealed a condition in intercollegiate relations which President Palmer E. Pierce suggested would be a good thing for other colleges to follow. In the Rocky Mountain Conference, if a college fails to live up to the eligibility conditions of the conference, all of the colleges refuse to give its teams a place on the conference schedules. This game of freeze-out has worked much good in that section of the country and the colleges there have little difficulty about eligibility problems.

By next Spring many of the minor sports which have been taken up by the colleges in the past will be dropped for other sports which aim exclusively toward military training. Bayonet fighting and boxing will be taken up by the colleges this Winter at those institutions which have not already adopted it. Dr. Raycroft Physical Director at Princeton, explained at some length to the college delegates the advantages of these two exercises. The manipulation of the arms and legs in boxing and bayonet fighting are the same, and he showed motion pictures to carry out his statement that bayonet fighting was exactly the same as boxing, with a rifle in the hands of the participants.

The question of the place for next year's convention was discussed and many of the Western delegates favor St. Louis for 1918, but it is believed that the majority of the delegates are in favor of again holding the convention in this city. It is also likely that the Executive Committee will hold a midsummer meeting in Washington, as they did last year, if the conditions now prevalent in intercollegiate sports should undergo any decided change.

POULTRY SHOW FINDS FAVOR

Fanciers Show Keen Interest in Awards at Garden.

Dark, mysterious hints on Saturday night had led to the expectation that the police would swoop down on Madison Square Garden yesterday and prevent the public being admitted to the Poultry Show under the statute that prohibits amusements on Sunday for which admission is charged. There was no raid, however, but on the contrary the crowd came early and continued coming in a steady stream, until at night the box office receipts were larger than on any previous day of the show, and are likely to stand so until New Year's Day, when a banner attendance is expected to close the event.

It was Long Island Day and there were many visitors from that district, in which numerous poultry farms are conducted on a large scale. The Long Islanders were particularly interested in the ducks and geese, and in the latter division the Maple Farm of Hempstead, L. I., was a large winner with Toulouse geese. Long Island also provided the only exhibitor of slate colored turkeys in Samuel Willets of Roslyn, who is prominent in horse show circles. In size and plumage they compared favorably with the common or garden bronze variety that was better represented as to numbers.

Many special cups were awarded for best displays of the different breeds of pigeons. George H. Erbe of Philadelphia received the silver cup for the best short-faced tumbler and the prize for the best long-faced tumbler went to J. F. Doremus of Cranford, N. J. E. B. Ulrich of Reading, Pa., won the trophy for the best exhibit of African and English owls, and other special awards went to Loeffler & Strauff of Baltimore for turbits; to A. E. Robst of Closter, N. J., for blue helmets, and to John Kern of the Bronx for black helmets.

E. B. Thompson of Amenia, N. Y., continued his successes with barred Plymouth rocks, which began with the first show in 1888. In white Plymouth rocks the blue ribbon for the best cock bird was won by an entry from Stark, Wis., and the blues for the best hen, cockerel, and pullet were taken by C. J. Fisk, the banker, who enters in the name of Wilbertha Farm. Bird Brothers of Myersdale, Penn., won all four classes for partridge Plymouth rocks. Daniel S. Riker, a member of the Rumson Country Club, showed the best buff Plymouth rock hen, while James H. Vincent of Hazleton, Penn., won with both cock and pullet. The best cockerel came from Abilene, Kan., and was shown by C. R. Baker.

Among other notable winners in poultry classes were F. B. Williams of Naugatuck, Conn., and T. A. Havemeyer of New York, in white Wyandottes; W. F. C. Almy of Tiverton Four Corners, R. I., and Owen Farms of Vineyard Haven, Mass., in Rhode Island Reds; Balch & Brown of Manchester, Conn., and Harvey C. Wood of Bound Brook, N. J., in light Brahmas; Newton Adams of Utica, N. Y., and H. O. Havemeyer of Mahwah, N. J., in dark Brahmas, and in single comb white Leghorns, D. W. Young of Monroe, N. Y., another exhibitor who has been the leader in his specialty since the first Garden Poultry Show.

Swimming Carnival Tonight.

A feature card is scheduled tonight at the Winter Pool, Brighton Beach. Claire Galligan, the national champion, will start on scratch in a 100-yard handicap contest, in which the best girl swimmers in the metropolitan district will oppose her with liberal handicaps. Charlotte Boyle will give a plunge exhibition. Henry Ellonsky, a long-distance swimmer, will give his swimming specialty bound in a straightjacket, his feet tied with chains.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM M. L. SWEET, Jr., Complainant, against ALL PACKAGE GROCERY STORES COMPANY, Defendant.—Consolidated cause.—No. E. 14—389.

Now, on this 10th day of December, 1917, came H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL and HERBERT A. EMERSON, as Receivers of the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company, in the above-entitled suit

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Market's View of an Important Decision

There were issues on the New York Stock Exchange which made a net gain of 20 points last week; there were a large number of them that gained about half that amount. The big advances were scored, moreover, by the railroad shares, for which there has been discernible almost no investment demand for several months past. The figures themselves almost adequately express the vast change in the railroad financial situation worked by President Wilson's revolutionary plan for protecting the transportation industry as a necessary aid to carrying on the war. Disregarding all proposed complicated schemes for bringing about greater efficiency in the operation of the carriers, with a corresponding decrease in the congestion of traffic, he cut the Gordian knot by the adoption of the simple expedient of placing one of his Cabinet officers at the head of the entire steam transportation facilities of the country and by assuming, as a reciprocal obligation of the Government for the advantages thereby to be gained, responsibility for the payment to creditors and owners of the properties taken over of net operating income equivalent to that earned by the roads in three fairly representative years. There remain a great many details to be worked out by the Director General and Congress, but they are all minor considerations, which should neither delay putting into smooth operation of the new scheme, nor nullify its advantages to both the nation and the carriers. Regardless of the possibilities for achieving the desired results without such a radical overturn, the basis of settlement has been everywhere accepted as fair to both sides.

The President was actuated primarily not by his realization of the losses that have been put upon the railroads by the inelasticity of their rates but by the duty devolving upon him to speed the preparations for war. The greater gains will accrue to the country if difficulties associated with the operation of the roads under private control disappear under the new order of centralized power. At the same time, the decision to put the carriers back in respect to net income where they were before the effects of higher costs became so marked accomplished at once the restoration of hundreds of millions of dollars to the value of railway securities. The markets had been discounting the probable future of present-day tendencies while writing off losses already actually sustained, and the removal of the menace of the future proved to be the outstanding fact in the public's estimate of the change involved. Month after month earnings statements have shown constantly expanding gross revenues with a paradoxical exhibit of decreasing profits. Expressed in dollars, the carriers were receiving the same rates under which they had made a satisfactory profit in previous years, but expressed in the terms of goods purchased their compensation has undergone a tremendous shrinkage. There is the single item of fuel, for instance, which statisticians have figured will cost the American railroads at least $100,000,000 more this year than the same quantity would have brought in previous periods. The new scale of prices prevailing in the steel and equipment markets are familiar to most people. As for wages, which consume nearly half of every dollar of gross revenues, they not only have been advanced by a tremendous total, but plain intimations had been given that they were to be forced still higher by concerted action by the several brotherhoods. The railroad business had ceased to be profitable on a large percentage of the country's mileage. With the nation calling for additional facilities the companies were hard pressed properly to maintain those that they had, and the matter of supplementing them by new purchases was out of the question for all but the richer systems. The situation had become almost intolerable if the solvency of the railroads was to be maintained. The President went to the heart of the problem when he decided to guarantee the payment of net operating income equal to the average earned in the three years ended June 30, 1917.

The public is likely to be disappointed if it looks for an immediate and apparent improvement in the work of the carriers under the new scheme, but great benefits should result as the old artificial restrictions against the movement of traffic over the lines of least resistance are done away with. The Director General has almost unlimited power to make over some 250,000 miles of steam railroads to produce the freest possible movement of trains. At the same time he is surrounded and supported by operating experts familiar with the technical questions, which Mr. McAdoo cannot be expected to consider. Given a free hand to route tonnage as though all of the lines were owned by a single system, to cancel passenger trains on one road in order to free that company's rails for freight; to utilize parallel and hitherto competing roads for the movement of railroad trains into one direction and empty cars in the other, if that should promise better results, there seems to be room for a remarkable speeding up of transportation. At the same time the Government can exercise the right to discriminate between tonnage arising out of the conduct of war and that associated with nonessential industries, if it becomes necessary. The deficiency in rolling stock can be partly met at once by the shifting of cars and locomotives to the points where they are most urgently needed, and authorization for additional rolling stock is expected to be obtained from Congress. On the whole the experiment has so much to commend it that its advantages far outweigh the numerous objections that suggest themselves to those who would have had all arrangements worked out before any change in control was effected.

The stock market naturally was much less interested in the physical side of the new arrangement than in its bearing on the position of railroad securities. The guarantee of the earnings as proposed to Congress will take care of fixed charges and most of the existing dividends. Furthermore, the Director General has promised that the Government will provide means for meeting obligations maturing while the roads are operated by the War Department. Railway stocks, particularly those of roads whose dividends, and perhaps even fixed charges, were threatened by the shrinkage in their net income, made the greatest overnight gains following the President's announcement that have ever been seen on the Stock Exchange. Bonds have likewise been reappraised to adjust their values to the new conditions. To some extent the advance in securities which made such rapid strides in the latter half of the week may also have been helped by the submission to Russia of incomplete peace terms by Count Czernin. The omission in the Central Powers' program at once precludes serious consideration of the offer by the Allies, but the significance of the manner in which the Central Powers have chosen to deal with Russia has aroused anew the hope that the German Empire is near the breaking point.

SWEET POTATOES BARRED.

Houston Also Embargoes Yams from Cuba and Porto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Shipments of sweet potatoes and yams from Hawaii and Porto Rico and importations of the same vegetables from all foreign countries are prohibited after Jan. 1, 1918, by quarantine orders just signed by Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture. Hearings held in Washington in regard to the advisability of forbidding such importations resulted in a decision that injurious insects, not now prevalent in the United States, infested sweet potatoes and yams in Hawaii, Porto Rico and a number of foreign countries.

The sweet potato weevil and the sweet potato scarabee have been found to exist in Hawaii and Porto Rico. The sweet potato weevil has been found in Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, British Guiana, India, China, Cochin China, the Friendly Islands, Sumatra, Formosa, the Philippine Islands, Australia, Madagascar, and Liberia. The sweet potato scarabee has been found in the Barbados, Antigua, Nevis, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Jamaica, Brazil, New Zealand and Guam.

In the quarantine notice for foreign countries provision is made "that the entry for immediate export or for intermediate transportation and exportation in bond of sweet potatoes and yams may be permitted in accordance with the regulations governing such entry for immediate export, or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, Oct. 20, 1917."

The total importations of sweet potatoes and yams from 1912 to 1916, inclusive, was 40,278 bushels. Of these importations 62.8 per cent. came from Cuba.

PUSHES ARMY INSURANCE.

McAdoo Speeds Up Campaign—$60,000,000 a Day Coming In.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—"A speeding up of the insurance campaign at all military and naval units is arousing America's fighting forces to the vital necessity of prompt action," Secretary McAdoo announced today.

"For persons who joined the colors before Oct. 13, 1917," said the announcement, "the last day for applying for the Government insurance is Feb. 12, 1918, and intensive efforts are being made by commanding officers to line up all their men for the full Government protection before that date.

"Up to the close of business Thursday night, Dec. 27, applications from 310,975 persons for $2,683,582,000 of insurance had been received by the Military and Naval Division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The average amount applied for per man is $8,630. This average has been increasing steadily since the act went into effect on Oct. 6. Applications continue to come in at a rate of approximately $60,000,000 a day."

Officers at all camps are impressing upon their men that the automatic insurance given by the Government until Feb. 12, 1918, is merely partial protection. It represents only slightly more than $4,000 of insurance, and is payable only to a wife, child, or widowed mother, whereas the insurance that is bought can go as high as $10,000, and is payable to a wife, child, grandchild, parent, brother, or sister. The automatic insurance, moreover, ceases on Feb. 12, 1918. For their own protection and for the protection of their dependents, therefore, all the men in the service are being urged to buy their own insurance, to buy the full $10,000, and to buy it now.

New Branch of Guaranty Trust.

The new branch office of the Guaranty Trust Company on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, will be formally opened to the public on Jan. 2, with a reception and tour of inspection of the new building, which includes safe-deposit vaults.

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	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,532,128	183,677,824
Same period a year ago	3,246,373	232,842,807

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	65.57	59.23	90.46	57.43
Same period a year ago.	89.89	87.06	102.01	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	75	75	75	+ 3
1,500	Advance Rumely	13¼	10¼	13½	+ 3½
1,000	Advance Rumely pf	28¼	23¼	26¾	+ 3¾
150	Ajax Rubber	47	47	47	+ 1½
9,400	Alaska Gold Mines	2	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
23,700	Alaska Juneau	3	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅜
5,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18¾	16½	18¾	+ 2¼
100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	72	72	72	+ 4
900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	77	76	76¼	+ ⅛
7,700	Am. Beet Sugar	69¾	64½	68	+ 2
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	78½	78½	78½	+ 4⅝
30,100	Am. Can	37½	35⅞	36⅝	+ 2¾
200	Am. Can pf	88	88	88	+ ⅞
12,814	Am. Car & Fdy.	70	62¾	68½	+ 6¼
300	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	102	101	101	
2,600	Am. Cotton Oil	26½	22	26¼	+ 3¾
1,330	Am. Hide & Leather	12	11	12	+ 1¼
1,400	Am. Hide & L. pf	49⅝	46¾	49½	+ 2⅝
200	Am. Ice	10	9½	10	+ ½
200	Am. Ice pf	38	38	38	
4,800	Am. International	55⅝	52¼	55½	+ 3
17,800	Am. Linseed	26½	24¼	26⅛	+ 1⅝
3,400	Am. Linseed pf	67½	65½	66¾	+ ½
21,700	Am. Locomotive	55¼	48¾	54¼	+ 5¼
865	Am. Locomotive pf	95	93	94	
200	Am. Malting	9	9	9	
400	Am. Malting 1st pf	52	52	52	+ 1¾
37,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	76½	69¾	75½	+ 6
700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	101⅝	100¼	101¼	+ 1¼
400	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	92	91¾	92	+ 1⅛
50	Am. Snuff	83	83	83	
4,000	Am. Steel Foundries	60	54½	59¾	+ 5¼
2,000	Am. Sugar Refining	98¼	95¼	96⅞	+ 2⅝
100	Am. Sugar Refining pf	108	108	108	+ 2
9,300	Am. Tobacco	61¾	57½	60¼	+ 2⅜
10,900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	105¼	99¼	104¼	+ 3½
16,850	Am. Tobacco	141½	128¼	139½	+11¼
200	Am. Tobacco pf	92	89½	92	+ 3
3,300	Am. Woolen	45⅞	40¾	43¾	+ 3¼
100	Am. Woolen pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ 2
600	Am. Writing Paper pf	24½	22	24½	+ 2
1,700	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	42⅜	39½	41	+ 1
400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	93¼	92	93	+11¼
82,600	Anaconda Copper	59⅜	55⅞	59	+ 3⅝
300	Assets Realization	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
200	Associated Oil	54½	54½	54½	− 1½
33,850	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88	78	84¾	+ 6¾
4,610	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	85⅜	75⅞	84¼	+ 8⅜
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	9	9	9	
2,500	Atlantic Coast Line	93¼	82	93	+11½
12,900	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	100½	93	94	+ 2¼
53,600	BALDWIN LOCO.	58	54¼	57½	+ 3¼
300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	94	93	93	
72,300	Baltimore & Ohio	57	38½	52¾	+12¾
5,900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	58	48¾	55¼	+ 4¾
900	Barrett Co.	85	82	85	+ 1½
100	Barrett Co. pf.	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅜
400	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8,300	Bethlehem Steel	73½	69	73	+ 4½
150,380	Bethlehem Steel, Class B. t. c.	74⅝	68¾	73¼	+ 4¼
200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	90	90	90	+ 5
4,500	Bethlehem Steel pf. sub rcts. t. c.	97¼	94	97¼	+ 2⅝
11,100	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	44½	36	43¼	+ 5¼
700	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	7¼	6	7¼	+ 1¼
3,800	Burns Brothers	112¾	110¼	111¾	− ⅛
100	Butterick Co.	10	10	10	
3,200	Butte & Superior	15¾	14¼	14⅝	− ⅛
100	CAL. PACKING	38½	36½	36½	+ 1½
2,600	Cal. Petroleum	13½	11	13¼	+ 2
1,900	Cal. Petroleum pf.	37⅝	33¼	37¼	+ 4⅝
300	Calumet & Arizona	60	58	58	+ 1
24,600	Canadian Pacific	139¼	125¼	138	+ 8¼
800	Central Foundry	28	25¾	28	+ 2
900	Central Foundry pf.	33	33	33	
20,100	Central Leather Co.	62¾	38½	62	+ 4¼
200	Central Leather Co. pf.	102½	101½	102½	+ 5½
1,600	Cerro de Pasco	30¾	27¾	30¼	+ 3¼
2,500	Chandler Motor	68	63¾	67	+ 1¾
35,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¼	42½	51¼	+ 7½
200	Chi. & Alton	13	10	13	+ 2½
1,700	Chi. Great Western	8½	6¾	8¼	+ 2⅜
4,000	Chi. Great Western pf.	25	18	24¼	+ 5¾
53,490	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	49	36	47	+ 9⅝
32,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	81	62½	77¼	+12¾
3,500	Chi. & Northwestern	95	85	95	+ 8¾
58,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	23¾	16¾	24	+ 7¼
27,100	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	68¾	44½	65	+20
25,200	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	59	36	55¾	+19⅝
100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	70	70	70	−12
9,350	Chile Copper	15½	14½	15¼	+ 1¼
16,200	Chino Copper	41¼	37¾	40¾	+ 1⅝
1,500	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	30½	25	30½	+ 4½
5,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	33¾	32⅜	33⅝	+ 2
1,900	Colorado Southern	23½	19½	23	+ 4½
300	Colorado South'n 1st pf.	50	45	50	+ 3
100	Colorado South'n 2d pf.	46	46	46	+ 3½
1,650	Columbia Gas & Elec.	32	30¾	31¼	+ 1⅜
850	Consolidation Coal	90	90	90	−23
5,700	Consolidated Gas	83	76½	82½	+ 2⅝
400	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	7	7	7	− ⅜
200	Continental Can	86	85	85	
25	Continental Insurance	40	40	40	
26,200	Corn Products Ref.	29½	28½	29¾	+ ⅛
1,140	Corn Products Ref. pf.	91½	90	91½	+ 1¼
25,200	Crucible Steel	58	48½	52¾	+ 4¼
300	Crucible Steel pf.	86	86	86	+ 3
16,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	27¼	25¾	26⅝	− ⅛
2,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	77	76	77	+ 1
100	DEERE & CO. pf.	95	95	95	+ 2
18,600	Del. & Hudson	109	92	107¾	+14½
1,800	Del., Lack. & Western	178	170	173	+ 7
400	Den. & Rio Grande	5½	5	5¼	− ⅜
8,700	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	14½	10	13¾	+ 3
16,300	Distillers Securities	33⅜	31⅞	32½	− ¼
3,500	Dome Mines	9⅝	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & At.	3½	3½	3½	+ 1⅛
200	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	6¾	5¼	6¾	+ 1⅞
2,200	ELK HORN COAL	21¾	20	21½	+ 2
48,800	Erie	17¾	13½	17¾	+ 3⅝
35,000	Erie 1st pf.	29	19¾	28¾	+ 8¾
5,400	Erie 2d pf.	22¾	17¾	21½	+ 6¼
300	FEDERAL M. & S.	12	9	12	+ 3¾
900	Federal M. & S. pf.	32½	30	32	+ 2⅝
150	Fisher Body pf.	75	75	75	+ 2
3,800	GASTON, WM. & W.	33¾	30½	33¼	+ 2⅜
500	General Cigar	31	30⅜	30⅜	− ⅜
20,000	General Electric	128½	122¾	127½	+ 5
23,400	General Motors	101⅝	92½	100⅝	+ 7⅛
500	General Motors pf.	90	76½	90	+ 3
2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	37	35	37	+ 1
300	Goodrich pf.	92¼	92	92	+ ⅝
1,250	Granby Consol.	76¼	70	76¼	+ 6¼
27,080	Great Northern pf.	92	80½	89½	+ 8⅝
9,000	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	27⅛	24	26	+ 1⅜
100	Greene-Cananea Copper	38	38	38	+ 2⅜
1,000	Gulf States Steel	87	85	87	+ 2
200	Gulf, Mob. & Nor.	9	9	9	− ½
200	Gulf, Mob. & Nor. pf.	28	28	28	− 1½
200	HARTMAN CORP.	37⅜	35	37⅜	+ 2⅜
4,000	Haskell & Barker	35½	30	35½	+ 4½
100	Homestake Mining	93	93	93	+ 1
2,800	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96	89¾	96	+ 6¼
20,200	Inspiration Copper	44	39¾	43¾	+ 4⅝
10,000	Interboro Consol.	8	6	7¾	+ 1⅝
2,200	Interboro Consol. pf.	44¼	40	44¼	+ 5¼
700	Inter. Agricultural	11	10	11	+ ⅝
1,000	Inter. Agricultural pf.	37½	32½	37½	+ 3½
1,300	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	111	108	*111	+ 4¾
100	Inter. Harvester Corp.	55½	53¾	55½	+ 4½
16,000	Inter. Mer. Marine	21½	19½	20¾	+ ⅝
66,000	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	81⅝	78	80¾	+ 1¾
29,700	Inter. Nickel	27⅞	26	28	− ⅛
5,100	Inter. Paper	29⅝	25¼	28½	+ 2
2,700	Inter. Paper pf., sts.	56⅝	55	55½	+ 3⅝
200	Inter. Salt	34½	34½	34½	
100	JEWEL TEA	33	33	33	− ½
5,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	20	16	19½	+ 3½
1,300	Kan. City Southern pf.	50½	48⅝	50¾	+ 6¾
300	Kelsey Wheel	28	27	28	+ 8
2,000	Kelly Springfield Tire	42	38	39½	+ 1½
100	Kelly Springf'd Tire pf.	75	75	75	+ 3
31,140	Kennecott Cooper	31⅞	30	31¾	+ 1½
8,800	LACK. STEEL	76¾	73	74⅞	+ 1⅝
600	Lake Erie & Western	12	9½	12	+ 2½
400	Lee Rubber & Tire	14	13	14	+ 2
9,300	Lehigh Valley	59	52¾	*57¾	+ 7
1,000	Liggett & Myers	161	160	160	− 1
200	Liggett & Myers pf.	101	100	101	+ 3½
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16	16	16	+ ⅜
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	155	155	155	+ 2⅜
4,700	Louisville & Nashville	112½	106	112	+ 4¾
100	MACKAY COS.	57¼	57¼	57¼	− ⅜
300	Manhattan Elevated	97	95	95¼	− 2
8,950	Maxwell Motors	25	21⅝	24½	+ 3¼
1,200	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	56¼	51	56½	+ 5
3,600	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	22½	19¾	21½	+ 1
900	May Department Stores	46	45	45	− ½
18,800	Mexican Petroleum	77	72¼	77	+ 5½
4,750	Miami Copper	28¾	26½	28⅝	+ 2¾
30,500	Midvale Steel	43¾	41½	43	+ 1⅝
6,157	Minn. & St. Louis, new	10¼	7	9	+ 2
1,300	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	86¼	75⅝	85	+ 8½
7,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	3¾	6¼	+ 2¼
1,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	10¾	8¼	10	+ 2
48,000	Mo. Pacific tr. certs.	25½	21⅞	24½	+ 1¾
8,400	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. certs.	47	38¼	43½	+ 7⅛
1,700	Montana Power	64	61	63½	+ 3
100	NASH., CHAT. & St.L.	121	121	121	+ 1
400	National Acme	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ¼
200	National Biscuit	92	90	92	+ 2
200	National Biscuit pf.	106	106¼	106	+ 3⅝
6,100	National Conduit & C.	16	13¾	14½	− 1⅜
2,000	National Enam. & S.	37½	34½	36¾	+ 3⅝
1,400	National Lead	42½	39¼	42½	+ 2½
3,040	Nevada Con. Copper	18¾	16¾	18¼	+ 1½
2,000	New Orleans, Tex. & M	23	17¾	23	+ 5½
2,200	New York Air Brake	118	112¼	116½	+ 3¾
50,600	New York Central	73	63	71¼	+ 7¾
100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	46	46	46	+ 5
4,800	N. Y. Dock	21	14½	20	+ 6¾
18,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	33½	26¾	31½	+ 4
8,800	N. Y., O. & West.	23¾	19¾	23¾	+ 4¼
7,200	Norfolk & West.	105½	96	104¾	+ 9½
100	Norfolk & West. pf.	71	71	71	− 6⅞
1,200	North American	41½	39	41½	+ 1
30,600	Northern Pacific	89¼	75¾	86	+ 8¾
345	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	65	65	65	+ 6
19,600	OHIO CITIES GAS.	36½	33⅞	36½	+ 3
800	Ontario Mining	5	5	5	
800	Owens Bottle Machine	55¼	53	55¼	+ 3¼
500	PACIFIC MAIL	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
45,350	Pennsylvania Railroad	47¼	42	47	+ 5
1,533	People's Gas, Chicago	39	35½	37½	+ 1½
100	Peoria & Eastern	6½	6½	6½	+ 1½
3,500	Pere Marquette	15¾	12½	14	+ 1
3,100	Pere Mar. prior pf.	51	46	51	+ 3
1,500	Philadelphia Co.	27	23	25⅝	+ ¾
200	Pierce-Arrow	32	27	32	+ 7
300	Pierce-Arrow pf.	90	89	90	− 1
200	Pitts, C. C. & St. L.	60	55	60	+10
5,800	Pitts. Coal	44½	40	43¼	+ 3¾
900	Pitts. Coal pf.	80	78	80	+ 3¾
21,200	Pitts. & West Va.	25¾	20½	25¼	+ 4¾
2,930	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	62¾	59	62¼	+ 4⅝
2,800	Pressed Steel Car	60¼	53	58¼	+ 6½
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	96	95	95	
800	Public Service, N. J.	101	97	100¾	− 8¼
4,800	Pullman Co.	116½	107	112¾	+ 3¼
7,400	RY. STEEL SPRING.	47⅞	41¾	47⅛	+ 5⅝
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	95	95	95	+ 6½
8,800	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	20¼	22	+ 1⅝
134,900	Reading	74	68¾	72⅝	+ 4¾
500	Reading 2d pf.	35	34	*34¾	+ 1½
29,400	Republic Iron & Steel	79	74¼	77¼	+ 3¼
1,800	Republic Iron & S. pf.	93¼	90	92¼	+ 2½
400	Royal Dutch t. r.	69½	68½	68½	− 2¼
8,400	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	15	13	14⅝	+ 2⅝
800	St. L.-San Francisco pf	27⅝	26	27⅝	+ 2⅝
200	St. L. Southwestern	25	24	25	+ 2½
1,200	St. L. Southwestern pf.	42	40	42	+ 3
2,000	Saxon Motor	7¼	5½	6¾	+ ½
5,900	Seaboard Air Line	10½	8	8	
8,800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	20¾	17	18¾	+ 1⅝
2,100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	134¾	127	134¾	+ 6¾
4,000	Shattuck-Arizona	16½	15⅜	16¼	+ 1
10,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	28¾	27	28¾	+ 1
1,300	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	88	85	88	+ 4½
42,000	Southern Pacific	85¼	77	83¾	+ 6
64,200	Southern Railway	25¾	21¾	24⅝	+ 1⅝
6,500	Southern Railway pf.	60½	53½	59⅞	+ 4⅝
200	Standard Milling pf.	78	78	78	+ 1½
84,500	Studeb

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 29, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$27,685,000	$1,046,301,950
Same period last year	14,195,000	1,161,625,250

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.06	74.56	86.39	74.24
Same period a year ago	88.70	88.63	89.18	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD cv.6s	20	18	18½	4
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, Series B	18	18	18	7
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	92¼	91½	92¼	8
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	91	90	90¾	9
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	88	88	88	4
Am. Hide & L. 6s	97	97	97	1
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	86½	84¾	85⅝	50
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	82	81½	81¼	53
A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	90	89½	89⅞	70
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	79	79	79	10
Armour & Co. 4½s	82½	81	82½	21
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	83½	83½	83½	86
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	73½	73	73½	4
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	86½	84	86½	4
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	87	80⅝	86⅞	14
Atl. & Char. A. L. 1st 6s	90	90	90	12
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	82	81	82	10
Atl. Coast L., L. & N. col. 4s	70	68	70	10
B. & O. P. L. 3½s	86⅝	85½	86¼	24
Balt. & O. gold 4s	74½	71⅛	74⅛	107
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	80½	73½	80½	40
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	77½	70	77¼	59
Balt. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	74	71⅞	74	7
Balt & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	85	85	85	11
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	5
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	88	87	87	7
Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	77½	77	77½	47
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	95	94	95	41
B'klyn Un El. 5s	86½	86½	86½	3
CAL. G. & EL. 5s	90½	90½	90½	2
Central Leather 5s	95	93	95	12
Central Pacific 4s	79	78	79	26
Central Pacific 3½s	85	83	85	½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	102	101⅝	101⅝	7
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	101½	100⅞	101¼	59
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	71	70	71	84
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	76⅝	74	75⅝	284
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	74	69½	71	343
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	91	91½	91	288
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	81½	81¼	81½	6
C. B. & Q. Den. D. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	98½	98½	98½	6
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	85	85	85	2
Chi. G. W. 1st 4s	50½	52	50½	64
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. 6s	93	94⅞	93	5
C., M. & S. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A	79	79	79	1
C., M. & S. P. 4s, '25	79	77	79	14
C., M. & S. P. 4s, '34	74	74	74	1
C., M. & S. P. ref. 4½s	69½	62¼	68⅝	343
C., M. & S. P. cv. 5s	77	71½	75	117
C., M. & S. P. cv. 4½s	76½	67½	75¼	179
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	61⅝	61⅝	63⅜	256½
Chi. & W. I. con. 6s	104	104	104	1
Chile Copper 7s	101	99	101	44
Chile C. 6s, rec. p.pd.	74	72½	74	20
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	56	56	56	6
Clev. & Line 4½s	83½	83½	83½	10
Col. Industrial 5s	74	73	73½	11
Col. Midland 1st 4s	6	6	6	10
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, ctfs.	6	6	6	1
Col. & So. 1st 4s	86½	82	86½	115
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	73	70	73	127
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	75½	75½	75½	2
Con. Gas. conv 6s	100½	99½	100½	129
Corn. P. Ref. 5s, '34	93	93	93	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	90	90	90	1
D. & L. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	89¾	89½	89¾	2
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	77	73	77	3
D. & R. G. con. 4s	67½	62½	67½	74
D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	52½	48	51¾	29
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	68½	66½	69¼	1
Det. Ed. 1st & ref 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Det. United 4½s	67½	67¼	67½	1
Dist. Securities 5s	74	74	74	87
ERIE gen. 5s	53¼	47¾	55¼	208
Erie con. 4s	69¾	69	69⅝	10
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	40	37½	43	122
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	47½	39	47½	23
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	55	42½	54½	365
GREEN BAY debs., B	8¾	8¼	8¾	5
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	73½	73⅝	73½	13
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	50	49	49¼	30
Hud. & Man. Adj. 5s	15	14	14½	103
ILL. STEEL 4½s	81	81	81	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	74½	73	74½	19
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	77½	77½	77½	3
Ill. Cen. & C. St. L. & N. O. 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
Indiana Steel 5s	95	94	95	3
Inter.-Met. 4½s	54½	51	53½	58
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	80	78	79⅝	213
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	92	89½	92	18
Int. Paper cv. 5s	98	98	98	6
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	43	38	43	81
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	68¾	60	68¾	11
Kansas City So. 5s	76½	73½	76½	18
Kan. City Term. 4s	77	77	77	2
LACK. STEEL 5s, '25	96	96	96	3
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	86	83¾	86	21
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	83	82¼	83	30
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	110	110	110	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	86¼	86	86	2
Lorillard 7s	111	108	111	7
Louis. & Ark. 5s	85½	85½	85½	3
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	84¾	84½	84⅝	10
L. & N. S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	85	85	85	5
MAN. con. 4s, tax ex.	81	81	81	3
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Sr. C.	103	103	103	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	86	86	86	1
Midvale Steel 5s	81¾	80¾	81½	20
Mil. & Nor. ext. 4½s	81	81	81	2
Mil. & Nor. 1st 4½s	85	85	85	2
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	43	39	42⅞	27
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	83½	83½	83½	5
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	60¼	56¼	60	20
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	30¼	30	30¼	9
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	30	30	30	4
Mo. Pacific gen. 4s	60	53	59½	565
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926	89½	89½	89½	1
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5½s, 1923	91¼	91¼	91¼	10
Montana Power 5s	86	86	86	3
NASH., CHAT. & ST. LOUIS con 5s	97	97	97	2
N. O., Tex. & M., inc. 5s	40½	35	40½	29
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	71⅛	68¼	68¼	19
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	95	88	94½	60
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	10
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	80	80	80	1
N. Y. Cent. conv. 4s	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	5
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	60	60	60	7
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	82	82	82	1
N. Y., L. & W. term. and imp. 4s	95	95	95	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	83	80	83	21
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	64½	64½	64½	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	48⅞	47½	48	8
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	17	16	16	55
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	74	74	74	2
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	86⅝	86½	86½	33
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	45	40	45	60
Norf. & W. con. 4s	83¾	83¼	83¾	9
Northern Pacific 4s	83¾	82¾	83¾	45
Northern Pacific 3s	59	59	59	2½
Nor. States Power 5s	87	87	87	1
ORE. & CAL. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Ore. R. R. & N. con. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	1
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	83¾	82¾	83½	22
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Ore. Wash. 1st & ref. 4s	78¾	78¼	78¾	1
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	82	79⅝	82	170
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	91½	90⅝	90⅝	16
Penn. gtd. 4½s	97	97	97	3
Penn. con. 4½s	97	95¾	97	17
Penn. gen. 4½s	88	86¾	88	117
Penn. 4s, 1948	88	88	88	3
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	80½	79¼	80½	13
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s Ser. B	92	92	92	1
Pitts., Shen. & L. E. 5s	98	98	98	4
Pocah. Con. Col. s. f. 5s	84½	84½	84½	2
Public Service 5s	76	69⅞	76	24
RY. ST. SP. INT. O. 5s	96	96	96	1
Reading gen. 4s	84	81	84	45
Rep. Iron & Steel 5s	93¾	93¼	93⅜	10
Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s	50	49	50	18
ST., JO. & G. IS. 4s	60	60	60	3
St. L., I. M. & So., R. & G. 4s	70	64	70	3
St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	73	71	73	7
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, A	59½	53¼	59½	383½
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, B	71½	71	71½	4
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	65	54	65	333
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	49¾	39¼	49¾	352½
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s, bd. ctfs.	65½	65½	65½	3
St. L. & S. W. con. 4s	60	58	60	10
S.L. & S.W. Term. 1st 5s	57	57	57	17
St. P. & N. Pac. 6s	102	102	102	1
San An. & A. Pass 4s	59	59	59	20
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	53	43	54½	202
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	53½	53½	53½	9
Sinc. Oil 7s, with war	86	82	86	128½
So. Bell Tel. 5s	92	92	92	1
So. Pac. conv. 5s	88¾	85⅞	88¼	823
So. Pac. conv. 4s	77¾	73	77⅝	62
So. Pac. ref. 4s	76¼	74¼	75	27
So. Pac. col. 4s	71	71	71	13
Southern Ry. 5s	94	90½	93¼	10
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	62	56¾	61	535
TER. OF ST.L. ref. 4s	82¼	82¼	82½	1
Texas Co. deb. 6s	96	94¾	96	76
Third Av. ref. 4s	52	52	52	16
Third Av. adj. 5s	31¾	30	31¾	17
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	45	45	45	2
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	88	88½	88	34
Union Pac. ref. 4s	78½	77¾	77¾	16
Union Pac. conv. 4s	85	83	85	13
Un. N. J. R. & C. 4s	92	92	92	2
U. S. S. & R. Co. 6s	96	94¾	96	11
U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	4
U. S. Rub. ref. 5s	76½	75½	76	350
U. S. Steel 5s	97⅞	95⅜	97¼	328
VA.-CAR. CHEM. 6s	95	92	95	1
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	90	87	90	38
WABASH 1st 5s	95½	93½	95½	2
Western Electric 5s	98	98	98	2
Western Pacific 5s	82	82	82	3
Western Md. 4s	60	56	60	37
West Shore 4s, reg.	78	78	78	2
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	93	93	93	3
Wilson & Co. 6s	95½	92	95	25

Total sales.....$10,466,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. 4 Liberty 3½s	98.50	98.18	98.50	4,411½
U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s	97.04	94.88	97.00	349
U. S. Liberty 2d 4s	97.26	96.70	97.26	6,606
U. S. 4s, c	104	104	104	2
Am. For. Secur. 5s	94½	94	94	227
Anglo-French 5s	59	57¼	58¾	1,290½
City of Bordeaux 6s	85½	81	81½	183
City of Lyons 6s	85½	80½	82	173
City of Marseilles 6s	85½	80½	83	104
City of Paris 6s	83	79½	81	327
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	91	90¼	91	15
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	90	89⅝	89⅝	10
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	88	87½	88	20
French Govt. 5½s	94½	93⅝	93⅝	74
Japanese 4½s	90	90	90	17
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	90¼	90	90¼	18
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	75½	75½	75½	4
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	94	92¼	94	9
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97⅝	97	97	1,363
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99⅞	99½	99⅞	894
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	95⅝	94⅞	95½	306
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	98	97	97⅝	421
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	92	91	92	743

Total sales.....$17,083,500

STATE BONDS

N. Y. Canal 4½s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	25
N. Y. State 4½s	104½	104½	104½	3

Total sales.....$28,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

4s, Nov., 1918	95½	95½	95½	18
4s, 1936, reg	86	86	86	10
4s, 1959	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
4½s, 1960	89	88½	88½	11
4½s, 1963	94½	94½	94½	3
4½s, 1965	95¼	93⅝	93¾	10

Total sales.....$34,000

Grand total.....$27,635,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	40,275	158,847	119,375	$219,000
Tuesday	Holiday			
Wednesday	27,320	145,675	123,775	137,500
Thursday	33,475	179,970	141,940	145,000
Friday	54,785	157,605	128,625	116,000
Saturday	26,930	112,780	87,285	60,000
Total	182,785	753,877	605,200	$677,500

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
221,000	*Aetna Exp	7⅛	6¼	7⅜	
2,010	*Air Reduction	70	59	69	+ 8
6,850	Am. Tin Tun.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
700	*Am. Writ. P.	2	2	2	+ ⅛
1,300	E. A. T. Coup.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
35	*Can. C. & P. pf.	45	44	44	+ 2
3,401	*Car L. & P.	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
200	Charc'l I. Co.	7	7	7	— ⅛
28,600	Cn. M.C., w. i.	91	80	91	+17
100	*City Ser. pf.	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅝
910	City Ser. old	210	201	208	+3
1,600	Curtiss Aero.	28	26½	26½	— ½
3,200	*Electric Gun.	⅝	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1,300	Emerson Phon	4¼	3	3	— 2
500	*Hall Signal	4	4	4	..
1,700	*I. Mang. Ch.	9	8¼	8¼	..
1,200	Int.-Lube Cn.	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
370	*Int. Motors	13	10	13	..
200	Inter. Rubber	9	9	9	..
1,300	K'stone T. & R.	14	12	14	..
10	*S.S. Kresge pf.	97	97	97	+ 3
1,010	Lake T. Boat	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
750	*Lima Lo. new	49	47	49	— 6
9,700	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
13,500	*Maxim Muni.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
200	*N.Y. Shipb'g.	31	33	31	+ 1
1,950	Nor. A. P. pf.	2¼	2	2	— ¼
1,200	PeerlessT. & M.	13½	12¾	12¾	..
1,910	Prudential P.	5⅜	4½	5¼	+ ⅛
200	*Poca.-L. C.	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
20	*P'e. E. & M. Co.	50	50	50	— 20
800	Smith M. Tr.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
5	A.O. Smith pf.	87	87	87	..
100	*St. Joseph L.	15	15	15	— 2½
500	*Stand. Motor	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
9,800	Submarine B.	11⅛	10¼	10½	— ⅜
35	*Todd Shipy'd	76	75	75	+ 2
7,200	Triangle Co.	1	⅞	1	..
29,500	United Motor	19¾	16¼	11⅞	+2⅜
800	*U.S. L. & H.	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
3,900	U.S. Steamship	5½	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
100	World Film	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
13,100	W'ht-M.A.C.	6⅝	5⅜	6½	+ ¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

700	Anglo-A. Oil.	17½	17	17	— ½
2,100	Anglo-A.O.rts.	3	3	3	..
10	Ind. P. Line	90	90	90	+ 3
150	Ohio Oil	308	281	298	+17
2,000	Pierce Oil	11	9	10¾	+ ¼
30	Prairie O. & G.	390	380	382	— 3
140	St. O. of Cal.	221	212	224	..
20	St. O. of Ind.	575	575	575	+95
100	St. O. of N. J.	523	510	523	+29
130	S. O. of N. Y.	250	239	250	+12

OTHER OIL STOCKS

2,000	*Allen	¼	⅛	¼	+ ⅛
23,000	*American	20	20	23	— 2
12,200	*Barn. O. & G.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
83,500	*Boston-Wyo.	26	20	23	+ 3
31,550	*Cosden	8⅝	7⅝	7⅞	..
300	*Cosden pf.	37½	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
21,500	*Crown	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
7,600	Cum. P. & R.	1½	1½	1½	..
3,200	*Elk B. Pet.	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
22,600	*Elk'd. O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,600	*Esmeralda	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
5,500	*Federal	3¼	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
3,500	*Friar	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
6,950	*Glenrock	6¾	4	4⅞	— 2⅛
4,000	*Han. O. & R.	4⅜	2⅞	4⅛	+ 1¼
40,700	*Houston	41	32	39½	..
1,500	*H.G.C.O. & R.	4⅜	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
5,500	*Inter. Pet.	13⅜	12⅝	13	..
900	Island O. & T.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ¼
30,900	*Kenova	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
325	Lost City	¼	¼	¼	..
8,700	*Merritt	21½	18	20⅜	+ ⅛
17,500	Met. Pet.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
26,500	*Midwest	97	91	95	+ 3
4,000	*Midwest pf.	13	12¼	12¾	..
4,900	Midwest Ref.	104	97¼	103	+ 6
5,500	*N. Y. Okla.	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
23,700	*Northwest	59	52	58	+ 6
92,000	*Oklahoma	5	3	3	— 2
34,900	*Okla. pf.	16	13	14	— 2
19,700	Okla. G. & E.	7	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
42,500	Omar O. & G.	40	33	40	+ 6
100	*Pan- Am. P.	40	40	40	..
3,375	*Penn. Keh.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
68,000	*R. R. O. & G.	1¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
34,700	*Rice	⅞	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
800	*Sap. O. & R.	8⅝	8¼	8¼	..
3,950	*Seq. O. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
11,000	*Tuxpam Star	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
8,000	*United Pet.	20	20	20	+10
25,000	*United W.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,000	*Vacuum G. & O.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
300	*Ventura Con.	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
1,600	*Victoria, new	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
400	Way. O. & G.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS

1,900	Acme C. Hills Min.	1⅝	1	1⅛	— ⅛
4,800	Alaska-Br. C. Min.	⅜	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
6,700	*Arizona	8	7⅝	8	— ⅛
11,600	Big L. Cop.	1⅜	1	1⅛	— ⅜
1,000	*Booth	4	4	4	..
28,200	*Boston Mon.	42	37	42	+ 3
5,750	*Brad. Cop.	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1,400	Butte C. & Z.	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
5,500	Butte-Detroit	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9,500	*Caledonia M.	47	44	46	— 2
20,800	*Cal. & J.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
2,600	Canada Cop.	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
4,000	Cashbo	4½	4½	4½	+ 1
1,100	Cerro Gor. M.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
1,650	*Coco R. M.	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7,000	Con. Ariz. Sm	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9,100	Con. Cop. M.	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
3,800	*Con. Hired	27	22	27	+ 4
4,580	*Copper Val.	1¼	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
4,900	Cresson Gold	4⅝	4⅜	4½	..
1,000	*Denbig M.	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
21,400	*Emma Cop.	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
500	Fleet Nat. C.	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
1,500	*Fortuna Con	40	40	40	..
7,375	*Gibson C. C.	2½	2½	2⅜	— ⅛
9,300	*Globe Dom. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
400	Goldfield Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
7,000	†Go'd Hill	5	3	4	..
4,306	*Gt. V. Ex. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
4,000	*Green M. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
4,395	Hecla Min.	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
23,000	†Int. Mines	17	14	15	— 1
700	*Iron Blossom	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6,500	*Jerome Verde	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
6,300	*Jer. Pres. C.	3⅛	2½	2⅜	— ½
8,300	*Jim Butler	78	72	73	+ 3
300	Josevig-Ken.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
5,200	†Jumbo Ext.	14	13	14	..
500	*Kewanna	5	5	5	+ 1
7,000	*Kirkland F. G. M.	50	50	50	..
7,300	La Rose Con.	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
2,600	*Lavelle Gold	1	1	1	..
500	Louisiana Con	⅜	⅜

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Unless otherwise instructed we will forward bond by express collect.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY OF BUFFALO, DEPOSITARY.
R. J. H. HUTTON, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BUFFALO GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY 5-YEAR 6% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the above-mentioned temporary bonds may exchange same on presentation at the office of the Trustee in the City of Buffalo, New York.

All certificates returned by mail should be accompanied by shipping instructions as to the return of the definitive bonds. Unless otherwise instructed, bonds will be returned by express collect.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY OF BUFFALO, TRUSTEE.
R. J. H. HUTTON, Vice President.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Dec. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	60	65
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '35	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	90
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	54	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	88
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	98¼	..
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	100½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91¼
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82½	87½
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	88	92¾
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	90½	101
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	94
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	90
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '48	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	80	86
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	80	86
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	97¼	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	81	85
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen. '35	4½	Jan. & July	75	76
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	95	95½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '50	5	Jan. & July	94	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	85	95
Elec. & Tr. R.R., '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	87
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87½	92½
Eu. Springs Water. G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	70
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	74	76
Hackensack Wtr., '52	4	Jan. & July	..	80
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	97	..
Hobo. Ferry 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	94½	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	94
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	95	97
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	67	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	80	90
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	79	83
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	73	77
Do 3d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
Knoxville Trac., '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	94	98
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	67	68
Mobile Electric 1st, '48	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '24	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	92	97
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	77
Nev.-Cal. El. Corp'n., '40	5	June & Dec.	94	98
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	95	98
N. Y. & Hob. F., '48	5	June & Dec.	94½	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	98	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	68	71
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	55	65
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	94¾	95½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	97	98¾
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	79	80
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	89	90
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
No. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & Co. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	65	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	70
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	80	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr. '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	89	92
So. Jer. Gas, E. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	94
S. W. Pr. & L. 1st, '33	6	June & Dec.	89	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	80	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '38	5	June & Dec.	89	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	74	76
Un. L. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	73	78
Do deb., '30	5	May & Nov.	93	98
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	72	73
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	52	53
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Washington Gas, '51	5	May & Nov.	96½	98½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	5	Jan. & July	70	73
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	85	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	5	June & Dec.	..	95
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lorillard Co. deb., '51	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Mouon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	53	60
Pocc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	82	85
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '35	6	May & Nov.	..	99

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr., Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	67	70
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	86	89
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	39	40
Am. Light & Trac.	55	Q	Nov 1, 17	215	218
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	91	95
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	45	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	72	75
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	58	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4¾	5⅛
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26,17	58	60
Do partic. stfg. pf.	..	..	.....	9	10
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	78	82
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	97	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	93
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	78¾	79½
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Nov 1, 17	26	29
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	89	91
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	98
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	.....	45	50
Cities Service	*1½	M	Dec 1, 17	205	208
Do pf.	½	M	Dec 1, 17	67	68
Colorado Power	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	18	22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 17	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, 17	75	80
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	30	33
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	62	63
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	63	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	75	80
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	98	100
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15,17	93	98
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	124
Federal Light & Trac. Do pf.	..	..	.....	5	8
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	25	35
Gas & Elec. of Bergen.	3	S	Sep 15,17	..	68
Hudson County Gas	..	..	.....	75	89
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	118	122
Do pf.	..	..	.....	15	25
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	92	98
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr. Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	100
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	.....	30	35
Do pf.	..	..	.....	..	55
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	50	55
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	54	57
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	60	70
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, 17	85	90
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	150	160
No. Ont Light & Pwr. Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	54	59
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	60	64
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	86	87
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	49	52½
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	67	72
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	31	31¾
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15,17	80	80¾
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	*85	90
Republic Ry. & Light	..	Q	Oct 15, 17	20	21
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	53	55
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	78	80
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	94	97
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	.....	65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	115	120
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	93	100
Standard Gas & Elec. Do pf.	..	..	.....	5	7
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15,17	19	21
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	2	3
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Oct 1, 17	26	28
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	59	60
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50¢	Q	Oct 15, 17	21½	22½
United Utilities Co. Do pf.	..	..	.....	20	28
Washington Gas	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Wash. Ry. & Electric	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	52	53½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	70
Western Power	..	..	.....	8	10
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	39	40
West. States Gas & E. Do pf.	½	Q	Nov 15,17	25	30
Wisconsin Edison	3¾	S	Jun 30,16	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Nov 15,17	208	209
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	36	37
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	67
Amer. Graphophone	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	63	65
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	66	68
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Oct 15,17	34	37
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 10,17	145	149
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	97
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Oct 4, 17	105	106
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15,17	86	88
Do pf.	2	Q	Dec 15,17	90	92
By Products Coke	8	A	.....	110	112
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	85	88
Cardenas-Am. Sugar Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 17	15	20
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	80	90
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	145	155
Certainteed Products Co.	..	..	.....	148	151
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	41	43
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	89
Childs	1½	Q	Dec 10,17	67	72
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10,17	88	90
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	101	102
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	$20	Sp.	Dec 28,17	160	170
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	88	93
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	410	445
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	103
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	78	83
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 29, 17	90	94
Great Western pf.	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	104	106
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	46	47½
Hercules Powder	m10	Q	Dec. 24,17	228	230
Holly Sugar Do pf.	..	..	.....	35	45
Int. Silver	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	40	50
Kan. C. Stock Yards	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 17	80	85
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	96
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Nov 30,17	78½	80
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	60	70
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	100	110
Matanzas-Am. Do pf.	..	..	.....	93	98
Merg. Linotype	a5	Q	Dec 31,17	8	15
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	72	78
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	..	65
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	85	88
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 17	102	103
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 10,17	93	96
New Niquero Sugar	3½	..	Dec 1, 17	250	254
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Dec 20,17	170	190
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20,17	107	108
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	100	105
Otis Elevator	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	115	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	36	38
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15,17	67	68
Remington Typewriter Do 1st pf.	..	..	.....	640	690
Do 2d pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	10¼	11¼
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	54	57
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	115	125
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	.....	86	90
Do pf.	..	..	.....	12	14
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	34	37
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	112
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	162	165
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	37	42
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	185	200

*And 4½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. ‡And 10% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 8% extra. a—Incl. 2½% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	490	510
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	*6	S	Nov 1, 17	205	215
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	150	175
Battery Pk. N.	400,000	13	S	July 2, 17	190	..
Bowery	250,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	150	175
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	.....	..	150
Bryant Park	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 17	..	95
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	305	315
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	203
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 17	..	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 17	365	375
Citizens Nat.	2,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	210
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	375	385
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Dec 31,17	315	335
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	159	162
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 17	290	293
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 1, 17	3500	4300
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	225
First	10,000,000	10	Q	Oct 1, 17	850	900
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29,17	150	175
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	185	192
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	330	350
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	28	Q	Oct 1, 17	630	640
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 10, 17	240	250
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	475	490
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	210	214
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 17	370	400
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	290	310
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Nov 13,17	270	275
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	265	290
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	270	290
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	165	175
Mutual	200,000	17	..	Jan 1, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	400	..
N.Y. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	July 2, 17	155	175
Pacific ($50)	500,000	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Sep 29, 17	210	230
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	465	475
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	420	445
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,17	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	Jan	1 17	190	210
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡and 3% extra. §Incl. 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 6% extra. **1% payable in Liberty Bonds.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 29,17	355	360
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	570	600
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 17	680	700
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	240	244
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	100	120
Empire	1,500,000	4	Q	Dec 31,17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	310	317
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 17	400	415
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	206	210
Franklin	1,000,000

FORECLOSURE SALES.

INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION,
Notice of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina, on November 3, 1917, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court between The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under a mortgage made by Interstate Chemical Corporation, dated October 2, 1911, as *complainant*, and Interstate Chemical Corporation (hereinafter occasionally called the Company), W. R. Sullivan and F. B. Tilghman as Receivers of said Interstate Chemical Corporation (hereinafter occasionally called the defendant receivers) and Franklin Q. Brown, et al., as a Bondholders' Protective Committee acting under a certain Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated September 20, 1914, as *defendants*, I, B. A. Hagood, the Special Master appointed by, and referred in said decree, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the main entrance of the County Court House, in the City and County of Charleston, State of South Carolina, on January 14, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., the property in said decree described and therein directed to be sold, to-wit:—The property embraced in and subject to the lien of a certain mortgage dated October 2, 1911, made and executed by Interstate Chemical Corporation to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, being the same mortgage hereinabove mentioned and for the foreclosure of which said suit was instituted.

A brief description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:—

The premises, warehouses and plants of the Company situated respectively in Charleston, Charleston County, S. C., Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., Macon, Bibb County, Ga., and Greenwood, Greenwood County, S. C.; also the premises of the Company at Tampa, Hillsboro County, Florida; also the premises containing the mines, phosphate deposits and buildings of the Company in the Counties of DeSoto and Polk, in the State of Florida.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the Company in and to each and all of said premises, and all machinery, fixtures, tools and appliances upon said premises or connected therewith.

The above mentioned Charleston, Charlotte and Macon properties shall be sold subject to a certain lease dated July 27, 1917, made between W. R. Sullivan and F. B. Tilghman, as Mortgage Receivers in said foreclosure suit, and W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., as subsequently extended to June 30, 1918, insofar as such lease may affect such properties or any portions thereof.

For detailed statement of the terms and conditions of such sale, reference is hereby made to the full text of said decree, the original of which is on file with the Clerk of said Court, and copies of which may be had upon application either to said Clerk or to the undersigned.

As more fully provided by said decree, the terms and conditions of sale are as follows:—

1. From time to time, the Special Master is authorized to adjourn the sale as provided in said decree.

2. Any party to said cause, or any holder of bonds secured by said mortgage, may bid at the sale, and if a successful bidder, may purchase in his own right.

3. Said sale will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension.

4. Said property will be sold free and clear of all interest, liens and claims of any and all parties to said action, and of the rights of persons represented or claiming by, under or through them, or any of them.

5. The Special Master will offer for sale only in one lot and as an entirety, all of the above mentioned property, and will strike off and sell the same to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation of the sale by the Court.

6. Bonds duly certified under said mortgage, or coupons thereto appertaining, will be received in satisfaction of any bid in whole or in part, at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable out of the net proceeds of such sale, if made wholly for money to the holder of such bonds or coupons for his just proportion of such net proceeds.

7. No bid will be accepted unless the purchaser shall immediately pay to the Special Master in cash, or bonds and coupons as aforesaid, ten per cent. of his bid.

8. With all due speed after such sale the Special Master will file his report thereof; and if, within thirty days thereafter, no exceptions are filed to such report, the Court will confirm the same without further notice. If exceptions are filed the same may be brought on for hearing on ten days' notice.

9. Upon the confirmation of such report the Special Master will give notice thereof to the purchaser, fixing a date (not less than five days thereafter) and place within said District, for the closing of title, and at such time and place will execute and deliver to the purchaser a deed in accordance therewith; in which deed the defendant receivers shall join, and also the defendant corporation, if requested by the purchaser.

10. All sums of money received by the Special Master from the purchaser shall, as and when received, be paid over to the Mortgage Receivers appointed in said foreclosure suit.

11. The purchaser shall pay all taxes and assessments that shall become due and payable on or after January 1, 1918, as to all of said property located in South Carolina, and he shall pay all taxes and assessments that shall become due prior to the closing of title, as to all of said property located elsewhere; the Mortgage Receivers paying the taxes and assessments that might have become due and payable prior to such date, as the case may be, by allowing the purchaser the amount thereof, out of the purchase price. Current insurance and rent shall be apportioned between the purchaser and the Mortgage Receivers as of the date of closing of title, and credit shall be allowed to the purchaser on his bid, and debited charged against him, accordingly.

12. The Court reserves the right to reject any bid, and to resell said property, upon the failure of any purchaser to comply with the terms hereof regarding payment. If any bid shall be accepted, and the purchaser making the same shall fail to comply with any conditions of sale and all orders of the Court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and applied as the Court may direct; but if the Court shall refuse to confirm such sale through no fault of the bidder, the Mortgage Receivers shall return to the bidder the amount of his deposit.

13. By said decree all questions relating to the amounts of compensation, charges, allowances, costs, disbursements, and expenses, and all other questions of which said decree does not dispose, are reserved for further adjudication.

14. The purchaser is not required to see to the application of the purchase money.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said decree has been approved and confirmed by decree entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida in the ancillary cause there pending between the same complainant, and said Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants.

Dated, December 1, 1917.

B. A. HAGOOD, Special Master,
Charleston, S. C.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Solicitors for Complainant, 37 Wall Street, New York.

SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Solicitors for Bondholders' Committee, and for Mortgage Receivers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.

MITCHELL & SMITH, Solicitors for Defendant Receivers, Charleston, S. C.

ARTHUR M. TOMPKINS, Solicitor for Defendant Company, Charleston, S. C.

KAY, ADAMS & RAGLAND, Solicitors for Complainant, in Ancillary Cause, Consolidated Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 25379.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM FRENDER, trading as WILLIAM'S CLOTHES SHOP, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on December 22nd, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 10th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25424. —In Bankruptcy.—ISAAC D. MAGNES, Bankrupt.

Isaac D. Magnes was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 20th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 11th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25417. —In Bankruptcy.—WOODELLS, INC., Bankrupt.

Woodells, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 22nd, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 10th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25304. —In Bankruptcy.—AARON SILVERSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Aaron Silverstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 18th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on January 11th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25434. —In Bankruptcy.—HARRY FIRST, Bankrupt.

Harry First was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 28th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

TO OPEN A SCHOOL IN SHIPBUILDING

State Department of Education Will Direct Instructions on Staten Island.

400,000 MEN ARE WANTED

Workers Will Be Employed in Assisting in the Construction of the Great Mercantile Fleet.

The first school for the training of shipbuilders who will be employed to aid in the construction of the great mercantile shipping fleet now under construction or authorized, will open at 7:30 P. M., next Monday in the Richmond High School Building, on Staten Island. The schools for training shipbuilders will be directed by the Department of Education of the State of New York, and the Merchants' Association has asked all of its members and the business men of the city to co-operate in every way possible in making these schools a success.

"In order that the material for the bridge of ships which must be maintained across the Atlantic between the American armies and their base may be produced as quickly as possible," says the announcement issued yesterday, "every effort is being made to aid the National Government in giving to its shipbuilders the men that they need, houses for them to live in, means of transportation to and from the yards, and adequate protection against the plotting of enemies."

About 9,000 men are now employed in shipbuilding yards on Staten Island, a majority of them not engaged in that occupation prior to the war. Within the next six months the number will have to be doubled, and the increase will be in proportion later. It is to prepare these men for their duties that the new schools are to be opened in various parts of the city.

Concerning the courses of instruction the statement issued by the Merchants' Association says:

Courses will be given for riveters, moldoftsmen, and shipfitters.

The course for riveters and calkers will be open to riveters, holders-on, chippers, and caulkers, but it is not necessary that riveters, for instance, should be experienced in shipbuilding. The course aims to enable the students to become skilled workers. Special problems will be discussed, samples of good and bad work will be shown, and the students will be made familiar with the tools used by riveters and with blueprints. The course will consist of ten two-hour lessons, occupying two nights a week for five weeks.

These courses are intended to supply the shipbuilding contractors with the labor which they must have if they are to fulfill their contracts with the Government. Owing to the great demand for these workers at this time, there is a scarcity throughout the country and any student who completes one of these courses is certain of immediate employment at good wages for several years to come.

The courses for moldoftsmen is planned for apprentices and beginners in the moldloft. Only men who are experienced in this line of work are eligible for admission, excepting that a yard Superintendent may recommend men from other branches of work. The course will be in charge of an expert moldoftsman and will consist of twenty-two one hour lessons, which will be given two nights a week for ten weeks. The course will give the information needed by expert workmen, including instruction in shipbuilding terms, the lofting of the various parts of the ship, and special problems which will be considered at informal discussions. It is aimed to make the instruction of immediate value to moldoftsmen.

In addition to the general course instruction of an advanced nature will be given in a supplementary course.

The course for shipfitters is open to shipfitters' apprentices and helpers only. It will consist of twenty lessons two nights a week for ten weeks. It is arranged in a series of short steps in the same order as are usually given to beginners in yards.

Special problems will be discussed at round table conferences.

In addition a supplementary course in blueprint reading, layout work, and constructional requirements will be given.

Other schools, equipped to handle even larger classes than the one at Fort Richmond, S. I., will be opened in Manhattan and Brooklyn at dates to be announced soon. The United States Shipping Board estimates that 400,000 workmen will be needed.

The Emergency Shipbuilding Committee of the Merchants' Association, which is in touch with the shipbuilding contractors in the vicinity of New York City, feels that the fundamental problem is to find the men to do the work. It is hoped that a sufficient number of workers may be found to provide three daily shifts at each yard, so that construction will be continuous.

Appeal is made by the committee in the name of the Merchants' Association to all employers and advise qualified workers whom they can spare to enter their names as a patriotic duty for one of the courses of instruction Detailed information regarding the courses can be obtained upon application at the headquarters of the State Education Department at 40 Lafayette Street.

Leaves Wall Street for the Army.

Alexander D. B. Pratt, formerly a partner in Gillespie, Livingston & Co., dealers in investment securities at 44 Wall Street, has joined the army and in consequence has retired from active participation in the business of that firm.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of HARRY WEINSTEIN, doing business as "Royal Auto Supply and Tire Co. and Liberty Tire and Supply Co.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Tires, Automobile Supplies, all kinds of Rubber Accessories, Tube Automobile Parts, Fixtures, &c.

LOUIS J. CASTELLANO, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREEMAN LOCK, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 11 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirts, woolens, linings, trimmings, machines, fixtures, safe, &c.

MAX ARETSKY, Receiver.

DENNIS QUINN, 271 Broadway;
MAURICE L. SHAINE,
299 Broadway, New York,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of IDEAL AUTO SUPPLY CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,900 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Automobile Parts, Tires, Accessories, Automobile Supplies, Office Fixtures, &c.

LOUIS J. CASTELLANO, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS JACOBS, trading as "M. JACOBS & CO.," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 9 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fixtures, safe, typewriter, &c.

GEORGE E. WELLER, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 827 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's and Children's Suits, Pants, Mackinaws, Safe, Fixtures, etc.

JAMES A. FOLEY, Receiver.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOODELL, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 3, 1918, by order of the Court, at 18 East 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Gowns, Dresses, Furs, Suits, Fixtures, etc.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Receiver.

SOLOMON S. LEFF, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, New York.

LAYS WRECK TO TRAINMEN.

B. & O. Official Says Signals Near North Vernon Were Disobeyed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 30.—C. W. Galloway, General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, gave out a statement here today in which he said disobedience of orders was responsible for the collision of passenger trains No. 2, bound from St. Louis to New York, and No. 23, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, near North Vernon, Ind., last night. Seven trainmen and a passenger were killed and about twenty others injured in the accident. Mr. Galloway's statement follows:

"The engine crews of both trains were killed and the conductor of train No. 2 was injured to such an extent that we have not been able to interview him.

"The investigation which we have thus far been able to make indicates clearly that the conductor and engineer of train No. 2 held an order which required them to wait at North Vernon for second 23. For some reason not yet determined this order was disregarded. The automatic signal just ahead of where the engine of No. 2 was standing, while doing station work at North Vernon, and in full view of the engineer of that train, was in the caution position, indicating to the engineer of that train, No. 2, that the next signal east, and located at the pull-in switch of the westbound siding, was in the stop position, and that he must not pass that signal while the stop indication was displayed, the caution signal at the station being arranged to permit train No. 2 to pull up and advance to the stop and stay signal at the siding switch.

"This signal at the siding switch was in the stop position because second 23 was in the block between Oakdale and North Vernon, and under this indication No. 2 should not have passed this last-named signal; but this signal was disregarded also and passed by train No. 2 while in the stop position. The automatic signal system has been tested and found to be working correctly.

"Therefore, both the order, which was a hold order, and the automatic signals, which are supplementary safeguards, were, for some reason not yet explained, wholly disobeyed, and to this violation of the rules by the crew of No. 2 rests the responsibility of the accident."

MINERS EARN $100 A WEEK.

Pay Under New Wage Scale Unprecedented in Hard Coal Region.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., Dec. 30.—The new wage scale for anthracite mine workers, authorized by Presidential proclamation, has resulted in unprecedented production and the highest wages in the history of the hard coal region.

Miners yesterday received their first pay under the new scale, and in many instances it ran as high as $150 for two weeks' work, while some were said to have earned more than $200 from Dec. 1 to Dec. 15. The average throughout the region was about $70. Laborers heretofore receiving from $18 to $28 for two weeks are now earning from $25 to $40.

Despite a labor shortage of from 25 to 35 per cent. throughout the year, production in 1917 increased, it was said, from 12 to 18 per cent. over 1916 and from 20 to 26 per cent. over four years ago, when the collieries were worked on a nine-hour basis, instead of eight, and with a full quota of men. Operation of the mines on Thanksgiving Day and other holidays for the first time in the history of the region assisted materially in the increased output.

WAR NEED FIRST IN BUILDING MATERIALS

Leaders Would Avoid Necessity of Appointment of an Administrator.

HONOR SYSTEM THE PLAN

Meagre Supplies and Great Government Construction Plans Compel Action.

Anticipating the possible appointment of a Building Material Administrator, and to assist in helping the Government solve the problem in a more normal method, if possible, by applying the self-government honor system among building and allied industries, delegates who already have tentatively subscribed to the program of the Association of Building and Allied Industries of New York, together with approximately a hundred others, will meet in the afternoon of Jan. 9 to complete the organization begun last Thursday.

Administration officials at Washington are beginning to give consideration to the relation between housing and efficiency in munitions production. At Newport they are talking of commandeering the summer homes of the wealthy to find accommodation for shipyard laborers, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States adopted resolutions on Dec. 13 wherein they "most vigorously urge, upon the head of every department of the Government that immediate action be taken to solve this (housing) problem by, if necessary, diverting money from less immediately needed activities to the purpose of housing, knowing that the country will indorse and sustain such action.

The necessity is for prompt and perhaps unprecedented action."

Simultaneously there come reports to the building material interests that the railroads are going to come into the market heavily next Spring for building material with which to enlarge their trackage terminal and dock facilities under the pressure of wartime emergency. In the light of America's importance as a world power after the war, it is the plan of those in charge of this work to make the construction at the outset as permanent as speedy construction will permit.

At the same time feelers are in the market now for building materials required in ship building, and contracts are being made for certain basic materials at levels much higher than those now ruling, in some cases, as far forward as August and September of 1918.

While all this is being planned there are organizations being formed and others in the buying market now negotiating for American building materials for shipment to European countries beginning with February. Shipments have already been made in moderate quantities of certain building materials, like steel and Portland cement, to South America, which promises to become a strong market within a very short time for American building materials.

But the domestic building interests who are taking or who would like to take, contracts for Government emergency construction work and for what little private building work that can proceed under the present unresponsive condition of the mortgage market, are beginning to wonder how they are going to get adequate supplies of building materials and to what heights building material prices will reach.

The brick census along the Hudson has just been completed, but the total amount is not being divulged. For the purpose of showing the relation between prospective demand and actual supply, as applied to only one, but perhaps the most basic of all building materials, it is recalled that production of common brick in New York's greatest brick producing centre is predicated upon the volume of building construction as shown by plan filings in the five boroughs of New York. In 1916 the total number of new buildings for which plans were filed was 12,060. Probably not more than 60 per cent. of these went ahead.

The surplus, therefore, was largely taken up by this difference and represents the amount of brick still available at the yards at the opening of this year. Labor shortage made production in 1917 much below normal. In 1917 the total amount of building plans filed in this city will probably not exceed 7,000 new buildings, and of this number probably not more than 70 per cent. became active building operations.

By way of illustration, records in Borough President Marks's office for Manhattan show that in December, 1916, plans were filed in the Manhattan department for thirty-four buildings, the estimated cost of which was $4,022,850. In December just closing, up to the 20th, plans were filed for only seven buildings, the estimated cost of which totaled only $165,000, a loss of 90 per cent.

With such a showing in the volume of building construction this year, labor conditions last Summer permitted manufacture only to the extent of providing 15 per cent. more brick than was required for last year's production to meet the emergency demand developing for 1918.

In the Portland cement market, according to the Dow Daily Building Reports, a new department is going to have great acceleration next year, making further levies upon cement mill capacities of the country, namely concrete ships. Government highway maintenance is going to prove another important factor in the demand for this commodity. Ships of this sort of construction require steel. So do railroads and shipyards, both of which also require large quantities of lumber. Hospitals, warehouses, and similar buildings must be made fireproof, so hollow tile, plaster block, reinforced concrete are being affected by practically the same conditions controlling brick and other basic commodities.

Building material interests foresee what is in the future in the matter of demand and a meagre supply. The announced intention of the Administration to leave steel prices at present levels at the first of the year operates to accentuate the demand for other basic materials, because well-financed private or other work that has been held up awaiting 1918 structural steel prices will see the most formidable of obstructions removed from their estimating boards.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.
Ocean SS Co (Standard Oil Co.
Blauch (Tug R G Townsend.
Clark (SS Eretria, (2.)
Timmins (same, (2.)
Keeler (Tug Transfer No. 16.
Tice Towing Line (Steamer Northport.
Mayne (SS Rossano.
McWilliams (Tug Bern
DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
Alber Rockefelder,
Pasquale Venezia,
Solomon Wolfson,
Jos Handel,
Ella M Albin,
Hyman Sussman,
Louis Hutkoff,
Moppe Lifchansky,
David Leutin,
Solomon Ehrlich,
Richard Lacher.
Ezra Merrihew.
Under objections:
Morris Olatsky,
Isidor Ginsberg,
Alfonso Lambrosa.
Adjourned cases.
Moses Akelmacher,
H & L Fishgold,
Friedberg & Jaffe.
Motions.
Regina Holding Co.,
La Roy Shop, (2.)
Jos I Frank,
Fieldsteel & Co,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M.
Gerson de Leeuw (American Mfg Co.
At 2 P. M.—American Eng Co (Metropolitan By-Products Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re US Fid & Guar (Cohen.)
Re US Fid & Guar Co (Cohen.)
Milton Schnair & Co (Newmark.
Gross (N Y O & W RR
Cohen (Cohen.
Seamans Bk (Fell.
Maraden (Pfeiffer.
Sakolic (Sakolic.
Schomber (Siegel.
Goldstein (Rosenberg
Garber (Beall.
King (Pacific Hall Inc
Fitzgerald (Fitzgerald.
NY Life Ins (E A Martin Co.
Walton (Versailles San Fibre Mills.
Morrissey (Agaroff.
People ex rel Rofrano (Murphy.
French (NY Rys.
Morris (Morris.
Agence Francaise (Williams.
Guar Trust Co (24 Av RR.
Randolph (Randolph.
Bierman (Hartman.
Goldstein (Union Ry
Samerelli (Samerelli.
Re Norristown Trust
People ex rel Bernecko (Old Mount Distillers Dist Co.
Dee Co (London Hosiery Mills.
ONY (Mitchell.
Re Ephrain.
Re Lowitt (Loughlin (2.)
Echelman (Forrester.
Re Salaman (Myers.)
Re Wortzman (Collins.)
Re Am Elec Products
Silver Seidel (2.)
Re Rosenberg (Toth).
Weinstein (Leibowits
Re Castle Drug Co Inc (Lewis.)
Edelman (Edelman,
Chadwin (Akron Tire
G J Butcher & Co (Feinet.
People, &c (O'Neill,
McGuire (Union Ry.
Rothenberg (same. (2)
Soffer (Herd.
Sarfatty (Whitridge.
Davis (Goldsmith.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—No day calendar.
PART IV.—Recess.
PART VI.—Recess.
PARTS V., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PART III.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
Augusta Hyatt.
Wills for probate:
Morris Denbosky,
Washington Morton,
Bessie M Kaplan,
Caroline Lang,
Mary Bauer,
Vincent Scanlan,
Irene Hagg,
Isaac Mendelson,
Elizabeth E King,
Wallace C Patterson,
Fannie Ware,
Josefa Witzel,
Fred'k H. Kastens,
Matthew Kennedy,
Louise Maurer,
Harriet Cummings,
Catherine Greentree.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Psolo Atti & Figli (Achard,
Mayors (Steindler.
Kessler (Burns Bros Ice Corp.
Ogniben (John Wanamaker.
Blumenstock (Stonemor Realty.
Ribick (Pironowsky.
Quinn (Oceansido Imp.
Tannenbaum (Guionnet
Rumsey (Mursy.
Richardson Press (Cooke.
Applebaum (Republic Motor Sales.
Zimmerman (Abraham.
Le Berthon (Logie.
Llata Lowenberg & Schlegel, Inc (Stromborg Export Co.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Morgan (Justa Realty Co.—Geo. J. Gillespie.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Hanna Wallach (Marie Kahrs—P. Tecumseh Sherman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.
Re Rhinelander Av.
CNY (Stoeckel,
Christie (Callahan.
Ilpen (Abrahams.
Re Public Serv Com.
Empire City Sav Bk (207 St Rity Corp.
Hagerty (Simpson, Jr., (2.)
Gold (Abrams.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part J.
PART III.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Estates of:
William Simpson,
Salvatore Rippolloni,
Christian Klomburg,
Auguste Matzke,
James J Kelly,
George Sheppard.
Wills for probate:
Lena Arnold,
Emma F Slayback,
Catherine Beckman,
Della Norten.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—City of New York (Lowenstein—T. Channon Press. Same (Petre, Ralph A. Sturges. New York Title and Mortgage Co. (Lyttle Construction Co.—Douglas Mathewson.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department. Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Maltbie, (Moore & Co.)
Re Bruere, (same.)
Stephens (Maguire.
Gilbert (Ahrens.
Rothenberg (Albert.
Home Savings Bank (Edwards.
Hevia (Hevia.
Peterson (B H RR.
O'Brien (same.
Schnall (Nadler.
Fevola (Fevola.
Horowitz (Adelfang.
Benito (Benito.
Re Mantonya, (Mayer & Stein.)
Martin (Martin.
Re Lagana-Christgan Co.
Sueskind (Sueskind.
Bklyn Trust (Bishop.
Leach (Guinan.
Re Roosevelt Av.
Sanfilippo (Rosenbaum
Wright (Martin.
Eagle S & L Co (Doran
Higgins (Emerson.
Halloran (Steinberg.
Thomas (Post.
People (Obert.
Dunn (Wendriner.
Keenan (Winter.
Re Martin.
Re E 7th St, (Courtney.)
Fiscina (St Vito Socy.
Glassen (Glassen.
Blina (Franklin Paper Box Co.
Consumers Coal & Ice Co (CNY.
Randall & Sons, Inc (Garfield Worsted Mills.
People (Gallo.
PART II.—Faber J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned until Jan. 7.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Ketcham S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Domenico Spalletti,
M. Schunwitz,
Mary Schrip,
Annie E. Renaud,
Hester A. Knapp,
Catherine Briener,
Lawrence Brennan,
Bernard Hagen,
John Baumer,
Timothy Sullivan,
Frank Marhok,
Conrad Brogglewerth,
Estates of:
James McCormack,
Arthur Strachen,
Agnes Cranford,
John Reither,
Clemence Mounsant,
Mary E. Driscoll,
Estates of:
Von Glahn Infants,
Tardit Infants,
Wegner Infants,
Mannix Infants,
Mary C. McGuire,
Margaret Devine,
Philip Oschgenreiter.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—¾ Meltons, Thibets, Oxfords. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

CORDUROY Wanted.—300 pieces Julliard's 613, white, 36-inch, for spot cash. Gottlieb, 2180 Madison Square.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on intermediate and misses' silk dresses; bring samples. 4th floor, 15 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy serge dresses. 1st floor, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge, satins; open for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on Spring dresses. 5th floor, 39 West 32d.

FRENCH LINEN Wanted.—45-46 inch, fast color, all shades; price must be moderate. Phone Madison Square 4067.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Will buy odd colors and broken lots at a price. Export Sales Co., 155 5th Av.

KHAKI AUTOMOBILE TOPPING MATERIAL Wanted.—50,000 yards; submit samples. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

PANAMA Wanted.—150 pieces, black, Whitman's, 1503, cotton warp Panama. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 7905.

PEPPER AND SALT GOODS Wanted.—Can use any quantity. Rochester 1,265. S. Cohen, 120 West 20th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash; American poplins, serges, all shades. Waxman, Chelsea. 1979.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, for cash. N. Y. Skirt Co., 12 West 22d. Gramercy 4284.

POPLINS Wanted.—American woolen, light colors, for cash. Haft, 104 West 27th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Rinberg, 41 W. 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy, spot cash, 1,000 pieces serges, broadcloths, heavy velours, all kinds; selling below market prices always. R. Smith Co. Madison Square 818.

SERGES Wanted. — Julliards, Amoskeag, Whitman, Gera, botany. Pantuck, 251 4th Av. Gramercy 5143.

SHIRTS Wanted.—Am open for jobs of men's shirts, pants, hosiery, gloves. 487 Broadway, care of Society Shirt Co.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors, for cash; call at once for samples. Miltex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade; can also use unlimited quantity in jobs for cash. 22 West 27th St., 7th floor.

SUITS, SILK, Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of silk suits, medium price. Address 18 West 27th, ninth floor, F. Marcus & Rothchild.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses, Apparel Wanted.—Cash; surplus; better grade. National, Franklin 2412.

VELOURS Wanted. — American, 0359 and 0360, in all shades, for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th. Farragut 3440.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, navy; 0360, all shades. Posner & Marinace, 31 West 31st.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 0360, Spring shades, any quantity. Farragut 9800.

VELOURS Wanted.—344, 13040, 11050, Wyandottes. Phone Farragut 2357.

VELVET AND SERGE Wanted. — Fifteen pieces fine quality black French chiffon velvet; ten pieces lightweight Midnight blue serge. P 70 Times.

VIGOUREUX wanted, quantity of gray vigoureux. Madison Square 5464.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLACK BROADCLOTH for sale, 5 pieces, Waterloo, Style A, about 40 yards to the piece, $8.10 per yard; samples on request. X 315 Times Annex.

BROADCLOTH.—Exchanging, selling botany, Burgundy, for other shades. Haft, 101 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH, white. Telephone Tremont 610.

CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine, and Satin, $7.25, up; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,998 Prospect Av.

COATS. — High-grade Spring line ready, misses' flappers and junior coats, for jobbers catering to better trade. Julius L. Goldstein, 133 West 28d. Farragut 596.

COATS.—300 high-class, fur-trimmed coats to close out at sacrifice. Louis L. Ginsberg, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—January sale; bargains plush, fur trimmed; sizes 36 to 50, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—2,000 infants', 3,000 children's; will sacrifice for January sales. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Ladies' velours, plain and fur trimmed, for January sale. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, 100, better grade, close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

COATS, 500 assorted, to close out, cheap. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Closing out balance of stocks below cost. Farragut 616.

COATS.—To close out cheap, I. Katz, 41 West 21st Street.

DRESSES.—Cotton dresses, 25,000 yards Amoskeag, 18,000 range blue chambry, under market price; prompt delivery. Phone Spring 6034.

DRESSES.—100 high-class dresses to close out at a reduction of 50 per cent.

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six words to a line.

	Per Agate Line
Telephone Bryant 1000	
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	40c
Business Opportunities	30c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	60c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $100 monthly up; most desirable location, appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 3800 Murray.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Benton, 36 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

GRAMERCY PARK, 13.—Sublet to Oct. 1, beautifully furnished, large, living, bed room, kitchenette, bath with shower, elevator apartment, extra room unfurnished, $125; will also sublet unfurnished. Can be seen between 11 and 6.

MADISON AV, 220, (35th St.)—Parlor floor, large three-room corner suite, with a bath, kitchenette. E. Schultz, Murray Hill 427.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 49 WEST.—Choice furnished apartments; studio building; large, sunny room; open fireplace; all improvements; $100. Phone Chelsea 3272.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

40TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

57TH, near 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished apartment; four rooms, kitchen, bath; grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment to sublet. 6186 Columbus.

67TH, 1 WEST, Duplex Apartment No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free; club privileges in restaurant. Superintendent.

72D, 116 WEST.—Charming apartment; sublet until October; long or short lease; 2 rooms, bath, southern exposure; maid service. Miss Collins.

72D.—Furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 2 baths; $350 month. Particulars Vanderbilt 1480.

74TH, 132 WEST.—High-class furnished, unfurnished two-room suites; electricity; plenty heat.

80's, magnificently furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; 4 master's, 2 maids' rooms; immediate occupancy; particulars. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Fine, large, sunny, front basement; electricity; kitchenette; high-class house.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive private house, entire floors, two, four large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $100-$110.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class large room and kitchenette, overlooking Hudson; $45.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

119TH ST., 419 WEST, (Apartment 1B.)—Two rooms, bath kitchenette; nicely furnished; plenty heat; lease to Sept. 15 or longer.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice blue living room, pink bedroom, furniture by Stickney; must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 3070. Apt. 9A.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $30 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 209 W. 73d. Col. 3374.

Barga n.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, well furnished; wonderful river view; five months. Hubert, Columbus 361.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 3.3.—Exceptional 9-room apartment, 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished; 6 months, year; bargain. Inquire Apartment 20.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 136 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Nine rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; grand piano, Victrola, going South; immediate possession; linen, silver. Apartment 10C. Telephone Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—Seven rooms, front; sublet completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 66 5 Morningside, Apt. 7I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468.—7 rooms, front, sublet completely furnished; possession Jan. 1. Phone 6945 Morningside. Apt. 7I.

STUDIO.—North skylight, southern exposure; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. 54 West 39th.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Large eight-room studio; open fireplace; two baths; thirteen windows; beautifully furnished; will lease for three months; highest references required. N 40 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 60.—Two rooms; steam heat; fire place; $45. Apply Janitor.

Unfurnished—East Side.

58TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Exceptionally large bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, fine closets, elevator; non-housekeeping; references.

PARK AV., 446, (near 57th.)—Two rooms and bath; parlor floor; (very desirable for doctor;) $7. monthly. Plaza 6143.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8196.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; 6 beautiful, large rooms, bath, $60.

40TH, near 5th Av.—High-class six rooms, $125. Riberson, 25 West 42d.

340 WEST 36TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT,
2 ROOMS AND BATH,
$9 0 TO $1,000.

67TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 3300.

113TH, 544 WEST. — High-class bachelor apartment; two rooms and bath; rent $600-$780.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, near Washington Square, two rooms, bath, and kitchen; two in family; no children. X 325 Times Annex.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentleman; references; private family; all conveniences.

18TH, 114 EAST. — Sunny two-room suite, adjoining bath; well heated; housekeeping; telephone.

30TH, (168 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 129 EAST.—several large and small furnished, unfurnished rooms; homelike; gentlemen.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, well heated, newly furnished; running water, every convenience.

47TH, 143 EAST, (Near Lexington Av.)—Large and small rooms with bath, for living or studio purposes.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; references.

61ST, 160 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electricity; large closets; gentlemen only.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33.)—"Vanderbilt Studios;" huge, garret room, unique and interesting; freshly decorated; elevator; kitchenette privileges; will furnish.

MADISON AV, 174, (33d.)—"Vanderbilt Studios," furnished, unfurnished studios; elegant, $25. Murray Hill 2296.

TWO large, warm, exceptionally well furnished rooms; private bath; electricity, fireplaces; Murray Hill section. X 300 Times Annex.

West Side.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive large room, with private bath; also small; telephone; references.

37TH ST., 33 WEST.—Front parlor, running water, electricity, gas, telephone, $8.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high-class house; bachelors; references.

50TH, 70 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; bath connecting; electricity; references.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

59TH, 145 WEST. — Handsomely furnished suites with lavatories; southern exposure, modern conveniences. Buckley.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms, with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. Telephone Col. 9639.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room; modern improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Room for gentleman; every convenience; dining room. Apt. 20.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; furnished, including Steinway grand piano; $75 month, 4 months, longer. Munger.

71ST, 204 WEST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, twin beds, parlor floor; modern conveniences.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Attractive rooms in exclusive house; breakfast; references; electricity.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, front room; private bath, electricity, steam heat.

72D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice newly furnished room, adjoining bath; near Subway. "L."

73D, 108 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, sunny room; running water; reasonable.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; BACHELOR.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths; breakfast, if desired.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; all conveniences. Columbus 8265.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms large, medium, single; private baths; electric lights; $3 to $12.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, kitchenette; telephone; maid service; reasonable.

76TH, 183 WEST.—Well-heated large room, private bath; electricity; phone; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, private bath, suite; all comforts; references.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large warm room, private bath; electric light; single room; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; with or without bath.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Two rooms; well-furnished apartment; use kitchen. Leonard.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New; Nerece Hall annex; large and single rooms; kitchenette optional.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water, steam, electricity. Davenport.

79TH, (78 Riverside Drive.)—1-2 rooms, bath, $8-$15; also unfurnished studio.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms with bath; breakfast privilege; smaller rooms, heated.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large front parlor, connecting bedroom, $10; other rooms, $6; electricity.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished front suite, two rooms and bath, in doctor's apartment; two gentlemen or business couple preferred; references. Schuyler 2864. Kenny.

86TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive large and small bedrooms; beautifully furnished; kitchen privileges. Ross.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; electricity; private house; board optional; references.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite, single room; running water, steam heat; adjoining bath, elevator; references. King.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, unusually large sitting room, bedroom, bath; breakfast; high class.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, electric light, $8; gentleman only.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated house, exceptional large room, dressing room adjoining; $50; suite two rooms, private bath, $90; one or two gentlemen; references. Schuyler 9632.

88TH, 162 WEST.—Warm, clean, nicely furnished; large and small room; reasonable.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, overlooking Hudson; smaller room; exclusive house.

91ST, (Broadway, near Subway.)—Newly furnished light room, adjoining bath, high-class apartment, private family; no other roomers; gentleman preferred; $8. Phone Riverside 6536.

92D, 40 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water, $2 up; private house; telephone.

94TH, 274 WEST.—Two attractive single rooms; well furnished; gentlemen preferred. Riverside 9150.

96TH, 810 WEST, (Apartment 62.)—Large, cheerful room, running hot, cold water; modern elevator apartment; near subway express; small French family; absolute privacy.

96TH, 149 WEST.—Small, attractive room, well furnished; all conveniences. Irwin, Riverside 3849.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room in refined home. Apartment 4I.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined persons at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

106TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, elevator apartment; every convenience; investigate. Kinnear.

106TH, WEST.—Nicely furnished room, $3.50 per week; gentlemen only. Phone 1936 Academy.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway,)—A nicely furnished suite, or single rooms; electricity, running water; elevator apartment. Harrington.

110TH, 509 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Newly furnished outside room; running water.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light room, adjoining bath; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Facing Columbia Campus; furnished room; private, adult family. Graham.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Charming outside room; Columbia; business woman. Apt. 32 after 6.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom; running water; telephone. Morningside 6487.

119TH, 124 WEST. — Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, elegant front room; also small room; every convenience; select neighborhood.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $8-$6. McCague.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator apartment; fine location. Mrs. Appleton.

124TH, (3,131 Broadway.)—Large, handsomely furnished room; gentleman, business woman. Apartment 44.

137TH, 616 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private family; elevator; references. Apt. 2D.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Warm, well furnished; Hudson view; $7; private family. 6B.

169TH, 600 WEST.—Large, well-furnished parlor, adjoining bedroom, bath; exceptional; gentlemen.

170TH, 617 WEST.—Independent, large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet; suitable for one or two; in refined small family; reasonable. Apartment 4A.

ATTRACTIVE room; en suite; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

BROADWAY, (191st St.)—Very desirable room, adjoining bath, modern elevator apartment. Telephone Riverside 8604.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 327.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; every convenience. Riverside 9986. Welbasky.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 353, (96th.)—Beautiful suite, overlooking Park; 2 rooms, bath.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391.—Small front room, steam, bath, telephone, $4. Jorgensen.

CLAREMONT AV., 15, (Riverside Drive, 116th St.)—Elegantly equipped large room, 16th floor, overlooking Columbia Campus; private family. Apartment 102. Morningside 6859.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, Apartment 55.—Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb Park, and Palisade view; beautifully furnished rooms. Phone Morningside 291.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Steam-heated, large and small room; private residence; meals optional; telephone; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (113th St.)—Outside room, $4; elevator. Apartment 5I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (between 114th-115th.)—Handsomely furnished front room, overlooking Hudson, twelfth floor, private family; $25 a month; suite $75 a month; private telephone. Morningside 672, Apt. 12B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75.—Beautiful, large, light, front room, first floor; lovely for studio; between 79th and 80th Sts.; other rooms for rent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentlemen. Apartment 3B.

WADSWORTH AV., 508.—Large, well-heated, quiet, outside room; gentleman. Fort George bus terminus; subway. Apt. 3A.

WEST END AV., 605, (Close to subway.)—Suite, twin beds, private bath; other rooms, running water adjoining.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 828.—Superior bachelor accommodations, single or suite; bath; breakfast. 3080 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 519, (cor. 85th.)—Beautiful, furnished room in exclusive residence; electricity, steam heat. Phone 5588 Schuyler.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 149, (Borough Hall.)—Business people; attractive room; references exchanged. 755 Main.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

107TH, 3 EAST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; all improvements; gentleman; private residence.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

COLLEGE COUPLE desire one or two rooms, kitchenette; electricity; $35; west side, 90th to 110th. X 811 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

56TH, 58 EAST.—Exceptionally desirable large, small rooms; back parlor; excellent board.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

MADISON AV., 518. (56th.) — Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated, well furnished; unsexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Heated rooms, running water; excellent table; rates reasonable. Bryant 3916.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms, with board; southern exposure; references.

16 WEST 56TH ST.,
Table board; rooms; top floor; references.

56TH, 41, 43, 45. Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

72D, 269 WEST.—Large, comfortable double, single rooms; private bath; table boarders accommodated.

72D, 242 WEST.—Rooms for rent; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 258 WEST.—Pleasant rooms with, without baths, good table; table guests.

117 WEST 72D ST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

73D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsome large front room, private bath; small rooms; excellent table.

151 WEST 76TH ST.
Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, steam-heated rooms; large, single; electricity; bath; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.
One double and one single room.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Front room, second floor; also studio with grand piano.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; every convenience; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable medium sized room; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Unexpected vacancies, 2 large, attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; reference.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Large double room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; gentlemen, couple.

95TH, 65 WEST., The Roselle.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; table board.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, offers very large steam heated front room; also single room; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

146TH, 524 WEST.—Desirable large room, bath, telephone, electricity, large closet, suitable 2 gentlemen, couple; all home comforts; excellent table; pleasant surroundings; small private family; maid service; references; $8. Apt. 7.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Warm rooms; first-class table; refined associates; references; reasonable; Southerners.

BROADWAY, COR. 111TH ST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, bath; board; private American family; modern apartment. Telephone Cathedral 8947.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks from North 158th St.; wonderful grounds.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms, excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 541, (Corner 86th.)—Attractively furnished room; social parlors; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms; private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Cabriolet, in excellent condition; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,000; our price, $1,850. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 5 passenger, 2 bodies, limousine and touring; all in fine condition; fully equipped with all accessories. Drop postal making appointment for demonstration and inspection to Howard, (chauffeur,) 811 Union St., Brooklyn, or phone South 4484.

CADILLAC 1916 Cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain; $1,350. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CHALMERS, 1917, five passenger; practically new; bumper, extra shoe, tube, and rim. Westcott Motor Car Sales Corporation, Broadway and 61st St. Telephone Columbus 8045.

CHANDLER "Six," late 1916 touring; machine absolutely perfect; Houck wire wheels; oversized tires, new; slip covers, shock absorbers, &c.; best offer $725. E. G. Widner, 68 William St. 5822 John.

CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING CAR, model Baby Grand; good condition; good shoes; looks like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

CRANE Simplex Brewster Sedan; needs no recommendation; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

DODGE BROTHERS sedan; driven 5,000 miles; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition; equipped with front and rear bumpers and new extra shoe.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

FIAT "50," Fleetwood touring; latest improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917 Sedan, like new, 1918 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Cabriolet; run 2,100 miles; guaranteed; many extras; price $1,200. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

HUDSON Super "6" Limousine Landaulet town car, in splendid condition; sell very reasonable. Flatbush 5498.

HUDSON 1917 brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD for sale; 1 brand new model K, 6-ton, chain drive truck, with dumping body, with a large number of spare parts; immediate delivery. W. B. Spencer, 26 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7314.

LANCIA, 35 H. P., seven passenger, detachable De Luxe limousine type. To be seen at Egidi Garage, 123 West 60th. For price and demonstration apply to Owner. Phone Academy 3796.

LANCIA Cabriolet; owner transportation; starting, lighting system; exceptional condition. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 [illegible] town car, Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38", landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

McFARLAN 1917, SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

NATIONAL 1916 Sedan; excellent condition; any demonstration. Inquire "Gear," 140 West 49th.

OVERLAND touring, Gray & Davis starting and lighting; perfect condition; $375. Address Owner, 83 Clarkson Av., Brooklyn.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 1917; four-passenger coupe; condition new; extras. Phone Columbus 8068.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 1914, "38;" perfect condition; will sacrifice. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66," 4 passenger. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

RENAULT.—Leaving for camp immediately; will sacrifice for quick sale latest model Renault 35-45 H. P. speedster; remarkable car; completely equipped; lights, starter, wire wheels; original cost, $7,500. Telephone Circle 1857 for demonstration. No agents.

REO 1916 TOURING, DRIVEN 5,000 MILES; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, Model G, practically new; run 8,000 miles; quantity of extras; make offer. Westcott Motor Car Sales Corp., Broadway and 61st St. Tel. Columbus 8045.

SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 limousine, in excellent running condition; completely refinished and painted; owner, leaving for Florida, will sell at a bargain. Address S. L. C., 600 Tribune Bldg.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $5,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOWN CAR.
"Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases; interior renovated; newly painted; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. (Columbus 7600.)

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. 507 5th Av., Room 1501. Phone Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS-KNIGHT.—Sell or rent Stearns-Knight town car to reliable person by months or year; leaving for Europe. Plaza 9368.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1918 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

WESTCOTT 1918 Roadster; guaranteed same as new car; first-class condition. Westcott Motor Car Sales Corporation, Broadway and 61st St. Telephone Columbus 8045.

WESTCOTT 1917, seven-passenger touring cars, first-class condition. Westcott Motor Car Sales Corp., Broadway and 61st St. Tel. Columbus 8045.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes, touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

Motor Trucks.

Three 2-ton trucks for sale; first-class condition; used 3 months; easy terms arranged. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Decatur 4036.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 BAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster Winter Top, price, $375.
OVERLAND Touring, excellent condition; price $325.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 697-698.

AUTOMOBILE painting, trimming; all kinds of repairing such as body remodeling and remounting, making demountable tops; best prices and workmanship. American Auto Painting and Trimming Co., 551 West 52d. Columbus 9307.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC Limousine.—Late model; monthly preferred. Telephone Morrison, 5174 Riverside. 201 West 92d.

DELAUNEY.—Beautiful Delauney brougham town car, newly painted, to hire monthly; first-class service; moderate rates. Bord. 114 West 50th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulet, beautiful car, belonging to very wealthy family; weekly or monthly. Telephone Mr. Smith, Murray Hill 3713.

PACKARD landaulet for rent; any way you desire. Phone Schuyler 1160. Micker.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Storage.

AUTO STORAGE, commercial, &c., $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. 1573 Melrose.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL 235 West 50th St. Superior instruction guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK.—Elliott-Fisher; 6 years' experience in textile exporting trade; thoroughly accurate; salary $18. P 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; 6 years' experience; conscientious, reliable correspondent; capable taking charge; best reference; salary $18. N 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Expert service by hour, day, or week; adding machine furnished. B. S., Room 418, 287 4th Av.

DO YOU NEED efficient, intelligent secretary-stenographer? Interview Julia Eisenburgh, 220 West 4th St.

EXECUTIVE.
College woman, managing member bond house, closed owing partner's enlistment, seeks permanent business position requiring systematic detail work; executive and general office ability, initiative, adaptability, responsibility. G 493 Times Annex.

GIRL, young, Christian, 18, wishes a position as switchboard operator and clerk, monitor board. O 175 Times.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English branches, Latin, French; school, college preparation. Phone 3630 Bryant. O 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly competent and efficient, Jewish young lady, at present employed, desires to make change; 5 years' experience; excellent references. Address H. M., 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, with three years' experience, wishes permanent position with reliable concern. Call Riverside 4724.

STENOGRAPHER - DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Expert; 5 years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; $18. D. B., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, desires position; Christian; competent; $15. Edna Covello, Harlem 3390.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, intelligent, accurate, desires good position; good salary. P 45 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 64 Lenox Av. Harlem 8718.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 0638.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, American, 39, twenty years' experience manufacturing, mercantile, thoroughly reliable, competent; salary $40. F 146 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, trial balance, financial statements, audits written up weekly by private accountant. B. A., 107 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Audits, systems, books balanced, closed. 277 Broadway, Room 1206. Worth 5409.

AFTER $3,000 JOB.
The details of my experiences from the day I received my college degree and landed that $12 job, to my recent success as a sales and advertising manager, can be best reviewed at an interview.
I can write effective advertising copy, sales letters, booklets, &c.
I can plan and conduct a business campaign; analyst, correspondent, thorough executive. F 122 Times.

A1 OFFICE MAN, bookkeeper, credits, collections; 15 years' experience; will start eighteen hundred; age 32. F 196 Times.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Competent man, 42, can devote three to four hours daily (preferably 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.) to taking charge of bond and mortgage department of estate, individual, or institution; position of trust for 25 years in a banking institution qualifies him to fully protect holder's interest; also several years' experience in management of large realty holdings; highest references as to competency, trustworthiness, honesty; reasonable compensation. W 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, American, exempt; thoroughly experienced double entry, controlling accounts and trial balances; references; reasonable salary. N. A., 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Correspondent, Salesman.—Man, 36, executive ability, desires position. W 269 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, with business experience, wishes position in office. G 31 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman wishes to find situation for his chauffeur; strictly honest, reliable and exceptionally clever driver, first-class mechanic, colored, neat. Phone Murray Hill 1226.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, married, first-class driver, wants position for chauffeur and valet, with or without his own car. Tokio, 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 1527.

CHAUFFEUR, (26,) married, long experience, good mechanic, careful driver. Care Hoiterhoff, 26 Willoughby St., Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 32; first-class driver, mechanic; 14 years' experience; private; $25. 606 West 140th; care of Fisher.

CHAUFFEUR (36) wishes steady private position; good references. Eller,

THIS IS THE LAST DAY

of anxiety for the man whose valuables, carelessly kept in 1917, are starting the New Year —safely locked away in the vaults of the

MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Established 1870

DANCE FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

War-Camp Community Service Will Entertain New Year's Day.

The New York War Camp Community Service has invited every State society in the city to attend the New Year's dance from 4 to 11 P. M. tomorrow at the Grand Central Palace to meet the soldiers and sailors. The various States will have booths or stations on the floor. They will be indicated by name, and will serve as social centres for the enlisted men from their respective States to meet their home State friends and make new acquaintances.

The dance will be given under the direction of an Entertainment Committee, composed of Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. R. L. Gerry, Mrs. Hall II., Mrs. W. K. Harcourt, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Legrand Benedict, Mrs. Monroe Robinson, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Miss Hoyte Wiborg, Mrs. James Madison Bass, Miss Mabel R. Beardsley, and Mrs. Frederic V. S. Crosby of the War Camp Community Service, Mrs. Joseph S. Cushman of the Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. Emma Halcomb of the National League for Women's Service, Mrs. L. Kessel of the Intercollegiate Alumnae Association, Miss Cora McDowell of the People's Institute, and Miss V. Newcomb of Barnard College.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Brown fur neckpiece, Wednesday, Dec. 26, in taxicab leaving Pennsylvania Station, 4:30 P. M., thence to 1st Flatbush Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn. Reward for return Room 1615, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 1080.

LOST.—On Friday afternoon, Dec. 28, in shopping district, between Gimbels and 42d St. subway, large diamond horseshoe brooch, platinum setting; $100 reward; no questions asked. Gobus, 130 West 30th St.

LOST—Lady's black leather handbag, containing jewelry, on train between White Plains Station and Long Acre Hotel, New York; reward. Notify A. C. Lawrence, 25 Harding Place, White Plains.

LOST—Gentleman's diamond and sapphire ring, two diamonds, one sapphire, Maxine Elliott Theatre, Wednesday evening; reward; no questions. Apartment 1F, 352 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Christmas, between 110th and 112th Sts., near Broadway, black velvet bag, containing diamond and pearl chain. Liberal reward if returned to Van Wezel, 509 West 110th St.

LOST.—Earring, large diamond, surrounded by small diamonds set in platinum, gold frame, between 81st St. and 125th St., Saturday night; reward. Eugene Wissotsky, 523 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Child's silver bracelet watch marked "C. M. D. 1916," in going from Central Park West and 86th St. to skating pond, Central Park; reward. Dillon, 404 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Large Hudson seal pillow muff, Thursday, Dec. 20, between Lord & Taylor's and West 115th; reward. Mrs. E. D. Warren, 620 West 116th. Morningside 3400.

LOST.—On Friday evening, between Manhattan Opera House, Hotel McAlpin, and home, marked barpin with three diamonds; suitable reward to finder. M 210 Times Downtown.

LOST.—At Park Theatre or in taxi, a diamond bow pin, Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Please notify Mrs. Armour, 11 East 45th St., Murray Hill 4.00, for reward.

LOST.—Saturday evening at Biltmore Hotel, gold vanity case with three diamond initials, H. C. R. Reward will be given if returned to H. R. C., 9 East 88th St.

LOST.—Filigree platinum pin, five small diamonds, Dec. 26, between 49th and 51st Sts., or in taxi; liberal reward. Return E. B., 145 East 49th.

LOST.—Dec. 28, black enameled bar pin, diamond in centre. Reward for return to Mrs. Palmer, 138 East 36th. Vanderbilt 5639.

LOST—Black purse, containing keys, membership ticket League Political Education, and money; reward. Cohn, 239 East 61st St.

LOST.—Saturday night, West End Av., 88th to 91st St. or 44th St., lady's gold waist watch; reward. Wilson, 571 West End Av.

LOST.—Striped velvet bag containing keys, gold cigarette and match case; liberal reward. Untermeyer, 310 West 100th St.

LOST.—A solitaire diamond ring, Riverside Drive, near 98th St.; reward. "The Chesterfield," 260 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4C.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case, black enamel monogram M. S., onyx and diamond snap; $50 reward. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—Skunk scarf, Sunday, 57th or Central Park. Finder rewarded if left office Great Northern Hotel.

LOST.—Child's mole scarf; reward. Return 109 West 94th St. Kern.

$200 REWARD
no questions asked, return green gold mesh bag, diamond monogram, and diamond and platinum dinner ring, lost Dec. 22 in vicinity of 34th St. and 5th Av., or on 34th St. Crosstown car. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St., N. Y. C.

REWARD is offered for information leading to return of large round amethyst brooch surrounded by small pearls, old English setting, small chain on the back; lost in Gildings last Spring; valued for associations. N 18 Times.

$100 REWARD,
return emerald ring surrounded by small diamonds, platinum setting, lost Dec. 22, vicinity 43d St., Madison Av.; no questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD
for drop of an earring, pear-shaped pearl swinging from five diamonds; lost Friday, vicinity of 79th St. to Hippodrome, or in taxi; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$150 reward, no questions, for information concerning two trunks and hamper, lost from express wagon, neighborhood 94th and West End Av., Monday. 620 West 48th. Bryant 9023.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of diamond circle brooch, 1¼ inches in diameter, containing 52 diamonds. Dreicer, 560 5th Av.

$25 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of pearl and diamond veil pin, lost on evening of Dec. 26, between 44th and 80th Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

REWARD.—Child's opossum fur piece, Friday; Park Av., 87th-88th. Return 5 East 80th St.

REWARD.—Black velvet bag, beaded, 125th, Lenox; 134th, Amsterdam. A. K., 41 East 78th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Orange sable Pomeranian, in Washington Square district; liberal reward for return of dog or information leading to his recovery. Miss Mildred Adams, 13 West 8th st. Stuyvesant 620.

LOST—Collie pup, brown with white feet, white under neck; liberal reward for its recovery. Mme. Figueron, 28 West 127th St. Telephone Harlem 5077.

LOST.—A black and white fox terrier; answers to the name of "Peggy"; reward. Return to 37 East 61st.

Tea Rooms.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 13 E. 43d St.
Open Sundays
Luncheon; A'S. Tea; Dinner, B... broiled chicken Reservations

SOBER CELEBRATION FOR WAR NEW YEAR

Drinking Parties of the Past Give Way to Seriously Patriotic Watch Meetings.

TOWN WILL CLOSE AT 1 A. M.

Entertainments for Soldiers and Sailors — Churches and Y. M. C. A. Bid for Men in Service.

New York is not going to have "New Year's eve as usual." There will be a celebration tonight of the end of the year that brought America into the war and of the beginning of the year that is expected to see America as a vigorous factor, but it will not be such a celebration as has been known in times past. There will be fewer drinking parties and more watch parties; many entertainments on New Year's Day for soldiers and sailors, but few of the gatherings of merrymakers which have usually featured New Year's openings.

Some hotels and restaurants, just as some theatres, have made a brave front and tried to pretend that things are as they always have been. "Bigger, better, and more gorgeous than ever" is the announcement sent out from several places where thousands of hilarious New Yorkers have sung and danced the new year in on past occasions. But one thing that is going to prevent any such celebration as has usually taken place is the fact that Mayor Mitchel announced some time ago that on this last night of his administration there would be no alteration in the 1 o'clock closing rule which was put into force on May 1 to last for the duration of the war.

Restaurant celebrations of the end of 1917 will also mark the end of the Mitchel administration, which, on the whole, has treated them well. And restaurateurs who have always felt kindly toward the Mayor and realize that his early closing rule of last Spring was the response to a natural sentiment evoked by the sombre realities of the war are not expecting any change by the new administration.

Some hotels, such as the Prince George, have abandoned the New Year's Eve celebration altogether. The Park Avenue Hotel advertises a special meatless-and-wheatless New Year's Eve supper at $1.50, and other institutions have prepared menus which conform to the recommendations of the food administration in content. Lower prices are not widely noticeable but some have been advertised. A considerable number of places, however, announced suppers de luxe at four, five or six dollars a cover.

The present scarcity of food is not likely to be felt in the particular articles most in demand on New Year's Eve, but the high price of liquors may be expected to have a material effect in reducing consumption. And the continuance of the cold wave, too, may make a good many New Yorkers decide that they would rather stay at home where it is warm than freeze in taxicabs going to and coming from scenes of revelry. But beyond doubt the principal factor likely to reduce the gaiety of this New Year's is the war, which is steadily driving most people toward more sober considerations and away from carefree demonstrations of light-hearted merriment.

Most of the restaurants advertise the playing and singing of the Star-Spangled Banner at midnight, with the anthems of the Allies as features of the musical program and their flags prominent among the decorations.

Many churches will hold the usual watch night services. At the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, soldiers from Camp Upton and sailors from the ships at the navy yard have been especially invited to a patriotic service to be held from nine o'clock till midnight.

St. George's Church in Stuyvesant Square will hold its annual watch night service beginning at 11 P. M., with a sermon by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland.

The series of airs to be played at midnight by the Trinity chimes will include several New Year's and Christmas carols and a number of patriotic songs.

At the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, there will be the regular New Year's Day festival at 3 P. M. "to honor the dead and to celebrate human progress."

Entertainments for soldiers and sailors will be a prominent feature of the day's program. The biggest of these will be the New Year dance in the main hall of Grand Central Palace from 4 to 11 P. M. tomorrow by the War-Camp Community Service. This will be similar to the dances of Christmas Day and last Saturday, but larger and more elaborately organized. Every State society in the city has been invited to set up a booth on the floor, where soldiers from that State may meet fellow citizens of both sexes, particularly girls with ability and fondness for the dance. Two bands will furnish music for continuous dancing, except between 5 and 7, when a light canteen supper will be served. Civilians are not admitted, but tickets may be obtained by soldiers at any of the clubs affiliated with the War-Camp Community Service, or at the door.

Soldiers will also be the guests of honor at many Y. M. C. A. open houses. At the Fifty-seventh Street branch, near Eighth Avenue, a feature in addition to the usual reception, motion pictures and athletic sports will be a "Help Win the War" exhibit under the direction of Edward L. Wertheim, educational secretary, on the fourth and fifth floors. This will be open from 7 to 10 P. M. today and from 2 to 7 on New Year's Day.

The Bronx Union branch at 161st Street and Washington Avenue will be addressed by James A. Whitmore of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who has just returned from the front.

At the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. there will be an exhibition of rotogravure pictures and photographs from THE NEW YORK TIMES Midweek and Sunday Pictorial Sections, as well as of cartoons by Louis Raemaekers, and a number of exhibits from Hero Land.

At the Bedford Branch the special features will include a collection of war relics from the battlefields of Europe, addressed by Major Arnold Gutkin of the British Army who served two and a half years in France and Belgium and has been severely wounded. Major M. B. Boehm of the Canadian overseas army who had charge of the Canadian exhibit and lectured on the war at Hero Land on personal experiences at the front. An officer of the Italian Mission will also speak on "Italy's part in the great war." Motion pictures of the war will be shown and a special feature will be the official Government pictures taken by the Cinematographic Division of the United States Army and entitled "Under the Stars and Stripes in France," showing just what is doing in France. Another special feature will be a demonstration of bayonet work and military drill by the Thirteenth Regiment Coast Artillery under the direction of Lieutenant John L. Roehsler, and a drill and demonstration of signal corps work by a detachment from the First Battalion Signal Corps under command of Captain Carroll. A drill will also be given by fifty uniformed members of the National League for Women's Service. These women expect to serve as ambulance drivers, &c. The United States Army Aviation Section will be represented by officers and men.

INCOME BLANKS DELAYED.

Transportation Conditions and Lack of Paper Are Responsible.

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the lower Manhattan District, announced last night that he had received the following telegram from Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"Transportation conditions and shortage in paper supply will prevent getting necessary return forms for income tax reports into your hands by Jan. 2. Proceed with the canvass in accordance with program as heretofore planned. Have officers use form in your possession as sample for instruction. Explain to persons approached the cause of delay in obtaining forms and advise that forms will be mailed to them later. Officers will make memoranda of name and address and kind of form needed by each person applying for income tax return form."

Applications have been made for more than 400,000 forms which showed an effort is being made by many persons to file their return shortly after the beginning of the new year. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper will make an address on the income tax at a meeting of the internal revenue employes of the First, Second, Third, and Fourteenth Districts of New York and the Fifth District of New Jersey, at the Custom House at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Any one desiring to attend may do so.

ZIONISTS SEEK $1,000,000.

This Fund to be Followed by World Effort to Raise $100,000,000.

A campaign to raise a fund of $1,000,000, to be used in preliminary work "for the re-establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine and the restoration of the Holy Land," will be started this week by the National Finance Commission of the Palestine Restoration Fund of 44 East Twenty-third Street. All Zionist organizations have been asked to aid in the work, and about 400 associations have been organized in American cities.

The announcement of the campaign says that the initial fund "will be followed by the organization of a huge fund of possibly $100,000,000, to be raised by Zionists in all parts of the world." It is planned to use the initial fund for the rehabilitation of the "forty-eight Jewish colonies in Palestine which have been crippled by war conditions, to start their re-establishment as going concerns, and to take initial steps looking toward the Zionist administration of Palestine."

HYLAN BOARD DRAWS ITS ALBANY PROGRAM

Wants Legislation to Empower the City to Buy and Operate Public Utilities.

SEEKS GREATER HOME RULE

Will Urge Elective Service Board and the Repeal of the City's Pay-as-You-Go Policy.

A home rule measure which would give New York City power to abolish or remodel city departments without resort to the Legislature, legislation to empower the city to acquire and operate public utilities, the abolition of the Board of Water Supply, the Court House Commission, the Parole Board and the Bronx Parkway Commission, enlargement of the Department of Docks and Ferries to take over the functions of the Department of Plant and Structure, and the repeal of the pay-as-you-go policy are the principal features of the city's legislative program to be pressed at the coming session in Albany.

The legislation, which will be introduced early in the session, was determined upon at a meeting of the incoming Board of Estimate on Saturday, at which Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the Senate, and Senator James A. Foley were present. Here is the program in detail:

Amendment of the present food regulatory legislation, so as to give full power to the State or city authorities, or both, to fix prices of food and fuel as an effective weapon to reduce high prices and exorbitant demands of profiteers.

Additional power for the new Department of Markets in the city, to buy and sell food and the necessaries of life without requiring the consent of the State Food Commission, and additional authority for financing these operations.

The legislation necessary to empower the City of New York to acquire and operate all public utilities.

The repeal of the pay-as-you-go policy, which now ties the hands of the Board of Estimate and prevents the building of schools, the acquisition of public utilities and all other public improvements.

The election of the Public Service Commission—First District to be composed of five Commissioners, one chosen by the voters of each borough, thereby making that body responsive to the public and not to private interests.

A Constitutional amendment guaranteeing adequate home rule to the City of New York and such amendments to the Home Rule act of 1913 as will give New York, until the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, the widest possible powers of self-government.

The abolition of the Board of Water Supply, composed of three Commissioners receiving salaries of $12,000 each, and numerous other positions, and the transfer of its functions and duties to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

The abolition of the Court House Board. The transfer of its functions and duties to the Board of Estimate with power to dispose or develop the present unused $12,000,000 Court House site.

The abolition of the Parole Commission, composed of a Chairman receiving $7,500 and two Commissioners with salaries of $5,500, and numerous employes, and the creation of a new Board of Parole composed of Magistrates, Judges of Special and General Sessions, to do the work without additional cost to the city.

The abolition of the Bronx Parkway Commission and the transfer of its functions and duties to the Park Commissioner of the Borough of the Bronx.

The abolition of the Department of Plants and Structures and the transfer of its functions and duties to the Department of Docks and Ferries.

The increase of the city's share of the new corporation franchise tax established by the Legislature in 1917 to 50 per cent., instead of 25 per cent. as at present.

Legislation giving New York power to abolish or rearrange its own city departments without the necessity of legislative action.

Additional statutory power for the city to tax all forms of property, and to devise additional subjects of taxation to reduce the tax burdens now suffered by real estate owners.

The election of the Corporation Counsel.

The creation of a city banking department to take the place of the Sinking Fund Commission and the office of the City Chamberlain.

"None of the suggestions should give rise to any partisan controversy; because of the overwhelming favorable sentiment expressed by the voters in the recent election," said a statement made public after the meeting adjourned. "Judge Hylan and the Board of Estimate confidently expect the co-operation of Governor Whitman and the Legislature."

HYLAN, SILENT, SEES LEADERS AT HIS HOME

Callers Learn Nothing About Appointments—Murray Hulbert May Be Dock Commissioner.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan had several conferences yesterday with callers at his home in Brooklyn, where he passed the larger part of the day. In addition to friends who were present to offer personal greetings, some Brooklyn Democratic leaders sought to consider with him the question of appointments, but the result of none of these conferences was announced.

It was learned last night that Representative Murray Hulbert may reconsider his decision to stay in Washington, and become Dock Commissioner. It was said that Mr. Hulbert would remain at Washington for several months, at least until after the special election to be held to fill the places of his New York colleagues who have resigned, including Representatives Fitzgerald and Griffin, after which he would feel free to take charge of the dock department.

The Mayor-elect continued to keep his own counsel yesterday regarding his prospective appointments. Organization leaders were quite as uncertain yesterday concerning the names Mr. Hylan had decided upon as they were a week ago. It was regarded as certain yesterday that Mr. Hylan would not for the present consider appointments for the Tenement House, Correction, and Tax Departments. It was said that Deputy Commissioner Lewis would remain over indefinitely in the Department of Correction, and that the question of appointing a woman to head this office was still being considered by Mr. Hylan.

At the request of the Mayor-elect all the Deputy Commissioners of the Department of Street Cleaning have agreed to continue in their work until the new administration has time to further consider the department. Aside from the consideration of appointments Mr. Hylan had much to do yesterday in closing up matters which he wants to dispose of before beginning his official duties tomorrow.

Few Changes in County Clerk's Office.

County Clerk William F. Schneider, who was sworn in for the third time as County Clerk last week, has announced that there will be only two changes in his personal staff, and possibly only one. James E. Donegan, his counsel, is the Register-elect, and Deputy Clerk Beyer probably will be appointed to be a tax commissioner.

PARK HEAD REPORTS ON WORK OF YEAR

Points to Many Improvements in System and Lowered Cost of Maintenance.

AID IN WAR GARDENING

Arrangements for Placing of Anti-Aircraft Guns and Other Co-operation Announced.

Robert F. Volentine, President of the Park Board, will forward the 1917 Park Department report to Mayor Mitchel today. He points out that although the service of the department has been greatly extended the tentative budget for 1918, despite war prices for supplies and general increases in salaries, is $980,933.10, as against the 1914 tax levy appropriation of $1,097,544.29. This reduction was made possible by a reorganization of the department, and the introduction of improved work methods.

Commissioner Volentine submits a list of the improvements effected during the present administration. Among these are the complete revision of Park Ordinances and the adoption of an effective ordinance regulating speeding on park drives. Important extensions and improvements of the physical plant of the park system in Manhattan are reported. All parks but two below 110th Street have been completely restored.

Seventeen new playgrounds have been established, and the recreation piers and five indoor gymnasiums have been turned over to the Park Department. Inwood Hill has been acquired. Two new parcels have been added to Isham Park, and the Dyckman House and Park have been added to the park system. Old and useless buildings, such as McGown's Pass Tavern in Central Park and the West End Hotel in Fort Washington Park, have been removed. With the co-operation of the License Department Fort George Hill has been cleared of objectionable amusement devices. The Park Department's work in caring for trees not only in the parks but on city streets has been centralized under a forester, and the systematic planting of trees on streets connecting parks and elsewhere has been planned and put under way.

During the last year the Park Department has co-operated with the Federal Government in work connected with the war. More than sixty permits were given to put up recruiting tents and booths in the parks. Liberty Loan booths and signs were also installed on park territory, and at present there are several signs put up by the Food Conservator with the department's permission. Within the last two weeks arrangements have been completed with the War Department for the placing of anti-aircraft defense guns in the parks. Only recently the permit for the land battleship Recruit in Union Square Park was extended for the period of the war.

The Park Department directly through the Supervisor of War Gardens and also through its Bureau of School Farm Gardens, was active in organizing and developing food production in Manhattan and Richmond during the last year and obtained from public-spirited citizens the use of a great deal of vacant property for this purpose.

Recommendations for future work include a five-year program for the restoration of existing parks, the formulation of a park plan for the Borough of Richmond, representation of the Park Commissioners on the City Plan Committee, consolidation of the scattered zoological, menagerie and botanical exhibitions, a higher standard of qualifications for playground and gymnasium instructors and a further development of community singing.

Legislation is urged to remove the restrictions on the Harlem River Speedway, to enable the Park Department to operate restaurants, boat liveries and other concessions in the parks, and to give the Park Department power to restrict the erection of billboards within a certain distance from parks.

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